



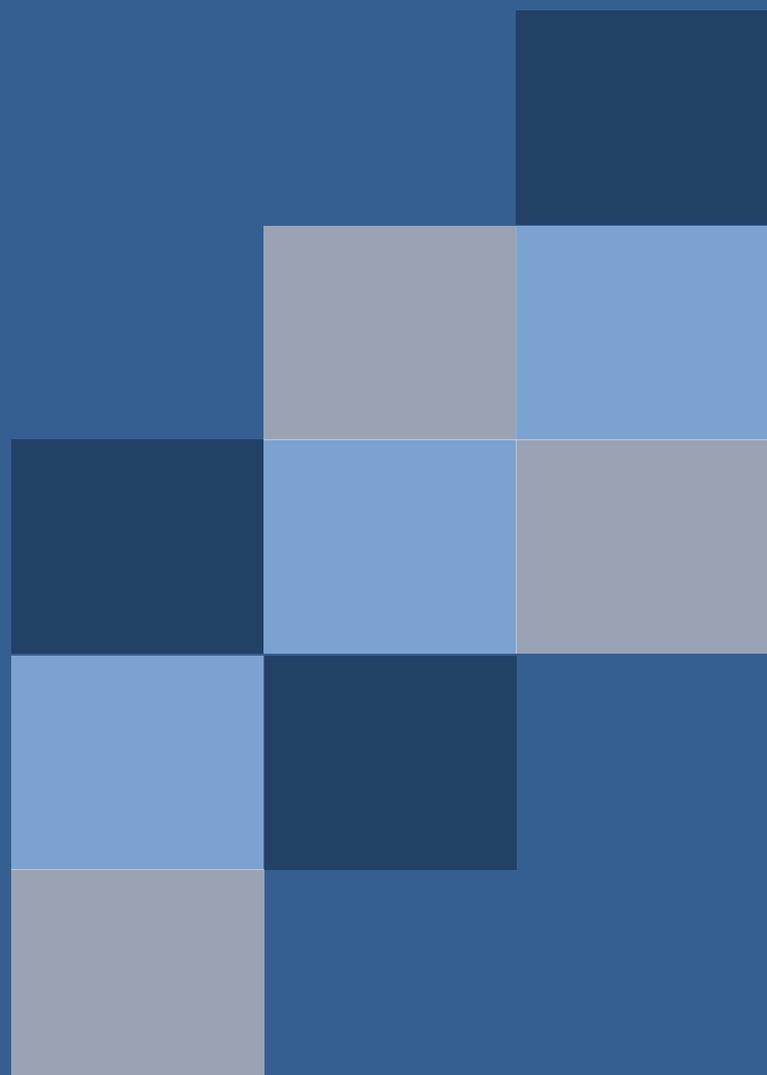
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report

Gender



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

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January 2014



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

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CE/FM	Certificat d'Etudes Familiales
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages
EMA/ENTA	Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire ou Ecole Normale Technique Auxilliaire
EWSA	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority
FARG	Fonds d'Assistance aux Rescapés du Genocide against the Tutsi
GoR	Government of Rwanda
GPI	Gender Parity index
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development, Programme of Action
ILO	International Labour Organization
KILM	Key Indicators of Labour Market
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MMI	Military Medical Insurance
NCC	National Census Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
PES	Post Census Enumeration Survey
RAMA	La Rwandaise Assurance Maladie
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations

FOREWORD

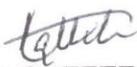
The undertaking of Population Censuses in Rwanda goes back to the year 1978 where the first ever Census was implemented. The second and third censuses were carried out in 1991 and 2002. The 2012 Census marks the Fourth in the series. It is undoubtedly that Census information, particularly if made available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

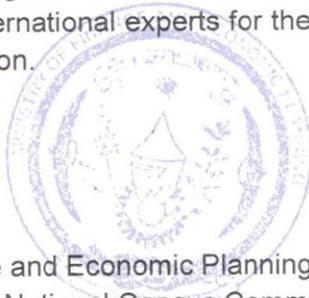
The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend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

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

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

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


Claver GATETE



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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

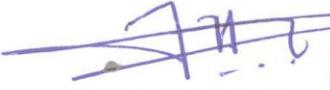
I also take this opportunity to thank the National Census Commission, the Branches of the Commission at Province and District levels and the Census Technical Committee whose invaluable guidance and advice enabled carrying out Census operations in a highly professional and timely manner.

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

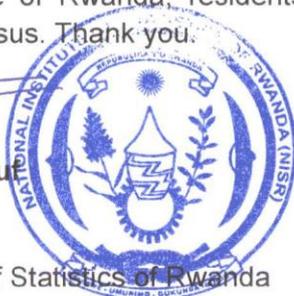
Special recognition goes to the Ministries of Defense, Local Government, Education, Internal Security, Foreign Affairs, the National Police and National Correctional Services for the direct involvement in field data collection operations.

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

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


MURANGWA Yusu

Director General,
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



Executive summary

The results of the 2012 Census show that Rwanda had a total resident population in that year of 10,515,973, of which 5,451,105 were females, representing 52% of the population. There were around 386,000 more females than males. At national level, women outnumbered men in rural areas (53%), while the opposite was the case in urban areas (where 49% are female).

Women were, on average, older than men: the mean age for the female population was 23.5, while it was 21.9 for males. This difference was due mainly to the higher percentage of women in older age groups: male mortality was higher than female mortality. However, the population of Rwanda is young: half of the females are under 19 and half of the men under 18. Only 4% of the female population and 3% of the male population is over 65.

In general, young women get married from 18, while males get married from 20. But a higher percentage of men were in unions than women (47% compared to 45%). As women live longer than men, there are more widows than widowers (11% compared to 1%). Although the TFR has declined significantly from 6.5 children per women in 2002 to 4 children per women in 2012, fertility is still regarded as high.

Males living in urban areas were more likely to have experienced a lifetime migration than females (49% compared to 46%). The proportion of females under 25 who had migrated in the five years preceding the Census was slightly higher than the proportion of males of the same age who had done so, as women getting married usually leave their home to join their husband's. However, the pattern reverses for females aged 25–69 as males may be more likely to migrate than females to look for job opportunities. Migration increases for women over 75 and becoming higher than for men of the same age. At this age, a high proportion of women is widowed and is therefore inclined to live with relatives.

The distribution by nationality shows almost no disparities between the sexes: 99% of females and males were Rwandan by nationality. The second most prevalent living in Rwanda was from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (0.6% for both sexes).

Almost the same percentage of females and males say that they are Catholics (44%), but in urban areas, the percentage of Catholic males (36%) was slightly higher than that of females (34%). In contrast, the percentage of female Protestants was higher than that of male Protestants (39% as against 36%) and this applied in both urban and rural areas. Women were slightly less likely to be Muslims than males (1.7% compared to 2.3%). Muslims were more often found in urban areas, where they represent around 6% of females and 7% of males.

In Rwanda, girls were more likely to attend school than boys. At school age (7–18), 85% of girls attend school, compared to 84% of boys. In addition, 6% of boys in the same age group have never attended school – the figure is 5% for girls. Although women's educational level is on average lower than men's, there is a long-term trend reducing the gap between women and men in education, which is linked to policies promoting female education. At 70–74, the gap between men and women is 34 percentage points: 80% of women in this age group have no education, compared to 46% of men of same age. The gap halves for the generation aged 50–54, and is only four percentage points for the 30–34 generation. The gap has closed for the teenage generation: fewer girls than boys aged 15–19 have no education.

Overall, current employment rates remained high for both women and men: 68% of females aged 16 and above were employed, compared to 71% of males. Unemployment is higher for women than for men (3% as against 2% respectively). More than a quarter of the female population (28%)

was inactive, compared to 24% for the male population. Women are highly concentrated in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. 82% of women worked in agricultural occupations, compared to 63% of men. Outside agriculture, women find work as service and sales workers (7% compared to 10% for men).

In Rwanda, 29% of the households were headed by females. Female-headed households have lower living standards than male-headed households. For example, in urban areas female-headed households have less access to tap water than male-headed ones (77% as against 82%).

Female heads of household were more likely to be economically active than the overall female population aged 16 and above (75% as against 72%). One of the reasons is that many female heads of household have no one else to help support their families or provide for their subsistence

The economic dependency rate for female-headed households was 161, compared to 141 for male-headed households. In other words, among households headed by females, every 100 employed persons were expected to take charge of 161 inactive or unemployed persons. The urban/rural disparity in the economic dependency rate was more pronounced among the female-headed households (206 in urban areas as against 155 in rural areas) than among the male-headed households, meaning that there is greater economic burden in urban areas than rural among households headed by females.

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

1.1 Context and justification

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

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

Besides the endorsement of recommendations from major international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been focusing since 2000 on the long-term Vision 2020 that aims at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. This is being implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) for successive five-year periods. The measurement of progress in implementing the EDPRS and the various UN recommendations calls for the availability of demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform the selected indicators at different levels.

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

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

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

1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

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

1.3 Census phases

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

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

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

The success of the RPHC4 is attributable largely to the rigorous pre-Census planning and robust Census enumeration monitoring undertaken by the NISR as well as the remarkable support received from the Government and people of Rwanda and the generous technical and financial assistance given by international development partners.

Chapter 2: Context, objectives and methodology of the analysis

This report examines gender-related social inequalities or gender-related patterns of the population of Rwanda. This analysis can feed into the evaluation of government policies and programmes targeting women through the National Gender Policy and Vision 2020.

2.1 Context

2.1.1 Socio-cultural context

Rwandan society is characterised by a patriarchal social structure that underlies the unequal social power relations between men and women, and boys and girls. Gender inequalities have not been seen as unjust, but as socially normal (National Gender Policy, 2010).

During the colonial era, men's supremacy over women was reinforced. For example, the abrupt shift from a subsistence economy to a monetary economy based on paid employment and a formal education system, weakened women's position relative to that of men (National Gender Policy, 2010). In particular, it weakened their bargaining position on matters concerning their access to, and control over, resources and their level of participation in the development process. However, some positive tendencies existed historically in the Rwandan culture which reinforced women's social role and ensured their autonomy. For example, women played a pivotal role in the management of household resources and participated in decision-making at different levels (National Gender Policy, 2010).

2.1.2 Socio-economic context

Poverty is identified as one of the biggest issues faced by women and men in Rwanda. The 1994 war and genocide against the Tutsi worsened an already precarious situation. Women require economic freedom (such as movement, and the ability to decide on how to use their revenues), obtained notably by promotion of their rights in management of and access to resources, employment, adequate working conditions and economic capacity-building. Recently published figures from the third Integrated Households Living Conditions Survey, also known under its French acronym EICV3 (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages), shows that significant progress on women's participation in economic activities has been made.

2.1.3 Socio-political context

Pre-colonial Rwanda was ruled according to the principle of patriarchy. The head of state was a powerful polygamous king, whose powers were theoretically limitless. Under him were different categories of leaders, who were mostly men. A few women were appointed at low levels of power. However, the institution of the Queen Mother in the Rwandan monarchy was evidence of the Rwandan monarchy's flexibility: it allowed some opportunities for women to play a role in decision-making.

Under colonial rule, the status quo was maintained and gender relations worsened as a result of several factors. The introduction of a monetary economy reinforced the existing gender inequalities, as men were the only ones to have access to, and control over, money, the key

resource. Furthermore, the violence and brutality experienced by men in their contact with European rule was reflected in their attitude towards women and children (National Gender Policy, 2010).

The post-independence period was characterised by male domination in power. Very few women participated in decision-making. Progressive changes took place after the multiparty system was legalised in 1991, which opened a window of opportunity for women's involvement in decision-making. As the result of the start of the liberation war led by the Rwanda Patriotic Front Inkotanyi, which triggered the introduction of multipartism and the involvement of women in all areas of development, most political parties had at least one woman among their leaders. One of those women, Mrs Agathe Uwilingiyimana, became the first female Prime Minister in 1993.

The political will of the Rwandan leadership after 1994 and the 4th World Conference on Women held in Beijing (China) in 1995 were the key factors that underpinned important changes in Rwandan society. Two major changes took place in the country: first, the country was reconstructed physically and socially, a process which involved women; second, the Beijing recommendations were another opportunity for Rwandan women to increase their participation in decision-making positions, mostly in high-ranking positions. In terms of representation, women make up 43% of the judges in the Supreme Court, 37% of ministers, 64% of the members of Parliament (the Chamber of Deputies) and 39% of the members of the Senate (NISR, National Gender Statistics Report, 2013).

2.1.4 Regional and international context

The recent admission of Rwanda as a member of the East African Community is an important step in providing the right policy environment for the five member countries to strategise together in the quest for advancement of gender and development processes. There are diverse experiences to be shared within the region as far as gender equality advancement is concerned. In 1995, Rwanda adopted the Beijing Platform of Action and undertook strategic action aimed at tackling nine identified crucial areas among the 12 critical areas suggested in the Platform. Rwanda ratified and adhered to a number of international and regional conventions, charters and declarations, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and Common Market of East and South Africa among others. All of these instruments highlight gender as an important component in sustainable development.

After ratifying CEDAW in November 1981, and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994, Rwanda undertook appropriate measures, including legislation to outlaw any form of discrimination against women, and to modify and/or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which embodied discrimination against women. It is therefore important for Rwanda, as for other countries, to measure progress made to achieve gender equality objectives and the standards set by these instruments.

2.2 Objectives

Gender analysis focuses on gender-related social inequalities, discriminatory practices and unjust power relations. Cross-referencing this information and going beyond sex-disaggregation to

consider other factors, such as age and place of residence, can help identify additional social issues related to subsets of excluded or vulnerable groups.

Gender analysis of Census data helps identify gaps and build up the evidence-based development policies and programmes in a way that takes into account the specific needs of women and men, and girls and boys.

The specific objectives of the gender analysis are to:

- Measure the size and spatial distribution of the female population compared to the male population;
- Analyse the characteristics (profile) of the female population and women's status vis-à-vis men;
- Calculate the household headship rate among women;
- Describe the characteristics of the female heads of household; and
- Analyse the characteristics and living standards of the households headed by women compared to male-headed households.

2.3 Definition of the basic concepts

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

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

Gender analysis: a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to, and control of, resources, and the constraints they face relative to each other.

Total fertility rate (TFR): refers to the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period during their lifetime if they were subject to experiencing the ASFRs (Age Specific Fertility Rate) of a given period. It is calculated by summing the ASFRs and multiplying the sum by the width of the age interval.

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

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

his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried. The marital status of all usual residents aged 12 and above is enquired about in the Census questionnaire.

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

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

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

School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the Census or at the end of the school year or during the last school year.

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

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

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

Inactive population: refers to persons who during the seven-day period before the Census night were without work and not available for work. These include persons looking after the house/family, students, people who have retired and persons who consider themselves too old to work.

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

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

Status in employment: the International Standard Classification of status in employment identifies the following statuses: *employees* are persons working in paid (wage/salary, in-kind) employment; *employers* are persons on own account or with one or a number of partners in a self-employed job who engage one or more employees on a continuous basis; the *self-employed* are persons on own

account or with one or a number of partners in a self-employed job not engaging any employee on a continuous basis; *contributing family workers* are persons working for an establishment operated by a household member who cannot be regarded as a partner; and *members of producers' cooperatives* are persons working in a cooperative producing goods and services, in a self-employed job, not engaging any employee on a continuous basis.

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

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

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

For further concepts and definitions please refer to the Glossary in Annex C of this report.

Chapter 3: Size and evolution of the female population compared to male

This chapter analyses the demographic differences between women and men in terms of size and evolution of their respective population.

3.1 Size of the female population compared to male

The results of the Census show that in 2012 Rwanda had a total population of 10,515,973 inhabitants: 5,451,105 were females, representing 52% of the population, while 5,064,868 were males, representing 48% (Table 1). There were around 386,000 females more than males. At national level, women outnumbered men in rural areas (where 53% of the population is female), while the opposite is true in urban areas (with a 49% female population). In almost all the provinces, except in Kigali City, there were more females than males. The Western Province has the highest percentage of females (53%) while Kigali City has the highest percentage of males (52%).

Table 1: Population by sex, province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Female		Male	
	Count	%	Count	%
Rwanda				
Urban	845,878	48.7	891,806	51.3
Rural	4,605,227	52.5	4,173,062	47.5
Total	5,451,105	51.8	5,064,868	48.2
Kigali City				
Urban	407,659	47.4	451,673	52.6
Rural	138,904	50.8	134,450	49.2
Total	546,563	48.3	586,123	51.7
South				
Urban	110,413	48.1	119,353	51.9
Rural	1,245,808	52.8	1,114,401	47.2
Total	1,356,221	52.4	1,233,754	47.6
West				
Urban	151,726	50.4	149,586	49.6
Rural	1,151,068	53.0	1,018,859	47.0
Total	1,302,794	52.7	1,168,445	47.3
North				
Urban	83,524	51.9	77,284	48.1
Rural	824,390	52.7	741,172	47.3
Total	907,914	52.6	818,456	47.4
East				
Urban	92,556	49.6	93,910	50.4
Rural	1,245,057	51.7	1,164,180	48.3
Total	1,337,613	51.5	1,258,090	48.5

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Evolution of the female population size compared to male

Since 1978, women have been more numerous than men (51.1%). However, the female share of the population has also been growing and in 1991 represented 51.3%, sharply increasing thereafter to reach a peak of 52.3% in 2002, before decreasing to 51.8% in 2012. The increase in the proportion of the female population between 1991 and 2002 was an effect of the genocide against the Tutsi, and so is also the cause of the decrease in the male population during the same period (Table 2).

Males have been predominant in urban areas due to the selective urban-wards migration of males looking for jobs between 1978 and 2012.

Table 2: Evolution of the percentage of women in the population compared to men by area of residence, 1978–2012

Year	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	% of women in the population	% of men in the population	% of women in the population	% of men in the population	% of women in the population	% of men in the population
Rwanda						
1978	51.1	48.9	44.9	55.1	51.4	48.6
1991	51.3	48.7	47.0	53.0	51.5	48.5
2002	52.3	47.7	47.0	53.0	53,3	46,7
2012	51.8	48.2	48.7	51.3	52.5	47.5

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

Sex ratios demonstrate the balance between the sexes within a given population. A sex ratio expresses the percentage of men to women or, in other words, the number of males to 100 females within a given population. In Rwanda, figures indicate that the overall sex ratio for the country was 92.9. This implies that there was a deficit of males within the population of Rwanda in 2012 (Table 3).

According to the place of residence, males were predominant in urban areas with 105.4 males to 100 females overall, especially within the economically active age groups (20–59). The opposite is true in the rural areas, where the sex ratio is 90.6 males to 100 females (Table 47 in Annex D). This is largely the result of the higher prevalence of male migrations to cities in search for works and better living standards, but also to higher male mortality. At older ages (above 65) females outnumber males in both urban and rural areas. The main reason for this imbalance is that women live longer than men (Figure 1).

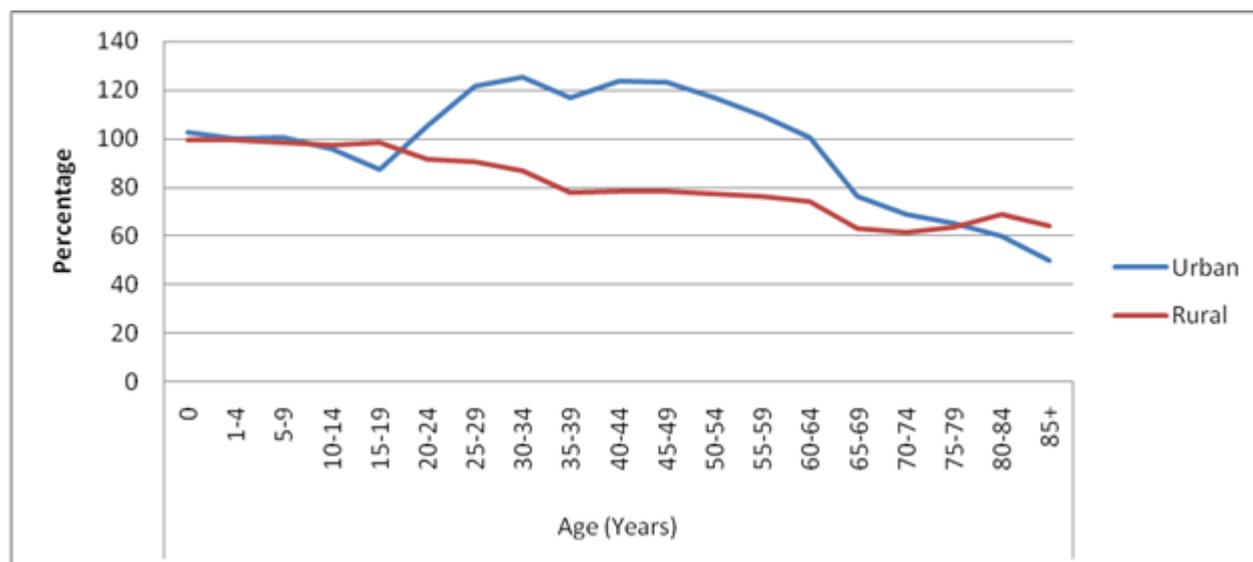
Compared with data from previous periods, sex ratio in Rwanda decreased from 95.7 in 1978 to 95.1 in 1991, before dropping again to 91.3 in 2002 and slightly increasing to 92.9 in 2012 (Table 3). The observed drop between 1991 and 2002 can be attributable to higher male mortality and effects of the genocide against the Tutsi of 1994. Those effects are still visible in 2012 in terms of the sex ratio.

Table 3: Population by sex and sex ratio, 1978–2012

Year of Census	Rwanda		
	Female	Male	Sex ratio
Year of Census			
1978	2,468,350	2,363,177	95.7
1991	3,668,939	3,488,612	95,1
2002	4,249,105	3,879,448	91.3
2012	5,451,105	5,064,868	92.9

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

Figure 1: Sex ratio of the resident population by age and area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

There is a deficit of males in most provinces of the country. In contrast, Kigali City has an excess of males (107.2). In other provinces, sex ratios vary from 89.7 in the Western Province to 94.1 in the Eastern Province. There was a remarkable reduction of the number of males vis-à-vis females above age 35, probably due to the war and genocide against the Tutsi as men were more affected than females. As a fact of biology, usually more males are born than females and mortality is higher for males than females. However, the data show there were fewer males than females at birth, except in Kigali City (Table 4).

Table 4: Sex ratio of the resident population by age and province

Age (Years)	Province						Rwanda
	Kigali City	South	West	North	East		
0	102.1	99.9	99.4	99.3	99.9	99.9	
1-4	98.4	99.5	99.1	99.3	99.9	99.4	
5-9	100.1	99.4	98.8	97.7	99.0	98.9	
10-14	96.0	98.0	96.5	95.5	98.6	97.2	
15-19	86.0	99.4	95.9	95.7	100.2	96.6	
20-24	107.4	92.1	89.5	92.6	95.0	94.4	
25-29	126.8	91.3	88.9	92.5	95.4	96.9	
30-34	133.6	90.5	83.3	86.2	91.1	93.6	
35-39	121.8	79.7	76.5	76.1	83.9	84.1	
40-44	122.0	79.8	78.4	80.1	85.5	85.0	
45-49	120.4	79.7	77.8	80.1	85.6	83.9	
50-54	114.1	79.8	75.1	78.5	83.4	81.4	
55-59	105.4	76.3	76.1	77.8	81.8	79.4	
60-64	97.4	72.3	74.4	73.8	81.9	76.6	
65-69	74.0	59.4	61.7	63.8	71.3	64.4	
70-74	59.8	57.3	59.3	62.2	72.1	62.1	
75-79	59.0	63.2	59.7	63.1	71.2	63.9	
80-84	51.6	71.8	62.3	64.3	77.2	67.7	
85+	45.7	65.5	63.6	57.2	68.1	62.5	
Total	107.2	91.0	89.7	90.1	94.1	92.9	

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 4: Age distribution, spatial distribution and migration of the female population compared to male

This chapter analyses the demographic differences between women and men in terms of spatial distribution, for example by province or in rural or urban areas, and in terms of migration patterns.

4.1 Spatial distribution of the female population compared to male

In Rwanda, the data indicate the youthful nature of the population: half of the population is under 20 (50% for females and 53% for males). In contrast, only 4% of the female population and 3% of the male is over 65 (Table 5).

According to the area of residence, the female population under 20 was more represented in urban areas than its male counterpart (48% as against 44%) while in rural areas the female population under 20 was less predominant than its male counterpart (51% as against 55%). The same pattern was observed for the female population above 65 compared to the male population of the same age group in urban and rural areas.

Table 5: Five-year age distribution of the female population compared to males by area of residence (%)

5-year age-group	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	14.2	15.2	13.4	12.8	14.3	15.7
5-9	14.0	15.0	11.9	11.3	14.4	15.7
10-14	11.8	12.3	10.7	9.7	12.0	12.9
15-19	10.4	10.8	12.1	10.0	10.1	11.0
20-24	9.7	9.9	13.0	13.0	9.1	9.2
25-29	8.6	9.0	11.3	13.0	8.2	8.2
30-34	7.2	7.3	8.4	10.0	7.0	6.7
35-39	5.1	4.6	5.4	6.0	5.0	4.3
40-44	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.2	3.6
45-49	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.1
50-54	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.1
55-59	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2
60-64	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.6
65-69	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.9
70-74	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8
75-79	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5
80-84	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
85+	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,451,105	5,064,868	845,878	891,806	4,605,227	4,173,062

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.2 Age–sex distribution of the female population compared to male

In 2012 the mean age for the female population was 23.5, while it was 21.9 for male. The difference in the mean age is due mainly to the higher percentage of women in older age groups, which affects the female mean age. Half of the Rwandan female population is under 19, while half of the male population is under 18 (Table 6).

The mean ages of female and male have increased in 2012 compared to 2002, when the mean age was 21.9 for females and 20.5 for males. The population of Rwanda confirms the youthfulness of its female and male population, already shown from the age distribution.

By province, the mean age of the female population is higher than that of the male population in all provinces except in Kigali City (Table 6).

Table 6: Mean and median age of the female population compared to male by province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Mean age		Median age	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda				
Urban	22.4	22.9	20	22
Rural	23.7	21.6	19	17
Total	23.5	21.9	19	18
Kigali City				
Urban	22.0	23.3	21	23
Rural	22.8	21.6	20	19
Total	22.2	22.9	21	23
South				
Urban	24.0	25.4	21	23
Rural	24.7	22.2	20	17
Total	24.6	22.5	20	18
West				
Urban	21.9	21.3	18	19
Rural	23.3	21.0	19	16
Total	23.1	21.1	19	17
North				
Urban	22.7	21.3	19	18
Rural	24.1	22.0	19	17
Total	24.0	22.0	19	17
East				
Urban	22.4	22.1	19	20
Rural	22.8	21.4	18	17
Total	22.8	21.4	18	17

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The female mean age was 22 (compared to 21 for male) in 1978, before decreasing to 21.2 (compared to 20.4) in 1991 and then increasing to 23.5 (compared to 21.9) in 2012 (Table 7).

Table 7: Evolution of the mean age of the female population compared to male by area of residence, 1978–2012

Province and year of Census	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
1978	22.0	21.0	-	-	-	-
1991	21.2	20.4	-	-	-	-
2002	21.9	20.5	21.4	22.9	21.4	20.0
2012	23.5	21.9	22.4	22.9	23.7	21.6

Source: Rwandan Population and Housing Censuses.

Females outnumber males in all provinces except in Kigali City (Table 8). The province with the largest female population was the Southern Province with 25%, compared to 24% of males, while Kigali City had the lowest female population (10%) compared to males (12%).

Table 8: Distribution (number and percentage) of the female resident population by area of residence and province compared to male

Area of residence and province	Count		Percentage	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Area of residence				
Urban	845,878	891,806	15.5	17.6
Rural	4,605,227	4,173,062	84.5	82.4
Total	5,451,105	5,064,868	100.0	100.0
Province				
Kigali City	546,563	586,123	10.0	11.6
South	1,356,221	1,233,754	24.9	24.4
West	1,302,794	1,168,445	23.9	23.1
North	907,914	818,456	16.7	16.2
East	1,337,613	1,258,090	24.5	24.8
Total	5,451,105	5,064,868	100.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The Ngororero district had the highest proportion of females compared to males (86 males for every 100 females) followed by the districts of Gisagara, Nyamasheke and Nyabihu. Nyarugenge district had the lowest proportion of females – 109 males for every 100 females (Table 9).

Table 9: Distribution (number) of the female resident population by district compared to male

Province and district	Count		Sex ratio
	Female	Male	
Kigali City			
Nyarugenge	136,429	148,132	109
Gasabo	255,015	274,546	108
Kicukiro	155,119	163,445	105
South			
Nyanza	166,069	157,650	95
Gisagara	172,051	150,455	87
Nyaruguru	155,055	139,279	90
Huye	170,294	158,104	93
Nyamagabe	180,272	161,219	89
Ruhango	167,810	152,075	91
Muhanga	166,358	152,783	92
Kamonyi	178,312	162,189	91
West			
Karongi	175,735	156,073	89
Rutsiro	170,610	154,044	90
Rubavu	208,673	194,989	93
Nyabihu	156,941	137,799	88
Ngororero	179,122	154,591	86
Rusizi	208,330	192,528	92
Nyamasheke	203,383	178,421	88
North			
Rulindo	152,056	135,625	89
Gakenke	178,868	159,366	89
Musanze	193,868	174,399	90
Burera	176,187	160,395	91
Gicumbi	206,935	188,671	91
East			
Rwamagana	159,854	153,607	96
Nyagatare	237,530	228,325	96
Gatsibo	225,351	207,669	92
Kayonza	177,437	166,720	94
Kirehe	176,578	163,790	93
Ngoma	175,159	161,769	92
Bugesera	185,704	176,210	95
Rwanda	5,451,105	5,064,868	93

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The analysis by age group show that 56% of females and 55% of males were of economically active age (ages 15–64). 49% of the total female population was of reproductive age (ages 15–49). There were more primary school-age (7–12) females than males (Table 10).

Table 10: Number of females of specific age groups and their percentages in the female resident population compared to male by area of residence

Area of residence and age-groups	Count		Percentage	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda				
<1	154,825	154,732	2.8	3.1
1-4	617,153	613,317	11.3	12.1
0-4	771,978	768,049	14.2	15.2
7-12	864,508	847,951	15.9	16.7
15-49 (Women)	2,646,427		48.5	
0-14	2,179,173	2,148,910	40.0	42.4
15 +	3,271,932	2,915,958	60.0	57.6
15-64	3,067,293	2,785,208	56.3	55.0
65 +	204,639	130,750	3.8	2.6
Urban				
<1	24,309	24,927	2.9	2.8
1-4	89,183	88,885	10.5	10.0
0-4	113,492	113,812	13.4	12.8
7-12	115,051	113,967	13.6	12.8
15-49 (Women)	479,253		56.7	
0-14	304,947	301,641	36.1	33.8
15 +	540,931	590,165	63.9	66.2
15-64	520,449	576,496	61.5	64.6
65 +	20,482	13,669	2.4	1.5
Rural				
<1	130,516	129,805	2.8	3.1
1-4	527,970	524,432	11.5	12.6
0-4	658,486	654,237	14.3	15.7
7-12	749,457	733,984	16.3	17.6
15-49 (Women)	2,167,174		47.1	
0-14	1,874,226	1,847,269	40.7	44.3
15 +	2,731,001	2,325,793	59.3	55.7
15-64	2,546,844	2,208,712	55.3	52.9
65 +	184,157	117,081	4.0	2.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.3 Women's migration compared to men's

Lifetime migration is migration from the district of birth, while recent migration refers to change of district of residence within the last five years. In Rwanda lifetime migration pattern is almost the same among females and males (19.8% have moved from their birth place compared to 20% respectively) (Table 11). Males living in urban areas are more likely to have experienced a lifetime migration than females (49% compared to 46%). The male population tends to migrate to urban areas to look for job opportunities more than their female counterparts. In rural areas the percentage of female migrants was slightly higher than that of males (15% compared to 14%). Migration from the district of birth was higher for males than for females only in Kigali City, while the opposite was true in all other provinces.

