



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



BE COUNTED  
BECAUSE YOU COUNT



# 5<sup>th</sup> POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF YOUTH



*“Be counted because you count - Ibaruze kuko uri uw’agaciro”*







THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



**Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning  
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda**

**Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022**

**Thematic Report  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF YOUTH**

**July, 2023**



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

Additional information about the 2022 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:  
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADEPR	The Pentecostal Church of Rwanda
ASFR	Age-specific fertility rates
AU	African United
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EAC	East African communities
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EU	European Union
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HHR	Household Headship Rate
HIC	high-income country
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	The Ministry of Education of Rwanda
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
OGS	Office of Government Spokesperson
PHC	Population and Housing Census
RBA	Rwanda Broadcasting Authority
RISA	Rwanda Information Society Authority
RPHC5	Fifth Population and Housing Census
RPPA	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
RSSB	Rwanda social Security Board
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNR	Service National du Recensement
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TVET	Vocational Education and Training
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development (formerly DFID)
UMIC	Upper-Middle-Income Country
UN	United nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	U.S Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank



## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  
Dr. Uzziel NDAGJIMANA  
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

Rwanda's Vision 2050 articulates the long-term strategic direction for "the Rwanda we want" and the enabling pathways to achieve this ambition. Energized by – but by no means content with – the past two decades of success in reducing poverty, increasing incomes, improving living standards, strengthening good governance, promoting home grown solutions, establishing rule of law, maintaining stability, promoting gender equality and women empowerment, peace and security. Rwanda now aspires to transform its economy and modernize the lives of all Rwandans (vision2050, 2022).

Rwanda's ambitious economic objectives can only be achieved through structural transformation. Rwanda's aspirations are emboldened by the window of opportunity over the medium term to increase employment in manufacturing and services, for greater regional and international integration, and to leverage the demographic dividend. The youthful population, their demographic characteristics and their employment situation, is one of the core themes in terms of achieving the development aims. If empowered and well-motivated, Rwanda's youths are a major asset for the country and key drivers of sustainable development.

Youth is defined in Rwanda as the population aged between 16 and 30 years.

### Size of the youth population and its evolution:

Out of a total resident population of 13,246,394, there are 3,595,670 persons aged 16–30, representing 27% of the total resident population. The youth population shares are, however, considerably higher in urban areas ie the youth population shares are considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

For instance, 35% of the resident population in the City of Kigali is 16–30 years. From 2012 to 2022, the size of the youth population has increased by 15%, from 3,047,342 to the current number of 3,595,670. However, its share in the total resident population has remained stable over the past decade.

### Spatial distribution and age–sex structure:

The geographical distribution of the youth population shows that a large majority of youth people live in rural areas (68%). However, compared to children below 16 and the population above 30, the youth population is higher

in urban areas. By province, the largest proportion of youth is in the Eastern, Western and Southern provinces. The number of males and females is almost the same in urban and rural areas.

### Migration of youth:

About 30% (1,066,715 people) of the total youth population now live in a different district from their district of birth and have hence experienced lifetime migration. Migration prevalence varies considerably by area of residence and province. In the City of Kigali, for instance, 73% of all youth are migrants. Migration originates mainly from the Southern, Western and Northern provinces. Kigali City and the Eastern Province are the main destinations for youth migrants.

### Marital status and fertility among the youth:

Overall, 69% of the youth population have never been married and 30% were married at the time of the Census. Youth in urban and youth with higher levels of education are most likely to delay marriage. Fertility peaks among youth women between 25 and 29. In this age group, 170 of 1,000 women experience a birth in any given year. The comparison of age-specific fertility rates with the previous Census rounds since 1978 provides evidence of a steep decline in fertility across all age groups. For instance, while in 1978 there were 405 births per 1,000 women aged 25 to 29, this number had halved (170) by 2022.

### Prevalence of Disability among the youth and access to health insurance:

About 3% of the youth population in Rwanda are affected by any disability and the prevalence is higher than the national average in rural areas, among males and in the Southern and Western provinces.

About 97% are covered by health insurance. The lowest insurance coverage was found in the City of Kigali (96%). Most youth people with health insurance are covered by the "Mutuelle de Santé" (91%).

### Nationality and religious affiliation:

Youth people of Rwandan nationality are by far the most numerous group in the country, since they represent nearly 99% of the resident youth population. Among youth people of foreign nationalities, neighbouring

countries dominate (54% are from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 34% Burundian, 3% Ugandan and 1% Tanzanian).

#### School attendance, level of education and literacy:

More than 70% of the youth Population attended School in the past, but were out of school at the time of the Census, while 23% are still attending school. About 5% have never been to school and therefore have no education. Results show that 50% the highest level attended primary school, while 22% continued on to lower secondary school, 16% upper secondary and 5% to university. A larger share of urban than rural youth people attended secondary or a higher level of education.

Overall, 35% have a certificate of primary, 14% have a certificate of O'level, 12% have a degree at A2/D6/D7 level, 2% have a bachelor's degree, and 0.2% a Master's degree. The results on self-reported literacy status (being able to read and write with understanding) suggest that 90% of youth people between 16 and 19 are literate. Among youth people between 16 and 30, 89% can read and write in Kinyarwanda, 33% are literate in English and 5.4% in French.

#### The characteristics of households headed by youths in Rwanda:

Overall, 20% of the youth population are heads of households, although the rate is relatively higher among males (23%). The median household size of households headed by youth people is three. Households in rural

areas tend to have more household members, with a median size of three. On average, more than two occupants (2) share one bedroom. Among all youth household heads, 44% are house owners, 24% are tenants and 7% are lodging for free. In urban areas, the figures change in favour of tenancy, with 78% of households headed by youth people live in a rented house.

Other indicators examined relate to household water source, sanitation, and the energy source for lighting. Twenty four of households headed by youth does not use an improved water source. Public taps outside the compound (31%), protected spring/wells (25%), and 3% Tube Well/Borehole are the main improved water sources in rural areas. Unimproved water sources used by households headed by youth people are unprotected spring/wells (13%), and River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel and Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water (5%). Pit latrines that are not shared are the most common type of toilet facility (52%); only 2% of households have a flush toilet. Pit latrines shared with other households are used by 36% of households. With regard to the energy source for lighting, the results suggest that Electricity by REG is the most common source in households headed by youth people (52%) and Flashlight /phone flashlight) is used by 30% of youth-headed households. Electricity is much more widespread in urban areas, where 85% of households use electricity for lighting, compared to 32% in rural areas.

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

## 1.4. Census phases and Methodology

### 1.4.1. Census phases

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

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

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

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

### 1.4.2. Census methodology

#### 1.4.2.2. 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.

### 1.4.2.3. Pilot Census

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

The pilot census was conducted from 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 on a sample of 600 EAs, including 416 randomly selected EAs across all sectors and 184 purposively selected EAs in the areas bordering neighbouring countries to Rwanda and in remote rural areas in order to test the internet connectivity, data transmission, and the availability of electricity. The pilot census was initially planned for 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 just to fall one year before the main census but was postponed for one month to ensure adequate preventive measures against the spread of Covid-19.

The pilot census was a rehearsal for the actual census enumeration during which the various methods and procedures for field 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.

### 1.4.2.4. Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

### 1.4.2.5. 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.

#### **1.4.2.6. Recruitment and training of field staff**

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

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

At each stage of census implementation, the necessary induction and mandatory training of NISR staff and census personnel took place. For example, the census mapping phase was preceded by the training of cartographers, while the pilot census and

the actual census enumeration were preceded by the training of enumerators, data quality monitors and their supervisors.

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

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

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

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

Regarding the organization of the training in each centre, four trainers were in charge of the training centre.

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

#### 1.4.2.7. Actual census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1.4.2.8. Post-enumeration activities

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

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

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

The census dataset –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.

#### 1.4.2.9. 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: CONTEXT OF YOUTH, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE ANALYSIS

This report examines the characteristics of youths (aged 16–30) in Rwanda. The study of this population group is cross-cutting and merits attention since it is in this age range that key demographic processes tend to occur: leaving education, entering the labour market, marrying and starting a family. This age group also has a higher likelihood of migration than others. The profile of the youth population that emerges from the Census analysis can feed into the evaluation of government policies and programs targeting youth through NST1 and Vision 2050.

### 2.1. General context

The relationship between population change and economic growth remains a subject of debate. The disagreements relate to whether population growth restricts, promotes, or is independent of economic growth. While in the past the focus was predominantly on population size and growth rates. Researchers and policy-makers are increasingly emphasising on the role of the age structure of the population and how it changes when populations grows (Ashford, 2007; Bloom et al., 2003).

The world's population are in varying stages of a demographic transition from high to low rates of mortality and fertility (Bongaarts, 2009). In this process, the age structure gradually shifts toward older ages. Fertility is the principal component driving population dynamics, the other two being mortality and migration. A youth bulge resulting when fertility decreases reduce the proportion of children in the population at a relatively fast rate while the proportion of elderly is still relatively small. Nations undergoing this transition can capitalise on the resulting high labour supply and low dependency ratios. There is the potential to boost economic growth and poverty reduction as there are fewer dependents to

support, savings are accumulated, and a relatively youth population is likely to enhance investments in human capital and technology in the economy as a whole (Ashford, 2007; Bloom et al., 2003). This phenomenon has been described as the potentials to reap the Demographic Dividend (DD).

Reaping the benefits from this phase of the demographic transition requires, however, the right policy, economic and social transformation. First and foremost, the growing youth population has to be absorbed into the labour market and enterprising youth people have to be enabled to invest. They must have the opportunity to access high-quality education, matching the type of skills needed in the labour market. Also, youth people will only be encouraged to save if there are efficient and trustworthy financial mechanisms to allow them to do so. Finally, investments in public health is necessary to allow a youthful population to maximise its productivity. In return, if the appropriate policy environment is not in place, unemployment and instability may result, and health, education, and social welfare systems may undergo considerable strain (Gribble and Bremner, 2012; Bloom et al., 2003).

### 2.2. Overview of the youth sector in Rwanda

#### Rwanda youth priorities

Rwanda's youth is a major asset for the country and key driver for sustainable development if empowered and well-motivated. In Rwanda youth was defined as the population aged 14 to 35 years before 2015. After that period, The Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Youth and ICT updated the national youth policy which defines the youth as population aged from 16 to 30 years for creating more opportunities and

concentrate more efforts to the cohort young people as well as harmonization with existing regulations.

The revision also took into consideration the post-2015 global agenda context as enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The youth policy of 2015 addresses the emerging challenges related to youth economic empowerment. Priorities in policies targeting youth people in Rwanda are set out in the National

Youth Policy (Ministry of Youth and ICT, 2015) and the Youth Sector Strategic Plan 2011-2015 (National youth council, 2021). The overall goal of the Youth Sector is to enhance the growth and competitiveness of Rwanda's

youth people, enabling them to contribute to the country's medium-term and long-term development goals.

## Regional & International Policy Framework

Rwanda is also part of a larger global family and youth empowerment. It is built on regional and international strategies promoted by organisations to which Rwanda is a member. In the framework of the SDGs, the United Nations Youth Strategy 2030 aims to "scale up global, regional and national actions to meet youth people's needs, realize their rights and tap their possibilities as agents of change." At continental level, one of the African Union's aspirations within the Agenda 2063 is "An Africa whose development is people driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its women and youth." This will be achieved through "Engaged and empowered Youth". (African Union Agenda 2063, p.7).

The EAC Youth Policy 2013 envisions "an integrated East African Community where its youth are empowered to fully participate and benefit in all facets of the region's development". To this end the EAC Youth Policy aims "to create an enabling environment for effective youth participation and empowerment". This is reflected back in the EAC Vision 2050 which pledges to ensure among others "Job creation to provide for current and future

needs of the bulging youth population" (EAC Vision, p.45). In this regard, EAC is convinced that "Education is a necessary condition to equip the youth with the right skills to enter the workforce". (EAC Vision 2050, p.55).

Rwanda is a member of the Francophonie and the Commonwealth. These two important international organizations have also developed specific strategies for youth development in their member countries' space, i.e. the "Francophonie Youth Strategy 2015-2022" and the "Commonwealth Strategic Plan 2017/18-2020/21". The Commonwealth, home to 1/3 of the global youth states that "engaging and empowering youth to meaningfully participate in political and development processes." (Secretariat Strategic Plan 2017/18-2020/21, p.4) p.2), building on more than 40 years' experience in youth development. The Francophonie Youth Strategy 2015-2022 (p.10) is framed around two axes, i.e. (i) Axis 1: Promoting human values, employability and social & professional inclusion, and (ii) Axis 2: Citizen participation & access to rights for a sustainable development and cultural diversity.

## National Policy Framework

Rwanda's Youth Priorities are articulated in the Constitution of 2003 (revised in 2015), youth Policy of 2015 and vision 2050. The emphasis is on promoting youth economic empowerment and engagement of them to fully participate in the economic transformation of Rwanda into an upper-middle-income country by 2035, and a high-income country by 2050. This builds on the previous objective of Vision 2020 which focused on enhancing youth skills development, employment and entrepreneurship. The "major emphasis on youth and women" was hinged upon development of vocational and technical training in the fields of technology, engineering and management. Skills development, entrepreneurship, and micro-credit schemes were to be promoted to extend finance to self-employed youth technicians. Particular focus was to be given to innovative, small-scale entrepreneurs. (MINECOFIN, 2000: 13).

The new youth policy focus at that time was on youth participation and promotion of social-related aspects of development. Since then, there has been a shift towards emerging challenges related to youth's economic empowerment.

Promoting youth skills development, employment and entrepreneurship were among the objectives of Vision 2020. The "major emphasis on youth and women" was to be put on developing vocational and technical training in the fields of technology, engineering and management. Skills development, entrepreneurship and access to finance to create employment to young people. Particular focus on access to finance was given to innovative youth, small-scale entrepreneurs as the Government extended financial services to that category by put in place the Business Development Fund (BDF) which facilitate young people among other population categories to have

access on credit guarantees (up 75% of total loan requested) and grants.

The National Youth Policy of 2015 has envisioned a Healthy, Aptitude with Positive Attitude, Patriotic, Productive and Innovative youth generation, the “HAPPI Generation”. To this end, the policy champions a holistic set of strategies to tackle youth unemployment and underemployment, limited skills, low rate of access to finance and markets. The areas of focus include promoting (i) Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment, (ii) Youth Education and Skills Training, (iii) Youth and Health, (iv) Youth and Information and Communication Technology, (v) Youth Sports and Recreation, (vi) Youth and Environment, (vii) Fighting youth drug abuse and Delinquency, (viii) Youth and Gender and (ix) Monitoring and Evaluation of youth

initiatives. Aligning with the National Youth Policy, six of the NST1 objectives refer to youth empowerment and participation. They include (i) promoting youth entrepreneurship and access to finance, (ii) preventing and fight drug abuse and trafficking among youth, (iii) reinforcing mechanisms at decentralized levels for citizens, particularly youth, to effectively contribute to districts planning and prioritization, (iv) ensuring digital literacy for all youth by 2024, (v) scaling up efforts to raise awareness on reproductive health and family planning to increase contraceptive prevalence from 48% (2013/14) to 60% in 2024 with a particular focus on the youth, and (vi) strengthening the voluntary national service program (Urugerero) under the national civic education institution (Itorero ry’Igihugu) with the objective of developing the Rwandan youth into citizens who aspire to become self-reliant and hardworking.

### Youth Empowerment flagship programs

The operationalisation of the above policy framework resulted in the development of several youth empowerment strategies and programs and different stakeholders’ initiatives in different areas of concern in youth development.

Five (5) flagship programs drive the implementation of the national agenda for youth empowerment:

- i. Agaciro Kanjye: through the National Youth Council structures, the programme mobilises youth people’s awareness of the vision of a Healthy, Aptitude and Attitude, Patriotic, Productive and Innovative generation “HAPPI generation”. This model seeks to address the socio-economic challenges that hindering the development of young people. In line with this, a lot of programs such as Youth-connekt series ( Awards, Hangout, Convention, Champions and CYRWA, Month & Holidays, Dialogue, Mentorship and Exhibition), Youth employment mainstreaming projects, youth leadership transformation and Civic engagement
- ii. Youth-Connekt series:
  1. Youth-Connekt Awards: Is the process of selecting and awarding youth innovators Entrepreneurs from local to national level;
  2. Youth-Connekt Hangout: Is an open interaction among youth using different channels of inspiration;
  3. Youth-Connekt Convention: The Youth-Connekt Convention gathers youth Rwandans riving in Rwanda and abroad. Young people use this opportunity to contribute to the national policies and programs through the national Dialogue/Umushyikirano;
  4. Youth-Connect Africa : Youth-Connekt Africa operates as a panafrican platform with the vision of connecting African youth for socio-economic transformation and empowering young people through enhancing their knowledge, experience and skills while investing in their ideas, innovations and initiatives.
  5. Youth-Connekt Month and Holidays: Is the program which coincides with the period of holidays for both primary and secondary schools which aimed to nurture young people with Rwandan culture values through different activities such as Special youth Umuganda, Talent detection through sports and civic engagement activities (Intore mu biruhuko, Urugerero rw’Inkomezabigwi)

- iii. Youth Employment mainstreaming programs
  1. Ecobrigade program: Is the brand of youth cooperatives working for environmental ecosystem protection which targeted to preserve environment as well as creating job opportunities for youth;
  2. Road maintenance: The program is designed to respond to the job creation and improvement of quality of roads networks;
  3. Agriculture: The primary objective of this program is support youth to shity from subsistence to market oriented agriculture by increasing the number of youth participating in market oriented agriculture mostly in horticulture value chains and eventually contribute to job creation and food security.
- iv. Youth Friendly Centres established at district level to ease the coordination of interventions at local. Youth Friendly Centres are expected to offer services to youth in the areas of (1)Job creation and Self-Employment Development ( Entrepreneurship & Job desk/Employment services, , (2) Employability skills Development, (3) Information and Communication Technology Promotion, (4) Talents development ( Music, Sports, Arts,...) , (5) Youth Mobilisation ( Good governance, Patriotism, Civic Education, Volunteerism and gender equality promotion, and (6) Health, Sport and Leisure, .
- v. Access to Finance: Despite Rwanda’s fast economic growth, statistics indicate that youth are not sharing equitably in this success. To address this challenge, an Access to Finance Program was developed that has two elements, i.e. (1) Capacity building and training in financial literacy, and improved (2) Financial access and credit enhancement.

### 2.3. Objectives of the thematic report

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The present analysis will provide evidence about the situation of the youth population aged 16-30 in Rwanda. While socio-economic characteristics are of particular importance, other factors related to the demographic dividend debate, such as migration, fertility, and marital status, are also examined.

The main objective of this thematic analysis is to analyse and provide data that could be immediately used for more consistent planning toward a sustainable socio-economic development of the country with specific attention to the role of youth people.

Specifically, the analysis will attempt to:

- Measure the size and spatial distribution of youth people;
- Provide a profile of the youth (16–30 population) in terms of their socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics;
- Describe the characteristics of the heads of household among youth people; and
- Analyse the characteristics and the living standards of the households headed by youth people.

### 2.4. Methodology and definition of the basic concepts

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#### Methodology:

The analysis uses the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) data collected between 16 and 30 August 2022. Since the Census data provide a snapshot of the total population at a specific reference date (15 August

2022), the population data from the preceding Censuses (2002, 2012) are used to examine the trends over the past decades. Throughout the report, the findings are disaggregated by sex and area of residence. Moreover, Census data allows for further geographical

disaggregation of results, which is an advantage compared to sample surveys.

Selected indicators are shown at the district level and even sector level. Census data are also particularly useful when analyzing population subgroups among the youth population, such as youth people with disabilities.

The report is based on descriptive analysis; it presents data in the form of summary tables and figures. The report is organised into the following chapters: size and size of the youth and its evolution since 2002; socio-demographic characteristics; socio-cultural background characteristics; school attendance, level of education and literacy; ICT; household headship among youth people, characteristics of the youth household heads and the living conditions of their households.

### Definition of '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 key concept in this report is "youth", which is interchangeably used with "youth people". However, as this is a cross-cutting analysis of the characteristics of the youth population, a wide range of indicators on socio-demographic characteristics, such as nuptiality and migration, and socio-economic characteristics, such as individuals' education, employment status, and housing characteristics of households, are examined. Indicators are briefly introduced in the text and the Glossary in Annex C provides an overview of definitions. For more detailed discussions of indicator constructions, the reader is referred to other thematic Census reports that deal specifically with questions of employment, education, migration and nuptiality, etc.

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. The Secretary-General first referred to the current definition of youth in 1981 in his report to the General Assembly on International Youth Year (A/36/215, para. 8 of

the annex) and endorsed it in ensuing reports (A/40/256, para. 19 of the annex). However, in both the reports, the Secretary-General also recognized that, apart from that statistical definition, the meaning of the term 'youth' varies in different societies around the world. When the General Assembly, by its resolution 50/81 in 1995, adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond, it reiterated that the United Nations defined youth as the age cohort of 15-24.

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 youth 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 youth man and youth 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 youth 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.

## CHAPTER 3: SIZE OF THE YOUTH POPULATION AND ITS TRENDS SINCE 2012

The UN population division has observed that one of the big challenges are inadequate human capital investment and high unemployment rates among the youth (UNDESA, 2015). It has also been observed that the demographic dividend can act as a catalyst to empower the Rwandan youth innovate and engage in economic productivity (UNFPA, 2017). This therefore calls for investment in the youth. The Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 provides evidence on the youth situation in the country. The objective of this section is to highlight the size of the youth population defined as those aged 16-30 years, and examine its age-sex structure as well as spatial distribution across area of residence, provinces and districts.

### 3.1. Size of the youth Population

According to the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census there are 3,595,670 persons aged between 16 and 30 years living in Rwanda, out of a total resident population of 13,246,394 which constitutes 27.1% of the total resident population of the Country. The youth population consists of 1,767,063 males and 1,828,607 females who are slightly more than males.. The pattern is similar in other population groups, whereby the youth population in Rwanda remains predominantly rural, with 2,431,776 living in rural areas, compared to 1,163,894 in urban areas (Table 3. 1). The majority of the youth reside in the Eastern Province (942,370), followed by the Western Province (757,749), Southern Province (746,908), and Kigali City (584,290). Youth in Northern Province represent the least group of those aged 16–30 years in the country (564,353).

In terms of percentage , the youth population share is greater in urban areas, where youth people represent 31.4% of the resident population. Their share decreases to 25.5% in rural areas. People aged 16–30 are mostly attracted to urban life, while youth children and older cohorts are higher in rural areas. The urban-rural pattern can be observed across all provinces. It is also reflected in the high youth population share in Kigali City, where one in every three inhabitants is between 16 and 30 years old In the other provinces, the share of youth people varies between 30.5% (North) and 29% (South, East). There is a slight variation between female and male youth population shares, with youth female youth representing 27% of the total female resident population and male youth representing 28% of the total male population.

**Table 3 1: Distribution of Youth population Aged 16-30 Years by sex, Province and area of Residence**

Province and Area of residence	Total population			Number of youth (16-30)			Population share		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>									
Total	13,246,394.0	6,429,326.0	6,817,068.0	3,595,670.0	1,767,063.0	1,828,607.0	27.1	27.5	26.8
Urban	3,701,245.0	1,854,525.0	1,846,720.0	1,163,894.0	570,801.0	593,093.0	31.4	30.8	32.1
Rural	9,545,149.0	4,574,801.0	4,970,348.0	2,431,776.0	1,196,262.0	1,235,514.0	25.5	26.1	24.9
Total	13,246,394.0	6,429,326.0	6,817,068.0	3,595,670.0	1,767,063.0	1,828,607.0	27.1	27.5	26.8
<b>Kigali City</b>									
Total	1,745,555	888,882	856,673	584,290	288,533	295,757	33.5	32.5	34.5
Urban	1,517,168	771,661	745,507	526,310	257,692	268,618	34.7	33.4	36.0
Rural	228,387	117,221	111,166	57,980	30,841	27,139	25.4	26.3	24.4
<b>South</b>									
Total	3,002,699	1,448,455	1,554,244	746,908	370,748	376,160	24.9	25.6	24.2
Urban	444,106	223,963	220,143	128,358	63,563	64,795	28.9	28.4	29.4
Rural	2,558,593	1,224,492	1,334,101	618,550	307,185	311,365	24.2	25.1	23.3
<b>West</b>									
Total	2,896,484	1,384,635	1,511,849	757,749	368,921	388,828	26.2	26.6	25.7
Urban	640,307	312,001	328,306	182,053	87,991	94,062	28.4	28.2	28.7
Rural	2,256,177	1,072,634	1,183,543	575,696	280,930	294,766	25.5	26.2	24.9
<b>North</b>									
Total	2,038,511	972,960	1,065,551	564,353	274,197	290,156	27.7	28.2	27.2
Urban	353,729	170,807	182,922	107,855	51,351	56,504	30.5	30.1	30.9
Rural	1,684,782	802,153	882,629	456,498	222,846	233,652	27.1	27.8	26.5
<b>East</b>									
Total	3,563,145	1,734,394	1,828,751	942,370	464,664	477,706	26.4	26.8	26.1
Urban	745,935	376,093	369,842	219,318	110,204	109,114	29.4	29.3	29.5
Rural	2,817,210	1,358,301	1,458,909	723,052	354,460	368,592	25.7	26.1	25.3

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

The youth population share is highest in urban areas, for instance in the three districts of Kigali City –Kicukiro (35.6%), Nyarugenge (33.7%) and Gasabo (32.2%). The pattern is repeated in other urban areas across the country, such as Musanze (29.3%) and Rubavu (28%) (table 3.2 & Table D.1 in annex).

**Table 3 2: Youth population Aged 16-30 Years by sex, Province and area of Residence**

Area of residence and province	Number of Youth (16-30 years)			Proportion of the youth		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Female
City of Kigali	288,533	295,757	584,290	100.0	49.4	50.6
Urban	257,692	268,618	526,310	100.0	49.0	51.0
Rural	30,841	27,139	57,980	100.0	53.2	46.8
Southern Province	370,748	376,160	746,908	100.0	49.6	50.4
Urban	63,563	64,795	128,358	100.0	49.5	50.5
Rural	307,185	311,365	618,550	100.0	49.7	50.3
Western Province	368,921	388,828	757,749	100.0	48.7	51.3
Urban	87,991	94,062	182,053	100.0	48.3	51.7
Rural	280,930	294,766	575,696	100.0	48.8	51.2
Northern Province	274,197	290,156	564,353	100.0	48.6	51.4
Urban	51,351	56,504	107,855	100.0	47.6	52.4
Rural	222,846	233,652	456,498	100.0	48.8	51.2
Eastern Province	464,664	477,706	942,370	100.0	49.3	50.7
Urban	110,204	109,114	219,318	100.0	50.2	49.8
Rural	354,460	368,592	723,052	100.0	49.0	51.0

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

The table below (Table 3.3) indicates the distribution of youth by province and district. It shows that the district of the City of Kigali has a significantly higher number of youth compared to other districts in different provinces. Following the northern, eastern, western, and southern districts also have notable numbers of youth. The details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. 1: Total population and youth population share by district**

Province/District	Count						Percent		
	Total population			Number of youth (16-30)			Number of youth (16-30)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
City of Kigali	1,745,555	888,882	856,673	584,290	288,533	295,757	33.5	32.5	34.5
Nyarugenge	374,319	195,780	178,539	126,094	65,433	60,661	33.7	33.4	34.0
Gasabo	879,505	443,987	435,518	282,898	137,605	145,293	32.2	31.0	33.4
Kicukiro	491,731	249,115	242,616	175,298	85,495	89,803	35.6	34.3	37.0
Southern Province	3,002,699	1,448,455	1,554,244	746,908	370,748	376,160	24.9	25.6	24.2
Nyanza	365,718	178,645	187,073	87,247	43,603	43,644	23.9	24.4	23.3
Gisagara	397,051	188,965	208,086	96,997	48,165	48,832	24.4	25.5	23.5
Nyaruguru	318,126	151,980	166,146	80,401	40,128	40,273	25.3	26.4	24.2
Huye	381,900	188,859	193,041	94,211	48,390	45,821	24.7	25.6	23.7
Nyamagabe	371,501	176,725	194,776	99,691	49,141	50,550	26.8	27.8	26.0
Ruhango	359,121	172,096	187,025	85,663	42,138	43,525	23.9	24.5	23.3
Muhanga	358,433	173,615	184,818	90,816	44,843	45,973	25.3	25.8	24.9
Kamonyi	450,849	217,570	233,279	111,882	54,340	57,542	24.8	25.0	24.7
Western Province	2,896,484	1,384,635	1,511,849	757,749	368,921	388,828	26.2	26.6	25.7
Karongi	373,869	178,417	195,452	94,832	46,491	48,341	25.4	26.1	24.7
Rutsiro	369,180	176,498	192,682	99,652	49,078	50,574	27.0	27.8	26.2
Rubavu	546,683	267,299	279,384	153,630	75,745	77,885	28.1	28.3	27.9
Nyabihu	319,047	150,072	168,975	89,609	42,913	46,696	28.1	28.6	27.6
Ngororero	367,955	171,065	196,890	92,595	43,679	48,916	25.2	25.5	24.8
Rusizi	485,529	236,426	249,103	122,794	60,957	61,837	25.3	25.8	24.8
Nyamashoke	434,221	204,858	229,363	104,637	50,058	54,579	24.1	24.4	23.8
Northern Province	2,038,511	972,960	1,065,551	564,353	274,197	290,156	27.7	28.2	27.2
Rulindo	360,144	171,849	188,295	92,714	45,113	47,601	25.7	26.3	25.3
Gakenke	365,292	172,600	192,692	95,141	45,791	49,350	26.0	26.5	25.6
Musanze	476,522	227,340	249,182	139,508	67,241	72,267	29.3	29.6	29.0
Burera	387,729	184,782	202,947	112,731	54,951	57,780	29.1	29.7	28.5
Gicumbi	448,824	216,389	232,435	124,259	61,101	63,158	27.7	28.2	27.2
Eastern Province	3,563,145	1,734,394	1,828,751	942,370	464,664	477,706	26.4	26.8	26.1
Rwamagana	484,953	243,794	241,159	130,746	67,206	63,540	27.0	27.6	26.3
Nyagatare	653,861	318,740	335,121	177,981	87,827	90,154	27.2	27.6	26.9
Gatsibo	551,164	264,461	286,703	145,378	71,160	74,218	26.4	26.9	25.9
Kayonza	457,156	221,448	235,708	120,691	59,127	61,564	26.4	26.7	26.1
Kirehe	460,860	221,763	239,097	123,154	59,826	63,328	26.7	27.0	26.5
Ngoma	404,048	192,720	211,328	99,607	47,908	51,699	24.7	24.9	24.5
Bugesera	551,103	271,468	279,635	144,813	71,610	73,203	26.3	26.4	26.2

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

### 3.2. The Trends of youth population since 2012

The youth population grew by 548,328 during the intercensal period (2012–2022) (Table 3.3). This represents an increase of 15% over the 10 years or an average annual growth rate of 2%. Males and females contributed equally to the increase of youth population in 2022 compared of the 2012 Census. The number of male aged 16–30 years increased from 1,492,837 to 1,767,063 and the number of female from 1,554,505 to 1,828,607.

All provinces saw their youth population grow in terms of numbers between 2012 and 2022. The largest increase occurred in the Eastern Province (from 720,444 in 2012 to 942,370 in 2022), a rise of 24% over the decade. Although the size of the youth population has increased, its share over the past 10 years has decreased (29% in 2012 and 27% in 2022).

**Table 3. 2: Distribution of the share of youth population from 2012-2022 by sex and province**

Province and Year of Census	Number of youth (Size)			Population share (% of the youth among the resident population)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>						
2012	3,047,342	1,492,837	1,554,505	29	29.5	28.5
2022	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	27.1	27.5	26.8
<b>Kigali City</b>						
2012	431,031	226,226	204,805	38.1	38.6	37.5
2022	584,290	288,533	295,757	33.5	32.5	34.5
<b>South</b>						
2012	692,371	335,452	356,919	26.7	27.2	26.3
2022	746,908	370,748	376,160	24.9	25.6	24.2
<b>West</b>						
2012	705,632	336,450	369,182	28.6	28.8	28.3
2022	757,749	368,921	388,828	26.2	26.6	25.7
<b>North</b>						
2012	497,864	240,541	257,323	28.8	29.4	28.3
2022	564,353	274,197	290,156	27.7	28.2	27.2
<b>East</b>						
2012	720,444	354,168	366,276	27.8	28.2	27.4
2022	942,370	464,664	477,706	26.4	26.8	26.1

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

## CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTH POPULATION

Socio Demographic characteristics of the youth population in any country are crucial in determining the type of policies and programmes to be put in place to ensure that this segment of the population participates fully and contributes to the economic development of the country. This chapter presents demographic characteristics of youth in Rwanda namely: their age–sex structure, migration behaviour, marital status, fertility, and health/disability derived from the 2022 Census.

### 4.1 Spatial distribution and age–sex structure of the youth population

The geographical distribution of the population of youth people in Rwanda indicates that most live in rural areas (68%) Table 4.1. However, as already indicated in the discussion of youth population shares by area of residence, youth people are higher in urban areas compared to other population groups. As shown in Table 4.1, 26% of children under 16 and the population aged 31 and above live in urban areas, compared to 32.4% of youth people aged 16–30 years. This has implications on the provision of gainful employment.

With regard to the distribution of the youth population across provinces, table 4.1 indicates that the largest proportion of youth (28%) and children below the age of 16 (28%) live in the Eastern Province. On the other hand, the largest proportion of people aged 31 and above also live in the Eastern Province (26%). While Kigali City ranks last, with 11% of the total youth and children below age 16 and older people at 16%.

**Table 4. 1: Distribution ( count and %) of the youth (16-30 years), 31+ and <16 years by area of residence and province by sex**

Area of residence and Province	Distribution 16-30			Distribution 31+			Distribution < 16 Years		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Area of residence</b>									
Counts	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	4,380,462	2,024,291	2,356,171	5,270,262	2,637,972	2,632,290
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	32.4	32.3	32.4	27.3	30.4	24.6	25.5	25.4	25.6
Rural	67.6	67.7	67.6	72.7	69.6	75.4	74.5	74.6	74.4
<b>Province</b>									
Kigali City	11.3	11.2	11.3	16.2	16.3	16.2	11.3	11.3	11.2
South	22.5	22.6	22.5	20.8	21	20.6	22.5	22.5	22.6
West	23.1	23.0	23.1	21.1	20.9	21.3	23.1	23.1	23.0
North	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.7	15.5	15.9	15.0	14.9	14.9
East	28.2	28.2	28.1	26.2	26.3	26.1	28.1	28.2	28.2

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

The youth population in urban areas is, on average, older than in rural areas. The proportion in the youths' age group of (16-20) is 44% in rural areas against 35% in urban areas (Table 4.3). The rural –urban pattern is also reflected in the smaller proportion of those aged 16–20 year olds in the City of Kigali (31%) compared to other provinces.

