



Republic
of Rwanda

7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY REPORT



EICV7 2025

YOUTH Thematic Report



7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY REPORT

EICV7 | **YOUTH**
Thematic Report

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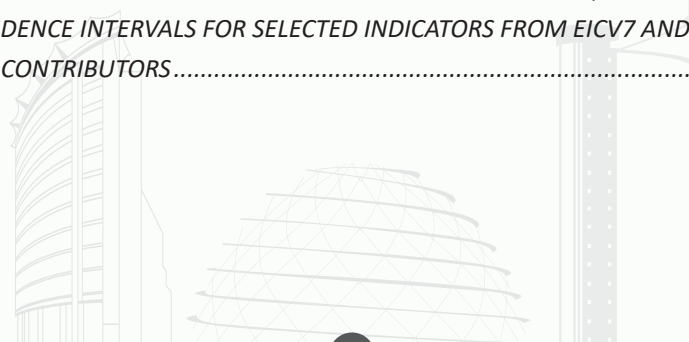
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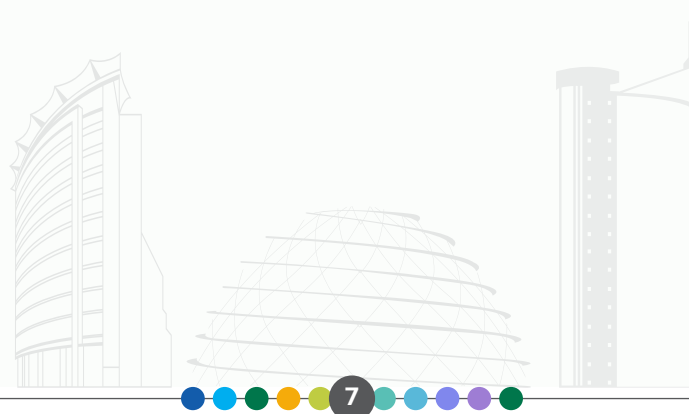
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List of Abbreviations

- EICV: Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
- 5RPHC: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
- RWF: Rwandan Francs
- MINECOFIN: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
- NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
- MIFOTRA: Ministry of Public Service and Labour
- NST: National Strategy for Transformation
- NST2: The Second National Strategy for Transformation
- SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
- PSU : Primary Sampling Unity
- EICV7: Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
- EICV5: Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
- NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
- ICT: Information and Communication Technology
- TVET: Technical and Vocational Education and Training
- VTC: Vocational Training Centers
- SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
- PPS: Probability Proportional to Size
- EA: Enumeration Area
- CAPI: Computer-assisted personal interviewing



Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

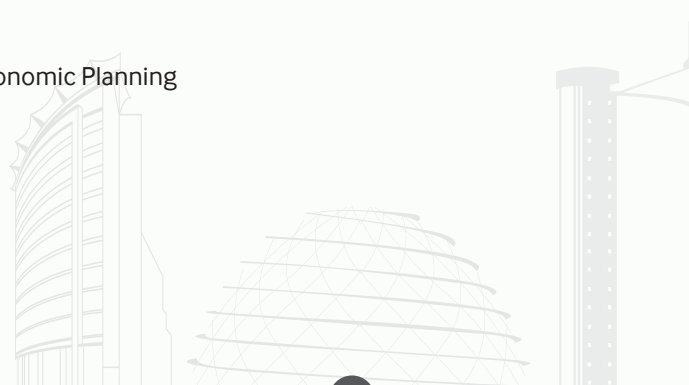
I extend my sincere thanks to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for their excellent work on EICV7, and for the diligence, integrity, and professionalism that they demonstrated throughout the process of collecting, analyzing, and reporting the data for this report. I am also deeply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

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



Yusuf MURANGWA

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning



Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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



MURENZI Ivan
Director General, NISR

Important technical notes for data users

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

Sampling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data collection operations and quality assurance

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

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

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

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

Important changes in EICV7

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

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

Among the more important changes were:

- Fewer visits per household (5 instead of 8 or 11);
- Information on food collected over a seven-day period (instead of 14 or 30 days);
- Separate questions on food acquisition and consumption allows for a true measure of food consumption;
- More-detailed questions on food consumed away from home, and on school meals, allow these to be included in consumption;
- Additional questions to allow for the measurement of gifts and in-kind payments for non-food items;
- A revised, and more realistic, method to compute the use value of durable goods;
- Deflation to the prices of January 2024 uses individual household-level Paasche deflators, rather than the regional-level indexes used in EICV5;
- The adult equivalence scale has been redefined to allow for economies of scale in non-food consumption;
- The poverty line starts with a calorie threshold of 2,400 kcals/adult equivalent/day (instead of 2,500), and values it using the consumption pattern of households in the second quintile (rather than the bottom two quintiles).

Triangulation with other sources of data

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

Rounding of estimates

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

Consumption quintiles

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



Executive summary

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

The EICV7 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the Rwanda's current household-based population. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are enumeration areas (EAs) defined by the 2022 Rwanda general population and housing census. These EAs were stratified by district as well as urban and rural areas and selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) approach using the number of households as the measure of size. A sample of 1,674 EAs were distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months to capture seasonal variability.

In the second stage, nine households were systematically sampled within each EA, with provisions for replacements of 3 household per cluster to ensure high response rates. The response rate was more than 99%.

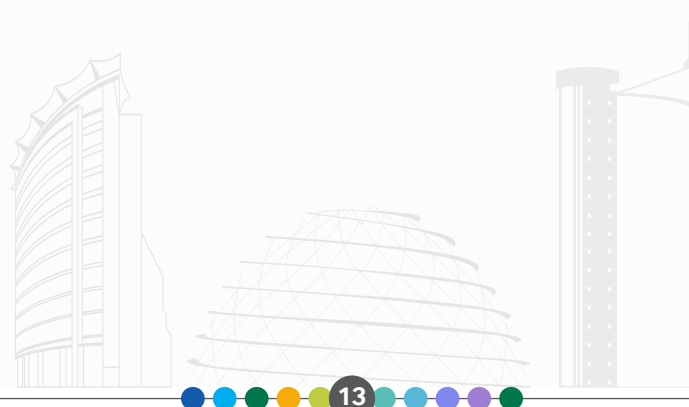
The main objective of the VUP survey is to measure the socioeconomic characteristics of VUP beneficiaries at national level. The sampling frame was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database from LODA.

A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with clusters of beneficiaries as PSUs and nine households sampled per cluster. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each cluster.

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

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

In Rwanda youth was defined as the population aged 14 to 35 years before 2015. Since then, the new national youth policy defines youth as the population whose age is between 16 and 30 years. The findings were also presented for the following age categories namely, 16-20 years, 21-25 years and 26-30 years to identify variations within youth population, these age categories reflect transitional period from school attendance among youth to the labour force participation among youth population. Therefore, in this report some youth related indicators in EICV5 were recomputed to facilitate comparisons with EICV7.



Demography

This report provides information on youth population (16 to 30 years). The analysis of EICV7 focused on three distinct youth age groups namely, 16–20 years, 21–25 years, and 26–30 years. The total youth population increased from 3,165,000 in 2016/17 to 3,640,000 in 2023/24.

Overall, youth population (16-30 years) constitutes 27% of Rwanda's total population. The 16-20 years age group represented the largest proportion, accounting for 12% of the national population, followed by 21-25 years age group (8%) and finally 26-30 years age group (7%) of the total population.

Education

Information on education among youth population presented in this report consists of literacy rates, current school attendance, higher learning education, and technical or vocational education training. Literacy rate for the individuals aged 16 to 30 years stood at 88%, showing a slight increase from 85% recorded in EICV5. This varies from 78% in the poorest quintile to 95% in the wealthiest quintile. At the provincial level, the City of Kigali demonstrated the highest literacy rate (94%) and the Eastern province showed the lowest (84%) literacy rate. Furthermore, the literacy rate was higher in urban areas (92%) compared to rural areas (85%) indicating persistent geographical disparities in educational attainment.

Approximately 98% of the youth population has ever attended school, with no variation between male (98%) and their female counterparts (99%). Similarly, no significant difference exists between urban and rural youth who have ever attended school.

According to EICV7 results, 5.1% of youth have attended technical or vocational school. At provincial level, the City of Kigali maintains the highest attendance rate with 6.5% followed by the Western province (5.5%). Regarding school attended in the past 12 months, the majority of young people attended public or subsidized schools (86%), while 14% attended private schools. The EICV7 results further indicate that 6.3% of youth aged 18-30 years have ever attended higher education. Furthermore, the City of Kigali demonstrates the highest proportion of youth who have ever attended higher learning schools with 14.6%.

Information and Communication Technology

The EICV7 data indicate that computer Literacy rates among Rwandan youth increased to 18% from 13% recorded in EICV5. Urban areas demonstrate higher computer literacy (32%) compared to the rural areas (11%). At the provincial level, the computer literacy was higher in City of Kigali (36%), followed by the Western province (17%) while the lowest computer literacy rate was reported in the Northern province (13%). Furthermore, across all consumption quintiles, computer literacy rates nearly doubled since EICV5, except the wealthiest quintile. The computer literacy rate ranging from 5% in the poorest quintile to 40% in the wealthiest quintile. Male had higher computer literacy rate (20%) than their female counterparts (17%).

Regarding internet usage, at the national level, 28% of youth accessed the internet in the three months preceding the interview. Furthermore, the survey revealed that male's youth (31%) reported higher internet usage rates than their females' counterparts (25%). In the urban area (49%) of youth were more likely to use the internet than rural youth (18%).

Economic Activity

Overall, the workforce to population ratio among youth population was 68% during the seven days preceding the interview. Workforce participation was relatively higher in the male youth (71%) compared to their female counterparts (65%).

In Rwanda, median weekly hours actual worked by youth population was 35 hours, the mean weekly hours actual worked

was 36.9 hours. It was apparent that 63% of young people worked no more than 40 hours per week while approximately 10% worked at most 10 hours and 13% exceeded 60 working hours per week.

The majority (89%) of youth workforce worked for the private sector followed by 7.3% who were worked in household as domestic workers then 3.4% who were worked in the public sector. Furthermore, agriculture sector accounted for the largest share of employment among youth (53%) while services sector ranked second with (33%) then industry sector with (13%). Regarding occupational distribution, 38% of youth worked as skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery followed by elementary occupation (36%).

Migration

The survey findings reveal that 22.4% of young population migrated internally and outside the country during the five years prior to the survey. Internal migration alone slightly increased to 21.9% in EICV7 from 21.3% recorded in EICV5. The migration rates were consistently higher among older youth age groups compared to younger age groups.

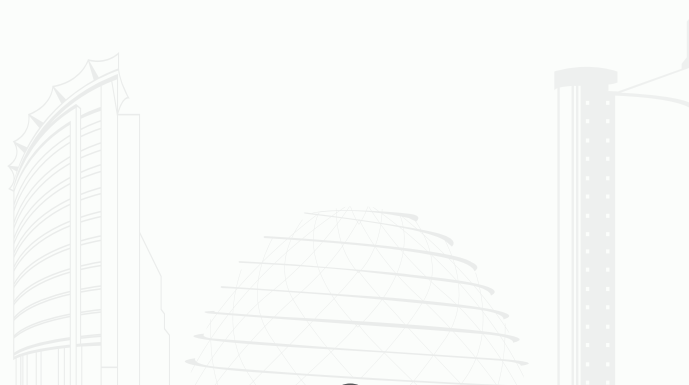
During the five years preceding EICV7 survey, the majority of youth migrated due to family-related reasons (50%) while (40%) moved due to work-related reasons. Those who migrated due to family-related reason were predominantly aged 16-20 years (60%) whereas, those who migrated due to work-related reason (47%) were primarily aged 26-30 years. A higher proportion of males (49%) were more likely to migrate for work-related reason while females migrated due to family-related reason (57%).

Health

The survey findings indicate that approximately 88% of young people have health insurance. The Northern province demonstrates the highest coverage rate at (93%) exceeding all other provinces. About 89% of females had health insurance compared to their male counterparts (86%). Community based health insurance (CBHI) was the most common insurance provider with (94%) followed by RSSB insurance with 3.7%. Regarding residential patterns, rural youth show the highest utilization of CBHI insurance (96%) compared to those residing in urban area (88.5%).

Poverty profile among youth

The EICV7 results shows that 24.7% of youth population live in households below the poverty line while only 4.9% of youth population live in households below the extreme poverty line.





Introduction

Rwanda's Vision 2050 aims to elevate the country to achieve upper-middle-income status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050 through achieving sustainable economic growth and enhanced quality of life for all citizens. This long-term vision is put into action through a sequence of medium-term national development strategies, including the current National Strategy for Transformation 2 (2024-2029). NST-2 aiming to advance the country toward achieving vision 2050 and the intermediate targets of 2035.

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda conducted the EICV7 survey from October 2023 to October 2024 generating key input into the evaluation of the development programs such as:

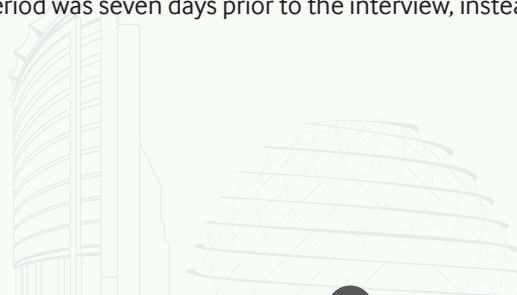
- The second National Strategy for Transformation,
- Sustainable Development Goals,
- Vision 2050 and the intermediate targets 2035,
- AU Agenda and
- EAC Vision 2050

This report constitutes one of the eleven thematic reports derived from the EICV7 findings serving as a critical instrument for evaluating both the second National Strategy for Transformation and Vision 2050. Rwanda's ambitions are reinforced by the medium-term opportunities to boost employment in manufacturing and service sectors, thereby enhancing regional and international economic integration. The Government of Rwanda has prioritized youth employment initiatives with particular emphasis on creation of decent and productive jobs, promotion of technology and digital transformation. These priorities represent central themes in achieving Rwanda's development goals. When properly empowered and motivated, the nation's youth population are a major asset for the country and key drivers for sustainable development.

Youth thematic report primarily focuses on the conditions of youth population in Rwanda. This report consists of eight chapters. Chapter one provides the general introduction of this report while chapter two presents demographic characteristics among young people in Rwanda. Chapter three discuss education profile, and chapter four covers information communication and technology. Chapter five examines the economic activity for the individuals aged between 16 and 30 years, followed by chapter six, which discuss geographical mobility of youth population as one of key factors in determining access to employment. Chapter seven provides health information and chapter eight presents youth poverty profile. Finally, the annexed tables are data disaggregation by district-level for selected key indicators.

In Rwanda, youth are officially defined as persons aged 16 to 30 years. This report presents a comprehensive analysis of EICV7 findings, including comparative assessments with EICV5. The findings were also disaggregated by the following youth age groups namely, 16-20 years, 21-25 years and 26-30 years. It enables examination within youth population, these age groups reflect transitions from educational participation to the labour force engagement within the youth population.

Health chapter was added in this report to facilitate users to understand the health insurance coverage and the access to and use of health services among youth population. There has been a change in Economic activity chapter, In EICV7, the workforce reference period was seven days prior to the interview, instead of the 12 months used previously.





