



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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5<sup>th</sup>

# POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

## MEASUREMENT AND MAPPING OF NON-MONETARY POVERTY



*“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

### MEASUREMENT AND MAPPING OF NON-MONETARY POVERTY

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.

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

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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<b>A</b>	Average Score of the Poor or Intensity of Poverty
<b>CTC</b>	Census Technical Committee
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic and Health Survey
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>EDPRS</b>	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>EICV</b>	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GoR</b>	Government of Rwanda
<b>H</b>	Headcount Ratio or Incidence of Poverty
<b>HDR</b>	Human Development Report
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
<b>MINECOFIN</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
<b>MINAFFET</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
<b>MINALOC</b>	Ministry of Local Government
<b>MINEDUC</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MPI</b>	Multidimensional Poverty Index
<b>MO</b>	Adjusted Headcount Ratio or MPI
<b>NCC</b>	National Census Commission
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NISR</b>	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
<b>NST1</b>	National Strategic Transformation1
<b>OPHI</b>	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
<b>PES</b>	Post-Enumeration Survey
<b>RPHC</b>	Rwandan Population and Housing Census
<b>RPHC5</b>	Fifth Rwandan Population and Housing Census
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNSD</b>	United Nations Statistics Division



## 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.

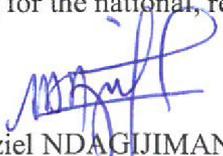
Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

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









## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this thematic analysis is to produce and interpret a new measurement and mapping of non-monetary poverty in Rwanda, using data from the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). The enumeration phase of the RPHC5 took place from 16th August 16 to 30th August 2022, and yielded a total population count of about 13,246,394. Five Censuses have been conducted in Rwanda to date, namely in 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

Poverty is a complex phenomenon, and its measurement relies on what is considered the minimum acceptable standards of living or dimensions of human wellbeing to be investigated. Three main approaches are commonly used to assess and measure poverty:

- The *monetary approach* which uses information on the income or expenditure,
- The *non-monetary approach* or *multidimensional approach*, which uses a human-rights based approach to investigate the realization of well-being on selected dimensions,
- The *subjective approach* which relies on people's individual perception of poverty status or well-being.

To properly investigate poverty and its manifestations, it's necessary to provide a good understanding of why and how the populations are deprived of their basic needs and how their wellbeing is affected in many different dimensions. It's also important to determine who are the most vulnerable populations and where they live. From that perspective, accurate measurement and mapping is key to poverty alleviation strategies. The fifth Rwanda Population and housing Census contains a wealth of information which can be used to investigate and measure poverty using a non-monetary approach.

The main objective of the current analysis is to produce a non-monetary poverty measure and analysis based on internationally accepted methods and standards, but which at the same time reflects the peculiarities of Rwanda as a country, and is able to reveal potential disparities across provinces, districts and sectors. One of the greatest advantages of measuring poverty using Census data is the possibility to come up with detailed estimates for the smallest geographical areas or population sub-groups.

In the census, though there is no information to investigate monetary or subjective poverty, there is an opportunity to

measure non-monetary poverty, and to come up with robust estimates at the most decentralized level.

### The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is currently one of the most widely used and advanced measures of non-monetary poverty. It focuses on three fundamental dimensions of human wellbeing: Education, Health and Living standards. Though it is sometimes reported at household level, the MPI is by essence an individual-based measure of poverty. The MPI is computed on the basis of the Alkire-and-Foster method, which allows sufficient flexibility to adapt to country-specific parameters.

The three dimensions of the MPI are equally weighted as they are combined to produce the MPI index, and each dimension receives a weight equivalent to one-third (1/3). Each dimension is evaluated through a set of deprivation indicators. The selected indicators then equally share the dimension's weight as they are used to compute individual deprivation scores. Individual scores are later added up to yield a comprehensive deprivation score whose value ranges from 0 to 1.

In order to be considered poor, a household must be deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators, in fact, the deprivation score must be higher than or equal to one-third (1/3) (poverty cut-off). A household is then considered severely poor if it has a deprivation score of 1/2 or more.

The MPI methodology is used in this report, but the international selection and definition of indicators are adapted in relation to both data constraints and the specific reality and priorities of Rwanda.

The main advantage of the MPI in comparison to other non-monetary measures is that the MPI index reflects both the incidence and the intensity of poverty. In addition, the estimates can easily be disaggregated to produce subnational estimates for different administrative or geographic areas, or by different population subgroups. Moreover, it is a poverty measure that can be decomposed to understand the contribution of each indicator and what drives poverty in the country and in different subgroups.

Indeed, the MPI methodology also has some limitations. A major criticism to the MPI is that it does not capture

inequality. In other words, transferring items from a poor to a less poor household does not change the poverty index as long as both households remain poor. Also, the MPI tends to ignore possible correlations that may exist between the deprivation indicators. For instance, the use of safe drinking water or adequate sanitation may be correlated to education attainment, or to some of the health indicators.

To sum up, non-monetary poverty can be a very useful supplement to the official monetary poverty measures; and important insights can emerge from their combination. In that perspective, the MPI constitutes a very effective tool for measuring, mapping and analysing non-monetary poverty.

As mentioned above that dimensions are evaluated through deprivation of its indicators. The results revealed that people deprived in health insurance was 4.6% and 7.3% for child mortality in health dimension. The deprivation for school attendance was 5.5%, 29.4% for years of schooling in education dimension. Finally it was 37.7% deprivation rate for electricity, 20.8% for drinking water among others in living standards.

#### a) Non-monetary poverty at national, province and district level in Rwanda

At national level 887,508 people are found to be severely poor and 3,139,395 moderately poor, so the total number of poor people are 4,026,903 and this represents 30.4%. As expected, rural areas have both a higher number of poor people (3,502,686) and also a higher incidence of poverty, at 37.3% compared to 13.4% in urban areas.

At the provincial level, the Western and Southern have the same percentage of poor people (35%) while Eastern has 34.6% whereas City of Kigali has the lowest percentage of poor people (9.5%). This finding differs slightly from the recent censuses in terms of disparity across provinces. In 2012 census found the highest poverty rate in the Western and Eastern provinces with 42% each. The disparities found between provinces in terms of non-monetary poverty also exist when it comes to monetary poverty, as the poverty rate varies from 14% in Kigali to 37%, 41%, 42% in the Eastern, Southern and Northern provinces respectively, and finally reaches 47% in the western.

At the district level, Kicukiro has the lowest poverty rate at 6.7%, followed by Nyarugenge with 9%, and Gasabo with 11.1%. The districts of Gisagara, Nyanza, Rutsiro, Nyamagabe, Ngororero, Nyaruguru, Gatsibo, Nyagatare as well as Ngoma, which have more rural settlements, show an overall poverty between 37 to 45%, while districts like

Nyamasheke, Rubavu, Rusizi, Burera, Karongi, Kirehe, Nyabihu, Kayanza as well as Ruhango showed an overall poverty range between 32 to 36. Others like Rulindo, Muhanga, Rwamagana, Musanze and Gakenke have less than 30% of poverty rate.

At the sector level, the poorest people are within sectors of Muhanda (Ngororero), Gishubi (Gisagara), Nkombo (Rusizi), Cyanzarwe (Rubavu), Busasamana (Rubavu), Nkomane (Nyamagabe), Rusebeya (Rutsiro), Jarama (Nyagatare) and Butare (Rusizi). The least poor people are within sectors Niboye (Kicukiro), Rwezamenyo (Nyarugenge), Nyarugunga (Kicukiro), Kicukiro (Kicukiro), Kacyiru (Gasabo), Kimironko (Gasabo), Gikondo (Kicukiro), Kimihurura (Gasabo), Muhima (Nyarugenge) and Nyarugenge (Nyarugenge). The poorest sectors are in the districts that show a high level of poverty in the Western, Eastern and Southern provinces, whereas the least poor sectors are all in City of Kigali.

#### b) Non-monetary poverty in Rwanda : trend analysis and poverty profile

In order to understand the trends in non-monetary poverty in Rwanda, trend analysis were carried out in order to consistently generate multidimensional poverty estimates from the 2002, 2012 and 2022 censuses. The results show a substantial decline in non-monetary poverty, from 45.7% in 2002 down to 34.5% in 2012 and finally 30.4% in 2022. There is no comparison of similarities between Multidimensional Poverty Index and Income/Monetary Poverty as the methodologies and concepts are different, only it was observed a decline of poverty with the official income poverty measures between 2014 (39.1%) and 2017 (38.2%).

At the same time, the non-monetary poverty profile depicts an interesting picture. On many accounts, the socio-economic characteristics display expected correlations with poverty status: They are relatively high number of poor people living in the planned rural settlement (umudugudu) and in dispersed/isolated housing.

Also, they are more likely to live in houses with low quality roofing and building materials, have a lower education level (mostly primary or no education), they are widowed, separated or in insecure marital union, the poor households don't have access to the internet, and they tend to be relatively larger in size (members).

They work in self-employed agriculture and unskilled/elementary occupations, and migrants are less likely to be poor. However, there are also some counterintuitive findings: a relatively high percentage of

one-person households and nuclear households are found among the moderately poor, while they are almost absent among the severely poor. People aged 30-44 years are also found to be preponderant among the poor, probably because young adults might be starting their own families or founding their own households at that age.

### c) The Rwanda MPI index

Measurements from the census found that the national poverty incidence (H) is 0,30.4 and the national poverty intensity (A) is 0,422. Hence, the MPI index for Rwanda is  $M_0 = H \times A = 0.129$ . As previously mentioned, the index can be disaggregated, and make comparisons between different groups of population or between geographic areas in the country. The smaller the index, the lower the level of non-monetary poverty in the country or within a population subgroup. Likewise, a greater value of the index indicates a higher level of poverty.

At national level, the dimension that contributes the most to the MPI is Living standards (39%), then comes education (37%) and finally health (24%). The average intensity of

deprivation at national level is equal to 0.422, and there is little variation between provinces: the intensity of poverty ranges from 43.2% in the Eastern province, 42.7% in Western, 42.6 in Southern and 41.9% in the City of Kigali. Contrary to the last multidimensional reports of 2002 and 2012 where City of Kigali had a least intensity, Current census 2022 showed that Northern province has the lowest intensity of 40.8%. Although average deprivation tends to be higher in places where the percentage of poor is also high. Overall, the MPI follows a similar trend to that of the percentage of poor at province level, but with more significant differences. For instance, the intensity of poverty is lower in Northern province, but the headcount ratio or incidence and Multidimensional Poverty Index are lower in City of Kigali. The highest intensity of poverty is found in some districts in the Eastern, and southern, reaching almost 44.4% in Bugesera and 44.2% in Nyanza.

The highest incidence of poverty is found in some districts of southern province, reaching almost 45.2% in Gisagara and 40% in Nyanza district. The same, the highest  $M_0$  is also in southern, 0.196 in Gisagara and 0.177 in Nyanza and finally 0.172 in Rutsiro located in western province.



## 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 centers, hospitals, markets, administrative offices, etc.).

These activities were carried out together with the estimation of the population and were used for delimitation of enumeration areas (EAs) in all villages (Imidugudu) of the country.

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

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

### 1.4.2.2 Pilot Census

Prior to the RPHC5, a pilot census was designed for testing the census questionnaires, other census data-collection tools, enumeration time requirements and the state-of-preparedness of the entire field work organization 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 neighboring 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 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> 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 organization and operations as well as the census publicity/awareness campaign, census maps production, field remote monitoring, data transmission and storage, ICT infrastructure, and data analysis were tested.

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

### 1.4.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

The questionnaires' design for the 2022 RPHC consisted of updating the questionnaires used during the 2012 census coupled with consultations with stakeholders such as planners and policymakers from different sectors, ministries, other government institutions, private sector, and government's stakeholders,... in order to collect their needs in terms of statistical data. After the development of the questionnaires and the instruction manual, the team of analysts developed a questionnaire 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 finalize 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 sensitization 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 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> August 2022, immediately after the Census reference

night (the night of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> 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 –stabilization, 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 maximize the level of data quality. The assessment confirmed strong planning and quality assurance throughout the enumeration. Assessment of the key

demographic and socio-economic variables also confirmed the good quality of the RPHC5 data in terms of representation of the population.

The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the RPHC5 was implemented with strong quality controls and gives an excellent representation of the population of Rwanda with generally good measurement of its structure, both in terms of spread and demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

The high quality of the data with respect to coverage and representation is confirmed by the results of the Post-Enumeration Survey, which measured the net coverage of the household population in the RPHC5 to be around 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.8% while gross over-coverage (erroneous inclusions) was around 0.2%.

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 2: CONTEXT, JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POVERTY ANALYSIS

Poverty is a complex phenomenon which may result from many factors and thus can be studied in different ways. Some authors define poverty as a lack of material wellbeing considered the minimum acceptable in the society where they live (Ravallion, 1992), or as a deprivation of basic human needs (UN, 1995).

In the New Brunswick, poverty is defined as the conditions of a person who lacks the resources, the means, the opportunities and the power necessary to acquire and maintain economic self-sufficiency or to integrate and participate in the society. In brief, poverty is a combination of hunger, lack of shelter, inability to seek treatment when sick, lack of access to education or being illiterate, unemployment, lack of money to afford for basic needs, fear for the future, etc. (Richard, Roger, Nick & Shephard; *Overcoming Poverty together*, 2020).

### 2.1. Context

#### 2.1.1 National policy on poverty

In Rwanda, there have been national targets and plans such as EDPRS, and Vision 2020 and at international scene such as MDGs, Agenda 2063 which indicated the reduction of poverty at all levels in their announce. The NST1 indicated an improvement of Rwandans livelihoods across the nation, starting by life expectancy which increased from 51.2 in 2002 to 64.5 years in 2012 and 69.6 years in current census 2022. Poverty reduced considerably from 60.4% in 2000 to 38.2% in 2017, while extreme poverty reduced from 40% to 16% within the same period. The same reduction of poverty was observed in the period of 2005-2012, where the percentage of the population living in poverty was 56.9% in 2005/6 to 46% in 2012/13. This happened while the first goal of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger around the world by 2015.

In Rwanda, the national poverty reduction strategy was articulated in national plans and strategic documents including Vision 2020, EDPRS 1 and 2, and now Vision 2050, and NST1. Poverty reduction constitutes one of the pillars of Rwanda Vision 2050 as the country aims to achieve social transformation by eradicating extreme poverty by 2024 (NST1, 2017). The NST1 builds on the recent improvement of Rwanda's livelihoods across the nation, and a considerable decline of monetary poverty from

Starting with the MDGs, poverty reduction has been at the top of the global development agenda. Though only monetary poverty was monitored in the past, there is now a clear commitment to also tackle non-monetary poverty in the new global agenda for development. SDG target 1.2 is aimed at reducing the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (at least by half, by 2030). The fact that poverty is now being addressed in "all its dimensions" emphasizes the importance of going beyond the monetary approach to poverty and also address non-monetary poverty in a multidimensional approach.

This section presents context, justification and objectives of this study.

60.4% in 2000 to 38.2% in 2017 coupled with a decline of extreme poverty from 40% to 16% over the same period. The Rwanda national strategy for poverty reduction also tallies with regional and global initiatives including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. To address poverty in all its forms, including non-monetary poverty by means of realization of populations basic rights will only contribute to fast tracking the attainment of Rwanda's objectives in terms of poverty reduction and social transformation.

As in recent years, Rwanda is currently implementing different National and International strategies which are targeting the poverty in all forms. As mentioned above, The Agenda 2030 or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which consists of 17 goals associated with targets and indicators has *the first goal of No poverty*: End of poverty in all its forms everywhere (eradicating extreme poverty for all people around the world by 2030 and reduce the proportion of people living in poverty in all dimensions, also ensuring that vulnerable people have equal right to economic resources as well as reducing their exposure and vulnerability among others). The National Strategic Transformation (NST1) has also several pillars and priorities, especially Priority 7 in its social transformation pillar as priority area 1 of Eradication of

extreme poverty by 2024 which requires multiple interventions across the different sectors.

To monitor poverty, Rwanda have been conducting the different surveys to acquire the data mainly the Integrated Household Living Conditions Surveys (EICVs) and the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHSs). Recent analysis of data from the EICV1 indicated the total percentage of people living in poverty were 58.9%, EICV2 showed 56.7% EICV3 showed 44.9% ,EICV4 showed 39.1% and EICV5 which showed 38.2%. EICV6 didn't manage to provide such data due to COVID19. Based on DHS data reanalyzed using the MPI indicators, the percentage of population in non-monetary poverty fell from 81% to 69%

from 2005 to 2010 and 0.44 to 0.23 as MPI index (OPHI, 2013 & OPHI, 2020)

Despite this success, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) remains ambitious and now seeks to eliminate all extreme forms of poverty and enhance the living standards of the population. In the Rwanda's Vision 2050 strategic document, the country clearly articulates its ambition of becoming an upper-middle income country by 2035, and a high-income country by 2050. Beyond the strategies aimed at increasing the GDP per capita, Rwanda will certainly need to also tackle the most tedious forms of poverty and inequality in order to attain its objectives.

### 2.1.2 Measurement of poverty

Poverty can be measured using different approaches and methods. The three principal approaches for measuring poverty are:

- The Monetary approach;
- The Non-monetary approach and
- The Subjective approach.

Monetary poverty measures use information on income or expenditure which is collected from households. The subjective poverty measurement is based on the perception that individuals or households have on their own socio-economic situation. The non-monetary approach to poverty measurement investigates and measures deprivation from human rights or lack of access to basic human needs. The non-monetary approach is also referred to as the multidimensional approach.

Different poverty measurements can be complementary since they measure different aspects of poverty. This report analyses data from the RPHC5 conducted in 2022. The RPHC5 did not collect information on income, expenditure or individual perception of wellbeing as used for monetary and subjective poverty analysis respectively. As the different approaches to poverty measurement use different type of data, the only approach that can be achieved using data from the census is the non-monetary or multidimensional approach.

Alkire and Sarwar (2009) provides us with a brief review of the five main measures of multidimensional poverty that have been used in the recent years:

1. *The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)*: Used to measure the quality of life in a country. The data used are on literacy rate, infant mortality and life expectancy.
2. *The Human Development Index (HDI)*: A measure of quality of life that is often used to rank countries. It is a weighted combination of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and GDP per capita.
3. *Basic Needs Approach (BNA)*: This approach focuses on the satisfaction minimum levels of material needs such as consumption of food, shelter, clothing, access to improved water, sanitation, public transport, health and education. The BNA then produces an aggregate measure of non-monetary poverty by assigning specific weights to the indicators associated with the satisfaction of each of the above-listed basic needs.
4. *Integrated Rural Development (IRD)*: This approach focuses on small- and medium-level farmers, and typically included activities such as increasing agricultural productivity, farm and non-farm employment and income-generation, physical and social infrastructure development (schools, clinics, roads), social and food security, drought and floods mitigation.
5. *Integrated Development Programmes/Planning (IDP) and Community Driven Development (CDD)*:

This approach was pioneered by the South African government as part of their post-apartheid policy for poverty reduction. It was primarily an area-based approach that was implemented to decentralize decision-making and spending at the local level in order to alleviate local-level poverty.

Currently, the most widely used measure of non-monetary poverty is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The MPI was developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the UNDP, and has been consistently used in the UNDP's Human Development Report (Alkire, Conconi and Roche, 2013). The MPI methodology identifies a set of indicators in which households or individuals are deprived, and summarises their poverty profile in a deprivation score. Households or individuals are identified as multidimensionally poor if their deprivation score exceeds a cross-dimensional poverty cut-off.

The main advantages of the MPI compared to other non-monetary approaches are that it is calculated for every

### 2.1.3 Past MPI results for the East African Community

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) has produced the MPI index for countries in the East African Community (EAC) using the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) for Burundi and the DHS for Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. They used 10 indicators grouped in three dimensions. The three dimensions are education, health and living standards. The 10 indicators are: years of schooling and school attendance in education, child mortality and nutrition in health and electricity, sanitation, drinking water, floor, cooking fuel and assets in living standards. Each dimension is equally weighted and indicators within dimensions are also equally weighted.

Table 2.1 summarizes the MPI for EAC countries as calculated by OPHI using data from different sources. Kenya

household or individual, and can be disaggregated by population sub-groups. Moreover, poverty can be decomposed to understand the contribution of each indicator or likewise for each dimension, so as to come up with a clear picture of what drives poverty in the country including at subnational level.

The MPI index combines measures of prevalence and depth of poverty into one index which therefore gives a more realistic picture of how poverty affects the households and the populations. In practice, the MPI is the product of the deprivation headcount ratio (H) or Incidence of poverty, and the intensity of poverty (A) which is the average deprivation score of the poor. Also, because of this combination of measures, the MPI is more effective and realistic when it comes to making comparisons between different subpopulations or geographic areas across the country, or even for international comparisons between different countries and region

and Rwanda have the lowest MPI in the region, followed by Uganda and Tanzania. Recently, the EAC added new countries which are South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) among which South Sudan has the highest MPI (0.58).

It is important to understand that results from the MPI approach cannot be easily compared to the results found using the monetary poverty measurement approach (such as the official poverty estimates for Rwanda). The MPI is an entirely different approach, and should only be compared with poverty estimates resulting from comparable methodologies, even if some trends may look similar.

Table 2. 1: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in EAC

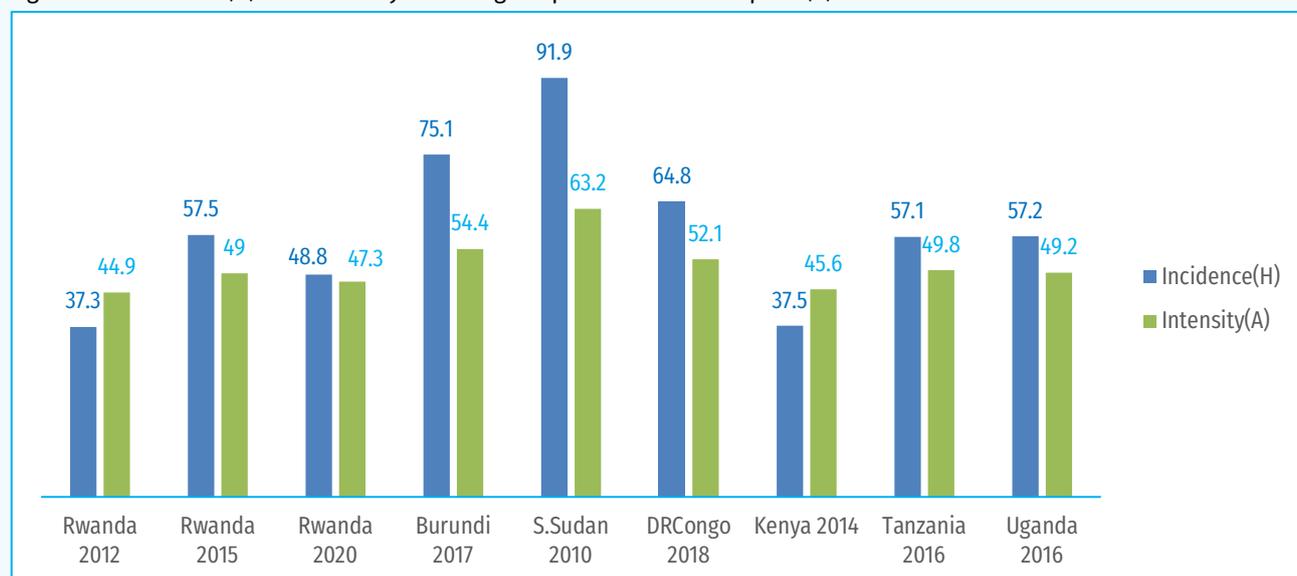
Country	Survey	Year	Percentage of Poor People (H)	Intensity of Poverty (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI = H×A)
RWANDA	DHS	2010	66.8%	0.506	0.338
	DHS	2015	57.5%	0.490	0.282
	DHS	2020	48.8%	0.473	0.231
	RPHC	2012	37.3%	0.449	0.167
Burundi	DHS	2010	82.3%	0.564	0.464
Burundi	DHS	2017	75.1%	0.544	0.409
South Sudan	MICS	2010	91.9%	0.632	0.580
DRC	DHS	2007	76.7%	0.558	0.428
DRC	DHS	2014	71.9%	0.522	0.375
DRC	MICS	2018	64.8%	0.521	0.337
Kenya	DHS	2009	52.2%	0.473	0.247
Kenya	DHS	2014	37.5%	0.456	0.171
Tanzania	DHS	2010	67.8%	0.505	0.342
Tanzania	DHS	2016	57.1%	0.498	0.285
Uganda	DHS	2011	67.7%	0.515	0.349
Uganda	DHS	2016	57.2%	0.492	0.281

Source :OPHI/UNDP Global MPI 2020 ; OPHI 2013, 2015 and 2020 ; census report 2012.

The table also outlines the substantial progress that Rwanda has made on the MPI index starting from year 2010, whereby the DHS-based MPI index gradually declined from 0.338 to reach 0.282 in 2015 and 0.231 in 2020. Over the same period of time, the incidence of poverty (H) also declined from 66.8% to 57.5%, in 2015 and continued to decline up to 48.8%. The Intensity of poverty (A) fell from 50.6% to 49% in 2015 as well as 47.3% in 2020 based on DHS data. So even among those that remained poor in 2020, the situation on average got slightly better than over the preceding years. These statistics actually give a good insight of the outstanding performance that Rwanda has been able to achieve in the area of poverty reduction and social transformation over the recent years

Figure2. 1 shows the Intensity and Incidence of poverty for different countries in the EAC, using the most recent data available in 2022. The most recent data available for South Sudan are from the MICS survey conducted in 2010.

Figure2. 1: Incidence (H) and Intensity or Average deprivation score of poor (A)



Source: OPHI, 2015, 2018 and 2020 with census report 2012

## 2.2. Justification

A measure of poverty helps in identifying poor people and where they live, putting in place appropriate interventions, monitoring projects and policies targeted at the poor and evaluating the effectiveness of institutions whose mandate is to help the poor. The measurement of poverty is very important in order to minimise its negative effects.

The poverty estimates available for Rwanda (both those from official sources of the country and those from other sources such as OPHI/UNDP) are based on survey data, and such data is limited in terms of disaggregation. However, with Census data it is possible to analyse poverty down to the smallest administrative level, including at the sector and beyond.

To produce such estimates is very important and is in line with the new philosophy of “living no one behind” which is central to the new global development agenda<sup>1</sup>. When it comes to poverty reduction, leaving no one behind would actually mean to follow an equity-based approach by tracking and identifying the smallest, most remote or hidden clusters

## 2.3. Objectives

The general objective of this report is to produce a non-monetary poverty analysis based on internationally accepted methods and standards, but also to produce a measure of poverty which reflects the specificity of Rwanda as a country, and is able to reveal potential disparities at the most decentralized level, including at province and district level, or even at sector level and beyond.

We also intend to conduct an overlap analysis of the three dimensions of the MPI, with the aim of further exploring the cross-cutting nature of poverty. This would involve to investigate the contributions of the different dimensions to the estimates, and the extent to which they overlap with each other. The overlap analysis may constitute a key input for national and international planners, in the sense that it provides background for an intersectoral approach for tackling poverty reduction. In fact, the use of intersectoral approach is internationally recommended as a good practice in policy formulation and planning (Mondal, Van Belle and Maioni, 2021), more so when it comes to

of poverty and addressing them in priority. Data from the census can actually help achieve this objective.

Further to this, there has been growing body of evidence in favour of the human-right based approach to addressing poverty when it comes to specific groups of population, especially children who usually are not properly captured in household income-based poverty measures. UNICEF and partners have been advocating for more estimates of child poverty using a multidimensional approach (World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, 2021)<sup>2</sup> on grounds that non-monetary estimates constitute a more effective tool for targeting and addressing child deprivation where income-based estimates have limitations.

They suggested the Multidimensional Child Poverty known as MODA which is possible with surveys, not applicable in census due to the lack of many indicators targeting specifically the children.

addressing cross-cutting issues like poverty reduction. **The following outputs are expected from this report:**

- Measures of non-monetary poverty and estimates of the number of poor households and individuals at the province, district and sector level;
- Analysis of the relationship between non-monetary poverty and characteristics of private households;
- Analysis of the relationship between non-monetary poverty and characteristics of the population;
- Mapping the non-monetary poverty estimates at province, districts and sector levels;
- Analysis of the MPI at the province, district and sector level;
- Analysis of the contributions of the different indicators to the MPI index;

<sup>1</sup> The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, UNDP and The World Bank (2021). “A roadmap for countries measuring multidimensional poverty”

- Analysis of the contributions of the different dimensions and how they overlap with each other.

## CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

This report analyses non-monetary poverty by means of the MPI methodology. The MPI was developed by the OPHI in collaboration with the UNDP. The MPI uses the Alkire-and-Foster method for multidimensional poverty measurement. The Alkire-and-Foster (AF) method is a flexible technique for measuring poverty and wellbeing, which was developed by Sabina Alkire and James Foster at OPHI. The method relies on counting deprivations, and can incorporate different dimensions and indicators to create measures adapted to specific contexts. The key statistics that are calculated and analysed are the

Percentage of multidimensional poor people (H), the Average intensity of deprivation (A) and the Multidimensional poverty index (MPI)

In this section, we present the internationally standard MPI methodology with its dimensions, its indicators and the sources of data. Then we describe the customized MPI methodology for Rwanda, which uses data from the census. Finally we present a review of recent MPI measurements in Rwanda as well as in the countries of the Eastern African Community (EAC)

### 3.1. International standard methodology for MPI

Despite the flexible nature of the MPI methodology, there is a standard method which is used for internal measures of non-monetary poverty, including for international comparisons between countries around the world. The standard MPI method was developed and published by OPHI. It is used to construct the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index that is featured in a wide range of international publications, including the UNDP's flagship Human Development Reports (HDR).

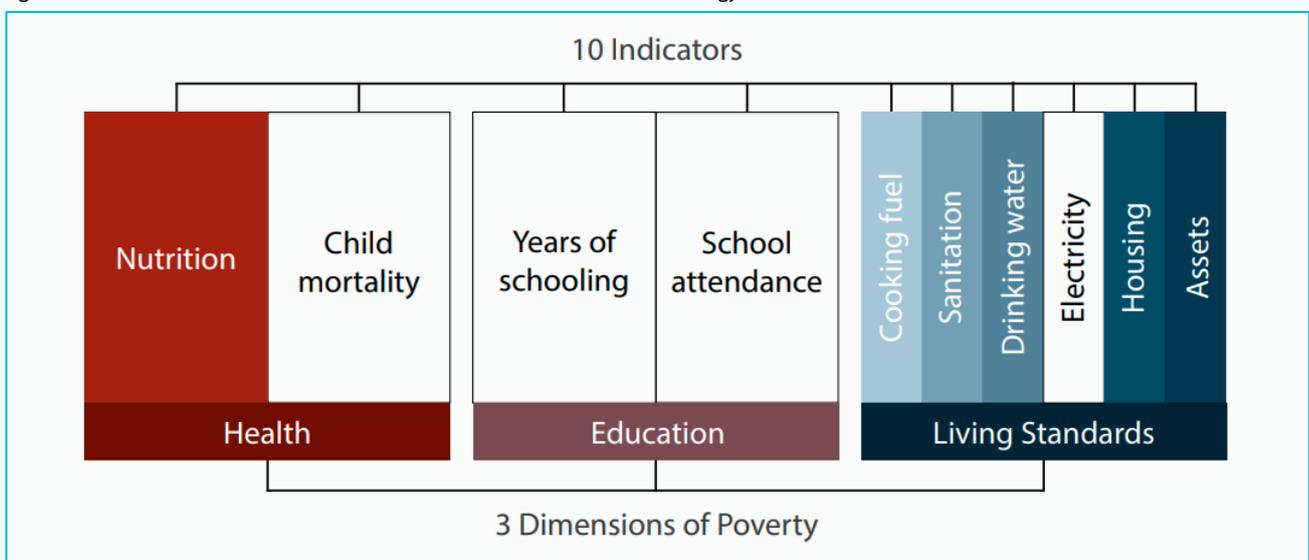
The standard MPI uses three dimensions of human wellbeing (Education, Health and Living Standards), and relies on 10 indicators to measure and count deprivations. Each of the ten deprivation indicators is associated with one of

the three dimensions, as shows on the small graph (Figure3. 1).

Two indicators are associated to Education, two are associated with Health, and 6 are associated with Living standards. The indicators are used to measure deprivation according to specific definitions and cut-off, as described in

Table3. 1 They are then used to produce a deprivation score for all individuals or households, which is the weighted combination of the ten indicators, each indicator being quantified as follows: value is 1 if deprived and 0 if not deprived.

Figure3. 1: Dimensions and indicators used in International MPI methodology



Source :OPHI/UNDP Global MPI 2020 ; OPHI 2013, 2015 and 2020

Table 3.1 outlines how the indicators are weighted to produce the deprivation score. As a rule of thumb in the MPI methodology, dimensions must be equally weighted. A good rationale for equal weighting of dimensions in non-monetary measures of poverty is given in Alkire and Foster (2011), Santos (2019) or Delamonica (2020) and is based on the main argument that none of the dimensions of human well-being prevails over others.

Delamonica goes even further to evoke the human-rights based nature of the selected dimensions of well-being, and emphasizes that all human rights have equal importance. The three dimensions of the standard MPI are

hence equally weighted by one third (1/3). At the indicator level, the combination weights are assigned in such a way that they would always sum-up to the dimension's weight, irrespective of the number of indicators within the dimension.

Basically, the weight assigned to each indicator is equal to the dimension's weight divided by the number of indicators associated with the dimension (equal weighting of indicators within dimensions). Table 3.1 again shows the weights assigned to each of the indicators in the standard MPI methodology.

