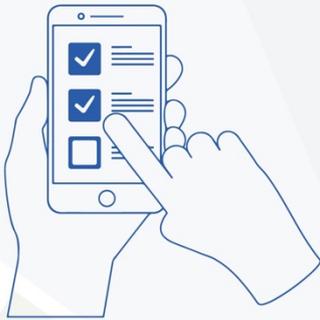




REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



5<sup>th</sup>

# POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILDREN



*“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  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILDREN**

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 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2022.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	III
LIST OF FIGURES.....	V
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	VII
FOREWORD .....	IX
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	XI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	XIII
<b>CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Context and justification .....	1
1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks .....	1
1.3. Objectives of the Census .....	1
1.4. Census phases and Methodology.....	2
<b>CHAPTER 2: THEMATIC CONTEXT AND ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1. Context.....	7
2.2. National efforts since the World Summit for Children.....	8
2.3. Orphans and vulnerable children .....	11
2.4. Orphans and household headship among the child population.....	11
2.5. Disabled children.....	11
2.6. Children among Rwandan population .....	11
2.7. Definition of the basic concepts.....	12
<b>CHAPTER 3: SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CHILD POPULATION.....</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1. Size of the child population and its evolution since 1978.....	15
<b>CHAPTER 4: POPULATION DYNAMICS AFFECTING THE CHILD POPULATION .....</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1. Marital status of children .....	21
4.2. Child mortality, child survival.....	22
4.3. Fertility among female children.....	24
4.4. Children’s migration experience.....	24
<b>CHAPTER 5: EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD POPULATION .....</b>	<b>29</b>
5.1. School attendance among the child population.....	29
5.2. The children age Under 3 years who are currently attending pre-nursery in Early Child Development (ECD) PROGRAMS.....	33
<b>CHAPTER 6 : VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>35</b>
6.1. Birth registration .....	35
6.2. Household headship among the child population.....	39
6.3. Disability among children and children’s access to health care.....	42
6.4. Children living in poverty .....	44
<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>ANNEX A: 2022 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>ANNEX B: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>ANNEX C: CHILD-RELATED POLICIES.....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>ANNEX D: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>ANNEX E: SECTOR-LEVEL TABLES.....</b>	<b>98</b>

**ANNEX F: PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2022** ..... 112

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Evolution of the socio-economic indicators linked to the targets of the World Summit according to the years (2000/2001–2020/2021).....	10
Table 3.2: Evolution between 2012 and 2022 of the size and population share of children by sex and province.....	1
Table 3.3 shows the evolution of the age composition of the child population over recent decades. In terms of numbers, there has been an increase in all age groups. At the same time, there has also been a gradual shift in terms of the age composition, reducing the share of the very young age group. In fact, comparing 1978 and 2022, it is clear that the overall reduction in the share of children in the population is mainly driven by a reduction in the 0–4 age group.....	1
Table 3.3: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 of the size and population share of children by age group.....	1
Table 3.4: Distribution of the child population by area of residence, province and by sex.....	19
Table 3.5: Age distribution (%) of the child population by sex, province and area of residence.....	19
Table 3.6: Number of children by area of residence, province and key functional ages.....	20
Table 4.1: Count for children aged 12–17 by current marital status.....	21
Table 4.2: Percentage of children who have been married (in union) by age, sex, area of residence and province.....	22
Table 4.3: Percentage of girls who have ever given birth by age, according to area of residence and province.....	24
Table 4.4: Number and percentage of the resident population aged 0–17 who have experienced a lifetime migration by sex, province and area of residence.....	25
Table 4.5: Count of lifetime migrants aged 0–17 by current province of residence and province of birth.....	27
Table 5.1: Distribution of children aged 3–17 by school attendance and by sex, province and area of residence (%).....	29
Table 5.2: Percentage of children (aged 3–17) attending school by age, area of residence and sex.....	30
Table 5.3: NARs for primary and lower secondary school children aged 6–11 and 12–14 by sex, province and area of residence.....	31
Table 5.4: Education Gender parity.....	31
Table 5.5: Education level, categorization, duration of studies, official age of attendance and levels for completion.....	31
Table 6.1: Percentage of children aged 0–17 whose birth is registered by age, sex, province and area of residence.....	36
Table 6.2: Distribution of children aged 0–17 by survivorship of biological parents by sex and area of residence (%).....	36
Table 6.3: Numbers of children aged 0–17 by cohabitation with biological parents, relation to household head, and type of household.....	37
Table 6.4: Percentage of children (3–17) in private households attending school according to living arrangements by sex, age, area of residence and province.....	38
Table 6.5: Household composition (presence of children and working adults) by province and area of residence (counts).....	39
Table 6.6: Household headship rates among children aged 12–17 by sex and area of residence.....	39
Table 6.7: Count and percentage affected by each type of disability among the resident child population (aged 5–17) by sex, age, province and area of residence.....	42
Table 6.8: Distribution of children aged 5–17 with a disability by current school attendance compared to children without a disability by sex and area of residence (%).....	43
Table 6.9: Percentage of children with medical insurance by sex, area of residence and province.....	43
Table 6.10: Distribution of children (aged 0–17) by type of medical insurance, province and area of residence (%).....	44
Table 6.11: Distribution of the children (0-17 years) according to the poverty status (MPI) of their household.....	45
Table A.1: Count of children by age, sex and area of residence.....	75
Table A.2: Number of children (size) and their percentage among the resident population (population share/size) by sex and province and district.....	76
Table A.3: Distribution (%) of the resident children by province and district by sex.....	78
Table A.4: Sex ratios of the children by individual age and area of residence.....	79
Table A.5: Count of the children aged 12-17 years by marital status by sex, province and area of residence.....	79
Table A.6: Percentage of ever-married by age, by sex, area of residence, province, and school attendance.....	82
Table A.7: Percentage of the resident population aged 0-17 that experienced a Life-migration by current age, sex, and Area of residence.....	83
Table A.8: Level of education for children aged 3 to 17 who have experienced a lifetime migration compared to non-migrants, by sex and area of residence.....	83
Table A.9: Distribution (%) of the children by nationality by sex and area of residence.....	84
Table A.10: Distribution (%) of the children of non-Rwandan nationality by Sex.....	85
Table A.11: Distribution (%) of the children by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence.....	85
Table A.12: Percentage of children whose birth is registered by age group, sex, province, and urban/rural.....	86
Table A.13: Percentage of children aged 0-17 years by Cohabitation with biological parents, relation to household head, and type of household.....	87
Table A.14: Household headship rates among the children aged 12-17 years by sex, province and area of residence.....	88

Table A.15: Mean and median size of households headed by children as compared to households headed by adults, by sex, area of residence, and province .....	89
Table A.16: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by tenure of the housing unit by sex of the household head and area of residence .....	90
Table A.17: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by main source of water by sex of the household head and area of residence .....	91
Table A.18: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head and area of residence .....	93
Table A.19: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by main source of energy for lighting by sex of the household head and area of residence .....	95
Table A.20: Percentage of households with access to internet among households headed by children as compared to households headed by adults .....	97
Table B.1: Number of children and their percentage among the resident population by sex and sector of residence .....	98

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1: Age pyramid of the resident population in five-year age groups .....	15
Figure 3.2: Population share of children by sex and area of residence .....	16
Figure 3.3: Evolution in the share of children in the total resident population between 1978 and 2022.....	17
Figure 3.4: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the number of children.....	17
Figure 3.5: Sex ratios of the child population by age group and area of residence .....	20
Figure 4.1: Evolution of Infant Mortality between 1978 and 2022.....	23
Figure 4.2: Trends in yearly Child mortality/ Deaths per 1000 live births in the 5 years periods (RDHS data).....	23
Figure 4.3: Percentage of lifetime migrants among the resident child population .....	26
Figure 4.4: Percentage of children with lifetime migration experience by current age.....	27
Figure 4.5: Level of education for children aged 3–17 who have experienced a lifetime migration compared to non-migrants by area of residence.....	28
Figure 5.1: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at lower secondary School (Children aged 12-14) .....	33
Figure 6.1: Distribution of household by tenure of the housing unit (%).....	40
Figure 6.2: Percentage of households with access to types of water sources .....	40
Figure 6.3: Type of toilet facility used by child-headed and adult-headed households .....	41
Figure 6.4: Distribution of the households by main of source of energy for lighting.....	41





## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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<b>ARI</b>	Acute Respiratory Infections
<b>CTC</b>	Census Technical Committee
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic and Health Survey
<b>EDPRS</b>	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>EGRA</b>	Early Grade Reading Assessment
<b>EICV</b>	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
<b>EWSA</b>	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>GoR</b>	Government of Rwanda
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HHH</b>	Household Head
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>IDHS</b>	Interim Demographic and Health Survey
<b>ICPD-PoA</b>	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MIFOTRA</b>	Ministry of Public Service and Labour
<b>MIGEPROF</b>	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
<b>MINAFFET</b>	Ministry Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
<b>MINALOC</b>	Ministry of Local Government
<b>MINECOFIN</b>	Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
<b>MINEDUC</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MINISPOC</b>	Ministry of Sports and Culture
<b>MTN</b>	Mobile Telecommunication Network
<b>NAR</b>	Net Attendance Ratio
<b>NCC</b>	National Census Commission
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Economic Partnership for Africa Development
<b>NISR</b>	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>ORS</b>	Oral Rehydration solution
<b>PHC</b>	Population and Housing Census
<b>RPHC4</b>	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
<b>RPHC5</b>	Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
<b>PES</b>	Post-Enumeration Survey
<b>RAMA</b>	La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIGME</b>	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation



## 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.

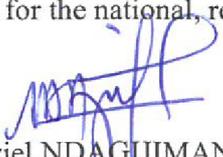
Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

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 5<sup>th</sup> 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

Children warrant particular attention due to their number in the population of Rwanda, their importance with regards to the future socio-economic development of the country, and their higher social vulnerability. The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) can provide evidence of the changes in the situation of children in Rwanda, highlight the progress made and support policy-making for ensuring that children's rights are upheld and have equitable access to opportunities for the realization of their full potentials. This report analyses the size and structure of the child population, and examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of children. It also explores the situation of the most vulnerable groups of children, including orphans and children living in child-headed households and children with disabilities.

### Size, structure and evolution of the child population

Following the 2022 Rwanda census, a total resident population count of 13,246,394 was found, out of which 5,896,601 are children (under 18 years of age). The child population hence represents 44.5% of the total resident population. Within the child population, the total number of female children is 2,946,631 (49.97%), and the total number of male children is 2,949,970 (50.03%). The population share of children is higher in rural areas (46.1%) than in urban areas (40.5%).

Children's share in the total resident population has decreased consistently since the 1991 census, and is currently over 6% below that of 1991 (53.9%). Thereby a shift in the population age structure has been observed, following reductions in fertility rates and progress in terms of higher life expectancy. Continuous population growth has led, however, to an increase in the number of children in Rwanda, as the child population has more than doubled between 1978 and 2022, going from 2,545,603 up to reaching 5,896,601. Since 2012, the number of children has increased in all provinces, although their population share has decreased. The largest increase in number was observed in the Eastern Province, where the number of children increased from 1,276,721 to 1,656,727 over the last 10 years.

The minimum age for legal marriage in Rwanda is 21. As both legal and illegal marriage were captured in the census, it was found that child union/illegal marriage; albeit a very little proportion of children are involved. At national level, more than 99% of children aged 12-17 have never been married while less than 1% are either currently married (whether in a formal or informal union), separated, divorced or widowed. Among the few ever married children, there are twice as many female than male children.

Early childbearing, or pregnancy and delivery during adolescence, represents a risk to the baby as well as the young mother. At national level, there are 9,064 female children aged 12-17 who have given birth, equivalent to about 1% of the girls aged 12-17. As expected, the chances of giving birth are considerably lower among the youngest female children of reproductive age, as only one out of 400 girls have given birth at age 12 whereas one out of 75 girls aged 17 have given birth.

### Child mortality

Results from the census show that there has been a steady decline in child mortality estimates in Rwanda from 1978, with the exception of the 2002 census. The infant mortality rate declined from 144 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1978 to 28.9 deaths in 2022, with the exception of an increase in 2002. The under-five mortality rate also shows a similar pattern as the infant mortality rate, with a decline

over the 1978-1991 period, followed by an increase from 1991 to 2002, and a steady decline from 2002 onwards. The decline in child mortality rates is also consistent with the Rwanda DHS surveys. The Rwanda DHS-based child mortality rates from 1992 to 2020 show a very similar pattern as the census-based.

### Children's migration

Children's migration tends to be conditioned by the moves of their parents or guardians, particularly at young ages. 10.5 % of the children in Rwanda have experienced lifetime migration – they live outside their district of residence at birth. Children in the Eastern province report the highest prevalence of lifetime migration (42%), followed by the City of Kigali (24.5%), while the lowest proportion of lifetime migrants is observed among children in the Northern Province (7.7%). Migration experience is more common in urban areas and increases with age. Among the 15–17 year olds living in urban areas, 36 % have experienced migration in their lifetime.

### Children's education

Universal access to primary education – for boys and girls – is one of the SDG targets, and it was reflected in the Rwandan Government's Vision 2020 and Vision 2050, including the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS1, EDPRS2, NST1). Education Sector Strategic Plan have focused on turning national objectives into viable education programmes. The initial focus has been on getting all children and young people into education and enabling them to complete Nine Years Basic Education (9YBE) initiative. since 2012, which substantially increased enrolment in primary and lower secondary education this has been expanded to 12 years of free quality.. Census data can provide a valuable complement to administrative and survey data for analysing the progress made in the education sector. According to the 2022 census, 75.3% of children aged 3–17 in Rwanda are currently attending school, 9.7% are no longer attending school and 15.0% have never attended school. School attendance reaches beyond 90% for children of 8 to 13 years of age. One

can observe some late entry into primary school, which carries over into lower secondary school, with corresponding effects on net attendance ratios (NARs). Attendance is slightly higher in urban areas (92.9%) than in rural areas (90.5%). The positive outcomes in terms of gender parity, which were already visible in the last two censuses of 2002 and 2012, are confirmed again in 2022. In fact, girls have higher NARs at both primary and lower secondary education.

### Vulnerable children and living arrangements

Birth registration with the civil authorities represents an important administrative vehicle to protect children's rights. In Rwanda, 5.7% of children are not registered in civil registry. Among children below the age of two, only 89.6% are registered with the civil authorities. The percentage of children whose birth is registered is higher among children aged 13–17, those living in rural areas, and those living in non-poor households (Table 6.10)

The percentage of orphans in 2022 is considerably lower than 10 years before: 91.3% of children still have both parents alive; 6.0% have lost their father only; 1.9% (112,665 children) have lost their mother only, and less than 1% (45,637) are double-orphans, i.e. both mother and father are deceased. Orphan children tend to live in households that are better-off than the national average.

Overall, 91.3% of all children (3,950,745) live with both parents; and 20.2% (1,194,229) live with their mother but without their father - whether the latter is alive or not. The third largest group are children who live without their biological parents but who are related to the head of the household (22,548 children). 45,637 children are living in orphanage according to the census results. Compared to children living with both parents, children aged 7–17 living in other arrangements in private households seem to be a bit disadvantaged with respect to their school attendance. The gap is, however, small (below three percentage points) for primary school-age children who live with one parent, a relative, or in an orphanage. When it comes to children of secondary school age (13-17), the school attendance

rate is 74.8% for those living with both parents, but falls at 58.2% for children who are not related to the head of the household they live in.

With regard to household headship among children, the 2022 census results show that 5,675 private households are headed by children aged 12-17 (equivalent to one out of 1100). Approximately two-thirds of the male children head a household. Furthermore, the comparison of households headed by children and adults reveals the following findings:

- The average household size of child-headed households is 2, compared to 4 in adult-headed households;
- 35.7% of children who head a household own the dwelling they occupy, as compared to 71.7% of adult at the national level. Child-headed households live in free lodgings more often than adult-headed households;
- In terms of all improved water sources taken together, there are no significant differences between households headed by children and households headed by adults. Around 87.7% of

child-headed households in urban areas have access to an improved water source, compared to 65 % in rural areas;

- Electricity provided by Rwanda Energy Group (REG) reaches 47.1% of adult-headed households, but only 43.6% of child-headed households.

### **Disability among children and children's access to health care**

About 1.8 % of all Rwandan children (77,479) are affected by any type of disability. The prevalence of disability increases with age. The most common types of disability among children are related to difficulties seeing (29,409 children) and difficulties communicating (17,852 children). Among children with disabilities, 64.2% are currently attending school. The share of children attending school reaches 80.6% for children without disability, which suggests that there are some barriers to accessing education for children with disabilities. Regarding health insurance coverage, the census reveals that a large majority of children are insured (96.9%).



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

### 1.1. Context and justification

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

### 1.3. Objectives of the Census

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

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

- Have increased availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics for evidence-based decisions, policy formulation and monitoring

and evaluation of development frameworks at national, sub-national and sectoral levels;

- Have increased knowledge of stakeholders, at all levels, on population characteristics, patterns and trends;
- Have strengthened national capacities in data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization, including geographic information system (GIS).
- Have increased utilization, at all levels, of data and information for designing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes.

## 1.4. Census phases and Methodology

### 1.4.1. Census phases

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

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

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

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

### 1.4.2. Census Methodology

#### 1.4.2.1. Census mapping

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

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

The Census mapping operation lasted for about 9 months (from 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 to 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2021), which enabled the NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (e.g., enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc.) and all logistics for the main field data collection.

Details from the Census mapping also provided guidance for adequate planning of the other census infrastructures and facilities required for field activities.

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

#### 1.4.2.2. Pilot Census

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

The pilot census was conducted from 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 on a sample of 600 EAs, including 416 randomly selected EAs across all sectors and 184 purposively selected EAs in the areas bordering

neighbouring countries to Rwanda and in remote rural areas in order to test the internet connectivity, data transmission, and the availability of electricity.

The pilot census was initially planned for 16th to 30th August, 2021 just to fall one year before the main census but was postponed for one month to ensure adequate preventive measures against the spread of Covid-19.

The pilot census was a rehearsal for the actual census enumeration during which the various methods and procedures for field organisation and operations as well as the census publicity/awareness campaign, census maps production, field remote monitoring, data transmission and storage, ICT infrastructure, and data analysis were tested.

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

#### 1.4.2.3. Questionnaires and manuals

The questionnaires' design for the 2022 RPHC consisted of updating the questionnaires used during the 2012 census coupled with consultations with stakeholders such as planners and policymakers from different sectors, ministries, other government institutions, private sector, and government's stakeholders,... in order to collect their needs in terms of statistical data. After the development of the questionnaires and the instruction manual, the team of analysts developed 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 functionaries.

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

#### 1.4.2.4. Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

The success of the census is dependent upon the cooperation and participation of the entire populace. It therefore, becomes imperative to sensitize and educate the public on the importance of the census, an objective that was achieved through the implementation of the communication strategy developed for the census. A phased approach was assumed in implementing the communication strategy that includes awareness in different ways and dissemination mechanisms.

Some of the methods used for publicizing the 2022 RPHC are as below:

- a. Digital Communication Programme through websites, social media, and mobile platforms;
- b. Public Relations, events and mass communication;
- c. Traditional Advertising through mass and outdoor media;
- d. Community Mobilization (Umuganda).
- e. Radios/TVs shows communication on the census calling for the public participation.

Prior to census enumeration, a national publicity and sensitisation campaign was implemented in order to inform the public about the importance and relevance of the census (RPHC5), as well as to seek the active participation, involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities during the census enumeration.

A subtle and targeted publicity and awareness campaign was conducted before the census, which was later intensified and expanded to cover all districts and villages across.

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

The census results published including the population projections attest to the high level of cooperation of the

political and administrative authorities and the effective participation of the general public in the entire census enumeration operation and processes.

#### 1.4.2.5. Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1.4.2.6. Actual census enumeration

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

The census personnel deployed for the RPHC5 comprised the following personnel:

- a. Enumerators and support staff;
- b. Sector supervisors;
- c. Field monitors/data quality monitors and district team leaders;
- d. Field analysts, data analysts; and
- e. National coordinators.

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

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

A team of 60 data monitors was working at NISR headquarters coordinated by 10 field analysts. They were responsible of the follow up on the progress of data collection through the dashboards in all enumeration areas. They interacted with sector supervisors on a daily basis by identifying the enumeration areas with low completion rates, and then suggesting possible solutions including redeployment of those who completed enumeration in EAs lagging behind. They were also reporting any issue that needed special attention of the coordination team.

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

#### 1.4.2.7. Post-enumeration activities

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

The PES was conducted from 16th to 30th September 2022, just in one month after the main census enumeration. The aim of the PES was to assess the census coverage/completeness and quality of the census data.

A total of 180 enumeration areas were sampled from all districts of the country. To assess census coverage, PES and census records were matched, a task that was carried out using data science techniques and the Python programming language. Matching is the process of checking whether records from two different data sets relate to the same household and/or person match or not. In this work, both automatic and clerical matching methods were used.

The census dataset –stabilisation, data-processing, and data-editing processes were completed within two

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

#### 1.4.2.8. Data quality assessment

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 2: THEMATIC CONTEXT AND ANALYSIS

At the time of the 2022 Census, children represent 44.5% of the total population and thus constituted the largest share of the resident population of Rwanda. Due to children's size in the population in Rwanda, their importance in the future development of the society and economy, and their particularly vulnerable situation, their situation warrants particular attention. This report examines the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) data to provide an updated profile of the socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the child population, including the situation of orphans and child-headed households.

### 2.1. Context

#### 2.1.1. Role of children in traditional Rwandan society and its evolution over time

In traditional Rwandan society – as in most traditional African communities – a child was perceived as a gift from God and children performed specific social, economic and cultural roles. In terms of their social role, a child was considered a factor that strengthened and consolidated the union of the couple. The fact of having children also ensured that the parents would be remembered even after their death. In economic terms, children were viewed as additional source of labour for the family. A dowry for girls was also of economic importance in traditional families. Given this context, a rich family did not only own many assets (land, cows, etc.) but had also sufficient members to work, generate incomes, and protect the family against external threats. Children also played a cultural role, as they represented a new generation that might perpetuate traditional values, beliefs and customs.

These beliefs, together with high infant and child mortality, constituted the main cause of high fertility among traditional households. Despite considerable societal changes over the recent decades, fertility rates remain high, as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) results demonstrate fertility rates of 6.2 (1992, DHSI); 5.8 (2000, DHSII); 6.0 (2005/2006, DHSIII); 5.5 (2007/2008, IDHS) and 4.6 (2010/2011, DHS IV), 4.2 (4th RDHS, 2014/2015), 4.0 (NISR, 2012c), 4.1 (5th DHS, 2019/2020), and 3.6 (NISR, 2022c). As a result, 44.5% of the Rwandan population were below the age of 18 at the time of the last Census in 2022 (NISR, 2022). The results of the last two DHS (2014/2015 and 2019/2020) show that the fertility rate for Rwandan women has been decreasing at a considerable pace.

#### 2.1.2. Background to the evolution of children's rights

Children's rights have been gradually embedded in international law through child-specific articles in general human rights treaties and case law on one hand, and the development of child-centered policy instruments on the other hand (Hegarty and Siobhan, 1999). The latter process culminated in the Adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. The Convention provides a definition of childhood and

establishes an exhaustive and structured compilation of the rights of the children.

The World Summit for Children held one year later had the overall aim of putting "children at the top of the agenda in the 1990s, giving them priority of "first call" on the world's resources in good times or bad, war or peace" (Veerman, 1992: p.210).

*Box 1: Major commitments of the World Summit to the survival, protection and development of children*

The World Summit established, among others, the following commitments with the aim of protecting the rights of children and of improving their lives (Veerman, 1992: 576–577):

- Enhance infant and children’s health; promote pre-natal care to lower infant and child mortality in all countries; promote the provision of clean water and access to sanitation;
- Eradicate hunger, malnutrition, and famine;
- Reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender;
- Improve the situation of children who live under difficult circumstances, such as orphans, street children, displaced children, disabled children, etc.;
- Protect the working child and advocate for the abolition of illegal child labour;
- Protect the environment at all levels, so that all children can enjoy a safer and healthier future; and
- Fight against poverty which would have immediate benefits for children’s welfare.

The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) in 1991 was followed by the initiation of the National Action Plan related to child survival, protection and development. However, its implementation stalled because of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. It is obvious that these horrible events have deeply affected the Rwandan population in general and children, one of the most vulnerable population subgroups, in particular. Child mortality increased during the conflict, and injuries resulted in higher rates of children suffering from disabilities. Moreover, large numbers of children were separated, temporarily or permanently, from their families and the number of orphans and child-headed households increased considerably.

The cohort of children analysed in this report was born between 2005 and 2022 and did not experience these events. However, they have been affected by the medium and long-term consequences of them on family structure and institutions. As shown in the following section, the GoR has made remarkable progress since 1994 in establishing institutions, policies and programmes to strengthen the socio-economic conditions of children, as well as in promoting and protecting their rights. Key indicators are presented to outline the achievements in the areas of economic growth, poverty reduction, education, health, water and sanitation, energy supply and urbanization.

## 2.2. National efforts since the World Summit for Children

The GoR has initiated a large number of laws, policies and programmes targeting children and creating institutions/organs with the aim of responding to the objective of safeguarding children’s rights and improving their living conditions.

- **LEGAL CONTEXT**

The Rwandan Constitution of 2003, as amended to date, puts particular emphasis on the protection of children’s rights. Furthermore, specific laws and policies were passed to protect children against violence and gender-

based discrimination; to prohibit employment for children under the age of 16 and to determine the list of worst forms of child labour; to address the needs of orphans and other vulnerable children; and to promote early childhood development, etc.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For more information on laws and policies developed in regard to child rights and protection see 0.

- **PROGRAMMES AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

Following the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC), the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has initiated several steps in the direction of addressing the rights and needs of children in the country. Various social policies have been enacted, plans developed and programmes implemented. Children's rights and program for them cut across various thematic areas and ministerial mandates (health, education, labour, local governance, Justice), thus a number of government institutions and non-governmental organisations at different administrative levels are involved in their implementation. Additionally, numerous laws addressing children's rights have been promulgated. Recognising the need for coordination and consistency in Government interventions for children, in year 2011 the Government of Rwanda, through the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) initiated the development of the Integrated Child Rights Policy, a comprehensive national document, detailing Rwanda's vision and commitment to all children. The Integrated Child Rights Policy is conceived with the objectives of strengthening the thinking and analysis around policies related to children and the coordination and implementation of Government activities for realization of children's rights.

Following up on the targets set at the World Summit for Children, Rwanda developed its National Action Plan for the survival, protection and development of children. To improve coordination of issues relating to children as well as the promotion of their rights, the 'Observatory for Children's Rights' was set up in 2007 with a mandate to provide independent monitoring of children's rights. In addition, a Child Commission was put in place that was responsible for ensuring the coherence of policies targeting children and to follow up on the performance of all relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, specific strategic plans were initiated to facilitate the implementation of policies. Illustrative of this, for instance, is the education sector strategic plan 2018–2024 or the Strategy for National Child Care Reform.

- **The Status of Children in Rwanda**

Since the devastating effects of the 1994 Genocide against Tutsi, significant progress has been made towards improving the status of children in Rwanda including in health, education and protection. For example, public spending on health has considerably increased over recent years; financing for health care and

health service delivery have been decentralised; and a maternal and child health service has been established to focus health sector reform on maternal, neonatal and child health policies. The policy of universal access to health insurance has enabled the use of health services by the poor. In 2007, the GoR adopted the National Strategic Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, a national framework for a holistic approach to child vulnerability. Over the period 2005 to 2007/8, infant and under-five mortality have declined from 86 to 62 and from 152 to 103 per 1,000 live births, respectively; while maternal mortality has decreased by about 33% (DHS 2007/8). However, both child and maternal mortality rates in Rwanda remain high by international standards. Rwanda has made remarkable progress in meeting primary school enrolment and parity goals. In 2009, primary school enrolment rate was 91.6% for boys and 94.1% for girls- (MINEDUC, Annuaire Statistique, Kigali, 2010), due in part to a target-based education sector strategy and effective donor coordination through the establishment of a SWAp. Retention and learning achievement that had been critical challenges have also shown marked improvement: in 2005 only 46.7% of children completed primary school (Statistical Year Book - 2009, NISR), by 2009 this rate had gone up to 74% (MINEDUC, Annuaire statistique, Kigali, 2010).

- **GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA'S COMMITMENT TO CHILDREN**

The Government of Rwanda has demonstrated, through various policies, legislative and programme initiatives, strong commitment towards meeting the rights of the children of Rwanda. Rwanda is signatory to numerous international conventions, declarations or treaties on human rights, education, labour, disabilities and refugees that oblige the government to commit itself to ensuring the rights of children in the country. These include, the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (UN CRC, 1989), its two Optional Protocols on children in armed conflict and on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography<sup>1</sup>. As part of its commitment to the UN CRC, the Government is obliged to undertake appropriate measures in pursuance of children's rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda (2003) as amended to date, reaffirming the adherence to the principles and commitments of the various international instruments and specifically invoking the UN CRC, entitles every child for special measures of protection by the family, society and Government. It also entitles all children (all citizens) to rights to education and health. Finally, the GoR has enacted and developed various

legislations, policies and programmes to address various needs and rights of children. A review of these initiatives indicates that:

There is a positive environment in the administration for policies to promote, protect and ensure children's rights: Several policies, strategic plans and laws, directly or indirectly, addressing children's issues and rights in Rwanda. It is clear that there is high awareness

about children's rights and interest and strong political will to roll out policies and strategies for the same. Some policy and legislative initiatives are extremely brave. Many countries have struggled for years before they could come up with a legislation making health insurance compulsory, or making free education a fundamental right, or legislating laws for addressing sexual abuse. Different policies have different visions for the specific target group they address (for instance, MIGEPROF has developed the OVC Policy for its target group, Ministry of

Education has developed a policy for Primary Education for one of its target groups, MINALOC has developed the policy on Social Protection with specific vision for their target groups). A single comprehensive policy (vision for all children), across all thematic areas of concern has not been developed yet. There is therefore no reference point for children in Rwanda that can serve as a basis or give direction for different policies/ programmes.

- NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN TERMS OF THE COMMITMENTS OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN**

The country's efforts to achieve the targets of the World Summit for Children can be assessed against socio-economic indicators associated with the objectives of the summit. The following table presents the evolution of key indicators on poverty levels, education, health, and water and sanitation over the period 2000/01–2020/2021.

*Table 2.1: Evolution of the socio-economic indicators linked to the targets of the World Summit according to the years (2000/2001–2020/2021)*

	2000/ 2001	2005/2006	2010/ 2011	2015/ 2016	2020/2021
Poverty rate (%)	58.9	56.7	44.9	38.2	-
Multidimensional poverty index (MPI)		0.443 (DHS, 2005)	0.239 (EICV4)	0.148 (EICV5)	0.147(RPHC5, 2022)
Child poverty/deprivation : Adjusted Headcount Ratio (MO), poverty cut-off: k=3 dimensions		Children Under 5: 0.000 Children 5-14: 0.260 Children 15-17: 0.431	Children Under 5: 0.000 Children 5-14: 0.190 Children 15-17: 0.306	Under5Children: 0.340 Children 5-14: 0.160 Children 15-17: 0.274	Children Under 5: 0.300
Child poverty/deprivation : Adjusted Headcount Ratio (MO), poverty cut-off: k=3 dimensions		Children Under 5: 0.000 Children 5-14: 0.260 Children 15-17: 0.431	Children Under5:0.000 Children 5-14: 0.190 Children 15-17: 0.306	Children Under 5: 0.340 Children 5-14: 0.160 Children 15-17: 0.274	Children Under 5: 0.300
Education sector					
Net enrolment in primary	72.6	86.6	91.7	97.7	98.9
Primary completion rate	22.0	51.7	78.6	65.2	66.0
Girls to boys ratio in primary	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.00	0.99

	2000/ 2001	2005/2006	2010/ 2011	2015/ 2016	2020/2021
Girls to boys ratio in secondary	0.51	0.81	0.93	1.12	1.15
Health Sector					
Child mortality rate (per 1000 children)	196	152	76	32	33
Water and Sanitation					
Access to safe drinking water (% HH)	-	70.3	74.2	72.9	80.4
Improved sanitation (% HH)	-	58.5	74.5	54.1	72.2

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, (2015/2021 DHS data)

There have been significant improvements for all indicators considered. Primary school enrolment has surpassed 98 % and completion rates more than tripled over the past decade. While only one girl for every two boys went to secondary school in 2000/2001, gender equality in terms of access to secondary schooling has

been greatly enhanced. The achievements over the past decade indicate the great determination of the country's leaders to enhance the living conditions and to promote the rights of the citizens in general and children in particular.

### 2.3. Orphans and vulnerable children

While all children are potentially vulnerable and require protection, the concept of orphans and vulnerable children refers to children who tend to be more exposed to risks than their peers.

### 2.4. Orphans and household headship among the child population

According to results of 5PHC-2022, the headship rate among children aged 12 to 17 is 0.17 at national level and are occupied by foster<sup>2</sup> and/or orphaned children who are under 18. The orphans aged 0-17 years represent 0.8%. The Government policy promoting the reintegration of children living in orphanages into foster families to improve their chances for better care and education.

### 2.5. Disabled children

Children living with disabilities are another potentially vulnerable group considered in this report. Depending on a child's circumstances, the impairment may prevent the child from going to school, playing or participating in their communities.

### 2.6. Children among Rwandan population

Children constitute the largest share of the Rwandan population (44.5% were under 18 in 2022) and require particular attention as their characteristics and wellbeing influences the development of Rwandan society as a

whole. In this context, the analysis of the RPHC 2022 provides an update on the socio-demographic characteristics and the socio-economic status of children in Rwanda. It also offers insights for the planning,

<sup>2</sup> According to DHS (2020) in NISR (2022c), foster children are those under 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

monitoring and evaluation of national and international policies and regulations for both public authorities and different stakeholders intervening in the area of child. More specifically, the analysis intends to:

- Measure the size, spatial distribution and migration of children and describe the evolution of this since 1978;
- Examine marital status, nuptiality and fertility among children;
- Analyse children's living arrangements and family environments;
- Analyse household headship among the children aged 12–17, the characteristics of those who are household heads and describe the characteristics and the living standards of their households.

The fifth census provides a primary analysis of the children living in Rwanda from the Rwanda 2022 Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). In absence of exhaustive administrative data, Census data constitute the key source of detailed population statistics at a specific point in time. Census data can provide insights into the situation of minority groups among children, such as children heading households, fertility and marital status of children. Unless sample surveys focus specifically on these subpopulations, samples tend to be too small for such an analysis. Census data also allow for an analysis of the characteristics of children at disaggregated geographical level (provinces, districts and sectors). Data from RPHC 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022 are used to trace the levels and trends of the population of children in Rwanda. It provides a descriptive analysis of the distribution and characteristics of the child population by age – including functional age groups – and sex, by province and district, and area of residence (urban or rural).

## 2.7. Definition of the basic concepts

As this is a cross-cutting analysis of the characteristics of children, a wide range of indicators on socio-demographic characteristics, such as marital status, migration and fertility, and socio-economic characteristics (such as individuals' education) are examined. Indicators are briefly introduced in the text and the Glossary provides an overview of definitions.<sup>3</sup> For more detailed discussions of indicator constructions, the reader is referred to other thematic reports that deal specifically with questions of education, migration, fertility, etc. The present section defines the key term of the theme under analysis, i.e. the child, and further clarifies related concepts, such as adolescent, youth, orphan and vulnerable child.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.7.1. A 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 definition by age coincides with that of Rwanda, as stipulated in Article 3 of the national Law no 71/2018 of 31/08/2018 relating to the protection of the child 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.

### 2.7.2. An adolescent

The word 'adolescent' comes from the concept of adolescence, which means the transitional development period from childhood to early adulthood. The United Nations define an adolescent as a person aged 10 to 19 years.

<sup>3</sup> The Glossary uses Haupt et al. (2011) and UN (2008) as its main source, but incorporates adjustments of definitions to the national context.

<sup>4</sup> Main results are presented in tables and figures in the text. More detailed tables are included in 0 and sector-level statistics are given in 0. Percentages reported in the text are generally rounded to the nearest integer (presented without decimals), except for small numbers (e.g. disability prevalence among children) where rounding would obscure the message.

### 2.7.3. An orphan

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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.

### 2.7.4. A vulnerable Children

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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).

The concept vulnerability with regard to children implies the ones who are more exposed to risks than their peers. They can be vulnerable in terms of deprivation (food, education, and parental care), exploitation, abuse, neglect, violence, and infection with HIV. Vulnerability is a relative state that may range from resilience to total helplessness (Arora, Shah, Chaturvedi and Gupta, 20015).

### 2.7.5. Child mortality

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**Neonatal mortality:** The probability of dying within the first month of life. **Post-neonatal mortality:** The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

**Infant mortality:** The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday. **Child mortality:** The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday. **Under-5 mortality:** The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.



## CHAPTER 3: SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CHILD POPULATION

### 3.1. Size of the child population and its evolution since 1978

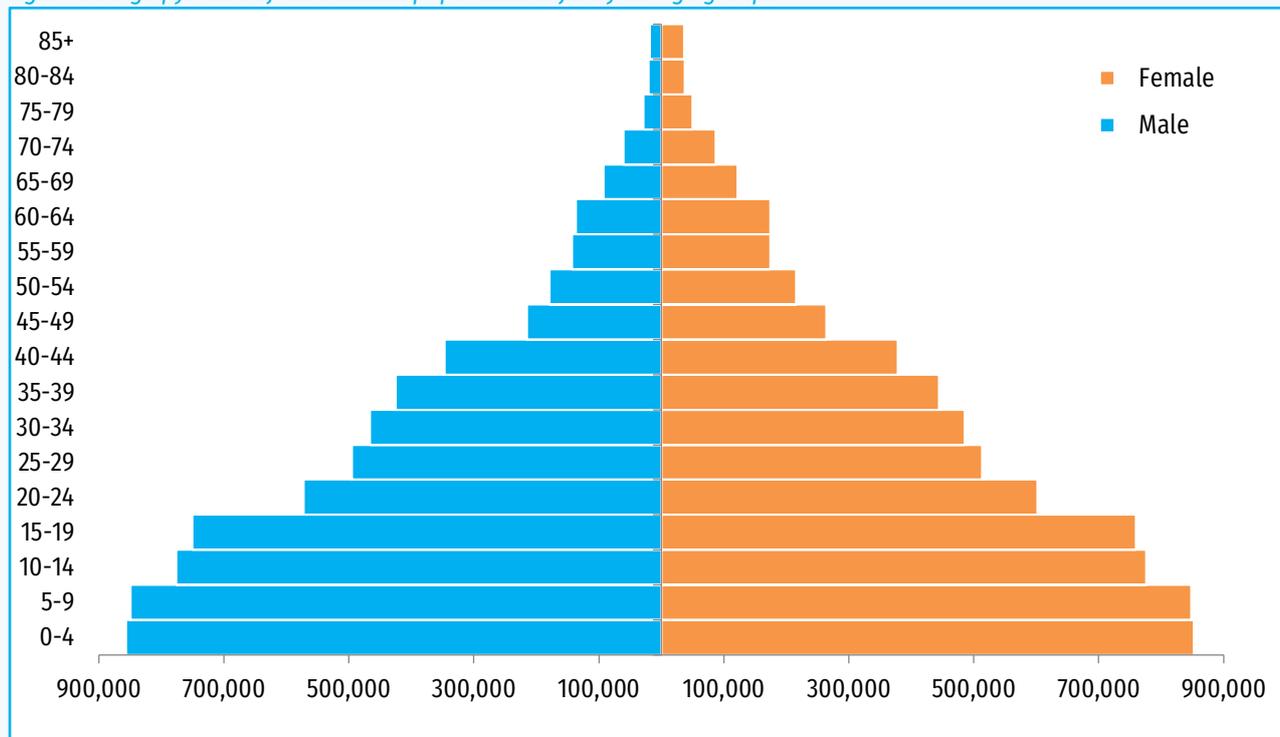
This section discusses the population size and size of children as well as the evolution of the child population since 1978 up to 30th August 2022.

#### 3.1.1 Size of the Child Population

The results from the 2022 Census show that there are 5,896,601 children living in Rwanda, i.e. 44.5% of the total resident population of 13,246,394. This denotes a slight decrease in comparison to the results of the 2012 Census, whereby the under-18 population represented 47.7% of the resident population. This decrease is associated with a decline in the fertility rate among Rwandan women, as the TFR has reached 3.6 according to the 2022 census (NISR, 2022), and was 4.1 in the latest Rwanda DHS 2019/2020.. However, children still represent almost half of the total resident population and their characteristics and opportunities thus play an important role in the Rwandan population, economy, and society in general.

The population pyramid illustrates the size and structure of the child population among the entire resident population. Its triangular shape with broad base denotes an expansive population. In fact, the Rwandan population is still experiencing high levels of population growth. The majority of children are among the 0–4 years old (1,708,460) and the 5–9 years old (1,697,005) (see Table 4); after these ages the pyramid becomes gradually narrow.

Figure 3.1: Age pyramid of the resident population in five-year age groups



Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 3.1 Number of children and their percentage among the resident population by sex, province and area of residence

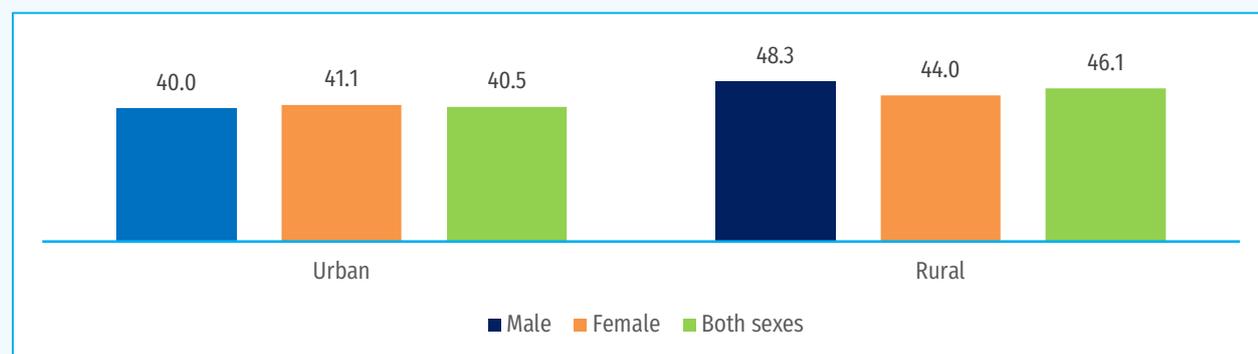
Province and Area of residence	Number of children (Population Size)			Population share (% of the children among the resident population)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Urban	1,499,628	741,385	758,243	40.5	40.0	41.1
Rural	4,396,973	2,208,585	2,188,388	46.1	48.3	44.0
Total	5,896,601	2,949,970	2,946,631	44.5	45.9	43.2
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Urban	560,713	275,860	284,853	37.0	35.7	38.2
Rural	100,930	50,851	50,079	44.2	43.4	45.0
Total	661,643	326,711	334,932	37.9	36.8	39.1
<b>Southern</b>						
Urban	176,467	87,068	89,399	39.7	38.9	40.6
Rural	1,157,281	584,433	572,848	45.2	47.7	42.9
Total	1,333,748	671,501	662,247	44.4	46.4	42.6
<b>Western</b>						
Urban	293,594	146,504	147,090	45.9	47.0	44.8
Rural	1,062,085	531,553	530,532	47.1	49.6	44.8
Total	1,355,679	678,057	677,622	46.8	49.0	44.8
<b>Northern</b>						
Urban	148,180	73,125	75,055	41.9	42.8	41.0
Rural	740,624	369,318	371,306	44.0	46.0	42.1
Total	888,804	442,443	446,361	43.6	45.5	41.9
<b>Eastern</b>						
Urban	320,674	158,828	161,846	43.0	42.2	43.8
Rural	1,336,053	672,430	663,623	47.4	49.5	45.5
Total	1,656,727	831,258	825,469	46.5	47.9	45.1

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Overall, the share of girls in the total female population (43.2%) is lower than the share of boys in the total male population (45.9%) (Table 3. 2). The underlying cause is a denominator effect: women increasingly outnumber men with age due to women’s higher life expectancy, and the share of adult women is relatively larger than the share of adult men. Moreover, the population share or size of children differs according to the area of residence. In rural areas, children represent 46.1% of the total population, while their share decreases to 40.5 % in urban areas, as Figure 3.2 shows. Higher levels of fertility may explain the larger share of children in rural areas. A

second factor may be that rural–urban migration is more common among adults, with the effect of reducing the non-child population in the denominator in rural areas. The figure 3.2 also shows that the population share of girls among the total urban female population is higher than the share of boys, though the situation is reversed in rural areas. The timing of male and female migration is likely to be at the root of this difference, with girls migrating to the towns in their late childhood and boys migrating as young adults. Migration among children will be further discussed in Section 4.4.

Figure 3.2: Population share (%) of children by sex and area of residence



Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

According to Table A.2 in Annex D, Kicukiro district in Kigali City has the lowest share of children in the resident population (35.9%), whereas Nyagatare district records

the youngest population compared to other districts, with 47.7% of the total population aged below 18.

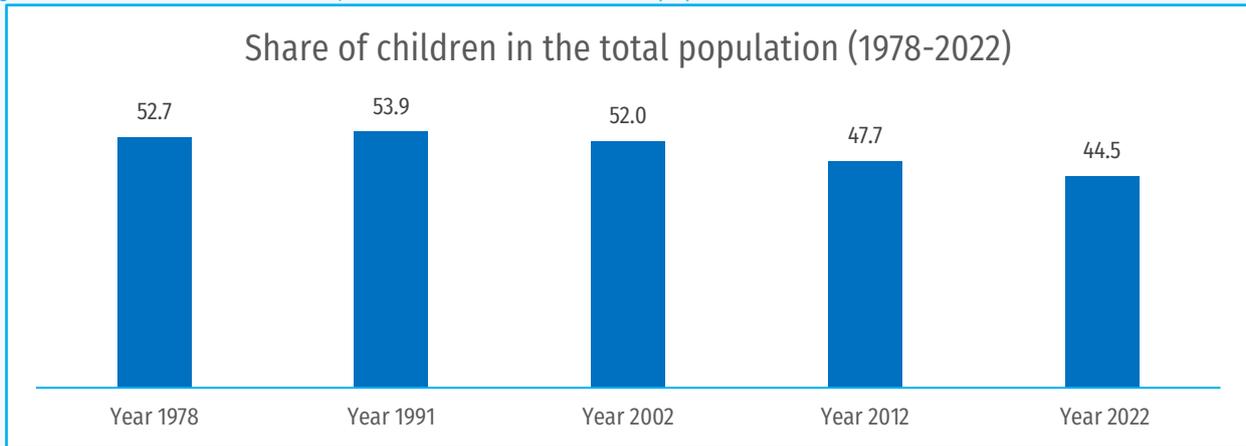
### 3.1.2. Evolution in the size of the child population (1978-2022)

The trends in terms of fertility, mortality and population growth over recent decades will be reflected in the age structure of the population and hence in the share and size of the child population.

Figure 3.3 illustrates the trend in terms of the population share in the resident population over the five Census rounds since 1978. Between the 1991 Census and the 2022

Census, the share of children has decreased by over six percentage points, from 53.9% to 44.5%. As mentioned in the preceding section, this trend can mostly be attributed to the drop in fertility rates over the past 10 years (DHS V; NISR, 2022c), coupled with an increase in life expectancy. The data suggest a gradual shift in the age structure and hence progress in terms of the demographic transition.

Figure 3.3: Evolution in the share of children in the total resident population between 1978 and 2022

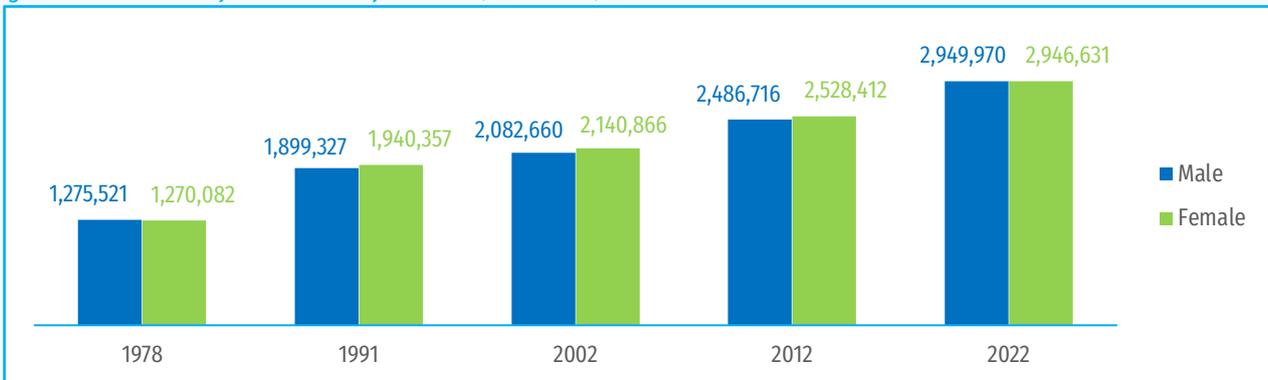


Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

While the decline in the share of children is noteworthy, it is important to emphasise that the child population has experienced a considerable increase in terms of numbers over recent decades (Figure 3.4). The total child

population almost doubled over the period 1978 to 2012, from 2,545,603 children to 5,896,601. The last three Censuses suggest that girls slightly outnumber boys.

Figure 3.4: Evolution of the number of children (1978 -2022)



Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 3.3 summarises the change between the two recent Censuses, i.e. 2012 and 2022, in terms of the size and population share of children by sex and province. The number of children increased in all provinces. The largest

increase can be observed in the Eastern Province, where the number of children has increased from 1,276,721 to 1,656,727 over the last 10 years. The population share of children has declined in all provinces.

Table 3.1: Evolution between 2012 and 2022 of the size and population share of children by sex and province

Province and Year of Census	Number of children (Population Size)			Population share (% of the children among the resident population)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>						
2012	5,015,128	2,486,716	2,528,412	47.7	49.1	46.4
2022	5,896,601	2,949,970	2,946,631	44.5	45.9	43.2
<b>City of Kigali</b>						
2012	448,055	219,734	228,321	39.6	37.5	41.8
2022	661,643	326,711	334,932	37.9	36.8	39.1
<b>Southern Province</b>						
2012	1,228,875	611,937	616,938	47.4	49.6	45.5
2022	1,333,748	671,501	662,247	44.4	46.4	42.6
<b>Western Province</b>						
2012	1,226,148	606,778	619,370	49.6	51.9	47.5
2022	1,355,679	678,057	677,622	46.8	49.0	44.8
<b>Northern Province</b>						
2012	835,329	411,842	423,487	48.4	50.3	46.6
2022	888,804	442,443	446,361	43.6	45.5	41.9
<b>Eastern Province</b>						
2012	1,276,721	636,425	640,296	49.2	50.6	47.9
2022	1,656,727	831,258	825,469	46.5	47.9	45.1

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 3.2 shows the evolution of the age composition of the child population over recent decades. In terms of numbers, there has been an increase in all age groups. At the same time, there has also been a gradual shift in terms of the age composition, reducing the share of the

very young age group. In fact, comparing 1978 and 2022, it is clear that the overall reduction in the share of children in the population is mainly driven by a reduction in the 0-4 age group.

Table 3.3: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 of the size and population share of children by age group

Age group	Number of children (Size)					Population share (% of the children in age group among the total resident population)				
	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022
	0 - 4	926,644	1,295,009	1,320,231	1,540,027	1,708,460	19.1	18.1	16.2	14.6
05 - 9	683,149	1,178,736	1,141,039	1,522,986	1,697,005	14.1	16.5	14	14.4	12.8
10 -14	591,827	915,478	1,095,225	1,265,070	1,551,347	12.2	12.8	13.4	12.0	11.7
15 -17	343,983	450,461	667,031	686,045	939,789	7.1	6.3	8.2	6.5	7.1
Total(0-17)	2,545,603	3,839,684	4,223,526	5,015,128	5,896,601	52.7	53.9	52	47.7	44.5

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

### 3.1.3. Age-sex structure and spatial distribution of the child population

This section discusses the geographical distribution and the age-sex structure of the child population.

#### 3.1.3.1 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHILD POPULATION

The geographical distribution of the child population indicates that most children in Rwanda live in rural areas (74.6%) rather than urban areas (25.4%). In other words, more than four in five children in Rwanda live in rural

areas. In regard to the provinces, the table shows that the smallest proportion of children lives in Kigali City (there is no notable difference in numbers between male and female children).

Table 3.4: Distribution of the child population by area of residence, province and by sex

Area of residence and Province	Percentage		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Area of residence</b>			
Urban	25.4	25.1	25.7
Rural	74.6	74.9	74.3
Total	100	100	100
Count	5,896,601	2,949,970	2,946,631
<b>Province</b>			
City of Kigali	11.2	11.1	11.4
Southern	22.6	22.8	22.5
Western	23	23	23
Northern	15.1	15	15.1
Eastern	28.1	28.2	28
Total	100	100	100
Count	5,896,601	2,949,970	2,946,631

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

### 3.1.3.2 AGE STRUCTURE OF THE CHILD POPULATION

The distribution of children across age groups is presented in Table 3.6. As mentioned above, children are similarly distributed over the two youngest age groups (0-4 and 5-9), which include 57.8% of all children (there is no notable difference by sex). However, Kigali stands

out as it has a larger percentage of children aged 0-4 (33.1%) compared to other provinces. This could be due to relatively larger population shares in childbearing ages (20-29) in Kigali City compared to the national average.

Table 3.5: Age distribution (%) of the child population by sex, province and area of residence

Sex, Area of Residence and Province	Age group					Total	Count
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17			
Rwanda	29.0	28.8	26.3	15.9	100	5,896,601	
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	29.0	28.8	26.3	15.9	100	2,949,970	
Female	28.9	28.8	26.3	16.0	100	2,946,631	
<b>Area of residence</b>							
Urban	31.8	28.8	24.0	15.4	100	1,499,628	
Rural	28.0	28.8	27.1	16.1	100	4,396,973	
<b>Province</b>							
City of Kigali	33.1	28.6	23.3	14.9	100	661,643	
Southern	28.1	28	27.4	16.5	100	1,333,748	
Western	28.1	29.4	26.9	15.6	100	1,355,679	
Northern	28.1	29.3	25.8	16.8	100	888,804	
Southern	29.2	28.6	26.4	15.7	100	1,656,727	
Count	1,708,460	1,697,005	1,551,347	939,789	5,896,601		

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes (1) based population: Resident child population (age 0-17)

Table 3.6 provides the number of children according to functional age groups, such as infancy, early childhood, pre-primary, primary, and secondary age

Table 3.6: Number of children by area of residence, province and key functional ages

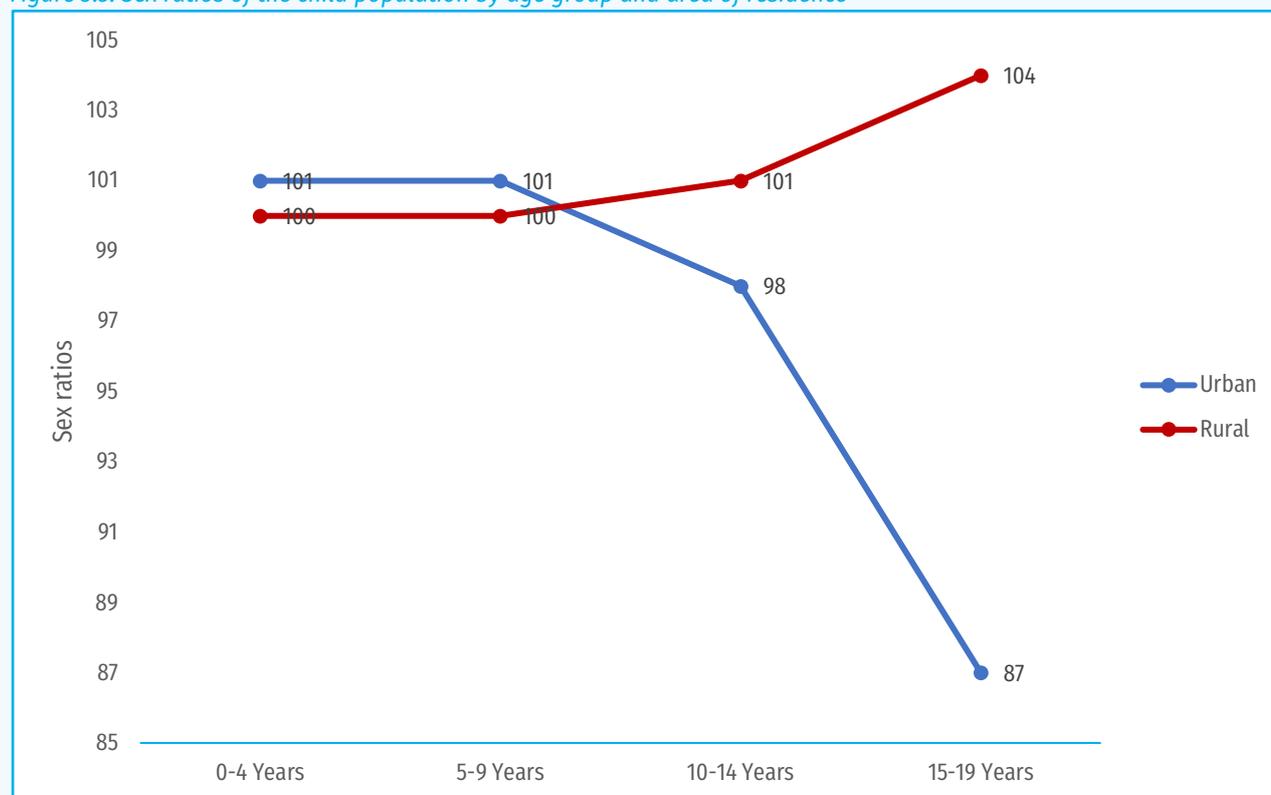
Area of Residence and Province	Age groups					
	0-2 Years	0-5 Years	3-6 Years	7-12 Years	0-15 Years	13-17 Years
<b>Area of residence</b>						
Urban	284,604	571,263	377,750	460,588	1,342,809	376,686
Rural	716,200	1,500,680	1,047,462	1,433,712	3,927,453	1,199,599
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,804</b>	<b>2,071,943</b>	<b>1,425,212</b>	<b>1,894,300</b>	<b>5,270,262</b>	<b>1,576,285</b>
<b>Province</b>						
Kigali City	131,984	260,794	168,900	200,061	594,242	160,698
Southern	220,697	454,076	310,294	428,873	1,187,875	373,884
Western	218,180	465,189	329,930	451,308	1,215,319	356,261
Northern	143,283	306,481	218,734	282,741	787,727	244,046
Eastern	286,660	585,403	397,354	531,317	1,485,099	441,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,804</b>	<b>2,071,943</b>	<b>1,425,212</b>	<b>1,894,300</b>	<b>5,270,262</b>	<b>1,576,285</b>

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes (1) based population: Resident child population (age 0-17)

The graph provides below further details on the age-sex structure and spatial distribution of girls and boys. The sex ratio indicates how many male children there are per 100 female children. A sex ratio of 100 thus implies that there are as many boys as girls. As previous tables have shown that the total number of girls exceeds the total number of boys, the overall sex ratio is below 104 – 87. More interestingly, there are distinctive patterns depending on the area of residence. While among the

youngest children the sex ratio is close to 100 in both urban and rural areas, it drops in urban areas to 98 in the 10–14 age group and to 87 in the 15–17 age group, i.e. there are only 87 boys for every 100 girls in this second group. This could be explained by the fact that a larger percentage of girls that migrate to an urban area during adolescence). The sex ratio in rural areas is more stable, with slightly more girls than boys in all age groups.

