



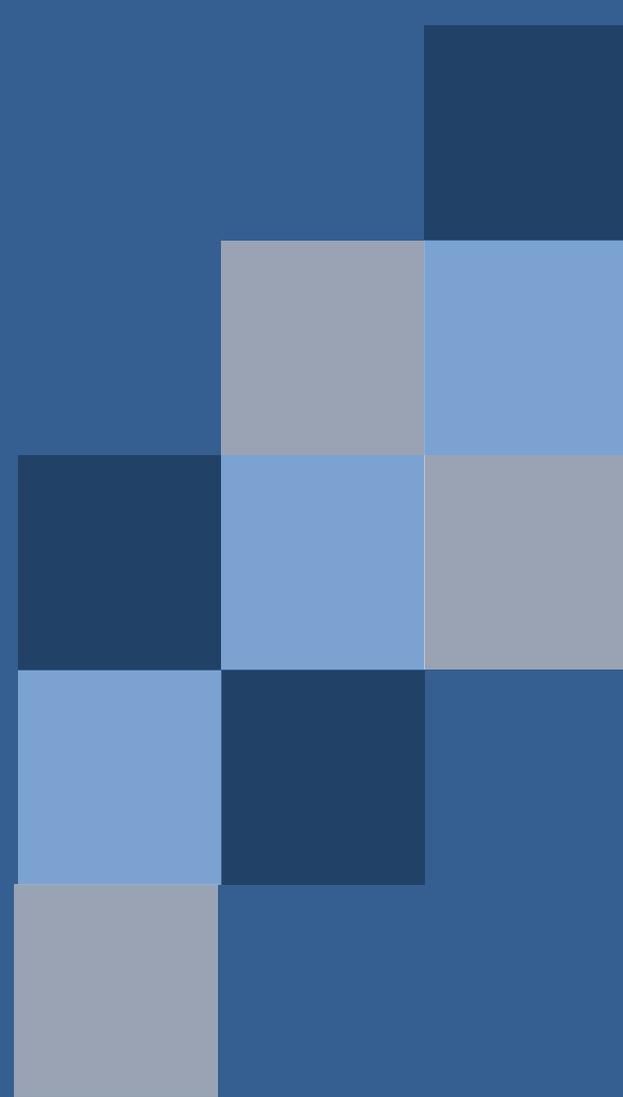
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report

Socio-economic Status of Youth





THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report **Socio-economic Status of Youth**

January 2014



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Additional information about the 2012 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:
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Thematic Report: **Socio-Economic Status of Youth**

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List of abbreviations

ASFR	Age-specific fertility rates
CTC	Census Technical Committee
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
DCR	Democratic Republic of Congo
DHS	Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey/(Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages)
EWSA	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority
FARG	Genocide against the Tutsi Survivors Support and Assistance Fund
GoR	Government of Rwanda
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's development
NCC	National Census Commission

PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
RAMA	La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie
SMS	Short Message Service
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations

FOREWORD

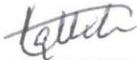
The undertaking of Population Censuses in Rwanda goes back to the year 1978 where the first ever Census was implemented. The second and third censuses were carried out in 1991 and 2002. The 2012 Census marks the Fourth in the series. It is undoubtedly that Census information, particularly if made available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

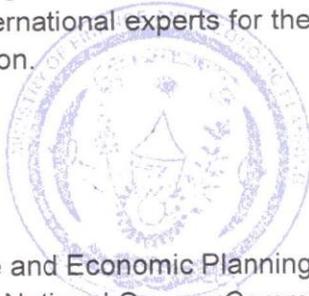
The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend 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.

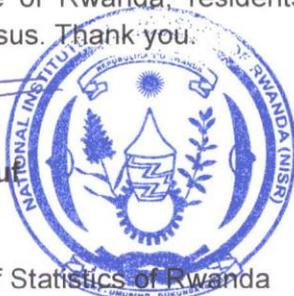
Special recognition goes to the Ministries of Defense, Local Government, Education, Internal Security, Foreign Affairs, the National Police and National Correctional Services for the direct involvement in field data collection operations.

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 Government of Rwanda (GoR) has focused on its long-term ‘Vision 2020’, aimed at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. Vision 2020 is being implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). The first phase of EDPRS ended in 2012 and EDPRS2 (2013-2018) is currently being implemented.

The central objective of the EDPRS is to increase the quality of life of the entire population through rapid economic development, sustainable economic growth and accelerated poverty reduction (to achieve poverty levels below 30%). The population of young people, their demographic characteristics and their employment situation, is one of the core themes in terms of achieving the development aims. According to the national youth policy, youth is defined as the population aged 14–35 and this is the group analysed in this thematic report.

Size of the youth population and its evolution: Out of a total resident population of 10,515,973, there are 4,166,777 persons aged 14–35, representing 40% of the total resident population. The youth population shares are, however, considerably higher in urban areas. For instance, 53% of the resident population in urban Kigali City is 14–35 years. From 2002 to 2012, the size of the youth population has increased by 30%, from 3,204,984 to the current number of 4,166,777. However, its share in the total resident population has remained stable over the past decade. The youth population shares are considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas. For instance, 53% of the resident population in urban Kigali City is between 14 and 35 years of age.

Spatial distribution and age–sex structure: The geographical distribution of the youth population shows that a large majority of young people live in rural areas (80%). However, compared to children below 14 and the population above 35, the youth population is higher in urban areas. By province, the largest proportion of youth is in the Eastern, Western and Southern provinces. The number of males exceeds the number of females in urban areas. The situation is reversed for rural areas.

Migration of youth: 26% (1,082,274 people) of the total youth population now live in a different district from their district of birth and have hence experienced lifetime migration. Migration prevalence varies considerably by area of residence and province. In urban Kigali City, for instance, 79% of all youth are migrants. Migration originates mainly from the Southern, Northern, Western province and from abroad. Kigali City and the Eastern Province are the main destinations for youth migrants.

Marital status and fertility among the youth: Overall, 60% of the youth population are single and have never married. Urban youths and young people with higher levels of education are the most likely to delay marriage. Fertility peaks among young women between 25 and 29. In this age group, 202 of 1,000 women experience a birth in any given year. The comparison of age-specific fertility rates with the previous Census rounds since 1978 provides evidence of a steep decline in fertility across all age groups. For instance, while in 1978 there were 405 births per 1,000 women aged 25 to 29, this number had halved (202) by 2012. Pursuing education beyond primary school is correlated with delays in childbearing among female youths.

Prevalence and cause of disability among the youth and access to health care: 3.4% of the youth population in Rwanda are affected by a disability and the prevalence is higher than the national average in rural areas, among males and in the Eastern, Southern and Western provinces. Most disabilities result from a disease or illness, from injury or accidents (especially in urban areas), or from congenital defects. About 87% are covered by health insurance. The lowest insurance coverage was found in the Southern Province (80%). Most young people with health insurance are covered by the “Mutuelle de Santé” (95%).

Nationality and religious affiliation: Young people of Rwandan nationality are by far the most numerous group in the country, since they represent nearly 99% of the resident youth population. Among young people of foreign or dual nationality, nationalities from neighbouring countries dominate (51% are from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 18% Burundian, 10% Ugandan and 3% Tanzanian). In regard to religious affiliation, the Census results show that 43% of 14 to 35 year olds are of Catholic faith, followed by Protestants (38%) and Adventists (12%).

School attendance, level of education and literacy: More than half of the youth Population attended School in the past, but were out of school at the time of the Census, while 29% are still attending school. 12% have never been to school and therefore have no education. For 61% the highest level attended is primary school, while 22% continued on to secondary school and 3% to university? A larger share of urban than rural young people attended secondary and a higher level of education. Among those qualified, 63% have a degree at A2/D6/D7 level, 12% have a bachelor's degree, 8% a Baccalaureate/Diploma, 1% a Master's degree and 0.1% a PhD. The results on self-reported literacy status (being able to read and write with understanding) suggest that 84% of young people between 15 and 24 are literate. Among young people between 15 and 35 one in five is illiterate, 77% can read and write in Kinyarwanda, 21% are literate in English and 13% in French.

Economic activity: Overall, 63% of 14-35 year olds are in the labour force. Starting from 27% in the 14–19age group, labour force participation increases to 67% by 20–24. At 30–35, almost nine in 10 persons are in the labour force. Youth unemployment is higher in urban areas (9%) than in rural areas (3%), and is at 4% country-wide. Unemployment is highest among young women living in urban areas (13%). Youth unemployment also shows a close relationship with the highest level of education attended. Those without any formal education or only primary level education have relatively low unemployment rates (3%). With increasing education, however, young people seem to face difficulties finding employment. The highest unemployment rates are observed among young university-educated women (17%).

The majority of working young women (61%) is self-employed and 12% are contributing family workers. The situation in rural areas closely resembles the national average. The proportion of young men as well as women who work as employees is larger in urban areas than in rural areas. Most employed youth (67%) are working in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. Differences arise in urban areas where a larger proportion of young people are employed in the public sector (9%) and in occupations related to service and sales (38%). A larger proportion of female young people than male young people are working in agriculture, as 77% of currently employed women declare a main occupation in agriculture compared to 61% of men.