DEMOGRAPHY

The EICV7 results indicate significant demographic changes in Rwanda's youth population aged 16-30 years. The total youth population increased from 3,165,000 in EICV5 to 3,640,000 in EICV7. Youth population currently constitutes about 27% of Rwanda's total population of all ages in EICV7. Youth aged 16-20 years had the highest proportion of youth population (12%) which increased slightly from 10% in EICV5. A stable proportion was observed among youth aged 21-25 years (8%) from EICV5. However, there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of youth aged 26-30 years from 8.0% (EICV5) to 7% (EICV7).

Table 2.1 indicates that the 16-20 age group remains the largest youth demographic, representing 12% of the total youth population, while the population aged 26-30 years constitutes the lowest age group (7%).

Table 2. 1: Distribution of Youth Population by sex and Age group (EICV7, EICV5)

Age Group	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male (000s)	Female (000s)	Total		Male (000s)	Female (000s)	Total	
			Number (000s)	%			Number (000s)	% youth in total population
16-20	599	617	1,216	10.2	766	799	1,565	11.6
21-25	467	536	1003	8.4	528	614	1,141	8.4
26-30	446	500	947	8.0	436	497	933	6.9
Total Youth	1,513	1,652	3,165	26.6	1,730	1,910	3,640	26.9
Non-Youth	4,198	4,530	8,728	73.4	4,755	5,155	9,910	73.1
Total Population all ages	5,711	6,183	11,894	100	6,485	7,064	13,549	100.0

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

The proportion of youth population by provincial level presented in Table 2.2 shows that City of Kigali accounted for the largest share of youth population (33%) compared to other provinces, while the Southern province demonstrated the lowest proportion of youth at (25%). There was almost the same proportion of youth in Western, Eastern and Northern province. Nationally, youth constitute 27% of Rwanda's total population. This table further illustrates the distribution of youth and non-youth by province in Rwanda.

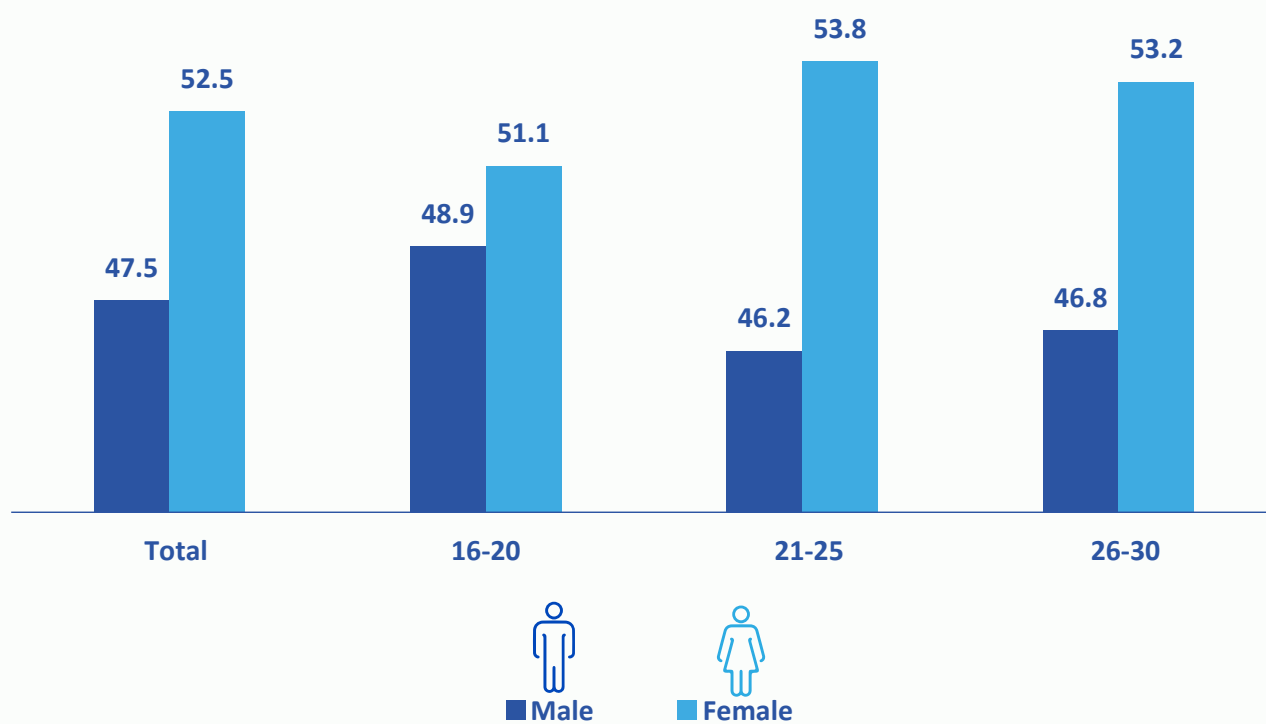
Table 2. 2: Percentage Distribution of youth among total population by province (EICV7, EICV5)

Province	EICV5				EICV7			
	Youth Population	Non-Youth Population	Total	Total Population (000s)	Youth Population	Non-Youth Population	Total	Total Population (000s)
City of Kigali	36.5	63.5	100	1,631	33.3	66.7	100	1,860
Southern	24.3	75.7	100	2,739	24.8	75.2	100	3,030
Western	25.1	74.9	100	2,685	26.1	73.9	100	2,906
Northern	26.8	73.2	100	1,841	26.2	73.8	100	2,099
Eastern	24.6	75.4	100	2,998	26.3	73.7	100	3,654
All Rwanda (000s)	26.6	73.4	100	11,893	26.9	73.1	100	13,549

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

Figure 2.3 presents that the gender composition of Rwanda's youth population constitutes 52.5% of female youth and 47.5% of male youth. The age group 21-25 years shows significant gender disparity where female accounted for (54%) and male (46%). However, in 16-20 age group there was minimal variation female (49%) and male (51%).

Figure 2.3: Percent Distribution of youth population by sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7



EDUCATION

This chapter examines the educational profile of the youth population in Rwanda. Education serves as an essential pillar for socioeconomic development of a country, equipping individuals with necessary skills and competencies to effectively contribute to national progress. This chapter focuses on five key educational indicators including:

- Literacy rates,
- Numeracy rates,
- Technical or Vocational Education and Training
- School attendance and
- Higher learning education among youth population.

3.1 Literacy

The literacy rate was measured by assessing the capability of a household member aged 10 years or above to read or write a letter or a simple note. Furthermore, individuals who self-reported literacy were given a simple test to assess their reading and understanding abilities. Key findings from Table 3.1 shows that 88% of youth population demonstrate a capability to read and write. This varies from 78% for those in the lowest quintile to 95% for those in the highest quintile.

Overall, a slight variation regarding literacy rates was observed among males (85%) and females (90%), with higher rate in urban areas (92%) compared to rural areas (85%). A significant increase has been observed at national level, from 85% in 2016/2017 to 88% in 2023/2024.

Table 3. 1 Literacy rate (%) among youth population by area of residence, age groups and consumption quintile (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Literacy rate among population aged 16 to 30			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Rwanda	85.2	89.9	87.7	1.05
Urban	91.2	93.5	92.4	1.02
Rural	82.4	88.0	85.3	1.07
Age Group				
16-20	84.9	91.5	88.2	1.08
21-25	85.6	90.0	88.0	1.05
26-30	85.3	87.1	86.3	1.02
Quintiles				
Q1	75.6	80.9	78.2	1.07
Q2	82.3	85.4	83.9	1.04
Q3	84.0	90.7	87.5	1.08
Q4	89.0	92.4	90.8	1.04
Q5	93.5	96.3	95.1	1.03

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

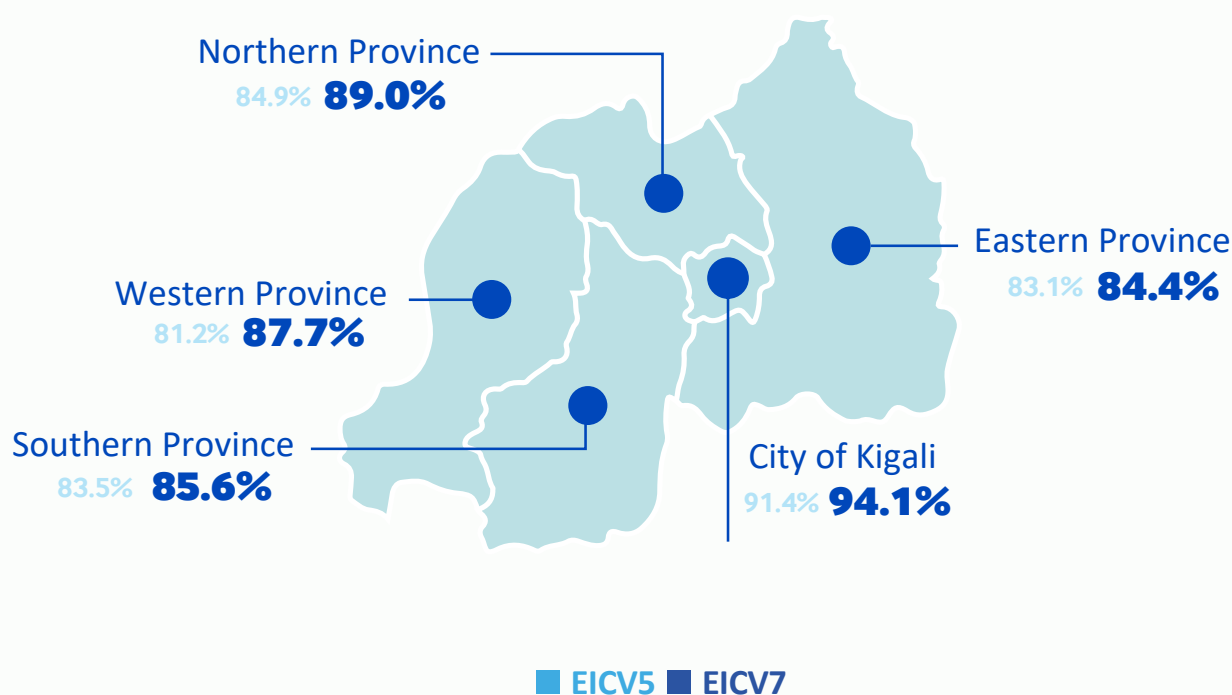
EICV5	Literacy rate (%) among population aged 16 to 30			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Rwanda	84.2	85	84.6	1.01
Urban	92.5	90.7	91.5	0.98
Rural	81.4	83.2	82.3	1.02
Age groups				
16-20	82.9	88.8	85.9	1.07
21-25	87	87.5	87.2	1.01
26-30	83	77.6	80.1	0.93

EICV5	Literacy rate (%) among population aged 16 to 30			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Quintile				
Q1	73.3	70.3	71.6	0.96
Q2	77.1	80.3	78.8	1.04
Q3	82.6	84.3	83.5	1.02
Q4	86.1	89.1	87.6	1.03
Q5	92.6	93.4	93	1.01

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

As indicated in Figure 3.1, the literacy rate varied by province, with higher rate in the City of Kigali (94%) and the Northern province (89%) while the Eastern province (84%) recorded the lowest literacy rate. Compared to the EICV5, the City of Kigali and Northern province experienced increases of approximately 3 and 4 percentage points respectively. Notably, the Western province demonstrated a significant rise in literacy rate with an increase of 6.5 percentage points since EICV5.

Figure 3. 1 Literacy rate (%) among youth population by province (EICV7, EICV5)



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

As presented in table 3.2, the numeracy rate among youth in Rwanda rose to 89% in 2023/2024, up from 85% in the previous period. The rate was higher in urban areas (94%) compared to rural areas (87%). Additionally, numeracy rate increased with consumption quintiles, with the lowest quintile counting 80%, while the wealthiest quintile recorded 96%. A slight difference was observed between males (87%) and females (91%).

Table 3.2: Numeracy rate among Youth population by province, area of residence, sex and consumption quintile (EICV7, EICV5)

Numeracy rate among Youth population (%)			
		EICV 5	EICV 7
Rwanda		84.8	89.0
Area of residence	Urban	94.2	94.2
	Rural	86.7	86.7
Province	City of Kigali	92.5	95.3
	Southern	82.7	86.6
	Western	81.6	90.2
	Northern	83.4	89.8
	Eastern	84.3	85.4
Sex	Male	84.7	87.0
	Female	84.9	90.8
Age groups	16-20	86.3	89.3
	21–25	87.3	89.1
	26–30	80.2	88.3
Quintile	Q1	72.4	80.7
	Q2	79.5	85.2
	Q3	83.6	89.0
	Q4	87.8	91.8
	Q5	92.7	96.1

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

3.2 Access to education

Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Rwanda is an education pathway which leads to the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary for employment or self-employment. (Table 3.3) shows that the percentage of the youth population who had attended TVET schools increased from 3.1% in 2016/2017 to 5.1% in the reporting period. The urban areas recorded a higher proportion of youth (5.9%) attending technical and vocational education and training schools compared to the rural areas (4.7%).

Notably, the City of Kigali had the highest percentage of youth (6.5%) attending technical or vocational education and training schools compared to other provinces. Additionally, wealthier quintiles dominated in technical and vocational education and training schools with (6.3%) of youth compared to (3.5%) from the poorest quintile. Across age groups, the 21-25 years had the highest TVET attendance rate (6.4%) surpassing other youth age groups.

Table 3.3: Percentage of youth who have attended technical or vocational school, by province, area of residence, sex and consumption quintile (EICV7, EICV5)

	% of youth attended technical or vocational school		
		EICV5	EICV7
Rwanda		3.1	5.1
	Urban	4.2	5.9
Area of residence	Rural	2.8	4.7
	City of Kigali	4	6.5
Province	Southern	3.2	4.7
	Western	2.6	5.5
	Northern	2.4	3.8
	Eastern	3.2	4.9
Sex	Male	2.9	5.0
	Female	3.3	5.1
	16–20	3	4.7
Age groups	21–25	3.9	6.4
	26–30	2.4	3.9

	% of youth attended technical or vocational school		
		EICV5	EICV7
Quintile	Q1	1.5	3.5
	Q2	2.6	4.8
	Q3	3.5	5.2
	Q4	3.3	5.1
	Q5	3.9	6.3

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

Rwanda has made a significant progress in terms of school attendance, particularly among its youth population. (Table 3.4) indicates that 98% of Rwandan youth have ever attended school. However, disparities exist among socioeconomic groups, with attendance rates ranging from 97% in the lowest quintile to 99% for those in the highest quintile. Overall, there was no significant variation between male (98%) and their female counterparts (99%). According to the area of residence, the proportion of youth who have ever attended school were almost the same in urban areas (99%) and rural areas (98%).

Table 3.4: Percentage (%) of youth population who have ever attended school, by province, area of residence, sex and consumption quintile (EICV7, EICV5)

	EICV5		EICV7	
	% ever attended school	Population aged 16-30 years (000s)	% ever attended school	Population aged 16-30 years (000s)
Rwanda	95.5	3,165	98.4	3,640
Area of residence				
Urban	97	778	98.6	1,206
Rural	95.1	2,387	98.2	2,434
Sex				
Male	95.7	1,513	98.0	1,730
Female	95.4	1,652	98.8	1,910
Age group				
16-20	97.6	1,216	98.9	1,565
21-25	96.5	1,003	98.3	1,141
26-30	91.9	947	97.6	933
Quintile				
Q1	91.4	459	97.1	655
Q2	94.8	526	98.1	669
Q3	95.7	593	98.7	712
Q4	96.2	676	98.6	723
Q5	97.5	911	99.1	882

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

The results as presented in Figure 3.4 reveals that at provincial level, the overall school attendance among youth population has increased significantly with little variation across all provinces. The Northern province and the City of Kigali recorded the highest youth school attendance (99%). Western province had a significant increase in school attendance from EICV5, by approximately 4 percentage points increase.

