



The Republic of Rwanda



Rwanda

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

[EICV]

2013/2014

Thematic Report



- Education -

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages
(EICV)

Thematic report - Education-

March, 2016



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The EICV4 - Education thematic Report, is produced based on the results of the Rwanda Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey – 2013/14 (EICV4) that was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

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Foreword

The Government of Rwanda needs updated information for monitoring progress on poverty reduction programmes and policies as stipulated in the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Vision 2020.

The 2013/14 EICV is a follow-up to the 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11 EICV surveys. Each survey provides information on monetary poverty measured in consumption expenditure terms, but also provides complementary socio-economic information that facilitates understanding changes in households living conditions.

The 2013/14 EICV was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), in collaboration with different stakeholders in the country.

Results of the 2013/14 EICV indicate substantial progress in poverty reduction and improvement in other socio-economic and demographic indicators in the last three years. The survey shows that poverty is at 39.1% as of 2013/14, down from 44.9% as was reported in 2010/11. During the same period, extreme poverty dropped from 24.1% to 16.3%.

Generally the progress is impressive. However challenges remain; many Rwandans are still poor and for many others living conditions still need to be improved especially in areas of education and employment.

I find these findings very informative; the report is an important vehicle for addressing poverty concerns and informing policy makers and other stakeholders where to intervene. We should stay on course.

I urge all stakeholders: government, researchers, partners and the general public to optimize the use of these findings.

Finally, I congratulate the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and all those who contributed in one way or another in this exercise, for the job well done.



Claver Gatete
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

Acknowledgements

While celebrating a decade since its establishment, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is honoured to present the results of EICV4 conducted in 2013/14.

Through the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2), NISR has managed to increase the frequency of some surveys to provide timely and update statistics that will facilitate monitoring and evaluation of different policies and programmes at both national and international levels.

The frequency of EICV is now three years. This is an ambitious target that we are committed to achieve in collaboration with our stakeholders in order to support evidence-based decision and planning processes with more frequent and reliable statistics.

In this regard, we present our sincere appreciation to the Government of Rwanda for its support for statistics development in the country, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and other Government Ministries and Agencies for the facilitation that we received in this endeavour and in other similar efforts.

We express our gratitude to Development Partners that support statistics development in the country and especially EICV4; including: The African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, UK Aid, European Union, One UN and other UN agencies in the country. Their contribution was of immense importance to the effective accomplishments of the survey.

We also express our profound gratitude to the advisory team of national and international experts for their advice while constructing the survey, constructing the food basket and setting a new poverty line. Their technical advice contributed to the success of the analysis.

We would also like to thank the EICV management team for their effort throughout the planning and implementation stages of 2013/14 EICV; and also appreciate the valuable support provided by administrative and financial departments of the NISR. Their contribution allowed this exercise to be carried out smoothly.



Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR



Important technical notes for data users

Revision of urban and rural classification in the EICV3 and EICV4 data

While preparing the 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC), the urban and rural classification of all villages was revised, hence the 2012 RPHC embraced four classifications: (1) urban, (2) rural, (3) peri-urban, and (4) semi-urban. Depending on the characteristics of a given area, the NISR defines the urban domain as the combination of urban and semi-urban, whereas the rural domain is composed of rural and peri-urban. The EICV4 sample was designed and drawn using the sampling frame of enumeration areas from the 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census, and the corresponding new urban and rural classification was taken into consideration.

In order to ensure consistency with the Urban and Rural classification for EICV2 sample, which was built on the sampling frame from the 2002 Census, the EICV3 analysis was carried out based on the urban and rural classification from the 2002 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Given the fact that prior to EICV3, Rwanda was divided into new administrative entities, the old administrative structure which was used in the 2002 Population and Housing Census had to be updated using GIS databases so as to appropriately classify the EICV3 sample villages by the Urban-rural 2002 code.

To allow a comparison between EICV4 and EICV3 estimates with respect to residence areas, it was essential to apply the same urban/rural classification to data from both survey rounds. This means using the new classification established in 2012 in both surveys (EICV3 and EICV4) for all tabulations by urban-rural location of the unit of analysis. This was done to make sure the current distribution of the population and population characteristics are correctly represented. Therefore, the EICV3 estimates disaggregated by urban/rural presented in this report reflect the new classification established in 2012.

However, it is noteworthy to mention that slight differences might be observed when comparing the distribution of households in EICV3 under the 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census classifications. This implies that due to some villages having changed their urban/rural status, the EICV3 data presented in this report might narrowly differ from estimates presented in previous EICV3 reports. The following table shows a cross-tabulation of the two urban-rural classification variables for the EICV3 sample of households.

Table 0.1: Classification of sample households (unweighted) in the EICV3 survey by 2002 and 2012 urban-rural classifications

	Urban (2002)	Rural (2002)	Total (2012)
Urban (2012)	1,357	705	2,062
Rural (2012)	792	11,454	12,246
Total (2002)	2,149	12,159	14,308

Source: EICV3; urban-rural classification from RPHC 2012.

Rounding of estimates

Estimates presented in the tables are expressed with one decimal place. However, to improve readability, estimates referred to in the interpretation of results have been rounded to the nearest integer, except for the discussion of relatively small percentages.

Consumption quintiles

Throughout the report results are also disaggregated by consumption quintiles. Quintiles are constructed by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption values, and dividing the population into five equal groups. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile 5, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest levels of annual consumption are allocated to quintile 1. The poorest households and their members are found in quintile 1 and the richest are found in quintile 5.¹

EICV uses consumption as a proxy for income, as is common when estimating poverty. Quintiles are a relative measure of individuals' consumption in comparison to the rest of the population during a specific period. Therefore, comparisons between EICV3 and EICV4 do not inform about and are not comparable in terms of consumption levels as thresholds set to allocate population to the quintiles are not the same in both survey rounds.

¹ The shares in the tables at the individual level are slightly different from 20% in each quintile as domestic servants are excluded in the consumption aggregate estimation and hence the definition of thresholds for quintiles, but are included in most of the thematic analysis in this report. Moreover, tables at household level tend to show fewer households in the bottom quintiles and more households in the top quintiles, since quintiles are established at person-level and households in higher quintiles tend to have fewer household members.

Executive summary

Rwanda being one of East African countries that are not richly endowed with natural resources, it has envisaged its human capital as the most important resource it has and therefore its engine in first tracking the socio-economic development agenda. This notion is relevant to vision 2020 where human resource development and building of a knowledge based economy are fundamental pillars.

Developing knowledge infrastructure by massively investing in education and training is considered as a benchmark in facilitating the acceleration and increase of skills, capacities and competences of Rwandan people and has been a priority in the recent years.

This report comprises of indicators that have been generated from the survey results, to enable assessment of the progress made in the education sector in the last three years. It presents data on access to primary and secondary education while attempting to identify factors which affect these education levels. It also probes access to technical, vocational and higher learning education. Further, self-perceived levels of user satisfaction with services provided in education sector are also discussed. Lastly the report covers literacy and ability to use computer. To the extent possible, comparisons were made to give a picture of a general trend.

Access to primary school

Nationwide, access to primary school for children aged between 7 and 12 years remained somewhat steady in the last 3 years despite a slight drop of 2% (from 90% in EICV3 to 88% in EICV4)

At the province level, the highest NAR is found in the Northern Province (92%) and among the population in the richest consumption quintile (92%) while the lowest attendance was observed in the Southern Province (87%) among those belonging in the poorest consumption quintile (82%). When age of the student is taken into consideration, EICV4 results show that primary school attendance is highest among children aged 11 and 12 years (95% and 93% respectively).

Findings illustrate also that over-age children in primary school dropped by about 5% in the last 3 years with a most considerable decrease observed in rural areas (from 35% in 2010 to 30% in 2013). EICV4 results indicate that the Southern Province has the highest proportion of the over-age children while Kigali city registered the lowest (32% and 26% respectively).

Overall, the GAR dropped by 10% since 2010 from 144% in EICV3 to 134% in EICV4, a hint that over-age enrolments have been declining in the last 3 years. A breakdown by geographic and socio-economic characteristics reveals that the proportion of over/under- age children in the primary school decreased more in the rural areas (from

145% in EICV3 to 134% in EICV4) compared to the urban ones (136% in EICV3 and 137% in EICV4). The GAR is highest in the Northern Province (137%) while it is lowest in the Eastern Province (132%).

It emerged also from the results that repetition rate in Rwanda for children attending primary school dropped by 4% since EICV3 (From 30% in EICV3 to 26% in EICV4).

Access to secondary school

Despite relative advances since 2010, secondary school net attendance is still predominant in urban compared to rural areas (39% and 19% respectively). At the provincial level, Kigali continues to possess the highest secondary school attendance for children aged 13 to 18 years old (around 37% in both EICVs) while the Southern and Western provinces recorded the least (about 20% both)

On a gender point of view, EICV4 results show that girls have the biggest proportion in terms of NAR in secondary compared to boys (25% and 21% respectively). When age is considered, the highest NAR in secondary schools is registered among children aged 17 and 18 years (35% and 34.5 % respectively).

Irrespective of their age, the proportion of the population attending secondary school grew from 33% in 2010 to 41% in 2013. This corresponds to an 8% increase, which is a hint that, generally, access to secondary school education is expanding in Rwanda

Across all Rwanda, repetition rates in secondary school slightly dwindled from 3.2 in EICV3 to 3.1 in EICV4. Differentials by geographic characteristics province indicate that in the last 3 years the highest repetition rate was observed again in the Southern Province (5.3%). Repetition is still more prevalent in the rural area (3.4%) than in the urban setting (2.1%).

Access to technical/vocational and tertiary education

Countrywide, the number of the population who are enrolled in technical/vocational education grew slightly from 2.06% in EICV3 to 2.46% in EICV4. A disaggregation at the subnational level indicates that this type of education is predominant in urban (4%) rather than in rural areas (2%), it is highest in Kigali than elsewhere (4%) in EICV4.

In the last 3 years, the proportion of the population aged 16-30 years attending a tertiary education in Rwanda augmented from 2% in EICV3 to 3% in EICV4. Access to higher learning education remains more prevalent in the urban population (8.5%), but some improvements were observed since 2010 as less privileged subgroups of the population are also catching up.

User satisfaction and facilities

At the national level, 90% of households with children currently attending the primary school were contented with the education services they receive, which reflects a 5%

increase since EICV4 and a hint that the quality of education services provided in Rwanda is perceived to have improved in the last 3 years.

Literacy

The levels of literacy are found to be higher among the population aged 15 to 24 than among the whole population aged above 15. In 2013–14, about 86% of the population aged between 15 and 24 and 72% of the population aged 15 years and above reported knowing how to read and write. This reflects the higher levels of access to education among the population aged 15 to 24.

The use of computer is more common among urban dwellers, especially in Kigali as well as in the highest wealth quintiles. According to EICV4 results, computer literacy rates are significantly higher in Urban than in Rural (26% against 4.3%). Likewise, literacy rates are higher in Kigali City (24.4%) than in other Provinces (7% at most). Computer literacy differs significantly between bottom and lower quintiles, and this difference exists both in 2010-11 and 2013-14.

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List of abbreviations

EDPRS	:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	:	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
HHs	:	Households
ICT	:	Information and Communications Technology
NISR	:	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
RDHS	:	Rwandan Demographic and Health Survey
RPHC	:	Rwanda population and household census
REMA	:	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RWF	:	Rwandan Franc
VUP	:	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme

Chapter 1: Introduction

The second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2: 2013-2018) mainstreams a system of monitoring and evaluation at national, sub-national and sectoral levels of the government's socio-economic performance vis-à-vis the country's long term development aspirations as embodied in Rwanda Vision 2020.

A key input into the mid-term evaluation of the EDPRS2 is the evidence collected through the EICV4 survey. Fieldwork for the survey was conducted by the NISR between October 2013 and October 2014. Three reports based on EICV4 data were released by the NISR in September 2015: The Main indicators report, Rwanda poverty profile report, and social protection and VUP report. Following from these initial publications, the NISR releases a series of seven (7) further reports that explore in depth seven (7) different topics that are of high importance to the mid-term evaluation of EDPRS2.

This report is one of the seven (7) aforementioned thematic reports. It focuses on access to education and evaluates the strides made in the education sector between 2010-11 and 2013-14. It presents data on access to primary, secondary, tertiary education and technical or vocational schools.

This report explores a wealth of evidence collected through the EICV4. It also makes use of the fact that the sample sizes of third and fourth rounds of are sufficient to provide estimates that are reliable at the district level.

Following some short methodological notes in the following section, the second and third chapters review data on access to primary and secondary education while attempting to identify factors affecting access to these education levels. The fourth and fifth chapters focus, respectively, on access to technical and vocational education and training and higher learning, while the sixth chapter reviews self-perceived levels of user satisfaction with the services provided by the education sector. Lastly, the seventh chapter discusses the progress made in terms of ability to read and write and computer literacy rates as well.

The annexes present district-level estimates for selected key indicators and include all tables used while making the various figures presented in the report.

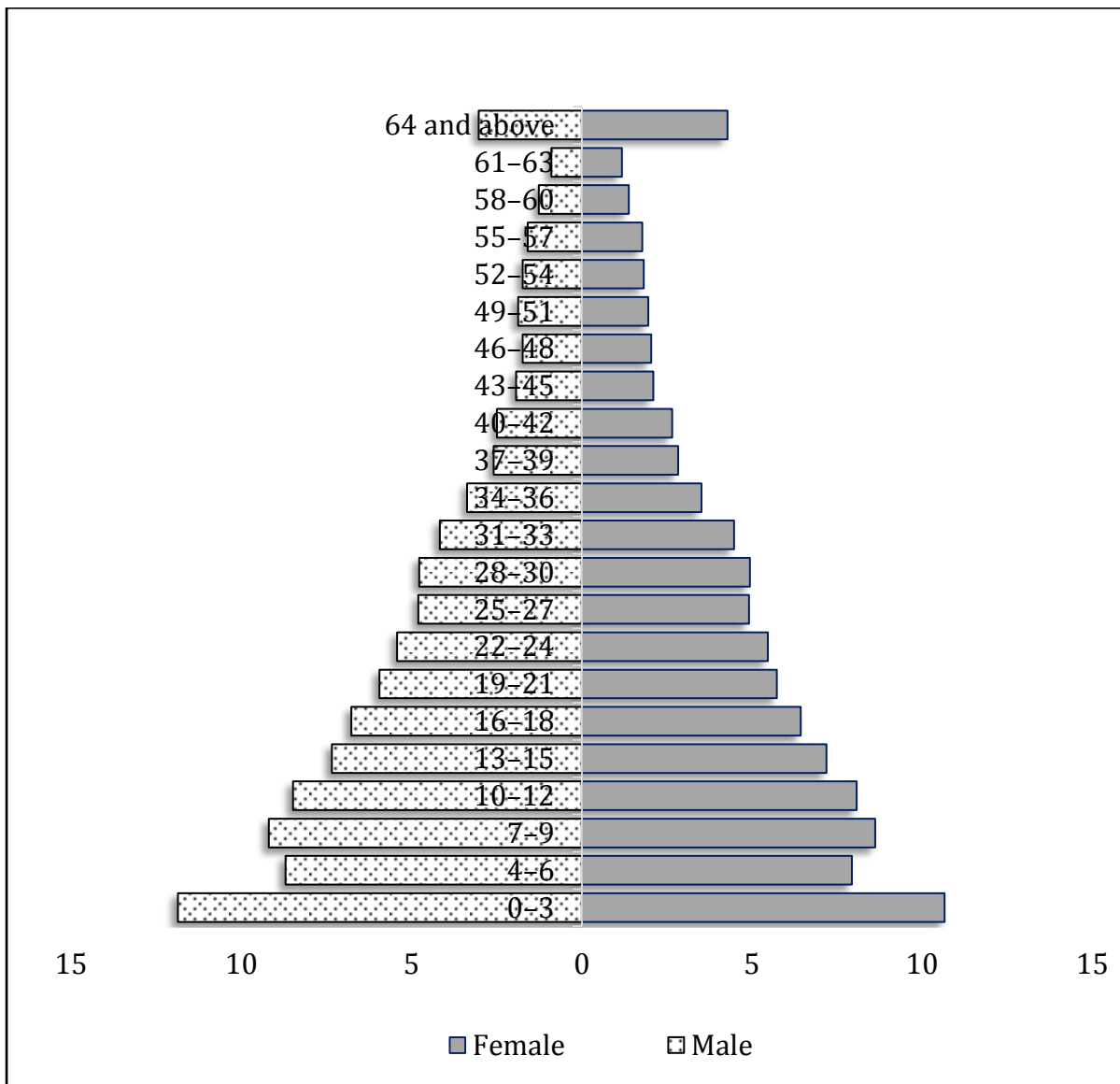
1.1 The education and training system in Rwanda in a demographic context

In Rwanda the education system is composed of four main levels: Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education, with a significant TVET stream at both secondary and higher education levels. In addition there is non-formal education, or Adult Basic Education (ABE) as it is now more commonly referred to. Compulsory education spans the nine years from age 7 to age 15, covering primary and lower secondary education, and is commonly known as Nine Years Basic Education (9YBE).

Pre-primary Education is gained through nursery schools and for a period of three years for children between the age of 4 and 6. **Primary Education** lasts six years with the official school age at this level being from 7 years to 12 years. This stage focuses on core literacy and numeracy skills, as well as preparation for secondary studies. Primary education ends with national examinations which determine eligibility for proceeding to Lower Secondary school. **Secondary Education** also lasts for six years with the official age for this level being from 13 years to 18 years of age. 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 eligibility for upper secondary, and secondary graduation or entry to higher education. At upper secondary level students choose between continuing in general secondary schools and enrolling in a Technical Secondary School (TSS) or a Teacher Training Colleges (TTC) to train as a primary teacher. **Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)** provides young people and the unemployed with the skills to gain productive employment and also provides those already in employment with an opportunity to upgrade their skills, including entrepreneurs and those wishing to work for themselves. TVET is delivered through the Technical Secondary Schools (TSSs), Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) and Integrated Polytechnic Regional Centres (IPRCs). **At tertiary level** 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.

Results in this report show that the population of Rwanda has increased from 10.8 million to 11.4million according to EICV3 and EICV4 respectively. This population is essentially young as its median age is currently 18 years and about 71% of it is aged 30 years old. The figure 1.1 presents the population distribution by age and sex as per EICV4 results. It shows that 17.5% of the population is aged 7 to 12years while 14% are between 13 to 18 years old.

Figure 1. 1: % distribution of population by age groups and sex, EICV4



Source: EICV4

Chapter 2: Access to education

The following section presents indicators on access to education at different levels in Rwanda. Countrywide, the proportion of the population aged 6 years and above that ever attended school increased by 3% (from 83% in EICV3 to 86% in EIV4). The same trend is observed across all provinces as well as in urban and rural areas. Ever attendance is higher in urban areas especially in Kigali City and remains high among population belonging in the richest quintile though people in other quintiles are catching up (see Table 2.1).

Table 2. 1: Percentage (%) of population aged 6+ years that have ever attended school, by urban/rural, Province, sex, 5 year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% ever attended school	Population aged 6+ years (000s)	% ever attended school	Population aged 6+ years (000s)
All Rwanda	86.1	9,517	83.2	8,821
Urban/rural				
Urban	93.3	1,673	91.4	1,411
Rural	84.6	7,844	81.6	7,409
Province				
Kigali City	94.3	1,110	91.4	870
Southern Province	84.9	2,234	81.8	2,082
Western Province	84.4	2,179	82.1	2,112
Northern Province	86.3	1,525	83.9	1,648
Eastern Province	85.0	2,468	81.7	2,108
Sex				
Male	88.8	4,504	86.6	4,145
Female	83.8	5,013	80.2	4,676
5 year age group				
6-9	82.8	1,342	75.0	1,260
10-14	98.3	1,538	98.6	1,404
15-19	98.3	1,198	97.3	1,205
20-24	95.5	1,080	93.4	1,026
25-29	92.1	910	88.5	885
30-34	87.7	842	85.9	648
35-39	86.2	557	83.1	504
40-44	81.4	446	75.8	414
45-49	71.2	357	65.9	369
50-54	65.8	362	61.6	335
55-59	62.5	297	57.1	249
60-64	54.3	204	52.0	160
65+	40.6	384	35.9	361
Quintile				
Q1	80.8	1,841	77.7	1,708
Q2	83.8	1,848	80.2	1,714
Q3	85.1	1,884	82.6	1,712
Q4	87.8	1,894	83.7	1,758
Q5	92.5	2,050	90.6	1,928

Source: EICV4, EICV3

The EICV considers someone as a “current school attendant” when he/she reports having attended school in 12 months preceding the survey. The reference period is therefore a relative measure of attendance for each respondent with a standardized retrospective duration of 12 months.

The findings in Table 2.2 reveal a relatively steady current school attendance rate with a 2% increase between the two survey rounds (from 57% in EICV3 to 59% in EICV4). When age is considered, younger students have the highest attendance in the last 12 months, the highest current attendances were observed among those aged between 6 and 9 years (82%) and those aged between 10 and 14 years (94%) while the lowest was found among those aged between 25 and 30 years (6.5%).

Table 2.2: Percentage (%) of population aged 6-30 years that have attended school in the past 12 months, by urban/rural, Province, sex, 5 year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% attended school in past 12 months	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)	% attended school in past 12 months	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)
All Rwanda	58.9	6,268	57.3	5,952
Urban/rural				
Urban	57.8	1,160	58.4	999
Rural	59.1	5,108	57.0	4,953
Province				
Kigali City	55.0	762	53.1	606
Southern Province	60.8	1,400	58.2	1,348
Western Province	59.4	1,453	57.3	1,446
Northern Province	60.5	1,009	59.1	1,123
Eastern Province	57.5	1,644	56.7	1,429
Sex				
Male	59.4	3,046	58.7	2,878
Female	58.4	3,222	55.9	3,074
5 year age group				
6-9	82.2	1,342	74.6	1,260
10-14	94.3	1,538	95.9	1,404
15-19	63.9	1,198	68.2	1,205
20-24	27.8	1,080	23.7	1,026
25-30	6.5	1,110	5.3	1,056
Quintile				
Q1	62.4	1,227	60.6	1,158
Q2	62.2	1,203	59.7	1,146
Q3	59.9	1,226	57.0	1,145
Q4	57.6	1,238	53.8	1,180
Q5	53.0	1,374	55.5	1,324

Source: EICV4, EICV3

EICV4 results indicate that Public and free/subsidised schools are the most attended schools in Rwanda with 56% and 37 % respectively (see Table 2.3). However, there is

still a remarkable gap between urban and rural areas regarding private school attendance (25% and 4% respectively). Free/subsidised schools are predominant among the population in the poorest quintile (50%) while private schools are more common among those in the richest quintile and among those aged between 25 and 30 years old (26% and 48% respectively).

