



Republic of Rwanda

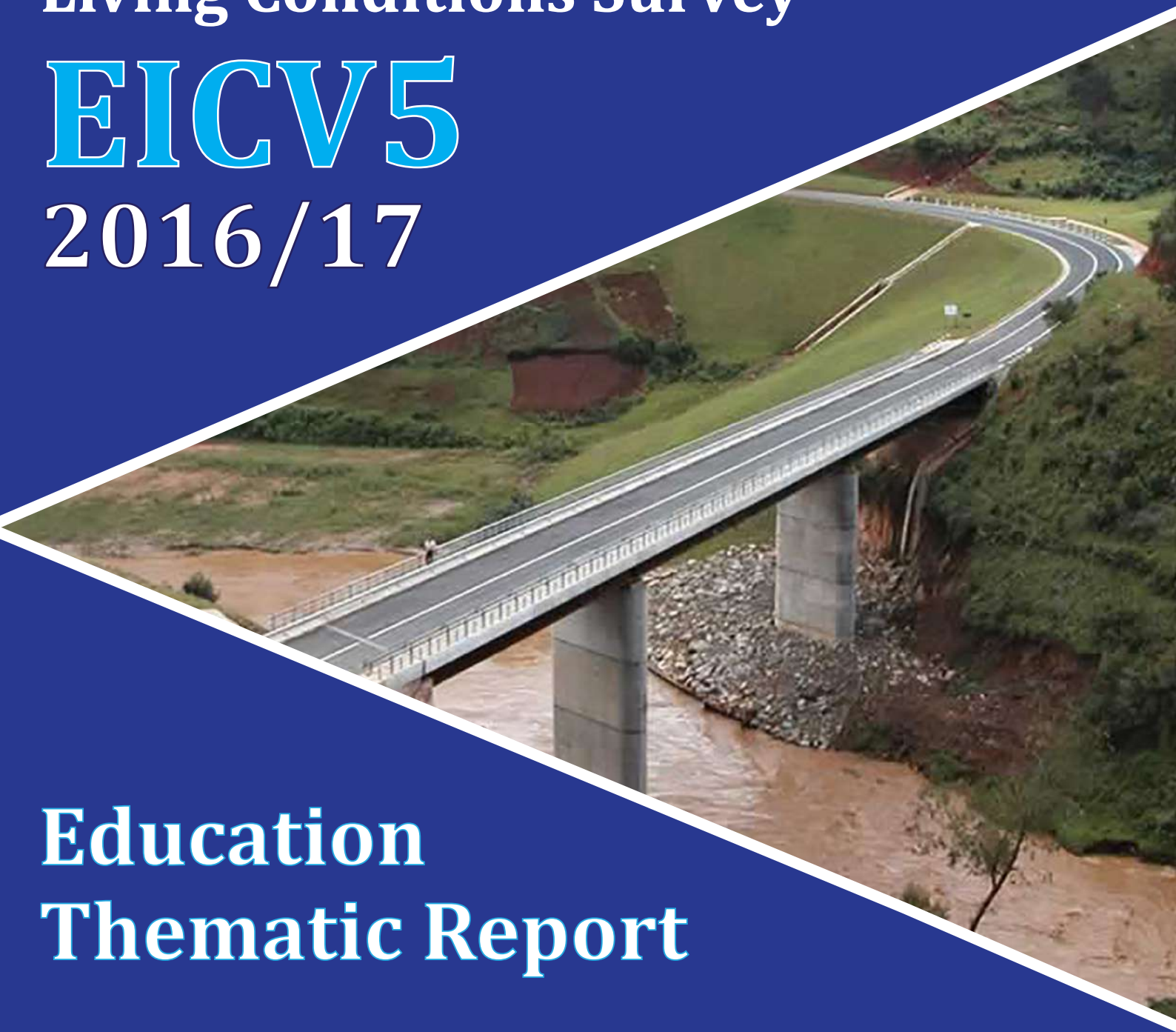


The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

EICV5

2016/17

Education Thematic Report





EICV5

**Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
(Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)**

-2016/2017 -

EICV5_Thematic Report

Education

December 2018



The EICV5_Education Thematic Report is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

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ISBN: 978-99977-43-35-0

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5_Education Thematic Report, December 2018

Acknowledgement

The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5) was conducted from October 2016 to October 2017, and is designed to provide accurate and up-to-date information that are useful to government, analysts, and the public as they seek to monitor and evaluate efforts to reduce poverty.

The NISR now conducts EICV surveys every three years, and this has been made possible by strong collaboration and support from our stakeholders, who are as interested as we are in supporting evidence-based decision making, and planning processes that are grounded on reliable and valid statistics.

We sincerely appreciate the support given by the Government of Rwanda for the development of statistics in the country, and are grateful for the help that we continue to receive from all government institutions.

We are most grateful to our development partners for the support that they have given for the collection and development of statistics in Rwanda, and especially for EICV5. They include UK Aid, the European Union, the World Bank, and the UN partners in the country.

The measurement and analysis of poverty and living standards is an exercise that requires considerable technical skills. We would like to thank NISR technical and management team for their work - from the planning and implementation of EICV5 through the analysis and publication of the results. We further appreciate the valuable technical support provided by the international experts. The generation and use of complex survey data can only be achieved through teamwork.



Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR

Important technical notes for data users

The EICV5 has three main components: cross-sectional sample of households, VUP Panel Survey receiving VUP benefits and EICV5 Panel Survey.

The EICV5 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the current household-based population of Rwanda. The NISR national master sampling frame was used for selecting the sample villages in each district. This master sample was based on the 2012 Rwanda Census frame. The villages were selected for the Master Sample, stratified by district. Within each district the sample villages were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was based on the number of households in each village from the 2012 Census frame. Within each district the villages in the master sampling frame were not explicitly stratified by urban and rural areas. However, the frame of villages within each district was ordered by urban and rural codes, and the systematic selection of the sample villages (with PPS) provides an implicit stratification of the Master Sample by urban and rural areas within each district, with a proportional allocation of the sample villages to each stratum.

Similar to the EICV4 cross-sectional survey methodology, a nationally-representative sample of clusters was assigned for the EICV5 data collection each cycle out 10 cycles, so that the sample is geographically representative over time. This process ensured that the final distribution of the sample clusters to cycles and sub-cycles was geographically representative within each district.

The objectives of the EICV5 Panel Survey are to measure the trends in key socioeconomic indicators over time for a nationally representative panel of households. The baseline survey was EICV3, and in EICV4 the panel households which moved or split were tracked and interviewed at their new location. The Panel Survey includes the panel households that remained in the original sample villages, and the split households that were tracked in EICV4. Any panel households that moved or split from this initial sample of panel households in EICV5 were also tracked. However, the additional tracking will be limited to following the original eligible members (13 years or older in EICV3, with relationship being: Household Head, Spouse of household head, son/daughter of household head, or step child/ adopted child of household head) of the EICV3 panel households.

The main objective of the VUP Panel Survey is to provide longitudinal data for a nationally-representative panel of households that received VUP benefits at the time of the EICV4, in order to obtain reliable estimates of trends in the socioeconomic indicators for these households. The VUP Survey conducted with EICV4 was based on a sample of 2,460 households selected from the VUP administrative frame using a stratified two-stage sample design. However, only the sample households indicated that they were receiving VUP benefits at the time of the EICV4 survey were considered to be the sample for the VUP Panel Survey.

If the entire household moved or an eligible member moved, it was necessary to identify their new address so that they can be tracked there. The eligibility criteria for household members to be tracked and the tracking procedures are similar to those used for the EICV5 Panel Survey.

Regarding data collection, the NISR collected the data for the EICV5 cross-sectional, VUP panel and EICV5 panel surveys using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) with computer tablets for the first time using the same questionnaire, including the listing operation.

Rounding of estimates

Estimates presented in the tables are shown rounded to one decimal place. 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. Moreover, estimates of total population or

total number of households are shown in tables expressed in '000's. Due to the rounding, the sum of subpopulation totals (e.g. Provinces or age groups) can be minimally different from the total population estimated at national level.

Consumption quintiles

The results are presented by quintile. Quintiles are developed by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption values, and then dividing the population into five equal shares. 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.

Consumption is used as a proxy for income, as is usual when estimating poverty. Quintiles are a relative measure of individuals' consumption in comparison to the rest of the population during a specific period.

Executive summary

The progress of any country is heavily dependent on its education system. Education has to reach all groups within society and has to be of a high quality to cater for a demanding labour market. 'No-one left behind' is the ethical imperative of the United Nations' new development agenda, which is underpinned by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have now replaced the 8 Millennium Development Goals, which had (among other targets) specifically sought to achieve universal primary education by 2015.

SDG 4 focuses on education and aims to: 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.' To achieve universal access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, reliable data and official statistics are fundamental in monitoring progress towards this goal.

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 fast 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.

The purpose of this report is to present, analyze and interpret the data collected from the 2016/2017 EICV5 to enable assessment of the progress made in the education sector in the last three years. It presents data on education attendance, education attainment, literacy, access to primary and secondary education while attempting to identify factors which affect these education levels. Further, the report also probes access to technical, vocational and higher learning education. Lastly, self-perceived levels of user satisfaction with the services provided in education sector are also discussed. To the extent possible, comparisons are made to give a picture of a general trend.

Education attendance

Overall, ever attended school has remained consistently high in Rwanda (87%) over the past three years, with 90% of all men and 85% of all women age 6 and above who have ever attended school. In general, ever attended school is higher in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (88%). In addition, Kigali City has the highest percentage of people who have ever attended school (95%) compared to other provinces.

Educational attainment

The vast majority of Rwandans have attended school; many have attended primary school. Overall 10% of males age 10 and above have never been to school, 69% attended primary school, 14% attended secondary school and 3.7% attained university school.

The results confirm that there is a gap in educational attainment between males and females. Fifty-three percent of male and 50% of female have not completed primary education. Twenty-two percent of male and 22.1% of female have completed primary school. A slightly higher percentage of both male (6%) and female (5%) have complete lower secondary school education. Only 5.3% of male and 4.5% of female have attained upper secondary school. The results also confirm that there is a gap in educational attainment of the population in urban and rural areas at primary school (71.1%

and 50.2% respectively) and at university level (11.4% and 1.2% respectively). Moreover, the percentage of the population with university education increased from 2.4 to 3.1 over three years (from 2014 to 2017).

Literacy

Overall, literacy rate for all people aged 15 and above was 73%. Across provinces, Kigali City had the highest literacy rate of 88% while Western Province had the lowest (69%) literacy rate. A disaggregation by sex shows that literacy rate for all males was 78% and the rate for all females was 69%. On the contrary, in younger age cohort (15-24 years) females registered the highest literacy rate (89% against 84% for males).

In general, the computer literacy reported in EICV5 for Rwanda was 8.9%. According to EICV5 results, the urban sector showed higher computer literacy rates than those in the rural sector (26% against 4.6%). Among the provinces the highest level of computer literacy was reported from Kigali City (24.3%). The lowest computer literacy was reported from the Eastern province (5.4%).

Access to primary education

Nationwide, the Net Attendance Rate (NAR) for primary school children (aged between 7 and 12) remained stable (87.9% in EICV4 and 87.6% in EICV5). The NAR for primary school was slightly higher among girls (88%) than boys (87%). At provincial level, the highest NAR was found in Northern Province (91%) while the lowest was observed in Eastern Province (84%).

Overall, the Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for primary school children dropped by 2 percentage points since 2013, from 134% in EICV4 to 132% in EICV5. The GAR was highest in Northern Province (139%) while it was lowest in Eastern Province (127%). It also reveals that the GAR for male (133%) was higher than for females (131.5%).

About 22% of children attending primary school repeated the class they were attending in 2015, which corresponds to a decrease of 3 percentage points since EICV4 (25.5%). The highest repetition rate was observed in Western Province (25%) while the lowest was found in Kigali City (14%). The majority of repeaters in primary school were boys (24%) whereas girls accounted for 21% as of EICV5.

In general, promotion rate in 2017 was 75% in primary school. This represents an upsurge of around 4% since EICV4. Promotion rate was significantly higher in urban than in rural (84% against 73%). Kigali City had the highest promotion rate (84%) and Eastern Province had the lowest promotion rate (about 72%). In primary school, females were more likely to make it to the next grade compared to males (77% and 73% respectively).

Access to secondary education

The Net Attendance Rate (NAR) for secondary school students (aged between 13 and 18) slowly increased in 3 years from 23 % in 2013 to 23.2% in 2017. It was still much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (39.5% and about 20% respectively). At provincial level, Kigali City continued to possess the highest secondary school Net Attendance Rate (39% in 2017) while Eastern Province recorded the least (19%). EICV5 results show that girls had the biggest proportion in terms of NAR in secondary school compared to boys (25% and 21% respectively).

Nationwide, the secondary Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) was 35% and was higher in urban areas (55%) than in rural areas (30%). At provincial level, the GAR in secondary was the highest in Kigali

City (55%) while it was the lowest in Eastern Province (30%). Some gender disparity in favour of females can be observed in secondary gross attendance rate (36% for females against 33.5% for males).

Across Rwanda, repetition rates in secondary school increased by 0.8 percentage points (from 3.1% in EICV4 to 3.9% in EICV5). Repetition was still more prevalent in the urban area (4.3%) than in the rural setting (3.8%). The highest repetition rate was observed in Western Province (6.1%).

It reveals that nationwide, promotion rate in secondary school was 86% in EICV5. Results show that promotion rate was 88% in urban areas and 85% in rural areas. Across provinces, the highest promotion rate was observed in Kigali City (87%) while the lowest was found in the Southern and Western Provinces (85% each). Contrary with primary education, male students were more likely to get promoted in the next secondary grade than females (88% and 84% respectively).

Access to technical/vocational and tertiary education

Countrywide, the number of the population enrolled in technical/vocational education decreased about 1% (from 2.5% in EICV4 to 1.8% in EICV5). A disaggregation at the sub-national level indicates that this type of education was predominant in urban (3%) rather than in rural areas (1.5%) and was highest in Kigali than elsewhere (3%) in EICV5.

In the last 3 years, the proportion of the population aged 16-30 years attending tertiary education in Rwanda increased from 3.0% in EICV4 to 3.1% in EICV5. Access to higher learning education remained more prevalent in the urban population (8%) but some improvements have been observed since 2010 as less privileged subgroups of the population have been catching up.

User satisfaction and facilities

At the national level, 88% of households with children currently attending primary school were contented with the education services they received. An increase in satisfaction was observed in Kigali City with a 4 percentage points (from 84% in EICV4 to 88% in EICV5) suggesting that the quality of education services provided in Kigali City was perceived to have improved in the last 3 years compared to other parts of the country.

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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 Communication Technology
NISR	: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST	: National Strategy for Transformation
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 2013-2018 (EDPRS2) 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's Vision 2020 and the National Strategy for Transformation 2017-2024 (NST1).

A key input into the mid-term evaluation of EDPRS2 is the evidence collected by means of EICV5 survey. Fieldwork for EICV5 was conducted by NISR between October 2016 and October 2017. From that survey three reports were generated, namely: The Main Indicators Report, Rwanda Poverty Profile Report, and Social Protection and VUP Report. Based on those reports, NISR released a series of six (6) thematic reports that explore in depth six (6) different topics that are of high importance to the mid-term evaluation of EDPRS2.

This report is one of the six (6) thematic reports mentioned above. More specifically, it focuses on access to education and evaluates the strides made in the education sector between 2013-14 and 2016-17. It also presents data on education output, access to primary, secondary, tertiary, and technical or vocational education. This report explores a wealth of evidence collected through EICV5 and provides estimates that are reliable at national, province and district levels.

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

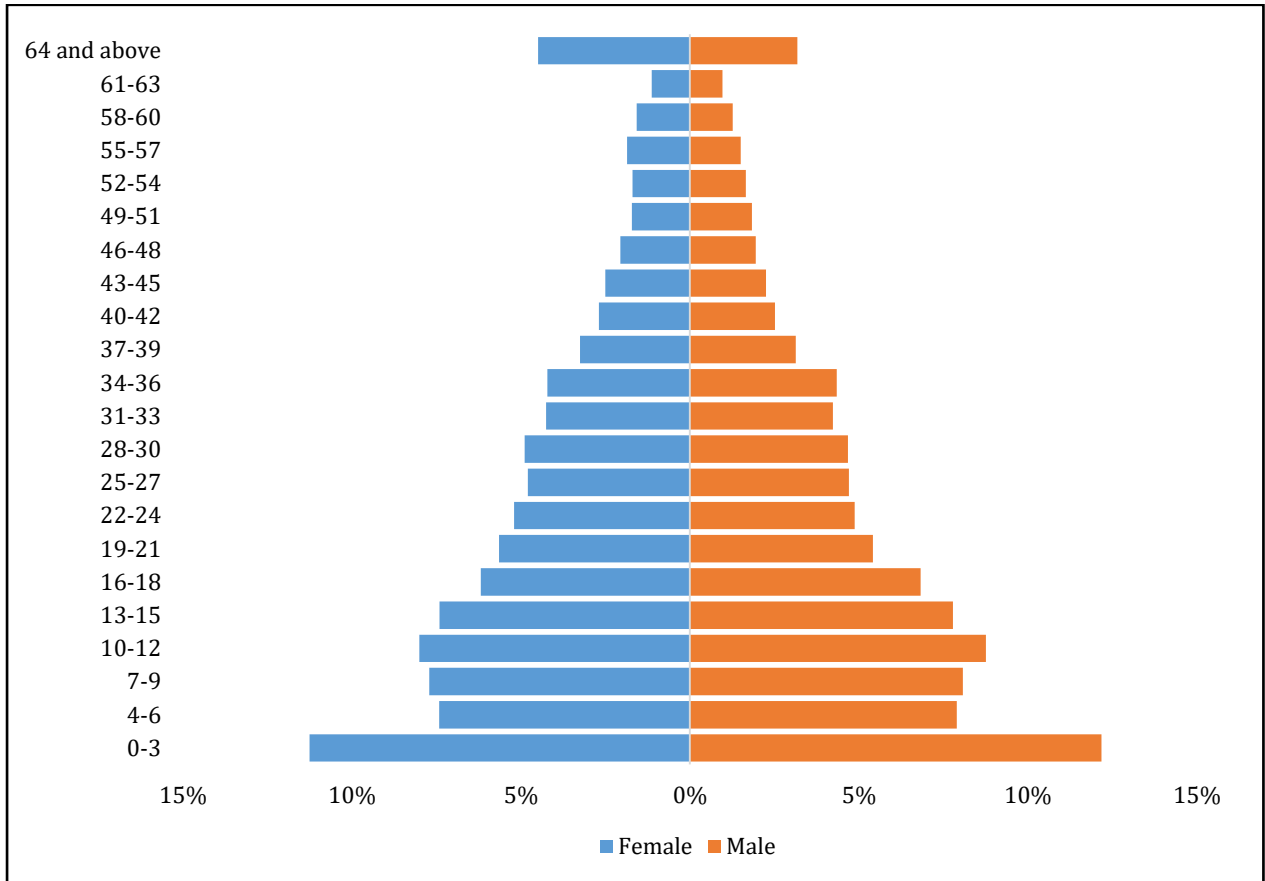
1.1: Education and training system in Rwanda in a demographic context

In Rwanda, the education system is composed 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 is now more commonly referred to. Compulsory education spans 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 aged between 4 and 6. **Primary Education** lasts six years with the official school age at this level being from 7 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 the eligibility for proceeding to lower secondary school. **Secondary Education** also lasts six years with the official age for this level being from 13 to 18 years. It is subdivided into lower secondary (the first three years) and upper secondary (the last three years) both culminating in national examinations which respectively determine the eligibility for upper secondary, and secondary graduation or entry into higher education. At upper secondary level, students choose between continuing in general secondary schools and enrolling in a Technical Secondary School (TSS) or a Teacher Training College (TTC). **Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)** provides young people and the unemployed with the skills which enable them to gain productive employment. It also provides those already in employment with an opportunity to

upgrade their skills. TVET is delivered through Technical Secondary Schools (TSSs), Vocational Training 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 from this report show that the population of Rwanda has increased from 11.4 million to 11.9 million according to EICV4 and EICV5 respectively. This population is essentially young as its median age is currently 18 years and about 71% of it is aged 30 years old. Figure 1.1 presents the population distribution by age and sex as per EICV5 results. The result from this report show that 17.5% of the population is aged between 7 and 12 years while 14% are between 13 and 18 years old.

Figure 1. 1: Percentage distribution of the population by age groups and sex (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Chapter 2: Educational output

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

2.1: Ever attended school

Countrywide, the proportion of population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school increased by 1% from 86% in EICV4 to 87% in EIV5 (Table 2.1). The same trend is observed across all provinces as well as among rural and urban population. The number of people who have ever attended school is higher in urban areas and remains high among the population of the highest quintile. The distribution of population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school at district level is provided in Annex (Table A1.2).

Table 2. 1: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school according to urban/rural, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4		EICV5	
	Population who ever attended school (%)	Population aged 6 and above (000s)	Population who ever attended school (%)	Population aged 6 and above (000s)
All Rwanda	86.1	9,517	87.2	9,901
Urban/rural				
Urban	93.3	1,673	92.9	1,852
Rural	84.6	7,844	85.9	8,049
Province				
Kigali City	94.3	1110	93.3	1,375
Southern Province	84.9	2,234	86.8	2,302
Western Province	84.4	2,179	85.6	2,213
Northern Province	86.3	1,525	86.7	1,536
Eastern Province	85.0	2,468	85.9	2,474
Sex				
Male	88.8	4,504	89.5	4,712
Female	83.8	5,013	85.1	5,189
Age group				
6-9	82.8	1,342	85.6	1,247
10-14	98.3	1,538	98.5	1,626
15-19	98.3	1,198	97.9	1,250
20-24	95.5	1,080	96.8	1,052
25-29	92.1	910	93.6	920
30-34	87.7	842	88.3	885
35-39	86.2	557	86.1	724
40-44	81.4	446	80.9	502
45-49	71.2	357	76.9	407
50-54	65.8	362	68.4	333
55-59	62.5	297	63.7	312
60-64	54.3	204	56.5	225
65+	40.6	384	43.7	418
Quintile				
Q1	80.8	1,841	81.8	1,909
Q2	83.8	1,848	85.5	1,914
Q3	85.1	1,884	87.1	1,940
Q4	87.8	1,894	88.1	1,983
Q5	92.5	2,050	92.7	2,154

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table 2. 2: Percentage of the population aged between 16 and 30 who have ever attended school according to urban/rural, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4		EICV5	
	Population who ever attended school (%)	Population aged between 16 and 30 (000s)	Population who ever attended school (%)	Population aged between 16 and 30 (000s)
All Rwanda	94.9	3,151	95.5	3,165
Urban/rural				
Urban	97.0	704	97.0	778
Rural	94.2	2,448	95.1	2,387
Province				
Kigali City	97.8	474	97.5	596
Southern Province	94.9	668	96.0	665
Western Province	93.2	715	94.0	674
Northern Province	95.5	494	95.6	494
Eastern Province	94.2	800	94.9	737
Sex				
Male	95.2	1,513	95.7	1,513
Female	94.5	1,639	95.4	1,652
Age group				
16-20	97.6	961	97.8	979
21-25	96.5	1080	96.8	1052
26-30	91.9	1110	92.5	1135
Quintile				
Q1	92.6	446	91.4	459
Q2	93.5	526	94.8	526
Q3	94.2	605	95.7	593
Q4	95.8	675	96.2	676
Q5	96.5	898	97.5	911

Source: EICV4, EICV5

EICV considers someone as a ‘currently attending school’ when he/she reports having attended school in 12 months prior to the interview. The reference period is therefore a relative measure of attendance for each respondent with a standardized retrospective duration of 12 months.

The findings in Table 2.3 reveal a relatively steady current school attendance rate with 1 percentage point decrease between the two survey rounds (from 59% in EICV4 to 58% in EICV5). When age is considered, younger students had the highest attendance in the last 12 months. The highest current attendances were observed among those aged between 6 and 9 (85%) and those aged between 10 and 14 (95%) while the lowest was found among those aged between 25 and 30 (5%). The distribution of the population aged between 6 and 30 who have attended school in the past 12 months at district level is provided in Annex (Table A1.3).