In general migration in the last five years preceding the Census (recent migration) shows a smaller difference between females and males than lifetime migration. The female population was slightly less likely to move from their district of residence in the past five years than the male population (8.6% compared to 9.3%). Recent female migration was the highest in Kigali City and the lowest in the Northern Province, and the same trend was observed for the male population in the same period.

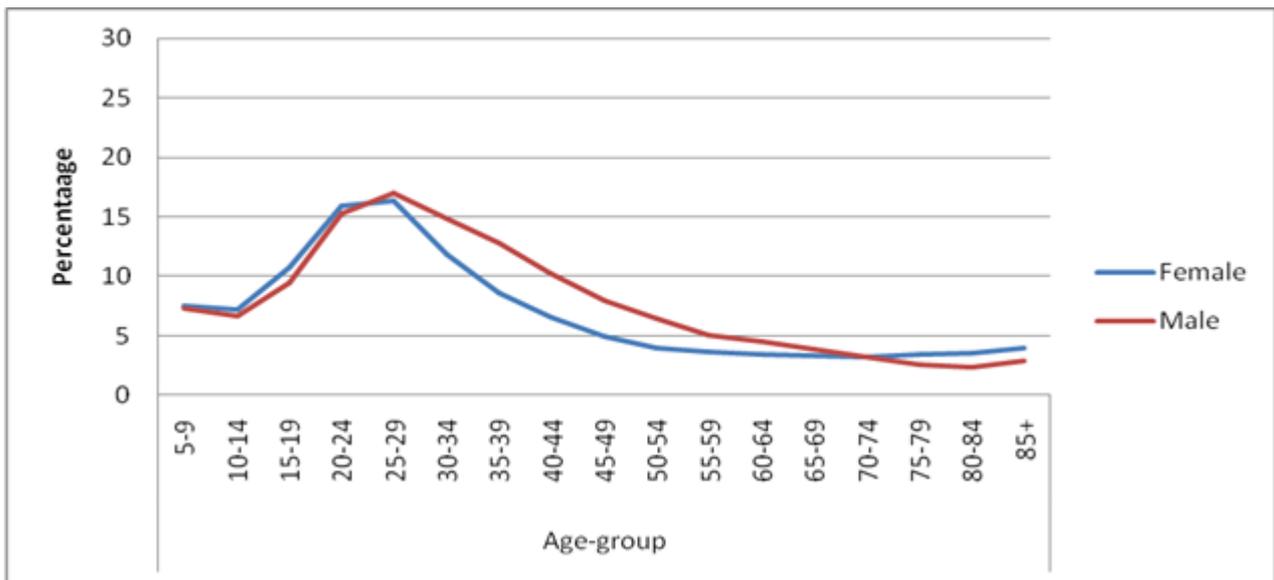
Table 11: Percentage of the female population by type of migration compared to male by province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Life-migration		Recent migration	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda				
Urban	45.9	49.1	24.2	25.0
Rural	15.0	13.8	5.8	5.9
Total	19.8	20.0	8.6	9.3
Kigali City				
Urban	61.2	64.6	34.1	34.4
Rural	25.5	25.7	12.1	13.3
Total	52.1	55.6	28.5	29.5
South				
Urban	31.6	35.3	16.9	16.3
Rural	10.6	8.6	4.1	4.1
Total	12.3	11.2	5.1	5.3
West				
Urban	26.7	28.5	11.3	11.8
Rural	6.0	4.9	1.7	1.6
Total	8.4	7.9	2.8	2.9
North				
Urban	25.2	24.0	10.7	10.8
Rural	5.3	3.1	1.8	1.3
Total	7.2	5.1	2.6	2.2
East				
Urban	45.4	46.2	22.4	23.6
Rural	33.0	32.0	13.2	13.5
Total	33.9	33.1	13.8	14.3

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Recent migration refers to migration within the last five years.

The percentage of females under 25 who migrated in the five years preceding the Census was slightly higher than that of males of corresponding age (Figure 2). This may be due to the facts that females who get married usually leave their home to join their husband's and that their husband is usually older than them. However, the pattern reverses for females 25–69 as males may be more prone to migrate than females to look for job opportunities. Migration increases for women over 75, and to a higher level than that of men. At this age, a high proportion of women are widowed and therefore more likely to move to live with relatives (Table 48 in Annex D).

Figure 2: Percentage of the female population which has undergone a recent migration compared to male by age



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 5: Socio-cultural background characteristics of the female population compared to male

This chapter analyses the socio-cultural differences between women and men in terms of nationality and religious affiliation.

5.1 Distribution of the female population by nationality compared to male

In Rwanda the population distribution by nationality shows almost no differences between the sexes. Most of the females and the males were Rwandan by nationality (98.9% compared to 98.8% respectively). Rwandan females and males who have dual citizenship make up 0.2% of the population. The second most prevalent nationality living in Rwanda was from the DRC (0.6% of the total population for both sexes). It should be noted that more Congolese females were living in urban areas than males while in rural area there was no difference between the sexes (Table 12).

Table 12: Distribution of the female population by nationality compared to male by area of residence (%) and (Count)

Nationality	Total				Urban				Rural			
	Female (Count)	%	Male (Count)	%	Female (Count)	%	Male (Count)	%	Female (Count)	%	Male (Count)	%
Rwanda only	5,392,064	98.9	5,003,040	98.8	825,887	97.6	867,283	97.3	4,566,177	99.2	4,135,757	99.1
Rwanda and other	10,389	0.2	10,671	0.2	4,184	0.5	5,055	0.6	6,205	0.1	5,616	0.1
Burundi	5,181	0.1	9,024	0.2	886	0.1	2,075	0.2	4,295	0.1	6,949	0.2
Tanzania	359	0.0	505	0.0	169	0.0	326	0.0	190	0.0	179	0.0
Kenya	513	0.0	966	0.0	496	0.1	932	0.1	17	0.0	34	0.0
Uganda	1,709	0.0	2,686	0.1	1,095	0.1	2,055	0.2	614	0.0	631	0.0
DRC	32,428	0.6	28,678	0.6	9,795	1.2	9,848	1.1	22,633	0.5	18,830	0.5
Other African Country	467	0.0	743	0.0	356	0.0	601	0.1	111	0.0	142	0.0
Europe	452	0.0	581	0.0	411	0.0	543	0.1	41	0.0	38	0.0
America	351	0.0	347	0.0	293	0.0	312	0.0	58	0.0	35	0.0
Asia	722	0.0	1,614	0.0	524	0.1	1,119	0.1	198	0.0	495	0.0
Oceania	9	0.0	11	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Not stated	6,461	0.1	6,002	0.1	1,774	0.2	1,648	0.2	4,687	0.1	4,354	0.1
Total	5,451,105	100.0	5,064,868	100.0	845,878	100.0	891,806	100.0	4,605,227	100.0	4,173,062	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

5.2 Distribution of the female population by religious affiliation compared to male

A higher percentage of women than men declared a religious affiliation. Almost the same percentage of females and males were Catholics (44%), but in urban areas the percentage of Catholic males (36%) was slightly higher than that of females (34%). At the national level, the percentage of female Protestants was higher than that of males, 39% as against 36%, and this also applied in both urban and rural areas. Women were less likely to be Muslims than males (1.7% compared to 2.3%). Muslims are more likely to be found in urban areas, where they represent around 6% of the females and 7% of the males (Table 13).

Table 13: Distribution of the female population by religious affiliation compared to male by area of residence (%)

Religious affiliation	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Catholic	43.5	43.9	34.3	36.0	45.2	45.6
Protestant	39.4	35.9	43.3	36.4	38.7	35.8
Adventist	12.1	11.5	11.8	11.0	12.1	11.7
Muslim	1.7	2.3	6.2	6.9	0.9	1.3
Jehovah witness	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Traditional/ Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	1.6	3.4	1.3	3.0	1.6	3.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.7	2.0	1.5	5.3	0.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,451,105	5,064,868	845,878	891,806	4,605,227	4,173,062

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 6: Marital status, nuptiality and fertility

This chapter analyses the differences between women and men related to nuptiality, marital status and age at marriage. Differences of fertility by province are also analysed.

6.1 Marital status of the female population compared to males

In the 2012 Census, men and women were considered married if they were in a union with a partner, whether the union was formal (legally married) or informal (living together in consensual union). According to this definition, a higher percentage of men were in unions than women (47% compared to 45%). Half of the men had never been married compared to only 41% of the women. There were more widows than widowers (11% compared to 1%). The main reason for the higher percentage of women widowed is the longer female life expectancy (Table 14).

The percentage of never-married women was lower in urban areas than that of never-married men (48% as against 58%) as well as in rural areas (40% as against 49%).

Never-married women were less predominant in all provinces than their male counterparts. The same pattern was observed for married women, except in Kigali City. It should also be noted that widowed women were more predominant than men across all provinces (Table 14).

Table 14: Distribution of the female population aged 12 and above by marital status compared to male by province and area of residence (%)

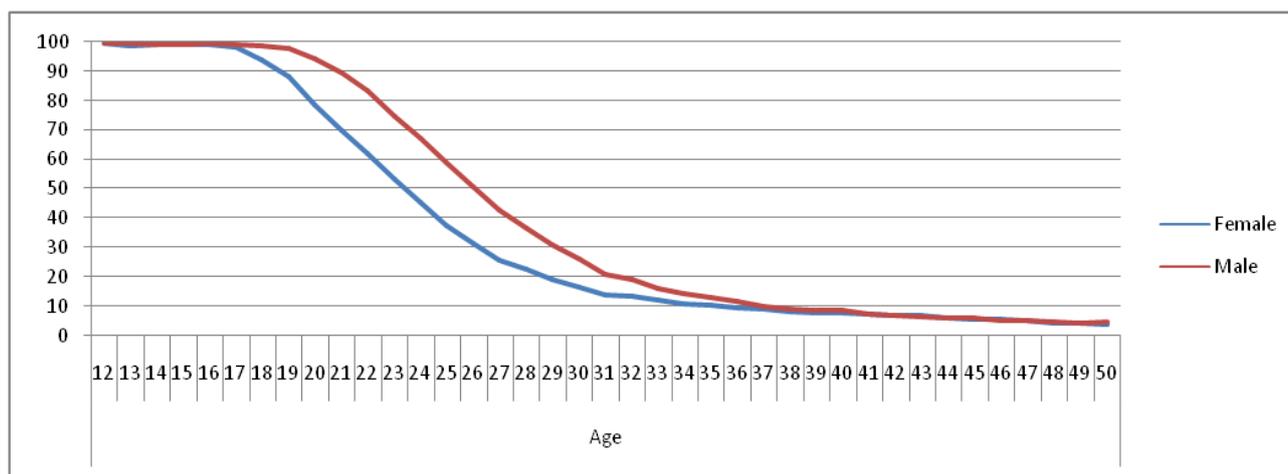
Province and marital status	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
Never married	41.1	50.4	48.4	57.9	39.6	48.6
Currently married	44.9	47.4	40.6	40.1	45.8	49.2
Separated	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2
Widowed	10.9	1.2	7.8	1.0	11.5	1.3
Divorced	2.2	0.7	2.5	0.8	2.2	0.7
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,652,741	3,284,937	596,085	641,906	3,056,656	2,643,031
Kigali City						
Never married	47.5	58.3	51.0	61.0	36.0	47.7
Currently married	42.0	39.7	39.7	37.1	49.4	50.0
Separated	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2
Widowed	7.1	0.9	5.9	0.8	10.9	1.2
Divorced	2.7	0.8	2.6	0.8	2.7	0.9
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	385,648	425,836	294,929	339,019	90,719	86,817
South						
Never married	40.3	50.0	47.9	52.6	39.6	49.6
Currently married	43.9	47.5	38.5	44.4	44.4	47.9
Separated	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.2
Widowed	12.4	1.5	10.5	1.8	12.6	1.5
Divorced	2.3	0.8	2.3	1.0	2.3	0.8
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	917,349	798,069	78,736	87,699	838,613	710,370
West						
Never married	41.6	49.5	44.4	54.4	41.2	48.7
Currently married	44.9	48.7	43.1	43.6	45.1	49.5
Separated	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Widowed	11.0	1.2	9.3	1.1	11.2	1.2
Divorced	1.8	0.5	2.5	0.7	1.7	0.5
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	861,933	733,577	101,139	98,564	760,794	635,013
North						
Never married	41.6	48.8	46.9	55.2	41.0	48.1
Currently married	45.1	49.3	41.7	43.3	45.4	49.9
Separated	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
Widowed	11.1	1.3	9.3	0.9	11.3	1.4
Divorced	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.4
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	616,688	532,500	58,061	52,098	558,627	480,402
East						
Never married	38.0	48.6	44.7	55.9	37.5	47.9
Currently married	47.3	49.0	42.4	41.8	47.6	49.6
Separated	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.3
Widowed	10.8	1.2	9.0	1.1	11.0	1.2
Divorced	2.9	1.0	2.9	1.0	3.0	1.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	871,123	794,955	63,220	64,526	807,903	730,429

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

6.2 Nuptiality of the female population compared to male

In Rwanda, young females get married at an earlier age than men. At age 20, 78% are still single, compared to 94% of men. At 35, only 11% of females were still single, compared to 13% of males. By 50, only 4% of females were never married, compared to 5% of males (Figure 3). Women get married earlier in rural areas than in urban ones: at age 20, 22% are already married in rural areas, compared to 20% in urban ones (Table 49 in Annex D).

Figure 3: Percentage of never-married females and males (aged 12–50)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

6.3 Fertility among women

Current fertility levels are measured in terms of age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) and TFR. ASFRs are calculated by dividing the number of births to women in each specific age group by the number of women-years of exposure in that age group. The TFR, a common measure of current fertility, is the average of all ASFRs. It indicates the average number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime if fertility rates were to remain constant at the level prevailing during the period under consideration, in this case, one year preceding the Census.

At the end of her childbearing years, a Rwandan woman has had an average of four children (Table 15). By province, women in Kigali City have lower fertility (3.1) than women in all other provinces – the highest is in the Eastern and Western provinces (4.4). This means that, if current fertility levels were to remain constant, by the end of her childbearing years a woman living in the Eastern or Western Province would have had an average of 1.3 children more than a woman living in Kigali City.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR), or average number of live births annually in the total population, is estimated at 31 per 1,000 for the country as a whole. Like the TFR, this indicator varies significantly by province: the Eastern Province has the highest CBR (33 per 1000) while the Northern Province has the lowest (27 per 1000). However, the comparison of CBR is biased by the fact that provinces do not have the same age structure, and thus do not have the same proportion of women of childbearing age. The standardised birth rate, which compares the birth rates using the same age structure, was 24 per 1,000 in Kigali City, while the Eastern Province was ten points higher (34 per 1,000).

The mean age at first childbearing is 29.2 at national level; the lowest age is in Kigali City (28.6) and the highest in the Southern Province (29.6).

Table 15: Natality and fertility indicators by province

Province and natality and fertility indicators	Rwanda	Province				
		Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Crude Birth Rate	31	28	30	32	27	33
Standardized Birth Rate	31	24	31	33	28	34
Total Fertility Rate	4.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.4
Mean Age of Women at Childbearing	29.2	28.6	29.6	29.3	28.8	29.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 7: School attendance, level of education and literacy among the female population compared to male

This chapter analyses the differences between women and men in terms of education: school attendance, level of education attained and literacy.

7.1 School attendance among girls compared to boys

In Rwanda, girls are more likely to attend school than boys. At primary and secondary school age (7–18), 85% of girls currently attend school compared to 84% of boys. In addition, 6% of boys in the same age category have never attended school, compared to 5% of girls. The percentage of girls aged 7–18 who have never been to school was higher in rural areas (5.4%) than in urban areas (3.6%); the same was also observed for boys. However, in rural areas, girls were found to be attending school more than boys (85% against 84%), while the opposite was observed in urban areas (Table 16).

In all the provinces, a lower percentage of girls than boys of school age reported never having attended school. It should be noted that a higher percentage of girls attended school than boys in all provinces, except in Kigali City.

Table 16: Distribution (%) of girls aged 7–18 by current school attendance compared to boys by province and area of residence

Province and Current school attendance	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
Currently attending	84.9	84.1	83.4	86.7	85.1	83.7
No longer attending	10.0	9.7	13.0	9.4	9.5	9.8
Never attended	5.1	6.2	3.6	3.9	5.4	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,558,454	1,519,776	232,409	216,488	1,326,045	1,303,288
Kigali City						
Currently attending	80.7	84.7	80.1	86.5	82.7	79.6
No longer attending	15.5	11.2	16.7	10.4	11.8	13.3
Never attended	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.1	5.5	7.1
Total	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	138,077	127,995	103,615	93,972	34,462	34,023
South						
Currently attending	86.4	84.4	84.8	85.7	86.5	84.3
No longer attending	8.8	9.4	12.5	10.6	8.5	9.3
Never attended	4.8	6.2	2.7	3.7	5.0	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	378,629	374,862	30,630	29,173	347,999	345,689
West						
Currently attending	84.8	84.2	85.8	86.9	84.7	83.8
No longer attending	8.7	8.5	8.7	7.3	8.7	8.6
Never attended	6.4	7.3	5.5	5.8	6.6	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	382,930	371,415	45,392	43,123	337,538	328,292
North						
Currently attending	85.8	84.2	87.2	87.6	85.6	83.9
No longer attending	10.8	11.5	10.2	8.9	10.9	11.8
Never attended	3.4	4.3	2.7	3.4	3.5	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	276,551	265,806	26,392	24,699	250,159	241,107
East						
Currently attending	84.2	83.4	86.6	86.9	84.1	83.2
No longer attending	9.8	9.4	9.6	8.7	9.9	9.5
Never attended	5.9	7.1	3.9	4.4	6.1	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	382,267	379,698	26,380	25,521	355,887	354,177

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

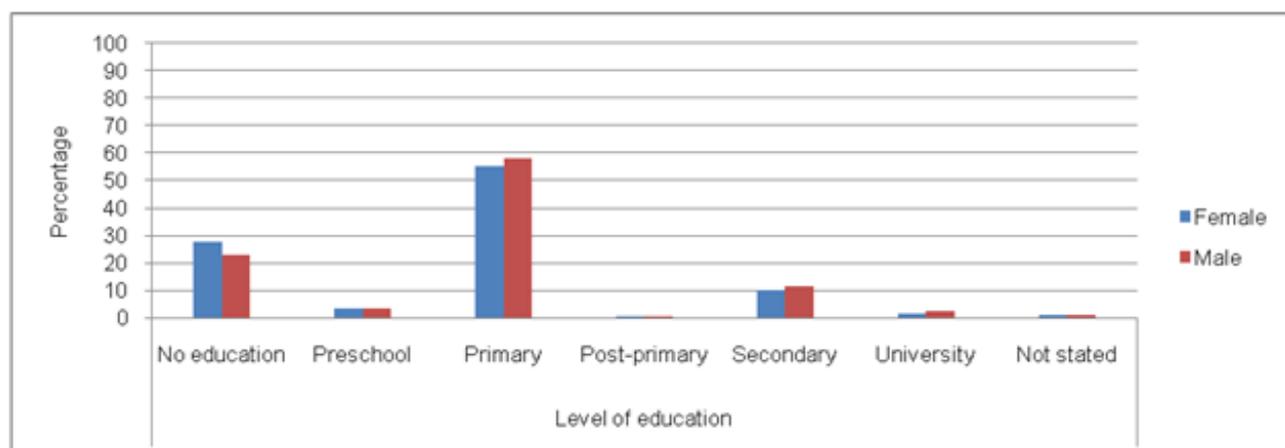
7.2 Women's educational level compared to men's

Women are more likely to have attended a lower educational level than men. There are marked differences between women and men at different levels. More men attained primary school level than women (58% compared to 55%), while for secondary school the figure was 11% for males compared to 10% for females and at university level 2.4% compared to 1.5%. Nearly 28% of females have never been to school, compared to 23% of males (Figure 4). In urban as well as in rural areas, a higher percentage of female than male have never been to school (16% as against 13% in urban areas, 30% against 25% in rural areas).

In all the provinces, women, including in Kigali City, were more likely to have no education than men. However, in the Southern Province, a slightly higher percentage of females was observed to have attained secondary school level than males (9.1% compared to 8.9%); but higher percentages of men had attained all other educational levels than women in all provinces. This is

largely attributable to the fact that more men have attained higher levels of education than women (Table 51 in Annex D).

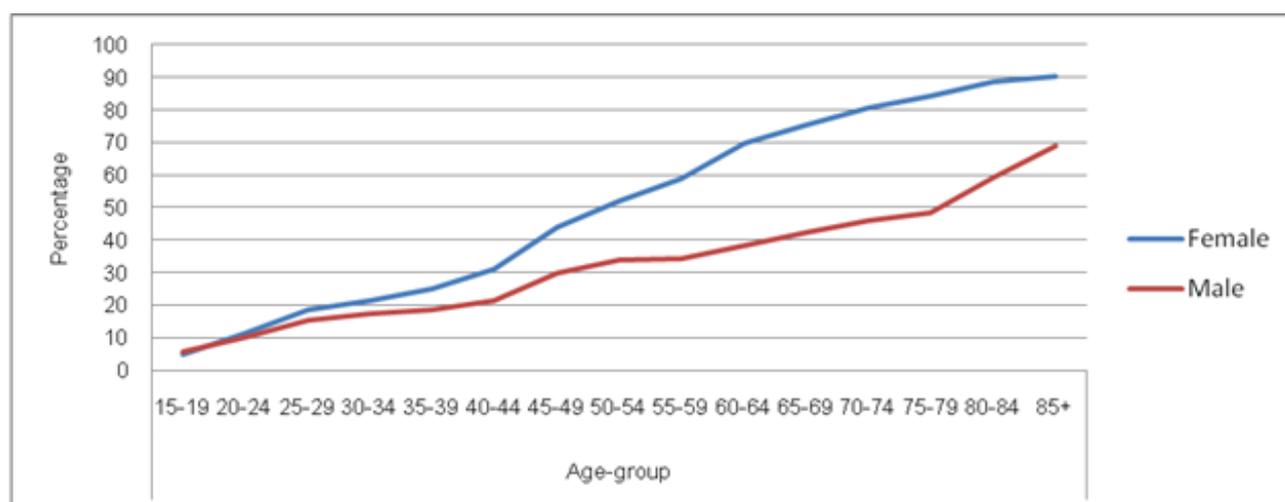
Figure 4: Distribution (%) of the female population aged 3 and above by level of education compared to male



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Although women’s educational level is lower than men’s in general, there is a long-term trend reducing the gap between women and men in education; this is linked to policies promoting girls’ education. At age 70–74, the gap between men and women was 34 percentage points, as 80% of women had no education compared to 46% of men in the same age group. This gap was almost halved for the generation of persons 50–54 in 2012, and was only four percentage points for the generation aged 30–34. The gap is now closed and even fewer girls than boys aged 15–19 have no education (Figure 5 and Table 50 in Annex D).

Figure 5: Percentage of the female population aged 15 and above with no education compared to male by age

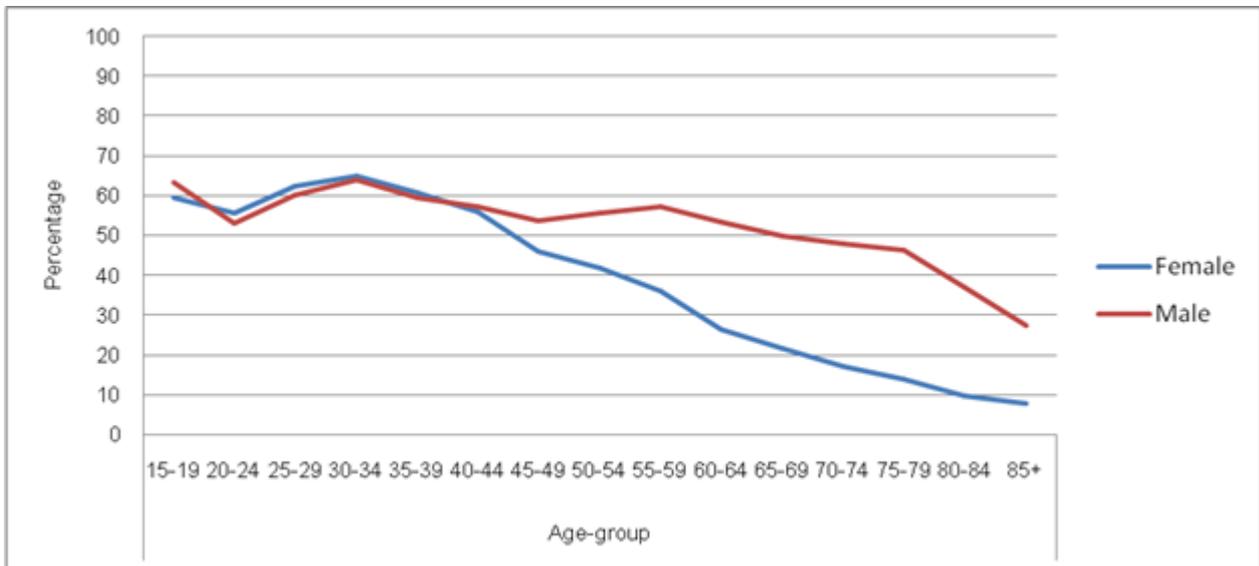


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The same trend in regard to the gap closing is observed for primary education. While for the 70–74 generation in 2012, the difference between men and women with primary education as their highest level of education was more than 31 percentage points, this gap was halved for the 50–54 generation. The gap has closed since the generation currently aged 35–39, and there are now

slightly more females than males with primary school as their highest level of educational attainment. The reason is that still more males than females reach the secondary level of education (Figure 6 and Table 50 in Annex D).

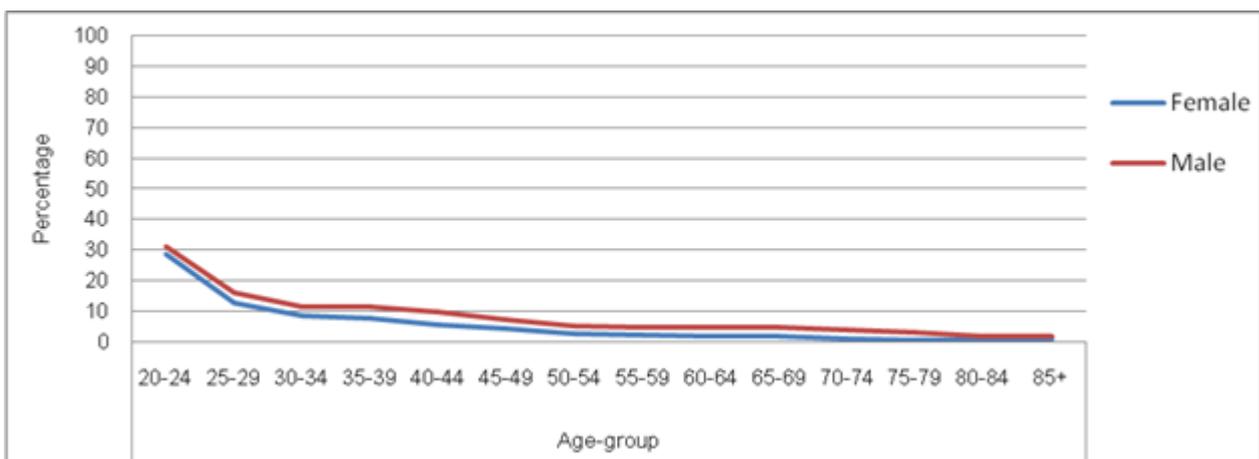
Figure 6: Percentage of the resident female population aged 15 and above with a primary education level compared to male by age



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The differences between men and women in terms of secondary education are less marked. Until recently, only a minority of people attended secondary education. However, females attend secondary level slightly less than males, by around three percentage points (Figure 7 and Table 50 in Annex D).

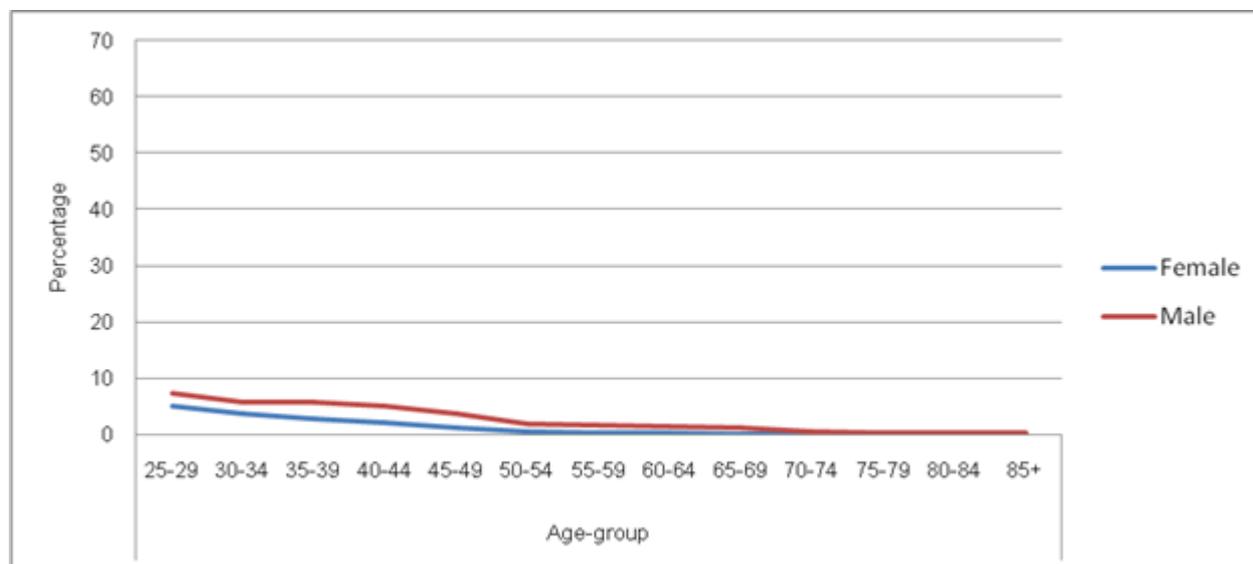
Figure 7: Percentage of the resident female population aged 20 and above with secondary educational compared to male by age



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Although the educational level of the Rwandan population has improved, access to tertiary education is still lower for females than for males regardless of age (Figure 8 and Table 50 in Annex D).

Figure 8: Percentage of the resident female population aged 25 and above with a university education compared to male by age



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

7.3 Gender parity

Beyond the analysis of gender disparities in terms of the highest level of education attended, it is necessary to analyse gender differences in terms of the level of education completed. For example, having secondary education as the highest level supposes completion of primary education. The second MDG aims at ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Table 17 presents the percentage of males and females having attended at least a primary or secondary level of education. However, the data available cannot determine whether a person has completed a level, but only if the person has successfully completed at least one year of the level.

In terms of educational attendance, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures gender differences as the ratio of the proportion of females to males in a given age group. If the GPI is under 1, it means that fewer women than men in this age group have at least this level; if the GPI is over 1, it means that the reverse is true. The narrower the gap between the sexes, the closer the index is to 1.

For persons aged 60–64, the GPI for primary education is 0.5; in other words, the proportion of women who have at least a primary school education is half that of men. The gap has continuously decreased over the years and is now closed for the youngest generations.

For secondary education, the generation now aged 45–49 has a GPI of 0.5. However, the GPI is 0.9 for the generation aged 20–24, meaning that women are still proportionally less likely than men to reach secondary level. The higher GPI (1.16) for the 15–19 age group is likely due to the fact that males complete their primary and secondary education later than females.