The characteristics of households headed by youths in Rwanda: Overall, 23% of the youth population are heads of household, although the rate is considerably higher among males (40%).

The median household size of households headed by young people is three. Households in rural areas tend to have more household members, with a median size of four. On average, more than two occupants (2.4) share one bedroom. The age dependency ratio indicates that, in households headed by young people, 84 children under the age of 16 and elderly people aged 60 and above are supported by 100 working-age persons. The economic dependency ratio (118) exceeds the age dependency ratio, as it also captures inactive or unemployed working-age household members among the dependents. Among all youth household heads, 68% are house owners, 25% are tenants and 6% are lodging for free. In urban areas, the figures change in favour of tenancy, with 68% of households headed by young people live in a rented house.

Other indicators examined relate to household water source, sanitation, and the energy source for lighting. One in four households does not use an improved water source. Public taps outside the compound (27%) and protected spring/wells (40%) are the main improved water sources in rural areas. Unimproved water sources used by households headed by young people are unprotected spring/wells (12%), and water from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, or surface water (12%). Pit latrines that are not shared are the most common type of toilet facility (77%); only 1% of households have a flush toilet. Pit latrines shared with other households are used by 18% of households. With regard to the energy source for lighting, the results suggest that kerosene is the most common source in households headed by young people (35%) and electricity from the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA) is used by 22% of youth-headed households. Electricity is much more widespread in urban areas, where 71% of households use electricity for lighting, compared to 8% in rural areas.

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 the characteristics of youths (aged 14–35) in Rwanda. The study of this population group is cross-cutting and merits attention since it is in this age range that key demographic processes tend to occur: leaving education, entering the labour market, marrying and starting a family. This age group also has a higher likelihood of migration than others. The profile of the youth population that emerges from the Census analysis can feed into the evaluation of government policies and programs targeting youth through EDPRS and Vision 2020.

2.1 General context

The relationship between population change and economic growth remains a subject of debate. The disagreements relate to whether population growth restricts, promotes, or is independent of economic growth. While in the past the focus was predominantly on population size and growth rates, researchers and policy-makers are increasingly emphasising the role of the *age structure* of the population and how it changes when populations grow (Ashford, 2007; Bloom et al., 2003).

The world's populations are in varying stages of a demographic transition from high to low rates of mortality and fertility (Bongaarts, 2009). In this process, the age structure gradually shifts toward older ages. Fertility is the principal component driving population dynamics, the other two being mortality and migration. A youth bulge results when decreases in fertility reduce the share of children in the population at a relatively fast rate while the proportion of elderly is still relatively small. Nations undergoing this transition can capitalise on the resulting high labour supply and low dependency rates. There is the potential to boost economic growth and poverty reduction as there are fewer dependents to support, savings are accumulated, and a relatively young population is likely to enhance investments in human capital and technology in the economy as a whole (Ashford, 2007; Bloom et al., 2003).

Reaping the benefits from this phase of the demographic transition requires, however, the right policy, economic and social environment. First and foremost, the growing youth population has to be absorbed into the labour market and enterprising young people have to be enabled to invest. They must have the opportunity to access high-quality education, matching the type of skills needed in the labour market. Also, young people will only be encouraged to save if there are efficient and trustworthy financial mechanisms to allow them to do so. Finally, investments in public health are necessary to allow a youthful population to maximise its productivity. In return, if the appropriate policy environment is not in place, unemployment and instability may result, and health, education, and social welfare systems may undergo considerable strain (Gribble and Bremner, 2012; Bloom et al., 2003).

2.1.1 Regional and country context

Sub-Saharan Africa is still in the early stages of the demographic transition. While mortality has been reduced over the past decades, fertility has remained high in most countries. The result is a very young population in the region, with over 40% of the total population under 14 (United Nations, 2013). It was almost identical to the proportion of children under 14 years of age, which represents just over 40%, according to the 2012 Census.

However, recent data suggest that Rwanda is progressing well toward a peak in the youth bulge. While the total fertility rate stagnated at high levels during the 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s, recent figures from the 2010 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) (NISR et al., 2012) showed an important decline, from 6.1 in 2005 to 4.6 in 2010. Fertility rates for all age groups have been falling since 2005. Moreover, the ideal number of children (3.3) reported by women aged 15–49 is well below the total fertility rate, and is particularly low among younger women (e.g. 2.7 among women aged 15–19). As a result, fertility rates are expected to decline over the coming years, accelerating further the reduction in dependency ratios and furthering the demographic transition.

According to the DHS 2010, the median age at first marriage is 21.4 for women and 24.9 for men (NISR et al., 2012). Women increasingly seem to be delaying marriage, as fewer women were married by age 25 in 2010 as compared to 2005. This translates into reductions in childbearing at an early age. Children born to very young mothers run a greater risk of illness and death.

In this context, the youth in Rwanda holds great potential as driver for economic growth. Given that labour absorption can be challenging when the youth population share rapidly expands. Youth unemployment/underemployment has increasingly come to be recognised as a serious socio-economic challenge (e.g. Ortiz and Cummings, 2012; ILO, 2012). According to the EICV3, the employment and economic activity rates for youth in Rwanda are lower than for the general working-age population (aged 16 and above), though this is mainly due to enrolment in education. The overall employment rate for young people is 70%. Of those not working, 26% are students (NISR, 2012, p.10). Using the ILO definition of unemployment, rates are low and exceed 1% only in Kigali (NISR, 2012, p.10). Nevertheless, other indicators suggest a more challenging situation for employed young people: by the end of their 20s, most youth work in multiple jobs (NISR, 2012, p.12). Moreover, young women especially face difficulties entering paid employment as more than half remain unpaid family farm workers throughout their youth (NISR, 2012, p.13). According to EICV3 and qualitative studies (EDC, 2009; IYF, 2011), young people in Rwanda suffer from a lack of employable skills, business capacity and access to finance, and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) skills and capacity to explore existing opportunities (even though the ICT sector has been regarded as key sector in Rwanda's development process).

Internal migration between districts is a potentially positive force for the labour market as it allows people to go where the jobs are and to seek out the best opportunities. Evidence from the EICV3 suggests that young people are more likely to have moved internally for work than the rest of the population and that 14–35 years old make up around half of all migrants. The proportion of migrants is highest for the 25–29 age group (NISR, 2012, p.22).

The youth bulge also means that education needs have to be addressed (UNESCO, 2012). According to the EICV3, a large share of the youth population in Rwanda have either never been to school or have not completed primary school (62%); 32% have completed primary school, whereas 5% have completed post-primary, vocational, secondary, or higher education (NISR, 2012, p.4). High investments in education in recent years are expected to improve school attendance and educational attainment levels. DHS 2010 data suggests, for instance, that net attendance rates at primary school level have reached almost 90% (NISR et al., 2012). Still, secondary school net attendance rates of 15% indicate room for further expansion in the education sector.

Overall, for the Rwandan economy to flourish and to achieve its objective of becoming a middle-income country by 2020, young people have to be given special attention with the aim of empowering this population group and seizing the opportunities of a youth bulge.

2.1.2 Overview of the youth sector in Rwanda

Rwanda youth priorities

Priorities in policies targeting young people in Rwanda are set out in the National Youth Policy (Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture, 2005) and the Youth Sector Strategic Plan 2011-2015 (Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture, 2011). The overall goal of the Youth Sector is to enhance the growth and competitiveness of Rwanda's young people, enabling them to contribute to the country's medium-term and long-term development goals, as outlined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2) and Vision 2020. Youth development programmes are predicated on the understanding that all young people need support, guidance, and opportunities during adolescence, a time of rapid change in regard to education, employment, family formation, and migration. Major areas of focus in Rwanda include youth development, reproductive health, education, youth mobility, leadership development and education.

National policy targeted at the youth population

The Rwanda Youth Sector Strategic Plan (Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture, 2011) is defined under the EDPRS2 theme of Productivity and Youth Employment, the Vision 2020, the MDGs, and the 7 Year Government Plan and responds to the current development needs of Rwanda's youth. The following are the programme orientations:

- **MDGs:** The MDGs encompass youth development; in particular, MDG 8 provides for the establishment of a global partnership for development and creation of decent and productive jobs for young people. MDG 1 focuses on the eradication of poverty through youth employment promotion by supporting youth-led employment and entrepreneurial initiatives within rural and urban areas. A principal role of the Youth Sector is to continue its contributions to the realisation of all MDGs targets, principally youth development.
- **Vision 2020:** The Vision 2020 highlights the importance of youth and women's socio-economic development; vocational and technical training in the fields of technology, engineering, and management; and the encouragement of skills development and micro-credit schemes that will boost self-employment for young technicians. Special emphasis is placed on enabling innovative, small-scale entrepreneurs to enhance efficiency and achieve a continuous upgrade of technical skills. To this end, appropriate programmes have been launched aiming at on-the-job training, in-service training, and distance learning.
- **EDPRS2:** A central EDPRS2 objective is to increase the quality of life of the entire population in Rwanda through rapid economic development, sustainable economic growth and accelerated poverty reduction (to a level below 30%).

