



Republic
of Rwanda

7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY REPORT



EICV7 2025

EDUCATION Thematic Report



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EICV7 | **EDUCATION**
Thematic Report

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For additional information, please contact:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

P.O. Box: 6139 Kigali, Rwanda

Tel: +250 788 383103 | Hotline: 4321

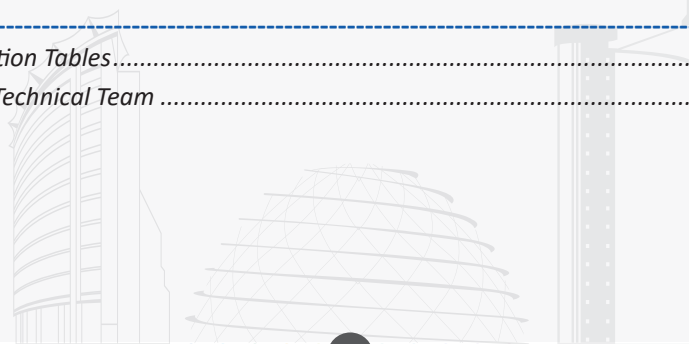
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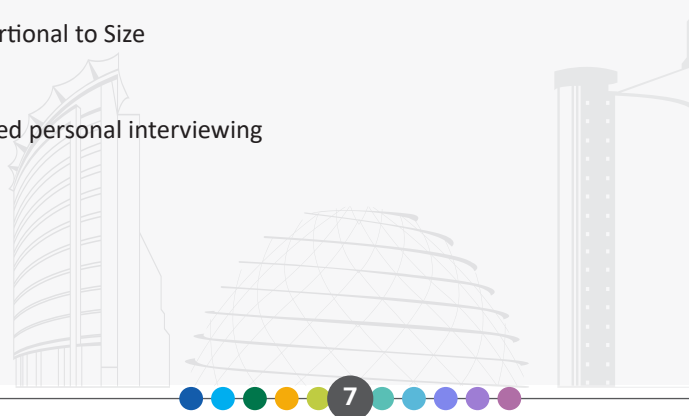
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List of Abbreviations

- CERAI : Centres d'Enseignement Rural et Artisanal Intégré
- CERAR : Centre d'Education Rurale et Artisanale au Rwanda
- EDPRS : Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
- EICV: Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
- 5RPHC: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
- RWF: Rwandan Francs
- ICLS: International Conference of Labour Statisticians
- ILO: International Labour Organization
- MINECOFIN: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
- NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
- MIFOTRA: Ministry of Public Service and Labour
- NST: National Strategy for Transformation
- NST2: The Second National Strategy for Transformation
- SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
- UN: United Nations
- PSU : Primary Sampling Unity
- EICV7: Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
- EICV5: Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
- NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
- ICT: Information and Communication Technology
- NAR: Net Attendance Rate
- GAR: Gross Attendance Ratio
- ECD: Early Childhood Development
- TSS: Technical Secondary Schools
- IPRC: Integrated Polytechnic Regional Center
- TVET: Technical and Vocational Education and Training
- VTC: Vocational Training Centers
- SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
- PPS: Probability Proportional to Size
- EA: Enumeration Area
- CAPI: Computer-assisted personal interviewing



Foreword

The Government of Rwanda requires timely and accurate information to monitor progress on poverty reduction. The country's strategies and targets for poverty reduction are outlined in key policy frameworks, including the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Vision 2050.

The 2023/24 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) is the seventh in a series of surveys that began in 2000/01. It also marks a break from previous rounds, as the methodology for data collection, processing, and poverty measurement was substantially revised to align with emerging best practices. Consequently, the poverty rates from this survey round mark the beginning of a new series.

This report focuses on poverty, presenting the main findings related and offering a detailed profile of the poor—an essential step in the ongoing efforts to identify vulnerable populations and address the challenge of eliminating poverty.

Companion reports provide in-depth analysis on thematic areas including education, utilities and amenities, economic activities, agriculture, gender, youth, and multidimensional (as opposed to solely monetary) poverty

The EICV7 survey revealed that 27.4% of the population was living in poverty in 2023/24. Modelling shows that if the same methodology had been applied in 2016/17, the poverty rate at that time would have been 39.8%. This represents a reduction in poverty of just over twelve percentage points over seven years. This is a significant drop in poverty, but it is also clear that much remains to be done in order to eliminate poverty.

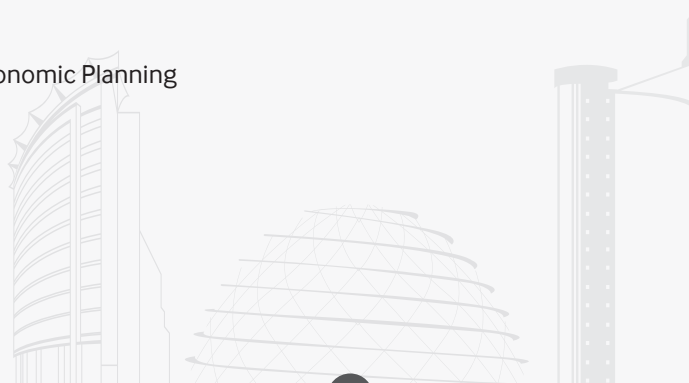
I extend my sincere thanks to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for their excellent work on EICV7, and for the diligence, integrity, and professionalism that they demonstrated throughout the process of collecting, analyzing, and reporting the data for this report. I am also deeply grateful to the many collaborators ranging from the thousands of households who patiently answered the long survey questionnaire, to those who provided financial and technical assistance – whose inputs were essential to the successful production of this important report.

I encourage all stakeholders—government agencies, researchers, development partners, and the public—to utilize the findings of the EICV7 effectively to drive impactful actions that improve the lives of Rwandans.



Yusuf MURANGWA

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning



Acknowledgements

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) was conducted from October 2023 to October 2024, building upon the strong foundation of previous EICV surveys. Designed to provide timely and updated statistics, EICV7 supports the monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs related to poverty and wellbeing.

The protocols used to survey households and the methodology applied to measure consumption and poverty were significantly revised for EICV7 to align with evolving best practices. While the updated methodology is more robust, caution is advised when comparing the EICV7 results with those of previous EICV surveys, especially on poverty estimates. The NISR typically conducts an EICV survey every three years, a frequency made possible by the strong collaboration of our stakeholders and their support, as they share our commitment to evidence-based decision making and planning processes grounded in reliable, valid, and regular statistics.

We sincerely thank the thousands of households that participated in EICV7 for their willingness to provide data is the foundation of this report. The insights gained will play a key role in shaping policies and programs aimed at improving the living conditions of all Rwandans.

We extend our sincere gratitude to the Government of Rwanda for its strong commitment to the development of statistics in the country. Special thanks go to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, as well as other government ministries and agencies, for their support and facilitation throughout the survey process. We are particularly thankful to our development partners for their vital financial and technical support. Our special appreciation goes to the World Bank team, especially Juan Carlos Parra, Christian Camilo Gomez Canon, and Nobuo Yoshida for their technical inputs during the EICV7 implementation.

We also appreciate the support of national and international experts, whose technical contributions enhanced the quality of data analysis and reporting. The EICV7 management team deserves special recognition for their dedication and effective coordination throughout the planning, data collection, and analysis phases of the survey.

Finally, we are truly grateful to the field teams and data processing staff for their professionalism and resilience during this survey round. The implementation of this survey required the efforts of approximately 240 people, including field workers, data quality monitors, IT personnel, cartographers, analysts and report designers. Their commitment was instrumental in ensuring the production of high-quality data and reports. Additionally, we acknowledge the invaluable support provided by the administrative and finance department of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), which ensured the smooth execution of this exercise.



MURENZI Ivan
Director General, NISR

Important technical notes for data users

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) was conducted from October 2023 to October 2024, building upon the strong foundation of previous EICV surveys. Since 2010, an EICV has normally been conducted every three years, but the EICV6 was interrupted by the Covid19 pandemic, leading to a gap in the survey series. Consequently, through different EICV7 reports, the comparisons of different indicators will primarily focus on EICV5, which was undertaken in 2016-17, and is the most recent fully completed survey prior to EICV7.

Sampling

The EICV7 has two main components: a large cross-sectional sample of nationally-representative households, and a Vision Umurenge Program (VUP) survey of households receiving VUP benefits. The EICV7 data collection was covered in a period of 12 months (October 2023 to October 2024). In order to represent the seasonality in the income and consumption data, the data collection was divided into nine nationally-representative cycles for the fieldwork.

The NISR developed a Master Sample of primary sampling units (PSUs) based on the data from the 2022 Rwanda Census of Population and Housing, which was designed to provide samples for various national household surveys during the intercensal period, including the EICV. Samples were drawn from each of the country's thirty districts ("strata"). Within each stratum, the Master Sample PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), using the number of households enumerated in the Census as the measure of size for each Enumeration Area (EA).

In order to determine the sample size for the EICV7, NISR examined the EICV5 data to compute the sampling errors and 95% confidence intervals for the estimates of the poverty rate at the district level. Although the level of precision of the EICV5 results at the district level was fairly reasonable, NISR decided to increase the sample size slightly and adjust the sample design for the EICV7 to provide an improved level of precision for the district-level results. Concerning the three districts of Kigali, the sample of 72 EAs per district, and 54 EAs in districts outside the city of Kigali, were selected from the master sample for the first sampling stage. Overall, a sample of 1,674 EAs was distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months.

Within each district, the sample EAs were allocated to the urban and rural strata in proportion to the total number of households in the Census frame. For each sampled cluster, a comprehensive listing operation of all households in the EA was conducted to update the household count in the Master Sample.

At the second sampling stage, nine households per sample EA for all districts were selected. In order to distribute the sample interviews and facilitate the logistics during the data collection period over the 12-months, the sample EAs were divided into nine cycles of about 40 days each. To further facilitate the enumeration of two sample EAs by a team, three sub-cycles of 12 days each were created from every cycle. For the team to be able to rest and reach the sample EAs assigned to the next sub-cycle, one day off was given among every sub-cycle and two days among cycles.

In each district of Kigali, eight sample EAs were enumerated in each cycle while six were enumerated in districts outside of Kigali. With the aim to ensure high response rates, a random selection of three households was added to the nine-existing households, for the provision of replacement where need be. The response rate was more than 99% at the end of the survey.

The VUP Survey, conducted alongside EICV7, targeted households who benefitted from any of the seven VUP components. The sampling frame was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database. A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with EAs of beneficiaries as PSUs, and nine households sampled per EA. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each EA. Adjustments were made for smaller components to ensure adequate representation.

Data collection operations and quality assurance

The comprehensive EICV7 operations involved careful planning, training, and execution to ensure the data collected was of high quality. In July 2023 throughout the pilot survey in the preliminary phase, 15 experienced enumerators were trained for two-weeks. Following the training, the enumerators conducted a two-week field test to refine tools and methodologies. The overall training of enumerators, which lasted one month (August to September 2023), was followed by two weeks of practical exercises to simulate real scenarios in the assigned districts before the main data collection.

During the training sessions, a number of enumerators were equipped with skills to measure non-standard units. Each team of enumerators had one enumerator who was in charge of collecting information from local markets and restaurants. NISR used the collected information regarding non-standard units to convert consumed non-standard unit items by the household into standard units. The information obtained from the local restaurants has also been used to value the food calories consumed outside the home.

Another key component of EICV7 was the extension of price data collection to cover the urban and rural areas of all the 30 districts of the country. For this purpose, a team of 17 price data collectors was trained and deployed in the field during 12 months from October 2023 to October 2024 to supplement the usual Consumer Price Index (CPI) team.

The NISR collected data for the EICV7 using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) with tablets, and the data was transmitted to the server on a daily basis. Data quality was assured through robust mechanisms, including daily inconsistency checks, monitoring key indicators, and regular field supervision. Daily reporting systems facilitated real-time tracking and resolution of issues, while cycle-end reports provided comprehensive updates on the ongoing field activities.

Important changes in EICV7

The EICV7 survey incorporates significant methodological advances to provide a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of poverty in Rwanda. The methodology of poverty measurement used in the previous EICVs was built on EICV1, which was launched 25 years ago, and there was a need to reconsider it and, when necessary, update the methods used to collect and process the data.

Because of the differences in data collection methods and scope between EICV7 and earlier EICV surveys, it is not possible to directly compare the new consumption and poverty variables with those of earlier surveys, although most other socio-economic indicators remain comparable. For consumption and poverty, we used advanced modeling techniques to allow some comparability over time.

Among the more important changes were:

- Fewer visits per household (5 instead of 8 or 11);
- Information on food collected over a seven-day period (instead of 14 or 30 days);
- Separate questions on food acquisition and consumption allows for a true measure of food consumption;
- More-detailed questions on food consumed away from home, and on school meals, allow these to be included in consumption;
- Additional questions to allow for the measurement of gifts and in-kind payments for non-food items;
- A revised, and more realistic, method to compute the use value of durable goods;
- Deflation to the prices of January 2024 uses individual household-level Paasche deflators, rather than the regional-level indexes used in EICV5;
- The adult equivalence scale has been redefined to allow for economies of scale in non-food consumption;

- The poverty line starts with a calorie threshold of 2,400 kcals/adult equivalent/day (instead of 2,500), and values it using the consumption pattern of households in the second quintile (rather than the bottom two quintiles).

Triangulation with other sources of data

The triangulation of EICV7 data with other sources, particularly the 2022 General Population and Housing Census (GPHC) as well as other administrative data, provides an opportunity to validate key findings and ensure consistency across national statistics. However, for some indicators, this process faces challenges in achieving accurate comparability, due to the differences in reference periods and methodological approaches across sources. Therefore, direct comparisons should be done with caution, taking in account that limitation.

Rounding of estimates

Estimates displayed in the tables are generally shown rounded to one decimal place. To improve the readability, estimates referring to the interpretation of results have been rounded to the nearest integer, except for the discussion of relatively small percentages. Moreover, estimates of total population or total number of households are shown in tables expressed in '000's. Due to the rounding, the subpopulation totals (e.g. provinces or age groups) can be marginally different from the total population estimated at the national level.

Consumption quintiles

The results are presented by quintile. Quintiles are developed by sorting the sample of households by the value of annual consumption per adult equivalent, and then dividing the population into five equal shares. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile five, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest level of annual consumption are allocated to the first quintile.



Executive summary

The EICV7 survey conducted over a period of 12 months from October 2023 to October 2024 using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique as primary method of data collection. The EICV7 has two main components: a cross-sectional sample of households and VUP Survey among VUP beneficiaries.

The EICV7 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the Rwanda's current household-based population. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are enumeration areas (EAs) defined by the 2022 Rwanda general population and housing census. These EAs were stratified by district as well as urban and rural areas and selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) approach using the number of households as the measure of size. A sample of 1,674 EAs were distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months to capture seasonal variability. In the second stage, nine households were systematically sampled within each EA, with provisions for replacements of 3 households per cluster to ensure high response rates. The response rate was more than 99%.

The main objective of the VUP survey is to measure the socioeconomic characteristics of VUP beneficiaries at national level. The sampling frame was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database from LODA. A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with clusters of beneficiaries as PSUs and nine households sampled per cluster. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each cluster.

The EICV7 aims to provide timely and updated statistics to facilitate the monitoring of progress on poverty reduction programs and the evaluation of various different policies as outlined in the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Vision 2050.

This report primarily compares results from EICV7 with those of EICV5 conducted in 2016/17, as the EICV6 (2019/20) was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and therefore could not provide comprehensive data. The analysis highlights developments over time and examines patterns across Rwanda's provinces, urban and rural areas and districts where appropriate. Particular emphasis is placed on presenting disaggregated results for men and women, to explore gender-related aspects of key social and economic characteristics of individuals and households in Rwanda.

The progress of any country is heavily influenced by the quality of its education system. In order to meet the demands of a competitive labour market, it is imperative that education systems deliver high-quality learning opportunities. The principle of 'Leaving no one behind' is the ethical imperative of the United Nations' new development agenda, which is underpinned by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals have replaced the eight Millennium Development Goals, which among other objectives, aimed to achieve universal primary education by 2015.

The fourth pillar of SDGs focuses on education with the aim to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. To achieve universal access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, reliable data and official statistics are fundamental for monitoring progress towards this goal.

The purpose of this report is to present, analyze and interpret data collected from the 2023/2024 EICV7 to enable assessment of the progress in the education sector. It examines data on education attendance, education attainment, literacy rates and access to primary and secondary education while also identifying factors that influence these education levels. Further, the report explores access to technical, vocational, and higher education. Lastly, it discusses self-perceived levels of user satisfaction with the services provided in education sector.

Education attendance

Overall, the rate of individuals aged six years and above who have ever attended school in Rwanda is 92%.

The results indicate that educational attendance is significantly higher in urban areas, where 95% of residents have attended school compared to 90.5% in rural regions. Furthermore, the City of Kigali leads with the highest percentage of individuals who have ever attended school (97%), while the Eastern province records the lowest rate with (91%).

Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education a person has successfully completed. According to the EICV7 survey, 10% of persons aged 15 years and above have never attended school, 41% attended school but did not complete primary education and 49% have completed at least primary education. Although there has been a slight change compared to the results from the 2022 Rwanda population census, the results also reveal notable trends in educational attainment among individuals aged 15 years and above. Specifically, the percentage of individuals without primary schooling has decreased significantly from 16% in the 2022 Rwanda population census to 10% in EICV7 survey.

Literacy

Overall, literacy rate for all people aged 15 years and above was 76% in EICV7. Across provinces, the City of Kigali had the highest literacy rate of 91% while Southern province had the lowest rate of 72%. A disaggregation by sex shows that literacy rate among males was 78% and the rate among females was 74%. On the contrary, in younger age cohort (15-24 years) females registered the highest literacy rate (91% against 84.5% for males), and with 88% for overall literacy rate of individuals aged 15-24 years.

In general, the computer literacy reported in EICV7 for Rwanda was 12.8%. According to EICV7 results, the urban sector showed higher computer literacy rates by 27.5% than those from the rural area with 6.6%. Among the provinces, the highest level of computer literacy was recorded in the City of Kigali (32%) while the lowest computer literacy was recorded in the Southern province (8.7%).

Access to primary education

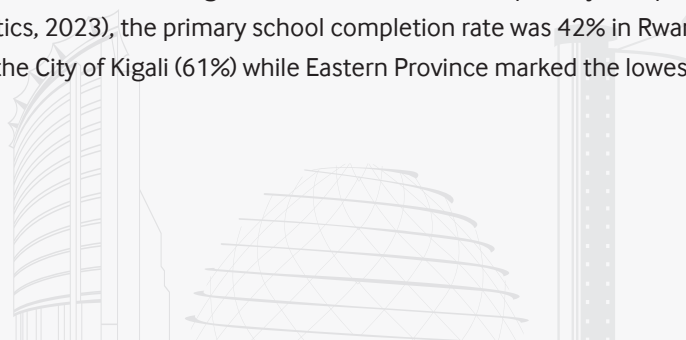
Countrywide, the Net Attendance Rate (NAR) for primary school children aged between 6 and 11 years was 92.8%. The NAR for primary school was slightly higher among girls (94%) than boys (92%). At provincial level, the highest NAR was reported in Northern province (96%) while the lowest was observed in Eastern province (91%).

Overall, the Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for primary school children was 140% in EICV7. The Northern province marked the highest GAR (143%) while the City of Kigali marked the lowest GAR in primary with 134%. The EICV7 survey also revealed that the GAR for males (141%) was higher than that of females (138%).

Among the children who attended primary school during 2022/2023 academic year, 21% repeated the same grade in 2023/2024 academic year. The highest repetition rate was recorded in Northern province at approximately 23% while the lowest rate was observed in City of Kigali at 16%. Additionally, the majority of students who repeated a grade of primary school were boys constituting 24%, whereas girls accounted for 18% during the EICV7.

In general, the promotion rate among children who attended primary school in 2022/2023 academic year was 72%. The EICV7 results show that promotion rate was significantly higher in urban areas by 76.5% against 70% in rural areas. The City of Kigali had the highest promotion rate (76%), while the Southern Province had the lowest promotion rate (70%). In primary school, females demonstrated a higher likelihood of progressing the next grade compared to males (76% and 68% respectively).

The EICV7 results also revealed that, in the age of 14-16 (considered for primary completion rate as of definitions of UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2023), the primary school completion rate was 42% in Rwanda with the highest primary school completion rate in the City of Kigali (61%) while Eastern Province marked the lowest primary school completion rate with 37%.



Access to secondary education

The Net Attendance Rate (NAR) for secondary school students aged between 12 and 17 years was 33.7% in 2023/2024. Considering the lower and upper secondary school separately, the findings showed that the NAR for students who attended lower secondary school in 2023/2024 aged between 12 and 14 was 22.8% while the NAR for upper secondary school aged between 15 and 17 was 13.4%. The NAR was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both levels of secondary school education (35.2% against 18.9% for lower secondary school, 22.8% against 10.0% for upper secondary school, and 45% against 30% for overall secondary school respectively).

At provincial level, the City of Kigali possessed the highest Net Attendance Rate in lower secondary school (38%), upper secondary school (21%) and overall secondary school (46%) in 2023/2024 while the Eastern province recorded the lowest NAR in all levels of secondary school (19% in lower secondary school, 11% in upper secondary school, and 30.5% in secondary). The EICV7 results also show that girls had the highest proportion in terms of NAR in secondary school compared to boys (27% and 19% in lower secondary school, 16% and 11% in upper secondary school, and 38% against 29% in secondary respectively).

Nationwide, the secondary Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in 2023/2024 was 61.5% in lower secondary school, 35.5% in upper secondary school, and 48% for overall secondary school respectively.

Across Rwanda, repetition rate among the children who attended secondary school in 2022/2023 was 10.7% in lower secondary, 4.3% in upper secondary, and 8.4% for overall secondary school. At provincial level, the highest repetition rate was observed in Southern province (12.8% in lower secondary school, 8.4% in upper secondary school and 11.3% for overall secondary school) while the lowest repetition rate in lower and overall secondary school was observed in the City of Kigali (7.7% and 5.8% respectively), and both the Eastern and Western province possessed the lowest repetition rate in upper secondary school (2.8% each).

The EICV7 results also revealed that nationwide, promotion rate among the children who attended secondary school in 2022/2023 was 81% in lower secondary, 93% in upper secondary school, and 85% for overall secondary school. Considering the gender, boys (82%) were more likely to get promoted in the next secondary grade than girls (80%) in lower secondary school, 96% of boys against 91.5% of girls in upper secondary school, and 87% of boys against 84% of girls for overall secondary school.

About the completion rate in secondary school, The EICV7 results showed that, the completion rate for the lower secondary level was 25% while that of the upper secondary level was 14%. Children from urban areas tend to complete the education level in secondary school compared to the ones from rural areas (35% against 21% in lower secondary schools, 24.5% against 8.3% in upper school respectively).

Access to technical/vocational and tertiary education

Countrywide, the percentage of the population enrolled in technical/vocational education was 2.8% in EICV7. A disaggregation at the sub-national level indicates that this type of education was predominant in urban (3.6%) rather than in rural areas (2.5%) and was the highest in the City of Kigali (3.8%) than elsewhere in EICV7.

The proportion of the population aged 16-30 years who attended tertiary education in Rwanda was 2.9% in EICV7. Access to higher learning education remained more prevalent in the urban population (5.4%) than rural (1.6%).

User satisfaction and facilities

At the national level, 92% of the households with children currently attending primary school were contented with the education services they received. A percentage change increase of 3.2 from EICV5 to EICV7 indicated that the quality of education services provided was perceived to have improved in general. At provincial level, there was a remarkable increase for all provinces except the City of Kigali which decreased from 88% in EICV5 to 83% in EICV7.



Introduction

Education is universally recognized as a cornerstone for sustainable development and social progress. As a key enabler of economic growth, poverty reduction, and social equity, education shapes the trajectory of both individuals lives and national development. In Rwanda, the education sector plays a pivotal role in driving the nation towards its vision 2050, which aims to transform Rwanda into high-income and knowledge-based economy.

The EICV7 provides statistics to assess the state of education in Rwanda by offering comprehensive, up-to-date, and disaggregated data. This report presents data on education output, access to primary, secondary, tertiary, and technical or vocational education and provides estimates that are reliable at district, province and national levels.