Table 2. 3: Distribution (%) of population aged 6-30 years attending school in the past 12 months, by type of school, urban/rural, Province, sex, 5 year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Type of school			Total	Persons aged 6-30 years and attending school in past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Free/subsidized school		
All Rwanda	55.5	7.8	36.6	100.0	3,523
Urban/rural					
Urban	57.0	25.3	17.7	100.0	642
Rural	55.2	3.9	40.9	100.0	2,881
Province					
Kigali City	63.3	26.6	10.1	100.0	397
Southern Province	38.2	4.2	57.6	100.0	806
Western Province	34.1	4.6	61.2	100.0	840
Northern Province	65.8	4.6	29.6	100.0	584
Eastern Province	81.1	7.9	11.1	100.0	897
Sex					
Male	55.9	7.9	36.2	100.0	1,725
Female	55.2	7.7	37.0	100.0	1,798
5 year age group					
6-9	55.3	5.1	39.7	100.0	938
10-14	56.6	4.2	39.2	100.0	1,448
15-19	57.8	6.3	35.9	100.0	765
20-24	48.8	28.2	23.0	100.0	300
25-30	41.3	48.1	10.6	100.0	72
Quintile					
Q1	48.1	1.5	50.4	100.0	732
Q2	57.2	2.1	40.7	100.0	712
Q3	59.5	2.9	37.5	100.0	700
Q4	60.2	6.9	32.9	100.0	679
Q5	53.0	26.0	21.0	100.0	700

Source: EICV4

EICV3	Type of school			Total	Persons aged 6-30 years and attending school in past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Free/subsidized school		
All Rwanda	50.4	7.9	41.8	100.0	3,408
Urban/rural					
Urban	48.3	29.9	21.9	100.0	584
Rural	50.8	3.3	45.9	100.0	2,824
Province					
Kigali City	63.0	31.2	5.8	100.0	322
Southern Province	35.7	2.7	61.5	100.0	784
Western Province	28.8	5.1	66.1	100.0	829
Northern Province	52.9	8.0	39.2	100.0	664
Eastern Province	79.5	6.4	14.1	100.0	810
Sex					
Male	50.4	7.5	42.1	100.0	1,689
Female	50.3	8.2	41.4	100.0	1,719
5 year age group					
6-9	49.8	5.8	44.5	100.0	940
10-14	51.4	3.9	44.7	100.0	1,346
15-19	53.0	6.5	40.5	100.0	823
20-24	41.1	32.6	26.3	100.0	244
25-30	37.1	52.2	10.7	100.0	56
Quintile					
Q1	46.3	1.5	52.2	100.0	702
Q2	51.0	1.5	47.5	100.0	684
Q3	54.0	3.1	42.8	100.0	652
Q4	54.8	5.2	40.0	100.0	635
Q5	46.6	26.5	26.9	100.0	734

Source: EICV3

2.1. Access to primary school

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 and Gross attendance rates.

The Net attendance rate (NAR) is defined as the number of children of official primary school age (which is 7-12 years in Rwanda) who are enrolled in primary school education in a given year expressed as a percentage of the total children of the official primary school age population while the Gross Attendance Rate (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 (7- 12 years). Furthermore, in the view to also understand various factors that may affect the access levels of the primary education, different indicators such as repetition rates and absenteeism will be discussed.

2.2. Net and gross attendance rates in primary school

Before starting the discussion on NAR and GAR, It is noteworthy to point out that the measurement of attendance rates has gone through a methodological alteration since the EICV3. Currently it refers to a specific school year rather than the time of the interview. In the aim to allow a congruent comparison between the EICV3 and EICV4, attendance rates were defined as the school attendance in 2010 for EICV3 and school attendance in 2013 for EICV4.

Table 2.4 indicates that countrywide, access to primary school for children aged between 7 and 12 years remained somewhat steady in the last 3 years despite a slight drop of 2% (from 90% in EICV3 to 88% in EICV4).

At the province level, the highest NAR is found in the Northern Province (92%) and among the population in the richest consumption quintile (92%) while the lowest attendance was observed in the Southern Province (87%) and among those belonging in the poorest consumption quintile (82%). When age of the student is taken into consideration, EICV4 results show that primary school attendance is highest among children aged 11 and 12 years (95% and 93% respectively).

Table 2.4: NAR in primary school by urban/rural, province, age and consumption quintiles

	EICV 4	EICV 3	% change
All Rwanda	87.9	89.6	-1.9
Urban/rural			
Urban	91.2	92.4	-1.5
Rural	87.4	89.1	-1.9
Province			
Kigali City	90.6	90.6	-0.1
Southern Province	86.6	89.2	-2.9
Western Province	87.2	89.2	-2.4
Northern Province	91.7	93.3	-1.7
Eastern Province	86.5	86.9	-0.6
Sex			
Male	86.8	88.4	-1.8
Female	89.0	90.7	-2.0
Quintile			
Q1	82.4	84.3	-2.4
Q2	87.4	89.9	-2.8
Q3	89.9	90.7	-0.9
Q4	91.1	91.5	-0.5
Q5	92.1	93.5	-1.6
Age for primary			
7 years	68.8	70.6	-2.6
8 years	87.0	89.5	-2.8

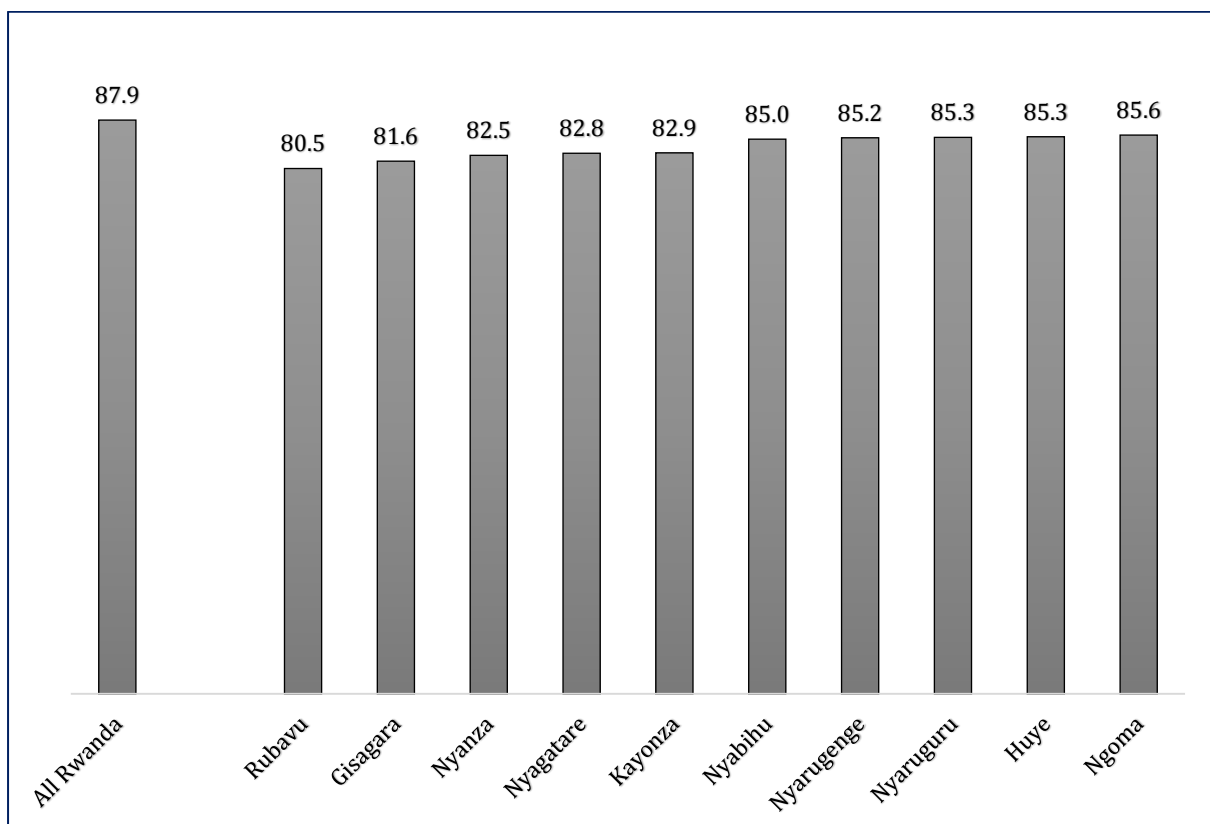
	EICV 4	EICV 3	% change
9 years	91.9	94.0	-2.4
10 years	95.6	96.4	-0.9
11 years	94.6	95.9	-1.5
12 years	92.5	93.5	-1.1
Disability status			
Not disabled	88.4	90.1	-1.9
Disabled	57.4	65.9	-12.9

Source: EICV4, EICV3

The next set of figures display how different districts fare vis-à-vis the national average of the primary school net attendance rate. Figure 2.1 indicates that compared to other districts with the least NAR, the lowest NARs were observed in Rubavu and Gisagara districts (81% and 82% respectively in EICV4).

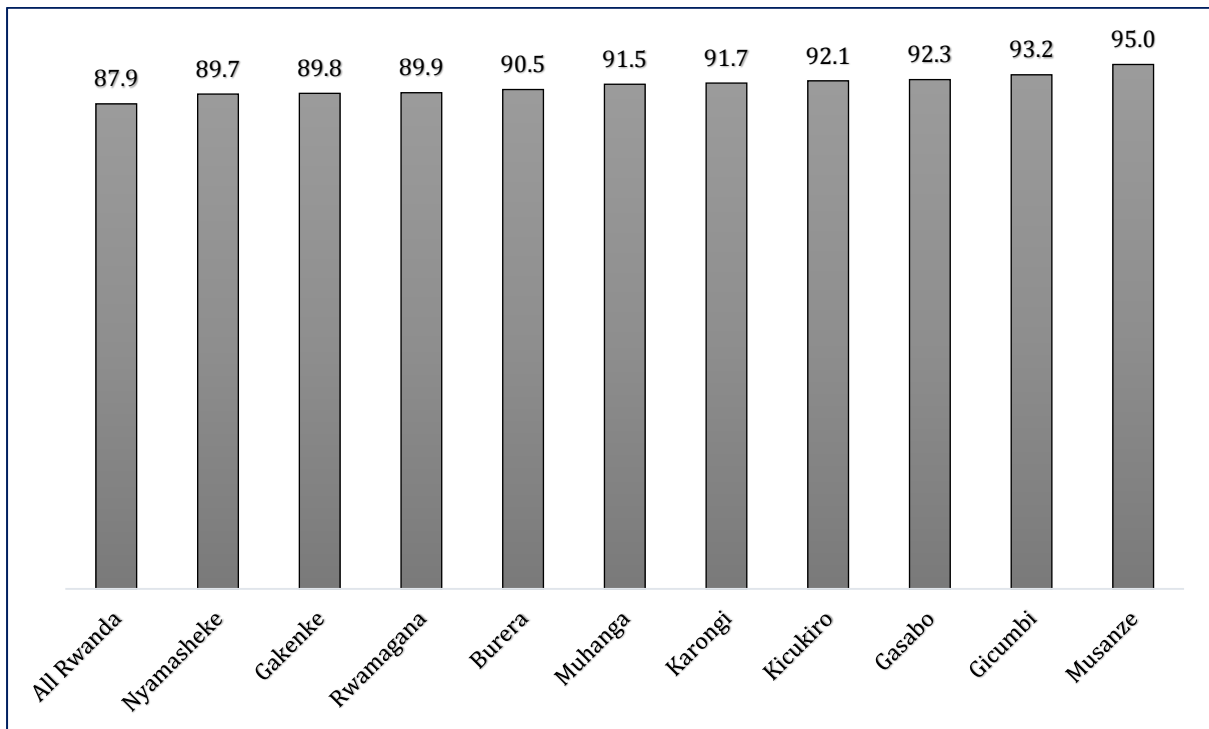
Figure 2.2 shows the top 10 districts with NARs in primary school above the national average, one observes that the two best performing districts in terms of primary school attendance are Musanze (95%) and Gicumbi (93%) districts followed by Gasabo and Kicukiro (both with about 92%).

Figure 2. 1: Bottom 10 districts with NARs in primary school below the national average, EICV4



Source: EICV4

Figure 2. 2: Top 10 districts with NARs in primary school above the national average, EICV4

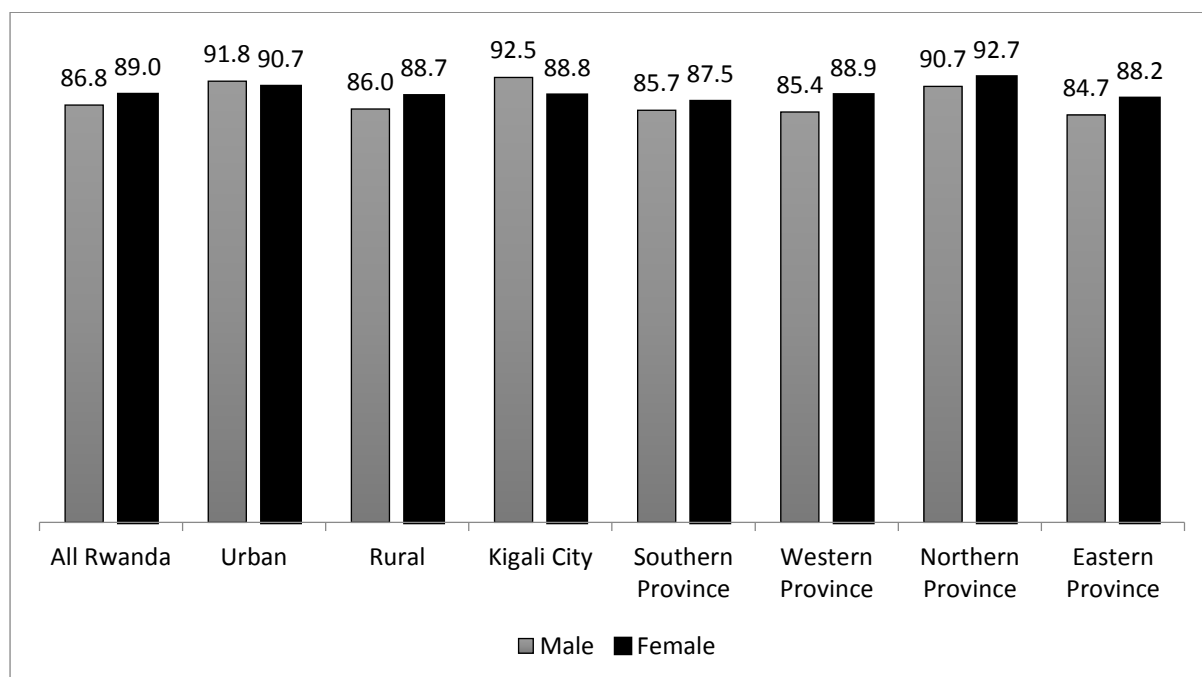


Source: EICV4

Like in other sectors in the country, the gender equality principle is essential in various plans for human development in the education sector. Thus EICV includes an analysis of the net attendance rate in Rwanda in relation to gender aspect. Figure 2.3 indicates that nationwide, the NAR for girls in 2013 is moderately higher compared to boys' (89% and 87% respectively). However, this trend reverses in the urban area whereby boys possess a higher NAR of 92% and compared to girls 91%.

At the province level, the NAR is relatively high in all provinces except in Kigali city where boys represent 93% and girls 89%. The highest gap between boys and girls (4%) is observed in the Western province where NAR for boys is 85% and 89% for girls.

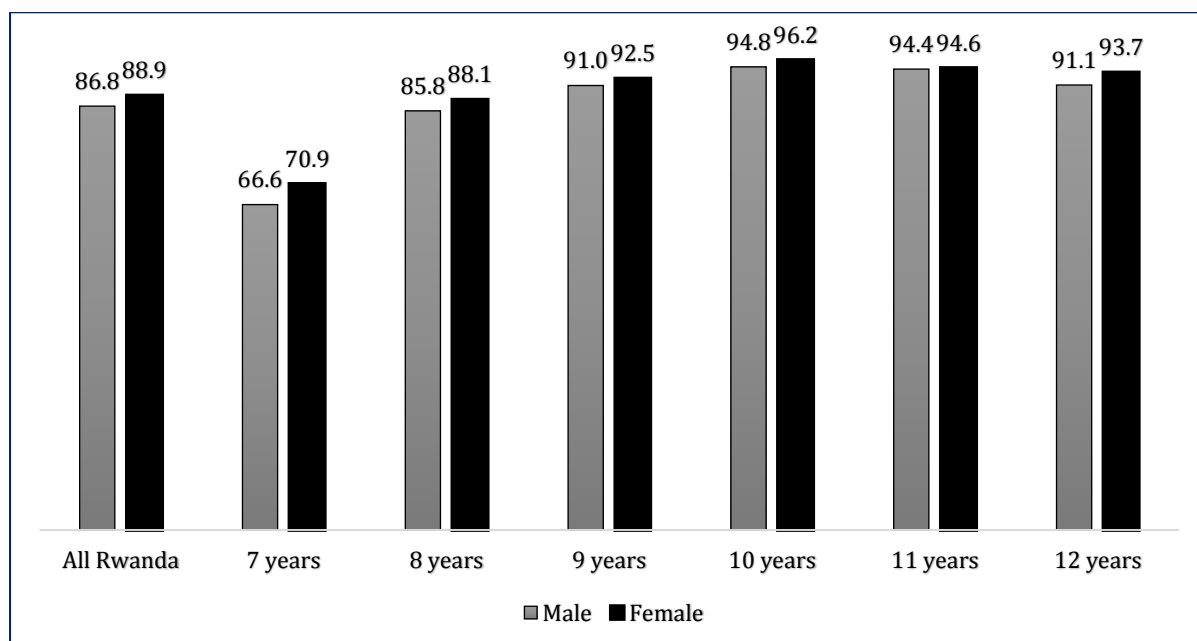
Figure 2. 3: NARs in primary school by province, urban/rural and sex, EICV4



Source: EICV4, EICV3

An analysis of NAR by age and sex designates that girls are likely to start school earlier than boys. The male/female gap ratio is higher at the age of starting school (4% for children aged 7 years old) but drops to about 1% as age increases until it slightly widens again amongst children aged 12 (see Figure 2.4).

Figure 2. 4: NARs in primary school by age group and sex, EICV4

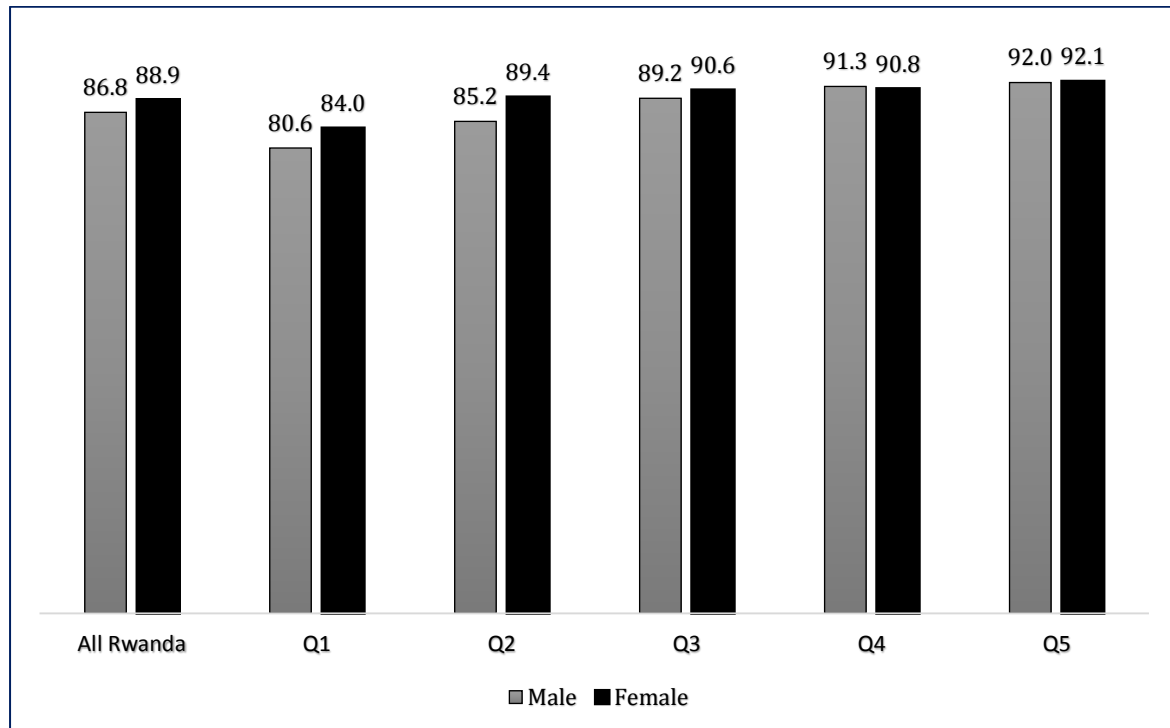


Source: EICV4, EICV3

A breakdown by consumption quintiles reveals that the male/female gap ratio gets thinner as the level of consumption rises. Boys and girls (around 92% for both)

belonging in the highest consumption quintile are more likely to have equal access to primary school compared to those in the lowest consumption quintile (81% and 84% in Q1) (see Figure 2.5).

Figure 2. 5: NARs in primary school by consumption quintile and sex, EICV4



Source: EICV4, EICV3

An analysis of over-age children in primary school was included in EICV4 to further assess the age structure in this education level. A student is considered as over-age when he/she is 13 years or older and still attends the primary school. Table 2.5 illustrates that the proportion of over-age children in primary school dropped by about 5% in the last 3 years with a most considerable decrease observed in rural areas (from 35% in 2010 to 30% in 2013). EICV4 results indicate that the Southern Province has the highest proportion of the over-age children while Kigali city registered the lowest (32% and 26% respectively).

Table 2. 5: Over-age persons (13+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending primary school in 2013 and 2010, by urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	29.6	34.2
Urban/rural		
Urban	26.6	26.1
Rural	30.1	35.4
Province		
Kigali City	26.3	24.8
Southern Province	32.3	36.4
Western Province	30.6	35.0

Northern Province	26.4	32.4
Eastern Province	29.3	35.3
Sex		
Male	30.3	35.2
Female	28.9	33.1
Quintile		
Q1	31.5	35.6
Q2	29.6	35.0
Q3	30.0	35.1
Q4	29.4	35.1
Q5	26.0	28.9

Source: EICV4, EICV3

The GAR measures the level of participation of children in the primary school education irrespective of their age. Table 2.6 presents GARs by geographic and socio-economic characteristics. Overall, the GAR dropped by 10% since 2010 from 144% in EICV3 to 134% in EICV4, a hint that over-age enrolments have been declining in the last 3 years. The proportion of over/under- age children in the primary school decreased more in the rural areas (from 145% in EICV3 to 134% in EICV4) compared to the urban ones (136% in EICV3 and 137% in EICV4). The GAR is highest in the Northern Province (137%) while it is lowest in the Eastern Province (132%). When the disability status of the child is considered, findings show that GAR remains high among not disabled children compared to disabled ones in 2013 (144% and 115% in respectively).