Figure 3.5: Sex ratios of the child population by age group and area of residence



Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes (1) based population: Resident child population (age 0-17)

## CHAPTER 4: POPULATION DYNAMICS AFFECTING THE CHILD POPULATION

This chapter discusses aspects pertaining to the demographic dynamics of children: their marital status, fertility (among female children) and migration behaviour, and also child mortality. Questions about marital status and childbearing were asked to the population aged 12 and above. In the RPHC5, the marital status was collected for male and female population from age 12 and above; and child bearing was captured for the female population from 10 years of age.

### 4.1. Marital status of children

In Rwanda, the minimum legal age for marriage is 21 (Article 171, Law No 42/1988 of 27 October 1988). Laws that establish a minimum legal age aim to prevent early marriages, which tend to negatively influence the development of children, in terms of education, health, and their emotional and social development. In addition, marriages during childhood may not represent the choice of the child. Moreover, early marriages are also considered to contribute to raising the total fertility rate. This section examines the evidence on marital status from the 2022 Census

As Table 4.1 indicates, the majority of children 12–17 have never been married. At national level, 1,881,494 children in this age group have never been married. Less than 1% of children have ever been married (4,899 children are currently married, 247 children are separated, 163 children are widowed; also see Table A.6). Overall, the

situation with regard to child marriage in Rwanda is comfortable if not improving significantly. In fact, the share of never married children among the 12–17 years old in the 2022 census (99.7%) shows very little difference from the 2012 census (99.3%). Also, despite the DHS using a different age range to assess early marriage, the census results are very consistent with the latest Rwanda DHS surveys conducted in 2010, 2015 and 2020.

Among the married, separated, widowed and divorced, one finds around twice as many female children than male children. For instance, there are 1,302 married male children compared to 3,597 married female children at national level. The urban/rural difference in the marital status reflects the general distribution, with many more children living in rural areas than in urban areas. Actually, there isn't a noticeable difference between urban and rural areas (Table 4.1; Table A.6).

Table 4.1: Count for children aged 12–17 by current marital status

Area of Residence and Province	Rwanda				Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sex	%	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Married to one wife/husband not officially	1,302	3,597	4,899	0.26%	1,117	312	805	3,782	990	2,792
Live in a polygamous union	1	92	93	0.01%	27	1	26	66	0	66
Separated	32	215	247	0.01%	45	10	35	202	22	180
Never married	939,232	942,262	1,881,494	99.70%	447,201	213,551	233,650	1,434,293	725,681	708,612
Widowed	68	95	163	0.01%	40	17	23	123	51	72
Total	940,635	946,261	1,886,896	100.00%	448,430	213,891	234,539	1,438,466	726,744	711,722

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes: (1) Base population: resident children aged 12–17. (2) For details at province level see Table 36.

The Table 4.2 provides further evidence about the percentage and count of children who have at some time been married by individual ages, as measured in the Census. The percentage of girls who have been married exceeds the percentage of boys who have been married

in all age groups. 0.7 % of girls aged 13–16 have already been married, as have 0.9% among the 17 year olds. There is no significant difference between rural and urban areas.

Table 4.2: Percentage of children who have been married (in union) by age, sex, area of residence and province

Sex, Area of Residence and Province	Age						Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rwanda	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Female	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.4
<b>Area of residence</b>							
Urban	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3
<b>Province</b>							
City of Kigali	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Southern	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Western	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3
Northern	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3
Eastern	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4
<b>Count children ever married</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>4,992</b>

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes (1) based population: Resident child population (age 12-17)

## 4.2. Child mortality, child survival

Child mortality is one of the foremost indicators of population welfare and growth; it refers to the death of children under the age of five.

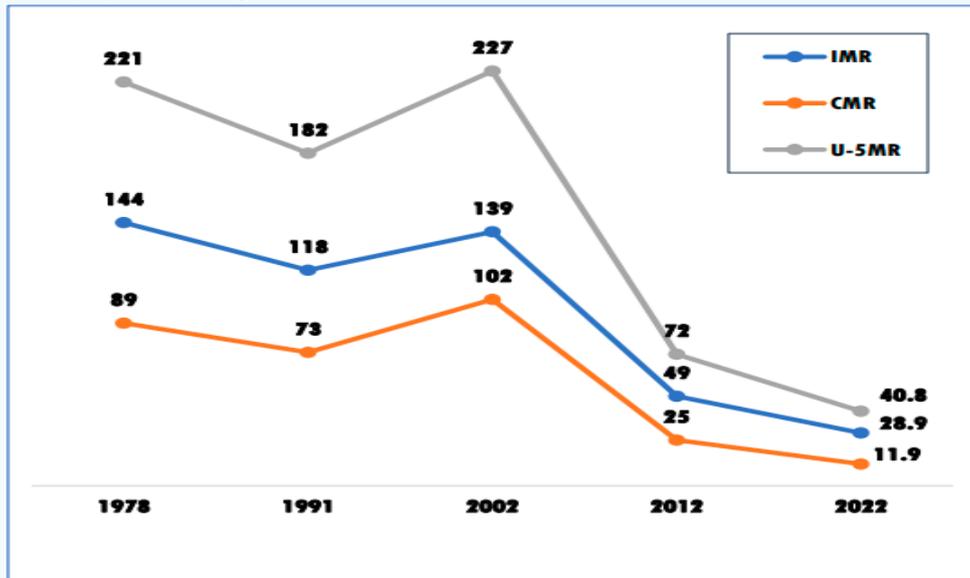
The level of child mortality in a country is a good indication of the quality of health services, especially quality of care for new-borns and children. Meanwhile, one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the right of every child to survive. In Rwanda and beyond, children continue to die of preventable causes including infectious diseases, inadequate pre or postnatal care, unskilled birth attendance, inadequate breastfeeding and nutrition, low immunization coverage, preterm birth and intrapartum-related complications, etc. The SDG target 3.2 is to “End preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age” by 2030. Though the world has made tremendous progress in child survival and reduction of child mortality in the past three decades, the target is not met. Moreover, children continue to face

tragic disparities in chances of survival or mortality based on where they are born.

In Rwanda, preventable infectious diseases like acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and malaria remain leading causes of child mortality. Nevertheless, infant and under-five mortalities have declined and immunization coverage is quite high, suggesting that overall access to children’s health services is good. (UNICEF, 2018). In fact, Rwanda is among the few low-income countries to have reduced by at least a two thirds the under-five mortality rate between 1990 and 2018 (UNIGME, 2019).

Results from the census show that there was a steady decline in child mortality from 1978, with the exception of the 2002 census. Figure X below illustrates the trends in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), and Under-five mortality rate (U-5MR) between 1978 and 2022.

Figure 4.1: Evolution of Infant Mortality between 1978 and 2022

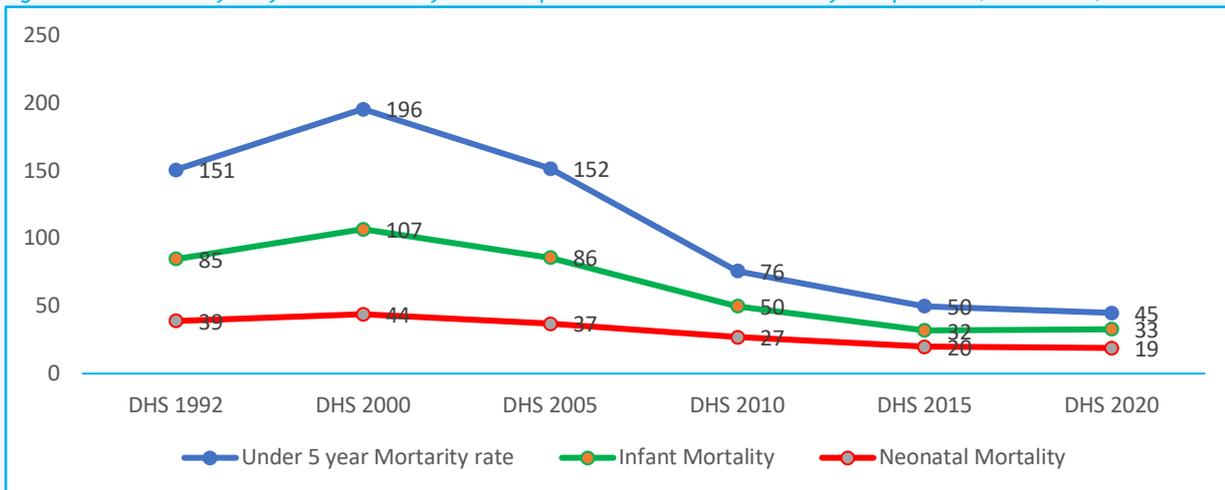


Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012, 2022 (NISR).

Infant mortality rate declined from 144 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1978 to 28.9 deaths in 2022, with the exception of an increase in 2002. The under-five mortality rate also shows a similar pattern as that of the infant mortality with substantial declines in the period 1978-1991, an increase in the period 1991-2002 and a steady decline in the period 2002-2022. The figure 4.2 below indicates decline in child mortality rates is also

consistent with the measurements from recent DHS surveys. The Rwanda DHS-based child mortality rates from 1992 to 2020 show a very similar pattern as the census-based: a smooth decline with a peak around year 2000. The under-five mortality rate from the latest 2019-20 Rwanda DHS survey was 45 deaths per 1000 live births; the infant mortality rate was 33 deaths per 1000 live births.

Figure 4.2: Trends in yearly Child mortality/ Deaths per 1000 live births in the 5 years periods (RDHS data)



Source: Rwanda Demographic Health Surveys 1992, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020 (NISR)

### 4.3. Fertility among female children

Early childbearing, or pregnancy and delivery during adolescence, represents a risk to the baby as well as the young mother. This section describes the state of fertility among female children in Rwanda. As with marriage, childbearing during childhood (ages 10–17) is a relatively rare phenomenon in Rwanda. Still, all adolescent fertility is of concern, as it represents a risk to the health of both the mother and the child, the emotional development of the mother, and her ability to pursue an education. Countrywide, there are 10,562 female children aged 10–17 who have given birth, as highlighted in table 4.3 the

Childbearing vary according their ages whereby lowest age childbearing is age 13 and 14 years with 0.21% respectively and increases from age 15 onwards. Among the 17 year olds, 4094 girls have given birth, slightly over 1.34 %. Childbearing among adolescents aged 10–17 appears to be more common in urban than in rural areas. The eastern province has a high (1.91) childbearing for girls aged 10 to 17 than other provinces and followed by City of Kigali (1.39), Northern province (1.14) and Southern Province (1.11) and lowest is Western province (0.99).

Table 4.3: Percentage of girls who have ever given birth by age, according to area of residence and province

Area of Residence and Province	Age							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rwanda	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.35	0.58	1.34
Urban	0.38	0.35	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.53	0.73	1.34
Rural	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.29	0.53	1.34
Province								
City of Kigali	0.45	0.42	0.50	0.40	0.43	0.66	0.88	1.39
Southern	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.27	0.47	1.11
Western	0.29	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.28	0.45	0.99
Northern	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.30	0.46	1.14
Eastern	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.38	0.73	1.91
Count of girls who have given birth	824	674	710	637	686	1,084	1,853	4,094

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes (1) based population: Resident child population (age 10-17)

### 4.4. Children's migration experience

Children's migration tends to be conditioned by the moves of their parents or guardians, particularly at young ages. The exceptions are children who are heading a household. During adolescence, independent migration may increase, conditioned by economic reasons, such as the search for a first job, or the need to move for education or family reasons. Various indicators can provide insights on the migration experience of children. In this report the focus is on lifetime migration, defined as a situation whereby a person's current place of residence is different from the place of birth. This measure captures migrations regardless of how long ago they happened. A limitation on the definition of lifetime migration is that the case of a person migrating and returning to the place of birth is not captured, as place of birth and place of current residence coincide. The indicator used provides thus a lower estimate of persons with migration experience. Moreover, migration can also be defined in terms of the boundaries that are crossed during the move: district boundaries, province

boundaries, or international boundaries. The type of boundary reflects the distance of the move, and one expects migration at district level to be more common than migration across province boundaries. This section mainly focuses on migration defined as crossing a district boundaries.

According to Table 4.4 only 5% of the children in Rwanda have experienced lifetime migration. With respect to the residence area, a larger proportion of urban children (9.2%) than of rural children (3.4%) have migrated in the past. A similar rural-urban pattern is found across all provinces. Children may move together with adults from rural areas to urban areas or move independently for education or work. Children in Kigali City have the highest lifetime migration prevalence (10.3%), followed by those in the Eastern Province (6.5%). In the Northern Province, only 2.9% of children have experienced a migration. However, in terms of number of children with lifetime migration experience, the Eastern Province comes first

with 260,286 migrant children; Kigali City follows with 152,154 migrant children. The Eastern Province is a particular case as the rural/urban gap mentioned above

is less prominent. Across all provinces, the percentage of female lifetime migrants is almost the same as the percentage of male lifetime migrants.

Table 4.4: Number and percentage of the resident population aged 0–17 who have experienced a lifetime migration by sex, province and area of residence

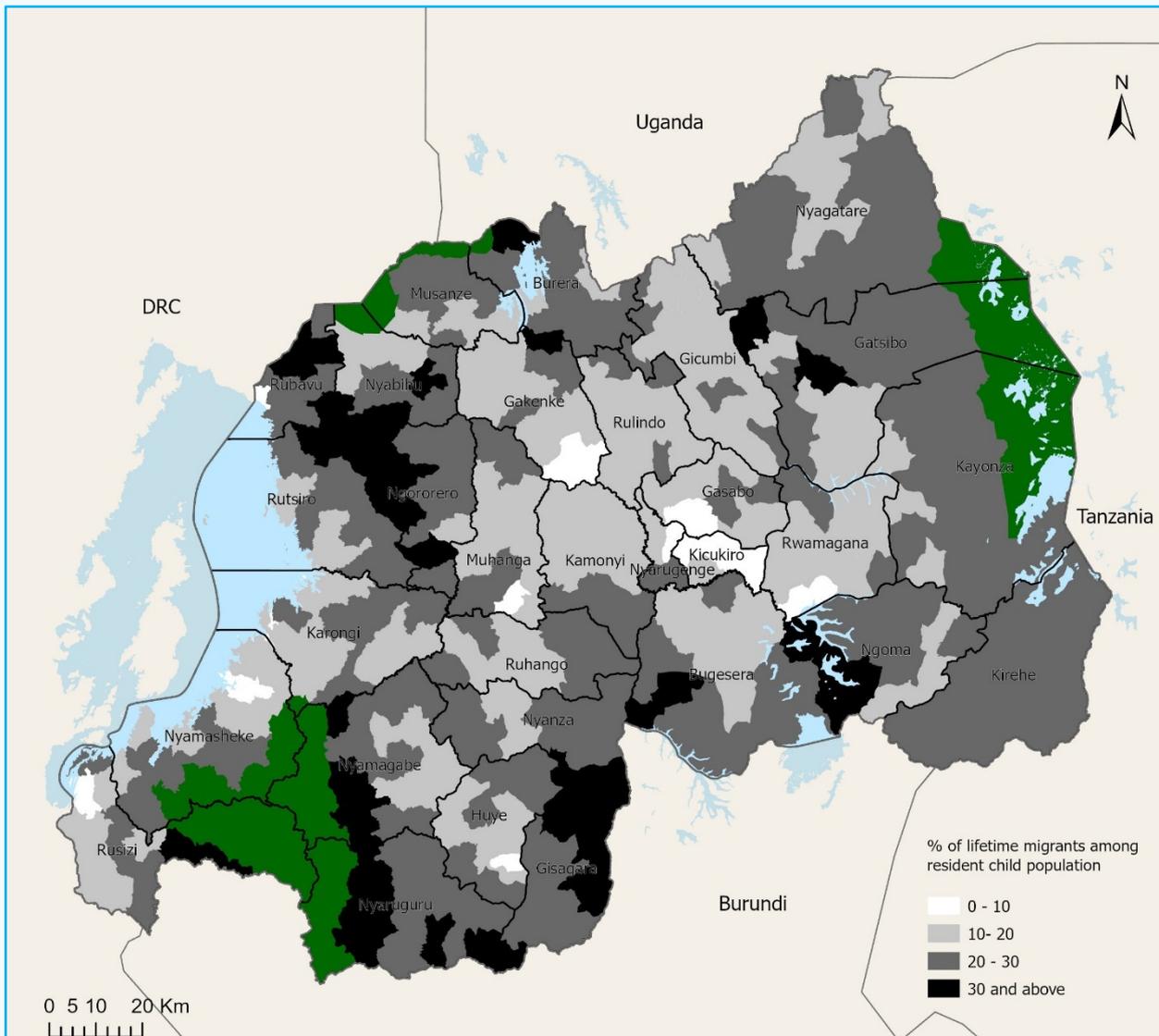
Province and Area of residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number of Migrants	Migrants% of children	Number of Migrants	Migrants% of Children	Number of Migrants	Migrants% of Children
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Urban	302,168	9.2	142,038	9.2	160,130	9.1
Rural	317,022	3.4	158,739	3.4	158,283	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>619,190</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>300,777</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>318,413</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Urban	141,318	10.9	65,283	10.9	76,035	10.9
Rural	10,836	5.8	5,371	5.7	5,465	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,154</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>70,654</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>81,500</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Southern</b>						
Urban	34,936	9.6	16,302	9.6	18,634	9.7
Rural	72,533	3.2	36,723	3.3	35,810	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,469</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>53,025</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>54,444</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Western</b>						
Urban	24,904	4	11,861	4.2	13,043	3.8
Rural	26,208	1.5	12,903	1.5	13,305	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,112</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>24,764</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>26,348</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Northern</b>						
Urban	22,565	7.4	10,615	7.3	11,950	7.5
Rural	25,604	1.9	12,303	1.9	13,301	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,169</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>22,918</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>25,251</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Eastern</b>						
Urban	78,445	10.7	37,977	10.8	40,468	10.5
Rural	181,841	5.4	91,439	5.5	90,402	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,286</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>129,416</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>130,870</b>	<b>6.5</b>

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes (1) based population: Resident child population (age 0 -17)

The figure 4.3 provides further insights into the geographical patterns of lifetime migration of the children population. Darker-shaded areas imply a relatively high percentage of children with lifetime migration in the sectors of districts of Ngororero, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Nyamagabe and Ngoma this life time migration constituted a major pull factor, both for both children (aged 16-17 years) moving from their

aforementioned districts to other urban districts on the reasons of rural exodus for seeking jobs or others (0-17 years) moving with their parents on the reasons of seeking jobs or land in other districts. Other reasons was refugees camps installed in Nyamagabe (Former Kigeme refugee camps) , and Gisagara (Mugombwa refugee camp).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of lifetime migrants among the resident child population



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 4.5 provides further information on the origins and destinations of lifetime migration, with lifetime migration defined, as before, as currently living in a different district from the district of birth. Each cell in the table shows a combination of an origin (province of birth) and a destination (current province of residence). Where the two coincide (e.g. where the province of birth is Kigali City and the current province of residence is also Kigali City), the count corresponds to the number of persons who have experienced a district level migration within the province of Kigali City, e.g. persons who were born in Gasabo but are now living in Nyarugenge.

The row totals provide the number of lifetime migrants according to their current province of residence and

corresponds to those presented in table 4.4. It shows the importance of a province as a migration destination, including intra-provincial moves from one district to another. Excluding migration within the same province can provide evidence on lifetime migration between provinces instead of at the district level. The “Total without intra-provincial migration” at the very bottom of the table indicates that 213,106 lifetime migrants living in the Eastern Province were born in a different province. These constitute more than half of all lifetime migrations among children at province level, emphasising the importance of the Eastern Province as a migration destination. On the other hand, the other provinces have larger shares of intra-provincial migration and attract fewer migrants from outside the province.

Table 4.5: Count of lifetime migrants aged 0–17 by current province of residence and province of birth

Province of birth	Current province of resident						Total without intra-provincial migration
	Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	Total	
Kigali	54,831	31,952	8,603	15,117	57,661	168,164	113,333
Southern	35,311	45,293	5,259	3,855	33,571	123,289	77,996
Western	27,075	18,081	30,159	10,911	43,435	129,661	99,502
Northern	12,356	3,324	3,498	10,822	49,616	79,616	68,794
Eastern	22,580	8,818	3,590	7,462	76,001	118,451	42,450
Abroad	8,814	10,849	8,964	4,619	28,823	62,069	62,069
Total	160,967	118,317	60,073	52,786	289,107	681,250	402,075
<b>Total without intra-provincial migration</b>	<b>106,136</b>	<b>73,024</b>	<b>29,914</b>	<b>41,964</b>	<b>213,106</b>	<b>464,144</b>	

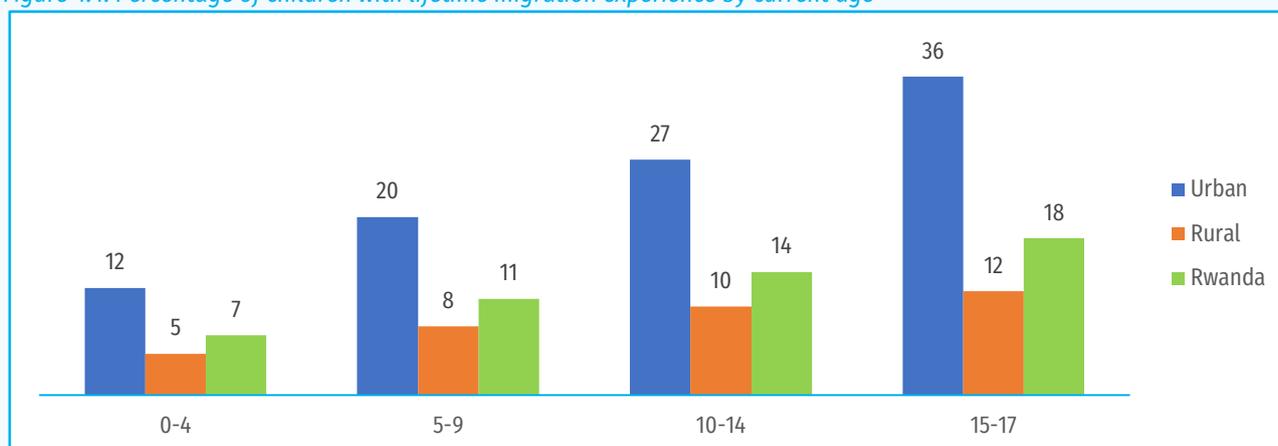
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The main ‘sending’ provinces can be identified from the ‘Total without Intra-Provincial migration’ column at the very right of the table. Excluding again children who migrated across districts within the same province, the city of Kigali (113,333) appears as the main ‘sending’ province. It is followed by children who immigrated from Western province (99,502) and children who were born in the Southern province and migrated in the first 17 years of their lives (77,996). Table 4.5 also illustrates the migration destinations of children born in a certain province. For instance, among the 68,794 children who were born in the Northern Province and are now living in another province, 49,616 (72%) are now living in the Eastern Province. The Eastern Province is the main destination, except for children who migrated from the Southern province. The main destination of child migration from the Southern province is Kigali City (35,311; 45%), even though the Eastern Province also receives a big share (33,571; 43%).

One can also read the matrix in Table 4.5 from the point of view of the destination province in order to examine the distribution by origin of migrant children. Starting again with the Eastern Province, one can see that the majority of the child migrants were born in Kigali city (57,661; 27%). In Kigali City on the other hand, the majority of the child migrants were born in the Southern Province (35,311; 33%).

The older the children, the more opportunities they have had to migrate in their lives. As indicated on Figure 4.4 , 7% of children experienced migration in the first five years of their life, and the percentage of lifetime migrants increases to 18 % by 15–17 years of age. However, lifetime migration experience in urban areas is already higher at early ages and increases more quickly, from 12% among the youngest children to 36% in the 15–17 age group.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of children with lifetime migration experience by current age

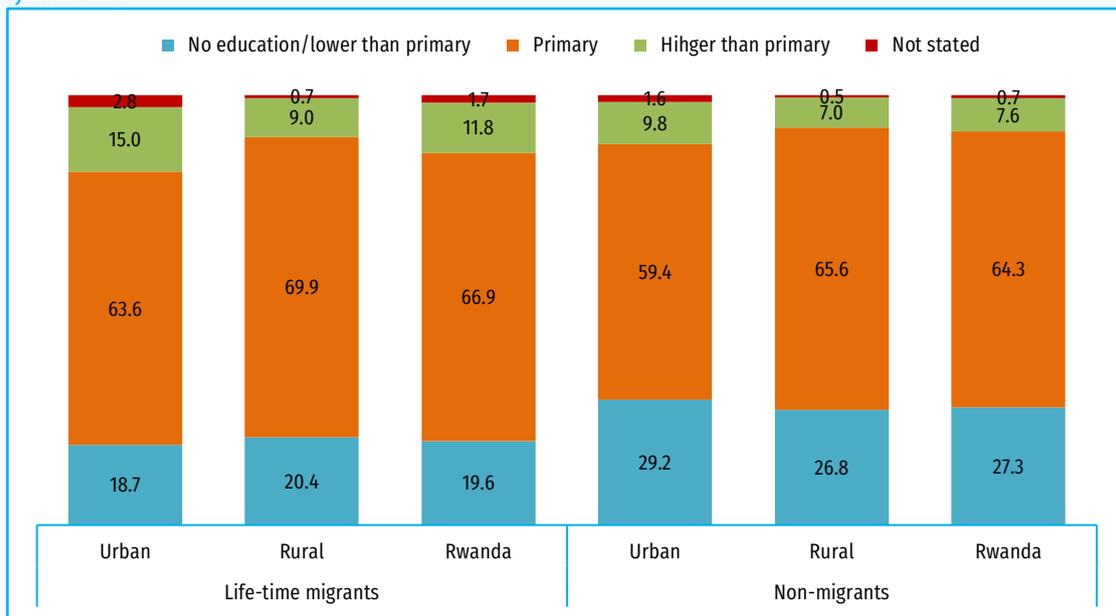


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) for more details see Table A.7 in the Annex

The data by age also support the previous finding that during childhood, girls are more prone to migrate than boys (Table 32). Almost 40% of girls aged 15–17 living in an urban areas of residence have already migrated. Children may migrate in order to acquire education and one can therefore expect to find a relationship between education and migration status. Education in the Census is captured from age three onwards. As the figure 4.5 illustrates, the percentage of children without education is lower among those who have migrated than among

non-migrant children 3–17. Moreover, the share of children educated above primary school level is higher among children with lifetime migration experience than among non-migrant children. However, some of the differences between children with and without migration experience may be driven by the age structure. Since migrant children are, on average, older, they may also have had more opportunities to acquire further education.

Figure 4.5: Level of education for children aged 3–17 who have experienced a lifetime migration compared to non-migrants by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (NISR). Notes: (1) for more details see TableA.8 in the Annex.

## CHAPTER 5: EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD POPULATION

Universal access to primary education – for boys and girls – is one of the SDGs, and it was reflected in the Rwandan Government’s Vision 2020 and Vision 2050, including the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS1, EDPRS2, NST1). The education sector strategic plan also aims to improve the transition to secondary school as part of a Nine-Year Basic Education Strategy. The data from the Census can actually provide a valuable complement to administrative and survey data in analysing the progress made on key indicators in the education sector.

### 5.1. School attendance among the child population

The Census questions inquired about school attendance rather than enrolment and were asked to all individuals above 3 years of age. In the current Rwanda education system, pre-primary school age is from 3 to 6 years. Primary school official entry age is 6, and there are six grades, which means children are expected to complete primary education at age 11. Secondary school also has a total of six grades, though it is divided into lower secondary (the first three years, 12–14) and upper secondary (the last three years, 15–17). This subsection presents the overall picture, including levels of school attendance among children aged 3–17 in Rwanda. Table 13 below shows that 75.3% of children aged 3–17 in

Rwanda are currently attending school, 9.7% are no longer attending school and 15.0% have never attended school. The difference in attendance between male and female children is very little, and is more noticeable in the rural areas whereby girls have a slightly higher attendance rate. Attendance is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas, at 77.7% and 74.4% respectively. This difference is also reflected in the higher percentage of children who have never attended school in rural areas (15.2% compared to 14.5%). The Western and Eastern provinces have the highest percentage of children who have never attended school (16.5% and 16.1% respectively).

Table 5.1: Distribution of children aged 3–17 by school attendance and by sex, province and area of residence (%)

Province and Current school attendance	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>									
No longer attending	10.4	9.1	9.7	7.2	8.4	7.8	11.5	9.3	10.4
Currently attending	73.7	76.8	75.3	77.6	77.9	77.7	72.4	76.4	74.4
Never attended	15.9	14.1	15	15.2	13.7	14.5	16.1	14.2	15.2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Count</b>	<b>2,447,955</b>	<b>2,447,842</b>	<b>4,895,797</b>	<b>598,705</b>	<b>616,319</b>	<b>1,215,024</b>	<b>1,849,250</b>	<b>1,831,523</b>	<b>3,680,773</b>
<b>Kigali City</b>									
No longer attending	7.1	8.7	8	6.3	8.8	7.6	11.6	8.6	10.1
Currently attending	76.8	76.6	76.7	78.3	77.1	77.7	68.8	73.9	71.3
Never attended	16.1	14.6	15.4	15.4	14.1	14.7	19.7	17.5	18.6
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Count</b>	<b>260,366</b>	<b>269,293</b>	<b>529,659</b>	<b>218,161</b>	<b>227,769</b>	<b>445,930</b>	<b>42,205</b>	<b>41,524</b>	<b>83,729</b>
<b>Southern</b>									
No longer attending	11.1	8.5	9.8	7.1	8	7.6	11.7	8.6	10.2
Currently attending	73.8	78.3	76.1	81.1	81.6	81.4	72.8	77.8	75.3
Never attended	15	13.2	14.1	11.8	10.4	11.1	15.5	13.6	14.5
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Count</b>	<b>560,754</b>	<b>552,297</b>	<b>1,113,051</b>	<b>71,035</b>	<b>73,464</b>	<b>144,499</b>	<b>489,719</b>	<b>478,833</b>	<b>968,552</b>
<b>Western</b>									
No longer attending	10	8.8	9.4	7.6	8	7.8	10.6	9	9.8
Currently attending	72.7	75.6	74.1	73.8	74.9	74.3	72.4	75.7	74.1
Never attended	17.3	15.7	16.5	18.6	17.2	17.9	17	15.3	16.1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Count</b>	<b>568,836</b>	<b>568,663</b>	<b>1,137,499</b>	<b>121,006</b>	<b>121,820</b>	<b>242,826</b>	<b>447,830</b>	<b>446,843</b>	<b>894,673</b>
<b>Northern</b>									
No longer attending	11.5	9.6	10.5	8.3	8.5	8.4	12.1	9.8	10.9
Currently attending	75.8	79.4	77.6	79.1	80.4	79.7	75.2	79.2	77.2
Never attended	12.7	11	11.8	12.7	11.1	11.9	12.7	11	11.8
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Province and Current school attendance	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Count</b>	<b>370,673</b>	<b>374,848</b>	<b>745,521</b>	<b>59,816</b>	<b>61,651</b>	<b>121,467</b>	<b>310,857</b>	<b>313,197</b>	<b>624,054</b>
Eastern									
No longer attending	10.8	9.7	10.3	7.8	8.3	8.1	11.5	10	10.8
Currently attending	72.1	75.2	73.7	77.4	78.7	78.1	70.9	74.4	72.6
Never attended	17.1	15.1	16.1	14.7	13	13.9	17.6	15.6	16.6
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Count</b>	<b>687,326</b>	<b>682,741</b>	<b>1,370,067</b>	<b>128,687</b>	<b>131,615</b>	<b>260,302</b>	<b>558,639</b>	<b>551,126</b>	<b>1,109,765</b>

Source: fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (NISR). Notes: (1) Base population: children aged 3–17.