This report is articulated into 5 chapters. Apart from the methodological note for the reader, chapter one offers the general introduction, the second chapter shows the findings on education output and the third chapter presents the results on access to primary and secondary education while attempting to identify the factors which affect access to these education levels. The fourth chapter focuses on access to technical and vocational education, as well as higher learning, while the fifth chapter reviews self-perceived levels of user satisfaction with the services provided by the education sector. Finally, tables in annex present district-level estimates for selected key indicators.

1.1 Education and training system in Rwanda in a demographic context

In Rwanda, the education system is composed by four main levels: Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education, with a significant TVET stream at both secondary and higher education levels.

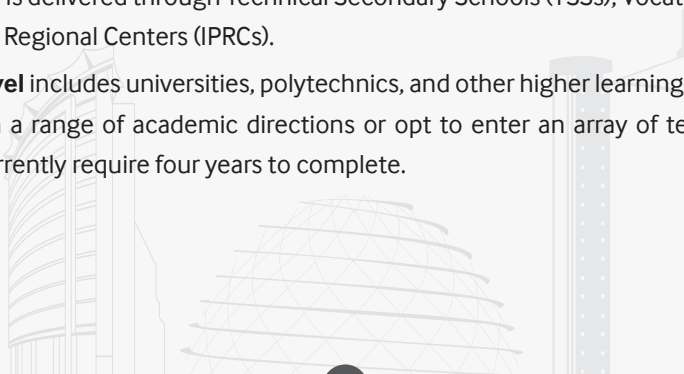
Pre-primary Education Introduced by the Government of Rwanda to prepare children aged 3-5 years for primary school through a play-based curriculum that promotes social skills and foundational learning known as Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers, recognizing the role in early learning in cognitive and social development.

Primary Education is free and compulsory, lasting six years with the official school age at this level being from 6 to 11 years. The government of Rwanda has launched the school feeding programs and learning materials for improving enrollment rates. This stage also focuses on the core literacy skills as well as preparation for secondary studies. Primary education ends with a national examination which determines the eligibility for proceeding to lower secondary school.

Secondary Education also lasts six years with the official age for this level being from 12 to 17 years. It is subdivided into lower secondary (the first three years) and upper secondary (the last three years) both culminating in national examinations which respectively determine the eligibility for upper secondary, and secondary graduation or entry into higher education. At upper secondary level, students choose between continuing in general secondary schools or enrolling in a Technical Secondary School (TSS) or professional education.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) provides young people and the unemployed with the skills which enable them to gain productive employment. It also provides those already in employment with an opportunity to upgrade their skills. TVET is delivered through Technical Secondary Schools (TSSs), Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) and Integrated Polytechnic Regional Centers (IPRCs).

The tertiary education level includes universities, polytechnics, and other higher learning institutions, where students can pursue their studies in a range of academic directions or opt to enter an array of technical or vocational fields. Undergraduate degrees currently require four years to complete.





Educational output

This chapter contains information on education attendance, education attainment and literacy rate of the population. It shows key education indicators aggregated by area of residence, province, sex, household consumption quintile and age group.

2.1 Education attendance

Education attendance refers to the formal educational programs a person has been attended, regardless of whether he/she has completed the program or earned a degree in that program.

Countrywide, the proportion of population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school was 92% in EICV7 from 87% in EICV5. This remarkable increase is also significant at province level as well as among rural and urban population (Table 2.1). The City of Kigali had the highest proportion of population who have ever attended school (97%) while Eastern province had the lowest proportion of population who have ever attended school (91%). The proportion of people who have ever attended school is higher in urban areas (95% against 90.5% in rural) and remains high among the population from the highest quintile (88% for Q1 against 96% for individuals from Q5). For the population aged 16 and 30 years (Youth), the percentage of the population who have ever attended school was 98% in EICV7 and there was no significant difference in all provinces, sex, and in urban or rural area. The distribution of population aged between 6 and 30 who have ever attended school at district level is provided in Annex (Table A.1).

Table 2. 1: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school according to area of residence, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5		EICV7	
	Percentage of the population who have ever attended school (%)	Population aged 6 and above (000s)	Percentage of the population who have ever attended school (%)	Population aged 6 and above (000s)
Rwanda	87.2	9,901	91.9	11,535
Area of residence				
Urban	92.9	1,852	95.4	3,271
Rural	85.9	8,049	90.5	8,264
Province				
City of Kigali	93.3	1,375	96.7	1,587
Southern	86.8	2,302	90.8	2,581
Western	85.6	2,213	91.2	2,463
Northern	86.7	1,536	91.4	1,805
Eastern	85.9	2,474	91.1	3,099
Sex				
Male	89.5	4,712	93.6	5,468
Female	85.1	5,189	90.3	6,067
Age group				
6-9	82.8	1,342	96.9	1,392
10-14	98.3	1,538	98.9	1,619
15-19	98.3	1,198	98.9	1,600
20-24	95.5	1,080	98.5	1,241
25-29	92.1	910	98	911
30-34	87.7	842	95.6	894
35-39	86.2	557	91.8	850
40-44	81.4	446	88.4	804
45-49	71.2	357	86.7	520
50-54	65.8	362	80.6	426
55-59	62.5	297	73.5	317
60-64	54.3	204	67.4	319

	EICV5		EICV7	
	Percentage of the population who have ever attended school (%)	Population aged 6 and above (000s)	Percentage of the population who have ever attended school (%)	Population aged 6 and above (000s)
65+	40.6	384	56.4	644
Quintile				
Q1	81.8	1,909	88	2,309
Q2	85.5	1,914	90.6	2,295
Q3	87.1	1,940	91.8	2,296
Q4	88.1	1,983	92.5	2,307
Q5	92.7	2,154	96.1	2,328

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table 2. 2: Percentage of the population aged between 16 and 30 who have ever attended school according to area of residence, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5		EICV7	
	Percentage of the population who have ever attended school (%)	Population aged between 16 and 30 (000s)	Percentage of the population who have ever attended school (%)	Population aged between 16 and 30 (000s)
Rwanda	95.5	3,165	98.4	3,640
Area of residence				
Urban	97	778	98.6	1,206
Rural	95.1	2,387	98.2	2,434
Province				
City of Kigali	97.5	596	98.7	619
Southern	96	665	98.1	750
Western	94	674	98.3	757
Northern	95.6	494	98.9	550
Eastern	94.9	737	98.1	963
Sex				
Male	95.7	1,513	98.0	1,730
Female	95.4	1,652	98.8	1,910
Age group				
16-20	97.8	979	98.9	1,565
21-25	96.8	1052	98.3	1,141
26-30	92.5	1135	97.6	933
Quintile				
Q1	91.4	459	97.1	655
Q2	94.8	526	98.1	669
Q3	95.7	593	98.7	712
Q4	96.2	676	98.6	723
Q5	97.5	911	99.1	882

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

In EICV, we consider someone as “currently attending school”, when he/she reports having ever attended school in 12 months prior to the interview. The reference period is therefore a relative measure of attendance for each respondent with a standardized retrospective duration of 12 months.

Table 2.3 shows that the school attendance rate for the population aged between 3 and 30 years was 61.5% in EICV7, a 7.9 percentage increase from EICV5 (53.6%). Considering age, younger students had the highest attendance rate in the last 12 months. The highest current attendance rate was observed among the population aged between 9 and 11 (98%) while the lowest was found among those aged between 27 and 30 (2.3%). The distribution of the population aged between 3 and 30 who have attended school in the past 12 months at district level is provided in Annex (Table A.2). Considering the population aged between 16 and above, the results showed a 0.1 percentage change increase from EICV5 (12.5%) to EICV7(12.6%) country wide.

Table 2. 3: Percentage of the population aged between 3 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months according to area of residence, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5		EICV7	
	Percentage of population aged between 3 and 30 years and attended school in the past 12 months (%)	Population aged between 3 and 30 (000s)	Percentage of population aged between 3 and 30 years and attended school in the past 12 months (%)	Population aged between 3 and 30 (000s)
Rwanda	53.6	7,248	61.5	7,986
Area of residence				
Urban	50.8	1,389	58.2	2,313
Rural	54.2	5,859	62.9	5,673
Province				
City of Kigali	47.1	1,020	53.5	1,123
Southern	54.8	1,620	64.0	1,724
Western	55.5	1,658	63.8	1,746
Northern	55.3	1,115	62.7	1,224
Eastern	53.3	1,835	61.2	2,169
Sex				
Male	54.6	3,535	61.9	3,891
Female	52.6	3,714	61.1	4,095
Age group				
3-5	24.8	939	74.3	1,013
6-8	81.1	929	95.8	1,065
9-11	96.6	975	97.7	979
12-14	93.9	968	94.2	967
15-17	69.5	822	70.8	979
18-22	32.6	1,086	33.8	1,422
23-26	12.0	773	10.2	803
27-30	3.5	755	2.3	758
Quintile				
Q1	54.7	1,478	61.1	1,669
Q2	54.1	1,446	63.9	1,614
Q3	54.3	1,423	62.3	1,587
Q4	53.2	1,408	61.8	1,559
Q5	51.6	1,493	58.4	1,556

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table 2. 4: Percentage of the population aged 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months according to area of residence, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	Percentage of the population aged between 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months (%)		Change (%)
	EICV5	EICV7	
Rwanda	12.5	12.6	0.1
Area of residence			
Urban	17.2	14.7	-2.5
Rural	11.3	11.7	0.4
Province			
City of Kigali	15.4	13.6	-1.8
Southern	12.1	12.2	0.1
Western	12.9	13.5	0.6
Northern	11.8	11.6	-0.2
Eastern	11.1	12.3	1.2
Sex			
Male	14.2	13.2	-1
Female	11	12	1
Age group			
16-19	54.8	50.6	-4.2
20-24	21.3	18.1	-3.2
25-30	6.0	3.9	-2.1

	Percentage of the population aged between 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months (%)	Percentage of the population aged between 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months (%)	Change (%)
	EICV5	EICV7	
30-34	2.0	1.4	-0.6
35-39	0.7	0.9	0.2
40-44	0.9	0.5	-0.4
45-49	0.4	0.3	-0.1
50-54	0.1	0.3	0.2
55-59	0.1	0.1	0.0
60-63	0.0	0.0	0.0
64+	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quintile			
Q1	9.0	10.5	1.5
Q2	9.5	11.8	2.3
Q3	11.3	12.1	0.8
Q4	12.9	11.8	-1.1
Q5	17.5	16.1	-1.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

The EICV7 results indicate that the public and government subsidized schools are the most attended schools in Rwanda with 91% at both while private school attendance represents only 9% (see Table 2.5). Considering the areas of residence, 23% of students from urban area attended private schools while 77% attended public/government subsidized schools. In rural areas, most students attended public/government subsidized school (96.7% against 3.3% for private school).

Table 2.5 also revealed that the percentage distribution of education attendance in the past 12 months by type of schools was higher in public/government subsidized schools among individuals from lower welfare categories, whereas attendance was higher in private schools among those from higher welfare categories.

Table 2. 5: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months by type of school according to urban/rural, province, sex, age group, and consumption quintile (EICV7)

EICV7	Types of school			Population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months (000s)
	Public/Government subsidized	Private	Total	
Rwanda	91.2	8.8	100	4,161
Area of residence				
Urban	76.6	23.4	100	1,138
Rural	96.7	3.3	100	3,023
Province				
Kigali City	70.8	29.2	100	508
Southern	96.1	3.9	100	931
Western	94.8	5.2	100	942
Northern	94.5	5.5	100	645
Eastern	91.5	8.5	100	1,135
Sex				
Male	91.3	8.7	100	2,043
Female	91.2	8.8	100	2,118
Age group				
6-9	90.2	9.8	100	1,339
10-14	94.7	5.3	100	1,549
15-19	94.2	5.8	100	968
20-24	73.5	26.5	100	261
25-30	40.1	59.9	100	43

EICV7	Types of school			Population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months (000s)
	Public/Government subsidized	Private	Total	
Quintile				
Q1	99.0	1.0	100	881
Q2	98.3	1.7	100	885
Q3	97.1	2.9	100	835
Q4	92.9	7.1	100	807
Q5	65.6	34.4	100	754

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 2.6 presents a breakdown of percentage share of individual aged three years and above in Rwanda, disaggregated by their level of education attended. The majority has attended primary education (61%) share as their highest education level attended. The results also revealed that the proportion of individuals who have never attended school declined from 16.4% reported in the 2022 Rwanda population census to 9.5% in the EICV7. The proportion of individuals who have ever attended university as their highest level of education was 3.5% in EICV7, the highest percentage was found in Urban, City of Kigali and in the richest quintile (9.3%, 11.1% and 14.7% respectively).

Table 2. 6: Percentage distribution of the population aged 3 years and above by highest level of education attended according to area of residence, province, sex, consumption quintile and age group (EICV7)

EICV7	No education	ECD	Nursery	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	Total
Rwanda	9.5	1.7	5.3	60.7	11.0	8.4	3.5	100
Area of residence								
Urban	6.2	0.8	5.4	49.8	13.7	14.8	9.3	100
Rural	10.8	2.0	5.2	65.0	9.9	5.8	1.2	100
Province								
City of Kigali	5.5	0.5	5.1	47.3	14.4	16.1	11.1	100
Southern	10.3	2.0	5.4	63.8	10.1	6.3	2.0	100
Western	10.0	2.2	5.2	62.1	10.0	8.1	2.4	100
Northern	9.4	1.5	5.3	63.1	10.7	7.1	2.8	100
Eastern	10.6	1.7	5.3	62.4	10.8	7.1	2.1	100
Sex								
Male	8.2	1.7	5.5	62.5	10.0	8.1	4.0	100
Female	10.7	1.6	5.1	59.0	11.8	8.7	3.1	100
Quintile								
Q1	13.7	2.4	4.8	68.9	7.3	2.8	0.0	100
Q2	11.0	2.1	5.0	67.6	9.6	4.6	0.3	100
Q3	9.7	1.8	5.3	64.7	11.5	6.3	0.6	100
Q4	8.6	1.4	5.6	60.1	12.4	10.0	1.9	100
Q5	4.6	0.6	5.8	42.1	14.0	18.2	14.7	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

2.2 Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education an individual has successfully completed. This is distinct from the level of schooling an individual is currently attending or has attended. Table 2.7 shows the percentage distribution of the population aged 15 years and above categorized by the highest level of education attained by area of residence, province, sex, household consumption quintile and age group.

Educational attainment is important in the sense that it contributes to the improved living conditions not only for individual households but also for the society. In Rwanda, among the population aged 15 years and above, 10.3% have never attended school, 40.9% attended school but did not complete primary education, while 48.8% have completed at least primary education. Specifically 28.8% completed primary education, 8.6% completed lower secondary education, 7.7% completed upper secondary education, and 3.7% attained university education.

At university level, a higher proportion of population in urban areas has attained university education compared to the rural population (10.1% and 1.0% respectively). Furthermore, the percentage of the population with university education increased from 3.3% in RPH5 to 3.7% in EICV7. Among those who have attained the university level, the males completed universities with high proportion of 4,5% compared to 3.1% females. At the province level, educational attainment is prominent at higher levels of education in the City of Kigali, where 11.8% has attained university level while in other provinces, the percentages are 3.1% in Northern province, 2.2% in Southern province, and 2.1% in both Western and Eastern province.

The comparison between educational attainment of the population from the lowest consumption quintile and those from the highest quintile reveals a huge gap in education attainment, the high consumption quintile implies the high education level attained (see Table 2.7).

Table 2. 7: Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by level of education attained according to area of residence, province, sex, consumption quintile and age group (EICV7)

EICV7	None	Not completed primary	Completed primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	University	Total
Rwanda	10.3	40.9	28.8	8.6	7.7	3.7	100
Area of residence							
Urban	5.5	27.4	28.9	12.7	15.4	10.1	100
Rural	12.3	46.5	28.8	6.9	4.4	1.0	100
Province							
City of Kigali	3.6	23.4	30.8	12.3	18.0	11.8	100
Southern	11.9	44.7	29.1	7.2	4.9	2.2	100
Western	11.3	42.6	28.3	8.5	7.2	2.1	100
Northern	11.2	41.7	29.9	8.3	5.9	3.1	100
Eastern	11.2	45.6	27.3	8.1	5.7	2.1	100
Sex							
Male	8.0	43.1	28.3	8.3	7.9	4.5	100
Female	12.3	39.0	29.2	8.9	7.5	3.1	100
Quintile							
Q1	14.9	56.1	23.6	4.1	1.3	0.0	100
Q2	12.5	50.4	28.2	6.2	2.6	0.2	100
Q3	10.7	44.2	32.6	8.0	4.2	0.4	100
Q4	9.7	37.0	32.8	10.3	8.7	1.5	100
Q5	4.6	20.3	26.8	13.7	19.6	15.0	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

2.3 Literacy

EICV considers someone as 'literate' when he/she reports having the ability to read and write a simple note. Table 2.8 presents literacy rate for persons aged between 15 and 24 and those aged 15 years and above. For individuals aged between 15 and 24 years, literacy rate was 88% from 86.5% in EICV5. Literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and above was 76% in EICV7 from 73% in EICV5. The findings also showed that literacy rate is higher in the 15-24 age group (around 88%) compared to those aged 15 and above (around 76%).

The findings revealed that literacy rate was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for all age categories, 92% against 86% respectively for persons aged between 15 years and 24 years, and 87% in urban against 71% in rural for population aged 15 years and above.

A disaggregation by sex shows that males in the older age range (15 years and above) had the highest literacy rate (78%) in EICV7 compared to females (74%). On the contrary, in younger age cohort (15-24 years) females registered the highest literacy rate in EICV7 (91% for females against 84.5% for males).

In terms of consumption quintile, the ability to read and write was lower as the quintile was lower (79.5 % of literacy rate in Q1 against 94% in Q5 for the youngest age cohort (15 - 24 years), and 62.5% of literacy rate in Q1 against 90% in Q5 for the individuals aged 15 years and above respectively). Literacy rate for each district is illustrated in Annex (Table A.15 and Table A.16).

Table 2. 8: Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24 and 15 and above according to area of residence, province, sex, and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24			Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above		
	EICV5	EICV7	%change	EICV5	EICV7	%change
Rwanda	86.5	87.7	1.2	73.2	75.8	2.6
Area of residence						
Urban	92.0	92.3	0.3	86.9	86.9	0.0
Rural	84.9	85.7	0.8	69.7	71.1	1.4
Province						
City of Kigali	91.6	94.1	2.5	87.6	90.6	3.0
Southern	85.6	85.9	0.3	70.1	72.1	2.0
Western	84.4	87.7	3.3	69.0	72.9	3.9
Northern	87.7	89.6	1.9	72.0	75.4	3.4
Eastern	84.9	84.7	-0.2	71.4	73.2	1.8
Sex						
Male	84.3	84.5	0.2	77.5	78.4	0.9
Female	88.5	90.7	2.2	69.4	73.6	4.2
Quintile						
Q1	77.2	79.5	2.3	59.3	62.5	3.2
Q2	83.4	85.6	2.2	67.0	69.7	2.7
Q3	86.8	88.3	1.5	71.5	75.1	3.6
Q4	88.7	91.1	2.4	75.4	79.0	3.6
Q5	92.5	94.2	1.7	86.2	90.0	3.8

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Across the country, the literacy rate of the people aged between 16 and 30 (youth population) of Rwanda was 88% in EICV7 from 85% in EICV5 (see Table 2.9). In urban areas, the literacy rate was 92% against 85% in rural areas. At provincial level, literacy rate for the people aged between 16 and 30 was the highest in City of Kigali (94%) and the lowest in the Eastern province (around 84%). The female literacy rate was about 90% whereas the male literacy rate was 85%.

In terms of literacy and welfare, there was a large gap in literacy among people aged between 16 and 30 from different consumption quintiles. The literacy rate of people aged between 16 and 30 in the lowest welfare category was 78% which was significantly lower than the rate for people from the highest consumption quintile (95%).

Table 2. 9: Literacy rate of the population aged between 16 and 30 according to area of residence, province, sex, and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	Literacy rate of the population aged between 16 and 30		%change
	EICV5	EICV7	
Rwanda	84.6	87.7	3.1
Area of residence			
Urban	91.5	92.4	0.9
Rural	82.3	85.3	3.0
Province			
City of Kigali	91.4	94.1	2.7
Southern	83.5	85.6	2.1
Western	81.2	87.7	6.5
Northern	84.9	89.0	4.1
Eastern	83.1	84.4	1.3
Sex			
Male	84.2	85.2	1.0
Female	85.0	89.9	4.9
Quintile			
Q1	71.6	78.2	6.58
Q2	78.8	83.9	5.13
Q3	83.5	87.5	4.01
Q4	87.6	90.8	3.18
Q5	93.0	95.1	2.07

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Considering the population aged 10 years and above, the literacy rate was 75% in EICV7 from 72% in EICV5. In residence area, the literacy rate was high (85.5%) in urban areas compared to rural (70.5%). At provincial level, the highest literacy rate was found in the City of Kigali (89%) while the lowest literacy rate was found in Western province (72%). In terms of welfare category, the wealthiest quintile (90%) had the highest literacy rate compared to the rest.

Table 2. 10: Literacy rate of the population aged 10 years and above according to area of residence, province, sex, and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	Literacy rate of the population aged 10 years and above		
	EICV5	EICV7	%change
Rwanda	71.7	74.8	3.1
Area of residence			
Urban	85.9	85.5	-0.4
Rural	68.4	70.5	2.1
Province			
City of Kigali	86.6	89.2	2.6
Southern	68.8	71.7	2.9
Western	68.0	71.6	3.6
Northern	71.4	76.3	4.9
Eastern	69.4	71.7	2.3
Sex			
Male	74.1	76.0	1.9
Female	69.6	73.7	4.1
Quintile			
Q1	57.9	61.3	3.4
Q2	65.7	69.1	3.4
Q3	70.6	74.4	3.8
Q4	75.0	78.9	3.9
Q5	85.9	89.6	3.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table 2.11 shows that the literacy rate among population aged 25 to 64 years was 74% in EICV7, while it was 34.6% for those aged 65 years and above. When considering welfare categories, the literacy rate is high as welfare category is high in two age categories of population. The results also revealed that males exhibit the highest literacy rate compared to females in the above- mentioned age category (78% against 72% for population aged 25 and 64 years old, and (54% against 20.5% for population aged 65 years and above respectively).

Table 2. 11: Literacy rate among the population aged between 25 and 64 and above according to area of residence, province, sex, and consumption quintile (EICV7)

EICV7	Literacy rate of the population aged between 25 and 64 years	Literacy rate of the population aged 65 and above
Rwanda	74.3	34.6
Area of residence		
Urban	86.7	48.8
Rural	68.9	31.6
Province		
City of Kigali	90.7	57.0
Southern	70.9	32.6
Western	69.8	33.0
Northern	74.3	30.4
Eastern	71.1	34.9
Sex		
Male	77.6	54.2
Female	71.6	20.5

EICV7	Literacy rate of the population aged between 25 and 64 years	Literacy rate of the population aged 65 and above
Quintile		
Q1	55.6	24.9
Q2	65.5	27.4
Q3	73.1	36.1
Q4	80.3	33.6
Q5	92.3	48.5

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Computer literacy

A person is considered “computer literate” if he/she can demonstrate self-confidence using computer. Table 2.12 shows computer literacy development from 2016/2017 to 2023/2024 for persons aged between 15 and 24 and those aged 15 and above by geographic location as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Overall, the computer literacy reported in EICV7 for persons aged 15 years and above in Rwanda was 12.8% from 8.9% reported in 2016/17 (EICV5). Table 2.12 also shows that the persons in 15-24 age group have attained a higher computer literacy rate (15.6%) compared to the persons of 15 and above age group (12.8%). The urban sector showed the highest computer literacy rate (27.5%) among residential sectors while computer literacy rate for rural residence was 6.6% for persons with 15 years and above. At provincial level, the highest level of computer literacy was reported in the City of Kigali (32%) for age category between 15 and 24 years while the lowest percentage was reported in the Southern province (8.7%) for the individuals aged 15 years and above. The results also showed that the computer literacy among males (16.5%) was higher than that of females (14.7%) for population aged between 15 and 24 years in EICV7.