Table 2. 6: GAR in primary school by urban/rural, province and consumption quintiles

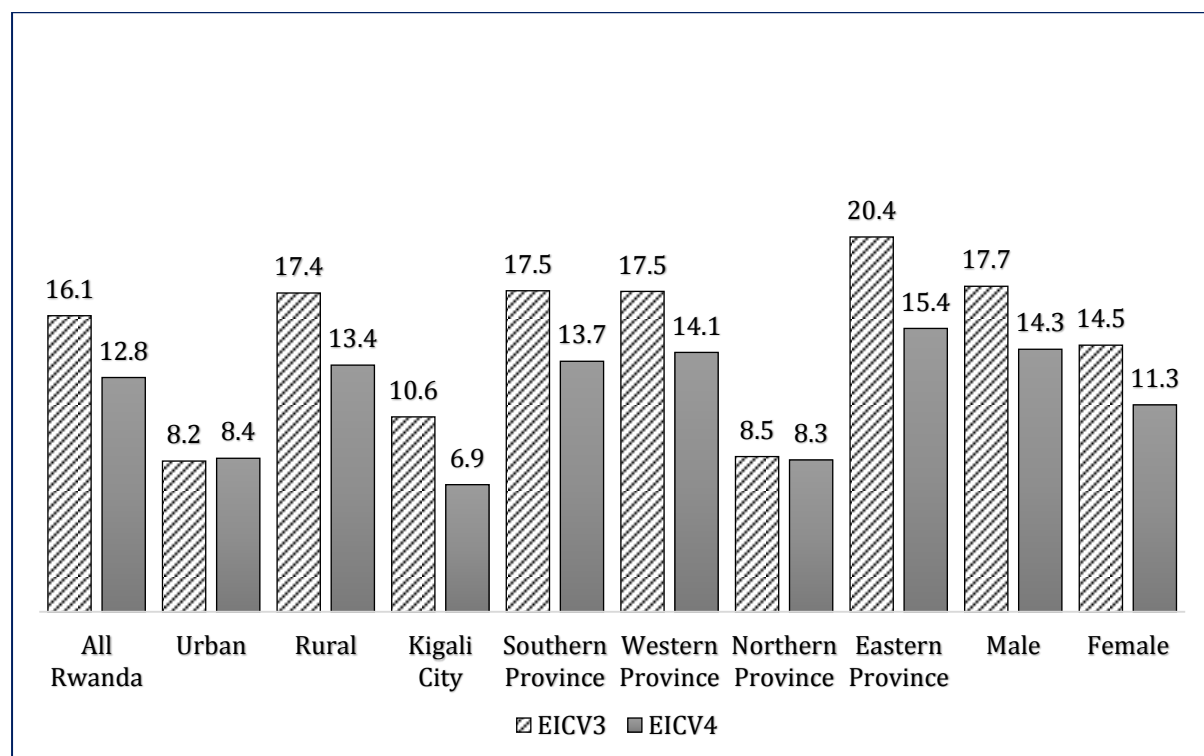
	Gross attendance rate in primary GAR			GAR - NAR		
	EICV 4	EICV 3	%change	EICV4	EICV3	%change
All Rwanda	134.4	144.0	-6.7	46.5	54.4	-14.6
Urban/rural						
Urban	137.2	136.3	0.6	46.2	43.9	5.1
Rural	133.9	145.3	-7.8	46.5	56.2	-17.2
Province						
Kigali City	133.7	130.6	2.4	43.2	40.0	8.0
Southern Province	135.7	146.4	-7.3	49.1	57.2	-14.2
Western Province	134.6	144.9	-7.1	47.5	55.7	-14.7
Northern Province	137.2	146.2	-6.2	45.5	52.9	-14.1
Eastern Province	131.5	143.3	-8.2	45.1	56.4	-20.0
Sex						
Male	134.2	144.4	-7.1	47.4	56.0	-15.4
Female	134.6	143.6	-6.3	45.7	52.9	-13.6
Quintile						
Q1	125.7	135.7	-7.3	43.4	51.4	-15.5
Q2	132.9	144.7	-8.2	45.5	54.8	-16.9
Q3	136.3	147.8	-7.8	46.3	57.1	-18.9
Q4	143.1	149.6	-4.4	52.0	58.1	-10.4
Q5	139.0	144.8	-4.0	47.0	51.3	-8.4
Disability status						
Not disabled	144.6	134.8	7.3	56.2	44.7	25.9
Disabled	115.3	108.5	6.2	57.9	42.6	36.0

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Officially a 7 years old child is supposed to start the primary school education in Rwanda. The indicator below measures to what extent children aged between 7 and 8 years are not attending the primary school. Figure 2.6 indicates that the population aged seven to eight not attending in school dropped from 16% in EICV3 to 13% in EICV4. This represents a decrease of about 3% across Rwanda. Despite some improvements, the majority of the children aged 7 to 8 years are still found in the rural area (13%) compared to urban one (8%) in EICV4.

The lowest percentage of children aged 7 and 8 not in school is observed in Kigali city (7%) and the Northern Province (8%) while the highest was recorded in Eastern Province notwithstanding the improvements in the last 3 years (from 20% in EICV3 to 15% in EICV4).

Figure 2.6: % of population aged 7–8 years not in school by province, urban/rural, and sex



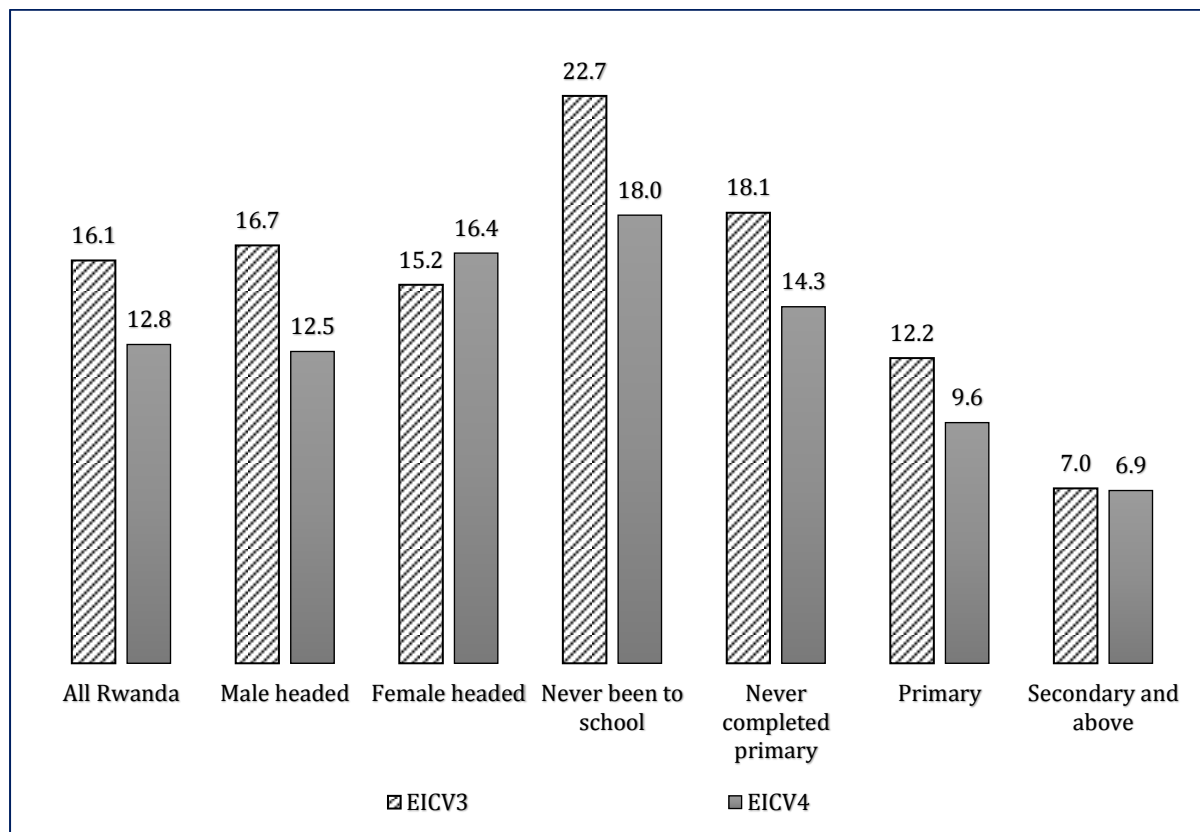
Source: EICV4, EICV3

Figure 2.7 presents proportion of children who were not in school during the 12 months prior to the survey disaggregated by some characteristics of the household head, such as sex and level of education attained.

EICV4 Results indicate that most of households with children aged 7 or 8 are female headed (16%) whereas 12% of them are male headed. An analysis on the level of education of the households' head designates that in spite of some changes registered over the last three years, the majority of households with at least one child aged 7 or 8 years old not in school are still those headed by a parent who has never gone to school (18%), an indication that households headed by individuals that never went to school

might be slower to respond to incentives to send their children to school at the right age.

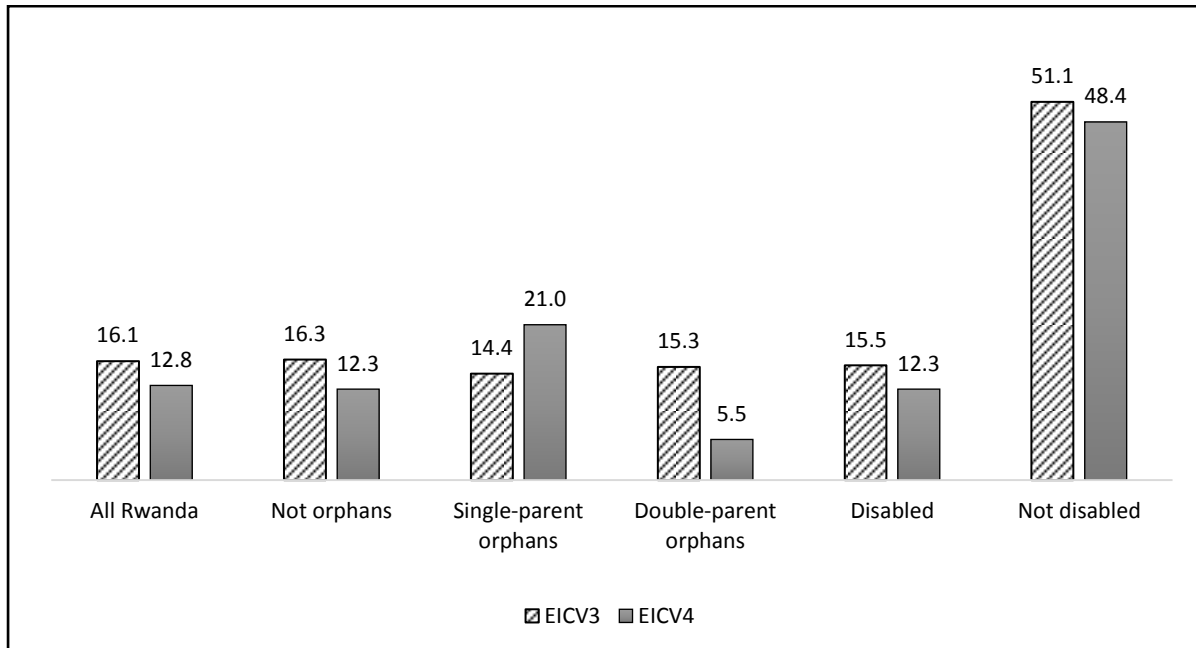
Figure 2.7: % of population aged 7-8 not in school by characteristics of household head



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Figure 2.8 depicts the relationship between access to school and the orphanhood status of the child in this age group (7-8 years old). It is observed that households with children who have lost both parents are faster to respond to incentives to send these children to school at the right age (5.5%) than households with children who have lost one parent (21%). With regards to the disability status of the child it is clear that across all Rwanda a big gap persists between disabled and not disabled children in terms of early access to school in EICV4 (48% and 12% respectively).

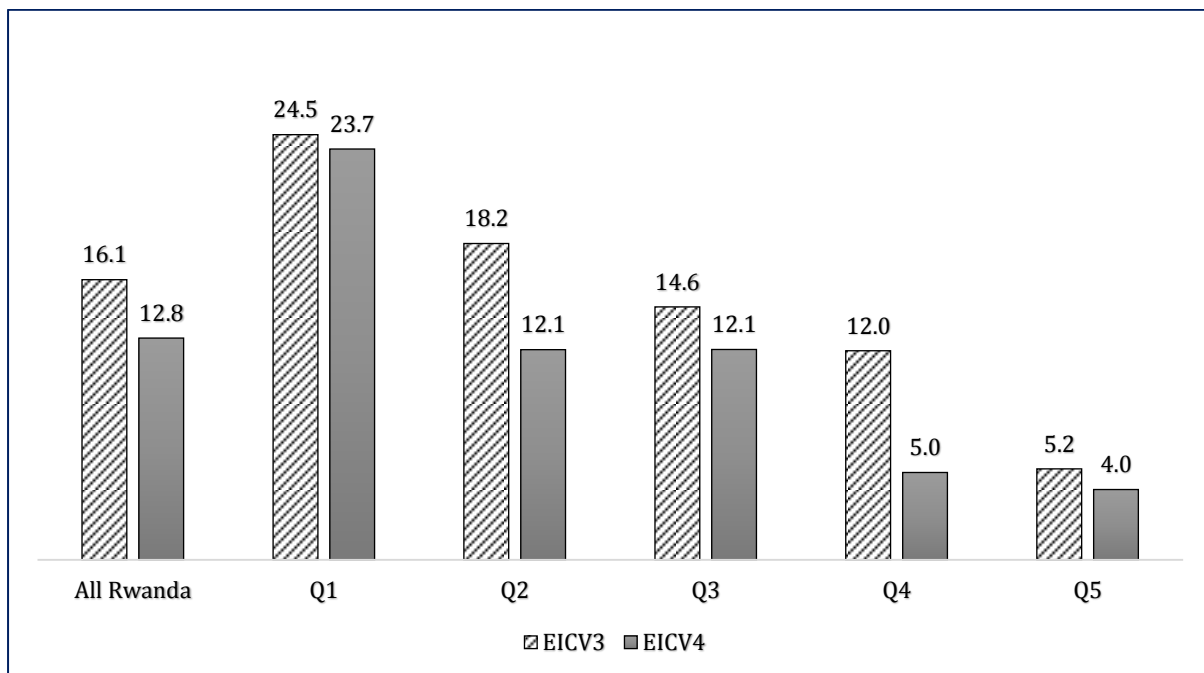
Figure 2.8: % of population aged 7-8 not in school by vulnerability characteristics (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3

When the level of consumption quintiles is taken into consideration, EICV4 results (Figure 2.9) pointed out that parents belonging in the lowest quintile are likely to delay sending their children to school compared to those in the richest consumption quintile (24% and 4% respectively). However, it is important to highlight that the highest decrease of children aged between 7 and 8 years not in school was recorded in the second poorest quintile (Q2) from 18% in EICV3 to 12% in EICV4.

Figure 2.9: % of population aged 7–8 not in school by consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3

2.3. Repetition and promotion rates in primary school

In EICV4, repetition and promotion rates in primary school are calculated based on a 2012 population cohort. This means that the analysis focuses on all individuals that were attending primary school in 2012 and in 2013, either repeated the class they were attending in 2012 or were promoted to the next grade.

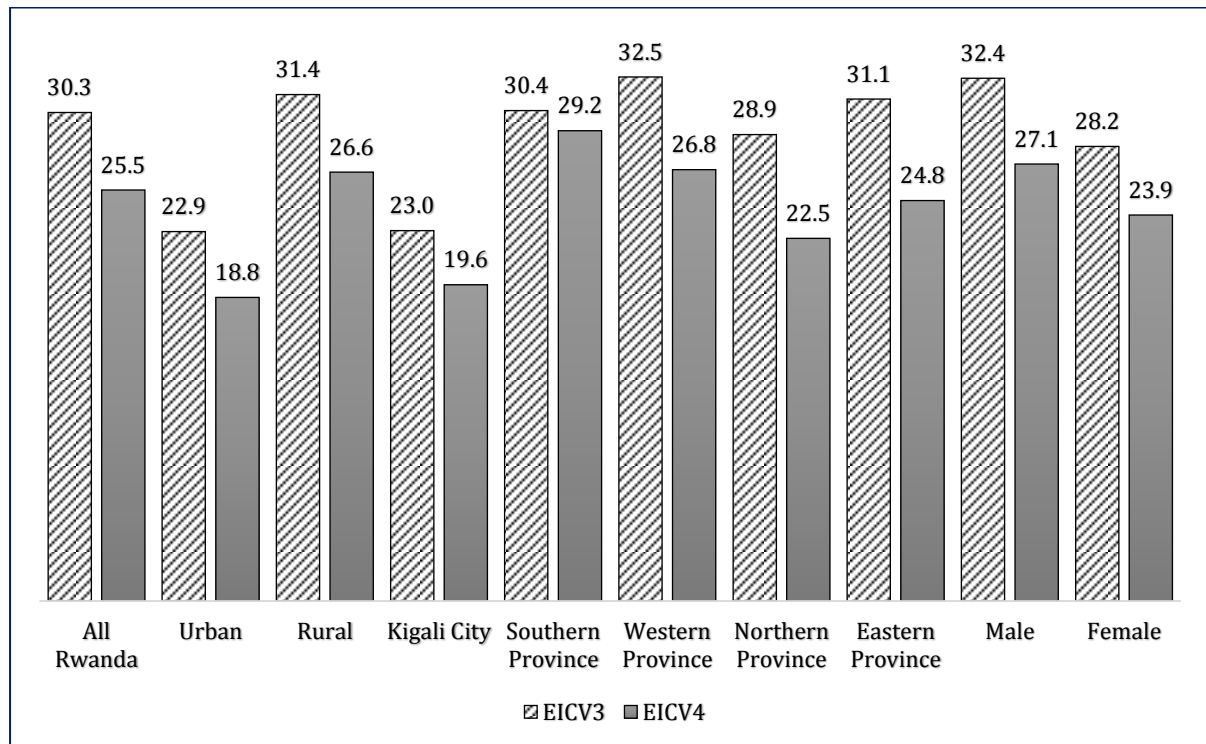
It is noteworthy to point out that the repetition indicator was subjected to a methodological change since EICV3. Previously, these indicators were defined as following: the **repetition rate** was referred to as the proportion of all individuals attending a given class in a certain reference year (eg: their 2009 classes) and study again the same class in the following year (eg: 2010) due to failing exams.

Currently the repetition rate definition was revised and it now refers to whether a student is currently attending the same class he/she was attending in the previous year (reference year) regardless of the reason. This indicator was recalculated in EICV3 in the view to provide a consistent comparison between the two surveys.

Figure 2.10, displays a breakdown of repetition rates by geographic and gender characteristics. It shows that nationwide; about 25% of children attending primary school repeated the class they were attending in 2012, which corresponds to a decrease of 5% percent since the EICV3.

The highest repetition rate was observed in the Southern Province (29%) while the lowest was found in Kigali city (20%), the majority of repeaters in primary school are boys (27%) whereas girls account for (24%) as of EICV4

Figure 2. 10: % of population aged 8 and above attending primary school in 2009 who repeated the 2009 class in 2010 by urban/rural, province, and sex (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table 2.7 presents an analysis of repetition rates by different differentials. It designates that the household head's access to education in the past and the household's consumption level are a more important factors in determining a child's performance at primary school. The majority of children who repeat school in primary are found in the lowest quintiles (Q1:27% and Q2:28%) while the wealthiest quintile have the lowest number (18%).

Table 2. 7: % of population aged 7 and above attending primary school in 2009 who repeated the 2009 class in 2010 by urban/rural, province, sex, age, education level of household head, disability and orphanhood status (EICV4, EICV3)

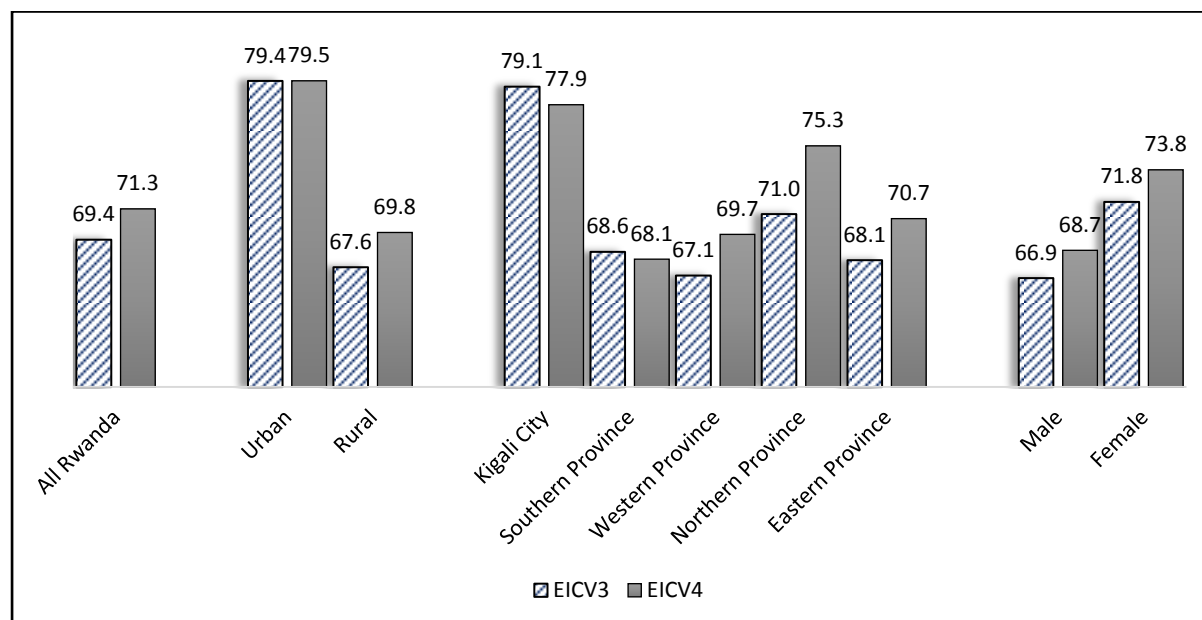
	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	25.5	30.3
Urban/rural		
Urban	18.8	22.9
Rural	26.6	31.4
Province		
Kigali City	19.6	23.0
Southern Province	29.2	30.4
Western Province	26.8	32.5
Northern Province	22.5	28.9
Eastern Province	24.8	31.1
Sex		
Male	27.1	32.4
Female	23.9	28.2
Quintile		
Q1	27.7	36.3
Q2	28.0	32.2
Q3	26.5	30.9
Q4	23.8	28.3
Q5	18.2	20.5
Age group		
8-9yrs	28.3	34.1
10-11yrs	24.3	32.1
12-13yrs	21.7	26.5
14-15yrs	19.8	25.6
16-17yrs	21.0	21.2
18+	11.0	16.2
Education level of Household head		
Never been to school	38.3	44.3
Never completed primary	37.7	44.7
Primary	37.8	45.4
Secondary and above	29.4	30.6
Disability status		
Not disabled	25.5	30.2
Disabled	25.0	34.0
Orphanhood		
Not orphans	26.0	31.2
Single-parent orphans	23.7	27.5
Double-parent orphans	24.1	26.5

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Figure 2.11, presents a breakdown of promotion rates by geographic and gender characteristics. It illustrates that on the national level, about 71 out of each 100 children attending primary school got promoted to the next grade in 2012, this represents an upsurge of around 2% percent since the EICV3. Despite some advances, promotion rate

is still highest in urban areas (79%), Kigali and Northern Province (78% and 75% respectively). On the gender viewpoint, the pattern remained the same as in EICV3, female students are more likely to make it to the next grade compared to male students (74% and 69% respectively).

Figure 2. 11: Promotion rate in primary school by urban/rural, province, and sex (EICV4/EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table 2.8 displays an analysis of promotion rates by various differentials. It is clear that when consumption quintiles are considered, promotion rates gets higher among students belonging in the wealthiest quintile (79%) and among children with no disability (71%). When age of the student is considered, older children are more likely to get promoted to the next grade compared to the younger ones. The gap between disabled and not disabled children in terms of their performance at school has been getting narrower in the last 3 years from 7% in EICV3 to about 2% in EICV4.

Table 2. 8: Promotion rate in primary school by urban/rural, province, sex, consumption quintiles, age groups, grade of the students, disability and orphanhood status (EICV4/EICV3)

	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	71.3	69.4
Urban/rural		
Urban	79.5	79.4
Rural	69.8	67.6
Province		
Kigali City	77.9	79.1
Southern Province	68.1	68.6
Western Province	69.7	67.1
Northern Province	75.3	71.0
Eastern Province	70.7	68.1
Sex		
Male	68.7	66.9
Female	73.8	71.8
Quintile		
Q1	66.4	61.1
Q2	68.6	65.9
Q3	70.8	68.4
Q4	74.4	72.1
Q5	79.0	81.7
Age group		
8-9yrs	57.9	50.8
10-11yrs	70.4	62.1
12-13yrs	75.9	71.9
14-15yrs	76.3	74.8
16-17yrs	74.2	78.7
18+	71.2	88.5
Disability status		
Not disabled	71.3	69.5
Disabled	69.7	62.6
Orphanhood		
Not orphans	71.3	67.8
Single-parent orphans	71.9	73.5
Double-parent orphans	69.1	74.9

Source: EICV4, EICV3

2.4. Absenteeism in primary school

Attending school regularly is a vital factor in school success for students therefore this section illustrates the level of absenteeism² in Rwanda and investigates the main issues that might be behind this phenomenon in primary school.

² EICV considers every child who missed any school day in the previous week preceding the interview. Note that those who missed school because they were on holidays or completed their studies were not counted as absentees.

Table 2.9 and Table 2.10 below, demonstrate the magnitude of absenteeism throughout Rwanda in the 2 EICVs by various characteristics such as geographic, gender, orphanhood status and consumption quintiles.

Results indicate that out of 100 students who were attending primary school in 2013, almost 20 of them missed at least a day at school in the previous week preceding the survey. Absenteeism is most predominant in the lowest quintile (24%) and in rural areas where the chances for a child to miss a day at school gets twice higher compared to the children in urban areas in 2013.