Table 3.1 Dimensions, indicators and deprivation cut-offs used in International MPI

Dimensions	Indicator	Weights	Deprived if...
Education	Years of Schooling	1/6	<b>No</b> eligible (10+ years old) household member has completed <b>six years of schooling</b> .
	Child School Attendance	1/6	Any school-aged child is <b>not attending</b> school up to the age at which he/she would complete class <b>8</b> .
Health	Child Mortality	1/6	A child under 18 had died in the household in the five year period preceding the survey
	Nutrition	1/6	Any adult or child (under 70) for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished/undernourished.
Living standard	Electricity	1/18	The household has <b>no electricity</b> .
	Sanitation	1/18	The household has <b>unimproved</b> or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households
	Drinking Water	1/18	The household's source of drinking water is <b>not safe</b> or safe drinking water is a 30 minute or longer walk from home, roundtrip
	Housing	1/18	Household has inadequate (natural or rudimentary) housing materials in <b>any</b> of the three components: <b>floor, roof, walls</b> .
	Cooking fuel	1/18	The household cooks with <b>Solid fuel</b> such as dung, wood ,agricultural crops or shrubs, wood, charcoal ,or coal
	Assets ownership	1/18	The household <b>does not own more than one</b> of the following assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.

Source: Alkire, Usha & Nicolai, OPHI MPI Methodological note #54, 2022

Though it is sometimes reported at household level, the MPI is by essence an individual-based measure of poverty. The deprivation score, which is the weighted combination of the deprivation indicators as described above, is used to determine the non-monetary poverty status of the individuals. In order to be considered poor, an individual or a household must be deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators. In fact, the deprivation score must be higher than or equal to one-third (1/3 is the poverty cut-off). An individual or a household is considered severely poor if it has a deprivation score of 1/2 or more.

As the indicator weights always sum-up to 1, the value of the deprivation score will always range between 0 and 1. In fact, based on their deprivation score, individuals can be grouped into four categories as follows:

- Severely/extremely Poor: score is 0.50 or more
- Poor or Moderately poor: score from 0.33 to 0.50
- Vulnerable to Poverty: score from 0.20 to 0.33
- Non-Poor at all : score below 0.20

One of the major strengths of the MPI lies in the fact that it combines two measures of poverty into one index, making it a more comprehensive measure which is more realistic in making comparisons. In fact, the MPI index is an aggregate, composite measure of poverty which combines both the Poverty Headcount Ratio (**H**) and Average Score of the Poor (**A**) to produce the Adjusted Headcount Ratio ( $M_0$ ) which is the actual value of the MPI index :  $M_0 = H \times A$ .

$MPI = M_0 = H \times A$  where

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H \text{ is the headcount ratio} \\ A \text{ is the intensity of poverty} \\ M_0 \text{ is the adjusted headcount ratio} \end{array} \right.$

Factor H is actually the proportion of poor people in the entire population. It is also called *incidence of poverty*.

$H = \frac{D}{N}$  ; where D represents the number of poor people and N is the total population.

Factor A is a measure of the depth of poverty by means of the deprivation score. It is called *intensity of poverty*.  $A = \frac{1}{D} (\sum_{i=1}^D S_i)$  where S is the deprivation score and D is same as above.

$M_0$  is the adjusted headcount ratio, actually the headcount ratio combined with a measure of the depth of poverty: the average deprivation score of the poor.

Just like the deprivation score, the MPI index takes values that range values from zero to one. In theory, MPI=0 depicts a situation whereby there is total absence of poverty or deprivation, and the deprivation score is zero, meaning all indicators take value 0 (not deprived). On the other end, MPI=1 would mean that all indicators take value 1 (deprived), depicting the extreme situation of absolute poverty. In practice however, the MPI index is usually not higher than 0.650. The highest value of the MPI index worldwide was found in Niger (DHS, 2006), whereby the percentage of MPI-poor people was 93%, and the average score of the poor was 0.719, yielding a MPI of 0.668. Within the Eastern African Community, the highest value was found in South Sudan (MICS, 2010) with 92% MPI-poor people, 0.632 average deprivation score among the poor, and MPI index of 0.581. The average value of the MPI index in Sub-Saharan Africa since 2010 is 0.460 (Alkire and Suppa, 2020). The average value of the MPI index in Sub-Saharan Africa is 0.286 (UNDP and OPHI, 2022).

### 3.2. Modifications to the MPI methodology for the RPHC5

A series of non-monetary measures for Rwanda have been produced over the recent years, using the standard MPI methodology. The standard MPI measurements for Rwanda were mainly produced by OPHI using data from DHS surveys, starting from 2005 but data reported in this report are from 2010.

More recently, other measures of non-monetary poverty for Rwanda were produced using an adapted MPI methodology. Taking advantage of the flexible nature of the MPI methodology, the MPI was customized for Rwanda in order to respond to the need to include some country specific deprivation indicators, but also in order to overcome some data challenges. In fact, the sources of data available for Rwanda would not always allow to measure deprivation using standard MPI indicators. Recent Rwanda specific measures of non-monetary poverty were produced using data from EICV surveys and National Censuses.

The first census-based non-monetary poverty measure for Rwanda was produced following the 2012 census. Just like the previous one, the current 2022 census-based measure follows the MPI methodology but makes some modifications on some indicators, where the nutrition indicator was replaced by Health insurance in health dimension and charcoal normally considered as deprivation was in order to account for both the specific context of Rwanda and the limitations inherent to the Census data. Though the MPI dimensions and their weights were not changed, some changes were made at the indicator level. Some indicators were replaced or modified in order to accommodate the current data and also to improve the quality of the measurement in the context of Rwanda. A comparative description of the Rwanda adapted MPI method versus the standard MPI method is shown in Table 3.2 below.

Table3. 2: Deprived according to MPI international standard vs modification: Dimensions, Indicators and deprivation cut-offs

Dimensions	Indicators	Definitions:		Weights	SDG areas
		International MPI <i>deprived if...</i>	RPHC5 based MPI <i>deprived if...</i>		
Education	Years of Schooling	<b>No</b> eligible (10+ years old) household member has completed <b>six years of schooling</b> .	<b>Same</b>	1/6	SDG4
	Child School Attendance	Any school-aged child is <b>not attending</b> school up to the age at which he/she would complete class <b>8</b> .	<b>Same</b>	1/6	SDG4
Health	Child Mortality	A child under18 had died in the household in the five year period preceding the survey	<b>Same</b>	1/6	SDG3
	Nutrition	Any adult or child (under 70) for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished or undernourished.	<b>Dropped:</b> the 2022 census did not collect data on nutrition. This indicator was replaced by the Health insurance coverage.	***	SDG2
	Health insurance	Any member of the household is not covered by health insurance.	<b>New:</b> replaced the nutrition indicator.	1/6	***
Living standard	Electricity	The household has <b>no electricity</b> .	<b>Modified:</b> due to the question in census focusing on National grid connectivity, we focused on possession and use of electricity.  -The household uses electricity for lighting and main sources for lighting	1/18	SDG7
	Sanitation	The household has <b>unimproved</b> or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households	<b>same</b> <sup>3</sup>	1/18	SDG6 & SDG11
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to <b>improved drinking water</b> (according to SDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip.	<b>Modified:</b> did not include the criterion for the distance to water source.  -The household does not have access to <b>improved drinking water</b>	1/18	SDG6
	Housing	Household does not have improved floor (no wooden, clay tiles, cement or bricks);The household has a <b>dirt, sand or dung</b> floor.	<b>Same</b>	1/18	SDG11
	Cooking fuel	The household cooks with <b>Solid fuel</b> such as dung, wood ,agricultural crops or charcoal.	<b>same</b> <sup>4</sup>	1/18	SDG7
	Assets ownership	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.	<b>Same</b>	1/18	SDG1

Source: OPHI ,MPI Methodological note, NISR Census 2022

<sup>3</sup> MPI considers deprivation in case people in households are using **unimproved** shared toilet

<sup>4</sup> It was decided to remove the use of charcoal as deprivation after multiple checks between wealth related and charcoal, and within Rwandan context.

From the international MPI, six indicators were either dropped (nutrition) or modified (child mortality, electricity, Drinking water, sanitation and cooking fuel). The child mortality indicator was built using live birth history information of women aged 10 years and above, while international considers from age 15 to 49 – the useful information concerned children ever born (live) and children still alive, separating male and female children.

The MPI methodology for both the 2012 and 2022 censuses consider live birth history. In order to allow for a less backward-looking measurement, a family is considered deprived if any child of a woman aged 10 to 49 years has died, even though census 2012 considered women aged 15 to 35 years. Of course, this approach also has its limitations, since it excludes recent deaths of children of women aged between 50 and 60 years just in case it happened but we took in consideration that women in reproductive age are normally limited to 49 years.

The definition of improved sanitation was adapted based on information available in the Census: Pit latrines are considered improved toilet if they are private and have slabs or if they are ventilated. They are not improved if they are open pits or shared with other households. The Census allows us to distinguish between non-shared and shared pit latrines, so all non-shared pit latrines are considered to be improved if they have slabs.

Note that It should therefore be recognised that there is a risk of considering ‘improved’ a toilet that is actually worse than sharing an improved toilet with other households if we just follow the definitions or standards of World Health Organisation, the reason we considered an Improved shared toilet as not deprivation.

While the Census provides a detailed breakdown of different water sources, it does not capture information on the distance to the water source. Therefore, even though the international definition considers a household deprived if the water source is more than a 30-minute walk from home (round trip), the definition used in this report ignores the distance to the source, and is exclusively based on the type of water source. Again from the DHS reports, it is possible to get an indication of the bias of such an adjustment, since some households with improved water sources need to walk for more than 30-minute to fetch water.

In order to consider the international standards while capturing the country priorities in the area of energy and environment, charcoal is considered an unimproved cooking fuel despite the fact that it is used by a great majority of Rwandan households, especially in urban areas. In fact, many households in Rwanda use a cooking fuel other than firewood and charcoal. However, they remain the two main cooking fuels used by private households in Rwanda. While the use of firewood is declining (about 76% private households use it in 2022, 92% in 2012), it remains the major source of energy for cooking in Rwanda, more so in rural areas (93% rural, 34% urban in 2022).

At the same time, the proportion of private households using charcoal as main cooking fuel is also increasing (currently more than 17% in 2022 from nearly 13% in 2012) though it is by far more preponderant in the urban areas (nearly 50% urban and 4% rural in 2022). In City of Kigali, 58% of private households currently use charcoal for cooking, while only 9% of private households use it in the Southern and Northern provinces, 10% in the Eastern province, and 13% in the Western province. Obviously, there is significant variability in the main source of energy used by households for cooking, not only across provinces, but also in terms of area of residence. In 2017, the proportion of households using firewood was 80% nationally, actually 97% among the poorest and 45% among the richest.

The use of charcoal also varied according to household level of income, though in the reverse direction: 47% of the richest households used charcoal while only near 1% of the poorest households used it. Following those data and different categories of households and people, it was decided that using charcoal in Rwanda context was not deprivation. At national level, about 17.5% of the households used charcoal as cooking fuel (EICV6,2020).

There are no data for nutrition in the Census, so the indicator on nutrition was dropped. The nutrition indicator was replaced by Health Insurance coverage, in such a way that the weights and Dimensions were not affected.

It is worth mentioning that the housing Indicator combines 3 variables which are the main material of the floor, the main material of the wall, and the main material of the roof. In fact, prior to the alignment of the international MPI with the SDGs, most MPI analysis would

only use the main material of the floor for the housing indicator. The previous 2012 census-based

non-monetary analysis used only the main material of the floor, but the current 2022 methodology uses a combination of all three indicators to come up with a more comprehensive housing indicator.

### 3.3. Treatment of missing values in the MPI methodology

One critical aspect of the MPI methodology is the treatment of missing information, and mishandling or ignoring this aspect can result in estimation errors or loss of robustness. In fact, for the Alkire-Foster class estimates (H, A,  $M_0$ ), any observation (households or individuals) that is missing information in one or more of the selected deprivation indicators is excluded from the sample. So, proper handling of missing information can contribute to reducing exclusions from the sample, and eventually increase the robustness of the estimates by maintaining a sufficient sample size.

The MPI standard methodology has some specific rules and recommendations on how to deal with missing information for some of the deprivation indicators, in order to minimize the effect of data gaps (Alkire, Conconi, Robles, Roche, Santos, Seth and Vaz, 2016). The rules apply to some specific indicators, but also to indicators which are only relevant to specific sub-populations or groups.

- a) **Years of schooling:** *members of a household are considered deprived if none of the household members completed 6 or more years of education.*

**Rule:** In case there is missing information for some household members, as long as at least one member with 6 or more years of education, then regardless of the number of other members with missing information, we consider the entire household is non-deprived. However, if they have information for 2/3 or more of the household members, and they all report less than 6 years of education, the entire household will be considered deprived.

Only if more than 1/3 of the household members have missing information on years of education, and the people for which was observed that the years of education have not completed 6 years, then the household will be given a missing value on this indicator.

- b) **Child school attendance:** *members of a household are considered deprived if there is one school-age*

*child that is not attending school up to the age he/she should complete class 8.*

**Rule:** this rule is applicable to households with one or more children of or above the minimum age officially required to complete class 8 (15 years and above in Rwanda) : If all children in the household have missing information on school attendance, then all members of the household will be given missing information on this indicator. As long as we have information for one of the children in the household belonging to the above-mentioned age range, the household's deprivation status will be determined on the basis of that child's attendance.

- c) **Assets ownership:** *members of a household are considered deprived if the household does not own more than one of the following items - radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator - and does not own a car or truck..*

**Rule:** the indicator considers a household as non-deprived if it owns more than one of the items listed above, or if it owns a car/truck. If one of items is missing, then, it is implicitly assumed that the household does not have it. The indicator takes missing value only if there is no information for any of the items.

- d) **Households with or without applicable population:** *some of the deprivation indicators are applicable only to specific population subgroups referred to as "applicable population" (e.g. school attendance, Child nutrition, Child mortality). For such indicators, the treatment of missing value will also follow specific rules as listed below:*

**Rules:**

- (i) No member of the household belongs to the applicable population: *the MPI procedure considers as non-deprived members of a household that does not have the relevant population for the indicator.*
- (ii) At least some members of the households belong to the applicable population, but they

all have missing information for the indicator: the deprivation status will be set as missing for all household members.

- (iii) At least one member of the household belongs to the applicable population and has valid

information: the deprivation status for all members of the household will be determined based on the status of members with valid information.

### 3.4. Census-based estimates and triangulation with other sources

This section discusses the estimates for the ten MPI deprivation indicators used in this report. Table 3.3 discusses results from the current RPHC5 versus recent estimates from various sources including the previous PHC 2012, the MPI estimates produced by OPHI using data from DHS 2010, DHS 2015 and DHS 2019, as well as the MPI estimates derived from EICV3, EACV4 and EACV5.

It should be noted that the MPI is always produced at the individual level, though it can be reported either at individual level or at household level. Table 3.3 clearly

indicates where such differences in estimates exist. It also shows where no comparable information was available from official reports.

The table gives a general idea of the deprivation across the MPI indicators as measured by the four sources mentioned above. Actually, estimates that are available are not very different between those sources, except for indicators where there are definition differences and inequality in modalities for related variables.

Table 3.3 Percentage of individuals deprived based on different sources of data

Indicator	EICV3 (2010/11)	EICV4 (2013/14)	EICV5 (2016/17)	DHS2010	DHS2015	DHS2020	PHC2012	PHC2022
Years of Schooling	38.30%	32.80%	31.40%	43.60%	36.90%	28.90%	29.70%	29.40%
Child School Attendance	9.60%	9.30%	8.00%	11.50%	10.90%	8.00%	10.10%	5.50%
Child Mortality	na1	na1	na1	6.70%	3.30%	3.30%	6.90%	7.3%
Health Insurance	42.90%	40.10%	33.20%	na2	na2	na2	na2	4.60%
Electricity	59.30%	33.50%	14.70%	65.30%	52.40%	36.50%	82.70%	37.70%
Sanitation	23.40%	15.10%	12.80%	29.80%	29.00%	24.90%	10.30%	7.40%
Drinking Water	54.60%	54.20%	54.20%	46.60%	40.40%	34.80%	26.20%	20.80%
Flooring/Housing	80.40%	77.30%	72.40%	63.4%*	54.1%*	44.4%*	77.50%	67.20%*
Cooking fuel	97.80%	99.80%	99.10%	66.60%	57.40%	48.70%	87.00%	76.70%
Assets ownership	24.20%	18.80%	21.90%	46.80%	39.40%	36.90%	77.80%	56.2%

source: PHC2012, OPHI/Global MPI Index 2020, NISR (EICV3 2010/11) NISR (EICV4, 2013/14) and NISR (EICV5 2016/17)

**Note:** na1: EICV 3, 4 and 5 didn't collect information on child mortality.

**Na2:** DHS 4, 5 and 6 didn't measure health insurance coverage in MPI.

(\*): With Asterix, the housing indicator combined floor, wall, and roof; while others used floor only.

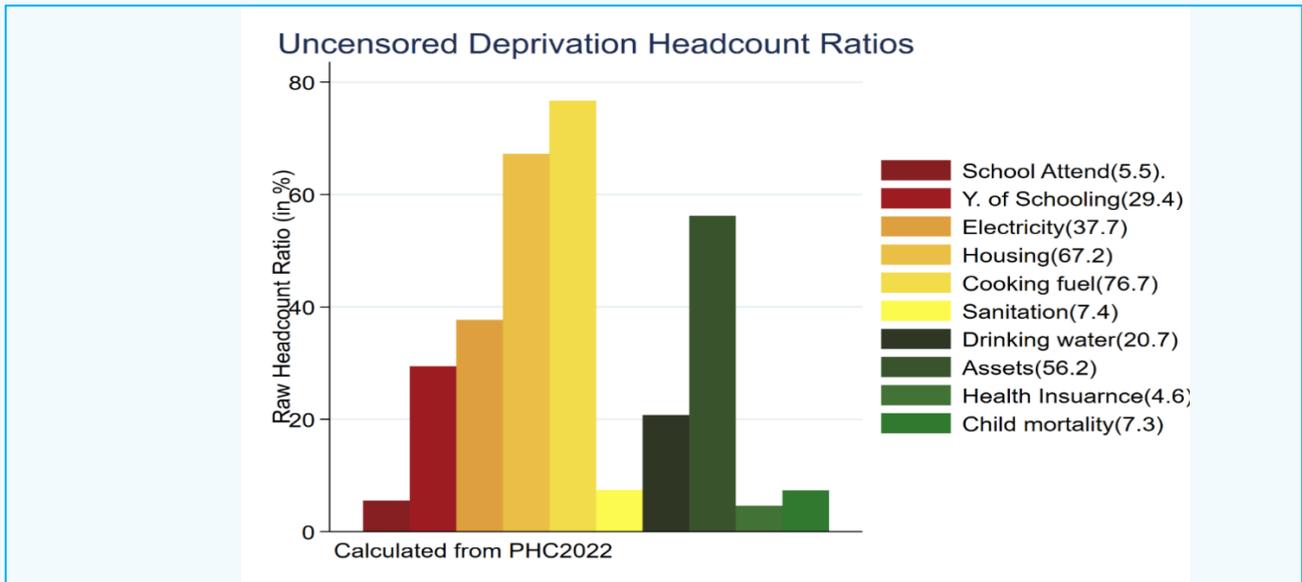
Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 below respectively show the uncensored<sup>5</sup> and censored<sup>6</sup> headcount ratios for all these indicators as computed based on data from RPHC5 (2022). As in most of the recent Rwanda surveys and censuses, the cooking fuel indicator shows the highest deprivation headcount and currently 76.7% uncensored and 29% censored, followed by housing with 67.2% uncensored and 28.7% censored. Both the uncensored and the censored

headcount ratios of the cooking fuel indicator are high, but censored headcount ratios are also quite high for the housing, assets, electricity and years of schooling indicators. Child mortality and health insurance appear to have the lowest deprivation headcount ratios for both uncensored 7.3% via 4.6% compared to 5.3% via 3.5% of censored deprivation headcount ratios.

<sup>5</sup> The uncensored headcount ratio of an indicator denotes the proportion of the population deprived in that indicator

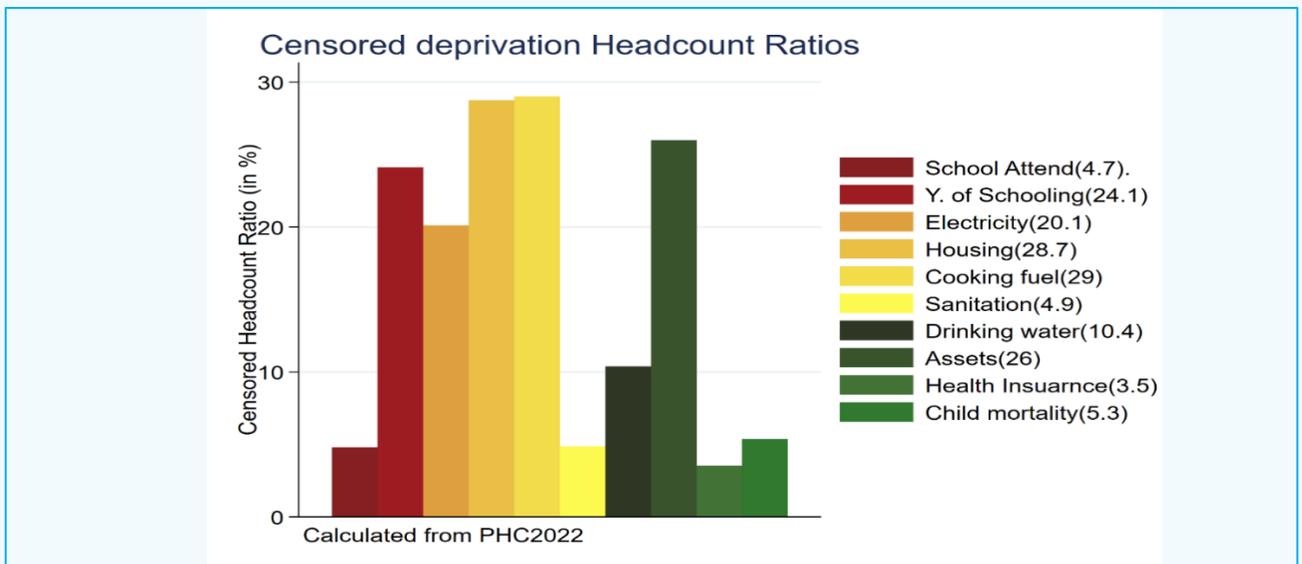
<sup>6</sup> The censored headcount ratio of an indicator denotes the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor and deprived in that indicator at the same time.

Figure3. 2: Uncensored(raw) headcount ratios from PHC2022



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure3. 3: Censored headcount ratios from PHC2022



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census ,2022

## CHAPTER 4: NON-MONETARY POVERTY AT THE PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT AND SECTOR LEVELS

This chapter discusses the results of non-monetary poverty measurement and analysis at national, provincial, district and sector levels. We analyse the poverty status of the populations and households by grouping them in four categories based on the MPI deprivation score. The four categories are : the severely poor (score above 1/2), the moderately poor (score between 1/3 and 1/2), the vulnerable to poverty (score between 1/5 and 1/3) and the non-poor (score below 1/5).

To make a perfect explanations with categories cited above, Individuals are identified as non-poor if they are less to 20 percent of weighted indicators while they are

identified as vulnerable to poverty if they are close to the one-third threshold, that is, if they are deprived in 20 to 33.33 percent of weighted indicators, People are classified as poor if they are deprived in 33.33 to 50 percent of weighted indicators, and become severely poor if they are deprived in 50 percent or more of the dimensions.

It is worth noting that all MPI estimates are produced considering also the resident population of the private households. This means who were found living in institutions at the time of the census (hospitals, prisons, orphanages, etc.) including street children, are not includes in the estimates.

### 4.1. Non-monetary poverty status by province and urban/rural areas

This section presents the results of non-monetary poverty measurement at national and provincial levels, and by area of residence.

Table 4. 1 shows that 6.7% of the total resident population are severely poor and 23.7% are moderately poor, which means the total percentage of poor people in Rwanda is

30.4%. This shows there has been a thin decline in non-monetary poverty over the last ten years, whereby the headcount ratio fell by 6.9 percentage points from the previous value of 37.3%. As expected, the percentages of moderately and extremely poor are higher in rural areas (29.2% and 8.1% respectively) than in urban areas (10.3% and 3.1% respectively).

Table 4. 1: Distribution of poverty status at national and provincial levels by area of residence

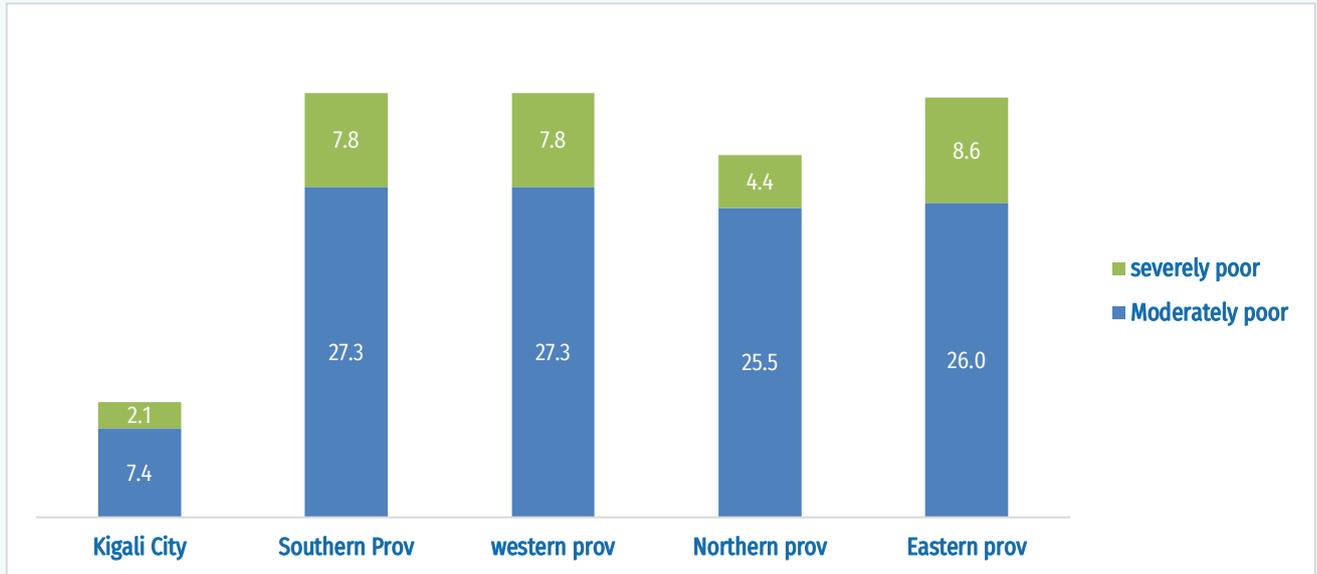
Province and Area of residence	Poverty status among valid information					Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total	
Rwanda	47.0	22.6	23.7	6.7	100.0	13,246,394
Urban	72.7	13.9	10.3	3.1	100.0	3,855,815
Rural	36.4	26.2	29.2	8.1	100.0	9,390,579
City of Kigali	78.9	11.6	7.4	2.1	100.0	1,954,796
Urban	83.2	10.2	5.2	1.4	100.0	1,729,130
Rural	45.6	22.6	24.2	7.6	100.0	225,666
Southern	40.8	24.2	27.3	7.8	100.0	3,039,642
Urban	69.2	15.4	12.1	3.3	100.0	434,726
Rural	36.0	25.7	29.8	8.5	100.0	2,604,916
Western	39.0	26.0	27.3	7.8	100.0	2,685,096
Urban	61.5	17.2	15.8	5.5	100.0	594,431
Rural	32.5	28.5	30.6	8.4	100.0	2,090,665
Northern	44.0	26.1	25.5	4.4	100.0	2,023,557
Urban	65.8	16.7	14.5	3.0	100.0	353,454
Rural	39.4	28.1	27.9	4.7	100.0	1,670,103
Eastern	42.6	22.8	26.0	8.6	100.0	3,543,303
Urban	62.7	17.6	14.7	4.9	100.0	744,075
Rural	37.2	24.2	29.0	9.6	100.0	2,799,229

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census ,2022

Percentages of severely and moderately poor people by province are again summarized in Figure 4. 1 and Figure 4. 2 in terms of incidence of poverty. It shows that the Western and Southern provinces are the poorest with 27.3% of moderately poor and 7.8% of severely poor in each province. Eastern province comes at third place

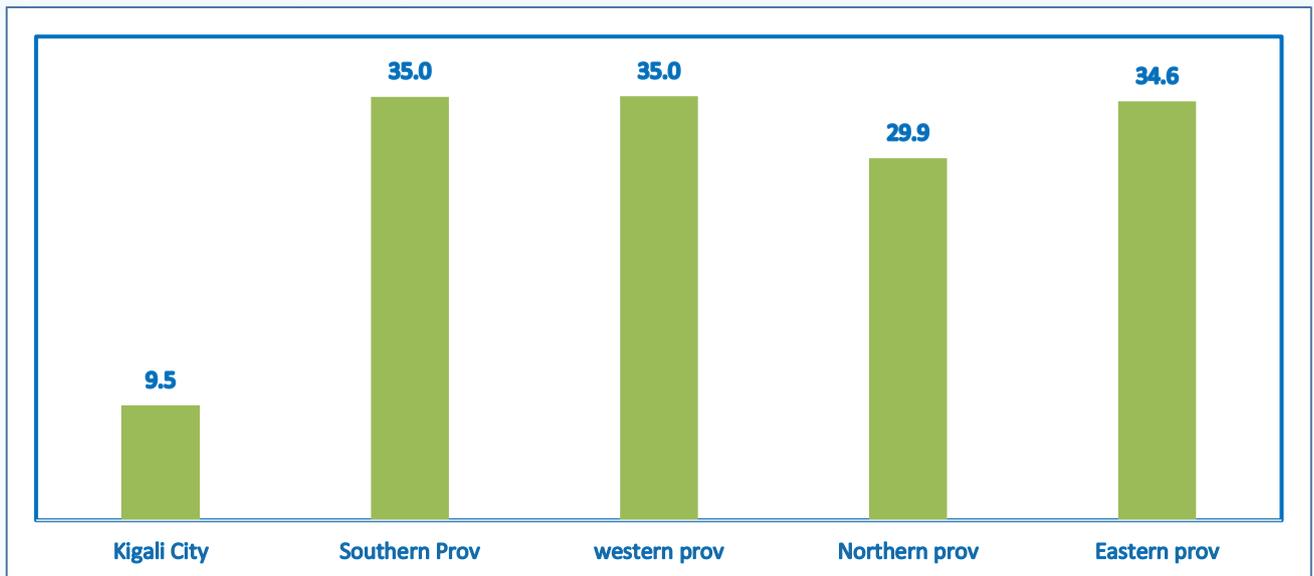
with 26% of moderately poor and 8.6% of extremely poor. As summarized in Figure 4. 2, City of Kigali is the least poor with only 9.5% of total poor, followed by Northern province with 29.9%, then Eastern province with 34.6% as well as Southern and Western provinces with both 35%. The poverty headcount ratio at national level is 30.4%.

Figure 4. 1: Percentage of severely and moderately poor people by province



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2022

Figure 4. 2 : Incidence of Poverty(H) at the province level

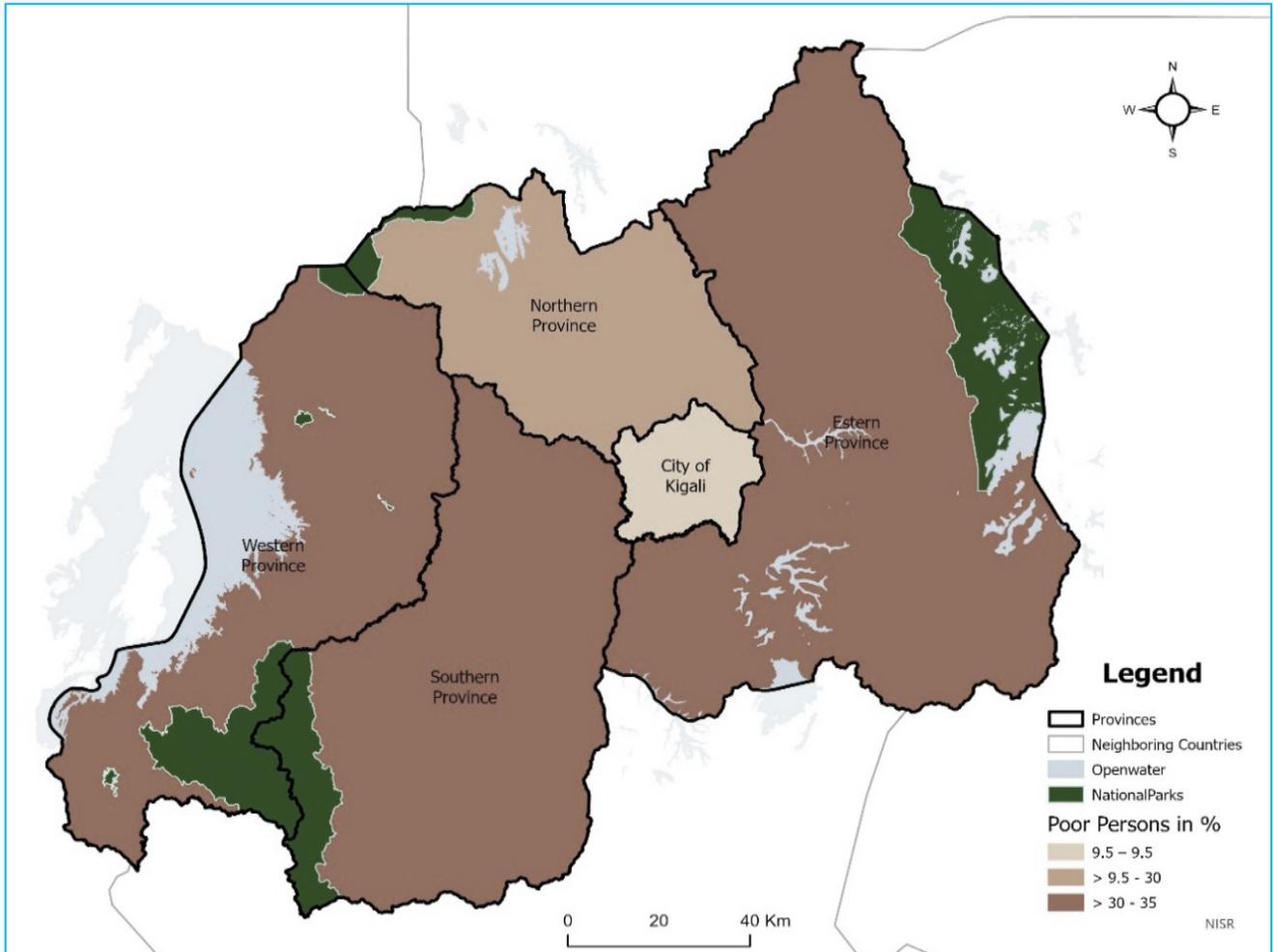


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2022

In addition to the above representations, we also indicate the non-monetary poverty headcount ratio on a map, so as to give a clearer picture of the disparities across provinces. Figure 4. 3 uses color codes to indicate which

areas are poor and which ones are less poor. Indeed, the Western, Eastern and Southern provinces appear to be the poorest while Northern province and City of Kigali are shown as the least poors.