**Table 4. 2: Percent distribution of Youth Population by age, sex, Province and area of residence**

Province and 5-year age-group (Years)	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>									
Counts	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16-20	34.8	33.3	36.3	44.3	45.6	43.1	41.2	41.6	40.9
21-25	33.1	33.3	32.9	29.5	28.9	30	30.6	30.3	30.9
26-30	32.1	33.4	30.8	26.2	25.5	26.9	28.1	28.1	28.2
<b>Kigali City</b>									
Counts	526,310	257,692	268,618	57,980	30,841	27,139	584,290	288,533	295,757
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16-20	30.6	28.2	32.8	39	38.3	39.8	31.4	29.3	33.5
21-25	34.9	35.1	34.6	29.3	29.1	29.5	34.3	34.5	34.1
26-30	34.6	36.7	32.6	31.7	32.6	30.7	34.3	36.2	32.4
<b>South</b>									
Counts	128,358	63,563	64,795	618,550	307,185	311,365	746,908	370,748	376,160
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16-20	38.5	36.8	40.1	45.5	47.4	43.6	44.3	45.6	43
21-25	31.5	31.8	31.1	28.7	28	29.5	29.2	28.6	29.8
26-30	30.1	31.3	28.8	25.8	24.7	26.9	26.5	25.8	27.3
<b>West</b>									
Counts	182,053	87,991	94,062	575,696	280,930	294,766	757,749	368,921	388,828
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16-20	40.3	40.6	40	44	45.1	43	43.1	44	42.3
21-25	30.8	30.4	31.2	29.7	29.2	30.2	30	29.5	30.4
26-30	28.9	29	28.8	26.3	25.7	26.8	26.9	26.5	27.3
<b>North</b>									
Counts	107,855	51,351	56,504	456,498	222,846	233,652	564,353	274,197	290,156

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

A comparison of age for the resident youth population in urban area and rural areas shows that rural areas have majority of youth in the 16-30 age group. However, this decreases in the age range 21-25 (716,192) and in age range 26-30 (637,660). The pattern is repeated for male youth in urban areas. The total number of youth population aged 16-20 years is 405,284 the number of male youth in urban areas decreases for those in the age range 21-25 (384,986) and again increases in the age group range 26-30 (373,624).

**Table 4. 3 Distribution of youth population by age group, Sex ratio and area of residence**

Age-group(years)	Male Population		Female Population		Total Youth Population		Sex Ratio(male/Female)*100
	Male Count	Male (%)	Female Count	Female (%)	Both Sexes(Count)	Both Sexes(%)	
<b>Rwanda</b>							
All	1,767,063	27.5	1,828,607	26.8	3,595,670	27.1	96.6
16-20	735,261	11.4	747,947	11	1,483,208	11.2	98.3
21-25	535,521	8.3	565,657	8.3	1,101,178	8.3	94.7
26-30	496,281	7.7	515,003	7.6	1,011,284	7.6	96.4
<b>Urban</b>							
All	570,801	30.8	593,093	32.1	1,163,894	31.4	96.2
16-20	190,089	10.3	215,195	11.7	405,284	10.9	88.3
21-25	189,934	10.2	195,052	10.6	384,986	10.4	97.4
26-30	190,778	10.3	182,846	9.9	373,624	10.1	104.3
<b>Rural</b>							
All	1,196,262	26.1	1,235,514	24.9	2,431,776	25.5	96.8
16-20	545,172	11.9	532,752	10.7	1,077,924	11.3	102.3
21-25	345,587	7.6	370,605	7.5	716,192	7.5	93.2
26-30	305,503	6.7	332,157	6.7	637,660	6.7	92

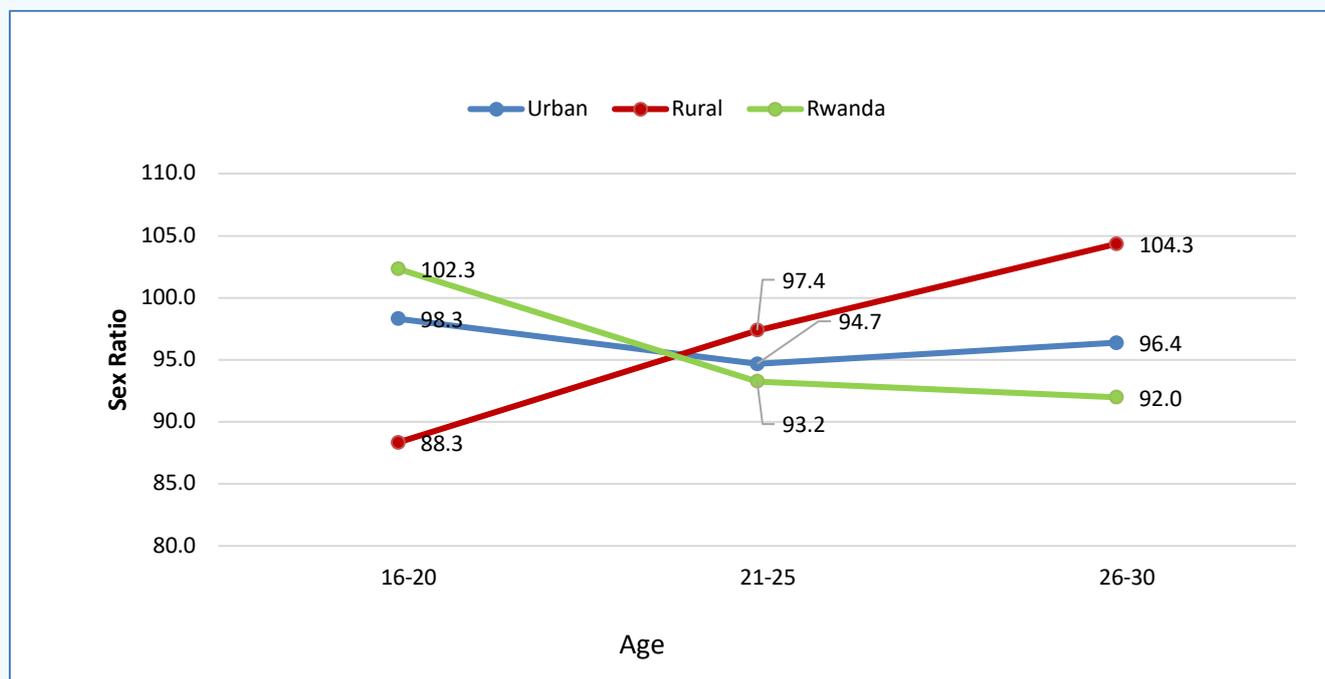
Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

An alternative approach to examining the sex composition of population of youth population is through the sex ratio, which gives the number of males per 100 females. Figure 4.1 and Table 4.3 depicts the sex ratio by age group and separately for urban and rural areas.

At the national level, the sex ratio remains slightly below 100 in all age groups, implying that there are more women than men in all age groups. On average, there is a deficit of men compared to the number of women aged 16–30, or a sex-ratio of 97 (Figure 4.1).

However, there are significant differences by area of residence. In Rural areas, starting from a low level of 88 males per 100 females in the 16–20 age group, sex ratio reaches 97 among youth population in the age range 21–25 years, and increases to 104 in the age range 26–30. In urban areas the sex ratio is just below 100, signifying a near balance of the sexes.

Figure 4. 1: Sex ratio of youth by area of residence



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

## 4.2 Migration experience of youth population

Migration (internal and international) is one factor in population change and spatial population patterns. Internal migration between districts is a potentially positive force as it allows people to go where the jobs are and to seek out the best opportunities. In general, youth are more likely to migrate either internally or internationally than the rest of the population (see the Census thematic report on migration, NISR (2023).

Various indicators can provide insights into the migration experience of youth. Lifetime migration, defined as the place of birth being different from the current place of residence, is used as an indicator of migration regardless of how long ago this happened. A limitation on this measure is that the case of a person migrating and then returning to the place of birth is not factored in the estimation. The indicator used may provide lower-estimates of persons with experiencing migration.

Lifetime migration can be contrasted with recent migration, which captures moves that happened in the five years prior to the Census. These recent moves are captured by questions on the previous place of residence and the number of years spent in the current place of residence. Moreover, migration can also be defined in terms of the boundaries that are crossed during the move: district boundaries, province boundaries, or international boundaries. The type of boundary reflects the distance of the move, and one expects migration at district level to be more common than migration across province boundaries.

The first indicator considered provides information on lifetime migration at district level. Overall, 1,066,715 youth people between 16 and 30 were found to be resident in districts which were different from their district of birth (Table 4.4). These included 510,038 men

and 556,677 women. The highest number of youth migrants is observed in Kigali City (402,482), followed by the Eastern Province (372,872). Eastern province was initially a park but part of the land was given to the community for farming. Youth migrants from other provinces migrate to work on the farms. The findings

shows that 29.7% of the youth population in Rwanda are migrants, i.e. they are not still live in their district of birth. However, migration experience among youth is considerably higher in urban areas, whereby 55.9% of the youth have experienced a lifetime migration.

**Table 4. 4: Distribution of Youth Population who experienced lifetime Migration by sex, province and area of residence**

Province and Area of residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number of Migrants	Migrants % of youth	Number of Migrants	Migrants % of youth	Number of Migrants	Migrants % of youth
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Total	1,066,715	29.7	510,038	28.9	556,677	30.4
Urban	651,170	55.9	316,346	55.4	334,824	56.5
Rural	415,545	17.1	193,692	16.2	221,853	18
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Total	402,482	68.9	196,260	68	206,222	69.7
Urban	381,464	72.5	184,731	71.7	196,733	73.2
Rural	21,018	36.3	11,529	37.4	9,489	35
<b>South</b>						
Total	137,410	18.4	63,196	17	74,214	19.7
Urban	59,289	46.2	29,031	45.7	30,258	46.7
Rural	78,121	12.6	34,165	11.1	43,956	14.1
<b>West</b>						
Total	88,644	11.7	42,826	11.6	45,818	11.8
Urban	49,901	27.4	23,513	26.7	26,388	28.1
Rural	38,743	6.7	19,313	6.9	19,430	6.6
<b>North</b>						
Total	65,307	11.6	26,706	9.7	38,601	13.3
Urban	35,008	32.5	15,615	30.4	19,393	34.3
Rural	30,299	6.6	11,091	5	19,208	8.2
<b>East</b>						
Total	372,872	39.6	181,050	39	191,822	40.2
Urban	125,508	57.2	63,456	57.6	62,052	56.9
Rural	247,364	34.2	117,594	33.2	129,770	35.2

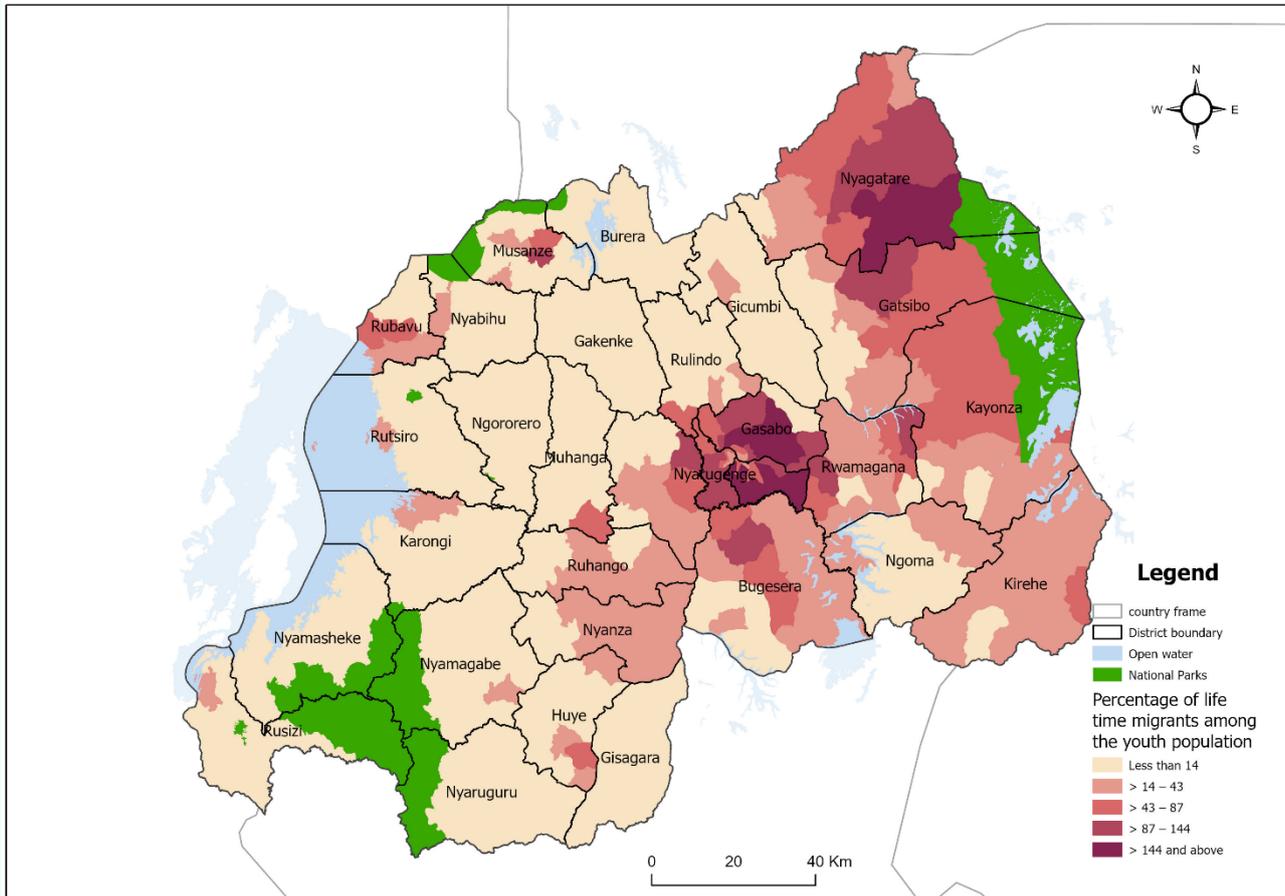
Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Map 4.1 gives insights into the geographical patterns of lifetime migration. Darker-shaded areas imply a relatively high percentage of youth people with lifetime migration in the sector. Urban sectors in Kigali City stand out as having the largest concentration of share of youth migrants. The lowest incidence of youth migrants is observed in the Northern Province, though there are exceptions, in particular in Musanze and individual sectors in Musanze. In general, migration dominance is higher in urban areas even in areas of low migration.

Migration in the Eastern Province is much more widespread, and affects urban as well as rural areas.

Such population mobility may be attributed to the higher likelihood of youth people to migrate from rural to urban areas for employment and education purposes due to better facilities. Lifetime migration in the rural areas of the Eastern Province may be linked to mobility for land and work.

Map 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of lifetime migrants among the youth population at sector level



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

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

The Total row gives the number of lifetime migrants according to their current province of residence. It shows the importance of a province as a migration destination for youth, including intra-provincial moves from one district to another within the same province. These figures correspond to those presented in Table 4.5.

Excluding migration within the same province can provide evidence on lifetime migration between provinces instead of at the district level. The Total without intra-provincial migration row at the very bottom of the table indicates that there were a total of 791,361 lifetime migrants in this population segment. As in the case of district-level migration, Kigali City and the Eastern Province are the main destinations for inter-provincial migration with (402,201 and 372,361). On the other hand, a large share of lifetime migration in other provinces is of intra-provincial nature.

The main 'sending' provinces can be identified from the 'Total without Intra-Provincial migration' column at the very right of the table. Again excluding youth people who migrated across districts within the same province, the Southern Province emerges as the main 'sending' province within Rwanda (204,504), followed by the western Province (192,668). However, even more youth people aged 16–30 were born abroad and are now living in Rwanda (107,739).

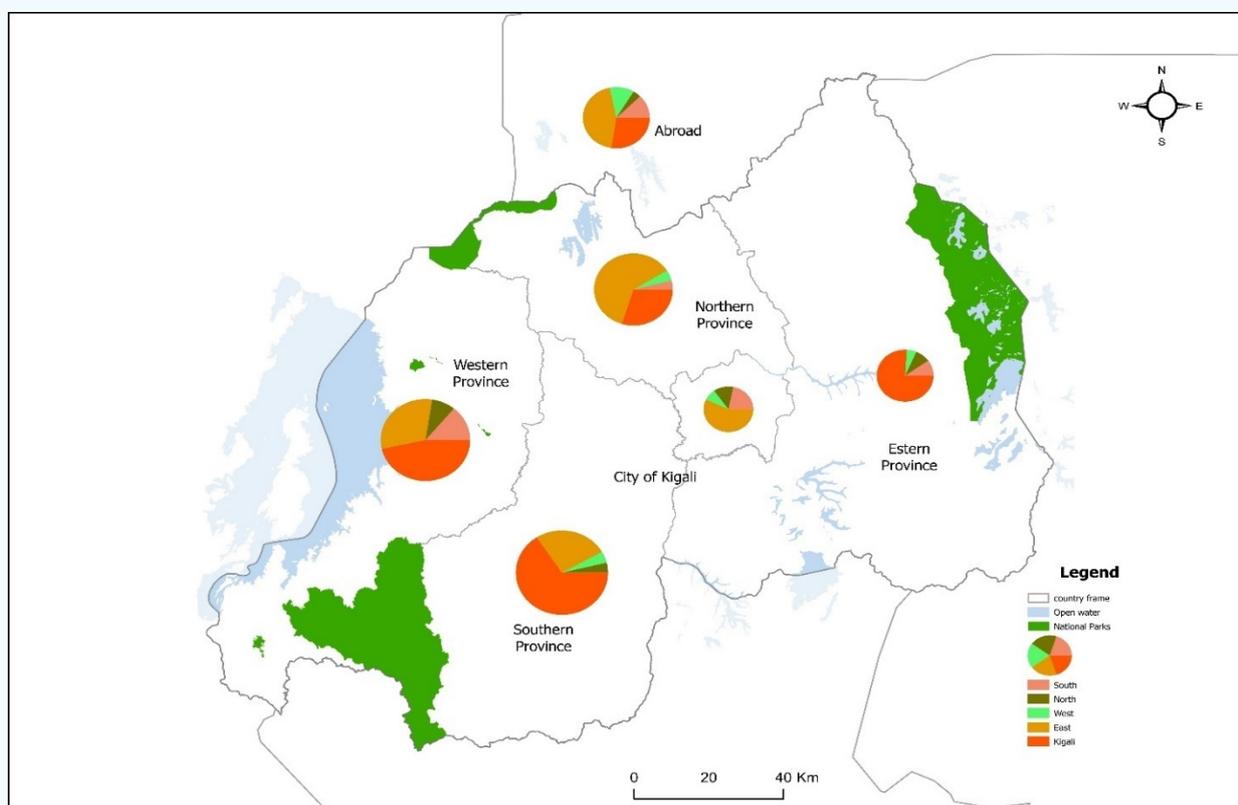
**Table 4. 5: Number of lifetime migrants aged 16–30 by province of current residence and province of birth**

Province of birth	Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration	Province of current residence					
		Total	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration		791,361	357,280	66,978	37,768	43,022	286,313
Kigali City	59,508	104,429	44,921	12,998	4,823	7,727	33,960
South	204,504	274,421	134,582	69,917	8,959	7,785	53,178
West	192,668	243,219	89,599	26,937	50,551	16,562	59,570
North	149,174	171,243	44,435	5,992	7,023	22,069	91,724
East	77,768	163,816	59,129	7,667	4,253	6,719	86,048
Abroad	107,739	107,739	29,535	13,384	12,710	4,229	47,881
Total	791,361	1,064,867	402,201	136,895	88,319	65,091	372,361

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

Moreover, the origin-destination combinations provide information on the direction of lifetime migration. The size of the pie charts in the map in Map 4.2 reflects the number of lifetime migrants currently living in the province, and Kigali City (followed by the Eastern Province) appears, once again, as the main migration destination. Furthermore, the pie charts show the composition in terms of migrant origin (province of birth). In Kigali City, the majority were born in the Southern Province (134,582), whereas in the Eastern Province the largest proportion of lifetime youth migrants were born in the Northern Province (91,724) followed by Eastern Province (86,048).

**Map 4. 2: Number of lifetime in-migrants (province level) among Youth and distribution across province of origin (birth)**

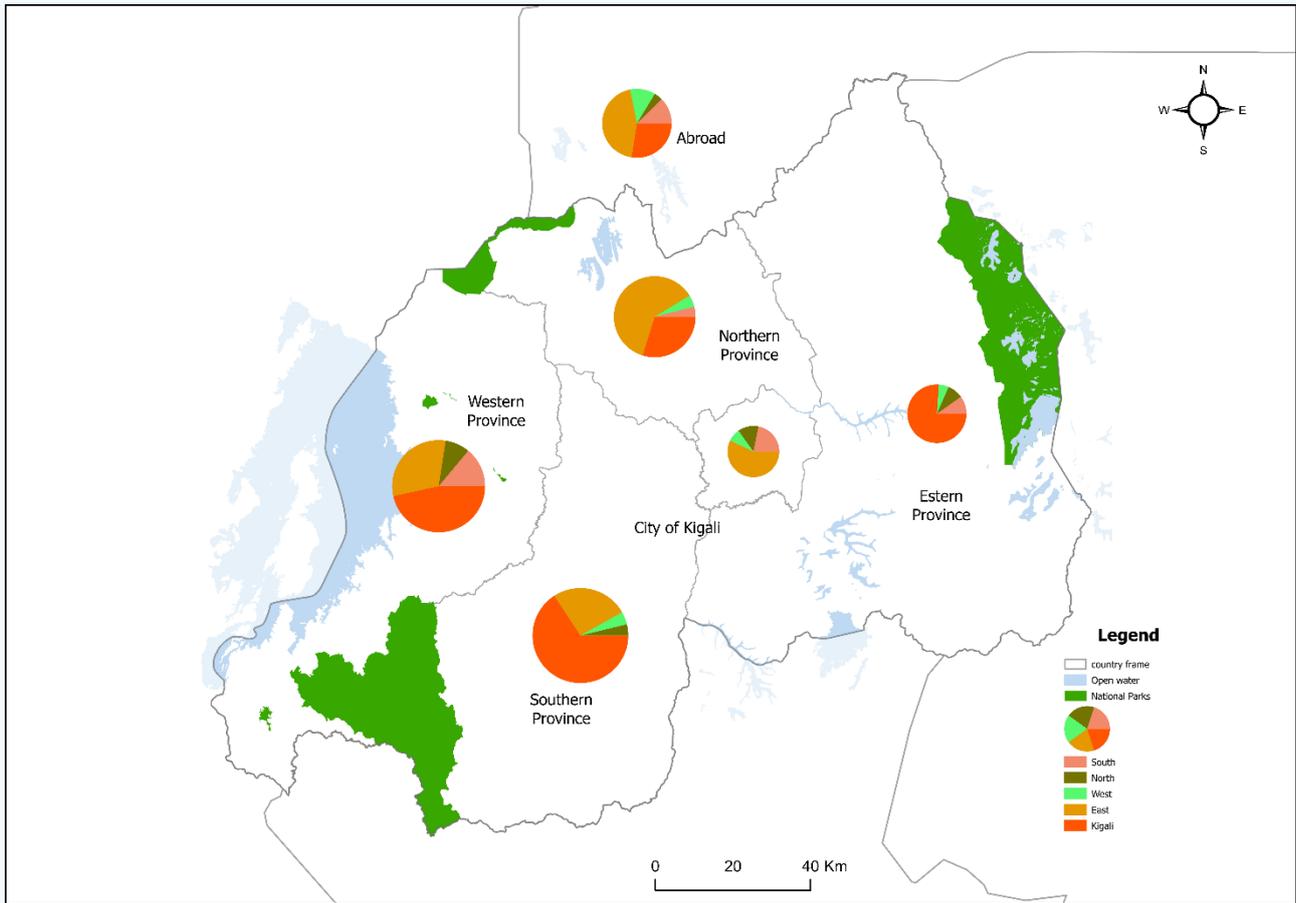


Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The map in Map 4.3 takes the perspective of the province of birth and depicts the main destinations of youth lifetime migrants. The size of the pie charts shows the number of youth who were born in the province and had left for another province. A relatively small number of youth born in Kigali City and the Eastern Province left their province of birth for another region in the country. Kigali City (depicted in red) is the preferred destination for youth lifetime migrants born in

the Western Province, the Southern Province, and the Eastern Province. The Eastern Province is the main destination region for youth migrants born in the Northern Province, in Kigali City, or abroad (in blue).

**Map 4. 3: Number of lifetime out-migrants (province level) among youth and distribution across provinces of destination (current residence)**



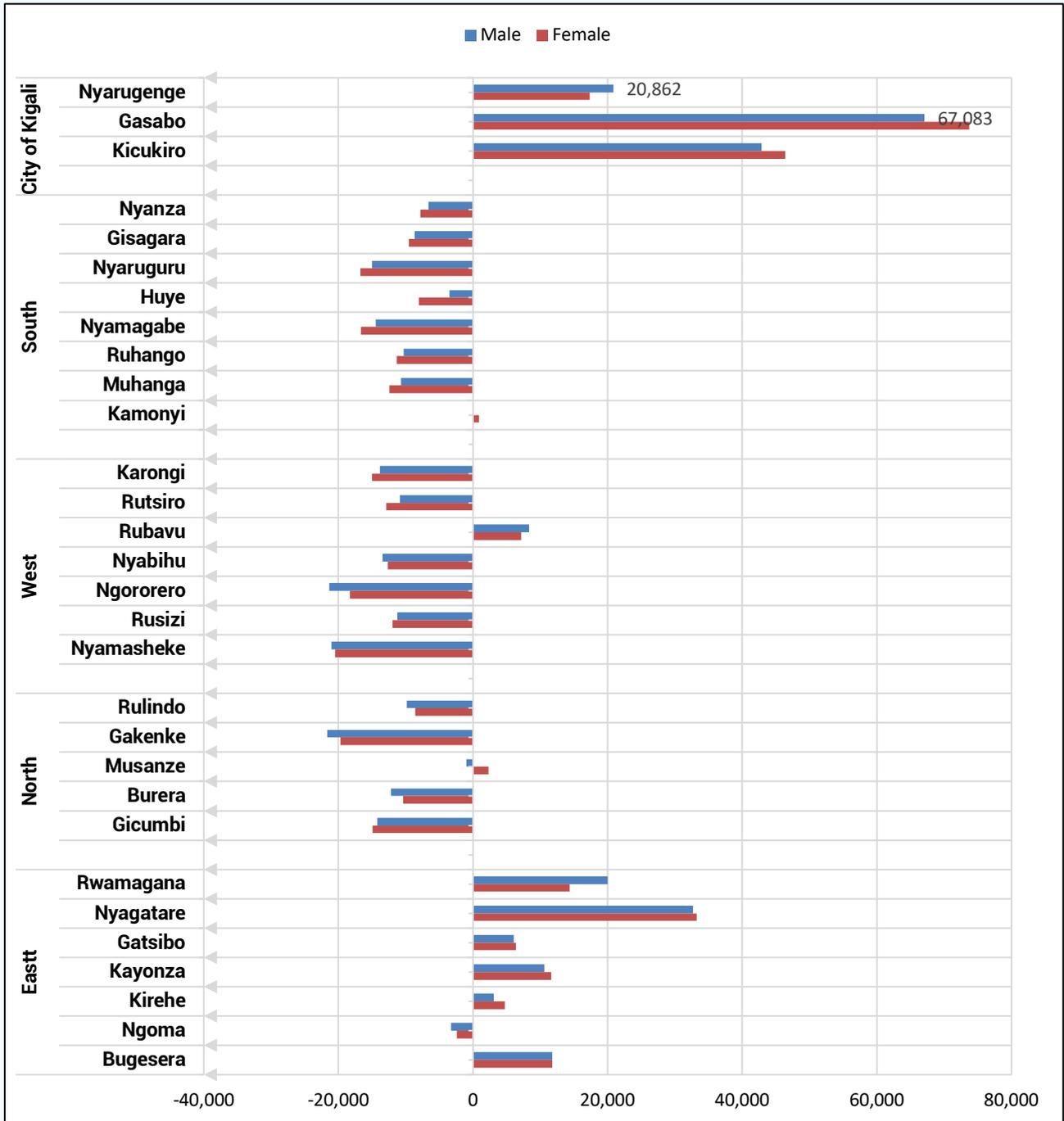
**Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)**

Finally, Map 4.4 shows the district level net migration for female and male youth for each district. The results indicate that net migration is high in the three Kigali City districts (Gasabo, Kicukiro and Nyarugenge) and in some districts in the Eastern Province (Rwamagana, Nyagatare, Bugesera, Kayonza, Kirehe, and Gatsibo). Net migration is also high in Rubavu district (Western Province). On the other hand, districts in the Northern Province (Gakenke, Gicumbi and Burera), some districts in the Western province (Nyamasheke, Ngororero and Karongi) and

Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru in the Southern Province show the largest net losses in the youth population.

The general net migration pattern is similar for male and female youth population. The results suggest that in Kigali City districts (Gasabo and Kicukiro) more male than female youth have come from other districts. On the other hand, Eastern Province districts appear to attract slightly more female than male youth, except in Rwamagana district.

Map 4. 4:Lifetime youth net migration by district and sex



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

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of age at last migration among youth with lifetime migration experience. Age at last migration is based both on information on current age and on the duration spent at the current residence. It appears that youth people currently living in the Northern Province migrated at relatively youth ages, while a larger proportion of migrant youth in Kigali City migrated in their late teens and twenties.

**Table 4. 6: Age at last migration among lifetime youth migrants by province**

Age at Last Migration	Province					
	Rwanda	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Count	1,632,810	532,002	237,435	139,881	110,853	612,639
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	7	5.5	8.8	7.8	9.1	7.2
5-9	11.3	8	13.8	12.6	14.7	12.3
10-14	13.2	8.7	16	13.2	14.3	15.8
15-19	18	16.1	18.9	16.1	16.4	20
20-24	21.5	25.9	18.3	19.9	18.8	19.9
25-30	28.9	35.8	24.3	30.3	26.8	24.8

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

Youth population may migrate to acquire education, in which case one expects to find a relation between education and migration status. Table 4.7 shows the level of education of youth population with recent migration experience for those who migrated across district boundaries within the last five years—compared to other youth (including lifetime migrants whose last migration occurred more than five years ago).

Differences between the two groups are not large. More than half of youth people with recent migration experience have only primary education, whereas 5 out

of 10 non migrants had similar level of education. At national level, a slightly more proportion of recent migrants have a primary-level education. However, this result is mainly due to the stronger concentration of migrant youth in urban areas, as non-migrants achieve similar levels when taking the rural–urban disaggregation into account. Migration seems, to be linked to university education, as 10% of migrant youth have attended tertiary education compared to 4% among non-migrants, a proportion which increases to 13% and 11% respectively in urban areas (Table 4.7).

**Table 4. 7: Comparison of youth population who experienced recent migration and non-migrant youth Population.**

Level of education of recent migrants and non-migrants	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Recent Migrants</b>									
Counts	623,693	291,267	332,426	432,989	206,727	226,262	190,704	84,540	106,164
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended	4.7	5.8	3.8	4	4.7	3.3	6.5	8.4	5
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	42.8	43.5	42.1	38.4	38.9	37.9	52.7	54.7	51
Ingoboka/Vocation	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Lower secondary	20.5	18.4	22.3	20.5	19	21.9	20.5	17.1	23.2
Upper secondary	21.1	20.1	22	23.6	22.6	24.4	15.4	13.8	16.7
University	10.1	11.3	9	12.7	13.8	11.7	4.2	5.2	3.4
<b>Non-Migrants</b>									
Count	2,971,977	1,475,796	1,496,181	730,905	364,074	366,831	2,241,072	1,111,722	1,129,350
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended	5	6	5	4	4	4	6	6	5
Nursery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	52	55	50	36	37	34	58	61	55
Ingoboka/Vocation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower secondary	22	20	24	24	23	25	22	19	24
Upper secondary	15	14	16	25	24	26	12	11	13
University	4	4	4	11	11	11	2	2	2

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

The results presented in the table 4.8. below indicate migrants by their level of education and the extent of migration among youth. It is evident that the highest migration rate was observed among youth who have attained a university level of education, accounting for 50.4% of the total migrants. Additionally, youth with upper secondary education accounted for 33.8% of the migrants.

**Table 4. 8: Number and percentage of youth with lifetime migration experience by sex and level of education**

Level of education	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number of migrants	% of migrants	Number of migrants	% of migrants	Number of migrants	% of migrants
Total	455,945	26.6	503,031	28.3	958,976	27.5
Never attended School	24,919	25.7	21,088	25.6	46,007	25.7
Nursery	578	29.6	521	32.8	1,099	31.0
Primary	209,994	22.8	225,728	25.9	435,722	24.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	4,043	26.1	3,196	25.7	7,239	25.9
Lower secondary	87,807	25.8	111,956	26.2	199,763	26.0
Upper secondary	85,212	34.2	101,421	33.5	186,633	33.8
University	43,058	50.1	39,021	50.8	82,079	50.4
Not stated	334	98.5	100	97.1	434	98.2

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

### 4.3 Marital status, nuptiality and fertility

In Rwanda, formal unions (married) or informal unions (living together) between men and women are the sole socially permissible context for sexual activity. Marital status can therefore be considered to be the primary factor initiating exposure to the risk of pregnancy. The marital status categories captured on the question on marriage in the 2022 Census were 'never married', 'currently married'. Amplified further these denote: married to one wife/husband Officially & married to one wife/husband not officially, 'separated', 'widowed', and 'divorced'. A larger number of children were identified in the category of never married. In 2022, the category of 'marriage' grouped all cohabitation/living together, whether through formal or informal marriage.

Overall, 69% of the youth population have never been married and 30% were married at the time of the Census. The proportion of youth divorced, separated and widowed remains very small (Table 4.8). Marital status according to place of residence differs between rural and urban residents. Marriage among rural youths is more common (30.9%) than among youth living in urban areas (27.2%). The highest proportion among youth responding 'never married' was in urban areas (71.9% as against 67.8% in rural areas); on the other hand, the proportion of married is highest for female than male in either urban or rural.

**Table 4. 9: Percent Distribution of Youth population by marital Status, and area of residence**

Current marital status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	69.2	76.3	62.2	71.9	79.9	64.2	67.8	74.6	61.3
Married	29.7	23.4	35.9	27.2	19.8	34.3	30.9	25.1	36.6
Separated	1	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.8
Widowed	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2
Divorced	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0

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

The table 4.10 below displays the distribution of young people by marital status along with their sex and area of residence. The results reveal a slight difference between the proportions of married youth in urban and rural areas. Interestingly, the data indicates that youth residing in rural areas demonstrate a higher proportion of marriage compared to their urban counterparts.