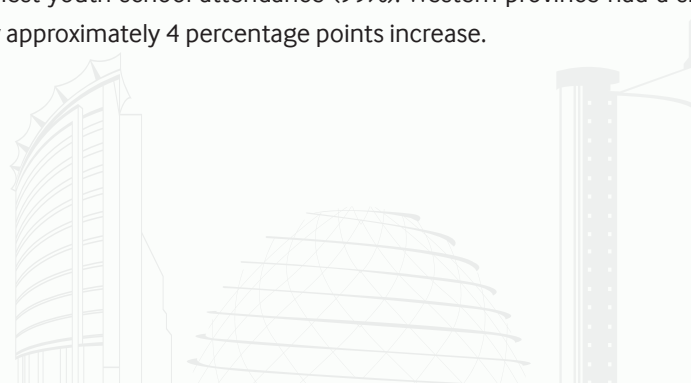
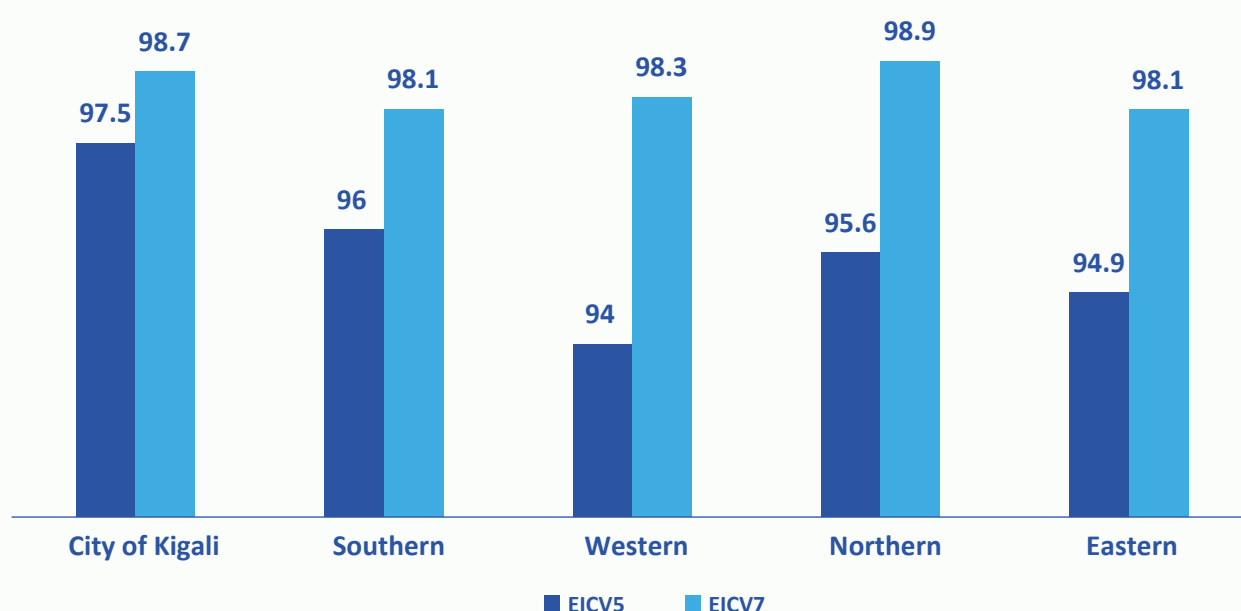


Figure 3.4: Percentage (%) of youth population that have ever attended school, by province (EICV7, EICV5)



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

The Rwanda Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) defines an individual as currently attending schools if they report having attended school within 12 months preceding the survey interview. The findings in Table 3.5 reveals that 28% of Rwanda's youth population attended school in the past 12 months. There was no variation in those living in urban areas and rural areas. The 16-20 age group demonstrated the highest school attendance rate (51%), while the 26-30 years age group recorded the lowest attendance (3%) in the last 12 months. The difference between male and female youth was insignificant.

Table 3.5: Percentage of youth population who attended school in the past 12 months according to area of residence, province, age group, sex and quintiles (EICV7).

EICV7	% of youth population who attended in the past 12 months	Total Youth Population (000s)
Rwanda	27.7	3,640
Urban	28.6	1,206
Rural	27.2	2,434
Province		
City of Kigali	25.5	619
Southern	29.3	750
Western	29.6	757
Northern	26.3	550
Eastern	27.2	963
Age Group		
16-20	50.6	1,565
21-25	16.4	1,141
26-30	3.1	933
Sex		
Male	28.3	1,730
Female	27.2	1,910
Quintile		
Q1	24.3	655
Q2	27.4	669
Q3	27.6	712
Q4	27.0	723
Q5	31.1	882

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The EICV7 results regarding educational school attended in the past 12 months, indicate that public schools and government-subsidized schools were the most attended schools, accounting for 86% of youth attendance (see Table 3.6). A significant disparity was observed between urban and rural areas in private school attendance, with urban areas reporting 29% compared to 7% in rural areas. Conversely, rural areas demonstrated higher attendance rates in public and government-subsidized schools. At the provincial level, the Southern province recorded the highest percentage of youth attending public and government-subsidized schools (93.5%) compared to other provinces. Private school attendance varied across provinces, the City of Kigali showed the highest proportion (39%), followed by the Northern province (12%).

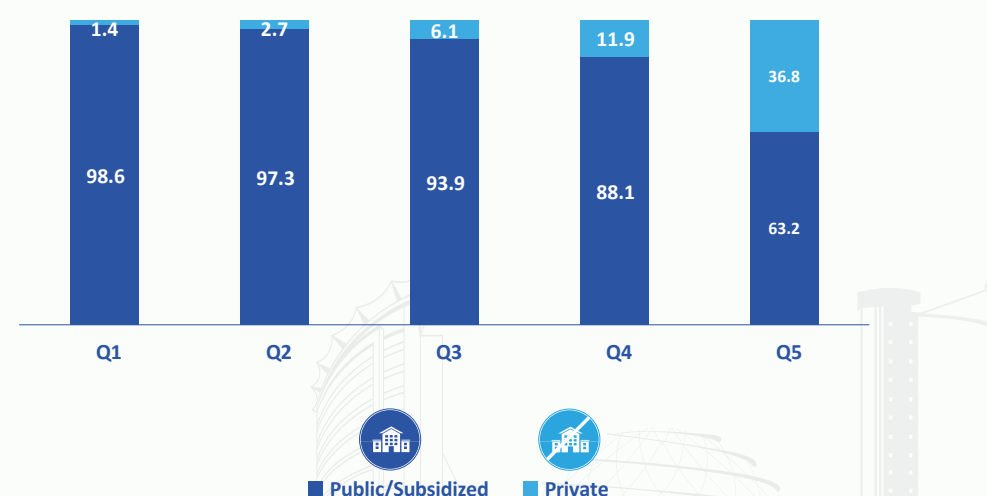
Table 3.6: percentage of youth population who attended school in the past 12 months by type of school according to area of residence, province, age group, sex (EICV7)

	Public/Subsidized	Private	Total	Total Youth population (000s)
Rwanda	85.8	14.2	100.0	3,640
Urban	71.3	28.7	100.0	1,206
Rural	93.3	6.7	100.0	2,434
Province				
City of Kigali	60.8	39.2	100.0	619
Southern	93.5	6.5	100.0	750
Western	89.3	10.7	100.0	757
Northern	88.0	12.0	100.0	550
Eastern	90.2	9.8	100.0	963
Age Group				
16-20	91.7	8.3	100.0	1,565
21-25	68.1	31.9	100.0	1,141
26-30	36.9	63.1	100.0	933
Sex				
Male	87.1	12.9	100.0	1,730
Female	84.5	15.5	100.0	1,910

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

As indicated in Figure 3.6 the wealthiest consumption quintile recorded the highest percentage of youth in the private schools (37%) compared to other quintiles. However, the lowest consumption quintile observed a higher proportion of youth attending the public and government-subsidized schools with 99%.

Figure 3.6: Percentage of youth population who attended in the past 12 months by type of school according to quintile (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

For the indicator regarding higher learning education participation, the youth population was defined as individuals aged 18 to 30 years, as 18 years represents the official entry age to the higher learning institution. This indicator was recomputed in EICV5 to enable comparisons.

As presented in Table 3.7, national- level data indicate a moderate increase in tertiary education participation among the youth population aged 18 to 30 years rising from 5.3% in EICV5 to 6.3% in EICV7, representing a 1 percentage point change.

At the province level, the City of Kigali maintains the highest tertiary school attendance (approximately 14.6%). However, notable progress was observed across other provinces, especially in the Northern, which increased from 3.4% in EICV5 to 5.3% in EICV7).

Table 3.7: Percentage of youth population aged 18 to 30 years who ever attended an institution of higher learning, by area of residence, province, age group and sex (EICV7, EICV5)

	EICV5	EICV7	% change
	% of population aged 18-30 years ever attended higher learning education	% of population aged 18-30 years ever attended higher learning education	
Rwanda	5.3	6.3	1.0
Area of residence			
Urban	13.8	12.8	-1.0
Rural	2.4	2.8	0.4
Province			
City of Kigali	13.2	14.6	1.4
Southern	3.8	3.9	0.1
Western	3.5	5.0	1.5
Northern	3.4	5.3	1.9
Eastern	2.8	3.9	1.1
Sex			
Male	5.9	6.5	0.6
Female	4.9	6.1	1.2

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





INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

This chapter examines computer literacy, ICT skills and internet usage within Rwanda's youth population. As illustrated in table 4.1, 18% of the population aged 16-30 were computer literate in 2023/2024. This represents a significant increase from 13% in 2016/2017 to 18% in 2023/2024. Male youth were reported to be more computer literate (20%) compared to their female counterparts (17%). Urban areas (32%) outperformed rural areas (11%) in computer literacy rates. The City of Kigali maintained the highest percentage of computer literate youth (36%) followed by the Western province (17%). The wealthiest consumption quintile dominated in computer literacy with (40%) compared to the poorest quintile (5%).

Table 4.1: Computer literacy rate (%) among youth population, by province, area of residence, sex and consumption quintile (EICV7, EICV5)

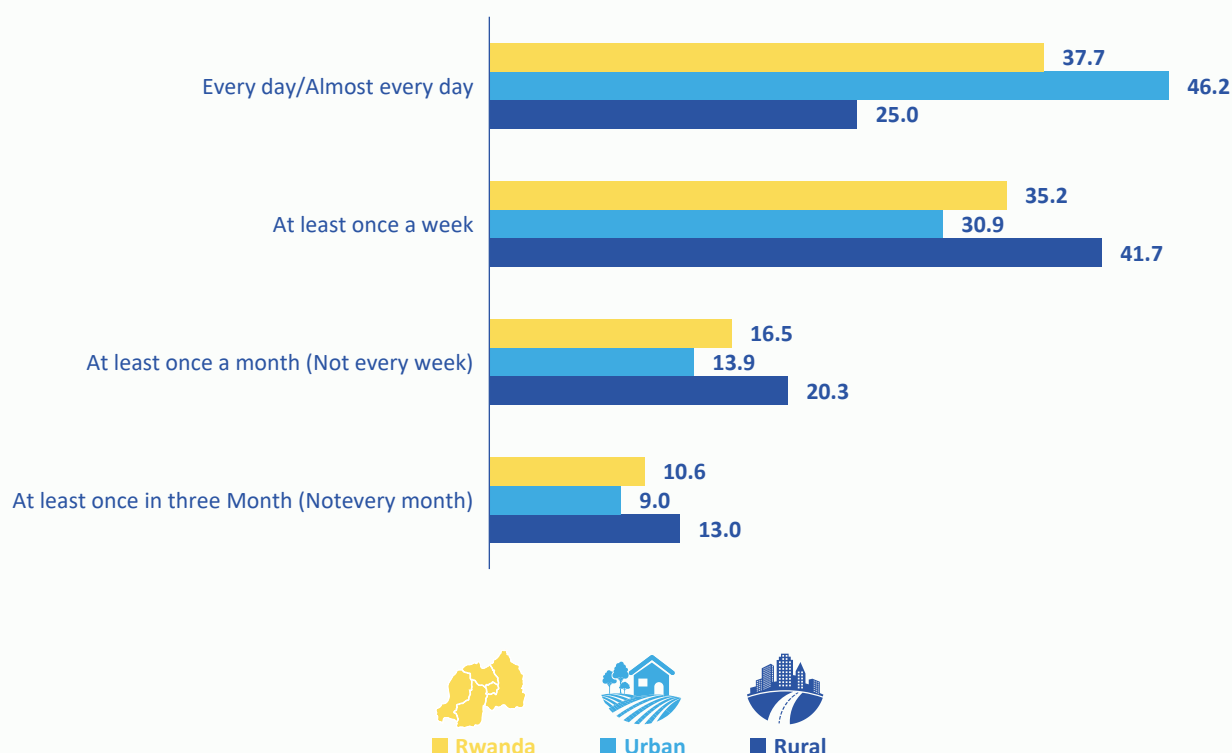
Computer literacy rate (%) among youth population				
			EICV 5	EICV 7
Rwanda			13.1	18.2
Area of residence	Urban		28.5	32.1
	Rural		8.0	11.3
Province	City of Kigali		26.9	36.1
	Southern		10.2	13.4
	Western		9.9	16.9
	Northern		11.0	12.9
	Eastern		8.7	14.3
Sex	Male		14.8	19.9
	Female		11.5	16.6
Age group	16-20		8.2	13.4
	21-25		16.6	22.4
	26-30		15.6	21.0
Quintile	Q1		2.0	5.3
	Q2		3.6	7.4
	Q3		5.5	12.2
	Q4		10.5	19.3
	Q5		30.9	39.8

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

The results presented in Figure 4.1 shows that at the national level, 38% of computer-literate youth reported daily computer usage. Urban areas demonstrate higher usage, with 46% of youth using computer every day. In rural areas, the majority of youth (42%) report using computers at least once a week. Notably, only 11% of youth nationwide use computer at least once in three months. Frequency of computer usage among youth population increases from rural areas to the urban areas.



Figure 4.1: Frequency of computer usage in the last three months by Area of residence (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

As presented in table 4.2, the City of Kigali recorded highest proportion of youth with ICT skills than in any other province. An increase regarding the proportion of youth with ICT skills was observed from the lowest to the wealthiest quintile. Urban areas demonstrated proficient ICT skills compared to rural areas, whereas the male youth ICT competency was higher compared to their female counterparts. The results revealed that 8.5% used computer for copying or moving a file or folder as well as for basic functions like copy-paste actions. Writing a computer program using specialized languages represented the least computer-related activity (2.1%).