Under the umbrella of EDPRS2, the Government of Rwanda has invested significant efforts in ensuring that the needs of Rwanda's young people are planned and streamlined into

government development plans. Indeed, given the continued importance attached to the youth, EDPRS2 will guide Rwanda's aspiration of medium-term development from 2013 to 2017; and youth is one of the guiding themes aiming at Productivity and Youth Employment. The Rwanda's National Strategy focuses on youth employment by enhancing job creation strategies, such as the promotion of small and medium enterprises.

- **The 7 Year Rwandan Government Program:** The 7 Year Rwandan Government Program emphasises youth sensitisation, patriotism and self-reliance, and supports the self-development of Rwanda's young people. The Government of Rwanda aims to facilitate and encourage young people to participate in socio-economic development and the transformation to a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable society.

2.2 Objectives of the thematic report

The present analysis will provide evidence about the situation of the population aged 14-35 in Rwanda. While socio-economic characteristics are of particular importance, other factors related to the demographic dividend debate, such as migration, fertility, and marital status, are also examined.

The main objective of this thematic analysis is to analyse and provide data that could be immediately used for more consistent planning toward a sustainable socio-economic development of the country with specific attention to the role of young people. Specifically, the analysis will attempt to:

- Measure the size and spatial distribution of young people;
- Provide a profile of the 14–35 population in terms of their socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics;
- Describe the characteristics of the heads of household among young people; and
- Analyse the characteristics and the living standards of the households headed by young people.

2.3 Methodology and definition of the basic concepts

2.3.1 Methodology

The analysis uses the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) data collected between 16 and 30 August 2012. Since the Census data provide a snapshot of the total population at a specific reference date (15 August 2012), the population data from the preceding Census (2002) are used to examine the trends over the past decade. Throughout the report, the findings are disaggregated by sex and area of residence. Moreover, Census data allow for further geographical disaggregation of results, which is an advantage compared to sample surveys. Selected indicators are shown at district-level and even sector-level. Census data are also particularly useful when analysing population subgroup among the youth population, such as young people with disabilities.

The report is based on descriptive analysis; it presents data in the form of summary tables and figures.¹ The remainder of the report is organised into the following chapters: size and size of the youth and its evolution since 2002; socio-demographic characteristics; socio-cultural background characteristics; school attendance, level of education and literacy; economic activity; household headship among young people, characteristics of the young household heads and the living conditions of their households.

2.3.2 Definition of ‘youth’/‘young people’

The key concept in this report is ‘youth’, which is interchangeably used with ‘young people’. However, as this is a cross-cutting analysis of the characteristics of the youth population, a wide range of indicators on socio-demographic characteristics, such as nuptiality and migration, and socio-economic characteristics, such as individuals’ education, employment status, and housing characteristics of households, are examined. Indicators are briefly introduced in the text and the Glossary in Annex C provides an overview of definitions.² For more detailed discussions of indicator constructions, the reader is referred to other thematic Census reports that deal specifically with questions of employment, education, migration and nuptiality, etc.

In sociological terms, ‘youth’ is best understood as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. Reference to a specific age group is the easiest way to provide an operational definition, and is used particularly in relation to analysis of education and employment. For instance, in an attempt to standardise youth programmes for statistical consistency across regions, the United Nations defines ‘youth’ as the period between 15 and 24. Other definitions are used by the Commonwealth of Nations (15–29) (Chigunta, 2002) or the African Youth Charter (15–35) (African Union, 2006; African Union, 2011). The spectrum of youth has been variously defined as ranging from the ages of 10, 11 or 14 (in some cultural traditions in Africa) to as high as 35, as in South Africa for instance (Chigunta, 2002). Chigunta (2002) notes that the tendency to extend the category of youth to 30 years and beyond, for example in Ghana, Tanzania, South Africa, Kenya (15–35), as well as in Rwanda (14–35), seems to be a reflection of the emerging phenomenon of a prolonged period of youth dependency.

For the case of Rwanda, law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 related to child rights and protection states that 18 years should be the starting point for differentiating ‘child’ and ‘youth’. However, the national youth policy points out that in Rwanda young people are those between 14 and 35. In this report we will adhere to this definition and the term ‘youth’ is used to mean the 14–35 age groups. This choice also allows for a comparison and contextualisation of results with findings based on the EICV3, as the same age range has been used in the EICV3 report on youth (NISR, 2012) to discern differences within this large and heterogeneous age group, findings are also presented for the following four sub-groups:

- 14–19 years;
- 20–24 years;
- 25–29 years; and
- 30–35 years.

¹Main results are presented in tables and figures in the text. More detailed tables are included in Annex D and sector-level statistics are presented in Annex E. Percentages reported in the text are generally rounded to the nearest integer (presented without decimals), except for small numbers where rounding would obscure the message.

²The Glossary uses Haupt et al. (2011) and UN (2008) as its main sources, but incorporates adjustments of definitions to the national context.

Disaggregation by these sub-groups should help reveal different demographic processes, such as the end of school attendance, marriage, fertility, labour force participation and migration. The age categories reflect transitional periods from school to the labour market, single status to marriage and the beginning of childbearing. Exceptions to these age groups are noted in the text.

Chapter 3: Size of the youth population and its evolution since 2002

The objective of this section is to measure the size of the youth population (14–35 years) and to examine its age-sex structure as well as spatial prevalence and distribution across provinces and districts in Rwanda.

3.1 Size of the youth population

According to the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census there are 4,166,777 persons between 14 and 35 living in Rwanda, out of a total resident population of 10,515,973. Young people in Rwanda thus represent 40% of the total resident population and are composed of 2,033,130 females and a slightly larger number of males (2,133,647). Similar to other population groups, the youth population in Rwanda remains predominantly rural, with 3,321,201 living in rural areas, compared to 845,576 in urban areas (Table 1).

The largest number of youths live in the Eastern Province (991,802), followed by the Southern Province (964,671), Western Province (960,716) and Northern Province (679,417). Young people in Kigali City represent the smallest group of 14–35 year olds in the country (570,171).

In terms of population shares instead of counts, the youth population share is larger in urban areas, where young people represent 49% of the resident population. Their share decreases to 38% in rural areas. People aged 14–35 are most attracted to urban life, while young children and older cohorts are higher in rural areas. The urban-rural pattern can be observed across all provinces. It is also reflected in the high youth population share in Kigali City, where one in every two inhabitants is between 14 and 35. In the remaining provinces, the share of young people varies between 37% (South) and 39% (North, West).

There is only a minimal difference between female and male youth population shares, with young women representing 39% of the total female resident population and young men representing 40% of the total male population.