Considering the consumption quintile, the EICV7 results indicate that there is a big gap between the poorest and the wealthiest quintile in both two age categories (Q1: 4.9% and Q5: 34.4% for population aged between 15 and 24, and Q1:2.5% against Q5:35.9% for population aged 15 and above respectively) for computer literacy rate.

Table 2. 12: Computer literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24, and 15 and above according to area of residence, province, sex, and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	Computer literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24		Computer literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above	
	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7
Rwanda	10.5	15.6	8.9	12.8
Area of residence				
Urban	24.9	27.8	26.0	27.5
Rural	6.3	10.3	4.6	6.6
Province				
City of Kigali	23.7	32.0	24.3	31.8
Southern	7.7	11.9	5.9	8.7
Western	8.1	14.7	6.2	10.6
Northern	8.9	11.1	7.3	9.0
Eastern	7.2	12.9	5.4	9.6
Sex				
Male	11.4	16.5	10.9	15.3
Female	9.7	14.7	7.2	10.6
Quintile				
Q1	1.6	4.9	0.8	2.5
Q2	3.4	6.8	1.7	3.9
Q3	5.2	11.9	2.6	6.4
Q4	9.3	19.1	5.9	11.7
Q5	25.6	34.4	26.9	35.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Among the youth (population aged 16 and 30 years), 5.1 percentage change increased from 13.1 % in EICV5 to 18.2%

in EICV7. Overall, the computer literacy rate increased in all levels from EICV5 to EICV7 where the highest percentage change increase was found in City of Kigali (9.2%) and in the fifth consumption quintile (8.9%) respectively.

Table 2. 13: Computer literacy rate of the population aged between 16 and 30 according to area of residence, province, sex, and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV7)

	Computer literacy rate of the population aged between 16 and 30		
	EICV5	EICV7	%change
Rwanda	13.1	18.2	5.1
Area of residence			
Urban	28.5	32.1	3.6
Rural	8.0	11.3	3.2
Province			
City of Kigali	26.9	36.1	9.2
Southern	10.2	13.4	3.2
Western	9.9	16.9	6.9
Northern	11.0	12.9	1.9
Eastern	8.7	14.3	5.6
Sex			
Male	14.8	19.9	5.1
Female	11.5	16.6	5.1
Quintile			
Q1	2.0	5.3	3.3
Q2	3.6	7.4	3.8
Q3	5.5	12.2	6.7
Q4	10.5	19.3	8.8
Q5	30.9	39.8	8.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7





Access to education

3.1 Access to primary education

The EICV surveys measure and evaluate the general level of children's access and participation in primary school education through two main indicators, namely the Net Attendance Rate and Gross Attendance Ratio. The Net Attendance Rate (NAR) is defined as the number of children of official primary school age (which is 6-11 years in Rwanda) who attended in primary school education in a given school year expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) is defined as the number of children attending primary school in a given year regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the total children of the official primary school age population (between 6 and 11 years). To understand various factors that may affect the access level of primary education, different indicators such as repetition rate and absenteeism have also been discussed.

3.1.1 Net Attendance Rate and Gross Attendance Ratio in primary school

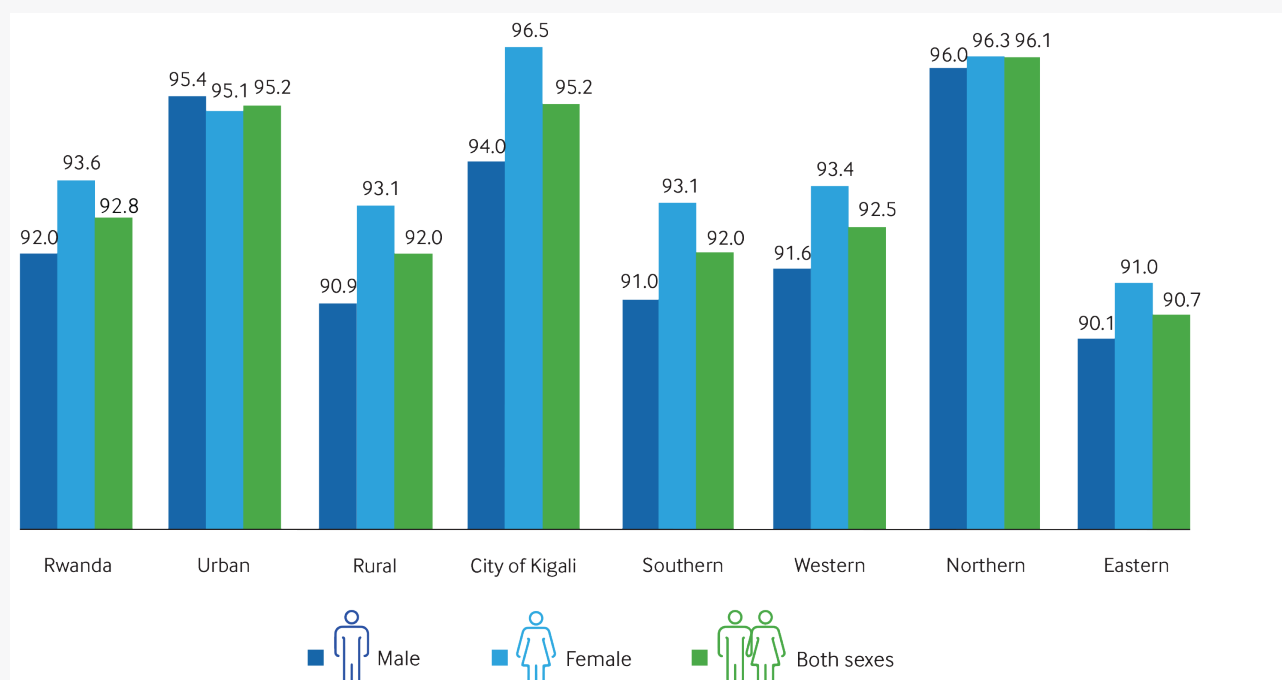
It is worthy pointing out that the measurement of attendance rate has gone through a methodological alteration since EICV3. Currently, it refers to a specific school year rather than the time of interview.

Figure 3.1 shows that Net Attendance Rate (NAR) for primary school children (aged between 6 and 11) was 92.8% in 2023/2024 (EICV7).

At provincial level, the highest NAR was recorded in the Northern province (96%) while the lowest was observed in Eastern province (91%). The tabulation of NARs in primary schools at district level is shown in Annex (Table A.3).

Like in other sectors of the country, the gender equality principle is essential in various plans for human development in the education sector. Figure 3.1 indicates that nationwide, NAR for girls in 2023/2024 was moderately higher compared to boys' (94% and 92% respectively).

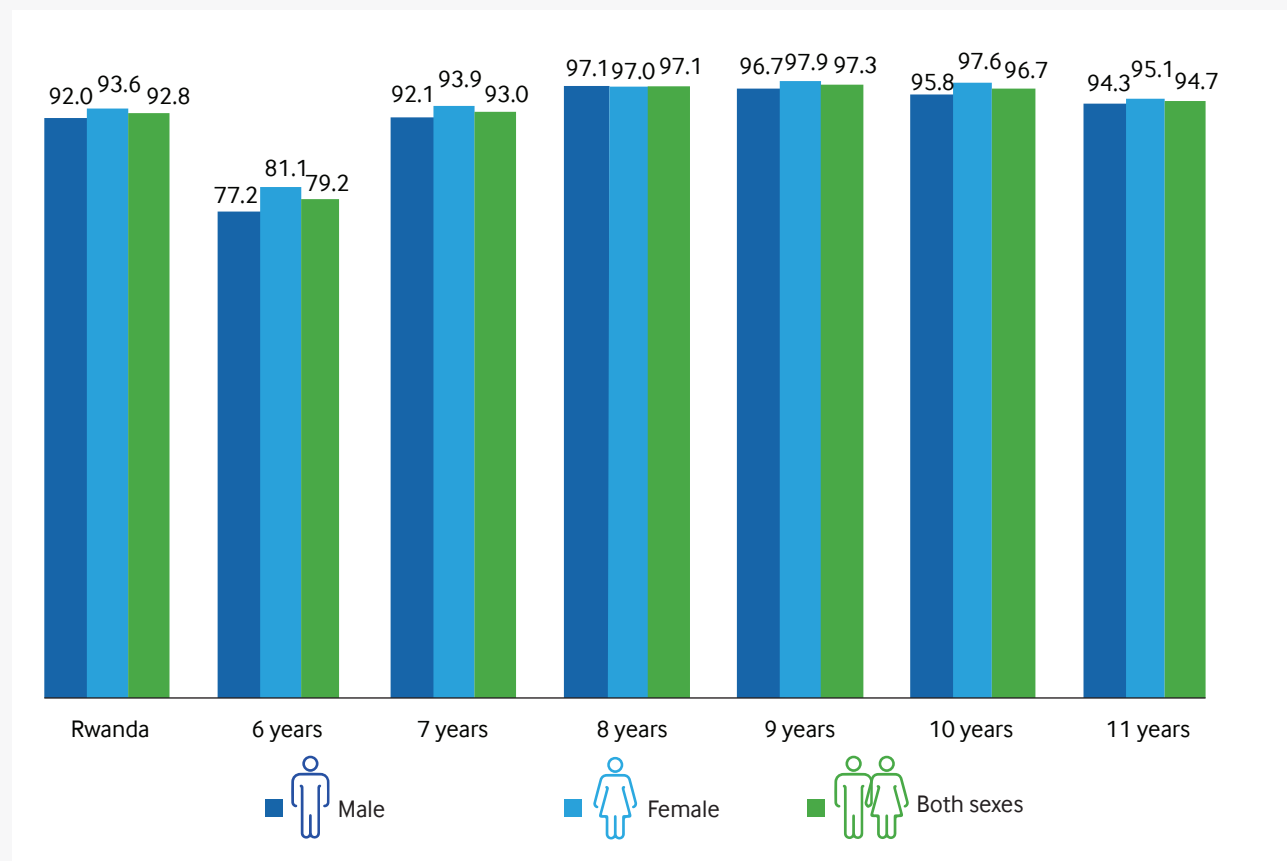
Figure 3. 1: NARs in primary school by area of residence, province, and sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Officially, a six-year-old child is supposed to start primary school and enrolled in last grade at 11 years. Figure 3.2 shows the NAR in primary per age and the results revealed that, the Net Attendance Rate is higher for children aged 9 years compared to the rest. Although the official age to start primary education has recently changed to six years old from seven years to six years, the results showed that the NAR in primary for children aged 6 years is low (79%) compared to other primary age category. The NAR by age and sex indicates a significant gender gap at the age of starting school (for children aged 6). However, this gap diminishes as age increases, with females demonstrating similar likelihoods of attending school.

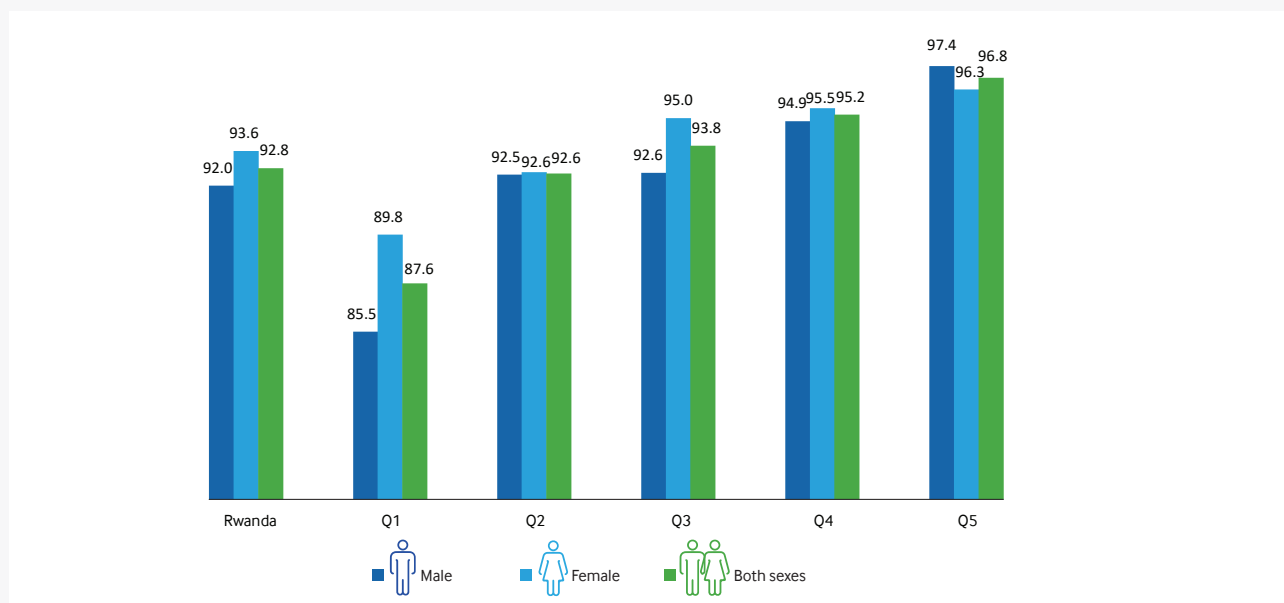
Figure 3.2: NARs in primary school by official primary age, and sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The findings by welfare category revealed that the NAR in primary education increased from the lowest consumption quintile (Q1) to the highest consumption quintile (Q5) rising from 88% in Q1 to 97% in Q5. (see Figure 3.3). A breakdown by consumption quintile revealed that the gender gap gets thinner as the level of consumption increases. Specifically, boys and girls in the highest consumption quintile (Q5) are more likely to have equal access to primary education, with attendance rates of 97% and 96% respectively, compared to those in the lowest consumption quintile (85.5% and 90% in Q1)

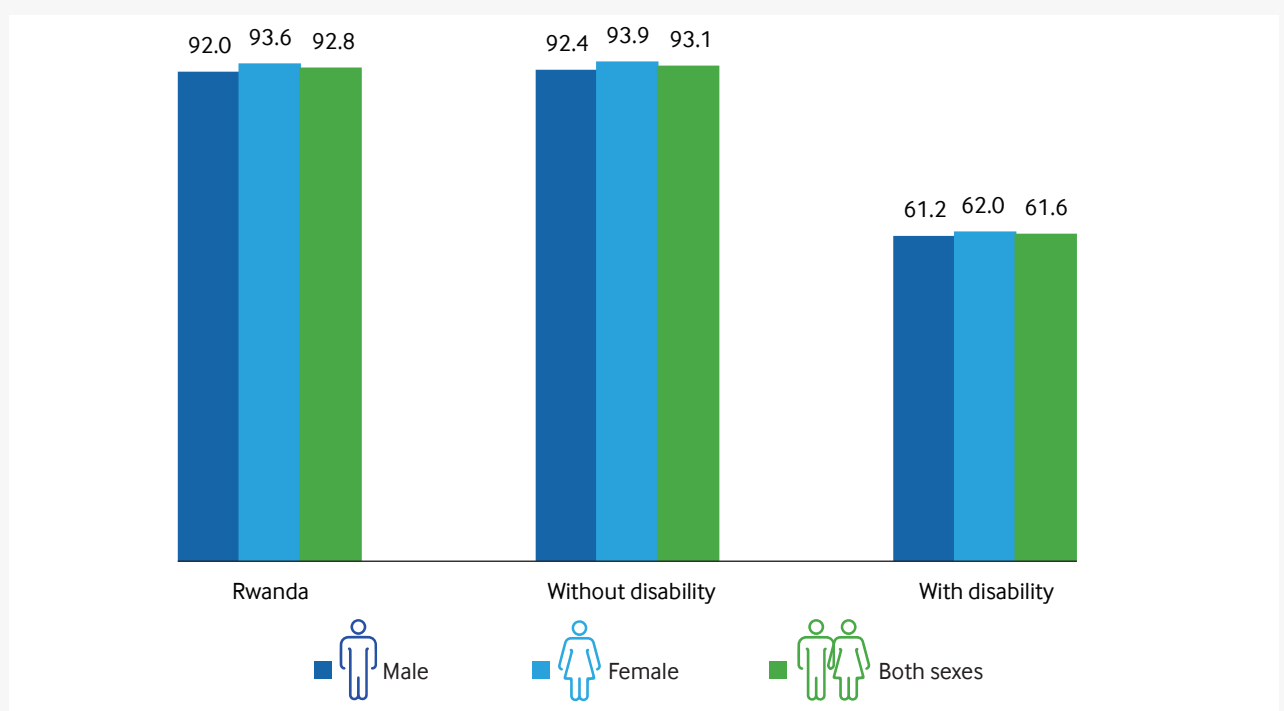
Figure 3.3: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in primary school by consumption quintile, and sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.4 shows the NAR in primary education by disability status, and a huge gap was observed between NAR for children without disabilities (93%) compared to those with disabilities (62%). Considering the gender, there is no significance difference between the NAR for boys and girls per disability status.

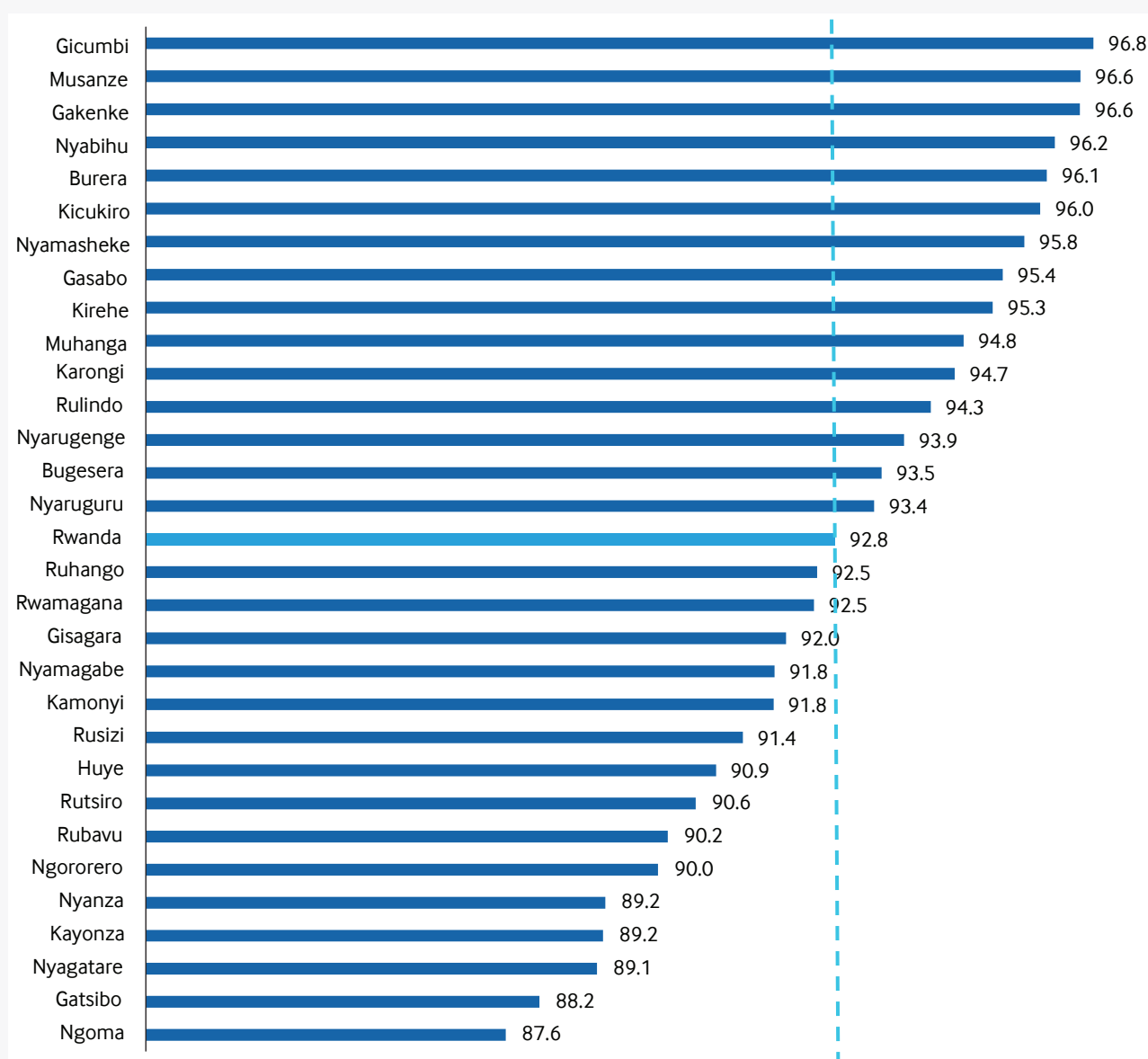
Figure 3.4: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in primary school by disability status (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.5 displays how different districts fare vis-à-vis the national average of the primary school net attendance rate. It indicates the districts with the NAR in primary school below and above the national average, the lowest NAR in primary school was observed in Ngoma district with 88% in 2023/2024 while the highest NAR in primary school was found in Gicumbi district (97%).

Figure 3. 5: The NARs in primary school by districts (EICV7)

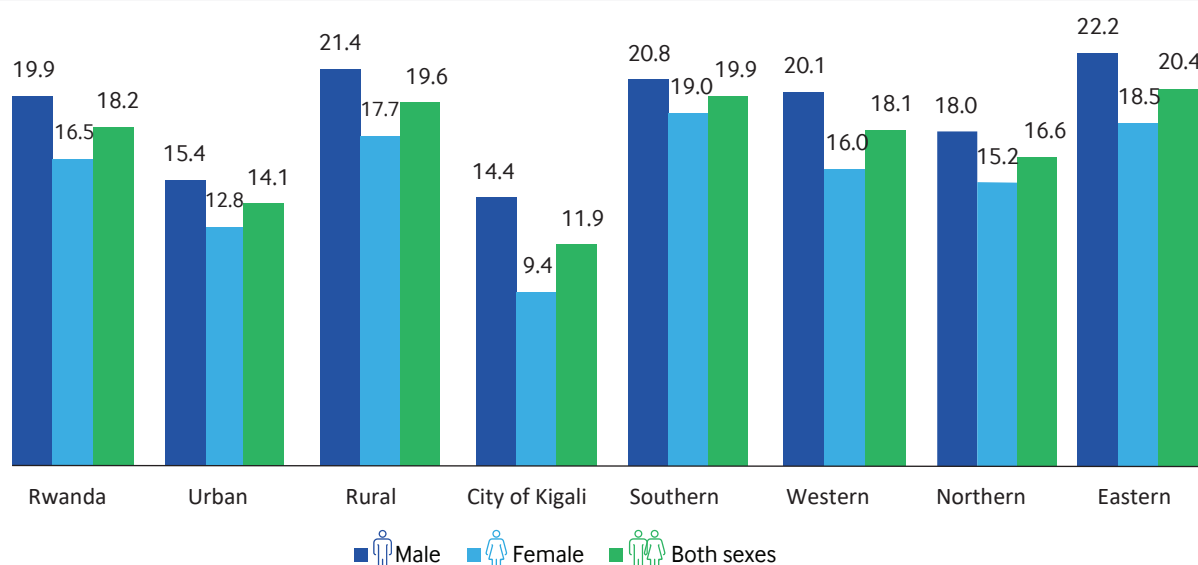


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The analysis of over-age children in primary school was included in EICV7 to further assess the age structure at the primary education level. According to UNESCO Institute for Statistics, a student is considered as over-age if he or she is at least two years older than the intended age for his/her grade. In Rwanda, the official primary school age range is 6 to 11 years, meaning that a student is considered in over-age category if he/she is 13 years or older and still attending primary school.

Figure 3.6 indicates that the proportion of over-age children in primary school was 18.2% during the 2023/2024 academic year. At provincial level, the EICV7 results indicated that the Eastern province had the highest proportion of over-age children, while the City of Kigali registered the lowest with 20% and 12% respectively. Considering the gender of children, there is no significance gap of over-age children in primary school.