Table 17: Level of education (%) and the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the population aged 15 and above

Age group	Level of education					
	Primary Education			Secondary Education		
	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index (GPI)	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index (GPI)
15-19	92.8	93.7	1.01	29.4	34.1	1.16
20-24	88.6	87.2	0.98	35.4	31.7	0.9
25-29	83.6	80.1	0.96	23.4	17.7	0.76
30-34	81.7	77.7	0.95	17	12.2	0.72
35-39	80.5	74	0.92	17	10.3	0.61
40-44	77.5	67.8	0.87	14.6	7.6	0.52
45-49	69.3	55.2	0.8	10.9	5.5	0.5
50-54	65.1	47.3	0.73	7.2	3.2	0.44
55-59	65	40.4	0.62	6.3	2.7	0.43
60-64	60.5	29.5	0.49	6	2	0.33
65-69	56.7	23.8	0.42	6	1.6	0.27
70-74	52.9	18.6	0.35	4.3	1	0.23
75-79	50.4	14.8	0.29	3.4	0.6	0.18
80-84	39.5	10.3	0.26	1.8	0.3	0.17
85+	29.9	8.8	0.29	2	0.8	0.4
Total	72.7	67.7	0.93	13.8	11.7	0.85

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

7.4 Highest qualification obtained by females compared to males

In 2012, slightly more than 93% of females aged 19 and above had no degree, compared to 88% of men. Data also show that women were less likely to hold an A2/D6/D7 (secondary) or Bachelor's degree as the highest degree compared to men (4.4% as against 5.8% for the secondary level – it was 0.9% as against 1.7% respectively for the Bachelor's degree). Furthermore, women in urban areas were less likely to have no degree than in rural areas. The same pattern was also observed for men (Table 18).

Table 18: Count and distribution of the female population aged 19 and above by highest certificate/degree obtained compared to males by area of residence (%)

Highest degree obtained	Female		Male	
	Count	Percentage (%)	Count	Percentage (%)
Rwanda				
None	2,596,135	92.7	2,160,847	87.9
CE/FM	17,108	0.6	18,150	0.7
EMA/ENTA	948	0.0	1,098	0.0
A3/D4/D5	3,285	0.1	5,237	0.2
A2/D6/D7	123,422	4.4	143,091	5.8
Bacc/Diploma	15,181	0.5	21,861	0.9
Bachelor	25,598	0.9	41,900	1.7
Master	2,239	0.1	5,980	0.2
PhD	235	0.0	1,129	0.0
Not stated	16,127	0.6	59,652	2.4
Total	2,800,278	100.0	2,458,945	100.0
Urban				
None	341,481	74.6	351,815	67.8
CE/FM	4,797	1.0	5,380	1.0
EMA/ENTA	374	0.1	413	0.1
A3/D4/D5	2,084	0.5	2,816	0.5
A2/D6/D7	66,972	14.6	73,903	14.2
Bacc/Diploma	11,371	2.5	13,862	2.7
Bachelor	22,236	4.9	33,380	6.4
Master	2,154	0.5	5,655	1.1
PhD	219	0.0	1,058	0.2
Not stated	5,961	1.3	30,592	5.9
Total	457,649	100.0	518,874	100.0
Rural				
None	2,254,654	96.2	1,809,032	93.2
CE/FM	12,311	0.5	12,770	0.7
EMA/ENTA	574	0.0	685	0.0
A3/D4/D5	1,201	0.1	2,421	0.1
A2/D6/D7	56,450	2.4	69,188	3.6
Bacc/Diploma	3,810	0.2	7,999	0.4
Bachelor	3,362	0.1	8,520	0.4
Master	85	0.0	325	0.0
PhD	16	0.0	71	0.0
Not stated	10,166	0.4	29,060	1.5
Total	2,342,629	100.0	1,940,071	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

7.5 Women's literacy compared to men's

This section compares women and men adult literacy rates, defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his or her everyday life. Across all of Rwanda, about 65 percent of the female population aged 15 and above are able to read and write in at least one language compared to 72 percent of males. In all provinces and almost all districts, males are more literate than females. Table 19 shows that the districts of Kigali City have higher literacy rates than other districts: literacy is 88% for females and 89% for males in Kicukiro district, while the district with the lowest literacy rate is Nyaruguru (54% for females and 64% for males).

The literacy rate is generally higher in urban areas (82 percent for females vs. 83 for males) than in rural areas (61 percent for females vs. 70 for males), but there is also a large difference between females and males within urban areas and within rural areas. The largest difference in rural areas, of more than 18 percentage points between females and males, was observed in Burera district, where the literacy rate for females in rural areas is 53% compared to 71% for males. In some

districts in urban areas, females are more literate than males, for example in Nyamagabe district, where the literacy rate is 73% for females and barely 52% for males.

Table 19: Literacy rate of population aged 15 and above by sex, province, district and area of residence

Province and District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Rwanda	64.7	72.4	68.3	82.0	82.7	82.4	61.2	69.8	65.2
Kigali City									
Nyarugenge	86.1	87.5	86.8	90.3	90.1	90.2	72.5	77.5	75.0
Gasabo	81.6	82.6	82.1	88.2	86.7	87.4	66.6	70.8	68.6
Kicukiro	88.0	89.3	88.7	89.9	90.4	90.1	73.4	79.4	76.3
South									
Nyanza	63.3	65.5	64.3	79.1	84.4	81.7	61.9	63.7	62.7
Gisagara	58.1	63.4	60.4	66.5	73.7	69.7	57.9	63.2	60.3
Nyaruguru	53.5	64.0	58.3	63.6	72.4	67.8	53.3	63.8	58.0
Huye	66.9	66.9	66.9	75.7	56.8	64.8	65.3	69.9	67.3
Nyamagabe	57.0	63.9	60.2	73.0	51.8	60.9	55.9	65.4	60.1
Ruhango	67.2	71.1	69.0	79.5	83.1	81.2	66.2	69.9	67.9
Muhanga	70.7	69.9	70.3	83.9	65.9	74.1	68.4	70.9	69.5
Kamonyi	70.4	74.3	72.2	76.0	80.4	78.1	69.7	73.4	71.4
West									
Karongi	59.6	68.8	63.7	77.6	79.3	78.4	58.3	67.9	62.6
Rutsiro	57.9	68.4	62.7	67.0	65.4	66.2	57.7	68.5	62.6
Rubavu	57.7	71.3	64.1	73.7	84.4	78.9	47.9	62.6	54.7
Nyabihu	60.2	74.1	66.4	67.3	75.4	71.1	59.1	73.9	65.7
Ngororero	55.2	67.0	60.4	73.5	76.5	74.9	54.5	66.6	59.8
Rusizi	65.3	72.8	68.8	69.9	68.0	68.9	64.6	73.8	68.8
Nyamasheke	65.8	74.6	69.7	71.4	76.2	73.7	65.7	74.6	69.7
North									
Rulindo	67.1	72.8	69.7	72.4	78.2	75.1	66.9	72.6	69.5
Gakenke	66.6	73.9	69.9	76.4	83.0	79.6	66.3	73.6	69.6
Musanze	65.0	76.4	70.2	77.2	85.4	81.1	60.3	72.7	65.9
Burera	53.0	71.1	61.4	70.5	82.0	76.1	52.6	70.8	61.1
Gicumbi	60.8	70.1	65.2	53.9	58.4	56.0	61.5	71.3	66.1
East									
Rwamagana	69.3	71.3	70.3	85.1	86.8	85.9	67.7	69.7	68.7
Nyagatare	60.1	72.0	65.9	75.0	81.5	78.3	58.5	70.8	64.4
Gatsibo	60.2	69.2	64.4	77.7	83.8	80.6	59.1	68.2	63.4
Kayonza	63.4	72.4	67.7	78.1	83.8	80.9	61.7	71.0	66.1
Kirehe	59.3	71.0	64.8	72.2	78.6	75.5	58.9	70.8	64.5
Ngoma	62.6	68.7	65.4	75.1	58.0	65.1	62.0	69.5	65.5
Bugesera	63.3	71.6	67.2	78.7	83.4	81.1	61.9	70.4	65.9

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

Chapter 8: Women’s economic activity compared to men’s

This chapter analyses the economic differences between women and men in terms of labour force participation, employment and unemployment, occupation and industry.

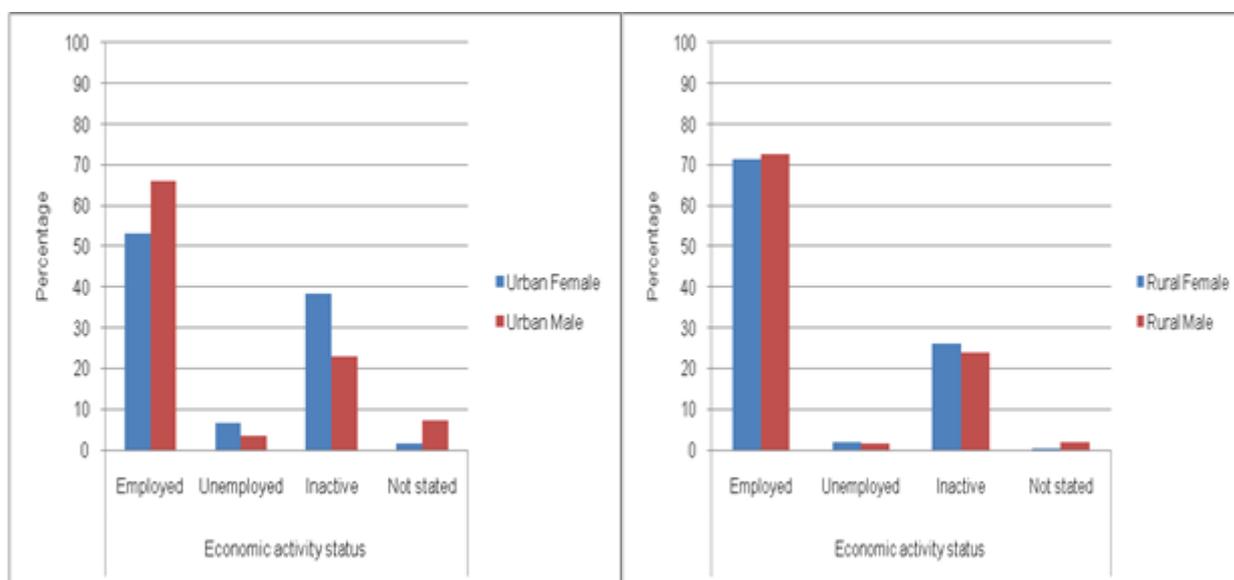
8.1 Economic activity status

This section refers mainly to the female and male population aged 16 years and above, the legal working age in Rwanda. Employment questions were asked of all individuals aged 5 years and above about their working activity in the last seven days. However, the focus is here on the population aged 16 years and above as only 3% of the population aged 5–15 was economically active in 2012 (Table 53).

Overall, the current employment-to-population ratios in Rwanda remain high for both women and men: 68% of females aged 16 years and above were employed, while 71% of males of same age were employed. More than a quarter of the female population (28%) was economically inactive compared to 24% for the male population (Table 52 in the Annex D).

Employment-to-population ratios for males and for females were generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Figure 9), and for women were lowest in Kigali City (Table 52 in the Annex D). The higher ratios in rural areas reflect the higher employment in agricultural activities in rural areas (Table 25).

Figure 9: Distribution of the female population aged 16 and above by economic activity status compared to male by province and area of residence (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.2 Labour force participation

The economically active population, the ‘labour force’, refers to the sum of employed and unemployed persons. In 2012, the economically active female population aged 16 and above stood at 2,245,449 (corresponding to a labour force participation rate of 72%), while the active male population was 2,055,109 (76%). For both sexes, labour force participation was higher in rural areas than in urban ones due to the importance of self-employment in agriculture activities (see

section 8.5). By province, female labour force participation was highest in the Northern Province (78%) and lowest in Kigali City (60%), while for males it was highest in the Northern Province (79%) and lowest in the Southern Province (73%) (Table 20).

Table 20: LFPR among the female population aged 16 and above compared to male by province and area of residence

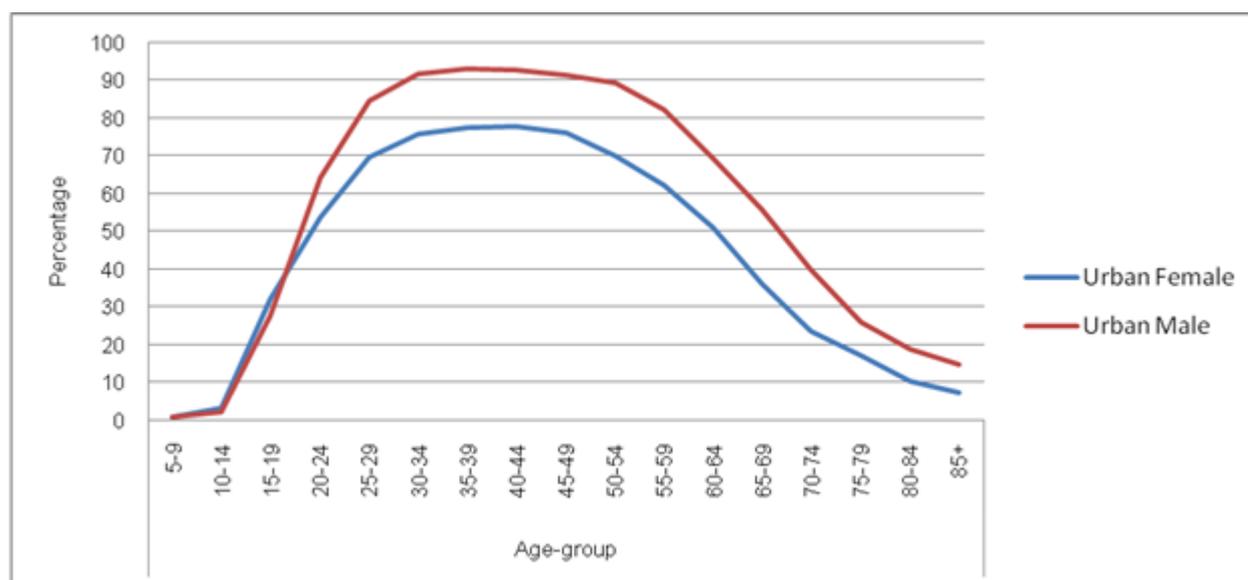
Province and area of residence	Female		Male	
	Labour force participation rate (%)	Count of economically active	Labour force participation rate (%)	Count of economically active
Rwanda				
Urban	60.9	311,982	75.2	399,428
Rural	73.9	1,933,467	75.8	1,655,681
Total	71.7	2,245,449	75.6	2,055,109
Kigali City				
Urban	59.5	154,971	77.4	229,184
Rural	61.0	48,903	73.9	55,476
Total	59.8	203,874	76.7	284,660
South				
Urban	65.1	43,258	74.7	46,470
Rural	70.6	509,433	73.2	430,094
Total	70.1	552,691	73.3	476,564
West				
Urban	56.0	48,086	67.7	53,834
Rural	74.9	484,138	75.3	390,140
Total	72.6	532,224	74.3	443,974
North				
Urban	68.9	31,341	74.7	30,224
Rural	78.4	373,554	79.1	315,672
Total	77.5	404,895	78.7	345,896
East				
Urban	63.4	34,326	74.5	39,716
Rural	74.8	517,439	76.8	464,299
Total	74.0	551,765	76.6	504,015

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Active population = employed + unemployed. (2) Labour force participation = active population/active + inactive population.

Before age 25, economic activity rates were similar for males and females, but women were less active than men in their late 30s, a time of childbirth and childcare (Table 53 in Annex D).

The economic activity rate for females under 20 years old was slightly higher than that for males in urban areas (Figure 10). However, above 20 years, women participate much less in the labour force than do males in urban areas. One of the reasons for this might be that in urban areas women perform no agricultural activity for household consumption in addition to home care.

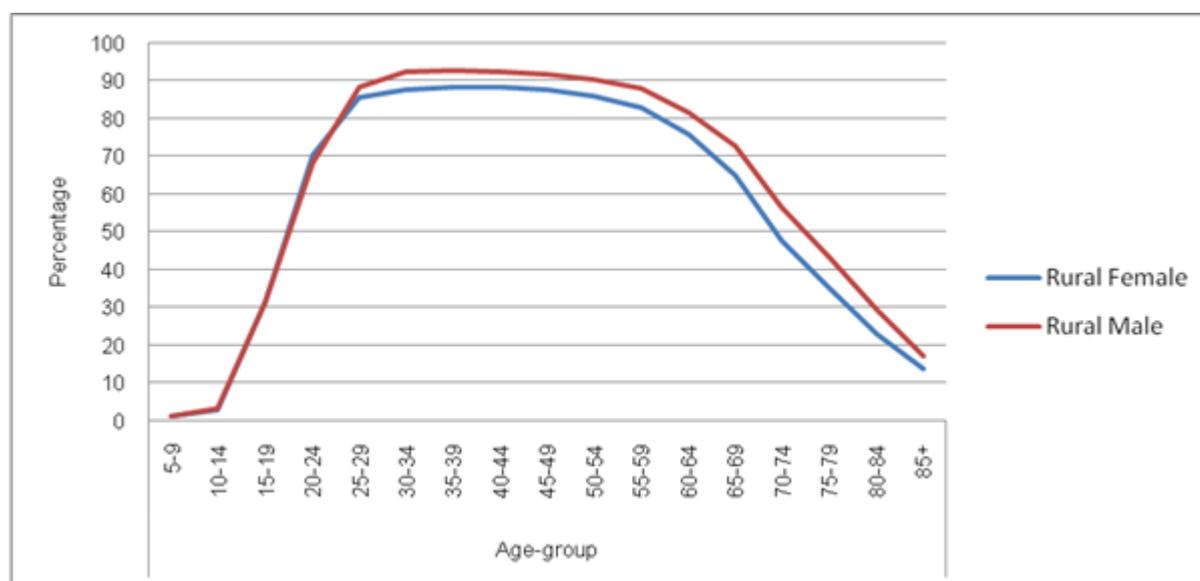
Figure 10: LFPR among the female population aged 5 and above by age compared to male in urban areas



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The activity rate for females was lower than that for males in rural areas except at age 20–24. The increase in the level of economic activity among females was more pronounced for those aged 20–69, while for males it went up to over 74 years (Figure 11). This is due mainly to agricultural activities, which are widely available in rural areas and therefore the graph shows a narrower gap between women’s and men’s labour force participation rates than is the case in urban areas.

Figure 11: LFPR among the female population aged 5 and above by age compared to male in rural areas



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

In order to allow comparability to other countries Table 21 and Table 54 in the Annex D were generated for the specific age groups of the economically active population used at international level. Table 21 shows that the LFPR for the female active population aged 16-64 was slightly lower compared to the male (74% as against 77%). Taking into consideration the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) categories established by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the LFPR for female population aged 15-64 years old was also slightly lower compared to the male of

the same age group (72% as against 74%) (for more KILM categories see Table 54 in the Annex D).

Table 21: LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate among female population aged 16-64 years old by province and area of residence as compared to male

Province and area of residence	Labour force participation rate			Employment to pop ratio			Unemployment rate			Active population aged 16-64
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Rwanda										
Urban	62.4	75.9	69.3	55.4	72.1	63.9	11.2	5.1	7.8	702,838
Rural	76.1	77.1	76.6	73.9	75.4	74.6	2.9	2.2	2.6	3,450,530
Total	73.8	76.9	75.3	70.8	74.7	72.7	4.1	2.8	3.5	4,153,368
Kigali City										
Urban	60.8	78.0	70.0	50.7	73.0	62.6	16.6	6.5	10.5	382,146
Rural	62.5	74.9	68.6	58.0	72.1	64.9	7.2	3.7	5.4	101,440
Total	61.2	77.4	69.7	52.4	72.8	63.1	14.4	5.9	9.5	483,586
Southern Province										
Urban	67.0	75.5	71.2	62.5	72.9	67.6	6.7	3.5	5.0	87,869
Rural	73.0	74.6	73.7	70.4	72.6	71.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	901,745
Total	72.5	74.7	73.5	69.7	72.6	71.1	3.8	2.8	3.3	989,614
Western Province										
Urban	57.7	68.7	63.1	53.6	65.9	59.6	7.1	4.1	5.5	100,346
Rural	77.4	76.9	77.1	75.3	75.2	75.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	844,001
Total	75.0	75.7	75.4	72.7	73.9	73.3	3.1	2.4	2.8	944,347
Northern Province										
Urban	70.4	75.6	72.9	67.9	73.9	70.8	3.6	2.2	3.0	59,954
Rural	80.8	80.6	80.7	79.3	79.3	79.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	657,817
Total	79.9	80.1	80.0	78.3	78.8	78.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	717,771
Eastern Province										
Urban	65.4	75.6	70.5	62.1	73.6	67.9	5.0	2.6	3.7	72,523
Rural	76.7	77.8	77.2	74.5	76.2	75.3	2.9	2.0	2.5	945,527
Total	75.9	77.6	76.7	73.6	76.0	74.7	3.0	2.1	2.6	1,018,050

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.3 Employment and unemployment

Among the economically active female population aged 16 and above, 96% were employed compared to 97% of men (Table 22). The female rate of employment in urban areas was lower than in rural areas (89% as against 97%). The same pattern was observed for males (95% compared to 98%). By province, both female and male rates of employment were highest in the Northern Province (98%) and lowest in Kigali City (86% as against 94%, respectively).

Table 22: Employment rate among the active female population aged 16 and above compared to male by province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Female		Male	
	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count
Rwanda				
Urban	88.9	277,254	94.9	379,063
Rural	97.1	1,877,416	97.8	1,618,949
Total	96.0	2,154,670	97.2	1,998,012
Kigali City				
Urban	83.4	129,322	93.5	214,350
Rural	92.9	45,436	96.2	53,392
Total	85.7	174,758	94.1	267,742
South				
Urban	93.4	40,410	96.5	44,837
Rural	96.5	491,662	97.3	418,684
Total	96.3	532,072	97.3	463,521
West				
Urban	92.9	44,680	95.9	51,630
Rural	97.3	471,274	97.8	381,654
Total	96.9	515,954	97.6	433,284
North				
Urban	96.4	30,210	97.8	29,547
Rural	98.1	366,452	98.3	310,425
Total	98.0	396,662	98.3	339,972
East				
Urban	95.1	32,632	97.4	38,699
Rural	97.1	502,592	98.0	454,794
Total	97.0	535,224	97.9	493,493

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Employment rate = employed population/active population

Unemployment, as defined in this report, is related to persons who did not work during the seven days preceding the Census night and who were available for work. This definition is slightly different from the one given by the International Labour Organization (ILO), which defines unemployment as the number of people who did not work during the reference period but are actively seeking work and are currently available for work.

As Table 23 shows, in 2012 the percentage of economically active women who were unemployed was higher than for men (4% compared to 3%). Unemployment is overwhelmingly an urban phenomenon. The unemployment rate for the urban female population was almost four times that of the rural (11% as against 3%), while the unemployment rate for the male population in urban areas was more than twice that in rural areas (5% as against 2%).

By province, for both females and males, the unemployment rate was highest in Kigali City (14% as against 6% respectively) and lowest in the Northern Province (2% as against 1.7% respectively).

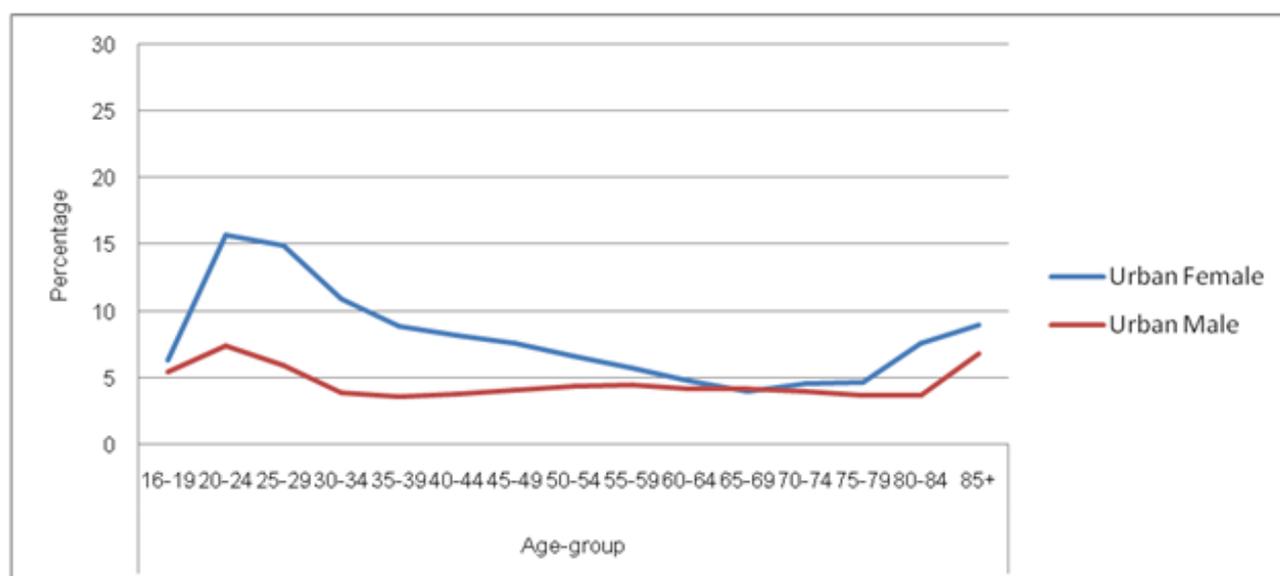
Table 23: Unemployment rate among the active female population aged 16 and above compared to male by province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Percentage	
	Female	Male
Rwanda		
Urban	11.1	5.1
Rural	2.9	2.2
Total	4.0	2.8
Kigali City		
Urban	16.6	6.5
Rural	7.1	3.8
Total	14.3	5.9
South		
Urban	6.6	3.5
Rural	3.5	2.7
Total	3.7	2.7
West		
Urban	7.1	4.1
Rural	2.7	2.2
Total	3.1	2.4
North		
Urban	3.6	2.2
Rural	1.9	1.7
Total	2.0	1.7
East		
Urban	4.9	2.6
Rural	2.9	2.0
Total	3.0	2.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Unemployment rate = unemployed population/active population.

Figure 12 shows that the female unemployment rate in urban areas was highest among young adults aged 20–29. In this age group, the female unemployed rate is twice that observed for males. The gap between women and men decreases after 30 and the unemployment rates become similar for men and women at age 60.

Figure 12: Unemployment rate among the active female population aged 16 and above compared to male in urban areas

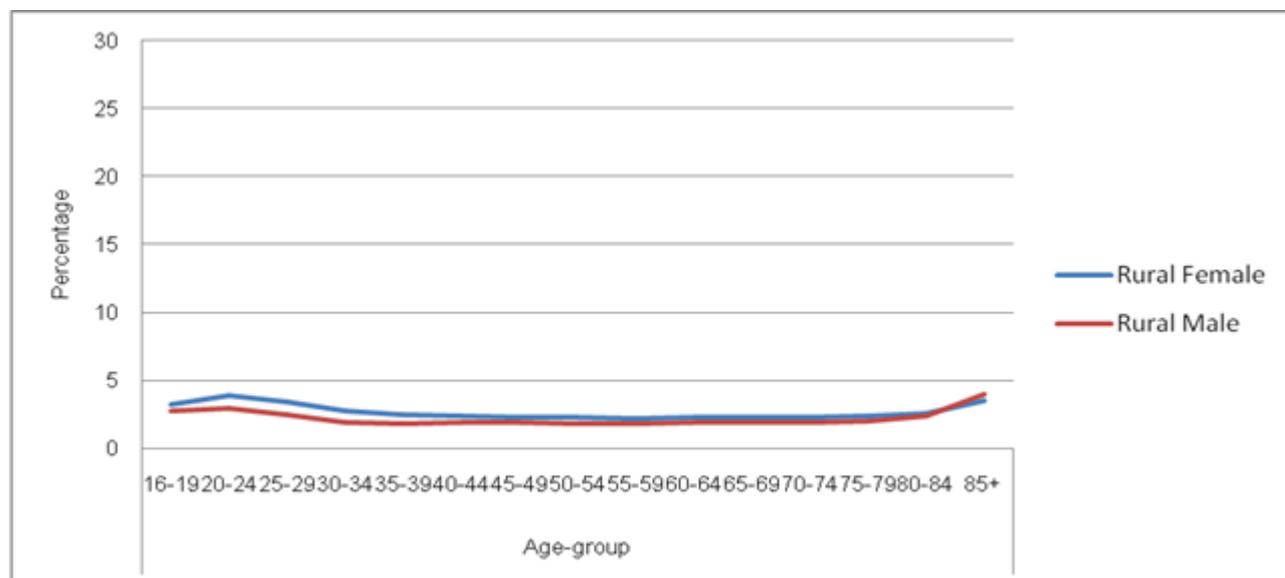


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Although unemployment in rural areas was higher among women than men, the gap was narrower than in urban areas between both sexes (Figure 13). The female unemployment rate in rural areas

was highest in the 20–34 age group with one percentage point difference, compared to the rate for males in the same age group (Table 55 in Annex D).

Figure 13: Unemployment rate among the active female population aged 16 and above by age compared to male in rural areas



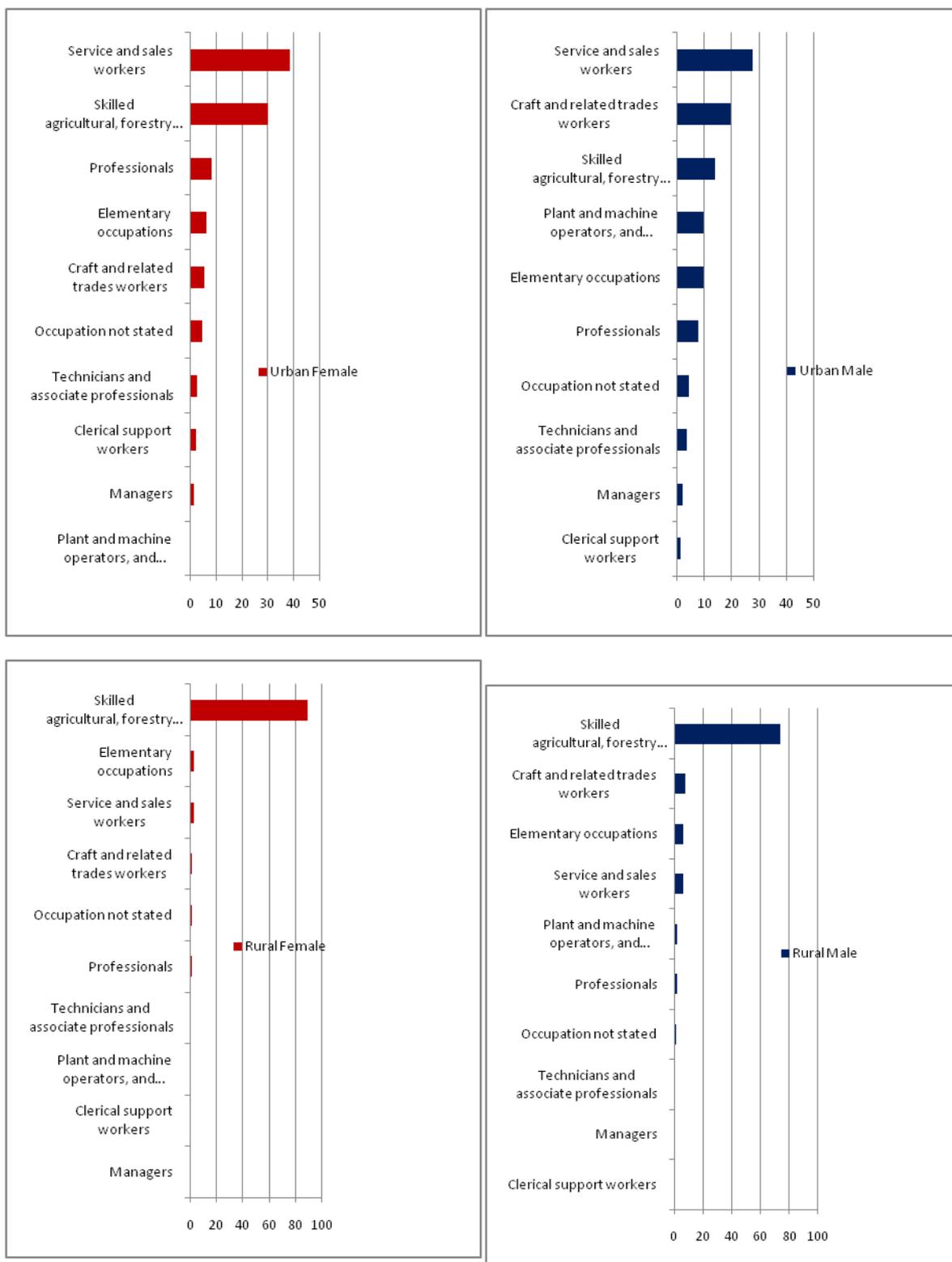
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.4 Occupation

Women were highly concentrated in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. 82% of employed women work in agricultural occupations, compared to 63% of men. Outside agriculture, women work as service and sales workers (7% compared to 10% for men). Elementary occupations employ only 3% of women, compared to 7% of men. 13% of men are employed in crafts and related trades, or as plant and machine operators, or assemblers. Women seem to have much less access to this kind of occupation. The percentage of professionals was almost similar between women (2%) and men (3%).

