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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

5th
# POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

# MIGRATION AND SPATIAL MOBILITY

*"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

**MIGRATION AND SPATIAL MOBILITY**

July, 2023

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| | |
|---|---|
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| DGIE | Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| EDPRS | Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| EICV | Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey) |
| GCM | Global Compact for Migration |
| GIS | Geographical Information Systems |
| GoR | Government of Rwanda |
| ICPD-PoA | International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action |
| ICT | Information, Communication and Technology |
| IMAGE | Internal Migration Around the GlobE |
| MEI | Migration Effectiveness Index |
| MINAFFET | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MINALOC | Ministry of Local Government |
| MINECOFIN | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| MINEDUC | Ministry of Education |
| MINEMA | Ministry of Emergency  Management |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NISR | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| NST1 | National Strategy for Transformation |
| OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| PES | Post-Enumeration Survey |
| RLFS | Rwanda Labour Force Survey |
| RPHC5 | Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SMS | Short Message Service |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |

# FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

MURANGWA Yusuf
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) allows us to analyse migration among the resident population of Rwanda. This report is about migration and spatial mobility and is structured around lifetime migration and recent migration. The lifetime migration concerns persons whose place of birth is not the same as the current place of residence and he recent migration concerns persons who moved to their current district of residence five years or less prior to the Census. The data indicate that migration in the country, be it lifetime or recent, is dominant in urban areas than do in rural areas of Rwanda. About 39% of the resident population in urban areas and 13% in rural areas have experienced a lifetime migration. Similarly, about 23.2% of the resident population in urban areas and 5.5% in rural areas have experienced a recent migration.

The patterns of lifetime and recent migration have remained similar in 2022 to that of 2012; with the males predominating in both lifetime and recent migration in the urban areas. Sex ratio is found to be higher in urban areas than in rural areas; implying that women predominate in rural migration, as opposed to in the urban areas that are predominated by their male counterparts.

Kigali City registered the highest percentage of lifetime migrants in its resident population (about 48.8 %), followed by the East Province (29.3%), the Southern Province (13.8%), the Northern Province (8.7%) and the Western Province (7.6%). The RPHC5 indicated that the percentage of lifetime migrants in the East Province is two times and higher than that observed in other rural provinces.

The RPHC5 indicated that the recent migration stock shows that the Kigali City and Eastern Province have the highest number of recent in-migrants (502,017 and 453,592, respectively). The remaining provinces (Southern, Western and Northern) are mainly 'sending' provinces as they display a significant number of out-migrants.

The preferred destination districts are Nyagatare, Gasabo, Kicukiro, Kayonza Kirehe and Rwamagana, as they have the highest share of non-native-born residents. On the other hand, the districts of Gakenke, Nyamasheke, Ngororero, Nyaruguru, Nyamagabe, Rutsiro, Karongi, Burera and Gicumbi are among the highest lifetime out migrants areas.

Although recent internal migration is not common phenomenon, there are some people who left Kigali City and went to live in other areas, albeit mostly into the neighbouring districts. Districts that have received many people who were living in Kigali City in the last five years include Rulindo (where 52% of the migrant population used to live in Kigali), Kamonyi (about 40%), Bugesera (about 35%), Rwamagana and (about 34%). The preferred destinations of recent internal migrants are the same as for lifetime internal migration. Bugesera and Rwamagana in the Eastern Province have attracted more people than other areas. The preferred destinations of recent internal migrants are the same as for lifetime internal migration. Bugesera and Rwamagana in the Eastern Province have attracted more people than other areas.

International lifetime migration is limited: the percentage of Rwandan residents born abroad is about 3 %. Their share in urban areas is 5.6%, whereas in rural areas this percentage is 1.7 %. Their distribution by duration spent at current district of residence shows that the majority of them, regardless of sex or area of residence, have resided in their current district for 10 or more years; these in-migrants were mainly born in neighbouring countries (Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania).

The percentage of international recent migration or people who lived abroad in the last five years is almost the same to the percentage of international lifetime migrants. Among them, the percentage of males is lesser in all provinces, except in Kigali city where percentages of females are lesser than the percentages of males on both lifetime and recent international in-migrants (see Table C. 54 and Table C. 55 annex C). They were mainly born in neighbouring countries and their main destination is urban area.

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

## 1.1. Context and justification

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

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

Since 2000, and following the endorsement of recommendations from major international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been focusing on the long-term Vision 2020 that aims at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. Rwanda pursued the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) on the international scene and currently seeks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Rwanda's Vision 2050. These goals have been implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The measurement of progress in implementing national and international programmes in line with various AU and UN recommendations calls for availability of updated demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform selected indicators at different levels.

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

## 1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

## 1.3. Objectives of the Census

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

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

- Have increased availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics for evidence-based decisions, policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks at national, sub-national and sectoral levels;

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

## 1.4. Census phases and Methodology

### 1.4.1. Census phases

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

- Census mapping conducted between 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021;
- A Pilot Census conducted between 16-30 September, 2021;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration conducted between 16-30 August, 2022;
- Post Enumeration Survey conducted between 16-30 September, 2022; and
- Post-census activities, including analysis and dissemination of census results.

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

### 1.4.2. Census Methodology

#### 1.4.2.1. Census mapping

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

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

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

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

#### 1.4.2.2. Pilot Census

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

The pilot census was conducted from 16th to 30th September, 2021 on a sample of 600 EAs, including 416 randomly selected EAs across all sectors and 184 purposively selected EAs in the areas bordering neighbouring countries to Rwanda and in remote rural areas in order to test the internet connectivity, data transmission, and the availability of electricity.

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

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

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

### 1.4.2.3. Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

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

### 1.4.2.4. Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

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

force at Province and District levels played an important role in the census public awareness.

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

### 1.4.2.5. Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

About twelve weeks prior to the commencement of actual Census enumeration, cascaded trainings were organised for all categories of census functionaries, namely:
a. Core training for 59 people (exclusively NISR staff);
b. Master training for 200 master trainers (NISR staff expanded to the Data quality monitors/team leaders and special institutions national coordinators;
c. Training of trainers for 1,748 trainers organised in 30 training centres, one centre per district; and
d. Training of 26,536 enumerators in 445 training centres spread across all sectors of the country.

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

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

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

### 1.4.2.6. Actual census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.4.2.7. Post-enumeration activities

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

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

In this work, both automatic and clerical matching methods were used.

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

### 1.4.2.8. Data quality assessment

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

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

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

Some quality issues were identified on a few population characteristics. These include age heaping, particularly for ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. However, summary measures from Whipple's index, Myers' index and the UN

joint score indicate comparatively some improvement and a reduction in age heaping in the 2022 Census compared to the 2012 Census. There is also some evidence of under-reporting of infant deaths, and across other ages - hence the use of indirect methods is recommended for estimating mortality indicators.

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

# CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE MIGRATION ANALYSIS

## 2.1. Introduction

Migration and spatial mobility are an important component of population change, even though it has not received the same attention from scholars as areas such as mortality and fertility. The growing acknowledgement of the relationship between migration and urbanisation, on the one hand, and migration and economic restructuring, on the other, has led to an increase in the amount of research being conducted in this field. However, there is a lack of availability of detailed and up-to-date statistical data on migration. Associated changes may be translated into social and economic processes, social upheavals or simply exchanges between places of departure and destination (Rowland, 2003). Thus, when analysing movements across national boundaries (international migration) or within national boundaries (internal migration), it is important to be aware of the limitations that may arise from different data-collection methods and definitions (Castles and Millers, 2009).

Migration, both internal and international, is often studied by examining the size, the characteristics of migrants, direction of movement and implications on the origin and destination societies. At its most basic level, migration consists of two primary units of analysis, the person (who moves) and geography (where the person moved from and where the person moved to). Migrants are normally defined as persons who have changed their place of usual residence, according to the UN Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses (Bilsborrow, 2016; UN DESA 2017, 2019) or persons who live outside the country of which they are a citizen or national ( OHCHR, 2014).

A person's country of usual residence refers to the place in which a person lives; that is, the country in which the person has a place to live or where the person often spends his/her daily period of rest (UN, 2016). Migration is the change of a person or people's usual place of residence, by moving from one administrative/ecological region to another, over a given period of time (usual one year). It may be on temporary or permanent basis, and/or short-term or long-term. There are four major forms of international migration: invasion, conquest, colonization, and emigration/immigration.

Due to the nature and structure of census questionnaires, data collected on migration through censuses do not capture exhaustively the detailed information that would allow for an in-depth analysis. Nevertheless, a census is adequate for capturing all-important migration flows from one place to another. This information is therefore helpful for planners, implementers and policy-makers for various socio-economic development undertakings.

RPHC5 included investigation of migration and spatial mobility even though the four previous Rwandan censuses (1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012) showed that there was relatively limited mobility among its residents. This thematic analytical report on migration highlights and accounts for the observed levels and differential, patterns and trends in lifetime and recent migration, and the key socio-demographic characteristics of migrant for both internal and international migration. It also makes inferences on plausible factors associated with the observed varied migration aspects by regions (district and province) and areas of residence.

### 2.1.1. Relevance of Migration to Global Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that migration is a powerful driver of sustainable development, for migrants and their communities. It brings significant benefits in the form of skills, strengthening the labour force, investment and cultural diversity, and contributes to improving the lives of communities in their place (districts, provinces, countries) of origin through the transfer of skills and financial resources.

The benefits of migration should not be seen only from the perspective of what migrants can bring to any given district, province and country. The relationship between migration and development is much more complex: the policies, political, social and economic processes of potential destination (states/countries) will also determine how, where and when migration occurs. If migration is poorly governed, it can also negatively impact on development.

Migrants can be put at risk and communities can come under strain.

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration recognizes that "migration is a multi-dimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone". It is therefore plausible for any country, Rwanda included, to apply 'a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance, striving to ensure that migration and migrants' needs are considered across all policy areas, laws and regulations from health to education and from fiscal policies to trade.

Migration is one of the defining features of the 21st century. It contributes significantly to all aspects of economic and social development. Migration can contribute to positive development outcomes and, ultimately, to realising the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Arbour, 2018). Although the relationship between migration and development is increasingly recognised, it remains underexplored. A lack of opportunities and investment in origin districts/countries can drive migration, but migration can also improve development and investment in origin districts/countries, fill labour gaps and foster innovation in host districts/countries, and can contribute to development along the journey (Arbour, 2018). It is an effective poverty reduction tool - not just for migrants themselves, but also for their families and their wider communities.

The 2030 Agenda includes a number of targets which recognise the economic value of migrants including SDGs 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17. In particular, target 10.7 --the cornerstone of migration in the 2030 Agenda - calls for the facilitation of 'orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration' and the implementation of 'well-managed migration policies'. To achieve the SDGs, Rwanda needs to consider the impact of migration at all levels and on all outcomes, beyond the targets. The links between migration and 15 of the 17 SDGs, shows that migration is not a development 'problem' to be solved (as is the subtext of SDG 10.7), but a mechanism or a strategy that can contribute to the achievement of many of the goals. The government and other actors need to identify the multiple linkages between migration and different goals and targets, while at the same time also recognizing that migrants can also be vulnerable and should be considered under the general principle of 'leaving no one behind'.

## 2.1.2. Relevant Migration Policies and Programmes

The links between migration and development have implications for migration policy and practice, particularly for the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). Increased understanding of the situation of migrants provides the basis for the formulation of policies and programmes that promote their equality and safeguard their well-being. To do this, there is need to understand the impact of migration on the achievement of all SDGs, and - equally - the impact of this achievement will have on future migration patterns. The inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has far reaching implications for the collection of migration data.

Improving migration statistics has now become a priority for policy makers and planners at the district, national, regional and global level. The SDGs include one migration specific target (10.7) which calls on countries to "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of well-planned migration policies".

In addition, there are several migration-related targets, including target 3c (retention of health workers in developing countries), target 4b (provision of scholarships for study abroad), targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 (combating human trafficking), target 8.8 (respecting labour standards for migrant workers), target 10c (lowering the costs of transmitting remittances) and target 17 .18 ( disaggregating data by migratory status).

A third group of targets are those that, although they do not refer to migration perse, they have an impact on migration or migrants. Examples include targets that relate to poverty reduction, education, health, and peaceful societies. The commitment of the 2030 Agenda to "leave no one behind" has significant implications for data collection: policy makers and statisticians will no longer be able to "hide behind averages". The ambition of the 2030 Agenda is that through disaggregation by migratory status, policy makers, civil society and the general public are able to monitor the outcomes of the sustainable development goals and targets for both migrants and non-migrants, thus allowing for assessment of the relative success of national development policies.

## 2.1.3. Theoretical Perspectives and Measurement

With the decline of spatial variations in fertility and mortality rates, internal migration has now become the primary demographic process shaping the distribution of populations within countries. Globally, internal migration outnumbers international migration by a factor of 4 to 1 (Bell et al 2015). While growing attention has been dedicated to international migration, migration between regions within countries remains less well understood. The general dearth of internal migration studies, data, and indicators can be traced to the complexities of human mobility and the absence of internationally agreed standards for the collection and measurement of internal migration data. Thus, while comparative indicators of fertility and mortality are routinely reported, statistical indicators of internal migration are conspicuous by their absence. In recent years, significant progress has been made in developing a rigorous framework for cross-national comparisons of internal migration, particularly through the IMAGE project1 (Internal Migration Around the GlobE) which (1) proposed a suite of statistical indicators, (2) developed methods to generate estimates where these metrics are not collected directly, and (3) made cross-national comparisons using a global repository of data.

The Aggregate Crude Migration Intensity (ACMI) and the Migration Effectiveness Index (MEI) are key migration. The ACMI captures the intensity of internal migration, measuring all changes of residential address in a given interval. Few countries collect this information directly, but the IMAGE project generated robust estimates by measuring migration rates at multiple random geographical scales using the method proposed by Courgeau et al (2012). The MEI, which ranges from 0 to 100, quantifies the balance between regional flows and counter-flows, with low values indicating largely reciprocal exchanges between regions, and high values suggesting strongly directional flows. Measured at multiple geographical scales, MEI values are remarkably stable with scale when computed for 20 regions or more (Rees et al 2017). Together, intensity and effectiveness drive the redistributive impact of internal migration on national populations.

The Migration Effectiveness Index "*measures the degree of (a)symmetry or (dis)equilibrium in the network of interregional migration flows*". An index of migration effectiveness 5 or effectiveness index 5 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 number between 0 and 100 where the higher number shows an efficient mechanism of population redistribution.

A lot of studies have been conducted with regards to internal migration in different countries. In contrast to the earlier models of migration that analyse the individual's decision to move as a function of his/her own expected net economic benefit (Harris and Todaro 1970), a growing literature has been modelling migration as both an individual and family decision that not only maximizes income but also minimizes risks (Stark, 1991; Stark and Bloom 1985; Taylor 2001). It is widely known that family members tend to migrate together when the head of the household is intending to spend a long or indefinite time where he/she is going.

Kabadayi (2015) analyse the determinants of internal migration movements between the period of 2008-2012 according to push and pull factors on migration using panel data analysis. Job opportunities, education, health conditions and security have an impact on pulling internal migration. Most people who migrate are looking for better opportunities that will help improve their living conditions in one way or the other.

Oz ve Celebioglu (2016) analyse the effect of the factors such as unemployment rate, socioeconomic development index on migration utilizing spatial analysis dimensions. They found that socio-economic reasons affect internal migration as Western Turkey is more industrialized and has more job and higher per capita income level opportunities. After the end of colonialism, people started to migrate from rural to urban areas. Other groups of the population started to move from high densely populated areas to relatively low densely populated areas.

Economic theories of migration hold that skills flow to the place of highest return (see Massey, et al., 1993; World Bank, 2009). Thus, levels of education act as an enabler of migration by improving employment opportunities and the likelihood of securing work. Migrants are most commonly found to be positively selected on human capital characteristics with relatively higher levels of education and occupational status as compared with non-migrants of a particular population (Findley, 1977; Speare and Harris, 1986). Nevertheless, research has also shown a positive association between high and low skilled international

migration (Gibson and McKenzie, 2011) indicating that some variations in observed patterns may be present.

## 2.2. Migration in Rwanda

Migration trend, according to Rwanda's Fourth Population and Housing Census (2012), the main destinations of internal migrants are Gasabo District in the City of Kigali (16%) and Nyagatare District in Eastern Province (12%); these two districts represent 28 per cent of all internal migration in the country. The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV 5) shows that the main destinations for migrants are still the City of Kigali (33%) and Eastern Province (14%).

Labour Force Survey (August 2018 round) mentions that the majority of migrants in Rwanda are internal migrants (1,348,168), with more women (52.2%) than men (47.8%) among internal migrants of working age (16 years old and over). Recent studies analyze why many youths in Rwanda migrate to different urban areas of the country (Gakwandi, 2008). According to the World Bank (2017), the districts of Kigali and the Eastern Province were the main destinations for recent migration in Rwanda.

The greater availability of economic opportunities in Kigali and secondary cities is the main pull factor for migrants to move to urban areas in Rwanda. The development of urban planning strategies, as suggested by the ongoing National Strategy for Transformation I (NST1), is expected to divert migration to other districts. The average marginal effect of female to migration decision is positive: 0.0268, this means that the probability of deciding to migrate is on average about 2.6% points greater for female than males. This finding is in line with the finding of Camlin S.C. et al (2014) that women are more likely to migrate into the area than men, and men more likely to out-migrate.

The concentration of economic activities (which implies the concentration of job opportunities) in Kigali, income differentials, and the swift population growth are considered as the key factors explaining internal migration in Rwanda since independence.

One year of increase in schooling years leads a 0.004 increase in the probability of deciding to migrate. Means that increase in schooling years increasing the probability of deciding to migrate. This is in the same line with the findings from (RA Margo, 1988 and IZA, 2017). As age increases, reduce on average the probability of deciding to migrate by 0.0099. Means that as an individual became

aged, the probability of deciding to migrate lessened. This result is in line with Anzelika Zaiceva (2014) that ageing may reduce migration as older people tend to migrate less than young.

Internal migration, mostly composed of young adults and the poor, constitutes the largest flow of people in developing countries (UNDP, 2009). Recent empirical evidence has focused on analysing the determinants as well as the impacts of international migration. From 2015 up to 2020, some youth from the Eastern Province are moving to the Northern and Western parts of the country especially due to the thriving tourism industry in this part of the country. Educational attainment is a primary determinant of internal migration, particularly in the rural to the urban direction (World Bank, 2009).

According to the LFS 2018, the relationship between educational attainment and the unemployment rate was significantly different, showing a relatively positive slope. The unemployment rate increased from 14.3 per cent for young people with no educational attainment, to 33 per cent for youth with upper secondary education, and then a slightly declined to 25.7 per cent among youth who had completed university education. This pattern suggests that the higher the educational attainment of a young person, the higher his or her risk of unemployment. One could think of several reasons for this phenomenon. First, persons with higher educational attainment have a higher reservation wage, preferring to wait for suitable employment rather than accepting a job considered as inadequate or low paying. Another possible reason may be the existence of a mismatch between the qualifications of the young and the skills requirements of available jobs in the labour market. In most cases, people who decide to migrate have standard skills that can help cope with their new environment.

In addition to that, they need those skills (language, writing, technical) to be able to compete for jobs in their new environment. This can explain why people with some levels of education are highly likely to migrate compared to those who do not have basic education. It is assumed that marital status may affect the decision to migrate as a married couple may decide to migrate together for the sake of their marriage rather than staying away from each other. With

regards to disability, people with disability are less likely to migrate than people who do not have any form of disability.

Although most empirical studies and policy debates have focused on rural-to-urban migration, reflecting concerns over the rapid rate of growth of cities, few studies have highlighted the importance of other internal migration patterns such rural-to-rural (Banerjee and Duflo, 2007).

Then in our study, we focused on migration between the districts in Rwanda. Internal migration was defined as to move from one district to another. Based on the data from RLFS, migration within the district was not considered. We used this data to find out the factors associated with internal migration in Rwanda among people who are aged 16 years and above

## 2.3. Objectives

- To document the stocks and flows of migration in Rwanda, including lifetime and recent migration, as well as international migration;
- To portray the distinctive characteristics of migrants in comparison to non-migrants; and
- To describe the characteristics of internal and international migrants in comparison to non-migrants.

## 2.4. Methodology

The data on migration was collected using: (i) the place of birth in relation to place of enumeration, in order to tabulate lifetime migrants (ii) the place of previous residence, as at five years prior to census (August 2017), in relation to place of enumeration, in order to calculate recent migrants. The migration information obtained from the data was about the number of migrants, but not the number of migrations. Using this approach, not all migrants were included; as it was not possible to establish first- or second-time movers, or/and the number of internal return migrants. The method is also not able to establish the deceased migrants, as information about live migrants was collected. The data was used to analyse the levels, trends, and characteristics of the migrants. The household questionnaire was used to collect the number of households with in-migrants and out-migrants. Persons enumerated in an administrative unit within the country, but different from where they resided twelve months prior to the census were considered recent migrants. Persons enumerated in an administrative unit within the country, but different from their place of birth are referred to as lifetime migrants.

Place and country of birth and nationality were 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. When analysing migration, demographers usually distinguish between international migration, internal migration and local migration or residential mobility; all these are mainly focused on identifying people who have or have not changed their usual place of residence. However, demographers commonly avoid including migration in demographic modelling for two main reasons: one is to show the clear effects of fertility and mortality and the other is related to the complexity of migration (Rowland, 2003). The three main components that should be included in the definition of migration are: the area where the migrants have come from, the destination, and the change of place of residence over a given length of time. These three elements are at the root of further questions used in the analysis of migration.

Definitions of the basic concepts used in the RPHC5 will be set out below in order to avoid any confusion when comparing indicators across previous censuses.

## 2.5. Definition of basic concepts and Migration indicators

This section gives the key concepts and definitions relevant to this theme. Further definitions can be found in the Glossary in Annex B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Recent Migration:** This 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 counter-flows between its constituent subnational areas, resulting in a geographical pattern of net migration gains or loses which may change from one period to another.

**Migratory efficiency index (MEI:** Migration efficiency ratio is simply defined as the ratio of the net number of moves of individuals between areas to the gross number of moves that take place. It is suggested that the ratio of net to gross migration measures the efficiency of migration, such that a low ratio indicates a low efficiency and a high ratio indicates a high efficiency. The MEI, which ranges from 1 to 100, quantifies the balance between regional flows and counter-flows, 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.

## CHAPTER 3: MIGRATION STOCKS AND FLOWS

### 3.1. Introduction

The main objective of this chapter is to document the stocks and flows of migration in Rwanda with reference to lifetime, recent and international migration. This chapter presents the distribution of the resident population by migration status, sex and place of residence. Migration status is understood as a classification of the resident population into either migrant or non-migrant. The district, as an administrative unit, is the lowest level of analysis in this chapter; for it is used as the basis of defining migration (migrants) in the Census. Hence, in order to avoid any underestimation of migration stock, people who migrated from one district to another within the same province are referred to as migrants within the province. The use of the district as the unit/level of analysis makes it practical to present the proportion of migrants compared to the resident population by age, sex, area of residence and province. The main flows of the resident population are also established by comparing the place of origin and the place where the respondents were found at the time of the Census.

### 3.2. Lifetime migration

The population of Rwanda includes **2,706,836** residents referred to as 'lifetime migrants', whose district of birth is different from the district of current residence, and **10,539,558** non-migrants, whose district of birth is the same as the district of residence at the moment of the Census (Table 3.1). The analysis of the resident population by sex and lifetime migration status shows that, the percent composition of the male and female lifetime migrants is almost similar (20.0 and 20.8%, respectively). The share of lifetime migrants in urban areas (39.1%) is three times that in rural areas (13.2%); implying that most residents in urban areas in-migrated from other destinations/areas (districts/provinces).

Worthy of note is that the analysis by sex and area of residence shows that there are more male lifetime migrants (733,116) than female (714,047) in urban areas; whereas in rural areas 704,803 lifetime migrants are female as compared to 554,870 males. It is plausible to suggest that males mainly migrate longer distances to urban areas for employment and in search of livelihood improvement opportunities/purposes, while women tend to move shorter distances (constituting either inter and/or intra rural movements) between districts, either for marriage or relocation of families for agricultural purposes (Table 3.1).

*Table 3.1: Distribution of resident lifetime and non-migrants by sex and area of residence*

| Area of residence and sex | Lifetime Migration status 2022 | | | | Lifetime Migration status in Census 2012 | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Number of Migrants | Number of Non-Migrants | Total population | % of Migrants | Number of Migrants | Number of Non-Migrants | Not Stated | Total population | % of Migrants |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1,287,986 | 5,141,340 | 6,429,326 | 20.0 | 1,013,922 | 4,045,357 | 5,589 | 5,064,868 | 20.0 |
| Female | 1,418,850 | 5,398,218 | 6,817,068 | 20.8 | 1,079,727 | 4,365,517 | 5,861 | 5,451,105 | 19.8 |
| Both sexes | 2,706,836 | 10,539,558 | 13,246,394 | 20.4 | 2,093,649 | 8,410,874 | 11,450 | 10,515,973 | 19.9 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 733,116 | 1,121,409 | 1,854,525 | 39.5 | 438,317 | 451,625 | 1,864 | 891,806 | 49.1 |
| Female | 714,047 | 1,132,673 | 1,846,720 | 38.7 | 387,868 | 456,144 | 1,866 | 845,878 | 45.9 |
| Both sexes | 1,447,163 | 2,254,082 | 3,701,245 | 39.1 | 826,185 | 907,769 | 3,730 | 1,737,684 | 47.5 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 554,870 | 4,019,931 | 4,574,801 | 12.1 | 575,605 | 3,593,732 | 3,725 | 4,173,062 | 13.8 |
| Female | 704,803 | 4,265,545 | 4,970,348 | 14.2 | 691,859 | 3,909,373 | 3,995 | 4,605,227 | 15.0 |
| Both sexes | 1,259,673 | 8,285,476 | 9,545,149 | 13.2 | 1,267,464 | 7,503,105 | 7,720 | 8,778,289 | 14.4 |

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

Notes: (1) A lifetime migrant is someone whose current district of residence is different to his/her district of birth. (2) The base population for migration refers to residents in both private as well as institutional households.

The distribution of lifetime migrants by province and area of residence shows that only two provinces (Kigali City and

Eastern Province) exhibit a relatively higher percentage of migrants than the national average (20.4%). Lifetime

migrants constitute 48.8% of the Kigali City resident population, while they represent 29.3% of Eastern Province's resident population (Table 3.2). The observed migration trend may be attributed to the greater availability of economic opportunities in Kigali and secondary cities as the main pull factor for migrants to move to urban areas in Rwanda. Equally, the development of urban planning strategies, as suggested by the ongoing National Strategy for Transformation I (NST1), is expected to divert migration to other districts. Nonetheless, formal studies such as the World Bank (2017) showed that, the districts of Kigali and the Eastern Province were the main destinations for recent migration in Rwanda.

Conspicuously, there are more males (434,706) than females (416,835) who moved to Kigali City and slightly fewer men (494,026) than women (550,342) moved to the Eastern Province. This is an affirmation of the earlier observed pro-male dominance in urban in-migration, that may be explained by the dominance of urban areas over the rural areas in the supply of employment, better wages, and livelihood opportunities in various sectors. These

factors pull people to leave their districts of birth for the capital city. However, in-migration to Eastern Province may be explained by the accessibility (availability) of land for settlement and/or agricultural purposes; not to mention the varied family reasons or availability of employment and better wages options.

This corroborates the findings of the Integrated Household Living Conditions Surveys (EICV4 and EICV5), that established that the main reasons to migrate to Kigali city and Eastern Province were family or employment and lack of land in the 'sending' provinces. Kigali city has the highest percentage (33%) of recent migrants, followed by Eastern Province (14%) (NISR 2017, Main Indicators Report EICV5).

The variation in percent urban and rural migration in Eastern Province is relatively high (45% Vs. 26%). Nonetheless, it is not as substantial as in the other provinces in Rwanda; thereby reinforcing the analogy that migration is majorly a pro-urban phenomenon than in rural areas (Table 3.2).

*Table 3. 2 Distribution of resident lifetime migrants by sex, province, and area of residence.*

| Province and Area of residence | Male | | | Female | | | Both sexes | | | Census 2012 (Both sexes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of migrants | Total Males | % of migrants | Number of migrants | Total Females | % of migrants | Number of migrants | Total population | % of migrants | % of migrants |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 733,116 | 1,854,525 | 39.5 | 714,047 | 1,846,720 | 38.7 | 1,447,163 | 3,701,245 | 39.1 | 47.5 |
| Rural | 554,870 | 4,574,801 | 12.1 | 704,803 | 4,970,348 | 14.2 | 1,259,673 | 9,545,149 | 13.2 | 14.4 |
| Total | 1,287,986 | 6,429,326 | 20 | 1,418,850 | 6,817,068 | 20.8 | 2,706,836 | 13,246,394 | 20.4 | 19.9 |
| **City of Kigali** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 403,677 | 771,661 | 52.3 | 389,139 | 745,507 | 52.2 | 792,816 | 1,517,168 | 52.3 | 63.0 |
| Rural | 31,029 | 117,221 | 26.5 | 27,696 | 111,166 | 24.9 | 58,725 | 228,387 | 25.7 | 25.6 |
| Total | 434,706 | 888,882 | 48.9 | 416,835 | 856,673 | 48.7 | 851,541 | 1,745,555 | 48.8 | 53.9 |
| **Southern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77,830 | 223,963 | 34.8 | 72,287 | 220,143 | 32.8 | 150,117 | 444,106 | 33.8 | 33.5 |
| Rural | 108,723 | 1,224,492 | 8.9 | 154,290 | 1,334,101 | 11.6 | 263,013 | 2,558,593 | 10.3 | 9.6 |
| Total | 186,553 | 1,448,455 | 12.9 | 226,577 | 1,554,244 | 14.6 | 413,130 | 3,002,699 | 13.8 | 11.8 |
| **Western Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54,627 | 312,001 | 17.5 | 56,437 | 328,306 | 17.2 | 111,064 | 640,307 | 17.3 | 27.6 |
| Rural | 46,495 | 1,072,634 | 4.3 | 61,988 | 1,183,543 | 5.2 | 108,483 | 2,256,177 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Total | 101,122 | 1,384,635 | 7.3 | 118,425 | 1,511,849 | 7.8 | 219,547 | 2,896,484 | 7.6 | 8.2 |
| **Northern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39,144 | 170,807 | 22.9 | 44,788 | 182,922 | 24.5 | 83,932 | 353,729 | 23.7 | 24.6 |
| Rural | 32,435 | 802,153 | 4 | 61,883 | 882,629 | 7 | 94,318 | 1,684,782 | 5.6 | 4.3 |
| Total | 71,579 | 972,960 | 7.4 | 106,671 | 1,065,551 | 10 | 178,250 | 2,038,511 | 8.7 | 6.2 |
| **Eastern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 157,838 | 376,093 | 42 | 151,396 | 369,842 | 40.9 | 309,234 | 745,935 | 41.5 | 45.8 |
| Rural | 336,188 | 1,358,301 | 24.8 | 398,946 | 1,458,909 | 27.3 | 735,134 | 2,817,210 | 26.1 | 32.5 |
| Total | 494,026 | 1,734,394 | 28.5 | 550,342 | 1,828,751 | 30.1 | 1,044,368 | 3,563,145 | 29.3 | 33.5 |

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

Lifetime migration matrix presents the distribution of the lifetime migrant population by province of birth and current province of residence (Figure 3.1).

It depicts in-migration relative to the size of the lifetime migrant population at the current province of residence. It is important to note that lifetime migration is measured across district boundaries. Thus, some lifetime migrants might have migrated to a different district from their place of birth, but they still live in the same province (Figure 3.1)

More so, Figure 3.1 shows that a low percentage (13%) of the resident population currently still live in the province of birth is found in Kigali city. However, the majority of those not living in the province of birth are found in Kigali City an Eastern Province. This means that Kigali City is the province with the highest percentage of lifetime in-migrants that were born in a different province or abroad (87%), followed by Eastern Province (79%), while the highest (53.8%) living in the province of birth were found in the Southern Province.

A further synthesis shows that most of the lifetime migrants in Kigali City come from Southern Province (31.5%), Western Province (20.4%) and Eastern Province (12.8%). Equally most of the lifetime migrants in Eastern Province come from Northern Province (25.2%), Southern Province (16.2%) and Western Province (14.7%).

*Figure 3.1: Percentage of lifetime migrants by current province of residence and province/place of birth*
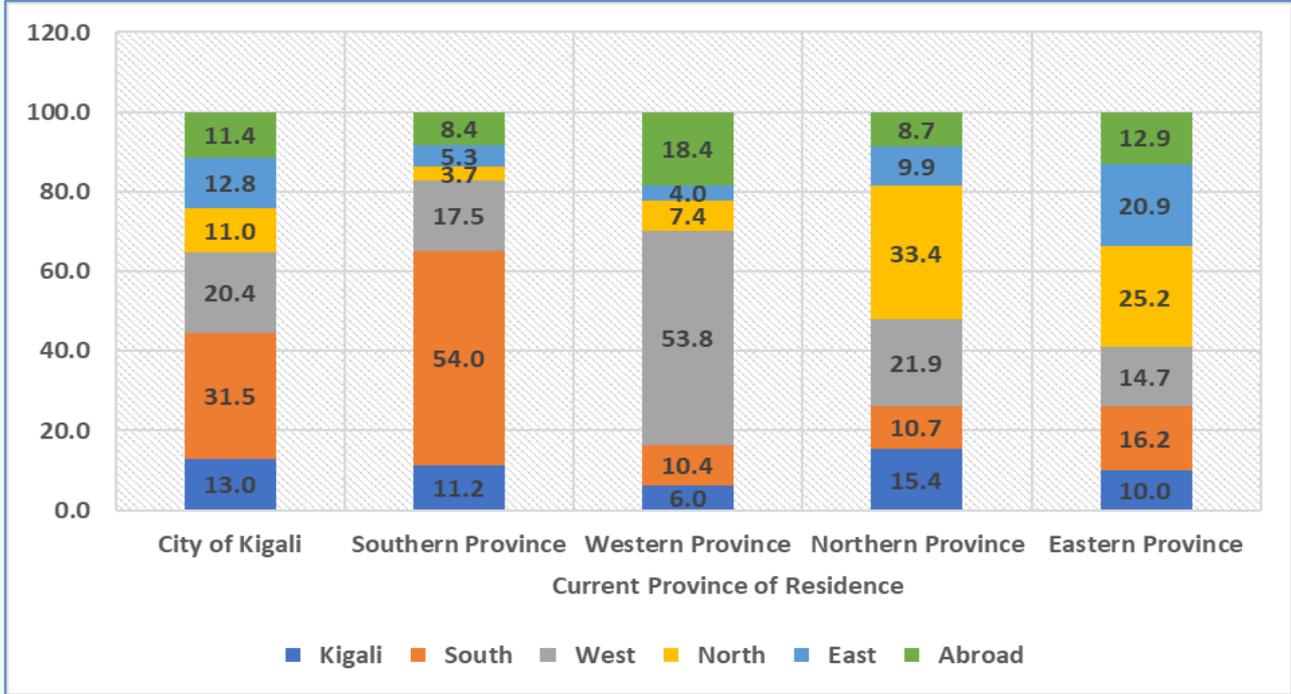


*Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)*

Figure 3.2 presents lifetime migration matrix by the province of current residence and place (province) of birth. It provides an overview of out-migration from the place of birth to current place of residence (i.e. the province of enumeration). It shows that most of the out-migrants from the Northern Province have moved to the Eastern Province (59.4%) and from Kigali City (35%), while those from Western Province have mainly moved to Kigali City (30.7%) and to Eastern Province (27.7%). Figure 3.2 also shows the main destinations of lifetime migrants that were born abroad; being resident mostly in Eastern Province (42%), Kigali City (29.9%) and Western Province (13.3%).

*Figure 3.2: Percentage of lifetime migrants by province/place of birth and current province of residence.*
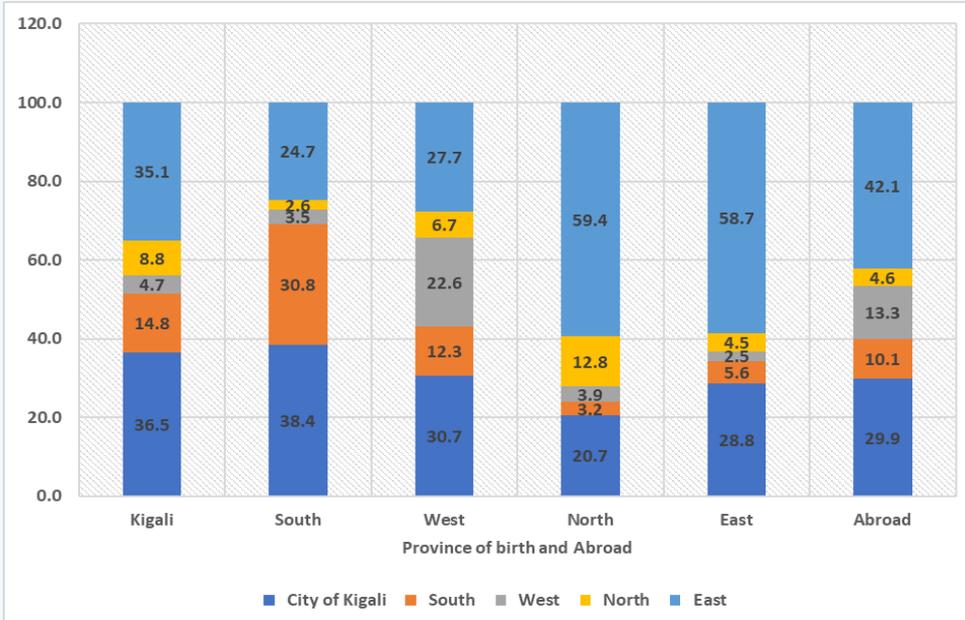


*Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)*
Notes: (1) See Table C.3 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

## 3.3. International lifetime immigration

An international lifetime immigrant is defined as a resident individual whose place of birth is abroad (that is, outside Rwanda). Table 3.3 shows a synthesis of international lifetime immigrant population by sex and area of residence. It shows that foreign-born residents are a small group, constituting only about 2.8% of the resident population. However, the majority of foreign-born migrants reside in urban areas as compared to those of rural areas; being three times higher in urban areas (5.6%) than in rural areas (1.7%).

*Table 3.3: Distribution of the resident international lifetime and non-migrants by sex and area of residence*

| Area of residence and sex | International Lifetime Migration status 2022 | | | | International Lifetime Migration status 2012 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of foreign-born Migrants | Number of Non-Migrants | Total population | % of foreign-born Migrants | Number of foreign-born Migrants | Number of Non-Migrants | Not Stated | Total population | % of foreign-born Migrants |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 184,743 | 6,244,583 | 6,429,326 | 2.9 | 188,841 | 4,870,438 | 5,589 | 5,064,868 | 3.7 |
| Female | 182,051 | 6,635,017 | 6,817,068 | 2.7 | 181,390 | 5,263,854 | 5,861 | 5,451,105 | 3.3 |
| Both sexes | 366,794 | 12879600 | 13,246,394 | 2.8 | 370,231 | 10,134,292 | 11,450 | 10,515,973 | 3.5 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 107,309 | 1,747,216 | 1,854,525 | 5.8 | 95,770 | 794,172 | 1,864 | 891,806 | 10.7 |
| Female | 99,131 | 1,747,589 | 1,846,720 | 5.4 | 84,459 | 759,553 | 1,866 | 845,878 | 10.0 |
| Both sexes | 206,440 | 3,494,805 | 3,701,245 | 5.6 | 180,229 | 1,553,725 | 3,730 | 1,737,684 | 10.4 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 77,434 | 4,497,367 | 4,574,801 | 1.7 | 93,071 | 4,076,266 | 3,725 | 4,173,062 | 2.2 |
| Female | 82,920 | 4,887,428 | 4,970,348 | 1.7 | 96,931 | 4,504,301 | 3,995 | 4,605,227 | 2.1 |
| Both sexes | 160,354 | 9,384,795 | 9,545,149 | 1.7 | 190,002 | 8,580,567 | 7,720 | 8,778,289 | 2.2 |

*Source:  Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)*
*Notes: (1) An international lifetime migrant is someone who was born abroad*

The census indicated that female foreign-born residents (international lifetime immigrants by sex and province of residence) are slightly more than their male counterparts in all the provinces, except in Kigali City, where the males make up 54.6% of the foreign-born. However, in Eastern Province, the percent difference between the females and males is negligible (Figure 3.3)

*Figure 3.3: Percentage of international lifetime migrants by sex and province*
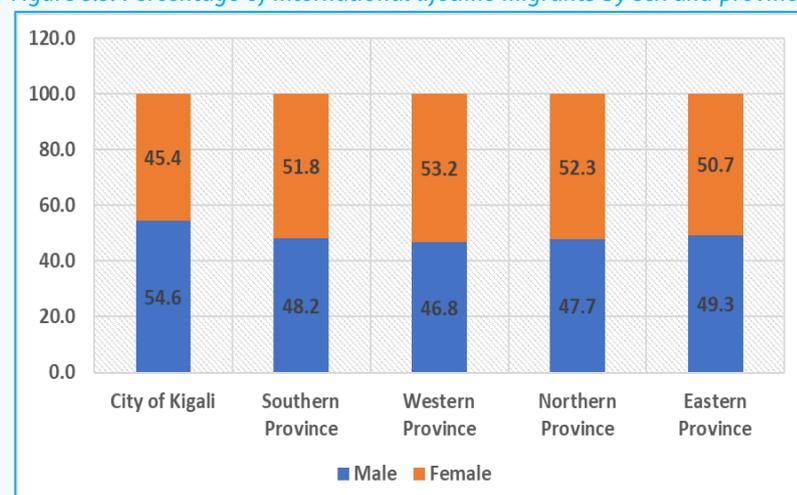


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.41 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

## 3.4. Recent migration

A recent migrant is defined as an individual whose district of residence in the last five years (preceding the census date) is different from the district of current residence. Table 3.4 shows that about 1,382,928 residents changed their district of residence in the last five years prior to the Census 2022. This represents 10% of the total resident population in Rwanda; being four times higher in urban (23.2%) than in rural areas (5.5%).

