



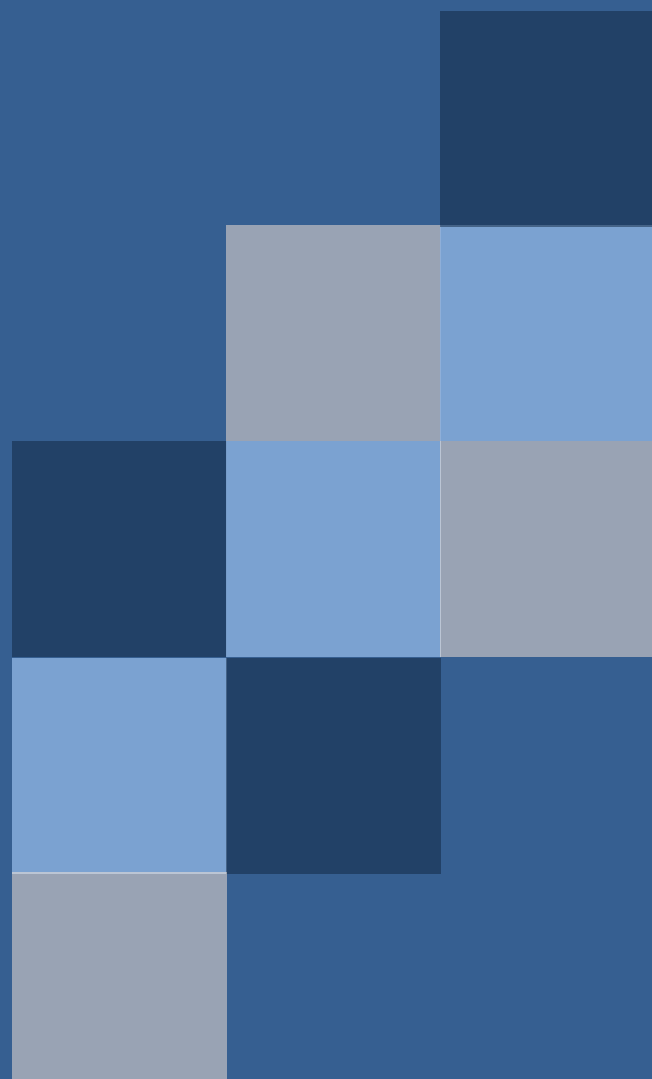
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report

Educational characteristics of the population





THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

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January 2014



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Additional information about the 2012 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:
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List of abbreviations

9YBE	Nine Year Basic Education
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GAR	Gross Attendance Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINAFFET	Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NCC	National Census Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
SLE	School Life Expectancy

FOREWORD

The undertaking of Population Censuses in Rwanda goes back to the year 1978 where the first ever Census was implemented. The second and third censuses were carried out in 1991 and 2002. The 2012 Census marks the Fourth in the series. It is undoubtedly that Census information, particularly if made available on a regular basis, is indispensable for planning, policy development, evaluation and for research purposes.

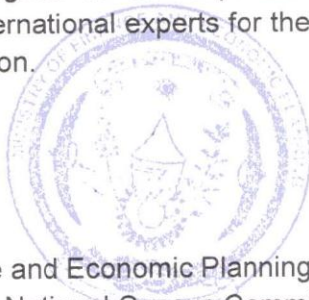
The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend that such invaluable information contained in the census results be used as updated benchmarks for all development planning, and in monitoring and evaluation of Rwanda's development goals.

On this occasion, I would like to seize this opportunity to thank His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda for his direct support to the census, the Government of Rwanda and development partners for providing the required resources for conducting the 2012 Census. Special gratitude goes to One UN, the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank (WB), the United Kingdom AID (UKAID-formerly DFID), UN Women and UNICEF.

I would also like to thank all members of the National Census Commission and the Census Technical Committee for their able guidance of the entire Census operation. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) deserves special appreciation for the successful implementation of this huge statistical undertaking and releasing the final results on time.

Special gratitude goes to all respondents, field staff from NISR and other government institutions and international experts for their sincere cooperation and dedication to successfully complete the mission.


Claver GATETE



Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, and
Chairperson of the National Census Commission

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is pleased to release the final results of the Fourth Population and Housing Census (PHC4). The execution of different Census phases: preparatory works, data collection, data processing, tabulation and data analysis continued for about four years -- between 2010 and 2013.

NISR has published several Census analytical reports to be of direct help to policy makers, planners, local authorities and other users. The reports have dealt with several issues from population size and distribution, education, settlement, labour, population projections to mention but a few. NISR hopes that the analytical reports would meet the demand of Census data users at central and local levels.

On this occasion, I would like to pay our sincere gratitude to the President of the Republic of Rwanda for the Presidential Decree No. 02/01 of 07/02/2011 organizing the 4th Population and Housing Census and the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning the Chairperson of the National Census Commission for the Ministerial Order No. 001/12/10/TC of 19/01/2012 determining the administrative structure and technical organization of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. These legal instruments laid a solid foundation for all activities that followed without which not much could be achieved.

I also take this opportunity to thank the National Census Commission, the Branches of the Commission at Province and District levels and the Census Technical Committee whose invaluable guidance and advice enabled carrying out Census operations in a highly professional and timely manner.

My greatest gratitude extends to the Government of Rwanda and development partners for availing logistical and technical support.

Special recognition goes to the Ministries of Defense, Local Government, Education, Internal Security, Foreign Affairs, the National Police and National Correctional Services for the direct involvement in field 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 for the success of the census. Thank you.


MURANGWA Yusu

Director General,
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



Executive summary

This report focuses on the theme of education and uses data collected by the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census in August 2012 (RPHC4). The report is structured into five chapters, with the first two providing an overview of the RPHC4 process and the objectives, context and methodological aspects of the analytical work. Chapter 3 of the report focuses on providing a snapshot of the highest level of education of the resident population aged three and above, while the school-age population and the population currently attending school are the focus of Chapter 4. Chapter 5 analyses literacy through various background characteristics.

Highest level of education

Results from the RPHC4 show that about 57% of the resident population aged three and above, had attended primary school, 12% had attended either post-primary or secondary school and about 2% had tertiary education.

While about 26% of the resident population had never attended school, a comparison of the RPHC4 results with previous censuses indicates that the general picture of access to education is improving in Rwanda, in terms of expanding it as well as reducing disparities at the sub-national level, most notably gender disparities. The percentage of the population aged seven and above who had never attended school decreased from 61% in 1978 to 19% in 2012.

In the same period, the percentage of the population aged seven and above with higher levels of education (post-primary, secondary and university) also increased from about 3% in 1978 to about 16%. The gender gap has been diminishing consistently. For instance, among those with no education, the gender gap stood at 17% (70% among females and 53% among males) in 1978 as compared to just 7% (22% among females and 15% among males) in 2012. Similarly, among those who had attended primary school, the gender gap stood, in 1978, at 17% (45% among males and 28% among females) compared to just 4 % (66% among males and 62% among females) in 2012.

Current school attendance

Across all of Rwanda, a total of 3.42 million people aged three and above were attending school. This represents about 36% of the resident population aged three and above, estimated at 9.62 million. Among this population, 1.72 million were females.

About 4.36 million people of the resident population are between three and 18 years of age, the official age range to attend school (from pre-school to the secondary level). This represents about 45% of the resident population aged three and above.

- About 29% of the 1.28 million children aged between three and six was attending a pre-school programme. Pre-school attendance is more common in urban areas (about 44%) than in rural areas (about 28%) with the chances of receiving such service increasing almost two-fold from rural to urban areas.
- About 93% of the 1.71 million people aged seven and 12, the official age for primary school, was, at the time of the Census, attending school. The data also show that for this population, both urban/rural and male/female disparities are virtually non-existent.
- About 74% of the 1.37 million people aged between 13 and 18, eligible, to attend secondary school, was attending school at the time of the 2012 Census. About one out of every four children aged 13–18 has attended school at some point but no longer attending

for some reason. While No longer attending cases were also observed among the primary school-age population, this proportion is by far more significant (about 20 times higher) for the secondary school-age population.

The Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in primary school is 88% at the national level. This is slightly higher in urban areas (about 91%) than in rural areas (about 88%) and among females (about 89%) than among males (about 87%). The Gender Parity Index (GPI), a measure of gender disparity, is close to 1, revealing that boys and girls have equitable access to primary school. The Gross Attendance Rate (GAR), at about 139, exceeds 100, revealing that the population under seven or over 12 currently attending primary school represents about 51% of the primary school-age population.

The NAR in secondary school is 22% at the national level. However, when areas of residence are considered, this doubles (two out of five) in urban areas. The GPI for urban areas of 1.01 shows that males and females have equal access to secondary school but this is not the case in rural areas. The GPI for rural areas, at 1.24, shows a 25-fold gap between males and females. The GAR in secondary school is 42%.

The School Life Expectancy (SLE), a composite measure that indicates the total number of years of school a person of a given age can expect to have in the future, is 11. This indicates that an average seven-year-old child starting school at this point in time is expected to stay for about 11 years in the education system.

Literacy

About 68% of the population aged 15 and above is able to read, write and understand in at least one language. About 49% is literate in Kinyarwanda only. 7% of this population is literate in both Kinyarwanda and English while about 6% is literate in Kinyarwanda, English and French. Overall, adult literacy rates are higher among urban residents (about 82% in urban areas versus 65% in rural areas) as well as among males (about 72% among males versus 65% among females).

Chapter 1: Overview of the Fourth 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, four modern censuses have successfully been conducted in Rwanda, in 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012.

The 2002 Census collected a number of demographic and socio-economic characteristics and indicated a total population of 8,128,553 people. Following the United Nations Decennial Census Program, the 2012 Census is the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4). It indicates that the country now has a total population of 10,515,973 people.

Besides 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. This is being implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) for successive five-year periods. The measurement of progress in implementing the EDPRS and the various UN recommendations calls for the availability of demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform the selected indicators at different levels.

The RPHC4 is a reliable and comprehensive source of data, which compared to other official statistics data sources (administrative data, surveys, etc.) allows for disaggregation to the lowest geographical level.

The RPHC4 was undertaken to update the national mapping and demographic databases, to provide indicators for monitoring poverty reduction strategies and achievement of international development goals (MDGs, ICPD-PoA, NEPAD, etc.) and to strengthen the technical capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

A more detailed discussion of the long- and short-term objectives of the Census is presented in Annex A of this report.

1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

As an essential precondition for Census execution, the legalization of its operations was secured by a Presidential Decree officially establishing and determining the administrative organization of the Census. In addition, a Ministerial Order of the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning has set forth the official and statutory requirements for Census activities.

The institutional framework set up for implementing the RPHC4 consists of three main bodies: the National Census Commission (NCC), the Census Technical Committee (CTC) and the decentralized branches of the NCC at province and district levels.

In order to ensure focused functioning during the whole period of Census execution, a Census Unit was created within the NISR, as an executing unit, and benefiting from other financial, logistical and technical support services from the NISR.

1.3 Census phases

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

- Census mapping;
- A Pilot Census;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration; and
- Post-enumeration activities.

Further details on all Census phases can be found in Annex A of this report.

The success of the RPHC4 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: Objectives, context, and definition of concepts

2.1 General introduction

The demand for data on education has never been greater, at both the national and international levels. In many countries, large-scale household surveys are conducted regularly to provide information on population, health, education, household income and expenditure, employment, and other critical areas of study. The presentation of data on education is intended for the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders.

In order to achieve this, governments regularly collect education statistics to monitor and manage the education system. Schools and other educational institutions regularly report data on students, teachers, expenditures, and physical facilities. These data and the indicators derived from them are then used to gauge the capacity and performance of schools in relation to national education goals and plans, and to determine future development policies, plans and management arrangements.

It is in this context that the GoR periodically undertakes national censuses to collect different data on national levels such as data on demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics of the resident population. Censuses also include data on education, mainly school attendance, educational attainment and literacy levels among the population. Household surveys and censuses provide important education data that can be analysed according to household and individual characteristics. The availability of multiple censuses and surveys conducted over time enables changes to be tracked within a given timeframe, assuming consistency in survey questions and methodology. Data from household surveys and censuses can complement the school-based data by providing information on aspects of children's background that may influence household schooling decisions. Censuses and multi-topic household surveys provide considerable information on household and individual household member characteristics, including data on children's school participation. These data on children's school attendance can then be analysed according to household and child characteristics. Censuses and household surveys also provide data on adult educational attainment and often on self-reported literacy skills. These surveys and censuses can provide national-level sources of data on adult educational attainment and literacy and allow comparisons of different household characteristics.

This thematic report presents:

- i. An overview of the RPHC4 process and the objectives
- ii. Context and methodological aspect of the analytical work.
- iii. Analysis of educational attainment, school attendance and literacy.

2.1.1 Structure of the Rwandan Education system

The education system in Rwanda is as follows:

1. **Pre-primary education** is organised in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six. This level of education aims to encourage the socialisation of children and stimulate their senses by allowing them to live and play with other children and to practice numerous physical, rhythmic and manual activities.

2. **Primary education** lasts six years; the official age period at this level is 7 to 12. The objective of primary education is to ensure that all children receive civic, intellectual and physical education. This stage prepares the child for secondary studies and ends with the national examination, which determines eligibility for lower secondary education studies.
3. **Secondary education** lasts six years; the official age period for this level is 13 to 18. It is composed of lower secondary (the first three years) and upper secondary (the second three years) education. Both end with national examinations, which, respectively, determine eligibility for upper secondary and all higher education studies. At upper secondary school, students enter into different fields of study such as sciences, humanities, languages, teacher training and technical studies.
4. **Technical and Vocational training education** provides young people and the unemployed with the skills to gain productive employment and also provides those already in employment with an opportunity to upgrade their skills, including entrepreneurs and those wishing to work for themselves.
5. **Tertiary education:** the duration of higher learning education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The awarded degrees are Bachelor's degrees, Engineering degrees, Doctorates in Medicine and Master's degrees.
6. **Adult literacy education** in Rwanda provides an opportunity for adults to acquire the basic writing and reading skills.

2.1.2 Rwanda's education policies and programs

The education sector has contributed towards economic growth by making education more relevant for social and economic progress. This has been achieved by the establishment of a curriculum that imparts basic skills in traditional subjects, while also promoting social cohesion and forging closer links between the content of education and the needs of the labour market.¹

The education sector's contribution to poverty reduction includes promoting equal access for the most vulnerable groups in society by removing fees for the first nine years of schooling.

Nine Year Basic Education (9YBE) program

The 9YBE program establishes a compulsory, free education for all school children. It consists of six years of primary education and the first three years of secondary school (*Lower secondary*).

The program aims at attaining universal access to primary education and increase completion rates. Capacity at the *Lower secondary* level will be increased in order to increase the gross enrolment rate at this level of education as well as to increase the transition rate from primary school to higher levels of education.

Girls' education policy

The national gender policy aims at ensuring that boys and girls have equal access to education opportunities in a manner that guarantees satisfactory performance and output in all fields of study.

¹ Source: MINEDUC: Nine Year Basic Education document; Girls Education policy document.

The policy has the objectives of promoting girls' enrolment in science and technology, ensuring that all girls and boys remain in school until the end of the cycle and ensuring that all children reach an acceptable level of learning.

The policy also aims to increase the literacy rates of women and men with specific emphasis on women. Regarding gender, the country has already reached the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of equal access for both girls and boys at the primary school level.

Special needs policy

This policy is related to learners who are considered for special educational needs, such as, those with disabilities or with some other educational needs. It recognizes that individuals with such conditions require additional support, or special provisions, in order to enable them to access and complete their education successfully. In responding to this categories of learners, the sector policy fulfils the national obligation of addressing education as an equal right for every citizen and enabling those who have special education needs to attain their full potential². In addition, the sector of education provides appropriate support to vulnerable children to ensure continued access to education. In the area of special needs, the educational aim is to improve access and retention of vulnerable children. These children include the extreme poor, orphans and the physically and mentally handicapped. The school curriculum is revised to be more responsive to the needs of children with disabilities.

This strategy will play a key part in achieving a net enrolment rate of 100% at the primary level, and in increasing educational opportunities for all at secondary and higher levels of education.

2.2 Context and justification

The overall goal of the GoR is to reduce poverty and in turn to improve the well-being of the country's population. Within this context, the aim of education is to combat ignorance and illiteracy and to provide, through the education system, human resources with the necessary skills to support the socio-economic development of Rwanda. This goal is coupled with and complements the mission of the Ministry of Education:

The mission of the Ministry of Education is to transform the Rwandan citizen into skilled human capital for socio-economic development of the country by ensuring equitable access to quality education focusing on combating illiteracy, promotion of science and technology, critical thinking and positive values.

It is believed that achieving this mission will surely contribute to the overall goal of the Government of Rwanda of reducing poverty and improving the well-being of the Rwandan population (Vision 2020 and EDPRS). To achieve this goal there is a need of good statistics to provide a foundation for effective decision making, and evidence-based policy to improve the educational system and structure in the country.

The objectives of this report on education can be further described as follows:

- To describe the current school attendance status of the enumerated population
- To present the highest level of educational level attended by the population
- To present the literacy level of the population, in general, and of those who are out of school, in particular

² MINEDUC: Special need education policy, 2007

2.3 Definition of main concepts

The key concepts and definitions relevant to this report are presented below. Further definitions can be found in the Glossary in Annex C of this report.

Literacy

Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a stock phrase that has been memorised. In 2012 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French and Other.

School attendance and attendance rates

School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programm, public or private.

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

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

The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (7–12) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (13–18) that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

The GAR for primary schools is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary schools is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The GPI is the ratio of number or proportion of the female population to the male population for a given indicator. It measures gender equality between girls' and boys' performance in school.

Educational attainment

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

Educational qualifications (level of education)

Qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles and so forth that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study or private study, whether conferred in the home country or abroad and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies.

The acquisition of an educational qualification therefore implies the successful completion of a course of study or training program.

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

Academic degree obtained

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

- i) **ENTA** (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available;
- ii) **A3/D4/D5** – certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
- iii) **A2/D6/D7** – certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

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

- i) **EMA** (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxiliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.
- ii) **CE/FM** (*Certificat d'Édute Familiale*) – a certificate awarded upon completion of three years of post-primary education. The courses associated with these certificates were exclusive to the female population.
- iii) **CERAI** (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Intégré*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

Tertiary Education: The duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

- i) **Bacc/diploma** – a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.
- ii) **Bachelor's** – a degree awarded upon a successful completion of four years of university.
- iii) **Master's** – a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies.
- iv) **PhD** – a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral programme, usually lasting between three and four years.

School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education)

SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilising this indicator in international comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or quality as a year or grade completed in another country. SLE represents the expected number of years of schooling that will be completed, including years spent repeating one or more grades.

Chapter 3: Highest levels of education attained

This chapter provides a snapshot, at the time of the 2012 Census, of both access to school and the highest level of school attained by the population aged three and above. It is worth emphasising that as a snapshot it captures the situation at a specific moment and the conclusions should be viewed in that context, particularly because part of the target population is still in the school system. The chapter starts by discussing the distribution of the target population by the highest level of education attained, highlighting the weight of the subgroup that has never attended school. Secondly, it reviews spatial variations in the highest level of school attained, highlighting contrasts between urban and rural areas, and across provinces and districts. Further, it provides an historic perspective of changes observed in the highest level of school attained in the country since the year 1978 and, finally, it compares the highest level of school attained against background characteristics such as sex, age, and level of education of the household head, as well as geographic characteristics such as urban/rural areas, provinces and districts.³

3.1 Distribution of the population by highest level of school attained

Table 1 presents the distribution of the population aged three and above by the highest level of school attained, sex and area of residence. Overall 26% of the population aged 3 years and above never went to school. The primary school is the most commonly attained level of school in Rwanda, with 57% of the population aged 3 and above, while about 12% attained either post-primary or secondary school and 2% attained university.

The percentage of those who have never attended school is higher in urban than in rural, while the difference between male and female is not significant. The same urban/rural disparity plays a significant role in explaining the relatively low percentage of the population that went past the primary school level. The percentage of individuals that attained at least post-primary school is three times higher in urban than in rural areas.

³ The analysis presented in this chapter on the highest level of education of the population focuses on the population aged 3 years and above, as this is the official age at which persons begin to acquire education in the Rwandan education system. However, an alternative measure, focusing only on the population aged 19 and above (i.e. after the official age for completing secondary school) is also provided in Annex E.

Table 1: Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population aged three and above by highest level of school attained , sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Level of education	Count			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Never attended	1,050,073	1,397,566	2,447,639	22.8	27.9	25.5
Preschool	166,311	171,388	337,699	3.6	3.4	3.5
Primary	2,682,674	2,766,235	5,448,909	58.1	55.3	56.7
Post-primary	36,952	35,048	72,000	0.8	0.7	0.8
Secondary	524,246	510,488	1,034,734	11.4	10.2	10.8
University	112,064	73,547	185,611	2.4	1.5	1.9
Not stated	44,396	47,322	91,718	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	4,616,716	5,001,594	9,618,310	100	100	100
Urban						
Never attended	106,527	123,042	229,569	13.0	15.8	14.4
Preschool	32,703	33,466	66,169	4.0	4.3	4.1
Primary	397,780	371,301	769,081	48.4	47.8	48.1
Post-primary	8,402	7,471	15,873	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secondary	191,385	177,124	368,509	23.3	22.8	23.0
University	76,516	55,722	132,238	9.3	7.2	8.3
Not stated	9,110	8,798	17,908	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	822,423	776,924	1,599,347	100	100	100
Rural						
Never attended	943,546	1,274,524	2,218,070	24.9	30.2	27.7
Preschool	133,608	137,922	271,530	3.5	3.3	3.4
Primary	2,284,894	2,394,934	4,679,828	60.2	56.7	58.4
Post-primary	28,550	27,577	56,127	0.8	0.7	0.7
Secondary	332,861	333,364	666,225	8.8	7.9	8.3
University	35,548	17,825	53,373	0.9	0.4	0.7
Not stated	35,286	38,524	73,810	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	3,794,293	4,224,670	8,018,963	100	100	100

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Spatial variations in the highest level of education attained

Table 2 presents the distribution of the resident population aged three and above by the highest level of school attained and provinces. It shows that, with the exception of Kigali City, which is home to most of the urban population in the country, the spatial variations of the highest level of school attained follow the patterns observed at the national level. The percentage of the population that has never attended school varies from 25% in the Northern Province to 29% in the Western Province while it decreases to about half (14%) in Kigali City. Conversely, the percentage of the population that attended at least post-primary school in Kigali City (about 32%) is about three times as high as the one observed elsewhere in the country (about 11%).

Table 2: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 3 years and above by level of education by sex, province and area of residence

Area of residence and Level of education	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Never attended	13.0%	15.8%	14.4%	24.9%	30.2%	27.7%	22.8%	27.9%	25.5%
Preschool	4.0%	4.3%	4.1%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%
Primary	48.4%	47.8%	48.1%	60.2%	56.7%	58.4%	58.1%	55.3%	56.7%
Post-primary	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Secondary	23.3%	22.8%	23.0%	8.8%	7.9%	8.3%	11.4%	10.2%	10.8%
University	9.3%	7.2%	8.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	2.4%	1.5%	1.9%
Not stated	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	822,423	776,924	1,599,347	3,794,293	4,224,670	8,018,963	4,616,716	5,001,594	9,618,310
Kigali City									
Never attended	9.2%	11.1%	10.1%	23.5%	27.2%	25.4%	12.4%	15.1%	13.7%
Preschool	4.2%	4.8%	4.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%	4.3%
Primary	45.7%	45.5%	45.6%	59.2%	56.6%	57.9%	48.7%	48.3%	48.5%
Post-primary	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Secondary	26.7%	26.3%	26.5%	10.2%	9.6%	9.9%	23.0%	22.1%	22.6%
University	11.9%	10.1%	11.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	9.5%	7.7%	8.7%
Not stated	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	418,045	374,074	792,119	120,624	125,049	245,673	538,669	499,123	1,037,792
South									
Never attended	17.6%	16.7%	17.2%	25.7%	29.3%	27.6%	24.9%	28.3%	26.7%
Preschool	3.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%
Primary	51.6%	50.5%	51.1%	60.3%	57.4%	58.7%	59.4%	56.8%	58.0%
Post-primary	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Secondary	17.4%	20.3%	18.8%	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%	8.9%	9.1%	9.0%
University	7.5%	6.1%	6.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%	1.2%
Not stated	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Count	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	110,976	102,176	213,152	1,017,439	1,148,284	2,165,723	1,128,415	1,250,460	2,378,875
West									
Never attended	18.9%	24.4%	21.6%	26.2%	32.8%	29.7%	25.3%	31.8%	28.7%
Preschool	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%
Primary	49.8%	49.1%	49.5%	59.5%	55.3%	57.3%	58.3%	54.6%	56.3%
Post-primary	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Secondary	20.5%	18.0%	19.2%	9.0%	7.6%	8.3%	10.5%	8.8%	9.6%
University	6.2%	3.9%	5.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.7%	0.8%	1.2%
Not stated	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	136,264	138,666	274,930	920,976	1,052,057	1,973,033	1,057,240	1,190,723	2,247,963
North									
Never attended	13.6%	19.3%	16.6%	21.9%	28.5%	25.4%	21.1%	27.6%	24.5%
Preschool	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%
Primary	51.7%	49.7%	50.6%	62.7%	58.2%	60.3%	61.7%	57.4%	59.4%
Post-primary	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Secondary	21.5%	20.4%	21.0%	8.8%	7.9%	8.4%	10.0%	9.1%	9.5%
University	6.9%	4.3%	5.5%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%
Not stated	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	71,156	77,399	148,555	681,002	763,963	1,444,965	752,158	841,362	1,593,520
East									
Never attended	15.2%	18.7%	16.9%	24.9%	30.1%	27.6%	24.2%	29.3%	26.9%
Preschool	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%
Primary	52.1%	50.7%	51.4%	59.3%	56.3%	57.7%	58.8%	55.9%	57.3%
Post-primary	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Secondary	20.2%	20.2%	20.2%	9.1%	7.8%	8.4%	9.9%	8.7%	9.3%
University	5.7%	3.6%	4.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%
Not stated	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	85,982	84,609	170,591	1,054,252	1,135,317	2,189,569	1,140,234	1,219,926	2,360,160

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.3 Evolution in the highest level of education attained between 1978 and 2012

Table 3 presents the evolution since 1978 in the distribution of the population aged seven and above by the highest level of education attained and sex. Since the data from the previous censuses covered only the population aged seven and above, the age limit in the RPHC4 was adjusted to seven and above for comparability reasons. Three important conclusions can be drawn: First, the percentage of the population with no education has been decreasing over time. It actually registered a three-fold reduction from 61% in 1978 to about 19% in 2012. Second, the percentage that attended higher levels of education (post-primary, secondary and university) also increased from about 3% in 1978 to about 16%. This represents a five-fold increase. Third, the gender gap has been diminishing consistently, especially since 1991. For instance, among those with no education, the gender gap stood at 17 % (70% among females and 53% among males) in 1978 compared to just 7 % (22% among females and 15% among males) in 2012. Similarly, among those who attended primary school, the gender gap stood, in 1978, at 17 % (45% among males and 28% among females) compared to just 4 % (66% among males and 62% among females) in 2012.

Table 3: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 in the distribution of the resident population aged seven and above by level of education and sex (%)

Sex and Year of census	Level of education						Total
	No education	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	
Both sexes							
1978	61.3	36.1	-	2.4	0.2		100.0
1991	40.1	53.5	2.2	2.4	0.2		100.0
2002	31.9	60.7	1.5	6.1	0.5		100.0
2012	18.7	64.1	0.9	12.4	2.2	0.9	100.0
Male							
1978	52.7	45.3		2.9	0.3		100.0
1991	33.8	59.0	2.2	3.0	0.4		100.0
2002	27.0	63.7	1.6	7.0	0.8		100.0
2012	15.1	66.2	0.9	13.2	2.8	0.9	100.0
Female							
1978	70.1	27.8		2.1	-		100.0
1991	46.1	48.3	2.3	1.8	0.2		100.0
2002	35.0	58.1	1.4	5.3	0.3		100.0
2012	21.9	62.2	0.8	11.7	1.7	0.9	100.0

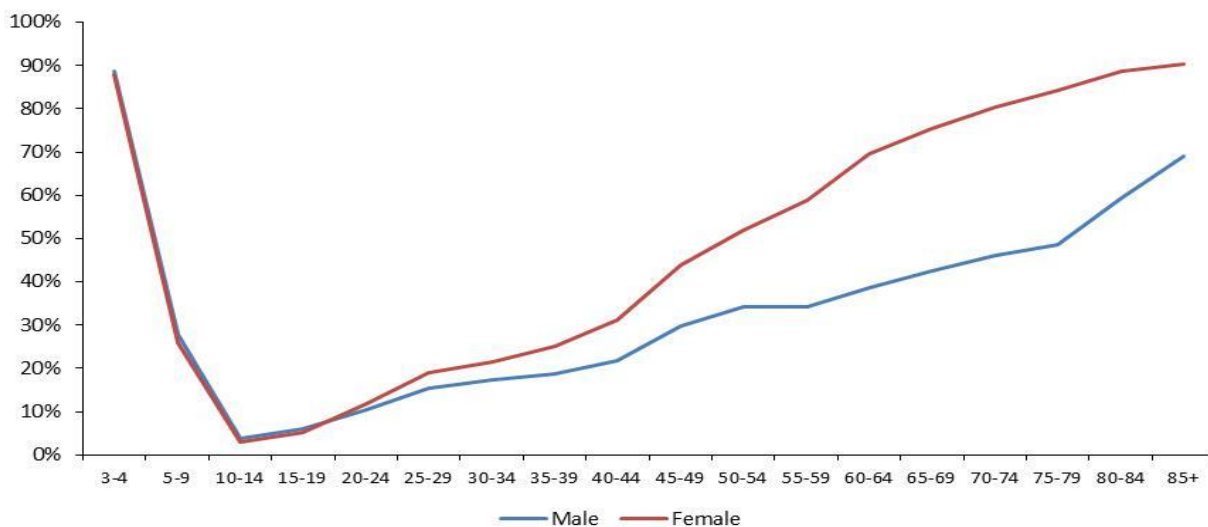
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, and 2012.

3.4 Variations in the highest level of school attained by background characteristics of the population

This section attempts to profile the population aged three and above by briefly highlighting contrasts in the highest level of school attained according to background characteristics, such as age, religion, main occupation, employment status and institutional sector of employment.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 focus on the population with no education and distribute it by five-year age groups according to sex and area of residence, respectively. The figures indicate that there is a substantial portion of children who have non education until 5 to 10 years of age, but the numbers systematically drop between 10 and 14 years. And also, the education gap between girls and boys has significantly narrowed at young ages below 20 years.

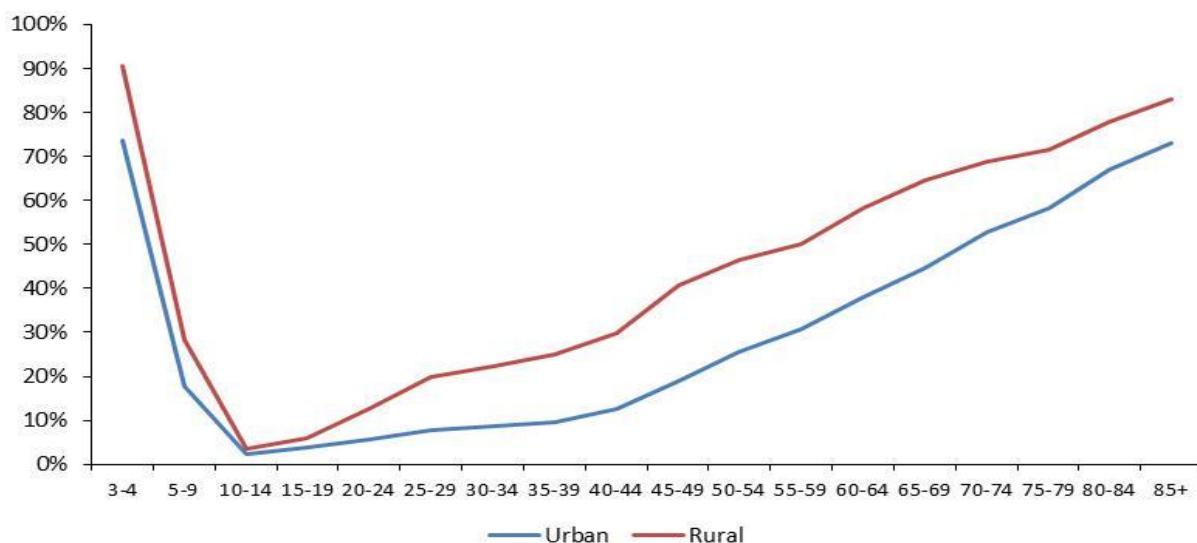
Figure 1: Resident population aged three and above with no education by five-year age group and sex



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Similarly, Figure 2 indicates that, systematically across all age groups the proportion of the population with no education is higher in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 2: Resident population aged three and above with no education by five-year age group and area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 6 shows that, when religious affiliations are considered, the percentage of the population aged three and above with no education goes below the national average among Jehovah’s Witnesses (about 16%) and Muslims (about 18%) but doubles among those in the traditional/animist category (about 46%) and the non-religious (about 42%). Similarly, the highest percentage of the population that went beyond primary school is found among Muslims (about 24%) and Jehovah’s Witnesses (about 21%).

Table 4: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 3 years and above by level of education by sex and religious affiliation

Sex and Religious affiliation	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both sexes									
Catholic	24.0%	3.2%	58.5%	0.9%	10.5%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	4,249,575
Protestant	26.7%	3.9%	55.6%	0.6%	10.3%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	3,583,633
Adventist	24.9%	3.7%	57.1%	0.7%	10.8%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	1,132,225
Muslim	18.0%	4.3%	53.3%	0.6%	20.1%	2.8%	1.0%	100.0%	193,974
Jehovah witness	16.1%	3.6%	57.9%	1.7%	17.2%	2.5%	1.0%	100.0%	64,428
Traditional/ Animist	45.7%	2.6%	36.9%	0.8%	9.4%	3.9%	0.8%	100.0%	1,455
No religion	41.8%	2.6%	48.1%	0.3%	5.1%	1.1%	1.0%	100.0%	234,818
Other	25.6%	4.0%	51.8%	0.8%	11.7%	5.0%	1.1%	100.0%	23,108
Not stated	29.1%	1.8%	42.4%	0.9%	22.9%	2.7%	0.1%	100.0%	135,094
Total	25.5%	3.5%	56.7%	0.8%	10.8%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	9,618,310
Male									
Catholic	20.8%	3.3%	60.5%	1.0%	11.1%	2.4%	1.0%	100.0%	2,050,936
Protestant	24.2%	4.2%	56.9%	0.7%	10.7%	2.4%	1.0%	100.0%	1,626,234
Adventist	21.8%	3.8%	58.6%	0.7%	11.6%	2.4%	1.0%	100.0%	529,823
Muslim	16.1%	4.0%	54.1%	0.6%	21.0%	3.2%	1.1%	100.0%	106,960
Jehovah witness	14.2%	3.8%	57.6%	1.7%	18.6%	3.2%	1.0%	100.0%	30,631
Traditional/ Animist	41.2%	2.3%	38.5%	0.8%	10.9%	5.2%	1.1%	100.0%	854
No religion	38.7%	2.1%	50.9%	0.4%	5.8%	1.2%	1.0%	100.0%	161,621
Other	22.7%	4.0%	52.5%	0.8%	12.1%	6.7%	1.3%	100.0%	10,617
Not stated	28.2%	1.2%	44.0%	1.0%	22.7%	2.8%	0.1%	100.0%	99,040
Total	22.8%	3.6%	58.1%	0.8%	11.4%	2.4%	1.0%	100.0%	4,616,716
Female									
Catholic	26.9%	3.2%	56.7%	0.8%	10.0%	1.5%	0.9%	100.0%	2,198,639
Protestant	28.9%	3.6%	54.6%	0.6%	9.9%	1.5%	0.9%	100.0%	1,957,399
Adventist	27.6%	3.5%	55.8%	0.6%	10.1%	1.4%	1.0%	100.0%	602,402
Muslim	20.3%	4.7%	52.2%	0.6%	18.9%	2.3%	1.0%	100.0%	87,014
Jehovah witness	17.9%	3.4%	58.2%	1.6%	15.9%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	33,797
Traditional/ Animist	52.1%	3.0%	34.6%	0.7%	7.2%	2.0%	0.5%	100.0%	601
No religion	48.8%	3.8%	41.9%	0.2%	3.5%	0.7%	1.1%	100.0%	73,197
Other	28.1%	4.0%	51.2%	0.9%	11.4%	3.5%	1.0%	100.0%	12,491
Not stated	31.6%	3.3%	38.2%	0.8%	23.4%	2.5%	0.2%	100.0%	36,054
Total	27.9%	3.4%	55.3%	0.7%	10.2%	1.5%	1.0%	100.0%	5,001,594

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Although it is difficult to establish a cause-effect relationship between an individual's disability and his/her lack of access to school, since the disability may have occurred after the event of no access to school, Table 5 shows a strong correlation between the two. The percentage of the population with no education decreases from 42% among those with disabilities to 25% among those without disabilities. Conversely, the percentage of the population that attended at least post-primary, secondary or higher levels of school increases from about 8% among those with disabilities to about 14% among those with no disabilities. Table 5 also indicates that disabilities tend to hinder girls' access to school more severely than is the case with boys.

Table 5: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged three and above by the highest level of school attained , sex and disability status

Sex and Disability status	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both sexes									
With disabilities	41.8	1.0	47.8	1.4	6.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	453,418
Without disability	24.6	3.6	57.1	0.7	11.0	2.0	1.0	100.0	9,164,892
Total	25.5	3.5	56.7	0.8	10.8	1.9	1.0	100.0	9,618,310
Male									
With disabilities	33.4	1.2	54.4	1.5	7.6	1.0	0.9	100.0	225,207
Without disability	22.2	3.7	58.3	0.8	11.6	2.5	1.0	100.0	4,391,509
Total	22.8	3.6	58.1	0.8	11.4	2.4	1.0	100.0	4,616,716
Female									
With disabilities	50.2	0.9	41.3	1.2	5.1	0.4	1.0	100.0	228,211
Without disability	26.9	3.6	56.0	0.7	10.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	4,773,383
Total	27.9	3.4	55.3	0.7	10.2	1.5	1.0	100.0	5,001,594

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 6 and Table 7 present the distribution of the population aged five and above by the highest level of education attained , sex and economic activity status, on one hand, and unemployment rates the highest level of school attained and sex, on the other. In the 2012 Census questionnaire, questions related to economic activity were addressed only to residents aged five and above.

Table 6 shows that, among the employed population aged 5 and above, those with secondary education are under-represented compared to the national distribution. This finding is reinforced by variations in the unemployment rate according to the highest level of school attained presented in Table 7, which shows that the unemployment rate is highest among those with secondary and university education. This phenomenon is discussed in further detail in the RPHC4 thematic report on economic activity.

Table 6: Distribution of the resident population aged five and above by level of education, sex and economic activity status (%)

Sex and Economic activity status	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both sexes									
Employed	25.6	0.3	61.3	1.4	8.3	2.5	0.7	100.0	4,232,797
Unemployed	17.8	0.5	47.8	1.2	23.9	7.6	1.2	100.0	155,414
Inactive	16.5	5.6	61.1	0.2	13.8	1.5	1.4	100.0	4,458,761
Not stated	27.2	1.3	43.8	1.0	23.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	128,974
Total	21.0	2.9	60.7	0.8	11.5	2.1	1.0	100.0	8,975,946
Male									
Employed	20.7	0.3	63.8	1.6	9.7	3.3	0.7	100.0	2,038,202
Unemployed	15.0	0.6	47.7	1.2	24.7	9.5	1.4	100.0	60,756
Inactive	14.7	5.9	62.3	0.1	13.8	1.8	1.4	100.0	2,101,976
Not stated	27.0	0.9	44.8	1.0	23.3	2.8	0.1	100.0	95,885
Total	17.8	3.0	62.4	0.9	12.2	2.6	1.0	100.0	4,296,819
Female									
Employed	30.2	0.3	58.9	1.3	7.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	2,194,595
Unemployed	19.6	0.5	47.9	1.1	23.5	6.4	1.2	100.0	94,658
Inactive	18.0	5.3	60.0	0.2	13.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	2,356,785
Not stated	27.6	2.4	40.8	0.9	25.4	2.7	0.2	100.0	33,089
Total	23.8	2.8	59.1	0.8	10.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	4,679,127

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 7: Unemployment rate of the active resident population aged five and above by level of education and sex

Sex	Level of education							
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
Both Sexes	2.5	6.8	2.8	2.9	9.6	10.2	6.5	3.5
Male	2.1	6.3	2.2	2.2	7.1	8.0	5.6	2.9
Female	2.7	7.2	3.4	3.6	12.6	13.7	7.2	4.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

This pattern is in line with the structure of the Rwandan economy, which is driven by labour intensive industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.

Table 8, presenting the distribution of the resident population aged five years and above that is currently employed, disaggregated by the highest level of school attained and the industry of employment, illustrates how higher percentages (between 90% and 95%) of the population employed in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining have either never attended school or did not go beyond primary school. On the other hand, between 80% and 90% of the population involved in activities such as finance and insurance, education, health, information and communications or public administration had at least post-primary studies.

Table 8: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 5 years and above who are currently employed by level of education by sex and industry

Sex and industry	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both Sexes									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.4%	0.3%	63.9%	1.2%	3.6%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	3,173,693
Mining and quarrying	19.8%	0.2%	69.2%	1.2%	7.5%	1.6%	0.6%	100.0%	18,342
Manufacturing	14.7%	0.2%	62.4%	3.7%	16.3%	1.9%	0.9%	100.0%	111,416
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.8%	0.1%	20.8%	2.4%	54.6%	19.2%	1.0%	100.0%	5,648
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6.4%	0.2%	43.5%	4.7%	33.2%	11.2%	0.9%	100.0%	3,021
Construction	11.2%	0.3%	65.6%	4.8%	15.4%	1.9%	0.9%	100.0%	143,523
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.6%	0.3%	60.7%	1.9%	23.0%	3.7%	0.8%	100.0%	207,170
Transportation and storage	9.2%	0.3%	65.4%	1.8%	20.6%	1.9%	0.9%	100.0%	83,639
Accommodation and food service activities	9.0%	0.2%	53.3%	2.0%	29.6%	5.1%	0.9%	100.0%	34,507
Information and communication	1.5%	0.0%	19.8%	0.7%	30.4%	46.6%	1.0%	100.0%	5,743
Financial and insurance activities	0.8%	0.1%	11.5%	0.9%	27.3%	58.5%	1.0%	100.0%	12,908
Real estate activities	6.7%	0.0%	45.3%	2.0%	27.3%	18.0%	0.7%	100.0%	150
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.1%	0.1%	19.3%	1.1%	29.9%	45.5%	1.0%	100.0%	13,056
Administrative and support service activities	9.7%	0.3%	52.8%	2.5%	28.6%	5.2%	0.9%	100.0%	24,952
Public administration and defence	1.8%	0.1%	20.6%	1.6%	35.3%	39.9%	0.9%	100.0%	39,647
Education	1.2%	0.1%	6.2%	0.7%	55.0%	36.1%	0.9%	100.0%	71,685
Human health and social work activities	2.1%	0.1%	13.7%	2.3%	37.6%	43.2%	1.0%	100.0%	29,453
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.4%	0.3%	36.7%	1.8%	33.0%	14.0%	1.0%	100.0%	5,284

Sex and industry	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Other service activities	8.6%	0.3%	52.5%	2.0%	26.1%	9.6%	0.9%	100.0%	36,992
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	14.4%	0.5%	73.6%	0.3%	10.1%	0.2%	0.9%	100.0%	121,532
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	1.0%	0.0%	7.4%	1.2%	24.0%	65.3%	1.1%	100.0%	5,063
Industry not stated	28.5%	0.9%	51.4%	0.9%	13.3%	4.0%	1.0%	100.0%	85,373
Total	25.6%	0.3%	61.3%	1.4%	8.3%	2.5%	0.7%	100.0%	4,232,797

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table 37 in Annex D for details on the variation among male and females ex by sex of the base population used in this figure.

Table 9 presents the distribution of the resident population aged five and above that is currently employed, disaggregated by the highest level of school attained and the main occupation, and Table 10 presents a similar distribution by sex and the institutional sector of employment.

Table 9: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 5 years and above and currently employed by level of education by sex and main occupation

Sex and Main occupation	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both Sexes									
Managers	0.7%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	23.2%	71.2%	1.1%	100.0%	16,063
Professionals	0.5%	0.1%	3.5%	0.6%	47.3%	47.1%	0.9%	100.0%	105,860
Technicians and associate professionals	2.7%	0.1%	14.4%	1.4%	40.2%	40.3%	1.0%	100.0%	34,326
Clerical support workers	0.6%	0.1%	7.8%	1.2%	45.6%	43.8%	0.9%	100.0%	15,279
Service and sales workers	10.3%	0.3%	63.8%	1.5%	20.5%	2.8%	0.9%	100.0%	375,149
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	30.3%	0.3%	64.1%	1.2%	3.6%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	3,059,744
Craft and related trades workers	11.6%	0.3%	63.1%	4.7%	18.1%	1.4%	0.9%	100.0%	242,843
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.4%	0.2%	62.4%	2.6%	26.0%	1.5%	0.9%	100.0%	71,020
Elementary occupations	27.3%	0.3%	64.0%	0.9%	6.5%	0.3%	0.7%	100.0%	218,356
Occupation not stated									
Total	25.6%	0.3%	61.3%	1.4%	8.3%	2.5%	0.7%	100.0%	4,232,797

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table 36 in Annex D for details on variation across male and female.