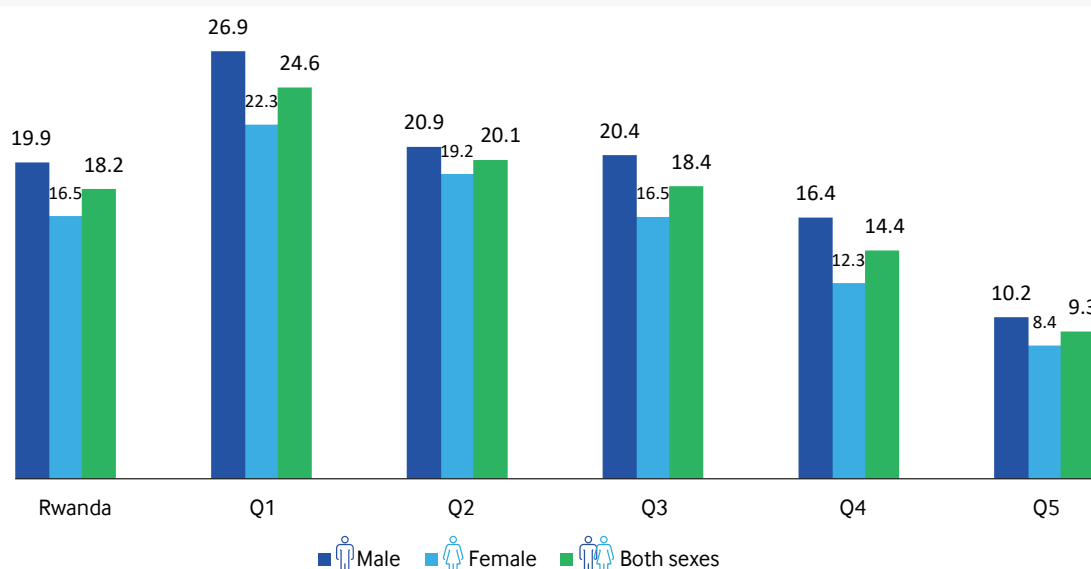
Figure 3.6: Percentage of over-age children (13+ years) who were attending primary school in 2023/2024 according to area of residence, province, and sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.7 shows the proportion of over-age in primary school per welfare category. The data show that the over-age rate in primary school declined with the increase in consumption quintile. The highest over-age in primary was recorded in the first consumption quintile among boys (27%) while the lowest was found in the fifth wealthiest category with 8% of female.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of over-age children (13+ years) who were attending primary school in 2023/2024 according to consumption quintile, and sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in primary school measures the level of participation of children in primary school education regardless of their ages. Table 3.1 presents the GAR by geographic and socio-economic characteristics.

The GAR in primary was the highest in Northern province (143%) and lowest in the City of Kigali (134%). When considering the disability status of children, the findings indicate that the GAR was higher among individuals without disability compared to those with disability in 2023/2024 (140% and 103% respectively).

In Rwanda, a significant proportion of primary school pupils fell outside the official age range for primary schooling. While the primary school NAR was 93%, the GAR was 140%, indicating that for about 93% of pupils aged between 6 and 11, an additional 47% of pupils who were either younger than 6 or older than age 11 attended primary education during the 2023/2024 academic year. The tabulation of GAR in primary school at the district level is presented in the Annex (Table A.4).

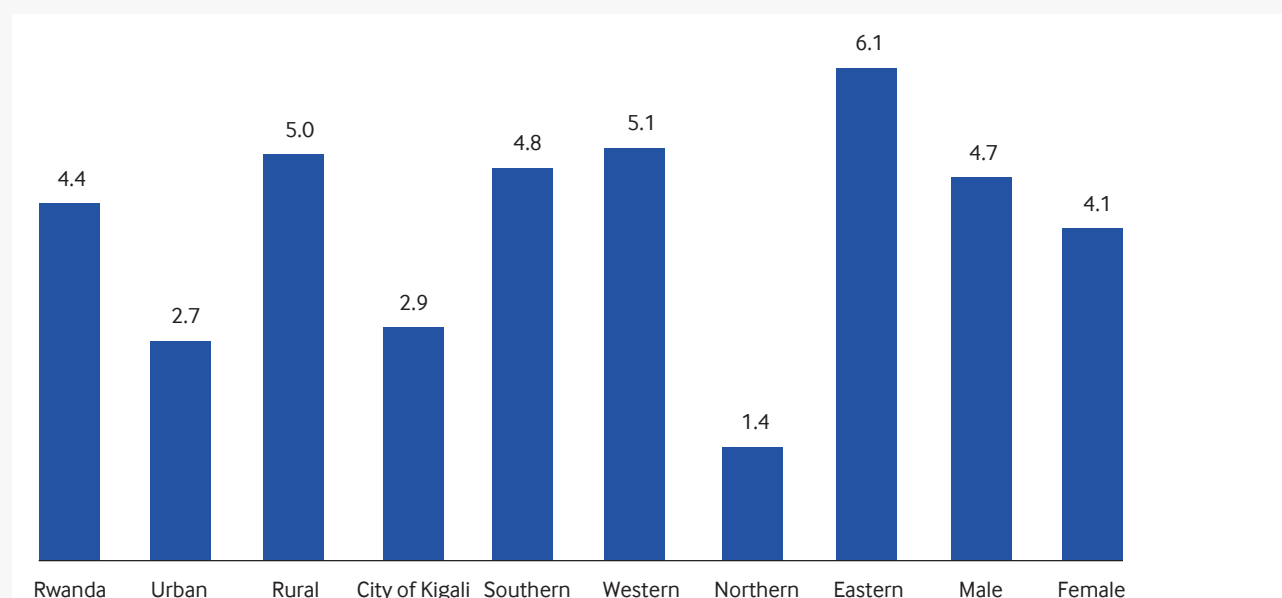
Table 3. 1: The NAR and GAR in primary school by area of residence, province, sex, consumption quintile, and disability status (EICV7)

EICV7	NAR in Primary school	GAR in Primary school	GAR - NAR
Rwanda	92.8	139.8	47.0
Area of residence			
Urban	95.2	136.8	41.6
Rural	92.0	140.8	48.8
Province			
City of Kigali	95.2	133.8	38.6
Southern	92.0	139.5	47.5
Western	92.5	139.9	47.3
Northern	96.1	143.3	47.2
Eastern	90.7	140.2	49.5
Sex			
Male	92.0	141.2	49.2
Female	93.6	138.4	44.8
Official primary school age			
6 years	79.2	79.2	0.0
7 years	93.0	93.0	0.0
8 years	97.1	97.1	0.0
9 years	97.3	97.3	0.0
10 years	96.7	96.7	0.0
11 years	94.7	94.7	0.0
Disability status			
Without disability	93.1	140.2	47.0
With disability	61.6	102.6	41.0
Quintile			
Q1	87.6	140.1	52.5
Q2	92.6	145.6	53.0
Q3	93.8	144.2	50.4
Q4	95.2	135.4	40.2
Q5	96.8	130.5	33.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

In Rwanda, a child is officially supposed to start primary school education at the age of six years. The indicator below measures to what extent children aged between six and seven were not attending primary school. Figure 3.8 indicates that the population aged between six and seven who did not attend school was 4.4% in 2023/2024. The lowest percentage of children aged between six and seven not in school was observed in Northern province (1.4%) while the highest was recorded in Eastern province (6.1%).

Figure 3. 8: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 7 and not in school by province, area of residence, and sex (EICV7)

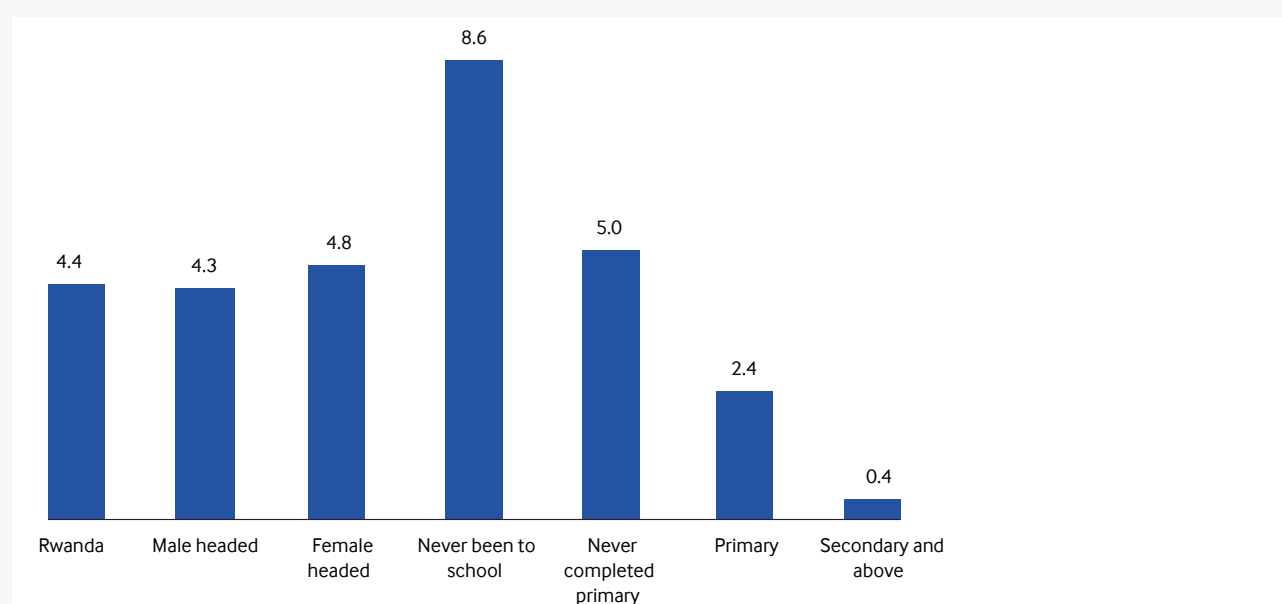


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.9 presents the proportion of children who were not at school in 2023/2024 by some characteristics of the household head such as sex and level of education attained.

The EICV7 results indicated that 4.8% of children aged between six and seven not in school came from households headed by female whereas 4.3% came from male headed households. The results also show that the percentage of children aged between six and seven years not in school was low as the schooling years of the household head was high; Indeed, the level of education of the households' heads shows that the majority of households with at least one child aged between six and seven not in school were those headed by a parent who had never gone to school (8.6%) whereas for the ones headed by a parent who completed secondary school and above were 0.4% (see Figure 3.9).

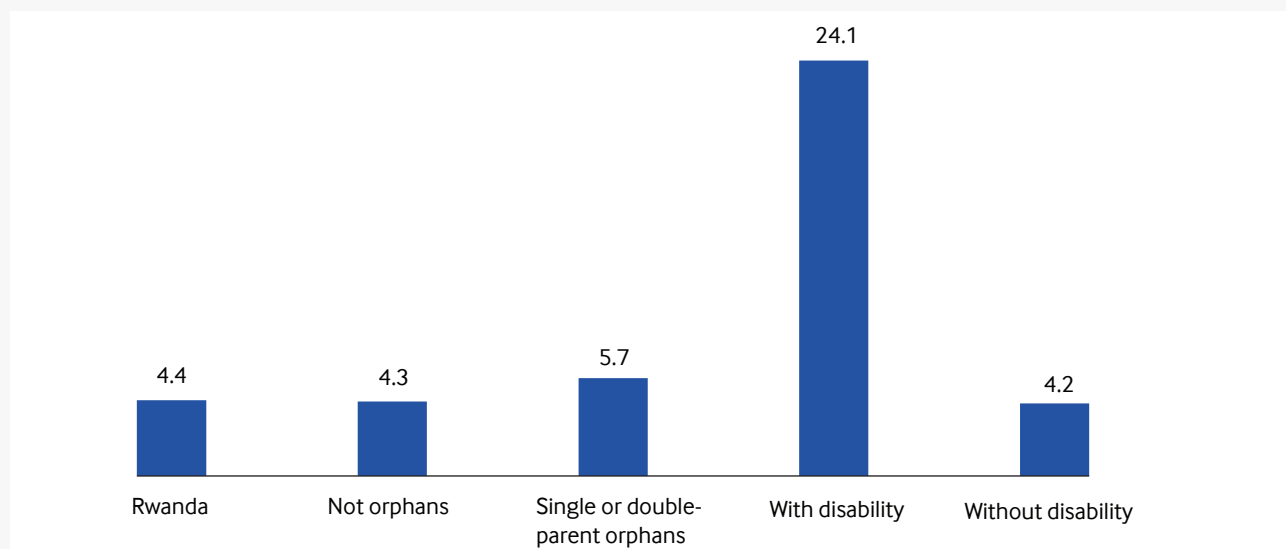
Figure 3. 9: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 7 and not in school by characteristics of household head (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.10 depicts the relationship between access to school and orphanhood status of the children aged between six and seven years. It is observed that there is no significant difference in early access to school when considering the orphanhood status of a child. Contrary, a huge gap persists between children with disabilities and the ones without disabilities in terms of early access to school in 2023/2024 (24.1% and 4.2% respectively).

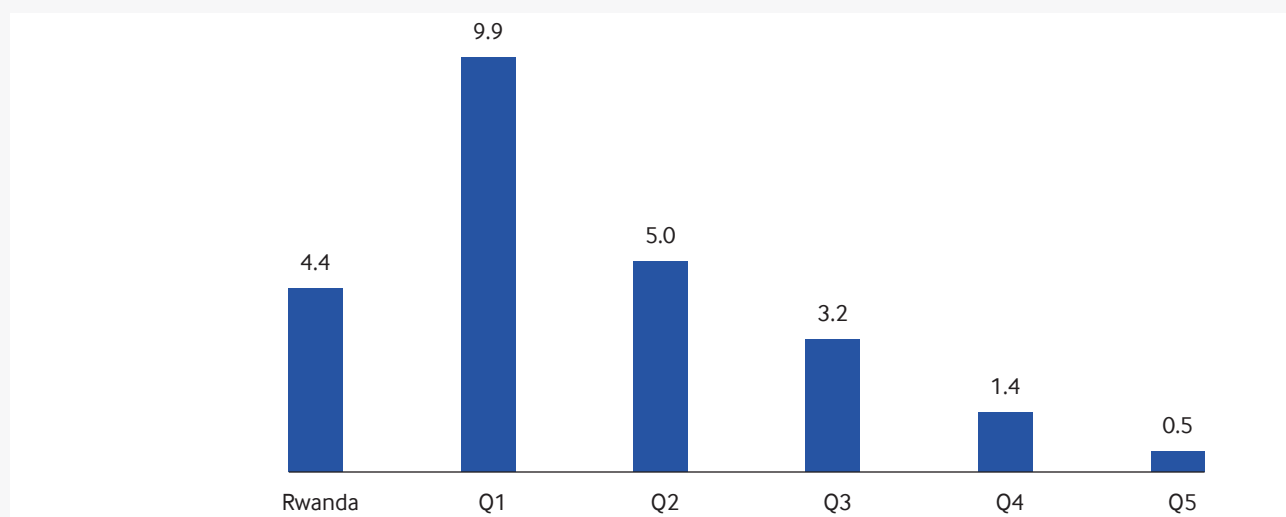
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 7 and not in school by vulnerability characteristics (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Considering the level of consumption quintile, the EICV7 results (Figure 3.11) indicate that parents belonging in the lowest quintile are likely to delay sending their children to school compared to those in the richest consumption quintile (9.9% and 0.5% respectively).

Figure 3. 11: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 7 and not in school by consumption quintile (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

3.1.2 Repetition rate in primary school

The repetition rate for primary refers to the proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a specific school year of primary education who remain in the same grade in the following school year. In EICV7, the repetition rate in primary school was calculated based on a 2022/2023 population cohort. This analysis focused on all individuals who were attending primary school in 2022/2023 and repeated the same grade they were attending in 2022/2023.

Table 3.2 displays a breakdown of the repetition rate by geographic and gender characteristics. Nationally, 21.1% of children aged seven years and above who attended primary school in 2022/2023 repeated the class they were attending in 2022/2023. The highest repetition rate was observed in Northern province (23.3%), while the lowest was recorded in the City of Kigali (16.2%). By gender characteristics, boys accounted for a higher proportion of repeaters in primary school (24.1%) compared to girls (18.0%) as of EICV7. The results also showed that household consumption levels were significant factor in determining child's performance in primary school. A larger proportion of children who repeated in primary school was from the lowest quintile (Q1:26%) whereas the wealthiest quintile had the lowest proportion (11%). The tabulation of repetition rates in primary schools at the district level is included in the Annex (Table A.11).

Table 3. 2: Percentage of population aged 7 years and above attending primary school in 2022/2023 who repeated the 2022/2023 class in 2023/2024 by area of residence, province, sex, age, disability, and orphanhood status (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender Parity Index
Rwanda	24.1	18.0	21.1	0.75
Area of residence				
Urban	18.6	15.4	17.0	0.82
Rural	25.9	18.9	22.4	0.73
Province				
Kigali City	18.2	14.1	16.2	0.78
Southern	27.4	18.8	23.1	0.69
Western	22.8	19.1	21.0	0.84
Northern	26.2	20.3	23.3	0.78
Eastern	23.5	16.7	20.1	0.71
Orphanhood status				
Not orphans	24.1	18.3	21.2	0.76
Single-parent orphans	28.2	17.5	22.7	0.62
Double-parent orphans	21.6	7.6	14.7	0.35
Age				
7-8	32.9	27.0	29.9	0.82
9-10	25.3	17.9	21.6	0.71
11-12	24.8	18.0	21.3	0.73
13-14	23.9	16.5	20.3	0.69
15-16	16.8	11.6	14.5	0.69
17+	3.4	2.7	3.1	0.80
Quintile				
Q1	27.6	24.4	26.0	0.88
Q2	25.8	19.0	22.5	0.73
Q3	26.5	17.9	22.1	0.67
Q4	23.7	15.8	19.7	0.67
Q5	12.4	9.5	11.0	0.77
Disability status				
Without disability	23.9	17.8	20.9	0.75
With disability	42.0	41.7	41.8	0.99

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

3.1.3 Promotion rate in primary school

The promotion rate is defined as the proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade during a given school year who study in the next grade in the following school year. Table 3.3 presents a breakdown of the promotion rate in the primary school level of 2022/2023 by geographic and gender characteristics. At the national level, 72 out of 100 children attending primary school in 2022/2023 were promoted to the next grade in 2023/2024. The distribution of this coverage reveals a difference between urban and rural areas as well as different provinces of the country. The promotion rate in urban areas was 76.5% while it was 70% in rural areas. The City of Kigali registered the highest promotion rate (76%) while the Southern province had the least promotion rate (70%). Gender specific analysis showed a difference in promotion rate between males and females. Female students were more likely to advance to the next grade compared to male students (76% and 68% respectively). Considering the consumption quintile, promotion rate was higher among students from the wealthiest quintile (Q5: 84% against Q1: 66%). Promotion rates by sex in primary school for each district is illustrated in Annex (Table A.13).

Table 3. 3: Promotion rate in primary school by area of residence, province, sex, consumption quintile, age groups, grade of the students, disability and orphanhood status (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender Parity Index
Rwanda	68.3	75.7	72.0	1.11
Area of residence				
Urban	74.4	78.5	76.5	1.06
Rural	66.3	74.8	70.4	1.13
Province				
City of Kigali	73.6	79.2	76.4	1.07
Southern	64.7	75.4	70.0	1.17
Western	68.2	74.2	71.1	1.09
Northern	67.9	74.4	71.1	1.10
Eastern	69.3	76.7	73.0	1.11
Quintile				
Q1	63.8	68.5	66.2	1.07
Q2	66.9	74.2	70.4	1.11
Q3	64.6	76.3	70.4	1.18
Q4	69.3	78.4	73.8	1.13
Q5	82.4	86.3	84.3	1.05
Age group				
7-8	66.6	72.3	69.5	1.09
9-10	73.2	81.8	77.5	1.12
11-12	73.0	79.5	76.3	1.09
13-14	66.6	74.5	70.3	1.12
15-16	62.4	67.7	64.6	1.09
17+	51.6	61.8	56.7	1.20
Grade of the students				
Primary 1	60.8	67.7	64.1	1.11
Primary 2	71.0	78.7	74.6	1.11
Primary 3	76.0	83.6	79.9	1.10
Primary 4	71.0	78.0	74.5	1.10
Primary 5	63.9	71.6	67.9	1.12
Disability status				
Without disability	68.5	76.0	72.2	1.11
With disability	45.1	46.4	45.7	1.03
Orphanhood status				
Not orphans	69.3	75.9	72.6	1.10
Single-parent orphans	61.2	76.4	68.8	1.25
Double-parent orphans	72.9	87.7	80.0	1.20

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

3.1.4 Completion rate in primary school

School completion rate is defined as the percentage of cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that level of education (UNESCO institute for Statistics, 2023). In Rwanda, the intended age for the last grade of primary education is 11 years. In this case, 14-16 years (11+3=14 and 11+5=16) was the reference age group for calculation of the primary completion rate in EICV7. The results revealed that, the primary completion rate was 42% in EICV7 whereby female accounted about 50% and boys 34% respectively. The results also showed that the City of Kigali had the highest completion rate in primary school with 61%, while Eastern province was the least with 37%. Considering the consumption categories, the primary school completion rate increases as the consumption quintile is high.

Table 3. 4: Primary school completion rate according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile, sex, and Gender Parity Index (EICV7)

EICV7	Both sexes	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index
Rwanda	42.0	34.3	49.6	1.45
Urban/rural				
Urban	56.7	50.9	62.0	1.22
Rural	37.3	29.1	45.5	1.56
Province				
City of Kigali	61.3	51.3	70.8	1.38
Southern Province	39.6	30.9	48.2	1.56
Western Province	41.9	34.6	48.9	1.41
Northern Province	43.0	35.1	50.4	1.44
Eastern Province	36.7	30.4	43.2	1.42
Quintile				
Q1	24.0	20.3	28.2	1.39
Q2	34.6	26.9	42.1	1.57
Q3	44.1	35.5	52.1	1.47
Q4	50.7	39.5	61.4	1.56
Q5	69.6	63.7	74.6	1.17

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

3.1.5 Absenteeism in primary school

Attending school regularly is a vital factor in school success for students. This section depicts the level of absenteeism in Rwanda and investigates main issues that might be behind this phenomenon in primary school.

Table 3.5 demonstrates the magnitude of absenteeism throughout Rwanda by various characteristics such as geographic location, gender, orphanhood status and consumption quintile.

Results indicate that out of 100 students who were attending primary school in 2023/2024 about 22 pupils had missed at least a day at school in the week preceding the survey. Absenteeism was most predominant in the lowest quintile (Q1: 26% against Q5:13.8%). In rural areas, likelihood for a child to miss a day at school was higher compared to children from urban areas (23% in rural areas against about 18% in urban areas). At provincial level, the Eastern Province had the highest absenteeism rate (25%) while the City of Kigali had the lowest level of absenteeism (18.5%). It was revealed that boys had higher rates of absenteeism than girls (22% and 21% respectively).

Among the reasons of missing the class, poor health (52%) and family circumstances (24%) emerged as the core factors causing absenteeism in primary school. At provincial level, the City of Kigali was the most affected by children missing school due to poor health and family circumstances (61% and 26% respectively). Despite not being among the biggest factors causing absenteeism, hunger was more prevalent in the Southern province and City of Kigali (1.8% and 2.1% respectively). From the gender perspective, the pattern was almost the same.