However, it is only in urban areas that some evidence of diversification in economic activity was noticeable, even if the agricultural occupations still employed more than 30% of the urban female employed compared to 14% of men. Women in urban areas had better access to work as service and sales workers, professionals, and clerical support workers than their male counterparts. In rural areas, nine employed women in 10 were workers in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations, compared to seven men in 10 (Figure 14 and Table 56 in Annex D).

Figure 14: Distribution (in %) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by main occupation compared to male by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.5 Status in employment

In 2012, two-thirds of employed females aged 16 and above were self-employed in agriculture, compared to half of males in this group. Contributing family workers was the second most common status for women (12% compared to only 6% for men). In contrast, the proportion of male employees, one in four, was twice that of females, as was the proportion of the self-employed in the non-agriculture sector.

Almost three-quarters of the currently employed female population in rural areas were self-employed in agriculture, as against almost one-quarter in urban areas, while for their male counterparts, 63% were self-employed in agriculture in rural areas, as against 12% in urban areas. More females were employees in urban areas than in rural areas (38% as against 8%), and the same was true for male employees (54% as against 18%). The percentage of female contributing family workers was almost three times the male in urban areas (5% compared to 2%) while in rural areas the percentage was twice as big (14% of women compared to 7% of men) (Table 24).

Table 24: Distribution of the currently employed female population aged 16 and above by status in employment compared to male by area of residence (%)

Status in employment	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Employee	11.5	24.6	38.1	54.4	7.6	17.6
Employer	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.5
Self-employed: agriculture	66.4	53.5	24.2	11.5	72.7	63.4
Self-employed: non-agriculture	5.5	11.2	22.2	22.7	3.1	8.5
Contributing family worker	12.4	5.9	5.3	1.9	13.5	6.8
Producers' cooperative member	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3.5	3.6	9.2	7.7	2.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,154,670	1,998,012	277,254	379,063	1,877,416	1,618,949

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.6 Main industry

There is a strong gender dimension determining the economic industries in which men and women work. Female workers are disproportionately found in agriculture – 85% compared to 66% of men. Men carry out more diverse activities and find jobs in construction (6.6% as against 0.5% for women), wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6% as against 4% for women), transport and storage (4% as against 0.1%) and manufacturing (4% as against 2%) (Table 25 and Figure 15)

As expected, urban areas have a relatively low percentage of the currently employed population engaged in agriculture (32% of women and 16% of men). In contrast, the wholesale and retail trade and the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sectors offer more jobs in urban areas for both sexes (20% of females and 16% of males). The construction and transport sectors employ 13% and 12% of male workers in urban areas respectively, but only 2% and 1% of female workers. Women find more opportunities as household employees in urban areas (15%), as do men, though to a lesser extent (7%). The education and health sectors also offer more jobs to both sexes in urban areas and together occupy 8% of female workers and 6% of male ones.

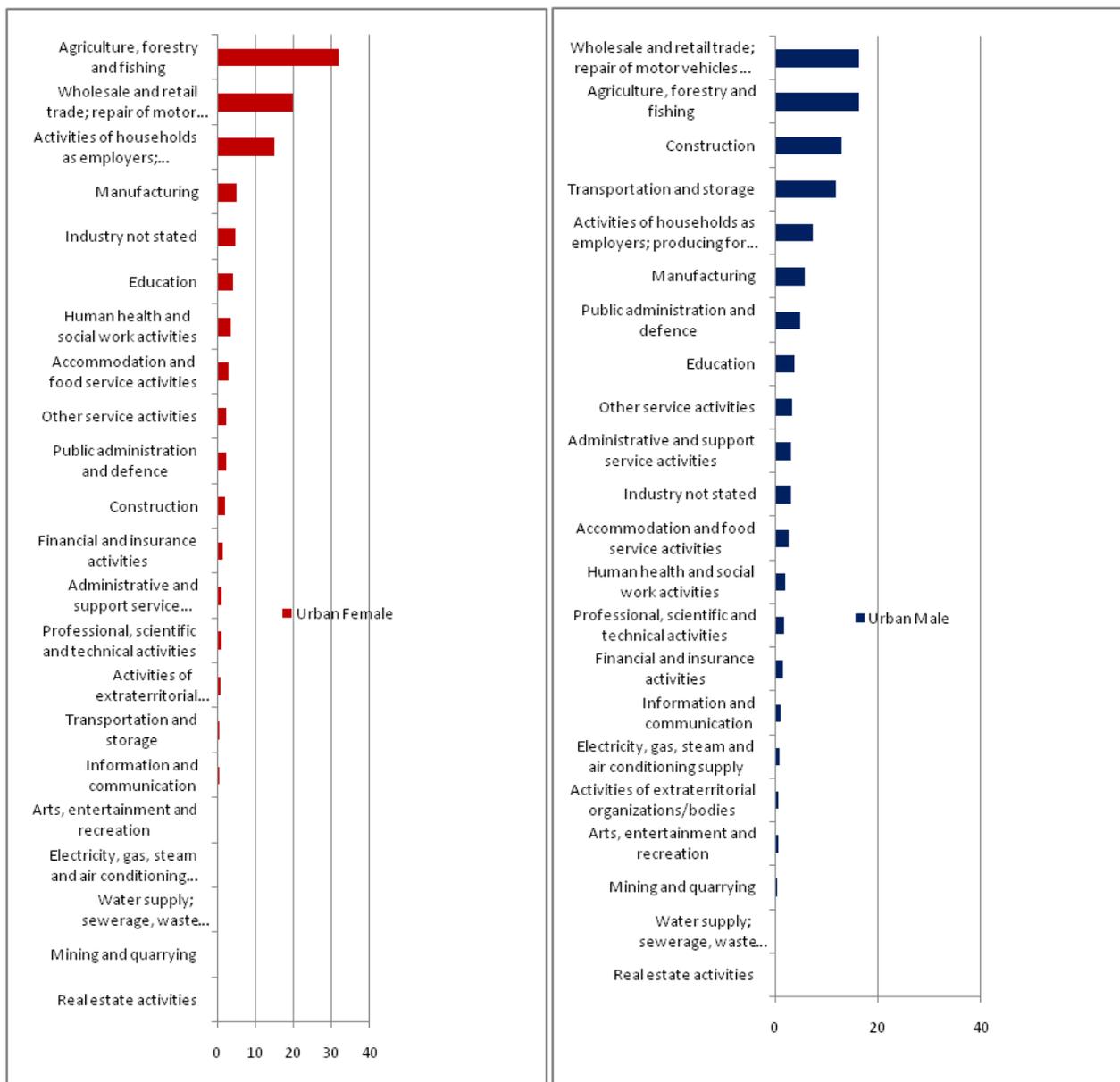
In rural areas, 92% of employed women were engaged in agriculture in their main jobs, compared to 77% of men. It should be noted that most of the remaining main jobs in rural areas were less likely to be accessible to women than to men.

Table 25: Distribution of the currently employed female population aged 16 and above by main industry compared to male by area of residence (%)

Main industry	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	84.4	65.5	32.0	16.2	92.1	77.1
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0
Manufacturing	1.7	3.7	5.1	5.9	1.3	3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Construction	0.5	6.6	1.9	12.9	0.3	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.0	5.9	19.8	16.2	1.7	3.5
Transportation and storage	0.1	4.0	0.6	11.9	0.1	2.2
Accommodation and food service activities	0.6	1.1	2.9	2.7	0.3	0.7
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	1.0	1.2	3.1	0.1	0.5
Public administration and defence	0.4	1.5	2.3	4.8	0.1	0.7
Education	1.5	2.0	4.3	3.7	1.1	1.6
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.7	3.5	1.9	0.3	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	0.4	1.4	2.4	3.4	0.1	0.9
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	2.7	2.4	14.9	7.4	0.9	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Industry not stated	1.7	1.7	4.9	3.0	1.2	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,154,670	1,998,012	277,254	379,063	1,877,416	1,618,949

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 15: Distribution of the currently employed female population aged 16 and above by main industry compared to male by urban area (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.7 Institutional sector of employment

The vast majority of employed women (94%) were working in the private sector, 3% of them in the public sector compared to 5% of men. However, in urban areas the public sector employs 10% and 12% of the female and male respectively (Table 26).

Table 26: Distribution (%) of the currently employed female population aged 16 and above by institutional sector, province and area of residence compared to male

Province and Institutional sector of employment	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
Public	2.9	5.0	9.9	11.7	1.9	3.4
Private	94.4	92.5	83.5	83.5	96	94.6
Non-profit institution	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.5
Not stated	2.2	1.8	5.4	3.2	1.7	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,154,670	1,998,012	277,254	379,063	1,877,416	1,618,949
Kigali City						
Public	8.8	9.6	11.1	11.1	2.4	3.5
Private	82.9	84.9	79.8	83.2	91.8	91.8
Non-profit institution	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.5
Not stated	7.0	4.0	7.6	4.0	5.5	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	174,758	267,742	129,322	214,350	45,436	53,392
South						
Public	2.6	3.9	11.2	13.6	1.9	2.9
Private	94.1	93	83.5	82	94.9	94.2
Non-profit institution	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.5
Not stated	2.9	2.5	4.2	2.7	2.8	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	532,072	463,521	40,410	44,837	491,662	418,684
West						
Public	2.5	4.6	7.1	11.2	2.0	3.7
Private	95.6	93.3	88.2	84.8	96.2	94.5
Non-profit institution	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.5
Not stated	1.6	1.4	4.0	2.5	1.4	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	515,954	433,284	44,680	51,630	471,274	381,654
North						
Public	2.3	4.6	8.8	14.5	1.8	3.7
Private	96.2	93.9	87.8	82.2	96.9	94.9
Non-profit institution	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.5
Not stated	1.1	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	396,662	339,972	30,210	29,547	366,452	310,425
East						
Public	2.3	4.0	8.4	11.3	1.9	3.4
Private	96.2	94.5	88.2	85.7	96.8	95.1
Non-profit institution	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.4
Not stated	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	535,224	493,493	32,632	38,699	502,592	454,794

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.7 Composition of the economically inactive female population compared with male

The economically inactive population refers to people who are neither employed nor unemployed according to the definition given before. There were just over 1.5 million economically inactive people in Rwanda aged 16 and above – 884,129 females and 661,579 males (Table 27).

The main reasons for women being economically inactive was that they were students (43%), looking after a family/home (32%), or in an older age group (12%). For men, a higher percentage of students made up the inactive population (61%).

The percentage of persons looking after the family or home was close to being four times higher for women (37%) than for men (10%) in urban areas, while in rural areas it was closer to twice (30%) that for men (16%). The highest percentages of students among the economically inactive population were observed for males in the urban areas of the North and South provinces, respectively 74% and 70%.

Table 27: Distribution (%) of the economically inactive female population aged 16 and above by type, province and area of residence compared to male

Province and type of inactive population	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
Looking after family/home	31.8	15.1	36.7	10.2	30.4	16.3
Retired	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8
Old-age	11.8	8.3	6.4	4.2	13.3	9.3
Student	43.3	60.8	43.8	67.4	43.2	59.2
Other/not stated	12.3	14.8	12.0	16.4	12.4	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	884,129	661,579	200,623	132,038	683,506	529,541
Kigali City						
Looking after family/home	44.2	15.2	40.6	9.0	56.6	36.1
Retired	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.4	0.4	0.8
Old-age	5.2	3.6	4.6	2.9	7.3	6.1
Student	37.5	61.3	41.2	67.3	25.0	40.9
Other/not stated	12.0	17.9	12.4	18.4	10.6	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	136,952	86,378	105,681	66,779	31,271	19,599
South						
Looking after family/home	35.6	21.7	32.9	11.5	35.9	22.7
Retired	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.7
Old-age	12.4	8.5	8.4	4.9	12.8	8.8
Student	40.5	55.6	49.5	70.4	39.6	54.1
Other/ not stated	10.8	13.5	8.3	12.0	11.1	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	235,724	173,403	23,152	15,735	212,572	157,668
West						
Looking after family/home	25.1	10.2	35.2	13.0	22.7	9.7
Retired	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9
Old-age	14.0	9.8	7.8	5.3	15.4	10.6
Student	46.1	63.9	41.3	63.0	47.2	64.0
Other/ not stated	14.0	15.2	14.8	17.4	13.8	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	200,500	153,912	37,830	25,687	162,670	128,225
North						
Looking after family/home	23.0	11.6	23.6	6.7	22.9	12.2
Retired	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.9
Old-age	15.3	10.5	9.0	5.8	16.1	11.1
Student	49.8	63.6	55.9	73.5	49.0	62.4
Other/ not stated	11.3	13.3	10.6	12.6	11.4	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	117,242	93,815	14,161	10,238	103,081	83,577
East						
Looking after family/home	30.7	14.5	32.9	11.7	30.5	14.7
Retired	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Old-age	11.2	7.9	9.1	6.4	11.5	8.0
Student	44.1	61.8	47.0	67.8	43.8	61.3
Other/ not stated	13.2	15.1	10.3	13.1	13.5	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	193,711	154,071	19,799	13,599	173,912	140,472

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 9: Household headship, characteristics of household heads and living conditions of their households

This chapter analyses the differences between women and men in terms of household headship by age and living conditions of their households.

9.1 Household headship rates among women compared to men

In Rwanda, the man is culturally considered the head of the household. In 2012, only 29% of households were headed by a woman. This is almost the same as that found in the 2010–2011 EICV3 (28%). Female-headed households were more common in rural areas than in urban for both females and males together (Table 28).

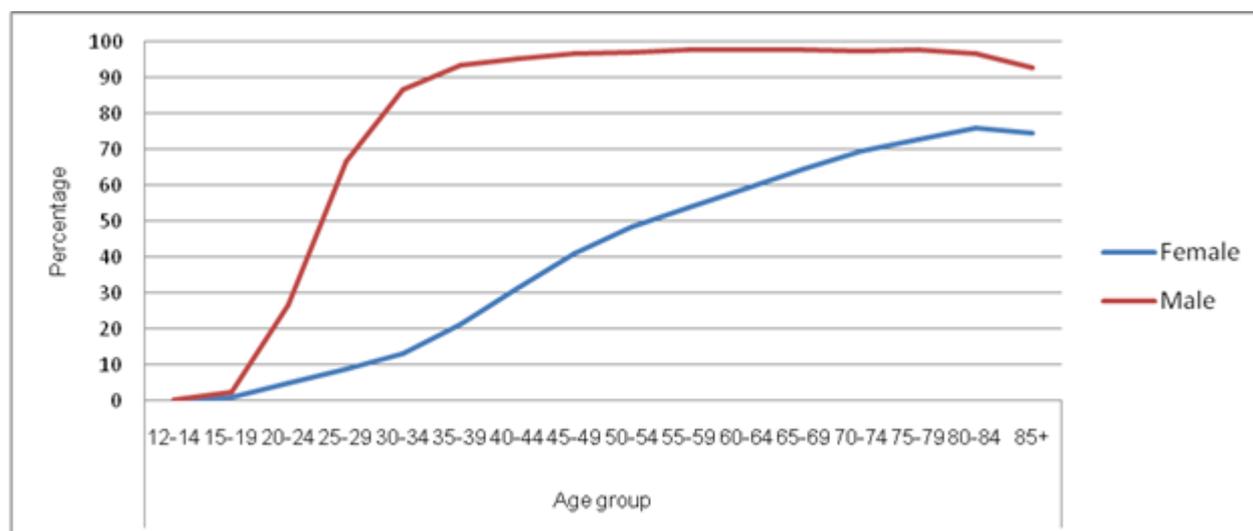
Table 28: Distribution (%) of household heads aged 12 and above by sex and area of residence

Area of residence	Count			Percentage (%)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rwanda	692,881	1,713,295	2,406,176	28.8	71.2	100.0
Urban	97,060	311,551	408,611	23.8	76.2	100.0
Rural	595,821	1,401,744	1,997,565	29.8	70.2	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

The percentage of female heads of household increased with age, but at a slower pace than for males. While 9% of females aged 25–29 were heads of a household, this rate had already reached 67% for males in same age group. Between 30 and 80, the female rate of headship increased regularly to reach a peak in the 80–84 age group, when three-quarters of women were heads of a household. The male rate of headship peaked (98%) in the 60–64 age group (Figure 16 and Table 57). The same pattern was observed in urban and rural areas. The increase in female headship with age is linked to the increasing number of widows with age, a result of the higher mortality of males and the genocide against the Tutsi.

Figure 16: Household headship rates among the resident female population aged 12 and above compared to male



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

9.2 Characteristics of female heads of household compared to male

As a consequence of the high proportion of widows at older age, female heads of household are much older than their male counterparts. Half of the female heads of household were over 50 (the median age). The mean age for female heads of household was 50.8, compared with 40.4 for male heads of household. The mean age of female heads of household was higher than that of male heads of household, regardless of urban–rural residence. The same pattern was observed throughout all provinces (Table 29).

Table 29: Mean and median age of female heads of household compared to male heads by province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Mean age of household head		Median age of household head	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda				
Urban	44.2	36.6	42	33
Rural	51.8	41.2	51	38
Total	50.8	40.4	50	37
Kigali City				
Urban	41.0	35.5	38	33
Rural	49.3	37.9	49	34
Total	43.4	36.1	41	33
South				
Urban	47.3	38.1	47	35
Rural	52.7	42.5	52	40
Total	52.3	42.1	52	39
West				
Urban	46.4	37.9	45	35
Rural	51.6	41.0	51	37
Total	51.0	40.6	51	37
North				
Urban	47.7	38.1	46	35
Rural	53.3	41.6	52	38
Total	52.8	41.3	52	38
East				
Urban	46.2	37.4	45	34
Rural	50.4	40.3	50	37
Total	50.1	40.1	50	37

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

As Table 30 shows, female-headed households were smaller in size than their male-headed counterparts by an average of one person (3.6 persons compared to 4.6 persons), which can be explained by the fact that these households are mostly lone-parent ones as there is no male spouse. By province, female-headed households were smallest in the Northern Province while male-headed households were smallest in Kigali City.

Table 30: Mean size of private households headed by females compared to households headed by males by province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Mean size of the household	
	Female-headed households	Male-headed households
Rwanda		
Urban	3.7	4.2
Rural	3.6	4.7
Total	3.6	4.6
Kigali City		
Urban	3.7	4.0
Rural	3.5	4.1
Total	3.6	4.0
South		
Urban	3.7	4.3
Rural	3.5	4.6
Total	3.6	4.6
West		
Urban	3.8	4.7
Rural	3.6	4.9
Total	3.6	4.9
North		
Urban	3.6	4.6
Rural	3.4	4.8
Total	3.4	4.8
East		
Urban	3.7	4.2
Rural	3.7	4.6
Total	3.7	4.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

9.3 Characteristics and living conditions of households headed by women compared to those headed by men

Female heads of household were more likely to be economically active than the overall female population aged 16 and above (73% as against 72%; Table 31 and Table 20 respectively). One of the reasons is that many female heads of household have no one else to help support their families or provide for their subsistence. This was also true for urban/rural disparity and for all the provinces in the country, including Kigali City.

The percentage of unemployed female heads of household was 2.4%, compared to 1.9% for men (Table 31). This higher level of unemployment for female heads of household is also observed in urban and rural areas. By province, the percentage of unemployed among female heads of household in the economically active age group was the highest in Kigali City and lower in the other provinces, and the same case was true for male heads.

Table 31: Economic activity status of female heads of household compared to male heads of household by province and area of residence

Province and economic activity status	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
Employed	73.0	87.1	63.4	86.8	74.5	87.2
Unemployed	2.4	1.9	5.4	3.1	1.9	1.7
Inactive	24.6	10.9	31.1	10.1	23.5	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	692,881	1,713,295	97,060	311,551	595,821	1,401,744
Kigali City						
Employed	58.9	85.5	58.1	86.9	60.9	80.5
Unemployed	7.0	3.7	8.7	4.0	3.1	2.7
Inactive	34.1	10.9	33.2	9.1	36.0	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	62,778	219,353	44,266	168,864	18,512	50,489
South						
Employed	71.2	84.5	69.6	88.1	71.3	84.2
Unemployed	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.3	2.2	1.9
Inactive	26.5	13.5	26.9	9.6	26.5	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	196,836	403,640	14,979	36,154	181,857	367,486
West						
Employed	73.4	87.2	61.3	82.7	74.9	87.8
Unemployed	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.6
Inactive	24.6	11.1	35.7	14.8	23.3	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	161,350	378,753	17,448	48,419	143,902	330,334
North						
Employed	77.9	89.8	75.4	89.9	78.1	89.8
Unemployed	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
Inactive	20.8	9.0	22.9	8.7	20.6	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	108,206	281,055	9,048	24,821	99,158	256,234
East						
Employed	76.9	88.7	69.7	88.4	77.4	88.7
Unemployed	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.6
Inactive	21.1	9.7	28.1	10.0	20.6	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	163,711	430,494	11,319	33,293	152,392	397,201

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

The age dependency ratio is an age–population ratio of those typically not in the labour force (the *dependent* part) and those typically in the labour force (the *productive* part). It is used to measure the pressure on the productive population. It is here defined as the sum of those aged 0–15 and those aged 60 and above divided by the number of those aged 16–59.

As Table 32 shows, among female-headed households, the dependency rate was almost the same as the rate for male-headed households (94). Female-headed households in urban areas had a higher dependency rate than male-headed households, while the opposite was true in rural areas. With the exception of the Western and Northern provinces, all other provinces showed a higher dependency ratio for female-headed households than for male-headed households.

The economic dependency ratio gives a more precise measure of the pressure on the active population. It is defined as the number of inactive and unemployed people divided by the size of the employed population. The overall economic dependency rate for female-headed households was 161, compared to 141 for male-headed households. In other words, among households headed by females, every 100 employed persons were expected to take charge of 161 inactive or

unemployed persons. The urban/rural disparity in the economic dependency rate was more pronounced among the female-headed households (206 in urban areas as against 155 in rural areas) than among the male-headed households, meaning that there is greater economic burden in urban areas than rural among households headed by females. The economic dependency rate for female-headed households was also higher than that for male-headed households in all provinces except the Northern Province.

Table 32: Age and economic dependency ratio among households headed by females compared to households headed by males by province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Age dependency ratio		Economic dependency ratio	
	Female-headed households	Male-headed households	Female-headed households	Male-headed households
Rwanda				
Urban	71.2	67.6	206.0	140.2
Rural	98.8	100.4	154.8	140.7
Total	94.3	94.0	161.1	140.6
Kigali City				
Urban	58.5	55.7	211.5	129.7
Rural	90.4	87.6	197.3	162.5
Total	66.5	62.1	207.3	136.6
South				
Urban	78.2	73.1	184.7	131.0
Rural	99.0	98.5	166.6	147.7
Total	97.2	96.1	168.0	146.2
West				
Urban	88.0	89.7	248.8	189.6
Rural	98.1	104.2	151.3	143.9
Total	96.9	102.3	159.5	148.8
North				
Urban	79.3	84.6	158.2	137.1
Rural	93.7	100.1	124.1	126.2
Total	92.3	98.6	126.8	127.1
East				
Urban	86.8	79.8	200.6	139.8
Rural	103.5	100.5	161.8	139.5
Total	102.2	98.8	164.2	139.5

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Age dependency rate (national definition): $(\text{number of } 0\text{--}15 \text{ years old} + 60+) / 16\text{--}59) * 100$. (2) Economic dependency rate: $(\text{inactive} + \text{unemployed}) / (\text{employed}) * 100$. (3) The above estimates exclude residents of institutional households because those households cannot be categorized as male- or female-headed (4) For international definition of the demographic dependency ratio please refer to the RPHC4 thematic report on population size, structure and distribution.

The majority of female-headed households were living in their own houses at 84%, compared to 79% for male-headed households. It should also be noted that one in 10 female heads were living in rented accommodation, compared to around one in six male heads of household (Table 33).

Table 33: Distribution (%) of private households headed by females by tenure of the housing unit and area of residence compared to households headed by males

Tenure of the housing unit	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Owner	83.5	79.3	54.5	42.4	88.2	87.5
Tenant	10.4	16.0	39.4	52.5	5.6	7.9
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	5.4	3.7	5.0	3.3	5.5	3.8
Staff housing	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.5
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	692,881	1,713,295	97,060	311,551	595,821	1,401,744

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

As Table 34 shows, 32% of female-headed households have access to tap water, within the compound or outside, compared to 36% for male-headed households. Even in urban areas female-headed households have less access to tap water than male-headed ones (77% as against 82%). When access to a protected spring or well is included, 72% of both female and male-headed households at the national level have access to improved water.

The main source of water for female-headed households in urban areas was a public tap outside the compound; in rural areas, the main source was the protected spring/well. The same pattern is observable for male-headed households.

Table 34: Distribution (%) of private households headed by females by main source of water and area of residence compared to the households headed by males

Main source of water	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Internal pipe-born water	0.3	0.5	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.1
Pipe-born water in the compound	4.8	7.9	28.3	36.0	1.0	1.6
Public tap out of the compound	26.7	28.0	46.4	43.3	23.5	24.5
Protected spring/Well	39.9	36.0	13.8	10.2	44.2	41.7
Unprotected Spring/Well	13.5	12.9	4.2	3.4	15.0	15.0
Rain water	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9
River	6.5	6.4	2.2	1.9	7.2	7.4
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	6.4	6.4	1.8	1.4	7.1	7.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	692,881	1,713,295	97,060	311,551	595,821	1,401,744

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

At national level, the main type of toilet facility used by the majority of female-headed households was the not-shared pit latrine (82%), followed by the shared pit latrine (12%); only 0.5% had a flush toilet/WC system (Table 35). Male-headed households show a similar pattern. However, it should be noted that 1.4% of female-headed households were using the bush as their toilet facility, compared to 0.7% of male-headed households.

It appears that a higher percentage of female-headed households in urban areas have a flush toilet than in rural area and that they were less likely to use the bush as their toilet facility than in rural areas. The same situation is observed for male-headed households.

Table 35: Distribution (%) of households headed by females by type of toilet facility and area of residence compared to households headed by males

Type of toilet facility	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	0.5	1.0	3.3	5.0	0.0	0.1
Not shared pit latrine	81.6	83.0	58.5	55.2	85.4	89.2
Shared pit latrine	12.2	12.2	33.6	35.6	8.7	7.0
Bush	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.8
Other	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.9	1.5
Not stated	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.5	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	692,881	1,713,295	97,060	311,551	595,821	1,401,744

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

Table 36 shows us that, in Rwanda, the main source of energy for lighting used by both female and male-headed households was kerosene (around 40%). Only 12% of female-headed households use electricity from the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA) as their main source of lighting, compared with 19% of male-headed households.

Electricity access is particularly high in urban areas, but female-headed households have less access to electricity than male-headed ones (56% as against 70%). In rural areas, only 5% of female-headed households and 7% of male-headed ones have access to electricity via EWSA.

Table 36: Distribution (%) of private female-headed households by main source of energy for lighting and area of residence compared to male-headed households

Main source of energy for lighting	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Electricity by EWSA	11.7	18.5	56.0	70.2	4.5	7.0
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar power	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Generator	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kerosene lamp	41.3	39.1	25.2	15.7	43.9	44.3
Paraffin	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.5
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	8.9	9.9	11.8	9.6	8.4	10.0
Firewood	13.0	6.0	2.0	0.6	14.8	7.2
Other	22.8	24.0	3.6	2.9	25.9	28.7
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	692,881	1,713,295	97,060	311,551	595,821	1,401,744

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The table above refers only to heads of household who are usual residents living in private households.

Chapter 10: Disability and Medical Insurance of women compared to men

This chapter analyses the differences between women and men in terms of prevalence of disabilities and access to medical insurance.

10.1 Prevalence and causes of disabilities among women compared to men

According to the Census results (Table 37), 4.2% of the female population in Rwanda is living with disability, compared to 4.5% of the male population. This is a vulnerable group of the population that requires special attention and assistance from the entire community.

There was a predominance of females living with disability in rural areas, compared to urban areas (4.5% as against 2.6%), which is also the case for males (4.8% against 3.2% respectively). This may be due to the older age structure of rural areas compared to urban ones (disability increases with age).

The Southern Province had the highest number of females living with a disability (4.7%) followed by the Western and Eastern provinces (4.5% and 4.4%, respectively) and a similar pattern was observed for the male population.

Table 37: Distribution (number) of the resident female population by disability status, province and area of residence compared to male

Province and area of residence	Female				Male			
	With disabilities	Without disability	Total	Count	With disabilities	Without disability	Total	Count
Rwanda								
Urban	2.6	97.4	100.0	845,878	3.2	96.9	100.0	891,806
Rural	4.5	95.5	100.0	4,605,227	4.8	95.2	100.0	4,173,062
Total	4.2	95.8	100.0	5,451,105	4.5	95.5	100.0	5,064,868
Kigali City								
Urban	2.2	97.8	100.0	407,659	2.8	97.2	100.0	451,673
Rural	4.0	96.0	100.0	138,904	4.4	95.6	100.0	134,450
Total	2.7	97.3	100.0	546,563	3.2	96.8	100.0	586,123
South								
Urban	3.4	96.6	100.0	110,413	4.1	95.9	100.0	119,353
Rural	4.9	95.1	100.0	1,245,808	5.1	94.9	100.0	1,114,401
Total	4.7	95.3	100.0	1,356,221	5.0	95.0	100.0	1,233,754
West								
Urban	2.6	97.4	100.0	151,726	3.1	96.9	100.0	149,586
Rural	4.7	95.3	100.0	1,151,068	4.9	95.1	100.0	1,018,859
Total	4.5	95.5	100.0	1,302,794	4.6	95.4	100.0	1,168,445
North								
Urban	2.5	97.5	100.0	83,524	2.8	97.2	100.0	77,284
Rural	3.9	96.1	100.0	824,390	4.1	95.9	100.0	741,172
Total	3.8	96.2	100.0	907,914	3.9	96.1	100.0	818,456
East								
Urban	3.3	96.7	100.0	92,556	4.0	96.0	100.0	93,910
Rural	4.5	95.5	100.0	1,245,057	5.0	95.0	100.0	1,164,180
Total	4.4	95.6	100.0	1,337,613	4.9	95.1	100.0	1,258,090

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 38 shows at national level a slightly higher percentage of the male population living with disabilities than female in all age groups. More females over 65 in rural areas were living with a disability than in urban areas (22% against 18%) and the same situation was observed for males. The Western Province had a higher percentage of the population of both sexes over 65 living with a disability (23%), while the lowest was observed in Kigali City with 20% for females and 19% for males.