Table 2. 3: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months according to urban/rural, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4		EICV5	
	Population who attended school in the past 12 months (%)	Population aged between 6 and 30 (000s)	Population who attended school in the past 12 months (%)	Population aged between 6 and 30 (000s)
All Rwanda	58.9	6,268	57.8	6,310
Urban/rural				
Urban	57.8	1,160	51.6	1,238
Rural	59.1	5,108	59.4	5,072
Province				
Kigali City	55.0	762	47.4	907
Southern Province	60.8	1,400	60.5	1,414
Western Province	59.4	1,453	60.7	1,430
Northern Province	60.5	1,009	59.1	977
Eastern Province	57.5	1,644	58.1	1,581
Sex				
Male	59.4	3,046	59.4	3,066
Female	58.4	3,222	56.4	3,244
Age group				
6-9	82.2	1,342	84.9	1,247
10-14	94.3	1,538	95.1	1,626
15-19	63.9	1,198	60.9	1,250
20-24	27.8	1,080	21.3	1,052
25-30	6.5	1,110	5.3	1,135
Quintile				
Q1	62.4	1,227	61.8	1,261
Q2	62.2	1,203	60.4	1,234
Q3	59.9	1,226	59.5	1,227
Q4	57.6	1,238	56.9	1,231
Q5	53.0	1,374	51.2	1,355

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table 2. 4: Percentage of the population aged 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months according to urban/rural, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	Population aged between 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months (%)	Population aged between 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months (%)	% change
	EICV4	EICV5	
All Rwanda	14.7	12.5	-15.1
Urban/rural			
Urban	20.4	17.2	-15.5
Rural	13.4	11.3	-15.6
Province			
Kigali City	18.7	15.4	-17.4
Southern Province	13.8	12.1	-12.4
Western Province	15.0	12.9	-14.0
Northern Province	13.7	11.8	-14.1
Eastern Province	13.9	11.1	-20.3
Sex			
Male	16.1	14.2	-12.0

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	Population aged between 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months (%)	Population aged between 16 and above who attended school in the past 12 months (%)	% change
	EICV4	EICV5	
Female	13.5	11.0	-18.5
Age group			
16-19	59.4	54.8	-7.7
20-24	27.8	21.3	-23.2
25-30	7.4	6.0	-18.7
30-34	0.5	2.0	270.4
35-39	0.0	0.7	-
40-44	0.0	0.9	-
45-49	0.0	0.4	-
50-54	0.0	0.1	-
55-59	0.0	0.1	-
60-63	0.0	0.0	-
64+	0.0	0.0	-
Quintile			
Q1	11.4	9.0	-20.8
Q2	13.3	9.5	-28.6
Q3	13.6	11.3	-17.0
Q4	14.8	12.9	-12.8
Q5	18.8	17.5	-7.0

Source: EICV4, EICV5

EICV5 results indicate that public and government-aided schools are the most attended schools in Rwanda with 56% and 36 % respectively (see Table 2.5). However, there is still a remarkable gap between urban and rural areas regarding private school attendance (28% and 4% respectively). Government-aided schools are predominant among the population in the poorest quintile (44%) while private schools are more common among those in the richest quintile (28%).

Table 2. 5: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months by type of school according to urban/rural, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV4)

EICV5					
	Type of school			Total	Population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Government-aided school		
All Rwanda	55.7	7.9	36.4	100	3,650
Urban/rural					
Urban	56.3	27.6	16.1	100	638
Rural	55.6	3.6	40.8	100	3,012
Province					
Kigali City	60.3	30.0	9.7	100	430
Southern Province	39.7	4.4	55.9	100	856
Western Province	43.1	3.4	53.5	100	868
Northern Province	63.2	5.2	31.7	100	578
Eastern Province	76.7	6.6	16.7	100	919
Sex					
Male	55.4	8.0	36.7	100	1822
Female	56.1	7.8	36.1	100	1,828
Age group					
6-9	52.5	6.6	40.9	100	1058

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EICV5					
	Type of school			Total	Population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Government-aided school		
10-14	57.3	4.1	38.7	100	1,547
15-19	58.0	7.9	34.2	100	761
20-24	51.7	27.8	20.4	100	224
25-30	44.5	48.3	7.2	100	60
Quintile					
Q1	54.1	1.8	44.1	100	780
Q2	55.0	1.8	43.2	100	746
Q3	59.1	2.7	38.2	100	731
Q4	59.0	6.6	34.4	100	700
Q5	51.6	27.6	20.8	100	693

Source: EICV5

EICV4					
	Type of school			Total	Population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Government-aided school		
All Rwanda	55.5	7.8	36.6	100	3,523
Urban/rural					
Urban	57.0	25.3	17.7	100	642
Rural	55.2	3.9	40.9	100	2,881
Province					
Kigali City	63.3	26.6	10.1	100	397
Southern Province	38.2	4.2	57.6	100	806
Western Province	34.1	4.6	61.2	100	840
Northern Province	65.8	4.6	29.6	100	584
Eastern Province	81.1	7.9	11.1	100	897
Sex					
Male	55.9	7.9	36.2	100	1,725
Female	55.2	7.7	37.0	100	1,798
Age group					
6-9	55.3	5.1	39.7	100	938
10-14	56.6	4.2	39.2	100	1,448
15-19	57.8	6.3	35.9	100	765
20-24	48.8	28.2	23.0	100	300
25-30	41.3	48.1	10.6	100	72
Quintile					
Q1	48.1	1.5	50.4	100	732
Q2	57.2	2.1	40.7	100	712
Q3	59.5	2.9	37.5	100	700
Q4	60.2	6.9	32.9	100	679
Q5	53.0	26.0	21.0	100	700

Source: EICV4

2.2: Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed. This is distinct from the level of schooling that an individual is attending. Table 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of household populations aged 10 and above according to the highest level of education attained by urban/rural, province, sex, household consumption quintile and age group.

Educational attainment is important in the sense that it contributes to improved living conditions not only for the individual household but also for the society as a whole. Educational attainment of the population has improved over the last three years (between EICV4 and EICV5). In 2017, about 12.6% of the population in Rwanda had no education due to never being in school compared with 13.3% in 2013 (see Table 2.6 and Table 2.7).

Clear disparity can be viewed in educational attainment of the population in urban and rural areas at primary school (71.1% and 50.2% respectively) and at university level (11.4% and 1.2% respectively). Moreover, the percentage of the population with university education increased from 2.4 to 3.1 over three years (from 2014 to 2017). Data on educational attainment also show that among the population who had attained the university level, the gender gap narrowed from 1.2% in 2013 to 1.0% in 2017 (see Table 2.6 and Table 2.7). However, province disparities on educational attainment are prominent at higher levels of education. For the year 2017 in Kigali City, people who had attained university level accounted for 11.3% of the population while in other provinces, the percentage was about 2% (see Table 2.7).

The comparison between educational outcomes of the population from the lowest consumption quintile and those from the highest quintile reveals a big gap at university level (12.0% for the highest quintile versus almost 0.1% for the lowest quintile) (see Table 2.6).

Table 2. 6: Percent distribution of the population aged 10 and above by level of education attainment according to urban/rural, province, sex, consumption quintile and age group (EICV5)

EICV5	No Education	Pre primary	Primary	Post primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
All Rwanda	12.6	0.2	67.1	2.5	14.4	3.1	0.0	100
Urban/rural								
Urban	6.4	0.2	50.2	4.9	26.8	11.4	0.0	100
Rural	14.1	0.2	71.1	1.9	11.5	1.2	0.0	100
Province								
Kigali City	5.8	0.1	51.3	5.1	26.4	11.3	0.0	100
Southern Province	12.8	0.2	71.0	2.7	11.5	1.9	0.0	100
Western Province	14.3	0.2	69.5	1.8	12.5	1.7	0.0	100
Northern Province	14.2	0.2	67.1	2.0	14.3	2.2	0.0	100
Eastern Province	13.8	0.4	70.4	1.8	12.1	1.4	0.0	100
Sex								
Male	9.7	0.3	69.1	2.8	14.4	3.7	0.0	100
Female	15.2	0.2	65.3	2.2	14.5	2.6	0.0	100
Quintile								100
Q1	17.0	0.5	76.8	0.9	4.7	0.1	0.0	100
Q2	14.2	0.3	75.8	1.4	8.2	0.2	0.0	100
Q3	13.1	0.2	73.0	1.9	11.6	0.2	0.0	100
Q4	12.5	0.1	66.8	3.0	16.1	1.5	0.0	100
Q5	7.4	0.1	47.4	4.9	28.2	12.0	0.0	100
Age group								
10-14	1.5	1.0	95.1	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	100

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EICV5	No Education	Pre primary	Primary	Post primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
15-19	2.1	0.0	66.9	1.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	100
20-24	3.2	0.0	52.7	4.3	35.9	3.9	0.0	100
25-29	6.4	0.1	59.9	3.2	21.8	8.7	0.0	100
30-34	11.7	0.1	67.5	2.3	11.2	7.1	0.0	100
35-39	13.9	0.1	70.0	2.3	9.0	4.7	0.0	100
40-44	19.1	0.0	64.4	4.0	8.0	4.5	0.0	100
45-49	23.1	0.1	60.7	6.6	5.6	4.0	0.0	100
50-54	31.6	0.0	55.9	6.1	4.5	1.9	0.0	100
55-59	36.3	0.0	56.8	2.9	2.8	1.1	0.1	100
60-64	43.5	0.0	50.1	2.4	3.1	0.9	0.1	100
65-69	46.0	0.0	49.1	1.1	2.7	1.1	0.0	100
70-74	57.7	0.0	39.2	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	100
75-79	56.9	0.0	39.5	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.0	100
80-84	66.8	0.0	29.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.6	100
85+	77.7	0.6	21.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100

Source: EICV5

Table 2. 7: Percent distribution of the population age 10 and over by level of education attainment according to urban/rural, province, sex, consumption quintile and age group (EICV4)

EICV4	No Education	Pre primary	Primary	Post primary	Secondary	University	Total
All Rwanda	13.3	0.1	68.5	2.1	13.7	2.4	100
Urban/rural							
Urban	6.3	0.0	52.5	3.9	27.5	9.8	100
Rural	14.9	0.1	72.1	1.7	10.6	0.7	100
Province							
Kigali City	5.1	0.0	54.4	4.0	26.8	9.7	100
Southern Province	14.4	0.1	71.4	2.5	10.2	1.4	100
Western Province	15.0	0.1	69.6	1.8	12.1	1.3	100
Northern Province	14.1	0.0	70.6	1.3	12.4	1.5	100
Eastern Province	14.2	0.1	70.2	1.5	12.8	1.2	100
Sex							
Male	9.9	0.1	70.3	2.5	14.2	3.0	100
Female	16.3	0.1	67	1.7	13.2	1.8	100
Quintile							
Q1	17.3	0.1	76.9	0.7	4.9	0.1	100
Q2	15.4	0.1	75.1	1.4	7.8	0.2	100
Q3	14.3	0.1	72.9	1.7	10.6	0.3	100
Q4	12.7	0.1	69.0	2.5	15.1	0.8	100
Q5	8.1	0.0	52.1	3.6	27.0	9.2	100
Age group							
10-14	1.7	0.2	96.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	100
15-19	1.7	0.0	68.4	0.8	29.1	0.0	100
20-24	4.5	0.1	55.1	2.5	34.9	3.0	100
25-29	7.9	0.1	67.0	2.1	15.9	7.0	100
30-34	12.3	0.0	71.9	2.0	9.2	4.6	100
35-39	13.8	0.0	68.6	3.4	9.7	4.5	100
40-44	18.6	0.0	64.5	6.0	7.4	3.6	100
45-49	28.8	0.0	56.8	7.1	4.7	2.6	100
50-54	34.2	0.0	57.1	3.0	4.2	1.4	100
55-59	37.5	0.1	55.6	2.7	3.3	0.9	100
60-64	45.7	0.0	49.6	1.5	2.8	0.4	100
65-69	51.2	0.0	45.0	1.3	2.4	0.1	100

EICV4	No Education	Pre primary	Primary	Post primary	Secondary	University	Total
All Rwanda	13.3	0.1	68.5	2.1	13.7	2.4	100
70-74	56.7	0.0	40.5	1.3	1.5	0.1	100
75-79	61.0	0.0	35.4	0.8	2.8	0.0	100
80-84	71.9	0.0	25.3	0.4	2.1	0.3	100
85+	73.2	0.0	26.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100

Source: EICV4

2.3: Literacy

EICV considers someone as 'literate' when he/she reports having the ability to read and write a simple note. Table 2.8 presents literacy rate for persons aged between 15 and 24 and those aged 15 years and above. Literacy rate increased over the last three years. For 15-24-year olds, literacy increased from 86% in EICV4 to about 87% in EICV5. Literacy rate of the population in the broader range of 15 and above increased from 72% in EICV4 to 73% in EICV5. It can be observed that literacy rates are higher in the 15-24 age group (87%) compared to those aged 15 and above (73%). 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 between 15 and 24.

The increase in literacy was experienced by urban/rural residence and male and female sub-groups. Findings reveal that literacy rate was higher in urban areas (87% for persons aged 15 years and above and 92% for persons aged between 15 and 24) particularly in Kigali City (88% among the population aged 15 and above and 92% the population aged between 15 and 24) than in rural areas.

A disaggregation by sex shows that men in the older age range (15 years and above) continued to have the highest literacy rate in EICV5 compared to women (78% and 69% respectively). On the contrary, in younger age cohort (15-24 years) females registered again the highest literacy rate in EICV5 (89% for females against 84% for males).

In terms of consumption quintile, notwithstanding some improvements made in the youngest age cohort (15 - 24 years), literacy rate has been increasing for the population in the richest quintile (from 91% in EICV4 to 93% in EICV5). The ability to read and write in the youngest age group (15-24 years), was the lowest in the first quintile (77%). Basic and computer literacy rate for each district are illustrated in Annex (Table A1.12; Table A1.13; Table A1.14 and Table A1.15).

Table 2. 8: Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24 and 15 and above according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24			Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above		
	EICV4	EICV5	%change	EICV4	EICV5	%change
All Rwanda	86.2	86.5	0.3	72.1	73.2	1.5
Urban/rural						
Urban	92.6	92.0	-0.6	87.5	86.9	-0.7
Rural	84.5	84.9	0.5	68.6	69.7	1.7
Province						
Kigali City	93.8	91.6	-2.3	89.0	87.6	-1.6
Southern Province	85.0	85.6	0.7	69.1	70.1	1.5
Western Province	85.3	84.4	-1.1	69.3	69.0	-0.4
Northern Province	87.2	87.7	0.6	71.2	72.0	1.2
Eastern Province	83.4	84.9	1.8	69.7	71.4	2.4
Sex						
Male	84.9	84.3	-0.7	77.3	77.5	0.2
Female	87.5	88.5	1.1	67.6	69.4	2.6
Quintile						
Q1	77.4	77.2	-0.2	59.1	59.3	0.4
Q2	85.2	83.4	-2.1	66.6	67.0	0.6
Q3	86.2	86.8	0.7	70.4	71.5	1.5
Q4	87.8	88.7	1.0	74.2	75.4	1.6
Q5	91.1	92.5	1.5	84.8	86.2	1.7

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Across the whole country, the literacy rate of the people aged between 16 and 30 (youth population) of Rwanda was 84% in EICV4 and 85% in EICV5 (see Table 2.9). In urban areas, the literacy rate was 92% compared to 82% in rural areas and it was higher than the national average. In 2015, at provincial level, literacy rate for the people aged between 16 and 30 was the highest in Kigali City (91%) and the lowest in the Western Province (81%). The female literacy rate was 85% whereas the male literacy rate was 84%.

In terms of literacy and welfare, there was a large gap among people aged between 16 and 30 from different consumption quintiles. The literacy rate of people aged between 16 and 30 in the lowest quintile for living standards was 72% which was remarkably lower than the rate for people in the highest quintile (93%).

Table 2. 9: Literacy rate of the population aged between 16 and 30 according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	Literacy rate of the population aged between 16 and 30		
	EICV4	EICV5	%change
All Rwanda	83.5	84.6	1.4
Urban/rural			
Urban	91.9	91.5	-0.4
Rural	81.0	82.3	1.5
Province			
Kigali City	92.7	91.4	-1.4
Southern Province	81.9	83.5	2.0
Western Province	81.0	81.2	0.2
Northern Province	84.9	84.9	0.0
Eastern Province	80.7	83.1	3.0
Sex			
Male	83.8	84.2	0.5
Female	83.2	85.0	2.2
Quintile			
Q1	71.8	71.6	-0.3
Q2	79.5	78.8	-0.9
Q3	82.5	83.5	1.3
Q4	85.6	87.6	2.3
Q5	90.7	93.0	2.6

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table 2. 10: Literacy rate of the population aged 10 years and above according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	Literacy rate of the population aged 10 years and above		
	EICV4	EICV5	%change
All Rwanda	69.4	71.7	3.3
Urban/rural			
Urban	85.9	85.9	0.1
Rural	65.8	68.4	4.0
Province			
Kigali City	87.0	86.6	-0.4
Southern Province	66.8	68.8	3.1
Western Province	66.7	68.0	1.9
Northern Province	68.6	71.4	4.1
Eastern Province	66.6	69.4	4.2
Sex			
Male	72.4	74.1	2.3
Female	66.8	69.6	4.2
Quintile			
Q1	54.8	57.9	5.6
Q2	63.5	65.7	3.4
Q3	68.4	70.6	3.2
Q4	72.6	75.0	3.3
Q5	84.2	85.9	2.0

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Computer literacy

According to EICV, a person is considered ‘computer literate’ if he/she can demonstrate self-confidence using a computer. Table 2.11 shows computer literacy rate in 2013-14 and 2016-17 for persons aged between 15 and 24 and those aged 15 and above by geographic location as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Overall, the computer literacy reported in 2016-17 for Rwanda was 8.9%. The survey results show an increase of 0.5 percentage point from 2013-14 (EICV4) to 2016-17 (EICV5). Table 2.11 shows that the persons in 15-24 age group have attained a higher computer literacy rate (10.5) compared to the persons in 15 and above age group (8.9). The urban sector showed the highest adult computer literacy rate (26%) among residential sectors. Adult computer literacy rate for rural residence was 4.6%. At provincial level, the highest level of adult computer literacy was reported in Kigali City (24.3%) while the lowest percentage was reported in the Eastern Province (5.4%). The results show that adult computer literacy among males (10.9%) was higher than that of females (7.2%) in 2017.

When consumption quintile is considered, EICV5 results indicate that the gap between the poorest and the wealthiest quintile (Q1:1.5% and Q5:25% respectively) in terms of computer literacy was still visible.

Table 2. 11: Computer literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24, and 15 and above according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	Computer literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24		Computer literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above	
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
All Rwanda	10.9	10.5	8.4	8.9
Urban/rural				
Urban	25.7	24.9	26.3	26.0
Rural	6.8	6.3	4.3	4.6
Province				
Kigali City	24.9	23.7	24.4	24.3
Southern Province	8.3	7.7	5.7	5.9
Western Province	8.6	8.1	6.4	6.2
Northern Province	10.6	8.9	6.9	7.3
Eastern Province	7.7	7.2	5.8	5.4
Sex				
Male	11.5	11.4	10.3	10.9
Female	10.3	9.7	6.8	7.2
Quintile				
Q1	3.4	1.6	1.5	0.8
Q2	4.3	3.4	2.1	1.7
Q3	6.5	5.2	3.2	2.6
Q4	9.4	9.3	5.5	5.9
Q5	24.3	25.6	24.6	26.9

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table 2. 12: Computer literacy rate of the population aged between 15 and 30 according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	Computer literacy rate of the population aged between 15 and 30		
	EICV4	EICV5	%change
All Rwanda	11.8	12.2	3.4
Urban/rural			
Urban	29.2	27.6	-5.4
Rural	6.9	7.4	6.8
Province			
Kigali City	26.8	26.0	-3.0
Southern Province	9.2	9.4	2.4
Western Province	8.8	9.3	5.7
Northern Province	10.8	10.2	-5.6
Eastern Province	8.6	8.0	-7.1
Sex			
Male	13.1	13.8	5.3
Female	10.6	10.7	1.1
Quintile			
Q1	3.0	1.7	-43.3
Q2	4.0	3.4	-15.5
Q3	5.7	5.1	-10.4
Q4	9.0	9.9	9.9
Q5	27.6	29.8	7.9

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Chapter 3: Access to education

3.1: Access to primary education

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 rate.

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 school year expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. 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 (between 7 and 12 years). To understand various factors that may affect the access level of primary education, different indicators such as repetition rate and absenteeism have also been discussed.

3.1.1: Net and Gross Attendance Rate (NAR & GAR) in primary school

Before starting the discussion on NAR and GAR, it is worthy pointing out that the measurement of attendance rate has gone through a methodological alteration since EICV3. Currently, it refers to a specific school year rather than the time of interview. To allow a congruent comparison between EICV4 and EICV5, attendance rate has been defined as school attendance in 2014 for EICV4 and school attendance in 2017 for EICV5.

Table 3.1 shows that Net Attendance Rate (NAR) for primary school children (aged between 7 and 12) remained stable (88% in EICV4 and 88% in EICV5). The NAR for primary school was slightly higher among girls (88%) than boys (87%).

At provincial level, the highest NAR was found in the Northern Province (91%) and among the population in the richest consumption quintile (93%) while the lowest attendance was observed in the Eastern Province (84%) and among those belonging in the poorest consumption quintile (81%). When age of the student is taken into consideration, EICV5 results show that primary school attendance was highest among children aged between 10 and 11 (95% and 94% respectively). The tabulation of NARs in primary schools at district level is shown in the Annex (Table A1.4).

Table 3. 1: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in primary school according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4	EICV5	%change
All Rwanda	87.9	87.6	-0.3
Urban/rural			
Urban	91.0	87.3	-4.1
Rural	87.4	87.7	0.3
Province			
Kigali City	90.5	88.6	-2.1
Southern Province	86.6	88.4	2.1
Western Province	87.1	88.2	1.3
Northern Province	91.7	91.2	-0.5
Eastern Province	86.4	84.1	-2.7
Sex			
Male	86.8	87.1	0.3
Female	89.0	88.2	-0.8
Age group			
7 years	68.8	66.4	-3.5
8 years	87.0	85.0	-2.3
9 years	91.8	91.2	-0.7

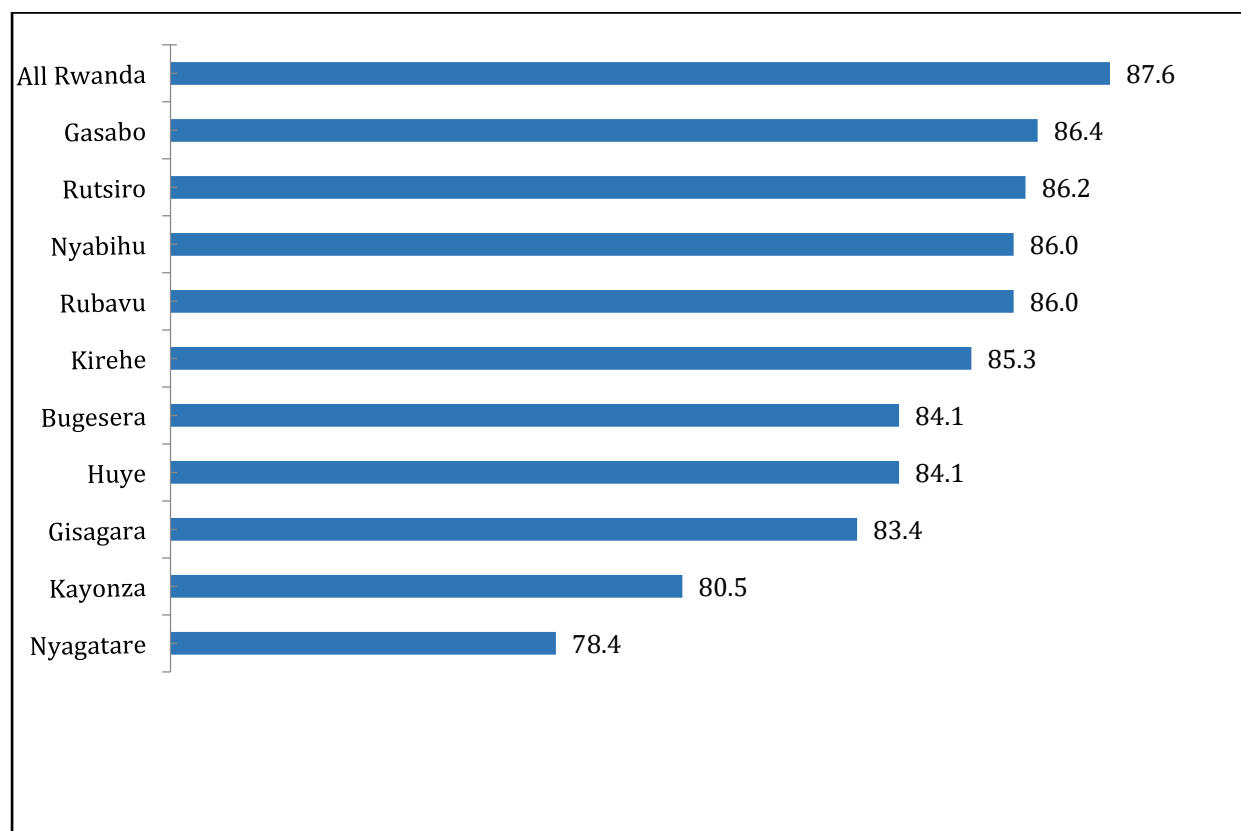
	EICV4	EICV5	%change
10 years	95.5	95.4	-0.1
11 years	94.5	94.4	-0.1
12 years	92.5	92.1	-0.4
Disability status			
Not disabled	88.4	88.1	-0.3
Disabled	57.4	60.9	6.1
Quintile			
Q1	82.3	80.7	-2
Q2	87.4	87.8	0.5
Q3	89.9	89.7	-0.3
Q4	91.0	91.5	0.6
Q5	92.0	92.8	0.9

Source: EICV4, EICV5

The next set of figures display how different districts fare vis-à-vis the national average of the primary school net attendance rate. Figure 3.1 indicates that compared to other districts with the least NAR, the lowest NARs were observed in Nyagatare and Kayonza districts (78% and 80.5% respectively in EICV5).