Table 5.2 shows the percentage of children attending school by individual age. Pre-primary school attendance at young ages is quite low, as only 34.5% and 56.2% of children are found in school at age 3 and 4 respectively. Attendance starts to be high at age 5, especially in the urban areas, where 74.1% of all 5 years old children are

attending school compared to 68 % in rural areas. Over 82.5% of children in urban areas are in school at the age of 6, which suggests that a number of children in urban areas attend primary school before reaching the official age of 6. However, late entry is still observed, as only 78.8% of children aged 6 years are found in school.

Table 5.2: Percentage of children (aged 3–17) attending school by age, area of residence and sex

Age (Years)	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
3	34.5	33	36	30.2	29	31.4	36.1	34.4	37.7
4	56.2	54.7	57.8	59.6	58.5	60.8	55	53.3	56.7
5	69.6	68.1	71.1	74.1	73.1	75.1	68	66.3	69.7
6	78.8	77.6	80	82.5	81.8	83.2	77.5	76.1	78.9
7	86.8	85.8	87.9	90.1	89.5	90.7	85.7	84.5	86.9
8	92.3	91.6	93.1	94.5	94	95	91.6	90.8	92.5
9	94.4	93.8	95	95.7	95.3	96.2	93.9	93.3	94.6
10	93.3	92.2	94.3	95	94.3	95.7	92.7	91.5	93.9
11	92.3	91.1	93.6	94.2	93.6	94.8	91.8	90.3	93.2
12	89.6	87.8	91.4	92	91.1	92.9	88.9	86.8	91
13	87.1	84.8	89.4	89.8	88.9	90.7	86.3	83.7	89
14	80.8	78.5	83.1	84.8	84.5	85.1	79.6	76.8	82.5
15	69.6	67.8	71.3	75	76.7	73.4	67.9	65.3	70.6
16	58.1	55.9	60.4	66.2	68.3	64.3	55.6	52.2	59
17	47.7	45.9	49.5	55.8	58.2	53.7	44.9	42	47.9
Total 3–17	74.9	73.4	76.4	77.4	77.3	77.5	74.1	72.1	76
<b>Count children attending</b>	<b>4,895,797</b>	<b>2,447,955</b>	<b>2,447,842</b>	<b>1,215,024</b>	<b>598,705</b>	<b>616,319</b>	<b>3,680,773</b>	<b>1,849,250</b>	<b>1,831,523</b>

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: children aged 3–17.

The NAR reflects the level of attendance of the official age group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population (Table 5.5). The primary school NAR is therefore defined as the number of children aged 6–11 currently attending primary school as a percentage of the total child population of the same age. Since the present report focuses on children, secondary school age is not fully covered. The discussion is therefore limited to primary school and lower secondary school, and the reader may refer to the thematic report on Education for further details.

Table 5.3 indicates that the NAR at primary school level is 89.3 %. Given that age-specific school attendance (any type of school) for all primary school for age 6 – 11 years, the NAR is likely to be lower due to late entry in school. If children stay in primary school beyond the age of 11, the NAR at lower secondary school level will also be lower due to a delay in transitioning to secondary school. Late entry may constitute one factor explaining the relatively low NAR during the first three years of secondary school (9%).

Table 5.3 indicates positive outcomes in terms of gender parity already noted at the time of the 2012 Census have

been confirmed in 2022. In fact, one can observe a tendency in favour of girls: in both primary and lower secondary school, NARs for girls exceed those for boys. The drop in the percentage of girls attending school after age 12 observed in table 5.2 reflects the fact that fewer girls are over-age for their school level, comparatively to the boys.

Overall, attendance rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas. At primary school level, the difference is relatively small (less than 3%). However, there is a nearly 15% gap between rural and urban areas with regard to the lower secondary school NAR at national level, indicating that access to secondary school remains limited in rural areas.

Table 5.3: NARs for primary and lower secondary school children aged 6–11 and 12–14 by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Level of education	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>									
Primary	88.4	90.3	89.3	91.0	92.1	91.6	87.5	89.7	88.6
Lower secondary	7.1	10.8	9.0	15.0	18.7	16.9	4.9	8.4	6.6
<b>City of Kigali</b>									
Primary	90.8	92.0	91.4	91.9	92.7	92.3	85.4	88.2	86.8
Lower secondary	17.2	20.6	18.9	19.6	22.7	21.2	6.2	10.4	8.3
<b>Southern Province</b>									
Primary	88.8	91.2	90.0	94.3	95.3	94.8	88.0	90.5	89.2
Lower secondary	6.1	10.5	8.3	14.9	19.7	17.3	5.0	9.2	7.1
<b>Western Province</b>									
Primary	86.9	88.7	87.8	87.2	88.3	87.7	86.9	88.9	87.9
Lower secondary	6.1	9.1	7.6	11.5	14.5	13.0	4.6	7.7	6.2
<b>Northern Province</b>									
Primary	92.1	93.6	92.9	93.3	94.4	93.9	91.9	93.5	92.7
Lower secondary	7.0	11.5	9.3	14.2	19.2	16.7	5.7	10.1	7.9
<b>Eastern Province</b>									
Primary	86.2	88.5	87.4	90.3	92.0	91.2	85.3	87.7	86.5
Lower secondary	5.6	8.6	7.1	11.4	15.2	13.3	4.4	7.2	5.8

source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (NISR)

Table 5.4: Education Gender parity

Province and area of residence	Male	Female	Both sex	Gender parity index
<b>Rwanda</b>				
Urban	91	92.1	91.6	1.01
Rural	87.5	89.7	88.6	1.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>1.02</b>

source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (NISR)

Table 5.5: Education level, categorization, duration of studies, official age of attendance and levels for completion

Education level	Categorization	Duration	Official School age	ISCED Level
Early Childhood Education (ECD)	Pre-Nursery			0
	Nursery	3 years	3-5 years	0
Primary		6 years	6-11 years	1
Lower secondary		3 years	12-14 years	2
Upper Secondary	General secondary education: Sciences, Humanities, languages	3 years	15-17 years	3
	Technical and professional: Training Colleges (TTCs)	3 years		
	TVET L3-L5, Accounting and Nursing			
Post-Secondary non-tertiary				
Higher education	Polytechnics		18-22 years	5-8
	General higher education			
TVET L1-L3			16 years and above	
TVET Short Courses			15 years and above	
Adult Literacy				

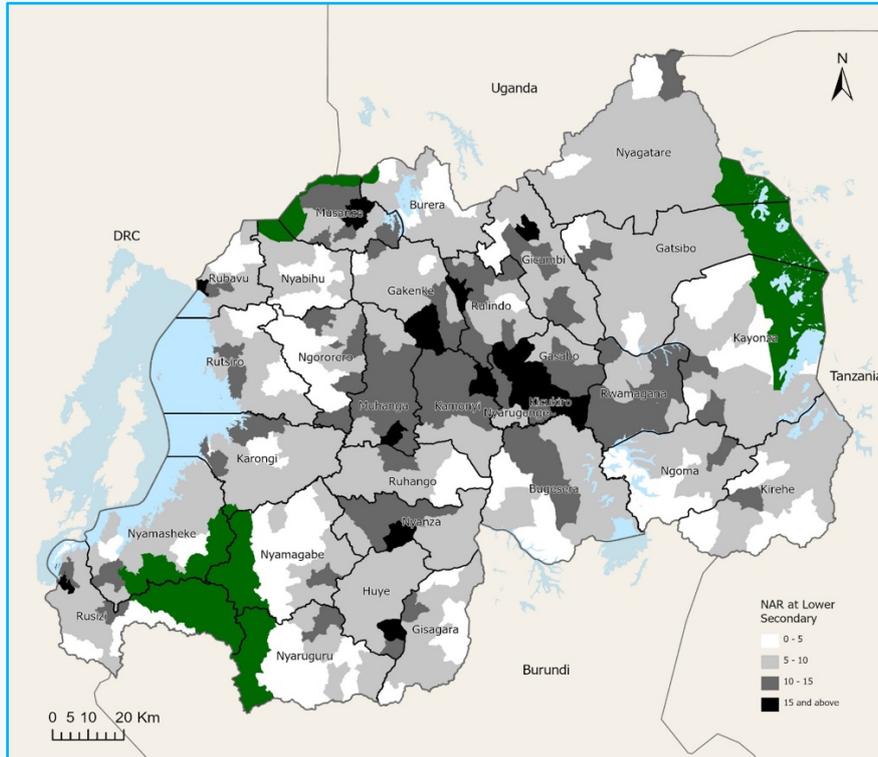
source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (NISR)

Further insights into differences in net attendance at lower secondary level across the country are provided by

the sector-level map in figure 5.1 the darker an area is shaded, the higher the NAR. As expected, rates are

relatively high in sectors in central City of Kigali. Across the country, urban sectors with a better school infrastructure show higher NARs.

Figure 5.1: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at lower secondary School (Children aged 12-14)



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (NISR) Notes: NAR at lower secondary level are defined as (all children aged 12-14)

## 5.2. The children age Under 3 years who are currently attending pre-nursery in Early Child Development (ECD) PROGRAMS

In December 2017, Cabinet approved the established of the National Early Childhood Development Program (NECDP). The Government of Rwanda recognizes the critical importance of an Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) framework in ensuring children’s rights to survival, protection, development and participation. Early childhood development – ECD – is about supporting a child in these critical early years, providing holistic access to early learning, good nutrition,

hygiene and protection. The results of the 5th PHC-2022 revealed that the children age Under 3 years who are currently attending pre-nursery in Early Child Development institutions count 293,448 children. 51.2% of them are female and 48.8% are male. Regarding the area of residence, the children with attending ECD in rural area represent 88.6% and children with ECD in urban area represent 11.4%. The table below illustrates results:

Table 5.6 Children age under 3 years who are currently attending Pre-nursery ECD programs

Rwanda	Children age under 3 years who are currently attending Pre-nursery ECD	
	Count	Percent
Male	143,111	48.8
Female	150,337	51.2
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>293,448</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Urban</b>	<b>33,356</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Male	16,302	48.9
Female	17,054	51.1
Both sexes	33,356	100.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>260,092</b>	<b>88.6</b>
Male	126,809	48.8
Female	133,283	51.2
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>260,092</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## CHAPTER 6 : VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Vulnerable children have a greater of experiencing physical or emotional harm, and there are higher chances they may not positive outcomes in their lives. This chapter examines potential sources of child vulnerability, in particular orphan children, children who are not living with their biological parents, children who are heading their household, children without birth registration, and children affected by disabilities. To analyse these issues is of utmost importance when it comes to children, as it gives an overview of the effectiveness of child protection systems in the country. It may as well suggest adequate policy measures for strengthening social protection, building children’s resilience, and increasing opportunities for children in Rwanda.

### 6.1. Birth registration

Birth registration is a fundamental right recognized by article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The fulfilment of the right to be registered at birth is closely linked to the realization of many other socioeconomic rights such as the right to healthcare and education. Children are at particular risk when their birth is not registered, and their protection is jeopardized. Birth registration with the civil authorities represents an important administrative vehicle for the protection of children’s rights. It guarantees the child an identity, a name, a nationality, and recognition by his or her parents. Moreover, children who are registered can access social assistance, for instance, health insurance through the parents. The issue of birth registration struck global concern and is reflected in the 2030 global agenda for sustainable development and under SDG target 16.9.

As can be seen from table 6.1 , only 5.7% of children in Rwanda have no birth registration. However, birth registration levels are considerably higher (94.3%) in Rwanda than in other countries in the region. According to the latest DHS data, only 16% of children under five in Tanzania (DHS 2010), 60% in Kenya (DHS, 2008-09) and

21% in Uganda (DHS, 2006) had their births registered (in World Bank, 2013 – World Development Indicators).

Registration increases with the age of the child, and among children below two, only 89.6% are registered with the civil authorities (Table 6.1 ). However, the figures suggest a slight improvement in regard to the latest DHS results (2020). The birth registration rate for the 2–4 age group is 92.2%. The highest percentage of registered children (96.9%) is found in the 13–17 age group. Among children in the lowest age group (less than 2 years ), a slightly lower percentage of births (89.6%) are registered, suggesting that birth registration might have been increasing in the recent years. The sex of the child does not influence the likelihood of registration. Birth registration rates are higher among children living in rural areas (94.4%) than children in urban areas (93.8%), a pattern that is consistent with the DHS results.

The education of the head of household seems to have some influence on the chances of a child being registered, as children in households headed by a person without education are less often registered than other children.

Table 6.1: Percentage of children aged 0–17 whose birth is registered by age, sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>	94.3	94.3	94.3
<b>Age</b>			
<2	89.7	89.5	89.6
2-4	92.2	92.1	92.2
5-17	95.5	95.6	95.6
6-12	95.0	95.0	95.0
13-17	96.8	97.0	96.9
<b>Education of head of household</b>			
Never attended School	89.0	86.7	88.3
Nursery	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	94.7	94.8	94.8
NGOBOKA/Vocational	95.5	100.0	96.4
Lower secondary	97.0	95.2	96.4
Upper secondary	95.4	100.0	96.7
University	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Province</b>			
Kigali City	92.8	92.8	92.8
Southern	93.8	93.9	93.8
Western	95.0	95.1	95.1
Northern	96.7	96.7	96.7
Eastern	93.3	93.3	93.3
<b>Area of residence</b>			
Urban	93.8	93.8	93.8
Rural	94.4	94.5	94.4

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

The child population captured at the time of the 2012 Census included 11.1% of orphans – that is, children whose father, mother, or both parents, have died. The oldest children captured in this report were born in 2005. The percentage of orphans in 2022 is considerably lower than 10 years before: 91.3% of children have both parents still alive. 6% have lost their father (or the survivorship is unknown), 1.9 % have lost their mother (or the survivorship is unknown), and 0.8% (45,637 children) are double-orphans, i.e. both mother and father are deceased (or the survivorship is unknown) (Table 6.2). The

counts provided for single-orphans and double-orphans correspond to the number of orphaned children living in private households since the question on the survivorship of parents was not asked in institutional households. Boys and girls are similarly affected by orphanhood, and the proportion of orphans is slightly higher in urban areas (0.9%) than in rural areas (0.7%). These results are similar to those presented in the DHS 2020 (NISR, 2012c), which estimated that 6.8% of children below the age of 18 have lost one or both parents.

Table 6.2: Distribution of children aged 0–17 by survivorship of biological parents by sex and area of residence (%)

Survivorship of biological parents	Urban			Rural			Rwanda			Count by survivorship
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Mother alive, Father alive	91.9	91.4	91.7	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.3	91.3	91.3	5,377,007
Mother Alive, Father died/unknown	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	356,049
Mother died/unknown, Father alive	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	112,665
Mother died/unknown, Father died/unknown	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	45,637
Survivorship for one or both not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	305
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>Count</b>	<b>739,723</b>	<b>757,341</b>	<b>1,497,064</b>	<b>2,206,862</b>	<b>2,187,737</b>	<b>4,394,599</b>	<b>2,946,585</b>	<b>2,945,078</b>	<b>5,891,663</b>	

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Note (1) this table do not include children from institutional households.

Orphanhood has a direct relationship with children's living arrangements. However, children whose parents are still alive may also be living with another family or in an institution. As explained in the introductory section, policies have been put in place to re-integrate children living in orphanage into families so that they can have better opportunities. In addition to children living with one biological parent or both, or in a household where the head is a relative<sup>5</sup>, the following tables also provide data on children in private households who are unrelated to the head of household and who live without their biological parents.

Overall, 3,950,745 children (67.0% of all children) live with both parents; and 1,194,229 (20.2%) live with their mother, but not with the father (table 6.3; see Table A.13 for percentages). The third largest group are children who live without biological parents, but who are related to the head of the household (22,548 children; 0.38%). The older the child, the more likely he is to experience the death of a parent or the need to leave the parental home. A larger proportion of adolescent children aged 10–17 are living without their biological parents and in other living arrangements than younger children below the age of 10.

Table 6.3: Numbers of children aged 0–17 by cohabitation with biological parents, relation to household head, and type of household

Sex, Age of child, Area of residence, Province	Private households							Count Total
	Lives with both parents	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with no parent, related to HHH	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, not domestic worker	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, domestic worker	Not stated	
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>3,950,745</b>	<b>1,194,229</b>	<b>156,534</b>	<b>22,548</b>	<b>27,152</b>	<b>40,778</b>	<b>499,677</b>	<b>5,891,663</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	1,984,689	596,092	85,117	11,307	12,845	16,806	239,729	2,946,585
Female	1,966,056	598,137	71,417	11,241	14,307	23,972	259,948	2,945,078
<b>Age of child</b>								
0–4	1,269,746	346,743	19,692	22,548	1,261	100	47,219	1,707,309
5–9	1,164,255	328,916	41,803	0	3,770	73	157,566	1,696,383
10–14	975,812	321,793	55,550	0	10,669	5,492	180,811	1,550,127
15–17	540,932	196,777	39,489	0	11,452	35,113	114,081	937,844
<b>Area of residence</b>								
Urban	1,003,453	302,810	45,762	4,808	10,185	23,504	106,542	1,497,064
Rural	2,947,292	891,419	110,772	17,740	16,967	17,274	393,135	4,394,599
<b>Province</b>								
Kigali City	452,778	124,587	23,074	1,964	4,624	11,547	41,675	660,249
Southern	850,304	289,577	35,668	6,231	7,078	9,530	134,346	1,332,734
Western	956,971	253,285	27,304	4,234	4,377	5,565	103,394	1,355,130
Northern	640,624	153,508	17,058	2,521	2,756	4,364	67,541	888,372
Eastern	1,050,068	373,272	53,430	7,598	8,317	9,772	152,721	1,655,178

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Note (1) this table do not include children from institutional households.

Different living arrangements may mean different opportunities for children in terms of education. Table 6.4 presents the percentage of children in private households aged 3–17 attending school, according to sex and place of residence<sup>6</sup>. Since the age structure of children tends to differ across the types of living arrangement, with more young children living with both parents, it is more meaningful to examine school

attendance by age group rather than averages by living arrangement over the entire child population.

Compared to children living with both parents, children aged 6–17 living in other arrangements in private households seem to be disadvantaged in terms of school attendance. The gap is, however, smaller (below 3%) for primary school-age children who live with one parent or a relative. There is more variation in school attendance

<sup>5</sup> This category also includes households headed by the child him- or herself. Child-headed households are examined in the following section.

<sup>6</sup> The lower age cut-off is set at 3 as education questions have been asked to the population aged 3 and above, beginning with the official pre-school age.

among children of secondary school age. For instance, while just below 93.0% of children aged 7–12 living with both parents are in school, the corresponding percentage is 55.5 % among children who are not related to the head

of the household they are living in (who are not domestic workers). Except for children employed as domestic workers, girls are slightly more likely to be in school than boys regardless of the living arrangement.

Table 6.4: Percentage of children (3–17) in private households attending school according to living arrangements by sex, age, area of residence and province

Sex, Age of child, Area of residence, Province	Private households							Total count of children
	Lives with both parents	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with no parent, related to HHH	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, not domestic worker	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, domestic worker	Not stated	
<b>Rwanda</b>	63.4	60.5	70.2	11.4	55.5	12.9	74.2	5,891,663
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	62.2	58.8	68.7	11.1	49.0	10.2	72.2	2,946,585
Female	64.6	62.2	72.1	11.6	61.3	14.8	76.1	2,945,078
<b>Age of Child</b>								
0-2	4.8	5.1	5.3	11.4	13.7	40.4	0.0	999,989
3-6	60.6	56.6	56.6	0.0	59.8	84.2	60.8	1,424,616
7-12	93.0	88.6	87.4	0.0	78.1	46.8	88.7	1,893,303
13-17	74.8	66.5	69.2	0.0	46.2	12.0	66.4	1,573,755
<b>Area of residence</b>								
Urban	63.4	63.6	75.7	7.0	51.2	13.1	74.4	1,497,064
Rural	63.4	59.5	67.9	12.6	58.1	12.6	74.2	4,394,599
<b>Province</b>								
City of Kigali	61.7	63.2	74.5	6.5	44.9	13.6	71.0	660,249
Southern	64.5	61.0	70.8	13.3	59.9	13.2	76.6	1,332,734
Western	63.1	60.2	68.3	12.8	58.2	12.4	74.5	1,355,130
Northern	66.2	62.7	70.3	12.0	62.2	12.3	76.3	888,372
Eastern	61.9	58.7	69.0	10.1	54.0	12.4	71.9	1,655,178
<b>Count children attending school</b>	<b>3,950,745</b>	<b>1,194,229</b>	<b>156,534</b>	<b>22,548</b>	<b>27,152</b>	<b>40,778</b>	<b>499,677</b>	

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Note (1) this table do not include children from institutional households

Children opportunities and their living conditions in the household do not depend only on the survivorship of the parents and whether the child lives with his biological parents or not, but it also depends on the composition of the household in terms of dependents and economically active household members. Table 6.5 below gives the distribution of the households according to the number of children and working adults living in the household. The first four household categories are mutually exclusive. However, households with three or more

children (aged 0–17) per adult and households with children under eight are special cases of households with children (either with or without a working adult). Households with three or more children per adult are households with many dependents, while the last type accounts for households with young children. In 1,708,177 households lives at least one child and at least one working adult. This is the most common type of household in Rwanda. There are 778,310 households with children and without any working adult.

Table 6.5: Household composition (presence of children and working adults) by province and area of residence (counts)

Area of Residence and Province	Households without children and with working adult	Households without children and no working adult	Household with children and with working adult	Households with children and no working adult	Not stated
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Urban	236,979	84,242	502,331	139,164	1,571
Rural	270,873	229,009	1,205,846	639,146	3,582
<b>Total</b>	<b>507,852</b>	<b>313,251</b>	<b>1,708,177</b>	<b>778,310</b>	<b>5,153</b>
<b>Kigali City</b>					
Urban	140,471	40,249	206,230	44,821	661
Rural	8,925	5,382	28,496	13,480	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,396</b>	<b>45,631</b>	<b>234,726</b>	<b>58,301</b>	<b>814</b>
<b>South</b>					
Urban	22,351	9,463	59,149	17,590	166
Rural	79,704	70,216	317,945	182,760	829
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,055</b>	<b>79,679</b>	<b>377,094</b>	<b>200,350</b>	<b>995</b>
<b>Western</b>					
Urban	23,618	11,719	85,813	27,318	191
Rural	51,572	52,139	266,632	151,887	617
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,190</b>	<b>63,858</b>	<b>352,445</b>	<b>179,205</b>	<b>808</b>
<b>Northern</b>					
Urban	14,442	7,933	49,865	16,038	116
Rural	44,457	44,113	209,860	118,786	454
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,899</b>	<b>52,046</b>	<b>259,725</b>	<b>134,824</b>	<b>570</b>
<b>Eastern</b>					
Urban	36,097	14,878	101,274	33,397	437
Rural	86,215	57,159	382,913	172,233	1,529
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,312</b>	<b>72,037</b>	<b>484,187</b>	<b>205,630</b>	<b>1,966</b>

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Child-headed households are included above in the category of households with children and no working adult. The next section examines in more detail the

prevalence of household headship among children and the characteristics of their households.

## 6.2. Household headship among the child population

Household headship status is captured in the Census for children aged 12 and above. A small number of children are heading a household. This is the case for 5,675 children (0.2%), approximately two-thirds of them male. The share of child household heads has halved since the 2012 Census, when 0.5% of all children aged 12–17 were household heads. The characteristics examined in this

section therefore affect only a small number of households.

Table A.14 contains details by province and shows that the number of children heading households is highest in the Eastern Province (2,162) and lowest in Northern province (629).

Table 6.6: Household headship rates among children aged 12–17 by sex and area of residence

Area of Residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Urban	0.19	0.20	0.19
Rural	0.16	0.16	0.16
Total	0.17	0.17	0.17
Count of HH headed by Children	4,035	1,640	5,675

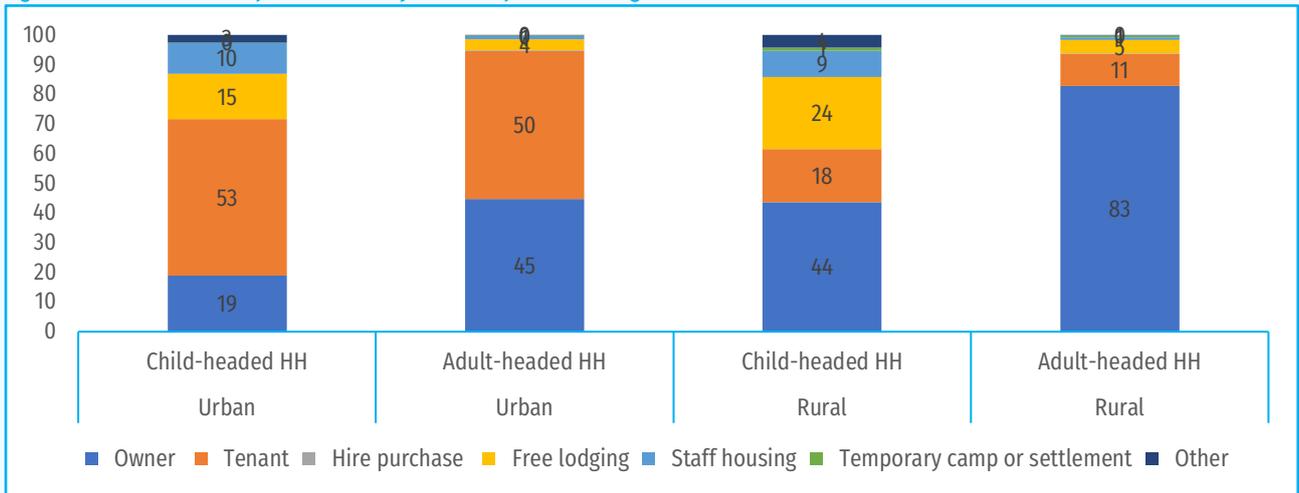
Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The remainder of this section examines the characteristics of households headed by children and provides a comparison with households headed by adults. The tenure of the dwelling, the quality of water used, and the source of energy analysed in this report are some elements that allow an evaluation of the household living conditions.

For both age groups, one observes that the proportion of tenants is considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Figure 6.1; Table A.16). However, a considerably lower percentage of children who head a household own the dwelling they live in, compared to adults heading households (35.7% against 71.7% at the

national level). Child-headed households live in free lodgings more often than adult-headed households (21.4% compared to 4.4%).

Figure 6.1: Distribution of household by tenure of the housing unit (%)

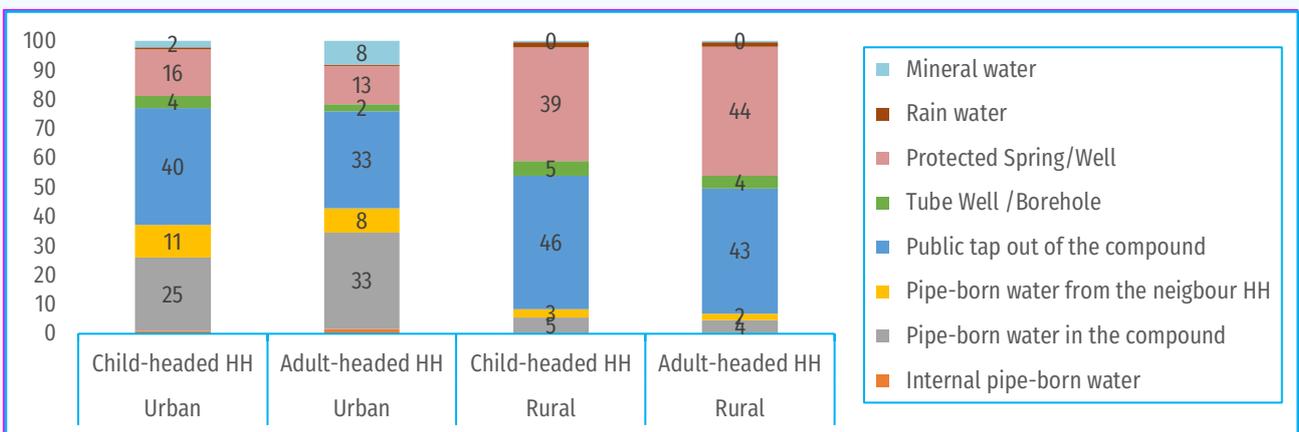


Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Universal access to safe water is an important policy objective for the population in general. The international measure of access to improved water sources was used in the 2022 census, and includes piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, and packaged or delivered

water. For all improved water sources taken together, there are no significant differences between households headed by children and households headed by adults (figure 6.2). Around 98% of child-headed households in urban areas have access to an improved water source, compared to 74 % in rural areas.