Table 4.2: Proportion of Youth with Information and Communications Technology (ICT) skills, by area of residence, province, age group, sex, quintile (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Copying or moving a file or a folder	Using Copy and Paste	Sending e-mails with attached files	Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	Connecting and installing new devices	Finding, downloading installing and configuring software	Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	Transferring files between a computer and other devices	Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language	Total Youth Population(000s)
Rwanda	8.5	8.5	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.2	3.4	6.9	2.1	3,640
Area of residence										
Urban	15.9	15.9	12.3	12.0	13.2	10.0	7.0	13.4	4.3	1,206
Rural	4.9	4.9	3.3	3.8	3.5	2.8	1.6	3.7	1.1	2,434
Province										
City of Kigali	17.2	17.1	13.5	12.6	14.0	10.3	7.3	13.7	4.0	619
Southern	7.0	7.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.0	2.7	5.4	1.6	750
Western	7.5	7.9	4.9	6.0	6.0	5.2	2.9	6.1	2.0	757
Northern	6.2	6.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	3.3	2.4	5.5	1.7	550
Eastern	6.3	6.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.1	2.4	5.1	1.7	963
Age-group										

EICV7	Copying or moving a file or a folder	Using Copy and Paste	Sending e-mails with attached files	Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	Connecting and installing new devices	Finding, downloading installing and configuring software	Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	Transferring files between a computer and other devices	Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language	Total Youth Population(000s)
16-20	6.0	6.2	3.8	4.6	4.1	3.7	1.8	4.1	1.5	1,565
21-25	11.3	11.2	8.5	8.5	9.1	7.0	4.7	9.6	2.8	1,141
26-30	9.4	9.3	7.8	7.3	8.2	5.4	4.5	8.3	2.4	933
Sex										
Male	9.8	9.7	7.1	7.1	8.0	6.4	4.0	8.2	2.6	1,730
Female	7.4	7.5	5.5	6.0	5.6	4.1	2.9	5.7	1.7	1,910
Quintile										
Q1	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.2	655
Q2	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.9	0.5	669
Q3	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	0.6	712
Q4	7.7	8.1	5.3	5.9	5.7	4.6	2.9	6.2	1.8	723
Q5	22.9	22.7	18.0	17.7	18.8	14.4	9.9	19.1	6.3	882

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Copying (Moving) a file or a folder	Using copy and paste	Sending e-mails with attached files	Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	Connecting and installing new devices	Finding, downloading installing and configuring software	Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	Transferring files between a computer and other devices	Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language	Total Population (000)
Rwanda	6.3	6.1	4.4	3.8	4.1	2.2	1.5	3.0	3.0	3,165
Urban/rural										
Urban	15.6	15.0	11.5	9.2	10.7	6.0	3.9	8.1	8.1	778
Rural	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4	2,387
Province										
City of Kigali	14.4	13.9	10.0	8.1	9.3	4.5	3.2	6.7	6.7	596
Southern	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.5	2.5	665
Western	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.2	674
Northern	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	494
Eastern	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.3	737
Age-group										
16-20	3.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	1,216
21-25	7.8	7.8	5.8	4.7	5.1	3.1	2.1	3.7	3.7	1,003
26-30	8.4	8.1	6.4	5.2	6.0	2.8	2.3	4.9	4.9	947
Sex										
Male	7.8	7.8	5.7	4.6	5.4	2.9	2.1	4.1	4.1	1513
Female	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.1	2.1	2.1	1652
Quintile										
Q1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	459
Q2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	526
Q3	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	593
Q4	4.4	4.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.1	676
Q5	16.6	16.1	12.3	10.5	11.7	6.3	4.6	9.0	9.0	911

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table 4.3 presents findings on internet usage among Rwandan youth with data collected for activity occurring within the three-month period prior to the survey interview. At the national level, the internet usage rate stands at 28% in 2023/2024. Those living in urban areas use the internet more often (49%) than those living in rural areas (18%). The male youth had more access to internet (31%) than their female counterparts (25%). Internet usage was notably higher among youth population aged 21-25 years (36%) compared to other youth age groups. The internet usage increases progressively from the lowest quintile (8%) to the wealthiest quintile (59%).

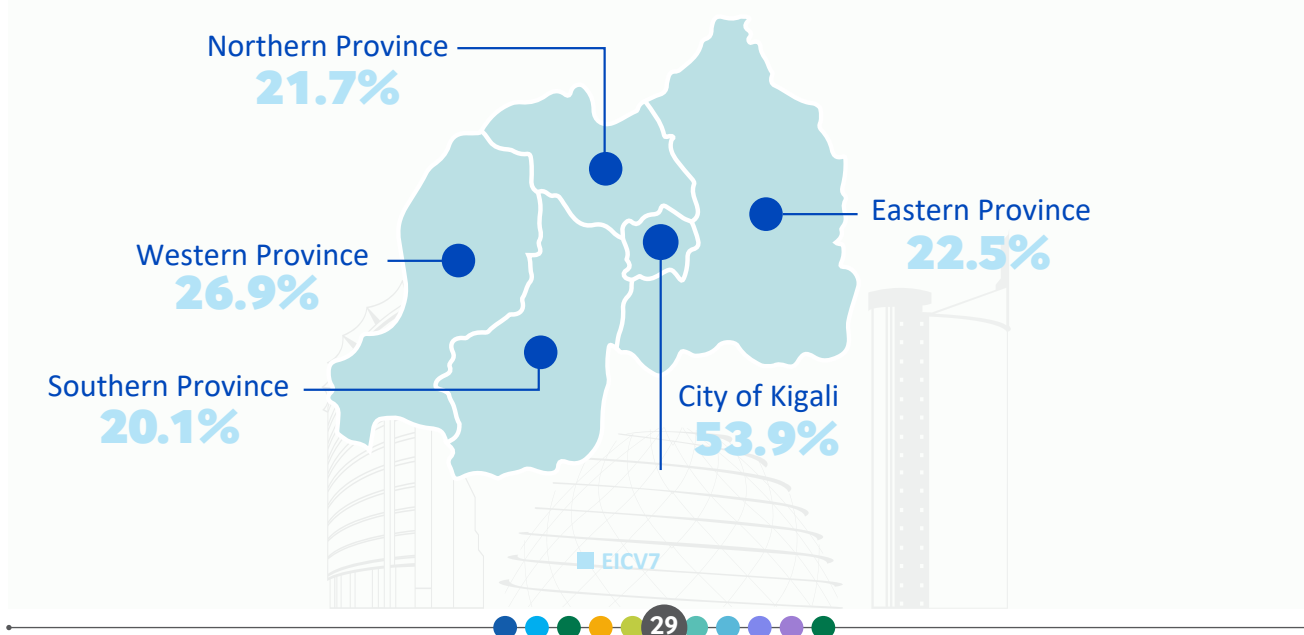
Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of youth aged 16-30 years who used Internet in the last three months by area of residence, age groups and consumption quintiles (EICV7).

EICV7	Usage of internet in the last three months		
	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	31.4	25.2	28.1
Urban	52.9	45.0	48.6
Rural	21.5	14.7	18.0
Age Group			
16-20	20.8	17.1	18.9
21-25	39.9	32.2	35.8
26-30	39.7	29.4	34.2
Quintiles			
Q1	10.4	5.8	8.1
Q2	17.8	10.5	14.0
Q3	23.1	15.6	19.2
Q4	35.5	26.3	30.7
Q5	64.1	54.6	58.8

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

At provincial level, the City of Kigali recorded the highest proportion of internet usage among youth (54%) in the last three months preceding the survey interview, followed by the Western province (27%), and the lowest proportion rate was reported in the Southern province (20%) (Figure 4.3).

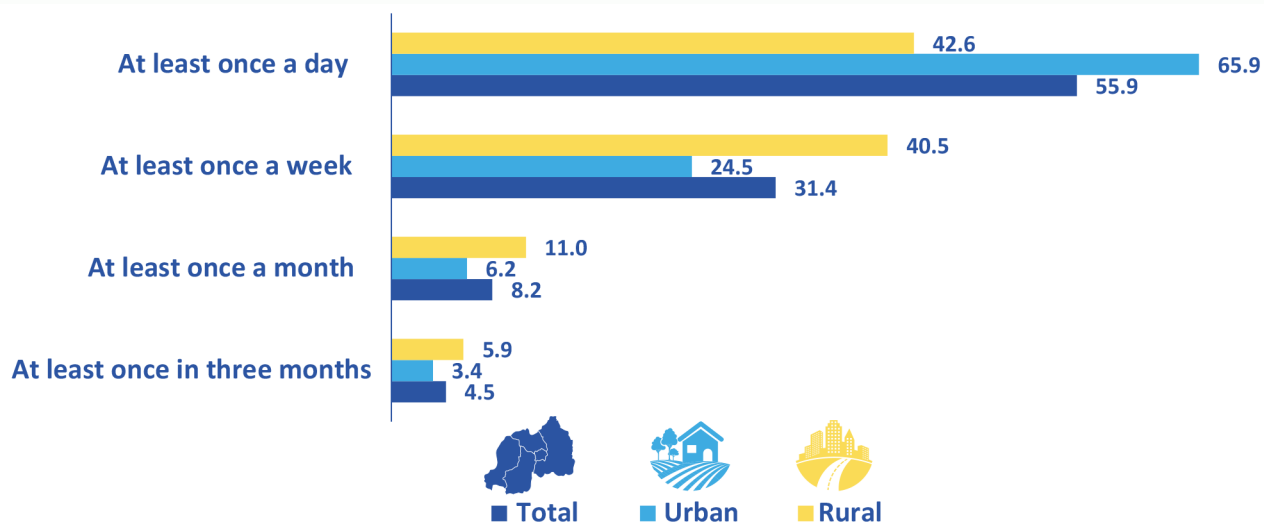
Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of youth aged 16-30 years who used the Internet in the last three months by province (EICV7).



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

As illustrated in Figure 4.4, 56% of youth population nationwide, reported accessing the internet at least once a day. Urban areas demonstrated a significant higher daily internet usage (66%) compared to rural areas (43%). Almost, the majority of young people use internet at least once a week.

Figure 4.4: Frequency of internet usage in the last three months according to area of residence (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

This chapter examines the economic activity characteristics among youth, defined as individuals aged 16 to 30 years with particular focus on the main work performed by youth in a period of seven days prior to the interview. It is worth mentioning that work in EICV7 survey covers different type of work (employment, subsistence farming, volunteer work, and unpaid internship). However, the analysis of indicators including employment, unemployment, and underemployment among youth are no longer part of EICV report. Instead, these indicators are analyzed in the labour force survey introduced by NISR in 2016. This chapter focuses on the main work performed by youth in the last seven days preceding the interview.

5.1. Workforce to population ratio among youth

The workforce to population ratio measures the proportion of working-age population who carried out any economic activity during the last seven days prior to the interview. Overall, the workforce to population ratio among youth was 68.0% in EICV7 and it cannot be compared with the previous EICV reports due to a methodological change in the reference period- from 12 months in prior surveys to seven days in EICV7.

Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of youth who worked in the last seven days prior to the interview was higher for males (71%) compared to their female counterparts (65%). The workforce to population ratio varies considerably by location, where the ratio was higher among youth living in the rural areas (72%) compared to those in urban areas (61%). The lowest youth workforce to population ratio was observed in the City of Kigali (64%) while the highest was observed in the Northern province (74%).

According to the age groups of youth, the 26-30 age group demonstrate a higher workforce ratio (88.5%) when compared to 16-20 age group (50%) which reflects the transition from education to workforce entry.

Table 5.1: Youth Workforce to Population ratio by area of residence, province, age group and quintiles (EICV7)

EICV7	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	71.0	65.3	68.0
Urban	66.7	56.1	60.9
Rural	73.0	70.2	71.6
Province			
City of Kigali	70.1	58.4	63.7
Southern	69.0	66.3	67.7
Western	70.7	67.9	69.2
Northern	76.3	72.4	74.2
Eastern	70.5	63.1	66.7
Age Group			
16-20	53.1	47.7	50.4
21-26	79.3	72.4	75.6
26-30	92.4	85.0	88.5
Quintiles			
Q1	65.9	65.1	65.5
Q2	73.3	69.6	71.4
Q3	73.8	67.1	70.3
Q4	72.7	65.4	68.9
Q5	69.6	61.2	64.9

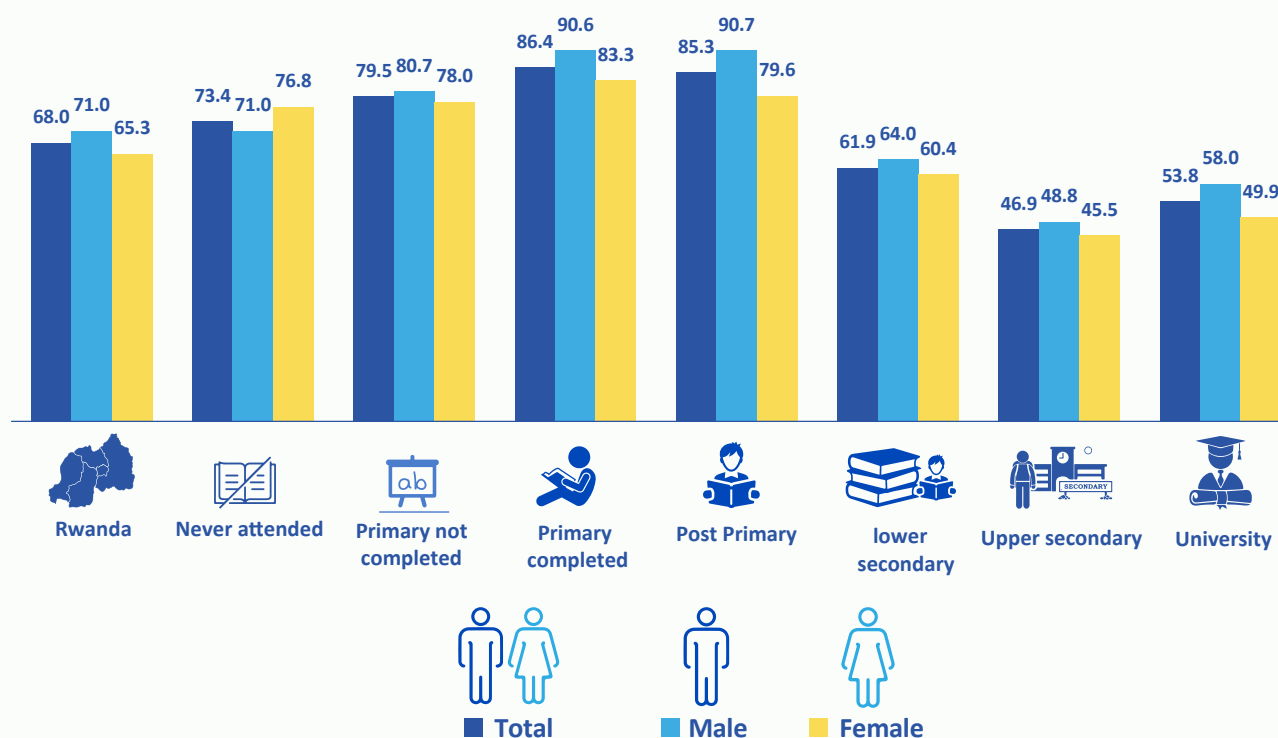
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The results in the Figure 5.1 presents information on the workforce to population ratio disaggregated by educational attainment levels. The workforce ratio was relatively higher for the youth with lower educational levels compared to

their counterparts with higher educational levels. The workforce to population ratio (86%) was higher among youth with primary education completion compared to youth with other levels of education. Male youth demonstrate higher workforce participation than females across all education levels except for those who never attend school. Workforce ratio for youth with lower secondary school level (62%) was higher compared to those with upper secondary education accounted for 47%.

At the University level, youth population with university level of education who carried out any economic activity in the last seven days prior to the interview stood at 54%. Overall, workforce among youth decreased as educational attainment increases.