Table 10 shows that a higher percentage of the population employed in the public sector or in non-profit institutions attended secondary school or higher (about 75% and 44%, respectively). Conversely, a higher percentage of the population employed in the private sector or in non-profit institutions did not go beyond primary education (about 90% and 52%, respectively).

Table 10: Distribution of the resident population aged five and above and currently employed by highest level of school attained , sex and institutional sector of employment (%)

Sex and Institutional sector of employment	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both sexes									
Public	4.3%	0.1%	18.9%	1.2%	40.5%	34.1%	0.9%	100.0%	163,667
Private	26.5%	0.3%	63.3%	1.4%	6.8%	1.0%	0.6%	100.0%	3,946,625
Non-profit institution	12.0%	0.1%	40.0%	2.9%	22.0%	22.0%	1.0%	100.0%	22,300
Not stated	29.8%	0.8%	54.0%	0.9%	11.0%	2.3%	1.2%	100.0%	100,205
Total	25.6%	0.3%	61.3%	1.4%	8.3%	2.5%	0.7%	100.0%	4,232,797
Male									
Public	3.8%	0.1%	22.1%	1.4%	36.4%	35.3%	0.9%	100.0%	99,845
Private	21.5%	0.3%	66.4%	1.6%	8.1%	1.4%	0.6%	100.0%	1,879,813
Non-profit institution	9.0%	0.1%	41.1%	3.0%	22.9%	22.7%	1.1%	100.0%	13,713
Not stated	29.0%	0.8%	54.2%	0.8%	11.1%	2.9%	1.1%	100.0%	44,831
Total	20.7%	0.3%	63.8%	1.6%	9.7%	3.2%	0.7%	100.0%	2,038,202
Female									
Public	5.1%	0.1%	14.0%	0.9%	46.9%	32.2%	0.8%	100.0%	63,822
Private	31.0%	0.3%	60.5%	1.3%	5.6%	0.7%	0.6%	100.0%	2,066,812
Non-profit institution	16.7%	0.1%	38.2%	2.7%	20.5%	20.9%	0.9%	100.0%	8,587
Not stated	30.5%	0.7%	53.8%	1.0%	10.9%	1.9%	1.2%	100.0%	55,374
Total	30.2%	0.3%	58.9%	1.3%	7.0%	1.7%	0.6%	100.0%	2,194,595

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.5 Highest degree/certificate obtained

Table 14, presents the distribution of the resident population aged 19 and above among those who obtained a degree, certificate or diploma, the most common is A2/D6/D7, a type of certificate awarded to individuals successfully completing six or seven years of secondary school (7%). The percentage with a Bachelor's, Master's or PhD degree sums up to about 2% and the urban/rural disparity gets wider.

Table 11: Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population aged 19 and above by highest degree/certificate obtained, sex and area of residence

Area of residence and highest degree/certificate obtained	Sex					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Count			%		
Rwanda	3,807,728	1,895,235	1,912,493	100	100	100
None	3,375,333	1,654,560	1,720,773	88.64	87.3	89.98
CE/FM	35,258	18,150	17,108	0.93	0.96	0.89
EMA/ENTA	2,046	1,098	948	0.05	0.06	0.05
A3/D4/D5	8,522	5,237	3,285	0.22	0.28	0.17
A2/D6/D7	266,513	143,091	123,422	7	7.55	6.45
Bacc/Diploma	37,042	21,861	15,181	0.97	1.15	0.79
Bachelor	67,498	41,900	25,598	1.77	2.21	1.34
Master	8,219	5,980	2,239	0.22	0.32	0.12
PhD	1,364	1,129	235	0.04	0.06	0.01
Not stated	5,933	2,229	3,704	0.16	0.12	0.19
Urban	822,707	438,654	384,053	100	100	100
None	575,076	301,770	273,306	69.9	68.79	71.16
CE/FM	10,177	5,380	4,797	1.24	1.23	1.25
EMA/ENTA	787	413	374	0.1	0.09	0.1
A3/D4/D5	4,900	2,816	2,084	0.6	0.64	0.54

Area of residence and highest degree/certificate obtained	Sex					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Count			%		
A2/D6/D7	140,875	73,903	66,972	17.12	16.85	17.44
Bacc/Diploma	25,233	13,862	11,371	3.07	3.16	2.96
Bachelor	55,616	33,380	22,236	6.76	7.61	5.79
Master	7,809	5,655	2,154	0.95	1.29	0.56
PhD	1,277	1,058	219	0.16	0.24	0.06
Not stated	957	417	540	0.12	0.1	0.14
Rural	2,985,021	1,456,581	1,528,440	100	100	100
None	2,800,257	1,352,790	1,447,467	93.81	92.87	94.7
CE/FM	25,081	12,770	12,311	0.84	0.88	0.81
EMA/ENTA	1,259	685	574	0.04	0.05	0.04
A3/D4/D5	3,622	2,421	1,201	0.12	0.17	0.08
A2/D6/D7	125,638	69,188	56,450	4.21	4.75	3.69
Bacc/Diploma	11,809	7,999	3,810	0.4	0.55	0.25
Bachelor	11,882	8,520	3,362	0.4	0.58	0.22
Master	410	325	85	0.01	0.02	0.01
PhD	87	71	16	0	0	0
Not stated	4,976	1,812	3,164	0.17	0.12	0.21

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 4: Current school attendance

This chapter presents the level of current school attendance in Rwanda. It provides an outline of the size, sex and urban/rural distribution of the population currently attending school in Rwanda. Secondly, it focuses on the school-age population, and presents its distribution by sex, school-age category, and geographic partitions of the country, as well as its evolution since the 1978 Census. Next, it presents the distribution of this population according to school attendance status and, based on a selection of background characteristics, constructs a profile of the school-age population currently not covered by the national education system. Finally, it reviews levels of gross and net attendance rates in primary and secondary schools against geographic, demographic and socio-economic characteristics as well as estimates of SLE, a composite measure that estimates the average number of years a child is expected to remain in a given education system.

4.1 Size, sex and area of residence of the population currently attending school

Table 12 presents the distribution of the population aged three and above who, at the time of the RPHC4, were attending school by level of education, sex and area of residence. It shows that, across all of Rwanda, a total of about 3.42 million people were attending school, among which about 1.72 million were females. While about 2.83 million (about 83%) were residing in rural areas.

Table 12: Distribution of the population aged three and above and currently attending school, by level of education, sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	Count					Total
	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	University	Not Stated	
Rwanda						
Male	156,924	1,177,667	279,273	50,081	29,306	1,693,251
Female	161,172	1,196,813	297,670	36,736	30,604	1,722,995
Both sexes	318,096	2,374,480	576,943	86,817	59,910	3,416,246
Urban						
Male	30,306	155,133	75,020	28,532	5,032	294,023
Female	30,935	155,383	79,781	25,047	5,069	296,215
Both sexes	61,241	310,516	154,801	53,579	10,101	590,238
Rural						
Male	126,618	1,022,534	204,253	21,549	24,274	1,399,228
Female	130,237	1,041,430	217,889	11,689	25,535	1,426,780
Both sexes	256,855	2,063,964	422,142	33,238	49,809	2,826,008

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.2 The school-age population: Size, age–sex and spatial distribution

Table 13 presents the size of the resident school-age population by level of education, province, area of residence and sex. It shows that across all Rwanda, the size of the resident population aged 3–18 is about 4.36 million people. Table 13 shows that 29% of the population aged 3 and above is of preprimary age (3-6 years), 39% of that population is of primary age (7-12 years) while 31% is aged 13-18 years.

About 86% of the school-age population (or 3.74 million people) live in rural areas while 75% (about 3.23 million people) are evenly distributed as follow: the Western Province (about 1.10 million people), Southern Province (about 1.07 million) and the Eastern Province (about 1.06 million). The rural share of this population alone, at 91%, is above the national average, suggesting a higher concentration of the rural population in this region.

Table 13: Size of the school-age population by school-age by level of education, province, area of residence and sex

Province and School-age by level of education	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Preschool (3-6)	87,061	86,866	173,927	550,934	555,996	1,106,930	637,995	642,862	1,280,857
Primary (7-12)	113,967	115,051	229,018	733,984	749,457	1,483,441	847,951	864,508	1,712,459
Secondary (13-18)	102,521	117,358	219,879	569,304	576,588	1,145,892	671,825	693,946	1,365,771
Total (3-18 years)	303,549	319,275	622,824	1,854,222	1,882,041	3,736,263	2,157,771	2,201,316	4,359,087
Kigali City									
Preschool (3-6)	39,369	39,687	79,056	17,858	18,081	35,939	57,227	57,768	114,995
Primary (7-12)	48,052	47,970	96,022	19,060	19,405	38,465	67,112	67,375	134,487
Secondary (13-18)	45,920	55,645	101,565	14,963	15,057	30,020	60,883	70,702	131,585
Total (3-18 years)	133,341	143,302	276,643	51,881	52,543	104,424	185,222	195,845	381,067
South									
Preschool (3-6)	10,932	10,817	21,749	148,084	149,287	297,371	159,016	160,104	319,120
Primary (7-12)	15,069	15,511	30,580	194,140	196,320	390,460	209,209	211,831	421,040
Secondary (13-18)	14,104	15,119	29,223	151,549	151,679	303,228	165,653	166,798	332,451
Total (3-18 years)	40,105	41,447	81,552	493,773	497,286	991,059	533,878	538,733	1,072,611
West									
Preschool (3-6)	18,052	17,533	35,585	135,163	136,530	271,693	153,215	154,063	307,278
Primary (7-12)	24,139	24,574	48,713	185,987	191,160	377,147	210,126	215,734	425,860
Secondary (13-18)	18,984	20,818	39,802	142,305	146,378	288,683	161,289	167,196	328,485
Total (3-18 years)	61,175	62,925	124,100	463,455	474,068	937,523	524,630	536,993	1,061,623
North									
Preschool (3-6)	8,440	8,467	16,907	91,420	92,542	183,962	99,860	101,009	200,869
Primary (7-12)	13,065	13,482	26,547	134,135	139,149	273,284	147,200	152,631	299,831
Secondary (13-18)	11,634	12,910	24,544	106,972	111,010	217,982	118,606	123,920	242,526
Total (3-18 years)	33,139	34,859	67,998	332,527	342,701	675,228	365,666	377,560	743,226
East									
Preschool (3-6)	10,268	10,362	20,630	158,409	159,556	317,965	168,677	169,918	338,595
Primary (7-12)	13,642	13,514	27,156	200,662	203,423	404,085	214,304	216,937	431,241
Secondary (13-18)	11,879	12,866	24,745	153,515	152,464	305,979	165,394	165,330	330,724
Total (3-18 years)	35,789	36,742	72,531	512,586	515,443	1,028,029	548,375	552,185	1,100,560

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.3 Distribution of the school-age population according to school attendance status and selected background characteristics

This section presents an overview of the level of current coverage of the school-age population by the education system, thus allowing for a review of the current level of demand for education services. The analysis further allows for a profiling exercise of the school-age population, based on a review of a selected set of background characteristics, such as the relationship to the household head, parental survivorship, cohabitation with the biological parents religious affiliation, disabilities, and age and level of education of the household head, which may assist planners in programme design, targeting and monitoring.

Table 23 presenting the distribution of the pre-school-age population by school attendance status, by sex and area of residence shows that this education service is not yet widespread across Rwanda. About two out of three children aged between three and six have never attended school. The review of pre-school attendance by area of residence suggests that the availability of this service is not yet equally distributed across urban and rural areas. Pre-school attendance is more common in urban areas (about 44%) than in rural areas (about 28%), with attendance increasing almost two-fold from rural to urban areas.

Table 14: Distribution (number and percentage) of the pre-school-age population (resident population aged 3–6) by school attendance status, sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	Count				Percentage			
	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total
Rwanda								
Male	449,429	3,491	185,075	637,995	70.4	0.6	29.0	100.0
Female	442,060	3,613	197,189	642,862	68.8	0.6	30.7	100.0
Both sexes	891,489	7,104	382,264	1,280,857	69.6	0.6	29.8	100.0
Urban								
Male	48,016	1,279	37,766	87,061	55.2	1.5	43.4	100.0
Female	46,531	1,352	38,983	86,866	53.6	1.6	44.9	100.0
Both sexes	94,547	2,631	76,749	173,927	54.4	1.5	44.1	100.0
Rural								
Male	401,413	2,212	147,309	550,934	72.9	0.4	26.7	100.0
Female	395,529	2,261	158,206	555,996	71.1	0.4	28.5	100.0
Both sexes	796,942	4,473	305,515	1,106,930	72.0	0.4	27.6	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 15 presents the distribution of the primary school-age population by school attendance status, sex and area of residence. Across all of Rwanda, about 93% of this population was, at the time of the Census, attending school. The data also show that for this population, both urban/rural and male/female disparities are, nowadays, virtually non-existent.

Table 15: Distribution (number and percentage) of the primary school-age population (resident population aged 7–12) by school attendance status, sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	Count				Percentage			
	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total
Rwanda								
Male	61,071	8,781	778,099	847,951	7.2	1.0	91.8	100.0
Female	51,608	7,036	805,864	864,508	6.0	0.8	93.2	100.0
Both sexes	112,679	15,817	1,583,963	1,712,459	6.6	0.9	92.5	100.0
Urban								
Male	5,245	1,055	107,667	113,967	4.6	0.9	94.5	100.0
Female	4,685	1,079	109,287	115,051	4.1	0.9	95.0	100.0
Both sexes	9,930	2,134	216,954	229,018	4.3	0.9	94.7	100.0
Rural								
Male	55,826	7,726	670,432	733,984	7.6	1.1	91.3	100.0
Female	46,923	5,957	696,577	749,457	6.3	0.8	92.9	100.0
Both sexes	102,749	13,683	1,367,009	1,483,441	6.9	0.9	92.2	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 16 shows that a simple count of the districts below the national average, suggests that four of the eight districts in the Southern Province, four of the seven in the Western Province and five of the seven in the Eastern Province are below the national average. Taking all 30 districts together, two (Rubavu and Gisagara) have the lowest proportion of the population aged 7–12 currently attending school.

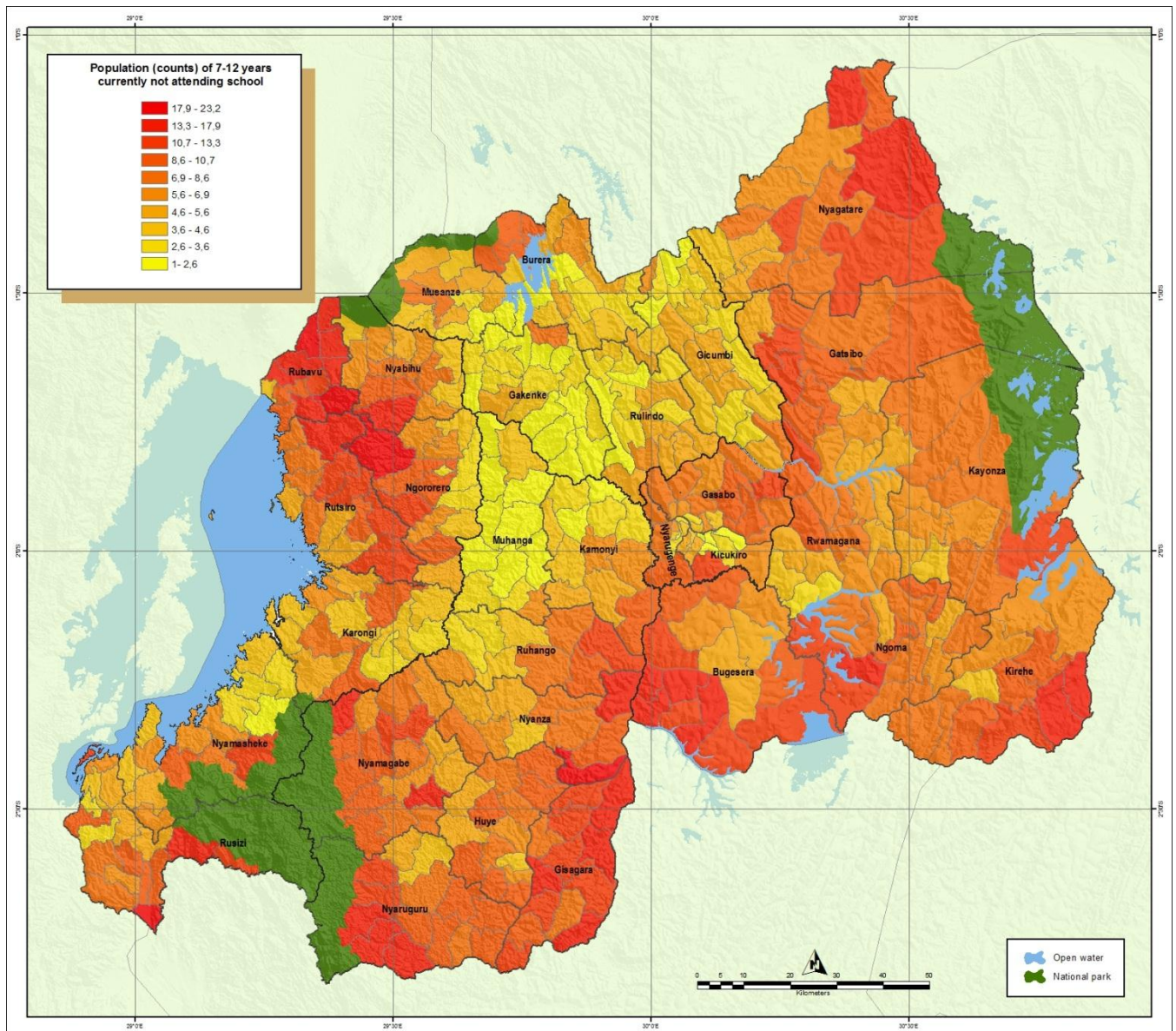
Table 16: Percentage of the primary school-age population (aged 7–12) currently attending school by district

Province and District	Count				Percentage			
	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total
Kigali City								
Nyarugenge	1,547	281	31,916	33,744	4.6%	0.8%	94.6%	100.0%
Gasabo	3,599	827	58,175	62,601	5.8%	1.3%	92.9%	100.0%
Kicukiro	1,493	387	36,262	38,142	3.9%	1.0%	95.1%	100.0%
South								
Nyanza	3,657	658	47,296	51,611	7.1%	1.3%	91.6%	100.0%
Gisagara	5,745	664	44,876	51,285	11.2%	1.3%	87.5%	100.0%
Nyaruguru	5,481	398	48,094	53,973	10.2%	0.7%	89.1%	100.0%
Huye	3,094	566	44,318	47,978	6.5%	1.2%	92.4%	100.0%
Nyamagabe	4,599	721	53,686	59,006	7.8%	1.2%	91.0%	100.0%
Ruhango	3,043	592	48,599	52,234	5.8%	1.1%	93.0%	100.0%
Muhanga	1,102	337	49,218	50,657	2.2%	0.7%	97.2%	100.0%
Kamonyi	2,047	617	51,632	54,296	3.8%	1.1%	95.1%	100.0%
West								
Karongi	2,684	573	53,343	56,600	4.7%	1.0%	94.3%	100.0%
Rutsiro	5,104	417	53,359	58,880	8.7%	0.7%	90.6%	100.0%
Rubavu	8,938	824	60,312	70,074	12.8%	1.2%	86.1%	100.0%
Nyabihu	3,478	361	50,033	53,872	6.5%	0.7%	92.9%	100.0%
Ngororero	4,387	427	55,021	59,835	7.3%	0.7%	92.0%	100.0%
Rusizi	5,110	468	59,005	64,583	7.9%	0.7%	91.4%	100.0%
Nyamasheke	3,034	286	58,696	62,016	4.9%	0.5%	94.7%	100.0%
North								
Rulindo	1,460	338	44,945	46,743	3.1%	0.7%	96.2%	100.0%
Gakenke	1,612	317	57,502	59,431	2.7%	0.5%	96.8%	100.0%
Musanze	2,442	393	59,061	61,896	4.0%	0.6%	95.4%	100.0%
Burera	3,362	401	58,161	61,924	5.4%	0.7%	93.9%	100.0%
Gicumbi	2,353	608	66,876	69,837	3.4%	0.9%	95.8%	100.0%
East								
Rwamagana	2,497	428	43,541	46,466	5.4%	0.9%	93.7%	100.0%
Nyagatare	6,902	914	72,220	80,036	8.6%	1.1%	90.2%	100.0%
Gatsibo	5,687	770	68,354	74,811	7.6%	1.0%	91.4%	100.0%
Kayonza	3,518	440	54,774	58,732	6.0%	0.8%	93.3%	100.0%
Kirehe	5,129	571	53,725	59,425	8.6%	1.0%	90.4%	100.0%
Ngoma	4,205	593	49,408	54,206	7.8%	1.1%	91.2%	100.0%
Bugesera	5,370	640	51,555	57,565	9.3%	1.1%	89.6%	100.0%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Figure 3 presents a spatial distribution of the population aged between 7 and 12 who are currently not attending school by sector. It shifts the focus onto those out of the school system for easier reference of planners and policy makers at the district and sector levels. The darker the colour, the higher the number of children currently out of the school system. The map shows clearly that the lighter, brighter shades are concentrated in the Northern Province and Kigali City, while the darker ones are along the region comprising the Western, Southern and Eastern Provinces.

Figure 3: Distribution of the population aged 7–12 currently out of school, by sector



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

At the time of the 2012 Population and Housing Census, 74% of people aged 3-18 years were attending school, 21% were no longer attending school, while 5% of them never went to school. The percentage of those who are currently attending is a little high in urban than in rural residence (78% in urban vs 74% in rural). The percentage of people aged 3-18 years who never went to school 55 at national level. There is no difference between male and female.

Table 17: Distribution (number and percentage) of the secondary school-age population (resident population aged 13–18) by school attendance status, sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	Count				Percentage			
	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total
Rwanda								
Male	33,286	138,801	499,738	671,825	5.0	20.7	74.4	100.0
Female	28,536	148,694	516,716	693,946	4.1	21.4	74.5	100.0
Both sexes	61,822	287,495	1,016,454	1,365,771	4.5	21.1	74.4	100.0
Urban								
Male	3,221	19,347	79,953	102,521	3.1	18.9	78.0	100.0
Female	3,651	29,244	84,463	117,358	3.1	24.9	72.0	100.0
Both sexes	6,872	48,591	164,416	219,879	3.1	22.1	74.8	100.0
Rural								
Male	30,065	119,454	419,785	569,304	5.3	21.0	73.7	100.0
Female	24,885	119,450	432,253	576,588	4.3	20.7	75.0	100.0
Both sexes	54,950	238,904	852,038	1,145,892	4.8	20.9	74.4	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 18 shows that the highest percentage of people aged 3-18 years who never went to school is in Rubavu District (10%) and the lowest is in Muhanga District (2%). The percentage of those who are no longer attending varies from 29% in Gakenke District to 16% in Karongi District, while the percentage of those who are currently attending school regardless of the level attended varies from 81% in Nyamasheke district to 68% in Gakenke District.

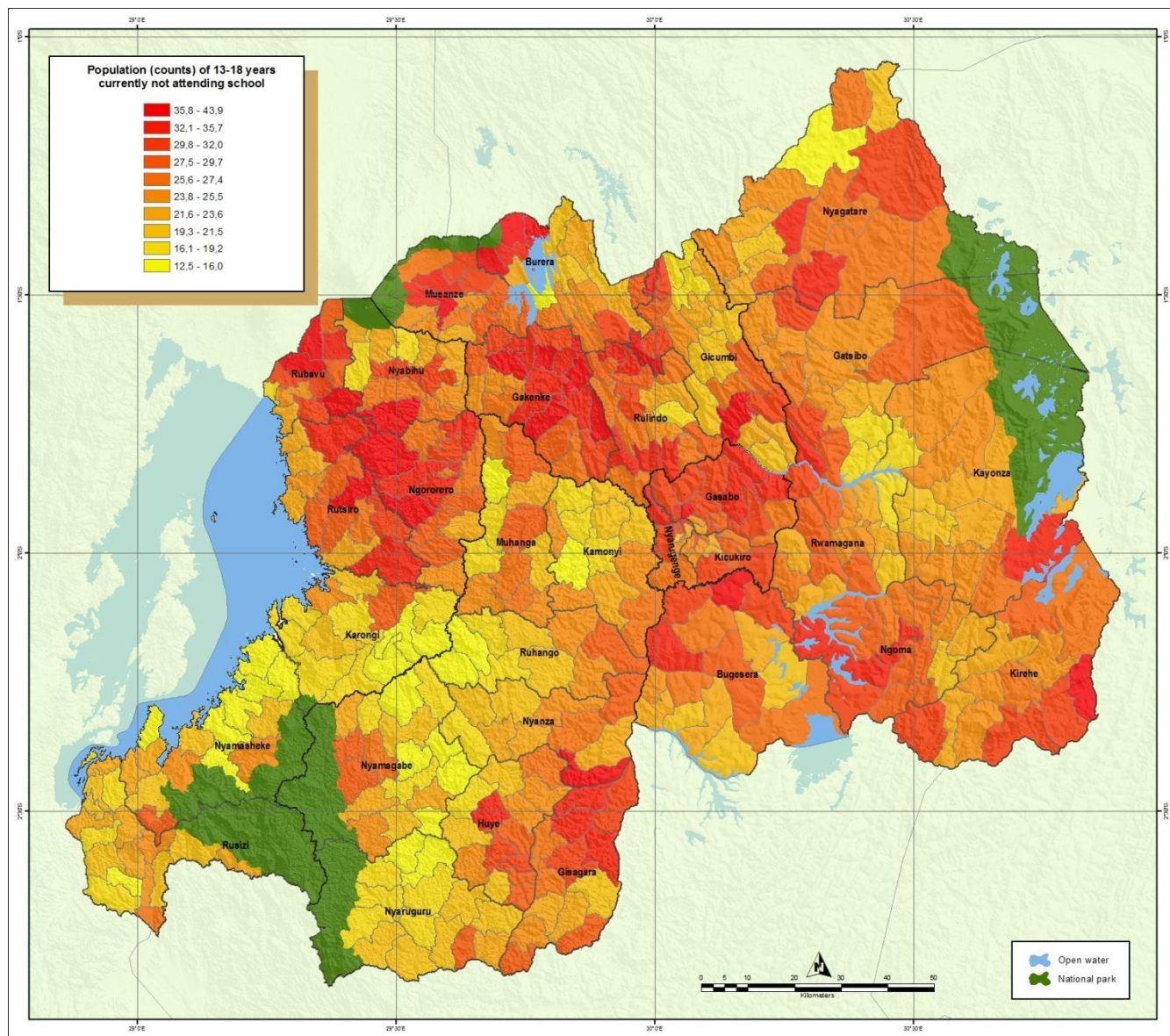
Table 18: Distribution (count and %) of the secondary school-age population (resident population aged 13-18 years) by school attendance status by district

Province and District	Count				Percentage			
	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total
Kigali City								
Nyarugenge	921	8,803	24,444	34,168	2.7%	25.8%	71.5%	100.0%
Gasabo	2,029	15,825	40,587	58,441	3.5%	27.1%	69.5%	100.0%
Kicukiro	898	9,595	28,483	38,976	2.3%	24.6%	73.1%	100.0%
South								
Nyanza	1,839	7,461	28,876	38,176	4.8%	19.5%	75.6%	100.0%
Gisagara	2,509	8,794	29,147	40,450	6.2%	21.7%	72.1%	100.0%
Nyaruguru	1,727	6,466	33,024	41,217	4.2%	15.7%	80.1%	100.0%
Huye	1,388	9,462	30,253	41,103	3.4%	23.0%	73.6%	100.0%
Nyamagabe	1,707	8,186	37,836	47,729	3.6%	17.2%	79.3%	100.0%
Ruhango	1,464	6,970	31,298	39,732	3.7%	17.5%	78.8%	100.0%
Muhanga	819	8,962	31,187	40,968	2.0%	21.9%	76.1%	100.0%
Kamonyi	1,233	7,926	33,917	43,076	2.9%	18.4%	78.7%	100.0%
West								
Karongi	1,753	6,995	35,820	44,568	3.9%	15.7%	80.4%	100.0%
Rutsiro	2,854	9,307	31,742	43,903	6.5%	21.2%	72.3%	100.0%
Rubavu	5,170	9,971	36,277	51,418	10.1%	19.4%	70.6%	100.0%
Nyabihu	2,695	7,362	30,206	40,263	6.7%	18.3%	75.0%	100.0%
Ngororero	3,185	10,080	29,733	42,998	7.4%	23.4%	69.2%	100.0%
Rusizi	1,912	9,644	43,014	54,570	3.5%	17.7%	78.8%	100.0%
Nyamasheke	1,634	8,154	40,977	50,765	3.2%	16.1%	80.7%	100.0%
North								
Rulindo	1,083	10,090	28,384	39,557	2.7%	25.5%	71.8%	100.0%
Gakenke	1,271	11,975	28,026	41,272	3.1%	29.0%	67.9%	100.0%
Musanze	2,528	12,205	37,408	52,141	4.9%	23.4%	71.7%	100.0%
Burera	2,944	11,354	37,637	51,935	5.7%	21.9%	72.5%	100.0%
Gicumbi	1,791	12,767	43,063	57,621	3.1%	22.2%	74.7%	100.0%
East								
Rwamagana	1,401	8,297	28,871	38,569	3.6%	21.5%	74.9%	100.0%
Nyagatare	3,666	13,205	48,013	64,884	5.7%	20.4%	74.0%	100.0%
Gatsibo	2,784	11,872	43,282	57,938	4.8%	20.5%	74.7%	100.0%
Kayanza	1,949	8,359	33,805	44,113	4.4%	19.0%	76.6%	100.0%
Kirehe	2,444	9,416	30,909	42,769	5.7%	22.0%	72.3%	100.0%
Ngoma	1,996	8,861	28,438	39,295	5.1%	22.6%	72.4%	100.0%
Bugesera	2,228	9,131	31,797	43,156	5.2%	21.2%	73.7%	100.0%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 4 presents a spatial distribution, by sector, of the population between 13 and 18 who are currently not attending school. Again, the focus here is shifted towards those currently out of the education system for easier reference for local planners and policy makers. The darker the shade in the map, the higher the number of individuals aged 13–18 who are currently not attending school. The map shows that higher numbers of these individuals are found in sectors from the Western and Northern Provinces as well as from Kigali City and the Eastern Province.

Figure 4: Population of those aged 13–18 currently not attending school, by sector



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.4 Distribution of the school age population by other household background characteristics

Section 4.1, 4.2, and section 4.3 present focused on the description of the size of the school age distribution by sex, by age, by urban/rural residence and its distribution by Provinces and Districts. In this section we will describe the school age population taking into account some household characteristics that are known to be related to the school attendance status. We have retained the relationship to the Household head, the survivorship of biological parents, the cohabitation/ or not with them, and the religious affiliation.

Table 19 shows that the percentage of children who are Household head and are currently attending school is the lowest. Means that being a household head at the youngest age compromise the school attendance of the children. When a child is not related to the household head, her/his chance to attend school is minimize, the percentage of non related children who are currently attending school is 86%.

Table 19: Distribution (count and percentages) of the primary school-age population (resident population aged 7-12 years) by school attendance status, by relationship to the head of the household, parental survivorship and cohabitation with parents

Relationship to the Household head, Survivorship of parents, Cohabitation with parents	Total	Has never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending school	Total	Has never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending school
	Counts				Percentages			
Relationship to the Household Head								
Head of household	336	85	65	186	100	25.30	19.35	55.36
Son/Daughter	1,469,129	93,300	11,415	1,364,414	100	6.35	0.78	92.87
Unrelated Child	14,626	1,259	250	13,117	100	8.61	1.71	89.68
Brother/Sister	8,959	693	199	8,067	100	7.74	2.22	90.04
Grandchild	142,544	10,486	1,484	130,574	100	7.36	1.04	91.60
Other relative	25,796	1,793	338	23,665	100	6.95	1.31	91.74
Non relative	36,236	3,746	1,067	31,423	100	10.34	2.94	86.72
Not Stated	11,944	1,115	886	9,943	100	9.34	7.42	83.25
Survivorship of biological parents								
Mother alive, father alive	1,468,189	93,343	10,841	1,364,005	100	6.36	0.74	92.90
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father alive	28,721	2,211	488	26,022	100	7.70	1.70	90.60
Mother alive, father dead/survivorship unknown	145,230	10,980	2,086	132,164	100	7.56	1.44	91.00
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father dead/survivorship unknown	20,873	1,813	361	18,699	100	8.69	1.73	89.58
Survivorship of one or both parent not stated	49,446	4,332	2,041	43,073	100	8.76	4.13	87.11
Cohabitation with biological parents								
Lives with both parents	1,174,823	70,336	7,280	1,097,207	100	5.99	0.62	93.39
Lives with father only	41,611	3,377	585	37,649	100	8.12	1.41	90.48
Lives with mother only	294,142	23,952	3,693	266,497	100	8.14	1.26	90.60
Lives with no parent	149,566	10,452	2,176	136,938	100	6.99	1.45	91.56
Not Stated	52,317	4,562	2,083	45,672	100	8.72	3.98	87.30

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

When both characteristics are considered among the secondary school-age population, the results remain consistent with some of those observed among the primary school-aged population. The fact that non-relatives appear in both primary and secondary lowest school attendance groups suggests a consistent pattern in who, within the household, is given low priority when decisions regarding who should attend school are taken.

With regard to parental survivorship status, the results identify that children with one or both parents dead (or survivorship unknown) have the lowest percentage currently attending school (about 70-75%) among the secondary school-age population. Again, if one compares the distribution observed in these groups with the one observed in the group with both parents alive, what separates these groups is the level of no longer attending observed (about 20-22% respectively).

Table 20: Distribution (count and percentages) of the secondary school-age population (resident population aged 13-18 years) by school attendance status, by relationship to the head of the household, parental survivorship and cohabitation with parents

Relationship to the Household head, Survivorship of parents, Cohabitation with parents	Total	Has never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending school	Total	Has never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending school
	Counts				Percentages			
Relationship to the Household Head								
Head of household	13,083	2,318	8,448	2,317	100	17.72	64.57	17.71
Son/Daughter	1,059,483	38,050	185,318	836,115	100	3.59	17.49	78.92
Unrelated Child	17,258	1,168	3,656	12,434	100	6.77	21.18	72.05
Brother/Sister	28,007	1,970	7,860	18,177	100	7.03	28.06	64.90
Grandchild	96,417	4,338	15,777	76,302	100	4.50	16.36	79.14
Other relative	33,808	1,670	6,333	25,805	100	4.94	18.73	76.33
Non relative	93,550	9,679	49,275	34,596	100	10.35	52.67	36.98
Not Stated	11,785	721	2,380	8,684	100	6.12	20.20	73.69
Survivorship of biological parents								
Mother alive, father alive	786,587	24,229	106,208	656,150	100	3.08	13.50	83.42
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father alive	34,459	2,042	7,136	25,281	100	5.93	20.71	73.37
Mother alive, father dead/survivorship unknown	184,037	9,236	36,998	137,803	100	5.02	20.10	74.88
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father dead/survivorship unknown	40,816	3,144	9,146	28,526	100	7.70	22.41	69.89
Survivorship of one or both parent not stated	78,250	6,271	23,493	48,486	100	8.01	30.02	61.96
Cohabitation with biological parents								
Lives with both parents	608,379	16,239	70,528	521,612	100	2.67	11.59	85.74
Lives with father only	33,801	1,573	5,215	27,013	100	4.65	15.43	79.92
Lives with mother only	243,592	10,356	41,470	191,766	100	4.25	17.02	78.72
Lives with no parent	157,972	10,362	41,863	105,747	100	6.56	26.50	66.94
Not Stated	80,405	6,392	23,905	50,108	100	7.95	29.73	62.32

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 21 shows that among the primary school-age population, respondents in the non-religious and traditional/animist categories are less likely to attend school. In fact, when those who have never attended school and those who are no longer attending school are taken as a group, the rate of not being currently in school increases three times from the average 7–12 year old resident

(about 8%) to those aged 7–12 and non-religious (about 21%) and twice to those aged 7–12 in the traditional/animist religious category (about 14%). The gap is slightly higher if these groups are, instead, compared to Muslims or Jehovah’s Witnesses (about 6%).

Table 21 further shows that, when the disability status is considered, those with disabilities (about 28%) are four times more likely to be found not attending school than those with no disabilities (about 7%).

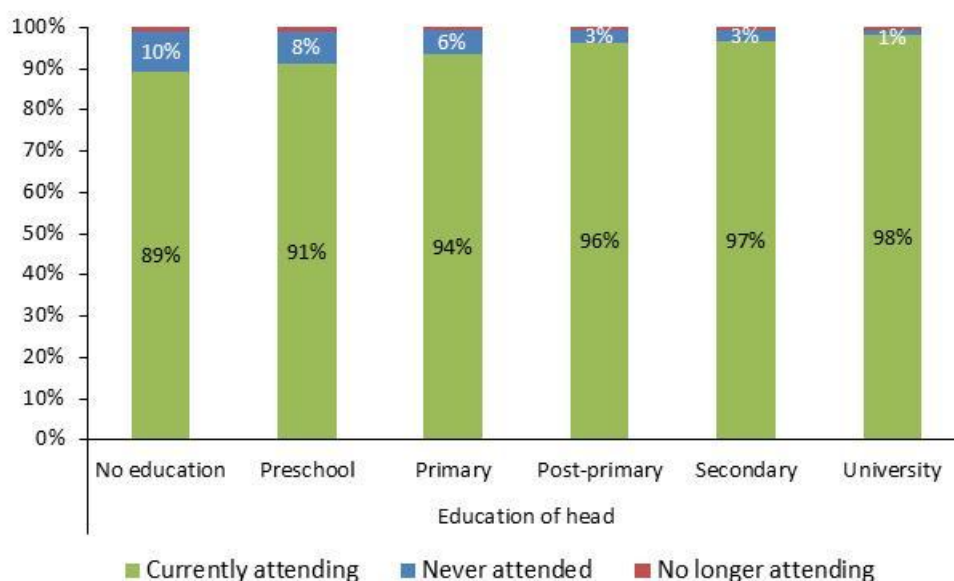
Table 21: Distribution of the primary school-age population (aged 7–12) by school attendance status, religion, disability status

Religious affiliation and disability status	School attendance status							
	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending school	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending school
	Counts				Percentages			
Religious affiliation								
Catholic	745,275	42,437	6,246	696,592	100	5.69	0.84	93.47
Protestants	660,540	47,373	5,661	607,506	100	7.17	0.86	91.97
Adventist	207,471	12,245	1,634	193,592	100	5.90	0.79	93.31
Muslims	32,273	1,500	294	30,479	100	4.65	0.91	94.44
Jehovah Witness	11,637	573	69	10,995	100	4.92	0.59	94.48
Traditional / Animist	139	16	3	120	100	11.51	2.16	86.33
No religion	38,953	7,030	938	30,985	100	18.05	2.41	79.54
Other	4,104	345	83	3,676	100	8.41	2.02	89.57
Not stated	12,067	1,160	889	10,018	100	9.61	7.37	83.02
Disability status								
With disability	33,632	8,522	879	24,231	100	25.34	2.61	72.05
No disability	1,678,827	104,157	14,938	1,559,732	100	6.20	0.89	92.91

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

When the education of the household head is concerned, those children living in households headed by individuals who have either never attended school or never went past primary school are more likely to be found not attending school. The chances of finding a child aged 7–12 not currently attending school increases twice from a household headed by an individual who attended post-primary school (about 4%) to another headed by someone with either primary (about 7%) or pre-school (about 9%) education and three times among households headed by an individual with no education (about 11%). When the comparator is a household headed by a person with university studies (about 2%), these chances actually double (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Distribution of the primary school-age population (aged 7–12) by school attendance status and level of education of the household head



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 22 shows that, when religion and disability status are considered among the secondary school-age population, the results show similar trends to those observed among the primary school-age population, with slight differences. Again, residents in the non-religious (about 51%) and traditional/animist (about 41%) categories are more likely not attending school than the average Rwandan resident aged 13–18 (about 26%). While the two-fold gap observed before remains, this time the percentages of those who have never attended school among these groups are four times higher (about 18% and 17% respectively compared to the national average of about 5%). This is clearly a reversal of the patterns observed at the national level.

As observed among the primary school-age population, the issue with those with disabilities is more related to the first access to school than to a higher proportion of no longer attendings. While an individual with disabilities who is aged 7–12 is four times less likely to attend school for the first time than a child in the same age group with no disabilities, a disabled individual aged 13–18 is five times less likely to attend school for the first time than his/her counterpart with no disabilities.

Table 22: Distribution of the secondary school-age population (aged 13–18) by school attendance status, religion, and disability status

Religious affiliation and Disability Status	School attendance status							
	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending
Religious affiliation	Count				%			
Catholic	629,042	22,165	133,920	472,957	100	3.52	21.29	75.19
Protestant	501,402	25,549	105,863	369,990	100	5.1	21.11	73.79
Adventist	151,458	6,253	27,902	117,303	100	4.13	18.42	77.45
Muslim	27,954	852	4,794	22,308	100	3.05	17.15	79.8
Jehovah Witness	8,698	209	1,383	7,106	100	2.4	15.9	81.7
Traditional/Animist	116	20	28	68	100	17.24	24.14	58.62
No religion	32,343	5,867	10,635	15,841	100	18.14	32.88	48.98
Other	2,864	153	559	2,152	100	5.34	19.52	75.14
Not stated	11,894	754	2,411	8,729	100	6.34	20.27	73.39
Disability status								
With disability	37,967	7,461	8,195	22,311	100	19.65	21.58	58.76
No disability	132,7804	54,361	279,300	994,143	100	4.09	21.03	74.87

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

4.5 School attendance rates

This section focuses on presenting the education system’s current level of coverage of the primary and secondary school-age population (target population). This is based on reviews of attendance rates in primary and secondary schools. Attendance rates are measures that relate the population attending, at a given point in time, a specific grade or school level to the total population officially eligible to attend that grade or level. Two types of attendance rates can be computed: i) Net Attendance Rates (NAR), defined as the attendance of the official age group for a given level of school, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population; and ii) Gross Attendance Rates (GAR), defined as the total attendance in a specific level of school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The closer a value of NAR gets to 100, the greater the coverage of the target population by the education system, demonstrating its ability to attract the target population at the right time and to train it for the minimum required time. On the other hand, a value of GAR exceeding 100 indicates a high level of

participation of the population in the education system irrespective of age. It demonstrates the system's ability to accommodate those who, due to late entry, repetition or temporary interruption of their studies, did not complete a specific grade or level at the expected age. The difference between GAR and NAR represents the backlog of learners who remain in the system beyond the official age, expressed as a proportion of the target population. This chapter will also review a third indicator, the GPI. The GPI is defined as the ratio of the female population to the male population for a given indicator. It measures gender equality between girls' and boys' performance in school. A value of 1 in the GPI indicates that there are no disparities between males and females. However, values below 1 indicate disparities favouring males, and above 1, disparities favouring females.

Table 23: Population currently attending by primary and secondary school age categories

School age categories	Total population school aged			Currently attending		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
7-12 years (Primary age)	1,712,459	847,951	864,508	1,583,963	778,099	805,864
13-18 years (Secondary age)	1,365,771	671,825	693,946	1,016,454	499,738	516,716

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 24 presents GAR and NAR in primary school by sex, province and area of residence. About 88% of the population aged 7–12 is attending primary school in Rwanda. This proportion is slightly higher in urban areas (about 91%) than in rural areas (about 88%) and among females (about 89%) than among males (about 87%). But the GPI is closer to 1, revealing that boys and girls have equitable access to primary school. GAR, at about 139, exceeds 100, revealing that the overage or underage population currently attending primary school represents about 51% of the primary school-age population.