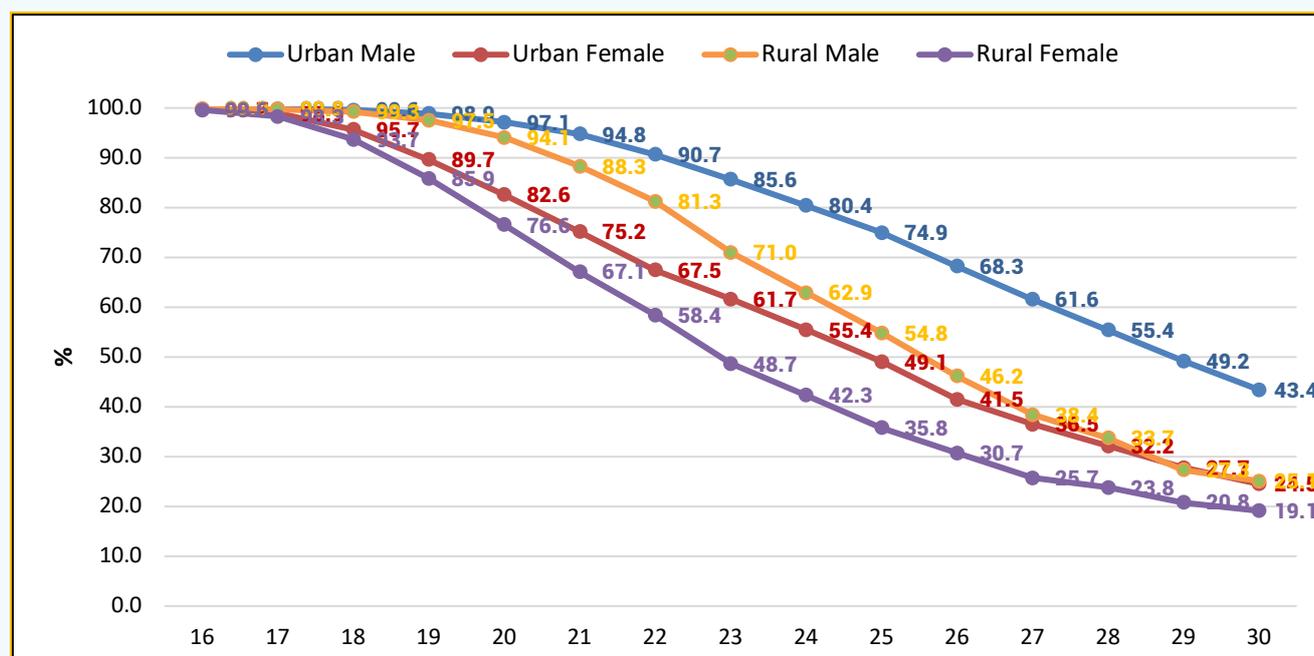
**Table 4. 10: Distribution of young people by marital status (%) and sex and area of residence**

Marital Status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married to one wife/ husband officially	9.9	7.2	12.5	9.1	5.7	12.3	10.3	7.9	12.6
Married to one wife/ husband not officially	18.6	15.8	21.2	17.2	13.9	20.4	19.2	16.7	21.6
Live in a polygamous union	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.8
Never married	70.1	76.6	63.8	72.6	80.0	65.4	68.9	74.9	63.1
Widowed	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Count	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514

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

Plotting the percentage of people who have never married against individual ages gives a clearer picture of the rural-urban nuptiality pattern as well as differences by sex (Figure 4.2; Table D.9 in Annex). The proportion of those who have never been married(single) at age 16 is close to 100% for both sexes and in rural and urban areas. Female youth in rural areas get married earlier than their male counterparts. At age 23, almost one in two women in rural areas is already married. At the same age, 71% of female youth in urban areas remain unmarried, similarly 71% of male youth in rural areas, and 86% in urban areas also remain single. According to the results, men in urban areas tend to delay marriage. By age 30, 43% were unmarried.

**Figure 4. 2: Percentage of youth people who have never married by age, sex and area of residence**



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

The large majority of married youth men are in a monogamous union (99%) and only 1% are, or were, in a polygamous union (Table D.10 in Annex). Polygamous unions are hence less common among youth population than among the population aged 31 or above (2.4%), which could be an age effect or due to a change in societal norms.

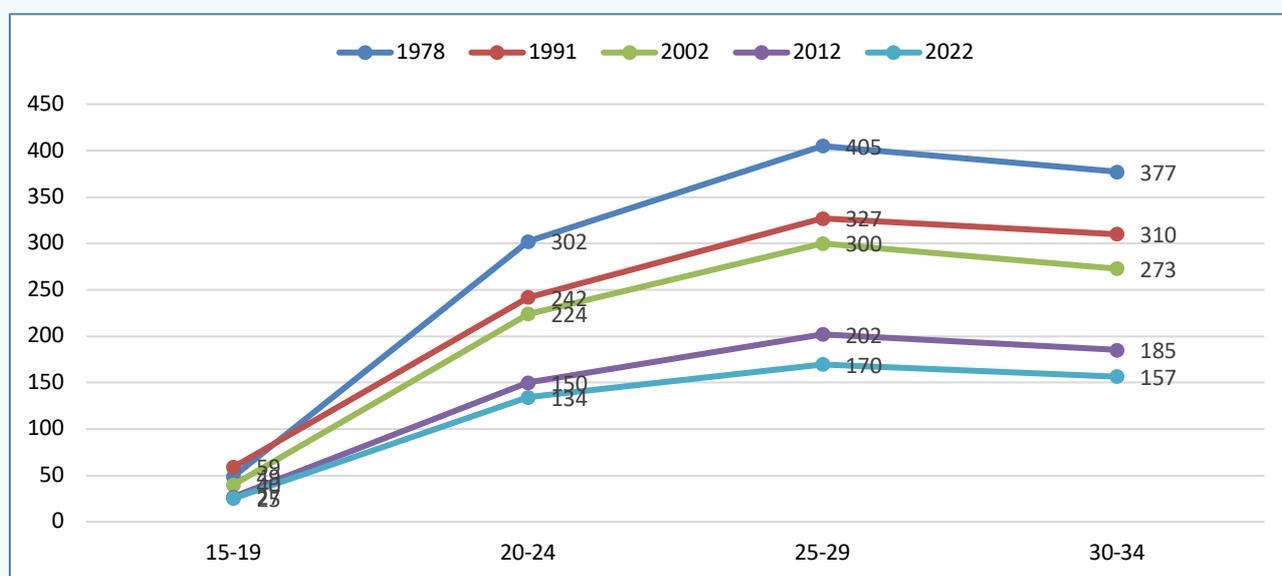
## 4.4 Fertility among youth women

Fertility is one of the three principal components of population change, the other two being mortality and migration. Analysis of youth fertility is important; as the age range considered covers the peak of reproductive activity as well as teenage fertility. The latter should be examined for several reasons. First, children born to very youth mothers run a greater risk of illness and death. Second, teenage mothers are more likely to suffer complications during pregnancy and are less likely to have them treated, exposing them to greater risk of complications during delivery and a greater risk of dying for reasons related to childbearing. Third, early childbearing seriously affects a woman's ability to pursue an education, thereby limiting her job opportunities. To allow for a comparison with the previous Censuses, and given the presentation of fertility in five-year age groups in the Thematic Report on Fertility and Natality (See NISR,

fertility thematic report 2023), fertility is presented for youth aged 15–34, instead of the 16–30 age range used in the remainder of the report.

Figure 4.3 shows age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) –the number of live births per 1,000 women of a specific age group in a given year –for the five Population and Housing Censuses that have been undertaken in Rwanda since 1978. Across all Census years, ASFR follow a similar pattern: they increase rapidly with age, peak between age 25 and age 29, and then taper off. The rapid decline in fertility in Rwanda over the past decades is clearly visible, as each curve stays below the previous one. While in 1978 there were 405 births per 1,000 among women aged 25–29, this number had halved by 2022. Teenage fertility among females aged 15–19 also declined, but at a slightly slower pace than fertility among the older age groups.

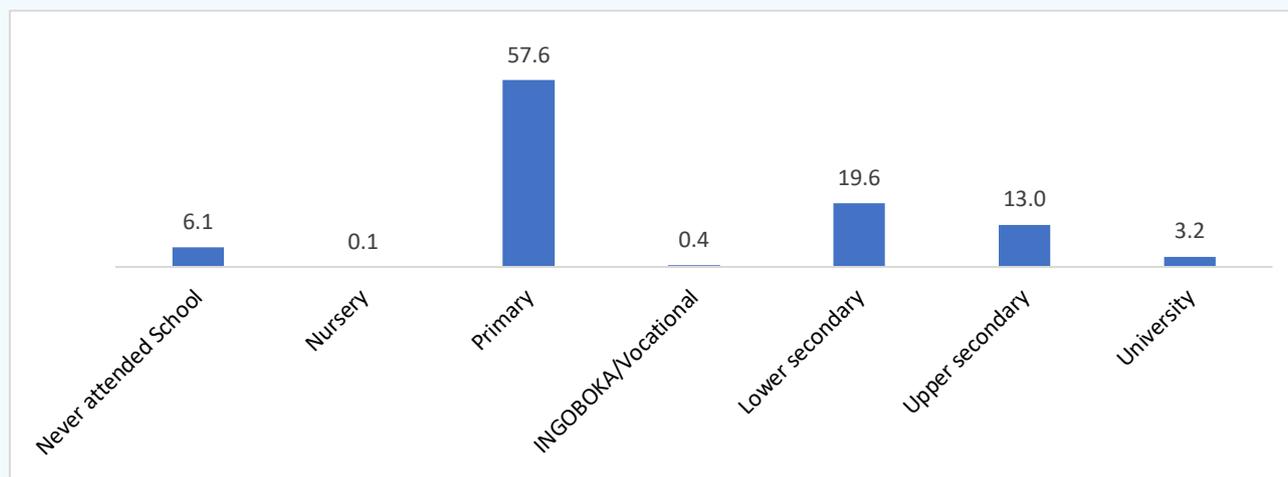
**Figure 4. 3: Trends in age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) since 1978**



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

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of female adolescents and youth who have given birth by age and education level. Early childbearing is more common among less educated youth. At age 20–24, 27% of women with no education or only preschool education have already given birth, while this is the case for only 30% of women with at least some secondary and above level of education. Approximately 60% of women aged 25–30 with primary/vocational had already given birth by the time of the Census while 68% of those with at least secondary education and above had given birth. Women who have progressed to higher levels of education tend to delay childbearing. The largest difference can be seen for women who have attended secondary school and higher levels of education compared to those who are less educated. The results indicate that among women aged 16–30 years, 57.6% of those who have ever given birth have a primary level of education. Following closely are women with a lower secondary school education, accounting for 19.6% of the group.

Figure 4. 4: Percentage of women aged 16-30 years who have ever given birth by highest level of education



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

The table 4.11 below indicates that the marital status of youth varies based on their upper age, with a higher proportion of individuals being married or in some form of marital status compared to other age intervals. This trend is observed across all components of marital status analyzed. Specifically, when examining the different age intervals, it becomes evident that the age group above 24 years has a significantly higher proportion of individuals in marital status compared to other age groups.

Table 4. 11: Percentage of women who have ever given birth by age among young women by marital status

Age	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Total
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	19.9	-	4.9
20-24	15.2	38.9	25.7	15.3	31.0	37.9	16.4	32.0
25-30	84.8	61.1	74.3	84.7	69.0	42.1	83.6	63.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## 4.5 Prevalence of disability among youth

According to the Convention 61/106 of the United Nations on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 'persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which when they encounter various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. In Fifth RPHC, questions were asked about 'difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking/climbing, Remembering or concentrating, Self-care, Short stature, and Albinism.

Overall, 70,734 persons aged 16–30 years (2% of the youth population) reported that they had some form of challenges related to the mentioned disabilities (Table 4.9). The number of youth with disabilities was higher in

rural areas, where 53,921 persons (2.2%) are disabled as against 16,813 persons (1.4%) in urban areas. Disability is around the same among male youth (2%) and female youth (1.9%). The majority of youth disability are in East and South province with 2.2%, small percentage is in Kigali with 1.2% of youth.

The most common type of disability is related to difficulties seeing with numbers of 23,666 represented by 0.66 and walking/climbing (Table 4.10); this applies across the entire country and to men as well as women.

The results of 5PHC indicate that the education level of people with disabilities among youth aged 16-30 years is still low (less than 1%) at all levels of school attainment.

Specifically, individuals with visual disabilities have predominantly attained higher levels of schooling

(greater than 0.5% but less than 1%) compared to other types of disabilities.

**Table 4. 12: Distribution of Youth aged 16-30 years by disability status, Sex, province and area of residence**

		Total			Male			Female		
		Total	Without disability	With Disability	Total	Without disability	With Disability	Total	Without disability	With Disability
Rwanda	Percent	100	98	2	100	98	2	100	98.1	1.9
	Counts	3,595,670	3,524,936	70,734	1,767,063	1,731,691	35,372	1,828,607	1,793,245	35,362
Area of residence										
Urban	Percent	100	98.6	1.4	100	98.6	1.4	100	98.5	1.5
	Count	1,163,894	1,147,081	16,813	570,801	562,625	8,176	593,093	584,456	8,637
Rural	Percent	100	97.8	2.2	100	97.7	2.3	100	97.8	2.2
	Count	2,431,776	2,377,855	53,921	1,196,262	1,169,066	27,196	1,235,514	1,208,789	26,725
Province										
Kigali City	Percent	100	98.8	1.2	100	98.8	1.2	100	98.7	1.3
	Count	584,290	577,108	7,182	288,533	285,153	3,380	295,757	291,955	3,802
South	Percent	100	97.8	2.2	100	97.7	2.3	100	97.9	2.1
	Count	746,908	730,657	16,251	370,748	362,374	8,374	376,160	368,283	7,877
West	Percent	100	98	2	100	97.9	2.1	100	98	2
	Count	757,749	742,222	15,527	368,921	361,086	7,835	388,828	381,136	7,692
North	Percent	100	98.1	1.9	100	98	2	100	98.2	1.8
	Count	564,353	553,558	10,795	274,197	268,767	5,430	290,156	284,791	5,365
East	Percent	100	97.8	2.2	100	97.8	2.2	100	97.8	2.2
	Count	942,370	921,391	20,979	464,664	454,311	10,353	477,706	467,080	10,626

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

**Table 4. 13: Distribution of Youth aged 16-30 years by type of disability, Sex, province and area of residence**

Sex, area of residence and provinces	Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Communicating		Remembering or concentrating		Self-care		Short stature		Albinism	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rwanda	23,666	0.66	12,671	0.35	15,628	0.43	11,733	0.33	17,976	0.50	10,024	0.28	2793	0.08	542	0.02
Sex																
Male	10,420	0.59	6,469	0.37	8,560	0.48	6,701	0.38	9,025	0.51	5,544	0.31	1237	0.07	291	0.02
Female	13,246	0.72	6,202	0.34	7,068	0.39	5,032	0.28	8,951	0.49	4,480	0.24	1556	0.09	251	0.01
Area																
Urban	7,109	0.61	2,670	0.23	3455	0.30	2,472	0.21	3,395	0.29	1,829	0.16	523	0.04	153	0.01
Rural	16,557	0.68	10,001	0.41	12,173	0.50	9,261	0.38	14,581	0.60	8,195	0.34	2270	0.09	389	0.02
Province																
Kigali City	3,459	0.59	1079	0.18	1391	0.24	935	0.16	1,149	0.20	662	0.11	178	0.03	68	0.01
South	4,932	0.66	3,173	0.42	3,503	0.47	3,188	0.43	4,663	0.62	2,640	0.35	599	0.08	100	0.01
West	4,938	0.65	2,550	0.34	3,960	0.52	2,602	0.34	3,840	0.51	2,204	0.29	777	0.10	147	0.02
North	3,544	0.63	1,817	0.32	2,564	0.45	1,695	0.30	2,788	0.49	1,478	0.26	504	0.09	95	0.02
East	6,793	0.72	4,052	0.43	4,210	0.45	3,313	0.35	5,536	0.59	3,040	0.32	735	0.08	132	0.01

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

**Table 4. 14: Number and percentage of youths affected by each type of disability by level of education**

	Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Communicating		Remembering or concentrating		Self-care		Short stature		Albinism	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Highest level of education attained																
Rwanda	23,666	0.66	12,671	0.35	15,628	0.43	11,733	0.33	17,976	0.50	10,024	0.28	2,793	0.08	542	0.015
Nursery	24	0.67	32	0.89	35	0.97	51	1.42	61	1.69	38	1.06	11	0.31	1	0.028
Primary	11,057	0.61	6,290	0.35	8,058	0.44	3,748	0.21	8,085	0.44	3,225	0.18	1,313	0.07	255	0.014
INGOBOKA/Vocational	179	0.62	172	0.60	107	0.37	143	0.50	68	0.24	27	0.09	16	0.06	9	0.031
Lower secondary	5,556	0.70	1,472	0.19	2,260	0.29	582	0.07	1,379	0.17	508	0.06	317	0.04	102	0.013
Upper secondary	4,121	0.71	705	0.12	1,370	0.23	344	0.06	612	0.10	283	0.05	159	0.03	81	0.014
University	866	0.47	100	0.05	261	0.14	44	0.02	65	0.04	40	0.02	38	0.02	25	0.014

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

## 4.6 Youth's access to health insurance

Access to healthcare is a crucial priority for improving a country's overall health status, as demonstrated by the information presented in Table 4.15. The table showcases the health insurance coverage for youth, categorized by sex, area of residence, and province. Overall, an impressive 97% of the youth population (3,504,810 individuals) have health insurance coverage. There is no variation in coverage by sex, with rates of 97% among female youth and 96.9% among male youth. However, the possession of health insurance among youth varies based on province, sex, and districts. Across both urban and rural areas, as well as among male and female youth, the percentage of individuals with health insurance ranges from 96% to 99%. Notably, youth residing in the northern province display a higher likelihood of being insured compared to their counterparts in other provinces.

**Table 4. 15: Percent distribution of Youth people aged 16-30 years with medical Insurance by Sex Province and Area of residence**

Province/District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
City of Kigali	96.4	95.9	96.8	96.3	95.9	96.7	96.7	96.4	97.0
Nyarugenge	96.3	96.1	96.6	96.2	95.8	96.6	97.0	97.2	96.5
Gasabo	96.5	96.0	97.0	96.5	96.0	96.9	96.7	96.1	97.2
Kicukiro	96.1	95.7	96.5	96.1	95.7	96.5	94.3	93.5	95.2
Southern Province	97.3	96.9	97.7	97.6	97.3	98.0	97.3	96.8	97.7
Nyanza	94.2	93.4	95.0	95.7	94.5	96.7	94.0	93.3	94.7
Gisagara	97.4	96.9	97.9	98.1	97.5	98.7	97.4	96.9	97.9
Nyaruguru	98.6	98.3	98.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	98.6	98.3	98.8
Huye	96.6	96.2	97.1	97.7	97.7	97.8	96.2	95.6	96.9
Nyamagabe	98.4	98.3	98.6	96.5	96.1	96.9	98.7	98.5	98.9
Ruhango	96.8	96.3	97.3	97.4	97.1	97.5	96.8	96.2	97.3
Muhanga	98.3	98.1	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.8	98.2	98.0	98.5
Kamonyi	98.0	97.6	98.3	97.7	97.3	98.1	98.1	97.8	98.4
Western Province	97.9	97.8	97.9	96.9	96.8	96.9	98.2	98.1	98.3
Karongi	98.1	97.9	98.3	97.5	97.3	97.8	98.2	98.0	98.4
Rutsiro	97.8	97.7	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.8	97.6	98.0
Rubavu	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.5	95.4	95.6	96.0	96.2	95.8
Nyabihu	98.6	98.5	98.6	97.4	97.3	97.5	99.0	98.9	99.0
Ngororero	98.7	98.6	98.7	99.4	99.2	99.6	98.6	98.6	98.7
Rusizi	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.2	98.4
Nyamasheke	98.9	98.8	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.9	98.9	98.8	99.0
Northern Province	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.3	98.2	98.4	99.1	99.1	99.2
Rulindo	98.8	98.6	99.0	97.3	96.7	97.8	99.0	98.9	99.2
Gakenke	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.8
Musanze	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.1	98.0	98.2
Burera	99.2	99.2	99.1	99.0	99.2	98.9	99.2	99.2	99.2
Gicumbi	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.0	98.8	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.4
Eastern Province	97.1	96.7	97.4	97.1	96.8	97.3	97.1	96.7	97.5
Rwamagana	97.8	97.5	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.5	97.1	98.0
Nyagatare	96.5	96.0	96.9	95.9	95.6	96.2	96.6	96.1	97.1
Gatsibo	97.3	97.1	97.5	97.9	98.0	97.9	97.2	96.9	97.4
Kayonza	97.2	96.8	97.6	97.1	96.6	97.6	97.2	96.8	97.6
Kirehe	98.4	98.1	98.7	98.6	98.2	98.9	98.4	98.1	98.7
Ngoma	96.5	96.1	97.0	97.7	97.2	98.1	96.4	96.0	96.8
Bugesera	96.3	95.7	96.8	96.4	95.9	96.9	96.1	95.6	96.7

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



## CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTH

The socio-cultural characteristics captured by the Census relate to the nationality and religious affiliation of the resident youth population in Rwanda in 2022.

### 5.1. Distribution of the youth population by nationality

The resident population counted in Rwanda in 2022 can be classified into two broad groups: Rwandese, and foreigners. From Table 5.1, Youth of Rwandan nationality make up by far the most numerous group in the country, since they represent nearly 99% of the resident youth population. Youth with foreign nationality who are resident in Rwanda comprised of a poultry 1%.

The proportion of youth with foreign nationality is higher in urban areas, where they represent 1.2% of urban youth. Male and female youth share similar characteristics in terms of nationality.

**Table 5. 1: Percent distribution of Youth aged 16-30 years by Nationality, Sex, province and area of residence**

Nationality	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rwanda Only	98.9	98.9	99	98.8	98.7	98.9	99	99	99
Other	1.1	1.1	1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1	1	1

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

Among youth population with foreign nationalities, youth from neighbouring countries dominate (Table 5.2). Nationals of neighbouring countries (DRC, Burundi, Uganda) make up 93% of all youth with foreign nationality. Just over half are of Congolese nationality (DRC), while 34% are Burundian and 3% Ugandan. Overall, there are slightly more male (19,261) than female youth among (18,533) foreign nationals in the youth population living in Rwanda.

**Table 5. 2: Percent distribution of Youth of non-Rwandan nationality by nationality and by sex**

Foreign nationality	Sex			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Counts		37,794	19,261	18,533
%		100	100	100
Burundi		34.42	37.94	30.75
Tanzania		0.74	0.8	0.67
Kenya		0.78	0.66	0.89
Uganda		3.42	3.32	3.52
DRC		53.55	48.81	58.47
Other African countries		5.14	6.22	4.03
Europe		0.37	0.33	0.42
America		0.34	0.25	0.44
Asia		1.23	1.65	0.8
Oceania		0.01	0.01	0.01

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

### 5.2. Distribution of Youth by religious affiliation

Religion plays a role in the culture of a country and acts as a unifying factor for its adherents. During the 2022 Census, the question of religious affiliation was addressed only to members of private households and the following nine response options were offered: Catholic, ADEPR, Protestant, Adventist, Jehovah's Witness, other Christian religion, Muslim, traditionalist/animist, other religion and no religious affiliation.

As can be seen from Table 5.3, the predominant religious group is Catholic (40%). In descending order, the other religious groups among youth people in Rwanda are ADEPR (21%), protestant(14%) Adventist (12%), others Christians(4%) no religious affiliation (3%), Muslim (2%), and Jehovah's Witness (0.7%). Altogether, 93% of the youth population of Rwanda are of Christian faith. The Catholic faith predominates within rural areas (42%) while Adventist are the most common group in urban areas (12%).

**Table 5. 3: Percent Distribution of youth by religious affiliation sex and area of residence**

Religious affiliation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Catholic	40.3	41.7	38.9	36.8	38.7	35	42	43.1	40.8
ADEPR	21	19.1	22.9	22.9	21.1	24.7	20.1	18.1	22.1
Protestant	14	13.3	14.7	10.1	9.5	10.7	15.9	15.1	16.6
Adventist	12.2	12	12.4	12.3	12	12.7	12.2	12	12.3
Other Christians	4.2	3.7	4.7	6.3	5.4	7.3	3.2	3	3.5
Muslim	2.3	2.7	1.9	4.7	5.3	4	1.2	1.4	0.9
Jehovah witness	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Traditional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other religion	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.7
No Religion	3.1	4.8	1.5	3.1	4.6	1.7	3.1	4.9	1.4
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

## CHAPTER 6: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND LITERACY AMONG THE YOUTH

The education system in Rwanda has undergone various reforms since independence in 1962. Overall, there have always been three type of schools: public schools run by the state; private schools enjoying state subsidies; and private schools. Over the past decade, a nine-year basic education plan was introduced, leading to O-levels. In 2012, it was extended to a 12-year basic education plan, leading to A-levels.

Rwanda has recorded significant progress in terms of access to primary and secondary education and in enabling both girls and boys to attend. The sections that follow provide a brief summary of the analyses that have been made in regard to current school attendance, education level attended and literacy in Rwanda, focusing on the 16–30 population.

### 6.1. School attendance

The questions asked in the Census relates to school attendance rather than enrolment. Youth population can be classified into those who have ever attended school and who are currently out of school, those who are currently in school and those who have never been to school. In the current education system, children who are between three and five years are of pre-primary school age. Primary school officially starts at six years to until age 11. Secondary school also lasts 12 years and is divided into lower secondary (the first three years, 12–14) and upper secondary (the last three years, 15–17).

At the national level, 5% of the resident youth population in Rwanda has never been to school. Those who were attending school at the time of the Census make up 23%, while those who attended in the past but are now out of school constitute the majority with 72% (Table 6.1). The proportion of youth who have never been to school is higher in rural areas (6%) than in urban areas (4%). Male youth were reported as not to have been to school as compared to their female counterparts (6% as against 5%). However, in urban areas, there was no variation between male and female youth in terms school attendance in 2022 (25%).

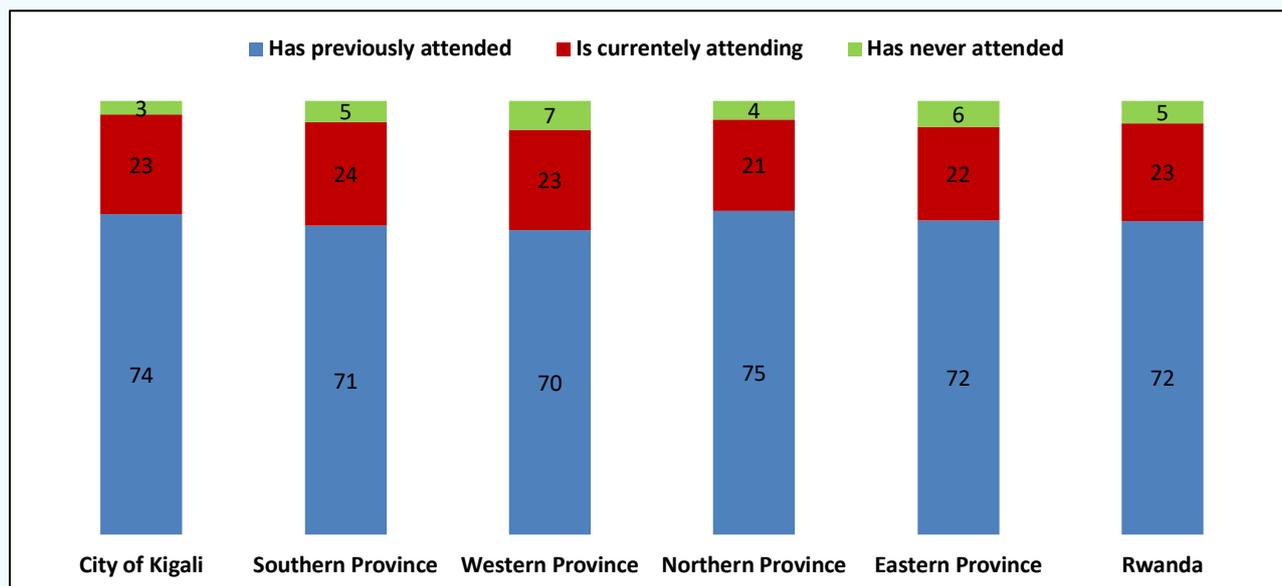
**Table 6. 1:Percent Distribution of youth by school attendance status, sex, and area of residence**

Current school attendance	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Has previously attended	72.3	71.7	72.8	71.2	70.5	71.8	72.8	72.3	73.3
Is currently attending	22.6	22.6	22.5	25	25.2	24.7	21.4	21.4	21.4
Has never attended	5.1	5.6	4.7	3.8	4.2	3.5	5.8	6.3	5.2

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

With regard to provinces (Figure 6.1; Table D.17 in Annex), it can be observed that the lowest proportion of youth without any previous schooling in Kigali City is 3%. Also, the highest proportion of youth currently attending school is found in the Southern Province (24%) followed by Kigali City and Western Province (23%) and the lowest was in Northern province, with 21% of youth currently attending. However, differences in the age structure across provinces could be driving this result, as suggested by the fact that the proportion of youth who are no longer attending school is highest in west province (7%). North Province was reported to have 6 percent of the youth population who had never attended school.

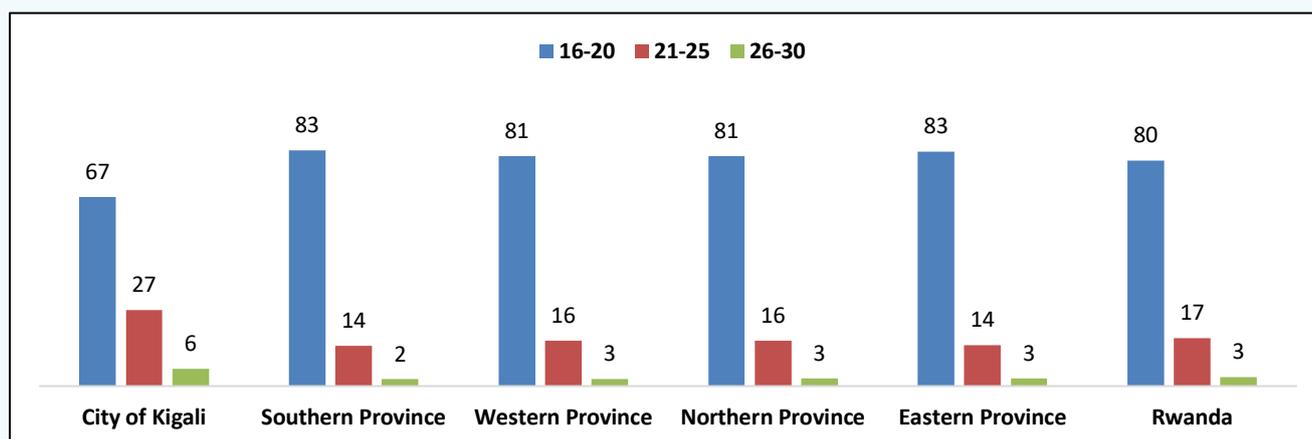
Figure 6. 1: Percent distribution of Youth by school attendance status by province



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

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of youth in school by age group and province. As expected, attendance is highest in the 16-20 age group ( 80%) and decreases rapidly thereafter. Differences across provinces are not very large. The percentage attending school in older age groups remains higher in Kigali than in other provinces, reflecting the larger share of youth population enrolled in tertiary education.

Figure 6. 2: Percent distribution of youth population currently attending school by age group and province



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

The results of the 5PHC-2022 indicate that the school participation rate among youth aged 16 and 23 years is predominantly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Furthermore, the school participation rate varies by sex, province, and area of residence.

**Table 6. 2: Participation Rates (currently attending school) youth age between 16 and 23 by sex area of residence and province (%)**

	Participation Rates, youth age between 16 and 23 (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Urban	22.5	22.3	22.8
Rural	16.2	16.1	16.3
Total	17.9	17.8	18.1
<b>City of Kigali</b>			
Urban	24.3	23.9	24.6
Rural	14.8	14.4	15.2
Total	23.0	22.7	23.4
<b>Southern Province</b>			
Urban	22.3	21.6	22.9
Rural	16.9	16.5	17.2
Total	17.7	17.3	18.0
<b>Western Province</b>			
Urban	22.1	22.1	22.1
Rural	16.0	15.8	16.1
Total	17.4	17.2	17.5
<b>Northern Province</b>			
Urban	22.2	21.7	22.6
Rural	16.0	15.5	16.5
Total	17.1	16.6	17.6
<b>Eastern Province</b>			
Urban	20.1	20.0	20.1
Rural	16.0	16.4	15.7
Total	16.9	17.1	16.6

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

## 6.2. Highest level of education attended among the youth

Among all youth, 51% attended school up to primary school level, 22% continued to lower secondary , 16% to upper secondary education, 5% went to university, while 5% had no formal education (Table 6.2).The highest level attended includes those who dropped out before completing the education level or who are still at that level, in addition to those who have completed the level. It is important to note that the highest level of education for all youth that, given the age group considered, a large number has not yet reached university age and may well go on to university in the future. Both in urban and rural areas, primary school is the highest level of education attained by most youth people, though the proportion is higher in rural areas (57%) than in urban areas (37%). However, there are proportionately more youth in urban areas who have attended secondary and higher levels of education than in rural areas. There are no notable differences between male and female youth with regard to their level of education.

**Table 6. 3: Percent distribution of Youth according to highest level of education attended by sex and area of residence (%)**

Level of education	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended	5.1	5.6	4.7	3.8	4.2	3.5	5.8	6.3	5.2
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	50.6	53	48.3	36.6	37.8	35.6	57.3	60.2	54.5
Vocational	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Lower secondary	21.9	19.8	24	22.5	21.4	23.6	21.7	19.1	24.2
Upper secondary	16.2	15	17.5	24.6	23.5	25.6	12.3	10.9	13.6
University	5.1	5.5	4.8	11.5	12	11	2.1	2.4	1.8

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

The education level of youth in the different provinces reflect the urban–rural pattern (Table D.19 in Annex D).Kigali City– which is predominantly urban - stands out prominently with 25% of its youth population having attended school at secondary level and with 14% who have a university level education. On the other hand, in all the other provinces, at least five in every 10 youth between 16 and 30 years have attended only primary education.

### 6.3. Highest qualification/certificate obtained

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of youth population who have obtained a degree or certificate by the highest qualification and the area of residence. Overall, out of 3,406,537 youth population with a degree 35% said that they had a primary secondary level certificate and 12% had a secondary level degree (A<sub>2</sub>, D6, and D7), 2% a Bachelor’s degree, 0.7% a Baccalaureate/Diploma, 0.2% a Master’s degree. The data indicates that male youth in urban areas obtain higher qualifications when compared with youth in the rural areas.