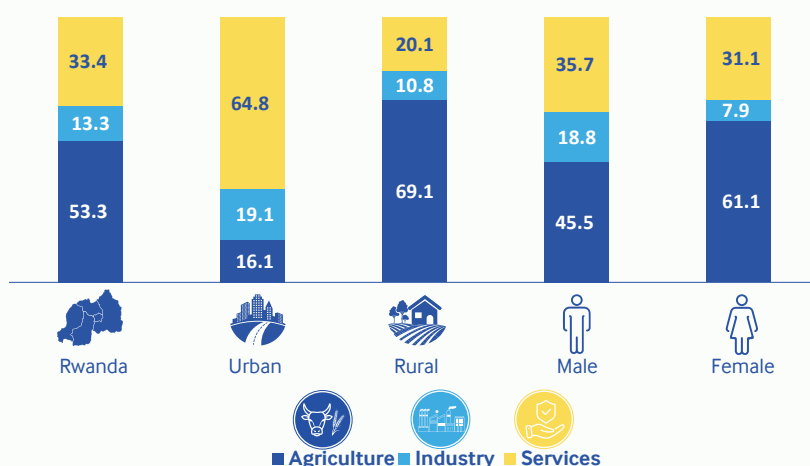
Figure 5.1: Workforce to population ratio among youth population by level of education and Sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Results in Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of youth population by broad branch of economic activity. At the national level, the agriculture represents the primary employment sector accounting for 53% of youth employment. The services sector ranked second share with (33%), while the industrial sector accounts for (13%) of youth employment. In the rural area of Rwanda, a significant proportion of youth working in agriculture sector was higher (69%) compared to urban area (16%). Conversely, the urban areas recorded a higher concentration in the services sector (65%) compared to rural areas (20%). Female youth exhibit a significant representation in agriculture sector (61%) relative to male youth (45.5%).

Figure 5.2: Distribution of youth workers according to broad branch of economic activity by area of residence and sex (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 5.2 indicates that the median actual hours worked by Rwandan youth stood at 35 hours per week. The mean was slightly higher standing at 36.9 hours per week. The results reveal that male youth report longer working hours than female youth across all age groups. The mean working hours show an increase from 35.0 hours in 2016/17 to 36.9 hours in 2023/24.

Table 5. 2: Median and mean of actual hours worked per week the main work by sex and age group (EICV7, EICV5).

Age group	Hours	EICV5			EICV7		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16-20	Mean	31.8	31.8	31.8	34.7	32.2	33.5
	Median	27	25	26	32	30	30
21-25	Mean	39.8	30.8	34.9	41.3	34.2	37.7
	Median	36	25	30	40	30	36
26-30	Mean	41.4	31.9	36.6	43.7	34.7	39.2
	Median	38	29	32	40	32	36
All 16-30	Mean	38.7	31.5	35	39.9	33.8	36.9
	Median	35	27	30	38	30	35

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

Table 5.3 presents the mean number of working hours among Rwandan youth aged 16-30 years during the last seven days prior to the interview. Approximately 63% of Rwandan aged 16-30 years worked up to 40 hours per week in 2023/24. 10% of youth population worked up to 10 hours per week and 13 % of youth population reported working more than 60 hours per week in the seven days prior to the interview.

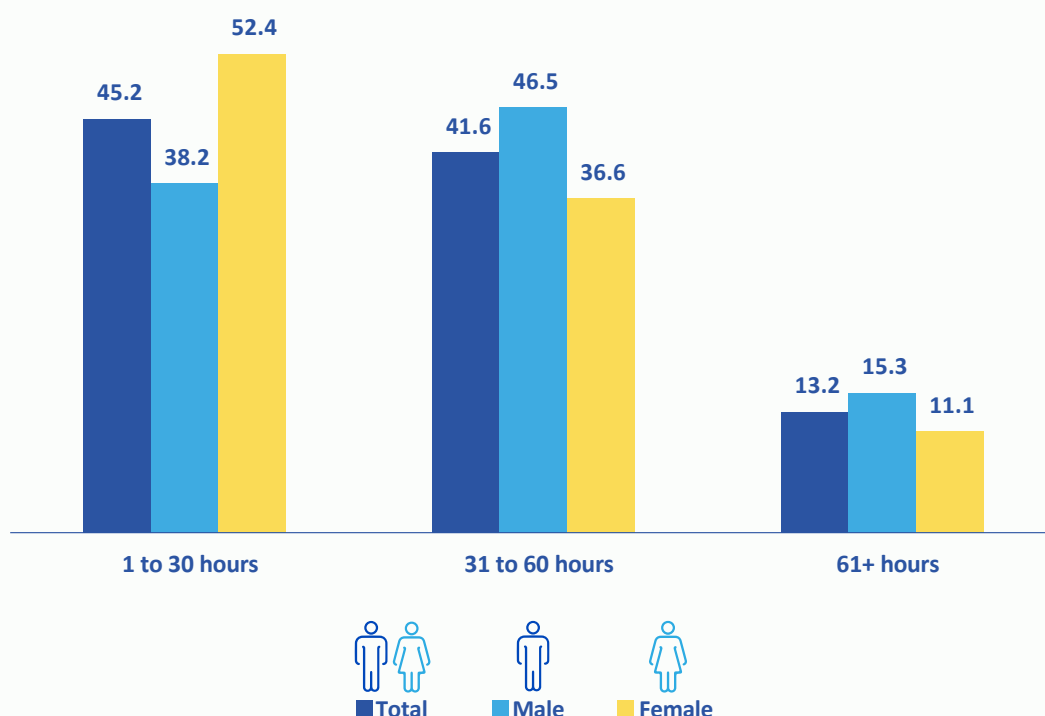
Table 5. 3 Percentage distribution of youth workers by youth age group according to actual hours worked per week Categories (EICV7)

EICV7	Age Group			
	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total
1 to 10 hours	15.4	8.9	7.0	10.3
11 to 20 hours	17.1	14.7	13.5	15.1
21 to 30 hours	20.1	20.1	19.3	19.8
31 to 40 hours	15.6	18.0	20.0	17.9
41 to 50 hours	12.0	13.6	15.2	13.6
51 to 60 hours	7.7	11.1	11.1	10.0
61+ hours	12.1	13.6	13.9	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Figure 5.3 presents the distribution of actual working hours in the last seven days before the survey. The findings show that the percentage of youth who actually worked 1 to 30 hours per week was higher among female youth (52.4%) compared to male youth (38.2%). Conversely, the percentage of youth who worked 31 to 60 is greater among male youth (46.5%) relative to female youth (37%). A significant gender gap was observed among males and females, where male youth were overrepresented in all categories exceeding 30 weekly working hours, while the proportion of females were disproportionately represented in the under 30 hours categories. This shows that female youth are more likely engaged in part-time or reduced work schedules, compared to male youth.

Figure 5. 3: The Percentage Distribution of Youth Workers by Sex and Actual hours worked Categories (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 5.4 presents the distribution of youth workers by institutional sector. The majority of youth workers (89%) worked for the private sector followed by 7.3% who worked for household as domestic workers then 3.4% who worked for public sector.

The private sector encompasses workers engaged in non-agriculture and agriculture private activities, Vision Umurenge Program (VUP), International and local organizations (NGOs), religious organizations and cooperatives.

Figure 5.4: Distribution of youth by institutional sector



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The results presented in the Table 5.4 below, shows that there was no variation observed between males and females working for wages in public sector with 3.5% and 3.4% respectively. However, in the private sector, the proportion of males (91%) was relatively higher than that of females (88%), while in the domestic workers, female dominate this employment category (9%) than male their counterparts (6%).

Table 5. 4: The percentage of youth working for wage by Institutional sector and sex. (EICV7)

EICV7	Distribution of youth working for wage by institutional sector		
	Male	Female	Total
public	3.5	3.4	3.4
private	90.7	87.8	89.3
Household (Domestic workers)	5.8	8.7	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The EICV7 results indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounted for 53% of youth workers as their main economic activity. This represents a decrease from 62.2% in EICV5. Followed by wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicles and motorcycles repair accounted for (11%) of youth employment which slightly increased from 10%. Youth workers in manufacturing and accommodation and food service activities has almost doubled from EICV5 (Table 5.5). The results further show that transportation and storage as well as construction activities demonstrated an increase from EICV5.

Table 5. 5: Distribution (%) of industry main Economic Activity (EICV7, EICV5)

	EICV5	EICV7
A: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	62.2	53.3
B: Mining and Quarrying	1.2	1.5
C: Manufacturing	2.2	4.3
D: Electricity, gas and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.1
E: Water Supply, gas, and remediation services	0.1	0.2
F: Construction	5.1	7.1
G: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.2	10.8
H: Transportation and storage	3.1	4.3
I: Accommodation and food service activities	0.9	2.4
J: Information and communication	0.3	0.6
K: Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.7
L: Real estate activities	0	0.1
M: Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.4	0.4
N: Administrative and support service activities	0.5	0.9
O: Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0.6	1
P: Education	1.5	2.1
Q: Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.5
R: Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.5	0.4
S: Other service activities	1.4	1.9
T: Activities of households as employers,	8.7	7.4
U: U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.2	0
Total	100	100

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

Occupation refers to the set of tasks and duties that the person does in his/her work, regardless of the sector of economic activity. Youth workers were asked the occupations they were involved in as part of their main work. Table 5.6 shows that

skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers remains the highest occupation with 38% of youth workforce, though this number decreased from 45% reported in EICV5 (2016/17). Furthermore, elementary occupations constitute 36% of youth workforce, while services and sales workers represent 12% of youth in employment.

The table further presents that female youth are overrepresented (45%) in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers compared to their male counterparts (31%). Conversely, male youth workers (41%) were involved in elementary occupations relative to female workers (32%). The results also show that (42%) of youth who lived in urban area of Rwanda primarily engage in elementary occupations followed by services and sales workers (21%). On the other hand, 50% of rural youth workers are employed in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers.

Table 5. 6: Distribution (%) of youth workers (16-30) by main usual occupation, according to Area of residence and sex (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Rwanda	Area of residence		Sex	
Main usual occupation		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Managers	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
Professionals	2.9	5.5	1.9	2.7	3.1
Technical and associate professionals	1.2	3.0	0.4	1.7	0.6
Clerical support workers	1.1	3.1	0.3	1.2	1.1
Services and sales workers	12.3	21.3	8.5	10.3	14.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	38.2	9.8	50.1	31.1	45.2
Craft and related trades workers	5.5	9.9	3.7	7.7	3.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.1	3.8	1.4	4.1	0.2
Elementary occupations	36.1	42.2	33.5	40.6	31.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total workers (000s)	2,459	726	1,733	1,220	1,239

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Rwanda	Area of residence		Sex	
Main usual occupation		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Managers	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Professionals	2.5	5.2	1.8	3.1	2.00
Technical and associate professionals	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.1
Clerical support workers	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Services and sales workers	12.0	27.4	7.8	12.9	11.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	45.4	11.1	54.7	36.4	53.6
Craft and related trades workers	2.5	5.8	1.6	3.7	1.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.2	2.7	0.7	2.2	0.2
Elementary occupations	35.2	43.7	32.9	40.2	30.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Usual employed(000s)	2443	519	1925	1161	1282

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5





MIGRATION

Migration is a contributing factor in population change and spatial population patterns. Geographic movement across districts within a country is known as internal migration, while movement beyond national borders is referred as international migration. This chapter presents migration (internal and international) during the five-year period preceding the survey, including the primary reasons for migrating.

The data presented in Table 6.1 shows that 22.4% of Rwandan youth migrated internally or internationally during the five years preceded the survey. This proportion remains consistent with EICV5 results 22.2%. The table further shows that migration rates was higher in the City of Kigali with (52%), followed by the Eastern Province (21.5%). In all age groups, female (25%) migrated compared to male counterparts (20%).

Table 6. 1: Percentage (%) of youth population migrating (internal and outside the country) in the preceding five years country by area of residence, province and age group (EICV7, EICV5)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Total	Total youth population (000s)	Male	Female	Total	Total youth population (000s)
Rwanda	21.1	23.1	22.2	3,165	19.6	24.9	22.4	3,640
Area of residence								
Urban	40.2	48.4	44.4	778	37.3	43.4	40.6	1,206
Rural	14.8	15	14.9	2,387	11.4	15.1	13.3	2,434
Province								
City of Kigali	48.0	53.5	50.9	596	48.7	55.0	52.1	619
Southern	14.7	19.1	17.0	665	14.0	21.1	17.6	750
Western	13.4	11.7	12.5	674	10.8	13.7	12.3	757
Northern	10.0	10.3	10.2	494	8.6	12.7	10.7	550
Eastern	19.7	21.3	20.5	737	19.2	23.6	21.5	963
Age group								
16-20	15.1	19.2	17.2	1,216	12.6	19.2	16.0	1,565
21-25	23.8	26.4	25.2	1,003	24.0	28.2	26.3	1,141
26-30	26.4	24.3	25.3	947	26.5	30.0	28.3	933

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

Note: Definition: A migrant is defined as someone who has lived in their current district for five years or fewer, and whose prior residence was a different district (internal) or country (international).

Internal migration between districts is critical for labour force market as it enables geographic mobility toward employment opportunities. As shown in Table 6.2, 22% of youth population migrating internally during the preceding five years. This proportion has remained stable since EICV5 period. Urban youth demonstrate significantly higher migration rates (40%), while rural youth constitute (13%). The female migrants were higher than male migrants throughout all provinces and areas of residence as well.

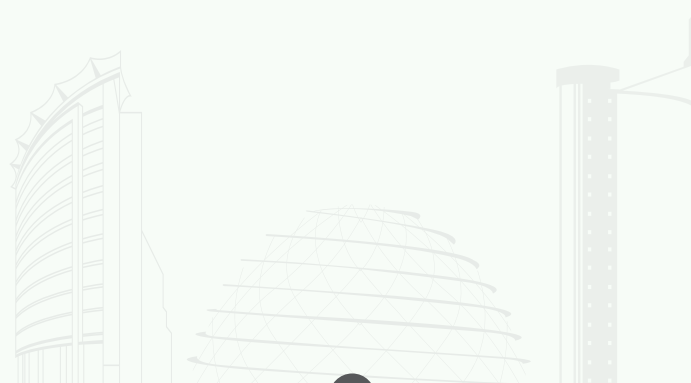


Table 6. 2: Percentage (%) of youth population migrating internally in the preceding five years by area of residence, province and age group (EICV7, EICV5)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Male	Female	Total	Total youth population (000s)	Male	Female	Total	Total youth population (000s)
Rwanda	20.1	22.4	21.3	3,165	19.1	24.5	21.9	3,640
Area of residence								
Urban	38.9	47.4	43.3	778	36.8	42.7	40.0	1,206
Rural	13.8	14.4	14.1	2,387	10.9	14.9	12.9	2,434
Province								
City of Kigali	46.9	52.7	49.9	596	48.3	54.0	51.4	619
Southern	13.9	18.8	16.4	665	13.8	20.9	17.4	750
Western	11.9	10.7	11.2	674	10.1	13.4	11.8	757
Northern	8.5	9.5	9.0	494	8.0	12.5	10.4	550
Eastern	19.0	20.7	19.9	737	18.6	23.1	20.9	963
Age group								
16-20	14.3	18.7	16.6	1,216	12.3	19.0	15.7	1,565
21-25	23.0	25.5	24.3	1,003	23.4	27.7	25.8	1,141
26-30	24.6	23.5	24.0	947	25.7	29.3	27.6	933

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

Table 6.3 presents the main reasons for migrating among Rwandan youth. internal migration is driven by diverse reasons that vary from one person to another. The most cited reasons for migration are family-related reasons (50%) and work (40%). Family-related reasons were more predominant among migrants living in rural areas (60%), while employment-related reasons were more predominant among migrants living in urban areas (49%). Males are more likely to migrate for employment-related reasons (49%), while females are more likely to migrate for family-related reasons (57%).

