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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA



5th

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

MAIN INDICATORS REPORT



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REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Main Indicators Report

February, 2023

The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Field work was conducted from 16th to 30th August, 2022.

Additional information about the RPHC5 may be obtained from the NISR:
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Contents

LIST OF TABLES.....	III
LIST OF FIGURES.....	VII
LIST OF MAPS.....	IX
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	XI
FOREWORD	XIII
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	XV
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XVII
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS.....	1
1.1. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION	1
1.2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS.....	1
1.3. CENSUS PHASES.....	1
CHAPTER 2: POPULATION SIZE, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION, STRUCTURE AND EVOLUTION SINCE 1978.....	3
2.1. SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION	3
2.2. EVOLUTION OF THE SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BETWEEN 1978-2022.....	6
2.3. AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION	8
CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	11
3.1. SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	11
3.2. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	11
3.3. ICT LITERACY	22
3.4. MARITAL STATUS	32
3.5. ACCESS TO MEDICAL INSURANCE	34
3.6. MIGRATION.....	36
3.7. FERTILITY INDICATORS.....	40
3.8. MORTALITY INDICATORS	44
CHAPTER 4: SUB-POPULATIONS	49
4.1. CHILDREN (0-17 YEARS)	49
4.2. YOUTH (16-30 YEARS)	54
4.3. WOMEN AND GENDER EQUALITY	57
4.4. ELDERLY.....	62
4.5. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.....	67
CHAPTER 5: NUMBER, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION, TYPOLOGY AND SIZE OF THE PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	71
5.1. NUMBER AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS	71
5.2. FEMALE HEADSHIP OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.....	72
5.3. SIZE OF THE PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND ROOM OCCUPANCY	73
CHAPTER 6: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING UNITS USED BY THE PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.....	77
6.1. TYPE OF HABITAT AND TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNITS.....	77
6.2. MAIN MATERIAL USED FOR THE ROOF, WALLS, AND FLOOR OF THE HOUSING UNITS	81
6.3. WATER AND SANITATION IN THE HOUSING UNITS	87
6.4. ENERGY IN THE HOUSING UNITS	98
6.5. ASSETS OWNED BY THE PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	104
CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	109
7.1. AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS	109



7.2.	CROPS GROWN BY PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	112
7.3.	LIVESTOCK OWNED BY PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	115
CHAPTER 8: POPULATIONS PROJECTIONS		125
8.1.	PROJECTIONS OF THE SIZE OF THE TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS	125
8.2.	PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION DENSITY	126
8.3.	PROJECTIONS OF THE AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION	127
8.4.	PROJECTIONS OF SOME KEY FERTILITY INDICATORS	128
8.5.	PROJECTIONS OF SOME KEY MORTALITY INDICATORS	129
ANNEXES		131
ANNEX 1: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND SECTOR		131
ANNEX 2: PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2022.....		140
ANNEX 3: 2022 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES		144

List of Tables

Table 1: Resident population by sex, Province, District and population density.....	3
Table 2: Resident population by residence, Province, and District	5
Table 3: Number and population share (%) of some specific interventions target groups by sex	6
Table 4: Population change by sex and annual growth rate.....	7
Table 5: Five-years age group by sex distribution (Counts) by Area of residence	8
Table 6: Population by nationality and Province	11
Table 7: Resident population by religious affiliation and residence.....	11
Table 8: Population aged 15 years and above by language(s) of literacy	12
Table 9: Population by highest level of education attended, sex and residence	13
Table 10: Population aged 3 years and above by highest level of education attended, sex and residence	14
Table 11: Population aged 7-18 years by school attendance status	14
Table 12: Population aged 6-17 years by school attendance status	15
Table 13: Percentage of children aged 7-12 years currently attending school by sex and residence.....	17
Table 14: Percentage of children aged 6-11 currently attending school by sex and residence	18
Table 15: Percentage of children aged 13-18 years currently attending school by sex and residence.....	19
Table 16: Percentage of children aged 12-17 currently attending school by sex and residence	20
Table 17: Primary and secondary age population and corresponding number of students	21
Table 18: Gross, net attendance rates in primary school level (6-11 years) by sex and residence	21
Table 19: Gross, net attendance rates in secondary education (12-17 years) by sex and residence.....	22
Table 20: Number and % of the population who used internet by province and age groups.....	23
Table 21: Percentage of the population who used internet by district according to age groups	24
Table 22: Distribution of Population (10+ Years) who used internet by main place of access	26
Table 23: Number and % of population owning a mobile phone by Province and age groups	28
Table 24: Distribution of the population owning mobile phone by type of mobile phone	29
Table 25: Percentage of private households whose at least one member owns a mobile phone	30
Table 26: Percentage of single/never married population aged 12 and above by age groups and sex.....	32
Table 27: Population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and age groups.....	33
Table 28: Prevalence of medical insurance by district, residence and sex	34
Table 29: Population who have a medical insurance by main type of insurance.....	35

Table 30: Lifetime migration matrix by Province	36
Table 31: Recent migration matrix by Province	36
Table 32: Net lifetime and net recent migration by province and district.....	38
Table 33: Natality and fertility indicators among women aged 10 years and above	40
Table 34: Fertility indicators among the women aged 15-49 years	40
Table 35: Both Sexes Abridged Life Table, Rwanda 2022	46
Table 36: Male Abridged Life Table, Rwanda 2022	46
Table 37: Female Abridged Life Table, Rwanda 2022.....	47
Table 38: Children (aged 0-17 years) by sex, Province, District and residence	49
Table 39: Share of the children in the population by district, sex and residence	50
Table 40: Birth registration rate by district, sex, and residence.....	51
Table 41: Children by survivorship of biological parents and sex.....	52
Table 42: Children by survivorship of biological parents by residence.....	52
Table 43: Children by cohabitation status with biological parents by sex and residence	53
Table 44: Number of youth (16-30 years) by district, sex and residence	54
Table 45: Share of the youth in the population by district, sex and residence.....	55
Table 46: Youth by marital status, sex, age group and residence	56
Table 47: Number and Percentage of women by Province, District and residence	57
Table 48: Household headship rate among females and males (12+ years) by District	58
Table 49: Number of elderly by sex by province, district and residence.....	62
Table 50: Share of the elderly in the population by sex and by district, sex and residence	63
Table 51: Distribution (%) of elderly people by marital status by sex and residence.....	64
Table 52: Prevalence (%) of disability among the elderly by district, sex and residence.....	65
Table 53: Proportion of the elderly by main type of medical insurance, sex and residence	66
Table 54: Number and Percentage of population aged 5 + years with disability by district.....	67
Table 55: Prevalence of disability by type, sex and residence.....	68
Table 56: Prevalence of medical insurance among the population with/without disability by district.....	69
Table 57: Current school attendance rate in children (6-17) with/without disabilities by province	70
Table 58: Private households (Number) by province, district and residence.....	71
Table 59: Number and Percentage of the households headed by women by district.....	72

Table 60: Mean size of the private households by district, sex of the household head and residence	74
Table 61: Mean number of persons by bedroom by sex of the household head, district and residence	75
Table 62: Percentage of households with separate bedrooms for girls and boys by district.....	76
Table 63: Distribution (%) of the private households by type of habitat and District	77
Table 64: Distribution of the private housing units by tenure of household and District	79
Table 65: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the roof and district.....	81
Table 66: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the wall and District.....	83
Table 67: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the floor and District.....	85
Table 68: Percentage of private households that have access to improved drinking water by district	87
Table 69: Distribution of the private households by main source of drinking water by district	88
Table 70: Distribution (%) of the private households by type of toilet facility and district.....	91
Table 71: Percentage of private households that use unshared improved toilet facility by District	92
Table 72: Distribution of the private households by main mode of waste disposal and district.....	94
Table 73: Distribution (%) of the private households by main mode of sewage disposal by Province and District	96
Table 74: Proportion of households that have access to electricity by sex of the household head and residence	98
Table 75: Distribution of private households by main source of energy for lighting, Province and District.....	100
Table 76: % of the private households by main source of energy for cooking, Province and District	102
Table 77: Percentage of private households, which have and used energy saving stove by District.....	104
Table 78: Percentage of private households possessing specific assets by Province and District	105
Table 79: Number and Percentage of private agricultural households by Province, District and residence.....	109
Table 80: Number and Percentage of private agricultural households by district and sex of household head	110
Table 81: Percentage of private households practicing different types of agricultural activities by district.....	111
Table 82: Percentage of households cultivating different types of crops by Province and District.....	112
Table 83: Number of private crop farming households cultivating different types of crops by district	113
Table 84: Percentage of crop farming households producing different types of vegetables by district.....	114
Table 85: % of private households rearing different types of livestock by District (urban and rural).....	115
Table 86: Percentage of private households rearing different types of livestock by District (Urban)	116
Table 87: Percentage of private households rearing different types of livestock by District (Rural)	117
Table 88: Number of private households rearing different types of livestock by District.....	118
Table 89: Different types of livestock owned by the private households by District (Urban + Rural).....	119



Table 90: Livestock owned by the private households by livestock type and District (Urban)..... 120

Table 91: Livestock owned by the private households by livestock type and District (Rural)..... 121

Table 92: Evolution of the Rwanda’s population (in millions) by area of residence, 2022-2052..... 125

Table 93: Evolution of the population density by residence (medium projection), 2022-2052..... 126

Table 94: Changes in key fertility indicators by projection scenario, 2022-2052 128

Table 95: Evolution of key mortality indicators by projection scenario, 2022-2052..... 129

Table 96: City of Kigali population distribution by district and sector 131

Table 97: Southern Province population distribution by district and sector 132

Table 98: Western Province population distribution by district and sector 134

Table 99: Northern Province population distribution by district and sector 136

Table 100: Eastern Province population distribution by district and sector 138

List of Figures

Figure 1: Pyramid of the resident population of Rwanda in 2022	9
Figure 2: Pyramid of the urban and rural resident populations of Rwanda in 2022	9
Figure 3: Percentage of the population currently attending school by single age (2012 and 2022)	15
Figure 4: Percentage of the population currently attending school by single age and sex (2012 and 2022)	16
Figure 5: Percentage of the population currently attending school by single age and residence	16
Figure 6: Percentage of population (10+ years) used internet by the place of access and residence	27
Figure 7: Total Fertility Rate by District	41
Figure 8: Evolution of the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) between 1978 and 2022.....	42
Figure 9: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Women’s highest level of education attained	42
Figure 10: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Province	42
Figure 11: Percentage of adolescent girls who already gave birth by age and school attendance	43
Figure 12: Trends in the Crude Death Rates (CDR) between 1978 and 2022.....	44
Figure 13: Evolution of Infant Mortality between 1978 and 2022	44
Figure 14: Evolution of life expectancy at birth between 1978 and 2022 by sex	45
Figure 15: Birth registration rate by single age (0-17), and residence.....	52
Figure 16: Household headship rate among females and males (12+ years) by age groups.....	59
Figure 17: Household headship rate among females and males (12+ years) by age group in urban	59
Figure 18: Household headship rate among females and males (12+ years) by age groups in rural	60
Figure 19: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for the current school attendance status by single age (3-18)	61
Figure 20: Prevalence of disability among the population aged 5+ by age groups, sex and residence.....	68
Figure 21: Private households by typology, sex of the household head and residence	73
Figure 22: Distribution of the private households by type of habitat and residence.....	78
Figure 23: Distribution of the private housing unit by tenure and residence	80
Figure 24: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the roof and residence.....	82
Figure 25: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the walls and residence.....	84
Figure 26: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the floor and residence.....	86
Figure 27: Distribution of the private households by main source of drinking water.....	90
Figure 28: Distribution of the private households by type of toilet facility and residence	93
Figure 29: Distribution of the private households by main mode of waste disposal and residence.....	95

Figure 30: Distribution of the private households by main mode of sewage disposal and residence97

Figure 31: Distribution of the private households by main source of energy for lighting and residence 101

Figure 32: Distribution of the private households by main source of energy for cooking and residence 103

Figure 33: Distribution (%) of private households possessing assets by urban and rural areas..... 107

Figure 34: Evolution of agricultural and non-agricultural occupations 122

Figure 35: Distribution of employed population by economic activities..... 123

List of Maps

Map 1: Population density of Rwanda by sector (2002-2022)	4
Map 2: Population change between 2012 and 2022 by sector	7
Map 3: Sex ratio by sector	10
Map 4: Primary net attendance rate by sector	21
Map 5: Percentage of private households that used internet in 12 months prior to census by sector	25
Map 6: Percentage of private household that at least one member owns mobile phone by sector	31
Map 7: Recent migrant by sector	37
Map 8: Proportion of recent in migrants to population by district	39
Map 9: Percentage of private households using drinking water source by sector	89
Map 10: Percentage of private households using electricity as main source of home lighting by sector	99



List of Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CoK	City of Kigali
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EU	European Union
GAR	Gross Attendance Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HHR	Household Headship Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MACB	Mean age at Childbearing
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NRR	Net Reproduction Rate
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
OGS	Office of Government Spokesperson
PHC	Population and Housing Census
RPHC5	Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
RBA	Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
RBC	Rwanda Biomedical Center
RISA	Rwanda Information Society Authority
RP	Residential Promiscuity
RPPA	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
SBR	Standardized Birth Rate
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development (formerly DFID)
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	U.S Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank

Foreword

The Government of Rwanda, through the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) conducted the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census to provide updated demographic, social and economic indicators for policy formulation and planning to support the national development agenda and track the implementation of national, regional, continental and global development goals, such as the First National Strategy for Transformation (NST1 2017-2024); the AU Agenda 2063; and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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

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

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

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

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

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


Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning



Acknowledgements

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

NISR is pleased to publish the main indicators report as the main flagship report of the RPHC5. This report will be followed by several thematic reports and districts profile reports. The main indicators report covers several issues mainly population size and distribution, education, settlement, population projections to mention but a few. NISR hopes that the results in this report supplemented by the upcoming thematic reports would meet the demand of census data users across the board.

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

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

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

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

Thank you.



MURANGWA Yusuf
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Executive summary

Size and spatial distribution of the population

- The analysis of the fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) indicates that Rwanda's population was 13,246,394 as of August 2022, indicating an inter-censal annual growth rate of 2.3% between 2012 and 2022.
- Overall, there were 6,817,068 females representing 51.5% of the population, which is slightly higher than 6,429,326 males, representing 48.5% of the population.
- The ratio of Rwandan urban-rural population indicates that there are approximately three urban residents (i.e. 27.9%) for every seven rural residents (72.1%).
- The City of Kigali is the most urbanised Province (86.9%) while the Southern Province has the lowest urban population (14.8%).
- The provincial population distribution shows that Eastern and Southern Provinces are the most populous, constituting half of the total population of Rwanda.
- By District, Gasabo in the City of Kigali is the most populous District while Kicukiro is the most densely populated District in the country. Nyaruguru in the Southern Province and Nyabihu in Western Province are the least populated Districts while Kayonza is the least densely populated District in the country.

Education

- According to the RPHC5 results, there was 8.2 million adult individuals aged 15 years and above. Among them, approximately 79% (6.5 million) could read and write with understanding in any language.
- Overall, results show that 2,954,770 of the Rwanda resident population (about 22.3%) have never been to school. Urban areas had the lower proportion of individuals with no schooling (18%) as compared to rural areas (24%).
- The overall Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at primary was 89.3% and was higher among females than the male population. Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at the secondary level of education was 22.3%.
- From a gender point of view, results show that females had the highest proportion in terms of NAR in secondary compared to males (25.8 and 18.8% respectively). At the national level, the

Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for primary and secondary were 141.7% and 39.9% respectively.

ICT literacy and mobile phone ownership

- At the national level, 14% of the population aged 10 years and above reported having used the internet (from any location) in the 12 months preceding the Census. Sixty-four percent of them reported using the internet at home.
- Mobile phone ownership increases with age. The results show that 62.9% of resident population aged 21 years and above own a mobile phone while the proportion among those aged 10 years and above was 47.8%.
- The ownership of mobile phones tends to be higher among males than women living in urban areas. (For instance, 86.2% of males aged 21 years and above vs 79% of females in the same age range).

Marital status and nuptiality

- The patterns of marital status among resident population aged 12 and above slightly changed by age and sex over the last ten years. The proportion of unmarried people decreased by almost 1% at national level (from 45.5% in 2012 to 44.4% in 2022) while married population increased by 3% (from 46.1% in 2012 to 49.1% in 2022).
- Compared to the previous census, widowhood decreased by 1.7% (from 6.3% in 2012 to 4.6% in 2022). It is higher among females than males. For instance, the percentage of widowhood at age of 65 and above was reported as being just over 42% among females and just under 20% among males.
- With regard to divorce and separation, the RPHC5 findings show a reversed situational change where divorced population decreased from 1.5% in 2012 to 0.2% in 2022 while separation increased from 0.5% in 2012 to 1.7% in 2022.

Migration

- In terms of internal migration, the Census enumerated 889 thousand recent migrants. Around third of these migrants (355 thousand) reside in the City of Kigali and 306 thousand in the Eastern province. The remaining provinces together host around 228 thousand migrants,

with the Western province having received the smallest number of migrants (about 46 thousand).

- In terms of origin, the City of Kigali, Southern, and Western Provinces are the most migrant-sending provinces, as each of them sent fifth of the total recent out-migrants.
- The City of Kigali and Eastern Province received important flows of recent migrants whose numbers range between 47 and 140 thousands per province of origin, while the remaining provinces host migrants from mainly one or two other provinces. For instance, migrants in the Southern Province come mainly from the West and City of Kigali (37 and 47 thousands respectively). The remaining provinces together sent less than 25 thousand migrants to the South.

Fertility

- Fertility is the primary engine for population growth. Knowledge of fertility levels and trends helps the government and policy makers formulate and evaluate policies related to populations changes. Furthermore, analysis of fertility trends helps to predict demand for public services such as health and education facilities among others.
- The RPHC5 findings show that women in Rwanda gave birth to 364,549 babies in the last twelve months preceding the census, which is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 27.8 births per 1,000 inhabitants.
- Currently, the fertility rate (TFR) for Rwanda is 3.6 children per woman during her reproductive life.
- Fertility varies across provinces. The TFR is 3.0 children per woman in the City of Kigali, 3.8 in Southern and Western provinces, 3.3 in the Northern Province and 4.0 in the Eastern province.
- Fertility has greatly declined over time, since the current level of the TFR (3.6 children) is less than half of the TFR in the 1978 Population and housing census (8.6 children).
- Fertility varies according to the women's highest educational level attended. Females with secondary level of education or above have 3.4 children per woman, while those with primary or post primary level of education have the highest level of fertility with a TFR of 3.9 children per woman.

- Adolescent fertility (females aged 10 to 19 years) is very low before 16 years but becomes substantially high from 16 years of age and above. Overall, 2.6% of female adolescents have already given birth. About 1% of those aged 16 years have already given birth, while 13% of those aged 19 years have already given birth.

Life expectancy and mortality

- Mortality indicators are important for measuring the health and socioeconomic development of a country. They help in identifying the country's current and future demographic status, the segments of the population that should be considered for special government programme and to monitor and evaluate success and failure of interventions including evaluation of key SDGs related to health among others.
- Rwanda experienced a significant socio-economic and health transformation over the past 44 years, as illustrated in the trends of life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is the best summary of health indicator of a population.
- The life expectancy at birth increased between 1978 and 1991 (from 46 to 54 years), then decreased between 1991 and 2002 (from 54 to 51 years) before increasing substantially in 2012 to 64.
- The RPHC5 results show that the life expectancy at birth increased to 69.6 years in 2022. When disaggregated by sex, findings indicate a life expectancy of 67.7 years for males and 71.2 years for females.
- In this report the sustained decline in overall mortality can be observed. The crude death rates declined from 17.1 deaths per 1000 population in 1978 to 6.3 per 1,000 population in 2022.
- There has also been a downward trend in childhood mortality over the same period. The current levels of infant and under-five mortality are 28.9 per 1,000 live births and 40.8 per 1000 live births respectively while the corresponding levels in 2012 were 49 per 1,000 and 72 per 1,000 respectively.

Children

- In Rwanda, children are defined as population aged from 0 to 17 years.
- The RPHC5 results show that there were about 5.9 million children (45%) out of the total resident population. There were more male

children (2.949 million) than female children (2.946 million) and most of children reside in rural areas (75%) than in urban areas (25%).

- The results also indicate that about 94% of the children births were registered. There is no variation by sex. However, there is very minimal difference in birth registration by place of residence (urban 93.8% vs rural 94.4%).
- The results also indicate that about 7% of children in Rwanda lost at least one parent and that 0.5% of children lost both parents. The proportion of Children who lost their fathers (4.6%) is more than twice as high as the one of those who lost their mothers (1.9%).
- In terms of cohabitation, the data shows that 68% of children live with both parents in the same households.

Youth

- In Rwanda, youth are defined as population aged from 16 to 30 years.
- The youth constitute 27.1% (3.6 million) of the total population of Rwanda.
- There are slightly more female (1.8 million youth than males 1,76 million). The majority of youth reside in rural areas (2.4 million) compared with the urban areas (1.2 million).
- Sixty-nine percent of youth aged 16-30 years are single, while 30% are married. The remaining 1% of them is no longer in marriage union.
- Marriage is more widespread among females than males, 55% of females aged 21-30 years were married compared to 39% of male youth. In rural areas, 52% of youth (21-30 years) are married compared to 39% in urban areas.

Women and gender equality

- The analysis of RPHC5 shows that, among the resident female population aged 12 and above, 20% are household heads.
- This household headship rate is far smaller compared to males (55%) and is smaller in urban areas (19.6%) than in rural areas (20.1%). The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for currently attending school is greater than 100 from age 3 to 18. This means that girls are attending school more than boys for these ages.
- Moreover, the GPI for those who are no longer attending school and those who never attended school is less than 100, implying that less girls than boys are no longer attending school or never attended school.

Elderly

- The RPHC5 results show that there were 862,929 people aged 60 years and above in Rwanda, representing 6.5% of the resident population.
- There are more females (58.7%) than males (41.3%) among the elderly. The results also show that most of the elderly population reside in rural areas (82.1%) compared to urban areas (17.9%).
- Overall, 12.6% of the elderly people in Rwanda live with disability as compared to 3% of disability prevalence among the total resident population aged 5 and above. There is a higher prevalence of disability among elderly females (13.5%) than elderly males (11.3%).
- In terms of insurance coverage, the census results show that nearly all elderly people have medical insurance (98%).

Disability

- The RPHC5 results show that out of Rwanda's resident population aged 5 years and above, the disability prevalence rate was 3.4%. The prevalence of disability was higher among females (3.6%) than males (3.1%).
- Overall, 65% of school going children aged 6 - 17 years with disability are currently attending school compared to 81% of children without disability.

Type of habitat and tenure of the housing units

- The majority of the private households in Rwanda (65%) reside in the planned rural settlements (called « Umudugudu »). About 15% are found in the dispersed/isolated housing settlements while 9% in spontaneous/squatter settlements.
- In the previous census, these figures amounted to about 49% private households for planned rural settlements, 34% for dispersed/isolated housing and 14% in spontaneous/squatter settlements. This shows a significant change in the occupation of the different types of settlements by the populations across the country during the intercensal period.
- Owner occupation and tenant occupation are the two predominant forms of tenure observed for private households in Rwanda. About 72% of the private households own their dwelling unit, while about 22% are tenants. The remaining proportion is distributed in other forms of tenure such as free lodging, staff housing etc. The

decrease in owner occupation in favor of tenant occupation at national level was observed in comparison with the previous censuses (for example in the 2012 census, the percentage of owners was 80% and the percentage of tenants was 15%).

- The housing tenure in the City of Kigali, however, seems to be contrary to that of the other provinces. Most of the private households in Kigali (61%) are tenants, while 34% own their households.

All districts of Kigali have similar trends in terms of tenure of housing units.

- There is an urban-rural difference in terms of household occupancy status: While tenant occupation is higher than owner occupation in urban areas (50% tenants and 45% owners respectively), the reverse situation prevails in rural areas (11% tenants and 83% owners respectively).

Physical characteristics of the buildings occupied by private households (main material used for the roof, walls and floor)

- Almost all housing units occupied by private households in Rwanda have their roof mainly made either of iron sheets (74%) or of local tiles (26%).
- Iron sheet roofing is more predominant in the City of Kigali (99%), in the Eastern province (99%) and in the districts of Rusizi (99%), Gicumbi (94%).
- Local tiles for roofing are mostly found in the Southern Province (61%), in the Western Province (41%) and in the Northern Province (21%).
- The majority of the private households in Rwanda (68%) use sun-dried bricks as the main material of the walls of their housing unit. About 18% use wood with mud without cement, 8% use wood with mud and cement, and 4% use burnt bricks - with some observed variations across the districts.
- The remaining materials are almost inexistant, though there are few exceptions including Nyamasheke (15% use timber).
- In terms of main material for the floor of dwelling unit, most private households in Rwanda have

earth (60%) or cement (31%), dung (4%) or tiles (3%).

- The distribution of these materials varies across provinces and districts, but also between urban and rural settlements. For instance, earth/sand as flooring material is predominant in rural housing (79%) while cement is predominant in urban housing (60%). With tiles used as flooring material found mainly in 11% of urban housing.

Access to drinking water

- Four out of five private households in Rwanda (82%) drink water from improved sources¹. There are variations between urban (96%) and rural areas (77%) but also across provinces and districts.
- The City of Kigali registers the highest access rate (97%), followed by the Western Province (75%) and the Southern Province (78%). The districts of Nyamagabe (59%), Rutsiro (61%) and Karongi (64%) have the lowest rates of access to improved sources of water for drinking.
- Unsafe drinking water used by private households in Rwanda is mainly taken from unprotected spring/well (11%) or from rivers/surface water (6%).

Sanitation and hygienic facilities

- More than 72% of the private households in Rwanda use unshared improved sanitation facilities (toilets). The distribution of the private household by type of used toilet facilities reveals that the majority of households (89%) use pit latrines with constructed floor slab of which 69% are unshared. The remaining proportion use flush toilet/WC system (3%) and latrine without constructed floor slab (7%). Flush toilet is mainly observed in Kigali (15%).
- Unimproved toilet facilities include pit latrine with constructed floor slab shared by more than one household (20%) and pit latrine without constructed floor slab (7%). Open defecation (bush) is as low as less than 1% in Rwanda.
- In terms of waste disposal by private households in Rwanda, the most common mode is household compost dumping (51% at national level). Eastern province has the highest percentage (67%) of households using this mode.

¹ The improved source of drinking water includes water from: pipe born, Public taps, Tube well/Borehole, Protected spring/well, rain and mineral water

The second common mode is throwing waste in the bushes (32%), and then comes waste collection companies (10%) which is mostly used in Kigali (53%). The other means of waste disposal are used by less than 5% of private households at national level.

- Forty-five percent of private households in Rwanda dispose their sewage water in the courtyard. This mode is less used in Kigali with 17% of households while it is used by more than 42% in the remaining provinces. Other common modes of sewage disposal include bush (20%), cesspool (18%), sump (8%), main sewer (6%). In the City of Kigali, the most common mode of sewage disposal used by private households is cesspool (52%).

Access to electricity and other sources of energy

- Access to electricity by private households in Rwanda currently amounts to 61% (47% ongrid and 14% solar panels). This shows a significant improvement comparatively to the 2012 census. At that time, the percentage of private households using electricity for lighting was less than 18%.
- The City of Kigali is ahead with 90% access to electricity, while in the other provinces access to electricity ranges between 55% to 60% of their private households.
- The access to electricity by households is far higher in urban areas (84.6%) than in rural areas (51.3%).
- The main source of energy used for lighting by private households is electricity from REG (47%). Other prevalent sources of energy for lighting are phone flashlight (28%) and solar power (14%).
- At national level, the majority of private households in Rwanda (76%) use firewood as their main source of energy for cooking. This observation prevails mainly in rural areas (93% of private households), whereas in urban areas the main sources of energy used for cooking are charcoal (50%), firewood (34%) and gas (13%).

Households' ownership of specific assets

In Rwanda, 81% of private households own Radios² and 78% of the households own mobile

phones. About 12% private households own a television and 4% own a computer.

Agriculture

- Around 2.3 million Rwanda's households (69 percent of private households) practice agricultural activities. Around 2.1 million households (63 percent of private households) do crop farming. Major crops grown in Rwanda are bean (80 percent of households farmers), maize (56 %), cassava (49 %), sweet potato (44 %), and banana (24 %). Around a half of households grow at least one fruit type.
- Around 1.7 million households (50 percent of private households) own at least one livestock. The main types of livestock owned/reared by private households in Rwanda are cows (28 percent of the households), followed by goats (19 percent), pigs (15%), chickens (12%) and rabbits (6%). In regard to the livestock numbers recorded in private households the results show that, the overall livestock heads are as follows: 1.4 million cattle, 1.5 million goats, 0.3 million sheep, 0.8 million pigs, 2.6 million chickens and 0.4 million rabbits.

Population projections

- The results from the population projections demonstrate that in the next 30 years, the Rwanda's population will be considerably different in terms of size, structure and composition than it is currently.
- The Rwanda's population is projected to increase from 13.2 million in 2022 to 23.6 million (medium scenario) by 2052. A direct consequence of this change is the increase in population density.
- The current population density of 501 inhabitants per square kilometre (in mid-year 2022) will increase to about 894 (medium scenario) at the end of the projection period, 2052.
- The urban population will increase from 3.7 million in 2022 to 16.5 million (medium scenario) by 2052 in consideration of the country's aspiration to have 70% of the population in urban by 2050.

² The possession of radio includes also the mobile phones with built in radio

Chapter 1: Overview of the fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

1.1. Context and justification

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

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected a number of demographic and socio-economic characteristics and indicated a total population of 10,515,973 people. In line with the United Nations Decennial Census Programme, the 2022 Census is the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC-5). It indicates that the country has a total population of 13,246,394 people.

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

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

1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

1.3. Census phases

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

- Census mapping;
- A Pilot Census;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitisation campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration;
- Post Enumeration Survey ; and
- Post census activities including analysis and dissemination of census results.

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

Chapter 2: Population size, spatial distribution, structure and evolution since 1978

2.1. Size and Spatial Distribution of the Population

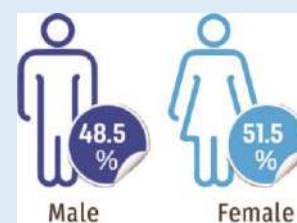
Socio-economic development indicators often vary across provinces and districts of a country. Understanding this is important for adequate planning and efficient implementation of programmes at all levels (national and sub-national levels). This section presents the population size, structure and spatial distribution of the RPHC5.

Table 1: Resident population by sex, Province, District and population density

Province/ Districts	Counts			Population share (% of the total population)	Population density
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	-
Rwanda	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	100	503
City of Kigali	1,745,555	888,882	856,673	13.2	2,401
Nyarugenge	374,319	195,780	178,539	2.8	2,830
Gasabo	879,505	443,987	435,518	6.6	2,056
Kicukiro	491,731	249,115	242,616	3.7	2,944
Southern Province	3,002,699	1,448,455	1,554,244	22.7	547
Nyanza	365,718	178,645	187,073	2.8	545
Gisagara	397,051	188,965	208,086	3	584
Nyaruguru	318,126	151,980	166,146	2.4	409
Huye	381,900	188,859	193,041	2.9	657
Nyamagabe	371,501	176,725	194,776	2.8	441
Ruhango	359,121	172,096	187,025	2.7	573
Muhanga	358,433	173,615	184,818	2.7	555
Kamonyi	450,849	217,570	233,279	3.4	683
Western Province	2,896,484	1,384,635	1,511,849	21.9	693
Karongi	373,869	178,417	195,452	2.8	482
Rutsiro	369,180	176,498	192,682	2.8	565
Rubavu	546,683	267,299	279,384	4.1	1,614
Nyabihu	319,047	150,072	168,975	2.4	642
Ngororero	367,955	171,065	196,890	2.8	551
Rusizi	485,529	236,426	249,103	3.7	871
Nyamasheke	434,221	204,858	229,363	3.3	632
Northern Province	2,038,511	972,960	1,065,551	15.4	663
Rulindo	360,144	171,849	188,295	2.7	635
Gakenke	365,292	172,600	192,692	2.8	520
Musanze	476,522	227,340	249,182	3.6	1,157
Burera	387,729	184,782	202,947	2.9	682
Gicumbi	448,824	216,389	232,435	3.4	544
Eastern Province	3,563,145	1,734,394	1,828,751	26.9	433
Rwamagana	484,953	243,794	241,159	3.7	740
Nyagatare	653,861	318,740	335,121	4.9	373
Gatsibo	551,164	264,461	286,703	4.2	435
Kayonza	457,156	221,448	235,708	3.5	338
Kirehe	460,860	221,763	239,097	3.5	398
Ngoma	404,048	192,720	211,328	3.1	498
Bugesera	551,103	271,468	279,635	4.2	450

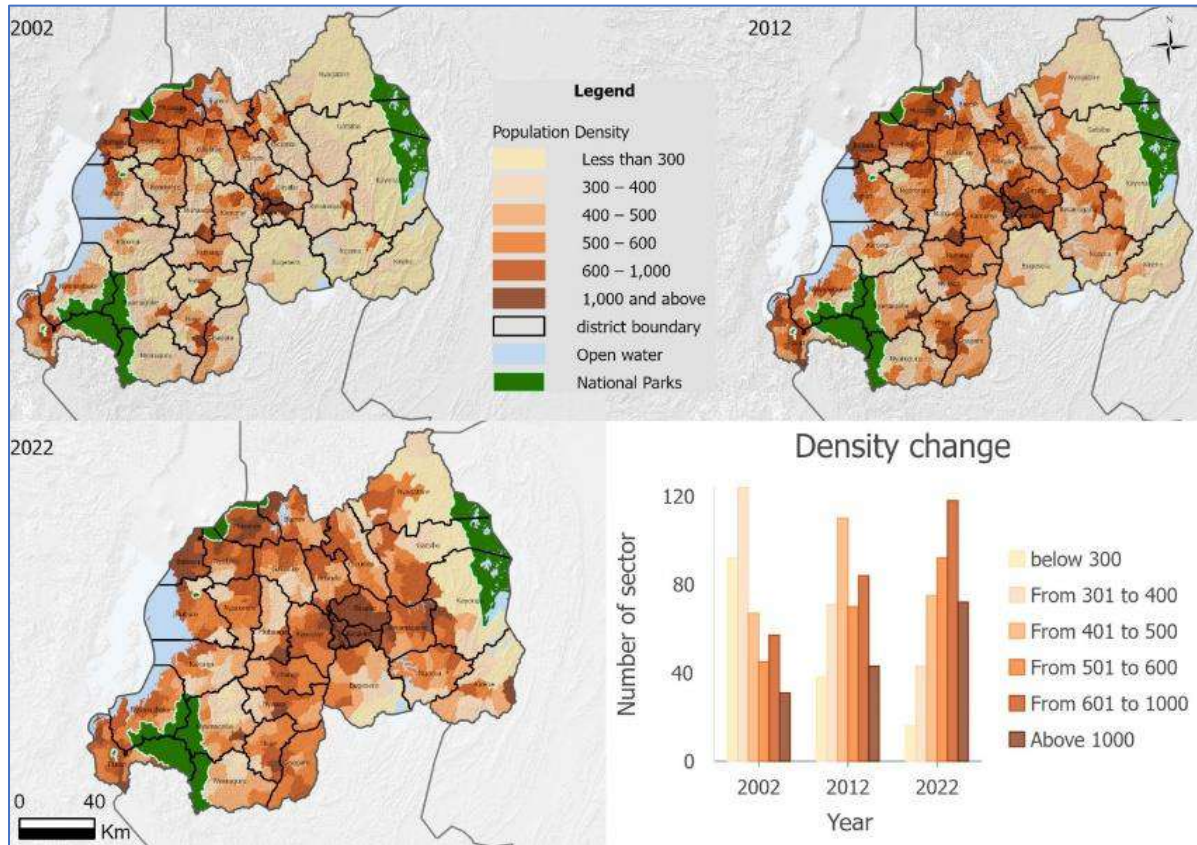
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

- The 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC) enumerated 13,246,394 residents in Rwanda as of August 15th, 2022. Table 1 shows that Rwanda has more female population: 51.5% of the total population.



- In terms of population distribution by province, the Eastern and Southern Provinces are the most populous provinces in Rwanda. The two provinces jointly account for 50% (i.e. Eastern: 27%; Southern: 23%) of the total population of Rwanda. The third most populous province is the Western Province whose population represents 22% of Rwanda's population. The Northern Province and City of Kigali respectively have 15% and 13% of the total Rwanda's population.
- The population distribution by district ranges from the lowest of 318,900 residents in Nyaruguru to the highest of 879,505 residents in Gasabo. Most of the Districts have a population size ranging between 300 and 500 thousand.

Map 1: Population density of Rwanda by sector (2002-2022)



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

The population density which was 183 inhabitants per square kilometre in 1978 has tripled in 44 years, reaching 272 in 1991, 321 in 2002, 415 in 2012 and 503 inhabitants per square kilometre as of August 2022.

By Province, the City of Kigali is the most densely populated with 2,401 inhabitants per square kilometre, followed by the Western Province with 693 inhabitants per square kilometre. The Eastern Province is the least densely populated Province with 433 inhabitants per square kilometre.

Population density varies tremendously from one District to another. The least densely populated Districts are from the Eastern Province: Kayonza (338), Nyagatare (373), Kirehe (398) and Gatsibo (435). The most densely populated Districts are found in the City of Kigali: Kicukiro (2,944), Nyarugenge (2,830) and Gasabo (2,056). Rubavu with 1,614 inhabitants per square kilometre in the Western Province has the highest population density outside the City of Kigali.

In terms of population by sector, the population density of most sectors ranged from below 300 to 500 in 2002; and 300 to 600 in 2012. However, there is a considerable change in 2022, with population density of most sectors ranging from over 500 to above 1,000.

Table 2: Resident population by residence, Province, and District

Province/ District	Count			Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	13,246,394	3,701,245	9,545,149	100	27.9	72.1
City of Kigali	1,745,555	1,517,168	228,387	100	86.9	13.1
Nyarugenge	374,319	315,899	58,420	100	84.4	15.6
Gasabo	879,505	714,069	165,436	100	81.2	18.8
Kicukiro	491,731	487,200	4,531	100	99.1	0.9
Southern Province	3,002,699	444,106	2,558,593	100	14.8	85.2
Nyanza	365,718	33,765	331,953	100	9.2	90.8
Gisagara	397,051	13,513	383,538	100	3.4	96.6
Nyaruguru	318,126	7,641	310,485	100	2.4	97.6
Huye	381,900	79,744	302,156	100	20.9	79.1
Nyamagabe	371,501	40,592	330,909	100	10.9	89.1
Ruhango	359,121	39,079	320,042	100	10.9	89.1
Muhanga	358,433	87,252	271,181	100	24.3	75.7
Kamonyi	450,849	142,520	308,329	100	31.6	68.4
Western Province	2,896,484	640,307	2,256,177	100	22.1	77.9
Karongi	373,869	33,542	340,327	100	9	91
Rutsiro	369,180	20,606	348,574	100	5.6	94.4
Rubavu	546,683	294,448	252,235	100	53.9	46.1
Nyabihu	319,047	78,027	241,020	100	24.5	75.5
Ngororero	367,955	18,142	349,813	100	4.9	95.1
Rusizi	485,529	162,165	323,364	100	33.4	66.6
Nyamasheke	434,221	33,377	400,844	100	7.7	92.3
Northern Province	2,038,511	353,729	1,684,782	100	17.4	82.6
Rulindo	360,144	38,110	322,034	100	10.6	89.4
Gakenke	365,292	14,788	350,504	100	4	96
Musanze	476,522	234,258	242,264	100	49.2	50.8
Burera	387,729	38,442	349,287	100	9.9	90.1
Gicumbi	448,824	28,131	420,693	100	6.3	93.7
Eastern Province	3,563,145	745,935	2,817,210	100	20.9	79.1
Rwamagana	484,953	180,056	304,897	100	37.1	62.9
Nyagatare	653,861	157,894	495,967	100	24.1	75.9
Gatsibo	551,164	55,351	495,813	100	10	90
Kayanza	457,156	65,071	392,085	100	14.2	85.8
Kirehe	460,860	29,039	431,821	100	6.3	93.7
Ngoma	404,048	37,297	366,751	100	9.2	90.8
Bugesera	551,103	221,227	329,876	100	40.1	59.9

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

- Rwanda's population is predominantly rural: 72.1% of the resident population (9,545,149 inhabitants) live in rural areas compared to 27.9% in urban areas.
- The City of Kigali is the most urbanized Province with 86.9% of its population residing in urban areas. The second most urbanised Province is the Western Province with 22.1% of its population living in urban areas. It is closely followed by the Eastern Province (20.9%), the Northern Province (17.4%) and the Southern Province (14.8%).
- The urbanisation rate varies greatly by District, from 2% to 99%. All the Districts of the City of Kigali are virtually entirely urban while in the other provinces, one to three districts have more than 20% of the population living in urban areas. Rubavu in the West and Musanze in the North are the most urbanised Districts outside the City of Kigali with respectively 53.9% and 49.2% of their population living in urban areas.

Table 3: Number and population share (%) of some specific interventions target groups by sex

Specific age group	Population			Percentage		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Resident Population	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	100	48.5	51.5
<1	339,900	170,246	169,654	2.6	1.3	1.3
<5	1,708,460	856,228	852,232	12.9	6.5	6.4
1-4	1,368,560	685,982	682,578	10.3	5.2	5.2
3-5	1,071,139	536,957	534,182	8.1	4.1	4.0
3-6	1,425,212	713,927	711,285	10.8	5.4	5.4
0-15	5,270,262	2,637,972	2,632,290	39.8	19.9	19.9
0-17	5,896,601	2,949,970	2,946,631	44.5	22.3	22.2
6-11	1,937,762	970,363	967,399	14.6	7.3	7.3
7-12	1,894,300	948,050	946,250	14.3	7.2	7.1
12-17	1,886,896	940,635	946,261	14.2	7.1	7.1
13-18	1,868,015	931,523	936,492	14.1	7.0	7.1
14+	8,619,109	4,111,820	4,507,289	65.1	31.0	34.0
14-35	5,153,898	2,536,585	2,617,313	38.9	19.1	19.8
16-30	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	27.1	13.3	13.8
15-24	2,683,890	1,322,706	1,361,184	20.3	10.0	10.3
16-24	2,370,440	1,166,123	1,204,317	17.9	8.8	9.1
15-49	6,716,136	3,270,471	3,445,665	50.7	24.7	26.0
16-64	7,424,204	3,571,680	3,852,524	56.0	27.0	29.1
16+	7,976,132	3,791,354	4,184,778	60.2	28.6	31.6
18+	7,349,793	3,479,356	3,870,437	55.5	26.3	29.2
21+	6,492,924	3,056,093	3,436,831	49.0	23.1	25.9
60+	862,929	356,467	506,462	6.5	2.7	3.8
65+	551,928	219,674	332,254	4.2	1.7	2.5

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

- Some age groups are targets of specific interventions. For instance children under five for immunisation programs, children in primary school age (6-11), people in the official working age group (16 years and above), etc.
- Knowing the size of such groups is of great importance for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs targeting such groups. Table 4 gives the size of the main interventions target groups by sex.

2.2. Evolution of the size and spatial distribution of the population between 1978-2022

The Rwanda’s population has increased over time, tripling between 1978 (4.8 million) and 2022 (13.2 million).

The increase was steady between 1978 and 1991, between 2002 and 2012 as well as between 2012 and 2022 as reflected by the respective average annual growth rates of 3.1%, 2.6% and 2.3%. In contrast, the population growth was slow between 1991 and 2002 (1.2% annually), reflecting the high death toll of the 1990 war and the 1994 genocide against Tutsi.

According to the results presented in map 2, there has been a tremendous population increase (50% or above) in many sectors of the City of Kigali and in some sectors of districts bordering the City of Kigali such as Kamonyi, Bugesera, Rwamagana and Rulindo. Nyagatare and Kayonza also have important number of sectors where the population increased by 50% or more between 2012 and 2022.

Map 2: Population change between 2012 and 2022 by sector

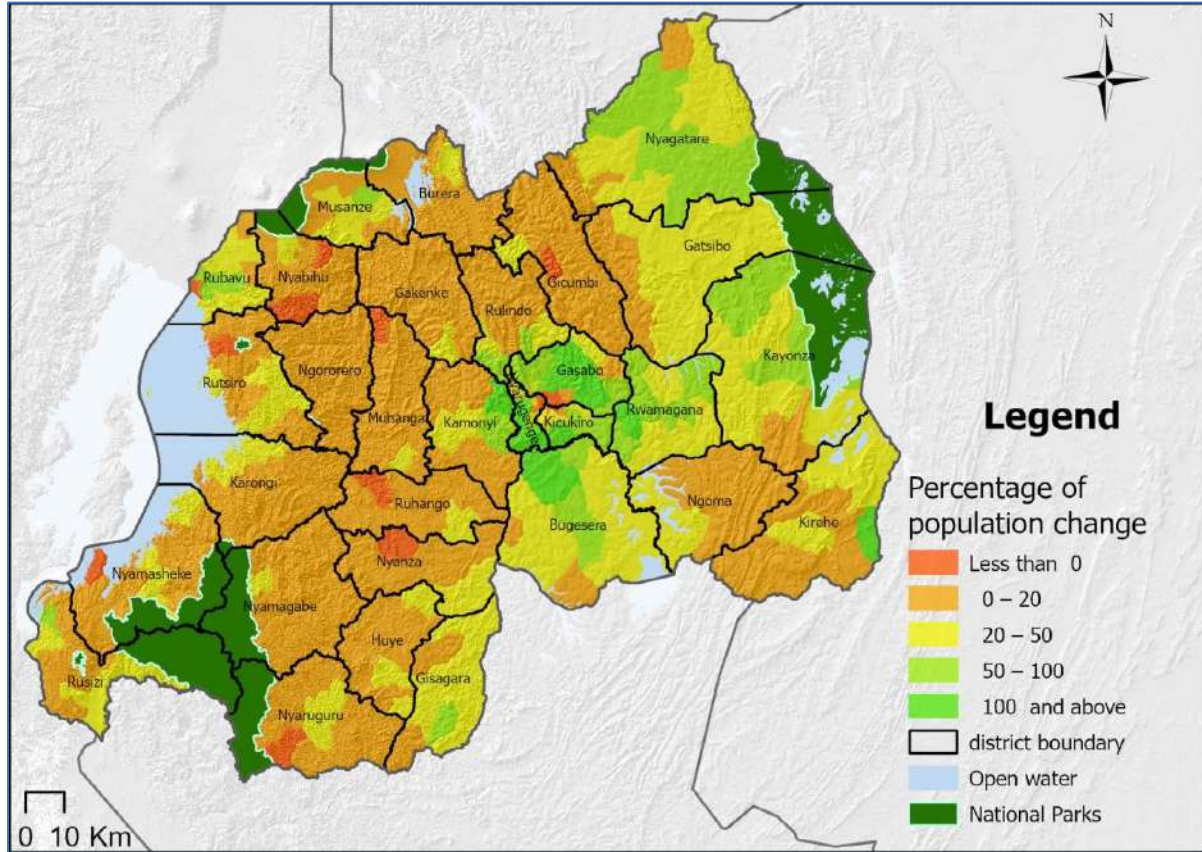


Table 4: Population change by sex and annual growth rate

Year of the Census	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
1978	4,831,527	2,363,177	2,468,350
1991	7,157,551	3,488,612	3,668,939
2002	8,128,553	3,879,448	4,249,105
2012	10,515,973	5,064,868	5,451,105
2022	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068
Average annual growth rate (%)			
1978-1991	3.1	3	3.1
1991-2002	1.2	1	1.3
2002-2012	2.6	2.7	2.5
2012-2022	2.3	2.4	2.3

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

2.3. Age-Sex Structure of the Population

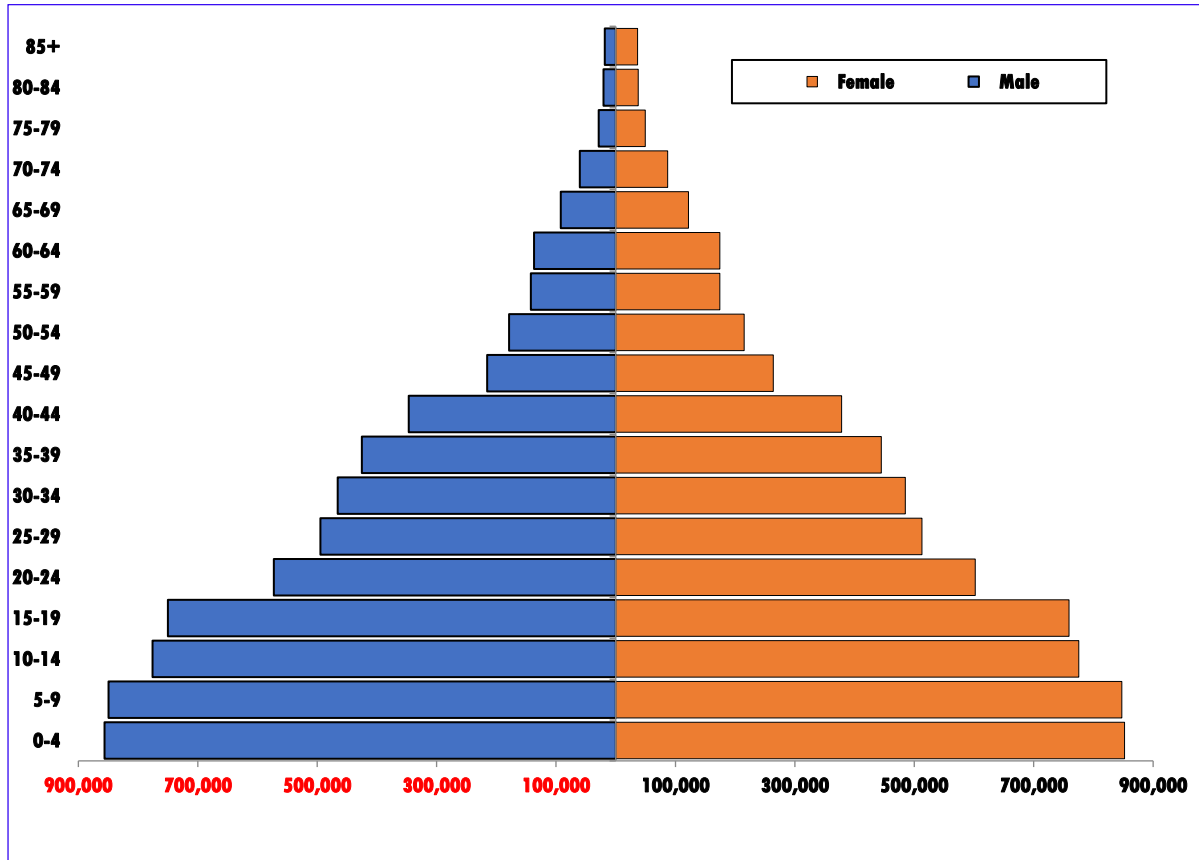
Table 5: Five-years age group by sex distribution (Counts) by Area of residence

Age group	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	3,701,245	1,854,525	1,846,720	9,545,149	4,574,801	4,970,348
0-4	1,708,460	856,228	852,232	476,206	238,913	237,293	1,232,254	617,315	614,939
5-9	1,697,005	849,389	847,616	431,408	216,386	215,022	1,265,597	633,003	632,594
10-14	1,551,347	775,772	775,575	360,474	178,399	182,075	1,190,873	597,373	593,500
15-19	1,509,341	750,163	759,178	392,964	183,178	209,786	1,116,377	566,985	549,392
20-24	1,174,549	572,543	602,006	392,928	192,193	200,735	781,621	380,350	401,271
25-29	1,007,307	494,594	512,713	371,753	189,192	182,561	635,554	305,402	330,152
30-34	950,747	465,744	485,003	345,484	178,965	166,519	605,263	286,779	318,484
35-39	869,983	425,313	444,670	274,836	147,185	127,651	595,147	278,128	317,019
40-44	724,954	346,800	378,154	211,344	113,177	98,167	513,610	233,623	279,987
45-49	479,255	215,314	263,941	128,894	66,456	62,438	350,361	148,858	201,503
50-54	393,788	178,670	215,118	94,326	49,237	45,089	299,462	129,433	170,029
55-59	316,729	142,329	174,400	66,666	33,937	32,729	250,063	108,392	141,671
60-64	311,001	136,793	174,208	57,188	27,532	29,656	253,813	109,261	144,552
65-69	214,001	92,098	121,903	37,154	17,061	20,093	176,847	75,037	101,810
70-74	147,138	60,277	86,861	25,366	10,826	14,540	121,772	49,451	72,321
75-79	77,805	28,476	49,329	13,760	5,071	8,689	64,045	23,405	40,640
80-84	57,999	20,408	37,591	10,240	3,628	6,612	47,759	16,780	30,979
85+	54,985	18,415	36,570	10,254	3,189	7,065	44,731	15,226	29,505

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

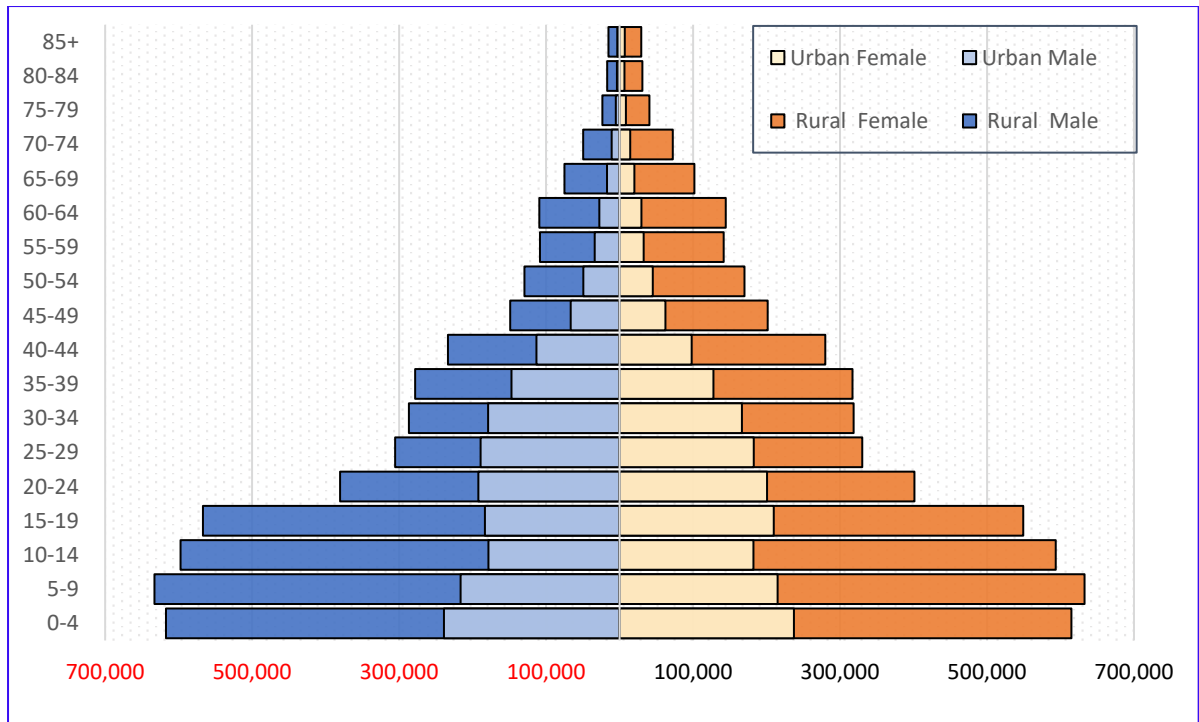
- The Rwanda’s population is young as shown by the age pyramid (Figure 1), reflecting the high level of fertility in the recent past years.
- The elderly account for a very small part of the total population, a sign of high levels of mortality.
- The age-sex structure of the urban population is quite different from the rural one (Figure 2). The pyramid of the rural area is similar to that of the national. The urban population is more dominated by adult people in the working age group, a consequence of labour migration from rural to urban areas.

Figure 1: Pyramid of the resident population of Rwanda in 2022 (Count)



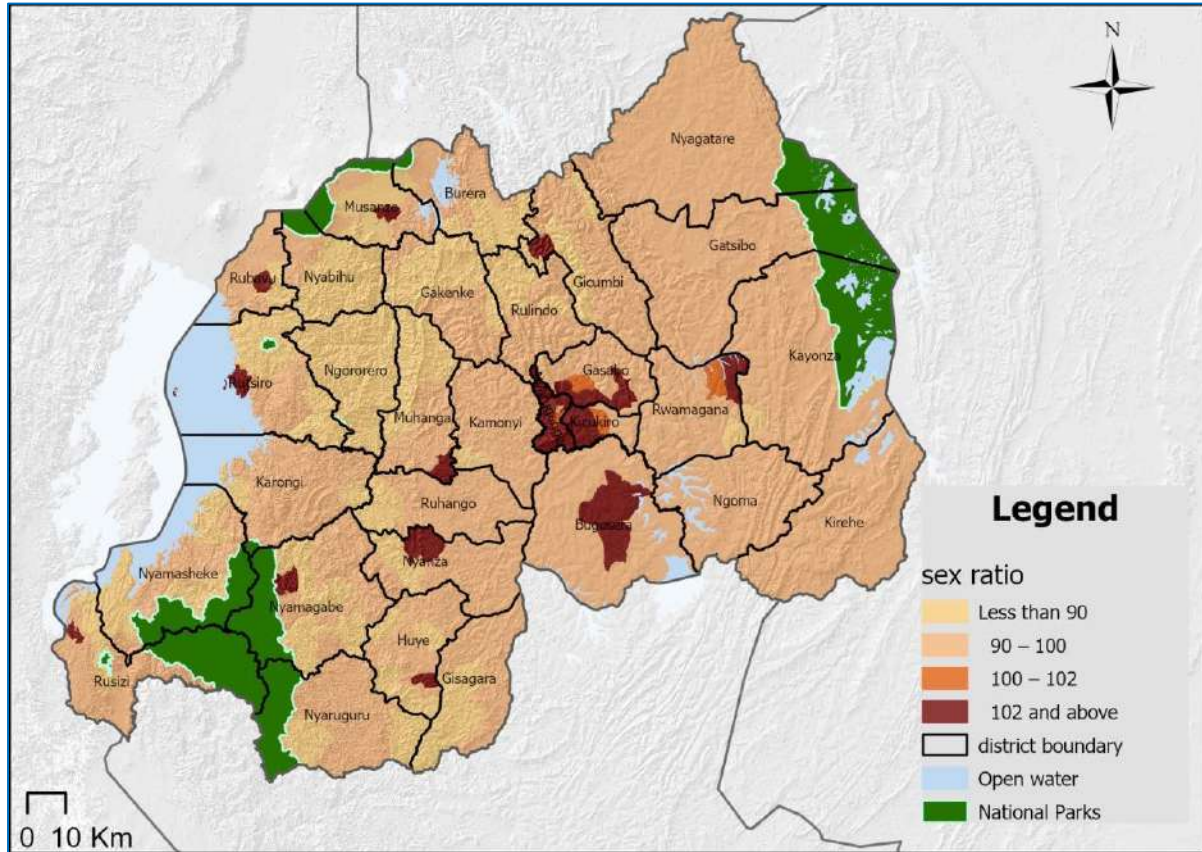
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 2: Pyramid of the urban and rural resident populations of Rwanda in 2022 (count)



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

Map 3: Sex ratio by sector



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

The ratio of males to females expressed in percentage is above 100 in the majority of sectors of Nyarugenge and Kicukiro districts as well as in sectors located in the center of Bugesera districts indicating more males than females. In the other districts of Eastern Province, the sex ratio predominantly varies between 90 and 100 across different sectors while it is below 90 in many sectors of the western and southern provinces indicating more females than males.

Chapter 3: Characteristics of the population

The population characteristics are important factors that uniquely define a people and differentiate them from other populations. This section presents the population distribution by different characteristics including socio-cultural, educational characteristics, marital status, etc.

3.1. Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Population

Table 6: Population by nationality and Province

Nationality	Province					
	Rwanda	City of Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern
Total	13,246,394	1,745,555	3,002,699	2,896,484	2,038,511	3,563,145
Rwandan	13,129,019	1,725,001	2,984,491	2,880,813	2,036,204	3,502,510
Foreigners	117,375	20,554	18,208	15,671	2,307	60,635
% of foreigners	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.7

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

- Overall 99.1% of the resident population are Rwandans. Foreigners are about 117 thousand resident (0.9% of resident population).
- The number of foreigners varies significantly across provinces. Eastern Province has the highest number of foreigners (60,635): 1.7%, followed by the City of Kigali (20,554): 1.2% ; while Northern Province has the lowest number of foreigners (2,307): 0.1%.

Table 7: Resident population by religious affiliation and residence

Religious affiliation	Count			Percentage		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Total	13,246,394	3,701,245	9,545,149	100	27.9	72.1
Catholic	5,286,003	1,311,625	3,974,378	39.9	9.9	30.0
ADEPR	2,820,813	904,788	1,916,025	21.3	6.8	14.5
Protestant	1,928,741	379,825	1,548,916	14.6	2.9	11.7
Adventist	1,612,482	449,808	1,162,674	12.2	3.4	8.8
Other Christians	553,174	239,900	313,274	4.2	1.8	2.4
Muslim	265,317	164,304	101,013	2.0	1.2	0.8
Jehovah witness	93,131	36,554	56,577	0.7	0.3	0.4
Traditional/Animist	2,112	878	1,234	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religion	264,319	102,245	162,074	2.0	0.8	1.2
No Religion	402,517	104,832	297,685	3.0	0.8	2.2
Not stated/Don't know	17,785	6,486	11,299	0.1	0.0	0.1

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

- Religious affiliation is quasi-universal in Rwanda: only 3% of the resident population have no religion.
- Christianity is the predominant religion with 92% of the total population. The majority of Rwandan residents are Catholic (40%), followed by ADEPR (21%), Protestants (15%) and Adventists (12%).
- Muslims account for 2% and followers of traditional religions are less than 1% of the total population.

3.2. Educational Characteristics of the Population

One of the basic indicators of the development of national economies is the extent of education and knowledge of its society. Thus, education, both basic and higher levels are considered to be a national priority which contributes to the economic development and the development of the society in general. Education indicators are statistics that describe key aspects of schooling which permit the evaluation and monitoring of schools, teachers, programs and students.

It is worth to note that, according to the current education law, the official school age is 6 to 11 years for primary and 12 to 17 years for secondary. These age ranges were respectively 7 to 12 years and 13 to 18 years for primary and secondary during the 2012 Rwanda population and housing census.

Table 8: Population aged 15 years and above by language(s) of literacy³

Language	Province					
	Rwanda	City of Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern
Total						
Counts	8,289,582	1,182,667	1,888,697	1,752,855	1,298,763	2,166,600
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kinyarwanda only	54.0	46.5	55.9	54.2	56.1	55.2
English only	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
French only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swahili only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kinyarwanda and English	14.1	21.6	11.7	13.0	13.1	13.8
Kinyarwanda and French	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8
Kinyarwanda and Swahili	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7
Kinyarwanda, English and French	4.1	9.6	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.9
Kinyarwanda, English and Swahili	1.0	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kinyarwanda, English, French and Swahili	1.5	4.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Other	1.4	4.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.3
None	21.2	6.5	24.9	24.7	22.8	22.4
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

- Seventy nine percent of the resident population of Rwanda aged 15 and above are literate in any language.
- Overall, 77% are literate in at least one of the four official languages of the country: Kinyarwanda, English, French, and Swahili.
- Kinyarwanda is the most widespread language of literacy as 54% of Rwandan resident population aged 15 years and above are literate in Kinyarwanda only, 14% in Kinyarwanda and English, 2% in Kinyarwanda and French and 4% in Kinyarwanda, English and French.
- Language literacy levels vary a lot across provinces. The City of Kigali has the lowest language illiteracy rate (6.5%) ; which is more than three times lower than in other provinces (ranging between 22.4 and 24.9%).
- The pattern in the language of literacy observed at the national level is the same as the one at the provincial level, with the exception of the City of Kigali where the language literacy rate in the four official languages (Kinyarwanda, English, French and Swahili) is relatively higher compared to other provinces.

