

United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook
Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census

Reporting country: RWANDA

Population census date: August 15th 2022

Housing census date: August 15th 2022

A. General population census information

1. Census - taking methodological approaches

<p>(1) Traditional census - full field enumeration</p> <p>If yes, please circle the mode of data collection among options (a) to (f) listed below:</p> <p>(a) paper questionnaire only</p> <p>(b) paper questionnaire and tablet computers</p> <p>(c) tablet computers only</p> <p>(d) tablet computers and internet</p> <p>(e) internet and paper questionnaires</p> <p>(f) other (please describe) <u>Mobile phones and internet</u></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">✓ <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>(2) Combined census</p> <p>If yes, please circle the method of census taking among the options (a) to (c) listed below:</p> <p>(a) register(s)* and ad-hoc surveys</p> <p>(b) register(s)* and existing surveys</p> <p>(c) other (please describe)</p> <p>*Please list the register or registers that are used.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>(3) Fully register based census</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

(4) Rolling census	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Other, please specify	The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census was a classic traditional enumeration. The data collection took place from the 16 th August 2022 to the 30 th August 2022. The reference night was the night of the 15 th to the 16 th August 2022.

2. Type of population count and coverage

Type of population count	
(a) Present / de facto population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Usual resident population	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Geospatial information for this census

(a) Is this census a geospatial census? Yes ☐

(b) If Yes, is it ☐ polygon or point-based?

(c) Describe the enumeration units: **In the case of the population census, the primary unit of enumeration is the person. There are two general frameworks within which individuals are identified: (a) households and (b) institutions. During the Rwanda 2022 Population and Housing Census persons living in private Households as well as persons living in institutions households were enumerated.**

(d) Are there gaps or overlaps in enumeration units?

4. Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census:

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Nomads and persons living in areas to which access is difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(c) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a border daily and are in the country temporarily ¹	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Foreign military ² , naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Civilian foreigners who cross a border daily to work in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Civilian residents who cross a border daily to work in another country	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Merchant seafarers and fishers resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>
(j) Homeless or roofless persons, vagrants and persons with no concept of usual residence	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons living in buildings with restricted access ³	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(l) Stateless persons	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. In case the enumeration was performed according to the ‘usual resident population’ concept, please complete the following additional table.

For each of the population groups listed in the following table, please indicate whether they were included, excluded, or not applicable in the usual resident population count.

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Persons found at the moment of enumeration that cannot identify their place of usual residence, such as those who move often;	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ Foreigners who were in the Country for a period more than 6 months or less than that period but with the intention to stay more than six months were enumerated as resident. Those who were there (at the reference night) temporally, were enumerated as visitors.

² There are no foreigner’s military

³ buildings with restricted access include Prisons.

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(b) National military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located outside the country;	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Foreign persons working for international organizations (not including foreign diplomats or military forces), provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Merchant seafarers and fishers usually resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Persons who may be illegal, irregular or undocumented migrants, as well as asylum seekers and persons who have applied for or been granted refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Persons who cross a frontier daily or weekly to work or study in another country, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Children born in the 12 months before the census reference time and whose families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time;	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Persons of minor age studying abroad for one year or more to attain the primary or secondary level of education, regardless of the frequency of return to the family	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
home located within the country. If the person is also working abroad, the same rules for cross-border workers apply;			
(i) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their place of usual residence;	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons of minor age attending the primary or secondary level of education whose family home is located abroad, regardless of the duration of their stay. However, if these persons are also working in the country, then the identification of the place of usual residence follows the same rules as for cross-border workers;	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(l) Third-level students who are absent from the country for one year or more;	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(m) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are not present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Estimated census coverage

Estimated coverage:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) Census under-enumeration / omissions (specify unit: %)	0	0	0
(b) Census over-enumeration / erroneous inclusions and duplications (specify unit: %)	0.19	0.23	0.14
(c) Net coverage error (specify unit: %)	1.3	1.56	1.07
(d) Net coverage error rate	1.3	1.56	1.07