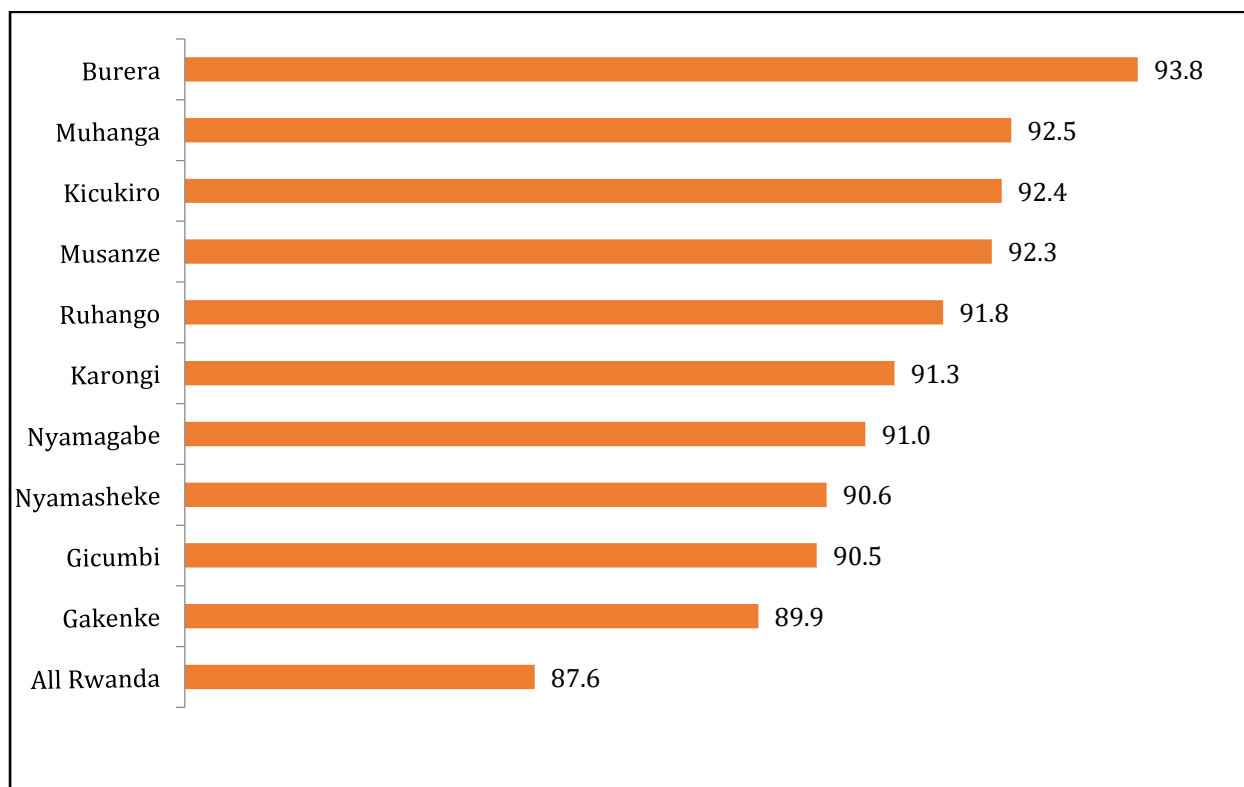
Figure 3.2 shows the top 10 districts with NARs in primary school above the national average. From the figure one observes that the best two performing districts in terms of primary school attendance were Burera (94%) and Muhanga (92.5%) districts followed by Kicukiro and Musanze (each with about 92%).

Figure 3. 1: Bottom 10 districts with NARs in primary school below the national average (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Figure 3. 2: Top 10 districts with NARs in primary school above the national average (EICV5)

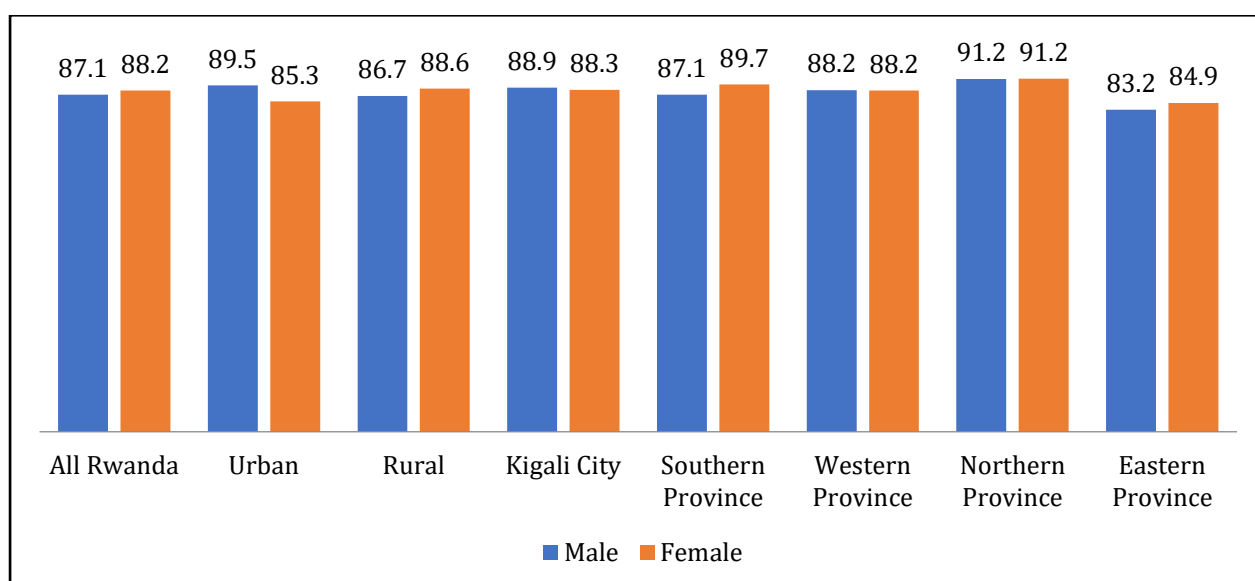


Source: EICV5

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 analysis of the net attendance rate in Rwanda in relation to gender aspect. Figure 3.3 indicates that nationwide, NAR for girls in 2016/2017 was moderately higher compared to boys' (88% and 87% respectively). However, this trend reverses in the urban area whereby boys possessed a higher NAR of 89.5% compared to girls' (85%).

At provincial level, there is no significant gender disparity observed in most of provinces except in the Southern Province where NAR for boys was 87% and 90% for girls.

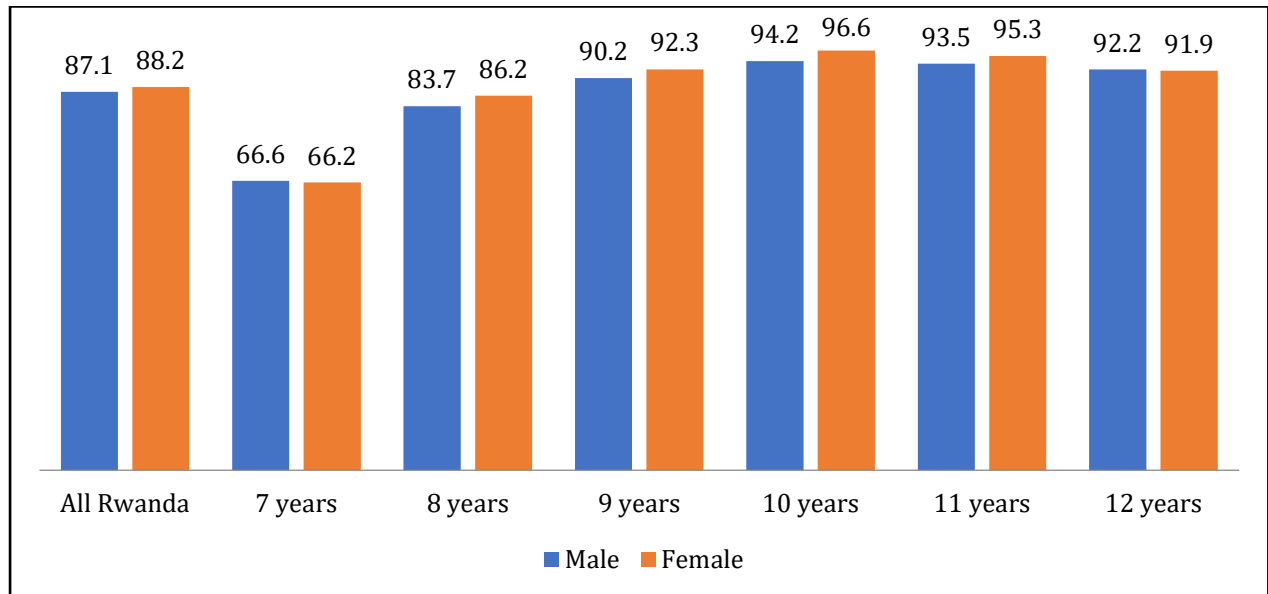
Figure 3. 3: NARs in primary school by province, urban/rural and sex (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Analysis of NAR by age and sex shows that the gender gap is closing at the age of starting school (0.4% for children aged 7). The gender gap has been slowly closing as the age increases and females are as likely to attend school as males (See Figure 3.4).

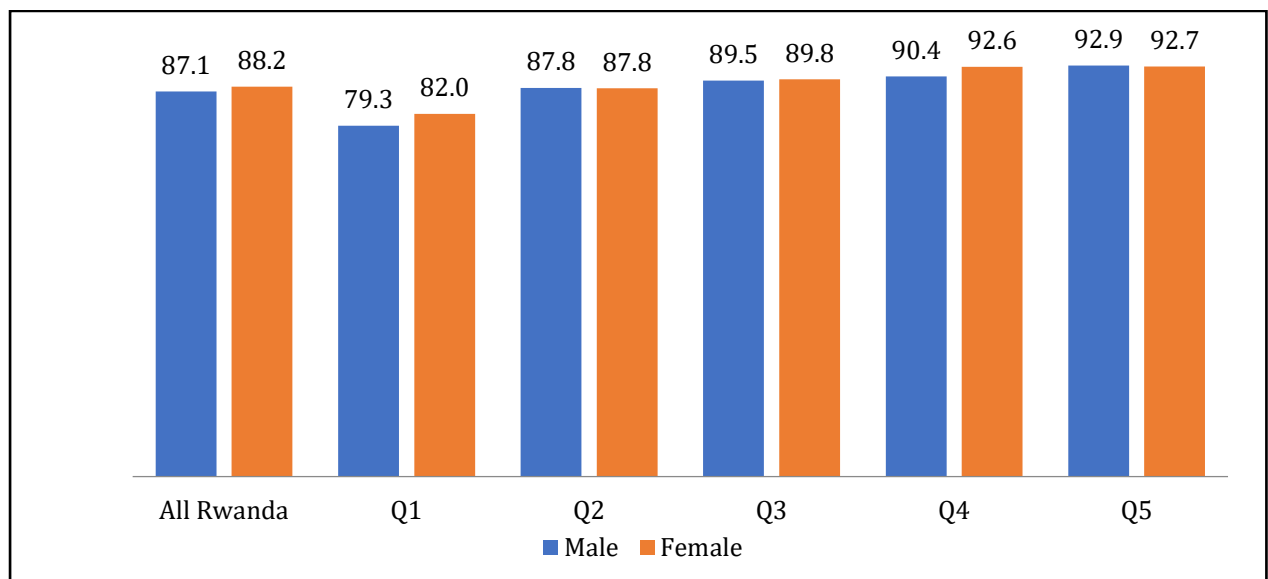
Figure 3. 4: NARs in primary school by age group and sex (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

A breakdown by consumption quintile reveals that the male/female gap ratio gets thinner as the level of consumption rises. Boys and girls (around 93% 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 (79% and 82% in Q1) (see Figure 3.5).

Figure 3. 5: NARs in primary school by consumption quintile and sex (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Analysis of over-age children in primary school was included in EICV5 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 primary school.

Table 3.2 indicates that the proportion of over-age children in primary school dropped by about 0.2% in the last 3 years. No significant decrease was observed in either urban or rural area. EICV5 results indicate that the Southern Province had the highest proportion of the over-age children while Kigali City registered the lowest (30% and 24% respectively).

Table 3. 2: Percentage of over-age children (13+ years) who were attending primary school in 2014 and 2017 according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4	EICV5
All Rwanda	29.6	29.4
Urban/rural		
Urban	26.6	26.0
Rural	30.1	29.9
Province		
Kigali City	26.3	23.5
Southern Province	32.3	30.4
Western Province	30.6	30.0
Northern Province	26.4	29.1
Eastern Province	29.3	30.0
Sex		
Male	30.3	30.5
Female	28.9	28.2
Quintile		
Q1	31.5	31.8
Q2	29.6	28.5
Q3	30.0	29.8
Q4	29.4	29.6
Q5	26.0	25.3

Source: EICV5, EICV4

The GAR measures the level of participation of children in primary school education irrespective of their age. Table 3.3 presents GARs by geographic and socio-economic characteristics. Overall, the GAR has dropped by 2% since 2013 from 134% in EICV4 to 132% in EICV5 suggesting that over/under-age enrolments have been slowly declining in the last 3 years.

The proportion of over/under-age children in primary school decreased more in urban areas (from 137% in EICV4 to 128% in EICV5) than in the rural areas (134% in EICV4 and 133% in EICV5). The GAR was the highest in Northern Province (139%) while it was the lowest in Eastern Province (127%). When the disability status of child is considered, findings show that GAR remained high among not disabled children compared to disabled ones in 2017 (133% and 100% respectively).

In Rwanda, a substantial proportion of primary school pupils fell outside the official age range for primary schooling: Whereas primary school NAR was 88% (see Table 3.1), the GAR was 132, indicating that for every 88 pupils aged between 7 and 12, there were 44 pupils who were either younger than age 7 or older than age 12. The tabulation of GAR in primary school at district level is presented in the Annex (Table A1.5).

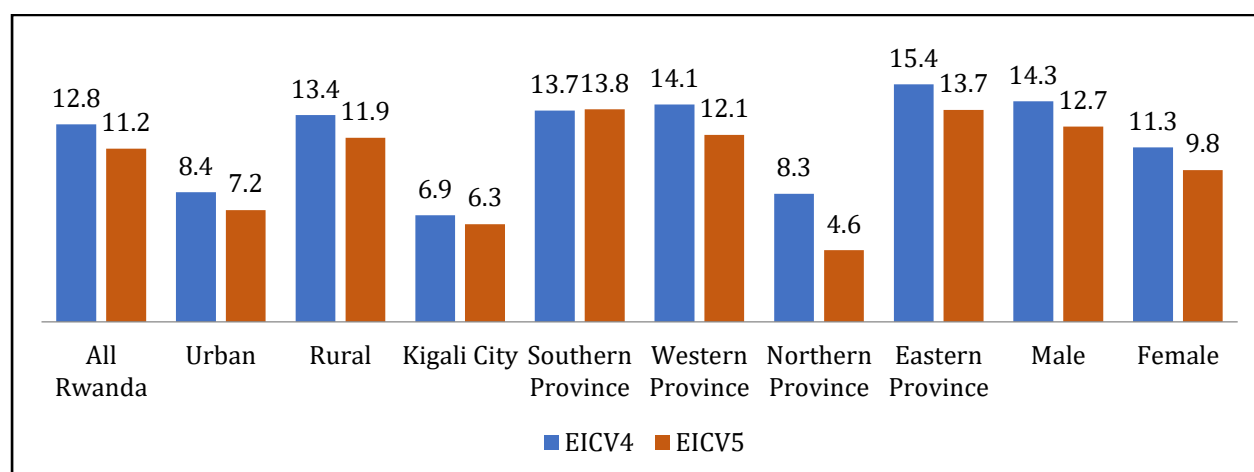
Table 3. 3: Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) in primary school by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	GAR in primary school			GAR - NAR		
	EICV4	EICV5	%change	EICV4	EICV5	%change
All Rwanda	134.4	132.3	-1.5	46.5	44.7	-3.8
Urban/rural						
Urban	137.2	128.5	-6.3	46.2	41.2	-10.7
Rural	133.9	132.9	-0.8	46.5	45.2	-2.8
Province						
Kigali City	133.7	129.4	-3.2	43.2	40.8	-5.5
Southern Province	135.7	133.5	-1.6	49.1	45.1	-8.1
Western Province	134.6	133.6	-0.8	47.5	45.4	-4.5
Northern Province	137.2	138.8	1.2	45.5	47.6	4.7
Eastern Province	131.5	127.2	-3.3	45.1	43.1	-4.4
Sex						
Male	134.2	133.0	-0.9	47.4	45.9	-3.1
Female	134.6	131.5	-2.3	45.7	43.3	-5.2
Quintile						
Q1	125.7	124.4	-1.0	43.4	43.8	0.8
Q2	132.9	129.0	-3.0	45.5	41.2	-9.6
Q3	136.3	136.7	0.3	46.3	47.1	1.6
Q4	143.1	140.0	-2.2	52.0	48.5	-6.9
Q5	139.0	136.6	-1.8	47.0	43.7	-7.0
Disability status						
Not disabled	134.8	132.8	-1.5	56.2	44.7	-20.5
Disabled	108.5	100.0	-7.8	57.9	39.1	-32.5

Source: EICV5, EICV4

Officially, a seven-year old child is supposed to start primary school education in Rwanda. The indicator below measures to what extent children aged between 7 and 8 are not attending primary school. Figure 3.6 indicates that the population aged between seven and eight not attending school dropped from 13% in EICV4 to 11% in EICV5. This represents a decrease of about 2 percentage points across Rwanda. The results from EICV5 also show that the majority of children aged between 7 and 8 not attending the primary school were found in rural areas (12%) compared to urban areas (7%) (see figure 3.6). The lowest percentage of children aged between 7 and 8 not in school was observed in Northern Province (5%) and Kigali City (6%) while the highest was recorded in Eastern Province.

Figure 3. 6: Percentage of the population aged between 7 and 8 not in school by province, urban/rural and sex

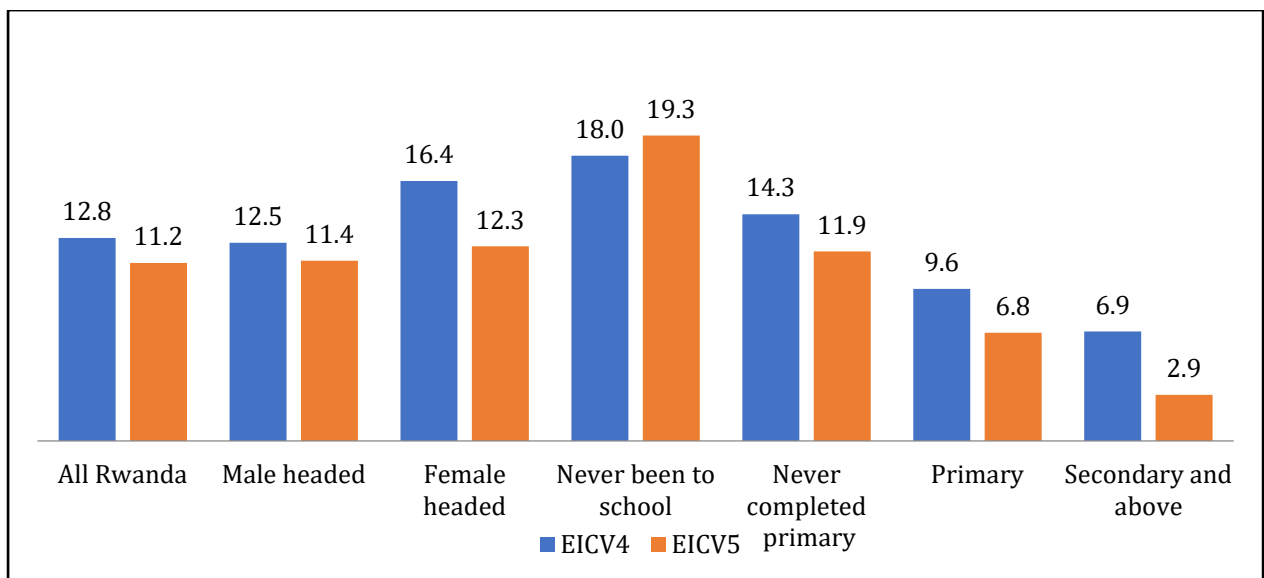


Source: EICV4, EICV5

Figure 3.7 presents the 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.

EICV5 results indicate that 12% of households with children aged between 7 and 8 not in school were female headed whereas 11% of them were male headed. Analysis of the level of education of the households' heads shows that in spite of some changes registered over the last three years, the majority of households with at least one child aged between 7 and 8 not in school were still those headed by a parent who had never gone to school (19%). This implies that households headed by individuals who have never gone to school might be slower to respond to incentives to send their children to school at the right age.

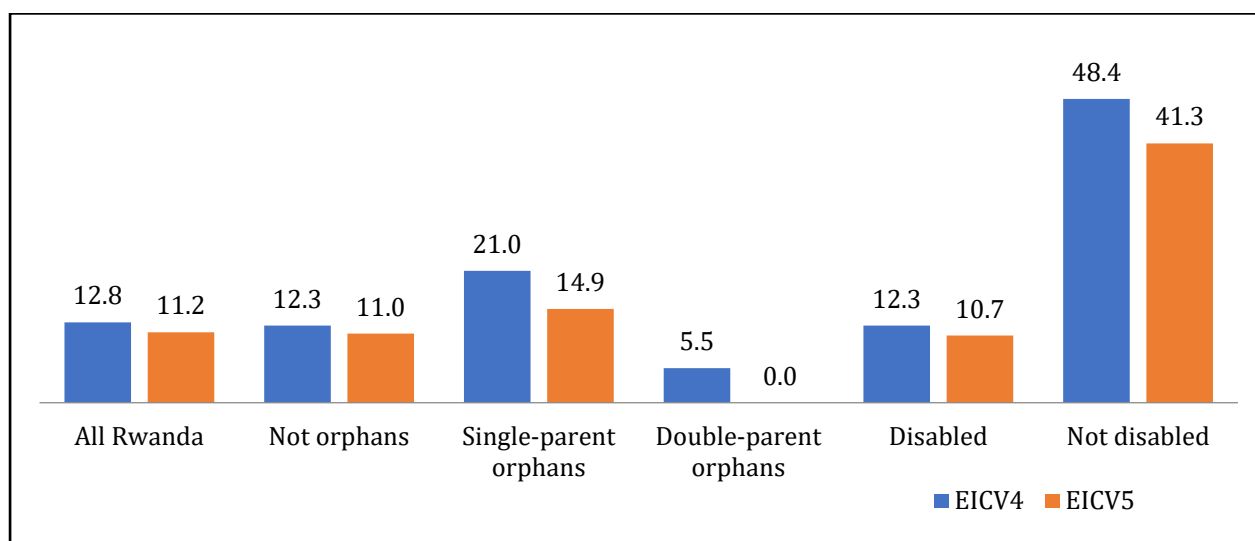
Figure 3. 7: Percentage of the population aged between 7 and 8 not in school by characteristics of household head (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

Figure 3.8 depicts the relationship between access to school and orphanhood status of the child in 7-8 age group. It is observed that households with children who have lost both parents were faster to respond to incentives to send those children to school at the right age (0.0%) than households with children who have lost one parent (14.9%). With regard to the disability status of a child, it is clear that across Rwanda, a big gap persists between disabled and not disabled children in terms of early access to school in EICV5 (41% and 11% respectively).