³ Literacy means here being able to read, to write and to understand any language

Table 9: Population by highest level of education attended⁴, sex and residence

Level of education attended	Counts			%		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	100	100	100
Never attended School	2,954,770	1,358,360	1,596,410	22.3	21.1	23.4
Pre-nursery/ECD	293,449	143,112	150,337	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nursery	321,341	157,258	164,083	2.4	2.4	2.4
Primary	7,139,525	3,543,088	3,596,437	53.9	55.1	52.8
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	96,357	51,720	44,637	0.7	0.8	0.7
Lower secondary	1,154,349	520,274	634,075	8.7	8.1	9.3
Upper secondary	850,334	408,754	441,580	6.4	6.4	6.5
University	434,476	245,384	189,092	3.3	3.8	2.8
Not Stated	1,793	1,376	417	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	3,701,245	1,854,525	1,846,720	100	100	100
Never attended School	665,953	321,593	344,360	18.0	17.3	18.6
Pre-nursery/ECD	33,356	16,302	17,054	0.9	0.9	0.9
Nursery	124,832	62,152	62,680	3.4	3.4	3.4
Primary	1,655,811	836,815	818,996	44.7	45.1	44.3
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	33,058	18,483	14,575	0.9	1.0	0.8
Lower secondary	417,709	198,759	218,950	11.3	10.7	11.9
Upper secondary	444,340	219,581	224,759	12.0	11.8	12.2
University	325,044	179,938	145,106	8.8	9.7	7.9
Not Stated	1,142	902	240	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	9,545,149	4,574,801	4,970,348	100	100	100
Never attended School	2,288,817	1,036,767	1,252,050	24.0	22.7	25.2
Pre-nursery/ECD	260,093	126,810	133,283	2.7	2.8	2.7
Nursery	196,509	95,106	101,403	2.1	2.1	2.0
Primary	5,483,714	2,706,273	2,777,441	57.5	59.2	55.9
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	63,299	33,237	30,062	0.7	0.7	0.6
Lower secondary	736,640	321,515	415,125	7.7	7.0	8.4
Upper secondary	405,994	189,173	216,821	4.3	4.1	4.4
University	109,432	65,446	43,986	1.1	1.4	0.9
Not Stated	651	474	177	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

- Overall, 22% of the population has never attended school.
- More than half of the population have primary education level (54%); 15% have secondary while 3% have reached university education.
- Level of educational attendance varies both by sex and area of residence: Urban residents have higher level of education compared to rural residents, 18% of people in urban areas never attended school compared to 24% in rural areas of Rwanda.
- The proportion of Females that never attended school is greater than the Males one: 23% compared to 21% for males. Moreover, the proportion of males with university level of education is higher than the one of females (3.8% vs 2.8%).
- Gender difference among those who never attended school is more observed in the rural than in urban areas.
- Proportion of the population who never attended school decreases to 16.4% if we consider the population aged 3 years and above (Table 10).

⁴ It is important to note that the proportion of those who never attended school include also children below 1 year.

Table 10: Population aged 3 years and above by highest level of education attended, sex and residence

Level of education attended	Counts			Percentages		
	Sex			Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	12,245,590	5,927,311	6,318,279	100	100	100
Never attended School	2,004,330	880,393	1,123,937	16.4	14.9	17.8
Pre-nursery/ECD	245,899	120,357	125,542	2	2	2
Nursery	318,532	155,968	162,564	2.6	2.6	2.6
Primary	7,139,525	3,543,088	3,596,437	58.3	59.8	56.9
INGOBOKA/Vocational	96,357	51,720	44,637	0.8	0.9	0.7
Lower secondary	1,154,349	520,274	634,075	9.4	8.8	10
Upper secondary	850,334	408,754	441,580	6.9	6.9	7
University	434,476	245,384	189,092	3.5	4.1	3
Not Stated	1,788	1,373	415	0	0	0
Urban	3,416,641	1,711,845	1,704,796	100	100	100
Never attended School	389,149	182,717	206,432	11.4	10.7	12.1
Pre-nursery/ECD	26,809	13,095	13,714	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nursery	123,582	61,556	62,026	3.6	3.6	3.6
Primary	1,655,811	836,815	818,996	48.5	48.9	48
INGOBOKA/Vocational	33,058	18,483	14,575	1	1.1	0.9
Lower secondary	417,709	198,759	218,950	12.2	11.6	12.8
Upper secondary	444,340	219,581	224,759	13	12.8	13.2
University	325,044	179,938	145,106	9.5	10.5	8.5
Not Stated	1,139	901	238	0	0.1	0
Rural	8,828,949	4,215,466	4,613,483	100	100	100
Never attended School	1,615,181	697,676	917,505	18.3	16.6	19.9
Pre-nursery/ECD	219,090	107,262	111,828	2.5	2.5	2.4
Nursery	194,950	94,412	100,538	2.2	2.2	2.2
Primary	5,483,714	2,706,273	2,777,441	62.1	64.2	60.2
INGOBOKA/Vocational	63,299	33,237	30,062	0.7	0.8	0.7
Lower secondary	736,640	321,515	415,125	8.3	7.6	9
Upper secondary	405,994	189,173	216,821	4.6	4.5	4.7
University	109,432	65,446	43,986	1.2	1.6	1
Not Stated	649	472	177	0	0	0

Table 11: Population aged 7-18 years by school attendance status

Areas of residence	Sex	Count	Total	No longer attending	Currently attending	Never attended
Rwanda	Both sexes	3,762,315	100	16.9	78.5	4.6
	Male	1,879,573	100	17.8	76.9	5.3
	Female	1,882,742	100	16	80	4
Urban	Both sexes	917,811	100	14.5	82	3.5
	Male	446,373	100	13.4	82.8	3.8
	Female	471,438	100	15.5	81.3	3.2
Rural	Both sexes	2,844,504	100	17.7	77.3	5
	Male	1,433,200	100	19.2	75	5.7
	Female	1,411,304	100	16.1	79.6	4.3

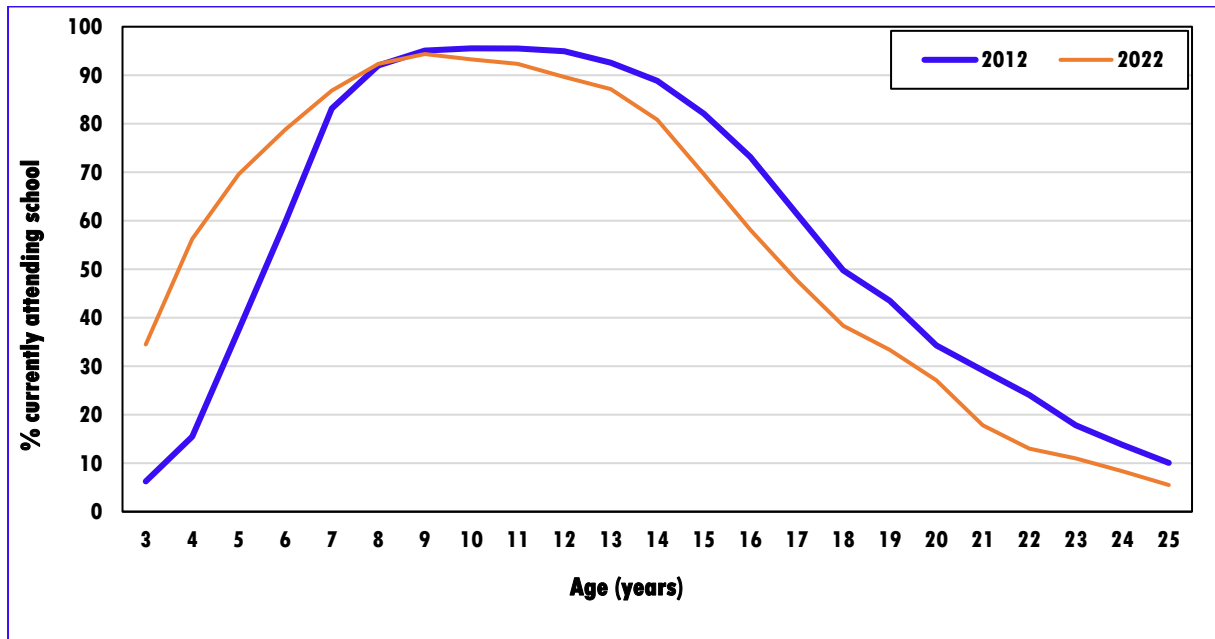
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 12: Population aged 6-17 years by school attendance status

Area of residence		Count	Total	No longer attending	Currently attending	Never attended
Rwanda	Both sexes	3,824,658	100	12.5	81.3	6.2
	Male	1,910,998	100	13.3	79.8	6.9
	Female	1,913,660	100	11.6	82.9	5.5
Urban	Both sexes	928,365	100	10.2	84.9	4.9
	Male	454,356	100	9.5	85.3	5.3
	Female	474,009	100	10.9	84.6	4.5
Rural	Both sexes	2,896,293	100	13.2	80.2	6.6
	Male	1,456,642	100	14.6	78.1	7.4
	Female	1,439,651	100	11.8	82.3	5.8

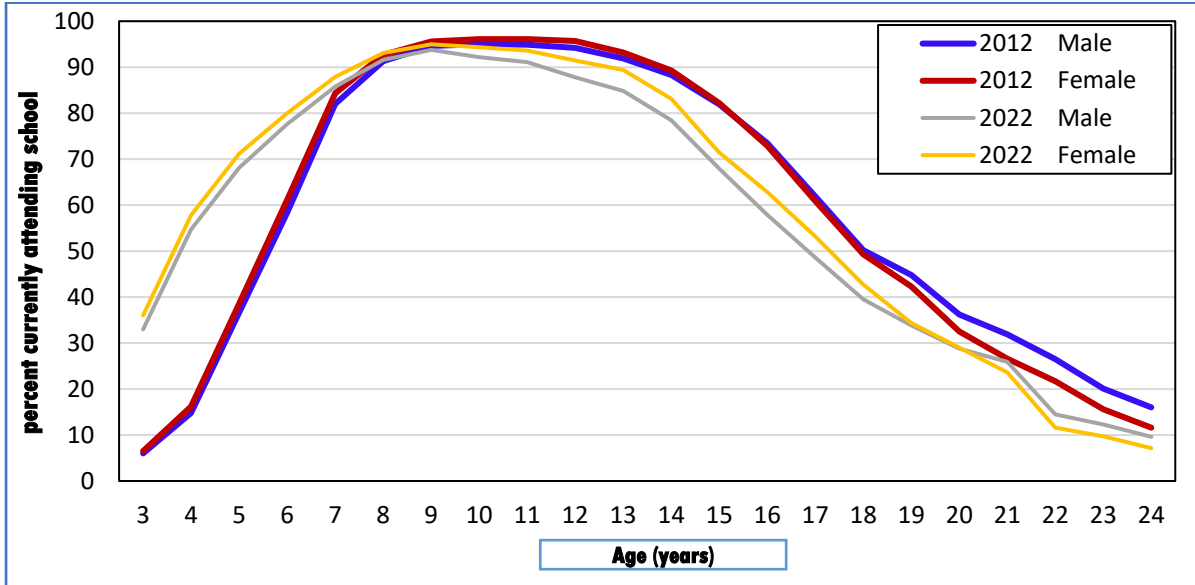
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 3: Percentage of the population currently attending school by single age (2012 and 2022)



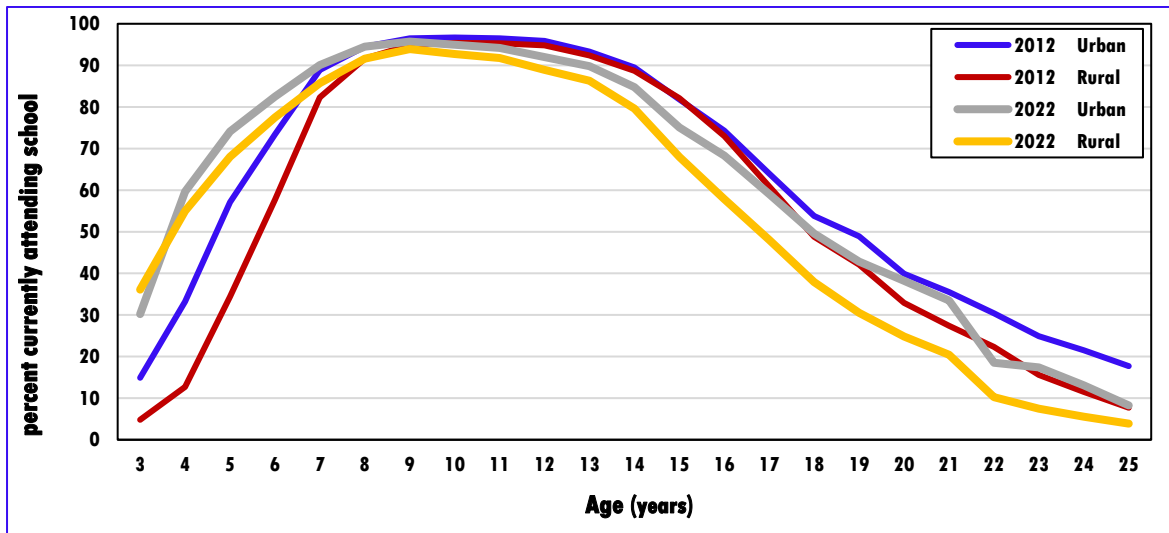
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 4: Percentage of the population currently attending school by single age and sex (2012 and 2022)



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

Figure 5: Percentage of the population currently attending school by single age and residence



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

- In Rwanda, school attendance is mandatory for persons of ages 6 to 17 years. However, 81% of the children aged 6-17 years are currently attending school; 13% are out of school and 6% have never attended school. This pattern does not vary by sex and area of residence.
- In contrast, Figures 3 to 5 show that school attendance varies a lot by children’s age, reaching its peak between the ages 7 - 11 (90%) and minimal outside this range.
- Low level of school attendance after age 15 years is a consequence of the out of school, while low attendance level at younger ages is due to late enrolment.
- There are slight variations in school attendance by age and sex and notable differences between urban and rural areas before age 8 and after age 11. During these ages, the proportion of children attending school is lower in rural areas.

Table 13: Percentage of children aged 7-12 years currently attending school by sex and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	91.4	90.3	92.5	93.5	92.9	94.1	90.7	89.5	91.9
City of Kigali	93.3	92.7	94.0	94.1	93.6	94.6	89.6	88.1	91.1
Nyarugenge	94.5	94.0	95.1	94.7	94.3	95.2	93.6	92.6	94.5
Gasabo	92.5	91.8	93.1	93.7	93.4	94.1	88.5	86.8	90.1
Kicukiro	94.1	93.5	94.8	94.2	93.5	94.8	90.5	90.6	90.3
Southern Province	91.9	90.6	93.3	95.7	95.1	96.3	91.4	90.0	92.8
Nyanza	90.9	89.4	92.5	94.7	94.0	95.4	90.6	89.0	92.3
Gisagara	86.9	85.1	88.9	92.7	92.1	93.3	86.8	84.8	88.7
Nyaruguru	90.2	88.8	91.6	95.5	94.3	96.6	90.1	88.7	91.5
Huye	92.5	91.2	93.7	95.6	95.2	96.0	91.9	90.5	93.3
Nyamagabe	92.0	90.7	93.3	96.6	95.9	97.4	91.5	90.1	92.9
Ruhango	91.7	90.3	93.2	96.0	95.2	96.7	91.3	89.8	92.8
Muhanga	96.6	95.8	97.4	97.4	96.9	97.8	96.4	95.5	97.3
Kamonyi	95.1	94.2	96.0	95.2	94.6	95.8	95.0	94.1	96.0
Western Province	90.5	89.5	91.5	91.2	90.6	91.8	90.3	89.2	91.4
Karongi	93.7	92.7	94.8	97.0	96.6	97.5	93.4	92.3	94.6
Rutsiro	90.1	88.8	91.3	93.6	92.7	94.6	89.8	88.6	91.1
Rubavu	83.3	82.3	84.3	89.2	88.7	89.7	76.9	75.3	78.4
Nyabihu	91.3	90.2	92.5	91.6	90.6	92.6	91.3	90.1	92.4
Ngororero	92.0	91.1	92.9	98.0	97.8	98.2	91.8	90.8	92.7
Rusizi	91.6	90.6	92.5	91.5	90.6	92.4	91.6	90.6	92.6
Nyamasheke	93.9	93.0	94.7	95.8	95.8	95.9	93.7	92.8	94.6
Northern Province	94.0	93.1	94.9	94.9	94.3	95.5	93.8	92.8	94.7
Rulindo	95.6	94.9	96.2	96.7	96.0	97.4	95.4	94.8	96.1
Gakenke	95.4	94.8	96.1	97.3	96.1	98.4	95.4	94.7	96.0
Musanze	92.7	91.7	93.6	94.3	93.7	94.8	91.3	89.9	92.6
Burera	93.3	92.3	94.3	95.9	95.1	96.8	93.0	92.0	94.0
Gicumbi	93.4	92.3	94.5	95.3	95.0	95.5	93.3	92.1	94.4
Eastern Province	89.5	88.3	90.8	92.9	92.0	93.8	88.8	87.4	90.1
Rwamagana	91.3	90.0	92.6	94.7	94.4	95.0	89.8	88.0	91.5
Nyagatare	88.4	87.2	89.6	90.8	89.6	92.0	87.7	86.5	88.9
Gatsibo	89.4	88.2	90.7	92.6	91.5	93.7	89.1	87.8	90.4
Kayonza	88.5	87.0	90.0	93.7	92.7	94.7	87.8	86.2	89.4
Kirehe	92.0	91.1	92.8	94.2	93.5	94.9	91.8	91.0	92.7
Ngoma	87.5	86.0	88.9	92.8	91.3	94.3	87.0	85.6	88.5
Bugesera	89.9	88.6	91.3	92.9	92.1	93.7	88.3	86.7	89.9

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

Table 14: Percentage of children aged 6-11 currently attending school by sex and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	89.4	88.4	90.3	91.7	91.1	92.2	88.6	87.5	89.7
City of Kigali	91.5	90.9	92.1	92.4	92.0	92.9	86.8	85.4	88.2
Nyarugenge	92.3	91.8	92.7	92.5	92.1	92.8	91.2	90.2	92.2
Gasabo	90.5	89.8	91.1	91.9	91.6	92.3	85.6	84.1	87.2
Kicukiro	93.0	92.4	93.7	93.1	92.5	93.8	86.7	86.2	87.2
Southern Province	90.0	88.8	91.2	94.8	94.4	95.3	89.2	88.0	90.5
Nyanza	89.0	87.5	90.6	93.7	92.8	94.6	88.6	87.0	90.2
Gisagara	83.3	81.6	85.1	91.3	91.5	91.1	83.0	81.3	84.8
Nyaruguru	88.1	86.9	89.3	93.5	92.2	94.8	88.0	86.8	89.2
Huye	91.2	90.1	92.3	94.2	94.0	94.5	90.6	89.4	91.9
Nyamagabe	88.7	87.4	90.0	96.5	96.1	96.9	87.8	86.3	89.2
Ruhango	89.9	88.8	91.1	94.8	94.1	95.5	89.4	88.2	90.7
Muhanga	96.1	95.4	96.7	97.0	96.7	97.4	95.8	95.1	96.5
Kamonyi	94.0	93.2	94.7	94.2	93.7	94.7	93.9	93.0	94.7
Western Province	87.9	87.0	88.8	87.8	87.2	88.4	87.9	86.9	88.9
Karongi	92.4	91.4	93.4	96.4	96.0	96.8	92.0	91.0	93.1
Rutsiro	87.7	86.6	88.9	91.2	90.1	92.3	87.5	86.4	88.7
Rubavu	78.5	77.5	79.5	85.0	84.5	85.5	71.3	69.9	72.8
Nyabihu	90.8	89.8	91.8	90.9	90.0	91.8	90.8	89.7	91.8
Ngororero	91.6	91.0	92.2	98.0	98.0	98.1	91.3	90.7	92.0
Rusizi	86.6	85.7	87.5	87.0	86.2	87.8	86.4	85.4	87.4
Nyamasheke	92.1	91.3	92.9	93.9	93.8	94.0	91.9	91.1	92.8
Northern Province	92.9	92.1	93.7	93.9	93.3	94.5	92.7	91.9	93.5
Rulindo	94.8	94.2	95.3	95.7	95.2	96.3	94.7	94.1	95.2
Gakenke	95.2	94.6	95.9	97.0	95.5	98.5	95.2	94.6	95.8
Musanze	91.1	90.2	91.9	93.2	92.7	93.7	89.2	88.1	90.3
Burera	92.8	91.9	93.6	94.7	93.5	95.9	92.6	91.7	93.4
Gicumbi	91.5	90.5	92.4	94.4	94.3	94.5	91.3	90.3	92.3
Eastern Province	87.4	86.2	88.5	91.2	90.3	92.1	86.5	85.3	87.7
Rwamagana	89.9	88.7	91.0	93.6	93.2	94.0	88.1	86.6	89.6
Nyagatare	86.2	85.0	87.4	88.7	87.3	90.1	85.4	84.3	86.6
Gatsibo	87.2	86.1	88.3	91.8	90.7	92.9	86.7	85.6	87.8
Kayonza	86.8	85.6	88.1	92.5	91.8	93.3	86.0	84.6	87.4
Kirehe	90.1	89.3	90.9	91.0	90.3	91.7	90.0	89.2	90.8
Ngoma	85.4	84.1	86.8	91.2	90.0	92.4	84.9	83.6	86.3
Bugesera	86.6	85.3	87.8	90.8	90.1	91.6	84.1	82.6	85.6

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

- School attendance among children aged 6 - 11 years is 89%; it is (91%) among children aged 7-12 years.
- Among children aged 6-11 years, school attendance varies slightly across the provinces (from 87% in Eastern Province to 93% in Northern Province), and a little more by Districts (from 79% in Rubavu, Western Province to 96% in Muhanga, Southern Province).
- Variations by area of residence and sex are minimal.

Table 15: Percentage of children aged 13-18 years currently attending school by sex and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	65.4	63.2	67.5	70.5	72	69.1	63.7	60.6	66.9
City of Kigali	69.2	71.5	67.3	70.3	74.1	67.2	63.2	58.6	68
Nyarugenge	71.5	74	69.2	72.1	75.6	69	68.1	65.2	71.1
Gasabo	67.6	69	66.3	69.2	73.2	66	62	56.8	67.5
Kicukiro	70.5	74	67.5	70.6	74.2	67.6	58.3	58.4	58.2
Southern Province	66.8	63	70.7	72.2	73.1	71.3	66	61.6	70.6
Nyanza	66	61.1	71.2	72.9	72.3	73.5	65.3	60.1	70.9
Gisagara	59.5	57	62.1	66.1	64.7	67.7	59.3	56.7	62
Nyaruguru	68.5	64.4	72.9	78.9	75.5	82.7	68.2	64.1	72.6
Huye	67.8	64.5	71.2	72	76.6	68.2	67	62.6	71.8
Nyamagabe	68.9	65.7	72.2	76.8	76.6	76.9	68	64.5	71.7
Ruhango	67.5	63.8	71.4	75.9	76.2	75.6	66.6	62.6	70.9
Muhanga	68	63.9	72.2	71.5	75.5	68.3	67.1	61.1	73.4
Kamonyi	68.8	64.4	73.2	70.2	69.5	70.8	68.2	62.4	74.2
Western Province	65.3	63.3	67.3	71.4	71.7	71	63.7	61.1	66.2
Karongi	70.4	67.3	73.7	75.7	76.2	75.3	69.9	66.6	73.5
Rutsiro	61	58.6	63.3	73.1	71.4	74.8	60.3	57.9	62.6
Rubavu	60.7	61.2	60.1	69.9	71.6	68.3	50.6	50.3	50.9
Nyabihu	64.6	61.6	67.7	71.9	69.6	74.2	62.3	59.1	65.6
Ngororero	58.5	55.7	61.3	75.7	74.9	76.5	57.7	54.7	60.5
Rusizi	69.9	68.2	71.7	70.8	70.9	70.7	69.4	66.7	72.2
Nyamasheke	72.4	69.6	75.1	77.4	76.4	78.4	71.9	69.1	74.8
Northern Province	63.4	60.3	66.5	69.7	69.4	70	62.2	58.7	65.8
Rulindo	64.2	60.4	68	68.5	70.5	66.7	63.7	59.3	68.1
Gakenke	62.5	59	65.9	72.3	68.9	75.2	62.1	58.7	65.6
Musanze	62.4	60.8	64	69	68.9	69.2	56.7	54.1	59.3
Burera	64.3	61.7	66.8	72.3	71.1	73.6	63.4	60.7	66
Gicumbi	64	59.8	68.2	72	70.3	73.5	63.5	59.2	67.9
Eastern Province	63.9	62.1	65.6	69.4	69.6	69.3	62.6	60.5	64.8
Rwamagana	65.4	61.6	69.2	69.9	69.3	70.5	63.3	58.1	68.6
Nyagatare	62.6	61.8	63.5	68.3	68.1	68.5	61	60	62.1
Gatsibo	64	61.6	66.5	71.1	70.6	71.7	63.3	60.7	65.9
Kayonza	62.8	60.7	64.9	69	70	68	61.8	59.4	64.4
Kirehe	66.9	66	67.8	69	69.4	68.7	66.7	65.8	67.7
Ngoma	59.2	57.8	60.6	70.7	70.5	71	58.1	56.7	59.5
Bugesera	65.9	64.6	67.1	69.4	70.4	68.4	63.8	61.5	66.2

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

- The current school attendance among children aged 13-18 years is 65%.
- The Percentage of currently attending school varies by Province, from 63% in the Northern Province to 69% in the City of Kigali.
- The variation is also noted among the districts. For instance, it is 58% in Ngororero and 72% in Nyamasheke.
- Current school attendance among children aged 13-18 years is more common in urban areas (71%) than in rural areas (64%).
- The difference in school attendance by sex is in favour of females in rural areas (with 6 percentage points higher) whereas for urban areas, the difference by sex is in favour of males (with 3 percentage points higher).

Table 16: Percentage of children aged 12-17 currently attending school by sex and residence

Province and District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	73.1	71	75.3	77.7	78.8	76.7	71.7	68.7	74.8
City of Kigali	76.9	78.5	75.6	78.1	80.9	75.6	71.2	67	75.6
Nyarugenge	79.5	81.6	77.7	80	82.9	77.3	77.2	75.1	79.4
Gasabo	75.2	76.1	74.5	77.1	80.2	74.4	69.7	64.7	74.8
Kicukiro	78.1	80.5	76	78.2	80.6	76.1	69.2	71.3	67.1
Southern Province	74.2	70.7	77.9	79.3	79.9	78.8	73.5	69.5	77.7
Nyanza	73.4	68.9	78.2	79.4	78.4	80.3	72.8	68	77.9
Gisagara	67.7	64.7	70.7	73.4	71.8	75.1	67.5	64.5	70.6
Nyaruguru	75.4	71.6	79.3	83.8	80.2	87.6	75.2	71.4	79.2
Huye	75.2	72.3	78.2	80.2	84.1	76.8	74.4	70.4	78.5
Nyamagabe	76.4	73.4	79.4	82.4	82	82.9	75.7	72.5	79
Ruhango	74.4	70.8	78.1	81.9	82	81.8	73.5	69.7	77.7
Muhanga	76.1	72.8	79.4	79.2	82.9	76	75.3	70.5	80.4
Kamonyi	76.1	72.2	80	77.6	76.6	78.5	75.5	70.6	80.7
Western Province	73	71.1	75	77.6	77.7	77.5	71.8	69.4	74.3
Karongi	77.3	74.4	80.3	82	82.6	81.5	76.9	73.8	80.2
Rutsiro	69.3	67	71.6	79.4	77.8	80.9	68.7	66.4	71
Rubavu	67.7	67.9	67.5	76	77.1	74.9	58.8	58.3	59.4
Nyabihu	72.3	69.2	75.4	77.2	74.9	79.4	70.8	67.4	74.1
Ngororero	67.9	65.3	70.5	82.6	82.1	83	67.2	64.5	69.9
Rusizi	77.8	76.2	79.4	78.1	78	78.2	77.6	75.3	80.1
Nyamasheke	79.4	76.9	81.8	83.1	82.4	83.7	79.1	76.5	81.6
Northern Province	71.8	68.8	74.7	76.7	76.5	77	70.8	67.4	74.2
Rulindo	72.9	69.5	76.2	77.2	79.1	75.4	72.4	68.4	76.3
Gakenke	71.4	68.2	74.7	80.5	78.1	82.4	71.1	67.8	74.4
Musanze	70.3	68.5	72.1	75.8	75.6	76	65.8	62.8	68.8
Burera	72.1	69.4	74.7	79	77.7	80.4	71.3	68.5	74.1
Gicumbi	72.4	68.5	76.3	78.7	77.5	79.9	72.1	68	76.1
Eastern Province	71.6	69.6	73.5	76.7	76.7	76.7	70.4	68.1	72.8
Rwamagana	72.8	69.3	76.3	77.9	78	77.8	70.6	65.6	75.6
Nyagatare	70.3	69.2	71.4	75.3	74.9	75.7	68.8	67.5	70.2
Gatsibo	71.7	69	74.3	77.4	76.5	78.3	71.1	68.3	73.9
Kayonza	70.4	68.1	72.7	75.7	76.3	75.2	69.6	67	72.3
Kirehe	74.8	73.5	76	77.1	76.8	77.3	74.6	73.3	75.9
Ngoma	67.5	65.8	69.2	77.4	76.6	78.1	66.6	64.9	68.3
Bugesera	73.5	72.1	75	76.8	77.6	76.2	71.7	69.2	74.2

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

- Current school attendance among children aged 12-17 is lower than those aged 6-11 - with 73% attending school at the time of the census.
- The percentage of those currently attending school varies by province ; from a low of 72% in both Northern and Eastern Provinces to a high of 77% in the City of Kigali.
- The variation is also noted among the districts, from a low of 67.5% in Ngoma to a high of 79.4% in Nyamasheke.
- Worthy of note is that the difference by sex is in favour of females at national level, particularly in the rural areas with 6 percentage points. Whereas in the urban areas, the difference by sex is in favour of males, with a 2 percentage point difference.
- School attendance among children aged 12-17 years is higher in urban areas (77.7%) than in the rural areas (71.7%).

Table 17: Primary and secondary age population and corresponding number of students

Primary age and students									
Area of residence	Primary age population (6-11 year old)			Those in primary (All ages)			Those in primary (6-11 years old)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,937,762	970,363	967,399	2,746,382	1,378,058	1,368,324	1,731,047	857,338	873,709
Urban	479,935	240,465	239,470	655,041	328,813	326,228	439,532	218,862	220,670
Rural	1,457,827	729,898	727,929	2,091,341	1,049,245	1,042,096	1,291,515	638,476	653,039
Secondary age and students									
Area of residence	Secondary age (12-17 year old)			Those in secondary (All ages)			Those in secondary (12-17 years old)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,886,896	940,635	946,261	753,522	339,171	414,351	421,672	177,259	244,413
Urban	448,430	213,891	234,539	269,460	126,411	143,049	149,632	67,007	82,625
Rural	1,438,466	726,744	711,722	484,062	212,760	271,302	272,040	110,252	161,788

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

Table 18: Gross, net attendance rates in primary school level (6-11 years) by sex and residence

Province and area of residence	Gross Attendance Rates ⁵ , GAR (%)			Net Attendance Rates ⁶ , NAR (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	141.7	142	141.4	89.3	88.4	90.3
Urban	136.5	136.7	136.2	91.6	91	92.2
Rural	143.5	143.8	143.2	88.6	87.5	89.7
City of Kigali	132.5	132.2	133	91.4	90.8	92
Urban	131.9	131.7	132.2	92.3	91.9	92.7
Rural	135.8	134.7	136.9	86.8	85.4	88.2
Southern Province	146.6	147.3	145.9	90	88.8	91.2
Urban	142.3	143.6	141	94.8	94.3	95.3
Rural	147.3	147.9	146.7	89.2	88	90.5
Western Province	139.8	140.3	139.4	87.9	86.9	88.8
Urban	137.1	138	136.3	87.7	87.2	88.3
Rural	140.6	141	140.2	87.9	86.9	88.9
Northern Province	144.1	144.2	144	92.9	92.1	93.6
Urban	140.1	140.8	139.4	93.9	93.3	94.4
Rural	144.8	144.8	144.9	92.7	91.9	93.5
Eastern Province	141.7	141.9	141.5	87.4	86.2	88.5
Urban	138.8	138.7	139	91.2	90.3	92
Rural	142.4	142.6	142.1	86.5	85.3	87.7

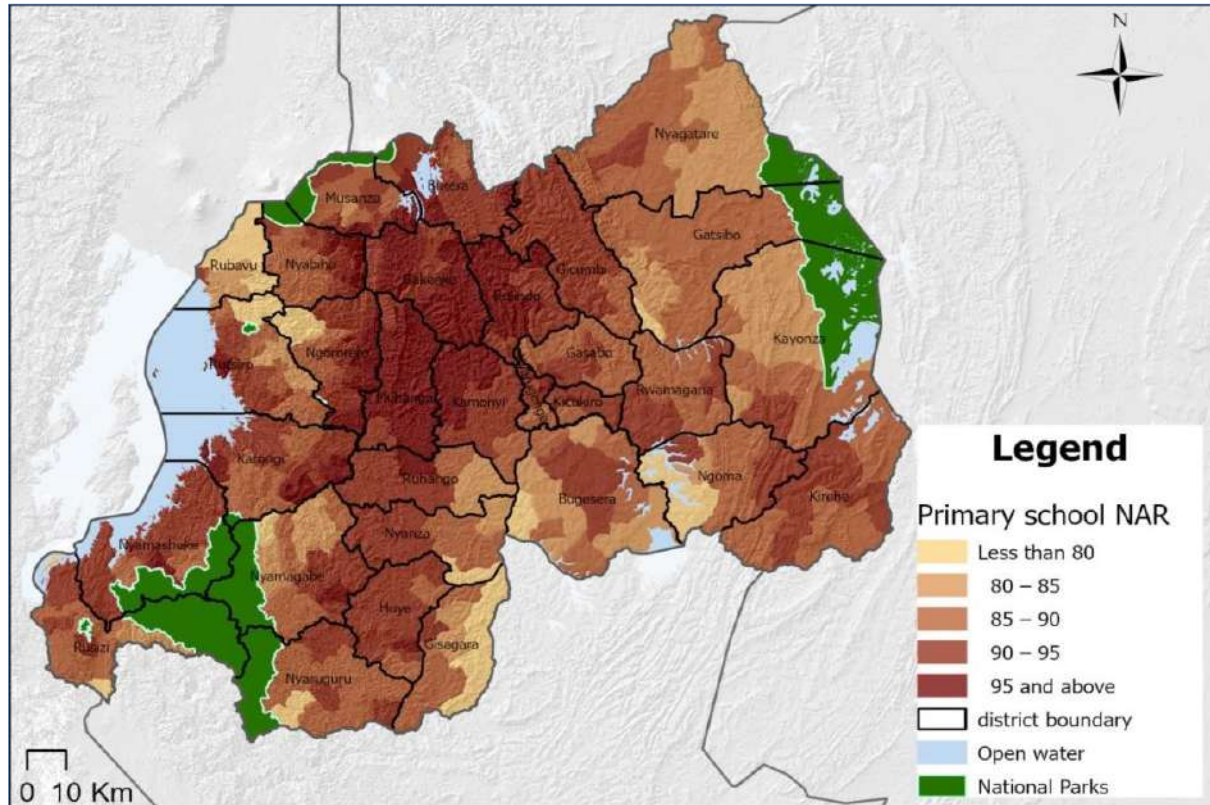
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

- The observed gross and net attendance rates reflect the patterns already described in Tables 13, 14 and 17 above: widespread school attendance among children of primary school-age with slight differences by sex. Gross attendance rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas at the national and provincial levels, while the opposite is true for net attendance rates.
- Evidently, not all children attending primary school level are of the official age for that level (6-11 years).
- Consequently, the gross attendance rates are all greater than 100% in all provinces and in both urban and rural areas.

⁵ GAR is the number of students attending a given level of education at any time during the reference academic year, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.

⁶ NAR is the number of pupils in the official age group for a given level of education who attend school at that level. It is expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group. Table 17 includes the numbers that were used to calculate those indicators by sex and area of residence.

Map 4: Primary net attendance rate by sector



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

Table 19: Gross, net attendance rates in secondary education (12-17 years) by sex and residence

Province/ Area of residence	Gross Attendance Rates, GAR (%)			Net Attendance Rates, NAR (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	39.9	36.1	43.8	22.3	18.8	25.8
Urban	60.1	59.1	61.0	33.4	31.3	35.2
Rural	33.7	29.3	38.1	18.9	15.2	22.7
City of Kigali	62.4	62.6	62.2	35.2	33.6	36.6
Urban	68.1	70.0	66.5	38.1	37.4	38.7
Rural	33.0	28.1	38.0	20.5	16.1	25.0
Southern Province	38.3	32.6	44.2	21.9	17.4	26.5
Urban	61.6	58.7	64.2	34.5	31.3	37.5
Rural	35.0	29.1	41.1	20.1	15.6	24.8
Western Province	38.0	34.4	41.7	20.6	17.5	23.7
Urban	54.2	52.6	55.8	28.9	27.0	30.9
Rural	33.7	29.7	37.8	18.4	15.0	21.8
Northern Province	39.7	34.7	44.6	22.9	18.6	27
Urban	59.4	56.0	62.5	33.3	30.0	36.3
Rural	36	30.8	41.1	20.9	16.5	25.2
Eastern Province	34.9	32.1	37.7	19.2	16.3	22.2
Urban	51.8	49.7	53.7	29.1	26.5	31.5
Rural	31.1	28.3	34.0	17.0	14.1	20.1

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

- Both net and gross attendance rates are less than 50%. This means that less than half of the Rwandan children who are supposed to attend secondary school do attend that level.
- There are minor differences in the attendance rates by sex, with significant variations by area of residence. For instance, gross attendance rate is 60% in urban areas as compared to 33% in the rural areas.

3.3. ICT literacy

The importance of the availability of ICT devices is increasing significantly in contemporary society. Modern technology offers a range of devices that are changing the structure and pattern of major social and media communications, a key for socioeconomic development. Mobile cellular telephones and internet have become the

predominant methods of communication in many countries. The level of use of mobile phone and internet are crucial indicators contributing to an enhanced level of awareness of the general population.

The reference period for the internet use is 12 months prior to the census night. The use of internet and mobile phone in this section refers to the population living in private households.

Table 20: Number and % of the population who used internet by province and age groups

Province/Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Counts									
Population 10 years and above									
Total	1,291,248	737,338	553,910	870,913	481,380	389,533	420,335	255,958	164,377
City of Kigali	523,069	291,315	231,754	506,778	281,446	225,332	16,291	9,869	6,422
Southern Province	194,328	107,750	86,578	87,666	46,237	41,429	106,662	61,513	45,149
Western Province	184,593	109,470	75,123	97,488	55,086	42,402	87,105	54,384	32,721
Northern Province	137,493	80,538	56,955	62,254	34,068	28,186	75,239	46,470	28,769
Eastern Province	251,765	148,265	103,500	116,727	64,543	52,184	135,038	83,722	51,316
Population 16 years and above									
Total	1,227,682	706,320	521,362	830,186	460,966	369,220	397,496	245,354	152,142
City of Kigali	499,111	279,225	219,886	483,583	269,742	213,841	15,528	9,483	6,045
Southern Province	183,010	102,395	80,615	83,254	44,030	39,224	99,756	58,365	41,391
Western Province	175,542	105,121	70,421	92,697	52,694	40,003	82,845	52,427	30,418
Northern Province	130,399	77,199	53,200	59,339	32,634	26,705	71,060	44,565	26,495
Eastern Province	239,620	142,380	97,240	111,313	61,866	49,447	128,307	80,514	47,793
Population 21 years and above									
Total	1,039,154	605,234	433,920	723,092	405,301	317,791	316,062	199,933	116,129
City of Kigali	439,222	248,070	191,152	426,314	240,061	186,253	12,908	8,009	4,899
Southern Province	150,611	85,523	65,088	72,170	38,428	33,742	78,441	47,095	31,346
Western Province	145,213	88,515	56,698	78,187	45,014	33,173	67,026	43,501	23,525
Northern Province	108,384	65,276	43,108	51,133	28,386	22,747	57,251	36,890	20,361
Eastern Province	195,724	117,850	77,874	95,288	53,412	41,876	100,436	64,438	35,998
Percentages									
Population 10 years and above									
Total	13.7	16.6	11.2	32.8	37.2	28.6	6.2	8.1	4.6
City of Kigali	40.4	44.6	36.2	44.4	48.6	40	10.7	13.3	8.3
Southern Province	9.1	10.7	7.6	28.6	31.9	25.6	5.8	7.1	4.6
Western Province	9.1	11.7	6.9	21.8	26	18	5.5	7.5	3.9
Northern Province	9.4	11.8	7.3	24.7	28.9	21	6.2	8.2	4.5
Eastern Province	10.1	12.6	7.9	23	26.7	19.7	6.8	9	4.9
Population 16 years and above									
Total	16.2	19.9	12.9	37.3	42.5	32.3	7.4	10	5.2
City of Kigali	44.9	49.5	40.1	48.8	53.4	44	12.9	16.2	9.7
Southern Province	10.6	12.9	8.7	32.6	36.8	28.9	6.8	8.7	5.2
Western Province	11	14.5	8.1	25.9	31.4	21	6.7	9.4	4.5
Northern Province	10.9	14.1	8.2	28.4	33.7	23.7	7.2	9.9	5
Eastern Province	12.2	15.5	9.3	26.9	31.6	22.7	8.2	11.1	5.7
Population 21 years and above									
Total	16.9	21.3	13.1	39.4	44.9	34.2	7.3	10.3	4.9
City of Kigali	47.1	51.5	42.5	51.2	55.3	46.7	13	16.9	9.5
Southern Province	10.8	13.6	8.4	34.7	39.4	30.6	6.6	8.9	4.7
Western Province	11.3	15.5	8	27.2	33.8	21.6	6.7	10	4.2
Northern Province	11.3	15	8.2	30.1	36.2	24.9	7.2	10.4	4.7
Eastern Province	12.4	16.2	9.1	28.4	33.5	23.7	8.1	11.4	5.3

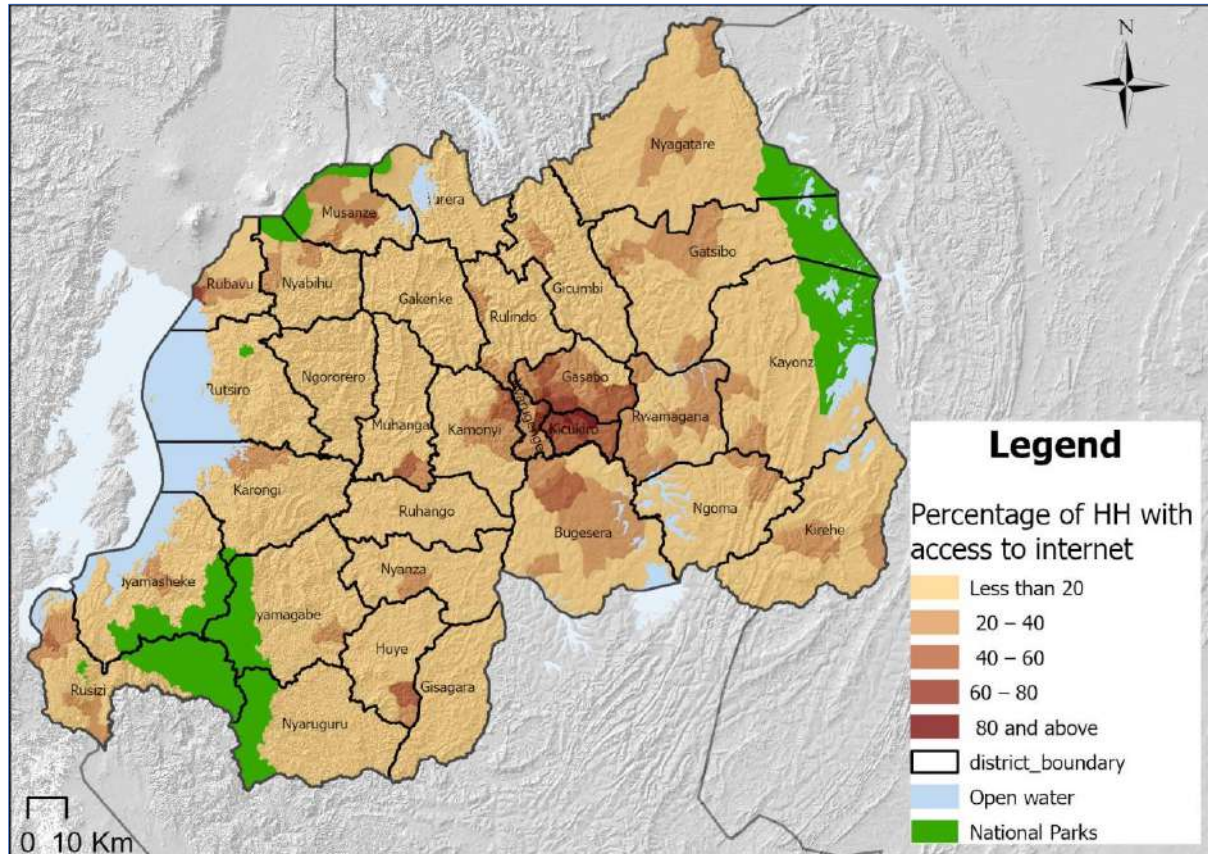
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 21: Percentage of the population who used internet by district according to age groups

Province /District	Population 10 years and above			Population 16 years and above			Population 21 years and above		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	13.7	16.6	11.2	16.2	19.9	12.9	16.9	21.3	13.1
City of Kigali	40.4	44.6	36.2	44.9	49.5	40.1	47.1	51.5	42.5
Nyarugenge	39.3	43.5	34.8	44.1	48.7	39.1	46.0	50.4	41.2
Gasabo	36.4	40.7	32.1	40.8	45.6	35.9	43.0	47.7	38.1
Kicukiro	48.2	52.2	44.2	52.5	56.8	48.1	55.0	58.8	50.9
Southern Province	9.1	10.7	7.6	10.6	12.9	8.7	10.8	13.6	8.4
Nyanza	8.3	10.0	6.8	9.8	12.1	7.7	9.5	12.4	7.1
Gisagara	6.1	7.7	4.7	7.2	9.5	5.3	7	9.7	4.9
Nyaruguru	6.1	7.6	4.8	7.2	9.2	5.4	7.1	9.8	4.9
Huye	12	14	10.3	14.1	16.9	11.8	14.5	18	11.8
Nyamagabe	6.2	7.6	5	7.4	9.3	5.7	7.6	10	5.6
Ruhango	7.4	8.7	6.3	8.7	10.5	7.2	8.5	10.7	6.7
Muhanga	13	14.8	11.4	14.9	17.4	12.7	15.2	18.1	12.7
Kamonyi	12.3	14.2	10.6	14.4	17	12.2	14.9	17.9	12.3
Western Province	9.1	11.7	6.9	11.0	14.5	8.1	11.3	15.5	8.0
Karongi	7.9	9.8	6.3	9.5	12.2	7.3	9.7	13.1	7.1
Rutsiro	5.3	7.3	3.6	6.4	9.2	4.2	6.6	9.9	4
Rubavu	15.8	19.3	12.6	19	23.8	14.9	20.3	26	15.4
Nyabihu	7	9.5	5	8.5	11.8	5.8	8.9	12.9	5.7
Ngororero	5	6.7	3.6	6.1	8.5	4.2	6.3	9.1	4.1
Rusizi	11.6	14.6	8.9	13.8	17.9	10.3	13.9	18.7	10
Nyamasheke	8.0	10.3	6	9.6	12.8	6.9	9.5	13.2	6.6
Northern Province	9.4	11.8	7.3	10.9	14.1	8.2	11.3	15	8.2
Rulindo	9.3	11.5	7.4	10.8	13.6	8.3	11	14.4	8.2
Gakenke	6.3	8.1	4.7	7.1	9.5	5.1	7	9.7	4.7
Musanze	15.5	18.9	12.6	18.1	22.6	14.4	19.2	24.4	14.9
Burera	6.5	9	4.2	7.6	11	4.8	8	12	4.7
Gicumbi	8.2	10.2	6.4	9.5	12.2	7.3	9.7	12.8	7
Eastern Province	10.1	12.6	7.9	12.2	15.5	9.3	12.4	16.2	9.1
Rwamagana	14.3	16.7	12.1	16.8	20.1	13.9	17	20.8	13.7
Nyagatare	9.1	11.9	6.6	11	14.6	7.8	11.1	15.2	7.5
Gatsibo	8.2	10.5	6.2	9.9	12.9	7.3	9.9	13.3	7
Kayonza	9.1	11.3	7	11	14	8.3	11.4	15	8.3
Kirehe	8.3	11	5.9	10	13.6	6.8	10.1	14.3	6.6
Ngoma	7.6	9.6	5.9	9.3	12.1	6.9	9.2	12.4	6.6
Bugesera	14.2	16.7	11.8	16.9	20.3	13.7	17.5	21.6	13.9

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

Map 5: Percentage of private households that used internet in 12 months prior to census by sector



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

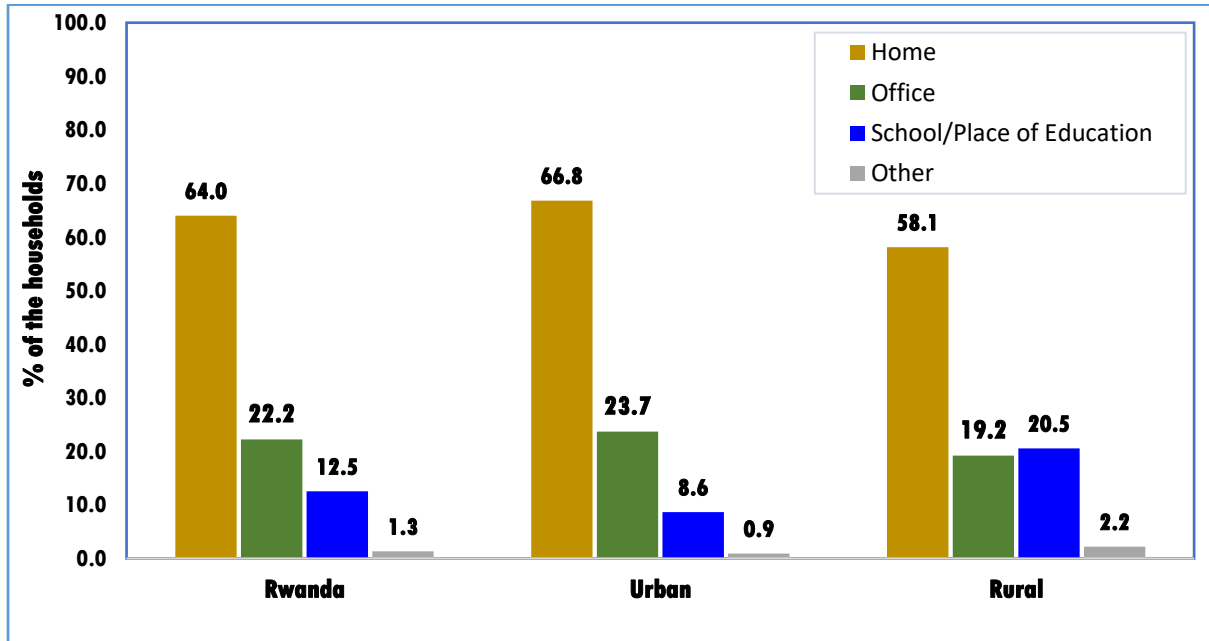
- At national level, 14% of the population aged 10 years and above used internet in the 12 months preceding the census, with an increase in percentage as age advances. For instance, 16% - 17% of those aged 16 and above and those aged 21 and above, respectively used internet (Table 20).
- The City of Kigali has the highest percentage of the population with access to internet (about the total of all the other provinces combined). In all provinces, access to internet varies by sex and area of residence. However, the percentage is high in favour of males and urban areas across the three broad age groups (Tables 20 and 21).

Table 22: Distribution of Population (10+ Years) who used internet by main place of access

Main place of internet access/Province	Percentage				
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	100	100	100	100	100
Home	64.0	62.0	66.5	66.8	58.1
Office	22.2	25.0	18.4	23.7	19.2
School/Place of Education	12.5	11.4	14.0	8.6	20.5
Another Person's home	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Community Internet access facility	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8
Cyber café/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Elsewhere	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City of Kigali	100	100	100	100	100
Home	70.0	66.5	74.3	70.0	69.3
Office	23.1	26.7	18.5	23.2	19.7
School/Place of Education	6.1	5.8	6.6	6.0	9.9
Another Person's home	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Community Internet access facility	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Cyber café/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Elsewhere	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Province	100	100	100	100	100
Home	57.4	56.6	58.4	60.6	54.8
Office	23.4	25.9	20.4	27.9	19.8
School/Place of Education	17.7	15.8	20.0	10.7	23.4
Another Person's home	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Community Internet access facility	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7
Cyber café/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Elsewhere	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Western Province	100	100	100	100	100
Home	60.3	60.2	60.3	64.8	55.2
Office	19.8	21.8	16.8	20.1	19.4
School/Place of Education	18.3	16.1	21.5	14	23.1
Another Person's home	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8
Community Internet access facility	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9
Cyber café/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Elsewhere	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Northern Province	100	100	100	100	100
Home	53.9	52.9	55.2	57.6	50.8
Office	25.1	27.6	21.5	26.6	23.8
School/Place of Education	19.2	17.3	22.0	14.5	23.2
Another Person's home	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Community Internet access facility	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9
Cyber café/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Elsewhere	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Eastern Province	100	100	100	100	100
Home	64.8	63.4	66.7	64.2	65.3
Office	19.7	22.1	16.2	24.0	16.0
School/Place of Education	13.9	12.5	15.8	10.9	16.5
Another Person's home	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Community Internet access facility	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9
Cyber café/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Elsewhere	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Figure 6: Percentage of population (10+ years) used internet by the place of access and residence



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

- At national level, 64% of the population aged 10 years and above that used internet in the last 12 months preceding the census, accessed internet at home, the ones that accessed internet at office were 22% and 13% at schools. The percentage of the population that accessed internet at other places being less than 1%.
- In all provinces, the majority of the population accessed to internet at home. This varie from 54% in Northern Province to 70% in the City of Kigali. Internet access at office varies from 20% in Eastern Province to 25% in Northern Province. Variation of access in School is from 6% in City of Kigali to 19% in Northern Province. In the rest of other places, access is less than one percent.
- Access by area of residence is high in urban areas, just as it is high among males compared to females.

Table 23: Number and % of population owning a mobile phone by Province and age groups

Province/Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Counts									
Population 10 years and above									
Total	4,631,510	2,431,066	2,200,444	1,781,720	908,895	872,825	2,849,790	1,522,171	1,327,619
City of Kigali	960,818	501,304	459,514	881,281	459,227	422,054	79,537	42,077	37,460
Southern Province	919,630	469,583	450,047	191,224	92,972	98,252	728,406	376,611	351,795
Western Province	912,654	480,619	432,035	252,366	127,201	125,165	660,288	353,418	306,870
Northern Province	691,311	370,719	320,592	153,658	75,955	77,703	537,653	294,764	242,889
Eastern Province	1,147,097	608,841	538,256	303,191	153,540	149,651	843,906	455,301	388,605
Population 16 years and above									
Total	4,590,898	2,407,650	2,183,248	1,758,647	897,082	861,565	2,832,251	1,510,568	1,321,683
City of Kigali	945,913	493,846	452,067	867,043	452,206	414,837	78,870	41,640	37,230
Southern Province	912,645	465,328	447,317	188,924	91,786	97,138	723,721	373,542	350,179
Western Province	907,484	477,402	430,082	250,350	126,068	124,282	657,134	351,334	305,800
Northern Province	686,744	367,905	318,839	152,237	75,208	77,029	534,507	292,697	241,810
Eastern Province	1,138,112	603,169	534,943	300,093	151,814	148,279	838,019	451,355	386,664
Population 21 years and above									
Total	3,998,897	2,096,965	1,901,932	1,541,057	792,842	748,215	2,457,840	1,304,123	1,153,717
City of Kigali	828,140	438,289	389,851	759,484	402,415	357,069	68,656	35,874	32,782
Southern Province	794,366	402,287	392,079	164,732	80,337	84,395	629,634	321,950	307,684
Western Province	797,695	418,620	379,075	221,084	111,244	109,840	576,611	307,376	269,235
Northern Province	594,920	319,339	275,581	133,766	66,342	67,424	461,154	252,997	208,157
Eastern Province	983,776	518,430	465,346	261,991	132,504	129,487	721,785	385,926	335,859
Percentage									
Population 10 years and above									
Total	47.8	52.9	43.1	65.9	68.9	63.1	40.7	46.5	35.7
City of Kigali	73.2	75.6	70.7	76.3	78.3	74.1	50.7	54.9	46.7
Southern Province	41.5	45.2	38.3	61.1	62.9	59.6	38.3	42.3	34.8
Western Province	43.6	49.5	38.5	55	58.5	51.8	40.4	46.9	34.9
Northern Province	45.7	52.5	39.7	59.5	63	56.6	42.8	50.4	36.2
Eastern Province	44.8	50	40	58.7	62.2	55.4	41.2	47	36.1
Population 16 years and above									
Total	58.6	65.7	52.4	77.6	81.1	74.1	50.9	59	44
City of Kigali	83.9	86.3	81.5	86.5	88.3	84.5	63.3	68.9	57.9
Southern Province	51.4	56.9	46.7	72.6	75.2	70.3	47.7	53.7	42.7
Western Province	54.8	63.4	47.6	67.9	73.2	63.4	51	60.5	43.3
Northern Province	55.5	64.7	47.7	71	75.8	66.9	52.3	62.4	43.7
Eastern Province	55.9	63.3	49.3	71.1	75.8	66.8	51.9	60	44.8
Population 21 years and above									
Total	62.9	71.4	55.6	82.5	86.2	79	54.7	64.6	46.6
City of Kigali	87.6	89.6	85.4	90.1	91.5	88.6	66.9	73.2	61.2
Southern Province	54.9	61.8	49.2	77.7	80.6	75.2	50.9	58.4	44.9
Western Province	59.9	70.6	51.3	74.8	81.2	69.3	55.7	67.5	46.4
Northern Province	59.6	70.7	50.4	76.7	82.3	71.9	56	68.2	46
Eastern Province	60.1	68.8	52.7	76.3	81.3	71.9	55.8	65.3	47.8

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

Table 24: Distribution of the population owning mobile phone by type of mobile phone

Type of mobilephone/ Area of residence	Population 10 years and above			Population 16 years and above			Population 21 years and above		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts									
Rwanda	4,631,510	2,431,066	2,200,444	4,590,898	2,407,650	2,183,248	3,998,897	2,096,965	1,901,932
Smart phone	1,126,276	649,234	477,042	1,113,470	641,976	471,494	1,004,721	577,333	427,388
Ordinary Phone with radio	3,458,247	1,763,043	1,695,204	3,430,870	1,747,127	1,683,743	2,951,557	1,502,888	1,448,669
Ordinary Phone without radio	46,987	18,789	28,198	46,558	18,547	28,011	42,619	16,744	25,875
Urban	1,781,720	908,895	872,825	1,758,647	897,082	861,565	1,541,057	792,842	748,215
Smart phone	791,671	435,953	355,718	780,168	429,669	350,499	705,148	388,446	316,702
Ordinary Phone with radio	980,533	468,635	511,898	969,195	463,229	505,966	827,862	400,727	427,135
Ordinary Phone without radio	9,516	4,307	5,209	9,284	4,184	5,100	8,047	3,669	4,378
Rural	2,849,790	1,522,171	1,327,619	2,832,251	1,510,568	1,321,683	2,457,840	1,304,123	1,153,717
Smart phone	334,605	213,281	121,324	333,302	212,307	120,995	299,573	188,887	110,686
Ordinary Phone with radio	2,477,714	1,294,408	1,183,306	2,461,675	1,283,898	1,177,777	2,123,695	1,102,161	1,021,534
Ordinary Phone without radio	37,471	14,482	22,989	37,274	14,363	22,911	34,572	13,075	21,497
Percentage									
Rwanda	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smart phone	24.3	26.7	21.7	24.3	26.7	21.6	25.1	27.5	22.5
Ordinary Phone with radio	74.7	72.5	77	74.7	72.6	77.1	73.8	71.7	76.2
Ordinary Phone without radio	1	0.8	1.3	1	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.4
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smart phone	44.4	48	40.8	44.4	47.9	40.7	45.8	49	42.3
Ordinary Phone with radio	55	51.6	58.6	55.1	51.6	58.7	53.7	50.5	57.1
Ordinary Phone without radio	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smart phone	11.7	14	9.1	11.8	14.1	9.2	12.2	14.5	9.6
Ordinary Phone with radio	86.9	85	89.1	86.9	85	89.1	86.4	84.5	88.5
Ordinary Phone without radio	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.9

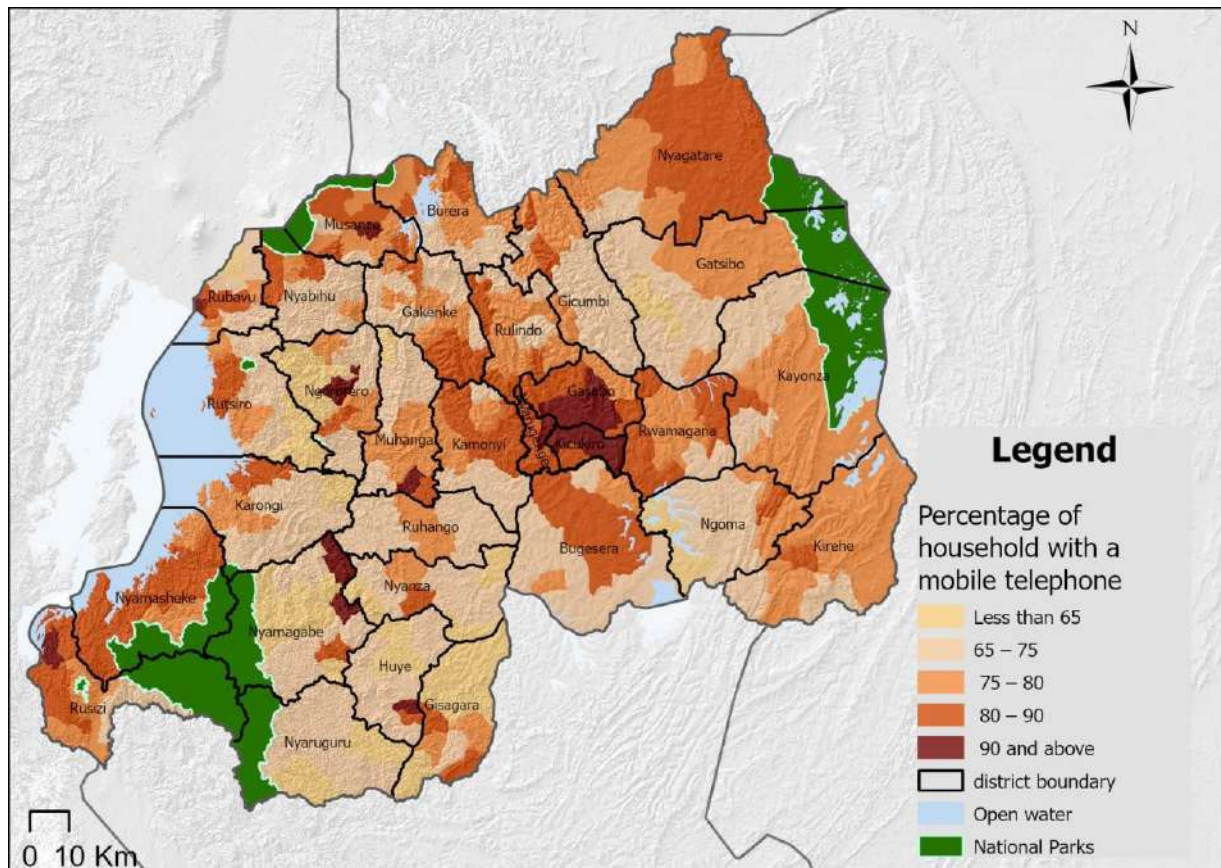
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 25: Percentage of private households whose at least one member owns a mobile phone

Province/ District	Sex of the household head			Area of residence		
	All	Male Head	Female Head	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	78.1	82.4	67.4	78.1	89.9	73.2
City of Kigali	92.4	93.4	89.2	92.4	93.9	80.9
Nyarugenge	92.8	93.4	90.8	92.8	93.9	84.1
Gasabo	91.3	92.6	87.0	91.3	93.6	80.0
Kicukiro	94.3	95.0	91.9	94.3	94.4	79.6
Southern Province	71.9	76.4	62.2	71.9	86.6	69.4
Nyanza	69.3	73.7	60.8	69.3	84.4	67.7
Gisagara	66.5	70.4	59.3	66.5	70.5	66.4
Nyaruguru	67.6	73.2	54.9	67.6	79.9	67.3
Huye	70.1	74.5	61.9	70.1	86.2	66.6
Nyamagabe	70.5	75.4	59.4	70.5	86.1	68.9
Ruhango	71.2	75.9	61.6	71.2	84.6	69.5
Muhanga	77.9	82.1	67.7	77.9	91.9	73.8
Kamonyi	79.6	83.3	70.1	79.6	87.0	76.2
Western Province	77.1	82.7	64.0	77.1	86.1	74.6
Karongi	74.1	79.4	62.7	74.1	86.8	72.7
Rutsiro	73.0	79.3	57.4	73.0	79.4	72.6
Rubavu	79.3	84.4	66.5	79.3	87.3	69.2
Nyabihu	76.1	82.1	62.6	76.1	84.2	73.5
Ngororero	72.4	79.1	58.0	72.4	87.1	71.6
Rusizi	81.0	85.4	69.5	81.0	85.0	79.0
Nyamasheke	82.1	87.2	69.7	82.1	88.6	81.6
Northern Province	77.6	83.1	62.9	77.6	87.4	75.6
Rulindo	77.8	82.8	64.6	77.8	88.1	76.5
Gakenke	76.2	82.3	60.1	76.2	88.3	75.7
Musanze	81.6	86.4	69.1	81.6	87.9	75.5
Burera	77.6	84.0	58.8	77.6	83.5	77.0
Gicumbi	74.5	79.6	60.3	74.5	86.5	73.7
Eastern Province	76.5	80.3	67.3	76.5	86.6	73.8
Rwamagana	81.1	84.4	73.6	81.1	89.4	76.8
Nyagatare	78.9	82.5	69.5	78.9	85.2	76.8
Gatsibo	71.4	75.4	61.6	71.4	84.1	69.9
Kayonza	76.2	79.8	67.6	76.2	87.0	74.2
Kirehe	76.9	81.3	67.2	76.9	86.1	76.3
Ngoma	71.4	75.9	61.5	71.4	84.6	70.1
Bugesera	78.3	82.1	69.0	78.3	86.5	72.8

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

Map 6: Percentage of private household that at least one member owns mobile phone by sector



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

- Table 23 shows that the probability of owning a mobile phone increases with age. The proportion of the population owning phone increases from 48% among those aged 10 years and above to 59 among those aged 16 and above and to 63% among those aged 21 years and above. Across all age groups, more males possess mobile phones than females in both rural and urban areas.
- The results from Table 24 reveal that a quarter of the population owning mobile phones has smart phones, and about 4 times more in urban areas (44%) compared to 12% in the rural areas.
- Table 25 shows that 78% of the private households have at least one member who owns a mobile phone

3.4. Marital Status

Marital status is the civil status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country⁷. There are several types of marital status: Single, married, widowed, divorced, separated and, in certain cases, registered partnership. Never married persons are persons who never got married in accordance with valid regulations. However, in the context of Rwanda 2022 census, marital status of a person is not viewed in the context of its legal state, but as understood and /or agreed on by the partners involved in the marriage, and as was reported by the interviewee (household head) during census enumeration.