Figure 4.3 :Map of poverty levels (percentage of poor) by Province



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2022

Although the methodologies, timeline and sample are totally different, it is nevertheless useful to recite the present estimates from census with those coming from the international estimates made by OPHI on non-monetary poverty (using the DHS) and others coming from the EICVs.

It should first be noted that poverty according to the international MPI methodology is much higher (49% incidence in 2020, refer to

Table3. 1 The observed differences might be the result of multiple factors. First of all, the Nutrition indicator used in the DHS-based measure has a deprivation ratio (23.0%) which is far higher than that of Health insurance (4.3%), its replacement in the census-based MPI. Also, the deprivation ratios of some of the common indicators with similar combination weights differ from one measure to the other.

This includes access to water, housing indicator, assets ownership, cooking fuel, etc. The intensity of poverty

measured in this report is somehow similar to the 2019/20 DHS-based estimate, which was 47.3% while the current amounts to 42.5%.

Given the completely different approaches between income and non-monetary poverty, discussions on the level of poverty are not relevant. However, some insights can emerge from comparing the ranking of provinces in the two approaches. Indeed, it is useful to note that both the DHS-based and the Census-based non-monetary poverty estimates identify the Western Province as the poorest, and the Northern Province as the least poor after City of Kigali. In contrast, monetary poverty measures have consistently identified the Southern Province as the poorest and the Eastern Province as relatively better off.

A possible explanation of this finding could be that while the agricultural productivity in eastern Rwanda is higher than in the rest of the country, resulting in higher consumption while non monetary presents what exactly

identified in several households related to selected indicators.

The conceptual difference between the monetary or income-based poverty measurements and the MPI makes it irrelevant to directly compare estimates from the two approaches. Nevertheless, some insights might emerge from comparing disparities between provinces in the two approaches.

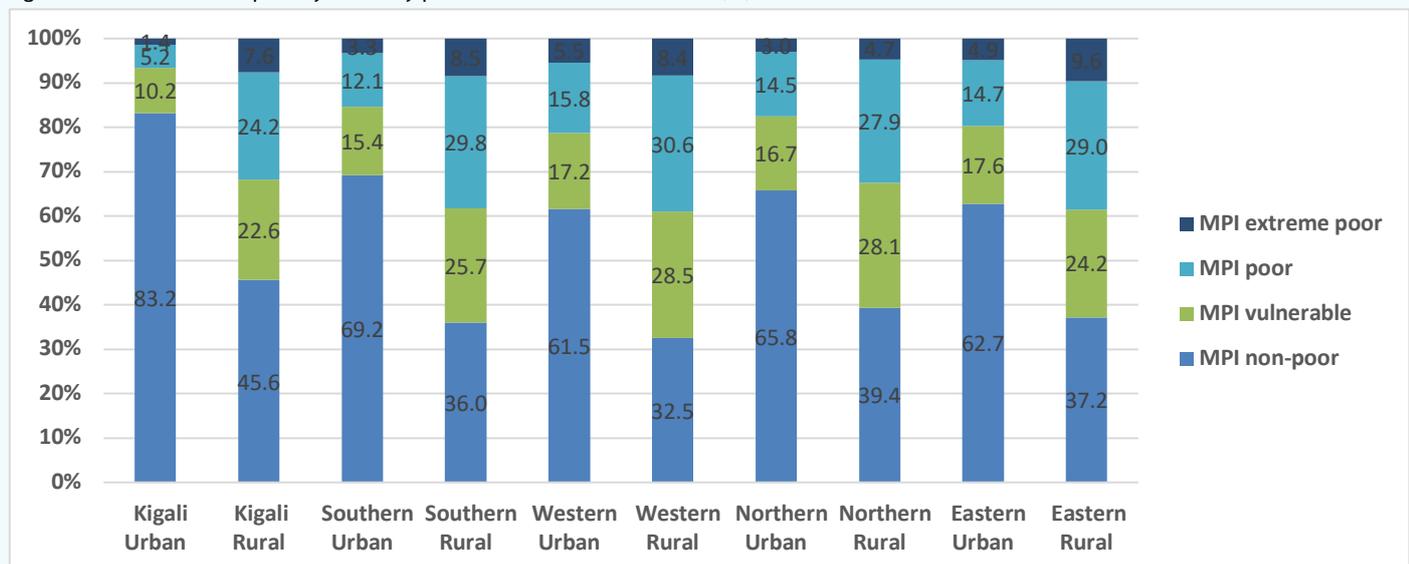
The latest EICV-based monetary estimates identify the Western and the Northern provinces as the poorest (respectively 47% and 42% poverty incidence in 2017, 45% and 46% in 2014); but they consistently identify the Eastern province as the second less poor after Kigali. On the other hand, the census-based non-monetary estimates also identify the Western province as the poorest (39% incidence in 2022, 42% in 2012), but the Eastern province is also identified among the poorest (38% incidence in 2022, 42% in 2012) and the Northern province is identified as the better off after Kigali.

So while the non-monetary estimates and the monetary estimates both identify the Western province as the poorest and Kigali as the absolute less poor, they differ in the classification of the Eastern province and the Northern province. There is no explanation about findings, but it is a valuable concern to indicate that agricultural productivity in eastern Rwanda is higher than in any other part of the country, resulting in increased household income and higher consumption.

In contrast, infrastructure, housing quality and social services (health facilities, schools, electricity supply, etc.) are less developed as a result of the majority of the population being mainly involved in primary sector activities. In addition, malaria is a major public health concern in the Eastern province, with devastating effects on child mortality. These reasons put together might explain why the eastern province ranks lower on non-monetary poverty estimates while it ranks higher on income-based poverty estimates.

One point to note is that while in the adapted international measurement of non-monetary poverty Kigali has about half the poverty incidence prevailing in the rest of the country, both in EICV and in the Census the poverty incidence is relatively low, at about one-third of that of the rest of the country. This is likely to be due to the conditions of the country, regional influence of urban and rural life, especially for the cooking engine, the age cut-off and residents population. Figure 4. 4 also summarises poverty status by indicating all poverty categories (Non poor, Vulnerable, Moderate and extremely poor) by province and area of residence. Comparing the provinces urban cities and rurals, it clearly shows that rural areas are poorer than urban ones in the City of Kigali as well as other provinces. In the urban areas of Kigali, the non-poor represent 83.2% of the population while they represent about 45.6% in the rural areas. In the Southern province, the urban non-poor represent about 69.2% of the urban population compared to 36% in rural areas. A similar pattern is also observed in the remaining provinces

Figure 4. 4 Distribution of poverty status by province and area of residence (%)



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

## 4.2. Non-monetary poverty status by district

Table 4. 2 shows the distribution of the non-monetary poverty status of the resident population of the 30 districts of Rwanda. As expected, the better-off districts are those in Kigali. Yet some stark differences in the districts as in provinces: the districts which have more rural settlements such as Gisagara which has 45%, others like Nyanza, Nyamagabe, Rutsiro, Ngororero, Nyagatare, Gatsibo as well as Ngoma, show an overall high poverty level varying from 37 to 40% meaning these districts have more poor people in this census 2020 Multidimensional Poverty Index.

Others like a large number of districts such as Gakenke, Huye, Gicumbi, Nyamasheke, Rubavu, Bugesera, Rusizi, Burera, Karongi, Kirehe, Nyabihu, Kayonza, and Ruhango has the total number of poor ranging between 30 to 36%. Finally, few districts around City of Kigali as Rulindo, Kamonyi, Rwamagana, as well as Musanze in northern province, including the three districts of City of Kigali have lower incidence which is less than 30% of poverty. It is worth noting that, although overall the Southern Province is the poorest, there are districts with high concentrations of poverty both in the western and eastern province

Table 4. 2: Distribution of poverty status by district (%)

District	Poverty status within valid information				Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
Nyarugenge	78.9	12.0	7.0	2.0	100	415,796
Gasabo	76.4	12.4	8.6	2.5	100	997,335
Kicukiro	83.4	9.9	5.3	1.4	100	541,665
Nyanza	36.5	23.4	28.8	11.3	100	371,899
Gisagara	32.7	22.1	33.4	11.8	100	404,440
Nyaruguru	37.7	24.6	30.3	7.5	100	295,118
Huye	45.8	22.7	24.7	6.8	100	384,015
Nyamagabe	32.8	28.3	30.7	8.1	100	368,081
Ruhango	38.8	25.2	27.3	8.7	100	377,901
Muhanga	50.4	23.4	22.6	3.6	100	372,835
Kamonyi	49.2	24.2	21.8	4.8	100	465,351
Karongi	36.8	28.9	28.0	6.3	100	365,650
Rutsiro	31.5	28.9	30.2	9.4	100	347,088
Rubavu	49.2	17.9	22.4	10.5	100	496,149
Nyabihu	35.5	29.6	28.3	6.6	100	305,458
Ngororero	30.1	31.4	31.1	7.4	100	370,364
Rusizi	43.2	22.8	26.3	7.7	100	419,603
Nyamasheke	41.2	26.6	26.8	5.4	100	380,784
Rulindo	48.4	25.6	22.4	3.5	100	367,509
Gakenke	40.5	29.6	26.4	3.4	100	374,307
Musanze	50.0	21.9	23.0	5.1	100	477,383
Burera	38.1	27.6	29.5	4.8	100	367,017
Gicumbi	41.6	26.8	26.8	4.9	100	437,341
Rwamagana	53.3	20.2	20.6	5.9	100	484,037
Nyagatare	38.4	24.3	27.5	9.8	100	641,518
Gatsibo	37.4	25.2	28.2	9.2	100	544,644
Kayonza	41.4	23.4	26.5	8.8	100	456,586
Kirehe	43.1	22.0	27.7	7.2	100	455,387
Ngoma	40.5	22.4	27.4	9.7	100	410,214
Bugesera	45.2	21.4	23.8	9.6	100	550,918
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,246,394</b>

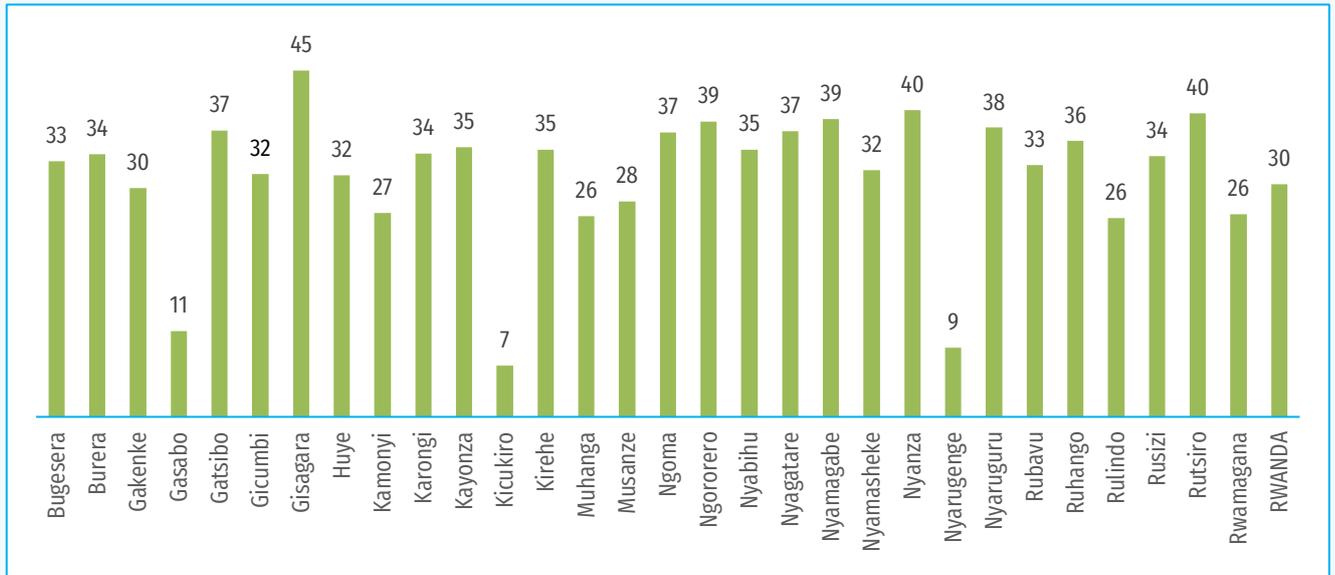
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure 4.5 summarises the percentages reported in Table 4. 2 and gives the ranking of the district according to the percentage of poor people, i.e. both moderately and

severely poor. It also shows the national average percentage of the poor clearly showing which districts have poverty rates above or below average, as we

rounded up, 3 districts (Gisagara, Nyanza and Rutsiro) are showing high poverty rate among others.

Figure 4. 5: Percentage of poor people by district

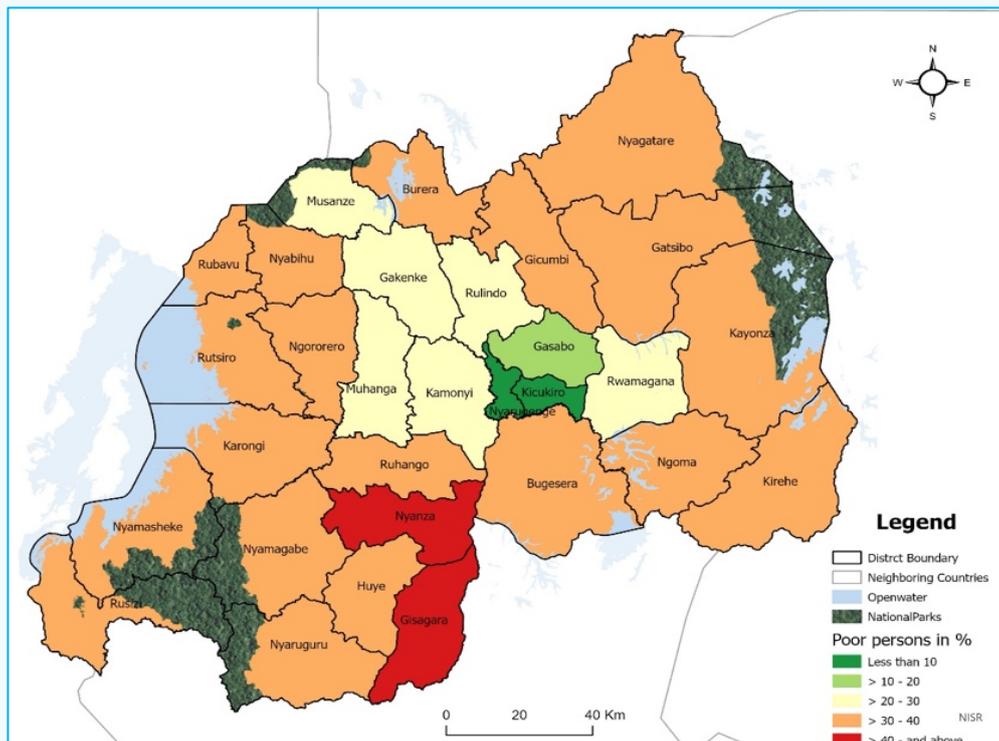


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

The Figure 4. 6 indicates the poverty representation at the district level, classified in five clusters: Two districts namely Nyanza and Gisagara in Red show the great number of poverty incidence up to Forty, Rutsiro should also be in but we rounded up to one digit and had 39.6%.

An other category in pink ranges from Thirty to Forty ,the yellowish ranges from Twenty to Thirty , the two last categories which are normally the least poor districts ranges between Twenty to less than Ten, and those are districts of City of Kigali

Figure 4. 6 Map of poverty levels (percentage of poor) by District



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

### 4.3. Non-monetary poverty status by the administrative sectors

The non-monetary poverty has also been analysed at the sector level. Full results are presented in Table Annex C. 1 in Annex C. However, the Table 4. 3 presents the ten poorest and ten least poor sectors. The poorest sectors

are in the districts that show a high level of poverty in the Eastern, Western and Southern provinces, whereas the least poor sectors are all in City of Kigali, the same phenomenon as in the previous census 2012.

Table 4. 3: Distribution of poverty status for the ten poorest and ten least poor sectors (%)

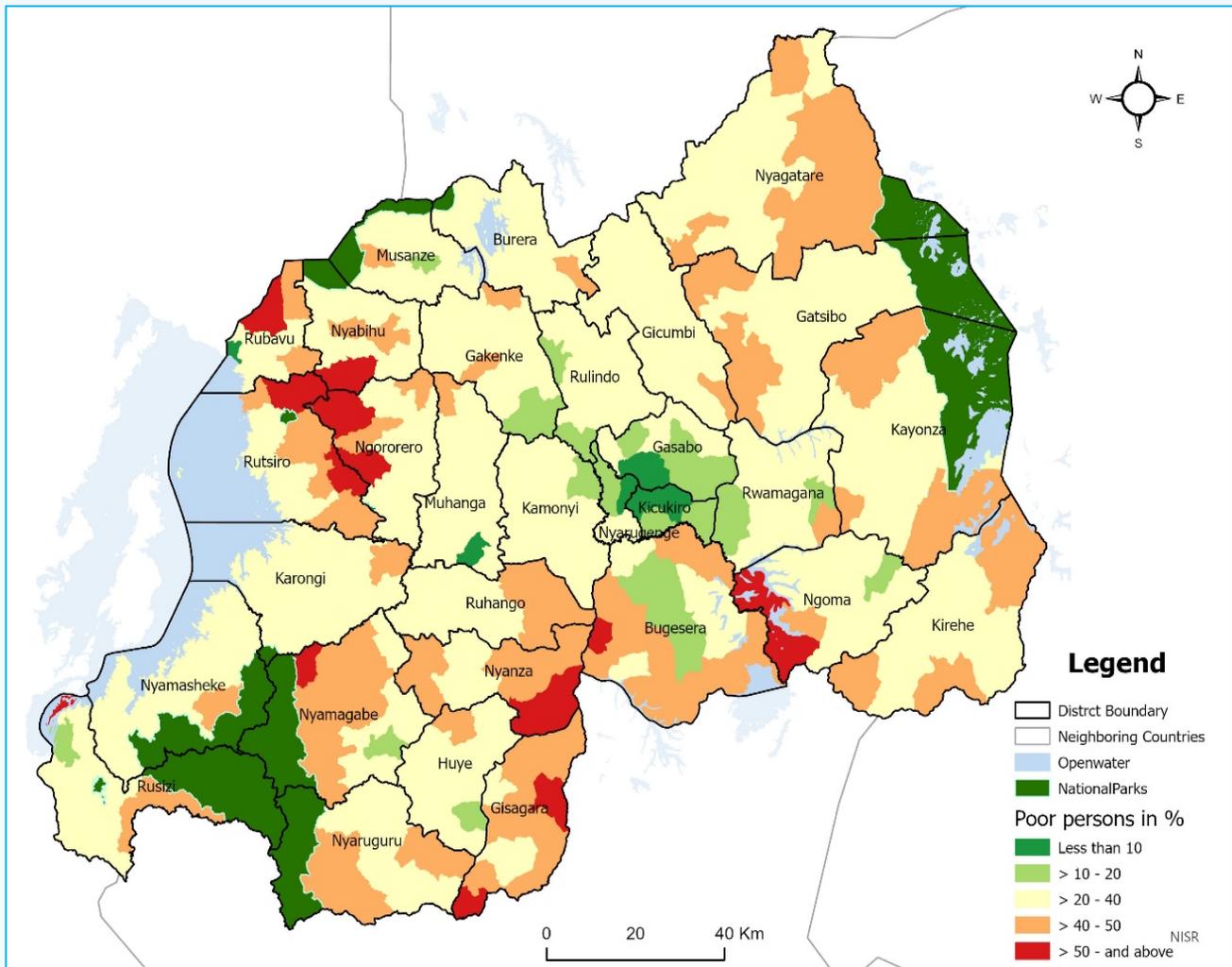
Sector (District)	Poverty status within valid information				Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
<b>Ten poorest sectors</b>						
Muhanda (Ngororero)	14.5	23.5	40.5	21.5	100.0	30,793
Gishubi (Gisagara)	21.3	19.9	38.9	20.0	100.0	31,209
Nkombo (Rusizi)	16.8	27.8	36.9	18.6	100.0	13,627
Nyabirasi (Rutsiro)	23.9	22.8	35.2	18.2	100.0	29,698
Busasamana (Rubavu)	27.5	19.5	35.2	17.8	100.0	36,619
Nkomane (Nyamagabe)	17.1	30.0	39.7	13.1	100.0	18,174
Cyanzarwe (Rubavu)	29.4	18.0	34.5	18.2	100.0	34,008
Jarama (Ngoma)	24.9	22.7	34.9	17.5	100.0	31,001
Rusebeya (Rutsiro)	16.3	32.1	36.5	15.0	100.0	25,931
Rukumberi (Ngoma)	27.1	21.4	31.5	20.0	100.0	39,946
<b>Ten least poor sectors</b>						
Rwezamenyo (Nyarugenge)	94.0	4.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	17,286
Kicukiro (Kicukiro)	93.3	5.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	17,982
Niboye (Kicukiro)	94.2	4.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	30,306
Kacyiru (Gasabo)	93.0	5.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	35,660
Kimihurura (Gasabo)	91.5	6.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	21,401
Nyarugunga (Kicukiro)	94.1	4.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	49,735
Muhima (Nyarugenge)	91.7	6.4	1.7	0.2	100.0	27,195
Kimironko (Gasabo)	91.7	6.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	70,424
Gikondo (Kicukiro)	91.8	5.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	18,466
Nyarugenge (Nyarugenge)	90.6	7.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	20,673

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure 4. 7 provides a map of all sectors, differentiating them by their level of poverty. The red represents the sectors with high incidence over 50%, the pink shows sectors varies from 40 to 50, the yellow color which represents the great number of sectors, ranges from 20 to 40%, while the light green indicates sectors between 10 to 20%, finally the dark green represents sectors with less

than ten poors. Connecting sectors to their districts and provinces, the sectors which are extremely poor and moderately poor are located in their counterparts districts and provinces. Details of poverty levels at sector level can also be seen in Table Annex C. 1, the last part of the report in Annex.

Figure 4. 7: Map of poverty levels (percentage of poor) by sector



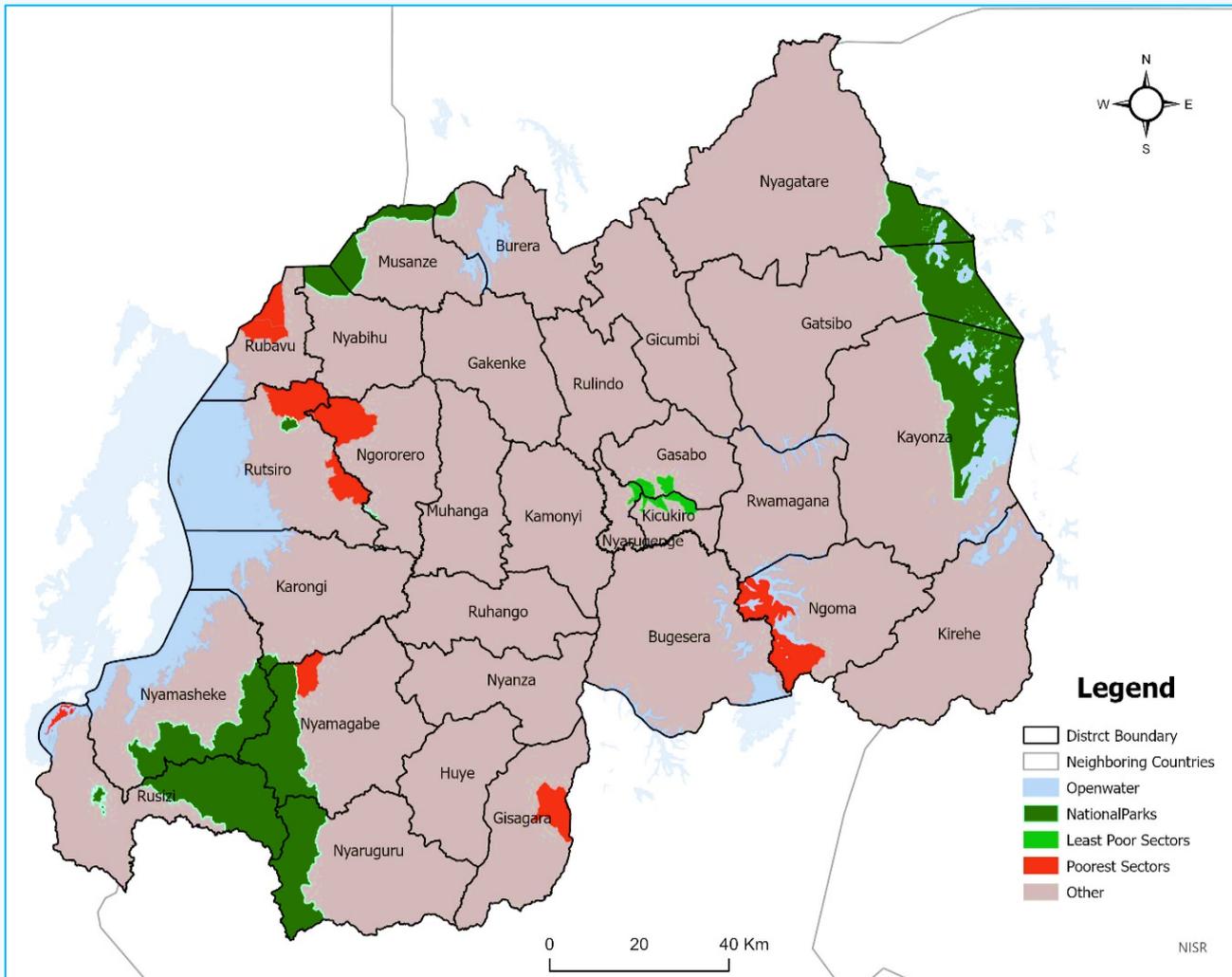
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

The Figure 4. 8 represents ten least and poorest sectors to understand how poverty is dispatched at the different lowest geographic areas of the country. Due to the visibility of the map, it won't be possible to view the boundaries and names of those sectors but can be geographically located within district they are appearing in. We were limited to perform analysis at sector level as judged enough for policy making and decisions, also

revealed complicated to narrow down up to village levels and Isibo<sup>7</sup> as well. Within the map, two extreme differences are seen, where the red color represents the poorest sectors, between 51 to 62% of poverty, while the dark green indicates the least poor between one to two percent of poverty, and these are expanded in City of Kigali districts.

<sup>7</sup> ISIBO: Isibo is the smallest administrative entity which is composed by almost 20 households , less or more depending on the village as well as the cell size.

Figure 4. 8: Map of poverty levels by Ten poorest via Ten least poor by sector



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

#### 4.4. Evolution of non-monetary poverty between 2002 and 2022

In order to understand how non-monetary poverty has changed over time, data from previous censuses including the 2002 and 2012 censuses have been analyzed to estimate the Rwanda MPI model indicators used to measure non-monetary poverty. Table 4. 4 presents the percentage of deprived people for each indicator from 2002 to 2022.

As a reminder, the global MPI indicator for Nutrition status was dropped from Rwanda census-based MPI estimates due to the census not collecting nutrition data. While the 2002 and 2012 census estimates used only child mortality

in the health dimension, nutrition it was replaced with Health insurance<sup>8</sup> in the 2022 census-based estimates.

Also, both the 2012 and 2022 census-based estimates used the two standard indicators for education, namely school attendance and years of schooling following the updated years of starting primary school. But contrary to the 2012 estimates, the 2022 estimates incorporated the latest changes which were introduced in the international MPI methodology following the alignment with 2030 global agenda for sustainable development and the SDGs (deprivation on *Years of schooling* now requires less than

<sup>8</sup> Health insurance in census 2022 asked if person has any type of medical insurance among Mutuelle, RSSB/RAMA, MMI, Schools insurance, Employer insurance, Private insurance, NGOs

Insurance or if individual doesn't have any insurance or don't know about such question.

six years of schooling, instead of the five years as per the previous definition).

It is worth mentioning that for the indicator on Child school attendance, data available from the 2002 Census did not distinguish whether a child is currently attending school or attended school in the past, so the indicator was dropped<sup>9</sup> in census2002 but conserved in 2012 as well as 2022.

The implication is that there is only one indicator in the education dimension, thus years of education now receives a weight of one-third. Moreover, despite the substantial increase in the ownership of mobile phones nowadays in Rwanda (78% private households own a mobile phone), it was included in the asset indicator for the 2022 census-based estimates, as recommended in updated international methodology.

In contrast, ownership of mobile phones was not included in the asset indicator for the 2012 and 2002 estimates. For the Housing indicator, while the 2002 and 2012 estimates used only flooring, the 2022 estimates combine Flooring, Walls and Roofing materials to build the housing indicator. We made the comparison over time as strict as possible. The percentage of deprived people has decreased in almost all indicators at national level.

By far, the most significant relative change occurred on the mortality indicator, which declined from 14.9 in 2002 to 6.9 in 2012, even though is currently 7.3 in 2022. Though the high level of child mortality measured in the 2002 census could be linked to the effects of the genocide against the Tutsi, it is inevitable that the subsequent decline is the result of different programs implemented by the Government of Rwanda and partners in the public health sector, which have contributed to curving child mortality at national level as reported in many recent survey reports.

Table 4. 4: Percentage of deprived people by different indicators, 2002 and 2022

Indicator	Percentage of deprived, RPHC 2002	Percentage of deprived, RPHC 2012	Percentage of deprived, RPHC 2022
Years of Schooling	35.8	29.7	29.4
school attendance	na*	10.1	5.5
Child Mortality	14.9	6.9	7.3
Electricity	95.3	82.7	37.7
Sanitation	12.1	10.3	7.4
Drinking Water	31	26.2	20.8
Flooring/Housing	83.8	77.5	67.2
Cooking fuel	91.4	87	76.7
Health Insurance	na <sup>10</sup>	na	4.6
Assets ownership	89	77.8	56.2

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

As shown in Table 4. 5 below, the percentage of poor people countrywide has decreased , going from 46% in 2002 to 37.3% in 2012 and 30.4% in 2022. As usual, City of Kigali remains the least poor 9.5% and shows an absolute change of 1 and relative change of 38.8% from 2002 to 2012 and an absolute change of 0.6 and relative change of 36.7% from 2012 to current PHC5 of 2022. The Eastern and Western provinces stand out as the poorest provinces in

2002, 2012 and currently in census2022 switched to Southern and Western provinces, having 35% of poor each.

The northern and Eastern provinces has the greatest absolute change of one each, and the relative change of 20.7% in 2002 to 2012 and 18.5% from 2012 to 2022, the same for Eastern province which has a relative change of 19.3% 2002 to 2022 and 17.2% from 2012 to current census2022.

<sup>9</sup> Attempts to estimate indirectly current attendance based on the age of the child and achieved level of education are particularly complex because in Rwanda there is a substantial difference between gross attendance and net attendance. Also, differences are correlated with income, sex and household location. For more accuracy in the comparison of non-monetary poverty measures

from successive censuses, decision was made to drop the indicator.

<sup>10</sup> This means not applicable, as those indicators were not computed in that time

Table 4. 5: Percentage of poor people change at national and provincial levels in 2002 and 2022

Province	Percentage of poor people in RPHC 2002	Percentage of poor people in RPHC 2012	Percentage of poor people in RPHC 2022	Absolute change 2002/2012	Absolute change 2012/2022	Relative change 2002/2012	Relative change 2012/2022
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>
Kigali	24.5	15	9.5	1.0	0.6	38.8	36.7
Southern Province	44.5	38.4	35	0.6	0.3	13.7	8.9
Western Province	49.3	41.9	35	0.7	0.7	15.0	16.5
Northern Province	46.3	36.7	29.9	1.0	0.7	20.7	18.5
Eastern Province	51.8	41.8	34.6	1.0	0.7	19.3	17.2

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 4. 6 gives the percentage of poor people at district level between 2002 and 2022. Once again, there was improvement in the great majority of the districts. A significant change in City of Kigali was observed in Kicukiro where it shows a positive relative change of 46.6% in 2002 to 2012 and 42.2% in 2012 to 2022, followed by Nyarugenge which presented 38.8% and 28.6% for the same period. Among others, Musanze and Kayonza had the perfect relative change of 28.1% and 21.4% from 2002 to 2012 respectively.