When reasons for missing school are considered, poor health (39%), family circumstances (35%) emerged as the core factors causing absenteeism in primary school. On province level, Kigali city is the most affected by children missing school due to financial reasons (14%) while children in the southern province are the most affected by absenteeism due to poor health (47%). Despite not being among the biggest factors causing absenteeism, hunger is more prevalent in the Western Province (3.1%) than any other province. In the gender perspective, the pattern remains almost the same.

Table 2. 9: Main reasons for absenteeism in primary school EICV4

	Total	Poor health	Hunger	Financial reasons	Family circumstances	Fear of punishment	Transition between levels	Other
All Rwanda	19.8	38.6	1.9	6.9	34.6	5.4	3.4	9.2
Urban/rural								
Urban	8.5	35.1	3.9	8.2	24.9	9.3	8.2	10.4
Rural	21.7	38.8	1.8	6.8	35.2	5.1	3.1	9.2
Province								
Kigali City	10.8	32.4	1.1	14.1	23.8	6.5	3.5	18.5
Southern Province	21.6	47.1	2.4	6.6	32.0	4.2	3.7	4.1
Western Province	18.8	32.9	3.1	5.3	33.8	5.5	4.9	14.6
Northern Province	18.5	25.6	1.7	4.3	47.8	3.7	4.5	12.5
Eastern Province	22.5	43.0	0.8	8.6	32.1	7.1	1.6	6.7
Sex								
Male	20.8	35.7	1.7	6.9	35.2	6.8	3.2	10.5
Female	18.8	41.7	2.1	6.9	33.9	3.9	3.6	7.9
Orphanhood								
Not orphans	23.3	39.6	1.6	6.8	34.4	5.5	3.1	9.1
Single-parent orphans	31.7	34.1	2.9	7.1	37.8	3.7	4.7	9.7
Double-parent orphans	24.9	33.5	4.9	8.4	32.4	13.8	7.0	0.0
Not stated	23.2	31.4	5.5	8.2	25.4	8.2	4.6	16.8
Quintile								
Q1	23.9	32.0	3.7	8.4	38.2	5.4	2.9	9.6
Q2	22.2	40.7	1.9	6.7	34.4	6.2	2.9	7.3
Q3	20.7	40.8	1.4	7.0	31.4	5.8	2.7	11.0
Q4	17.1	40.5	0.2	5.4	35.9	3.7	4.1	10.2
Q5	11.1	46.5	0.0	5.4	27.5	5.3	7.9	7.5

Source: EICV4

Table 2. 10: Main reasons for absenteeism in primary school EICV3

	Total	Poor health	Hunger	Financial reasons	Family circumstances	Fear of punishment	Other
All Rwanda	17.5	30.9	1.6	8.8	44.2	6.8	7.7
Urban/rural							
Urban	10.6	34.0	1.2	18.0	32.3	4.2	10.3
Rural	18.6	30.3	1.6	7.9	45.6	7.1	7.5
Province							
Kigali City	8.3	42.0	1.4	15.2	19.8	7.3	14.3
Southern Province	18.7	31.0	1.1	10.0	41.8	6.5	9.7
Western Province	16.4	30.1	3.2	5.5	50.1	6.4	4.6
Northern Province	16.3	27.9	0.3	8.8	44.0	5.1	13.9
Eastern Province	21.4	31.2	1.5	9.7	45.0	8.5	4.1
Sex							
Male	19.6	28.1	1.5	9.7	44.2	8.2	8.4
Female	15.3	33.8	1.7	7.7	44.7	5.2	6.9
Orphanhood							
Not orphans	17.1	30.9	1.5	8.5	44.4	6.8	7.8
Single-parent orphans	19.1	29.6	1.4	9.4	45.6	7.6	6.4
Double-parent orphans	17.7	34.3	4.4	12.4	34.9	2.6	11.5
Quintile							
Q1	22.4	27.2	1.4	11.8	46.7	7.0	6.0
Q2	19.9	34.5	1.0	8.6	41.1	8.0	6.8
Q3	16.4	27.8	1.7	7.4	44.8	6.4	11.8
Q4	16.7	30.4	2.3	5.8	48.8	6.8	5.9
Q5	9.6	36.8	2.3	7.8	37.9	4.3	10.9

Source: EICV3

Chapter 3: Access to secondary school

This chapter follows the same configuration as the previous chapter. It is structured into two main parts; the first part focuses on access to secondary school by assessing the Net Attendance Rates (NAR) and Gross Attendance Rates (GAR) indicators. The second part displays repetition and dropouts levels in the last 3 years and attempts to identify the main factors behind the different challenges at this education stage.

Table 3.1 presents NAR in secondary school by geographic, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics. It indicates that, across all Rwanda, approximately 23 students out of 100 who were attending secondary school in 2013 are aged between 13 and 18, which corresponds to a 5% upturn since EICV3.

Despite relative advances since 2010, secondary school attendance is still predominant in urban compared to rural areas (39% and 19% respectively). At the provincial level, Kigali continues to possess the highest secondary school attendance for children aged 13 to 18 years old (around 37% in both EICVs) while the Southern and Western provinces recorded the least (about 20% both)

On a gender point of view, EICV4 results show that girls have the biggest proportion in terms of NAR in secondary compared to boys (25% and 21% respectively). When age is considered, the highest NAR in secondary schools is registered among children aged 17 and 18 years (35% and 34.5 % respectively).

With regards to consumption quintiles, the NAR for secondary school is skewed to children belonging to the wealthiest quintile as 40% of them attend this education level whereas children in the poorest consumption quintile account for 11%.

Table 3. 1: NAR in secondary school by urban/rural, province, age groups and consumption quintile

	EICV 4	EICV 3	%Change
All Rwanda	23.0	17.8	28.7
Urban/rural			
Urban	38.9	36.6	6.3
Rural	19.3	14.1	36.2
Province			
Kigali City	36.9	36.5	0.8
Southern Province	19.9	14.9	33.6
Western Province	19.9	16.4	20.7
Northern Province	24.2	16.5	46.7
Eastern Province	21.3	15.9	33.3
Sex			
Male	20.8	16.5	26.1
Female	25.0	19.0	31.6
Quintile			

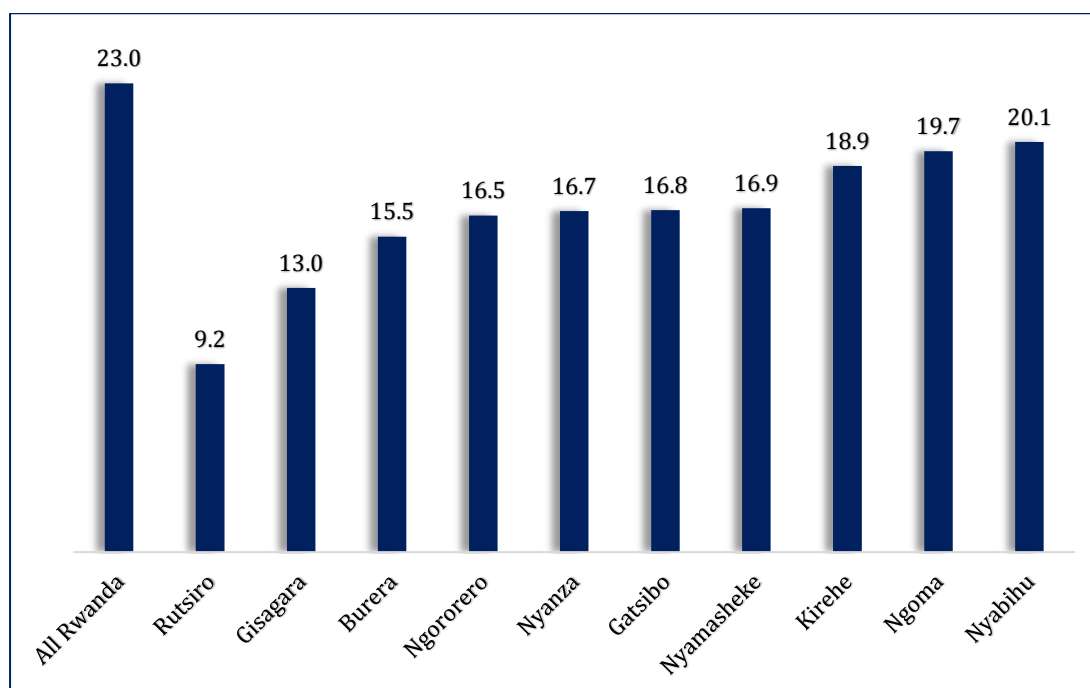
	EICV 4	EICV 3	%Change
Q1	10.6	6.7	58.4
Q2	16.8	9.5	76.3
Q3	20.5	14.8	38.0
Q4	26.3	21.1	24.5
Q5	39.8	34.8	14.2
Age for primary			
13 years	5.6	4.6	21.8
14 years	12.9	8.7	47.9
15 years	24.8	16.7	48.2
16 years	30.6	27.8	10.1
17 years	35.3	34.0	3.8
18 years	34.5	36.7	-5.9
Disability status			
Not disabled	23.1	18.0	28.5
Disabled	15.5	9.7	59.9

Source: EICV4, EICV3

The following figures depict how various districts performed vis-à-vis the national average of the secondary school net attendance rate. Figure 3.1 indicates that compared to other districts with the least NAR, the lowest NARs were observed in Rutsiro, Gisagara and Burera districts (9%, 13% and 16% respectively).

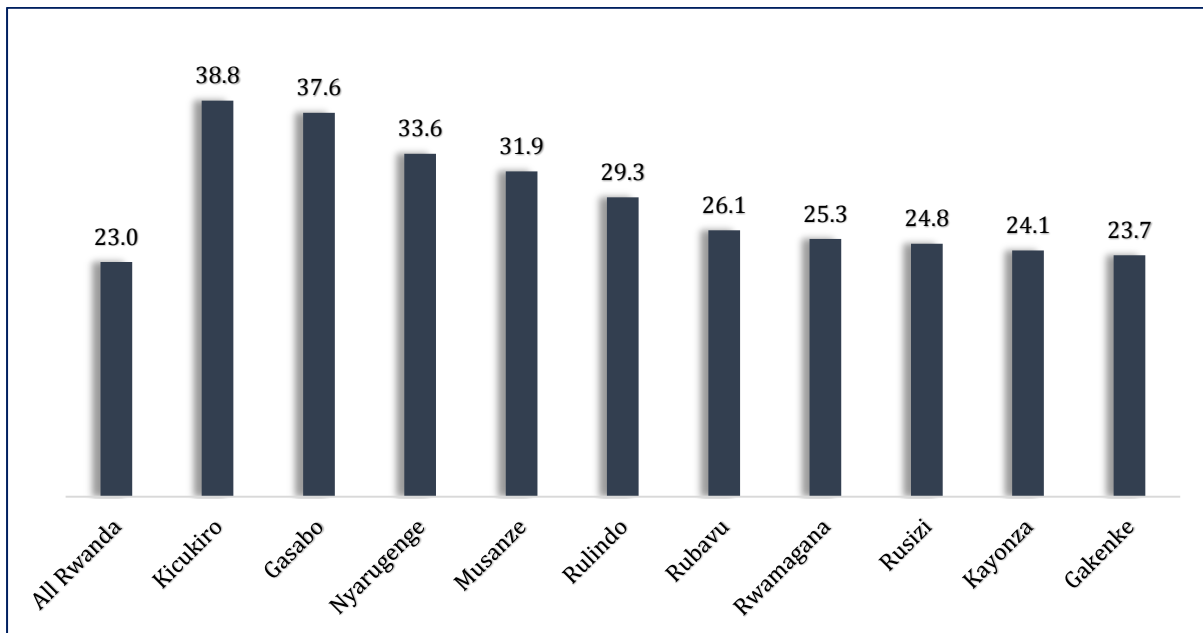
Figure 3.2 presents the top 10 districts with NARs in secondary school that are above national average in EICV4. The highest NAR was registered in Kicukiro (39%), Gasabo (38%) and Nyarugenge (34%) districts.

Figure 3.1: Bottom 10 districts with NARs in secondary school below the national average, EICV4



Source: EICV4

Figure 3. 2: Top 10 districts with NARs in secondary school above the national average, EICV4

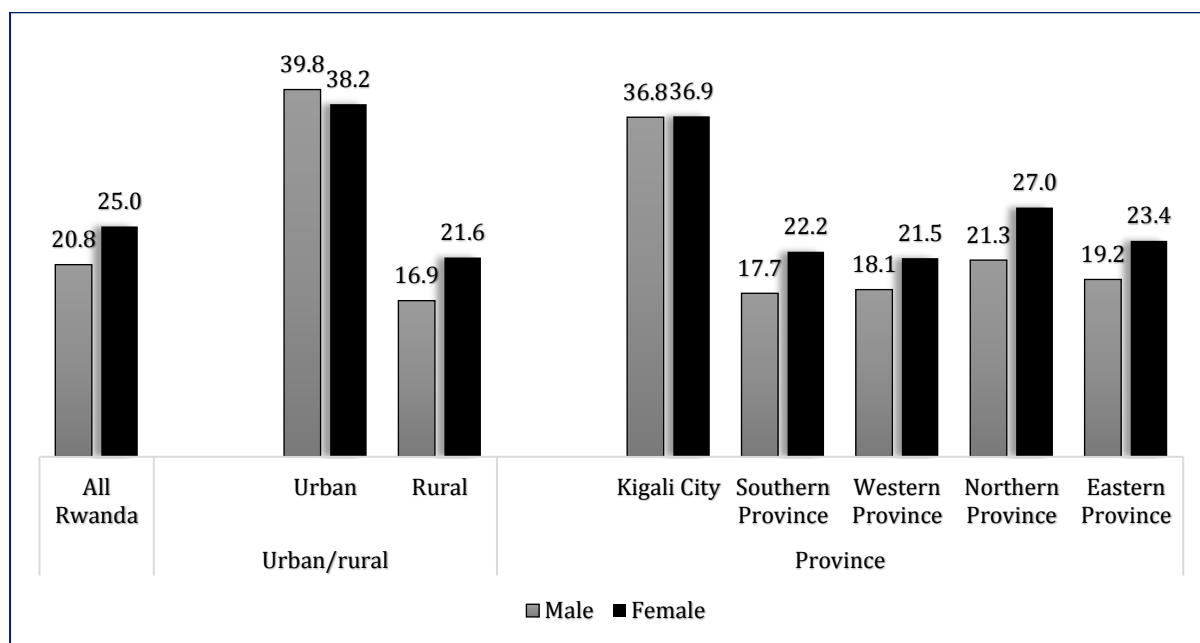


Source: EICV4

With reference to Figure 3.3, an analysis of the secondary school net attendance rate in a gender perspective indicates an increase of almost 4% in the last 3 years nationwide (from 25% in EICV3 to 21% in EICV4). The gap between male and female student gets bigger in urban areas (22%) and smaller in the rural ones (17%).

At the province level, secondary school attendance for boys and girls almost comes to parity in Kigali city (about 39% for both) whereas it fluctuates much in other provinces of the country.

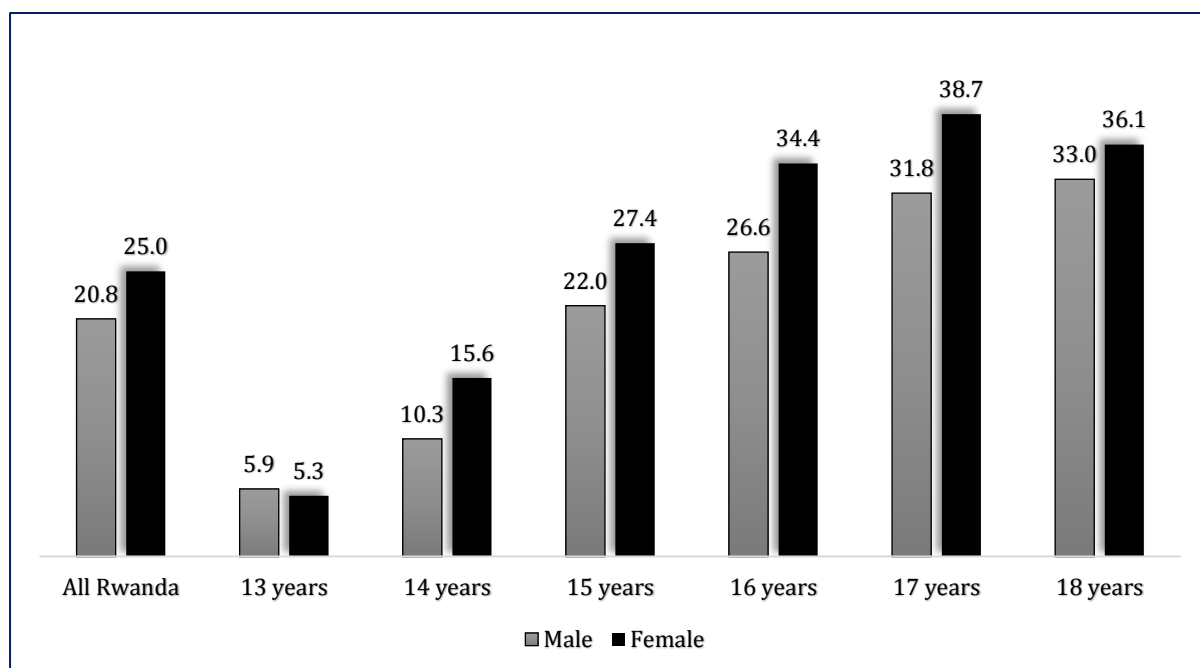
Figure 3. 3: NARs in secondary school by province, urban/rural and sex, EICV4



Source: EICV4

Figure 3.4 presents disaggregation of the NAR by age and sex. It illustrates that apart from students aged 13 years (5.9% for boys and 5.3% for girls, respectively) the gap between boys and girls attending secondary school gets bigger as age increases, and it is highest among students aged 16 and 17 years.

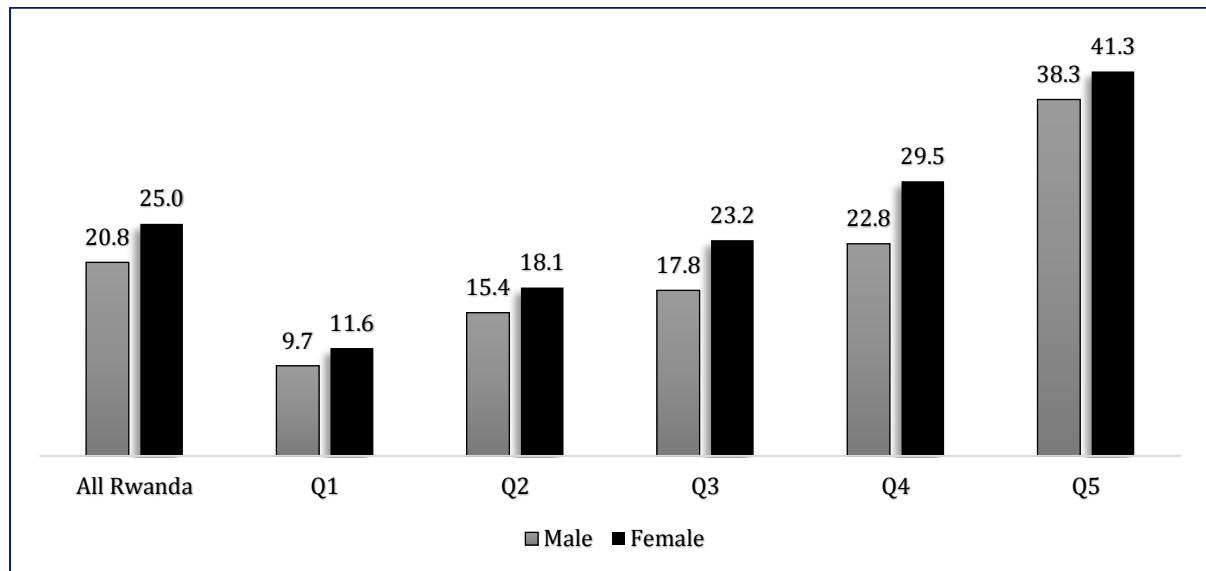
Figure 3. 4: NARs in secondary school by age groups, EICV4



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Figure 3.5 presents a breakdown of NAR by consumption quintiles and sex. Findings show that access to secondary school is still higher for the wealthiest population. Moreover, the male/female gap ratio alters through different quintile levels, but widens a bit more in the 3rd (boys: 18% and girls: 23%) and 4th quintiles (boys: 23% and girls: 30%).

Figure 3. 5: NARs in secondary school by consumption quintile, EICV4



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Irrespective of their age, the proportion of the population attending secondary school grew from 33% in 2010 to 41% in 2013. This corresponds to an 8% increase, which is a hint that, generally, access to secondary school education is expanding in Rwanda (Table 3.2).

A disaggregation by various differentials reveals that even though the biggest increase in terms of GAR was registered in the rural areas (from 28% in EICV3 to 36% in EICV4), the highest GAR is still observed among the population in urban areas compared to those in rural ones (64% and 26% respectively).

At the province level, the smallest GAR was again observed in the Southern Province (29% in EICV3 and 36% in EICV4) while the highest was registered in Kigali city (62%). With regards to age and sex, GAR in secondary gets higher for older students than younger ones. On a gender viewpoint, girls' gross attendance in secondary is higher than boys' (43% and 39% respectively).