**Table 6. 4: Percent distribution of Youth by highest qualification/Certificate obtained by sex and area of residence**

Highest degree obtained	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts	3,406,537	1,664,995	1,741,542	1,117,895	545,975	571,920	2,288,642	1,119,020	1,169,622
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Primary school certificate	35.3	33.1	37.4	30.5	29.7	31.2	37.7	34.8	40.4
certificate (CE/FM/TVET I \ TVET II)	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
EMA/ENTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'level Certificate	13.8	12.4	15.1	17.3	16.5	18	12	10.4	13.6
A3/D4/D5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2/D6/D7	12.2	11.7	12.7	21	20.8	21.3	7.9	7.3	8.5
TVET certificate III	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TVET certificate IV	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0
TVET certificate V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TVET ( A1)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0
Diploma(A1):	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bachelor(A0)	2.2	2.3	2.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
Post Gr. Diploma	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Masters	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
PhD	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0

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

## 6.4. Youth literacy

The Census measures self-reported literacy as being able to read and write with understanding in each of the four official languages – Kinyarwanda, English, French and Kiswahili – or another language. Since 2008, English has been introduced in schools as the main medium of instruction. French has thus become the ‘third language’ while Kinyarwanda remains the main language of initial literacy and learning (MINEDUC, 2010). Regulations from the African Union and East African Community Encourage the use of Kiswahili in official Documents. Given the large age range covered by “youth” in Rwanda, this policy

change only affects the youths among the population segment considered in this report. The results on literacy are presented for the age range 16–30.

The results of the census revealed that the literacy rate among youth in Rwanda is 89.4%. Specifically, in urban areas, the literacy rate among youth is 94.7%, while in rural areas, it is 86.8%. Furthermore, the literacy rate among female youth is 91.1%, while among male youth, it is 87.6%. The table 6.5. below illustrate details:

**Table 6. 5: Distribution (Count and percentage) of Youth(16-30) by sex , area of residence and literacy status**

Area of residence	Total	Count Illiterate	Literate	Total	Percentage Illiterate	Literate
Rwanda	3,595,670	381,472	3,214,198	100.0	10.6	89.4
Urban	1,163,894	61,249	1,102,645	100.0	5.3	94.7
Rural	2,431,776	320,223	2,111,553	100.0	13.2	86.8
Sex						
Male	1,767,063	218,442	1,548,621	100.0	12.4	87.6
Female	1,828,607	163,030	1,665,577	100.0	8.9	91.1

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

As be seen from Table 6.4, nine in ten youth population aged 16–30 are literate. The majority (89.4%) can read and write in Kinyarwanda. English is second language of literacy, as 33% say that they can read and write in English against 5% in French, 4% of youth say that they can read and write in Kiswahili. At the national level, literacy in languages other than Kinyarwanda and English, Kiswahili is relatively rare, with 4% reporting that they can read and write in in the language. In urban areas the percentage reaches 7% of youth who can read and write Kiswahili Generally, men and women exhibit similar patterns with regard to literacy.

**Table 6. 6: Percent Distribution of youth by literacy, and language and sex**

Language(s) of literacy	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
None	10.6	12.4	8.9	5.3	6	4.6	13.2	15.4	11
Kinyarwanda	89.1	87.3	90.8	94	93.2	94.8	86.7	84.4	88.8
English	33.3	32.4	34.2	47.3	47.5	47.1	26.6	25.2	28.1
French	5.4	5.6	5.2	10.2	10.7	9.8	3.1	3.2	2.9
Kiswahili	3.5	3.9	3.1	6.8	7.8	5.8	1.9	2.1	1.7
Other	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3

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

**Table 6. 7: Percent Distribution of youth by literacy Language(s) of literacy by age group**

Language(s) of literacy by age group	16-20 Years	15-24 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 years
None	9.8	9.9	10.2	12.4
Kinyarwanda	90	89.9	89.4	87.2
English	34.2	34.5	34.6	30.7
French	3.1	3.9	5.6	8.6
Kiswahili	2	2.7	4	5
Other	0.3	0.5	0.7	1
Language(s) of literacy by Sex				
Male				
None	12.4	12.2	11.8	12.9
Kinyarwanda	87.3	87.5	87.8	86.6
English	31.6	32.6	34.1	31.7
French	3	3.9	5.8	9.4
Kiswahili	1.9	2.8	4.5	6.3
Other	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3
Female				
None	7.1	7.6	8.6	11.8
Kinyarwanda	92.7	92.1	91	87.8
English	36.8	36.4	35.1	29.6
French	3.3	4	5.3	7.8
Kiswahili	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.8
Other	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7

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

## CHAPTER 7: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE YOUTH

An analysis of the Census data on economic activity by youth can shed light on the characteristics of the labour force, including some of the challenges it faces in terms of unemployment.

The Rwandan economy is predominantly agricultural, relying on subsistence agricultural production in smallholdings using intensive artisanal methods. The high rural population densities coupled with the tradition of sharing land property among heirs has led to excessive fragmentation of family plots, to the extent that agricultural production itself is producing lower returns. Investment in agriculture is still low. On the other hand, activity by the secondary and tertiary sectors is very limited in Rwanda. They are generally limited to urban areas and mainly to Kigali City.

### 7.1. Sector of employment

**Table 7. 1: Percentage distribution of currently employed Youth by sector of employment and by sex, age and area of residence.**

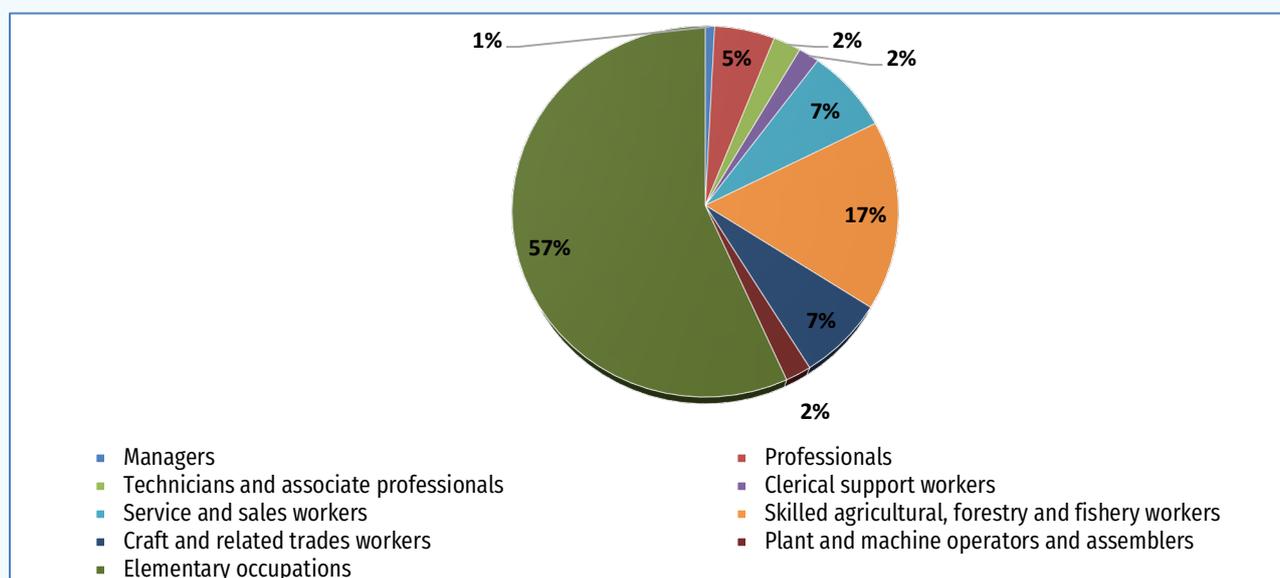
Institutional sector of employment	Sex			Age		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	16-20	21-25	26-30
<b>Rwanda</b>						
<b>Counts</b>	<b>1,424,101</b>	<b>765,131</b>	<b>658,970</b>	<b>384,761</b>	<b>490,861</b>	<b>548,479</b>
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Public institution/enterprise.	3.2	2.7	3.8	1	2.9	5.1
Mixed public and private enterprise.	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8
Private in non-agriculture activities.	41.1	50.8	29.9	29.7	44.1	46.4
Private in agriculture activities.	46.4	39.6	54.3	51.5	44.8	44.2
VUP.	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
International NGO/International organization.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local NGO/Religious organization.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Household (Domestic workers)	8.3	6.1	10.8	17.3	7.2	3
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>Counts</b>	<b>508,363</b>	<b>275,171</b>	<b>233,192</b>	<b>112,824</b>	<b>178,012</b>	<b>217,527</b>
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Public institution/enterprise.	3.8	3.2	4.5	1.5	3	5.7
Mixed public and private enterprise.	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8
Private in non-agriculture activities.	65	74.5	53.6	44.5	68	73.1
Private in agriculture activities.	14.5	12	17.5	15.7	13.5	14.6
VUP.	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
International NGO/International organization.	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
Local NGO/Religious organization.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
Household (Domestic workers)	16	9.7	23.4	38	14.8	5.6
<b>Rural</b>						
<b>Counts</b>	<b>915,738</b>	<b>489,960</b>	<b>425,778</b>	<b>271,937</b>	<b>312,849</b>	<b>330,952</b>
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Public institution/enterprise.	2.9	2.5	3.5	0.8	2.9	4.8
Mixed public and private enterprise.	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8
Private in non-agriculture activities.	27.9	37.5	16.9	23.6	30.6	28.9
Private in agriculture activities.	64.1	55.1	74.5	66.3	62.6	63.6
VUP.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
International NGO/International organization.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local NGO/Religious organization.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Household (Domestic workers)	4	4.1	3.9	8.7	2.9	1.2

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

## 7.2. Main occupation

The main occupation of youth in the seven days preceding the Census has been coded using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) at the one-digit level. Similar to other population groups in Rwanda, youth are predominantly engaged in elementary occupations. The figure below indicates that, at the national level, 17% of youth are employed in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery occupations. Service and sales occupations, as well as craft and related trades, each account for 7% of youth occupations, while professionals make up 5%.

**Figure 7. 1: Percentage distribution of the currently employed youth by main occupation.**



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

A larger proportion of youth female are working in agriculture occupations than male aged 16–30 and majority of youth working in agriculture are from rural area. The Pattern in rural areas is similar to that at national level. The majority of youth work in elementary occupations (60%), and it does not vary by sex (59%). Females also work as craft and related trades workers (7%) and Service. Moreover, urban youth are predominantly working in service and sales occupations (13%). The proportion of female youth living in urban areas and working in this occupational group is even higher (16%)

**Table 7. 2: Distribution of currently employed youth by main occupation and by sex and area of residence (%)**

Main occupation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts	1,424,101	765,131	658,970	508,363	275,171	233,192	915,738	489,960	425,778
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Managers	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	5.2	5	5.5	7.5	7.7	7.2	4	3.5	4.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	2.9	1.8	4.6	5.3	3.6	1.2	1.6	0.7
Clerical support workers	1.8	2	1.5	3.6	3.9	3.3	0.8	1	0.5
Service and sales workers	7.4	6.6	8.3	12.7	10.2	15.6	4.4	4.6	4.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	16.5	13.7	19.6	4.7	3.7	5.8	23	19.3	27.2
Craft and related trades workers	7.1	9.8	3.9	10.6	14.8	5.5	5.2	7	3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.1	3.7	0.3	2.8	4.9	0.3	1.7	3	0.2
Elementary occupations	56.7	55.3	58.4	51.7	47.4	56.8	59.5	59.7	59.2

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

### 7.3. Main industry

The main industry for economic activity is captured by using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), and results are presented in table 7.3. As with other employment-related indicators, the industry is measured for the main activity over a reference period of seven days before the Census. According to the results of the Census, the majority of youth (45.8%) in Rwanda are involved in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector. Among those engaged in this sector, 63.5% are located in rural areas, while 14.1% are in urban areas. Following the agriculture sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector, including the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, represents 9.7% of youth occupations. The construction sector accounts for 7.1% of youth occupations.

**Table 7.3: Distribution of currently employed Youth(16-30) by main industry and by sex and area of residence (%)**

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agriculture forestry and fishing	45.8	38.8	54.0	14.1	11.4	17.2	63.5	54.2	74.1
Mining and quarrying	1.8	2.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	2.4	3.9	0.6
Manufacturing	5.1	5.4	4.9	6.9	7.3	6.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
Construction	7.1	11.5	2.0	10.5	16.6	3.3	5.2	8.6	1.3
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.7	9.5	9.8	16.5	15.1	18.1	5.9	6.4	5.3
Transportation and storage	4.9	8.8	0.5	6.7	11.8	0.6	4.0	7.1	0.4
Accommodation and Food services activities	1.7	1.7	1.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	0.8	0.9	0.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Count)	1,424,101	765,131	658,970	508,363	275,171	233,192	915,738	489,960	425,778

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

The table presented above indicates that the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector is occupied by the majority of youth in Rwanda for 45.8% of youth employment ratio. Among those involved in this sector, 63.5% are located in rural areas, while 14.1% are in urban areas. Additionally, the retail trade sector, including vehicle and motorcycle repair, is another prominent sector for youth representing 9.7% of youth occupations. The construction sector follows closely, accounting for 7.1% of youth employment.

In terms of educational attainment, the table reveals that among the youth with their employment ratio 41.2% have not attended any school or training, However, 38% attained vocational training courses, 32.2% attained lower secondary schools (S3), 34.1% attained upper secondary schools (S6) and 41% attained university. The results in the table below indicate Youth employed in urban areas has high percentages of schools attainment than the youth of rural areas.

**Table 7. 4: Youth (16-30) Employment to population ratio by level of education and sex and area of residence**

Highest level of education attained	Sex			Area of residence		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Urban	Rural
Never attended School	41.2	44.5	37.5	41.2	45.9	39.8
Nursery	42.6	46.0	38.5	42.6	43.0	42.4
Primary	45.8	49.8	41.6	45.8	56.0	42.7
INGOBOKA/Vocational	38.0	42.0	33.0	38.0	42.1	35.7
Lower secondary	32.2	36.3	28.9	32.2	38.5	29.1
Upper secondary	34.1	38.8	30.3	34.1	37.1	31.3
University	41.0	43.6	38.1	41.0	42.3	37.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

For the youth who are not in employment, education or training (NEET); This indicator presents the share of youth who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), as a percentage of the total number of youth in the corresponding age group, by residence. Overall, 40% of youth in Rwanda are not in employment, education or training (NEET). The majority (43%) of the youth in rural area are not in employment, education or training (NEET) while in urban areas 32% fall in this category. Kigali city has lower proportion of youth who are neither employed, in school or in any form of training compared to others provinces.

**Table 7. 5: Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment nor in education or training by Residence and age group**

Province and Area of residence	Total	Age group of youth		
		16-20	21-25	26-30
Rwanda				
Total	39.5	34.1	43.9	42.7
Urban	32	23.8	36.5	36.5
Rural	43	38	47.7	46.2
Kigali City				
Total	31.2	23.2	34.4	35.6
Urban	30.1	21.1	33.3	34.9
Rural	42.2	38.4	46.6	43.5
South				
Total	41.4	35.1	47.2	45.6
Urban	31.4	22	38.3	37.4
Rural	43.3	37.4	49	47.3
West				
Total	42.6	37	47.8	45.9
Urban	36.1	28.6	42.3	40
Rural	44.6	39.5	49.6	47.9
North				
Total	42.1	36.9	46.5	45.5
Urban	34.1	26.4	39.4	38.6
Rural	44	39	48.2	47.4
East				
Total	38.9	34.3	43.2	41.7
Urban	32.5	24.6	38.2	36.9
Rural	40.7	36.6	44.7	43.3

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

## CHAPTER 8: YOUTH HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP, CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

### 8.1. Household headship rates

Household heads tend to be the most senior people in the household. Accordingly, household headship rates among youth people remain relatively low, with just 20% of the youth population heading a household. The percentage of household heads among youth men is, however, higher (29%). The overall rate is affected by the low headship rates among female youth. Only 13% of all women between 16 and 30 years head a household. Youth headship rates in urban areas exceed those in rural areas, for both youth men and youth

**Table 8. 1: Number of Households and Headship rates for Youth People aged 16-30 by sex and area of residence**

Area of residence	Household headship rates (%)			Count		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda total	20.1	22.8	13.3	664,307	536,603	127,704
Urban	26.5	27.2	24.7	255,730	192,742	62,988
Rural	17.4	20.9	9.2	408,577	343,861	64,716

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

### 8.2. Youth headed households and their Implications

The remainder of this section examines the characteristics of households headed by youth people. The number of occupants per bedroom, the tenure of the dwelling, the quality of the water source used, and the source of energy analysed in this report are some elements that allow for an evaluation of the household living conditions.

On average, 2 occupants share one bedroom in households headed by youth. The rate varies between rural (2.1 occupants per bedroom) and urban residences (1.9 occupants per bedroom) (Table D.26 in Annex D).

The distribution of households headed by youth by tenure of housing units shows that 44% of households headed by youth people own their house, 47% are tenants and 7% are lodging for free. In rural areas the majority of youth heads own their house at 61% while 27% are tenants, in urban areas the figures change in favour of tenancy, with 78% of households headed by youth people live in a rented house. Also, female heads of household are less likely to own the house they inhabit than their male counterparts, and they are more likely to rely on free lodging (Table 8.2).

**Table 8. 2: Distribution of Tenure status of housing Unit by youth headed Households by sex and area of residence**

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Sex of the household head		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Counts	408,577	343,861	64,716
%	100	100	100
Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan)	43.9	48.1	26.4
Tenant	46.7	43.1	61.6
Hire purchase (Having payment contract with the owner)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	6.5	6.1	8.4
Staff housing	1.7	1.8	1.4
Temporary camp or settlement	0.6	0.4	1.6
Other	0.4	0.3	0.5
No Stated	0	0	
<b>Urban</b>			
Counts	664,307	536,603	127,704
%	100	100	100
Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan)	15.6	16.8	11.8
Tenant	78.1	76.7	82.7
Hire purchase (Having payment contract with the owner)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	3.8	3.8	3.8
Staff housing	2.1	2.4	1.1
Temporary camp or settlement	0.1	0	0.3
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
No Stated	0	0	0
<b>Rural</b>			
Counts	255,730	192,742	62,988
%	100	100	100
Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan)	61.6	65.6	40.6
Tenant	27	24.4	41.1
Hire purchase (Having payment contract with the owner)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Free lodging	8.3	7.4	12.8
Staff housing	1.5	1.5	1.6
Temporary camp or settlement	1	0.6	2.9
Other	0.4	0.3	0.8
No Stated	0	0	0

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

Regarding distribution of private households headed by Youth by main material of the walls of the houses by sex of the household head and areas of residence, the results of the census indicate that Sun dried bricks with cement are predominantly main material of the walls in urban area while Sun dried bricks without cement are also main materials of wall used in rural areas. the table below indicates results.

**Table 8. 3: Distribution of private households headed by Youth by main material of the walls of the houses by sex of the household head and area of residence**

Main material of the walls	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	All Rwanda	Urban	Rural	All Rwanda
<b>Both Sexes</b>						
Wood with mud and cement	6.4%	5.5%	5.9%	16,447	22,422	38,869
Wood with mud without cement	4.1%	20.8%	14.3%	10,394	84,898	95,292
Sun dried bricks with cement	62.8%	27.5%	41.1%	160,621	112,192	272,813
Sun dried bricks without cement	13.8%	43.0%	31.7%	35,227	175,687	210,914
All non durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, ...)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	120	466	586
Cement blocks	1.2%	0.1%	0.5%	3,077	292	3,369
Concrete	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	445	46	491
Stones with cement	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1,602	699	2,301
Stones without cement	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	694	821	1,515
Timber	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	543	2,778	3,321
Burnt bricks with cement	5.5%	0.8%	2.7%	14,182	3,466	17,648
Burnt bricks without cement	1.4%	0.5%	0.8%	3,476	2,130	5,606
Other type of wall materials	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	793	1,426	2,219
Not Stated	3.2%	0.3%	1.4%	8,109	1,254	9,363
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>255,730</b>	<b>408,577</b>	<b>664,307</b>
<b>Male Headed HHs</b>						
Wood with mud and cement	6.4%	5.4%	5.8%	12,394	18,656	31,050
Wood with mud without cement	4.1%	20.7%	14.7%	7,923	71,204	79,127
Sun dried bricks with cement	62.6%	27.3%	40.0%	120,704	93,806	214,510
Sun dried bricks without cement	14.2%	43.4%	32.9%	27,450	149,126	176,576
All non durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, ...)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	106	397	503
Cement blocks	1.2%	0.1%	0.5%	2,226	231	2,457
Concrete	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	320	37	357
Stones with cement	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1,159	577	1,736
Stones without cement	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	510	701	1,211
Timber	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	441	2,420	2,861
Burnt bricks with cement	5.3%	0.8%	2.4%	10,146	2,682	12,828
Burnt bricks without cement	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	2,580	1,717	4,297
Other type of wall materials	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	696	1,279	1,975
Not Stated	3.2%	0.3%	1.3%	6,087	1,028	7,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>192,742</b>	<b>343,861</b>	<b>536,603</b>
<b>Female Headed HHs</b>						
Wood with mud and cement	6.4%	5.8%	6.1%	4,053	3,766	7,819
Wood with mud without cement	3.9%	21.2%	12.7%	2,471	13,694	16,165
Sun dried bricks with cement	63.4%	28.4%	45.7%	39,917	18,386	58,303
Sun dried bricks without cement	12.3%	41.0%	26.9%	7,777	26,561	34,338
All non durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, ...)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	14	69	83
Cement blocks	1.4%	0.1%	0.7%	851	61	912
Concrete	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	125	9	134
Stones with cement	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	443	122	565
Stones without cement	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	184	120	304
Timber	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	102	358	460
Burnt bricks with cement	6.4%	1.2%	3.8%	4,036	784	4,820
Burnt bricks without cement	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	896	413	1,309
Other type of wall materials	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	97	147	244
Not Stated	3.2%	0.3%	1.8%	2,022	226	2,248
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>62,988</b>	<b>64,716</b>	<b>127,704</b>

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

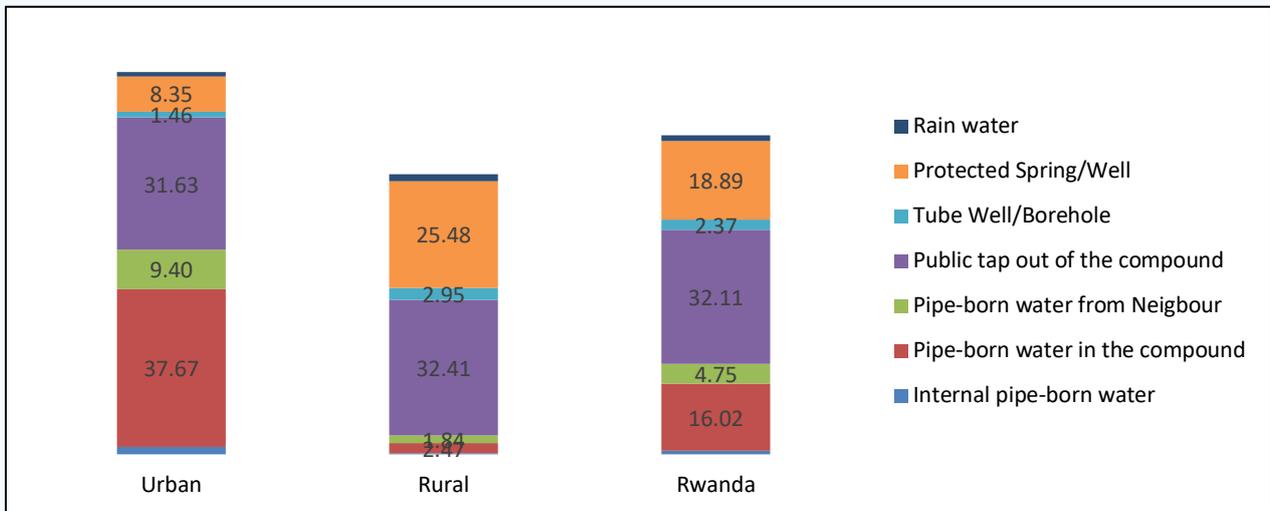
Universal access to safe water is an important policy objective for the population in general. The international measure of 'improved water sources' includes pipe-borne

water, either inside the dwelling or in the compound, public taps, protected springs or wells, and rain water. Overall, 76% of youth-headed households have access to

improved water, as indicated in Figure 8.1. The percentage is higher in urban areas, where it reaches 91%, than in rural areas, with 70% of households accessing an improved type of water source. Public tap out of the compound is the common source of improved water

source in rural areas, where 32% of households headed by youth reported this to be the main source while in urban areas Pipe-born water in the compound was the dominant source at 38%.

**Figure 8. 1: Percentage of households headed by youth people using an improved water source and type of improved water source by area of residence**



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

In regard to the type of sanitation, the Census questionnaire only distinguishes between flush toilet/WC, pit latrine that is not shared with other households, shared pit latrine, bush, and other. The modality 'pit latrine- not shared' thus includes improved pit latrines that are ventilated or with a slab and pit latrines without a slab - the latter would not be considered 'improved' sanitation. Pit latrines with constructed floor that are not shared are the most common type of toilet facility (53%) while Pit latrines

with constructed floor that are shared was used by 36% household headed by youth, only 2% of households have a flush toilet. Pit latrines shared with other households are used by 18% of households. In urban areas, 58% of youth headed households use shared pit latrines constructed floor slab while 30% of the households do not share pit latrines with constructed floor slab. A larger proportion of female-headed households than male-headed households use a shared pit latrine, the bush or other not defined facilities (Table 8.4).

**Table 8. 4: Percent distribution of the households headed by youth by type of toilet facility**

Area of residence and Type of toilet facility	Sex of the household head		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
<b>Counts</b>	<b>664,307</b>	<b>536,603</b>	<b>127,704</b>
%	100	100	100
Flush toilet used by one Household	2.23	1.97	3.33
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.84	0.75	1.21
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	52.84	55.69	40.88
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	35.89	33.51	45.94
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	5.28	5.36	4.97
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1.53	1.44	1.9
Bush	0.49	0.45	0.67
Other	0.44	0.42	0.52
Not stated	0.45	0.41	0.59
<b>Urban</b>			
<b>Counts</b>	<b>255,730</b>	<b>192,742</b>	<b>62,988</b>
%	100	100	100
Flush toilet used by one Household	5.51	5.2	6.45
Flush toilet used by several Households	2.03	1.94	2.3
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	30.05	31.18	26.57
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	58.09	57.27	60.6
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	2	2.11	1.65
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1.16	1.12	1.3
Bush	0.17	0.17	0.17
Other	0.23	0.24	0.19
Not stated	0.77	0.77	0.77
<b>Rural</b>			
<b>Counts</b>	<b>408,577</b>	<b>343,861</b>	<b>64,716</b>
%	100	100	100
Flush toilet used by one Household	0.18	0.16	0.29
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.1	0.09	0.16
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	67.11	69.43	54.8
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	22	20.19	31.67
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	7.34	7.18	8.2
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1.76	1.62	2.48
Bush	0.7	0.61	1.15
Other	0.57	0.51	0.85
Not stated	0.24	0.21	0.4

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

Among all households, Electricity by REG represent the most commonly used energy source for lighting (53%). Flashlight /phone flashlight is used by 30% of youth-headed households; other energy sources used are solar system (8%) and firewood & Biogas(3%). Electricity is much more widespread in urban areas, where 85% of households use electricity for lighting, compared to 31% in rural areas (Table 8.5).

**Table 8. 5: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by main source of energy for lighting**

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Sex of the household head		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Counts	664,307	536,603	127,704
%	100	100	100
Electricity from REG	52.38	50.81	58.99
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.11	0.11	0.08
Standalone solar system	7.72	8.53	4.27
Private Solar Mini Grid	0.6	0.66	0.37
Generator	0	0	0
Kerosene / Paraffin lamp	0.29	0.29	0.29
Biogas	0.02	0.01	0.02
Candles	3.22	3.09	3.79
Firewoods	3.02	2.87	3.65
Batteries	1.1	1.13	0.95
Flashlight /phone flashlight	30.26	31.19	26.35
Rechargeable battery	0.12	0.12	0.08
Lantern	0.81	0.83	0.75
Other (Specify)	0.35	0.33	0.4
Not stated	0	0	0
<b>Urban</b>			
Counts	255,730	192,742	62,988
%	100	100	100
Electricity from REG	85.35	85.03	86.34
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.06	0.06	0.06
Standalone solar system	1.41	1.56	0.96
Private Solar Mini Grid	0.19	0.21	0.11
Generator	0	0	0
Kerosene / Paraffin lamp	0.14	0.14	0.13
Biogas	0.01	0.01	0.02
Candles	3.23	3.08	3.68
Firewoods	0.45	0.42	0.54
Batteries	0.21	0.22	0.19
Flashlight /phone flashlight	8.42	8.74	7.43
Rechargeable battery	0.04	0.04	0.01
Lantern	0	0	0
Other (Specify)	0.17	0.16	0.19
Not stated	0	0	0
<b>Rural</b>			
Counts	408577	343861	64716
%	100	100	100
Electricity from REG	31.7	31.6	32.4
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standalone solar system	11.7	12.4	7.5
Private Solar Mini Grid	0.9	0.9	0.6
Generator	0	0	0
Kerosene / Paraffin lamp	0.4	0.4	0.4
Biogas	0	0	0
Candles	3.2	3.1	3.9
Firewoods	4.6	4.2	6.7
Batteries	1.7	1.6	1.7
Flashlight /phone flashlight	43.9	43.8	44.8
Rechargeable battery	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lantern	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other (Specify)	0.5	0.4	0.6
Not stated	0	0	0

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

## CHAPTER 9: INFORMATION , COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY AMONG THE YOUTHS

The importance of the availability of ICT devices is increasing significantly in contemporary society. Modern technology offers a range of devices that are changing the structure and pattern of major social and media communications. Mobile cellular telephones and internet have become the predominant methods of communication in many countries. The level of use of mobile phone and internet are crucial indicators contributing to an enhanced level of awareness of the general population. The reference period for the internet use is 12 months prior to the census night. The use of

internet and mobile phone in this section refers to the population living in private households.

At national level, 20 percent of the population youth aged 16-30 years used internet in the 12 months preceding the census, the male youth had more access to internet than the female youth (22% vs 17%). In Urban areas the number of youth population with access to the internet is higher (39%) than in rural areas (8%). However, the percentage is high for males in urban areas across the three broad age groups and higher among female youth in the rural areas across the broad age groups.

**Table 9. 1: Percent distribution of youth aged 16-30 years with access to internet by sex and area of residence**

Area of residence	Both sexes	Count		Both sexes	access to internet (%)	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Total	702,337	393,896	308,441	19.5	22.3	16.9
16-20	189,892	102,117	87,775	12.8	13.9	11.7
21-25	268,937	149,362	119,575	24.4	27.9	21.1
26-30	243,508	142,417	101,091	24.1	28.7	19.6
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	449,439	243,608	205,831	38.6	42.7	34.7
16-20	108,164	56,469	51,695	26.7	29.7	24
21-25	173,227	92,668	80,559	45	48.8	41.3
26-30	168,048	94,471	73,577	45	49.5	40.2
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	252,898	150,288	102,610	8.3	10.4	12.6
16-20	81,728	45,648	36,080	6.8	7.6	8.4
21-25	95,710	56,694	39,016	10.5	13.4	16.4
26-30	75,460	47,946	27,514	8.3	11.8	15.7

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

At national level, 65 percent of youth population reported that they have access to internet at home. This was followed by School/Place of Education (18%) and home (16%); with the other places being less than 1 percent.

With regard to area of residence, the majority of the population in urban areas have access to internet in their homes (69) as opposed to 58% in rural area. Access by area of residence is high in urban areas, just as it is high among males compared to females.

**Table 9. 2: Percent distribution of Youth by access to internet and place of access by area of Residence**

	Both sexes		
	Male	Female	
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Counts	702337	393896	308441
%	100	100	100
From Home	64.9	63.5	66.6
From work place	15.9	17.9	13.5
From School/Place of Education	17.8	17	18.8
<b>Urban</b>			
%	100	100	100
From Home	68.7	66.1	71.8
From work place	17.1	19.8	14

	Both sexes	Male	Female
From School/Place of Education	13.3	13	13.5
<b>Rural</b>			
%	100	100	100
From Home	58	59.2	56.3
From work place	13.9	14.8	12.4
From School/Place of Education	25.9	23.5	29.5

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

Table 9.3 shows that the youth population owning a mobile phone was at 57% . The proportion of youth population owning phone increases from 40 percent among those age group 16-20 years to 69% for those aged 26-30. Across all age groups, more males own mobile phones than females. This is also the scenario in both rural and urban areas. In urban areas 54% of males youth own mobile phone while 35% in urban areas own mobile phone.

**Table 9. 3: Percent distribution of Youth who have mobile phones by sex and area of residence**

Area of residence	Counts			Holding phone		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda total</b>						
Total	2,054,749	1,086,161	968,588	57.1	61.5	53
16-20	594,310	312,496	281,814	40.1	42.5	37.7
21-25	759,180	397,094	362,086	68.9	74.2	64
26-30	701,259	376,571	324,688	69.3	75.9	63
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	847,877	424,789	423,088	72.8	74.4	71.3
16-20	219,076	105,368	113,708	54.1	55.4	52.8
21-25	316,059	157,815	158,244	82.1	83.1	81.1
26-30	312,742	161,606	151,136	83.7	84.7	82.7
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	1,206,872	661,372	545,500	49.6	55.3	44.2
16-20	375,234	207,128	168,106	34.8	38	31.6
21-25	443,121	239,279	203,842	61.9	69.2	55
26-30	388,517	214,965	173,552	60.9	70.4	52.2

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

The results from Table 9.4 reveal that four in ten of the youth population has ordinary phone with radio, 16% has smart phones. in urban areas (33%) compared to only 7 percent in the rural areas has smart phone.

**Table 9. 4: Percent distribution of Youth who have mobile phones and type of phone by sex and area of residence**

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Count	3,595,670.00	1,767,063.00	1,828,607.00
%	100	100	100
Do not have mobile phone	42.9	38.5	47
Smart phone	15.8	18.2	13.4
Ordinary Phone with radio	41	42.9	39.1
Ordinary Phone without radio	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Urban</b>			
%	100	100	100
Do not have mobile phone	27.2	25.6	28.7
Smart phone	33.4	36.9	30
Ordinary Phone with radio	39.1	37.2	40.9
Ordinary Phone without radio	0.3	0.3	0.4
<b>Rural</b>			
%	100	100	100
Do not have mobile phone	50.4	44.7	55.8
Smart phone	7.3	9.3	5.4
Ordinary Phone with radio	41.9	45.6	38.3
Ordinary Phone without radio	0.4	0.4	0.5

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

In the 5<sup>th</sup> RPHC-2022 the possession of material for communication and ICT were captured at household level, the results of the Census in the table below indicate that among 664,307 households headed by youth (age 16-30) only 4.2% owned

computer. The ownership of computer by household headed by youth in urban area represent 9.7% and 0.9% for the households headed by youth in rural areas.