*Table 3.4: Distribution of the resident recent migrants and non-migrants by sex and area of residence*

| Area of residence and sex | Recent Migration status 2022 | | | | Recent Migration status 2012 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Recent Migrants | Number of Non-Migrants | Total population | % of Recent Migrants | Number of recent Migrants | Number of Non-Migrants | Not Stated | Total population | % of recent Migrants |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 690,191 | 5,739,135 | 6,429,326 | 10.7 | 469,795 | 4,394,994 | 200,079 | 5,064,868 | 9.3 |
| Female | 692,737 | 6,124,331 | 6,817,068 | 10.2 | 470,798 | 4,816,712 | 163,595 | 5,451,105 | 8.6 |
| Both sexes | 1,382,928 | 11,863,466 | 13,246,394 | 10.4 | 940,593 | 9,211,706 | 363,674 | 10,515,973 | 8.9 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 436,416 | 1,418,109 | 1,854,525 | 23.5 | 222,815 | 591,051 | 77,940 | 891,806 | 25.0 |
| Female | 422,208 | 1,424,512 | 1,846,720 | 22.9 | 204,594 | 596,577 | 44,707 | 845,878 | 24.2 |
| Both sexes | 858,624 | 2,842,621 | 3,701,245 | 23.2 | 427,409 | 1,187,628 | 122,647 | 1,737,684 | 24.6 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 253,775 | 4,321,026 | 4,574,801 | 5.5 | 246,980 | 3,803,943 | 122,139 | 4,173,062 | 5.9 |
| Female | 270,529 | 4,699,819 | 4,970,348 | 5.4 | 266,204 | 4,220,135 | 118,888 | 4,605,227 | 5.8 |
| Both sexes | 524,304 | 9,020,845 | 9,545,149 | 5.5 | 513,184 | 8,024,078 | 241,027 | 8,778,289 | 5.8 |

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

*Notes: (1) Recent migrants are those who have moved from districts within the last five years*

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of the resident population that experienced a recent migration by province and area of residence. The migration pattern among recent migrants is similar to that of lifetime migrants (refer to Table 3.2). The highest proportion of recent migrants are in Kigali City (28.8%) and Eastern Province (12.7%). Urban areas dominate in recent migration than is in rural areas. The variation between urban and rural areas ranges from a five-fold difference in Northern Province (15.4% and 2.8%, respectively) to a two-fold difference in Eastern Province (24.2% and 9.7%, respectively).

*Table 3.5: Distribution of resident recent and non-migrants by sex, province and area of residence*

| Province and Area of residence | Male | | | Female | | | Both sexes | | | Census 2012 (Both sexes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Recent migrants | Total Males | % of Recent migrants | Number of Recent migrants | Total Females | % of Recent migrants | Number of Recent migrants | Total population | % of Recent migrants | % of Recent migrants |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 436,416 | 1,854,525 | 23.5 | 422,208 | 1,846,720 | 22.9 | 858,624 | 3,701,245 | 23.2 | 24.6 |
| Rural | 253,775 | 4,574,801 | 5.5 | 270,529 | 4,970,348 | 5.4 | 524,304 | 9,545,149 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Total | 690,191 | 6,429,326 | 10.7 | 692,737 | 6,817,068 | 10.2 | 1,382,928 | 13,246,394 | 10.4 | 8.9 |
| **City of Kigali** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 234,773 | 771,661 | 30.4 | 234,668 | 745,507 | 31.5 | 469,441 | 1,517,168 | 30.9 | 34.3 |
| Rural | 19,449 | 117,221 | 16.6 | 13,127 | 111,166 | 11.8 | 32,576 | 228,387 | 14.3 | 12.7 |
| Total | 254,222 | 888,882 | 28.6 | 247,795 | 856,673 | 28.9 | 502,017 | 1,745,555 | 28.8 | 29.1 |
| **Southern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 49,998 | 223,963 | 22.3 | 44,165 | 220,143 | 20.1 | 94,163 | 444,106 | 21.2 | 16.6 |
| Rural | 55,509 | 1,224,492 | 4.5 | 63,081 | 1,334,101 | 4.7 | 118,590 | 2,558,593 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Total | 105,507 | 1,448,455 | 7.3 | 107,246 | 1,554,244 | 6.9 | 212,753 | 3,002,699 | 7.1 | 5.2 |
| **Western Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30,158 | 312,001 | 9.7 | 29,829 | 328,306 | 9.1 | 59,987 | 640,307 | 9.4 | 11.5 |
| Rural | 27,460 | 1,072,634 | 2.6 | 24,851 | 1,183,543 | 2.1 | 52,311 | 2,256,177 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Total | 57,618 | 1,384,635 | 4.2 | 54,680 | 1,511,849 | 3.6 | 112,298 | 2,896,484 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| **Northern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25,538 | 170,807 | 15.0 | 28,979 | 182,922 | 15.8 | 54,517 | 353,729 | 15.4 | 10.8 |
| Rural | 20,984 | 802,153 | 2.6 | 26,767 | 882,629 | 3.0 | 47,751 | 1,684,782 | 2.8 | 1.6 |
| Total | 46,522 | 972,960 | 4.8 | 55,746 | 1,065,551 | 5.2 | 102,268 | 2,038,511 | 5.0 | 2.4 |
| **Eastern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95,949 | 376,093 | 25.5 | 84,567 | 369,842 | 22.9 | 180,516 | 745,935 | 24.2 | 23.0 |
| Rural | 130,373 | 1,358,301 | 9.6 | 142,703 | 1,458,909 | 9.8 | 273,076 | 2,817,210 | 9.7 | 13.3 |
| Total | 226,322 | 1,734,394 | 13.0 | 227,270 | 1,828,751 | 12.4 | 453,592 | 3,563,145 | 12.7 | 14.0 |

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

Map 3.1 presents the distribution of the recent migrant population by district. Overall, the Census enumerated 1,382,928 recent migrants. Around third of these migrants (502 thousand) reside in the districts of City of Kigali and 453 thousand in the districts of Eastern province. Whereas in the remaining districts of each province, they host together less than 220 thousand migrants.

*Map 3. 1 Recent migrants by district*
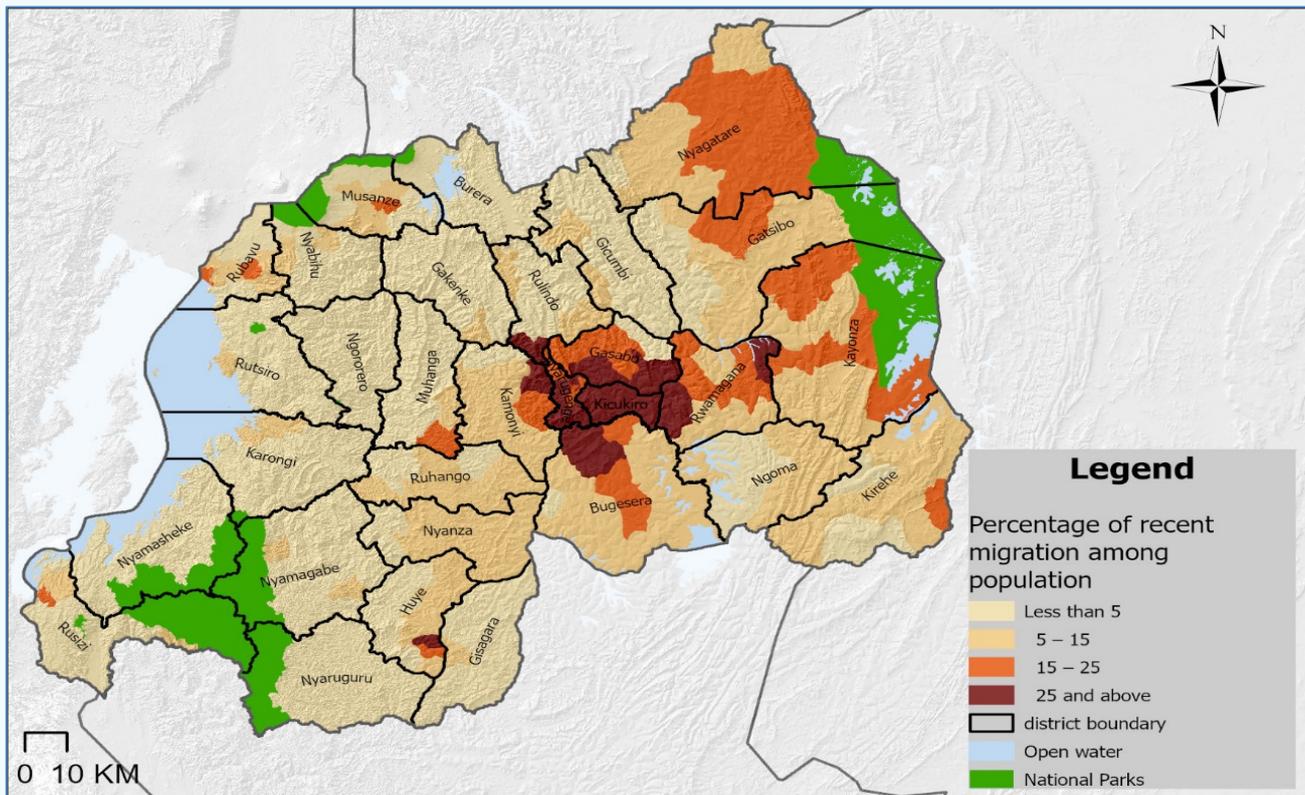


Source:   Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 3.4 presents the distribution of the recent migrant population by previous province of residence and current province of residence. It shows that the lowest percentages of recent migrants residing in their current province of residence, live in Eastern Province (23.5%) and Kigali City (22.8%). This implies that, these persons have experienced a recent migration within the boundaries of their current provinces of residence and, that these provinces have registered the highest intake of recent migrants (76.5% and 77.2%, respectively). Recent in-migrants currently living in Eastern Province are mainly from Northern Province (23.5%) of the total in-migrants in the province, Southern Province (14.1%), Western Province and Kigali City (13% per each). To the contrary, recent migrants currently living in Kigali City have mainly originated from Southern (27.2%), Western (17%) and Eastern (12%) Provinces.

The observed pattern of recent migration by previous province of residence and current province of residence denotes that proximity to the destination plays an important role in migration destination decision making, and thereby, in recent migration trends. This connotes that more recent migrants moved to a neighbouring province than to far located province from their place of origin. However, the uniqueness of Kigali City, in terms of the availability of more diverse economic opportunities, in addition to the proximity factor, made it more attractive to in-migrants**.**

*Figure 3.4: Percentage of recent migrants by province of current residence and province of previous residence*
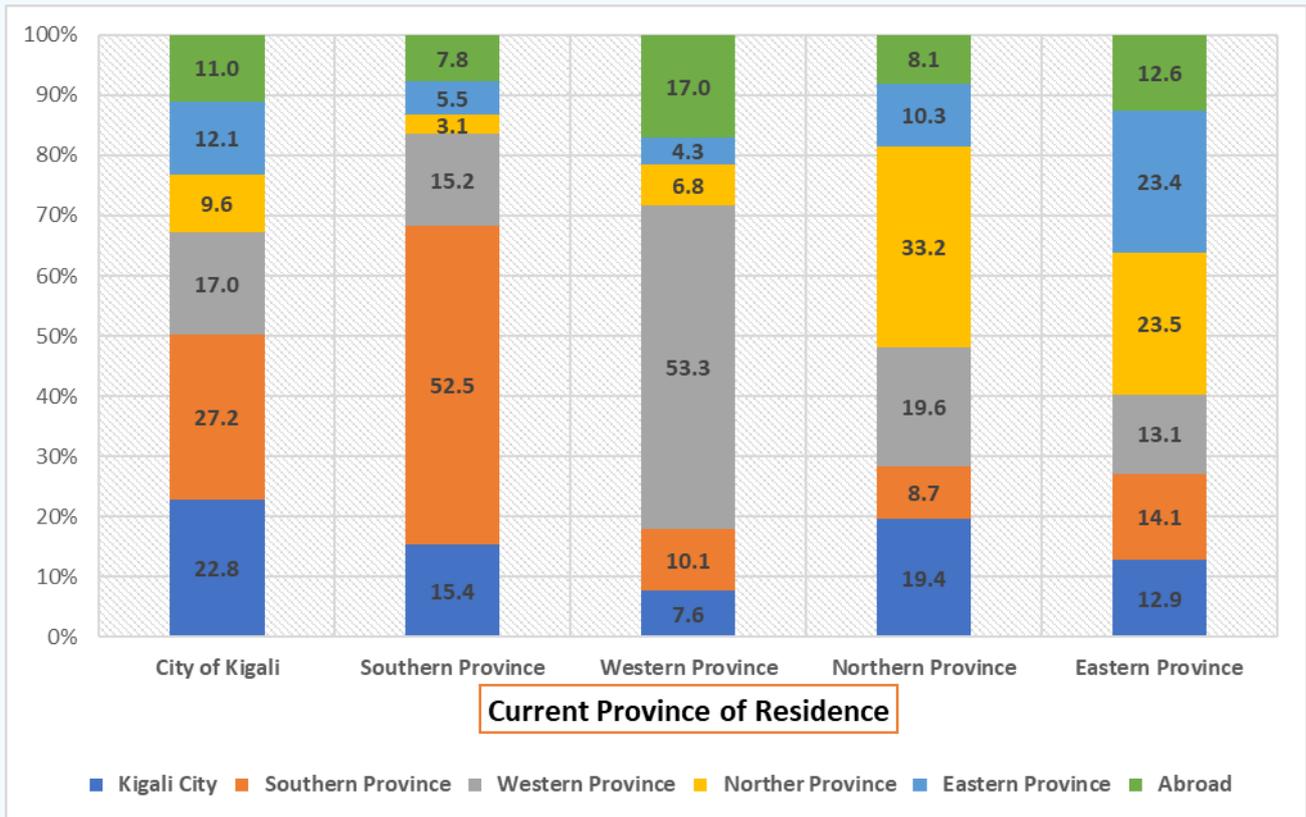


*Source:    Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)*
*Notes: (1) See Table C.21 in Annex C for details of the base*

Figure 3.5, equally presents the distribution of the recent migrants by current province of residence and previous place of residence. It shows that a low percent of recent migrants still residing in their current province of residence live in Northern (14.1%) and Western (25.6%) provinces. This implies that these two provinces registered the highest percent of recent migrants that

moved out of the province entirely (85.9% for Northern and about 74.4% for Western provinces, respectively). Out-migrants from Northern Province went mainly to Eastern Province (59.2%) and Kigali City (30.3%), while those from Western Province went mainly to Kigali City (28.5%), Eastern Province (27.0%) and Southern Province (12.1%).

*Figure 3.5: Percentage of recent migrants by province of previous residence and current province of residence*
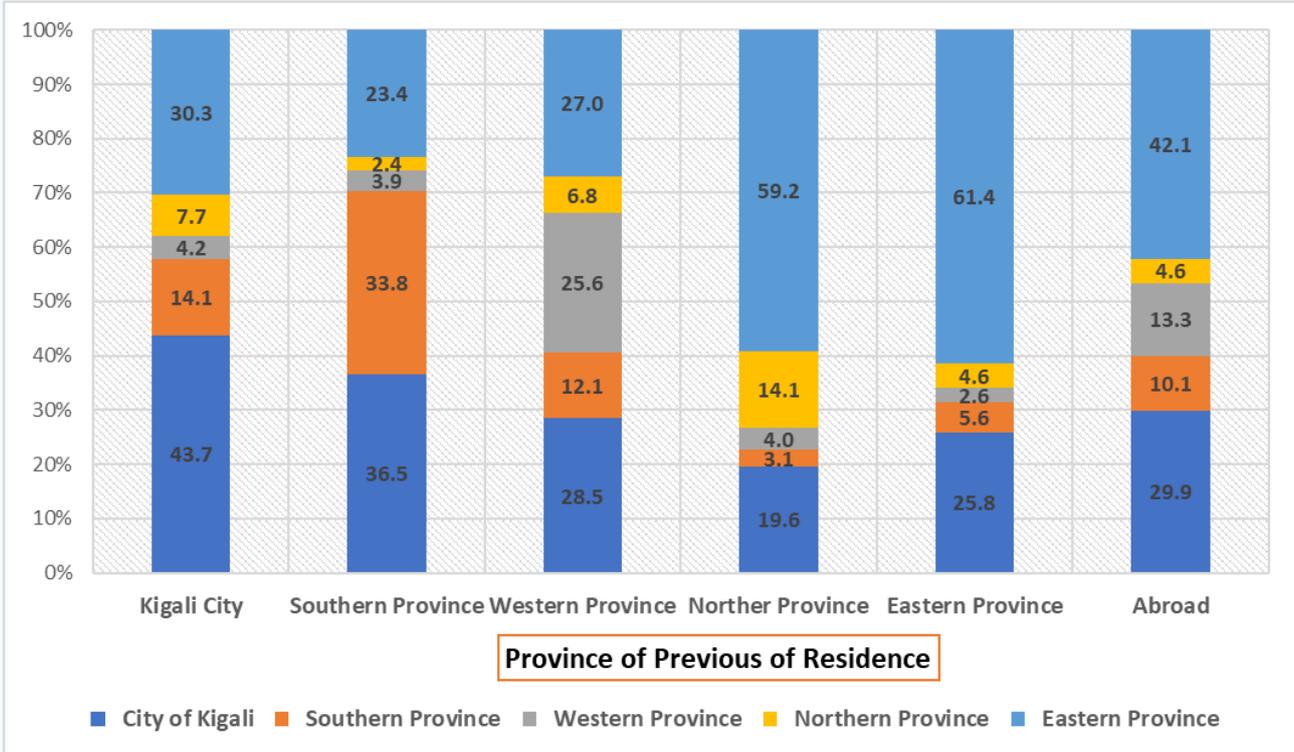


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C.21 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

## 3.5.  Recent international immigration

A recent international immigrant is defined as a resident person who, in the last five years, lived abroad. Table 3.6 shows the distribution of recent international immigrant population by sex and area of residence. It shows that, at the national level, 65,762 people who lived abroad in the last five years constitute 0.5% of the resident population in Rwanda. The proportion of recent international immigrants who live in urban areas to the total resident population living in areas (1%) is three times higher than the proportion of recent international immigrants who live in rural areas to the total resident population living in rural areas (0.3%).

*Table 3. 6: Distribution of resident recent international and non-migrants by sex and area of residence*

| Area of residence and sex | International Recent Migration status 2022 | | | | International Recent Migration status 2012 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of those who lived abroad in the last 5 years | Number of Non-Migrants | Total population | % of those who lived abroad in the last 5 years | Number of those who lived abroad in the last 5 years | Number of Non-Migrants | Not Stated | Total population | % of those who lived abroad in the last 5 year |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 34,104 | 6,395,222 | 6,429,326 | 0.5 | 35,258 | 4,872,675 | 156,935 | 5,064,868 | 0.7 |
| Female | 31,658 | 6,785,410 | 6,817,068 | 0.5 | 30,505 | 5,317,461 | 103,139 | 5,451,105 | 0.6 |
| Both sexes | 65,762 | 13,180,632 | 13,246,394 | 0.5 | 65,763 | 10,190,136 | 260,074 | 10,515,973 | 0.6 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 20,125 | 1,834,400 | 1,854,525 | 1.1 | 16,768 | 800,492 | 74,546 | 891,806 | 1.9 |
| Female | 17,263 | 1,829,457 | 1,846,720 | 0.9 | 13,965 | 793,130 | 38,783 | 845,878 | 1.7 |
| Both sexes | 37,388 | 3,663,857 | 3,701,245 | 1.0 | 30,733 | 1,593,622 | 113,329 | 1,737,684 | 1.8 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 13,979 | 4,560,822 | 4,574,801 | 0.3 | 18,490 | 4,072,183 | 82,389 | 4,173,062 | 0.4 |
| Female | 14,395 | 4,955,953 | 4,970,348 | 0.3 | 16,540 | 4,524,331 | 64,356 | 4,605,227 | 0.4 |
| Both sexes | 28,374 | 9,516,775 | 9,545,149 | 0.3 | 35,030 | 8,596,514 | 146,745 | 8,778,289 | 0.4 |

*Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)*
Notes: (1) An international recent migrant is someone who has lived abroad during the last five years.

The distribution of the resident population that lived abroad in the last five years by province of current residence and sex shows that the percentage of males is higher in all provinces, except in the Western and the Northern provinces, where females represent 51.7% and 51.2% of the recent international immigrants respectively (Figure 3.6)

*Figure 3. 6: Percentage of recent international migrants by province and sex*
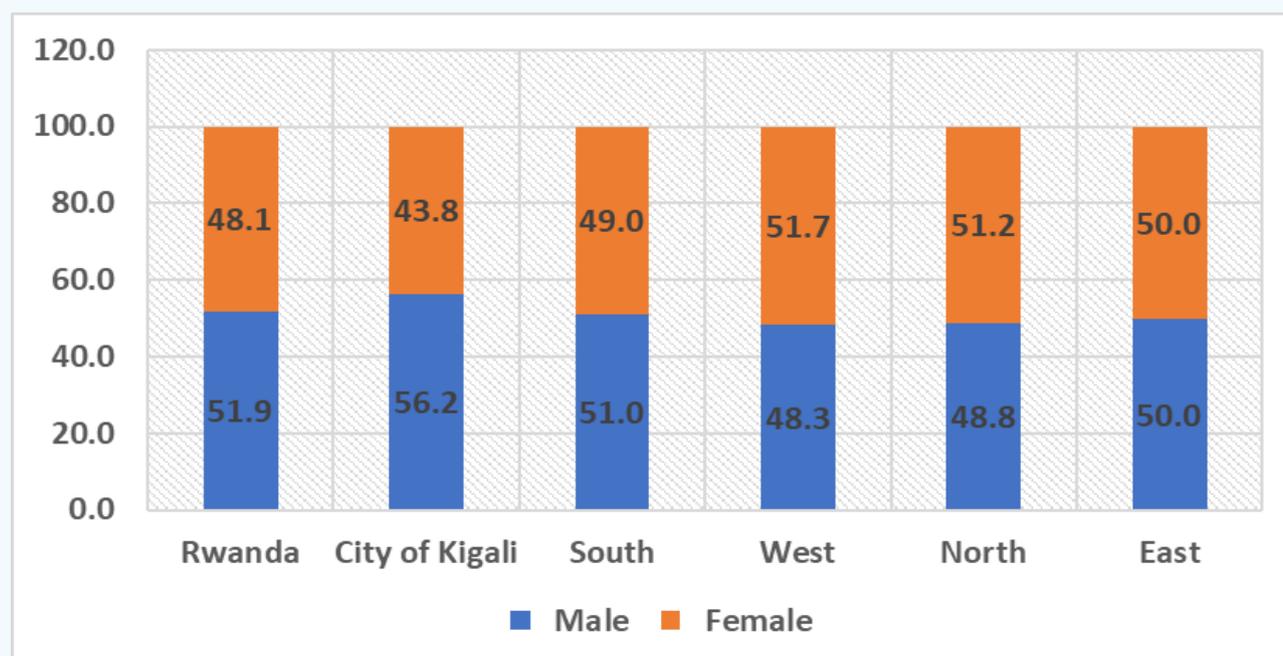


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.40 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

# CHAPTER 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRANT POPULATION

## 4.1. Introduction

This chapter focuses on the demographic and socio-economic profile of migrants. These characteristics are a result of migration selectivity processes that depict migrant behavioural undertones and the influence of individual or household-level variables on migration decisions. This chapter also summarizes the comparison of lifetime and recent migrant population characteristics by age, sex and education level to non-migrant population.

## 4.2. Characteristics of the lifetime migrant population

In this section the characteristics presented will be limited to people whose district of birth is different from their district of current residence. It will compare characteristics of lifetime and non-lifetime migrants basing on sex, and on different age groups.

### 4.2.1. Characteristics of lifetime and non-lifetime migrants by age and sex

A population pyramid is basically a population structure of a given place at a given time. It constitutes a population's profile by age and sex. It can be used to show the effect of migration on a population structure at the place of origin and/or the destination. Figure 4.1 shows a constricted population pyramid of lifetime migrant population by age and sex, at the bottom and top, compared to that of non-migrants. This implies that there are fewer younger and elderly people (aged under 20 and 60+, respectively) among the lifetime migrant population. However, there is progressive percentage increase in migrants from age 20 through 25–29 age group for males and in the 20–24 age group for females. Thereafter, there is a progressive decrease in the number of lifetime migrants with age (Figure 4.1). This may be attributed to the active population, who upon completion of schooling, do move out from their districts of birth, in search of employment, marriages and/or searching for higher education opportunities outside their districts of birth.

*Figure 4.1: Lifetime migrants Population structure by age and sex (%)*
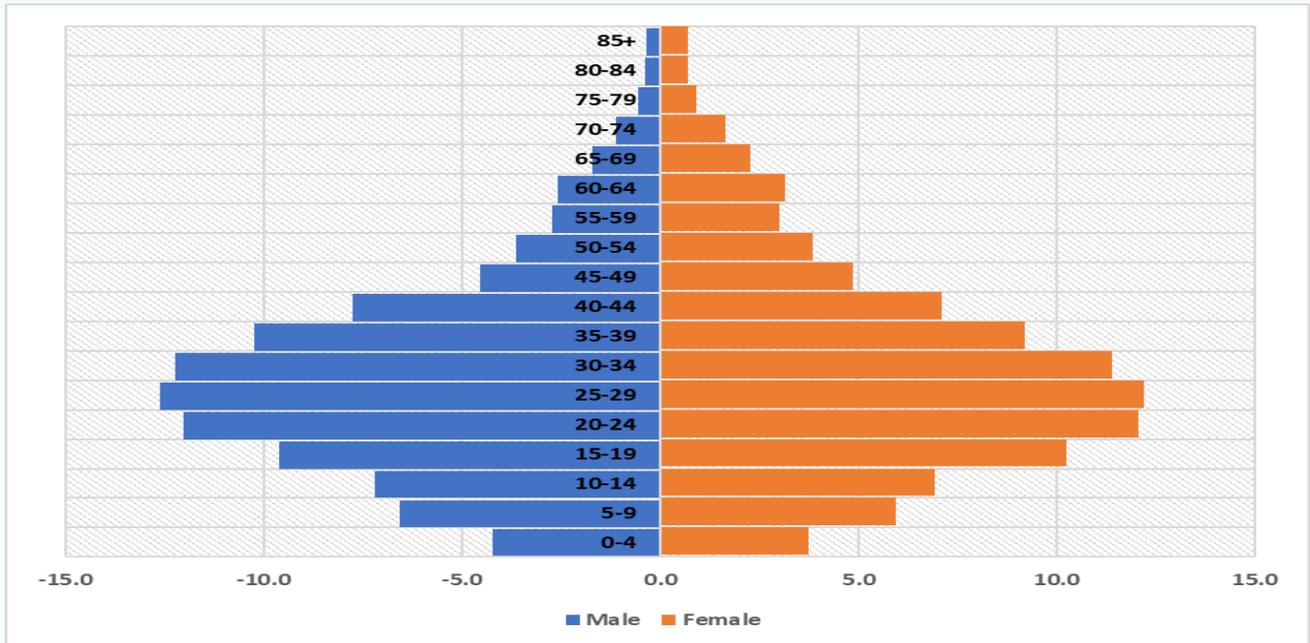


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.15 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

Figure 4.2 shows a broad-based pyramid particularly of young people (aged under 20) among non-migrants. This compares favourably with the age-sex population structure of lifetime migrants; whereby, the majority started out-migrating upon the attainment of age 20 years. This attest to the analogy that migrants are often a selective group, and that migration is experienced mainly by a people of active, agile, and mobile ages between 20 and 35.

*Figure 4. 2: Non-migrants Population Structure by age and sex (%)*
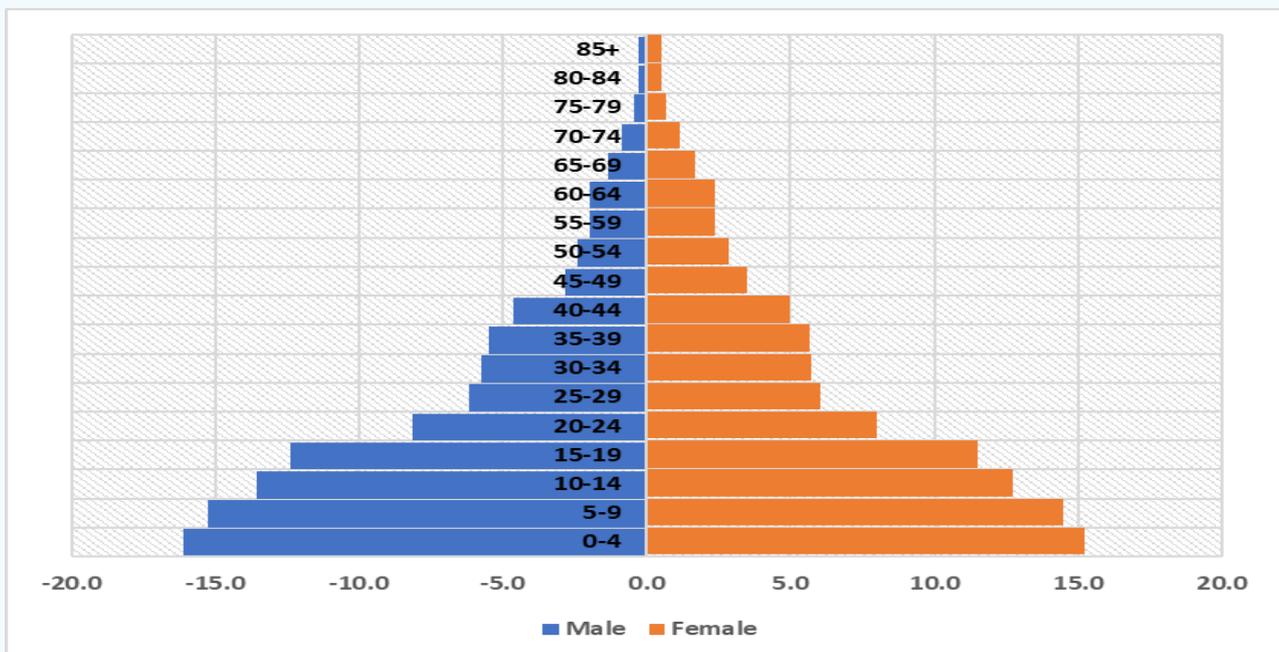


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.15 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

### 4.2.2. Mean and median age of lifetime and non- migrants by area of residence and sex

The mean (also called the average) and the median age of the lifetime migrants are higher than that of the non-migrant population. The average age of lifetime migrants is 30.9 for both sexes, with a median age of 29 (Table 4.1). When the average and the median age are that close, the conclusion is that there are no outliers, and the data are not skewed toward one end. The difference between the mean and the median age for non-migrants is slightly higher than for lifetime migrants; for which the mean is a 23 and the median is 17. The most appropriate indicator to use when comparing the age of migrants and non-migrants is, therefore, the median instead of mean.

*Table 4. 1: Lifetime and non-migrants' mean and median ages by sex and area of residence*

| Mean and Median ages(years) of lifetime migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Lifetime Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | 29.6 | 28.8 | 29.2 | 30.9 | 34.4 | 32.8 | 30.2 | 31.6 | 30.9 |
| Median | 29.0 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 32.0 | 30.0 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| Non-Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | 20.4 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 22.6 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 22.1 | 23.8 | 23.0 |
| Median | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 |

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

Across the whole country, the median age of male lifetime migrants is one year younger than that of females 28 and 29 respectively. In the rural areas this difference increases, with men being four  years younger than females; whereas in the urban areas, conversely, male lifetime migrants are one year older than females, with a median age of 29 for men and 27 for women (Table 4.1).

Non-migrants are, on average, younger than lifetime migrants: their median age is almost half that of non-migrants in urban areas (28 against 16), while there is a 12-year difference in rural areas (30 against 18). In urban areas in terms of median age, there is no distinction between non-migrant males and females (16 and 16 respectively) while in rural areas, females are two years older than males (17 against 19) (Table 4.1).

### 4.2.3. Sex ratios of lifetime migrants by age and area of residence compared to non-migrants

Sex ratios (or the number of men per 100 women). The sex ratio of the population affects, and is affected by birth, death, immigration and emigration rates. Figure 4.3 shows the sex ratios of lifetime migrants by age and area of residence. In urban areas the sex ratios are above hundred, especially from 20–24 to 60–64 age groups; implying that there are more males than females in these age groups. On the other hand, in rural areas, the female lifetime migrants are predominant (Figure 4.3). This, too, implies that more men left for the urban areas, leaving women in the rural areas and/or that female migrants move mainly to rural areas.

*Figure 4.3: Lifetime migrants sex ratio by age and area of residence*
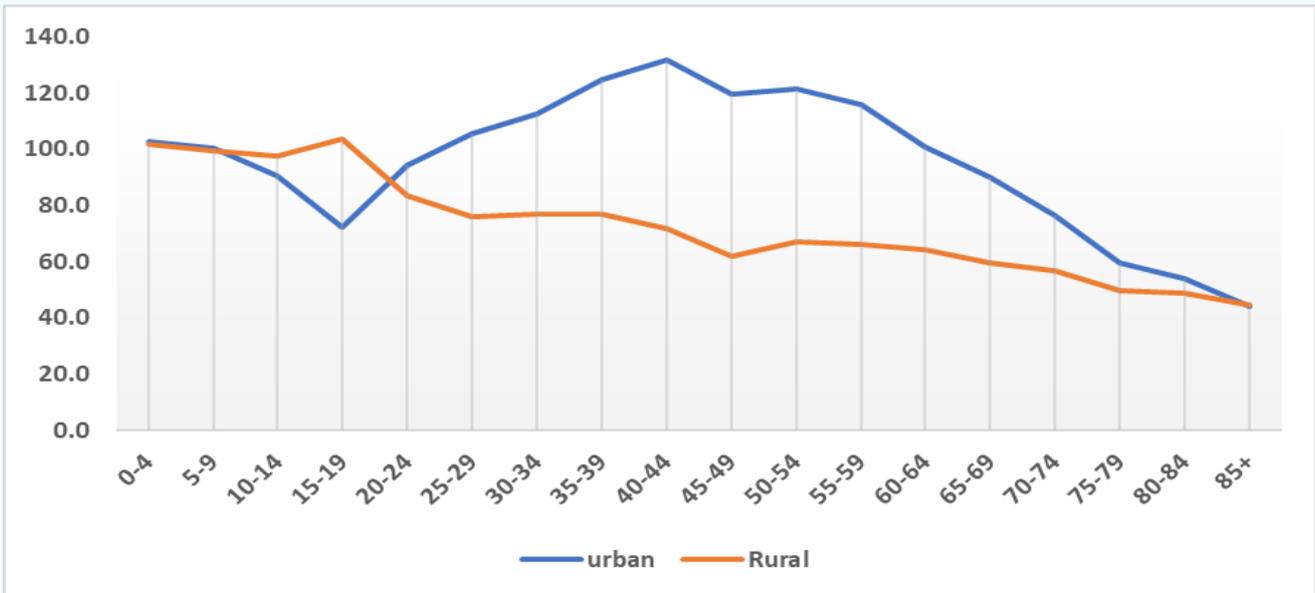


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See  Table C.15 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

Generally, the number of women among non-migrants is slightly higher in both urban and rural areas. However, between the ages 24-69, there are more males than are females (Figure 4.4). This sex ration pattern is similar to that of lifetime migration. Nonetheless, the pattern shifts in favour of females before ages 20 and in adulthood.  In the rural areas there is a predominance of women over men in the younger and adult age groups (Figure 4.4)

*Figure 4.4: Non-migrants sex ratio by age and area of residence*



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C.15 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

### 4.2.4. *Distribution of lifetime migrants by level of education, area of residence and sex compared to non-migrant*

Table 4.2 shows percent distribution of migrants and non-migrants by the level of education attained. It indicates that the level of education attained by lifetime migrants is higher than that of non-migrants. The analysis indicates that those in the less educated categories (that is, no education and pre-school level) are fewer among migrants (15.2%) than among the non-migrants (20%).

Even though the non-migrants that attended primary or post-primary level of education is higher than that of migrants (52.8% against 59.8%), the lifetime migrants do outperform non-migrants in secondary school and university levels of education; accounting for 30.4% and 17%, respectively.

*Table 4. 2: Percentage distribution of lifetime and non-migrants (3years+) by level of education, area of residence and sex*

| Level of education of Lifetime-migrants and non-migrants | Urban Male | Female | Total | Rural Male | Female | Total | Rwanda Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lifetime Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended School | 8.0 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 17.0 | 22.0 | 19.8 | 11.9 | 15.4 | 13.7 |
| Nursery | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Primary | 47.1 | 46.4 | 46.8 | 61.7 | 58.3 | 59.8 | 53.4 | 52.3 | 52.8 |
| INGOBOKA/ Vocational | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Secondary | 28.3 | 30.6 | 29.4 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 22.7 |
| University | 13.2 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 7.7 |
| Not stated | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 720,038 | 701,184 | 1,421,222 | 542,661 | 693,005 | 1,235,666 | 1,262,699 | 1,394,189 | 2,656,888 |
| Non-Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended School | 12.6 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 16.5 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 15.7 | 18.5 | 17.1 |
| Nursery | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Primary | 50.2 | 49.2 | 49.7 | 64.6 | 60.5 | 62.5 | 61.5 | 58.2 | 59.8 |
| INGOBOKA/ Vocational | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Secondary | 21.7 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 11.7 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 14.6 |
| University | 8.6 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Not stated | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 991,807 | 1,003,612 | 1,995,419 | 3,672,805 | 3,920,478 | 7,593,283 | 4,664,612 | 4,924,090 | 9,588,702 |

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

This difference between migrants and non-migrants may be attributed to the urban/rural disparities observed in both groups; which shows that among the migrants (41.6%) of them in the urban areas as compared to only 17.4% of them in the rural areas attended secondary school or a university education. On the other hand, among the non-migrants, 29.8% of them in the urban areas, compared to 13.6% of them in the rural areas, attended secondary school or a university level of education. The proportion of lifetime migrants that is not educated or have reached only pre-school or primary level of education, is lower (68%) than that of non-migrants (79.8%).

This difference may be explained by migration selectivity; whereby, migratory person(s) tend to be more educated, and more often than not take risks to venture outside their place(s) of birth, in search of better and favourable opportunities.

Table 4.2 presents the existing variations by sex and area of residence; showing that persons with limited education are mainly the females who live in rural areas (21.1% of lifetime migrants and 20.5% of non-migrants).

It also shows that there is a significant differential at all levels of education in the urban and rural areas, irrespective of their migration status. However, even though the difference in level of education between men and women in urban areas is relatively insignificant, there is a clear difference between the percentages of lifetime migrants who went on to the secondary or university level of education compared to the same category among non-migrants. The percentage of lifetime migrants with secondary and university levels of education is around double the percentage among the non-migrants, regardless of their area of residence or their sex.

Educational attainment is a primary determinant of internal migration, particularly in the rural to the urban direction (World Bank, 2009). Economic theories of migration hold that skills flow to the place of highest return (see Massey, et al., 1993; World Bank, 2009). Thus, levels of education act as an enabler of migration by improving employment opportunities and the likelihood of securing work. Migrants are most commonly found to be positively selected on human capital characteristics with relatively higher levels of education and occupational status as compared with non-migrants of a particular population (Findley, 1977; Speare and Harris, 1986).

Nevertheless, research has also shown a positive association between high and low skilled international migration (Gibson and McKenzie, 2011) indicating that some variations in observed patterns may be present.

## 4.3.  Characteristics of the recent migrant population

This section accounts for people whose district of residence at the time of the Census was different from the district of the previous residence in the last five years, in other words, those people who had changed their district of residence in the last five years. It compares characteristics of recent and non-recent migrants basing on sex, and on different age groups.