Table 38: Percentage of women with a disability among the resident female population compared to male by age group, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	0-17 years		18-64 years		65 years & +		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda								
Urban	1.0	1.3	3.2	4.0	17.8	18.0	2.6	3.1
Rural	1.6	2.0	5.9	6.8	22.1	22.2	4.5	4.8
Total	1.5	1.9	5.5	6.2	21.6	21.7	4.2	4.5
Kigali City								
Urban	0.9	1.2	2.6	3.4	19.3	18.0	2.2	2.8
Rural	1.5	1.8	5.2	6.1	20.7	21.4	4.0	4.4
Total	1.1	1.4	3.2	3.9	19.9	19.3	2.7	3.2
South								
Urban	1.2	1.7	4.2	5.0	18.3	16.9	3.4	4.1
Rural	1.7	2.2	6.2	7.1	22.1	21.9	4.9	5.1
Total	1.7	2.2	6.0	6.9	21.9	21.4	4.7	5.0
West								
Urban	1.1	1.4	3.4	4.3	15.2	17.6	2.6	3.1
Rural	1.5	1.9	6.4	7.2	23.8	23.8	4.7	4.9
Total	1.4	1.9	6.0	6.8	23.1	23.2	4.5	4.6
North								
Urban	0.9	1.2	3.1	3.8	16.2	18.5	2.5	2.8
Rural	1.2	1.6	5.0	5.6	20.4	20.6	3.9	4.1
Total	1.2	1.6	4.8	5.4	20.1	20.5	3.8	3.9
East								
Urban	1.3	1.6	4.1	5.3	18.9	20.6	3.3	4.0
Rural	1.8	2.2	5.9	7.1	21.7	22.3	4.5	5.0
Total	1.7	2.1	5.8	7.0	21.5	22.2	4.4	4.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

An analysis of disability by type highlights the various types of disability in terms of frequency of occurrence and geographical location. Such information is vital for decision-making in regard to project and programme orientation.

Table 39 shows that the predominant type of disability observed for the female population was walking/climbing with 2.3%, compared to 2.6% for males. All other types of disability each account for less than 1% for both sexes.

By province, the female population living with disability affecting ability to move was the highest in the rural part of the Western Province (3%) for both sexes, while the lowest was observed in the urban areas of Kigali City with 1.3% for females and 1.8% for males.

Table 39: Percentage of women aged five and above affected by each type of disability among the female resident population by province and area of residence compared to male of the same age

Province and area of residence	Seeing		Hearing		Speaking		Walking / Climbing		Learning / Concentrating		Other		Type not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda														
Urban	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Rural	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Total	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
Kigali City														
Urban	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Rural	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.6	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
South														
Urban	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.7	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
Rural	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Total	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
West														
Urban	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Rural	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
Total	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.7	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
North														
Urban	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Rural	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
Total	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.1	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
East														
Urban	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Rural	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Most females living with a disability were affected by a single disability (93%), with males with a single disability making up 94%. There was no significant difference in the urban/rural figures or by province of residence for both sexes in terms of living with more than one disability (Table 40).

Table 40: Percentage distribution of females aged five and above affected by at least one disability compared to male, by province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Female					Total	Count of females with disabilities
	1 disability	2 disabilities	3 disabilities	4 disabilities	5+ disabilities		
Rwanda							
Urban	93.1	6.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	21,418
Rural	92.6	6.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	203,885
Total	92.6	6.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	225,303
Kigali City							
Urban	93.4	5.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,818
Rural	93.1	6.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,415
Total	93.3	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,233
South							
Urban	92.4	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,714
Rural	92.3	6.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	59,244
Total	92.3	6.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	62,958
West							
Urban	93.6	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,855
Rural	92.1	7.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	53,479
Total	92.2	7.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	57,334
North							
Urban	92.9	5.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,055
Rural	92.9	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	31,713
Total	92.9	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	33,768
East							
Urban	92.3	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,976
Rural	93.1	6.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	54,034
Total	93.1	6.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	57,010

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Province and area of residence	Male					Total	Count of males with disabilities
	1 disability	2 disabilities	3 disabilities	4 disabilities	5+ disabilities		
Rwanda							
Urban	94.2	5.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	27,289
Rural	93.6	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	193,861
Total	93.7	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	221,150
Kigali City							
Urban	94.4	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,232
Rural	94.0	5.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,705
Total	94.3	5.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,937
South							
Urban	93.9	5.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,751
Rural	93.4	5.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	54,610
Total	93.4	5.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	59,361
West							
Urban	94.5	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,504
Rural	93.7	5.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	48,194
Total	93.7	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	52,698
North							
Urban	92.9	6.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,125
Rural	93.5	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	29,282
Total	93.4	5.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	31,407
East							
Urban	94.2	5.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,677
Rural	93.8	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	56,070
Total	93.9	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	59,747

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The most common cause of disability in Rwanda for the female as well as for the male population was disease/illness (almost all types of disabilities), with, for example, 73% for a sight-related disability (63% for males), and 67% for a hearing disability (62% for males). In contrast, half of the speaking disabilities were congenital. It should be noted that, in general, the urban–rural residence followed the same pattern as at national level (Table 41 and Table 42). The consequences of the wars, mines and the genocide against the Tutsi are visible in the disability pattern: they were the cause of 12% of walking disabilities affecting men and 6% of those affecting women. The effects were not only physical: 11% of difficulties in learning or concentrating for both men and women were caused by wars, mines or the genocide against the Tutsi. The impact is even higher in urban areas, with these factors the cause of 22% of male disabilities in walking (13% for females), and an average of 20% of learning or concentrating disabilities across both sexes.

Table 41: Distribution (%) of causes of disabilities for females aged five and above by area of residence

Area of residence and type of disability	Causes of disability								Total	Count of disabilities in female population
	Congenital	Disease/ Illness	Injury/ Accident	War/ Mines	Genocide against the Tutsi	Unknown	Other	Cause not stated		
Rwanda										
Seeing	10.4	73.1	4.7	0.9	0.8	6.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	29,723
Hearing	20.9	66.5	2.0	1.3	1.0	5.5	2.2	0.5	100.0	17,573
Speaking	51.5	41.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	3.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	7,214
Walking / Climbing	8.6	54.0	23.9	3.4	2.8	5.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	107,663
Learning / Concentrating	15.6	53.2	5.9	3.6	7.0	13.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	44,058
Other	7.6	56.0	11.7	2.2	3.6	9.9	8.8	0.2	100.0	36,878
Type not stated	59.4	18.1	6.6	4.6	2.3	1.5	0.8	6.7	100.0	1,024
Urban										
Seeing	11.7	67.9	6.0	1.9	2.0	5.8	2.6	2.1	100.0	2,385
Hearing	25.5	57.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	5.0	2.6	1.0	100.0	1,499
Speaking	50.9	40.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	3.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	854
Walking / Climbing	9.6	42.4	28.9	6.2	6.8	4.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	10,700
Learning / Concentrating	17.5	40.2	7.4	6.6	14.8	11.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	4,532
Other	8.2	49.3	11.8	3.7	8.0	10.1	8.4	0.4	100.0	2,986
Type not stated	49.4	21.2	9.0	7.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	9.0	100.0	156
Rural										
Seeing	10.3	73.5	4.6	0.9	0.7	6.7	2.5	0.8	100.0	27,338
Hearing	20.5	67.3	2.0	1.2	0.9	5.5	2.1	0.5	100.0	16,074
Speaking	51.5	42.1	1.4	1.0	0.5	3.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	6,360
Walking / Climbing	8.5	55.3	23.3	3.1	2.4	6.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	96,963
Learning / Concentrating	15.4	54.7	5.7	3.3	6.1	13.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	39,526
Other	7.5	56.6	11.7	2.1	3.2	9.9	8.8	0.2	100.0	33,892
Type not stated	61.2	17.5	6.2	4.1	2.4	1.5	0.7	6.3	100.0	868

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 42: Distribution of causes of disabilities for males aged five and above by area of residence (%)

Area of residence and type of disability	Causes of disability								Total	Count of disabilities in male population
	Congenital	Disease/ Illness	Injury/ Accident	War/ Mines	Genocide against the Tutsi	Unknown	Other	Cause not stated		
Rwanda										
Seeing	13.2	63.3	11.6	2.8	0.7	5.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	27,694
Hearing	25.0	61.9	3.7	2.1	0.8	4.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	16,101
Speaking	52.5	39.8	1.7	1.7	0.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	9,098
Walking / Climbing	9.8	36.5	37.1	10.1	2.0	3.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	113,006
Learning / Concentrating	18.2	46.3	11.4	6.4	4.1	12.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	40,155
Other	10.4	46.5	21.5	5.9	2.5	7.7	5.3	0.2	100.0	29,970
Type not stated	56.7	17.9	7.1	4.1	2.9	3.7	1.2	6.4	100.0	977
Urban										
Seeing	13.5	53.4	15.2	6.7	1.6	6.1	1.7	1.9	100.0	2,645
Hearing	25.8	54.6	6.3	4.0	2.1	3.8	2.0	1.3	100.0	1,578
Speaking	53.0	35.4	2.7	2.4	1.5	2.4	0.6	1.9	100.0	1,110
Walking / Climbing	8.8	24.3	40.4	18.9	3.4	2.4	1.6	0.2	100.0	15,664
Learning / Concentrating	18.4	34.9	13.4	12.0	7.2	11.7	2.1	0.3	100.0	4,954
Other	9.8	37.9	23.0	10.3	3.9	8.3	6.1	0.7	100.0	2,957
Type not stated	47.7	21.6	9.5	7.5	6.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	100.0	199
Rural										
Seeing	13.1	64.4	11.2	2.4	0.6	5.4	2.0	0.9	100.0	25,049
Hearing	25.0	62.7	3.4	1.9	0.7	4.7	1.3	0.4	100.0	14,523
Speaking	52.4	40.4	1.5	1.6	0.4	3.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	7,988
Walking / Climbing	9.9	38.4	36.6	8.7	1.7	3.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	97,342
Learning / Concentrating	18.2	47.9	11.1	5.6	3.7	12.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	35,201
Other	10.5	47.5	21.3	5.4	2.4	7.6	5.2	0.1	100.0	27,013
Type not stated	59.0	17.0	6.4	3.2	1.9	4.1	0.9	7.5	100.0	778

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

10.2 Women's access to health insurance compared to men's

In Rwanda a low proportion of the population has no health insurance, and this shows no difference by sex. Concerning the type of health insurance used by households, nearly all females and males were insured by the Mutuelle de santé. Overall, a slightly higher percentage of females than males use the Mutuelle de santé (84% compared to 81%). Females are slightly less likely to be insured through La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie (RAMA) than males (2.5% compared to 2.9%). In contrast, females are more likely to be insured through the Fund for the Assistance of Genocide against the Tutsi Survivors (FARG) than males (0.5% compared to 0.4%) due to the fact that there were more female survivors than males.

A higher percentage of females and males were insured through Mutuelle de santé in rural areas than in urban areas (85% against 84% in rural areas, compared to 75% against 70% in urban areas). Other types of insurances, such as RAMA and Military Medical Insurance (MMI), were more commonly reported by females and males in urban rather than in rural areas (Table 43).

Table 43: Distribution (%) of the female population by type of medical insurance and area of residence compared to male

Area of residence and type of medical insurance	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Mutuelle de santé	83.5	81.3	75.0	70.1	85.0	83.7
RAMA	2.5	2.9	8.9	9.1	1.4	1.6
MMI	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.3
FARG	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Insurance Companies	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1
School	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Other	11.4	11.9	9.8	10.6	11.7	12.2
None	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.9	2.2	1.8	5.5	0.8	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,451,105	5,064,868	845,878	891,806	4,605,227	4,173,062

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 11: Birth registration and family environment of girls compared to boys

This chapter analyses the differences between women and men in terms of birth registration and family environment such as the cohabitation with their biological parents.

11.1 Birth registration of girls compared to boys

Registering a child with the civil authorities establishes the child's legal family ties and his or her right to a name and nationality prior to the age of majority. It confers to the child the right to be recognised by his or her parents and the right to state protection if his or her rights are abused by the parents. It gives the child access to social assistance through the parents, including health insurance, and establishes family lineage. Registration is therefore essential. Registration of a child with the civil authorities, if performed correctly, also provides a reliable source of socio-demographic statistics (NISR 2012: EICV3, thematic report, Gender).

No differences are observed between boys and girls in terms of civil registration. The data show that 79% of girls were registered; the same figure applies to boys. The percentage registered has dropped slightly since the 2002 Census when 82% were declared registered. Children aged 10–14 are more often registered than others (85% for both girls and boys), the same pattern is observed by province. Contrary to what has been observed in many countries, there is no significant difference by urban/rural residence in the registration of girls and boys. The results by province show that the Northern Province has the highest percentage of girls and boys registered (87% for both girls and boys) while Kigali City has the lowest with 74% of girls registered, compared to 75% for boys (Table 44).

Table 44: Percentage of girls aged 0–17 whose birth has been registered compared to boys by age, province and area of residence

Province and age-group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
0-4	67.2	67.5	64.2	64.4	67.7	68.0
5-9	83.9	83.8	79.9	79.7	84.5	84.4
10-14	85.4	85.4	80.5	81.0	86.2	86.1
15-17	82.3	82.3	72.2	73.9	84.4	83.8
Total (0-17)	79.0	79.0	73.9	74.3	79.8	79.7
Kigali City						
0-4	65.8	66.3	62.9	63.4	72.7	72.9
5-9	80.7	80.8	78.1	78.3	86.5	86.4
10-14	80.8	81.5	78.7	79.5	86.6	87.1
15-17	71.2	73.9	68.2	71.3	82.4	81.6
Total (0-17)	74.1	74.9	71.5	72.5	81.0	81.0
South						
0-4	65.7	66.0	68.2	67.7	65.5	65.9
5-9	85.4	85.2	85.8	84.8	85.4	85.2
10-14	87.2	87.1	86.7	86.3	87.3	87.2
15-17	85.3	84.5	79.1	79.0	85.9	85.0
Total (0-17)	79.9	79.8	79.8	79.1	79.9	79.8
West						
0-4	63.7	64.1	59.6	59.7	64.3	64.7
5-9	79.2	79.4	77.6	77.0	79.4	79.7
10-14	82.5	82.5	79.0	80.2	83.0	82.8
15-17	80.9	80.9	74.5	75.5	81.7	81.7
Total (0-17)	75.6	75.7	72.1	72.1	76.0	76.2
North						
0-4	79.1	79.3	69.0	70.0	80.1	80.2
5-9	90.5	90.4	81.2	80.1	91.3	91.3
10-14	90.9	90.9	80.9	80.3	92.0	92.0
15-17	88.0	88.3	74.6	75.7	89.6	89.7
Total (0-17)	87.1	87.1	76.7	76.7	88.2	88.1
East						
0-4	65.6	65.7	69.3	68.9	65.4	65.5
5-9	83.6	83.4	82.9	83.1	83.6	83.4
10-14	84.1	84.0	82.3	82.5	84.2	84.2
15-17	81.2	79.9	75.2	73.9	81.7	80.4
Total (0-17)	77.7	77.5	77.3	77.2	77.7	77.5

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

11.2 Survivorship of girls' biological parents compared to boys'

Overall, no significant differences were observed between boys and girls regarding the survivorship of their biological parents. 85.6% of girls and 85.8% of boys under age 18 have both biological parents alive; 8.3% of girls and 8.2% of boys under age 18 have their mother alive but not their father (or the survivorship of the father is unknown) while 1.5% of both girls and boys have their father alive but not their mother (or the survivorship of the mother is unknown) (Table 45).

Table 45: Distribution (%) of girls aged 0–17 by biological parents' survivorship and area of residence compared to boys aged 0–17

Biological parents survivorship	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Mother alive, father alive	85.6	85.8	82.4	83.5	86.1	86.1
Mother alive, father dead/survivorship unknown	8.3	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.2
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father alive	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Mother dead/survivorship unknown, father dead/survivorship unknown	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3
Survivorship for one or both parent not stated	3.3	3.3	5.5	5.4	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,528,412	2,486,716	364,122	351,951	2,164,290	2,134,765

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

11.3 Girls' cohabitation with their biological parents compared to boys'

Because the family is the primary safety net for children under 18, any strategy aiming at protecting children must place a high priority on strengthening the family's capacities to care for children. It is therefore essential to identify orphaned children and find out whether those who have one or both parents alive are living with them.

There is almost no difference according to the sex of the child under 18 living with both parents (69% for girls compared to 70% for boys). The percentage of girls and boys living with their parents is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. 18% of girls and 17% of boys under 18 live with their mother only, while around 2% of both girls and boys live with their father only. 8% of girls do not live with either parent, compared to 7% of boys (Table 46).

Table 46: Distribution (%) of girls aged 0–17 by cohabitation with biological parents and area of residence compared to boys aged 0–17

Cohabitation with biological parents	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Lives with both parents	68.8	69.7	65.2	67.3	69.5	70.1
Lives with mother only	17.5	17.4	16.4	16.7	17.7	17.5
Lives with father only	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.0
Lives with no parent	8.4	7.4	10.4	7.7	8.0	7.3
Not stated	3.5	3.5	5.8	5.7	3.1	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,528,412	2,486,716	364,122	351,951	2,164,290	2,134,765

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Conclusion

The results of the RPHC4 make it possible to analyse in this thematic report the situation of women compared to men in the country and identify gaps between the sexes. These findings will contribute to evaluate gender policies of Rwanda and draw perspectives for new programmes aiming at reducing gender inequalities in the country.

Women represent 52% of the total population of Rwanda. They outnumber men from around 386,000. This is mainly due to the higher life expectancy of women, observed in Rwanda as in any other country. There is a deficit of males in most provinces of the country, except in Kigali City where men are more likely to migrate to find a job.

As a consequence of their longer life expectancy, the mean age for the female population is 23.5, while it is 21.9 for males. Half of the Rwandan female population is under 19, while half of the male population is under 18.

In general, most young females get married from age 18, while males get married from 20. But men were more likely to be in a union than women (47% compared to 45%). As women live in average longer than men, they are more likely to be widows than men (11% compared to 1%).

Gaps in education between boys and girls have been dramatically reduced over recent years, and girls are now even more likely to attend school than boys: at school age (7–18) comprising primary and secondary, 85% of girls attend school compared to 84% of boys. In all the provinces, a lower percentage of girls than boys of school age reported never having attended school. A higher percentage of girls compared to boys attended school in all provinces and regardless of urban/rural residence, except in Kigali City. However, entrance to university is still less common for females than for males.

Women are less participating in the labour force than men, especially in urban areas where they have less opportunity to practice agricultural activities as in rural areas. The gap of labour force participation rate is 14.3 percentage points in urban areas, compared to 1.9 points in rural areas.

Unemployment was higher for females than for males, especially in urban areas (11.1 percent for female compared to 5.1 for men). Women benefit from fewer job opportunities; they are highly concentrated in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. Outside agriculture, women find jobs as service and sales workers. In addition, women are less often employed in the public sector than men.

In Rwanda, 29% of the households are headed by females. Female-headed households have lower living standards than male-headed households. For example, even in urban areas female-headed households have less access to tap water than male-headed ones (77% as against 82%).

The economic dependency rate for female-headed households is 161, compared to 141 for male-headed households. In other words, among households headed by females, every 100 employed persons is expected to take charge of 161 inactive or unemployed persons. The urban/rural disparity in the economic dependency rate is more pronounced among the female-headed households (206 in urban areas as against 155 in rural areas) than among the male-headed

households, meaning that there is greater economic burden in urban areas than rural among households headed by females.

In terms of health, women have the same access to health insurance than men, and very few have no insurance. Also, the registration of births does not show differences between boys and girls. These results show that even if gender gaps remain, a lot has been accomplished to reduce gender inequalities in Rwanda. These findings will help drawing new perspectives for the coming years.

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Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

A.1 Objectives of the Census

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

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

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

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

A.2 Methodology and Census phases

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

A.2.1 Census mapping

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

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

A.2.2 Pilot Census

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

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

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

A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

The questionnaires used to collect data are presented in Annex B of this report. Two different types of questionnaires were administered – one for private households and one for institutional

households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record.

A.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

- (i) Core master trainers' dialogue;
- (ii) Training for 275 master trainers;
- (iii) Training for 1,004 trainers organised in five training centres, one centre per province; and

(iv) Training for 24,426 enumerators in 68 training centres spread across all districts of the country.

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

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

A.2.6 Actual Census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.7 Post-enumeration activities

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

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

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

A.3 Data quality assessment

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

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

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

Annex B Census questionnaire

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

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

B.1 Private households: person record

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION																						
FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD																						
P01 – Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						
NAME: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																						
P02 – What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Household 																						
P03 – Is [NAME] male or female? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 																						
P04 – In what month and year was [NAME] born? Month: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						
P05 – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday? Record age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						
P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Present Resident – PR Absent Resident – AR Visitor – VIS 																						
FOR USUAL RESIDENTS																						
P07 – Where [NAME] was born? Province: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> District: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Foreign Country: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																						
P08 – What is [NAME]'s Nationality? 1 st Nationality: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> 2 nd Nationality: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> Foreigner: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> (Record the name of the country)																						
P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously? Province: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> District: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Foreign Country: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																						
P10 – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District? Record 000 if less than 1 year; Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						
P11 – What is [NAME]'s Religion? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catholic Protestant Adventist Muslim Jehovah Witness Tradit/Animist No Religion Other..... 																						
P12 – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of disability (D)</th> <th>Causes (C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Seeing</td> <td>1. Congenital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Hearing</td> <td>2. Disease/Illness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Speaking</td> <td>3. Injury/Accident</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Walking/Climbing</td> <td>4. War/Mines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Learning/Concentrating</td> <td>5. Genocide</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Other.....</td> <td>6. Not Known</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7. Other.....</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> If None (Write 0 in first D) → Go to P13			Type of disability (D)	Causes (C)	1. Seeing	1. Congenital	2. Hearing	2. Disease/Illness	3. Speaking	3. Injury/Accident	4. Walking/Climbing	4. War/Mines	5. Learning/Concentrating	5. Genocide	6. Other.....	6. Not Known		7. Other.....				
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D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C													
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>													
P13 – What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mutuelle RAMA MMI FARG Insurance Cie School NGO Employer None Other..... 																						
FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD																						
P14 – Parental survivorship and residence P14a – Is [NAME]'s natural mother alive? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No Don't know 																						
P14b – If yes, does [NAME]'s natural mother live in this household? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 																						
P14c – Is [NAME]'s natural father alive? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No Don't know 																						
P14d – If yes, does [NAME]'s natural father live in this household? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 																						
P15 – Was [NAME]'s birth registered? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No Don't know 																						
FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS OR OLDER																						
P16 – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Language</th> <th>Level</th> <th>Record the SUM of the codes circled</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kinyarwanda</td> <td>1</td> <td rowspan="6" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>French</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Language	Level	Record the SUM of the codes circled	Kinyarwanda	1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	French	2	English	4	Other	8	None	0						
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Kinyarwanda	1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																				
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English	4																					
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P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has never attended → Go to P20 Has ever attended Is currently attending school 																						
P18a – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Preschool</td> <td>0</td> <td>Secondary</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>1</td> <td>University</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Post Primary</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Level	Level	Preschool	0	Secondary	3	Primary	1	University	4	Post Primary	2								
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Preschool	0	Secondary	3																			
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P18b – How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Years Completed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Preschool</td> <td>0 1 2 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Post primary</td> <td>0 1 2 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>University</td> <td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Level	Years Completed	Preschool	0 1 2 3	Primary	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	Post primary	0 1 2 3	Secondary	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	University	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+								
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Secondary	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7																					
University	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+																					
P19 – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> None CE/FM EMA/ENTA A3/D4/D5 A2/D6/D7 A1: Bacc/Diploma A0: Bachelor MA: Master PhD: Doctorate 																						
FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS OR OLDER																						
P20 – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes → Go to P25 No 																						
P21 – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/8/12)? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Home worker Non-worker (Never worked) Non-worker (Ever worked) On leave, but has job → Go to P25 Retired Old age Student Other: 																						
P22 – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing Production Services/Selling House worker at someone's house Home worker at own house None 																						
FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED																						
P23 – Is [NAME] available to work? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No → Go to P29 																						
P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (08-14/08/2012)? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No Yes, 1st job Yes, new job 																						
P25 – What was [NAME]'s main occupation (type of work) during the last 7 days preceding the census night or during the last time he/she worked? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																						
P26 – What is [NAME]'s status in employment? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employee Employer Self-employed Contributing family worker Producers' cooperative member Other 																						
P27 – What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]'s place of work? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																						
P28 – What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public Private Non-profit institution Household 																						
FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER																						
P29 – What is [NAME]'s marital status? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Never married Married Separated Widowed Divorced 																						
If never married and FEMALE → P33																						
If Widowed or Divorced → P32																						
If never married and MALE → Next Person																						
P30 – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only) Current number of spouses: <input type="text"/>																						
P31 – What is the rank of [NAME] to the spouse? (For women only) Current rank as spouse: <input type="text"/>																						
P32 – How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with partner? Age at first marriage: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						
FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER																						
P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had? If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						
P34 – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						
P35 – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15/08/2011 to 15/08/2012)? Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						
P36 – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																						

B.2 Private households: household record and mortality record

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

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

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

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

B.3 Institutional households: person record

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

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

P12: Type of disability (D)

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

Causes (C)

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

P18a: Level

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

P18b Year completed

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

Annex C Glossary of key terms and definitions

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

C.1 Population and demographic characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2 Housing and household characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

Types of private households:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.3 Migration and spatial mobility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.4 Education

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

- **Pre-primary education:** is organised in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.5 Employment/economic activity

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

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

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

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

Inactive population: refers to persons who during the seven-day period before the Census night were without work and not available for work. These include persons looking after the house/family, students, people who have retired and persons who consider themselves too old to work.

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

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

Status in employment: the International Standard Classification of status in employment identifies the following statuses: *employees* are persons working in paid (wage/salary, in-kind) employment; *employers* are persons on own account or with one or a number of partners in a self-employed job who engage one or more employees on a continuous basis; the *self-employed* are persons on own

account or with one or a number of partners in a self-employed job not engaging any employee on a continuous basis; *contributing family workers* are persons working for an establishment operated by a household member who cannot be regarded as a partner; and *members of producers' cooperatives* are persons working in a cooperative producing goods and services, in a self-employed job, not engaging any employee on a continuous basis.

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

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

C.6 Socio-cultural characteristics

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

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

Annex D Supplementary tables

Table 47: Sex ratio of the resident population by age and area of residence

Age (Years)	Area of residence		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
0	102.5	99.5	99.9
1-4	99.7	99.3	99.4
5-9	100.2	98.7	98.9
10-14	95.8	97.4	97.2
15-19	87.2	98.7	96.6
20-24	105.3	91.5	94.4
25-29	121.5	90.6	96.9
30-34	125.2	86.7	93.6
35-39	116.8	77.6	84.1
40-44	123.6	78.5	85.0
45-49	123.1	78.5	83.9
50-54	117.0	77.3	81.4
55-59	109.3	76.3	79.4
60-64	100.4	74.1	76.6
65-69	75.9	63.2	64.4
70-74	68.8	61.4	62.1
75-79	65.0	63.7	63.9
80-84	59.7	68.6	67.7
85+	49.8	64.2	62.5
Total	105.4	90.6	92.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 48: Percentage of females who have done a recent migration as compared to males by age

5-year age-group	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	Total (a)	Recent migrants (b)	% (b/a)	Total (a)	Recent migrants (b)	% (b/a)	Total (a)	Recent migrants (b)	% (b/a)
0-4	1,540,027	56,940	3.7	771,978	28,478	3.7	768,049	28,462	3.7
5-9	1,522,986	112,495	7.4	765,565	57,091	7.5	757,421	55,404	7.3
10-14	1,265,070	88,219	7.0	641,630	46,307	7.2	623,440	41,912	6.7
15-19	1,113,075	113,172	10.2	566,212	61,355	10.8	546,863	51,817	9.5
20-24	1,028,385	160,254	15.6	528,969	84,049	15.9	499,416	76,205	15.3
25-29	928,094	154,492	16.6	471,452	76,927	16.3	456,642	77,565	17
30-34	760,884	100,770	13.2	392,967	46,421	11.8	367,917	54,349	14.8
35-39	509,666	53,474	10.5	276,844	23,717	8.6	232,822	29,757	12.8
40-44	415,560	34,231	8.2	224,684	14,747	6.6	190,876	19,484	10.2
45-49	340,856	21,407	6.3	185,299	9,126	4.9	155,557	12,281	7.9
50-54	338,309	17,083	5.0	186,512	7,430	4	151,797	9,653	6.4
55-59	241,323	10,106	4.2	134,494	4,793	3.6	106,829	5,313	5
60-64	176,349	6,837	3.9	99,860	3,418	3.4	76,489	3,419	4.5
65-69	102,543	3,669	3.6	62,367	2,088	3.3	40,176	1,581	3.9
70-74	92,285	2,936	3.2	56,934	1,794	3.2	35,351	1,142	3.2
75-79	60,228	1,861	3.1	36,758	1,250	3.4	23,470	611	2.6
80-84	45,014	1,379	3.1	26,847	934	3.5	18,167	445	2.4
85+	35,319	1,268	3.6	21,733	873	4	13,586	395	2.9
Total	10,515,973	940,593	8.9	5,451,105	470,798	8.6	5,064,868	469,795	9.3

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 49: Percentage of never married at each age between 12 and 50 years among women as compared to men by area of residence

Age (Years)	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
12	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
13	99.0	99.5	99.0	99.6	99.0	99.5
14	99.1	99.3	99.0	99.3	99.1	99.3
15	99.0	99.3	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.4
16	99.0	99.4	98.9	99.3	99.0	99.4
17	98.1	99.3	97.9	99.3	98.1	99.3
18	94.0	98.8	93.7	99.1	94.1	98.7
19	88.0	97.6	88.4	98.6	87.9	97.3
20	78.4	94.4	80.0	96.8	78.0	93.8
21	69.8	89.3	72.9	94.2	69.0	87.9
22	61.9	83.4	67.4	91.2	60.5	81.0
23	53.3	74.6	60.8	86.2	51.3	70.7
24	45.4	67.1	53.8	81.5	43.2	62.3
25	37.6	58.8	47.8	76.0	34.9	53.0
26	31.3	50.8	41.7	71.2	28.6	43.8
27	25.8	42.9	35.7	64.0	23.3	35.6
28	22.6	36.5	31.5	57.7	20.4	29.4
29	19.1	30.8	27.2	52.1	17.1	23.6
30	16.6	26.1	23.7	44.3	15.0	20.3
31	13.9	21.0	20.1	39.0	12.6	15.5
32	13.4	19.0	19.8	34.9	12.0	13.9
33	12.2	16.1	16.8	30.1	11.2	11.4
34	11.0	14.4	15.1	27.6	10.2	10.3
35	10.5	13.0	14.4	23.2	9.7	9.9
36	9.5	11.5	12.7	21.4	8.8	8.4
37	8.9	10.1	12.4	18.6	8.2	7.5
38	8.4	9.1	11.3	16.5	7.8	7.0
39	7.8	8.8	10.2	15.6	7.4	6.9
40	7.8	8.5	9.4	13.7	7.6	7.1
41	7.2	7.3	9.2	12.4	6.8	6.0
42	6.9	6.9	9.4	11.6	6.5	5.7
43	6.8	6.3	9.3	10.0	6.3	5.4
44	6.0	5.9	8.1	10.2	5.7	4.9
45	5.8	5.9	8.4	9.3	5.4	5.1
46	5.5	5.3	7.6	8.0	5.2	4.7
47	5.1	5.0	7.1	7.6	4.7	4.4
48	4.5	4.6	5.9	7.8	4.3	3.9
49	4.2	4.4	6.3	7.5	4.0	3.8
50	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.8	3.6	4.2
Count	3,075,158	2,857,338	539,324	588,451	2,535,834	2,268,887

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 50: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 3 years and above by level of education, sex and age

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

Sex and 5-year age-group	Level of education								Count
	No education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total	
Total	27.9	3.4	55.3	0.7	10.2	1.5	1.0	100.0	5,001,594

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 51: Distribution (%) of the female population aged 3 years and above by level of education as compared to male by province and area of residence