Figure 6.2: Percentage of households with access to types of water sources



Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

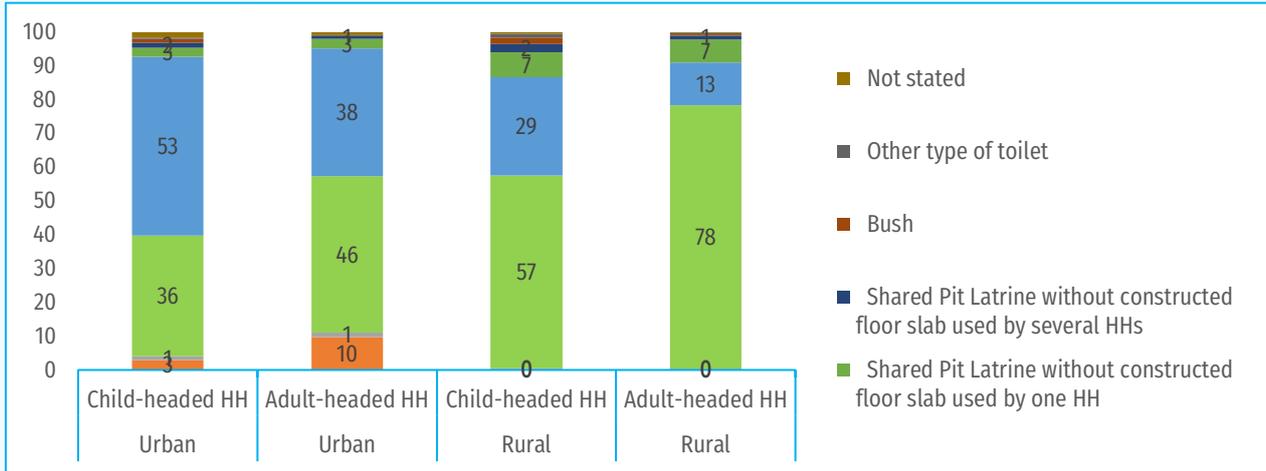
In regard to the type of sanitation, the Census questionnaire only distinguishes between flush toilet/WC, pit latrine not shared with other households, shared pit latrine, bush, and other. The modality ‘pit latrine – not shared’ thus includes improved pit latrines that are ventilated or with a slab and pit latrines without

a slab (the latter would not be considered as improved sanitation). Overall, private pit latrines are the most common type of toilet facility in rural areas, for both child-headed and adult-headed households (Table 6.3). Pit latrines that are shared with other households are more common in urban areas. The data suggest that a

larger proportion of child-headed households than adult-headed households use this type of toilet facility,

in urban as well as rural areas. Public latrines are a shared facility.

Figure 6.3: Type of toilet facility used by child-headed and adult-headed households

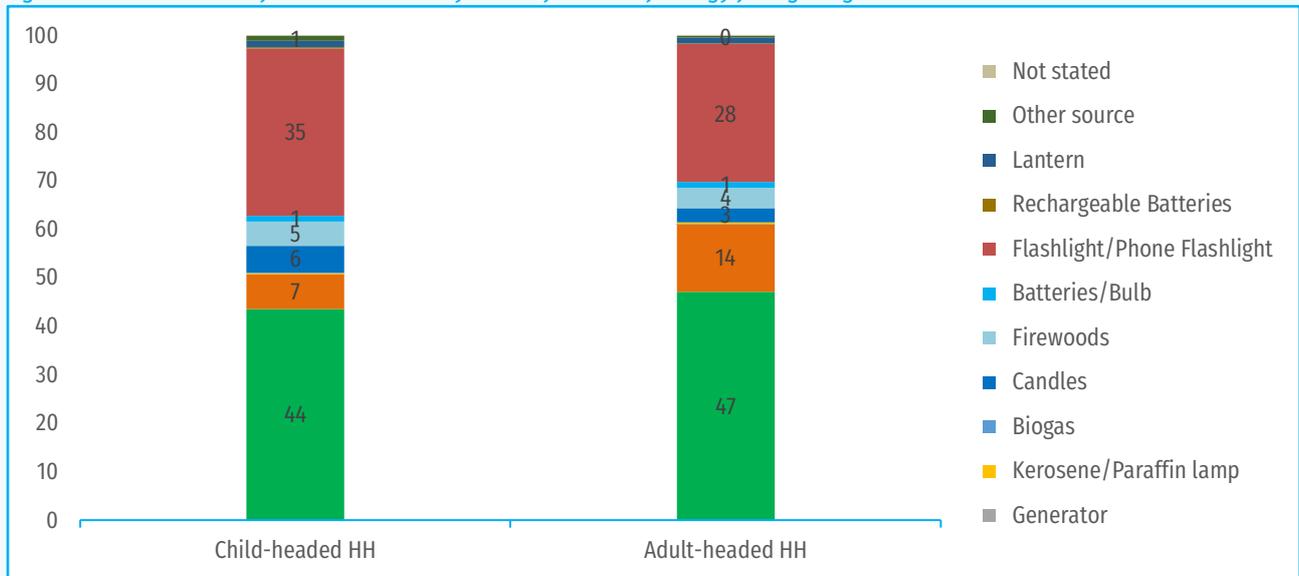


Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Among all households, kerosene lamps are the most common source of energy used for lighting. Electricity by REG reaches 47% of adult-headed households, but only 44% of child-headed households. Households headed by children as well as other potentially vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities and the elderly (see the respective RPHC5 thematic reports), appear to be at the same access in regard to their electricity connection. The percentage of households reached by REG is much higher in urban areas, but there remains a gap between child-

headed households (73.1%) and adult-headed households (29.6%) (see Table A.19a). Firewood, on the other hand, is more commonly used as a source of lighting in households headed by a child. This observation might deserve more attention, given that the use of firewood, charcoal, and other solid fuels for cooking or lighting generates high levels of indoor air pollution which is a major cause of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), a serious concern for children, especially the under-five.

Figure 6.4: Distribution of the households by main of source of energy for lighting



Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

### 6.3. Disability among children and children's access to health care

The last section of the report examines the disability status of children and children's access to health care. Of all children between the ages 5 and 17, 1.8 % (or 77,479 children) are affected by any type of disability (table 6.7). The prevalence of disability increases with age. It is also slightly higher among boys than girls and in rural areas compared to urban areas. The most common disability types among children are related to difficulties seeing (29,409 children) and communicating (17,852 children).

**Table 6.7: Count and percentage affected by each type of disability among the resident child population (aged 5–17) by sex, age, province and area of residence**

Sex, Area of residence and Province	seeing		hearing		Walking		Communicating		Remembering / concentrating		Self-care		short stature		Albinism		Any disability	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Rwanda</b>	29,409	0.7	14,589	0.3	16,300	0.4	17,852	0.4	16,628	0.4	14,235	0.3	3,255	0.1	616	0.0	77,479	1.8
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	15,599	0.7	8,024	0.4	9,091	0.4	10,865	0.5	9,393	0.4	8,322	0.4	1,756	0.1	311	0.0	43,026	2.1
Female	13,810	0.7	6,565	0.3	7,209	0.3	6,987	0.3	7,235	0.3	5,913	0.3	1,499	0.1	305	0.0	34,453	1.6
<b>Age group</b>																		
5-9	11,072	0.7	5,833	0.3	6,713	0.4	8,384	0.5	6,099	0.4	6,422	0.4	1,257	0.1	260	0.0	29,734	1.8
10-17	18,337	0.7	8,756	0.4	9,587	0.4	9,468	0.4	10,529	0.4	7,813	0.3	1,998	0.1	356	0.0	47,745	1.9
<b>Area of residence</b>																		
Urban	6,814	0.7	2,688	0.3	3,199	0.3	3,905	0.4	3,255	0.3	3,020	0.3	530	0.1	143	0.0	16,025	1.6
Rural	22,595	0.7	11,901	0.4	13,101	0.4	13,947	0.4	13,373	0.4	11,215	0.4	2,725	0.1	473	0.0	61,454	1.9
<b>Province</b>																		
Kigali City	3,065	0.7	1,052	0.2	1,324	0.3	1,674	0.4	1,318	0.3	1,317	0.3	194	0.0	63	0.0	6,738	1.5
Southern	7,176	0.7	3,619	0.4	3,852	0.4	4,439	0.5	4,187	0.4	3,536	0.4	679	0.1	129	0.0	18,666	1.9
Western	6,762	0.7	3,179	0.3	3,955	0.4	3,817	0.4	3,329	0.3	3,021	0.3	957	0.1	172	0.0	17,645	1.8
Northern	4,074	0.6	1,927	0.3	2,636	0.4	2,572	0.4	2,551	0.4	2,053	0.3	548	0.1	85	0.0	11,055	1.7
Eastern	8,332	0.7	4,812	0.4	4,533	0.4	5,350	0	5,243	0.4	4,308	0.4	877	0.1	167	0.0	23,375	2.0

Source: Rwanda 5<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Education is an important condition for giving children with disabilities the opportunity to integrate in society and become prepared for their future lives. It is a key factor in accessing economic activities, information on health, and other opportunities. Table 6.8 presents the information on school attendance of children with disability aged 5–17 at the time of the Census. Among children with disabilities, 64.2 % are currently attending school, while the share of children in school reaches 80.6% for the population without a disability. While a large percentage of children with disabilities are in school, the Census data show that some of them face difficulties accessing education.

24.3% of children with disability have never attended school, compared to 8% for children without disability.

Insufficiency of specialised schools and information, as well as inability of the families to afford for special requirements for the education of disabled children, could explain these differences. The pattern holds regardless of the area of residence.

In the previous 2012 Census, school attendance was analysed for children aged 7–17, making it impossible to directly compare the estimates with the 2022 Census. Nevertheless, when it comes to the attendance of children with disability, the previous 2012 census revealed that 27.4% of the disabled children have never attended school, against 13.6% for children without disability.

Table 6.8: Distribution of children aged 5–17 with a disability by current school attendance compared to children without a disability by sex and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Current school attendance	Children with disabilities			Children without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>						
No longer attending	11.6	11.3	11.4	12.2	10.6	11.4
Currently attending	62.6	66.3	64.2	79.1	82.1	80.6
Never attended	25.8	22.4	24.3	8.7	7.3	8.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	<b>43,026</b>	<b>34,453</b>	<b>77,479</b>	<b>2,050,716</b>	<b>2,059,946</b>	<b>4,110,662</b>
<b>Urban</b>						
No longer attending	8.6	10.0	9.2	8.6	9.9	9.3
Currently attending	66.0	69.2	67.4	84.4	83.9	84.2
Never attended	25.4	20.8	23.3	7.0	6.2	6.6
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	<b>8,779</b>	<b>7,246</b>	<b>16,025</b>	<b>493,693</b>	<b>513,704</b>	<b>1,007,397</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
No longer attending	12.3	11.7	12.0	13.3	10.8	12.1
Currently attending	61.7	65.5	63.4	77.4	81.5	79.5
Never attended	26.0	22.9	24.6	9.2	7.6	8.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	<b>34,247</b>	<b>27,207</b>	<b>61,454</b>	<b>1,557,023</b>	<b>1,546,242</b>	<b>3,103,265</b>

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

Lastly, the coverage of children by a health insurance is examined in table 6.8; It shows that the large majority of children are insured, most probably through their

parents. There is no difference in the access to health insurance between male and female children. However, a lower coverage is observed in the City of Kigali.

Table 6.9: Percentage of children with medical insurance by sex, area of residence and province

% insured	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>	96.9	97.0	96.9
<b>Area of residence</b>			
Urban	96.4	96.5	96.4
Rural	97.1	97.2	97.1

% insured	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Province</b>			
Kigali City	95.7	95.8	95.7
Southern	96.5	96.7	96.6
Western	97.4	97.4	97.4
Northern	98.7	98.7	98.7
Eastern	96.3	96.4	96.4
<b>Count insured children</b>	2,857,971	2,858,246	5,716,217

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

Table 6.10 shows that the *Mutuelle* is the most common type of insurance (90.2%). Only 3.8% children are insured through RAMA and the percentage is slightly in urban areas (8.3%).

Table 6.10: Distribution of children (aged 0–17) by type of medical insurance, province and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Type of medical insurance	Province					Total Rwanda
	Kigali city	South	West	North	East	
<b>Total</b>						
Mutuelle	81.6	91.1	92.4	92.9	89.6	90.2
RSSB (Former RAMA)	7.4	3.7	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.8
MMI	3.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.4
Schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private insurance companies	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
NGOs	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.9
None	4.1	3.3	2.5	1.2	3.5	3.0
Do not know	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Not started	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
<b>Count</b>	<b>633,418</b>	<b>1,288,636</b>	<b>1,320,448</b>	<b>877,337</b>	<b>1,596,378</b>	<b>5,716,217</b>
<b>Urban</b>						
Mutuelle	79.7	77.9	86.3	82.3	83.3	81.8
RSSB (Former RAMA)	8.2	12.3	6.5	10.0	7.2	8.3
MMI	3.5	2.7	2.6	4.6	4.4	3.6
Schools	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Private insurance companies	3.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.9
NGOs	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
None	4.1	2.7	3.5	1.7	3.5	3.4
Do not know	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not started	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
<b>Count</b>	<b>536,774</b>	<b>171,556</b>	<b>283,104</b>	<b>145,440</b>	<b>309,233</b>	<b>1,446,107</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Mutuelle	92.1	93.1	94.1	95.0	91.1	93.0
RSSB (Former RAMA)	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.3
MMI	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7
Schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private insurance companies	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGOs	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.4	1.0
None	4.2	3.4	2.3	1.1	3.6	2.8
Do not know	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Not started	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
<b>Count</b>	<b>96,644</b>	<b>1,117,080</b>	<b>1,037,344</b>	<b>731,897</b>	<b>1,287,145</b>	<b>4,270,110</b>

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

## 6.4. Children living in poverty

The scope covered by the census data may not allow a thorough assessment of child poverty. Actually, a census-based assessment of child poverty would miss key areas of individual deprivation to which children are usually

exposed. Some areas of child deprivation that were not captured in the census include child nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, meal frequency and diversity, immunization, access to skilled health personnel, access

to basic treatment for diarrhoea (ORS) and for ARI symptoms, child play and leisure, child labour, protection from sexual abuse, protection from FGM, knowledge of HIV, access to menstrual hygiene for adolescent girls, FGM, etc.

Though an individual-based assessment of the shortcomings in the fulfilment of children's rights could not be conducted in the census, the census offered the opportunity to measure non-monetary poverty in Rwanda using the MPI methodology.

This section analyses the situation of children against non-monetary poverty in Rwanda. Despite the MPI-based measure of non-monetary poverty being less child-specific, it might still be used to give an overview of the extent to which children are exposed to the negative effects of poverty. In fact, poverty is a major factor of children's vulnerability; it hinders their development by reducing their opportunities to grow, thrive and fulfil their potential. Table 6.10 below presents the distribution of children living in MPI-poor households, by province and area of residence.

Table 6.11: Distribution of the children (0-17 years) according to the poverty status (MPI) of their household

Province and Area of residence	Poverty status among valid information					Population
	MPI non-poor	MPI vulnerable	MPI poor	MPI extreme poor	Total	
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,891,663</b>
Urban	55.2	22.8	16.4	5.6	100.0	1,497,064
Rural	23.2	24.8	37.9	14.0	100.0	4,394,599
<b>City of Kigali</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>660,249</b>
Urban	63.6	21.4	12.2	2.7	100.0	559,526
Rural	21.7	29.5	38.0	10.8	100.0	100,723
<b>Southern Province</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,332,734</b>
Urban	54.5	21.0	19.3	5.1	100.0	176,102
Rural	26.1	25.7	37.6	10.6	100.0	1,156,632
<b>Western Province</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,355,130</b>
Urban	48.1	25.5	17.8	8.7	100.0	293,342
Rural	18.2	26.4	36.9	18.5	100.0	1,061,788
<b>Northern Province</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>888,372</b>
Urban	54.1	19.3	20.7	5.9	100.0	147,837
Rural	25.5	26.3	37.4	10.7	100.0	740,535
<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,655,178</b>
Urban	45.1	25.5	20.4	9.0	100.0	320,257
Rural	23.2	22.9	38.5	15.4	100.0	1,334,921

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)



## CONCLUSION

For several decades, the situation of children has been a focus of policy interests at international as well as national level. A result of these policy efforts was the adoption of common instruments and strategies that aimed to promote and protect the rights of the child. These include, among others, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the World Summit for Children, and the attendant commitments for ensuring the survival, protection and development of children.

Rwanda has ratified the Convention, initiated relevant regulations/policies and established oversight institutions in order to respond to the needs related to the adequate development of children.

The analysis of the RPHC5 in regard to the situation of the 5,896,601 children (and 44.5% of the total resident population) in Rwanda provides a useful tool for assessing the progress made against some of the national and international commitments such as those defined at the World Summit.

The 2022 census confirms the tremendous decline in child mortality in Rwanda over the last four decades. The infant mortality rate declined from 144 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1978 to 28.9 deaths in 2022, whereas the under-five mortality rate also shows a similar pattern. In fact, alongside Liberia, Rwanda has achieved one of the best performances in South Saharan Africa in terms of reduction of the neonatal mortality rate, with an average annual reduction of more than 3% from 1990 to 2018. Furthermore, Rwanda is among the few low-income countries to have reduced by at least two thirds the under-five mortality rate over the same period. In Rwanda and Nepal, the neonatal mortality rate declined by 60 per cent over the same period. (UNIGME, 2019). The results are tremendous, but efforts should not be spared. For instance, more efforts to reduce the use of solid fuels by Rwandan households (charcoal, firewood, etc. for cooking or lighting) could help reduce indoors air pollution. High levels of indoors air pollution increase children's susceptibility to Acute Respiratory Infections (IRA) and Pneumonia, which is the single largest infectious cause of under-five deaths worldwide. In 2019, Pneumonia killed a total of 740,180 under-five children worldwide, accounting for 14% of all under-five deaths and 22% of all deaths in children aged 1 to 4 years old (WHO, 2022).

In regard to the objective to 'reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender', the results suggest that access to schooling – especially at primary level – is very high and has considerably improved over recent years. Girls have caught up with, and even overtaken, boys in

terms of NARs. However, schooling is not yet universal and is still characterised by some late entry and over-age school children. Children, especially of lower secondary school age, rarely attend school if they are involved in economic activity.

The minimum age for legal marriage in Rwanda is 21. As the response modality 'married' captures both formal and informal marriage, marriage is a phenomenon observed in the data on children, albeit a rare one. At national level, more than 99.9% of children have never been married and less than 0.83% of children have ever been married. Moreover, one observes a considerable increase in the share of never married children compared to the 2012 Census (99%) of children aged 12 to 17) and thus a reduction in early marriage. Among the children who are or have been married, one finds around twice as many female children than male children.

Female child fertility represents a risk to the baby as well as the mother. At national level, there are 10,562 female children aged 12–17 who have given birth, or 0.17%. The percentage is considerably lower among the youngest female children considered (710 girls) 0.067% at age 12) while at age 17, (4094) girls have given birth, slightly over 0.38%.

The commitments encompass the aim to improve the situation of children, such as orphans, displaced children, disabled children, etc., who live under difficult circumstances. 0.8% of children are single- or double-orphans, a much lower percentage than measured during the last Census in 2012. Considering the living arrangements of all children, the number of children living in orphanages constitutes a minority compared to the number of children living without their biological parents in private households. Also, the share of child household heads has halved since the 2012 Census, when 0.5% of all children aged between 12 and 17 were household heads. According to the RPHC5, 5,675 children (0.17%) head a household. A smaller proportion of children than adults who head a household own the dwelling they occupy (63%, as compared to 83% at the national level) and they live in free lodgings more often than adult heads of household. In terms of all improved

water sources taken together, there are no significant differences between households headed by children and households headed by adults. Around 93% of child-headed households in urban areas have access to an improved water source, compared to 75% in rural areas.

In regard to disabilities, the Census suggests that 1.8% (or 77,479 children) is affected by a disability. Education is also an important condition for giving children with disabilities the opportunity to integrate in society and become prepared for their future lives. While 64.2% of children aged 5-17 who have a disability are attending school, this percentage remains below the level achieved among children without disabilities (80.6%). Children with disabilities thus appear to be at a disadvantage in regard to access to schooling compared to children without a disability. Significant progress has been made in regard to health insurance coverage. The Census

suggests that a large majority of children are insured (96.9%), most through the Mutuelle.

Moreover, birth registration, which is an important administrative tool for the protection of children's rights, is more common in Rwanda than in neighbouring countries. 5.7% of children in Rwanda are not registered. There is, however, still room for improvement in regard to the registration of children under the age of two (89.6% of children in this age bracket are registered).

In general, the indicators analysed in the 2022 RPHC reveal that Rwanda has made remarkable progress. Nevertheless, any measure taken to further improve the living standards of children in general and of children in vulnerable situations in particular would contribute to the development and wellbeing of children in Rwanda.

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## Annex A: 2022 Census Questionnaires

### A. Private Household Questionnaire

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

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)	
N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
Serial Number	<p><b>1. Resident household members</b></p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION:</b> 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><b>2. Visitors</b></p> <p>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>
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**SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION**

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD				FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)			
<b>P01A:</b> Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/>				<b>P09A:</b> was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad? 1. In Rwanda <input type="text"/> 2. Abroad =>P09C			
<b>P01B:</b> Surname of the person:..... <input type="text"/>				<b>P09B:</b> In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A <input type="text"/>			
<b>P01C:</b> Other names of the person..... <input type="text"/>				<b>SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS</b>			
<b>P02:</b> 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. Bother-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				<b>P09C:</b> In which Country was [NAME] born? (SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)			
<b>P03:</b> What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1. Male <input type="text"/> 2. Female				<b>P10A:</b> 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			
<b>P04:</b> How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/>				<b>P10B:</b> Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad 1. In Rwanda <input type="text"/> 2. Abroad =>P11B			
<b>P05A:</b> In which month was [NAME] born? <input type="text"/>				<b>P11A:</b> In which District was [NAME] residing previously? (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS) =>P12A <input type="text"/>			
<b>P05B:</b> In which year was [NAME] born? <input type="text"/>				<b>P11B:</b> In which Country was [NAME] residing previously? (Select the country among the world countries List) <input type="text"/>			
NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN				<b>P12A:</b> 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			
<b>P06:</b> 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				<b>P12B:</b> What is [NAME]'s nationality? <b>CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST</b>			
<b>P07A:</b> Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1. Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON				<b>P13:</b> 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			
<b>P07B:</b> 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)				<b>P14:</b> What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance? 1. Mutuelle 2. RSSB (former RAMA) 3. MMI 4. Schools 5. Employer 6. Private insurance companies 7. NGOs 8. None 9. Do not know			
SECTION S: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE				DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE			
<i>Residence status</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<b>P15:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty seeing? 1. Yes <input type="text"/> 2. None of the Household members has the difficulty =>P16			
Present Resident (PR)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>P15A:</b> Who has difficulty seeing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS			
Absent Resident (AR)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>P15AA:</b> Does [NAME] wear glasses? 1. Yes 2. No =>P15B			
Total Resident (PR+AR)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>P15AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? 1. Yes 2. No =>P16			
Visitors(VIS)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>P15B:</b> 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			
<b>Total Enumerated</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				
ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE							
<b>P08A:</b> 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							
<b>P08B:</b> 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							
<b>P08C:</b> 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							

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
<b>DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</b>	
<b>P16:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P17	<b>P21:</b> In this household, Does any member have short stature? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P22
<b>P16A:</b> Who has difficulty hearing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	<b>P21A:</b> Who has a problem of short stature? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
<b>P16AA:</b> Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =>P16B	<b>P22:</b> In this household, does any member have albinism? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P23A
<b>P16AB:</b> 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)	<b>P22A:</b> Who has a difficulty with albinism? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
<b>P16B:</b> 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	<b>ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD</b>
<b>P17:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P18	<b>P23A:</b> Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P23C
<b>P17A:</b> Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	<b>P23B:</b> Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No => P23C
<b>P17B:</b> 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	<b>P23BB:</b> Who is [NAME]'s biological mother? FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER
<b>P18:</b> 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	<b>P23C:</b> Is [NAME]'s biological father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P24
<b>P18A:</b> Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	<b>P23D:</b> Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No =>P24
<b>P18B:</b> 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	<b>P23DD:</b> Who is [NAME]'s biological father? FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER
<b>P19:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P20	<b>P24:</b> Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books? 1. Yes => P29 2. No 9. Don't know
<b>P19A:</b> Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	<b>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</b>
<b>P19B:</b> 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	<b>P25:</b> 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
<b>P20:</b> 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	<b>QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25</b>
<b>P20A:</b> Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	<b>P25A:</b> 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
<b>P20B:</b> 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	<b>P26:</b> 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
	<b>P27:</b> Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive? FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEAES OLD OR MORE 1. Yes Both 3. No 2. Yes, one of them 9. Don't know

**SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION**

<p><b>P28:</b> Do Parents of [NAME] have or had legal Residence in Rwanda? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes Both                      3. No 2. Yes, one of them            9. Don't know</p>	<p><b>P35:</b> Where does [NAME] often access Internet? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.From Home 2.From work place 3.From School/Place of Education 4.From Another Person's home 5.From Community Internet access facility 6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility 7.Other</p>
<p><b>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</b></p>	
<p><b>P29:</b> Has [NAME], previously attended or is currently attending school / ECD? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Has previously attended 2.Is currently attending 3.Has never attended =&gt;P32</p>	<p><b>MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP</b></p>
<p><b>P30A:</b> What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.ECD =&gt;P32 2.Nursery 3.Primary 4.INGOBOKA /Vocational training 5. Lower secondary          6. Upper secondary          7. Tertiary</p>	<p><b>P36A:</b> Does any member of this household own the mobile phone? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Yes                                  2. =&gt;P37</p>
<p><b>P30B:</b> How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEAR IS UNKNOWN</b></p>	<p><b>P36B:</b> Who own the mobile phone among members of the household? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HH MEMBERS <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>P31:</b> What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>THE QUESTION IS ASKED IF P30A IS 3,4,5,6,7</p> <p>1. Primary school certificate 2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II) 3. EMA/ENTA 4. O' level Certificate 5. A3/D4/D5 6. A2/D6/D7 7. TVET certificate III 8. TVET certificate IV 9. TVET certificate V 10. TVET advanced diploma (A1) 11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs 12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs 13. Post Graduate Diploma 14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs 15. Doctorate(PhD) 16. None                                  99. Do not know</p>	<p><b>P36C:</b> What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Smart phone 2.Ordinary phone with radio 3.Ordinary phone without radio</p> <p>IF ONE HAS BOTH TYPE, CHOOSE SMART PHONE</p>
<p><b>EMPLOYMENT: FOR RESIDENTS AGED 16 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</b></p>	
<p><b>QUESTIONS P32 -P36 ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</b></p>	<p><b>P37:</b> During the last 7 days, did [NAME] do at least one of the following even if only for one hour? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>-Work for wage or salary, commission or tips -Work for pay in kind -Work in own business -Helped unpaid in a family business or a job of a family member -Farming for pay in cash or in Kind -Self-employed in farming/fishing/forestry mainly for market -As paid internees</p> <p>1.Yes =&gt;P46                          2. No</p>
<p><b>P32:</b> Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages? MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Kinyarwanda                      8. Swahili 2. English                              16. Other 4. French                                0. None</p>	<p><b>P38:</b> During the last 7 days, did [NAME] have a paid job or a business from which he/she was temporarily absent and for which he/she expects to return? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Yes                                  2.No =&gt;P42</p>
<p><b>P33:</b> Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program? (RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A&lt;4 AND P30B&lt;4) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Yes, Still Attending 2.Yes, Completed 3.Never attended</p>	<p><b>P39:</b> What was the main reason for which [NAME] was absent from work during the last 7 days? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Sick leave due to own illness or injury } =&gt;P46 2.Annual leave/ maternity leave } 3.Seasonal worker                      =&gt;P42 4.Business closed due to COVID-19 5.Self or Family in Quarantine 6.Laid off because of COVID-19 while business continued 7.Not able to go to work due to COVID-19 movement restrictions 8.Other</p>
<p><b>INTERNET ACCESS</b></p>	
<p><b>P34:</b> Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes 2. No =&gt;P36A 9. Don't know =&gt;P36A</p>	<p><b>P40:</b> Does [NAME] continue receiving an income from his/her job during absence? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Yes                                  =&gt;P46 2.No    9. Don't know</p>
<p><b>P41:</b> Was [NAME] planning to go to work for a period less than 3 months? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Yes                                  =&gt;P46 2. No 9.Don't know</p>	<p><b>P42:</b> During the last four weeks did [NAME] work in farming, fishing or hunting mainly for own consumption <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1.Yes 2.No</p>

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
<p><b>P43:</b> During the last four weeks did [NAME] look for a paid job or tried to start a profit job? 1. Yes =&gt;P45 2.No</p>	<p><b>P50A:</b> Has [NAME] ever given a live birth? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No =&gt;Next Person</p>
<p><b>P44:</b> In the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] find a profit job or was planning to start his/her own business? 1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p><b>P50B Boys:</b> How many live boys has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>P45:</b> If a paid job or business opportunity become available, could [NAME] have started work during the last 7 days or within the next two weeks? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/> =&gt;P50A</p>	<p><b>P50B Girls:</b> How many live girls has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>P46:</b> What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment? READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT 1.Public institution/enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> 2.Mixed public and private enterprise 3.Private in non-agriculture activities 4.Private in agriculture activities 5.VUP 6.International NGO/International organization" 7.Local NGO/Religious organization 8.Cooperative 9.Household(Domestic workers)</p>	<p><b>P50C Boys:</b> Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>P47:</b> What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]' place of work? (Explain): ..... P47A. ISIC <input type="text"/></p>	<p><b>P50C Girls:</b> Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>P48:</b> What was [NAME]'s main occupation (main duty) during the last 7 days? Main occupation:..... Example: Teacher in primary school, Vegetable seller, House help, Taxi Driver P48A. ISCO <input type="text"/></p>	<p><b>P51A:</b> During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No =&gt;Next Person</p>
<p><b>P49:</b> In this job, is [NAME]' working as...? (What is [NAME]'s status in employment?) READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT 1.Employee <input type="checkbox"/> 2.Paid apprentice/Internee 3.Employer (with regular employees) 4.Own account worker (without regular employees) 5.Member of cooperative 6.Contributing family worker 7.Other</p>	<p><b>P51B Boys:</b> 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><b>P51B Girls:</b> 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><b>P51C Boys:</b> Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p>
	<p><b>P51C Girls:</b> Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS&gt;0 <input type="text"/> =&gt;GO TO NEXT PERSON/SECTION H</p>