**Table 9. 5: Percentage distribution of private households headed by Youth who owned at least computer**

	Count		Percentage
	Total Household headed by youth (age 16-30)	HHs owning a Computer	HHs owning a Computer
Rwanda	664,307	28,562	4.3
Male	536,603	22,768	4.2
Female	127,704	5,794	4.5
Urban			
Both sexes	255,730	24,774	9.7
Male	192,742	19,496	10.1
Female	62,988	5,278	8.4
Rural			
Both sexes	408,577	3,788	0.9
Male	343,861	3,272	1.0
Female	64,716	516	0.8

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



## CONCLUSION

Youth is the age group which includes the majority of key life events continuing education and then leaving education, entry into the labour market, marriage, childbearing, and formation of a household. It is also the age that shows the highest propensity for migration. All of these events represent opportunities, but need a supportive environment for youth to develop to their full potential and to contribute to the development of the country. The population of youth, their demographic characteristics and their employment situation, is one of the core themes in terms of achieving the development aims set in the 7 years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation NST1, the Vision 2050, and the SDGs. Evidence on the situation of youth people and the households headed by them from the RPHC5 data can provide a valuable benchmark in this regard.

This thematic report has provided a profile of the youth population age 16–30 living in Rwanda in terms of their size and spatial distribution; their socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics; and the characteristics of households headed by this segment of the population.

The results show that the share of the youth population (27%) in the total resident population remained stable over the last decade. The number of youth however, increased by almost half million. All provinces witnessed growth in their youth population in terms of numbers between 2012 and 2022. The largest increase occurred in the Eastern Province (from 366,276 in 2012 to 477,706 in 2022), a rise of 23% over the last decade.

Youth show a different spatial distribution from the rest of the population, with a higher youth share in urban areas than corresponding populations of children and persons aged above 31. For instance, 35% of the resident population in the City of Kigali are between 16 and 30 years old. A comparison of age for the resident youth population in urban area and rural areas shows that rural areas have majority of youth in the 16–30 age group. However, this decreases in the age range 21–25 (716,192) and in age range 26–30 (637,660).

In general, lifetime migration experience is a common phenomenon among youth people living in urban areas, which shows the attractiveness of urban centres as destinations. Among youth in the City of Kigali, 73% have

already experienced a migration in their life. Migration prevalence is considerably lower in rural areas, except for the Eastern Province, which is the second destination after Kigali City and exhibits high migration prevalence in both urban and rural areas. Despite these results relating to urban areas, it is important to emphasise that almost 68% of youth in Rwanda still live in rural areas.

Below 21 years, the legal age for formal marriage, 15% of youth are already married. However, certain groups among youth living in Rwanda appear to delay marriage, especially those in urban areas and with higher levels of education. Fertility peaks among female youth between 25 and 29 years of age. In this age group, 170 in 1,000 women experience a birth in a given year. The comparison of age-specific fertility rates with the previous Census rounds since 1978 provides evidence of a steep decline in fertility across all age groups.

Youth people of Rwandan nationality are by far the majority group in the country, since they represent nearly 99% of the resident youth population. Among youth of foreign nationality, neighbouring countries dominate (51% are from the Democratic Republic of Congo, 18% Burundian, 10% Ugandan and 3% Tanzanian).

Rwanda has recorded significant progress in terms of access to primary and secondary education and in enabling both girls and boys to attend. The improvements in educational attainment are also evident when analysing the education characteristics of youth in Rwanda. Overall, 95% of youth are currently attending school or have attended school in the past. Education levels beyond primary school are more commonly attained among urban than rural youth. There are no notable differences between male and female youth in regard to their educational attainment. The results on language literacy (being able to read and write with understanding) suggest that 90% of youth between 15 and 24 are literate. Out of youth between 16 and 30 years, one in five is illiterate, 89% can read and write in Kinyarwanda, 33% are literate in English and 5% in French. However, given the large age range considered, the level of illiteracy does not yet fully reflect the high school attendance rates among youths cohorts.

The majority of working youth – in particular in rural areas – are involved in self-employed occupations in

agriculture. In urban areas, however, a larger proportion of male youth as well as female youth are working as employees than in rural areas, especially in occupations related to services and sales. Economic activities are more diversified in urban areas with services, transport, manufacturing and construction emerging as alternatives to agriculture.

Among the 16–30 year olds, 21% are heads of household, although the rate is considerably higher among male youth (23%). The median household size of youth headed households is three people. Households in rural areas tend to have more household members. On average, more than two occupants (2) share one bedroom. headed by youth by tenure of housing units shows that 44% of households headed by youth own their houses, 47% are tenants and 7% are lodging for free.

In rural areas the majority of youth headed households own their houses at 61% while 27 are tenants. In urban areas the figures change in favour of tenancy, with 78% of households headed by youth living in rented houses. Other indicators examined relate to the households' water source, sanitation, and the energy source for lighting. In general, households headed by youth people in rural areas have a lower access to infrastructure than those in urban areas. For instance, electricity is much more widespread in urban areas, where 85% of households use electricity for lighting, compared to 32% in rural areas. Similarly, access to an improved water source is more widespread among urban households headed by youths than their rural counterparts. While at national level, 76% of youth-headed households have access to improved water; the percentage reaches 92% in urban areas and 67% in rural areas.

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## ANNEX A: 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 explanation of indicators.

### A.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.

## A.2 Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### A.3 Housing and household characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

Types of private households:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### A.4 Migration and spatial mobility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Previous place of residence:** In the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the previous place of residence is related to the name of the district in Rwanda in which respondents were living before August 2022. A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason, such as visiting relatives or because of a stay in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, was shown where he or she normally lived before August 2022 (i.e. ignoring the temporary absence). If the person was living in another country before August 2022, the name pertaining to the specific country was used.

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

**Migration effectiveness:** This is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement. The Migration Effectiveness Index "measures the degree of (a)symmetry or (dis)equilibrium in the network interregional migration flows". It is the indicator commonly used to measure net migration as a proportion of gross

migration turnover for any territorial/administrative unit. An index of migration effectiveness or effectiveness index is calculated as the ratio of net migration to total in- and out-migration. The range of the index is from zero, when arrivals and departures are equal in number, to one, when migration is entirely one way. A nation's population is redistributed through migration flows and counterflows between its constituent subnational areas, resulting in a geographical pattern of net migration gains or losses which may change from one time period to another.

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

The MEI, which ranges from 1 to 100, quantifies the balance between regional flows and counterflows, with low values indicating largely reciprocal exchanges between regions, and high values suggesting strongly directional flows. A number between 0 and 100 where the higher number shows an efficient mechanism of population redistribution. 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.

## A.5 Education

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

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

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

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

that countries can determine which variable they wish to collect via the census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**EMA (Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire)** – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of

post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.

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

**CERAI (Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal 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.

**A.6 Employment/economic activity**

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

**Work:** work is defined as:

- “Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use” in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
- Work is defined “irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity.”
- It excludes “activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one’s own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation).”

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19<sup>th</sup>

International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment.<sup>2</sup> : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker

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

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

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

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

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

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

## A.7 Socio-cultural characteristics

**Religion:** Religion originates in an attempt to represent and order beliefs, feelings, imaginings and actions that arise in response to direct experience of the sacred and the spiritual (Connelly, 1996). Affiliation to a religion entails adherence to its fundamental beliefs and the frequenting of liturgical services and other duties expected of an active member (Ellway, 2005). Religions commonly are taken to provide general orientation in regard to the way one lives one’s life (Fasching et al., 2001). The main religions existing in Rwanda and taken into account during the RPHC5 are the following:

**The Catholic Church:** The Christian Catholic Church is characterised by an Episcopal hierarchy with the Pope at its head and belief in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition. The authority of the church lies within the hierarchy of the church and the truth is found in the Bible.

**ADEPR (Associations des Eglises Pentecostes au Rwanda):** ADEPR is the first pentecostal church established in Rwanda. It has born in 1983 as a result of the association of different pentecostal denominations that had been originally established by Swidish missionaries since 1920 and progressively expended in diffent parts of Rwanda. ADEPR share the same beliefs as most of protestant churches and its main mission is the expension of Christ centered evanglism.

**Islam:** Islam was founded in 622 CE by the Prophet Muhammad, in Makkah (also spelled ‘Mecca’). The two sacred texts of Islam are the Qur’an, which are the words of Allah ‘the One True God’ as given to Muhammad, and the Hadith, which is a collection of Muhammad’s sayings.

**Protestantism:** The term Protestant was not initially applied to reformers in the sixteenth century but came to be used to describe all groups protesting against the Roman Catholic orthodoxy. Thus, the term Protestant is often used as a general term merely to signify Christians who belong to none of the churches of the Catholic tradition. Most Protestants believe Baptism that is an outward testimony of a prior inward regeneration, usually done after a person confesses Jesus Christ as their saviour and obtains an understanding of the significance of Baptism. Here, there are the churches that are in CEPR(Conseil Protestant du Rwanda)

<sup>3</sup>ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 127-130.

**Seventh-Day Adventist Church:** The Seventh-Day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination originating in the mid-nineteenth century in the northeast United States. The Adventist Church among Protestant Christian denominations is the observance of the Sabbath on Saturday, the seventh day.

**Other Christian churches:** Other Christian churches are Protestant churches that were established in Rwanda after 1994 and do not belong to the CPR (Conseil Protestant du Rwanda).

**Jehovah's Witnesses:** The religious beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses are in many ways similar to those of mainstream Christians but they believe that after the resurrection they will live in this world but renewed. Moreover, Jehovah's Witnesses are permitted most forms of medical treatment, but under no circumstances must they ever have a blood transfusion.

**Traditionalist/Animist Religion:** The term 'animism' is usually applied to any religious belief that recognises spirits or a spirit world as inherent and controlling within the physical world. Some spirits are the souls of deceased ancestors, while others are beings inherent in nature and the spirit realm. For some people the spirits are intermediaries between humans and a higher god.

**Other religion:** these are religions which are not Christian and which are not Christian and which do not belong to the other religions mentioned above.

**Nationality:** Under the idea of 'nationality', people construct symbolically a referent of their identity (Brubaker, 1992), which entails a place or territory seen and understood geographically as a space wherein people have something in common.

Nationality means the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country or the legal right to belong to a particular nation whether by birth or naturalisation. Types of nationality are identified as single and dual nationality, the latter of which refers to the state of being a citizen of two countries.

Nationality and citizenship are two terms that are sometimes used interchangeably (Lynn, 2007) and some people even use the two words – 'citizenship and nationality' – as synonyms. However, they differ in many aspects. Simply put, nationality can be applied to the country where an individual was born while citizenship is

a legal status, which means that an individual has been registered with the government in a particular country.

## A.8 Mortality

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

**Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** Is the probability for a newborn to die before his/her first birthday. It is expressed per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period. In this case of the present census it is the preceding year. It is usually denoted IMR or by the life table notation ( ${}_1q_0$ ).

**Child Mortality Rate (CMR):** Is the probability for a child aged 1 year to die before reaching exact year 5. It is expressed per 1,000 live births and covers a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to the census. It is usually denoted by CMR or the life table notation ( ${}_4q_1$ ).

**Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR):** Is the probability for a new-born to die before his/her fifth birthday. It is expressed per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to the census. It is usually denoted U5MR or by the life table notation ( ${}_5q_0$ ).

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

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

**Life Expectancy at Birth ( $e_0$ ):** Average number of years a hypothetical cohort of people born in a specific year could expect to live if they were subject to the current mortality level at each age throughout their life. Life expectancy at a specific age is the number of additional years a person could expect to live if he was subject to the current mortality at each age for the rest of his life.

## A.9 Fertility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR):** Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the number of births in a year to women in a specific age group divided by the mid-year population of women in that specific age group.

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

**Mean Age at Childbearing:** The Mean Age of Childbearing is another fertility measure that determines the average age at which women experienced childbearing. It is a

summary of the timing of fertility within a population or a group of women.

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

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

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

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

**Parity progression Ratios (PPR):** Parity is the number of children born alive to a woman. Zero parity women are those with no live births and single parity refers to those women who have one child and so on. Parity Progression Ratio (PPR) is the probability of having another child given that the mother has reached certain parity. PPRs are usually represented as a<sub>0</sub>, a<sub>1</sub>, a<sub>2</sub> and so on. The term a<sub>0</sub> is a measure of infertility. Women progressing to higher parities usually have high fertility rates.

## A.10 Gender

**Sex:** refers to the classification of people as male or female, based on biological and physiological

characteristics such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs.

**Gender:** a social and cultural construct, which values men's and women's (and girls' and boys') attributes differently. Accordingly, it assigns socially acceptable and often stereotypical roles and responsibilities to men and women. Gender-based roles and other attributes, therefore, change over time and vary with different cultural contexts. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). This concept is also useful in analysing how commonly shared practices legitimise discrepancies between sexes.

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

#### A.11 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.

## A.12 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.
- d. 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.

- e. 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.
- f. The Employment Policy (2006) that promotes the employment of youth, women, persons with disability, the marginalized and increasing their contribution to economic production.
- g. The National Gender Policy (2010) that seeks to eradicate the imbalance between young man and young girls' rights among others.
- h. 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.

### A.13 Children

**Child:** According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is defined as every human being under 18 unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. It is relevant to underline here that this period coincides with Rwanda's, as stipulated in Article 3 of the National Law n° 54/2011 of 14 December 2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child, which stipulates that a child is any person under the age of 18. The age range (0–17) adopted for this report reflects this definition.

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

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

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

### A.14 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.

### A.15 Non-monetary poverty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A.16 Marital status and nuptiality

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

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

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

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

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

**Separated:** an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without intention to be back

in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

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

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

The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions.

Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

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



SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION			
FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD		FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)	
<b>P01A:</b> Serial Number of the person		<b>P08A:</b> was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad? 1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C	
<b>P01B:</b> Surname of the person.....		<b>P09B:</b> In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A	
<b>P01C:</b> Other names of the person.....		SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS	
<b>P02:</b> What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household? 01. Household head 02. Spouse 03. Son or daughter 04. Adoptive child 05. Father/ Mother 06. Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 07. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law 08. Brother/Sister 09. Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11. Other relative 12. House help 13. Non-relative 14. Unknown relationship		<b>P09C:</b> In which Country was [NAME] born? (SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	
<b>P03:</b> What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1. Male 2. Female		<b>P10A:</b> How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]? - Record 000 if less than 1 year - Record 888 if the residence has not changed since birth - If the residence has not changed since birth =>P12A	
<b>P04:</b> How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS		<b>P10B:</b> Prior to coming living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad 1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P11B	
<b>P05A:</b> In which month was [NAME] born?		<b>P11A:</b> In which District was [NAME] residing previously? (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS) =>P12A	
<b>P05B:</b> In which year was [NAME] born? NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN		<b>P11B:</b> In which Country was [NAME] residing previously? (Select the country among the world countries List)	
<b>P06:</b> What is [NAME]'s marital status? ALL PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE 1. Married to one wife/husband officially 2. Married to one wife/husband not officially 3. Live in a polygamous union 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Never married 7. Widowed		<b>P12A:</b> Is there any member of this household who does not have Rwandan Nationality? 1. Yes (Choose all non-Rwandans from the list of Household members 2. No (Make all Rwandans) => P13	
<b>P07A:</b> Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1. Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON		<b>P12B:</b> What is [NAME]'s nationality? CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST	
<b>P07B:</b> Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night? 1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR) 2. No, did not sleep in this HH (AR)		<b>P13:</b> What is [NAME]'s Religious affiliation? 01. Catholic 02. ADEPR 03. Protestant 04. Adventist 05. Other Christians 06. Muslim 07. Jehovah witness 08. Traditional/Animist 09. Other religion 10. No Religion 11. Not stated 99. Do not Know	
<b>SECTION S: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE</b>			
<b>Residence status</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Present Resident (PR)			
Absent Resident (AR)			
Total Resident (PR+AR)			
Visitors (VIS)			
<b>Total Enumerated</b>			
<b>ALL RESIDENT (P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE</b>			
<b>P08A:</b> How many spouses does [NAME] have? => P08C (FOR MEN IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY) IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8 IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS UNKNOWN WRITE 9			
<b>P08B:</b> What is the rank of [NAME] to his Husband? (FOR FEMALE IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY) IF THE RANK IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8. IF THE RANK IS UNKNOWN WRITE 9			
<b>P08C:</b> How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with his/her partner (AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE)? RESERVED FOR ALL PERSONS WHO RESPOND 1,2,3,4,5, AND 7 ON QUESTION P06 IF THE AGE AT THE FIRST MARRIAGE IS NOT KNOWN, WRITE 99			

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
<b>DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</b>	
<b>P15:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P17	
<b>P16A:</b> Who has difficulty hearing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
<b>P16AA:</b> Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =>P16B	
<b>P16AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =>P17 (After the automatic fill in of modality "No difficulty" by CAPI on P16B)	
<b>P16B:</b> Would you say [NAME] has Some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot hear at all	
<b>P17:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P18	
<b>P17A:</b> Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
<b>P17B:</b> Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot walk or climbing steps at all	
<b>P18:</b> In this household, does any member has difficulty communicating, for example being understood by others? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P19	
<b>P18A:</b> Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
<b>P18B:</b> Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot communicate at all	
<b>P19:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P20	
<b>P19A:</b> Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
<b>P19B:</b> Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot remember or concentrate at all	
<b>P20:</b> In this household, does any member have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P21	
<b>P20A:</b> Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
<b>P20B:</b> Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot do at all	
<b>P21:</b> In this household, Does any member have short stature? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P22	
<b>P21A:</b> Who has a problem of short stature? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
<b>P22:</b> In this household, does any member have albinism? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P23A	
<b>P22A:</b> Who has a difficulty with albinism? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
<b>ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD</b>	
<b>P23A:</b> Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P23C	
<b>P23B:</b> Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No => P23C	
<b>P23BB:</b> Who is [NAME]'s biological mother? FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER	
<b>P23C:</b> Is [NAME]'s biological father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P24	
<b>P23D:</b> Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P24	
<b>P23DD:</b> Who is [NAME]'s biological father? FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER	
<b>P24:</b> Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books? 1. Yes => P29 2. No 9. Don't know	
<b>QUESTION P25 IS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE 18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE AND THOSE WITH LESS THAN 18 YEARS BUT RESPONDED 2 AND 9 IN QUESTION P24</b>	
<b>P25:</b> What is the type of official identification document does [NAME] have? 01. Rwandan Identity Card 02. Foreign Identity Card 03. Rwandan Passport 04. Foreign Passport 05. Rwandan Nationality Certificate 06. Foreign Nationality Certificate 07. Refugee travel document 08. Proof of registration for refugees 09. Refugee ID 10. Rwanda Birth Certificate 11. Foreign Birth Certificate 12. Embassy/ Consular issued Documents 13. No document 14. Other (specify) 99. Don't know	
<b>QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25</b>	
<b>P25A:</b> Why does [NAME] not have any official identification document? 1. In process looking for it 2. The request got rejected 3. Under required age 4. Personal reasons 5. Other reason (specify) 9. Do not know	
<b>P26:</b> What is the Nationality of [NAME]'s Parents? 1. Both are Rwandan 2. One is Rwandan 3. Both are non-Rwandan 9. Don't know IF P25A=1 or 3 AND P26=1 =>P29	
<b>P27:</b> Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive? FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEARS OLD OR MORE 1. Yes Both 2. Yes, one of them 3. No 9. Don't know	



SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
<b>TYPE OF HABITAT</b> <b>H01: What the type of Habitat?</b> 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 7.Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area 8.Other type of housing	<b>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR</b> <b>H07: What is the main material used for the floor?</b> 1. Earth 2. Dung hardened 3. Concrete 4. Stones 5. Burnt bricks 6. Wooden floor 7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles 8. Cement 9. Other
<b>TYPE OF BUILDING</b> <b>H02: What is the Type of Building?</b> 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	<b>NUMBER OF ROOMS</b> <b>H08: How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?</b>
<b>TENURE STATUS</b> <b>H03: What is the tenure status of the housing Unit?</b> 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	<b>NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING</b> <b>H09: How many rooms are used for sleeping?</b>
<b>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF</b> <b>H04: Is this Household has its own housing unit in this village or elsewhere?</b> 1.Yes 2.No	<b>MAIN SOURCE OF WATER</b> <b>H11: What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</b> 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
<b>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS</b> <b>H06: What is the main material used for the exterior walls?</b> 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	<b>SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER</b> <b>H12: What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?</b> 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																																																	
<b>TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY</b> <b>H13: "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?"</b> 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	<b>MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL</b> <b>H19: "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?"</b> 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																																																
<b>MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING</b> <b>H14: Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines?</b> 1.Yes 2.No	<b>MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b> <b>H20: What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?</b> 1.Sump 2.In the courtyard 3.Rivulet/Trench/Channels 4.In the street 5. Main sewer 6. Cesspool 7. Bush 8. Other																																																
<b>ENERGY FOR COOKING</b> <b>H16: "What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?"</b> 01. Firewood 02. Charcoal 03. Gas 04. Electricity 05. Kerosene/Parafine 06. Biogas 07.Solar power 08. Crop waste 09. Animal dung 10. Briquette 11. Peat 12. sawdust 13. Straw/shrub/grass 14. Other(specify) 15. Do not cook =>H19	<b>HH ASSETS</b> <b>H21: Does your household has the following assets in functioning Condition ? 1. Yes 2. No</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Radio</td> <td>9. Bed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Television</td> <td>10. Tables</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only</td> <td>11. Sofa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Gas/Electrical Cooker</td> <td>12. Computers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Washing machine</td> <td>13. Vehicles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Microwave</td> <td>14. Motorcycles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Mattress</td> <td>15. Bicycles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Bench/Chair</td> <td>16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron</td> </tr> </table>	1. Radio	9. Bed	2. Television	10. Tables	3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only	11. Sofa	4. Gas/Electrical Cooker	12. Computers	5. Washing machine	13. Vehicles for household use only	6. Microwave	14. Motorcycles for household use only	7. Mattress	15. Bicycles for household use only	8. Bench/Chair	16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron																																
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<b>ENERGY SAVING STOVE</b> <b>H18: Does your HH use a cooking energy saving stove? (Do not ask if H16 and H17 responded 3,4,5,6,7)</b> 1. Yes 2. No	<b>LIVESTOCK</b> <b>H22: Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog?</b> 1.Yes 2.No =>H23																																																
	<b>H22A: What type of livestock do you have?</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Livestock type</th> <th>SELECT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01. Local breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>02. Exotic breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>03. Cross breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>04. Local goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>05. Exotic goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>06. Cross goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>07. Local sheep</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>08. Exotic sheep</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>09. Local pigs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Exotic pig</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Cross pig</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12. Rabbits</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>13. Broiler chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>14. Layers chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15. Dual purpose chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>16. Local chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>17. Duck</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>18. Turkey</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>19. Other poultry</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>20. Camel</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>21. Bees hive</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>22. Dogs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>23. Others</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Livestock type	SELECT	01. Local breed cows		02. Exotic breed cows		03. Cross breed cows		04. Local goats		05. Exotic goats		06. Cross goats		07. Local sheep		08. Exotic sheep		09. Local pigs		10. Exotic pig		11. Cross pig		12. Rabbits		13. Broiler chicken		14. Layers chicken		15. Dual purpose chicken		16. Local chicken		17. Duck		18. Turkey		19. Other poultry		20. Camel		21. Bees hive		22. Dogs		23. Others	
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SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS		
<b>H22B: "How many (Type of livestock) do you have now and in which district are they located?"</b>		
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		
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17. Duck		
18. Turkey		
19. Other poultry		
20. Camel		
21. Bees hive		
22. Dogs		
23. Others		
<b>H25: What type of vegetables that household grew in last 12 months? Ask this question if on question H24 vegetables is in selected crops"</b>		
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. Cucumber
09. Pepper		21. Mushroom
10. Cauliflower		22. Chayote
11. French beans		23. Cassava Leaves
12. Beetroot		24. Other vegetables
<b>H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops"</b>		
<b>H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops"</b>		
<b>H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree?</b> 1. Yes 2. No => Go to Section M		
<b>H28B: What Type and How many (fruit trees) does your household grow?</b>		
	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		
<b>H23: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop? (DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)</b> 1. Yes 2. NO → H28A		
<b>H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?</b> 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		
<b>H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?"</b>		
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...

SECTION M: MORTALITY							
<b>M1: Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?</b> 1. Yes 2. No => End of the interview							
<b>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</b>							
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 5. Don't know  IF THE ANSWER IS 2-9 => Next Person  End if no other died person	<b>M7:</b> "Did [NAME] death occur while Pregnant?" 1. Yes => Next Person 2. No  <b>M8:</b> "Did the death Occur during the childbirth?" 1. Yes => Next Person 2. No  <b>M9:</b> "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

<p><b>REPUBLIC OF RWANDA</b></p>	
<p><b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING</b></p>	<p><b>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA</b></p>
<p>P.O. Box 6139 Kigali Hotline: 4321</p>	<p>Tel: +250-788383103 E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw</p>
<p><b>GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS</b> 16 – 30 AUGUST 2022</p>	
<p><i>Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.</i></p>	
<p><b>CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)</b></p>	
<p><b>SECTION II: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD</b></p>	
<p><b>IL01.</b> PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY : .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL02.</b> DISTRICT: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL03.</b> SECTOR: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL04.</b> CELL: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL05.</b> VILLAGE: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL06.</b> ENUMERATION AREA (NO EA) : .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL07.</b> AREA OF RESIDENCE(1.URBAN 2.RURAL) : .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL08.</b> BUILDING NUMBER: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL09.</b> INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL10.</b> FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) : .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL11.</b> GPS COORDINATES: Latitude: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>Longitude: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL12.</b> DISTANCE: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL13.</b> HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH 2. Institutional</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL13A.</b> ENUMERATION GROUP NUMBER</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>My names is ....., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to 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.</p>	
<p><b>IL14</b> CONSENT: 1. Interview accepted =&gt;P01A</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>2. Interview is not done</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW: 1. Uninhabited dwelling</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>2. Dwelling turned into business building</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>3. Dwelling destroyed</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>4. Refused</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>IL15.</b> 5. All residents are absent during the whole period of enumeration</p>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
FOR ALL RESIDENT IN THE INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD	
<p><b>P01A:</b> Serial Number of the person</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P01B:</b> Surname of the person: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P01C:</b> Other names of the Person: .....</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P03:</b> What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P04:</b> How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? Note: Record age in completed years</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P05A:</b> In which month [NAME] was born?</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P05B:</b> In which year [NAME] was born? Note: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P06:</b> What is [NAME]'s marital status? ALL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>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</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P07A:</b> Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1.Usual resident 2.Visitor =&gt; GO TO NEXT PERSON</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P07B:</b> Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night? 1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR) 2. No, did not slip in this HH (AR)</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P09A:</b> Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad? 1. Rwanda 2. Abroad =&gt;P09C</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P09B:</b> In which District [NAME] was born? =&gt; P10A (SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P09C:</b> In which Country [NAME] was born? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P10A:</b> 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 =&gt;P12B</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P10B:</b> Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad? 1.Rwanda 2.Foreign Country =&gt;P11B</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P11A:</b> In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living Here? =&gt;P12B (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P11B:</b> In which Country [NAME] was residing previously? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P12B:</b> What is [NAME]'s Nationality ? CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P13:</b> What is [NAME]'s Religious affiliation? 01. Catholic 02. Protestant /Pentecost 03. Adventist 04. Other Christians 05. Muslim 06. Jehovah witness 07. Traditional/Animist 08. Other religion 09. No Religion 10. Not stated 99. Do not know</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P14:</b> What is [NAME]'s Medical Insurance? 1. Mutuelle 2. RSSB (Ex: RAMA) 3. MMI 4. Schools 5. Employer 6. Private insurance companies 7. NGOs 8. None 9. Do not know</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</b></p>	
<p><b>P15A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing? 1. Yes 2. No =&gt; P16A</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P15AA:</b> Does [NAME] wear glasses? 1. Yes 2. No =&gt; P15B</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P15AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? 1. Yes 2. No =&gt; P16A</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P15B:</b> Would you say [NAME] has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No, no difficulty 1. Yes some difficulty 2. Yes – a lot of difficulty 3. Cannot see at all</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P16A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ? 1. Yes 2. No =&gt; P17A</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P16AA:</b> Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =&gt; P16B</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P16AB:</b> Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =&gt; P17A</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>P16B:</b> Would you say [NAME] has some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all? 0. No, No difficulty 1. Yes some difficulty 2. Yes – a lot of difficulty 3. Cannot hear at all</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p><b>DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</b></p>	
<p><b>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</b></p>	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
<p><b>P17A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; P18A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P17B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot walk or climb steps at all <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P18A:</b> Using his/her usual (customary) language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example being understood?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; P19A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P18B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot communicate at all <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P19A:</b> Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; P20A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P19B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot do at all <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P20A:</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; P21A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P20B:</b> Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, no difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Cannot do at all <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P21A:</b> Does [NAME] have a short stature?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P22A:</b> Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P25:</b> Has [NAME] ever attended or is currently attending school /ECD?</p> <p>1. Has ever attended <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Is currently attending <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Has never attended =&gt; P32 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><b>P30A:</b> What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?</p> <p>1. ECD =&gt; P32 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Nursery <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Primary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. INGOBOKA /Vocational training <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Lower secondary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Upper secondary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Tertiary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P30B:</b> How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?</p> <p>WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS IS 99 OR 0-9</p> <p><b>P31:</b> What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</p> <p>1. Primary school certificate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. EMA/ENTA <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. O'level Certificate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. A3/D4/D5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. A2/D6/D7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. TVET certificate III <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. TVET certificate IV <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. TVET certificate V <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. TVET advanced diploma (A1) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Post Graduate Diploma <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Doctorate (PhD) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>16. None 99. Do not know <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</b></p> <p><b>P32:</b> Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA</p> <p>1. Kinyarwanda <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. English <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. French <input type="checkbox"/> 0. None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P33:</b> Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?</p> <p>(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A&lt;4 AND P30B&lt;4)</p> <p>1. Yes, Still Attending <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes, Completed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Never attended <input type="checkbox"/></p>
EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS	FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
<p><b>P34:</b> Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?</p> <p>NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; P36A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Do not know =&gt; P36A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P35:</b> Where does [NAME] often access internet?</p> <p>1. From Home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. From work place <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. From School/Place of Education <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. From Another Person's home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. From Community Internet access facility <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P36A:</b> Does [NAME] own a mobile phone?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; P50A IF SHE IS A FEMALE AGED 10YEARS AND ABOVE. OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON</p> <p>NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS</p> <p><b>P36 C:</b> What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?</p> <p>1. Smart phone <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Ordinary phone with radio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Ordinary phone without radio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE</p>	<p><b>NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS</b></p> <p><b>P50A:</b> Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; Next Person <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P50B_Boys:</b> How many live boys has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P50B_Girls:</b> How many live girls has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P50C_Boys:</b> Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P50C_Girls:</b> Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P51A:</b> During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021- 15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =&gt; Next Person <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>P51B_Boys:</b> How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P51B_Girls:</b> How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P51C_Boys:</b> Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS&gt;0 <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>P51C_Girls:</b> Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS&gt;0 =&gt; GO TO NEXT PERSON <input type="text"/></p>

## ANNEX C: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

**Table D. 1: Number of youth (size) and their percentage among the resident population (population share/size) by sex, province and district**

Province and District	Number of youth (Size)			Population share (% of the youth among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Nyarugenge	65,433	60,661	126,094	33.4	34.0	33.7
Gasabo	137,605	145,293	282,898	31.0	33.4	32.2
Kicukiro	85,495	89,803	175,298	34.3	37.0	35.6
<b>South</b>						
Nyanza	43,603	43,644	87,247	24.4	23.3	23.9
Gisagara	48,165	48,832	96,997	25.5	23.5	24.4
Nyaruguru	40,128	40,273	80,401	26.4	24.2	25.3
Huye	48,390	45,821	94,211	25.6	23.7	24.7
Nyamagabe	49,141	50,550	99,691	27.8	26.0	26.8
Ruhango	42,138	43,525	85,663	24.5	23.3	23.9
Muhanga	44,843	45,973	90,816	25.8	24.9	25.3
Kamonyi	54,340	57,542	111,882	25.0	24.7	24.8
<b>West</b>						
Karongi	46,491	48,341	94,832	26.1	24.7	25.4
Rutsiro	49,078	50,574	99,652	27.8	26.2	27.0
Rubavu	75,745	77,885	153,630	28.3	27.9	28.1
Nyabihu	42,913	46,696	89,609	28.6	27.6	28.1
Ngororero	43,679	48,916	92,595	25.5	24.8	25.2
Rusizi	60,957	61,837	122,794	25.8	24.8	25.3
Nyamasheke	50,058	54,579	104,637	24.4	23.8	24.1
<b>North</b>						
Rulindo	45,113	47,601	92,714	26.3	25.3	25.7
Gakenke	45,791	49,350	95,141	26.5	25.6	26.0
Musanze	67,241	72,267	139,508	29.6	29.0	29.3
Burera	54,951	57,780	112,731	29.7	28.5	29.1
Gicumbi	61,101	63,158	124,259	28.2	27.2	27.7
<b>Eastern</b>						
Rwamagana	67,206	63,540	130,746	27.6	26.3	27.0
Nyagatare	87,827	90,154	177,981	27.6	26.9	27.2
Gatsibo	71,160	74,218	145,378	26.9	25.9	26.4
Kayanza	59,127	61,564	120,691	26.7	26.1	26.4
Kirehe	59,826	63,328	123,154	27.0	26.5	26.7
Ngoma	47,908	51,699	99,607	24.9	24.5	24.7
Bugesera	71,610	73,203	144,813	26.4	26.2	26.3

**Table D. 2: Distribution (%) of the resident youth by province and district by sex**

Province and District	Distribution (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Count	1,767,063	1,828,607	3,595,670
%	100	100	100
<b>Kigali City</b>			
Nyarugenge	3.7	3.3	3.5
Gasabo	4.8	4.9	4.9
Kicukiro	7.8	7.9	7.9
<b>South</b>			
Nyanza	2.5	2.4	2.4
Gisagara	2.7	2.7	2.7
Nyaruguru	2.3	2.2	2.2
Huye	2.7	2.5	2.6
Nyamagabe	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ruhango	2.4	2.4	2.4
Muhanga	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kamonyi	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>West</b>			
Karongi	2.6	2.6	2.6
Rutsiro	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rubavu	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nyabihu	2.4	2.6	2.5
Ngororero	2.5	2.7	2.6
Rusizi	3.4	3.4	3.4
Nyamasheke	2.8	3	2.9
<b>North</b>			
Rulindo	2.6	2.6	2.6
Gakenke	2.6	2.7	2.6
Musanze	3.8	4	3.9
Burera	3.1	3.2	3.1
Gicumbi	3.5	3.5	3.5
<b>East</b>			
Rwamagana	3.8	3.5	3.6
Nyagatare	5	4.9	4.9
Gatsibo	4	4.1	4
Kayonza	3.3	3.4	3.4
Kirehe	3.4	3.5	3.4
Ngoma	2.7	2.8	2.8
Bugesera	4.1	4	4

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

**Table D. 3: Sex ratios of the youth by age and area of residence**

Age (Years)	Area of residence		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Count	1,767,063	1,828,607	3,595,670
Total	96.6	96.5	96.5
16	81.9	100.8	95.5
17	80.1	105	97.4
18	87.8	103.7	98.7
19	89.8	99.7	96.5
20	96.7	99.7	98.7
21	96.6	94.3	95.1
22	96.5	94.5	95.2
23	101.4	97.9	99.2
24	98.1	87.8	91.7
25	103.8	90.1	95.2
26	107	88.1	94.8
27	104	92.3	96.5
28	106.5	95.7	99.8
29	102.3	89.7	94.4
30	106.9	92.5	97.8