Work-related migration has decreased significantly from 51% in 2016/17 to 40% in 2023/24. The migration due to family-related reasons increased considerably from 33.5% up to 50% in 2023/24. Among those who migrated due to family-related reason, the larger proportion (60%) came from 16-20 years age group whereas, for those who migrated due to work-related reason (47%) came from 26-30 years age group.

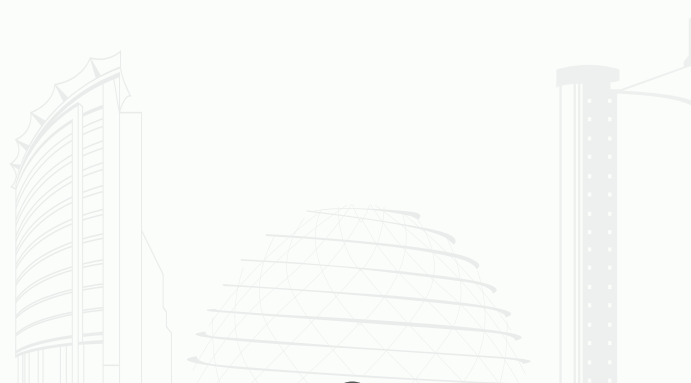
Table 6. 3: Distribution (%) of youth population migrating internally in the last five years by primary reason for moving, according to area of residence, province, sex, age group and (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Primary reason for moving					Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
	Work	Family	Studies	Return home	Other		
Rwanda	40.3	50.0	4.4	1.8	3.6	100.0	1,319
Urban	48.6	41.5	5.8	1.3	2.9	100.0	719
Rural	30.2	60.1	2.7	2.5	4.4	100.0	600
Province							
City of Kigali	55.1	36.9	5.8	0.7	1.5	100.0	446
Southern	40.4	48.3	4.5	1.6	5.2	100.0	210
Western	39.5	47.2	3.5	4.0	5.8	100.0	151
Northern	33.6	51.7	6.0	2.2	6.5	100.0	94
Eastern	26.1	65.4	2.7	2.3	3.6	100.0	418
Sex							
Male	49.4	41.1	4.2	2.1	3.2	100.0	578
Female	33.1	56.9	4.5	1.6	3.8	100.0	741
Age Group							
16-20	30.4	60.4	6.3	0.7	2.2	100.0	413
21-26	42.3	49.3	4.5	0.9	3.1	100.0	439
26-30	47.1	41.4	2.5	3.7	5.2	100.0	467

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Work	Family	Studies	Return home	Other	Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
All Rwanda	51.2	33.5	7.9	0.1	7.2	100	673
Area of residence							
Urban	57.5	26.2	11.8	0	4.5	100	337
Rural	44.9	40.9	4	0.2	10	100	336
Province							
Kigali City	58.3	27.7	10.1	0	3.7	100	297
Southern	52.9	32.4	6.5	0	8.2	100	109
Western	55.6	26.7	6.6	0.9	10.2	100	76
Northern	39.2	44.7	7.7	0	8.4	100	45
Eastern	36.7	46.4	5.3	0	11.5	100	146
Sex							
Male	63.2	21.4	8	0.2	7.2	100	303
Female	41.3	43.5	7.9	0	7.3	100	370
Age groups							
16-20	47.8	39.5	8.7	0.1	3.9	100	201
21-25	49.8	33.5	9.6	0.2	6.9	100	244
26-30	55.6	28.3	5.4	0.1	10.6	100	228

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5





HEALTH

7.1 Health Insurance

Table 7.1 presents EICV7 data revealing that 88% of Rwanda's youth population had health insurance. At the provincial level, the Northern province recorded the highest insurance coverage among youth (93%) exceeding other provinces. Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) was the most common insurance provider, accounting for 94%. Regarding area of residence, youth population in rural areas (96%) had higher CBHI utilization compared to those in urban areas (88.5%). According to the consumption quintiles, health insurance coverage increases from the poorest quintile (78%) to the wealthiest quintile (94%). Furthermore, 99% of youth in the poorest quintile utilized Community-Based Health Insurance, whereas 83% of youth in the wealthiest quintile relied on Community-Based Health Insurance.

Table 7.1: Percentage of Youth Population with health insurance by types of insurance according to area of residence, province, age groups, sex, quintiles (EICV7).

EICV7	% of young people with insurance	Total Youth population(000s)	Type of Insurance			Total	Youth population with insurance (000s)
			CBHI	RSSB (former RAMA)	Other Insurance		
Rwanda	87.6	3,640	93.8	3.7	2.5	100	3,187
Urban	87.5	1,206	88.5	6.4	5.2	100	1,054
Rural	87.6	2,434	96.4	2.4	1.2	100	2,133
Province							
City of Kigali	87.8	619	88.7	5.1	6.3	100	544
Southern	87.0	750	95.2	3.7	1.0	100	653
Western	84.4	757	93.7	4.4	1.8	100	639
Northern	93.3	550	94.5	3.4	2.1	100	513
Eastern	87.1	963	95.6	2.5	1.9	100	839
Age Group							
16-20	86.3	1,565	94.4	3.3	2.2	100	1,351
21-26	88.8	1,141	94.9	2.8	2.3	100	1,014
26-30	88.1	933	91.3	5.5	3.1	100	822
Sex							
Male	86.4	1,730	94.1	3.4	2.5	100	1,495
Female	88.6	1,910	93.5	4.0	2.5	100	1,692
Quintiles							
Q1	78.2	655	98.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	512
Q2	84.3	669	98.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	564
Q3	87.5	712	98.0	1.2	0.9	100.0	623
Q4	91.2	723	95.0	3.3	1.7	100.0	659
Q5	94.1	882	83.2	10.0	6.7	100.0	830

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

7.2 Access to and use of health services

Table 7.2. presents survey data collected from households regarding members who were ill or injured in the last four weeks prior to the interview. Approximately 23% of the youth population reported a health problem during the last four weeks prior to interview. Among those reported health issues in the four weeks prior to the interview, 73% sought medical consultation. The percentage of youth who visited a health facility for consultation ranges from 66% in the lowest consumption quintile to 81% in the highest. Additionally, a gender disparity was observed, with a relatively higher percentage of females (26%) reporting health problems compared to males (20%).

Table 7.2: Percentage of youth population reporting health problems in the last four weeks and weather medical consultation was made according to area of residence, province, age group, sex and consumption quintile (EICV7).

EICV7	% of youth reporting problem in the last 4 weeks	Total youth population (000)	Made medical consultation?		Youth reporting health problem in the last 4 weeks
			Yes	No	
Rwanda	23.2	3,640	73.4	26.6	844
Urban	22.2	1,206	72.4	27.6	267
Rural	23.7	2,434	73.8	26.2	577
Province					
City of Kigali	21.7	619	70.5	29.5	134
Southern	22.5	750	73.2	26.8	169
Western	23.5	757	72.1	27.9	178
Northern	23.7	550	77.5	22.5	131
Eastern	24.1	963	73.8	26.2	232
Age Group					
16-20	19.1	1,565	73.1	26.9	299
21-25	25.6	1,141	74.1	25.9	292
26-30	27.1	933	72.9	27.1	253
Sex					
Male	20.4	1,730	67.9	32.1	353
Female	25.7	1,910	77.3	22.7	492
Quintiles					
Q1	22.9	655	66.4	33.6	150
Q2	22.6	669	68.2	31.8	151
Q3	24.5	712	74.5	25.5	174
Q4	25.7	723	74.9	25.1	186
Q5	20.8	882	80.8	19.2	183

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

As presented in Table 7.3. considering the youth population in Rwanda, around 19% made a medical consultation in the last four weeks preceding the interview. Sickness was the major reason for consultation in both urban and rural areas with 80%. Aside from the sickness, the most common reasons for medical consultation were prenatal & postnatal care (7%) for females. The Table further shows that Injury was more predominant among male (12%) compared to their female counterparts (2.6%).

Table 7.3: Percentage of youth population making consultation in the last four weeks by reason according to area of residence, Age group and sex (EICV7).

EICV7	% of youth population making consultation	Reason for consultation							Total
		Sickness	Injury	prenatal & postnatal care for Female youth	General visit or preventive	Vaccination	Sickness and injury	Other (specify)	
Rwanda	19.2	79.9	6.0	7.4	3.7	1.9	0.4	0.8	100
Urban	18.1	78.1	7.4	8.0	4.2	1.6	0.3	0.5	100
Rural	19.7	80.7	5.3	7.2	3.4	2.0	0.4	0.9	100
Age Group									
16-20	14.8	86.8	6.0	3.6	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	100
21-26	21.6	77.7	6.6	8.6	4.4	1.5	0.3	1.0	100
26-30	23.5	75.1	5.2	10.2	4.9	2.8	0.7	1.1	100
Sex									
Male	14.6	82.7	12.0	-	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	100
Female	23.4	78.3	2.6	11.6	3.9	2.4	0.2	1.0	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7



POVERTY PROFILE AMONG YOUTH

Poverty in Rwanda is measured based on household consumption per adult equivalent. Household consumption is calculated at the household level and adjusted for household size (with an adjustment for children). As it is done in most countries, a poverty line is set based on the minimum consumption required to meet basic needs. In Rwanda, the national poverty line is set at RWF 560,127 per adult equivalent per year (January 2024 prices). This share represents the consumption below which people cannot afford a basic basket of goods, including both food and non-food items. Additionally, the food poverty line is RWF 356,432 per adult equivalent per year (January 2024 prices).

As shown in Table 8.1, approximately 24.7% of young people live in households below the poverty line, a figure slightly below the national average of 27.4% across all age groups.

Table 8.1: Proportion of young people below poverty line (EICV7)

Age group (years)	Below Poverty line			Total Population (000s)
	Male	Female	Overall	
16-20	30.9	27.6	29.2	1,565
21-25	24.5	21.5	22.9	1,141
26-30	17.9	20.4	19.3	933
Total (16-30)	25.7	23.8	24.7	3,640

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 8.2 people who cannot afford the minimum basket of food needed to maintain a healthy lifestyle is classified as extremely poor. The extreme poverty rate among youth aged 16-30 years was 4.9% compared to the national rate of 5.4% across all age groups.

Table 8.2: Proportion of young people in extreme poverty EICV7

Age group (years)	Extreme poverty			Total Population (000s)
	Male	Female	Overall	
16-20	6.6	6.1	6.3	1,565
21-25	5.2	4	4.5	1,141
26-30	2.9	3.2	3.1	933
Total (16-30)	5.2	4.7	4.9	3,640

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7



ANNEX A: DISTRICT DISAGGREGATION TABLES FOR YOUTH POPULATION, EICV7

Table A: Youth population by district (EICV7, EICV5) (%)

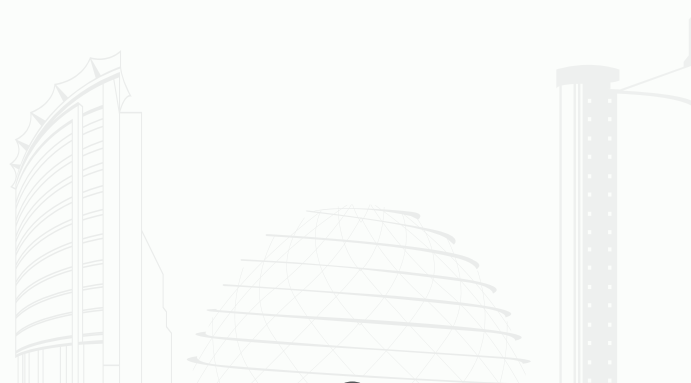
Age Group	EICV7				Total Population
	16-20	21-25	26-30	Non_youth	
Rwanda	11.6	8.4	6.9	73.1	13,549
Nyarugenge	10.6	11.4	10.2	67.9	392
Gasabo	11.5	11.5	9.2	67.9	970
Kicukiro	11.3	12.9	12.2	63.6	498
Nyanza	11.7	7.1	5.2	76.0	365
Gisagara	10.9	7.8	5.3	76.0	400
Nyaruguru	11.0	7.5	5.5	76.1	344
Huye	11.5	6.9	6.6	75.0	374
Nyamagabe	11.4	7.6	6.9	74.0	364
Ruhango	10.5	6.9	4.8	77.8	355
Muhanga	11.7	7.4	6.2	74.7	346
Kamonyi	12.7	7.7	6.6	73.0	482
Karongi	11.2	7.7	5.8	75.3	372
Rutsiro	10.6	7.5	6.1	75.9	368
Rubavu	12.6	9.8	7.7	69.9	547
Nyabihu	11.9	7.8	7.7	72.6	322
Ngororero	10.3	7.5	6.9	75.3	353
Rusizi	12.1	9.3	6.3	72.2	501
Nyamasheke	10.2	6.8	4.9	78.0	444
Rulindo	10.7	7.1	6.3	75.9	370
Gakenke	11.3	7.8	7.1	73.8	373
Musanze	11.4	8.0	6.7	73.9	502
Burera	11.2	8.9	7.5	72.3	384
Gicumbi	11.7	9.1	5.9	73.3	470
Rwamagana	10.8	7.4	7.1	74.6	514
Nyagatare	12.2	8.3	6.4	73.1	671
Gatsibo	11.6	8.8	5.7	73.8	543
Kayonza	12.5	8.0	5.7	73.8	514
Kirehe	12.3	7.7	6.1	73.9	428
Ngoma	11.9	7.7	6.8	73.6	410
Bugesera	13.0	6.8	7.2	73.1	574

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

District Name	EICV5				Total Population (000s)
	16-20	21-25	26-30	non-youth	
Rwanda	10.2	8.4	8.0	73.4	11,893
Nyarugenge	11.6	11.7	11.9	64.8	319
Gasabo	11.2	12.7	12.9	63.2	899
Kicukiro	11.8	13.4	11.8	63.0	413
Nyanza	9.3	6.6	6.6	77.6	328
Gisagara	9.8	7.5	7.0	75.6	349
Nyaruguru	10.7	7.4	5.7	76.1	299
Huye	9.2	8.1	6.9	75.9	348
Nyamagabe	10.8	8.2	5.7	75.3	345
Ruhango	9.0	6.7	6.7	77.6	313
Muhanga	9.7	8.1	8.4	73.8	344
Kamonyi	10.1	8.0	7.3	74.6	412
Karongi	9.5	7.8	6.3	76.5	364
Rutsiro	10.1	8.6	6.9	74.5	336
Rubavu	11.5	9.1	7.5	71.9	445
Nyabihu	10.3	7.7	7.9	74.1	306
Ngororero	10.2	7.6	6.4	75.8	369
Rusizi	10.1	6.7	7.1	76.1	476

District Name	EICV5					Total Population (000s)
	16-20	21-25	26-30	non-youth		
Nyamasheke	10.2	8.2	6.2	75.5		389
Rulindo	10.7	8.8	7.8	72.7		327
Gakenke	10.0	5.9	7.8	76.3		359
Musanze	9.6	8.9	9.3	72.1		410
Burera	10.9	8.8	8.6	71.7		349
Gicumbi	11.2	8.3	7.2	73.2		395
Rwamagana	10.1	8.4	8.1	73.4		369
Nyagatare	10.2	8.0	7.9	73.9		604
Gatsibo	10.1	7.7	7.1	75.1		491
Kayonza	9.7	7.1	7.3	75.9		377
Kirehe	10.2	6.9	6.9	76.0		390
Ngoma	8.6	7.3	7.1	77.0		356
Bugesera	8.43	6.80	7.27	77.50		412