Table 24: Gross and net attendance rates in primary school by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Gross Attendance rates				Net Attendance rates			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender Parity Index	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender Parity Index
Rwanda								
Urban	136.1	135.1	135.6	0.99	90.3	90.9	90.6	1.01
Rural	139.3	139.0	139.1	1.00	86.9	88.8	87.9	1.02
Total	138.9	138.4	138.7	1.00	87.3	89.1	88.2	1.02
Kigali City								
Urban	132.2	131.0	131.6	0.99	90.9	90.9	90.9	1.00
Rural	129.6	129.2	129.4	1.00	83.8	86.1	85.0	1.03
Total	131.5	130.5	131.0	0.99	88.9	89.5	89.2	1.01
South								
Urban	142.3	138.4	140.3	0.97	91.3	92.9	92.1	1.02
Rural	140.0	139.5	139.8	1.00	86.3	88.5	87.4	1.03
Total	140.2	139.5	139.8	0.99	86.6	88.8	87.7	1.03
West								
Urban	134.7	134.9	134.8	1.00	88.2	89.5	88.8	1.01
Rural	139.6	139.4	139.5	1.00	86.9	88.6	87.7	1.02
Total	139.1	138.9	139.0	1.00	87.0	88.7	87.9	1.02
North								
Urban	142.6	141.6	142.1	0.99	92.3	92.6	92.5	1.00
Rural	141.7	142.3	142.0	1.00	91.0	92.5	91.8	1.02
Total	141.8	142.3	142.0	1.00	91.1	92.5	91.8	1.02
East								
Urban	139.3	139.3	139.3	1.00	88.8	89.9	89.3	1.01
Rural	137.7	136.6	137.1	0.99	85.0	87.0	86.0	1.02
Total	137.8	136.7	137.3	0.99	85.3	87.2	86.3	1.02

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Overall, the NAR is 88%/ at national level, 90.6% in urban and 87.95 in rural area. The NAR varies across provinces from 92% in the Northern Province to 86% in the Eastern Province.

Table 24, presenting GAR and NAR in primary school, reveals a stable variation around the mean in primary school NAR at the district level in stark contrast to the variation observed with GAR.

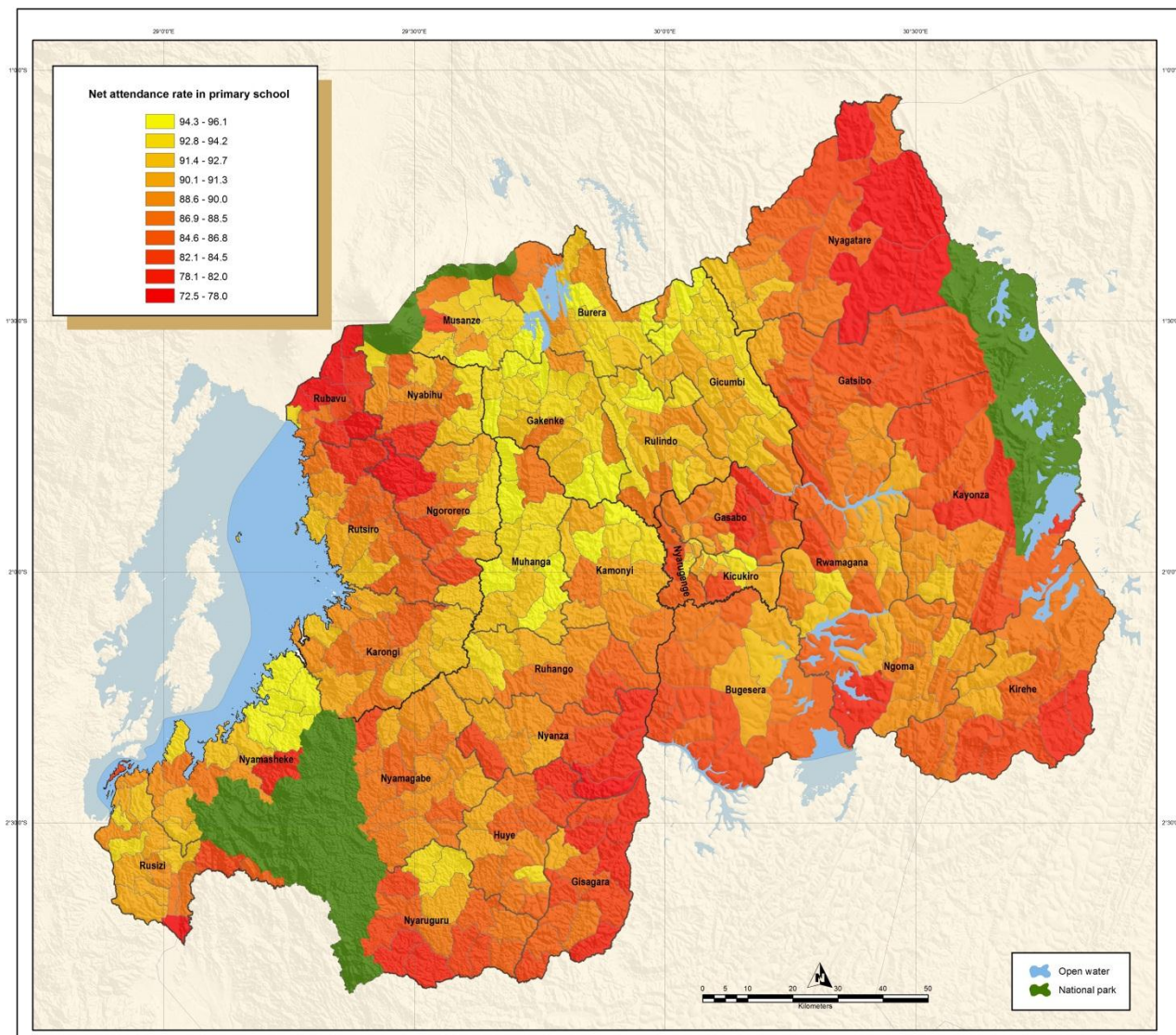
Table 25: Gross and Net Attendance Rates in primary education by sex, province and district

Province and District	Gross Attendance rates				Net Attendance rates			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender parity index
Kigali City								
Nyarugenge	134.7	131.3	133.0	0.97	89.8	90.2	90.0	1.00
Gasabo	129.4	129.0	129.2	1.00	86.9	88.1	87.5	1.01
Kicukiro	132.1	132.1	132.1	1.00	91.3	91.2	91.2	1.00
South								
Nyanza	133.1	132.3	132.7	0.99	82.9	85.9	84.4	1.04
Gisagara	135.2	136.0	135.6	1.01	82.8	85.8	84.3	1.04
Nyaruguru	141.5	140.2	140.9	0.99	84.2	86.5	85.4	1.03
Huye	137.4	137.1	137.3	1.00	86.0	88.9	87.5	1.03
Nyamagabe	143.7	144.9	144.3	1.01	86.9	88.9	87.9	1.02
Ruhango	143.0	139.6	141.2	0.98	87.3	89.0	88.2	1.02
Muhanga	143.2	142.7	142.9	1.00	92.5	93.9	93.2	1.02
Kamonyi	143.5	141.9	142.7	0.99	90.2	91.6	90.9	1.02
West								
Karongi	148.3	146.4	147.3	0.99	88.9	90.8	89.9	1.02
Rutsiro	137.6	137.9	137.7	1.00	86.7	89.0	87.9	1.03
Rubavu	123.6	123.2	123.4	1.00	81.0	82.5	81.8	1.02
Nyabihu	137.0	139.0	138.0	1.02	88.4	90.1	89.2	1.02
Ngororero	133.1	134.2	133.6	1.01	86.6	88.4	87.5	1.02
Rusizi	144.0	143.3	143.7	0.99	87.9	89.2	88.5	1.01
Nyamasheke	151.7	150.7	151.2	0.99	90.5	92.1	91.3	1.02
North								
Rulindo	142.4	142.0	142.2	1.00	91.1	92.6	91.9	1.02
Gakenke	131.7	131.9	131.8	1.00	92.2	93.8	93.0	1.02
Musanze	142.8	141.8	142.3	0.99	91.5	92.4	92.0	1.01
Burera	148.1	150.0	149.0	1.01	89.7	91.2	90.4	1.02
Gicumbi	143.4	145.0	144.2	1.01	90.9	92.8	91.8	1.02
East								
Rwamagana	144.2	141.8	143.0	0.98	88.0	89.9	89.0	1.02
Nyagatare	137.9	135.6	136.7	0.98	82.5	84.2	83.3	1.02
Gatsibo	139.1	138.6	138.9	1.00	85.5	87.4	86.5	1.02
Kayonza	138.9	138.1	138.5	0.99	86.4	87.9	87.1	1.02
Kirehe	134.5	133.7	134.1	0.99	84.5	86.8	85.6	1.03
Ngoma	134.6	134.5	134.6	1.00	86.6	88.7	87.6	1.02
Bugesera	136.0	135.8	135.9	1.00	85.2	87.5	86.3	1.03

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 6 presents the spatial distribution of NARs at the sector level. The darker the shade, the higher the value of NAR. In other words, very light colours indicate sectors with lower NARs. The map confirms that the highest NARs are observed in the Northern Province as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Net attendance rates in primary school by sector



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Across all of Rwanda, about one out of every five residents aged 13–18 currently attends secondary school. A review of the GPI helps shed light on this area. The GPI for urban areas, at 1.01, shows that males and females have equal access to secondary school but this is not the case in rural areas. The GPI for rural areas, at 1.24, shows a 25-fold gap between males and females residing in rural areas (Table 26).

At the provincial level, the highest NAR (about 39%) is observed in Kigali City, as per the urban/rural pattern discussed before, and the lowest (about 19%) in the Eastern Province.

Table 26: Gross and net attendance rates in secondary education by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Gross Attendance rates				Net Attendance rates			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender parity index
Rwanda								
Urban	73.3	68.1	70.5	0.93	39.6	40.0	39.8	1.01
Rural	36.0	37.9	36.9	1.05	16.6	20.5	18.6	1.24
Total	41.7	43.0	42.3	1.03	20.1	23.8	22.0	1.19
Kigali City								
Urban	84.6	71.5	77.4	0.85	46.6	43.0	44.6	0.92
Rural	38.0	42.3	40.2	1.11	18.3	24.4	21.3	1.33
Total	73.1	65.3	68.9	0.89	39.6	39.1	39.3	0.99
South								
Urban	63.7	67.9	65.9	1.07	33.7	38.0	35.9	1.13
Rural	35.0	40.7	37.8	1.16	15.9	21.6	18.8	1.36
Total	37.4	43.1	40.3	1.15	17.5	23.1	20.3	1.32
West								
Urban	66.0	63.6	64.8	0.96	33.7	35.5	34.7	1.05
Rural	37.6	37.7	37.7	1.00	16.7	19.6	18.2	1.17
Total	40.9	41.0	40.9	1.00	18.7	21.5	20.2	1.15
North								
Urban	61.9	63.0	62.5	1.02	35.2	38.8	37.1	1.10
Rural	34.2	36.2	35.2	1.06	17.7	22.0	19.9	1.24
Total	36.9	39.0	38.0	1.06	19.4	23.7	21.6	1.22
East								
Urban	64.2	66.3	65.3	1.03	33.2	38.0	35.7	1.14
Rural	36.4	36.0	36.2	0.99	16.2	19.0	17.6	1.18
Total	38.4	38.4	38.4	1.00	17.4	20.5	18.9	1.18

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

A review of GAR indicates that almost half of the population currently attending secondary school across Rwanda are over 18. At the national level, the value of GAR, at 42, is almost twice the value of NAR, at 22. The level of male/female inequalities decreases from a GPI value of 1.19 to a value of 1.03, revealing a more widespread access to secondary school when the official age is not considered.

Table 27 presenting GAR and NAR in secondary school by district, shows that, when NAR is considered, the only districts standing out as being well above the national average are the districts comprising Kigali City. Overall, 11 of the 30 districts of Rwanda have scored above the national average. While GAR improves the overall picture, the spatial disparities are evident.

When NAR is considered, there is gender parity only in four districts (two in Kigali, one in the Western Province – Rubavu, and another in the Northern Province – Burera). When GAR is considered, this number grows to 10, which represents one-third of the districts.

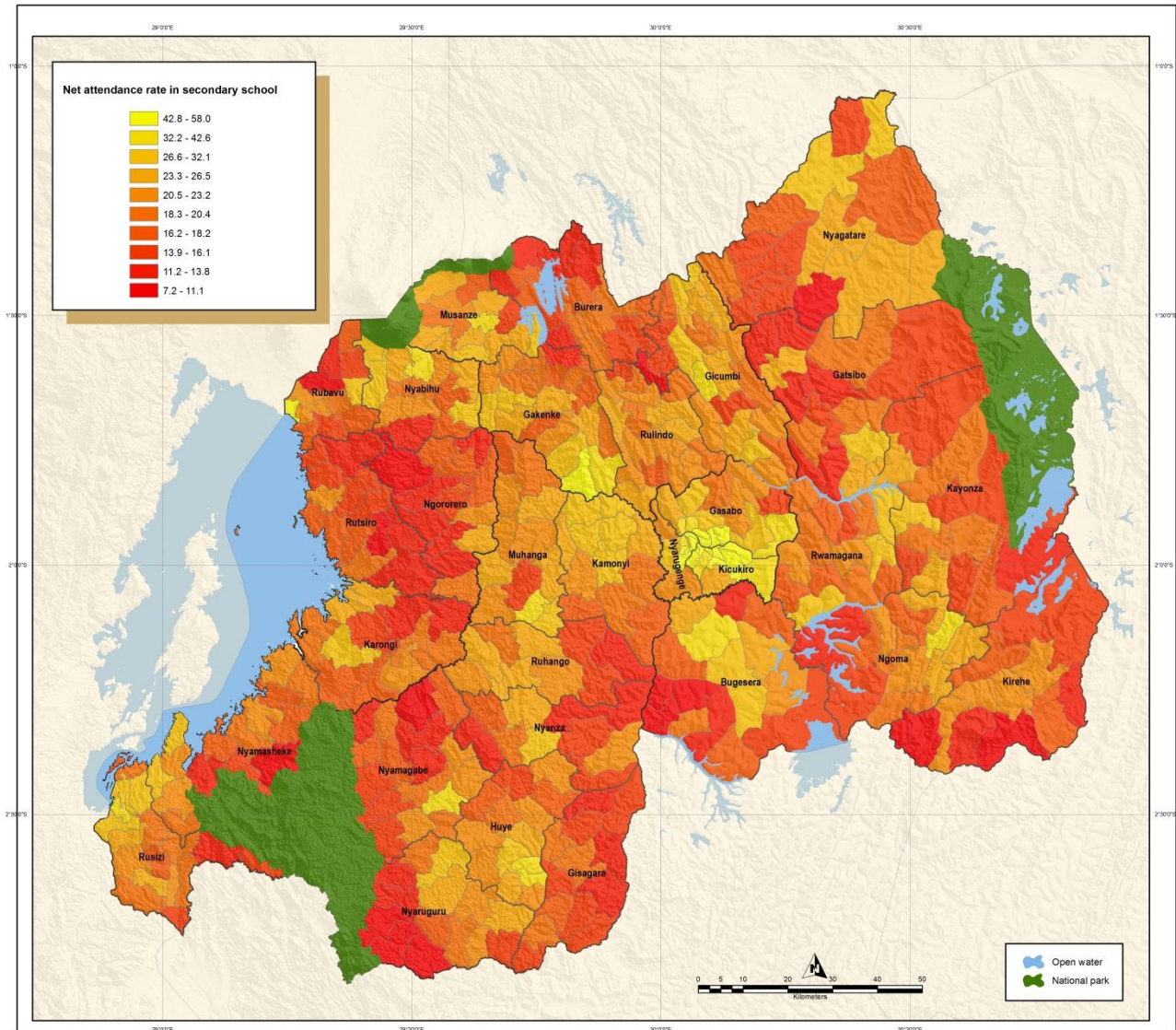
Table 27: Gross and Net Attendance Rates in secondary education by sex and district

Province and District	Gross Attendance rates				Net Attendance rates			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Both sexes	Gender parity index
Kigali City								
Nyarugenge	73.8	65.2	69.2	0.90	39.7	39.4	39.6	1.00
Gasabo	65.1	59.7	62.2	0.90	34.9	35.4	35.2	1.00
Kicukiro	84.9	73.4	78.6	0.90	46.8	44.1	45.3	0.90
South								
Nyanza	39.4	40.8	40.1	1.00	16.9	21.3	19.1	1.30
Gisagara	28.8	31.6	30.2	1.10	13.7	17.2	15.5	1.20
Nyaruguru	35.5	37.5	36.5	1.10	14.6	18.3	16.4	1.30
Huye	44.2	50.5	47.3	1.10	21.9	27.1	24.5	1.20
Nyamagabe	35.8	38.3	37.1	1.10	17.0	20.7	18.9	1.20
Ruhango	38.3	45.4	41.8	1.20	16.2	23.4	19.8	1.40
Muhanga	38.5	49.2	43.9	1.30	20.3	28.0	24.2	1.40
Kamonyi	39.2	52.0	45.6	1.30	18.9	28.7	23.8	1.50
West								
Karongi	39.7	44.8	42.2	1.10	18.0	22.6	20.3	1.30
Rutsiro	31.0	29.6	30.3	1.00	14.3	16.3	15.3	1.10
Rubavu	50.2	41.8	45.8	0.80	24.3	23.4	23.8	1.00
Nyabihu	45.5	44.9	45.2	1.00	21.7	25.1	23.5	1.20
Ngororero	28.6	29.7	29.2	1.00	14.1	17.0	15.6	1.20
Rusizi	46.8	47.5	47.1	1.00	20.7	23.9	22.3	1.20
Nyamasheke	42.0	46.2	44.1	1.10	17.3	21.7	19.5	1.30
North								
Rulindo	33.0	40.4	36.7	1.20	17.8	25.0	21.5	1.40
Gakenke	38.0	43.4	40.7	1.10	20.7	27.1	24.0	1.30
Musanze	44.1	45.0	44.5	1.00	23.1	27.3	25.3	1.20
Burera	31.3	27.0	29.1	0.90	14.9	15.1	15.0	1.00
Gicumbi	37.4	40.4	38.9	1.10	20.4	24.8	22.6	1.20
East								
Rwamagana	41.2	46.5	43.9	1.10	18.9	24.7	21.8	1.30
Nyagatare	37.2	35.7	36.4	1.00	17.1	19.1	18.1	1.10
Gatsibo	35.7	34.3	35.0	1.00	16.8	19.3	18.1	1.10
Kayonza	39.0	39.4	39.2	1.00	18.3	21.5	19.9	1.20
Kirehe	37.8	34.6	36.2	0.90	15.5	17.0	16.2	1.10
Ngoma	38.7	41.2	40.0	1.10	18.0	22.5	20.3	1.20
Bugesera	41.3	40.7	41.0	1.00	17.8	20.9	19.3	1.20

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 7 presents a spatial distribution of NAR in secondary school by sectors. The darker the colour, the higher the NAR is.

Figure 7: Net attendance rate in secondary school by sector



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.6 School Life Expectancy

This section discusses School Life Expectancy (SLE), a composite measure that indicates the total number of years of school a person of a given age can expect to receive in the future. It assumes that the probability of him/her attending school at any given age is similar to the current attendance rate. SLE is an indicator of the overall development of an education system, with regard to the average number of years of schooling the system can offer to the eligible population, including those who have never attended school. A high value of SLE is an indication of a higher probability of children spending more years in school and higher overall retention within the education system. However, the expected number of years does not necessarily coincide with the expected number of grades successfully completed, due to repetition.

Table 28 presents the SLE values by sex, province and area of residence and Table 29 presents SLE values by district. An average seven-year-old residing in Rwanda and starting school is expected to stay for about 11 years in the education system. The chances for an average urban resident look better (about 14 years), especially in urban areas of Kigali and the Southern Province.

Table 28: School Life Expectancy by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	School Life Expectancy		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Urban	13.8	13.4	13.6
Rural	10.8	10.8	10.8
Total	11.4	11.2	11.3
Kigali City			
Urban	14.4	13.5	13.9
Rural	10.3	10.5	10.4
Total	13.5	12.9	13.2
South			
Urban	13.6	13.6	13.6
Rural	10.8	11.0	10.9
Total	11.1	11.2	11.1
West			
Urban	13.2	12.8	13.0
Rural	10.9	10.8	10.8
Total	11.2	11.0	11.1
North			
Urban	13.3	13.1	13.2
Rural	10.9	10.9	10.8
Total	11.1	11.1	11.1
East			
Urban	13.1	13.0	13.0
Rural	10.7	10.5	10.6
Total	10.9	10.7	10.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

At the district level, residents of Kicukiro and Nyarugenge are more likely to have longer school lives than residents from elsewhere in the country while residents of Ngororero, Gisagara and Rutsiro are more likely to have the shortest school life (Table 29).

Table 29: School Life Expectancy by sex and district

Province and District	School Life Expectancy		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City			
Nyarugenge	13.6	12.8	13.2
Gasabo	12.7	12.3	12.5
Kicukiro	14.5	13.8	14.1
South			
Nyanza	10.7	10.6	10.7
Gisagara	10.1	10.2	10.1
Nyaruguru	10.9	10.8	10.9
Huye	11.6	11.8	11.7
Nyamagabe	11.1	11.2	11.2
Ruhango	11.2	11.4	11.3
Muhanga	11.4	11.9	11.7
Kamonyi	11.3	11.9	11.6
West			
Karongi	11.6	11.6	11.6
Rutsiro	10.4	10.1	10.3
Rubavu	11.2	10.4	10.8
Nyabihu	11.4	11.2	11.3
Ngororero	9.9	9.9	9.9
Rusizi	12.0	11.8	11.9
Nyamasheke	12.0	12.0	12.0
North			
Rulindo	10.8	11.1	11.0
Gakenke	10.5	10.7	10.6
Musanze	11.7	11.5	11.6
Burera	11.1	10.7	10.9
Gicumbi	11.2	11.3	11.3
East			
Rwamagana	11.5	11.6	11.5
Nyagatare	10.9	10.5	10.7
Gatsibo	10.8	10.5	10.6
Kayonza	11.0	10.8	10.9
Kirehe	10.6	10.2	10.4
Ngoma	10.7	10.8	10.7
Bugesera	10.9	10.7	10.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

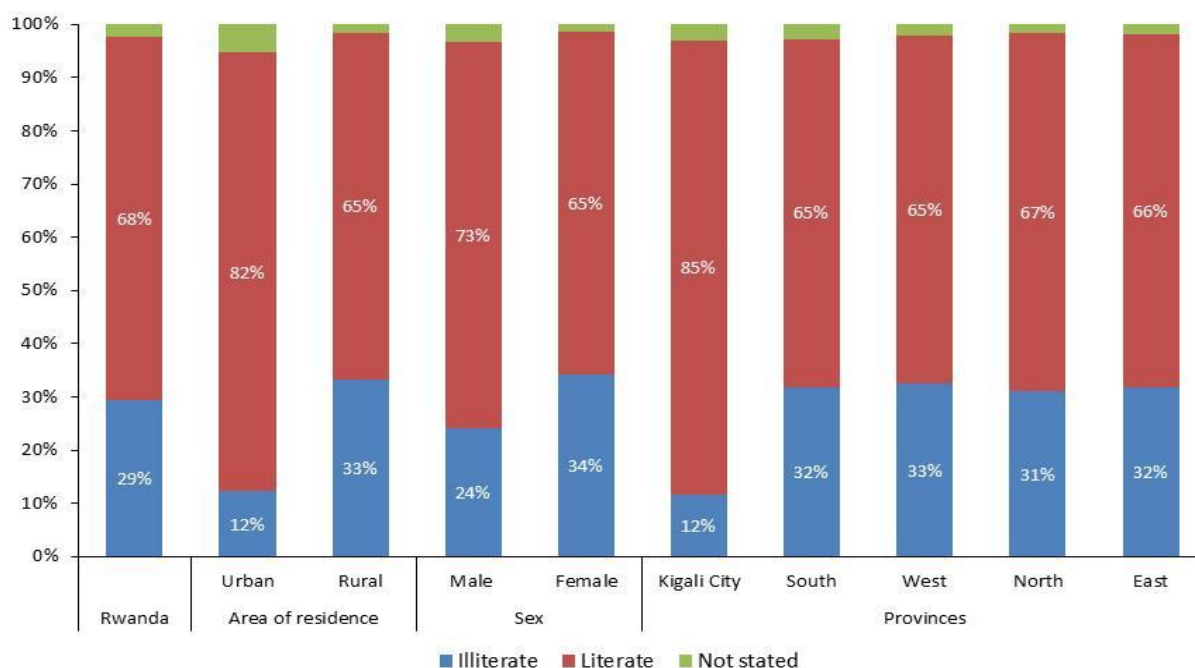
Chapter 5: Literacy

This chapter focuses on literacy, an individual's ability to read and write a simple text with understanding in a language. It is structured into two main sections, with the first providing a snapshot of literacy status among the population aged 15 years and above. It starts by highlighting contrasts in the proportion of the population who is literate by areas of residence, sex and provinces. It then focuses on the language of literacy, in an attempt to inform specific ongoing literacy programmes, in the education system. The second section reviews the literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above and its variations according to selected background characteristics such as age, sex, nationality, religion and household living standards. As mentioned earlier, it is important to note that literacy in the RPHC4 was self-reported, i.e. were not verified through a literacy test or similar means.

5.1 Distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by literacy and language of literacy

Figure 8 presents the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by literacy and its variations by area of residence, sex and provinces. First, it shows that across all Rwanda, about 68% of this population is literate. Second, literacy levels are higher in urban areas (about 82%) than in rural areas (about 65%). Third, literacy among males (about 73%) is higher than among females (about 65%) but the differences are not substantial. Finally, the situation by province follows patterns observed by area of residence, with Kigali City, the largest urban centre in the country, displaying a distribution similar to the one observed in urban areas, and the other provinces displaying a distribution similar to the one observed in rural areas. The chance of finding an illiterate individual is almost thrice higher in the Eastern Province than in Kigali City.

Figure 8: Distribution (%) of the population aged 15 years and above by literacy

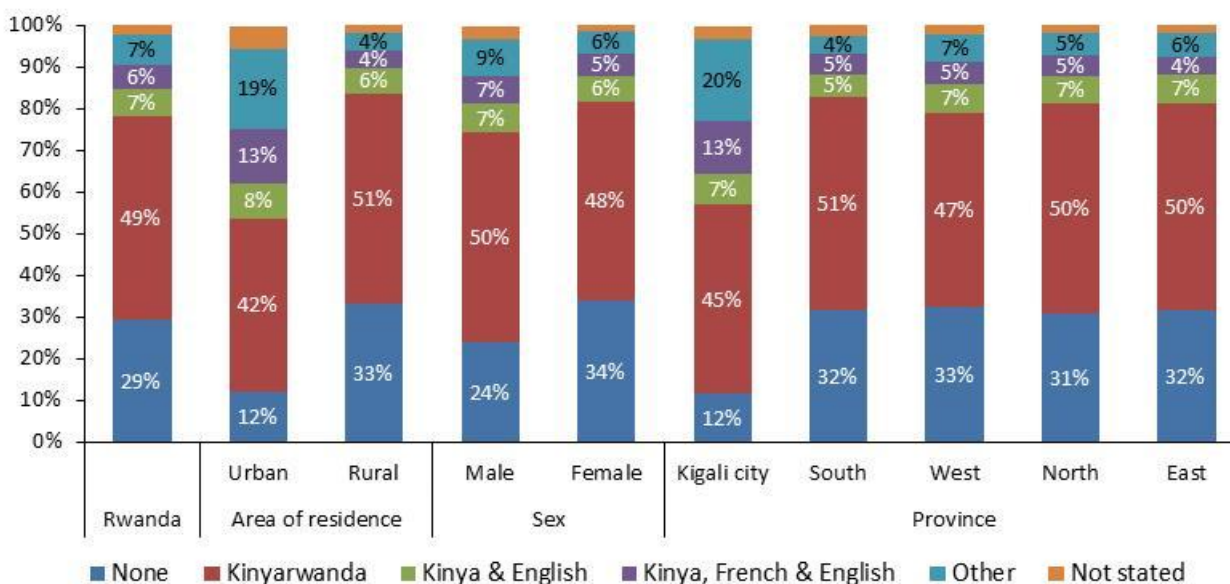


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table 57 in Annex D for details of the base population used in this figure.

Figure 3 presents the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by language of literacy, area of residence, sex and provinces. It shows that about 49% can read and write in

Kinyarwanda only, about 7% in both Kinyarwanda and English and about 6% in Kinyarwanda, English and French. The remaining 7% do so in other languages or in a combination of these three languages with others (including Kinyarwanda and French – see Table 57 in Annex D for the full distribution). All of these groups together make up the 68% of the population aged 15 years and above who declared themselves able to read and write, as summarized in the figure above. Variations across areas of residence, sex and provinces are not substantial when Kinyarwanda alone is considered. However, when this language is combined with others, contrasts become more remarkable. The proportion of the population literate in Kinyarwanda, French and English, for instance, almost doubles from rural areas (about 4%) to urban areas (about 13%) or from the Southern Province (about 5%) to Kigali City (about 13%).

Figure 9: Distribution (%) of the population aged 15 years and above by language of literacy, sex, area of residence and province



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table 57 in Annex D for details of the base population used in this figure.

Table 30 regroups the share of the population aged 15 years and above who is literate in each of the Rwandan official languages by sex and area of residence. Given that a person can be literate in more than one language, the percentages here do not add up to 100%.

Table 30 shows that, first, across all of Rwanda, about 68% of the population aged 15 years and above is literate in Kinyarwanda. There are relatively more males who are literate in Kinyarwanda (about 72%) than females (about 64%) while across areas of residence, the proportion of urban residents literate in this language (about 81%) is higher than the proportion of rural residents (about 65%). Secondly, literacy in English among this population (about 15%) is relatively higher than in French (about 11%).

Table 30: Percentage of the resident population aged 15 years and more respectively literate in each of the Rwandan official languages by sex and area of residence

Language(s) of literacy and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
None	24.1%	34.1%	29.4%
Kinyarwanda	71.7%	64.1%	67.7%
French	13.2%	9.7%	11.4%
English	16.6%	13.0%	14.7%
Other	5.2%	2.4%	3.7%
Urban			
None	9.4%	15.5%	12.3%
Kinyarwanda	80.9%	80.6%	80.7%
French	28.6%	25.9%	27.3%
English	31.7%	27.8%	29.9%
Other	16.5%	10.1%	13.5%
Rural			
None	27.9%	37.7%	33.2%
Kinyarwanda	69.3%	60.8%	64.7%
French	9.3%	6.5%	7.8%
English	12.8%	10.0%	11.3%
Other	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

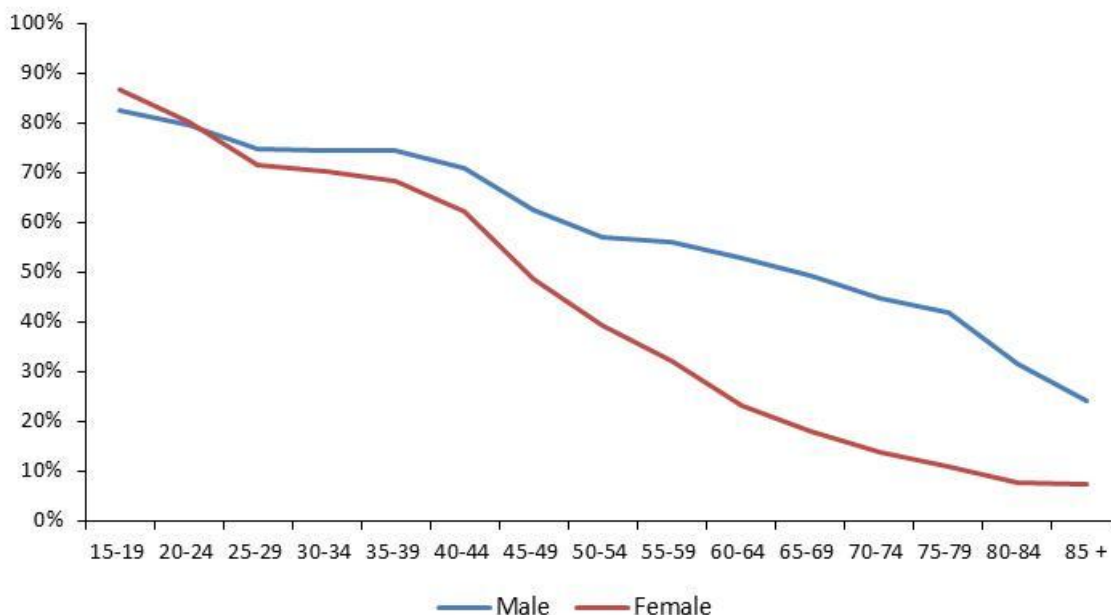
5.2 Adult literacy rates by selected background characteristics

This section focuses on the adult literacy rate, defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his or her everyday life. It shows the accumulated achievement of primary education and literacy programmes in imparting basic literacy skills to the population, allowing them to apply these skills in daily life and be able to pursue further learning and communication using the written word. A high literacy rate suggests the existence of an effective primary education system or literacy programmes, which have enabled a large proportion of the population to acquire the ability to use the written word⁴.

Figure 10 present an analysis of the variations in the levels of adult literacy rates by selected background characteristics, such as age, sex, area of residence, religion and nationality. Figure 10 presenting adult literacy rates by five-year age group and sex, shows that, except for the 15–19 cohort, adult literacy rates are always higher among males than females. It also shows a generational improvement in the male/female disparities as the gap between the sexes widens from younger groups to older groups.

⁴ UNESCO, Institute of Statistics, Education Indicators Technical Guidelines.

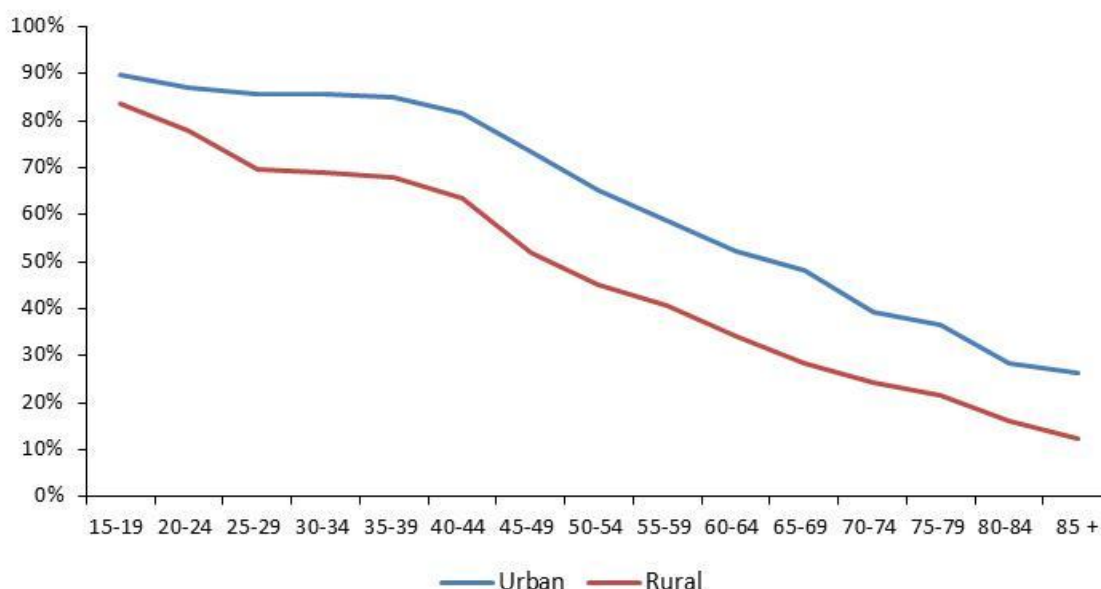
Figure 10: Literacy rates among the population aged 15 and above by age group and sex



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 11, presenting adult literacy rates by age groups and areas of residence, shows that adult literacy rates are always higher among urban residents than rural residents. It also shows that while urban/rural disparities have remained stable over the years, they have been narrowing substantially from the 25–29 cohort to the 15–19 cohort, suggesting a recent improvement in the access of the rural population to primary school or literacy programmes.

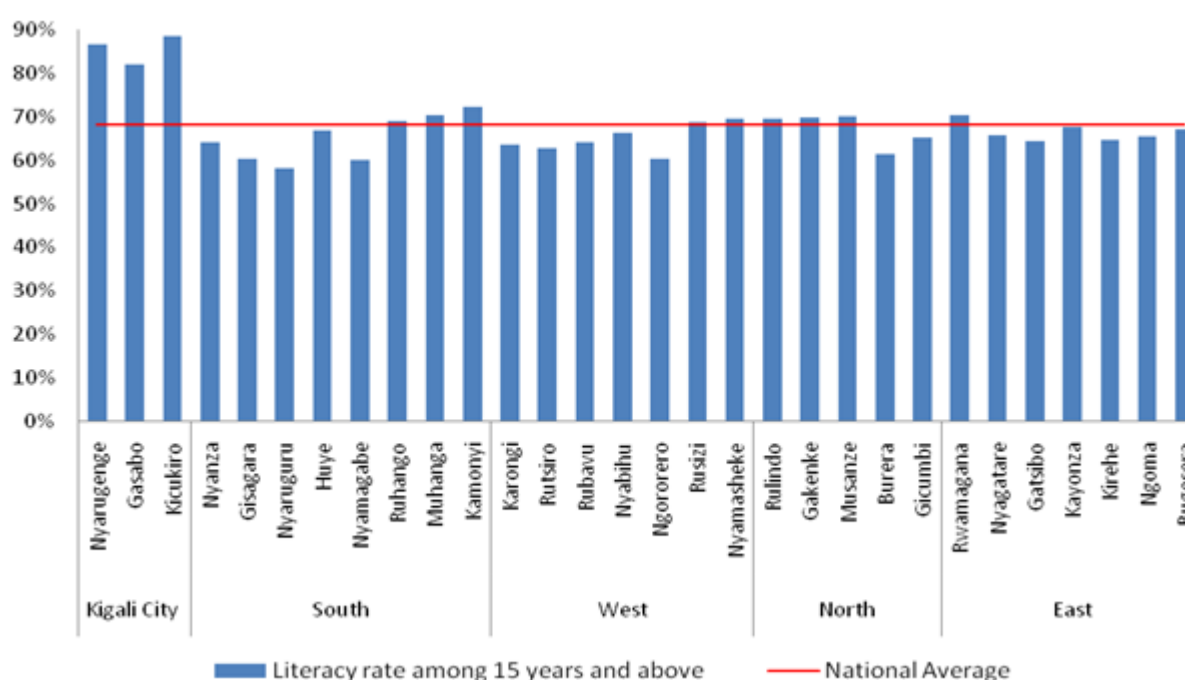
Figure 11: Literacy rates among the population aged 15 and above by age group and area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Figure 12 presents literacy rates by district. It shows that the three districts of Kigali are well above the national average. The lowest literacy rate was observed in the Nyaruguru district (about 58%), in the Southern Province.

Figure 12: Adult literacy rates for those aged 15 and above by district



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 31 presents adult literacy rates by religious affiliation, sex and area of residence. As observed before, across all Rwanda, the lowest literacy rates are found among population cohorts with no religious affiliation (about 48%) and in the traditional/animist group (about 47%); they are the highest among Jehovah’s Witnesses (about 85%) and Muslims (about 81%). The table also shows that when male/female disparities are considered, while males are, across all categories, better off, the widest gaps are observed among Muslims and Jehovah’s Witnesses and the narrowest gaps among the traditional/animist and non-religious groups.

Table 31: Literacy rate for those aged 15 and above by religious affiliation, sex and area of residence

Religious affiliation	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Catholic	89.1%	82.3%	85.9%	73.1%	63.0%	67.7%	75.8%	65.6%	70.4%
Protestant	90.0%	84.3%	86.9%	69.8%	59.7%	64.0%	73.9%	64.2%	68.4%
Adventist	90.6%	83.3%	86.9%	75.1%	63.5%	68.6%	78.1%	66.7%	71.9%
Muslim	90.9%	85.2%	88.4%	74.5%	65.8%	70.9%	83.4%	76.9%	80.6%
Jehovah witness	95.1%	91.5%	93.3%	87.1%	77.9%	82.2%	89.5%	81.7%	85.3%
Traditional/ Animist	86.8%	77.6%	84.0%	45.7%	33.6%	40.6%	53.2%	38.9%	47.4%
No religion	74.5%	68.5%	73.1%	45.4%	33.5%	42.3%	50.9%	39.2%	47.9%
Other	92.6%	85.7%	89.0%	72.1%	59.4%	64.8%	78.8%	66.7%	72.1%
Total	82.7%	82.0%	82.4%	69.8%	61.2%	65.2%	72.4%	64.7%	68.3%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Conclusion

This report focuses on the coverage of the education system in Rwanda, with particular emphasis on primary and secondary school. It starts by examining the highest levels of school attained by the resident population, then reviews the current attendance status of the school-age population and ends with literacy.

Overall, results from the RPHC4 show that about 57% of the resident population aged three and above attended primary school, 12% reached either post-primary or secondary education and about 2% reached tertiary education. While about 26% of this population has never attended school, the results show that access to education in Rwanda is improving, in terms of its expanding reach and reductions in disparities at the sub-national level, most notably gender disparities. The proportion of the population aged seven and above that had never attended school decreased from 61% in 1978 to 18% in 2012. In the same period, the proportion of the population aged seven and above attending higher levels of school (post-primary, secondary and university) also increased from about 3% in 1978 to about 16% in 2012. The gender gap has been reducing consistently.

Across all of Rwanda, a total of 3.42 million people were, at the time of the 2012 Census, attending school. About 4.36 million people are aged between three and 18, the official age period to attend school (from pre-school to the secondary level). About 1.28 million people are between three and six and eligible to attend pre-school programmes. About 1.71 million people are between seven and 12 and eligible to attend primary school, while the remaining one-third of the school-age population (about 1.37 million people) are between 13 and 18 and eligible, if qualified, to attend secondary school. About two out of three children aged between three and six have never attended a pre-school programme. About 93% of the primary school-age population was, at the time of the 2012 Census, attending school. The data also show that for this population, both urban/rural and male/female disparities are, nowadays, virtually non-existent. About 74% of the secondary school-age population was attending school at the time of the 2012 Census. The NAR in primary school – which investigates further whether the people attending school are actually attending the appropriate level of school – is 88% nationally. This rate is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas and among females than among males but the GPI, a measure of gender disparity, is close to 1, revealing that boys and girls both have equitable access to primary school. However, the GAR, at about 139, reveals that a considerable number of persons attending primary school are not aged 7–12 years. The NAR in secondary school is, at the national level, 22%. Urban residents are still in advantage as far as access to secondary school is concerned. The GPI for urban areas, at 1.01, shows that males and females have equal access to secondary school but this is not the case in rural areas. The GPI for rural areas, at 1.24, shows a 25-fold gap between males and females. The GAR in secondary school, at 42, is almost twice the value of the NAR. This means that almost half of the population currently attending secondary school across Rwanda are over 18.

About 68% of the population aged 15 and above is able to read and write in at least one language. About 49% of the population aged 15 years and above is literate in Kinyarwanda only. 7% of this population is literate in both Kinyarwanda and English while about 6% is literate in Kinyarwanda, English and French. Overall, adult literacy rates are higher among urban residents as well as among males.

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Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

A.1 Objectives of the Census

The long-term objective of the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) is to contribute to:

- i. Improving the level of knowledge on the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Rwanda;
- ii. Enabling a better understanding of population and development interrelationships; and
- iii. Reinforcing the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda's (NISR) human and technical capacity.

In the short term, the objectives of the Census are to:

- i. Determine the current size of the population of Rwanda and its spatial distribution among provinces, districts, sectors, cells and villages and among rural and urban areas;
- ii. Determine the present demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics of the population of Rwanda;
- iii. Determine the level, structure and trends in regard to fertility, mortality and migration among the population in order to come up with the natural and overall growth rates of the population of Rwanda;
- iv. Provide indicators to enable advocacy for particular groups of the population such as women, children, youth, the elderly and disabled persons;
- v. Determine the characteristics of households, housing conditions and household welfare in Rwanda to further use this information for a more elaborate poverty mapping of the country;
- vi. Produce national population projections using updated demographic data and other information on population dynamics to enhance future planning;
- vii. Update the relevant databases, providing information right down to the smallest administrative unit in order to enhance the current government policy on 'village clusters';
- viii. Provide clear details of the current statutory boundaries of all administrative units of the country to which appropriate geographical codes can then be assigned;
- ix. Constitute an updated sampling frame for Rwanda and produce maps for each enumeration area for future sample surveys; and
- x. Promote the use of Census data at national and local level in formulating, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

A.2 Methodology and Census phases

As mentioned in Chapter 1 of this report, following the preparatory phase of the Census which consisted of the production of the project documents, schedule and Census budget, the following technical activities were undertaken.

A.2.1 Census mapping

The purpose of the Census mapping is to divide the whole country into well-delineated enumeration areas that constitute the smallest operational Census units to be assigned to each enumerator during the enumeration period.

The Census mapping operation lasted for about a year (from February 2011 to March 2012), which enabled the NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (e.g. enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc.) and the other Census infrastructure and facilities necessary for planning robust field activities. The outcomes of the Census mapping include the production of a new sampling frame for future surveys and an updated administrative area boundary map for Rwanda. In total, the country was delineated into 16,728 enumeration areas within the current boundaries of administrative units, consisting of five provinces, 30 districts and 416 sectors. This allows for the easy compilation of Census results in these administrative entities.

A.2.2 Pilot Census

Prior to the conducting of the RPHC4, a Pilot Census designed for testing the Census questionnaires, other Census data-collection tools, enumeration time requirements and the state-of-preparedness of the entire field work organisation was carried out. This test was conducted on a sample of 75 enumeration areas throughout all the districts of the country, from 16 to 30 August 2011, exactly one year before the actual Census.