Base denominator for computing net coverage error rate is:	
(a) Enumerated population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Estimated "complete" population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>

Method(s) used in estimating coverage error:	
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date conducted: 10 th – 30 th September 2022	
Size of sample (specify unit: 120 Enumeration Areas):	
For total area: 24,347 enumeration areas	
For urban areas: 6,511 enumeration areas	
For rural areas: 17,836 enumeration areas	
Population groups excluded: People living in institutional ⁴ Households	
(b) Demographic analysis, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other methods, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>

⁴ Institutional Household comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalized care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC5, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

7. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

■ The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) defined urban areas using a multi-criteria approach that includes: zoning from the National Land Use and Development Master Plan (NLUDMP 2020-2050), administrative boundaries (villages as the smallest units), population density, and basic services concentration (e.g., health, education, and commercial facilities).

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

■ Rural areas are defined as all areas that do not meet the criteria for urban classification. These include villages outside the NLUDMP urban boundaries that lack significant population density, infrastructure, or concentration of basic services. Rural areas are characterized by lower population densities, agricultural-based livelihoods, and minimal infrastructure.

8. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

■ A city proper refers to the administrative boundaries of officially designated cities, including the capital Kigali and other defined cities as outlined in the National Land Use and Development Master Plan (NLUDMP). These boundaries encompass the areas under the jurisdiction of the city administration and include urbanized and developing zones.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

■ Urban agglomeration refers to the continuous built-up area, including the city proper and its surrounding suburbs or peri-urban areas that exhibit a high degree of economic, social, and functional integration with the city. This includes areas with significant commuter flow, shared infrastructure, and dense urban characteristics extending beyond the administrative city limits.

9. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

■ A locality is defined as the smallest geographical unit with a distinct name and recognized boundaries where a population resides. Localities may correspond to villages in rural areas, neighborhoods in urban areas, or other identifiable clusters of habitation.

10. Definition of literacy

The definition of “literate” and “illiterate” for this census is:

Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a stock phrase that has been memorized. In the 2022 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French, Swahili and Other.

11. Educational attainment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment⁵?

YES

If yes, which revision? [ISCED-F 2013](#)

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCED? Please specify revision number.

[ISCED 2011](#)

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED. Please specify revision number.

B. Economic characteristics

12. Activity status / labour force status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

[16 years](#)

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

[there is no upper age limit for information on activity status for this census](#)

⁵ Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received.

What reference period do you use to establish the activity status (labour force status) of a person?

7 days prior to the Census night

13. Please specify whether the groups of persons listed in the following table are included or excluded in the 'in employment' category in your census, by marking the appropriate box below.

	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Persons with a job for pay or profit who, during the reference period, were on training or skills enhancement activities required by their job or for another job in the same economic unit;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Apprentices, interns or trainees who work for pay in cash or in kind;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Persons who work for pay or profit through employment promotion programs;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended <i>mainly</i> for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they continue to perform some tasks and duties of the job, excluding, however, fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations (for example pay taxes);	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Regular members of the armed forces and persons on military or alternative civilian service who perform this work for pay in cash or in kind;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Apprentices, interns and trainees who work <i>without</i> pay in cash or in kind (that is, unpaid trainee work);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Participants in skills training or retraining schemes within employment promotion programs, when <i>not</i> engaged in the production process of an economic unit;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(i) Persons who are required to perform work as a condition of continued receipt of a government social benefit such as unemployment insurance;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(j) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they <i>cease</i> to perform the tasks and duties of the job;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons who retain a right to return to the same economic unit but who were absent (for reasons such as parental leave, educational leave, care for others, other personal reasons, temporary lay-off, suspension of work), when the total duration of the absence exceeds the specified threshold or if the test of receipt of remuneration is not fulfilled;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(l) Persons on indefinite lay-off who do not have an assurance of return to employment with the same economic unit;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(m) Persons who work to produce goods intended <i>mainly</i> or <i>exclusively</i> for consumption or use by the household or family, even if a surplus or part of the output is sold or bartered (that is, own-use production of goods);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(n) Household members who provide <i>unpaid</i> services for consumption or use by their household (that is, own-use provision of services);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(o) Persons who work voluntarily and <i>without</i> pay to produce goods or services through or for other economic units, including market, non-market units and households (that is, volunteer work).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Status in Employment