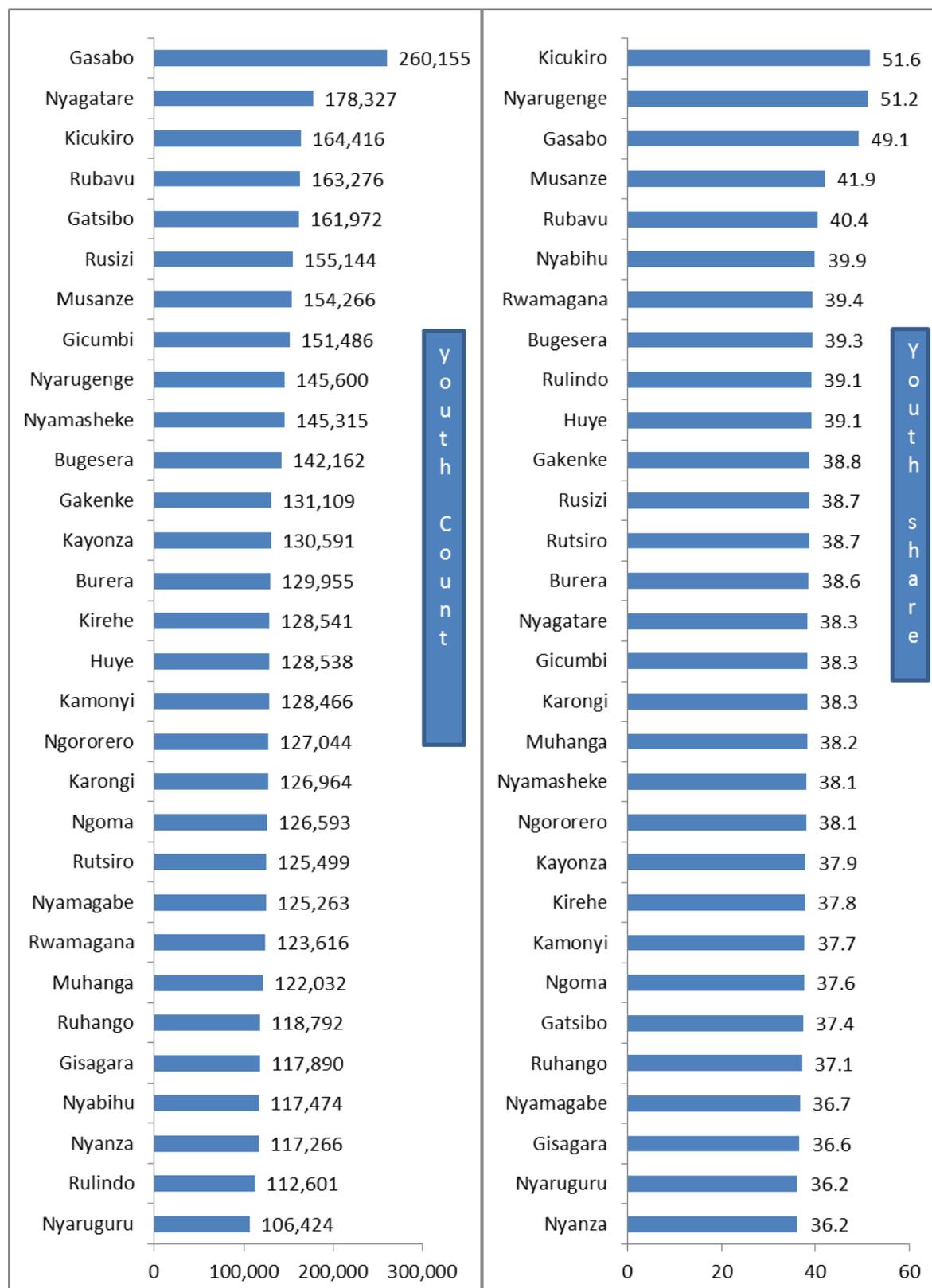
Table 1: Number of youths and their percentage among the resident population by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Total population			Number of youth (14-35)			Population share (% of youth among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Urban	891,806	845,878	1,737,684	438,544	407,032	845,576	49.2	48.1	48.7
Rural	4,173,062	4,605,227	8,778,289	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	38.2	37.5	37.8
Total	5,064,868	5,451,105	10,515,973	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777	40.1	39.1	39.6
Kigali City									
Urban	451,673	407,659	859,332	244,129	214,480	458,609	54.0	52.6	53.4
Rural	134,450	138,904	273,354	56,708	54,854	111,562	42.2	39.5	40.8
Total	586,123	546,563	1,132,686	300,837	269,334	570,171	51.3	49.3	50.3
South									
Urban	119,353	110,413	229,766	51,971	49,055	101,026	43.5	44.4	44.0
Rural	1,114,401	1,245,808	2,360,209	414,595	449,050	863,645	37.2	36.0	36.6
Total	1,233,754	1,356,221	2,589,975	466,566	498,105	964,671	37.8	36.7	37.2
West									
Urban	149,586	151,726	301,312	64,884	65,407	130,291	43.4	43.1	43.2
Rural	1,018,859	1,151,068	2,169,927	390,270	440,155	830,425	38.3	38.2	38.3
Total	1,168,445	1,302,794	2,471,239	455,154	505,562	960,716	39.0	38.8	38.9
North									
Urban	77,284	83,524	160,808	34,597	37,123	71,720	44.8	44.4	44.6
Rural	741,172	824,390	1,565,562	290,942	316,755	607,697	39.3	38.4	38.8
Total	818,456	907,914	1,726,370	325,539	353,878	679,417	39.8	39.0	39.4
East									
Urban	93,910	92,556	186,466	42,963	40,967	83,930	45.7	44.3	45.0
Rural	1,164,180	1,245,057	2,409,237	442,071	465,801	907,872	38.0	37.4	37.7
Total	1,258,090	1,337,613	2,595,703	485,034	506,768	991,802	38.6	37.9	38.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The youth population share is highest in urban sectors, for instance in the three districts of Kigali City –Kicukiro (52%), Nyarugenge (51%) and Gasabo (49%) – but also in other urban areas (former chefs-lieux) across the country, such as Musanze (42%) and Rubavu (40%) (Table 32 in annex; Figure 1).

Figure 1: Youth population and youth population share by district



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Evolution between 2002 and 2012

The youth population grew by 961,793 during the intercensal period (2002–2012) (Table 2). This represents an increase of 30% over the 10 years or an average annual growth of 3%. Males contributed more than females to the total increase, closing to some extent the gap between the male and female population observed at the time of the 2002 Census. The number of men aged 14–35 increased from 1,521,334 to 2,033,130 and the number of women from 1,683,650 to 2,133,647.

All provinces saw their youth population grow in terms of numbers between 2002 and 2012. The largest increase occurred in the Eastern Province (from 669,398 in 2002 to 991,802 in 2012), a rise of 48% over the decade.

Although the size of the youth population has increased, its share over the past 10 years has been stable (39.4% in 2002 and 39.6% in 2012). On the basis of the national definition of youth, there is no evidence yet that the peak in the youth bulge has been reached. However, with declining child population shares, the bulge is expected to further shift toward older ages.

Table 2: Evolution between 2002 and 2012 of the size and population share of the youth by sex and province

Province and Year of Census	Number of youth (Size)			Population share (% of the youth among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
2002	1,521,334	1,683,650	3,204,984	39.2	39.6	39.4
2012	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777	40.1	39.1	39.6
Kigali City						
2002	210,308	180,080	390,388	52.4	49.5	51
2012	300,837	269,334	570,171	51.3	49.3	50.3
South						
2002	369,145	423,029	792,174	38.1	38.9	38.5
2012	466,566	498,105	964,671	37.8	36.7	37.2
West						
2002	355,584	412,580	768,164	37	38.2	37.6
2012	455,154	505,562	960,716	39	38.8	38.9
North						
2002	270,323	314,537	584,860	36.9	38	37.5
2012	325,539	353,878	679,417	39.8	39	39.4
East						
2002	315,974	353,424	669,398	38.9	39.8	39.4
2012	485,034	506,768	991,802	38.6	37.9	38.2

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2002 and 2012.

Chapter 4: Socio-demographic characteristics of the youth population

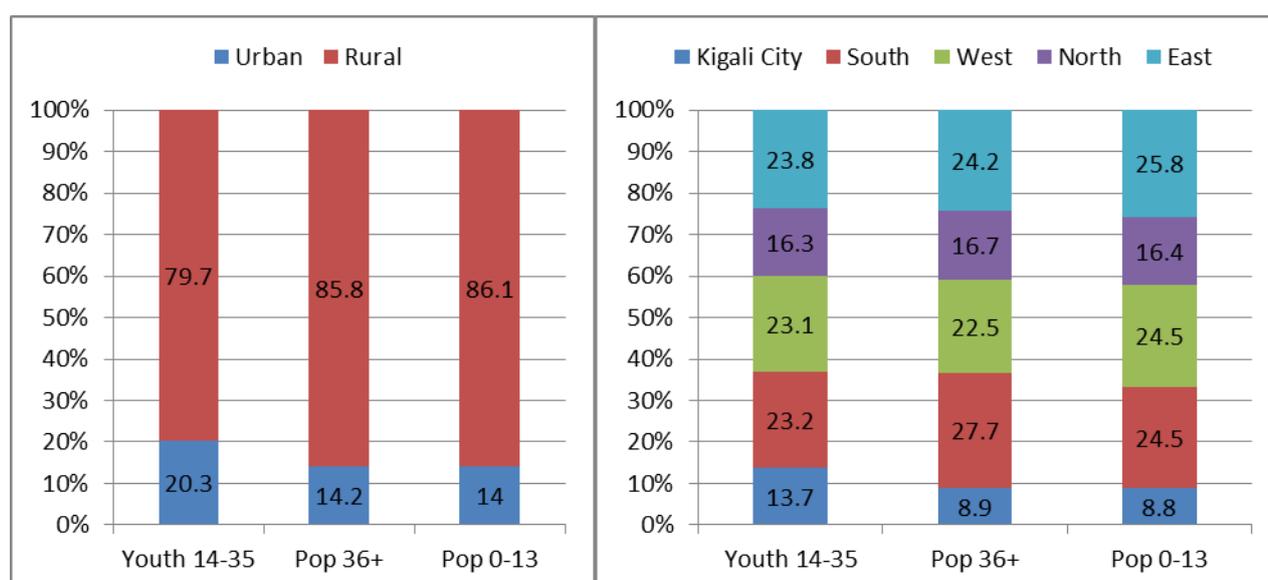
This chapter discusses aspects associated with demographic dynamics of young people: their age–sex structure, migration behaviour, marital status, fertility, and health/disability.

4.1 Spatial distribution and age–sex structure of the youth population

The geographical distribution of the population of young people in Rwanda indicates that most live in rural areas (80%) Figure 2. However, as already indicated in the discussion of youth population shares by area of residence, young people are higher in urban areas compared to other population groups. As shown in Figure 2, only 14% of children under 14 and the population aged 36 and above live in urban areas, compared to 20% of young people 14–35.

With regard to the distribution of the youth population across provinces, Figure 2 indicates that the largest proportion of 14-35 year olds (24%) and children below the age of 14 (26%) live in the Eastern Province. On the other hand, the largest proportion of people aged 36 or above lives in the Southern Province (28%). While Kigali City ranks last, with 14% of the total youth, it has a considerably larger proportion of young people than of younger or older population groups (9%).