Province and level of education	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
No education	27.9	22.7	15.8	13.0	30.2	24.9
Preschool	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.5
Primary	55.3	58.1	47.8	48.4	56.7	60.2
Post-primary	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Secondary	10.2	11.4	22.8	23.3	7.9	8.8
University	1.5	2.4	7.2	9.3	0.4	0.9
Not stated	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,001,594	4,616,716	776,924	822,423	4,224,670	3,794,293
Kigali City						
No education	15.1	12.4	11.1	9.2	27.2	23.4
Preschool	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.8
Primary	48.3	48.7	45.5	45.7	56.6	59.2
Post-primary	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Secondary	22.1	23.0	26.3	26.7	9.6	10.2
University	7.7	9.5	10.1	11.9	0.6	1.0
Not stated	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	499,123	538,669	374,074	418,045	125,049	120,624
South						
No education	28.3	24.9	16.7	17.6	29.3	25.7
Preschool	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.3
Primary	56.8	59.4	50.5	51.6	57.4	60.3
Post-primary	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.0
Secondary	9.1	8.9	20.3	17.4	8.1	8.0
University	0.9	1.5	6.1	7.5	0.4	0.8
Not stated	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,250,460	1,128,415	102,176	110,976	1,148,284	1,017,439
West						
No education	31.8	25.3	24.4	18.9	32.8	26.2
Preschool	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7
Primary	54.6	58.3	49.1	49.8	55.3	59.5
Post-primary	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Secondary	8.8	10.5	18.0	20.5	7.6	9.0
University	0.8	1.7	3.9	6.2	0.4	1.0
Not stated	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,190,723	1,057,240	138,666	136,264	1,052,057	920,976
North						
No education	27.6	21.1	19.3	13.6	28.5	21.9
Preschool	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.9
Primary	57.4	61.7	49.7	51.7	58.2	62.7
Post-primary	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Secondary	9.1	10.0	20.4	21.5	7.9	8.8
University	0.8	1.6	4.3	6.9	0.4	1.1
Not stated	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	841,362	752,158	77,399	71,156	763,963	681,002
East						
No education	29.3	24.2	18.7	15.2	30.1	24.9
Preschool	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.0	4.0	4.2
Primary	55.9	58.8	50.7	52.1	56.3	59.3
Post-primary	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Secondary	8.7	9.9	20.2	20.2	7.8	9.1
University	0.6	1.3	3.6	5.7	0.4	0.9
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,219,926	1,140,234	84,609	85,982	1,135,317	1,054,252

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 52: Distribution (%) of the female population aged 16 years and above by economic activity status as compared to male by province and area of residence

Province and Economic activity status	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda						
Employed	68.4	71.3	53.2	66.1	71.4	72.7
Unemployed	2.9	2.0	6.7	3.5	2.1	1.6
Inactive	28.0	23.6	38.5	23.0	26.0	23.8
Not stated	0.7	3.0	1.7	7.4	0.5	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,152,291	2,801,797	521,275	573,875	2,631,016	2,227,922
Kigali City						
Employed	51.0	69.2	49.3	69.1	56.6	69.6
Unemployed	8.5	4.4	9.8	4.8	4.3	2.7
Inactive	40.0	22.3	40.3	21.5	38.9	25.6
Not stated	0.5	4.0	0.6	4.5	0.2	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	342,448	386,676	262,152	309,993	80,296	76,683
South						
Employed	66.9	68.4	58.7	57.2	67.7	69.8
Unemployed	2.6	1.9	4.1	2.1	2.4	1.9
Inactive	29.6	25.6	33.7	20.1	29.3	26.3
Not stated	0.8	4.1	3.5	20.6	0.6	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	795,031	677,892	68,792	78,344	726,239	599,548
West						
Employed	69.8	70.4	51.6	60.7	72.2	71.9
Unemployed	2.2	1.7	3.9	2.6	2.0	1.6
Inactive	27.1	25.0	43.7	30.2	24.9	24.2
Not stated	0.8	2.9	0.7	6.5	0.9	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	738,979	615,540	86,525	85,081	652,454	530,459
North						
Employed	75.4	76.0	61.3	67.0	76.8	77.0
Unemployed	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.3
Inactive	22.3	21.0	28.7	23.2	21.6	20.7
Not stated	0.8	1.7	7.6	8.2	0.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	526,331	447,109	49,268	44,069	477,063	403,040
East						
Employed	71.4	73.2	59.8	68.6	72.3	73.6
Unemployed	2.2	1.6	3.1	1.8	2.1	1.5
Inactive	25.8	22.8	36.3	24.1	25.0	22.7
Not stated	0.5	2.4	0.8	5.4	0.5	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	749,502	674,580	54,538	56,388	694,964	618,192

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 53: Labour force participation rate among the female population aged 5 years and above by age as compared to male by area of residence

5-year age-group (Years)	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
5-9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
10-14	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.9	3.4
15-19	31.5	30.9	32.0	27.8	31.3	31.4
20-24	67.0	67.6	53.9	64.2	70.5	68.5
25-29	82.4	87.6	69.7	84.6	85.6	88.6
30-34	85.6	92.4	75.7	91.9	87.8	92.6
35-39	86.6	92.9	77.5	93.1	88.4	92.9
40-44	86.9	92.5	77.9	92.8	88.4	92.4
45-49	86.4	91.8	76.2	91.4	87.8	91.9
50-54	84.4	90.3	70.0	89.3	86.0	90.5
55-59	81.1	87.5	62.3	82.1	83.0	88.1
60-64	73.6	80.5	51.0	69.4	75.8	81.7
65-69	62.0	71.3	36.1	55.8	64.8	72.9
70-74	45.6	55.1	23.8	39.8	47.8	56.5
75-79	33.2	41.7	17.3	26.0	34.9	43.2
80-84	21.8	28.6	10.6	18.9	23.0	29.4
85+	12.8	16.8	7.4	14.8	13.5	17.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 54: Working-age population, economic activity status, LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate by KLIM age group and sex

Age group	Total population			Active			Inactive			Labour force participation rate			Employment to pop ratio			Unemployment rate		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
15+	3,248,296	2,829,945	6,078,241	2,261,952	2,070,219	4,332,171	986,344	759,726	1,746,070	69.6	73.2	71.3	66.8	71.1	68.8	4.0	2.8	3.4
15-64	3,045,287	2,704,815	5,750,102	2,177,162	2,007,819	4,184,981	868,125	696,996	1,565,121	71.5	74.2	72.8	68.6	72.1	70.2	4.1	2.8	3.5
25-54	1,726,038	1,504,737	3,230,775	1,467,408	1,366,408	2,833,816	258,630	138,329	396,959	85.0	90.8	87.7	81.7	88.5	84.8	3.9	2.6	3.3
15-24	1,086,759	1,027,845	2,114,604	528,627	495,758	1,024,385	558,132	532,087	1,090,219	48.6	48.2	48.4	46.1	46.5	46.3	5.2	3.6	4.4
25-34	859,348	806,460	1,665,808	720,492	723,669	1,444,161	138,856	82,791	221,647	83.8	89.7	86.7	79.8	87.1	83.4	4.8	2.9	3.8
35-54	866,690	698,277	1,564,967	746,916	642,739	1,389,655	119,774	55,538	175,312	86.2	92.0	88.8	83.5	90.0	86.4	3.1	2.2	2.7
55-64	232,490	172,233	404,723	181,127	145,653	326,780	51,363	26,580	77,943	77.9	84.6	80.7	76.0	82.8	78.9	2.5	2.1	2.3
65+	203,009	125,130	328,139	84,790	62,400	147,190	118,219	62,730	180,949	41.8	49.9	44.9	40.7	48.8	43.8	2.5	2.1	2.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 55: Unemployment rate among the active female population aged 16 years and above by age as compared to male by area of residence

5-year age-group (Years)	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16-19	3.8	3.2	6.3	5.5	3.2	2.8
20-24	5.9	3.8	15.7	7.4	3.9	2.9
25-29	5.4	3.3	14.9	6.0	3.4	2.5
30-34	4.1	2.4	10.9	3.9	2.8	1.9
35-39	3.4	2.2	8.9	3.6	2.5	1.8
40-44	3.1	2.3	8.2	3.8	2.4	1.9
45-49	2.9	2.2	7.6	4.1	2.3	1.9
50-54	2.7	2.2	6.6	4.4	2.3	1.8
55-59	2.5	2.1	5.8	4.5	2.2	1.8
60-64	2.4	2.1	4.8	4.2	2.3	1.9
65-69	2.4	2.0	4.0	4.2	2.3	1.9
70-74	2.4	2.0	4.6	4.0	2.3	1.9
75-79	2.6	2.1	4.7	3.7	2.4	2.0
80-84	2.8	2.4	7.6	3.7	2.6	2.4
85+	3.9	4.2	9.0	6.8	3.5	4.0
Total	4.0	2.8	11.1	5.1	2.9	2.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 56: Distribution (%) of the active female population aged 16 years and above currently employed by main occupation as compared to male by area of residence

Main occupation	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Managers	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.1	0.2
Professionals	2.1	3.0	8.3	7.9	1.2	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	0.6	1.1	2.8	3.7	0.3	0.5
Clerical support workers	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.1	0.1
Service and sales workers	7.4	10.2	38.5	27.6	2.8	6.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	82.3	62.5	30.0	14.0	90.0	73.8
Craft and related trades workers	1.9	10.0	5.5	19.6	1.4	7.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.1	3.4	0.3	9.8	0.1	2.0
Elementary occupations	3.3	6.9	6.3	9.7	2.8	6.2
Occupation not stated	1.7	2.1	4.7	4.2	1.2	1.6
Total: Rwanda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,154,670	1,998,012	277,254	379,063	1,877,416	1,618,949

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 57: Household headship rates among the resident female population aged 12 years and above as compared to males by area of residence

Five-year age-group	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
12-14	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4
15-19	1.0	2.5	1.2	3.7	0.9	2.3
20-24	5.0	26.9	7.6	27.2	4.4	26.8
25-29	9.0	66.9	13.4	59.4	7.9	69.3
30-34	13.1	86.9	16.2	80.3	12.5	89.0
35-39	21.3	93.4	21.9	89.7	21.2	94.4
40-44	31.5	95.4	31.1	93.1	31.5	95.9
45-49	41.0	96.6	42.0	94.3	40.9	97.0
50-54	48.6	97.1	51.7	94.3	48.2	97.6
55-59	54.0	97.7	58.0	94.7	53.6	98.0
60-64	59.2	98.0	63.4	95.3	58.8	98.3
65-69	64.8	97.8	65.7	94.6	64.7	98.2
70-74	69.5	97.6	65.6	93.6	69.9	98.0
75-79	72.9	97.7	63.9	92.4	73.9	98.2
80-84	76.2	96.8	62.2	90.2	77.7	97.3
85+	74.6	92.9	50.2	76.9	77.6	94.4
Total	19.1	53.6	16.6	52.1	19.6	54.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Annex E Sector-level tables

Table 58: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 7-18 years by sex, school attendance and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Rwanda	84.9	10.0	5.1	100.0	1,558,454	84.1	9.7	6.2	100.0	1,519,776
Nyarugenge										
Gitega	79.4	17.7	2.9	100.0	3,721	87.0	10.7	2.3	100.0	3,217
Kanyinya	82.3	12.9	4.7	100.0	2,730	78.9	14.8	6.4	100.0	2,574
Kigali	81.3	13.5	5.2	100.0	3,484	81.4	12.2	6.4	100.0	3,527
Kimisagara	77.6	18.3	4.2	100.0	6,279	84.7	11.2	4.1	100.0	5,485
Mageregere	84.4	9.9	5.7	100.0	2,743	82.6	9.9	7.5	100.0	2,722
Muhima	77.1	20.7	2.2	100.0	3,020	81.4	16.1	2.6	100.0	2,767
Nyakabanda	85.2	12.4	2.4	100.0	3,267	90.1	7.7	2.2	100.0	3,099
Nyamirambo	81.7	15.9	2.4	100.0	5,278	89.0	8.0	3.1	100.0	4,958
Nyarugenge	82.5	15.2	2.3	100.0	2,615	89.1	9.2	1.7	100.0	2,495
Rwezamenyo	79.6	18.3	2.0	100.0	2,117	88.2	10.3	1.5	100.0	1,814
Gasabo										
Bumbogo	80.5	13.0	6.5	100.0	4,032	78.6	13.8	7.6	100.0	3,853
Gatsata	76.2	19.8	4.0	100.0	4,557	82.7	13.9	3.4	100.0	4,009
Gikomero	81.0	11.7	7.3	100.0	2,257	77.2	14.2	8.6	100.0	2,271
Gisozi	73.7	21.7	4.6	100.0	4,827	81.9	13.7	4.4	100.0	4,180
Jabana	82.0	13.5	4.4	100.0	4,411	80.6	13.0	6.3	100.0	4,355
Jali	82.3	13.6	4.1	100.0	3,513	80.0	14.4	5.6	100.0	3,419
Kacyiru	82.0	15.6	2.5	100.0	4,644	89.4	8.4	2.2	100.0	4,199
Kimihurura	84.5	12.8	2.7	100.0	2,461	88.5	8.7	2.8	100.0	2,259
Kimironko	78.9	18.2	2.9	100.0	6,178	86.8	10.7	2.5	100.0	5,570
Kinyinya	78.4	16.3	5.3	100.0	6,031	84.0	10.1	5.8	100.0	5,546
Ndera	81.1	13.5	5.4	100.0	4,756	81.4	12.5	6.1	100.0	4,728
Nduba	84.2	11.8	4.0	100.0	3,200	81.3	13.4	5.3	100.0	3,099
Remera	77.9	18.1	4.0	100.0	4,642	85.4	10.3	4.3	100.0	4,258
Rusororo	85.0	11.0	4.0	100.0	4,630	83.0	11.4	5.6	100.0	4,402
Rutunga	84.2	11.4	4.4	100.0	2,406	79.1	14.9	6.0	100.0	2,349
Kicukiro										

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Gahanga	79.7	13.4	6.9	100.0	3,429	79.0	13.0	7.9	100.0	3,273
Gatenga	81.7	14.6	3.7	100.0	6,275	88.7	7.7	3.5	100.0	5,728
Gikondo	79.8	18.1	2.1	100.0	2,011	81.7	15.7	2.6	100.0	1,931
Kagarama	84.2	13.5	2.3	100.0	1,723	90.5	8.0	1.5	100.0	1,722
Kanombe	79.8	17.7	2.5	100.0	5,566	87.9	9.7	2.4	100.0	4,831
Kicukiro	81.8	16.3	1.9	100.0	2,041	88.1	10.6	1.4	100.0	1,857
Kigarama	82.4	14.8	2.9	100.0	5,849	89.0	8.3	2.7	100.0	5,368
Masaka	81.4	14.7	3.9	100.0	5,229	83.3	12.3	4.4	100.0	4,813
Niboye	82.8	15.6	1.6	100.0	3,208	90.3	8.6	1.1	100.0	2,938
Nyarugunga	80.5	17.5	2.0	100.0	4,947	88.6	9.8	1.6	100.0	4,379
Nyanza										
Busasamana	87.4	9.4	3.3	100.0	5,807	86.6	9.3	4.0	100.0	5,942
Busoro	80.4	11.1	8.5	100.0	4,845	77.8	10.7	11.5	100.0	4,877
Cyabakamyi	89.9	7.3	2.8	100.0	3,135	87.4	8.1	4.5	100.0	3,109
Kibilizi	86.4	7.6	6.0	100.0	4,400	84.2	7.8	8.0	100.0	4,593
Kigoma	86.2	9.3	4.5	100.0	5,327	84.6	9.1	6.4	100.0	5,150
Mukingo	90.8	6.5	2.7	100.0	6,291	86.9	8.3	4.9	100.0	6,364
Muyira	85.6	9.2	5.2	100.0	4,821	84.0	9.4	6.6	100.0	5,210
Ntyazo	75.3	12.7	12.1	100.0	3,699	70.9	13.7	15.4	100.0	3,660
Nyagisozi	88.8	6.6	4.5	100.0	4,028	87.3	7.3	5.4	100.0	3,806
Rwabicuma	87.4	8.8	3.8	100.0	2,335	85.6	9.8	4.5	100.0	2,388
Gisagara										
Gikonko	79.2	12.1	8.8	100.0	3,163	77.1	13.0	9.9	100.0	3,250
Gishubi	77.1	11.0	11.9	100.0	3,368	79.6	8.5	12.0	100.0	3,344
Kansi	85.1	9.3	5.6	100.0	2,627	80.7	10.0	9.3	100.0	2,736
Kibirizi	81.2	11.9	6.9	100.0	3,959	77.3	13.0	9.7	100.0	3,760
Kigembe	84.8	8.9	6.3	100.0	3,033	82.6	10.2	7.2	100.0	2,997
Mamba	78.8	10.2	11.0	100.0	5,177	78.5	8.6	12.9	100.0	4,942
Muganza	86.3	6.5	7.2	100.0	4,298	84.1	6.4	9.5	100.0	4,207
Mugombwa	85.9	8.8	5.3	100.0	3,224	84.5	9.0	6.6	100.0	3,250
Mukindo	78.3	10.6	11.1	100.0	3,904	77.0	10.0	12.9	100.0	3,803
Musha	78.1	13.1	8.8	100.0	3,303	76.8	11.9	11.3	100.0	3,239
Ndora	82.1	11.0	7.0	100.0	3,271	77.2	12.8	10.0	100.0	3,206
Nyanza	82.0	9.7	8.3	100.0	2,870	79.6	9.3	11.1	100.0	2,777
Save	84.6	11.2	4.2	100.0	3,982	81.1	12.4	6.5	100.0	4,045

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Nyaruguru										
Busanze	83.8	7.2	8.9	100.0	4,431	82.2	7.1	10.7	100.0	4,526
Cyahinda	87.3	6.1	6.7	100.0	3,536	83.5	7.6	9.0	100.0	3,432
Kibeho	90.5	5.3	4.2	100.0	3,231	86.0	7.7	6.3	100.0	3,280
Kivu	84.4	7.2	8.4	100.0	2,943	85.7	6.0	8.3	100.0	2,974
Mata	92.9	5.0	2.1	100.0	2,114	90.0	5.9	4.1	100.0	2,162
Muganza	85.5	7.0	7.6	100.0	3,306	83.9	6.9	9.2	100.0	3,326
Munini	87.8	6.3	5.9	100.0	2,670	85.8	6.0	8.1	100.0	2,681
Ngera	87.1	7.4	5.6	100.0	3,334	84.2	9.0	6.8	100.0	3,288
Ngoma	86.1	8.5	5.4	100.0	3,417	83.7	9.4	6.8	100.0	3,349
Nyabimata	82.1	7.1	10.8	100.0	3,017	84.4	5.1	10.5	100.0	2,919
Nyagisozi	84.8	10.9	4.4	100.0	2,896	81.5	11.6	6.9	100.0	2,812
Ruheru	81.4	7.1	11.4	100.0	6,318	83.0	6.0	11.0	100.0	6,391
Ruramba	91.1	6.0	2.9	100.0	2,841	89.8	6.3	3.9	100.0	2,829
Rusenge	87.3	7.7	5.0	100.0	3,576	83.0	8.4	8.6	100.0	3,591
Huye										
Gishamvu	86.8	8.0	5.2	100.0	1,984	84.1	9.3	6.6	100.0	1,996
Huye	82.1	13.3	4.6	100.0	2,968	78.4	15.3	6.3	100.0	2,986
Karama	85.7	9.3	5.0	100.0	2,384	81.5	11.1	7.4	100.0	2,453
Kigoma	90.4	7.0	2.6	100.0	3,741	87.9	8.2	3.9	100.0	3,557
Kinazi	84.8	9.8	5.5	100.0	3,631	82.4	10.0	7.7	100.0	3,632
Maraba	88.9	8.1	3.0	100.0	3,607	87.2	8.6	4.3	100.0	3,666
Mbazi	84.1	12.2	3.7	100.0	4,249	81.3	13.5	5.1	100.0	4,288
Mukura	82.7	12.3	4.9	100.0	2,918	80.0	12.0	8.0	100.0	2,842
Ngoma	80.5	17.3	2.2	100.0	2,647	80.3	16.0	3.7	100.0	2,540
Ruhashya	86.1	9.6	4.4	100.0	2,846	82.2	11.9	5.9	100.0	3,056
Rusatira	84.5	9.2	6.3	100.0	3,425	82.9	9.3	7.9	100.0	3,504
Rwaniro	88.7	7.7	3.5	100.0	2,806	84.8	10.0	5.2	100.0	2,895
Simbi	82.6	13.0	4.4	100.0	3,144	77.6	15.4	7.0	100.0	3,095
Tumba	81.0	15.4	3.6	100.0	4,313	83.2	12.1	4.7	100.0	3,908
Nyamagabe										
Buruhukiro	81.7	11.7	6.5	100.0	3,810	82.2	10.0	7.9	100.0	3,656
Cyanika	92.6	4.7	2.8	100.0	3,905	89.5	7.0	3.5	100.0	3,789
Gasaka	81.7	10.5	7.9	100.0	6,590	82.6	9.8	7.6	100.0	6,003

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Gatare	82.5	11.9	5.7	100.0	2,470	81.5	11.2	7.3	100.0	2,384
Kaduha	85.3	8.4	6.3	100.0	3,040	83.4	8.2	8.5	100.0	2,999
Kamegeri	91.1	4.3	4.6	100.0	2,122	89.7	5.1	5.2	100.0	2,068
Kibirizi	89.8	6.4	3.8	100.0	3,587	87.9	8.0	4.2	100.0	3,416
Kibumbwe	89.8	6.2	4.0	100.0	1,860	87.9	6.7	5.4	100.0	1,766
Kitabi	84.1	9.8	6.1	100.0	4,247	81.9	9.9	8.2	100.0	4,161
Mbazi	92.9	4.8	2.4	100.0	1,786	90.7	5.3	4.0	100.0	1,742
Mugano	89.8	5.6	4.6	100.0	2,686	89.8	4.8	5.4	100.0	2,674
Musange	88.4	8.4	3.2	100.0	2,673	89.1	6.0	5.0	100.0	2,695
Musebeya	83.8	11.4	4.9	100.0	3,213	80.3	12.1	7.6	100.0	2,997
Mushubi	89.5	7.3	3.2	100.0	2,017	88.4	7.2	4.4	100.0	1,870
Nkomane	81.7	9.1	9.2	100.0	2,628	81.7	7.6	10.7	100.0	2,469
Tare	88.7	6.8	4.5	100.0	3,867	85.1	9.0	6.0	100.0	3,618
Uwinkingi	85.2	9.2	5.7	100.0	4,117	84.5	8.1	7.3	100.0	3,810
Ruhango										
Bweramana	90.3	7.0	2.7	100.0	4,074	87.9	8.0	4.1	100.0	4,047
Byimana	89.8	7.6	2.5	100.0	4,954	87.1	9.3	3.6	100.0	4,810
Kabagali	90.5	6.1	3.4	100.0	3,394	88.6	6.5	4.9	100.0	3,493
Kinazi	82.2	11.3	6.5	100.0	6,136	81.1	10.1	8.8	100.0	6,167
Kinihira	93.1	4.8	2.0	100.0	3,678	89.8	6.6	3.6	100.0	3,722
Mbuye	86.4	8.9	4.7	100.0	5,968	84.9	8.8	6.4	100.0	6,035
Mwendo	91.8	6.1	2.1	100.0	3,670	89.9	7.2	2.9	100.0	3,582
Ntongwe	84.3	8.8	7.0	100.0	4,431	84.4	7.6	8.1	100.0	4,506
Ruhango	86.5	9.0	4.5	100.0	9,586	85.9	8.5	5.7	100.0	9,713
Muhanga										
Cyeza	91.5	7.1	1.5	100.0	4,446	88.0	9.7	2.3	100.0	4,468
Kabacuzi	88.4	10.5	1.1	100.0	3,725	84.1	13.9	2.0	100.0	3,674
Kibangu	93.6	5.5	0.9	100.0	3,141	92.4	6.3	1.4	100.0	3,071
Kiyumba	89.5	9.7	0.8	100.0	3,033	86.5	11.9	1.6	100.0	2,972
Muhanga	89.1	9.4	1.6	100.0	3,880	85.4	12.2	2.4	100.0	3,870
Mushishiro	91.2	7.1	1.7	100.0	2,981	89.7	7.6	2.6	100.0	2,854
Nyabinoni	89.7	8.5	1.8	100.0	2,529	88.4	9.2	2.4	100.0	2,351
Nyamabuye	84.8	13.6	1.6	100.0	6,418	86.9	10.7	2.4	100.0	6,016
Nyarusange	89.8	8.1	2.1	100.0	3,798	85.4	11.5	3.2	100.0	3,687
Rongi	86.4	11.6	2.0	100.0	3,840	84.5	13.2	2.3	100.0	3,775

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Rugendabari	91.9	6.8	1.3	100.0	2,651	89.5	8.7	1.8	100.0	2,674
Shyogwe	85.9	11.0	3.1	100.0	5,871	84.2	11.7	4.1	100.0	5,900
Kamonyi										
Gacurabwenge	90.4	7.0	2.7	100.0	4,011	86.9	9.5	3.6	100.0	4,036
Karama	92.8	5.8	1.4	100.0	2,634	89.3	8.8	2.0	100.0	2,568
Kayenzi	92.3	5.9	1.8	100.0	3,164	88.6	9.0	2.4	100.0	3,252
Kayumbu	87.9	10.1	2.1	100.0	2,224	85.3	12.0	2.7	100.0	2,239
Mugina	83.8	11.1	5.1	100.0	5,713	82.0	11.2	6.9	100.0	5,594
Musambira	92.1	5.4	2.5	100.0	4,895	90.1	6.6	3.3	100.0	4,953
Ngamba	92.7	5.6	1.7	100.0	1,996	85.3	12.6	2.1	100.0	2,040
Nyamiyaga	88.4	8.1	3.5	100.0	5,450	86.8	8.4	4.8	100.0	5,536
Nyarubaka	87.3	9.3	3.4	100.0	3,709	85.5	10.4	4.1	100.0	3,683
Rugarika	87.8	8.6	3.6	100.0	4,813	84.2	11.4	4.4	100.0	4,815
Rukoma	92.7	5.5	1.9	100.0	5,261	85.6	11.3	3.1	100.0	5,220
Runda	89.3	8.5	2.3	100.0	4,777	87.5	9.0	3.5	100.0	4,789
Karongi										
Bwishyura	86.8	9.9	3.3	100.0	4,471	83.6	10.9	5.6	100.0	4,413
Gashari	92.6	5.1	2.4	100.0	2,934	89.1	6.6	4.3	100.0	2,923
Gishyita	91.0	5.5	3.5	100.0	3,089	90.5	6.2	3.3	100.0	3,061
Gitesi	89.8	6.7	3.6	100.0	3,841	89.2	6.6	4.3	100.0	3,833
Mubuga	91.0	5.8	3.2	100.0	2,808	89.8	5.3	4.9	100.0	2,755
Murambi	92.1	5.7	2.2	100.0	3,210	90.2	6.7	3.1	100.0	3,114
Murundi	90.3	6.6	3.0	100.0	3,764	90.6	6.0	3.4	100.0	3,745
Mutuntu	87.4	6.3	6.3	100.0	3,565	86.2	6.0	7.9	100.0	3,467
Rubengera	89.7	6.8	3.5	100.0	5,229	88.1	7.4	4.5	100.0	5,146
Rugabano	83.9	10.2	6.0	100.0	5,214	81.0	10.6	8.5	100.0	4,966
Ruganda	91.9	5.8	2.3	100.0	2,552	91.0	5.9	3.1	100.0	2,629
Rwankuba	86.8	8.8	4.5	100.0	6,541	85.0	9.8	5.2	100.0	6,361
Twumba	89.8	7.2	3.1	100.0	3,770	88.2	7.1	4.7	100.0	3,767
Rutsiro										
Boneza	90.3	6.6	3.1	100.0	3,317	85.6	9.0	5.4	100.0	3,501
Gihango	85.5	10.8	3.7	100.0	3,539	83.9	11.5	4.6	100.0	3,416
Kigeyo	85.1	9.1	5.8	100.0	4,145	85.7	7.8	6.6	100.0	3,998
Kivumu	85.1	8.3	6.6	100.0	5,355	86.9	6.6	6.5	100.0	5,344

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Manihira	83.7	9.6	6.8	100.0	2,657	82.6	8.9	8.5	100.0	2,593
Mukura	79.4	12.2	8.4	100.0	5,494	77.8	11.3	10.9	100.0	5,257
Murunda	76.8	13.7	9.6	100.0	2,876	75.4	12.6	12.1	100.0	2,953
Musasa	84.9	10.6	4.5	100.0	3,543	82.4	10.5	7.0	100.0	3,511
Mushonyi	86.0	9.4	4.6	100.0	4,049	84.6	9.5	6.0	100.0	3,946
Mushubati	89.4	7.5	3.1	100.0	4,108	86.1	8.2	5.7	100.0	3,996
Nyabirasi	76.9	7.5	15.5	100.0	4,647	77.2	7.0	15.9	100.0	4,404
Ruhango	82.2	9.6	8.2	100.0	4,671	79.2	10.8	10.0	100.0	4,503
Rusebeya	81.0	10.1	8.9	100.0	3,566	79.9	9.7	10.3	100.0	3,394
Rubavu										
Bugeshi	77.9	9.1	13.0	100.0	5,165	79.4	8.1	12.5	100.0	4,900
Busasamana	68.0	14.6	17.4	100.0	5,264	72.5	10.1	17.4	100.0	4,810
Cyanzarwe	73.6	10.2	16.2	100.0	4,565	76.8	8.2	15.1	100.0	4,343
Gisenyi	86.5	9.7	3.8	100.0	8,379	90.5	6.1	3.4	100.0	7,724
Kanama	71.0	9.4	19.7	100.0	4,640	72.4	8.7	18.8	100.0	4,362
Kanzenze	78.6	8.8	12.6	100.0	3,450	78.2	7.9	13.8	100.0	3,282
Mudende	78.7	8.9	12.4	100.0	4,211	77.9	7.6	14.6	100.0	4,138
Nyakiriba	80.9	8.9	10.2	100.0	4,190	79.9	7.6	12.5	100.0	3,778
Nyamyumba	84.0	8.1	7.9	100.0	5,744	85.1	6.9	8.1	100.0	5,563
Nyundo	76.9	10.3	12.8	100.0	4,583	79.1	9.1	11.8	100.0	4,261
Rubavu	76.5	10.8	12.7	100.0	6,240	78.7	8.6	12.7	100.0	6,106
Rugerero	83.3	9.1	7.5	100.0	5,950	85.8	6.6	7.6	100.0	5,844
Nyabihu										
Bigogwe	89.6	5.0	5.4	100.0	5,289	88.3	5.4	6.3	100.0	4,973
Jenda	87.1	8.0	5.0	100.0	5,682	86.3	7.5	6.3	100.0	5,459
Jomba	85.6	9.2	5.2	100.0	3,420	84.2	8.9	7.0	100.0	3,141
Kabatwa	88.5	8.4	3.1	100.0	3,222	88.6	7.1	4.3	100.0	3,121
Karago	82.7	10.2	7.2	100.0	4,138	79.8	10.4	9.8	100.0	4,107
Kintobo	86.8	7.4	5.8	100.0	2,634	85.4	7.1	7.5	100.0	2,509
Mukamira	89.4	7.0	3.6	100.0	4,733	87.5	6.8	5.7	100.0	4,481
Muringa	75.1	11.1	13.8	100.0	3,731	72.4	12.2	15.4	100.0	3,695
Rambura	84.9	9.0	6.1	100.0	4,846	80.0	10.1	9.9	100.0	4,467
Rugera	90.1	6.6	3.3	100.0	3,617	89.4	6.6	4.0	100.0	3,437
Rurembo	82.8	10.2	7.0	100.0	3,735	83.1	8.7	8.2	100.0	3,655
Shyira	88.5	8.4	3.1	100.0	3,096	88.5	7.4	4.1	100.0	2,947