Table 3. 2: GAR in secondary school by urban/rural, province, type of school and consumption quintiles

	Gross attendance rate in secondary GAR			GAR - NAR		
	EICV 4	EICV 3	%change	EICV4	EICV3	%change
All Rwanda	41.1	32.9	24.9	18.2	15.1	20.5
Urban/rural						
Urban	63.9	60.7	5.3	24.9	24.1	3.3
Rural	35.8	27.5	30.3	16.6	13.4	23.9
Province						
Kigali City	61.8	62.2	-0.6	25.0	25.7	-2.7
Southern Province	35.9	29.0	23.8	16.0	14.1	13.5
Western Province	39.3	30.4	29.4	19.4	14.0	38.6
Northern Province	38.8	30.2	28.4	14.6	13.7	6.6
Eastern Province	39.5	30.6	29.1	18.2	14.7	23.8
Sex						
Male	39.5	32.5	21.5	18.6	16.0	16.3
Female	42.7	33.4	27.7	17.6	14.4	22.2
Quintile						
Q1	17.4	12.0	44.9	6.8	5.3	27.7
Q2	29.9	18.8	58.8	13.1	3.6	263.1
Q3	40.3	27.2	48.0	29.1	12.4	134.5
Q4	49.5	41.7	18.7	26.3	20.6	27.6
Q5	67.8	61.9	9.5	28.0	27.1	3.5
Age for secondary						
13yrs	5.6	3.5	58.6	11.8	7.4	59.1
14yrs	12.9	8.8	46.7	16.9	10.1	68.3
15yrs	24.8	15.9	55.8	15.5	10.5	47.7
16yrs	30.6	22.6	35.8	18.9	13.9	35.9
17yrs	35.3	28.7	23.0	32.5	27.9	16.4
18yrs	34.5	31.8	8.6	33.3	25.2	31.9
Disability status						
Not disabled	41.3	33.3	24.0	18.1	15.3	18.7
Disabled	34.6	21.1	63.9	19.2	11.5	67.3

Source: EICV4, EICV3

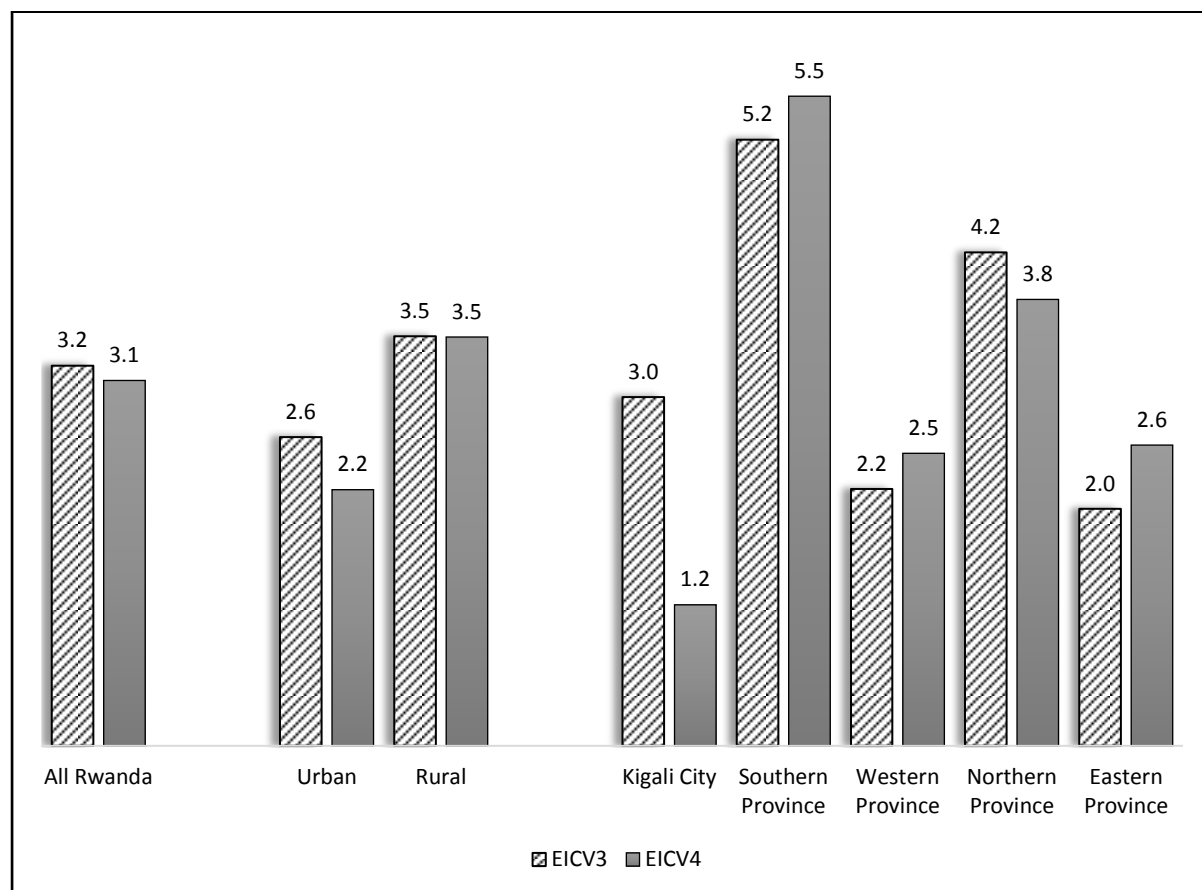
2.5. Repetition rates in secondary school

Figures 3.5 through to 3.7 illustrate the repetition rates in secondary school for a 2012 cohort of the population disaggregated by geographic, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics. They show that, across all Rwanda, repetition rates in secondary school slightly dwindled from 3.2 in EICV3 to 3.1 in EICV4

Differentials by geographic characteristics province indicate that in the last 3 years the highest repetition rate was observed again in the Southern Province (5.5%). Repetition

is still more prevalent in the rural area (3.5%) than in the urban setting (2.2%) (See Figure 3.5).

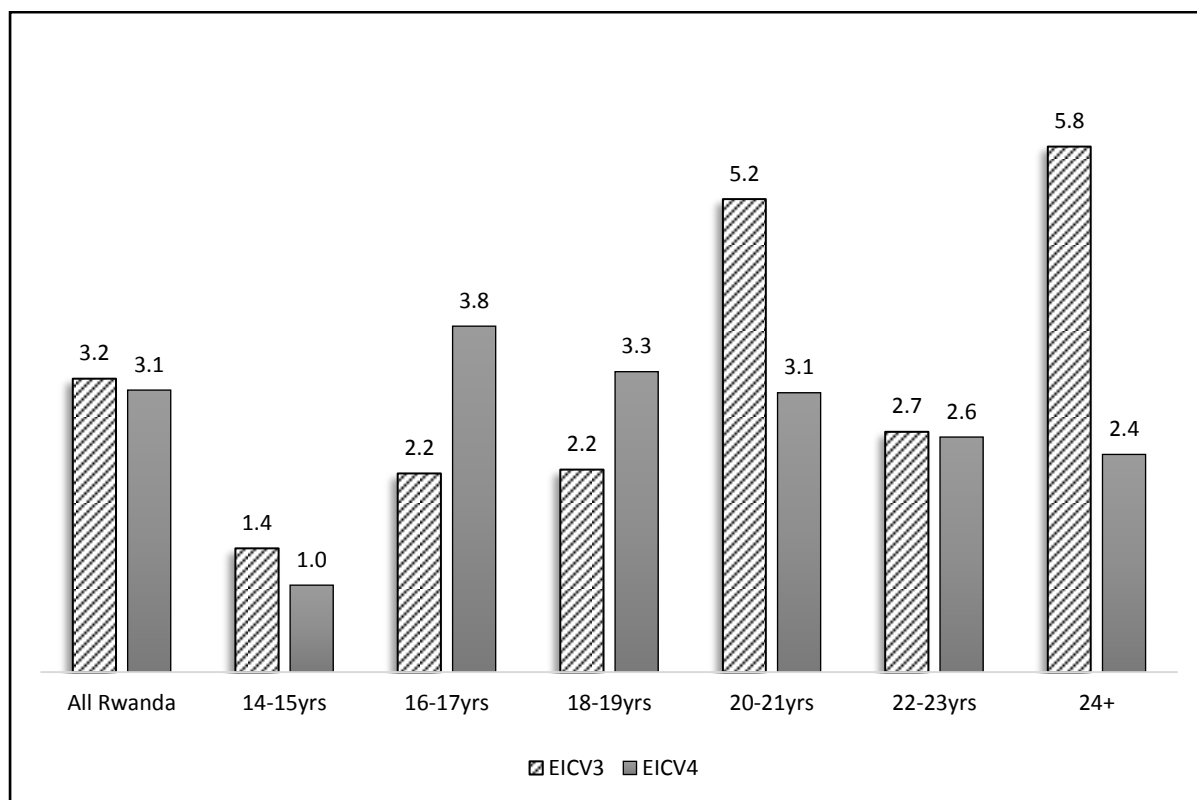
Figure 3.6: % of population aged 14 and above attending secondary school in 2012 who repeated the 2012 class in 2013, by urban/rural and province, EICV4



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Figure 3.6 illustrates the repetition rates by different age- groups, EICV4 results indicate that the highest repetition rate was registered among individuals aged between 16 and 17 years (about 4%) whereas the proportion of children repeating a secondary grade tends to decrease as children grow older.

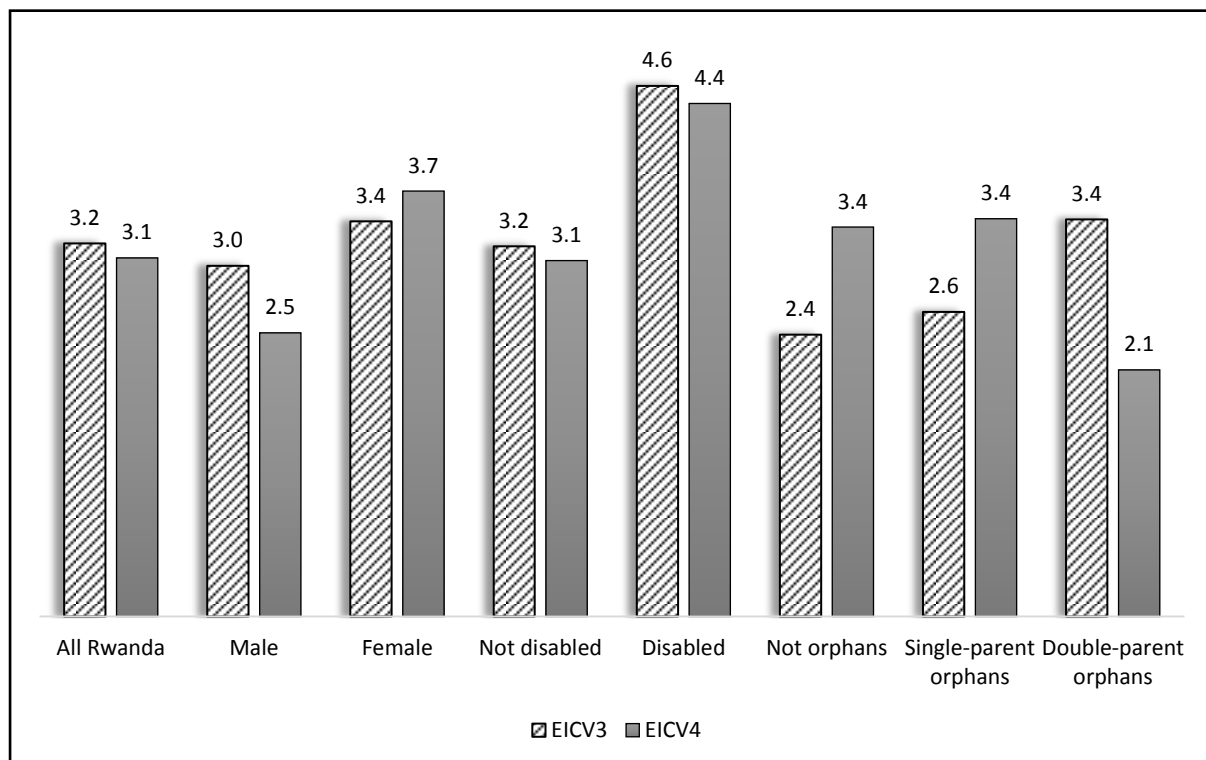
Figure 3. 7: % of population aged 14 and above attending secondary school in 2012 who repeated the 2012 class in 2013, by age group, EICV4



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Figure 3.7 presents repetition levels by sex, disability status and orphanhood status of students. Findings revealed that countrywide, repetition is more prevalent among female students (3.7%) than male ones (2.5%). Although the difference is narrow, the proportion of disabled children is higher compared to those that are not disabled ones (4.4% and 3.1% respectively). On the other hand, results indicate that orphanhood does not affect many individuals performance in secondary school, as the repetition rate observed among those attending secondary school in EICV4 is equal among non-orphans (3.4%) and single parent orphans (3.4%) while it is moderately smaller for children who don't have both parents (2.1%).

Figure 3.8: % of population aged 14 and above attending secondary school in 2012 who repeated the 2012 class in 2013 by sex, disability and orphanhood status



Source: EICV4, EICV3

2.6. Promotion rate in secondary school

Table 3.3, shows a breakdown of promotion rates by geographic and gender characteristics. It reveals that nationwide promotion rate in secondary decreased by almost 6%, from 93% in EICV3 to 87% in EICV4. Results show that a similar pattern was observed across various differentials and the rural area was the most affected (7% decrease since EICV3) compared to the urban one (2% decrease since EICV3).

Across provinces, the highest promotion rate is observed in Kigali City (92%) while the lowest is found in the Southern Province (82%). On the gender viewpoint, although the difference is minimal, male students are still more likely to get promoted in the next secondary grade than female ones (89% and 86% respectively). Promotion rate is highest among students belonging in the wealthiest quintile ((91%) and among not disabled ones (87%). When age of students is considered, those aged between 14 and 15 are the most likely to make it to a next grade in secondary (96%).

Table 3. 3: Promotion rate in secondary school by urban/rural, province, sex, consumption quintiles, age groups, grade of the students, disability and orphanhood status (EICV4/EICV3)

	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	87.4	93.0
Urban/rural		
Urban	90.7	92.3
Rural	85.8	93.4
Province		
Kigali City	91.6	93.0
Southern Province	81.6	90.2
Western Province	88.6	94.7
Northern Province	87.5	91.8
Eastern Province	87.6	94.8
Sex		
Male	88.7	93.5
Female	86.2	92.5
Quintile		
Q1	83.5	93.5
Q2	82.8	94.3
Q3	88.0	94.2
Q4	85.6	94.2
Q5	90.6	91.7
Age group		
14-15yrs	95.9	97.0
16-17yrs	87.2	95.9
18-19yrs	85.9	95.5
20-21yrs	87.2	91.0
22-23yrs	86.3	92.1
24+	90.3	87.8
Disability status		
Not disabled	87.5	93.2
Disabled	78.5	85.3
Orphanhood		
Not orphans	87.5	94.8
Single-parent orphans	85.8	94.9
Double-parent orphans	89.4	92.6

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Chapter 4: Access to technical/ vocational and tertiary education

This chapter presents findings on how much technical/vocational and tertiary education are accessed in Rwanda. Results were disaggregated by geographic, demographic and socioeconomic differentials to allow an in-depth understanding of the reach of this type of education.

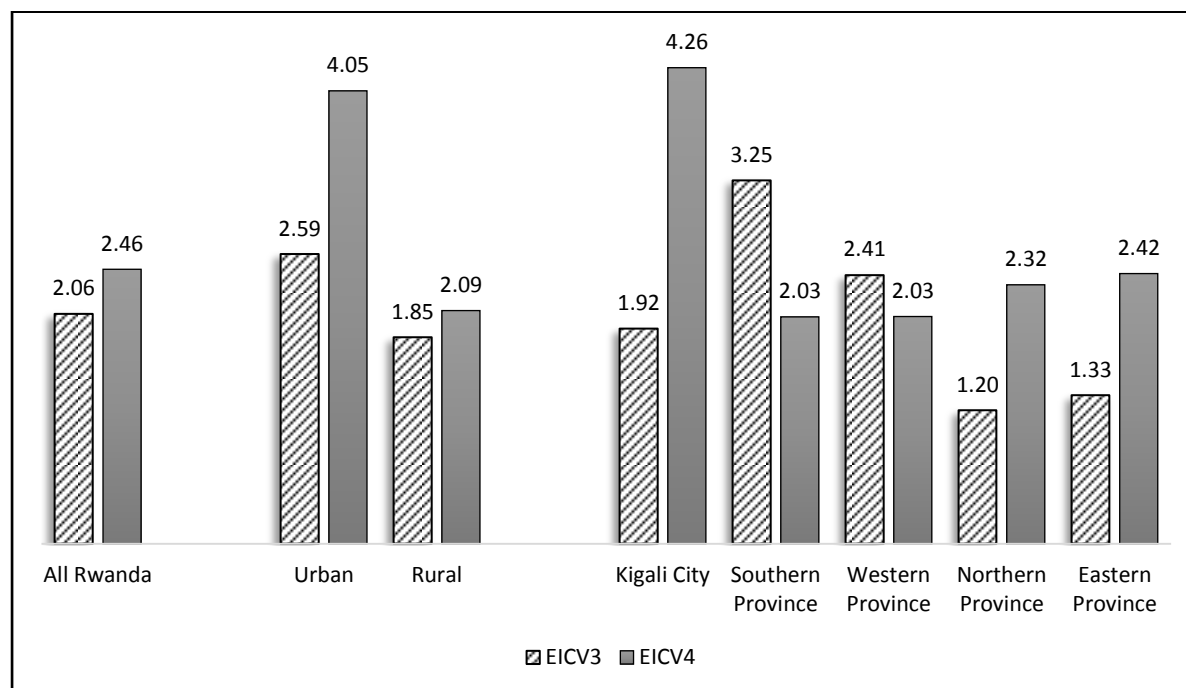
4.1. Technical and vocational education

The vocational education in Rwanda is a system which aims at providing recipients with the necessary knowledge and skills to exercise a profession in order to be integrated in the labor market. 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 through Figure 4.3 present findings on the proportion of the population aged 14 and above that attended such courses in the last 12 months disaggregated by various differentials.

Countrywide, the number of the population who enrolled in these courses grew slightly from 2.06% in EICV3 to 2.46% in EICV4. A disaggregation at the subnational level indicates that technical and vocational attendance is predominant in urban (4%) rather than in rural areas (2%), it is highest in Kigali than elsewhere (4%) in EICV4. The percentage of individuals attending vocational schools dropped moderately in the Southern Province (from 3% in EICV3 to 2% in EICV4) while The Eastern Province is catching up with Kigali city.

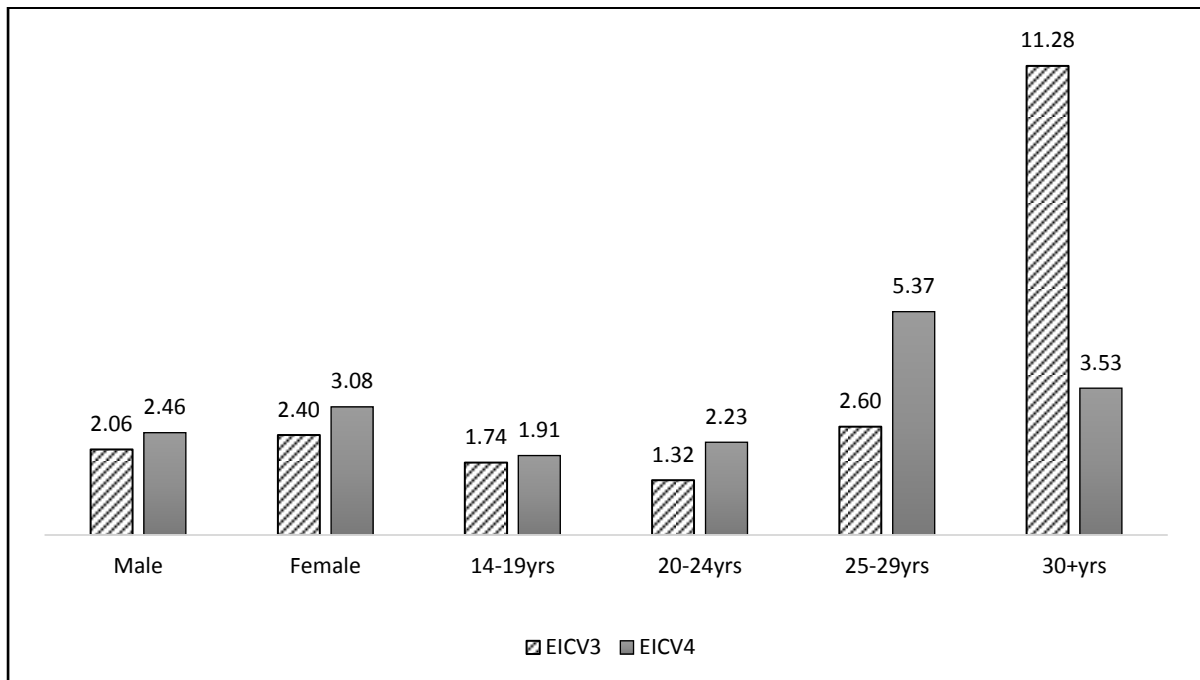
Figure 4. 1: Percentage population aged 14 and above attending technical and vocational training school in last 12 months by Urban/rural and province



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Figure 4.2 illustrates the technical/vocational schools' attendance with regards to gender and age. Across Rwanda, males tend to attend technical/vocational schools more than females (3% and 2%, respectively). When age is considered, nevertheless relative advances in EICV4, access to technical/vocational education for younger individuals is still limited (about 2% in both EICVs). While the highest technical/vocational school attendance was observed among the population aged between 20 and 24 years (5%) there was a drastic decrease among the older cohort of those aged between 25 and 29 years (From 12% in EICV3 to 3% in EICV4), an indication that access to technical/vocational education is getting more common among the younger individuals than the older ones.

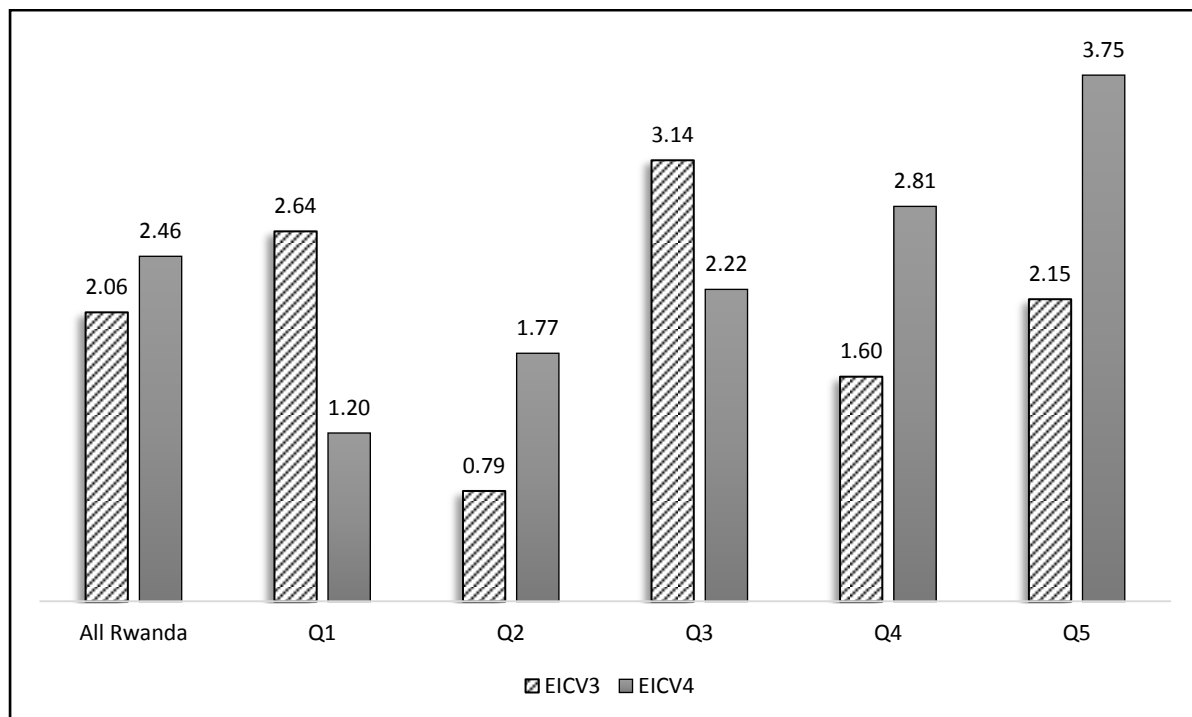
Figure 4. 2: Percentage population aged 14 and above attending technical/vocational training in last 12 months by sex and age groups



Source: EICV4, EICV3

With regards to consumption quintiles, somehow the national trend has changed since the EICV3, Figure 4.3 points out that access to technical/vocational education in EICV4 increases depending on someone's wealth category, It indicates that access to this type of education is more prevalent among the population in the wealthiest consumption quintiles compared to others belonging in the poorest ones.

Figure 4. 3: Percentage population aged 14 and above attending technical/vocational training in last 12 months by quintiles



Source: EICV4, EICV3

4.2. Access to tertiary education

This section elaborates the strides made in Rwanda in terms of access to higher education in the last three years. Table 4.1 illustrates that nationwide, the population attending the tertiary education continues to grow as it augmented approximately from 2% in EICV3 to 3% in EICV4.

Access to higher learning education among the population aged 16 to 30 remains prevalent in the urban population (8.5%), but some improvements were observed since 2010 as less privileged subgroups of the population are also catching up. At the province level, Kigali city continues to have the highest tertiary school attendance (8.6%) however, relative advances can be observed throughout other provinces especially the Southern and the Eastern Provinces (From 0.9% in EICV3 to 2.1% in EICV4 both).

With regards to consumption quintiles, the pattern relatively stayed the same as the one observed in 2010, EICV4 results designates that access to university education remains completely skewed to individuals in the wealthiest quintile (Q5: 7.8%) while the poorest consumption recorded 0.3% (Q1).