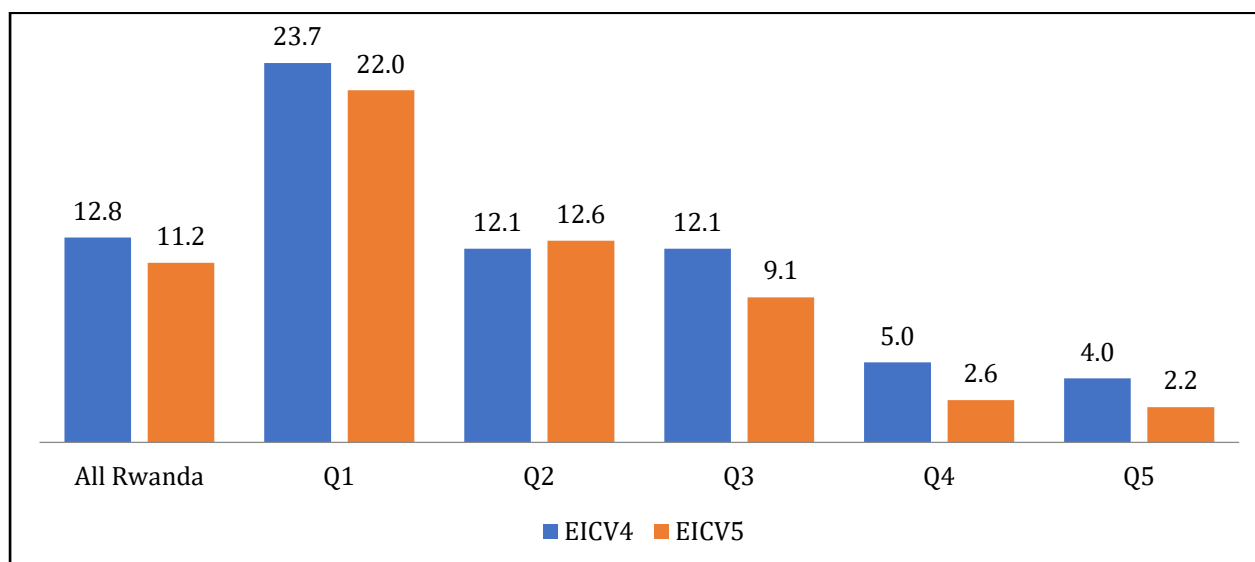
Figure 3. 8: Percentage of the population aged between 7 and 8 not in school by vulnerability characteristics (EICV4,EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

When the level of consumption quintile is taken into consideration, EICV5 results (Figure 3.9) indicate that parents belonging in the lowest quintile are likely to delay sending their children to school compared to those in the richest consumption quintile (22% and 2% respectively). However, it is important to highlight that the highest decrease of children aged between 7 and 8 not in school was recorded in the third poorest quintile (Q3) from 12% in EICV4 to 9% in EICV5.

Figure 3. 9: Percentage of the population aged between 7 and 8 not in school by consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)



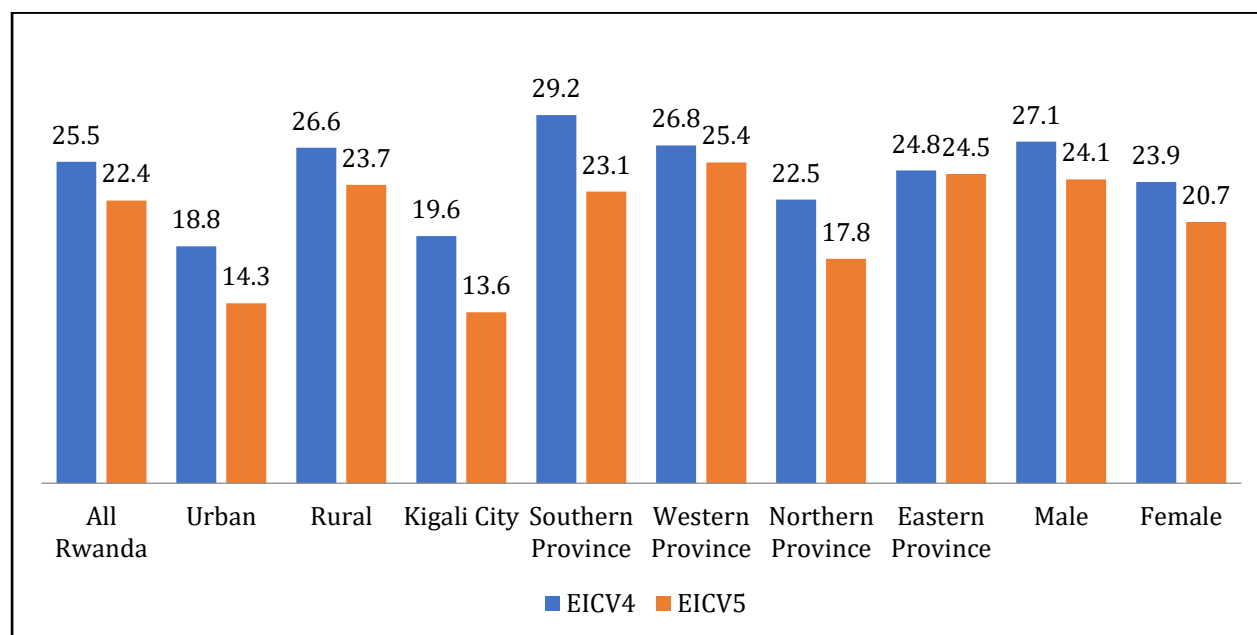
Source: EICV4, EICV5

3.1.2: Repetition rate in primary school

Repetition rate for primary school is the proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year of primary education who study in the same grade in the following school year. In EICV5, repetition rate in primary school was calculated based on a 2015 population cohort. This means that the analysis focused on all individuals who were attending primary school in 2015 repeated the class they were attending in 2015.

Figure 3.10 displays a breakdown of repetition rate by geographic and gender characteristics. It shows that nationwide, about 22% of children attending primary school repeated the class they were attending in 2015, which corresponds to a decrease of 3 percentage points since EICV4. The highest repetition rate was observed in Western Province (25%) while the lowest was found in Kigali City (14%). The majority of repeaters in primary school were boys (24%) whereas girls accounted for 21% as of EICV5. The tabulation of repetition rate in primary schools at district level is included in the Annex (Table A1.8).

Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the population aged 8 and above attending primary school in 2015 who repeated the 2015 class in 2016 by urban/rural, province and sex (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table 3.4 presents an analysis of repetition rate by different differentials. It shows that the household head's access to education in the past and household's consumption level were more important factors in determining a child's performance at primary school. The majority of children who repeated school in primary were found in the lowest quintile (Q1:26% and Q2:25%) while the wealthiest quintile had the lowest number (13%).

Table 3. 4: Percentage of the population aged 8 and above attending primary school in 2015 who repeated the 2015 class in 2016 by urban/rural, province, sex, age, education level of household head, disability and orphanhood status (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4	EICV5
All Rwanda	25.5	22.4
Urban/rural		
Urban	18.8	14.3
Rural	26.6	23.7
Province		
Kigali City	19.6	13.6
Southern Province	29.2	23.1
Western Province	26.8	25.4
Northern Province	22.5	17.8
Eastern Province	24.8	24.5
Sex		
Male	27.1	24.1
Female	23.9	20.7
Orphanhood		
Not orphans	26	22.5
Single-parent orphans	23.7	23.6
Double-parent orphans	24.1	13.5

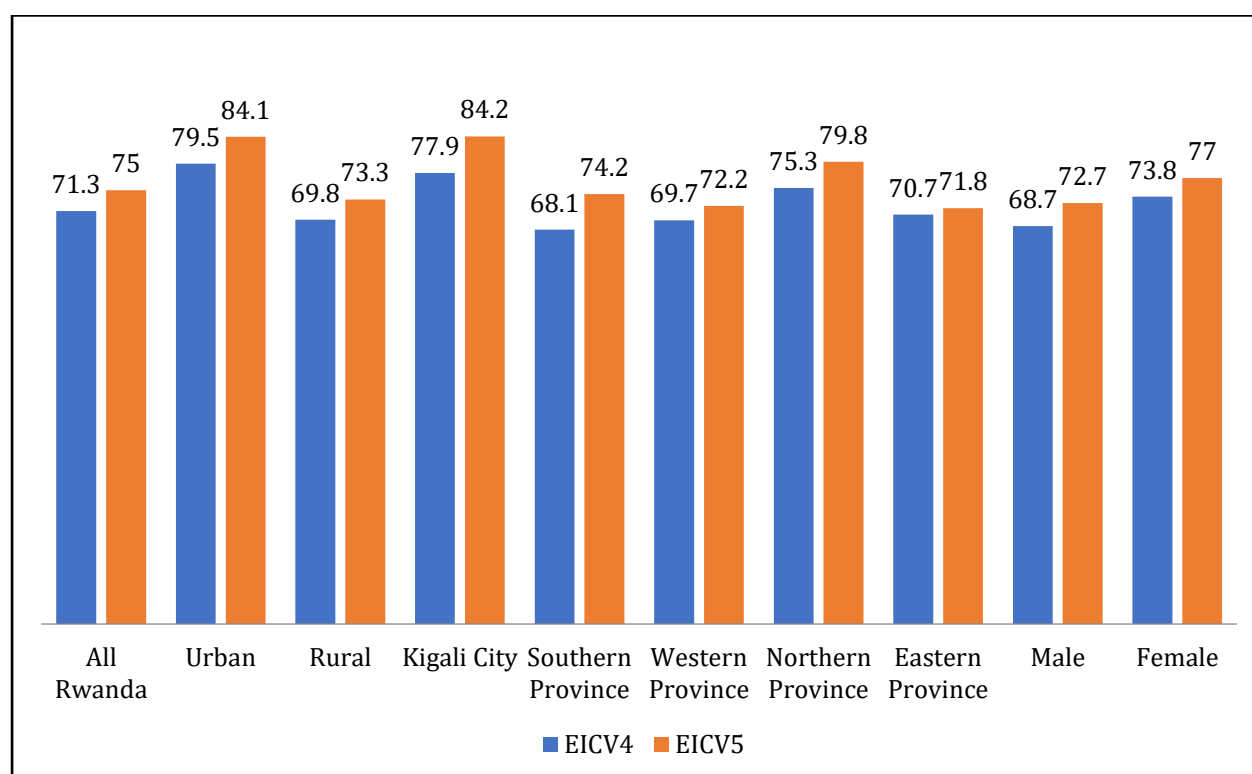
Source: EICV4, EICV5

	EICV4	EICV5
Quintiles		
Q1	27.7	25.7
Q2	28	25
Q3	26.5	23.4
Q4	23.8	20.6
Q5	18.2	12.5
Age groups		
8-9	28.3	23.2
10-11	24.3	20.9
12-13	21.7	19.6
14-15	19.8	19.7
16-17	21	19.6
18+	11	12.5
Disability status		
Not disabled	25.5	22.3
Disabled	25	29.3

3.1.3: Promotion rate in primary school

Promotion rate measure the likelihood of a student moving from a given grade to the next grade in a given level of education regardless of repetition. Figure 3.11 presents a breakdown of promotion rate at primary school level by geographic and gender characteristics. It indicates that at the national level, about 75 of each 100 children attending primary school were promoted to the next grade in 2016. This represents an upsurge of around 4% since EICV4. However, the distribution of this coverage reveals sharp differences between urban and rural areas and between various provinces of the country. In fact, it averages 84% in the urban areas and 73% in rural areas. Kigali City and Northern Province had the highest promotion rate (84% and 80% respectively). Gender specific analysis showed a difference in promotion rate between males and females. Female students were more likely to make it to the next grade compared to male students (77% and 73% respectively). Promotion rates by sex at primary school for each district is illustrated in Annex (Table A1.10).

Figure 3. 11: Promotion rate in primary school by urban/rural, province and sex (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table 3.5 displays findings for promotion rates by various differentials. It is clear that when consumption quintile was considered, promotion rate became higher among students belonging in the wealthiest quintile (86%) and among children with no disability (75%). When age of the student was considered, older children were more likely to be 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 2% in EICV4 to about 1% in EICV5.

Table 3. 5: Promotion rate in primary school by urban/rural, province, sex, consumption quintile, age groups, grade of the students, disability and orphan hood status (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4	EICV5
All Rwanda	71.3	74.9
Urban/rural		
Urban	79.5	84.1
Rural	69.8	73.3
Province		
Kigali City	77.9	84.2
Southern Province	68.1	74.2
Western Province	69.7	72.2
Northern Province	75.3	79.8
Eastern Province	70.7	71.8
Sex		
Male	68.7	72.7
Female	74.0	77.0
Quintile		
Q1	66.4	69.2
Q2	68.6	71.8
Q3	70.8	74.2
Q4	74.4	77.5
Q5	79.0	86.4
Age group		
8-9	57.9	67.4
10-11	70.4	75.6
12-13	75.9	79.2
14-15	76.3	77.8
16-17	74.2	73.3
18+	71.2	69.5
Grade of the students		
Primary1	60.2	66.2
Primary2	73.5	75.8
Primary3	77.1	78.7
Primary4	75.5	78.1
Primary5	70.0	74.1
Primary6	86.8	88.5
Disability status		
Not disabled	71.3	75.0
Disabled	70.0	64.2
Orphanhood		
Not orphans	71.3	75.3
Single-parent orphans	71.9	72.7
Double-parent orphans	69.1	76.9

Source: EICV4, EICV5

3.1.4: Absenteeism in primary school

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

Table 3.6 and Table 3.7 below demonstrate the magnitude of absenteeism throughout Rwanda in the two EICVs by various characteristics such as geographic location, gender, orphanhood status and consumption quintile.

Results indicate that of 100 students who were attending primary school in 2017 almost 23 had missed at least a day at school in the week preceding the survey. Absenteeism was most

predominant in the lowest quintile (about 28%). In rural areas, chances for a child to miss a day at school were twice higher than those of the children in urban areas (25% in rural areas against about 12% in urban areas). At provincial level, the Eastern Province had the highest absenteeism rate (about 31%) followed closely by the Southern Province (about 30%). Kigali City had the lowest level of absenteeism (12%). It has generally been found that boys had higher rates of absenteeism than girls (24.2% and 22.4% respectively).

Among the reasons of missing the class, poor health (45%) and family circumstances (25%) emerged as the core factors causing absenteeism in primary school. At provincial level, Kigali City was the most affected by children missing school due to financial reasons (19%) while children in the Northern Province were the most affected by absenteeism due to family circumstances (33%). Despite not being among the biggest factors causing absenteeism, hunger was more prevalent in the Southern and Eastern Provinces (7% and 6% respectively). From the gender perspective, the pattern remained almost the same.

Table 3. 6: Main reasons for absenteeism in primary school (EICV5)

	Total	Poor health	Hunger	Financial reasons	Family circumstances	Fear of punishment	Other
All Rwanda	22.9	44.6	5.3	5.3	25.2	6.1	13.5
Urban/rural							
Urban	11.7	45.0	7.1	12.4	12.0	4.9	18.7
Rural	25.0	44.5	5.1	4.7	26.4	6.2	13.0
Province							
Kigali City	11.7	54.7	2.9	19.0	13.6	5.6	4.2
Southern Province	29.2	44.0	6.6	5.9	21.6	8.4	13.5
Western Province	18.9	40.2	4.8	4.0	28.6	6.8	15.6
Northern Province	18.0	38.1	4.0	4.6	32.8	5.0	15.5
Eastern Province	30.3	48.7	5.5	3.5	25.2	4.2	12.9
Sex							
Male	23.7	42.9	5.5	5.2	23.9	7.1	15.5
Female	22.1	46.3	5.1	5.5	26.7	5.1	11.4
Orphanhood							
Not orphans	22.5	45.4	4.7	5.0	25.6	6.3	13.1
Single-parent orphans	26.7	40.6	9.6	7.9	22.4	4.6	14.9
Double-parent orphans	21.7	30.1	1.4	0.0	30.7	10.5	27.3
Quintile							
Q1	27.6	36.8	13.0	6.4	24.2	6.8	12.9
Q2	26.1	42.0	3.1	7.1	29.8	6.8	11.2
Q3	24.3	46.5	1.9	4.1	24.9	6.7	15.8
Q4	20.1	51.8	2.9	3.5	24.9	4.3	12.5
Q5	12.1	59.8	0.0	3.2	15.4	3.5	18.2

Source: EICV5

Table 3. 7: 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	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
Both-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

3.2 : Access to secondary education

This part of the chapter follows the same configuration as the previous one. It is structured into three main parts: The first part focuses on access to secondary school by assessing the Net Attendance Rate (NAR) and second by assessing the Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) indicators. The third part displays repetition in the last 3 years at secondary school level.

3.2.1: Net and Gross Attendance Rates (NAR & GAR) in primary school

Table 3.8 presents NAR in secondary school by geographic, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. It indicates that, across Rwanda, approximately 23 students out of 100 who were attending secondary school in 2017 were aged between 13 and 18.

Indeed, the data from EICV5 indicate that the country’s secondary school net attendance overall rate reveals considerable inequality by residence, province, gender, wealth and age. The NAR was 39.5 and about 20% in urban and rural areas, respectively. At provincial level, Kigali City continued to possess the highest secondary school attendance for children aged between 13 and 18 (around 39%) while the Southern and Western Provinces recorded the least (about 20% and 19 % respectively).

From a gender point of view, EICV5 results show that girls had the biggest proportion in terms of NAR in secondary school compared to boys (25% and 21% respectively). In addition, children from

the richest households had a 43% secondary school net attendance rate while that of children from the poorest stood at 9%. When age is considered, the highest NAR in secondary school was registered among children aged between 17 and 18 (36% and 35 % respectively). The tabulation of NARs in secondary school at district level are shown in the Annex (TableA1.6).

Table 3. 8: NAR in secondary school by urban/rural, province, age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

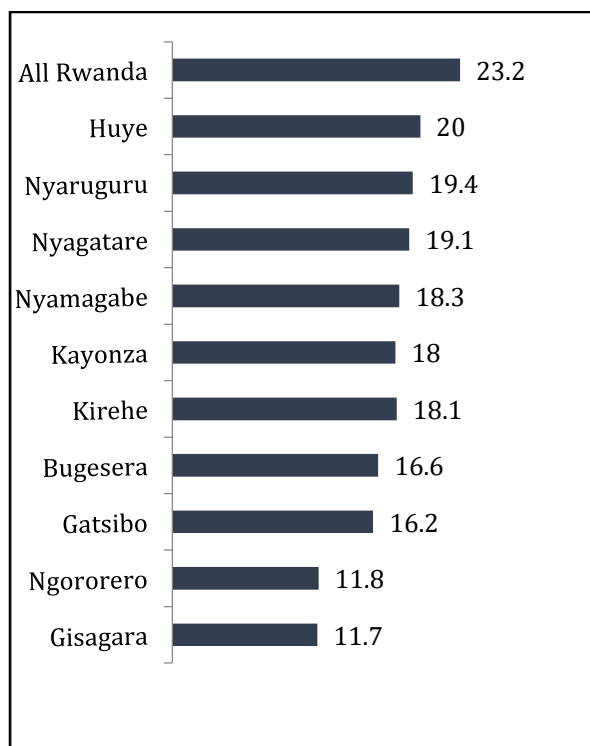
	EICV 4	EICV 5	% Change
All Rwanda	23.0	23.2	0.9
Urban/rural			
Urban	38.9	39.5	1.5
Rural	19.3	19.6	1.6
Province			
Kigali City	36.9	39.2	6.2
Southern Province	19.9	19.8	-0.5
Western Province	19.9	21.6	8.5
Northern Province	24.2	24.7	2.1
Eastern Province	21.3	19.0	-10.8
Sex			
Male	20.8	21.3	2.4
Female	25.0	25.1	0.4
Quintile			
Q1	10.6	8.8	-17.1
Q2	16.8	15.8	-6.0
Q3	20.5	21.4	4.2
Q4	26.3	28.2	7.2
Q5	39.8	42.6	7.0
Age group			
13	5.7	8.0	41.0
14	12.9	13.7	6.2
15	24.7	25.2	1.8
16	30.6	29.4	-3.8
17	35.4	36.3	2.5
18	34.4	35.0	1.7
Disability status			
Not disabled	23.1	23.4	1.2
Disabled	15.5	13.9	-10.1

Source: EICV4, EICV5

The following figures depict how various districts performed vis-à-vis the national average of secondary school net attendance rate. Figure 3.12 indicates that compared to other districts with the least NAR, the lowest NARs were observed in Gisagara, Ngororero, Gatsibo and Bugesera districts (12%, 12%, 16% and 17% respectively).

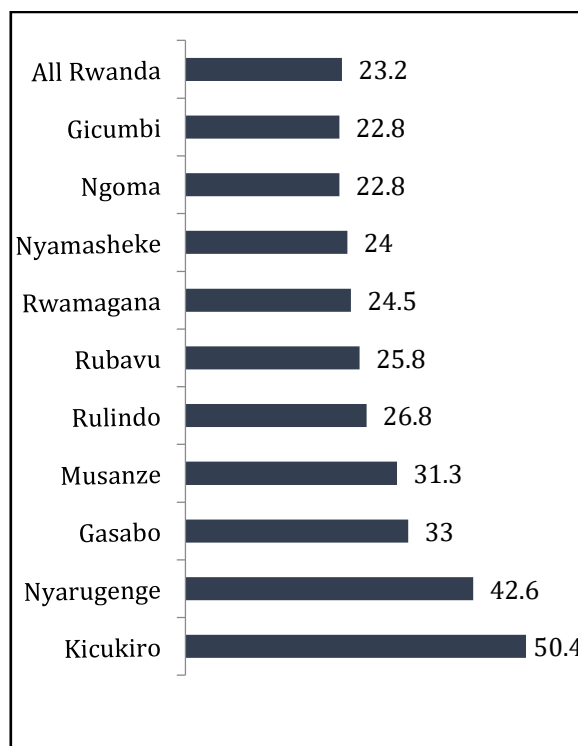
Figure 3.13 presents the top 10 districts with NARs in secondary school that are above the national average in EICV5. The highest NAR was registered in Kicukiro (50%), Nyarugenge (about 43%) and Gasabo (33%) districts.

Figure 3. 12: Bottom 10 districts with regard to NAR in secondary school (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Figure 3. 13: Top 10 districts with regard to NAR in secondary school (EICV5)

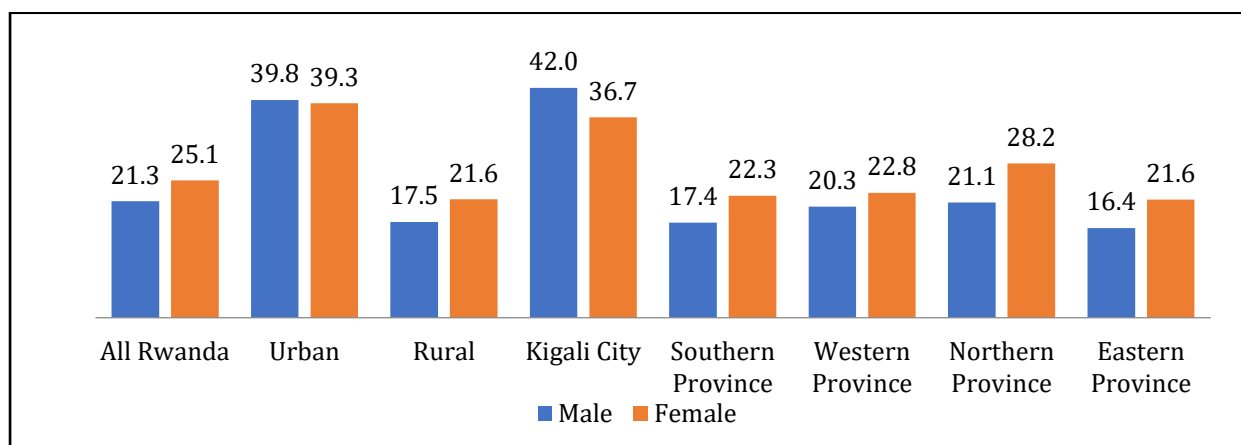


Source: EICV5

In Rwanda, there is gender parity in the percentage of students attending secondary school whereby females are more likely than males to attend secondary school (with 25% for females and 21% for males). At secondary level, there are marked differences in the GPI by place of residence and province where more girls than boys attended secondary school.

Figure 3.14 also indicates that no significant gender disparity was observed in urban residence (40% for males and 39% for females). In rural residence, there is a notable gender gap in secondary school attendance with a male NAR of 17.5% and a female NAR of about 22%. In the Northern Province, there was a gender gap in favour of females of 7 percentage points. Gender disparity was the lowest in the Western Province.