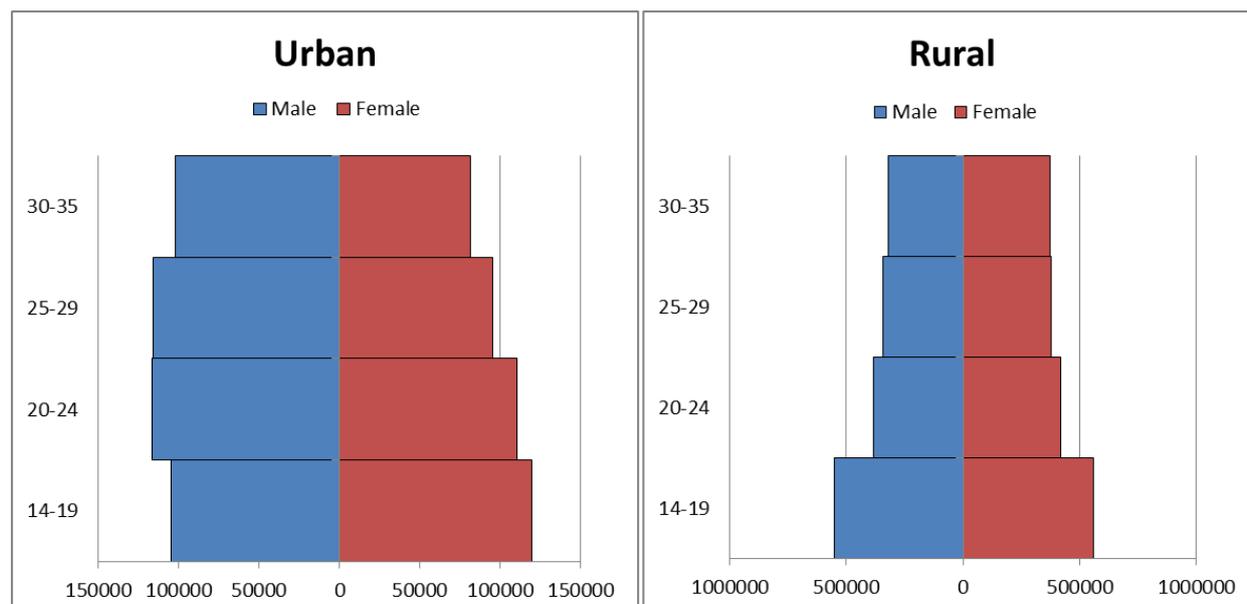
Figure 2: Distribution of youth population by area of residence and province (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) For the underlying table see Table33 in the Annex.

A comparison of age pyramids for the resident youth population in urban and rural areas shows a pyramid shaped pattern for rural areas, with the largest base in the 14–19 age group and a gradually decreasing number of people in older age groups (Figure 3; Table35 in annex). The pattern is similar for young women in urban areas. However, starting from 104,852 in the 14–19 age group, the number of young men in urban areas increases between 20–24 (116,135) and 25–29 (115,731). This may reflect selectivity in rural–urban migration of youth, with more males migrating in their twenties. Young women, on the other hand, may have already migrated to urban areas by their late teens (see also the thematic reports on the children (NISR, 2014b)) and gender (NISR, 2014c)).

Figure 3: Age pyramid of the youth population by area of residence

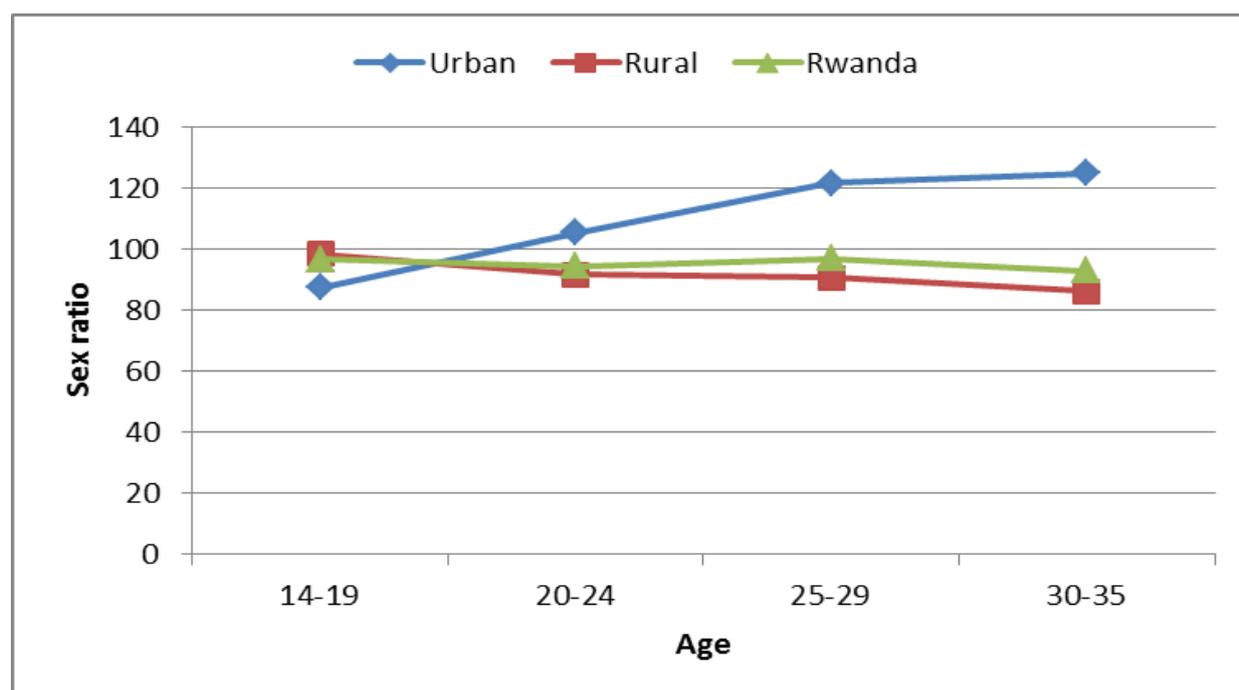


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

An alternative approach to examining the sex composition of population of young people is through the sex ratio, which gives the number of males per 100 females. Figure 4 depicts the sex ratio by age group and separately for urban and rural areas. At the national level, the sex ratio remains slightly below 100 in all age groups, implying that there are more women than men in all age groups. On average, there is a deficit of five men compared to the number of women aged 14–35, or a sex-ratio of 95 (Table 36).

However, there are significant differences by area of residence. In urban areas, starting from a low level of 87 males per 100 females in the 14–19 age group, the sex ratio reaches 105 among young people aged 20–24 years, and increases continuously to 125 men per 100 women in the oldest youth age group. In rural areas the sex ratio is just below 100 at age 14–19 and declines to 86 between age 30 and 35.

Figure 4: Sex ratio of youth by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

The youth population in urban areas is, on average, older than in rural areas. The proportion of the youngest age group (14–19) is 33% in rural areas against 27% in urban areas (Table3). The rural – urban pattern is also reflected in the smaller proportion of 14–19 year olds in Kigali City (24%) compared to other provinces.

Table3: Age-sex distribution (%) of young people by province and area of residence

Province and 5-year age-group (Years)	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
14-19	23.9	29.5	26.6	34.5	32.3	33.4	32.2	31.8	32.0
20-24	26.5	27.1	26.8	24.0	24.3	24.2	24.6	24.8	24.7
25-29	26.4	23.4	25.0	21.4	21.8	21.6	22.5	22.1	22.3
30-35	23.2	20.1	21.7	20.1	21.6	20.9	20.8	21.3	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777
Kigali City									
14-19	19.9	27.4	23.4	26.2	27.1	26.7	21.1	27.3	24.0
20-24	27.0	28.1	27.5	24.2	25.4	24.8	26.5	27.6	27.0
24-29	28.5	24.6	26.7	24.3	23.7	24.0	27.7	24.4	26.2
30-35	24.6	19.9	22.4	25.4	23.8	24.6	24.7	20.7	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	244,129	214,480	458,609	56,708	54,854	111,562	300,837	269,334	570,171
South									
14-19	27.6	31.3	29.4	35.4	32.8	34.0	34.5	32.6	33.6
20-24	24.8	25.0	24.9	22.5	22.9	22.7	22.7	23.1	22.9
24-29	24.7	23.0	23.9	21.1	22.0	21.6	21.5	22.1	21.8
30-35	23.0	20.6	21.8	21.0	22.4	21.7	21.3	22.2	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	51,971	49,055	101,026	414,595	449,050	863,645	466,566	498,105	964,671
West									
14-19	29.1	31.5	30.3	35.5	32.7	34.0	34.6	32.5	33.5

Province and 5-year age-group (Years)	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
20-24	26.4	26.1	26.3	24.6	24.9	24.7	24.9	25.0	24.9
24-29	23.4	22.0	22.7	21.0	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.5
30-35	21.0	20.5	20.7	18.9	20.9	20.0	19.2	20.9	20.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	64,884	65,407	130,291	390,270	440,155	830,425	455,154	505,562	960,716
North									
14-19	32.7	34.0	33.4	35.1	33.5	34.2	34.8	33.5	34.1
20-24	25.4	25.9	25.6	24.7	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.7	24.7
24-29	22.1	21.0	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.6
30-35	19.9	19.1	19.5	18.6	20.5	19.6	18.8	20.3	19.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	34,597	37,123	71,720	290,942	316,755	607,697	325,539	353,878	679,417
East									
14-19	27.6	30.9	29.2	33.3	31.4	32.4	32.8	31.4	32.1
20-24	26.3	26.9	26.6	24.5	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.9	24.8
24-29	24.2	22.0	23.1	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8
30-35	21.8	20.2	21.0	20.7	22.1	21.4	20.8	21.9	21.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	42,963	40,967	83,930	442,071	465,801	907,872	485,034	506,768	991,802

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

4.2 Migration experience of young people

Migration (internal and international) is one factor in population change and spatial population patterns. Internal migration between districts is a potentially positive force as it allows people to go where the jobs are and to seek out the best opportunities. In general, youths are more likely to migrate either internally or abroad than the rest of the population (see the thematic report on migration, NISR (2013d)).