Table 4. 1: % of individual's aged 16 to 30 attending an institution of higher learning, by urban/rural, province, age group and sex

	% of population aged 16-30 that attended tertiary education in 2013	% of population aged 16-30 that attended tertiary education in 2010	
	EICV 4	EICV 3	%change
All Rwanda	3.0	1.7	76.5
Urban/rural			
Urban	8.5	6.2	37.1
Rural	1.4	0.6	133.3
Province			
Kigali City	8.6	6.1	41.0
Southern Province	2.1	0.9	133.3
Western Province	1.5	1.2	25.0
Northern Province	2.4	1.3	84.6
Eastern Province	2.1	0.9	133.3
Sex			
Male	3.3	2.0	65.0
Female	2.4	1.5	60.0
Age in 5-year groups			
16-19	0.2	0.0	233.3
20-24	4.6	1.7	170.6
25-30	4.0	2.9	37.9
Quintile			
Q1	0.3	0.0	-
Q2	0.4	0.2	107.7
Q3	0.8	0.4	103.4
Q4	1.6	0.4	309.4
Q5	7.8	5.4	44.4

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Chapter 5: User satisfaction and facilities

EICV surveys ask questions on satisfaction with various services including education services. Although they are on a self-perceived basis, these questions allow for a review of progress in the level of satisfaction of users with the education system in Rwanda.

The analysis of satisfaction with schools is carried out at the household level and it is an assessment of how household members are contented with what the primary schools are offering their children. It is worth noting that while measuring the level of satisfaction with primary school only users that reported using the service sometime, often or regularly were considered, meaning that they would have children currently in primary school.

Table 5.1 presents these findings by geographic, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics. It indicates that, countrywide, 90% of households with children currently attending the primary school were contented with the education services they receive. This reflects a 5% increase since EICV4, a hint that the quality of education services provided in Rwanda is perceived to have improved in the last 3 years.

At the province level, satisfaction remained steady in Kigali city (85% in both EICV3 and EICV4) while it augmented by 9% in the Northern Province. When consumption quintiles are considered, the satisfaction levels generally increased in the last 3 years, households in the lowest consumption quintiles were the most be pleased with primary school services (91%) than other households in richest one (87%).

Table 5.1: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with primary school, by urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	% households satisfied with primary school	% households satisfied with primary school	% change
	EICV 4	EICV 3	
All Rwanda	90.0	85.2	5.6
Urban/rural			
Urban	90.3	85.2	6.0
Rural	90.0	85.2	5.6
Province			
Kigali City	84.7	84.8	-0.1
Southern Province	88.7	87.4	1.5
Western Province	88.1	81.8	7.7
Northern Province	94.3	86.6	8.9
Eastern Province	91.8	85.5	7.4
Quintile			
Q1	91.1	86.4	5.4
Q2	91.0	85.5	6.5
Q3	90.7	85.1	6.5
Q4	88.7	85.0	4.4
Q5	87.4	83.8	4.3

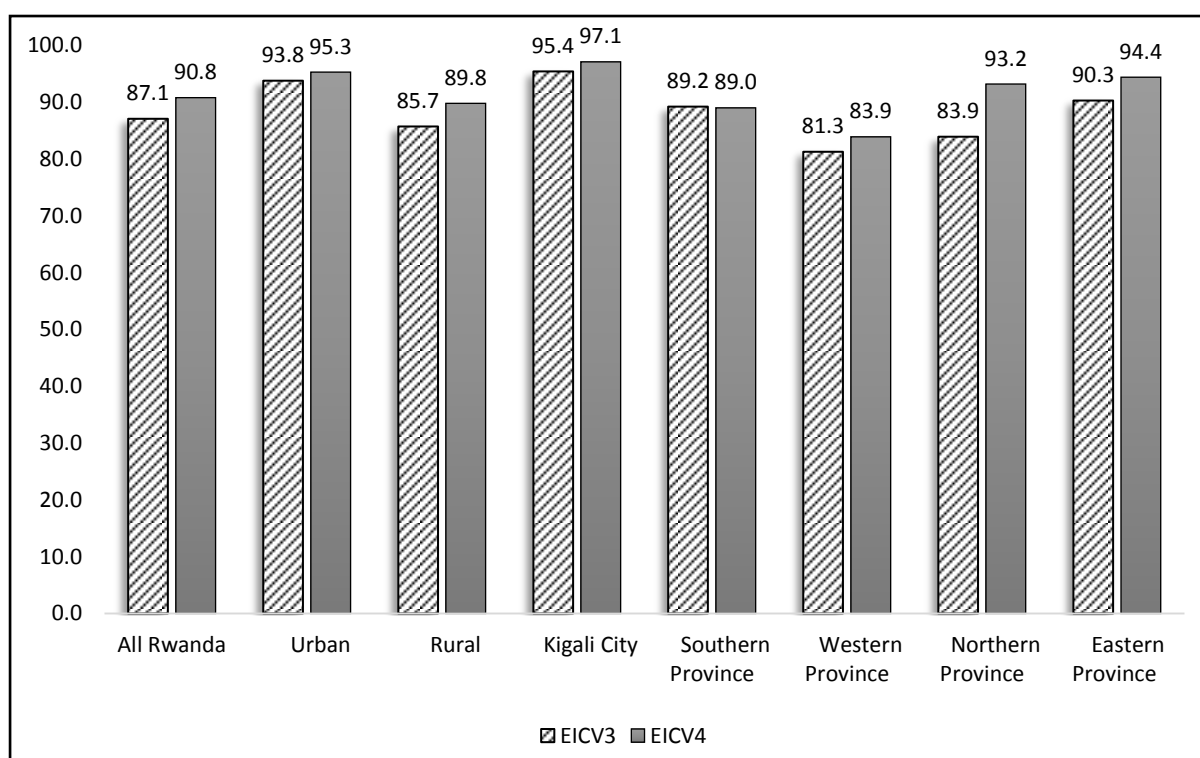
Source: EICV4, EICV3

The provision of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls adds value to the quality of services offered in the education system. Figure 5.1 shows the progress made in the last 3 years in terms of provision of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls in primary schools. It indicates that, nationwide an increase of almost 4% has been observed (from 87% in EICV3 to 91% in EICV4).

In terms of residence areas findings indicate that although the use of separate toilet for boys and girls continues to be highest in urban areas (94% in EICV3 and 95% in EICV4) it is considerably increasing in rural ones as well (from 86% in EICV3 to 90%).

Across provinces, Kigali city registered the biggest proportion of the use of separate toilets for boys and girls while the Western province still lags behind in terms of this facility (97% and 84% respectively).

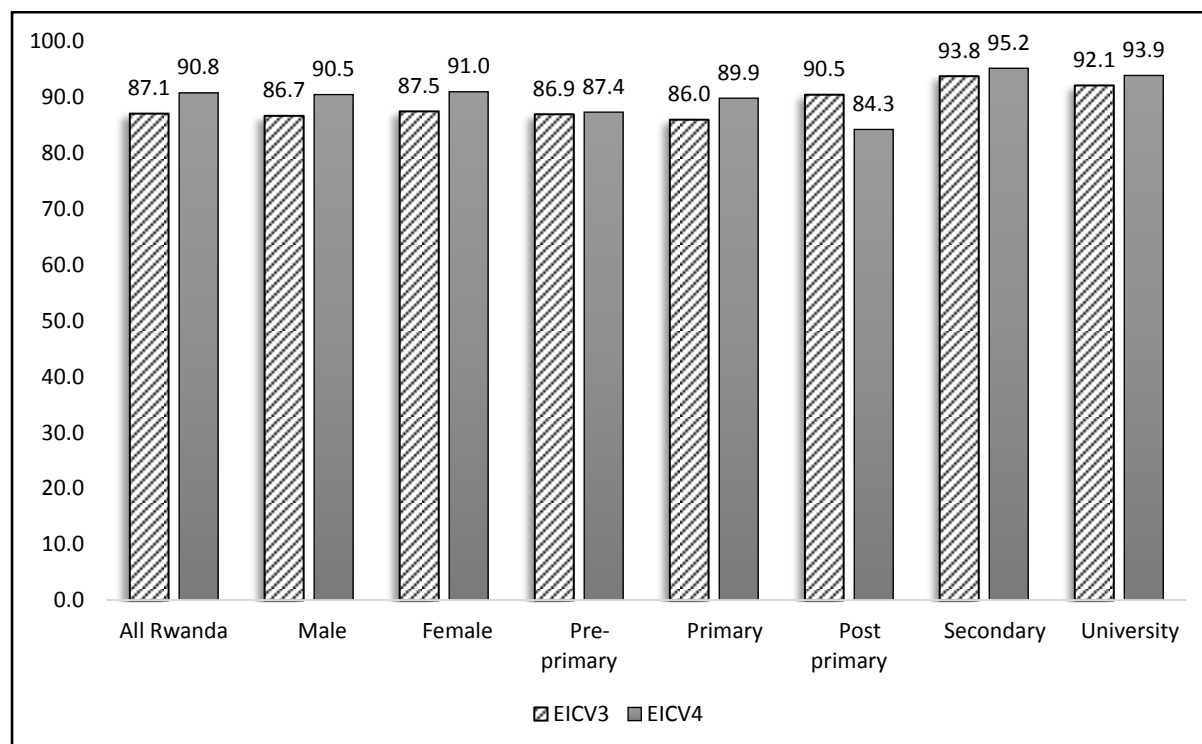
Figure 5.1: Use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls at school, by province and urban/rural (%)



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Figure 5.2 depicts the use of separate toilets for boys and girls when the level of school attended and sex of users is considered. It indicates that male and female students reported almost the same use of separate toilets (about 91% both). When the level of education of the user is considered, the lowest use of separate facilities for boys and girls is found among post-primary school users (84%) whereas the highest was registered among those attending secondary and tertiary education (87% and 90% respectively).

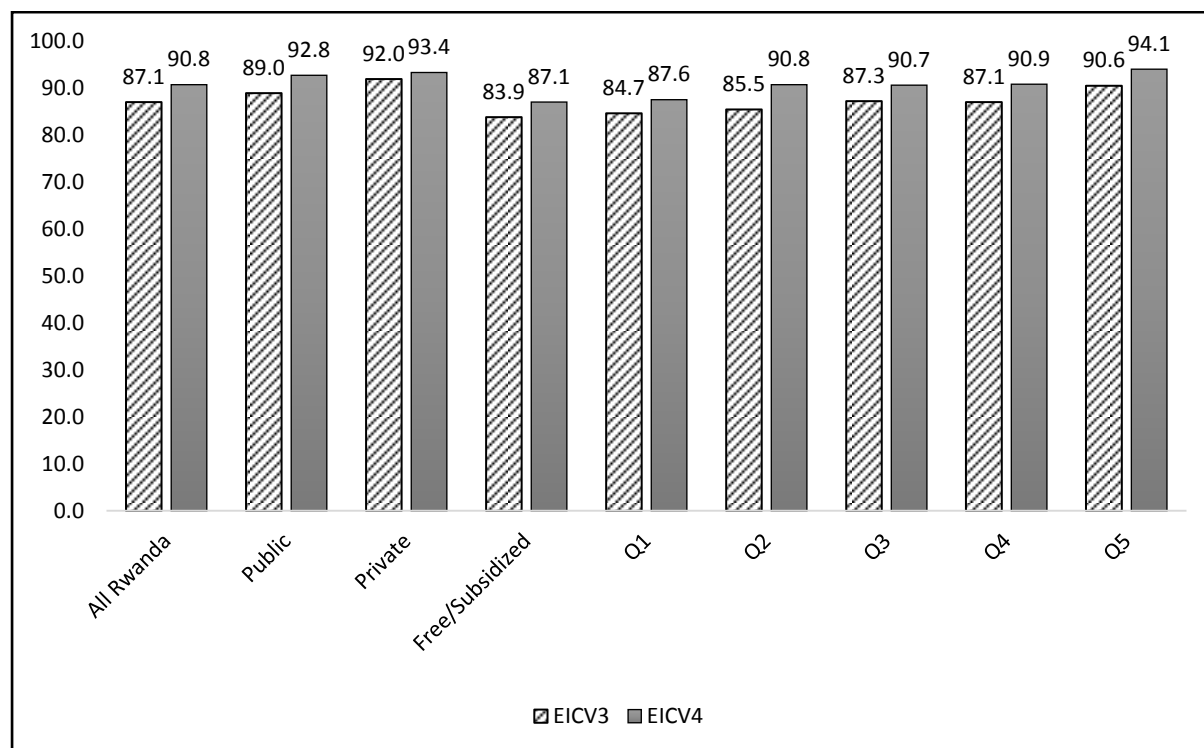
Figure 5. 2: Use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls at school, by sex and level of school (%)



Source: EICV4, EICV3

A disaggregation by type of school and consumption quintiles shows that the use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls is somewhat equal among users in public (92.8%) and private (93.4%) schools, however it slightly falls among those studying in free/subsidized schools. Across consumption quintiles, although individuals from lower quintiles are catching up in EICV4, the use of separate toilets for boys and girls remains predominant among individuals in the richest quintile (94%) (See Figure 5.3).

Figure 5. 3: Use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls at school, by type of school and quintiles of school (%)



Source: EICV4, EICV3

Chapter 6: Literacy

EICV considers someone as “literate” when he/she reports having the ability to read and write a simple note. Table 6.1 presents literacy rates for persons aged 15 to 24 and aged 15 years and above. It can be observed that literacy rates are higher in the 15 to 24 age bracket (86%) compared to those 15 and above (72%). This can be explained by the fact that the population in the age group of 15 and above is more likely to contain persons who have never been to school compared to those aged 15 to 24.

Findings reveal that literacy levels are highest in urban (88% for persons aged 15+ and 93% for persons aged 15-24) particularly in the City of Kigali (89% among the population aged 15+ and 94% the population aged 15-24) than in rural areas.

A disaggregation by sex shows that men in the older age bracket (15 years and above) continue to have the highest literacy rates in EICV4 compared to women (77% and 68% respectively). On the contrary, in the younger age cohort (15-24 years) females registered again the highest literacy rate in EICV4 (87%).

In terms of consumption quintiles, notwithstanding some improvements made in the oldest age cohort (15 and above), the ability to read and write is still skewed towards the population in the richest quintiles (Q5: 83%). However it was observed that this gap got smaller in the last three years for those in the youngest age bracket (15-24 years), literacy is now at 77% in first quintile while it is at 91% in the fifth quintile.

Table 6.1: Literacy rate (%) among population aged 15-24 and 15 and above, by urban/rural, province and consumption quintiles

	Literacy % (15 - 24 years)			Literacy % (15 years and above)		
	EICV 4	EICV 3	% change	EICV 4	EICV 3	% change
All Rwanda	86.2	83.1	3.8	72.1	69.5	3.8
Urban/rural						
Urban	92.6	89.0	4.0	87.5	85.8	2.0
Rural	84.5	81.8	3.3	68.6	66.2	3.6
Province						
Kigali City	93.8	88.6	5.9	89.0	86.4	3.0
Southern Province	85.0	80.9	5.0	69.1	65.4	5.6
Western Province	85.3	82.9	2.9	69.3	68.3	1.4
Northern Province	87.2	83.9	3.9	71.2	68.5	3.9
Eastern Province	83.4	82.2	1.5	69.7	67.9	2.7
Sex						
Male	84.9	82.0	3.5	77.3	75.5	2.4
Female	87.5	84.2	4.0	67.6	64.5	4.8
Quintile						
Q1	77.4	74.9	3.3	59.1	57.3	3.1
Q2	85.2	80.2	6.3	66.6	62.8	6.1
Q3	86.2	83.1	3.7	70.4	67.5	4.4
Q4	87.8	85.4	2.8	74.2	71.4	4.0
Q5	91.1	88.4	3.1	84.8	83.2	1.9

Source: EICV4, EICV3

According to EICV, a person is considered “computer literate” if he/she expressed self-confidence with using a computer. Table 6.2 shows computer literacy rates in 2010-11 and 2013-14 for persons aged 15 to 24 and persons aged 15 and above by geographic, demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Similar to literacy discussed above, computer literacy tends to be higher in the 15-24 age group (10%) than among those 15 and above (8%) in 2013-14. Computer literacy in both age brackets increased in the last three years, it increased in the youngest age bracket (15-24 years) by 4% (from around 7% in EICV3 to 11% in EICV4) while it augmented by 3% in the oldest one (from 5% in EICV3 to 8% in EICV4).

The use of computer is more common among urban dwellers, especially in Kigali as well as in the highest wealth quintiles. According to EICV4 results, computer literacy rates are significantly higher in Urban than in Rural (26% against 4.3%). Likewise, literacy rates are higher in Kigali City (24.4%) than in other Provinces (7% at most). When consumption quintiles is considered, EICV4 results indicate that the gap between the poorest and the wealthiest quintiles (Q1:3% and Q5:24% respectively) in terms of computer literacy is still visible despite some improvements between the two survey rounds.

Table 6. 2: Computer literacy rate (%) among population aged 15–24 and 15 and above, by urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile, EICV4/EICV3

	Computer literacy rate % 15 - 24 years			Computer literacy rate % 15 years and above		
	EICV 4	EICV 3	%change	EICV 4	EICV 3	%change
All Rwanda	10.9	6.5	67.4	8.4	5.3	59.3
Urban/rural						
Urban	25.7	19.3	33.0	26.3	21.1	24.5
Rural	6.8	3.6	90.2	4.3	2.2	94.9
Province						
Kigali City	24.9	19.9	25.4	24.4	21.1	15.6
Southern Province	8.3	4.0	108.5	5.7	2.8	102.1
Western Province	8.6	4.1	110.3	6.4	3.2	98.5
Northern Province	10.6	6.7	58.2	6.9	5.2	33.3
Eastern Province	7.7	5.0	53.8	5.8	3.0	94.0
Sex						
Male	11.5	7.6	50.7	10.3	7.0	47.3
Female	10.3	5.5	87.8	6.8	3.9	74.7
Quintile						
Q1	3.4	0.9	274.3	1.5	0.4	276.4
Q2	4.3	1.6	169.3	2.1	0.7	199.3
Q3	6.5	3.0	116.5	3.2	1.4	128.2
Q4	9.4	5.0	87.6	5.5	2.7	104.1
Q5	24.3	17.1	42.0	24.6	17.8	38.1

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Annex A. Education tables

Table A1. 1: Distribution of population by age and sex (%)

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Total	Total population	Male	Female	Total	Total population
All Rwanda	47.8	52.2	100.0	11,432	47.4	52.6	100.0	10,762
Age groups								
0-3	11.9	10.7	11.2	1,284	12.4	11.6	12.0	1,290
4-6	8.7	7.9	8.3	949	9.5	8.5	9.0	967
7-9	9.2	8.6	8.9	1,016	9.2	8.4	8.8	945
10-12	8.5	8.1	8.3	945	8.4	7.8	8.1	868
13-15	7.3	7.2	7.3	830	7.9	7.1	7.5	805
16-18	6.8	6.4	6.6	753	7.1	6.6	6.8	733
19-21	5.9	5.7	5.8	666	5.8	6.2	6.0	646
22-24	5.4	5.5	5.5	623	5.5	5.4	5.4	583
25-27	4.8	4.9	4.9	555	4.9	5.2	5.1	546
28-30	4.8	4.9	4.9	555	4.6	4.9	4.7	511
31-33	4.2	4.5	4.3	495	3.4	3.5	3.5	375
34-36	3.4	3.5	3.4	394	2.8	3.1	2.9	317
37-39	2.6	2.8	2.7	310	2.5	2.9	2.7	289
40-42	2.5	2.7	2.6	295	2.4	2.5	2.5	265
43-45	1.9	2.1	2.0	231	2.0	2.1	2.1	223
46-48	1.7	2.0	1.9	216	1.9	2.2	2.1	224
49-51	1.9	2.0	1.9	219	1.9	2.1	2.0	217
52-54	1.7	1.8	1.8	204	1.7	1.8	1.8	188
55-57	1.6	1.8	1.7	193	1.2	1.6	1.4	154
58-60	1.3	1.4	1.3	152	1.2	1.4	1.3	142
61-63	0.9	1.2	1.0	119	0.8	0.9	0.8	90
64 and above	3.0	4.3	3.7	421	3.0	4.1	3.6	384

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 2: Percentage (%) of population aged six+ years that have ever attended school by urban/rural

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 6+ years (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 6+ years (000s)
All Rwanda	88.8	83.8	86.1	9517	86.6	80.2	83.2	8821
Districts								
Nyarugenge	95.6	93.7	94.6	276	91.3	90.2	90.7	235
Gasabo	95.1	92.8	93.9	541	91.4	88.3	89.8	385
Kicukiro	96.7	93.2	94.8	293	96.2	92.6	94.4	250
Nyanza	86.8	82.2	84.4	286	83.6	77.6	80.4	252
Gisagara	83.1	78.4	80.6	286	80.8	77.5	79.0	268

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 6+ years (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 6+ years (000s)
Nyaruguru	82.1	77.5	79.7	243	82.2	75.5	78.7	251
Huye	88.6	86.2	87.3	303	87.0	82.3	84.5	267
Nyamagabe	88.9	81.8	85.1	282	83.4	73.9	78.4	272
Ruhango	86.6	83.6	85.0	287	86.1	79.9	82.8	250
Muhanga	93.2	86.8	89.8	262	88.0	82.4	84.9	248
Kamonyi	89.7	85.0	87.2	287	88.1	83.2	85.5	274
Karongi	89.5	85.2	87.2	289	87.1	79.0	82.7	294
Rutsiro	84.6	77.3	80.7	277	83.6	76.5	79.9	265
Rubavu	87.2	78.5	82.6	365	88.2	78.1	82.6	332
Nyabihu	87.4	79.8	83.4	248	86.3	77.3	81.6	274
Ngororero	83.9	79.1	81.4	300	85.3	77.3	81.1	275
Rusizi	89.7	84.5	86.9	364	87.3	79.9	83.3	352
Nyamasheke	90.6	85.2	87.6	335	85.8	80.1	82.7	321
Rulindo	87.6	82.3	84.8	263	87.8	83.0	85.2	244
Gakenke	91.0	87.7	89.2	298	89.3	83.1	86.0	279
Musanze	91.8	87.0	89.2	332	89.3	80.8	84.6	342
Burera	89.3	79.5	84.3	296	85.6	76.2	80.6	299
Gicumbi	87.5	80.5	83.8	336	87.4	80.5	83.7	483
Rwamagana	90.0	86.1	87.9	321	86.3	82.0	84.0	263
Nyagatare	88.2	80.5	84.2	452	87.0	77.8	82.3	339
Gatsibo	87.3	83.1	85.1	391	82.3	77.2	79.7	400
Kayonza	87.4	83.9	85.6	329	83.6	79.8	81.6	268
Kirehe	86.6	80.2	83.3	317	86.7	76.3	81.4	267
Ngoma	86.6	81.2	83.7	313	86.7	79.0	82.5	260
Bugesera	86.3	84.2	85.2	346	82.6	80.0	81.3	312

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 3: (%) of population aged 6–30 years that have attended school in the past 12 months by district

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)
All Rwanda	59.4	58.4	58.9	6268	58.7	55.9	57.3	5952
Districts								
Nyarugenge	55.4	51.5	53.4	191	48.8	52.4	50.7	169
Gasabo	55.0	56.5	55.8	377	56.4	51.3	53.7	263
Kicukiro	56.2	54.0	55.0	195	58.2	50.6	54.4	174
Nyanza	57.2	59.7	58.5	185	56.9	58.5	57.7	164
Gisagara	54.0	53.8	53.9	177	49.4	56.1	52.8	171
Nyaruguru	64.5	59.9	62.1	158	60.8	60.0	60.4	174
Huye	59.2	59.9	59.5	192	60.7	59.0	59.9	173
Nyamagabe	66.0	64.0	64.9	180	60.0	56.2	58.1	176