### 4.3.1.    *Characteristics of the recent migrant population by age and sex compared to non-migrants*

The population structure (age-sex structure) of the recent migrant population, just as that for the lifetime migrant population, shows a constricted structure among the adult and young population, but budges at the centre. This implies that there is a larger recent migrant population among those aged 20-39 Years. This indicates the existence of a small number of young people among the recent migrant population. The highest number of

recent migrants is found in the 20–24 and 25–29 age groups. This may be explained, for females, by the mobility for employment and/or prevalence of marriage in these age groups; in the case of males, it may be linked with their entry into the labour market; this could be most probably be upon completion of their secondary, post-secondary and/or university education (Figure 4.5).

*Figure 4. 5: Percentage of recent migration structure by age and sex*
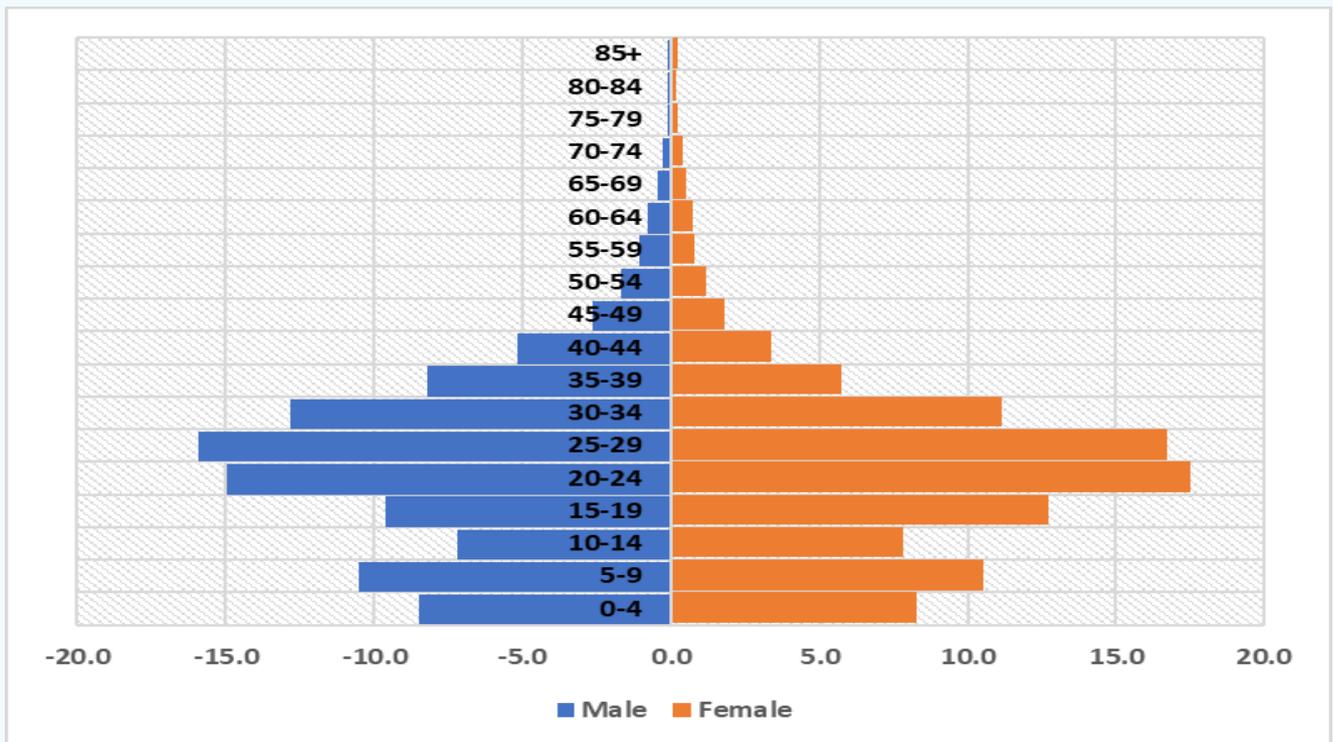


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.34 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

Conversely, the non-migrant population structure displays a broad-based population pyramid. This corroborates with the previous observation that there is a dominant number of younger persons among the non-migrant population (Figure 4.6)

*Figure 4. 6: Percentage of non-migration Structure by age and sex*
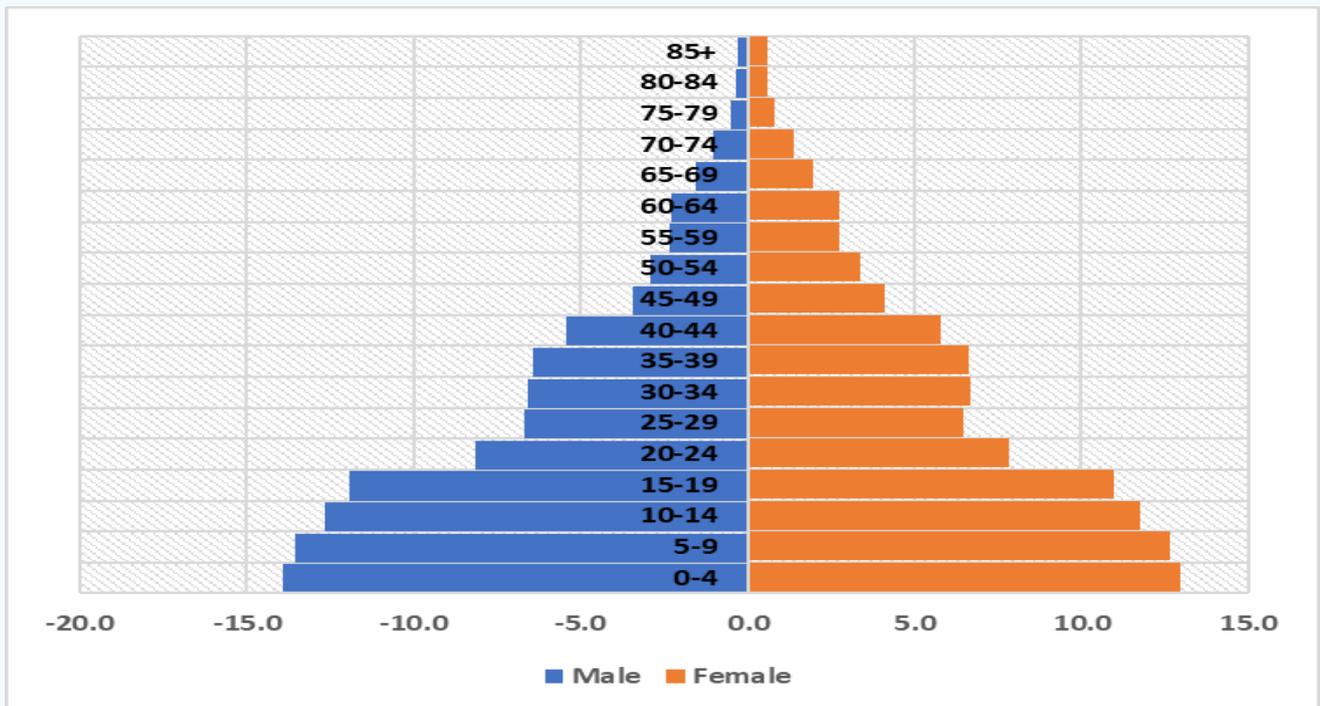


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.34 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

### 4.3.2.   Sex ratios of the recent migrant population by age and area of residence compared to non-migrants

The sex ratio of people who changed their district of residence in the last five years by age, sex and area of residence depicts a similar pattern to that by the lifetime migrant population (Figure 4.7). However, the variations are only in the population composition, size and differentials. In the urban areas, the proportion of recent male migrants is higher than that of the females in the age groups 20–24 and 60–64. These age groups correspond to the working age for either the males or females, who most

likely moved to the urban areas for the purposes of employment, education and family formation or re-unification. A scan of the rural areas shows that the number of women who recently changed their district of residence is higher, except for the age groups 40–44 and 60–64 (where the sex ratios are higher than 100). This is an indication that in these age groups there were more male than female recent migrants (Figure 4.7).

*Figure 4.7: Recent migrants sex ratio by age and area of residence*
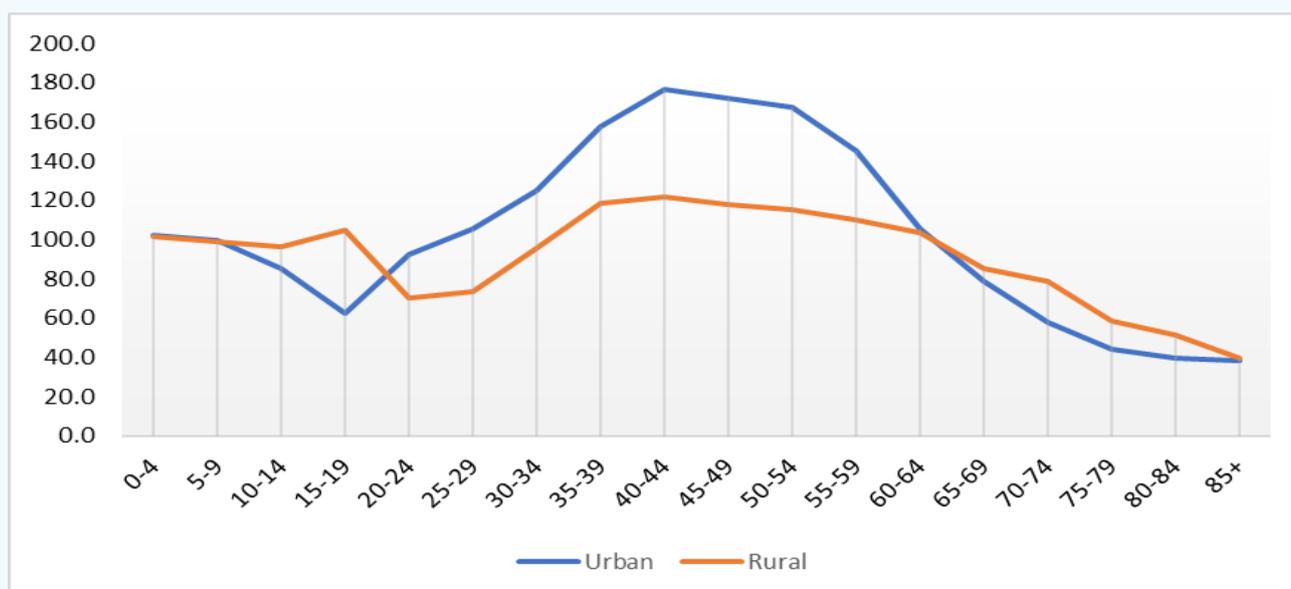


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C.34 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure

The sex ratio for non-migrants shows different levels for the urban and rural areas. In the rural areas, the number of females is higher than that of males, while in the urban areas the number of non-migrant males is higher only in the age groups 25–29 through 40–44 and 50-54 (Figure 4.8).

*Figure 4. 8: Non-migrants sex ratio by age and area of residence*
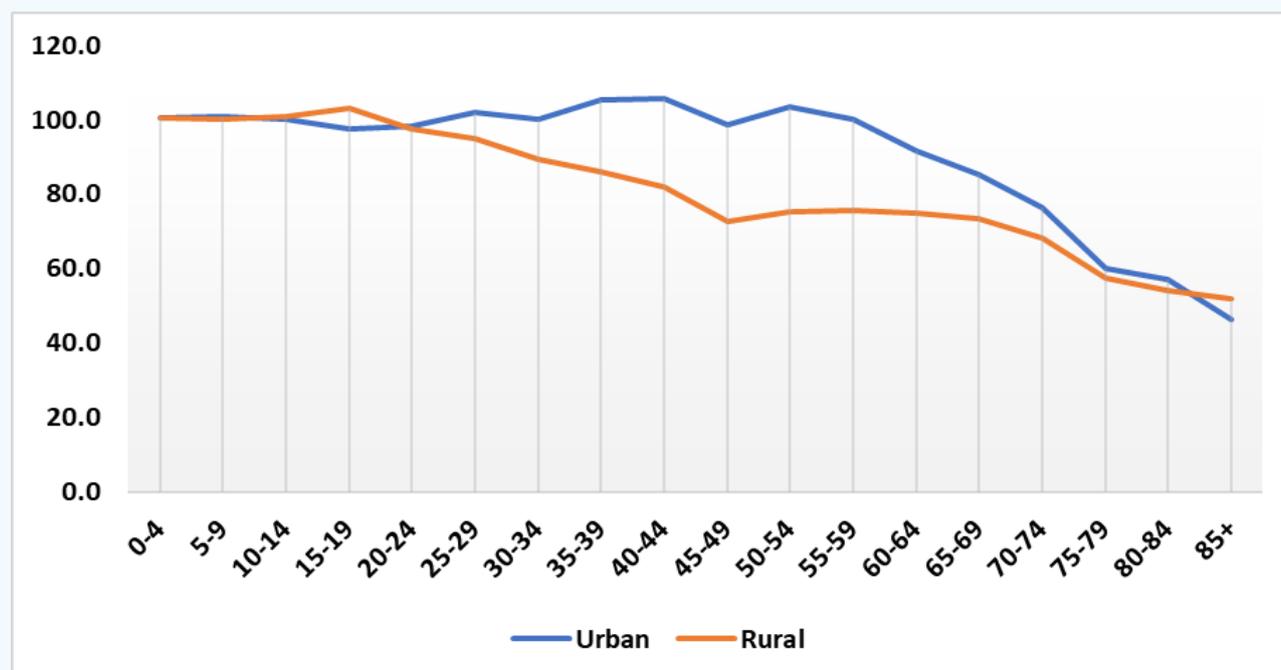


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C.34 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure

### 4.3.3. *Distribution of recent migrants aged three and above by level of education, area of residence and sex compared to non-migrants*

The analysis of the level of education among recent migrants and non-migrants by area of residence and sex shows differentials between the level of education in urban areas and rural areas. At the national level, for both sexes, the percentage of the resident population with no education and pre-school is lower among recent migrants than among non-migrants (13.5% against 19.6%). The percentage of those with primary and post-primary education is higher among non-migrants than recent migrants (60.3% against 48.9%, respectively). Although the percentages of the resident population with a secondary level of education seem to be close among recent migrants and non-migrants, the percentage of those who have been to the university among recent migrants, is three times those in the same category among the non-migrant population, regardless of either area of residence and/or sex (Table 4.3).

*Table 4. 3: Percentage of recent and Non-migrants (3 years+) by level of education, area of residence and sex*

| Level of education of the recent migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended School | 8.2 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 10.5 |
| Nursery | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Primary | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 57.3 | 55.9 | 56.6 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 48.2 |
| INGOBOKA/Vocational | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Secondary | 29.5 | 33.4 | 31.4 | 16.6 | 21.2 | 19.0 | 24.8 | 28.7 | 26.7 |
| University | 15.1 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 11.2 | 8.4 | 9.8 |
| Not stated | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 422,390 | 408,335 | 830,725 | 240,697 | 257,843 | 498,540 | 663,087 | 666,178 | 1,329,265 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended School | 11.5 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 16.6 | 20.2 | 18.5 | 15.3 | 18.7 | 17.1 |
| Nursery | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Primary | 50.8 | 49.5 | 50.2 | 64.6 | 60.5 | 62.4 | 61.2 | 58.0 | 59.5 |
| INGOBOKA/Vocational | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Secondary | 22.8 | 23.7 | 23.3 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 15.1 |
| University | 9.0 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Not stated | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 1,289,455 | 1,296,461 | 2,585,916 | 3,974,769 | 4,355,640 | 8,330,409 | 5,264,224 | 5,652,101 | 10916325 |

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

## CHAPTER 5: INTERNAL MIGRATION

### 5.1.  Introduction

The main objectives of this chapter are to highlight the origin, destination and migration effectiveness of lifetime and recent migration. Internal migration is contextualised as the change of either district or province of residence from the place of birth (lifetime migration) or from the place of previous residence during the past 5 years (recent migration); both being within the national boundaries of Rwanda.

### 5.2.  Origin of internal migrants

#### *5.1.1.    Lifetime migration*

Lifetime migration is computed by comparing the district of birth with the place in which people were living at the time of the Census. Figure 5.1 shows that the most notable 'sending' districts (the districts with the highest proportions of their native-born population residing elsewhere) are Gakenke, Gasabo, Muhanga, Nyamasheke, Gicumbi, Nyarugenge, Nyamagabe and Ngororero. Either

of them, constitutes 4-5% of the total internal lifetime out-migrants. The other remaining districts also contribute, but to a lesser extent (less than 4%); with the smallest contributors being Kirehe and Nyagatare districts (less than 2%) of the total internal lifetime out-migrants.

*Figure 5. 1: Percentage lifetime migrants by districts of birth*



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Notes: (1) See Table C. 6 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure.

## 5.1.2. Recent migration

The Census captured information of residents who in the last five years, previously lived in other districts, and were found in other districts at the time of the Census. These people are referred to as recent migrants. Recent internal migration is defined as the number of people whose district of current residence is different from the district in which they were living in the last five years. People who changed their place of residence in the last five years are found in all the districts of Kigali. However, the three districts of Kigali City, that is Gasabo (10 % of the total district population), Nyarugenge (7%) and Kicukiro (6.5%) account for the highest share compared to the rest (Figure 5.2). These districts are followed by districts with a share that represent more than 4% of the total district population, such as Muhanga, Ngororero and Nyamasheke. The lowest share in terms of internal recent out-migration is Burera with less than 2%. Implying that in the last five years, a relatively smaller number of people out-migrated from Burera to go and reside in other districts (Figure 5.2)

*Figure 5. 2: Percentage of recent migrants by districts of previous residence*
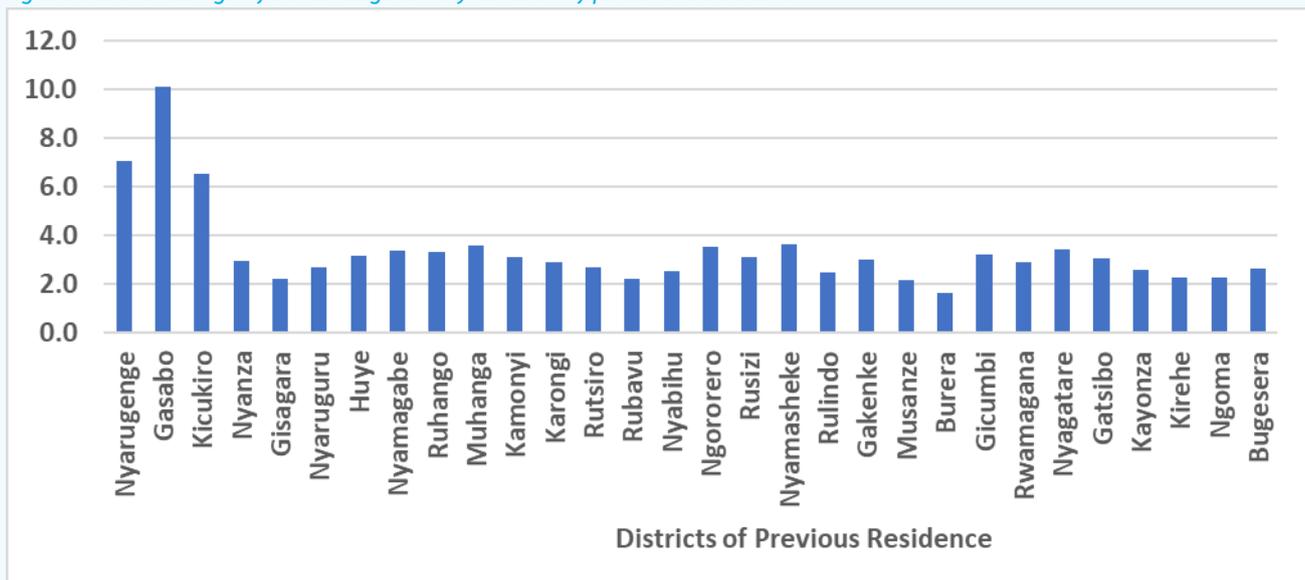


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Notes: (1) See Table C. 24 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure

Map 5.1 presents the spatial distribution of recent out-migrants by place of origin and the province of their destination in the last five years. It shows that the largest numbers of out-migrants were from Southern, Kigali City and Western provinces; with most of these migrants destined to Kigali City and Eastern Province.

*Map5. 1: Distribution of recent out-migrants by province of current residence*



**Persons migrated from other provinces**

Diameter of piechart commensurate with total number of migrated persons

Going to:
- Kigali
- South
- West
- North
- East

Northern Province

City of Kigali

Eastern Province

Western Province

Southern Province

Open water

National Parks

0   25   50   Km

| Destination | From Kigali | From South | From West | From North | From East | From Abroad | Not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To City of Kigali | | 139028 | 86368 | 46580 | 72705 | 22541 | 595 |
| To Southern Province | 46219 | | 36786 | 8605 | 15742 | 7003 | 370 |
| To Western Province | 13069 | 12830 | | 9456 | 8539 | 10592 | 482 |
| To Northern Province | 24853 | 10203 | 22994 | | 12227 | 4963 | 372 |
| To Eastern Province | 86692 | 62779 | 66798 | 72316 | | 20663 | 954 |
| Total out-migrants | 170833 | 224840 | 212946 | 136957 | 109213 | 65762 | 2773 |
| Net Migration | Kigali city | South | West | North | East | Abroad | Not stated |
| | 196984 | -110115 | -157978 | -61345 | 200989 | 65762 | 2773 |

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 5.3. Destination of internal migrants

### 5.3.1. Lifetime migration

More often than not, migrants make informed decisions about their preferred place of destination, usual well guided and influenced at the family and community, who happen to have prior information and knowledge of those places. This is usually enhanced by existing social networks between the migrants at their host destinations and their places of origin.

Figure 5.3 shows that the most preferred districts of destination by the lifetime migrants are districts of Kigali City and Eastern Provinces. In a descending order, their most preferred districts are Gasabo (17%), Kicukiro (12%), Rwamagana (7.8%), and Nyarugenge (7%). On the other hand, the less favoured districts are Nyaruguru, Nyamasheke, Ngororero, Gakenke, Rutsiro and Burera.

*Figure 5. 3: Percentage of lifetime migrants by district of destination*
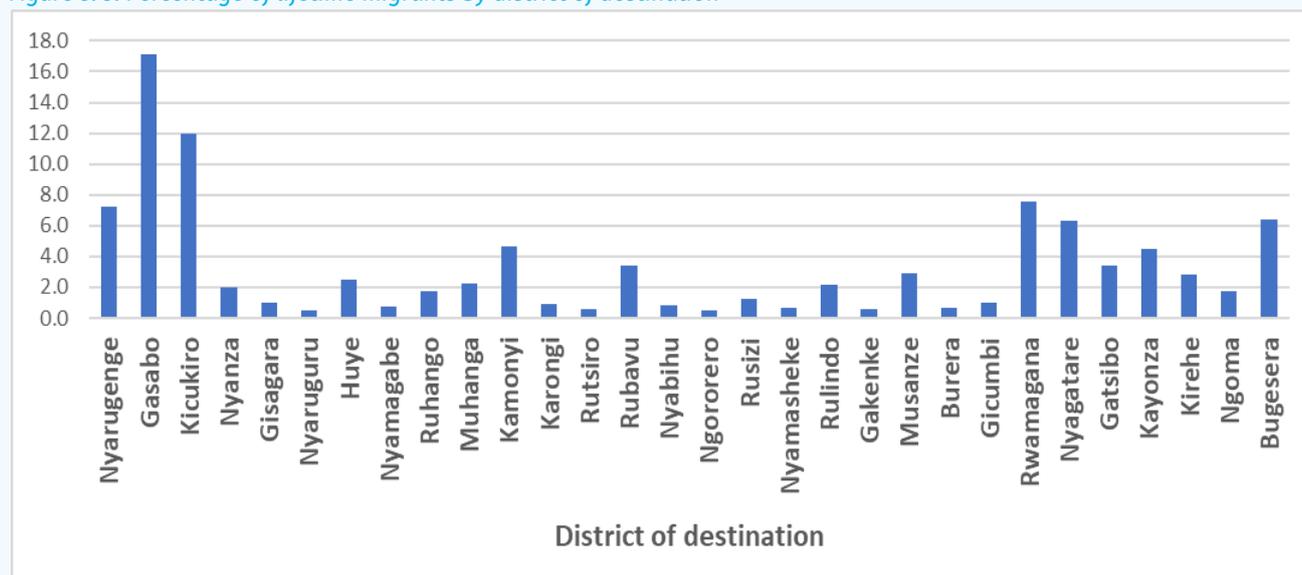


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C. 6 for details of the base population used in this figure

## 5.3.2.    Recent migration

Recent and lifetime internal migration in Rwanda portray a similar pattern. Figure 5.4 shows that the preferred destinations of recent internal migrants are like those of lifetime internal migrants. The districts of Gasabo and Kicukiro in Kigali City and Nyagatare district in Eastern Province attracted 34.5% of all internal recent migrants (that is 15%, 10% and 9.5%, respectively). They are followed by the three districts of Nyarugenge, Rwamagana and Bugesera which contain at least 6% each. Other districts in Eastern Province, such as Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Kirehe, also attracted recent internal migrants, but to a lower level, with percentages varying between 4% and 6% (Figure 5.4).

*Figure 5. 4: Percentage of internal recent migrants by district of destination*
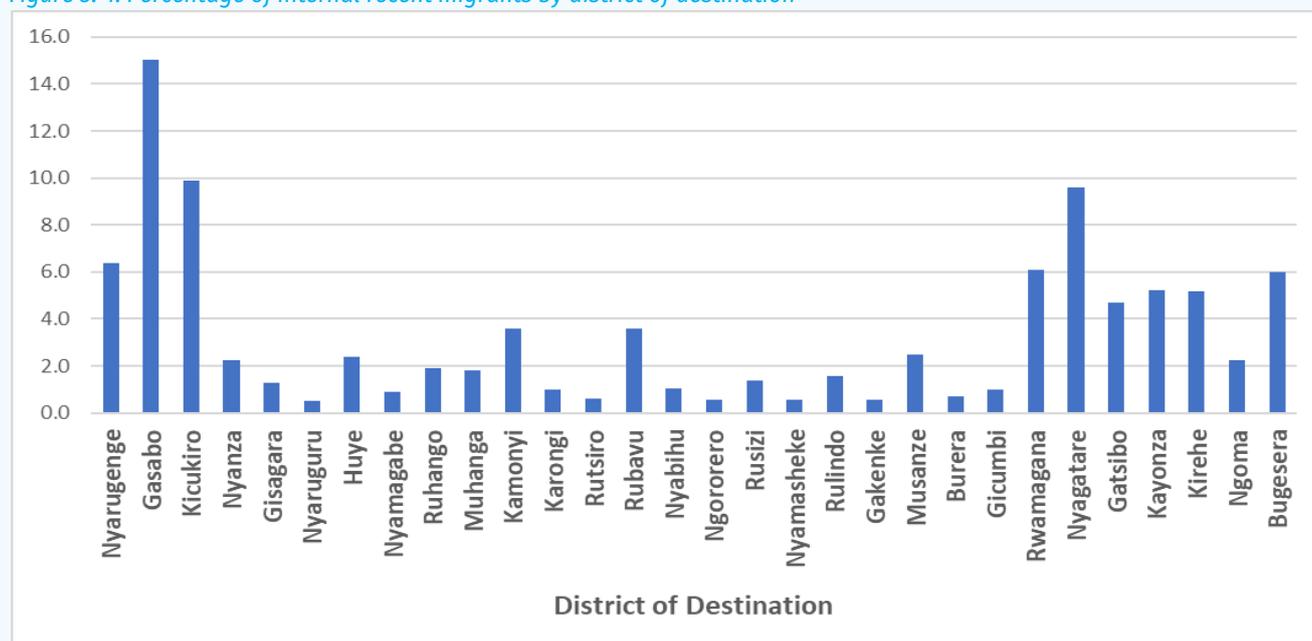


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C. 24 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure

Map 5.2 presents a geographical distribution of recent in-migrants by province of destination and place of their origin in the last five years. It shows that the largest number of in-migrants are in Eastern Province and Kigali City; with most of the in-migrants in Eastern Province having come from Kigali City, Northern, Western and Southern Provinces, while those in Kigali City having come from Southern, Western and Eastern Provinces.

*Map5.2: Distribution of recent in-migrants by province of origin (previous residence)*



| Destination | From Kigali | From South | From West | From North | From East | From Abroad | Not stated | Total in-migrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To City of Kigali | | 139028 | 86368 | 46580 | 72705 | 22541 | 595 | 367817 |
| To Southern Province | 46219 | | 36786 | 8605 | 15742 | 7003 | 370 | 114725 |
| To Western Province | 13069 | 12830 | | 9456 | 8539 | 10592 | 482 | 54968 |
| To Northern Province | 24853 | 10203 | 22994 | | 12227 | 4963 | 372 | 75612 |
| To Eastern Province | 86692 | 62779 | 66798 | 72316 | | 20663 | 954 | 310202 |
| Total out-migrants | 170833 | 224840 | 212946 | 136957 | 109213 | 65762 | 2773 | |
| Net Migration | Kigali city | South | West | North | East | Abroad | Not stated | |
| | 196984 | -110115 | -157978 | -61345 | 200989 | 65762 | 2773 | |

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C. 29 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this map.

## 5.4. Migration effectiveness

Migration effectiveness demonstrates the impact of internal migration on the population redistribution in a place, country, or region. To determine the extent to which internal migration affects population redistribution of a place is measured using the migration effectiveness ratio. It estimates the difference between in- and out-migration (net migration) to their sum (gross migration), and expresses it as a percentage. A positive migration effectiveness ratio would follow if in-migrants in a defined period exceeds the out-migrants. Therefore, for every 100 migrants, a net gain would be a positive value, while a negative value would indicate that a given district or province experienced more departures than arrivals. In general, a value less than 15 indicates an ineffective population redistribution due to migration; values over 15 indicate that migration, in the reference period, had a significant effect in the redistributing the population in the district or province.

## 5.4.1. Lifetime migration effectiveness

Migration effectiveness ratios based on lifetime migration alone may be misleading as the time period is not clearly defined. However, it may be useful when using data from the Census which also include information on the recent migration, which has a very clearly defined time frame.

Table 5.1 depicts migration effectiveness ratios by province. It shows that only Kigali City and Eastern Province have registered positive net migration (+509472 and +617432, respectively). This corresponds to

effectiveness ratios of 54% and 64% for Kigali and Eastern Provinces, respectively. The interpretation, then, on the impact of lifetime migration on the population redistribution in Kigali City is that for every 100 lifetime migrants, there is a net gain of 54 migrants, whereas for the Eastern Province the net gain is 64 migrants. To the contrary, the other three provinces of Northern, Western and Southern, they have net losses of 59, 74 and 53 migrants, respectively for every 100 lifetime migrants (Table 5.1)

*Table 5. 1: Lifetime migration effectiveness ratios by province*

| Province | Lifetime migration effectiveness ratios 2022 | | | | | Census 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-migrants | out-migrants | Net migration (In-migrants - Out-migrants) | Gross migration ( In-migrants +Out-migrants) | Migration Effectiveness ratios (%) (100* Net migration/Gross migration) | Migration Effectiveness ratios (%) |
| Kigali | 726119 | 216647 | 509472 | 942766 | 54% | 55.2% |
| South | 169419 | 545741 | -376322 | 715160 | -53% | -27.8% |
| West | 74524 | 493664 | -419140 | 568188 | -74% | -28.7% |
| North | 112809 | 444251 | -331442 | 557060 | -59% | -58.0% |
| East | 793470 | 176038 | 617432 | 969508 | 64% | 56.5% |

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

A districts level analysis reveals a positive migration effectiveness ratio among the districts within Kigali City, just as those in Eastern Province. Noticeably, only the districts of Rubavu (Western Province) and Kamonyi (Southern Province) have a positive migration effectiveness ratio, yet they are located in the provinces

with a negative value (Figure 5.5). General, the most of districts show that there is an effective contribution to the population redistribution by lifetime migration, except for the districts of Huye and Nyanza (Southern Province) and Musanze (Northern Province).

*Figure 5.5: Lifetime migration effectiveness ratios by district*
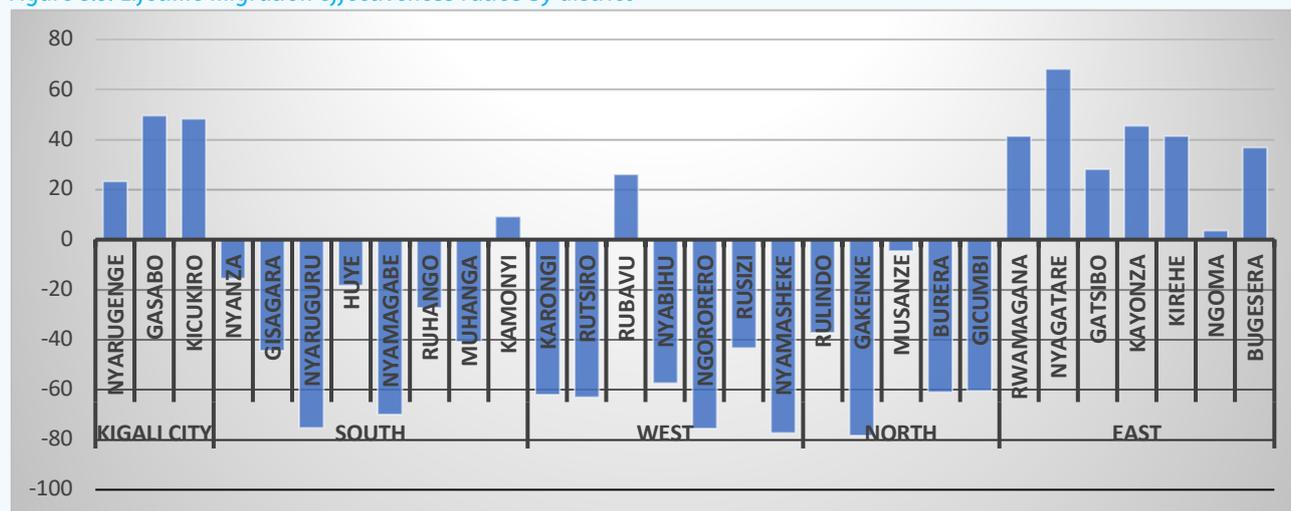

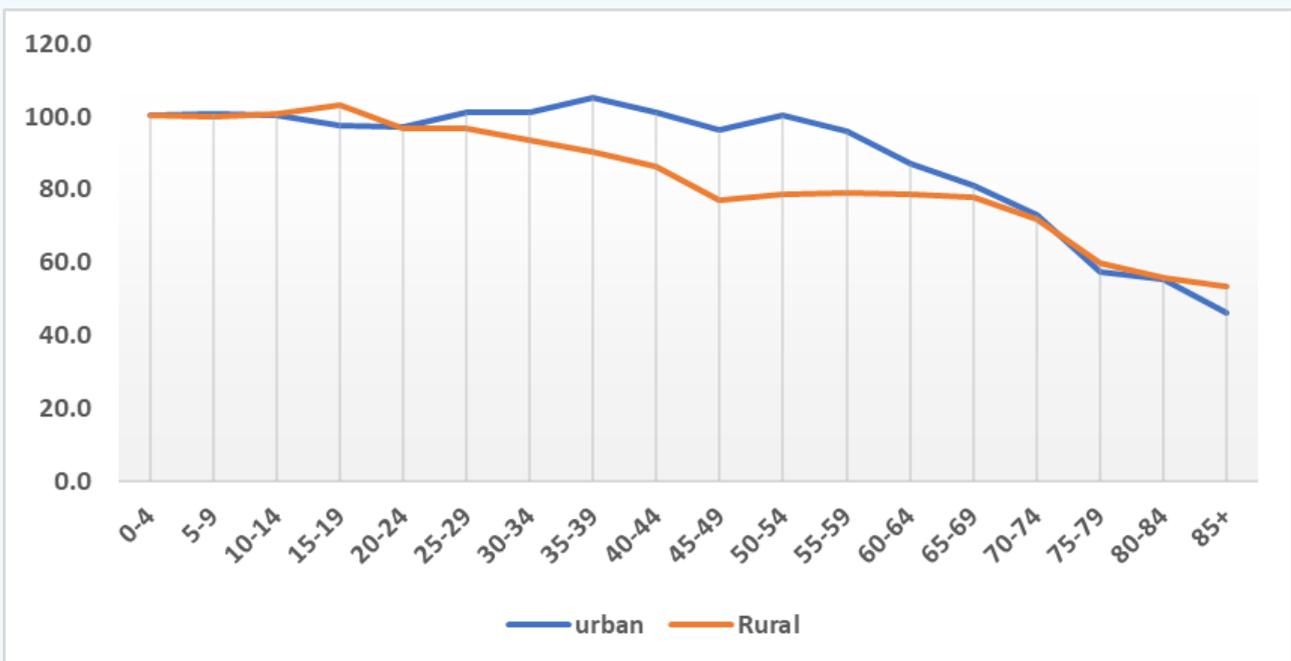
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C. 11 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure

### 5.4.2. Recent migration effectiveness

The distribution of the recent migration effectiveness ratios by district presents a slightly different pattern to the ones from lifetime migration effectiveness (Table 5.2). A measure of migration effectiveness ratios as computed using recent migration data is more reliable because the timeframe of migration is well defined (limited to a five-year period) prior to the Census; unlike that of lifetime migration which is not time bound (time not considered, as long as the district of enumeration is different from the district of birth).

Table 5.2shows recent migration effectiveness ratios by province. It shows that for every 100 recent migrants, there were net gains of 34 in-migrants in Kigali City and 45 migrants in Eastern Province. The recent migration effectiveness ratio estimates are lower as compared to the values for lifetime migration. However, the three provinces Southern (-35), Western (-66) and Northern (-32) show net losses.

*Table 5. 2: Recent migration effectiveness ratios by province*

| Recent migration effectiveness ratios 2022 | | | | | | Census 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | In-Migrants | Out-migrants | (Net migration (In-migrants - Out-migrants) | Gross migration (In-migrants +Out-migrants) | Migration Effectiveness ratios (%) (100* Net migration/Total migration) | Migration Effectiveness ratios (%) |
| Kigali | 345,276 | 170,833 | 174,443 | 516,109 | 34% | 33.7% |
| South | 107,722 | 224,840 | -117,118 | 332,562 | -35% | -21.7% |
| West | 44,376 | 212,946 | -168,570 | 257,322 | -66% | -44.8% |
| North | 70,649 | 136,957 | -66,308 | 207,606 | -32% | -56.4% |
| East | 289,539 | 109,213 | 180,326 | 398,752 | 45% | 47.3% |

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

Analysis of migration effectiveness ratios at the district level indicate a positive contribution to the population redistribution by recent migration but at a lower magnitude compared to the effect of lifetime migration (Figure 5. 6); which shows that in the last five years, all the

districts of the Eastern Province exhibited positive migration effectiveness ratios. This implies that they all contributed to the redistribution of the population since the values observed were higher than 15%. The districts of Kigali City, too, have positive migration effectiveness

ratios, but only the migration in Gasabo and Kicukiro districts may have an impact on the redistribution of the population. Nonetheless, the district of Rubavu exhibited a high and positive migration effectiveness ratio over the past five years. Of note, are the districts of Musanze and Ngoma with migration effectiveness ratios of 12% and -

9%, respectively. However, these ratios were too low to contribute significantly to the redistribution of the population by recent migration. This may be explained by the recent developments in these districts, which may have contributed as either pull or push factors, respectively.