Various indicators can provide insights into the migration experience of youth. Lifetime migration, defined as the place of birth being different to the current place of residence, captures migration regardless of how long ago this happened. A limitation on this measure is that the case of a person migrating and then returning to the place of birth is not captured, as the place of birth and the place of current residence then coincide again. The indicator used thus provides a lower-bound count of persons with migration experience. Lifetime migration can be contrasted with recent migration, which captures moves that happened in the five years prior to the Census. These recent moves are captured by questions on the previous place of residence and the number of years spent in the current place of residence. Moreover, migration can also be defined in terms of the boundaries that are crossed during the move: district boundaries, province boundaries, or international boundaries. The type of boundary reflects the distance of the move, and one expects migration at district level to be more common than migration across province boundaries.

The first indicator considered provides information on lifetime migration at district level. Overall, 1,082,274 young people between 14 and 35 were found to be resident in districts which were different from their residence district at birth (Table 4). These included 537,415 men and 544,859 women. The highest number of youth migrants is observed in Kigali City (400,188), followed by the Eastern Province (385,074). The majority (74%) of the youth population in Rwanda are non-migrants, i.e. they still live in their district of birth. However, migration experience among youth is

considerably higher in urban areas, where more than 60% of the youth have experienced a lifetime migration.

Table 4: Number and percentage of youths with lifetime migration experience by sex, province and area of residence

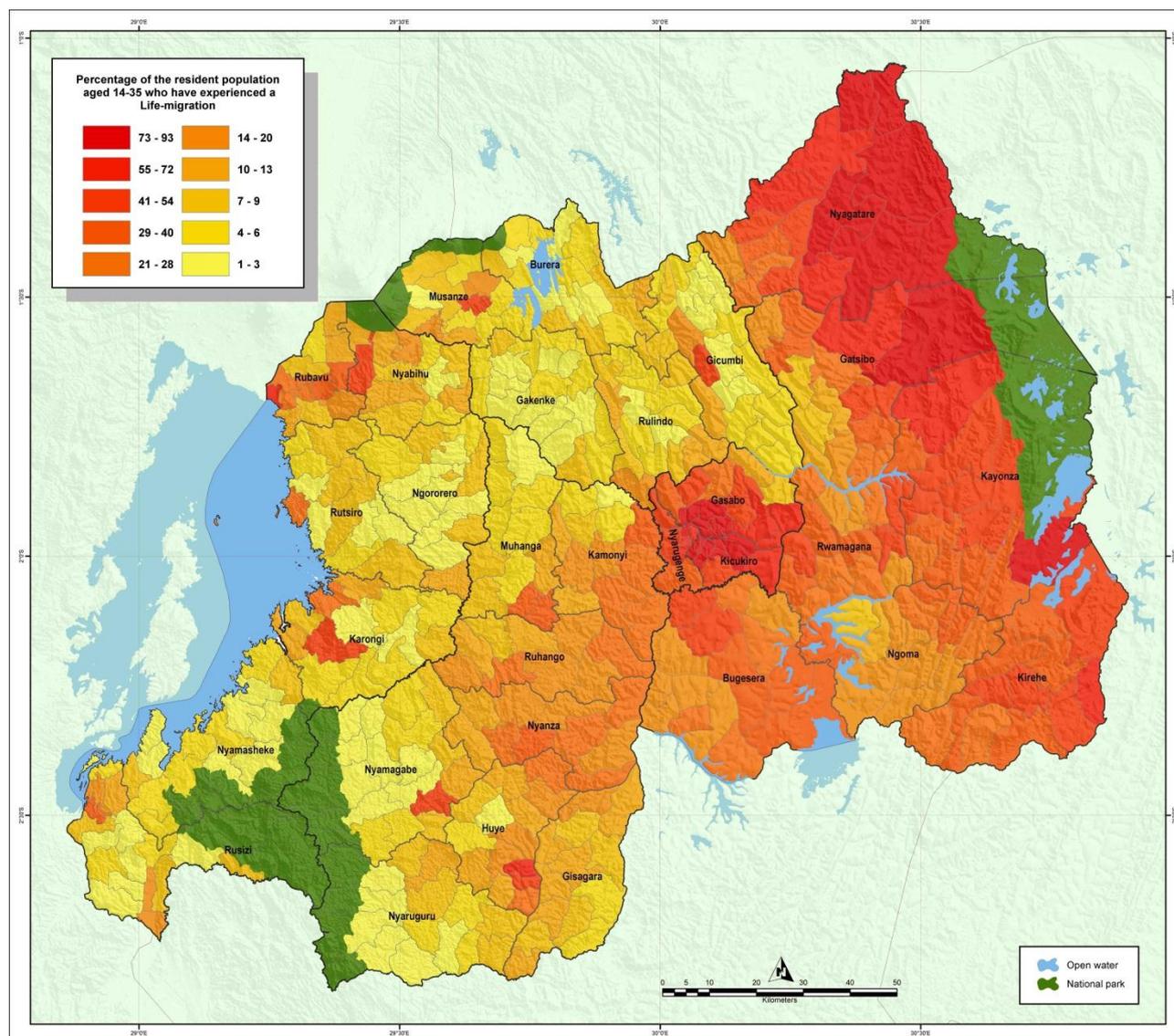
Province and Area of residence	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number of Migrants	Migrants % of youth	Number of Migrants	Migrants % of youth	Number of Migrants	Migrants % of youth
Rwanda						
Urban	277,474	63.3	246,472	60.6	523,946	62.0
Rural	259,941	16.3	298,387	17.3	558,328	16.8
Total	537,415	26.4	544,859	25.5	1,082,274	26.0
Kigali City						
Urban	194,536	79.7	166,988	77.9	361,524	78.8
Rural	19,836	35.0	18,828	34.3	38,664	34.7
Total	214,372	71.3	185,816	69.0	400,188	70.2
South						
Urban	22,224	42.8	20,175	41.1	42,399	42.0
Rural	41,264	10.0	53,681	12.0	94,945	11.0
Total	63,488	13.6	73,856	14.8	137,344	14.2
West						
Urban	25,283	39.0	23,624	36.1	48,907	37.5
Rural	24,709	6.3	31,866	7.2	56,575	6.8
Total	49,992	11.0	55,490	11.0	105,482	11.0
North						
Urban	11,124	32.2	12,772	34.4	23,896	33.3
Rural	10,708	3.7	19,582	6.2	30,290	5.0
Total	21,832	6.7	32,354	9.1	54,186	8.0
East						
Urban	24,307	56.6	22,913	55.9	47,220	56.3
Rural	163,424	37.0	174,430	37.5	337,854	37.2
Total	187,731	38.7	197,343	38.9	385,074	38.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Lifetime migrants are young people living in a district that is different from their district of birth. (2) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

Figure 5 gives insights into the geographical patterns of lifetime migration. Darker-shaded areas imply a relatively high percentage of young people with lifetime migration in the sector. Urban sectors in Kigali City stand out as concentrating the largest share of youth migrants. The lowest prevalence of youth migrants is observed in the Northern Province, though there are exceptions, in particular in Musanze and individual sectors in Gicumbi. In general, migration prevalence is higher in urban sectors, even in areas with predominantly low migration prevalence. Migration in the Eastern Province is much more widespread, and affects urban as well as rural areas.

Such population mobility may be attributed to the higher likelihood of young people to migrate from rural to urban areas for employment and education facilities. Lifetime migration in the rural areas of the Eastern Province may be linked to mobility for land and work.

Figure 5: Percentage of lifetime migrants among the youth population(sectorlevel)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

Table 5 provides further information on the origins and destinations of lifetime migration among the youth population, whereby lifetime migration is still defined as currently living in a different district from the district of birth. Each cell in the table shows a combination of an origin (province of birth) and a destination (current province of residence). Where the two coincide (e.g. where the province of birth is Kigali City and current province of residence is also Kigali City), the count corresponds to the number of persons who have experienced a district-level migration within the province of Kigali City, e.g. persons who were born in Gasabo but are now living in Nyarugenge.

The Total row gives the number of lifetime migrants according to their current province of residence. It shows the importance of a province as a migration destination for young people, including intra-provincial moves from one district to another within the same province. These figures correspond to those presented in Table 4. Excluding migration within the same province can provide evidence on lifetime migration between provinces instead of at the district level. The Total without intra-provincial migration row at the very bottom of the table indicates that there were a total of 836,795 lifetime migrants in this population segment. As in the case of district-level

migration, Kigali City and the Eastern Province are the main destinations for inter-provincial migration. On the other hand, a large share of lifetime migration in other provinces is of intra-provincial nature.

The main ‘sending’ provinces can be identified from the ‘Total without Intra-Provincial migration’ column at the very right of the table. Again excluding young people who migrated across districts within the same province, the Southern Province emerges as the main ‘sending’ province within Rwanda (194,034), followed by the Northern Province (168,222). However, even more young people aged 14–35 were born abroad and are now living in Rwanda (227,609).