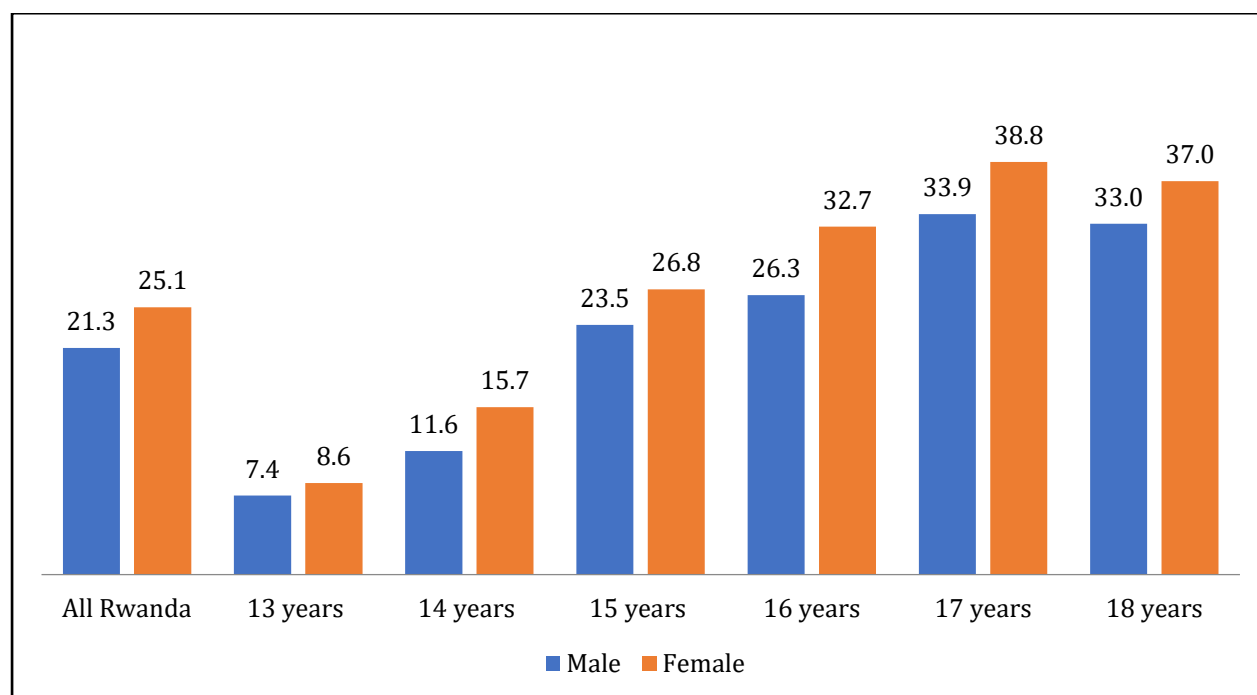
Figure 3. 14: NARs in secondary school by province, urban/rural and sex (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Figure 3.15 presents disaggregation of the NAR by age and sex. It shows that apart from students aged 13 (7% for boys and about 9% for girls, respectively) the gap between boys and girls attending secondary school widens as age increases and it is the highest among students aged 16 and 17.

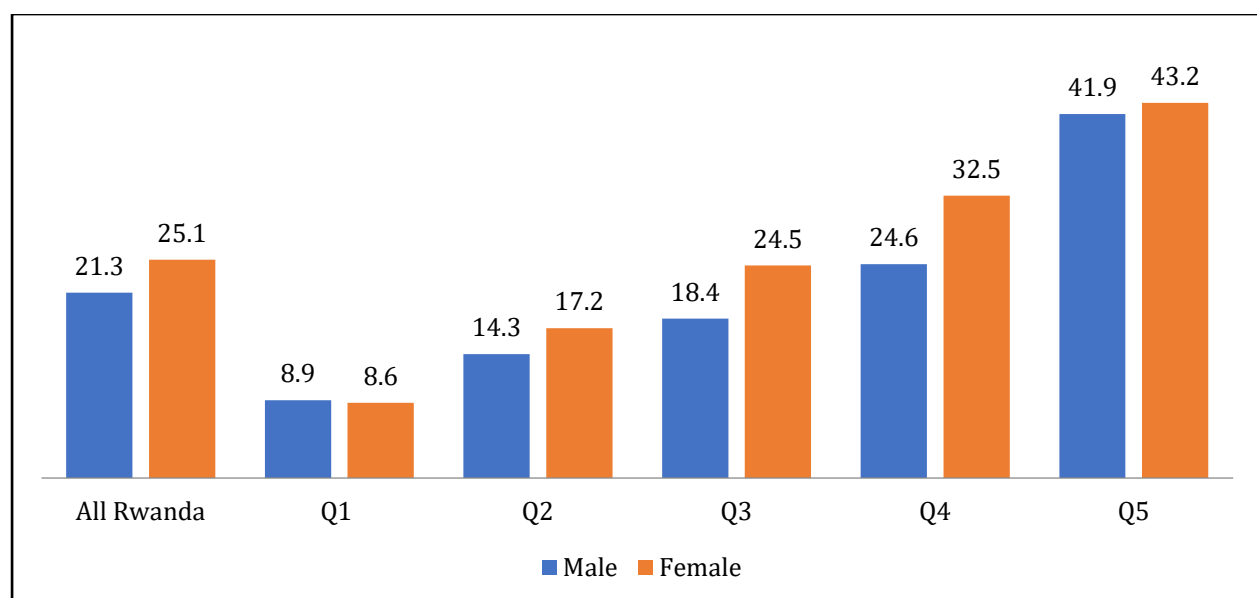
Figure 3. 15: NARs in secondary school by age group (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Figure 3.16 presents a breakdown of NAR by consumption quintile 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 level but widens a bit more in the 3rd (boys: about 18% and girls: 25%) and 4th quintile (boys: 26% and girls: about 34%).

Figure 3. 16: NARs in secondary school by consumption quintile (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Irrespective of their age, the proportion of population attending secondary school declined from 41% in 2013 to 35% in 2017 which corresponds to a decrease of 6 percentage points. The secondary GAR is 35% for the nation as a whole and is higher in urban (55%) than in rural parts of the country (30%). At provincial level, the GAR in secondary is the highest in Kigali City (55%) while it is the lowest in the Eastern Province (30%). Some gender disparity in favour of females can be observed in secondary gross attendance rate (36% for females against 33.5% for males). From the table, it can be noticed that the Gross Attendance Rate in secondary school had declined during the period under consideration. As illustrated in Table 3.9, the gross attendance rate (GAR) among youth aged 13 has increased since 2013 from 6% in EICV4 to 8% in EICV5. The tabulation of GAR in secondary schools at district level is presented in the Annex (Table A1.7).

Table 3. 9: GAR in secondary school by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	GAR in secondary school		GAR - NAR		%change
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	
All Rwanda	41.1	34.8	18.2	11.6	-36.3
Urban/rural					
Urban	63.8	55.3	24.9	15.8	-36.5
Rural	35.9	30.2	16.6	10.6	-36.1
Province					
Kigali City	61.8	52.3	25.0	13.1	-47.6
Southern Province	35.9	30.5	16.0	10.7	-33.1
Western Province	39.3	34.1	19.4	12.5	-35.7
Northern Province	38.8	35.5	14.6	10.8	-25.9
Eastern Province	39.5	30.2	18.2	11.2	-38.4
Sex					
Male	39.5	33.5	18.7	12.2	-34.7
Female	42.7	36.2	17.7	11.1	-37.2
Quintile					
Q1	17.4	12.9	6.8	4.1	-39.3
Q2	29.8	22.8	13.1	7.0	-46.3
Q3	40.2	33.1	19.8	11.7	-40.6
Q4	49.5	45.8	23.2	17.6	-24.1
Q5	67.7	60.0	28.0	17.4	-37.7
Age group					
13	5.7	8.0	11.8	0.0	-100.0
14	12.9	13.7	16.9	0.0	-100.0
15	24.7	24.8	15.5	-0.4	-102.6
16	30.6	28.7	18.9	-0.7	-103.7
17	35.4	35.4	32.5	-0.9	-102.8
18	34.4	33.8	33.3	-1.2	-103.6
Disability status					
Not disabled	41.2	35.1	18.1	11.7	-35.4
Disabled	34.6	21.4	19.2	7.5	-60.8

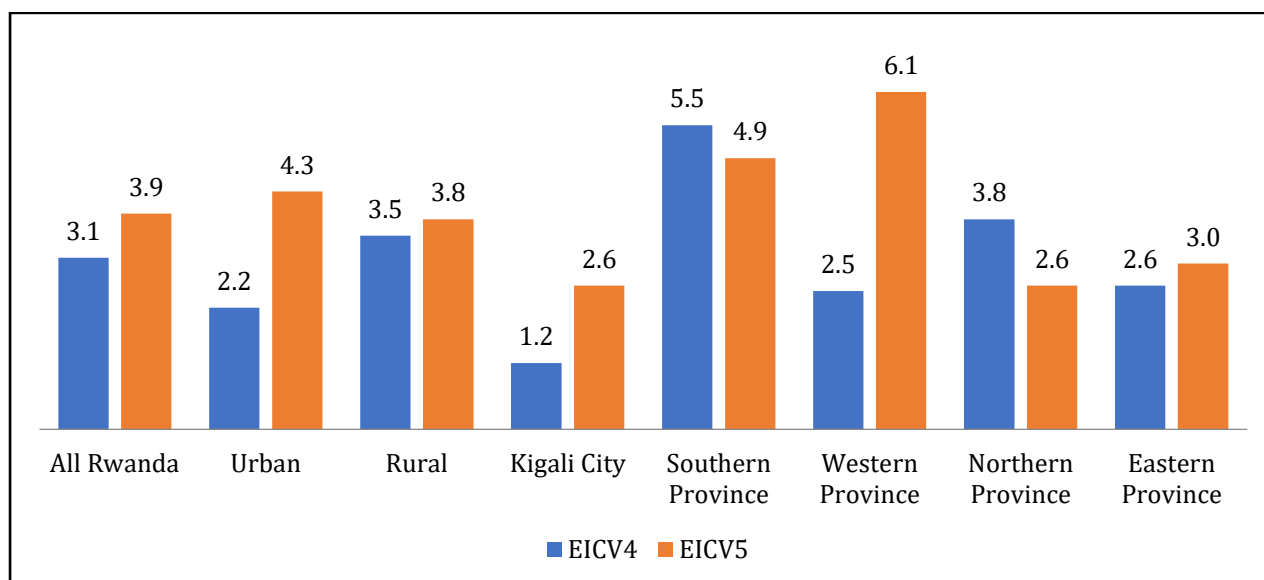
Source: EICV5, EICV4

3.2.2: Repetition rate in secondary school

Repetition rates in secondary school for a 2015 cohort of the population disaggregated by geographic, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics are observed in Figure 3.17, Figure 3.18 and Figure 3.19. The same figures also show that across Rwanda, the repetition rate in secondary school increased from 3% in EICV4 to about 4% in EICV5.

Differentials by geographic location and province indicate that in the last 3 years the highest repetition rate was observed in the Western Province (6%). Repetition was more prevalent in urban (4.3%) than in rural areas (3.8%) (See Figure 3.17). The tabulation of repetition rate in secondary schools at district level is included in the Annex (Table A1.9).

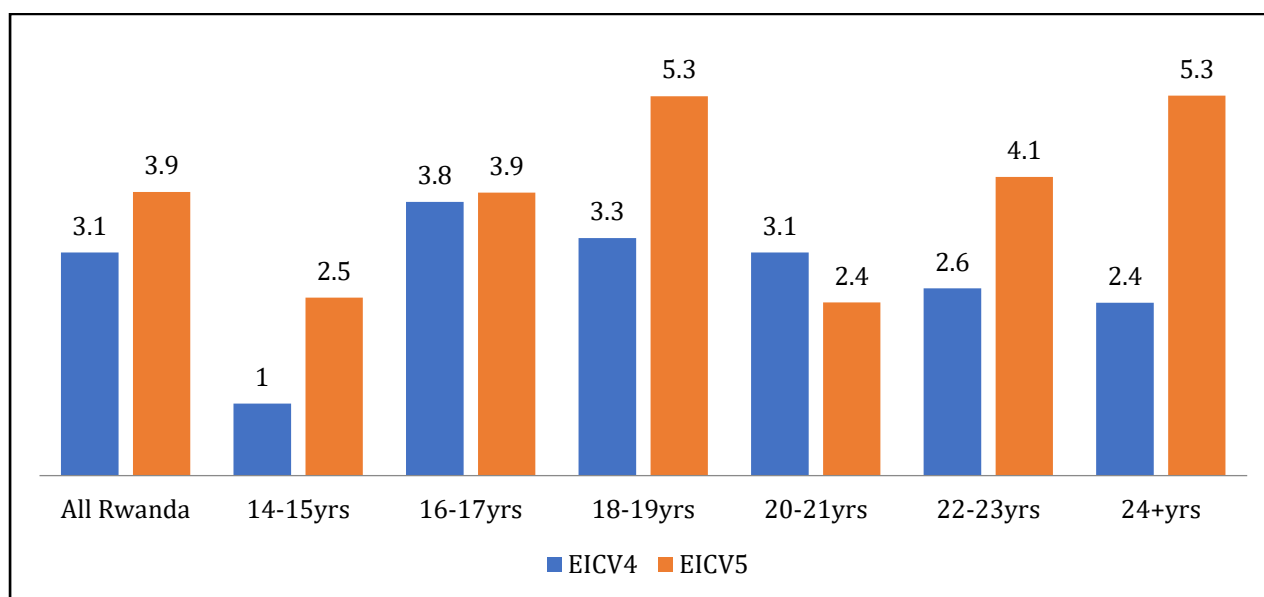
Figure 3. 17: Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attending secondary school in 2015 who repeated the 2015 class in 2016 by urban/rural and province (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

Figure 3.18 illustrates the repetition rate by different age-groups. EICV5 results show that the highest repetition rate was registered among individuals aged between 18 and 19 and individuals aged 24 and above (5% each) whereas the proportion of children repeating a secondary grade tended to decrease as children grow older.

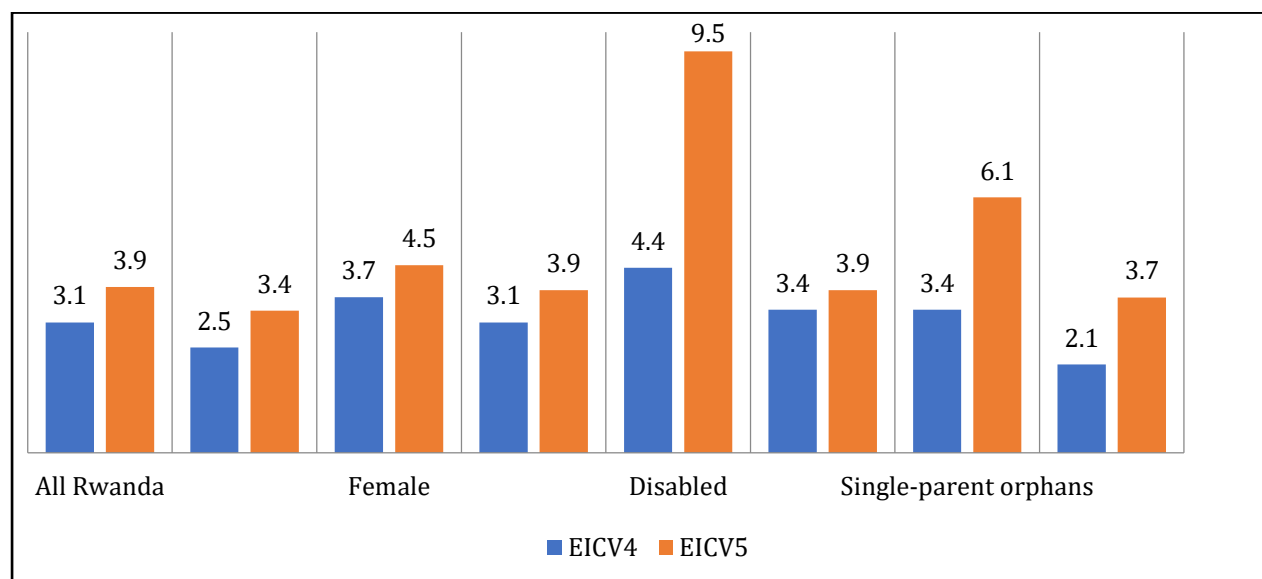
Figure 3. 18: Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attending secondary school in 2015 who repeated the 2015 class in 2016 by age group (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

Figure 3.19 presents repetition level by sex, disability status and orphanhood status of students. Findings reveal that countrywide, repetition was more prevalent among female (4.5%) than male students (3.4%). Although the difference was narrow, the proportion of disabled children was higher compared to those who were not disabled (9.5% and about 4% respectively). On the other hand, results indicate that double-parent orphans actually appeared to be less likely to repeat a grade than non-orphans (3.7% and 3.9% respectively) while repetition rate was slightly higher for single-parent orphans.

Figure 3. 19: Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attending secondary school in 2015 who repeated the 2015 class in 2015 by sex, disability and orphanhood status (EICV4/EICV5)



Source: EICV5, EICV4

3.2.3: Promotion rate in secondary school

Table 3.10 shows a breakdown of promotion rate by geographic location and gender characteristics. It reveals that nationwide, promotion rate in secondary school decreased by almost 1% from 87% in EICV4 to 86% in EICV5. Results show that a similar pattern was observed across various differentials and the urban area was the most affected (from 91% to 88% which shows a decrease of 3% since EICV4) compared to the rural area (from 86% to 85% which shows a decrease of 1% since EICV4).

Across provinces, the highest promotion rate was observed in Kigali City (87%) while the lowest was found in the Southern and Western Provinces (85% each). From a gender viewpoint, although the difference was minimal, male students were still more likely to get promoted in the next secondary grade than females (88% and 84% respectively). Promotion rate was the highest among students belonging in the wealthiest quintile (89%) and among those not disabled (86%).

When age of students is considered, those aged between 14 and 15 were most likely to make it to a next grade in secondary (94%). Promotion rate by sex at secondary school for each district is illustrated in Annex (Table A1.11).

Table 3. 10: Promotion rate in secondary school by urban/rural, province, sex, consumption quintile, age groups, grade of the students, disability and orphanhood status (EICV4,EICV5)

	EICV4	EICV5
All Rwanda	87.4	85.9
Urban/rural		
Urban	90.7	87.6
Rural	85.8	85.1
Province		
Kigali City	91.6	87.3
Southern Province	81.6	85.3
Western Province	88.6	85.0
Northern Province	87.5	86.1
Eastern Province	87.6	85.6
Sex		
Male	88.7	88.3
Female	86.0	83.7
Quintile		
Q1	83.5	79.8
Q2	82.8	83.2
Q3	88.0	84.6
Q4	85.6	84.6
Q5	90.6	89.2
Age group		
14-15	95.9	93.9
16-17	87.2	89.8
18-19	85.9	84.0
20-21	87.2	84.7
22-23	86.3	82.3
24+	90.3	84.1
Disability status		
Not disabled	87.5	86.0
Disabled	78.5	79.0
Orphanhood		
Not orphans	87.5	88.4
Single-parent orphans	85.8	85.5
Double-parent orphans	89.4	77.0

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Chapter 4: Access to technical/ vocational and tertiary education

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

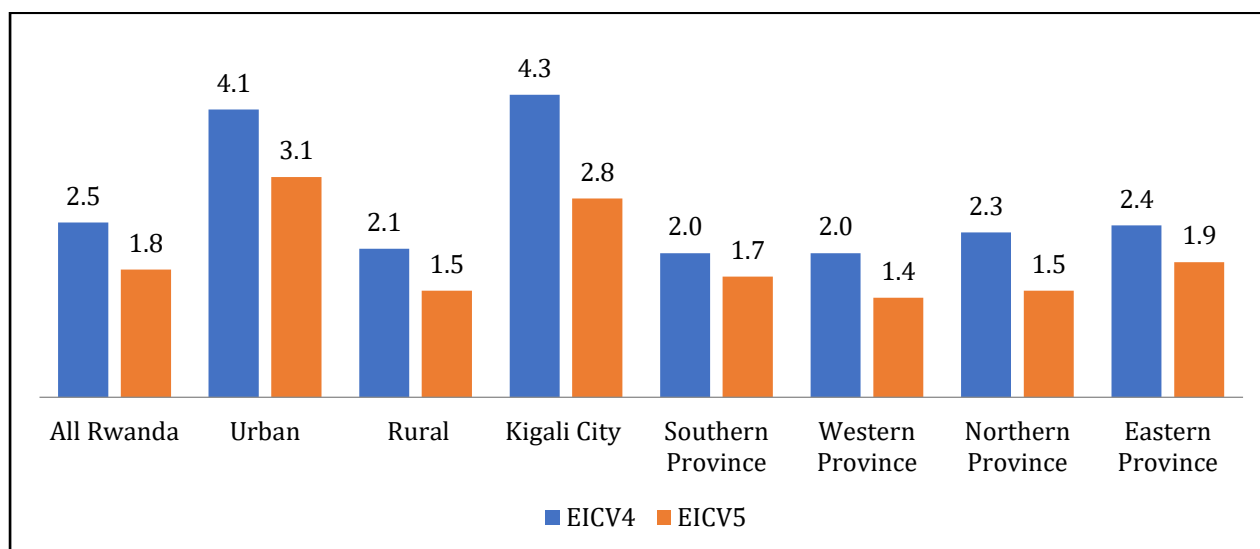
4.1. Technical and vocational education

Vocational education in Rwanda is a system which aims to provide recipients with the necessary knowledge and skills to exercise a profession in order to be integrated in the labour market. EICV collects information on whether one attended any technical and vocational training school in the last 12 months prior to the survey.

Figures 4.1, Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3 present the findings on the proportion of population aged 14 and above who attended such courses in the last 12 months disaggregated by various differentials.

Countrywide, the number of population who enrolled in these courses decreased from 2.5% in EICV4 to 1.8% in EICV5. A disaggregation at subnational level indicates that technical and vocational attendance was higher in urban (3%) than in rural areas (1.5%) and was higher in Kigali City than elsewhere (3%). The percentage of individuals attending vocational schools dropped moderately in the Kigali City from 4% in EICV4 to 3% in EICV5.

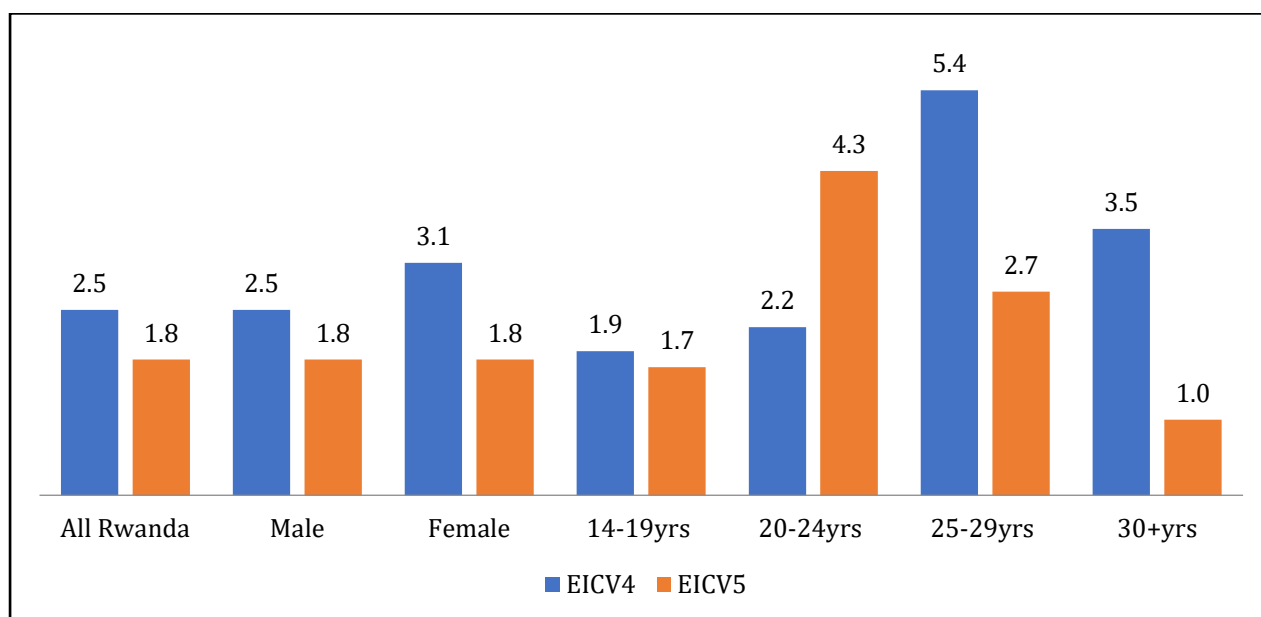
Figure 4. 1: Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attending technical and vocational training school in previous 12 months by urban/rural and province (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

Figure 4.2 illustrates technical/vocational schools' attendance with regard to gender and age. Across Rwanda, no significant gender disparity was observed. When age is considered, access to technical/vocational education for younger individuals was still limited (about 2% in both EICVs). While the highest technical/vocational school attendance was observed among population aged between 20 and 24 (4%) there was a decrease among the older cohort of those aged between 25-29 age group and 30 and above age group (from 5% in EICV4 to 3% in EICV5 and from 3% in EICV4 to 1% in EICV5 respectively). This indicates that access to technical/vocational education was becoming more common among the younger individuals than the older ones.