The Pilot Census was a dress rehearsal for the actual Census during which the various methods and procedures for field organisation were tested as well as the Census publicity/awareness campaign, Census map products and data-coding and data-entry equipment.

The lessons learnt from the Pilot Census exercise were used to revise some Census procedures and instruments necessary for a smooth/successful implementation of the actual Census enumeration work.

A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

The first draft of Census questionnaires prepared by the NISR was submitted to the Census Technical Committee (CTC) for review before its approval by the National Census Commission (NCC). The CTC-reviewed Census questionnaires and related manuals were tested during the Pilot Census.

The lessons learnt during the Pilot Census were used by the NISR to improve and finalise the Census questionnaires, containing 77 variables, as well as to revise the manuals of instructions for all Census functionaries accordingly. The revised Census questionnaires and manuals were again reviewed and approved by the CTC before final approval was granted by the NCC to use the Census questionnaire for the RPHC4.

The questionnaires used to collect data are presented in Annex B of this report. Two different types of questionnaires were administered – one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record.

A.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

Prior to the conducting of Census enumeration a national publicity and sensitisation campaign was implemented in order to inform the public about the importance and relevance of the fourth Rwanda RPHC4, as well as to seek their active participation and the involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities during the Census enumeration period. A subtle and targeted publicity and awareness campaign was conducted before the Pilot Census, which was later intensified and diversified to cover all of the country as the actual Census enumeration period approached.

The active collaboration and participation of Census commissions at both provincial and district levels in campaign activities contributed significantly to the success of the Census enumeration.

The innovative mass-communication mix that was used to inform the public about the Census and, at the same time, to ask for their full participation in the RPHC4, included the following:

- (i) Census Commission meetings;
- (ii) Articles in local newspapers;
- (iii) Radio and television programmes;
- (iv) Outdoor billboards, banners, publicity spots and press releases; and
- (v) Monthly village community development meetings (*Umuganda*).

The Census results published in this report attest to the high level of cooperation of the political and administrative authorities and the effective participation of the general public in the entire Census enumeration process.

A.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

The RPHC4 was conducted by personnel from various institutions: the NISR (the Census executing agency), MINECOFIN, MINALOC (districts and sectors), MINAFFET, the Rwanda Defence Force, the Rwanda National Police, the Rwanda Correctional Services and MINEDUC (heads of secondary schools and teachers). The recruitment of Census functionaries was done by each institution according to the needs (i.e. number and categories of staff) of the NISR, except in the case of teachers whose recruitment was done by the NISR in collaboration with administrative authorities at the district, sector and cell levels.

At each stage of Census implementation, the necessary induction and mandatory training for NISR staff and Census functionaries took place. For example, the Census mapping phase was preceded by the training of cartographers, while the Pilot Census and the actual Census enumeration were preceded by training of enumerators and their supervisors.

About eight weeks prior to the commencement of actual Census enumeration cascading training was organised for all categories of Census functionaries, namely:

- (i) Core master trainers' dialogue;
- (ii) Training for 275 master trainers;
- (iii) Training for 1,004 trainers organised in five training centres, one centre per province; and
- (iv) Training for 24,426 enumerators in 68 training centres spread across all districts of the country.

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

In order to mitigate the risk of declining quality of training at the various cascading training levels, the comprehensive enumerator training was voice-over simulated by core master trainers at a recording studio. The audio recorded training session was mass-recorded on CDs and distributed to all the training classes as a reference source for the trainers.

A.2.6 Actual Census enumeration

As initially planned, the actual Census enumeration of the population in private and institutional households was conducted across the country from 16 to 30 August to 2012, immediately after the Census reference night.

Although data-collection activities were carried out by well-trained enumerators, quality assurance of the Census enumeration was ensured through close supervision by line managers at various levels. The Census functionaries deployed for the RPHC4 comprised the following personnel:

- (i) Enumerators and support staff;
- (ii) Team supervisors, covering an average of five enumeration areas each;
- (iii) Sector controllers;
- (iv) Zonal supervisors, covering between two and five administrative sectors;
- (v) District coordinators;
- (vi) Province coordinators; and
- (vii) National coordinators.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Census Manual, each manager oversaw and ensured the operations of daily Census activities within his/her area of supervision. Enumerators were accountable for the work done on a daily basis to their team leaders, who carried out the verification of completed questionnaires and also resolved to the best of their ability challenges and/or problems encountered.

The team leaders communicated their daily progress achieved to the innovative Census Command and Control Centre (CC&CC) established at the NISR using a SMS (i.e. Short Message Service) system. The CC&CC system was an open source and web-based system that allowed NISR senior management and authorised staff to continually monitor the progress of Census enumeration in all the 16,728 enumeration areas via the internet. These officials were also able to contact each other through a MTN Closed User Group.

Prior to the conducting of Census enumeration, a robust field operations plan with worst case scenarios and risk analyses was established to facilitate hitch-free data collection and supervision of the work. Appropriate logistical support was made available to field staff, such as bicycles, motorcycles, vehicles and other necessary equipment. The mechanism utilised for the distribution of Census material for data collection as well as the repatriation of questionnaires and other materials to NISR headquarters was mainly facilitated by Rwanda Defence Force trucks.

A.2.7 Post-enumeration activities

The logistical arrangement employed for the repatriation, inventory of Census questionnaires and collating of Census counts was swift and seamless, which enabled the rapid publishing of the Provisional Census Report within 90 days of Census enumeration being concluded. The other post-enumeration activities included: the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES); data coding; data processing; the release of final results; thematic analysis; and the dissemination of Census results.

The PES was conducted from 19 September to 3 October 2012. The aim of the PES was to assess the coverage and quality of Census data gathered during the actual Census. A total of 120 enumeration areas was sampled from across all districts of the country.

The data-coding and data-processing activities were done concurrently and completed within six months. The Census data-cleaning, data-editing and data-stabilisation processes were completed

in two months, after which approximately 1,000 basic Census data tables were generated. The final results were subjected to an in-depth analysis across 17 generic themes (one of which is presented in this report) in accordance with the analysis plan developed for each theme. Census monographs for each of the 30 districts will also be produced.

A.3 Data quality assessment

An independent quality review (available as an internal report to NISR) was conducted in parallel with the thematic analysis. This investigated the work done prior, during, and after enumeration to maximise the data quality. The assessment confirmed the strong planning and quality assurance throughout the enumeration to maximise representation of the population; but also found potentially weaker direct quality assurance during the data processing phase. The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the RPHC4 was implemented with strong quality control and gives an excellent representation of the population of Rwanda with generally good measurement of its structure both in terms of spread and demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

The claim of high quality with respect to representation is confirmed by the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), which measured the net-coverage of the household population in the RPHC4 to be over 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.5% while gross over-coverage (erroneous inclusions) was around 0.6%. The conclusion of excellent representation is also consistent with the plausible growth rate for the population over the inter-censal period implied by the national results.

Analysis of the demographic and socio-economic information contained in the final RPHC4 database and triangulation with other data sources also confirm that for most areas, the RPHC4 gives a reliable and comprehensive representation of the population. However, some issues were found with respect to measurement of population characteristics: some possible under-reporting of males (especially at young ages), some age-heaping around the digits 0 and 2 as well as particular irregularities around the ages 2 and 12. Moreover, despite careful testing of the questionnaire with explicit enumerator instructions regarding these sections, there is also evidence of under-reporting of mortality, and to a lesser extent fertility. Indirect estimation may be appropriate in these two thematic areas. However, apart from these issues the analysis of the RPHC4 database supports the assertion of good quality with respect to measurement.

Annex B Census questionnaire

This annex provides the key pages of the Census questionnaires. The full questionnaires including all cover sheets can be obtained from the NISR.

As mentioned above, two different types of questionnaires were administered, one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record.

B.1 Private households: person record

FORM: 001

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING



NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali. Tel.: (+250)252571035
Fax: (+250)252570705 E-mail : info@statistics.gov.rw

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

Legal Basis: Presidential decree No. 02/01 of 28/02/2011

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY:

L02. DISTRICT:

L03. SECTOR:

L04. CELL:

L05. VILLAGE:

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):

L07. AREA OF RESIDENCE: (Urban = 1, Rural = 2):

L08. BUILDING NUMBER:

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 1 0 0

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: /

II. SECTION S - HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE TO BE FILLED IN AFTER

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRESENT RESIDENTS (PR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ABSENT RESIDENTS (AR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL RESIDENTS (PR + AR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VISITORS (VIS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL ENUMERATED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RESIDENTS ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CONTROL SHEET

ENUMERATOR	TEAM SUPERVISOR
Enumeration Date:	Date of Verification:
Observations:	Observations:
Name of Enumerator:	Name of Team Supervisor:
Signature:	Signature:

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name :

Date:

Signature:

Name :

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Signature: Code:

N°	Name and First Name (P01)	Relationship to the Head of Household (P02)	Sex (P03)	Age at last birthday (P05)
	<p>1. Resident household members</p> <p>Write the names of all resident members who were present or absent during the census night: (15-16/08/2012) according to the following order :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Head of the Household ; - Unmarried resident children of the head of the household whose mothers /fathers are not resident in the same household beginning with the eldest ; -The first Spouse, followed by her unmarried children resident in the household beginning with the eldest ; -The second, third, Spouses, followed by their unmarried children resident in the household beginning with the eldest; - Married resident children of the head of the household followed by their resident spouses and children; - Children unrelated to the head being brought up within the household; - Other resident persons who are related either to the head of the household or to his spouse or spouses; - Other resident persons who are unrelated either to the head of the household or to his spouse or spouses; - Names of all other residents who did not spend the census night within the household; <p>2. Visitors</p> <p>Record the names of all visitors who spent the census night within the household (if any).</p>	<p>What is [NAME]'s Relationship to the head of the household?</p> <p><i>Circle the code corresponding to the response options found at the bottom of the page, depending on the declaration of the respondent.</i></p>	<p>What is [NAME]'s Sex?</p> <p><i>Circle the number which matches the response given.</i></p>	<p>How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?</p> <p><i>If respondent do not know the exact age; Use the historical calendar provided to estimate his/her age.</i></p>
1		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
2		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
3		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
4		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
5		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
6		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
7		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
8		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
9		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
10		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
11		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□
12		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	□□□□

Relationship to the head

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. HH: Head of Household | 6. BS: Brother/ Sister |
| 2. SP: Spouse | 7. GC: Grand child |
| 3. SD: Son/Daughter | 8. OR: Non Relative |
| 4. UC: Unrelated child | 9. NR: Other relative |
| 5. FM: Father/ Mother | |

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01 – Serial Number of the person
 NAME: _____

P02 – What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household?
 1. Head of Household

P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male 2. Female

P04 – In what month and year was [NAME] born?

Month: Year:

P05 – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?

Record age in completed years

P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?

1. Present Resident – PR
 2. Absent Resident - AR
 3. Visitor – VIS

FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

P07 – Where [NAME] was born?

Province: _____
 District:
 Foreign Country: _____

P08 – What is [NAME]'s Nationality?

1st Nationality: _____
 2nd Nationality: _____
 Foreigner: _____
 (Record the name of the country)

P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province: _____
 District:
 Foreign Country: _____

P10 – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District?

Record 000 if less than 1 year;
 Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth

P11 – What is [NAME]'s Religion?

1. Catholic 4. Muslim 7. No Religion
 2. Protestant 5. Jehovah Witness 8. Other.....
 3. Adventist 6. Tradit/Animist

P12 – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes?

Type of disability (D)	Causes (C)
1. Seeing	1. Congenital
2. Hearing	2. Disease/Illness
3. Speaking	3. Injury/Accident
4. Walking/Climbing	4. War/Mines
5. Learning/Concentrating	5. Genocide
6. Other.....	6. Not Known
	7. Other.....

If None (Write 0 in first D) → Go to P13

D C D C D C D C D C D C D C

P13 – What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1. Mutuelle 2. RAMA 3. MMI 4. FARG
 5. Insurance Cie 6. School 7. NGO 8. Employer
 9. None 10. Other.....

FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

P14 – Parental survivorship and residence

P14a – Is [NAME]'s natural mother alive?
 1. Yes 2. No
 3. Don't know

P14b – If yes, does [NAME]'s natural mother live in this household?
 1. Yes
 2. No

P14c – Is [NAME]'s natural father alive?
 1. Yes 2. No
 3. Don't know

P14d – If yes, does [NAME]'s natural father live in this household?
 1. Yes
 2. No

P15 – Was [NAME]'s birth registered?
 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

P16 – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages?

Language	Level	Record the SUM of the codes circled
Kinyarwanda	1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
French	2	
English	4	
Other	8	
None	0	

P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school?

1. Has never attended → Go to P20
 2. Has ever attended
 3. Is currently attending school

P18a – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended?

	Level	Level
Preschool	0	Secondary 3
Primary	1	University 4
Post Primary	2	

P18b – How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?

Level	Years Completed
Preschool	0 1 2 3
Primary	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Post primary	0 1 2 3
Secondary	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
University	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+

P19 – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

0. None 5. A1: Bacc/Diploma
 1. CE/FM 6. A0: Bachelor
 2. EMA/ENTA 7. MA: Master
 3. A3/D4/D5 8. PhD: Doctorate
 4. A2/D6/D7

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

P20 – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)?

1. Yes → Go to P25
 2. No

P21 – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/8/12)?

0. Home worker
 1. Non-worker (Never worked)
 2. Non-worker (Ever worked)
 3. On leave, but has job → Go to P25
 4. Retired
 5. Old age
 6. Student
 7. Other: → Go to P23

P22 – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?

1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing
 2. Production
 3. Services/Selling
 4. House worker at someone's house
 5. Home worker at own house
 6. None → Go to P25

P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?

1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29

P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (08-14/08/2012)?

0. No
 1. Yes, 1st job } Go to P29
 2. Yes, new job

FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

P25 – What was [NAME]'s main occupation (type of work) during the last 7 days preceding the census night or during the last time he/she worked?

P26 – What is [NAME]'s status in employment?

1. Employee 5. Producers' cooperative member
 2. Employer
 3. Self-employed 6. Other
 4. Contributing family worker

P27 – What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]'s place of work?

P28 – What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment?

1. Public 3. Non-profit institution
 2. Private 4. Household

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

P29 – What is [NAME]'s marital status?

1. Never married 3. Separated 5. Divorced
 2. Married 4. Widowed

If never married and FEMALE → P33

If Widowed or Divorced → P32

If never married and MALE → Next Person

P30 – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only)

Current number of spouses:

P31 – What is the rank of [NAME] to the spouse? (For women only)

Current rank as spouse:

P32 – How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with partner?

Age at first marriage:

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had?

If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person

Male Female

P34 – Among those children, how many are still alive?

Male Female

P35 – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15/08/2011 to 15/08/2012)?

Male Female

P36 – Among those children, how many are still alive?

Male Female

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD		FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD		FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED																																																									
P01 – Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME: <input type="text"/>		P14 – Parental survivorship and residence P14a – Is [NAME]’s natural mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know P14b – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No P14c – Is [NAME]’s natural father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know P14d – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No P15 – Was [NAME]’s birth registered? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know		P23 – Is [NAME] available to work? 1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29 P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)? 0. No 1. Yes, 1 st job } Go to P29 2. Yes, new job																																																									
P02 – What is [NAME]’s relationship to the Head of Household? 2. Spouse 6. Brother/Sister 3. Son/Daughter 7. Grandchild 4. Unrelated Child 8. Other Relative 5. Father/Mother 9. Non Relative		FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER		FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER																																																									
P03 – Is [NAME] male or female? 1. Male 2. Female		P16 – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Kinyarwanda</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: middle;">Record the SUM of the codes circled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>French</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English</td> <td align="center">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td align="center">0</td> </tr> </table>		Kinyarwanda	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled	French	2	English	4	Other	8	None	0	P25 – What was [NAME]’s main occupation (type of work) during the last 7 days preceding the census night or during the last time he/she worked? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																														
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P04 – In what month and year was [NAME] born? Month: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school? 1. Has never attended → Go to P20 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attending school		P26 – What is [NAME]’s status in employment? 1. Employee 5. Producers’ cooperative member 2. Employer 6. Other 3. Self-employed 4. Contributing family worker																																																									
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P07 – Where [NAME] was born? Province: <input type="text"/> District: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Foreign Country: <input type="text"/>		P20 – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)? 1. Yes → Go to P25 2. No		P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had? If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																									
P08 – What is [NAME]’s Nationality? 1 st Nationality: <input type="text"/> 2 nd Nationality: <input type="text"/> Foreigner: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Record the name of the country)		P21 – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)? 0. Home worker 1. Non-worker (Never worked) 2. Non-worker (Ever worked) 3. On leave, but has job → P25 4. Retired 5. Oldness 6. Student 7. Other: } Go to P23		P34 – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																									
P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously? Province: <input type="text"/> District: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Foreign Country: <input type="text"/>		P22 – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)? 1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing } Go to P25 2. Production 3. Services/Selling 4. House worker at someone’s house 5. Home worker at own house 6. None		P35 – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15 August 2011 to 15 August 2012)? Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																									
P10 – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District? Record 000 if less than 1 year; Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		P23 – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Type of disability (D)</th> <th>Causes (C)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Seeing</td> <td>1. Congenital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Hearing</td> <td>2. Disease/Illness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Speaking</td> <td>3. Injury/Accident</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Walking/Climbing</td> <td>4. War/Mines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Learning/Concentrating</td> <td>5. Genocide</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Other.....</td> <td>6. Not Known</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7. Other.....</td> </tr> </table>		Type of disability (D)	Causes (C)	1. Seeing	1. Congenital	2. Hearing	2. Disease/Illness	3. Speaking	3. Injury/Accident	4. Walking/Climbing	4. War/Mines	5. Learning/Concentrating	5. Genocide	6. Other.....	6. Not Known		7. Other.....	P36 – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																									
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B.2 Private households: household record and mortality record

SECTION H: HOUSING UNITS CHARACTERISTICS	
H01 – TYPE OF HABITAT	
1. Umudugudu (clustered rural settlement)	
2. Old settlement	
3. Dispersed/Isolated housing	
4. Planned urban housing	
5. Spontaneous/Squatter housing	
6. Other type of housing	
H02 – TYPE OF BUILDING	
1. House occupied by one household	
2. House occupied by several households	
3. Storey building occupied by one or more households	
4. Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	
5. Other type of building	
H03 – TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNIT	
1. Owner	5. Staff housing
2. Tenant	6. Refuge/Temporary camp settlement
3. Hire purchase	7. Other.....
4. Free lodging	
H04 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF	
What is the main material used for the roof? (In case of a storey building, consider the roof of the last floor)	
1. Iron Sheets	5. Concrete
2. Local Tiles	6. Cartoons/Sheathing
3. Industrial Tiles	7. Grass
4. Asbestos	8. Other material
H05 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS	
What is the main material used for the walls?	
1. Wood/Mud	6. Stone
2. Wood/Cemented mud	7. Timber
3. Sundried bricks	8. Burnt bricks
4. Plastic Sheathing/Cardboard	9. Other
5. Cement blocks/Concrete	
H06 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR	
What is the main material used for the floor?	
1. Earth/Sand	4. Burnt bricks
2. Concrete	5. Timber
3. Stone	6. Other
H07 – NUMBER OF ROOMS	
How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H08 – NUMBER OF BED ROOMS	
How many of these rooms are used for sleeping?	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H09 – NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS	
How many persons usually sleep in the housing unit?	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H10 – MAIN SOURCE OF WATER	
What is the main source of water supply for members of the household?	
1. Internal pipe-born water	
2. Pipe-born water in the compound	
3. Public tap out of the compound	
4. Protected Spring/Well	
5. Unprotected Spring/Well	
6. Rain water	
7. River	
8. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	
9. Other	

H11 – TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY	
What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?	
1. Flush toilet/Water Closet (WC) system	
2. Private pit latrine	
3. Public pit latrine	
4. Bush	
5. Other	
H12 – MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING	
What is the main source of energy the household uses for lighting?	
1. Electricity by EWSA	
2. Hydro-electric or other private source	
3. Solar power	4. Generator
5. Kerosene lamp	6. Paraffin
7. Biogas	8. Candle
9. Firewood	10. Other
H13 – MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING	
What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?	
1. Electricity	5. Firewood
2. Gas	6. Charcoal
3. Biogas	7. Grass/Leaves
4. Kerosene	8. Other
H14 – ENERGY SAVING STOVE	
Do you have an energy saving stove in this house?	
1. Yes, and it is used	
2. Yes, but it is not used	
3. No	
H15 – MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL	
What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?	
1. Compost dumping	2. Private dust bins
3. Public refuse dumps	4. In the bush
5. On the farms	
6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter	
7. Other	
H16 – MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL	
What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?	
1. Sump	5. Main sewer
2. In the courtyard	6. Cesspool
3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels	7. Bush
4. In the street	8. Other

H17- H25 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS		
How many does the household have of the following assets in functioning condition?		
H17 – Radio	<input type="text"/>	
H18 – Television	<input type="text"/>	
H19 – Telephone (fixed line)	<input type="text"/>	
H20 – Cell phone	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
H21 – Refrigerator/ Freezer	<input type="text"/>	
H22 – Computer	<input type="text"/>	
H23 – Vehicles	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
H24 – Motorcycles	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
H25 – Bicycles	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
H26 – INTERNET ACCESS: Does any member of this household have access to Internet?		
1. Yes 2. No → Go to H28-H34		
H27 – Where do you access Internet?		
From Home	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled
From Office / School	2	
From Cyber Cafe	4	
Other	8	
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H28- H34 – How many cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry/fowl and rabbits do you have in this household?		
H28a – Local breed cow	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H28b – Cross breed cow	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H28c – Exotic breed cow	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H29 – Goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H30 – Sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H31 – Pigs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H32 – Rabbits	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H33 – Poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H34 – Other poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H35 – During the last 12 months (15/08/2011 – 15/08/2012), has any member of this household done agriculture activity or rented his land?		
1. Yes, in his own land		
2. Yes, in land he rented		
3. No, he/she has rented it out		
4. No, he/she has not rented it		
5. No, without land		

SECTION M: MORTALITY						
Please record information on deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months.						
Do not forget the children.						
M1 – Is there any member of the household who died during the last 12 months (15/08/2011-15/08/2012)?						
1. Yes 2. No → End of the interview						
M2 – Specify the sex, age and cause of death.						
Death No.	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Age at death (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	Cause 1. Accident 2. Murder 3. Violence 4. Suicide 5. Injury 6. Illness If 1-5 and → Next Person	If death of Woman aged 12-49, ...		
				Did the death occur while pregnant?	Did the death occur during childbirth?	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy was terminated?
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B.3 Institutional households: person record

FORM: 002

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING



NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali. Tel.: (+250)252571035
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GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

Legal Basis: Presidential decree No. 02/01 of 28/02/2011

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY:

L02. DISTRICT:

L03. SECTOR:

L04. CELL:

L05. VILLAGE:

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):

L07. AREA OF RESIDENCE: (Urban = 1, Rural = 2):

L08. BUILDING NUMBER:

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 2

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: /

II. SECTION S - HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE TO BE FILLED IN AFTER

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRESENT RESIDENTS (PR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ABSENT RESIDENTS (AR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL RESIDENTS (PR + AR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VISITORS (VIS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL ENUMERATED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RESIDENTS ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CONTROL SHEET

ENUMERATOR	TEAM SUPERVISOR
Enumeration Date:	Date of Verification:
Observations:	Observations:
Name of Enumerator:	Name of Team Supervisor:
Signature:	Signature:

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name :

Date:

Signature:

Name :

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Signature: Code:

SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION							
N°	Name and First Name	Is [NAME] male or female?	In what month and year was [NAME] born?	How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?	What is residence status of [NAME]?	Where [NAME] was born? (Province and District or Country)	What is [NAME]'s Nationality?
	P01	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07	P08
1		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
2		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
3		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
4		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
5		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
6		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
7		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
8		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
9		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
10		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
11		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
12		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
13		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
14		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............
15		1. Male 2. Female	____/____	____	1. Present Resident 2. Absent Resident 3. Visitor	...............	...............

SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION (cont'd)					
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		FOR MEMBERS AGED 3 YEARS or ABOVE		MEMBERS AGED 12 YEARS or ABOVE	
Where was [NAME] Residing previously? (District and Province or Country)	Does [NAME] have any disability? If yes, what were the causes? If None (Write 0 in D and Go to P17)	Has [NAME] ever attended preschool, school or literacy program? If P17 = 1 Go to P29	What is highest level of school or literacy program [NAME] attended?	How many years of school did [NAME] complete at that level?	What is [NAME]'s marital status?
P09	P12	P17	P18a	P18b	P29
1	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
2	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
3	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
4	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
5	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
6	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
7	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
8	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
9	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
10	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
11	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
12	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
13	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
14	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
15	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has never attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced

P12: Type of disability (D)

1. Seeing
2. Hearing
3. Speaking
4. Walking/Climbing
5. Learning/Concentrating
6. Other

Causes (C)

1. Congenital
2. Disease/Illness
3. Injury/Accidents
4. War/Mines
5. Genocide
6. Not known
7. Other

P18a: Level

0. Preschool
1. Primary
2. Post-primary
3. Secondary
4. University

P18b Year completed

- 0 1 2 3
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- 0 1 2 3
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+

Annex C Glossary of key terms and definitions

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4). Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanation of indicators.

C.1 Population and demographic characteristics

Residents: persons who have lived for more than six months in the place where they were enumerated or who intended to live for more than six months in that place. They represent the population usually living in a place. Residents could be:

- **Present residents:** present in their place of usual residence on the reference night; or
- **Absent residents:** not present in their place of usual residence on the reference night. The person must be absent for a period shorter than or equal to six months.

Visitors: persons who were not usual residents of the household. They might be residents in another place in Rwanda, and thus absent residents in that place, or non-residents of the country, for example tourists present at the moment of the Census.

De facto population (present residents + visitors): includes all persons physically present in the country or area at the reference date.

De jure population (present residents + absent residents): includes all usual residents of the given country or area, whether or not they were physically present in the area at the reference date. The de jure population is also referred to as the (usual) resident population. Most of the analysis presented in these thematic reports is based on the de jure population.

Demographic dependency ratio: is measured as the ratio between those typically not in the labour force and the age group typically in the labour force. Using the national definition of working age, it is defined as the sum of persons aged 0 to 15 and elderly people aged 60 and above, divided by the population in the 16 to 59 age group, multiplied by 100. For international comparisons, age groups 0 to 14 and 65 and above are used to identify dependents.

Median age of a population: the median age is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

Population growth rate: the increase (or decrease) in the number of persons in the population during a certain period of time, expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period. The average annual growth rates for all ages as well as for particular age groups are calculated on the assumption that growth is continuous.

Population pyramid: graphically displays a population's age and sex composition. Horizontal bars present the numbers (or percentages) of males and females in each age group or at each individual age. The sum of all the age/sex groups in the population pyramid equals the total population.

Sex: refers to the classification of people as male or female, based on biological and physiological characteristics such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs.

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

Sex ratio: the number of males per 100 females in the population. A sex ratio of 100 would imply that there are as many males as females.

Disability status: characterises the population into those with and without a disability. The 'International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health' defines disability as 'an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).' The following limitations in activity functioning are considered in the RPHC4: seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing, learning/concentrating and another type of difficulty/disability.

Total fertility rate (TFR): refers to the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period during their lifetime if they were subject to experiencing the ASFRs of a given period. It is calculated by summing the ASFRs and multiplying the sum by the width of the age interval. The indirect estimate of TFR for Rwanda is obtained by applying the Arriaga (ARFE2) method after adjusting the ASFRs using the El Badry correction procedure.

Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR): refers to the number of births to women in a specific age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The ASFR is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women.

Mean age at childbearing: the mean age of mothers at the time of the birth of their children if women were subject throughout their lives to the ASFRs observed in a given year.

Parity: the number of children born alive to a woman. Zero parity women are those with no live births and single parity refers to those women who have one child and so on.

Nuptiality: refers to marriage as a population phenomenon, including the rate at which it occurs, the characteristics of people united in marriage, and the dissolution of such unions (through divorce, separation, widowhood, and annulment). The question on marital status was formulated as follows: 'what is [name]'s marital status?' Men in marital union were further asked the type of union, whether it is a monogamous or a polygamous union, and the age at first union. Women in union were asked about their rank as spouse and their age at first union.

Marital status: personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country and defined in the Census in five categories: *Never married:* an individual who has never been in a union; *Married:* an individual who was in marital union at the moment of the Census, legally or not; *Divorced:* an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to legislation; *Separated:* an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse and is awaiting the court decision; *Widowed:* a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried. The marital status of all usual residents aged 12 and above is enquired about in the Census questionnaire.

Monogamous: is defined as having one spouse. This indicator is only calculated for currently married or separated males aged 12 and above living in private households.

Polygamous: is defined as having more than one spouse. This indicator is only calculated for currently married or separated males aged 12 and above living in private households.

C.2 Housing and household characteristics

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

Household: the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. One household occupies a single housing unit.

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

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

Subsequently, and across all thematic reports, any analysis of the characteristics of 'private households' will refer to the definition in (a) above, whereas analysis of 'private housing units' will refer to households under both (a) and (b).

Types of private households:

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

Institutional household: comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC4, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

Head of household: refers to a person recognised as such by the respondent. Every private household has one and only one household head.

Structure: for Census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for dwelling purposes. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units.

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

Sources of drinking water: have been split into improved and unimproved sources. Improved sources include internal pipe-borne water, pipe-borne water in the compound, public tap outside the compound, protected spring/well, and rain water. These categorisations are based on the definition developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (NISR, n.d.) in 2010. Unimproved sources include unprotected springs/wells, rivers and lakes/streams/ponds/surface water.

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

C.3 Migration and spatial mobility

Lifetime migrant: is a person whose place of residence at birth (district) differs from the place of current residence (district). The number stated in this case is, however, an underestimation of the extent of migration that has occurred during the lifetime of the population. People who moved from their place of birth to a given destination and then returned before the Census date as well as people who moved but died before the Census date will not be counted. Figures at the provincial level have been aggregated from the district level, i.e. they do not necessarily mean that the person has moved between provinces.

International lifetime migrant: is, in the context of the thematic analysis of the RPHC4, defined as a person whose country of birth is not Rwanda (i.e. foreign born).

Recent migrant: is a person who moved to his/her current district of residence five years or less prior to the Census.

International recent migrant: is a person who was previously living abroad and has been living in Rwanda for five years or less.

Internal migration: human movement within the borders of a country usually measured across regional, district or municipality boundaries resulting in a change of usual place of residence. For the thematic report on migration, the district will be the geographic partition to be considered.

Net migration: refers to the total number of in-migrants to a geographical area (e.g. district, province or country) minus the number of out-migrants over a specified period. Net migration is presented in terms of net lifetime migration as well as net recent migration.

Migration effectiveness: is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement.

C.4 Education

Education system (Rwanda) and degrees/certificates: the education system in Rwanda is organised in four levels:

- **Pre-primary education:** is organised in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six.
- **Primary education:** lasts for six years and the official age at this level is seven to 12.
- **Secondary education:** lasts for six years and the official age for this level is 13 to 18. It is composed of lower secondary (the first three years – often referred to as *Tronc Commun*) and upper secondary (the second three years). The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:
 - i) **ENTA:** (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
 - ii) **A3/D4/D5:** certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
 - iii) **A2/D6/D7:** certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

Previously, **post-primary education** constituted an alternative to lower secondary school that targeted specialised fields of study and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study, to either: i) enter upper secondary level or ii) enter the labour market. Some disaggregations by highest level attended may group post-primary and secondary education. The following certificates and/or diplomas were awarded at this level of education:

- i) **EMA** (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxiliaire*): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.
 - ii) **CE/FM** (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Intégré/Certificat d'Etude Familiale*): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.
- **Tertiary education:** the duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:
 - i) **Bacc/diploma:** a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.
 - ii) **Bachelor's:** a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university.
 - iii) **Master's:** a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies.
 - iv) **PhD:** a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral programme, usually lasting between three and four years.

Highest level of school attained : current or previous attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at pre-school, primary, post-primary, secondary, university level – or none.

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR): attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population.

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

School Life Expectancy (SLE) (primary to tertiary education): total number of years of formal education that a person of a given age can expect to receive in terms of future education. SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of he or she attending school at any particular future age is equal to the current attendance ratio at that age.

Literacy: the ability to both read and write with understanding (self-reported). A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a ritual phrase that has been memorised. Literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French and Other.

C.5 Employment/economic activity

Working age: even though the minimum working age specified in the labour law of Rwanda is 16, the 2012 RPHC collected data on the economic activities of persons aged five and above. The official retirement age is 60, but there is no upper limit to the working age in the Rwandan context. Employment indicators are computed for the resident population aged 16 and above, except for the analysis of children in employment.

Employed population: refers to persons who worked at least one hour in the seven-day period before the Census night, or who were temporarily absent from a job, or who were engaged in productive activities during the reference period, including: farming/rearing animals/fishing; production; services/selling; and domestic work at someone else's house.

Unemployed population: refers to persons who, during the seven-day period before the Census night, were without work but available for work. This constitutes the 'relaxed' definition of unemployment, as the condition of *seeking* work during the reference period is not taken into consideration.

Economically active population/labour force: refers to the sum of the employed and unemployed populations.

Inactive population: refers to persons who during the seven-day period before the Census night were without work and not available for work. These include persons looking after the

house/family, students, people who have retired and persons who consider themselves too old to work.

Labour force participation rate (LFPR): defined as the ratio of the active population to the sum of the active and inactive population, expressed in percentage terms. Persons whose economic activity status has not been stated are excluded from the calculation of the LFPR.

Unemployment rate: defined as the ratio of unemployed to the labour force, expressed in percentage terms.

Status in employment: the International Standard Classification of status in employment identifies the following statuses: *employees* are persons working in paid (wage/salary, in-kind) employment; *employers* are persons on own account or with one or a number of partners in a self-employed job who engage one or more employees on a continuous basis; the *self-employed* are persons on own account or with one or a number of partners in a self-employed job not engaging any employee on a continuous basis; *contributing family workers* are persons working for an establishment operated by a household member who cannot be regarded as a partner; and *members of producers' cooperatives* are persons working in a cooperative producing goods and services, in a self-employed job, not engaging any employee on a continuous basis.

Main industry and main occupation: the classifications of the main branch of economic activity are based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), version 4 and the classifications of the main occupation are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), version 4.

Economic dependency ratio: is measured as the ratio between economically dependent persons (sum of unemployed, inactive, and children aged five and under) and employed persons, multiplied by 100. An economic dependency ratio of 100 would imply that one employed person has to support one economically dependent person.

C.6 Socio-cultural characteristics

Religion: the following nine response options were offered to measure religious affiliation in Rwanda: Catholic, Protestant, Adventist, Jehovah's Witness, other Christian religion, Muslim, traditionalist/animist, other religion and no religious affiliation

Nationality: nationality means the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country or the legal right of belonging to a particular nation whether by birth or naturalisation. Types of nationality are identified as single and dual nationality, which refers to the state of being a citizen of two countries. Article 7 of the Constitution of Rwanda specifies that persons of Rwandan origin, along with their descendants, have the right to acquire Rwandan nationality on demand. The same article provides allowance for dual nationality.

Annex D Supplementary tables

Table 32: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 3 years and above by level of education attained by five-year age-group and sex

Sex and 5-year age-group (Years)	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both sexes									
3-4	88.3%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%	642,364
5-9	26.8%	15.6%	55.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%	1,522,986
10-14	3.3%	0.8%	91.6%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%	1,265,070
15-19	5.5%	0.4%	61.4%	0.0%	31.6%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%	1,113,075
20-24	11.0%	0.3%	54.4%	0.0%	29.7%	3.8%	0.9%	100.0%	1,028,385
25-29	17.2%	0.3%	61.3%	0.0%	14.3%	6.2%	0.7%	100.0%	928,094
30-34	19.5%	0.2%	64.5%	0.6%	9.9%	4.7%	0.7%	100.0%	760,884
35-39	22.1%	0.2%	60.1%	3.4%	9.2%	4.1%	0.8%	100.0%	509,666
40-44	26.8%	0.2%	56.5%	5.0%	7.4%	3.4%	0.8%	100.0%	415,560
45-49	37.4%	0.2%	49.5%	4.2%	5.6%	2.4%	0.7%	100.0%	340,856
50-54	43.9%	0.2%	48.0%	2.3%	3.8%	1.2%	0.6%	100.0%	338,309
55-59	48.0%	0.2%	45.4%	1.6%	3.4%	0.9%	0.5%	100.0%	241,323
60-64	56.2%	0.2%	38.2%	1.0%	3.0%	0.8%	0.6%	100.0%	176,349
65-69	62.5%	0.2%	32.6%	0.8%	2.7%	0.6%	0.7%	100.0%	102,543
70-74	67.3%	0.2%	28.9%	0.6%	2.0%	0.3%	0.8%	100.0%	92,285
75-79	70.3%	0.1%	26.4%	0.6%	1.5%	0.2%	0.9%	100.0%	60,228
80-84	76.8%	0.1%	20.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%	45,014
85+	82.0%	0.1%	15.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%	35,319
Total	25.5%	3.5%	56.7%	0.8%	10.8%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	9,618,310
Male									
3-4	88.8%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%	319,897
5-9	27.8%	15.6%	54.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	100.0%	757,421
10-14	3.7%	0.9%	91.5%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%	623,440
15-19	5.9%	0.4%	63.4%	0.0%	29.2%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%	546,863
20-24	10.3%	0.3%	53.2%	0.0%	31.2%	4.2%	0.9%	100.0%	499,416
25-29	15.5%	0.3%	60.2%	0.0%	16.0%	7.4%	0.7%	100.0%	456,642
30-34	17.4%	0.2%	64.0%	0.7%	11.2%	5.8%	0.6%	100.0%	367,917
35-39	18.6%	0.2%	59.4%	4.1%	11.3%	5.7%	0.8%	100.0%	232,822
40-44	21.7%	0.2%	57.3%	5.6%	9.6%	5.0%	0.8%	100.0%	190,876
45-49	29.8%	0.2%	53.7%	4.7%	7.3%	3.6%	0.7%	100.0%	155,557
50-54	34.1%	0.2%	55.6%	2.3%	5.2%	2.0%	0.6%	100.0%	151,797
55-59	34.3%	0.2%	57.2%	1.5%	4.7%	1.6%	0.6%	100.0%	106,829
60-64	38.6%	0.2%	53.5%	1.0%	4.6%	1.4%	0.7%	100.0%	76,489
65-69	42.4%	0.2%	49.8%	0.9%	4.7%	1.3%	0.8%	100.0%	40,176
70-74	46.2%	0.2%	47.8%	0.8%	3.7%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%	35,351
75-79	48.5%	0.2%	46.2%	0.8%	3.0%	0.4%	1.0%	100.0%	23,470
80-84	59.4%	0.1%	37.1%	0.6%	1.6%	0.2%	0.9%	100.0%	18,167
85+	68.9%	0.1%	27.4%	0.5%	1.7%	0.3%	1.1%	100.0%	13,586
Total	22.8%	3.6%	58.1%	0.8%	11.4%	2.4%	1.0%	100.0%	4,616,716
Female									
3-4	87.9%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%	322,467
5-9	25.9%	15.6%	56.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%	765,565
10-14	2.9%	0.8%	91.7%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%	641,630
15-19	5.1%	0.4%	59.6%	0.0%	33.9%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%	566,212
20-24	11.7%	0.3%	55.5%	0.0%	28.3%	3.4%	0.9%	100.0%	528,969
25-29	18.9%	0.3%	62.4%	0.0%	12.7%	5.0%	0.7%	100.0%	471,452
30-34	21.4%	0.2%	65.0%	0.5%	8.6%	3.6%	0.7%	100.0%	392,967
35-39	25.0%	0.2%	60.8%	2.9%	7.5%	2.8%	0.8%	100.0%	276,844
40-44	31.1%	0.2%	55.8%	4.4%	5.5%	2.1%	0.8%	100.0%	224,684
45-49	43.9%	0.2%	46.0%	3.7%	4.2%	1.3%	0.6%	100.0%	185,299
50-54	52.0%	0.2%	41.9%	2.2%	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	100.0%	186,512
55-59	58.9%	0.2%	36.0%	1.7%	2.3%	0.4%	0.5%	100.0%	134,494
60-64	69.7%	0.2%	26.4%	1.1%	1.8%	0.2%	0.6%	100.0%	99,860
65-69	75.4%	0.2%	21.5%	0.7%	1.5%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	62,367
70-74	80.4%	0.2%	17.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	100.0%	56,934
75-79	84.2%	0.1%	13.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.9%	100.0%	36,758
80-84	88.6%	0.1%	9.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%	26,847
85+	90.2%	0.1%	7.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%	21,733
Total	27.9%	3.4%	55.3%	0.7%	10.2%	1.5%	1.0%	100.0%	5,001,594

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 33: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 3 years and above by level of education attained by five-year age-group and area of residence

Area of residence and 5-year age-group	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Rwanda									
3-4	88.3%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%	642,364
5-9	26.8%	15.6%	55.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%	1,522,986
10-14	3.3%	0.8%	91.6%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%	1,265,070
15-19	5.5%	0.4%	61.4%	0.0%	31.6%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%	1,113,075
20-24	11.0%	0.3%	54.4%	0.0%	29.7%	3.8%	0.9%	100.0%	1,028,385
25-29	17.2%	0.3%	61.3%	0.0%	14.3%	6.2%	0.7%	100.0%	928,094
30-34	19.5%	0.2%	64.5%	0.6%	9.9%	4.7%	0.7%	100.0%	760,884
35-39	22.1%	0.2%	60.1%	3.4%	9.2%	4.1%	0.8%	100.0%	509,666
40-44	26.8%	0.2%	56.5%	5.0%	7.4%	3.4%	0.8%	100.0%	415,560
45-49	37.4%	0.2%	49.5%	4.2%	5.6%	2.4%	0.7%	100.0%	340,856
50-54	43.9%	0.2%	48.0%	2.3%	3.8%	1.2%	0.6%	100.0%	338,309
55-59	48.0%	0.2%	45.4%	1.6%	3.4%	0.9%	0.5%	100.0%	241,323
60-64	56.2%	0.2%	38.2%	1.0%	3.0%	0.8%	0.6%	100.0%	176,349
65-69	62.5%	0.2%	32.6%	0.8%	2.7%	0.6%	0.7%	100.0%	102,543
70-74	67.3%	0.2%	28.9%	0.6%	2.0%	0.3%	0.8%	100.0%	92,285
75-79	70.3%	0.1%	26.4%	0.6%	1.5%	0.2%	0.9%	100.0%	60,228
80-84	76.8%	0.1%	20.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%	45,014
85+	82.0%	0.1%	15.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%	35,319
Total	25.5%	3.5%	56.7%	0.8%	10.8%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	9,618,310
Urban									
3-4	73.7%	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%	88,967
5-9	17.9%	18.9%	61.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	100.0%	201,869
10-14	2.3%	1.0%	85.2%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%	177,415
15-19	3.7%	0.4%	44.7%	0.0%	49.5%	0.6%	1.1%	100.0%	191,283
20-24	5.8%	0.3%	41.2%	0.0%	40.7%	10.9%	1.1%	100.0%	226,403
25-29	7.9%	0.3%	45.1%	0.0%	27.9%	18.0%	0.9%	100.0%	210,979
30-34	8.8%	0.2%	49.1%	0.7%	23.6%	16.7%	0.9%	100.0%	159,954
35-39	9.6%	0.2%	44.3%	3.9%	24.5%	16.4%	1.1%	100.0%	99,329
40-44	12.5%	0.2%	41.9%	6.1%	22.5%	15.8%	1.1%	100.0%	71,690
45-49	18.9%	0.2%	40.7%	5.8%	20.4%	13.0%	1.0%	100.0%	50,444
50-54	25.5%	0.2%	44.1%	4.4%	16.6%	8.4%	0.9%	100.0%	41,411
55-59	30.7%	0.2%	43.1%	3.3%	14.7%	7.3%	0.8%	100.0%	26,804
60-64	38.1%	0.3%	39.0%	2.2%	13.4%	6.1%	0.9%	100.0%	18,648
65-69	44.6%	0.3%	35.7%	1.8%	12.1%	4.7%	0.8%	100.0%	10,805
70-74	52.7%	0.3%	33.1%	1.4%	9.1%	2.4%	1.0%	100.0%	9,137
75-79	58.2%	0.2%	30.5%	1.4%	7.0%	1.8%	1.1%	100.0%	6,134
80-84	66.9%	0.1%	26.4%	0.9%	3.5%	0.9%	1.1%	100.0%	4,349
85+	73.0%	0.3%	19.9%	0.8%	4.1%	0.8%	1.2%	100.0%	3,726
Total	14.4%	4.1%	48.1%	1.0%	23.0%	8.3%	1.1%	100.0%	1,599,347
Rural									
3-4	90.7%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%	553,397
5-9	28.2%	15.1%	54.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%	1,321,117
10-14	3.5%	0.8%	92.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%	1,087,655
15-19	5.9%	0.4%	64.9%	0.0%	27.9%	0.1%	0.9%	100.0%	921,792
20-24	12.5%	0.3%	58.1%	0.0%	26.6%	1.8%	0.8%	100.0%	801,982
25-29	20.0%	0.3%	66.1%	0.0%	10.4%	2.7%	0.7%	100.0%	717,115
30-34	22.3%	0.2%	68.6%	0.5%	6.2%	1.5%	0.6%	100.0%	600,930
35-39	25.1%	0.2%	64.0%	3.3%	5.5%	1.2%	0.7%	100.0%	410,337
40-44	29.8%	0.2%	59.5%	4.7%	4.2%	0.9%	0.7%	100.0%	343,870
45-49	40.7%	0.2%	51.1%	3.9%	3.1%	0.5%	0.6%	100.0%	290,412
50-54	46.5%	0.2%	48.6%	2.0%	2.0%	0.2%	0.5%	100.0%	296,898
55-59	50.2%	0.2%	45.7%	1.4%	1.9%	0.2%	0.5%	100.0%	214,519
60-64	58.4%	0.2%	38.1%	0.9%	1.8%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	157,701
65-69	64.6%	0.2%	32.2%	0.7%	1.6%	0.1%	0.7%	100.0%	91,738
70-74	68.9%	0.2%	28.4%	0.5%	1.2%	0.1%	0.8%	100.0%	83,148
75-79	71.7%	0.1%	25.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	100.0%	54,094
80-84	77.9%	0.1%	20.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	100.0%	40,665
85+	83.1%	0.1%	14.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%	31,593
Total	27.7%	3.4%	58.4%	0.7%	8.3%	0.7%	0.9%	100.0%	8,018,963