Burera had a great relative change of 24.8%, as well as Kirehe and Rwamagana districts, which have 24.1% each from 2012 to current census 2022. Gisagara and Rutsiro

were bad performers as they reached 7.1% and 5.9% consequently from 2002 to 2012. The same trends are observed in Huye(5.7%), Rusizi (5.6%), Nyamagabe (4%), Ruhango (3.5%) and Nyanza(2.2%) from 2012 to current census 2022. Those districts with a lower relative change showed the lower absolute change from 0.1 to 0.4

In the remaining districts, progress was slower but positive for all, as observed in the districts of Gakenke, Nyaruguru, Bugesera, Rulindo, Ngororero, Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Ngoma for which the relative change ranged from 9% to 24% and an absolute change from 0.5 to less than one.

Table 4. 6 Percentage of poor people change at district level in 2002 and 2022

District	Percentage of poor in RPHC 2002	Percentage of poor in RPHC 2012	Percentage of poor in RPHC 2022	Absolute change 2002/2012	Absolute change 2012/2022	Relative change 2002/2012	Relative change 2012/2022
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>
Bugesera	53	42.8	33.4	1.0	0.9	19.2	22.0
Burera	52.8	45.6	34.3	0.7	1.1	13.6	24.8
Gakenke	43	34.4	29.8	0.9	0.5	20.0	13.4
Gasabo	29.1	18.5	11.2	1.1	0.7	36.4	39.5
Gatsibo	50.6	42.7	37.4	0.8	0.5	15.6	12.4
Gicumbi	44.8	34.9	31.7	1.0	0.3	22.1	9.2
Gisagara	53.7	49.9	45.2	0.4	0.5	7.1	9.4
Huye	40.2	33.4	31.5	0.7	0.2	16.9	5.7
Kamonyi	36.5	29.9	26.6	0.7	0.3	18.1	11.0
Karongi	46.4	41.1	34.3	0.5	0.7	11.4	16.5
Kayonza	52	39.3	35.2	1.3	0.4	24.4	10.4
Kicukiro	21.8	11.6	6.7	1.0	0.5	46.8	42.2
Kirehe	57.4	46	34.9	1.1	1.1	19.9	24.1
Muhanga	37	29.4	26.2	0.8	0.3	20.5	10.9
Musanze	48.8	35.1	28.1	1.4	0.7	28.1	19.9
Ngoma	49.5	43.2	37.1	0.6	0.6	12.7	14.1
Ngororero	55.7	48.9	38.5	0.7	1.0	12.2	21.3
Nyabihu	53.2	41.7	34.9	1.2	0.7	21.6	16.3

District	Percentage of poor in RPHC 2002	Percentage of poor in RPHC 2012	Percentage of poor in RPHC 2022	Absolute change 2002 /2012	Absolute change 2012/ 2022	Relative change 2002 /2012	Relative change 2012/ 2022
Nyagatare	54	42.7	37.3	1.1	0.5	20.9	12.6
Nyamagabe	47.4	40.4	38.8	0.7	0.2	14.8	4.0
Nyamasheke	45.4	38.1	32.2	0.7	0.6	16.1	15.5
Nyanza	47.3	40.9	40	0.6	0.1	13.5	2.2
Nyarugenge	20.6	12.6	9	0.8	0.4	38.8	28.6
Nyaruguru	52.3	46.4	37.8	0.6	0.9	11.3	18.5
Rubavu	53.4	42	32.9	1.1	0.9	21.3	21.7
Ruhango	42.5	37.3	36	0.5	0.1	12.2	3.5
Rulindo	41.1	33.3	25.9	0.8	0.7	19.0	22.2
Rusizi	41.8	36	34	0.6	0.2	13.9	5.6
Rutsiro	50.8	47.8	39.6	0.3	0.8	5.9	17.2
Rwamagana	45.7	34.9	26.5	1.1	0.8	23.6	24.1

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

## CHAPTER 5: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY POVERTY STATUS

This section analyses non-monetary poverty for household and household head characteristics. Household characteristics include type of household, type of habitat and other housing characteristics (type of building and tenure of housing unit are reported Table Annex C. 2 and Table Annex C. 3 , in Annex C). Head of household characteristics include sex, age, marital status,

education, economic activity status, current employment and main occupation.

All tables present the distribution of certain characteristics within the poverty status category, so it is easy to observe how the distribution changes when moving from non-poor to severely poor and whether a distinct pattern emerges. However, it is important to note that tables report relative patterns within each category.

### 5.1. Poverty and household characteristics

The distribution of household size by poverty status is presented in Table 5. 1 General capture shows that there is clear relationship between household size and poverty status. The general incidence of poverty is higher among one-person households (44.4%) and decreases, until reaching the lower among larger households (less than 22% for households with 8 or more members).

extreme poverty and increasing the households members indicates also the increase in extreme poverty.

The reverse situation is clearly observed with extreme poverty, where the lower the members the lower the

Looking other findings and methodology, it was observed in Income or monetary poverty about household size via the poverty in the households surveys of EICV 3,4 and 5, poor category in these households are characterised by relatively old members, who have low levels of education and poor living standards as also explored within individual data analysis of non monetary poverty .

Table 5. 1: Distribution (%) of the private households by Household size by Poverty status

Size of the household	Poverty status				Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately Poor	Severely poor		
1 member	39.2	16.4	38.5	5.9	100.0	400,653
2 members	40.5	22.0	31.9	5.7	100.0	433,396
3 members	44.1	25.6	24.2	6.0	100.0	594,795
4 members	47.9	24.7	20.6	6.8	100.0	593,108
5 members	49.7	23.4	19.3	7.5	100.0	508,707
6 members	52.4	22.5	17.4	7.6	100.0	359,911
7 members	54.3	21.9	16.3	7.5	100.0	214,360
8 or more members	57.5	20.6	15.0	7.0	100.0	207,813
Total	47.0	22.6	23.7	6.7	100.0	3,312,743

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Households' poverty status by household type and area of residence is presented in

Table 5. 2. The definition of household typology follows the UNSD categorisation. One-person households are households whereby only one person lives alone; nuclear households are those made up of couples or single parents with their children; extended households comprise cases whereby all members are relatives, but

relationships go beyond that of a single nuclear family; and composite households include cases whereby at least one of the household members is not related to others.

From

Table 5. 2, it is possible to observe that nuclear households presents a great number for both extreme

poverty(67.9%) and moderately poor(57.6%) and nuclear households seems to be preponderant among others. The composite households has less moderately poor(2.3%) and less severely poor(2.4%).The same trends are identified in urban area, where the nuclear households possess 56.5% of moderately poor via 67.5 of extremely poor; whereas in rural areas, the nuclear households are occupied by 57.8 of moderately poor while 68% are in extreme poverty.

Within Rwandan context, the composite households are likely to include temporally cases where people enter into this arrangement for work reasons, or in order to pursue their education (mostly secondary and higher education). For the one person headed household and poverty status,it is useful to look at the characteristics of the household head such as : age, sex , marital status and others.

Table 5. 2: Distribution (%) of the private households by Typology of the households by Poverty Status

Area of residence and Typology of the households	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
One person household	10.1	8.8	19.6	10.8	12.1
Nuclear household	54.1	66.4	57.6	67.9	58.7
Extended household	21.7	20.9	20.4	18.9	21.0
Composite household	14.1	3.9	2.3	2.4	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
One person household	16.1	20.6	22.4	13.0	17.3
Nuclear household	41.7	55.3	56.5	67.5	45.9
Extended household	19.6	17.1	17.0	16.4	18.9
Composite household	22.5	7.0	4.1	3.1	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287
<b>Rural</b>					
One person household	5.1	6.2	19.2	10.4	10.0
Nuclear household	64.3	68.8	57.8	68.0	63.9
Extended household	23.3	21.7	20.9	19.3	21.9
Composite household	7.2	3.3	2.1	2.3	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 5.3 analyzed the different backgrounds of the household head in one member household, namely age, sex, and marital status for clear explanation of one household headed.

The table shows that the high number of moderately poor in one headed household are Female(55.3%) while the extremely poor are male(66.1%).Clearly, the older people aged 60+ are highly in moderately poor(52.1%), while the young people less than 30 and household head aged 30 to 44 are highly in non poor category( 48% and 36.6%).People aged between 45 to 59 years are highly falling in extremely poor (22.2%).

Regarding the marital status, the households headed by never married people, 74% are non poor among 50% of private households headed by this group.This category of never married are more likely to be young people and aged under 30 years old, representing more than 60% of the total population. Married people are more likely to be Vulnerable to the poverty(23.6%),while separated are in extreme poverty(16.1%) and widowed are concentrated in moderately poor(39.3). Despite the small decrease of poverty within households headed observations, the similar trends of poverty within those background characteristics are totally the same as in census 2012.

Table 5. 3: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads by Sex, Age and Marital status in one member households by poverty status

Key characteristics of the head in one-member households	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
<b>Sex :Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	75.9	64.8	44.7	66.1	61.5
Female	24.1	35.2	55.3	33.9	38.5
<b>Age: total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<30	48.0	29.7	12.7	15.6	29.5
30-44	36.6	29.4	18.7	34.1	28.3
45-59	10.0	16.7	16.6	22.3	14.4
60+	5.5	24.2	52.1	28.0	27.8
<b>Marital status :total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Never married	74.2	48.7	27.6	42.4	50.2
Married	17.1	23.6	22.9	19.6	20.5
Separated	3.5	8.5	9.4	16.1	7.3
Widowed	4.1	18.2	39.3	21.1	21.0
Divorced	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of the private households by poverty status against the type of habitat and the area of residence. In Rwanda 65.4% of private households live in Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement and Integrated Model Village), nearly 72.0% of the private households living in umudugudu fulfill the conditions of living as moderately poor, and 71% live in severely poor conditions).

The type of habitat only doesn't explain the higher number of poor people, because there is a policy of telling people to live in planned settlement, however, nobody knows if they regularly follow the high conditions of deprivation prevention, only being high number in that type of habitat explains the high number of poverty within this report. The households living in Dispersed/Isolated housing are more preponderant (15%) among the moderately poor households 19.5%, almost the same as in extremely poor which has 20%.

The household poverty profile in the urban areas revealed an imperative issue where unplanned clustered rural housing (dispersed/isolated housing) showed that the extreme poverty is higher than moderately poor, 11% via 10% and this applies for both countrywide 20% via 19% and rural areas 22% via 21%.

The planned rural settlement in urban represents 42%, within 60% are poor either extremely or moderately, while in planned rural settlement in rural areas, which is representing 75% in total, 74% are moderately poor compared to 72% living in extreme poverty.

In urban areas, the main type of habitat are planned rural settlement, modern planned urban area and spontaneous /squatter housing in rural area; while in rural areas, the main type of habitat comprises the planned rural settlement and unplanned clustered rural housing. Despite small differences, there is no conclusive fact indicating the disparities between moderate and extreme poverty.

However, the poverty profile in the rural areas is different from that of urban areas, mainly in the Dispersed/Isolated housing which is slightly more represented among poor households (42.6% of the poor rural households against 21% in urban households within the same type of building). These trends are mainly the result of general urban and rural differences (the same table is also calculated providing percentages by row and reported in Annex C as Table Annex C. 5

Table 5. 4: Distribution of the private households by type of habitat by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence & Type of habitat	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Planned rural settlement	59.4	69.4	71.9	70.6	65.4
Integrated Model Village	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8
Old settlement	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3
Unplanned clustered rural housing(Dispersed/Isolated housing)	10.0	18.9	19.5	20.2	14.9
Modern planned urban area	12.7	2.6	1.2	1.0	6.9
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Urban area	11.4	3.4	1.7	1.8	6.6
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area	1.9	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.2
Other type of housing	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
Planned rural settlement	37.2	51.7	59.9	60.4	42.3
Integrated Model Village	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1
Old settlement	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.6
Unplanned clustered rural housing(Dispersed/Isolated housing)	3.0	8.0	10.1	10.9	4.7
Modern planned urban area	28.0	14.1	9.3	7.2	23.5
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Urban area	24.8	18.1	12.3	11.9	22.2
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area	2.0	3.2	3.9	4.6	2.5
Other type of housing	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287
<b>Rural</b>					
Planned rural settlement	77.6	73.3	73.6	72.2	74.9
Integrated Model Village	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Old settlement	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Unplanned clustered rural housing(Dispersed/Isolated housing)	15.7	21.3	20.9	21.7	19.1
Modern planned urban area	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Urban area	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.1
Other type of housing	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 5.5 provides the distribution of private households' roofing materials by poverty status and by area of residence. There are more poor households using Local

tiles (31.3% and 34%) than there are in total (25.6%). Again, in the urban areas, there are slightly more poor urban households using Local tiles (12.3% and 11.9%) than

among all urban households (5.5%). This time, the pattern in the rural areas is also similar to that of the urban areas: a slightly higher proportion of poor rural households using local tiles for roofing (37.2%

and 34.4%) than in all rural households (33.9%). Note that Asbestos, grass and other non improved roofing materials are not allowed but unfortunately used by very few people, and their percentage almost fails to zero.

Table 5. 5: Distribution of the private households by type of roofing material by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and roofing material	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Iron Sheets	82.1	67.9	65.7	68	74.1
Local tiles	17.5	31.9	34	31.3	25.6
Industrial tiles	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asbestos	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete	0.1	0	0	0	0
All non durable roofing materials (Cartoons,.....)	0	0	0.1	0.2	0
Grass	0	0	0	0	0
Other type of roofing material	0	0	0	0.1	0
Not stated	0	0	0.1	0.2	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
Iron Sheets	95.7	91.1	87.4	87.7	93.9
Local tiles	3.7	8.6	12.3	11.9	5.5
Industrial tiles	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Asbestos	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1
Concrete	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
All non durable roofing materials (Cartoons, ....)	0	0	0.1	0.1	0
Grass		0	0	0	0
Other type of roofing materials	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Not stated	0	0	0.1	0.1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287
<b>Rural</b>					
Iron Sheets	71	62.8	62.5	64.9	65.9
Local tiles	28.8	37	37.2	34.4	33.9
Industrial tiles	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asbestos	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete	0	0	0	0	0
All non durable roofing materials (Cartoons, .....	0	0	0.1	0.2	0
Grass	0	0	0	0.1	0
Other type of roofing materials	0	0	0	0.1	0
Not stated	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 5. 6 presents the distribution of private households' roofing materials by poverty status and area of residence. The wall materials which are more preponderant among the poor households include Sun dried bricks without cement (46.4% severely poor and 44.3% moderately against 30.7% among all private households using this), followed by wood with mud without cement(28.6%

moderately poor and 32.3% severely poor)against 18.1% among all private households using this materials.

Again, the pattern in the urban areas is similar to that of the countryside household poverty profile, where in the household with sun dried bricks without cement have the moderate poverty(38.8%) and extreme poverty(47.1%) greater than the national povertycombined(30.4), and the similar cases are observed in rural areas where the

households with wood with mud without cement have 30.5% of moderate poor and 34.7% of extreme poors. Also, the sun dried bricks without cement have 45% of moderate poor and 46.2% of extreme poors. Sun dried bricks with cement has also meaningful number of poor people at national, highly in urban and somehow low in rural areas. There are almost zero percent of private households

which their walls are made by all non durable materials such as cartoons, sheatings,..... for both at national, urban and rural. We also observed that the burnt bricks with cement are expanded in urban areas around ten times plus than in rural (7.7%) against (0.7%) with common attribute of having few poor people in those private households.

Table 5. 6: Distribution of private households by type of wall material by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and wall material	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Wood with mud and cement	9.2	6.9	5.5	4.5	7.5
Wood with mud without cement	9.3	21.1	28.6	32.3	18.1
Sun dried bricks with cement	52.2	28.5	18.5	14.0	36.3
Sun dried bricks without cement	17.6	39.3	44.3	46.4	30.7
All non durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, ...)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Cement blocks	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Concrete	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stones with cement	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Stones without cement	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Timber	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
Burnt bricks with cement	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	3.0
Burnt bricks without cement	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0
Other type of wall materials	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Not Stated	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
Wood with mud and cement	7.2	7.9	6.3	4.8	7.1
Wood with mud without cement	2.5	9.5	15.6	17.1	5.3
Sun dried bricks with cement	63.5	48.6	32.1	24.3	57.0
Sun dried bricks without cement	8.0	25.7	38.8	47.1	14.8
All non durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, ...)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Cement blocks	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8
Concrete	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Stones with cement	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Stones without cement	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Timber	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Burnt bricks with cement	10.0	2.1	0.9	0.4	7.7
Burnt bricks without cement	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.7
Other type of wall materials	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
Not Stated	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.9	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287

Area of residence and wall material	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rural</b>					
Wood with mud and cement	10.8	6.7	5.4	4.4	7.6
Wood with mud without cement	14.9	23.6	30.5	34.7	23.3
Sun dried bricks with cement	42.9	24.1	16.5	12.4	27.8
Sun dried bricks without cement	25.4	42.3	45.0	46.2	37.2
All non durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, ...)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Cement blocks	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Concrete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stones with cement	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stones without cement	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Timber	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0
Burnt bricks with cement	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.1
Burnt bricks without cement	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7
Other type of wall materials	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Not Stated	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Stones without cement	786480	624212	697945	239819	2348456

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 5.7 provides the distribution of private households' internet access by poverty status and area of residence. The proportion of households without access to internet is higher among the poor private households (92% severely poor and 93% for moderately poor) than it is among all private households (80.5%). The urban household poverty profile is similar, but access to internet is even higher among urban poor households (92%) than

among all urban households (59.5%). The rural household poverty profile is also similar (92% than among all rural households (89.2%)), in summary the total extremely poor in those private households without internet is the same at national, urban and rural areas.

Table 5.7: Distribution of private households by internet access, by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Access to internet	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Internet access	30.4	4.6	1.3	0.5	15.7
No internet access	67.3	91.4	93.0	92.0	80.5
Don't know	2.3	4.0	5.7	7.5	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
Internet access	50.1	10.6	3.5	0.9	38.3
No internet access	48.5	86.0	91.3	92.1	59.5
Don't know	1.4	3.4	5.2	7.0	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287

Area of residence and Access to internet	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rural</b>					
Internet access	14.2	3.3	1.0	0.4	6.4
No internet access	82.7	92.6	93.3	92.0	89.2
Don't know	3.0	4.1	5.7	7.6	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

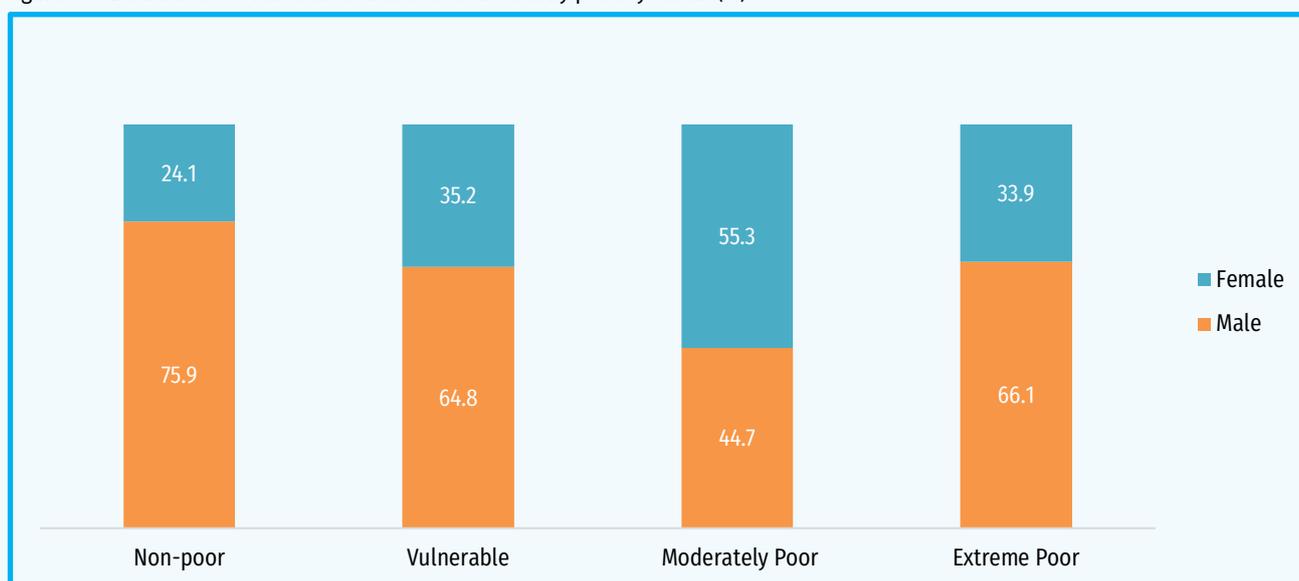
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

## 5.2. Poverty and characteristics of the household head

Information on the distribution of the sex of the household head within different categories of poverty status is reported in Figure 5.1. Contrary to the census 2012 where household headed by a male were more than 60% in poverty status, the current household headed by a male varies from around 45% who are among moderately

poor, to 76% who are among non poor and 66% among extremely poor. Household headed by female are mainly in moderate poverty. The same statistics are also calculated providing percentages by row and reported in Annexed tables, namely Table Annex C. 6

Figure 5. 1: Distribution of resident household heads' sex by poverty status (%)

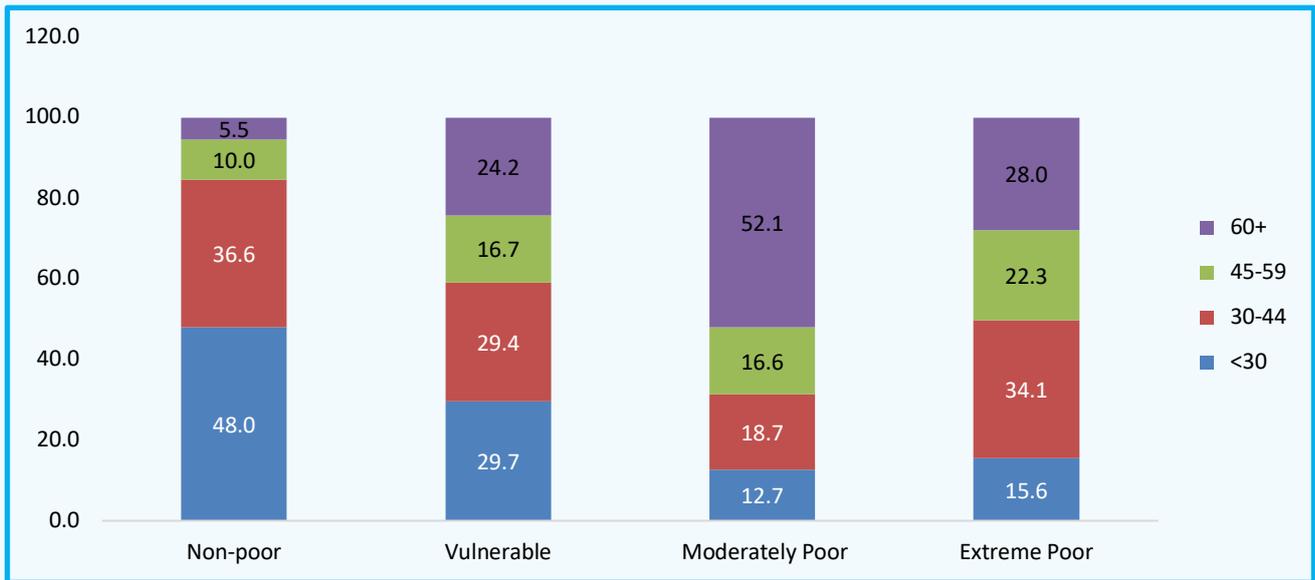


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure 5. 2 gives the distribution of the resident household heads' age group in each poverty status category. The severely poor and moderately poor categories display very different patterns according to their ages. People less than 30 as well as those age 30 to 44 years heading

the households are mainly non poor. People above 44 and less than 60 years heading the households are in extreme poverty(22%) within 14% of all private households, while the elderly people 60 years and above are more concentrated in moderately poor.

Figure 5. 2: Distribution of resident household heads' age group by poverty status (%)



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 5. 8 presents the distribution of the marital status of resident household heads' by poverty status and area of residence. The unofficially married to one wife/husband head of households, the separated heads of households ,the people living in polygamous union are more present among the severely poor households heads (34.2%, 7.7% and 4.4 % respectively) than among all private households head of those types (25.0%,3.3% and respectively).The widowee household heads are more concentrated in moderately poor. The trends remain

totally the same in urban and rural. In the urban areas, The unofficially married to one wife/husband head of households, the separated heads of households and people living in polygamous have 41%,9.5% and 4.1% respectively) of extremely poor while in rural areas the same type of head of households have 33,1%,7.4% and 4.4% respectively.The never married category at National ,urban and rural presents mainly the Non poor people as seen in table.

Table 5. 8: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads by marital status, by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Marital status of the household head	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married to one wife/husband officially	53.3	45.4	35.2	29.4	45.6
Married to one wife/husband not officially	21.7	27.8	26.2	34.2	25.0
Live in a polygamous union	1.2	2.2	2.9	4.4	2.0
Divorced	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Separated	1.8	3.3	5.1	7.7	3.3
Never married	14.0	8.9	9.7	10.1	11.6
Widowed	7.5	12.1	20.5	13.9	12.0
count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married to one wife/husband officially	44.5	30.6	25.8	20.6	39.9
Married to one wife/husband not officially	23.5	33.5	34.1	41.0	26.5
Live in a polygamous union	0.7	1.8	2.6	4.1	1.2
Divorced	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
Separated	2.0	4.7	6.8	9.5	3.1
Never married	23.1	19.1	15.1	13.4	21.4
Widowed	5.4	9.7	15.1	11.0	7.1
count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287
<b>Rural</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married to one wife/husband officially	60.5	48.6	36.6	30.8	48.0
Married to one wife/husband not officially	20.3	26.6	25.1	33.1	24.4
Live in a polygamous union	1.5	2.3	2.9	4.4	2.4
Divorced	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Separated	1.6	3.0	4.8	7.4	3.4
Never married	6.6	6.6	8.9	9.6	7.5
Widowed	9.2	12.6	21.3	14.3	14.0
count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 5. 9 looks at the distribution of the level of education of resident household heads by poverty status and area of residence. Overall, 22.7% of the household heads do not have any education, the small decrease compared to census 2012 where they were 32%. Fifty six percent reached primary school, 14% the secondary and only 5.7 reached universities. While the household head without education are showing inclination from moderate poverty; 41% to extreme poverty 46%, others with primary school are declining from extreme poverty; 53% to 57% to moderate; from less than one to 2% of

moderately poor in secondary, the same trend in tertiary education was observed.

In the urban areas, the similar tendency was identified where the Non educated head of households represented 35% of moderately poor to 42% of severely poor, opposing with the head of households with Primary school ranging from 57% of severely poor to 61% of moderately poor, in secondary they represent one percent of extremely poor to 3.0% of moderately poor, the same shift with university studies. In rural areas, it's also similar but no change to university levels.

Table 5. 9: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads by level of education by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Level of education of the household head	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Non education	10.3	22.5	40.7	45.9	22.7
Preprimary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Primary	51.9	66.4	56.8	53.3	56.4
Ingoboka/Vocational	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.5
secondary	23.8	8.8	1.9	0.6	13.6
Teriary	11.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
Non education	5.4	20.5	35.1	41.6	11.7
Preprimary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Primary	39.3	65.6	60.8	57.2	45.8
Ingoboka/Vocational	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.8
secondary	32.4	10.8	3.1	0.9	25.4
Teriary	20.5	1,9	0.5	0.1	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287
<b>Rural</b>					
Non education	14.3	23.0	41.5	46.6	27.2
Preprimary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Primary	62.2	66.5	56.3	52.7	60.8
Ingoboka/Vocational	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.3
secondary	16.7	8.3	1.7	0.5	8.8
Teriary	4.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.7
Total					
Count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 5. 10 and Table 5. 11 provide, respectively, the distribution of resident household heads employment status(currently employed) and main occupation by area of residence and poverty status. It is important to note that the focus is only on heads of households currently employed.

The large majority of household heads are employed (57%) while 38% are self employed(work on your own account);only 1.4% have the status of employer. Of course these percentages are very different in urban and rural areas. In rural areas, self-employed are 43% and can be explained by agriculture or forestry expanded in rural areas; while they are 28% in urban where most people are

paid and much more self -employed are probably in non-agriculture domaine. There is impressive clear positive association between poverty status categories and being an employee, employer with regular employees and self-employed(own account worker without regular employees), where the total number of extremely poor are concentrated in employees(66% via 58%) while other mentioned current employment reverse the situation, meaning the moderately poor are greater than extremely poor(37% via 29% as people working on their own account). The similar patterns of employees via employer on own with regular staffs or not are the same for both in urban and rural areas.

Table 5. 10: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads (currently employed) by employment status by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Status in employment of the household head	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Employee	56.3	54.4	57.6	66.0	56.8
Paid apprentice/Internee	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Employer with regular employees	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.4
Own account worker	38.0	40.3	37.2	28.7	37.8
Member of cooperative	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Contributing family worker	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.6	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	1,025,105	420,368	400,426	124,723	1,970,622
<b>Urban</b>					
Employee	65.1	63.1	66.6	72.3	65.2
Paid apprentice/Internee	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
Employer with regular employees	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.3
Own account worker	28.3	30.3	26.8	21.5	28.2
Member of cooperative	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Contributing family worker	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Other	2.1	3.5	3.9	4.3	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	510,334	83,082	56,979	17,834	668,229
<b>Rural</b>					
Employee	47.6	52.3	56.1	64.9	52.5
Paid apprentice/Internee	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Employer with regular employees	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9
Own account worker	47.6	42.8	39.0	29.9	42.6
Member of cooperative	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Contributing family worker	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other	1.5	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	514,771	337,286	343,447	106,889	1,302,393

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

As seen above, The table below indicates that the skilled\_agricultural\_forest\_and fisheries are the main occupations for the households head(32%) and the elementary\_occupation which represents 37%. Craft and related trade workers represents 8% and both service and sales workers and professionals represent 6%.The skilled\_agricultural\_forest\_and fisheries represent a great number of moderately poor at 41% among resident households head while elementary\_occupation represents 56% of extremely poor.

The same trends for urban and rural are observed, where skilled\_agricultural\_forest\_and fisheries

represents(24.7%via24%),elementary\_occupation represents(55%via62%) in urban,while skilled\_agricultural\_forest\_and fisheries represents (44%via38%) in rural; as well as elementary\_occupation which represents 48% via 55% for both observing the moderately and severely poor. As detected , Agriculture related employment are concentrated in rural areas(43%) against 12% in urban, service and sale workers(12%) and craft and related trade workers(13%) are also highly found in urban, as only 3% and 6% respectively are observed in rural areas.

Table 5. 11: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads (currently employed) by main occupation by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Main occupation of the household head	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4
Professionals	10.4	2.1	0.9	0.6	6.1
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	4.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	2.9
Clerical_support_workers	3.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.2
Service_and_sales_workers	9.6	3.9	2.1	1.5	6.3
Skilled_agricultural_forestry_and_fish	25.3	39.8	41.1	35.9	32.3
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	10.6	6.9	5.0	4.2	8.3
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assembl	5.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	3.3
Elementary_occupations	28.0	43.2	48.8	56.3	37.3
count	1,025,078	420,361	400,418	124,718	1,970,575
<b>Urban</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.3
Professionals	13.7	3.2	1.4	0.8	11.0
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	7.2	2.4	1.3	0.7	5.9
Clerical_support_workers	5.9	1.9	1.0	0.4	4.8
Service_and_sales_workers	13.4	8.8	5.4	3.5	11.9
Skilled_agricultural_forestry_and_fish	8.8	20.0	24.7	24.0	12.0
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	13.8	12.6	9.4	7.4	13.1
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assembl	6.9	3.2	1.6	0.9	5.8
Elementary_occupations	26.1	47.2	55.0	62.1	32.1
count	510,320	83,081	56,978	17,832	668,211
<b>Rural</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Professionals	7.2	1.8	0.8	0.5	3.6
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3
Clerical_support_workers	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9
Service_and_sales_workers	5.7	2.6	1.6	1.1	3.4
Skilled_agricultural_forestry_and_fish	41.6	44.6	43.8	37.9	42.7
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	7.5	5.5	4.3	3.6	5.8
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assembl	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	2.0
Elementary_occupations	29.9	42.3	47.7	55.4	39.9
count	514,758	337,280	343,440	106,886	1,302,364

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022



## CHAPTER 6: POVERTY STATUS AGAINST INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section analyses non-monetary poverty in relation to individual characteristics. While in the previous section the focus was on household, household heads and housing characteristics, this chapter looks at people's circumstances within the household. It is important to keep in mind that non-monetary poverty is defined at the

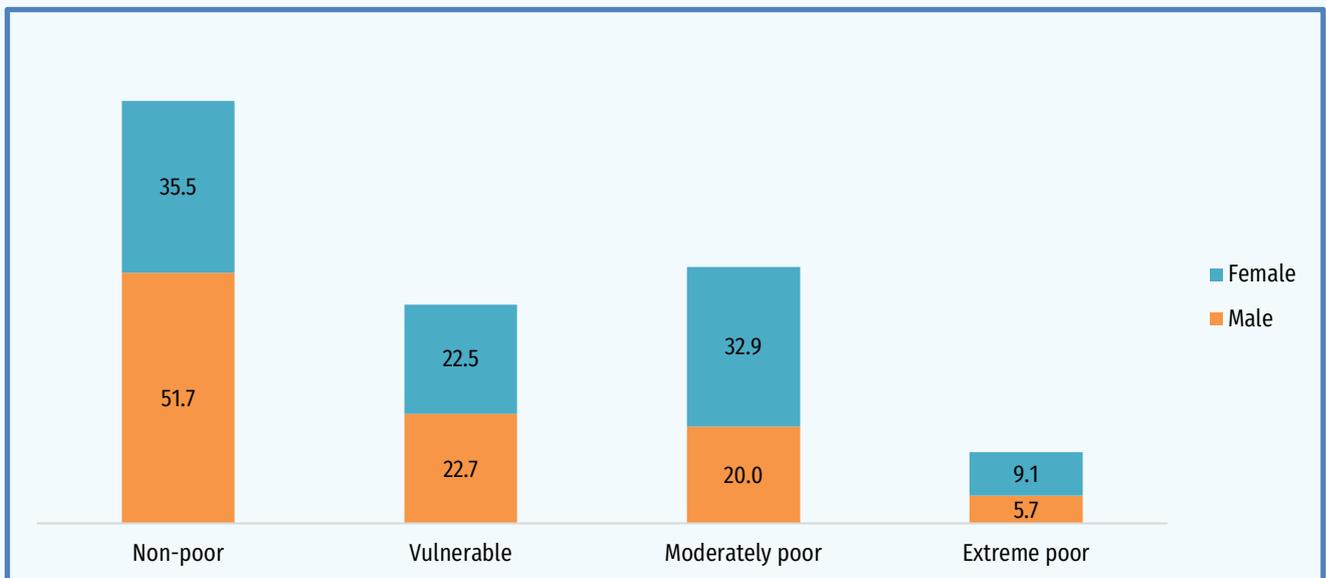
household level, so that if a household is considered poor all of its members are poor, but it is nevertheless of interest to look at some key characteristics of all household members such as age, sex, economic activity and migration.