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
<p><b>TYPE OF HABITAT</b></p> <p><b>H01: What the type of Habitat?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Planned rural settlement</li> <li>2.Integrated Model Village</li> <li>3.Old settlement</li> <li>4.Unplanned clustered rural housing (Dispersed/Isolated housing)"</li> <li>5.Modern planned urban area</li> <li>6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing</li> <li>6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area</li> <li>8.Other type of housing</li> </ol>	<p><b>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR</b></p> <p><b>H07: What is the main material used for the floor?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Earth</li> <li>2. Dung hardened</li> <li>3. Concrete</li> <li>4. Stones</li> <li>5. Burnt bricks</li> <li>6. Wooden floor</li> <li>7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles</li> <li>8. Cement</li> <li>9. Other</li> </ol>
<p><b>TYPE OF BUILDING</b></p> <p><b>H02: What is the Type of Building?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.House occupied by one household</li> <li>2.House occupied by several households</li> <li>3.Storey building occupied by one household</li> <li>4.Storey building occupied by many households</li> <li>5.Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household</li> <li>6.Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households"</li> <li>7.Other</li> </ol>	<p><b>NUMBER OF ROOMS</b></p> <p><b>H08: How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?</b></p>
<p><b>TENURE STATUS</b></p> <p><b>H03: What is the tenure status of the housing Unit?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan) =&gt; <b>H05</b></li> <li>2.Tenant</li> <li>3.Hire purchase(Having payment contract with the owner) =&gt; <b>H05</b></li> <li>4.Free lodging</li> <li>5.Staff housing</li> <li>6.Temporary camp or settlement</li> <li>7.Other</li> </ol>	<p><b>NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING</b></p> <p><b>H09: How many rooms are used for sleeping?</b></p>
<p><b>H04: Is this Household has its own housing unit in this village or elsewhere?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Yes</li> <li>2.No</li> </ol>	<p><b>H10: Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Yes</li> <li>2.No</li> <li>3.NA</li> </ol>
<p><b>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF</b></p> <p><b>H05: What is the main material used for the roof? (In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Iron Sheets</li> <li>2.Local tiles</li> <li>3.Industrial tiles</li> <li>4.Asbestos</li> <li>5.Concrete</li> <li>6.Cartoons/Sheeting/ all non-durable roofing materials</li> <li>7.Grass</li> <li>8. Other</li> </ol>	<p><b>MAIN SOURCE OF WATER</b></p> <p><b>H11: What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Internal pipe-born water</li> <li>2.Pipe-born water in the compound</li> <li>3.Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH</li> <li>4.Public tap out of the compound</li> <li>5.Tube Well /Borehole</li> <li>6.Protected Spring/Well</li> <li>7.Unprotected Spring/Well</li> <li>8.Rain water</li> <li>9.Tanker Truck</li> <li>10.River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel "</li> <li>11.Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water</li> <li>12.Other</li> </ol>
<p><b>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS</b></p> <p><b>H06: What is the main material used for the exterior walls?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Wood with mud and cement</li> <li>2.Wood with mud without cement</li> <li>3.Sun dried bricks with cement</li> <li>4.Sun dried bricks without cement</li> <li>5. All non-durable wall materials (Cartoons/Sheathing)</li> <li>6.Cement blocks</li> <li>7.Concrete</li> <li>8.Stones with cement</li> <li>9.Stones without cement</li> <li>10.Timber</li> <li>11.Burnt bricks with cement</li> <li>12.Burnt bricks without cement</li> <li>13.Other</li> </ol>	<p><b>SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER</b></p> <p><b>H12: What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Internal pipe-born water</li> <li>2. Pipe-born water in the compound</li> <li>3. Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH</li> <li>4. Public tap out of the compound</li> <li>5. Tube Well /Borehole</li> <li>6. Protected Spring/Well</li> <li>7. Unprotected Spring/Well</li> <li>8. Rain water</li> <li>9. Tanker Truck</li> <li>10. River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel</li> <li>11. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water</li> <li>12. Mineral water</li> <li>13. Other</li> </ol>

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS																																																	
<p><b>TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY</b></p> <p><b>H13:</b> "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flush toilet used by one Household</li> <li>2. Flush toilet used by several Households</li> <li>3. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>5. Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH</li> <li>6. Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HH</li> <li>7. Bush</li> <li>8. Other</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL</b></p> <p><b>H19:</b> "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public Composit dumping</li> <li>2. Household ompost dumping</li> <li>3. Waste collection companies</li> <li>4. Thrown in the household's fields or bushes " <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>5. Burnt</li> <li>6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs</li> <li>7. Other</li> </ol>																																																
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING</b></p> <p><b>H14:</b> 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><b>H15:</b> 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 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>05. Generator</td> <td>12. Rechargeable battery <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp</td> <td>13. Lantern <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>07. Biogas</td> <td>14. Other <input type="checkbox"/></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 <input type="checkbox"/>	05. Generator	12. Rechargeable battery <input type="checkbox"/>	06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	13. Lantern <input type="checkbox"/>	07. Biogas	14. Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b></p> <p><b>H20:</b> 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</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	3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels	7. Bush <input type="checkbox"/>	4. In the street	8. Other <input type="checkbox"/>																										
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<p><b>H17:</b> "Is there any additional source of energy the household uses for cooking?" If Yes; which?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>01. Firewood</li> <li>02. Charcoal <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>03. Gas <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>04. Electricity</li> <li>05. Kerosene/Parafine</li> <li>06. Biogas</li> <li>07. Solar power</li> <li>08. Crop waste</li> <li>09. Animal dung</li> <li>10. Briquette</li> <li>11. Peat</li> <li>12. sawdust</li> <li>13. Straw/shrub/grass</li> <li>14. Other(specify)</li> <li>15. None</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LIVESTOCK</b></p> <p><b>H22:</b> Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/>      2. No <input type="checkbox"/> =&gt;H23</p> <p><b>H22A:</b> 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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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENERGY SAVING STOVE</b></p> <p><b>H18:</b> 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>																																																	

**SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Livestock type	Number	Location/District
01. Local breed cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02. Exotic breed cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03. Cross breed cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04. Local goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05. Exotic goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06. Cross goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07. Local sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08. Exotic sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09. Local pigs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. Exotic pig	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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16. Local chicken	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17. Duck	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
18. Turkey	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19. Other poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20. Camel	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
21. Bees hive	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22. Dogs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
23. Others	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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

**ASK THIS QUESTION IF H24=16**

01. Amaranths	<input type="text"/>	13. Garlic	<input type="text"/>
02. Tomato	<input type="text"/>	14. Lettuce	<input type="text"/>
03. Cabbage	<input type="text"/>	15. Broccoli	<input type="text"/>
04. Onion	<input type="text"/>	16. Spinach	<input type="text"/>
05. Carrot	<input type="text"/>	17. Celery	<input type="text"/>
06. Eggplant	<input type="text"/>	18. Leeks	<input type="text"/>
07. Black eggplant	<input type="text"/>	19. Pumpkin	<input type="text"/>
08. Sweet pepper	<input type="text"/>	20. Cucumber	<input type="text"/>
09. Pepper	<input type="text"/>	21. Mushroom	<input type="text"/>
10. Cauliflower	<input type="text"/>	22. Chayote	<input type="text"/>
11. French beans	<input type="text"/>	23. Cassava Leaves	<input type="text"/>
12. beetroot	<input type="text"/>	24. Other vegetables	<input type="text"/>

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

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

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

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

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

**AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

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

**H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?**  
1. In household owned land  
2. In rented land (in cash or in kind payment or for free)  
3. In both households owned land and in rented land

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

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

SECTION M: MORTALITY									
<b>M1:</b> Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? 1.Yes                      2.No => End of the interview									
If there was a death in the HH during the 12 months prior to the census night ,Write their Names and ask the following questions									
S/N	M2: Names	M3: SEX	M4: AGE at Death	M4A:Age at death for infants	M5: Place of death	M6: Manner of Death	If the Deceased Person was a female aged 10-49 years, we ask the following questions:		
	Write the names of those who died during the last 12 months	1.Male 2.Female	How old was [NAME] when (he/she) died?  IF THE AGE IS 1 YEAR OR ABOVE => M5  (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	How many months or days [NAME] had before dying?  RECORD THE ANSWER IN MONTHS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 1 TO 11 MONTHS.  RECORD THE ANSWER IN DAYS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 0 TO 29 DAYS	where the death for the [NAME] took place?  1. At community 2. At health facilities	"What is the manner of death of [NAME]?"  1.Natural cause/disease 2.Accident 3.Suicide 4. Homicide 9. Don't know  IF THE ANSWER IS 2-9 =>Next Person  End if no other died person	M7: "Did [NAME] death occur while Pregnant?" 1.Yes => Next Person 2.No	M8: "Did the death Occur during the childbirth?" 1.Yes =>Next Person 2.No	M9: "Did the death occur during the 6 weeks' period following the termination of pregnancy?"  1: Yes =>Next Person 2: No=>Next Person  =>Next Person  End if no other died person
1	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	1:days <input type="text"/> 2:months <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	1:days <input type="text"/> 2:months <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	1:days <input type="text"/> 2:months <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Institutional Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND  
ECONOMIC PLANNING



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GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS  
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

**SECTION IL: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD**

IL01. PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY : .....

IL02. DISTRICT: .....

IL03. SECTOR: .....

IL04. CELL: .....

IL05. VILLAGE: .....

IL06. ENUMERATION AREA (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	
<b>P01A:</b> Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/>	<b>P12B:</b> What is [NAME]'s Nationality ? <input type="text"/>
<b>P01B:</b> Surname of the person: .....	<b>CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST</b>
<b>P01C:</b> Other names of the Person: .....	
<b>P03:</b> What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>P13:</b> What is [NAME]'s Religious affiliation?
<b>P04:</b> How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? <input type="text"/> Note: Record age in completed years	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
<b>P05A:</b> In which month [NAME] was born? <input type="text"/>	
<b>P05B:</b> In which year [NAME] was born? <input type="text"/> Note: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN	
<b>P06:</b> What is [NAME]'s marital status? ALL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE	<b>P14:</b> What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?
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	1.Mutuelle 5. Employer 2.RSSB (Ex: RAMA) 6. Private insurance companies 3.MMI 7. NGOs 4.Schools 8. None 9. Do not know
<b>P07A:</b> Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?	<b>DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</b>
1.Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO NEXT PERSON <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>P15A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing?
<b>P07B:</b> Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?	1.Yes 2. No => P16A
1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR) 2. No, did not slip in this HH (AR) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>P15AA:</b> Does [NAME] wear glasses?
<b>P09A:</b> Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad?	1.Yes 2. No => P15B
1. Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>P15AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses?
<b>P09B:</b> In which District [NAME] was born? => P10A <input type="text"/>	1.Yes 2. No => P16A
(SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)	<b>P15B:</b> Would you say [NAME] has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
<b>P09C:</b> In which Country [NAME] was born? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	0. No, no difficulty 1.Yes some difficulty 2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot see at all
<b>P10A:</b> How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]? <input type="text"/> - 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	<b>P16A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ?
<b>P10B:</b> Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad?	1.Yes 2. No => P17A
1.Rwanda 2.Foreign Country =>P11B <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>P16AA:</b> Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
<b>P11A:</b> In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living Here? =>P12B <input type="text"/> (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)	1.Yes 2. No => P16B
<b>P11B:</b> In which Country [NAME] was residing previously? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	<b>P16AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid?
	1. Yes 2. No => P17A
	<b>P16B:</b> 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
<b>DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</b>	<b>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</b>

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
<p><b>P17A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; P18A</p>	<p><b>P30A:</b> What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?</p> <p>1. ECD =&gt;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><b>P17B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty      1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty      3. Cannot walk or climb steps at all</p>	<p><b>P30B:</b> 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><b>P18A:</b> 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 =&gt; P19A</p>	<p><b>P31:</b> 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</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><b>P18B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty      1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty      3. Cannot communicate at all</p>	<p><b>QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</b></p>
<p><b>P19A:</b> Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; P20A</p>	<p><b>P32:</b> Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?</p> <p><b>MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA</b></p> <p>1. Kinyarwanda <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. English <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. French <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. French <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. French <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. French <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. French <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>16. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>17. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>18. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>19. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>20. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>21. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>22. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>23. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>24. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>25. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>26. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>27. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>28. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>29. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>30. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>31. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>32. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>33. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>34. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>35. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>36. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>37. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>38. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>39. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>40. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>41. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>42. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>43. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>44. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>45. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>46. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>47. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>48. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>49. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>50. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>51. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>52. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>53. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>54. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>55. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>56. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>57. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>58. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>59. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>60. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>61. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>62. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>63. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>64. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>65. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>66. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>67. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>68. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>69. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>70. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>71. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>72. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>73. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>74. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>75. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>76. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>77. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>78. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>79. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>80. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>81. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>82. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>83. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>84. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>85. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>86. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>87. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>88. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>89. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>90. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>91. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>92. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>93. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>94. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>95. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>96. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>97. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>98. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>99. None</p>
<p><b>P19B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No difficulty      1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty      3. Cannot do at all</p>	<p><b>P33:</b> Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?</p> <p>(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A&lt;4 AND P30B&lt;4)</p> <p>1. Yes, Still Attending <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes, Completed</p> <p>3. Never attended</p>
<p><b>P20A:</b> 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 =&gt; P21A</p>	
<p><b>P20B:</b> 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><b>P21A:</b> Does [NAME] have a short stature?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p><b>P22A:</b> Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p><b>P29:</b> 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 =&gt;P32</p>	
<b>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</b>	<b>FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE</b>

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
	NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS
<p><b>P34:</b> 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 =&gt;P36A</p> <p>9. Do not know=&gt;P36A</p>	<p><b>P50A:</b> Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; Next Person</p>
<p><b>P35:</b> 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><b>P50B_Boys:</b> How many live boys has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P50B_Girls:</b> How many live girls has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P50C_Boys:</b> Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P50C_Girls:</b> Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>P36A:</b> Does [NAME] own a mobile phone? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No =&gt; 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><b>P51A:</b> 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 =&gt; Next Person</p>
<p><b>P36 C:</b> What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?</p> <p>1. Smart phone</p> <p>2. Ordinary phone with radio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Ordinary phone without radio</p> <p>IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE</p>	<p><b>P51B_Boys:</b> 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><b>P51B_Girls:</b> 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><b>P51C_Boys:</b> Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P51C_Girls:</b> Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS&gt;0 =&gt; 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 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 Education

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

**School attendance and attendance rates:** School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or program, public or private.

There is a difference between 'attending school' and being 'enrolled in school'; thus results from censuses and administrative data may differ.

School attendance is complementary to but must be distinguished from 'school enrolment', which typically is obtained from administrative data. A child can be enrolled in school but not necessarily be attending. It is recommended that these concepts be clearly defined so that countries can determine which variable they wish to collect via the census.

**Net Attendance Ratio (NAR):** attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (6–11) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (12–17) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

**Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR):** total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The GAR for primary schools is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary schools is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are

significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

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

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

**Educational qualifications (level of education):** Qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles, and so forth that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study, or private study, whether conferred in the home country or abroad, and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies. The acquisition of an educational qualification, therefore, implies the successful completion of a course of study or training program.

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

**Academic degree obtained:** An academic degree is a college or university diploma, often associated with a title and sometimes associated with an academic position, which is usually awarded in recognition of the recipient having either satisfactorily completed a prescribed course of study or having conducted a scholarly endeavor deemed worthy of his or her admission to the degree. The most common degrees awarded today are Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, and doctoral (PhD) degrees. Most higher education institutions generally offer certificates and several programs leading to the awarding of a Master of Advanced Studies, which is predominantly known as a *Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées* 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 Intégr *) – 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.3 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 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).<sup>7</sup> 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

<sup>7</sup>ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19<sup>th</sup>

International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

(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.<sup>8</sup> : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker

**Branches of economic activity:** Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. “Enterprise” is a broader concept than “establishment”. An enterprise is a legal entity (or 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.<sup>9</sup> 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.4 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 Swidish missionaries since 1920 and progressively expended in diffent 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)

**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.

<sup>8</sup>ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

<sup>9</sup>ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 127-130.

**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.5 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.6 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.7 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.8 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.9 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.10 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 unofficially:** 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

## ANNEX C: CHILD-RELATED POLICIES

Laws	Titles
Rwandan Constitution of 2003	Rwandan constitution which is the source of other laws
Law N° 27/2001 of 28 April 2001	Determining the rights of the child and the protection of children against violence
Law N° 59/2008 of 10/09/2008	Preventing and Punishing Gender-Based Violence
Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009	Regulated to labour in Rwanda
Law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011	Relating to the Rights and the Protection of the Child published in the Official Gazette N °26 of 25/06/2012
Law N° 30/2007	Establishing the Child Right's Observatory within the National Commission for Human Rights responsible to monitor and protect the Rights of children in Rwanda
Law N° 22/2011 of 28/06/2011	Establishing the National Commission for children and determining its mission, organization and functioning
Ministerial order N° 06 of 13/07/2010	Determining the list of worst forms of child labour their nature, categories of institutions that are not allowed to employ children and preventive mechanisms.
Policies/strategic plans	
Policies and Strategic Plans	Responsible Ministries
National Policy for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children designed in 2003	Ministry of Local Government, Information and Social Affairs
National Integrated Child Rights Policy developed in 2011	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
Early childhood Development Policy initiated in 2011	Ministry of Education
National Child Labour Policy	Ministry of Public Service and Labour
Strategic plan for the integrated Child Rights Policy in Rwanda developed in 2011	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
The education sector strategic plan 2010-2015 published in 2010	Ministry of Education

## ANNEX D: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table A.1: Count of children by age, sex and area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0	49,493	49,314	98,807	120,753	120,340	241,093	170,246	169,654	339,900
1	46,117	45,911	92,028	117,244	115,993	233,237	163,361	161,904	325,265
2	47,070	46,699	93,769	121,338	120,532	241,870	168,408	167,231	335,639
3	48,487	48,131	96,618	130,555	130,701	261,256	179,042	178,832	357,874
4	47,746	47,238	94,984	127,425	127,373	254,798	175,171	174,611	349,782
5	48,116	46,941	95,057	134,628	133,798	268,426	182,744	180,739	363,483
6	45,476	45,615	91,091	131,494	131,488	262,982	176,970	177,103	354,073
7	43,044	43,025	86,069	126,951	126,592	253,543	169,995	169,617	339,612
8	41,598	41,593	83,191	124,824	125,669	250,493	166,422	167,262	333,684
9	38,152	37,848	76,000	115,106	115,047	230,153	153,258	152,895	306,153
10	37,559	37,093	74,652	118,834	117,358	236,192	156,393	154,451	310,844
11	34,636	34,296	68,932	112,689	111,775	224,464	147,325	146,071	293,396
12	35,530	36,214	71,744	119,127	119,740	238,867	154,657	155,954	310,611
13	34,450	35,257	69,707	119,064	118,198	237,262	153,514	153,455	306,969
14	36,224	39,215	75,439	127,659	126,429	254,088	163,883	165,644	329,527
15	35,387	39,334	74,721	121,196	117,533	238,729	156,583	156,867	313,450
16	35,969	41,860	77,829	123,508	119,806	243,314	159,477	161,666	321,143
17	36,331	42,659	78,990	116,190	110,016	226,206	152,521	152,675	305,196
Total 0-17 years	741,385	758,243	1,499,628	2,208,585	2,188,388	4,396,973	2,949,970	2,946,631	5,896,601
Count of total population	1,854,525	1,846,720	3,701,245	4,574,801	4,970,348	9,545,149	6,429,326	6,817,068	13,246,394

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.2: Number of children (size) and their percentage among the resident population (population share/size) by sex and province and district

Province and District	Number of children (Size)			Population share(% of the children among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>City of Kigali</b>						
Nyarugenge	68,330	69,895	138,225	34.9	39.1	36.9
Gasabo	171,637	175,643	347,280	38.7	40.3	39.5
Kicukiro	86,744	89,394	176,138	34.8	36.8	35.8
Total	326,711	334,932	661,643	36.8	39.1	37.9
<b>Southern Province</b>						
Nyanza	83,666	81,629	165,295	46.8	43.6	45.2
Gisagara	94,851	92,710	187,561	50.2	44.6	47.2
Nyaruguru	75,559	75,286	150,845	49.7	45.3	47.4
Huye	81,978	81,169	163,147	43.4	42.0	42.7
Nyamagabe	81,352	80,954	162,306	46.0	41.6	43.7
Ruhango	81,102	78,494	159,596	47.1	42.0	44.4
Muhanga	74,180	73,972	148,152	42.7	40.0	41.3
Kamonyi	98,813	98,033	196,846	45.4	42.0	43.7
Total	671,501	662,247	1,333,748	46.4	42.6	44.4
<b>Western Province</b>						
Karongi	85,673	84,163	169,836	48.0	43.1	45.4
Rutsiro	85,298	85,048	170,346	48.3	44.1	46.1
Rubavu	128,906	130,650	259,556	48.2	46.8	47.5
Nyabihu	73,992	74,261	148,253	49.3	43.9	46.5
Ngororero	85,715	86,852	172,567	50.1	44.1	46.9
Rusizi	115,440	113,824	229,264	48.8	45.7	47.2
Nyamasheke	103,033	102,824	205,857	50.3	44.8	47.4
Total	678,057	677,622	1,355,679	49.0	44.8	46.8
<b>Northern Province</b>						
Rulindo	78,031	78,223	156,254	45.4	41.5	43.4
Gakenke	77,817	77,880	155,697	45.1	40.4	42.6
Musanze	102,243	104,228	206,471	45.0	41.8	43.3
Burera	87,118	88,228	175,346	47.1	43.5	45.2
Gicumbi	97,234	97,802	195,036	44.9	42.1	43.5
Total	442,443	446,361	888,804	45.5	41.9	43.6
<b>Eastern Province</b>						
Rwamagana	105,321	105,592	210,913	43.2	43.8	43.5
Nyagatare	156,864	154,885	311,749	49.2	46.2	47.7

Province and District	Number of children (Size)			Population share(% of the children among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Gatsibo	129,078	129,371	258,449	48.8	45.1	46.9
Kayonza	108,080	106,519	214,599	48.8	45.2	46.9
Kirehe	107,990	107,336	215,326	48.7	44.9	46.7
Ngoma	94,808	93,243	188,051	49.2	44.1	46.5
Bugesera	129,117	128,523	257,640	47.6	46.0	46.7
Total	831,258	825,469	1,656,727	47.9	45.1	46.5

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.3: Distribution (%) of the resident children by province and district by sex

Province and District	Distribution		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Kigali City</b>			
Nyarugenge	2.3	2.4	2.3
Gasabo	5.8	6.0	5.9
Kicukiro	2.9	3.0	3.0
<b>South</b>			
Nyanza	2.8	2.8	2.8
Gisagara	3.2	3.1	3.2
Nyaruguru	2.6	2.6	2.6
Huye	2.8	2.8	2.8
Nyamagabe	2.8	2.7	2.8
Ruhango	2.7	2.7	2.7
Muhanga	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kamonyi	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>West</b>			
Karongi	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rutsiro	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rubavu	4.4	4.4	4.4
Nyabihu	2.5	2.5	2.5
Ngororero	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rusizi	3.9	3.9	3.9
Nyamasheke	3.5	3.5	3.5
<b>North</b>			
Rulindo	2.6	2.7	2.6
Gakenke	2.6	2.6	2.6
Musanze	3.5	3.5	3.5
Burera	3.0	3.0	3.0
Gicumbi	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>East</b>			
Rwamagana	3.6	3.6	3.6
Nyagatare	5.3	5.3	5.3
Gatsibo	4.4	4.4	4.4
Kayonza	3.7	3.6	3.6
Kirehe	3.7	3.6	3.7
Ngoma	3.2	3.2	3.2
Bugesera	4.4	4.4	4.4
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100
<b>Count</b>	2,949,970	2,946,631	5,896,601

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.4: Sex ratios of the children by individual age and area of residence

Age (Years)	Area of residence		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
0-4	100.7	100.4	100.5
5-9	100.6	100.1	100.2
10-14	98.0	100.7	100.0
15-17	86.9	103.9	99.4
Total	97.8	100.9	100.1
Count	1,499,628	4,396,973	5,896,601

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.5: Count of the children aged 12-17 years by marital status by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Current marital status	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>									
Married to one wife/husband not officially	312	805	1,117	990	2,792	3,782	1,302	3,597	4,899
Live in a polygamous union	1	26	27	0	66	66	1	92	93
Separated	10	35	45	22	180	202	32	215	247
Never married	213,551	233,650	447,201	725,681	708,612	1,434,293	939,232	942,262	1,881,494
Widowed	17	23	40	51	72	123	68	95	163
Total	213,891	234,539	448,430	726,744	711,722	1,438,466	940,635	946,261	1,886,896
<b>City of Kigali</b>									
Married to one wife/husband not officially	122	294	416	15	55	70	137	349	486
Live in a polygamous union	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3
Separated	5	11	16	2	5	7	7	16	23
Never married	73,846	85,401	159,247	15,808	15,457	31,265	89,654	100,858	190,512
Widowed	7	9	16	1	4	5	8	13	21
Total	73,980	85,717	159,697	15,826	15,522	31,348	89,806	101,239	191,045
<b>Southern Province</b>									
Married to one wife/husband not officially	32	79	111	167	446	613	199	525	724
Live in a polygamous union	0	4	4	0	16	16	0	20	20
Separated	2	4	6	3	17	20	5	21	26
Never married	26,489	28,957	55,446	200,035	190,605	390,640	226,524	219,562	446,086

Province and Current marital status	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Widowed	1	1	2	11	5	16	12	6	18
Total	26,524	29,045	55,569	200,216	191,089	391,305	226,740	220,134	446,874
<b>Western Province</b>									
Married to one wife/husband not officially	69	163	232	282	560	842	351	723	1,074
Live in a polygamous union	1	10	11	0	17	17	1	27	28
Separated	1	4	5	5	37	42	6	41	47
Never married	44,790	45,948	90,738	170,439	168,237	338,676	215,229	214,185	429,414
Widowed	5	2	7	13	22	35	18	24	42
Total	44,866	46,127	90,993	170,739	168,873	339,612	215,605	215,000	430,605
<b>Northern Province</b>									
Married to one wife/husband not officially	24	95	119	163	540	703	187	635	822
Live in a polygamous union	0	2	2	0	8	8	0	10	10
Separated	0	3	3	2	27	29	2	30	32
Never married	22,131	23,771	45,902	120,535	121,507	242,042	142,666	145,278	287,944
Widowed	1	3	4	8	15	23	9	18	27
Total	22,156	23,874	46,030	120,708	122,097	242,805	142,864	145,971	288,835
<b>Eastern Province</b>									
Married to one wife/husband not officially	65	174	239	363	1,191	1,554	428	1,365	1,793
Live in a polygamous union	0	8	8	0	24	24	0	32	32
Separated	2	13	15	10	94	104	12	107	119
Never married	46,295	49,573	95,868	218,864	212,806	431,670	265,159	262,379	527,538
Widowed	3	8	11	18	26	44	21	34	55
Total	46,365	49,776	96,141	219,255	214,141	433,396	265,620	263,917	529,537

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.6 : Distribution (count and %) of Children currently attending ECD Programs by province and area of residence

Province and District	Count
	Pre-Nursery/ECD
<b>Kigali City</b>	
Nyarugenge	3,318
Gasabo	6,289
Kicukiro	3,259
<b>South</b>	
Nyanza	8,229
Gisagara	8,155
Nyaruguru	11,891
Huye	13,104
Nyamagabe	6,706
Ruhango	10,036
Muhanga	8,458
Kamonyi	8,362
<b>West</b>	
Karongi	10,872
Rutsiro	10,682
Rubavu	5,662
Nyabihu	10,316
Ngororero	18,242
Rusizi	4,165
Nyamasheke	16,650
<b>North</b>	
Rulindo	13,627
Gakenke	13,470
Musanze	5,265
Burera	15,043
Gicumbi	7,708
<b>East</b>	
Rwamagana	6,553
Nyagatare	12,273
Gatsibo	14,886
Kayonza	9,478

Province and District	Count
	Pre-Nursery/ECD
Kirehe	8,130
Ngoma	12,957
Bugesera	9,662
<b>Total</b>	<b>293,448</b>

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table A.6: Percentage of ever-married by age, by sex, area of residence, province, and school attendance

Age in years	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total 12-17
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Female	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.4
<b>Area of residence</b>							
Urban	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3
<b>Province</b>							
Kigali City	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
South	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
West	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3
North	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3
East	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4
<b>School attendance</b>							
Currently attending school	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not attending school	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.7
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Count children ever-married	516	477	469	503	820	2,617	5,402

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.7: Percentage of the resident population aged 0-17 that experienced a Life-migration by current age, sex, and Area of residence

Age group	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	12.2	12.0	12.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.8	6.7	6.7
5-9	20.0	20.1	20.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	10.8	10.9	10.9
10-14	25.6	27.5	26.6	9.9	10.2	10.0	13.5	14.2	13.9
15-17	31.8	39.6	36.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	16.4	19.1	17.7
Total	20.6	22.5	21.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	11.2	11.9	11.6

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.8: Level of education for children aged 3 to 17 who have experienced a lifetime migration compared to non-migrants, by sex and area of residence