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 34: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 3 years and above by level of education attained by sex and nationality

Sex and Nationality	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both sexes									
Rwanda only	25.4%	3.5%	56.9%	0.8%	10.6%	1.8%	1.0%	100.0%	9,506,541
Rwanda and other	18.7%	2.6%	36.1%	0.5%	25.2%	15.8%	1.2%	100.0%	20,206
Burundi	47.5%	1.2%	40.1%	0.3%	7.8%	2.0%	1.1%	100.0%	13,539
Tanzania	11.6%	2.5%	43.5%	0.5%	28.8%	11.4%	1.7%	100.0%	827
Kenya	1.6%	3.3%	7.9%	0.1%	21.0%	63.1%	3.1%	100.0%	1,394
Uganda	10.6%	4.1%	23.6%	0.3%	34.1%	25.5%	1.8%	100.0%	4,133
DRC	25.6%	3.6%	40.8%	0.2%	26.2%	3.4%	0.3%	100.0%	55,747
Other African Country	11.1%	4.9%	23.0%	0.4%	23.6%	35.0%	1.9%	100.0%	1,133
Europe	1.0%	3.0%	6.4%	0.7%	17.1%	68.6%	3.1%	100.0%	994
America	2.3%	3.9%	12.0%	0.2%	12.6%	66.5%	2.6%	100.0%	666
Asia	4.8%	2.4%	14.7%	2.8%	20.8%	53.0%	1.5%	100.0%	2,259
Oceania	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.1%	73.7%	0.0%	100.0%	19
Not stated	43.1%	3.2%	42.4%	0.2%	8.4%	1.4%	1.3%	100.0%	10,852
Total	25.5%	3.5%	56.7%	0.8%	10.8%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	9,618,310
Male									
Rwanda only	22.8%	3.6%	58.4%	0.8%	11.2%	2.3%	1.0%	100.0%	4,559,396
Rwanda and other	13.7%	2.6%	35.8%	0.6%	26.7%	19.5%	1.2%	100.0%	10,246
Burundi	42.1%	1.1%	44.8%	0.4%	8.7%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%	8,706
Tanzania	11.3%	2.5%	38.2%	0.4%	32.1%	14.1%	1.4%	100.0%	489
Kenya	0.8%	2.4%	6.7%	0.2%	19.0%	67.3%	3.6%	100.0%	921
Uganda	8.3%	2.9%	19.4%	0.6%	36.4%	30.5%	2.0%	100.0%	2,568
DRC	19.6%	3.7%	40.8%	0.2%	30.0%	5.3%	0.4%	100.0%	26,020
Other African Country	8.5%	4.1%	19.6%	0.6%	23.5%	41.6%	2.1%	100.0%	706
Europe	0.9%	2.9%	6.5%	0.4%	12.0%	73.7%	3.8%	100.0%	558
America	1.8%	3.9%	14.8%	0.0%	12.7%	64.4%	2.4%	100.0%	331
Asia	3.0%	1.7%	10.5%	3.6%	23.2%	56.6%	1.4%	100.0%	1,571
Oceania	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10
Not stated	45.9%	3.2%	39.4%	0.0%	8.6%	1.5%	1.4%	100.0%	5,194
Total	22.8%	3.6%	58.1%	0.8%	11.4%	2.4%	1.0%	100.0%	4,616,716
Female									
Rwanda only	27.9%	3.4%	55.5%	0.7%	10.1%	1.4%	1.0%	100.0%	4,947,145
Rwanda and other	23.9%	2.6%	36.4%	0.4%	23.6%	12.0%	1.1%	100.0%	9,960
Burundi	57.2%	1.4%	31.6%	0.3%	6.2%	2.1%	1.3%	100.0%	4,833
Tanzania	12.1%	2.7%	51.2%	0.6%	24.0%	7.4%	2.1%	100.0%	338
Kenya	3.2%	5.1%	10.2%	0.0%	24.7%	54.8%	2.1%	100.0%	473
Uganda	14.3%	6.1%	30.5%	0.0%	30.3%	17.3%	1.5%	100.0%	1,565
DRC	30.9%	3.6%	40.8%	0.2%	22.8%	1.6%	0.2%	100.0%	29,727
Other African Country	15.5%	6.3%	28.8%	0.2%	23.7%	23.9%	1.6%	100.0%	427
Europe	1.2%	3.2%	6.4%	1.2%	23.6%	62.2%	2.3%	100.0%	436
America	2.7%	3.9%	9.3%	0.3%	12.5%	68.7%	2.7%	100.0%	335
Asia	8.9%	4.2%	24.3%	0.9%	15.3%	44.9%	1.6%	100.0%	688
Oceania	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	77.8%	0.0%	100.0%	9
Not stated	40.5%	3.2%	45.3%	0.4%	8.2%	1.3%	1.2%	100.0%	5,658
Total	27.9%	3.4%	55.3%	0.7%	10.2%	1.5%	1.0%	100.0%	5,001,594

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 35: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 5 years and above by level of education attained by sex and economic activity status

Sex and Economic activity status	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both sexes									
Employed	25.6%	0.3%	61.3%	1.4%	8.3%	2.5%	0.7%	100.0%	4,232,797
Unemployed	17.8%	0.5%	47.8%	1.2%	23.9%	7.6%	1.2%	100.0%	155,414
Inactive	16.5%	5.6%	61.1%	0.2%	13.8%	1.5%	1.4%	100.0%	4,458,761
Not stated	27.2%	1.3%	43.8%	1.0%	23.9%	2.8%	0.1%	100.0%	128,974
Total	21.0%	2.9%	60.7%	0.8%	11.5%	2.1%	1.0%	100.0%	8,975,946
Male									
Employed	20.7%	0.3%	63.8%	1.6%	9.7%	3.3%	0.7%	100.0%	2,038,202
Unemployed	15.0%	0.6%	47.7%	1.2%	24.7%	9.5%	1.4%	100.0%	60,756
Inactive	14.7%	5.9%	62.3%	0.1%	13.8%	1.8%	1.4%	100.0%	2,101,976
Not stated	27.0%	0.9%	44.8%	1.0%	23.3%	2.8%	0.1%	100.0%	95,885
Total	17.8%	3.0%	62.4%	0.9%	12.2%	2.6%	1.0%	100.0%	4,296,819
Female									
Employed	30.2%	0.3%	58.9%	1.3%	7.0%	1.7%	0.6%	100.0%	2,194,595
Unemployed	19.6%	0.5%	47.9%	1.1%	23.5%	6.4%	1.2%	100.0%	94,658
Inactive	18.0%	5.3%	60.0%	0.2%	13.8%	1.2%	1.4%	100.0%	2,356,785
Not stated	27.6%	2.4%	40.8%	0.9%	25.4%	2.7%	0.2%	100.0%	33,089
Total	23.8%	2.8%	59.1%	0.8%	10.9%	1.6%	1.0%	100.0%	4,679,127

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. To be deleted in annex

Table 36: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 5 years and above and currently employed by level of education by sex and main occupation

Sex and Main occupation	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both Sexes									
Managers	0.7%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	23.2%	71.2%	1.1%	100.0%	16,063
Professionals	0.5%	0.1%	3.5%	0.6%	47.3%	47.1%	0.9%	100.0%	105,860
Technicians and associate professionals	2.7%	0.1%	14.4%	1.4%	40.2%	40.3%	1.0%	100.0%	34,326
Clerical support workers	0.6%	0.1%	7.8%	1.2%	45.6%	43.8%	0.9%	100.0%	15,279
Service and sales workers	10.3%	0.3%	63.8%	1.5%	20.5%	2.8%	0.9%	100.0%	375,149
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	30.3%	0.3%	64.1%	1.2%	3.6%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	3,059,744
Craft and related trades workers	11.6%	0.3%	63.1%	4.7%	18.1%	1.4%	0.9%	100.0%	242,843
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.4%	0.2%	62.4%	2.6%	26.0%	1.5%	0.9%	100.0%	71,020
Elementary occupations	27.3%	0.3%	64.0%	0.9%	6.5%	0.3%	0.7%	100.0%	218,356
Occupation not stated									
Total	25.6%	0.3%	61.3%	1.4%	8.3%	2.5%	0.7%	100.0%	4,232,797
Male									
Managers	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%	0.4%	21.8%	72.5%	0.9%	100.0%	10,611
Professionals	0.5%	0.1%	4.4%	0.6%	40.3%	53.1%	1.0%	100.0%	59,751
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3%	0.1%	17.9%	1.5%	36.5%	40.7%	1.1%	100.0%	21,470
Clerical support workers	0.9%	0.1%	11.9%	1.4%	42.1%	42.8%	0.9%	100.0%	7,237
Service and sales workers	9.9%	0.3%	66.0%	1.5%	18.6%	3.0%	0.8%	100.0%	207,725
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	25.7%	0.3%	68.2%	1.2%	3.9%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	1,267,027
Craft and related trades workers	11.2%	0.3%	63.6%	4.8%	17.9%	1.5%	0.9%	100.0%	201,357
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.2%	0.2%	62.7%	2.7%	26.0%	1.4%	0.9%	100.0%	68,881
Elementary occupations	24.9%	0.3%	67.1%	0.7%	6.1%	0.3%	0.7%	100.0%	144,203

Occupation not stated									
Total	20.7%	0.3%	63.8%	1.6%	9.7%	3.3%	0.7%	100.0%	2,038,202
Female									
Managers	0.6%	0.0%	3.3%	0.4%	25.8%	68.5%	1.3%	100.0%	5,452
Professionals	0.5%	0.1%	2.3%	0.6%	56.4%	39.3%	0.8%	100.0%	46,109
Technicians and associate professionals	3.3%	0.1%	8.7%	1.1%	46.3%	39.7%	0.8%	100.0%	12,856
Clerical support workers	0.4%	0.1%	4.1%	1.0%	48.9%	44.7%	0.9%	100.0%	8,042
Service and sales workers	10.7%	0.4%	60.9%	1.6%	22.8%	2.7%	0.9%	100.0%	167,424
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	33.5%	0.2%	61.1%	1.2%	3.3%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	1,792,717
Craft and related trades workers	14.0%	0.2%	61.0%	4.0%	18.8%	1.1%	0.9%	100.0%	41,486
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	13.5%	0.1%	53.9%	2.2%	24.5%	4.9%	1.0%	100.0%	2,139
Elementary occupations	32.2%	0.3%	58.1%	1.2%	7.3%	0.3%	0.7%	100.0%	74,153
Occupation not stated									
Total	30.2%	0.3%	58.9%	1.3%	7.0%	1.7%	0.6%	100.0%	2,194,595

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 37: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 5 years and above who are currently employed by level of education by sex and industry

Sex and industry	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both Sexes									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.4%	0.3%	63.9%	1.2%	3.6%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	3,173,693
Mining and quarrying	19.8%	0.2%	69.2%	1.2%	7.5%	1.6%	0.6%	100.0%	18,342
Manufacturing	14.7%	0.2%	62.4%	3.7%	16.3%	1.9%	0.9%	100.0%	111,416
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.8%	0.1%	20.8%	2.4%	54.6%	19.2%	1.0%	100.0%	5,648
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6.4%	0.2%	43.5%	4.7%	33.2%	11.2%	0.9%	100.0%	3,021
Construction	11.2%	0.3%	65.6%	4.8%	15.4%	1.9%	0.9%	100.0%	143,523
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.6%	0.3%	60.7%	1.9%	23.0%	3.7%	0.8%	100.0%	207,170
Transportation and storage	9.2%	0.3%	65.4%	1.8%	20.6%	1.9%	0.9%	100.0%	83,639
Accommodation and food service activities	9.0%	0.2%	53.3%	2.0%	29.6%	5.1%	0.9%	100.0%	34,507
Information and communication	1.5%	0.0%	19.8%	0.7%	30.4%	46.6%	1.0%	100.0%	5,743
Financial and insurance activities	0.8%	0.1%	11.5%	0.9%	27.3%	58.5%	1.0%	100.0%	12,908
Real estate activities	6.7%	0.0%	45.3%	2.0%	27.3%	18.0%	0.7%	100.0%	150
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.1%	0.1%	19.3%	1.1%	29.9%	45.5%	1.0%	100.0%	13,056
Administrative and support service activities	9.7%	0.3%	52.8%	2.5%	28.6%	5.2%	0.9%	100.0%	24,952
Public administration and defence	1.8%	0.1%	20.6%	1.6%	35.3%	39.9%	0.9%	100.0%	39,647
Education	1.2%	0.1%	6.2%	0.7%	55.0%	36.1%	0.9%	100.0%	71,685
Human health and social work activities	2.1%	0.1%	13.7%	2.3%	37.6%	43.2%	1.0%	100.0%	29,453
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.4%	0.3%	36.7%	1.8%	33.0%	14.0%	1.0%	100.0%	5,284
Other service activities	8.6%	0.3%	52.5%	2.0%	26.1%	9.6%	0.9%	100.0%	36,992
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	14.4%	0.5%	73.6%	0.3%	10.1%	0.2%	0.9%	100.0%	121,532
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	1.0%	0.0%	7.4%	1.2%	24.0%	65.3%	1.1%	100.0%	5,063
Industry not stated	28.5%	0.9%	51.4%	0.9%	13.3%	4.0%	1.0%	100.0%	85,373
Total	25.6%	0.3%	61.3%	1.4%	8.3%	2.5%	0.7%	100.0%	4,232,797
Male									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.0%	0.3%	67.8%	1.2%	4.0%	0.2%	0.6%	100.0%	1,333,248
Mining and quarrying	19.7%	0.2%	70.0%	1.3%	7.0%	1.4%	0.6%	100.0%	16,947
Manufacturing	15.2%	0.2%	63.5%	3.5%	14.6%	2.1%	0.8%	100.0%	73,464
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.8%	0.1%	21.5%	2.6%	56.4%	16.4%	1.1%	100.0%	5,032
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.8%	0.2%	43.5%	5.3%	34.3%	10.2%	0.9%	100.0%	2,554
Construction	10.6%	0.3%	65.8%	5.1%	15.5%	1.8%	0.9%	100.0%	131,709
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.2%	0.3%	65.1%	1.7%	20.3%	3.7%	0.8%	100.0%	119,402
Transportation and storage	8.8%	0.3%	66.3%	1.9%	20.5%	1.4%	0.9%	100.0%	80,845

Accommodation and food service activities	9.7%	0.2%	59.3%	1.7%	23.6%	4.7%	0.8%	100.0%	21,278
Information and communication	1.6%	0.0%	22.5%	0.7%	28.3%	45.9%	1.0%	100.0%	4,254
Financial and insurance activities	1.1%	0.1%	15.5%	1.1%	24.6%	56.6%	1.1%	100.0%	7,569
Real estate activities	7.6%	0.0%	53.8%	0.8%	25.2%	11.8%	0.8%	100.0%	119
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.5%	0.2%	21.3%	1.2%	30.1%	43.7%	1.0%	100.0%	9,033
Administrative and support service activities	8.3%	0.3%	54.5%	2.5%	28.8%	4.9%	0.9%	100.0%	19,703
Public administration and defence	1.8%	0.1%	24.4%	1.9%	35.5%	35.6%	0.9%	100.0%	30,386
Education	1.6%	0.1%	8.2%	0.6%	45.6%	43.1%	0.9%	100.0%	39,921
Human health and social work activities	2.5%	0.1%	19.8%	1.8%	29.8%	45.1%	1.0%	100.0%	13,503
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8.3%	0.3%	32.9%	1.6%	40.8%	15.1%	1.1%	100.0%	3,235
Other service activities	9.1%	0.2%	56.1%	1.9%	22.6%	9.2%	0.9%	100.0%	27,538
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	16.6%	0.4%	72.9%	0.2%	8.7%	0.2%	0.9%	100.0%	54,062
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	1.2%	0.0%	8.7%	1.2%	22.7%	64.8%	1.3%	100.0%	2,999
Industry not stated	27.9%	0.8%	51.5%	1.0%	13.1%	4.7%	1.0%	100.0%	41,401
Total	20.7%	0.3%	63.8%	1.6%	9.7%	3.3%	0.7%	100.0%	2,038,202
Female									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.6%	0.2%	61.0%	1.2%	3.3%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	1,840,445
Mining and quarrying	22.0%	0.1%	58.5%	0.9%	14.1%	4.0%	0.4%	100.0%	1,395
Manufacturing	13.7%	0.2%	60.1%	4.1%	19.4%	1.5%	1.0%	100.0%	37,952
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.1%	0.2%	15.1%	0.5%	39.6%	42.2%	0.3%	100.0%	616
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.6%	0.2%	43.7%	1.9%	27.2%	16.5%	0.9%	100.0%	467
Construction	17.3%	0.3%	63.4%	1.5%	13.6%	3.2%	0.8%	100.0%	11,814
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.4%	0.3%	54.8%	2.2%	26.6%	3.8%	0.9%	100.0%	87,768
Transportation and storage	18.7%	0.2%	40.3%	0.9%	23.5%	15.6%	0.8%	100.0%	2,794
Accommodation and food service activities	7.8%	0.2%	43.7%	2.5%	39.3%	5.6%	1.0%	100.0%	13,229
Information and communication	1.3%	0.0%	12.0%	0.5%	36.5%	48.6%	1.1%	100.0%	1,489
Financial and insurance activities	0.4%	0.1%	5.7%	0.6%	31.1%	61.2%	1.0%	100.0%	5,339
Real estate activities	3.2%	0.0%	12.9%	6.5%	35.5%	41.9%	0.0%	100.0%	31
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.4%	0.1%	14.9%	0.7%	29.4%	49.7%	0.9%	100.0%	4,023
Administrative and support service activities	14.9%	0.3%	46.4%	2.8%	28.1%	6.7%	0.8%	100.0%	5,249
Public administration and defence	1.5%	0.1%	8.2%	0.7%	34.6%	54.1%	0.9%	100.0%	9,261
Education	0.6%	0.1%	3.8%	0.7%	66.8%	27.3%	0.8%	100.0%	31,764
Human health and social work activities	1.7%	0.1%	8.6%	2.6%	44.3%	41.6%	1.0%	100.0%	15,950
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21.5%	0.3%	42.7%	2.3%	20.5%	12.1%	0.6%	100.0%	2,049
Other service activities	7.2%	0.4%	42.1%	2.2%	36.5%	10.7%	1.0%	100.0%	9,454
Activities of households as	12.6%	0.6%	74.2%	0.3%	11.2%	0.3%	0.9%	100.0%	67,470

employers; producing for own use									
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	0.6%	0.1%	5.5%	1.2%	25.9%	65.9%	0.9%	100.0%	2,064
Industry not stated	29.0%	0.9%	51.4%	0.9%	13.5%	3.3%	1.1%	100.0%	43,972
Total	30.2%	0.3%	58.9%	1.3%	7.0%	1.7%	0.6%	100.0%	2,194,595

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 38: Unemployment Rate of the active resident population aged 5 years and above by level of education and sex

Sex	Level of education							Total
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	
Both Sexes	2.5%	6.8%	2.8%	2.9%	9.6%	10.2%	6.5%	3.5%
Male	2.1%	6.3%	2.2%	2.2%	7.1%	8.0%	5.6%	2.9%
Female	2.7%	7.2%	3.4%	3.6%	12.6%	13.7%	7.2%	4.1%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 39: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 5 years and above and currently employed by level of education by sex and status in employment

Sex and Status in employment	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Both sexes									
Employee	15.6%	0.2%	50.9%	1.6%	20.3%	10.8%	0.8%	100.0%	754,494
Employer	18.4%	0.3%	51.6%	2.1%	17.0%	9.9%	0.8%	100.0%	18,075
Self-employed: agriculture	31.1%	0.2%	63.3%	1.3%	3.4%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	2,524,543
Self-employed: non-agriculture	11.8%	0.3%	62.6%	2.8%	18.6%	3.1%	0.8%	100.0%	346,167
Contributing family worker	22.7%	0.3%	70.2%	0.8%	5.2%	0.1%	0.7%	100.0%	405,268
Producers' cooperative member	17.6%	0.4%	63.2%	2.5%	13.1%	2.4%	0.8%	100.0%	13,428
Other	26.2%	0.5%	54.7%	1.2%	11.5%	4.8%	1.0%	100.0%	5,707
Not stated	25.0%	0.6%	54.0%	1.2%	13.3%	4.6%	1.3%	100.0%	165,115
Total	25.6%	0.3%	61.3%	1.4%	8.3%	2.5%	0.7%	100.0%	4,232,797
Male									
Employee	13.8%	0.2%	53.7%	1.9%	19.3%	10.3%	0.8%	100.0%	499,126
Employer	14.4%	0.3%	50.8%	2.6%	19.3%	11.8%	0.8%	100.0%	11,870
Self-employed: agriculture	26.1%	0.3%	67.9%	1.3%	3.7%	0.1%	0.5%	100.0%	1,081,227
Self-employed: non-agriculture	10.9%	0.3%	65.4%	2.8%	16.7%	3.1%	0.8%	100.0%	225,645
Contributing family worker	18.9%	0.4%	73.3%	0.4%	6.2%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%	127,589
Producers' cooperative member	16.3%	0.4%	65.3%	2.2%	12.4%	2.6%	0.8%	100.0%	8,739
Other	21.0%	0.6%	56.4%	1.7%	13.3%	5.7%	1.3%	100.0%	3,283
Not stated	22.3%	0.6%	54.6%	1.3%	14.3%	5.6%	1.3%	100.0%	80,723
Total	20.7%	0.3%	63.8%	1.6%	9.7%	3.3%	0.7%	100.0%	2,038,202
Female									
Employee	19.1%	0.2%	45.2%	1.0%	22.2%	11.6%	0.7%	100.0%	255,368
Employer	26.1%	0.3%	53.0%	1.2%	12.5%	6.3%	0.6%	100.0%	6,205
Self-employed: agriculture	34.8%	0.2%	59.9%	1.3%	3.1%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	1,443,316
Self-employed: non-agriculture	13.6%	0.3%	57.4%	2.7%	22.2%	3.0%	0.9%	100.0%	120,522
Contributing family worker	24.5%	0.3%	68.8%	0.9%	4.7%	0.1%	0.7%	100.0%	277,679
Producers' cooperative member	20.1%	0.5%	59.3%	3.0%	14.4%	2.1%	0.8%	100.0%	4,689
Other	33.4%	0.5%	52.4%	0.6%	9.0%	3.6%	0.6%	100.0%	2,424
Not stated	27.5%	0.6%	53.5%	1.1%	12.3%	3.7%	1.3%	100.0%	84,392
Total	30.2%	0.3%	58.9%	1.3%	7.0%	1.7%	0.6%	100.0%	2,194,595

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 40: Distribution (Count and %) of the preschool-age population (resident population aged 3-6 years) by school attendance status by province and area of residence

Province and District	Count				Percentage			
	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total
Kigali City								
Nyarugenge	16,335	422	11,420	28,177	58.0%	1.5%	40.5%	100.0%
Gasabo	33,801	891	21,661	56,353	60.0%	1.6%	38.4%	100.0%
Kicukiro	14,937	513	15,015	30,465	49.0%	1.7%	49.3%	100.0%
South								
Nyanza	31,764	172	9,422	41,358	76.8%	0.4%	22.8%	100.0%
Gisagara	35,290	163	7,953	43,406	81.3%	0.4%	18.3%	100.0%
Nyaruguru	30,998	74	6,802	37,874	81.9%	0.2%	18.0%	100.0%
Huye	27,946	213	10,045	38,204	73.2%	0.6%	26.3%	100.0%
Nyamagabe	32,799	179	8,999	41,977	78.1%	0.4%	21.4%	100.0%
Ruhango	28,838	219	10,693	39,750	72.6%	0.6%	26.9%	100.0%
Muhanga	22,316	142	12,884	35,342	63.1%	0.4%	36.5%	100.0%
Kamonyi	26,298	281	14,630	41,209	63.8%	0.7%	35.5%	100.0%
West								
Karongi	28,309	207	12,144	40,660	69.6%	0.5%	29.9%	100.0%
Rutsiro	33,096	80	6,955	40,131	82.5%	0.2%	17.3%	100.0%
Rubavu	43,301	214	10,153	53,668	80.7%	0.4%	18.9%	100.0%
Nyabihu	26,381	84	11,448	37,913	69.6%	0.2%	30.2%	100.0%
Ngororero	30,471	113	11,974	42,558	71.6%	0.3%	28.1%	100.0%
Rusizi	37,528	114	9,116	46,758	80.3%	0.2%	19.5%	100.0%
Nyamasheke	33,218	128	12,244	45,590	72.9%	0.3%	26.9%	100.0%
North								
Rulindo	21,126	133	11,066	32,325	65.4%	0.4%	34.2%	100.0%
Gakenke	25,973	122	13,524	39,619	65.6%	0.3%	34.1%	100.0%
Musanze	26,595	238	16,885	43,718	60.8%	0.5%	38.6%	100.0%
Burera	24,369	174	15,946	40,489	60.2%	0.4%	39.4%	100.0%
Gicumbi	28,007	247	16,464	44,718	62.6%	0.6%	36.8%	100.0%
East								
Rwamagana	26,247	215	12,690	39,152	67.0%	0.6%	32.4%	100.0%
Nyagatare	39,065	431	21,013	60,509	64.6%	0.7%	34.7%	100.0%
Gatsibo	40,770	282	16,251	57,303	71.2%	0.5%	28.4%	100.0%
Kayanza	26,110	330	18,220	44,660	58.5%	0.7%	40.8%	100.0%
Kirehe	29,812	297	13,897	44,006	67.8%	0.7%	31.6%	100.0%
Ngoma	31,684	232	12,462	44,378	71.4%	0.5%	28.1%	100.0%
Bugesera	38,105	194	10,288	48,587	78.4%	0.4%	21.2%	100.0%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 41: Distribution (count and %) of the preschool-age population (resident population aged 3-6 years) by age, provinces and area of residence

Province and Area of Residence	Count					Percentage				
	3	4	5	6	Total	3	4	5	6	Total
Rwanda										
Urban	44,635	44,332	42,570	42,390	173,927	25.7%	25.5%	24.5%	24.4%	100.0%
Rural	272,204	281,193	269,011	284,522	1,106,930	24.6%	25.4%	24.3%	25.7%	100.0%
Total	316,839	325,525	311,581	326,912	1,280,857	24.7%	25.4%	24.3%	25.5%	100.0%
Kigali City										
Urban	21,001	20,561	19,158	18,336	79,056	26.6%	26.0%	24.2%	23.2%	100.0%
Rural	9,301	9,696	8,660	8,282	35,939	25.9%	27.0%	24.1%	23.0%	100.0%
Total	30,302	30,257	27,818	26,618	114,995	26.4%	26.3%	24.2%	23.1%	100.0%
South										
Urban	5,470	5,491	5,370	5,418	21,749	25.2%	25.2%	24.7%	24.9%	100.0%
Rural	73,307	76,102	71,054	76,908	297,371	24.7%	25.6%	23.9%	25.9%	100.0%
Total	78,777	81,593	76,424	82,326	319,120	24.7%	25.6%	23.9%	25.8%	100.0%
West										
Urban	8,914	8,811	8,844	9,016	35,585	25.0%	24.8%	24.9%	25.3%	100.0%
Rural	68,194	65,910	67,136	70,453	271,693	25.1%	24.3%	24.7%	25.9%	100.0%
Total	77,108	74,721	75,980	79,469	307,278	25.1%	24.3%	24.7%	25.9%	100.0%
North										
Urban	4,049	4,239	4,137	4,482	16,907	23.9%	25.1%	24.5%	26.5%	100.0%
Rural	43,299	46,223	44,643	49,797	183,962	23.5%	25.1%	24.3%	27.1%	100.0%
Total	47,348	50,462	48,780	54,279	200,869	23.6%	25.1%	24.3%	27.0%	100.0%
East										
Urban	5,201	5,230	5,061	5,138	20,630	25.2%	25.4%	24.5%	24.9%	100.0%
Rural	78,103	83,262	77,518	79,082	317,965	24.6%	26.2%	24.4%	24.9%	100.0%
Total	83,304	88,492	82,579	84,220	338,595	24.6%	26.1%	24.4%	24.9%	100.0%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 42: Distribution (count and %) of population aged 3 years and above, currently attending school by level of education attended, province and area of residence

Province and District	Count					Percentage						
	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
Kigali City												
Nyarugenge	9,303	44,869	23,598	8,100	1,538	87,458	10.6%	51.3%	27.0%	9.3%	1.8%	100.0%
Gasabo	19,223	80,885	36,291	14,019	2,817	153,303	12.5%	52.8%	23.7%	9.1%	1.8%	100.0%
Kicukiro	12,117	50,393	30,580	13,036	1,649	107,833	11.2%	46.7%	28.4%	12.1%	1.5%	100.0%
South												
Nyanza	10,161	68,473	15,275	1,581	1,623	97,141	10.5%	70.5%	15.7%	1.6%	1.7%	100.0%
Gisagara	6,372	69,532	12,193	986	1,789	90,898	7.0%	76.5%	13.4%	1.1%	2.0%	100.0%
Nyaruguru	5,915	76,036	15,002	1,222	1,606	99,835	5.9%	76.2%	15.0%	1.2%	1.6%	100.0%
Huye	9,151	65,850	19,403	3,604	1,655	99,718	9.2%	66.0%	19.5%	3.6%	1.7%	100.0%
Nyamagabe	7,145	85,147	17,645	1,598	1,546	113,130	6.3%	75.3%	15.6%	1.4%	1.4%	100.0%
Ruhango	9,593	73,780	16,585	1,632	1,915	103,531	9.3%	71.3%	16.0%	1.6%	1.8%	100.0%
Muhanga	11,389	72,414	17,961	2,583	1,118	105,488	10.8%	68.6%	17.0%	2.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Kamonyi	12,828	77,498	19,605	1,538	1,804	113,317	11.3%	68.4%	17.3%	1.4%	1.6%	100.0%
West												
Karongi	9,547	83,383	18,788	1,292	1,983	115,029	8.3%	72.5%	16.3%	1.1%	1.7%	100.0%
Rutsiro	4,194	81,102	13,276	1,022	2,114	101,741	4.1%	79.7%	13.0%	1.0%	2.1%	100.0%
Rubavu	7,824	86,457	23,523	5,197	2,819	125,852	6.2%	68.7%	18.7%	4.1%	2.2%	100.0%
Nyabihu	7,888	74,353	18,156	1,907	1,828	104,159	7.6%	71.4%	17.4%	1.8%	1.8%	100.0%
Ngororero	9,959	79,969	12,509	1,024	1,902	105,392	9.4%	75.9%	11.9%	1.0%	1.8%	100.0%
Rusizi	6,889	92,777	25,682	3,358	2,068	130,808	5.3%	70.9%	19.6%	2.6%	1.6%	100.0%
Nyamasheke	9,209	93,782	22,356	1,771	1,910	129,060	7.1%	72.7%	17.3%	1.4%	1.5%	100.0%
North												
Rulindo	9,559	66,473	14,482	1,184	1,321	93,053	10.3%	71.4%	15.6%	1.3%	1.4%	100.0%
Gakenke	10,801	78,327	16,768	1,451	1,623	109,011	9.9%	71.9%	15.4%	1.3%	1.5%	100.0%
Musanze	11,982	88,076	23,197	3,340	2,362	128,987	9.3%	68.3%	18.0%	2.6%	1.8%	100.0%
Burera	11,784	92,288	15,075	1,589	1,834	122,603	9.6%	75.3%	12.3%	1.3%	1.5%	100.0%
Gicumbi	12,956	100,697	22,368	2,028	2,192	140,301	9.2%	71.8%	15.9%	1.4%	1.6%	100.0%
East												
Rwamagana	11,047	66,435	16,879	1,750	1,608	97,758	11.3%	68.0%	17.3%	1.8%	1.6%	100.0%
Nyagatare	20,341	109,412	23,593	2,637	2,857	158,895	12.8%	68.9%	14.8%	1.7%	1.8%	100.0%
Gatsibo	14,033	103,897	20,218	1,545	2,755	142,495	9.8%	72.9%	14.2%	1.1%	1.9%	100.0%
Kayanza	17,444	81,341	17,220	1,571	2,125	119,772	14.6%	67.9%	14.4%	1.3%	1.8%	100.0%
Kirehe	12,245	79,670	15,430	1,082	2,299	110,764	11.1%	71.9%	13.9%	1.0%	2.1%	100.0%
Ngoma	9,833	72,936	15,664	1,614	1,604	101,686	9.7%	71.7%	15.4%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%
Bugesera	7,364	78,228	17,621	1,556	2,389	107,228	6.9%	73.0%	16.4%	1.5%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	318,096	2,374,480	576,943	86,817	58,653	3,416,246	9.3%	69.5%	16.9%	2.5%	1.7%	100.0%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 43: Distribution (count and %) of the secondary school-age population (resident population aged 13-18 years) by current school attendance by district

Province and District	Count				Percentage			
	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total
Kigali City								
Nyarugenge	921	8,803	24,444	34,168	2.7%	25.8%	71.5%	100.0%
Gasabo	2,029	15,825	40,587	58,441	3.5%	27.1%	69.5%	100.0%
Kicukiro	898	9,595	28,483	38,976	2.3%	24.6%	73.1%	100.0%
South								
Nyanza	1,839	7,461	28,876	38,176	4.8%	19.5%	75.6%	100.0%
Gisagara	2,509	8,794	29,147	40,450	6.2%	21.7%	72.1%	100.0%
Nyaruguru	1,727	6,466	33,024	41,217	4.2%	15.7%	80.1%	100.0%
Huye	1,388	9,462	30,253	41,103	3.4%	23.0%	73.6%	100.0%
Nyamagabe	1,707	8,186	37,836	47,729	3.6%	17.2%	79.3%	100.0%
Ruhango	1,464	6,970	31,298	39,732	3.7%	17.5%	78.8%	100.0%
Muhanga	819	8,962	31,187	40,968	2.0%	21.9%	76.1%	100.0%
Kamonyi	1,233	7,926	33,917	43,076	2.9%	18.4%	78.7%	100.0%
West								
Karongi	1,753	6,995	35,820	44,568	3.9%	15.7%	80.4%	100.0%
Rutsiro	2,854	9,307	31,742	43,903	6.5%	21.2%	72.3%	100.0%
Rubavu	5,170	9,971	36,277	51,418	10.1%	19.4%	70.6%	100.0%
Nyabihu	2,695	7,362	30,206	40,263	6.7%	18.3%	75.0%	100.0%
Ngororero	3,185	10,080	29,733	42,998	7.4%	23.4%	69.2%	100.0%
Rusizi	1,912	9,644	43,014	54,570	3.5%	17.7%	78.8%	100.0%
Nyamasheke	1,634	8,154	40,977	50,765	3.2%	16.1%	80.7%	100.0%
North								
Rulindo	1,083	10,090	28,384	39,557	2.7%	25.5%	71.8%	100.0%
Gakenke	1,271	11,975	28,026	41,272	3.1%	29.0%	67.9%	100.0%
Musanze	2,528	12,205	37,408	52,141	4.9%	23.4%	71.7%	100.0%
Burera	2,944	11,354	37,637	51,935	5.7%	21.9%	72.5%	100.0%
Gicumbi	1,791	12,767	43,063	57,621	3.1%	22.2%	74.7%	100.0%
East								
Rwamagana	1,401	8,297	28,871	38,569	3.6%	21.5%	74.9%	100.0%
Nyagatare	3,666	13,205	48,013	64,884	5.7%	20.4%	74.0%	100.0%
Gatsibo	2,784	11,872	43,282	57,938	4.8%	20.5%	74.7%	100.0%
Kayonza	1,949	8,359	33,805	44,113	4.4%	19.0%	76.6%	100.0%
Kirehe	2,444	9,416	30,909	42,769	5.7%	22.0%	72.3%	100.0%
Ngoma	1,996	8,861	28,438	39,295	5.1%	22.6%	72.4%	100.0%
Bugesera	2,228	9,131	31,797	43,156	5.2%	21.2%	73.7%	100.0%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 44: Distribution (count and %) of the primary and secondary school-age population (resident population aged 7-18 years) by age, provinces and area of residence

Province and Area of Residence	Count													
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total 7-12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total 13-18
Rwanda														
Urban	40,442	38,582	37,885	38,223	32,297	41,589	229,018	31,817	33,489	35,946	39,293	34,246	45,088	219,879
Rural	270,067	250,775	246,742	253,633	191,129	271,095	1,483,441	185,817	185,981	197,856	212,887	166,817	196,534	1,145,892
Total	310,509	289,357	284,627	291,856	223,426	312,684	1,712,459	217,634	219,470	233,802	252,180	201,063	241,622	1,365,771
Kigali City														
Urban	17,301	16,347	15,924	15,477	14,066	16,907	96,022	13,998	14,629	16,269	17,895	16,463	22,311	101,565
Rural	7,760	6,553	6,714	6,507	4,664	6,267	38,465	4,704	4,575	5,011	5,687	4,448	5,595	30,020
Total	25,061	22,900	22,638	21,984	18,730	23,174	134,487	18,702	19,204	21,280	23,582	20,911	27,906	131,585
South														
Urban	5,310	4,998	5,083	5,272	4,305	5,612	30,580	4,251	4,598	4,838	5,318	4,465	5,753	29,223
Rural	71,678	66,408	64,330	66,666	50,287	71,091	390,460	49,085	49,759	53,261	57,914	44,126	49,083	303,228
Total	76,988	71,406	69,413	71,938	54,592	76,703	421,040	53,336	54,357	58,099	63,232	48,591	54,836	332,451
West														
Urban	8,596	8,371	7,911	8,311	6,453	9,071	48,713	6,071	6,382	6,573	7,135	5,945	7,696	39,802
Rural	67,097	63,483	61,107	64,529	49,317	71,614	377,147	44,894	47,398	48,988	54,071	42,277	51,055	288,683
Total	75,693	71,854	69,018	72,840	55,770	80,685	425,860	50,965	53,780	55,561	61,206	48,222	58,751	328,485
North														
Urban	4,360	4,372	4,349	4,669	3,739	5,058	26,547	3,631	4,011	4,122	4,560	3,772	4,448	24,544
Rural	47,896	44,855	46,263	47,241	35,719	51,310	273,284	35,216	35,305	37,095	40,339	33,728	36,299	217,982
Total	52,256	49,227	50,612	51,910	39,458	56,368	299,831	38,847	39,316	41,217	44,899	37,500	40,747	242,526
East														
Urban	4,875	4,494	4,618	4,494	3,734	4,941	27,156	3,866	3,869	4,144	4,385	3,601	4,880	24,745
Rural	75,636	69,476	68,328	68,690	51,142	70,813	404,085	51,918	48,944	53,501	54,876	42,238	54,502	305,979
Total	80,511	73,970	72,946	73,184	54,876	75,754	431,241	55,784	52,813	57,645	59,261	45,839	59,382	330,724
	Percentage													
Rwanda														
Urban	17.7%	16.8%	16.5%	16.7%	14.1%	18.2%	100.0%	14.5%	15.2%	16.3%	17.9%	15.6%	20.5%	100.0%
Rural	18.2%	16.9%	16.6%	17.1%	12.9%	18.3%	100.0%	16.2%	16.2%	17.3%	18.6%	14.6%	17.2%	100.0%
Total	18.1%	16.9%	16.6%	17.0%	13.0%	18.3%	100.0%	15.9%	16.1%	17.1%	18.5%	14.7%	17.7%	100.0%
Kigali City														
Urban	18.0%	17.0%	16.6%	16.1%	14.6%	17.6%	100.0%	13.8%	14.4%	16.0%	17.6%	16.2%	22.0%	100.0%
Rural	20.2%	17.0%	17.5%	16.9%	12.1%	16.3%	100.0%	15.7%	15.2%	16.7%	18.9%	14.8%	18.6%	100.0%
Total	18.6%	17.0%	16.8%	16.3%	13.9%	17.2%	100.0%	14.2%	14.6%	16.2%	17.9%	15.9%	21.2%	100.0%
South														
Urban	17.4%	16.3%	16.6%	17.2%	14.1%	18.4%	100.0%	14.5%	15.7%	16.6%	18.2%	15.3%	19.7%	100.0%
Rural	18.4%	17.0%	16.5%	17.1%	12.9%	18.2%	100.0%	16.2%	16.4%	17.6%	19.1%	14.6%	16.2%	100.0%
Total	18.3%	17.0%	16.5%	17.1%	13.0%	18.2%	100.0%	16.0%	16.4%	17.5%	19.0%	14.6%	16.5%	100.0%
West														
Urban	17.6%	17.2%	16.2%	17.1%	13.2%	18.6%	100.0%	15.3%	16.0%	16.5%	17.9%	14.9%	19.3%	100.0%
Rural	17.8%	16.8%	16.2%	17.1%	13.1%	19.0%	100.0%	15.6%	16.4%	17.0%	18.7%	14.6%	17.7%	100.0%
Total	17.8%	16.9%	16.2%	17.1%	13.1%	18.9%	100.0%	15.5%	16.4%	16.9%	18.6%	14.7%	17.9%	100.0%
North														

Urban	16.4%	16.5%	16.4%	17.6%	14.1%	19.1%	100.0%	14.8%	16.3%	16.8%	18.6%	15.4%	18.1%	100.0%
Rural	17.5%	16.4%	16.9%	17.3%	13.1%	18.8%	100.0%	16.2%	16.2%	17.0%	18.5%	15.5%	16.7%	100.0%
Total	17.4%	16.4%	16.9%	17.3%	13.2%	18.8%	100.0%	16.0%	16.2%	17.0%	18.5%	15.5%	16.8%	100.0%
East														
Urban	18.0%	16.5%	17.0%	16.5%	13.8%	18.2%	100.0%	15.6%	15.6%	16.7%	17.7%	14.6%	19.7%	100.0%
Rural	18.7%	17.2%	16.9%	17.0%	12.7%	17.5%	100.0%	17.0%	16.0%	17.5%	17.9%	13.8%	17.8%	100.0%
Total	18.7%	17.2%	16.9%	17.0%	12.7%	17.6%	100.0%	16.9%	16.0%	17.4%	17.9%	13.9%	18.0%	100.0%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 45: Distribution (%) of the primary and secondary school-age population (resident population aged 7-18 years) by age, provinces, area of residence and disabilities status