### 6.1. Poverty, age and sex

Figure 6.1 gives the distribution of the sex of the resident population by poverty status, and although there are no large differences the percentage of males decreases when moving from the non-poor to the severely poor, the same

trends is observed to female but from non-poor to vulnerable and from moderately poor to extremely poor (the same statistics is also calculated providing percentages by row and reported in Table Annex C.9).

Figure 6.1 Distribution of resident population by sex and poverty status (%)



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

### 6.2. Poverty and economic activity

Looking at economic activity, the analysis considers only the population aged 16 years and above and this reduces the population of reference to a little under 8 million people. Table 6.1 looks at the distribution of the resident population aged 16 and above, economic activity status, and area of residence in each poverty status. In order to maintain consistency with other RPHC5 thematic reports, the resident population 16+ from institutional households is also included in the tables below, but given that neither poverty status nor economic activity status can be computed for these persons, they may appear as

economic activity status not stated in case they should be there. At national level, the employed people represent about 57% of employed people, the Non employed represents 46%. When looking at relative percentages by poverty status, 64% of employed people are not poor while 52% of non employed people are moderately poor. The similar pattern is observed in urban where 73% of employed people are not poor against 40% of moderately poor are not employed, the same as in rural areas where 56% of employed are not poor via 54% of moderately poor.

Table 6. 1: Distribution of the resident population aged 16 and above by economic/employment status and area of residence by poverty status (%)

Area of residence and Economic activity status	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poverty status Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Employed	63.6	53.3	48.3	53.8	56.5
Not employed	36.4	46.7	51.7	46.2	43.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	3,190,731	1,779,577	1,890,182	646,377	7,506,866
<b>Urban</b>					
Employed	73.1	65.1	59.8	61.6	69.3
Not employed	26.9	34.9	40.2	38.4	30.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	1,407,782	364,875	309,178	103,353	2,185,187
<b>Rural</b>					
Employed	56.2	50.3	46.1	52.4	51.2
Not employed	43.8	49.7	53.9	47.6	48.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	1,782,949	1,414,701	1,581,004	543,024	5,321,679

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 6. 2 concentrates only on employed people (less than 8 million people) to look at employment status and main occupation respectively, as we did above with the head of households. Sixty percent of resident population aged 16 years and plus are employees, while 34% are working on their own account. Other types of employment share the remaining percentage.

Employees are concentrated in extremely poor (70%) while people employed on their Own account worker (without regular employees) are concentrated in Non poor or Vulnerable to poverty(36%) for each. This remarkable situation among employees and people working on their own account is totally similar to either urban or rural areas. It is possible to observe trends similar to those that were seen for the household heads.

Table 6. 2: Distribution of the currently employed resident population aged 16 and above by employment status and area of residence by poverty status (%)

Area of residence and Status in employment	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Employee	58.5	58.6	62.3	69.5	60.2
Paid apprentice/Internee	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Employer with regular employees	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.4
Own account worker	35.8	35.9	32.2	24.9	34.2
Member of cooperative	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Contributing family worker	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.7	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,580,791	1,673,190	1,611,395	613,844	7,479,219
<b>Urban</b>					
Employee	65.7	63.0	66.6	70.6	65.6
Paid apprentice/Internee	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Employer with regular employees	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	2.3
Own account worker	27.9	30.5	26.8	23.1	28.0
Member of cooperative	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Contributing family worker	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other	1.9	3.0	3.7	4.1	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	1,814,529	419,043	326,131	112,293	2,671,997
<b>Rural</b>					
Employee	51.1	57.1	61.2	69.3	57.3
Paid apprentice/Internee	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Employer with regular employees	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0
Own account worker	44.0	37.7	33.6	25.3	37.6
Member of cooperative	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Contributing family worker	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Other	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.6	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	1,766,262	1,254,147	1,285,264	501,551	4,807,223

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Within the Table 6. 3, elementary-occupations represent 47% of currently employed resident population and represent a greater number of extremely poor (73%), while the Skilled\_agricultural\_forestry\_and\_fisheries are found concentrated in moderately poor. In urban areas, elementary-occupations remain in great number 36% but Craft\_and\_related\_trades\_workers, Service\_and\_sales\_worker and Professionals have a reasonable number among current employed. Interestingly, the agricultural in urban areas represents 8% while services represents 12%, something showing the field reality of agricultural in urban areas.

For the rural areas, agricultural work represents 27% while services represent 4%, which also make sense of how non-services work are expanded in rural areas. For poverty, people in domain of industry and services, the percentage of poor people are decreasing progressively from Vulnerable to extreme poverty, something which is totally different for people operating in agricultural, where they only have a high number of extreme poverty, also a very high percentage in all groups of non-monetary poverty.

Table 6. 3: Distribution of the currently employed resident population aged 16 and above by main occupation and area of residence by poverty status (%)

Area of residence and Main occupation	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Managers	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.5
Professionals	11.3	3.1	1.2	0.7	6.4
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	5.1	1.7	0.9	0.5	3.0
Clerical_support_workers	4.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	2.3
Service_and_sales_workers	9.8	4.9	3.1	2.1	6.6
Skilled_agricultural_forestry_and_fish	18.6	24.0	22.8	17.0	20.6
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	10.7	8.2	6.3	5.0	8.7
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assembl	5.3	2.5	1.3	0.9	3.5
Elementary_occupations	32.4	53.9	63.6	73.3	47.3
not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	3,580,791	1,673,190	1,611,395	613,844	7,479,219
<b>Urban</b>					
Managers	4.5	1.3	0.4	0.2	3.3
Professionals	14.5	5.5	2.1	1.0	11.0
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	7.5	3.6	1.8	1.0	5.9
Clerical_support_workers	6.1	2.7	1.5	0.7	4.8
Service_and_sales_workers	13.5	10.2	7.6	5.5	11.9
Skilled_agricultural_forestry_and_fish	6.9	11.5	11.5	9.5	8.3
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	13.4	14.0	11.5	9.0	13.1
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assembl	7.0	4.7	2.4	1.3	5.8
Elementary_occupations	26.6	46.5	61.2	71.8	35.8
not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	1,814,529	419,043	326,131	112,293	2,671,997
<b>Rural</b>					
Managers	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Professionals	8.0	2.3	1.0	0.6	3.9
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.4
Clerical_support_workers	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0
Service_and_sales_workers	6.1	3.1	2.0	1.4	3.7
Skilled_agricultural_forestry_and_fish	30.6	28.2	25.7	18.7	27.4
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	8.0	6.2	5.0	4.1	6.3
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assembl	3.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	2.1
Elementary_occupations	38.5	56.3	64.2	73.7	53.7
not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,766,262	1,254,147	1,285,264	501,551	4,807,223

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

- Key Characteristics of non employed household members (aged five and above) by living standards are presented in
- Table 6. 4 It shows that 61% of the non employed household members are male and 39% are female. The table shows that the age group less than 30 represents less people of non employed (12%) while elderly people sixty years

and plus represent a highly number(35%).As identified in the preious analysis with household heads, the more non employed number considering age are people aged 60+ and more moderately poor.

Among unemployed resident members, there is a positive relationship between having been married and poverty status which is totally different from the same analysis of household heads mentioned above.The percentage of people who have been married(one wife/husband, polygamous, legally or illegally marriage) increases when moving from moderately poor to severely poor.

Table 6. 4: Key characteristics of unemployed household members (aged 5+ ) by poverty status (%)

Household size and key characteristics of Unemployed household members	Poverty status			Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	67.6	63.6	51.8	60.6
Female	32.4	36.4	48.2	39.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Age</b>				
<30	13.8	14.0	9.7	12.2
30-44	30.1	30.5	25.6	29.8
45-59	25.9	24.3	19.4	23.2
60+	30.2	31.3	45.3	34.8
Total	100	100	100	100
<b>Marital status (of those aged 12+)</b>				
Never married	10.4	8.0	9.2	9.4
Married	72.5	70.6	57.5	66.6
Separated	1.8	2.9	4.1	3.2
Widowed	14.8	18.1	28.7	20.3
Divorced	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

### 6.3. Poverty and migration

As we continue to analyse poverty profile with different aspects and characteristics, it is worthy to look at the relationship between poverty status and migration. There are two types of migration analysed in this report: lifetime and recent migration. A person is considered a lifetime migrant if he/she lives in a district different from the one in which he/she was born and a person is a recent migrant if he/she moved to live in the current district within the last five years. The percentage distribution of the resident population by lifetime migration status by poverty status and area of residence is presented in Table 6.5, whereas recent migrants are analyzed in Table 6.6

The percentages of lifetime(33%) and recent migrants (11%)are relatively high among the non-poor44% via 17% and decrease moving from non-poor to the severely poor,26% via6% respectively. It should be observed that both lifetime and recent migrants have higher percentages in urban areas in comparison to rural areas for all poverty categories.

Table 6. 5: Distribution of the resident population by lifetime migration status by poverty status and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Life migration status	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Lifetime Migrants	43.7	24.6	23.1	25.8	33.3
Non-Migrants	56.3	75.4	76.9	74.2	66.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	6,225,517	2,996,756	3,142,682	881,439	13,246,394
<b>Urban</b>					
Lifetime Migrants	69.0	52.5	43.4	43.2	63.3
Non-Migrants	31.0	47.5	56.6	56.8	36.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,804,731	535,659	396,639	118,787	3,855,815
<b>Rural</b>					
Lifetime Migrants	22.9	18.6	20.1	23.1	21.0
Non-Migrants	77.1	81.4	79.9	76.9	79.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,420,786	2,461,097	2,746,043	762,652	9,390,579

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 6. 6: Distribution of the resident population by recent migration status by poverty status and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Recent migration status	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Recent Migrants	16.7	7.1	5.3	6.1	11.1
Non-Migrants	83.3	92.9	94.7	93.9	88.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	6,225,517	2,996,756	3,142,682	881,439	13,246,394
<b>Urban</b>					
Recent Migrants	29.2	19.5	13.2	11.6	25.7
Non-Migrants	70.8	80.5	86.8	88.4	74.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,804,731	535,659	396,639	118,787	3,855,815
<b>Rural</b>					
Recent Migrants	6.5	4.4	4.2	5.2	5.2
Non-Migrants	93.5	95.6	95.8	94.8	94.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,420,786	2,461,097	2,746,043	762,652	9,390,579

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

## CHAPTER 7: THE RWANDA MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

Beyond the distribution of the poor by non-monetary poverty status, the MPI methodology analyses non-monetary through a series of measures known as the Alkire-Foster class measures. This section analyses non-monetary poverty on the basis of three measures of poverty: the poverty headcount ratio (H) or Incidence, the intensity of poverty (A), and the adjusted headcount ratio ( $M_0$ ) or Multidimensional Poverty Index which is the

product of the headcount ratio and the intensity of poverty ( $H \times A = MPI$ ). The analyses explore non-monetary poverty at province, district and sector levels but also goes further to investigate the disaggregation of the index, including the contributions of the dimensions and the indicators. It also analyzes the differences that exist between urban/rural areas of residence and results are represented either in Tables or figures comprising maps.

### 7.1. MPI ( $M_0$ ), Intensity (A) and Incidence (H) at provincial and district levels

The Multidimensional Poverty index (MPI or  $M_0$ ), the poverty headcount ratio (H) or Incidence and Intensity of Deprivation (A) by province and area of residence are presented in Table 7.1. The headcount ratio has been discussed and analysed in detail in this report. Here, we mainly focus on intensity of deprivation - which is the average deprivation score of the poor - and MPI index - which is the adjusted headcount ratio.

At national level the intensity of deprivation is 0.425, and has not significantly changed over the intercensal period (from 0.449 in the 2012 census to 0.425 in the 2022 census). There was very little decline in urban areas (from 0.432 in 2012 to 0.422 in 2022), but the decline is more perceptible in the rural areas (from 0.450 in 2012 to 0.426 in 2022). When it comes to provinces, the City of Kigali has the lowest intensity of poverty (0.419), especially in the urban

areas of Kigali (0.414), while the rural areas of Kigali have an intensity of poverty of 0.427, which is comparable to that of the rural areas in other provinces. The Western and Eastern provinces have the highest intensity of poverty (0.427 and 0.432 respectively).

As mentioned above, the adjusted headcount ratio ( $M_0$ ) is the multiplication of the headcount ratio and the Intensity of poverty. The adjusted headcount ratio ( $M_0$ ) or MPI index at national level is 0.129 in the 2022 census, while it was 0.167 in the 2012 census. The urban areas have a lower MPI index in all provinces, while the index is higher in the rural areas. This section will also assess the contributions of the different indicators and dimensions of the MPI and the extent to which the dimensions overlap with each other.

Table 7. 1: MPI among the resident population by province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Headcount (proportion of poor people) (H)	Average Deprivation among the poor (A)	Intensity of the	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=HXA)
Rwanda	0.304	0.425		0.129
Urban	0.134	0.422		0.056
Rural	0.374	0.426		0.159
City of Kigali	0.095	0.419		0.04
Urban	0.066	0.414		0.027
Rural	0.318	0.427		0.136
Southern	0.35	0.426		0.149
Urban	0.154	0.421		0.065
Rural	0.383	0.427		0.163
Western	0.35	0.427		0.15
Urban	0.213	0.427		0.091
Rural	0.39	0.427		0.166
Northern	0.299	0.408		0.122
Urban	0.175	0.412		0.072
Rural	0.326	0.408		0.133
Eastern	0.346	0.432		0.15
Urban	0.197	0.43		0.085
Rural	0.386	0.433		0.167

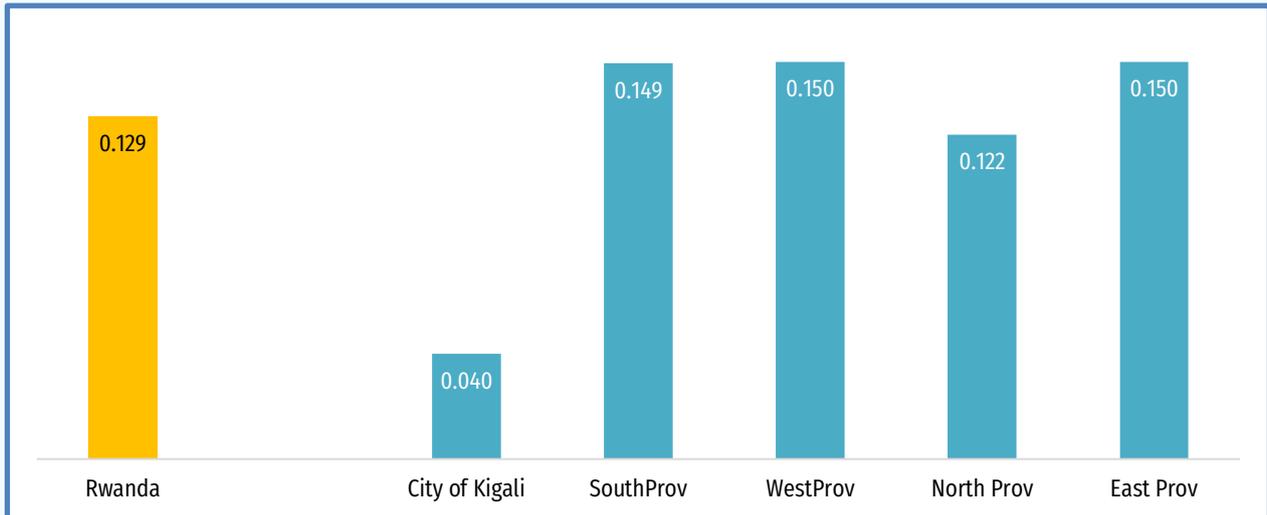
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

The adjusted headcount ratio and Intensity of poverty at the provincial level are also presented on Figure 7.1 for (MPI or MO) and Figure 7.2 for Intensity (A), and the results are quite interesting. The same trends were observed when looking at the poverty index: the City of Kigali has the lowest value on the MPI index, while Eastern and Western provinces have the highest values for both

Figure 7.2 indicates clearly that City of Kigali is no longer the lowest as in Multidimensional Poverty Index, also observed in Incidence or the headcount ratio. The Northern province has the lowest Intensity of poverty with 0.408<sup>11</sup> while the Eastern province has the highest intensity of poverty with 0.432.

<sup>11</sup> The intensity indicated as 0.408 can also be expressed as 40.8% of intensity

Figure7. 1 : MPI by national and province level



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure7. 2 The Intensity (A) of poverty at the provincial level



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

At district level, we also disaggregate the Incidence H, Intensity A and the Mo. The Table 7. 2 indicates that Kicukiro and Nyarugenge in City of Kigali have the same intensity of poverty ,0.415.

The districts like Muhanga, Rulindo, Gakenke, Gicumbi and Burera have the lowest intensity of poverty (0.402 to 0.408), while the district of Rubavu, Bugesera, Nyagatare, Gisagara, Ngoma, Gatsibo and Rutsiro have the highest intensity of poverty variant between 43.4% to 44.6% (0.456).

Table 7. 2: MPI among the resident population by district

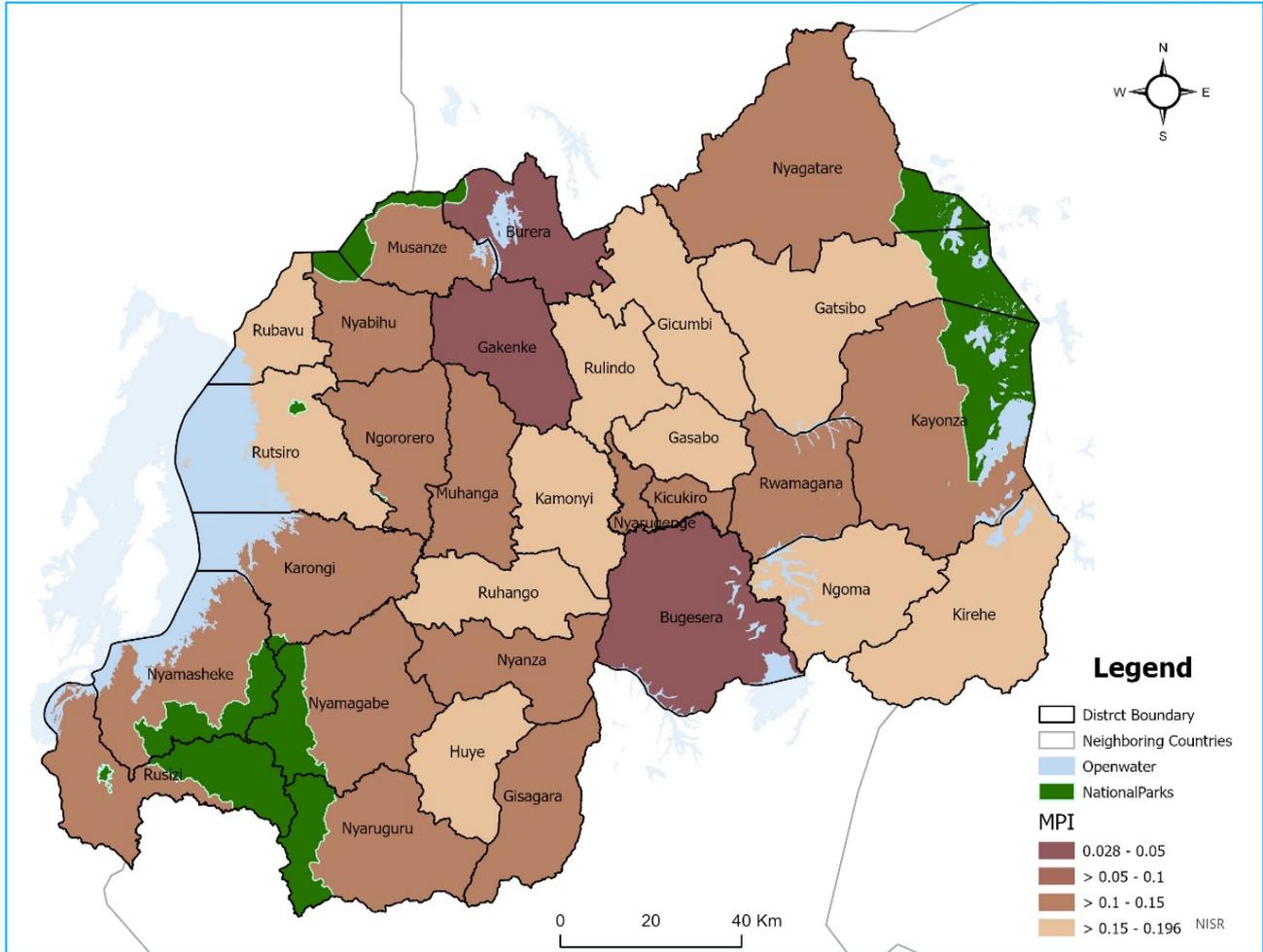
District	Headcount (proportion of poor ) (H)	average Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (M0)
<b>City of Kigali</b>	<b>0.095</b>	<b>0.419</b>	<b>0.040</b>
Nyarugenge	0.090	0.415	0.038
Gasabo	0.112	0.422	0.047
Kicukiro	0.067	0.415	0.028
<b>Southern Province</b>	<b>0.350</b>	<b>0.426</b>	<b>0.149</b>
Nyanza	0.400	0.442	0.177
Gisagara	0.452	0.434	0.196
Nyaruguru	0.378	0.413	0.156
Huye	0.315	0.421	0.133
Nyamagabe	0.388	0.429	0.167
Ruhango	0.360	0.433	0.156
Muhanga	0.262	0.406	0.107
Kamonyi	0.266	0.418	0.111
<b>Western Province</b>	<b>0.350</b>	<b>0.427</b>	<b>0.150</b>
Karongi	0.343	0.422	0.145
Rutsiro	0.396	0.434	0.172
Rubavu	0.329	0.446	0.147
Nyabihu	0.349	0.422	0.147
Ngororero	0.385	0.426	0.164
Rusizi	0.340	0.422	0.143
Nyamasheke	0.322	0.413	0.133
<b>Northern Province</b>	<b>0.299</b>	<b>0.408</b>	<b>0.122</b>
Rulindo	0.259	0.405	0.105
Gakenke	0.298	0.402	0.120
Musanze	0.281	0.418	0.118
Burera	0.343	0.407	0.139
Gicumbi	0.317	0.408	0.129
<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>0.346</b>	<b>0.432</b>	<b>0.150</b>
Rwamagana	0.265	0.421	0.112
Nyagatare	0.373	0.439	0.164
Gatsibo	0.374	0.434	0.162
Kayonza	0.352	0.431	0.152
Kirehe	0.349	0.416	0.145
Ngoma	0.371	0.435	0.161
Bugesera	0.334	0.444	0.148

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

The Figure 7. 3 clarifies the Multidimensional Poverty Index at District level using the Map. Using the colours, it's clear three districts have the lowest concentration of MPI between 0.028 to 0.05 and those are seen as Burera,

Bugesera and Gakenke; while 11 districts have the highest concentration of MPI variant from 0.115 to 0.196; other districts are also represented following their values in MPI.

Figure7. 3:Map of Multidimensional Poverty Index( MPI) levels by District

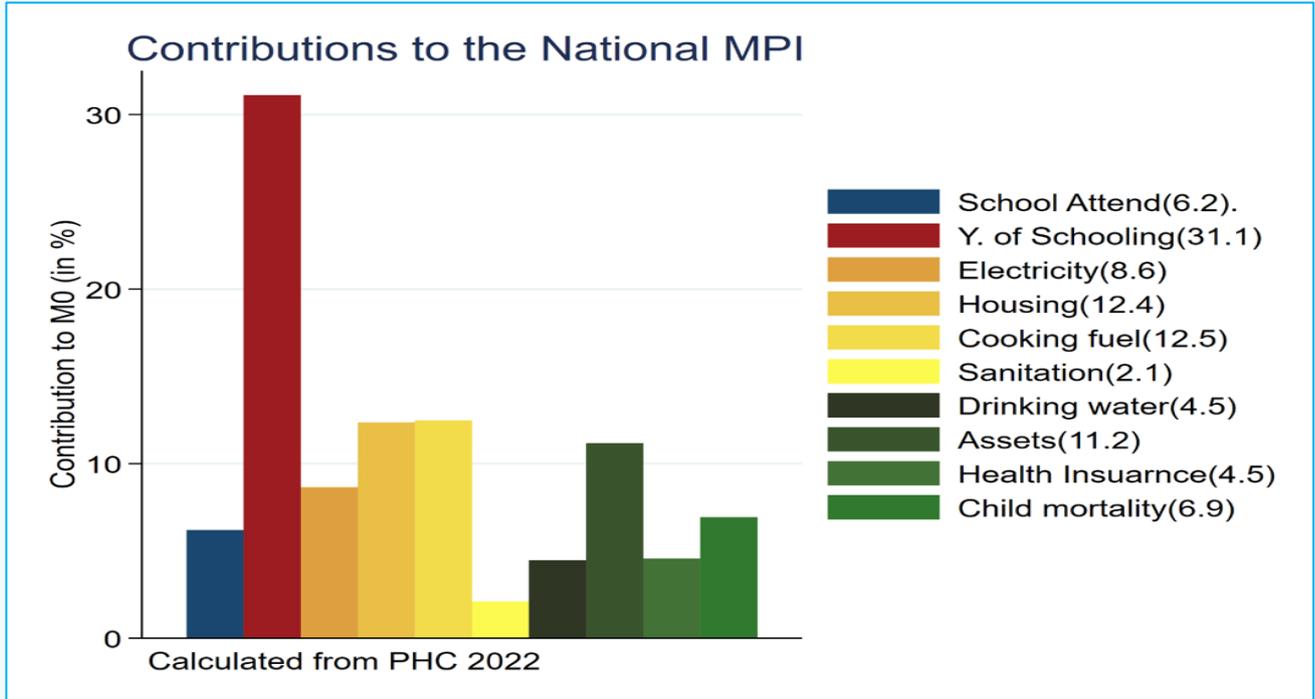


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

The MPI estimates have used ten indicators to measure poverty and Figure7. 4 presents the contribution of each indicator to multidimensional poverty. It shows the percentage contribution of each indicator to the national MPI index. Years of schooling has the highest contribution to the MPI, with a contribution of 31.1% and sanitation has

the lowest contribution (2.1%). The other indicators with an above-average contribution include cooking fuel (12.5%),Housing(12.4%) and assets possession (11.2%) , the remaining indicators have a lower contribution to the National Multidimensional Poverty Index.

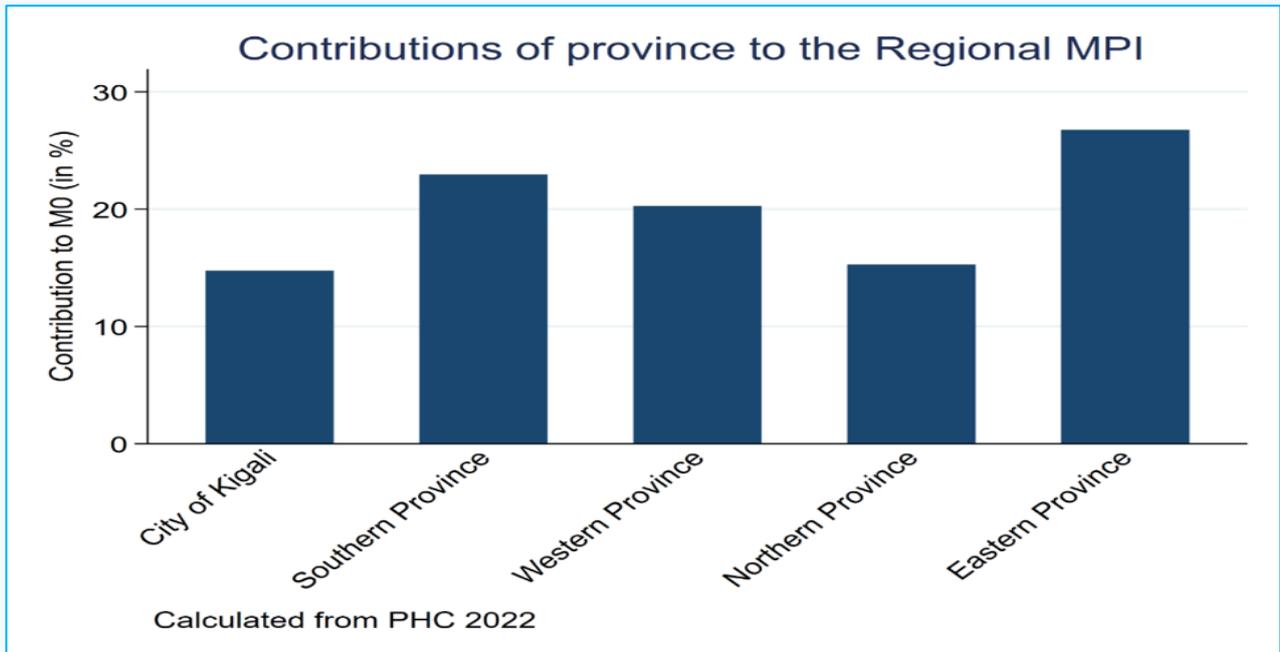
Figure7. 4: Contribution of indicators to multidimensional poverty at national level



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

The Figure7. 5 shows that the Eastern and Southern provinces contribute more to the overall MPI index and Kigali has the lowest contribution to the national Multidimensional Poverty Index.

Figure7. 5: Contribution of indicators to the provincial level



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table 7. 3 shows the contributions of each indicator to multidimensional poverty at the provincial level. It is important to clarify that the contribution is provided in

relative terms. For example, in City of Kigali non-monetary poverty is much lower, but the contribution analysis shows what makes those households poor.

Table 7. 3: Contribution of different indicators to MPI at provincial level (%)

Province	s.attendance	y.schooling	electricity	Housing	cooking	toilet	D.water	Assets	H.insurance	C.mortality
C.of Kigali	8.7	31.5	7.2	10.4	9.2	1.6	2.2	10.9	12.0	6.3
Southern	5.2	31.4	8.7	12.4	12.8	2.3	4.6	11.4	5.0	6.3
Western	7.2	30.8	8.6	12.6	12.4	2.2	4.7	11.6	3.3	6.6
Northern	4.3	33.2	9.6	13.2	13.3	2.3	3.1	11.8	2.1	7.1
Eastern	6.8	30.1	8.4	12.1	12.3	1.8	5.2	10.5	5.2	7.7

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

We also observed at least five main contributors among ten to MPI by province, and we find out that the main contributors for each province are:

- City of Kigali: Years of schooling, Health insurance, Assets, Housing and Cooking fuel
- Southern Province: Years of schooling, Housing ,Assets, Cooking fuel and electricity
- Western Province: Years of schooling, Housing ,Assets, Cooking fuel and electricity
- Northern Province: Years of schooling, Housing ,Assets, Cooking fuel and electricity
- Eastern Province: Years of schooling, Housing ,Assets, Cooking fuel and electricity

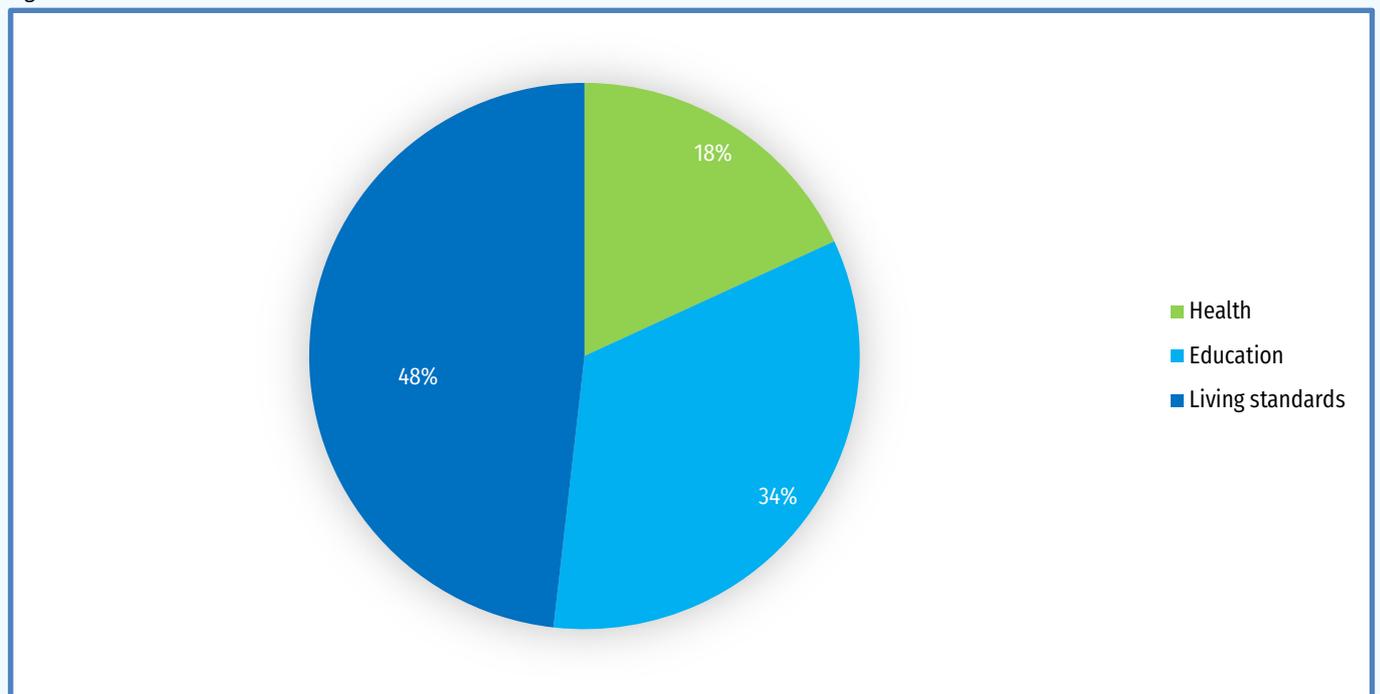
Years of schooling appears as the main contributor to the MPI in all provinces, as well as cooking fuel. Only health insurance contributes better in City of Kigali than any other province, followed by School attendance even if not

included among the five main contributors. The main contributors to the severe poverty are years of schooling and cooking fuel, while housing and assets are the main contributors for moderately poor.