Level of education of lifetime migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>Life-time migrants</b>									
No education/lower than primary	20.1	17.4	18.7	21.1	19.7	20.4	20.7	18.6	19.6
Primary	63.8	63.4	63.6	70.5	69.2	69.9	67.4	66.4	66.9
Vocational	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Higher than primary	13.4	16.0	14.7	7.7	10.1	8.9	10.2	12.9	11.6
Not stated	2.6	3.0	2.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	138,637	157,246	295,883	166,098	166,182	332,280	304,735	323,428	628,163
<b>Non-migrants</b>									
No education/lower than primary	29.7	28.7	29.2	27.4	26.2	26.8	27.9	26.8	27.3
Primary	60.0	58.9	59.4	66.5	64.7	65.6	65.1	63.4	64.3
Vocational	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Higher than primary	8.9	10.5	9.7	5.6	8.3	7.0	6.3	8.8	7.5
Not stated	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	460,068	459,073	919,141	1,683,152	1,665,341	3,348,493	2,143,220	2,124,414	4,267,634

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.9: Distribution (%) of the children by nationality by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Nationality	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Rwanda	99.2	99.2	99.2
Burundi	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0
DRC	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other African countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,949,970	2,946,631	5,896,601
<b>Urban</b>			
Rwanda	99.3	99.3	99.3
Burundi	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0
DRC	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other African countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	741,385	758,243	1,499,628
<b>Rural</b>			
Rwanda	99.2	99.2	99.2
Burundi	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0
DRC	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other African countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,208,585	2,188,388	4,396,973

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.10: Distribution (%) of the children of non-Rwandan nationality by Sex

Nationality	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Burundi	17.9	16.5	17.2	44.1	43.1	43.6	38.2	37.0	37.6
Tanzania	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Kenya	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Uganda	4.9	5.8	5.4	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.7
DRC	59.1	60.2	59.6	52.1	52.6	52.4	53.7	54.4	54.0
Other African countries	6.5	6.0	6.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Europe	2.9	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
America	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Asia	2.8	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7
Oceania	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	5,155	5,203	10,358	17,752	17,498	35,250	22,907	22,701	45,608

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.11: Distribution (%) of the children by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence

Religious affiliation	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Catholic	32.3	32.4	32.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	37.6	37.6	37.6
ADEPR	27.3	27.9	27.6	21.2	22.0	21.6	22.7	23.5	23.1
Protestant	10.2	10.3	10.3	16.2	16.7	16.4	14.7	15.0	14.9
Adventist	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Other Christians	6.7	6.8	6.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.3
Muslim	4.4	4.1	4.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Jehovah witness	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	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	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
No Religion	3.1	2.4	2.7	4.2	2.9	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not Know	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
Count	741,385	758,243	1,499,628	2,208,585	2,188,388	4,396,973	2,949,970	2,946,631	5,896,601

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.12: Percentage of children whose birth is registered by age group, sex, province, and urban/rural

Province and Area of residence	0-5 years			6- 12 years			13 - 17 years			All children (0-17 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>												
Urban	91.5	91.3	91.4	94.6	94.6	94.6	96.3	96.5	96.4	93.8	93.8	93.8
Rural	91.5	91.5	91.5	95.1	95.2	95.2	97.0	97.2	97.1	94.4	94.5	94.4
Total	91.5	91.4	91.5	95.0	95.0	95.0	96.8	97.0	96.9	94.3	94.3	94.3
<b>Kigali City</b>												
Urban	89.6	89.2	89.4	93.7	93.6	93.7	96.0	96.2	96.1	92.5	92.5	92.5
Rural	90.3	90.2	90.3	96.2	96.1	96.2	97.6	97.9	97.8	94.5	94.5	94.5
Total	89.7	89.4	89.5	94.1	94.1	94.1	96.3	96.5	96.4	92.8	92.8	92.8
<b>South</b>												
Urban	93.6	93.8	93.7	94.2	94.5	94.4	95.2	95.8	95.5	94.2	94.6	94.4
Rural	91.2	91.2	91.2	94.0	94.0	94.0	96.3	96.5	96.4	93.7	93.7	93.7
Total	91.5	91.6	91.5	94.0	94.0	94.0	96.2	96.4	96.3	93.8	93.9	93.8
<b>West</b>												
Urban	93.5	93.6	93.5	95.8	95.8	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.0	95.2	95.4	95.3
Rural	91.8	91.8	91.8	96.0	96.1	96.0	97.5	97.7	97.6	94.9	95.0	95.0
Total	92.2	92.2	92.2	95.9	96.0	96.0	97.4	97.6	97.5	95.0	95.1	95.1
<b>North</b>												
Urban	93.2	93.0	93.1	97.0	96.7	96.8	98.1	98.3	98.2	95.9	95.8	95.8
Rural	94.6	94.5	94.5	97.6	97.6	97.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	96.8	96.8	96.8
Total	94.3	94.2	94.3	97.5	97.5	97.5	98.5	98.6	98.5	96.7	96.7	96.7
<b>East</b>												
Urban	91.5	91.1	91.3	94.1	93.9	94.0	96.1	96.2	96.2	93.6	93.4	93.5
Rural	90.1	90.0	90.0	94.0	94.1	94.0	96.3	96.5	96.4	93.3	93.3	93.3
Total	90.4	90.2	90.3	94.0	94.0	94.0	96.3	96.5	96.4	93.3	93.3	93.3

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.13: Percentage of children aged 0-17 years by Cohabitation with biological parents, relation to household head, and type of household

Sex, age of child, Area of Residence, Province	Private households							Total
	Lives with both parents	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with no parent, related to HHH	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, not domestic worker	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, domestic worker	Not stated	
<b>Rwanda</b>	67.0	20.3	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	8.5	100.0
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	67.3	20.2	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	8.1	100.0
Female	66.7	20.3	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	8.8	100.0
<b>age of child</b>								
0-4	74.3	20.3	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.8	100.0
5-9	68.6	19.4	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.3	100.0
10-14	63.0	20.8	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	11.7	100.0
15-17	57.7	21.0	4.2	0.0	1.2	3.7	12.2	100.0
<b>Area of residence</b>								
Urban	67.0	20.2	3.1	0.4	0.7	1.6	7.1	100.0
Rural	67.1	20.3	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	8.9	100.0
<b>Province</b>								
City of Kigali	68.6	18.9	3.5	0.3	0.7	1.7	6.3	100.0
Southern Province	63.8	21.7	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	10.1	100.0
Western Province	70.6	18.7	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	7.6	100.0
Northern Province	72.1	17.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	7.6	100.0
Eastern Province	63.4	22.5	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	9.2	100.0

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.14: Household headship rates among the children aged 12-17 years by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	0.2	0.2	0.2
Count HH headed by children	4,035	1,640	5,675
<b>Kigali City</b>			
Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	0.2	0.2	0.2
Count HH headed by children	733	236	969
<b>South</b>			
Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1
Count HH headed by children	702	339	1,041
<b>West</b>			
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.1
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1
Count HH headed by children	590	284	874
<b>North</b>			
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1
Count HH headed by children	436	193	629
<b>East</b>			
Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	0.3	0.2	0.2
Count HH headed by children	1,574	588	2,162

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.15: Mean and median size of households headed by children as compared to households headed by adults, by sex, area of residence, and province

	Households headed by children		Households headed by adults	
	Mean size	Median size	Mean size	Median size
<b>Rwanda</b>	1.8	1	4.1	4.0
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	1.6	1	4.4	4.0
Female	2.1	2	3.3	3.0
<b>Area of residence</b>				
Urban	1.7	1	3.9	4.0
Rural	1.8	1	4.1	4.0
<b>Province</b>				
Kigali City	1.7	1	3.7	3.0
South	1.7	1	4.0	4.0
West	2.0	2	4.4	4.0
North	1.8	1	4.1	4.0
East	1.7	1	4.1	4.0

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.16: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by tenure of the housing unit by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Owner	32.3	43.9	35.7	72.0	71.1	71.7
Tenant	28.5	30.6	29.1	22.9	20.6	22.2
Hire purchase	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	22.7	18.1	21.4	3.6	6.3	4.4
Staff housing	11.9	2.9	9.3	0.9	0.5	0.8
Temporary camp or settlement	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.5
Other	3.7	3.4	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	4,035	1,640	5,675	2,351,263	955,805	3,307,068
<b>Urban</b>						
Owner	16.4	25.3	18.9	44.4	45.9	44.8
Tenant	52.1	54.3	52.7	50.8	47.5	49.9
Hire purchase	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	16.4	12.4	15.3	3.1	5.2	3.6
Staff housing	12.6	5.0	10.5	1.4	0.6	1.2
Temporary camp or settlement	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other	2.3	3.0	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	1,322	501	1,823	708,343	254,121	962,464
<b>Rural</b>						
Owner	40.1	52.1	43.6	83.9	80.2	82.8
Tenant	16.9	20.2	17.9	10.8	10.9	10.9
Hire purchase	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	25.7	20.6	24.2	3.8	6.6	4.7
Staff housing	11.6	2.0	8.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
Temporary camp or settlement	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.7
Other	4.4	3.6	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Not stated	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
Counts	2,713	1,139	3,852	1,642,920	701,684	2,344,604

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.17: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by main source of water by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of water	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Internal pipe-born water	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.0
Pipe-born water in the compound	10.2	10.9	10.4	14.2	10.5	13.1
Pipe-born water from Neighbour	4.4	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.0	3.1
Public tap out of the compound	32.6	31.6	32.3	29.0	29.5	29.1
Tube Well/Borehole	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Protected Spring/Well	20.5	20.1	20.4	22.5	24.6	23.1
Rain water	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
Unprotected Spring/Well	13.5	15.0	13.9	15.0	15.8	15.2
Tanker Truck	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	13.4	13.1	13.3	11.3	11.8	11.4
Other type of water source	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	4,035	1,640	5,675	2,351,263	955,805	3,307,068
<b>Urban</b>						
Internal pipe-born water	1.0	1.8	1.2	2.9	2.2	2.7
Pipe-born water in the compound	23.1	26.3	24.0	38.8	32.9	37.2
Pipe-born water from Neighbour	9.9	7.8	9.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
Public tap out of the compound	36.8	36.1	36.6	29.4	32.2	30.1
Tube Well/Borehole	2.9	3.2	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.6
Protected Spring/Well	13.2	9.4	12.1	9.4	10.9	9.8
Rain water	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.2
Unprotected Spring/Well	4.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.6
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	6.7	7.0	6.7	4.9	6.0	5.2
Other type of water source	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	1,322	501	1,823	708,343	254,121	962,464
<b>Rural</b>						
Internal pipe-born water	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pipe-born water in the compound	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.6	2.4	3.2
Pipe-born water from Neighbour	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.4

Area of residence and Main source of water	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Public tap out of the compound	30.6	29.6	30.3	28.8	28.5	28.7
Tube Well/Borehole	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Protected Spring/Well	24.1	24.8	24.3	28.1	29.6	28.6
Rain water	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Unprotected Spring/Well	17.8	18.7	18.1	19.6	19.7	19.6
Tanker Truck	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	16.6	15.8	16.4	14.0	14.0	14.0
Other type of water source	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Stated	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
Counts	2,713	1,139	3,852	1,642,920	701,684	2,344,604

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.18: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Type of toilet facility	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Flush toilet used by one Household	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.4	2.1	3.0
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	50.7	49.2	50.3	70.0	65.9	68.8
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHS	37.0	36.2	36.7	19.1	21.8	19.9
Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.1	7.0	5.7
Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHS	1.9	2.7	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.1
Bush	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.4
Other type of toilet	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3
Not stated	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,035	1,640	5,675	2,351,263	955,805	3,307,068
<b>Urban</b>						
Flush toilet used by one Household	2.4	4.2	2.9	10.6	7.5	9.7
Flush toilet used by several Households	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	36.5	33.9	35.8	46.6	45.4	46.3
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHS	53.3	52.5	53.0	37.1	39.8	37.8
Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	2.8
Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHS	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
Bush	0.5	2.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other type of toilet	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not stated	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,322	501	1,823	708,343	254,121	962,464
<b>Rural</b>						
Flush toilet used by one Household	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	57.6	55.9	57.1	80.1	73.4	78.1

Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHS	29.0	29.1	29.0	11.4	15.2	12.6
Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.3	8.2	6.9
Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHS	2.1	3.1	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.1
Bush	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.5
Other type of toilet	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,713	1,139	3,852	1,642,920	701,684	2,344,604

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.19: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by main source of energy for lighting by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Type of lighting	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Electricity from REG or other private source	44.2	42.0	43.6	49.6	41.1	47.1
Solar power	7.0	7.1	7.1	14.3	12.9	13.9
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candles	5.3	6.3	5.6	2.8	3.2	2.9
Firewoods	4.3	6.6	5.0	3.3	6.4	4.2
Batteries/Bulb	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
Flashlight/Phone Flashlight	35.3	32.8	34.6	26.8	32.3	28.4
Rechargeable Batteries	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lantern	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Other source of energy for lighting	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,035	1,640	5,675	2,351,263	955,805	3,307,068
<b>Urban</b>						
Electricity from REG or other private source	72.8	73.7	73.1	83.3	76.3	81.4
Solar power	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.5	3.2
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Biogas	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candles	6.7	8.2	7.1	3.5	4.6	3.8
Firewoods	1.3	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.9
Batteries/Bulb	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Flashlight/Phone Flashlight	15.1	12.0	14.2	8.2	11.9	9.2
Rechargeable Batteries	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lantern	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6

Area of residence and Type of lighting	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Other source of energy for lighting	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,322	501	1,823	708,343	254,121	962,464
<b>Rural</b>						
Electricity from REG or other private source	30.3	28.1	29.6	35.0	28.4	33.1
Solar power	9.4	9.7	9.5	19.1	16.3	18.3
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candles	4.5	5.5	4.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
Firewoods	5.8	8.5	6.6	4.5	8.2	5.6
Batteries/Bulb	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5
Flashlight/Phone Flashlight	45.2	42.0	44.2	34.9	39.7	36.3
Rechargeable Batteries	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lantern	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4
Other source of energy for lighting	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.6
Not stated	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
Count	2,713	1,139	3,852	1,642,920	701,684	2,344,604

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table A.20: Percentage of households with access to internet among households headed by children as compared to households headed by adults

Area of residence	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Area of residence</b>						
Urban	22.3	17.8	21.1	43.5	29.3	39.7
Rural	10.3	6.1	9.0	10.1	4.9	8.6
<b>Rwanda</b>	14.2	9.7	12.9	20.2	11.4	17.6

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

## ANNEX E: SECTOR-LEVEL TABLES

Table B.1: Number of children and their percentage among the resident population by sex and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>	2,949,970	2,946,631	5,896,601	6,429,326	6,817,068	13,246,394	45.9	43.2	44.5
<b>Nyarugenge</b>									
Gitega	4,186	4,640	8,826	13,699	12,969	26,668	30.6	35.8	33.1
Kanyinya	6,849	6,801	13,650	15,776	15,250	31,026	43.4	44.6	44.0
Kigali	13,023	12,894	25,917	32,124	29,375	61,499	40.5	43.9	42.1
Kimisagara	10,413	10,989	21,402	28,905	27,629	56,534	36.0	39.8	37.9
Mageregere	11,118	11,337	22,455	34,038	25,709	59,747	32.7	44.1	37.6
Muhima	3,000	3,110	6,110	12,286	10,245	22,531	24.4	30.4	27.1
Nyakabanda	4,981	5,224	10,205	14,752	14,828	29,580	33.8	35.2	34.5
Nyamirambo	10,143	10,345	20,488	27,838	27,477	55,315	36.4	37.6	37.0
Nyarugenge	2,438	2,385	4,823	8,806	7,859	16,665	27.7	30.3	28.9
Rwezamenyo	2,179	2,170	4,349	7,556	7,198	14,754	28.8	30.1	29.5
<b>Gasabo</b>									
Bumbogo	24,814	25,046	49,860	56,361	56,538	112,899	44.0	44.3	44.2
Gatsata	8,426	8,588	17,014	24,146	22,116	46,262	34.9	38.8	36.8
Gikomero	4,670	4,545	9,215	9,567	10,063	19,630	48.8	45.2	46.9
Gisozi	13,333	13,843	27,176	38,995	36,616	75,611	34.2	37.8	35.9
Jabana	13,345	13,725	27,070	31,600	32,262	63,862	42.2	42.5	42.4
Jali	8,813	8,827	17,640	20,279	20,877	41,156	43.5	42.3	42.9
Kacyiru	4,156	4,097	8,253	15,994	14,042	30,036	26.0	29.2	27.5
Kimihurura	2,218	2,383	4,601	8,599	7,826	16,425	25.8	30.4	28.0
Kimironko	8,734	8,942	17,676	31,721	30,012	61,733	27.5	29.8	28.6
Kinyinya	24,501	25,839	50,340	63,081	62,319	125,400	38.8	41.5	40.1
Ndera	18,916	19,496	38,412	48,058	47,106	95,164	39.4	41.4	40.4
Nduba	15,736	16,027	31,763	33,609	34,815	68,424	46.8	46.0	46.4
Remera	5,750	6,025	11,775	20,300	18,348	38,648	28.3	32.8	30.5
Rusororo	12,781	12,919	25,700	30,812	30,975	61,787	41.5	41.7	41.6
Rutungu	5,444	5,341	10,785	10,865	11,603	22,468	50.1	46.0	48.0
<b>Kicukiro</b>									

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Gahanga	16,453	16,909	33,362	40,127	38,955	79,082	41.0	43.4	42.2
Gatenga	12,218	12,201	24,419	34,465	32,619	67,084	35.5	37.4	36.4
Gikondo	2,975	2,661	5,636	11,383	8,420	19,803	26.1	31.6	28.5
Kagarama	3,246	3,438	6,684	10,839	10,438	21,277	29.9	32.9	31.4
Kanombe	12,648	13,140	25,788	36,321	36,025	72,346	34.8	36.5	35.6
Kicukiro	1,759	2,057	3,816	7,328	6,711	14,039	24.0	30.7	27.2
Kigarama	11,325	11,458	22,783	32,243	30,910	63,153	35.1	37.1	36.1
Masaka	15,507	16,264	31,771	38,739	40,049	78,788	40.0	40.6	40.3
Niboye	3,388	3,547	6,935	13,652	13,260	26,912	24.8	26.7	25.8
Nyarugunga	7,225	7,719	14,944	24,018	25,229	49,247	30.1	30.6	30.3
<b>Nyanza</b>									
Busasamana	11,114	11,026	22,140	24,292	26,369	50,661	45.8	41.8	43.7
Busoro	9,241	9,291	18,532	19,054	20,590	39,644	48.5	45.1	46.7
Cyabakamyi	5,251	5,037	10,288	10,989	12,210	23,199	47.8	41.3	44.3
Kibilizi	10,003	9,745	19,748	19,705	21,234	40,939	50.8	45.9	48.2
Kigoma	9,640	9,202	18,842	19,736	21,268	41,004	48.8	43.3	46.0
Mukingo	8,937	8,532	17,469	25,312	20,396	45,708	35.3	41.8	38.2
Muyira	10,277	9,865	20,142	20,085	21,956	42,041	51.2	44.9	47.9
Ntyazo	8,170	8,064	16,234	16,202	17,624	33,826	50.4	45.8	48.0
Nyagisozi	6,240	6,206	12,446	13,539	14,553	28,092	46.1	42.6	44.3
Rwabicuma	4,793	4,661	9,454	9,731	10,873	20,604	49.3	42.9	45.9
<b>Gisagara</b>									
Gikonko	6,962	6,729	13,691	13,776	14,996	28,772	50.5	44.9	47.6
Gishubi	8,144	7,809	15,953	15,366	16,494	31,860	53.0	47.3	50.1
Kansi	5,181	5,110	10,291	10,465	11,845	22,310	49.5	43.1	46.1
Kibirizi	7,139	6,993	14,132	14,806	16,639	31,445	48.2	42.0	44.9
Kigembe	5,229	5,139	10,368	10,611	11,877	22,488	49.3	43.3	46.1
Mamba	10,903	10,695	21,598	21,896	23,387	45,283	49.8	45.7	47.7
Muganza	9,000	8,907	17,907	17,358	19,172	36,530	51.8	46.5	49.0
Mugombwa	9,074	8,829	17,903	17,116	19,353	36,469	53.0	45.6	49.1
Mukindo	7,828	7,600	15,428	15,621	16,772	32,393	50.1	45.3	47.6
Musha	6,855	6,659	13,514	13,856	14,906	28,762	49.5	44.7	47.0
Ndora	7,155	7,194	14,349	14,121	16,050	30,171	50.7	44.8	47.6

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Nyanza	4,590	4,448	9,038	9,281	10,346	19,627	49.5	43.0	46.0
Save	6,791	6,598	13,389	14,692	16,249	30,941	46.2	40.6	43.3
<b>Nyaruguru</b>									
Busanze	7,234	7,191	14,425	14,369	15,426	29,795	50.3	46.6	48.4
Cyahinda	5,972	5,930	11,902	11,952	12,977	24,929	50.0	45.7	47.7
Kibeho	5,974	5,901	11,875	12,326	13,559	25,885	48.5	43.5	45.9
Kivu	4,621	4,685	9,306	9,536	10,276	19,812	48.5	45.6	47.0
Mata	3,540	3,556	7,096	7,780	8,337	16,117	45.5	42.7	44.0
Muganza	4,992	4,982	9,974	10,201	11,182	21,383	48.9	44.6	46.6
Munini	4,635	4,571	9,206	9,642	10,118	19,760	48.1	45.2	46.6
Ngera	5,754	5,558	11,312	11,477	12,765	24,242	50.1	43.5	46.7
Ngoma	5,811	5,812	11,623	11,514	12,844	24,358	50.5	45.3	47.7
Nyabimata	4,451	4,514	8,965	8,850	9,993	18,843	50.3	45.2	47.6
Nyagisozi	4,834	4,694	9,528	9,470	10,204	19,674	51.0	46.0	48.4
Ruheru	6,829	7,122	13,951	13,095	14,617	27,712	52.1	48.7	50.3
Ruramba	4,160	4,176	8,336	8,915	9,790	18,705	46.7	42.7	44.6
Rusenge	6,752	6,594	13,346	12,853	14,058	26,911	52.5	46.9	49.6
<b>Huye</b>									
Gishamvu	3,436	3,289	6,725	6,931	7,745	14,676	49.6	42.5	45.8
Huye	6,271	6,325	12,596	13,395	14,837	28,232	46.8	42.6	44.6
Karama	4,366	4,359	8,725	8,597	9,726	18,323	50.8	44.8	47.6
Kigoma	5,571	5,524	11,095	12,050	13,405	25,455	46.2	41.2	43.6
Kinazi	8,035	7,794	15,829	15,708	17,406	33,114	51.2	44.8	47.8
Maraba	5,917	5,810	11,727	12,850	13,957	26,807	46.0	41.6	43.7
Mbazi	7,956	7,819	15,775	17,049	18,758	35,807	46.7	41.7	44.1
Mukura	5,837	5,976	11,813	12,302	14,038	26,340	47.4	42.6	44.8
Ngoma	4,070	4,132	8,202	24,499	11,079	35,578	16.6	37.3	23.1
Ruhashya	5,482	5,374	10,856	11,369	12,681	24,050	48.2	42.4	45.1
Rusatira	6,921	6,677	13,598	14,211	15,631	29,842	48.7	42.7	45.6
Rwaniro	5,400	5,218	10,618	11,058	12,181	23,239	48.8	42.8	45.7
Simbi	5,139	5,040	10,179	11,053	12,231	23,284	46.5	41.2	43.7
Tumba	7,577	7,832	15,409	17,787	19,366	37,153	42.6	40.4	41.5
<b>Nyamagabe</b>									

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Buruhukiro	5,825	5,943	11,768	12,955	14,191	27,146	45.0	41.9	43.4
Cyanika	5,567	5,386	10,953	12,252	13,441	25,693	45.4	40.1	42.6
Gasaka	8,837	8,751	17,588	19,489	22,069	41,558	45.3	39.7	42.3
Gatare	4,366	3,936	8,302	9,781	9,370	19,151	44.6	42.0	43.4
Kaduha	5,266	5,127	10,393	10,979	11,919	22,898	48.0	43.0	45.4
Kamegeri	3,169	3,084	6,253	6,782	7,618	14,400	46.7	40.5	43.4
Kibirizi	4,999	4,957	9,956	11,185	12,102	23,287	44.7	41.0	42.8
Kibumbwe	3,223	3,188	6,411	6,461	7,306	13,767	49.9	43.6	46.6
Kitabi	6,306	6,388	12,694	13,342	14,830	28,172	47.3	43.1	45.1
Mbazi	2,631	2,675	5,306	5,929	6,582	12,511	44.4	40.6	42.4
Mugano	4,324	4,379	8,703	9,412	10,326	19,738	45.9	42.4	44.1
Musange	4,648	4,404	9,052	9,885	10,460	20,345	47.0	42.1	44.5
Musebeya	4,334	4,433	8,767	9,551	10,865	20,416	45.4	40.8	42.9
Mushubi	3,054	3,066	6,120	6,524	7,448	13,972	46.8	41.2	43.8
Nkomane	3,762	3,966	7,728	8,411	9,601	18,012	44.7	41.3	42.9
Tare	5,450	5,416	10,866	11,694	12,867	24,561	46.6	42.1	44.2
Uwinkingi	5,591	5,855	11,446	12,093	13,781	25,874	46.2	42.5	44.2
<b>Ruhango</b>									
Bweramana	6,998	6,593	13,591	15,026	16,126	31,152	46.6	40.9	43.6
Byimana	8,249	8,322	16,571	19,113	20,933	40,046	43.2	39.8	41.4
Kabagali	5,745	5,758	11,503	12,022	13,580	25,602	47.8	42.4	44.9
Kinazi	12,238	11,852	24,090	24,457	26,559	51,016	50.0	44.6	47.2
Kinihira	5,791	5,626	11,417	12,281	13,651	25,932	47.2	41.2	44.0
Mbuye	10,467	9,859	20,326	22,111	23,636	45,747	47.3	41.7	44.4
Mwendo	5,822	5,669	11,491	12,485	13,423	25,908	46.6	42.2	44.4
Ntongwe	8,965	8,748	17,713	18,275	19,825	38,100	49.1	44.1	46.5
Ruhango	16,827	16,067	32,894	36,326	39,292	75,618	46.3	40.9	43.5
<b>Muhanga</b>									
Cyeza	7,367	7,138	14,505	16,410	18,130	34,540	44.9	39.4	42.0
Kabacuzi	5,977	5,960	11,937	13,427	14,765	28,192	44.5	40.4	42.3
Kibangu	4,369	4,337	8,706	9,612	10,714	20,326	45.5	40.5	42.8
Kiyumba	4,557	4,682	9,239	11,009	12,355	23,364	41.4	37.9	39.5
Muhanga	6,223	6,090	12,313	13,742	14,958	28,700	45.3	40.7	42.9

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Mushishiro	4,776	4,568	9,344	9,909	11,162	21,071	48.2	40.9	44.3
Nyabinoni	3,628	3,491	7,119	7,640	8,613	16,253	47.5	40.5	43.8
Nyamabuye	12,058	12,517	24,575	28,810	31,151	59,961	41.9	40.2	41.0
Nyarusange	6,367	6,126	12,493	13,585	14,723	28,308	46.9	41.6	44.1
Rongi	6,191	6,114	12,305	13,894	15,495	29,389	44.6	39.5	41.9
Rugendabari	3,644	3,623	7,267	8,170	9,193	17,363	44.6	39.4	41.9
Shyogwe	9,023	9,326	18,349	27,407	23,559	50,966	32.9	39.6	36.0
<b>Kamonyi</b>									
Gacurabwenge	8,025	8,049	16,074	17,625	19,234	36,859	45.5	41.8	43.6
Karama	4,613	4,600	9,213	9,926	10,953	20,879	46.5	42.0	44.1
Kayenzi	5,163	5,133	10,296	12,289	12,920	25,209	42.0	39.7	40.8
Kayumbu	3,765	3,534	7,299	8,262	8,844	17,106	45.6	40.0	42.7
Mugina	10,646	10,433	21,079	21,913	23,981	45,894	48.6	43.5	45.9
Musambira	9,509	9,270	18,779	20,013	22,185	42,198	47.5	41.8	44.5
Ngamba	3,396	3,350	6,746	7,991	8,425	16,416	42.5	39.8	41.1
Nyamiyaga	10,801	10,393	21,194	21,804	23,841	45,645	49.5	43.6	46.4
Nyarubaka	6,197	6,111	12,308	13,363	14,862	28,225	46.4	41.1	43.6
Rugarika	13,703	13,436	27,139	29,280	30,672	59,952	46.8	43.8	45.3
Rukoma	8,200	8,204	16,404	19,409	20,279	39,688	42.2	40.5	41.3
Runda	14,795	15,520	30,315	35,695	37,083	72,778	41.4	41.9	41.7
<b>Karongi</b>									
Bwishyura	9,349	9,094	18,443	19,930	20,790	40,720	46.9	43.7	45.3
Gashari	4,768	4,668	9,436	10,156	11,107	21,263	46.9	42.0	44.4
Gishyita	5,397	5,382	10,779	11,212	12,475	23,687	48.1	43.1	45.5
Gitesi	6,956	6,789	13,745	14,125	15,187	29,312	49.2	44.7	46.9
Mubuga	5,619	5,552	11,171	11,144	12,311	23,455	50.4	45.1	47.6
Murambi	5,000	4,935	9,935	10,484	11,890	22,374	47.7	41.5	44.4
Murundi	6,353	6,158	12,511	12,909	14,327	27,236	49.2	43.0	45.9
Mutuntu	5,868	5,829	11,697	12,237	13,415	25,652	48.0	43.5	45.6
Rubengera	9,005	8,789	17,794	19,188	21,149	40,337	46.9	41.6	44.1
Rugabano	7,913	7,756	15,669	16,223	17,984	34,207	48.8	43.1	45.8
Ruganda	4,425	4,227	8,652	9,184	9,948	19,132	48.2	42.5	45.2
Rwankuba	8,695	8,802	17,497	18,157	20,129	38,286	47.9	43.7	45.7