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)
Ruhango	67.0	62.1	64.7	175	60.7	55.2	57.9	161
Muhanga	61.9	59.7	60.8	163	58.5	57.5	57.9	157
Kamonyi	62.3	63.4	62.9	171	61.3	59.9	60.6	172
Karongi	64.4	64.7	64.6	188	59.7	59.6	59.6	191
Rutsiro	56.5	53.8	55.1	188	59.2	51.3	55.0	183
Rubavu	59.4	53.7	56.4	260	60.6	54.0	56.9	239
Nyabihu	59.6	59.5	59.5	171	60.4	57.5	58.9	194
Ngororero	64.6	54.8	59.5	192	57.1	53.1	55.0	182
Rusizi	57.7	60.5	59.2	239	61.6	58.6	60.0	238
Nyamasheke	64.7	60.3	62.3	215	58.6	52.5	55.3	219
Rulindo	62.5	61.4	62.0	165	64.3	58.9	61.4	161
Gakenke	60.1	55.8	57.9	197	57.5	53.0	55.1	187
Musanze	58.7	60.0	59.4	227	58.4	56.6	57.4	236
Burera	65.8	61.5	63.6	200	61.2	60.8	61.0	203
Gicumbi	59.0	61.2	60.2	220	60.0	60.3	60.1	336
Rwamagana	56.5	60.0	58.5	205	54.9	61.3	58.1	175
Nyagatare	58.5	63.5	61.0	309	64.6	55.9	60.3	232
Gatsibo	57.1	54.8	56.0	260	58.7	55.5	57.1	272
Kayonza	55.7	57.7	56.7	223	61.3	52.8	57.0	182
Kirehe	59.6	56.2	57.9	212	54.4	52.5	53.5	183
Ngoma	54.9	56.5	55.7	208	56.7	50.2	53.3	174
Bugesera	56.5	55.5	56.0	227	56.8	55.8	56.3	210

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 4: NAR (%) at primary school by sex and district EICV4 /EICV3

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 7-12yrs in 2013 (000)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 7-12yrs in 2010 (000s)
All Rwanda	86.8	89.0	87.9	1905	88.4	90.7	89.6	1750
Districts								
Nyarugenge	86.5	84.5	85.5	43	87.4	90.7	89.1	38
Gasabo	94.7	90.2	92.3	86	90.1	88.6	89.3	64
Kicukiro	94.5	90.2	92.1	44	93.6	95.2	94.3	40
Nyanza	80.1	84.8	82.5	60	81.1	89.7	85.3	50
Gisagara	80.0	83.2	81.6	55	83.8	82.9	83.3	48
Nyaruguru	85.1	85.4	85.3	52	85.4	88.0	86.8	55
Huye	84.6	86.1	85.3	60	89.3	92.5	90.8	51
Nyamagabe	89.3	89.3	89.3	57	87.4	93.3	90.2	55
Ruhango	89.1	88.4	88.8	58	93.0	90.2	91.6	46
Muhanga	91.0	92.0	91.5	51	91.0	93.1	92.0	49
Kamonyi	87.0	91.9	89.3	55	90.6	96.7	93.5	54
Karongi	88.1	95.0	91.7	60	86.6	94.3	90.7	54

Rutsiro	84.6	90.1	87.4	60	85.4	88.5	86.9	57
Rubavu	80.1	80.8	80.5	84	84.7	83.6	84.1	73
Nyabihu	81.7	88.8	85.2	55	94.9	95.8	95.3	58
Ngororero	87.7	88.9	88.3	67	90.9	91.3	91.1	56
Rusizi	87.3	91.1	89.4	70	83.9	90.0	87.1	72
Nyamasheke	88.9	90.4	89.7	63	92.3	90.0	91.1	62
Rulindo	88.1	90.0	89.1	52	92.0	93.3	92.7	53
Gakenke	90.7	88.9	89.8	62	95.4	88.3	91.9	53
Musanze	93.1	96.7	95.0	67	91.2	94.8	93.3	71
Burera	89.1	92.1	90.5	68	90.0	91.2	90.7	69
Gicumbi	92.0	94.3	93.2	70	96.3	96.0	96.1	100
Rwamagana	90.3	89.6	89.9	62	87.3	90.6	89.2	51
Nyagatare	81.3	84.9	83.1	95	82.1	92.6	87.0	73
Gatsibo	87.6	89.6	88.6	78	83.0	85.2	84.1	80
Kayonza	78.0	87.9	82.9	70	90.6	91.5	91.1	52
Kirehe	87.0	87.8	87.4	66	82.4	92.0	87.0	53
Ngoma	83.1	88.1	85.8	69	86.2	84.6	85.4	51
Bugesera	88.2	90.5	89.5	68	84.8	87.4	86.0	63

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 5: GAR (%) at primary school by sex and district EICV4 /EICV3

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12 yrs (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12yrs in 2010 (000s)
All Rwanda	134.2	134.9	134.6	1905	144.4	143.6	144.0	1750
Districts								
Nyarugenge	135.4	117.2	125.9	43	121.9	137.1	128.1	38
Gasabo	141.3	134.9	137.9	86	133.9	130.8	132.4	64
Kicukiro	138.2	129.1	133.1	44	123.8	133.0	130.2	40
Nyanza	123.2	127.2	125.3	60	145.0	142.8	148.4	50
Gisagara	130.5	130.4	130.4	55	151.0	127.7	142.3	48
Nyaruguru	140.4	134.8	137.6	52	149.0	144.9	145.5	55
Huye	128.7	137.0	132.8	60	132.5	132.5	138.6	51
Nyamagabe	155.3	139.5	146.5	57	145.9	145.1	151.4	55
Ruhango	142.7	139.7	141.3	58	154.4	144.8	151.9	46
Muhanga	132.8	138.8	135.6	51	135.2	149.8	144.3	49
Kamonyi	129.1	144.9	136.6	55	143.1	151.3	148.6	54
Karongi	144.2	148.1	146.2	60	169.4	151.3	167.6	54
Rutsiro	134.6	143.1	138.9	60	140.8	127.1	137.3	57
Rubavu	117.7	115.8	116.7	84	137.1	114.4	130.7	73
Nyabihu	125.5	133.8	129.7	55	143.3	150.5	145.6	58
Ngororero	127.7	133.2	130.3	67	139.7	146.4	142.9	56
Rusizi	138.8	141.4	140.2	70	143.6	140.5	142.0	72
Nyamasheke	141.8	150.3	146.0	63	157.9	140.3	153.6	62
Rulindo	134.5	127.3	130.9	52	134.8	141.8	140.4	53

Gakenke	135.0	127.1	131.1	62	140.4	133.2	139.2	53
Musanze	141.5	141.4	141.4	67	153.8	140.3	146.6	71
Burera	135.6	147.6	141.2	68	148.0	139.5	144.3	69
Gicumbi	136.2	141.9	139.1	70	156.1	150.1	153.9	100
Rwamagana	134.4	132.2	133.1	62	148.4	138.5	141.9	51
Nyagatare	134.1	137.8	136.0	95	140.8	147.8	141.4	73
Gatsibo	137.4	138.6	138.0	78	148.8	131.6	146.0	80
Kayonza	121.3	126.4	123.8	70	149.2	143.6	149.0	52
Kirehe	132.2	134.6	133.4	66	140.8	134.8	143.6	53
Ngoma	129.2	117.6	122.9	69	147.8	117.6	136.7	51
Bugesera	135.1	127.7	131.1	68	141.9	139.4	143.6	63

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 6: NARs in secondary school by sex and district EICV4/EICV3

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 13-18yrs in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 13-18yrs (000s)
All Rwanda	20.8	25.0	23.0	1,530	16.5	19.0	17.8	1,510
Districts								
Nyarugenge	32.7	34.3	33.6	46	40.3	34.1	36.6	40
Gasabo	34.9	40.0	37.6	88	30.4	36.2	33.6	61
Kicukiro	45.7	33.8	38.8	44	40.6	42.5	41.7	35
Nyanza	17.6	15.8	16.7	41	10.4	16.6	13.6	42
Gisagara	12.2	13.8	13.0	44	9.1	12.1	10.5	46
Nyaruguru	18.8	21.7	20.2	43	16.9	11.6	14.4	48
Huye	22.6	20.1	21.3	49	24.2	25.8	25.1	43
Nyamagabe	17.7	24.1	20.9	49	12.9	11.9	12.4	47
Ruhango	19.0	25.3	22.0	46	12.8	14.2	13.5	40
Muhanga	14.8	28.1	21.5	39	10.1	19.0	14.8	39
Kamonyi	18.5	28.3	23.4	42	12.2	19.4	15.8	44
Karongi	16.6	26.3	21.8	47	13.0	9.9	11.4	54
Rutsiro	9.6	8.8	9.2	45	8.6	13.0	10.6	41
Rubavu	29.1	23.3	26.1	62	20.4	17.6	19.0	60
Nyabihu	13.3	25.7	20.1	39	19.6	19.3	19.5	50
Ngororero	17.6	15.5	16.5	43	13.9	15.1	14.6	44
Rusizi	21.4	27.9	24.8	60	20.6	24.8	22.7	68
Nyamasheke	14.0	19.4	16.9	51	14.7	12.3	13.5	58
Rulindo	22.4	36.5	29.3	43	13.6	22.5	18.8	40
Gakenke	14.9	31.0	23.7	47	15.2	20.2	17.7	42
Musanze	30.2	33.4	31.9	58	17.0	16.4	16.7	60
Burera	18.3	12.6	15.5	50	10.4	8.7	9.6	54
Gicumbi	19.6	22.4	21.0	62	16.4	21.3	19.1	91
Rwamagana	16.9	31.3	25.3	51	17.7	21.6	19.7	44
Nyagatare	21.3	22.1	21.7	85	16.8	22.1	19.1	61
Gatsibo	15.3	18.2	16.8	64	10.6	12.5	11.4	69

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 13-18yrs in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 13-18yrs (000s)
Kayonza	22.8	25.5	24.1	51	17.8	16.7	17.3	47
Kirehe	19.9	18.1	18.9	50	9.9	12.6	11.1	44
Ngoma	15.4	24.8	19.7	44	17.0	11.7	14.5	44
Bugesera	21.2	24.9	23.1	48	14.2	23.4	18.8	53

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 7: GARs in secondary school by sex and district EICV4/EICV3

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12yrs in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12 yrs in 2010 (000s)
All Rwanda	39.5	42.7	41.1	1,530	32.7	33.5	32.9	1,510
Districts								
Nyarugenge	55.5	57.3	56.5	46	61.4	56.5	58.5	40
Gasabo	65.2	64.5	64.8	88	58.7	57.5	58.0	61
Kicukiro	72.2	53.5	61.4	44	89.3	64.3	74.9	35
Nyanza	40.1	39.0	39.6	41	30.1	26.1	28.1	42
Gisagara	22.9	30.3	26.3	44	18.6	22.9	20.6	46
Nyaruguru	34.6	40.4	37.4	43	29.4	25.2	27.4	48
Huye	35.2	33.4	34.3	49	42.0	45.2	43.7	43
Nyamagabe	34.9	39.5	37.2	49	23.3	20.7	22.0	47
Ruhango	32.3	37.3	34.7	46	26.9	31.9	29.4	40
Muhanga	30.9	42.0	36.5	39	28.6	30.4	29.5	39
Kamonyi	34.1	49.8	41.8	42	26.7	38.8	32.7	44
Karongi	34.3	49.0	42.2	47	23.8	22.2	23.0	54
Rutsiro	22.8	19.6	21.3	45	21.6	21.7	21.6	41
Rubavu	54.2	39.6	46.7	62	42.3	32.9	37.7	60
Nyabihu	33.4	46.3	40.5	39	37.6	34.9	36.2	50
Ngororero	29.2	29.2	29.2	43	26.5	24.3	25.3	44
Rusizi	44.5	45.5	45.0	60	38.9	38.7	38.8	68
Nyamasheke	41.0	48.1	44.7	51	24.9	29.6	27.2	58
Rulindo	41.1	51.2	46.0	43	31.3	34.6	33.2	40
Gakenke	31.4	42.1	37.2	47	31.4	34.6	33.0	42
Musanze	47.3	46.1	46.7	58	30.4	28.2	29.2	60
Burera	32.1	32.9	32.5	50	26.8	17.4	22.2	54
Gicumbi	31.7	33.6	32.7	62	31.0	35.1	33.2	91
Rwamagana	39.7	48.7	44.9	51	36.9	41.1	39.0	44
Nyagatare	36.5	36.7	36.6	85	32.3	35.3	33.6	61
Gatsibo	31.6	32.8	32.2	64	22.3	32.4	26.6	69
Kayonza	38.2	48.1	43.0	51	32.6	29.9	31.3	47
Kirehe	47.7	29.1	37.8	50	28.0	25.2	26.7	44

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12yrs in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12 yrs in 2010 (000s)
Ngoma	35.2	50.4	42.1	44	29.7	24.3	27.2	44
Bugesera	41.0	47.3	44.2	48	27.7	34.6	31.1	53

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 8: Repetition rates at primary school by sex and district

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending primary school in 2012 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending primary school in 2009 (000s)
All Rwanda	26.8	23.7	25.2	2,565	32.4	28.2	30.3	2,519
Districts								
Nyarugenge	12.2	14.5	13.3	54	25.4	19.8	22.5	49
Gasabo	25.7	19.7	22.5	72	28.2	27.1	27.7	85
Kicukiro	16.7	19.2	18.0	71	13.1	18.1	15.3	52
Nyanza	20.9	17.0	18.8	79	31.4	30.5	31.0	74
Gisagara	27.2	27.1	27.2	83	33.3	29.2	31.1	68
Nyaruguru	30.9	25.8	28.4	82	25.5	22.6	24.1	80
Huye	29.1	23.0	26.0	69	28.2	24.6	26.4	71
Nyamagabe	37.3	32.7	34.9	76	35.0	29.4	32.2	83
Ruhango	27.6	21.2	24.6	87	42.0	30.2	36.4	70
Muhanga	37.7	31.7	34.9	84	33.8	22.3	27.9	70
Kamonyi	39.0	34.3	36.8	98	37.7	31.1	34.4	80
Karongi	37.3	30.8	33.9	71	47.3	40.2	43.5	90
Rutsiro	20.6	20.8	20.7	88	32.1	32.3	32.2	78
Rubavu	8.5	12.0	10.3	98	29.3	29.2	29.3	95
Nyabihu	43.1	38.4	40.6	92	41.7	34.1	37.8	84
Ngororero	40.4	32.5	36.7	68	33.1	36.4	34.8	80
Rusizi	25.5	22.7	24.0	81	22.6	19.1	20.8	102
Nyamasheke	28.3	21.7	24.9	96	32.7	30.6	31.7	95
Rulindo	17.0	15.2	16.2	96	35.2	29.7	32.4	74
Gakenke	22.6	27.9	25.1	98	29.7	15.7	23.1	74
Musanze	25.7	23.6	24.5	82	26.1	23.0	24.4	104
Burera	21.6	10.6	16.4	129	32.1	35.8	34.0	99
Gicumbi	29.5	27.0	28.2	108	34.5	25.6	29.8	154
Rwamagana	18.1	17.6	17.8	87	23.2	21.8	22.4	72
Nyagatare	20.0	16.9	18.4	89	37.7	36.2	37.0	103
Gatsibo	26.7	34.2	30.4	85	36.6	26.4	31.9	117
Kayonza	28.3	28.0	28.2	89	33.4	27.4	30.6	78
Kirehe	29.8	29.2	29.5	0	32.9	26.6	29.9	77
Ngoma	34.9	21.0	27.7	0	30.7	33.9	32.3	70

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending primary school in 2012 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending primary school in 2009 (000s)
Bugesera	21.5	19.9	20.7	0	33.3	28.7	31.0	90

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 9: Repetition rates at secondary school by sex and district EICV4/EICV3

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending secondary school in 2012 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending primary school in 2009 (000s)
All Rwanda	2.5	3.7	3.1	656	3.1	3.3	3.2	499
Districts								
Nyarugenge	2.3	2.4	2.4	28	1.3	1.1	1.2	24
Gasabo	0.0	1.3	0.7	58	1.5	2.5	2.0	35
Kicukiro	0.8	1.5	1.2	27	8.4	2.1	5.3	26
Nyanza	1.9	5.9	3.9	18	5.1	9.1	7.0	12
Gisagara	2.9	2.9	2.9	12	7.5	12.4	10.1	9
Nyaruguru	12.5	8.1	10.2	17	3.1	2.4	2.8	13
Huye	7.9	1.9	5.1	18	5.8	5.6	5.7	19
Nyamagabe	6.0	1.6	3.6	19	5.1	5.6	5.3	10
Ruhango	8.7	8.3	8.5	17	2.8	4.2	3.6	12
Muhanga	5.4	2.3	3.7	16	10.5	2.2	5.9	12
Kamonyi	4.9	6.3	5.8	18	0.0	4.7	2.8	14
Karongi	2.2	2.6	2.4	22	2.2	3.8	3.0	13
Rutsiro	0.0	3.5	1.6	10	5.5	0.0	3.0	9
Rubavu	0.0	2.9	1.3	30	2.4	1.6	2.1	23
Nyabihu	0.0	7.9	4.9	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	18
Ngororero	8.4	7.8	8.1	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
Rusizi	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	3.8	3.7	3.8	26
Nyamasheke	2.1	2.8	2.5	25	4.6	0.0	2.1	16
Rulindo	6.8	1.6	4.0	20	2.5	5.2	4.1	13
Gakenke	0.0	4.9	3.0	18	5.3	0.0	2.5	14
Musanze	1.5	5.2	3.4	27	1.3	0.0	0.6	17
Burera	1.9	8.0	5.0	17	0.0	6.4	2.5	12
Gicumbi	1.9	5.7	3.7	21	5.2	10.4	8.1	30
Rwamagana	2.0	0.0	0.8	23	3.9	0.0	1.9	17
Nyagatare	0.0	3.0	1.4	32	1.2	7.4	4.1	20
Gatsibo	0.0	8.0	4.2	21	1.9	0.0	0.9	18

Kayonza	5.0	2.7	3.7	22	0.0	8.9	4.3	15
Kirehe	1.5	9.9	5.1	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
Ngoma	1.9	3.8	2.9	19	1.9	0.0	1.1	12
Bugesera	0.0	1.6	0.9	22	2.7	0.0	1.2	17

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 10: Promotion rates at primary school by sex and district

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending primary school in 2012 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending primary school in 2009 (000s)
All Rwanda	68.7	73.8	71.3	656	67.0	71.8	69.4	2519
Districts								
Nyarugenge	86.0	79.8	82.9	28	76.4	82.4	79.6	49
Gasabo	72.6	76.0	74.4	58	72.0	75.4	73.7	85
Kicukiro	83.4	78.1	80.5	27	88.6	85.2	87.1	52
Nyanza	72.6	80.4	76.8	18	66.6	69.2	67.9	74
Gisagara	65.8	68.7	67.2	12	63.1	69.2	66.4	68
Nyaruguru	66.9	70.7	68.8	17	72.1	76.1	74.1	80
Huye	64.6	74.7	69.8	18	71.9	75.4	73.6	71
Nyamagabe	59.0	65.6	62.5	19	63.6	70.2	66.9	83
Ruhango	69.8	77.2	73.3	17	56.9	68.1	62.2	70
Muhanga	60.7	70.8	65.5	16	66.2	79.2	73.1	70
Kamonyi	56.7	66.2	61.4	18	61.1	67.7	64.4	80
Karongi	61.9	69.4	65.9	22	53.1	60.3	56.9	90
Rutsiro	73.1	74.8	74.0	10	66.9	66.6	66.8	78
Rubavu	85.7	84.4	85.1	30	69.8	69.8	69.8	95
Nyabihu	52.3	59.7	56.1	18	57.6	66.0	61.9	84
Ngororero	55.8	64.6	60.1	13	65.5	64.2	64.8	80
Rusizi	68.0	74.8	71.7	28	77.2	81.3	79.3	102
Nyamasheke	66.3	75.8	71.3	25	66.2	69.3	67.8	95
Rulindo	78.3	83.2	80.7	20	64.2	72.8	68.7	74
Gakenke	73.4	72.4	72.9	18	70.5	84.1	76.9	74
Musanze	71.2	75.9	73.8	27	73.6	77.1	75.6	104
Burera	73.1	87.3	79.9	17	65.1	61.6	63.3	99
Gicumbi	67.9	74.2	71.3	21	66.2	74.9	70.8	154
Rwamagana	76.7	82.1	79.8	23	74.5	77.5	76.2	72
Nyagatare	73.4	79.3	76.3	32	62.0	63.1	62.5	103
Gatsibo	64.9	62.2	63.5	21	61.8	72.3	66.7	117
Kayonza	64.4	65.1	64.8	22	66.1	71.6	68.7	78
Kirehe	66.2	65.9	66.0	20	66.6	71.8	69.0	77
Ngoma	59.0	76.1	67.7	19	69.7	65.2	67.6	70
Bugesera	74.7	77.3	76.1	22	66.0	72.0	69.1	90

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 11: Promotion rates at primary school by sex and district

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending secondary school in 2012 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Total population attending secondary school in 2009 (000s)
All Rwanda	88.7	86.2	87.4	656	93.5	92.5	93.0	499
Districts								
Nyarugenge	89.3	92.0	90.8	28	97.4	97.3	97.4	24
Gasabo	94.7	92.9	93.7	58	92.9	91.9	92.4	35
Kicukiro	91.2	85.5	88.2	27	88.0	92.1	90.0	26
Nyanza	91.5	83.8	87.9	18	92.5	86.3	89.6	12
Gisagara	81.9	83.3	82.6	12	84.3	79.7	82.1	9
Nyaruguru	71.5	77.9	74.7	17	96.0	92.4	94.3	13
Huye	78.1	70.2	74.4	18	90.0	89.1	89.5	19
Nyamagabe	85.0	88.7	86.8	19	92.8	88.8	90.9	10
Ruhango	85.8	71.9	78.9	17	90.5	93.9	92.4	12
Muhanga	86.4	82.8	84.2	16	79.7	89.8	84.3	12
Kamonyi	83.8	84.5	84.2	18	100.0	94.1	96.2	14
Karongi	88.6	90.9	90.0	22	96.3	94.7	95.4	13
Rutsiro	87.4	79.5	83.6	10	87.8	92.1	89.8	9
Rubavu	94.6	93.6	94.1	30	95.8	92.2	94.2	23
Nyabihu	77.7	77.6	77.7	18	98.0	100.0	98.9	18
Ngororero	78.3	79.7	79.0	13	100.0	96.1	98.0	11
Rusizi	95.9	93.5	94.7	28	89.7	92.6	91.1	26
Nyamasheke	87.2	90.9	89.2	25	93.1	100.0	97.0	16
Rulindo	88.2	85.0	86.4	20	97.0	89.6	92.9	13
Gakenke	92.7	78.7	84.5	18	89.7	100.0	95.3	14
Musanze	96.8	87.9	92.3	27	98.3	100.0	99.1	17
Burera	90.6	84.1	87.2	17	97.1	91.0	95.0	12
Gicumbi	93.0	77.6	85.7	21	91.0	79.8	84.2	30
Rwamagana	77.3	96.8	87.9	23	91.7	96.1	94.0	17
Nyagatare	96.6	89.5	93.2	32	98.1	85.0	91.4	20
Gatsibo	92.9	79.6	86.3	21	93.8	98.2	96.3	18
Kayonza	76.8	86.9	81.9	22	97.4	88.9	93.3	15
Kirehe	88.7	76.4	83.3	20	96.7	88.9	93.3	12
Ngoma	92.4	87.8	90.0	19	96.9	100.0	98.3	12
Bugesera	87.5	90.6	89.1	22	96.5	100.0	98.3	17

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 12: Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years by sex and district