Table 3.5: Main reasons for absenteeism in primary school (EICV7)

EICV7	Absenteeism rate	Reasons for absenteeism in primary school							Total
		Poor health	Hunger	Financial reasons	Family circumstances	Fear of punishment	Disaster/Climate issue	Other	
Rwanda	21.6	51.8	1.5	14.5	23.8	5.0	2.6	0.7	100
Area of residence									
Urban	18.2	56.0	1.1	11.5	22.2	5.2	3.8	0.2	100
Rural	22.8	50.7	1.7	15.3	24.2	5.0	2.3	0.8	100
Province									
City of Kigali	18.5	60.6	2.1	6.1	26.4	3.8	0.5	0.6	100
Southern	23.2	48.1	1.8	16.4	26.7	5.0	1.9	0.2	100
Western	18.7	55.2	1.3	12.0	26.7	2.1	2.7	0.0	100
Northern	20.0	56.7	1.1	10.5	21.9	4.8	3.9	1.1	100
Eastern	25.0	47.6	1.6	19.1	20.0	7.3	3.2	1.3	100
Sex									
Male	22.3	49.8	1.8	14.2	24.7	6.4	2.4	0.7	100
Female	20.9	54.0	1.2	14.8	22.9	3.6	2.8	0.6	100
Orphanhood									
Not orphans	21.0	52.5	1.6	13.9	23.7	4.9	2.7	0.6	100
Single-parent orphans	27.6	49.2	1.0	19.3	22.3	6.6	1.0	0.5	100
Double-parent orphans	19.7	18.5	0.0	14.5	42.5	9.0	15.6	0.0	100
Quintile									
Q1	26.1	47.1	3.1	17.5	25.9	4.7	1.7	0.0	100
Q2	23.3	46.4	0.8	14.2	25.5	6.9	5.2	1.0	100
Q3	21.6	53.4	1.2	12.9	24.4	5.2	1.8	1.1	100
Q4	19.3	57.7	0.7	13.6	22.3	3.6	1.4	0.7	100
Q5	13.8	72.5	0.6	9.8	11.4	2.8	2.2	0.7	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

3.2 Access to secondary education

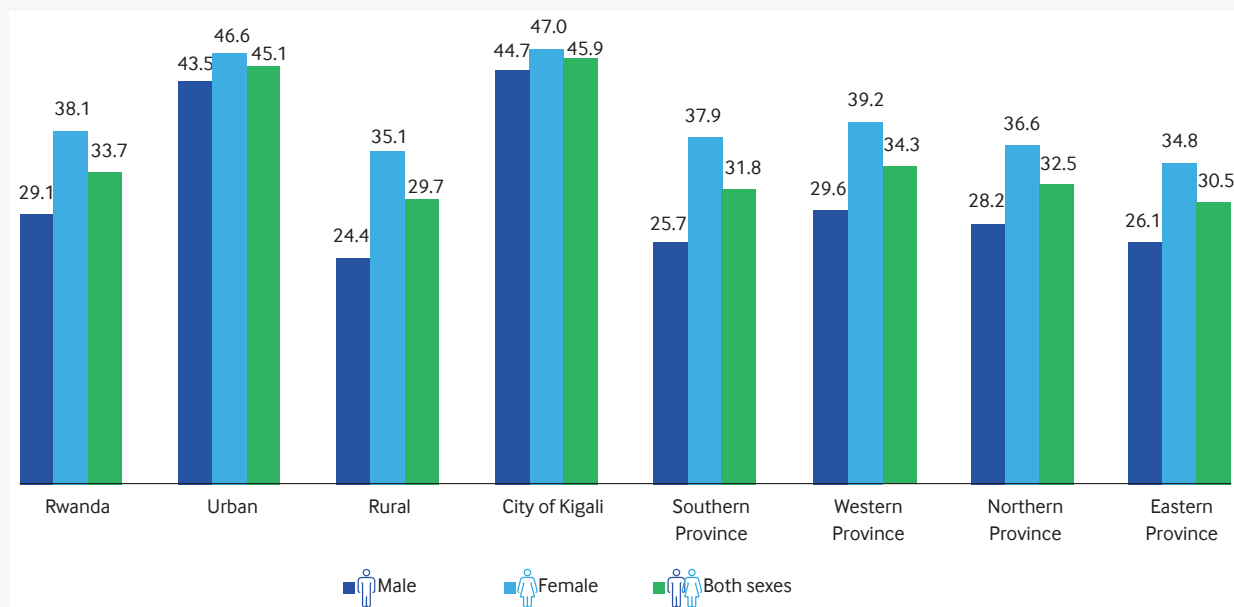
This part of the chapter three follows the same configuration as the previous one. It focuses on access to secondary school by presenting the Net Attendance Rate (NAR), Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR), repetition and promotion rate, and school completion rate in secondary education respectively.

3.2.1 Net Attendance Rate and Gross Attendance Ratio in secondary school

Figure 3.12 presents NAR in secondary school by geographic, demographic, and socioeconomic characteristics. It indicates that, across Rwanda, among the population aged between 12 and 17 years in 2023, about 34 students out of 100 were attending secondary school in 2023/2024.

Indeed, the data from EICV7 indicate that the country's secondary school net attendance overall rate reveals considerable inequality by residence, province, gender, wealth, and age. The NAR was 45% and 30% in urban and rural areas respectively. At provincial level, the City of Kigali possessed the highest secondary school Net Attendance Rate for children aged between 12 and 17 (46%) while the Eastern provinces recorded the least with 30.5%. The findings show that the females are more likely to attend secondary school than males (with 38% for females against 29% for males). The tabulation of NARs in secondary school at district level and by sex are shown in Annex (Table A.5).

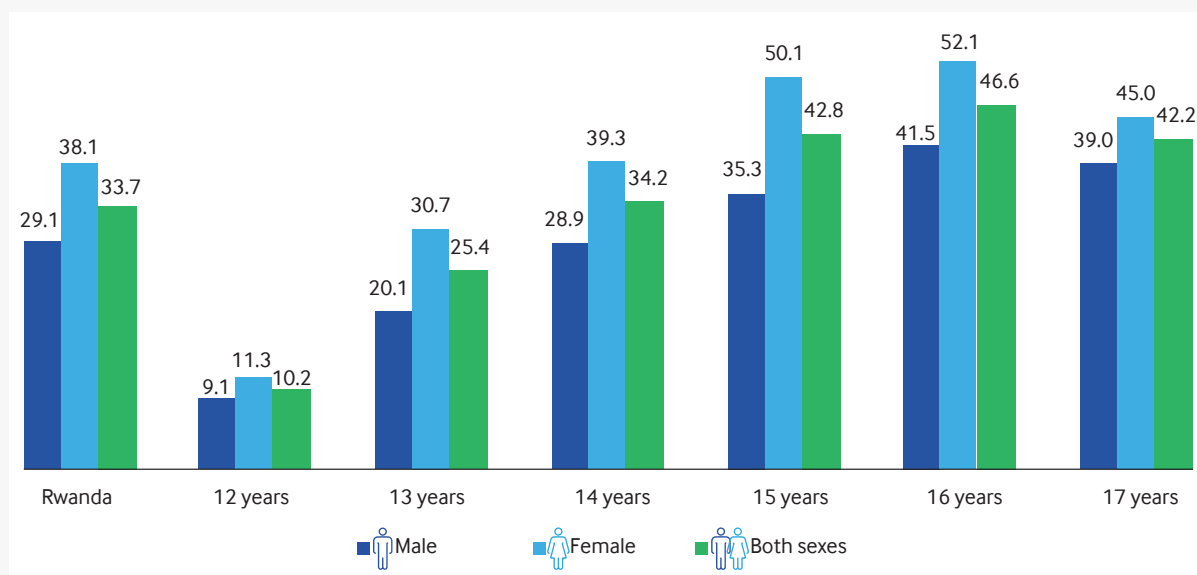
Figure 3. 12: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in secondary school by province, area of residence, and sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.13 presents disaggregation of the NAR in secondary education by age and sex. It shows that, apart from students aged 12 (9.1% for boys and 11.3% for girls respectively), the gap between boys and girls attending secondary school widens as age increases and it is the highest among students aged 15 years old.

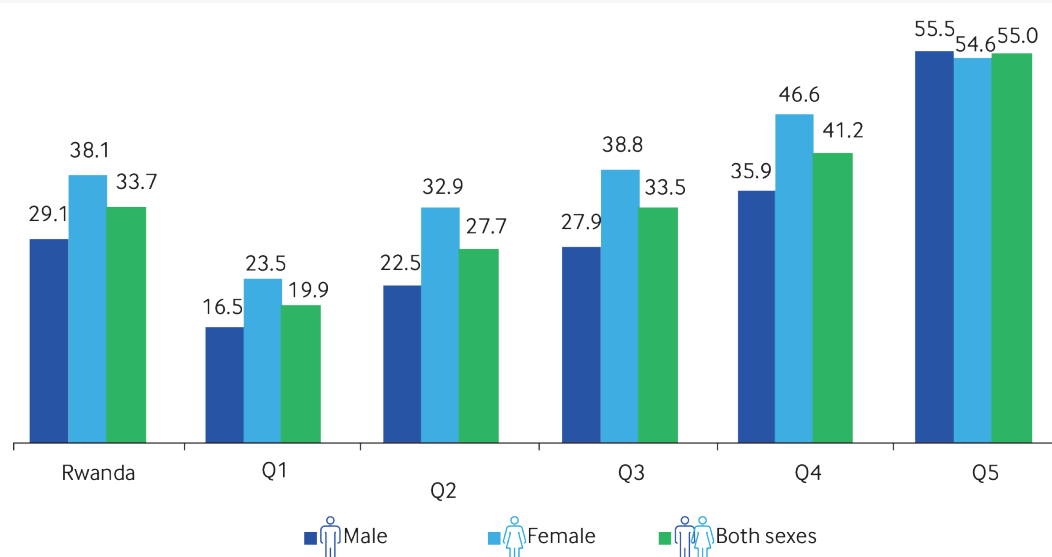
Figure 3. 13: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in secondary school by official secondary school age (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.14 shows that the children from the richest households had 55% secondary school net attendance rate, while the NAR of children from the poorest stood at 20%. The findings also revealed that there was a gender gap in attending secondary school when considering the consumption quintile, the girls are more likely to attend secondary school in all levels except for children from the fifth consumption quintile.

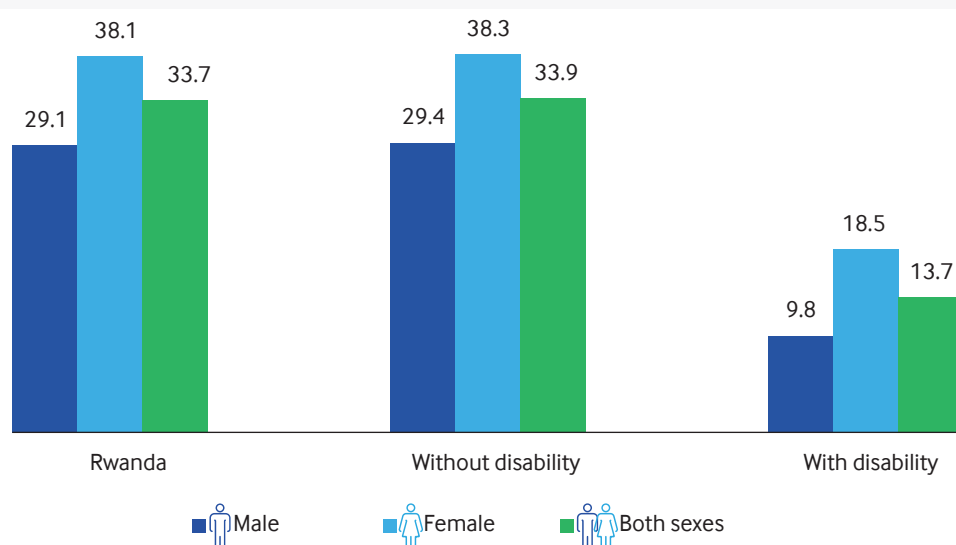
Figure 3. 14: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in secondary school by consumption quintile (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.15 shows the NAR in secondary education per disability status, and it is found that there is a huge gap between NAR for children without disabilities (34%) compared to those with disabilities (14%).

Figure 3. 15: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in secondary school by disability status (EICV7)

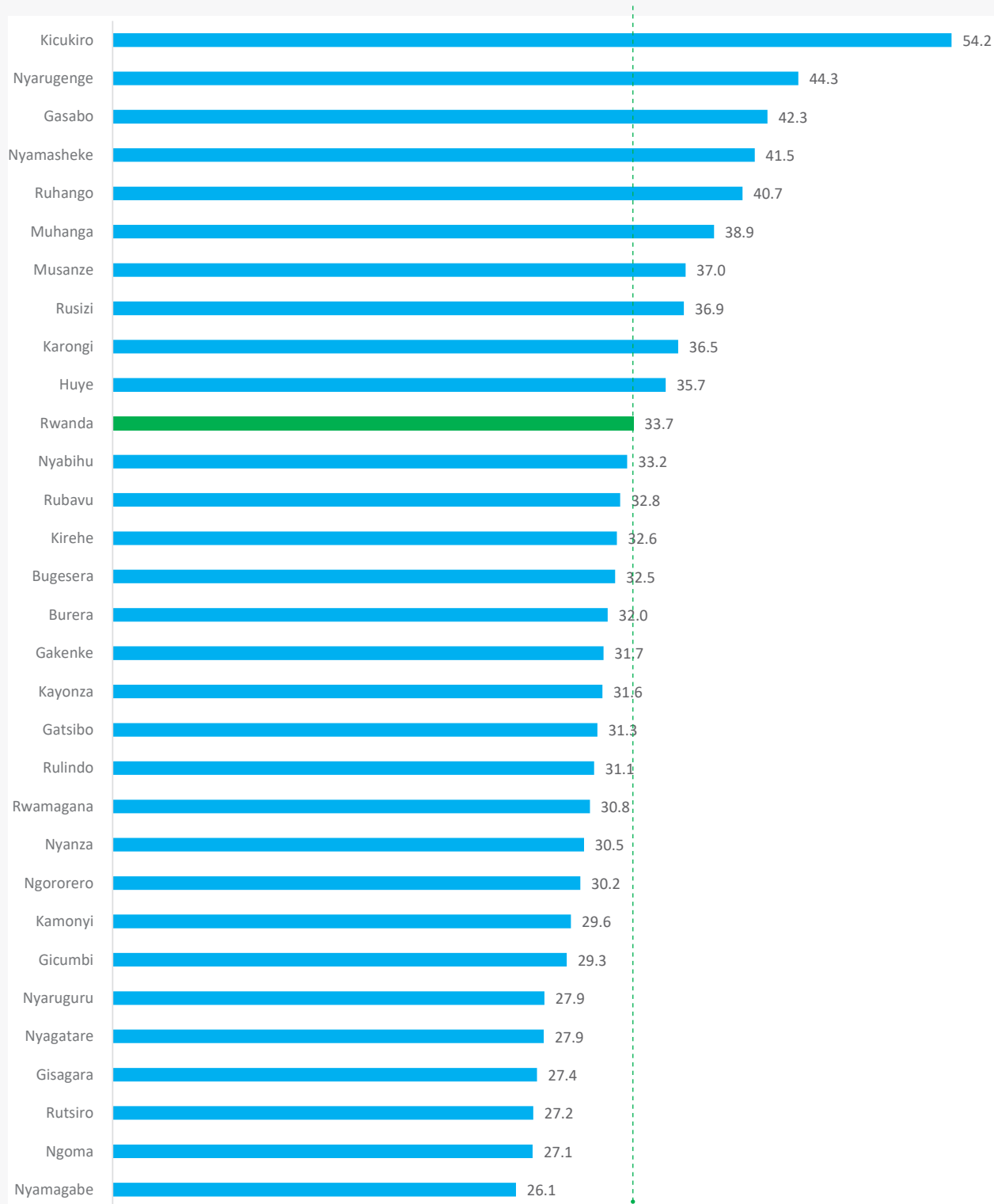


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3.16 describes how various districts performed vis-à-vis the national average of secondary school net attendance rate, it shows the districts with NAR in secondary schools lagging below or above the national average NAR in secondary school. District of Kicukiro ranked the first with NAR of 54% while Nyamagabe district ranked the last with NAR in secondary school of 26%.

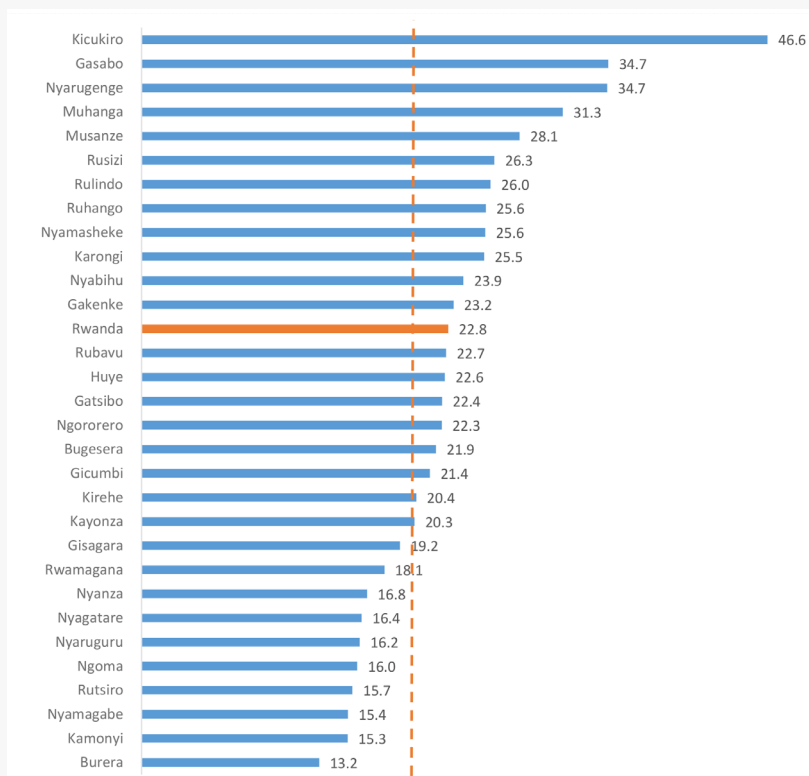
Considering the two distinct levels of secondary school (lower and upper), Figure 3.17 and Figure 3.18 show the NAR per district respectively. Kicukiro district ranked the first with NAR in both lower secondary (47%) and upper secondary (29%) respectively while Burera district ranked lastly in lower secondary school with NAR of 13.2% and Kirehe ranked the last with the least NAR in upper secondary school of 4.2%. Countrywide the NAR was 22.8% in lower secondary and 13.4% in upper secondary respectively.

Figure 3. 16: The NAR in secondary school by districts (EICV7)



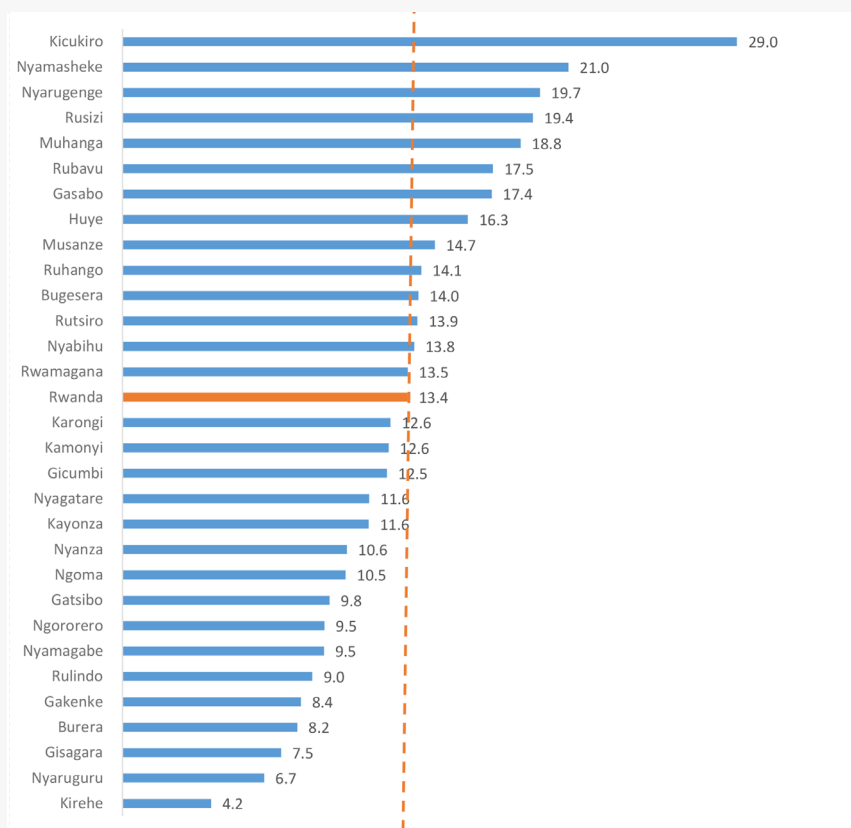
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3. 17: The NAR in lower secondary school by districts (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 3. 18: The NAR in upper secondary school by districts (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 3.6 presents Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) and Net Attendance Rate (NAR) disaggregated by geographic and socio-economic characteristics. Countrywide, the GAR for secondary school was 48%. Among the provinces, the highest GAR was recorded in the City of Kigali (64%), while the lowest was observed in Eastern province (44%). When considering the disability status of children, the findings show that the GAR was higher among individuals without disability compared to those with disabilities in 2023/2024 (48.5% and 25% respectively). When examining lower and upper secondary school separately, the GAR for lower secondary school was 61.5 in 2023/2024 while GAR for upper secondary school was 35.5%. The two levels of secondary education, the City of Kigali recorded a higher GAR compared to other provinces (see Table 3.6).

Table 3. 6: The NAR and GAR in secondary school by area of residence, province, sex, consumption quintile, and disability status (EICV7)

EICV7	Lower secondary			Upper secondary			Secondary		
	NAR	GAR	GAR - NAR	NAR	GAR	GAR - NAR	NAR	GAR	GAR - NAR
Rwanda	22.8	61.5	38.6	13.4	35.5	22.0	33.7	48.2	14.5
Area of residence									
Urban	35.2	78.7	43.4	22.8	49.7	26.9	45.1	63.0	17.9
Rural	18.9	56.1	37.1	10.0	30.2	20.2	29.7	43.1	13.4
Province									
City of Kigali	37.8	80.3	42.6	21.1	49.1	28.1	45.9	63.6	17.7
Southern	19.9	60.0	40.1	12.0	33.9	21.9	31.8	46.6	14.8
Western	23.3	59.0	35.7	15.8	38.0	22.2	34.3	48.7	14.4
Northern	22.6	59.5	36.9	11.1	35.0	24.0	32.5	47.0	14.5
Eastern	19.4	58.8	39.4	11.0	29.5	18.5	30.5	43.7	13.2
Sex									
Male	18.8	55.1	36.3	11.0	32.4	21.5	29.1	43.5	14.4
Female	26.7	67.7	41.0	15.9	38.5	22.6	38.1	52.8	14.7
Quintile									
Q1	11.1	39.0	27.9	5.4	16.4	10.9	19.9	28.0	8.1
Q2	15.0	52.6	37.6	8.7	26.7	18.1	27.7	39.8	12.1
Q3	21.1	66.0	44.9	11.1	34.4	23.3	33.5	50.0	16.5
Q4	30.0	70.4	40.5	18.4	45.9	27.5	41.2	58.0	16.8
Q5	50.6	99.3	48.7	27.3	61.6	34.3	55.0	77.6	22.6
Disability status									
Without disability	23.0	61.9	38.9	13.5	35.6	22.1	33.9	48.5	14.6
With disability	5.4	27.1	21.7	8.3	22.6	14.3	13.7	25.0	11.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

3.2.2 Repetition rate in secondary school

The repetition rate in secondary school for the 2022/2023 cohort of the population disaggregated by geographic, demographic, and socioeconomic characteristics is presented in Table 3.7.

The repetition rate in 2022/2023 was 8.4%. Disaggregation by geographic location and province indicates that the highest repetition rate in secondary school was observed in the Southern province (11.3%). Repetition was less prevalent in urban (6.2%) compared to rural areas (9.7%).

Nationally, the findings reveal that repetition was more prevalent among female students (9.5%) than male students (7.0%). Additionally, repetition rate for children with disabilities was higher compared to those without disabilities (18% and 8.4% respectively). On the other hand, the results indicate that the non-orphaned children were less likely to repeat with a repetition rate of 10.2% whereas the proportion of repetends for single parent orphans and double parent orphans were 16.9% and 17% respectively. The tabulation of repetition rate in secondary schools at the district level is shown in the Annex (Table A.12).

Considering the two distinct level of education in secondary (lower and upper secondary education), the students from lower secondary school tend to repeat compared to the ones in upper secondary education (10.7% against 4.3% respectively).