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5



B: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED INDICATORS FROM EICV7 AND EICV5

Table B.1: Literacy rate among youth population age 16 to 30 years, by domain

EICV7							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	87.7	0.3	87.0	88.3	0.364	1.6	16,530
Area of residence							
Urban	92.4	0.5	91.5	93.4	0.515	1.8	5,011
Rural	85.3	0.4	84.5	86.1	0.474	1.4	11,519
Province							
City of Kigali	94.1	0.6	92.9	95.3	0.648	1.9	2,455
Southern	85.6	0.7	84.2	86.9	0.801	1.3	3,906
Western	87.7	0.7	86.3	89.0	0.774	1.5	3,825
Northern	89.0	0.8	87.5	90.5	0.852	1.5	2,635
Eastern	84.4	0.7	83.0	85.8	0.844	1.7	3,709
Age (in years)							
16-20years	88.2	0.4	87.4	89.1	0.494	1.3	7,134
21-25years	88.0	0.5	86.9	89.0	0.584	1.3	5,162
26-30years	86.3	0.6	85.1	87.4	0.678	1.2	4,234
Quintile							
Q1	78.2	0.9	76.4	79.9	1.130	1.4	3,008
Q2	83.9	0.7	82.5	85.4	0.883	1.2	3,125
Q3	87.5	0.7	86.2	88.9	0.782	1.4	3,303
Q4	90.8	0.5	89.7	91.9	0.605	1.2	3,280
Q5	95.1	0.4	94.3	95.8	0.411	1.3	3,814
EICV7							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Districts							
Nyarugenge	92.9	1.0	90.9	95.0	1.129	1.0	764
Gasabo	93.5	1.0	91.5	95.6	1.115	2.5	805
Kicukiro	95.8	0.8	94.3	97.3	0.810	1.2	886
Nyanza	79.0	2.2	74.7	83.3	2.780	1.2	465
Gisagara	81.6	2.3	77.1	86.1	2.816	1.5	473
Nyaruguru	84.0	1.7	80.7	87.3	2.012	0.8	546
Huye	90.7	1.8	87.2	94.2	1.968	1.6	484
Nyamagabe	86.7	1.5	83.7	89.7	1.782	0.9	506
Ruhango	89.0	1.7	85.7	92.3	1.891	1.0	416
Muhanga	89.5	1.6	86.4	92.7	1.771	1.1	470
Kamonyi	84.7	2.0	80.8	88.7	2.386	1.9	546
Karongi	88.1	1.7	84.8	91.4	1.902	1.1	506
Rutsiro	82.5	1.9	78.7	86.3	2.361	1.1	512
Rubavu	86.9	1.7	83.5	90.3	1.996	2.0	637
Nyabihu	85.7	2.2	81.3	90.1	2.594	1.6	567
Ngororero	89.3	1.7	86.0	92.5	1.869	1.1	468
Rusizi	92.0	1.4	89.3	94.7	1.481	1.6	644
Nyamasheke	87.6	1.9	83.8	91.3	2.163	1.5	491
Rulindo	89.9	1.4	87.2	92.5	1.503	0.8	473
Gakenke	88.8	1.7	85.5	92.0	1.859	1.2	504
Musanze	88.8	1.7	85.5	92.0	1.886	1.7	531
Burera	87.5	1.6	84.3	90.6	1.836	1.1	571
Gicumbi	90.1	1.9	86.4	93.8	2.095	2.3	556
Rwamagana	86.1	1.9	82.5	89.8	2.161	1.7	502
Nyagatare	84.7	1.8	81.2	88.2	2.100	2.0	566
Gatsibo	84.1	1.9	80.4	87.7	2.215	1.7	536
Kayonza	86.3	1.8	82.8	89.8	2.074	1.7	536

EICV7							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Kirehe	86.0	1.5	83.0	88.9	1.762	1.0	512
Ngoma	78.4	2.6	73.4	83.4	3.258	1.9	517
Bugesera	84.1	1.8	80.6	87.5	2.099	1.6	540

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	84.6	0.4	83.9	85.3	0.004	1.68	16,841
Area of residence							
Urban	91.5	0.7	90.2	92.9	0.008	2.6	3,768
Rural	82.3	0.4	81.5	83.2	0.005	1.5	13,073
Province							
City of Kigali	91.4	0.9	89.5	93.2	0.010	3.6	2,369
Southern	83.5	0.7	82.2	84.8	0.008	1.2	4,083
Western	81.2	0.9	79.4	82.9	0.011	1.8	3,954
Northern	84.9	0.9	83.2	86.6	0.010	1.6	2,808
Eastern	83.1	0.8	81.6	84.6	0.009	1.6	3,627
Age (in years)							
16-20years	85.9	0.6	84.8	87.0	0.007	1.7	6,575
21-25years	87.2	0.5	86.3	88.2	0.006	1.2	5,331
26-30years	80.1	0.7	78.8	81.5	0.009	1.5	4,935
Quintile							
Q1	71.6	1.1	69.5	73.8	0.015	1.5	2,558
Q2	78.8	1.0	77.0	80.7	0.012	1.6	2,884
Q3	83.5	0.7	82.0	84.9	0.009	1.2	3,201
Q4	87.6	0.7	86.3	88.9	0.008	1.5	3,588
Q5	93.0	0.5	92.0	94.0	0.005	1.9	4,610
Districts							
Nyarugenge	94.5	1.1	92.4	96.7	0.012	1.4	752
Gasabo	89.5	1.5	86.6	92.4	0.017	4.1	753
Kicukiro	93.1	1.0	91.1	95.1	0.011	1.3	864
Nyanza	86.9	1.9	83.1	90.7	0.022	1.3	448
Gisagara	76.1	1.8	72.5	79.7	0.024	0.9	499
Nyaruguru	79.3	2.6	74.3	84.3	0.032	1.6	545
Huye	81.3	2.0	77.5	85.2	0.024	1.2	509
Nyamagabe	87.4	1.6	84.2	90.6	0.019	1.1	530
Ruhango	81.8	2.1	77.8	85.9	0.025	1.1	474
Muhanga	84.5	1.7	81.2	87.8	0.020	1.0	546
Kamonyi	88.8	1.6	85.7	92.0	0.018	1.5	532
Karongi	85.3	1.8	81.7	88.8	0.022	1.2	527
Rutsiro	77.9	2.1	73.8	81.9	0.026	1.1	565
Rubavu	78.9	2.7	73.6	84.1	0.034	3.0	626
Nyabihu	79.5	2.1	75.3	83.6	0.027	1.2	564
Ngororero	78.7	2.7	73.4	83.9	0.034	2.1	522
Rusizi	80.2	2.2	76.0	84.4	0.027	1.8	594
Nyamasheke	88.4	1.9	84.7	92.1	0.022	1.8	556
Rulindo	86.2	2.1	82.1	90.2	0.024	1.7	555
Gakenke	83.2	1.8	79.7	86.8	0.022	1.1	486
Musanze	85.3	1.7	81.9	88.6	0.020	1.5	605
Burera	83.1	2.5	78.2	88.0	0.030	2.4	587
Gicumbi	86.6	1.6	83.5	89.8	0.019	1.3	575
Rwamagana	89.6	1.7	86.3	92.9	0.019	1.6	531
Nyagatare	83.1	2.0	79.3	87.0	0.024	2.3	571
Gatsibo	78.0	2.1	73.9	82.1	0.027	1.7	540
Kayanza	81.6	2.2	77.4	85.8	0.026	1.5	526

EICV5							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Kirehe	81.7	1.8	78.1	85.3	0.022	1.1	516
Ngoma	83.5	2.2	79.3	87.8	0.026	1.5	477
Bugesera	85.2	1.8	81.8	88.6	0.021	1.2	466

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table B.1.1: Literacy rate for young male population age 16 to 30 years, by Urban/rural, province, Age group, quintiles and Districts (EICV7, EICV5).

EICV7							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	85.2	0.4	84.3	86.1	0.527	1.3	7,861
Area of residence							
Urban	91.2	0.7	89.9	92.6	0.751	1.4	2,276
Rural	82.4	0.6	81.3	83.6	0.682	1.2	5,585
Province							
City of Kigali	92.7	0.9	91.0	94.4	0.947	1.5	1,132
Southern	82.0	1.0	80.1	83.9	1.168	1.0	1,923
Western	85.6	1.0	83.8	87.5	1.111	1.2	1,784
Northern	85.6	1.1	83.4	87.8	1.316	1.2	1,242
Eastern	82.7	1.0	80.8	84.6	1.188	1.4	1,780
Age (in years)							
16-20years	84.9	0.7	83.6	86.1	0.769	1.2	3,503
21-25years	85.6	0.8	84.1	87.1	0.891	1.1	2,377
26-30years	85.3	0.8	83.7	87.0	0.983	1.1	1,981
Quintile							
Q1	75.6	1.2	73.2	78.0	1.593	1.2	1,527
Q2	82.3	1.0	80.2	84.3	1.270	1.1	1,494
Q3	84.0	1.0	82.0	86.0	1.205	1.2	1,574
Q4	89.0	0.8	87.4	90.6	0.933	1.1	1,562
Q5	93.5	0.7	92.2	94.9	0.730	1.4	1,704
Districts							
Nyarugenge	92.0	1.6	88.8	95.1	1.735	1.0	370
Gasabo	91.0	1.5	88.0	94.0	1.680	1.8	348
Kicukiro	96.0	1.1	93.8	98.1	1.137	1.2	414
Nyanza	73.6	3.2	67.3	79.9	4.374	1.1	242
Gisagara	77.8	3.3	71.4	84.2	4.197	1.3	222
Nyaruguru	83.0	2.3	78.5	87.4	2.749	0.7	270
Huye	88.6	2.3	84.1	93.0	2.563	1.1	246
Nyamagabe	83.9	2.3	79.4	88.4	2.738	0.8	254
Ruhango	84.4	2.5	79.5	89.3	2.963	0.8	204
Muhanga	86.3	2.4	81.6	91.0	2.798	0.8	201
Kamonyi	80.4	2.6	75.2	85.5	3.255	1.3	284
Karongi	85.6	2.5	80.7	90.4	2.877	1.0	237
Rutsiro	76.1	3.4	69.4	82.8	4.490	1.2	236
Rubavu	87.9	2.4	83.3	92.5	2.685	1.9	307
Nyabihu	84.3	2.6	79.3	89.4	3.079	0.9	253
Ngororero	84.2	2.4	79.4	88.9	2.900	0.7	197
Rusizi	89.6	1.9	86.0	93.2	2.065	1.1	311
Nyamasheke	86.6	2.2	82.2	91.0	2.591	1.0	243
Rulindo	85.1	2.5	80.2	90.1	2.992	1.0	227
Gakenke	86.5	2.5	81.6	91.3	2.866	1.1	243
Musanze	84.6	2.5	79.6	89.6	3.007	1.3	235
Burera	83.9	2.7	78.7	89.2	3.171	1.2	264
Gicumbi	87.4	2.3	82.8	92.0	2.683	1.4	273

EICV7							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwamagana	82.9	2.7	77.6	88.2	3.274	1.5	240
Nyagatare	84.5	2.2	80.2	88.9	2.597	1.5	281
Gatsibo	83.7	2.4	78.9	88.5	2.922	1.3	254
Kayanza	85.6	2.6	80.5	90.8	3.076	1.7	261
Kirehe	83.0	2.3	78.6	87.4	2.718	0.9	256
Ngoma	75.7	3.4	69.0	82.4	4.534	1.4	226
Bugesera	81.2	2.7	75.8	86.5	3.333	1.6	262

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	84.2	0.5	83.3	85.1	0.006	1.36	8,039
Area of residence							
Urban	92.5	0.8	90.9	94.0	0.009	1.8	1,831
Rural	81.4	0.5	80.4	82.5	0.007	1.2	6,208
Province							
City of Kigali	91.9	1.2	89.4	94.3	0.013	3.2	1,117
Southern	81.4	0.9	79.6	83.2	0.011	1.0	1,989
Western	82.2	1.0	80.1	84.2	0.013	1.3	1,853
Northern	83.9	1.2	81.6	86.2	0.014	1.3	1,343
Eastern	82.6	1.0	80.6	84.5	0.012	1.3	1,737
Age (in years)							
16-20years	82.9	0.8	81.3	84.5	0.010	1.6	3,236
21-25years	87.0	0.7	85.5	88.4	0.009	1.2	2,474
26-30years	83.0	0.9	81.2	84.7	0.011	1.3	2,329
Quintile							
Q1	73.3	1.4	70.5	76.1	0.020	1.2	1,152
Q2	77.1	1.3	74.5	79.7	0.017	1.3	1,320
Q3	82.6	1.1	80.5	84.7	0.013	1.2	1,521
Q4	86.1	1.1	84.0	88.2	0.012	1.7	1,773
Q5	92.6	0.6	91.3	93.8	0.007	1.3	2,273
Districts							
Nyarugenge	93.8	1.7	90.4	97.1	0.018	1.4	349
Gasabo	89.9	1.9	86.1	93.6	0.021	3.6	368
Kicukiro	95.1	1.3	92.6	97.6	0.013	1.3	400
Nyanza	82.6	2.8	77.1	88.1	0.034	1.1	232
Gisagara	72.5	2.7	67.3	77.8	0.037	0.8	236
Nyaruguru	79.5	3.0	73.6	85.4	0.038	1.0	255
Huye	78.8	2.5	73.9	83.7	0.032	0.8	249
Nyamagabe	84.6	2.5	79.7	89.6	0.030	1.2	267
Ruhango	80.0	3.4	73.3	86.7	0.043	1.3	221
Muhanga	82.0	2.3	77.5	86.6	0.028	0.9	266
Kamonyi	88.2	1.9	84.5	91.9	0.022	1.0	263
Karongi	83.6	2.7	78.2	89.0	0.033	1.2	255
Rutsiro	77.4	2.7	72.1	82.8	0.035	0.9	260
Rubavu	84.0	2.7	78.7	89.4	0.032	1.8	301
Nyabihu	81.0	2.8	75.5	86.5	0.035	1.0	262
Ngororero	79.3	3.2	73.0	85.5	0.040	1.3	228
Rusizi	81.3	2.4	76.5	86.0	0.030	1.2	293
Nyamasheke	87.4	2.5	82.6	92.2	0.028	1.3	254
Rulindo	85.2	3.0	79.4	91.1	0.035	1.7	276
Gakenke	80.2	2.5	75.4	85.1	0.031	0.8	228
Musanze	87.2	2.1	83.0	91.3	0.024	1.2	286
Burera	83.1	2.6	77.9	88.3	0.032	1.3	290
Gicumbi	82.8	2.8	77.3	88.2	0.034	1.4	263
Rwamagana	89.7	2.2	85.3	94.1	0.025	1.4	261

			EICV5				
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Nyagatare	82.7	2.2	78.5	86.9	0.026	1.3	285
Gatsibo	76.8	2.7	71.5	82.1	0.035	1.3	255
Kayonza	81.1	3.3	74.7	87.4	0.040	1.7	270
Kirehe	81.3	2.4	76.7	85.9	0.029	0.8	234
Ngoma	82.8	2.8	77.4	88.3	0.034	1.1	219
Bugesera	84.9	2.3	80.3	89.5	0.028	1.0	213

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table B.1.2: Literacy rate for young female population age 16 to 30 years, by domain