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

**Table D. 4: District net migration among youth (16-30) by sex**

District	Immigrants			Out-migrants			Net migration		
	(a)			(b)			(a-b)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Kigali City</b>									
Nyarugenge	39060	36809	75869	18198	19468	37666	20862	17341	38203
Gasabo	85483	94160	179643	18400	20422	38822	67083	73738	140821
Kicukiro	56264	60890	117154	13432	14509	27941	42832	46381	89213
<b>South</b>									
Nyanza	7919	9479	17398	14511	17262	31773	-6592	-7783	-14375
Gisagara	2999	4679	7678	11700	14171	25871	-8701	-9492	-18193
Nyaruguru	1421	2374	3795	16458	19120	35578	-15037	-16746	-31783
Huye	10948	10832	21780	14466	18904	33370	-3518	-8072	-11590
Nyamagabe	3037	3021	6058	17498	19709	37207	-14461	-16688	-31149
Ruhango	6353	8819	15172	16663	20109	36772	-10310	-11290	-21600
Muhanga	8507	9488	17995	19184	21910	41094	-10677	-12422	-23099
Kamonyi	14943	18692	33635	14959	17797	32756	-16	895	879
<b>West</b>									
Karongi	2752	4068	6820	16567	19065	35632	-13815	-14997	-28812
Rutsiro	3758	2554	6312	14595	15474	30069	-10837	-12920	-23757
Rubavu	17397	17489	34886	9103	10350	19453	8294	7139	15433
Nyabihu	2971	4646	7617	16398	17282	33680	-13427	-12636	-26063
Ngororero	1341	2941	4282	22681	21255	43936	-21340	-18314	-39654
Rusizi	6355	5204	11559	17620	17173	34793	-11265	-11969	-23234
Nyamasheke	1884	2249	4133	22931	22725	45656	-21047	-20476	-41523
<b>North</b>									
Rulindo	5476	8718	14194	15347	17311	32658	-9871	-8593	-18464
Gakenke	1571	3479	5050	23241	23209	46450	-21670	-19730	-41400
Musanze	11706	15155	26861	12711	12854	25565	-1005	2301	1296
Burera	2081	3844	5925	14308	14269	28577	-12227	-10425	-22652
Gicumbi	3581	5251	8832	17842	20151	37993	-14261	-14900	-29161
<b>East</b>									
Rwamagana	30728	28131	58859	10708	13781	24489	20020	14350	34370
Nyagatare	42519	44109	86628	9849	10881	20730	32670	33228	65898
Gatsibo	18527	21017	39544	12475	14634	27109	6052	6383	12435
Kayonza	20432	23217	43649	9811	11628	21439	10621	11589	22210
Kirehe	13101	15279	28380	9991	10542	20533	3110	4737	7847
Ngoma	7127	9927	17054	10399	12296	22695	-3272	-2369	-5641
Bugesera	24055	26311	50366	12250	14571	26821	11805	11740	23545

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

**Table D. 5: Age at last migration for youth that experienced a life-time migration**

Table	Rwanda	Kigali City	Province			
			South	West	North	East
<b>Both sexes</b>						
Counts	1,632,810	532,002	237,435	139,881	110,853	612,639
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	7	5.5	8.8	7.8	9.1	7.2
5-9	11.3	8	13.8	12.6	14.7	12.3
10-14	13.2	8.7	16	13.2	14.3	15.8
15-19	18	16.1	18.9	16.1	16.4	20
20-24	21.5	25.9	18.3	19.9	18.8	19.9
25-30	28.9	35.8	24.3	30.3	26.8	24.8
<b>Males</b>						
Counts	788,837	259,130	112,678	67,853	48,683	300,493
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	7.3	5.7	9.4	8.1	10.3	7.4
5-9	11.7	8.3	14.4	12.8	16.4	12.6
10-14	13.3	8.4	16.4	13.1	15.4	16
15-19	17.3	13.6	19.5	15.8	16.3	20.1
20-24	21.3	25.8	17.6	19.8	17.1	19.7
25-30	29.2	38.2	22.6	30.5	24.5	24.3
<b>Females</b>						
Counts	843,973	272,872	124,757	72,028	62,170	312,146
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	6.8	5.3	8.2	7.6	8.2	7
5-9	10.9	7.7	13.2	12.4	13.3	12.1
10-14	13.1	8.9	15.6	13.4	13.4	15.6
15-19	18.7	18.6	18.4	16.4	16.4	20
20-24	21.8	26.1	18.8	20	20.1	20
25-30	28.7	33.5	25.9	30.2	28.6	25.3

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

**Table D. 6: Highest level of education of youth with recent migration experience (across district boundaries within the last 5 years) compared to other youth**

Level of education of recent migrants and non-migrants	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>Recent Migrants</b>									
Counts	510,038	556,677	1,066,715	316,346	334,824	651,170	193,692	221,853	415,545
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	43.8	42.8	43.3	36.9	36.1	36.5	55.1	52.9	53.9
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Lower secondary	19.2	22.1	20.7	19.4	21.6	20.6	18.9	22.8	21
Upper secondary	19.7	21.1	20.4	23.6	25.1	24.4	13.5	15.1	14.3
University	10.8	8.9	9.8	14.9	13	13.9	4	2.7	3.3
<b>Non-Migrants (not recent)</b>									
Counts	1,257,025	1,271,930	2,528,955	254,455	258,269	512,724	1,002,570	1,013,661	2,016,231
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	56.7	50.8	53.7	38.9	34.9	36.9	61.2	54.8	58
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	1	0.9	0.7	0.8
Lower secondary	20.1	24.8	22.5	23.8	26.1	25	19.1	24.5	21.8
Upper secondary	13.1	15.9	14.5	23.4	26.2	24.8	10.4	13.2	11.8
University	3.4	3	3.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	2.1	1.6	1.9

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

**Table D. 7: Distribution (%) of the youth by current marital status by sex and area of residence**

Province and Current marital status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>									
Counts	1,767,063	1,828,607	3,595,670	570,801	593,093	1,163,894	1,196,262	1,235,514	2,431,776
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married to one wife/husband officially	7.2	12.6	9.9	5.7	12.3	9.1	7.9	12.7	10.3
Married to one wife/husband not officially	16.1	22.7	19.4	14.1	21.4	17.8	17	23.3	20.2
Live in a polygamous union	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Divorced	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Separated	0.3	1.7	1	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.1
Never married	76.3	62.2	69.2	79.9	64.2	71.9	74.6	61.3	67.8
Widowed	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.1
<b>Kigali City</b>									
Counts	288,533	295,757	584,290	257,692	268,618	526,310	30,841	27,139	57,980
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married to one wife/husband officially	5.3	11.9	8.6	5.2	11.8	8.6	5.6	12.9	9
Married to one wife/husband not officially	12.9	21	17	12.3	20.2	16.3	18.2	29.1	23.3
Live in a polygamous union	0	0.3	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Divorced	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0
Separated	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.8	1
Never married	81.5	65.4	73.3	82.2	66.4	74.1	75.7	55.5	66.2
Widowed	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	0.1
<b>South</b>									
Count	370,748	376,160	746,908	63,563	64,795	128,358	307,185	311,365	618,550
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married to one wife/husband officially	6.8	12.5	9.7	5.6	12.9	9.2	7.1	12.4	9.8
Married to one wife/husband not officially	13.1	19.9	16.5	11.6	17.7	14.7	13.4	20.4	16.9
Live in a polygamous union	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
Divorced	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Separated	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.8
Never married	79.8	65.5	72.6	82.6	68.1	75.3	79.2	65	72.1
Widowed	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
<b>West</b>									
Counts	368,921	388,828	757,749	87,991	94,062	182,053	280,930	294,766	575,696
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married to one wife/husband officially	10.1	14.7	12.4	7	13.1	10.2	11	15.2	13.1
Married to one wife/husband not officially	14.5	18.3	16.5	14.7	20.8	17.8	14.4	17.6	16
Live in a polygamous union	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4
Divorced	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Separated	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.8
Never married	75.1	64.5	69.7	77.9	63.5	70.5	74.2	64.8	69.4
Widowed	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.1
<b>North</b>									
Counts	274,197	290,156	564,353	51,351	56,504	107,855	222,846	233,652	456,498
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married to one wife/husband officially	9.4	14.7	12.1	7.3	13.7	10.6	9.9	15	12.5
Married to one wife/husband not officially	18.1	22.3	20.2	17.5	22.9	20.3	18.2	22.2	20.2
Live in a polygamous union	0.1	0.4	0.3	0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Divorced	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0
Separated	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.9
Never married	72.2	60.8	66.3	74.9	61.2	67.7	71.6	60.7	66
Widowed	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.1
<b>East</b>									
Counts	464,664	477,706	942,370	110,204	109,114	219,318	354,460	368,592	723,052
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married to one wife/husband officially	5.1	9.9	7.6	5	11.9	8.5	5.2	9.3	7.3
Married to one wife/husband not officially	20.5	29.7	25.1	17.4	26.5	21.9	21.4	30.6	26.1
Live in a polygamous union	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6

Province and Current marital status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Divorced	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0
Separated	0.4	2.6	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	2.7	1.6
Never married	73.8	56.6	65.1	77.1	58.7	67.9	72.7	56	64.2
Widowed	0	0.3	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.3	0.2

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

Table D. 8: Percentage never-married by age among the youth by sex and area of residence

Age (Years)	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Count	1,348,744	1,137,682	2,486,426	456,219	380,790	837,009	892,525	756,892	1,649,417
Total 16-30	76.3	62.2	69.2	79.9	64.2	71.9	74.6	61.3	67.8
16-20	98.4	91.8	95.1	99	93.2	95.9	98.3	91.3	94.8
21-25	77.2	55	65.8	85.3	61.9	73.4	72.8	51.4	61.7
26-30	42.6	27.1	34.7	55.6	32.6	44.3	34.5	24.2	29.1

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

Table D. 9: Percentage never-married by single age among the youth by sex and area of residence

Age (Years)	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Counts	1,348,744	1,137,682	2,486,426	456,219	380,790	837,009	892,525	756,892	1,649,417
Total 16-30	76.3	62.2	69.2	79.9	64.2	71.9	74.6	61.3	67.8
16	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.7
17	99.8	98.5	99.1	99.8	98.9	99.3	99.8	98.3	99.1
18	99.4	94.3	96.8	99.6	95.7	97.5	99.3	93.7	96.5
19	97.9	87	92.3	98.9	89.7	94	97.5	85.9	91.7
20	95	78.4	86.6	97.1	82.6	89.7	94.1	76.6	85.2
21	90.4	69.7	79.7	94.8	75.2	84.6	88.3	67.1	77.3
22	84.4	61.4	72.7	90.7	67.5	78.9	81.3	58.4	69.6
23	76.3	53.2	64.5	85.6	61.7	73.5	71	48.7	59.5
24	69.5	47.1	57.9	80.4	55.4	67.7	62.9	42.3	52.1
25	62.5	40.5	51.3	74.9	49.1	62.2	54.8	35.8	44.9
26	54.5	34.5	44.2	68.3	41.5	55	46.2	30.7	38.1
27	47.3	29.5	38.3	61.6	36.5	49.5	38.4	25.7	31.9
28	42.1	26.9	34.4	55.4	32.2	44	33.7	23.8	28.6
29	35.8	23.3	29.4	49.2	27.7	38.6	27.3	20.8	23.9
30	32.3	21	26.5	43.4	24.5	34.2	25.1	19.1	21.9

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

Table D. 10: Distribution (%) of the currently married male youth by type of union and area of residence

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Male 16-30	Male 31+	Male 16-30	Male 31+	Male 16-30	Male 31+
Count	1,068,686	3,465,145	316,214	926,506	752,472	2,538,639
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Monogamous	98.8	97.6	99	98.5	98.7	97.2
Polygamous	1.2	2.4	1	1.5	1.3	2.8

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

Table D. 11: Distribution (%) of the currently married male youth by type of union and area of residence

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Province			
City of Kigali			
Married to one wife/husband officially	10.9	12.5	6.0
Married to one wife/husband not officially	27.4	30.6	17.3
Live in a polygamous union	0.5	0.1	1.8
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	1.7	0.4	6.0
Never married	59.1	56.4	67.8
Widowed	0.2	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyarugenge			
Married to one wife/husband officially	8.9	10.2	4.5
Married to one wife/husband not officially	27.1	29.8	18.0

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Live in a polygamous union	0.5	0.1	2.0
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	1.9	0.4	6.5
Never married	61.4	59.4	67.8
Widowed	0.2	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Gasabo</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	11.5	13.2	6.1
Married to one wife/husband not officially	29.0	32.4	18.0
Live in a polygamous union	0.5	0.1	1.7
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	1.7	0.4	5.8
Never married	57.1	53.9	67.1
Widowed	0.2	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Kicukiro</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	11.5	13.0	6.8
Married to one wife/husband not officially	24.7	27.7	15.6
Live in a polygamous union	0.5	0.0	1.7
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	1.7	0.4	5.8
Never married	61.3	58.8	68.8
Widowed	0.2	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Southern Province</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	23.4	26.2	11.5
Married to one wife/husband not officially	44.6	48.6	27.1
Live in a polygamous union	1.2	0.3	5.4
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.2
Separated	1.8	0.6	7.0
Never married	28.6	24.3	47.1
Widowed	0.3	0.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Nyanza</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	15.2	16.9	8.2
Married to one wife/husband not officially	50.1	54.9	31.4
Live in a polygamous union	1.6	0.4	6.3
Divorced	0.1		0.3
Separated	2.3	0.7	8.5
Never married	30.5	27.1	43.7
Widowed	0.4	0.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Gisagara</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	20.0	22.7	8.2
Married to one wife/husband not officially	52.0	57.3	28.7
Live in a polygamous union	1.9	0.6	7.5
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	2.7	0.9	10.6
Never married	22.8	18.4	42.2
Widowed	0.5	0.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Nyaruguru</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	23.7	25.9	10.4
Married to one wife/husband not officially	54.7	58.1	33.9
Live in a polygamous union	1.8	0.3	10.6
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.1
Separated	1.2	0.5	4.8

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Never married	18.2	15.1	37.5
Widowed	0.4	0.0	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Huye</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	18.8	20.8	10.7
Married to one wife/husband not officially	45.0	49.2	28.3
Live in a polygamous union	0.7	0.2	2.9
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	1.9	0.6	6.6
Never married	33.2	29.1	49.6
Widowed	0.3	0.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Nyamagabe</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	32.8	37.7	9.0
Married to one wife/husband not officially	40.1	43.0	25.9
Live in a polygamous union	1.7	0.3	8.3
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	1.5	0.4	6.6
Never married	23.6	18.5	48.4
Widowed	0.3	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Ruhango</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	20.6	22.6	12.8
Married to one wife/husband not officially	44.2	48.4	28.5
Live in a polygamous union	0.9	0.2	3.7
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.2
Separated	1.8	0.5	6.6
Never married	32.2	28.3	47.0
Widowed	0.3	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Muhanga</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	34.3	37.9	19.1
Married to one wife/husband not officially	31.3	34.1	20.1
Live in a polygamous union	0.4	0.1	1.6
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	1.1	0.4	4.0
Never married	32.5	27.4	53.6
Widowed	0.3	0.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Kamonyi</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	22.1	24.1	13.0
Married to one wife/husband not officially	41.3	45.1	23.5
Live in a polygamous union	1.0	0.2	4.6
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.2
Separated	1.6	0.5	6.8
Never married	33.6	30.0	50.5
Widowed	0.3	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Western Province</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	31.1	35.3	11.4
Married to one wife/husband not officially	44.1	48.4	24.4
Live in a polygamous union	2.0	0.3	10.2
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	1.8	0.5	8.0
Never married	20.4	15.5	43.4
Widowed	0.4	0.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Karongi</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	44.6	51.7	15.7
Married to one wife/husband not officially	25.2	26.0	22.2
Live in a polygamous union	1.2	0.2	5.3
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	1.1	0.4	4.0
Never married	27.4	21.7	50.9
Widowed	0.4	0.1	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Rutsiro</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	38.2	43.5	10.3
Married to one wife/husband not officially	42.6	46.4	22.6
Live in a polygamous union	2.5	0.3	14.2
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	1.7	0.6	7.5
Never married	14.4	9.1	42.6
Widowed	0.4	0.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Rubavu</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	16.7	18.0	11.5
Married to one wife/husband not officially	54.2	60.8	26.6
Live in a polygamous union	2.1	0.3	9.7
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.4
Separated	2.2	0.5	9.0
Never married	24.2	20.3	40.6
Widowed	0.5	0.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Nyabihu</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	16.9	18.3	9.3
Married to one wife/husband not officially	63.8	70.9	28.2
Live in a polygamous union	2.4	0.4	12.9
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	2.2	0.6	10.6
Never married	14.2	9.8	36.0
Widowed	0.4	0.0	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Ngororero</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	30.0	34.5	9.7
Married to one wife/husband not officially	47.4	52.8	22.9
Live in a polygamous union	2.4	0.4	11.3
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	2.3	0.5	10.0
Never married	17.3	11.7	42.7
Widowed	0.6	0.1	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Rusizi</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	36.1	41.3	10.3
Married to one wife/husband not officially	36.0	38.2	25.0
Live in a polygamous union	1.9	0.3	10.2
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.2
Separated	1.6	0.3	8.2
Never married	24.0	19.9	44.7
Widowed	0.3	0.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Nyamasheke</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	55.5	63.3	13.9
Married to one wife/husband not officially	23.0	23.5	20.2

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Live in a polygamous union	1.3	0.2	7.2
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.6
Separated	0.8	0.2	4.0
Never married	19.0	12.8	52.3
Widowed	0.3	0.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Northern province</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	27.7	29.8	14.8
Married to one wife/husband not officially	51.1	55.6	24.4
Live in a polygamous union	1.0	0.2	6.1
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	1.6	0.6	7.6
Never married	18.1	13.8	43.7
Widowed	0.5	0.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Rulindo</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	32.7	35.7	14.1
Married to one wife/husband not officially	40.0	43.4	18.8
Live in a polygamous union	0.7	0.2	4.1
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	1.5	0.5	7.1
Never married	24.7	20.1	52.8
Widowed	0.4	0.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Gakenke</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	47.0	51.5	17.0
Married to one wife/husband not officially	33.0	35.4	16.8
Live in a polygamous union	0.5	0.0	3.7
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.5
Separated	1.0	0.5	4.8
Never married	18.0	12.4	54.7
Widowed	0.4	0.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Musanze</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	19.5	20.1	16.7
Married to one wife/husband not officially	54.7	61.3	23.8
Live in a polygamous union	1.2	0.2	6.0
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	1.8	0.5	8.0
Never married	22.2	17.8	43.2
Widowed	0.4	0.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Burera</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	22.7	24.1	11.5
Married to one wife/husband not officially	64.5	68.5	34.4
Live in a polygamous union	1.3	0.2	10.2
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.7
Separated	1.5	0.5	8.4
Never married	9.4	6.6	30.7
Widowed	0.5	0.0	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Gicumbi</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	25.9	27.9	13.3
Married to one wife/husband not officially	54.4	58.8	26.5
Live in a polygamous union	0.9	0.1	6.0
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	1.8	0.7	8.5

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Never married	16.2	12.4	40.8
Widowed	0.7	0.1	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Eastern Province</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	14.2	14.9	11.2
Married to one wife/husband not officially	52.7	58.8	27.5
Live in a polygamous union	1.8	0.3	7.8
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.5
Separated	3.1	1.0	12.0
Never married	27.6	25.0	38.6
Widowed	0.5	0.1	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Rwamagana</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	16.0	15.2	18.7
Married to one wife/husband not officially	44.8	50.7	25.0
Live in a polygamous union	1.2	0.2	4.4
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	2.9	0.9	9.5
Never married	34.6	32.9	40.2
Widowed	0.5	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Nyagatare</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	11.3	12.5	6.1
Married to one wife/husband not officially	56.8	62.9	30.3
Live in a polygamous union	2.0	0.3	9.3
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.5
Separated	3.5	1.1	14.1
Never married	25.7	23.2	36.8
Widowed	0.6	0.0	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Gatsibo</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	15.4	16.2	10.8
Married to one wife/husband not officially	56.4	62.2	25.7
Live in a polygamous union	1.7	0.3	9.2
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.5
Separated	2.8	1.1	11.7
Never married	23.1	20.1	38.9
Widowed	0.6	0.1	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Kayonza</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	12.4	12.8	10.4
Married to one wife/husband not officially	53.7	59.9	27.9
Live in a polygamous union	1.7	0.3	7.5
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	3.1	0.8	12.3
Never married	28.6	26.0	39.3
Widowed	0.5	0.1	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Kirehe</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	19.4	21.0	12.9
Married to one wife/husband not officially	51.6	56.9	30.2
Live in a polygamous union	1.9	0.3	8.0
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.6
Separated	2.7	0.9	10.0
Never married	23.7	20.8	35.5
Widowed	0.6	0.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Ngoma</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	13.0	14.1	8.2
Married to one wife/husband not officially	56.2	63.2	25.1
Live in a polygamous union	2.1	0.4	9.5
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.3
Separated	3.4	1.1	13.4
Never married	24.8	21.1	41.0
Widowed	0.5	0.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Bugesera</b>			
Married to one wife/husband officially	13.2	13.8	11.2
Married to one wife/husband not officially	48.5	54.4	27.1
Live in a polygamous union	1.8	0.3	7.3
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.4
Separated	3.5	1.0	12.5
Never married	32.5	30.5	39.7
Widowed	0.4	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table D. 12: Evolution of age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) since 1978 (births per 1000 women in age group)**

Age groups	Years				
	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022
15-19	49	59	40	27	25
20-24	302	242	224	150	134
25-29	405	327	300	202	170
30-34	377	310	273	185	157

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

**Table D. 13: Percentage of women who have ever given birth by age according to the education level**

Age group	No education/Nursery	Primary/ INGOBOKA/Vocational	Secondary/Above
16-20	0.5		6.2
21-25	1.9		22.1
26-30	3.7		29.7

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

**Table D. 14: Percentage affected by each type of disability among the youth resident population (prevalence) by sex, province and area of residence**

Type of disability	Rwanda	Sex		Area of residence		Province					
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	
Seeing	Count	158,712	64,584	94,128	38,549	120,163	16,768	39,360	35,620	22,837	44,127
	(%)	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Hearing	Count	66,272	29,062	37,210	11,855	54,417	4,485	17,549	14,359	9,996	19,883
	(%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Walking / Climbing	Count	122,999	54,660	68,339	26,261	96,738	10,468	29,712	31,141	21,029	30,649
	(%)	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Communicating	Count	42,296	23,404	18,892	8,735	33,561	3,510	11,061	9,308	6,415	12,002
	(%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Remembering and Concentrating	Count	73,531	32,560	40,971	13,728	59,803	5,073	19,847	15,201	11,622	21,788
	(%)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Self-care	Count	44,588	22,708	21,880	9,153	35,435	3,706	11,628	9,682	7,059	12,513
	(%)	0.3	0.35	0.32	0.25	0.37	0.21	0.39	0.33	0.35	0.35
short stature	Count	8,159	3,804	4,355	1,505	6,654	538	1,803	2,352	1,359	2,107
	(%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Albinism	Count	1,864	925	939	480	1,384	206	409	480	286	483
	(%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.0

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

**Table D. 15: Distribution (%) of the youth who are insured by sex and area of residence and district**

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

**Table D. 16: Distribution (%) of youth (16-30) of non-Rwandan nationality by sex**

Area of residence and Nationality	Both sexes	Male	Female
Count	37,794	19,261	18,533
%	100	100	100
Burundi	34.42	37.94	30.75
Tanzania	0.74	0.8	0.67
Kenya	0.78	0.66	0.89
Uganda	3.42	3.32	3.52
DRC	53.55	48.81	58.47
Other African countries	5.14	6.22	4.03
Europe	0.37	0.33	0.42
America	0.34	0.25	0.44
Asia	1.23	1.65	0.8
Oceania	0.01	0.01	0.01

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

**Table D. 17: Distribution (%) of the youth by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence**

Religious affiliation	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Catholic	38.7	35.0	36.8	43.1	40.8	42.0	41.7	38.9	40.3
ADEPR	21.1	24.7	22.9	18.1	22.1	20.1	19.1	22.9	21.0
Protestant	9.5	10.7	10.1	15.1	16.6	15.9	13.3	14.7	14.0
Adventist	12.0	12.7	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.4	12.2
Other Christians	5.4	7.3	6.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.7	4.2
Muslim	5.3	4.0	4.7	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.7	1.9	2.3
Jehovah witness	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Traditional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religion	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.9
No Religion	4.6	1.7	3.1	4.9	1.4	3.1	4.8	1.5	3.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not Know	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	570,801	593,093	1,163,894	1,196,262	1,235,514	2,431,776	1,767,063	1,828,607	3,595,670

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

**Table D. 18: Distribution (%) of the youth by current school attendance by sex, province and area of residence**

Province and Current school attendance	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Counts	1,767,063	1,828,607	3,595,670	570,801	593,093	1,163,894	1,196,262	1,235,514	2,431,776
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Rwanda</b>									
Has previously attended	71.7	72.8	72.3	70.5	71.8	71.2	72.3	73.3	72.8
Is currently attending	22.6	22.5	22.6	25.2	24.7	25	21.4	21.4	21.4
Has never attended	5.6	4.7	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.8	6.3	5.2	5.8
No stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kigali City</b>									
Counts	288,533	295,757	584,290	257,692	268,618	526,310	30,841	27,139	57,980
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Has previously attended	73.7	73.9	73.8	73.2	73.7	73.5	78.3	75.8	77.1
Is currently attending	23.1	22.9	23	23.9	23.3	23.6	15.9	19.7	17.6
Has never attended	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3	2.9	5.8	4.6	5.2
No stated	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>South</b>									
Counts	370,748	376,160	746,908	63,563	64,795	128,358	307,185	311,365	618,550
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Has previously attended	71	71.4	71.2	67.7	69.4	68.5	71.7	71.8	71.8
Is currently attending	23.3	24.6	23.9	26.2	27.8	27	22.7	23.9	23.3
Has never attended	5.7	4	4.8	6.1	2.8	4.4	5.6	4.2	4.9
No stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>West</b>									
Counts	368,921	388,828	757,749	87,991	94,062	182,053	280,930	294,766	575,696
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Has previously attended	69.5	70.8	70.2	65.6	67.9	66.8	70.8	71.7	71.2
Is currently attending	23.5	22.9	23.2	29.3	27.2	28.2	21.7	21.6	21.6
Has never attended	7	6.3	6.6	5	4.9	5	7.6	6.7	7.1
No stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>North</b>									
Counts	274,197	290,156	564,353	51,351	56,504	107,855	222,846	233,652	456,498
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Has previously attended	74.4	74.9	74.7	68.6	71	69.8	75.7	75.9	75.8
Is currently attending	20.8	21.4	21.1	27.5	25.9	26.6	19.3	20.3	19.8
Has never attended	4.8	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.1	3.5	5	3.9	4.4
No stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>East</b>									
Counts	464,664	477,706	942,370	110,204	109,114	219,318	354,460	368,592	723,052
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Has previously attended	71.2	73.7	72.5	70.6	72.3	71.5	71.4	74.1	72.8
Is currently attending	22.1	20.9	21.5	23.4	23.7	23.6	21.7	20.1	20.9
Has never attended	6.6	5.4	6	5.9	4	4.9	6.9	5.8	6.3
No stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Table D. 19: Percentage of youth currently attending school by age, sex, province, and area of residence**

Province and Current school attendance	Total Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>									
Total	22.6	22.5	22.6	25.2	24.7	25	21.4	21.4	21.4
16-20	42.3	44.9	43.6	52.7	49.9	51.2	38.6	42.9	40.8
21-25	13.8	11.4	12.6	18.8	16.9	17.8	11.1	8.5	9.7
26-30	3	2.1	2.6	4.3	3.4	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.8
<b>Kigali City</b>									
Total	23.1	22.9	23	23.9	23.3	23.6	15.9	19.7	17.6
16-20	51.2	47.2	49	53.9	47.6	50.5	34.5	43.6	38.9
21-25	18.8	17.4	18.1	19.9	18.4	19.1	7.4	6.4	6.9
26-30	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.8	4	4.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
<b>South</b>									
Total	23.3	24.6	23.9	26.2	27.8	27	22.7	23.9	23.3
16-20	41.8	48.5	45.1	52.7	52.9	52.8	40	47.6	43.7
21-25	12.5	10.9	11.7	17.4	17.6	17.5	11.4	9.4	10.4
26-30	2.6	1.9	2.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.2	1.5	1.8
<b>West</b>									
Total	23.5	22.9	23.2	29.3	27.2	28.2	21.7	21.6	21.6
16-20	42.5	45.1	43.8	54.4	53	53.7	39.1	42.8	40.9
21-25	13.9	11.1	12.4	19.9	16.7	18.3	11.9	9.3	10.5
26-30	2.7	1.8	2.2	4.1	2.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.9
<b>North</b>									
Total	20.8	21.4	21.1	27.5	25.9	26.6	19.3	20.3	19.8
16-20	38.1	42.7	40.4	51.5	51.5	51.5	35.5	40.8	38.2
21-25	12.4	9.7	11	21.3	16.9	19	10.2	7.9	9
26-30	2.6	1.6	2.1	4.8	3	3.9	2	1.2	1.6
<b>South</b>									
Total	22.1	20.9	21.5	23.4	23.7	23.6	21.7	20.1	20.9
16-20	41.2	42.2	41.7	49.6	49.2	49.4	39.2	40.4	39.8
21-25	12	8.8	10.4	14.7	12.8	13.8	11.1	7.6	9.3
26-30	2.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.8

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

**Table D. 20: Distribution (%) of the youth by highest level of education attended by sex, province and area of residence**

Province and Level of education	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>									
Counts	1,767,063	1,828,607	3,595,670	570,801	593,093	1,163,894	1,196,262	1,235,514	2,431,776
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended School	5.6	4.7	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.8	6.3	5.2	5.8
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	53	48.3	50.6	37.8	35.6	36.6	60.2	54.5	57.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.9	0.7	0.8	1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Lower secondary	19.8	24	21.9	21.4	23.6	22.5	19.1	24.2	21.7
Upper secondary	15	17.5	16.2	23.5	25.6	24.6	10.9	13.6	12.3
University	5.5	4.8	5.1	12	11	11.5	2.4	1.8	2.1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kigali City</b>									
Counts	288,533	295,757	584,290	257,692	268,618	526,310	30,841	27,139	57,980
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended School	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3	2.9	5.8	4.6	5.2
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Primary	36.2	34.7	35.5	33.5	32.9	33.2	59.2	52.6	56.1
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lower secondary	20.9	22.8	21.8	21.1	22.6	21.8	19.2	24.9	21.9
Upper secondary	24.1	24.8	24.5	25.5	25.9	25.7	11.8	14.5	13.1
University	14.5	13.6	14	15.9	14.7	15.3	3.1	2.5	2.8
Not stated	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>South</b>									
Counts	370,748	376,160	746,908	63,563	64,795	128,358	307,185	311,365	618,550
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended School	5.7	4	4.8	6.1	2.8	4.4	5.6	4.2	4.9
Nursery	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Primary	57.8	49.9	53.8	41.5	35.5	38.5	61.1	52.9	57
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.3	1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1	1.2
Lower secondary	20.1	25.5	22.8	21.5	24.6	23	19.8	25.7	22.8
Upper secondary	11.7	16.4	14	20.3	26.5	23.4	9.9	14.3	12.1
University	3.4	3.1	3.2	9	9.5	9.3	2.2	1.8	2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>West</b>									
Counts	368,921	388,828	757,749	87,991	94,062	182,053	280,930	294,766	575,696
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended School	7	6.3	6.6	5	4.9	5	7.6	6.7	7.1
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	54.5	50.4	52.4	40.2	38.2	39.2	58.9	54.3	56.6
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Lower secondary	19.3	22.9	21.2	22.7	24	23.4	18.3	22.5	20.5
Upper secondary	14.5	16.7	15.7	22.9	25	24	11.9	14.1	13
University	3.8	3.1	3.4	8.2	7.2	7.7	2.4	1.7	2.1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>North</b>									
Counts	464,664	477,706	942,370	110,204	109,114	219,318	354,460	368,592	723,052
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended School	4.8	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.1	3.5	5	3.9	4.4
Nursery	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Primary	57.7	50.5	54	40.3	35.9	38	61.8	54	57.8
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Lower secondary	19.2	25.2	22.3	21.4	24.5	23	18.7	25.4	22.1
Upper secondary	12.9	16.5	14.7	22.2	26.8	24.6	10.8	14	12.4
University	4.5	3.4	4	11.2	9	10.1	3	2.1	2.5
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>East</b>									
Counts	274,197	290,156	564,353	51,351	56,504	107,855	222,846	233,652	456,498
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never attended School	6.6	5.4	6	5.9	4	4.9	6.9	5.8	6.3
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	55.5	52.6	54	42.4	39.7	41.1	59.6	56.4	57.9
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Lower secondary	19.8	23.6	21.7	21	24.5	22.8	19.4	23.4	21.4

Province and Level of education	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Upper secondary	13.6	15	14.3	21.6	24.1	22.8	11.1	12.3	11.7
University	3.7	2.8	3.2	8.1	7	7.6	2.3	1.6	1.9
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Table D 20 Distribution of Youth(16-30 years) who have obtained a qualification/certificate by highest qualification/certificate obtained and by sex and area of residence (%)**

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Primary school certificate	35.3	33.1	37.4	30.5	29.7	31.2	37.7	34.8	40.4
Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I\TVET II)	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
EMA/ENTA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
O'level Certificate	13.8	12.4	15.1	17.3	16.5	18.0	12.0	10.4	13.6
A3/D4/D5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A2/D6/D7	12.2	11.7	12.7	21.0	20.8	21.3	7.9	7.3	8.5
TVET certificate III	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TVET certificate IV	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
TVET certificate V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TVET advanced diploma ( A1)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs	2.2	2.3	2.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
Post Graduate Diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Doctorate(PhD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
None	33.4	37.1	29.8	21.1	22.5	19.7	39.4	44.3	34.7
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total count	3,406,537	1,664,995	1,741,542	1,117,895	545,975	571,920	2,288,642	1,119,020	1,169,622