Table 26: Percentage of single/never married population aged 12 and above by age groups and sex

Age group	2012			2022		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	45.5	50.4	41.0	44.4	48.8	40.4
12-14	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.9	99.8
15-19	97.4	98.9	95.9	97.7	99.4	96.0
20-24	71.7	81.9	62.1	73.5	84.3	63.3
25-29	35.8	44.4	27.5	40.0	49.0	31.3
30-34	16.9	20.2	13.8	19.9	23.4	16.5
35-39	9.8	10.6	9.1	10.5	11.2	9.8
40-44	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.6
45-49	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.3	6.7
50-54	3.6	3.9	3.4	5.2	4.3	5.9
55-59	2.7	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	4.4
60-64	2.3	2.7	1.9	3.0	2.9	3.1
65-69	2.0	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.2
70-74	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
75-79	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3
80-84	2.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2
85+	3.5	4.5	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.4

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

⁷ Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods.

Table 27: Population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and age groups

Age group/ Sex		Total	Percentage Total	Divorced	Never married	Separated	Married	Widowed
All ages above 12 years	Both sexes	9,236,689	100	0.2	44.4	1.7	49.1	4.6
	Male	4,419,991	100	0.1	48.8	0.9	49.3	0.9
	Female	4,816,698	100	0.3	40.4	2.4	48.9	8
12-14	Both sexes	947,107	100	0.0	99.8	0	0.1	0
	Male	472,054	100	0.0	99.9	0	0.1	0
	Female	475,053	100	0.0	99.8	0	0.2	0
15-19	Both sexes	1,509,341	100	0.0	97.7	0.1	2.2	0
	Male	750,163	100	0.0	99.4	0	0.6	0
	Female	759,178	100	0.0	96	0.2	3.8	0
20-24	Both sexes	1,174,549	100	0	73.5	0.9	25.5	0.1
	Male	572,543	100	0	84.3	0.2	15.5	0
	Female	602,006	100	0	63.3	1.6	35	0.1
25-29	Both sexes	1,007,307	100	0.1	40	1.8	57.9	0.2
	Male	494,594	100	0	49	0.6	50.3	0
	Female	512,713	100	0.1	31.3	3	65.2	0.4
30-34	Both sexes	950,747	100	0.2	19.9	2.5	76.8	0.6
	Male	465,744	100	0.1	23.4	1.1	75.3	0.1
	Female	485,003	100	0.3	16.5	3.9	78.3	1
35-39	Both sexes	869,983	100	0.4	10.5	3	85	1.2
	Male	425,313	100	0.2	11.2	1.5	86.9	0.2
	Female	444,670	100	0.6	9.8	4.3	83.2	2.1
40-44	Both sexes	724,954	100	0.5	7.5	3.2	86.2	2.6
	Male	346,800	100	0.3	7.3	1.9	90.1	0.5
	Female	378,154	100	0.7	7.6	4.4	82.6	4.6
45-49	Both sexes	479,255	100	0.6	6.1	3.3	84	6
	Male	215,314	100	0.4	5.3	2.1	91.3	0.9
	Female	263,941	100	0.7	6.7	4.3	78.1	10.1
50-54	Both sexes	393,788	100	0.5	5.2	3.1	80.3	10.8
	Male	178,670	100	0.4	4.3	2.1	91.4	1.7
	Female	215,118	100	0.7	5.9	3.9	71.1	18.4
55-59	Both sexes	316,729	100	0.4	4	2.7	76.5	16.4
	Male	142,329	100	0.4	3.5	2.2	91.2	2.8
	Female	174,400	100	0.5	4.4	3.1	64.6	27.5
60-64	Both sexes	311,001	100	0.4	3	2.2	72.6	21.7
	Male	136,793	100	0.3	2.9	2.1	90.3	4.3
	Female	174,208	100	0.4	3.1	2.3	58.8	35.4
65-69	Both sexes	214,001	100	0.3	2.1	1.8	68.6	27.1
	Male	92,098	100	0.3	2	1.9	89.5	6.3
	Female	121,903	100	0.3	2.2	1.8	52.9	42.8
70-74	Both sexes	147,138	100	0.3	1.8	1.5	63.3	33.2
	Male	60,277	100	0.2	1.9	1.7	87.3	8.9
	Female	86,861	100	0.3	1.7	1.3	46.7	50
75-79	Both sexes	77,805	100	0.3	1.4	1.1	56.2	41
	Male	28,476	100	0.3	1.5	1.5	84.8	11.9
	Female	49,329	100	0.2	1.3	0.9	39.6	57.8
80-84	Both sexes	57,999	100	0.2	1.3	0.8	50.3	47.4
	Male	20,408	100	0.3	1.4	1.2	80.6	16.6
	Female	37,591	100	0.1	1.2	0.7	33.8	64.2
85+	Both sexes	54,985	100	0.1	1.4	0.5	42.9	55
	Male	18,415	100	0.2	1.5	1	74.2	23.1
	Female	36,570	100	0.1	1.4	0.3	27.2	71.1

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

- Almost half of the population aged 12 and over (49.1%) were married at the time of the census, while 44.4% were never married. Up to 4.6% were widowed, while 0.2% were divorced and, 1.7% were separated.
- The percentage of never married population decreases gradually from 99.8% among the 12-14 aged population to 1.4% among the population aged 85 and above.
- Conversely, the percentage of married population increases from 0.1% among the population aged 12-14 to a maximum of 86.2% for people aged 40 to 44 before decreasing down to 42.9% among population aged 85 and above mainly due to widowhood. The percentage of separated people was less than 3.5%, while the percentage of divorced falls below 1% at all ages.
- By sex, the general pattern described above holds except some marked differences: widowhood is more common among females (due to their greater longevity) while males tend to live in union more than females. For instance, the percentage of widowers at age 65 and above is greater than 42% among females. Moreover, around 90% of men are married between ages 40 and 59 compared to less than 83% of women.
- To summarize, males tend to live in union more than women and are less prone to widowhood at old ages.

3.5. Access to Medical Insurance

Medical insurance is a way of paying for some or all of the costs of health care. It protects insured persons from paying high treatment costs in the event of sickness. Often, the basic health insurance process is as follows : a customer makes a regular payment to managing institution. This institution is responsible for holding the payment in a fund and paying a health care provider for the cost of the customer’s care. There are three main groups involved ; customers, managing institution (usually described as third party institutions) and health care providers. The outcome of the process is that the costs of an individual customer’s health care needs are meet. This section presents the prevalence of health insurance and the distribution of population by type of health insurance.

Table 28: Prevalence of medical insurance by district, residence and sex

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	97.3	97.1	97.5	96.7	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.3	97.6
City of Kigali	96.1	95.7	96.4	96.0	95.6	96.4	96.3	96.1	96.4
Nyarugenge	95.6	95.3	95.9	95.5	95.0	96.0	96.2	96.6	95.7
Gasabo	96.4	96.0	96.7	96.4	96.0	96.8	96.3	96	96.6
Kicukiro	95.9	95.5	96.3	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.9	94.3	95.6
Southern Province	96.9	96.7	97.2	97.5	97.3	97.7	96.9	96.6	97.1
Nyanza	93.4	93.0	93.8	95.5	94.7	96.2	93.2	92.8	93.6
Gisagara	97.2	96.9	97.5	98.1	97.8	98.5	97.2	96.8	97.4
Nyaruguru	98.4	98.3	98.5	99.1	99	99.2	98.4	98.3	98.5
Huye	96.2	95.9	96.4	97.7	97.9	97.6	95.7	95.3	96.1
Nyamagabe	98.3	98.2	98.4	96.6	96.4	96.8	98.5	98.4	98.6
Ruhango	96.4	96	96.7	96.9	96.5	97.2	96.3	96	96.7
Muhanga	98	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.6	97.9	97.7	98.0
Kamonyi	97.7	97.4	98	97.5	97.1	97.9	97.8	97.5	98.0
Western Province	97.8	97.7	97.8	96.8	96.7	96.8	98	98.0	98.1
Karongi	97.8	97.7	97.8	96.9	96.8	97.0	97.8	97.7	97.9
Rutsiro	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.6	97.7
Rubavu	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.4	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.6
Nyabihu	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.0	97.0	97.0	99.0	98.9	99
Ngororero	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.4	99.4	99.5	98.6	98.6	98.6
Rusizi	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.3
Nyamasheke	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.8
Northern Province	98.9	98.9	99.0	98.4	98.3	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.1
Rulindo	98.6	98.5	98.7	97.3	97	97.5	98.8	98.7	98.9
Gakenke	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Musanze	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.2
Burera	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.1	99.1
Gicumbi	99.2	99.1	99.2	99.2	99	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.2
Eastern Province	96.8	96.5	97.0	96.8	96.7	97.0	96.7	96.5	97.0
Rwamagana	97.5	97.3	97.6	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.2	96.9	97.5
Nyagatare	96.1	95.8	96.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	96.3	96	96.6
Gatsibo	96.7	96.5	96.8	97.4	97.3	97.5	96.6	96.4	96.7
Kayonza	96.9	96.6	97.1	97	96.6	97.4	96.8	96.6	97.1
Kirehe	98.3	98.1	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.7	98.3	98.1	98.4
Ngoma	96.2	95.9	96.4	97.6	97.3	97.9	96	95.8	96.2
Bugesera	96.1	95.8	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.7	95.9	95.6	96.3

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

- The current official policy of universal access to health in Rwanda includes through, among others, universal access to medical insurance. Table 28 shows that good progress has been made in that direction as 97% of the population has a medical insurance.
- This coverage rate does not vary by sex or by area of residence.
- However, there are slight variations by province (96% in the City of Kigali and 99% in the Northern province) and by District (from 95.4% in Nyarugenge, City of Kigali to 99.7% in Gakenke, Northern province).

Table 29: Population who have a medical insurance by main type of insurance

Province/ District	Total	Mutuelle	RSSB ⁸	Private ⁹	School	NGOs	Employer
Rwanda	100	93.1	4.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.3
City of Kigali	100	85.5	7.6	3.2	0.2	0.3	3.2
Nyarugenge	100	89.9	6.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.8
Gasabo	100	86.8	6.8	2.8	0.1	0.3	3.1
Kicukiro	100	79.9	10	4.8	0.2	0.4	4.6
Southern Province	100	94.5	3.8	0.3	0	0.6	0.7
Nyanza	100	95.8	3.3	0.2	0	0	0.6
Gisagara	100	94.9	2.2	0.1	0	2.3	0.5
Nyaruguru	100	96.2	3.1	0.1	0	0	0.5
Huye	100	93	5.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8
Nyamagabe	100	93.6	3.5	0.2	0	2.3	0.3
Ruhango	100	95.7	3.3	0.1	0	0	0.8
Muhanga	100	92.9	5.4	0.4	0	0.1	1.1
Kamonyi	100	94.4	3.9	0.6	0	0.1	1
Western Province	100	94.9	3.5	0.3	0	0.5	0.8
Karongi	100	91.8	3.7	0.4	0	3.6	0.6
Rutsiro	100	96.9	2.6	0.2	0	0	0.4
Rubavu	100	93.3	4.1	0.4	0	0.2	1.9
Nyabihu	100	94.6	3.6	0.1	0	0.2	1.4
Ngororero	100	96.4	3	0.1	0	0	0.5
Rusizi	100	95.6	3.6	0.3	0	0	0.5
Nyamashuke	100	96	3.5	0.2	0	0	0.3
Northern Province	100	94.4	4.1	0.2	0	0	1.2
Rulindo	100	95.1	3.8	0.2	0	0	0.9
Gakenke	100	95.9	3.3	0.1	0	0	0.7
Musanze	100	90.5	6	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.7
Burera	100	95.7	3.5	0.1	0	0	0.7
Gicumbi	100	95.4	3.5	0.2	0	0	0.8
Eastern Province	100	93.2	3.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	1.5
Rwamagana	100	92.1	4	0.5	0	0.1	3.3
Nyagatare	100	96.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
Gatsibo	100	94.1	2.7	0.3	0	2	0.9
Kayanza	100	95.5	2.8	0.3	0	0	1.3
Kirehe	100	84.9	2.4	0.3	0	11.7	0.7
Ngoma	100	95.8	3	0.1	0	0	1
Bugesera	100	92.7	4.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	2

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

- Almost all persons with a medical insurance use the “Mutuelle de santé” insurance (93%);
- The second most popular type of insurance is RSSB (former RAMA) with 4%;
- The coverage for mutuelle de sante does not vary significantly across provinces, however Kicukiro district has the lowest with 80%.

⁸ RSSB (former RAMA)

⁹ Private insurance company

3.6. Migration

During the RPHC5, two types of migration processes were observed (i.e. lifetime and recent migration). Lifetime migrant refers to a person whose current district of residence (place of residence) at the time of the census was different from his/her district of birth. Whereas, recent migrant refers to a person whose current district of residence at the time of census enumeration was different from his/her previous district of residence 5 years preceding the census. Note: both types of migration are defined considering the district, as either a place of birth or place of previous residence. Tables 28, 29 and 30 depict lifetime migration matrix by province, recent migration matrix by province and, net lifetime and recent migration by province and district, respectively.

Table 30: Lifetime migration matrix by Province¹⁰

Province of origin	Province of residence (Destination)					Out-migrants
	City of Kigali	Southern	West	North	East	
City of Kigali	124,653	50,570	16,165	29,967	119,945	216,647
South	302,637	242,842	27,778	20,811	194,515	545,741
West	195,767	78,715	144,324	42,763	176,419	493,664
North	105,232	16,457	19,971	65,046	302,591	444,251
East	122,483	23,677	10,610	19,268	249,953	176,038
Foreign born	109,596	37,078	48,834	16,739	154,547	366,794
Not stated	769	869	699	395	945	3,677
In-migrants	835,715	206,497	123,358	129,548	948,017	

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

- At the time of the census, 2.243 million residents were living outside their province of birth (6% of the total population).
- Eastern Province and the City of Kigali are the provinces that received the highest number of lifetime migrants as they host 948,017 and 835,715 in-migrants, respectively. This is in contrast to Western Province that received 123 thousands in-migrants.
- In terms of migration origin, the first three leading provinces in out-migrations are Southern, Western and Northern provinces (see Table 30). Eastern Province is the least sending province. About 176,038 people born in Eastern Province residing outside the province by the time of the census.
- Overall, 366,794 foreign-born people reside in the 5 provinces of Rwanda, most of them are found in the Eastern Province (154,547), and City of Kigali (109,596).

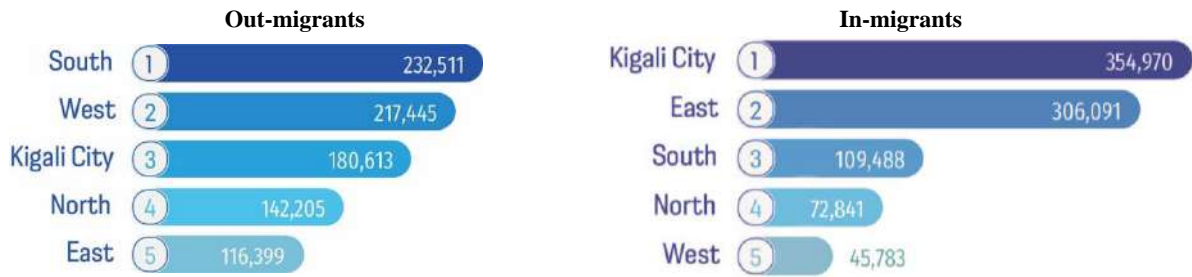
Table 31: Recent migration matrix by Province

Province of origin	Province of residence(Destination)					Out-migrants
	City of Kigali	South	West	North	East	
City of Kigali	146,452	47,402	13,832	25,716	93,663	180,613
South	140,755	102,895	13,207	10,482	68,067	232,511
West	88,282	37,177	66,033	23,905	68,081	217,445
North	47,504	8,718	9,703	29,055	76,280	142,205
East	78,429	16,191	9,041	12,738	146,547	116,399
Not stated	595	370	482	372	954	2,773
In-migrants	354,970	109,488	45,783	72,841	306,091	

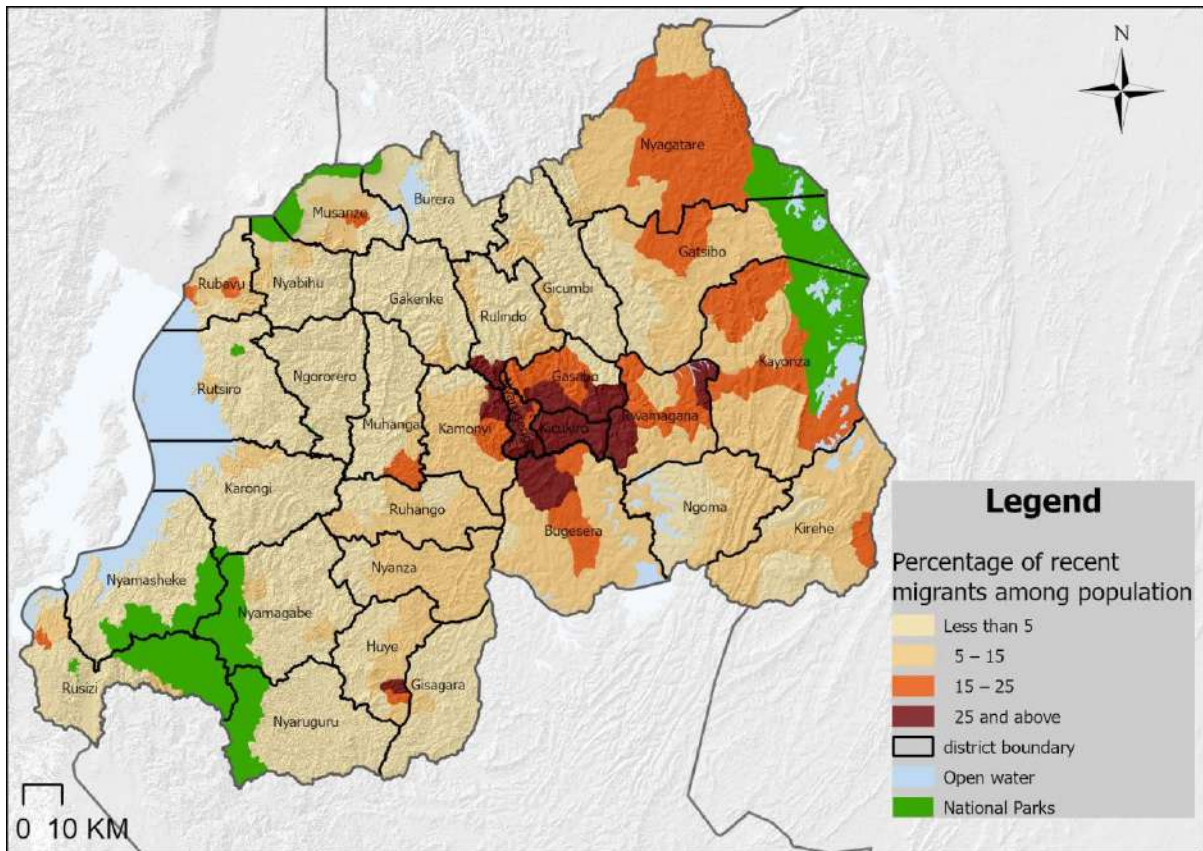
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

¹⁰ This table includes Rwandan native and foreign born

The table 31 is summarized by the following charts:



Map 7: Recent migrant by sector



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

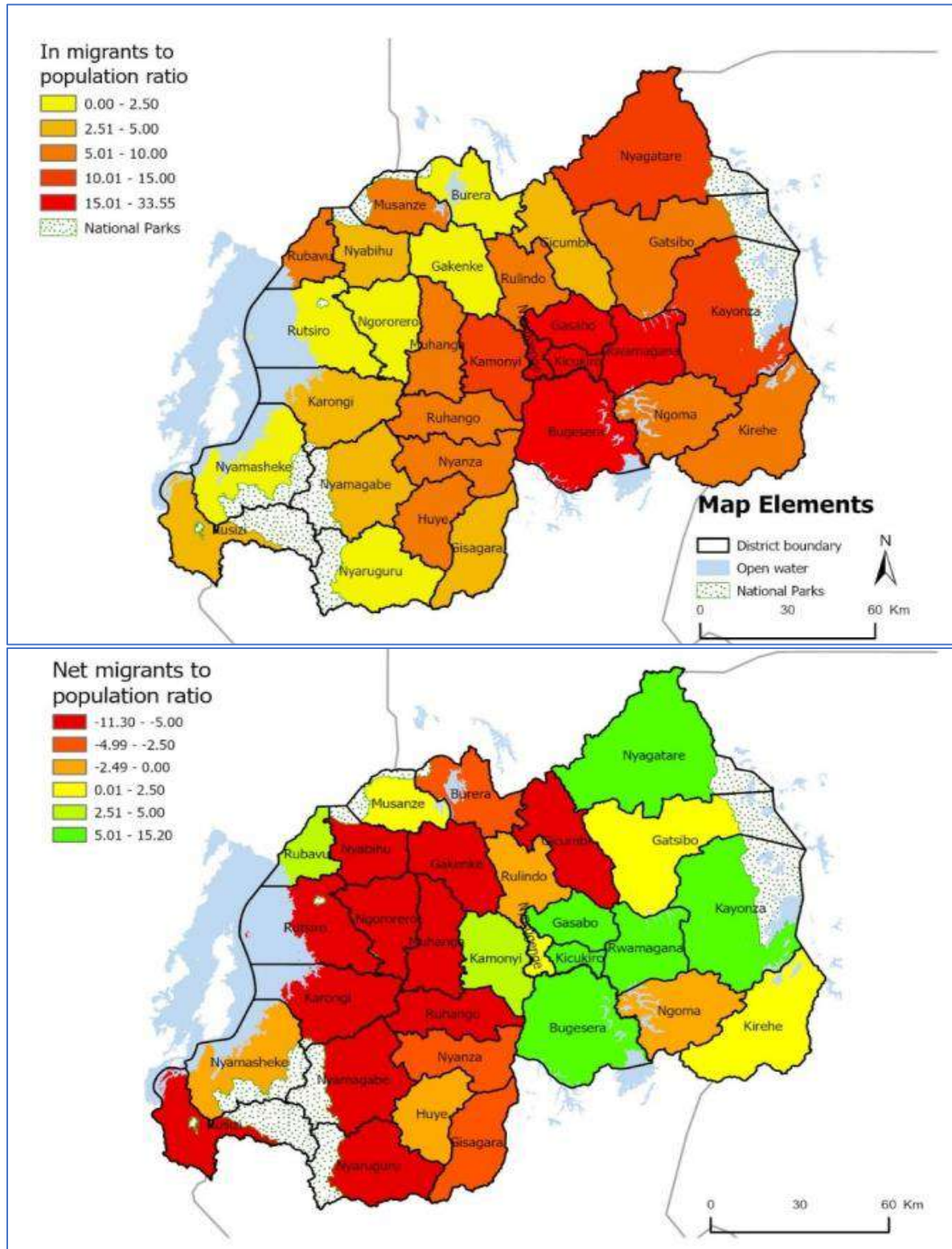
- There were 889 thousand recent migrants, of which a third of them (355 thousand) live in the City of Kigali and 306 thousand live in Eastern Province. The other three provinces host less than 110 thousand recent in-migrants; of which Western Province host the least (46 thousands).
- Analysis by area of origin showed that the City of Kigali, Southern, and Western Provinces sent out at least one fifth of the migrants each, while 116 thousands and 142 thousands migrants previously resided in the Eastern and Northern Province respectively.
- The City of Kigali and Eastern Province received migrants from all other provinces (from 47 to 146 thousands), while other provinces host migrants from one or two provinces. For instance, Southern Province hosted migrants mainly from Western Province and the City of Kigali (37 and 47 thousand respectively). The other provinces, altogether sent less than 25 thousand migrants to Southern Province.

Table 32: Net lifetime and net recent migration by province and district

Province/ District	Current population	Lifetime migration			Recent migration		
		In-migrants	Out-migrants	In-migrants - Out-migrants (Net migration)	In-migrants	Out-migrants	In-migrants - Out-migrants (Net migration)
Rwanda	13,246,394	2,706,836	2,706,836	0	1,382,928	1,382,928	0
City of Kigali							
Nyarugenge	374,319	180,553	112,395	68,158	99,979	97,222	2,757
Gasabo	879,505	412,692	138,984	273,708	237,073	139,600	97,473
Kicukiro	491,731	258,296	89,921	168,375	164,965	90,243	74,722
Southern Province							
Nyanza	365,718	64,942	89,012	-24,070	27,316	40,756	-13,440
Gisagara	397,051	28,722	74,453	-45,731	13,593	30,227	-16,634
Nyaruguru	318,126	14,177	100,130	-85,953	7,440	37,029	-29,589
Huye	381,900	68,522	99,375	-30,853	35,051	43,554	-8,503
Nyamagabe	371,501	19,754	111,279	-91,525	9,905	46,576	-36,671
Ruhango	359,121	57,061	99,592	-42,531	24,225	45,504	-21,279
Muhanga	358,433	52,582	125,393	-72,811	31,110	49,092	-17,982
Kamonyi	450,849	107,370	89,349	18,021	64,113	42,668	21,445
Western Province							
Karongi	373,869	22,702	97,108	-74,406	12,140	39,769	-27,629
Rutsiro	369,180	16,806	73,839	-57,033	7,628	36,987	-29,359
Rubavu	546,683	88,354	51,696	36,658	47,560	30,119	17,441
Nyabihu	319,047	24,529	90,932	-66,403	11,261	35,022	-23,761
Ngororero	367,955	15,514	111,282	-95,768	7,220	48,785	-41,565
Rusizi	485,529	35,916	90,653	-54,737	17,424	42,629	-25,205
Nyamasheke	434,221	15,726	122,478	-106,752	9,065	50,167	-41,102
Northern Province							
Rulindo	360,144	46,850	102,522	-55,672	29,540	33,682	-4,142
Gakenke	365,292	16,810	138,920	-122,110	8,400	41,564	-33,164
Musanze	476,522	67,088	73,669	-6,581	40,700	29,824	10,876
Burera	387,729	19,598	80,806	-61,208	9,349	22,227	-12,878
Gicumbi	448,824	27,904	113,380	-85,476	14,279	43,963	-29,684
Eastern Province							
Rwamagana	484,953	175,021	72,747	102,274	104,857	39,933	64,924
Nyagatare	653,861	261,396	49,184	212,212	87,615	47,146	40,469
Gatsibo	551,164	126,833	71,133	55,700	46,994	41,995	4,999
Kayanza	457,156	143,795	53,907	89,888	61,804	35,579	26,225
Kirehe	460,860	111,891	46,268	65,623	39,426	31,033	8,393
Ngoma	404,048	60,715	56,535	4,180	24,621	30,956	-6,335
Bugesera	551,103	164,717	76,217	88,500	88,275	36,304	51,971
Not Stated	-	-	3,677	-	-	2,773	-

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

Map 8: Proportion of recent in migrants to population by district



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

- Most of the districts (18 out of 30) sent more lifetime migrants than they received. The ones that received more than they sent are Gasabo, Kicukiro, Nyarugenge (all in in City of Kigali), Rubavu in Western Province, and all districts in Eastern province.
- Generally, recent and lifetime migration patterns are similar; the majority of the Districts (18 out of 30) sent more migrants than they received. However, regarding lifetime migration, there are some noticeable differences.

3.7. Fertility indicators

Fertility indicators presented in this section include standardized (crude) birth rates, general fertility rates, total fertility rate, mean parity at age 55 years, mean age at child bearing, adolescent child bearing and differentials by provinces, districts and highest educational level attended.

Table 33: Natality and fertility indicators among women aged 10 years and above

Province	Natality Indicators			
	Number of Women aged 10 years and above	Number of births in previous 12 months	Standardized Birth Rate (SBR) Number of births per 1000 population	General Fertility Rate GFR (Number of births per 1000 women)
Rwanda	5,117,220	364,549	27.4	105.5
City of Kigali	653,802	48,337	22.3	94.1
Southern Province	1,180,684	79,360	28.6	106.1
Western Province	1,122,060	80,353	28.6	108.4
Northern Province	809,882	52,026	24.9	95.4
Eastern Province	1,350,792	104,473	30.4	115.2

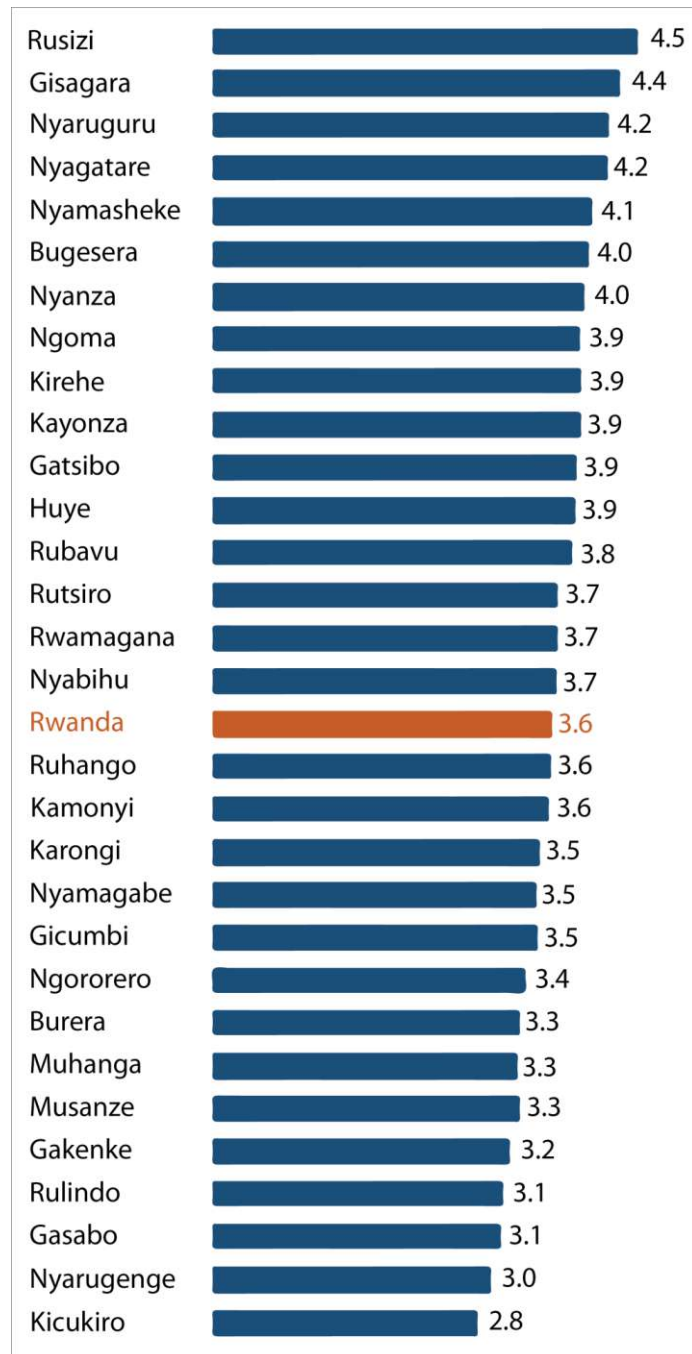
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 34: Fertility indicators among the women aged 15-49 years

Province	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Total Fertility Rate ,TFR (Children per woman)	Mean Parity at age 55+ (Children ever born)	Mean age at childbearing MACB(Years)
Rwanda	3,445,665	3.6	5.9	30.0
City of Kigali	512,123	3.0	4.8	30.0
Southern Province	746,029	3.8	5.8	30.3
Western Province	738,810	3.8	6.1	30.5
Northern Province	544,169	3.3	6.2	29.6
Eastern Province	904,534	4.0	6.0	29.4

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

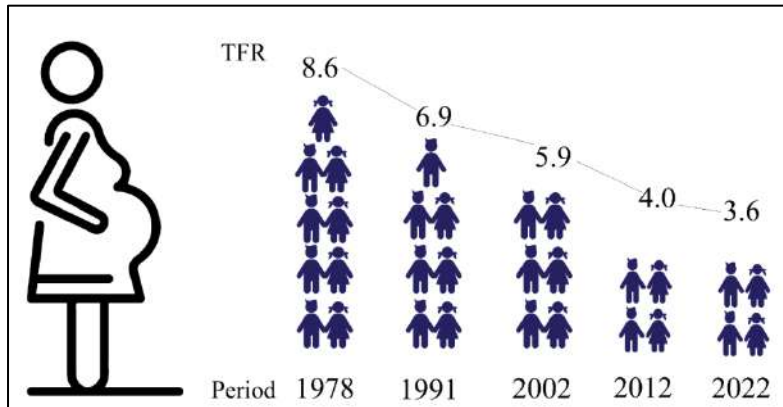
Figure 7: Total Fertility Rate by District



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

- Natality indicators in Table 33 show that Women in Rwanda gave birth to 364,549 babies in the year preceding the census. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 27.8 births per 1,000 inhabitants.
- Natality varies by province with the City of Kigali and the Northern Province being the less fecund and the Eastern and western being the most fecund provinces. The general fertility rate (GFR) confirms this ranking.
- As for fertility, indicators in Table 34 and Figure 7 & Figure 8 reveal that:
 - Under the current fertility levels, a woman in Rwanda would give birth to 3.6 children at the end of her reproductive age.
 - A comparison with the past fertility captured by mean parity of women aged 55 (5.9 children) indicate a significant decline in fertility in the country.
- Fertility varies a lot across provinces with City of Kigali having the lowest TFR (3.0 children per a woman) and Eastern Province having the highest TFR (4.0 children per a woman). At district level, the lowest TFR is recorded in Kicukiro (2.8 children) whereas the highest TFR is recorded in Rusizi (4.5 children per a woman).
- The mean age at childbearing is 30 years and varies slightly by Provinces.

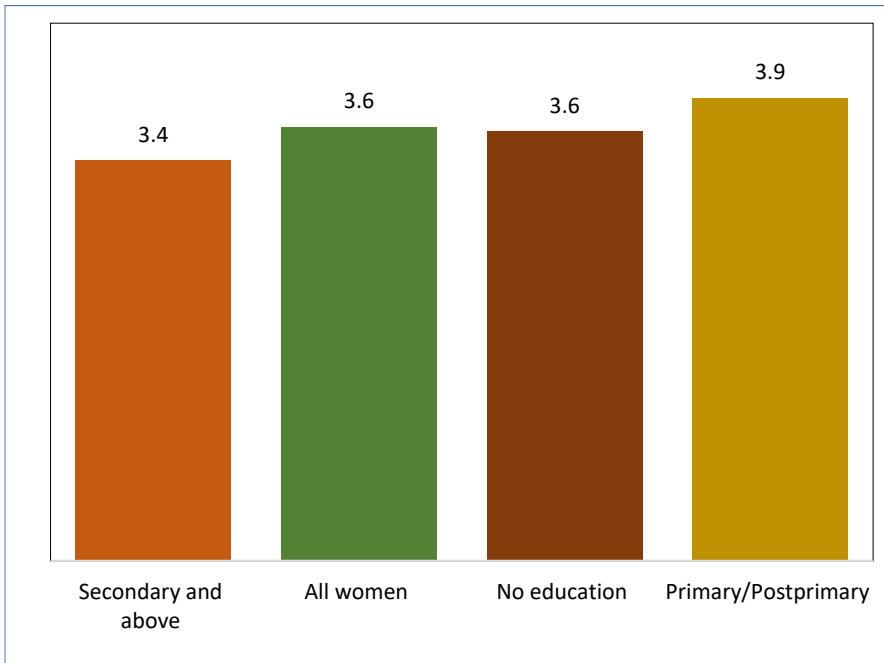
Figure 8: Evolution of the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) between 1978 and 2022



- Fertility has declined a lot over the past 44 years in Rwanda. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined by 5 children per woman from 8.6 in 1978 to 3.6 in 2022.
- Fertility declined quickly from 1978 to 1991 (the TFR decreased from 8.6 to 6.9) then slowly up to 5.9 in 2002. From 2002 to present, fertility declined again quickly from 5.9 children per a woman to reach 3.6 children per a woman in

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

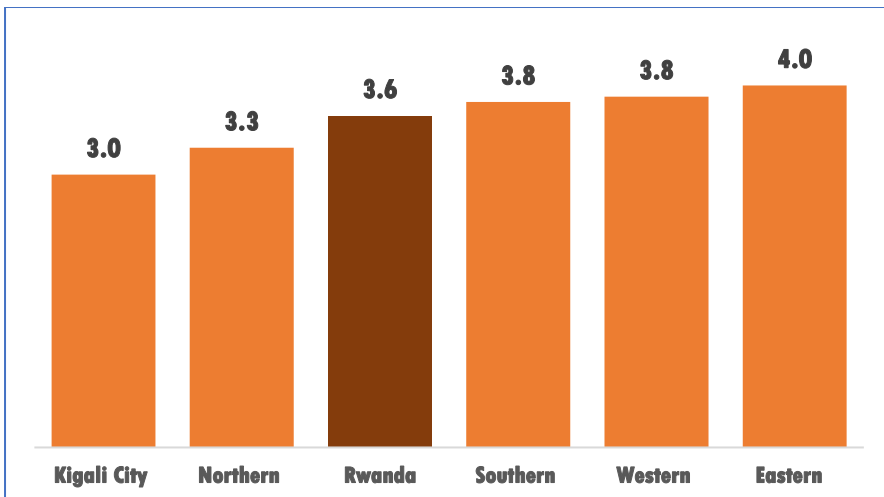
Figure 9: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Women’s highest level of education attained



- Findings in Figure 9 show that for Rwanda, there is a small difference in reproductive behaviours across level of education attended by women.
- Women with secondary level of education or above have the lowest level of fertility (3.4 children per woman) while women with primary or post primary level of education have the highest (3.9 children per woman).

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

Figure 10: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Province



By Province, City of Kigali presents the lowest total fertility rate (3.0 children) while Eastern province presents the highest TFR (4.0 children).

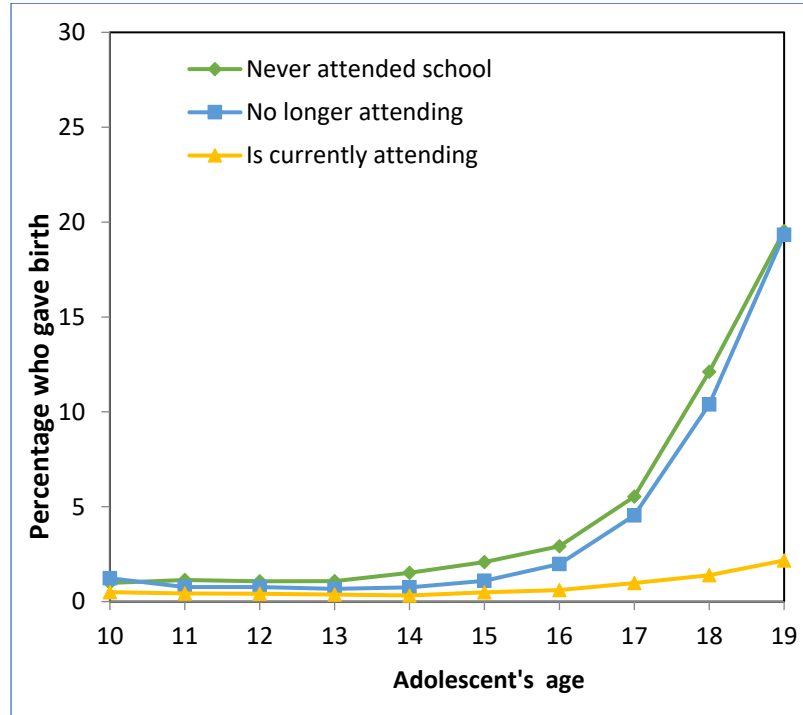
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Adolescent girls who already gave birth by age and school attendance

Adolescence is defined in Rwanda as the period of life spanning from 10 to 19 years of age. The study of fertility during this crucial period of life is relevant for mainly two reasons: health impact and socio-economic impact.

The 2022 Population and Housing Census estimates the Percentage of adolescent girls who gave birth in Rwanda is 2.6 at national level.

Figure 11: Percentage of adolescent girls who already gave birth by age and school attendance



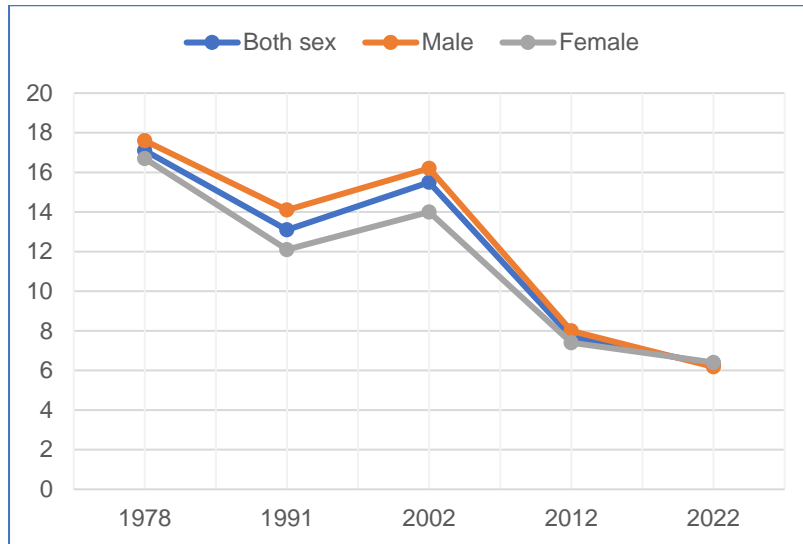
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

- Adolescent fertility varies considerably by current school attendance status. It is far higher among adolescents who have dropped out-of school than those in-school. The overall percentage of adolescents who already gave birth is 5.2% among adolescents who never attended school, 7.8% among those who dropped out and 0.6% among those who are currently attending.
- This difference holds at each age as shown in Figure 11. Childbearing is a rare event among in-school adolescents (2% at age 19 and less than 1% before) and more common among out-of-school adolescents, i.e. the drop-outs and the never-attended, just above 5% before age 17 and 20% by age 19.

3.8. Mortality Indicators

The mortality indicators described in this section are the Crude Death Rates which portray the overall mortality pattern in the country and life expectancy that indicates the average number of years a new- born baby is expected to live when subjected to the prevailing mortality schedules in the country.

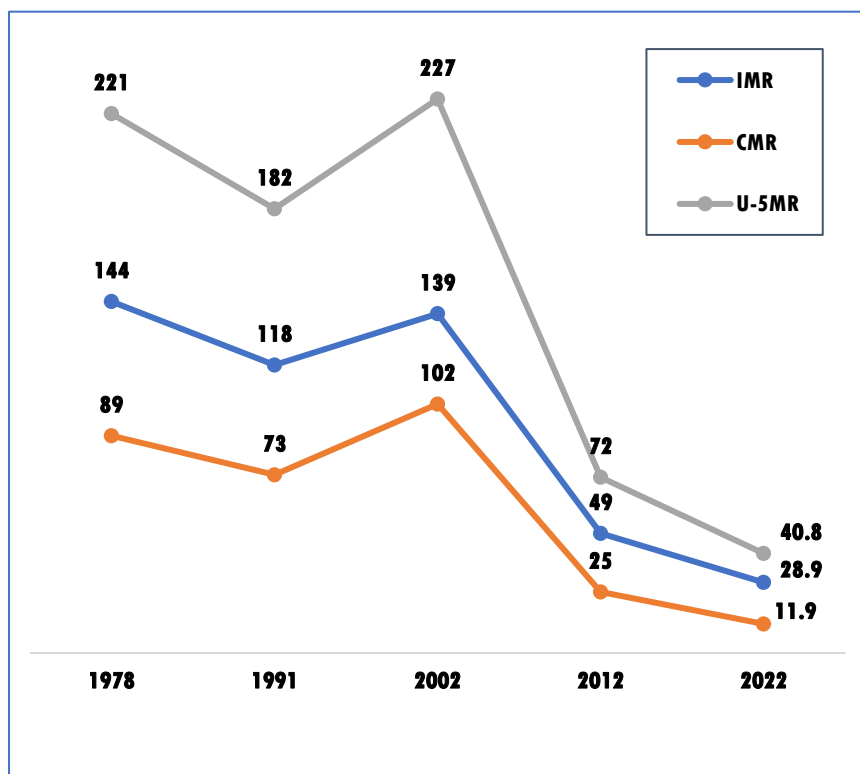
Figure 12: Trends in the Crude Death Rates (CDR) between 1978 and 2022



- The results show that Crude death rates (CDRs) declined between 1978 and 2022. The trend shows a decrease from 17.1 to 6.3 deaths per 1000 population which translates to a relative reduction of 63.0% over a period of 44 years.
- The pattern displays a downward trend in overall mortality between 1978 and 1991 (CDR dropped from 17% to 13%) however, there was an increase during the following decade of 1991-2002 (the CDR reached 15% in 2002) and decreased again in the decades 2002-2012 and 2012-2022.

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

Figure 13: Evolution of Infant Mortality between 1978 and 2022

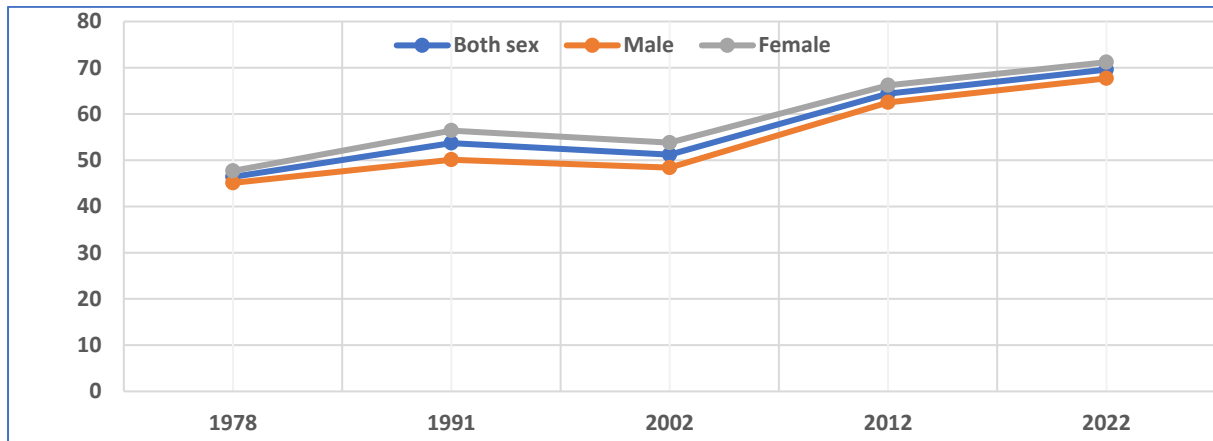
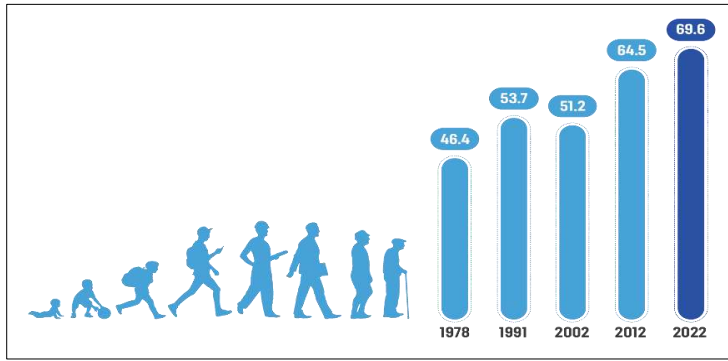


- In general mortality and specifically childhood mortality measures are used as indicators for social wellbeing. Results from figure 13 indicate that there was a steady decline in childhood mortality between 1978 and 2022 censuses with the exception of 2002 census. Infant mortality rate declined from 144 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1978 to 28.9 deaths in 2022, with the exception of an increase in 2002.
- Under-five mortality rate also shows a similar pattern as that of the infant mortality with substantial declines in the period 1978 - 1991, an increase in the period 1991-2002 and a steady decline in the period 2002-2022.

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

IMR=Infant mortality rate; CMR= Child mortality rate; U-5MR= Under-five mortality rate

Figure 14: Evolution of life expectancy at birth between 1978 and 2022 by sex



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

Rwanda experienced a significant socio-economic and health transformation over the past 44 years, as illustrated in the trends of life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is the best summary of health indicator of a population, which can be used to track improvements of the socioeconomic and health status of the population.

- The Figure 14 above shows that life expectancy at birth increased between 1978 and 1991 (from 46 to 54 years), then decreased between 1991 and 2002 (from 54 to 51 years) before increasing substantially in 2012 to 64 and to 69.6 in 2022 Census.
- The decrease in life expectancy at birth between 1991 and 2002 is explained by the 1994 genocide against Tutsi and its direct impacts (a death toll exceeding one million) and indirect impacts (impoverishment of the population, social and health system disruptions among others).
- The increase between 2002 and 2012 corresponds to a period where population access to health related services increased, such as increase in health facilities and evenly distributed across the country, improvement of immunization coverage (96% according to the 2019/20 RDHS), increased access to safe drinking water and improved housing conditions, and other improvements in living conditions in general.
- The increase in life expectancy at birth over the last decade (2012-2022) reflects both the impact of social welfare and health interventions as well as the long term impact of past interventions to mitigate the consequences of the genocide against Tutsi and more generally to improve the quality of life of the Rwanda’s population.

Table 35: Both Sexes Abridged Life Table, Rwanda 2022

Age	nMx	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	0.0296	0.0289	100000	2890	97505	0.966044	6956740	69.6
1	0.0030	0.0119	97110	1159	385517	0.991629	6859235	70.6
5	0.0007	0.0032	95951	311	478978	0.997067	6473718	67.5
10	0.0005	0.0026	95640	250	477574	0.996479	5994740	62.7
15	0.0009	0.0044	95390	422	475892	0.994604	5517166	57.8
20	0.0013	0.0064	94967	605	473324	0.993336	5041274	53.1
25	0.0014	0.0070	94362	657	470170	0.992451	4567950	48.4
30	0.0016	0.0081	93706	763	466620	0.990651	4097780	43.7
35	0.0021	0.0106	92943	982	462258	0.987186	3631159	39.1
40	0.0030	0.0151	91961	1387	456334	0.980909	3168902	34.5
45	0.0047	0.0232	90573	2097	447622	0.970621	2712567	29.9
50	0.0073	0.0357	88476	3163	434472	0.954502	2264945	25.6
55	0.0114	0.0556	85313	4744	414704	0.929383	1830474	21.5
60	0.0181	0.0865	80569	6970	385419	0.889504	1415770	17.6
65	0.0294	0.1368	73599	10065	342832	0.826552	1030351	14.0
70	0.0484	0.2160	63534	13720	283368	0.733163	687519	10.8
75	0.0795	0.3317	49813	16525	207755	0.602379	404151	8.1
80	0.1320	0.4962	33289	16518	125147	0.440336	196396	5.9
85	0.2086	0.6856	16770	11498	55107	0.268396	71249	4.2
90	0.3130	0.8779	5272	4629	14790	0.083734	16142	3.1
95	0.4763	1.0000	644	644	1352		1352	2.1

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

Table 36: Male Abridged Life Table, Rwanda 2022

Age	nMx	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	0.03599	0.03491	100,000	3,491	97,008	0.96009	6,767,807	67.7
1	0.00319	0.01267	96,509	1,223	383,038	0.99063	6,670,799	69.1
5	0.00074	0.00371	95,286	353	475,549	0.99668	6,287,761	66.0
10	0.00059	0.00293	94,933	279	473,969	0.99599	5,812,212	61.2
15	0.00102	0.00509	94,655	482	472,067	0.99366	5,338,243	56.4
20	0.00152	0.00759	94,172	715	469,075	0.99238	4,866,175	51.7
25	0.00153	0.00764	93,457	714	465,502	0.99187	4,397,101	47.0
30	0.00173	0.00862	92,743	799	461,717	0.99014	3,931,599	42.4
35	0.00224	0.01111	91,944	1,022	457,164	0.98629	3,469,882	37.7
40	0.00330	0.01634	90,922	1,486	450,894	0.97882	3,012,718	33.1
45	0.00529	0.02610	89,436	2,334	441,345	0.96629	2,561,824	28.6
50	0.00848	0.04153	87,102	3,617	426,467	0.94618	2,120,479	24.3
55	0.01379	0.06665	83,485	5,564	403,512	0.91565	1,694,012	20.3
60	0.02179	0.10331	77,920	8,050	369,477	0.87043	1,290,500	16.6
65	0.03451	0.15886	69,871	11,100	321,603	0.80277	921,023	13.2
70	0.05528	0.24285	58,771	14,272	258,173	0.70553	599,420	10.2
75	0.08859	0.36264	44,498	16,137	182,149	0.57393	341,247	7.7
80	0.14259	0.52560	28,361	14,907	104,540	0.41223	159,098	5.6
85	0.22443	0.71882	13,455	9,672	43,095	0.23918	54,558	4.1
90	0.33406	0.91017	3,783	3,443	10,307	0.10081	11,463	3.0
95	0.29407	1.00000	340	340	1,156		1,156	3.4

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

Table 37: Female Abridged Life Table, Rwanda 2022

Age	nMx	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	0.0237	0.0232	100,000	2321	97957	0.971851	7,123,535	71.2
1	0.0028	0.0112	97,679	1093	387969	0.992452	7,025,578	71.9
5	0.0006	0.0028	96,586	269	482258	0.997458	6,637,609	68.7
10	0.0005	0.0023	96,317	221	481032	0.996970	6,155,351	63.9
15	0.0008	0.0038	96,096	362	479575	0.995515	5,674,319	59.0
20	0.0010	0.0052	95,734	499	477424	0.994247	5,194,744	54.3
25	0.0013	0.0063	95,235	600	474677	0.993010	4,717,320	49.5
30	0.0015	0.0077	94,635	727	471359	0.991141	4,242,644	44.8
35	0.0020	0.0100	93,908	943	467183	0.988022	3,771,285	40.2
40	0.0028	0.0139	92,965	1295	461587	0.982684	3,304,102	35.5
45	0.0042	0.0207	91,670	1902	453594	0.974225	2,842,515	31.0
50	0.0063	0.0309	89,768	2775	441903	0.961415	2,388,921	26.6
55	0.0095	0.0465	86,993	4046	424852	0.940515	1,947,018	22.4
60	0.0152	0.0731	82,948	6063	399580	0.904484	1,522,166	18.4
65	0.0255	0.1197	76,884	9203	361413	0.844212	1,122,587	14.6
70	0.0437	0.1968	67,681	13319	305110	0.751277	761,173	11.2
75	0.0743	0.3134	54,363	17037	229222	0.618868	456,064	8.4
80	0.1262	0.4798	37,326	17909	141858	0.455851	226,842	6.1
85	0.2005	0.6679	19,417	12968	64666	0.284155	84,984	4.4
90	0.3020	0.8603	6,449	5549	18375	0.095593	20,317	3.2
95	0.4638	1	901	901	1942		1942	2.2

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

- Life expectancies at the different ages (ex) are the indicators that best summarize the life table, and among them life expectancy at birth is the one that summarizes the table as a whole. For that reason, we will focus here on the interpretation of the life expectancy at birth.
- According to the life tables, the life expectancy at birth in Rwanda is 69.6 years. This means that someone born in Rwanda at the time of the 2022 census under the current mortality levels is expected to live on average 69.6 years, approximately 70 years for their entire life.
- As is usually the case, life expectancy at birth is higher for females (71.2 years) as compared with 67.7 years for males. This implies that on average, females live longer than males.

Chapter 4: Sub-Populations

4.1. Children (0-17 years)

Children data is required to monitor indicators of SDGs and other development programs. This section examines the distribution and share of children aged 0 to 17 years among the population, their birth registration, distribution of children living in private households by their survivorship; and cohabitation with their biological parents. The data is examined in respect of the children's age, sex, province, district and place of residence.

Table 38: Children (aged 0-17 years) by sex, Province, District and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	5,896,601	2,949,970	2,946,631	1,499,628	741,385	758,243	4,396,973	2,208,585	2,188,388
CoK	661,643	326,711	334,932	560,713	275,860	284,853	100,930	50,851	50,079
Nyarugenge	138,225	68,330	69,895	116,910	57,609	59,301	21,315	10,721	10,594
Gasabo	347,280	171,637	175,643	269,712	132,526	137,186	77,568	39,111	38,457
Kicukiro	176,138	86,744	89,394	174,091	85,725	88,366	2,047	1,019	1,028
Southern Province	1,333,748	671,501	662,247	176,467	87,068	89,399	1,157,281	584,433	572,848
Nyanza	165,295	83,666	81,629	14,173	7,034	7,139	151,122	76,632	74,490
Gisagara	187,561	94,851	92,710	5,874	2,936	2,938	181,687	91,915	89,772
Nyaruguru	150,845	75,559	75,286	3,392	1,716	1,676	147,453	73,843	73,610
Huye	163,147	81,978	81,169	26,448	12,954	13,494	136,699	69,024	67,675
Nyamagabe	162,306	81,352	80,954	16,951	8,491	8,460	145,355	72,861	72,494
Ruhango	159,596	81,102	78,494	16,397	8,196	8,201	143,199	72,906	70,293
Muhanga	148,152	74,180	73,972	32,711	15,841	16,870	115,441	58,339	57,102
Kamonyi	196,846	98,813	98,033	60,521	29,900	30,621	136,325	68,913	67,412
Western Province	1,355,679	678,057	677,622	293,594	146,504	147,090	1,062,085	531,553	530,532
Karongi	169,836	85,673	84,163	14,189	7,181	7,008	155,647	78,492	77,155
Rutsiro	170,346	85,298	85,048	9,284	4,606	4,678	161,062	80,692	80,370
Rubavu	259,556	128,906	130,650	137,012	67,878	69,134	122,544	61,028	61,516
Nyabihu	148,253	73,992	74,261	35,767	17,910	17,857	112,486	56,082	56,404
Ngororero	172,567	85,715	86,852	7,688	3,838	3,850	164,879	81,877	83,002
Rusizi	229,264	115,440	113,824	74,425	37,452	36,973	154,839	77,988	76,851
Nyamasheke	205,857	103,033	102,824	15,229	7,639	7,590	190,628	95,394	95,234
Northern Province	888,804	442,443	446,361	148,180	73,125	75,055	740,624	369,318	371,306
Rulindo	156,254	78,031	78,223	17,068	8,459	8,609	139,186	69,572	69,614
Gakenke	155,697	77,817	77,880	5,654	2,732	2,922	150,043	75,085	74,958
Musanze	206,471	102,243	104,228	97,427	48,101	49,326	109,044	54,142	54,902
Burera	175,346	87,118	88,228	16,492	8,118	8,374	158,854	79,000	79,854
Gicumbi	195,036	97,234	97,802	11,539	5,715	5,824	183,497	91,519	91,978
Eastern Province	1,656,727	831,258	825,469	320,674	158,828	161,846	1,336,053	672,430	663,623
Rwamagana	210,913	105,321	105,592	70,126	34,505	35,621	140,787	70,816	69,971
Nyagatare	311,749	156,864	154,885	73,305	36,452	36,853	238,444	120,412	118,032
Gatsibo	258,449	129,078	129,371	24,669	12,294	12,375	233,780	116,784	116,996
Kayonza	214,599	108,080	106,519	28,562	14,321	14,241	186,037	93,759	92,278
Kirehe	215,326	107,990	107,336	12,559	6,119	6,440	202,767	101,871	100,896
Ngoma	188,051	94,808	93,243	15,454	7,681	7,773	172,597	87,127	85,470
Bugesera	257,640	129,117	128,523	95,999	47,456	48,543	161,641	81,661	79,980

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

The official definition of children in Rwanda is the population aged 0 to 17 years. There are 5.9 millions children in Rwanda out of a total resident population of 13.24 millions inhabitants. There are slightly more male children (2.949 million) than female children (2.946 millions) are. Most of the children reside in rural areas (4.40 millions) as it is the case for the total population of Rwanda.

Table 39: Share of the children in the population by district, sex and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	44.5	45.9	43.2	40.5	40	41.1	46.1	48.3	44
City of Kigali	37.9	36.8	39.1	37	35.7	38.2	44.2	43.4	45
Nyarugenge	36.9	34.9	39.1	37	35.6	38.5	36.5	31.8	42.9
Gasabo	39.5	38.7	40.3	37.8	36.5	39.1	46.9	48.2	45.7
Kicukiro	35.8	34.8	36.8	35.7	34.7	36.8	45.2	45.1	45.3
Southern Province	44.4	46.4	42.6	39.7	38.9	40.6	45.2	47.7	42.9
Nyanza	45.2	46.8	43.6	42	43.4	40.7	45.5	47.2	43.9
Gisagara	47.2	50.2	44.6	43.5	45.6	41.5	47.4	50.4	44.7
Nyaruguru	47.4	49.7	45.3	44.4	46.2	42.7	47.5	49.8	45.4
Huye	42.7	43.4	42	33.2	28.4	39.6	45.2	48.2	42.6
Nyamagabe	43.7	46	41.6	41.8	44.3	39.5	43.9	46.2	41.8
Ruhango	44.4	47.1	42	42	43.7	40.3	44.7	47.5	42.2
Muhanga	41.3	42.7	40	37.5	35.5	39.6	42.6	45.2	40.1
Kamonyi	43.7	45.4	42	42.5	43.1	41.9	44.2	46.5	42.1
Western Province	46.8	49	44.8	45.9	47	44.8	47.1	49.6	44.8
Karongi	45.4	48	43.1	42.3	43.5	41.2	45.7	48.5	43.2
Rutsiro	46.1	48.3	44.1	45.1	47.4	43	46.2	48.4	44.2
Rubavu	47.5	48.2	46.8	46.5	47.7	45.5	48.6	48.8	48.3
Nyabihu	46.5	49.3	43.9	45.8	48.6	43.4	46.7	49.5	44.1
Ngororero	46.9	50.1	44.1	42.4	43.9	41	47.1	50.4	44.3
Rusizi	47.2	48.8	45.7	45.9	45.9	45.9	47.9	50.4	45.6
Nyamasheke	47.4	50.3	44.8	45.6	47.2	44.1	47.6	50.6	44.9
Northern Province	43.6	45.5	41.9	41.9	42.8	41	44	46	42.1
Rulindo	43.4	45.4	41.5	44.8	45.7	43.9	43.2	45.4	41.3
Gakenke	42.6	45.1	40.4	38.2	38.6	37.9	42.8	45.4	40.5
Musanze	43.3	45	41.8	41.6	42.5	40.7	45	47.4	42.8
Burera	45.2	47.1	43.5	42.9	44	41.9	45.5	47.5	43.7
Gicumbi	43.5	44.9	42.1	41	42.1	40	43.6	45.1	42.2
Eastern Province	46.5	47.9	45.1	43	42.2	43.8	47.4	49.5	45.5
Rwamagana	43.5	43.2	43.8	38.9	35.6	42.9	46.2	48.2	44.3
Nyagatare	47.7	49.2	46.2	46.4	47.1	45.8	48.1	49.9	46.4
Gatsibo	46.9	48.8	45.1	44.6	45.4	43.8	47.2	49.2	45.3
Kayonza	46.9	48.8	45.2	43.9	45.1	42.8	47.4	49.4	45.6
Kirehe	46.7	48.7	44.9	43.2	43.6	42.9	47	49	45
Ngoma	46.5	49.2	44.1	41.4	43.4	39.6	47.1	49.8	44.6
Bugesera	46.7	47.6	46	43.4	42.7	44.1	49	50.9	47.2

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

- The children constitute 45% of the resident population.
- The share of the male children is higher than the female's one (46% vs. 43%) reflecting the higher life expectancy of females compared to males.
- The percentage of children is smaller in urban areas (41%) than in rural areas (46%). This is linked to the migration of adult population in the working age group from rural to urban areas.
- By district, the share of the children is smaller in districts that receive more migrants (like the City of Kigali) than in other districts and in districts with low fertility rates.