Within dimensions, years of schooling are more important for the moderately poor while school attendance is more important for the severely poor in education. For health dimension, child mortality has a high contribution for severely poor & very low for moderately poor. About living standards dimension, almost all indicators are comparatively higher for the moderately poor than severely poor.

The Figure 7.6 indicates each dimension's contribution, which Living standards contributes more than any other dimension at 48% while the lowest contribution is Health which contributes 18%. The Education dimension contributes 34% of the overall index.

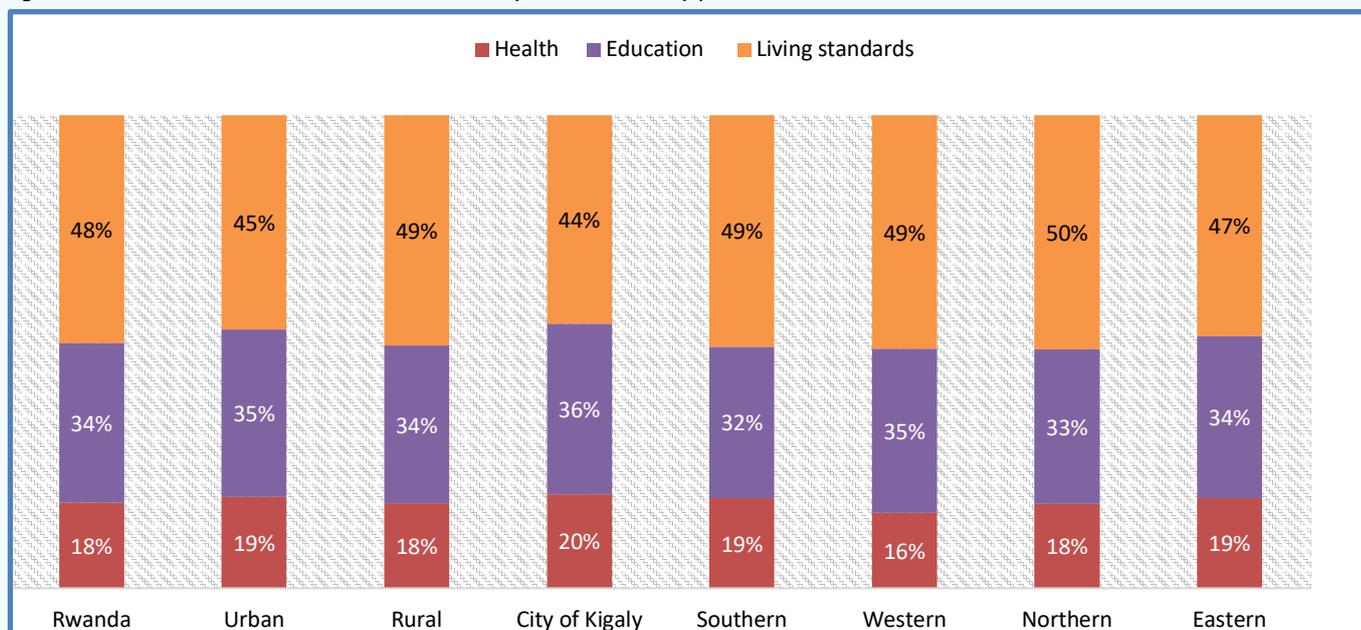
Figure 7. 6: Contribution of different dimensions of the MPI



Source: Rwanda Fifth Population and Housing Census, NISR 2022

Figure 7.7 shows that living standards, with six deprivation indicators, contribute more than the other two dimensions in all provinces and in both urban and rural residence areas. There is a little difference in the contributions across the provinces and areas of residence.

Figure 7.7: Contributions of the different dimensions by residence and by province



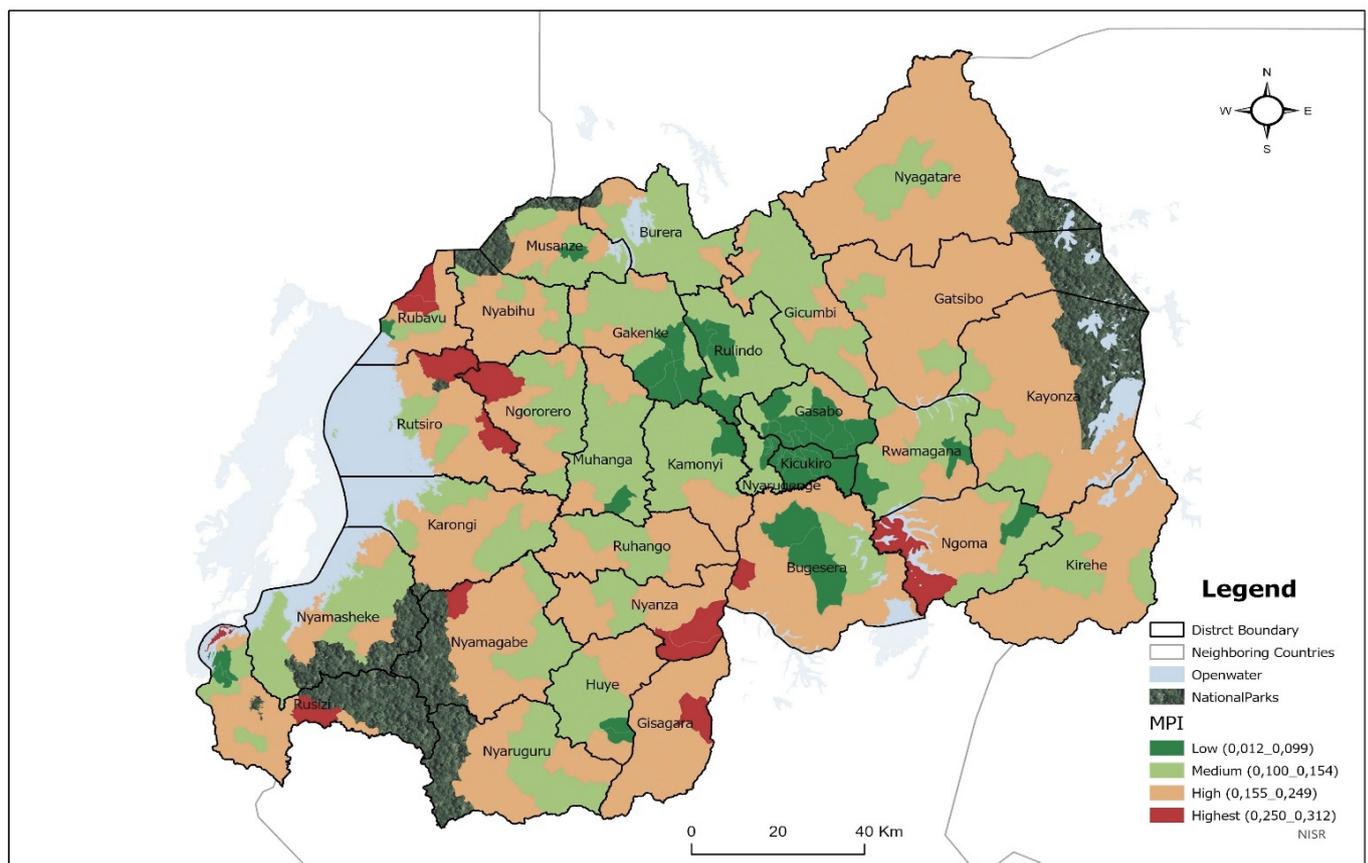
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

## 7.2. The MPI at Sector Level

The map on Figure 7.8 below shows the MPI index for the resident population at sector level. The details are provided in Table Annex C. 10. The MPI index at sector level appears to follow similar trends as the headcount ratio (percentage of poor people), except a few differences which are worth investigating. As shown on Figure 7.8 the MPI-poorest sectors or highest Multidimensional Poverty Index sectors are located in the western province, namely Ngororero, Rubavu, and Rutsiro districts, where some of their sectors have more than 0.250 values, and are characterized by Red colour. They are many expanded sectors which have High values of MPI, between 0.155 and less than 0.250, more likely to be

in Western, Eastern and Southern province, and are expressed by pink colour. Sectors from Gisagara district are either in Highest district with values mentioned above or sectors categorized with High values. We also have sectors with moderate values of MPI, characterized by light green, mainly expanded in Northern province within Burera, Gicumbi, Gakenke and Musanze but some are also localized in neighbours district of Kigali City such as Kamonyi, Rwamagana, Rulindo and Bugesera. The final sectors are least poor in MPI indicated by Dark Green, expanded in City of Kigali and in Rulindo, Gakenke, Bugesera, with few values of MPI as was the case with Incidence of poverty reported above.

Figure 7. 8 Map of MPI levels(headcount ratio) by sectors



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

### 7.3. The Multidimensional Poverty Index(MPI) Overlap Analysis

Most of time, people are deprived in more than one dimension or on multiple indicators at the same time. To perform an overlap analysis over the dimension of the MPI may reveal interesting patterns. The overlap analysis explores the extent to which deprivations in the different dimensions of the MPI overlap or simultaneously affect the same individuals or households.

The overlap analysis may constitute a valuable input for national and international planners, in the sense that the intersectoral approach is now internationally recommended among the best practices in planning and policy-making, more so for tackling intersectoral issues like that of poverty reduction (Mondal, Van Belle and Maioni, 2021). In fact, reductions in multiple deprivations are possible and can be emboldened through multisectoral policies and interventions, using evidence-based targeting of interlinkages (UNDP and OPHI, 2022).

Table 7. 4 shows that the three-dimension overlap amounts to 10.4% at national level. There is much more overlap of the three dimensions in the urban areas (12.2%) compared to the rural areas (4.6%). Indeed, the western province shows the highest overlap of the three dimensions of deprivation (12.8%). The highest two-dimension overlap is between Education and Living standards (26.2%), then follows the overlap between Health and Living standards (13.6%). Health and Education show almost no overlap at National level. The overlap patterns are similar at province level as well as in urban and rural areas.

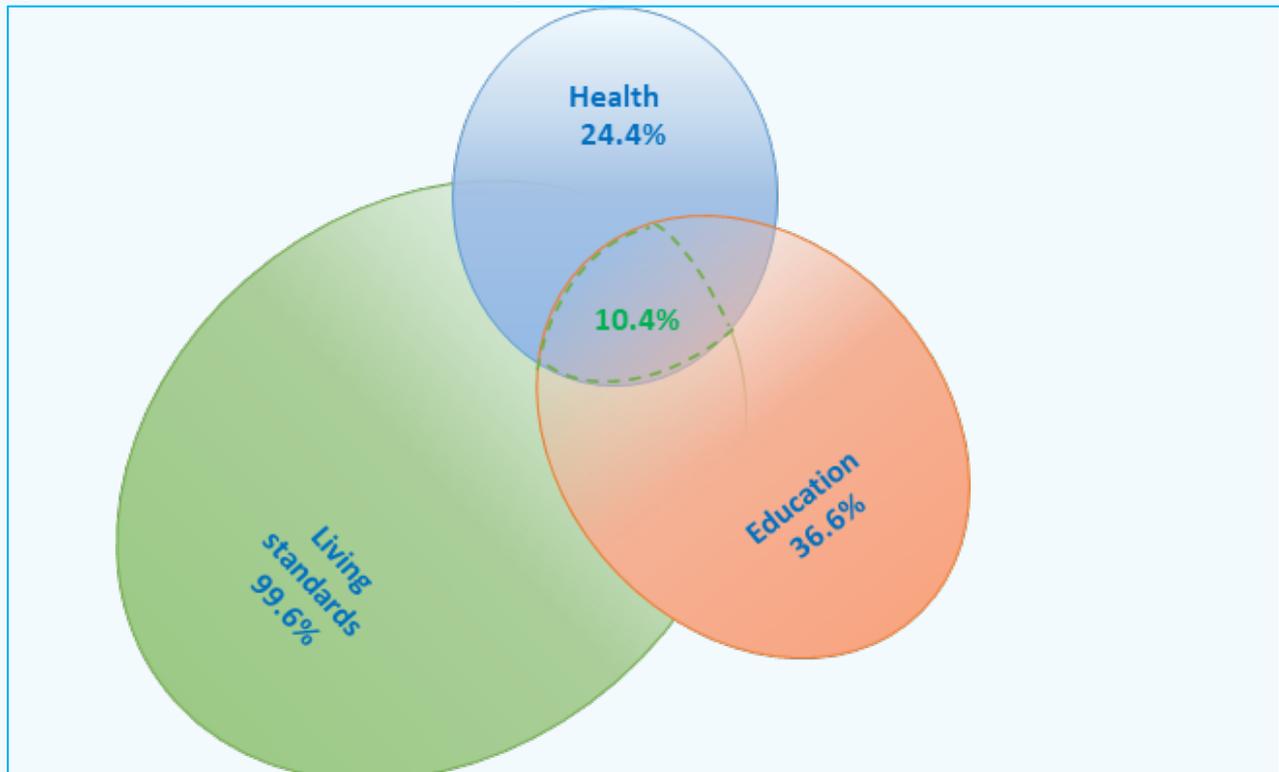
Table 7. 4: Overlap analysis between different dimensions of the MPI

Deprived in:	Health only	Education only	Living Std only	Health and Education	Health and Living Std	Education and Living Std	Health, Edu and Living Std	Total
<b>Rwanda</b>	0.35	0.05	49.39	0.01	13.63	26.17	10.39	100.0
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	1.30	0.18	63.55	0.03	11.71	17.55	5.67	100.0
Rural	0.02	0.01	44.36	0.00	14.32	29.23	12.06	100.0
<b>Provinces</b>								
City of Kigali	2.29	0.28	66.30	0.06	10.63	15.90	4.55	100.0
Southern	0.06	0.02	47.13	0.00	14.76	26.25	11.78	100.0
Western	0.10	0.02	46.07	0.00	12.88	30.49	10.44	100.0
Northern	0.08	0.02	52.75	0.00	13.43	25.08	8.64	100.0
Eastern	0.11	0.03	44.65	0.01	14.74	27.72	12.76	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

The Figure 7. 9 shows a representation of the overlap analysis using a Venn diagram proportional to size. Each portion represents one of the dimensions of the MPI, and the size is proportional to the deprivation headcount of the dimension.

Figure 7. 9 An overlap analysis presented in Vienne diagram



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

## CONCLUSIONS

This report has provided a definition and analysis of non-monetary poverty using the Rwanda Population and Housing Census conducted in 2022 for its fifth round. The finest international standards were followed in the measurement of Rwanda non-monetary poverty, as it relies on the MPI methodology developed by the OPHI, even though some of the indicators were adapted in order to align with the specific context and priorities of Rwanda, but also as a response to some data constraints inherent to the Census. Rather than to seek to produce an internationally comparable measure of poverty, the analysis focusses on designing and producing poverty estimates that would best capture poverty in the context of Rwanda, including to reveal differences across provinces, districts and sectors.

The Rwanda census-based MPI produced and analysed in this report looks at deprivation in three fundamental areas of human life, also called dimensions : education, health and living standards. But unlike the Human Development Index, which is an aggregate measure at country or regional level, the Rwanda MPI measures poverty at individual or household level, and can be produced for small geographical areas and across sub-population groups. Moreover, the Rwanda MPI can be decomposed and disaggregated to understand what drives poverty - i.e. which indicators have a more important role in determining poverty - or even to investigate the contributions, the associations, and the overlap of its components. It can be worthy to simultaneously conduct the non-monetary poverty with income poverty until we prioritize single methodology which can adopt the basic needs and money related needs.

The national headcount ratio of non-monetary poverty in Rwanda for 2022 was found to be 30.4%, showing that non-monetary poverty has declined in Rwanda over the last two decades, from 45.7% in 2002 to 37.3% in 2012, and finally 30.4% in 2022. The relative decline is equivalent to nearly 28% from 2002, which is similar to that of household income poverty. Although the two measures of poverty have notable conceptual differences, they both indicate that Rwanda was able to achieve significant poverty reduction over the recent years.

Despite the national progress, there are obvious disparities between urban and rural areas. Moreover, unlike on income poverty measures, the Western, southern and Eastern provinces stand out as the most highly deprived provinces, while City of Kigali and Northern province have the lowest deprivation ratios. Though the country has seen significant improvement in terms of household income poverty over the recent years, there remain some relatively high levels of deprivation in terms of education, sanitation, access to water, housing, and other aspects of well-being and social transformation. The non-monetary poverty analysis at district and sector levels have revealed the smallest clusters of moderate and acute poverty across the country, including in the City of Kigali.

The report has also investigated the Rwanda poverty profile in details, i.e. the main characteristics of households and people who are multidimensionally poor. Poor households are relatively more likely to live in dispersed/isolated housing and in houses with low-quality housing materials (roofing, walls, and flooring materials) and mostly the nuclear households. Moreover, poor household heads are more likely to be men while they are more likely to be female for the general population. Never married Household heads, with lower education level, without internet are more likely to be deprived. The poor tend to live in relatively large households with more children and work in self-employed agriculture and unskilled/elementary occupations. Finally, migrants are less likely to be poor.

The average intensity of poverty tends to be higher where the percentage of the poor (headcount/incidence) is also high, so that, when the two are multiplied in the MPI, differences between regions and provinces become starker than when simply looking at the percentage of the poor. In Rwanda, almost 48% of the contribution to poverty comes from the living standards dimension, whereas education contributes 34% and health deprivation contributes to 18% of multidimensional poverty. The single indicator that most contributes to poverty is the lack of six years of schooling followed by cooking fuel.



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## ANNEX A: 2022 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES

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

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

### A. Private Household Questionnaire

SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD	
<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: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Private HH <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Institutional HH	
<p>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.</p>	
<b>ML14</b> CONSENT:	1. Interview accepted => P01A (Start by making a list of HH members) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Interview is not done <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>ML15.</b> THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW:	1.Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building <input type="checkbox"/> 3.Dwelling destroyed 4.Refused 5.All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration 6. The house is still inhabited by some members of HH

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)	
N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
Serial Number	<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>                      RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL VISITORS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (IF ANY).                      (Please remember that visitors should be recorded after recording resident members)</p>
	1
	2
	3
	4
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	12
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	15
	16
	17
	17
	19
20	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION			
FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD		FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)	
<b>P01A:</b> Serial Number of the person		<b>P09A:</b> was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad? 1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C	
<b>P01B:</b> Surname of the person:.....		<b>P09B:</b> In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A	
<b>P01C:</b> Other names of the person.....		SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS	
<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. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law 08. Brother/Sister 09. Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11. Other relative 12. House help 13. Non-relative 14. Unknown relationship		<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 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		<b>P10B:</b> Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad 1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P11B	
<b>P05A:</b> In which month was [NAME] born?		<b>P11A:</b> In which District was [NAME] residing previously? (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS) =>P12A	
<b>P05B:</b> In which year was [NAME] born? NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN		<b>P11B:</b> In which Country was [NAME] residing previously? (Select the country among the world countries List)	
<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>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>P07A:</b> Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1. Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON		<b>P12B:</b> What is [NAME]'s nationality? CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST	
<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>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>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			
Residence status	Both sexes	Male	Female
Present Resident (PR)			
Absent Resident (AR)			
Total Resident (PR+AR)			
Visitors (VIS)			
<b>Total Enumerated</b>			
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>P15:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty seeing? 1. Yes 2. None of the Household members has the difficulty =>P16	
<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>P15A:</b> Who has difficulty seeing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
<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		<b>P15AA:</b> Does [NAME] wear glasses? 1. Yes 2. No =>P15B	
		<b>P15AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? 1. Yes 2. No =>P16	
		<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	

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	P23BB: Who is [NAME]'s biological mother? FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER
<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	P23DD: Who is [NAME]'s biological father? FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER
<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 YEARS 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?</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?</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?</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>P36A:</b> Does any member of this household own the mobile phone?</p> <p>1. Yes                      2. =&gt;P37</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 2. Nursery 3. Primary 4. INGOBOKA /Vocational training 5. Lower secondary            6. Upper secondary            7. Tertiary</p>	<p><b>P36B:</b> Who own the mobile phone among members of the household? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HH MEMBERS</p> <p><b>P36C:</b> What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?</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>P30B:</b> How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?</p> <p><b>WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEAR IS UNKNOWN</b></p> <p><b>P31:</b> What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</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>EMPLOYMENT: FOR RESIDENTS AGED 16 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?</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>QUESTIONS P32 -P36 ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</b></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</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?</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)</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?</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?</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?</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?</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</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?</p> <p>1. Yes =&gt;P45 2.No</p>	<p><b>P50A:</b> Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</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>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?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/> =&gt;P50A</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>P46:</b> What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment? READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>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>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"/> 2.No =&gt;Next Person</p>
<p><b>P47:</b> What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]' place of work? (Explain):</p> <p>..... P47A. ISIC <input type="text"/></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>P48:</b> What was [NAME]'s main occupation (main duty) during the last 7 days?</p> <p>Main occupation:..... Example: Teacher in primary school, Vegetable seller, House help, Taxi Driver P48A. ISCO <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"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">=&gt;GO TO NEXT PERSON/SECTION H</p>
<p><b>P49:</b> In this job, is [NAME]' working as...? (What is [NAME]'s status in employment?) READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>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>	

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; H05</li> <li>2.Tenant</li> <li>3.Hire purchase(Having payment contract with the owner) =&gt; H05</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>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF</b></p> <p><b>H05: What is the main material used for the roof?</b> (In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor)</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>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 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>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>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</li> <li>4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH</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><b>MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL</b></p> <p><b>H19:</b> "What is the main mode of household waste disposal?"</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 "</li> <li>5.Burnt</li> <li>6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs</li> <li>7. Other</li> </ol>																																																
<p><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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Yes</li> <li>2.No</li> </ol> <p><b>H15:</b> What is the main source of energy that the household uses for lighting?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>01. Electricity from REG</td> <td>08. Candles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02. Private Hydro Mini grid</td> <td>09. Firewood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03. Standalone solar system</td> <td>10. Batteries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04. Private Solar Mini Grid</td> <td>11. flashlight /phone flashlight</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05. Generator</td> <td>12. Rechargeable battery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp</td> <td>13. Lantern</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07. Biogas</td> <td>14. Other</td> </tr> </table>	01. Electricity from REG	08. Candles	02. Private Hydro Mini grid	09. Firewood	03. Standalone solar system	10. Batteries	04. Private Solar Mini Grid	11. flashlight /phone flashlight	05. Generator	12. Rechargeable battery	06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	13. Lantern	07. Biogas	14. Other	<p><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 border="0"> <tr> <td>1.Sump</td> <td>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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.In the street</td> <td>8. Other</td> </tr> </table>	1.Sump	5. Main sewer	2.In the courtyard	6. Cesspool	3.Rivulet/Trench/Channels	7. Bush	4.In the street	8. Other																										
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<p><b>ENERGY FOR COOKING</b></p> <p><b>H16:</b> "What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>01. Firewood</li> <li>02. Charcoal</li> <li>03. Gas</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. Do not cook =&gt;H19</li> </ol> <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</li> <li>03. Gas</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><b>HH ASSETS</b></p> <p><b>H21:</b> Does your household has the following assets in functioning Condition ? 1. Yes 2. No</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Radio</td> <td>9. Bed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.Television</td> <td>10. Tables</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only</td> <td>11. Sofa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.Gas/Electrical Cooker</td> <td>12. Computers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Washing machine</td> <td>13. Vehicles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.Microwave</td> <td>14. Motorcycles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Mattress</td> <td>15. Bicycles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Bench/Chair</td> <td>16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron</td> </tr> </table>	1. Radio	9. Bed	2.Television	10. Tables	3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only	11. Sofa	4.Gas/Electrical Cooker	12. Computers	5. Washing machine	13. Vehicles for household use only	6.Microwave	14. Motorcycles for household use only	7. Mattress	15. Bicycles for household use only	8. Bench/Chair	16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron																																
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<p><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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>	<p><b>LIVESTOCK</b></p> <p><b>H22:</b> Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Yes</li> <li>2.No =&gt;H23</li> </ol> <p><b>H22A:</b> What type of livestock do you have?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Livestock type</th> <th>SELECT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01. Local breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>02. Exotic breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>03. Cross breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>04. Local goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>05.Exotic goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>06.Cross goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>07. Local sheep</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>08. Exotic sheep</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>09. Local pigs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Exotic pig</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Cross pig</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12. Rabbits</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>13. Broiler chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>14. Layers chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15. Dual purpose chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>16. Local chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>17.Duck</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>18.Turkey</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>19.Other poultry</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>20.Camel</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>21.Bees hive</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>22.Dogs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>23.Others</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Livestock type	SELECT	01. Local breed cows		02. Exotic breed cows		03. Cross breed cows		04. Local goats		05.Exotic goats		06.Cross goats		07. Local sheep		08. Exotic sheep		09. Local pigs		10. Exotic pig		11. Cross pig		12. Rabbits		13. Broiler chicken		14. Layers chicken		15. Dual purpose chicken		16. Local chicken		17.Duck		18.Turkey		19.Other poultry		20.Camel		21.Bees hive		22.Dogs		23.Others	
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<p><b>H22B: "How many (Type of livestock) do you have now and in which district are they located?"</b></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:30%;">Livestock type</th> <th style="width:20%;">Number</th> <th style="width:50%;">Location/District</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01. Local breed cows</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>02. Exotic breed cows</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>03. Cross breed cows</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>04. Local goats</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>05. Exotic goats</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>06. Cross goats</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>07. 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22. Dogs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																																																																																																													
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02. Tomato	<input type="text"/>	14. Lettuce	<input type="text"/>																																																																																																																												
03. Cabbage	<input type="text"/>	15. Broccoli	<input type="text"/>																																																																																																																												
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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"/>																																																																																																																												
<b>AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES</b>																																																																																																																															
<p><b>H23: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop? (DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)</b></p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. NO → H28A <input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																																																																																															
<p><b>H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?</b></p> <p>1. In household owned land</p> <p>2. In rented land (in cash or in kind payment or for free)</p> <p>3. In both households owned land and in rented land</p>																																																																																																																															
<p><b>H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?"</b></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>01. Maize</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>12. Yams&amp; Taro</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>02. Rice</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>13. Cooking Banana</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>03. Sorghum</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>14. Dessert Banana</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>04. Wheat</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>15. Banana for Beer</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>05. Bean</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>16. Vegetables</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>06. Pea</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>17. Tea</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>07. Groundnut</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>18. Coffee</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>08. Soybean</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>19. Sugarcane</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>09. Cassava</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>20. Pyrethrum</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Sweet potato</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>21. Flowers</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Irish potato</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>22. Others, specify...</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>				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"/>																																																																																
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<p><b>H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops"</b> <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops"</b> <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree?</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes      2. No =&gt; Go to Section M</p>																																																																																																																															
<p><b>H28B: What Type and How many (fruit trees) does your household grow?</b></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="width:20%;">28BA: Type</th> <th style="width:60%;">28BB: How many trees do you have?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Avocado</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2. Orange</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3. Papaya</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4. Guava</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5. Lemon</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6. Mango</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7. Mandarin</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8. Jack fruits</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9. Beefheart</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Passion fruits</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Pineapple</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>12. Tree tomato</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>13. Watermelon</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>14. Strawberry</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>15. Other fruit</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>					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"/>																																																																												
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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: .....	CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST
<b>P01C:</b> Other names of the Person: .....	
<b>P03:</b> What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female <input type="text"/>	<b>P13:</b> What is [NAME]'s Religious affiliation? 01.Catholic 02.Protestant /Pentecost 03. Adventist 04. Other Christians 05.Muslim 06. Jehovah witness 07. Traditional/Animist 08. Other religion 09. No Religion 10. Not stated 99.Do not know <input type="text"/>
<b>P04:</b> How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? Note: Record age in completed years <input type="text"/>	<b>P14:</b> What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance? 1.Mutuelle 5. Employer 2.RSSB (Ex: RAMA) 6. Private insurance companies 3.MMI 7. NGOs 4.Schools 8. None 9. Do not know <input type="text"/>
<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>DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</b>
<b>P06:</b> What is [NAME]'s marital status? ALL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE 1.Married to one wife/husband officially 2.Married to one wife/husband not officially 3.Live in a polygamous union 4.Divorced 5.Separated 6.Never married 7.Widowed <input type="text"/>	<b>P15A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing? 1.Yes 2. No => P16A <input type="text"/>
<b>P07A:</b> Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1.Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO NEXT PERSON <input type="text"/>	<b>P15AA:</b> Does [NAME] wear glasses? 1.Yes 2. No => P15B <input type="text"/>
<b>P07B:</b> Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night? 1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR) 2. No, did not slip in this HH (AR) <input type="text"/>	<b>P15AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? 1. Yes 2. No => P16A <input type="text"/>
<b>P09A:</b> Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad? 1. Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C <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, no difficulty 1.Yes some difficulty 2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot see at all <input type="text"/>
<b>P09B:</b> In which District [NAME] was born? => P10A <input type="text"/> (SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)	<b>P16A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ? 1.Yes 2. No => P17A <input type="text"/>
<b>P09C:</b> In which Country [NAME] was born? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	<b>P16AA:</b> Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1.Yes 2. No => P16B <input type="text"/>
<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>P16AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No => P17A <input type="text"/>
<b>P10B:</b> Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad? 1.Rwanda 2.Foreign Country =>P11B <input type="text"/>	<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 <input type="text"/>
<b>P11A:</b> In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living here? =>P12B <input type="text"/> (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)	
<b>P11B:</b> In which Country [NAME] was residing previously? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	
<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 <input type="checkbox"/></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 <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot walk or climb steps at all</p>	<p><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 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)</p> <p>11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs</p> <p>12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs</p> <p>13. Post Graduate Diploma</p> <p>14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs</p> <p>15. Doctorate (PhD)</p> <p>16. None 99. Do not know</p>
<p><b>P18B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot communicate at all</p>	<p><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>MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA</p> <p>1. Kinyarwanda <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. English <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. French <input type="checkbox"/> 0. None <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>P19B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot do at all</p>	<p><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 <input type="checkbox"/></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 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></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</p>	
<p><b>P22A:</b> Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No</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 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Has never attended =&gt;P32</p>	
<p><b>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</b></p>	<p><b>FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE</b></p>

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>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>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>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 Housing and household characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

### Types of private households:

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

- **Nuclear household:** refers to a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into married or unmarried couple, family with children or without children or single parent with children only.
- **Extended household:** people related to each other and living together but who do not form a nuclear family.
- **Composite household:** people not related to each other living together; extended or nuclear family living with non-relatives.

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

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

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

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

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

### *B.3 Migration and spatial mobility*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

as well as people who moved but died before the Census date, will not be counted.

**Place of birth:** According to the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the place of birth is the usual place of residence of the mother at the time of the respondent's birth. This question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their places of birth and hence have migrated. Sometimes expectant mothers move from rural areas to urban areas for the delivery since maternity services are better in the towns. This kind of movement is short-lived and must not be confused with a migratory one.

Even though the district boundaries have changed over time, the objective is to relate a person's place of birth to the district as now constituted. For districts which have been split by administrative reform, enumerators were asked to find the actual district of birth and give its current name.

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

**Previous place of residence:** In the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the previous place of residence is related to the name of the district in Rwanda in which respondents were living before August 2022. A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason, such as visiting relatives or because of a stay in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months,

was shown where he or she normally lived before August 2022 (i.e. ignoring the temporary absence). If the person was living in another country before August 2022, the name pertaining to the specific country was used.