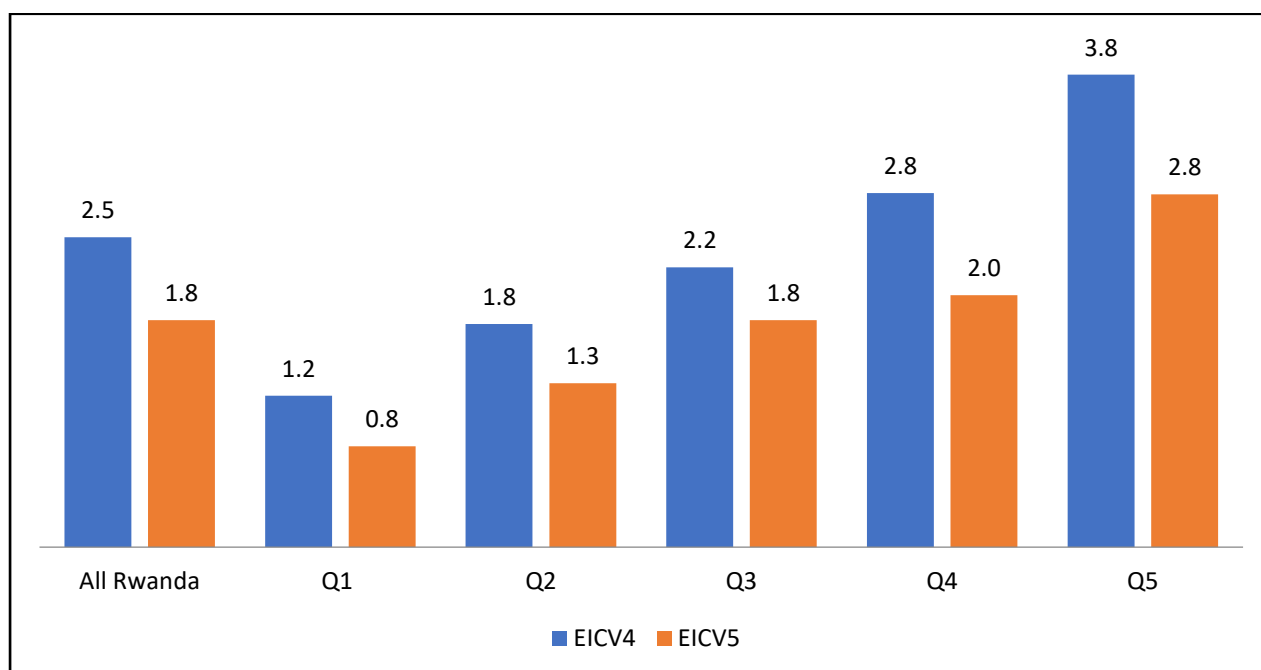
Figure 4. 2: Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attending technical/vocational training in last 12 months by sex and age group (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

With regard to consumption quintile, somehow the national trend has changed since EICV4. Figure 4.3 shows that access to technical/vocational education in EICV5 decreased depending on someone’s wealth category. It also indicates that access to this type of education was more prevalent among the population in the wealthiest consumption quintile compared to others belonging in the poorest quintile. The figure finally shows that population attending technical/vocational training from this wealth category decreased more than other population from the rest of wealth categories (from about 4% to about 3%).

Figure 4. 1: Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attending technical/vocational training in last 12 months by quintile (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

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 shows that nationwide, the population attending tertiary education continued to grow as it increased approximately from 3.0% in EICV4 to 3.1% in EICV5, implying a 3.3% change.

Access to higher learning education among the population aged between 16 to 30 remained prevalent in the urban population (about 8%) but some improvements have been observed since 2010 as less privileged subgroups of the population were also catching up. At provincial level, Kigali City continued to have the highest tertiary school attendance (about 8%). However, relative advances could be observed throughout other provinces especially the Western Province (from 1.5% in EICV4 to 2.0% in EICV5).

With regard to consumption quintile, the pattern relatively remained the same as the one observed in 2013. EICV5 results indicated that access to university education remained completely skewed to individuals in the wealthiest quintile (Q5: 8.5%) and it has been increasing since 2013 compared to other wealthiest quintile categories (from 7.8% to 8.5%). Finally, EICV5 results showed that the poorest consumption quintile (Q1) recorded the lowest percentage (0.1%).

Table 4. 1: Percentage of the individuals aged between 16 and 30 attending an institution of higher learning by urban/rural, province, age group and sex (EICV4, EICV5)

	Percentage of the individuals aged between 16 and 30 who attended tertiary education in 2013	Percentage of the individuals aged between 16 and 30 who attended tertiary education in 2016	%change
	EICV4	EICV5	
All Rwanda	3.0	3.1	4.0
Urban/rural			
Urban	8.5	7.8	-8.2
Rural	1.4	1.6	15.7
Province			
Kigali City	8.6	7.6	-11.8
Southern Province	2.1	2.5	19.1
Western Province	1.5	2.0	36.1
Northern Province	2.4	2.3	-3.0
Eastern Province	2.1	1.7	-18.0
Sex			
Male	3.5	3.5	-0.1
Female	2.5	2.8	12.0
Age group			
16-20	0.6	1.0	50.6
21-25	5.3	5.8	9.1
26-30	3.4	3.1	-10.1
Quintile			
Q1	0.3	0.1	-69.8
Q2	0.4	0.4	-8.1
Q3	0.8	0.5	-40.4
Q4	1.6	2.1	31.3
Q5	7.8	8.5	9.0

Source: EICV4, EICV5

In the last 3 years, the proportion of population aged 16 and above attending tertiary education in Rwanda increased from 1.4% in EICV4 to 1.7% in EICV5. Access to higher learning education remained more prevalent in urban population (5.3%) than in rural population (0.8%).

Table 4. 2: Percentage of the individuals aged 16 and above attending an institution of higher learning by urban/rural, province, sex, age group and quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	Percentage of the individuals aged 16 and above who attended tertiary education in 2013	Percentage of the individuals aged 16 and above who attended tertiary education in 2016	% change
	EICV4	EICV5	
All Rwanda	1.4	1.7	21.4
Urban/rural			
Urban	4.7	5.3	12.8
Rural	0.6	0.8	33.3
Province			
Kigali City	4.7	4.9	4.3
Southern Province	0.9	1.3	44.4
Western Province	0.7	1.1	57.1
Northern Province	1.1	1.3	18.2
Eastern Province	1.0	0.9	-10.0
Sex			
Male	1.7	2.0	17.6
Female	1.1	1.5	36.4
Age group			
16-19	0.1	0.2	100.0
20-24	3.6	4.4	22.2
25-29	4.8	4.5	-6.3
30-34	0.5	1.8	262.0
35-39	0.0	0.7	-
40-44	0.0	0.8	-
45-49	0.0	0.3	-
50-54	0.0	0.1	-
55-59	0.0	0.0	-
60-63	0.0	0.0	-
64+	0.0	0.0	-
Quintile			
Q1	0.1	0.0	-100.0
Q2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Q3	0.4	0.2	-50.0
Q4	0.8	1.0	25.0
Q5	4.4	5.6	27.3

Source: EICV4, EICV5

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.

Analysis of satisfaction with schools is carried out at the household level and is an assessment of how household members are satisfied with what the primary schools are offering to their children. It is worth noting that while measuring the level of satisfaction with primary school, only users who reported using the service some time, often or regularly were considered, meaning that they actually had children in primary school.

5.1 Satisfaction with primary school

Table 5.1 presents these findings by geographic location as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics. It indicates that countrywide, 88% of households with children currently attending primary school were satisfied with the education services they were receiving. This reflects a 2% decrease since EICV4 implying that the quality of education services provided in Rwanda need to be improved in the coming years.

At provincial level, satisfaction increased in Kigali City (from 85% in EICV4 to 88 in EICV5) while it decreased by about 7 percentage points in the Eastern Province (from 92% in EICV4 to 85 in EICV5). When consumption quintile is considered, the satisfaction level generally decreased in the last 3 years. Households in the 4th consumption quintile were the most dissatisfied with primary school services (with 86.9% of satisfaction).

Table 5. 1: Percentage of the households satisfied with primary school by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4	EICV5	%change
All Rwanda	90.0	88.1	-2.1
Urban/rural			
Urban	90.1	89.3	-0.9
Rural	90.0	88.0	-2.2
Province			
Kigali City	84.4	88.0	4.3
Southern Province	88.7	88.2	-0.6
Western Province	88.0	88.6	0.7
Northern Province	94.2	92.3	-2.0
Eastern Province	91.8	85.3	-7.1
Quintile			
Q1	91.1	88.9	-2.4
Q2	91.0	87.9	-3.5
Q3	90.7	89.2	-1.6
Q4	88.7	87.0	-1.9
Q5	87.4	87.2	-0.3

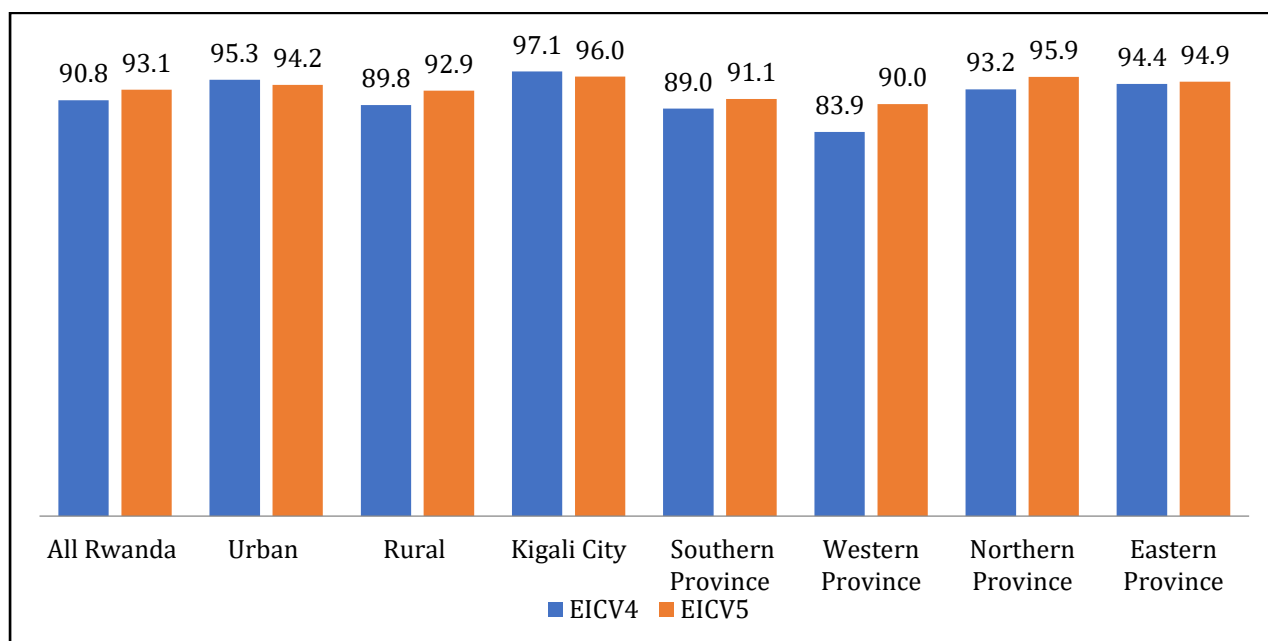
Source: EICV4, EICV5

5.2 Toilet facilities

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 91% in EICV4 to 93% in EICV5).

In terms of residential areas, findings indicate that although the use of separate toilet for boys and girls continued to be the highest in urban areas (95% in EICV4 and 94% in EICV5) it is considerably increasing in rural areas as well (from 90% in EICV4 to 93% in EICV5). Across provinces, Kigali City registered the biggest proportion of the use of separate toilets for boys and girls while the Western Province still lagged behind in terms of this facility (96% and 90% respectively).

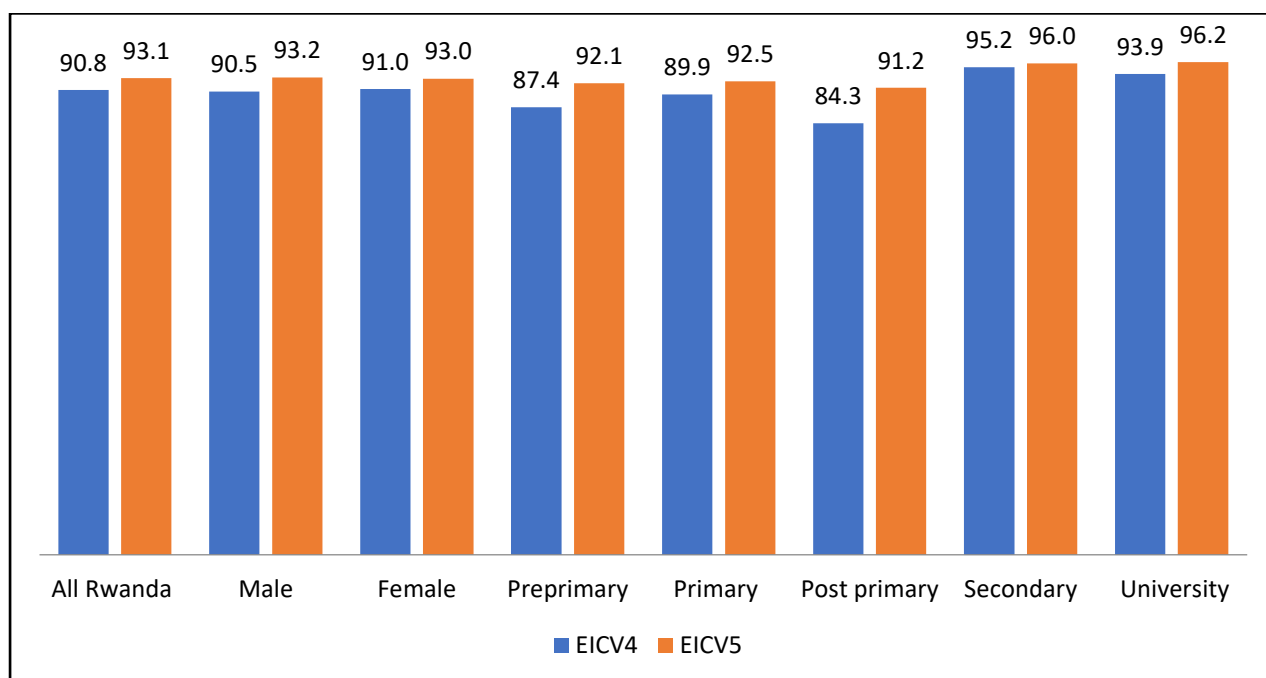
Figure 5. 1: Use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls at school by province and urban/rural (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

Figure 5.2 depicts the use of separate toilets for boys and girls when the level of school attended and sex of users are considered. It also indicates that female and male students confirmed that separate toilets are used (93% in either case). When the level of education of the user is considered, the lowest use of separate facilities for boys and girls was found among post-primary school users (91%) whereas the highest was registered among those attending secondary and tertiary education (96% in either case).

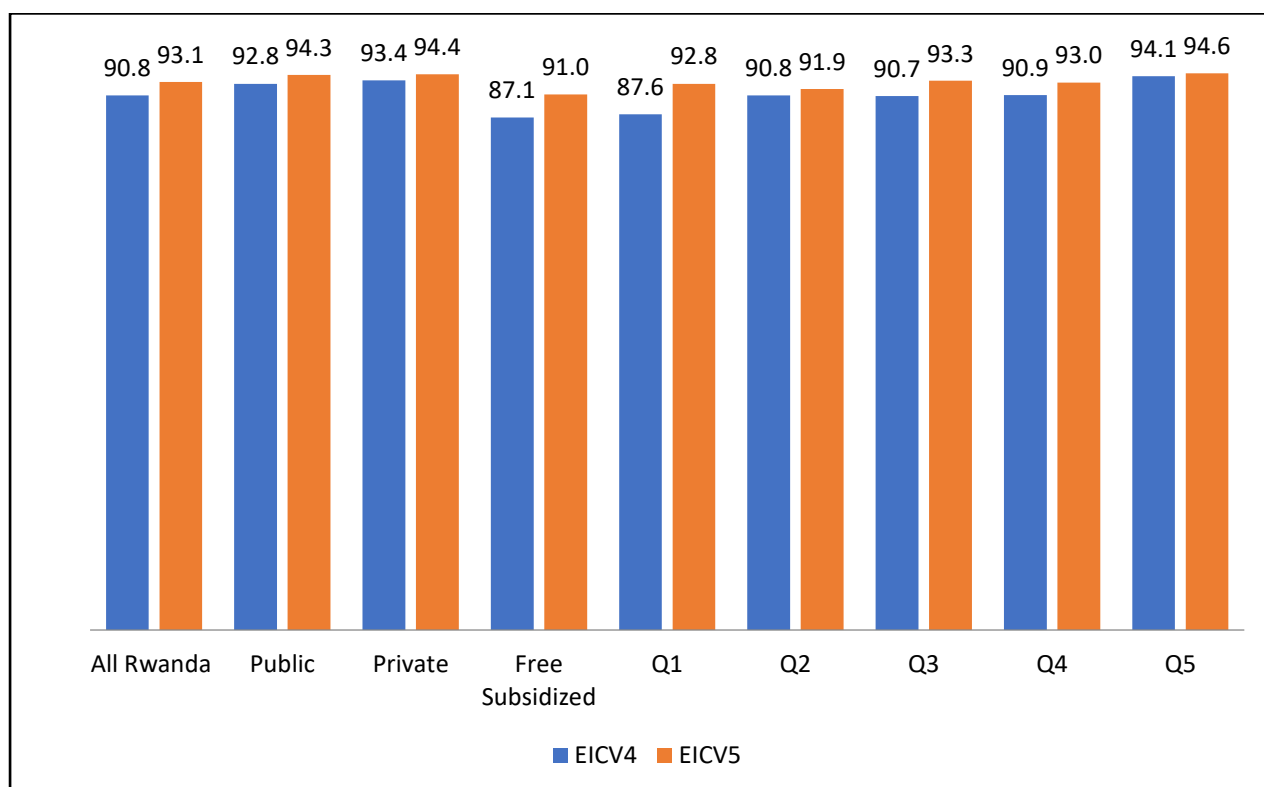
Figure 5. 2: Use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls at school by sex and school level (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

A disaggregation by type of school and consumption quintile shows that the use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls is somewhat equal among users in public and private schools (about 94% each). However, it slightly goes down among those studying in government aided schools. Across consumption quintile, although individuals from lower quintile were catching up in EICV5 (about 93%), the use of separate toilets for boys and girls remained predominant among individuals in the richest quintile (about 95%) (See Figure 5.3).

Figure 5. 3: Use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls at school by type of school and quintile of school (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4, EICV5

Annex A. Education tables

Table A1. 1: Distribution of population by age and sex (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Total	Total population in thousands	Male	Female	Total	Total population in thousands
All Rwanda	47.8	52.2	100	11,432	48.0	52.0	100	11,893
Age groups								
0-3	11.9	10.7	11.2	1284	12.2	11.3	11.7	1391
4-6	8.7	7.9	8.3	949	7.9	7.4	7.6	910
7-9	9.2	8.6	8.9	1016	8.1	7.7	7.9	938
10-12	8.5	8.1	8.3	945	8.8	8.0	8.4	995
13-15	7.3	7.2	7.3	830	7.8	7.4	7.6	903
16-18	6.8	6.4	6.6	753	6.8	6.2	6.5	772
19-21	5.9	5.7	5.8	666	5.4	5.6	5.5	658
22-24	5.4	5.5	5.5	623	4.9	5.2	5.0	600
25-27	4.8	4.9	4.9	555	4.7	4.8	4.8	565
28-30	4.8	4.9	4.9	555	4.7	4.9	4.8	570
31-33	4.2	4.5	4.3	495	4.2	4.3	4.2	505
34-36	3.4	3.5	3.4	394	4.3	4.2	4.3	509
37-39	2.6	2.8	2.7	310	3.1	3.3	3.2	380
40-42	2.5	2.7	2.6	295	2.5	2.7	2.6	310
43-45	1.9	2.1	2.0	231	2.3	2.5	2.4	283
46-48	1.7	2.0	1.9	216	1.9	2.1	2.0	238
49-51	1.9	2.0	1.9	219	1.8	1.7	1.8	211
52-54	1.7	1.8	1.8	204	1.7	1.7	1.7	199
55-57	1.6	1.8	1.7	193	1.5	1.9	1.7	201
58-60	1.3	1.4	1.3	152	1.3	1.6	1.4	170
61-63	0.9	1.2	1.0	119	1.0	1.1	1.1	125
64+	3.0	4.3	3.7	421	3.2	4.5	3.9	460

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 2: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school by district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 6 and above (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 6 and above (000s)
All Rwanda	88.8	83.8	86.1	9,517	89.5	85.1	87.2	9,901
Districts								
Nyarugenge	95.6	93.7	94.6	276	93.3	92.0	92.7	269
Gasabo	95.1	92.8	93.9	541	95.6	89.9	92.8	754
Kicukiro	96.7	93.2	94.8	293	95.9	94.1	95.0	353
Nyanza	86.8	82.2	84.4	286	89.5	84.4	86.8	272
Gisagara	83.1	78.4	80.6	286	82.6	84.2	83.5	288
Nyaruguru	82.1	77.5	79.7	243	85.7	79.4	82.3	251
Huye	88.6	86.2	87.3	303	88.7	85.2	86.9	291
Nyamagabe	88.9	81.8	85.1	282	88.5	82.4	85.3	294
Ruhango	86.6	83.6	85.0	287	90.2	89.3	89.7	264
Muhanga	93.2	86.8	89.8	262	90.0	87.0	88.4	291
Kamonyi	89.7	85.0	87.2	287	91.1	89.9	90.5	351
Karongi	89.5	85.2	87.2	289	89.2	83.6	86.3	305
Rutsiro	84.6	77.3	80.7	277	84.3	78.7	81.4	279
Rubavu	87.2	78.5	82.6	365	86.7	81.7	84.1	363
Nyabihu	87.4	79.8	83.4	248	91.2	82.5	86.5	255
Ngororero	83.9	79.1	81.4	300	85.3	82.9	84.0	306
Rusizi	89.7	84.5	86.9	364	90.1	86.9	88.5	381
Nyamasheke	90.6	85.2	87.6	335	90.3	85.0	87.4	324
Rulindo	87.6	82.3	84.8	263	90.9	84.5	87.5	276
Gakenke	91.0	87.7	89.2	298	88.9	85.7	87.2	302
Musanze	91.8	87.0	89.2	332	91.0	86.6	88.6	339
Burera	89.3	79.5	84.3	296	89.4	80.1	84.4	289
Gicumbi	87.5	80.5	83.8	336	88.2	83.3	85.6	330
Rwamagana	90.0	86.1	87.9	321	88.8	87.7	88.2	303
Nyagatare	88.2	80.5	84.2	452	88.0	82.1	84.9	498
Gatsibo	87.3	83.1	85.1	391	87.0	82.9	84.9	410
Kayonza	87.4	83.9	85.6	329	88.3	83.4	85.8	310
Kirehe	86.6	80.2	83.3	317	90.5	84.9	87.5	324
Ngoma	86.6	81.2	83.7	313	88.5	83.8	85.9	296
Bugesera	86.3	84.2	85.2	346	87.5	82.4	84.8	334

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 3: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who have attended school in the past 12 months by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 6 and 30 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 6 and 30 (000s)
All Rwanda	59.4	58.4	58.9	6,268	59.4	56.4	57.8	6,310
Districts								
Nyarugenge	55.4	51.5	53.4	191	52.3	46.6	49.3	173
Gasabo	55.0	56.5	55.8	377	46.9	40.9	43.9	501
Kicukiro	56.2	54.0	55.0	195	56.7	50.9	53.6	233
Nyanza	57.2	59.7	58.5	185	64.7	63.7	64.2	164
Gisagara	54.0	53.8	53.9	177	49.7	53.8	51.8	179
Nyaruguru	64.5	59.9	62.1	158	64.0	63.2	63.5	159
Huye	59.2	59.9	59.5	192	58.1	55.4	56.7	175
Nyamagabe	66.0	64.0	64.9	180	64.5	60.6	62.6	181
Ruhango	67.0	62.1	64.7	175	66.2	65.4	65.8	159
Muhanga	61.9	59.7	60.8	163	59.8	57.5	58.6	180
Kamonyi	62.3	63.4	62.9	171	63.9	59.3	61.6	215
Karongi	64.4	64.7	64.6	188	68.0	61.7	64.9	191
Rutsiro	56.5	53.8	55.1	188	62.2	55.6	58.7	180
Rubavu	59.4	53.7	56.4	260	60.7	55.2	57.8	245
Nyabihu	59.6	59.5	59.5	171	62.6	57.2	59.8	172
Ngororero	64.6	54.8	59.5	192	61.3	56.2	58.6	196
Rusizi	57.7	60.5	59.2	239	60.3	59.4	59.9	244
Nyamasheke	64.7	60.3	62.3	215	69.2	62.6	65.7	203
Rulindo	62.5	61.4	62.0	165	56.5	57.8	57.2	168
Gakenke	60.1	55.8	57.9	197	62.3	59.5	60.9	185
Musanze	58.7	60.0	59.4	227	59.7	59.5	59.6	224
Burera	65.8	61.5	63.6	200	58.8	57.6	58.2	192
Gicumbi	59.0	61.2	60.2	220	61.4	57.9	59.6	209
Rwamagana	56.5	60.0	58.5	205	55.7	55.9	55.8	193
Nyagatare	58.5	63.5	61.0	309	55.7	55.3	55.5	327
Gatsibo	57.1	54.8	56.0	260	60.5	58.7	59.6	263
Kayonza	55.7	57.7	56.7	223	57.5	59.8	58.6	197
Kirehe	59.6	56.2	57.9	212	64.6	57.5	60.9	206
Ngoma	54.9	56.5	55.7	208	61.3	59.6	60.4	186
Bugesera	56.5	55.5	56.0	227	59.3	54.8	57.0	209