Table 40: Birth registration rate by district, sex, and residence

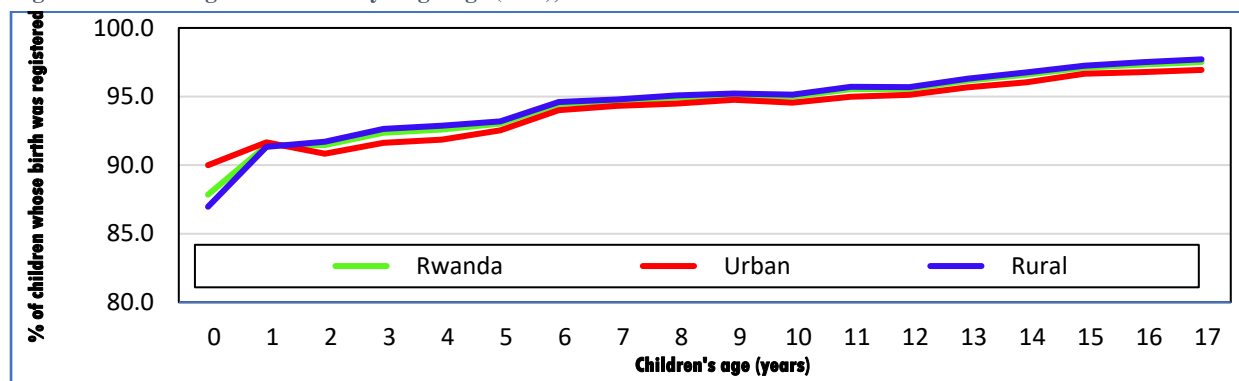
Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	94.3	94.3	94.3	93.8	93.8	93.8	94.4	94.4	94.5
City of Kigali	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.5	92.5	92.5	94.5	94.5	94.5
Nyarugenge	92.6	92.5	92.6	92.0	91.9	92.0	95.9	95.9	95.9
Gasabo	92.4	92.5	92.4	91.9	92.0	91.9	94.2	94.2	94.2
Kicukiro	93.8	93.7	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.9	89.8	89.5	90.0
Southern Province	93.8	93.8	93.8	94.4	94.2	94.6	93.7	93.7	93.7
Nyanza	92.0	92.0	92.0	94.0	93.9	94.0	91.8	91.8	91.8
Gisagara	91.2	91.1	91.3	96.2	96.0	96.4	91.0	91.0	91.1
Nyaruguru	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.4	97.3	97.6	97.2	97.2	97.1
Huye	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.3	95.3	95.2
Nyamagabe	93.8	93.7	93.9	88.0	87.9	88.1	94.5	94.4	94.5
Ruhango	91.4	91.3	91.5	93.1	93.1	93.2	91.2	91.1	91.3
Muhanga	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.9	95.8	96.0	95.6	95.6	95.6
Kamonyi	94.5	94.4	94.5	95.0	94.8	95.3	94.2	94.2	94.2
Western Province	95.0	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.2	95.4	95.0	94.9	95.0
Karongi	95.5	95.6	95.5	95.2	95.3	95.1	95.6	95.6	95.6
Rutsiro	92.5	92.3	92.6	95.2	95.1	95.3	92.3	92.1	92.5
Rubavu	93.7	93.7	93.8	94.6	94.5	94.6	92.8	92.8	92.9
Nyabihu	93.6	93.5	93.6	91.9	91.7	92.1	94.1	94.1	94.1
Ngororero	93.9	93.9	93.9	97.2	97.1	97.3	93.7	93.7	93.7
Rusizi	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.7
Nyamasheke	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.2	97.8	97.6	97.6	97.6
Northern Province	96.7	96.7	96.7	95.8	95.8	95.7	96.8	96.8	96.8
Rulindo	97.4	97.4	97.4	95.3	95.4	95.2	97.7	97.7	97.7
Gakenke	98.1	98.1	98.1	99.0	98.7	99.2	98.1	98.1	98.1
Musanze	94.8	94.8	94.8	95.4	95.5	95.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
Burera	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.5
Gicumbi	97.0	96.9	97.0	97.4	97.2	97.6	96.9	96.9	97.0
Eastern Province	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.4	93.3	93.3	93.3
Rwamagana	94.0	94.1	94.0	94.6	94.8	94.5	93.7	93.7	93.7
Nyagatare	90.6	90.6	90.5	90.3	90.3	90.4	90.6	90.6	90.6
Gatsibo	92.0	91.9	92.1	92.0	91.9	92.1	92.0	91.9	92.1
Kayanza	93.8	93.7	93.8	95.5	95.6	95.4	93.5	93.4	93.6
Kirehe	95.7	95.7	95.7	97.5	97.9	97.2	95.6	95.5	95.6
Ngoma	94.5	94.6	94.5	96.1	95.9	96.3	94.4	94.4	94.3
Bugesera	94.1	94.2	94.1	93.9	94.1	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.2

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

- At the national level, the percentage of children whose births were registered is 94%.
- Birth registration rate is the same for both boys and girls (94.3%).
- Birth registration rate is almost the same for both urban and rural areas (94%).
- By province, birth registration is lowest in the City of Kigali and Eastern provinces (93%) and highest in Northern Province (97%) followed by Western Province (95%).
- By districts, the highest birth registrations are in Gakenke (98%), Rusizi (97.6%) and Nyamasheke (97.6%), while Nyagatare (90.6%), Ruhango (91.4%) and Gisagara (91.2%) have the lowest birth registration rates.

- The percentage of children whose births were registered increases with age up to age 17, reflecting the practice of retrospective birth registration.
- The levels of Birth Registrations is almost similar in urban and rural areas. However percentages of children whose births were registered is higher in rural areas than in urban areas from 2 years old.

Figure 15: Birth registration rate by single age (0-17), and residence



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

Table 41: Children by survivorship of biological parents and sex

Parents Survivorship	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All	5,891,663	2,946,585	2,945,078	100	100	100
Father alive, Mother alive	5,377,007	2,689,543	2,687,464	91.3	91.3	91.3
Father Alive, Mother died	105,050	52,573	52,477	1.8	1.8	1.8
Father died, Mother alive	266,727	132,226	134,501	4.5	4.5	4.6
Father died, Mother died	30,471	15,258	15,213	0.5	0.5	0.5
Father survivorship unknown, Mother alive	89,322	44,866	44,456	1.5	1.5	1.5
Father survivorship unknown, Mother died	5,646	2,790	2,856	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father survivorship unknown, Mother survivorship unknown	8,117	4,357	3,760	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father alive, Mother survivorship unknown	7,615	4,041	3,574	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father died, Mother survivorship unknown	1,403	771	632	0	0	0
Missing	305	160	145	0	0	0

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

Table 42: Children by survivorship of biological parents by residence

Parents Survivorship	Count			Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
All	5,891,663	1,497,064	4,394,599	100	100	100
Father alive, Mother alive	5,377,007	1,372,155	4,004,852	91.3	91.7	91.1
Father Alive, Mother died	105,050	29,001	76,049	1.8	1.9	1.7
Father died, Mother alive	266,727	62,462	204,265	4.5	4.2	4.6
Father died, Mother died	30,471	9,488	20,983	0.5	0.6	0.5
Father survivorship unknown, Mother alive	89,322	17,930	71,392	1.5	1.2	1.6
Father survivorship unknown, Mother died	5,646	1,235	4,411	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father survivorship unknown, Mother survivorship unknown	8,117	2,484	5,633	0.1	0.2	0.1
Father alive, Mother survivorship unknown	7,615	1,920	5,695	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father died, Mother survivorship unknown	1,403	304	1,099	0	0	0
Missing	305	85	220	0	0	0

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

- Overall there are 409,297 children in Rwanda who have lost at least one parent in Rwanda. This correspond to 7% of all children.
- Children who lost both parents represent 0.5% of all children and those who lost their father (4.5%) are more than double those who lost their mother (1.8%).
- There is no difference in orphanhood by sex of the children but slight variations exist by area of residence. Percentage of orphanhood is low in Rwanda, but slightly higher in rural than in urban areas.

Table 43: Children by cohabitation status with biological parents by sex and residence

Cohabitation status	Count					Percentage				
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
All	5,845,722	2,923,250	2,922,472	1,483,468	4,362,254	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live with father and mother	3,950,743	1,984,689	1,966,056	1,003,453	2,947,292	67.6	67.9	67.3	67.6	67.6
Live with father, not with mother	156,534	85,117	71,417	45,762	110,772	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.5
Live with mother, not with father	1,194,229	596,092	598,137	302,810	891,419	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.4
Does not live with father, nor with mother	544,214	257,352	286,862	131,443	412,771	9.3	8.8	9.8	8.9	9.5

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

- At the national level 68% of the 5.9 millions children residing in Rwanda live with both their mother and father in the same household.
- Around 554 thousands children do not live with any of their biological parents in the same household, representing 9% of all children.
- Nearly one million (1,350,763) live with only one parent and not with the other. About 1.2 million live with their mother only and 156 thousands with their father only. Children’s cohabitation with their mother only is eight times (20.4%) higher than Children’s cohabitation with their father only (2.5%).
- Cohabitation with biological parents does not vary either by sex of the children or area of residence.

4.2. Youth (16-30 years)

The youth in Rwanda are defined as the population from ages 16 to 30 years old. The United Nations however, for statistical purposes, defines youth as persons between the ages of 15 to 24. This is without prejudice to other definitions by member states. The tables below presents the key indicators of youth derived from the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC).

Table 44: Number of youth (16-30 years) by district, sex and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	3,595,670	1,767,063	1,828,607	1,163,894	570,801	593,093	2,431,776	1,196,262	1,235,514
City of Kigali	584,290	288,533	295,757	526,310	257,692	268,618	57,980	30,841	27,139
Nyarugenge	126,094	65,433	60,661	109,444	55,074	54,370	16,650	10,359	6,291
Gasabo	282,898	137,605	145,293	242,683	117,681	125,002	40,215	19,924	20,291
Kicukiro	175,298	85,495	89,803	174,183	84,937	89,246	1,115	558	557
Southern Province	746,908	370,748	376,160	128,358	63,563	64,795	618,550	307,185	311,365
Nyanza	87,247	43,603	43,644	9,570	4,506	5,064	77,677	39,097	38,580
Gisagara	96,997	48,165	48,832	3,651	1,847	1,804	93,346	46,318	47,028
Nyaruguru	80,401	40,128	40,273	2,259	1,138	1,121	78,142	38,990	39,152
Huye	94,211	48,390	45,821	23,808	13,290	10,518	70,403	35,100	35,303
Nyamagabe	99,691	49,141	50,550	12,051	5,721	6,330	87,640	43,420	44,220
Ruhango	85,663	42,138	43,525	10,668	4,933	5,735	74,995	37,205	37,790
Muhanga	90,816	44,843	45,973	26,678	13,431	13,247	64,138	31,412	32,726
Kamonyi	111,882	54,340	57,542	39,673	18,697	20,976	72,209	35,643	36,566
Western Province	757,749	368,921	388,828	182,053	87,991	94,062	575,696	280,930	294,766
Karongi	94,832	46,491	48,341	9,779	4,694	5,085	85,053	41,797	43,256
Rutsiro	99,652	49,078	50,574	5,637	2,672	2,965	94,015	46,406	47,609
Rubavu	153,630	75,745	77,885	85,668	40,638	45,030	67,962	35,107	32,855
Nyabihu	89,609	42,913	46,696	22,695	10,687	12,008	66,914	32,226	34,688
Ngororero	92,595	43,679	48,916	5,444	2,618	2,826	87,151	41,061	46,090
Rusizi	122,794	60,957	61,837	44,322	22,680	21,642	78,472	38,277	40,195
Nyamasheke	104,637	50,058	54,579	8,508	4,002	4,506	96,129	46,056	50,073
Northern Province	564,353	274,197	290,156	107,855	51,351	56,504	456,498	222,846	233,652
Rulindo	92,714	45,113	47,601	9,991	4,519	5,472	82,723	40,594	42,129
Gakenke	95,141	45,791	49,350	4,309	2,032	2,277	90,832	43,759	47,073
Musanze	139,508	67,241	72,267	73,423	35,101	38,322	66,085	32,140	33,945
Burera	112,731	54,951	57,780	11,586	5,654	5,932	101,145	49,297	51,848
Gicumbi	124,259	61,101	63,158	8,546	4,045	4,501	115,713	57,056	58,657
Eastern Province	942,370	464,664	477,706	219,318	110,204	109,114	723,052	354,460	368,592
Rwamagana	130,746	67,206	63,540	55,345	30,130	25,215	75,401	37,076	38,325
Nyagatare	177,981	87,827	90,154	44,845	22,147	22,698	133,136	65,680	67,456
Gatsibo	145,378	71,160	74,218	16,080	7,860	8,220	129,298	63,300	65,998
Kayanza	120,691	59,127	61,564	19,423	9,219	10,204	101,268	49,908	51,360
Kirehe	123,154	59,826	63,328	8,510	4,074	4,436	114,644	55,752	58,892
Ngoma	99,607	47,908	51,699	10,233	4,739	5,494	89,374	43,169	46,205
Bugesera	144,813	71,610	73,203	64,882	32,035	32,847	79,931	39,575	40,356

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

There are 3.6 million youth in Rwanda in a total resident population of 13.2 million inhabitants constituting 27.1% of the total population in the Country. Youth population of females is slightly higher than that of males (1.76 millions compared to 1.82 millions). This is also the case in all districts except in the three; Nyarugenge, Huye, and Rwamagana. Majority of the youth reside in rural area (2.4 millions).

Table 45: Share of the youth in the population by district, sex and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	27.1	27.5	26.8	31.4	30.8	32.1	25.5	26.1	24.9
City of Kigali	33.5	32.5	34.5	34.7	33.4	36	25.4	26.3	24.4
Nyarugenge	33.7	33.4	34	34.6	34	35.3	28.5	30.7	25.5
Gasabo	32.2	31	33.4	34	32.4	35.6	24.3	24.5	24.1
Kicukiro	35.6	34.3	37	35.8	34.4	37.1	24.6	24.7	24.5
Southern Province	24.9	25.6	24.2	28.9	28.4	29.4	24.2	25.1	23.3
Nyanza	23.9	24.4	23.3	28.3	27.8	28.9	23.4	24.1	22.8
Gisagara	24.4	25.5	23.5	27	28.7	25.5	24.3	25.4	23.4
Nyaruguru	25.3	26.4	24.2	29.6	30.6	28.6	25.2	26.3	24.1
Huye	24.7	25.6	23.7	29.9	29.1	30.8	23.3	24.5	22.2
Nyamagabe	26.8	27.8	26	29.7	29.8	29.6	26.5	27.6	25.5
Ruhango	23.9	24.5	23.3	27.3	26.3	28.2	23.4	24.3	22.7
Muhanga	25.3	25.8	24.9	30.6	30.1	31.1	23.7	24.4	23
Kamonyi	24.8	25	24.7	27.8	27	28.7	23.4	24.1	22.8
Western Province	26.2	26.6	25.7	28.4	28.2	28.7	25.5	26.2	24.9
Karongi	25.4	26.1	24.7	29.2	28.4	29.9	25	25.8	24.2
Rutsiro	27	27.8	26.2	27.4	27.5	27.2	27	27.8	26.2
Rubavu	28.1	28.3	27.9	29.1	28.5	29.6	26.9	28.1	25.8
Nyabihu	28.1	28.6	27.6	29.1	29	29.2	27.8	28.5	27.1
Ngororero	25.2	25.5	24.8	30	30	30.1	24.9	25.3	24.6
Rusizi	25.3	25.8	24.8	27.3	27.8	26.9	24.3	24.7	23.8
Nyamashoke	24.1	24.4	23.8	25.5	24.7	26.2	24	24.4	23.6
Northern Province	27.7	28.2	27.2	30.5	30.1	30.9	27.1	27.8	26.5
Rulindo	25.7	26.3	25.3	26.2	24.4	27.9	25.7	26.5	25
Gakenke	26	26.5	25.6	29.1	28.7	29.5	25.9	26.4	25.4
Musanze	29.3	29.6	29	31.3	31	31.7	27.3	28.2	26.5
Burera	29.1	29.7	28.5	30.1	30.7	29.7	29	29.6	28.3
Gicumbi	27.7	28.2	27.2	30.4	29.8	30.9	27.5	28.1	26.9
Eastern Province	26.4	26.8	26.1	29.4	29.3	29.5	25.7	26.1	25.3
Rwamagana	27	27.6	26.3	30.7	31.1	30.4	24.7	25.3	24.2
Nyagatare	27.2	27.6	26.9	28.4	28.6	28.2	26.8	27.2	26.5
Gatsibo	26.4	26.9	25.9	29.1	29	29.1	26.1	26.7	25.5
Kayanza	26.4	26.7	26.1	29.8	29	30.6	25.8	26.3	25.4
Kirehe	26.7	27	26.5	29.3	29.1	29.5	26.5	26.8	26.3
Ngoma	24.7	24.9	24.5	27.4	26.8	28	24.4	24.7	24.1
Bugesera	26.3	26.4	26.2	29.3	28.8	29.8	24.2	24.7	23.8

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

- The share of the male youth is 27.5%, slightly higher than females at 26.8%.
- Youth have a higher representation in urban areas (31% of the population) compared to 25.5% in rural areas. This is due to the migration of adult and youth population in the working age group from rural to urban areas.
- By district and province, the share of the youth varies a little within each province and importantly across provinces except the City of Kigali. Districts in provinces with the highest youth population have also higher youth share than the districts of the other provinces.

Table 46: Youth by marital status, sex, age group and residence

Marital status/ Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
16-20 years	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	95.1	98.4	91.8	95.9	99.0	93.2	94.8	98.3	91.3
Married	4.7	1.5	7.8	3.9	1.0	6.6	5.0	1.7	8.3
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
21-30 years	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	50.9	60.6	41.7	59.1	70.4	47.7	46.3	54.8	38.5
Married	47.3	38.9	55.3	39.6	29.2	50.0	51.6	44.6	58.2
Widowed	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Separated	1.5	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.5	2.9
All (16-30 years)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	69.2	76.3	62.2	71.9	79.9	64.2	67.8	74.6	61.3
Married	29.7	23.4	35.9	27.2	19.8	34.3	30.9	25.1	36.6
Widowed	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.8

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

- The majority of the youth aged 16-30 were single (69%) while 30% reported to be married. Other marital categories were very rare among youth (1%).
- Marital status varies a lot by age, sex, and area of residence. Few young people below the legal age of marriage (21 years) are reported as being in union (5%), this increased to 47% among the 21-30 years old.
- Marriage is more widespread among females than males below and above the legal age of marriage. For instance 55% of females in ages 21-30 are in union compared to 39% of male youth. Marriage among the youth is more prevalent in rural than urban areas, as 39% of young men at age 21 and above are in union in urban areas compared with 52% in rural areas.

4.3. Women and gender equality

Gender statistics provide an evidence base for developing and monitoring policies and programmes oriented towards the reduction of gender inequality in accessing and using any resources. Thus, the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in Rwanda is therefore central to gender inclusive development. This section analyses the number and percentage of women ; women heads of households among the resident female population ; and the gender parity index.

Table 47: Number and Percentage of women by Province, District and residence

Province/ District	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number of women	% of women in the total population	Number of women	% of women in the total population	Number of women	% of women in the total population
Rwanda	6,817,068	51.5	1,846,720	49.9	4,970,348	52.1
City of Kigali	856,673	49.1	745,507	49.1	111,166	48.7
Nyarugenge	178,539	47.7	153,856	48.7	24,683	42.3
Gasabo	435,518	49.5	351,306	49.2	84,212	50.9
Kicukiro	242,616	49.3	240,345	49.3	2,271	50.1
Southern Province	1,554,244	51.8	220,143	49.6	1,334,101	52.1
Nyanza	187,073	51.2	17,550	52.0	169,523	51.1
Gisagara	208,086	52.4	7,074	52.3	201,012	52.4
Nyaruguru	166,146	52.2	3,923	51.3	162,223	52.2
Huye	193,041	50.5	34,112	42.8	158,929	52.6
Nyamagabe	194,776	52.4	21,420	52.8	173,356	52.4
Ruhango	187,025	52.1	20,341	52.1	166,684	52.1
Muhanga	184,818	51.6	42,576	48.8	142,242	52.5
Kamonyi	233,279	51.7	73,147	51.3	160,132	51.9
Western Province	1,511,849	52.2	328,306	51.3	1,183,543	52.5
Karongi	195,452	52.3	17,019	50.7	178,433	52.4
Rutsiro	192,682	52.2	10,882	52.8	181,800	52.2
Rubavu	279,384	51.1	152,100	51.7	127,284	50.5
Nyabihu	168,975	53.0	41,160	52.8	127,815	53.0
Ngororero	196,890	53.5	9,401	51.8	187,489	53.6
Rusizi	249,103	51.3	80,550	49.7	168,553	52.1
Nyamashyamba	229,363	52.8	17,194	51.5	212,169	52.9
Northern Province	1,065,551	52.3	182,922	51.7	882,629	52.4
Rulindo	188,295	52.3	19,606	51.4	168,689	52.4
Gakenke	192,692	52.8	7,709	52.1	184,983	52.8
Musanze	249,182	52.3	121,050	51.7	128,132	52.9
Burera	202,947	52.3	20,006	52.0	182,941	52.4
Gicumbi	232,435	51.8	14,551	51.7	217,884	51.8
Eastern Province	1,828,751	51.3	369,842	49.6	1,458,909	51.8
Rwamagana	241,159	49.7	83,037	46.1	158,122	51.9
Nyagatare	335,121	51.3	80,501	51.0	254,620	51.3
Gatsibo	286,703	52.0	28,269	51.1	258,434	52.1
Kayanza	235,708	51.6	33,303	51.2	202,405	51.6
Kirehe	239,097	51.9	15,016	51.7	224,081	51.9
Ngoma	211,328	52.3	19,608	52.6	191,720	52.3
Bugesera	279,635	50.7	110,108	49.8	169,527	51.4

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

- There are 6,817,068 resident women in Rwanda, representing 51.5% of the total resident population of the country.
- There are slightly less female than male in urban area (49.9%) while the reverse is observed in rural areas (52.1%).
- All provinces except the City of Kigali (49.1%) have more females (above 51%) than male population.
- Female population slightly out-number males in all districts except the three districts of the City of Kigali as well as Rwamagana District of the Eastern province.
- Ngororero in the Western Province has the highest female population share (54%) while Nyarugenge in the City of Kigali has the smallest share (48%).

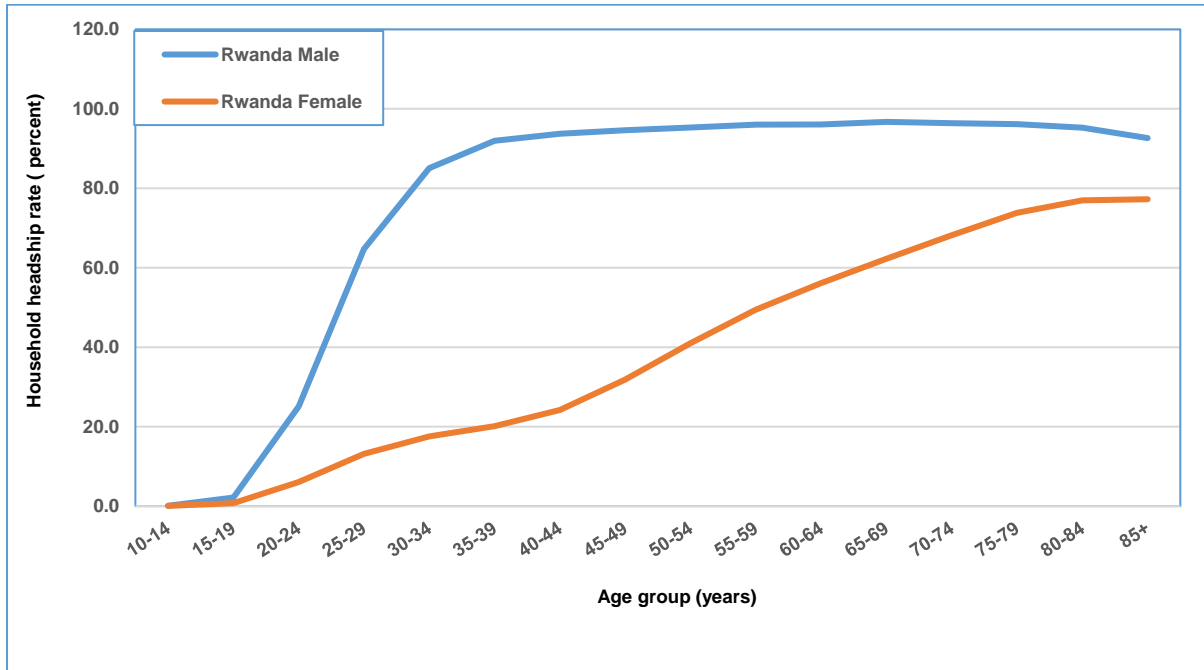
Table 48: Household headship rate among females and males (12+ years) by District

Province/ District	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda	19.9	54.9	19.4	56.9	20.1	54.0
City of Kigali	19.0	58.8	18.9	58.9	19.8	58.4
Nyarugenge	20.7	57.5	20.7	57.3	20.1	59.4
Gasabo	18.9	60.4	18.7	60.9	19.7	58.0
Kicukiro	17.9	56.9	17.9	56.9	19.5	60.4
Southern Province	21.9	53.4	20.6	54.9	22.1	53.2
Nyanza	23.9	52.7	24.1	53.3	23.9	52.6
Gisagara	24.5	52.4	25.4	49.7	24.5	52.5
Nyaruguru	19.7	50.3	23.1	51.7	19.6	50.3
Huye	24.4	52.8	22.0	55.1	24.9	52.3
Nyamagabe	20.1	52.3	23.7	43.4	19.6	53.3
Ruhango	22.9	53.6	22.4	56.0	23.0	53.4
Muhanga	20.2	56.7	19.5	57.4	20.3	56.5
Kamonyi	19.6	55.6	17.6	57.2	20.4	54.9
Western Province	18.9	52.6	18.9	52.3	19.0	52.7
Karongi	21.0	51.7	22.4	55.0	20.8	51.3
Rutsiro	18.5	53.7	18.5	54.1	18.4	53.7
Rubavu	18.5	53.2	18.8	53.1	18.2	53.3
Nyabihu	19.7	52.6	21.5	50.1	19.1	53.4
Ngororero	21.5	55.5	19.4	53.8	21.6	55.6
Rusizi	17.0	51.3	17.5	50.9	16.8	51.5
Nyamasheke	17.4	50.9	16.2	51.5	17.5	50.9
Northern Province	17.8	55.9	18.4	56.7	17.7	55.8
Rulindo	18.7	56.8	17.1	61.8	18.9	56.2
Gakenke	18.2	56.2	16.8	59.5	18.2	56.1
Musanze	18.6	56.7	19.0	56.6	18.1	56.8
Burera	16.2	54.8	16.5	52.9	16.2	55.0
Gicumbi	17.4	55.2	18.7	54.5	17.3	55.3
Eastern Province	20.8	55.1	20.8	57.6	20.8	54.4
Rwamagana	21.8	56.5	21.1	58.8	22.2	55.3
Nyagatare	19.6	55.4	20.9	57.0	19.2	54.9
Gatsibo	20.0	54.4	22.2	55.5	19.8	54.3
Kayonza	21.0	54.0	21.5	57.3	20.9	53.5
Kirehe	21.1	53.3	19.4	57.7	21.2	53.0
Ngoma	21.8	54.7	20.6	55.0	21.9	54.6
Bugesera	21.0	56.8	20.2	58.2	21.6	55.9

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

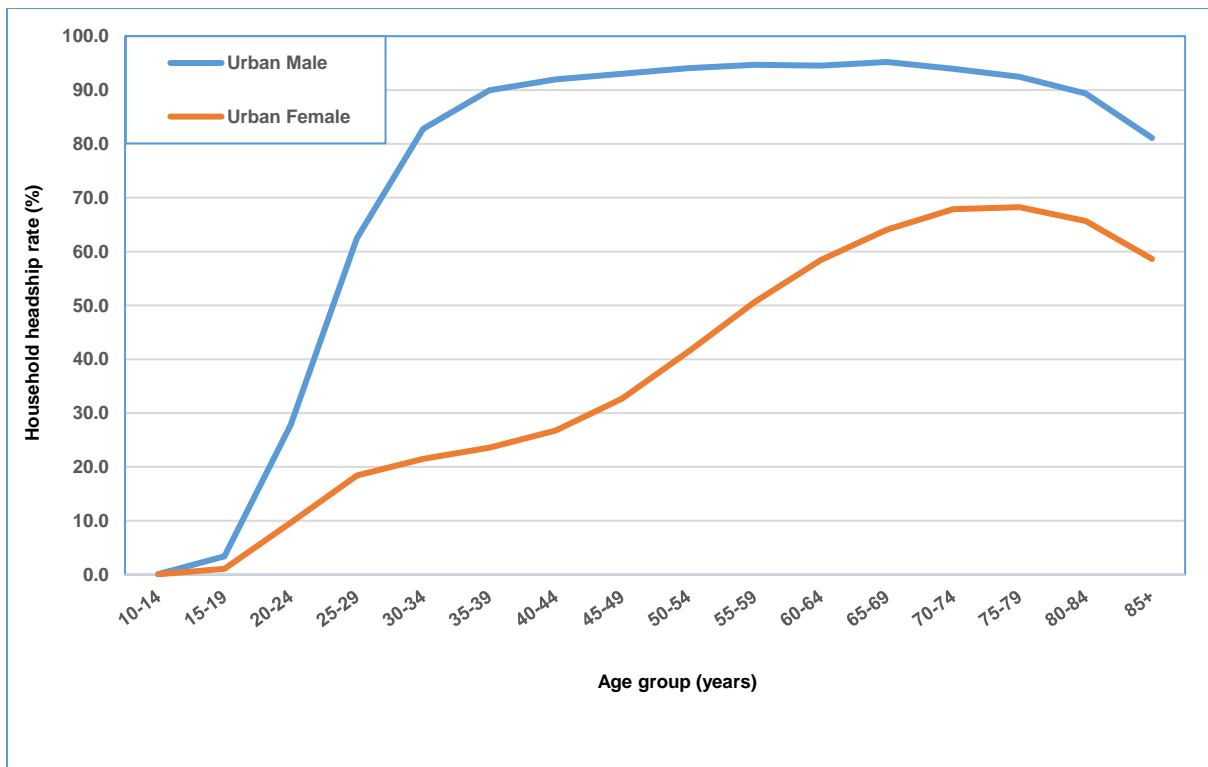
- Among the resident female population aged 12 and above, 20% are household heads.
- Female household headship rate is far smaller than that of males (55%).
- It is slightly smaller in urban areas (19.6%) than in rural areas (20.1%).
- By province, the household headship rate among females varies from 19% in City of Kigali to 22% in the Southern Province.
- By District, it is highest in Huye, Southern province (24.4%) and lowest in Burera, Northern province (16.2%).

Figure 16: Household headship rate among females and males (12+ years) by age groups



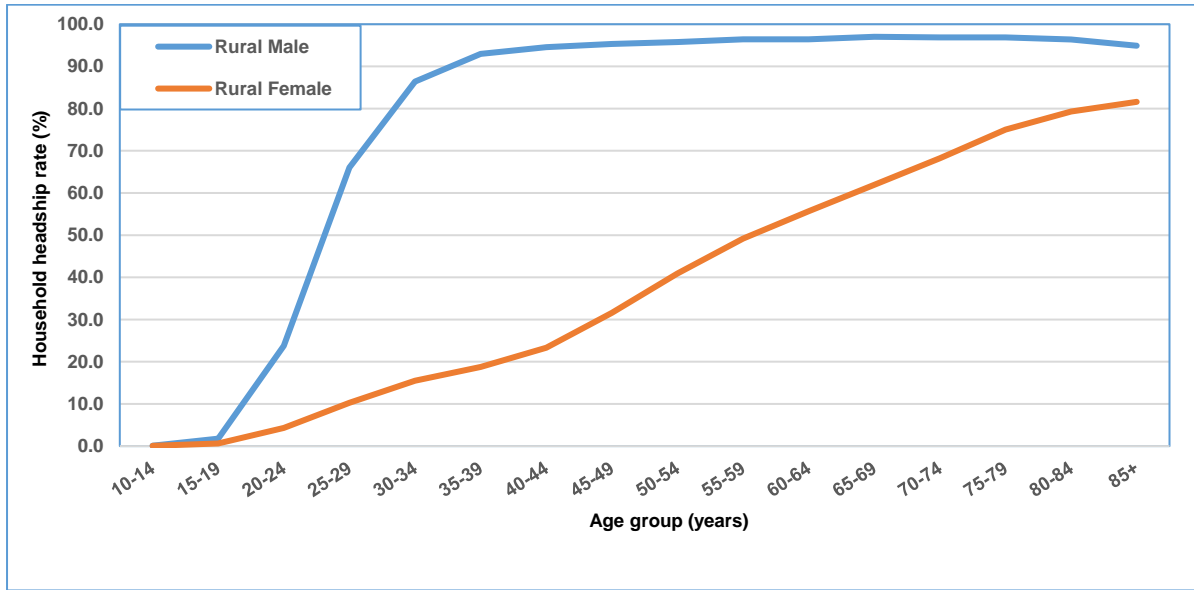
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 17: Household headship rate among females and males (12+ years) by age group in urban



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

Figure 18: Household headship rate among females and males (12+ years) by age groups in rural



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

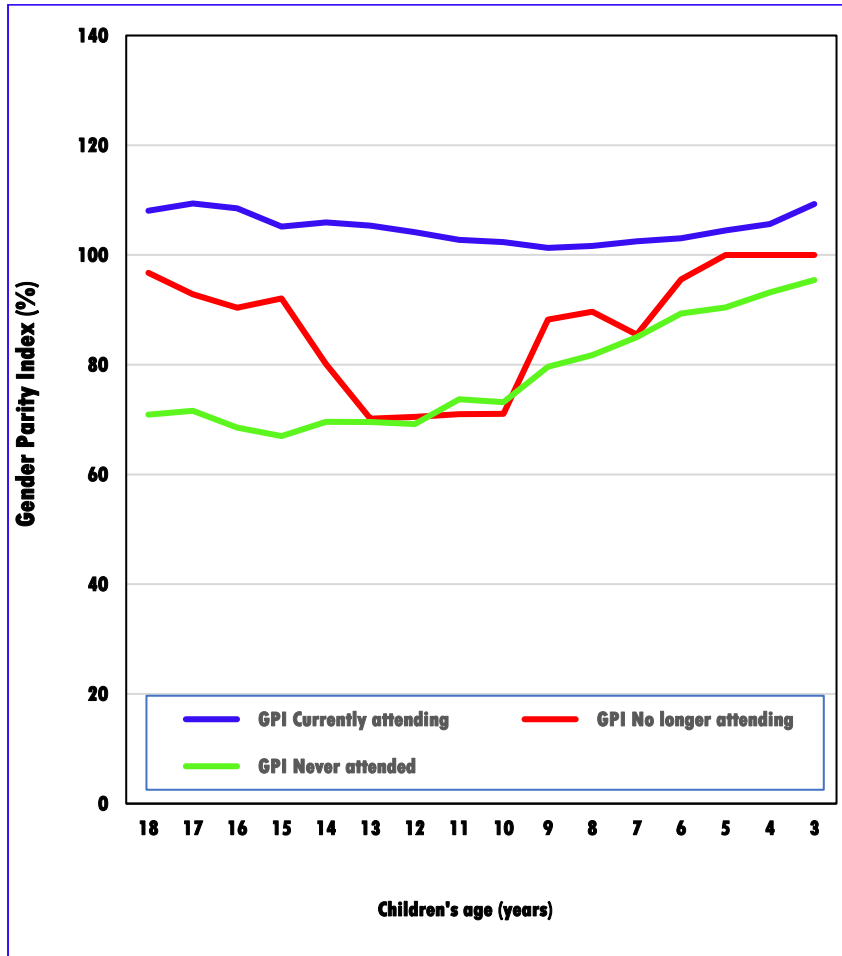
- Figure 16 shows that the household headship rate (HHR) among females continuously increases with age from 15 years up to 85 years. It stabilizes for males from age 40 after a steady increase.
- In older ages, household headship among female is mainly due to the fact that women live longer than men, and to the higher proportion of widowed female in the population. At all ages, males dominate as heads of households.
- Figure 17 and Figure 18 reveal that the above-described pattern at the national level holds in urban and rural areas. Some differences appear in urban areas where household headship rate among females starts decreasing from age 75 rather than increasing as observed at the national level.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) for the current school attendance status by single age (3-17)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is computed by age for each of the three modalities: currently attending school, no longer attending and never attended. For a given modality, it is calculated by simply dividing the Percentage of females in the given modality by the Percentage of males in the same modality and for the same age.

The interpretation of the index for the modality currently attending school is that if the GPI is equal to 100 then there is equality of the percentages attending school among boys and girls reflecting gender equality in school attendance. If it is above 100 it means that there are proportionally more girls attending school than boys. Girls are therefore advantaged than boys. A GPI below 100 means that proportionally less girls are attending school than boys. This means gender inequality in favour of boys.

Figure 19: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for the current school attendance status by single age (3-18)



- Figure 19 shows that GPI for currently attending school is greater than 100 from age 3 to 18. This means that girls are attending school more than boys for these ages.
- GPI for those who are no longer attending school and those who never attended school is less than 100, implying that less girls than boys are no longer attending school or never attended school.

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

4.4. Elderly

In Rwanda the official definition of elderly is the population aged 60 and above. There are 862,929 people aged 60 years and above in Rwanda (elderly) out of a total resident population of 13.25 million inhabitants, representing 6.5% of the resident population. Females largely outnumber males among the elderly (506,462 vs. 356,467), representing 58.7% of females as compared to 41.3% of males. Most of the elderly people reside in rural areas (708,967) as compared to urban areas (153,962), representing 82.2% of those in rural areas compared to 17.8% of those in urban areas. The Southern Province has the highest number of elderly people (243,644) followed by Eastern Province (216,447) and the Western Province (199,206). The Northern Province and City of Kigali have the smallest elderly population size (148,854 and 54,778 respectively). Nyagatare is the district with the highest number of elderly people (36,592) followed by Rusizi (35,924) while Nyarugenge hosts the smallest elderly population (12,513).

Table 49: Number of elderly by sex by province, district and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	862,929	356,467	506,462	153,962	67,307	86,655	708,967	289,160	419,807
City of Kigali	54,778	24,028	30,750	41,625	18,354	23,271	13,153	5,674	7,479
Nyarugenge	12,513	5,783	6,730	9,408	4,185	5,223	3,105	1,598	1,507
Gasabo	27,947	11,999	15,948	18,205	8,069	10,136	9,742	3,930	5,812
Kicukiro	14,318	6,246	8,072	14,012	6,100	7,912	306	146	160
Southern Province	243,644	99,590	144,054	27,166	12,710	14,456	216,478	86,880	129,598
Nyanza	30,113	13,024	17,089	2,016	731	1,285	28,097	12,293	15,804
Gisagara	30,070	11,094	18,976	1,015	354	661	29,055	10,740	18,315
Nyaruguru	26,117	10,652	15,465	483	203	280	25,634	10,449	15,185
Huye	32,578	13,931	18,647	6,456	4,388	2,068	26,122	9,543	16,579
Nyamagabe	31,305	12,739	18,566	3,038	1,152	1,886	28,267	11,587	16,680
Ruhango	30,236	11,906	18,330	2,549	1,002	1,547	27,687	10,904	16,783
Muhanga	30,303	12,891	17,412	4,344	2,029	2,315	25,959	10,862	15,097
Kamonyi	32,922	13,353	19,569	7,265	2,851	4,414	25,657	10,502	15,155
Western Province	199,206	81,166	118,040	31,779	13,210	18,569	167,427	67,956	99,471
Karongi	29,661	11,856	17,805	1,549	591	958	28,112	11,265	16,847
Rutsiro	25,483	10,336	15,147	1,397	578	819	24,086	9,758	14,328
Rubavu	26,320	10,940	15,380	12,201	4,817	7,384	14,119	6,123	7,996
Nyabihu	19,969	7,366	12,603	4,353	1,629	2,724	15,616	5,737	9,879
Ngororero	26,569	10,283	16,286	929	359	570	25,640	9,924	15,716
Rusizi	35,924	15,669	20,255	9,317	4,389	4,928	26,607	11,280	15,327
Nyamasheke	35,280	14,716	20,564	2,033	847	1,186	33,247	13,869	19,378
Northern Province	148,854	60,168	88,686	17,513	6,772	10,741	131,341	53,396	77,945
Rulindo	27,210	11,272	15,938	1,517	615	902	25,693	10,657	15,036
Gakenke	31,130	13,107	18,023	921	395	526	30,209	12,712	17,497
Musanze	28,999	10,887	18,112	11,135	4,211	6,924	17,864	6,676	11,188
Burera	27,388	10,508	16,880	2,533	983	1,550	24,855	9,525	15,330
Gicumbi	34,127	14,394	19,733	1,407	568	839	32,720	13,826	18,894
Eastern Province	216,447	91,515	124,932	35,879	16,261	19,618	180,568	75,254	105,314
Rwamagana	28,317	12,142	16,175	8,321	4,353	3,968	19,996	7,789	12,207
Nyagatare	36,592	16,128	20,464	7,462	3,164	4,298	29,130	12,964	16,166
Gatsibo	35,554	14,526	21,028	2,692	1,077	1,615	32,862	13,449	19,413
Kayanza	27,779	11,743	16,036	2,999	1,158	1,841	24,780	10,585	14,195
Kirehe	29,357	12,471	16,886	1,584	673	911	27,773	11,798	15,975
Ngoma	28,207	11,601	16,606	2,311	938	1,373	25,896	10,663	15,233
Bugesera	30,641	12,904	17,737	10,510	4,898	5,612	20,131	8,006	12,125

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

Table 50: Share of the elderly in the population by sex and by district, sex and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	6.5	5.5	7.4	4.2	3.6	4.7	7.4	6.3	8.4
City of Kigali	3.1	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	5.8	4.8	6.7
Nyarugenge	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.4	5.3	4.7	6.1
Gasabo	3.2	2.7	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.9	5.9	4.8	6.9
Kicukiro	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.3	6.8	6.5	7.0
Southern Province	8.1	6.9	9.3	6.1	5.7	6.6	8.5	7.1	9.7
Nyanza	8.2	7.3	9.1	6.0	4.5	7.3	8.5	7.6	9.3
Gisagara	7.6	5.9	9.1	7.5	5.5	9.3	7.6	5.9	9.1
Nyaruguru	8.2	7.0	9.3	6.3	5.5	7.1	8.3	7.0	9.4
Huye	8.5	7.4	9.7	8.1	9.6	6.1	8.6	6.7	10.4
Nyamagabe	8.4	7.2	9.5	7.5	6.0	8.8	8.5	7.4	9.6
Ruhango	8.4	6.9	9.8	6.5	5.3	7.6	8.7	7.1	10.1
Muhanga	8.5	7.4	9.4	5.0	4.5	5.4	9.6	8.4	10.6
Kamonyi	7.3	6.1	8.4	5.1	4.1	6.0	8.3	7.1	9.5
Western Province	6.9	5.9	7.8	5.0	4.2	5.7	7.4	6.3	8.4
Karongi	7.9	6.6	9.1	4.6	3.6	5.6	8.3	7.0	9.4
Rutsiro	6.9	5.9	7.9	6.8	5.9	7.5	6.9	5.9	7.9
Rubavu	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.1	3.4	4.9	5.6	4.9	6.3
Nyabihu	6.3	4.9	7.5	5.6	4.4	6.6	6.5	5.1	7.7
Ngororero	7.2	6.0	8.3	5.1	4.1	6.1	7.3	6.1	8.4
Rusizi	7.4	6.6	8.1	5.7	5.4	6.1	8.2	7.3	9.1
Nyamasheke	8.1	7.2	9.0	6.1	5.2	6.9	8.3	7.4	9.1
Northern Province	7.3	6.2	8.3	5.0	4.0	5.9	7.8	6.7	8.8
Rulindo	7.6	6.6	8.5	4.0	3.3	4.6	8.0	6.9	8.9
Gakenke	8.5	7.6	9.4	6.2	5.6	6.8	8.6	7.7	9.5
Musanze	6.1	4.8	7.3	4.8	3.7	5.7	7.4	5.8	8.7
Burera	7.1	5.7	8.3	6.6	5.3	7.7	7.1	5.7	8.4
Gicumbi	7.6	6.7	8.5	5.0	4.2	5.8	7.8	6.8	8.7
Eastern Province	6.1	5.3	6.8	4.8	4.3	5.3	6.4	5.5	7.2
Rwamagana	5.8	5.0	6.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	6.6	5.3	7.7
Nyagatare	5.6	5.1	6.1	4.7	4.1	5.3	5.9	5.4	6.3
Gatsibo	6.5	5.5	7.3	4.9	4.0	5.7	6.6	5.7	7.5
Kayanza	6.1	5.3	6.8	4.6	3.6	5.5	6.3	5.6	7.0
Kirehe	6.4	5.6	7.1	5.5	4.8	6.1	6.4	5.7	7.1
Ngoma	7.0	6.0	7.9	6.2	5.3	7.0	7.1	6.1	7.9
Bugesera	5.6	4.8	6.3	4.8	4.4	5.1	6.1	5.0	7.2

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

- The share of the female elderly is higher than the male's one (7.4% vs. 5.5%), reflecting the higher life expectancy of women.
- The elderly share is smaller in urban areas (4.2%) than in rural areas (7.4%).
- By province, the share of the elderly varies from 3.1% in City of Kigali to more than 6% in all other province with a maximum of 8.1% in the Southern Province.
- By district, the share of the elderly varies slightly within the provinces.
- In general the most urbanized districts have the smallest share of the elderly in their population. This is the case of City of Kigali Districts (around 3%) and Rubavu in the West (4.8%).

Table 51: Distribution (%) of elderly people by marital status by sex and residence

Marital status	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	100	100	100
Never married	2.2	2.2	2.2
Married	65.2	87.8	49.3
Widowed	30.6	7.9	46.6
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3
Separated	1.7	1.8	1.6
Urban	100	100	100
Never married	3.4	3.4	3.3
Married	63.5	85.6	46.4
Widowed	30.9	8.6	48.2
Divorced	0.5	0.5	0.5
Separated	1.7	1.9	1.6
Rural	100	100	100
Never married	2.0	2.0	2.0
Married	65.5	88.3	49.8
Widowed	30.5	7.7	46.3
Divorced	0.2	0.2	0.3
Separated	1.7	1.8	1.6

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

- About two third of elderly are married (65%) and around a third (30.6%) are widowed. Celibacy, divorce and separation are rare among the elderly (less than 5% all together).
- Marital status among the elderly varies a lot by sex and slightly by area of residence. Males are more likely to be married (87.8%) than females (49%). Conversely widowhood is far more widespread among female than male (47% vs. 7.9%).

Table 52: Prevalence (%) of disability among the elderly by district, sex and residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	12.6	11.3	13.5	13.0	11.4	14.2	12.5	11.3	13.3
CoK	13.1	10.5	15.1	12.8	9.9	15.0	14.2	12.6	15.4
Nyarugenge	13.4	11.1	15.4	13.5	10.6	15.8	13.1	12.4	13.9
Gasabo	13.6	10.9	15.6	13.0	9.9	15.4	14.8	12.9	16.0
Kicukiro	11.9	9.3	13.9	12.0	9.4	14.0	7.5	6.8	8.1
Southern Province	12.2	11.0	13.1	12.4	11.8	12.9	12.2	10.9	13.1
Nyanza	12.4	10.6	13.7	11.2	9.3	12.3	12.5	10.7	13.8
Gisagara	10.1	9.2	10.7	11.5	9.9	12.4	10.1	9.2	10.6
Nyaruguru	11.0	9.6	11.9	11.4	14.3	9.3	10.9	9.5	11.9
Huye	12.5	11.9	13.0	14.3	14.1	14.7	12.1	10.9	12.8
Nyamagabe	12.8	11.9	13.4	12.0	11.2	12.6	12.9	12.0	13.5
Ruhango	15.5	13.1	17.0	12.3	10.8	13.3	15.8	13.3	17.3
Muhanga	12.3	11.1	13.2	15.0	13.5	16.2	11.9	10.6	12.7
Kamonyi	11.2	9.9	12.1	9.7	8.2	10.7	11.6	10.4	12.5
Western Province	13.2	12.1	13.9	12.8	11.9	13.5	13.3	12.1	14.0
Karongi	14.1	12.7	15.1	10.0	10.3	9.8	14.3	12.8	15.4
Rutsiro	11.9	10.9	12.6	10.0	11.2	9.2	12.0	10.9	12.7
Rubavu	12.8	11.1	14.0	12.4	10.6	13.6	13.1	11.4	14.3
Nyabihu	13.4	11.8	14.2	13.8	12.3	14.7	13.2	11.7	14.1
Ngororero	11.6	10.7	12.1	11.4	8.9	13.0	11.6	10.7	12.1
Rusizi	12.7	12.2	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.6	12.5	11.7	13.1
Nyamasheke	15.3	14.2	16.0	14.6	13.1	15.7	15.3	14.3	16.0
Northern Province	12.1	10.8	13.0	13.2	11.2	14.4	12.0	10.8	12.9
Rulindo	11.7	10.4	12.7	11.7	9.8	13.1	11.7	10.4	12.7
Gakenke	10.7	9.6	11.6	7.3	6.8	7.6	10.8	9.7	11.7
Musanze	13.0	11.5	13.9	13.1	11.2	14.2	12.9	11.7	13.6
Burera	12.5	11.4	13.2	13.2	12.1	13.9	12.5	11.4	13.2
Gicumbi	12.7	11.3	13.8	19.0	13.7	22.6	12.5	11.2	13.4
Eastern Province	12.6	11.6	13.4	13.8	12.5	14.9	12.4	11.5	13.1
Rwamagana	11.6	10.8	12.2	11.4	10.9	12.0	11.7	10.7	12.3
Nyagatare	14.2	12.6	15.4	15.5	13.1	17.3	13.8	12.5	14.9
Gatsibo	11.6	10.6	12.2	13.3	12.5	13.9	11.4	10.4	12.1
Kayonza	13.0	12.6	13.2	12.1	11.0	12.8	13.1	12.8	13.3
Kirehe	11.6	10.6	12.3	15.8	13.7	17.5	11.4	10.4	12.1
Ngoma	12.3	10.9	13.2	14.0	11.3	15.8	12.1	10.9	12.9
Bugesera	14.1	13.2	14.8	14.7	13.9	15.4	13.8	12.8	14.5

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

- Overall 12.6% of the elderly people live with disability as compared to 3% of disability prevalence among the total resident population aged 5 and above.
- There is a small difference by sex in the prevalence of disability among the elderly (11% for males and 13.5% females).
- The percentage of elderly people with disability is higher in urban areas (13%) than in rural areas (12.5%).
- The prevalence of disability among the elderly population varies from 10% in Gisagara to 15% in Nyamasheke District.
- The prevalence of disability among the elderly population in urban areas varies from 7% in Gakenke to 19% in Gicumbi District.
- The prevalence of disability among the elderly population in rural areas varies from 7.5% in Kicukiro to 15% in Nyamasheke District.

Table 53: Proportion of the elderly by main type of medical insurance, sex and residence

Province/ District	Total	Mutuelle	RSSB	Other	None	Not stated
Rwanda	100	95.8	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.1
City of Kigali	100	85.6	7.6	3.2	3.3	0.3
Nyarugenge	100	87.8	6.6	1.8	3.5	0.2
Gasabo	100	87.2	6.3	3.2	3.1	0.3
Kicukiro	100	80.7	11.1	4.3	3.6	0.3
Southern Province	100	96.2	1.0	0.5	2.3	0.1
Nyanza	100	94.3	0.8	0.2	4.6	0.1
Gisagara	100	96.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	0.1
Nyaruguru	100	98.1	0.7	0.1	1	0.1
Huye	100	95.1	1.4	0.4	3	0.1
Nyamagabe	100	96.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.1
Ruhango	100	96.1	0.9	0.1	2.8	0.1
Muhanga	100	96.7	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.1
Kamonyi	100	96.9	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.1
Western Province	100	96.9	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.1
Karongi	100	94.1	0.8	3.1	1.9	0.1
Rutsiro	100	97.7	0.5	0.2	1.6	0
Rubavu	100	94.2	1.6	0.5	3.4	0.2
Nyabihu	100	97.9	1	0.2	0.9	0.1
Ngororero	100	98.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1
Rusizi	100	97.6	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.1
Nyamasheke	100	98.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1
Northern Province	100	98.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0
Rulindo	100	98.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1
Gakenke	100	99.2	0.6	0	0.1	0
Musanze	100	96.3	2	0.4	1.2	0.1
Burera	100	98.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0
Gicumbi	100	98.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	0
Eastern Province	100	95.3	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.1
Rwamagana	100	96.4	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.1
Nyagatare	100	96.6	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.1
Gatsibo	100	94.8	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.1
Kayonza	100	96.5	0.8	0.2	2.4	0.1
Kirehe	100	91.2	0.4	6.8	1.4	0.2
Ngoma	100	96.2	0.9	0.2	2.7	0.1
Bugesera	100	95.3	1.1	0.5	3.1	0.2

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

- Almost all elderly people (98%) have medical insurance.
- The most common type of insurance is “Mutuelle de santé” with 96% of all elderly countrywide subscribing to that type of insurance.
- The Northern Province has the highest percentage of elderly people with an insurance (99%) while the City of Kigali has the lowest (96%).
- For elderly people, medical insurance coverage does not vary a lot by District: from 95% in Nyanza to 99% in Gakenke and Gicumbi.

4.5. People with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities are more likely to experience adverse socio-economic outcomes than persons without disabilities. Therefore, disability statistics provide important insights about the extent to which persons with disabilities are being included in the society or benefits from government or are included in the workforce. Such data also provide a useful evidence base on the development of disability inclusive policies and programmes by various stakeholders including government, civil society and the private sector at different levels. This section analyses the number and Percentage distribution of the resident population age 5 years and above with disability; disability prevalence by type of disability; and distribution of persons with disability who have medical insurance by main type of insurance.

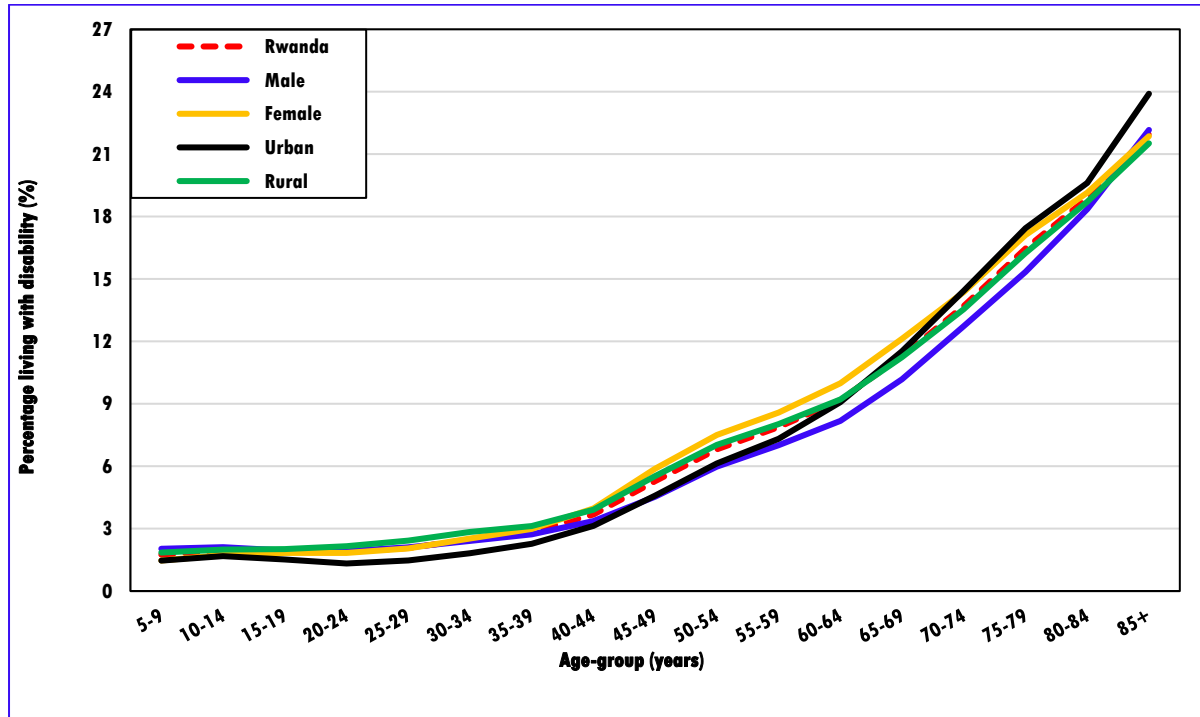
Table 54: Number and Percentage of population aged 5 + years with disability by district

Province/ District	Counts			Percentage		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	391,775	174,949	216,826	3.4	3.1	3.6
City of Kigali	34,730	15,502	19,228	2.3	2	2.6
Nyarugenge	8,206	3,791	4,415	2.5	2.2	2.8
Gasabo	17,585	7,779	9,806	2.3	2	2.6
Kicukiro	8,939	3,932	5,007	2.1	1.8	2.3
Southern Province	98,337	43,918	54,419	3.7	3.5	4
Nyanza	12,692	5,589	7,103	4	3.6	4.3
Gisagara	11,499	5,055	6,444	3.4	3.1	3.6
Nyaruguru	9,914	4,383	5,531	3.6	3.4	3.8
Huye	13,675	6,572	7,103	4.1	4	4.2
Nyamagabe	11,813	5,175	6,638	3.6	3.3	3.8
Ruhango	14,355	6,040	8,315	4.6	4	5
Muhanga	11,586	5,388	6,198	3.7	3.5	3.8
Kamonyi	12,803	5,716	7,087	3.2	3	3.5
Western Province	88,967	39,357	49,610	3.5	3.3	3.8
Karongi	12,628	5,561	7,067	3.8	3.6	4.1
Rutsiro	10,464	4,686	5,778	3.2	3.1	3.4
Rubavu	14,446	6,455	7,991	3.1	2.8	3.3
Nyabihu	10,257	4,297	5,960	3.7	3.3	4
Ngororero	10,379	4,533	5,846	3.2	3.1	3.4
Rusizi	14,773	6,794	7,979	3.5	3.4	3.7
Nyamasheke	16,020	7,031	8,989	4.3	4	4.5
Northern Province	60,336	26,348	33,988	3.4	3.1	3.6
Rulindo	10,093	4,399	5,694	3.2	2.9	3.4
Gakenke	10,474	4,605	5,869	3.2	3	3.4
Musanze	13,025	5,623	7,402	3.1	2.8	3.4
Burera	12,347	5,304	7,043	3.6	3.3	3.9
Gicumbi	14,397	6,417	7,980	3.7	3.4	3.9
Eastern Province	109,405	49,824	59,581	3.6	3.3	3.8
Rwamagana	13,003	6,050	6,953	3.1	2.8	3.3
Nyagatare	20,631	9,346	11,285	3.7	3.4	3.9
Gatsibo	16,420	7,614	8,806	3.4	3.3	3.5
Kayonza	14,937	6,940	7,997	3.8	3.6	3.9
Kirehe	14,230	6,409	7,821	3.6	3.4	3.8
Ngoma	13,165	5,797	7,368	3.7	3.5	4
Bugesera	17,019	7,668	9,351	3.6	3.3	3.9

- There are 391,775 people with disability in Rwanda in a total resident population of 13.24 million inhabitants, representing 3.4%.
- There is slightly more females with disability (216,826) than males (174,949) (3.6% vs 3.1%).
- The Eastern Province has the highest number of people with disability (109,405) followed by the Southern Province (98,337). The Western Province has 88,967 people with disability, the Northern Province has 60,336 and City of Kigali with 34,730.
- Nyagatare District which has the highest number of people with disability (20,631), followed by Gasabo (17,585). Nyarugenge in City of Kigali is the District with the smallest number of people with disability (8,206).

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

Figure 20: Prevalence of disability among the population aged 5+ by age groups, sex and residence



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

- The prevalence of disability increases with age. It is less than 3% between 5 years and 39 years and increases substantially from age 40 to reach 22% by age 80+.
- The prevalence of disability varies slightly by sex and substantially by area of residence. It is far higher in rural areas than in urban areas at all ages except at 80 years and above.
- The prevalence of disability is higher for female than male before 40 years, and the reverse is true from 40 years and above.

Table 55: Prevalence of disability by type, sex and residence

Type of disability	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Vision	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6
Hearing	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Mobility	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
Communicating	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Cognitive	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Selfcare	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Short stature disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Albinism disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

- Sight disability (1.4%) is the most common type of disability among the resident population aged 5 years and above. It is followed by physical disability (1.1%) while albinism is rare among the Rwandan resident population.
- The prevalence of the different types of disability does not vary by sex but it varies importantly by area of residence. Typically the prevalence of each type of disability is about twice higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 56: Prevalence of medical insurance among the population with/without disability by district

Province/ District	All			Has disability			Does not have disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	97.4	97.1	97.6	96.8	96.4	97.1	97.4	97.2	97.6
City of Kigali	96.1	95.7	96.6	95.6	94.9	96.2	96.2	95.7	96.6
Nyarugenge	95.7	95.3	96.1	95.3	94.8	95.8	95.7	95.3	96.1
Gasabo	96.4	96	96.8	95.9	95.1	96.5	96.5	96.1	96.9
Kicukiro	95.9	95.5	96.4	95.4	94.4	96.1	95.9	95.5	96.4
Southern Province	97.0	96.7	97.3	96.3	95.7	96.7	97.1	96.8	97.3
Nyanza	93.6	93.2	94.1	92.6	91.4	93.5	93.7	93.2	94.1
Gisagara	97.3	96.9	97.6	96.7	95.9	97.4	97.3	97	97.6
Nyaruguru	98.5	98.3	98.6	98.2	97.8	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.6
Huye	96.2	96	96.4	95.4	94.8	96	96.2	96	96.4
Nyamagabe	98.3	98.2	98.5	97.7	97.3	97.9	98.4	98.2	98.5
Ruhango	96.4	96	96.8	95.6	95.2	95.9	96.5	96.1	96.8
Muhanga	98.2	98	98.3	97.8	97.5	98	98.2	98	98.3
Kamonyi	97.8	97.5	98.1	97.2	96.8	97.5	97.8	97.5	98.1
Western Province	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.5	97.3	97.6	97.9	97.8	97.9
Karongi	97.8	97.7	97.9	97.6	97.4	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.9
Rutsiro	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.1	97.2	97	97.8	97.8	97.9
Rubavu	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.7	95.7	95.7
Nyabihu	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.1	97.9	98.2	98.6	98.6	98.6
Ngororero	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.4	98.3	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.8
Rusizi	98.2	98.1	98.3	97.6	97.5	97.8	98.2	98.2	98.3
Nyamashuke	98.9	98.8	98.9	98.6	98.3	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.9
Northern Province	99.0	98.9	99.1	98.7	98.4	98.8	99.0	98.9	99.1
Rulindo	98.7	98.6	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.8
Gakenke	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8
Musanze	98.3	98.3	98.4	97.7	97.4	98	98.4	98.3	98.4
Burera	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
Gicumbi	99.2	99.1	99.3	98.8	98.5	99	99.2	99.1	99.3
Eastern Province	96.9	96.7	97.2	96.1	95.6	96.4	96.9	96.7	97.2
Rwamagana	97.6	97.4	97.8	97	96.8	97.2	97.6	97.4	97.8
Nyagatare	96.3	96.1	96.6	95.6	95.3	95.9	96.4	96.1	96.6
Gatsibo	96.8	96.6	97	95.4	95.1	95.8	96.9	96.7	97
Kayonza	97	96.6	97.3	96.1	95.8	96.4	97	96.7	97.3
Kirehe	98.4	98.2	98.6	98.1	97.8	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.6
Ngoma	96.3	96	96.6	95.2	94.3	95.9	96.4	96.1	96.6
Bugesera	96.2	95.9	96.6	95.4	94.8	95.8	96.3	95.9	96.6

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

- Overall 97% of the people with disability have a medical insurance.
- By province, the highest medical insurance coverage among people with disability is found in the North (98.7%) followed by the West (97.5%). The City of Kigali has the lowest coverage with 95.5%.
- There is very minor variations in terms of insurance coverage among persons with disability and those without disability.