Table 3. 7: Percentage of the population aged 13 years and above, and population aged 16 years and above attended secondary school in 2022/2023 who repeated the 2022/2023 class in 2023/2024 by area of residence, province, sex, age, education level of household head, disability, and orphanhood status (EICV7)

EICV7	Repetition rate		
	Lower secondary school	Upper secondary school	Secondary school
Rwanda	10.7	4.3	8.4
Area of residence			
Urban	7.4	4.4	6.2
Rural	12.3	4.2	9.7
Province			
City of Kigali	7.7	3.3	5.8
Southern	12.8	8.4	11.3
Western	12.0	2.8	8.8
Northern	9.3	4.4	7.6
Eastern	10.1	2.8	7.7
Quintiles			
Male	9.4	2.8	7.0
Female	11.7	5.5	9.5
Quintiles			
Q1	11.7	7.1	10.6
Q2	14.6	7.2	12.4
Q3	10.4	3.0	8.2
Q4	11.0	3.2	8.2
Q5	6.8	3.8	5.4
Disability status			
Without disability	10.6	4.2	8.4
With disability	21.7	12.7	18.0
Orphanhood status			
Not orphans	10.6	4.5	10.2
Single-parent orphans	17.9	0.0	16.9
Double-parent orphans	18.1	0.0	17.0

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

3.2.3 Promotion rate in secondary school

Table 3.8 shows a breakdown of the promotion rate in secondary school disaggregated by geographic location and gender characteristics. It reveals that nationwide, promotion rate in secondary school was 85% from 2022/2023 to 2023/2024 respectively. The results show that there is a significant difference in promotion rate between the urban and rural areas (88% and 84% respectively).

At the provincial level, the highest promotion rate was observed in the City of Kigali (89.5%), while the lowest was recorded in the Southern province (81.5%). From a gender perspective, although the difference was minimal, male students had a slightly higher promotion rate in the next secondary grade than females (87% and 84% respectively). Furthermore, the promotion rate was highest among students from the wealthiest quintile (Q1: 89% against Q5: 82%). The promotion rate by sex in secondary school for each district is illustrated in Annex (Table A.14).

Considering the two distinct levels of secondary education (Lower and upper), the results indicated that students in upper secondary education are more likely to be promoted to the next grade. The promotion rate in upper secondary education was 93% while the rate in lower level was 81% respectively.

Table 3. 8: Promotion rate in secondary school by area of residence, province, sex, consumption quintile, age groups, disability, and orphanhood status (EICV7)

EICV7	Promotion rate		
	Lower secondary school	Upper secondary school	Secondary school
Rwanda	80.6	93.3	85.1
Area of residence			
Urban	84.4	93.4	88.0
Rural	78.8	93.3	83.6
Province			
City of Kigali	84.6	96.6	89.5
Southern	77.1	89.8	81.5
Western	79.9	95.0	85.3
Northern	85.1	94.0	88.3
Eastern	79.8	92.3	83.9
Sex			
Male	81.6	95.6	86.7
Female	79.8	91.5	83.9
Quintile			
Q1	79.5	91.5	82.4
Q2	75.8	90.9	80.5
Q3	79.4	94.7	84.2
Q4	82.2	94.1	86.8
Q5	85.5	93.8	89.3
Disability status			
Without disability	80.6	93.4	85.2
With disability	78.2	78.9	78.5
Orphan hood status			
Not orphans	84.6	94.4	85.3
Single-parent orphans	74.8	86.4	75.4
Double-parent orphans	80.9	100.0	82.1

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

3.2.4 Completion rate in secondary school

In Rwanda, the intended age for the final grade of Lower secondary education is 14 years. For the purpose of calculating the completion rate in lower secondary education, the reference age group was defined as, 17-19 years (14+3=17 and 14+5=19). The results revealed that, the lower secondary completion rate in 2023/2024 was 24.9% whereby the female accounted 28.5% and boys accounted 21.1% respectively. The results further showed that the City of Kigali was the highest in lower secondary school completion rate with 33.6%, while Eastern province accounted for 20.6%. Considering the consumption category, the lower secondary school completion rate increased as the consumption quintile rose.

In the age group of 20-22 which was considered for calculating the upper secondary school completion rate, the results of EICV7 showed that the completion rate for upper secondary school in 2023/2024 was 13.8% . Considering the area of residence, the children from urban area were more likely to complete the upper secondary education compared to those from rural areas (24.5% against 8.3%).

Table 3. 9: Lower and upper secondary school completion rate according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile, sex, and Gender Parity Index (EICV7)

EICV7	Completion rate in lower secondary school				Completion rate in upper secondary school			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index	Both sexes	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index
Rwanda	24.9	21.1	28.5	1.35	13.8	12.5	15.0	1.20
Area of residence								
Urban	35.2	33.9	36.3	1.07	24.5	23.7	25.1	1.06
Rural	20.8	16.8	25.0	1.49	8.3	7.2	9.4	1.31
Province								
City of Kigali	33.5	33.4	33.6	1.01	26.4	24.0	28.3	1.18
Southern	23.9	19.1	29.4	1.54	10.3	9.2	11.4	1.24
Western	26.9	25.7	28.1	1.10	14.8	13.9	15.6	1.12
Northern	23.8	19.5	28.0	1.44	10.8	8.7	12.7	1.46
Eastern	20.6	15.0	25.8	1.72	9.2	9.3	9.2	0.99
Quintile								
Q1	10.0	7.4	12.7	1.71	3.1	3.5	2.7	0.77
Q2	18.3	14.3	22.5	1.57	5.3	5.6	4.9	0.88
Q3	23.4	19.6	27.4	1.40	7.5	8.0	7.1	0.89
Q4	32.5	27.7	37.7	1.36	15.2	13.2	16.7	1.27
Q5	43.3	44.8	42.4	0.95	32.2	29.8	34.0	1.14

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

This chapter presents findings on the extent to which technical/vocational and tertiary education is accessed in Rwanda. The results were disaggregated by geographic location, demographic characteristics, and socioeconomic differentials to allow in-depth understanding of the access of these forms of education.





Access to Technical/Vocational and Tertiary Education

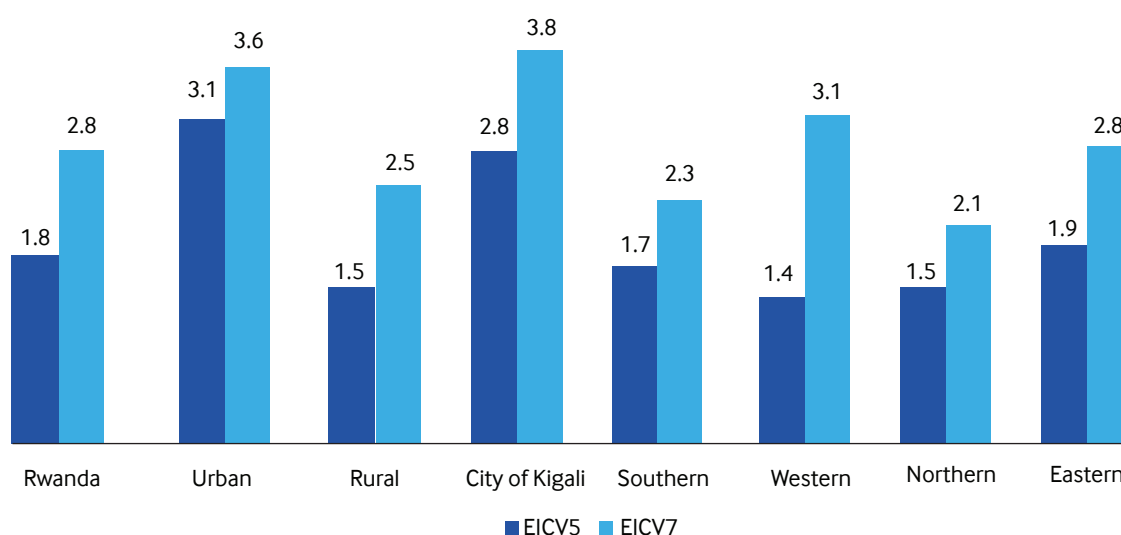
4.1. Technical and vocational education

Technical and vocational education refers to an educational framework designed to equip individuals with practical skills, knowledge, and competencies required for employment or self-employment.

EICV collects information on whether one attended any technical and vocational training school in the last 12 months prior to the survey.

Figure 4.1, Figure 4.2, and Figure 4.3 present the findings on the proportion of population aged 14 and above who attended such courses in the last 12 months, disaggregated by various differentials. Countrywide, the proportion of the populations attending these courses increased from 1.8% in EICV5 to 2.8% in EICV7. A disaggregation at subnational level indicates that technical and vocational attendance was higher from population living in urban (3.6%) compared to those in rural areas (2.5%) with the City of Kigali recording the highest attendance rate (3.8%).

Figure 4. 1: Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attended technical and vocational training school in previous 12 months by area of residence and province (EICV5, EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Figure 4.2 illustrates technical/vocational school's attendance by gender and age. The highest technical/vocational school attendance was observed among population aged between 20 and 24 (6.6%) and the males were more likely to attend vocation training than females (3% for males against 2.6 % for females).

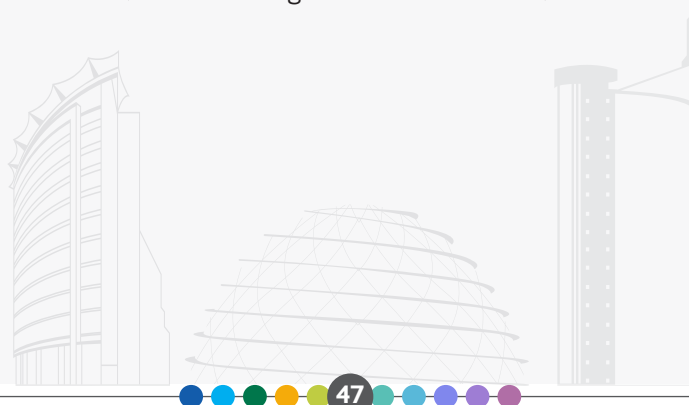
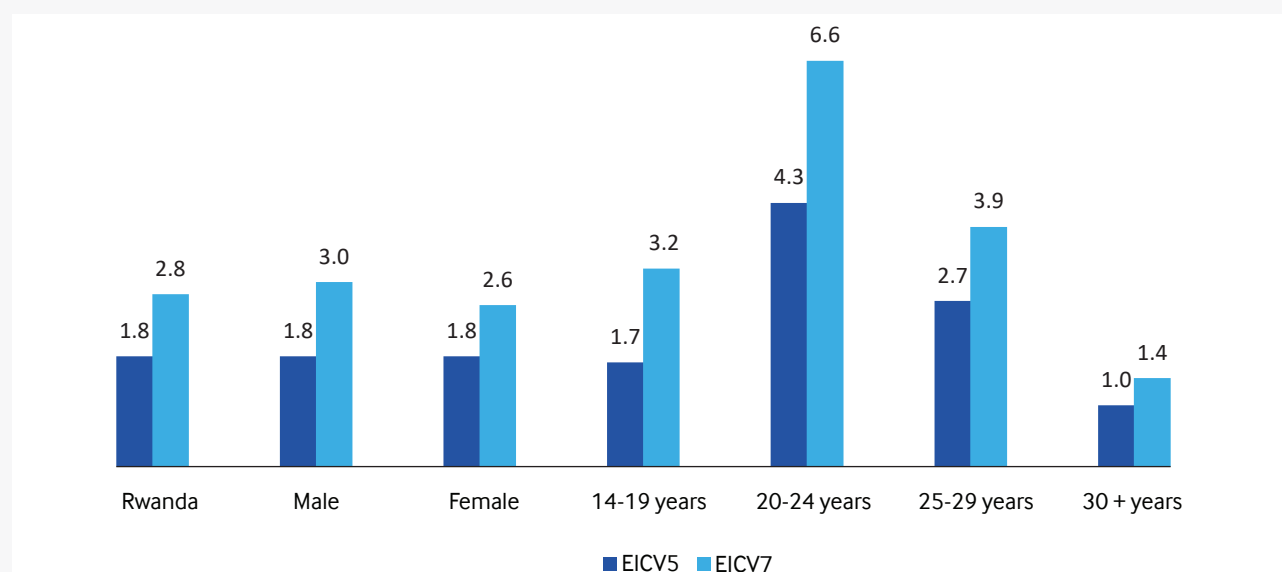


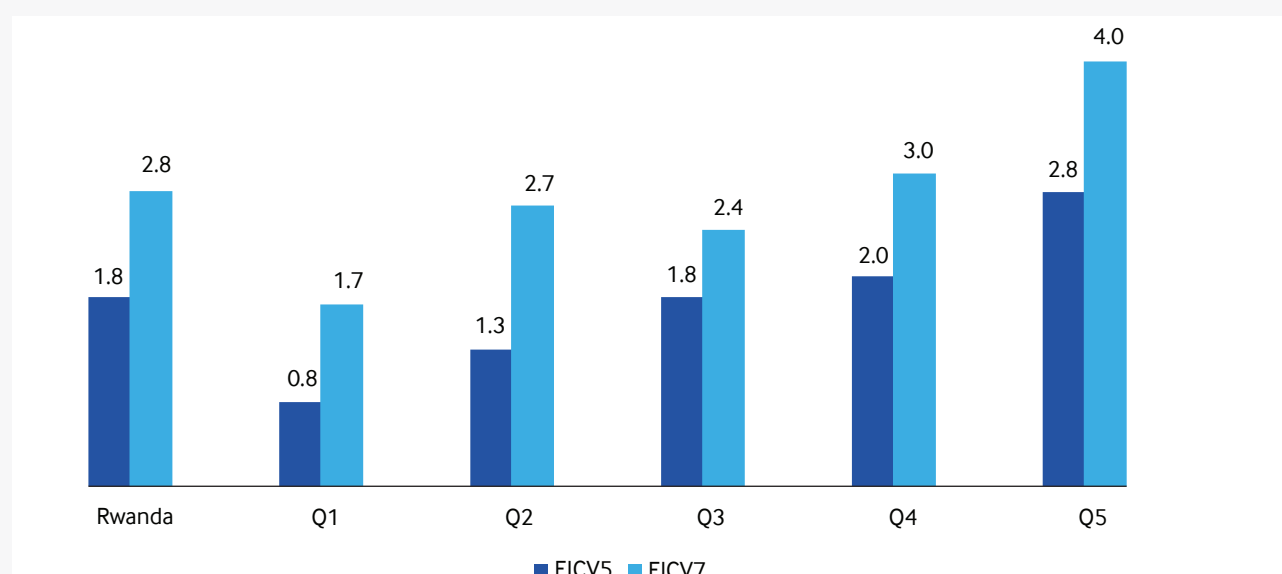
Figure 4. 2: Percentage of population aged 14 and above attended technical and vocational training school in previous 12 months by sex and age group (EICV5, EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Figure 4.3 shows that the access to vocational training was more prevalent among the population in the wealthiest consumption quintile compared to those in the poorest quintile (see Figure 4.3).

Figure 4. 3: Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attended technical/vocational training in last 12 months by quintile (EICV5, EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

4.2. Access to tertiary education

According to the education system in Rwanda, a student who followed his/her studies without any delay, he/she completes secondary school at the age of 17 years. It indicates that the student will be enrolled in university at 18 years old. Table 4.1 shows that nationwide, the youth population who attended tertiary education was 2.9% in 2023/2024.

Access to higher learning education among the population aged between 16 to 30 remained prevalent in urban population (5.4% in urban against 1.6% in rural areas). At provincial level, the City of Kigali had the highest tertiary school attendance (6.1%), while the Southern province marked 1.8% of university attendance in 2023/2024.

Regarding consumption quintile, the EICV7 results indicated that the access to university education was completely skewed to individuals in the wealthiest quintile (Q5: 8.2% against Q1: 0.2%).

The results also showed that the population aged between 23-26 years were the most likely to attend the university studies in 2023/2024 (6%).

Table 4. 1: Percentage of the individuals aged between 16 and 30 attending an institution of higher learning in 2023/2024 by area of residence, province, age group and sex (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	2.8	3.0	2.9
Area of residence			
Urban	5.1	5.6	5.4
Rural	1.7	1.5	1.6
Province			
City of Kigali	5.3	6.7	6.1
Southern	1.7	1.9	1.8
Western	2.8	2.7	2.8
Northern	2.6	2.5	2.6
Eastern	2.3	1.6	1.9
Age group			
18-22	0.6	1.2	0.9
23-26	5.9	6.1	6.0
27-30	2.6	1.6	2.0
Quintile			
Q1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Q2	0.8	0.3	0.5
Q3	1.3	0.9	1.1
Q4	2.8	2.2	2.5
Q5	7.8	8.6	8.2

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The proportion of population aged 16 and above who attended tertiary education in Rwanda was 1.5% in 2023/2024 (EICV7). Access to higher learning education was more prevalent from population living in urban (3%) than the ones from rural areas (0.8%).

Table 4. 2: Percentage of the individuals aged 16 and above attending an institution of higher learning by area of residence, province, sex, age group and quintile (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	1.5	1.4	1.5
Area of residence			
Urban	2.8	3.3	3.0
Rural	1.0	0.6	0.8
Province			
City of Kigali	2.9	3.9	3.4
Southern	0.9	0.8	0.9
Western	1.6	1.4	1.5
Northern	1.4	1.2	1.3
Eastern	1.2	0.8	1.0
Quintile			
Q1	0.1	0.5	0.3
Q2	5.5	5.5	5.5
Q3	3.1	2.7	2.9
Q4	0.8	1.0	0.9
Q5	0.8	0.4	0.6

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7



User Satisfaction And Facilities

EICV surveys include questions designed to assess satisfaction with various services including education services. Although these questions are based on self-perceived evaluations, they provide valuable insights into the progress of users satisfaction with the education system in Rwanda.

The analysis of satisfaction with schools is carried out at the household level and is an assessment of how household members are satisfied with the quality of education services provided to their children. It is worth noting that while measuring the level of satisfaction with primary school, only household having children in primary school were considered.

5.1 Satisfaction with primary school

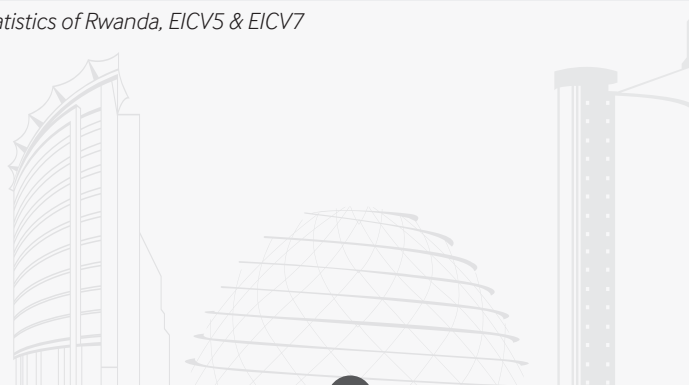
Table 5.1 presents findings disaggregated by geographic location as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics. It indicates that countrywide, 91% of households with children currently attending primary school expressed satisfaction with the education services received. This reflects a 3.2 percentage change increase since EICV5 implying an improvement in the quality of education services provided in Rwanda from EICV5 to EICV7.

At provincial level, satisfaction rate increased across all provinces except in the City of Kigali. Considering the consumption quintile, the satisfaction level generally increased from EICV5 to EICV7 and the higher is the consumption quintile demonstrated the lower number of satisfactions with primary school.

Table 5. 1: Percentage of the households satisfied with primary school by area of residence, province, and consumption quintile (EICV5 & EICV7)

	EICV5	EICV7	% change
Rwanda	88.1	91.3	3.2
Area of residence			
Urban	89.3	88.9	-0.4
Rural	88.0	91.9	3.9
Province			
City of Kigali	88.0	83.1	-4.9
Southern	88.2	94.6	6.4
Western	88.6	90.3	1.7
Northern	92.3	92.8	0.5
Eastern	85.3	90.5	5.2
Quintile			
Q1	88.9	93.3	4.4
Q2	87.9	92.9	5.0
Q3	89.2	92.0	2.8
Q4	87.0	89.1	2.1
Q5	87.2	87.2	0.0

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7



Annex

Annex A.: Education Tables

Table A. 1: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school by district (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 6 and above (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 6 and above (000s)
Rwanda	89.5	85.1	87.2	9,901	93.6	90.3	91.9	11,535
Districts								
Nyarugenge	93.3	92	92.7	269	97.6	95.6	96.6	337
Gasabo	95.6	89.9	92.8	754	96.9	95.8	96.3	823
Kicukiro	95.9	94.1	95	353	98.1	96.8	97.4	428
Nyanza	89.5	84.4	86.8	272	91.3	86.7	89.0	311
Gisagara	82.6	84.2	83.5	288	90.9	89.1	90.0	336
Nyaruguru	85.7	79.4	82.3	251	93.7	88.9	91.2	287
Huye	88.7	85.2	86.9	291	92.1	90.8	91.4	319
Nyamagabe	88.5	82.4	85.3	294	91.0	85.7	88.2	311
Ruhango	90.2	89.3	89.7	264	94.8	90.0	92.3	305
Muhanga	90	87	88.4	291	92.1	89.8	90.8	299
Kamonyi	91.1	89.9	90.5	351	93.7	91.7	92.7	414
Karongi	89.2	83.6	86.3	305	95.1	91.4	93.2	317
Rutsiro	84.3	78.7	81.4	279	90.2	86.7	88.4	309
Rubavu	86.7	81.7	84.1	363	94.5	90.8	92.6	463
Nyabihu	91.2	82.5	86.5	255	93.4	87.4	90.1	272
Ngororero	85.3	82.9	84	306	88.9	86.7	87.7	302
Rusizi	90.1	86.9	88.5	381	95.3	91.3	93.2	422
Nyamasheke	90.3	85	87.4	324	93.7	90.2	91.8	379
Rulindo	90.9	84.5	87.5	276	94.0	91.1	92.5	318
Gakenke	88.9	85.7	87.2	302	92.9	90.5	91.6	322
Musanze	91	86.6	88.6	339	95.9	91.0	93.3	430
Burera	89.4	80.1	84.4	289	93.1	86.7	89.6	328
Gicumbi	88.2	83.3	85.6	330	92.9	87.1	89.9	407
Rwamagana	88.8	87.7	88.2	303	92.1	91.6	91.8	433
Nyagatare	88	82.1	84.9	498	89.8	88.7	89.2	567
Gatsibo	87	82.9	84.9	410	92.8	90.9	91.8	464
Kayanza	88.3	83.4	85.8	310	92.5	88.7	90.5	439
Kirehe	90.5	84.9	87.5	324	94.1	86.7	90.3	367
Ngoma	88.5	83.8	85.9	296	91.8	88.3	89.9	348
Bugesera	87.5	82.4	84.8	334	94.9	92.8	93.8	481