Disabilities status, Age	Kigali City			South			West			North			East			Rwanda		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
With disabilities																		
7	16.4%	16.0%	16.3%	16.4%	15.3%	15.3%	13.4%	14.9%	14.7%	10.7%	15.2%	14.9%	15.3%	14.5%	14.6%	15.1%	15.0%	15.0%
8	16.0%	16.5%	16.2%	15.8%	14.8%	14.8%	15.3%	14.4%	14.5%	17.2%	13.7%	14.0%	13.7%	15.4%	15.3%	15.6%	14.8%	14.9%
9	16.1%	17.4%	16.6%	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	15.6%	15.7%	15.7%	15.1%	16.5%	16.4%	15.3%	17.0%	16.9%	15.7%	16.3%	16.3%
10	14.6%	16.0%	15.2%	14.1%	17.7%	17.5%	17.6%	17.9%	17.8%	19.2%	17.5%	17.6%	18.3%	17.0%	17.1%	16.1%	17.4%	17.3%
11	14.9%	14.7%	14.9%	14.7%	15.3%	15.2%	15.3%	14.4%	14.5%	15.8%	13.8%	13.9%	15.6%	14.9%	14.9%	15.1%	14.7%	14.8%
12	21.9%	19.4%	20.9%	23.7%	21.1%	21.3%	22.8%	22.8%	22.8%	22.0%	23.3%	23.3%	21.7%	21.1%	21.1%	22.4%	21.8%	21.8%
Total 7-12	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
13	14.3%	15.9%	14.9%	19.8%	14.0%	14.3%	14.0%	13.3%	13.3%	14.5%	14.1%	14.1%	14.5%	14.9%	14.9%	15.2%	14.2%	14.3%
14	13.3%	14.1%	13.6%	14.4%	15.7%	15.7%	12.8%	15.9%	15.7%	15.5%	16.0%	15.9%	18.8%	15.7%	15.9%	14.4%	15.8%	15.6%
15	17.1%	14.0%	15.9%	16.8%	17.0%	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	16.8%	17.5%	16.3%	16.4%	15.4%	17.2%	17.1%	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%
16	17.9%	20.5%	18.8%	16.9%	19.2%	19.1%	18.8%	19.0%	19.0%	18.5%	18.6%	18.6%	17.4%	18.8%	18.7%	17.9%	19.0%	18.9%
17	15.3%	12.4%	14.3%	13.6%	15.5%	15.4%	16.1%	15.3%	15.4%	15.5%	16.6%	16.5%	15.8%	14.0%	14.1%	15.3%	15.1%	15.1%
18	22.1%	23.1%	22.5%	18.5%	18.6%	18.6%	21.3%	19.6%	19.8%	18.5%	18.3%	18.4%	18.1%	19.2%	19.2%	20.4%	19.1%	19.2%
Total 13-18	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
With no disabilities																		
7	18.0%	20.3%	18.7%	17.4%	18.4%	18.4%	17.7%	17.8%	17.8%	16.5%	17.6%	17.5%	18.0%	18.8%	18.8%	17.7%	18.3%	18.2%
8	17.0%	17.0%	17.0%	16.4%	17.1%	17.0%	17.2%	16.9%	16.9%	16.5%	16.5%	16.5%	16.6%	17.2%	17.2%	16.9%	17.0%	16.9%
9	16.6%	17.5%	16.8%	16.6%	16.5%	16.5%	16.2%	16.2%	16.2%	16.4%	16.9%	16.9%	17.0%	16.9%	16.9%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%
10	16.1%	16.9%	16.4%	17.3%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.6%	17.3%	17.3%	16.5%	17.0%	17.0%	16.7%	17.1%	17.0%
11	14.6%	12.1%	13.9%	14.1%	12.8%	12.9%	13.2%	13.1%	13.1%	14.1%	13.1%	13.1%	13.7%	12.6%	12.7%	14.1%	12.8%	13.0%
12	17.6%	16.2%	17.2%	18.3%	18.1%	18.1%	18.6%	18.9%	18.9%	19.0%	18.7%	18.7%	18.1%	17.4%	17.5%	18.1%	18.2%	18.2%
Total 7-12	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
13	13.8%	15.7%	14.2%	14.4%	16.3%	16.1%	15.3%	15.6%	15.6%	14.8%	16.2%	16.1%	15.6%	17.0%	16.9%	14.5%	16.3%	16.0%
14	14.4%	15.3%	14.6%	15.8%	16.4%	16.4%	16.1%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	16.2%	16.2%	15.6%	16.0%	16.0%	15.2%	16.2%	16.1%
15	16.0%	16.8%	16.2%	16.6%	17.6%	17.5%	16.5%	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	17.0%	17.0%	16.8%	17.5%	17.4%	16.3%	17.3%	17.1%
16	17.6%	18.9%	17.9%	18.2%	19.1%	19.0%	17.9%	18.7%	18.6%	18.6%	18.5%	18.5%	17.7%	17.9%	17.9%	17.9%	18.6%	18.5%
17	16.2%	14.9%	15.9%	15.3%	14.5%	14.6%	14.9%	14.6%	14.7%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	14.5%	13.8%	13.9%	15.6%	14.5%	14.7%
18	22.0%	18.5%	21.2%	19.7%	16.1%	16.4%	19.3%	17.6%	17.8%	18.1%	16.6%	16.8%	19.8%	17.8%	17.9%	20.5%	17.1%	17.6%
Total 13-18	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 46: Distribution (%) of the primary school-age population (resident population aged 7-12 years) and secondary school-age population (resident population aged 13-18 years) by current school attendance by religion and disability status

Religion, Nationality and Disability status	(7-12)					(13-18)				
	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Count	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Total	Count
Religion										
Catholic	5.7%	0.8%	93.5%	100.0%	745,275	3.5%	21.3%	75.2%	100.0%	629,042
Protestant	7.2%	0.9%	92.0%	100.0%	660,540	5.1%	21.1%	73.8%	100.0%	501,402
Adventist	5.9%	0.8%	93.3%	100.0%	207,471	4.1%	18.4%	77.5%	100.0%	151,458
Muslim	4.7%	0.9%	94.4%	100.0%	32,273	3.1%	17.2%	79.8%	100.0%	27,954
Jehovah witness	4.9%	0.6%	94.5%	100.0%	11,637	2.4%	15.9%	81.7%	100.0%	8,698
Traditional/ Animist	11.5%	2.2%	86.3%	100.0%	139	17.2%	24.1%	58.6%	100.0%	116
No religion	18.1%	2.4%	79.5%	100.0%	38,953	18.1%	32.9%	49.0%	100.0%	32,343
Other	8.4%	2.0%	89.6%	100.0%	4,104	5.3%	19.5%	75.1%	100.0%	2,864
Not stated	9.6%	7.4%	83.0%	100.0%	12,067	6.3%	20.3%	73.4%	100.0%	11,894
Total	6.6%	0.9%	92.5%	100.0%	1,712,459	4.5%	21.1%	74.4%	100.0%	1,365,771
Disability status										
With disabilities	25.2%	2.6%	72.2%	100.0%	33,907	19.5%	21.6%	58.9%	100.0%	38,228
Without disability	6.2%	0.9%	92.9%	100.0%	1,678,552	4.1%	21.0%	74.9%	100.0%	1,327,543
Total	6.6%	0.9%	92.5%	100.0%	1,712,459	4.5%	21.1%	74.4%	100.0%	1,365,771

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 47: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 15 years and above by language(s) of literacy by sex, province and area of residence

Language(s) of literacy	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
None	9.4%	15.5%	12.3%	27.9%	37.7%	33.2%	24.1%	34.1%	29.4%
Kinyarwanda	39.9%	43.3%	41.5%	52.8%	48.5%	50.5%	50.2%	47.6%	48.8%
French	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & French	4.8%	6.1%	5.4%	3.0%	2.2%	2.6%	3.4%	2.9%	3.1%
English	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & English	8.1%	8.7%	8.4%	6.6%	5.8%	6.1%	6.9%	6.2%	6.5%
French & English	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French & English	12.8%	13.2%	13.0%	4.9%	3.6%	4.2%	6.5%	5.2%	5.8%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & Other	3.0%	2.2%	2.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%
French & Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French & Other	2.6%	1.9%	2.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
English & Other	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Kinya, English & Other	2.0%	1.2%	1.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
French, English & Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kinya, French, English & Other	7.6%	3.9%	5.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%
Not stated	7.9%	2.5%	5.3%	2.3%	1.0%	1.6%	3.4%	1.3%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	590,165	540,931	1,131,096	2,325,793	2,731,001	5,056,794	2,915,958	3,271,932	6,187,890
Kigali City									
None	6.1%	9.2%	7.5%	23.5%	29.9%	26.8%	9.6%	14.0%	11.7%
Kinyarwanda	40.4%	44.1%	42.1%	57.8%	56.7%	57.2%	43.9%	47.1%	45.4%
French	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & French	5.2%	7.0%	6.0%	2.6%	2.2%	2.4%	4.6%	5.9%	5.2%
English	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Kinya & English	7.8%	8.5%	8.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	7.2%	7.6%	7.4%
French & English	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Kinya, French & English	14.4%	15.9%	15.1%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	12.4%	13.1%	12.7%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Kinya & Other	3.6%	2.6%	3.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.9%	3.2%	2.1%	2.7%
French & Other	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Kinya, French & Other	3.0%	2.3%	2.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	2.5%	1.8%	2.2%
English & Other	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
Kinya, English & Other	2.8%	1.8%	2.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	2.3%	1.4%	1.9%
French, English & Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French, English & Other	9.1%	5.2%	7.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	7.5%	4.1%	5.9%
Not stated	5.2%	1.5%	3.5%	2.7%	1.0%	1.9%	4.7%	1.4%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	317,084	271,330	588,414	79,211	82,779	161,990	396,295	354,109	750,404
South									
None	11.8%	18.3%	14.9%	30.2%	36.7%	33.7%	28.1%	35.1%	31.9%
Kinyarwanda	37.1%	45.6%	41.1%	53.7%	50.8%	52.1%	51.8%	50.4%	51.0%
French	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & French	3.2%	4.9%	4.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%
English	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kinya & English	6.0%	7.3%	6.6%	5.3%	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%
French & English	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French & English	11.8%	14.5%	13.1%	4.5%	3.8%	4.1%	5.3%	4.7%	5.0%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & Other	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
French & Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kinya, French & Other	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
English & Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Kinya, English &	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%

Language(s) of literacy	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Other									
French, English & Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kinya, French, English & Other	5.3%	2.4%	3.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%
Not stated	20.6%	4.1%	12.8%	2.3%	1.1%	1.6%	4.4%	1.3%	2.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	80,635	71,339	151,974	626,146	752,902	1,379,048	706,781	824,241	1,531,022
West									
None	14.8%	26.3%	20.6%	27.5%	39.8%	34.2%	25.7%	38.2%	32.5%
Kinyarwanda	39.0%	40.4%	39.7%	50.6%	44.9%	47.5%	49.0%	44.4%	46.5%
French	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & French	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	3.7%	2.6%	3.1%	3.8%	2.9%	3.3%
English	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Kinya & English	7.7%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	6.5%	7.0%	7.7%	6.6%	7.1%
French & English	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French & English	9.5%	8.0%	8.7%	5.7%	3.9%	4.7%	6.2%	4.4%	5.2%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & Other	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%
French & Other	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French & Other	3.8%	2.9%	3.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
English & Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, English & Other	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
French, English & Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kinya, French, English & Other	7.5%	3.7%	5.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%
Not stated	7.0%	1.6%	4.2%	2.6%	1.3%	1.9%	3.2%	1.3%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	88,142	90,037	178,179	554,417	677,484	1,231,901	642,559	767,521	1,410,080
North									
None	11.8%	19.7%	16.0%	26.6%	37.9%	32.7%	25.1%	36.2%	31.1%
Kinyarwanda	38.5%	39.2%	38.9%	54.5%	48.5%	51.2%	52.9%	47.6%	50.1%
French	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & French	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	3.7%	2.5%	3.0%	3.9%	2.8%	3.3%
English	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & English	9.9%	9.4%	9.6%	6.6%	6.0%	6.3%	6.9%	6.3%	6.6%
French & English	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French & English	14.4%	11.8%	13.0%	5.4%	3.5%	4.4%	6.3%	4.3%	5.2%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kinya & Other	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
French & Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French & Other	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
English & Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, English & Other	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
French, English & Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kinya, French, English & Other	5.7%	2.4%	4.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%
Not stated	9.1%	8.6%	8.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	45,965	51,494	97,459	421,116	496,082	917,198	467,081	547,576	1,014,657
East									
None	13.6%	20.7%	17.1%	27.5%	37.8%	32.9%	26.3%	36.5%	31.7%
Kinyarwanda	43.4%	45.3%	44.3%	52.3%	48.3%	50.2%	51.6%	48.1%	49.7%
French	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & French	4.6%	5.4%	5.0%	2.9%	2.2%	2.6%	3.1%	2.5%	2.7%
English	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya & English	12.1%	12.6%	12.4%	7.0%	5.9%	6.4%	7.4%	6.4%	6.9%
French & English	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, French & English	9.1%	8.7%	8.9%	4.3%	3.2%	3.7%	4.7%	3.6%	4.1%
Other	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Kinya & Other	2.8%	1.7%	2.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%
French & Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

Language(s) of literacy	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kinya, French & Other	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
English & Other	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Kinya, English & Other	1.8%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%
French, English & Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kinya, French, English & Other	4.0%	1.5%	2.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%
Not stated	5.8%	1.4%	3.6%	2.5%	1.1%	1.8%	2.8%	1.1%	1.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	58,339	56,731	115,070	644,903	721,754	1,366,657	703,242	778,485	1,481,727

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 48: Literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and above by five-year age-group by sex and area of residence

5-year age-group (Years)	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15-19 years	88.6%	90.6%	89.7%	81.3%	85.7%	83.5%	82.5%	86.6%	84.6%
20-24 years	85.3%	88.8%	87.0%	77.9%	77.9%	77.9%	79.6%	80.2%	79.9%
25-29 years	85.1%	86.3%	85.6%	71.3%	67.9%	69.5%	74.8%	71.6%	73.2%
30-34 years	86.0%	85.4%	85.7%	70.9%	67.1%	68.8%	74.5%	70.4%	72.4%
35-39 years	85.2%	85.0%	85.1%	71.2%	65.1%	67.8%	74.4%	68.4%	71.1%
40-44 years	81.8%	80.9%	81.4%	68.4%	59.3%	63.3%	71.1%	62.4%	66.4%
45-49 years	74.8%	71.6%	73.4%	59.8%	45.5%	51.8%	62.5%	48.7%	55.0%
50-54 years	67.9%	62.0%	65.2%	55.3%	36.9%	44.9%	57.2%	39.4%	47.4%
55-59 years	62.6%	54.5%	58.7%	55.1%	30.0%	40.8%	56.1%	32.3%	42.8%
60-64 years	59.6%	44.9%	52.3%	51.9%	21.1%	34.2%	52.9%	23.3%	36.2%
65-69 years	58.6%	40.1%	48.1%	48.1%	15.8%	28.3%	49.3%	18.2%	30.4%
70-74 years	50.2%	31.7%	39.2%	44.1%	12.0%	24.2%	44.7%	13.9%	25.7%
75-79 years	51.5%	26.9%	36.6%	40.8%	9.2%	21.5%	41.9%	11.0%	23.0%
80-84 years	42.2%	20.4%	28.5%	30.4%	6.4%	16.2%	31.5%	7.8%	17.4%
85 and above	41.1%	19.1%	26.4%	22.6%	6.0%	12.5%	24.3%	7.5%	14.0%
Total	82.7%	82.0%	82.4%	69.8%	61.2%	65.2%	72.4%	64.7%	68.3%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Table 49: Literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and above by five-year age-group by sex and province

5-year age-group (Years)	Male					Female				
	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
15-19 years	89.8%	80.9%	81.9%	83.3%	81.3%	91.7%	86.8%	84.5%	87.5%	85.3%
20-24 years	87.3%	77.1%	77.0%	79.9%	79.1%	90.2%	80.4%	75.6%	79.7%	79.0%
25-29 years	86.5%	69.7%	71.4%	76.4%	72.4%	88.3%	71.1%	66.0%	71.9%	67.5%
30-34 years	87.3%	68.3%	72.3%	76.9%	71.7%	88.0%	69.9%	65.8%	70.1%	66.4%
35-39 years	87.1%	68.5%	73.8%	76.2%	71.5%	88.0%	68.6%	64.2%	66.4%	64.5%
40-44 years	86.4%	63.7%	71.5%	73.1%	69.2%	84.8%	64.0%	57.1%	60.2%	58.0%
45-49 years	81.9%	55.7%	62.8%	63.9%	60.0%	74.9%	52.1%	42.4%	44.5%	44.7%
50-54 years	76.9%	52.7%	56.2%	57.0%	56.5%	65.7%	43.9%	33.5%	34.2%	37.1%
55-59 years	72.9%	52.0%	55.9%	55.6%	56.1%	57.1%	35.7%	28.2%	26.3%	30.8%
60-64 years	67.5%	50.2%	54.1%	49.6%	53.2%	46.1%	25.0%	21.6%	17.1%	22.6%
65-69 years	64.3%	47.5%	51.3%	44.4%	49.2%	41.6%	19.4%	16.3%	12.6%	17.7%
70-74 years	58.5%	43.3%	46.0%	39.7%	45.7%	32.5%	14.9%	11.7%	9.1%	14.0%
75-79 years	54.5%	42.4%	42.5%	36.5%	42.6%	27.6%	11.6%	9.5%	7.3%	10.8%
80-84 years	42.8%	32.6%	30.8%	25.8%	33.7%	20.9%	8.7%	5.9%	4.9%	8.4%
85 and above	43.0%	23.7%	22.7%	20.7%	26.3%	20.4%	6.7%	6.0%	5.3%	8.7%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Table 50: Literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and above by five-year age-group, province and area of residence

5-year age-group (Years)	Urban					Rural				
	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
15-19 years	92.6%	88.2%	87.8%	81.6%	89.4%	84.4%	83.4%	82.6%	85.9%	82.7%
20-24 years	90.4%	83.9%	81.0%	80.7%	85.5%	81.2%	78.2%	75.5%	79.7%	78.4%
25-29 years	89.5%	81.0%	77.6%	81.1%	82.5%	77.1%	69.1%	67.0%	73.2%	68.7%

30-34 years	90.3%	79.7%	77.3%	82.3%	82.0%	77.5%	67.9%	67.3%	72.2%	67.7%
35-39 years	90.7%	76.8%	77.6%	80.3%	81.8%	76.2%	67.6%	66.9%	69.5%	66.5%
40-44 years	90.0%	66.8%	74.1%	76.3%	77.1%	71.9%	63.5%	61.9%	64.9%	62.1%
45-49 years	86.2%	55.5%	65.0%	64.6%	67.6%	58.3%	53.5%	49.6%	52.1%	50.7%
50-54 years	81.8%	45.4%	55.9%	55.5%	62.7%	48.6%	48.0%	41.9%	43.4%	45.0%
55-59 years	77.3%	38.9%	49.5%	50.1%	56.4%	42.1%	43.1%	39.3%	38.4%	41.4%
60-64 years	71.2%	35.1%	45.4%	39.7%	50.1%	31.2%	35.6%	34.5%	30.3%	35.6%
65-69 years	66.3%	35.0%	40.2%	32.8%	46.2%	25.8%	29.4%	28.6%	24.4%	29.9%
70-74 years	57.2%	25.3%	33.2%	24.7%	39.7%	21.1%	25.3%	23.7%	20.6%	26.5%
75-79 years	50.9%	24.3%	31.0%	27.2%	37.0%	19.0%	23.4%	20.9%	18.1%	23.1%
80-84 years	39.9%	20.2%	23.2%	20.5%	30.6%	12.4%	18.6%	14.8%	12.6%	18.6%
85 and above	36.8%	17.7%	18.7%	18.7%	29.3%	9.5%	13.1%	11.9%	10.3%	14.8%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Table 51: Literacy rate for those aged 15 years and above by sex, province, district and Area of residence

Province and District	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City									
Nyarugenge	90.1%	90.3%	90.2%	77.5%	72.5%	75.0%	87.5%	86.1%	86.8%
Gasabo	86.7%	88.2%	87.4%	70.8%	66.6%	68.6%	82.6%	81.6%	82.1%
Kicukiro	90.4%	89.9%	90.1%	79.4%	73.4%	76.3%	89.3%	88.0%	88.7%
Total	88.7%	89.3%	89.0%	73.8%	69.1%	71.4%	85.7%	84.6%	85.2%
South									
Nyanza	84.4%	79.1%	81.7%	63.7%	61.9%	62.7%	65.5%	63.3%	64.3%
Gisagara	73.7%	66.5%	69.7%	63.2%	57.9%	60.3%	63.4%	58.1%	60.4%
Nyaruguru	72.4%	63.6%	67.8%	63.8%	53.3%	58.0%	64.0%	53.5%	58.3%
Huye	56.8%	75.7%	64.8%	69.9%	65.3%	67.3%	66.9%	66.9%	66.9%
Nyamagabe	51.8%	73.0%	60.9%	65.4%	55.9%	60.1%	63.9%	57.0%	60.2%
Ruhango	83.1%	79.5%	81.2%	69.9%	66.2%	67.9%	71.1%	67.2%	69.0%
Muhanga	65.9%	83.9%	74.1%	70.9%	68.4%	69.5%	69.9%	70.7%	70.3%
Kamonyi	80.4%	76.0%	78.1%	73.4%	69.7%	71.4%	74.3%	70.4%	72.2%
Total	67.6%	77.6%	72.3%	67.5%	62.3%	64.6%	67.5%	63.6%	65.4%
West									
Karongi	79.3%	77.6%	78.4%	67.9%	58.3%	62.6%	68.8%	59.6%	63.7%
Rutsiro	65.4%	67.0%	66.2%	68.5%	57.7%	62.6%	68.4%	57.9%	62.7%
Rubavu	84.4%	73.7%	78.9%	62.6%	47.9%	54.7%	71.3%	57.7%	64.1%
Nyabihu	75.4%	67.3%	71.1%	73.9%	59.1%	65.7%	74.1%	60.2%	66.4%
Ngororero	76.5%	73.5%	74.9%	66.6%	54.5%	59.8%	67.0%	55.2%	60.4%
Rusizi	68.0%	69.9%	68.9%	73.8%	64.6%	68.8%	72.8%	65.3%	68.8%
Nyamasheke	76.2%	71.4%	73.7%	74.6%	65.7%	69.7%	74.6%	65.8%	69.7%
Total	78.3%	72.1%	75.2%	70.0%	58.9%	63.9%	71.1%	60.5%	65.3%
Noth									
Rulindo	78.2%	72.4%	75.1%	72.6%	66.9%	69.5%	72.8%	67.1%	69.7%
Gakenke	83.0%	76.4%	79.6%	73.6%	66.3%	69.6%	73.9%	66.6%	69.9%
Musanze	85.4%	77.2%	81.1%	72.7%	60.3%	65.9%	76.4%	65.0%	70.2%
Burera	82.0%	70.5%	76.1%	70.8%	52.6%	61.1%	71.1%	53.0%	61.4%
Gicumbi	58.4%	53.9%	56.0%	71.3%	61.5%	66.1%	70.1%	60.8%	65.2%
Total	79.1%	71.6%	75.1%	72.2%	61.5%	66.4%	72.8%	62.5%	67.3%
East									
Rwamagana	86.8%	85.1%	85.9%	69.7%	67.7%	68.7%	71.3%	69.3%	70.3%
Nyagatare	81.5%	75.0%	78.3%	70.8%	58.5%	64.4%	72.0%	60.1%	65.9%
Gatsibo	83.8%	77.7%	80.6%	68.2%	59.1%	63.4%	69.2%	60.2%	64.4%
Kayonza	83.8%	78.1%	80.9%	71.0%	61.7%	66.1%	72.4%	63.4%	67.7%
Kirehe	78.6%	72.2%	75.5%	70.8%	58.9%	64.5%	71.0%	59.3%	64.8%
Ngoma	58.0%	75.1%	65.1%	69.5%	62.0%	65.5%	68.7%	62.6%	65.4%
Bugesera	83.4%	78.7%	81.1%	70.4%	61.9%	65.9%	71.6%	63.3%	67.2%
Total	80.6%	77.9%	79.3%	70.0%	61.1%	65.3%	70.9%	62.4%	66.4%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Table 52: Literacy rate for those aged 15 years and above by current economic activity status by sex and area of residence

Current economic activity status and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Employed	72.0%	61.7%	66.7%
Unemployed	79.5%	74.1%	76.2%
Inactive	81.2%	71.8%	75.9%
Total	72.4%	64.7%	68.3%
Urban			
Employed	88.2%	81.8%	85.5%
Unemployed	93.2%	90.8%	91.7%
Inactive	91.2%	84.2%	87.0%
Total	82.7%	82.0%	82.4%
Rural			
Employed	68.3%	58.7%	63.2%
Unemployed	72.0%	63.9%	67.1%
Inactive	78.8%	68.3%	72.9%
Total	69.8%	61.2%	65.2%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Table 53: Literacy rate for those aged 15 years and above and currently employed by main occupation by sex and area of residence

Main occupation and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Managers	99.1%	99.0%	99.0%
Professionals	99.2%	99.1%	99.2%
Technicians and associate professionals	97.0%	95.5%	96.4%
Clerical support workers	98.5%	99.1%	98.8%
Service and sales workers	85.4%	84.5%	85.0%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	65.4%	57.6%	60.8%
Craft and related trades workers	84.1%	81.2%	83.6%
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	90.3%	79.6%	89.9%
Elementary occupations	65.2%	58.1%	62.8%
Total	72.0%	61.7%	66.7%
Urban			
Managers	99.3%	99.0%	99.2%
Professionals	99.3%	99.2%	99.3%
Technicians and associate professionals	98.6%	99.1%	98.8%
Clerical support workers	99.0%	99.2%	99.1%
Service and sales workers	90.6%	88.4%	89.5%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	71.2%	64.6%	67.2%
Craft and related trades workers	90.9%	91.9%	91.1%
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	96.3%	90.7%	96.2%
Elementary occupations	74.6%	72.2%	73.8%
Total	88.2%	81.8%	85.5%
Rural			
Managers	98.6%	98.8%	98.6%
Professionals	99.1%	99.0%	99.1%
Technicians and associate professionals	93.9%	90.1%	92.3%
Clerical support workers	97.3%	98.9%	98.0%
Service and sales workers	79.8%	76.6%	78.7%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	65.1%	57.3%	60.5%
Craft and related trades workers	80.1%	74.9%	79.2%
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	83.2%	71.8%	82.8%
Elementary occupations	61.8%	53.6%	59.0%
Total	68.3%	58.7%	63.2%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Table 54: Literacy rate for those aged 15 years and above and currently employed by status in employment by sex and area of residence

Status in employment and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Employee	80.5%	74.1%	78.3%
Employer	81.5%	67.5%	76.7%
Self-employed: agriculture	65.4%	56.5%	60.3%
Self-employed: non-agriculture	84.6%	82.2%	83.8%
Contributing family worker	69.6%	66.5%	67.5%
Producers' cooperative member	76.9%	72.4%	75.3%
Other	72.1%	58.5%	66.3%
Total	72.0%	61.7%	66.7%
Urban			
Employee	90.5%	88.2%	89.7%
Employer	93.7%	88.0%	92.2%
Self-employed: agriculture	72.0%	64.6%	67.5%
Self-employed: non-agriculture	91.7%	89.4%	90.7%
Contributing family worker	78.4%	76.2%	76.9%
Producers' cooperative member	87.6%	87.8%	87.7%
Other	82.2%	75.9%	80.0%
Total	88.2%	81.8%	85.5%
Rural			
Employee	73.3%	63.7%	70.1%
Employer	74.2%	60.4%	68.9%
Self-employed: agriculture	65.2%	56.1%	60.0%
Self-employed: non-agriculture	80.3%	74.5%	78.6%
Contributing family worker	69.0%	66.0%	66.9%
Producers' cooperative member	73.8%	68.6%	71.9%
Other	68.4%	54.1%	62.0%
Total	68.3%	58.7%	63.2%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes(1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Table 55: Literacy rate for those aged 15 years and above and currently employed by main industry by sex and area of residence

Main industry and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.0%	57.4%	60.6%
Mining and quarrying	70.1%	68.5%	70.0%
Manufacturing	78.7%	82.0%	79.8%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	96.9%	96.3%	96.8%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	91.2%	85.1%	90.3%
Construction	84.2%	74.3%	83.4%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	87.9%	84.7%	86.6%
Transportation and storage	86.3%	75.6%	85.9%
Accommodation and food service activities	85.4%	89.1%	86.8%
Information and communication	97.5%	98.2%	97.7%
Financial and insurance activities	98.2%	99.0%	98.5%
Real estate activities	89.9%	96.8%	91.3%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	96.5%	93.2%	95.5%
Administrative and support service activities	88.4%	81.9%	87.0%
Public administration and defence	97.5%	97.6%	97.5%
Education	97.7%	99.1%	98.3%
Human health and social work activities	96.6%	97.5%	97.1%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	89.2%	73.0%	82.9%
Other service activities	87.5%	90.6%	88.3%
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	75.4%	80.9%	78.5%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	98.1%	98.4%	98.2%
Total	72.0%	61.7%	66.7%
Urban			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70.2%	64.0%	66.6%
Mining and quarrying	81.2%	72.5%	79.8%
Manufacturing	91.0%	92.5%	91.6%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	98.3%	97.9%	98.3%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	95.5%	88.8%	94.5%
Construction	87.8%	79.4%	87.0%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	93.0%	89.5%	91.3%
Transportation and storage	91.2%	89.6%	91.1%
Accommodation and food service activities	92.5%	93.9%	93.1%
Information and communication	98.3%	98.7%	98.4%
Financial and insurance activities	98.8%	99.1%	99.0%
Real estate activities	93.3%	100.0%	94.6%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	97.9%	98.3%	98.0%
Administrative and support service activities	92.0%	90.3%	91.6%
Public administration and defence	98.6%	98.5%	98.6%
Education	98.5%	98.9%	98.7%
Human health and social work activities	98.2%	98.4%	98.3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	96.2%	93.0%	95.3%
Other service activities	92.4%	93.2%	92.7%
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	84.0%	84.7%	84.4%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	98.8%	98.8%	98.8%
Total	88.2%	81.8%	85.5%
Rural			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	64.7%	57.1%	60.3%
Mining and quarrying	69.1%	67.6%	69.0%
Manufacturing	73.3%	75.6%	74.0%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	93.6%	90.3%	93.4%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	86.9%	81.4%	86.0%
Construction	82.1%	70.3%	81.2%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	82.5%	76.6%	80.4%
Transportation and storage	80.1%	56.3%	79.4%
Accommodation and food service activities	78.8%	81.5%	79.7%
Information and communication	92.8%	93.1%	92.9%
Financial and insurance activities	96.5%	98.7%	97.3%
Real estate activities	80.0%	87.5%	81.6%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	93.0%	79.9%	89.0%
Administrative and support service activities	83.1%	68.4%	80.2%

Main industry and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Public administration and defence	95.8%	95.5%	95.7%
Education	97.3%	99.2%	98.1%
Human health and social work activities	94.9%	96.0%	95.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71.9%	56.3%	63.4%
Other service activities	83.1%	84.4%	83.3%
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	64.3%	72.0%	67.9%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	93.8%	95.7%	94.5%
Total	68.3%	58.7%	63.2%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Table 56: Literacy rate for those aged 15 years and above and currently employed by institutional sector of employment by sex and area of residence

Institutional sector of employment and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Public	95.0%	93.6%	94.4%
Private	70.7%	60.5%	65.4%
Non-profit institution	88.0%	79.2%	84.6%
Total	72.0%	61.7%	66.7%
Urban			
Public	97.9%	97.8%	97.9%
Private	86.8%	79.7%	83.8%
Non-profit institution	96.5%	95.4%	96.1%
Total	88.2%	81.8%	85.5%
Rural			
Public	92.6%	90.4%	91.7%
Private	67.4%	58.1%	62.4%
Non-profit institution	81.4%	68.4%	76.1%
Total	68.3%	58.7%	63.2%

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Literacy refers to literacy in any language.

Annex E Sector-level tables

Table 57: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 19 years and above by highest level of education attained and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attained							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Rwanda	26.3	0.2	54.2	1.4	13.6	3.5	0.7	100.0	5,259,223
Nyarugenge									
Gitega	5.7	0.2	43.7	2.0	34.9	12.6	0.9	100.0	17,128
Kanyinya	18.7	0.2	61.0	2.7	15.2	1.5	0.8	100.0	11,442
Kigali	16.4	0.5	62.2	1.5	16.9	1.9	0.7	100.0	16,178
Kimisagara	7.0	0.3	50.9	1.9	30.3	8.8	0.7	100.0	26,378
Mageregere	24.9	0.2	61.8	1.4	9.6	1.1	0.9	100.0	12,143
Muhima	6.8	0.2	40.0	1.6	34.9	15.5	1.1	100.0	20,369
Nyakabanda	5.9	0.2	38.2	1.9	36.0	16.6	1.2	100.0	15,056
Nyamirambo	6.9	0.1	40.1	1.6	33.3	16.8	1.1	100.0	23,115
Nyarugenge	6.0	0.3	35.5	1.1	35.3	20.5	1.3	100.0	13,277
Rwezamenyo	4.8	0.4	31.0	1.1	40.5	21.4	0.8	100.0	10,694
Gasabo									
Bumbogo	18.7	1.6	60.4	1.6	14.8	2.1	0.7	100.0	18,790
Gatsata	6.0	0.1	49.2	2.0	32.7	9.0	1.1	100.0	21,691
Gikomero	28.6	0.2	61.0	1.3	7.7	0.7	0.5	100.0	8,145
Gisozi	7.0	0.2	47.5	1.7	24.8	17.9	0.9	100.0	26,497
Jabana	18.9	0.4	51.6	3.3	18.1	7.0	0.8	100.0	18,030
Jali	21.3	0.3	56.0	2.3	15.5	4.1	0.7	100.0	13,364
Kacyiru	4.9	0.3	33.3	1.8	35.7	22.5	1.4	100.0	23,033
Kimihurura	5.1	0.3	39.5	1.4	34.3	18.5	1.0	100.0	13,889
Kimironko	8.6	0.2	37.9	1.1	26.2	25.0	1.1	100.0	37,914
Kinyinya	9.2	0.3	54.0	2.1	25.4	8.0	1.1	100.0	33,336
Ndera	16.2	0.9	54.6	1.5	20.9	5.2	0.8	100.0	22,680
Nduba	23.7	0.2	61.5	2.1	10.3	1.4	0.8	100.0	13,120
Remera	4.9	0.3	41.6	1.7	30.6	19.5	1.5	100.0	27,226
Rusororo	16.8	0.5	50.4	1.4	22.9	6.7	1.4	100.0	18,719
Rutungu	24.4	3.1	60.2	1.7	8.9	0.8	0.9	100.0	8,894
Kicukiro									
Gahanga	19.3	0.1	59.7	1.6	15.9	2.2	1.4	100.0	14,496
Gatenga	7.9	0.3	45.0	2.0	31.3	12.3	1.3	100.0	27,382
Gikondo	4.9	0.1	35.0	1.6	34.7	22.8	1.0	100.0	10,747
Kagarama	6.8	0.7	40.6	1.6	26.9	22.4	1.0	100.0	8,593
Kanombe	6.7	0.1	39.9	1.4	30.0	21.1	0.8	100.0	26,379
Kicukiro	4.4	0.1	32.4	1.6	35.2	25.6	0.7	100.0	10,357
Kigarama	6.7	0.2	38.7	1.7	34.8	16.5	1.4	100.0	25,040
Masaka	11.4	0.1	57.5	2.0	22.2	5.7	1.3	100.0	21,110
Niboye	3.7	0.1	30.7	1.4	30.9	32.1	1.1	100.0	16,674
Nyarugunga	4.3	0.2	32.4	1.2	36.3	24.4	1.1	100.0	24,839
Nyanza									
Busasamana	20.4	0.2	50.7	1.7	19.1	7.0	1.0	100.0	22,667
Busoro	30.4	1.0	57.3	1.0	8.7	0.9	0.6	100.0	16,750
Cyabakamyi	28.1	0.1	60.2	1.2	9.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	11,365
Kibilizi	27.4	0.1	58.6	1.6	10.4	1.2	0.7	100.0	15,752
Kigoma	28.3	0.1	59.9	1.4	8.4	1.0	0.8	100.0	17,250
Mukingo	30.4	0.1	56.2	1.7	9.9	0.9	0.8	100.0	29,124
Muyira	29.8	0.1	58.5	1.2	8.7	1.0	0.7	100.0	17,120
Ntyazo	35.4	0.1	53.9	1.6	7.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	13,047
Nyagisozi	29.1	0.1	59.2	1.6	8.3	0.8	1.0	100.0	12,734
Rwabicuma	27.1	0.2	60.1	1.4	9.6	0.7	0.9	100.0	9,199
Gisagara									
Gikonko	31.3	0.1	56.2	1.8	8.5	1.3	0.8	100.0	11,375
Gishubi	38.7	0.2	54.0	0.9	4.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	11,532
Kansi	23.5	0.0	63.1	1.8	9.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	9,040
Kibirizi	26.0	0.2	61.1	1.9	8.9	1.2	0.8	100.0	13,121

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attained							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Kigembe	28.7	0.1	61.4	1.8	7.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	9,915
Mamba	32.4	0.2	56.8	1.7	7.3	0.9	0.7	100.0	16,420
Muganza	38.0	0.1	52.1	1.1	7.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	13,802
Mugombwa	28.5	0.1	59.0	1.5	9.2	1.0	0.7	100.0	11,080
Mukindo	32.4	0.1	57.8	1.6	6.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	12,971
Musha	30.9	1.0	59.1	1.1	6.2	0.5	1.2	100.0	12,126
Ndora	28.7	0.1	58.3	1.7	9.6	1.0	0.7	100.0	11,911
Nyanza	39.6	0.1	51.5	1.1	6.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	9,200
Save	20.8	0.1	62.9	1.9	11.5	2.2	0.7	100.0	14,884
Nyaruguru									
Busanze	38.2	0.2	47.8	2.2	9.7	1.0	0.9	100.0	12,279
Cyahinda	38.4	0.0	47.4	1.4	10.5	1.5	0.8	100.0	9,768
Kibeho	31.2	0.1	46.6	2.4	16.8	2.5	0.5	100.0	10,594
Kivu	45.6	0.1	44.6	1.0	7.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	7,981
Mata	30.9	0.0	49.8	2.6	14.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	7,027
Muganza	45.1	0.0	41.8	1.2	10.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	8,650
Munini	38.7	0.1	45.3	1.0	12.0	2.0	1.0	100.0	7,206
Ngera	29.7	0.2	56.0	1.5	11.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	11,171
Ngoma	30.5	0.5	58.9	1.3	7.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	11,002
Nyabimata	46.8	0.0	43.2	0.9	8.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	7,473
Nyagisozi	33.0	1.8	50.1	2.1	10.8	1.5	0.6	100.0	8,707
Ruheru	47.4	0.1	42.7	1.0	7.1	0.8	0.9	100.0	14,820
Ruramba	34.4	0.1	47.5	1.9	14.0	1.3	1.0	100.0	8,222
Rusenge	37.3	0.5	49.0	1.1	10.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	11,657
Huye									
Gishamvu	25.6	0.1	61.1	1.7	9.4	1.4	0.7	100.0	6,591
Huye	22.3	0.1	58.1	1.7	14.5	2.6	0.9	100.0	11,573
Karama	29.1	0.1	54.3	1.8	12.4	1.3	1.0	100.0	8,109
Kigoma	25.6	0.1	58.8	2.1	11.3	1.5	0.7	100.0	12,540
Kinazi	28.7	0.1	57.0	1.5	10.6	1.3	0.9	100.0	12,661
Maraba	30.5	0.1	56.3	1.6	9.7	1.2	0.7	100.0	12,450
Mbazi	20.7	0.1	60.6	2.0	13.0	2.6	1.1	100.0	16,486
Mukura	22.2	0.1	59.9	2.5	12.2	2.5	0.6	100.0	10,121
Ngoma	23.8	0.1	41.2	2.2	18.9	13.5	0.4	100.0	19,472
Ruhashya	20.9	0.1	62.9	2.0	11.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	11,668
Rusatira	27.1	0.5	56.4	1.6	11.0	2.3	1.2	100.0	12,989
Rwaniro	26.7	0.1	60.9	2.1	8.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	11,181
Simbi	25.7	0.0	62.2	1.6	8.6	1.0	0.8	100.0	11,487
Tumba	13.5	0.1	45.1	3.2	21.8	15.0	1.2	100.0	17,480
Nyamagabe									
Buruhukiro	40.7	0.0	51.8	0.9	5.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	10,954
Cyanika	23.6	0.2	58.8	2.9	12.4	1.6	0.6	100.0	12,247
Gasaka	29.3	0.1	44.1	1.8	18.9	5.7	0.2	100.0	20,642
Gatare	36.4	0.1	51.8	1.7	8.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	7,570
Kaduha	30.3	0.1	54.8	2.7	10.1	1.4	0.6	100.0	10,127
Kamegeri	39.0	0.3	47.9	1.1	10.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	6,737
Kibirizi	29.1	0.0	56.7	1.6	10.8	1.1	0.7	100.0	10,339
Kibumbwe	28.1	0.1	58.2	1.9	10.1	1.0	0.7	100.0	6,101
Kitabi	40.1	0.1	48.5	1.2	8.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	11,802
Mbazi	25.3	0.2	58.4	1.6	12.8	1.3	0.6	100.0	5,997
Mugano	29.7	0.0	58.8	1.9	8.1	0.6	0.9	100.0	8,873
Musange	25.8	0.1	59.8	2.4	10.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	9,300
Musebeya	35.9	0.1	51.9	2.1	8.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	9,027
Mushubi	31.6	0.0	55.0	1.3	10.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	6,386
Nkomane	39.6	0.1	50.2	1.0	7.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	8,080
Tare	37.0	0.1	46.7	1.2	12.1	2.2	0.6	100.0	10,722
Uwinkingi	41.7	0.0	47.1	1.2	8.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	11,105
Ruhango									
Bweramana	20.5	0.5	59.0	2.0	12.7	3.9	1.5	100.0	15,222
Byimana	18.8	0.6	60.6	3.9	12.9	2.3	1.0	100.0	17,913
Kabagali	22.3	0.1	62.2	2.0	11.4	1.2	0.9	100.0	11,936
Kinazi	27.3	0.2	58.5	1.5	10.2	1.1	1.3	100.0	21,267
Kinihira	18.9	0.1	65.7	2.1	11.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	12,733

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attained							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Mbuye	29.3	0.2	59.5	1.4	8.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	20,432
Mwendo	24.1	0.2	62.5	1.8	9.6	1.1	0.8	100.0	13,714
Ntongwe	30.1	0.3	57.5	1.0	9.3	0.6	1.3	100.0	15,711
Ruhango	24.0	0.2	57.5	1.8	13.0	2.7	0.8	100.0	33,661
Muhanga									
Cyeza	22.6	0.1	61.2	2.2	11.1	1.8	0.9	100.0	15,834
Kabacuzi	19.4	0.1	68.3	1.8	9.0	0.9	0.6	100.0	13,402
Kibangu	21.7	0.0	63.3	1.6	11.3	1.4	0.7	100.0	9,974
Kiyumba	16.4	0.1	68.2	2.1	11.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	11,996
Muhanga	23.6	0.2	64.8	1.7	8.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	13,039
Mushishiro	24.3	0.1	59.7	2.1	12.0	1.5	0.4	100.0	10,468
Nyabinoni	30.6	0.1	61.1	1.0	6.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	8,425
Nyamabuye	10.0	0.4	49.7	2.6	24.0	12.6	0.7	100.0	24,268
Nyarusange	25.5	0.1	61.8	1.8	9.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	13,181
Rongi	28.4	0.2	62.6	0.9	6.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	14,098
Rugendabari	23.5	0.1	63.5	1.8	9.4	0.9	0.8	100.0	8,661
Shyogwe	21.6	0.1	56.7	2.5	14.4	4.2	0.5	100.0	25,662
Kamonyi									
Gacurabwenge	18.5	0.1	59.6	2.8	15.8	2.2	1.0	100.0	14,374
Karama	19.5	0.1	66.1	2.1	10.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	9,699
Kayenzi	17.5	0.8	66.9	2.0	10.4	1.5	0.9	100.0	12,332
Kayumbu	24.9	0.0	61.7	1.8	9.1	0.9	1.7	100.0	8,162
Mugina	23.1	0.1	63.8	1.7	9.8	0.9	0.8	100.0	19,084
Musambira	24.7	0.3	59.0	1.6	12.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	17,514
Ngamba	20.7	0.0	64.6	1.9	10.5	1.0	1.2	100.0	7,569
Nyamiyaga	26.7	0.1	61.9	1.5	8.3	0.6	0.9	100.0	19,187
Nyarubaka	25.8	0.1	63.7	1.4	7.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	12,777
Rugarika	20.7	0.2	62.8	2.6	11.5	1.3	0.9	100.0	17,667
Rukoma	20.5	0.1	61.1	3.0	12.4	1.9	1.0	100.0	18,109
Runda	19.0	0.1	56.7	2.6	16.9	3.9	1.0	100.0	18,434
Karongi									
Bwishyura	20.6	0.2	51.0	1.7	21.3	4.3	1.0	100.0	16,495
Gashari	25.7	0.2	58.2	2.5	11.7	1.4	0.4	100.0	10,009
Gishyita	25.6	0.8	57.3	1.5	12.1	1.9	0.7	100.0	9,841
Gitesi	35.9	0.8	54.0	0.6	7.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	11,803
Mubuga	30.2	0.1	54.5	1.4	11.9	1.2	0.6	100.0	8,813
Murambi	23.0	0.1	58.9	2.3	12.9	1.8	1.1	100.0	10,902
Murundi	28.5	0.3	58.8	1.9	9.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	13,087
Mutuntu	34.4	0.2	51.6	0.8	11.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	11,225
Rubengera	26.7	0.1	51.6	2.4	15.5	3.0	0.7	100.0	16,201
Rugabano	40.0	0.2	51.5	0.7	6.3	0.6	0.8	100.0	15,547
Ruganda	28.2	0.1	57.1	1.5	11.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	8,623
Rwankuba	35.4	0.1	43.3	0.5	18.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	17,291
Twumba	29.1	0.1	56.6	1.1	11.2	1.3	0.6	100.0	12,141
Rutsiro									
Boneza	24.5	0.1	60.5	1.0	11.7	1.4	0.8	100.0	12,495
Gihango	24.2	0.2	60.0	1.3	11.8	2.0	0.6	100.0	11,300
Kigeyo	33.0	0.0	53.4	0.6	10.6	1.4	1.1	100.0	11,703
Kivumu	35.7	0.1	50.8	0.8	10.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	15,213
Manihira	36.9	0.4	54.9	0.6	6.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	7,335
Mukura	42.2	0.1	49.2	0.8	6.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	15,346
Murunda	31.4	0.0	58.1	1.1	7.0	1.6	0.7	100.0	8,428
Musasa	30.1	0.1	59.4	0.9	8.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	11,161
Mushonyi	31.7	0.2	56.5	1.2	8.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	11,647
Mushubati	29.0	0.1	59.0	1.2	8.8	0.9	1.0	100.0	12,153
Nyabirasi	47.9	0.1	42.5	0.4	7.9	0.6	0.7	100.0	13,111
Ruhango	38.2	0.7	49.2	1.1	8.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	13,195
Rusebeya	42.0	0.1	48.1	0.4	8.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	9,839
Rubavu									
Bugeshi	35.2	1.7	48.3	0.6	12.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	13,051
Busasamana	38.2	0.1	51.4	0.5	8.3	1.0	0.5	100.0	13,632
Cyanzarwe	43.0	0.2	47.7	0.5	7.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	12,882