Table 57: Current school attendance rate in children (6-17) with/without disabilities by province

Province/ Area of residence	Has disability			Does not have disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	65.3	63.7	67.3	81.7	80.1	83.2
City of Kigali	67.1	64.4	70.2	84.8	85.6	84.2
Southern Province	65.5	63.3	68.3	82.3	79.9	84.7
Western Province	66.4	65.9	67.0	81.0	79.6	82.4
Northern Province	65.7	63.6	68.4	82.7	80.9	84.5
Eastern Province	63.6	62.1	65.4	79.9	78.4	81.4
Urban	68.9	67.6	70.6	85.2	85.6	84.8
City of Kigali	69.0	66.9	71.5	85.8	87.3	84.5
Southern Province	71.3	70.1	72.8	87.4	87.7	87.1
Western Province	68.2	68.2	68.3	83.1	82.9	83.3
Northern Province	68.6	64.9	72.8	85.7	85.5	85.9
Eastern Province	68.3	67.6	69.2	84.5	84.2	84.8
Rural	64.4	62.7	66.5	80.5	78.4	82.6
City of Kigali	59.1	54.5	64.9	79.7	77.0	82.5
Southern Province	64.8	62.5	67.8	81.6	78.8	84.4
Western Province	65.9	65.3	66.7	80.4	78.7	82.1
Northern Province	65.3	63.4	67.6	82.1	80.1	84.2
Eastern Province	62.7	61.1	64.7	78.8	77.1	80.6

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

- Overall 65% of children with disability are currently attending school compared to 81.7% of children without disability.
- The proportion of females with disability who are currently attending school is higher at 67% compared to that of males at 63.7%.
- More females (83.2%) without disability are currently attending school than their male counterparts (80.1%).

Chapter 5: Number, spatial distribution, typology and size of the private households

The distribution of households over the population settlements across the country, including their number, size and typology, are some of the key parameters, which jointly describe the patterns, and the dynamics of the population. Adequate planning cannot take place without a good understanding of the population’s dynamics. This section provides a descriptive analysis of the counts and distribution of Rwandan private households and their population, including an analysis of their size and typology. The analysis equally describes the disparities observed in respect to some relevant factors (area of residence, administrative units, headship by males or females, etc.).

5.1. Number and spatial distribution of the households

Table 58: Private households (Number) by province, district and residence

Province/ District	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	3,312,743	964,287	2,348,456
City of Kigali	488,868	432,432	56,436
Nyarugenge	103,985	91,603	12,382
Gasabo	249,420	206,614	42,806
Kicukiro	135,463	134,215	1,248
Southern Province	760,173	108,719	651,454
Nyanza	93,007	9,087	83,920
Gisagara	101,145	3,395	97,750
Nyaruguru	73,805	1,902	71,903
Huye	96,037	17,208	78,829
Nyamagabe	92,052	8,888	83,164
Ruhango	94,508	10,576	83,932
Muhanga	93,241	21,089	72,152
Kamonyi	116,378	36,574	79,804
Western Province	671,506	148,659	522,847
Karongi	91,444	8,794	82,650
Rutsiro	86,802	4,951	81,851
Rubavu	124,080	69,462	54,618
Nyabihu	76,391	18,485	57,906
Ngororero	92,623	4,560	88,063
Rusizi	104,937	35,056	69,881
Nyamasheke	95,229	7,351	87,878
Northern Province	506,064	88,394	417,670
Rulindo	91,909	9,898	82,011
Gakenke	93,609	4,009	89,600
Musanze	119,387	58,426	60,961
Burera	91,786	9,158	82,628
Gicumbi	109,373	6,903	102,470
Eastern Province	886,132	186,083	700,049
Rwamagana	121,051	41,920	79,131
Nyagatare	160,435	40,099	120,336
Gatsibo	136,208	14,325	121,883
Kayonza	114,186	17,233	96,953
Kirehe	113,886	7,700	106,186
Ngoma	102,589	9,196	93,393
Bugesera	137,777	55,610	82,167

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

- In August 2022, there were 3,312,743 private households across country.
- Among them 964,287 are located in urban areas, representing 29.1% of all households in the country.
- By province, the number of households is higher in the Eastern Province (886,132) and lower in City of Kigali (488,868).
- At the district level, the largest numbers of households are recorded in Gasabo, City of Kigali (249,420), Nyagatare, East (160,435) and Bugesera, East (137,777). Districts with the lowest number of households are Nyaruguru in the South (73,805), Nyabihu in the West (76,391) and Rutsiro in the North (86,802).

5.2. Female headship of private households

Table 59: Number and Percentage of the households headed by women by district

Province/ District	All		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Rwanda	3,312,743	28.9	964,287	26.4	2,348,456	29.9
City of Kigali	488,868	24	432,432	23.7	56,436	26.3
Nyarugenge	103,985	25.4	91,603	25.4	12,382	25.5
Gasabo	249,420	23.6	206,614	23	42,806	26.5
Kicukiro	135,463	23.7	134,215	23.7	1,248	24.5
Southern Province	760,173	31.9	108,719	29.6	651,454	32.3
Nyanza	93,007	34.1	9,087	34.1	83,920	34.1
Gisagara	101,145	35.2	3,395	37.1	97,750	35.1
Nyaruguru	73,805	30.7	1,902	32.6	71,903	30.7
Huye	96,037	34.9	17,208	31.3	78,829	35.7
Nyamagabe	92,052	30.7	8,888	38.5	83,164	29.8
Ruhango	94,508	32.7	10,576	31.4	83,932	32.9
Muhanga	93,241	29.1	21,089	28.1	72,152	29.4
Kamonyi	116,378	28.1	36,574	25.1	79,804	29.5
Western Province	671,506	29.6	148,659	28.8	522,847	29.8
Karongi	91,444	31.8	8,794	31.1	82,650	31.9
Rutsiro	86,802	28.7	4,951	28.8	81,851	28.7
Rubavu	124,080	28.2	69,462	28.1	54,618	28.4
Nyabihu	76,391	30.9	18,485	34	57,906	29.9
Ngororero	92,623	32.1	4,560	29.1	88,063	32.3
Rusizi	104,937	27.3	35,056	27.3	69,881	27.4
Nyamasheke	95,229	28.8	7,351	26.4	87,878	29
Northern Province	506,064	26.9	88,394	27.2	417,670	26.9
Rulindo	91,909	27.4	9,898	23.3	82,011	27.9
Gakenke	93,609	27.4	4,009	24	89,600	27.6
Musanze	119,387	27.7	58,426	28.1	60,961	27.2
Burera	91,786	25.4	9,158	25.9	82,628	25.4
Gicumbi	109,373	26.5	6,903	28.3	102,470	26.4
Eastern Province	886,132	29.6	186,083	28.5	700,049	30
Rwamagana	121,051	30.3	41,920	28.8	79,131	31
Nyagatare	160,435	27.9	40,099	28.5	120,336	27.7
Gatsibo	136,208	29.3	14,325	30.8	121,883	29.2
Kayonza	114,186	30.1	17,233	29.3	96,953	30.2
Kirehe	113,886	30.8	7,700	26.9	106,186	31.1
goma	102,589	31.4	9,196	29.4	93,393	31.6
Bugesera	137,777	28.8	55,610	27.3	82,167	29.8

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

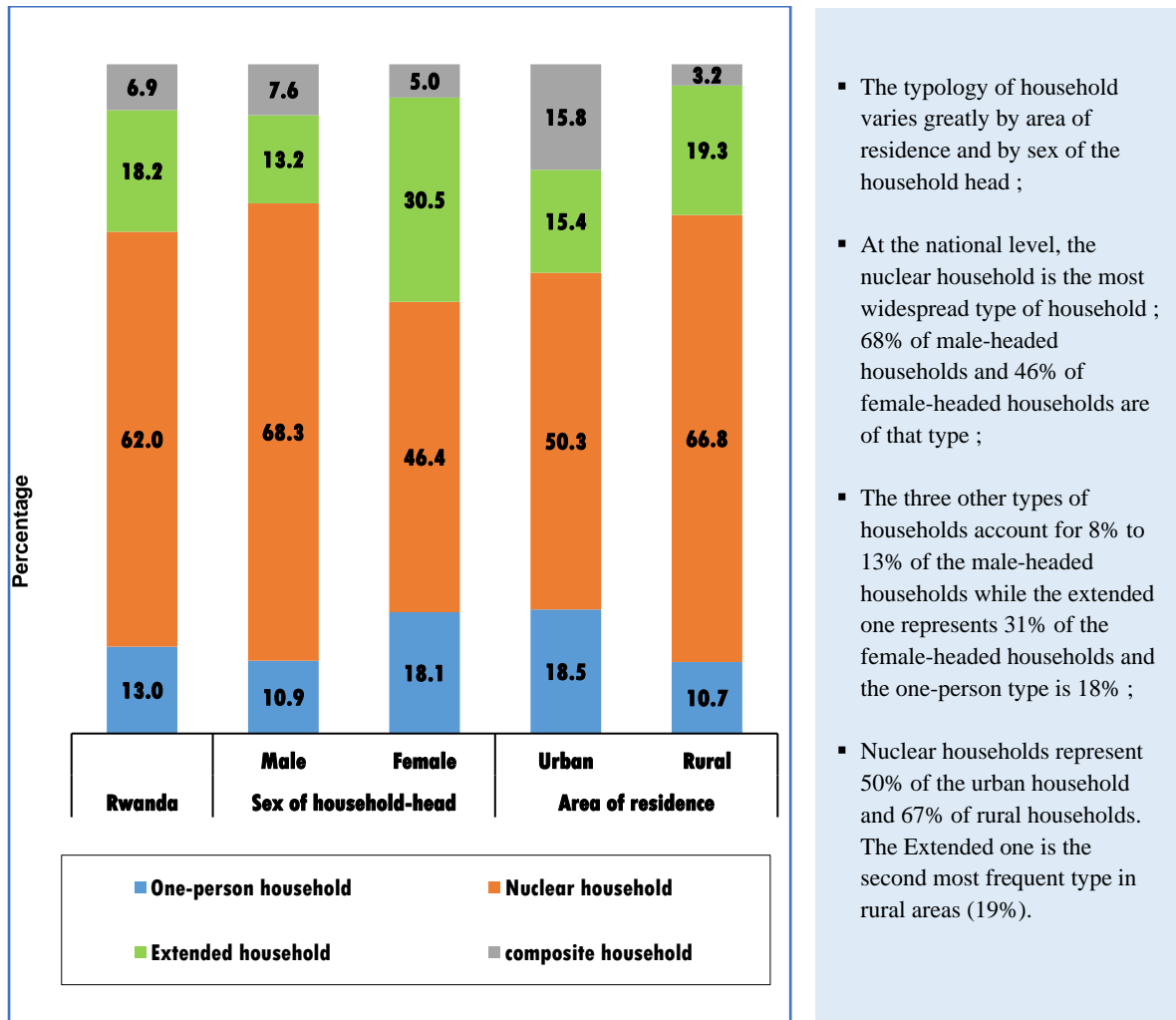
- At the national level, three households out of ten (29%) are headed by women ;
- Female-headed households are slightly more common in rural areas (30%) than in urban areas (26%) ;
- The percentage of households headed by women varies by Province. It is higher in the Southern province (32%) and lower in City of Kigali (24%) ;
- It also varies by district but slightly the same within each province. The highest percentages of female-headed households are found in the Districts of Gisagara and Huye, Southern province (35%) whereas the smallest are in the City of Kigali's Districts of Gasabo and Kicukiro (24%).

5.3. Size of the Private Households and room occupancy

The following are key concepts in this section:

- **One-person household:** consists of only one person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining these endeavours with any other person.
- **Nuclear household:** refers to a single family consisting of a married or unmarried couple with or without children, single or both parents with children.
- **Extended household:** defined as a household consisting of persons related to each other and living together but who do not form a nuclear family, for example a father with child(ren) and other relative(s) or a married couple with other relative(s)
- **Composite household:** refers to households with persons not related to each other living together; extended or nuclear family living with non-relatives.

Figure 21: Private households by typology, sex of the household head and residence



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

- The typology of household varies greatly by area of residence and by sex of the household head ;
- At the national level, the nuclear household is the most widespread type of household ; 68% of male-headed households and 46% of female-headed households are of that type ;
- The three other types of households account for 8% to 13% of the male-headed households while the extended one represents 31% of the female-headed households and the one-person type is 18% ;
- Nuclear households represent 50% of the urban household and 67% of rural households. The Extended one is the second most frequent type in rural areas (19%).

Table 60: Mean size of the private households by district, sex of the household head and residence

Province/ District	Sex of Household-Head			Area of residence	
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.0
City of Kigali	3.5	3.7	3	3.5	3.8
Nyarugenge	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.7
Gasabo	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.4	3.9
Kicukiro	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.6
Southern Province	3.9	4.3	3.1	3.8	3.9
Nyanza	3.9	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.9
Gisagara	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.9	3.9
Nyaruguru	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.9	4.3
Huye	3.8	4.2	3.1	3.7	3.8
Nyamagabe	4	4.3	3.2	4.3	4
Ruhango	3.8	4.1	3.1	3.7	3.8
Muhanga	3.8	4.1	3	3.8	3.8
Kamonyi	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.9	3.9
Western Province	4.3	4.7	3.2	4.2	4.3
Karongi	4.1	4.5	3.2	3.7	4.1
Rutsiro	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.1	4.2
Rubavu	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.2	4.4
Nyabihu	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.2	4.2
Ngororero	4	4.4	3	3.9	4
Rusizi	4.6	5	3.4	4.5	4.6
Nyamasheke	4.5	5.1	3.3	4.5	4.6
Northern Province	4.0	4.4	3.0	3.9	4.0
Rulindo	3.9	4.3	3	3.8	3.9
Gakenke	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.7	3.9
Musanze	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.9	4
Burera	4.2	4.6	3.0	4.2	4.2
Gicumbi	4.1	4.4	3.0	4.0	4.1
Eastern Province	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.8	4
Rwamagana	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.8
Nyagatare	4.1	4.3	3.3	3.9	4.1
Gatsibo	4.0	4.3	3.3	3.8	4.1
Kayonza	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.8	4
Kirehe	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.8	4.1
Ngoma	3.9	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.9
Bugesera	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.8	4

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

- The average household size in Rwanda is almost four (4) persons;
- It varies greatly according to the sex of the household head (4.3 for males and 3.2 for females) but slightly by area of residence (3.8 in urban areas and 4 in rural areas);
- By province, the household size varies between 3.5 persons (in City of Kigali) and 4.2 persons (in Western Province);
- At the district level, the highest average household sizes are found in Rusizi (4.6) and Nyamasheke (4.5), whereas the smallest household size are found in Districts of the City of Kigali: Nyarugenge (3.5), Gasabo (3.5) and Kicukiro (3.6).

Table 61: Mean number of persons by bedroom by sex of the household head, district and residence

Province/ District	Sex of Household-Head			Area of residence	
	Total	Male Head	Female Head	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0
City of Kigali	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Nyarugenge	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Gasabo	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Kicukiro	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Southern Province	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0
Nyanza	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.2
Gisagara	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1
Nyaruguru	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1
Huye	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.0
Nyamagabe	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1
Ruhango	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1
Muhanga	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8
Kamonyi	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0
Western Province	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.0
Karongi	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0
Rutsiro	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.0
Rubavu	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1
Nyabihu	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0
Ngororero	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0
Rusizi	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.0
Nyamasheke	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0
Northern Province	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.9
Rulindo	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9
Gakenke	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.9
Musanze	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.9
Burera	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.0
Gicumbi	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0
Eastern Province	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1
Rwamagana	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0
Nyagatare	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2
Gatsibo	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.1
Kayonza	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2
Kirehe	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1
Ngoma	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0
Bugesera	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2

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

- In Rwanda, 2 persons on average share a bedroom. This indicator measures the room density.
- At the national level, room density does not vary by area of residence and a little bit more by sex of the household head (2.1 for male-headed households and 1.8 for female-headed ones).
- The variations of the room density by province and by district are small: from 1.9 in Northern Province to 2.1 in the Eastern Province.

Table 62: Percentage of households with separate bedrooms for girls and boys by district

Province/ District	Sex of Household-Head			Area of residence	
	Total	Male Head	Female Head	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	78.2	78.9	76.2	77.7	78.4
City of Kigali	73.3	74.1	70.3	73.1	74.1
Nyarugenge	68.0	68.6	66.5	68.0	68.2
Gasabo	72.9	73.5	70.5	72.1	75.6
Kicukiro	77.9	79.1	73.3	77.9	76.5
Southern Province	74.2	74.7	72.9	77.1	73.8
Nyanza	67.2	67.7	66.1	77.8	66.2
Gisagara	73.9	74.3	73.0	77.7	73.8
Nyaruguru	79.5	79.3	80.1	73.0	79.7
Huye	72.8	72.9	72.7	75.9	72.2
Nyamagabe	75.9	76.4	74.7	74.4	76.1
Ruhango	70.8	71.6	69.0	74.1	70.4
Muhanga	79.7	80.3	77.9	80.6	79.5
Kamonyi	74.3	75.1	72.2	77.4	73.0
Western Province	82.0	82.6	80.4	81.9	82.1
Karongi	75.7	76.2	74.3	77.1	75.5
Rutsiro	82.2	83.0	80.0	87.3	81.9
Rubavu	83.2	83.6	81.9	80.9	85.8
Nyabihu	87.7	87.7	87.6	86.7	88.0
Ngororero	78.0	78.3	77.2	86.7	77.5
Rusizi	83.5	84.2	80.9	81.0	84.7
Nyamasheke	83.5	84.1	81.4	81.7	83.7
Northern Province	86.4	86.8	85.0	87.7	86.1
Rulindo	83.7	84.2	81.8	77.8	84.4
Gakenke	86.3	86.8	84.5	88.0	86.2
Musanze	89.0	89.3	88.0	89.3	88.7
Burera	89.1	89.5	87.4	90.6	89.0
Gicumbi	83.7	83.8	83.1	84.0	83.7
Eastern Province	75.7	76.3	74.0	77.2	75.3
Rwamagana	76.5	76.9	75.4	78.5	75.5
Nyagatare	76.6	77.1	75.0	75.4	76.9
Gatsibo	76.3	76.6	75.6	78.6	76.1
Kayonza	74.4	74.7	73.5	73.3	74.6
Kirehe	76.9	78.6	73.1	83.8	76.5
Ngoma	75.5	76.2	73.7	79.2	75.1
Bugesera	73.2	73.8	71.5	77.1	70.7

- In Rwanda, 78% of households have separate bedrooms for girls and boys (79% for households headed by male and 76% for households headed by female).
- The proportions are very close by area of residence (77.7% in urban areas versus 78.4 in rural areas).
- By province, West and North Provinces have the highest proportion of households with separate rooms for girls and boys (82% and 86.4 respectively).

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

Chapter 6: Characteristics of the housing units used by the private households

The present chapter provides a descriptive analysis of the occupation of the different types of habitats by private households in Rwanda, coupled with an analysis of the tenure status of their housing unit, and the physical characteristics of their housing units. The analysis equally includes a description of the observed disparities.

6.1. Type of Habitat and Tenure of the Housing Units

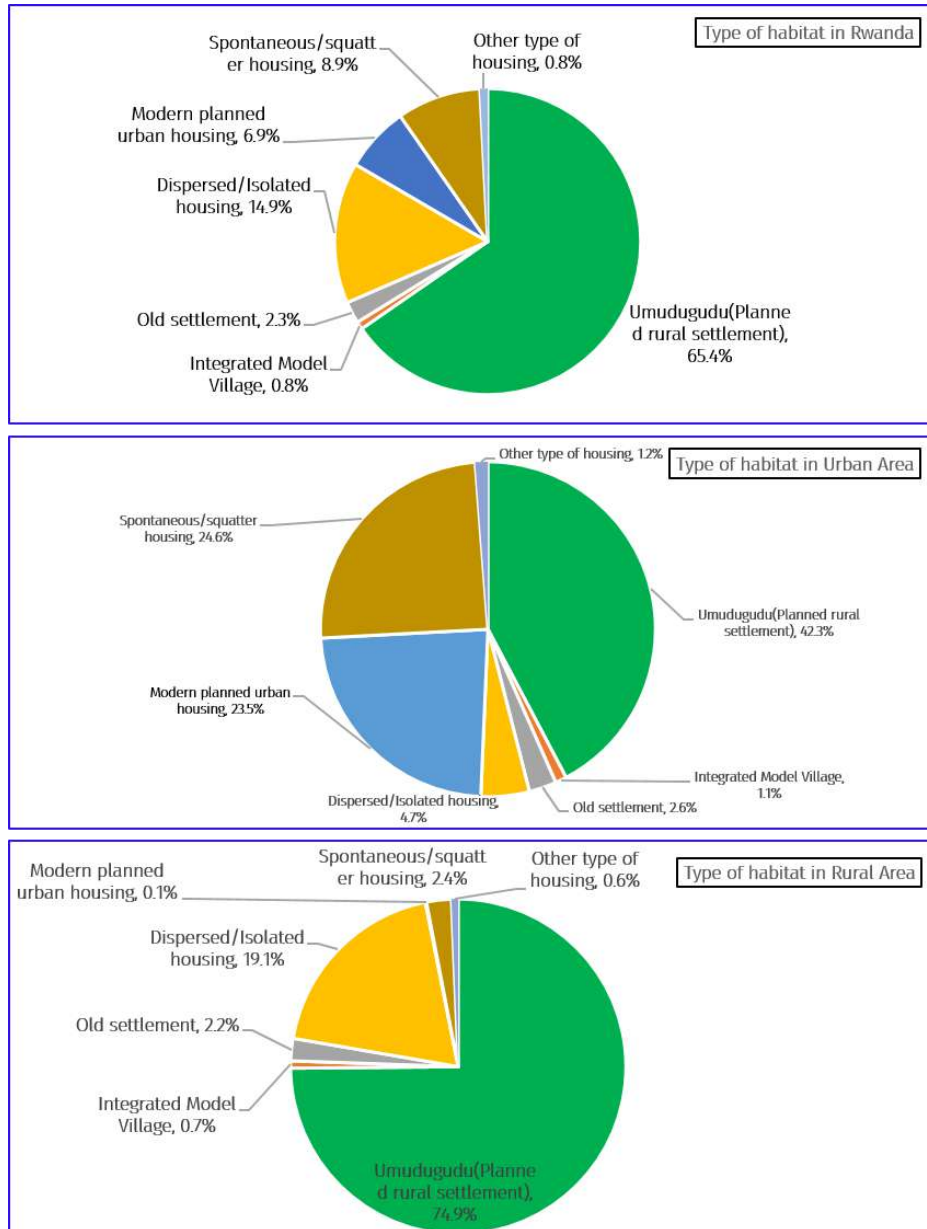
Table 63: Distribution (%) of the private households by type of habitat and District

	Total	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous/squatter housing	Other type of housing
Rwanda	100	65.4	0.8	2.3	14.9	6.9	8.9	0.8
City of Kigali	100	3.8	1.2	2.8	8	42.4	40.1	1.7
Nyarugenge	100	2.8	0.9	2.3	11.3	28.3	53.2	1.1
Gasabo	100	5.9	1	2.7	10.2	37.7	41.1	1.4
Kicukiro	100	0.8	1.6	3.4	1.5	61.8	28.4	2.5
Southern Province	100	72.3	1	1.3	20.2	0.7	3.7	0.9
Nyanza	100	70.3	0.5	1.1	23.3	0.6	3.5	0.7
Gisagara	100	77.3	1.1	1.2	17.7	0.1	0.8	1.8
Nyaruguru	100	82.7	1.2	0.7	13.8	0	1.1	0.5
Huye	100	82	1.6	1	11.6	0.6	2.8	0.4
Nyamagabe	100	69.2	0.4	0.7	26.2	0.1	1.5	2
Ruhango	100	61.2	0.7	2.8	31.6	0.1	3.4	0.4
Muhanga	100	67.5	1.2	1.3	14.3	0.7	14.3	0.6
Kamonyi	100	70.3	1.1	1.3	21.9	2.4	2.4	0.6
Western Province	100	70.5	0.9	3.7	18.3	1.2	4.6	0.8
Karongi	100	56.9	1.4	1.4	33.2	0.2	3.6	3.3
Rutsiro	100	80.5	0.5	2.2	15.1	0	1.2	0.4
Rubavu	100	70.7	0.5	6.7	4.9	5.4	11.5	0.3
Nyabihu	100	61.8	0.9	13.6	18.1	0	5.5	0.1
Ngororero	100	60.4	0.8	1.9	33.3	0.1	2.6	0.8
Rusizi	100	85.4	1.1	0.7	7.4	0.7	4.6	0.1
Nyamasheke	100	74.5	1.3	0.5	22.2	0	1	0.5
Northern Province	100	70.5	0.6	1.7	22.3	0.5	4.1	0.3
Rulindo	100	52.8	0.9	0.9	40.2	0.4	4.4	0.4
Gakenke	100	85.5	0.5	0.3	13.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Musanze	100	76.4	0.7	4	7.7	1.6	9.3	0.2
Burera	100	83.9	0.6	2.2	12.1	0	1	0.2
Gicumbi	100	54.8	0.4	0.5	39.6	0.3	4	0.4
Eastern Province	100	86.5	0.5	2.2	7.4	0.7	2	0.6
Rwamagana	100	82.8	0.7	0.9	10.9	1.9	2.3	0.5
Nyagatare	100	84.4	0.3	1.7	10.5	0.3	2.3	0.5
Gatsibo	100	80.5	0.5	1	13.8	0.1	2.6	1.5
Kayonza	100	91.8	0.4	0.7	5.4	0.4	0.8	0.5
Kirehe	100	87.8	0.4	9.7	1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Ngoma	100	96.3	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.7	0.1
Bugesera	100	85.6	1	1.6	5.4	1.7	4.2	0.6

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

- The most common type of habitat in Rwanda is the planned rural settlement (known as Umudugudu). Overall 65% of the private households are of that type. It is followed by dispersed/isolated housing (15%) and spontaneous/squatter housing (9%).
- The type of habitat varies a lot across provinces. The planned rural settlement is more prevalent in the Eastern Province (87%) with more than 90% of the housing being of that type in the Districts of Kayonza (92%) and Ngoma (96%) and least common in City of Kigali (4%).
- The dispersed/isolated housing is more frequently found in the Northern Province (22%) and rarer in the Eastern Province (7%). As for the spontaneous/squatter housing, it is more common in City of Kigali (40%) and rarer in the other provinces (less than 5%).

Figure 22: Distribution of the private households by type of habitat and residence



- The type of habitat varies according to the area of residence.
- In urban areas, planned rural settlement is most common (42%), followed by spontaneous/squatter housing (25%), planned urban housing (24%), dispersed/isolated housing (5%) and other types account for less than 5%.
- In rural areas are dominated by planned rural settlement (75%) and dispersed/isolated housing (19%), whereas other types altogether are less than 7%.

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

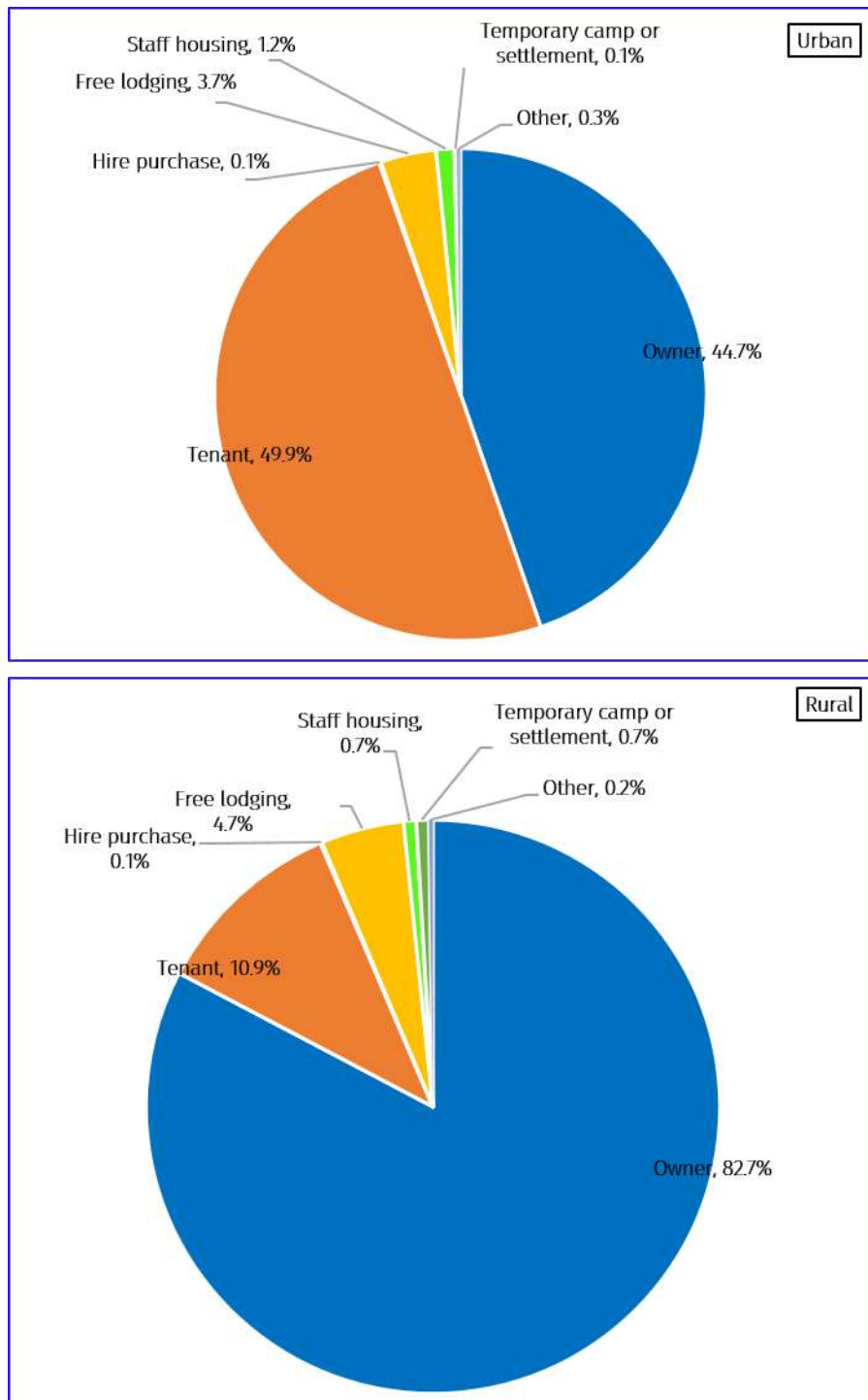
Table 64: Distribution of the private housing units by tenure of household and District

Province/ District	Total	Owner	Tenant	Hire purchase	Free lodging	Staff housing	Temporary camp or settlement	Other	Not stated
Rwanda	100	71.6	22.2	0.1	4.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0
City of Kigali	100	34.1	61.3	0.1	2.9	1.3	0	0.3	0
Nyarugenge	100	31	64.4	0.1	3.2	1	0	0.3	0
Gasabo	100	37	58.5	0.1	2.8	1.3	0	0.3	0
Kicukiro	100	31	64.1	0.1	2.9	1.6	0	0.3	0
Southern Province	100	77.6	14.5	0.1	6.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0
Nyanza	100	74.6	17	0.1	6.4	1.3	0	0.6	0
Gisagara	100	81.4	10	0.1	5.9	0.8	1.6	0.4	0
Nyaruguru	100	86.7	6.5	0.1	6	0.5	0	0.2	0
Huye	100	73.4	17.5	0.1	7.8	0.8	0	0.4	0
Nyamagabe	100	83.8	7.6	0.1	6.4	0.5	1.4	0.2	0
Ruhango	100	75	16.2	0.1	7.4	0.9	0	0.4	0
Muhanga	100	77	17.1	0.1	5	0.5	0	0.3	0
Kamonyi	100	71.7	21.4	0.1	5.7	0.9	0	0.2	0
Western Province	100	80.5	13.5	0.1	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0
Karongi	100	80.8	10.7	0.1	5	0.5	2.7	0.3	0
Rutsiro	100	85.8	9.4	0.1	4.3	0.2	0	0.2	0
Rubavu	100	67.2	27.3	0.1	4.6	0.6	0	0.2	0
Nyabihu	100	79.1	11.8	0.2	8.4	0.4	0	0.1	0
Ngororero	100	86.9	5.9	0.1	6.5	0.4	0	0.2	0
Rusizi	100	79.6	16.6	0.1	3.2	0.4	0	0.1	0
Nyamasheke	100	88.4	7.6	0.1	3.4	0.3	0	0.1	0
Northern Province	100	86.6	9.5	0.1	3.3	0.4	0	0.1	0
Rulindo	100	85.9	9.7	0.1	3.5	0.6	0	0.2	0
Gakenke	100	91.7	4.8	0.1	2.9	0.3	0	0.1	0
Musanze	100	77.1	18.7	0.1	3.6	0.3	0	0.1	0
Burera	100	90.4	5.4	0.1	3.7	0.3	0	0.1	0
Gicumbi	100	89.9	6.7	0.1	2.8	0.4	0	0.1	0
Eastern Province	100	72.1	21.1	0.1	3.8	1.2	1.4	0.3	0
Rwamagana	100	67.8	26.1	0.1	4.3	1.4	0	0.3	0
Nyagatare	100	68.4	26	0.1	3.4	1.8	0	0.3	0
Gatsibo	100	79.1	15.2	0.1	3.4	1	1	0.2	0
Kayonza	100	71.6	23.1	0.1	3.4	1.6	0	0.2	0
Kirehe	100	74	12.6	0.1	2.8	0.5	9.8	0.2	0
Ngoma	100	81.6	14.3	0.1	3.1	0.6	0	0.3	0
Bugesera	100	65	27.5	0.1	5.7	1.5	0	0.3	0

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

- The majority of households in Rwanda own their housing units (72%), while 22% of them live in rented housing units.
- At province level, the percentage of owners of their homes is higher in the Northern province (87%) and smaller in City of Kigali (34%). In fact, in the capital city, more than 61% of the private households are occupied by tenants.
- Tenure of the housing unit varies greatly across district within each province. Although ownership is the dominant category, more than 10% of the households are occupied by tenants mainly in urban districts (about more than 60% in City of Kigali) while this percentage falls well below 20% mainly in rural districts.

Figure 23: Distribution of the private housing unit by tenure and residence



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

- The tenure of housing units varies substantially according to area of residence.
- In fact, tenants (50%) and owners (45%) are the most common forms of tenure of housing units in urban areas.
- In rural areas, owners type is the dominant tenure of housing units of the private households (83%).

6.2. Main material used for the roof, walls, and floor of the housing Units

To assess the quality of the housing conditions involves analysing the physical characteristics of the housing units occupied by households, namely the type of materials used for the roof, the floor and the walls of their dwelling units. Tables 64, 65, 66 below and related graphics describe the distribution of the private households according to the main material used for their roofing, walls and floor respectively.

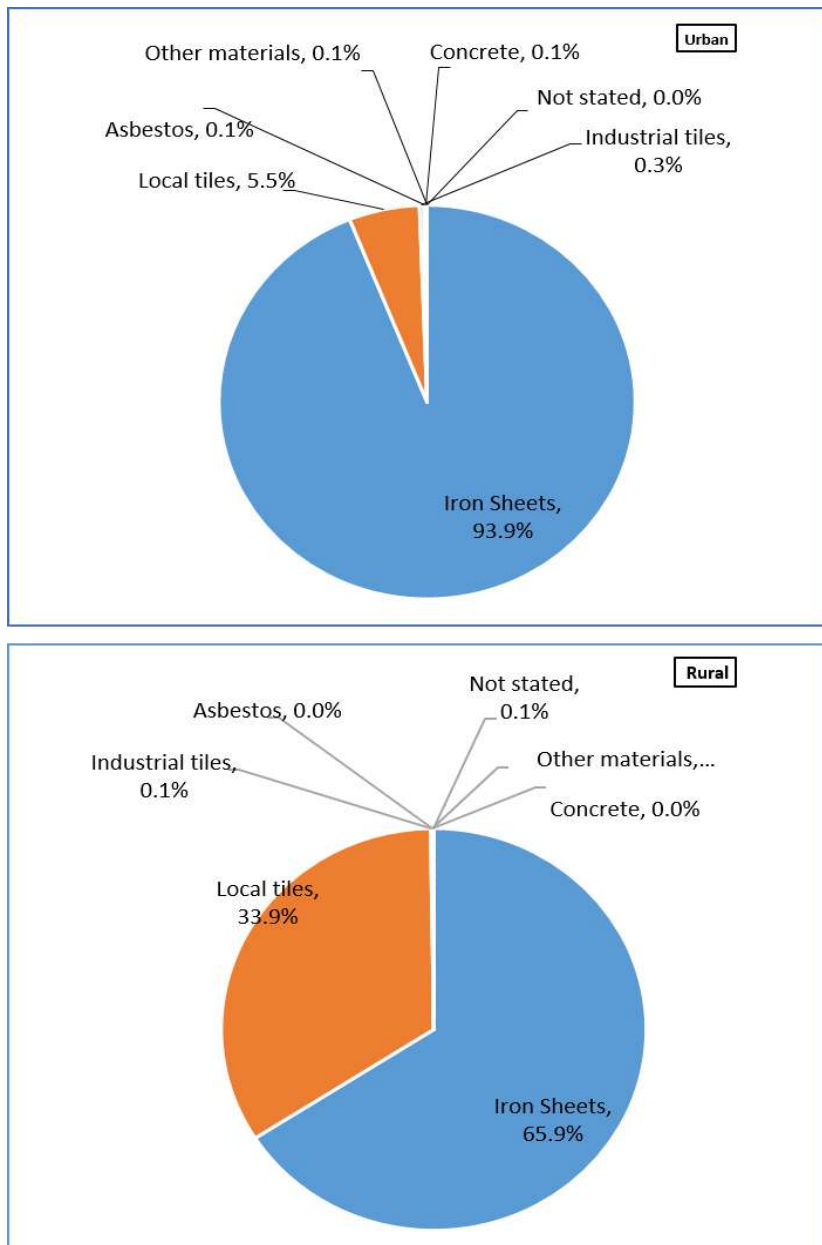
Table 65: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the roof and district

	Total	Iron Sheets	Local tiles	Industrial tiles	Asbestos	Concrete
Rwanda	100	74.1	25.6	0.2	0	0
City of Kigali	100	98.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Nyarugenge	100	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gasabo	100	98.5	0.5	0.6	0	0.3
Kicukiro	100	98.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Southern Province	100	39.0	60.7	0.2	0	0
Nyanza	100	49.1	50.6	0.2	0	0
Gisagara	100	36.1	63.6	0.2	0	
Nyaruguru	100	29.6	70	0.2	0	
Huye	100	50.9	48.6	0.2	0.1	0
Nyamagabe	100	25.4	74.4	0.1	0	0
Ruhango	100	24.4	75.3	0.2		0
Muhanga	100	26.8	72.9	0.2	0	0
Kamonyi	100	62.2	37.6	0.1	0.1	0
Western Province	100	59.0	40.7	0.1	0	0
Karongi	100	45.4	54.2	0.2	0	0
Rutsiro	100	13.6	86	0.2	0	0
Rubavu	100	77.7	21.9	0.2	0	0
Nyabihu	100	54.2	45.5	0.2	0	0
Ngororero	100	22.3	77.4	0.2	0	0
Rusizi	100	98.8	1.1	0	0	0
Nyamasheke	100	84.5	15.3	0.1	0	0
Northern Province	100	79.3	20.5	0.1	0	0
Rulindo	100	62.8	37.1	0.1	0	0
Gakenke	100	62.8	37	0.2	0	0
Musanze	100	84.7	15.1	0.1	0	0
Burera	100	87.9	11.9	0.1	0	0
Gicumbi	100	94.3	5.6	0	0	0
Eastern Province	100	98.9	0.9	0	0	0
Rwamagana	100	99.6	0.3	0	0	0
Nyagatare	100	99.4	0.3	0	0	0
Gatsibo	100	98.8	1.1	0	0	0
Kayanza	100	99.3	0.2	0	0	0
Kirehe	100	99.5	0.5	0	0	0
Ngoma	100	99.5	0.4	0	0	0
Bugesera	100	96.8	3.1	0.1	0	0

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

- In Rwanda, housing units are mainly covered by iron sheets (74%) and local tiles (26%). However, this varies substantially across provinces.
- The percentage of housing units covered by iron sheets is higher in City of Kigali (99%) and Eastern Province (99%), and smaller in the Southern Province (39%).
- The percentage of the housing units covered by local tiles is highest in the Southern Province (61%) and lowest in City of Kigali (0.4%).
- At district level, the roofing material varies within each district and across provinces. In City of Kigali and Eastern Provinces, virtually all housing units (more than 98%) have their roof made with iron sheets. Housing units in the Southern Province ranks the first with local tiles as roofing material (61%) followed by the Western Province with 41%.

Figure 24: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the roof and residence



- Materials used for roofing for private households vary according to the area of residence.
- The dominant roofing material is iron sheets in urban areas (94%).
- In rural areas it is both iron sheets (two third) and local tiles (about one third). Other materials are uncommon in both areas.

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

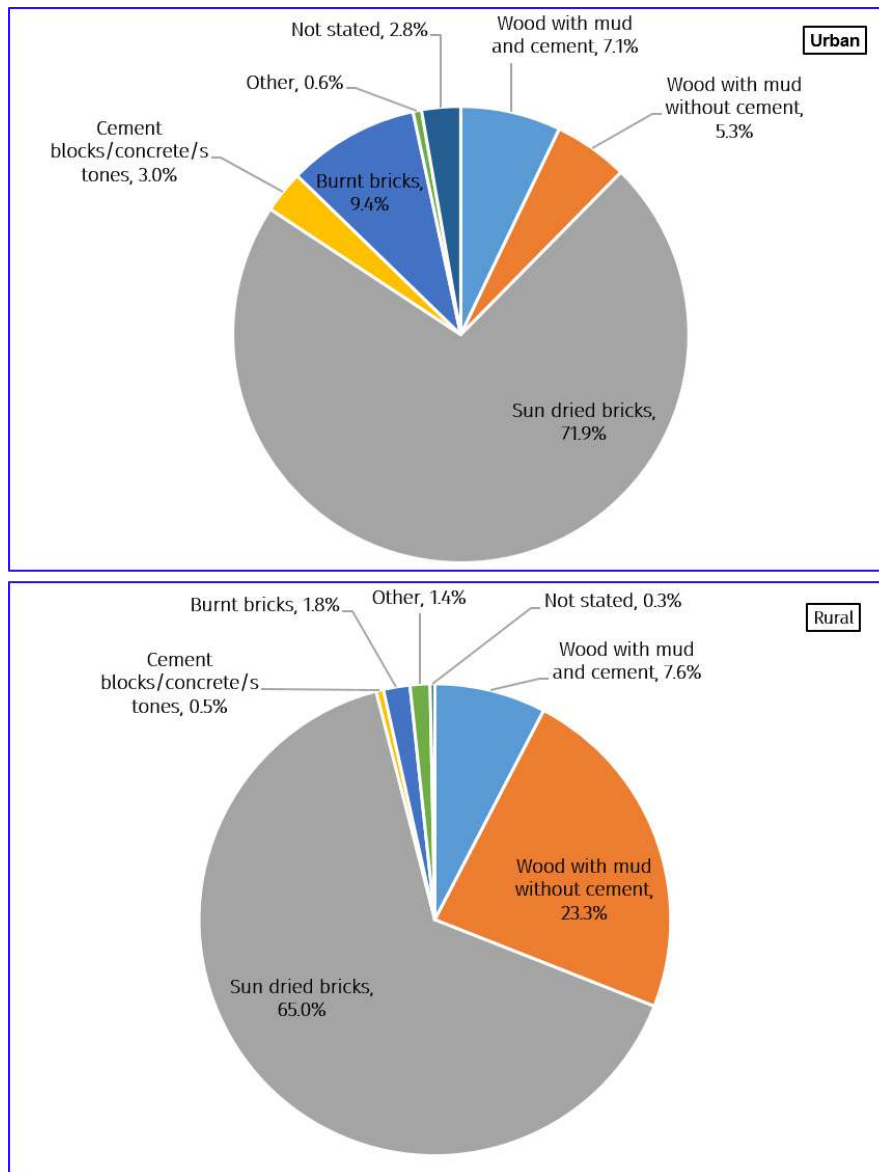
Table 66: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the wall and District

	Total	Wood with mud without cement	Wood with mud and cement	Sun dried bricks	Cement blocks/Concrete	Stone	Timber	Burnt bricks	Other	Not stated
Rwanda	100	18.1	7.5	67	0.6	0.6	0.7	4	0.4	1
City of Kigali	100	5.1	11.4	65.9	3.2	0.9	0.1	8.1	0.4	4.9
Nyarugenge	100	6.1	28.2	53.2	2.2	0.7	0.1	5.8	0.2	3.4
Gasabo	100	6.8	7.6	70.5	3.0	0.9	0.1	6.4	0.3	4.4
Kicukiro	100	1.3	5.3	67.1	4.6	1.2	0.1	12.9	0.5	7.1
Southern Province	100	26.7	10.2	58.9	0.1	0.3	0	3.2	0.1	0.4
Nyanza	100	21.4	9.5	66.9	0.1	0.3	0	1.5	0	0.2
Gisagara	100	42.9	22.5	32.7	0	0.2	0	1.1	0.2	0.4
Nyaruguru	100	59.9	15.8	21.9	0	0.1	0	1.8	0.1	0.4
Huye	100	29.0	14.9	49.2	0.1	0.5	0	5.6	0.1	0.5
Nyamagabe	100	59.0	14.3	20.3	0.1	0.2	0	5.7	0.2	0.2
Ruhango	100	3.7	1.2	92.9	0.1	0.3	0	1.3	0.2	0.3
Muhanga	100	2.7	0.7	88.8	0.1	0.7	0	6.2	0.3	0.6
Kamonyi	100	6.3	4.3	85.5	0.5	0.3	0	2.4	0.1	0.5
Western Province	100	14.3	1.8	74.2	0.1	0.6	3.6	4.2	0.6	0.5
Karongi	100	5.1	0.4	91	0	0.4	0	1.7	0.6	0.6
Rutsiro	100	1.2	0.2	95.8	0	0.4	0	1.2	0.8	0.4
Rubavu	100	11.5	1.6	77.2	0.2	0.6	2.7	4.6	1	0.6
Nyabihu	100	11.8	1.3	83.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Ngororero	100	1.8	0.4	96	0	0.2	0	0.8	0.3	0.6
Rusizi	100	45.8	6.3	25.1	0.4	1.1	6.3	14.3	0.4	0.5
Nyamasheke	100	18.4	1.8	60.4	0	0.4	14.6	3.8	0.3	0.4
Northern Province	100	17.4	5.4	71	0.1	1	0	4	0.8	0.3
Rulindo	100	12.2	8.5	76.5	0.1	0.2	0	1.9	0.3	0.3
Gakenke	100	2.2	0.5	91	0	0.7	0	4.6	0.4	0.5
Musanze	100	24.6	7.9	54.3	0.2	2	0	9.1	1.5	0.4
Burera	100	28.3	3.8	62.8	0.1	1.9	0	1.5	1.2	0.4
Gicumbi	100	17.6	5.5	74.2	0.1	0.2	0	1.9	0.5	0.2
Eastern Province	100	21.1	8.5	66.9	0.3	0.4	0	2.3	0.3	0.2
Rwamagana	100	20.5	13	60.9	0.3	0.5	0	4.1	0.2	0.4
Nyagatare	100	4.4	1.5	91	0.1	0.4	0	2.1	0.3	0.1
Gatsibo	100	25.5	6.8	64.6	0.1	0.3	0	2.4	0.1	0.2
Kayonza	100	27.7	13.5	55.3	0.2	0.3	0	2.2	0.6	0.1
Kirehe	100	21.9	10	65.5	0.3	0.4	0	1.5	0.2	0.2
Ngoma	100	53.1	16.2	27.4	0.2	0.5	0	2.2	0.1	0.2
Bugesera	100	6.7	3.5	86.4	0.8	0.2	0	1.9	0.3	0.2

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

- In Rwanda, walls of the housing units are mostly built with sun dried bricks (67%) and wood/mud (18%). Cemented wood/mud and burnt bricks are the other used wall construction materials used with 8% and 4% of the housing units respectively.
- In three Provinces (Western, Northern and City of Kigali) sun dried bricks are the predominant materials used for walls construction (between 66% and 74% of the housing units).
- The situation is more diverse at district level within and across provinces. However, sun dried bricks and wood/mud remain the most used wall construction materials.

Figure 25: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the walls and residence



- Materials used for walls construction for housing units does not vary according to area of residence. The dominant material is sun dried brick in both areas.
- In urban areas, most of walls are mostly built with sun dried bricks (72%) and wood/mud (7.1%). Cemented wood/mud and burnt bricks are the other used wall construction materials used with 3.0% and 9.4% of the housing units respectively.
- In rural areas, most of walls are mostly built with sun dried bricks (65%) and wood/mud without cement (23.3%). Burnt bricks are also used but with a small percentage 1.8%.

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

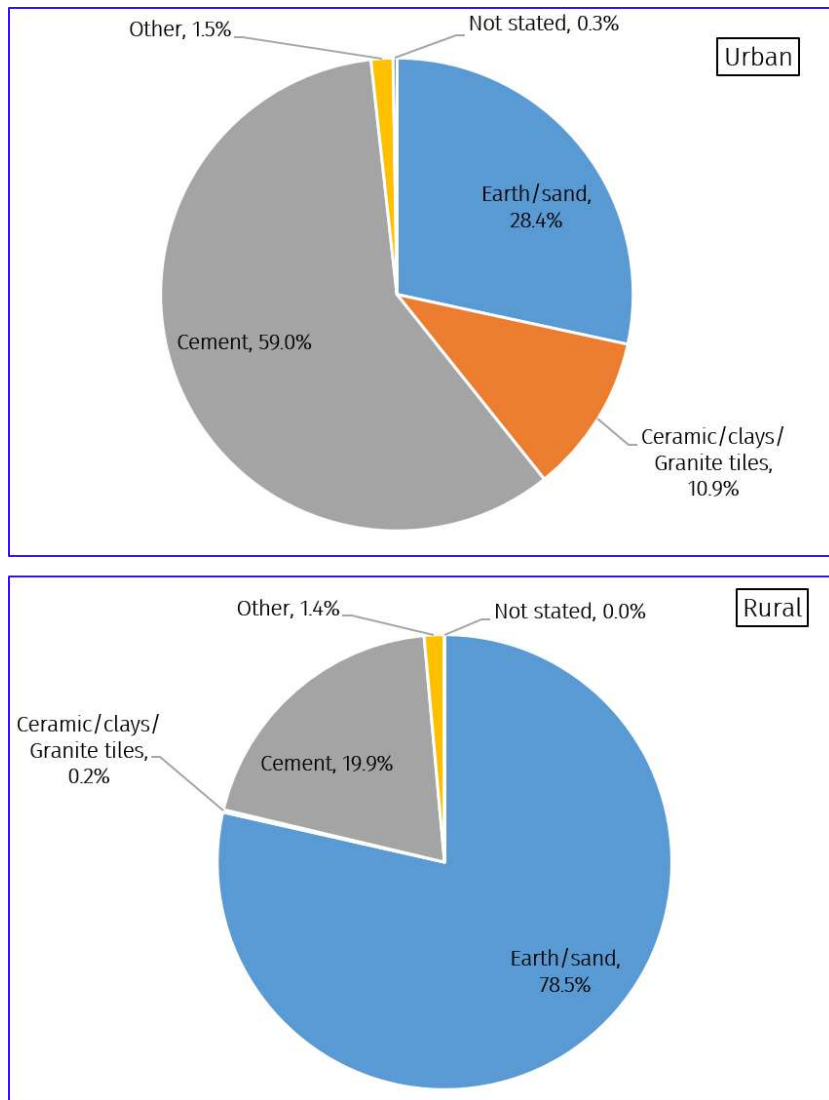
Table 67: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the floor and District

Province/ District	Total	Earth	Dung hardened	Concrete	Stones	Burnt bricks	Wooden floor	Ceramic/clays/ Granite tiles	Cement	Other type of flooring materials
Rwanda	100	60.4	3.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0	3.3	31.2	0.1
City of Kigali	100	18.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	16.6	63.1	0.2
Nyarugenge	100	18.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	9.3	71	0.1
Gasabo	100	21.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	16.6	59.9	0.2
Kicukiro	100	13.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	22.0	62.7	0.2
Southern Province	100	64.2	6.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	0	1.0	26.4	0.1
Nyanza	100	68	6.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0	0.5	24.3	0.1
Gisagara	100	74.3	3.7	0	1.5	2.9	0	0.1	17.3	0.1
Nyaruguru	100	62.2	21.1	0.1	0.2	1.4		0.1	14.8	0.1
Huye	100	53.3	12.6	0.1	0.9	2.7	0	1.3	29.0	0.1
Nyamagabe	100	78.1	3.2	0	0.2	0.9	0	0.2	17.3	0
Ruhango	100	64.6	3.8	0.1	0.3	2.1	0	0.3	28.7	0.1
Muhanga	100	57.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	2.8	0	1.7	36.7	0.1
Kamonyi	100	57	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0	3.1	38	0.1
Western Province	100	74.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	0	0.9	22.4	0
Karongi	100	77.1	2.3	0	0.5	0.6	0	0.4	19.1	0
Rutsiro	100	78.4	0.1	0	0.1	2.6	0	0.1	18.7	0
Rubavu	100	57.8	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	0	3.1	36.5	0.1
Nyabihu	100	77.8	0.1	0	1.7	0	0	0.1	20.2	0
Ngororero	100	82.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4		0.1	16.7	0
Rusizi	100	77.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	1	0.1	1.1	19.5	0
Nyamasheke	100	77.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	20.6	0
Northern Province	100	75.1	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0	0.9	21.7	0.1
Rulindo	100	70.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0	0.8	26.6	0.1
Gakenke	100	81.8	0.2	0	0.8	0.3		0.2	16.7	0
Musanze	100	64.9	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	0	2.6	30	0.1
Burera	100	85.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0	0.1	13.2	0
Gicumbi	100	75.4	3.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0	0.4	19.7	0.1
Eastern Province	100	60.9	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	1.2	30.1	0.1
Rwamagana	100	55	4.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0	2.4	37.1	0.1
Nyagatare	100	64.9	2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.6	31.9	0.1
Gatsibo	100	67	9.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.4	22.7	0
Kayonza	100	60.7	11.4	0.4	0.2	0	0	0.7	26.5	0
Kirehe	100	62.1	11.3	0.4	0.2	0	0	0.2	25.6	0
Ngoma	100	60.9	15.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	22.5	0
Bugesera	100	54.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0	0	3.4	41.2	0.1

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

- In Rwanda, earth (60%) is the main material mostly used for floor construction, followed by cement (31%). All other materials added together are used in less than 10% of the housing units.
- However this pattern varies across provinces. The Percentage of households whose floor is earth is above national average in all provinces and smaller in City of Kigali (19%).
- The most used material in City of Kigali is cement (63%). This material is used in 22% to 30% of the housing units of the other Provinces.
- At district level, earth are the most common used material for the floor in the districts of all provinces except City of Kigali where cement is the most widespread material (63%). In general the variation by district is linked with the level of urbanization.
- For the Provinces other than City of Kigali, their most urbanized Districts have the relatively higher percentages of the floor of their housing units made with cement.

Figure 26: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the floor and residence



- The materials used for the floor of the housing units vary according to the area of residence.
- In urban areas, the dominant materials are cement (59%) and earth/sand (28%).
- The most widespread material for the floor in rural areas is earth/sand (79%).

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

6.3. Water and sanitation in the Housing Units

Adequate housing requires the availability of basic amenities, including access to water, availability of adequate sanitation facilities, and appropriate means of waste disposal.

A descriptive analysis of the distribution of private households according to their source of drinking water is provided in this section. Likewise, the distribution of private households according to the type of toilet facility, which they use, and according to their main mode of waste and sewage disposal, is presented in this section.

Table 68: Percentage of private households that have access to improved drinking water by district

Province/ District	Rwanda			Male Head			Female Head		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	82.3	95.8	76.8	82.7	96.1	76.9	81.4	95.1	76.4
City of Kigali	97.4	98.8	86.4	97.5	98.9	86.4	97.0	98.6	86.1
Nyarugenge	98.9	99.2	96.9	99	99.2	96.9	98.9	99.2	96.7
Gasabo	95.8	98.3	83.5	95.9	98.4	83.5	95.3	98.1	83.4
Kicukiro	99.1	99.3	80.4	99.2	99.3	80.8	98.8	99	79.1
Southern Province	78.4	93.7	75.9	78.6	94.1	75.8	78.1	92.6	75.9
Nyanza	78.9	94.5	77.2	79.2	94.8	77.5	78.3	93.9	76.7
Gisagara	78.4	91.3	78	78.2	92.3	77.7	78.9	89.7	78.5
Nyaruguru	72.1	91.3	71.6	72	92.4	71.5	72.2	88.9	71.8
Huye	88.6	97.7	86.6	88.9	98.1	86.7	88	96.9	86.3
Nyamagabe	59.0	87.3	55.9	58.4	86.7	55.8	60.2	88.3	56.4
Ruhango	76.4	93.1	74.3	76.8	93.9	74.6	75.5	91.2	73.6
Muhanga	84.8	98.6	80.7	85	98.7	80.9	84.2	98.1	80.3
Kamonyi	85.6	90.8	83.2	86.2	91.5	83.6	84	88.7	82.2
Western Province	75.4	95.1	69.8	75.8	95.4	70.2	74.5	94.6	69.0
Karongi	63.7	88.7	61.1	63.4	89.8	60.5	64.5	86.4	62.2
Rutsiro	61.2	76.7	60.3	61.9	77.1	61	59.4	75.7	58.4
Rubavu	93.5	97.8	88.1	93.6	97.8	88.2	93.3	97.6	87.8
Nyabihu	77.9	94.1	72.8	78	93.8	73.2	77.8	94.6	71.7
Ngororero	68.6	88.2	67.6	68.8	88.7	67.7	68.1	86.8	67.2
Rusizi	82.1	95.8	75.2	82.3	96.1	75.3	81.6	94.9	74.9
Nyamasheke	73.5	94.2	71.7	74.2	94.8	72.4	71.8	92.5	70.2
Northern Province	84.9	93.2	83.2	85	93.3	83.3	84.7	93.0	82.9
Rulindo	86	94.5	85	86.5	95	85.4	84.9	92.8	84.1
Gakenke	76.5	98.2	75.5	76.8	98.6	75.8	75.6	97.2	74.7
Musanze	90.8	93.7	88	90.7	93.7	87.8	91.2	93.7	88.7
Burera	80.8	83.7	80.5	80.9	83.7	80.6	80.7	83.9	80.3
Gicumbi	88.4	96.7	87.8	88.3	96.9	87.8	88.5	96	87.9
Eastern Province	81.1	92.1	78.2	81.2	92.4	78.2	80.9	91.4	78.2
Rwamagana	90.5	96.2	87.5	90.6	96.5	87.4	90.3	95.6	87.6
Nyagatare	78	90.6	73.9	78.1	90.8	73.9	77.9	90.1	73.8
Gatsibo	78.4	92	76.8	78.5	92.4	76.8	78.2	91	76.6
Kayonza	84.4	95.3	82.5	84.5	95.7	82.5	84.3	94.3	82.6
Kirehe	80.7	99.3	79.4	80.4	99.5	78.9	81.5	98.9	80.4
Ngoma	83.5	93.4	82.5	83.9	93.7	83	82.6	92.6	81.7
Bugesera	75.1	87.8	66.4	75.8	88.2	67	73.3	86.8	65

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

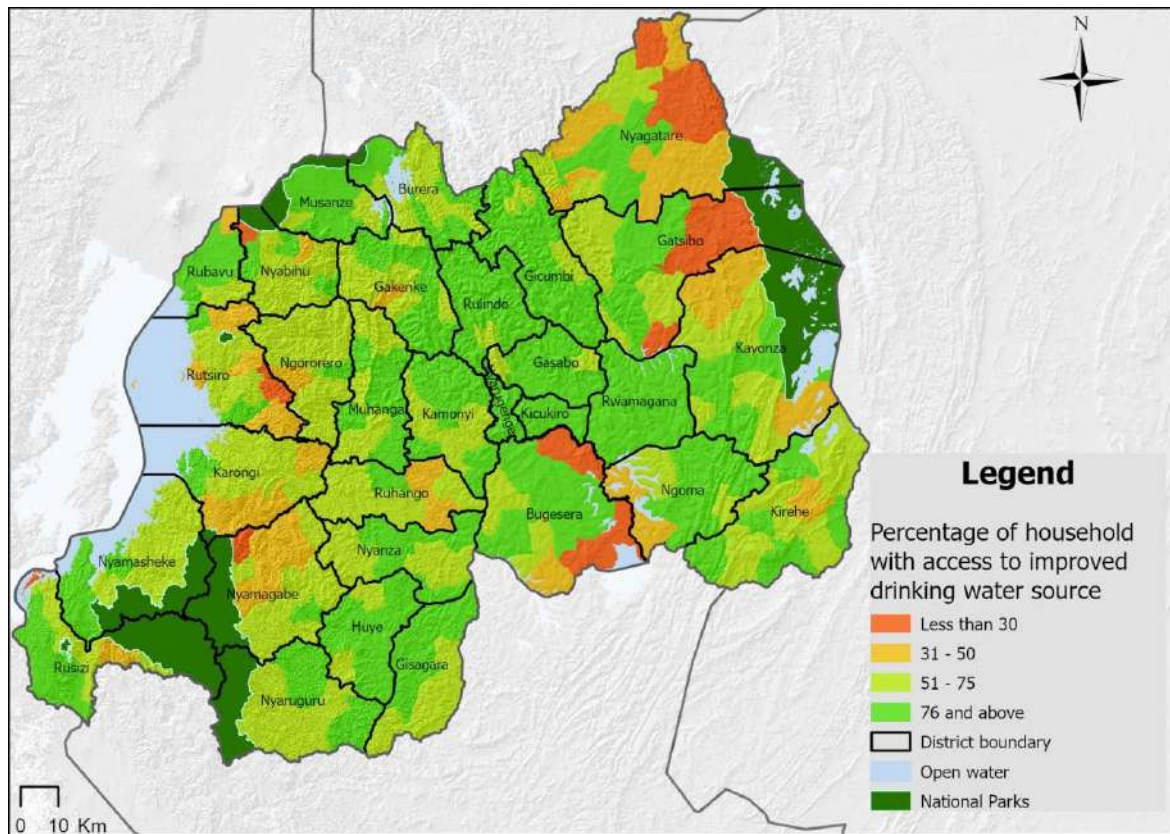
- In Rwanda 82% of the private households use water from improved drinking water (pipe-borne water, protected spring/well, public tap, tube well and rain water) while 18% used to unimproved sources (Unprotected spring/well, other).
- At the province level, the proportion of the private households using water from improved drinking water sources is highest in City of Kigali (97%) and lowest in the Western Province (75%).
- Variation by district is associated with the level of urbanization. Access to improved sources of drinking water is better in most urbanized districts (in City of Kigali for instance) and poorer in the most rural districts (in the Western Province for instance).
- Variations by sex of the head of household show that the percentage of Male Heads is greater than the female head except in Nyamagabe, Karongi, Kirehe, Gisagara, Musanze and Nyaruguru.
- Details of sources of main sources of drinking water are in Table 69.