*Figure 5. 6: Recent migration effectiveness ratios by district*
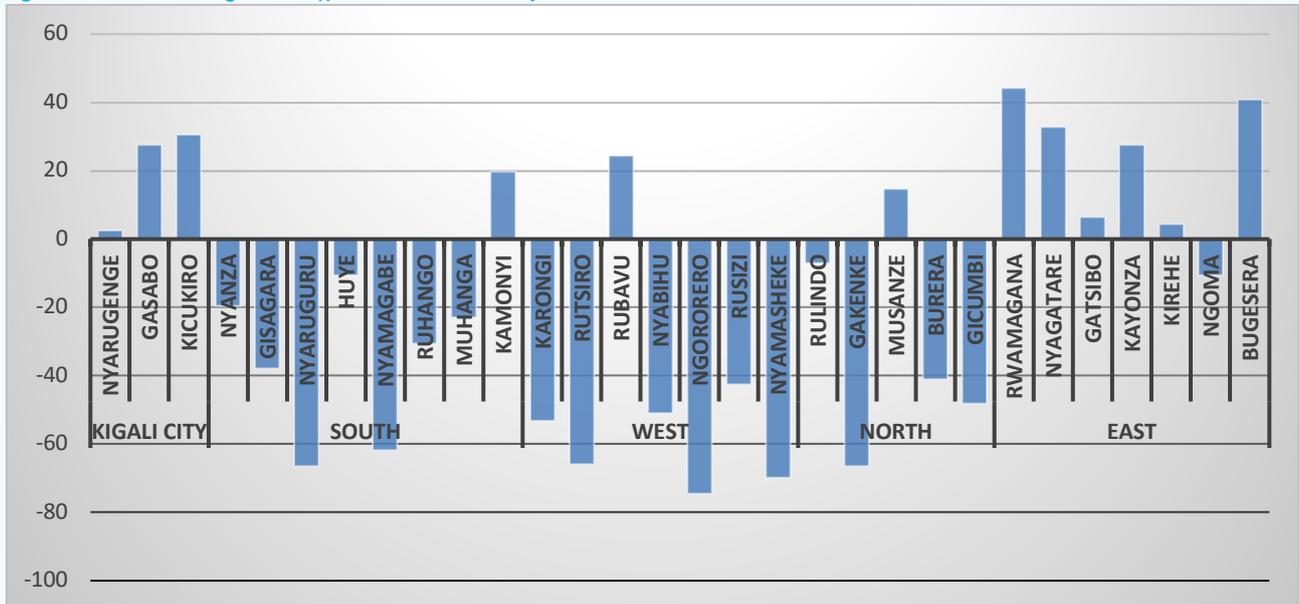


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C. 29 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure

*Map5. 3 Proportion of recent in migrants to population by district*
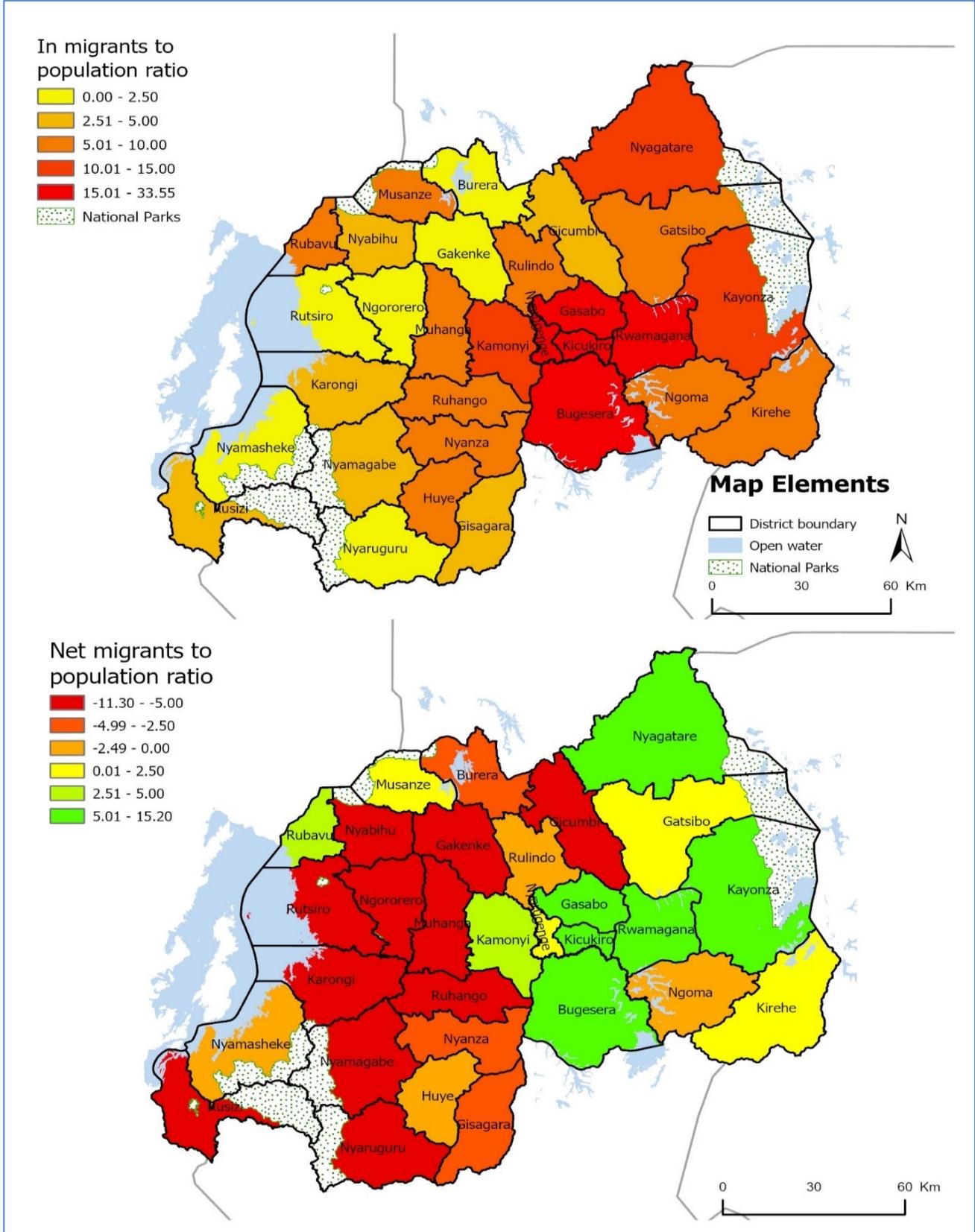


Source:  Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)
Notes: (1) See 26 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this map

Most of the districts (18 out of 30) sent more lifetime migrants than they received. The ones that received more than they sent are Gasabo, Kicukiro, Nyarugenge (all in in Kigali City), Rubavu in Western Province, and all districts in Eastern province.

Generally, recent and lifetime migration patterns are similar; most of the districts (18 out of 30) sent more migrants than they received. However, regarding lifetime migration, there are some noticeable differences; all 7 districts in Eastern Province are mainly receivers than senders. Regarding recent migration, in Northern Province, Musanze district is a receiver, whereas in Eastern Province, Ngoma district is a sender".

# CHAPTER 6: INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION

## 6.1. Introduction

This chapter highlights the characteristics of the international migrants in Rwanda. Emphasis is on the resident population either born abroad or residing abroad during the five years prior to the Census, and other international immigrants (non-Rwandan nationalities) from other countries, who reside in Rwanda. Population characteristics such as age, sex, nationality, country of birth, and duration of stay in current district of residence are analysed.

## 6.2. Characteristics of international lifetime immigration

### 6.2.1. Nationality of international lifetime immigrants

Most international lifetime immigrants (76.3%) are of Rwandan nationality. Other nationalities among the international lifetime immigrants are mainly from the neighbouring countries; with those from the DR Congo being the majority (10.6%), followed by Burundians (9.4%), Ugandans (1.2%) and Kenyans (less than 1%). Immigrants of Asian origin constitute a relatively large proportion (0.6%) of the other international lifetime immigrants from outside Africa.

Table 6.1 presents the percent distribution of lifetime immigrants by nationality of origin, sex and current province of residence. Generally, nationalities from the neighbouring countries of the DRC and Burundi dominate. In Kigali City the share of immigrants of Rwandan nationality (83.3%) far exceeds those from other countries. This is followed, however, at a far by those from Burundi (5%) and DR Congo (3.6%). The DR Congolese constitute a significant percentage of international lifetime immigrants (excluding Rwandan nationality immigrants) in Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Provinces (31.2%, 16.1%, 9.5% and 4.3%, respectively).

Table 6. 1: Percentage of international lifetime migrants by nationality and sex, and current province of residence

| Sex and Nationality | Current Province of residence | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rwanda | City of Kigali | Southern province | Western Province | Northern Province | Eastern Province |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 76.3 | 83.3 | 58.9 | 82.1 | 88.8 | 72.4 |
| Burundi | 9.4 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 16.6 |
| Tanzania | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kenya | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Uganda | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 0.7 |
| DRC | 10.6 | 3.6 | 31.2 | 16.1 | 4.3 | 9.5 |
| Other African countries | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Europe | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| America | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Asia | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 366,785 | 109,594 | 37,078 | 48,833 | 16,738 | 154,542 |
| **Male** | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 75.9 | 81.2 | 61.0 | 82.6 | 88.4 | 71.8 |
| Burundi | 10.2 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 17.9 |
| Tanzania | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Kenya | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Uganda | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 0.7 |
| DRC | 9.4 | 3.8 | 28.1 | 14.9 | 4.2 | 8.4 |

| Sex and Nationality | Current Province of residence | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rwanda | City of Kigali | Southern province | Western Province | Northern Province | Eastern Province |
| Other African countries | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Europe | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| America | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Asia | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 184,739 | 59,831 | 17,872 | 22,860 | 7,989 | 76,187 |
| **Female** | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 76.8 | 85.9 | 57.0 | 81.6 | 89.2 | 72.9 |
| Burundi | 8.5 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 15.3 |
| Tanzania | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kenya | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Uganda | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0.7 |
| DRC | 11.7 | 3.4 | 34.1 | 17.1 | 4.4 | 10.5 |
| Other African countries | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Europe | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| America | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Asia | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Counts** | **182,046** | **49,763** | **19,206** | **25,973** | **8,749** | **78,355** |

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

## 6.2.2. *Country of birth of international lifetime immigrants*

The distribution of international lifetime immigrants (excluding those of Rwandan nationality by country of birth (Table 6.2) shows that more than 95.5% of all international lifetime migrants were born in the neighbouring countries of the DRC (38.5%), Uganda (24%), Burundi (22.7%) and Tanzania (10.2%). The distribution by province also shows a large percentage of migrants from the neighbouring countries; with a significant percentage of them having been born in the DRC.

A global analysis of all international lifetime immigrants (excluding those of Rwandan nationaly) in Rwanda shows that those born in the DRC represented 28.5% in Kigali City, 58.6% in Southern, 90.2% in Western, 22.4% in Eastern and 57% in Northern Provinces (Table 6.2).

However, a majority of the DRC immigrants were found in the refugees' camps, located across various provinces,

such as: (Kigeme and Mugombwa in Southern), Kiziba in Western, and Nyabiheke in Eastern). This data is in line with the report of Ministry in charge of Emergency Management that indicates that Rwanda counts 127,369 refugees. DRC refugees make up 60.43% of the total refugees (MINEMA, 2022).

Other large groups of international lifetime immigrants live in Northern Province; of which the majority were born in Uganda (31.5%). The lifetime immigrants from Uganda constitute a large percent of the international immigrants in Kigali City (27.4 %) compared to those born in Burundi (25.8%). Comparatively, international lifetime immigrants from Uganda dominate in Eastern Province (Uganda (31.1%), Burundi (28.1%), DRC (22.4%) and Tanzania (17%).

*Table 6.2: Percentage of international lifetime migrants by country of birth and sex, and current province of residence*

| Sex and Country of birth | Rwanda | City of Kigali | Southern Province | Western Province | Northern Province | Eastern Province |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 22.7 | 25.8 | 24.5 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 28.1 |
| Tanzania | 10.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 17.0 |
| Kenya | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Uganda | 24.0 | 27.4 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 31.5 | 31.1 |
| DRC | 38.5 | 28.5 | 58.6 | 90.2 | 57.0 | 22.4 |
| Other African countries | 1.8 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Europe | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| America | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Asia | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| Not Stated | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 366,785 | 109,594 | 37,078 | 48,833 | 16,738 | 154,542 |
| **Male** | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 23.7 | 25.6 | 24.9 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 29.5 |
| Tanzania | 10.2 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 16.8 |
| Kenya | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Uganda | 23.8 | 26.8 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 29.4 | 30.5 |
| DRC | 36.8 | 28.7 | 56.3 | 87.5 | 56.0 | 21.3 |
| Other African countries | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Europe | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| America | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Asia | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | |
| Not Stated | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 184,739 | 59,831 | 17,872 | 22,860 | 7,989 | 76,187 |
| **Female** | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 21.8 | 25.9 | 24.2 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 26.8 |
| Tanzania | 10.3 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 17.1 |
| Kenya | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Uganda | 24.1 | 28.1 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 33.5 | 31.7 |
| DRC | 40.2 | 28.3 | 60.8 | 92.6 | 57.9 | 23.5 |
| Other African countries | 1.5 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Europe | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| America | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Asia | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| 999 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 182,046 | 49,763 | 19,206 | 25,973 | 8,749 | 78,355 |

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

## 6.2.3. Duration at current district of residence for international lifetime immigrants

Duration in the current district/province of residence prior to the Census constitutes a vital factor in shaping up a migrant's behaviour and/or characteristics. Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of international lifetime migrant population by the length of time that the immigrants had already spent in their current districts of residence by sex and area of residence.

*Figure 6. 1: Percentage of international lifetime migrants by duration of residence in current area of residence, and  by sex*
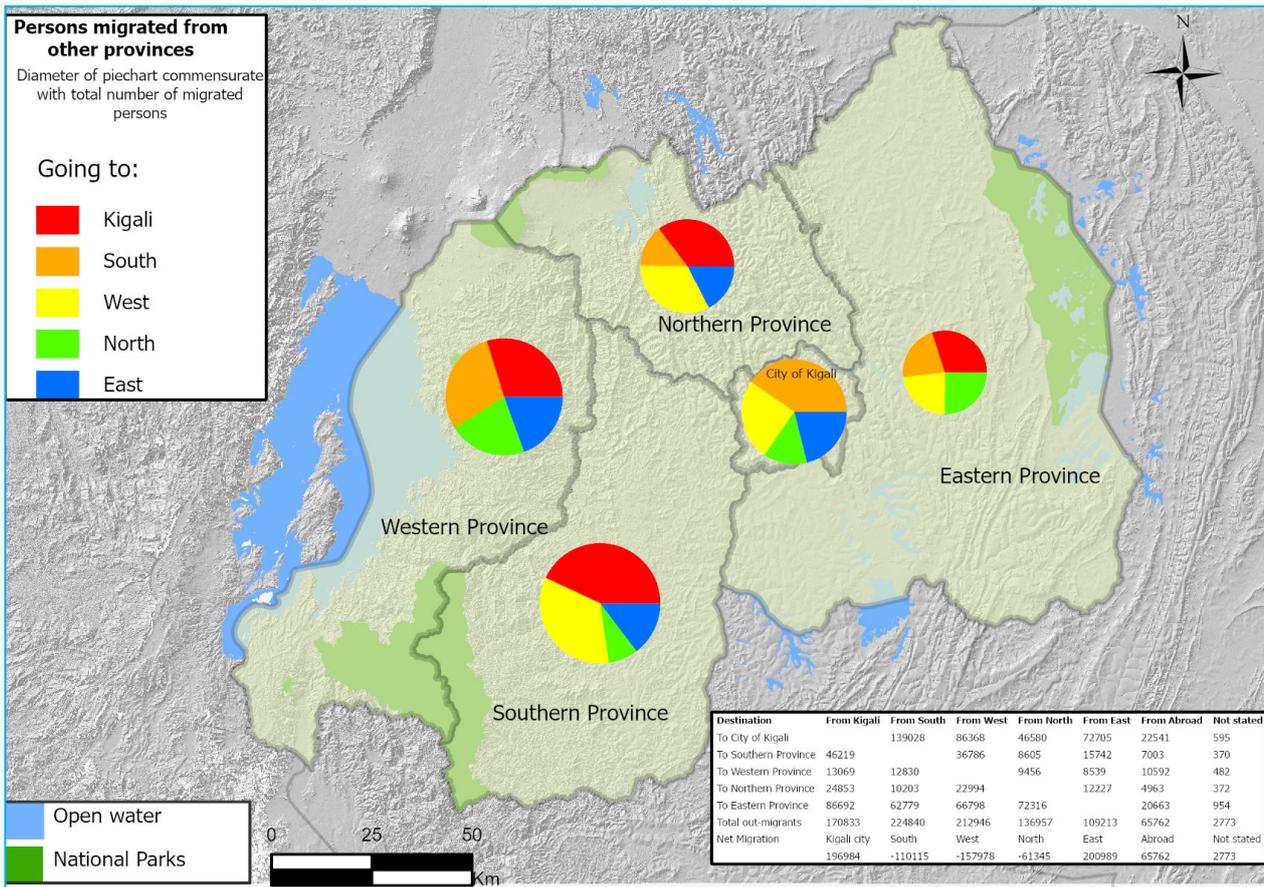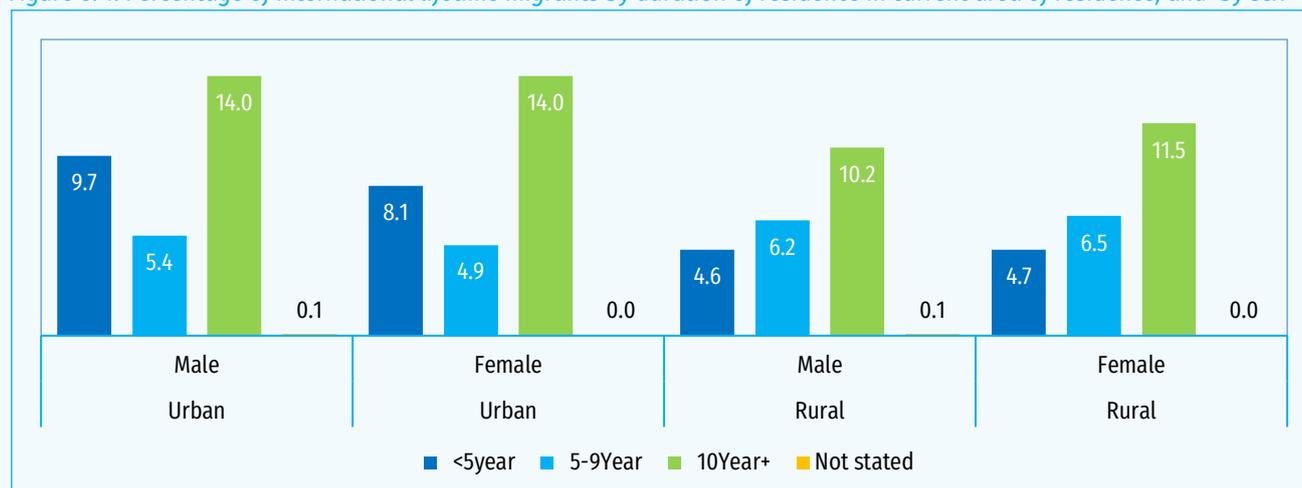


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
Notes: (1) See Table C.46 in Annex C for details of the base population used in this figure

It shows that the majority of them, regardless of their sex or area of residence, are immigrants that had resided in their current districts for 10 years or more. This may be explained by the flow of the returning Rwandan diaspora that moved outside the country during the period after the genocide against the Tutsi. Another important category constitutes of the international lifetime immigrants whose length of time spent at current place of residence was less than five years (followed by those who had spent between five and nine years in the district they currently resided in), the urban areas. However, in the rural areas the second most important category, constituted of the international lifetime immigrants whose length of time spent at current place of residence ranged between five to nine years. The visibility of those two categories in the urban areas could be explained by the improvements in the socio-economic factors (infrastructure included) in these areas.

### 6.2.4.    Mean and median age of international lifetime immigrants

This sub-section highlights mean and median ages of international lifetime migrant population by area of residence and sex compared to non-migrants. Table 6.3 shows that the mean and median ages of the foreign-born resident population are 34 and 33, respectively; whereas that for non-migrants, the mean and median ages are 24.3 and 20, respectively. Foreign-born residents are therefore, on average, ten years older than non-migrants. More so, analysis of international lifetime immigrants and non-migrants by sex shows that the difference is larger for men than for women. Male immigrants were eleven years older than their male non-migrant counterparts, whereas the female immigrants were nine years older than their female non-migrants counterparts (Table 6.3).

*Table 6.3: International lifetime migrants mean and median ages by area of residence and sex*

| Mean and Median ages (Years) of International migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| International Lifetime Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | 36.6 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.1 |
| Median | 36.0 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 29.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 |
| Non-International Lifetime Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 25.8 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 25.2 | 24.3 |
| Median | 21.0 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |

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

The distribution of international lifetime immigrants by median age, area of residence and sex indicates that the immigrants were older compared to the non-migrants. Variations in mean and median ages were observed in the urban areas (whereby the median ages of immigrants are 35 and 21 for the non-migrants). A similar pattern is observed in rural areas, whereby it was 29 years for the immigrants and 19 years for the non-migrants). The median age difference between international lifetime immigrants and non-migrants is higher in urban areas than in rural areas regardless of sex (Table 6.3).

## 6.3.    Characteristics of recent international immigration

The distribution of the population that resided abroad in the five years prior to the Census by province shows that a sizable proportion of the recent international immigrants were previously living in neighbouring countries (Table 6.4). It indicates that 20.9% of the recent international immigrants currently living in Kigali City were previously living in Uganda, and 19% were previously in the DRC. Further, 39.8% of the recent international immigrants currently living in Southern Province were previously living in the DRC. The analysis also shows that the high percentage of Congolese currently residing in Southern Province, are partly the result of the Congolese refugees residing in Kigeme and Mugombwa refugee camps. This corotates the estimated refugees population of 127,369 in May, 2022 (MINEMA, 2022).

In Western Province, 79.1% of the recent international migrants had their previous residence in the DRC and 10% in Uganda. On the other hand, of the recent international migrants living in Northern Province, a sizeable proportion were previously residing in various neighbouring countries of Uganda (60.9%) and in DRC (27.8%). Equally, those living in Eastern Province were previously residing in the various neighbouring countries of Uganda (47%), DRC (17.9%), Burundi (15.3%), and 1.9% in Tanzania (Table 6.4).

*Table 6.4: Percentage of recent international migrants by country of previous residence, sex and current province of residence*

| Sex and Country of previous residence/Origin | Rwanda | City of Kigali | Southern Province | Western Province | Northern Province | Eastern Province |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 13.3 | 15.8 | 20.7 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 15.3 |
| Tanzania | 6.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 13.9 |
| Kenya | 2.8 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Uganda | 30.6 | 20.9 | 22.8 | 10.2 | 60.9 | 47.0 |
| DRC | 31.2 | 19.0 | 39.8 | 79.1 | 27.8 | 17.9 |
| Other African countries | 8.0 | 16.8 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Europe | 2.1 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| America | 1.9 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Asia | 3.5 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | 0.0 |
| Not Stated | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 65,762 | 22,541 | 7,003 | 10,592 | 4,963 | 20,663 |
| **Male** | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 14.2 | 16.1 | 20.6 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 17.0 |
| Tanzania | 6.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 13.5 |
| Kenya | 3.0 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Uganda | 28.7 | 19.7 | 21.9 | 10.7 | 55.9 | 44.6 |
| DRC | 29.3 | 18.5 | 36.8 | 76.1 | 28.5 | 17.1 |

| Sex and Country of previous residence/Origin | Rwanda | City of Kigali | Southern Province | Western Province | Northern Province | Eastern Province |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other African countries | 9.3 | 17.7 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Europe | 2.3 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| America | 1.9 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Asia | 4.9 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | 0.0 |
| Not Stated | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 34,104 | 12,659 | 3,575 | 5,115 | 2,421 | 10,334 |
| **Female** | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 12.3 | 15.4 | 20.7 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 13.6 |
| Tanzania | 6.7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 14.3 |
| Kenya | 2.6 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Uganda | 32.6 | 22.6 | 23.8 | 9.7 | 65.6 | 49.3 |
| DRC | 33.2 | 19.6 | 42.9 | 82.0 | 27.2 | 18.7 |
| Other African countries | 6.6 | 15.6 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Europe | 1.9 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| America | 1.8 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Asia | 2.1 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.1 | | | | 0.0 |
| Not Stated | 0.1 | 0.0 | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **31,658** | **9,882** | **3,428** | **5,477** | **2,542** | **10,329** |

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

### 6.3.1.    Mean and median age of recent international immigrants

The distribution of the mean and median ages of the recent international immigrant population by area of residence and sex compared to the non-migrant population shows that people who lived abroad in the last five years are on average slightly younger than non-migrants (24.3 against 24.6, respectively; see Table 6.5).

However, the most striking difference is the higher mean age of non-migrant women in rural areas (26) vis a vis the mean age of recent international female immigrants (19).

*Table 6.5: Recent international immigrants and non-migrants mean and median ages by area of residence and sex.*

| Mean and Median ages (Years) of international migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Number of those have lived abroad in last 5 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | 28.9 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 25.0 | 23.5 | 24.3 |
| Median | 29.0 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 23.0 |
| Number of Non-Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 23.7 | 25.4 | 24.6 |
| Median | 22.0 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 20.0 |

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

## 6.4.    Employment to population ratio among lifetime and recent migrants

This section highlights the employment to population ratio among lifetime and recent migrants in Rwanda. It analyses the employment to population ratio for both lifetime and recent migrants in the working ages (16+ years), and their characteristics such as age, sex, and province.

### 6.4.1.    Employment to population ratio among Internal lifetime migrants

Table 6.6 shows the employment to population ratio among lifetime migrants of ages 16+ years, in the working age. It shows that in Rwanda the employment to population ratio among lifetime migrants stands at 52.6%. it is higher among males than females 59.8% and 46.2 % respectively. The highest employment to population ratio among lifetime migrants was observed in ages 30-49 (above 61%), the lowest employment to population ratio among lifetime migrants was observed in ages 65+years (23.1%). It is noted that there is a decrease in the employment to population ratio among lifetime migrants, as from 40-44 years (62.3%). It shows that there is an increment from ages 16-19 (35.9%) to ages 40-44 (63.6%).

*Table 6. 6: Employment to population ratio among Internal lifetime migrants aged 16+ years by age, sex, and province*

| Age group 16 to 65 and above | City of Kigali | | | Southern Province | | | Western Province | | | Northern Province | | | Eastern Province | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Rwanda | 69.5 | 48.8 | 59.4 | 53.2 | 43.8 | 47.9 | 52.0 | 44.3 | 47.8 | 56.3 | 43.1 | 48.1 | 54.8 | 46.1 | 50.2 | 59.8 | 46.2 | 52.6 |
| 16-19 | 39.3 | 47.1 | 43.9 | 33.1 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 31.0 | 31.9 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 34.7 | 33.7 | 32.3 | 30.5 | 31.4 | 34.3 | 37.2 | 35.9 |
| 20-24 | 61.5 | 48.5 | 54.8 | 47.4 | 41.6 | 44.2 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 39.2 | 40.4 | 49.2 | 43.9 | 46.5 | 53.0 | 44.7 | 48.7 |
| 25-29 | 72.9 | 49.5 | 61.6 | 58.1 | 46.8 | 51.7 | 54.4 | 47.1 | 50.6 | 57.0 | 45.9 | 50.2 | 60.4 | 51.3 | 55.7 | 65.0 | 49.2 | 56.9 |
| 30-34 | 77.7 | 50.8 | 65.3 | 67.5 | 50.8 | 58.3 | 64.3 | 51.7 | 57.7 | 69.3 | 49.9 | 57.8 | 67.7 | 54.7 | 60.9 | 71.8 | 52.0 | 61.8 |
| 35-39 | 79.2 | 54.6 | 68.5 | 68.2 | 54.0 | 60.6 | 66.9 | 54.5 | 60.3 | 71.6 | 51.7 | 59.8 | 67.6 | 55.9 | 61.6 | 72.4 | 54.7 | 63.6 |
| 40-44 | 78.4 | 56.0 | 69.0 | 64.5 | 52.9 | 58.2 | 59.9 | 55.4 | 57.5 | 66.5 | 50.5 | 56.9 | 65.4 | 55.8 | 60.3 | 69.8 | 54.9 | 62.3 |
| 45-49 | 76.6 | 55.3 | 67.1 | 59.2 | 51.0 | 54.5 | 56.5 | 53.2 | 54.6 | 64.4 | 49.2 | 54.3 | 62.5 | 54.8 | 58.2 | 66.3 | 53.7 | 59.5 |
| 50-54 | 73.0 | 51.4 | 63.2 | 49.3 | 45.7 | 47.3 | 55.4 | 49.7 | 52.1 | 62.8 | 46.5 | 52.0 | 58.9 | 52.1 | 55.2 | 61.1 | 50.3 | 55.2 |
| 55-59 | 67.1 | 42.1 | 55.5 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 48.4 | 43.2 | 45.2 | 56.4 | 39.6 | 44.3 | 54.5 | 46.8 | 50.3 | 54.9 | 44.5 | 49.2 |
| 60-64 | 54.1 | 28.6 | 41.3 | 35.2 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 37.9 | 34.0 | 35.4 | 41.5 | 33.1 | 35.0 | 49.8 | 39.9 | 44.3 | 47.2 | 36.4 | 41.0 |
| 65+ | 28.6 | 10.6 | 17.6 | 21.6 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 22.4 | 16.7 | 18.4 | 21.5 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 32.9 | 22.6 | 26.9 | 29.5 | 19.3 | 23.1 |

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

### 6.4.2. Employment to population ratio among Internal recent migrants

Table 6.7 shows the employment to population ratio among recent migrants of ages 16+ years, in the working age. It shows that in Rwanda the employment to population ratio among recent migrants stands at 54.9%. it is higher among males than females 60.9% and 48.8% respectively. The highest employment to population ratio among recent migrants was observed in ages 30-39 (above 61.5%), the lowest employment to population ratio among recent migrants was observed in ages 65+years (18.7%). It is noted that there is a decrease in the employment to population ratio among recent migrants, as from 40-44 years (62.3%). It shows that there is an increment from ages 16-19 (47.1%) to ages 35-39 (62.4%).

*Table 6.7: Employment to population ratio among Internal recent migrants aged 16+ years by age, sex, and province*

| Age group 16 to 65 and above | City of Kigali | | | Southern Province | | | Western Province | | | Northern Province | | | Eastern Province | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Rwanda | 69.1 | 52.3 | 60.9 | 54.8 | 46.8 | 50.7 | 50.8 | 46.0 | 48.5 | 59.1 | 44.7 | 51.0 | 55.8 | 47.1 | 51.4 | 60.9 | 48.8 | 54.9 |
| 16-19 | 50.5 | 57.3 | 54.7 | 44.3 | 47.4 | 45.9 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 42.0 | 44.0 | 43.2 | 39.5 | 38.3 | 38.9 | 44.8 | 48.8 | 47.1 |
| 20-24 | 66.2 | 52.7 | 59.1 | 51.1 | 44.8 | 47.5 | 44.9 | 42.0 | 43.4 | 47.6 | 41.3 | 43.6 | 49.8 | 44.7 | 47.1 | 57.3 | 47.8 | 52.2 |
| 25-29 | 72.8 | 51.2 | 62.4 | 57.9 | 46.6 | 51.5 | 55.0 | 46.5 | 50.7 | 61.0 | 45.7 | 51.6 | 58.1 | 50.1 | 54.0 | 64.8 | 49.3 | 56.8 |
| 30-34 | 75.6 | 52.5 | 65.6 | 65.1 | 50.0 | 57.7 | 60.9 | 51.0 | 56.5 | 71.0 | 49.4 | 60.0 | 66.3 | 53.5 | 60.1 | 69.9 | 52.0 | 61.6 |
| 35-39 | 75.5 | 54.9 | 67.5 | 63.4 | 53.2 | 59.2 | 58.3 | 53.7 | 56.5 | 69.7 | 50.1 | 61.1 | 65.5 | 53.7 | 60.3 | 68.6 | 53.8 | 62.4 |
| 40-44 | 73.8 | 55.2 | 67.1 | 55.9 | 51.1 | 54.1 | 43.9 | 54.1 | 47.2 | 67.8 | 49.7 | 60.1 | 61.5 | 53.5 | 57.9 | 63.5 | 53.3 | 59.5 |
| 45-49 | 71.8 | 54.0 | 64.9 | 53.0 | 52.3 | 52.7 | 35.0 | 56.1 | 41.5 | 63.4 | 47.6 | 56.3 | 58.3 | 53.3 | 56.1 | 59.5 | 53.1 | 56.8 |
| 50-54 | 71.1 | 47.6 | 61.7 | 46.9 | 43.7 | 45.7 | 46.7 | 47.4 | 46.9 | 60.0 | 46.6 | 54.0 | 58.2 | 50.6 | 54.7 | 58.6 | 48.3 | 54.3 |
| 55-59 | 65.9 | 36.6 | 53.2 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 47.2 | 38.9 | 44.1 | 59.3 | 35.3 | 47.8 | 54.1 | 45.4 | 49.9 | 53.6 | 41.5 | 48.2 |
| 60-64 | 53.8 | 21.5 | 37.3 | 35.4 | 31.1 | 33.6 | 37.4 | 30.3 | 34.2 | 37.3 | 28.8 | 33.0 | 50.4 | 37.6 | 43.8 | 46.0 | 32.1 | 39.2 |
| 65+ | 27.4 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 19.4 | 11.9 | 15.5 | 19.2 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 23.5 | 7.9 | 13.3 | 32.9 | 20.0 | 25.1 | 27.4 | 13.2 | 18.7 |

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

# CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 7.1.    Conclusion

The migration phenomenon in Rwanda, as measured in the 2022 Census, is still limited. The RPHC5 enumerated 21% of the resident population as people whose place of birth is different from their current place of residence (lifetime migration) and about 10% who, during the five years prior to the Census, were living in a place other than their current place of residence (recent migration). However, the movements captured by census in general only focus on migration by comparing the place of current residence and either the place of birth or the place of previous residence.

In general, the mean and the median ages of migrants are higher than the mean and the median ages of non-migrants and there is a predominance of male migrants over female migrants, mainly in urban areas.

Even though the reasons for migration were not the subject of a Census question, this report has nevertheless documented some factors that may have prompted people to move, for example lack of land as a consequence of very high population density in the place of origin. One important example is the movement from the Northern Province toward the Eastern. The percentage of the Northern Province native-born population living in the Eastern Province constitutes 25% of in-migrants, whereas people whose previous residence was the Northern Province represent 17% of all in-migrants in the Eastern Province.

The increased availability of economic opportunities in urban areas may explain the attraction of lifetime as well as recent migrants to Kigali City, while the out-migration from Kigali City to neighbouring districts is due to the urban planning strategies adopted in Kigali. These strategies have relocated people in the surrounding districts. In the five years prior to the Census, the districts of Rwamagana, Kamonyi and Bugesera have registered between 8% and 11% of in-migrants that were previously living in Kigali City.

## 7.2.    Recommendations

### Knowledge and Future Research

1.  Migration is recognised impacting positively national economies at both places of origin and destinations. Thus, there is the need to undertake regular migration surveys to better understand causes, drivers and consequences of migration, as most of these cannot be explained because of the limitation of the census data.

2.  Migration trends and patterns among lifetime and recent migrants by provinces/districts, sex and place of residence (rural and urban) show that it has remained the same in 2022 and 2012. The males are noted to dominate in urban migration, while women dominate in rural migration. This calls for the need to explore the associated factors to the skewed trend favouring males as opposed to women in the urban areas, and vice versa for women and men in the rural areas.

3.  Strengthen data gathering on factors of internal migration for purposes of formulating appropriate urbanisation policies.

### Planning and Development Programs

1.  Lifetime and recent migration sex ratio data shows that males predominate in urban areas, as opposed to in rural areas. This implies that men migrated more than women to the urban areas. The associated demographic and sex imbalances in both rural and urban areas are associated with the imbalances in socio-economic welfare and needs that push men to migrate to urban areas, with the main purpose presupposed to satisfy the needs of their families. Thus, there is need to decentralise the allocation and development of facilities and welfare that would reduce the observed out-migration from rural to urban areas.

2. In the vital arena of the impact of transnationalism on the family unit, measures can be implemented to support families of migrants that stay behind in the country of origin. In some cases, a first step would be to gather data through census statistics or specialized household surveys about the number of households that regularly or permanently experience the absence of one or more family members due to migration, with a view to developing programmes targeted to their needs

3. Strengthen efforts to address salient causes of internal migration, impact of poverty on migration and poverty-intervention initiatives by urban migrants with sustained links to their rural home areas.

4. Migrants and their families often experience their transnational existence as a source of personal enrichment and development; which is often manifest and enhanced in educational, professional and lifestyle opportunities and language abilities. This provides a broadened horizon and the ability to navigate between different cultures. Thus, different contexts need to be considered in tailoring migration policies to enhance the positive aspects of transnationalism for migrants, their families and societies of origin and destination.

5. Ensure that all internal migrants have adequate access to basic services, such as education, healthcare and employment, especially in urban areas where these services are over-stretched by fast-growing urban population.

6. At the individual and family level, acute challenges arise, such as family disruption due to migration of the breadwinner or primary caregiver. Separation of parents and children may give rise to psychosocial challenges and increase the vulnerability of those left behind in countries of origin. Often, the elderly are left with additional care responsibilities yet themselves may be in need of care. Family disruption can have wider social repercussions, with impacts felt differently by men and women, and in many instances, women bear the brunt of the burden. Thus, places of origin and destination need to recognize that family members frequently strive to find new and creative ways to maintain and develop new relationships; which often need support in the form of supportive national and sectoral development planning and implementation in migrants focused projects.

7. Policymakers have to make transnationalism work for migrants through better migration management policies, keeping in mind the transnational dimension when designing policies. Policies with a transnational outlook specifically have to address the linkages between countries arising from transnational activities and practices by migrants utilize the sovereign authority of the State to better manage transnational phenomena through the development and implementation of comprehensive approaches.

8. The role of new communication and information technologies which enable cross-border connections and exchanges in ways not previously possible is a relevant consideration because such technologies often offer innovative potential responses to issues arising from transnationalism, such as migration health, which require establishment of cross-border epidemiological observatory stations and surveillance systems, and construction of one-stop- border points. Thus, the realization of such ingenious strategies needs transnational approach in the policymaking process.

## Institution and Legal Frameworks, and Policies

1. Implement comprehensive macro-economic and sectoral policies in concert with donor agencies and other partners, to reduce poverty, generate employment and provide investment opportunities in the country.

2. Migration across boundaries create opportunities for transnational connections. These networks by migrants can become vehicles for social and cultural exchanges between societies through, for example, an enrichment of arts, music, films, entertainment and cuisine, promotion of tourism, diffusion of alternative medicine, or exchanges at the level

of education and research. Transnational exchanges can of course also be economic in nature, including remittances as well as investment and trade in specialized goods and services sought by migrants in countries of destination from countries of origin, and vice versa. Thus, policies on such networks can be used as a strong avenue to grow national, bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation in development.

3. The skewed migration pattern observed for men and women in the urban and rural areas call for the need to develop migration policies and guidelines that equitably takes care of the needs of both sexes.