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

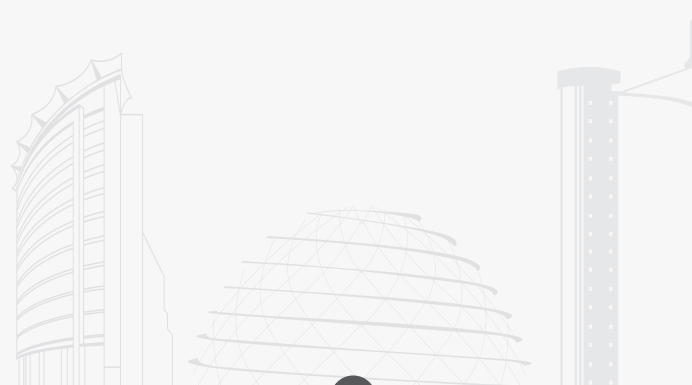


Table A.2: Percentage of the population aged between 3 and 30 who have attended school in the past 12 months by sex and district (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 3 and 30 years (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 3 and 30 years (000s)
Rwanda	54.6	52.6	53.6	7,248	61.9	61.1	61.5	7,986
Districts								
Nyarugenge	49.7	46.0	47.8	195	52.8	53.7	53.2	235
Gasabo	47.1	41.1	44.0	566	56.9	52.7	54.6	587
Kicukiro	56.1	51.1	53.4	260	53.7	48.9	51.3	301
Nyanza	57.8	56.0	56.9	193	61.2	62.4	61.8	206
Gisagara	43.5	47.5	45.5	207	63.0	61.2	62.1	237
Nyaruguru	57.9	57.5	57.7	181	68.8	72.0	70.5	205
Huye	52.6	51.2	51.9	201	63.7	66.5	65.1	211
Nyamagabe	57.6	56.1	56.9	204	60.4	65.1	62.7	206
Ruhango	58.9	60.0	59.4	184	68.0	69.9	69.0	193
Muhanga	54.7	52.2	53.4	206	64.4	61.7	63.0	189
Kamonyi	58.1	55.7	56.9	243	60.1	60.1	60.1	279
Karongi	62.0	57.1	59.6	218	68.7	67.0	67.8	216
Rutsiro	56.1	51.8	53.9	208	62.7	60.4	61.5	217
Rubavu	54.9	51.9	53.3	283	59.5	55.3	57.3	345
Nyabihu	57.6	53.6	55.5	196	64.4	64.0	64.2	199
Ngororero	55.5	52.6	53.9	225	66.0	63.7	64.7	211
Rusizi	54.9	52.2	53.6	292	59.9	61.2	60.6	304
Nyamasheke	61.2	57.9	59.5	236	73.0	74.6	73.8	255
Rulindo	51.0	54.7	52.9	195	62.2	59.1	60.7	209
Gakenke	58.5	57.0	57.7	209	61.3	59.5	60.4	214
Musanze	56.3	56.0	56.1	254	67.0	62.6	64.7	288
Burera	54.5	54.8	54.7	219	66.2	64.7	65.4	235
Gicumbi	56.2	53.7	54.9	237	60.3	62.7	61.5	277
Rwamagana	52.6	53.3	53.0	223	59.9	62.7	61.4	296
Nyagatare	50.8	50.9	50.9	379	59.8	60.9	60.4	406
Gatsibo	54.8	53.6	54.2	301	64.9	61.8	63.3	316
Kayanza	53.6	54.4	54.0	232	60.0	60.4	60.2	307
Kirehe	57.2	52.9	55.0	240	63.0	60.1	61.5	251
Ngoma	55.7	55.4	55.6	215	57.6	57.1	57.3	240
Bugesera	54.3	49.6	51.8	245	63.6	63.4	63.5	354

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table A.3: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in primary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 6 and 11 years in 2023 (000s)
Rwanda	92.0	93.6	92.8	2,042
Districts				
Nyarugenge	93.1	94.6	93.9	51
Gasabo	94.0	96.9	95.4	125
Kicukiro	94.7	97.4	96.0	52
Nyanza	84.5	93.7	89.2	54
Gisagara	93.3	90.6	92.0	68
Nyaruguru	92.9	93.9	93.4	55
Huye	88.0	93.7	90.9	55
Nyamagabe	91.2	92.6	91.8	53
Ruhango	89.7	95.2	92.5	57
Muhanga	95.4	94.1	94.8	47
Kamonyi	91.9	91.7	91.8	70
Karongi	95.1	94.2	94.7	57
Rutsiro	88.7	92.5	90.6	58
Rubavu	88.1	92.3	90.2	86

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 6 and 11 years in 2023 (000s)
Nyabihu	96.6	96.0	96.2	51
Ngororero	88.2	91.8	90.0	58
Rusizi	91.6	91.2	91.4	76
Nyamasheke	94.8	96.8	95.8	76
Rulindo	94.1	94.6	94.3	61
Gakenke	97.8	95.7	96.6	57
Musanze	95.9	97.3	96.6	72
Burera	96.8	95.5	96.1	61
Gicumbi	95.8	98.0	96.8	72
Rwamagana	90.3	94.6	92.5	78
Nyagatare	89.4	88.8	89.1	105
Gatsibo	85.5	90.6	88.2	82
Kayonza	86.7	91.9	89.2	82
Kirehe	96.4	94.0	95.3	70
Ngoma	88.3	87.1	87.6	60
Bugesera	94.0	93.0	93.5	91

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.4: Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in primary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 6 and 11 years in 2023 (000s)
Rwanda	141.2	138.4	139.8	2,042
Districts				
Nyarugenge	130.4	124.1	127.1	51
Gasabo	132.9	138.4	135.5	125
Kicukiro	138.9	133.6	136.3	52
Nyanza	138.0	131.6	134.7	54
Gisagara	129.9	132.5	131.1	68
Nyaruguru	155.6	153.5	154.5	55
Huye	140.9	138.5	139.7	55
Nyamagabe	138.1	158.5	147.8	53
Ruhango	135.9	133.7	134.8	57
Muhanga	125.7	140.9	132.6	47
Kamonyi	144.2	138.9	141.6	70
Karongi	148.0	142.1	145.1	57
Rutsiro	141.0	141.6	141.3	58
Rubavu	137.0	132.4	134.8	86
Nyabihu	151.0	143.5	147.0	51
Ngororero	131.7	135.2	133.5	58
Rusizi	154.4	120.6	135.6	76
Nyamasheke	149.1	141.0	145.1	76
Rulindo	126.6	136.2	131.0	61
Gakenke	147.8	133.7	140.2	57
Musanze	148.8	146.2	147.5	72
Burera	160.2	143.1	151.2	61
Gicumbi	148.5	141.7	145.3	72
Rwamagana	135.4	146.6	141.1	78
Nyagatare	145.3	144.0	144.6	105
Gatsibo	146.1	133.3	139.3	82
Kayonza	137.2	138.6	137.8	82
Kirehe	141.3	132.2	136.9	70
Ngoma	142.5	131.8	136.9	60
Bugesera	139.1	145.7	142.2	91

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.5: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in secondary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 12 and 17 years in 2023 (000s)
Rwanda	29.1	38.1	33.7	1,957
Districts				
Nyarugenge	41.3	47.4	44.3	43
Gasabo	39.4	44.6	42.3	116
Kicukiro	55.8	52.4	54.2	58
Nyanza	22.5	40.6	30.5	55
Gisagara	24.0	31.2	27.4	62
Nyaruguru	20.5	35.1	27.9	54
Huye	28.4	42.9	35.7	56
Nyamagabe	23.2	28.4	26.1	50
Ruhango	31.7	49.5	40.7	51
Muhanga	34.0	42.5	38.9	47
Kamonyi	24.7	34.9	29.6	71
Karongi	32.2	40.6	36.5	58
Rutsiro	23.2	31.9	27.2	58
Rubavu	30.9	34.9	32.8	83
Nyabihu	26.1	39.3	33.2	47
Ngororero	23.2	36.1	30.2	54
Rusizi	31.8	43.1	36.9	74
Nyamasheke	35.8	47.2	41.5	67
Rulindo	28.6	33.6	31.1	48
Gakenke	28.0	35.4	31.7	51
Musanze	35.8	38.2	37.0	75
Burera	25.5	37.9	32.0	52
Gicumbi	21.8	37.0	29.3	69
Rwamagana	31.0	30.7	30.8	74
Nyagatare	23.7	32.0	27.9	105
Gatsibo	26.2	36.4	31.3	85
Kayonza	23.0	40.0	31.6	79
Kirehe	30.2	35.5	32.6	63
Ngoma	19.9	34.2	27.1	63
Bugesera	29.2	35.3	32.5	89

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.6: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in lower secondary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 12 and 14 years in 2023 (000s)
Rwanda	18.8	26.7	22.8	957
Districts				
Nyarugenge	32.7	36.5	34.7	20
Gasabo	27.4	41.1	34.7	54
Kicukiro	43.7	51.3	46.6	26
Nyanza	10.6	25.8	16.8	27
Gisagara	14.9	23.2	19.2	32
Nyaruguru	9.1	22.9	16.2	28
Huye	15.7	29.0	22.6	29
Nyamagabe	16.8	14.4	15.4	25
Ruhango	17.9	31.9	25.6	26
Muhanga	24.5	35.5	31.3	21
Kamonyi	11.9	19.0	15.3	30
Karongi	21.4	29.2	25.5	30
Rutsiro	13.8	18.1	15.7	30
Rubavu	18.4	27.5	22.7	40
Nyabihu	22.0	25.5	23.9	22
Ngororero	17.5	26.0	22.3	28
Rusizi	23.8	29.8	26.3	37

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 12 and 14 years in 2023 (000s)
Nyamasheke	18.8	31.9	25.6	37
Rulindo	31.9	20.3	26.0	22
Gakenke	20.2	26.3	23.2	26
Musanze	29.4	26.6	28.1	36
Burera	7.1	19.2	13.2	27
Gicumbi	11.7	32.4	21.4	34
Rwamagana	21.9	14.8	18.1	36
Nyagatare	10.5	21.5	16.4	52
Gatsibo	20.5	24.4	22.4	42
Kayonza	14.9	25.9	20.3	39
Kirehe	12.0	28.5	20.4	30
Ngoma	10.9	22.0	16.0	31
Bugesera	17.7	25.0	21.9	42

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.7: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in upper secondary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 15 and 17 years in 2023 (000s)
Rwanda	11.0	15.9	13.4	999
Districts				
Nyarugenge	21.7	17.4	19.7	23
Gasabo	15.3	19.0	17.4	62
Kicukiro	35.2	23.6	29.0	32
Nyanza	11.3	9.7	10.6	28
Gisagara	5.8	9.8	7.5	30
Nyaruguru	4.5	9.0	6.7	27
Huye	13.6	19.0	16.3	28
Nyamagabe	6.3	12.7	9.5	25
Ruhango	5.7	24.0	14.1	25
Muhanga	12.5	24.3	18.8	26
Kamonyi	10.7	14.5	12.6	41
Karongi	9.3	15.8	12.6	28
Rutsiro	14.6	13.1	13.9	28
Rubavu	16.6	18.5	17.5	44
Nyabihu	10.7	16.5	13.8	25
Ngororero	7.9	11.1	9.5	26
Rusizi	17.8	20.9	19.4	37
Nyamasheke	15.7	27.0	21.0	30
Rulindo	7.4	10.4	9.0	26
Gakenke	4.4	12.4	8.4	26
Musanze	14.8	14.7	14.7	39
Burera	4.8	11.2	8.2	25
Gicumbi	9.5	15.3	12.5	35
Rwamagana	8.8	17.8	13.5	38
Nyagatare	8.8	14.8	11.6	53
Gatsibo	8.2	11.2	9.8	43
Kayonza	3.9	18.4	11.6	40
Kirehe	5.9	1.5	4.2	34
Ngoma	4.5	15.6	10.5	32
Bugesera	9.8	18.2	14.0	47

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.8: Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in secondary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 12 and 17 in 2023 (000s)
Rwanda	43.5	52.8	48.2	1,957
Districts				
Nyarugenge	52.3	65.0	58.6	43
Gasabo	60.6	60.6	60.6	116
Kicukiro	73.9	72.3	73.2	58
Nyanza	34.9	49.3	41.2	55
Gisagara	31.5	45.3	38.0	62
Nyaruguru	35.3	51.9	43.7	54
Huye	43.7	55.2	49.5	56
Nyamagabe	45.2	46.1	45.7	50
Ruhango	48.0	67.6	57.9	51
Muhanga	45.0	61.6	54.5	47
Kamonyi	40.7	50.2	45.3	71
Karongi	46.6	56.7	51.8	58
Rutsiro	31.8	37.2	34.3	58
Rubavu	47.1	47.0	47.1	83
Nyabihu	43.3	53.7	49.0	47
Ngororero	34.5	48.4	42.1	54
Rusizi	44.2	61.1	51.9	74
Nyamasheke	56.0	68.2	62.1	67
Rulindo	37.4	47.3	42.5	48
Gakenke	41.6	45.9	43.8	51
Musanze	50.3	52.9	51.6	75
Burera	50.7	60.8	56.0	52
Gicumbi	28.2	53.7	40.8	69
Rwamagana	39.9	44.8	42.5	74
Nyagatare	38.0	42.9	40.4	105
Gatsibo	46.9	47.3	47.1	85
Kayonza	36.7	54.1	45.6	79
Kirehe	44.0	51.4	47.3	63
Ngoma	28.0	47.0	37.6	63
Bugesera	43.2	47.7	45.6	89

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.9: Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in lower secondary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 14 in 2023 (000s)
Rwanda	55.1	67.7	61.5	957
Districts				
Nyarugenge	72.3	84.3	78.6	20
Gasabo	69.0	83.4	76.7	54
Kicukiro	77.5	108.7	89.3	26
Nyanza	35.8	81.4	54.4	27
Gisagara	46.9	53.6	50.4	32
Nyaruguru	48.9	66.7	58.0	28
Huye	46.2	74.5	60.9	29
Nyamagabe	60.5	50.2	54.3	25
Ruhango	72.9	80.1	76.9	26
Muhanga	68.3	65.7	66.7	21
Kamonyi	53.7	70.5	61.8	30
Karongi	65.6	66.5	66.1	30
Rutsiro	35.4	49.0	41.4	30
Rubavu	52.7	60.1	56.2	40
Nyabihu	58.4	73.1	66.5	22
Ngororero	42.2	63.0	54.0	28
Rusizi	48.4	84.7	63.2	37

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 14 in 2023 (000s)
Nyamasheke	65.7	65.8	65.7	37
Rulindo	54.7	64.0	59.4	22
Gakenke	55.9	60.3	58.1	26
Musanze	58.3	72.1	64.5	36
Burera	58.6	78.7	68.8	27
Gicumbi	34.6	63.0	48.0	34
Rwamagana	57.0	48.9	52.6	36
Nyagatare	55.2	53.1	54.1	52
Gatsibo	53.7	75.6	64.1	42
Kayanza	45.9	74.6	59.9	39
Kirehe	80.6	74.2	77.3	30
Ngoma	37.7	58.5	47.4	31
Bugesera	59.7	57.9	58.6	42

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.10: Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in upper secondary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 15 and 17 in 2023 (000s)
Rwanda	32.4	38.5	35.5	999
Districts				
Nyarugenge	36.1	45.7	40.6	23
Gasabo	52.3	42.2	46.4	62
Kicukiro	70.0	51.9	60.3	32
Nyanza	34.0	22.7	28.8	28
Gisagara	18.4	34.4	25.0	30
Nyaruguru	21.8	35.9	28.8	27
Huye	41.1	34.7	37.9	28
Nyamagabe	33.0	41.3	37.2	25
Ruhango	27.2	52.3	38.7	25
Muhanga	29.4	57.6	44.5	26
Kamonyi	31.0	35.2	33.0	41
Karongi	26.7	45.9	36.5	28
Rutsiro	27.6	25.0	26.4	28
Rubavu	41.9	35.4	38.8	44
Nyabihu	30.5	35.9	33.4	25
Ngororero	27.2	31.1	29.2	26
Rusizi	39.3	42.2	40.7	37
Nyamasheke	44.9	71.5	57.5	30
Rulindo	22.5	33.1	27.9	26
Gakenke	26.9	31.7	29.3	26
Musanze	41.3	38.5	39.8	39
Burera	41.6	43.1	42.4	25
Gicumbi	21.3	45.4	33.8	35
Rwamagana	24.5	40.8	32.9	38
Nyagatare	23.0	31.6	27.0	53
Gatsibo	39.4	22.2	30.4	43
Kayanza	26.9	35.7	31.6	40
Kirehe	17.9	25.4	20.9	34
Ngoma	17.3	37.7	28.3	32
Bugesera	30.8	37.4	34.1	47

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A. 11: Repetition rate in primary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending primary school in 2022/2023 (000s)
Rwanda	24.1	18.0	21.1	2,409
Districts				
Nyarugenge	13.4	13.5	13.4	56
Gasabo	20.6	16.0	18.4	147
Kicukiro	16.3	10.1	13.3	62
Nyanza	19.7	15.0	17.4	60
Gisagara	33.3	21.3	27.5	75
Nyaruguru	29.0	18.2	23.7	73
Huye	30.1	19.8	24.8	66
Nyamagabe	28.2	21.6	24.7	62
Ruhango	26.4	15.8	21.1	66
Muhanga	24.3	17.7	20.9	54
Kamonyi	26.7	20.0	23.3	84
Karongi	24.6	18.4	21.7	71
Rutsiro	25.6	19.9	22.7	67
Rubavu	19.7	19.0	19.4	97
Nyabihu	16.6	19.3	18.0	64
Ngororero	28.1	16.4	22.2	66
Rusizi	26.4	23.0	24.7	91
Nyamasheke	19.5	16.7	18.2	89
Rulindo	27.6	16.2	22.4	68
Gakenke	27.7	22.3	24.9	66
Musanze	22.5	17.3	19.9	91
Burera	22.1	22.7	22.4	75
Gicumbi	31.0	23.0	27.2	84
Rwamagana	17.5	16.1	16.8	93
Nyagatare	17.5	15.1	16.3	117
Gatsibo	28.0	18.4	23.1	101
Kayonza	27.0	16.2	21.9	99
Kirehe	29.0	19.1	24.2	83
Ngoma	24.4	16.1	20.3	68
Bugesera	22.3	16.8	19.5	112

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A. 12: Repetition rates in secondary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending secondary school in 2022/2023 (000s)
Rwanda	7.0	9.5	8.4	775
Districts				
Nyarugenge	0.0	4.5	2.6	26
Gasabo	8.7	8.0	8.3	55
Kicukiro	3.3	5.6	4.4	39
Nyanza	9.0	16.6	13.1	19
Gisagara	15.3	15.2	15.2	20
Nyaruguru	12.7	9.4	10.7	18
Huye	8.9	8.6	8.8	22
Nyamagabe	3.1	8.6	6.1	20
Ruhango	9.6	10.0	9.8	25
Muhanga	11.0	13.8	12.7	22
Kamonyi	7.8	18.7	13.7	26
Karongi	15.3	4.1	8.9	23
Rutsiro	4.3	13.7	8.9	15
Rubavu	10.4	11.3	10.8	31
Nyabihu	5.8	6.6	6.3	19
Ngororero	9.0	11.4	10.6	18
Rusizi	8.1	10.8	9.6	35

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending secondary school in 2022/2023 (000s)
Nyamasheke	5.5	6.7	6.2	34
Rulindo	5.7	6.1	5.9	16
Gakenke	10.9	9.7	10.3	16
Musanze	1.7	4.2	3.1	32
Burera	3.3	10.1	7.1	26
Gicumbi	5.4	17.5	13.2	24
Rwamagana	1.9	8.5	5.7	26
Nyagatare	1.8	2.0	1.9	35
Gatsibo	7.8	11.3	9.6	28
Kayonza	7.9	14.5	11.8	30
Kirehe	14.4	16.5	15.3	23
Ngoma	5.6	8.3	7.3	18
Bugesera	6.0	4.4	5.1	33

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A. 13: Promotion rates in primary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending primary school in 2022/2023 (000s)
Rwanda	68.3	75.7	72.0	2,409
Districts				
Nyarugenge	76.2	80.1	78.3	56
Gasabo	70.6	76.9	73.6	147
Kicukiro	78.8	83.7	81.1	62
Nyanza	71.4	81.5	76.3	60
Gisagara	57.5	73.8	65.5	75
Nyaruguru	63.9	76.2	69.8	73
Huye	59.6	76.4	68.0	66
Nyamagabe	66.8	71.1	69.0	62
Ruhango	64.3	76.8	70.6	66
Muhanga	66.8	72.3	69.5	54
Kamonyi	68.6	74.9	71.7	84
Karongi	64.4	75.5	69.5	71
Rutsiro	63.2	77.0	70.1	67
Rubavu	71.3	74.7	72.8	97
Nyabihu	76.2	73.5	74.7	64
Ngororero	60.5	75.1	67.8	66
Rusizi	65.7	67.9	66.8	91
Nyamasheke	74.2	77.3	75.7	89
Rulindo	66.4	77.4	71.4	68
Gakenke	65.8	71.6	68.8	66
Musanze	74.1	80.7	77.4	91
Burera	70.9	70.6	70.7	75
Gicumbi	62.2	71.0	66.2	84
Rwamagana	75.4	79.1	77.4	93
Nyagatare	76.0	80.5	78.3	117
Gatsibo	66.1	73.9	70.1	101
Kayonza	65.1	79.1	71.5	99
Kirehe	60.8	72.8	66.5	83
Ngoma	70.7	73.8	72.2	68
Bugesera	70.6	75.6	73.1	112

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A. 14: Promotion rates in secondary school by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attended secondary school in 2022/2023 (000s)
Rwanda	86.7	83.9	85.1	775
Districts				
Nyarugenge	95.1	88.9	91.7	26
Gasabo	85.8	91.3	88.7	55
Kicukiro	92.3	86.3	89.2	39
Nyanza	78.1	76.4	77.1	19
Gisagara	75.6	79.7	78.2	20
Nyaruguru	83.8	81.6	82.5	18
Huye	77.5	88.8	83.6	22
Nyamagabe	91.9	83.9	87.6	20
Ruhango	75.1	88.1	82.5	25
Muhanga	83.6	86.9	85.7	22
Kamonyi	82.9	70.1	75.9	26
Karongi	77.4	92.4	85.6	23
Rutsiro	94.2	78.2	86.0	15
Rubavu	93.3	75.8	85.0	31
Nyabihu	83.2	89.4	86.6	19
Ngororero	89.3	80.0	83.3	18
Rusizi	80.6	80.8	80.7	35
Nyamasheke	93.1	87.7	90.0	34
Rulindo	87.8	85.1	86.1	16
Gakenke	86.6	87.7	87.2	16
Musanze	97.4	89.2	92.4	32
Burera	95.4	92.6	93.9	26
Gicumbi	92.8	72.2	79.5	24
Rwamagana	90.2	83.8	86.3	26
Nyagatare	87.6	93.9	90.5	35
Gatsibo	89.0	82.0	85.4	28
Kayonza	83.8	75.7	78.9	30
Kirehe	78.3	76.2	77.3	23
Ngoma	93.1	82.5	86.8	18
Bugesera	84.3	81.4	82.8	33

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.15: Literacy rate among population aged between 15 and 24 by sex and district (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)
Rwanda	84.3	88.5	86.5	2,302	84.5	90.7	87.7	2,841
Districts								
Nyarugenge	94.5	96.8	95.7	73	91.1	95.4	93.4	87
Gasabo	86.9	90.0	88.5	207	90.8	95.7	93.5	214
Kicukiro	96.1	94.5	95.2	98	94.5	96.6	95.6	115
Nyanza	85.6	94.8	89.9	57	76.0	86.3	80.7	74
Gisagara	71.9	82.0	77.0	63	77.2	85.5	81.4	83
Nyaruguru	76.7	86.0	81.7	57	80.3	87.8	84.1	71
Huye	81.1	88.6	84.9	62	89.7	91.5	90.6	72
Nyamagabe	85.9	92.2	88.9	70	82.5	89.6	86.1	73
Ruhango	82.3	85.5	84.0	54	85.3	95.4	90.2	68
Muhanga	78.2	91.4	85.0	63	88.7	93.8	91.7	67
Kamonyi	91.5	91.5	91.5	78	79.8	89.7	84.4	103
Karongi	84.9	91.4	88.1	66	85.8	90.5	88.3	75
Rutsiro	82.5	85.0	83.8	64	77.6	87.9	82.9	72
Rubavu	84.4	78.4	81.2	92	83.3	87.0	85.2	129
Nyabihu	79.8	88.2	84.3	58	82.7	89.0	86.2	67
Ngororero	79.0	84.8	82.2	73	82.3	93.9	88.9	69

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)
Rusizi	80.1	82.1	81.1	87	87.5	95.3	91.5	110
Nyamasheke	90.2	92.8	91.6	73	90.1	91.2	90.7	83
Rulindo	85.4	91.3	88.2	65	86.2	95.5	90.7	71
Gakenke	80.2	89.9	85.1	63	88.5	91.7	90.2	75
Musanze	84.2	90.1	87.4	78	82.7	93.6	88.6	105
Burera	87.4	88.3	87.9	72	85.3	92.2	89.0	80
Gicumbi	85.6	92.8	89.6	83	87.3	92.5	90.1	103
Rwamagana	92.2	92.9	92.6	71	80.3	88.8	84.8	101
Nyagatare	82.5	89.4	86.0	121	85.9	86.7	86.3	147
Gatsibo	78.9	82.5	80.8	92	84.1	86.0	85.0	117
Kayanza	82.7	82.2	82.5	65	86.3	86.7	86.5	110
Kirehe	81.9	84.1	83.1	69	81.9	90.5	86.1	94
Ngoma	81.3	88.9	85.5	60	71.9	80.9	76.7	86
Bugsera	83.2	85.2	84.3	67	81.1	89.0	85.1	122