Table 69: Distribution of the private households by main source of drinking water by district

Province/ District	Total	Mineral water	Internal pipe - born water	Pipe - born water in compound	Pipe - born water from neighbor	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well/Borehole	Protected Spring/Well	Rain water	Unprotected Spring/Well	Tanker Truck	River/Lake/Pond/S tream/Surface	Other
Rwanda	100	2.5	0.6	11.5	3.6	32.5	3.1	27.6	1	11.3	0	6.3	0.1
City of Kigali	100	11	2.1	33.8	10.6	26.5	0.9	12.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.8	0
Nyarugenge	100	8.4	1.6	37.8	8.9	37	1	4.2	0.1	0.7	0	0.4	0
Gasabo	100	8.8	2.1	30.5	8.9	25	0.5	19.6	0.4	3.2	0	1	0
Kicukiro	100	16.9	2.6	36.9	15.1	21.4	1.7	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0
Southern Province	100	0.9	0.2	7.5	1.9	18.5	2.5	46.7	0.2	16.2	0	5.3	0.1
Nyanza	100	0.7	0.1	5.6	1.8	15.4	1.8	53.2	0.2	14.2	0	6.9	0.1
Gisagara	100	0.1	0.1	3.6	1.4	19.1	0.1	53.9	0.1	19.8	0	1.8	0
Nyaruguru	100	0.1	0.2	3.3	0.8	27.3	0.1	40.1	0.3	22.8	0.1	4.9	0.1
Huye	100	1.4	0.4	12.5	1.8	27.6	0.1	44.6	0.1	9.9	0	1.5	0
Nyamagabe	100	0.3	0.2	5.8	2	14.7	0.1	35.5	0.4	31.1	0.1	9.9	0.1
Ruhango	100	0.4	0.2	6.6	2.2	13.2	13.9	39.5	0.3	14.9	0	8.6	0.1
Muhanga	100	2.1	0.3	12.6	2	11	0.4	56.2	0.2	11.4	0	3.8	0.1
Kamonyi	100	1.7	0.4	8.8	2.6	20.8	2.9	48.1	0.2	9.1	0	5.3	0.1
Western Province	100	0.5	0.8	9.2	2.6	31.9	0.7	27.3	2.5	19.4	0	5.1	0.1
Karongi	100	0.4	0.6	8	3.3	23.5	0.2	27.4	0.4	24.6	0.1	11.5	0.1
Rutsiro	100	0.2	1.4	3.2	1.9	21.2	0.1	33	0.2	31.3	0.1	7.5	0
Rubavu	100	1.6	0.7	18	1.9	58.5	0.1	7.3	5.4	5.1	0	1.3	0.1
Nyabihu	100	0.1	0.2	2.8	1.2	30.1	0.1	31.9	11.5	17.1	0	4.8	0.1
Ngororero	100	0.1	0.2	3	1.1	20.1	0.1	43.7	0.4	25.4	0	5.9	0.1
Rusizi	100	0.6	0.8	15.8	5.7	33.3	3.4	22	0.3	15.5	0	2.3	0.1
Nyamashoke	100	0.1	1.3	8.2	2.9	26.3	0.3	34	0.3	22.3	0	4.2	0.1
Northern Province	100	0.5	0.3	8.0	1.6	41.8	0.1	31.7	0.9	11.6	0	3.4	0.1
Rulindo	100	0.5	0.2	6.0	1.7	38.2	0.1	39	0.4	11.5	0	2.4	0
Gakenke	100	0	0.2	3.6	1	28.9	0.1	42.2	0.4	20.8	0	2.7	0.1
Musanze	100	1.3	0.6	19.3	2.2	52.2	0.3	14	0.9	4.8	0	4.3	0.1
Burera	100	0	0.2	3.2	1.6	44.3	0.1	29.2	2.2	13.5	0	5.5	0.2
Gicumbi	100	0.4	0.1	5.3	1.5	42.3	0.1	38	0.5	9.5	0	2.1	0.1
Eastern Province	100	1.8	0.2	6.4	3	42.8	8.2	17.9	0.9	6	0	12.6	0.2
Rwamagana	100	2.2	0.2	13.4	5.2	36	1.3	32	0.2	3.6	0	5.8	0.1
Nyagatare	100	1.7	0.3	4.7	2.1	37.7	20.7	7	3.7	6	0.1	15.3	0.7
Gatsibo	100	1	0.1	2.4	0.8	40.7	8.3	24.7	0.4	8.7	0	12.8	0.2
Kayonza	100	1.6	0.2	6.2	3.8	48.5	8.8	14.9	0.5	5.2	0	10.2	0.1
Kirehe	100	0.5	0.2	3.5	1.8	57.1	3.8	13.7	0.1	10.1	0	9	0.1
Ngoma	100	0.7	0.2	5.9	2.1	48.1	4.3	22.1	0.1	5	0	11.4	0.1
Bugesera	100	4.4	0.3	9	5	36	5.7	14.1	0.4	3.6	0.1	21.2	0.1

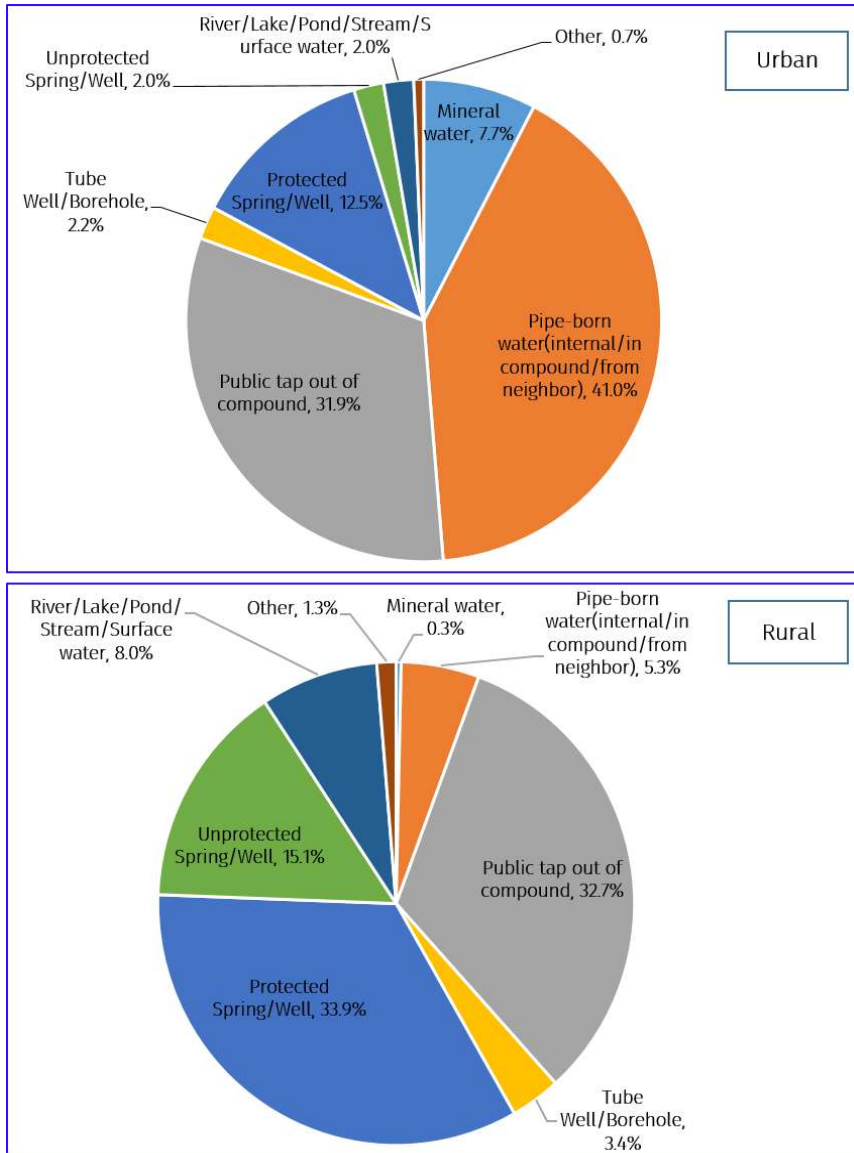
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Map 9: Percentage of private households using drinking water source by sector



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

Figure 27: Distribution of the private households by main source of drinking water



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

- The main source of water used by the private households varies according to the area of residence.
- In urban area, the main sources of drinking water supply are the tube well/Borehole (41%), public tap out of compound (32%) and the protected spring/well (12%).
- In rural areas, the main sources of water supply are the protected spring/well and public tap out of the compound (34 and 33% respectively) and unprotected spring/well (15%).

Table 70: Distribution (%) of the private households by type of toilet facility and district

Province/ District	Main type of toilet facility							
	Total	Not shared Flush toilet/WC system	Shared Flush toilet/WC system	Not shared Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab	Shared Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab	Not shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab	Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab	Others/NS
Rwanda	100.0	3.0	0.4	68.8	19.9	5.7	1.1	1.1
City of Kigali	100.0	13.2	1.8	34.8	46.9	1.4	0.6	1.2
Nyarugenge	100.0	9.1	1.8	30.4	55.5	1.5	0.8	1.0
Gasabo	100.0	11.0	1.6	39.8	44.0	1.8	0.6	1.2
Kicukiro	100.0	20.5	2.1	29.0	45.5	0.7	0.6	1.6
Southern Province	100.0	1.2	0.1	74.1	15.5	6.8	1.3	0.9
Nyanza	100.0	0.9	0.1	71.1	16.2	8.8	1.9	1.1
Gisagara	100.0	0.2	0.0	70.8	18.4	7.5	1.7	1.4
Nyaruguru	100.0	0.3	0.0	80.8	12.2	5.1	0.8	0.8
Huye	100.0	2.9	0.2	70.2	17.6	7.0	1.2	0.8
Nyamagabe	100.0	0.5	0.1	75.3	14.0	7.5	1.3	1.2
Ruhango	100.0	0.5	0.1	72.3	14.5	9.7	2.0	1.0
Muhanga	100.0	2.0	0.2	80.2	13.6	3.0	0.5	0.4
Kamonyi	100.0	2.2	0.1	74.2	16.1	5.8	0.9	0.7
Western Province	100.0	1.6	0.4	72.8	15.8	6.6	1.5	1.3
Karongi	100.0	2.2	0.5	74.9	13.0	6.4	1.0	2.0
Rutsiro	100.0	0.6	0.1	76.5	13.0	7.2	1.5	1.2
Rubavu	100.0	4.3	1.4	53.5	26.1	8.9	3.2	2.6
Nyabihu	100.0	0.3	0.1	72.9	17.1	7.0	1.6	1.0
Ngororero	100.0	0.3	0.0	79.0	12.1	6.5	1.1	1.0
Rusizi	100.0	2.0	0.2	75.4	16.8	4.4	0.8	0.5
Nyamasheke	100.0	0.6	0.1	83.4	9.0	5.8	0.7	0.5
Northern Province	100.0	1.2	0.2	78.2	11.1	7.3	1.0	0.9
Rulindo	100.0	0.8	0.1	83.1	9.4	5.1	0.5	0.9
Gakenke	100.0	0.5	0.1	86.1	7.3	4.8	0.5	0.8
Musanze	100.0	3.5	0.7	62.5	18.5	11.6	2.4	1.0
Burera	100.0	0.2	0.1	81.7	9.7	6.5	0.8	0.9
Gicumbi	100.0	0.7	0.1	81.6	8.7	7.4	0.7	0.8
Eastern Province	100.0	1.0	0.1	74.6	17.1	5.3	0.8	1.0
Rwamagana	100.0	1.7	0.2	73.9	17.4	5.4	0.7	0.7
Nyagatare	100.0	0.5	0.1	74.3	18.7	4.7	0.9	0.8
Gatsibo	100.0	0.3	0.0	77.6	13.2	6.9	0.9	1.1
Kayonza	100.0	0.6	0.2	74.5	17.0	5.8	0.9	1.2
Kirehe	100.0	0.2	0.1	74.2	20.2	3.8	0.6	1.0
Ngoma	100.0	0.8	0.2	80.6	11.8	4.9	0.7	1.0
Bugesera	100.0	2.7	0.2	68.8	20.5	5.8	1.2	0.9

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

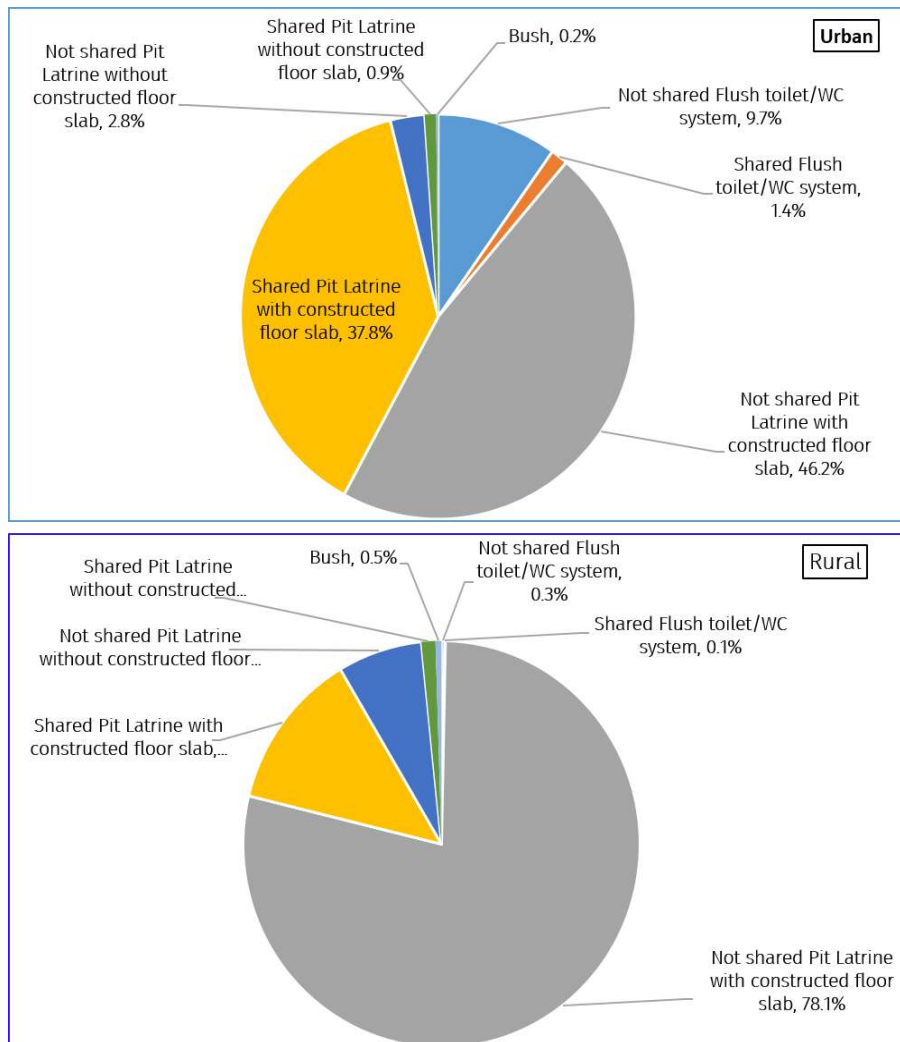
Table 71: Percentage of private households that use unshared improved toilet facility by District

Province/ District	Rwanda			Male Headed HHs			Female Headed HHs		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	72.1	56.4	78.5	73.6	57.5	80.5	68.3	53.2	73.8
City of Kigali	48.5	44.8	76.8	49.8	46.3	77.5	44.5	40.1	74.8
Nyarugenge	39.8	35.8	69.6	40.6	36.7	70	37.4	33.2	68.4
Gasabo	51.3	45.6	78.6	52.5	47.1	79.4	47.4	40.3	76.5
Kicukiro	50.2	49.9	84.5	51.7	51.4	85.9	45.3	44.9	80.1
Southern Province	75.5	66.1	77.1	78	68.5	79.6	70.2	60.4	71.7
Nyanza	72.0	69.9	72.3	74.1	71.6	74.4	68.1	66.7	68.2
Gisagara	71.2	66.2	71.4	74.9	68.9	75.1	64.3	61.6	64.4
Nyaruguru	81.2	66	81.6	83.3	69	83.6	76.5	59.8	76.9
Huye	73.3	59.9	76.2	75.3	62.1	78.4	69.6	55	72.4
Nyamagabe	75.9	59.8	77.7	79.8	69.2	80.8	67.1	44.7	70.2
Ruhango	72.9	71.2	73.1	75.2	72.9	75.5	68.2	67.5	68.3
Muhanga	82.3	64.1	87.6	83.9	66.1	89.2	78.5	59	83.9
Kamonyi	76.5	69.3	79.8	78.1	70.6	81.7	72.4	65.4	75.2
Western Province	74.7	63.4	77.9	76.8	65	80.2	69.7	59.4	72.6
Karongi	78.2	66.2	79.4	81	68.3	82.3	72.1	61.4	73.2
Rutsiro	77.2	79.6	77.1	79.8	81.6	79.6	71	74.7	70.8
Rubavu	58.3	55.2	62.1	60	56.7	64.3	53.8	51.5	56.6
Nyabihu	73.3	68.5	74.8	75	69.5	76.6	69.5	66.5	70.6
Ngororero	79.5	79.7	79.5	82.2	82.1	82.2	73.7	73.8	73.7
Rusizi	77.4	68.0	82.1	79.3	69.9	84	72.3	62.7	77
Nyamashoke	84.1	81.2	84.4	86	83.4	86.2	79.6	74.9	79.9
Northern Province	79.7	66.8	82.4	81.3	68.4	84	75.2	62.3	78
Rulindo	84.4	77.3	85.2	85.7	78.7	86.6	80.7	72.9	81.5
Gakenke	86.8	81.1	87.1	88.4	82.9	88.6	82.8	75.5	83.1
Musanze	66.1	61.4	70.6	67.7	62.7	72.3	61.9	57.9	66
Burera	82	76.2	82.7	83.6	78.3	84.2	77.4	70.2	78.3
Gicumbi	82.4	76.3	82.8	84.3	78.4	84.7	77	71	77.4
Eastern Province	75.8	66.9	78.1	77.1	67.7	79.6	72.5	64.9	74.5
Rwamagana	75.7	68.1	79.7	76.5	68.6	80.8	74	67	77.4
Nyagatare	74.9	66.3	77.8	76	67.5	78.9	72	63.4	75
Gatsibo	78	68	79.2	79.9	68.8	81.2	73.4	66.2	74.2
Kayanza	75.1	59.1	78	75.9	59.4	78.9	73.3	58.1	75.9
Kirehe	74.7	71.5	75	77.7	72.8	78	68.1	67.9	68.1
Ngoma	81.6	75.2	82.2	82.6	75.6	83.3	79.4	74.2	79.9
Bugesera	71.6	66.6	75	72.7	67.5	76.4	68.7	64.1	71.5

- At the national level, 72% of private households use unshared improved toilet facilities.
- Urban areas has the lower proportion of households having unshared improved toilet facilities (56%) compared to rural areas (78.5%).
- The use of unshared improved toilet facilities is predominant in the households headed by males (74%) as compared to those headed by females (68%).
- The City of Kigali has the lowest proportion of households using the unshared improved toilet facilities (48.5%). The proportion in the remaining province ranges from 75% to 80%.

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

Figure 28: Distribution of the private households by type of toilet facility and residence



- The type of toilet facility used in the private households varies according to the area of residence.
- In urban areas, the most common used types of toilet are private pit latrine (49%) and shared pit latrine (39%).
- In rural areas, the main type of toilet used is the private pit latrine (85%) and to a lesser extent the shared pit latrine (14%).

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

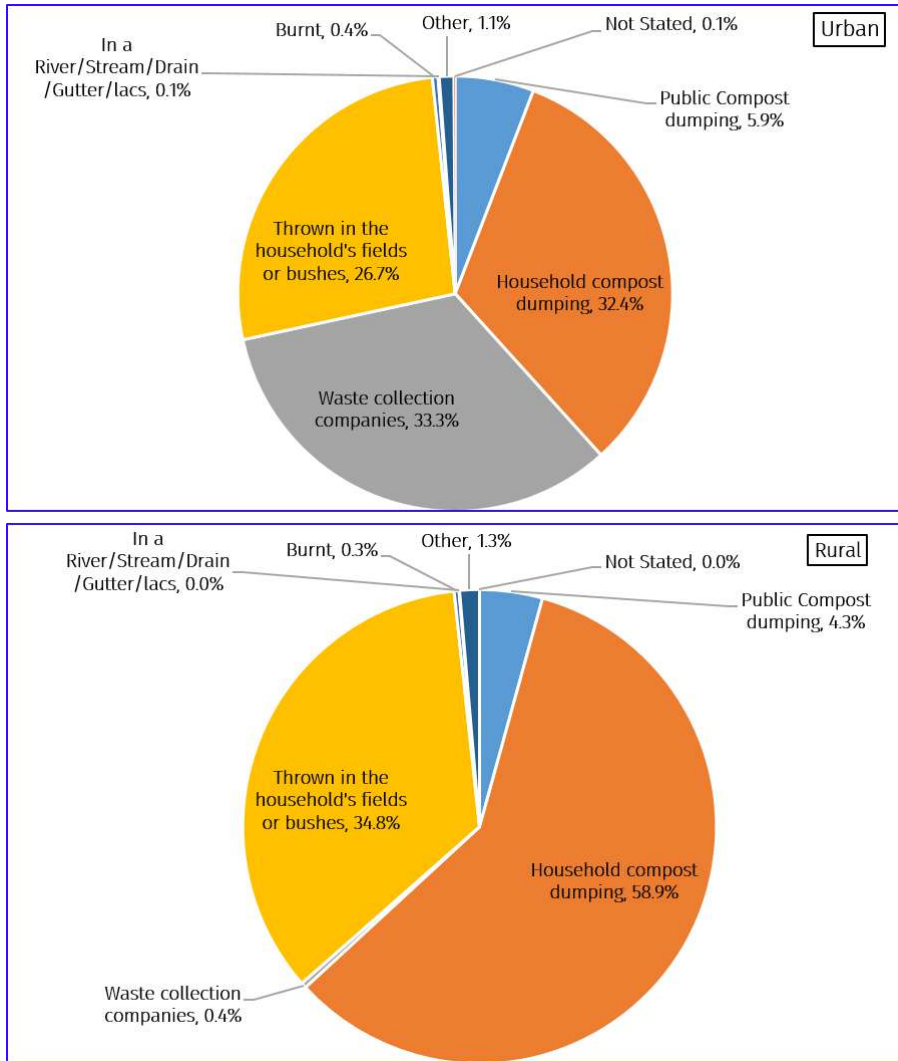
Table 72: Distribution of the private households by main mode of waste disposal and district

Province/District	Total	Public Compost dumping	Household compost dumping	Waste collection companies	Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	Burnt	In a River/ Stream/ Drain/ Gutter/ lacs	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	4.7	51.2	10.0	32.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0
City of Kigali	100	3.6	17.2	52.9	25.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2
Nyarugenge	100	3.2	16.3	56.7	22.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1
Gasabo	100	3.6	18.7	48.6	27.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1
Kicukiro	100	4.1	15.1	58.0	21.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Southern Province	100	4.9	53.8	2.1	37.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0
Nyanza	100	6.1	57.1	1.6	34.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
Gisagara	100	2.5	66.5	1.1	28.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Nyaruguru	100	5.1	59.4	0.3	32.3	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0
Huye	100	4.5	59.7	3.4	30.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0
Nyamagabe	100	6.7	41.8	0.4	48.6	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.0
Ruhango	100	5.9	55.9	0.8	35.9	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0
Muhanga	100	3.7	46.5	6.3	42.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0
Kamonyi	100	4.7	45.6	2.6	45.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0
Western Province	100	7.1	49.3	2.7	38.8	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.0
Karongi	100	7.8	55.5	0.5	34.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Rutsiro	100	5.4	49.9	0.2	42.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.0
Rubavu	100	8.1	30.1	11.2	47.1	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.0
Nyabihu	100	6.5	51.7	0.4	39.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.0
Ngororero	100	2.4	45.0	0.3	51.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0
Rusizi	100	9.5	55.8	3.0	29.3	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.0
Nyamasheke	100	8.9	62.9	0.2	26.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
Northern Province	100.0	3.1	54.5	2.6	38.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	0
Rulindo	100	2.6	61.2	0.4	34.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0
Gakenke	100	2.5	57.0	0.2	38.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
Musanze	100	5.7	49.3	9.3	33.6	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.0
Burera	100	2.4	49.2	0.3	45.9	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0
Gicumbi	100	1.9	56.9	0.9	38.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Eastern Province	100	4.4	67.1	2.6	23.9	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0
Rwamagana	100	2.9	75.1	3.4	17.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
Nyagatare	100	3.9	62.8	3.3	27.5	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0
Gatsibo	100	3.6	72.1	0.5	22.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
Kayonza	100	3.4	74.0	2.5	18.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0
Kirehe	100	11.9	73.0	1.6	11.9	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
Ngoma	100	1.5	74.3	0.4	22.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0
Bugesera	100	3.9	44.4	6.0	43.5	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0

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

- In Rwanda, the main modes of waste disposal used by the private households are the compost dumping (more than half), thrown in the household's fields or bushes (around a third) and Waste collection companies (one out of ten).
- The compost dumping is the main mode of waste disposal in all provinces except in City of Kigali with percentage of the household using that mode varying between 49% (in Western Province) and 67% (in Eastern Province). In City of Kigali, 53% of the households evacuate their waste by waste collection companies and 17% in the compost dumping.
- It is also noticeable that a significant proportions of private households discharge domestic waste in the bush, especially in the Western (39%), Southern and Northern Province (38%) and even in City of Kigali and Eastern Province (24% and 25% respectively).
- At the district level, the main modes of waste disposal used by the households remain the household compost dumping, public compost dumping and field or bush.

Figure 29: Distribution of the private households by main mode of waste disposal and residence



- The main modes of waste disposal used by the private households vary by area of residence.
- Urban households evacuate their waste mainly through the waste collection companies (33%), in the household compost dumping (32%) and the farms (27%).
- In rural areas, 59% of the households evacuate their waste in compost dumping (59%) and on the farms (35%).

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

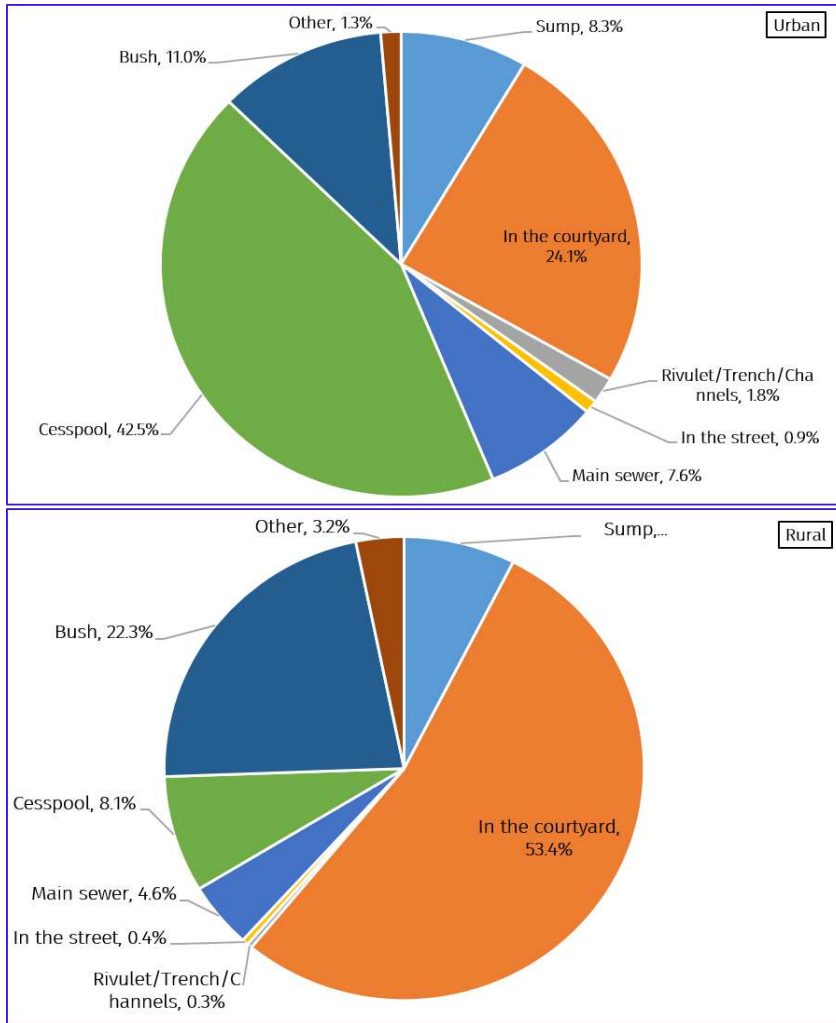
Table 73: Distribution (%) of the private households by main mode of sewage disposal by Province and District

Province/ District	Total	Sump	In the courtyard	Rivulet/ Trench/ Channels	In the street	Main sewer	Cesspool	Bush	Other
Rwanda	100	7.7	44.9	0.8	0.6	5.5	18.1	19.0	2.7
City of Kigali	100	6.9	17.0	2.8	0.9	8.2	51.9	7.1	0.7
Nyarugenge	100	7.6	20.8	4.0	0.8	7.2	47.5	7.7	0.6
Gasabo	100	7.2	17.7	3.2	0.9	8.4	49.7	8.1	0.9
Kicukiro	100	6.0	12.8	1.1	0.9	8.4	59.4	4.8	0.6
Southern Province	100	6.2	58.7	0.5	0.5	7.3	9.8	13.4	3.4
Nyanza	100	4.8	61.8	0.2	0.5	7.8	7.3	15.7	1.7
Gisagara	100	8.0	59.4	0.6	0.5	3.8	5.8	17.5	4.1
Nyaruguru	100	6.6	59.3	0.5	0.6	4.0	5.9	14.6	8.3
Huye	100	8.3	60.3	0.5	0.6	4.5	14.2	8.7	2.9
Nyamagabe	100	5.4	61.1	1.1	0.4	6.1	5.5	13.4	6.9
Ruhango	100	4.1	62.1	0.2	0.6	13.7	5.4	11.7	2.0
Muhanga	100	4.5	54.0	0.5	0.5	10.3	14.7	14.0	1.2
Kamonyi	100	7.7	52.8	0.2	0.6	7.7	17.0	12.2	1.6
Western Province	100	9.0	42.5	0.6	0.6	4.9	15.1	24.9	2.1
Karongi	100	6.5	64.5	0.4	0.4	4.3	7.6	12.6	3.5
Rutsiro	100	5.6	45.2	0.6	0.5	4.2	6.4	35.9	1.4
Rubavu	100	9.6	28.7	0.9	1.3	4.7	24.1	28.3	2.1
Nyabihu	100	9.1	39.6	0.5	0.3	5.2	11.3	32.4	1.4
Ngororero	100	3.5	54.3	0.7	0.2	5.5	4.2	29.7	1.5
Rusizi	100	13.7	33.2	0.7	0.7	5.2	25.1	18.8	2.4
Nyamasheke	100	14.2	38.0	0.4	0.3	5.1	21.2	18.1	2.5
Northern Province	100	7.1	50.9	0.2	0.3	3.4	10.7	24.7	2.5
Rulindo	100	7.7	52.0	0.2	0.3	5.8	12.2	19.0	2.6
Gakenke	100	4.5	37.9	0.1	0.1	2.0	4.9	46.6	3.7
Musanze	100	10.9	35.3	0.3	0.4	4.0	22.0	25.3	1.7
Burera	100	6.1	59.4	0.2	0.3	2.1	5.0	24.7	2.0
Gicumbi	100	5.8	71.2	0.2	0.2	3.0	7.0	10.1	2.5
Eastern Province	100	8.8	46.7	0.3	0.6	4.0	13.2	22.7	3.7
Rwamagana	100	9.6	41.2	0.2	0.4	4.3	20.7	19.5	3.9
Nyagatare	100	9.9	40.2	0.4	1.0	4.8	12.1	28.0	3.4
Gatsibo	100	10.0	54.8	0.3	0.5	3.9	11.5	15.7	3.2
Kayanza	100	10.2	47.9	0.3	0.5	3.6	11.9	20.6	4.9
Kirehe	100	8.4	51.3	0.5	0.4	4.3	10.2	21.3	3.6
Ngoma	100	7.8	49.8	0.2	0.3	3.2	9.1	25.1	4.5
Bugesera	100	5.8	43.7	0.2	0.7	3.6	15.9	27.2	2.6

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

The private households use several modes of sewage disposal. The main ones are disposal in the courtyard (45%), bush (19%), Cesspool (18%), Sump (8%), and Main sewer (6%), while other mode of sewage disposal (Rivulet/Trench/Channels, street,) are used by less than 5% of the households. At province level, the courtyard remains the most commonly used mode of sewage disposal in all provinces (with Southern: 59%, Northern: 51%, Eastern: 47% and Western: 43%) except in City of Kigali where it is used by 17% of the households. More than a half of the households use cesspool as mode of sewage disposal in City of Kigali. There are marked variations by district within and across provinces. In general, the less urbanized Districts mainly use the courtyard while other households use the bush along with other modes.

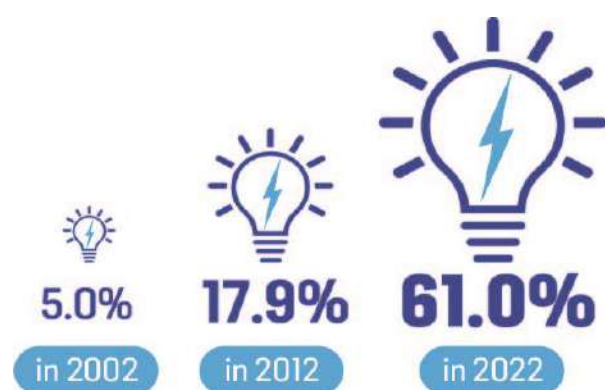
Figure 30: Distribution of the private households by main mode of sewage disposal and residence



- The main modes of sewage disposal in the private households vary by area of residence.
- In urban areas, households evacuate domestic sewage mainly in the Cesspool (43%), Courtyard (24%) and Bush (11%).
- Rural households evacuate their sewage mainly in the Courtyard (53%) and in the bush (22%) with the remaining households using less than 10%.

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

6.4. Energy in the Housing Units



The type of energy used by households is equally an indication of the quality of their housing conditions. This includes the energy use by the households either for lighting or for cooking.

The tables and illustrations presented in this section describe the distribution of the private households according to different aspects of their access and use of energy, including the following: access to electricity, main source of energy for lighting or for cooking, recourse to clean and energy-saving cooking technologies, namely the energy-saving stoves.

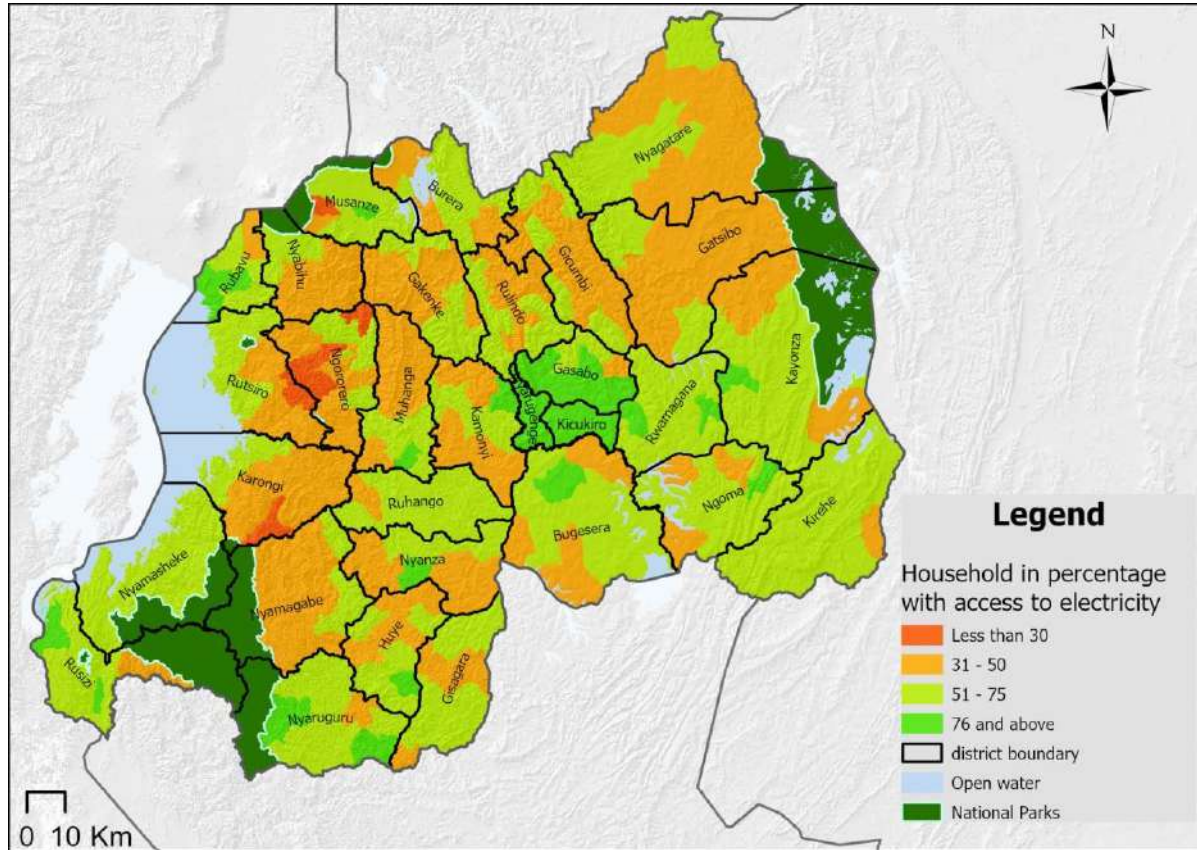
Table 74: Proportion of households that have access to electricity by sex of the household head and residence

Province/ District	Sex of the household head			Area of residence		
	All	Male Head	Female Head	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	61.0	63.9	54.0	61.0	84.6	51.3
City of Kigali	89.7	90.5	87.0	89.7	93.7	58.6
Nyarugenge	92.9	93.4	91.4	92.9	95.4	74.4
Gasabo	86.5	87.7	82.9	86.5	93.2	54.5
Kicukiro	92.9	93.5	91.0	92.9	93.4	43.2
Southern Province	55.1	57.8	49.2	55.1	78.5	51.1
Nyanza	51.7	54.0	47.2	51.7	81.0	48.5
Gisagara	52.6	55.9	46.6	52.6	58.9	52.4
Nyaruguru	65.8	66.5	64.3	65.8	66.0	65.8
Huye	56.4	59.3	51.0	56.4	86.4	49.8
Nyamagabe	46.7	48.8	41.9	46.7	72.5	43.9
Ruhango	58.6	61.3	53.0	58.6	80.3	55.9
Muhanga	57.2	60.4	49.3	57.2	88.6	48.0
Kamonyi	54.0	57.8	44.2	54.0	71.7	45.9
Western Province	56.7	60.4	47.9	56.7	79.9	50.1
Karongi	50.3	54.1	42.1	50.3	79.9	47.2
Rutsiro	50.2	54.4	39.7	50.2	64.2	49.3
Rubavu	71.4	74.5	63.6	71.4	84.5	54.7
Nyabihu	47.0	49.3	42.1	47.0	71.1	39.4
Ngororero	40.5	43.3	34.4	40.5	75.5	38.6
Rusizi	67.3	70.7	58.1	67.3	79.4	61.2
Nyamasheke	61.5	65.9	50.6	61.5	72.7	60.6
Northern Province	54.1	57.0	46.3	54.1	76.1	49.4
Rulindo	54.7	58.7	44.1	54.7	75.5	52.1
Gakenke	49.7	53.1	40.6	49.7	78.4	48.4
Musanze	62.9	65.2	56.8	62.9	77.8	48.6
Burera	52.7	55.3	45.0	52.7	69.0	50.9
Gicumbi	49.1	51.6	42.2	49.1	70.9	47.6
Eastern Province	57.6	59.8	52.5	57.6	74.9	53.0
Rwamagana	67.6	70.0	62.3	67.6	81.9	60.1
Nyagatare	54.5	56.1	50.5	54.5	66.7	50.5
Gatsibo	48.8	50.5	44.8	48.8	68.7	46.5
Kayonza	57.9	59.7	53.6	57.9	79.2	54.1
Kirehe	57.1	59.8	51.0	57.1	75.3	55.8
Ngoma	58.3	60.8	52.7	58.3	79.0	56.2
Bugesera	60.8	63.8	53.4	60.8	75.2	51.1

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

- In Rwanda, 61% of private households have access to electricity. Urban areas have more access to electricity (85%) than rural households (51%). Male-headed households are 10% higher in terms of access to electricity compared to female-headed households (64% vs 54%).

Map 10: Percentage of private households using electricity as main source of home lighting by sector



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

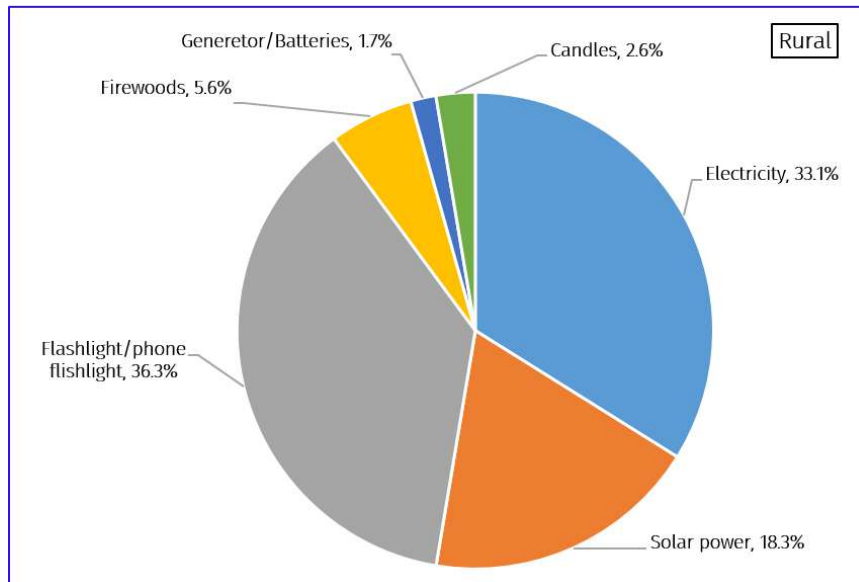
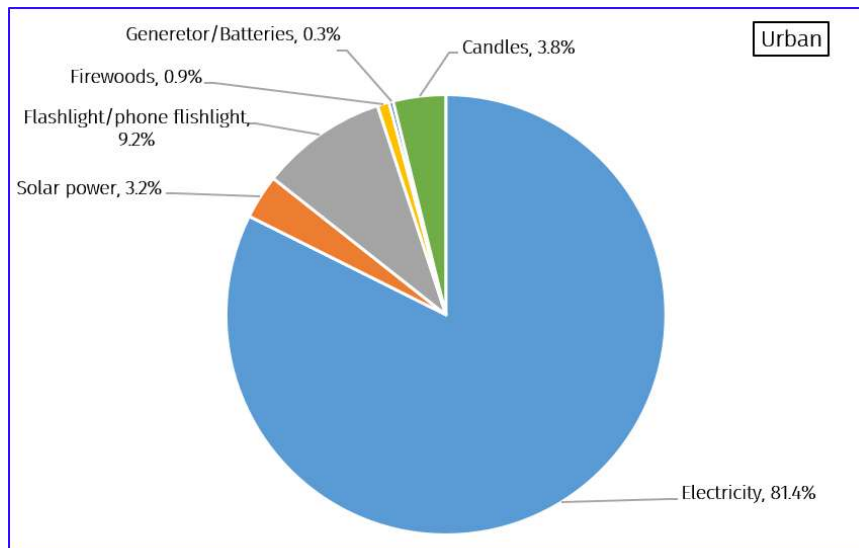
- In Rwanda, the main sources of energy used for lighting by the households are electricity from REG (47%), Flashlight/Phone Flashlight (28%) and Solar power (14%).
- At the province level, the percentage of the private households that use electricity from REG for lighting is higher in City of Kigali (88%) and Western Province (46%), and lowest in Southern province (35%). The percentage of households using flashlight/phone flashlight for lighting is higher in Northern Province (35% for each) than other provinces while it is lower in City of Kigali (6%).
- The Percentage of the private households using solar power for lighting is higher in the Southern Province (20%), especially in the District of Nyaruguru (34%) (Table 75).

Table 75: Distribution of private households by main source of energy for lighting, Province and District

Province/ District	Total	Electricity from REG	Private Hydro Mini grid	Solar power	Generator/ Batteries	Kerosene/ Paraffin/ Lantern lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewoods	Flashlight/ phone flashlight	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100.0	47.0	0.1	13.9	1.3	1.6	0.0	2.9	4.2	28.4	0.5	0
City of Kigali	100	88.0	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.2	5.5	0.1	0.0
Nyarugenge	100	92.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.0
Gasabo	100	84.5	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	4.6	0.3	7.6	0.2	0.0
Kicukiro	100	91.5	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.0
Southern Province	100	35.0	0.2	19.9	1.8	1.3	0.0	2.0	4.7	34.6	0.6	0.0
Nyanza	100	35.2	0.1	16.3	2.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.5	40.6	0.6	
Gisagara	100	38.6	0.1	13.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	4.5	37.5	0.7	0.0
Nyaruguru	100	32.0	0.2	33.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.8	10.4	19.6	0.8	0.0
Huye	100	41.2	0.1	15.1	2.0	2.1	0.0	3.2	4.1	31.6	0.5	0.0
Nyamagabe	100	20.7	0.1	25.8	1.7	0.8	0.0	2.2	12.4	35.6	0.5	0.0
Ruhango	100	42.2	0.2	16.2	1.8	1.4	0.0	1.3	2.4	34.0	0.5	0.0
Muhanga	100	34.1	0.5	22.6	1.8	1.3	0.0	1.4	2.2	35.8	0.4	0.0
Kamonyi	100	34.3	0.4	19.3	1.8	1.6	0.0	3.0	0.9	38.2	0.5	0.0
Western Province	100	45.5	0.1	11.1	1.0	2.1	0.0	3.2	9.8	26.7	0.6	0.0
Karongi	100	30.6	0.1	19.7	1.9	1.3	0.0	1.9	7.1	36.6	0.8	0.0
Rutsiro	100	42.1	0.1	8.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.8	13.8	31.4	0.6	0.0
Rubavu	100	67.8	0.1	3.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	6.7	6.5	12.7	0.5	0.0
Nyabihu	100	37.3	0.1	9.7	0.5	2.0	0.0	3.0	14.9	32.0	0.5	0.0
Ngororero	100	27.4	0.1	13.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	1.3	15.6	39.0	0.6	0.0
Rusizi	100	58.2	0.1	8.9	1.1	3.2	0.0	3.2	5.4	19.1	0.7	0.0
Nyamasheke	100	44.0	0.3	17.3	0.9	3.2	0.0	2.8	7.8	23.0	0.7	0.0
Northern Province	100	39.0	0.1	15.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	3.0	5.0	35.3	0.4	0.0
Rulindo	100	30.2	0.1	24.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	4.0	2.9	36.0	0.4	0.0
Gakenke	100	26.6	0.1	23.0	1.3	1.4		1.2	6.9	39.2	0.4	0.0
Musanze	100	58.7	0.0	4.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	4.7	4.5	26.1	0.3	0.0
Burera	100	45.7	0.0	6.9	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.8	7.7	35.4	0.5	0.0
Gicumbi	100	30.0	0.1	19.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	2.9	3.7	41.3	0.5	0.0
Eastern Province	100	40.3	0.2	17.1	1.9	2.4	0.0	3.1	1.4	33.2	0.5	0.0
Rwamagana	100	53.0	0.2	14.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	4.6	0.8	24.2	0.5	0.0
Nyagatare	100	37.0	0.1	17.4	2.4	1.5	0.0	2.7	1.5	37.0	0.4	0.0
Gatsibo	100	27.0	0.4	21.4	2.8	1.5	0.0	3.2	1.3	41.8	0.6	0.0
Kayonza	100	39.6	0.2	18.1	1.7	3.7	0.0	2.7	1.4	32.1	0.4	0.0
Kirehe	100	40.6	0.3	16.2	1.6	3.8	0.0	2.4	1.4	33.3	0.4	
Ngoma	100	36.0	0.1	22.1	1.7	5.5	0.0	1.8	1.1	31.1	0.6	
Bugesera	100	49.8	0.3	10.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	3.8	2.0	30.5	0.4	0.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure 31: Distribution of the private households by main source of energy for lighting and residence



- The sources of energy for lighting varies by area of residence.
- In urban areas, the main source of energy for lighting is electricity (81%);
- In rural areas, the main sources of energy for lighting are flashlight/phone flashlight (36% and electricity (33%) respectively.

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

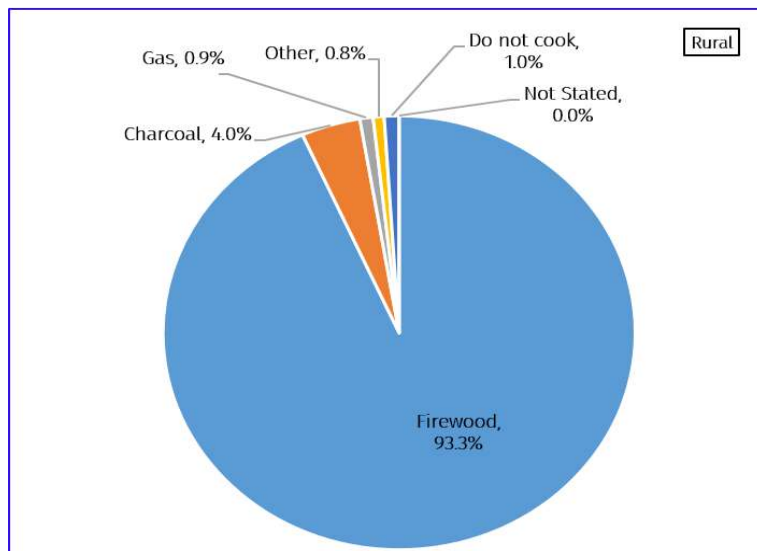
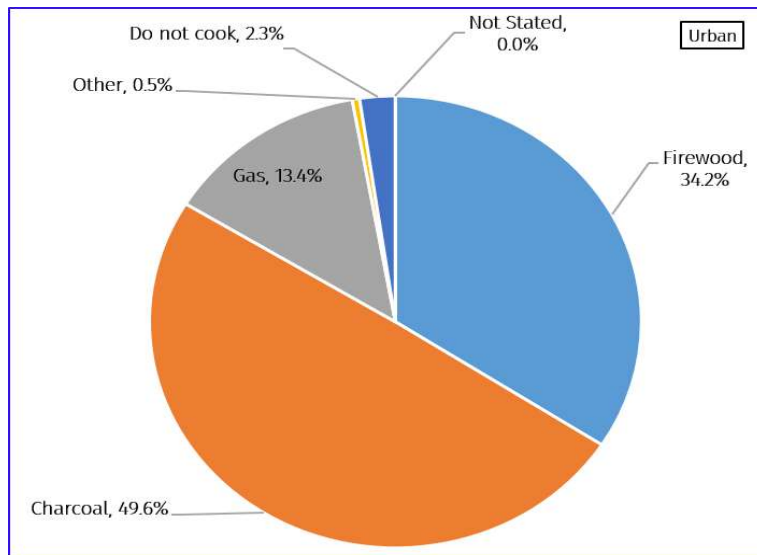
Table 76: % of the private households by main source of energy for cooking, Province and District

Province/ District	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Gas	Other	Do not cook	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	76.1	17.3	4.6	0.7	1.4	0.0
City of Kigali	100	19.3	57.6	20.0	0.2	2.9	0.0
Nyarugenge	100	17.8	60.0	17.8	0.2	4.2	0.0
Gasabo	100	23.0	56.6	17.5	0.2	2.6	0.0
Kicukiro	100	13.6	57.4	26.2	0.2	2.6	0.0
Southern Province	100	88.5	8.8	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.0
Nyanza	100	92.2	5.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	
Gisagara	100	94.1	2.9	1.8	0.2	0.9	0.0
Nyaruguru	100	95.4	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.0
Huye	100	82.8	13.7	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.0
Nyamagabe	100	92.3	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.0
Ruhango	100	91.6	5.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.0
Muhanga	100	80.9	15.9	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.0
Kamonyi	100	81.3	14.8	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.0
Western Province	100	83.9	13.9	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.0
Karongi	100	87.8	10.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.0
Rutsiro	100	95.6	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
Rubavu	100	56.3	38.8	4.0	0.1	0.8	0.0
Nyabihu	100	85.6	13.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0
Ngororero	100	94.9	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0
Rusizi	100	82.5	14.4	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.0
Nyamasheke	100	95.1	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0
Northern Province	100	88.4	8.7	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.0
Rulindo	100	87.9	9.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.0
Gakenke	100	96.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0
Musanze	100	73.9	21.0	4.0	0.4	0.7	0.0
Burera	100	93.4	3.3	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.0
Gicumbi	100	93.5	4.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0
Eastern Province	100	83.8	10.0	3.2	1.5	1.6	0.0
Rwamagana	100	73.7	22.0	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.0
Nyagatare	100	83.6	7.1	1.8	6.1	1.4	0.0
Gatsibo	100	89.7	6.3	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.0
Kayonza	100	87.0	9.3	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.0
Kirehe	100	83.8	3.0	11.1	0.6	1.5	0.0
Ngoma	100	93.1	4.4	0.8	0.2	1.5	
Bugesera	100	77.4	16.7	3.9	0.2	1.8	0.0

- At the national level, the main sources of energy for cooking used by the private households are firewood (76%) and charcoal (17%), and gas (5%).
- At the province level, the percentage of private households using firewood for cooking is higher in all provinces of the country with proportions varying between 83.4% (in the Eastern Province) and 88.5% (in the Southern Province). It reaches its lowest level in City of Kigali (19%).
- The percentage of the private households using charcoal for cooking is higher in City of Kigali (58%) than in the other Provinces where it varies between 9% (in the Southern, Northern and Eastern Provinces) and 14% (in the Western Province).
- There are significant percentage of private households using gas for cooking, especially in the Districts of City of Kigali (more than 17%) and less than 5% in other districts except Kirehe (11%) due to refugees' camp.

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

Figure 32: Distribution of the private households by main source of energy for cooking and residence



- The main sources of energy used by the private households for cooking vary by area of residence.
- In urban areas, private households use more charcoal (50%) and firewood (34%).
- In rural areas, households use mainly firewood (93%) for cooking.

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

Table 77: Percentage of private households¹¹, which have and used energy saving stove by District

Province/ District	Sex of the household head			Area of residence	
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	32.2	32.4	31.8	16.0	38.7
City of Kigali	6.6	6.9	5.7	6.0	11.6
Nyarugenge	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.0	9.9
Gasabo	6.9	7.2	6.0	5.8	12.1
Kicukiro	6.9	7.3	5.6	6.9	8.5
Southern Province	50.7	50.7	50.8	29.0	54.3
Nyanza	65.2	64.6	66.3	29.9	69.0
Gisagara	76.0	75.8	76.4	76.5	76.0
Nyaruguru	30.9	32.0	28.4	16.5	31.3
Huye	24.1	25.2	22.0	16.1	25.8
Nyamagabe	30.6	31.5	28.5	25.1	31.2
Ruhango	65.5	65.0	66.5	51.1	67.3
Muhanga	67.0	66.9	67.2	26.2	78.8
Kamonyi	42.4	42.0	43.5	27.1	49.4
Western Province	22.2	23.1	20.0	15.2	24.2
Karongi	29.0	31.0	24.9	15.9	30.4
Rutsiro	39.1	40.5	35.4	54.5	38.1
Rubavu	6.8	7.0	6.2	6.4	7.3
Nyabihu	17.2	17.8	15.9	14.1	18.2
Ngororero	28.7	28.9	28.1	29.2	28.6
Rusizi	21.9	23.1	18.8	24.6	20.6
Nyamasheke	18.5	20.1	14.6	21.4	18.3
Northern Province	39.1	39.7	37.6	25.1	42.1
Rulindo	29.3	30.2	26.9	14.0	31.2
Gakenke	56.1	57.1	53.6	48.3	56.5
Musanze	35.8	36.2	34.8	25.9	45.2
Burera	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.8	13.6
Gicumbi	58.0	58.9	55.4	37.0	59.4
Eastern Province	33.7	34.6	31.6	27.7	35.3
Rwamagana	24.4	24.8	23.6	18.5	27.6
Nyagatare	48.2	48.7	46.8	44.0	49.5
Gatsibo	28.4	29.7	25.5	28.2	28.5
Kayonza	40.7	41.4	39.1	25.7	43.3
Kirehe	45.4	47.4	41.0	46.8	45.3
Ngoma	28.2	29.0	26.4	33.3	27.7
Bugesera	18.9	19.4	17.7	19.8	18.3

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

- At the national level, one third of the households (32%) have and use energy-saving stove.
- Possession and use of energy-saving stove is much more common in rural areas (39%) than in urban areas (16%).
- There is no difference in male-headed and female-headed households in terms of use of energy-saving stove (32.4% vs. 31.8%).
- Use of energy-saving stove varies a lot by province ; from 6% of the households in City of Kigali to 51% in the Southern Province.
- Within the provinces, the use of energy-saving stove varies a lot by area of residence and slightly by the sex of the household head as in the national level.
- The variation by District is linked to the level of urbanization of the districts ; the less urbanized the districts are, the higher is the Percentage of their households using energy-saving stoves.

6.5. Assets Owned by the Private Households

Beyond the physical characteristics and the household amenities, the possession of some specific assets by households can provide further insight as of the quality of the dwelling conditions of their members and occupants. This section describes the findings from the 2022 Rwanda census, with regard to the possession of specific assets by private households.

¹¹ The households using Gas, electricity, Kerosene, Biogaz and Solar power for cooking are excluded

Table 78: Percentage of private households possessing specific assets by Province and District

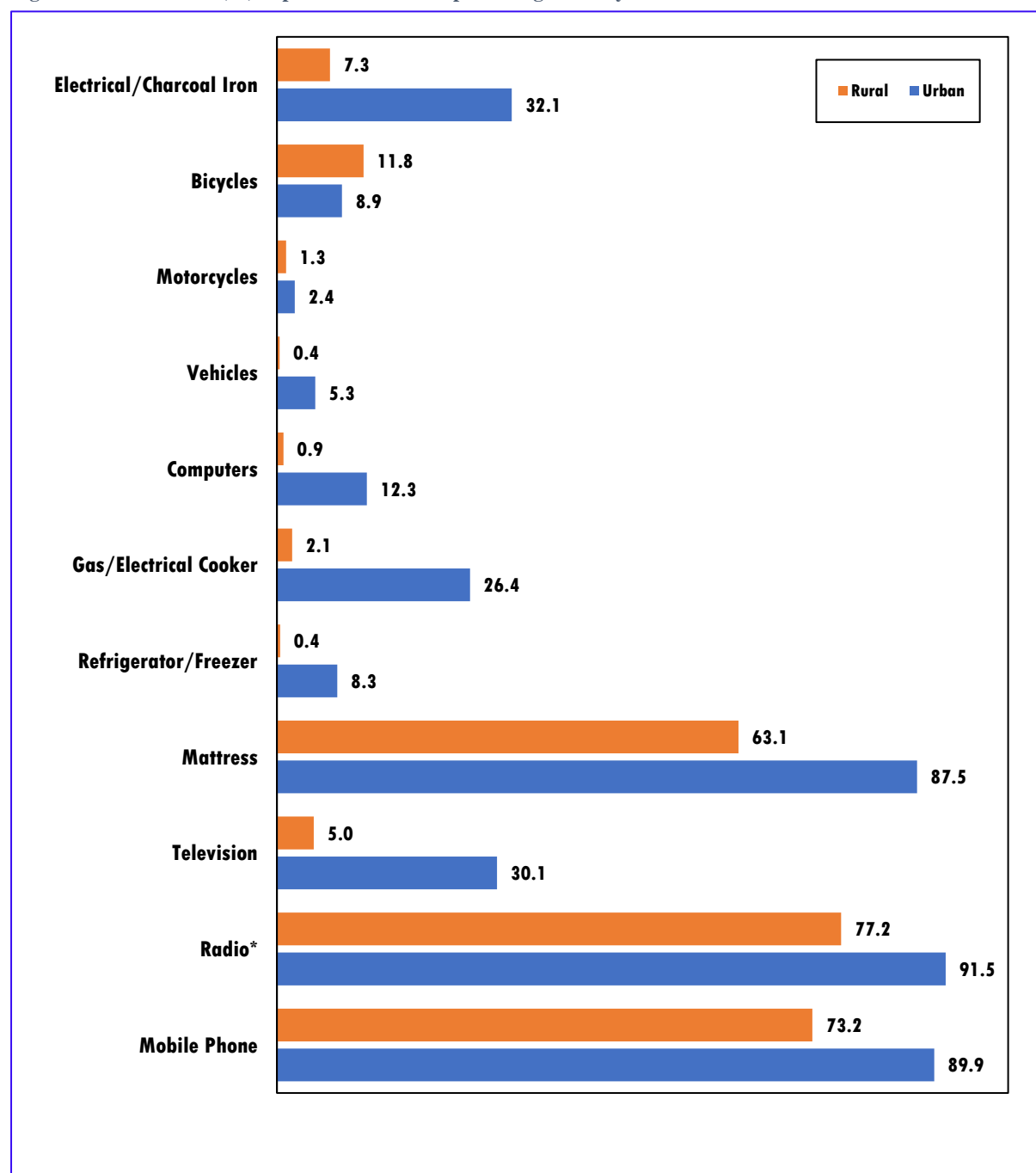
	Mobile Phone	Radio ¹²	Television	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Gas /Electrical Cooker	Washing Machine	Microwave	Mattress	Bench/ Chair	Bed	Tables	Sofa	Computers	Vehicles	Motorcycles	Bicycles	Electrical/ Charcoal Iron
Rwanda	78.1	81.3	12.3	2.7	9.2	0.5	1	70.2	73.7	60.6	63.3	12.9	4.2	1.8	1.6	11	14.5
City of Kigali	92.4	93.9	36.1	12.3	34.7	2	4.4	91.3	53.8	55.2	64.6	34.9	16.3	7.6	2.4	6.5	37
Nyarugenge	92.8	94	36.8	8.9	32.2	1.2	2.5	91.9	47.6	51.4	62.3	32.9	13.1	4.3	1.9	3.9	35.2
Gasabo	91.3	93	32.6	10.6	31.1	2.3	4.1	90.1	55.8	54.9	64.5	31.8	14.3	6.7	2.3	6.9	33.7
Kicukiro	94.3	95.3	41.9	18	43.1	2.3	6.2	93.1	54.8	58.6	66.6	42.3	22.5	11.7	2.7	7.8	44.3
Southern Province	71.9	76	7.6	1.1	4.1	0.3	0.4	62	76.5	61.9	58.3	9.1	2.3	0.9	1.3	9.5	10.7
Nyanza	69.3	74.5	6.5	0.7	2.7	0.2	0.3	60.2	72.8	45.4	51	8.4	1.6	0.6	1.3	12.7	10.3
Gisagara	66.5	68.8	3.7	0.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	55.2	75.6	70.3	47.3	4.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	15.8	5.5
Nyaruguru	67.6	72.5	2.8	0.3	1	0.2	0.2	49.1	76	77	54.2	4.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	5	4.2
Huye	70.1	75.1	10	1.8	6.4	0.3	0.6	60.4	75	62.4	55.8	12.4	4.1	1.4	1.5	11.7	13
Nyamagabe	70.5	74.3	3.8	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.2	54.3	79.9	65.7	61.2	3.7	1.3	0.4	1.1	4.9	5.8
Ruhango	71.2	75.7	6.9	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.3	61.3	73.4	47.3	55.3	7.8	1.5	0.5	1.2	9.6	10.1
Muhanga	77.9	82.6	11.7	1.5	7	0.3	0.4	77.1	83.4	72.5	75.2	13.9	3.6	1.2	1.5	7.3	15.3
Kamonyi	79.6	83.1	12.9	2.5	7.2	0.4	0.7	73.4	76.2	58.3	65.2	15.3	3.6	1.9	1.9	8	18.3
Western Province	77.1	79.2	8	1	3.4	0.3	0.4	63.6	78.2	70.1	67.9	7.2	1.9	0.7	0.8	2.4	10.9
Karongi	74.1	77.5	5	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.3	65.6	83.2	64.8	65.2	4.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	8.3
Rutsiro	73.0	75.6	4.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	53.9	80.8	73.8	59.9	3.1	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.6	6.9
Rubavu	79.3	81	17.2	2.6	9.5	0.5	0.8	68.3	70	68.6	69.1	18.4	4.3	1.7	1.1	4.4	16.8
Nyabihu	76.1	78.1	4.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.3	61.8	80.7	72.1	68.4	6.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	2.7	6.6
Ngororero	72.4	73.8	3.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	53	81.5	63.8	62.3	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	4.1
Rusizi	81	83	11.7	1.2	3.9	0.3	0.4	70.6	74.8	72.2	74	5.7	1.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	15.4
Nyamasheke	82.1	84.1	6.7	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.3	68.5	80.6	76.3	74.8	5.4	1.2	0.4	1	1.1	14.4

¹² Possession of radio include households owning smart phones and mobile phone with radio

	Mobile Phone	Radio ¹²	Television	Refrigerator/Freezer	Gas /Electrical Cooker	Washing Machine	Microwave	Mattress	Bench/ Chair	Bed	Tables	Sofa	Computers	Vehicles	Motorcycles	Bicycles	Electrical/Charcoal Iron
Northern Province	77.6	82	7.5	0.8	4.2	0.3	0.4	68.3	81	74.8	72.6	8.1	2.3	0.7	1.1	6.8	8.8
Rulindo	77.8	83.4	9	1	4.2	0.3	0.4	72.9	81.8	76.5	74.5	11.5	2.2	0.7	1.5	7.3	10.5
Gakenke	76.2	81.2	3.7	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	63.8	82	75.9	73.9	4.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	5.1	4.9
Musanze	81.6	84.5	13.4	1.7	10.2	0.5	0.7	70.8	78.5	75.2	74.2	12.3	5.1	1.3	0.9	5.9	14.5
Burera	77.6	81.1	4.1	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	61.9	79.8	68	66.6	2.9	1.1	0.3	0.8	5.6	4.5
Gicumbi	74.5	79.5	6	0.5	2.8	0.2	0.3	70.8	83	77.9	73.1	7.9	1.7	0.5	1.6	10	8
Eastern Province	76.5	80.1	9.3	1.2	6.6	0.3	0.4	71.8	74.7	47.1	58.1	11.1	2.1	0.9	2.3	23.6	11.3
Rwamagana	81.1	84.3	15.1	1.9	8.5	0.4	0.6	80.1	73.1	59.8	63.7	18.6	3.2	1.3	2.4	19.6	17.7
Nyagatare	78.9	81.8	8.5	0.8	4.1	0.3	0.4	74.5	71.9	31.3	52.9	10.4	1.7	0.6	3.4	26.9	8.9
Gatsibo	71.4	76.3	6.3	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.3	68.7	77	49.5	57.3	9.7	1.3	0.5	1.9	19.9	9.6
Kayonza	76.2	79.6	8.8	0.9	5.1	0.3	0.4	72.3	73.4	47.9	55.3	10.4	1.8	0.7	1.8	21.8	11
Kirehe	76.9	80.6	5.6	0.5	12.9	0.3	0.3	66.8	77.3	41.7	58.1	5.6	1.1	0.4	1.7	21.5	7.6
Ngoma	71.4	76	7.3	0.7	3	0.2	0.3	67.9	76.3	62	60.8	6.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	25.3	10.2
Bugesera	78.3	81.4	13.1	2.8	10	0.4	0.8	70.9	74.6	44.7	60.1	15.3	4	1.9	2.6	28.7	14.6

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

Figure 33: Distribution (%) of private households possessing assets by urban and rural areas



- Possession of specific assets by the household varies according to the area of residence. In urban areas, high percentages of private households have mobile phones (78%), radios (81%) and television sets (12%).
- Figure 33 shows that for all selected asset owned, urban areas have higher rates than rural households.