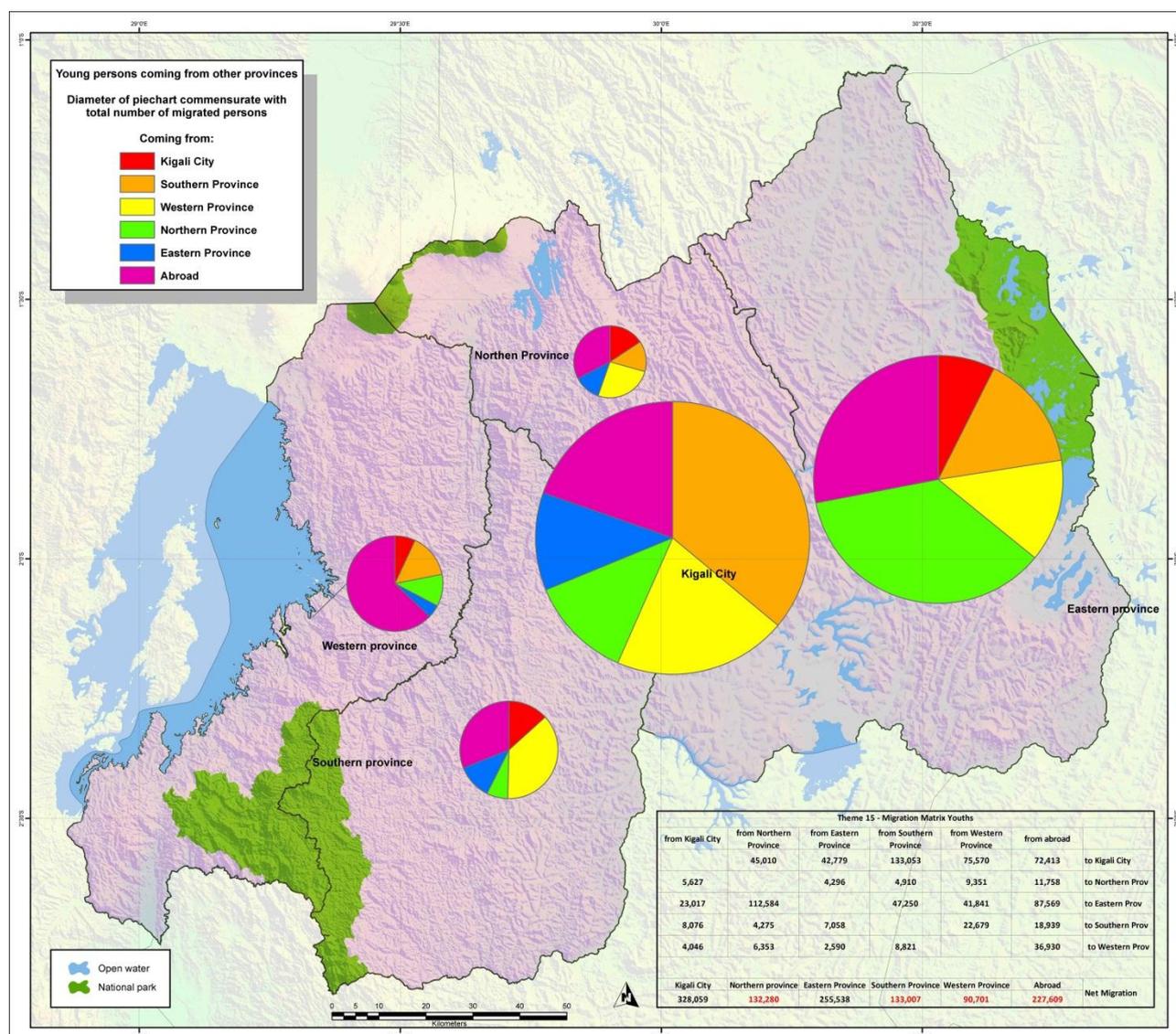
Table 5: Number of lifetime migrants aged 14–35 by province of current residence and province of birth

Province of birth	Province of current residence						Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration
	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	Total	
Kigali City	31,363	8,076	4,046	5,627	23,017	72,129	40,766
South	133,053	76,317	8,821	4,910	47,250	270,351	194,034
West	75,570	22,679	46,742	9,351	41,841	196,183	149,441
North	45,010	4,275	6,353	18,244	112,584	186,466	168,222
East	42,779	7,058	2,590	4,296	72,813	129,536	56,723
Abroad	72,413	18,939	36,930	11,758	87,569	227,609	227,609
Total	400,188	137,344	105,482	54,186	385,074	1,082,274	836,795
Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration	368,825	61,027	58,740	35,942	312,261	836,795	

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35) with lifetime migration experience (district level).

Moreover, the origin-destination combinations provide information on the direction of lifetime migration. The size of the pie charts in the map in Figure 6-reflects the number of lifetime migrants currently living in the province, and Kigali City (followed by the Eastern Province) appears, once again, as the main migration destination. Furthermore, the pie charts show the composition in terms of migrant origin (province of birth). In Kigali City, the majority were born in the Southern Province (133,053), whereas in the Eastern Province the largest proportion of lifetime youth migrants were born in the Northern Province (112,584) or came from abroad (87,569).

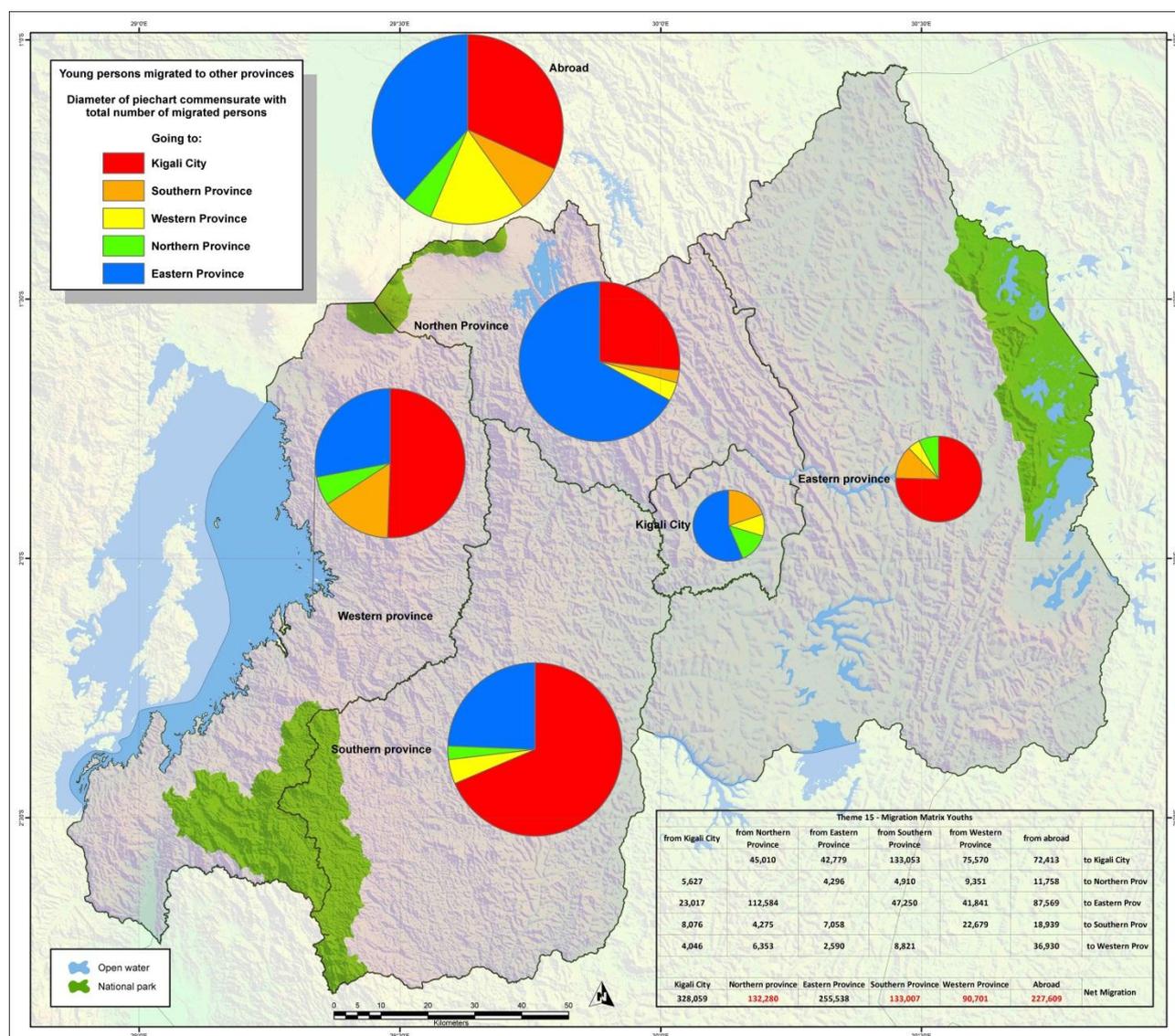
Figure 6: Number of lifetime in-migrants (province level) among young people and distribution across provinces of origin (birth)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35) with lifetime migration experience (province level).