4. Build capacity of institutions responsible for migration data with National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

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## ANNEXES

### 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**

## REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

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

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## GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
### 16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

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

## CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

### SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

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

| N° | Name(s) of household members and visitors |
|---|---|
| | **HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)** |

**1. Resident household members**

**INSTRUCTION:** WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL RESIDENT MEMBERS WHO WERE PRESENT OR ABSENT IN THE REFERENCE CENSUS NIGHT: (15-16/08/2022) ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

1.Household head
2.Spouse
3.Household head son or daughter
4.Household adoptive child
5.Father/ Mother
6.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law
7.Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
8.Brother/Sister
9.Grand Child
10. Son/Daughter-in-law
11.Other relative
12.House help
13.Non- relative
14.Unknown relationship to household head

**2. Visitors**
RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL VISITORS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (IF ANY).
(Please remember that visitors should be recorded after recording resident members)

*(Left column label: Serial Number)*

| N° | |
|---|---|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| 10 | |
| 11 | |
| 12 | |
| 13 | |
| 14 | |
| 15 | |
| 16 | |
| 17 | |
| 17 | |
| 19 | |
| 20 | |

## SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

### FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

**P01A**: Serial Number of the person

**P01B**: Surname of the person:.........................................................

**P01C** Other names of the person.........................................................

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

01.Household head
02.Spouse
03.Son or daughter
04.Adoptive child
05.Father/ Mother
06.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law
07.Bother-in-law/Sister-in-law

08. Brother/Sister
09. Grand Child
10. Son/Daughter-in-law
11. Other relative
12. House help
13. Non-relative
14. Unknown relationship

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

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

**P05A**: In which month was [NAME] born?

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

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

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

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

### SECTION S:  HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE

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

### ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

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

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

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

### FOR RESIDENTS ONLY  (P07=1)

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

**P09B**: In which District was [NAME] born?  =>P10A
SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**P13** What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?
01.Catholic
02.ADEPR
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

**P14**: 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

### DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

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

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

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

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

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

## SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

### DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEAS OLD

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

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

P23BB: Who is [NAME]'s biological mother?
FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER

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

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

P23DD: Who is [NAME]'s biological father?
FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

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

### EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

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

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

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

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

WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMLETED YEAR IS UNKOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INTERNET ACCESS

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

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

### MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP

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

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

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

IF ONE HAS BOTH TYPE, CHOOSE SMART PHONE

### EMPLOYMENT: FOR RESIDENTS AGED 16 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

### ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

        **=>GO TO NEXT PERSON/SECTION H**

## SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### TYPE OF HABITAT

**H01:** What the type of Habitat?

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

### TYPE OF BUILDING

**H02:** What is the Type of Building?

1.House occupied by one household
2.House occupied by several households
3.Storey building occupied by one household
4.Storey building occupied by many households
5.Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household
6.Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households"
7.Other

### TENURE STATUS

**H03:** What is the tenure status of the housing Unit?

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

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

1.Yes          2.No

### MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF

**H05:** What is the main material used for the roof?

(In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor)

1.Iron Sheets
2.Local tiles
3.Industrial tiles
4.Asbestos
5.Concrete
6.Cartoons/Sheeting/ all non-durable roofing materials
7.Grass
8. Other

### MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS

**H06:** What is the main material used for the exterior walls?

1.Wood with mud and cement
2.Wood with mud without cement
3.Sun dried bricks with cement
4.Sun dried bricks without cement
5. All non-durable wall materials (Cartoons/Sheathing)
6.Cement blocks
7.Concrete
8.Stones with cement
9.Stones without cement
10.Timber
11.Burnt bricks with cement
12.Burnt bricks without cement
13.Other

### MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR

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

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

### NUMBER OF ROOMS

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

### NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING

**H09:** How many rooms are used for sleeping?

**H10:** Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls?

1.Yes
2.No
3.NA

### MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

**H11:** What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing?

1.Internal pipe-born water
2.Pipe-born water in the compound
3.Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4.Public tap out of the compound
5.Tube Well /Borehole
6.Protected Spring/Well
7.Unprotected Spring/Well
8.Rain water
9.Tanker Truck
10.River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel "
11.Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12.Other

### SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

**H12:** What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?

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

## SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

**H13:** "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?"
1. Flush toilet used by one Household
2. Flush toilet used by several Households
3. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH
4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH
5. Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH
6. Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HH
7. Bush
8. Other

### MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

**H14:** Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines?
    1.Yes          2.No

**H15:** What is the main source of energy that the household uses for lighting?
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

### ENERGY FOR COOKING

**H16:** "What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?"
01. Firewood
02. Charcoal
03. Gas
04. Electricity    11. Peat
05. Kerosene/Parafine    12. sawdust
06. Biogas    13. Straw/shrub/grass
07.Solar power    14. Other(specify)
8. Crop waste    15. Do not cook **=>H19**
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette

**H17:** "Is there any additional source of energy the household uses for cooking?" If Yes; which?
01. Firewood
02. Charcoal
03. Gas
04. Electricity
05. Kerosene/Parafine
06. Biogas
07.Solar power
8. Crop waste
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette
11. Peat
12. sawdust
13. Straw/shrub/grass
14. Other(specify)
15. None

### ENERGY SAVING STOVE

**H18:** Does your HH use a cooking energy saving stove? (Do not ask if H16 and H17 responded 3,4,5,6,7)

1. Yes

2. No

### MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL

**H19:** "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?"

1. Public Composit dumping
2. Household ompost dumping
3. Waste collection companies
4. Thrown in the household's fields or bushes "
5. Burnt
6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs
7. Other

### MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL

**H20:** What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?
1. Sump          5. Main sewer
2. In the courtyard    6. Cesspool
3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels    7. Bush
4. In the street    8. Other

### HH ASSETS

**H21:** Does your household has the following assets in functioning Condition ?    1. Yes          2. No

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Radio | | 9. Bed |
| 2. Television | | 10. Tables |
| 3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only | | 11. Sofa |
| | | 12. Computers |
| 4. Gas/Electrical Cooker | | 13. Vehicles for household use only |
| 5. Washing machine | | 14. Motorcycles for household use only |
| 6. Microwave | | 15. Bicycles for household use only |
| 7. Mattress | | 16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron |
| 8. Bench/Chair | | |

### LIVESTOCK

**H22:** Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog?
    1.Yes          2.No    **=>H23**

**H22A:** What type of livestock do you have?

| 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 | |

# SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SECTION M: MORTALITY

**M1**: Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

1.Yes      2.No   => **End of the interview**

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

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

**B.** **Institutional Household Questionnaire**

## REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING**

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## GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
### 16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

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

## CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **IL01.** | PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY : ..................................................................................................... | \|__\| |
| **IL02.** | DISTRICT: ............................................................................................................................... | \|__\| |
| **IL03.** | SECTOR: ................................................................................................................................ | \|__\|__\| |
| **IL04 .** | CELL: ...................................................................................................................................... | \|__\|__\| |
| **IL05.** | VILLAGE: ................................................................................................................................ | \|__\|__\| |
| **IL06 .** | ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA) : ............................................................................................ | \|__\|__\| |
| **IL07.** | AREA OF RESIDENCE(1.URBAN  2.RURAL) : ........................................................................... | \|__\| |
| **IL08.** | BUILDING NUMBER: ............................................................................................................. | \|__\|__\|__\| |
| **IL09.** | INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:  ............................................................................. | \|__\|__\|__\| |
| **IL10.** | FOOT PRINT NUMBER  (as it is shown on the map) :............................................................ | \|__\|__\|__\| |
| **IL11.** | GPS COORDINATES:   Latitude: .................\|__\|__\|__\|__\|__\|__\|__\| | |
| | Longitude: ..............\|__\|__\|__\|__\|__\|__\|__\| | |
| **IL12.** | DISTANCE: .............................................................................................................................. | \|__\|__\|__\| |
| **IL13.** | HOUSEHOLD TYPE:  1. Private HH<br>2. Institutional | \|___\| |
| **IL13A.** | ENUMERATION GROUP NUMBER | \|___\|___\| |

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

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

## SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

**FOR ALL RESIDENT IN THE INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD**

**P01A**: Serial Number of the person

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

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

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

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

**P05A**: In which month [NAME] was born?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT )

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

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

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

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

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

**DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE**

**P12B**: What is [NAME's] Nationality ?

CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

**P13** What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?

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

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

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

**DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**P16B**: Would you say [NAME] has some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No, No difficulty          1.Yes   some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot hear at all

**EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS**

## SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

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

1. Yes
2. No  **=> P18A**

**P17B**: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty          1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty      3.Cannot walk or climb steps at all

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

1. Yes
2. No   **=> P19A**

**P18B**: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

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

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

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

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

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

**P20B**: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA

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

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

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| EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS | FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE |
|---|---|

## SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

| | NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS |
|---|---|

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

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

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

1.Yes
2.No    => Next Person

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS**

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

1.Yes
2.No    => Next Person

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

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

**IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE**

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

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

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

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

## Annex B: Glossary of key terms and definitions

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

### B.1. Population and demographic characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Demographic dependency ratio:** is measured as the ratio between those typically not in the labour force and the age group typically in the labour force. Using the national

definition of working age, it is defined as the sum of persons aged 0 to 15 and elderly people aged 60 and above, divided by the population in the 16 to 59 age group, multiplied by 100. For international comparisons, age groups 0 to 14 and 65 and above are used to identify dependents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The urban and rural are two different physical, socio and economic environment. Urban area is in most of the cases characterized by high concentration of population,

diversified economic activities, many and better infrastructures. This lead to different needs for population living in the two different environments and policy makers have to take note for that in all socio-economic development programs. The 2022 census consider only 5 which are classified as urban:

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

Since 2020, a campaign of census mapping collected different information aiming at the delineation of enumeration area. Different locations of services were collected (offices, shops, education, health religious, entertainment facilities, etc.). Using the locations, a service concentration layer was created showing the hot spot concentration area considered as core urban centers Each urban area among the retained one, has at least one or more hotspot zone of services concentration which can be considered as a core urban center.

## B.2. Education

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

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

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

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

**Net Attendance Ratio (NAR):** attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population.

The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (6–11) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (12–17) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

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

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

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

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

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

**Academic degree obtained:** An academic degree is a college or university diploma, often associated with a title and sometimes associated with an academic position, which is usually awarded in recognition of the recipient having either satisfactorily completed a prescribed

course of study or having conducted a scholarly endeavor deemed worthy of his or her admission to the degree. The most common degrees awarded today are Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, and doctoral (PhD) degrees. Most higher education institutions generally offer certificates and several programs leading to the awarding of a Master of Advanced Studies, which is predominantly known as a *Diplôme d'études supérieures specialises* under its original French designation. The certificates listed below are some of the certificates currently or previously awarded by the Rwandan education system:

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

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

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

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

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

**TVET Certificate IV:** the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level III. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given

to people who completed 2 years of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Literacy:** Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a stock phrase that has been memorized. In the 2022 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French, Swahili and Other.

### B.3. Employment/economic activity

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

**Work:** work is defined as:
- "Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use" in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.

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

- Work is defined "irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity."
- It excludes "activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation)."

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

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

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

**Status in employment**: Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment.2 : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker

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

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

**Occupational segregation index:** It is an indicator that measures the extent to which labour markets are separated into "male" and "female" occupations. The occupational segregation index (D) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation.[3] It is defined by

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

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

### B.4. Gender

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

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

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

**Gender**: a social and cultural construct, which values men's and women's (and girls' and boys') attributes differently. Accordingly, it assigns socially acceptable and often stereotypical roles and responsibilities to men and women. Gender-based r o l e s and other attributes, therefore, change over time and vary with different cultural contexts. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and m a s c u l i n i t y). This concept is also useful in analysing how commonly shared practices legitimise discrepancies between sexes.

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

### B.5. Disability

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

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

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

### Seeing difficulty

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

### Hearing difficulty

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

### Mobility difficulty

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

### Cognitive difficulty

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

### Self-care difficulty

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

### Communication difficulty

Speech and language disorders refer to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be characterized by an interruption in the flow or rhythm of speech, such as stammering. These delays and disorders range from simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language. Some causes of speech and language disorders include hearing loss, brain injury, learning disability, substance abuse, physical impairments such as cleft lip, deformed lip or palate, and

vocal abuse or misuse. Persons with speech disabilities are often not able to communicate well with others.

**Short stature**

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

**Albinism**

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

## B.6. Youth

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

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

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

(i) The need to keep in close conformity with regional and international bodies that Rwanda subscribes to such as:
   a. The African Youth Charter adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the African Union Assembly held in Banjul - Gambia on the 2nd July 2006, ratified by Rwanda on 7th August 2007, defines

youth or young people as a category of people between the ages of 15 and 35 years;

   b. The United Nations General Assembly, by its resolution 50/81 in 1995, adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond and reiterated Page 6 of 43 that the United Nations defines "youth", as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member states;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the case of Rwanda, law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 related to child rights and protection states that 18 years should be the starting point for differentiating „child" and „youth". However, the national youth policy points out that in Rwanda young people are those between 16 and 30. In this report we will adhere to this definition and the term „youth" is used to mean the 16–30 age groups. This choice also allows for a comparison and contextualization of results with findings based on reports on youth to discern differences within this large and heterogeneous age group, findings are also presented for the following four sub-groups:
-  16–20 years;
-  21–25 years;
-  26–30 years.

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

## B.7. Children

**Child:** According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is defined as every human being under 18 unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. It is relevant to underline here that this period coincides with Rwanda's, as stipulated in Article 3 of the National Law nº 54/2011 of 14 December 2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child, which stipulates that a child is any person under the age of 18.

The age range (0–17) adopted for this report reflects this definition.

**Adolescent:** The word 'adolescent' comes from the concept of adolescence, which means the transitional development period from childhood to early adulthood, starting approximately at 10–12 and ending at 18–22 (Santrock, 2000).

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

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

## B.8. Elderly

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

**Old age:** is the last period of life, associated with the decline of mental and physical capacities. The term is also used to refer to the population group known as the elderly. The precise onset of old age varies culturally and historically, as it is a social construct rather than a biological stage.

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

## B.9. Marital status and nuptiality

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

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

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

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

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

**Separated**: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without intention to be back in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

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

**Widowed:** a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried.

The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions. Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

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

## Annex C: Supplementary tables

*Table C.1: Distribution (count) of the resident population by lifetime-migration and return migrant status by sex and area of residence*

| Area of residence and Sex | Lifetime-migration status (Count) | | | Percentage of population who have returned to their place of birth |
| | Life migrants | Non Migrants | | |
| | | Returned to their place of birth | Never moved from their place of birth | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rwanda** | | | | |
| Male | 1,287,986 | 61,842 | 4,894,755 | 1.0 |
| Female | 1,418,850 | 71,589 | 5,144,578 | 1.1 |
| Total | 2,706,836 | 133,431 | 10039333 | 1.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | |
| Male | 733,116 | 30,390 | 983,710 | 1.7 |
| Female | 714,047 | 32,066 | 1,001,476 | 1.8 |
| Total | 1,447,163 | 62,456 | 1,985,186 | 1.8 |
| **Rural** | | | | |
| Male | 554,870 | 31,452 | 3,911,045 | 0.7 |
| Female | 704,803 | 39,523 | 4,143,102 | 0.8 |
| Total | 1,259,673 | 70,975 | 8,054,147 | 0.8 |

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

*Table C. 2: Number and percentage of the resident population who have returned to their place of birth by sex, province and area of residence*

| Province and Area of residence | Male | | Female | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number of those who have returned to their place of birth | % of population who have returned to their place of birth | Number of those who have returned to their place of birth | % of population who have returned to their place of birth | Number of those who have returned to their place of birth | % of population who have returned to their place of birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30,390 | 1.7 | 32,066 | 1.8 | 62,456 | 1.8 |
| Rural | 31,452 | 0.7 | 39,523 | 0.8 | 70,975 | 0.8 |
| Total | 61,842 | 1.0 | 71,589 | 1.1 | 133,431 | 1.0 |
| **Kigali City** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17,367 | 2.4 | 18,378 | 2.6 | 35,745 | 2.5 |
| Rural | 1,046 | 0.9 | 930 | 0.8 | 1,976 | 0.9 |
| Total | 18,413 | 2.2 | 19,308 | 2.4 | 37,721 | 2.3 |
| **South** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3,363 | 1.6 | 3,534 | 1.7 | 6,897 | 1.6 |
| Rural | 8,109 | 0.7 | 10,900 | 0.8 | 19,009 | 0.7 |
| Total | 11,472 | 0.8 | 14,434 | 0.9 | 25,906 | 0.9 |
| **West** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3,464 | 1.2 | 3,894 | 1.2 | 7,358 | 1.2 |
| Rural | 5,416 | 0.5 | 6,833 | 0.6 | 12,249 | 0.5 |
| Total | 8,880 | 0.7 | 10,727 | 0.7 | 19,607 | 0.7 |
| **North** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,637 | 1.0 | 1,722 | 1.0 | 3,359 | 1.0 |
| Rural | 3,883 | 0.5 | 5,344 | 0.6 | 9,227 | 0.6 |
| Total | 5,520 | 0.6 | 7,066 | 0.7 | 12,586 | 0.6 |
| **East** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4,559 | 1.3 | 4,538 | 1.3 | 9,097 | 1.3 |
| Rural | 12,998 | 1.0 | 15,516 | 1.1 | 28,514 | 1.1 |
| Total | 17,557 | 1.1 | 20,054 | 1.1 | 37,611 | 1.1 |

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

*Table C. 3: Distribution (count) of the life migrant population by current province of residence and province of birth (both sexes)*

| Current Province of residence | Province of birth | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kigali City | South | West | North | East | Abroad | Total |
| Kigali City | 124,653 | 302,637 | 195,767 | 105,232 | 122,483 | 109,596 | 960,368 |
| South | 50,570 | 242,842 | 78,715 | 16,457 | 23,677 | 37,078 | 449,339 |
| West | 16,165 | 27,778 | 144,324 | 19,971 | 10,610 | 48,834 | 267,682 |
| North | 29,967 | 20,811 | 42,763 | 65,046 | 19,268 | 16,739 | 194,594 |
| East | 119,945 | 194,515 | 176,419 | 302,591 | 249,953 | 154,547 | 1,197,970 |
| Total | 341,300 | 788,583 | 637,988 | 509,297 | 425,991 | 366,794 | 3,069,953 |

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

*Table C. 4: Distribution (count) of the life migrant population by current province of residence and province of birth (male)*

| Current Province of residence | Province of birth | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kigali City | South | West | North | East | Abroad | Total |
| Kigali City | 60,600 | 148,061 | 107,680 | 58,800 | 58,909 | 59,831 | 493,881 |
| South | 25,010 | 102,412 | 39,801 | 8,001 | 10,571 | 17,872 | 203,667 |
| West | 8,638 | 12,052 | 64,844 | 9,182 | 5,816 | 22,860 | 123,392 |
| North | 13,043 | 8,390 | 18,897 | 23,025 | 7,884 | 7,989 | 79,228 |
| East | 56,733 | 89,270 | 86,921 | 143,913 | 116,366 | 76,191 | 569,394 |
| Total | 164,024 | 360,185 | 318,143 | 242,921 | 199,546 | 184,743 | 1,469,562 |

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

*Table C. 5: Distribution (count) of the life migrant population by current province of residence and province of birth (female)*

| Current Province of residence | Province of birth | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kigali City | South | West | North | East | Abroad | Total |
| Kigali City | 64,053 | 154,576 | 88,087 | 46,432 | 63,574 | 49,765 | 466,487 |
| South | 25,560 | 140,430 | 38,914 | 8,456 | 13,106 | 19,206 | 245,672 |
| West | 7,527 | 15,726 | 79,480 | 10,789 | 4,794 | 25,974 | 144,290 |
| North | 16,924 | 12,421 | 23,866 | 42,021 | 11,384 | 8,750 | 115,366 |
| East | 63,212 | 105,245 | 89,498 | 158,678 | 133,587 | 78,356 | 628,576 |
| Total | 177,276 | 428,398 | 319,845 | 266,376 | 226,445 | 182,051 | 1,600,391 |

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

*Table C. 6: Distribution (count) of the life migrant population by current district of residence and district of birth (both sexes)*

| Current District of residence | District of birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Nyarugenge | | 13,722 | 9,870 | 10,170 | 5,745 | 6,055 | 10,288 | 5,598 | 11,718 | 12,181 | 15,439 | 7,180 | 2,182 | 3,552 | 1,654 | 6,363 | 7,842 | 7,408 | 8,086 | 6,495 | 2,954 | 1,267 | 3,935 | 4,033 | 1,928 | 2,527 | 2,565 | 2,006 | 3,336 | 4,244 | 14,866 | 210 | 195,419 |
| Gasabo | 31,477 | | 22,377 | 16,911 | 10,146 | 14,351 | 18,988 | 13,297 | 21,675 | 21,474 | 21,256 | 16,062 | 4,729 | 6,634 | 4,246 | 15,779 | 28,136 | 30,796 | 19,201 | 11,522 | 7,254 | 3,497 | 14,198 | 13,955 | 7,134 | 7,199 | 7,859 | 5,277 | 8,266 | 8,680 | 49,046 | 316 | 461,738 |
| Kicukiro | 21,820 | 25,387 | | 11,366 | 6,375 | 9,270 | 12,904 | 8,390 | 13,666 | 13,503 | 11,871 | 10,088 | 3,027 | 4,891 | 2,490 | 9,710 | 10,743 | 12,255 | 7,262 | 6,806 | 4,911 | 2,070 | 5,774 | 9,293 | 5,616 | 5,132 | 5,647 | 3,850 | 6,003 | 7,933 | 45,684 | 243 | 303,980 |
| Nyanza | 1,509 | 1,746 | 986 | | 7,379 | 4,549 | 9,303 | 12,840 | 9,570 | 2,164 | 1,461 | 3,168 | 622 | 313 | 168 | 671 | 1,538 | 1,249 | 303 | 306 | 293 | 208 | 296 | 370 | 335 | 219 | 238 | 252 | 281 | 2,498 | 3,712 | 107 | 68,654 |
| Gisagara | 791 | 1,007 | 515 | 2,445 | | 7,126 | 7,424 | 1,832 | 574 | 476 | 317 | 413 | 277 | 468 | 188 | 218 | 847 | 604 | 163 | 134 | 129 | 73 | 195 | 216 | 311 | 193 | 155 | 272 | 162 | 1,087 | 10,925 | 110 | 39,647 |
| Nyaruguru | 409 | 617 | 345 | 462 | 2,281 | | 3,296 | 3,001 | 212 | 224 | 153 | 213 | 89 | 111 | 77 | 152 | 399 | 296 | 86 | 77 | 110 | 47 | 95 | 149 | 169 | 85 | 94 | 120 | 123 | 551 | 2,043 | 134 | 16,220 |
| Huye | 1,694 | 2,179 | 1,227 | 6,380 | 14,205 | 15,832 | | 10,777 | 1,698 | 1,433 | 1,016 | 1,317 | 403 | 472 | 221 | 738 | 2,013 | 1,842 | 446 | 334 | 500 | 239 | 488 | 480 | 320 | 272 | 282 | 333 | 347 | 925 | 5,236 | 109 | 73,758 |
| Nyamagabe | 690 | 826 | 529 | 2,431 | 738 | 2,673 | 3,837 | | 848 | 415 | 239 | 1,621 | 141 | 264 | 187 | 164 | 796 | 1,027 | 132 | 124 | 188 | 70 | 210 | 197 | 240 | 125 | 169 | 117 | 145 | 534 | 7,942 | 77 | 27,696 |
| Ruhango | 1,573 | 2,122 | 1,087 | 9,080 | 1,665 | 1,601 | 2,008 | 7,006 | | 9,420 | 3,910 | 5,400 | 594 | 298 | 205 | 2,989 | 1,669 | 2,206 | 391 | 274 | 282 | 112 | 277 | 384 | 250 | 193 | 256 | 188 | 207 | 1,283 | 1,504 | 131 | 58,565 |
| Muhanga | 2,179 | 2,304 | 1,237 | 2,235 | 907 | 1,253 | 1,928 | 1,545 | 9,196 | | 8,999 | 4,006 | 903 | 531 | 538 | 5,303 | 1,759 | 1,893 | 477 | 1,357 | 460 | 144 | 419 | 467 | 383 | 328 | 405 | 256 | 372 | 722 | 2,984 | 76 | 55,566 |

| Current District of residence | District of birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Kamonyi | 12,894 | 8,489 | 3,615 | 3,235 | 1,532 | 2,278 | 2,935 | 2,902 | 7,439 | 22,157 | | 3,673 | 1,215 | 983 | 639 | 9,621 | 4,829 | 6,174 | 1,927 | 2,719 | 991 | 320 | 1,061 | 1,108 | 582 | 575 | 616 | 455 | 639 | 1,642 | 2,732 | 125 | 110,102 |
| Karongi | 649 | 1,030 | 479 | 391 | 186 | 246 | 419 | 1,883 | 1,080 | 827 | 454 | | 4,749 | 893 | 208 | 1,299 | 1,244 | 4,263 | 195 | 164 | 249 | 113 | 224 | 206 | 206 | 152 | 170 | 169 | 140 | 294 | 8,068 | 120 | 30,770 |
| Rutsiro | 591 | 727 | 421 | 139 | 118 | 150 | 299 | 195 | 213 | 294 | 277 | 3,739 | | 3,357 | 813 | 2,470 | 394 | 459 | 192 | 147 | 472 | 150 | 129 | 146 | 136 | 104 | 122 | 96 | 102 | 261 | 2,575 | 93 | 19,381 |
| Rubavu | 2,316 | 2,112 | 1,343 | 849 | 474 | 596 | 989 | 685 | 885 | 1,329 | 777 | 4,609 | 30,773 | | 14,227 | 9,160 | 2,640 | 2,679 | 603 | 1,345 | 4,208 | 1,178 | 820 | 645 | 521 | 437 | 454 | 373 | 459 | 715 | 22,066 | 153 | 110,420 |
| Nyabihu | 180 | 287 | 193 | 104 | 100 | 117 | 118 | 167 | 116 | 254 | 89 | 316 | 4,590 | 5,867 | | 3,309 | 161 | 158 | 153 | 2,031 | 4,365 | 423 | 173 | 173 | 251 | 127 | 109 | 184 | 83 | 246 | 6,872 | 85 | 31,401 |
| Ngororero | 391 | 741 | 363 | 177 | 108 | 141 | 212 | 182 | 312 | 2,547 | 417 | 1,337 | 1,976 | 813 | 3,127 | | 195 | 216 | 139 | 362 | 409 | 110 | 134 | 194 | 129 | 100 | 220 | 79 | 134 | 153 | 1,223 | 96 | 16,737 |
| Rusizi | 722 | 1,259 | 573 | 358 | 289 | 1,537 | 717 | 2,033 | 309 | 330 | 247 | 1,037 | 263 | 550 | 317 | 241 | | 22,367 | 172 | 158 | 295 | 123 | 225 | 224 | 271 | 238 | 194 | 157 | 236 | 380 | 5,932 | 94 | 41,848 |
| Nyamasheke | 397 | 960 | 431 | 185 | 140 | 248 | 317 | 1,492 | 212 | 255 | 193 | 2,145 | 299 | 335 | 128 | 148 | 6,453 | | 101 | 93 | 114 | 63 | 139 | 184 | 109 | 86 | 83 | 81 | 100 | 177 | 2,098 | 58 | 17,824 |
| Rulindo | 5,938 | 9,722 | 1,545 | 797 | 540 | 649 | 849 | 700 | 1,115 | 1,060 | 1,651 | 888 | 314 | 614 | 432 | 713 | 1,324 | 1,217 | | 5,056 | 859 | 1,728 | 5,121 | 902 | 574 | 622 | 500 | 265 | 377 | 717 | 1,532 | 61 | 48,382 |
| Gakenke | 558 | 745 | 418 | 98 | 80 | 127 | 162 | 191 | 167 | 1,282 | 631 | 197 | 171 | 333 | 1,274 | 516 | 139 | 149 | 2,635 | | 2,736 | 1,682 | 273 | 425 | 366 | 295 | 292 | 290 | 150 | 366 | 956 | 62 | 17,766 |

| Current District of residence | District of birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Musanze | 1,966 | 2,140 | 1,422 | 778 | 577 | 667 | 1,145 | 722 | 767 | 1,411 | 744 | 1,363 | 3,069 | 5,248 | 12,192 | 3,220 | 1,021 | 1,162 | 1,361 | 11,489 | | 8,024 | 1,363 | 858 | 963 | 682 | 584 | 640 | 571 | 858 | 8,987 | 81 | 76,075 |
| Burera | 222 | 415 | 190 | 112 | 62 | 122 | 157 | 133 | 117 | 142 | 109 | 173 | 1,090 | 749 | 1,955 | 515 | 121 | 132 | 1,870 | 2,988 | 3,939 | | 2,518 | 194 | 766 | 191 | 148 | 133 | 102 | 161 | 2,768 | 72 | 22,366 |
| Gicumbi | 885 | 3,151 | 650 | 336 | 255 | 387 | 408 | 462 | 367 | 363 | 369 | 331 | 210 | 319 | 336 | 394 | 411 | 471 | 7,534 | 737 | 512 | 2,621 | | 622 | 1,554 | 3,031 | 309 | 132 | 225 | 403 | 2,496 | 119 | 30,400 |
| Rwamagana | 5,761 | 23,831 | 16,054 | 2,896 | 1,927 | 3,242 | 3,221 | 3,004 | 3,160 | 4,695 | 3,702 | 3,963 | 1,475 | 1,957 | 3,759 | 7,081 | 4,618 | 8,347 | 10,413 | 11,059 | 3,964 | 2,450 | 4,760 | | 5,337 | 6,945 | 9,181 | 4,838 | 9,134 | 4,117 | 11,518 | 130 | 186,539 |
| Nyagatare | 2,527 | 6,780 | 3,605 | 3,398 | 3,228 | 3,740 | 2,548 | 4,155 | 2,836 | 5,540 | 3,034 | 3,864 | 2,495 | 3,564 | 16,102 | 6,767 | 2,119 | 2,498 | 12,574 | 16,956 | 9,969 | 41,239 | 30,122 | 9,743 | | 27,473 | 8,136 | 6,687 | 4,167 | 15,347 | 33,250 | 183 | 294,646 |
| Gatsibo | 2,335 | 6,337 | 2,809 | 1,106 | 997 | 1,303 | 994 | 1,185 | 1,046 | 2,217 | 1,651 | 1,953 | 1,305 | 1,247 | 3,513 | 2,175 | 1,776 | 2,212 | 8,664 | 18,756 | 4,420 | 4,482 | 24,987 | 6,271 | 8,674 | | 5,897 | 2,182 | 1,757 | 4,476 | 18,132 | 106 | 144,965 |
| Kayonza | 2,320 | 6,627 | 3,123 | 1,942 | 1,897 | 3,047 | 1,865 | 3,233 | 1,997 | 6,765 | 2,895 | 2,606 | 2,506 | 1,475 | 3,012 | 10,838 | 1,209 | 1,987 | 7,018 | 12,906 | 4,739 | 4,145 | 5,421 | 11,596 | 6,951 | 10,103 | | 7,219 | 7,953 | 6,285 | 16,422 | 115 | 160,217 |
| Kirehe | 779 | 1,715 | 1,123 | 2,109 | 3,837 | 3,918 | 4,291 | 6,548 | 1,255 | 3,291 | 1,155 | 8,413 | 1,337 | 2,376 | 12,088 | 3,355 | 575 | 1,480 | 2,257 | 12,052 | 8,580 | 2,339 | 7,063 | 1,782 | 1,297 | 918 | 3,087 | | 6,732 | 6,019 | 47,811 | 120 | 159,702 |
| Ngoma | 1,042 | 2,259 | 1,273 | 1,265 | 1,207 | 1,888 | 1,211 | 2,786 | 943 | 1,529 | 680 | 1,427 | 1,486 | 722 | 1,961 | 3,013 | 698 | 1,061 | 1,572 | 5,595 | 1,974 | 607 | 695 | 4,822 | 1,030 | 998 | 4,172 | 7,527 | | 5,143 | 8,223 | 129 | 68,938 |
| Bugesera | 7,780 | 9,747 | 12,118 | 7,257 | 7,458 | 13,017 | 6,542 | 14,335 | 6,099 | 7,815 | 5,613 | 5,606 | 1,549 | 2,760 | 4,875 | 4,360 | 4,984 | 5,870 | 6,595 | 6,878 | 3,793 | 1,282 | 2,265 | 3,108 | 2,781 | 1,783 | 1,963 | 2,090 | 4,232 | | 19,191 | 162 | 183,908 |

| Current District of residence | District of birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Total | 61,422 | 70,371 | 44,425 | 56,430 | 54,351 | 71,192 | 68,511 | 74,812 | 61,986 | 93,864 | 57,904 | 63,754 | 34,565 | 29,115 | 60,157 | 65,019 | 42,906 | 69,743 | 83,165 | 109,322 | 54,361 | 71,721 | 82,615 | 49,191 | 16,151 | 40,799 | 27,639 | 23,220 | 29,308 | 55,399 | 370,231 | | 2,093,649 |

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

*Table C. 7: Distribution (count) of the life migrant population by current district of residence and district of birth (male)*

| Current District of residence | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nyarugenge | | 6,959 | 5,012 | 5,220 | 2,977 | 3,122 | 5,103 | 2,983 | 6,149 | 6,588 | 7,606 | 3,727 | 1,277 | 1,915 | 1,010 | 3,740 | 4,488 | 4,241 | 4,310 | 3,901 | 1,767 | 848 | 2,217 | 1,960 | 1,032 | 1,304 | 1,288 | 1,101 | 1,737 | 2,052 | 8,647 | 186 | 104,467 |
| Gasabo | 15,051 | | 10,739 | 7,994 | 4,872 | 6,828 | 8,947 | 6,550 | 10,451 | 10,921 | 10,013 | 8,012 | 2,629 | 3,507 | 2,509 | 8,862 | 15,357 | 17,093 | 9,170 | 6,808 | 4,421 | 2,285 | 7,739 | 6,067 | 3,516 | 3,496 | 3,705 | 2,660 | 4,042 | 4,162 | 26,728 | 251 | 235,385 |
| Kicukiro | 10,623 | 12,216 | | 5,424 | 2,933 | 4,366 | 5,901 | 4,094 | 6,537 | 6,955 | 5,527 | 5,017 | 1,737 | 2,642 | 1,526 | 5,696 | 5,890 | 6,805 | 3,740 | 4,061 | 2,937 | 1,392 | 3,204 | 4,273 | 2,554 | 2,419 | 2,739 | 2,003 | 2,973 | 3,826 | 24,456 | 219 | 154,685 |
| Nyanza | 818 | 862 | 490 | | 3,346 | 2,304 | 3,844 | 5,789 | 3,560 | 1,267 | 904 | 2,049 | 495 | 181 | 100 | 344 | 769 | 650 | 150 | 181 | 192 | 154 | 136 | 151 | 166 | 98 | 107 | 114 | 126 | 1,039 | 2,025 | 90 | 32,501 |
| Gisagara | 405 | 466 | 266 | 815 | | 2,802 | 2,343 | 842 | 229 | 168 | 123 | 169 | 136 | 227 | 88 | 88 | 417 | 288 | 56 | 47 | 57 | 42 | 86 | 86 | 139 | 78 | 75 | 121 | 50 | 452 | 4,847 | 95 | 16,103 |
| Nyaruguru | 197 | 318 | 177 | 180 | 509 | | 838 | 939 | 79 | 84 | 51 | 99 | 40 | 53 | 37 | 78 | 187 | 124 | 31 | 27 | 57 | 21 | 47 | 57 | 86 | 32 | 40 | 55 | 46 | 218 | 849 | 122 | 5,678 |
| Huye | 867 | 1,260 | 626 | 3,081 | 6,894 | 7,664 | | 5,536 | 884 | 807 | 566 | 790 | 258 | 245 | 125 | 401 | 1,006 | 928 | 208 | 168 | 250 | 149 | 243 | 252 | 186 | 145 | 152 | 148 | 154 | 470 | 2,811 | 91 | 37,365 |
| Nyamagabe | 474 | 550 | 361 | 742 | 238 | 860 | 1,024 | | 298 | 189 | 124 | 460 | 62 | 153 | 104 | 87 | 319 | 404 | 72 | 59 | 112 | 38 | 118 | 118 | 138 | 66 | 103 | 74 | 74 | 250 | 3,627 | 67 | 11,365 |
| Ruhango | 769 | 1,018 | 522 | 2,932 | 690 | 688 | 792 | 3,112 | | 3,483 | 1,177 | 2,581 | 299 | 150 | 87 | 1,429 | 830 | 1,044 | 161 | 127 | 130 | 64 | 130 | 159 | 126 | 82 | 103 | 90 | 86 | 532 | 771 | 110 | 24,274 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muhanga | 1,069 | 1,107 | 569 | 1,083 | 369 | 530 | 784 | 760 | 3,974 | | 3,989 | 2,405 | 507 | 240 | 297 | 2,306 | 848 | 982 | 200 | 492 | 254 | 90 | 194 | 208 | 203 | 150 | 184 | 128 | 172 | 339 | 1,562 | 66 | 26,061 |
| Kamonyi | 6,099 | 4,024 | 1,696 | 1,430 | 641 | 1,048 | 1,244 | 1,401 | 2,937 | 9,425 | | 1,753 | 684 | 461 | 345 | 5,062 | 2,419 | 3,111 | 793 | 1,475 | 544 | 176 | 470 | 470 | 256 | 238 | 251 | 192 | 264 | 672 | 1,380 | 117 | 51,078 |
| Karongi | 315 | 486 | 238 | 150 | 80 | 107 | 168 | 523 | 345 | 303 | 174 | | 1,894 | 450 | 121 | 357 | 576 | 1,666 | 108 | 80 | 126 | 73 | 117 | 97 | 116 | 83 | 92 | 87 | 80 | 141 | 3,636 | 98 | 12,887 |
| Rutsiro | 508 | 602 | 360 | 99 | 93 | 109 | 203 | 133 | 150 | 174 | 198 | 1,020 | | 1,031 | 309 | 733 | 245 | 259 | 128 | 97 | 292 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 104 | 79 | 85 | 71 | 60 | 218 | 1,180 | 81 | 8,916 |
| Rubavu | 1,155 | 1,137 | 643 | 411 | 246 | 300 | 447 | 358 | 441 | 690 | 413 | 2,155 | 15,220 | | 7,091 | 5,271 | 1,371 | 1,362 | 310 | 853 | 2,093 | 855 | 429 | 295 | 271 | 232 | 252 | 193 | 247 | 385 | 10,403 | 122 | 55,651 |
| Nyabihu | 78 | 143 | 82 | 49 | 46 | 61 | 42 | 74 | 48 | 84 | 38 | 126 | 2,264 | 2,004 | | 1,008 | 87 | 68 | 54 | 527 | 1,245 | 169 | 79 | 76 | 140 | 65 | 59 | 75 | 43 | 128 | 2,990 | 68 | 12,020 |
| Ngororero | 182 | 325 | 167 | 63 | 34 | 48 | 69 | 62 | 98 | 473 | 143 | 362 | 524 | 340 | 1,037 | | 90 | 86 | 44 | 85 | 170 | 47 | 44 | 69 | 59 | 30 | 91 | 37 | 50 | 52 | 585 | 87 | 5,553 |
| Rusizi | 380 | 642 | 303 | 198 | 148 | 748 | 361 | 983 | 179 | 182 | 143 | 539 | 164 | 358 | 246 | 137 | | 10,801 | 98 | 107 | 201 | 95 | 156 | 143 | 192 | 154 | 129 | 119 | 163 | 232 | 2,991 | 81 | 21,373 |
| Nyamasheke | 189 | 477 | 226 | 83 | 62 | 111 | 125 | 692 | 92 | 111 | 87 | 738 | 152 | 207 | 85 | 68 | 2,222 | | 49 | 58 | 76 | 43 | 82 | 89 | 59 | 41 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 91 | 1,075 | 53 | 7,582 |
| Rulindo | 2,747 | 3,995 | 680 | 329 | 200 | 285 | 367 | 289 | 507 | 464 | 605 | 374 | 170 | 285 | 219 | 350 | 689 | 612 | | 1,959 | 423 | 627 | 1,395 | 319 | 267 | 253 | 211 | 126 | 162 | 289 | 838 | 52 | 20,088 |
| Gakenke | 253 | 319 | 178 | 23 | 24 | 45 | 51 | 85 | 53 | 327 | 153 | 89 | 79 | 141 | 403 | 168 | 64 | 63 | 642 | | 550 | 369 | 92 | 163 | 158 | 129 | 126 | 149 | 64 | 162 | 490 | 53 | 5,665 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Musanze | 908 | 986 | 641 | 343 | 266 | 309 | 485 | 331 | 338 | 636 | 333 | 594 | 1,429 | 2,306 | 5,097 | 1,378 | 495 | 578 | 576 | 4,924 | | 3,680 | 583 | 386 | 499 | 326 | 272 | 308 | 257 | 395 | 4,263 | 59 | 33,981 |
| Burera | 101 | 155 | 78 | 38 | 25 | 58 | 51 | 57 | 46 | 40 | 46 | 67 | 549 | 343 | 836 | 234 | 48 | 52 | 360 | 742 | 1,117 | | 512 | 77 | 339 | 82 | 65 | 66 | 39 | 70 | 1,179 | 64 | 7,536 |
| Gicumbi | 431 | 1,244 | 327 | 117 | 110 | 177 | 155 | 215 | 130 | 135 | 142 | 149 | 107 | 166 | 154 | 179 | 203 | 227 | 3,022 | 384 | 243 | 825 | | 232 | 568 | 854 | 130 | 71 | 95 | 175 | 1,219 | 112 | 12,298 |
| Rwamagana | 2,773 | 11,015 | 7,714 | 1,316 | 900 | 1,540 | 1,498 | 1,477 | 1,481 | 2,332 | 1,690 | 2,012 | 772 | 1,068 | 2,149 | 3,721 | 2,347 | 4,226 | 4,882 | 5,718 | 2,375 | 1,431 | 2,568 | | 3,626 | 4,386 | 4,986 | 3,235 | 5,192 | 2,073 | 6,253 | 108 | 96,864 |
| Nyagatare | 1,253 | 3,144 | 1,716 | 1,658 | 1,528 | 1,856 | 1,219 | 2,053 | 1,392 | 2,583 | 1,413 | 1,897 | 1,255 | 1,776 | 7,666 | 3,146 | 1,135 | 1,317 | 5,729 | 7,928 | 4,794 | 20,139 | 13,613 | 4,441 | | 12,544 | 3,866 | 3,359 | 2,072 | 7,325 | 16,220 | 154 | 140,191 |
| Gatsibo | 1,068 | 2,867 | 1,276 | 499 | 429 | 643 | 437 | 554 | 487 | 980 | 739 | 915 | 641 | 604 | 1,675 | 1,036 | 916 | 1,040 | 3,993 | 9,036 | 2,210 | 2,172 | 10,511 | 2,683 | 3,908 | | 2,386 | 1,061 | 849 | 2,047 | 8,521 | 91 | 66,274 |
| Kayonza | 1,170 | 3,112 | 1,469 | 917 | 883 | 1,430 | 840 | 1,530 | 882 | 3,155 | 1,318 | 1,261 | 1,200 | 738 | 1,515 | 5,249 | 601 | 963 | 3,208 | 6,223 | 2,326 | 1,999 | 2,549 | 4,928 | 3,460 | 4,270 | | 3,302 | 3,218 | 2,853 | 7,967 | 102 | 74,638 |
| Kirehe | 346 | 794 | 540 | 897 | 1,624 | 1,762 | 1,753 | 3,066 | 519 | 1,523 | 547 | 3,852 | 653 | 1,128 | 5,529 | 1,591 | 299 | 686 | 1,008 | 5,610 | 4,059 | 1,086 | 3,498 | 767 | 626 | 393 | 1,150 | | 2,196 | 2,691 | 23,273 | 107 | 73,573 |
| Ngoma | 496 | 1,025 | 593 | 521 | 482 | 826 | 486 | 1,255 | 433 | 700 | 284 | 632 | 717 | 334 | 944 | 1,442 | 325 | 515 | 691 | 2,590 | 947 | 290 | 285 | 1,763 | 424 | 353 | 1,359 | 2,919 | | 2,101 | 3,918 | 114 | 29,764 |
| Bugesera | 3,738 | 4,683 | 5,941 | 3,160 | 3,319 | 5,973 | 2,902 | 6,581 | 2,761 | 3,624 | 2,613 | 2,763 | 813 | 1,464 | 2,471 | 2,357 | 2,596 | 2,969 | 3,123 | 3,496 | 1,946 | 713 | 1,167 | 1,334 | 1,439 | 875 | 916 | 1,039 | 1,951 | | 10,039 | 147 | 88,913 |
| Total | 54,463 | 65,931 | 43,630 | 39,772 | 33,968 | 46,600 | 42,479 | 52,324 | 45,480 | 58,403 | 41,159 | 46,607 | 36,727 | 24,517 | 43,775 | 56,518 | 46,839 | 63,160 | 46,916 | 67,763 | 35,914 | 39,967 | 52,361 | 31,766 | 24,657 | 33,257 | 24,968 | 22,950 | 26,508 | 35,440 | 184,743 | 3,167 | 1,472,729 |