Chapter 7: Agricultural and other Economic activities

7.1. Agricultural households

Agricultural households refer to households that have at least one person engaged in agricultural activities ; that is, either in crop or animal husbandry. Working towards sustainable food production in Rwanda embraces the 2030 Agenda of SDG. Table 79 presents the distribution (number and percentage) of agricultural households by province, district and area of residence in Rwanda.

Table 79: Number and Percentage of private agricultural households by Province, District and residence

Province/ District	Total households			Agricultural Households					
	Counts			Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	3,312,743	964,287	2,348,456	2,280,854	330,194	1,950,660	68.9	34.2	83.1
City of Kigali	488,868	432,432	56,436	102,733	65,243	37,490	21.0	15.1	66.4
Nyarugenge	103,985	91,603	12,382	20,073	12,836	7,237	19.3	14.0	58.4
Gasabo	249,420	206,614	42,806	58,735	29,381	29,354	23.5	14.2	68.6
Kicukiro	135,463	134,215	1,248	23,925	23,026	899	17.7	17.2	72.0
Southern Province	760,173	108,719	651,454	618,452	54,280	564,172	81.4	49.9	86.6
Nyanza	93,007	9,087	83,920	75,365	4,787	70,578	81	52.7	84.1
Gisagara	101,145	3,395	97,750	87,353	2,645	84,708	86.4	77.9	86.7
Nyaruguru	73,805	1,902	71,903	65,613	1,240	64,373	88.9	65.2	89.5
Huye	96,037	17,208	78,829	74,948	7,040	67,908	78	40.9	86.1
Nyamagabe	92,052	8,888	83,164	79,974	4,678	75,296	86.9	52.6	90.5
Ruhango	94,508	10,576	83,932	74,538	6,111	68,427	78.9	57.8	81.5
Muhanga	93,241	21,089	72,152	74,147	8,569	65,578	79.5	40.6	90.9
Kamonyi	116,378	36,574	79,804	86,514	19,210	67,304	74.3	52.5	84.3
Western Province	671,506	148,659	522,847	503,360	68,078	435,282	75	45.8	83.3
Karongi	91,444	8,794	82,650	76,076	4,827	71,249	83.2	54.9	86.2
Rutsiro	86,802	4,951	81,851	73,034	3,627	69,407	84.1	73.3	84.8
Rubavu	124,080	69,462	54,618	56,974	21,447	35,527	45.9	30.9	65
Nyabihu	76,391	18,485	57,906	56,126	9,968	46,158	73.5	53.9	79.7
Ngororero	92,623	4,560	88,063	82,102	3,041	79,061	88.6	66.7	89.8
Rusizi	104,937	35,056	69,881	78,039	20,178	57,861	74.4	57.6	82.8
Nyamasheke	95,229	7,351	87,878	81,009	4,990	76,019	85.1	67.9	86.5
Northern Province	506,064	88,394	417,670	417,503	47,386	370,117	82.5	53.6	88.6
Rulindo	91,909	9,898	82,011	77,125	5,023	72,102	83.9	50.7	87.9
Gakenke	93,609	4,009	89,600	86,772	2,930	83,842	92.7	73.1	93.6
Musanze	119,387	58,426	60,961	79,190	28,470	50,720	66.3	48.7	83.2
Burera	91,786	9,158	82,628	78,077	6,717	71,360	85.1	73.3	86.4
Gicumbi	109,373	6,903	102,470	96,339	4,246	92,093	88.1	61.5	89.9
Eastern Province	886,132	186,083	700,049	638,806	95,207	543,599	72.1	51.2	77.7
Rwamagana	121,051	41,920	79,131	79,624	18,842	60,782	65.8	45	76.8
Nyagatare	160,435	40,099	120,336	106,284	20,710	85,574	66.3	51.7	71.1
Gatsibo	136,208	14,325	121,883	106,895	8,268	98,627	78.5	57.7	80.9
Kayanza	114,186	17,233	96,953	85,078	8,590	76,488	74.5	49.8	78.9
Kirehe	113,886	7,700	106,186	84,424	4,852	79,572	74.1	63	74.9
Ngoma	102,589	9,196	93,393	85,032	6,070	78,962	82.9	66	84.5
Bugesera	137,777	55,610	82,167	91,469	27,875	63,594	66.4	50.1	77.4

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

There are 2.3 million agricultural households in Rwanda (69% of private households). Northern and Southern Provinces have the highest Percentage of agricultural households (more than 80% of total private households). The Percentage of agricultural households varies extremely according to the area of residence. Out of rural private households 83% are agricultural households, versus 34% among private households in urban areas.

Table 80: Number and Percentage of private agricultural households by district and sex of household head

Province/ District	Total households			Agricultural households					
	Counts			Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Rwanda	3,312,743	2,355,298	957,445	2,280,854	1,639,073	641,781	68.9	69.6	67
City of Kigali	488,868	371,404	117,464	102,733	80,133	22,600	21	21.6	19.2
Nyarugenge	103,985	77,522	26,463	20,073	15,403	4,670	19.3	19.9	17.6
Gasabo	249,420	190,586	58,834	58,735	45,464	13,271	23.5	23.9	22.6
Kicukiro	135,463	103,296	32,167	23,925	19,266	4,659	17.7	18.7	14.5
Southern Province	760,173	517,719	242,454	618,452	426,130	192,322	81.4	82.3	79.3
Nyanza	93,007	61,266	31,741	75,365	50,120	25,245	81	81.8	79.5
Gisagara	101,145	65,565	35,580	87,353	57,938	29,415	86.4	88.4	82.7
Nyaruguru	73,805	51,127	22,678	65,613	46,103	19,510	88.9	90.2	86
Huye	96,037	62,541	33,496	74,948	48,819	26,129	78	78.1	78
Nyamagabe	92,052	63,831	28,221	79,974	56,997	22,977	86.9	89.3	81.4
Ruhango	94,508	63,571	30,937	74,538	51,066	23,472	78.9	80.3	75.9
Muhanga	93,241	66,126	27,115	74,147	53,056	21,091	79.5	80.2	77.8
Kamonyi	116,378	83,692	32,686	86,514	62,031	24,483	74.3	74.1	74.9
Western Province	671,506	472,913	198,593	503,360	362,439	140,921	75	76.6	71
Karongi	91,444	62,341	29,103	76,076	53,289	22,787	83.2	85.5	78.3
Rutsiro	86,802	61,866	24,936	73,034	53,479	19,555	84.1	86.4	78.4
Rubavu	124,080	89,032	35,048	56,974	42,297	14,677	45.9	47.5	41.9
Nyabihu	76,391	52,819	23,572	56,126	39,840	16,286	73.5	75.4	69.1
Ngororero	92,623	62,845	29,778	82,102	56,752	25,350	88.6	90.3	85.1
Rusizi	104,937	76,244	28,693	78,039	57,557	20,482	74.4	75.5	71.4
Nyamasheke	95,229	67,766	27,463	81,009	59,225	21,784	85.1	87.4	79.3
Northern Province	506,064	369,868	136,196	417,503	309,819	107,684	82.5	83.8	79.1
Rulindo	91,909	66,716	25,193	77,125	56,248	20,877	83.9	84.3	82.9
Gakenke	93,609	67,915	25,694	86,772	63,654	23,118	92.7	93.7	90
Musanze	119,387	86,365	33,022	79,190	58,454	20,736	66.3	67.7	62.8
Burera	91,786	68,469	23,317	78,077	59,427	18,650	85.1	86.8	80
Gicumbi	109,373	80,403	28,970	96,339	72,036	24,303	88.1	89.6	83.9
Eastern Province	886,132	623,394	262,738	638,806	460,552	178,254	72.1	73.9	67.8
Rwamagana	121,051	84,414	36,637	79,624	56,113	23,511	65.8	66.5	64.2
Nyagatare	160,435	115,690	44,745	106,284	79,310	26,974	66.3	68.6	60.3
Gatsibo	136,208	96,250	39,958	106,895	78,051	28,844	78.5	81.1	72.2
Kayanza	114,186	79,812	34,374	85,078	60,689	24,389	74.5	76	71
Kirehe	113,886	78,759	35,127	84,424	61,173	23,251	74.1	77.7	66.2
Ngoma	102,589	70,350	32,239	85,032	59,352	25,680	82.9	84.4	79.7
Bugesera	137,777	98,119	39,658	91,469	65,864	25,605	66.4	67.1	64.6

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

- The Percentage of agricultural households varies slightly according to the sex of household head. Out of total male-headed households, 70% are agricultural households. On the other hand, 67% of female-headed households engage in agricultural activities.
- Eastern Province is noted as the one with high difference in proportion of agricultural households among male and female-headed households.

Table 81: Percentage of private households practicing different types of agricultural activities by district

Province /District	Total number of households	Agricultural activity			
		Crop farming	Livestock husbandry	Horticulture	Apiculture
Rwanda	3,312,743	62.6	50.4	50.8	0.5
City of Kigali	488,868	15.8	13.7	20.6	0.2
Nyarugenge	103,985	14.5	12.1	20.6	0.2
Gasabo	249,420	18.3	15.7	21.8	0.2
Kicukiro	135,463	12.1	11.1	18.6	0.1
Southern Province	760,173	75.6	63.6	60.2	0.7
Nyanza	93,007	74.5	60.8	57.9	0.6
Gisagara	101,145	82.0	63.1	67.6	0.7
Nyaruguru	73,805	84.5	73.6	70.0	0.6
Huye	96,037	72.4	59.3	60.7	0.4
Nyamagabe	92,052	81.9	72.2	56.3	0.9
Ruhango	94,508	71.0	60.0	54.5	0.5
Muhanga	93,241	74.0	67.1	62.6	0.8
Kamonyi	116,378	68.1	56.5	54.6	0.6
Western Province	671,506	67.3	55.6	50.1	0.4
Karongi	91,444	76.8	66.2	60.5	0.8
Rutsiro	86,802	77.2	63.0	47.7	0.4
Rubavu	124,080	34.0	29.9	29.8	0.1
Nyabihu	76,391	64.3	51.9	39.1	0.3
Ngororero	92,623	82.1	73.0	55.0	0.6
Rusizi	104,937	68.8	50.4	55.6	0.3
Nyamasheke	95,229	78.5	64.2	67.0	0.5
Northern Province	506,064	76.9	64.8	60.0	0.5
Rulindo	91,909	79.3	66.3	67.4	0.5
Gakenke	93,609	89.0	80.7	68.8	1.0
Musanze	119,387	59.4	44.4	43.6	0.2
Burera	91,786	78.3	64.5	55.3	0.3
Gicumbi	109,373	82.6	72.3	67.9	0.4
Eastern Province	886,132	65.7	47.2	54.7	0.7
Rwamagana	121,051	58.9	43.5	56.8	0.6
Nyagatare	160,435	59.3	39.2	42.5	0.6
Gatsibo	136,208	72.0	53.7	58.8	0.8
Kayanza	114,186	68.4	45.7	53.9	0.7
Kirehe	113,886	68.8	51.5	57.5	0.6
Ngoma	102,589	77.4	57.9	68.4	1.1
Bugesera	137,777	59.4	42.8	51.0	0.8

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

- At national level, 63% of private households are engaged in crop farming which refers to the cultivation and management of plants, grown for food or animal feed or other commercial uses. Northern and Southern Provinces have more than 75% of private crop farming-households.
- 50% of private households are engaged in livestock rearing (husbandry) defined as the rearing and management of livestock for the purpose of producing meat, milk and other products that can be used for profits or subsistence.
- Northern and Southern provinces have more than 60% of private households that raise at least one livestock.
- A small proportion of Rwandan private households (about 0.5%) engage in apiculture which is also known as beekeeping for honey production.
- 51% of total private households practice horticulture defined as the cultivation of fruits, vegetables or ornamental plants.

7.2. Crops grown by private households

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

Table 82: Percentage of households cultivating different types of crops by Province and District

Province and district	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams /Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
Rwanda	56.3	2.3	18.8	2.4	79.9	10.8	48.7	44.3	14.4	12.3	24.4	15.0	48.7
City of Kigali	43.2	1.6	20.4	-	77.4	9.3	50.7	32.0	10.8	7.3	21.9	14.6	20.0
Nyarugenge	35.7	0.9	8.6	-	78.4	12.2	55.2	32.0	4.9	9.9	22.0	14.8	19.9
Gasabo	43.0	1.9	25.9	-	77.6	9.6	51.9	34.0	15.2	6.4	22.9	15.9	21.0
Kicukiro	50.5	1.4	15.9	-	75.9	5.6	43.0	26.1	4.2	7.1	19.0	11.1	18.1
Southern Province	41.5	4.5	19.6	3.3	85.0	20.9	69.3	60.5	11.2	20.0	28.7	17.0	57.7
Nyanza	47.0	5.4	22.9	-	87.6	16.5	75.7	40.4	4.6	16.2	26.9	10.5	56.2
Gisagara	61.2	12.1	20.3	-	95.7	27.7	77.5	51.7	8.7	19.4	28.0	15.2	65.7
Nyaruguru	50.1	0.3	29.1	8.1	85.7	8.0	40.6	80.8	27.3	15.6	26.0	21.6	67.3
Huye	36.5	7.4	30.7	-	90.1	21.9	74.1	56.7	10.2	12.4	25.7	17.6	58.3
Nyamagabe	49.3	1.2	28.4	17.9	80.3	7.2	45.6	72.2	20.2	12.8	23.4	16.9	52.6
Ruhango	25.9	3.5	11.5	-	82.9	27.5	80.8	52.9	3.2	17.6	23.1	14.0	52.3
Muhanga	24.6	2.9	0.8	0.6	70.9	25.8	75.2	81.8	7.5	53.9	49.5	26.8	59.2
Kamonyi	34.1	1.7	13.3	-	85.3	30.3	81.1	51.7	9.6	13.7	27.6	14.5	52.6
Western Province	54.1	0.9	2.8	3.0	71.7	10.7	49.6	45.4	15.8	13.7	21.7	15.3	47.3
Karongi	57.7	0.2	9.2	1.0	79.7	11.5	59.4	63.2	9.8	20.3	35.9	22.7	56.4
Rutsiro	64.6	-	2.1	2.1	58.6	13.8	35.4	40.0	20.3	15.8	23.1	15.3	44.1
Rubavu	39.0	-	4.3	-	68.9	4.4	7.5	12.8	30.2	1.4	7.9	10.1	28.0
Nyabihu	54.7	-	1.6	10.1	55.1	0.6	6.1	28.2	47.8	1.5	7.2	7.7	37.5
Ngororero	49.9	0.4	1.4	7.5	71.1	11.1	46.5	76.7	12.5	27.2	28.3	17.7	50.9
Rusizi	70.2	3.5	0.6	0.2	86.2	7.6	83.8	22.3	4.9	10.6	13.9	13.3	53.4
Nyamasheke	38.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	74.9	19.6	75.4	53.7	2.5	9.7	25.4	15.8	64.7
Northern Province	57.0	0.2	29.1	4.3	81.7	2.8	27.5	58.9	24.2	8.5	23.6	21.8	56.1
Rulindo	51.6	0.2	29.1	2.4	85.5	4.8	49.0	71.0	26.5	5.7	26.3	26.0	63.3
Gakenke	65.9	0.7	2.3	1.7	89.1	6.3	48.9	81.9	13.9	25.2	44.1	32.4	61.7
Musanze	65.3	-	11.3	5.3	73.8	0.5	4.9	28.7	28.1	2.0	9.8	12.1	41.4
Burera	61.9	-	48.3	8.7	74.2	0.1	2.6	42.1	29.0	1.4	10.2	13.7	52.3
Gicumbi	42.8	-	52.6	3.9	83.9	2.1	27.8	65.0	25.1	6.0	24.2	22.4	64.5
Eastern Province	74.0	2.9	23.4	0.2	80.5	6.5	41.6	19.3	10.4	6.8	23.0	8.3	53.7
Rwamagana	67.6	1.4	34.3	0.4	83.2	4.9	60.8	31.8	21.0	12.7	32.3	13.2	55.7
Nyagatare	84.3	2.0	19.1	0.3	68.2	6.6	22.0	8.2	2.3	1.6	12.5	4.4	41.8
Gatsibo	69.3	3.4	27.1	0.5	77.2	9.3	41.4	20.1	14.5	6.5	28.1	12.4	57.3
Kayanza	71.2	3.2	30.6	0.4	78.7	2.7	36.5	15.1	12.5	2.8	14.9	4.3	53.3
Kirehe	78.9	2.4	21.7	-	86.5	5.2	32.0	13.0	11.1	8.5	22.2	6.1	56.8
Ngoma	71.4	4.4	18.1	-	84.3	9.1	54.0	25.5	10.6	10.4	34.6	10.7	67.4
Bugesera	73.8	3.5	14.4	-	88.8	6.9	50.0	24.5	3.2	6.8	18.1	7.3	50.1

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

- Bean crop is the most grown crop in Rwanda, with 80% of total households engaged in crop farming. The other predominantly grown crops are maize (56.3%), cassava (48.7%), sweet potato (44.3%), and banana (24.4%).

- About a half of households grow at least one fruit type.
- Eastern Province has a highest Percentage of farmers growing maize. Northern Province has the highest percentage of farmers growing irish potato, sorghum, wheat, and vegetables, while Southern Province has the highest Percentage of farmers that grow bean, cassava, sweet potato, banana, soybean, yams and taro, rice and fruits.

Table 83: Number of private crop farming households cultivating different types of crops by district

	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams & Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
Rwanda	1,168,846	48,752	390,289	50,606	1,658,842	224,595	1,010,374	919,286	299,515	255,215	506,195	311,054	1,358,294
City of Kigali	33,265	1,239	15,730	0	59,624	7,147	39,024	24,615	8,327	5,587	16,888	11,285	48,018
Nyarugenge	5,398	135	1,307	0	11,851	1,850	8,344	4,830	735	1,496	3,330	2,238	9,390
Gasabo	19,618	871	11,823	0	35,364	4,378	23,657	15,514	6,911	2,933	10,458	7,239	29,685
Kicukiro	8,249	233	2,600	0	12,409	919	7,023	4,271	681	1,158	3,100	1,808	8,943
Southern Province	238,526	25,694	112,522	18,960	488,749	120,251	398,359	348,049	64,577	115,087	165,131	97,711	395,686
Nyanza	32,526	3,714	15,875	0	60,643	11,393	52,406	27,977	3,184	11,184	18,614	7,301	46,330
Gisagara	50,789	10,013	16,851	0	79,376	22,976	64,283	42,878	7,187	16,075	23,266	12,632	60,990
Nyaruguru	31,258	177	18,164	5,077	53,402	4,973	25,325	50,357	16,994	9,719	16,210	13,447	46,064
Huye	25,395	5,142	21,366	0	62,628	15,239	51,529	39,422	7,061	8,637	17,859	12,228	49,411
Nyamagabe	37,177	918	21,413	13,481	60,530	5,418	34,405	54,486	15,267	9,634	17,669	12,723	45,174
Ruhango	17,358	2,333	7,722	0	55,617	18,432	54,257	35,468	2,157	11,829	15,499	9,410	43,592
Muhanga	16,992	2,011	569	402	48,913	17,793	51,857	56,477	5,146	37,181	34,144	18,493	50,312
Kamonyi	27,031	1,386	10,562	0	67,640	24,027	64,297	40,984	7,581	10,828	21,870	11,477	53,813
Western Province	244,310	4,175	12,557	13,602	323,797	48,127	223,938	204,959	71,573	61,831	98,188	69,080	267,794
Karongi	40,494	170	6,436	682	55,983	8,107	41,727	44,351	6,905	14,233	25,226	15,915	46,010
Rutsiro	43,304	0	1,388	1422	39,281	9,252	23,707	26,784	13,582	10,603	15,458	10,239	34,301
Rubavu	16,464	0	1,811	0	29,081	1,873	3,182	5,384	12,747	600	3,353	4,256	18,526
Nyabihu	26,866	0	782	4957	27,054	298	3,013	13,859	23,450	747	3,538	3,786	24,181
Ngororero	37,924	330	1,059	5703	54,065	8,442	35,347	58,326	9,511	20,709	21,536	13,436	42,895
Rusizi	50,735	2558	431	170	62,299	5,486	60,570	16,091	3,513	7,676	10,069	9,616	47,555
Nyamashoke	28,523	1117	650	668	56,034	14,669	56,392	40,164	1,865	7,263	19,008	11,832	54,326
Northern Province	221,903	733	113,273	16,659	317,928	11,095	106,902	229,277	94,268	33,058	92,063	84,679	254,727
Rulindo	37,594	117	21,215	1,721	62,336	3,528	35,735	51,739	19,289	4,181	19,207	18,979	52,977
Gakenke	54,893	616	1,896	1,430	74,211	5,257	40,762	68,221	11,602	21,012	36,740	26,991	55,055
Musanze	46,263	0	7,990	3,759	52,297	327	3,493	20,351	19,893	1,422	6,917	8,584	39,924
Burera	44,519	0	34,686	6,232	53,314	46	1,840	30,258	20,857	1,030	7,303	9,855	42,799
Gicumbi	38,634	0	47,486	3,517	75,770	1,937	25,072	58,708	22,627	5,413	21,896	20,270	63,972
Eastern Province	430,842	16,911	136,207	1,385	468,744	37,975	242,151	112,386	60,770	39,652	133,925	48,299	392,069
Rwamagana	48,163	1,017	24,459	257	59,248	3,491	43,293	22,625	14,930	9,014	23,048	9,402	52,996
Nyagatare	80,228	1,886	18,138	317	64,922	6,322	20,937	7,766	2,184	1,569	11,941	4,148	53,083
Gatsibo	67,967	3,355	26,583	503	75,627	9,092	40,553	19,739	14,238	6,360	27,549	12,111	66,261
Kayanza	55,570	2,468	23,920	308	61,476	2,105	28,523	11,778	9,735	2,165	11,648	3,362	50,051
Kirehe	61,815	1,851	16,971	0	67,800	4,114	25,063	10,157	8,677	6,688	17,399	4,799	55,845
Ngoma	56,651	3,465	14,340	0	66,944	7,224	42,821	20,245	8,377	8,247	27,493	8,515	59,723
Bugesera	60,448	2,869	11,796	0	72,727	5,627	40,961	20,076	2,629	5,609	14,847	5,962	54,110

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

Table 84: Percentage of crop farming households producing different types of vegetables by district

	Amaranth	Tomato	Cabbage	Onion	Carrot	Eggplant	French bean	Pumpkin
Rwanda	10.6	1.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	0.4	1.0
City of Kigali	10.3	3.5	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.5	0.8
Nyarugenge	11.4	4.1	2.4	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.6
Gasabo	10.7	3.4	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.1	1.9	1.0
Kicukiro	8.3	3.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.6
Southern Province	12.3	2.8	4.5	2.1	2.4	3.7	0.6	1.1
Nyanza	7.3	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.6
Gisagara	12.0	3.2	3.4	1.5	0.9	3.3	1.0	1.0
Nyaruguru	15.0	0.8	7.0	2.8	2.6	3.3	0.7	1.2
Huye	13.2	2.5	3.9	1.4	2.4	4.5	0.9	0.8
Nyamagabe	9.6	0.8	7.2	1.9	3.5	3.1	0.5	1.4
Ruhango	11.8	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.3	0.8
Muhanga	20.0	5.2	7.6	4.0	5.8	8.2	0.5	2.0
Kamonyi	10.3	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.7	2.9	0.6	0.8
Western Province	10.8	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.6	0.1	0.9
Karongi	15.8	2.2	6.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	0.4	1.6
Rutsiro	10.3	1.3	2.1	1.9	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.9
Rubavu	3.8	0.8	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2
Nyabihu	3.5	0.1	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
Ngororero	11.6	1.6	3.3	1.4	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.9
Rusizi	11.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.2
Nyamasheke	14.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.8	3.0	0.1	0.4
Northern Province	14.3	1.7	4.1	2.2	1.4	2.7	0.5	1.6
Rulindo	16.7	2.5	6.4	3.4	2.4	3.9	0.6	1.2
Gakenke	23.6	3.3	7.1	3.0	1.3	5.3	0.3	2.9
Musanze	6.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.0
Burera	8.2	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6
Gicumbi	14.8	1.0	3.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.2
Eastern Province	6.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.8
Rwamagana	10.2	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.5
Nyagatare	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Gatsibo	10.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.9
Kayonza	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Kirehe	4.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Ngoma	8.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7
Bugesera	5.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2

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

- The most grown vegetables in Rwanda are amaranth (10.6% of total household growing crops), cabbage (3.0%), eggplant (2.5%), tomato (1.8), onions (1.6%) and carrots (1.4%).

7.3. Livestock owned by private households

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

Table 85: % of private households rearing different types of livestock by District (urban and rural)

	Cows	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Bee hives	Other
Rwanda	27.9	19.4	4.7	14.9	5.6	12.0	0.9	1.0	0.4
City of Kigali	5.8	4.7	0.4	2.1	7.8	5.0	0.4	1.0	0.2
Nyarugenge	4.3	4.8	0.2	1.4	7.8	4.9	0.4	1.4	0.2
Gasabo	7.6	5.6	0.4	2.8	8.1	5.2	0.4	0.9	0.2
Kicukiro	3.7	3.0	0.6	1.4	7.3	4.5	0.4	1.1	0.2
Southern Province	37.2	26.4	2.6	27.0	8.0	17.1	0.6	1.0	0.4
Nyanza	32.1	35.1	1.4	13.2	5.4	21.3	0.7	1.0	0.3
Gisagara	29.6	36.1	1.2	22.7	9.0	17.1	0.3	1.2	0.5
Nyaruguru	55.7	22.8	3.4	32.5	4.5	11.5	0.1	0.8	0.4
Huye	28.0	23.4	1.9	33.2	8.1	15.5	0.2	0.7	0.3
Nyamagabe	46.3	21.2	3.7	43.3	5.1	13.8	0.1	1.2	0.6
Ruhango	33.3	28.0	1.9	19.6	7.6	18.6	0.7	0.9	0.3
Muhanga	48.9	19.3	5.5	34.0	13.1	18.6	1.3	1.3	0.4
Kamonyi	30.0	24.4	2.2	20.8	10.1	18.6	1.3	1.1	0.4
Western Province	33.0	13.5	7.6	18.3	4.2	10.1	0.3	0.7	0.5
Karongi	48.2	23.2	3.2	21.3	4.4	17.5	0.1	1.2	0.4
Rutsiro	39.2	11.7	9.5	19.6	5.1	9.8	0.4	0.7	0.7
Rubavu	11.4	4.7	9.9	3.4	2.3	5.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Nyabihu	28.2	7.4	18.9	9.6	2.6	7.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Ngororero	54.0	13.4	9.1	30.6	8.3	12.2	0.4	0.8	0.4
Rusizi	20.6	17.6	2.2	22.0	2.2	10.7	0.6	0.5	1.1
Nyamasheke	38.3	17.6	2.5	24.6	2.7	9.6	0.1	0.8	0.5
Northern Province	44.8	17.3	13.3	15.1	4.5	10.7	0.4	0.7	0.2
Rulindo	46.8	19.9	8.7	15.8	6.8	13.7	0.7	0.8	0.3
Gakenke	60.8	23.9	13.0	28.8	6.6	12.7	0.3	1.2	0.2
Musanze	21.7	8.1	13.3	10.7	2.2	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.1
Burera	40.7	12.2	19.3	12.8	1.3	6.6	0.3	0.5	0.1
Gicumbi	57.8	23.6	12.2	9.8	4.7	15.3	0.7	0.6	0.4
Eastern Province	18.8	27.3	1.8	8.9	4.6	13.5	2.1	1.5	0.4
Rwamagana	19.1	22.4	2.5	7.9	6.8	13.2	1.4	1.3	0.4
Nyagatare	13.4	21.6	2.3	4.9	3.4	13.0	1.6	1.4	0.5
Gatsibo	29.5	29.2	1.9	8.9	6.3	13.3	1.4	1.6	0.4
Kayanza	14.8	27.7	1.6	9.8	4.2	10.1	2.4	1.4	0.3
Kirehe	19.1	34.8	1.7	9.3	1.9	12.7	2.9	1.1	0.2
Ngoma	23.4	34.8	1.3	15.8	3.8	18.3	4.9	1.8	0.5
Bugesera	13.8	24.0	1.2	8.3	5.6	14.5	1.1	1.8	0.4

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

- The main types of livestock owned/reared by private households in Rwanda are cows (28% of the households), followed by goats (19%), pigs (15%), chickens (12%) and rabbits (6%). Other livestock types (sheep, beehives, etc.) are found in few households (less than 5% of all households).
- At province level, the following are observed :
 - Northern Province has the highest Percentage of households owning cows (44.8%), and sheep (13.3%)
 - Eastern Province has the highest in Percentage of households owning goats (27%).
 - Southern Province has the highest Percentage of households owning pigs (27%), and rabbits (8%) and chicken (17%).
- Generally, the ownership of livestock by the private households is more in rural areas than in urban areas (Table 84 and Table 85). For instance, 36% of households in rural areas have cows compared to 7% of the urban households.

Table 86: Percentage of private households rearing different types of livestock by District (Urban)

Province and district	Cows	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other_poultry	Beekeeping	Other
Rwanda	7.5	6.8	1.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	0.6	0.9	0.2
City of Kigali	3	2.5	0.3	1.2	7.8	3.7	0.3	1.1	0.2
Nyarugenge	2.3	2.6	0.1	1	7.6	3.6	0.3	1.4	0.2
Gasabo	2.9	2.1	0.2	1.2	8.4	3.3	0.2	1	0.2
Kicukiro	3.6	2.8	0.5	1.3	7.2	4.3	0.4	1.1	0.2
Southern Province	13	11.5	0.7	10.2	8.3	11.9	0.5	0.7	0.3
Nyanza	12.3	14.4	0.5	6.5	6.6	12.1	0.6	0.7	0.3
Gisagara	25.8	30.3	1.1	22.5	9	14.6	0.1	0.9	0.1
Nyaruguru	36.9	7.3	1.8	11	2.1	9.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Huye	6.4	7.9	0.4	7.2	9	9.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Nyamagabe	17.7	7.9	0.9	21.3	6.1	10.6	0.2	0.5	0.3
Ruhango	17.2	13.3	0.9	7.1	6.6	14	0.6	0.7	0.3
Muhanga	8.4	5.3	0.8	11.8	10.9	10.9	0.5	0.6	0.3
Kamonyi	14	14.9	0.7	8.7	8.7	13.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
Western Province	9.8	6.9	3.7	7.4	2.5	7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Karongi	15.7	12	0.4	6	2.6	11.6	0.2	0.8	0.1
Rutsiro	29	8.7	7	15.7	6.4	8.5	0.1	0.6	0.8
Rubavu	6	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.7	5.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Nyabihu	15.6	4.4	11.4	2.5	1.3	3.8	0	0.2	0
Ngororero	28.2	8.3	5.5	18.2	5.9	10.8	0.7	0.8	0.2
Rusizi	6.1	12.9	0.5	13.4	1.5	9.2	1.2	0.3	0.4
Nyamasheke	18.2	9.6	1.5	20.9	1.3	8.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Northern Province	15.1	8.7	6.7	6.9	3.1	6.8	0.4	0.6	0.1
Rulindo	17.5	9.9	2.1	7.6	8.3	9.7	1.1	0.9	0.3
Gakenke	35.3	20.3	2.9	22.3	5.9	10.7	0.3	1.2	0.2
Musanze	10.7	6.3	7.1	5.8	1.7	6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Burera	23.5	14.9	12.9	8	0.9	5.9	0.3	0.5	0.1
Gicumbi	26.2	12.9	4.2	5	5.8	9.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Eastern Province	9.4	13.2	0.9	4.9	5.2	10	1.3	1.4	0.3
Rwamagana	8.6	10.1	0.9	4.8	7.9	9.1	1.1	1.4	0.3
Nyagatare	9	13	1.3	3.4	2.9	9.7	1.4	1.4	0.4
Gatsibo	12.3	14.7	0.6	4.6	5.6	9.7	1.2	1.2	0.2
Kayanza	9.9	12.1	0.4	6.5	3.4	7.7	1.2	1.1	0.2
Kirehe	10.6	22.6	1.4	4.8	2.1	10.3	2.8	1.2	0.2
Ngoma	14.9	20.6	0.5	9.4	4.4	12.9	2.9	1.6	0.5
Bugesera	8.3	13.1	0.9	5	6.1	11.2	0.9	1.7	0.3

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

Table 87: Percentage of private households rearing different types of livestock by District (Rural)

Province and district	Cows	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Bee hives	Other
Rwanda	36.3	24.6	6	19.2	5.6	14.2	1	1	0.4
City of Kigali	27.7	22.0	1.3	8.9	7.9	14.8	1.3	0.9	0.5
Nyarugenge	19.5	21	0.5	4.2	8.2	14.9	1.3	1.3	0.5
Gasabo	30.5	22.2	1.2	10.2	7.8	14.6	1.2	0.8	0.6
Kicukiro	15.3	23.1	11.6	9.5	8.3	18.3	2.1	1.6	0.2
Southern Province	41.2	28.9	2.9	29.8	7.9	17.9	0.6	1.1	0.4
Nyanza	34.3	37.3	1.5	13.9	5.4	22.3	0.7	1.0	0.4
Gisagara	29.7	36.3	1.2	22.7	9	17.2	0.3	1.2	0.5
Nyaruguru	56.2	23.2	3.4	33.1	4.5	11.6	0.1	0.8	0.4
Huye	32.7	26.8	2.2	38.9	8.1	16.8	0.2	0.7	0.3
Nyamagabe	49.4	22.6	3.9	45.7	5.1	14.1	0.1	1.3	0.6
Ruhango	35.3	29.9	2	21.2	7.7	19.2	0.7	0.9	0.3
Muhanga	60.7	23.4	6.9	40.5	13.3	20.8	1.5	1.3	0.4
Kamonyi	37.4	28.8	2.9	26.3	10.5	21.2	1.7	1.2	0.4
Western Province	39.6	15.4	8.7	21.4	4.4	11	0.2	0.8	0.6
Karongi	51.6	24.4	3.5	22.9	4.5	18.2	0.1	1.3	0.4
Rutsiro	39.8	11.9	9.6	19.8	5	9.9	0.4	0.7	0.7
Rubavu	18.3	6.4	17.9	3.9	2	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Nyabihu	32.3	8.3	21.4	11.9	2.8	8.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
Ngororero	55.3	13.7	9.3	31.3	8.4	12.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Rusizi	27.8	20	3.1	26.4	2.4	11.4	0.3	0.6	1.4
Nyamasheke	40	18.3	2.6	24.9	2.8	9.8	0.1	0.8	0.5
Northern Province	51.0	19.1	14.6	16.9	4.6	11.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
Rulindo	50.4	21.1	9.4	16.7	6.7	14.2	0.7	0.8	0.3
Gakenke	62	24.1	13.5	29.1	6.6	12.8	0.3	1.2	0.2
Musanze	32.3	9.9	19.3	15.4	2.5	5.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Burera	42.6	11.9	20	13.3	1.3	6.7	0.3	0.5	0.1
Gicumbi	59.9	24.4	12.7	10.1	4.7	15.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
Eastern Province	21.3	31.0	2.0	9.9	4.5	14.5	2.3	1.5	0.4
Rwamagana	24.7	29	3.3	9.6	6.6	15.4	1.6	1.3	0.5
Nyagatare	14.9	24.4	2.6	5.3	3.4	14.1	1.7	1.4	0.5
Gatsibo	31.5	30.9	2	9.4	6.3	13.7	1.4	1.6	0.4
Kayonza	15.7	30.5	1.8	10.4	4.3	10.6	2.6	1.5	0.4
Kirehe	19.8	35.6	1.7	9.6	1.9	12.9	2.9	1.1	0.2
Ngoma	24.2	36.2	1.4	16.4	3.8	18.9	5.1	1.8	0.5
Bugesera	17.5	31.3	1.3	10.5	5.4	16.8	1.2	1.8	0.4

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

Table 88: Number of private households rearing different types of livestock by District

	Cows	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Beehives	Other
Rwanda	925,808	643,420	155,525	494,305	94,111	396,161	29,642	17,231	12,241
City of Kigali	28,548	23,049	1,859	10,280	5,688	24,232	2,010	749	1,131
Nyarugenge	4,518	5,002	183	1,421	1,046	5,131	438	181	241
Gasabo	18,963	13,937	923	6,943	3,387	13,070	1,009	382	597
Kicukiro	5,067	4,110	753	1,916	1,255	6,031	563	186	293
Southern Province	282,433	200,881	19,658	205,568	38,555	129,811	4,660	5,003	3,053
Nyanza	29,867	32,631	1,280	12,300	3,079	19,815	609	576	323
Gisagara	29,954	36,528	1,259	22,998	5,775	17,307	326	736	506
Nyaruguru	41,098	16,853	2,480	24,003	2,448	8,506	37	443	280
Huye	26,910	22,451	1,793	31,928	4,653	14,843	215	407	302
Nyamagabe	42,646	19,491	3,360	39,885	3,397	12,710	79	825	533
Ruhango	31,428	26,490	1,790	18,526	4,315	17,600	646	490	313
Muhanga	45,564	17,986	5,120	31,729	8,203	17,334	1,180	787	346
Kamonyi	34,966	28,451	2,576	24,199	6,685	21,696	1,568	739	450
Western Province	221,800	90,514	51,095	122,986	15,815	68,109	2,103	2,784	3,462
Karongi	44,056	21,230	2,941	19,461	2,684	16,036	130	753	331
Rutsiro	34,003	10,161	8,211	17,004	2,774	8,543	318	367	644
Rubavu	14,133	5,823	12,289	4,248	855	6,364	550	117	436
Nyabihu	21,574	5,617	14,472	7,370	1,033	5,435	39	220	107
Ngororero	50,006	12,433	8,419	28,359	5,645	11,322	381	560	394
Rusizi	21,568	18,471	2,346	23,102	1,186	11,223	619	279	1,110
Nyamasheke	36,460	16,779	2,417	23,442	1,638	9,186	66	488	440
Northern Province	226,476	87,418	67,084	76,656	14,803	54,197	2,155	2,413	1,115
Rulindo	43,054	18,275	7,952	14,480	4,140	12,613	662	468	278
Gakenke	56,927	22,383	12,193	26,942	4,985	11,858	280	899	169
Musanze	25,952	9,689	15,924	12,765	1,191	6,891	246	275	133
Burera	37,324	11,219	17,678	11,726	768	6,067	236	315	119
Gicumbi	63,219	25,852	13,337	10,743	3,719	16,768	731	456	416
Eastern Province	166,551	241,558	15,829	78,815	19,250	119,812	18,714	6,282	3,480
Rwamagana	23,137	27,168	3,009	9,569	3,620	15,998	1,731	683	490
Nyagatare	21,529	34,587	3,617	7,791	2,114	20,789	2,613	902	788
Gatsibo	40,210	39,830	2,521	12,099	4,584	18,131	1,871	1,138	539
Kayonza	16,879	31,642	1,839	11,199	2,190	11,582	2,687	743	395
Kirehe	21,797	39,586	1,937	10,541	1,120	14,498	3,272	667	267
Ngoma	23,989	35,688	1,312	16,170	2,258	18,801	5,047	1,079	508
Bugesera	19,010	33,057	1,594	11,446	3,364	20,013	1,493	1,070	493

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

Table 89: Different types of livestock owned by the private households by District (Urban + Rural)

	Cows	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chicken	Other poultry	Other
Rwanda	1,424,180	1,513,140	331,748	786,191	361,330	2,583,333	90,802	53,755
City of Kigali	40,626	57,777	4,179	25,995	36,551	398,326	7,668	5,207
Nyarugenge	6,377	13,069	428	3,491	7,255	64,680	1,641	1,362
Gasabo	28,182	33,041	2,050	16,645	20,247	196,793	3,435	2,665
Kicukiro	6,067	11,667	1,701	5,859	9,049	136,853	2,592	1,180
Southern province	389,419	428,181	37,005	302,117	135,947	571,583	15,093	12,589
Nyanza	44,852	75,484	2,754	20,366	11,759	76,507	1,832	947
Gisagara	39,720	77,344	2,566	31,613	19,435	71,824	807	1,936
Nyaruguru	53,388	31,682	4,234	30,187	7,622	26,569	90	1,139
Huye	39,152	45,886	3,686	46,734	16,573	80,597	753	1,091
Nyamagabe	58,467	40,528	6,435	55,635	11,176	46,076	333	2,564
Ruhango	42,240	55,104	3,434	27,477	15,136	61,154	2,029	982
Muhanga	62,505	34,346	8,628	46,994	26,643	76,555	3,580	1,620
Kamonyi	49,095	67,807	5,268	43,111	27,603	132,301	5,669	2,310
Western province	305,047	179,854	111,128	183,928	49,312	291,465	7,544	17,330
Karongi	61,929	41,536	5,814	28,955	8,066	53,387	538	1,260
Rutsiro	48,555	21,098	18,319	24,958	8,985	26,994	1,121	3,187
Rubavu	26,336	14,979	29,923	12,235	3,638	62,634	2,593	2,033
Nyabihu	34,420	11,795	33,408	10,978	2,902	25,361	164	493
Ngororero	64,521	21,925	14,949	39,062	16,149	30,914	892	1,479
Rusizi	26,214	38,769	4,365	35,323	4,169	61,698	2,046	6,506
Nyamasheke	43,072	29,752	4,350	32,417	5,403	30,477	190	2,372
Northern province	298,262	181,982	135,517	130,679	55,520	383,319	6,741	4,305
Rulindo	57,955	37,878	15,314	26,315	18,430	134,177	2,403	1,368
Gakenke	70,928	40,729	21,060	39,640	15,210	81,342	699	475
Musanze	34,384	20,123	35,005	24,546	4,524	69,931	844	542
Burera	46,024	24,347	35,617	18,577	2,935	27,840	674	478
Gicumbi	88,971	58,905	28,521	21,601	14,421	70,029	2,121	1,442
Eastern province	390,826	665,346	43,919	143,472	84,000	938,640	53,756	14,324
Rwamagana	37,833	68,300	7,345	24,270	17,472	221,771	5,595	2,094
Nyagatare	122,638	112,597	12,460	15,597	9,902	110,044	8,287	2,357
Gatsibo	69,962	96,080	6,226	22,027	17,283	73,456	4,820	2,109
Kayonza	55,249	100,998	5,357	19,833	8,843	75,147	7,423	1,724
Kirehe	37,294	101,444	5,168	14,996	4,737	60,080	9,377	1,129
Ngoma	33,438	85,595	2,830	22,290	8,456	84,381	12,815	2,179
Bugesera	34,412	100,332	4,533	24,459	17,307	313,761	5,439	2,732

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

- Rwanda's households possessed large herds of different types of livestock, of which cow is predominant (1.4 million cows).
- The types of livestock vary by province. For instance, Eastern Province has the highest number of cows, goats and chicken, Northern Province has the highest number of sheep, and Southern Province has the highest number of pigs and rabbits.
- On the whole, the number of livestock in rural areas far exceeds that in urban areas (table 90 and table 91).

Table 90: Livestock owned by the private households by livestock type and District (Urban)

Province/ District	Cows	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chicken	Other poultry	Other
Rwanda	193,809	197,695	39,885	120,061	74,509	1,217,068	23,238	11,991
City of Kigali	17,320	27,586	2,340	14,774	26,582	350,658	5,574	4,059
Nyarugenge	2,559	6,346	192	1,699	4,872	55,545	1,078	1,099
Gasabo	9,092	10,540	804	7,531	13,068	161,342	1,977	1,807
Kicukiro	5,669	10,700	1,344	5,544	8,642	133,771	2,519	1,153
Southern province	28,459	35,549	2,406	29,178	17,933	175,745	2,964	1,954
Nyanza	2,983	3,957	170	2,182	1,253	15,160	212	80
Gisagara	1,812	2,895	200	1,774	856	4,409	30	5
Nyaruguru	1,666	545	142	713	202	2,842	1	45
Huye	2,924	3,681	228	3,242	2,774	30,702	269	229
Nyamagabe	2,774	1,786	181	3,533	793	9,545	181	198
Ruhango	3,455	3,906	312	2,169	1,430	12,191	252	159
Muhanga	3,513	3,042	409	6,244	3,656	33,410	832	420
Kamonyi	9,332	15,737	764	9,321	6,969	67,486	1,187	818
Western province	37,839	25,566	14,260	24,887	4,975	113,860	4,100	2,089
Karongi	2,974	2,779	419	1,562	585	13,464	190	38
Rutsiro	5,446	1,265	764	1,371	652	2,423	25	195
Rubavu	10,758	6,294	6,736	7,678	1,977	51,613	2,194	1,100
Nyabihu	9,578	2,153	5,220	949	290	10,609	44	7
Ngororero	3,698	1,000	536	1,718	601	2,484	76	39
Rusizi	3,184	10,412	353	8,785	684	28,461	1,507	636
Nyamasheke	2,201	1,663	232	2,824	186	4,806	64	74
Northern province	22,165	18,571	13,834	18,898	5,465	124,020	1,614	828
Rulindo	3,175	2,605	457	2,581	1,710	34,346	530	385
Gakenke	2,525	1,955	419	2,717	854	18,215	47	32
Musanze	9,484	8,309	9,713	8,738	1,717	56,304	627	257
Burera	3,146	3,091	2,353	1,430	199	5,074	98	75
Gicumbi	3,835	2,611	892	3,432	985	10,081	312	79
Eastern province	88,026	90,423	7,045	32,324	19,554	452,785	8,986	3,061
Rwamagana	9,966	13,057	1,532	9,730	5,592	132,238	2,002	616
Nyagatare	39,925	20,223	2,216	3,928	2,219	29,755	2,117	441
Gatsibo	7,613	6,325	403	2,687	1,424	9,743	516	112
Kayonza	12,929	12,121	533	3,200	1,001	27,279	739	378
Kirehe	3,254	5,592	318	989	725	8,995	733	51
Ngoma	2,834	5,770	238	1,754	1,031	16,917	683	252
Bugesera	11,505	27,335	1,805	10,036	7,562	227,858	2,196	1,211

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

Table 91: Livestock owned by the private households by livestock type and District (Rural)

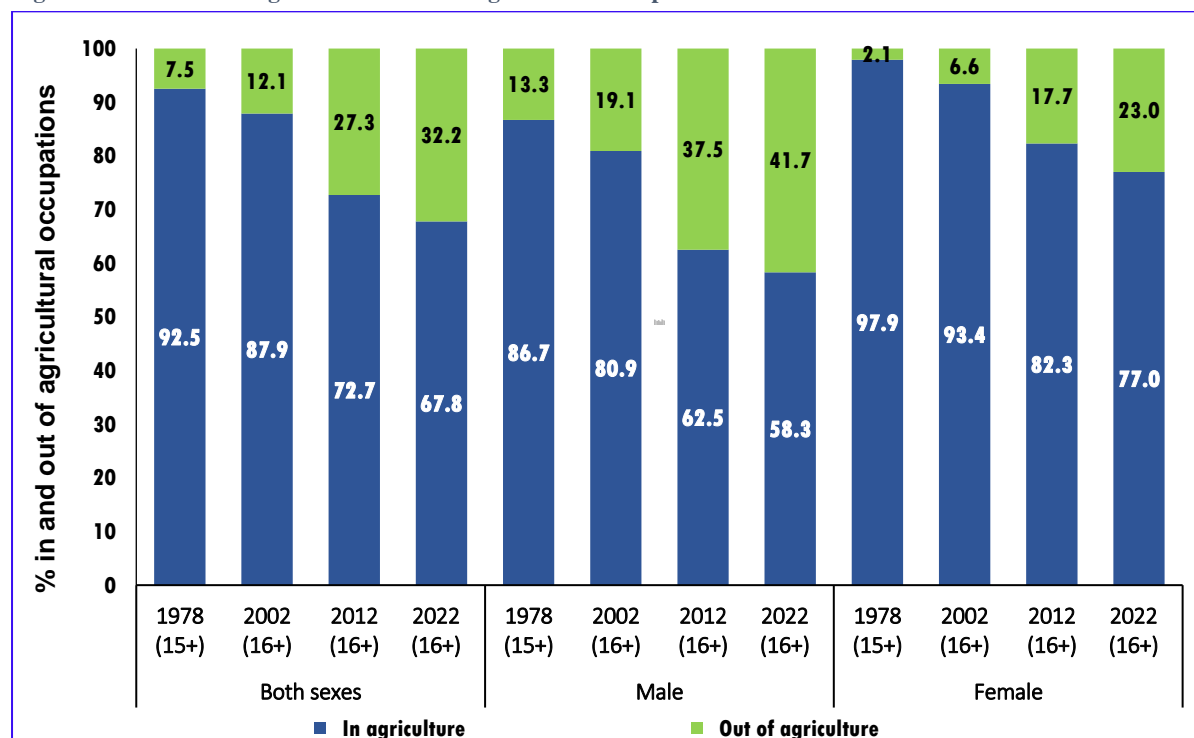
Province/ District	Cows	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chicken	Other poultry	Other
Rwanda	644,211	1,315,445	291,863	666,130	286,821	1,366,265	67,564	41,764
City of Kigali	8,764	30,191	1,839	11,221	9,969	47,668	2,094	1,148
Nyarugenge	1,515	6,723	236	1,792	2,383	9,135	563	263
Gasabo	7,065	22,501	1,246	9,114	7,179	35,451	1,458	858
Kicukiro	184	967	357	315	407	3,082	73	27
Southern province	201,179	392,632	34,599	272,939	118,014	395,838	12,129	10,635
Nyanza	15,445	71,527	2,584	18,184	10,506	61,347	1,620	867
Gisagara	24,930	74,449	2,366	29,839	18,579	67,415	777	1,931
Nyaruguru	32,271	31,137	4,092	29,474	7,420	23,727	89	1,094
Huye	24,331	42,205	3,458	43,492	13,799	49,895	484	862
Nyamagabe	34,851	38,742	6,254	52,102	10,383	36,531	152	2,366
Ruhango	20,888	51,198	3,122	25,308	13,706	48,963	1,777	823
Muhanga	27,793	31,304	8,219	40,750	22,987	43,145	2,748	1,200
Kamonyi	20,670	52,070	4,504	33,790	20,634	64,815	4,482	1,492
Western province	170,454	154,288	96,868	159,041	44,337	177,605	3,444	15,241
Karongi	46,053	38,757	5,395	27,393	7,481	39,923	348	1,222
Rutsiro	25,745	19,833	17,555	23,587	8,333	24,571	1,096	2,992
Rubavu	6,664	8,685	23,187	4,557	1,661	11,021	399	933
Nyabihu	11,386	9,642	28,188	10,029	2,612	14,752	120	486
Ngororero	38,932	20,925	14,413	37,344	15,548	28,430	816	1,440
Rusizi	14,586	28,357	4,012	26,538	3,485	33,237	539	5,870
Nyamasheke	27,088	28,089	4,118	29,593	5,217	25,671	126	2,298
Northern province	120,277	163,411	121,683	111,781	50,055	259,299	5,127	3,477
Rulindo	26,942	35,273	14,857	23,734	16,720	99,831	1,873	983
Gakenke	28,668	38,774	20,641	36,923	14,356	63,127	652	443
Musanze	13,251	11,814	25,292	15,808	2,807	13,627	217	285
Burera	22,751	21,256	33,264	17,147	2,736	22,766	576	403
Gicumbi	28,665	56,294	27,629	18,169	13,436	59,948	1,809	1,363
Eastern province	143,537	574,923	36,874	111,148	64,446	485,855	44,770	11,263
Rwamagana	10,770	55,243	5,813	14,540	11,880	89,533	3,593	1,478
Nyagatare	24,900	92,374	10,244	11,669	7,683	80,289	6,170	1,916
Gatsibo	35,669	89,755	5,823	19,340	15,859	63,713	4,304	1,997
Kayonza	23,267	88,877	4,824	16,633	7,842	47,868	6,684	1,346
Kirehe	20,034	95,852	4,850	14,007	4,012	51,085	8,644	1,078
Ngoma	14,430	79,825	2,592	20,536	7,425	67,464	12,132	1,927
Bugesera	14,467	72,997	2,728	14,423	9,745	85,903	3,243	1,521

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

7.4. Engagement of population in agriculture and other economic activity

During the census, all employed persons aged 16 years and above were asked some questions on the main occupation and industry they were engaged in. In addition, a question on involvement in subsistence agriculture or not was asked to those who were not employed. This section provides findings from the RPHC5 on the engagement of the working age population in agriculture and non-agriculture activities.

Figure 34: Evolution of agricultural and non-agricultural occupations

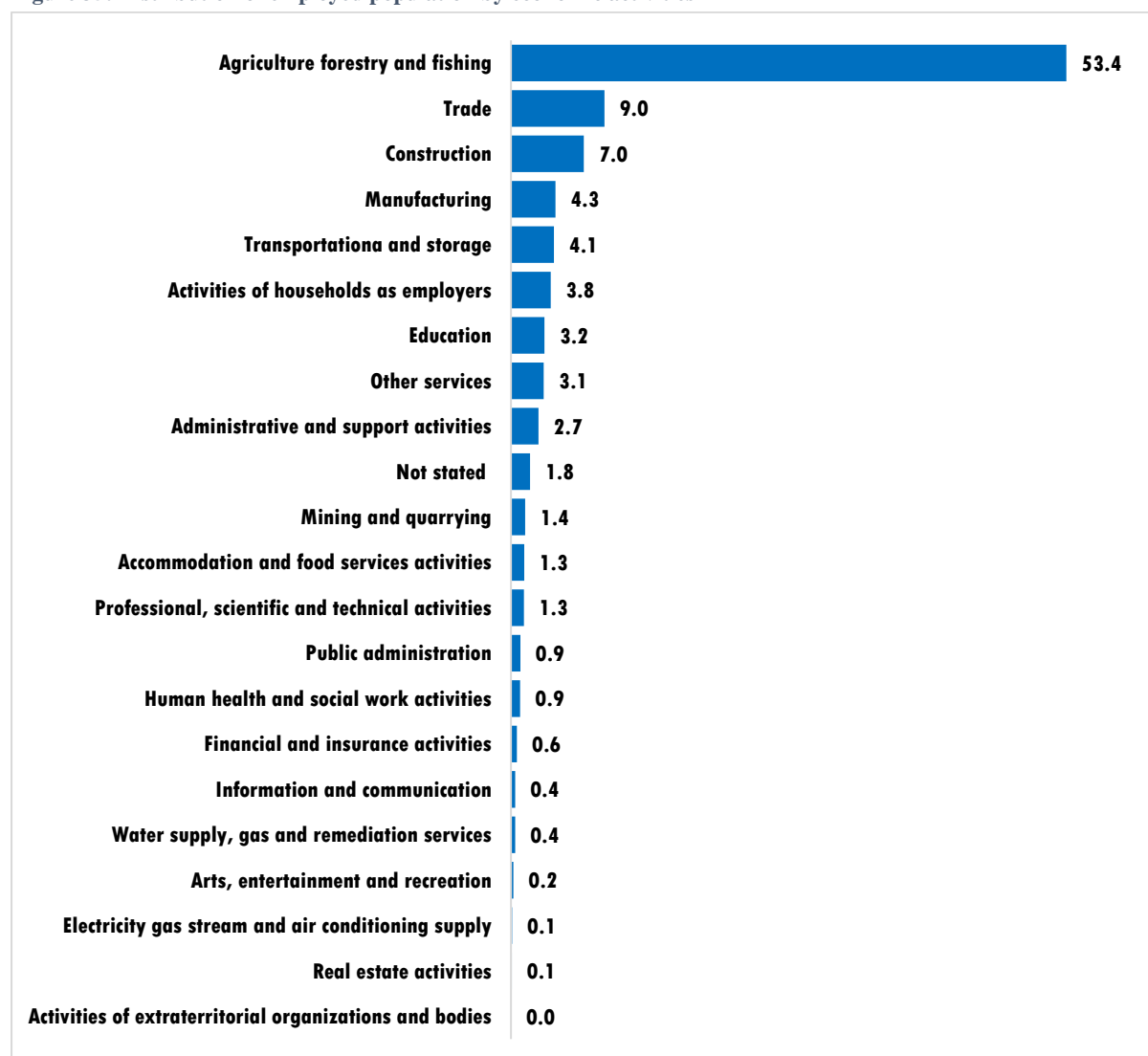


Source: 1978, 2002, 2012, 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses (NISR)

Agricultural occupations include market and non-market agricultural occupations carried out by any member of the household aged 16 years or above during the 7 days preceding the census. The results show that the percentage of agricultural occupations decreased between 1978 and 2022 while the percentage of non-agricultural occupations increased in the same period. The population engaged in agricultural occupations decreased at a lower pace between 2012 and 2022 (5-percentage points) compared to a registered decrease between 2002 and 2012 (15-percentage points).

The results also show that the percentage of agricultural occupations is higher among females than males; on the other hand, the percentage of non-agricultural occupations is higher among males than females. There were 77 percent of females engaged in agricultural activities compared to 58 percent of males in August 2022. This indicates that females have more limitations of accessing to non-agricultural occupations compared to males.

Figure 35: Distribution of employed population by economic activities



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

The Figure 35 illustrates the distribution of employed population by branch of economic activity. In this Figure, the population engaged in subsistence agriculture are excluded.

The employment in agriculture sector refers to those engaged in market-oriented agriculture (those whose the products from agriculture is mainly sold or those who engaged in agriculture for pay). The results show that agriculture employment was by far the most frequent branch of economic activity (53.4% of total employment). The branch of economic activity with the next highest number of employed persons was trade (9 percent) followed by construction (7%), manufacturing (4.3%), transportation and storage (4.1%).

Other branches of economic activity comprised each less than four percent of total employment.

Chapter 8: Populations Projections

Population projections represent the future size of a population, age and sex distribution. They are based on assumptions that are often based on patterns of change (i.e. vital events and/or demographic events) which have previously occurred. Projections indicate what future values for the population would be if the assumed patterns of change were to occur. The 2022 Rwanda population projections simply indicate a future value for the population if the set of underlying assumptions categorized into three likely scenarios (i.e. high, medium and low) occur.

8.1. Projections of the size of the total, urban and rural populations

Table 92: Evolution of the Rwanda’s population (in millions) by area of residence, 2022-2052

Year	High			Medium			Low		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
2022	13.2	3.7	9.5	13.2	3.7	9.5	13.2	3.7	9.5
2023	13.5	3.9	9.6	13.5	3.9	9.5	13.5	3.9	9.5
2024	13.8	4.2	9.6	13.8	4.2	9.6	13.8	4.2	9.6
2025	14.1	4.5	9.6	14.1	4.5	9.6	14.1	4.5	9.6
2026	14.4	4.8	9.6	14.4	4.8	9.6	14.4	4.8	9.6
2027	14.7	5.1	9.6	14.7	5.1	9.6	14.7	5.1	9.6
2028	15.1	5.5	9.6	15.1	5.5	9.6	15.0	5.5	9.6
2029	15.4	5.8	9.6	15.4	5.8	9.6	15.4	5.8	9.6
2030	15.7	6.2	9.6	15.7	6.1	9.6	15.7	6.1	9.6
2031	16.1	6.5	9.6	16.1	6.5	9.6	16.0	6.5	9.5
2032	16.4	6.9	9.5	16.4	6.9	9.5	16.4	6.9	9.5
2033	16.8	7.2	9.6	16.7	7.2	9.5	16.7	7.2	9.5
2034	17.1	7.6	9.6	17.1	7.5	9.6	17.0	7.5	9.5
2035	17.5	7.9	9.6	17.4	7.9	9.6	17.4	7.9	9.5
2036	17.9	8.3	9.6	17.8	8.3	9.5	17.7	8.2	9.5
2037	18.3	8.7	9.6	18.2	8.7	9.5	18.1	8.6	9.5
2038	18.6	9.1	9.5	18.5	9.1	9.5	18.4	9.0	9.4
2039	19.0	9.5	9.5	18.9	9.5	9.4	18.8	9.4	9.4
2040	19.4	10.0	9.4	19.3	9.9	9.3	19.1	9.8	9.3
2041	19.8	10.4	9.3	19.6	10.4	9.3	19.5	10.3	9.2
2042	20.1	10.9	9.2	20.0	10.8	9.2	19.8	10.7	9.1
2043	20.5	11.4	9.1	20.3	11.3	9.0	20.2	11.2	9.0
2044	20.9	11.9	9.0	20.7	11.8	8.9	20.5	11.7	8.8
2045	21.3	12.5	8.8	21.1	12.3	8.7	20.8	12.2	8.6
2046	21.7	13.0	8.7	21.4	12.9	8.6	21.2	12.7	8.5
2047	22.1	13.6	8.5	21.8	13.4	8.4	21.5	13.2	8.3
2048	22.5	14.2	8.3	22.1	14.0	8.2	21.8	13.8	8.0
2049	22.8	14.8	8.0	22.5	14.6	7.9	22.1	14.4	7.8
2050	23.2	15.4	7.8	22.9	15.2	7.7	22.5	14.9	7.5
2051	23.6	16.1	7.5	23.2	15.8	7.4	22.8	15.5	7.2
2052	24.0	16.8	7.2	23.6	16.5	7.1	23.1	16.2	6.9
Change: 2022 - 2052	81.6	356.5	-24.5	78.4	348.4	-25.8	74.9	339.5	-27.3

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

- Irrespective of the scenario, the total population of Rwanda will continue to increase. It is expected to reach 23.6 million inhabitants by the end of the projection period (2052) according to the most likely scenario (the medium scenario). This will be 500 thousand inhabitants more than the low scenario (23.1 million) and 400 thousand inhabitants less than the high scenario (24 million).