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attained							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Gisenyi	9.0	0.2	27.3	0.6	38.5	23.2	1.2	100.0	29,089
Kanama	40.5	0.1	44.2	0.8	11.8	1.9	0.7	100.0	12,976
Kanzenze	39.9	0.1	36.3	0.4	19.5	3.0	0.8	100.0	9,669
Mudende	41.2	1.0	45.3	0.6	10.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	11,728
Nyakiriba	34.2	0.1	46.3	0.9	15.1	2.8	0.6	100.0	15,776
Nyamyumba	29.9	0.1	53.0	0.9	13.6	1.6	0.9	100.0	17,454
Nyundo	31.9	0.9	55.0	1.1	9.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	14,428
Rubavu	34.3	0.5	46.1	0.5	15.4	2.2	0.9	100.0	19,216
Rugerero	28.1	0.5	50.1	1.0	16.8	2.7	0.8	100.0	20,093
Nyabihu									
Bigogwe	35.1	0.2	37.1	0.2	23.5	3.4	0.5	100.0	15,149
Jenda	23.7	1.7	55.0	0.5	16.5	2.1	0.5	100.0	15,757
Jomba	36.1	0.0	51.4	0.9	9.7	1.4	0.4	100.0	9,898
Kabatwa	22.4	0.1	59.1	0.5	15.7	1.7	0.5	100.0	8,589
Karago	34.2	0.1	49.8	0.5	13.3	1.5	0.5	100.0	11,881
Kintobo	33.5	0.2	47.9	0.6	15.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	7,266
Mukamira	23.5	0.2	46.4	0.6	23.8	4.3	1.2	100.0	13,626
Muringa	48.1	0.2	43.0	0.3	7.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	10,193
Rambura	33.6	0.1	47.6	0.8	14.7	2.5	0.8	100.0	13,154
Rugera	27.3	0.1	59.0	1.1	10.7	1.3	0.6	100.0	11,541
Rurembo	40.7	0.1	49.0	0.7	8.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	10,889
Shyira	27.3	0.1	56.1	1.7	12.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	9,451
Ngororero									
Bwira	43.9	0.2	49.1	0.7	5.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	8,716
Gatumba	26.8	0.1	57.1	1.7	11.6	2.2	0.7	100.0	11,867
Hindiro	28.4	0.0	58.7	1.2	9.4	1.5	0.8	100.0	11,738
Kabaya	33.3	0.3	51.2	0.9	11.2	2.5	0.6	100.0	16,160
Kageyo	34.7	0.1	56.2	1.3	6.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	10,891
Kavumu	43.6	0.1	48.2	0.6	6.0	0.7	0.9	100.0	13,069
Matyazo	30.7	0.6	58.9	0.9	7.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	12,520
Muhanda	53.5	0.1	39.7	0.4	5.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	12,479
Muhororo	28.4	0.1	60.4	1.5	8.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	10,210
Ndaro	43.6	0.8	48.4	1.1	5.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	11,058
Ngororero	26.0	0.1	58.7	1.4	11.1	1.9	0.8	100.0	17,275
Nyange	29.6	0.1	57.2	1.8	9.3	1.1	0.9	100.0	10,940
Sovu	48.8	0.1	44.7	0.5	4.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	11,890
Rusizi									
Bugarama	31.1	0.2	53.7	0.7	12.3	1.6	0.5	100.0	13,912
Butare	36.9	0.1	53.1	0.7	7.7	0.5	1.0	100.0	9,496
Bweyeye	40.6	0.1	49.2	0.4	7.8	0.9	1.0	100.0	6,076
Gashonga	18.5	0.0	65.0	1.1	12.6	2.4	0.3	100.0	12,013
Giheke	23.9	0.1	56.1	1.1	14.9	3.2	0.7	100.0	9,877
Gihundwe	17.2	0.8	55.6	1.8	17.1	6.9	0.6	100.0	13,562
Gikundamvura	29.8	0.2	59.3	0.7	8.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	8,350
Gitambi	21.7	0.1	64.3	1.1	11.3	1.2	0.4	100.0	11,254
Kamembe	16.5	0.2	45.5	1.4	24.4	11.1	0.9	100.0	15,531
Muganza	23.5	0.1	58.0	1.4	14.0	2.3	0.7	100.0	12,705
Mururu	23.7	0.1	56.6	1.5	14.3	3.4	0.4	100.0	12,088
Nkanka	34.1	0.1	51.9	0.9	10.3	1.7	1.0	100.0	9,286
Nkombo	48.2	0.2	36.5	1.2	11.7	1.7	0.5	100.0	7,415
Nkungu	21.8	0.1	66.4	1.7	8.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	10,246
Nyakabuye	20.8	0.1	65.4	1.3	10.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	14,396
Nyakarenzo	20.7	0.1	63.6	1.5	11.5	2.0	0.7	100.0	7,958
Nzahaha	24.4	0.1	60.8	1.1	11.5	1.3	0.8	100.0	13,663
Rwimbogo	22.8	0.0	60.3	0.9	13.2	2.5	0.3	100.0	9,312
Nyamasheke									
Bushekeri	32.3	0.0	55.0	0.7	9.8	1.9	0.3	100.0	12,025
Bushenge	24.3	0.2	58.2	1.7	12.7	2.2	0.6	100.0	10,655
Cyato	41.0	0.6	49.8	0.6	6.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	11,563
Gihombo	20.1	0.1	63.4	1.7	12.9	1.2	0.5	100.0	12,005
Kagano	23.5	0.1	61.4	1.9	10.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	16,808
Kanjongo	25.9	0.2	53.5	1.7	15.0	3.2	0.6	100.0	16,551
Karambi	24.7	0.1	64.1	0.7	8.7	1.1	0.6	100.0	13,815

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attained							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Karengera	29.7	0.1	59.7	1.1	7.9	1.1	0.5	100.0	14,831
Kirimbi	20.9	0.1	61.8	1.7	13.1	1.7	0.6	100.0	10,925
Macuba	24.4	0.1	59.4	1.3	12.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	13,959
Mahembe	19.9	0.1	63.7	1.3	12.6	1.5	1.0	100.0	8,232
Nyabitekeri	27.1	0.0	55.5	1.0	14.1	1.6	0.7	100.0	14,364
Rangiro	37.7	0.1	49.4	1.3	10.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	7,218
Ruharambuga	29.0	0.1	54.7	1.3	12.0	2.1	0.7	100.0	12,421
Shangi	30.3	0.1	56.6	0.8	10.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	12,723
Rulindo									
Base	24.6	0.1	61.7	1.6	10.2	1.5	0.3	100.0	8,625
Burega	28.1	0.2	58.9	1.5	9.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	6,666
Bushoki	19.2	0.1	64.4	2.1	11.1	2.7	0.5	100.0	10,374
Buyoga	25.0	0.5	60.9	1.9	9.5	1.6	0.8	100.0	11,067
Cyinzuzi	28.2	0.1	59.1	2.0	9.0	0.9	0.6	100.0	7,070
Cyungo	27.5	0.1	59.5	1.6	9.2	1.4	0.7	100.0	6,639
Kinihira	23.2	0.2	63.0	1.3	10.3	1.6	0.5	100.0	7,592
Kisaro	30.8	0.1	57.7	1.6	7.9	1.2	0.7	100.0	9,777
Masoro	24.9	0.1	58.5	2.7	11.4	1.9	0.6	100.0	10,899
Mbogo	23.0	0.1	64.5	2.1	8.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	8,606
Murambi	24.5	0.1	61.1	3.0	9.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	9,220
Ngoma	30.4	0.1	58.9	2.2	7.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	5,643
Ntarabana	25.9	0.1	62.5	1.5	8.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	9,315
Rukozo	31.1	0.1	57.3	1.4	7.9	1.6	0.6	100.0	7,506
Rusiga	26.1	0.1	62.8	1.2	8.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	5,654
Shyorongi	24.8	0.2	59.1	2.4	11.2	1.6	0.8	100.0	12,447
Tumba	22.1	0.4	65.7	2.2	7.8	1.5	0.3	100.0	9,957
Gakenke									
Busengo	23.6	0.1	67.2	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.6	100.0	10,083
Coko	23.0	0.3	66.8	1.7	6.7	0.9	0.6	100.0	8,822
Cyabingo	23.9	0.1	62.2	1.6	10.3	1.2	0.7	100.0	8,891
Gakenke	28.1	0.1	57.6	0.9	10.1	2.7	0.6	100.0	11,699
Gashenyi	33.3	0.1	57.0	0.8	7.3	1.1	0.4	100.0	10,242
Janja	21.8	0.2	61.5	1.3	12.5	2.3	0.5	100.0	7,808
Kamubuga	41.2	0.1	48.5	0.8	8.1	0.6	0.7	100.0	9,611
Karambo	39.9	0.1	52.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	6,371
Kivuruga	25.6	0.2	61.2	1.3	9.5	1.4	1.0	100.0	8,977
Mataba	30.4	0.4	60.0	0.5	7.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	7,277
Minazi	29.8	0.1	61.6	0.8	6.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	7,086
Mugunga	17.4	0.1	66.6	1.6	12.3	1.5	0.5	100.0	9,506
Muhondo	17.9	0.1	65.9	2.7	11.0	1.9	0.5	100.0	11,082
Muyongwe	26.4	0.2	64.7	1.5	5.6	1.0	0.6	100.0	8,058
Muzo	25.6	0.1	61.4	0.9	10.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	10,488
Nemba	32.4	0.2	54.1	0.8	9.5	2.5	0.6	100.0	7,977
Ruli	17.3	0.1	64.0	2.5	12.6	3.0	0.6	100.0	10,598
Rusasa	24.8	0.1	64.0	1.2	8.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	8,942
Rushashi	26.6	0.0	59.2	3.0	8.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	9,475
Musanze									
Busogo	23.7	0.1	50.2	0.7	19.7	5.2	0.5	100.0	9,952
Cyuve	28.5	0.1	47.3	0.9	17.3	5.1	0.7	100.0	18,809
Gacaca	27.4	0.1	62.6	0.9	7.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	11,632
Gashaki	25.3	0.0	60.9	1.6	10.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	6,792
Gataraga	26.2	0.1	54.1	0.8	15.9	2.4	0.5	100.0	10,732
Kimonyi	36.2	0.1	51.0	0.4	10.0	1.5	0.9	100.0	7,599
Kinigi	30.4	1.1	51.8	0.6	14.3	1.2	0.8	100.0	13,096
Muhoza	13.7	0.2	39.4	1.2	29.8	13.9	1.8	100.0	26,878
Muko	25.5	1.5	56.9	1.3	12.8	1.5	0.6	100.0	9,674
Musanze	33.2	0.1	48.2	0.7	13.7	3.6	0.5	100.0	15,400
Nkotsi	27.1	0.1	56.5	1.5	13.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	6,869
Nyange	36.2	0.2	50.2	0.8	10.9	1.2	0.5	100.0	13,093
Remera	18.4	0.1	66.2	2.6	10.3	1.6	0.8	100.0	10,029
Rwaza	20.4	0.1	65.9	1.4	10.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	10,857
Shingiro	38.5	1.5	47.3	0.5	10.6	0.9	0.7	100.0	9,853
Burera									

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attained							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Bungwe	35.3	0.1	48.7	1.6	11.6	2.2	0.5	100.0	7,076
Butaro	37.3	0.2	47.4	0.6	11.6	2.0	0.8	100.0	14,301
Cyanika	37.2	0.1	49.3	1.0	10.1	1.7	0.5	100.0	17,382
Cyeru	32.9	0.3	52.6	0.7	11.2	1.5	0.8	100.0	6,084
Gahunga	38.9	0.2	49.8	0.7	8.4	1.4	0.7	100.0	11,599
Gatebe	34.0	0.1	55.5	1.6	7.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	7,549
Gitovu	35.2	0.2	51.2	0.8	10.9	1.1	0.7	100.0	4,867
Kagogo	33.3	0.0	53.3	1.3	9.8	1.7	0.6	100.0	8,974
Kinoni	26.2	0.2	57.0	1.3	12.3	2.3	0.7	100.0	8,494
Kinyababa	35.1	0.1	49.0	0.8	12.6	2.0	0.4	100.0	9,492
Kivuye	32.2	0.1	55.0	0.7	9.9	1.6	0.5	100.0	7,010
Nemba	33.8	0.1	52.0	1.1	10.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	8,543
Rugarama	33.1	0.1	52.7	1.0	10.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	11,142
Rugengabari	34.8	0.1	54.8	0.9	7.8	0.9	0.7	100.0	8,689
Ruhunde	41.6	0.0	50.6	0.4	6.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	7,819
Rusarabuye	34.0	0.1	49.5	0.6	13.5	2.0	0.3	100.0	8,363
Rwerere	38.0	0.2	48.0	0.6	11.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	8,601
Gicumbi									
Bukure	30.2	0.1	54.8	2.3	11.1	1.1	0.4	100.0	8,427
Bwisige	33.6	0.2	53.4	1.8	9.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	7,279
Byumba	21.7	0.3	48.0	2.5	18.8	7.7	1.1	100.0	18,460
Cyumba	29.9	0.2	55.0	1.1	11.4	1.9	0.6	100.0	7,093
Giti	33.7	0.1	54.7	1.3	8.4	0.9	0.9	100.0	7,058
Kageyo	27.8	0.1	45.1	1.3	21.9	3.3	0.5	100.0	13,790
Kaniga	27.6	0.2	53.4	1.1	15.4	2.1	0.4	100.0	7,580
Manyagiro	34.5	0.1	55.5	0.8	7.7	0.8	0.6	100.0	9,091
Miyove	40.5	0.1	51.9	0.8	5.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	7,805
Mukarange	30.8	0.1	52.2	1.5	13.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	7,952
Muko	30.6	0.1	56.7	1.8	8.9	1.2	0.7	100.0	8,637
Mutete	26.4	0.3	58.6	1.4	11.1	1.6	0.7	100.0	11,742
Nyamiyaga	30.1	0.2	61.0	0.9	6.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	8,573
Nyankenke	36.2	1.3	52.5	1.3	7.1	0.9	0.8	100.0	11,226
Rubaya	38.5	0.2	49.2	0.6	9.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	5,026
Rukomo	28.9	0.4	54.8	1.9	12.3	1.5	0.4	100.0	11,957
Rushaki	28.6	0.1	55.0	1.9	11.7	1.7	1.1	100.0	6,155
Rutare	31.1	0.2	55.6	1.5	9.4	1.7	0.6	100.0	11,649
Ruvune	27.8	0.1	60.4	2.0	8.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	9,378
Rwamiko	26.7	0.1	56.8	2.6	11.4	1.7	0.7	100.0	6,380
Shangasha	33.7	0.1	53.5	1.1	10.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	7,736
Rwamagana									
Fumbwe	29.9	0.1	55.3	1.2	11.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	10,530
Gahengeri	24.8	0.1	61.5	1.1	10.9	0.9	0.8	100.0	11,577
Gishali	26.8	0.1	55.2	1.5	14.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	11,805
Karengwe	18.0	0.1	65.2	1.4	13.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	11,918
Kigabiro	16.8	0.1	50.3	1.4	23.7	7.1	0.7	100.0	17,629
Muhazi	27.2	0.1	50.5	1.5	16.6	3.4	0.7	100.0	17,579
Munyaga	35.5	0.2	51.5	0.7	10.1	0.9	1.0	100.0	8,226
Munyiginya	27.2	0.1	59.7	1.1	10.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	8,168
Musha	29.4	0.4	56.8	1.6	10.3	1.2	0.4	100.0	10,456
Muyumbu	19.0	0.2	61.5	1.6	14.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	12,608
Mwulire	25.2	0.2	58.7	1.1	12.4	1.5	1.0	100.0	10,741
Nyakaliro	18.3	0.2	66.5	1.5	11.7	1.2	0.7	100.0	10,277
Nzige	20.6	0.1	63.1	2.0	11.9	1.7	0.7	100.0	7,757
Rubona	25.6	0.3	61.1	0.9	10.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	12,133
Nyagatare									
Gatunda	28.8	0.2	56.0	1.2	11.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	13,404
Karama	32.2	0.2	53.5	0.8	11.7	0.9	0.7	100.0	12,758
Karangazi	32.9	0.4	49.4	0.5	14.2	1.9	0.8	100.0	26,729
Katabagemu	34.0	0.2	55.7	0.8	8.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	15,196
Kiyombe	26.1	0.2	58.9	1.1	11.9	1.4	0.4	100.0	8,307
Matimba	24.6	0.2	51.7	0.4	19.1	3.3	0.8	100.0	11,199
Mimuri	29.5	0.1	57.8	1.4	9.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	13,184
Mukama	31.1	0.2	57.4	0.8	9.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	10,420
Musheri	33.7	0.7	52.3	0.7	10.7	1.2	0.8	100.0	14,031

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attained							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Nyagatare	24.5	0.2	49.6	0.7	19.2	5.3	0.6	100.0	25,474
Rukomo	25.2	0.3	57.9	1.0	13.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	16,358
Rwempasha	29.0	0.3	48.3	0.5	18.1	2.8	1.0	100.0	9,757
Rwimiya	32.1	0.3	53.9	0.7	11.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	25,755
Tabagwe	32.7	0.2	51.8	0.6	12.7	1.5	0.5	100.0	15,234
Gatsibo									
Gasange	38.7	0.2	51.4	1.0	7.1	0.8	0.9	100.0	8,193
Gatsibo	29.9	0.1	49.6	1.9	16.4	1.7	0.5	100.0	16,711
Gitoki	30.5	0.2	57.8	0.9	8.9	0.8	0.9	100.0	15,495
Kabarore	29.1	0.3	51.3	0.8	15.9	1.9	0.8	100.0	23,670
Kageyo	32.5	0.2	57.2	1.2	7.5	0.6	0.7	100.0	10,375
Kiramuruzi	20.5	0.8	56.5	1.6	17.2	2.5	0.9	100.0	15,548
Kiziguro	23.2	0.1	55.3	1.9	16.8	2.1	0.6	100.0	14,669
Muhura	32.2	0.1	55.4	1.5	9.1	1.4	0.4	100.0	13,905
Murambi	24.1	1.3	64.3	1.4	7.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	14,057
Ngarama	32.2	1.2	53.5	1.1	9.6	1.9	0.5	100.0	14,269
Nyagihanga	35.4	0.1	55.2	1.5	6.7	0.5	0.6	100.0	11,761
Remera	30.8	0.1	57.2	2.0	8.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	12,483
Rugarama	26.7	0.1	58.2	0.9	12.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	17,732
Rwimbogo	29.7	0.3	57.2	1.3	9.9	1.0	0.7	100.0	16,430
Kayonza									
Gahini	25.5	0.7	55.6	0.9	13.7	2.6	0.9	100.0	15,509
Kabare	28.9	0.9	58.4	0.8	9.5	0.8	0.7	100.0	16,244
Kabarondo	26.7	0.1	53.5	0.8	14.7	3.5	0.7	100.0	15,162
Mukarange	20.7	0.1	50.3	1.9	21.6	4.7	0.8	100.0	21,466
Murama	28.3	0.4	60.2	0.6	9.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	9,596
Murundi	33.3	0.7	53.8	0.7	9.8	0.9	0.8	100.0	16,519
Mwiri	30.8	0.9	55.0	0.9	10.1	1.0	1.2	100.0	10,479
Ndego	29.6	0.1	58.8	1.2	9.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	8,773
Nyamirama	29.6	0.1	55.9	1.0	11.3	1.4	0.8	100.0	14,538
Rukara	22.3	0.2	58.2	1.8	15.0	1.8	0.7	100.0	14,911
Ruramira	35.2	0.5	54.9	0.9	7.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	8,318
Rwinkwavu	27.2	0.3	58.4	0.9	11.1	1.4	0.8	100.0	13,554
Kirehe									
Gahara	34.6	0.2	55.4	0.8	7.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	18,786
Gatore	27.5	0.3	56.6	1.0	12.5	1.2	0.8	100.0	13,114
Kigarama	35.1	0.4	54.6	0.7	8.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	14,976
Kigina	27.1	0.2	54.5	1.1	14.4	2.0	0.7	100.0	13,182
Kirehe	24.7	0.1	55.4	1.4	15.4	2.6	0.5	100.0	11,929
Mahama	32.0	0.5	57.7	0.7	7.8	0.7	0.7	100.0	11,128
Mpanga	30.6	0.2	56.1	0.9	10.8	0.8	0.6	100.0	15,114
Musaza	32.3	0.4	55.0	0.8	9.8	1.0	0.8	100.0	12,440
Mushikiri	27.2	0.2	61.4	0.8	8.8	0.9	0.8	100.0	13,709
Nasho	28.6	0.2	58.9	0.5	10.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	12,562
Nyamugari	31.5	0.2	55.0	0.8	10.6	1.1	0.8	100.0	17,412
Nyarubuye	27.6	0.3	57.1	0.8	12.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	9,427
Ngoma									
Gashanda	24.8	0.1	65.4	1.1	7.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	8,176
Jarama	40.3	0.1	52.0	0.7	6.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	11,345
Karembo	21.6	0.1	64.8	1.6	9.9	1.7	0.5	100.0	7,383
Kazo	23.9	0.1	62.2	1.2	10.2	1.8	0.6	100.0	13,921
Kibungo	20.6	0.1	48.9	1.5	19.4	8.6	0.9	100.0	15,834
Mugesera	23.4	0.5	66.9	1.2	6.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	12,549
Murama	24.9	0.1	60.8	1.0	11.1	1.2	0.9	100.0	11,571
Mutenderi	25.5	0.2	62.6	1.2	8.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	10,436
Remera	26.4	0.1	55.2	1.3	12.9	3.6	0.6	100.0	13,390
Rukira	25.0	0.2	59.6	1.1	11.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	12,837
Rukumberi	34.3	0.1	55.1	0.8	8.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	13,755
Rurenge	28.9	0.2	60.1	1.3	8.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	13,745
Sake	32.7	0.1	56.0	0.7	9.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	11,318
Zaza	21.1	0.1	65.4	1.7	9.5	1.7	0.6	100.0	11,733
Bugesera									

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attained							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Gashora	28.6	0.1	55.1	1.4	12.6	1.4	0.9	100.0	10,511
Juru	22.1	0.1	65.8	1.0	9.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	11,488
Kamabuye	34.2	1.2	50.1	0.4	12.6	1.0	0.6	100.0	10,118
Mareba	32.7	0.1	55.8	0.9	8.8	1.1	0.6	100.0	10,979
Mayange	22.4	0.1	54.8	1.3	17.8	2.8	0.8	100.0	15,889
Musenyi	25.0	0.1	61.7	1.4	10.4	0.8	0.6	100.0	14,394
Mwogo	27.3	0.1	62.8	0.6	7.8	0.7	0.7	100.0	8,862
Ngeruka	34.4	0.2	53.9	1.1	8.8	0.8	0.9	100.0	14,414
Ntarama	21.7	0.3	59.2	1.1	14.9	2.3	0.7	100.0	9,228
Nyamata	17.6	0.4	50.5	1.3	23.5	6.2	0.7	100.0	18,485
Nyarugenge	36.0	0.2	52.1	1.2	9.2	0.7	0.8	100.0	9,779
Rilima	23.5	0.2	57.6	1.2	15.2	1.6	0.8	100.0	13,284
Ruhuha	28.1	0.2	51.7	1.2	15.3	2.7	0.7	100.0	11,262
Rweru	33.1	0.1	54.5	0.8	10.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	12,936
Shyara	30.3	0.0	59.9	1.4	7.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	6,622

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 58: Gross and net attendance rates (%) in primary education of the resident population by sex and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	138.9	138.4	138.7	87.3	89.1	88.2
Nyarugenge						
Gitega	136.6	131.5	134.0	92.9	91.9	92.4
Kanyinya	130.6	125.1	127.7	86.0	87.0	86.5
Kigali	128.7	126.1	127.4	83.8	84.5	84.1
Kimisagara	134.3	130.8	132.6	90.0	89.9	89.9
Mageregere	131.7	130.5	131.1	84.7	87.9	86.3
Muhima	134.6	130.9	132.8	93.4	94.0	93.7
Nyakabanda	136.7	131.8	134.3	92.7	91.1	91.9
Nyamirambo	136.9	135.4	136.2	92.3	93.8	93.1
Nyarugenge	139.9	136.0	138.0	91.9	90.2	91.1
Rwezamenyo	140.6	137.9	139.2	92.0	93.7	92.9
Gasabo						
Bumbogo	124.4	119.3	121.7	80.8	81.5	81.2
Gatsata	132.8	130.1	131.5	90.7	90.9	90.8
Gikomero	123.7	132.0	127.8	81.7	84.6	83.1
Gisozi	127.9	127.4	127.6	90.1	89.6	89.8
Jabana	135.6	136.9	136.2	87.0	89.8	88.4
Jali	136.0	133.8	134.9	86.7	90.1	88.4
Kacyiru	132.9	132.4	132.6	90.6	91.7	91.1
Kimihurura	132.4	135.7	134.0	90.6	91.3	91.0
Kimironko	125.1	124.1	124.6	91.7	91.4	91.6
Kinyinya	129.5	127.1	128.3	86.0	85.7	85.9
Ndera	129.9	126.3	128.1	83.6	85.0	84.3
Nduba	136.4	134.0	135.2	88.8	91.0	89.9
Remera	125.9	126.1	126.0	87.6	88.5	88.0
Rusororo	130.6	136.0	133.3	86.7	88.2	87.5
Rutungu	115.6	119.0	117.3	78.2	81.5	79.9
Kicukiro						
Gahanga	129.7	129.8	129.7	82.9	83.1	83.0
Gatenga	132.0	132.9	132.4	89.0	89.7	89.3
Gikondo	132.4	129.6	131.0	93.1	93.6	93.4
Kagarama	132.6	126.7	129.8	90.4	89.8	90.1
Kanombe	131.9	132.7	132.3	93.7	93.9	93.8
Kicukiro	136.2	135.9	136.0	95.9	95.4	95.6
Kigarama	132.5	132.8	132.7	91.6	90.0	90.8
Masaka	130.9	130.8	130.9	90.4	90.8	90.6
Niboye	129.6	129.9	129.7	94.2	93.9	94.0
Nyarugunga	135.2	136.4	135.8	95.4	95.2	95.3
Nyanza						
Busasamana	145.1	138.8	142.0	88.8	91.5	90.2
Busoro	122.8	124.4	123.6	76.5	81.5	79.0
Cyabakamyi	143.4	144.2	143.8	88.6	92.0	90.3
Kibilizi	125.2	123.5	124.4	80.6	83.4	82.0
Kigoma	139.2	135.5	137.3	84.0	86.3	85.2
Mukingo	135.1	137.2	136.2	88.1	90.8	89.5
Muyira	131.3	130.7	131.0	81.6	83.3	82.4
Ntyazo	106.2	110.4	108.3	70.8	74.1	72.5
Nyagisozi	140.4	141.2	140.8	80.5	84.7	82.7
Rwabicuma	144.9	136.7	140.7	89.4	90.5	90.0
Gisagara						
Gikonko	130.3	128.1	129.2	83.5	85.4	84.5
Gishubi	124.9	124.7	124.8	81.0	82.7	81.8
Kansi	144.6	150.1	147.3	84.2	89.5	86.8
Kibirizi	139.7	146.5	143.1	81.4	84.6	83.0
Kigembe	145.3	134.6	139.7	85.4	87.1	86.3
Mamba	123.5	124.0	123.8	79.8	83.5	81.7
Muganza	137.7	143.7	140.7	83.1	85.4	84.2
Mugombwa	152.3	150.1	151.2	87.9	89.1	88.5
Mukindo	129.3	136.2	132.8	79.2	82.9	81.0
Musha	123.6	122.7	123.2	80.0	82.9	81.4
Ndora	137.7	135.6	136.6	83.5	87.6	85.6
Nyanza	134.5	135.7	135.1	80.4	85.9	83.2
Save	145.3	145.0	145.2	89.1	91.5	90.3

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Nyaruguru						
Busanze	137.5	133.4	135.5	79.9	82.9	81.4
Cyahinda	130.9	136.1	133.5	80.4	84.3	82.4
Kibeho	151.8	144.0	147.8	89.0	91.6	90.4
Kivu	142.4	142.8	142.6	83.1	84.8	84.0
Mata	149.9	145.4	147.7	93.6	94.6	94.1
Muganza	144.5	145.3	144.9	84.5	87.3	85.9
Munini	145.1	141.3	143.2	86.4	89.0	87.7
Ngera	143.6	141.4	142.5	86.2	87.5	86.8
Ngoma	137.5	140.9	139.2	85.6	87.9	86.8
Nyabimata	145.0	145.6	145.3	82.8	83.3	83.1
Nyagisozi	124.7	127.7	126.2	82.3	85.4	83.9
Ruheru	144.5	136.9	140.7	80.8	81.3	81.0
Ruramba	155.2	155.3	155.2	91.9	93.8	92.8
Rusenge	133.7	137.6	135.6	82.8	88.5	85.6
Huye						
Gishamvu	141.5	143.2	142.4	87.0	90.0	88.5
Huye	135.2	135.3	135.3	87.5	88.8	88.1
Karama	135.5	135.4	135.4	85.5	89.2	87.4
Kigoma	148.5	148.7	148.6	89.9	91.5	90.7
Kinazi	126.0	129.7	127.8	79.0	83.6	81.3
Maraba	145.6	138.5	142.0	89.4	91.6	90.5
Mbazi	138.3	137.5	137.9	88.7	90.4	89.5
Mukura	133.9	135.1	134.5	82.5	87.6	85.1
Ngoma	144.0	133.2	138.3	93.5	93.7	93.6
Ruhashya	136.9	137.3	137.1	85.2	88.0	86.6
Rusatira	135.6	136.9	136.2	82.5	84.4	83.4
Rwaniro	141.2	141.1	141.1	84.1	89.6	86.9
Simbi	124.8	130.4	127.7	82.9	87.6	85.3
Tumba	139.1	136.7	137.9	88.9	90.6	89.8
Nyamagabe						
Buruhukiro	135.6	137.3	136.5	86.5	87.9	87.2
Cyanika	146.6	148.2	147.4	89.8	90.9	90.4
Gasaka	130.9	128.9	129.9	84.6	84.8	84.7
Gatare	138.3	142.6	140.5	87.8	89.2	88.5
Kaduha	145.7	149.7	147.7	85.5	88.6	87.1
Kamegeri	144.8	153.5	149.1	87.5	89.5	88.5
Kibirizi	144.7	146.7	145.7	88.7	88.7	88.7
Kibumbwe	148.1	154.6	151.4	88.0	91.2	89.6
Kitabi	139.6	144.6	142.1	85.7	89.7	87.7
Mbazi	149.1	145.2	147.1	87.7	89.6	88.7
Mugano	160.8	157.1	158.9	89.3	90.2	89.8
Musange	152.8	148.2	150.5	89.0	92.7	90.9
Musebeya	139.0	138.2	138.6	84.5	87.9	86.3
Mushubi	154.4	154.8	154.6	89.4	91.2	90.3
Nkomane	152.3	149.9	151.1	81.6	85.3	83.5
Tare	142.9	149.1	146.1	88.1	91.3	89.8
Uwinkingi	144.2	144.5	144.3	86.2	88.7	87.5
Ruhango						
Bweramana	144.4	139.0	141.7	86.4	87.6	87.0
Byimana	149.5	138.5	143.8	89.8	91.0	90.4
Kabagali	148.4	147.4	147.9	89.3	91.4	90.3
Kinazi	134.1	130.3	132.1	83.1	86.3	84.8
Kinihira	150.7	148.8	149.8	92.3	94.4	93.3
Mbuye	140.4	139.2	139.8	87.6	90.1	88.8
Mwendo	155.3	151.4	153.3	90.9	92.4	91.7
Ntongwe	134.1	131.1	132.6	82.8	82.2	82.5
Ruhango	141.8	140.4	141.1	87.4	88.8	88.1
Muhanga						
Cyeza	151.4	151.3	151.3	94.7	95.5	95.1
Kabacuzi	136.4	139.8	138.1	92.6	95.4	94.0
Kibangu	155.0	151.5	153.2	96.1	96.0	96.1
Kiyumba	148.2	145.2	146.7	93.0	93.7	93.4
Muhanga	140.6	140.1	140.4	90.9	92.8	91.9
Mushishiro	144.9	142.7	143.8	93.5	95.0	94.3
Nyabinoni	142.0	142.2	142.1	93.8	96.5	95.2
Nyamabuye	142.7	138.6	140.6	93.9	94.8	94.3

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Nyarusange	139.0	140.8	139.9	90.9	93.4	92.1
Rongi	134.4	138.5	136.4	87.5	88.5	88.0
Rugendabari	145.1	145.9	145.5	93.3	95.0	94.1
Shyogwe	142.4	140.5	141.4	91.1	92.2	91.6
Kamonyi						
Gacurabwenge	145.9	145.2	145.5	90.2	90.8	90.5
Karama	147.0	143.2	145.1	94.4	95.3	94.8
Kayenzi	144.5	140.7	142.6	90.1	90.3	90.2
Kayumbu	140.8	135.8	138.3	91.4	91.3	91.3
Mugina	132.9	132.7	132.8	86.7	89.0	87.9
Musambira	149.0	142.8	145.9	87.9	89.2	88.5
Ngamba	143.7	146.7	145.2	94.7	95.6	95.1
Nyamiyaga	138.9	137.2	138.1	88.5	90.3	89.4
Nyarubaka	140.0	140.4	140.2	90.5	91.9	91.2
Rugarika	144.9	143.9	144.4	89.5	91.5	90.5
Rukoma	145.1	147.1	146.1	92.4	94.5	93.5
Runda	153.6	151.0	152.3	92.7	94.3	93.5
Karongi						
Bwishyura	140.5	143.2	141.8	87.1	91.2	89.2
Gashari	152.8	155.5	154.1	89.7	92.3	91.0
Gishyita	143.4	135.8	139.5	90.2	89.5	89.8
Gitesi	150.5	150.4	150.4	88.3	88.7	88.5
Mubuga	149.8	146.1	147.9	90.9	93.1	92.0
Murambi	165.4	159.5	162.3	91.9	93.3	92.6
Murundi	158.5	151.8	155.2	92.3	92.5	92.4
Mutuntu	158.1	154.1	156.1	86.3	88.8	87.6
Rubengera	142.2	134.8	138.4	90.6	91.8	91.2
Rugabano	140.0	138.1	139.0	83.6	88.4	86.1
Ruganda	156.1	158.7	157.4	91.9	92.9	92.4
Rwankuba	138.0	139.4	138.7	87.6	88.5	88.1
Twumba	152.7	158.0	155.3	89.9	92.6	91.2
Rutsiro						
Boneza	147.5	142.2	144.9	91.3	93.6	92.5
Gihango	145.5	142.9	144.2	90.9	91.5	91.2
Kigeyo	146.1	146.1	146.1	88.3	90.5	89.4
Kivumu	143.2	140.4	141.8	87.2	88.1	87.6
Manihira	142.9	142.0	142.4	87.0	88.9	87.9
Mukura	127.6	133.2	130.4	83.0	87.1	85.1
Murunda	122.9	126.9	124.8	83.9	86.1	84.9
Musasa	138.1	139.1	138.6	89.5	92.4	91.0
Mushonyi	140.8	141.4	141.1	90.8	91.8	91.3
Mushubati	142.4	142.2	142.3	90.4	93.0	91.7
Nyabirasi	127.0	127.5	127.3	80.5	83.3	81.9
Ruhango	133.2	136.3	134.8	83.3	86.0	84.7
Rusebeya	135.0	134.4	134.7	84.5	87.5	86.1
Rubavu						
Bugeshi	126.8	122.1	124.4	77.4	78.3	77.9
Busasamana	114.2	112.3	113.2	74.7	78.1	76.4
Cyanzarwe	116.9	116.9	116.9	76.6	77.4	77.0
Gisenyi	134.8	132.2	133.5	92.3	93.5	92.9
Kanama	110.2	113.3	111.8	73.4	74.4	73.9
Kanzenze	125.1	126.1	125.6	79.9	81.3	80.6
Mudende	123.5	123.4	123.4	78.5	83.2	80.9
Nyakiriba	122.5	128.7	125.7	82.9	86.0	84.5
Nyamumba	136.3	140.1	138.2	86.6	87.9	87.3
Nyundo	121.3	118.3	119.7	78.6	79.5	79.0
Rubavu	113.8	113.0	113.4	76.5	77.9	77.2
Rugerero	131.8	128.8	130.3	87.8	87.9	87.9
Nyabihu						
Bigogwe	142.8	144.1	143.4	88.7	88.9	88.8
Jenda	133.8	134.2	134.0	85.0	87.4	86.2
Jomba	141.0	147.9	144.5	90.4	92.8	91.6
Kabatwa	140.8	136.7	138.7	93.1	93.7	93.4
Karago	137.6	147.4	142.4	87.4	90.7	89.0
Kintobo	146.2	151.3	148.8	88.1	89.3	88.7
Mukamira	151.1	147.1	149.0	91.7	92.9	92.3
Muringa	117.0	124.9	120.9	79.3	82.2	80.7

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rambura	136.0	139.0	137.6	86.2	89.2	87.7
Rugera	132.4	133.1	132.7	93.2	94.5	93.8
Rurembo	131.0	133.6	132.3	86.6	87.5	87.1
Shyira	138.0	134.6	136.3	93.8	94.3	94.0
Ngororero						
Bwira	130.0	132.9	131.5	84.6	87.0	85.8
Gatumba	142.7	137.0	139.7	91.5	92.0	91.7
Hindiro	138.5	140.9	139.8	90.0	92.9	91.5
Kabaya	143.9	141.5	142.7	88.0	89.5	88.8
Kageyo	131.2	135.1	133.2	86.0	89.1	87.6
Kavumu	129.6	132.0	130.8	85.0	85.6	85.3
Matyazo	136.0	137.7	136.8	90.1	91.6	90.9
Muhanda	109.9	114.7	112.3	71.5	74.5	73.0
Muhororo	135.7	133.0	134.4	93.3	93.8	93.6
Ndaro	125.1	127.1	126.1	80.9	84.0	82.5
Ngororero	140.9	143.5	142.2	92.9	93.9	93.4
Nyange	144.9	141.7	143.3	91.8	93.0	92.4
Sovu	123.6	126.5	125.1	82.6	83.9	83.3
Rusizi						
Bugarama	124.6	126.6	125.6	76.4	78.7	77.5
Butare	151.2	152.1	151.6	82.2	83.0	82.6
Bweyeye	141.8	141.5	141.7	84.5	84.8	84.6
Gashonga	151.8	148.2	150.0	89.0	92.1	90.5
Giheke	151.0	146.9	148.9	90.7	93.0	91.8
Gihundwe	145.3	142.9	144.0	91.2	90.4	90.8
Gikundamvura	143.9	140.2	142.0	87.7	87.9	87.8
Gitambi	147.0	147.5	147.2	88.9	90.6	89.7
Kamembe	139.9	141.0	140.5	92.6	93.1	92.9
Muganza	131.9	131.8	131.8	87.0	88.7	87.9
Mururu	140.7	136.4	138.6	88.4	90.3	89.4
Nkanka	144.7	141.8	143.2	88.9	90.3	89.6
Nkombo	135.2	140.0	137.6	82.8	83.8	83.3
Nkungu	146.9	150.4	148.7	89.6	92.8	91.2
Nyakabuye	151.5	152.8	152.1	92.2	93.0	92.6
Nyakarenzo	160.0	151.6	155.6	92.6	93.2	92.9
Nzahaha	152.1	148.0	150.0	89.6	90.7	90.2
Rwimbogo	146.5	147.8	147.2	90.7	90.3	90.5
Nyamasheke						
Bushekeri	140.5	145.2	142.8	87.0	89.9	88.4
Bushenge	143.9	136.1	139.9	88.1	91.8	89.9
Cyato	141.8	149.1	145.5	80.1	82.1	81.1
Gihombo	158.4	155.0	156.6	94.4	94.5	94.5
Kagano	151.7	145.8	148.7	91.5	92.3	91.9
Kanjongo	157.6	153.6	155.5	91.9	90.9	91.4
Karambi	166.9	162.4	164.6	94.0	95.5	94.8
Karengera	148.6	147.4	148.0	91.0	93.3	92.2
Kirimbi	165.8	159.5	162.6	93.9	95.0	94.5
Macuba	157.5	159.3	158.4	94.6	95.4	95.0
Mahembe	164.9	159.3	162.1	93.9	94.7	94.3
Nyabitekeri	147.7	149.0	148.4	92.5	93.1	92.8
Rangiro	150.6	159.9	155.2	88.8	91.1	89.9
Ruharambuga	150.4	148.6	149.5	89.8	91.5	90.6
Shangi	134.6	136.8	135.7	85.5	89.6	87.6
Rulindo						
Base	148.5	141.1	144.6	93.8	94.0	93.9
Burega	142.0	142.4	142.2	91.5	91.8	91.7
Bushoki	141.8	144.4	143.1	93.5	94.4	93.9
Buyoga	137.9	137.5	137.7	87.8	90.2	89.0
Cyinzuzi	144.5	141.5	143.0	91.4	91.1	91.3
Cyungo	142.4	145.0	143.7	91.3	91.7	91.5
Kinihira	147.0	147.5	147.3	95.5	96.7	96.1
Kisaro	150.0	151.7	150.8	92.7	94.8	93.7
Masoro	147.1	139.5	143.2	91.2	92.4	91.8
Mbogo	146.6	148.0	147.3	91.3	92.4	91.9
Murambi	141.5	145.1	143.3	92.1	93.4	92.8
Ngoma	135.0	131.6	133.3	87.0	89.5	88.3
Ntarabana	138.7	138.2	138.5	89.4	92.2	90.8
Rukozo	146.1	147.5	146.8	94.7	95.6	95.1