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 4 : Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at primary school by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 7 and 12 in 2013 (000)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 7 and 12 in 2016 (000)
All Rwanda	86.8	89.0	87.9	1,905	87.1	88.2	87.6	1,928
Districts								
Nyarugenge	86.5	84.5	85.5	43	87.0	90.9	89.1	37
Gasabo	94.7	90.2	92.3	86	86.3	86.5	86.4	93
Kicukiro	94.5	90.2	92.1	44	95.6	89.5	92.4	47
Nyanza	80.1	84.8	82.5	60	88.6	88.4	88.5	59
Gisagara	80.0	83.2	81.6	55	79.5	86.8	83.4	61
Nyaruguru	85.1	85.4	85.3	52	86.0	86.9	86.5	56
Huye	84.6	86.1	85.3	60	83.7	84.6	84.1	54
Nyamagabe	89.3	89.3	89.3	57	90.8	91.3	91.0	60
Ruhango	89.1	88.4	88.8	58	89.2	94.7	91.8	55
Muhanga	91.0	92.0	91.5	51	89.8	95.4	92.5	57
Kamonyi	87.0	91.9	89.3	55	88.1	90.5	89.3	67
Karongi	88.1	95.0	91.7	60	90.5	92.2	91.3	63
Rutsiro	84.6	90.1	87.4	60	85.5	86.9	86.2	59
Rubavu	80.1	80.8	80.5	83	88.0	84.2	86.0	77
Nyabihu	81.7	88.8	85.2	55	87.2	84.8	86.0	58
Ngororero	87.7	88.9	88.3	67	88.7	89.4	89.1	67
Rusizi	87.3	91.1	89.4	70	87.6	89.2	88.3	80
Nyamasheke	88.9	90.4	89.7	63	89.9	91.3	90.6	63
Rulindo	88.1	90.0	89.1	52	92.1	86.3	89.0	49
Gakenke	90.7	88.9	89.8	62	90.4	89.4	89.9	62
Musanze	93.1	96.7	95.0	67	90.5	93.6	92.3	70
Burera	89.1	92.1	90.5	68	93.3	94.2	93.8	57
Gicumbi	92.0	94.3	93.2	70	90.1	91.0	90.5	59
Rwamagana	90.3	89.6	89.9	62	84.9	91.3	88.1	59
Nyagatare	81.3	84.9	83.1	95	76.9	79.7	78.4	95
Gatsibo	87.6	89.6	88.6	78	86.4	86.7	86.5	87
Kayonza	78.0	87.9	82.9	70	79.2	81.6	80.5	69
Kirehe	87.0	87.8	87.4	66	82.9	87.9	85.3	71
Ngoma	83.1	88.1	85.8	69	87.1	88.5	87.8	67
Bugesera	88.2	90.5	89.5	68	85.9	82.0	84.1	69

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 5: Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) at primary school by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 7 and 12 in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 7 and 12 in 2016 (000s)
All Rwanda	134.2	134.9	134.6	1,905	133.0	131.5	132.3	1,928
Districts								
Nyarugenge	135.4	117.2	125.9	43	127.7	125.4	126.5	37
Gasabo	141.3	134.9	137.9	86	128.0	132.4	130.1	93
Kicukiro	138.2	129.1	133.1	44	135.1	125.4	130.1	47
Nyanza	123.2	127.2	125.3	60	137.1	122.2	129.4	59
Gisagara	130.5	130.4	130.4	55	125.5	123.7	124.5	61
Nyaruguru	140.4	134.8	137.6	52	132.9	134.7	133.8	56
Huye	128.7	137.0	132.8	60	130.5	124.4	127.5	54
Nyamagabe	155.3	139.5	146.5	57	141.3	146.8	143.9	60
Ruhango	142.7	139.7	141.3	58	133.7	144.9	139.0	55
Muhanga	132.8	138.8	135.6	51	125.5	138.3	131.5	57
Kamonyi	129.1	144.9	136.6	55	136.0	140.1	138.0	67
Karongi	144.2	148.1	146.2	60	149.5	137.6	143.7	63
Rutsiro	134.6	143.1	138.9	60	124.7	128.2	126.5	59
Rubavu	117.7	115.8	116.7	83	134.3	117.0	125.0	77
Nyabihu	125.5	133.8	129.7	55	125.8	124.4	125.1	58
Ngororero	127.7	133.2	130.3	67	136.1	137.8	137.0	67
Rusizi	138.8	141.4	140.2	70	121.5	146.4	132.2	80
Nyamasheke	141.8	150.3	146.0	63	147.9	145.1	146.5	63
Rulindo	134.5	127.3	130.9	52	144.5	120.9	131.8	49
Gakenke	135.0	127.1	131.1	62	132.3	131.8	132.0	62
Musanze	141.5	141.4	141.4	67	135.4	127.9	131.3	70
Burera	135.6	147.6	141.2	68	155.1	146.2	150.2	57
Gicumbi	136.2	141.9	139.1	70	149.9	149.3	149.6	59
Rwamagana	134.4	132.2	133.1	62	131.7	132.7	132.2	59
Nyagatare	134.1	137.8	136.0	95	132.6	119.3	125.4	95
Gatsibo	137.4	138.6	138.0	78	134.9	137.1	136.0	87
Kayonza	121.3	126.4	123.8	70	124.6	112.2	118.0	69
Kirehe	132.2	134.6	133.4	66	132.9	132.9	132.9	71
Ngoma	129.2	117.6	122.9	69	115.2	124.1	119.8	67
Bugesera	135.1	127.7	131.1	68	121.7	128.9	125.1	69

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 6: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) in secondary school by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 18 in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 18 in 2016 (000s)
All Rwanda	20.8	25.0	23.0	1,530	21.3	25.1	23.2	1,594
Districts								
Nyarugenge	32.7	34.3	33.6	46	42.5	42.7	42.6	39
Gasabo	34.9	40.0	37.6	88	37.7	28.7	33.0	112
Kicukiro	45.7	33.8	38.8	44	52.3	49.0	50.4	50
Nyanza	17.6	15.8	16.7	41	20.5	25.1	22.5	40
Gisagara	12.2	13.8	13.0	44	7.5	16.3	11.7	45
Nyaruguru	18.8	21.7	20.2	43	15.4	23.2	19.4	45
Huye	22.6	20.1	21.3	49	17.0	23.5	20.0	45
Nyamagabe	17.7	24.1	20.9	49	17.1	19.6	18.3	51
Ruhango	19.0	25.3	22.0	46	20.8	21.1	21.0	43
Muhanga	14.8	28.1	21.5	39	19.6	24.8	22.3	46
Kamonyi	18.5	28.3	23.4	42	20.6	25.0	22.7	55
Karongi	16.6	26.3	21.8	47	18.8	23.4	20.8	50
Rutsiro	9.6	8.8	9.2	45	22.0	21.5	21.7	45
Rubavu	29.1	23.3	26.1	62	26.2	25.5	25.8	63
Nyabihu	13.3	25.7	20.1	39	21.8	24.1	22.9	41
Ngororero	17.6	15.5	16.5	43	10.9	12.5	11.8	53
Rusizi	21.4	27.9	24.8	60	21.6	24.6	23.1	63
Nyamasheke	14.0	19.4	16.9	51	19.8	28.0	24.0	55
Rulindo	22.4	36.5	29.3	43	20.9	33.6	26.8	46
Gakenke	14.9	31.0	23.7	47	19.3	24.8	22.1	51
Musanze	30.2	33.4	31.9	58	24.2	36.9	31.3	51
Burera	18.3	12.6	15.5	50	20.8	21.1	20.9	49
Gicumbi	19.6	22.4	21.0	62	20.6	24.9	22.8	61
Rwamagana	16.9	31.3	25.3	51	22.7	26.4	24.5	47
Nyagatare	21.3	22.1	21.7	85	15.9	22.6	19.1	86
Gatsibo	15.3	18.2	16.8	64	11.0	20.8	16.2	69
Kayonza	22.8	25.5	24.1	51	14.0	22.9	18.0	47
Kirehe	19.9	18.1	18.9	50	17.3	18.9	18.1	54
Ngoma	15.4	24.8	19.7	44	21.2	24.1	22.8	42
Bugesera	21.2	24.9	23.1	48	16.2	16.9	16.6	52

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 7: Gross Attendance Rates (GARs) in secondary school by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 18 in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 18 in 2016 (000s)
All Rwanda	39.5	42.7	41.1	1,530	33.5	36.2	34.8	1,594
Districts								
Nyarugenge	55.5	57.3	56.5	46	52.7	50.4	51.5	39
Gasabo	65.2	64.5	64.8	88	56.9	34.9	45.3	112
Kicukiro	72.2	53.5	61.4	44	70.5	67.3	68.7	50
Nyanza	40.1	39.0	39.6	41	30.4	40.5	34.7	40
Gisagara	22.9	30.3	26.3	44	16.1	24.5	20.2	45
Nyaruguru	34.6	40.4	37.4	43	20.8	34.1	27.6	45
Huye	35.2	33.4	34.3	49	27.1	32.8	29.8	45
Nyamagabe	34.9	39.5	37.2	49	29.1	32.4	30.7	51
Ruhango	32.3	37.3	34.7	46	30.5	37.6	34.0	43
Muhanga	30.9	42.0	36.5	39	30.4	31.3	30.9	46
Kamonyi	34.1	49.8	41.8	42	33.8	37.0	35.4	55
Karongi	34.3	49.0	42.2	47	32.5	36.0	34.1	50
Rutsiro	22.8	19.6	21.3	45	36.4	33.8	35.0	45
Rubavu	54.2	39.6	46.7	62	43.0	37.9	40.3	63
Nyabihu	33.4	46.3	40.5	39	29.3	31.8	30.5	41
Ngororero	29.2	29.2	29.2	43	18.5	19.1	18.8	53
Rusizi	44.5	45.5	45.0	60	30.5	41.9	36.3	63
Nyamasheke	41.0	48.1	44.7	51	37.7	45.2	41.5	55
Rulindo	41.1	51.2	46.0	43	30.6	46.0	37.7	46
Gakenke	31.4	42.1	37.2	47	25.5	33.9	29.8	51
Musanze	47.3	46.1	46.7	58	42.2	51.6	47.5	51
Burera	32.1	32.9	32.5	50	31.1	29.4	30.3	49
Gicumbi	31.7	33.6	32.7	62	29.0	36.9	33.0	61
Rwamagana	39.7	48.7	44.9	51	35.1	36.2	35.6	47
Nyagatare	36.5	36.7	36.6	85	28.1	38.1	32.8	86
Gatsibo	31.6	32.8	32.2	64	27.2	27.2	27.2	69
Kayonza	38.2	48.1	43.0	51	23.9	41.5	31.9	47
Kirehe	47.7	29.1	37.8	50	23.9	24.6	24.3	54
Ngoma	35.2	50.4	42.1	44	45.1	33.7	38.6	42
Bugesera	41.0	47.3	44.2	48	25.7	21.0	23.2	52

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 8: Repetition rates at primary school by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending primary school in 2012 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending primary school in 2015 (000s)
All Rwanda	26.8	23.7	25.2	2,536	24.1	20.7	22.4	2,528
Districts								
Nyarugenge	12.2	14.5	13.3	54	19.6	15.0	17.0	46
Gasabo	25.7	19.7	22.5	117	13.8	11.6	12.7	120
Kicukiro	16.7	19.2	18.0	58	12.9	12.2	12.5	60
Nyanza	20.9	17.0	18.8	73	22.8	13.6	18.4	75
Gisagara	27.2	27.1	27.2	71	33.0	23.1	27.9	74
Nyaruguru	30.9	25.8	28.4	70	31.5	31.2	31.3	74
Huye	29.1	23.0	26.0	78	19.9	16.2	18.1	69
Nyamagabe	37.3	32.7	34.9	83	28.9	26.8	27.9	86
Ruhango	27.6	21.2	24.6	81	30.9	22.8	26.9	76
Muhanga	37.7	31.7	34.9	69	19.2	9.4	14.4	75
Kamonyi	39.0	34.3	36.8	75	23.4	14.7	19.3	93
Karongi	37.3	30.8	33.9	86	16.6	18.5	17.5	89
Rutsiro	20.6	20.8	20.7	83	30.0	23.5	26.7	74
Rubavu	8.5	12.0	10.3	97	22.8	26.3	24.5	96
Nyabihu	43.1	38.4	40.6	71	28.1	29.0	28.5	73
Ngororero	40.4	32.5	36.7	87	30.1	26.5	28.2	92
Rusizi	25.5	22.7	24.0	96	30.3	29.2	29.8	103
Nyamasheke	28.3	21.7	24.9	92	24.5	21.7	23.1	91
Rulindo	17.0	15.2	16.2	67	17.7	13.6	15.7	64
Gakenke	22.6	27.9	25.1	81	26.6	20.2	23.5	81
Musanze	25.7	23.6	24.5	95	11.3	8.2	9.6	91
Burera	21.6	10.6	16.4	95	26.5	20.3	23.2	86
Gicumbi	29.5	27.0	28.2	98	18.3	15.4	16.9	86
Rwamagana	18.1	17.6	17.8	81	21.1	19.3	20.2	76
Nyagatare	20.0	16.9	18.4	127	26.3	23.3	24.7	118
Gatsibo	26.7	34.2	30.4	107	22.8	21.5	22.1	118
Kayonza	28.3	28.0	28.2	85	32.4	31.9	32.1	81
Kirehe	29.8	29.2	29.5	87	26.6	23.7	25.2	93
Ngoma	34.9	21.0	27.7	84	19.7	19.3	19.5	80
Bugesera	21.5	19.9	20.7	88	29.9	25.3	27.6	86

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 9: Repetition rates at secondary school by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending secondary school in 2012 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending secondary school in 2015 (000s)
All Rwanda	2.5	3.7	3.1	629	3.4	4.5	3.9	579
Districts								
Nyarugenge	2.3	2.4	2.4	26	4.7	2.4	3.4	23
Gasabo	0.0	1.3	0.7	57	1.1	2.9	1.8	55
Kicukiro	0.8	1.5	1.2	27	2.7	3.9	3.3	37
Nyanza	1.9	5.9	3.9	16	9.7	0.0	4.9	15
Gisagara	2.9	2.9	2.9	12	5.2	3.9	4.4	9
Nyaruguru	12.5	8.1	10.2	16	5.3	5.5	5.4	13
Huye	7.9	1.9	5.1	17	2.4	2.5	2.5	14
Nyamagabe	6.0	1.6	3.6	18	2.1	6.7	4.4	16
Ruhango	8.7	8.3	8.5	16	9.2	9.0	9.1	16
Muhanga	5.4	2.3	3.7	14	2.3	3.7	3.0	14
Kamonyi	4.9	6.3	5.8	17	0.0	9.1	4.6	20
Karongi	2.2	2.6	2.4	20	3.9	2.5	3.2	17
Rutsiro	0.0	3.5	1.6	10	13.0	5.2	9.1	16
Rubavu	0.0	2.9	1.3	29	8.0	13.3	10.5	25
Nyabihu	0.0	7.9	4.9	16	7.6	1.6	4.4	14
Ngororero	8.4	7.8	8.1	13	11.6	3.3	7.0	10
Rusizi	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	11.3	1.3	5.6	24
Nyamasheke	2.1	2.8	2.5	23	0.0	4.5	2.5	24
Rulindo	6.8	1.6	4.0	20	1.3	1.5	1.4	17
Gakenke	0.0	4.9	3.0	17	2.0	4.5	3.5	16
Musanze	1.5	5.2	3.4	27	0.0	1.2	0.7	25
Burera	1.9	8.0	5.0	16	2.1	5.4	3.6	16
Gicumbi	1.9	5.7	3.7	20	0.0	8.3	4.7	20
Rwamagana	2.0	0.0	0.8	23	2.1	3.0	2.5	18
Nyagatare	0.0	3.0	1.4	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Gatsibo	0.0	8.0	4.2	21	0.0	4.9	2.5	19
Kayonza	5.0	2.7	3.7	22	0.0	4.4	2.6	15
Kirehe	1.5	9.9	5.1	19	3.2	0.0	1.5	14
Ngoma	1.9	3.8	2.9	18	4.6	11.0	7.7	17
Bugesera	0.0	1.6	0.9	21	0.0	13.5	6.6	13

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 10: Promotion rates at primary school by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending primary school in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending primary school in 2016 (000s)
All Rwanda	68.7	73.8	71.3	2,405	72.7	77.0	74.9	2,425
Districts								
Nyarugenge	86.0	79.8	82.9	54	80.6	84.4	82.7	44
Gasabo	72.6	76.0	74.4	118	84.1	83.6	83.8	112
Kicukiro	83.4	78.1	80.5	59	85.3	86.8	86.1	56
Nyanza	72.6	80.4	76.8	68	71.9	85.4	78.4	72
Gisagara	65.8	68.7	67.2	66	61.9	74.0	68.0	72
Nyaruguru	66.9	70.7	68.8	67	63.5	66.0	64.7	71
Huye	64.6	74.7	69.8	79	77.1	80.2	78.6	67
Nyamagabe	59.0	65.6	62.5	79	69.4	71.5	70.4	79
Ruhango	69.8	77.2	73.3	74	66.3	74.9	70.5	74
Muhanga	60.7	70.8	65.5	66	75.6	87.2	81.6	72
Kamonyi	56.7	66.2	61.4	71	76.7	84.3	80.2	90
Karongi	61.9	69.4	65.9	85	79.5	78.0	78.8	84
Rutsiro	73.1	74.8	74.0	77	69.6	75.5	72.7	74
Rubavu	85.7	84.4	85.1	85	74.3	70.7	72.5	90
Nyabihu	52.3	59.7	56.1	67	68.1	68.6	68.3	70
Ngororero	55.8	64.6	60.1	77	66.8	73.8	70.6	87
Rusizi	68.0	74.8	71.7	93	65.0	69.1	66.9	102
Nyamasheke	66.3	75.8	71.3	88	74.9	77.8	76.3	87
Rulindo	78.3	83.2	80.7	67	78.5	84.4	81.5	64
Gakenke	73.4	72.4	72.9	75	72.0	77.8	74.8	81
Musanze	71.2	75.9	73.8	85	87.3	90.1	88.8	85
Burera	73.1	87.3	79.9	78	69.9	76.9	73.6	80
Gicumbi	67.9	74.2	71.3	98	78.6	81.5	80.0	83
Rwamagana	76.7	82.1	79.8	78	74.3	80.9	77.7	71
Nyagatare	73.4	79.3	76.3	124	68.5	74.3	71.5	118
Gatsibo	64.9	62.2	63.5	103	72.0	74.4	73.2	111
Kayonza	64.4	65.1	64.8	84	61.9	65.9	63.9	81
Kirehe	66.2	65.9	66.0	82	69.1	72.1	70.5	89
Ngoma	59.0	76.1	67.7	74	79.2	78.8	79.0	78
Bugesera	74.7	77.3	76.1	83	66.1	68.4	67.2	82

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 11: Promotion rates at secondary school by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending secondary school in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total population attending secondary school in 2016 (000s)
All Rwanda	88.7	86.2	87.4	629	88.3	83.7	85.9	579
Districts								
Nyarugenge	89.3	92.0	90.8	26	87.1	87.1	87.1	23
Gasabo	94.7	92.9	93.7	57	89.4	82.4	86.5	55
Kicukiro	91.2	85.5	88.2	27	91.9	86.1	88.6	37
Nyanza	91.5	83.8	87.9	16	84.6	84.0	84.3	15
Gisagara	81.9	83.3	82.6	12	86.6	95.1	91.4	9
Nyaruguru	71.5	77.9	74.7	16	84.1	85.2	84.8	13
Huye	78.1	70.2	74.4	17	81.4	82.7	82.1	14
Nyamagabe	85.0	88.7	86.8	18	83.1	82.4	82.7	16
Ruhango	85.8	71.9	78.9	16	87.0	82.7	84.6	16
Muhanga	86.4	82.8	84.2	14	91.9	93.4	92.6	14
Kamonyi	83.8	84.5	84.2	17	88.6	78.2	82.8	20
Karongi	88.6	90.9	90.0	20	94.3	82.9	88.9	17
Rutsiro	87.4	79.5	83.6	10	82.5	83.2	82.9	16
Rubavu	94.6	93.6	94.1	29	84.9	79.6	82.0	25
Nyabihu	77.7	77.6	77.7	16	85.7	84.3	84.9	14
Ngororero	78.3	79.7	79.0	13	83.0	66.4	74.4	10
Rusizi	95.9	93.5	94.7	27	71.4	94.6	84.8	24
Nyamasheke	87.2	90.9	89.2	23	96.0	89.8	92.6	24
Rulindo	88.2	85.0	86.4	20	80.3	87.2	84.0	17
Gakenke	92.7	78.7	84.5	17	84.9	79.7	81.7	16
Musanze	96.8	87.9	92.3	27	100.0	85.8	91.2	25
Burera	90.6	84.1	87.2	16	93.2	77.1	85.8	16
Gicumbi	93.0	77.6	85.7	20	93.1	81.1	85.8	20
Rwamagana	77.3	96.8	87.9	23	83.7	84.3	84.0	18
Nyagatare	96.6	89.5	93.2	31	92.1	85.6	88.7	29
Gatsibo	92.9	79.6	86.3	21	97.5	83.7	90.6	19
Kayonza	76.8	86.9	81.9	22	84.3	83.3	83.7	15
Kirehe	88.7	76.4	83.3	19	86.4	86.3	86.4	14
Ngoma	92.4	87.8	90.0	18	89.8	79.8	84.9	17
Bugesera	87.5	90.6	89.1	21	92.1	66.4	77.1	13

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 12: Literacy rate of the population aged between 15 and 24 by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)
All Rwanda	84.9	87.5	86.2	2,278	84.1	89.0	86.5	2,302
Districts								
Nyarugenge	94.2	91.7	92.9	80	91.2	97.4	94.4	73
Gasabo	94.4	95.0	94.7	154	81.3	94.6	87.2	207
Kicukiro	93.8	92.3	93.0	78	100	97.0	98.5	98
Nyanza	82.4	84.5	83.4	64	87.3	96.9	91.6	57
Gisagara	76.2	86.0	81.1	66	75.0	84.4	79.7	63
Nyaruguru	77.6	85.7	81.7	60	73.9	89.6	82.0	57
Huye	78.4	92.2	85.0	69	80.5	91.4	85.1	62
Nyamagabe	83.1	90.7	87.1	65	85.0	87.3	86.1	70
Ruhango	83.7	89.0	86.3	57	81.8	80.6	81.3	54
Muhanga	87.4	92.5	89.9	53	70.6	88.9	79.5	63
Kamonyi	81.2	91.3	86.5	56	94.5	90.2	92.3	78
Karongi	87.5	89.7	88.7	68	86.4	94.3	90.0	66
Rutsiro	82.6	82.2	82.4	63	88.7	87.7	88.2	64
Rubavu	88.3	83.7	85.9	94	90.9	78.1	84.7	92
Nyabihu	84.1	88.4	86.5	60	77.8	90.8	84.6	58
Ngororero	79.6	81.0	80.4	63	80.8	93.1	87.3	73
Rusizi	85.4	88.2	86.8	92	79.6	83.0	81.3	87
Nyamasheke	86.0	84.8	85.4	82	87.1	96.8	92.0	73
Rulindo	86.8	92.0	89.5	60	87.3	91.8	89.4	65
Gakenke	86.8	92.7	90.0	66	77.9	92.9	85.2	63
Musanze	85.5	89.3	87.4	83	83.9	90.0	87.3	78
Burera	80.6	84.7	82.6	70	90.7	87.4	89.2	72
Gicumbi	87.3	86.6	87.0	86	87.9	92.6	90.3	83
Rwamagana	86.9	91.9	89.7	76	90.8	92.0	91.3	71
Nyagatare	88.2	82.6	85.8	114	83.1	85.8	84.4	121
Gatsibo	86.7	83.5	85.0	96	82.7	86.1	84.7	92
Kayonza	84.4	88.4	86.4	82	84.4	79.8	82.4	65
Kirehe	80.9	84.3	82.5	78	81.8	82.9	82.3	69
Ngoma	67.1	68.0	67.5	69	81.9	88.6	85.5	60
Bugesera	80.1	87.4	83.9	73	82.4	88.9	85.7	67