- The urban population will increase from 3.7 million in 2022 to 16.8 million (high scenario), 16.5 million (medium scenario) and 16.2 million (low scenario) by 2052. This corresponds to an overall increase equivalent to more than 4 times the increase rate of the total population.
- The rural population will decline from 9.5 million in 2022 to 7.2 million (high scenario), 7.1 million (medium scenario) and 6.9 million (low scenario) by 2052. This will translate in a decrease of the size of the rural population by 24.5% (high scenario), 26% (medium scenario) and 27% (low scenario) between 2022 and 2052 in consideration of the country’s aspiration to have 70% of the population in urban by 2050.

8.2. Projections of the population density

Table 93: Evolution of the population density by residence (medium projection), 2022-2052

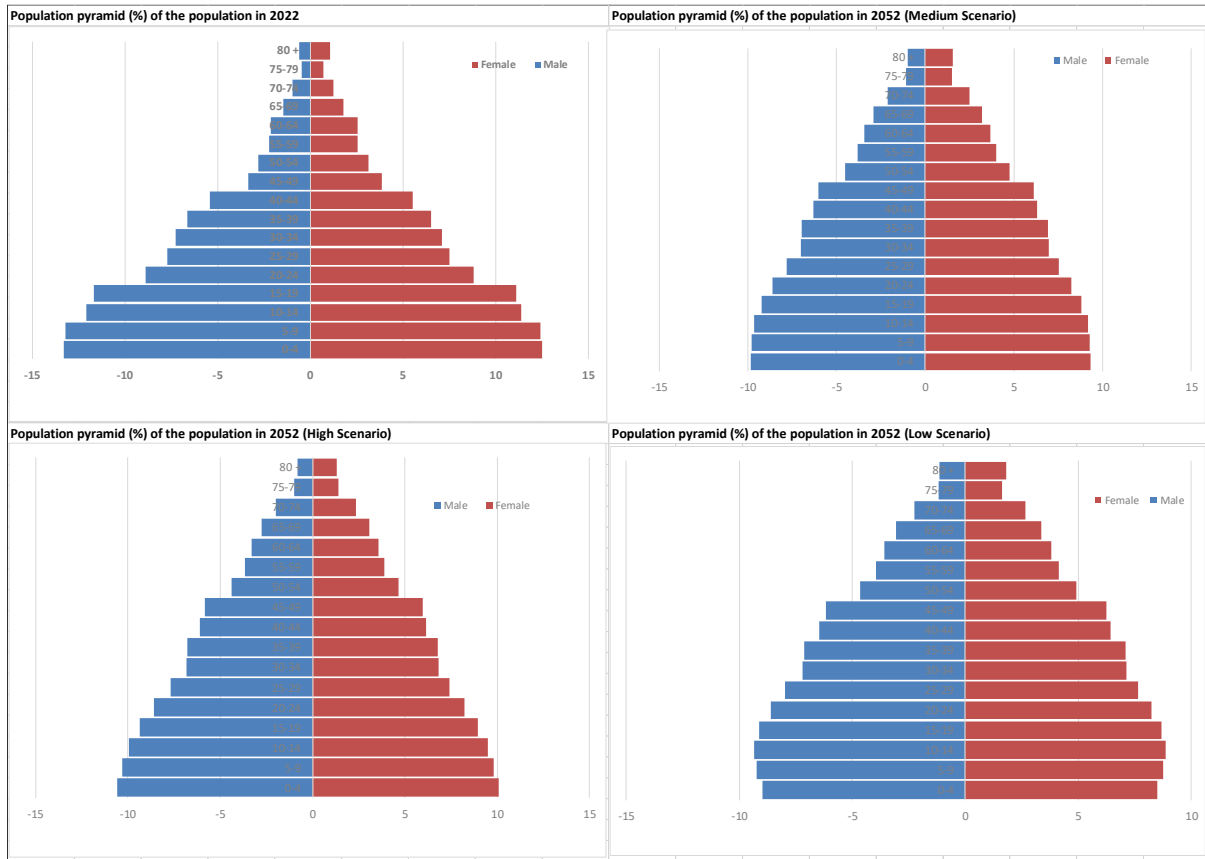
Year	Total Population	Density	Urban Population	Density	Rural Population	Density
2022	13.2	501	3.7	1,695	9.5	394
2023	13.5	513	3.9	1,820	9.5	395
2024	13.8	524	4.2	1,950	9.6	396
2025	14.1	535	4.5	2,084	9.6	396
2026	14.4	547	4.8	2,224	9.6	397
2027	14.7	559	5.1	2,368	9.6	397
2028	15.1	572	5.5	2,517	9.6	397
2029	15.4	584	5.8	2,672	9.6	397
2030	15.7	597	6.1	2,832	9.6	396
2031	16.1	610	6.5	2,997	9.6	395
2032	16.4	623	6.9	3,167	9.5	394
2033	16.7	636	7.2	3,318	9.5	395
2034	17.1	649	7.5	3,476	9.6	395
2035	17.4	663	7.9	3,640	9.6	395
2036	17.8	676	8.3	3,811	9.5	395
2037	18.2	690	8.7	3,989	9.5	394
2038	18.5	703	9.1	4,174	9.5	392
2039	18.9	717	9.5	4,367	9.4	390
2040	19.3	731	9.9	4,567	9.3	387
2041	19.6	745	10.4	4,774	9.3	383
2042	20.0	759	10.8	4,989	9.2	379
2043	20.3	773	11.3	5,212	9.0	374
2044	20.7	786	11.8	5,443	8.9	368
2045	21.1	800	12.3	5,682	8.7	362
2046	21.4	814	12.9	5,929	8.6	355
2047	21.8	827	13.4	6,185	8.4	346
2048	22.1	841	14.0	6,450	8.2	338
2049	22.5	854	14.6	6,723	7.9	328
2050	22.9	868	15.2	7,007	7.7	317
2051	23.2	881	15.8	7,299	7.4	305
2052	23.6	894	16.5	7,602	7.1	292

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

- The density of the population of Rwanda will continue to increase regardless of the measures currently taken to mitigate its evolution. The current density of 501 inhabitants per square kilometer (in mid- 2022) is already one of the highest in Africa and will rise to about 894 at the end the projection period, 2052 (medium scenario).
- Yet, in the next thirty years, there will be additional 400 or even more inhabitants per square kilometer depending on the projection scenario. The population projections reveal that by 2052 the population density is expected to be 911 inhabitants per square kilometer (high scenario), 894 (medium scenario) and 877 (low scenario).

8.3. Projections of the age-sex structure of the population

Figure 32: Comparison of the 2022 and 2052 age pyramids of Rwanda’s population



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

- Irrespective of the scenario, the age pyramid of Rwanda in 2052 will be quite different from the 2022 one. The major change will be the decrease in the share of children aged 0-14 years in the total population, and the expected increase in the population aged 15 years and above. This means that the population will be less young in the future. This reflects the demographic transition from high birth and death rates to lower ones.

8.4. Projections of some key fertility indicators

Table 94: Changes in key fertility indicators by projection scenario, 2022-2052

Projection year	Number of births	General Fertility Rate (GFR)	% of Females aged 15-49	TFR	Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)
High Scenario					
2022	367,309	106.9	50.5	3.6	1.8
2024	379,435	104.5	51.3	3.6	1.6
2026	394,914	103.4	51.7	3.5	1.6
2028	410,271	102.5	52.0	3.5	1.6
2030	425,158	101.7	52.0	3.4	1.6
2032	439,455	101.1	51.9	3.4	1.6
2034	452,903	100.6	51.6	3.3	1.5
2036	464,952	100.0	51.2	3.3	1.5
2038	475,183	99.1	50.8	3.2	1.5
2040	484,192	97.7	50.5	3.2	1.5
2042	490,472	95.6	50.3	3.1	1.5
2044	495,296	93.2	50.2	3.1	1.5
2046	499,214	90.6	50.3	3.0	1.4
2048	503,089	88.2	50.3	3.0	1.4
2050	507,752	86.0	50.4	3.0	1.4
2052	513,172	84.3	50.3	2.9	1.4
Medium Scenario					
2022	367,309	106.9	50.5	3.6	1.8
2024	377,311	103.9	51.3	3.5	1.6
2026	390,457	102.2	51.7	3.5	1.6
2028	403,265	100.7	52.0	3.4	1.6
2030	415,388	99.3	52.1	3.3	1.5
2032	426,708	98.1	52.1	3.3	1.5
2034	436,976	96.9	51.8	3.2	1.5
2036	445,667	95.7	51.5	3.1	1.5
2038	452,366	94.1	51.1	3.1	1.4
2040	457,604	92.2	50.9	3.0	1.4
2042	459,977	89.6	50.8	2.9	1.4
2044	460,660	86.6	50.8	2.9	1.4
2046	460,114	83.6	50.8	2.8	1.3
2048	459,130	80.7	50.9	2.7	1.3
2050	458,391	78.0	51.0	2.7	1.3
2052	457,816	75.7	50.9	2.6	1.2
Low Scenario					
2022	367,309	106.9	50.5	3.6	1.8
2024	375,187	103.3	51.3	3.5	1.6
2026	385,999	101.0	51.8	3.4	1.6
2028	396,256	99.0	52.1	3.3	1.6
2030	405,608	97.0	52.2	3.3	1.5
2032	413,940	95.1	52.2	3.2	1.5
2034	420,985	93.3	52.0	3.1	1.5
2036	426,233	91.4	51.7	3.0	1.4
2038	429,327	89.2	51.5	2.9	1.4
2040	430,749	86.6	51.3	2.8	1.3
2042	429,199	83.5	51.2	2.7	1.3
2044	425,751	80.1	51.3	2.7	1.3
2046	420,779	76.5	51.4	2.6	1.2
2048	414,999	73.1	51.5	2.5	1.2
2050	408,972	69.9	51.6	2.4	1.1
2052	402,598	67.1	51.5	2.3	1.1

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

- TFR = Total Fertility Rate
- The number of annual births is likely to increase continuously according to the high and medium scenarios while it will decrease from a certain point in time for the low scenario and slightly by the medium scenario.
- As assumed, the TFR will decrease for all projection scenarios from 3.6 children per woman in 2022 to 2.9 (high scenario), 2.6 (medium scenario) and 2.3 (low scenario) in 2052.
- These assumptions imply that the replacement of the population will be ensured according to the high, medium and low scenarios with a NRR greater than 1 but hardly according to the low scenario (1.1).

8.5. Projections of some key mortality indicators

Table 95: Evolution of key mortality indicators by projection scenario, 2022-2052

Projection years	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	Life expectancy at birth (Both Sexes)	Infant Mortality Rate, IMR (%)	Under-Five Mortality Rate, U5MR (%)
High Scenario					
2022	67.7	71.2	69.6	-	-
2024	68.0	71.5	69.8	32.2	43.5
2026	68.3	71.9	70.2	31.2	41.8
2028	68.7	72.3	70.5	30.1	40.0
2030	69.1	72.7	70.9	29.0	38.3
2032	69.4	73.0	71.3	28.0	36.5
2034	69.8	73.4	71.7	26.9	34.8
2036	70.2	73.8	72.0	25.9	33.3
2038	70.5	74.2	72.4	25.0	31.9
2040	70.8	74.7	72.8	24.1	30.6
2042	71.2	75.1	73.1	23.2	29.4
2044	71.5	75.4	73.5	22.5	28.5
2046	71.8	75.7	73.8	21.8	27.5
2048	72.2	76.1	74.2	21.1	26.6
2050	72.5	76.5	74.5	20.4	25.7
2052	72.9	76.8	74.9	19.7	24.8
Medium Scenario					
2022	67.7	71.2	69.6	-	-
2024	68.2	71.7	70.0	31.7	42.6
2026	68.8	72.3	70.6	30.1	39.9
2028	69.3	72.9	71.1	28.4	37.2
2030	69.9	73.5	71.7	26.8	34.5
2032	70.4	74.1	72.3	25.3	32.3
2034	71.0	74.7	72.9	23.9	30.3
2036	71.5	75.3	73.4	22.6	28.6
2038	72.0	75.8	73.9	21.5	27.2
2040	72.6	76.3	74.5	20.5	25.8
2042	73.1	76.9	75.0	19.4	24.3
2044	73.7	77.5	75.6	18.3	22.9
2046	74.3	78.1	76.2	17.2	21.5
2048	74.9	78.7	76.8	16.1	20.1
2050	75.4	79.3	77.4	15.2	19.0
2052	75.9	80.0	78.0	14.4	18.1
Low Scenario					
2022	67.7	71.2	69.6	-	-
2024	68.4	71.9	70.2	31.2	41.6
2026	69.2	72.7	71.0	29.0	38.0
2028	70.0	73.5	71.8	26.8	34.3
2030	70.7	74.3	72.5	24.8	31.5
2032	71.4	75.1	73.3	23.0	28.9
2034	72.1	75.8	74.0	21.4	27.0
2036	72.9	76.6	74.7	20.0	25.1
2038	73.6	77.3	75.5	18.5	23.2
2040	74.4	78.1	76.3	17.0	21.2
2042	75.2	79.0	77.1	15.7	19.5
2044	75.9	79.8	77.9	14.6	18.2
2046	76.6	80.6	78.6	13.6	17.1
2048	77.3	81.3	79.3	12.7	16.0
2050	78.1	82.0	80.1	11.9	14.9
2052	78.9	82.8	80.9	11.0	13.8

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

- Mortality will decline over the projection period, irrespective of the projection scenarios. However, the decrease will be more important under the low and medium scenarios and will be less under the high scenario.
- The life expectancy at birth for both sexes is likely to increase from 69.6 years in 2022 to 81 years (low scenario), 78 years (medium scenario) and 75 years (high scenario).
- Seemingly, the infant mortality rate is also expected to decrease from 32.5 per 1000 live births in 2023 to levels as low as 19.7 per 1000 live births (high scenario), 14.4 (medium scenario) and 11 (low scenario) in 2052.
- The under five mortality rate is also expected to decrease from 42 per 1000 live births in 2023 to levels as low as 25 per 1000 live births (high scenario), 18 (medium scenario) and 14 (low scenario) in 2052.

Annexes

Annex 1: Population Distribution by Province, District and Sector

Table 96: City of Kigali population distribution by district and sector

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
City of Kigali	1,745,555	888,882	856,673	100	50.9	49.1
Nyarugenge	374,319	195,780	178,539	100	52.3	47.7
Gitega	26,668	13,699	12,969	100	51.4	48.6
Kanyinya	31,026	15,776	15,250	100	50.8	49.2
Kigali	61,499	32,124	29,375	100	52.2	47.8
Kimisagara	56,534	28,905	27,629	100	51.1	48.9
Mageregere	59,747	34,038	25,709	100	57	43
Muhima	22,531	12,286	10,245	100	54.5	45.5
Nyakabanda	29,580	14,752	14,828	100	49.9	50.1
Nyamirambo	55,315	27,838	27,477	100	50.3	49.7
Nyarugenge	16,665	8,806	7,859	100	52.8	47.2
Rwezamenyo	14,754	7,556	7,198	100	51.2	48.8
Gasabo	879,505	443,987	435,518	100	50.5	49.5
Bumbogo	112,899	56,361	56,538	100	49.9	50.1
Gatsata	46,262	24,146	22,116	100	52.2	47.8
Gikomero	19,630	9,567	10,063	100	48.7	51.3
Gisozi	75,611	38,995	36,616	100	51.6	48.4
Jabana	63,862	31,600	32,262	100	49.5	50.5
Jali	41,156	20,279	20,877	100	49.3	50.7
Kacyiru	30,036	15,994	14,042	100	53.2	46.8
Kimihurura	16,425	8,599	7,826	100	52.4	47.6
Kimironko	61,733	31,721	30,012	100	51.4	48.6
Kinyinya	125,400	63,081	62,319	100	50.3	49.7
Ndera	95,164	48,058	47,106	100	50.5	49.5
Nduba	68,424	33,609	34,815	100	49.1	50.9
Remera	38,648	20,300	18,348	100	52.5	47.5
Rusororo	61,787	30,812	30,975	100	49.9	50.1
Rutungwa	22,468	10,865	11,603	100	48.4	51.6
Kicukiro	491,731	249,115	242,616	100	50.7	49.3
Gahanga	79,082	40,127	38,955	100	50.7	49.3
Gatenga	67,084	34,465	32,619	100	51.4	48.6
Gikondo	19,803	11,383	8,420	100	57.5	42.5
Kagarama	21,277	10,839	10,438	100	50.9	49.1
Kanombe	72,346	36,321	36,025	100	50.2	49.8
Kicukiro	14,039	7,328	6,711	100	52.2	47.8
Kigarama	63,153	32,243	30,910	100	51.1	48.9
Masaka	78,788	38,739	40,049	100	49.2	50.8
Niboye	26,912	13,652	13,260	100	50.7	49.3
Nyarugunga	49,247	24,018	25,229	100	48.8	51.2

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

Table 97: Southern Province population distribution by district and sector

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Southern Province	3,002,699	1,448,455	1,554,244	100	48.2	51.8
Nyanza	365,718	178,645	187,073	100	48.8	51.2
Busasamana	50,661	24,292	26,369	100	48	52
Busoro	39,644	19,054	20,590	100	48.1	51.9
Cyabakamyi	23,199	10,989	12,210	100	47.4	52.6
Kibilizi	40,939	19,705	21,234	100	48.1	51.9
Kigoma	41,004	19,736	21,268	100	48.1	51.9
Mukingo	45,708	25,312	20,396	100	55.4	44.6
Muyira	42,041	20,085	21,956	100	47.8	52.2
Ntyazo	33,826	16,202	17,624	100	47.9	52.1
Nyagisozi	28,092	13,539	14,553	100	48.2	51.8
Rwabicuma	20,604	9,731	10,873	100	47.2	52.8
Gisagara	397,051	188,965	208,086	100	47.6	52.4
Gikonko	28,772	13,776	14,996	100	47.9	52.1
Gishubi	31,860	15,366	16,494	100	48.2	51.8
Kansi	22,310	10,465	11,845	100	46.9	53.1
Kibirizi	31,445	14,806	16,639	100	47.1	52.9
Kigembe	22,488	10,611	11,877	100	47.2	52.8
Mamba	45,283	21,896	23,387	100	48.4	51.6
Muganza	36,530	17,358	19,172	100	47.5	52.5
Mugombwa	36,469	17,116	19,353	100	46.9	53.1
Mukindo	32,393	15,621	16,772	100	48.2	51.8
Musha	28,762	13,856	14,906	100	48.2	51.8
Ndora	30,171	14,121	16,050	100	46.8	53.2
Nyanza	19,627	9,281	10,346	100	47.3	52.7
Save	30,941	14,692	16,249	100	47.5	52.5
Nyaruguru	318,126	151,980	166,146	100	47.8	52.2
Busanze	29,795	14,369	15,426	100	48.2	51.8
Cyahinda	24,929	11,952	12,977	100	47.9	52.1
Kibeho	25,885	12,326	13,559	100	47.6	52.4
Kivu	19,812	9,536	10,276	100	48.1	51.9
Mata	16,117	7,780	8,337	100	48.3	51.7
Muganza	21,383	10,201	11,182	100	47.7	52.3
Munini	19,760	9,642	10,118	100	48.8	51.2
Ngera	24,242	11,477	12,765	100	47.3	52.7
Ngoma	24,358	11,514	12,844	100	47.3	52.7
Nyabimata	18,843	8,850	9,993	100	47	53
Nyagisozi	19,674	9,470	10,204	100	48.1	51.9
Ruheru	27,712	13,095	14,617	100	47.3	52.7
Ruramba	18,705	8,915	9,790	100	47.7	52.3
Rusenge	26,911	12,853	14,058	100	47.8	52.2
Huye	381,900	188,859	193,041	100	49.5	50.5
Gishamvu	14,676	6,931	7,745	100	47.2	52.8
Huye	28,232	13,395	14,837	100	47.4	52.6
Karama	18,323	8,597	9,726	100	46.9	53.1
Kigoma	25,455	12,050	13,405	100	47.3	52.7
Kinazi	33,114	15,708	17,406	100	47.4	52.6
Maraba	26,807	12,850	13,957	100	47.9	52.1
Mbazi	35,807	17,049	18,758	100	47.6	52.4
Mukura	26,340	12,302	14,038	100	46.7	53.3

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ngoma	35,578	24,499	11,079	100	68.9	31.1
Ruhashya	24,050	11,369	12,681	100	47.3	52.7
Rusatira	29,842	14,211	15,631	100	47.6	52.4
Rwaniro	23,239	11,058	12,181	100	47.6	52.4
Simbi	23,284	11,053	12,231	100	47.5	52.5
Tumba	37,153	17,787	19,366	100	47.9	52.1
Nyamagabe	371,501	176,725	194,776	100	47.6	52.4
Buruhukiro	27,146	12,955	14,191	100	47.7	52.3
Cyanika	25,693	12,252	13,441	100	47.7	52.3
Gasaka	41,558	19,489	22,069	100	46.9	53.1
Gatare	19,151	9,781	9,370	100	51.1	48.9
Kaduha	22,898	10,979	11,919	100	47.9	52.1
Kamegeri	14,400	6,782	7,618	100	47.1	52.9
Kibirizi	23,287	11,185	12,102	100	48	52
Kibumbwe	13,767	6,461	7,306	100	46.9	53.1
Kitabi	28,172	13,342	14,830	100	47.4	52.6
Mbazi	12,511	5,929	6,582	100	47.4	52.6
Mugano	19,738	9,412	10,326	100	47.7	52.3
Musange	20,345	9,885	10,460	100	48.6	51.4
Musebeya	20,416	9,551	10,865	100	46.8	53.2
Mushubi	13,972	6,524	7,448	100	46.7	53.3
Nkomane	18,012	8,411	9,601	100	46.7	53.3
Tare	24,561	11,694	12,867	100	47.6	52.4
Uwinkingi	25,874	12,093	13,781	100	46.7	53.3
Ruhango	359,121	172,096	187,025	100	47.9	52.1
Bweramana	31,152	15,026	16,126	100	48.2	51.8
Byimana	40,046	19,113	20,933	100	47.7	52.3
Kabagali	25,602	12,022	13,580	100	47	53
Kinazi	51,016	24,457	26,559	100	47.9	52.1
Kinihira	25,932	12,281	13,651	100	47.4	52.6
Mbuye	45,747	22,111	23,636	100	48.3	51.7
Mwendo	25,908	12,485	13,423	100	48.2	51.8
Ntongwe	38,100	18,275	19,825	100	48	52
Ruhango	75,618	36,326	39,292	100	48	52
Muhanga	358,433	173,615	184,818	100	48.4	51.6
Cyeza	34,540	16,410	18,130	100	47.5	52.5
Kabacuzi	28,192	13,427	14,765	100	47.6	52.4
Kibangu	20,326	9,612	10,714	100	47.3	52.7
Kiyumba	23,364	11,009	12,355	100	47.1	52.9
Muhanga	28,700	13,742	14,958	100	47.9	52.1
Mushishiro	21,071	9,909	11,162	100	47	53
Nyabinoni	16,253	7,640	8,613	100	47	53
Nyamabuye	59,961	28,810	31,151	100	48	52
Nyarusange	28,308	13,585	14,723	100	48	52
Rongi	29,389	13,894	15,495	100	47.3	52.7
Rugendabari	17,363	8,170	9,193	100	47.1	52.9
Shyogwe	50,966	27,407	23,559	100	53.8	46.2
Kamonyi	450,849	217,570	233,279	100	48.3	51.7
Gacurabwenge	36,859	17,625	19,234	100	47.8	52.2
Karama	20,879	9,926	10,953	100	47.5	52.5
Kayenzi	25,209	12,289	12,920	100	48.7	51.3

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kayumbu	17,106	8,262	8,844	100	48.3	51.7
Mugina	45,894	21,913	23,981	100	47.7	52.3
Musambira	42,198	20,013	22,185	100	47.4	52.6
Ngamba	16,416	7,991	8,425	100	48.7	51.3
Nyamiyaga	45,645	21,804	23,841	100	47.8	52.2
Nyarubaka	28,225	13,363	14,862	100	47.3	52.7
Rugarika	59,952	29,280	30,672	100	48.8	51.2
Rukoma	39,688	19,409	20,279	100	48.9	51.1
Runda	72,778	35,695	37,083	100	49	51

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

Table 98: Western Province population distribution by district and sector

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Province	2,896,484	1,384,635	1,511,849	100	47.8	52.2
Karongi	373,869	178,417	195,452	100	47.7	52.3
Bwishyura	40,720	19,930	20,790	100	48.9	51.1
Gashari	21,263	10,156	11,107	100	47.8	52.2
Gishyita	23,687	11,212	12,475	100	47.3	52.7
Gitesi	29,312	14,125	15,187	100	48.2	51.8
Mubuga	23,455	11,144	12,311	100	47.5	52.5
Murambi	22,374	10,484	11,890	100	46.9	53.1
Murundi	27,236	12,909	14,327	100	47.4	52.6
Mutuntu	25,652	12,237	13,415	100	47.7	52.3
Rubengera	40,337	19,188	21,149	100	47.6	52.4
Rugabano	34,207	16,223	17,984	100	47.4	52.6
Ruganda	19,132	9,184	9,948	100	48	52
Rwankuba	38,286	18,157	20,129	100	47.4	52.6
Twumba	28,208	13,468	14,740	100	47.7	52.3
Rutsiro	369,180	176,498	192,682	100	47.8	52.2
Boneza	29,206	15,958	13,248	100	54.6	45.4
Gihango	27,481	13,042	14,439	100	47.5	52.5
Kigeyo	24,308	11,455	12,853	100	47.1	52.9
Kivumu	35,027	16,415	18,612	100	46.9	53.1
Manihira	19,386	9,235	10,151	100	47.6	52.4
Mukura	38,627	18,167	20,460	100	47	53
Murunda	23,401	11,306	12,095	100	48.3	51.7
Musasa	25,716	12,321	13,395	100	47.9	52.1
Mushonyi	24,085	11,331	12,754	100	47	53
Mushubati	31,539	15,002	16,537	100	47.6	52.4
Nyabirasi	33,304	15,630	17,674	100	46.9	53.1
Ruhango	30,452	14,314	16,138	100	47	53
Rusebeya	26,648	12,322	14,326	100	46.2	53.8
Rubavu	546,683	267,299	279,384	100	48.9	51.1
Bugeshi	33,892	16,256	17,636	100	48	52
Busasamana	40,542	19,399	21,143	100	47.8	52.2
Cyanzarwe	38,977	18,662	20,315	100	47.9	52.1
Gisenyi	51,594	25,456	26,138	100	49.3	50.7
Kanama	37,584	17,738	19,846	100	47.2	52.8
Kanzenze	23,127	10,821	12,306	100	46.8	53.2
Mudende	32,077	15,253	16,824	100	47.6	52.4
Nyakiriba	50,834	28,756	22,078	100	56.6	43.4

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nyamyumba	48,718	23,728	24,990	100	48.7	51.3
Nyundo	42,305	20,062	22,243	100	47.4	52.6
Rubavu	80,107	38,764	41,343	100	48.4	51.6
Rugerero	66,926	32,404	34,522	100	48.4	51.6
Nyabihu	319,047	150,072	168,975	100	47	53
Bigogwe	34,439	16,385	18,054	100	47.6	52.4
Jenda	43,168	20,454	22,714	100	47.4	52.6
Jomba	21,897	10,253	11,644	100	46.8	53.2
Kabatwa	20,841	9,907	10,934	100	47.5	52.5
Karago	25,832	12,090	13,742	100	46.8	53.2
Kintobo	15,315	7,153	8,162	100	46.7	53.3
Mukamira	33,013	15,496	17,517	100	46.9	53.1
Muringa	22,599	10,606	11,993	100	46.9	53.1
Rambura	28,820	13,435	15,385	100	46.6	53.4
Rugera	26,938	12,554	14,384	100	46.6	53.4
Rurembo	24,399	11,500	12,899	100	47.1	52.9
Shyira	21,786	10,239	11,547	100	47	53
Ngororero	367,955	171,065	196,890	100	46.5	53.5
Bwira	20,012	9,341	10,671	100	46.7	53.3
Gatumba	24,952	11,718	13,234	100	47	53
Hindiro	26,040	12,030	14,010	100	46.2	53.8
Kabaya	36,324	16,932	19,392	100	46.6	53.4
Kageyo	25,929	12,075	13,854	100	46.6	53.4
Kavumu	32,791	15,019	17,772	100	45.8	54.2
Matyazo	27,673	12,962	14,711	100	46.8	53.2
Muhanda	31,869	14,678	17,191	100	46.1	53.9
Muhororo	22,273	10,488	11,785	100	47.1	52.9
Ndaro	24,444	11,317	13,127	100	46.3	53.7
Ngororero	38,823	18,254	20,569	100	47	53
Nyange	24,859	11,536	13,323	100	46.4	53.6
Sovu	31,966	14,715	17,251	100	46	54
Rusizi	485,529	236,426	249,103	100	48.7	51.3
Bugarama	42,830	21,197	21,633	100	49.5	50.5
Butare	25,483	12,243	13,240	100	48	52
Bweyeye	18,109	9,042	9,067	100	49.9	50.1
Gashonga	26,791	12,869	13,922	100	48	52
Giheke	20,740	9,739	11,001	100	47	53
Gihundwe	41,615	20,404	21,211	100	49	51
Gikundamvura	21,909	10,394	11,515	100	47.4	52.6
Gitambi	25,119	11,866	13,253	100	47.2	52.8
Kamembe	34,883	19,621	15,262	100	56.2	43.8
Muganza	32,849	15,608	17,241	100	47.5	52.5
Mururu	29,774	14,488	15,286	100	48.7	51.3
Nkanka	19,857	9,359	10,498	100	47.1	52.9
Nkombo	18,637	9,028	9,609	100	48.4	51.6
Nkungu	21,696	10,221	11,475	100	47.1	52.9
Nyakabuye	33,200	15,739	17,461	100	47.4	52.6
Nyakarenzo	18,384	8,842	9,542	100	48.1	51.9
Nzahaha	30,399	14,631	15,768	100	48.1	51.9
Rwimbogo	23,254	11,135	12,119	100	47.9	52.1
Nyamasheke	434,221	204,858	229,363	100	47.2	52.8

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bushekeri	29,680	14,067	15,613	100	47.4	52.6
Bushenge	22,624	10,571	12,053	100	46.7	53.3
Cyato	26,996	12,548	14,448	100	46.5	53.5
Gihombo	29,843	14,099	15,744	100	47.2	52.8
Kagano	39,994	19,047	20,947	100	47.6	52.4
Kanjongo	40,341	19,241	21,100	100	47.7	52.3
Karambi	29,726	14,082	15,644	100	47.4	52.6
Karengera	32,504	15,399	17,105	100	47.4	52.6
Kirimbi	25,647	12,092	13,555	100	47.1	52.9
Macuba	33,319	15,818	17,501	100	47.5	52.5
Mahembe	20,043	9,519	10,524	100	47.5	52.5
Nyabitekeri	29,293	13,663	15,630	100	46.6	53.4
Rangiro	17,967	8,354	9,613	100	46.5	53.5
Ruharambuga	28,180	13,244	14,936	100	47	53
Shangi	28,064	13,114	14,950	100	46.7	53.3

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

Table 99: Northern Province population distribution by district and sector

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Northern Province	2,038,511	972,960	1,065,551	100	47.7	52.3
Rulindo	360,144	171,849	188,295	100	47.7	52.3
Base	20,528	9,574	10,954	100	46.6	53.4
Burega	13,893	6,571	7,322	100	47.3	52.7
Bushoki	23,570	11,102	12,468	100	47.1	52.9
Buyoga	24,721	11,743	12,978	100	47.5	52.5
Cyinzuzi	15,768	7,543	8,225	100	47.8	52.2
Cyungo	15,350	7,212	8,138	100	47	53
Kinihira	17,145	8,082	9,063	100	47.1	52.9
Kisaro	23,113	11,054	12,059	100	47.8	52.2
Masoro	27,311	13,261	14,050	100	48.6	51.4
Mbogo	19,101	9,070	10,031	100	47.5	52.5
Murambi	27,283	13,293	13,990	100	48.7	51.3
Ngoma	12,703	6,061	6,642	100	47.7	52.3
Ntarabana	24,748	11,930	12,818	100	48.2	51.8
Rukozo	17,021	8,045	8,976	100	47.3	52.7
Rusiga	13,452	6,416	7,036	100	47.7	52.3
Shyorongi	43,744	21,182	22,562	100	48.4	51.6
Tumba	20,693	9,710	10,983	100	46.9	53.1
Gakenke	365,292	172,600	192,692	100	47.2	52.8
Busengo	21,392	10,048	11,344	100	47	53
Coko	17,942	8,673	9,269	100	48.3	51.7
Cyabingo	18,785	8,917	9,868	100	47.5	52.5
Gakenke	25,325	11,934	13,391	100	47.1	52.9
Gashenyi	22,647	10,661	11,986	100	47.1	52.9
Janja	16,007	7,423	8,584	100	46.4	53.6
Kamubuga	23,336	10,950	12,386	100	46.9	53.1
Karambo	13,617	6,318	7,299	100	46.4	53.6
Kivuruga	19,967	9,333	10,634	100	46.7	53.3
Mataba	15,520	7,397	8,123	100	47.7	52.3
Minazi	14,193	6,729	7,464	100	47.4	52.6
Mugunga	19,963	9,450	10,513	100	47.3	52.7
Muhondo	21,334	10,296	11,038	100	48.3	51.7
Muyongwe	16,053	7,461	8,592	100	46.5	53.5
Muzo	21,816	10,099	11,717	100	46.3	53.7
Nemba	16,854	7,851	9,003	100	46.6	53.4
Ruli	22,464	10,962	11,502	100	48.8	51.2
Rusasa	19,242	9,124	10,118	100	47.4	52.6

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rushashi	18,835	8,974	9,861	100	47.6	52.4
Musanze	476,522	227,340	249,182	100	47.7	52.3
Busogo	28,264	13,290	14,974	100	47	53
Cyuve	62,179	29,347	32,832	100	47.2	52.8
Gacaca	30,719	14,591	16,128	100	47.5	52.5
Gashaki	14,272	6,761	7,511	100	47.4	52.6
Gataraga	26,721	12,686	14,035	100	47.5	52.5
Kimonyi	21,681	10,114	11,567	100	46.6	53.4
Kinigi	32,297	15,423	16,874	100	47.8	52.2
Muhoza	69,741	35,311	34,430	100	50.6	49.4
Muko	26,472	12,496	13,976	100	47.2	52.8
Musanze	47,720	22,478	25,242	100	47.1	52.9
Nkotsi	17,349	8,108	9,241	100	46.7	53.3
Nyange	31,274	14,612	16,662	100	46.7	53.3
Remera	19,987	9,522	10,465	100	47.6	52.4
Rwaza	23,120	10,998	12,122	100	47.6	52.4
Shingiro	24,726	11,603	13,123	100	46.9	53.1
Burera	387,729	184,782	202,947	100	47.7	52.3
Bungwe	16,322	7,712	8,610	100	47.2	52.8
Butaro	38,013	18,352	19,661	100	48.3	51.7
Cyanika	44,510	21,362	23,148	100	48	52
Cyeru	14,719	7,020	7,699	100	47.7	52.3
Gahunga	28,059	13,282	14,777	100	47.3	52.7
Gatebe	18,867	8,900	9,967	100	47.2	52.8
Gitovu	11,531	5,516	6,015	100	47.8	52.2
Kagogo	23,089	11,084	12,005	100	48	52
Kinoni	19,017	9,093	9,924	100	47.8	52.2
Kinyababa	23,746	11,281	12,465	100	47.5	52.5
Kivuye	18,057	8,609	9,448	100	47.7	52.3
Nemba	21,401	10,002	11,399	100	46.7	53.3
Rugarama	27,051	13,046	14,005	100	48.2	51.8
Rugengabari	20,920	9,768	11,152	100	46.7	53.3
Ruhunde	20,157	9,528	10,629	100	47.3	52.7
Rusarabuye	20,659	9,991	10,668	100	48.4	51.6
Rwerere	21,611	10,236	11,375	100	47.4	52.6
Gicumbi	448,824	216,389	232,435	100	48.2	51.8
Bukure	20,454	9,943	10,511	100	48.6	51.4
Bwisige	17,274	8,229	9,045	100	47.6	52.4
Byumba	43,134	20,372	22,762	100	47.2	52.8
Cyumba	17,218	8,158	9,060	100	47.4	52.6
Giti	17,431	8,495	8,936	100	48.7	51.3
Kageyo	20,888	9,887	11,001	100	47.3	52.7
Kaniga	16,772	8,056	8,716	100	48	52
Manyagiro	22,635	10,933	11,702	100	48.3	51.7
Miyove	20,223	9,510	10,713	100	47	53
Mukarange	18,543	8,831	9,712	100	47.6	52.4
Muko	20,050	9,656	10,394	100	48.2	51.8
Mutete	27,517	12,960	14,557	100	47.1	52.9
Nyamiyaga	20,939	10,040	10,899	100	47.9	52.1
Nyankenke	27,183	14,830	12,353	100	54.6	45.4
Rubaya	12,044	5,801	6,243	100	48.2	51.8
Rukomo	28,127	13,486	14,641	100	47.9	52.1
Rushaki	15,048	7,102	7,946	100	47.2	52.8
Rutare	27,837	13,371	14,466	100	48	52
Ruvune	21,990	10,606	11,384	100	48.2	51.8
Rwamiko	14,821	7,163	7,658	100	48.3	51.7
Shangasha	18,696	8,960	9,736	100	47.9	52.1

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

Table 100: Eastern Province population distribution by district and sector

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Eastern Province	3,563,145	1,734,394	1,828,751	100	48.7	51.3
Rwamagana	484,953	243,794	241,159	100	50.3	49.7
Fumbwe	33,074	15,678	17,396	100	47.4	52.6
Gahengeri	35,732	17,391	18,341	100	48.7	51.3
Gishali	36,692	18,405	18,287	100	50.2	49.8
Karenge	28,525	13,828	14,697	100	48.5	51.5
Kigabiro	47,358	23,159	24,199	100	48.9	51.1
Muhazi	53,482	35,163	18,319	100	65.7	34.3
Munyaga	20,812	9,803	11,009	100	47.1	52.9
Munyiginya	24,197	11,497	12,700	100	47.5	52.5
Musha	27,525	13,209	14,316	100	48.0	52.0
Muyumbu	56,881	27,582	29,299	100	48.5	51.5
Mwulire	33,936	16,342	17,594	100	48.2	51.8
Nyakaliro	37,538	18,145	19,393	100	48.3	51.7
Nzige	19,285	9,341	9,944	100	48.4	51.6
Rubona	29,916	14,251	15,665	100	47.6	52.4
Nyagatare	653,861	318,740	335,121	100	48.7	51.3
Gatunda	35,310	16,767	18,543	100	47.5	52.5
Karama	32,949	15,627	17,322	100	47.4	52.6
Karangazi	96,915	48,020	48,895	100	49.5	50.5
Katabagemu	43,719	21,082	22,637	100	48.2	51.8
Kiyombe	18,801	8,956	9,845	100	47.6	52.4
Matimba	28,487	13,771	14,716	100	48.3	51.7
Mimuri	34,373	16,490	17,883	100	48	52
Mukama	25,659	12,341	13,318	100	48.1	51.9
Musheri	37,343	18,268	19,075	100	48.9	51.1
Nyagatare	81,915	40,775	41,140	100	49.8	50.2
Rukomo	43,650	20,892	22,758	100	47.9	52.1
Rwempasha	38,592	19,234	19,358	100	49.8	50.2
Rwimiyaga	82,620	40,685	41,935	100	49.2	50.8
Tabagwe	53,528	25,832	27,696	100	48.3	51.7
Gatsibo	551,164	264,461	286,703	100	48.0	52.0
Gasange	20,725	10,054	10,671	100	48.5	51.5
Gatsibo	40,940	19,618	21,322	100	47.9	52.1
Gitoki	43,414	20,690	22,724	100	47.7	52.3
Kabarore	71,769	34,598	37,171	100	48.2	51.8
Kageyo	24,702	11,849	12,853	100	48	52
Kiramuruzi	40,028	19,099	20,929	100	47.7	52.3
Kiziguro	39,757	18,924	20,833	100	47.6	52.4
Muhura	33,325	16,046	17,279	100	48.2	51.8
Murambi	38,498	18,436	20,062	100	47.9	52.1
Ngarama	38,006	18,353	19,653	100	48.3	51.7
Nyagihanga	28,812	13,858	14,954	100	48.1	51.9
Remera	31,771	15,122	16,649	100	47.6	52.4
Rugarama	49,442	23,625	25,817	100	47.8	52.2
Rwimbogo	49,975	24,189	25,786	100	48.4	51.6
Kayanza	457,156	221,448	235,708	100	48.4	51.6
Gahini	46,009	22,449	23,560	100	48.8	51.2
Kabare	40,228	19,336	20,892	100	48.1	51.9
Kabarondo	37,839	18,251	19,588	100	48.2	51.8
Mukarange	54,818	26,744	28,074	100	48.8	51.2
Murama	23,381	11,169	12,212	100	47.8	52.2
Murundi	57,809	28,357	29,452	100	49.1	50.9
Mwiri	37,931	18,640	19,291	100	49.1	50.9
Ndego	24,389	11,908	12,481	100	48.8	51.2
Nyamirama	38,562	18,342	20,220	100	47.6	52.4
Rukara	38,231	18,408	19,823	100	48.1	51.9
Ruramira	21,185	10,022	11,163	100	47.3	52.7
Rwinkwavu	36,774	17,822	18,952	100	48.5	51.5
Kirehe	460,860	221,763	239,097	100	48.1	51.9

Province/District/Sector	Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Gahara	44,462	21,105	23,357	100	47.5	52.5
Gatore	31,687	15,055	16,632	100	47.5	52.5
Kigarama	37,136	17,878	19,258	100	48.1	51.9
Kigina	34,642	16,666	17,976	100	48.1	51.9
Kirehe	29,547	13,997	15,550	100	47.4	52.6
Mahama	81,014	39,579	41,435	100	48.9	51.1
Mpanga	40,173	19,480	20,693	100	48.5	51.5
Musaza	30,095	14,355	15,740	100	47.7	52.3
Mushikiri	32,841	15,833	17,008	100	48.2	51.8
Nasho	33,665	16,077	17,588	100	47.8	52.2
Nyamugari	42,938	20,867	22,071	100	48.6	51.4
Nyarubuye	22,660	10,871	11,789	100	48	52
Ngoma	404,048	192,720	211,328	100	47.7	52.3
Gashanda	19,345	9,214	10,131	100	47.6	52.4
Jarama	31,122	14,942	16,180	100	48	52
Karembo	17,726	8,445	9,281	100	47.6	52.4
Kazo	32,450	15,597	16,853	100	48.1	51.9
Kibungo	31,445	14,976	16,469	100	47.6	52.4
Mugesera	28,637	13,624	15,013	100	47.6	52.4
Murama	26,702	12,686	14,016	100	47.5	52.5
Mutenderi	24,915	11,870	13,045	100	47.6	52.4
Remera	32,344	15,422	16,922	100	47.7	52.3
Rukira	29,893	14,301	15,592	100	47.8	52.2
Rukumberi	39,420	18,739	20,681	100	47.5	52.5
Rurenge	33,391	15,842	17,549	100	47.4	52.6
Sake	28,822	13,762	15,060	100	47.7	52.3
Zaza	27,836	13,300	14,536	100	47.8	52.2
Bugesera	551,103	271,468	279,635	100	49.3	50.7
Gashora	32,251	16,027	16,224	100	49.7	50.3
Juru	33,753	16,443	17,310	100	48.7	51.3
Kamabuye	24,502	11,960	12,542	100	48.8	51.2
Mareba	29,266	14,127	15,139	100	48.3	51.7
Mayange	54,084	27,433	26,651	100	50.7	49.3
Musenyi	40,610	19,542	21,068	100	48.1	51.9
Mwogo	30,171	14,802	15,369	100	49.1	50.9
Ngeruka	37,328	17,900	19,428	100	48	52
Ntarama	45,530	22,652	22,878	100	49.8	50.2
Nyamata	81,480	40,096	41,384	100	49.2	50.8
Nyarugenge	25,406	12,181	13,225	100	47.9	52.1
Rilima	32,862	17,652	15,210	100	53.7	46.3
Ruhuha	30,028	14,606	15,422	100	48.6	51.4
Rweru	37,976	18,408	19,568	100	48.5	51.5
Shyara	15,856	7,639	8,217	100	48.2	51.8

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

Annex 2: PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2022

A. National Census Task Force

Institutions

Office of the President of the Republic of Rwanda	Rwanda Information Society Authority
Office of the Prime Minister	Office of Government Spokesperson
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Rwanda National Police
Ministry of Local Government	Rwanda Correctional Service
Ministry of Defense	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
Ministry of Interior	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Ministry of Health	Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management	Rwanda Education Board
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	National Examination and School Inspection Authority
Ministry of Education	Rwanda Biomedical Centre
Ministry of ICT & Innovation	Representatives of all Religious Confessions
Ministry of Public Service and Labour	
Ministry of Infrastructure	

Branches of the National Census Task Force

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

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

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

Office of the District of Nyarugenge	Office of the District of Ngororero
Office of the District of Gasabo	Office of the District of Rusizi
Office of the District of Kicukiro	Office of the District of Nyamasheke
Office of the District of Nyanza	Office of the District of Rulindo
Office of the District of Gisagara	Office of the District of Gakenke
Office of the District of Nyaruguru	Office of the District of Musanze
Office of the District of Huye	Office of the District of Burera
Office of the District of Nyamagabe	Office of the District of Gicumbi
Office of the District of Ruhango	Office of the District of Rwamagana
Office of the District of Muhanga	Office of the District of Nyagatare
Office of the District of Kamonyi	Office of the District of Gatsibo
Office of the District of Karongi	Office of the District of Kayanza
Office of the District of Rutsiro	District of Office of the Ngoma
Office of the District of Rubavu	Office of the District of Bugesera
Office of the District of Nyabihu	

B. Census Technical Team

National Directors

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

National Census Technical Director

Habarugira Venant, Director of Census Unit, NISR

Census National Coordinators

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

Census National Field Coordinators

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

Field Analysts

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

Post Enumeration Survey

Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Uwimana Therese
Muhoza Didier
Uwimbabazi Denise
Harerimana Massoud
Nshimiyimana Clement
Uwamahoro Sandrine
Iranzi Orodha
Hagenimana Jean damascene
Ntagengerwa Bonus
Gaga Rukorera Didier
Mugenzi Gilbert
Nahimana Samuel
Akingeneye Seraphine
Ntambara Juvenal
Kambogo Francois
Ayingeneye Seraphine
Bosco Ndayiragije
Patrick Niyongira

Census District Team Leaders

30 (1 per District)

District Data Quality Monitors (60)

60 (2 per District)

Sector Data Quality Monitors

1,277 (416 Sector Education Inspectors, 416 primary school teachers, and 445 youths)

Enumerators

26,437 (Primary School Teachers + Youth)

Special Groups Supervisors: 32

Special Groups Enumerators: 289

Data Processing, Cartography and ICT Infrastructures

Programmer:

Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:

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

Cartography:

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

Archiving:

Kabandana Pierre Claver

ICT Infrastructures :

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

Census Data Analysis

National Data Analysts

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

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

Technical Support

International Consultants for Data processing

Juste Nitiema, Data Processing Expert
 Peter WEKESA NYONGESA, Data processing expert
 Arij Decker, Data processing expert
 Enkhbayar, Data processing expert

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

Mungai Mercy
 Kantengwa Kathy
 Harindimana Florian

International Consultants for thematic analyses

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

Census Communication Team


Habarugira Venant
 Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
 Tugirimana Jean Paul
 Segahwege Astride
 Serugendo Jean Baptiste
 Mutijima Prosper
 Munyarugerero Juvenal
 Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin
 Umuhiza Wa Shema Daniella
 Neza Nadege

Corporate Services

Nkusi David	Head of Corporate Services, NISR
Ingabire Alice	Ag. Director of Human Resource and Administration
Museruka David	SPIU coordinator
Munyemana Silas	Director of Finance
Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant
Uwizeye Richard	SPIU Financial Management Specialist
Munezero Nadia	Planning Officer
Mupende Emmanuel	Planning Specialist
Tuyisenge Alice	HR Officer
Ntwali Abdul	HR Officer
Kazimbaya Sita	Office Messenger
Ndungutse Emmanuel	Printing and Distribution Officer
Babyeyi Nadine	Ag. Head of Central Secretariat
Uwimpuhwe Claire	SPIU Secretary
Rutijanwa Felecite	Administrative Assistant/DG Office
Umwari Angelique	Administrative Assistant/DDG Office
Murebwayire Theodette	Logistics Officer
Gasana Patrick	Logistics Officer
Nzayisenga Cyrile	Logistics Officer
Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accounting Officer
Muhima Jadot	Accounting Officer
Sibomana Diane	Accounting Officer/SPIU
Dusenge Elias	Office Messenger
Uwamahoro Console	Secretary/Finance Department
Shumbusho Alphonse	Procurement Specialist
Nkurunziza Godfrey	Procurement Officer
Nshuti Henry	Procurement Support Staff
Umuhiza Nahayo Anaise	Procurement Support Staff
Tuyisenge Yasin	Logistics Support Staff
Riziki Emma	Finance Support Staff
Irudukunda Pascasie	Finance Support Staff
Uwimana Thacienne	HR Support Staff
Musonerwa Claver	HR Support Staff

Annex 3: 2022 Census Questionnaires

A. Private Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA	
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA	
P.O. Box 6139 Kigali Hotline: 4321	Tel: +250-788383103 E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw
GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2022	
<i>Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.</i>	
CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)	
SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD	
ML01. PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML02. DISTRICT:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML03. SECTOR:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML04. CELL:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML05. VILLAGE:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML06. ENUMERATION AREA (NO EA):	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML07. AREA OF RESIDENCE (1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML08. BUILDING NUMBER:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML10. FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML11. GPS COORDINATES: Latitude: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Longitude: <input type="checkbox"/>
ML12. DISTANCE:	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH	
ML13. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Institutional HH
<small>My names is, I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to talk with the head of the household. In general, the interview will last 30 min. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview, as your responses are very important for the country.</small>	
CONSENT: 1. Interview accepted => P01A (Start by making a list of HH members)	
ML14	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Interview is not done	
THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW: 1.Uninhabited dwelling	
	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Dwelling turned into business building	
3.Dwelling destroyed	
4.Refused	
5.All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration	
ML15.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The house is still inhabited by some members of HH	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)	
N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
	1. Resident household members
	INSTRUCTION: WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL RESIDENT MEMBERS WHO WERE PRESENT OR ABSENT IN THE REFERENCE CENSUS NIGHT: (15-16/08/2022) ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
	1. Household head
	2. Spouse
	3. Household head son or daughter
	4. Household adoptive child
	5. Father/ Mother
	6. Father-in-law/Mother-in-law
	7. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
	8. Brother/Sister
	9. Grand Child
	10. Son/Daughter-in-law
	11. Other relative
	12. House help
	13. Non- relative
	14. Unknown relationship to household head
	2. Visitors
	RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL VISITORS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (IF ANY). (Please remember that visitors should be recorded after recording resident members)
Serial Number	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
17	
19	
20	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION			
FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD		FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)	
P01A: Serial Number of the person		P09A: was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad? 1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C	
P01B: Surname of the person:.....		P09B: In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A	
P01C: Other names of the person.....		SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS	
P02: What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household? 01. Household head 02. Spouse 03. Son or daughter 04. Adoptive child 05. Father/ Mother 06. Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 07. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law 08. Brother/Sister 09. Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11. Other relative 12. House help 13. Non-relative 14. Unknown relationship		P09C: In which Country was [NAME] born? (SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	
P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1. Male 2. Female		P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]? - Record 000 if less than 1 year - Record 888 if the residence has not changed since birth - If the residence has not changed since birth =>P12A	
P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS		P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad? 1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P11B	
P05A: In which month was [NAME] born?		P11A: In which District was [NAME] residing previously? (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS) =>P12A	
P05B: In which year was [NAME] born? NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN		P11B: In which Country was [NAME] residing previously? (Select the country among the world countries List)	
P06: What is [NAME]'s marital status? ALL PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE 1. Married to one wife/husband officially 2. Married to one wife/husband not officially 3. Live in a polygamous union 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Never married 7. Widowed		P12A: Is there any member of this household who does not have Rwandan Nationality? 1. Yes (Choose all non-Rwandans from the list of Household members 2. No (Make all Rwandans) => P13	
P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1. Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON		P12B: What is [NAME]'s nationality? CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST	
P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night? 1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR) 2. No, did not sleep in this HH (AR)		P13: What is [NAME]'s Religious affiliation? 01. Catholic 02. ADEPR 03. Protestant 04. Adventist 05. Other Christians 06. Muslim 07. Jehovah witness 08. Traditional/Animist 09. Other religion 10. No Religion 11. Not stated 99. Do not know	
SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE			
Residence status		DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	
Present Resident (PR)		P15: In this household, does any member have difficulty seeing? 1. Yes 2. None of the Household members has the difficulty =>P16	
Absent Resident (AR)		P15A: Who has difficulty seeing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
Total Resident (PR+AR)		P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses? 1. Yes 2. No =>P15B	
Visitors(VIS)		P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? 1. Yes 2. No =>P16	
Total Enumerated		P15B: Would you say [NAME] has Some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty (To be filled by CAPI if P15AA=2 OR P15AB=2) 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot see at all	
ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE			
P08A: How many spouses does [NAME] have? => P08C (FOR MEN IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY) IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8 IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS UNKNOWN WRITE 9			
P08B: What is the rank of [NAME] to His Husband? (FOR FEMALE IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY) IF THE RANK IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8. IF THE RANK IS UNKNOWN WRITE 9			
P08C: How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with his/her partner (AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE)? RESERVED FOR ALL PERSONS WHO RESPOND 1,2,3,4,5, AND 7 ON QUESTION P06 IF THE AGE AT THE FIRST MARRIAGE IS NOT KNOWN, WRITE 99			

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	
P16: In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P17	
P16A: Who has difficulty hearing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =>P16B	
P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =>P17 (After the automatic fill in of modality "No difficulty" by CAPI on P16B)	
P16B: Would you say [NAME] has Some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot hear at all	
P17: In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P18	
P17A: Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
P17B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot walk or climbing steps at all	
P18: In this household, does any member has difficulty communicating, for example being understood by others? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P19	
P18A: Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
P18B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot communicate at all	
P19: In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P20	
P19A: Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
P19B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot remember or concentrate at all	
P20: In this household, does any member have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P21	
P20A: Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
P20B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot do at all	
P21: In this household, Does any member have short stature? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P22	
P21A: Who has a problem of short stature? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
P22: In this household, does any member have albinism? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P23A	
P22A: Who has a difficulty with albinism? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD	
P23A: Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P23C	
P23B: Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No => P23C	
P23BB: Who is [NAME]'s biological mother? FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER	
P23C: Is [NAME]'s biological father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P24	
P23D: Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P24	
P23DD: Who is [NAME]'s biological father? FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER	
P24: Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books? 1. Yes => P29 2. No 9. Don't know	
QUESTION P25 IS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE 18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE AND THOSE WITH LESS THAN 18 YEARS BUT RESPONDED 2 AND 9 IN QUESTION P24	
P25: What is the type of official identification document does [NAME] have? 01. Rwandan Identity Card 02. Foreign Identity Card 03. Rwandan Passport 04. Foreign Passport 05. Rwandan Nationality Certificate 06. Foreign Nationality Certificate 07. Refugee travel document 08. Proof of registration for refugees 09. Refugee ID 10. Rwanda Birth Certificate 11. Foreign Birth Certificate 12. Embassy/ Consular issued Documents 13. No document 14. Other (specify) 99. Don't know	
QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25	
P25A: Why does [NAME] not have any official identification document? 1. In process looking for it 2. The request got rejected 3. Under required age 4. Personal reasons 5. Other reason(specify) 9. Do not know	
P26: What is the Nationality of [NAME]'s Parents? 1. Both are Rwandan 2. One is Rwandan 3. Both are non-Rwandan 9. Don't know IF P25A=1 or 3 AND P26=1 =>P29	
P27: Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive? FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEARS OLD OR MORE 1. Yes Both 2. Yes, one of them 3. No 9. Don't know	

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
TYPE OF HABITAT H01: What is the type of Habitat? 1.Planned rural settlement 2.Integrated Model Village 3.Old settlement 4.Unplanned clustered rural housing (Dispersed/Isolated housing)" 5.Modern planned urban area 6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing 6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area 8.Other type of housing	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR H07: What is the main material used for the floor? 1. Earth 2. Dung hardened 3. Concrete 4. Stones 5. Burnt bricks 6. Wooden floor 7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles 8. Cement 9. Other
TYPE OF BUILDING H02: What is the Type of Building? 1.House occupied by one household 2.House occupied by several households 3.Storey building occupied by one household 4.Storey building occupied by many households 5.Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household 6.Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households" 7.Other	NUMBER OF ROOMS H08: How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?
TENURE STATUS H03: What is the tenure status of the housing Unit? 1.Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan) =>H05 2.Tenant 3.Hire purchase(Having payment contract with the owner) =>H05 4.Free lodging 5.Staff housing 6.Temporary camp or settlement 7.Other	NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING H09: How many rooms are used for sleeping?
MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF H05: What is the main material used for the roof? (In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor) 1.Iron Sheets 2.Local tiles 3.Industrial tiles 4.Asbestos 5.Concrete 6.Cartoons/Sheeting/ all non-durable roofing materials 7.Grass 8. Other	Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls? 1.Yes 2.No 3.NA
MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS H06: What is the main material used for the exterior walls? 1.Wood with mud and cement 2.Wood with mud without cement 3.Sun dried bricks with cement 4.Sun dried bricks without cement 5. All non-durable wall materials (Cartoons/Sheeting) 6.Cement blocks 7.Concrete 8.Stones with cement 9.Stones without cement 10.Timber 11.Burnt bricks with cement 12.Burnt bricks without cement 13.Other	MAIN SOURCE OF WATER H11: What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing? 1.Internal pipe-born water 2.Pipe-born water in the compound 3.Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH 4.Public tap out of the compound 5.Tube Well /Borehole 6.Protected Spring/Well 7.Unprotected Spring/Well 8.Rain water 9.Tanker Truck 10.River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel " 11.Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water 12.Other
	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER H12: What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? 1. Internal pipe-born water 2. Pipe-born water in the compound 3. Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH 4. Public tap out of the compound 5. Tube Well /Borehole 6. Protected Spring/Well 7. Unprotected Spring/Well 8. Rain water 9. Tanker Truck 10. River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel 11. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water 12. Mineral water 13. Other

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS																																																	
TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY H13: "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?" 1.Flush toilet used by one Household 2.Flush toilet used by several Households 3. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH 4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH 5.Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH 6.Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HH 7. Bush 8. Other	MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL H15: "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?" 1.Public Composit dumping 2.Household ompost dumping 3.Waste collection companies 4.Thrown in the household's fields or bushes " 5.Burnt 6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs 7. Other																																																
MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING H14: Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines? 1.Yes 2.No H15: What is the main source of energy that the household uses for lighting? 01. Electricity from REG 02. Private Hydro Mini grid 03. Standalone solar system 04. Private Solar Mini Grid 05. Generator 06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp 07. Biogas 08. Candles 09. Firewood 10. Batteries 11. flashlight /phone flashlight 12. Rechargeable battery 13. Lantern 14. Other	MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL H20: What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household? 1.Sump 2.In the courtyard 3.Rivulet/Trench/Channels 4.In the street 5. Main sewer 6. Cesspool 7. Bush 8. Other																																																
ENERGY FOR COOKING H16 "What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?" 01. Firewood 02. Charcoal 03. Gas 04. Electricity 05. Kerosene/Parafine 06. Biogas 07.Solar power 08. Crop waste 09. Animal dung 10. Briquette 11. Peat 12. sawdust 13. Straw/shrub/grass 14. Other(specify) 15. Do not cook =>H19	HH ASSETS H21: Does your household has the following assets in functioning Condition ? 1. Yes 2. No <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Radio</td> <td>9. Bed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Television</td> <td>10. Tables</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only</td> <td>11. Sofa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Gas/Electrical Cooker</td> <td>12. Computers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Washing machine</td> <td>13. Vehicles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Microwave</td> <td>14. Motorcycles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Mattress</td> <td>15. Bicycles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Bench/Chair</td> <td>16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron</td> </tr> </table>	1. Radio	9. Bed	2. Television	10. Tables	3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only	11. Sofa	4. Gas/Electrical Cooker	12. Computers	5. Washing machine	13. Vehicles for household use only	6. Microwave	14. Motorcycles for household use only	7. Mattress	15. Bicycles for household use only	8. Bench/Chair	16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron																																
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ENERGY SAVING STOVE H17 "Is there any additional source of energy the household uses for cooking?" If Yes; which? 01. Firewood 02. Charcoal 03. Gas 04. Electricity 05. Kerosene/Parafine 06. Biogas 07.Solar power 08. Crop waste 09. Animal dung 10. Briquette 11. Peat 12. sawdust 13. Straw/shrub/grass 14. Other(specify) 15. None H18: Does your HH use a cooking energy saving stove? (Do not ask if H16 and H17 responded 3,4,5,6,7) 1. Yes 2. No	LIVESTOCK H22: Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog? 1.Yes 2.No =>H23 H22A: What type of livestock do you have? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Livestock type</th> <th>SELECT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01. Local breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>02. Exotic breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>03. Cross breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>04. Local goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>05. Exotic goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>06. Cross goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>07. Local sheep</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>08. Exotic sheep</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>09. Local pigs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Exotic pig</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Cross pig</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12. Rabbits</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>13. Broiler chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>14. Layers chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15. Dual purpose chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>16. Local chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>17. Duck</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>18. Turkey</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>19. Other poultry</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>20. Camel</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>21. Bees hive</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>22. Dogs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>23. Others</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Livestock type	SELECT	01. Local breed cows		02. Exotic breed cows		03. Cross breed cows		04. Local goats		05. Exotic goats		06. Cross goats		07. Local sheep		08. Exotic sheep		09. Local pigs		10. Exotic pig		11. Cross pig		12. Rabbits		13. Broiler chicken		14. Layers chicken		15. Dual purpose chicken		16. Local chicken		17. Duck		18. Turkey		19. Other poultry		20. Camel		21. Bees hive		22. Dogs		23. Others	
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SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

ASK THIS QUESTION IF H24=16

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

SECTION M: MORTALITY

M1: Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?
1. Yes 2. No => End of the interview

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

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

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
<p>P17A: Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P18A <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?</p> <p>1. ECD => P32 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Nursery <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Primary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. INGOBOKA /Vocational training <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Lower secondary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Upper secondary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Tertiary <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P17B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot walk or climb steps at all <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?</p> <p>WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS IS >= 10</p>
<p>P18A: Using his/her usual (customary) language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example being understood?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P19A <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P30C: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</p> <p>1. Primary school certificate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. EMA/ENTA <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. O'level Certificate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. A3/D4/D5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. A2/D6/D7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. TVET certificate III <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. TVET certificate IV <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. TVET certificate V <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. TVET advanced diploma (A1) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Post Graduate Diploma <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Doctorate (PhD) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>16. None 99. Do not know <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P18B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot communicate at all <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</p> <p>1. Primary school certificate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. EMA/ENTA <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. O'level Certificate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. A3/D4/D5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. A2/D6/D7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. TVET certificate III <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. TVET certificate IV <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. TVET certificate V <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. TVET advanced diploma (A1) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Post Graduate Diploma <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Doctorate (PhD) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>16. None 99. Do not know <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P19A: Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P20A <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</p> <p>P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA</p> <p>1. Kinyarwanda <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. English <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. French <input type="checkbox"/> 0. None <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P19B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot do at all <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?</p> <p>(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)</p> <p>1. Yes, Still Attending <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes, Completed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Never attended <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P20A: Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P21A <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P29: Has [NAME] ever attended or is currently attending school /ECD?</p> <p>1. Has ever attended <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Is currently attending <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Has never attended => P32 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P20B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, no difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot do at all <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</p>
<p>P21A: Does [NAME] have a short stature?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>
<p>P22A: Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

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