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

*Table C. 8: Distribution (count) of the life migrant population by current district of residence and district of birth (female)*

| Current District of residence | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nyarugenge | | 6,763 | 4,858 | 4,950 | 2,768 | 2,933 | 5,185 | 2,615 | 5,569 | 5,593 | 7,833 | 3,453 | 905 | 1,637 | 644 | 2,623 | 3,354 | 3,167 | 3,776 | 2,594 | 1,187 | 419 | 1,718 | 2,073 | 896 | 1,223 | 1,277 | 905 | 1,599 | 2,192 | 6,219 | 24 | 90,952 |
| Gasabo | 16,426 | | 11,638 | 8,917 | 5,274 | 7,523 | 10,041 | 6,747 | 11,224 | 10,553 | 11,243 | 8,050 | 2,100 | 3,127 | 1,737 | 6,917 | 12,779 | 13,703 | 10,031 | 4,714 | 2,833 | 1,212 | 6,459 | 7,888 | 3,618 | 3,703 | 4,154 | 2,617 | 4,224 | 4,518 | 22,318 | 65 | 226,353 |
| Kicukiro | 11,197 | 13,171 | | 5,942 | 3,442 | 4,904 | 7,003 | 4,296 | 7,129 | 6,548 | 6,344 | 5,071 | 1,290 | 2,249 | 964 | 4,014 | 4,853 | 5,450 | 3,522 | 2,745 | 1,974 | 678 | 2,570 | 5,020 | 3,062 | 2,713 | 2,908 | 1,847 | 3,030 | 4,107 | 21,228 | 24 | 149,295 |
| Nyanza | 691 | 884 | 496 | | 4,033 | 2,245 | 5,459 | 7,051 | 6,010 | 897 | 557 | 1,119 | 127 | 132 | 68 | 327 | 769 | 599 | 153 | 125 | 101 | 54 | 160 | 219 | 169 | 121 | 131 | 138 | 155 | 1,459 | 1,687 | 17 | 36,153 |
| Gisagara | 386 | 541 | 249 | 1,630 | | 4,324 | 5,081 | 990 | 345 | 308 | 194 | 244 | 141 | 241 | 100 | 130 | 430 | 316 | 107 | 87 | 72 | 31 | 109 | 130 | 172 | 115 | 80 | 151 | 112 | 635 | 6,078 | 15 | 23,544 |
| Nyaruguru | 212 | 299 | 168 | 282 | 1,772 | | 2,458 | 2,062 | 133 | 140 | 102 | 114 | 49 | 58 | 40 | 74 | 212 | 172 | 55 | 50 | 53 | 26 | 48 | 92 | 83 | 53 | 54 | 65 | 77 | 333 | 1,194 | 12 | 10,542 |
| Huye | 827 | 919 | 601 | 3,299 | 7,311 | 8,168 | | 5,241 | 814 | 626 | 450 | 527 | 145 | 227 | 96 | 337 | 1,007 | 914 | 238 | 166 | 250 | 90 | 245 | 228 | 134 | 127 | 130 | 185 | 193 | 455 | 2,425 | 18 | 36,393 |
| Nyamagabe | 216 | 276 | 168 | 1,689 | 500 | 1,813 | 2,813 | | 550 | 226 | 115 | 1,161 | 79 | 111 | 83 | 77 | 477 | 623 | 60 | 65 | 76 | 32 | 92 | 79 | 102 | 59 | 66 | 43 | 71 | 284 | 4,315 | 10 | 16,331 |
| Ruhango | 804 | 1,104 | 565 | 6,148 | 975 | 913 | 1,216 | 3,894 | | 5,937 | 2,733 | 2,819 | 295 | 148 | 118 | 1,560 | 839 | 1,162 | 230 | 147 | 152 | 48 | 147 | 225 | 124 | 111 | 153 | 98 | 121 | 751 | 733 | 21 | 34,291 |
| Muhanga | 1,110 | 1,197 | 668 | 1,152 | 538 | 723 | 1,144 | 785 | 5,222 | | 5,010 | 1,601 | 396 | 291 | 241 | 2,997 | 911 | 911 | 277 | 865 | 206 | 54 | 225 | 259 | 180 | 178 | 221 | 128 | 200 | 383 | 1,422 | 10 | 29,505 |
| Kamonyi | 6,795 | 4,465 | 1,919 | 1,805 | 891 | 1,230 | 1,691 | 1,501 | 4,502 | 12,732 | | 1,920 | 531 | 522 | 294 | 4,559 | 2,410 | 3,063 | 1,134 | 1,244 | 447 | 144 | 591 | 638 | 326 | 337 | 365 | 263 | 375 | 970 | 1,352 | 8 | 59,024 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karongi | 334 | 544 | 241 | 241 | 106 | 139 | 251 | 1,360 | 735 | 524 | 280 | | 2,855 | 443 | 87 | 942 | 668 | 2,597 | 87 | 84 | 123 | 40 | 107 | 109 | 90 | 69 | 78 | 82 | 60 | 153 | 4,432 | 22 | 17,883 |
| Rutsiro | 83 | 125 | 61 | 40 | 25 | 41 | 96 | 62 | 63 | 120 | 79 | 2,719 | | 2,326 | 504 | 1,737 | 149 | 200 | 64 | 50 | 180 | 55 | 32 | 43 | 32 | 25 | 37 | 25 | 42 | 43 | 1,395 | 12 | 10,465 |
| Rubavu | 1,161 | 975 | 700 | 438 | 228 | 296 | 542 | 327 | 444 | 639 | 364 | 2,454 | 15,553 | | 7,136 | 3,889 | 1,269 | 1,317 | 293 | 492 | 2,115 | 323 | 391 | 350 | 250 | 205 | 202 | 180 | 212 | 330 | 11,663 | 31 | 54,769 |
| Nyabihu | 102 | 144 | 111 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 76 | 93 | 68 | 170 | 51 | 190 | 2,326 | 3,863 | | 2,301 | 74 | 90 | 99 | 1,504 | 3,120 | 254 | 94 | 97 | 111 | 62 | 50 | 109 | 40 | 118 | 3,882 | 17 | 19,381 |
| Ngororero | 209 | 416 | 196 | 114 | 74 | 93 | 143 | 120 | 214 | 2,074 | 274 | 975 | 1,452 | 473 | 2,090 | | 105 | 130 | 95 | 277 | 239 | 63 | 90 | 125 | 70 | 70 | 129 | 42 | 84 | 101 | 638 | 9 | 11,184 |
| Rusizi | 342 | 617 | 270 | 160 | 141 | 789 | 356 | 1,050 | 130 | 148 | 104 | 498 | 99 | 192 | 71 | 104 | | 11,566 | 74 | 51 | 94 | 28 | 69 | 81 | 79 | 84 | 65 | 38 | 73 | 148 | 2,941 | 13 | 20,475 |
| Nyamasheke | 208 | 483 | 205 | 102 | 78 | 137 | 192 | 800 | 120 | 144 | 106 | 1,407 | 147 | 128 | 43 | 80 | 4,231 | | 52 | 35 | 38 | 20 | 57 | 95 | 50 | 45 | 37 | 34 | 54 | 86 | 1,023 | 5 | 10,242 |
| Rulindo | 3,191 | 5,727 | 865 | 468 | 340 | 364 | 482 | 411 | 608 | 596 | 1,046 | 514 | 144 | 329 | 213 | 363 | 635 | 605 | | 3,097 | 436 | 1,101 | 3,726 | 583 | 307 | 369 | 289 | 139 | 215 | 428 | 694 | 9 | 28,294 |
| Gakenke | 305 | 426 | 240 | 75 | 56 | 82 | 111 | 106 | 114 | 955 | 478 | 108 | 92 | 192 | 871 | 348 | 75 | 86 | 1,993 | | 2,186 | 1,313 | 181 | 262 | 208 | 166 | 166 | 141 | 86 | 204 | 466 | 9 | 12,101 |
| Musanze | 1,058 | 1,154 | 781 | 435 | 311 | 358 | 660 | 391 | 429 | 775 | 411 | 769 | 1,640 | 2,942 | 7,095 | 1,842 | 526 | 584 | 785 | 6,565 | | 4,344 | 780 | 472 | 464 | 356 | 312 | 332 | 314 | 463 | 4,724 | 22 | 42,094 |
| Burera | 121 | 260 | 112 | 74 | 37 | 64 | 106 | 76 | 71 | 102 | 63 | 106 | 541 | 406 | 1,119 | 281 | 73 | 80 | 1,510 | 2,246 | 2,822 | | 2,006 | 117 | 427 | 109 | 83 | 67 | 63 | 91 | 1,589 | 8 | 14,830 |
| Gicumbi | 454 | 1,907 | 323 | 219 | 145 | 210 | 253 | 247 | 237 | 228 | 227 | 182 | 103 | 153 | 182 | 215 | 208 | 244 | 4,512 | 353 | 269 | 1,796 | | 390 | 986 | 2,177 | 179 | 61 | 130 | 228 | 1,277 | 7 | 18,102 |
| Rwamagana | 2,988 | 12,816 | 8,340 | 1,580 | 1,027 | 1,702 | 1,723 | 1,527 | 1,679 | 2,363 | 2,012 | 1,951 | 703 | 889 | 1,610 | 3,360 | 2,271 | 4,121 | 5,531 | 5,341 | 1,589 | 1,019 | 2,192 | | 1,711 | 2,559 | 4,195 | 1,603 | 3,942 | 2,044 | 5,265 | 22 | 89,675 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nyagatare | 1,274 | 3,636 | 1,889 | 1,740 | 1,700 | 1,884 | 1,329 | 2,102 | 1,444 | 2,957 | 1,621 | 1,967 | 1,240 | 1,788 | 8,436 | 3,621 | 984 | 1,181 | 6,845 | 9,028 | 5,175 | 21,100 | 16,509 | 5,302 | | 14,929 | 4,270 | 3,328 | 2,095 | 8,022 | 17,030 | 29 | 154,455 |
| Gatsibo | 1,267 | 3,470 | 1,533 | 607 | 568 | 660 | 557 | 631 | 559 | 1,237 | 912 | 1,038 | 664 | 643 | 1,838 | 1,139 | 860 | 1,172 | 4,671 | 9,720 | 2,210 | 2,310 | 14,476 | 3,588 | 4,766 | | 3,511 | 1,121 | 908 | 2,429 | 9,611 | 15 | 78,691 |
| Kayonza | 1,150 | 3,515 | 1,654 | 1,025 | 1,014 | 1,617 | 1,025 | 1,703 | 1,115 | 3,610 | 1,577 | 1,345 | 1,306 | 737 | 1,497 | 5,589 | 608 | 1,024 | 3,810 | 6,683 | 2,413 | 2,146 | 2,872 | 6,668 | 3,491 | 5,833 | | 3,917 | 4,735 | 3,432 | 8,455 | 13 | 85,579 |
| Kirehe | 433 | 921 | 583 | 1,212 | 2,213 | 2,156 | 2,538 | 3,482 | 736 | 1,768 | 608 | 4,561 | 684 | 1,248 | 6,559 | 1,764 | 276 | 794 | 1,249 | 6,442 | 4,521 | 1,253 | 3,565 | 1,015 | 671 | 525 | 1,937 | | 4,536 | 3,328 | 24,538 | 13 | 86,129 |
| Ngoma | 546 | 1,234 | 680 | 744 | 725 | 1,062 | 725 | 1,531 | 510 | 829 | 396 | 795 | 769 | 388 | 1,017 | 1,571 | 373 | 546 | 881 | 3,005 | 1,027 | 317 | 410 | 3,059 | 606 | 645 | 2,813 | 4,608 | | 3,042 | 4,305 | 15 | 39,174 |
| Bugesera | 4,042 | 5,064 | 6,177 | 4,097 | 4,139 | 7,044 | 3,640 | 7,754 | 3,338 | 4,191 | 3,000 | 2,843 | 736 | 1,296 | 2,404 | 2,003 | 2,388 | 2,901 | 3,472 | 3,382 | 1,847 | 569 | 1,098 | 1,774 | 1,342 | 908 | 1,047 | 1,051 | 2,281 | | 9,152 | 15 | 94,995 |
| Total | 57,932 | 73,053 | 46,291 | 49,240 | 40,485 | 53,530 | 56,896 | 58,955 | 54,112 | 66,990 | 48,190 | 50,501 | 37,112 | 27,179 | 47,157 | 54,764 | 43,814 | 59,318 | 55,606 | 71,157 | 37,755 | 40,839 | 61,019 | 40,981 | 24,527 | 37,876 | 28,939 | 23,318 | 30,027 | 40,777 | 182,051 | 510 | 1,600,901 |

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

## Table C. 9: Provincial net migration by sex (lifetime migrants)

| Province | In-migrants (a) | | Out-migrants (b) | | Net migration (a-b) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Kigali City | 434,050 | 416,722 | 164,024 | 177,276 | 270,026 | 239,446 |
| South | 185,795 | 226,466 | 360,185 | 428,398 | -174,390 | -201,932 |
| West | 100,532 | 118,316 | 318,143 | 319,845 | -217,611 | -201,529 |
| North | 71,239 | 106,616 | 242,921 | 266,376 | -171,682 | -159,760 |
| East | 493,203 | 550,220 | 199,546 | 226,445 | 293,657 | 323,775 |

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

**NB: Provincial migrants are life migrants summed to the provincial level.**

## Table C. 10: District net migration by sex (lifetime migrants

| District | In-migrants (a) | | Out-migrants (b) | | Net migration (a-b) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Nyarugenge | 95,634 | 84,709 | 54,463 | 57,932 | 41,171 | 26,777 |
| Gasabo | 208,406 | 203,970 | 65,931 | 73,053 | 142,475 | 130,917 |
| Kicukiro | 130,010 | 128,043 | 43,630 | 46,291 | 86,380 | 81,752 |
| Nyanza | 30,386 | 34,449 | 39,772 | 49,240 | -9,386 | -14,791 |
| Gisagara | 11,161 | 17,451 | 33,968 | 40,485 | -22,807 | -23,034 |
| Nyaruguru | 4,707 | 9,336 | 46,600 | 53,530 | -41,893 | -44,194 |
| Huye | 34,463 | 33,950 | 42,479 | 56,896 | -8,016 | -22,946 |
| Nyamagabe | 7,671 | 12,006 | 52,324 | 58,955 | -44,653 | -46,949 |
| Ruhango | 23,393 | 33,537 | 45,480 | 54,112 | -22,087 | -20,575 |
| Muhanga | 24,433 | 28,073 | 58,403 | 66,990 | -33,970 | -38,917 |
| Kamonyi | 49,581 | 57,664 | 41,159 | 48,190 | 8,422 | 9,474 |
| Karongi | 9,153 | 13,429 | 46,607 | 50,501 | -37,454 | -37,072 |
| Rutsiro | 7,655 | 9,058 | 36,727 | 37,112 | -29,072 | -28,054 |
| Rubavu | 45,126 | 43,075 | 24,517 | 27,179 | 20,609 | 15,896 |
| Nyabihu | 8,962 | 15,482 | 43,775 | 47,157 | -34,813 | -31,675 |
| Ngororero | 4,881 | 10,537 | 56,518 | 54,764 | -51,637 | -44,227 |
| Rusizi | 18,301 | 17,521 | 46,839 | 43,814 | -28,538 | -26,293 |
| Nyamasheke | 6,454 | 9,214 | 63,160 | 59,318 | -56,706 | -50,104 |
| Rulindo | 19,198 | 27,591 | 46,916 | 55,606 | -27,718 | -28,015 |
| Gakenye | 5,122 | 11,626 | 67,763 | 71,157 | -62,641 | -59,531 |
| Musanze | 29,659 | 37,348 | 35,914 | 37,755 | -6,255 | -407 |
| Burera | 6,293 | 13,233 | 39,967 | 40,839 | -33,674 | -27,606 |
| Gicumbi | 10,967 | 16,818 | 52,361 | 61,019 | -41,394 | -44,201 |
| Rwamagana | 90,503 | 84,388 | 31,766 | 40,981 | 58,737 | 43,407 |
| Nyagatare | 123,817 | 137,396 | 24,657 | 24,527 | 99,160 | 112,869 |
| Gatsibo | 57,662 | 69,065 | 33,257 | 37,876 | 24,405 | 31,189 |
| Kayonza | 66,569 | 77,111 | 24,968 | 28,939 | 41,601 | 48,172 |
| Kirehe | 50,193 | 61,578 | 22,950 | 23,318 | 27,243 | 38,260 |
| Ngoma | 25,732 | 34,854 | 26,508 | 30,027 | -776 | 4,827 |
| Bugesera | 78,727 | 85,828 | 35,440 | 40,777 | 43,287 | 45,051 |

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

*Table C. 11: Migratory Efficiency Index by district (lifetime migrants)*

| District | Immigrants - Out-migrants (Net migration) | Immigrants + Out-migrants (Gross migration) | Migratory Efficiency Index (%) (100* Net migration/Gross migration) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nyarugenge | 67,948 | 292,738 | 23% |
| Gasabo | 273,392 | 551,360 | 50% |
| Kicukiro | 168,132 | 347,974 | 48% |
| Nyanza | -24,177 | 153,847 | -16% |
| Gisagara | -45,841 | 103,065 | -44% |
| Nyaruguru | -86,087 | 114,173 | -75% |
| Huye | -30,962 | 167,788 | -18% |
| Nyamagabe | -91,602 | 130,956 | -70% |
| Ruhango | -42,662 | 156,522 | -27% |
| Muhanga | -72,887 | 177,899 | -41% |
| Kamonyi | 17,896 | 196,594 | 9% |
| Karongi | -74,526 | 119,690 | -62% |
| Rutsiro | -57,126 | 90,552 | -63% |
| Rubavu | 36,505 | 139,897 | 26% |
| Nyabihu | -66,488 | 115,376 | -58% |
| Ngororero | -95,864 | 126,700 | -76% |
| Rusizi | -54,831 | 126,475 | -43% |
| Nyamasheke | -106,810 | 138,146 | -77% |
| Rulindo | -55,733 | 149,311 | -37% |
| Gakenye | -122,172 | 155,668 | -78% |
| Musanze | -6,662 | 140,676 | -5% |
| Burera | -61,280 | 100,332 | -61% |
| Gicumbi | -85,595 | 141,165 | -61% |
| Rwamagana | 102,144 | 247,638 | 41% |
| Nyagatare | 212,029 | 310,397 | 68% |
| Gatsibo | 55,594 | 197,860 | 28% |
| Kayonza | 89,773 | 197,587 | 45% |
| Kirehe | 65,503 | 158,039 | 41% |
| Ngoma | 4,051 | 117,121 | 3% |
| Bugesera | 88,338 | 240,772 | 37% |

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

*Table C. 12: Distribution (%) of the lifetime migrant population by their duration at current district of residence by area of residence and sex*

| Duration at current District of residence (Years) | Urban Male | Urban Female | Urban Total | Rural Male | Rural Female | Rural Total | Rwanda Male | Rwanda Female | Rwanda Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <1 Yr | 16.5 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 12.2 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 13.9 |
| 1-4 Yrs | 31.0 | 30.5 | 30.8 | 24.9 | 22.0 | 23.3 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 27.3 |
| 5-9 Yrs | 20.7 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 18.4 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 19.7 | 18.7 | 19.2 |
| 10-14 Yrs | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.3 |
| 15-19 Yrs | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| 20+ Yrs | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 18.0 | 26.2 | 22.6 | 14.5 | 19.4 | 17.1 |
| Not Stated | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 733,110 | 714,037 | 1,447,147 | 554,865 | 704,794 | 1,259,659 | 1,287,975 | 1,418,831 | 2,706,806 |

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

*Table C. 13: Distribution (%) of the lifetime migrant population by their duration at current district of residence by province and area of residence*

| Province and Area of residence | Duration at current place of residence (Years) | | | | | | | | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <1 Yr | 1-4 Yrs | 5-9 Yrs | 10-14 Yrs | 15-19 Yrs | 20+ Yrs | Not Stated | Total | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.0 | 30.8 | 20.5 | 12.5 | 6.8 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,447,147 |
| Rural | 10.4 | 23.3 | 17.7 | 16.4 | 9.5 | 22.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,259,659 |
| Total | 13.9 | 27.3 | 19.2 | 14.3 | 8.1 | 17.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,706,806 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.9 | 30.2 | 20.7 | 12.1 | 7.3 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 792,806 |
| Rural | 15.9 | 30.7 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 7.1 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 58,725 |
| Total | 16.8 | 30.2 | 20.6 | 12.0 | 7.3 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 851,531 |
| South | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.5 | 33.3 | 20.1 | 11.7 | 5.4 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 150,113 |
| Rural | 11.8 | 25.2 | 18.1 | 15.3 | 8.2 | 21.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 263,010 |
| Total | 14.6 | 28.2 | 18.8 | 14.0 | 7.2 | 17.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 413,123 |
| West | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.1 | 28.9 | 20.6 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 111,064 |
| Rural | 12.4 | 26.2 | 16.2 | 12.5 | 7.6 | 24.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 108,483 |
| Total | 13.3 | 27.6 | 18.4 | 13.4 | 7.7 | 19.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 219,547 |
| North | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.8 | 35.7 | 20.4 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83,932 |
| Rural | 12.4 | 28.8 | 18.5 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 21.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 94,317 |
| Total | 14.9 | 32.0 | 19.4 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 178,249 |
| East | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.1 | 30.4 | 20.0 | 13.9 | 6.4 | 12.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 309,232 |
| Rural | 8.9 | 20.9 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 10.7 | 23.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 735,124 |
| Total | 11.3 | 23.7 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 9.4 | 20.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,044,356 |

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

*Table C. 14: Sex distribution (%) of the lifetime-migrant population by area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Sex of the Lifetime migrants and non-migrants | Area of residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Rwanda |
| Lifetime-migrants | | | |
| Male | 50.7 | 44.0 | 47.6 |
| Female | 49.3 | 56.0 | 52.4 |
| Both Sexes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,447,163 | 1,259,673 | 2,706,836 |
| Non-migrants | | | |
| Male | 49.5 | 48.5 | 48.7 |
| Female | 50.5 | 51.5 | 51.3 |
| Both Sexes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 2,047,642 | 8,125,122 | 10,172,764 |

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

*Table C. 15: Distribution (%) of the lifetime-migrant population by sex and five-year age-group as compared to non-migrants*

| 5-year age-group (Years) | Urban Male | Urban Female | Urban Total | Rural Male | Rural Female | Rural Total | Rwanda Male | Rwanda Female | Rwanda Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lifetime-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| 5-9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| 10-14 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| 15-19 | 8.4 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.0 |
| 20-24 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.0 |
| 25-29 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| 30-34 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.8 |
| 35-39 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 9.7 |
| 40-44 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.4 |
| 45-49 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| 50-54 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| 55-59 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| 60-64 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| 65-69 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| 70-74 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| 75-79 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 80-84 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 85+ | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 733,116 | 714,047 | 1,447,163 | 554,870 | 704,803 | 1,259,673 | 1,287,986 | 1,418,850 | 2,706,836 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 15.7 |
| 5-9 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 14.9 |
| 10-14 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 13.1 |
| 15-19 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.9 |
| 20-24 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| 25-29 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| 30-34 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 35-39 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| 40-44 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| 45-49 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| 50-54 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| 55-59 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 60-64 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 65-69 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 70-74 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 75-79 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 80-84 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 85+ | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,014,100 | 1,033,542 | 2,047,642 | 3,942,497 | 4,182,625 | 8,125,122 | 4,956,597 | 5,216,167 | 10,172,764 |

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

*Table C. 16: Distribution (%) of the lifetime-migrant population by area of residence and sex as compared to non-migrants*

| Area of residence of Lifetime-migrants and non-migrants | Sex Male | Sex Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lifetime-Migrants** | | | |
| Urban | 56.9 | 50.3 | 53.5 |
| Rural | 43.1 | 49.7 | 46.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,287,986 | 1,418,850 | 2,706,836 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | |
| Urban | 20.5 | 19.8 | 20.1 |
| Rural | 79.5 | 80.2 | 79.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 4,956,597 | 5,216,167 | 10,172,764 |

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

*Table C. 17: Percentage distribution of lifetime migrants by area of residence, province and sex as compared to non-migrants*

| Province of residence | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lifetime-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 55.1 | 54.5 | 54.8 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 33.8 | 29.4 | 31.5 |
| South | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 19.6 | 21.9 | 20.9 | 14.5 | 16.0 | 15.3 |
| West | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| North | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 6.6 |
| East | 21.5 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 60.6 | 56.6 | 58.4 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 38.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 733,116 | 714,047 | 1,447,163 | 554,870 | 704,803 | 1,259,673 | 1,287,986 | 1,418,850 | 2,706,836 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 30.5 | 29.7 | 30.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| South | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 25.1 |
| West | 24.0 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 26.2 | 25.4 | 26.2 | 25.8 |
| North | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.1 |
| East | 19.3 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 23.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,014,100 | 1,033,542 | 2,047,642 | 3,942,497 | 4,182,625 | 8,125,122 | 4,956,597 | 5,216,167 | 10,172,764 |

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

*Table C. 18: Percentage distribution of lifetime-migrants aged 12+ years by current marital status, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Current marital status | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lifetime-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never Married | 47.2 | 40.3 | 43.8 | 38.7 | 22.5 | 29.5 | 43.6 | 31.5 | 37.2 |
| Married | 51.0 | 52.0 | 51.5 | 58.5 | 62.9 | 61.0 | 54.1 | 57.3 | 55.8 |
| Separated | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Widowed | 0.7 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 11.5 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 4.8 |
| Divorced | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 648,572 | 629,937 | 1,278,509 | 466,279 | 615,979 | 1,082,258 | 1,114,851 | 1,245,916 | 2,360,767 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never Married | 59.0 | 51.6 | 55.3 | 49.1 | 42.5 | 45.7 | 51.0 | 44.1 | 47.4 |
| Married | 39.4 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 49.0 | 46.6 | 47.7 | 47.2 | 45.5 | 46.3 |
| Separated | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Widowed | 0.7 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 4.6 |
| Divorced | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 576,710 | 599,462 | 1,176,172 | 2,559,743 | 2,805,398 | 5,365,141 | 3,136,453 | 3,404,860 | 6,541,313 |

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

*Table C. 19: Percentage distribution of lifetime migrants population by type of medical insurance by area of residence and sex as compared to non-migrants*

| Type of medical insurance of Lifetime-migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lifetime-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 81.9 | 83.2 | 82.5 | 89.6 | 91.5 | 90.7 | 85.2 | 87.3 | 86.3 |
| RSSB (Former RAMA) | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| MMI | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Schools | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Employer | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Private insurance companies | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| NGOs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| None | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Do not know | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 733,116 | 714,047 | 1,447,163 | 554,870 | 704,803 | 1,259,673 | 1,287,986 | 1,418,850 | 2,706,836 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 85.3 | 85.9 | 85.6 | 94.4 | 94.9 | 94.6 | 92.5 | 93.1 | 92.8 |
| RSSB (Former RAMA) | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| MMI | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Schools | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Employer | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Private insurance companies | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| NGOs | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| None | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Do not know | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,014,100 | 1,033,542 | 2,047,642 | 3,942,497 | 4,182,625 | 8,125,122 | 4,956,597 | 5,216,167 | 10,172,764 |

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

*Table C. 20: Distribution (%) of the lifetime-migrant population by disability status by area of residence and sex as compared to non-migrants*

| Disability status of Lifetime-migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lifetime-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Without disabilities | 97.9 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 97.3 | 96.4 | 96.8 |
| With disability | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 733,116 | 714,047 | 1,447,163 | 554,870 | 704,803 | 1,259,673 | 1,287,986 | 1,418,850 | 2,706,836 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Without disabilities | 98.0 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.1 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 97.1 |
| With disability | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,014,100 | 1,033,542 | 2,047,642 | 3,942,497 | 4,182,625 | 8,125,122 | 4,956,597 | 5,216,167 | 10,172,764 |

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

*Table C. 21: Distribution (count) of the recent migrant population by current Province of residence and previous province of residence (both sexes)*

| Current Province of residence | Previous Province of residence | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kigali City | South | West | North | East | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Kigali City | 131,036 | 139,028 | 86,368 | 46,580 | 72,705 | 25,705 | 595 | 502,017 |
| South | 46,219 | 101,982 | 36,786 | 8,605 | 15,742 | 3,049 | 370 | 212,753 |
| West | 13,069 | 12,830 | 64,899 | 9,456 | 8,539 | 3,023 | 482 | 112,298 |
| North | 24,853 | 10,203 | 22,994 | 28,726 | 12,227 | 2,893 | 372 | 102,268 |
| East | 86,692 | 62,779 | 66,798 | 72,316 | 139,899 | 24,154 | 954 | 453,592 |
| Total | 301,869 | 326,822 | 277,845 | 165,683 | 249,112 | 58,824 | 2,773 | 1,382,928 |

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

*Table C. 22: Distribution (count) of the recent migrant population by current province of residence and previous province of residence (male)*

| Current Province of residence | Previous Province of residence | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kigali City | South | West | North | East | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Kigali City | 69,915 | 65,258 | 44,987 | 25,233 | 34,194 | 14,343 | 292 | 254,222 |
| South | 23,609 | 49,865 | 18,640 | 4,212 | 7,268 | 1,725 | 188 | 105,507 |
| West | 7,013 | 6,478 | 32,225 | 4,952 | 4,878 | 1,817 | 255 | 57,618 |
| North | 11,985 | 4,270 | 10,418 | 12,786 | 5,385 | 1,510 | 168 | 46,522 |
| East | 43,341 | 30,101 | 33,246 | 35,222 | 71,769 | 12,165 | 478 | 226,322 |
| Total | 155,863 | 155,972 | 139,516 | 82,405 | 123,494 | 31,560 | 1,381 | 690,191 |

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

*Table C. 23: Distribution (count) of the recent migrant population by current province of residence and previous province of residence (female)*

| Current Province of residence | Previous Province of residence | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kigali City | South | West | North | East | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Kigali City | 61,121 | 73,770 | 41,381 | 21,347 | 38,511 | 11,362 | 303 | 247,795 |
| South | 22,610 | 52,117 | 18,146 | 4,393 | 8,474 | 1,324 | 182 | 107,246 |
| West | 6,056 | 6,352 | 32,674 | 4,504 | 3,661 | 1,206 | 227 | 54,680 |
| North | 12,868 | 5,933 | 12,576 | 15,940 | 6,842 | 1,383 | 204 | 55,746 |
| East | 43,351 | 32,678 | 33,552 | 37,094 | 68,130 | 11,989 | 476 | 227,270 |
| Total | 146,006 | 170,850 | 138,329 | 83,278 | 125,618 | 27,264 | 1,392 | 692,737 |

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

*Table C. 24: Distribution (count) of the recent migrant population by current district of residence and previous district of residence (Total)*

| Current District of residence | Previous District of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Nyarugenge | | 17,323 | 11,168 | 4,069 | 2,263 | 2,511 | 4,201 | 2,444 | 4,808 | 5,005 | 6,774 | 2,800 | 1,011 | 1,861 | 691 | 2,810 | 3,099 | 2,894 | 3,105 | 2,480 | 1,614 | 558 | 1,850 | 2,211 | 1,352 | 1,358 | 1,423 | 1,102 | 1,533 | 2,397 | 3,152 | 112 | 99,979 |
| Gasabo | 27,291 | | 25,183 | 8,390 | 4,872 | 6,565 | 9,214 | 6,321 | 10,302 | 10,159 | 10,433 | 7,549 | 2,325 | 3,728 | 1,998 | 7,291 | 12,054 | 12,486 | 7,475 | 5,015 | 4,228 | 1,620 | 6,358 | 8,292 | 5,195 | 4,307 | 4,713 | 3,117 | 4,401 | 5,188 | 10,738 | 265 | 237,073 |
| Kicukiro | 18,744 | 31,327 | | 5,374 | 3,090 | 3,980 | 6,280 | 3,870 | 6,352 | 6,094 | 5,657 | 4,633 | 1,444 | 2,640 | 1,165 | 4,656 | 4,278 | 4,955 | 3,033 | 2,734 | 2,782 | 1,044 | 2,684 | 5,530 | 3,851 | 3,049 | 3,307 | 2,256 | 3,158 | 4,965 | 11,815 | 218 | 164,965 |
| Nyanza | 986 | 1,421 | 693 | | 2,759 | 1,559 | 3,506 | 4,069 | 3,477 | 1,814 | 483 | 965 | 211 | 187 | 68 | 285 | 744 | 449 | 166 | 95 | 341 | 78 | 148 | 288 | 360 | 156 | 148 | 152 | 144 | 1,266 | 270 | 28 | 27,316 |
| Gisagara | 560 | 902 | 480 | 1,316 | | 2,195 | 2,794 | 856 | 354 | 253 | 193 | 217 | 201 | 150 | 65 | 118 | 403 | 283 | 117 | 64 | 74 | 36 | 107 | 175 | 327 | 134 | 127 | 209 | 108 | 537 | 207 | 31 | 13,593 |
| Nyaruguru | 323 | 598 | 301 | 328 | 775 | | 1,300 | 1,182 | 150 | 156 | 119 | 132 | 68 | 92 | 44 | 112 | 241 | 167 | 55 | 50 | 83 | 36 | 59 | 125 | 181 | 70 | 80 | 89 | 93 | 319 | 65 | 47 | 7,440 |
| Huye | 1,184 | 2,012 | 1,049 | 3,454 | 6,243 | 6,720 | | 4,935 | 760 | 1,056 | 474 | 530 | 184 | 303 | 82 | 327 | 1,323 | 756 | 208 | 131 | 353 | 128 | 225 | 379 | 261 | 149 | 181 | 203 | 198 | 484 | 697 | 62 | 35,051 |
| Nyamagabe | 818 | 891 | 580 | 1,173 | 329 | 844 | 1,382 | | 394 | 256 | 120 | 475 | 68 | 113 | 63 | 84 | 394 | 422 | 62 | 57 | 111 | 26 | 91 | 169 | 199 | 75 | 125 | 87 | 83 | 258 | 99 | 57 | 9,905 |
| Ruhango | 1,078 | 1,746 | 873 | 3,408 | 635 | 626 | 968 | 1,871 | | 3,147 | 1,661 | 1,907 | 315 | 191 | 108 | 1,098 | 817 | 967 | 240 | 131 | 160 | 54 | 169 | 311 | 254 | 142 | 198 | 110 | 123 | 682 | 177 | 58 | 24,225 |
| Muhanga | 1,376 | 2,256 | 1,044 | 1,384 | 513 | 675 | 1,260 | 895 | 5,010 | | 4,766 | 2,450 | 564 | 361 | 343 | 2,570 | 877 | 846 | 230 | 475 | 317 | 66 | 212 | 360 | 317 | 203 | 297 | 157 | 219 | 453 | 582 | 32 | 31,110 |

| Current District of residence | Previous District of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Kamonyi | 11,706 | 9,746 | 3,596 | 1,576 | 747 | 1,231 | 1,593 | 1,471 | 3,368 | 7,399 | | 1,815 | 677 | 646 | 274 | 4,205 | 2,464 | 2,965 | 1,000 | 1,217 | 724 | 162 | 547 | 826 | 537 | 414 | 440 | 335 | 369 | 1,056 | 952 | 55 | 64,113 |
| Karongi | 499 | 983 | 427 | 200 | 85 | 126 | 229 | 620 | 472 | 469 | 312 | | 2,361 | 542 | 160 | 482 | 585 | 1,650 | 119 | 80 | 172 | 60 | 140 | 170 | 184 | 106 | 156 | 146 | 103 | 201 | 217 | 84 | 12,140 |
| Rutsiro | 297 | 396 | 265 | 79 | 51 | 50 | 125 | 132 | 82 | 170 | 97 | 1,171 | | 1,696 | 297 | 968 | 197 | 195 | 113 | 77 | 170 | 140 | 104 | 89 | 128 | 90 | 101 | 43 | 49 | 102 | 84 | 70 | 7,628 |
| Rubavu | 1,544 | 1,937 | 1,133 | 390 | 279 | 300 | 513 | 381 | 448 | 757 | 454 | 2,113 | 14,563 | | 6,530 | 4,499 | 1,714 | 1,269 | 292 | 661 | 2,203 | 714 | 451 | 409 | 422 | 267 | 270 | 555 | 248 | 410 | 1,746 | 88 | 47,560 |
| Nyabihu | 106 | 233 | 125 | 52 | 67 | 50 | 86 | 104 | 54 | 111 | 49 | 159 | 2,304 | 2,571 | | 1,192 | 90 | 68 | 77 | 627 | 1,537 | 190 | 77 | 139 | 192 | 125 | 87 | 272 | 47 | 167 | 251 | 52 | 11,261 |
| Ngororero | 249 | 628 | 253 | 84 | 54 | 76 | 122 | 86 | 192 | 700 | 270 | 490 | 752 | 477 | 1,006 | | 102 | 91 | 77 | 130 | 259 | 53 | 75 | 154 | 131 | 79 | 209 | 75 | 98 | 118 | 95 | 35 | 7,220 |
| Rusizi | 557 | 1,204 | 526 | 192 | 131 | 580 | 373 | 487 | 157 | 219 | 178 | 441 | 166 | 455 | 339 | 160 | | 8,591 | 81 | 66 | 197 | 61 | 105 | 165 | 432 | 219 | 138 | 249 | 141 | 258 | 467 | 89 | 17,424 |
| Nyamasheke | 341 | 966 | 400 | 111 | 81 | 139 | 167 | 565 | 144 | 176 | 152 | 934 | 201 | 269 | 108 | 89 | 2,852 | | 62 | 54 | 85 | 46 | 101 | 181 | 137 | 79 | 95 | 79 | 70 | 154 | 163 | 64 | 9,065 |
| Rulindo | 5,960 | 7,863 | 1,378 | 350 | 231 | 257 | 370 | 337 | 486 | 476 | 829 | 376 | 121 | 360 | 187 | 347 | 578 | 495 | | 2,144 | 520 | 727 | 2,124 | 509 | 461 | 402 | 317 | 204 | 200 | 405 | 456 | 70 | 29,540 |
| Gakenke | 362 | 575 | 291 | 51 | 39 | 75 | 106 | 103 | 88 | 488 | 232 | 111 | 110 | 200 | 547 | 250 | 73 | 64 | 1,007 | | 1,066 | 678 | 148 | 285 | 334 | 231 | 244 | 189 | 100 | 217 | 80 | 56 | 8,400 |
| Musanze | 1,361 | 2,071 | 1,230 | 421 | 322 | 327 | 668 | 408 | 419 | 843 | 417 | 767 | 1,869 | 3,608 | 5,976 | 1,821 | 496 | 573 | 818 | 5,522 | | 4,210 | 882 | 578 | 857 | 507 | 428 | 462 | 287 | 499 | 1,955 | 98 | 40,700 |

| Current District of residence | Previous District of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Burera | 115 | 295 | 123 | 58 | 26 | 48 | 94 | 72 | 53 | 58 | 53 | 90 | 622 | 496 | 1,089 | 305 | 83 | 54 | 659 | 1,078 | 1,758 | | 762 | 118 | 564 | 133 | 103 | 98 | 49 | 86 | 143 | 64 | 9,349 |
| Gicumbi | 664 | 2,004 | 561 | 154 | 109 | 168 | 211 | 206 | 191 | 172 | 187 | 181 | 119 | 177 | 156 | 249 | 187 | 257 | 3,072 | 337 | 304 | 910 | | 330 | 1,012 | 1,310 | 216 | 98 | 148 | 246 | 259 | 84 | 14,279 |
| Rwamagana | 4,112 | 18,435 | 12,008 | 1,324 | 888 | 1,269 | 1,501 | 1,276 | 1,507 | 1,700 | 1,842 | 1,822 | 733 | 1,247 | 1,562 | 3,139 | 2,184 | 3,543 | 2,641 | 2,786 | 1,725 | 742 | 1,817 | | 6,424 | 4,914 | 6,966 | 3,921 | 5,630 | 2,261 | 4,827 | 111 | 104,857 |
| Nyagatare | 1,356 | 3,360 | 1,582 | 1,331 | 1,196 | 1,277 | 1,079 | 1,392 | 1,161 | 1,492 | 1,269 | 1,331 | 1,363 | 1,733 | 4,824 | 2,494 | 1,146 | 993 | 2,851 | 4,363 | 2,517 | 7,035 | 6,682 | 3,972 | | 12,574 | 4,561 | 3,669 | 2,229 | 4,637 | 1,936 | 210 | 87,615 |
| Gatsibo | 1,298 | 3,004 | 1,482 | 406 | 361 | 351 | 437 | 424 | 417 | 607 | 648 | 768 | 731 | 598 | 1,131 | 840 | 1,063 | 723 | 1,727 | 4,032 | 1,128 | 844 | 5,365 | 2,658 | 7,097 | | 3,410 | 1,350 | 1,021 | 1,700 | 1,244 | 129 | 46,994 |
| Kayonza | 1,451 | 3,631 | 1,589 | 644 | 688 | 710 | 697 | 901 | 756 | 1,249 | 988 | 915 | 1,226 | 644 | 1,034 | 3,925 | 687 | 858 | 1,434 | 2,733 | 1,376 | 741 | 1,324 | 5,262 | 7,690 | 6,408 | | 3,829 | 3,973 | 2,228 | 2,076 | 137 | 61,804 |
| Kirehe | 418 | 973 | 549 | 383 | 463 | 468 | 468 | 2,608 | 324 | 459 | 368 | 1,168 | 619 | 800 | 2,024 | 979 | 206 | 319 | 429 | 1,405 | 1,017 | 313 | 6,020 | 710 | 1,100 | 615 | 1,809 | | 2,412 | 1,507 | 8,329 | 164 | 39,426 |
| Ngoma | 612 | 1,278 | 715 | 395 | 275 | 351 | 338 | 567 | 368 | 388 | 302 | 449 | 820 | 291 | 493 | 1,200 | 254 | 369 | 457 | 1,076 | 511 | 232 | 277 | 2,031 | 1,047 | 660 | 2,212 | 3,952 | | 2,054 | 545 | 102 | 24,621 |
| Bugesera | 6,587 | 10,344 | 11,908 | 3,120 | 2,068 | 3,114 | 2,457 | 3,058 | 2,911 | 2,724 | 3,014 | 2,248 | 844 | 1,451 | 1,465 | 2,123 | 2,790 | 2,629 | 1,827 | 1,798 | 1,443 | 505 | 1,143 | 2,183 | 2,385 | 1,373 | 1,508 | 1,449 | 2,508 | | 5,197 | 101 | 88,275 |
| Total | 91,955 | 128,402 | 81,512 | 40,217 | 29,640 | 36,642 | 42,539 | 41,641 | 45,205 | 48,597 | 42,341 | 39,007 | 36,592 | 27,887 | 33,829 | 48,618 | 41,981 | 49,931 | 33,434 | 41,418 | 28,775 | 22,009 | 40,047 | 38,609 | 43,431 | 40,149 | 33,869 | 28,457 | 29,742 | 34,855 | 58,824 | 2,773 | 1,382,928 |