Based on the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), the status in employment may be classified as follows:

- (a) Employees;
- (b) Self-employed:
 - i. Employers;
 - ii. Own-account workers;
 - iii. Members of producers' cooperatives;
 - iv. Contributing family workers;
- (c) Persons not classifiable by status.

Do you follow the above structure, for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

Yes

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to the above structure?

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

15. Occupation

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

yes

If yes, which revision? ISCO-08

If any other or national classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCO? Please specify revision number.

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO. Please specify revision number.

we use the ISCO-08 customized to the Rwanda Context. The document was established in 2012⁶.

16. Industry

Do you follow the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

⁶ <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/rwanda-classification-manual-customized-international-standard-classification-occupation>

YES

If yes, which revision? ISIC, Rev.4

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISIC?
Please specify revision number.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC. Please specify revision number.

We use the ISIC, Rev 4 customized to the Rwandan context. The latest version is of 2012⁷.

⁷ <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/rwanda-classification-manual-customized-international-standard-classification-all>

C. Household characteristics

17. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

in this census, the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. It consists of one or several persons who live in the same dwelling and share meals. We had two types of Households: Private Households and Institutional Households.

Private household: consists of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. Persons in a private household may or may not be related or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. In order to facilitate analysis of the de jure population (usual residents) across thematic reports, private households were further categorised as follows: a) Households where there is at least one usual resident in the household (present or absent resident); and b) Households consisting only of visitors (e.g.: Households found during the Census in their holiday homes, etc.)

Institutional household: It comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC5, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

General definition of a family⁸ nucleus for this census is:

Nuclear household: refers to a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into married or unmarried couple, family with children or without children or single parent with children only.

18. Head of household / reference person of household

Which one among the following options was used to determine the relationships between household members?

Please select one.

- ☒ a) Head of household
- ☐ b) Reference person
- ☐ c) Other; please describe

Regarding your answer to the previous question, please provide the definition of head of household or reference person that was used in the Census.

⁸ We use household instead of family

Head of household: S/he refers to a person recognised as such by other members of the household. Every private household has one and only one household head.

D. Housing census characteristics

19. Housing information

The general definition applied in this census for housing unit is:

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

The general definition applied in this census for conventional dwelling⁹ is:

Structure: According to census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for residence purposes. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

No

The general definition applied in this census for room is:

Room: a space in a household enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two meters, of an area large enough to hold a bed for an adult (i.e. at least four-square meters).

20. Definition of cities

(as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census is:


City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

City 2 – Territory refers to:

⁹ We used Structure as synonym of dwelling


City 3 – Territory refers to:


City 4 – Territory refers to:


The **2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5)** defined urban areas using a multi-criteria approach that includes: zoning from the **National Land Use and Development Master Plan (NLUDMP 2020-2050)**, administrative boundaries (villages as the smallest units), population density, and basic services concentration (e.g., health, education, and commercial facilities).

E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census:

18 thematic reports were written and are published on the NISR website:

1. Data quality assessment
2. Population Size and Spatial Distribution of the population
3. Fertility
4. Mortality
5. Housing Characteristics
6. Educational characteristics
7. Social cultural characteristics
8. Characteristics of the Youth
9. Gender
10. Characteristics of the Children
11. Characteristics of people with disability
12. Migration
13. Non-monetary poverty mapping
14. Agriculture and Livestock
15. Labor force participation
16. Population projections
17. Characteristics of the elderly people
18. Main indicators report
19. The PHC atlas