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

**Migration effectiveness:** This is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement. The Migration Effectiveness Index "measures the degree of (a)symmetry or (dis)equilibrium in the network interregional migration flows". It is the indicator commonly used to measure net migration as a proportion of gross migration turnover for any territorial/administrative unit. An index of migration effectiveness or effectiveness index is calculated as the ratio of net migration to total in- and out-migration. The range of the index is from zero, when arrivals and departures are equal in number, to one, when migration is entirely one way. A nation's population is redistributed through migration flows and counterflows between its constituent subnational areas, resulting in a geographical pattern of net migration gains or losses which may change from one time period to another.

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

The MEI, which ranges from 1 to 100, quantifies the balance between regional flows and counterflows, with low values indicating largely reciprocal exchanges between regions, and high values

suggesting strongly directional flows. A number between 0 and 100 where the higher number shows an efficient mechanism of population redistribution. Measured at multiple geographical scales, MEI values are remarkably stable with scale when computed for 20 regions or more (Rees et al, 2017).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## B.4 Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Gender Parity Index (GPI):** ratio of the number or proportion of the female population to the male

population for a given indicator. It measures gender equality between girls' and boys' performance in school.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**A2/D6/D7** – certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

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

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

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

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

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

**A diploma and an Advanced Diploma program:** are between two and three years in length. Admission requires an upper-secondary qualification like the Certificate of Technical Secondary Education A2. In addition, the HEC defines certificate and diploma qualifications as exit qualifications in incomplete bachelor's programs rather than distinct study programs. Students who complete one year of study (120 credits)

before dropping out may receive a Certificate of Higher Education, whereas students who complete 2 years of studies and obtainment of at least 240 credits may be awarded a Diploma and students who completed 2,5 years of studies and obtainment of at least 300 credits may be awarded an Advanced Diploma in Higher Education in Higher Education.

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

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

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

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

### B.5 Non-monetary poverty

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

**Multidimensional poverty:** a measure of nonmonetary poverty which considers and combines deprivations in three dimensions: education, health and living standards. Each dimension is measured using specific indicators and cut-off points to determine whether people are deprived in each indicator, and people's deprivations are then

### 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.

summed up to reveal the overall level of joint deprivation. A person is considered poor if deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators, which also means that deprivations most often occur across at least two dimensions.

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

**Incidence of Poverty:** After the poverty identification step through deprivation, Incidence is an aggregation across individuals to obtain headcount ratio (H) which represents the percentage of poor people in the

population. It shows how the overall number of multidimensionally poor people in a country has changed and reflects both demographic change and population growth.

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

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

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

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

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

## ANNEX C: ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table Annex C. 1: Distribution (%) of the resident population by poverty status by sector

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
<b>Nyarugenge</b>						
Gitega	90.0	7.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	32,945
Kanyinya	65.7	18.5	12.6	3.2	100.0	34,608
Kigali	68.1	17.6	11.4	3.0	100.0	71,619
Kimisagara	86.4	9.7	3.4	0.5	100.0	65,713
Magereregere	56.3	18.7	18.1	6.9	100.0	49,847
Muhima	91.7	6.4	1.7	0.2	100.0	27,195
Nyakabanda	89.7	7.6	2.3	0.4	100.0	33,924
Nyamirambo	83.7	9.9	4.7	1.6	100.0	61,987
Nyarugenge	90.6	7.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	20,673
Rwezamenyo	94.0	4.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	17,286
<b>Gasabo</b>						
Bumbogo	71.3	14.4	10.9	3.4	100.0	123,525
Gatsata	84.0	11.2	3.9	0.8	100.0	56,768
Gikomero	38.6	25.0	28.7	7.8	100.0	19,161
Gisozi	85.9	9.1	4.0	0.9	100.0	91,564
Jabana	69.5	14.9	12.1	3.5	100.0	66,461
Jali	60.2	17.7	17.0	5.0	100.0	43,313
Kacyiru	93.0	5.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	35,660
Kimihurura	91.5	6.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	21,401
Kimironko	91.7	6.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	70,424
Kinyinya	84.5	10.5	4.2	0.8	100.0	146,389
Ndera	73.0	13.7	9.9	3.4	100.0	113,105
Nduba	62.5	16.6	16.0	4.9	100.0	71,155
Remera	90.8	6.7	2.1	0.4	100.0	49,371
Rusororo	68.5	14.7	12.0	4.7	100.0	66,577
Rutungu	40.8	25.6	26.1	7.5	100.0	22,460
<b>Kicukiro</b>						
Gahanga	72.8	14.7	9.2	3.3	100.0	91,500
Gatenga	85.4	9.2	4.2	1.2	100.0	76,266
Gikondo	91.8	5.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	18,466
Kagarama	90.2	6.9	2.6	0.4	100.0	21,609
Kanombe	83.7	9.9	5.1	1.3	100.0	79,728
Kicukiro	93.3	5.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	17,982
Kigarama	86.4	8.8	3.9	0.8	100.0	70,740
Masaka	74.5	14.2	9.0	2.4	100.0	85,335
Niboye	94.2	4.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	30,306
Nyarugunga	94.1	4.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	49,735
<b>Nyanza</b>						
Busasamana	59.0	18.5	17.3	5.1	100.0	54,321
Busoro	33.7	21.0	29.7	15.6	100.0	40,338
Cyabakamyi	30.6	29.0	32.5	7.9	100.0	24,979
Kibilizi	27.1	22.7	32.1	18.1	100.0	41,150
Kigoma	36.3	22.5	30.2	10.9	100.0	42,249
Mukingo	42.9	24.3	25.8	7.0	100.0	40,510
Muyira	30.3	24.8	31.5	13.4	100.0	43,489
Ntyazo	26.5	22.3	33.0	18.2	100.0	34,064
Nyagisozi	30.4	29.2	32.1	8.2	100.0	28,846
Rwabicuma	35.6	26.6	30.9	6.9	100.0	21,952

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
<b>Gisagara</b>						
Gikonko	32.2	21.9	34.5	11.5	100.0	28,794
Gishubi	21.3	19.9	38.9	20.0	100.0	31,209
Kansi	40.6	22.7	29.7	7.0	100.0	23,524
Kibirizi	36.8	22.0	32.1	9.1	100.0	34,480
Kigembe	32.8	24.3	35.6	7.3	100.0	23,360
Mamba	30.1	20.9	32.3	16.7	100.0	44,880
Muganza	29.8	21.4	34.8	14.0	100.0	36,715
Mugombwa	41.2	21.5	29.7	7.6	100.0	34,760
Mukindo	33.0	22.1	33.6	11.3	100.0	32,209
Musha	30.7	21.5	34.4	13.4	100.0	29,634
Ndora	30.7	22.7	33.1	13.5	100.0	31,477
Nyanza	26.3	22.8	40.0	10.9	100.0	20,225
Save	39.2	24.7	28.7	7.5	100.0	33,173
<b>Nyaruguru</b>						
Busanze	32.0	26.6	31.8	9.6	100.0	26,955
Cyahinda	39.8	25.7	28.1	6.5	100.0	21,972
Kibeho	46.4	23.3	23.8	6.5	100.0	25,307
Kivu	37.1	24.6	31.0	7.3	100.0	17,606
Mata	43.4	28.1	23.3	5.2	100.0	15,687
Muganza	35.9	23.4	33.3	7.4	100.0	19,277
Munini	37.5	29.2	27.5	5.8	100.0	17,990
Ngera	35.9	23.0	33.0	8.1	100.0	24,004
Ngoma	44.2	19.3	30.5	6.0	100.0	23,800
Nyabimata	31.3	23.2	36.2	9.3	100.0	17,166
Nyagisozi	48.1	18.7	28.5	4.8	100.0	18,554
Ruheru	33.0	24.0	32.7	10.3	100.0	24,408
Ruramba	37.9	27.1	28.8	6.2	100.0	17,294
Rusenge	27.9	28.8	33.3	10.0	100.0	25,099
<b>Huye</b>						
Gishamvu	40.8	22.9	29.3	7.1	100.0	14,967
Huye	48.8	22.0	22.0	7.2	100.0	29,738
Karama	38.5	30.3	26.1	5.2	100.0	17,802
Kigoma	42.1	26.0	27.0	4.9	100.0	26,579
Kinazi	38.5	23.3	28.9	9.2	100.0	34,192
Maraba	40.6	26.9	26.5	6.1	100.0	27,614
Mbazi	47.5	23.3	23.4	5.8	100.0	37,487
Mukura	46.0	18.2	26.6	9.2	100.0	27,958
Ngoma	79.4	10.5	8.3	1.8	100.0	22,160
Ruhashya	35.2	25.7	31.0	8.1	100.0	25,967
Rusatira	38.0	22.8	28.8	10.5	100.0	31,725
Rwaniro	27.5	30.5	33.8	8.2	100.0	24,136
Simbi	38.9	27.3	28.0	5.9	100.0	24,196
Tumba	68.8	13.9	12.5	4.8	100.0	39,494
<b>Nyamagabe</b>						
Buruhukiro	23.1	29.0	35.4	12.6	100.0	27,259
Cyanika	40.6	27.7	27.3	4.5	100.0	27,403
Gasaka	60.5	20.5	16.4	2.6	100.0	36,379
Gatare	24.0	28.8	36.1	11.1	100.0	17,838
Kaduha	27.0	26.9	34.8	11.3	100.0	23,844
Kamegeri	28.4	32.1	31.7	7.9	100.0	14,967
Kibirizi	34.2	33.5	27.8	4.6	100.0	22,044

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
Kibumbwe	27.0	32.3	30.9	9.8	100.0	14,131
Kitabi	27.7	28.8	33.9	9.6	100.0	26,391
Mbazi	47.7	23.5	25.4	3.5	100.0	13,131
Mugano	24.4	28.6	35.8	11.2	100.0	20,993
Musange	42.1	26.9	26.0	4.9	100.0	21,261
Musebeya	25.4	30.7	33.7	10.1	100.0	20,453
Mushubi	29.7	27.6	35.4	7.4	100.0	14,279
Nkomane	17.1	30.0	39.7	13.1	100.0	18,174
Tare	33.1	29.5	29.2	8.2	100.0	24,364
Uwinkingi	27.5	30.7	33.7	8.1	100.0	25,171
<b>Ruhango</b>						
Bweramana	41.2	25.7	25.7	7.4	100.0	33,764
Byimana	51.8	23.9	20.2	4.2	100.0	42,413
Kabagali	34.1	27.9	30.5	7.5	100.0	27,203
Kinazi	31.7	23.8	31.2	13.4	100.0	52,274
Kinihira	32.7	31.4	28.4	7.5	100.0	27,966
Mbuye	31.6	25.0	31.0	12.4	100.0	47,148
Mwendo	40.8	27.1	27.5	4.6	100.0	26,967
Ntongwe	28.8	25.6	33.0	12.6	100.0	38,339
Ruhango	47.6	22.8	23.0	6.7	100.0	81,828
<b>Muhanga</b>						
Cyeza	51.3	23.5	22.3	2.9	100.0	35,812
Kabacuzi	43.3	26.8	26.6	3.4	100.0	30,553
Kibangu	41.0	26.1	28.5	4.4	100.0	21,089
Kiyumba	42.9	30.5	24.3	2.3	100.0	26,827
Muhanga	49.2	25.0	22.9	2.9	100.0	29,642
Mushishiro	45.1	26.0	25.5	3.4	100.0	21,852
Nyabinoni	25.7	32.0	35.6	6.7	100.0	17,322
Nyamabuye	79.2	11.3	7.9	1.6	100.0	65,673
Nyarusange	37.1	28.4	28.3	6.2	100.0	28,838
Rongi	30.5	31.1	32.5	6.0	100.0	32,037
Rugendabari	39.4	28.0	29.5	3.1	100.0	19,081
Shyogwe	61.4	17.2	17.2	4.2	100.0	44,109
<b>Kamonyi</b>						
Gacurabwenge	56.9	22.0	17.8	3.4	100.0	38,135
Karama	50.3	25.5	21.6	2.7	100.0	21,261
Kayenzi	49.6	25.1	22.3	3.0	100.0	26,339
Kayumbu	46.1	25.9	24.9	3.1	100.0	18,290
Mugina	33.5	27.4	30.2	9.0	100.0	47,020
Musambira	46.1	27.6	22.0	4.3	100.0	43,589
Ngamba	41.4	29.2	25.9	3.4	100.0	17,158
Nyamiyaga	34.8	29.2	28.2	7.8	100.0	46,360
Nyarubaka	42.1	27.1	26.3	4.6	100.0	29,438
Rugarika	51.6	22.3	20.6	5.4	100.0	62,366
Rukoma	48.7	25.7	21.9	3.8	100.0	40,850
Runda	69.4	15.2	11.9	3.5	100.0	74,546
<b>Karongi</b>						
Bwishyura	51.6	21.6	20.4	6.4	100.0	41,162
Gashari	36.5	32.1	27.3	4.0	100.0	20,985
Gishyita	45.3	24.6	25.8	4.3	100.0	23,716
Gitesi	29.6	31.1	31.4	7.9	100.0	27,199
Mubuga	38.1	24.7	30.4	6.9	100.0	23,284

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
<b>Murambi</b>	33.4	33.5	27.6	5.5	100.0	23,012
<b>Murundi</b>	20.9	34.4	34.7	10.0	100.0	28,174
<b>Mutuntu</b>	21.3	39.2	31.3	8.2	100.0	24,032
<b>Rubengera</b>	50.6	23.6	21.1	4.7	100.0	41,382
<b>Rugabano</b>	33.5	27.8	31.9	6.8	100.0	33,129
<b>Ruganda</b>	28.6	39.0	28.7	3.7	100.0	18,821
<b>Rwankuba</b>	39.9	23.5	29.9	6.7	100.0	33,584
<b>Twumba</b>	31.1	32.5	30.2	6.2	100.0	27,171
<b>Rutsiro</b>						
Boneza	40.8	32.3	22.6	4.3	100.0	23,492
Gihango	42.1	30.5	23.5	3.9	100.0	26,723
Kigeyo	34.5	26.1	32.2	7.1	100.0	23,356
Kivumu	38.5	21.2	31.4	8.9	100.0	32,601
Manihira	26.4	33.5	31.9	8.2	100.0	18,806
Mukura	21.1	32.9	34.0	12.1	100.0	36,563
Murunda	28.3	29.9	27.4	14.4	100.0	21,884
Musasa	35.8	29.0	29.5	5.8	100.0	25,523
Mushonyi	37.8	27.3	29.9	5.0	100.0	23,696
Mushubati	38.2	28.4	27.0	6.4	100.0	30,485
Nyabirasi	23.9	22.8	35.2	18.2	100.0	29,698
Ruhango	28.4	31.4	29.8	10.4	100.0	28,330
Rusebeya	16.3	32.1	36.5	15.0	100.0	25,931
<b>Rubavu</b>						
Bugeshi	33.6	24.0	31.0	11.4	100.0	31,401
Busasamana	27.5	19.5	35.2	17.8	100.0	36,619
Cyanzarwe	29.4	18.0	34.5	18.2	100.0	34,008
Gisenyi	88.9	7.5	2.9	0.7	100.0	52,898
Kanama	37.2	17.8	27.6	17.4	100.0	33,972
Kanzenze	43.1	20.8	24.5	11.5	100.0	21,189
Mudende	27.8	24.0	34.3	13.8	100.0	29,830
Nyakiriba	56.9	16.0	18.1	9.0	100.0	38,087
Nyamyumba	45.6	18.2	25.1	11.0	100.0	43,553
Nyundo	37.9	24.3	26.4	11.4	100.0	37,859
Rubavu	59.5	16.6	15.8	8.1	100.0	73,918
Rugerero	57.9	17.6	17.4	7.2	100.0	62,814
<b>Nyabihu</b>						
Bigogwe	48.1	21.9	21.6	8.4	100.0	31,177
Jenda	41.7	26.4	24.2	7.6	100.0	41,394
Jomba	25.1	36.7	32.4	5.8	100.0	21,057
Kabatwa	49.5	24.4	21.8	4.3	100.0	20,177
Karago	25.0	33.9	33.1	8.0	100.0	25,139
Kintobo	25.2	39.1	30.4	5.3	100.0	14,683
Mukamira	49.6	25.9	20.4	4.1	100.0	31,777
Muringa	20.5	29.5	37.9	12.1	100.0	21,365
Rambura	29.9	31.1	31.9	7.2	100.0	27,806
Rugera	34.0	31.1	30.1	4.7	100.0	25,479
Rurembo	24.7	32.9	36.2	6.2	100.0	23,260
Shyira	36.0	31.9	27.7	4.5	100.0	22,144
<b>Ngororero</b>						
Bwira	30.9	31.9	32.6	4.6	100.0	20,477
Gatumba	42.3	29.0	25.7	3.0	100.0	26,279
Hindiro	33.8	31.9	29.2	5.1	100.0	25,911

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
Kabaya	37.2	31.9	26.6	4.3	100.0	34,944
Kageyo	35.0	31.4	28.9	4.7	100.0	26,231
Kavumu	21.4	32.8	34.1	11.8	100.0	32,141
Matyazo	22.0	35.9	34.3	7.9	100.0	27,471
Muhanda	14.5	23.5	40.5	21.5	100.0	30,793
Muhororo	40.7	29.2	26.9	3.2	100.0	23,020
Ndaro	29.0	32.0	33.8	5.3	100.0	25,395
Ngororero	40.3	29.4	26.4	3.9	100.0	41,062
Nyange	32.3	34.1	28.8	4.8	100.0	25,927
Sovu	13.8	35.6	37.0	13.6	100.0	30,713
<b>Rusizi</b>						
Bugarama	41.8	20.2	26.1	11.9	100.0	36,595
Butare	17.8	32.6	34.5	15.1	100.0	21,932
Bweyeye	25.3	28.3	33.6	12.8	100.0	14,403
Gashonga	42.4	22.1	28.6	6.8	100.0	24,755
Giheke	43.5	25.6	26.3	4.7	100.0	18,782
Gihundwe	65.2	17.3	13.9	3.5	100.0	35,496
Gikundamvura	30.5	21.8	35.2	12.5	100.0	19,285
Gitambi	38.6	27.7	28.4	5.2	100.0	21,772
Kamembe	74.5	14.6	9.0	1.8	100.0	30,657
Muganza	48.4	18.3	25.4	8.0	100.0	29,446
Mururu	48.3	22.9	22.7	6.0	100.0	26,055
Nkanka	36.0	28.1	30.1	5.8	100.0	16,586
Nkombo	16.8	27.8	36.9	18.6	100.0	13,627
Nkungu	37.2	26.2	31.2	5.4	100.0	19,797
Nyakabuye	38.7	24.4	29.5	7.3	100.0	29,518
Nyakarenzo	42.9	24.1	27.6	5.4	100.0	16,482
Nzahaha	38.5	21.7	31.4	8.4	100.0	25,703
Rwimbogo	46.1	21.8	26.8	5.3	100.0	18,710
<b>Nyamasheke</b>						
Bushekeri	36.1	25.5	30.1	8.4	100.0	25,151
Bushenge	52.9	23.3	21.3	2.5	100.0	19,441
Cyato	32.1	27.0	34.1	6.8	100.0	23,640
Gihombo	30.6	30.9	29.7	8.9	100.0	26,995
Kagano	40.8	24.7	27.9	6.6	100.0	35,272
Kanjongo	44.3	24.5	25.1	6.2	100.0	36,335
Karambi	41.7	27.7	27.1	3.5	100.0	26,999
Karengeru	42.8	26.1	27.1	4.0	100.0	27,842
Kirimbi	36.6	29.3	29.2	4.8	100.0	22,628
Macuba	42.6	28.6	23.9	4.9	100.0	29,370
Mahembe	38.0	28.2	28.6	5.2	100.0	18,893
Nyabitekeri	43.5	27.1	25.3	4.1	100.0	24,855
Rangiro	39.6	29.0	27.2	4.2	100.0	15,863
Ruharambuga	49.2	25.4	21.9	3.5	100.0	24,076
Shangi	47.2	23.4	24.4	5.1	100.0	23,424
<b>Rulindo</b>						
Base	48.5	27.1	22.3	2.2	100.0	20,937
Burega	44.4	24.4	26.2	5.0	100.0	14,883
Bushoki	58.9	23.7	16.0	1.3	100.0	23,720
Buyoga	43.5	27.9	24.8	3.8	100.0	25,351
Cyinzuzi	39.6	27.0	29.0	4.4	100.0	15,990
Cyungu	38.7	27.4	29.2	4.7	100.0	15,167

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
Kinihira	44.4	29.9	23.2	2.5	100.0	17,434
Kisaro	36.1	31.2	28.1	4.5	100.0	23,376
Masoro	50.4	22.0	22.5	5.2	100.0	27,678
Mbogo	51.1	26.5	20.4	2.0	100.0	19,465
Murambi	53.5	21.8	20.1	4.6	100.0	27,315
Ngoma	42.9	29.6	24.3	3.2	100.0	12,980
Ntarabana	47.8	22.6	24.3	5.3	100.0	25,455
Rukozi	40.6	29.1	26.2	4.1	100.0	17,066
Rusiga	48.4	27.6	22.4	1.6	100.0	13,835
Shyorongi	61.7	20.0	15.3	3.1	100.0	45,764
Tumba	46.1	31.0	21.0	1.9	100.0	21,093
<b>Gakenke</b>						
Busengo	37.8	32.7	26.7	2.7	100.0	21,365
Coko	49.0	28.3	21.1	1.6	100.0	18,386
Cyabingo	38.6	28.4	30.0	2.9	100.0	19,289
Gakenke	43.6	29.4	24.2	2.7	100.0	25,527
Gashenyi	40.1	28.3	28.9	2.7	100.0	23,528
Janja	29.6	38.2	28.2	4.0	100.0	15,743
Kamubuga	32.6	27.1	32.8	7.5	100.0	22,768
Karambo	37.3	28.4	31.1	3.3	100.0	14,483
Kivuruga	48.4	23.8	25.3	2.5	100.0	19,357
Mataba	22.3	32.8	37.7	7.2	100.0	16,334
Minazi	38.5	30.9	27.6	3.0	100.0	14,455
Mugunga	36.8	32.4	25.5	5.4	100.0	20,833
Muhondo	59.8	22.0	17.2	1.0	100.0	22,312
Muyongwe	41.1	30.0	26.6	2.4	100.0	16,754
Muzo	22.7	38.3	33.4	5.7	100.0	22,140
Nemba	37.7	32.0	27.3	3.0	100.0	17,454
Ruli	63.9	21.4	12.9	1.8	100.0	24,995
Rusasa	28.9	34.9	32.1	4.1	100.0	18,945
Rushashi	49.2	28.6	20.9	1.3	100.0	19,637
<b>Musanze</b>						
Busogo	59.9	17.8	19.0	3.3	100.0	27,750
Cyuve	60.7	16.5	18.2	4.6	100.0	61,755
Gacaca	39.7	22.3	30.7	7.3	100.0	29,526
Gashaki	51.7	22.9	23.2	2.2	100.0	13,835
Gataraga	31.8	32.7	28.5	7.0	100.0	25,323
Kimonyi	41.3	21.8	27.5	9.3	100.0	22,508
Kinigi	43.2	26.0	26.4	4.4	100.0	32,793
Muhoza	78.9	10.8	8.7	1.7	100.0	67,577
Muko	45.6	22.5	25.7	6.2	100.0	27,738
Musanze	43.6	24.8	25.0	6.5	100.0	49,323
Nkotsi	43.3	27.8	25.5	3.4	100.0	18,218
Nyange	40.0	25.2	28.6	6.2	100.0	32,685
Remera	51.1	23.5	23.3	2.1	100.0	19,805
Rwaza	39.8	26.7	28.8	4.8	100.0	24,168
Shingiro	24.7	31.1	33.6	10.6	100.0	24,380
<b>Burera</b>						
Bungwe	38.9	27.4	30.3	3.3	100.0	15,819
Butaro	42.2	25.5	27.9	4.4	100.0	34,896
Cyanika	36.1	25.1	32.6	6.1	100.0	40,938
Cyeru	41.6	26.9	27.5	4.0	100.0	14,231

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
Gahunga	34.4	28.0	31.5	6.1	100.0	26,599
Gatebe	31.1	28.7	33.5	6.6	100.0	18,694
Gitovu	36.2	32.9	27.1	3.8	100.0	11,000
Kagogo	33.1	28.2	32.3	6.4	100.0	21,153
Kinoni	43.0	26.6	26.5	3.8	100.0	18,606
Kinyababa	37.2	28.8	28.5	5.6	100.0	21,804
Kivuye	46.7	21.4	27.7	4.2	100.0	16,462
Nemba	39.0	27.3	29.1	4.5	100.0	21,077
Rugarama	38.0	29.9	28.5	3.6	100.0	25,451
Rugengabari	32.3	32.3	31.6	3.8	100.0	20,121
Ruhunde	35.3	31.6	28.7	4.4	100.0	20,297
Rusarabuye	44.4	26.0	26.2	3.4	100.0	19,473
Rwerere	41.3	26.6	27.5	4.6	100.0	20,397
<b>Gicumbi</b>						
Bukure	43.1	23.6	26.9	6.5	100.0	19,089
Bwisige	36.6	32.3	27.5	3.6	100.0	17,306
Byumba	57.0	21.7	18.0	3.3	100.0	43,033
Cyumba	43.1	25.0	28.0	3.9	100.0	16,806
Giti	35.0	25.0	30.5	9.5	100.0	16,650
Kageyo	39.9	28.4	27.4	4.3	100.0	19,969
Kaniga	48.3	23.0	24.7	4.0	100.0	16,006
Manyagiro	37.1	26.3	31.3	5.2	100.0	21,908
Miyove	33.1	27.6	33.0	6.4	100.0	20,545
Mukarange	40.7	29.6	26.2	3.5	100.0	17,718
Muko	42.4	26.3	25.8	5.5	100.0	20,209
Mutete	43.5	26.6	24.8	5.1	100.0	27,950
Nyamiyaga	35.0	25.5	32.4	7.1	100.0	20,217
Nyankenke	38.5	28.3	30.1	3.2	100.0	23,376
Rubaya	36.6	24.8	31.7	6.9	100.0	11,812
Rukomo	38.1	31.8	25.3	4.8	100.0	27,674
Rushaki	43.5	27.0	26.0	3.5	100.0	14,571
Rutare	42.0	27.2	25.7	5.0	100.0	27,606
Ruvune	36.2	27.4	29.6	6.8	100.0	22,324
Rwamiko	46.0	25.6	24.6	3.8	100.0	14,487
Shangasha	40.7	31.5	25.3	2.5	100.0	18,082
<b>Rwamagana</b>						
Fumbwe	51.2	19.5	21.2	8.1	100.0	33,544
Gahengeri	43.4	21.9	25.7	8.9	100.0	36,463
Gishali	52.8	20.3	20.7	6.3	100.0	35,720
Karenge	55.0	21.0	20.7	3.3	100.0	30,062
Kigabiro	67.0	15.4	13.6	4.0	100.0	52,218
Muhazi	60.7	18.6	16.5	4.2	100.0	35,984
Munyaga	37.6	22.1	32.0	8.2	100.0	22,272
Munyiginya	48.1	22.9	22.4	6.5	100.0	25,043
Musha	40.7	23.1	27.6	8.5	100.0	27,614
Muyumbu	63.3	18.5	14.5	3.6	100.0	60,059
Mwulire	52.8	20.5	20.5	6.3	100.0	34,788
Nyakaliro	62.1	19.1	15.7	3.2	100.0	38,695
Nzige	42.6	23.7	26.7	6.9	100.0	20,125
Rubona	38.4	24.0	28.1	9.5	100.0	31,449
<b>Nyagatare</b>						
Gatunda	39.7	23.6	29.1	7.5	100.0	36,547

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
Karama	34.2	26.6	31.1	8.1	100.0	33,037
Karangazi	34.7	23.6	27.9	13.8	100.0	92,748
Katabagemu	38.2	25.0	28.5	8.3	100.0	43,261
Kiyombe	35.0	27.6	31.9	5.5	100.0	19,273
Matimba	45.9	22.0	25.0	7.0	100.0	28,442
Mimuri	36.5	24.7	29.2	9.6	100.0	36,771
Mukama	30.9	28.1	32.2	8.9	100.0	26,827
Musheri	29.9	25.2	32.3	12.6	100.0	34,116
Nyagatare	52.8	19.2	20.8	7.2	100.0	82,927
Rukomo	47.7	22.2	24.8	5.4	100.0	43,649
Rwempasha	37.6	25.0	25.4	11.9	100.0	36,543
Rwimiyaga	33.0	25.1	28.7	13.2	100.0	77,017
Tabagwe	32.3	29.7	28.6	9.5	100.0	50,359
<b>Gatsibo</b>						
Gasange	30.3	25.3	30.9	13.5	100.0	19,365
Gatsibo	44.4	24.9	23.9	6.8	100.0	38,071
Gitoki	38.7	24.3	28.3	8.6	100.0	43,369
Kabarore	42.9	22.9	24.6	9.7	100.0	69,312
Kageyo	31.2	26.4	32.0	10.5	100.0	25,167
Kiramuruzi	37.2	27.2	26.7	8.9	100.0	40,762
Kiziguro	45.6	23.1	24.0	7.3	100.0	39,958
Muhura	36.9	22.9	29.6	10.6	100.0	33,436
Murambi	34.5	28.0	29.5	8.0	100.0	36,887
Ngarama	35.0	24.9	29.9	10.2	100.0	38,843
Nyagihanga	32.8	24.6	33.8	8.7	100.0	30,114
Remera	35.4	23.3	30.7	10.7	100.0	32,297
Rugarama	37.7	26.1	27.9	8.3	100.0	49,927
Rwimbogo	30.8	29.7	30.1	9.4	100.0	47,136
<b>Kayanza</b>						
Gahini	38.6	23.3	27.2	10.9	100.0	44,585
Kabare	33.1	25.4	31.6	9.8	100.0	40,334
Kabarondo	49.9	21.1	22.1	6.9	100.0	39,019
Mukarange	61.9	16.5	16.1	5.5	100.0	58,656
Murama	43.9	24.4	26.3	5.4	100.0	23,624
Murundi	29.2	25.7	32.5	12.6	100.0	56,261
Mwiri	38.9	23.2	28.0	9.8	100.0	35,228
Ndego	27.7	29.9	32.6	9.9	100.0	23,848
Nyamirama	44.2	22.1	25.6	8.1	100.0	38,763
Rukara	45.8	25.3	22.2	6.7	100.0	37,323
Ruramira	32.0	24.5	33.1	10.4	100.0	21,972
Rwinkwavu	38.4	25.2	27.7	8.7	100.0	36,975
<b>Kirehe</b>						
Gahara	35.0	20.1	34.9	10.0	100.0	44,137
Gatore	42.6	23.1	26.2	8.2	100.0	31,413
Kigarama	34.7	24.3	32.6	8.4	100.0	37,679
Kigina	45.7	23.3	24.4	6.6	100.0	35,632
Kirehe	48.6	24.2	21.8	5.3	100.0	30,473
Mahama	64.1	12.1	20.6	3.2	100.0	75,542
Mpanga	33.9	25.4	32.0	8.6	100.0	39,346
Musaza	38.4	23.3	29.8	8.5	100.0	30,401
Mushikiri	40.4	25.4	27.7	6.5	100.0	32,965
Nasho	39.6	26.3	27.0	7.2	100.0	33,588

sector	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
Nyamugari	35.7	24.5	30.4	9.4	100.0	42,145
Nyarubuye	37.5	24.5	30.0	8.0	100.0	22,064
<b>Ngoma</b>						
Gashanda	39.8	23.1	29.1	8.0	100.0	20,233
Jarama	24.9	22.7	34.9	17.5	100.0	31,001
Karembo	40.5	23.1	26.8	9.5	100.0	17,918
Kazo	40.8	23.4	27.1	8.7	100.0	33,073
Kibungo	63.9	16.2	16.1	3.8	100.0	30,989
Mugesera	36.9	24.6	30.4	8.2	100.0	29,814
Murama	46.1	22.7	25.6	5.6	100.0	27,846
Mutenderi	42.3	23.9	26.7	7.0	100.0	25,739
Remera	48.1	20.0	24.4	7.5	100.0	33,049
Rukira	49.7	22.0	23.7	4.6	100.0	29,946
Rukumberi	27.1	21.4	31.5	20.0	100.0	39,946
Rurenge	37.4	25.9	29.4	7.3	100.0	33,876
Sake	33.9	22.1	30.1	13.9	100.0	28,710
Zaza	38.9	23.8	26.9	10.3	100.0	28,074
<b>Bugesera</b>						
Gashora	51.5	21.5	20.2	6.8	100.0	33,560
Juru	31.2	27.6	30.3	10.9	100.0	34,020
Kamabuye	31.4	26.9	30.5	11.2	100.0	23,660
Mareba	29.9	21.7	32.9	15.4	100.0	28,866
Mayange	63.1	18.3	15.0	3.6	100.0	53,266
Musenyi	32.7	23.8	31.5	12.0	100.0	39,886
Mwogo	30.6	27.0	30.4	12.0	100.0	31,373
Ngeruka	28.5	23.0	33.4	15.1	100.0	35,192
Ntarama	54.2	17.9	18.2	9.7	100.0	50,127
Nyamata	67.9	15.7	12.5	3.9	100.0	85,982
Nyarugenge	32.0	24.0	31.0	13.0	100.0	25,347
Rilima	58.0	21.1	16.8	4.1	100.0	28,818
Ruhuha	44.2	21.4	24.8	9.5	100.0	28,654
Rweru	32.0	23.3	29.1	15.6	100.0	35,800
Shyara	25.6	23.9	34.1	16.4	100.0	16,366
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13 246 394</b>

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

Table Annex C. 2: Distribution (%) of private households' type of building and area of residence by poverty status