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table A. 16: Literacy rate among population aged 15 above by sex and district (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 15 and above (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 15 and above (000s)
Rwanda	77.5	69.4	73.2	7,028	78.4	73.6	75.8	8,524
Districts								
Nyarugenge	88.5	86.9	87.7	213	91.1	87.9	89.4	264
Gasabo	89	83.4	86.2	600	90.4	89.6	90.0	637
Kicukiro	91.9	89.1	90.5	279	93.7	91.7	92.7	349
Nyanza	74.9	69.4	72.1	189	66.7	64.0	65.3	229
Gisagara	66.7	62.7	64.5	200	69.2	68.5	68.8	239
Nyaruguru	69.1	58.9	63.5	170	71.4	64.9	67.9	206
Huye	70.7	65.8	68	207	79.0	76.5	77.7	237
Nyamagabe	74.9	66.3	70.4	207	71.2	64.7	67.7	231
Ruhango	73	68.5	70.5	184	77.6	75.0	76.2	225
Muhanga	73.4	71.7	72.5	208	79.0	74.6	76.5	229
Kamonyi	79	74.7	76.7	250	74.2	76.1	75.2	312
Karongi	75.6	67.8	71.5	208	73.7	69.0	71.1	231
Rutsiro	69.1	59.6	64	192	67.6	65.5	66.4	221
Rubavu	78.8	63.8	70.9	252	82.0	70.1	75.7	336
Nyabihu	75	61	67.2	169	79.9	66.9	72.6	196
Ngororero	71	62.5	66.2	210	72.6	70.2	71.2	217
Rusizi	73.4	62.2	67.4	262	81.6	75.8	78.5	308
Nyamasheke	79.6	70.9	74.7	226	75.1	68.2	71.3	264
Rulindo	77.8	71.4	74.4	205	76.1	75.9	76.0	233
Gakenke	72.1	68.3	70.1	211	77.8	71.6	74.5	239
Musanze	81	68.5	74.2	238	80.5	75.1	77.5	321
Burera	77	61.1	68.5	204	77.5	69.1	72.9	238
Gicumbi	75.4	70	72.5	238	79.1	72.6	75.6	302
Rwamagana	81.7	75	78.1	217	76.3	75.5	75.9	320
Nyagatare	76.1	67.2	71.4	348	77.2	71.3	74.2	410
Gatsibo	72	62.6	67	282	75.4	70.5	72.8	337
Kayanza	75.1	66.2	70.4	210	79.6	69.0	74.0	318
Kirehe	75.8	65.6	70.2	220	77.8	65.8	71.6	271
Ngoma	76.8	67	71.5	200	65.8	63.7	64.6	257
Bugsera	78	67.6	72.4	227	78.8	75.4	77.0	347

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table A. 17: Literacy rate among population aged between 25 and 64 by district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 25 and 64 (000s)
Rwanda	77.6	71.6	74.3	5,040
Districts				
Nyarugenge	91.2	86.2	88.7	168
Gasabo	91.1	89.8	90.4	399
Kicukiro	93.7	91.4	92.6	222
Nyanza	63.7	64.5	64.1	131
Gisagara	66.9	66.3	66.6	136
Nyaruguru	69.0	60.0	64.2	116
Huye	76.5	78.6	77.7	140
Nyamagabe	69.3	63.1	65.9	135
Ruhango	75.9	75.4	75.6	135
Muhanga	76.7	72.0	74.1	139
Kamonyi	73.8	76.8	75.4	188
Karongi	68.6	65.4	66.8	136
Rutsiro	65.1	62.0	63.4	132
Rubavu	82.3	64.5	72.8	190
Nyabihu	81.1	62.3	70.4	115
Ngororero	71.9	67.5	69.3	126
Rusizi	80.2	70.9	75.2	172
Nyamasheke	70.4	66.4	68.2	151
Rulindo	75.6	75.3	75.4	142
Gakenke	76.0	70.0	72.8	143
Musanze	81.2	72.9	76.6	192
Burera	77.7	66.6	71.7	136
Gicumbi	79.0	69.9	74.1	171
Rwamagana	76.2	74.6	75.3	200
Nyagatare	74.5	68.9	71.5	235
Gatsibo	72.6	68.3	70.3	195
Kayonza	77.1	65.8	70.9	186
Kirehe	76.5	59.2	67.3	156
Ngoma	64.7	61.7	63.0	150
Bugesera	80.3	72.8	76.3	204

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A. 18: Literacy rate among population aged 65 and above by district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 65 and above(000s)
Rwanda	54.2	20.5	34.6	644
Districts				
Nyarugenge	87.5	51.1	65.0	9
Gasabo	74.3	34.7	51.3	25
Kicukiro	82.6	49.6	63.1	11
Nyanza	45.7	9.4	23.6	23
Gisagara	41.9	29.2	33.4	21
Nyaruguru	49.2	10.5	28.3	18
Huye	56.7	28.8	40.3	25
Nyamagabe	37.0	11.1	20.7	23
Ruhango	55.9	28.0	37.3	22
Muhanga	65.1	33.8	46.6	23
Kamonyi	44.8	18.7	29.6	22
Karongi	62.5	14.5	36.9	20
Rutsiro	40.0	8.5	21.6	17
Rubavu	67.5	17.6	37.2	17
Nyabihu	53.8	7.0	25.2	14
Ngororero	41.8	15.9	25.7	22
Rusizi	61.7	35.4	45.7	26
Nyamasheke	52.9	16.7	32.6	30

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 65 and above(000s)
Rulindo	43.3	14.5	28.9	21
Gakenke	49.7	17.2	31.1	21
Musanze	62.8	17.7	35.7	24
Burera	41.3	10.5	22.0	22
Gicumbi	48.7	19.4	32.9	29
Rwamagana	55.4	15.9	33.4	19
Nyagatare	51.5	17.3	33.1	28
Gatsibo	55.1	21.1	37.0	26
Kayonza	64.6	13.9	37.1	22
Kirehe	67.3	18.5	39.3	21
Ngoma	45.7	12.0	25.9	20
Bugesera	48.4	29.7	37.7	22

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.19: Computer literacy rate among population aged between 15 and 24 by sex and district (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)
Rwanda	11.4	9.7	10.5	2302	16.5	14.7	15.6	2,841
Districts								
Nyarugenge	30.9	17.6	23.6	73	28.9	25.2	26.9	87
Gasabo	19.9	16.8	18.3	207	32.1	28.4	30.0	214
Kicukiro	39.8	31.6	35.3	98	44.7	35.4	39.7	115
Nyanza	7.7	10.1	8.8	57	8.5	6.7	7.7	74
Gisagara	4.2	9.2	6.7	63	7.2	7.3	7.2	83
Nyaruguru	5.5	7.4	6.6	57	7.5	6.0	6.7	71
Huye	3.3	6.6	4.9	62	32.9	25.4	29.1	72
Nyamagabe	4.1	4.6	4.3	70	6.9	6.3	6.6	73
Ruhango	16.4	14.4	15.4	54	19.2	16.8	18.0	68
Muhanga	12.5	9.9	11.1	63	13.7	15.8	14.9	67
Kamonyi	6.3	5.0	5.6	78	8.8	7.3	8.1	103
Karongi	8.8	9.5	9.2	66	10.8	12.3	11.6	75
Rutsiro	5.0	2.3	3.6	64	11.0	7.6	9.2	72
Rubavu	16.3	10.5	13.2	92	27.8	19.1	23.3	129
Nyabihu	9.2	6.0	7.5	58	13.8	10.7	12.1	67
Ngororero	3.8	3.9	3.8	73	6.2	6.7	6.5	69
Rusizi	10.4	4.0	7.1	87	17.5	18.6	18.1	110
Nyamasheke	12.8	8.6	10.6	73	11.9	14.4	13.2	83
Rulindo	7.6	6.1	6.9	65	13.1	11.4	12.3	71
Gakenke	8.3	10.7	9.5	63	11.0	6.8	8.8	75
Musanze	16.3	10.5	13.2	78	16.8	15.9	16.3	105
Burera	9.8	6.8	8.3	72	8.0	6.1	7.0	80
Gicumbi	6.4	6.5	6.4	83	9.4	10.0	9.7	103
Rwamagana	12.1	8.7	10.3	71	16.4	16.1	16.2	101
Nyagatare	4.6	7.6	6.1	121	10.6	9.7	10.2	147
Gatsibo	6.7	4.3	5.4	92	13.8	8.0	10.8	117
Kayonza	5.8	8.3	7.0	65	10.0	10.1	10.1	110
Kirehe	4.0	3.8	3.9	69	9.0	6.7	7.9	94
Ngoma	13.9	9.9	11.7	60	14.2	22.5	18.7	86
Bugesera	7.4	8.4	8.0	67	21.7	13.4	17.5	122

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table A.20: Computer literacy rate among population aged between 15 and above by sex and district (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 15 and above (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 15 and above (000s)
Rwanda	10.9	7.2	8.9	7,028	15.3	10.6	12.8	8,524
Districts								
Nyarugenge	29	17.8	23.3	213	29.6	24.7	27.1	264
Gasabo	21.9	18.8	20.3	600	33.5	26.4	29.8	637
Kicukiro	36.9	30.1	33.5	279	44.8	33.6	39.2	349
Nyanza	7.2	4.3	5.7	189	6.7	5.8	6.2	229
Gisagara	4.9	5	5	200	4.1	3.5	3.8	239
Nyaruguru	6.9	4.9	5.8	170	5.8	2.9	4.3	206
Huye	5.8	4.9	5.3	207	23.7	18.2	20.8	237
Nyamagabe	4.5	3.3	3.9	207	6.4	3.8	5.0	231
Ruhango	8.4	6.6	7.5	184	14.3	8.0	10.9	225
Muhanga	11.5	7.6	9.4	208	12.9	8.9	10.7	229
Kamonyi	5.7	4.8	5.2	250	9.7	6.0	7.8	312
Karongi	8.4	5.4	6.8	208	10.8	7.3	8.9	231
Rutsiro	3.7	1.8	2.7	192	6.7	5.2	5.9	221
Rubavu	17.8	8.8	13.1	252	23.9	14.0	18.7	336
Nyabihu	7.6	3.2	5.1	169	10.8	7.4	8.9	196
Ngororero	3.3	2.3	2.8	210	6.0	4.2	4.9	217
Rusizi	7.4	2.8	4.9	262	15.1	11.4	13.1	308
Nyamasheke	8.1	5.1	6.4	226	10.2	7.9	8.9	264
Rulindo	8.3	5	6.5	205	10.8	7.8	9.2	233
Gakenke	7.5	5.1	6.2	211	9.8	4.7	7.1	239
Musanze	14.8	8.6	11.5	238	16.5	12.1	14.1	321
Burera	8.1	4.9	6.4	204	6.2	4.0	5.0	238
Gicumbi	6.8	4.3	5.4	238	9.1	7.3	8.1	302
Rwamagana	10.7	5.7	8.1	217	15.6	10.5	12.9	320
Nyagatare	4.9	3.6	4.2	348	10.9	5.9	8.3	410
Gatsibo	5.8	2.7	4.2	282	11.0	4.2	7.4	337
Kayonza	5.9	5	5.4	210	9.4	6.7	8.0	318
Kirehe	3.4	2.1	2.7	220	6.8	3.7	5.2	271
Ngoma	9.3	6.5	7.7	200	11.5	10.0	10.7	257
Bugesera	8.5	5.1	6.7	227	17.2	12.1	14.5	347

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table A.21: Percentage of population aged between 16 and 30 who attended tertiary education in 2016 and 2023/2024 (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 16 and 30 in 2016 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 16 and 30 in 2023/2024 (000s)
Rwanda	3.5	2.8	3.1	3,098	2.8	3.0	2.9	3,493
Districts								
Nyarugenge	8.7	3.0	5.7	111	5.2	6.5	5.9	127
Gasabo	6.7	7.1	6.9	330	4.9	6.5	5.8	306
Kicukiro	10.9	10.2	10.5	149	6.1	7.1	6.6	179
Nyanza	1.5	2.6	2.1	72	2.1	3.0	2.5	84
Gisagara	0.4	3.0	1.8	84	0.5	0.9	0.7	90
Nyaruguru	4.6	1.8	3.1	69	3.3	1.4	2.4	77
Huye	1.8	2.9	2.4	84	2.5	2.4	2.5	88
Nyamagabe	1.2	0.8	1.0	84	1.2	1.5	1.3	93
Ruhango	2.4	4.5	3.5	67	1.7	1.9	1.8	74
Muhanga	4.4	3.9	4.1	89	1.6	3.5	2.7	85
Kamonyi	2.2	1.9	2.1	103	1.0	0.8	0.9	122
Karongi	3.9	1.4	2.6	86	2.9	1.9	2.4	85
Rutsiro	0.6	0.9	0.7	83	1.7	1.1	1.4	88

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 16 and 30 in 2016 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 16 and 30 in 2023/2024 (000s)
Rubavu	6.2	3.5	4.8	120	3.6	1.6	2.5	158
Nyabihu	1.4	2.4	1.9	77	2.6	1.7	2.1	84
Ngororero	0.5	0.4	0.4	85	2.2	1.6	1.9	83
Rusizi	1.1	0.4	0.7	111	3.7	6.0	4.8	133
Nyamasheke	3.0	0.8	1.8	94	1.7	4.6	3.2	95
Rulindo	2.7	2.9	2.8	88	1.8	0.7	1.3	85
Gakenke	0.9	2.1	1.5	82	1.7	1.1	1.4	94
Musanze	5.4	2.0	3.6	114	5.4	4.7	5.0	127
Burera	2.3	0.0	1.1	98	1.5	1.4	1.5	104
Gicumbi	3.3	1.5	2.3	102	2.1	3.5	2.8	119
Rwamagana	1.6	1.4	1.5	95	3.0	1.2	2.0	124
Nyagatare	2.2	0.8	1.5	154	2.3	2.8	2.5	169
Gatsibo	2.5	1.2	1.8	117	2.5	0.8	1.6	137
Kayonza	0.4	0.4	0.4	87	2.5	0.4	1.4	128
Kirehe	0.9	0.9	0.9	88	0.4	0.0	0.2	104
Ngoma	3.9	4.2	4.1	80	2.2	2.0	2.1	104
Bugesera	2.7	1.6	2.1	92	2.6	3.2	2.9	146

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table A.22: Primary school completion rate by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 14 and 16 years old (000s)
Rwanda	34.3	49.6	42.0	956
Districts				
Nyarugenge	50.2	70.5	61.1	20
Gasabo	41.7	72.9	58.4	53
Kicukiro	68.8	65.8	67.5	26
Nyanza	21.7	53.9	35.2	28
Gisagara	29.0	40.1	34.2	34
Nyaruguru	18.1	33.3	26.4	29
Huye	38.6	51.7	45.1	29
Nyamagabe	33.5	34.9	34.3	23
Ruhango	35.6	59.6	48.7	27
Muhanga	48.5	68.6	60.4	22
Kamonyi	30.9	47.0	38.7	34
Karongi	37.0	51.0	45.1	29
Rutsiro	29.9	42.2	35.1	26
Rubavu	32.1	38.9	35.6	42
Nyabihu	27.0	45.8	37.0	22
Ngororero	34.9	49.6	43.0	28
Rusizi	44.9	52.4	48.4	35
Nyamasheke	32.8	61.3	47.9	33
Rulindo	33.9	56.2	45.5	23
Gakenke	40.6	48.4	44.3	24
Musanze	44.6	49.3	47.1	38
Burera	20.1	44.6	33.6	23
Gicumbi	30.3	53.3	41.9	33
Rwamagana	40.2	42.5	41.4	37
Nyagatare	26.8	42.3	34.2	54
Gatsibo	31.3	39.1	34.9	37
Kayonza	26.7	47.1	37.0	39
Kirehe	31.5	43.0	37.2	33
Ngoma	24.2	40.0	31.9	31
Bugesera	33.2	46.5	39.9	45

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.23: Lower secondary school completion rate by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 17 and 19 years old (000s)
Rwanda	21.1	28.5	24.9	951
Districts				
Nyarugenge	30.5	38.1	34.4	28
Gasabo	29.5	28.9	29.1	67
Kicukiro	43.0	41.0	41.9	32
Nyanza	22.2	27.4	24.4	27
Gisagara	14.5	17.1	15.7	26
Nyaruguru	11.3	23.2	16.9	23
Huye	24.8	24.7	24.7	24
Nyamagabe	13.9	23.9	18.9	27
Ruhango	20.3	37.9	27.2	22
Muhanga	19.0	42.3	32.2	25
Kamonyi	23.7	35.6	29.3	37
Karongi	16.4	29.3	22.8	24
Rutsiro	23.2	15.8	19.5	26
Rubavu	27.3	24.5	25.9	42
Nyabihu	20.9	24.8	23.1	24
Ngororero	21.5	21.3	21.4	21
Rusizi	31.1	32.8	32.0	37
Nyamasheke	31.6	48.5	38.9	30
Rulindo	20.8	28.5	24.3	25
Gakenke	15.1	17.8	16.5	27
Musanze	30.9	33.6	32.3	34
Burera	11.8	21.1	16.5	26
Gicumbi	16.5	36.0	26.3	34
Rwamagana	17.4	29.0	23.5	31
Nyagatare	14.4	31.4	22.3	46
Gatsibo	20.0	18.5	19.2	41
Kayonza	8.1	27.9	18.8	41
Kirehe	14.5	15.4	14.8	31
Ngoma	11.3	26.6	20.0	31
Bugesera	19.5	28.2	24.5	42

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.24: Upper secondary school completion rate by sex and district (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 20 and 22 years old (000s)
Rwanda	12.5	15.0	13.8	801
Districts				
Nyarugenge	27.7	27.3	27.5	25
Gasabo	23.9	25.8	25.0	71
Kicukiro	22.0	33.1	28.1	41
Nyanza	9.6	6.9	8.4	19
Gisagara	2.5	5.3	4.1	20
Nyaruguru	5.4	4.4	4.9	18
Huye	13.3	21.9	18.2	19
Nyamagabe	4.9	2.0	3.6	20
Ruhango	12.0	8.5	10.0	19
Muhanga	14.1	25.7	20.8	19
Kamonyi	11.6	12.8	12.1	27
Karongi	12.0	13.5	12.9	19
Rutsiro	4.9	7.6	6.5	16
Rubavu	22.2	12.6	17.3	36
Nyabihu	5.5	10.5	8.3	19
Ngororero	5.7	8.7	7.6	18
Rusizi	18.7	26.7	23.0	35

EICV7	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 20 and 22 years old (000s)
Nyamasheke	11.6	21.8	17.2	22
Rulindo	9.3	14.6	11.9	19
Gakenke	8.4	3.9	6.2	21
Musanze	13.2	16.9	15.3	28
Burera	3.7	9.0	6.7	22
Gicumbi	8.0	16.0	12.2	31
Rwamagana	9.7	5.4	7.5	28
Nyagatare	9.4	11.1	10.3	40
Gatsibo	7.8	6.9	7.4	33
Kayonza	9.5	6.3	8.1	29
Kirehe	5.9	5.7	5.8	26
Ngoma	7.4	13.8	10.7	22
Bugesera	12.8	14.4	13.5	36

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.25: Percentage of the households satisfied with primary education according to district (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5		EICV7	
	Percentage of households satisfied with primary education (%)	Households using primary school (000s)	Percentage of households satisfied with primary education (%)	Households using primary school (000s)
Rwanda	88.1	1,448	91.3	1,592
Districts				
Nyarugenge	92.5	25.6	91.0	32
Gasabo	86.3	64.9	78.1	72
Kicukiro	87.6	28.9	86.9	27
Nyanza	88.2	44.2	95.3	41
Gisagara	96.3	44.9	96.3	54
Nyaruguru	88.6	41.9	96.8	48
Huye	84.6	39.7	97.1	58
Nyamagabe	91.7	44.2	95.7	54
Ruhango	82.3	44.0	92.6	45
Muhanga	84.9	42.5	89.4	45
Kamonyi	88.2	49.1	92.9	58
Karongi	85.9	48.9	94.7	48
Rutsiro	90.6	45.6	89.2	51
Rubavu	93.7	53.3	91.7	53
Nyabihu	93.0	42.1	97.6	46
Ngororero	83.4	51.4	93.0	48
Rusizi	80.4	54.4	87.8	50
Nyamasheke	94.1	51.9	79.5	53
Rulindo	91.8	42.0	92.5	49
Gakenke	85.0	48.7	93.7	51
Musanze	93.2	50.3	91.6	54
Burera	94.0	45.7	92.3	55
Gicumbi	97.3	49.5	93.7	72
Rwamagana	90.0	48.3	88.3	47
Nyagatare	83.2	73.1	95.0	79
Gatsibo	86.7	64.6	93.1	63
Kayonza	84.0	53.9	90.7	62
Kirehe	87.9	54.9	90.2	60
Ngoma	88.5	48.5	95.1	51
Bugesera	77.3	50.7	81.2	68

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table A.26: Out of school rate for Lower and upper secondary school in 2023/2024(EICV7)

	Out of school rate for Lower secondary school	Out of school rate for Upper secondary school
Rwanda	10.7	40.5
Urban	9.3	35.6
Rural	11.2	42.4
Province		
City of Kigali	11.8	39.3
Southern	10.8	40.2
Western	10.3	39.8
Northern	9.6	43.0
Eastern	11.2	40.6

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A.27: Out of school rate for upper secondary school by district in 2023/2024(EICV7)

EICV7	"Out of school rate for upper secondary school in 2023/2024"
Rwanda	40.5
Nyarugenge	42.9
Gasabo	41.2
Kicukiro	33.0
Nyanza	43.7
Gisagara	49.2
Nyaruguru	32.1
Huye	35.1
Nyamagabe	40.0
Ruhango	32.8
Muhanga	45.4
Kamonyi	41.2
Karongi	34.8
Rutsiro	48.1
Rubavu	42.1
Nyabihu	41.8
Ngororero	51.9
Rusizi	37.2
Nyamasheke	24.8
Rulindo	48.2
Gakenke	46.5
Musanze	41.1
Burera	29.7
Gicumbi	48.4
Rwamagana	38.6
Nyagatare	40.1
Gatsibo	40.0
Kayonza	39.9
Kirehe	40.3
Ngoma	49.4
Bugesera	37.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7



B: EICV7 Contributors

National Coordination

- MURENZI Ivan, Director General of NISR
- Ndakize Michel, Ag. Deputy Director General of NISR
- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Kayitesi Claudette, Ag. Director of SMRP unit, NISR
- Nyirimanzi Jean Claude, NISR training Center Manager

National Technical Coordination

- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Muhoza Didier, Poverty Statistics Specialist, NISR

Prices survey National Technical Coordination

- Tuyisenge Methode, Economic Statistics Specialist, NISR

Sampling

- David Megill, International Consultant
- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Muhoza Didier, Poverty Statistics Specialist, NISR

Education Thematic report, Data Analysis and Report Writing

- Hakizimana Vedaste, Team Leader Statistician

National field work Coordination

- Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Field Coordination Consultant
- Hakizimana Vedaste, Team Leader Statistician

Regional Data Collection Supervision

- Tuyisenge Methode
- Uwamahoro Pacifique
- Nzabonimpa Jean Claude
- Hakizimana Vedaste
- Muhoza Didier
- Niyomubyeyi Vanessa
- Ntwayingabo Espoir
- Uwitonze Martin
- Neza Nadege
- Habimana Norbert

Data Processing

- Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT
- Sebahire Jean Nepomuscene, Application Admin and Data Processing Officer
- Niyigena Eric, Application Admin and Data Processing Officer
- Ndayishimiye Jean Bosco, Big Data Management Specialist
- Mukanshimiyimana Peruth, Application Admin & Data Processing Officer
- Jean Jacques Faustin Sharangabo, Application Admin & Data Processing Officer

Cartography

- Bizimungu Clement, GIS

Proofreading

- Dr KABANDA Richard, University of Rwanda
- MUNEZERO Jean Pierre Abdoul Karim, Ministry of Education

Editing

- NEEMA Kalisa Grace

Template Development, Layout Design and Typesetting

- UWAMUNGU Thierry



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