**Table D. 21: Percentage of youth people (16-30) literate by sex, province and area of residence**

Province and Language(s) of literacy	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>									
None	12.4	8.9	10.6	6	4.6	5.3	15.4	11	13.2
Kinyarwanda	87.3	90.8	89.1	93.2	94.8	94	84.4	88.8	86.7
English	32.4	34.2	33.3	47.5	47.1	47.3	25.2	28.1	26.6
French	5.6	5.2	5.4	10.7	9.8	10.2	3.2	2.9	3.1
Kiswahili	3.9	3.1	3.5	7.8	5.8	6.8	2.1	1.7	1.9
Others Language	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
<b>Kigali City</b>									
None	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	11.8	8	10
Kinyarwanda	95.1	95.9	95.5	96	96.3	96.2	88	91.9	89.8
English	50.2	48.6	49.4	53	50.4	51.7	26.7	30.4	28.4
French	12.8	11.6	12.2	13.9	12.4	13.1	4	3.7	3.9
Kiswahili	8.9	6.4	7.7	9.5	6.8	8.1	4.1	2.4	3.3
Others Language	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.6
<b>South</b>									
None	15.2	9.7	12.4	9.2	4.7	6.9	16.5	10.7	13.6
Kinyarwanda	84.7	90.2	87.4	90.4	95	92.7	83.5	89.2	86.3
English	26.8	32	29.4	41.1	46.5	43.8	23.9	29	26.4
French	3.9	4	4	8.8	9.1	8.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Kiswahili	2.5	2.4	2.4	5.3	4.2	4.7	2	2	2
Others Language	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>West</b>									
None	14.2	11.4	12.7	8.4	7.7	8	16	12.5	14.2
Kinyarwanda	85.6	88.4	87	91	91.7	91.4	83.9	87.4	85.7
English	30	31.6	30.8	44.3	43.3	43.8	25.5	27.9	26.7
French	4.6	4.2	4.4	8.9	8.1	8.5	3.3	3	3.1
Kiswahili	3.6	2.9	3.2	8.9	7.5	8.2	2	1.4	1.7
Others Language	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>North</b>									
None	13.1	8.3	10.7	8	5.5	6.7	14.3	9	11.6
Kinyarwanda	86.7	91.6	89.2	91.6	94.4	93.1	85.6	90.9	88.3
English	28.3	32	30.2	44	45.4	44.8	24.6	28.7	26.7
French	4.4	4	4.2	8.5	7.3	7.9	3.5	3.2	3.3
Kiswahili	2.3	1.9	2.1	4.5	3.4	3.9	1.8	1.6	1.7
Others Language	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>East</b>									
None	13.5	10.2	11.8	8.7	5.9	7.3	15	11.5	13.2
Kinyarwanda	86.1	89.5	87.8	90.9	93.9	92.4	84.6	88.2	86.4
English	30.1	30.7	30.4	42.6	43.6	43.1	26.3	26.9	26.6
French	4.1	3.5	3.8	6.9	6.4	6.6	3.2	2.7	2.9
Kiswahili	3.1	2.4	2.7	5.6	4	4.8	2.4	1.9	2.1
Others Language	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8

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

**Table D. 22: Percentage of the youth literate by language of literacy, age and sex**

	16-20	21-25	26-30
<b>Both sexes</b>			
None	9.8	10.2	12.4
Kinyarwanda	90.0	89.4	87.2
English	34.2	34.6	30.7
French	3.1	5.6	8.6
Kiswahili	2.0	4.0	5.0
Other	0.3	0.7	1.0
<b>Male</b>			
None	12.4	11.8	12.9
Kinyarwanda	87.3	87.8	86.6
English	31.6	34.1	31.7
French	3.0	5.8	9.4
Kiswahili	1.9	4.5	6.3
Other	0.4	0.9	1.3
<b>Female</b>			
None	7.1	8.6	11.8
Kinyarwanda	92.7	91.0	87.8
English	36.8	35.1	29.6
French	3.3	5.3	7.8
Kiswahili	2.2	3.5	3.8
Other	0.3	0.6	0.7

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

Table D 22 Distribution (Count and percentage) of Youth(16-30) by district and literacy status

	Frequency			Percent		
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate
<b>Total</b>						
Rwanda	3,595,670	381,472	3,214,198	100.0	10.6	89.4
<b>City of Kigali</b>						
Rwanda	584,290	20,333	563,957	100.0	3.5	96.5
Nyarugenge	126,094	4,730	121,364	100.0	3.8	96.2
Gasabo	282,898	10,957	271,941	100.0	3.9	96.1
Kicukiro	175,298	4,646	170,652	100.0	2.7	97.3
<b>Southern Province</b>						
Rwanda	746,908	92,850	654,058	100.0	12.4	87.6
Nyanza	87,247	11,797	75,450	100.0	13.5	86.5
Gisagara	96,997	16,539	80,458	100.0	17.1	82.9
Nyaruguru	80,401	12,190	68,211	100.0	15.2	84.8
Huye	94,211	12,384	81,827	100.0	13.1	86.9
Nyamagabe	99,691	12,591	87,100	100.0	12.6	87.4
Ruhango	85,663	9,613	76,050	100.0	11.2	88.8
Muhanga	90,816	8,806	82,010	100.0	9.7	90.3
Kamonyi	111,882	8,930	102,952	100.0	8.0	92.0
<b>Western Province</b>						
Rwanda	757,749	96,551	661,198	100.0	12.7	87.3
Karongi	94,832	9,242	85,590	100.0	9.7	90.3
Rutsiro	99,652	15,838	83,814	100.0	15.9	84.1
Rubavu	153,630	21,138	132,492	100.0	13.8	86.2
Nyabihu	89,609	12,613	76,996	100.0	14.1	85.9
Ngororero	92,595	15,063	77,532	100.0	16.3	83.7
Rusizi	122,794	12,291	110,503	100.0	10.0	90.0
Nyamasheke	104,637	10,366	94,271	100.0	9.9	90.1
<b>Northern Province</b>						
Rwanda	564,353	60,216	504,137	100.0	10.7	89.3
Rulindo	92,714	8,230	84,484	100.0	8.9	91.1
Gakenke	95,141	10,029	85,112	100.0	10.5	89.5
Musanze	139,508	13,918	125,590	100.0	10.0	90.0
Burera	112,731	14,946	97,785	100.0	13.3	86.7
Gicumbi	124,259	13,093	111,166	100.0	10.5	89.5
<b>Eastern Province</b>						
Rwanda	942,370	111,522	830,848	100.0	11.8	88.2
Rwamagana	130,746	11,326	119,420	100.0	8.7	91.3
Nyagatare	177,981	21,558	156,423	100.0	12.1	87.9
Gatsibo	145,378	18,629	126,749	100.0	12.8	87.2
Kayonza	120,691	15,181	105,510	100.0	12.6	87.4
Kirehe	123,154	14,366	108,788	100.0	11.7	88.3
Ngoma	99,607	15,032	84,575	100.0	15.1	84.9
Bugesera	144,813	15,430	129,383	100.0	10.7	89.3

**Participation Rates (currently attending school) youth age between 16 and 23 by sex province and district (%)**

	Participation Rates, youth age between 16 and 23 (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>City of Kigali</b>			
Nyarugenge	23.5	23.7	23.4
Gasabo	21.1	20.6	21.6
Kicukiro	25.9	25.4	26.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Southern Province</b>			
Nyanza	17.6	17.1	18.0
Gisagara	15.4	15.9	14.9
Nyaruguru	18.4	18.2	18.5
Huye	16.8	16.7	17.0
Nyamagabe	20.2	20.1	20.4
Ruhango	18.0	17.9	18.2
Muhanga	17.3	15.9	18.7
Kamonyi	17.7	16.8	18.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Western Province</b>			
Karongi	18.0	17.8	18.3
Rutsiro	16.1	16.0	16.2
Rubavu	19.4	20.0	18.8
Nyabihu	18.3	18.0	18.6
Ngororero	12.2	11.7	12.8
Rusizi	19.0	19.0	18.9
Nyamasheke	17.6	17.1	18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>
<b>Northern Province</b>			
Rulindo	14.5	14.0	15.0
Gakenke	15.4	14.6	16.2
Musanze	19.2	19.0	19.4
Burera	17.3	17.1	17.5
Gicumbi	18.3	17.4	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>
<b>Eastern Province</b>			
Rwamagana	17.2	16.4	17.9
Nyagatare	17.4	18.0	16.8
Gatsibo	16.8	17.1	16.5
Kayonza	16.7	17.0	16.5
Kirehe	17.8	18.4	17.2
Ngoma	14.3	14.7	13.9
Bugesera	17.1	17.5	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>

**Table D. 23: Proportion of Youth (16-30) neither in employment nor in education or training by district, sex and area of residence**

Province and District	Total Male	Female	Both sexes	Urban Male	Female	Both sexes	Rural Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Kigali City</b>									
Nyarugenge	22.5	38.3	30.4	22.3	37.4	29.8	24.8	46.9	35.7
Gasabo	24.9	40.2	32.8	22.7	38.6	31	37.4	49.9	43.7
Kicukiro	22.7	35.2	29.2	22.5	35.1	29	50.4	63.7	57.1
<b>South</b>									
Nyanza	36.8	44.7	40.8	21.9	32.1	27.4	38.5	46.4	42.4
Gisagara	40.6	47.3	44	32.4	40.2	36.4	40.9	47.5	44.2
Nyaruguru	41.2	47.8	44.5	25	32.6	28.7	41.7	48.2	45
Huye	36.1	44.2	40.2	20.2	30.4	25.7	40	48.3	44.2
Nyamagabe	34.7	40.1	37.5	33.6	41.5	37.8	34.8	39.9	37.4
Ruhango	40.1	47.7	44	27	37.3	32.6	41.9	49.3	45.6
Muhanga	38.4	46.2	42.5	22.2	32.1	27.7	43.9	51.8	47.9
Kamonyi	33.8	43.5	38.8	28.2	40.9	35	36.7	44.9	40.9
<b>West</b>									
Karongi	41.1	47.4	44.3	23.4	35.5	29.7	43	48.8	46
Rutsiro	39.1	45	42.2	29.5	41.5	35.8	39.7	45.2	42.6
Rubavu	33.6	46.2	40.2	29.8	44.2	37.4	38.6	48.9	43.9
Nyabihu	37.1	42.1	39.7	31.8	37.6	34.9	38.8	43.7	41.4
Ngororero	48.3	55.2	51.9	32.2	40.7	36.7	49.2	56	52.8
Rusizi	36.5	46.5	41.6	30.2	42.8	36.7	40	48.4	44.3
Nyamasheke	37.7	42.4	40.1	27.9	31.5	29.8	38.5	43.4	41
<b>North</b>									
Rulindo	41.5	50.1	45.9	26.2	44.8	36.4	43.2	50.8	47.1
Gakenke	37.1	43.4	40.4	18.8	28.7	24	37.9	44.2	41.2
Musanze	34.3	43.6	39.2	27.7	39.6	34.1	40.8	48.1	44.6
Burera	40.7	43.7	42.3	33.6	35.9	34.8	41.5	44.6	43.1
Gicumbi	40.4	47	43.8	31.1	39.4	35.6	41	47.6	44.4
<b>East</b>									
Rwamagana	30.7	42.1	36.7	23.8	39.7	32.6	34.3	43.7	39.1
Nyagatare	31.9	38.2	35.1	26.3	36.1	31.4	33.8	38.9	36.4
Gatsibo	35.8	41.4	38.6	24.1	34.3	29.5	37.1	42.2	39.7
Kayonza	38	46.2	42.2	25.3	40	33.1	40.3	47.4	43.9
Kirehe	37.2	45.4	41.4	26.4	38.1	32.5	37.9	45.9	42.1
Ngoma	38.3	45.5	42	23.9	34.3	29.3	39.8	46.7	43.4
Bugesera	31.5	45.7	38.8	25.8	41.7	34.3	35.6	48.9	42.3

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

**Table D23 Youth (16-30) Employment to population ratio by district and sex and area of residence**

	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>City of Kigali</b>						
Rwanda	48.6	55.8	41.8	48.6	49.4	40.5
Nyarugenge	49.1	56.7	41.4	49.1	49.4	46.6
Gasabo	48.5	56.3	41.2	48.5	50.1	38.9
Kicukiro	48.5	54.3	43.0	48.5	48.6	31.9
<b>Southern Province</b>						
Rwanda	36.8	41.1	32.7	36.8	42.4	35.7
Nyanza	37.1	42.1	32.2	37.1	43.0	36.4
Gisagara	38.6	41.6	35.7	38.6	41.8	38.5
Nyaruguru	30.6	34.6	26.6	30.6	42.6	30.2
Huye	37.4	41.8	33.3	37.4	46.7	34.9
Nyamagabe	40.0	42.7	37.4	40.0	29.3	41.4
Ruhango	32.7	36.7	28.8	32.7	36.6	32.1
Muhanga	36.5	41.9	31.6	36.5	47.1	32.6
Kamonyi	39.5	45.5	33.8	39.5	42.8	37.7
<b>Western Province</b>						
Rwanda	36.2	39.8	32.9	36.2	37.5	35.8
Karongi	31.7	34.9	28.7	31.7	42.6	30.5
Rutsiro	40.6	43.4	38.1	40.6	40.0	40.6
Rubavu	39.2	44.2	34.7	39.2	37.1	42.0
Nyabihu	39.2	41.8	36.9	39.2	36.7	40.1
Ngororero	32.3	36.2	28.8	32.3	34.9	32.1
Rusizi	35.2	39.7	30.9	35.2	37.6	33.9
Nyamashoke	34.1	36.6	31.8	34.1	38.3	33.7
<b>Northern Province</b>						
Rwanda	39.3	43.0	35.9	39.3	41.6	38.8
Rulindo	36.8	41.7	32.1	36.8	44.3	35.9
Gakenke	43.8	47.7	40.3	43.8	56.4	43.2
Musanze	40.8	45.1	37.0	40.8	40.9	40.7
Burera	38.6	39.8	37.3	38.6	40.8	38.3
Gicumbi	36.9	41.2	32.9	36.9	37.8	36.8
<b>Eastern Province</b>						
Rwanda	42.0	45.8	38.3	42.0	45.1	41.1
Rwamagana	43.6	50.4	37.6	43.6	45.5	42.5
Nyagatare	45.6	47.7	43.5	45.6	44.8	45.8
Gatsibo	42.3	44.8	40.0	42.3	45.9	41.9
Kayonza	38.6	42.3	35.0	38.6	44.3	37.5
Kirehe	38.2	41.0	35.5	38.2	46.2	37.6
Ngoma	41.5	44.3	38.9	41.5	45.4	41.1
Bugesera	42.2	49.1	35.7	42.2	44.9	40.0

**Table D. 24: Household headship rates (%) among the youth by sex, province and area of residence**

Province and Area of residence	Count			Household headship rates (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Total	536603	127704	664307	22.8	13.3	20.1
Urban	192742	62988	255730	27.2	24.7	26.5
Rural	343861	64716	408577	20.9	9.2	17.4
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Total	109,878	34,669	144,547	29.6	29.5	29.6
Urban	100,308	32,894	133,202	30.4	32	30.8
Rural	9,570	1,775	11,345	23	12	20.1
<b>South</b>						
Total	92,174	21,062	113,236	17.8	8.7	14.9
Urban	16,150	5,574	21,724	21.1	17.3	20
Rural	76,024	15,488	91,512	17.2	7.4	14
<b>West</b>						
Total	100,485	21,504	121,989	21.2	10.8	18.2
Urban	25,091	7,555	32,646	23.7	17.6	22
Rural	75,394	13,949	89,343	20.5	9	17.1
<b>North</b>						
Total	83,450	13,874	97,324	22.6	10.2	19.2
Urban	16,035	4,735	20,770	24.9	19.7	23.5
Rural	67,415	9,139	76,554	22.1	8.1	18.3
<b>East</b>						
Total	150,616	36,595	187,211	24.2	13.9	21.1
Urban	35,158	12,230	47,388	26.4	23.1	25.5
Rural	115,458	24,365	139,823	23.6	11.6	20

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

**Table D. 25: Mean and Median age (years) of the youth household heads by sex, province and area of residence**

Province and Area of residence	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Mean age	Median age	Mean age	Median age	Mean age	Median age
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Total	26	27	26.1	27	25.8	26
Urban	26	26	26.1	27	25.7	26
Rural	26	27	26.1	27	25.9	26
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Total	25.9	26	26	26	25.6	26
Urban	25.9	26	26	27	25.6	26
Rural	25.8	26	25.9	26	25.7	26
<b>South</b>						
Total	26.2	27	26.3	27	25.9	27
Urban	26.1	27	26.2	27	25.8	26
Rural	26.3	27	26.3	27	26	27
<b>West</b>						
Total	26.2	27	26.3	27	25.9	27
Urban	26.2	27	26.3	27	25.9	26
Rural	26.2	27	26.2	27	25.9	27
<b>North</b>						
Total	26	26	26.1	26	25.9	26
Urban	26.2	27	26.2	27	25.9	26
Rural	26	26	26	26	25.8	26

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

**Table D. 24: Mean and median size of the households headed by youth by sex of the household head, province and area of residence**

Province and Area of residence	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Mean size	Median size	Mean size	Median size	Mean size	Median size
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Total	2.7	3	2.8	3	2.6	2
Urban	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.4	2
Rural	2.9	3	2.9	3	2.8	3
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Total	2.3	2	2.3	2	2.2	2
Urban	2.3	2	2.3	2	2.2	2
Rural	2.6	3	2.6	3	2.6	2
<b>South</b>						
Total	2.8	3	2.8	3	2.7	3
Urban	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2
Rural	2.8	3	2.8	3	2.8	3
<b>West</b>						
Total	3	3	3.1	3	2.8	3
Urban	2.8	3	2.9	3	2.7	3
Rural	3.1	3	3.1	3	2.9	3
<b>North</b>						
Total	2.9	3	3	3	2.6	2
Urban	2.7	3	2.7	3	2.4	2
Rural	3	3	3	3	2.7	3
<b>East</b>						
Total	2.8	3	2.8	3	2.8	3
Urban	2.5	2	2.5	3	2.6	2
Rural	2.9	3	2.9	3	2.9	3

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

**Table D. 25: Number of occupants per bedroom in households headed by youth**

Number of occupants/number of bedrooms	Sex of the household head			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
<b>Rwanda</b>		2	2	2
<b>Area of residence</b>				
Urban		1.9	1.9	1.9
Rural		2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>Province</b>				
Kigali		1.9	1.9	1.9
South		2.1	2.1	2.1
West		2.1	2.1	2
North		2	2	1.8
East		2.1	2.1	2.1

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

**Table D. 26: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by tenure of the housing unit by sex of the household head and area of residence**

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Sex of the household head		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Counts	664,307	536,603	127,704
%	100	100	100
Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan)	43.9	48.07	26.41
Tenant	46.7	43.14	61.62
Hire purchase (Having payment contract with the owner)	0.13	0.13	0.12
Free lodging	6.55	6.11	8.35
Staff housing	1.72	1.8	1.37
Temporary camp or settlement	0.65	0.42	1.61
Other	0.36	0.32	0.51
Not stated	0	0	0
<b>Urban</b>			
Counts	255,730	192,742	62,988
%	100	100	100
Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan)	15.55	16.78	11.8
Tenant	78.15	76.67	82.68
Hire purchase (Having payment contract with the owner)	0.08	0.08	0.07
Free lodging	3.76	3.75	3.77
Staff housing	2.07	2.38	1.12
Temporary camp or settlement	0.1	0.04	0.3
Other	0.29	0.3	0.27
Not stated	0	0	0
<b>Rural</b>			
Counts	408,577	343,861	64,716
%	100	100	100
Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan)	61.65	65.6	40.62
Tenant	27.01	24.35	41.13
Hire purchase (Having payment contract with the owner)	0.16	0.15	0.17
Free lodging	8.29	7.44	12.81
Staff housing	1.5	1.48	1.62
Temporary camp or settlement	0.99	0.63	2.89
Other	0.4	0.33	0.75
Not stated	0	0	0.01

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

**Table D. 27: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by main source of water by Sex of the household head and Area of residence**

Area of residence and Main source of water	Sex of the household head		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Counts	664,307	536,603	127,704
%	100	100	100
Internal pipe-born water	0.82	0.72	1.22
Pipe-born water in the compound	16.02	14.64	21.8
Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH	4.75	4.57	5.5
Public tap out of the compound	32.11	32.15	31.94
Tube Well /Borehole	2.37	2.4	2.25
Protected Spring/Well	18.89	19.5	16.3
Unprotected Spring/Well	13	13.62	10.39
Rain water	1.38	1.44	1.16
Tanker Truck	0.06	0.06	0.06
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel	5.5	5.69	4.7
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	4.9	5.01	4.45
Other	0.2	0.19	0.24
Not stated	0	0	0
<b>Urban</b>			
Counts	255,730	192,742	62,988
%	100	100	100
Internal pipe-born water	1.83	1.7	2.22
Pipe-born water in the compound	37.67	36.77	40.41
Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH	9.4	9.5	9.1
Public tap out of the compound	31.63	32.03	30.39
Tube Well /Borehole	1.46	1.49	1.36
Protected Spring/Well	8.35	8.52	7.82
Unprotected Spring/Well	3.95	4.1	3.5
Rain water	0.98	1.02	0.86
Tanker Truck	0.08	0.09	0.06
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel	2.58	2.67	2.31
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	1.81	1.84	1.69
Other	0.26	0.25	0.28
Not stated	0	0	0
<b>Rural</b>			
Counts	408,577	343,861	64,716
%	100	100	100
Internal pipe-born water	0.18	0.17	0.23
Pipe-born water in the compound	2.47	2.24	3.68
Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH	1.84	1.81	2
Public tap out of the compound	32.41	32.22	33.44
Tube Well /Borehole	2.95	2.91	3.11
Protected Spring/Well	25.48	25.65	24.55
Unprotected Spring/Well	18.66	18.95	17.1
Rain water	1.63	1.67	1.44
Tanker Truck	0.04	0.04	0.05
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel	7.33	7.39	7.04
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	6.84	6.79	7.14
Other	0.16	0.16	0.2
Not stated	0	0	0.01

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

**Table D. 28: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by type of toilet facility**

Area of residence and Type of toilet facility	Sex of the household head		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Counts	664,307	536,603	127,704
%	100	100	100
Flush toilet used by one Household	2.23	1.97	3.33
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.84	0.75	1.21
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	52.84	55.69	40.88
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	35.89	33.51	45.94
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	5.28	5.36	4.97
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1.53	1.44	1.9
Bush	0.49	0.45	0.67
Other	0.44	0.42	0.52
Not stated	0.45	0.41	0.59
<b>Urban</b>			
Counts	255,730	192,742	62,988
%	100	100	100
Flush toilet used by one Household	5.51	5.2	6.45
Flush toilet used by several Households	2.03	1.94	2.3
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	30.05	31.18	26.57
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	58.09	57.27	60.6
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	2	2.11	1.65
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1.16	1.12	1.3
Bush	0.17	0.17	0.17
Other	0.23	0.24	0.19
Not stated	0.77	0.77	0.77
<b>Rural</b>			
Counts	408,577	343,861	64,716
%	100	100	100
Flush toilet used by one Household	0.18	0.16	0.29
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.1	0.09	0.16
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	67.11	69.43	54.8
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	22	20.19	31.67
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	7.34	7.18	8.2
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1.76	1.62	2.48
Bush	0.7	0.61	1.15
Other	0.57	0.51	0.85
Not stated	0.24	0.21	0.4

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

**Table D. 29: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by main source of energy for lighting**

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Sex of the household head		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Counts	664,307	536,603	127,704
%	100	100	100
Electricity from REG	52.38	50.81	58.99
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.11	0.11	0.08
Standalone solar system	7.72	8.53	4.27
Private Solar Mini Grid	0.6	0.66	0.37
Generator	0	0	0
Kerosene / Paraffin lamp	0.29	0.29	0.29
Biogas	0.02	0.01	0.02
Candles	3.22	3.09	3.79
Firewoods	3.02	2.87	3.65
Batteries	1.1	1.13	0.95
Flashlight /phone flashlight	30.26	31.19	26.35
Rechargeable battery	0.12	0.12	0.08
Lantern	0.81	0.83	0.75
Other (Specify)	0.35	0.33	0.4
Not stated	0	0	0
<b>Urban</b>			
Counts	255,730	192,742	62,988
%	100	100	100
Electricity from REG	85.35	85.03	86.34
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.06	0.06	0.06
Standalone solar system	1.41	1.56	0.96
Private Solar Mini Grid	0.19	0.21	0.11
Generator	0	0	0
Kerosene / Paraffin lamp	0.14	0.14	0.13
Biogas	0.01	0.01	0.02
Candles	3.23	3.08	3.68
Firewoods	0.45	0.42	0.54
Batteries	0.21	0.22	0.19
Flashlight /phone flashlight	8.42	8.74	7.43
Rechargeable battery	0.04	0.04	0.01
Lantern	0	0	0
Other (Specify)	0.17	0.16	0.19
Not stated	0	0	0
<b>Rural</b>			
Counts	408577	343861	64716
%	100	100	100
Electricity from REG	31.7	31.6	32.4
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standalone solar system	11.7	12.4	7.5
Private Solar Mini Grid	0.9	0.9	0.6
Generator	0	0	0
Kerosene / Paraffin lamp	0.4	0.4	0.4
Biogas	0	0	0
Candles	3.2	3.1	3.9
Firewoods	4.6	4.2	6.7
Batteries	1.7	1.6	1.7
Flashlight /phone flashlight	43.9	43.8	44.8
Rechargeable battery	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lantern	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other (Specify)	0.5	0.4	0.6
Not stated	0	0	0

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

## ANNEX D: SECTOR-LEVEL TABLES

**Table E. 1: Distribution (%) of the resident youth aged 16-30 years by highest level of education attended and sector of residence**

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended						
<b>Nyarugenge</b>									
Gitega	10,635	100	1.7	0.1	26.2	1.1	23.5	32.9	14.4
Kanyinya	8,710	100	3.5	0	47.5	0.7	26.7	18.3	3.3
Kigali	18,747	100	4	0	46.2	1	25.5	18.6	4.7
Kimisagara	20,363	100	3	0.1	35.1	1.5	25.2	26.8	8.4
Mageregere	16,514	100	4.7	0	51.9	0.8	21.8	16.2	4.6
Muhima	9,175	100	2.1	0	22.5	0.9	18.9	35.1	20.4
Nyakabanda	10,790	100	1.2	0.1	26.7	0.7	23.5	33.1	14.8
Nyamirambo	18,928	100	1.9	0	30	1	23.4	28.7	15
Nyarugenge	6,453	100	1.4	0	21.6	0.7	20.6	32.8	22.9
Rwezamenyo	5,720	100	1.7	0	18.7	0.6	21	36.1	21.9
<b>Gasabo</b>									
Bumbogo	32,014	100	4.3	0.1	43.7	1	24.3	20.1	6.5
Gatsata	17,225	100	2.9	0	38.3	1	25.5	22.7	9.5
Gikomero	4,763	100	3.8	0	58.4	2	21.4	12.5	1.9
Gisozi	27,617	100	3.1	0.1	33	1	19.8	25.8	17.2
Jabana	18,859	100	2.9	0	43.5	1.2	22.5	20.8	9.1
Jali	11,352	100	4.1	0	49.5	0.9	23.5	15.5	6.5
Kacyiru	12,438	100	1.5	0	20.1	0.9	17.2	30.3	30
Kimihurura	6,706	100	1.7	0.4	22	1.1	16.6	30.6	27.6
Kimironko	24,825	100	2.5	0.1	26.2	0.7	16.9	27.5	26.1
Kinyinya	39,690	100	3.5	0.1	37.3	1.1	23.6	24.8	9.6
Ndera	30,817	100	4.4	0.1	40	0.7	22.6	22.9	9.3
Nduba	17,555	100	3.9	0.1	50.9	0.8	22.9	16.6	4.8
Remera	15,198	100	1.7	0.2	25.7	0.6	20.5	28.9	22.3
Rusororo	18,563	100	3.8	0.1	39.9	0.9	22.9	23	9.5
Rutunga	5195	100	5.1	0	57.7	1.1	22.9	11.2	2
<b>Kicukiro</b>									
Gahanga	24,289	100	4.8	0.1	43.2	1.1	23.4	20.2	7.2
Gatenga	24,121	100	2.7	0.1	29.6	1.3	22.5	27.2	16.5
Gikondo	8,039	100	4.5	0.1	33.3	0.5	17.7	24.7	19.1
Kagarama	8,310	100	2.3	0	26.5	0.5	19.3	27	24.3
Kanombe	26,084	100	3.2	0.1	32.1	0.9	20.4	24.8	18.5
Kicukiro	6,078	100	1.2	0	21.6	0.8	17.2	31.1	28.1
Kigarama	22,472	100	1.8	0.1	28.4	0.9	20.7	27.6	20.6
Masaka	24,714	100	4.1	0.1	39.6	0.9	22.7	22.8	9.9
Niboye	11693	100	1.9	0.3	20.6	0.8	16.9	25	34.5
Nyarugunga	19,420	100	1.7	0.4	25.5	0.6	17.5	28.4	25.9
<b>Nyanza</b>									
Busasamana	13,139	100	2.9	0	38.5	1.4	25.2	23.5	8.5
Busoro	9,603	100	5.3	0	54.5	1.2	24.7	12.4	1.8
Cyabakamyi	5,230	100	4.5	0	50.6	1.3	29.1	12.5	1.9
Kibilizi	9,576	100	5.5	0	53.9	0.9	25.9	12.2	1.5
Kigoma	9,878	100	4.5	0.1	55.9	0.5	24.4	12.6	1.9
Mukingo	9,742	100	4.6	0	47.1	0.8	28.8	16	2.7
Muyira	10,059	100	5.1	0	57.4	0.8	24.1	11.2	1.4
Ntyazo	8164	100	8.3	0	62.2	0.6	17.8	9.2	1.9
Nyagisozi	7,175	100	4	0	59.9	0.4	23.2	11	1.5
Rwabicuma	4,676	100	3.2	0	51.2	0.5	28.6	14.1	2.3

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended							
<b>Gisagara</b>										
Gikonko	7,064	100	6.6	0.1	63	1.6	18	8.7	1.9	
Gishubi	7,801	100	11.4	0	67.8	0.5	13.9	5.5	0.9	
Kansi	5,291	100	4.6	0	58.1	0.8	22.2	12.4	1.9	
Kibirizi	7,558	100	4.5	0	60.7	1.4	20.9	10.7	1.7	
Kigembe	5,194	100	5.3	0	57	1.4	22.9	11	2.4	
Mamba	11,859	100	8	0	62.6	1	17.4	9.3	1.7	
Muganza	9,289	100	7.9	0.1	64.9	0.4	18.1	8	0.7	
Mugombwa	9,316	100	6	0	48.8	0.6	27.4	12.6	4.7	
Mukindo	8,044	100	5.5	0.5	61.2	0.4	22.2	9.1	1.1	
Musha	6692	100	5.4	0.1	64.1	0.6	18.9	8.9	1.9	
Ndora	7,099	100	5.8	0.3	57.6	1.5	20.5	11.6	2.7	
Nyanza	4,508	100	5.5	0	59.5	0.6	19.6	12.8	2	
Save	7,275	100	3.2	0.1	56.8	1.1	21.7	13.6	3.4	
<b>Nyaruguru</b>										
Busanze	7,415	100	8	0	61.1	0.3	18.8	10.4	1.4	
Cyahinda	6,531	100	5.5	0	52.9	0.7	26	13.1	1.8	
Kibeho	6,930	100	5.8	0	44	1.5	27.2	17.3	4.1	
Kivu	5,451	100	8.3	0	52.9	0.2	23.1	13.4	2.1	
Mata	4,284	100	5.4	0	44.5	0.9	28.8	17.7	2.7	
Muganza	5,909	100	6.2	0	58.5	0.3	20.4	12	2.5	
Munini	5,527	100	5.4	0.3	53	1	26.4	11.9	2	
Ngera	5,320	100	4	0	53	1.2	25	14.7	2	
Ngoma	5,261	100	4.2	0	60	1.2	20.4	12.1	2.2	
Nyabimata	5147	100	9.8	0	61.3	0.2	19	8.5	1.3	
Nyagisozi	4,449	100	4.5	0	54.9	0.9	25.8	11.2	2.7	
Ruheru	7,360	100	13	0	60.7	0.8	14.3	9.6	1.6	
Ruramba	4,941	100	4.4	0.1	46.9	0.6	29.6	16.5	1.8	
Rusenge	5,873	100	7.5	0	50.2	0.9	25.9	14	1.5	
<b>Huye</b>										
Gishamvu	3,494	100	4.8	0	58.1	0.8	23.3	11.1	1.9	
Huye	7,056	100	3.7	0	54.2	1.4	20.5	14.7	5.5	
Karama	4,073	100	4.3	0	47.6	0.9	30.5	14.9	1.9	
Kigoma	6,335	100	3.1	0	57	1.4	23.8	11.6	2.9	
Kinazi	7,671	100	4.9	0.1	55.7	0.7	24.4	12.1	2.1	
Maraba	6,508	100	4.7	0	57.6	1.8	23.6	11	1.4	
Mbazi	8,466	100	4.9	0.1	53.9	1.5	21.4	14.9	3.4	
Mukura	6,556	100	5.2	0	51.1	1.4	22.7	14.5	5.1	
Ngoma	10726	100	12.8	0.1	40.8	0.5	16	19.2	10.6	
Ruhashya	5,039	100	4.2	0	56.2	0.6	22.2	14.4	2.3	
Rusatira	6,889	100	5.8	0.1	55.2	0.9	20.9	14.3	2.8	
Rwaniro	5,293	100	3.6	0.1	62.8	1.3	20.9	10.1	1.2	
Simbi	5,488	100	3.6	0	61.2	1.2	20.4	11.1	2.5	
Tumba	10,599	100	4	0.1	35.9	0.8	22.6	22.8	13.9	
<b>Nyamagabe</b>										
Buruhukiro	7,730	100	7.8	0	64.7	0.7	17.1	7.9	1.8	
Cyanika	6,438	100	2.5	0	53.4	1	26.5	14.5	2.1	
Gasaka	11,857	100	4.4	0	34.1	1.6	29.2	24.4	6.3	
Gatare	6,014	100	9.5	0	63.9	0.2	15.7	8.9	1.9	
Kaduha	5,550	100	4.9	0	60.9	1	20.2	10.5	2.4	
Kamegeri	3,568	100	2.8	0	51.9	1.4	29.2	13.3	1.4	
Kibirizi	6,418	100	2.9	0	55.5	1	24.7	13.6	2.3	
Kibumbwe	3,213	100	4	0	63.6	2.5	18.9	9.4	1.6	
Kitabi	7,929	100	6.9	0.1	57.2	0.7	20.1	12.8	2.2	
Mbazi	3,119	100	2.9	0	46.2	1.2	29.4	18.7	1.6	
Mugano	4953	100	5.7	0	67.5	2.1	16.7	6.9	1.1	
Musange	4,936	100	2.7	0	61.6	2.3	19.8	10.5	3.1	