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15-24yrs (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15-24yrs (000s)
All Rwanda	84.9	87.5	86.2	2278	82.0	84.2	83.1	2232
Districts								
Nyarugenge	94.2	91.7	92.9	80	87.6	87.5	87.5	71
Gasabo	94.4	95.0	94.7	154	87.4	87.9	87.7	112
Kicukiro	93.8	92.3	93.0	78	93.6	89.2	91.2	67
Nyanza	82.4	84.5	83.4	64	78.4	84.4	81.4	58
Gisagara	76.2	86.0	81.1	66	66.7	71.9	69.2	62
Nyaruguru	77.6	85.7	81.7	60	81.1	80.9	81.0	65
Huye	78.4	92.2	85.0	69	78.7	82.0	80.5	64
Nyamagabe	83.1	90.7	87.1	65	84.7	83.4	84.1	64
Ruhango	83.7	89.0	86.3	57	72.6	84.2	78.4	59
Muhanga	87.4	92.5	89.9	53	81.2	89.1	85.3	57
Kamonyi	81.2	91.3	86.5	56	81.6	93.4	87.6	62
Karongi	87.5	89.7	88.7	68	85.2	85.7	85.4	74
Rutsiro	82.6	82.2	82.4	63	81.0	83.3	82.2	61
Rubavu	88.3	83.7	85.9	94	82.9	74.9	78.7	88
Nyabihu	84.1	88.4	86.5	60	79.4	83.5	81.5	79
Ngororero	79.6	81.0	80.4	63	79.6	80.6	80.2	64
Rusizi	85.4	88.2	86.8	92	89.4	87.5	88.5	99
Nyamasheke	86.0	84.8	85.4	82	81.0	83.5	82.4	82
Rulindo	86.8	92.0	89.5	60	85.4	90.0	88.1	55
Gakenke	86.8	92.7	90.0	66	84.4	87.0	85.7	65
Musanze	85.5	89.3	87.4	83	79.8	75.5	77.6	86
Burera	80.6	84.7	82.6	70	85.3	84.0	84.7	76
Gicumbi	87.3	86.6	87.0	86	80.4	88.6	84.9	137
Rwamagana	86.9	91.9	89.7	76	86.6	86.7	86.6	69
Nyagatare	88.2	82.6	85.8	114	80.3	83.0	81.6	83
Gatsibo	86.7	83.5	85.0	96	74.9	80.2	77.6	99
Kayonza	84.4	88.4	86.4	82	79.7	82.6	81.2	67
Kirehe	80.9	84.3	82.5	78	82.0	80.6	81.4	65
Ngoma	67.1	68.0	67.5	69	85.6	83.4	84.5	64
Bugesera	80.1	87.4	83.9	73	81.9	87.2	84.7	75

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 13: Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 above by sex and district

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15+ yrs (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15+ yrs (000s)
All Rwanda	77.3	67.6	72.1	6636	75.5	64.5	69.5	6157
Districts								
Nyarugenge	90.7	86.0	88.4	211	89.4	84.2	86.7	179
Gasabo	91.7	85.5	88.5	407	88.5	80.9	84.4	291

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15+ yrs (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15+ yrs (000s)
Kicukiro	94.3	87.3	90.5	226	91.9	86.6	89.2	190
Nyanza	75.6	65.2	70.0	196	72.7	57.4	64.2	174
Gisagara	69.6	60.8	64.8	202	63.2	52.3	57.4	191
Nyaruguru	66.4	60.6	63.3	164	70.1	56.2	62.8	169
Huye	72.8	72.1	72.4	213	70.5	66.1	68.0	188
Nyamagabe	73.8	65.4	69.3	195	70.0	57.0	63.0	188
Ruhango	74.1	67.8	70.7	198	68.0	62.5	65.0	180
Muhanga	78.4	70.7	74.2	186	72.3	69.4	70.7	174
Kamonyi	69.9	64.8	67.0	202	73.3	71.6	72.4	195
Karongi	73.8	66.9	70.0	199	77.0	64.0	69.9	206
Rutsiro	73.4	59.4	65.8	187	71.9	57.2	63.9	178
Rubavu	82.5	63.7	72.6	243	77.9	60.8	68.6	221
Nyabihu	77.4	65.4	70.9	166	76.8	60.9	68.2	185
Ngororero	63.5	58.9	61.0	204	71.0	57.5	63.6	190
Rusizi	79.2	67.5	73.0	255	79.9	66.3	72.6	245
Nyamasheke	76.8	64.5	69.9	239	76.3	63.9	69.2	225
Rulindo	75.2	66.9	70.7	185	74.5	67.9	70.8	167
Gakenke	77.5	71.6	74.3	207	73.9	67.8	70.6	200
Musanze	80.0	68.2	73.7	231	73.7	58.7	65.4	235
Burera	75.1	58.3	66.2	197	75.9	54.8	64.8	198
Gicumbi	75.3	65.9	70.4	233	75.4	66.2	70.5	338
Rwamagana	79.7	76.2	77.7	224	76.4	65.6	70.8	185
Nyagatare	78.4	59.7	69.1	305	74.5	60.6	67.3	225
Gatsibo	78.1	65.3	71.3	268	67.7	58.0	62.5	272
Kayonza	76.8	68.0	72.2	225	70.5	63.6	66.8	186
Kirehe	76.8	61.6	68.9	220	77.8	58.7	67.6	184
Ngoma	60.1	48.9	54.1	210	76.6	65.5	70.5	181
Bugesera	78.0	69.5	73.5	238	77.6	67.4	72.2	215

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 14: Computer Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years by sex and district

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15-24yrs (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15-24yrs (000s)
All Rwanda	11.5	10.3	10.9	2278	7.6	5.5	6.5	2232
Districts								
Nyarugenge	27.0	24.3	25.6	80	24.3	16.5	19.8	71
Gasabo	27.3	21.7	24.3	154	22.4	12.3	16.8	112
Kicukiro	29.9	22.2	25.6	78	33.2	18.5	25.1	67
Nyanza	5.9	11.9	8.8	64	2.6	2.2	2.4	58
Gisagara	2.0	6.4	4.2	66	1.7	2.0	1.9	62
Nyaruguru	4.9	6.5	5.7	60	1.5	3.1	2.3	65
Huye	8.3	9.4	8.8	69	5.5	6.3	5.9	64

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15-24yrs (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15-24yrs (000s)
Nyamagabe	9.3	4.9	7.0	65	3.2	2.9	3.0	64
Ruhango	10.3	6.4	8.4	57	3.8	1.9	2.9	59
Muhanga	13.6	16.5	15.1	53	11.0	4.9	7.9	57
Kamonyi	11.3	8.8	10.0	56	4.6	6.8	5.7	62
Karongi	9.6	7.9	8.7	68	2.3	3.2	2.8	74
Rutsiro	5.9	1.9	3.9	63	1.0	1.3	1.2	61
Rubavu	16.8	11.3	14.0	94	10.9	7.2	9.0	88
Nyabihu	7.5	10.3	9.0	60	4.4	1.8	3.1	79
Ngororero	4.1	4.1	4.1	63	1.0	4.2	2.7	64
Rusizi	8.1	10.7	9.4	92	7.8	4.9	6.3	99
Nyamasheke	9.8	7.1	8.4	82	2.2	1.7	1.9	82
Rulindo	8.7	11.7	10.2	60	5.3	2.0	3.4	55
Gakenke	14.2	10.4	12.2	66	5.1	5.4	5.2	65
Musanze	13.6	7.1	10.3	83	7.9	5.8	6.8	86
Burera	10.0	9.9	10.0	70	8.5	2.8	5.6	76
Gicumbi	12.0	8.8	10.4	86	9.0	9.3	9.2	137
Rwamagana	10.4	7.0	8.5	76	10.0	8.6	9.4	69
Nyagatare	6.2	8.4	7.1	114	3.2	3.6	3.4	83
Gatsibo	4.1	5.0	4.6	96	3.3	2.0	2.6	99
Kayonza	10.5	7.2	8.9	82	4.7	4.3	4.5	67
Kirehe	7.0	4.4	5.8	78	6.1	1.9	4.1	65
Ngoma	6.8	7.4	7.1	69	4.7	1.8	3.3	64
Bugesera	12.7	13.6	13.1	73	10.9	6.0	8.3	75

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 15: Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 above by sex and district

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15+ yrs (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	Population aged 15+ yrs (000s)
All Rwanda	10.3	6.8	8.4	6,636	7.0	3.9	5.3	6,157
Districts								
Nyarugenge	26.2	19.8	23.0	211	25.7	18.8	22.1	179
Gasabo	27.6	19.6	23.5	407	23.6	12.1	17.4	291
Kicukiro	31.9	23.3	27.3	226	30.6	20.8	25.7	190
Nyanza	6.0	6.4	6.2	196	2.9	1.2	2.0	174
Gisagara	2.0	2.7	2.4	202	2.4	1.3	1.8	191
Nyaruguru	3.7	3.5	3.6	164	1.8	1.4	1.6	169
Huye	9.4	7.0	8.1	213	6.3	5.1	5.6	188
Nyamagabe	7.2	3.6	5.3	195	3.0	1.7	2.3	188
Ruhango	6.7	2.9	4.7	198	1.6	0.7	1.1	180
Muhanga	11.7	9.0	10.2	186	6.6	2.9	4.5	174
Kamonyi	5.2	4.3	4.7	202	2.2	4.2	3.3	195
Karongi	7.1	4.4	5.7	199	2.2	1.5	1.8	206

Rutsiro	4.6	1.9	3.1	187	1.1	0.9	1.0	178
Rubavu	14.8	8.4	11.4	243	12.1	6.1	8.8	221
Nyabihu	7.8	5.8	6.7	166	4.9	1.0	2.8	185
Ngororero	5.0	3.2	4.0	204	1.8	1.6	1.7	190
Rusizi	9.1	6.8	7.9	255	5.7	3.0	4.3	245
Nyamasheke	6.6	2.9	4.5	239	2.3	1.0	1.5	225
Rulindo	6.6	5.2	5.8	185	3.6	1.3	2.3	167
Gakenke	8.1	5.5	6.7	207	3.2	2.8	3.0	200
Musanze	11.7	6.5	8.9	231	9.4	4.0	6.4	235
Burera	9.1	5.2	7.0	197	6.3	1.6	3.8	198
Gicumbi	8.3	4.0	6.1	233	9.2	6.5	7.8	338
Rwamagana	7.4	4.7	5.9	224	7.4	4.0	5.6	185
Nyagatare	5.8	4.9	5.3	305	3.1	1.4	2.3	225
Gatsibo	6.3	3.1	4.6	268	2.8	1.1	1.9	272
Kayonza	9.5	4.3	6.8	225	3.2	1.9	2.5	186
Kirehe	5.9	2.8	4.3	220	3.2	1.1	2.1	184
Ngoma	4.1	3.8	3.9	210	3.1	2.0	2.5	181
Bugesera	11.5	8.6	9.9	238	6.2	2.9	4.4	215

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 16: Population aged 16-30 years that attended tertiary education in 2013 and 2010

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	population aged 16-30 years in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	population aged 16-30 years in 2010 (000s)
All Rwanda	3.5	2.5	3.0	3,088	2.0	1.5	1.7	2,940
Districts								
Nyarugenge	10.5	7.3	8.9	118	6.4	6.8	6.6	107
Gasabo	7.5	5.7	6.6	225	5.4	4.0	4.7	159
Kicukiro	12.1	12.2	12.2	122	8.6	7.4	8.1	110
Nyanza	2.2	0.8	1.5	87	0.4	0.9	0.7	76
Gisagara	1.1	1.2	1.1	84	0.0	0.0	0.0	84
Nyaruguru	1.7	1.1	1.4	71	0.3	0.7	0.5	79
Huye	3.4	4.2	3.8	92	2.8	2.4	2.6	83
Nyamagabe	3.6	1.1	2.3	85	0.7	0.7	0.8	80
Ruhango	3.6	1.7	2.6	77	1.5	0.7	1.1	79
Muhanga	4.6	2.2	3.4	82	1.2	1.9	1.6	75
Kamonyi	0.5	0.4	0.4	80	0.4	0.7	0.6	80
Karongi	2.2	0.6	1.4	89	0.8	0.4	0.6	90
Rutsiro	1.2	0.3	0.7	91	0.0	0.2	0.2	88
Rubavu	2.7	2.7	2.7	122	4.9	2.6	3.6	117
Nyabihu	2.2	0.6	1.3	82	2.1	0.0	1.0	94
Ngororero	0.9	1.0	0.9	90	0.7	0.7	0.7	90
Rusizi	1.8	1.5	1.6	119	1.3	1.7	1.5	116
Nyamasheke	2.3	0.3	1.2	110	0.6	0.3	0.4	111
Rulindo	4.1	2.7	3.4	76	0.9	0.7	0.8	74
Gakenke	3.0	1.0	1.9	99	0.7	1.0	0.9	98

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Male	Female	Both sex	population aged 16-30 years in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sex	population aged 16-30 years in 2010 (000s)
Musanze	4.4	2.1	3.2	114	1.6	1.7	1.7	116
Burera	3.0	1.4	2.2	92	1.4	0.4	0.9	85
Gicumbi	1.8	0.7	1.3	102	2.6	1.3	1.9	164
Rwamagana	1.2	1.2	1.2	98	2.6	0.5	1.6	90
Nyagatare	2.1	4.3	3.1	138	0.8	2.2	1.6	103
Gatsibo	2.2	1.7	1.9	126	2.3	0.7	1.5	126
Kayonza	3.0	1.3	2.2	110	1.1	0.4	0.8	88
Kirehe	3.1	0.3	1.7	102	0.0	0.0	0.0	91
Ngoma	1.5	1.9	1.7	99	0.0	0.8	0.4	85
Bugesera	2.6	1.9	2.2	108	0.4	0.4	0.4	100

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table A1. 17: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with primary school, according to district (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% satisfied with primary school	Households using primary school (000s)	% satisfied with primary school	Households using primary school (000s)
All Rwanda	90.0	1,430	85.2	1,431
Districts				
Nyarugenge	96.4	27	93.1	28
Gasabo	80.8	58	84.5	47
Kicukiro	79.2	21	75.1	23
Nyanza	90.5	45	92.7	49
Gisagara	96.0	47	94.6	42
Nyaruguru	85.1	44	83.6	48
Huye	90.7	43	86.2	42
Nyamagabe	95.0	48	85.8	50
Ruhango	72.8	48	84.3	45
Muhanga	88.0	40	91.7	42
Kamonyi	91.4	50	81.2	47
Karongi	91.4	46	81.5	51
Rutsiro	79.2	45	76.1	43
Rubavu	96.7	52	88.7	52
Nyabihu	82.2	38	84.9	48
Ngororero	92.4	51	88.5	48
Rusizi	87.8	51	92.4	52
Nyamasheke	84.7	56	60.8	54
Rulindo	98.2	49	95.7	39
Gakenke	91.4	48	87.7	50
Musanze	91.9	50	83.2	52
Burera	94.5	51	82.5	52
Gicumbi	95.0	54	86.3	78
Rwamagana	90.8	46	80.3	42

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% satisfied with primary school	Households using primary school (000s)	% satisfied with primary school	Households using primary school (000s)
Nyagatare	90.9	65	86.8	56
Gatsibo	88.9	61	85.0	65
Kayonza	94.5	51	84.7	43
Kirehe	99.2	47	93.8	45
Ngoma	90.8	48	92.7	41
Bugesera	88.9	53	77.7	57

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Annex B Education Tables

Table B1 1: NAR (%) at primary school by urban/rural, province, type of school, age, consumption quintile and sex, EICV4 and EICV3

	EICV4						EICV3					
	Male	Male population aged 7-12yrs	Female	Female population aged 7-12yrs	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12yrs	Male	Male population aged 7-12yrs	Female	Female population aged 7-12yrs	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12yrs
All Rwanda	86.8	936	88.9	969	87.9	1905	88.4	863	90.7	886	89.6	1750
Urban/ rural												
Urban	91.7	133	90.5	140	91.2	273	91.0	123	93.7	130	92.4	253
Rural	86.0	803	88.7	828	87.4	1632	88.0	740	90.1	756	89.1	1496
Province												
Kigali City	92.4	80	88.8	93	90.6	173	90.5	75	90.8	67	90.6	142
Southern Province	85.7	225	87.5	222	86.6	447	87.8	206	90.7	201	89.2	408
Western Province	85.4	226	88.7	233	87.2	459	88.3	206	90.1	224	89.2	430
Northern Province	90.7	159	92.7	159	91.7	318	93.3	163	93.3	183	93.3	346
Eastern Province	84.7	246	88.0	262	86.5	508	84.8	213	89.0	211	86.9	424
Quintile												
Q1	80.6	246	84.0	242	82.3	489	82.3	209	86.1	221	84.3	430
Q2	85.2	210	89.4	222	87.4	432	88.8	196	91.0	187	89.9	383
Q3	89.2	191	90.6	196	89.9	388	90.1	170	91.4	170	90.7	341
Q4	91.3	159	90.8	170	91.0	330	90.7	150	92.3	156	91.5	305
Q5	92.0	130	92.1	138	92.0	268	92.7	138	94.2	153	93.5	291
Age for primary												
7 years	66.6	173	70.9	177	68.8	350	66.8	161	74.4	161	70.6	322
8 years	85.8	165	88.1	163	87.0	328	88.8	155	90.2	158	89.5	312
9 years	91.0	158	92.5	169	91.8	327	93.1	132	94.9	138	94.0	270
10 years	94.8	149	96.2	155	95.5	304	96.7	168	96.1	171	96.4	339
11 years	94.4	161	94.6	164	94.5	325	95.6	125	96.3	128	95.9	253
12 years	91.1	130	93.7	140	92.5	270	92.8	123	94.2	131	93.5	253

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table B1 2: GAR (%) at primary school by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex, EICV4 and EICV3

	EICV4						EICV3					
	Male	Male population aged 7-12yrs	Female	Female population aged 7-12yrs	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12yrs	Male	Male population aged 7-12yrs	Female	Female population aged 7-12yrs	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12yrs
All Rwanda	134.4	936	134.9	969	134.6	1905	144.4	863	143.6	886	144.0	1750
Urban/rural												
Urban	139.2	133	135.8	140	137.5	273	134.6	123	137.9	130	136.3	253
Rural	133.6	803	134.7	828	134.1	1632	146.0	740	144.6	756	145.3	1496
Province												
Kigali City	139.0	80	129.6	93	133.9	173	127.5	75	133.9	67	130.6	142

Southern Province	135.2	225	136.6	222	135.9	447	144.2	206	148.6	201	146.4	408
Western Province	132.4	226	137.1	233	134.8	459	146.9	206	143.1	224	144.9	430
Northern Province	136.9	159	138.5	159	137.7	318	148.0	163	144.6	183	146.2	346
Eastern Province	132.2	246	131.1	262	131.6	508	145.1	213	141.4	211	143.3	424
Quintile												
Q1	122.2	246	129.6	242	125.8	489	136.1	209	135.3	221	135.7	430
Q2	131.7	210	134.4	222	133.1	432	142.5	196	146.9	187	144.7	383
Q3	138.8	191	134.3	196	136.6	388	146.9	170	148.7	170	147.8	341
Q4	144.8	159	142.0	170	143.4	330	153.8	150	145.6	156	149.6	305
Q5	142.4	130	136.9	138	139.6	268	146.1	138	143.6	153	144.8	291

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table B1 3: Reasons for curtailment of studies (%) among primary school-age children EICV4

	Cost	Work	Marriage	Change of residence	Excluded	Lack of interest	Lack of family support	War/Genocide	Health	Completed studies	Others
All Rwanda	21.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	33.9	22.2	2.0	5.3	8.7	1.3
Urban/rural											
Urban	37.5	1.5	2.2	0.2	1.8	32.2	23.9	2.5	4.3	20.8	1.5
Rural	18.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	34.1	21.9	1.9	5.5	6.3	1.2
Province											
Kigali City	45.6	1.8	2.5	0.3	2.0	34.6	23.5	2.3	5.6	17.8	1.3
Southern Province	16.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	32.6	20.2	1.4	5.5	9.9	1.2
Western Province	14.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	33.2	25.3	2.5	3.5	5.9	1.6
Northern Province	14.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	37.1	20.6	1.8	6.0	6.9	1.6
Eastern Province	24.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	33.0	21.4	2.2	6.2	7.7	0.8
Sex											
Male	21.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	35.2	20.5	1.6	4.3	8.7	0.6
Female	21.8	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	32.6	23.6	2.3	6.2	8.8	1.9
Quintile											
Q1	12.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	28.4	16.8	1.1	5.1	2.1	0.9
Q2	13.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	29.1	19.2	1.9	5.0	3.9	0.9
Q3	18.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	35.2	20.9	2.3	5.3	5.6	1.2
Q4	24.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.6	39.4	24.5	2.8	5.8	8.2	1.6
Q5	40.8	1.4	2.7	0.3	1.3	39.3	32.4	2.1	5.7	27.0	2.1

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table B1 4: Reasons for curtailment of studies (%) among secondary school-age children EICV4 (new indicator)

	Cost	Work	Marriage	Change of residence	Excluded	Lack of interest	Lack of family support	War/ Genocide	Health	Completed studies	Others
All Rwanda	29.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	44.5	30.2	2.9	7.8	12.5	1.9
Urban/rural											
Urban	42.1	1.8	2.6	0.2	2.1	36.4	27.1	2.9	5.0	23.5	1.7
Rural	26.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	46.1	30.8	3.0	8.4	9.6	1.9
Province											
Kigali City	51.5	2.2	3.0	0.3	2.4	39.7	27.2	2.7	6.6	20.7	1.6
Southern Province	22.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	43.2	27.7	2.0	8.1	14.2	1.7
Western Province	21.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	44.1	34.5	3.7	5.3	8.7	2.5
Northern Province	20.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	48.8	28.8	2.7	9.0	10.3	2.4
Eastern Province	33.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	44.9	30.2	3.3	9.4	11.6	1.3
Sex											
Male	29.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	46.4	28.5	2.4	6.5	12.7	0.9
Female	29.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	42.5	31.6	3.4	9.0	12.4	2.8
Quintile											
Q1	20.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	42.1	26.2	1.9	8.5	3.6	1.5
Q2	21.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	42.2	29.0	3.2	8.2	6.3	1.6
Q3	26.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	47.1	29.4	3.6	8.1	8.5	1.9
Q4	30.8	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.8	48.1	30.9	3.8	7.8	10.8	2.1
Q5	43.6	1.5	3.0	0.3	1.4	42.3	34.8	2.3	6.3	29.0	2.3

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table B1 5: Disability status according to education level studied in 2013, by urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintiles.

	Attended Primary in 2013		Attended Secondary in 2013		Attended University in 2013	
	Without disability	With disability	Without disability	With disability	Without disability	With disability
All Rwanda	98.7	1.3	98.2	1.8	98.7	1.3
Urban/rural						
Urban	99.4	0.6	98.6	1.4	98.3	1.7
Rural	98.6	1.4	98.0	2.0	99.5	0.5
Province						
Kigali City	99.7	0.3	98.9	1.1	98.2	1.8
Southern Province	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	100.0	0.0
Western Province	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8	97.3	2.7
Northern Province	99.0	1.0	97.9	2.2	98.4	1.6
Eastern Province	98.7	1.3	97.9	2.1	100.0	0.0
Sex						
Male	98.6	1.4	97.9	2.1	97.9	2.1
Female	98.8	1.2	98.4	1.6	99.7	0.3
Quintile						
Q1	98.5	1.6	1.7	98.3	87.4	12.6
Q2	98.8	1.2	1.2	98.8	100.0	0.0
Q3	98.6	1.4	2.3	97.7	100.0	0.0
Q4	98.8	1.3	2.2	97.8	98.4	1.6
Q5	99.1	0.9	1.6	98.4	98.8	1.2

Source: EICV4, EICV3

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EICV4 Staff - Centre Zone

Province	Number of Center Staff	Province	Number of Center Staff
Kigali City Zone		Western Zone	
Nyarugenge	7	Karongi	6
Gasabo	7	Rutsiro	6
Kicukiro	7	Rubavu	6
Southern Zone		Nyabihu	6
Nyanza	6	Ngororero	6
Gisagara	6	Rusizi	6
Nyaruguru	6	Nyamasheke	6
Huye	6	Eastern Zone	
Nyamagabe	6	Rwamagana	6
Ruhango	6	Nyagatare	6
Muhanga	6	Gatsibo	6
Kamonyi	6	Kayonza	6
Nothern Zone		Kirehe	6
Rulindo	6	Ngoma	6
Gakenke	6	Bugesera	6
Musanze	6		
Burera	6		
Gicumbi	6		

Zones	EICV4 VUP		Zones	EICV4 Panel	
		Number EICV 4 VUP Staff			Number of EICV 4 PANEL Staff
Kigali City Zone		10	Kigali City Zone		3
Southern Zone		7	Southern Zone		3
Western Zone		7	Western Zone		3
Nothern Zone		6	Nothern Zone		3
Eastern Zone		7	Eastern Zone		3