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Twumba	6,325	6,182	12,507	13,468	14,740	28,208	47.0	41.9	44.3
<b>Rutsiro</b>									
Boneza	6,142	5,902	12,044	15,958	13,248	29,206	38.5	44.6	41.2
Gihango	6,287	6,294	12,581	13,042	14,439	27,481	48.2	43.6	45.8
Kigeyo	5,419	5,290	10,709	11,455	12,853	24,308	47.3	41.2	44.1
Kivumu	7,950	8,140	16,090	16,415	18,612	35,027	48.4	43.7	45.9
Manihira	4,459	4,539	8,998	9,235	10,151	19,386	48.3	44.7	46.4
Mukura	9,281	9,173	18,454	18,167	20,460	38,627	51.1	44.8	47.8
Murunda	5,822	5,556	11,378	11,306	12,095	23,401	51.5	45.9	48.6
Musasa	5,607	5,545	11,152	12,321	13,395	25,716	45.5	41.4	43.4
Mushonyi	5,156	5,118	10,274	11,331	12,754	24,085	45.5	40.1	42.7
Mushubati	7,376	7,277	14,653	15,002	16,537	31,539	49.2	44.0	46.5
Nyabirasi	8,256	8,471	16,727	15,630	17,674	33,304	52.8	47.9	50.2
Ruhango	7,296	7,218	14,514	14,314	16,138	30,452	51.0	44.7	47.7
Rusebeya	6,247	6,525	12,772	12,322	14,326	26,648	50.7	45.5	47.9
<b>Rubavu</b>									
Bugeshi	7,728	7,875	15,603	16,256	17,636	33,892	47.5	44.7	46.0
Busasamana	10,108	10,293	20,401	19,399	21,143	40,542	52.1	48.7	50.3
Cyanzarwe	10,361	10,328	20,689	18,662	20,315	38,977	55.5	50.8	53.1
Gisenyi	9,226	9,587	18,813	25,456	26,138	51,594	36.2	36.7	36.5
Kanama	9,226	9,630	18,856	17,738	19,846	37,584	52.0	48.5	50.2
Kanzenze	5,656	5,680	11,336	10,821	12,306	23,127	52.3	46.2	49.0
Mudende	7,767	7,817	15,584	15,253	16,824	32,077	50.9	46.5	48.6
Nyakiriba	10,398	10,554	20,952	28,756	22,078	50,834	36.2	47.8	41.2
Nyamyumba	11,958	11,956	23,914	23,728	24,990	48,718	50.4	47.8	49.1
Nyundo	10,230	10,496	20,726	20,062	22,243	42,305	51.0	47.2	49.0
Rubavu	19,776	20,004	39,780	38,764	41,343	80,107	51.0	48.4	49.7
Rugerero	16,472	16,430	32,902	32,404	34,522	66,926	50.8	47.6	49.2
<b>Nyabihu</b>									
Bigogwe	7,852	7,870	15,722	16,385	18,054	34,439	47.9	43.6	45.7
Jenda	10,264	10,281	20,545	20,454	22,714	43,168	50.2	45.3	47.6
Jomba	5,025	4,963	9,988	10,253	11,644	21,897	49.0	42.6	45.6
Kabatwa	4,597	4,786	9,383	9,907	10,934	20,841	46.4	43.8	45.0

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Karago	6,039	5,998	12,037	12,090	13,742	25,832	50.0	43.6	46.6
Kintobo	3,393	3,427	6,820	7,153	8,162	15,315	47.4	42.0	44.5
Mukamira	7,637	7,520	15,157	15,496	17,517	33,013	49.3	42.9	45.9
Muringa	5,401	5,334	10,735	10,606	11,993	22,599	50.9	44.5	47.5
Rambura	6,586	6,716	13,302	13,435	15,385	28,820	49.0	43.7	46.2
Rugera	6,366	6,516	12,882	12,554	14,384	26,938	50.7	45.3	47.8
Rurembo	5,791	5,835	11,626	11,500	12,899	24,399	50.4	45.2	47.6
Shyira	5,041	5,015	10,056	10,239	11,547	21,786	49.2	43.4	46.2
<b>Ngororero</b>									
Bwira	4,694	4,675	9,369	9,341	10,671	20,012	50.3	43.8	46.8
Gatumba	5,689	5,550	11,239	11,718	13,234	24,952	48.5	41.9	45.0
Hindiro	5,943	6,122	12,065	12,030	14,010	26,040	49.4	43.7	46.3
Kabaya	7,860	8,061	15,921	16,932	19,392	36,324	46.4	41.6	43.8
Kageyo	6,101	6,166	12,267	12,075	13,854	25,929	50.5	44.5	47.3
Kavumu	7,973	8,290	16,263	15,019	17,772	32,791	53.1	46.6	49.6
Matyazo	6,386	6,396	12,782	12,962	14,711	27,673	49.3	43.5	46.2
Muhanda	7,778	8,107	15,885	14,678	17,191	31,869	53.0	47.2	49.8
Muhororo	5,183	5,036	10,219	10,488	11,785	22,273	49.4	42.7	45.9
Ndaro	5,654	5,699	11,353	11,317	13,127	24,444	50.0	43.4	46.4
Ngororero	8,876	8,782	17,658	18,254	20,569	38,823	48.6	42.7	45.5
Nyange	5,674	5,697	11,371	11,536	13,323	24,859	49.2	42.8	45.7
Sovu	7,904	8,271	16,175	14,715	17,251	31,966	53.7	47.9	50.6
<b>Rusizi</b>									
Bugarama	10,864	10,543	21,407	21,197	21,633	42,830	51.3	48.7	50.0
Butare	6,234	6,100	12,334	12,243	13,240	25,483	50.9	46.1	48.4
Bweyeye	4,517	4,472	8,989	9,042	9,067	18,109	50.0	49.3	49.6
Gashonga	6,389	5,996	12,385	12,869	13,922	26,791	49.6	43.1	46.2
Giheke	4,957	4,817	9,774	9,739	11,001	20,740	50.9	43.8	47.1
Gihundwe	9,699	9,563	19,262	20,404	21,211	41,615	47.5	45.1	46.3
Gikundamvura	5,443	5,487	10,930	10,394	11,515	21,909	52.4	47.7	49.9
Gitambi	6,079	6,027	12,106	11,866	13,253	25,119	51.2	45.5	48.2
Kamembe	6,252	6,432	12,684	19,621	15,262	34,883	31.9	42.1	36.4
Muganza	8,114	8,100	16,214	15,608	17,241	32,849	52.0	47.0	49.4

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Mururu	7,314	7,059	14,373	14,488	15,286	29,774	50.5	46.2	48.3
Nkanka	4,880	4,734	9,614	9,359	10,498	19,857	52.1	45.1	48.4
Nkombo	4,828	4,733	9,561	9,028	9,609	18,637	53.5	49.3	51.3
Nkungu	4,848	5,008	9,856	10,221	11,475	21,696	47.4	43.6	45.4
Nyakabuye	7,908	7,812	15,720	15,739	17,461	33,200	50.2	44.7	47.3
Nyakarenzo	4,328	4,216	8,544	8,842	9,542	18,384	48.9	44.2	46.5
Nzahaha	7,444	7,212	14,656	14,631	15,768	30,399	50.9	45.7	48.2
Rwimbogo	5,342	5,513	10,855	11,135	12,119	23,254	48.0	45.5	46.7
<b>Nyamasheke</b>									
Bushekeri	7,446	7,469	14,915	14,067	15,613	29,680	52.9	47.8	50.3
Bushenge	5,366	5,292	10,658	10,571	12,053	22,624	50.8	43.9	47.1
Cyato	6,175	6,383	12,558	12,548	14,448	26,996	49.2	44.2	46.5
Gihombo	7,317	7,363	14,680	14,099	15,744	29,843	51.9	46.8	49.2
Kagano	9,559	9,372	18,931	19,047	20,947	39,994	50.2	44.7	47.3
Kanjongo	9,128	9,293	18,421	19,241	21,100	40,341	47.4	44.0	45.7
Karambi	6,798	6,765	13,563	14,082	15,644	29,726	48.3	43.2	45.6
Karengera	7,752	7,634	15,386	15,399	17,105	32,504	50.3	44.6	47.3
Kirimbi	6,092	6,125	12,217	12,092	13,555	25,647	50.4	45.2	47.6
Macuba	7,690	7,721	15,411	15,818	17,501	33,319	48.6	44.1	46.3
Mahembe	4,763	4,659	9,422	9,519	10,524	20,043	50.0	44.3	47.0
Nyabitekeri	7,021	6,894	13,915	13,663	15,630	29,293	51.4	44.1	47.5
Rangiro	4,351	4,395	8,746	8,354	9,613	17,967	52.1	45.7	48.7
Ruharambuga	6,634	6,590	13,224	13,244	14,936	28,180	50.1	44.1	46.9
Shangi	6,941	6,869	13,810	13,114	14,950	28,064	52.9	45.9	49.2
<b>Rulindo</b>									
Base	4,309	4,389	8,698	9,574	10,954	20,528	45.0	40.1	42.4
Burega	2,916	2,946	5,862	6,571	7,322	13,893	44.4	40.2	42.2
Bushoki	4,867	4,888	9,755	11,102	12,468	23,570	43.8	39.2	41.4
Buyoga	5,143	5,087	10,230	11,743	12,978	24,721	43.8	39.2	41.4
Cyinzuzi	3,558	3,501	7,059	7,543	8,225	15,768	47.2	42.6	44.8
Cyungo	3,244	3,400	6,644	7,212	8,138	15,350	45.0	41.8	43.3
Kinihira	3,458	3,490	6,948	8,082	9,063	17,145	42.8	38.5	40.5
Kisaro	4,865	4,718	9,583	11,054	12,059	23,113	44.0	39.1	41.5

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Masoro	6,219	6,282	12,501	13,261	14,050	27,311	46.9	44.7	45.8
Mbogo	4,155	4,141	8,296	9,070	10,031	19,101	45.8	41.3	43.4
Murambi	6,389	6,235	12,624	13,293	13,990	27,283	48.1	44.6	46.3
Ngoma	2,836	2,802	5,638	6,061	6,642	12,703	46.8	42.2	44.4
Ntarabana	5,609	5,677	11,286	11,930	12,818	24,748	47.0	44.3	45.6
Rukozo	3,583	3,665	7,248	8,045	8,976	17,021	44.5	40.8	42.6
Rusiga	2,877	2,917	5,794	6,416	7,036	13,452	44.8	41.5	43.1
Shyorongi	9,703	9,882	19,585	21,182	22,562	43,744	45.8	43.8	44.8
Tumba	4,300	4,203	8,503	9,710	10,983	20,693	44.3	38.3	41.1
<b>Gakenke</b>									
Busengo	4,604	4,756	9,360	10,048	11,344	21,392	45.8	41.9	43.8
Coko	3,584	3,455	7,039	8,673	9,269	17,942	41.3	37.3	39.2
Cyabingo	3,954	3,919	7,873	8,917	9,868	18,785	44.3	39.7	41.9
Gakenke	5,360	5,491	10,851	11,934	13,391	25,325	44.9	41.0	42.8
Gashenyi	4,921	4,841	9,762	10,661	11,986	22,647	46.2	40.4	43.1
Janja	3,413	3,553	6,966	7,423	8,584	16,007	46.0	41.4	43.5
Kamubuga	5,430	5,589	11,019	10,950	12,386	23,336	49.6	45.1	47.2
Karambo	2,894	2,862	5,756	6,318	7,299	13,617	45.8	39.2	42.3
Kivuruga	4,346	4,469	8,815	9,333	10,634	19,967	46.6	42.0	44.1
Mataba	3,436	3,329	6,765	7,397	8,123	15,520	46.5	41.0	43.6
Minazi	3,128	2,961	6,089	6,729	7,464	14,193	46.5	39.7	42.9
Mugunga	4,389	4,305	8,694	9,450	10,513	19,963	46.4	40.9	43.6
Muhondo	4,201	4,189	8,390	10,296	11,038	21,334	40.8	38.0	39.3
Muyongwe	3,397	3,468	6,865	7,461	8,592	16,053	45.5	40.4	42.8
Muzo	4,812	4,876	9,688	10,099	11,717	21,816	47.6	41.6	44.4
Nemba	3,560	3,640	7,200	7,851	9,003	16,854	45.3	40.4	42.7
Ruli	4,113	4,097	8,210	10,962	11,502	22,464	37.5	35.6	36.5
Rusasa	4,353	4,358	8,711	9,124	10,118	19,242	47.7	43.1	45.3
Rushashi	3,922	3,722	7,644	8,974	9,861	18,835	43.7	37.7	40.6
<b>Musanze</b>									
Busogo	6,483	6,399	12,882	13,290	14,974	28,264	48.8	42.7	45.6
Cyuve	13,576	13,940	27,516	29,347	32,832	62,179	46.3	42.5	44.3
Gacaca	7,016	7,281	14,297	14,591	16,128	30,719	48.1	45.1	46.5

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Gashaki	3,198	3,300	6,498	6,761	7,511	14,272	47.3	43.9	45.5
Gataraga	6,125	6,180	12,305	12,686	14,035	26,721	48.3	44.0	46.0
Kimonyi	4,774	4,912	9,686	10,114	11,567	21,681	47.2	42.5	44.7
Kinigi	6,796	6,936	13,732	15,423	16,874	32,297	44.1	41.1	42.5
Muhoza	12,507	13,110	25,617	35,311	34,430	69,741	35.4	38.1	36.7
Muko	5,862	5,891	11,753	12,496	13,976	26,472	46.9	42.2	44.4
Musanze	10,417	10,632	21,049	22,478	25,242	47,720	46.3	42.1	44.1
Nkotsi	3,903	3,963	7,866	8,108	9,241	17,349	48.1	42.9	45.3
Nyange	6,607	6,621	13,228	14,612	16,662	31,274	45.2	39.7	42.3
Remera	4,246	4,258	8,504	9,522	10,465	19,987	44.6	40.7	42.5
Rwaza	5,060	5,056	10,116	10,998	12,122	23,120	46.0	41.7	43.8
Shingiro	5,673	5,749	11,422	11,603	13,123	24,726	48.9	43.8	46.2
<b>Burera</b>									
Bungwe	3,612	3,687	7,299	7,712	8,610	16,322	46.8	42.8	44.7
Butaro	8,803	8,776	17,579	18,352	19,661	38,013	48.0	44.6	46.2
Cyanika	10,064	10,250	20,314	21,362	23,148	44,510	47.1	44.3	45.6
Cyeru	3,457	3,318	6,775	7,020	7,699	14,719	49.2	43.1	46.0
Gahunga	6,051	6,318	12,369	13,282	14,777	28,059	45.6	42.8	44.1
Gatebe	4,185	4,206	8,391	8,900	9,967	18,867	47.0	42.2	44.5
Gitovu	2,643	2,590	5,233	5,516	6,015	11,531	47.9	43.1	45.4
Kagogo	5,372	5,460	10,832	11,084	12,005	23,089	48.5	45.5	46.9
Kinoni	3,864	3,907	7,771	9,093	9,924	19,017	42.5	39.4	40.9
Kinyababa	5,210	5,357	10,567	11,281	12,465	23,746	46.2	43.0	44.5
Kivuye	4,175	4,222	8,397	8,609	9,448	18,057	48.5	44.7	46.5
Nemba	4,776	4,982	9,758	10,002	11,399	21,401	47.8	43.7	45.6
Rugarama	5,801	5,847	11,648	13,046	14,005	27,051	44.5	41.7	43.1
Rugengabari	4,750	4,985	9,735	9,768	11,152	20,920	48.6	44.7	46.5
Ruhunde	4,640	4,592	9,232	9,528	10,629	20,157	48.7	43.2	45.8
Rusarabuye	4,726	4,620	9,346	9,991	10,668	20,659	47.3	43.3	45.2
Rwerere	4,989	5,111	10,100	10,236	11,375	21,611	48.7	44.9	46.7
<b>Gicumbi</b>									
Bukure	4,714	4,662	9,376	9,943	10,511	20,454	47.4	44.4	45.8
Bwisige	3,563	3,784	7,347	8,229	9,045	17,274	43.3	41.8	42.5

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Byumba	8,990	9,225	18,215	20,372	22,762	43,134	44.1	40.5	42.2
Cyumba	3,995	3,948	7,943	8,158	9,060	17,218	49.0	43.6	46.1
Giti	4,039	3,948	7,987	8,495	8,936	17,431	47.5	44.2	45.8
Kageyo	4,548	4,626	9,174	9,887	11,001	20,888	46.0	42.1	43.9
Kaniga	3,655	3,666	7,321	8,056	8,716	16,772	45.4	42.1	43.7
Manyagiro	5,118	4,981	10,099	10,933	11,702	22,635	46.8	42.6	44.6
Miyove	4,428	4,537	8,965	9,510	10,713	20,223	46.6	42.4	44.3
Mukarange	3,965	4,094	8,059	8,831	9,712	18,543	44.9	42.2	43.5
Muko	4,473	4,283	8,756	9,656	10,394	20,050	46.3	41.2	43.7
Mutete	6,032	6,103	12,135	12,960	14,557	27,517	46.5	41.9	44.1
Nyamiyaga	4,739	4,669	9,408	10,040	10,899	20,939	47.2	42.8	44.9
Nyankenke	4,879	4,900	9,779	14,830	12,353	27,183	32.9	39.7	36.0
Rubaya	2,800	2,715	5,515	5,801	6,243	12,044	48.3	43.5	45.8
Rukomo	5,922	6,098	12,020	13,486	14,641	28,127	43.9	41.7	42.7
Rushaki	3,234	3,384	6,618	7,102	7,946	15,048	45.5	42.6	44.0
Rutare	6,101	6,079	12,180	13,371	14,466	27,837	45.6	42.0	43.8
Ruvune	4,704	4,736	9,440	10,606	11,384	21,990	44.4	41.6	42.9
Rwamiko	3,217	3,272	6,489	7,163	7,658	14,821	44.9	42.7	43.8
Shangasha	4,118	4,092	8,210	8,960	9,736	18,696	46.0	42.0	43.9
<b>Rwamagana</b>									
Fumbwe	7,686	7,902	15,588	15,678	17,396	33,074	49.0	45.4	47.1
Gahengeri	8,550	8,427	16,977	17,391	18,341	35,732	49.2	45.9	47.5
Gishali	7,783	7,822	15,605	18,405	18,287	36,692	42.3	42.8	42.5
Karenge	6,077	6,186	12,263	13,828	14,697	28,525	43.9	42.1	43.0
Kigabiro	9,970	10,098	20,068	23,159	24,199	47,358	43.1	41.7	42.4
Muhazi	7,815	7,761	15,576	35,163	18,319	53,482	22.2	42.4	29.1
Munyaga	4,763	4,769	9,532	9,803	11,009	20,812	48.6	43.3	45.8
Munyiginya	5,574	5,693	11,267	11,497	12,700	24,197	48.5	44.8	46.6
Musha	6,633	6,487	13,120	13,209	14,316	27,525	50.2	45.3	47.7
Muyumbu	12,720	13,015	25,735	27,582	29,299	56,881	46.1	44.4	45.2
Mwulire	7,951	7,909	15,860	16,342	17,594	33,936	48.7	45.0	46.7
Nyakaliro	8,526	8,545	17,071	18,145	19,393	37,538	47.0	44.1	45.5
Nzige	4,228	4,092	8,320	9,341	9,944	19,285	45.3	41.2	43.1

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rubona	7,045	6,886	13,931	14,251	15,665	29,916	49.4	44.0	46.6
<b>Nyagatare</b>									
Gatunda	8,209	7,996	16,205	16,767	18,543	35,310	49.0	43.1	45.9
Karama	7,562	7,591	15,153	15,627	17,322	32,949	48.4	43.8	46.0
Karangazi	24,306	23,379	47,685	48,020	48,895	96,915	50.6	47.8	49.2
Katabagemu	10,483	10,449	20,932	21,082	22,637	43,719	49.7	46.2	47.9
Kiyombe	3,997	4,099	8,096	8,956	9,845	18,801	44.6	41.6	43.1
Matimba	6,860	6,903	13,763	13,771	14,716	28,487	49.8	46.9	48.3
Mimuri	7,850	7,795	15,645	16,490	17,883	34,373	47.6	43.6	45.5
Mukama	5,668	5,547	11,215	12,341	13,318	25,659	45.9	41.7	43.7
Musheri	9,302	9,111	18,413	18,268	19,075	37,343	50.9	47.8	49.3
Nyagatare	18,913	18,915	37,828	40,775	41,140	81,915	46.4	46.0	46.2
Rukomo	10,329	10,137	20,466	20,892	22,758	43,650	49.4	44.5	46.9
Rwempasha	9,562	9,212	18,774	19,234	19,358	38,592	49.7	47.6	48.6
Rwimiyaga	20,570	20,649	41,219	40,685	41,935	82,620	50.6	49.2	49.9
Tabagwe	13,253	13,102	26,355	25,832	27,696	53,528	51.3	47.3	49.2
<b>Gatsibo</b>									
Gasange	4,721	4,889	9,610	10,054	10,671	20,725	47.0	45.8	46.4
Gatsibo	9,566	9,415	18,981	19,618	21,322	40,940	48.8	44.2	46.4
Gitoki	10,183	10,342	20,525	20,690	22,724	43,414	49.2	45.5	47.3
Kabarore	17,387	17,432	34,819	34,598	37,171	71,769	50.3	46.9	48.5
Kageyo	5,541	5,611	11,152	11,849	12,853	24,702	46.8	43.7	45.1
Kiramuruzi	9,572	9,249	18,821	19,099	20,929	40,028	50.1	44.2	47.0
Kiziguro	9,532	9,390	18,922	18,924	20,833	39,757	50.4	45.1	47.6
Muhura	7,389	7,542	14,931	16,046	17,279	33,325	46.0	43.6	44.8
Murambi	9,442	9,261	18,703	18,436	20,062	38,498	51.2	46.2	48.6
Ngarama	8,476	8,692	17,168	18,353	19,653	38,006	46.2	44.2	45.2
Nyagihanga	6,346	6,452	12,798	13,858	14,954	28,812	45.8	43.1	44.4
Remera	7,257	7,358	14,615	15,122	16,649	31,771	48.0	44.2	46.0
Rugarama	11,639	11,688	23,327	23,625	25,817	49,442	49.3	45.3	47.2
Rwimbogo	12,027	12,050	24,077	24,189	25,786	49,975	49.7	46.7	48.2
<b>Kayonza</b>									
Gahini	11,072	10,833	21,905	22,449	23,560	46,009	49.3	46.0	47.6

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kabare	9,394	9,134	18,528	19,336	20,892	40,228	48.6	43.7	46.1
Kabarondo	8,595	8,603	17,198	18,251	19,588	37,839	47.1	43.9	45.5
Mukarange	12,347	12,260	24,607	26,744	28,074	54,818	46.2	43.7	44.9
Murama	5,576	5,452	11,028	11,169	12,212	23,381	49.9	44.6	47.2
Murundi	14,235	13,908	28,143	28,357	29,452	57,809	50.2	47.2	48.7
Mwiri	9,270	9,143	18,413	18,640	19,291	37,931	49.7	47.4	48.5
Ndego	5,807	5,767	11,574	11,908	12,481	24,389	48.8	46.2	47.5
Nyamirama	9,052	9,062	18,114	18,342	20,220	38,562	49.4	44.8	47.0
Rukara	9,068	8,888	17,956	18,408	19,823	38,231	49.3	44.8	47.0
Ruramira	5,051	5,012	10,063	10,022	11,163	21,185	50.4	44.9	47.5
Rwinkwavu	8,613	8,457	17,070	17,822	18,952	36,774	48.3	44.6	46.4
<b>Kirehe</b>									
Gahara	10,414	10,299	20,713	21,105	23,357	44,462	49.3	44.1	46.6
Gatore	7,330	7,364	14,694	15,055	16,632	31,687	48.7	44.3	46.4
Kigarama	8,760	8,587	17,347	17,878	19,258	37,136	49.0	44.6	46.7
Kigina	7,956	7,904	15,860	16,666	17,976	34,642	47.7	44.0	45.8
Kirehe	6,375	6,660	13,035	13,997	15,550	29,547	45.5	42.8	44.1
Mahama	20,406	19,985	40,391	39,579	41,435	81,014	51.6	48.2	49.9
Mpanga	9,256	9,257	18,513	19,480	20,693	40,173	47.5	44.7	46.1
Musaza	6,800	6,933	13,733	14,355	15,740	30,095	47.4	44.0	45.6
Mushikiri	7,607	7,389	14,996	15,833	17,008	32,841	48.0	43.4	45.7
Nasho	7,546	7,731	15,277	16,077	17,588	33,665	46.9	44.0	45.4
Nyamugari	10,234	9,961	20,195	20,867	22,071	42,938	49.0	45.1	47.0
Nyarubuye	5,306	5,266	10,572	10,871	11,789	22,660	48.8	44.7	46.7
<b>Ngoma</b>									
Gashanda	4,505	4,465	8,970	9,214	10,131	19,345	48.9	44.1	46.4
Jarama	7,673	7,496	15,169	14,942	16,180	31,122	51.4	46.3	48.7
Karembo	4,256	4,111	8,367	8,445	9,281	17,726	50.4	44.3	47.2
Kazo	7,517	7,370	14,887	15,597	16,853	32,450	48.2	43.7	45.9
Kibungo	6,355	6,279	12,634	14,976	16,469	31,445	42.4	38.1	40.2
Mugesera	6,552	6,463	13,015	13,624	15,013	28,637	48.1	43.0	45.4
Murama	6,084	5,968	12,052	12,686	14,016	26,702	48.0	42.6	45.1
Mutenderi	5,706	5,646	11,352	11,870	13,045	24,915	48.1	43.3	45.6

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Remera	7,621	7,504	15,125	15,422	16,922	32,344	49.4	44.3	46.8
Rukira	6,915	6,756	13,671	14,301	15,592	29,893	48.4	43.3	45.7
Rukumberi	9,900	9,929	19,829	18,739	20,681	39,420	52.8	48.0	50.3
Rurenge	7,956	7,893	15,849	15,842	17,549	33,391	50.2	45.0	47.5
Sake	7,120	6,846	13,966	13,762	15,060	28,822	51.7	45.5	48.5
Zaza	6,648	6,517	13,165	13,300	14,536	27,836	50.0	44.8	47.3
<b>Bugesera</b>									
Gashora	7,517	7,313	14,830	16,027	16,224	32,251	46.9	45.1	46.0
Juru	8,191	8,146	16,337	16,443	17,310	33,753	49.8	47.1	48.4
Kamabuye	6,145	5,805	11,950	11,960	12,542	24,502	51.4	46.3	48.8
Mareba	7,315	7,002	14,317	14,127	15,139	29,266	51.8	46.3	48.9
Mayange	11,808	12,106	23,914	27,433	26,651	54,084	43.0	45.4	44.2
Musenyi	10,192	9,992	20,184	19,542	21,068	40,610	52.2	47.4	49.7
Mwogo	7,541	7,413	14,954	14,802	15,369	30,171	50.9	48.2	49.6
Ngeruka	9,453	9,286	18,739	17,900	19,428	37,328	52.8	47.8	50.2
Ntarama	9,987	10,013	20,000	22,652	22,878	45,530	44.1	43.8	43.9
Nyamata	17,161	17,805	34,966	40,096	41,384	81,480	42.8	43.0	42.9
Nyarugenge	6,113	6,193	12,306	12,181	13,225	25,406	50.2	46.8	48.4
Rilima	7,114	7,101	14,215	17,652	15,210	32,862	40.3	46.7	43.3
Ruhuha	7,235	7,139	14,374	14,606	15,422	30,028	49.5	46.3	47.9
Rweru	9,542	9,441	18,983	18,408	19,568	37,976	51.8	48.2	50.0
Shyara	3,803	3,768	7,571	7,639	8,217	15,856	49.8	45.9	47.7

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

## ANNEX F: 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 Correctionnal Service
Ministry of Defense	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
Ministry of Interior	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Ministry of Health	Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management	Rwanda Education Board
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	National Examination and School Inspection Authority
Ministry of Education	Rwanda Biomedical Centre
Ministry of ICT & Innovation	Representatives of all Religious Confessions
Ministry of Public Service and Labour	
Ministry of Infrastructure	

#### Branches of the National Census Task Force

##### Members of the task Force at Province and the City of Kigali

Office of the Lord Mayor, City of Kigali  
Office of the Governor, Southern Province  
Office of the Governor, Western Province  
Office of the Governor, Northern Province  
Office of the Governor, Eastern Province  
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

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

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



## B. Census Technical Team

### National Directors

Murangwa Yusuf, Director General of NISR  
Murenzi Ivan, Deputy Director General of NISR

### National Census Technical Director

Habarugira Venant, Director of Census Unit, NISR

### Census National Coordinators

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

### Census National Field Coordinators

Habarugira Venant	NISR	Lt Col Rusizana Deo	RDF
Byiringiro James	NISR	CSP Rubayiza Venant	RNP
Mutijima Prosper	NISR	SP Habinshuti Emmanuel	RCS
Bigirimana Florent	NISR	Karagire Gonzague	MINEMA
Ndakize Michel	NISR		
Munyarugerero Juvenal	NISR		
Lt Col Ndikuriyo Jean Paul	RDF	CIP Habineza Hamiss	RCS
Maj Rugema Ntazinda	RDF	CIP B Karemera	RCS
Capt Mugemanyi Faustin	RDF	CIP Mukambarushimana Irene	RCS
Lt Muteteri Sophie	RDF	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	RCS
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
CIP Nzeyimana Florent	RNP	Murangasabwe Emma Marie	MINEMA
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Nshimiyimana Clement  
Uwamahoro Sandrine  
Iranzi Orodha  
Hagenimana Jean damascene  
Ntagengerwa Bonus

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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:**

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 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

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Arij Decker, Data processing expert  
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### International Consultants for thematic analysis

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Munyemana Silas	Director of Finance	Muhima Jadot	Accountant
Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant	Sibomana Diane	Accountant
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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	Umuhozo Nahayo Anaise	Procurement Support Staff
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