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

*Table C. 25: Distribution (count) of the recent migrant population by current district of residence and previous district of residence (Male)*

| Current District of residence | Previous District of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Nyarugenge | | 10,385 | 6,512 | 2,006 | 1,064 | 1,191 | 2,009 | 1,184 | 2,441 | 2,577 | 3,427 | 1,356 | 542 | 992 | 397 | 1,563 | 1,660 | 1,511 | 1,668 | 1,414 | 903 | 346 | 941 | 1,132 | 684 | 655 | 684 | 569 | 711 | 1,132 | 1,993 | 52 | 53,701 |
| Gasabo | 14,029 | | 12,800 | 3,829 | 2,254 | 2,947 | 4,294 | 2,964 | 4,798 | 4,881 | 4,774 | 3,614 | 1,199 | 1,884 | 1,187 | 3,932 | 6,311 | 6,427 | 3,681 | 2,841 | 2,443 | 1,021 | 3,276 | 3,922 | 2,453 | 1,999 | 2,144 | 1,512 | 2,057 | 2,478 | 6,003 | 136 | 118,090 |
| Kicukiro | 9,956 | 16,233 | | 2,489 | 1,349 | 1,806 | 2,842 | 1,776 | 2,864 | 2,898 | 2,594 | 2,166 | 761 | 1,426 | 705 | 2,595 | 2,199 | 2,560 | 1,497 | 1,591 | 1,584 | 682 | 1,345 | 2,534 | 1,733 | 1,291 | 1,512 | 1,149 | 1,470 | 2,373 | 6,347 | 104 | 82,431 |
| Nyanza | 572 | 690 | 338 | | 1,320 | 712 | 1,612 | 1,947 | 1,476 | 1,400 | 221 | 544 | 122 | 110 | 36 | 124 | 346 | 203 | 81 | 41 | 257 | 41 | 53 | 136 | 176 | 68 | 60 | 69 | 67 | 565 | 157 | 15 | 13,559 |
| Gisagara | 295 | 424 | 236 | 545 | | 939 | 1,245 | 363 | 148 | 93 | 85 | 90 | 98 | 69 | 30 | 46 | 193 | 127 | 45 | 19 | 35 | 20 | 44 | 77 | 139 | 51 | 55 | 98 | 37 | 233 | 111 | 15 | 6,005 |
| Nyaruguru | 150 | 311 | 160 | 132 | 264 | | 560 | 505 | 56 | 72 | 47 | 69 | 36 | 45 | 27 | 67 | 111 | 77 | 24 | 20 | 47 | 15 | 32 | 55 | 99 | 30 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 152 | 30 | 22 | 3,336 |
| Huye | 628 | 1,210 | 518 | 2,162 | 3,366 | 3,736 | | 2,914 | 339 | 687 | 239 | 281 | 98 | 168 | 45 | 133 | 791 | 326 | 86 | 61 | 172 | 72 | 92 | 207 | 152 | 80 | 98 | 89 | 76 | 257 | 431 | 33 | 19,547 |
| Nyamagabe | 618 | 636 | 434 | 535 | 108 | 298 | 504 | | 179 | 126 | 56 | 182 | 29 | 72 | 32 | 42 | 139 | 173 | 25 | 22 | 68 | 13 | 49 | 114 | 104 | 30 | 64 | 49 | 40 | 146 | 60 | 29 | 4,976 |
| Ruhango | 536 | 846 | 410 | 1,414 | 270 | 262 | 405 | 863 | | 1,369 | 649 | 963 | 162 | 106 | 47 | 523 | 400 | 437 | 100 | 63 | 81 | 27 | 84 | 134 | 123 | 63 | 86 | 47 | 54 | 306 | 99 | 27 | 10,956 |
| Muhanga | 653 | 1,215 | 517 | 751 | 196 | 303 | 585 | 431 | 2,732 | | 2,752 | 1,598 | 290 | 152 | 194 | 1,292 | 395 | 453 | 97 | 201 | 168 | 38 | 83 | 172 | 160 | 85 | 153 | 74 | 87 | 213 | 356 | 15 | 16,411 |

| Current District of residence | Previous District of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | |
| Kamonyi | 5,733 | 4,703 | 1,776 | 718 | 304 | 530 | 697 | 692 | 1,494 | 3,457 | | 847 | 350 | 291 | 147 | 2,269 | 1,220 | 1,423 | 436 | 693 | 386 | 90 | 231 | 373 | 231 | 162 | 191 | 144 | 143 | 473 | 481 | 32 | 30,717 |
| Karongi | 263 | 475 | 201 | 101 | 42 | 62 | 112 | 232 | 218 | 220 | 140 | | 1,083 | 301 | 111 | 224 | 268 | 694 | 65 | 37 | 87 | 36 | 72 | 85 | 93 | 54 | 92 | 69 | 56 | 100 | 135 | 36 | 5,764 |
| Rutsiro | 242 | 284 | 215 | 57 | 33 | 30 | 75 | 93 | 56 | 116 | 42 | 471 | | 722 | 121 | 397 | 126 | 94 | 83 | 53 | 78 | 95 | 85 | 60 | 89 | 62 | 65 | 24 | 24 | 70 | 43 | 38 | 4,043 |
| Rubavu | 822 | 1,095 | 569 | 195 | 135 | 139 | 222 | 197 | 221 | 409 | 236 | 995 | 7,264 | | 3,541 | 2,593 | 1,032 | 651 | 140 | 393 | 1,253 | 541 | 221 | 219 | 209 | 132 | 136 | 379 | 112 | 203 | 945 | 41 | 25,240 |
| Nyabihu | 53 | 121 | 63 | 21 | 28 | 24 | 37 | 52 | 22 | 49 | 23 | 79 | 1,092 | 1,051 | | 482 | 55 | 25 | 27 | 239 | 580 | 71 | 31 | 76 | 90 | 71 | 39 | 184 | 29 | 91 | 138 | 38 | 4,981 |
| Ngororero | 120 | 296 | 111 | 41 | 22 | 33 | 41 | 38 | 75 | 243 | 110 | 201 | 293 | 219 | 355 | | 55 | 44 | 26 | 41 | 112 | 17 | 23 | 81 | 61 | 30 | 82 | 35 | 35 | 52 | 60 | 19 | 2,971 |
| Rusizi | 308 | 630 | 277 | 110 | 65 | 451 | 207 | 284 | 94 | 126 | 99 | 241 | 95 | 300 | 307 | 85 | | 4,510 | 41 | 39 | 135 | 43 | 66 | 104 | 353 | 156 | 93 | 203 | 93 | 163 | 371 | 52 | 10,101 |
| Nyamasheke | 168 | 482 | 218 | 66 | 34 | 70 | 80 | 332 | 68 | 83 | 67 | 411 | 107 | 180 | 79 | 45 | 1,226 | | 37 | 33 | 56 | 33 | 63 | 88 | 77 | 42 | 51 | 46 | 38 | 82 | 125 | 31 | 4,518 |
| Rulindo | 2,889 | 3,744 | 651 | 145 | 77 | 115 | 151 | 130 | 204 | 204 | 361 | 173 | 67 | 187 | 91 | 171 | 289 | 239 | | 970 | 262 | 305 | 743 | 210 | 217 | 174 | 150 | 100 | 90 | 171 | 246 | 31 | 13,557 |
| Gakenke | 163 | 262 | 143 | 14 | 12 | 34 | 41 | 51 | 32 | 187 | 78 | 62 | 51 | 104 | 240 | 106 | 31 | 30 | 356 | | 339 | 211 | 58 | 116 | 155 | 110 | 112 | 100 | 43 | 103 | 56 | 25 | 3,425 |

| Current District of residence | Previous District of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Musanze | 682 | 1,011 | 591 | 182 | 125 | 132 | 292 | 173 | 177 | 379 | 180 | 340 | 847 | 1,587 | 2,574 | 748 | 233 | 263 | 332 | 2,601 | | 2,185 | 376 | 264 | 421 | 225 | 189 | 199 | 116 | 218 | 944 | 46 | 18,632 |
| Burera | 65 | 138 | 53 | 26 | 14 | 22 | 40 | 28 | 23 | 17 | 24 | 43 | 313 | 229 | 507 | 159 | 41 | 25 | 205 | 420 | 719 | | 234 | 57 | 238 | 50 | 44 | 42 | 23 | 35 | 97 | 24 | 3,955 |
| Gicumbi | 336 | 961 | 296 | 63 | 45 | 69 | 101 | 99 | 81 | 69 | 73 | 89 | 72 | 93 | 81 | 115 | 97 | 121 | 1,752 | 186 | 168 | 364 | | 154 | 426 | 501 | 96 | 55 | 65 | 116 | 167 | 42 | 6,953 |
| Rwamagana | 2,082 | 9,046 | 5,939 | 621 | 403 | 595 | 698 | 621 | 704 | 825 | 812 | 896 | 360 | 663 | 882 | 1,601 | 1,089 | 1,694 | 1,263 | 1,471 | 958 | 420 | 936 | | 4,823 | 3,306 | 4,558 | 2,750 | 3,396 | 1,081 | 2,780 | 48 | 57,321 |
| Nyagatare | 727 | 1,653 | 832 | 716 | 583 | 664 | 557 | 694 | 613 | 734 | 640 | 655 | 675 | 876 | 2,300 | 1,187 | 625 | 545 | 1,318 | 2,081 | 1,245 | 3,458 | 3,194 | 2,173 | | 6,075 | 2,203 | 1,886 | 1,129 | 2,281 | 1,056 | 118 | 43,493 |
| Gatsibo | 661 | 1,440 | 846 | 179 | 159 | 173 | 190 | 203 | 187 | 286 | 315 | 372 | 352 | 293 | 537 | 390 | 549 | 331 | 800 | 1,947 | 587 | 413 | 2,311 | 1,235 | 3,231 | | 1,518 | 654 | 484 | 782 | 613 | 63 | 22,101 |
| Kayonza | 743 | 1,773 | 768 | 304 | 335 | 366 | 325 | 427 | 342 | 572 | 450 | 439 | 557 | 324 | 537 | 1,889 | 354 | 417 | 653 | 1,335 | 703 | 352 | 634 | 2,571 | 3,800 | 2,982 | | 1,798 | 1,793 | 1,061 | 978 | 71 | 29,653 |
| Kirehe | 206 | 465 | 289 | 183 | 214 | 218 | 224 | 1,300 | 132 | 216 | 188 | 557 | 298 | 389 | 961 | 473 | 121 | 154 | 218 | 626 | 489 | 141 | 3,026 | 335 | 539 | 294 | 776 | | 970 | 735 | 3,622 | 72 | 18,431 |
| Ngoma | 287 | 631 | 362 | 177 | 123 | 169 | 132 | 257 | 177 | 166 | 131 | 219 | 390 | 134 | 245 | 554 | 113 | 182 | 215 | 474 | 255 | 111 | 120 | 892 | 428 | 262 | 909 | 1,704 | | 932 | 272 | 53 | 11,076 |
| Bugesera | 3,323 | 5,286 | 5,982 | 1,460 | 982 | 1,506 | 1,172 | 1,478 | 1,396 | 1,321 | 1,486 | 1,116 | 431 | 811 | 806 | 1,161 | 1,463 | 1,279 | 856 | 982 | 771 | 273 | 586 | 1,035 | 1,237 | 670 | 690 | 685 | 1,106 | | 2,844 | 53 | 44,247 |

| Current District of residence | Previous District of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
| Total | 47,310 | 66,446 | 42,107 | 19,242 | 13,926 | 17,596 | 19,450 | 20,328 | 21,349 | 23,782 | 20,299 | 19,069 | 18,034 | 13,778 | 17,122 | 24,966 | 21,532 | 25,015 | 16,127 | 20,894 | 14,941 | 11,434 | 19,009 | 18,611 | 22,541 | 19,710 | 16,890 | 14,755 | 14,383 | 16,604 | 31,560 | 1,381 | 690,191 |

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

*Table C. 26: Distribution (count) of the recent migrant population by current district of residence and previous district of residence (Female)*

| Current District of residence | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenke | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nyarugenge | | 6,938 | 4,656 | 2,063 | 1,199 | 1,320 | 2,192 | 1,260 | 2,367 | 2,428 | 3,347 | 1,444 | 469 | 869 | 294 | 1,247 | 1,439 | 1,383 | 1,437 | 1,066 | 711 | 212 | 909 | 1,079 | 668 | 703 | 739 | 533 | 822 | 1,265 | 1,159 | 60 | 46,278 |
| Gasabo | 13,262 | | 12,383 | 4,561 | 2,618 | 3,618 | 4,920 | 3,357 | 5,504 | 5,278 | 5,659 | 3,935 | 1,126 | 1,844 | 811 | 3,359 | 5,743 | 6,059 | 3,794 | 2,174 | 1,785 | 599 | 3,082 | 4,370 | 2,742 | 2,308 | 2,569 | 1,605 | 2,344 | 2,710 | 4,735 | 129 | 118,98_ |
| Kicukiro | 8,788 | 15,094 | | 2,885 | 1,741 | 2,174 | 3,438 | 2,094 | 3,488 | 3,196 | 3,063 | 2,467 | 683 | 1,214 | 460 | 2,061 | 2,079 | 2,395 | 1,536 | 1,143 | 1,198 | 362 | 1,339 | 2,996 | 2,118 | 1,758 | 1,795 | 1,107 | 1,688 | 2,592 | 5,468 | 114 | 82,534 |
| Nyanza | 414 | 731 | 355 | | 1,439 | 847 | 1,894 | 2,122 | 2,001 | 414 | 262 | 421 | 89 | 77 | 32 | 161 | 398 | 246 | 85 | 54 | 84 | 37 | 95 | 152 | 184 | 88 | 88 | 83 | 77 | 701 | 113 | 13 | 13,757 |
| Gisagara | 265 | 478 | 244 | 771 | | 1,256 | 1,549 | 493 | 206 | 160 | 108 | 127 | 103 | 81 | 35 | 72 | 210 | 156 | 72 | 45 | 39 | 16 | 63 | 98 | 188 | 83 | 72 | 111 | 71 | 304 | 96 | 16 | 7,588 |
| Nyaruguru | 173 | 287 | 141 | 196 | 511 | | 740 | 677 | 94 | 84 | 72 | 63 | 32 | 47 | 17 | 45 | 130 | 90 | 31 | 30 | 36 | 21 | 27 | 70 | 82 | 40 | 40 | 47 | 54 | 167 | 35 | 25 | 4,104 |
| Huye | 556 | 802 | 531 | 1,292 | 2,877 | 2,984 | | 2,021 | 421 | 369 | 235 | 249 | 86 | 135 | 37 | 194 | 532 | 430 | 122 | 70 | 181 | 56 | 133 | 172 | 109 | 69 | 83 | 114 | 122 | 227 | 266 | 29 | 15,504 |
| Nyamagabe | 200 | 255 | 146 | 638 | 221 | 546 | 878 | | 215 | 130 | 64 | 293 | 39 | 41 | 31 | 42 | 255 | 249 | 37 | 35 | 43 | 13 | 42 | 55 | 95 | 45 | 61 | 38 | 43 | 112 | 39 | 28 | 4,929 |
| Ruhango | 542 | 900 | 463 | 1,994 | 365 | 364 | 563 | 1,008 | | 1,778 | 1,012 | 944 | 153 | 85 | 61 | 575 | 417 | 530 | 140 | 68 | 79 | 27 | 85 | 177 | 131 | 79 | 112 | 63 | 69 | 376 | 78 | 31 | 13,269 |
| Muhanga | 723 | 1,041 | 527 | 633 | 317 | 372 | 675 | 464 | 2,278 | | 2,014 | 852 | 274 | 209 | 149 | 1,278 | 482 | 393 | 133 | 274 | 149 | 28 | 129 | 188 | 157 | 118 | 144 | 83 | 132 | 240 | 226 | 17 | 14,699 |
| Kamonyi | 5,973 | 5,043 | 1,820 | 858 | 443 | 701 | 896 | 779 | 1,874 | 3,942 | | 968 | 327 | 355 | 127 | 1,936 | 1,244 | 1,542 | 564 | 524 | 338 | 72 | 316 | 453 | 306 | 252 | 249 | 191 | 226 | 583 | 471 | 23 | 33,396 |

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| Current District of residence | Previous District of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | |
| Karongi | 236 | 508 | 226 | 99 | 43 | 64 | 117 | 388 | 254 | 249 | 172 | | 1,278 | 241 | 49 | 258 | 317 | 956 | 54 | 43 | 85 | 24 | 68 | 85 | 91 | 52 | 64 | 77 | 47 | 101 | 82 | 48 | 6,376 |
| Rutsiro | 55 | 112 | 50 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 50 | 39 | 26 | 54 | 55 | 700 | | 974 | 176 | 571 | 71 | 101 | 30 | 24 | 92 | 45 | 19 | 29 | 39 | 28 | 36 | 19 | 25 | 32 | 41 | 32 | 3,585 |
| Rubavu | 722 | 842 | 564 | 195 | 144 | 161 | 291 | 184 | 227 | 348 | 218 | 1,118 | 7,299 | | 2,989 | 1,906 | 682 | 618 | 152 | 268 | 950 | 173 | 230 | 190 | 213 | 135 | 134 | 176 | 136 | 207 | 801 | 47 | 22,320 |
| Nyabihu | 53 | 112 | 62 | 31 | 39 | 26 | 49 | 52 | 32 | 62 | 26 | 80 | 1,212 | 1,520 | | 710 | 35 | 43 | 50 | 388 | 957 | 119 | 46 | 63 | 102 | 54 | 48 | 88 | 18 | 76 | 113 | 14 | 6,280 |
| Ngororero | 129 | 332 | 142 | 43 | 32 | 43 | 81 | 48 | 117 | 457 | 160 | 289 | 459 | 258 | 651 | | 47 | 47 | 51 | 89 | 147 | 36 | 52 | 73 | 70 | 49 | 127 | 40 | 63 | 66 | 35 | 16 | 4,249 |
| Rusizi | 249 | 574 | 249 | 82 | 66 | 129 | 166 | 203 | 63 | 93 | 79 | 200 | 71 | 155 | 32 | 75 | | 4,081 | 40 | 27 | 62 | 18 | 39 | 61 | 79 | 63 | 45 | 46 | 48 | 95 | 96 | 37 | 7,323 |
| Nyamasheke | 173 | 484 | 182 | 45 | 47 | 69 | 87 | 233 | 76 | 93 | 85 | 523 | 94 | 89 | 29 | 44 | 1,626 | | 25 | 21 | 29 | 13 | 38 | 93 | 60 | 37 | 44 | 33 | 32 | 72 | 38 | 33 | 4,547 |
| Rulindo | 3,071 | 4,119 | 727 | 205 | 154 | 142 | 219 | 207 | 282 | 272 | 468 | 203 | 54 | 173 | 96 | 176 | 289 | 256 | | 1,174 | 258 | 422 | 1,381 | 299 | 244 | 228 | 167 | 104 | 110 | 234 | 210 | 39 | 15,983 |
| Gakenke | 199 | 313 | 148 | 37 | 27 | 41 | 65 | 52 | 56 | 301 | 154 | 49 | 59 | 96 | 307 | 144 | 42 | 34 | 651 | | 727 | 467 | 90 | 169 | 179 | 121 | 132 | 89 | 57 | 114 | 24 | 31 | 4,975 |
| Musanze | 679 | 1,060 | 639 | 239 | 197 | 195 | 376 | 235 | 242 | 464 | 237 | 427 | 1,022 | 2,021 | 3,402 | 1,073 | 263 | 310 | 486 | 2,921 | | 2,025 | 506 | 314 | 436 | 282 | 239 | 263 | 171 | 281 | 1,011 | 52 | 22,068 |
| Burera | 50 | 157 | 70 | 32 | 12 | 26 | 54 | 44 | 30 | 41 | 29 | 47 | 309 | 267 | 582 | 146 | 42 | 29 | 454 | 658 | 1,039 | | 528 | 61 | 326 | 83 | 59 | 56 | 26 | 51 | 46 | 40 | 5,394 |
| Gicumbi | 328 | 1,043 | 265 | 91 | 64 | 99 | 110 | 107 | 110 | 103 | 114 | 92 | 47 | 84 | 75 | 134 | 90 | 136 | 1,320 | 151 | 136 | 546 | | 176 | 586 | 809 | 120 | 43 | 83 | 130 | 92 | 42 | 7,326 |

| Current District of residence | Nyarugenge | Gasabo | Kicukiro | Nyanza | Gisagara | Nyaruguru | Huye | Nyamagabe | Ruhango | Muhanga | Kamonyi | Karongi | Rutsiro | Rubavu | Nyabihu | Ngororero | Rusizi | Nyamasheke | Rulindo | Gakenye | Musanze | Burera | Gicumbi | Rwamagana | Nyagatare | Gatsibo | Kayonza | Kirehe | Ngoma | Bugesera | Abroad | Not Stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rwamagana | 2,030 | 9,389 | 6,069 | 703 | 485 | 674 | 803 | 655 | 803 | 875 | 1,030 | 926 | 373 | 584 | 680 | 1,538 | 1,095 | 1,849 | 1,378 | 1,315 | 767 | 322 | 881 |  | 1,601 | 1,608 | 2,408 | 1,171 | 2,234 | 1,180 | 2,047 | 63 | 47,536 |
| Nyagatare | 629 | 1,707 | 750 | 615 | 613 | 613 | 522 | 698 | 548 | 758 | 629 | 676 | 688 | 857 | 2,524 | 1,307 | 521 | 448 | 1,533 | 2,282 | 1,272 | 3,577 | 3,488 | 1,799 |  | 6,499 | 2,358 | 1,783 | 1,100 | 2,356 | 880 | 92 | 44,122 |
| Gatsibo | 637 | 1,564 | 636 | 227 | 202 | 178 | 247 | 221 | 230 | 321 | 333 | 396 | 379 | 305 | 594 | 450 | 514 | 392 | 927 | 2,085 | 541 | 431 | 3,054 | 1,423 | 3,866 |  | 1,892 | 696 | 537 | 918 | 631 | 66 | 24,893 |
| Kayonza | 708 | 1,858 | 821 | 340 | 353 | 344 | 372 | 474 | 414 | 677 | 538 | 476 | 669 | 320 | 497 | 2,036 | 333 | 441 | 781 | 1,398 | 673 | 389 | 690 | 2,691 | 3,890 | 3,426 |  | 2,031 | 2,180 | 1,167 | 1,098 | 66 | 32,151 |
| Kirehe | 212 | 508 | 260 | 200 | 249 | 250 | 244 | 1,308 | 192 | 243 | 180 | 611 | 321 | 411 | 1,063 | 506 | 85 | 165 | 211 | 779 | 528 | 172 | 2,994 | 375 | 561 | 321 | 1,033 |  | 1,442 | 772 | 4,707 | 92 | 20,995 |
| Ngoma | 325 | 647 | 353 | 218 | 152 | 182 | 206 | 310 | 191 | 222 | 171 | 230 | 430 | 157 | 248 | 646 | 141 | 187 | 242 | 602 | 256 | 121 | 157 | 1,139 | 619 | 398 | 1,303 | 2,248 |  | 1,122 | 273 | 49 | 13,545 |
| Bugesera | 3,264 | 5,058 | 5,926 | 1,660 | 1,086 | 1,608 | 1,285 | 1,580 | 1,515 | 1,403 | 1,528 | 1,132 | 413 | 640 | 659 | 962 | 1,327 | 1,350 | 971 | 816 | 672 | 232 | 557 | 1,148 | 1,148 | 703 | 818 | 764 | 1,402 |  | 2,353 | 48 | 44,028 |
| Total | 44,645 | 61,956 | 39,405 | 20,975 | 15,714 | 19,046 | 23,089 | 21,313 | 23,856 | 24,815 | 22,042 | 19,938 | 18,558 | 14,109 | 16,707 | 23,652 | 20,449 | 24,916 | 17,307 | 20,524 | 13,834 | 10,575 | 21,038 | 19,998 | 20,890 | 20,439 | 16,979 | 13,702 | 15,359 | 18,251 | 27,264 | 1,392 | 692,737 |

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

*Table C. 27: Recent net migrants by sex and province*

| Province | In-migrants | | Out-migrants | | Net migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Kigali City | 169,672 | 175,009 | 85,948 | 84,885 | 83,724 | 90,124 |
| South | 53,729 | 53,623 | 106,107 | 118,733 | -52,378 | -65,110 |
| West | 23,321 | 20,573 | 107,291 | 105,655 | -83,970 | -85,082 |
| North | 32,058 | 38,219 | 69,619 | 67,338 | -37,561 | -29,119 |
| East | 141,910 | 146,675 | 51,725 | 57,488 | 90,185 | 89,187 |

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

*Table C. 28: Recent net migrants by sex and district*

| District | In-migrants (a) | | Out-migrants (b) | | Net migration (a-b) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Nyarugenge | 53,649 | 46,218 | 50,385 | 46,837 | 3,264 | -619 |
| Gasabo | 117,954 | 118,854 | 72,796 | 66,804 | 45,158 | 52,050 |
| Kicukiro | 82,327 | 82,420 | 47,003 | 43,240 | 35,324 | 39,180 |
| Nyanza | 13,544 | 13,744 | 19,551 | 21,205 | -6,007 | -7,461 |
| Gisagara | 5,990 | 7,572 | 14,207 | 16,020 | -8,217 | -8,448 |
| Nyaruguru | 3,314 | 4,079 | 17,848 | 19,181 | -14,534 | -15,102 |
| Huye | 19,514 | 15,475 | 20,037 | 23,517 | -523 | -8,042 |
| Nyamagabe | 4,947 | 4,901 | 22,575 | 24,001 | -17,628 | -19,100 |
| Ruhango | 10,929 | 13,238 | 21,498 | 24,006 | -10,569 | -10,768 |
| Muhanga | 16,396 | 14,682 | 24,055 | 25,037 | -7,659 | -10,355 |
| Kamonyi | 30,685 | 33,373 | 20,471 | 22,197 | 10,214 | 11,176 |
| Karongi | 5,728 | 6,328 | 19,454 | 20,315 | -13,726 | -13,987 |
| Rutsiro | 4,005 | 3,553 | 18,205 | 18,782 | -14,200 | -15,229 |
| Rubavu | 25,199 | 22,273 | 14,910 | 15,209 | 10,289 | 7,064 |
| Nyabihu | 4,943 | 6,266 | 17,716 | 17,306 | -12,773 | -11,040 |
| Ngororero | 2,952 | 4,233 | 25,059 | 23,726 | -22,107 | -19,493 |
| Rusizi | 10,049 | 7,286 | 21,942 | 20,687 | -11,893 | -13,401 |
| Nyamasheke | 4,487 | 4,514 | 25,138 | 25,029 | -20,651 | -20,515 |
| Rulindo | 13,526 | 15,944 | 16,272 | 17,410 | -2,746 | -1,466 |
| Gakenye | 3,400 | 4,944 | 20,977 | 20,587 | -17,577 | -15,643 |
| Musanze | 18,586 | 22,016 | 15,542 | 14,282 | 3,044 | 7,734 |
| Burera | 3,931 | 5,354 | 11,560 | 10,667 | -7,629 | -5,313 |
| Gicumbi | 6,911 | 7,284 | 20,644 | 23,319 | -13,733 | -16,035 |
| Rwamagana | 57,273 | 47,473 | 19,377 | 20,556 | 37,896 | 26,917 |
| Nyagatare | 43,375 | 44,030 | 24,481 | 22,665 | 18,894 | 21,365 |
| Gatsibo | 22,038 | 24,827 | 20,621 | 21,374 | 1,417 | 3,453 |
| Kayonza | 29,582 | 32,085 | 17,762 | 17,817 | 11,820 | 14,268 |
| Kirehe | 18,359 | 20,903 | 16,326 | 14,707 | 2,033 | 6,196 |
| Ngoma | 11,023 | 13,496 | 14,994 | 15,962 | -3,971 | -2,466 |
| Bugesera | 44,194 | 43,980 | 17,404 | 18,900 | 26,790 | 25,080 |

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

*Table C. 29: Recent Migrants' Migratory Efficiency Index by district*

| District | Immigrants - Out-migrants (Net migration) | Immigrants + Out-migrants (Total migration) | Migratory Efficiency Index (%) (100* Net migration/Total migration) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nyarugenge | 2,645 | 197,089 | 1.3% |
| Gasabo | 97,208 | 376,408 | 25.8% |
| Kicukiro | 74,504 | 254,990 | 29.2% |
| Nyanza | -13,468 | 68,044 | -19.8% |
| Gisagara | -16,665 | 43,789 | -38.1% |
| Nyaruguru | -29,636 | 44,422 | -66.7% |
| Huye | -8,565 | 78,543 | -10.9% |
| Nyamagabe | -36,728 | 56,424 | -65.1% |
| Ruhango | -21,337 | 69,671 | -30.6% |
| Muhanga | -18,014 | 80,170 | -22.5% |
| Kamonyi | 21,390 | 106,726 | 20.0% |
| Karongi | -27,713 | 51,825 | -53.5% |
| Rutsiro | -29,429 | 44,545 | -66.1% |
| Rubavu | 17,353 | 77,591 | 22.4% |
| Nyabihu | -23,813 | 46,231 | -51.5% |
| Ngororero | -41,600 | 55,970 | -74.3% |
| Rusizi | -25,294 | 59,964 | -42.2% |
| Nyamasheke | -41,166 | 59,168 | -69.6% |
| Rulindo | -4,212 | 63,152 | -6.7% |
| Gakenye | -33,220 | 49,908 | -66.6% |
| Musanze | 10,778 | 70,426 | 15.3% |
| Burera | -12,942 | 31,512 | -41.1% |
| Gicumbi | -29,768 | 58,158 | -51.2% |
| Rwamagana | 64,813 | 144,679 | 44.8% |
| Nyagatare | 40,259 | 134,551 | 29.9% |
| Gatsibo | 4,870 | 88,860 | 5.5% |
| Kayonza | 26,088 | 97,246 | 26.8% |
| Kirehe | 8,229 | 70,295 | 11.7% |
| Ngoma | -6,437 | 55,475 | -11.6% |
| Bugesera | 51,870 | 124,478 | 41.7% |

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

*Table C. 30: Percentage distribution of recent migrants by duration at current district of residence, area of residence and sex*

| Duration at Current District of residence (Years) | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 | 30.1 | 31.9 | 31.0 | 28.9 | 25.3 | 27.0 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 29.5 |
| 1 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.5 |
| 2 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.0 |
| 3 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| 4 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.1 |
| 5 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 12.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 436,416 | 422,208 | 858,624 | 253,775 | 270,529 | 524,304 | 690,191 | 692,737 | 1,382,928 |

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

*Table C. 31: Percentage distribution of recent migrants by duration at current district of residence, province and area of residence*

| Province and Area of residence | Duration at Current District of residence (Years) | | | | | | | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Total | |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.0 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 13.5 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 858,624 |
| Rural | 27.0 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 13.7 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 524,304 |
| Total | 29.5 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 13.6 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 1,382,928 |
| **Kigali City** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.8 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 469,441 |
| Rural | 30.4 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 32,576 |
| Total | 30.8 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 502,017 |
| **South** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 33.0 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 94,163 |
| Rural | 27.9 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 14.3 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 118,590 |
| Total | 30.1 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 13.6 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 212,753 |
| **West** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.3 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 14.3 | 10.6 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 59,987 |
| Rural | 28.5 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 52,311 |
| Total | 28.4 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 13.9 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 112,298 |
| **North** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.6 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 14.1 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 54,517 |
| Rural | 26.6 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 14.4 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 47,751 |
| Total | 28.2 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 102,268 |
| **East** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.8 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 13.3 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 180,516 |
| Rural | 26.1 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 273,076 |
| Total | 28.4 | 18.8 | 17.1 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 453,592 |

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

*Table C. 32: Percentage distribution of the recent migrants by sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Sex of the Recent migrant and non-migrants | Area of residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Rwanda |
| **Recent migrants** | | | |
| Male | 50.8 | 48.4 | 49.9 |
| Female | 49.2 | 51.6 | 50.1 |
| Both Sexes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 858,624 | 524,304 | 1,382,928 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | |
| Male | 49.9 | 47.9 | 48.4 |
| Female | 50.1 | 52.1 | 51.6 |
| Both Sexes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 2,842,621 | 9,020,845 | 11,863,466 |

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

*Table C. 33: Mean and median ages (years) of recent migrants by area of residence and sex as compared to non-migrants*

| Mean and Median ages (Years) of recent migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean age | 25.2 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 24.2 | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| Median age | 25.0 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 23.0 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean age | 23.7 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 23.6 | 26.1 | 24.9 | 23.7 | 25.7 | 24.7 |
| Median age | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 19.0 |

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

## Table C. 34: Percentage distribution of recent migrants by sex and age-groups as compared to non-migrants

| age-group (Years) | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| 5-9 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| 10-14 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| 15-19 | 8.9 | 14.6 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 11.2 |
| 20-24 | 17.6 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 10.6 | 14.1 | 12.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.2 |
| 25-29 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 11.5 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 16.3 |
| 30-34 | 14.4 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 11.2 | 12.0 |
| 35-39 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| 40-44 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 |
| 45-49 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| 50-54 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| 55-59 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 60-64 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 65-69 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 70-74 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 75-79 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 80-84 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 85+ | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 436,416 | 422,208 | 858,624 | 253,775 | 270,529 | 524,304 | 690,191 | 692,737 | 1,382,928 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 13.4 |
| 5-9 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 13.1 |
| 10-14 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 |
| 15-19 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 11.4 |
| 20-24 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| 25-29 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| 30-34 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| 35-39 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| 40-44 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| 45-49 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| 50-54 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 55-59 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| 60-64 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| 65-69 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| 70-74 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| 75-79 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 80-84 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 85+ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,418,109 | 1,424,512 | 2,842,621 | 4,321,026 | 4,699,819 | 9,020,845 | 5,739,135 | 6,124,331 | 11,863,466 |

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

## Table C. 35: Percentage distribution of recent migrants by area of residence and sex as compared to non-migrants

| Area of residence of recent migrants and non-migrants | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent Migrants** | | | |
| Urban | 63.2 | 60.9 | 62.1 |
| Rural | 36.8 | 39.1 | 37.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 690,191 | 692,737 | 1,382,928 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | |
| Urban | 24.7 | 23.3 | 24.0 |
| Rural | 75.3 | 76.7 | 76.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 5,739,135 | 6,124,331 | 11,863,466 |

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

*Table C. 36: Percentage distribution of recent migrants by area of residence, province and sex as compared to non-migrants*

| Province of residence | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 53.8 | 55.6 | 54.7 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 36.8 | 35.8 | 36.3 |
| South | 11.5 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 22.6 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.4 |
| West | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| North | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| East | 22.0 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 51.4 | 52.7 | 52.1 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 436,416 | 422,208 | 858,624 | 253,775 | 270,529 | 524,304 | 690,191 | 692,737 | 1,382,928 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 37.9 | 35.9 | 36.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 10.5 |
| South | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 23.5 |
| West | 19.9 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 23.1 | 23.8 | 23.5 |
| North | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 16.3 |
| East | 19.8 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 28.4 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 26.3 | 26.1 | 26.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,418,109 | 1,424,512 | 2,842,621 | 4,321,026 | 4,699,819 | 9,020,845 | 5,739,135 | 6,124,331 | 11,863,466 |

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

*Table C. 37: Percentage distribution of recent migrants aged 12+ years by current marital status, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Current marital status | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 58.0 | 50.9 | 54.5 | 49.8 | 30.8 | 39.9 | 55.3 | 43.7 | 49.5 |
| Currently married | 40.9 | 44.9 | 42.8 | 48.4 | 62.2 | 55.6 | 43.4 | 51.1 | 47.2 |
| Separated | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Widowed | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 |
| Divorced | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 361,396 | 347,250 | 708,646 | 177,649 | 194,110 | 371,759 | 539,045 | 541,360 | 1,080,405 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 49.4 | 42.5 | 45.9 | 47.4 | 39.3 | 43.1 | 47.9 | 40.0 | 43.8 |
| Currently married | 48.7 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 50.6 | 48.8 | 49.7 | 50.1 | 48.7 | 49.4 |
| Separated | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Widowed | 0.8 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 5.0 |
| Divorced | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 965,635 | 975,766 | 1,941,401 | 2,915,311 | 3,299,572 | 6,214,883 | 3,880,946 | 4,275,338 | 8,156,284 |

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

Table C. 38: Percentage distribution of recent migrants aged 3+ years, by language of literacy, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants

| Language of literacy | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.7 |
| Kinyarwanda only | 40.3 | 43.9 | 42.1 | 43.2 | 46.2 | 44.7 | 41.3 | 44.8 | 43.1 |
| English only | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| French only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Swahili only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinyarwanda & English | 20.5 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 11.9 | 16.9 | 19.3 | 18.1 |
| Kinyarwanda & French | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Kinyarwanda & Swahili | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Kinyarwanda, English and French | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Kinyarwanda, English & Swahili | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Kinyarwanda, English,French & Swahili | 4.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Other | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Not Stated | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 21.9 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 422,390 | 408,335 | 830,725 | 240,697 | 257,843 | 498,540 | 663,087 | 666,178 | 1,329,265 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 8.8 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 19.9 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 18.4 |
| Kinyarwanda only | 38.1 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 46.2 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 44.4 |
| English only | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| French only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Swahili only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinyarwanda & English | 15.6 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| Kinyarwanda & French | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Kinyarwanda & Swahili | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Kinyarwanda, English and French | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Kinyarwanda, English & Swahili | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Kinyarwanda, English,French & Swahili | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Other | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Not Stated | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 20.1 | 20.9 | 19.4 | 20.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,289,455 | 1,296,461 | 2,585,916 | 3,974,769 | 4,355,640 | 8,330,409 | 5,264,224 | 5,652,101 | 10,916,325 |

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

*Table C. 39: Percentage distribution of recent migrants by type of medical insurance, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Type of medical insurance | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 80.1 | 82.1 | 81.0 | 85.3 | 86.6 | 86.0 | 82.0 | 83.8 | 82.9 |
| RSSB (Former RAMA) | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| MMI | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Schools | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Employer | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Private insurance companies | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| NGOs | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| None | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Do not know | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Not started | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 436,416 | 422,208 | 858,624 | 253,775 | 270,529 | 524,304 | 690,191 | 692,737 | 1,382,928 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 82.5 | 83.5 | 83.0 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 90.8 | 91.7 | 91.3 |
| RSSB (Former RAMA) | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| MMI | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Schools | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Employer | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Private insurance companies | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| NGOs | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| None | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Do not know | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not started | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,418,109 | 1,424,512 | 2,842,621 | 4,321,026 | 4,699,819 | 9,020,845 | 5,739,135 | 6,124,331 | 11,863,466 |