EICV7							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	89.9	0.4	89.2	90.6	0.404	1.3	8,669
Area of residence							
Urban	93.5	0.6	92.4	94.6	0.599	1.5	2,735
Rural	88.0	0.5	87.1	88.9	0.529	1.2	5,934
Province							
City of Kigali	95.2	0.7	93.8	96.7	0.770	1.8	1,323
Southern	89.0	0.8	87.5	90.5	0.862	1.0	1,983
Western	89.5	0.8	87.9	91.0	0.883	1.2	2,041
Northern	92.0	0.8	90.5	93.6	0.858	1.1	1,393
Eastern	85.9	0.8	84.3	87.5	0.971	1.3	1,929
Age (in years)							
16-20years	91.5	0.5	90.5	92.5	0.558	1.2	3,631
21-25years	90.0	0.6	88.8	91.2	0.673	1.1	2,785
26-30years	87.1	0.7	85.7	88.6	0.859	1.1	2,253
Quintile							
Q1	80.9	1.1	78.6	83.1	1.406	1.2	1,481
Q2	85.4	1.0	83.5	87.3	1.134	1.2	1,631
Q3	90.7	0.8	89.2	92.3	0.873	1.3	1,729
Q4	92.4	0.7	91.1	93.7	0.714	1.1	1,718
Q5	96.3	0.4	95.5	97.1	0.441	1.1	2,110

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

EICV7							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
District							
Nyarugenge	93.8	1.3	91.2	96.4	1.427	0.9	394
Gasabo	95.5	1.1	93.3	97.7	1.199	2.4	457
Kicukiro	95.7	1.2	93.4	98.0	1.229	1.5	472
Nyanza	84.9	2.3	80.3	89.4	2.751	0.8	223
Gisagara	84.9	2.5	80.1	89.8	2.893	1.1	251
Nyaruguru	85.0	2.3	80.4	89.5	2.733	0.8	276
Huye	92.9	2.0	89.0	96.9	2.171	1.3	238
Nyamagabe	89.6	1.8	86.1	93.1	1.997	0.7	252
Ruhango	93.4	2.0	89.5	97.2	2.100	1.1	212
Muhanga	92.0	1.7	88.7	95.2	1.813	0.9	269
Kamonyi	89.5	2.3	84.9	94.0	2.590	1.6	262
Karongi	90.3	2.0	86.4	94.2	2.188	1.0	269
Rutsiro	88.0	1.5	85.0	91.1	1.756	0.5	276
Rubavu	85.9	2.2	81.5	90.2	2.575	1.6	330
Nyabihu	86.8	2.5	81.9	91.7	2.862	1.2	314
Ngororero	93.0	1.9	89.3	96.7	2.037	1.3	271

EICV7							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rusizi	94.2	1.6	91.0	97.4	1.728	1.6	333
Nyamasheke	88.5	2.4	83.8	93.2	2.718	1.3	248
Rulindo	94.2	1.4	91.5	96.9	1.442	0.7	246
Gakenke	90.9	1.6	87.7	94.1	1.783	0.7	261
Musanze	92.0	1.8	88.5	95.6	1.959	1.5	296
Burera	90.5	1.5	87.5	93.6	1.710	0.7	307
Gicumbi	92.7	2.1	88.7	96.7	2.211	1.8	283
Rwamagana	89.1	2.0	85.3	93.0	2.227	1.2	262
Nyagatare	84.9	2.2	80.5	89.3	2.624	1.6	285
Gatsibo	84.4	2.1	80.4	88.5	2.454	1.1	282
Kayonza	86.9	2.0	82.9	90.9	2.355	1.2	275
Kirehe	89.0	2.1	84.9	93.0	2.325	1.1	256
Ngoma	80.5	2.7	75.2	85.8	3.359	1.3	291
Bugesera	86.9	2.1	82.7	91.0	2.425	1.4	278

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Domain		Estimate (%)	Standard Error	EICV5		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			95% Confidence Interval					
			Lower	Upper				
Rwanda	85.0	0.5	84.1	85.9	0.006	1.56	8,802	
Area of residence								
Urban	90.7	1.0	88.7	92.6	0.011	2.6	1,937	
Rural	83.2	0.5	82.1	84.2	0.007	1.4	6,865	
Province								
City of Kigali	90.9	1.2	88.5	93.3	0.013	3.0	1,252	
Southern Province	85.5	0.9	83.8	87.2	0.010	1.1	2,094	
Western Province	80.3	1.1	78.1	82.5	0.014	1.6	2,101	
Northern Province	85.9	1.1	83.7	88.1	0.013	1.4	1,465	
Eastern Province	83.5	1.0	81.5	85.5	0.012	1.6	1,890	
Age (in years)								
16-20years	88.8	0.7	87.5	90.2	0.008	1.6	3,339	
21-25years	87.5	0.7	86.2	88.8	0.008	1.2	2,857	
26-30years	77.6	0.9	75.8	79.4	0.012	1.3	2,606	
Quintile								
Q1	70.3	1.4	67.5	73.1	0.020	1.3	1,406	
Q2	80.3	1.2	77.9	82.7	0.015	1.4	1,564	
Q3	84.3	1.1	82.2	86.3	0.013	1.4	1,680	
Q4	89.1	0.8	87.5	90.7	0.009	1.3	1,815	
Q5	93.4	0.7	92.1	94.8	0.007	2.0	2,337	
Districts								
Nyarugenge	95.2	1.2	93.0	97.5	0.012	0.9	403	
Gasabo	89.1	2.0	85.2	92.9	0.022	3.6	385	
Kicukiro	91.5	1.5	88.4	94.5	0.017	1.4	464	
Nyanza	91.5	2.0	87.6	95.5	0.022	1.0	216	
Gisagara	79.3	2.7	74.0	84.5	0.034	1.1	263	
Nyaruguru	79.1	3.1	73.0	85.3	0.040	1.2	290	
Huye	83.7	2.8	78.3	89.2	0.033	1.3	260	
Nyamagabe	90.2	2.0	86.3	94.1	0.022	1.0	263	
Ruhango	83.4	2.3	78.9	87.9	0.028	0.8	253	
Muhanga	86.9	1.8	83.3	90.4	0.021	0.7	280	
Kamonyi	89.5	2.3	84.9	94.1	0.026	1.7	269	
Karongi	86.8	1.9	83.0	90.6	0.022	0.8	272	
Rutsiro	78.2	2.7	73.0	83.4	0.034	1.0	305	
Rubavu	74.2	3.6	67.1	81.2	0.048	2.4	325	
Nyabihu	78.1	2.7	72.8	83.5	0.035	1.0	302	
Ngororero	78.2	3.2	72.0	84.4	0.041	1.6	294	

			EICV5				
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rusizi	79.2	3.1	73.1	85.4	0.040	1.9	301
Nyamasheke	89.2	2.4	84.5	93.9	0.027	1.7	302
Rulindo	87.1	2.3	82.6	91.5	0.026	1.1	279
Gakenke	85.9	2.5	81.1	90.7	0.029	1.2	258
Musanze	83.6	2.4	78.8	88.4	0.029	1.4	319
Burera	83.1	3.3	76.7	89.5	0.040	2.1	297
Gicumbi	89.9	1.8	86.4	93.4	0.020	1.1	312
Rwamagana	89.5	1.9	85.8	93.2	0.021	1.1	270
Nyagatare	83.5	3.1	77.3	89.6	0.038	3.2	286
Gatsibo	79.0	2.8	73.6	84.4	0.035	1.6	285
Kayanza	82.2	2.4	77.6	86.8	0.029	0.9	256
Kirehe	82.1	2.4	77.4	86.8	0.029	1.1	282
Ngoma	84.1	2.6	79.0	89.2	0.031	1.2	258
Bugesera	85.5	2.4	80.8	90.2	0.028	1.3	253

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table B 2: Percentage of youth population (16 to 30 years) who ever attended school, by domain

EICV7	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence Interval		cv	design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	98.4	0.1	98.2	98.6	0.110	1.2	16,530
Urban	98.6	0.2	98.3	99.0	0.192	1.5	5,011
Rural	98.2	0.1	98.0	98.5	0.134	1.1	11,519
City of Kigali	98.7	0.3	98.2	99.3	0.290	1.9	2,455
Southern	98.1	0.2	97.6	98.5	0.233	1.0	3,906
Western	98.3	0.2	97.9	98.8	0.230	1.1	3,825
Northern	98.9	0.2	98.5	99.3	0.204	1.0	2,635
Eastern	98.1	0.2	97.6	98.6	0.243	1.3	3,709
16-20	98.9	0.1	98.6	99.1	0.138	1.2	7,134
21-25	98.3	0.2	97.9	98.7	0.196	1.2	5,162
26-30	97.6	0.2	97.1	98.1	0.249	1.1	4,234
Male	98.0	0.2	97.6	98.3	0.168	1.1	7,861
Female	98.8	0.1	98.5	99.0	0.133	1.2	8,669
Q1	97.1	0.3	96.5	97.8	0.359	1.3	3,008
Q2	98.1	0.3	97.6	98.6	0.259	1.1	3,125
Q3	98.7	0.2	98.3	99.1	0.213	1.1	3,303
Q4	98.6	0.2	98.2	99.0	0.210	1.0	3,280
Q5	99.1	0.2	98.8	99.4	0.164	1.1	3,814
Nyarugenge	98.5	0.5	97.5	99.4	0.490	0.9	764
Gasabo	98.5	0.5	97.5	99.5	0.518	2.5	805
Kicukiro	99.4	0.3	98.9	99.9	0.272	1.0	886
Nyanza	96.1	0.8	94.6	97.6	0.794	0.6	465
Gisagara	96.6	1.0	94.5	98.6	1.079	1.4	473
Nyaruguru	98.5	0.6	97.4	99.6	0.562	0.8	546
Huye	98.0	0.6	96.8	99.3	0.652	0.9	484
Nyamagabe	99.6	0.3	99.0	100.2	0.293	0.9	506
Ruhango	99.1	0.5	98.2	100.0	0.459	0.8	416
Muhanga	97.4	0.7	96.0	98.8	0.737	0.8	470
Kamonyi	99.1	0.4	98.3	99.9	0.398	1.0	546
Karongi	99.1	0.4	98.2	99.9	0.416	0.8	506
Rutsiro	97.9	0.7	96.4	99.3	0.763	1.1	512
Rubavu	97.6	0.6	96.4	98.8	0.637	1.2	637
Nyabihu	98.0	0.6	96.8	99.2	0.629	0.8	567
Ngororero	97.7	0.8	96.2	99.2	0.779	1.0	468
Rusizi	99.4	0.3	98.8	100.0	0.308	1.0	644
Nyamasheke	98.5	0.6	97.3	99.7	0.643	1.2	491

EICV7	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence Interval		cv	design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rulindo	99.2	0.4	98.3	100.0	0.421	0.8	473
Gakenke	98.1	0.7	96.7	99.4	0.694	1.1	504
Musanze	99.3	0.4	98.6	100.0	0.366	1.1	531
Burera	99.1	0.4	98.4	99.8	0.377	0.8	571
Gicumbi	98.9	0.4	98.1	99.7	0.411	0.9	556
Rwamagana	97.4	0.7	96.1	98.7	0.699	1.1	502
Nyagatare	97.5	0.7	96.2	98.8	0.694	1.5	566
Gatsibo	99.0	0.4	98.3	99.8	0.391	1.0	536
Kayanza	98.5	0.7	97.2	99.9	0.709	2.1	536
Kirehe	98.3	0.5	97.2	99.3	0.544	0.8	512
Ngoma	96.7	0.9	94.9	98.6	0.976	1.4	517
Bugesera	98.9	0.4	98.1	99.7	0.410	1.1	540

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table B 3: Percentage of youth population with Health insurance according to area of residence, province, age groups, sex, quintile and district (EICV7)

EICV7							
	Coefficient	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	cv	deff	observations
Insurance	87.6	0.4	86.8	88.4	0.459	2.5	16,530
Urban	87.5	0.8	86.0	88.9	0.865	2.9	5,011
Rural	87.6	0.5	86.7	88.5	0.537	2.3	11,519
City of Kigali	87.8	1.0	85.9	89.8	1.128	2.6	2,455
Southern	87.0	0.8	85.3	88.6	0.957	2.1	3,906
Western	84.4	1.0	82.5	86.3	1.164	2.5	3,825
Northern	93.3	0.8	91.7	94.8	0.847	2.5	2,635
Eastern	87.1	0.8	85.5	88.7	0.945	2.6	3,709
16-20	86.3	0.5	85.3	87.4	0.631	1.8	7,134
21-25	88.8	0.5	87.8	89.9	0.616	1.6	5,162
26-30	88.1	0.6	86.9	89.3	0.691	1.5	4,234
Male	86.4	0.5	85.4	87.5	0.597	1.8	7,861
Female	88.6	0.4	87.7	89.5	0.502	1.7	8,669
Q1	78.2	1.2	75.9	80.5	1.500	2.4	3,008
Q2	84.3	1.0	82.4	86.2	1.146	2.1	3,125
Q3	87.5	0.8	85.8	89.1	0.960	2.1	3,303
Q4	91.2	0.6	89.9	92.5	0.701	1.7	3,280
Q5	94.1	0.5	93.1	95.1	0.526	1.8	3,814
Nyarugenge	86.1	1.6	83.0	89.1	1.814	1.2	764
Gasabo	90.4	1.5	87.5	93.2	1.617	3.5	805
Kicukiro	84.7	1.9	80.9	88.5	2.275	2.4	886
Nyanza	84.2	1.9	80.5	88.0	2.280	1.1	465
Gisagara	84.0	2.4	79.3	88.8	2.881	1.9	473
Nyaruguru	91.4	1.8	87.8	95.0	1.997	1.6	546
Huye	89.2	1.7	85.8	92.6	1.942	1.3	484
Nyamagabe	87.2	2.2	82.9	91.5	2.494	1.8	506
Ruhango	86.6	2.1	82.5	90.6	2.377	1.3	416
Muhanga	89.8	2.1	85.8	93.9	2.293	1.8	470
Kamonyi	84.7	3.0	78.7	90.6	3.584	4.2	546
Karongi	85.4	2.4	80.7	90.0	2.782	1.9	506
Rutsiro	83.4	3.0	77.5	89.3	3.587	2.6	512
Rubavu	80.8	2.3	76.4	85.3	2.812	2.5	637
Nyabihu	91.7	1.7	88.3	95.0	1.881	1.6	567
Ngororero	91.5	2.1	87.3	95.7	2.331	2.3	468
Rusizi	78.8	2.7	73.5	84.1	3.435	2.8	644
Nyamasheke	85.5	3.0	79.5	91.5	3.555	3.3	491
Rulindo	92.2	2.0	88.4	96.1	2.126	2.2	473
Gakenke	97.2	0.9	95.5	99.0	0.926	1.3	504

EICV7							
	Coefficient	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	cv	deff	observations
Musanze	90.3	2.3	85.8	94.9	2.545	3.6	531
Burera	93.8	1.2	91.4	96.2	1.302	1.2	571
Gicumbi	93.4	1.6	90.3	96.5	1.694	2.3	556
Rwamagana	85.6	2.1	81.6	89.7	2.425	2.1	502
Nyagatare	83.7	2.4	79.0	88.4	2.877	3.5	566
Gatsibo	87.3	1.8	83.7	90.8	2.067	1.9	536
Kayonza	85.2	2.6	80.2	90.2	2.998	3.2	536
Kirehe	92.0	1.7	88.7	95.2	1.799	1.9	512
Ngoma	92.0	1.7	88.7	95.2	1.802	1.8	517
Bugesera	87.0	2.2	82.6	91.3	2.544	3.0	540

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7



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