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Ngororero										
Bwira	84.6	9.7	5.8	100.0	2,955	84.8	8.8	6.4	100.0	2,852
Gatumba	89.7	7.9	2.4	100.0	3,655	85.6	10.5	3.9	100.0	3,480
Hindiro	84.2	12.4	3.5	100.0	4,065	81.4	12.7	5.9	100.0	3,609
Kabaya	84.6	10.1	5.3	100.0	5,771	83.8	10.0	6.2	100.0	5,339
Kageyo	82.2	11.3	6.6	100.0	3,673	80.0	10.9	9.1	100.0	3,430
Kavumu	80.0	9.5	10.6	100.0	4,504	78.1	11.5	10.5	100.0	4,334
Matyazo	83.9	12.5	3.6	100.0	4,022	84.0	11.3	4.7	100.0	3,840
Muhanda	69.6	9.2	21.2	100.0	4,578	69.3	8.8	21.9	100.0	4,302
Muhororo	87.8	9.6	2.7	100.0	3,333	85.7	10.6	3.7	100.0	3,397
Ndaro	82.9	9.9	7.3	100.0	3,492	83.4	8.0	8.7	100.0	3,290
Ngororero	88.2	9.1	2.7	100.0	4,966	86.4	9.9	3.8	100.0	5,003
Nyange	87.3	8.9	3.8	100.0	3,278	86.5	9.4	4.1	100.0	3,218
Sovu	77.0	11.6	11.3	100.0	4,250	77.7	11.2	11.1	100.0	4,197
Rusizi										
Bugarama	78.5	8.9	12.6	100.0	4,195	77.3	8.7	14.0	100.0	4,382
Butare	82.0	7.5	10.5	100.0	3,146	82.9	6.5	10.6	100.0	3,044
Bweyeye	83.9	7.6	8.5	100.0	2,180	83.9	7.5	8.6	100.0	2,121
Gashonga	87.1	8.9	4.1	100.0	3,285	84.8	10.0	5.2	100.0	3,302
Giheke	91.0	6.2	2.8	100.0	2,948	85.0	10.6	4.4	100.0	2,940
Gihundwe	88.7	8.5	2.8	100.0	4,245	88.1	8.8	3.1	100.0	4,024
Gikundamvura	85.4	7.8	6.8	100.0	2,801	85.6	7.7	6.7	100.0	2,691
Gitambi	85.1	9.5	5.4	100.0	3,595	84.1	9.9	6.0	100.0	3,566
Kamembe	87.9	9.6	2.5	100.0	3,516	87.5	9.6	2.9	100.0	3,488
Muganza	83.8	9.4	6.8	100.0	4,059	84.4	8.0	7.7	100.0	3,964
Mururu	84.9	10.3	4.8	100.0	3,517	83.8	10.7	5.5	100.0	3,582
Nkanka	87.2	8.0	4.8	100.0	2,617	85.8	8.7	5.4	100.0	2,610
Nkombo	84.6	5.3	10.0	100.0	2,622	84.5	5.5	10.0	100.0	2,617
Nkungu	87.2	10.0	2.8	100.0	3,303	86.9	9.5	3.6	100.0	3,141
Nyakabuye	85.8	10.6	3.6	100.0	4,538	85.6	10.2	4.2	100.0	4,496
Nyakarenzo	89.4	8.2	2.4	100.0	2,366	88.2	8.7	3.1	100.0	2,243
Nzahaha	88.3	6.5	5.2	100.0	4,168	88.4	6.3	5.3	100.0	4,110
Rwimbogo	90.1	5.3	4.6	100.0	2,912	88.8	6.3	4.9	100.0	2,819
Nyamasheke										

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Bushekeri	84.6	9.0	6.4	100.0	3,508	83.3	9.5	7.2	100.0	3,557
Bushenge	88.2	9.5	2.3	100.0	3,407	85.6	10.9	3.5	100.0	3,393
Cyato	82.6	9.0	8.4	100.0	3,932	83.6	8.0	8.5	100.0	3,642
Gihombo	92.2	4.8	3.0	100.0	3,662	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0	3,581
Kagano	88.5	7.4	4.1	100.0	4,641	87.2	8.2	4.6	100.0	4,662
Kanjongo	89.9	5.6	4.5	100.0	4,741	89.0	6.4	4.6	100.0	4,689
Karambi	89.1	9.0	1.9	100.0	3,981	89.6	8.5	1.9	100.0	3,895
Karengera	83.2	13.1	3.7	100.0	4,443	83.1	11.2	5.7	100.0	4,290
Kirimbi	92.7	4.8	2.6	100.0	3,387	92.0	5.2	2.8	100.0	3,295
Macuba	92.0	5.6	2.4	100.0	4,200	91.2	5.9	2.9	100.0	4,211
Mahembe	92.7	4.8	2.6	100.0	2,494	91.3	5.3	3.5	100.0	2,480
Nyabitekeri	91.3	5.8	2.9	100.0	4,745	90.9	5.5	3.6	100.0	4,567
Rangiro	90.8	4.7	4.5	100.0	2,219	90.1	4.1	5.8	100.0	2,183
Ruharambuga	89.0	7.2	3.8	100.0	3,575	85.6	10.1	4.3	100.0	3,550
Shangi	87.6	8.7	3.7	100.0	3,961	85.8	8.8	5.5	100.0	3,890
Rulindo										
Base	84.4	13.4	2.2	100.0	2,925	85.3	11.3	3.4	100.0	2,631
Burega	89.9	7.7	2.5	100.0	1,905	89.7	7.7	2.6	100.0	1,850
Bushoki	87.9	11.1	1.1	100.0	3,205	83.9	14.2	1.9	100.0	3,039
Buyoga	88.0	9.2	2.9	100.0	3,605	87.3	9.2	3.5	100.0	3,539
Cyinzuzi	87.4	9.6	3.1	100.0	1,937	84.4	11.5	4.1	100.0	1,924
Cyungo	83.0	14.0	3.0	100.0	2,228	82.0	14.8	3.3	100.0	2,149
Kinihira	86.4	11.7	2.0	100.0	2,567	84.7	12.9	2.4	100.0	2,509
Kisaro	87.3	10.1	2.6	100.0	3,382	85.2	11.5	3.3	100.0	3,267
Masoro	87.1	9.4	3.5	100.0	2,722	83.0	12.6	4.4	100.0	2,730
Mbogo	87.0	11.0	2.0	100.0	2,567	84.9	12.3	2.8	100.0	2,550
Murambi	84.1	13.7	2.2	100.0	2,469	79.7	16.7	3.6	100.0	2,393
Ngoma	83.6	12.8	3.6	100.0	1,514	79.4	15.5	5.1	100.0	1,454
Ntarabana	87.4	9.2	3.4	100.0	2,321	82.1	13.5	4.4	100.0	2,518
Rukozo	85.0	12.9	2.1	100.0	2,393	79.9	17.2	2.9	100.0	2,457
Rusiga	83.9	14.0	2.1	100.0	1,556	81.7	15.7	2.5	100.0	1,550
Shyorongi	87.8	9.0	3.2	100.0	3,157	82.7	11.9	5.4	100.0	3,094
Tumba	84.5	13.9	1.6	100.0	3,146	82.5	14.6	3.0	100.0	3,047
Gakenke										
Busengo	85.1	12.6	2.4	100.0	3,104	84.6	11.9	3.5	100.0	3,013

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Coko	87.9	11.0	1.1	100.0	2,373	83.9	13.8	2.3	100.0	2,270
Cyabingo	86.7	11.6	1.8	100.0	2,795	85.5	12.1	2.4	100.0	2,737
Gakenke	86.5	11.3	2.2	100.0	3,362	83.4	13.6	3.1	100.0	3,263
Gashenyi	82.8	14.5	2.7	100.0	3,099	82.5	13.8	3.7	100.0	2,934
Janja	89.6	8.2	2.2	100.0	2,596	86.8	10.3	2.9	100.0	2,378
Kamubuga	83.3	9.3	7.3	100.0	3,296	83.7	8.1	8.2	100.0	3,196
Karambo	84.0	13.5	2.5	100.0	1,812	85.2	12.5	2.3	100.0	1,735
Kivuruga	84.7	13.5	1.8	100.0	2,957	83.3	13.9	2.8	100.0	2,784
Mataba	85.1	11.4	3.5	100.0	2,071	83.9	11.3	4.8	100.0	2,118
Minazi	82.9	14.9	2.2	100.0	2,030	80.7	16.3	3.0	100.0	1,819
Mugunga	91.0	6.8	2.2	100.0	2,956	89.0	7.9	3.2	100.0	2,907
Muhondo	88.1	11.1	0.8	100.0	2,746	82.3	16.2	1.5	100.0	2,754
Muyongwe	83.2	14.7	2.1	100.0	2,338	78.8	17.7	3.5	100.0	2,193
Muzo	87.6	9.4	3.0	100.0	3,365	86.2	10.0	3.8	100.0	3,159
Nemba	83.3	15.1	1.6	100.0	2,462	79.2	16.9	3.9	100.0	2,325
Ruli	88.5	10.5	1.0	100.0	2,445	83.8	14.5	1.7	100.0	2,435
Rusasa	87.1	10.0	2.9	100.0	2,873	85.9	10.8	3.3	100.0	2,672
Rushashi	84.7	13.8	1.6	100.0	2,734	81.9	16.1	1.9	100.0	2,597
Musanze										
Busogo	85.8	10.6	3.6	100.0	3,637	87.4	8.3	4.3	100.0	3,377
Cyuve	83.3	12.4	4.3	100.0	6,390	82.5	12.3	5.2	100.0	5,880
Gacaca	84.8	11.1	4.1	100.0	3,537	84.4	10.3	5.3	100.0	3,397
Gashaki	88.4	10.1	1.5	100.0	2,130	84.8	13.0	2.3	100.0	1,990
Gataraga	86.6	9.2	4.2	100.0	3,698	87.2	8.7	4.2	100.0	3,556
Kimonyi	79.2	13.9	6.9	100.0	2,395	79.8	13.7	6.6	100.0	2,316
Kinigi	84.4	11.0	4.5	100.0	4,527	85.7	9.5	4.8	100.0	4,318
Muhoza	86.1	11.2	2.7	100.0	8,177	88.1	8.1	3.8	100.0	7,537
Muko	85.7	9.9	4.4	100.0	2,795	85.7	9.1	5.2	100.0	2,744
Musanze	80.6	14.2	5.2	100.0	5,193	80.7	13.3	6.0	100.0	4,904
Nkotsi	89.3	8.5	2.3	100.0	2,031	88.2	8.8	3.0	100.0	1,858
Nyange	83.4	12.4	4.2	100.0	4,770	82.9	11.6	5.5	100.0	4,490
Remera	88.2	10.4	1.4	100.0	2,854	84.5	13.7	1.8	100.0	2,840
Rwaza	88.1	9.8	2.1	100.0	3,019	84.5	12.6	3.0	100.0	3,032
Shingiro	80.5	11.4	8.1	100.0	3,344	80.8	10.8	8.4	100.0	3,301
Burera										

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Bungwe	86.4	10.6	3.0	100.0	2,515	83.9	12.3	3.8	100.0	2,460
Butaro	86.7	8.0	5.3	100.0	5,595	85.9	7.6	6.5	100.0	5,299
Cyanika	77.7	14.2	8.2	100.0	6,075	76.9	14.2	8.9	100.0	6,211
Cyeru	86.5	9.9	3.7	100.0	2,192	84.9	9.9	5.2	100.0	1,998
Gahunga	78.8	12.0	9.2	100.0	4,458	77.0	12.0	11.0	100.0	4,344
Gatebe	88.2	8.8	3.0	100.0	2,987	86.4	10.4	3.2	100.0	2,917
Gitovu	90.9	6.2	3.0	100.0	1,762	92.1	4.7	3.2	100.0	1,710
Kagogo	77.1	14.6	8.3	100.0	3,128	80.2	12.5	7.3	100.0	3,015
Kinoni	88.7	8.0	3.3	100.0	2,966	86.9	9.0	4.2	100.0	2,892
Kinyababa	88.0	7.0	5.0	100.0	3,855	87.4	6.9	5.7	100.0	3,555
Kivuye	88.2	8.0	3.8	100.0	2,789	86.3	9.9	3.8	100.0	2,584
Nemba	86.9	9.5	3.6	100.0	3,082	85.3	10.2	4.4	100.0	2,891
Rugarama	80.6	11.8	7.6	100.0	4,167	79.4	11.7	8.8	100.0	4,049
Rugengabari	85.9	11.1	3.1	100.0	3,092	86.0	10.7	3.4	100.0	2,825
Ruhunde	83.0	12.7	4.3	100.0	3,048	84.3	10.7	4.9	100.0	2,852
Rusarabuye	88.8	9.0	2.2	100.0	3,276	88.7	8.2	3.0	100.0	3,155
Rwerere	86.9	9.6	3.6	100.0	3,067	85.9	9.7	4.4	100.0	3,048
Gicumbi										
Bukure	90.2	5.7	4.2	100.0	2,681	87.4	7.4	5.2	100.0	2,648
Bwisige	90.2	7.9	1.9	100.0	2,584	87.3	9.5	3.2	100.0	2,501
Byumba	87.6	10.0	2.5	100.0	5,789	84.2	11.9	4.0	100.0	5,706
Cyumba	85.4	12.1	2.5	100.0	2,398	83.9	11.8	4.2	100.0	2,314
Giti	87.4	7.5	5.1	100.0	2,298	84.2	8.5	7.3	100.0	2,208
Kageyo	88.1	9.6	2.3	100.0	5,513	86.7	10.6	2.8	100.0	5,337
Kaniga	91.9	6.5	1.6	100.0	2,436	88.7	9.1	2.3	100.0	2,432
Manyagiro	86.6	11.2	2.3	100.0	3,234	84.5	11.9	3.6	100.0	3,319
Miyove	80.1	15.6	4.2	100.0	2,804	79.0	15.8	5.2	100.0	2,632
Mukarange	92.0	6.4	1.6	100.0	2,587	89.7	8.2	2.1	100.0	2,617
Muko	85.2	11.8	3.0	100.0	2,749	83.9	12.6	3.5	100.0	2,661
Mutete	90.0	7.8	2.2	100.0	3,662	88.4	7.9	3.6	100.0	3,288
Nyamiyaga	86.0	10.8	3.3	100.0	3,043	83.8	11.3	4.9	100.0	2,793
Nyankenke	84.9	11.4	3.7	100.0	3,579	82.8	13.4	3.8	100.0	3,329
Rubaya	83.4	10.2	6.4	100.0	1,762	80.0	13.9	6.1	100.0	1,666
Rukomo	88.3	9.1	2.6	100.0	4,241	87.7	9.4	2.9	100.0	4,059
Rushaki	88.6	9.0	2.4	100.0	2,181	85.6	11.6	2.9	100.0	1,965
Rutare	84.2	13.3	2.5	100.0	3,737	80.1	16.4	3.5	100.0	3,633

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Ruvune	86.7	10.5	2.8	100.0	2,963	84.9	12.3	2.8	100.0	2,809
Rwamiko	90.2	7.9	1.8	100.0	2,067	86.4	10.8	2.8	100.0	2,001
Shangasha	88.6	9.0	2.4	100.0	2,679	86.1	10.8	3.1	100.0	2,553
Rwamagana										
Fumbwe	82.3	12.6	5.1	100.0	2,994	79.8	12.6	7.6	100.0	3,011
Gahengeri	83.8	10.6	5.6	100.0	3,136	79.6	12.6	7.8	100.0	3,292
Gishali	87.8	8.5	3.7	100.0	2,996	85.4	9.3	5.3	100.0	3,033
Karenge	88.0	9.7	2.3	100.0	3,243	87.4	10.1	2.5	100.0	3,245
Kigabiro	86.2	10.5	3.3	100.0	4,447	85.5	9.7	4.8	100.0	4,236
Muhazi	90.2	6.9	2.9	100.0	3,355	87.0	8.8	4.2	100.0	3,408
Munyaga	88.7	7.0	4.3	100.0	2,196	85.9	7.7	6.4	100.0	2,186
Munyiginya	85.2	9.7	5.2	100.0	2,487	83.6	9.7	6.7	100.0	2,370
Musha	84.3	9.8	5.9	100.0	2,911	80.5	12.1	7.4	100.0	2,729
Muyumbu	87.7	8.9	3.4	100.0	3,317	86.0	9.6	4.4	100.0	3,279
Mwulire	85.4	10.2	4.4	100.0	3,060	84.9	9.4	5.6	100.0	3,075
Nyakaliro	85.1	12.0	2.9	100.0	2,854	85.8	10.4	3.8	100.0	2,856
Nzige	85.8	11.6	2.6	100.0	2,346	82.8	13.5	3.7	100.0	2,380
Rubona	85.2	11.2	3.6	100.0	3,239	83.0	12.5	4.5	100.0	3,354
Nyagatare										
Gatunda	88.7	8.1	3.2	100.0	4,276	86.2	9.0	4.8	100.0	4,312
Karama	85.3	9.9	4.9	100.0	4,474	86.8	7.9	5.3	100.0	4,273
Karangazi	82.3	8.5	9.3	100.0	8,557	79.6	9.2	11.3	100.0	8,591
Katabagemu	80.6	14.0	5.5	100.0	5,700	81.7	11.8	6.4	100.0	5,463
Kiyombe	87.1	9.9	3.1	100.0	3,051	86.5	10.0	3.5	100.0	2,817
Matimba	86.1	7.4	6.6	100.0	3,639	85.9	7.1	6.9	100.0	3,733
Mimuri	82.0	12.2	5.9	100.0	4,188	83.2	10.5	6.3	100.0	3,907
Mukama	86.9	9.4	3.7	100.0	3,528	86.9	9.0	4.2	100.0	3,453
Musheri	78.7	9.8	11.5	100.0	5,321	80.5	8.0	11.6	100.0	5,340
Nyagatare	83.8	9.6	6.6	100.0	7,674	82.8	9.9	7.2	100.0	7,537
Rukomo	78.6	14.3	7.1	100.0	5,132	78.3	13.8	8.0	100.0	5,120
Rwempasha	91.3	4.5	4.3	100.0	3,142	87.4	6.3	6.3	100.0	3,342
Rwimiyaga	79.1	10.6	10.4	100.0	8,632	78.3	9.9	11.9	100.0	8,943
Tabagwe	86.5	9.3	4.2	100.0	5,382	85.6	8.6	5.8	100.0	5,393
Gatsibo										

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Gasange	79.9	11.3	8.8	100.0	2,851	78.4	10.8	10.9	100.0	2,873
Gatsibo	83.3	10.5	6.2	100.0	6,066	82.9	9.8	7.3	100.0	6,046
Gitoki	83.4	10.3	6.3	100.0	5,233	84.7	8.2	7.1	100.0	4,962
Kabarore	84.4	9.5	6.1	100.0	7,775	84.0	8.3	7.7	100.0	7,595
Kageyo	82.3	9.2	8.5	100.0	3,165	80.5	8.0	11.5	100.0	3,163
Kiramuruzi	90.2	6.6	3.2	100.0	4,553	88.6	7.2	4.2	100.0	4,325
Kiziguro	88.6	7.3	4.1	100.0	4,464	87.1	7.9	5.0	100.0	4,443
Muhura	81.9	11.0	7.2	100.0	4,822	78.8	12.5	8.7	100.0	4,706
Murambi	85.1	10.9	4.0	100.0	4,120	84.5	10.0	5.4	100.0	4,048
Ngarama	80.4	13.4	6.2	100.0	4,797	81.3	11.4	7.3	100.0	4,453
Nyagihanga	86.4	10.1	3.5	100.0	3,858	86.4	10.1	3.5	100.0	3,705
Remera	83.5	9.5	7.0	100.0	3,949	84.9	7.3	7.9	100.0	3,987
Rugarama	87.7	8.5	3.9	100.0	5,514	87.9	7.7	4.4	100.0	5,724
Rwimbogo	82.6	10.7	6.7	100.0	5,837	81.5	9.5	9.0	100.0	5,715
Kayonza										
Gahini	84.9	9.6	5.6	100.0	4,895	84.3	9.2	6.5	100.0	4,999
Kabare	84.5	9.5	5.9	100.0	5,302	85.3	8.6	6.1	100.0	5,508
Kabarondo	87.1	9.0	3.9	100.0	4,426	87.4	8.3	4.3	100.0	4,461
Mukarange	87.3	8.3	4.5	100.0	5,878	86.8	8.3	4.9	100.0	5,354
Murama	86.0	8.8	5.2	100.0	2,943	85.0	8.6	6.5	100.0	2,946
Murundi	85.5	8.6	5.9	100.0	5,393	85.2	8.3	6.5	100.0	5,427
Mwiri	85.8	8.6	5.6	100.0	3,642	85.8	7.9	6.3	100.0	3,604
Ndego	80.7	12.4	6.9	100.0	2,977	79.2	12.3	8.6	100.0	2,994
Nyamirama	88.7	7.1	4.3	100.0	4,511	87.8	7.0	5.3	100.0	4,642
Rukara	90.0	6.7	3.3	100.0	4,771	89.3	6.7	4.0	100.0	4,903
Ruramira	86.9	8.5	4.7	100.0	2,360	87.0	8.0	5.1	100.0	2,404
Rwinkwavu	85.9	9.8	4.3	100.0	4,207	87.0	8.1	4.9	100.0	4,298
Kirehe										
Gahara	82.8	10.4	6.7	100.0	5,799	82.6	10.3	7.1	100.0	5,794
Gatore	85.6	8.5	5.9	100.0	3,974	85.8	7.7	6.5	100.0	3,835
Kigarama	80.3	11.4	8.3	100.0	4,670	80.7	10.0	9.4	100.0	4,618
Kigina	84.7	9.0	6.3	100.0	3,928	81.3	10.0	8.7	100.0	4,033
Kirehe	87.0	9.5	3.5	100.0	3,561	86.4	8.7	5.0	100.0	3,544
Mahama	74.8	14.8	10.4	100.0	3,682	76.5	11.3	12.2	100.0	3,606
Mpanga	84.9	10.1	5.0	100.0	4,867	86.1	8.0	5.9	100.0	4,830

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Musaza	84.0	9.2	6.9	100.0	3,901	82.6	8.8	8.7	100.0	3,688
Mushikiri	87.0	8.5	4.5	100.0	4,123	86.3	7.7	6.0	100.0	4,115
Nasho	84.7	10.4	4.9	100.0	4,410	84.9	9.9	5.2	100.0	4,199
Nyamugari	78.4	11.0	10.5	100.0	5,681	76.3	10.5	13.2	100.0	5,585
Nyarubuye	86.1	7.5	6.4	100.0	2,811	82.0	9.8	8.2	100.0	2,940
Ngoma										
Gashanda	83.0	11.9	5.1	100.0	2,217	79.8	13.3	6.9	100.0	2,236
Jarama	79.8	10.1	10.1	100.0	3,420	81.3	8.4	10.4	100.0	3,342
Karembo	86.6	10.2	3.2	100.0	2,097	84.9	10.4	4.7	100.0	2,029
Kazo	84.3	11.4	4.4	100.0	3,761	82.4	11.2	6.4	100.0	3,731
Kibungo	87.1	9.6	3.3	100.0	3,773	84.7	10.0	5.3	100.0	3,793
Mugesera	84.4	11.1	4.5	100.0	3,746	84.1	10.2	5.7	100.0	3,620
Murama	89.0	7.1	3.9	100.0	3,082	87.2	7.5	5.4	100.0	3,074
Mutenderi	83.9	10.2	5.9	100.0	2,970	84.7	8.0	7.3	100.0	2,935
Remera	83.8	10.1	6.1	100.0	3,943	82.9	9.4	7.7	100.0	3,944
Rukira	86.8	8.1	5.1	100.0	3,539	84.4	9.3	6.3	100.0	3,547
Rukumberi	78.7	13.0	8.3	100.0	3,753	79.5	11.2	9.3	100.0	3,710
Rurenge	85.5	9.0	5.6	100.0	4,062	83.7	9.5	6.8	100.0	4,044
Sake	76.5	11.9	11.6	100.0	3,340	75.5	10.1	14.4	100.0	3,352
Zaza	84.3	11.2	4.5	100.0	3,149	83.5	10.8	5.7	100.0	3,292
Bugesera										
Gashora	85.2	7.9	6.9	100.0	3,175	85.1	7.0	7.9	100.0	3,276
Juru	84.5	11.8	3.8	100.0	3,422	82.1	13.1	4.8	100.0	3,319
Kamabuye	86.5	6.3	7.2	100.0	3,023	83.2	6.0	10.8	100.0	3,158
Mareba	79.7	10.1	10.2	100.0	3,137	80.3	8.4	11.2	100.0	3,133
Mayange	85.7	10.3	4.0	100.0	3,661	82.7	12.4	5.0	100.0	3,891
Musenyi	79.4	14.2	6.4	100.0	3,865	78.2	13.4	8.4	100.0	3,886
Mwogo	78.0	14.5	7.4	100.0	2,285	79.0	12.2	8.8	100.0	2,273
Ngeruka	82.6	8.2	9.1	100.0	4,608	81.7	7.6	10.7	100.0	4,555
Ntarama	83.5	11.7	4.8	100.0	2,214	80.9	12.1	7.0	100.0	2,218
Nyamata	85.7	9.7	4.6	100.0	4,482	82.7	11.5	5.8	100.0	4,507
Nyarugenge	82.3	7.4	10.3	100.0	3,039	81.9	6.2	11.9	100.0	3,039
Rilima	86.9	9.8	3.4	100.0	3,835	86.5	9.3	4.1	100.0	3,669
Ruhuha	84.2	7.9	7.9	100.0	3,411	83.8	7.5	8.7	100.0	3,184
Rweru	82.1	9.2	8.6	100.0	4,441	81.5	9.1	9.5	100.0	4,393

Sector of residence	Female			Total	Count	Male			Total	Count
	Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended			Currently attending	Ever attended	Never attended		
Shyara	81.3	9.4	9.4	100.0	1,824	81.0	7.9	11.1	100.0	1,798

Table 59: Count of the resident population aged 16 years and above by economic activity status, sex and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda	2,154,670	1,998,012	90,779	57,097	884,129	661,579	22,713	85,109
Nyarugenge								
Gitega	4,564	7,343	792	527	3,440	2,484	0	2
Kanyinya	2,217	3,824	170	107	4,005	2,367	20	8
Kigali	3,939	6,615	692	398	3,997	2,323	0	8
Kimisagara	7,252	12,316	1,089	647	5,232	3,089	11	27
Mageregere	4,635	4,677	391	254	1,816	1,234	33	321
Muhima	4,239	7,956	881	662	3,125	2,101	493	2,889
Nyakabanda	3,869	6,159	759	405	3,263	2,172	7	168
Nyamirambo	6,145	8,927	1,257	721	5,378	3,464	59	30
Nyarugenge	2,894	5,306	623	516	2,932	2,355	82	67
Rwezamenyo	2,776	4,229	559	384	2,313	1,651	31	102
Gasabo								
Bumbogo	6,654	8,428	420	183	3,234	1,681	0	2
Gatsata	5,589	10,275	977	411	4,466	2,481	17	13
Gikomero	3,885	3,601	58	40	821	681	7	9
Gisozi	6,017	11,835	1,567	840	5,628	3,095	2	90
Jabana	4,423	6,296	459	269	5,194	3,203	32	447
Jali	4,570	4,886	385	232	2,990	1,880	11	169
Kacyiru	5,901	9,461	961	596	4,512	3,188	91	932
Kimihurura	2,985	5,600	850	515	2,336	1,620	31	1,218
Kimironko	9,645	14,213	1,711	1,035	6,202	4,583	19	4,192
Kinyinya	7,193	14,791	2,009	918	7,318	3,309	18	639
Ndera	5,586	8,812	769	480	5,602	3,191	70	564
Nduba	4,565	5,069	339	223	2,694	1,644	0	4
Remera	6,655	11,963	1,377	708	5,044	3,310	127	547
Rusororo	5,803	7,584	648	383	3,928	2,571	41	24
Rutunga	4,419	3,770	56	27	881	768	0	0

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kicukiro								
Gahanga	3,083	5,146	611	373	4,194	2,503	45	34
Gatenga	6,318	11,116	1,376	851	6,698	3,953	35	132
Gikondo	2,612	4,141	681	454	2,063	1,505	45	506
Kagarama	2,281	3,455	438	205	1,608	1,148	2	357
Kanombe	7,324	10,674	1,502	826	5,476	3,433	13	151
Kicukiro	2,751	4,267	462	276	2,090	1,489	22	213
Kigarama	6,101	9,882	1,350	851	5,794	3,884	43	246
Masaka	6,344	8,639	750	392	4,748	2,575	64	110
Niboye	4,747	6,836	726	493	3,330	2,299	99	43
Nyarugunga	6,777	9,650	1,421	716	4,600	3,144	52	1,374
Nyanza								
Busasamana	8,868	8,815	411	241	3,757	2,835	73	423
Busoro	5,119	5,090	300	197	4,546	3,378	2	15
Cyabakamyi	4,706	3,792	80	88	2,252	1,735	0	0
Kibilizi	7,443	6,107	271	121	1,847	1,730	0	0
Kigoma	6,052	5,910	257	192	4,142	2,758	0	26
Mukingo	9,841	8,364	296	154	3,384	2,577	401	6,613
Muyira	7,522	6,499	361	175	2,763	1,847	4	11
Ntyazo	6,682	5,555	91	55	1,036	980	28	107
Nyagisozi	5,016	4,524	115	81	2,657	2,033	4	8
Rwabicuma	3,855	3,394	275	167	1,499	1,010	0	0
Gisagara								
Gikonko	3,326	3,217	305	267	3,368	2,150	1	15
Gishubi	5,787	4,497	126	78	1,334	1,038	0	0
Kansi	3,198	2,474	156	85	2,661	1,734	14	14
Kibirizi	5,206	4,090	224	162	3,175	2,120	10	15
Kigembe	4,326	3,533	108	75	1,899	1,366	0	0
Mamba	7,641	6,383	219	138	2,199	1,840	15	6
Muganza	6,514	5,117	145	68	2,164	1,649	0	6
Mugombwa	5,609	4,215	110	48	1,482	1,222	28	4
Mukindo	6,188	5,112	313	202	1,617	1,303	0	6
Musha	5,515	4,674	311	167	1,622	1,157	2	23
Ndora	5,600	4,298	119	64	1,677	1,206	98	378
Nyanza	4,579	3,609	99	85	995	879	10	179

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Save	6,729	5,456	175	110	2,421	1,797	82	27
Nyaruguru								
Busanze	4,378	3,875	98	109	3,184	2,488	0	2
Cyahinda	4,688	3,782	76	52	1,403	1,237	2	8
Kibeho	4,027	3,381	143	94	2,278	1,779	53	349
Kivu	3,889	3,092	108	72	1,048	1,072	0	0
Mata	2,593	2,258	126	84	1,484	1,082	32	292
Muganza	3,687	2,997	273	158	1,596	1,347	5	10
Munini	2,879	2,416	63	47	1,685	1,242	12	45
Ngera	3,196	2,589	58	42	3,929	2,908	2	6
Ngoma	4,758	4,282	225	105	1,781	1,267	1	9
Nyabimata	3,755	2,728	35	21	1,116	1,127	0	7
Nyagisozi	1,556	1,826	176	158	3,683	2,542	3	36
Ruheru	7,343	5,543	91	101	2,165	2,313	0	35
Ruramba	2,664	2,630	81	72	2,394	1,575	5	5
Rusenge	4,890	4,113	347	152	2,134	1,587	0	0
Huye								
Gishamvu	2,558	1,960	29	55	1,640	1,230	5	32
Huye	3,277	3,272	174	86	3,779	2,445	25	9
Karama	3,942	2,873	135	80	1,130	992	5	4
Kigoma	5,858	4,855	69	45	1,888	1,453	1	6
Kinazi	2,103	2,456	214	192	5,655	3,555	0	0
Maraba	5,748	4,889	49	40	1,872	1,483	0	0
Mbazi	7,730	6,259	240	187	2,344	1,726	25	53
Mukura	4,791	3,748	157	101	1,514	1,099	1	14
Ngoma	3,736	4,553	270	192	2,214	1,531	1,165	7,403
Ruhashya	5,334	4,402	219	118	1,631	1,364	0	4
Rusatira	5,475	4,605	389	210	2,202	1,628	31	16
Rwaniro	4,252	3,417	412	297	2,055	1,549	38	411
Simbi	4,101	3,639	209	116	2,843	1,976	12	5
Tumba	5,652	6,626	498	301	4,026	2,551	83	71
Nyamagabe								
Buruhukiro	3,738	3,571	436	279	2,697	1,868	0	2
Cyanika	4,428	4,070	106	76	2,952	1,847	19	271
Gasaka	4,738	4,625	257	184	3,321	2,181	3,310	4,932