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rusiga	133.2	134.4	133.8	92.5	94.1	93.3
Shyorongi	133.2	134.4	133.8	85.2	88.9	87.0
Tumba	141.0	140.5	140.8	89.2	91.9	90.5
Gakenke						
Busengo	126.6	129.0	127.8	93.4	94.9	94.2
Coko	135.7	131.5	133.5	91.8	93.1	92.5
Cyabingo	142.7	136.8	139.7	94.5	94.5	94.5
Gakenke	129.6	133.2	131.4	92.4	94.3	93.4
Gashenyi	131.9	129.2	130.5	91.0	93.3	92.2
Janja	129.1	130.3	129.7	93.4	94.3	93.8
Kamubuga	132.6	134.9	133.8	88.3	90.1	89.2
Karambo	126.9	133.8	130.3	92.7	94.4	93.5
Kivuruga	139.4	140.8	140.1	94.4	95.4	95.0
Mataba	124.6	127.1	125.8	87.3	88.0	87.6
Minazi	131.5	134.4	133.0	91.3	91.9	91.6
Mugunga	128.4	129.0	128.7	94.0	95.9	94.9
Muhondo	133.1	132.0	132.5	95.1	95.8	95.5
Muyongwe	128.3	125.9	127.0	88.5	91.3	90.0
Muzo	127.3	126.7	127.0	91.5	93.7	92.7
Nemba	129.8	134.5	132.3	92.7	95.0	93.9
Ruli	131.5	125.9	128.7	94.4	95.7	95.0
Rusasa	134.8	134.9	134.9	92.5	94.0	93.3
Rushashi	139.0	136.6	137.7	92.7	95.4	94.1
Musanze						
Busogo	149.8	147.2	148.5	93.1	93.0	93.0
Cyuve	141.0	142.7	141.9	91.9	93.7	92.8
Gacaca	141.9	145.1	143.5	92.1	93.4	92.8
Gashaki	138.0	139.5	138.8	95.7	95.7	95.7
Gataraga	151.6	148.0	149.8	92.0	92.1	92.0
Kimonyi	139.3	134.6	136.9	89.4	91.7	90.6
Kinigi	139.3	136.6	137.9	88.0	88.1	88.0
Muhoza	138.3	138.8	138.6	92.7	93.5	93.1
Muko	143.2	142.3	142.7	89.3	89.3	89.3
Musanze	147.0	139.5	143.1	91.3	92.2	91.8
Nkotsi	148.4	140.8	144.4	95.1	95.1	95.1
Nyange	149.7	150.5	150.1	92.0	93.8	92.9
Remera	143.9	147.5	145.7	95.2	95.3	95.2
Rwaza	138.7	139.7	139.2	92.7	94.2	93.5
Shingiro	135.8	133.3	134.5	83.9	84.9	84.4
Burera						
Bungwe	156.5	153.3	154.8	93.7	95.2	94.5
Butaro	158.7	156.3	157.5	87.9	90.8	89.4
Cyanika	140.1	139.1	139.6	86.8	88.6	87.7
Cyeru	147.8	157.6	152.8	91.6	92.8	92.2
Gahunga	132.4	136.0	134.2	83.3	86.9	85.1
Gatebe	155.2	159.3	157.3	92.6	93.6	93.1
Gitovu	153.1	157.0	155.1	89.9	89.8	89.8
Kagogo	139.1	139.8	139.4	88.2	88.6	88.4
Kinoni	159.2	154.7	156.9	93.1	93.7	93.4
Kinyababa	156.5	155.9	156.2	90.8	92.0	91.4
Kivuye	149.2	153.7	151.5	89.8	89.8	89.8
Nemba	148.4	149.0	148.7	92.4	93.8	93.1
Rugarama	136.3	139.6	137.9	85.9	88.0	87.0
Rugengabari	145.8	151.1	148.5	90.6	90.8	90.7
Ruhunde	141.0	146.7	143.9	91.7	92.3	92.0
Rusarabuye	155.2	162.4	158.8	94.1	95.4	94.8
Rwerere	159.0	160.4	159.7	93.1	94.6	93.8
Gicumbi						
Bukure	137.6	136.6	137.1	88.1	91.1	89.6
Bwisige	150.3	155.1	152.7	92.5	95.4	94.0
Byumba	142.3	144.8	143.5	90.4	92.0	91.2
Cyumba	145.1	145.3	145.2	91.5	94.6	93.1
Giti	131.5	136.1	133.8	86.1	89.0	87.6
Kageyo	141.0	143.9	142.5	91.2	92.3	91.7
Kaniga	159.0	154.0	156.4	94.9	95.9	95.4
Manyagiro	154.9	156.2	155.6	93.6	96.0	94.8
Miyove	142.3	148.2	145.4	90.2	92.6	91.4
Mukarange	153.5	153.8	153.6	93.7	94.2	94.0

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Muko	134.1	135.3	134.7	91.2	92.8	92.0
Mutete	146.2	146.9	146.6	89.0	92.0	90.6
Nyamiyaga	140.7	149.4	145.1	88.2	92.3	90.3
Nyankenke	145.6	144.2	144.9	90.8	91.5	91.2
Rubaya	139.3	145.8	142.7	88.8	89.7	89.2
Rukomo	148.2	143.3	145.7	90.3	90.5	90.4
Rushaki	149.5	149.2	149.4	92.0	93.4	92.7
Rutare	128.1	130.1	129.1	90.8	93.0	91.9
Ruvune	141.7	147.0	144.4	92.9	94.4	93.7
Rwamiko	134.8	131.3	133.0	91.1	92.8	92.0
Shangasha	151.1	154.1	152.7	92.3	94.5	93.4
Rwamagana						
Fumbwe	133.1	136.9	135.0	84.2	87.5	85.8
Gahengeri	135.2	134.4	134.8	81.7	84.6	83.1
Gishali	149.9	147.1	148.5	90.1	91.1	90.6
Karenge	141.9	140.5	141.2	92.2	92.7	92.4
Kigabiro	152.7	146.8	149.7	91.1	92.5	91.8
Muhazi	149.0	148.1	148.5	89.8	91.2	90.5
Munyaga	150.7	145.6	148.1	87.9	90.3	89.1
Munyiginya	143.4	142.9	143.2	88.1	90.5	89.4
Musha	139.1	134.5	136.7	85.4	87.3	86.4
Muyumbu	151.2	146.8	149.0	90.3	91.5	90.9
Mwulire	141.1	141.7	141.4	88.9	90.2	89.6
Nyakaliro	143.8	142.0	142.9	87.2	88.8	88.0
Nzige	151.0	147.8	149.4	91.7	94.3	93.0
Rubona	137.4	131.3	134.3	83.3	87.0	85.2
Nyagatare						
Gatunda	156.9	157.3	157.1	89.1	90.8	90.0
Karama	155.7	148.7	152.1	88.1	88.9	88.5
Karangazi	125.6	123.7	124.6	76.3	79.6	78.0
Katabagemu	143.8	141.8	142.7	87.3	87.8	87.5
Kiyombe	153.2	149.0	151.0	91.3	92.1	91.7
Matimba	138.8	135.4	137.1	85.0	85.3	85.2
Mimuri	138.6	142.5	140.6	85.8	88.7	87.3
Mukama	151.1	151.1	151.1	90.8	92.5	91.6
Musheri	126.9	123.2	125.0	73.6	73.9	73.8
Nyagatare	141.1	136.2	138.6	85.6	85.3	85.4
Rukomo	131.9	128.3	130.0	81.6	83.7	82.6
Rwempasha	145.2	141.9	143.6	82.9	84.6	83.7
Rwimiyaga	121.2	118.2	119.8	73.8	75.9	74.8
Tabagwe	142.6	142.7	142.7	85.0	87.8	86.4
Gatsibo						
Gasange	124.2	124.4	124.3	81.6	84.4	83.0
Gatsibo	134.9	141.8	138.3	85.1	87.1	86.1
Gitoki	143.0	137.0	139.9	85.9	87.1	86.5
Kabarore	137.0	137.1	137.0	83.5	85.4	84.5
Kageyo	132.0	135.9	134.0	80.9	86.1	83.5
Kiramuruzi	149.8	146.8	148.3	86.7	87.6	87.2
Kiziguro	149.3	145.4	147.3	88.6	91.0	89.8
Muhura	128.7	130.0	129.4	85.5	87.4	86.5
Murambi	141.3	140.3	140.8	86.3	88.9	87.6
Ngarama	139.6	134.8	137.1	84.6	85.9	85.3
Nyagihanga	153.4	154.2	153.8	91.1	91.6	91.3
Remera	135.8	135.9	135.9	86.1	86.6	86.3
Rugarama	144.4	146.8	145.6	88.8	91.0	89.9
Rwimbogo	134.7	131.0	132.8	82.4	85.2	83.8
Kayonza						
Gahini	136.8	137.9	137.3	85.1	86.2	85.7
Kabare	130.2	131.2	130.7	83.8	85.4	84.5
Kabarondo	142.2	142.0	142.1	91.5	92.6	92.0
Mukarange	143.1	139.3	141.1	88.3	88.7	88.5
Murama	141.6	140.4	141.0	87.1	89.8	88.5
Murundi	135.0	136.7	135.8	82.4	85.3	83.8
Mwiri	131.9	127.4	129.7	79.9	79.8	79.8
Ndego	128.4	132.7	130.6	84.2	86.7	85.4
Nyamirama	143.7	142.3	143.0	87.0	90.4	88.7
Rukara	146.2	143.2	144.7	89.8	91.8	90.8
Ruramira	142.6	138.0	140.3	89.3	89.6	89.5

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwinkwavu	145.7	145.3	145.5	88.8	89.1	89.0
Kirehe						
Gahara	134.6	134.4	134.5	85.0	87.5	86.3
Gatore	138.8	136.3	137.5	87.7	87.3	87.5
Kigarama	130.4	127.8	129.1	81.0	83.5	82.3
Kigina	133.6	132.2	132.9	84.8	87.0	85.9
Kirehe	147.6	143.2	145.4	90.2	92.1	91.1
Mahama	119.0	118.7	118.9	78.0	80.5	79.3
Mpanga	135.9	133.5	134.7	87.3	88.6	88.0
Musaza	136.1	136.5	136.3	82.7	86.0	84.4
Mushikiri	149.3	148.0	148.6	89.1	92.0	90.5
Nasho	136.2	138.2	137.2	87.3	88.9	88.1
Nyamugari	125.3	126.1	125.7	78.2	83.0	80.6
Nyarubuye	131.0	132.6	131.8	84.7	86.0	85.3
Ngoma						
Gashanda	129.6	130.4	130.0	86.4	89.9	88.1
Jarama	124.7	123.0	123.8	81.6	82.4	82.0
Karembo	139.8	139.1	139.5	90.5	91.9	91.2
Kazo	138.2	137.3	137.8	88.0	90.8	89.4
Kibungo	140.6	141.5	141.0	90.4	92.7	91.5
Mugesera	133.1	135.3	134.2	84.4	88.6	86.5
Murama	138.8	138.7	138.8	87.7	89.4	88.6
Mutenderi	135.9	135.2	135.6	87.5	90.3	88.9
Remera	133.6	130.7	132.2	86.8	88.5	87.6
Rukira	143.0	142.1	142.6	89.0	90.3	89.6
Rukumberi	134.3	132.3	133.3	85.3	86.5	85.9
Rurenge	133.4	138.3	135.8	87.9	89.5	88.7
Sake	123.9	125.6	124.8	78.3	82.4	80.4
Zaza	137.4	134.9	136.2	90.2	90.8	90.5
Bugesera						
Gashora	141.1	140.8	140.9	86.5	87.9	87.2
Juru	140.1	138.6	139.4	90.0	91.1	90.6
Kamabuye	143.2	138.7	140.9	81.2	84.6	82.9
Mareba	135.8	138.0	136.9	80.9	83.7	82.3
Mayange	133.4	136.1	134.7	89.0	91.6	90.2
Musenyi	122.3	128.1	125.2	83.9	89.0	86.4
Mwogo	125.2	132.4	128.7	84.7	87.4	86.0
Ngeruka	138.5	134.1	136.3	81.0	84.1	82.6
Ntarama	129.3	129.8	129.6	86.6	88.4	87.5
Nyamata	133.6	134.2	133.9	86.8	88.9	87.9
Nyarugenge	134.5	135.4	134.9	81.2	85.6	83.4
Rilima	144.0	139.8	141.9	91.3	91.9	91.6
Ruhuha	143.6	140.4	141.9	85.3	86.3	85.8
Rweru	137.6	133.2	135.4	86.2	85.6	85.9
Shyara	136.1	138.9	137.5	80.7	85.6	83.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. .

Table 59: Gross and net attendance rates (%) in secondary education of the resident population by sex and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	41.7	43.0	42.3	20.1	23.8	22.0
Nyarugenge						
Gitega	84.1	68.0	75.1	44.8	40.9	42.7
Kanyinya	35.3	44.1	39.7	18.7	25.6	22.2
Kigali	49.3	46.8	48.0	26.5	29.3	27.9
Kimisagara	72.0	59.1	64.7	38.5	37.1	37.7
Mageregere	38.4	36.4	37.4	19.5	23.3	21.4
Muhima	84.2	78.3	81.0	46.0	46.0	46.0
Nyakabanda	86.9	81.4	84.0	46.9	49.8	48.4
Nyamirambo	85.0	72.5	78.3	47.6	43.3	45.3
Nyarugenge	90.1	73.3	81.2	47.9	43.2	45.4
Rwezamenyo	103.5	80.9	90.9	54.1	47.4	50.4
Gasabo						
Bumbogo	41.3	46.1	43.7	17.9	25.1	21.6
Gatsata	74.0	61.6	67.1	39.9	38.5	39.2
Gikomero	31.5	30.7	31.1	12.5	16.1	14.4
Gisozi	72.8	55.0	62.6	38.9	32.7	35.3
Jabana	46.3	50.8	48.5	25.2	30.7	28.0
Jali	42.6	49.7	46.2	22.5	29.7	26.2
Kacyiru	93.2	77.7	84.8	54.6	45.9	49.9
Kimihurura	91.5	76.7	83.4	50.6	48.5	49.5
Kimironko	95.8	80.8	87.6	56.3	49.3	52.4
Kinyinya	60.6	50.9	55.3	31.3	30.5	30.9
Ndera	57.5	57.0	57.2	28.6	33.1	30.9
Nduba	34.4	38.7	36.6	15.4	21.6	18.5
Remera	86.0	70.3	77.4	46.0	41.6	43.6
Rusororo	60.5	60.5	60.5	32.0	34.4	33.2
Rutungu	39.0	45.4	42.3	18.4	24.9	21.7
Kicukiro						
Gahanga	49.2	44.0	46.5	23.0	25.2	24.1
Gatenga	83.7	67.9	75.0	43.6	40.7	42.0
Gikondo	85.3	79.8	82.5	50.0	48.0	49.0
Kagarama	90.3	80.9	85.4	49.8	48.9	49.3
Kanombe	91.6	74.7	81.9	50.9	44.5	47.2
Kicukiro	96.7	80.6	88.0	55.5	49.6	52.3
Kigarama	95.8	77.6	85.9	52.2	45.9	48.7
Masaka	56.9	58.8	57.9	32.3	37.0	34.9
Niboye	99.7	89.7	94.2	61.1	55.5	58.0
Nyarugunga	99.1	84.4	90.8	53.7	49.4	51.3
Nyanza						
Busasamana	55.7	61.7	58.6	26.8	32.1	29.4
Busoro	32.1	32.9	32.5	12.1	15.4	13.7
Cyabakamyi	39.6	40.8	40.2	14.8	20.6	17.7
Kibilizi	47.3	48.2	47.7	21.3	25.3	23.2
Kigoma	28.9	28.8	28.9	11.4	14.9	13.2
Mukingo	46.8	49.3	48.0	20.2	27.3	23.7
Muyira	32.9	32.2	32.6	13.6	16.6	15.0
Ntyazo	32.8	27.6	30.2	14.9	16.5	15.7
Nyagisozi	27.5	33.5	30.6	10.2	16.3	13.3
Rwabicuma	39.4	42.4	40.8	17.4	22.1	19.6
Gisagara						
Gikonko	28.6	29.5	29.1	12.6	14.5	13.5
Gishubi	26.4	20.4	23.3	12.2	11.2	11.7
Kansi	26.8	36.4	31.6	13.1	20.7	16.9
Kibirizi	26.2	30.6	28.4	13.0	17.2	15.2
Kigembe	29.8	37.7	33.6	16.7	22.0	19.3
Mamba	31.5	26.0	28.8	14.7	14.0	14.3
Muganza	28.9	29.5	29.2	12.0	13.7	12.9
Mugombwa	30.4	37.8	34.1	13.2	18.2	15.7
Mukindo	27.6	25.9	26.7	13.9	14.8	14.3
Musha	25.8	28.4	27.1	12.7	15.5	14.1
Ndora	32.2	39.0	35.5	16.5	21.6	19.0
Nyanza	23.7	25.5	24.6	11.4	16.6	14.1
Save	33.0	44.3	38.6	15.6	24.1	19.8

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Nyaruguru						
Busanze	28.1	32.0	30.0	9.1	12.8	10.9
Cyahinda	34.8	41.7	38.3	15.2	21.4	18.3
Kibeho	50.4	68.7	59.1	20.3	29.1	24.5
Kivu	31.0	21.2	26.1	13.6	11.4	12.5
Mata	54.6	72.8	63.7	25.0	38.2	31.5
Muganza	34.4	28.7	31.6	12.1	12.1	12.1
Munini	37.8	39.3	38.5	13.5	19.6	16.5
Ngera	43.4	49.5	46.4	20.9	25.9	23.4
Ngoma	29.6	30.9	30.2	13.7	16.9	15.3
Nyabimata	28.0	17.0	22.3	8.5	6.0	7.2
Nyagisozi	38.4	40.4	39.4	18.9	23.1	21.0
Ruheru	22.6	17.4	20.1	7.8	7.4	7.6
Ruramba	40.9	48.0	44.5	16.7	22.8	19.8
Rusenge	42.1	46.7	44.4	19.0	25.1	22.1
Huye						
Gishamvu	42.7	43.9	43.3	23.6	26.6	25.1
Huye	45.3	58.7	51.9	23.9	32.2	28.0
Karama	45.7	53.1	49.3	18.4	24.1	21.2
Kigoma	37.8	42.8	40.4	15.4	20.1	17.8
Kinazi	39.9	39.1	39.5	18.4	24.1	21.3
Maraba	38.7	43.7	41.1	18.9	23.8	21.3
Mbazi	41.1	54.1	47.5	22.0	30.4	26.2
Mukura	39.6	45.5	42.6	19.3	24.3	21.8
Ngoma	71.4	80.3	75.8	39.9	44.2	42.0
Ruhashya	41.5	49.0	45.0	20.1	25.6	22.7
Rusatira	34.9	39.4	37.1	16.1	20.2	18.2
Rwaniro	35.6	39.7	37.5	14.6	17.7	16.1
Simbi	29.8	39.4	34.6	15.6	21.9	18.8
Tumba	67.9	67.3	67.6	36.1	37.1	36.6
Nyamagabe						
Buruhukiro	23.8	22.9	23.3	14.2	14.6	14.4
Cyanika	42.8	54.5	48.8	19.5	26.2	22.9
Gasaka	54.4	60.9	57.9	31.0	38.2	34.9
Gatare	30.5	31.7	31.1	16.6	18.4	17.6
Kaduha	32.4	35.1	33.8	11.3	14.4	12.9
Kamegeri	42.4	41.7	42.0	17.4	21.4	19.5
Kibirizi	36.0	42.0	39.1	16.7	22.5	19.7
Kibumbwe	35.4	32.8	34.1	13.0	12.7	12.8
Kitabi	28.0	30.8	29.4	13.9	17.5	15.7
Mbazi	43.8	56.9	50.3	17.2	23.9	20.6
Mugano	28.8	26.2	27.5	9.1	10.1	9.6
Musange	40.2	35.4	37.8	16.0	17.0	16.5
Musebeya	29.3	28.2	28.7	16.1	18.5	17.3
Mushubi	37.0	39.9	38.5	16.9	20.6	18.8
Nkomane	32.3	24.2	28.1	11.2	12.2	11.7
Tare	35.3	39.9	37.7	19.0	23.3	21.2
Uwinkingi	27.8	28.5	28.1	14.1	15.9	15.0
Ruhango						
Bweramana	44.8	56.4	50.6	18.4	29.2	23.8
Byimana	40.7	53.8	47.2	19.2	29.9	24.5
Kabagali	46.1	50.0	48.0	18.9	25.3	22.0
Kinazi	32.9	31.3	32.1	11.4	13.4	12.3
Kinihira	41.4	55.5	48.4	18.7	29.9	24.2
Mbuye	31.5	35.9	33.7	13.4	18.6	16.0
Mwendo	37.1	47.4	42.3	15.0	24.8	19.9
Ntongwe	35.0	37.3	36.1	11.9	15.9	13.9
Ruhango	39.4	46.9	43.1	18.8	25.3	22.0
Muhanga						
Cyeza	37.2	52.6	44.9	18.7	28.4	23.5
Kabacuzi	30.5	46.3	38.4	16.2	25.5	20.8
Kibangu	38.0	47.3	42.7	19.0	25.9	22.4
Kiyumba	37.9	53.3	45.8	20.1	31.9	26.1
Muhanga	26.7	36.8	31.6	11.3	19.7	15.4
Mushishiro	38.9	51.2	45.2	20.8	27.7	24.3
Nyabinoni	27.4	34.1	30.9	14.8	20.1	17.6
Nyamabuye	59.6	62.1	60.9	33.5	37.5	35.6

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Nyarusange	31.9	48.6	40.3	14.8	26.4	20.6
Rongi	29.7	36.4	33.2	15.9	20.9	18.5
Rugendabari	37.9	46.9	42.3	19.0	26.6	22.8
Shyogwe	42.7	53.2	47.9	24.5	31.2	27.9
Kamonyi						
Gacurabwenge	48.0	64.8	56.4	22.6	34.6	28.6
Karama	45.9	65.4	55.9	21.9	39.1	30.7
Kayenzi	41.8	61.6	51.5	22.3	35.2	28.6
Kayumbu	36.9	51.2	44.0	17.8	30.8	24.3
Mugina	32.0	37.0	34.5	14.8	20.9	17.9
Musambira	41.4	53.0	47.1	19.1	26.9	22.9
Ngamba	42.7	66.3	54.4	23.8	37.4	30.5
Nyamiyaga	30.7	40.5	35.5	15.4	21.7	18.6
Nyarubaka	31.6	36.9	34.3	14.7	20.0	17.3
Rugarika	35.9	46.3	41.1	15.3	23.4	19.3
Rukoma	41.3	63.0	52.2	21.8	37.4	29.7
Runda	47.2	53.9	50.5	21.4	28.5	24.9
Karongi						
Bwishyura	48.2	56.7	52.5	20.6	28.2	24.4
Gashari	42.0	46.0	44.0	18.0	21.7	19.9
Gishyita	44.5	46.3	45.4	16.2	22.9	19.4
Gitesi	27.5	31.8	29.6	12.1	15.6	13.8
Mubuga	40.6	46.4	43.5	17.6	19.8	18.6
Murambi	37.3	51.6	44.4	15.0	22.1	18.5
Murundi	31.6	39.9	35.8	10.9	16.6	13.8
Mutuntu	39.5	37.5	38.5	15.8	16.5	16.2
Rubengera	45.0	54.1	49.5	22.0	29.3	25.6
Rugabano	24.6	26.2	25.4	11.3	15.0	13.2
Ruganda	47.3	48.5	47.9	22.3	24.1	23.2
Rwankuba	49.3	53.3	51.3	28.4	32.8	30.6
Twumba	37.0	41.7	39.4	16.6	19.7	18.2
Rutsiro						
Boneza	37.0	41.9	39.3	14.2	20.8	17.3
Gihango	26.9	38.6	32.8	13.8	21.7	17.8
Kigeyo	34.6	29.8	32.1	14.3	14.4	14.4
Kivumu	38.0	28.6	33.3	15.1	12.8	13.9
Manihira	21.6	18.5	20.0	10.6	11.2	10.9
Mukura	24.4	22.0	23.2	12.8	13.1	12.9
Murunda	25.0	27.3	26.2	14.2	17.4	15.8
Musasa	31.1	33.7	32.4	14.6	18.7	16.6
Mushonyi	33.8	35.7	34.7	19.7	23.0	21.4
Mushubati	34.1	35.0	34.6	15.1	21.5	18.3
Nyabirasi	34.3	23.6	28.8	14.6	12.5	13.5
Ruhango	27.5	30.6	29.0	13.3	16.2	14.8
Rusebeya	30.2	22.2	26.2	11.5	11.5	11.5
Rubavu						
Bugeshi	41.5	31.6	36.4	18.3	17.5	17.9
Busasamana	32.1	16.5	23.7	14.5	10.6	12.4
Cyanzarwe	29.3	18.7	23.8	12.0	10.4	11.1
Gisenyi	100.7	92.0	96.1	55.3	54.2	54.7
Kanama	37.2	27.5	32.1	18.7	15.3	16.9
Kanzenze	57.8	59.0	58.4	25.7	29.6	27.7
Mudende	37.4	30.3	33.8	15.3	15.2	15.3
Nyakiriba	40.8	35.9	38.1	18.8	19.1	18.9
Nyamumba	44.9	29.3	36.8	19.0	14.7	16.8
Nyundo	32.6	28.7	30.6	15.3	16.6	16.0
Rubavu	44.1	34.1	39.0	22.3	19.9	21.1
Rugerero	49.7	43.3	46.4	22.7	23.6	23.1
Nyabihu						
Bigogwe	62.3	66.1	64.3	27.6	30.7	29.2
Jenda	45.6	43.3	44.4	22.8	24.3	23.5
Jomba	32.4	30.4	31.4	16.0	17.6	16.8
Kabatwa	51.5	46.5	49.0	27.4	29.8	28.6
Karago	35.1	36.3	35.7	15.8	21.8	18.9
Kintobo	47.4	44.6	46.0	20.1	24.4	22.4
Mukamira	60.2	67.0	63.7	28.8	37.6	33.3
Muringa	25.3	21.8	23.5	11.6	13.4	12.5

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rambura	41.9	46.0	44.0	20.2	25.9	23.1
Rugera	51.8	46.9	49.4	23.7	24.2	24.0
Rurembo	32.3	26.9	29.6	17.7	16.8	17.2
Shyira	52.9	44.7	48.7	26.1	28.6	27.4
Ngororero						
Bwira	24.3	22.9	23.6	11.8	12.6	12.2
Gatumba	38.4	50.3	44.4	18.6	28.4	23.5
Hindiro	29.5	33.0	31.3	14.0	19.3	16.8
Kabaya	31.3	31.7	31.5	16.0	19.0	17.5
Kageyo	25.3	26.7	26.0	13.6	15.9	14.8
Kavumu	26.7	20.9	23.8	13.3	12.5	12.9
Matyazo	23.6	26.7	25.2	11.3	13.4	12.4
Muhanda	22.3	14.3	18.1	9.9	8.1	8.9
Muhororo	31.9	41.8	36.8	16.7	25.2	20.9
Ndaro	25.7	23.9	24.8	12.4	12.7	12.6
Ngororero	33.6	40.5	37.1	15.4	20.8	18.1
Nyange	32.1	38.2	35.2	15.6	21.0	18.3
Sovu	24.4	18.1	21.2	13.1	13.2	13.2
Rusizi						
Bugarama	38.6	33.7	36.2	13.9	16.0	14.9
Butare	34.3	25.4	29.7	14.4	12.2	13.2
Bweyeye	37.0	25.4	31.1	15.4	16.0	15.7
Gashonga	50.0	54.4	52.1	20.8	24.4	22.6
Giheke	46.8	71.2	58.9	21.0	34.5	27.7
Gihundwe	55.3	59.4	57.4	27.3	30.1	28.7
Gikundamvura	40.5	34.5	37.4	16.4	20.0	18.3
Gitambi	41.9	36.4	39.2	15.9	16.4	16.2
Kamembe	74.0	77.5	75.7	41.0	42.6	41.8
Muganza	47.7	42.0	44.8	20.9	22.9	21.9
Mururu	49.7	64.1	56.9	25.9	34.4	30.2
Nkanka	43.9	51.8	47.8	17.9	22.4	20.1
Nkombo	56.1	35.6	45.8	19.8	16.1	17.9
Nkungu	32.4	39.0	35.9	15.4	22.0	18.9
Nyakabuye	39.1	39.1	39.1	17.8	21.1	19.5
Nyakarenzo	46.1	52.5	49.4	21.7	27.1	24.4
Nzahaha	49.5	47.2	48.4	18.1	20.2	19.2
Rwimbogo	52.3	52.3	52.3	22.6	25.2	23.9
Nyamasheke						
Bushekeri	35.5	32.9	34.2	12.0	13.8	12.9
Bushenge	42.6	59.9	51.2	20.8	33.1	26.9
Cyato	25.1	20.6	22.7	9.2	9.2	9.2
Gihombo	52.4	52.9	52.6	19.7	21.8	20.8
Kagano	36.7	48.2	42.3	15.5	20.0	17.7
Kanjongo	46.7	48.0	47.3	15.8	22.2	19.0
Karambi	34.0	37.8	35.9	15.8	20.1	18.0
Karengera	35.5	34.5	35.0	17.5	19.0	18.3
Kirimbi	43.7	49.2	46.4	15.4	19.3	17.3
Macuba	47.4	54.5	51.0	19.1	25.3	22.3
Mahembe	42.6	52.1	47.3	17.3	21.7	19.5
Nyabitekeri	61.1	59.9	60.5	26.1	28.8	27.5
Rangiro	38.3	40.4	39.4	15.4	16.3	15.9
Ruharambuga	41.4	52.8	47.1	17.9	26.6	22.2
Shangi	43.1	50.0	46.6	18.9	25.4	22.2
Rulindo						
Base	33.7	39.1	36.5	19.2	24.5	22.0
Burega	47.7	49.4	48.6	23.1	28.8	26.1
Bushoki	33.6	42.9	38.5	19.8	29.7	25.0
Buyoga	38.3	42.7	40.5	22.0	27.5	24.8
Cyinzuzi	32.3	44.3	38.3	16.2	26.7	21.5
Cyungo	25.2	30.5	27.9	12.0	17.7	15.0
Kinihira	32.1	40.1	36.2	19.2	24.8	22.0
Kisaro	28.6	34.4	31.5	14.7	22.5	18.7
Masoro	37.2	48.1	42.4	19.0	26.7	22.7
Mbogo	32.4	35.7	34.1	17.0	24.1	20.6
Murambi	32.8	39.0	36.0	17.3	24.7	21.1
Ngoma	29.6	35.8	32.7	13.9	20.2	17.0
Ntarabana	30.7	40.4	35.2	16.5	23.7	19.8
Rukozo	28.7	33.8	31.2	16.2	22.7	19.3

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rusiga	28.7	39.6	34.3	15.8	25.1	20.6
Shyorongi	39.0	53.5	46.3	20.4	29.4	24.9
Tumba	28.4	36.0	32.3	17.3	23.0	20.2
Gakenke						
Busengo	34.7	33.8	34.3	18.3	19.2	18.7
Coko	34.3	48.2	41.2	21.8	33.2	27.5
Cyabingo	34.4	45.5	40.0	18.0	27.5	22.8
Gakenke	41.0	45.3	43.2	21.6	28.1	25.0
Gashenyi	29.1	31.3	30.2	15.6	19.0	17.3
Janja	49.9	57.2	53.8	24.8	34.9	30.1
Kamubuga	36.1	25.4	30.7	14.4	12.9	13.7
Karambo	32.2	30.1	31.1	18.4	19.1	18.8
Kivuruga	34.3	40.5	37.5	17.9	22.1	20.0
Mataba	36.6	30.8	33.7	15.7	18.8	17.3
Minazi	36.6	33.6	35.0	22.1	23.9	23.0
Mugunga	48.5	57.5	53.1	26.8	35.2	31.0
Muhondo	40.8	65.3	53.0	25.5	41.1	33.2
Muyongwe	25.6	32.8	29.2	14.9	22.9	18.9
Muzo	48.0	48.3	48.2	22.8	28.4	25.7
Nemba	32.5	32.5	32.5	17.0	19.3	18.2
Ruli	53.1	75.8	64.5	34.7	51.9	43.3
Rusasa	37.2	37.4	37.3	18.3	24.1	21.4
Rushashi	34.5	44.5	39.6	22.6	30.2	26.5
Musanze						
Busogo	48.8	44.2	46.4	25.0	27.0	26.1
Cyuve	42.9	43.8	43.4	22.4	27.4	25.1
Gacaca	26.3	29.4	27.9	13.3	16.3	14.9
Gashaki	46.2	55.3	51.1	21.3	32.9	27.5
Gataraga	44.3	44.0	44.1	21.5	25.7	23.7
Kimonyi	36.8	34.9	35.8	18.8	20.7	19.8
Kinigi	45.8	36.9	41.3	24.3	24.2	24.2
Muhoza	69.1	66.8	67.9	38.6	40.7	39.7
Muko	40.8	44.1	42.5	21.3	26.1	23.8
Musanze	40.6	39.2	39.9	20.9	24.4	22.7
Nkotsi	46.4	56.0	51.3	26.1	30.8	28.5
Nyange	29.4	29.0	29.2	15.2	19.0	17.2
Remera	41.4	51.9	46.8	22.3	30.0	26.2
Rwaza	40.8	51.0	45.9	20.0	30.2	25.1
Shingiro	34.3	34.9	34.6	18.3	21.2	19.8
Burera						
Bungwe	31.6	32.0	31.8	17.4	18.9	18.1
Butaro	27.5	22.5	25.0	12.1	11.7	11.9
Cyanika	24.9	23.6	24.2	12.3	13.5	12.9
Cyeru	42.3	34.1	37.8	18.1	18.8	18.5
Gahunga	22.6	21.0	21.8	11.3	12.5	11.9
Gatebe	26.7	21.7	24.2	16.1	13.7	14.9
Gitovu	40.7	32.2	36.3	15.5	12.9	14.2
Kagogo	26.3	21.2	23.6	12.4	10.2	11.3
Kinoni	34.7	39.1	36.9	14.7	20.6	17.6
Kinyababa	38.0	26.1	31.9	14.6	11.1	12.8
Kivuye	35.2	29.2	32.0	18.1	19.6	18.9
Nemba	36.4	36.4	36.4	19.2	21.6	20.4
Rugarama	31.4	30.2	30.8	15.6	17.3	16.5
Rugengabari	28.1	20.4	24.0	12.7	10.7	11.7
Ruhunde	28.7	17.8	23.0	16.2	12.5	14.2
Rusarabuye	39.4	30.6	34.8	17.5	17.7	17.6
Rwerere	37.3	34.4	35.9	17.8	20.3	19.1
Gicumbi						
Bukure	41.5	44.8	43.1	18.9	25.1	22.0
Bwisige	34.2	36.2	35.3	18.0	23.3	20.7
Byumba	44.3	52.9	48.7	26.6	33.4	30.0
Cyumba	32.2	28.3	30.3	18.4	17.4	17.9
Giti	32.2	36.6	34.5	12.6	19.7	16.3
Kageyo	59.4	58.2	58.8	36.9	35.8	36.3
Kaniga	44.0	53.8	48.8	22.1	32.6	27.3
Manyagiro	24.5	24.4	24.5	13.2	16.9	15.0
Miyove	17.7	16.0	16.8	9.9	9.3	9.6
Mukarange	45.1	50.0	47.5	20.3	29.9	25.1

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Muko	39.3	39.4	39.3	22.2	23.0	22.6
Mutete	39.4	45.7	42.7	19.6	24.8	22.3
Nyamiyaga	27.3	25.5	26.3	14.6	16.2	15.5
Nyankenke	23.6	24.7	24.2	13.3	15.8	14.6
Rubaya	31.6	26.4	28.9	17.0	17.3	17.2
Rukomo	39.6	47.1	43.4	20.8	29.5	25.3
Rushaki	37.7	39.8	38.8	22.5	26.9	24.8
Rutare	33.1	43.2	38.2	19.5	28.7	24.2
Ruvune	35.1	31.7	33.3	17.5	19.6	18.5
Rwamiko	41.7	56.2	48.9	22.2	33.4	27.8
Shangasha	34.6	36.3	35.5	17.2	22.1	19.7
Rwamagana						
Fumbwe	36.3	39.5	37.9	16.2	21.2	18.7
Gahengeri	36.1	43.1	39.5	14.8	22.5	18.5
Gishali	38.6	38.0	38.3	17.0	19.8	18.4
Karenge	49.0	52.1	50.5	26.9	32.7	29.8
Kigabiro	57.6	67.3	62.5	27.6	34.1	30.9
Muhazi	56.0	64.4	60.2	23.7	31.0	27.4
Munyaga	38.6	47.2	42.8	15.1	20.5	17.7
Munyiginya	33.7	34.4	34.1	14.4	17.6	16.0
Musha	33.3	35.4	34.4	15.0	18.7	16.8
Muyumbu	39.7	49.3	44.5	19.2	27.0	23.1
Mwulire	41.4	43.6	42.5	20.2	22.2	21.2
Nyakaliro	31.4	32.6	32.0	16.5	19.7	18.1
Nzige	30.7	37.8	34.2	12.8	23.7	18.2
Rubona	39.0	45.4	42.0	16.0	24.2	19.9
Nyagatare						
Gatunda	32.8	28.4	30.6	14.1	14.3	14.2
Karama	33.4	29.4	31.3	13.1	15.3	14.2
Karangazi	43.5	48.2	45.8	20.7	27.1	23.8
Katabagemu	26.3	18.7	22.5	11.9	10.1	11.0
Kiyombe	37.9	35.3	36.5	17.8	18.9	18.3
Matimba	55.3	54.0	54.7	28.5	29.2	28.8
Mimuri	28.6	22.2	25.2	14.6	13.6	14.0
Mukama	31.6	24.4	27.9	14.4	14.2	14.3
Musheri	34.8	29.6	32.2	14.9	15.1	15.0
Nyagatare	44.0	47.3	45.7	21.5	25.4	23.5
Rukomo	29.6	29.2	29.4	13.2	15.2	14.2
Rwempasha	55.1	66.8	60.7	22.9	31.8	27.1
Rwimiyaga	31.9	31.1	31.5	15.2	17.6	16.3
Tabagwe	37.5	35.2	36.4	15.5	17.5	16.5
Gatsibo						
Gasange	24.2	25.7	24.9	12.4	14.2	13.3
Gatsibo	42.4	37.1	39.7	24.3	23.3	23.8
Gitoki	29.0	24.8	26.8	12.5	14.6	13.6
Kabarore	40.2	37.7	38.9	18.7	20.8	19.8
Kageyo	27.0	25.4	26.2	12.9	13.1	13.0
Kiramuruzi	51.2	56.5	53.9	22.3	29.3	25.9
Kiziguro	50.8	54.3	52.6	23.6	30.3	27.0
Muhura	29.9	34.5	32.2	16.4	23.5	20.0
Murambi	27.5	26.6	27.1	10.3	14.1	12.2
Ngarama	26.3	22.7	24.4	12.3	12.9	12.6
Nyagihanga	26.7	20.9	23.7	12.3	12.0	12.1
Remera	33.3	27.0	30.1	16.6	15.4	16.0
Rugarama	42.2	42.5	42.3	18.6	22.1	20.3
Rwimbogo	31.7	29.5	30.6	14.2	15.9	15.0
Kayanza						
Gahini	40.9	42.4	41.6	19.1	21.2	20.2
Kabare	36.0	31.5	33.8	16.0	16.6	16.3
Kabarondo	42.6	47.2	45.0	22.1	27.0	24.6
Mukarange	55.9	60.9	58.5	27.5	36.2	32.1
Murama	34.3	32.9	33.6	14.8	17.3	16.1
Murundi	34.0	28.9	31.5	13.5	15.7	14.6
Mwiri	30.8	29.7	30.2	13.7	14.9	14.3
Ndego	28.9	25.9	27.4	13.5	11.9	12.7
Nyamirama	34.4	37.3	35.8	17.8	21.6	19.7
Rukara	46.3	51.3	48.8	21.9	26.2	24.0
Ruramira	32.5	27.7	30.1	14.1	15.7	14.9

Sector of residence	Gross attendance rates			Net attendance rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwinkwavu	37.0	33.4	35.2	18.0	19.5	18.8
Kirehe						
Gahara	30.0	21.9	26.0	11.3	10.9	11.1
Gatore	46.8	48.5	47.6	19.5	22.4	21.0
Kigarama	30.6	25.5	28.1	11.0	9.4	10.2
Kigina	44.0	47.9	45.9	18.7	26.7	22.6
Kirehe	47.9	47.9	47.9	20.9	25.1	23.0
Mahama	30.1	19.0	24.5	12.5	10.3	11.4
Mpanga	36.2	31.4	33.8	15.6	15.7	15.7
Musaza	39.7	32.5	36.0	12.9	13.4	13.2
Mushikiri	34.6	36.9	35.7	14.8	19.9	17.3
Nasho	38.0	28.2	32.9	13.6	15.0	14.4
Nyamugari	36.6	33.6	35.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
Nyarubuye	45.7	54.5	49.8	21.2	23.7	22.4
Ngoma						
Gashanda	32.1	36.1	34.1	16.4	20.9	18.6
Jarama	37.5	20.5	28.9	16.1	12.1	14.1
Karembo	37.7	42.8	40.3	17.6	24.1	20.9
Kazo	37.7	44.6	41.1	18.7	25.4	22.1
Kibungo	57.6	68.9	63.4	30.3	39.0	34.7
Mugesera	28.4	26.5	27.4	12.1	14.4	13.3
Murama	51.1	53.8	52.5	21.8	28.5	25.2
Mutenderi	38.4	38.3	38.3	17.9	20.4	19.2
Remera	39.6	45.5	42.6	21.1	27.1	24.1
Rukira	47.7	54.0	50.8	22.2	27.8	25.0
Rukumberi	31.6	30.2	30.9	12.3	13.0	12.6
Rurenge	31.4	33.9	32.7	14.1	19.2	16.7
Sake	30.1	31.8	31.0	13.1	16.3	14.7
Zaza	34.5	40.3	37.3	14.8	21.5	18.0
Bugesera						
Gashora	47.9	41.9	44.9	20.5	22.2	21.4
Juru	32.7	32.9	32.8	14.8	18.8	16.8
Kamabuye	40.4	46.9	43.5	13.4	20.8	16.9
Mareba	27.3	25.9	26.6	10.4	11.5	10.9
Mayange	53.3	58.2	55.7	25.4	32.9	29.0
Musenyi	40.9	38.5	39.7	16.9	18.6	17.8
Mwogo	28.0	22.4	25.1	13.6	11.9	12.7
Ngeruka	32.1	28.3	30.3	12.1	14.0	13.1
Ntarama	53.9	53.7	53.8	22.7	27.0	24.8
Nyamata	63.3	70.3	66.8	31.6	38.7	35.1
Nyarugenge	30.4	26.9	28.6	10.4	10.1	10.2
Rilima	47.8	50.5	49.2	22.2	28.2	25.2
Ruhuha	43.6	41.2	42.3	16.9	20.7	18.9
Rweru	33.1	30.5	31.8	14.7	15.0	14.8
Shyara	25.6	18.6	22.1	9.4	7.2	8.3

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO
THE FOURTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2012**

National Census Commission

Chairperson:

Claver GATETE
John RWANGOMBWA

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
Former Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

Vice Chairperson:

James MUSONI

Minister of Local Government

Secretary:

Yusuf MURANGWA
Dr. Diane KARUSISI

Director General of NISR
Former Acting Director General of NISR

Members of the National Census Commission

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Stella Ford MUGABO
James KABAREBE
Sheikh Mussa HARERIMANA
Louise MUSHIKIWABO
Dr. Vincent BIRUTA
Dr. Mathias HAREBAMUNGU
Dr. Agnes BINAGWAHO
Odda GASINZIGWA
Jean Philbert NSENGIMANA
Prof. Silas LWAKABAMBA
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Anastase MUREKEZI
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Hannington NAMARA
Robert BAYIGAMBA

Minister in the Office of the President
Minister of Cabinet Affairs
Minister of Defense
Minister of Internal Security
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Minister of Education
Minister of State in charge of Primary and Secondary Education
Minister of Health
Minister in Prime Minister's Office in charge of Gender and Family Promotion
Minister of Youth and ICT
Minister of Infrastructure
Former Minister of Infrastructure
Minister of Public Service and Labour
Minister of Natural Resources
Former Acting Director General of ORINFOR
Director General of RBA
CEO of the Private Sector Federation
Former CEO of the Private Sector Federation

National Technical Committee

Chairperson:

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Vice Chairperson:

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Census Coordinator of the RPHC4

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Director of Planning in MINIRENA

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Director of Planning in MINISANTE

Redempter BATETE MUKUNZI

Director of Youth Employment and Program Coordination

Antonio MUTORO

Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

Branches of the National Census Commission
Members of the Branches of the NCC at Province Level (Governors of Provinces)

Kigali City:

Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

Sothorn Province:

Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

Western Province:

Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor

Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

Northern Province:

Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

Eastern Province:

Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor

Members of the Branches of the NCC at District Level (Mayors of Districts)

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Francois Xavier MBABAZI	Ruhango District	Nehemie UWIMANA	Rwamagana District
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Jacques RUTSINGA	Kamonyi District	Ambrose RUBONEZA	Gatsibo District
Bernard KAYUMBA	Karongi District	John MUGABO	Kayonza District
Gaspard BYUKUSENGE	Rutsiro District	Protais MURAYIRE	Kirehe District
Sheikh Hassan BAHAME	Rubavu District	Aphrodice NAMBAJE	Ngoma District
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Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Census Field Operations

Census National Coordinators

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Rwanda Defence Force
Rwanda National Police
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Eastern Province

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Nyarugenge District
Gasabo District
Kicukiro District
Nyanza District
Gisagara District
Nyaruguru District
Huye District
Nyamagabe District
Ruhango District
Muhanga District
Kamonyi District
Karongi District
Rutsiro District
Rubavu District
Nyabihu District
Ngororero District
Rusizi District

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Rusizi District
Nyamasheke District
Rulindo District
Gakenke District
Musanze District
Burera District
Gicumbi District
Rwamagana District
Nyagatare District
Nyagatare District
Gatsibo District
Kayonza District
Kirehe District
Ngoma District
Ngoma District
Bugesera District

Zone and Sector Controllers and Enumerators

Zone Controllers:

127 (mostly Districts Education Officers and Headmasters of some Secondary Schools)

Sector Controllers:

451 (mostly Sector Education Officers)

Enumerators:

24,005 (mostly Primary School Teachers)

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Alicia INGABIRE	Accountant in NISR
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Yolande KABEGA	Former Public Relations Officer
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Theodore RUGANZU	Former Planning Officer
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Jules RUBYUTSA
Venant HABARUGIRA
Michel NDAKIZE
Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Population Size and Spatial Distribution
Marital Status and Nuptiality
Fertility
Mortality
Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Population
Migration and Spatial Mobility
Characteristics of Housing and Households
Labour Force
Measurement and Mapping of Non-Monetary Poverty
Education
Gender
Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Disability
Socio-Economic Status of Children
Socio-Economic Status of Youth
Socio-Economic Status of Elderly
Population Projections

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Stephi SPRINGHAM

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Paul JASPER

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Andre GASHUGI, Director of Administration

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