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 13: Literacy rate of the population aged 15 above by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 15 above (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 15 above (000s)
All Rwanda	77.3	67.6	72.1	6,636	77.5	69.4	73.2	7,028
Districts								
Nyarugenge	90.7	86.0	88.4	211	88.5	86.9	87.7	213
Gasabo	91.7	85.5	88.5	407	89.0	83.4	86.2	600
Kicukiro	94.3	87.3	90.5	226	91.9	89.1	90.5	279
Nyanza	75.6	65.2	70.0	196	74.9	69.4	72.1	189
Gisagara	69.6	60.8	64.8	202	66.7	62.7	64.5	200
Nyaruguru	66.4	60.6	63.3	164	69.1	58.9	63.5	170
Huye	72.8	72.1	72.4	213	70.7	65.8	68.0	207
Nyamagabe	73.8	65.4	69.3	195	74.9	66.3	70.4	207
Ruhango	74.1	67.8	70.7	198	73.0	68.5	70.5	184
Muhanga	78.4	70.7	74.2	186	73.4	71.7	72.5	208
Kamonyi	69.9	64.8	67.0	202	79.0	74.7	76.7	250
Karongi	73.8	66.9	70.0	199	75.6	67.8	71.5	208
Rutsiro	73.4	59.4	65.8	187	69.1	59.6	64.0	192
Rubavu	82.5	63.7	72.6	243	78.8	63.8	70.9	252
Nyabihu	77.4	65.4	70.9	166	75.0	61.0	67.2	169
Ngororero	63.5	58.9	61.0	204	71.0	62.5	66.2	210
Rusizi	79.2	67.5	73.0	255	73.4	62.2	67.4	262
Nyamasheke	76.8	64.5	69.9	239	79.6	70.9	74.7	226
Rulindo	75.2	66.9	70.7	185	77.8	71.4	74.4	205
Gakenke	77.5	71.6	74.3	207	72.1	68.3	70.1	211
Musanze	80.0	68.2	73.7	231	81.0	68.5	74.2	238
Burera	75.1	58.3	66.2	197	77.0	61.1	68.5	204
Gicumbi	75.3	65.9	70.4	233	75.4	70.0	72.5	238
Rwamagana	79.7	76.2	77.7	224	81.7	75.0	78.1	217
Nyagatare	78.4	59.7	69.1	305	76.1	67.2	71.4	348
Gatsibo	78.1	65.3	71.3	268	72.0	62.6	67.0	282
Kayonza	76.8	68.0	72.2	225	75.1	66.2	70.4	210
Kirehe	76.8	61.6	68.9	220	75.8	65.6	70.2	220
Ngoma	60.1	48.9	54.1	210	76.8	67.0	71.5	200
Bugesera	78.0	69.5	73.5	238	78.0	67.6	72.4	227

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 14: Computer literacy rate of the population aged between 15 and 24 by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 15 and 24 (000s)
All Rwanda	11.5	10.3	10.9	2,278	11.4	9.7	10.5	2,302
Districts								
Nyarugenge	27.0	24.3	25.6	80	30.9	17.6	23.6	73
Gasabo	27.3	21.7	24.3	154	19.9	16.8	18.3	207
Kicukiro	29.9	22.2	25.6	78	39.8	31.6	35.3	98
Nyanza	5.9	11.9	8.8	64	7.7	10.1	8.8	57
Gisagara	2.0	6.4	4.2	66	4.2	9.2	6.7	63
Nyaruguru	4.9	6.5	5.7	60	5.5	7.4	6.6	57
Huye	8.3	9.4	8.8	69	3.3	6.6	4.9	62
Nyamagabe	9.3	4.9	7.0	65	4.1	4.6	4.3	70
Ruhango	10.3	6.4	8.4	57	16.4	14.4	15.4	54
Muhanga	13.6	16.5	15.1	53	12.5	9.9	11.1	63
Kamonyi	11.3	8.8	10.0	56	6.3	5.0	5.6	78
Karongi	9.6	7.9	8.7	68	8.8	9.5	9.2	66
Rutsiro	5.9	1.9	3.9	63	5.0	2.3	3.6	64
Rubavu	16.8	11.3	14.0	94	16.3	10.5	13.2	92
Nyabihu	7.5	10.3	9.0	60	9.2	6.0	7.5	58
Ngororero	4.1	4.1	4.1	63	3.8	3.9	3.8	73
Rusizi	8.1	10.7	9.4	92	10.4	4.0	7.1	87
Nyamasheke	9.8	7.1	8.4	82	12.8	8.6	10.6	73
Rulindo	8.7	11.7	10.2	60	7.6	6.1	6.9	65
Gakenke	14.2	10.4	12.2	66	8.3	10.7	9.5	63
Musanze	13.6	7.1	10.3	83	16.3	10.5	13.2	78
Burera	10.0	9.9	10.0	70	9.8	6.8	8.3	72
Gicumbi	12.0	8.8	10.4	86	6.4	6.5	6.4	83
Rwamagana	10.4	7.0	8.5	76	12.1	8.7	10.3	71
Nyagatare	6.2	8.4	7.1	114	4.6	7.6	6.1	121
Gatsibo	4.1	5.0	4.6	96	6.7	4.3	5.4	92
Kayonza	10.5	7.2	8.9	82	5.8	8.3	7.0	65
Kirehe	7.0	4.4	5.8	78	4.0	3.8	3.9	69
Ngoma	6.8	7.4	7.1	69	13.9	9.9	11.7	60
Bugesera	12.7	13.6	13.1	73	7.4	8.4	8.0	67

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 15: Computer literacy rate of the population aged 15 and above by sex and district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 15 and above (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged 15 and above (000s)
All Rwanda	10.3	6.8	8.4	6,636	10.9	7.2	8.9	7,028
Districts								
Nyarugenge	26.2	19.8	23.0	211	29.0	17.8	23.3	213
Gasabo	27.6	19.6	23.5	407	21.9	18.8	20.3	600
Kicukiro	31.9	23.3	27.3	226	36.9	30.1	33.5	279
Nyanza	6.0	6.4	6.2	196	7.2	4.3	5.7	189
Gisagara	2.0	2.7	2.4	202	4.9	5.0	5.0	200
Nyaruguru	3.7	3.5	3.6	164	6.9	4.9	5.8	170
Huye	9.4	7.0	8.1	213	5.8	4.9	5.3	207
Nyamagabe	7.2	3.6	5.3	195	4.5	3.3	3.9	207
Ruhango	6.7	2.9	4.7	198	8.4	6.6	7.5	184
Muhanga	11.7	9.0	10.2	186	11.5	7.6	9.4	208
Kamonyi	5.2	4.3	4.7	202	5.7	4.8	5.2	250
Karongi	7.1	4.4	5.7	199	8.4	5.4	6.8	208
Rutsiro	4.6	1.9	3.1	187	3.7	1.8	2.7	192
Rubavu	14.8	8.4	11.4	243	17.8	8.8	13.1	252
Nyabihu	7.8	5.8	6.7	166	7.6	3.2	5.1	169
Ngororero	5.0	3.2	4.0	204	3.3	2.3	2.8	210
Rusizi	9.1	6.8	7.9	255	7.4	2.8	4.9	262
Nyamasheke	6.6	2.9	4.5	239	8.1	5.1	6.4	226
Rulindo	6.6	5.2	5.8	185	8.3	5.0	6.5	205
Gakenke	8.1	5.5	6.7	207	7.5	5.1	6.2	211
Musanze	11.7	6.5	8.9	231	14.8	8.6	11.5	238
Burera	9.1	5.2	7.0	197	8.1	4.9	6.4	204
Gicumbi	8.3	4.0	6.1	233	6.8	4.3	5.4	238
Rwamagana	7.4	4.7	5.9	224	10.7	5.7	8.1	217
Nyagatare	5.8	4.9	5.3	305	4.9	3.6	4.2	348
Gatsibo	6.3	3.1	4.6	268	5.8	2.7	4.2	282
Kayonza	9.5	4.3	6.8	225	5.9	5.0	5.4	210
Kirehe	5.9	2.8	4.3	220	3.4	2.1	2.7	220
Ngoma	4.1	3.8	3.9	210	9.3	6.5	7.7	200
Bugesera	11.5	8.6	9.9	238	8.5	5.1	6.7	227

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 16: Population aged between 16 and 30 who attended tertiary education in 2016 and 2013 (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 16 and 30 in 2013 (000s)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Population aged between 16 and 30 in 2016 (000s)
All Rwanda	3.5	2.5	3.0	3,088	3.5	2.8	3.1	3,098
Districts								
Nyarugenge	10.5	7.3	8.9	118	8.7	3.0	5.7	111
Gasabo	7.5	5.7	6.6	225	6.7	7.1	6.9	330
Kicukiro	12.1	12.2	12.2	122	10.9	10.2	10.5	149
Nyanza	2.2	0.8	1.5	87	1.5	2.6	2.1	72
Gisagara	1.1	1.2	1.1	84	0.4	3.0	1.8	84
Nyaruguru	1.7	1.1	1.4	71	4.6	1.8	3.1	69
Huye	3.4	4.2	3.8	92	1.8	2.9	2.4	84
Nyamagabe	3.6	1.1	2.3	85	1.2	0.8	1.0	84
Ruhango	3.6	1.7	2.6	77	2.4	4.5	3.5	67
Muhanga	4.6	2.2	3.4	82	4.4	3.9	4.1	89
Kamonyi	0.5	0.4	0.4	80	2.2	1.9	2.1	103
Karongi	2.2	0.6	1.4	89	3.9	1.4	2.6	86
Rutsiro	1.2	0.3	0.7	91	0.6	0.9	0.7	83
Rubavu	2.7	2.7	2.7	122	6.2	3.5	4.8	120
Nyabihu	2.2	0.6	1.3	82	1.4	2.4	1.9	77
Ngororero	0.9	1.0	0.9	90	0.5	0.4	0.4	85
Rusizi	1.8	1.5	1.6	119	1.1	0.4	0.7	111
Nyamasheke	2.3	0.3	1.2	110	3.0	0.8	1.8	94
Rulindo	4.1	2.7	3.4	76	2.7	2.9	2.8	88
Gakenke	3.0	1.0	1.9	99	0.9	2.1	1.5	82
Musanze	4.4	2.1	3.2	114	5.4	2.0	3.6	114
Burera	3.0	1.4	2.2	92	2.3	0.0	1.1	98
Gicumbi	1.8	0.7	1.3	102	3.3	1.5	2.3	102
Rwamagana	1.2	1.2	1.2	98	1.6	1.4	1.5	95
Nyagatare	2.1	4.3	3.1	138	2.2	0.8	1.5	154
Gatsibo	2.2	1.7	1.9	126	2.5	1.2	1.8	117
Kayonza	3.0	1.3	2.2	110	0.4	0.4	0.4	87
Kirehe	3.1	0.3	1.7	102	0.9	0.9	0.9	88
Ngoma	1.5	1.9	1.7	99	3.9	4.2	4.1	80
Bugesera	2.6	1.9	2.2	108	2.7	1.6	2.1	92

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table A1. 17: Percentage of the households satisfied with primary education according to district (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4		EICV5	
	Households satisfied with primary education (%)	Households using primary school (000s)	Households satisfied with primary education (%)	Households using primary school (000s)
All Rwanda	90.0	1,430	88.1	1,448
Districts				
Nyarugenge	96.4	26.8	92.5	25.6
Gasabo	80.8	57.9	86.3	64.9
Kicukiro	79.2	20.7	87.6	28.9
Nyanza	90.5	45.2	88.2	44.2
Gisagara	96.0	47.0	96.3	44.9
Nyaruguru	85.1	43.9	88.6	41.9
Huye	90.7	43.1	84.6	39.7
Nyamagabe	95.0	48.0	91.7	44.2
Ruhango	72.8	48.4	82.3	44.0
Muhanga	88.0	39.6	84.9	42.5
Kamonyi	91.4	49.9	88.2	49.1
Karongi	91.4	45.6	85.9	48.9
Rutsiro	79.2	44.9	90.6	45.6
Rubavu	96.7	51.9	93.7	53.3
Nyabihu	82.2	37.9	93.0	42.1
Ngororero	92.4	50.6	83.4	51.4
Rusizi	87.8	51.5	80.4	54.4
Nyamasheke	84.7	56.5	94.1	51.9
Rulindo	98.2	48.5	91.8	42.0
Gakenke	91.4	48.4	85.0	48.7
Musanze	91.9	49.9	93.2	50.3
Burera	94.5	51.2	94.0	45.7
Gicumbi	95.0	53.8	97.3	49.5
Rwamagana	90.8	45.8	90.0	48.3
Nyagatare	90.9	64.7	83.2	73.1
Gatsibo	88.9	60.8	86.7	64.6
Kayonza	94.5	50.6	84.0	53.9
Kirehe	99.2	46.5	87.9	54.9
Ngoma	90.8	47.7	88.5	48.5
Bugesera	88.9	52.9	77.3	50.7

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Annex B. Education Tables

Table B1. 1: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at primary school by urban/rural, province, type of school, age, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4						EICV5					
	Male	Male population aged -12	Female	Female population aged 7-12	Both sexes	Total population aged 7-12	Male	Male population aged 7-12	Female	Female population aged 7-12	Both sexes	Total population aged 7-12
All Rwanda	86.8	936	88.9	969	87.9	1,905	87.1	962	88.2	967	87.6	1,928
Urban/rural												
Urban	91.7	133	90.5	140	91.2	273	89.5	131	85.3	142	87.3	272
Rural	86.0	803	88.7	828	87.4	1,632	86.7	831	88.6	825	87.7	1,656
Province												
Kigali City	92.4	80	88.8	93	90.6	173	88.9	88	88.3	88	88.6	176
Southern Province	85.7	225	87.5	222	86.6	447	87.1	238	89.7	231	88.4	469
Western Province	85.4	226	88.7	233	87.2	459	88.2	238	88.2	230	88.2	468
Northern Province	90.7	159	92.7	159	91.7	318	91.2	141	91.2	156	91.2	297
Eastern Province	84.7	246	88.0	262	86.5	508	83.2	257	84.9	261	84.1	518
Quintile												
Q1	80.6	246	84.0	242	82.3	489	79.3	252	82.0	252	80.7	504
Q2	85.2	210	89.4	222	87.4	432	87.8	220	87.8	222	87.7	442
Q3	89.2	191	90.6	196	89.9	388	89.5	190	89.8	198	89.7	388
Q4	91.3	159	90.8	170	91.0	330	90.4	171	92.6	168	91.6	338
Q5	92.0	130	92.1	138	92.0	268	92.9	130	92.7	126	92.7	256
Age group												
7	66.6	173	70.9	177	68.8	350	66.6	146	66.2	158	66.4	304
8	85.8	165	88.1	163	87.0	328	83.7	160	86.2	166	85.0	326
9	91.0	158	92.5	169	91.8	327	90.2	177	92.3	169	91.2	346
10	94.8	149	96.2	155	95.5	304	94.2	152	96.6	159	95.4	310
11	94.4	161	94.6	164	94.5	325	93.5	169	95.3	167	94.4	337
12	91.1	130	93.7	140	92.5	270	92.2	158	91.9	147	92.1	305

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table B1. 2: Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) at primary school by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4						EICV5					
	Male	Male population aged 7-12	Female	Female population aged 7-12	Both sexes	Total population aged 7-12	Male	Male population aged 7-12	Female	Female population aged 7-12	Both sex	Total population aged 7-12
All Rwanda	134.2	936	134.6	969	134.4	1,905	133.0	962	131.5	967	132.3	1,928
Urban/rural												
Urban	139.4	133	135.6	140	137.4	273	133.8	131	123.5	142	128.5	272
Rural	133.4	803	134.4	828	133.9	1,632	132.9	831	132.9	825	132.9	1,656
Province												

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	EICV4						EICV5					
	Male	Male population aged 7 -12	Female	Female population aged 7 -12	Both sexes	Total population aged 7-12	Male	Male population aged 7-12	Female	Female population aged 7- 12	Both sex	Total population aged 7 -12
Kigali City	139.0	80	129.1	93	133.7	173	129.8	88	128.9	88	129.4	176
Southern Province	135.0	225	136.3	222	135.6	447	133.0	238	134.1	231	133.5	469
Western Province	132.3	226	137.0	233	134.7	458	133.7	238	133.4	230	133.6	468
Northern Province	136.7	159	137.9	159	137.3	318	142.8	141	135.2	156	138.8	297
Eastern Province	132.1	246	131.0	262	131.5	508	128.2	257	126.3	261	127.2	518
Quintile												
Q1	122.2	246	129.3	242	125.7	488	123.0	252	125.8	252	124.4	504
Q2	131.6	210	134.2	222	132.9	432	129.0	220	128.9	222	129.0	442
Q3	138.7	191	134.0	196	136.3	387	140.1	190	133.5	198	136.7	388
Q4	144.4	159	141.9	170	143.1	330	141.7	171	138.3	168	140.0	338
Q5	142.4	130	136.3	138	139.3	267	137.3	130	135.8	126	136.6	256
Age group												
7	66.5	173	70.7	178	68.6	350	66.6	146	66.2	158	66.4	304
8	85.8	165	88.2	162	87.0	326	83.7	160	86.2	166	85.0	326
9	91.1	159	92.6	170	91.9	329	90.2	177	92.3	169	91.2	346
10	94.8	149	96.3	155	95.6	304	94.2	152	96.6	159	95.4	310
11	94.5	160	94.9	164	94.7	325	93.5	169	95.3	167	94.4	337
12	91.2	130	93.7	140	92.5	270	92.2	158	91.9	147	92.1	305

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table B1.3: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at secondary school by urban/rural, province, type of school, age, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4						EICV5					
	Male	Male population aged between 13 and 18	Female	Female population aged between 13 and 18	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 18	Male	Male population aged between 13 and 18	Female	Female population aged between 13 and 18	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 18
All Rwanda	20.8	750	25.0	781	23.0	1,531	21.3	789	25.1	806	23.2	1,594
Urban/rural												
Urban	39.8	130	38.2	157	38.9	288	39.8	134	39.3	160	39.5	294
Rural	16.9	619	21.6	624	19.3	1,243	17.5	655	21.6	646	19.6	1,300
Province												
Kigali City	36.8	80	36.9	98	36.9	178	42.0	93	36.7	108	39.2	201
Southern Province	17.7	180	22.1	173	19.9	352	17.4	190	22.3	179	19.8	369
Western Province	18.2	167	21.5	181	19.9	348	20.3	182	22.8	188	21.6	370
Northern Province	21.3	128	27.0	132	24.2	260	21.1	128	28.2	129	24.7	257
Eastern Province	19.2	195	23.3	198	21.3	392	16.4	196	21.6	201	19.0	397
Quintile												
Q1	9.6	156	11.6	162	10.6	318	8.9	166	8.6	173	8.8	340
Q2	15.4	150	18.1	154	16.8	304	14.3	149	17.2	161	15.8	310
Q3	17.8	147	23.2	142	20.5	289	18.4	157	24.5	151	21.4	308
Q4	22.9	140	29.4	152	26.3	292	24.6	159	32.3	145	28.2	303
Q5	38.3	157	41.3	172	39.8	329	41.9	157	43.2	176	42.6	333
Age group												
13	6.0	154	5.4	173	5.6	327	7.4	158	8.6	162	8.0	320
14	10.3	122	15.6	118	12.9	240	11.6	147	15.7	152	13.7	299
15	22.0	116	27.3	123	24.8	239	23.5	112	26.8	127	25.2	239
16	26.5	118	34.4	126	30.6	244	26.3	159	32.7	149	29.4	307
17	31.9	131	38.8	134	35.3	265	33.9	112	38.8	107	36.3	219
18	33.0	109	35.9	107	34.5	216	33.0	101	37.0	109	35.0	210

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table B1.4: Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) at secondary school by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV5)

	EICV4						EICV5					
	Male	Male population aged between 13 and 18	Female	Female population aged between 13 and 18	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 18	Male	Male population aged between 13 and 18	Female	Female population aged between 13 and 18	Both sexes	Total population aged between 13 and 18
All Rwanda	39.5	750	42.7	781	41.1	1,531	33.5	789	36.2	806	34.8	1,594
Urban/rural												
Urban	66.8	130	61.3	157	63.8	288	60.6	134	50.8	160	55.3	294
Rural	33.7	619	37.9	624	35.9	1,243	27.9	655	32.5	646	30.2	1,300
Province												
Kigali City	64.4	80	59.8	98	61.8	178	59.3	93	46.2	108	52.3	201
Southern Province	33.1	180	38.9	173	35.9	352	27.5	190	33.7	179	30.5	369
Western Province	38.2	167	40.3	181	39.3	348	32.9	182	35.3	188	34.1	370
Northern Province	36.7	128	40.8	132	38.8	260	31.4	128	39.6	129	35.5	257
Eastern Province	38.0	195	40.9	198	39.5	392	29.0	196	31.5	201	30.2	397
Quintile												
Q1	17.1	156	17.6	162	17.4	318	12.9	166	12.9	173	12.9	340
Q2	29.4	150	30.3	154	29.8	304	22.2	149	23.3	161	22.8	310
Q3	37.1	147	43.5	142	40.2	289	31.7	157	34.5	151	33.1	308
Q4	46.5	140	52.3	152	49.5	292	41.4	159	50.7	145	45.8	303
Q5	67.2	157	68.1	172	67.7	329	59.8	157	60.1	176	60.0	333
Age group												
13	6.0	154	5.4	173	5.7	327	7.4	158	8.5	162	8.0	320
14	10.3	122	15.6	118	12.9	240	11.5	147	15.7	152	13.7	299
15	22.0	116	27.3	123	24.7	239	22.9	112	26.4	127	24.8	239
16	26.5	118	34.4	126	30.6	244	25.8	159	31.9	149	28.7	307
17	31.9	131	38.8	134	35.4	265	32.4	112	38.5	107	35.4	219
18	33.0	109	35.9	107	34.4	216	31.3	101	36.1	109	33.8	210

Source: EICV4, EICV5

Table B1.5: Reasons for curtailment of studies (%) among primary school-age children (EICV5)

	cost	work	Marriage	Change of residence	Excluded	Lack of interest	Lack of family support	War/Genocide	Health	Completed studies	Others
All Rwanda	28.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	45.6	16.8	0.3	3.9	1.1	3.0
Urban/rural											
Urban	37.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	31.4	21.7	2.9	4.3	0.0	0.0
Rural	27.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	47.1	16.2	0.0	3.9	1.2	3.4
Province											
Kigali City	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	19.8	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Southern Province	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	42.6	22.2	0.0	4.0	0.6	2.0
Western Province	30.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.6	50.1	12.5	0.0	3.1	1.0	1.3
Northern Province	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	12.2	0.0	1.2	5.0	5.1
Eastern Province	19.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	49.7	17.1	0.9	5.6	0.0	5.0
Sex											
Male	26.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	49.3	14.9	0.0	3.4	0.9	3.1
Female	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.8	19.3	0.6	4.6	1.3	2.9
Quintile											
Q1	35.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	16.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.3
Q2	23.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	49.6	15.6	0.0	2.9	1.4	4.7
Q3	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	54.3	20.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.9
Q4	31.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	43.0	10.2	0.0	7.7	2.9	3.0
Q5	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	25.3	2.5	2.4	1.6	3.2

Source: EICV5

Table B1.6: Reasons for curtailment of studies (%) among secondary school-age children (EICV5)

	cost	work	Marriage	Change of residence	Excluded	Lack of interest	Lack of family support	War/Genocide	Health	Completed studies	Others
All Rwanda	35.0	3.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	37.6	7.6	0.0	6.1	1.2	7.6
Urban/rural											
Urban	48.1	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	15.1
Rural	31.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	46.2	8.0	0.0	6.2	1.0	5.4
Province											
Kigali City	48.4	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6
Southern Province	42.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	33.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9
Western Province	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	13.5	0.0	21.1	6.0	5.5
Northern Province	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	13.9	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0
Eastern Province	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
Sex											
Male	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
Female	32.6	6.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	37	2.2	0.0	9.7	2.0	8.2
Quintile											
Q1	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q2	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0
Q3	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7
Q4	26.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	11.9	0.0	4.5	3.2	12.4
Q5	41.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	32.9	7.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0

Source: EICV5

Table B1.7: Disability status according to education level studied in 2016 by urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5)

	Attended Primary in 2016		Attended Secondary in 2016		Attended University in 2016	
	Without disability	With disability	Without disability	With disability	Without disability	With disability
All Rwanda	98.7	1.3	98.7	1.3	98.7	1.3
Urban/rural						
Urban	98.8	1.2	98.6	1.4	98.8	1.2
Rural	98.7	1.3	98.7	1.3	98.6	1.4
Province						
Kigali City	99.4	0.6	98.2	1.8	99.4	0.6
Southern Province	98.3	1.7	98.6	1.4	100	0.0
Western Province	98.9	1.1	98.6	1.4	97.4	2.6
Northern Province	98.7	1.3	99.4	0.6	97.9	2.1
Eastern Province	98.7	1.3	98.7	1.3	97.1	2.9
Sex						
Male	98.5	1.5	98.8	1.2	98.5	1.5
Female	99.0	1.0	98.6	1.4	99.1	0.9
Quintile						
Q1	98.6	1.4	97.9	2.1	100	0.0
Q2	99.0	1.0	98.6	1.4	100	0.0
Q3	98.2	1.8	99.2	0.8	100	0.0
Q4	98.9	1.1	98.2	1.8	100	0.0
Q5	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0	98.5	1.5

Source: EICV5

Annex E: Team of EICV5_Education Thematic Report

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