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended							
			4.4	0	61.4	0.5	20.6	11.3	1.9	
Musebeya	5,661	100	4.4	0	61.4	0.5	20.6	11.3	1.9	
Mushubi	3,613	100	4.2	0	57	0.2	21.9	14.8	1.9	
Nkomane	5,002	100	11.3	0.1	60.2	0.3	17.1	8.8	2.2	
Tare	6,619	100	4.1	0	53.5	0.6	23.4	15.4	3	
Uwinkingi	7,068	100	5.2	0	59.3	1.1	20.9	10.5	3	
<b>Ruhango</b>										
Bweramana	7,084	100	3.6	0	48.2	1.9	26.1	15.9	4.3	
Byimana	10,061	100	2.9	0	50.4	2.1	24	15.9	4.6	
Kabagali	5,734	100	4.4	0	46.9	2.1	28.9	15.9	1.7	
Kinazi	12,559	100	5.2	0	60.2	1.4	20	11.1	2.1	
Kinihira	5,620	100	4.7	0	51.4	3	25.9	13.5	1.5	
Mbuye	10,970	100	5.1	0	60.9	1.4	20.8	10	1.8	
Mwendo	5,423	100	4.1	0	57.1	1.7	23.9	11.9	1.2	
Ntongwe	9,478	100	5.8	0.3	58.2	1.5	22.5	10.3	1.5	
Ruhango	18,727	100	4.3	0.1	49.6	1.1	24.6	15.9	4.5	
<b>Muhanga</b>										
Cyeza	8,364	100	2.3	0	55.2	2.2	21	16.2	3.1	
Kabacuzi	6,643	100	1.9	0	56.9	1.7	23.5	14.2	1.8	
Kibangu	4,846	100	2	0	48.5	0.8	28.4	18	2.2	
Kiyumba	5,328	100	2.1	0	55.7	2.5	23.5	14.4	1.8	
Muhanga	7,125	100	2.3	0.4	60.7	1.1	22.4	11.4	1.7	
Mushishiro	4,685	100	2.7	0.1	51.7	1.1	27.4	14.5	2.5	
Nyabinoni	3,786	100	4.2	0	63.4	0.3	20.8	10.2	1	
Nyamabuye	17,746	100	1.8	0	38.9	1.4	22.8	25.7	9.4	
Nyarusange	6,449	100	3.5	0	55.8	0.9	24.6	13.3	1.9	
Rongi	7,107	100	3.1	0.1	62.5	0.4	20.9	12.3	0.7	
Rugendabari	4,149	100	1.9	0	56.4	1.1	24.3	14.2	2	
Shyogwe	14,584	100	6.4	0	48.5	1.7	19.6	16.7	7	
<b>Kamonyi</b>										
Gacurabwenge	9,197	100	3	0	42.1	1.8	27.3	21.3	4.4	
Karama	4,620	100	2.1	0	48.8	2.9	26.5	18.1	1.7	
Kayenzi	6,029	100	1.8	0.5	53.1	1.9	24.7	15.1	3	
Kayumbu	4,180	100	1.8	0	57.9	1.7	23.7	13.1	1.7	
Mugina	10,674	100	3.4	0	58.5	1.5	22.3	12.5	1.8	
Musambira	9,903	100	3.1	0.3	50.2	2.3	23.1	18	2.9	
Ngamba	4,001	100	2.7	0	52.4	1.3	26.4	14.2	3	
Nyamiyaga	10,342	100	3.7	0.1	56.5	2	24.7	11.7	1.4	
Nyarubaka	6,475	100	3.5	0	56.9	0.7	24	12.7	2.1	
Rugarika	14,934	100	4.6	0.1	51.7	1.5	22.6	14.9	4.5	
Rukoma	9,970	100	2.7	0	50	1.6	25.3	17.3	3.1	
Runda	21,553	100	3.1	0.2	40.9	1.1	23.7	22.4	8.6	
<b>Karongi</b>										
Bwishyura	10,662	100	3.1	0	41.5	1	26.2	21.7	6.5	
Gashari	5,020	100	3.6	0	53	1.2	23.7	16.1	2.4	
Gishyita	5,996	100	3.8	0	46.2	1.3	29.9	16	2.8	
Gitesi	7,319	100	3.9	0.2	62.4	0.8	19.9	11.1	1.8	
Mubuga	5,778	100	6.9	0.2	44.9	1	30.1	14.5	2.4	
Murambi	5,019	100	3.1	0.1	51.2	2	25.6	15	3.1	
Murundi	5,895	100	4.1	0.1	57.2	1.7	24	11.2	1.8	
Mutuntu	6,643	100	6.1	0.1	55.8	0.5	21.3	14.3	1.8	
Rubengera	10,826	100	3.8	0	45	1.5	25.4	19.9	4.3	
Rugabano	8,558	100	5.7	0	64.3	0.4	17.3	10.8	1.4	
Ruganda	4,569	100	3.3	0	51.5	0.6	27.3	15.5	1.8	
Rwankuba	11,071	100	5.1	0.2	42.2	1.6	23.9	23.8	3.2	
Twumba	7,470	100	4.7	0	54.6	0.5	23.7	14	2.5	

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended							
<b>Rutsiro</b>										
Boneza	9,252	100	3.5	0	56.5	0.4	23.3	12.9	3.4	
Gihango	7222	100	4.7	0.1	62.2	0.7	17.7	11.9	2.8	
Kigeyo	6,531	100	4.5	0.1	55.7	0.2	19.7	17.8	1.8	
Kivumu	9,407	100	5.7	0	53.5	0.8	21.7	16.4	1.8	
Manihira	5,591	100	6.2	0.1	70.3	0.5	15.1	6.9	0.9	
Mukura	10,000	100	6.9	0.1	64.3	0.4	18.3	8.9	1.2	
Murunda	6,234	100	11	0.3	63.3	0.3	14.1	9.2	1.9	
Musasa	6,792	100	4.1	0	59.7	0.2	22.2	12.3	1.5	
Mushonyi	6,430	100	4.8	0	53.5	0.3	23.7	15.8	1.8	
Mushubati	8,209	100	3.4	0.1	55.6	1.5	24.3	13.2	1.9	
Nyabirasi	8,567	100	18.4	0	54	0.2	16.2	10.4	0.8	
Ruhango	7,798	100	9.6	0.4	60.5	0.3	17	10.5	1.7	
Rusebeya	7,617	100	10.3	0.1	64.3	0.4	15.5	8.8	0.5	
<b>Rubavu</b>										
Bugeshi	10,142	100	9.8	0	44.3	0.3	23.1	19.5	3	
Busasamana	11,028	100	17.7	0	56	0.2	13.9	10.6	1.5	
Cyanzarwe	9,672	100	15.6	0.5	59.9	0.6	14.3	8.1	1	
Gisenyi	18,650	100	2.8	0.2	20.4	0.6	19.3	34.9	21.8	
Kanama	9,953	100	14.2	0.1	50.9	0.3	17.8	13.1	3.7	
Kanzenze	6,378	100	10.8	0	42	0.4	23.1	20.4	3.3	
Mudende	8,947	100	15.6	0.1	52.1	0.3	18.2	11.2	2.3	
Nyakiriba	14,946	100	12.1	0	45.9	0.3	18.7	18.3	4.7	
Nyamyumba	13,141	100	5.3	0	51.6	0.9	23.2	16.3	2.7	
Nyundo	10,928	100	7.2	0.2	58.8	0.6	16.9	12.6	3.7	
Rubavu	21,933	100	7.7	0.1	44.6	0.6	23.7	18.7	4.7	
Rugerero	17,891	100	6.7	0.1	46.8	0.7	22.9	18.5	4.3	
<b>Nyabihu</b>										
Bigogwe	10,229	100	9.6	0.1	38	0.3	25.4	20.8	5.8	
Jenda	12,271	100	6	0	49.5	0.5	24.1	16.3	3.5	
Jomba	5,916	100	5	0	61.2	0.4	20.6	11.5	1.4	
Kabatwa	6,240	100	5.8	0	40.5	0.7	30.4	19.7	2.8	
Karago	7,253	100	11.1	0	53.8	1	19.5	12.8	1.8	
Kintobo	4,533	100	6.5	0	46.3	1.2	25.7	17.7	2.6	
Mukamira	9,403	100	6.6	0	39.8	0.5	25.6	22	5.4	
Muringa	6,262	100	14.6	0	55.2	0.1	19	10	1	
Rambura	8,099	100	12.4	0.1	49.4	0.4	20.6	14.6	2.5	
Rugera	7,005	100	4.2	0	54.3	0.8	26.6	12.7	1.5	
Rurembo	6,538	100	9.2	0.1	60.2	1	18.5	9.6	1.4	
Shyira	5,859	100	2.9	0.1	53.3	1.9	24.2	15	2.6	
<b>Ngororero</b>										
Bwira	4,964	100	4.7	0	72.1	0.4	14.6	7.2	1	
Gatumba	5,754	100	3	0	57.6	0.7	22.3	13.3	3	
Hindiro	6,714	100	5.5	1.1	62.3	1.1	16.3	10.8	2.9	
Kabaya	10,667	100	5.5	0.1	55.8	0.4	19.5	14.8	3.8	
Kageyo	6,449	100	5.3	0.1	68.5	0.7	15.9	8.4	1.2	
Kavumu	8,406	100	11.6	0.1	62.4	0.2	15.4	9.4	1	
Matyazo	6,753	100	5.1	0	66.5	0.8	16.2	9.7	1.7	
Muhanda	8,681	100	21.3	0.1	56	0.2	13.2	8.5	0.8	
Muhororo	5,132	100	3.9	0	61.4	0.9	20.5	11.6	1.8	
Ndaro	5,867	100	5.9	0.6	72.2	1	12.7	5.3	2.3	
Ngororero	9,323	100	3.4	0	57.7	0.7	22.1	13.4	2.6	
Nyange	5,754	100	3.7	0.1	56.9	1	22.9	13.7	1.7	
Sovu	8,120	100	12	0.1	64.5	0.2	15.2	7.5	0.5	
<b>Rusizi</b>										
Bugarama	10,899	100	5.4	0	51.1	0.4	21.9	17.5	3.7	

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended							
			6.1	0	65.1	0.3	16.5	11	1	
Butare	6,828	100	6.1	0	65.1	0.3	16.5	11	1	
Bweyeye	4,596	100	7.8	0	48.8	0.3	19.2	22.2	1.5	
Gashonga	6,027	100	2.6	0	53.9	0.9	21.5	18	3	
Giheke	4,576	100	3.5	0.1	49.7	0.7	22.2	17.4	6.5	
Gihundwe	11,472	100	3.2	0	42.3	1.2	21.5	24.2	7.5	
Gikundamvura	5,461	100	3.9	0	54.7	0.3	23.2	16.5	1.3	
Gitambi	6,026	100	3.3	0	52.1	0.5	23.1	18.9	2.1	
Kamembe	11,464	100	4.4	0	38.9	0.8	20.5	26.6	8.6	
Muganza	8,348	100	4.1	0.1	48.5	1	24	18.9	3.4	
Mururu	7,308	100	3.1	0.1	53.2	1.1	22.2	17.6	2.7	
Nkanka	4,462	100	4.7	0	58.4	1.3	19.6	11.2	4.9	
Nkombo	4,822	100	14.6	0.7	51.1	1	16.7	14.3	1.7	
Nkungu	5,114	100	3.2	0	61.5	1	18.7	14	1.6	
Nyakabuye	7,836	100	2.7	0	52.3	0.3	24.1	17.5	3.1	
Nyakarenzo	4,393	100	2.5	0	57.8	0.8	19.6	15.9	3.3	
Nzahaha	7,239	100	3.2	0	54	0.6	22.4	16.5	3.2	
Rwimbogo	5,917	100	2.1	0	47.4	0.6	23.8	21.3	4.9	
<b>Nyamasheke</b>										
Bushekeri	6,894	100	4.8	0	55.6	0.7	21.7	14.8	2.4	
Bushenge	5,174	100	2.9	0.1	48.7	1.3	25.2	17.6	4.1	
Cyato	7,035	100	7.6	0.1	68.3	0.3	13.1	9.1	1.4	
Gihombo	7,023	100	4.2	0.1	50.2	1.5	26.3	15	2.8	
Kagano	9,567	100	4.4	0	49.8	1.4	23.3	17.1	4	
Kanjongo	10,095	100	4.2	0	47.3	0.8	23.6	18.5	5.6	
Karambi	7,379	100	5.1	0	60.2	0.2	18.1	14.2	2.1	
Karengeza	7,556	100	4.3	0	61	0.6	17.9	13.9	2.3	
Kirimbi	6,288	100	3.8	0	48.1	1.1	26.6	16.9	3.5	
Macuba	8,485	100	5.8	1	46.5	0.7	24.6	18	3.4	
Mahembe	4,962	100	3.9	0	51.2	0.7	26.4	16.1	1.7	
Nyabitekeri	6,931	100	3.1	0	41.5	0.8	29.8	20.9	3.9	
Rangiro	4,127	100	4.9	0	50.5	0.4	25	16.8	2.4	
Ruharambuga	6,821	100	3.6	0.1	51.7	1.2	21.2	18.4	3.9	
Shangi	6,295	100	4.5	0	53.1	0.9	23.7	14.5	3.2	
<b>Rulindo</b>										
Base	5,670	100	2.1	0	53.7	1.3	24.1	14.4	4.5	
Burega	3,394	100	4	0	55	2.3	25.8	11.1	1.8	
Bushoki	6,241	100	1.6	0.1	55.9	0.4	22.1	15.1	4.7	
Buyoga	6,737	100	2.1	0	58.8	0.4	22.4	13.8	2.4	
Cyinzuzi	3,780	100	2.8	0.2	60.9	0.4	19.6	13.7	2.4	
Cyungo	4,237	100	4.6	0	59.8	0.5	20.9	11.7	2.6	
Kinihira	4,844	100	3.1	0.2	59.8	0.6	18.1	14.9	3.3	
Kisaro	6,618	100	3.8	0	60.4	0.5	20.4	12	2.9	
Masoro	6,765	100	3.6	0.1	59.7	1.1	20.8	11.7	3.1	
Mbogo	4,734	100	2.3	0.1	62.2	0.5	20.4	12.3	2.2	
Murambi	6,532	100	2.5	0	58.4	0.7	21.9	13.2	3.3	
Ngoma	2,961	100	3.2	0	60.4	0.4	22.2	11.9	2	
Ntarabana	5,844	100	4.3	0	59.9	0.4	21.8	11	2.6	
Rukozo	4,764	100	3.5	0	60.9	0.4	21.1	11.7	2.3	
Rusiga	3,330	100	2.8	0.1	60.2	0.5	21.4	12.4	2.8	
Shyorongi	10,900	100	3.9	0.9	46.8	0.8	24.1	19.5	4	
Tumba	5,360	100	1.1	0	61.1	0.7	21	13.6	2.6	
<b>Gakenke</b>										
Busengo	5,632	100	2.1	0	67.4	1	19.2	8.3	2.1	
Coko	4,669	100	1.5	0	56.7	1.6	27.2	11.6	1.5	
Cyabingo	5,072	100	1.9	0.1	58.6	1.3	20.2	14.9	3	
Gakenke	6,692	100	2.8	0	57.6	0.7	21.1	13.9	3.9	
Gashenyi	5,871	100	3.3	0.1	66.2	0.9	17	10.4	2.1	

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Janja	4,329	100	1.2	0	56.7	1	23.6	13.7	3.7	
Kamubuga	6,376	100	6.4	0.1	61.7	0.2	19.3	10.1	2.2	
Karambo	3,562	100	3	0.1	64.5	0.4	21.2	8.7	2.1	
Kivuruga	5,372	100	2.4	0	54.5	0.6	24.9	14.2	3.4	
Mataba	3,876	100	4.1	0.1	66.2	0.1	18.6	9.4	1.5	
Minazi	3,524	100	3	0	65.1	0.3	21.9	8.9	0.8	
Mugunga	5,218	100	2.8	0.1	53.8	1.8	26.1	12.7	2.7	
Muhondo	5,192	100	1.8	0.4	49.3	1.4	26.4	17.9	2.8	
Muyongwe	3,646	100	1.6	0.1	66.7	0.7	18.4	10.8	1.8	
Muzo	5,493	100	2.3	0	61.9	1.1	23	9.9	1.8	
Nemba	4,521	100	2.9	0.2	66.2	1.1	17.4	9.6	2.7	
Ruli	6,425	100	2.7	0	45.4	1.8	28.8	17.2	4.1	
Rusasa	5,083	100	3.8	0	61.1	0.5	23.7	10	0.9	
Rushashi	4,585	100	1.9	0	59.4	0.7	22.8	12.6	2.7	
<b>Musanze</b>										
Busogo	8,371	100	4	0	37	0.7	26.2	24.2	7.9	
Cyuve	18,370	100	4.3	0	40.7	0.6	21.4	23.9	9	
Gacaca	8,001	100	4.7	0	61.5	0.3	19.5	11.7	2.2	
Gashaki	3,600	100	2.3	0	47.4	0.9	28.6	18	2.9	
Gataraga	7,651	100	5.3	0.1	50	1.1	23.9	16.3	3.3	
Kimonyi	6,120	100	4.6	0.1	53.8	0.2	22.6	14.2	4.5	
Kinigi	9,903	100	5.1	0	44.1	0.3	26.5	19	5	
Muhoza	24,194	100	4	0.3	30.9	0.4	19.5	28.2	16.7	
Muko	7,143	100	5.3	0.5	50.4	0.4	24.1	15.6	3.7	
Musanze	14,125	100	5.5	0	47.6	0.3	21.2	19.1	6.3	
Nkotsi	4,647	100	2.9	0	51.3	0.9	27	14	3.9	
Nyange	9,413	100	5.7	0	50.6	0.3	23.4	16.7	3.2	
Remera	5,123	100	2.1	0	52.5	1.1	25	16.5	2.7	
Rwaza	5,887	100	3.4	0	58.8	1	22.6	12.1	2	
Shingiro	6,949	100	8.2	0	51.8	0.3	24.4	13.5	1.7	
<b>Burera</b>										
Bungwe	4,351	100	5.3	0	57.9	0.1	20.6	13.6	2.4	
Butaro	11,079	100	7.2	1.9	54.7	0.5	19.6	11.9	4.3	
Cyanika	13,042	100	7.7	0.1	58.2	0.6	17.9	12.5	3	
Cyeru	4,037	100	6.1	0	55.3	0.6	20.7	14.7	2.7	
Gahunga	8,516	100	9.3	0.2	57.6	0.2	18.3	11.2	3.2	
Gatebe	5,524	100	4.8	0	59.1	0.4	22.3	11.4	2.1	
Gitovu	3,336	100	4.9	0.1	51.3	0.3	24.6	14.3	4.6	
Kagogo	6,451	100	7.6	0	57	0.3	18.8	13.5	2.7	
Kinoni	5,849	100	2.8	0.1	50	0.7	24.9	17.6	3.9	
Kinyababa	7,233	100	6.7	0.1	49.1	0.4	23.6	16.6	3.4	
Kivuye	5,178	100	6.9	0.1	51	0.7	25.6	12.9	2.8	
Nemba	6,031	100	6.8	0	55	0.3	21.6	13.2	3.1	
Rugarama	8,353	100	6.4	0	54.3	0.5	21.7	14	3	
Rugengabari	5,685	100	4.6	0	59.1	0.2	21.9	12.7	1.5	
Ruhunde	5,922	100	6.9	0.1	64.9	0.3	16.6	9.2	2.1	
Rusarabuye	6,082	100	4.2	0	56.6	0.4	21.1	14.4	3.2	
Rwerere	6,061	100	5.4	0.1	52	0.3	24.6	15.2	2.3	
<b>Gicumbi</b>										
Bukure	5,244	100	4.5	0	51.9	1.7	25	14.4	2.4	
Bwisige	5,123	100	4.1	0	54.9	0.2	28.4	11	1.5	
Byumba	12,413	100	2.4	0.3	45.7	0.7	23.7	19.5	7.8	
Cyumba	4,523	100	4	0	52	0.6	24	15.9	3.5	
Giti	4,545	100	4.7	0.4	58	0.9	23.4	10.7	2	
Kageyo	5,715	100	2.8	0.1	55.4	1.3	22.3	14.1	4	
Kaniga	4,698	100	4.3	0.3	48.5	0.5	24.6	17.4	4.3	
Manyagiro	6,298	100	5.7	0.1	64	0.4	18.1	9.1	2.5	

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended							
			5.2	0	67.6	0.4	16.4	8.8	1.5	
Miyove	5,863	100	5.2	0	67.6	0.4	16.4	8.8	1.5	
Mukarange	5,193	100	2.5	0.2	52.3	1.3	26.6	14.8	2.2	
Muko	5,395	100	3.5	0	59.2	0.3	21.2	13.3	2.5	
Mutete	7,192	100	2.8	0.4	53.1	0.6	25.7	14.5	2.8	
Nyamiyaga	5,675	100	4.8	0	60.4	0.3	20.3	12	2.2	
Nyankenke	8,327	100	7.5	0	64	0.3	16.9	7.7	3.6	
Rubaya	3295	100	4.5	0.2	55.7	0.2	23.9	12.8	2.9	
Rukomo	7,916	100	2.9	0.2	47.6	0.7	29.3	17	2.4	
Rushaki	4,282	100	3.1	0.1	51.8	1	28	12.2	3.8	
Rutare	7,420	100	2.7	0.1	57.1	0.9	21.2	15.1	3.1	
Ruvune	5,973	100	4	0.1	63.5	0.3	20.9	9.1	2.1	
Rwamiko	3,911	100	3.3	0.1	53	1.6	24.5	13.7	3.9	
Shangasha	5,252	100	2.3	0	48.2	0.7	31.3	14.9	2.6	
<b>Rwamagana</b>										
Fumbwe	8,167	100	4.5	0.1	51.6	0.8	21.6	16.9	4.5	
Gahengeri	8,600	100	4.8	0	54.2	0.9	22.6	15.1	2.4	
Gishali	10,964	100	4.3	0	37.3	0.4	19.6	30.1	8.3	
Karenge	7,491	100	2.5	0	48.9	0.8	28.2	17	2.4	
Kigabiro	13,790	100	4.7	0.1	40.7	1	23.3	22.9	7.3	
Muhazi	17,843	100	12.7	0.1	46.6	0.6	19.6	16.5	4	
Munyaga	5087	100	5.8	0.7	56.7	0.5	21.7	11.2	3.3	
Munyiginya	6,160	100	4.2	0.9	52.6	0.7	23.8	14.6	3.3	
Musha	6,666	100	5.3	0.1	53.1	0.6	25.1	13.3	2.4	
Muyumbu	15,027	100	3.6	0.1	47.2	1.1	24.6	18.1	5.3	
Mwulire	8,838	100	5.2	0.3	49.4	0.7	23.1	18	3.3	
Nyakaliro	9,696	100	2.5	0.4	50.6	0.7	25.2	16.5	4.1	
Nzige	5,182	100	2.9	0	58.2	1.1	23.1	11.7	3.1	
Rubona	7,220	100	4.4	0	58.8	0.7	22	11.5	2.6	
<b>Nyagatare</b>										
Gatunda	9,402	100	4.5	0.1	56.9	0.5	22.8	12.6	2.7	
Karama	9,015	100	6.1	0.3	58.6	0.5	20.7	11.5	2.3	
Karangazi	25,732	100	9.7	0.1	51	0.3	20.7	15.3	3	
Katabagemu	12,453	100	6.8	0	59.3	0.4	20.9	10.6	2	
Kiyombe	5,326	100	4.2	0.1	59	0.5	21.1	13.3	1.8	
Matimba	7356	100	6.4	0.6	47.2	0.6	22.9	19	3.4	
Mimuri	9,321	100	8.6	0.1	60.7	0.3	17.5	10.5	2.3	
Mukama	7,202	100	5.8	0	61.5	0.3	20.3	10.6	1.6	
Musheri	10,169	100	8	0.1	58	0.3	19.1	12.2	2.4	
Nyagatare	24,298	100	7.7	0.4	45.6	0.7	18.6	15.6	11.3	
Rukomo	11,727	100	4.8	0.1	52.7	0.4	24.5	14.7	2.9	
Rwempasha	10,044	100	8.9	0	48.3	0.5	23.1	16.6	2.6	
Rwimiyaga	21,866	100	8.7	0.3	53.9	0.4	19.9	14.8	2	
Tabagwe	14,035	100	8	0.2	56	0.5	21.5	11.8	2	
<b>Gatsibo</b>										
Gasange	5,730	100	5.9	0	60.1	0.2	20	11.9	1.9	
Gatsibo	11,378	100	5.1	0	46.6	0.8	25.8	18.9	2.7	
Gitoki	11408	100	5.7	0	59.5	0.9	21.3	10.9	1.7	
Kabarore	18,941	100	6.5	0.1	53.3	0.4	22.3	14.1	3.3	
Kageyo	6,544	100	6.3	0.1	64.5	0.8	18.4	8.6	1.3	
Kiramuruzi	9,830	100	4.7	0	46.9	0.5	27	17.3	3.4	
Kiziguro	9,737	100	4.5	0.1	48.8	0.9	27.5	15.8	2.5	
Muhura	9,248	100	5.8	0	60.8	0.5	19.9	10.8	2.2	
Murambi	9,575	100	4.4	0	64.3	0.4	21	8.5	1.4	
Ngarama	10,710	100	6.5	0.1	55.4	0.4	18.2	15.9	3.4	
Nyagihanga	7,819	100	4.8	0	64.1	0.6	20.7	8.7	1.1	
Remera	8,475	100	7.7	0	57.4	0.3	21.8	10.7	2	
Rugarama	12,611	100	5.8	0.1	54.7	0.5	23.8	13.4	1.7	

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended							
			6.5	0.1	57.7	0.4	21.9	11.6	1.8	
<b>Rwimbogo</b>	13,361	100	6.5	0.1	57.7	0.4	21.9	11.6	1.8	
<b>Kayonza</b>										
Gahini	11,831	100	7.3	0.1	57	0.9	19	11.2	4.5	
Kabare	10,837	100	6.5	0	59.8	0.5	21.1	10.5	1.5	
Kabarondo	10,148	100	3.9	0	49.3	0.5	22.3	20	3.9	
Mukarange	16,013	100	4.7	0.4	41.2	0.6	23.1	23.9	6.1	
Murama	5,913	100	4.2	0	59.6	0.4	22.1	12.1	1.6	
Murundi	14,856	100	9.5	0.1	59.7	0.3	18.9	10	1.4	
Mwiri	10,184	100	6.8	0.1	55	0.8	21.8	13.1	2.3	
Ndego	6,542	100	9.3	0.1	59.6	0.4	20.2	8.6	1.9	
Nyamirama	9,678	100	5.2	0	55.7	0.6	21.3	14	3.1	
Rukara	9,588	100	5.7	0.1	54.4	0.9	23.7	11.4	3.8	
Ruramira	5,000	100	6.6	0	63.6	0.5	20	7.9	1.4	
Rwinkwavu	10,091	100	5.2	0	58.9	0.6	21.9	11	2.4	
<b>Kirehe</b>										
Gahara	11,430	100	6	0.1	60.7	0.3	21.5	10.3	1.3	
Gatore	8,123	100	5.2	0.1	52.2	0.6	24.2	14.3	3.5	
Kigarama	9,856	100	7.2	0.1	68.4	0.3	16.6	6.5	0.8	
Kigina	9,290	100	5.4	0	54.3	0.7	21.7	13.9	4	
Kirehe	7,948	100	3.9	0.8	48	0.9	26	16.8	3.6	
Mahama	22,445	100	8.6	0	36.7	0.9	28.5	22.3	3	
Mpanga	11,221	100	5.3	0.1	56.8	0.5	23.3	12	2	
Musaza	8,011	100	4.8	0.1	57.7	0.5	24.4	11.1	1.4	
Mushikiri	8,386	100	4.1	0	65.2	0.4	19.8	9.5	1	
Nasho	9,512	100	4.1	0	64.9	0.3	18.2	10.5	2	
Nyamugari	11,183	100	6	0.1	58.5	0.5	21.6	11.6	1.6	
Nyarubuye	5,739	100	5.1	0.1	57.2	0.7	23.8	11.4	1.7	
<b>Ngoma</b>										
Gashanda	4,637	100	4.7	0	70.5	0.6	15.3	7.7	1.2	
Jarama	7,707	100	13	0	63.3	0.6	14.4	7.6	1.1	
Karembo	4,237	100	3	0	60.6	0.6	20.5	12.5	2.8	
Kazo	7,840	100	4.9	0	61.6	0.4	19.9	10.8	2.4	
Kibungo	8,699	100	4.3	0	44	1.1	22.7	20.5	7.3	
Mugesera	7,164	100	4.4	0.1	63.3	0.7	19.5	10.1	2	
Murama	6,563	100	4.3	0	54.4	0.6	26.3	12.8	1.6	
Mutenderi	6,120	100	3.7	0	62.2	0.3	22.7	9.9	1.2	
Remera	8,036	100	5.5	0	53.2	0.5	22.5	15.3	3	
Rukira	7,400	100	4.6	0	53.3	0.8	24	14.9	2.5	
Rukumberi	9,249	100	8.6	0.6	64.8	0.6	16.9	7.8	0.7	
Rurenge	8,203	100	4.9	0	63.9	0.4	20.5	9.1	1	
Sake	6,928	100	7.8	0	63.4	0.4	16.4	10.6	1.4	
Zaza	6,820	100	5.4	0.1	65.7	0.8	16.8	9.2	2.1	
<b>Bugesera</b>										
Gashora	9,228	100	4.2	0	47.1	0.7	25.5	19.1	3.4	
Juru	8,207	100	4.2	0	66	0.7	17.7	9.2	2.2	
Kamabuye	6,067	100	5.6	0	51.6	1	26.9	13.1	1.8	
Mareba	7,014	100	5.9	0	66	0.8	16.8	9.2	1.2	
Mayange	15,762	100	3.2	0.4	38.2	0.7	23.2	24.6	9.8	
Musenyi	9,141	100	4.8	0	60.8	0.6	22.1	10.4	1.1	
Mwogo	6,947	100	5.9	0	62.2	0.9	20.1	9.5	1.4	
Ngeruka	9,101	100	6	0.1	62.3	0.6	21.5	8.4	1.2	
Ntarama	12,851	100	5.6	0.1	45.8	1	22.2	18.7	6.5	
Nyamata	24,333	100	5.1	0.1	40.3	0.8	22.1	23.2	8.5	
Nyarugenge	6,308	100	6.3	0	57.7	0.6	21.6	11.5	2.2	
Rilima	8,406	100	4.4	0	46.1	0.5	25.3	20.7	3	
Ruhuha	7,795	100	4.5	0	52.4	1.1	22.3	15.2	4.5	

Sector of residence	Counts	%	Highest level of education attended							
			5.8	0	59	0.4	20.9	12.4	1.5	
Rweru	9,889	100	5.8	0	59	0.4	20.9	12.4	1.5	
Shyara	3,748	100	5.8	0	66.8	0.5	17.4	8.2	1.2	

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

### A. National Census Task Force

#### National Census Task Force

##### Institutions

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

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

#### Branches of the National Census Task Force

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

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

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

Office of the District of Nyarugenge  
Office of the District of Gasabo  
Office of the District of Kicukiro  
Office of the District of Nyanza  
Office of the District of Gisagara  
Office of the District of Nyaruguru  
Office of the District of Huye  
Office of the District of Nyamagabe  
Office of the District of Ruhango  
Office of the District of Muhanga  
Office of the District of Kamonyi  
Office of the District of Karongi  
Office of the District of Rutsiro  
Office of the District of Rubavu  
Office of the District of Nyabihu

Office of the District of Ngororero  
Office of the District of Rusizi  
Office of the District of Nyamasheke  
Office of the District of Rulindo  
Office of the District of Gakenke  
Office of the District of Musanze  
Office of the District of Burera  
Office of the District of Gicumbi  
Office of the District of Rwamagana  
Office of the District of Nyagatare  
Office of the District of Gatsibo  
Office of the District of Kayonza  
District of Office of the Ngoma  
Office of the District of Bugesera

## A. Census Technical Team

### National Directors

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

### National Census Technical Director

Habarugira Venant, Director of Census Unit, NISR

### Census National Coordinators

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

### Census National Field Coordinators

Habarugira Venant	NISR	Lt Col Rusizana Deo	RDF
Byiringiro James	NISR	CSP Rubayiza Venant	RNP
Mutijima Prosper	NISR	SP Habinshuti Emmanuel	RCS
Bigirimana Florent	NISR	Karagire Gonzague	MINEMA
Ndakize Michel	NISR		
Munyarugerero Juvenal	NISR		
Lt Col Ndikuriyo Jean Paul	RDF	CIP Habineza Hamiss	RCS
Maj Rugema Ntazinda	RDF	CIP B Karemera	RCS
Capt Mugemanyi Faustin	RDF	CIP Mukambarushimana Irene	RCS
Lt Muteteri Sophie	RDF	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	RCS
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
CIP Nzeyimana Florent	RNP	Murangasabwe Emma Marie	MINEMA
CIP Nayihiki Elam	RNP	Mbabazi Emmanuel	MINEMA
AIP Tuyishime Emmanuel	RNP	Uwamurera Odette	MINEMA
		Musoni Jean Damascene	MINEMA

### Field Analysts

Mazimpaka Jean Claude  
Karera Albert  
Hakizimana Celestin  
Habimana Norbert  
Ngabo Muhire Olympe  
Kabera Jean Luc  
Segahwege Astrid  
Ndizeye Job  
Ntawiha Athanasie  
Munderere Theophile  
Nshimiyimana Patrick  
Uwimbabazi 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

### Programmer:

Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

### Assistant Programmers:

Nkundimana Donath  
Mukanshimiye Peruth  
Ndayishimiye Bosco  
Niyongira Patrick  
Twibaze Joel  
Nkurunziza JMV

## Data Processing, Cartography and ICT Infrastructures

### Cartography:

Bigirimana Florent  
Bizimungu Clement  
Mbangutse Olivier  
Karera Albert  
Niyitegeka Beatha  
Ntawiha Athanasie  
Kiconco Jovia  
Ngabo Muhire Olympe  
Ndazigaruye Alfred  
Munderere Théophile  
Irambona Eddy Mercus

### ICT Infrastructures:

Sharangabo Jean Jacques  
Ndayiragije Bosco  
Muvara Joseph  
Nkamiciye Gaetan  
Niyonshuti Levi  
Nshimiyimana Clement

### Archiving:

Kabandana Pierre Claver

## Census Data Analysis

### Data Analysts

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

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

## Technical Support

### International Consultants for Data processing

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

### International Consultants for thematic analysis

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

### United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

Mungai Mercy  
Kantengwa Kathy  
Harindimana Florian

### Census Communication Team

Habarugira Venant  
Nyirimanzi Jean Claude  
Tugirimana Jean Paul  
Segahwege Astride  
Serugendo Jean Baptiste  
Mutijima Prosper  
Munyarugerero Juvenal  
Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin  
Umuhiza 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
Munzero 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

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Munana Jean de Dieu	MINIYOUTH	Ntirampeba Sylvere	MIFOTRA
Nyabanimba Emmanuel	DGIE	Prof. Muhoza Diedonne	UR-CBE
Kyazze Edward	MININFRA	Mr Rizinde Theogene	UR-CBE
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Uwamahoro Didas	BRD	Mr Habineza Jean Paul	UR-CASS
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Murindwa Prosper	MINALOC	Dr Kantengwa Kathy	UNFPA