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

*Table C. 40: Percentage distribution of recent migrants by disability status, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Disability status | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Without disability | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.1 |
| With disabilities | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 436,416 | 422,208 | 858,624 | 253,775 | 270,529 | 524,304 | 690,191 | 692,737 | 1,382,928 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Without disability | 97.7 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 97.2 | 96.7 | 96.9 |
| With disabilities | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,418,109 | 1,424,512 | 2,842,621 | 4,321,026 | 4,699,819 | 9,020,845 | 5,739,135 | 6,124,331 | 11,863,466 |

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

Table C. 41: Distribution (count) of the resident population by international lifetime migration status by sex and province

| Area of residence and Sex | International Life Migration Status (Count) | | Percentage of Foreign Born Migrants |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Foreign Born Migrants | Number of non-migrants | |
| Rwanda | | | |
| Male | 184,739 | 6,244,587 | 1.4 |
| Female | 182,046 | 6,635,022 | 1.4 |
| Total | 366,785 | 12,879,609 | 2.8 |
| Kigali City | | | |
| Male | 59,831 | 829,051 | 0.5 |
| Female | 49,763 | 806,910 | 0.4 |
| Total | 109,594 | 1,635,961 | 0.8 |
| South | | | |
| Male | 17,872 | 1,430,583 | 0.1 |
| Female | 19,206 | 1,535,038 | 0.1 |
| Total | 37,078 | 2,965,621 | 0.3 |
| West | | | |
| Male | 22,860 | 1,361,775 | 0.2 |
| Female | 25,973 | 1,485,876 | 0.2 |
| Total | 48,833 | 2,847,651 | 0.4 |
| North | | | |
| Male | 7,989 | 964,971 | 0.1 |
| Female | 8,749 | 1,056,802 | 0.1 |
| Total | 16,738 | 2,021,773 | 0.1 |
| East | | | |
| Male | 76,187 | 1,658,207 | 0.6 |
| Female | 78,355 | 1,750,396 | 0.6 |
| Total | 154,542 | 3,408,603 | 1.2 |

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

Table C. 42: Distribution (count) of the resident population by international recent migration status by sex and province

| Area of residence and Sex | International Recent Migration Status (Count) | | Percentage of those who have lived abroad in the last 5 years |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Lived Abroad in the last 5 years | Number of non-migrants | |
| Rwanda | | | |
| Male | 34,104 | 6,395,222 | 0.3 |
| Female | 31,658 | 6,785,410 | 0.2 |
| Total | 65,762 | 13,180,632 | 0.5 |
| Kigali City | | | |
| Male | 12,659 | 876,223 | 0.1 |
| Female | 9,882 | 846,791 | 0.1 |
| Total | 22,541 | 1,723,014 | 0.2 |
| South | | | |
| Male | 3,575 | 1,444,880 | 0.0 |
| Female | 3,428 | 1,550,816 | 0.0 |
| Total | 7,003 | 2,995,696 | 0.1 |
| West | | | |
| Male | 5,115 | 1,379,520 | 0.0 |
| Female | 5,477 | 1,506,372 | 0.0 |
| Total | 10,592 | 2,885,892 | 0.1 |
| North | | | |
| Male | 2,421 | 970,539 | 0.0 |
| Female | 2,542 | 1,063,009 | 0.0 |
| Total | 4,963 | 2,033,548 | 0.0 |
| East | | | |
| Male | 10,334 | 1,724,060 | 0.1 |
| Female | 10,329 | 1,818,422 | 0.1 |
| Total | 20,663 | 3,542,482 | 0.2 |

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

Table C. 43: Distribution of resident international lifetime migrants by sex, province and area of residence

| Province and Area of residence | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Foreign Born Migrants | % of Foreign Born Migrants | Number of Foreign Born Migrants | % of Foreign Born Migrants | Number of Foreign Born Migrants | % of Foreign Born Migrants |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Urban | 107,308 | 5.8 | 99,128 | 5.4 | 206,436 | 5.6 |
| Rural | 77,431 | 1.7 | 82,918 | 1.7 | 160,349 | 1.7 |
| Total | 184,739 | 2.9 | 182,046 | 2.7 | 366,785 | 2.8 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58,294 | 7.6 | 48,959 | 6.6 | 107,253 | 7.1 |
| Rural | 1,537 | 1.3 | 804 | 0.7 | 2,341 | 1.0 |
| Total | 59,831 | 6.7 | 49,763 | 5.8 | 109,594 | 6.3 |
| South | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7,999 | 3.6 | 7,877 | 3.6 | 15,876 | 3.6 |
| Rural | 9,873 | 0.8 | 11,329 | 0.8 | 21,202 | 0.8 |
| Total | 17,872 | 1.2 | 19,206 | 1.2 | 37,078 | 1.2 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14,021 | 4.5 | 15,552 | 4.7 | 29,573 | 4.6 |
| Rural | 8,839 | 0.8 | 10,421 | 0.9 | 19,260 | 0.9 |
| Total | 22,860 | 1.7 | 25,973 | 1.7 | 48,833 | 1.7 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4,561 | 2.7 | 4,926 | 2.7 | 9,487 | 2.7 |
| Rural | 3,428 | 0.4 | 3,823 | 0.4 | 7,251 | 0.4 |
| Total | 7,989 | 0.8 | 8,749 | 0.8 | 16,738 | 0.8 |
| East | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22,433 | 6.0 | 21,814 | 5.9 | 44,247 | 5.9 |
| Rural | 53,754 | 4.0 | 56,541 | 3.9 | 110,295 | 3.9 |
| Total | 76,187 | 4.4 | 78,355 | 4.3 | 154,542 | 4.3 |

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

Table C. 44: Distribution of the resident international recent migrants by sex, province and area of residence

| Province and Area of residence | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Migrants that Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years | % of Migrants that Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years | Number of Migrants that Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years | % of Migrants that Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years | Number of Migrants that Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years | % of Migrants that Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20,125 | 1.1 | 17,263 | 0.9 | 37,388 | 1.0 |
| Rural | 13,979 | 0.3 | 14,395 | 0.3 | 28,374 | 0.3 |
| Total | 34,104 | 0.5 | 31,658 | 0.5 | 65,762 | 0.5 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12,386 | 1.6 | 9,702 | 1.3 | 22,088 | 1.5 |
| Rural | 273 | 0.2 | 180 | 0.2 | 453 | 0.2 |
| Total | 12,659 | 1.4 | 9,882 | 1.2 | 22,541 | 1.3 |
| South | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,298 | 0.6 | 1,149 | 0.5 | 2,447 | 0.6 |
| Rural | 2,277 | 0.2 | 2,279 | 0.2 | 4,556 | 0.2 |
| Total | 3,575 | 0.2 | 3,428 | 0.2 | 7,003 | 0.2 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2,749 | 0.9 | 2,829 | 0.9 | 5,578 | 0.9 |
| Rural | 2,366 | 0.2 | 2,648 | 0.2 | 5,014 | 0.2 |
| Total | 5,115 | 0.4 | 5,477 | 0.4 | 10,592 | 0.4 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Urban | 884 | 0.5 | 787 | 0.4 | 1,671 | 0.5 |
| Rural | 1,537 | 0.2 | 1,755 | 0.2 | 3,292 | 0.2 |
| Total | 2,421 | 0.2 | 2,542 | 0.2 | 4,963 | 0.2 |
| East | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2,808 | 0.7 | 2,796 | 0.8 | 5,604 | 0.8 |
| Rural | 7,526 | 0.6 | 7,533 | 0.5 | 15,059 | 0.5 |
| Total | 10,334 | 0.6 | 10,329 | 0.6 | 20,663 | 0.6 |

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

*Table C. 45: Distribution (count) of the international recent migrants by nationality, sex and current province of residence*

| Sex and Nationality | Current Province of residence | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rwanda | Kigali City | Southern | Western | Northern | Eastern |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 70.1 | 60.7 | 70.2 | 76.1 | 80.7 | 74.8 |
| Burundi | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 10.1 |
| Tanzania | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Kenya | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Uganda | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 9.9 | 3.6 |
| DRC | 9.5 | 7.1 | 12.5 | 18.8 | 4.9 | 7.3 |
| Other African Country | 4.5 | 9.6 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| Europe | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| America | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Asia | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 65,762 | 22,541 | 7,003 | 10,592 | 4,963 | 20,663 |
| **Male** | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 67.9 | 58.5 | 68.7 | 75.6 | 78.7 | 72.7 |
| Burundi | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 11.5 |
| Tanzania | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Kenya | 1.1 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Uganda | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 3.3 |
| DRC | 8.9 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 17.7 | 5.3 | 6.9 |
| Other African Country | 5.4 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| Europe | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| America | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Asia | 3.3 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 34,104 | 12,659 | 3,575 | 5,115 | 2,421 | 10,334 |
| **Female** | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 72.6 | 63.5 | 71.7 | 76.7 | 82.6 | 76.9 |
| Burundi | 5.9 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 8.7 |
| Tanzania | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Kenya | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Uganda | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 3.9 |
| DRC | 10.1 | 7.1 | 14.1 | 19.9 | 4.6 | 7.8 |
| Other African Country | 3.5 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Europe | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| America | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Asia | 1.3 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 31,658 | 9,882 | 3,428 | 5,477 | 2,542 | 10,329 |

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

*Table C. 46: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants by duration at current district of residence, sex and area of residence*

| Duration at current District of residence (Years) | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| < 1 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 8.5 |
| 1-4 | 22.5 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 18.6 |
| 5-9 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 29.5 | 28.6 | 29.1 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 23.0 |
| 10-14 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| 15-19 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| 20 & + | 27.6 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 30.8 | 33.2 | 32.1 | 28.9 | 31.9 | 30.4 |
| Not stated | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 107,307 | 99,128 | 206,435 | 77,431 | 82,918 | 160,349 | 184,738 | 182,046 | 366,784 |

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

*Table C. 47: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants by duration at current district of residence, sex and area of residence*

| Duration at current District of residence (Years) | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| < 1 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 28.5 |
| 1-3 | 44.9 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 44.0 |
| 4-5 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 30.8 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 20,125 | 17,263 | 37,388 | 13,979 | 14,395 | 28,374 | 34,104 | 31,658 | 65,762 |

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

*Table C. 48: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants by duration at current district of residence, province and area of residence*

| Province and Area of residence | Duration at current District of residence (Years) | | | | | | | Total | Total Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 1 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20 & + | Not stated | Total | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.9 | 21.7 | 18.3 | 13.8 | 6.9 | 29.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 206,435 |
| Rural | 6.7 | 14.5 | 29.1 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 32.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 160,349 |
| Total | 8.5 | 18.6 | 23.0 | 11.9 | 7.4 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 366,784 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.4 | 25.0 | 21.4 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 23.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 107,252 |
| Rural | 15.0 | 31.2 | 16.6 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 23.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,341 |
| Total | 10.5 | 25.1 | 21.3 | 12.0 | 7.6 | 23.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 109,593 |
| South | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.9 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 45.3 | 4.1 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15,876 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 12.6 | 40.0 | 12.3 | 7.4 | 22.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 21,202 |
| Total | 7.0 | 13.4 | 28.4 | 26.4 | 6.0 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 37,078 |
| West | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.5 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 51.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 29,573 |
| Rural | 5.2 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 5.6 | 50.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 19,260 |
| Total | 6.6 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 50.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 48,833 |
| North | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.9 | 22.3 | 15.4 | 10.7 | 5.9 | 33.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 9,487 |
| Rural | 12.7 | 24.6 | 20.7 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 26.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,251 |
| Total | 12.2 | 23.3 | 17.7 | 11.1 | 5.0 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 16,738 |
| East | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.4 | 21.7 | 17.9 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 32.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 44,247 |
| Rural | 6.7 | 13.8 | 30.7 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 31.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 110,295 |
| Total | 7.8 | 16.0 | 27.1 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 31.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 154,542 |

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

*Table C. 49: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants by duration at current district of residence, province and area of residence*

| Province and Area of residence | Duration at current District of residence (Years) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 1 | 1-3 | 4-5 | Total | Total Count |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.1 | 44.8 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 37,388 |
| Rural | 26.4 | 42.8 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 28,374 |
| Total | 28.5 | 44.0 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 65,762 |
| **Kigali City** | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.6 | 47.0 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 22,088 |
| Rural | 29.4 | 43.7 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 453 |
| Total | 28.6 | 46.9 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 22,541 |
| **South** | | | | | |
| Urban | 38.3 | 39.9 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 2,447 |
| Rural | 26.7 | 43.8 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 4,556 |
| Total | 30.7 | 42.4 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 7,003 |
| **West** | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.6 | 40.8 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 5,578 |
| Rural | 20.5 | 47.0 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 5,014 |
| Total | 26.3 | 43.7 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 10,592 |
| **North** | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.2 | 43.6 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 1,671 |
| Rural | 29.9 | 41.2 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 3,292 |
| Total | 31.3 | 42.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 4,963 |
| **East** | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.5 | 43.0 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 5,604 |
| Rural | 27.4 | 41.4 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 15,059 |
| Total | 28.0 | 41.8 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 20,663 |

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

*Table C. 50: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants by sex and age-groups as compared to non-migrants*

| 5-year age-group (Years) | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Foreign Born** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 5-9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 10-14 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 15-19 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| 20-24 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 25-29 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.8 |
| 30-34 | 16.0 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.5 |
| 35-39 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| 40-44 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.6 |
| 45-49 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 8.0 |
| 50-54 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| 55-59 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| 60-64 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 65-69 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 70-74 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 75-79 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 80-84 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 85+ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 107,308 | 99,128 | 206,436 | 77,431 | 82,918 | 160,349 | 184,739 | 182,046 | 366,785 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.2 |
| 5-9 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.1 |
| 10-14 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 11.9 |
| 15-19 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 11.5 |
| 20-24 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 25-29 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| 30-34 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| 35-39 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| 40-44 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 45-49 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| 50-54 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| 55-59 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 60-64 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 65-69 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| 70-74 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 75-79 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 80-84 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 85+ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,747,217 | 1,747,592 | 3,494,809 | 4,497,370 | 4,887,430 | 9,384,800 | 6,244,587 | 6,635,022 | 12,879,609 |

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

*Table C. 51: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants by sex and age-groups as compared to non-migrants*

| 5-year age-group (Years) | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Lived Abroad in Last 5 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 11.1 |
| 5-9 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 14.1 | 15.8 | 14.9 |
| 10-14 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 10.0 |
| 15-19 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| 20-24 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| 25-29 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.2 |
| 30-34 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.8 |
| 35-39 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 7.1 |
| 40-44 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| 45-49 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| 50-54 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| 55-59 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 60-64 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 65-69 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 70-74 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 75-79 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 80-84 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 85+ | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 20,125 | 17,263 | 37,388 | 13,979 | 14,395 | 28,374 | 34,104 | 31,658 | 65,762 |
| Non-migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 |
| 5-9 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 12.8 |
| 10-14 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.7 |
| 15-19 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.4 |
| 20-24 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 |
| 25-29 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| 30-34 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| 35-39 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| 40-44 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| 45-49 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| 50-54 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| 55-59 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 60-64 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 65-69 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| 70-74 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 75-79 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 80-84 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 85+ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,834,400 | 1,829,457 | 3,663,857 | 4,560,822 | 4,955,953 | 9,516,775 | 6,395,222 | 6,785,410 | 13,180,632 |

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

*Table C. 52: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants by area of residence and sex as compared to non-migrants*

| Area of residence of international migrants and non-migrants | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Foreign Born | | | |
| Urban | 58.1 | 54.5 | 56.3 |
| Rural | 41.9 | 45.5 | 43.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 184,739 | 182,046 | 366,785 |
| Non-Migrants | | | |
| Urban | 28.0 | 26.3 | 27.1 |
| Rural | 72.0 | 73.7 | 72.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 6,244,587 | 6,635,022 | 12,879,609 |

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

Table C. 53: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants by area of residence and sex as compared to non-migrants

| Area of residence of international migrants and non-migrants | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Lived Abroad in Last 5 years | | | |
| Urban | 59.0 | 54.5 | 56.9 |
| Rural | 41.0 | 45.5 | 43.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 34,104 | 31,658 | 65,762 |
| Non-Migrants | | | |
| Urban | 28.7 | 27.0 | 27.8 |
| Rural | 71.3 | 73.0 | 72.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 6,395,222 | 6,785,410 | 13,180,632 |

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

Table C. 54: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants by area of residence, province and sex as compared to non-migrants

| Province of residence | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Foreign Born | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 54.3 | 49.4 | 52.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 32.4 | 27.3 | 29.9 |
| South | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 10.1 |
| West | 13.1 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 13.3 |
| North | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| East | 20.9 | 22.0 | 21.4 | 69.4 | 68.2 | 68.8 | 41.2 | 43.0 | 42.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 107,308 | 99,128 | 206,436 | 77,431 | 82,918 | 160,349 | 184,739 | 182,046 | 366,785 |
| Non-Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 40.8 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 12.7 |
| South | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.0 |
| West | 17.1 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 23.7 | 24.0 | 23.8 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 22.1 |
| North | 9.5 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.7 |
| East | 20.2 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 29.0 | 28.7 | 28.8 | 26.6 | 26.4 | 26.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,747,217 | 1,747,592 | 3,494,809 | 4,497,370 | 4,887,430 | 9,384,800 | 6,244,587 | 6,635,022 | 12,879,609 |

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

Table C. 55: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants by area of residence, province and sex as compared to non-migrants

| Province of residence | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Lived Abroad in Last 5 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 61.5 | 56.2 | 59.1 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 37.1 | 31.2 | 34.3 |
| South | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.6 |
| West | 13.7 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 17.3 | 16.1 |
| North | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| East | 14.0 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 53.8 | 52.3 | 53.1 | 30.3 | 32.6 | 31.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 20,125 | 17,263 | 37,388 | 13,979 | 14,395 | 28,374 | 34,104 | 31,658 | 65,762 |
| Non-Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 41.4 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 13.1 |
| South | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 22.7 |
| West | 16.9 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 21.6 | 22.2 | 21.9 |
| North | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 15.4 |
| East | 20.3 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 26.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,834,400 | 1,829,457 | 3,663,857 | 4,560,822 | 4,955,953 | 9,516,775 | 6,395,222 | 6,785,410 | 13,180,632 |

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

*Table C. 56: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants aged 12+ years by current marital status, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Current marital status | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Foreign Born** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 39.0 | 29.7 | 34.5 | 47.3 | 35.5 | 41.2 | 42.3 | 32.2 | 37.3 |
| married | 58.9 | 61.4 | 60.1 | 50.3 | 51.6 | 51.0 | 55.5 | 57.1 | 56.3 |
| Separated | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| Widowed | 0.7 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 7.5 | 4.1 |
| Divorced | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 101,748 | 93,615 | 195,363 | 66,935 | 72,303 | 139,238 | 168,683 | 165,918 | 334,601 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 52.8 | 45.8 | 49.3 | 47.5 | 38.9 | 42.9 | 49.0 | 40.7 | 44.7 |
| married | 45.5 | 46.2 | 45.9 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 49.0 | 48.7 | 48.8 |
| Separated | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Widowed | 0.7 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 4.6 |
| Divorced | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,225,283 | 1,229,401 | 2,454,684 | 3,026,025 | 3,421,379 | 6,447,404 | 4,251,308 | 4,650,780 | 8,902,088 |

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

*Table C. 57: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants aged 12+ years by current marital status, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Current marital status | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Lived Abroad in Last 5 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 54.6 | 45.4 | 50.4 | 57.8 | 44.9 | 51.3 | 55.6 | 45.2 | 50.7 |
| Currently married | 43.7 | 47.3 | 45.3 | 39.7 | 44.0 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 46.1 | 44.1 |
| Separated | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Widowed | 0.7 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 3.1 |
| Divorced | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 16,539 | 13,633 | 30,172 | 7,818 | 7,913 | 15,731 | 24,357 | 21,546 | 45,903 |
| Non- migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 51.7 | 44.7 | 48.2 | 47.5 | 38.8 | 42.9 | 48.7 | 40.4 | 44.4 |
| Currently married | 46.6 | 47.3 | 46.9 | 50.5 | 49.6 | 50.0 | 49.3 | 49.0 | 49.1 |
| Separated | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Widowed | 0.7 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 4.6 |
| Divorced | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,310,492 | 1,309,383 | 2,619,875 | 3,085,142 | 3,485,769 | 6,570,911 | 4,395,634 | 4,795,152 | 9,190,786 |

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

Table C. 58: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants aged 3+ years by level of education, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants

| Level of education | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Foreign Born** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.2 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 16.0 | 25.8 | 21.1 | 9.7 | 17.3 | 13.5 |
| Preschool | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Primary | 19.7 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 47.3 | 45.3 | 46.3 | 31.2 | 32.9 | 32.1 |
| Post-primary | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Secondary | 33.7 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 28.2 | 24.3 | 26.2 | 31.4 | 30.2 | 30.8 |
| University | 40.0 | 30.6 | 35.5 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 25.9 | 18.0 | 22.0 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 106,641 | 98,432 | 205,073 | 76,571 | 81,994 | 158,565 | 183,212 | 180,426 | 363,638 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 19.8 | 18.2 | 15.0 | 17.8 | 16.5 |
| Preschool | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Primary | 50.8 | 49.6 | 50.2 | 64.5 | 60.5 | 62.4 | 60.7 | 57.6 | 59.1 |
| Post-primary | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Secondary | 23.8 | 25.5 | 24.6 | 11.8 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 15.2 | 16.6 | 15.9 |
| University | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Not stated | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,605,204 | 1,606,364 | 3,211,568 | 4,138,895 | 4,531,489 | 8,670,384 | 5,744,099 | 6,137,853 | 11,881,952 |

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

Table C. 59: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants aged 3+ years by level of education, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants

| Level of education | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Lived Abroad in Last 5 years | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.3 | 11.8 | 9.4 | 21.1 | 25.3 | 23.3 | 12.9 | 17.8 | 15.3 |
| Preschool | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Primary | 21.2 | 24.8 | 22.9 | 50.7 | 51.3 | 51.0 | 33.1 | 36.7 | 34.8 |
| Post-primary | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Secondary | 25.3 | 28.1 | 26.6 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 21.0 | 21.7 | 21.3 |
| University | 42.1 | 30.9 | 36.9 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 27.4 | 17.8 | 22.8 |
| Not stated | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 19,496 | 16,630 | 36,126 | 13,118 | 13,481 | 26,599 | 32,614 | 30,111 | 62,725 |
| Non-migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.7 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 16.5 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 14.9 | 17.8 | 16.4 |
| Preschool | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Primary | 49.2 | 48.3 | 48.7 | 64.2 | 60.2 | 62.1 | 59.9 | 57.0 | 58.4 |
| Post-primary | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Secondary | 24.4 | 26.0 | 25.2 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 16.3 |
| University | 10.1 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Not stated | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,692,349 | 1,688,166 | 3,380,515 | 4,202,348 | 4,600,002 | 8,802,350 | 5,894,697 | 6,288,168 | 12,182,865 |

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

*Table C. 60: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants aged 3+ years by language of literacy, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Language of literacy | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Foreign Born** | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 3.9 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 16.3 | 24.5 | 20.5 | 9.1 | 15.6 | 12.3 |
| Kinyarwanda only | 12.6 | 17.7 | 15.1 | 32.2 | 34.4 | 33.3 | 20.8 | 25.3 | 23.0 |
| English only | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| French only | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Swahili only | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Kinyarwanda & English | 15.3 | 18.5 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 15.8 |
| Kinyarwanda & French | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Kinyarwanda & Swahili | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Kinyarwanda, English and French | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Kinyarwanda, English & Swahili | 7.1 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 |
| Kinyarwanda, English, French & Swahili | 16.4 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 10.9 | 6.0 | 8.5 |
| Other | 24.4 | 18.3 | 21.5 | 11.7 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 19.1 | 13.7 | 16.4 |
| Not Stated | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 106,641 | 98,432 | 205,073 | 76,571 | 81,994 | 158,565 | 183,212 | 180,426 | 363,638 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 8.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 19.7 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 17.5 |
| Kinyarwanda only | 40.4 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 46.2 | 46.5 | 46.4 | 44.6 | 45.3 | 44.9 |
| English only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| French only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Swahili only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinyarwanda & English | 16.9 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 11.1 |
| Kinyarwanda & French | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Kinyarwanda & Swahili | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Kinyarwanda, English and French | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Kinyarwanda, English & Swahili | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Kinyarwanda, English, French & Swahili | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Other | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Not Stated | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 21.4 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 20.8 | 19.4 | 20.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| count | 1,605,204 | 1,606,364 | 3,211,568 | 4,138,895 | 4,531,489 | 8,670,384 | 5,744,099 | 6,137,853 | 11,881,952 |

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

*Table C. 61: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants aged 3+ years by language of literacy, sex and area of residence residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Language of literacy of migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years** | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 3.3 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 14.5 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 7.8 | 11.5 | 9.6 |
| Kinyarwanda only | 8.5 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 22.6 | 24.1 | 23.3 | 14.1 | 16.8 | 15.4 |
| English only | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| French only | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Swahili only | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Kinyarwanda & English | 9.4 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 9.4 |
| Kinyarwanda & French | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Kinyarwanda & Swahili | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Kinyarwanda, English and French | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Kinyarwanda, English & Swahili | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Kinyarwanda, English,French & Swahili | 8.3 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| Other | 38.2 | 30.1 | 34.5 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 9.7 | 27.6 | 20.0 | 24.0 |
| Not Stated | 12.6 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 33.7 | 34.9 | 34.3 | 21.1 | 23.9 | 22.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 19,496 | 16,630 | 36,126 | 13,118 | 13,481 | 26,599 | 32,614 | 30,111 | 62,725 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 8.2 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 19.7 | 21.8 | 20.8 | 16.4 | 18.4 | 17.4 |
| Kinyarwanda only | 39.0 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 46.0 | 46.4 | 46.2 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 44.4 |
| English only | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| French only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Swahili only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinyarwanda & English | 16.9 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 11.2 |
| Kinyarwanda & French | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Kinyarwanda & Swahili | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Kinyarwanda, English and French | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Kinyarwanda, English & Swahili | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Kinyarwanda, English, French & Swahili | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Other | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Not Stated | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 21.1 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 19.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| count | 1,692,349 | 1,688,166 | 3,380,515 | 4,202,348 | 4,600,002 | 8,802,350 | 5,894,697 | 6,288,168 | 12,182,865 |

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

*Table C. 62: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants by type of medical insurance, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Language of literacy | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Foreign Born** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 49.6 | 54.0 | 51.7 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 56.3 | 52.2 | 55.3 | 53.7 |
| RSSB (Former RAMA) | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 |
| MMI | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Schools | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Employer | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Private insurance companies | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| NGOs | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 31.3 | 32.7 | 32.0 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 17.1 |
| None | 11.2 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 |
| Do not know | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Not started | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 107,308 | 99,128 | 206,436 | 77,431 | 82,918 | 160,349 | 184,739 | 182,046 | 366,785 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 83.9 | 84.8 | 84.3 | 93.8 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 91.0 | 91.9 | 91.5 |
| RSSB (Former RAMA) | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| MMI | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Schools | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Employer | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Private insurance companies | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| NGOs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| None | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Do not know | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not started | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,747,217 | 1,747,592 | 3,494,809 | 4,497,370 | 4,887,430 | 9,384,800 | 6,244,587 | 6,635,022 | 12,879,609 |

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

*Table C. 63: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants by type of medical insurance, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Language of literacy | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lived Abroad in Last 5 years** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 36.7 | 42.4 | 39.3 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 66.2 | 48.0 | 54.1 | 50.9 |
| RSSB (Former RAMA) | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| MMI | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Schools | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Employer | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Private insurance companies | 12.4 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 7.1 |
| NGOs | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| None | 29.0 | 25.7 | 27.5 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 24.0 | 21.6 | 22.8 |
| Do not know | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Not started | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 20,125 | 17,263 | 37,388 | 13,979 | 14,395 | 28,374 | 34,104 | 31,658 | 65,762 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 82.4 | 83.5 | 83.0 | 93.2 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 90.6 |
| RSSB (Former RAMA) | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| MMI | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Schools | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Employer | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Private insurance companies | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| NGOs | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| None | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Do not know | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not started | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,834,400 | 1,829,457 | 3,663,857 | 4,560,822 | 4,955,953 | 9,516,775 | 6,395,222 | 6,785,410 | 13,180,632 |

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

*Table C. 64: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants by disability status, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Disability status of migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Foreign Born** | | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Without disability | 97.5 | 96.7 | 97.1 | 95.2 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 96.5 | 95.7 | 96.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 107,308 | 99,128 | 206,436 | 77,431 | 82,918 | 160,349 | 184,739 | 182,046 | 366,785 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Without disability | 98.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.0 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 96.9 | 97.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,747,217 | 1,747,592 | 3,494,809 | 4,497,370 | 4,887,430 | 9,384,800 | 6,244,587 | 6,635,022 | 12,879,609 |

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

*Table C. 65: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants by disability status, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Disability status | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years** | | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Without disability | 98.5 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 97.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 20,125 | 17,263 | 37,388 | 13,979 | 14,395 | 28,374 | 34,104 | 31,658 | 65,762 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Without disability | 97.9 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.0 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 97.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,834,400 | 1,829,457 | 3,663,857 | 4,560,822 | 4,955,953 | 9,516,775 | 6,395,222 | 6,785,410 | 13,180,632 |

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

*Table C. 66: Percentage distribution of lifetime migrants aged 16+ years currently employed by main occupation, area of residence and sex as compared to non-migrants*

| Main occupation of Lifetime-migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lifetime-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Professionals | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 6.2 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Clerical support workers | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| Service and sales workers | 10.8 | 17.5 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 9.6 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 3.6 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 20.0 | 30.2 | 25.4 | 9.6 | 17.8 | 13.4 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 15.3 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 8.6 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 6.9 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 38.8 | 49.7 | 43.4 | 55.2 | 56.9 | 56.1 | 44.8 | 53.0 | 48.6 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Count | 393,246 | 284,935 | 678,181 | 225,656 | 249,626 | 475,282 | 618,902 | 534,561 | 1,153,463 |
| Non-Migrants | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Professionals | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Clerical support workers | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Service and sales workers | 7.9 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 12.4 | 19.9 | 15.8 | 26.2 | 34.9 | 30.3 | 23.5 | 32.2 | 27.6 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 14.3 | 4.8 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 5.8 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 5.8 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| Elementary occupations | 41.6 | 46.9 | 44.0 | 53.2 | 55.4 | 54.2 | 50.9 | 53.8 | 52.3 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Count | 237,285 | 195,579 | 432,864 | 976,614 | 884,382 | 1,860,996 | 1,213,899 | 1,079,961 | 2,293,860 |

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

*Table C. 67: Percentage distribution of recent migrants aged 16+ years currently employed by main occupation, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Main occupation | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Professionals | 11.2 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 9.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 6.3 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Service and sales workers | 10.7 | 15.6 | 12.8 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 10.6 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 11.3 | 21.4 | 16.0 | 4.7 | 9.1 | 6.6 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 13.6 | 4.8 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 12.4 | 4.2 | 8.7 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 6.0 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 41.5 | 56.8 | 48.0 | 57.7 | 59.1 | 58.4 | 46.1 | 57.5 | 51.1 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 217,562 | 163,107 | 380,669 | 85,865 | 76,308 | 162,173 | 303,427 | 239,415 | 542,842 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Professionals | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 5.9 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Clerical support workers | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Service and sales workers | 9.3 | 16.7 | 12.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 8.8 | 15.7 | 11.8 | 26.1 | 34.7 | 30.3 | 21.0 | 30.0 | 25.2 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 14.6 | 5.3 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 6.3 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 6.6 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 36.7 | 42.0 | 39.0 | 53.1 | 55.3 | 54.1 | 48.3 | 51.9 | 50.0 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 475,199 | 357,782 | 832,981 | 1,140,010 | 1,076,903 | 2,216,913 | 1,615,209 | 1,434,685 | 3,049,894 |

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

*Table C. 68: Percentage distribution of recent migrants aged 16+ years currently employed by institutional sector of employment, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Institutional sector of employment of the recent migrants and non-migrants | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Recent migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Private | 82.4 | 64.5 | 74.7 | 86.5 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 83.5 | 71.8 | 78.4 |
| NGO | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cooperative | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Household (Domestic workers | 10.3 | 28.2 | 18.0 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 21.0 | 14.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 217,562 | 163,107 | 380,669 | 85,865 | 76,308 | 162,173 | 303,427 | 239,415 | 542,842 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 7.0 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Private | 90.2 | 86.5 | 88.6 | 93.9 | 93.5 | 93.7 | 92.8 | 91.7 | 92.3 |
| NGO | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cooperative | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Household (Domestic workers | 2.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Counts | 475,199 | 357,782 | 832,981 | 1,140,010 | 1,076,903 | 2,216,913 | 1,615,209 | 1,434,685 | 3,049,894 |

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

*Table C. 69: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants aged 16+ years currently employed by main occupation, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Main occupation | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Foreign Born** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 10.3 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 7.1 |
| Professionals | 21.4 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 17.9 | 15.6 | 17.0 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 10.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 7.9 |
| Clerical support workers | 9.4 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 6.7 |
| Service and sales workers | 10.0 | 19.7 | 13.8 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 16.0 | 11.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 4.3 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 24.3 | 35.2 | 29.2 | 9.8 | 15.8 | 12.3 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 7.7 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 5.7 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 5.2 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Elementary occupations | 21.4 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 45.0 | 43.6 | 44.3 | 27.9 | 30.2 | 28.8 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 62,230 | 40,375 | 102,605 | 23,605 | 19,203 | 42,808 | 85,835 | 59,578 | 145,413 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Professionals | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 5.6 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| Clerical support workers | 4.5 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Service and sales workers | 9.7 | 16.1 | 12.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 6.9 | 12.2 | 9.2 | 25.0 | 33.8 | 29.3 | 18.8 | 27.4 | 22.8 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 14.9 | 5.3 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 6.7 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 6.5 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| Elementary occupations | 39.9 | 48.5 | 43.6 | 53.6 | 55.7 | 54.6 | 48.9 | 53.6 | 51.1 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 630,531 | 480,514 | 1,111,045 | 1,202,270 | 1,134,008 | 2,336,278 | 1,832,801 | 1,614,522 | 3,447,323 |

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

*Table C. 70: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants aged 16+ years currently employed by main occupation, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Main occupation | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lived Abroad in Last 5 years** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 15.3 | 12.0 | 14.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 12.2 | 8.5 | 10.8 |
| Professionals | 23.5 | 24.8 | 23.9 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 20.3 | 18.4 | 19.6 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 10.8 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| Clerical support workers | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Service and sales workers | 10.5 | 16.8 | 12.6 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 13.5 | 10.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 16.7 | 25.8 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 7.4 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 8.2 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 5.9 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 3.9 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Elementary occupations | 19.4 | 24.6 | 21.1 | 53.7 | 57.6 | 55.5 | 26.9 | 35.0 | 29.8 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 8,804 | 4,467 | 13,271 | 2,464 | 2,056 | 4,520 | 11,268 | 6,523 | 17,791 |
| **Non-Migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Professionals | 10.4 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Clerical support workers | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Service and sales workers | 9.7 | 16.4 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 6.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 6.8 | 11.9 | 9.0 | 25.1 | 33.9 | 29.3 | 18.5 | 27.1 | 22.5 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 14.3 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 10.0 | 2.9 | 6.7 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 6.4 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| Elementary occupations | 38.4 | 46.8 | 42.0 | 53.4 | 55.5 | 54.4 | 48.0 | 52.8 | 50.3 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 683,957 | 516,422 | 1,200,379 | 1,223,411 | 1,151,155 | 2,374,566 | 1,907,368 | 1,667,577 | 3,574,945 |

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

*Table C. 71: Percentage distribution of international lifetime migrants aged 16+ years currently employed by Institutional sector of employment, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Institutional sector of employment | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Foreign Born** | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 12.9 |
| Private | 81.9 | 80.9 | 81.5 | 89.5 | 91.0 | 90.2 | 84.0 | 84.2 | 84.1 |
| NGO | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Cooperative | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Household(Domestic workers | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 62,230 | 40,375 | 102,605 | 23,605 | 19,203 | 42,808 | 85,835 | 59,578 | 145,413 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 6.2 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Private | 88.3 | 79.5 | 84.5 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 93.3 | 91.7 | 89.0 | 90.5 |
| NGO | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Cooperative | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Household(Domestic workers | 5.3 | 12.8 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 4.6 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 630,531 | 480,514 | 1,111,045 | 1,202,270 | 1,134,008 | 2,336,278 | 1,832,801 | 1,614,522 | 3,447,323 |

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

*Table C. 72: Percentage distribution of international recent migrants aged 16+ years currently employed by institutional sector of employment, sex and area of residence as compared to non-migrants*

| Institutional sector of employment | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Lived Abroad in Last 5 Years** | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 12.3 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Private | 84.1 | 78.5 | 82.2 | 90.5 | 92.6 | 91.5 | 85.5 | 82.9 | 84.6 |
| NGO | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Cooperative | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Household (Domestic workers | 2.7 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 4.2 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 8,804 | 4,467 | 13,271 | 2,464 | 2,056 | 4,520 | 11,268 | 6,523 | 17,791 |
| **Non-migrants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Private | 87.8 | 79.6 | 84.3 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 91.4 | 88.9 | 90.2 |
| NGO | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cooperative | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Household (Domestic workers | 5.0 | 12.1 | 8.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 683,957 | 516,422 | 1,200,379 | 1,223,411 | 1,151,155 | 2,374,566 | 1,907,368 | 1,667,577 | 3,574,945 |

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

# Annex D: Persons and institutions that contributed to the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

## A. National Census Task Force

Institutions

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

## Branches of the National Census Task Force

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

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

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

## B.    Census Technical Team

**National Directors**
Murangwa Yusuf, Director General of NISR
Murenzi Ivan, Deputy Director General of NISR

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

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

**Census National Field Coordinators**

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

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

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

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

**Census District Team Leaders**: 30 (1 per District)
**District Data Quality Monitors**: 60 (2 per District)
**Sector Data Quality Monitors**: 1,277 (416 Sector Education Inspectors, 416 primary school teachers, and 445 youths)

**Enumerators:** 26,437 (Primary School Teachers + Youth)
**Special Groups Supervisors:** 32
**Special Groups Enumerators:** 289

### Data Processing, Cartography and ICT Infrastructures

**Programmer:**
Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

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

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

**Archiving:**
Kabandana Pierre Claver

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

## Census Data Analysis

### Data Analysts

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

**Technical Support**

### International Consultants for Data processing
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Peter Wekesa Nyongesa, Data Processing Expert
Arij Decker, Data Processing Expert
Enkhbayar, Data Processing Expert

### United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):
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Kantengwa Kathy
Harindimana Florien

### International Consultants for thematic analysis
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Dr. Sunday Adedini Adepoju
Dr. Ghislain Mbep Fomekong
Dr. Anne Akoya Khasakhala
Mr. Ben Obonyo Jarabi
Dr. George Odipo
Mr. Robert C.B. Buluma
Dr. Alfred Agwanda Otieno

### Census Communication Team
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Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Tugirimana Jean Paul
Segahwege Astride
Serugendo Jean Baptiste
Mutijima Prosper
Munyarugerero Juvenal
Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin
Umuhoza Wa Shema Daniella
Neza Nadege

### Corporate Services

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nkusi David | Head of Corporate Services | Gasana Patrick | Logistics Officer |
| Ingabire Alice | Ag. Director of HR and Admin. | Nzayisenga Cyrile | Logistics Officer |
| Museruka David | SPIU coordinator | Nshimiyumukiza Steven | Accountant |
| Munyemana Silas | Director of Finance | Muhima Jadot | Accountant |
| Nshimiyumukiza Steven | Accountant | Sibomana Diane | Accountant |
| Uwizeye Richard | Financial specialist | Dusenge Elias | Office Messenger |
| Munezero Nadia | Planning office | Uwamahoro Console | Secretary/Finance Unit |
| Mupende Emmanuel | M& E specialist | Shumbusho Alphonse | Procurement Specialist |
| Tuyisenge Alice | HR Officer | Nkurunziza Godfrey | Procurement Officer |
| Ntwali Abdul | HR Officer | Nshuti Henry | Procurement Support Staff |
| Kazimbaya Sita | Office Messenger | Umuhoza Nahayo Anaise | Procurement Support Staff |
| Ndungutse Emmanuel | Printing and Distribution Officer | Tuyisenge Yasin | Logistics Support Staff |
| Babyeyi Nadine | Ag. Head of Central Secretariat | Riziki Emma | Finance Support Staff |
| Uwimpuhwe Claire | SPIU Secretary | Iradukunda Pascasie | Finance Support Staff |
| Rutijanwa Felecite | Administrative Assistant/DG Office | Uwimana Thacienne | HR Support Staff |
| Umwari Angelique | Administrative Assistant/DDG Office | Musonerwa Claver | HR Support Staff |
| Murebwayire Theodette | Logistics Officer | Umutoni Alice | Secretary Census Unit |

## Proofreading of thematic reports

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