Area of residence and Type of building	Living standard				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately Poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
House occupied by one household	83.1	92.7	94.5	93.7	88.7
House occupied by one household	14.6	6.5	5.1	5.8	9.9
Storey building occupied by one household	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Storey building occupied by many households	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
not stated	0.0	0.0			0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
House occupied by one household	69.3	75.8	83.6	84.2	72.1
House occupied by one household	26.5	21.8	15.1	14.5	24.3
Storey building occupied by one household	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Storey building occupied by many households	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
not stated	0.0				0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287
<b>Rural</b>					
House occupied by one household	94.5	96.4	96.1	95.2	95.5
House occupied by one household	4.8	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.0
Storey building occupied by one household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Storey building occupied by many households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
not stated	0.0	0.0			0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

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

Table Annex C. 3: Distribution (%) of private households' tenure and area of residence by poverty status

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Living standard				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Owner	65.1	78.0	78.8	71.1	71.6
Tenant	30.4	15.6	13.5	18.4	22.2
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	2.7	5.0	6.1	8.1	4.4
Staff housing	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.8
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
Owner	42.4	48.6	54.8	48.2	44.7
Tenant	53.8	43.4	34.6	38.0	49.9
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	2.4	5.5	8.1	11.0	3.7
Staff housing	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.2
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287
<b>Rural</b>					
Owner	83.7	84.4	82.2	74.7	82.7
Tenant	11.2	9.6	10.4	15.3	10.9
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	3.0	4.9	5.8	7.7	4.7
Staff housing	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.7
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

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

Table Annex C. 4: Distribution (%) of the private households by Household size by Poverty status at national level

Size of the household	Poverty status				Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor		
1 member	39.2	16.4	38.5	5.9	100.0	400,653
2 members	40.5	22.0	31.9	5.7	100.0	433,396
3 members	44.1	25.6	24.2	6.0	100.0	594,795
4 members	47.9	24.7	20.6	6.8	100.0	593,108
5 members	49.7	23.4	19.3	7.5	100.0	508,707
6 members	52.4	22.5	17.4	7.6	100.0	359,911
7 members	54.3	21.9	16.3	7.5	100.0	214,360
8 or more members	57.5	20.6	15.0	7.0	100.0	207,813
Total	47.0	22.6	23.7	6.7	100.0	3,312,743

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

Table Annex C. 5: Distribution (%) of the private households by Type of habitat by Poverty status and Area of Residence

Area of residence and Type of habitat	Poverty status				Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor		
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Planned rural settlement	42.7	24.0	26.1	7.2	100.0	2,165,453
Integrated Model Village	60.9	19.4	15.6	4.2	100.0	27,105
Old settlement	53.1	19.4	21.4	6.1	100.0	76,053
Unplanned clustered rural housing	31.3	28.7	31.0	9.0	100.0	494,607
Modern planned urban area	86.4	8.5	4.2	1.0	100.0	228,825
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Urban area	80.4	11.6	6.1	1.8	100.0	220,161
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area	39.7	24.1	26.9	9.4	100.0	73,498
Other type of housing	60.0	17.5	17.0	5.5	100.0	26,938
not stated	97.1	2.9			100.0	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,312,743</b>
<b>Urban</b>						
Planned rural settlement	64.0	17.0	14.6	4.4	100.0	407,605
Integrated Model Village	78.4	12.1	7.3	2.2	100.0	10,530
Old settlement	72.1	14.0	10.3	3.5	100.0	25,545
Unplanned clustered rural housing	46.7	23.8	22.3	7.2	100.0	45,001
Modern planned urban area	86.6	8.4	4.1	0.9	100.0	226,428
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Urban area	81.3	11.3	5.7	1.7	100.0	213,763
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area	59.5	18.2	16.5	5.8	100.0	23,685
Other type of housing	75.0	13.6	8.4	2.9	100.0	11,687
not stated	100.0				100.0	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>964,287</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Planned rural settlement	37.8	25.7	28.7	7.8	100.0	1,757,848
Integrated Model Village	49.7	24.0	20.8	5.4	100.0	16,575
Old settlement	43.5	22.1	27.1	7.4	100.0	50,508
Unplanned clustered rural housing	29.8	29.1	31.9	9.2	100.0	449,606
Modern planned urban area	68.3	17.2	12.1	2.4	100.0	2,397
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Urban area	51.7	22.0	20.0	6.3	100.0	6,398
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area	30.3	26.8	31.8	11.1	100.0	49,813
Other type of housing	48.5	20.5	23.5	7.5	100.0	15,251
not stated	95.0	5.0			100.0	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,348,456</b>

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

Table Annex C. 6 : Distribution (%) of the resident household heads by Sex by Poverty status and Area of Residence

Area of residence and Sex of the household head	Poverty Status				Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor		
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Male	51.7	22.7	20.0	5.7	100.0	2,355,298
Female	35.5	22.5	32.9	9.1	100.0	957,445
Total	47.0	22.6	23.7	6.7	100.0	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>						
Male	76.3	12.8	8.5	2.4	100.0	709,665
Female	62.9	16.9	15.3	4.9	100.0	254,622
Total	72.7	13.9	10.3	3.1	100.0	964,287
<b>Rural</b>						
Male	41.1	26.9	25.0	7.1	100.0	1,645,633
Female	25.6	24.6	39.3	10.6	100.0	702,823
Total	36.4	26.2	29.2	8.1	100.0	2,348,456

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

Table Annex C. 7 Distribution (%) of resident household head's economic status and area of residence by poverty status

Area of residence and Economic activity status of the HH head	Living standard				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Employed	65.8	56.1	50.9	56.6	59.5
Unemployed	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.6
Outside Labour Force	30.7	39.9	45.5	39.4	36.9
not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	1,556,917	749,448	785,942	220,436	3,312,743
<b>Urban</b>					
Employed	72.8	62.0	57.4	60.0	69.3
Unemployed	2.8	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.0
Outside Labour Force	24.3	34.2	38.8	35.4	27.5
not stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	701,425	133,961	99,194	29,707	964,287
<b>Rural</b>					
Employed	60.2	54.8	50.0	56.0	55.5
Unemployed	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.8
Outside Labour Force	35.9	41.2	46.4	40.0	40.7
not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
count	855,492	615,487	686,748	190,729	2,348,456

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

Table Annex C. 8 Distribution (%) of the resident population age-groups by poverty status

5 year age group	Poverty status				Total	count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor		
0-4	12.6	13.8	12.7	13.8	13.0	1,707,309
5-9	11.3	12.9	13.4	20.0	12.9	1,696,383
10-14	10.5	11.8	13.2	15.5	11.8	1,550,127
15-19	12.6	11.8	9.9	8.9	11.5	1,503,225
20-24	10.4	9.0	7.0	4.5	8.8	1,149,795
25-29	8.8	7.6	5.9	4.4	7.5	977,801
30-34	7.8	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.1	929,968
35-39	6.4	6.1	6.7	7.8	6.5	855,885
40-44	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.3	5.4	713,222
45-49	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.6	471,405
50-54	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	386,844
50-59	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.4	310,737
60-64	2.1	2.4	3.0	1.6	2.3	305,015
65-69	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.6	210,057
70-74	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	144,536
75-79	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	76,776
84-84	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	57,141
85+	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	54,374
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13,246,394

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

Table Annex C. 9: Distribution (%) of the resident population by Sex by Poverty status

Sex	Poverty status				Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor		
Male	51.7	22.7	20.0	5.7	100.0	9,417,937
Female	35.5	22.5	32.9	9.1	100.0	3,828,457
Total	47.0	22.6	23.7	6.7	100.0	13,246,394

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

Table Annex C. 10: Multidimensional Poverty Index and Average Intensity of Deprivation by sector

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
<b>Nyarugenge</b>			
Gitega	0.025	0.394	0.010
Kanyinya	0.157	0.410	0.065
Kigali	0.143	0.411	0.059
Kimisagara	0.039	0.398	0.015
Mageregere	0.250	0.426	0.107
Muhima	0.019	0.387	0.007
Nyakabanda	0.027	0.396	0.010
Nyamirambo	0.063	0.426	0.027
Nyarugenge	0.024	0.386	0.009
Rwezamenyo	0.011	0.374	0.004
<b>Gasabo</b>			
Bumbogo	0.143	0.421	0.060
Gatsata	0.048	0.409	0.020
Gikomero	0.365	0.428	0.156
Gisozi	0.050	0.406	0.020
Jabana	0.156	0.416	0.065
Jali	0.220	0.419	0.092
Kacyiru	0.016	0.385	0.006
Kimihurura	0.017	0.378	0.007
Kimironko	0.022	0.395	0.009
Kinyinya	0.050	0.404	0.020
Ndera	0.133	0.429	0.057
Nduba	0.208	0.425	0.088
Remera	0.025	0.404	0.010
Rusororo	0.167	0.438	0.073
Rutungu	0.336	0.427	0.143
<b>Kicukiro</b>			
Gahanga	0.125	0.427	0.053
Gatenga	0.054	0.414	0.022
Gikondo	0.023	0.402	0.009
Kagarama	0.030	0.400	0.012
Kanombe	0.064	0.409	0.026
Kicukiro	0.014	0.397	0.005
Kigarama	0.048	0.407	0.019
Masaka	0.113	0.415	0.047
Niboye	0.015	0.378	0.006
Nyarugunga	0.018	0.384	0.007
<b>Nyanza</b>			
Busasamana	0.225	0.420	0.095
Busoro	0.454	0.454	0.206
Cyabakamyi	0.404	0.423	0.171
Kibilizi	0.502	0.467	0.234
Kigoma	0.412	0.432	0.178
Mukingo	0.328	0.422	0.139
Muyira	0.450	0.448	0.201
Ntyazo	0.512	0.463	0.237
Nyagisozi	0.403	0.428	0.173
Rwabicuma	0.379	0.415	0.157
<b>Gisagara</b>			
Gikonko	0.459	0.433	0.199

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Gishubi	0.588	0.458	0.269
Kansi	0.367	0.411	0.151
Kibirizi	0.413	0.422	0.174
Kigembe	0.429	0.416	0.179
Mamba	0.490	0.452	0.221
Muganza	0.488	0.439	0.214
Mugombwa	0.373	0.421	0.157
Mukindo	0.449	0.428	0.192
Musha	0.478	0.438	0.210
Ndora	0.466	0.443	0.206
Nyanza	0.509	0.423	0.215
Save	0.362	0.425	0.154
<b>Nyaruguru</b>			
Busanze	0.414	0.422	0.175
Cyahinda	0.345	0.410	0.142
Kibeho	0.304	0.421	0.128
Kivu	0.383	0.408	0.156
Mata	0.285	0.415	0.118
Muganza	0.406	0.404	0.164
Munini	0.333	0.414	0.138
Ngera	0.411	0.410	0.169
Ngoma	0.365	0.391	0.143
Nyabimata	0.455	0.410	0.187
Nyagisozi	0.333	0.391	0.130
Ruheru	0.430	0.422	0.181
Ruramba	0.350	0.412	0.144
Rusenge	0.433	0.432	0.187
<b>Huye</b>			
Gishamvu	0.364	0.411	0.149
Huye	0.292	0.428	0.125
Karama	0.312	0.415	0.129
Kigoma	0.319	0.403	0.129
Kinazi	0.382	0.427	0.163
Maraba	0.325	0.415	0.135
Mbazi	0.292	0.416	0.122
Mukura	0.358	0.431	0.154
Ngoma	0.101	0.401	0.040
Ruhashya	0.391	0.422	0.165
Rusatira	0.392	0.434	0.170
Rwaniro	0.420	0.425	0.179
Simbi	0.338	0.413	0.140
Tumba	0.173	0.429	0.074
<b>Nyamagabe</b>			
Buruhukiro	0.480	0.445	0.213
Cyanika	0.317	0.410	0.130
Gasaka	0.190	0.407	0.077
Gatare	0.472	0.435	0.205
Kaduha	0.462	0.440	0.203
Kamegeri	0.395	0.426	0.168
Kibirizi	0.323	0.417	0.135
Kibumbwe	0.407	0.435	0.177
Kitabi	0.435	0.432	0.188
Mbazi	0.288	0.390	0.112

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Mugano	0.470	0.433	0.204
Musange	0.310	0.404	0.125
Musebeya	0.439	0.437	0.192
Mushubi	0.428	0.421	0.180
Nkomane	0.528	0.449	0.237
Tare	0.375	0.432	0.162
Uwinkingi	0.418	0.428	0.179
<b>Ruhango</b>			
Bweramana	0.331	0.427	0.141
Byimana	0.243	0.411	0.100
Kabagali	0.380	0.419	0.159
Kinazi	0.445	0.450	0.200
Kinihira	0.359	0.427	0.154
Mbuye	0.434	0.447	0.194
Mwendo	0.322	0.407	0.131
Ntongwe	0.456	0.446	0.203
Ruhango	0.297	0.427	0.127
<b>Muhanga</b>			
Cyeza	0.252	0.397	0.100
Kabacuzi	0.300	0.400	0.120
Kibangu	0.329	0.398	0.131
Kiyumba	0.266	0.399	0.106
Muhanga	0.258	0.400	0.103
Mushishiro	0.289	0.399	0.115
Nyabinoni	0.423	0.420	0.178
Nyamabuye	0.095	0.407	0.039
Nyarusange	0.345	0.422	0.145
Rongi	0.385	0.415	0.160
Rugendabari	0.326	0.398	0.130
Shyogwe	0.214	0.412	0.088
<b>Kamonyi</b>			
Gacurabwenge	0.212	0.409	0.087
Karama	0.243	0.401	0.097
Kayenzi	0.252	0.398	0.100
Kayumbu	0.280	0.401	0.112
Mugina	0.391	0.430	0.168
Musambira	0.263	0.417	0.110
Ngamba	0.294	0.403	0.119
Nyamiyaga	0.360	0.428	0.154
Nyarubaka	0.309	0.412	0.127
Rugarika	0.261	0.424	0.111
Rukoma	0.257	0.408	0.105
Runda	0.154	0.427	0.066
<b>Karongi</b>			
Bwishyura	0.268	0.431	0.115
Gashari	0.314	0.413	0.130
Gishyita	0.301	0.404	0.121
Gitesi	0.393	0.424	0.167
Mubuga	0.372	0.416	0.155
Murambi	0.331	0.420	0.139
Murundi	0.447	0.435	0.195
Mutuntu	0.395	0.434	0.171
Rubengera	0.258	0.418	0.108

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Rugabano	0.387	0.419	0.162
Ruganda	0.323	0.413	0.133
Rwankuba	0.366	0.419	0.153
Twumba	0.364	0.423	0.154
<b>Rutsiro</b>			
Boneza	0.269	0.415	0.111
Gihango	0.274	0.408	0.112
Kigeyo	0.393	0.419	0.165
Kivumu	0.403	0.420	0.169
Manihira	0.400	0.429	0.172
Mukura	0.460	0.446	0.205
Murunda	0.418	0.465	0.195
Musasa	0.353	0.417	0.147
Mushonyi	0.349	0.407	0.142
Mushubati	0.334	0.418	0.140
Nyabirasi	0.534	0.456	0.243
Ruhango	0.402	0.444	0.178
Rusebeya	0.515	0.451	0.233
<b>Rubavu</b>			
Bugeshi	0.424	0.433	0.183
Busasamana	0.530	0.449	0.238
Cyanzarwe	0.527	0.448	0.236
Gisenyi	0.036	0.404	0.014
Kanama	0.450	0.464	0.209
Kanzenze	0.361	0.450	0.162
Mudende	0.481	0.442	0.213
Nyakiriba	0.271	0.449	0.122
Nyamyumba	0.361	0.440	0.159
Nyundo	0.378	0.447	0.169
Rubavu	0.239	0.447	0.107
Rugerero	0.245	0.439	0.108
<b>Nyabihu</b>			
Bigogwe	0.300	0.432	0.129
Jenda	0.319	0.431	0.137
Jomba	0.382	0.419	0.160
Kabatwa	0.261	0.407	0.106
Karago	0.411	0.427	0.176
Kintobo	0.358	0.420	0.150
Mukamira	0.245	0.415	0.101
Muringa	0.500	0.437	0.219
Rambura	0.390	0.424	0.166
Rugera	0.348	0.409	0.142
Rurembo	0.425	0.416	0.177
Shyira	0.322	0.408	0.131
<b>Ngororero</b>			
Bwira	0.372	0.407	0.151
Gatumba	0.287	0.399	0.115
Hindiro	0.343	0.410	0.141
Kabaya	0.310	0.410	0.127
Kageyo	0.336	0.408	0.137
Kavumu	0.458	0.444	0.203
Matyazo	0.422	0.424	0.179
Muhanda	0.620	0.468	0.291

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Muhororo	0.301	0.400	0.120
Ndaro	0.391	0.413	0.161
Ngororero	0.302	0.405	0.122
Nyange	0.336	0.414	0.139
Sovu	0.506	0.457	0.232
<b>Rusizi</b>			
Bugarama	0.380	0.433	0.165
Butare	0.496	0.462	0.229
Bweyeye	0.464	0.442	0.205
Gashonga	0.354	0.413	0.146
Giheke	0.309	0.406	0.126
Gihundwe	0.174	0.411	0.072
Gikundamvura	0.477	0.432	0.206
Gitambi	0.337	0.405	0.136
Kamembe	0.108	0.405	0.044
Muganza	0.334	0.412	0.137
Mururu	0.287	0.415	0.119
Nkanka	0.359	0.412	0.148
Nkombo	0.554	0.461	0.255
Nkungu	0.366	0.406	0.148
Nyakabuye	0.368	0.416	0.153
Nyakarenzo	0.330	0.403	0.133
Nzahaha	0.398	0.412	0.164
Rwimbogo	0.321	0.405	0.130
<b>Nyamasheke</b>			
Bushekeri	0.385	0.426	0.164
Bushenge	0.239	0.390	0.093
Cyato	0.409	0.413	0.169
Gihombo	0.385	0.434	0.167
Kagano	0.345	0.420	0.145
Kanjongo	0.313	0.424	0.133
Karambi	0.306	0.403	0.123
Karengera	0.311	0.396	0.123
Kirimbi	0.340	0.413	0.140
Macuba	0.288	0.416	0.120
Mahembe	0.338	0.413	0.140
Nyabitekeri	0.293	0.403	0.118
Rangiro	0.315	0.401	0.126
Ruharambuga	0.254	0.405	0.103
Shangi	0.294	0.406	0.120
<b>Rulindo</b>			
BASE	0.244	0.396	0.097
Burega	0.312	0.407	0.127
Bushoki	0.173	0.389	0.067
Buyoga	0.286	0.403	0.115
Cyinzuzi	0.334	0.406	0.136
Cyungu	0.340	0.407	0.138
Kinihira	0.257	0.399	0.103
Kisaro	0.327	0.409	0.134
Masoro	0.276	0.418	0.115
Mbogo	0.224	0.391	0.088
Murambi	0.247	0.414	0.102
Ngoma	0.275	0.404	0.111

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Ntarabana	0.296	0.413	0.122
Rukozo	0.303	0.405	0.123
Rusiga	0.240	0.393	0.094
Shyorongi	0.184	0.412	0.076
Tumba	0.229	0.396	0.091
<b>Gakenke</b>			
Busengo	0.294	0.398	0.117
Coko	0.227	0.391	0.089
Cyabingo	0.329	0.391	0.129
Gakenke	0.269	0.400	0.108
Gashenyi	0.316	0.394	0.125
Janja	0.322	0.405	0.130
Kamubuga	0.404	0.415	0.168
Karambo	0.343	0.387	0.133
Kivuruga	0.278	0.387	0.108
Mataba	0.449	0.425	0.191
Minazi	0.307	0.401	0.123
Mugunga	0.309	0.413	0.127
Muhondo	0.181	0.376	0.068
Muyongwe	0.290	0.400	0.116
Muzo	0.391	0.421	0.164
Nemba	0.303	0.403	0.122
Ruli	0.147	0.397	0.059
Rusasa	0.362	0.405	0.147
Rushashi	0.222	0.390	0.087
<b>Musanze</b>			
Busogo	0.223	0.400	0.089
Cyuve	0.229	0.419	0.096
Gacaca	0.380	0.418	0.159
Gashaki	0.254	0.383	0.097
Gataraga	0.355	0.430	0.153
Kimonyi	0.368	0.439	0.162
Kinigi	0.308	0.407	0.125
Muhoza	0.103	0.406	0.042
Muko	0.319	0.413	0.132
Musanze	0.316	0.440	0.139
Nkotsi	0.289	0.400	0.116
Nyange	0.348	0.416	0.145
Remera	0.254	0.384	0.098
Rwaza	0.335	0.402	0.135
Shingiro	0.442	0.437	0.193
<b>Burera</b>			
Bungwe	0.337	0.391	0.132
Butaro	0.323	0.400	0.129
Cyanika	0.387	0.413	0.160
Cyeru	0.315	0.401	0.126
Gahunga	0.377	0.420	0.158
Gatebe	0.401	0.420	0.168
Gitovu	0.309	0.402	0.124
Kagogo	0.387	0.411	0.159
Kinoni	0.304	0.404	0.123
Kinyababa	0.340	0.413	0.141
Kivuye	0.320	0.393	0.126

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Nemba	0.337	0.404	0.136
Rugarama	0.321	0.407	0.130
Rugengabari	0.354	0.403	0.143
Ruhunde	0.331	0.401	0.132
Rusarabuye	0.296	0.397	0.117
Rwerere	0.321	0.406	0.130
<b>Gicumbi</b>			
Bukure	0.333	0.412	0.138
Bwisige	0.311	0.400	0.124
Byumba	0.213	0.409	0.087
Cyumba	0.319	0.397	0.127
Giti	0.400	0.426	0.170
Kageyo	0.317	0.407	0.129
Kaniga	0.287	0.397	0.114
Manyagiro	0.365	0.405	0.148
Miyove	0.394	0.413	0.163
Mukarange	0.297	0.403	0.120
Muko	0.313	0.411	0.129
Mutete	0.299	0.415	0.124
Nyamiyaga	0.395	0.412	0.163
Nyankenke	0.333	0.394	0.131
Rubaya	0.386	0.407	0.157
Rukomo	0.301	0.412	0.124
Rushaki	0.295	0.404	0.119
Rutare	0.307	0.412	0.127
Ruvune	0.364	0.418	0.152
Rwamiko	0.285	0.407	0.116
Shangasha	0.278	0.394	0.110
<b>Rwamagana</b>			
Fumbwe	0.293	0.438	0.128
Gahengeri	0.346	0.433	0.150
Gishali	0.270	0.423	0.114
Karenge	0.240	0.400	0.096
Kigabiro	0.176	0.418	0.074
Muhazi	0.207	0.414	0.086
Munyaga	0.403	0.410	0.165
Munyiginya	0.289	0.420	0.122
Musha	0.361	0.427	0.154
Muyumbu	0.182	0.414	0.075
Mwulire	0.267	0.426	0.114
Nyakaliro	0.188	0.404	0.076
Nzige	0.336	0.421	0.141
Rubona	0.376	0.431	0.162
<b>Nyagatare</b>			
Gatunda	0.366	0.415	0.152
Karama	0.391	0.425	0.166
Karangazi	0.417	0.460	0.192
Katabagemu	0.368	0.427	0.157
Kiyombe	0.374	0.412	0.154
Matimba	0.320	0.425	0.136
Mimuri	0.387	0.431	0.167
Mukama	0.410	0.427	0.175
Musheri	0.449	0.447	0.201

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Nyagatare	0.280	0.431	0.121
Rukomo	0.302	0.402	0.121
Rwempasha	0.373	0.456	0.170
Rwimiyaga	0.420	0.460	0.193
Tabagwe	0.381	0.444	0.169
<b>Gatsibo</b>			
Gasange	0.444	0.451	0.200
Gatsibo	0.307	0.427	0.131
Gitoki	0.370	0.425	0.157
Kabarore	0.343	0.438	0.150
Kageyo	0.425	0.435	0.184
Kiramuruzi	0.357	0.442	0.158
Kiziguro	0.313	0.430	0.135
Muhura	0.401	0.436	0.175
Murambi	0.375	0.424	0.159
Ngarama	0.401	0.440	0.176
Nyagihanga	0.426	0.421	0.179
Remera	0.414	0.432	0.179
Rugarama	0.362	0.431	0.156
Rwimbogo	0.396	0.442	0.175
<b>Kayonza</b>			
Gahini	0.381	0.438	0.167
Kabare	0.415	0.428	0.177
Kabarondo	0.290	0.427	0.124
Mukarange	0.216	0.424	0.091
Murama	0.317	0.406	0.129
Murundi	0.451	0.445	0.201
Mwiri	0.378	0.430	0.162
Ndego	0.425	0.441	0.187
Nyamirama	0.337	0.424	0.143
Rukara	0.289	0.427	0.123
Ruramira	0.435	0.428	0.186
Rwinkwavu	0.364	0.426	0.155
<b>Kirehe</b>			
Gahara	0.449	0.415	0.186
Gatore	0.344	0.426	0.146
Kigarama	0.410	0.415	0.170
Kigina	0.310	0.425	0.132
Kirehe	0.271	0.420	0.114
Mahama	0.237	0.374	0.089
Mpanga	0.407	0.421	0.171
Musaza	0.383	0.417	0.159
Mushikiri	0.342	0.416	0.142
Nasho	0.342	0.417	0.143
Nyamugari	0.398	0.434	0.173
Nyarubuye	0.380	0.426	0.162
<b>Ngoma</b>			
Gashanda	0.371	0.415	0.154
Jarama	0.524	0.463	0.242
Karembo	0.364	0.428	0.156
Kazo	0.358	0.431	0.155
Kibungo	0.199	0.401	0.080
Mugesera	0.385	0.429	0.165

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Murama	0.312	0.410	0.128
Mutenderi	0.337	0.415	0.140
Remera	0.319	0.424	0.135
Rukira	0.283	0.401	0.114
Rukumberi	0.515	0.477	0.246
Rurenge	0.367	0.418	0.153
Sake	0.439	0.448	0.197
Zaza	0.372	0.437	0.162
<b>Bugesera</b>			
Gashora	0.270	0.431	0.117
Juru	0.412	0.447	0.184
Kamabuye	0.417	0.452	0.188
Mareba	0.484	0.446	0.216
Mayange	0.186	0.407	0.076
Musenyi	0.435	0.441	0.192
Mwogo	0.424	0.455	0.193
Ngeruka	0.485	0.452	0.219
Ntarama	0.279	0.460	0.128
Nyamata	0.164	0.426	0.070
Nyarugenge	0.440	0.445	0.196
Rilima	0.209	0.414	0.087
Ruhuha	0.343	0.433	0.149
Rweru	0.447	0.464	0.207
Shyara	0.505	0.456	0.231
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>0.304</b>	<b>0.425</b>	<b>0.129</b>

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

Table Annex C. 11: Distribution of households by living standard (MPI) by household composition

Household category	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severe poverty	Total	Count
Households without children and with working adult	55.9	17.8	22.5	3.8	100.0	507,852
Households without children and no working adult	31.6	20.3	43.0	5.1	100.0	313,251
Household with children and with working adult	51.0	22.6	19.5	6.9	100.0	1,708,177
Households with children and no working adult	38.8	26.7	26.0	8.5	100.0	778,310
Rwanda	47.0	22.6	23.7	6.7	100.0	3,312,743

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

Table Annex C. 12: Living standards (MPI) of households of orphan children compared to households of non-orphan children

Orphanhood situation and Living standards	MPI status of household in which children live				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately Poor	Severely poor	
Mother alive, Father alive	37.8	25.4	27.9	9.0	100.0
Mother Alive, Father died/unkown	29.8	23.3	35.5	11.4	100.0
Mother died/unkown, Father alive	24.3	23.3	37.5	14.8	100.0
Mother died/unknown, Father died/unknown	22.4	19.8	36.4	21.3	100.0
Survivorship for one or both not stated	85.7		14.3		100.0
Rwanda	33.5	24.2	31.0	11.3	100.0

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

Table Annex C. 13: Distribution of children (aged 0–17) by type of medical insurance and by area of residence and living standard (MPI) (%)

Area of residence and Type of medical insurance	MPI			
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severe poverty
<b>Rwanda</b>				
Mutuelle	93.1	94.8	89.9	46.2
RSSB (Former RAMA)	2.4	0.7	0.2	
MMI	1.5	0.8	0.1	
Employer	0.1			
Private insurance companies	0.2		0.1	
NGOs	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.3
None	0.8	3.1	8.3	50.7
Do not know	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.8
Not started	0.2			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Urban</b>				
Mutuelle	92.8	89.7	78.6	32.4
RSSB (Former RAMA)	2.4	1.0	0.3	
MMI	2.1	1.4		
Employer	0.1			
Private insurance companies	0.3			
NGOs	0.8	0.2		
None	1.4	7.2	20.4	63.7
Do not know	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.9
Not stated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	92.8	89.7	78.6	32.4
<b>Rural</b>				
Mutuelle	93.3	97.0	92.3	48.8
RSSB (Former RAMA)	2.5	0.6	0.2	
MMI	0.9	0.5	0.1	
Private insurance companies	0.1		0.1	
NGOs	2.8	0.6	1.2	0.4
None	0.1	1.3	5.8	48.2
Do not know			0.3	2.6
Not started	0.3			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table Annex C. 14 :Percentage of children with birth registration by age group and living standard (MPI) of household

Birth registration and Living standards	6-12 years	13-17 years	All Male (6-17)	All Female (6-17)	All children (6-17 years)
Non-poor	12.2	36.6	37.2	32.4	35.9
Vulnerable	21.8	25.4	24.6	27.0	25.3
Moderately poor	44.9	29.4	30.5	28.5	29.9
Severe poverty	21.1	8.6	7.7	12.1	9.0

Source: Rwanda Fifth Population and Housing Census, NISR 2022

Table Annex C. 15:Children of pre-primary age (3–6) by disability status and living standard of their household

Living standard and disability	With disability							Without disability						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
<b>Counts</b>														
Non-poor	1,466	1,582	1,638	1,514	1,587	1,529	9,316	135,842	131,395	129,811	119,428	117,593	113,072	747,141
Vulnerable	1,493	1,471	1,504	1,434	1,405	1,464	8,771	82,366	78,823	78,970	72,522	72,898	69,679	455,258
Moderately poor	1,688	1,841	1,806	1,641	1,735	1,675	10,386	78,982	78,990	77,601	71,356	75,301	70,584	452,814
MPI extreme poor	1,319	1,257	1,258	1,071	1,158	973	7,036	50,791	44,118	40,981	37,075	38,989	34,265	246,219
Total	5,966	6,151	6,206	5,660	5,885	5,641	35,509	347,981	333,326	327,363	300,381	304,781	287,600	1,901,432
<b>Percentage</b>														
Non-poor	24.6	25.7	26.4	26.7	27.0	27.1	26.2	39.0	39.4	39.7	39.8	38.6	39.3	39.3
Vulnerable	25.0	23.9	24.2	25.3	23.9	26.0	24.7	23.7	23.6	24.1	24.1	23.9	24.2	23.9
Moderately poor	28.3	29.9	29.1	29.0	29.5	29.7	29.2	22.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.7	24.5	23.8
Severely poor	22.1	20.4	20.3	18.9	19.7	17.2	19.8	14.6	13.2	12.5	12.3	12.8	11.9	12.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table Annex C. 16: Distribution (%) of households headed by persons with/without disabilities by household living standards (MPI)

Area of residence and Household Living standard	Household heads with disabilities			Household heads without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Non-poor	41.68	29.34	37.14	52.68	36.42	48.13
Vulnerable	24.57	22.80	23.91	22.46	22.51	22.48
Moderately Poor	25.49	37.64	29.96	19.45	32.16	23.01
Severe poverty	8.26	10.22	8.98	5.41	8.91	6.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Count	215,126	125,253	340,379	2,140,172	832,192	2,972,364
<b>Urban</b>						
Non-poor	65.54	53.90	61.31	76.98	63.93	73.64
Vulnerable	16.50	19.66	17.65	12.56	16.61	13.60
Moderately Poor	13.34	20.14	15.81	8.16	14.75	9.85
Severe poverty	4.62	6.30	5.23	2.29	4.71	2.91
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Count	44,831	25,629	70,460	664,834	228,993	893,827
<b>Rural</b>						
Non-poor	35.40	23.03	30.84	41.73	25.97	37.15
Vulnerable	26.69	23.60	25.55	26.92	24.75	26.29
Moderately Poor	28.68	42.14	33.65	24.54	38.77	28.67
Severe poverty	9.22	11.23	9.96	6.81	10.50	7.88
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Count	170,295	99,624	269,919	1,475,338	603,199	2,078,537

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



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

### A. National Census Task Force

#### Institutions

Office of the President of the Republic of Rwanda  
Office of the Prime Minister  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning  
Ministry of Local Government  
Ministry of Defence  
Ministry of Interior  
Ministry of Health  
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation  
Ministry of Education  
Ministry of ICT & Innovation  
Ministry of Public Service and Labour  
Ministry of Infrastructure

Rwanda Information Society Authority  
Office of Government Spokesperson  
Rwanda National Police  
Rwanda Correctional Service  
Rwanda Public Procurement Authority  
Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority  
Rwanda Broadcasting Agency  
Rwanda Education Board  
National Examination and School Inspection Authority  
Rwanda Biomedical Centre  
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

#### 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

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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

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Bigirimana Florent	NISR	Karagire Gonzague	MINEMA
Ndakize Michel	NISR		
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Maj Rugema Ntazinda	RDF	CIP B Karemera	RCS
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Lt Muteteri Sophie	RDF	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	RCS
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
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AIP Tuyishime Emmanuel	RNP	Uwamurera Odette	MINEMA
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Nahimana Samuel  
Akingeneye Seraphine  
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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

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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

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Ntwali Abdul	HR Officer	Nshuti Henry	Procurement Support Staff
Kazimbaya Sita	Office Messenger	Umuhoza Nahayo Anaise	Procurement Support Staff
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