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Gatare	2,356	2,148	212	152	2,218	1,627	13	0
Kaduha	3,078	2,578	134	94	3,170	2,397	7	18
Kamegeri	1,306	1,287	354	296	2,618	1,786	0	0
Kibirizi	2,436	2,556	367	332	3,640	2,473	0	0
Kibumbwe	2,998	2,222	76	43	836	700	0	0
Kitabi	1,643	2,149	172	197	5,685	3,814	6	0
Mbazi	2,674	2,265	49	30	958	765	0	0
Mugano	4,409	3,536	29	20	1,017	1,035	0	0
Musange	4,132	3,283	169	102	1,429	1,303	0	0
Musebeya	4,115	3,368	100	70	1,621	1,214	2	12
Mushubi	2,839	2,243	86	49	1,231	831	0	2
Nkomane	3,024	2,553	354	180	1,785	1,413	0	0
Tare	3,342	3,106	242	137	3,294	2,212	4	10
Uwinkingi	4,388	3,747	267	204	2,401	1,814	0	0
Ruhango								
Bweramana	6,639	5,853	138	94	2,349	1,903	5	77
Byimana	8,259	7,122	245	140	2,349	1,924	9	45
Kabagali	5,646	4,399	144	70	1,634	1,449	3	9
Kinazi	9,119	8,350	247	219	3,363	2,386	12	23
Kinihira	5,375	4,538	267	154	2,277	1,680	3	5
Mbuye	9,194	7,896	394	251	2,944	2,276	0	5
Mwendo	6,015	5,526	155	74	2,045	1,527	0	4
Ntongwe	5,936	5,062	453	303	3,399	2,403	2	3
Ruhango	13,258	12,758	943	596	6,020	4,246	24	10
Muhanga								
Cyeza	7,544	6,178	76	42	2,239	1,627	41	18
Kabacuzi	6,483	5,517	77	58	1,692	1,173	0	0
Kibangu	5,074	4,049	38	28	1,101	972	6	11
Kiyumba	5,962	4,979	79	51	1,321	1,031	8	30
Muhanga	6,651	5,354	91	54	1,281	1,037	9	91
Mushishiro	5,045	3,982	66	37	1,343	1,027	10	177
Nyabinoni	4,408	3,447	44	17	727	616	10	122
Nyamabuye	9,093	9,799	845	454	4,243	2,752	137	96
Nyarusange	6,567	5,321	118	47	1,515	1,114	9	65
Rongi	7,436	6,024	61	53	1,110	1,046	0	2
Rugendabari	4,196	3,385	87	67	1,111	935	0	0

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Shyogwe	7,930	7,787	348	156	4,147	2,552	532	4,972
Kamonyi								
Gacurabwenge	5,446	5,093	386	198	3,059	2,041	53	19
Karama	4,746	3,890	46	24	1,151	941	0	0
Kayenzi	5,685	5,123	64	43	1,608	1,236	1	7
Kayumbu	3,059	2,858	74	75	1,862	1,250	0	0
Mugina	9,002	7,912	237	105	2,327	1,844	6	13
Musambira	7,134	6,291	370	182	3,375	2,428	23	11
Ngamba	3,341	3,011	67	64	1,179	867	13	10
Nyamiyaga	9,163	7,656	349	184	2,313	1,766	6	1
Nyarubaka	5,157	4,698	149	83	2,568	1,686	4	0
Rugarika	8,129	7,372	214	96	2,445	1,768	13	2
Rukoma	8,527	7,445	120	92	2,475	1,929	3	7
Runda	7,027	7,748	386	180	3,109	2,199	35	135
Karongi								
Bwishyura	6,821	6,470	222	131	2,572	1,831	24	496
Gashari	4,737	3,681	83	52	1,500	1,265	8	10
Gishyita	4,424	3,732	96	59	1,456	1,235	19	25
Gitesi	5,648	4,640	108	56	1,691	1,406	0	0
Mubuga	4,344	3,361	61	37	1,080	1,035	11	7
Murambi	4,973	4,027	107	76	1,806	1,328	0	52
Murundi	6,194	4,820	164	108	1,903	1,550	0	0
Mutuntu	5,257	4,062	87	68	1,882	1,586	7	4
Rubengera	7,588	6,110	188	130	2,313	1,953	56	30
Rugabano	7,454	5,953	125	67	2,370	1,858	0	0
Ruganda	3,999	3,121	68	56	1,367	1,258	0	0
Rwankuba	5,294	4,140	57	39	1,312	1,145	4,694	3,844
Twumba	4,852	4,072	262	115	2,769	1,888	0	6
Rutsiro								
Boneza	5,012	4,161	62	37	1,249	1,250	1	2,191
Gihango	5,213	4,254	120	60	1,603	1,228	22	384
Kigeyo	5,789	4,777	76	59	1,463	1,352	0	0
Kivumu	7,281	5,943	167	106	2,064	1,967	26	4
Manihira	3,335	2,746	149	82	1,196	943	0	0
Mukura	7,039	5,456	414	323	2,518	1,931	0	0

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Murunda	4,526	3,628	122	70	780	656	6	6
Musasa	5,727	4,767	45	23	1,097	1,028	0	0
Mushonyi	5,981	4,786	74	59	1,183	1,099	26	171
Mushubati	5,449	4,604	204	106	1,998	1,511	3	0
Nyabirasi	6,454	5,064	130	86	1,878	1,540	0	0
Ruhango	6,518	4,990	310	228	1,718	1,462	12	2
Rusebeya	4,603	3,691	171	117	1,577	1,169	0	0
Rubavu								
Bugeshi	6,498	5,070	124	95	1,748	1,720	0	0
Busasamana	6,455	5,411	167	91	2,298	1,430	9	6
Cyanzarwe	5,719	4,948	410	236	2,127	1,398	0	0
Gisenyi	6,405	9,566	1,154	833	8,884	6,483	40	227
Kanama	6,147	5,198	196	76	1,911	1,391	0	0
Kanzenze	2,649	2,794	157	102	2,957	1,628	567	440
Mudende	4,479	3,852	165	137	2,812	2,043	11	89
Nyakiriba	3,868	3,914	251	150	3,150	2,064	6	4,077
Nyamyumba	7,264	6,635	260	180	3,034	2,514	0	146
Nyundo	4,729	4,776	571	378	3,598	2,233	47	30
Rubavu	5,051	6,522	589	388	5,886	3,340	4	0
Rugerero	6,110	6,758	287	190	5,454	3,500	173	141
Nyabihu								
Bigogwe	4,289	3,963	187	175	4,791	3,510	0	635
Jenda	7,519	6,139	70	62	2,382	2,006	0	0
Jomba	5,049	3,840	53	50	1,355	1,044	0	0
Kabatwa	4,323	3,446	50	34	1,023	1,057	0	0
Karago	3,978	3,733	220	139	3,581	2,212	0	0
Kintobo	2,256	2,344	139	67	2,372	1,306	0	0
Mukamira	4,104	3,814	329	211	4,377	2,930	7	76
Muringa	4,048	3,573	196	120	2,361	1,423	0	0
Rambura	2,991	3,859	218	171	5,252	2,739	0	4
Rugera	5,703	4,494	94	70	1,332	1,172	0	3
Rurembo	5,349	4,315	133	75	1,451	1,169	0	0
Shyira	3,169	3,093	327	232	2,394	1,497	0	0
Ngororero								
Bwira	4,426	3,323	54	48	1,098	947	0	0

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Gatumba	5,688	4,637	131	68	1,641	1,199	1	38
Hindiro	5,857	4,777	139	78	1,500	1,121	0	3
Kabaya	7,806	6,414	433	205	2,185	1,695	0	0
Kageyo	5,497	4,402	191	112	1,284	878	0	0
Kavumu	6,974	5,264	139	93	1,385	1,177	0	6
Matyazo	6,756	5,153	40	39	1,193	1,011	24	6
Muhanda	5,630	4,465	186	152	2,325	1,511	0	0
Muhororo	5,417	4,276	77	29	947	816	0	0
Ndaro	5,759	4,325	57	41	1,245	1,042	3	3
Ngororero	7,419	6,273	196	96	3,051	1,989	17	282
Nyange	5,729	4,207	57	44	1,228	1,095	0	6
Sovu	6,321	4,764	78	42	1,297	1,109	6	0
Rusizi								
Bugarama	6,271	5,613	125	104	1,946	1,621	0	0
Butare	4,521	3,527	99	86	1,356	1,352	0	7
Bweyeye	2,888	2,334	39	31	846	861	0	3
Gashonga	5,807	4,606	92	45	1,501	1,385	92	64
Giheke	4,613	3,305	86	62	1,827	1,441	0	0
Gihundwe	5,547	5,091	192	139	2,473	1,997	12	10
Gikundamvura	3,861	3,198	101	60	1,210	1,113	0	0
Gitambi	5,095	4,364	80	63	1,806	1,509	0	0
Kamembe	3,910	4,961	360	164	2,626	2,066	186	3,142
Muganza	5,222	4,871	240	149	2,005	1,670	12	159
Mururu	5,342	4,433	119	86	2,054	1,582	19	178
Nkanka	4,346	3,083	104	91	1,534	1,221	4	2
Nkombo	2,715	2,325	216	208	1,599	1,375	0	0
Nkungu	5,212	4,174	47	35	1,188	1,061	0	0
Nyakabuye	6,773	5,615	144	157	2,045	1,774	0	0
Nyakarenzo	3,760	2,969	75	60	1,201	1,027	0	0
Nzahaha	6,332	5,170	71	56	1,908	1,889	0	0
Rwimbogo	4,306	3,624	68	46	1,273	1,227	8	6
Nyamasheke								
Bushekeri	5,710	4,730	105	48	1,563	1,320	2	82
Bushenge	5,448	3,831	98	63	1,537	1,298	0	0
Cyato	5,633	4,336	140	65	1,776	1,328	0	6
Gihombo	5,380	4,162	112	87	2,003	1,848	0	5

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kagano	7,129	5,921	281	212	2,953	2,199	14	14
Kanjongo	6,897	5,864	305	192	2,780	2,307	3	178
Karambi	6,825	5,383	93	58	1,660	1,487	14	135
Karengera	6,782	5,705	342	106	2,185	1,751	5	0
Kirimbi	4,787	3,897	74	51	1,905	1,495	17	154
Macuba	6,499	5,146	158	83	2,101	1,796	4	2
Mahembe	3,935	3,096	59	38	1,214	1,046	0	0
Nyabitekeri	6,736	4,880	154	122	2,332	2,203	5	5
Rangiro	3,596	2,553	48	39	1,033	836	0	0
Ruharambuga	6,048	4,679	135	121	1,694	1,411	13	43
Shangi	6,085	4,445	111	104	2,112	1,543	15	9
Rulindo								
Base	4,031	3,182	61	50	1,472	1,099	0	0
Burega	3,256	2,672	28	24	783	691	0	0
Bushoki	4,704	4,099	50	44	1,647	1,067	51	134
Buyoga	5,615	4,522	51	42	1,258	1,084	3	3
Cyinzuzi	3,534	2,870	51	32	841	631	0	0
Cyungo	3,195	2,744	35	28	971	676	4	5
Kinhira	3,822	3,177	39	44	928	731	1	13
Kisaro	5,057	4,088	69	46	1,077	908	0	3
Masoro	4,528	4,371	86	86	1,830	1,272	27	6
Mbogo	3,991	3,403	81	35	1,180	845	0	242
Murambi	2,165	2,806	189	127	3,315	1,796	4	15
Ngoma	2,902	2,350	55	33	538	460	0	0
Ntarabana	4,325	3,957	190	89	1,033	770	0	0
Rukozo	3,763	3,203	73	55	863	699	0	0
Rusiga	2,707	2,302	16	15	799	532	0	0
Shyorongi	4,222	4,063	235	141	3,055	2,237	1	36
Tumba	5,023	4,184	45	41	1,143	956	0	0
Gakenke								
Busengo	4,593	3,901	224	141	1,404	1,082	0	0
Coko	4,408	3,840	29	22	825	693	0	0
Cyabingo	2,964	2,805	146	158	2,421	1,572	0	13
Gakenke	5,054	4,441	188	142	1,873	1,408	1	29
Gashenyi	4,828	3,953	91	49	1,501	1,181	0	0
Janja	3,757	2,993	24	35	1,024	848	27	151

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kamubuga	5,080	3,895	18	13	998	1,013	0	0
Karambo	3,544	2,683	11	17	471	411	0	0
Kivuruga	4,610	3,766	30	28	974	831	0	32
Mataba	3,845	3,044	42	19	568	608	0	0
Minazi	3,601	3,031	29	20	723	580	15	5
Mugunga	4,700	3,910	30	29	1,059	893	0	0
Muhondo	5,559	4,872	37	21	1,030	775	0	0
Muyongwe	4,030	3,514	88	65	780	545	0	0
Muzo	4,915	3,919	103	79	1,479	1,276	0	0
Nemba	4,031	3,425	55	20	824	680	5	3
Ruli	5,021	4,727	30	38	974	816	52	107
Rusasa	4,650	3,770	30	16	860	762	0	0
Rushashi	4,868	4,072	39	27	861	767	27	14
Musanze								
Busogo	4,540	3,856	108	65	1,694	1,351	2	1
Cyuve	8,442	7,500	248	137	3,192	2,238	6	9
Gacaca	5,688	4,948	55	56	1,413	1,056	0	0
Gashaki	3,407	3,021	9	12	736	580	0	0
Gataraga	4,988	3,998	132	84	1,597	1,331	11	322
Kimonyi	3,928	2,987	71	58	888	847	0	0
Kinigi	6,303	4,888	311	252	1,617	1,508	3	248
Muhoza	9,208	10,325	431	254	6,152	4,087	90	337
Muko	4,457	3,884	93	42	1,490	1,070	4	37
Musanze	7,568	6,169	161	78	2,217	1,791	10	4
Nkotsi	3,394	2,641	112	72	899	669	4	19
Nyange	6,973	5,547	114	74	1,403	1,219	0	0
Remera	4,753	4,277	51	36	1,255	1,063	26	1
Rwaza	4,572	4,263	200	103	1,892	1,268	16	17
Shingiro	4,905	3,854	136	102	1,342	1,160	0	0
Burera								
Bungwe	3,434	2,871	56	61	861	890	5	11
Butaro	6,810	5,619	250	212	1,875	1,868	7	40
Cyanika	8,375	7,571	162	124	1,943	1,642	16	295
Cyeru	2,667	2,369	136	69	1,017	791	0	3
Gahunga	5,733	5,023	118	80	1,408	1,142	0	4
Gatebe	3,933	3,182	77	58	757	767	0	16

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Gitovu	2,136	1,741	20	26	873	863	0	0
Kagogo	4,353	3,927	54	37	1,042	895	4	0
Kinoni	4,005	3,455	37	30	1,209	1,089	33	20
Kinyababa	4,021	3,348	56	44	1,876	1,708	0	0
Kivuye	3,112	2,619	89	81	1,230	1,102	0	0
Nemba	4,467	3,484	48	39	1,006	864	0	0
Rugarama	4,941	4,597	83	71	1,738	1,445	0	91
Rugengabari	4,412	3,682	62	37	1,022	881	0	0
Ruhunde	4,288	3,244	48	58	695	753	0	0
Rusarabuye	4,101	3,409	45	50	998	983	4	210
Rwerere	4,411	3,404	31	39	1,105	1,081	0	34
Gicumbi								
Bukure	3,624	3,432	133	63	1,201	983	5	10
Bwisige	3,482	3,056	23	23	991	871	0	0
Byumba	7,826	7,169	268	190	3,212	2,283	47	204
Cyumba	3,584	3,023	47	37	763	728	0	0
Giti	3,475	3,021	19	14	719	628	0	0
Kageyo	3,441	3,124	117	112	1,913	1,419	3,578	2,762
Kaniga	3,505	3,012	27	18	1,119	952	9	96
Manyagiro	4,638	3,818	70	48	1,016	937	0	0
Miyove	3,776	3,081	99	58	1,174	845	0	0
Mukarange	3,859	3,251	25	24	1,005	1,001	0	0
Muko	4,298	3,653	42	27	947	764	0	18
Mutete	5,351	4,440	93	61	1,733	1,350	10	205
Nyamiyaga	4,507	3,700	24	20	873	724	0	8
Nyankenke	4,693	3,760	121	111	1,416	1,073	73	1,488
Rubaya	2,223	1,942	101	67	752	718	0	0
Rukomo	5,821	5,019	40	42	1,566	1,342	3	0
Rushaki	2,845	2,589	57	33	836	681	3	36
Rutare	5,512	4,948	109	43	1,551	1,028	0	34
Ruvune	4,215	3,678	562	478	913	825	0	0
Rwamiko	3,085	2,715	19	13	702	618	7	7
Shangasha	3,679	3,284	35	30	1,016	848	0	0
Rwamagana								
Fumbwe	4,570	4,314	122	85	1,659	1,214	9	2
Gahengeri	4,757	4,637	211	117	1,908	1,423	1	10

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Gishali	5,584	4,767	114	48	1,227	1,097	34	286
Karenge	5,394	5,089	131	81	1,372	1,140	27	210
Kigabiro	5,816	7,012	350	196	3,867	2,332	35	302
Muhazi	4,131	4,320	426	248	3,184	1,957	159	4,744
Munyaga	3,658	2,969	88	54	1,415	1,042	4	0
Munyiginya	3,676	3,061	100	82	1,280	966	0	57
Musha	3,599	3,849	126	124	2,445	1,476	22	49
Muyumbu	4,622	5,040	253	135	2,298	1,575	0	221
Mwulire	4,776	4,217	203	126	1,533	1,224	0	0
Nyakaliro	4,689	4,477	164	73	1,119	946	0	124
Nzige	3,588	3,192	59	46	1,139	792	16	9
Rubona	5,910	5,032	101	54	1,398	1,159	4	1
Nyagatare								
Gatunda	6,386	5,549	119	85	1,686	1,542	14	14
Karama	6,157	5,104	90	61	1,719	1,625	0	0
Karangazi	9,240	10,495	172	150	5,799	3,924	39	689
Katabagemu	6,577	6,112	247	197	2,477	2,081	0	0
Kiyombe	3,940	3,300	48	36	1,216	1,122	0	0
Matimba	3,877	4,343	119	80	2,474	1,954	10	0
Mimuri	6,420	5,738	152	74	1,422	1,188	0	0
Mukama	5,305	4,449	26	48	1,010	1,087	0	0
Musheri	5,620	5,480	441	173	2,362	2,124	0	0
Nyagatare	10,013	10,823	296	193	3,967	3,080	40	628
Rukomo	8,109	7,241	123	80	1,505	1,474	7	7
Rwempasha	3,021	3,764	77	65	2,467	1,828	0	0
Rwimiyaga	10,417	10,806	400	291	3,968	3,457	5	0
Tabagwe	6,079	5,593	75	79	3,189	2,647	0	0
Gatsibo								
Gasange	4,001	3,514	67	46	858	781	0	0
Gatsibo	5,906	5,202	130	70	1,630	1,393	2,846	2,305
Gitoki	7,526	6,343	72	63	1,868	1,670	0	0
Kabarore	10,384	9,518	160	125	3,081	2,696	23	995
Kageyo	5,115	4,372	210	158	897	890	0	3
Kiramuruzi	5,144	5,204	112	91	4,303	2,791	11	25
Kiziguro	6,085	5,577	107	66	2,855	2,064	8	39
Muhura	6,840	6,016	64	67	1,490	1,241	24	21

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Murambi	6,997	5,788	96	36	1,555	1,311	0	0
Ngarama	7,353	6,208	49	32	1,355	1,291	23	19
Nyagihanga	5,051	4,549	91	72	2,040	1,716	0	0
Remera	5,884	4,916	130	63	1,589	1,412	0	0
Rugarama	7,765	6,931	102	80	2,975	2,356	6	7
Rwimbogo	7,624	7,020	77	91	2,133	1,951	0	0
Kayonza								
Gahini	6,639	6,053	128	134	2,459	2,097	0	97
Kabare	7,810	6,625	230	79	1,795	1,802	3	10
Kabarondo	7,110	6,468	90	68	1,825	1,446	19	79
Mukarange	6,022	7,418	350	251	6,231	3,811	31	38
Murama	4,164	3,757	165	115	1,457	1,128	0	0
Murundi	7,485	7,017	185	113	2,013	1,940	13	2
Mwiri	4,688	4,312	110	68	1,380	1,295	2	24
Ndego	4,209	3,896	186	99	812	788	1	4
Nyamirama	6,420	5,545	84	74	2,375	1,810	19	95
Rukara	6,427	5,607	160	81	2,597	2,053	1	28
Ruramira	4,114	3,240	53	48	978	879	0	0
Rwinkwavu	5,569	5,321	313	205	2,140	1,777	0	0
Kirehe								
Gahara	8,852	7,600	143	74	2,465	1,955	0	0
Gatore	5,315	4,745	323	232	2,300	1,745	0	0
Kigarama	7,147	6,049	175	115	1,692	1,525	20	134
Kigina	5,641	5,416	91	47	1,981	1,691	13	61
Kirehe	5,346	4,614	130	99	1,648	1,531	0	116
Mahama	5,264	4,655	171	116	1,219	1,142	0	0
Mpanga	5,869	5,298	452	287	2,635	2,273	1	214
Musaza	5,710	4,994	165	114	1,531	1,448	0	0
Mushikiri	6,103	5,424	212	141	1,951	1,721	0	0
Nasho	5,167	4,622	233	183	2,196	1,898	2	2
Nyamugari	5,602	5,615	588	374	4,265	3,300	2	5
Nyarubuye	4,131	3,743	123	79	1,458	1,178	1	2
Ngoma								
Gashanda	4,218	3,457	34	21	700	651	0	1
Jarama	5,906	4,670	85	47	865	993	0	0

Sector of residence	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Not stated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Karembo	3,736	3,141	32	10	713	618	0	0
Kazo	6,477	5,690	86	40	1,727	1,352	17	211
Kibungo	5,557	5,673	136	101	2,384	1,693	178	1,943
Mugesera	6,602	5,264	59	39	1,005	972	13	11
Murama	5,632	4,667	42	42	1,304	1,160	9	7
Mutenderi	4,925	4,316	90	39	1,250	1,038	11	8
Remera	6,243	5,590	74	41	1,772	1,369	12	0
Rukira	5,520	4,970	78	53	2,224	1,706	0	0
Rukumberi	6,792	5,634	91	49	1,491	1,286	0	0
Rurenge	7,035	5,774	58	44	1,343	1,177	0	0
Sake	6,021	4,746	29	15	969	884	11	7
Zaza	5,552	4,495	110	58	1,416	1,097	37	231
Bugesera								
Gashora	3,394	3,480	374	173	2,477	1,913	0	5
Juru	5,095	4,828	125	65	1,570	1,241	0	0
Kamabuye	3,646	3,257	213	165	2,310	1,875	0	0
Mareba	5,075	4,302	235	144	1,440	1,092	0	0
Mayange	3,989	4,766	600	431	3,781	2,434	92	1,627
Musenyi	5,781	5,367	570	288	2,290	1,705	8	32
Mwogo	3,352	3,516	73	47	1,691	1,143	0	0
Ngeruka	4,867	4,674	351	238	3,485	2,557	0	0
Ntarama	3,510	3,861	140	110	1,513	1,075	7	1
Nyamata	5,531	7,129	505	290	4,140	2,963	63	133
Nyarugenge	4,487	3,707	182	106	1,304	1,146	0	0
Rilima	4,498	4,576	372	166	2,811	1,915	46	543
Ruhuha	4,794	4,326	195	120	1,746	1,411	22	56
Rweru	5,259	4,849	392	213	2,264	1,780	5	0
Shyara	3,320	2,803	50	30	589	553	0	0

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

National Census Commission

Chairperson:

Claver GATETE
John RWANGOMBWA

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

Vice Chairperson:

James MUSONI

Minister of Local Government

Secretary:

Yusuf MURANGWA
Dr. Diane KARUSISI

Director General of NISR
Former Acting Director General of NISR

Members of the National Census Commission

Venantia TUGIREYEZU
Stella Ford MUGABO
James KABAREBE
Sheikh Mussa HARERIMANA
Louise MUSHIKIWABO
Dr. Vincent BIRUTA
Dr. Mathias HAREBAMUNGU
Dr. Agnes BINAGWAHO
Odda GASINZIGWA
Jean Philbert NSENGIMANA
Prof. Silas LWAKABAMBA
Albert NSENGIYUMVA
Anastase MUREKEZI
Stanislas KAMANZI
Willy RUKUNDO
Arthur ASIIMWE
Hannington NAMARA
Robert BAYIGAMBA

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

National Technical Committee

Chairperson:

Leonard MINEGA RUGWABIZA

Former Director of National Development Planning and Research in MINECOFIN

Vice Chairperson:

Egide RUGAMBA

Director General of Planning in MINALOC

Secretary:

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Census Coordinator of the RPHC4

Members of the National Technical Committee

Dr. Agnes NTIBANYURWA

Assistant Representative of UNFPA in charge of Population and Development

Esther MUTAMBA

Director General of Rwanda Housing Authority

Anna MUGABO

Director General of Labour and Employment

Dr. Erasme RWANAMIZA

Director General of Education

Innocent MUSABYIMANA

Director of Planning in MINIRENA

Jeanne d'Arc UMULISA

Director of Planning and M&E in MIGEPROF

Parfait UWARIRAYE

Director of Planning in MINISANTE

Redempter BATETE MUKUNZI

Director of Youth Employment and Program Coordination

Antonio MUTORO

Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

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

Kigali City:
Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

Sothorn Province:
Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

Western Province:
Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor
Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

Northern Province:
Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

Eastern Province:
Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor

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

Solange MUKASONGA
Willy NDIZEYE
Paul Jules NDAMAGE
Abdallah MURENZI
Leandres KAREKAZI
Francois HABITEGEKO
Eugene MUZUKA KAYIRANGA
Philbert MUGISHA
Francois Xavier MBABAZI
Yvonne MTAKWASUKU
Jacques RUTSINGA
Bernard KAYUMBA
Gaspard BYUKUSENGE
Sheikh Hassan BAHAME
Abdoulatif TWAHIRWA

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

Gedeon RUBONEKA
Oscar NZEYIMANA
Jean Baptiste HABYARIMANA
Justus KANGWAGYE
Deogratias NZAMWITA
Winifrida MPEBYEMUNGU
Samuel SEMBAGARE
Alexandre MVUYEKURE
Nehemie UWIMANA
Fred SABITI ATUHE
Ambrose RUBONEZA
John MUGABO
Protais MURAYIRE
Aphrodice NAMBAJE
Louis RWAGAJU

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

National Directors

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General of NISR
Dr. Diane KARUSISI, Former Acting Director General of NISR

Census Technical Director

Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI

Census National Coordinator

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Census Field Operations

Census National Coordinators

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA
Major-General Jacques MUSEMAKWELI
Eric KAYIRANGA
Alex MUGISHA

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Rwanda Defence Force
Rwanda National Police
Rwanda Correctional Services

Census Province Coordinators

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO
Baudouin RUTERANA
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI
Francois SEKAMONDO
Astrid SEGAWEGE

Kigali City
Southern Province
Western Province
Northern Province
Eastern Province

Census District Coordinators

Jean Nepo. RWABUKUMBA
Franck Mine
Jean Paul RUSHAKU
Francois ABALIKUMWE
Evelyne KANYONGA
Etienne KWIZERA
Juvenal NTAMBARA
Albert KARERA
Annonciata MUKABAGIRE
Francois KABAYIZA
Andre KAJABIKA
Jean Baptiste SERUGENDO
Jean Marc MUKUNDABANTU
Jean MUGABO
Immaculee MUKANGENDO
Olivier MBANGUTSE
Wellars MUDASHIMA

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

Patrick NSHIMIYIMANA
Jean BIZIMANA
Issa MUSABEMUNGU
Clement BIZIMUNGU
Beatrice UWAYEZU
Esther MAHUKU
Vital HABINSHUTI
Ephrem RUKUNDO
Dominique M. KANOBANA
Nicolas MWIZERWA
David MASENGEHO
Venuste NKURUNZIZA
Basile NJAMAHORO
Dominique MICOMYIZA
Eugene UWIRAGIYE
Florence UWIMBABAZI

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

Zone and Sector Controllers and Enumerators

Zone Controllers:

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

Sector Controllers:

451 (mostly Sector Education Officers)

Enumerators:

24,005 (mostly Primary School Teachers)

Cartography and Data Processing

Programmer:

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:

Didier UYIZEYE

Donath NKUNDIMANA

Massoud HARERIMANA

Coders:

Number = 308

Data Entry Clerks:

Number = 308

Cartography:

Florent BIGIRIMANA

Olivier MBANGUTSE

Clement BIZIMUNGU

Albert KARERA

James RWAGASANA

Archiving:

Eric RUSA

Pierre Claver KABANDANA

Administration and Finance

Odette MBABAZI	Deputy Director General in charge of Corporate Services in NISR
Didier GAKUBA	Former Director of Finance in NISR
Liberal SEBULIKOKO	Former Coordinator of Basket Fund
Jean Pierre UWINEZA	Former Acting Director of Finance in NISR
Andre GASHUGI	Director of Administration in NISR
Silas MUNYEMANA	Director of Finance in NISR
Jerome UWIBAMBE	Accountant in NISR
Alicia INGABIRE	Accountant in NISR
Jocelyne UWAMAHORO	HR Manager of Permanent Staff in NISR
Esperance UWIMANA	Former HR Manager of Temporary Staff in NISR
Nina RURANGIRWA	HR Manager of Temporary Staff in NISR
Maureen TWAHIRWA	Former Public Relations Officer
Yolande KABEGA	Former Public Relations Officer
Antoinette HABINSHUTI	Planning Officer
Theodore RUGANZU	Former Planning Officer
Jean Paul NDISANZE	Planning Officer
Hassan YAHYA	Coordinator of Basket Fund
Eric BUGINGO	Procurement Officer
Alphonse SHUMBUSHO	Procurement Officer
Gerald YEMUKAMA	Procurement Officer
Nadine BABYEYI	Administrative Assistant
Elias DUSENGE	Messenger
Sita KAZIMBAYA	Messenger

Census Data Analysis

National Data Analysts

Jean RUGARAMA
Dieudonne MUHOZA
Beatrice UWAYEZU
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI
Dr. Bosco BINENWA
Pierre Claver RUTAYISIRE
Prof. Emmanuel TWARABAMENYE
James BYIRINGIRO
Charles RURANGA
Annonciata MUKABAGIRE
Dominique M.KANOBANA
Apolline MUKANYONGA
Jules RUBYUTSA
Venant HABARUGIRA
Michel NDAKIZE
Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

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

International Technical Support

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR):

Dr. Mohamed ABULATA

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

Dr. Bolaji TAIWO, Chief Technical Adviser
Dr. Mady BIAYE, Regional Technical Adviser
Jean Marc HIE, International Data Processing Expert
Dr. Macoumba THIAM, International Census Analyst
Dr. Ben MWASI, International GIS Expert

Oxford Policy Management (OPM):

Mary STRODE
Felix SCHMIEDING
Cora MEZGER Jean Michel
DURR
Gilberto RIBEIRO
Philippe N. GAFISHI
Prof. Sabu PADMADAS
Ludovico CARRARO
Juste NITIEMA
Prof. James BROWN
Wine LANGERAAR
Stephi SPRINGHAM
Sophia KAMARUDEEN
Paul JASPER
Johnson FIFI

NISR MANAGEMENT TEAM

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General

Odette MBABAZI, Deputy Director General/CS

Andre GASHUGI, Director of Administration

Jean Pierre UWINEZA, Director of Finance

Willy GASAFARI, Director of Census

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Census Field Expert

Prosper MUTIJIMA, Census Coordinator

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

Sebastien MANZI, Director of Economic Statistics

Dominique HABIMANA, Director of Statistical Methods, Research and Publications

Antoinette HABINSHUTI, Planning Officer

Jean Paul NDISANZE, Planning Officer