The map in Figure 7 takes the perspective of the province of birth and depicts the main destinations of youth lifetime migrants. The size of the pie charts shows the number of youth who were born in the province and had left for another province. A relatively small number of youth born in Kigali City and the Eastern Province left their province of birth for another region in the country. Kigali City (depicted in red) is the preferred destination for youth lifetime migrants born in the Western Province, the Southern Province, and the Eastern Province. The Eastern Province is the main destination region for youth migrants born in the Northern Province, in Kigali City, or abroad (in blue).

Figure 7: Number of lifetime out-migrants (province level) among youth and distribution across provinces of destination (current residence)



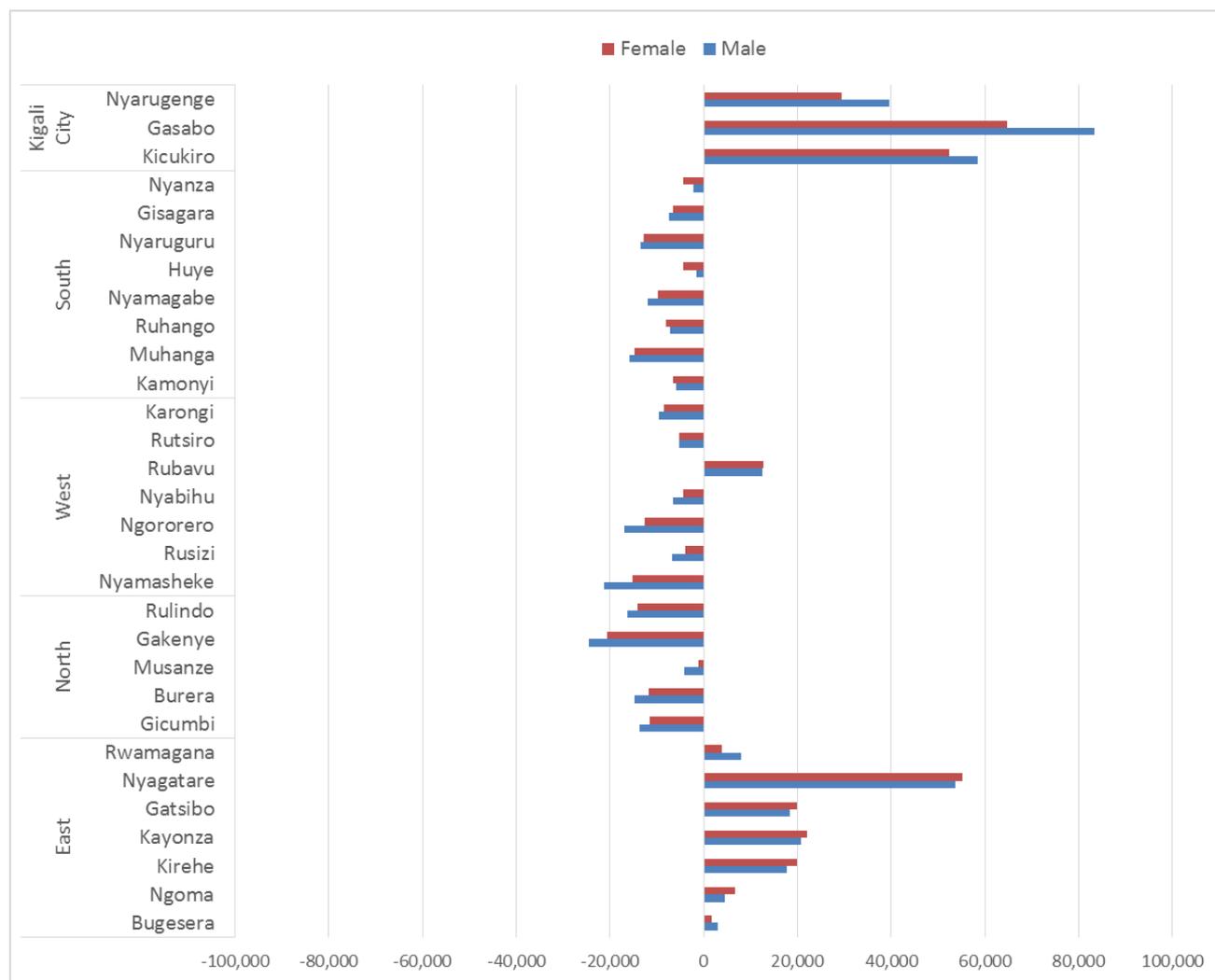
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: youth resident population (ages 14-35) with lifetime migration experience (province level).

Finally, Figure 8 shows the district level and the net migration for young women and young men for each district. As expected, net migration is highly positive in certain districts in the Eastern Province (Nyagatare, Kirehe, Gatsibo and Kayonza) and in the three Kigali City districts (Gasabo, Kicukiro and Nyarugenge). Net migration is also positive in Rubavu district (Western Province).

On the other hand, districts in the Northern Province (Gakenke, Burera and Gicumbi), certain districts in the Western province (Nyamasheke, Ngororero) and Muhanga and Nyaruguru districts in the Southern Province show the largest net losses of young people.

The general net migration pattern is similar for young men and young women. Nonetheless, the results suggest that in Kigali City districts more men than women have arrived from other districts. On the other hand, Eastern Province districts appear to attract slightly more women than men.

Figure 8: Lifetime youth net migration by district and sex



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) see also Table37.

Table 6 shows the distribution of age at last migration among youths with lifetime migration experience. Age at last migration is based both on information on current age and on the duration spent at the current residence. It appears that young people now living in the Eastern Province migrated at relatively young ages, while a larger proportion of migrant youth in Kigali City last migrated in their late teens and twenties.

Table 6: Age at last migration among lifetime youth migrants by province

Age at Last Migration	Province					
	Rwanda	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
0-4	6.5	3.4	5.9	8.7	5.9	9.4
5-9	7.9	5.0	6.7	8.7	5.6	11.4
10-14	11.1	9.0	9.6	9.6	7.2	14.9
14-19	19.3	24.1	16.6	15.1	14.9	17.2
20-24	22.5	28.0	23.0	17.7	21.1	18.0
25-29	14.6	16.9	16.1	11.2	12.9	12.8
30-35	5.9	6.6	6.5	4.2	4.9	5.7
Not Stated	12.1	7.1	15.5	24.9	27.6	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,082,274	400,188	137,344	105,482	54,186	385,074

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35) with lifetime migration experience (district level). See Table38 for disaggregation by sex.

Young people may migrate to acquire education, in which case one expects to find a relation between education and migration status. Table 7 shows the level of education of young people with *recent migration* experience – who migrated across district boundaries within the last five years—compared to other young people (including lifetime migrants whose last migration occurred more than five years ago).

Differences between the two groups are not large. More than half of young people with recent migration experience have only primary education, whereas this is the case for six in 10 non-migrants. At national level, a slightly larger proportion of recent migrants have a secondary-level education. However, this result is mainly due to the stronger concentration of migrant youth in urban areas, as non-migrants achieve similar levels when taking the rural–urban disaggregation into account. Migration seems, however, to be linked to university education, as 9% of migrant youth have attended tertiary education compared to 2% among non-migrants, a proportion which increases to respectively 14% and 10% in urban areas (Table 7).

Table 7: Highest level of education of youth with recent migration experience compared to other youth

Level of education of recent migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Recent Migrants									
No education	5.3	5.8	5.5	15.5	15.7	15.6	9.7	10.5	10.1
Preschool	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Primary	48.7	47.9	48.3	63.9	64.6	64.3	55.2	55.9	55.6
Post-primary	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Secondary	29.3	32.0	30.6	16.3	16.6	16.5	23.8	24.7	24.2
University	15.2	12.9	14.1	3.0	1.7	2.3	10.0	7.6	8.7
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	157,308	148,220	305,528	117,747	135,489	253,236	275,055	283,709	558,764
Non-Migrants									
No education	6.1	7.3	6.7	12.7	14.6	13.7	11.7	13.6	12.7
Preschool	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	45.6	43.8	44.7	66.1	65.7	65.9	63.1	62.8	63.0
Post-primary	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Secondary	36.7	38.3	37.5	18.3	17.7	18.0	21.0	20.4	20.7
University	10.0	9.1	9.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	2.9	1.9	2.4
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	245,321	237,873	483,194	1,431,823	1,545,623	2,977,446	1,677,144	1,783,496	3,460,640

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The total of recent migrants and non-migrants will not be equal to the total number of young people in Rwanda, as some individuals have not stated their recent migration status.

4.3 Marital status, nuptiality and fertility

In Rwanda, formal unions (married) or informal unions (living together) between men and women are the sole socially permissible context for sexual activity. Marital status can therefore be considered to be the primary factor initiating exposure to the risk of pregnancy. The answer modalities to the marital status question in the 2012 Census were 'never married', 'currently married', 'separated', 'widowed', and 'divorced'. They are thus different from the marital status categories examined in the 2002 Census, in which informal unions ('union's libres') were also considered. A larger number of children identified with the category of 'union libre' than with marriage. In 2012, the category 'marriage' grouped all cohabitation, whether through formal or traditional marriage.

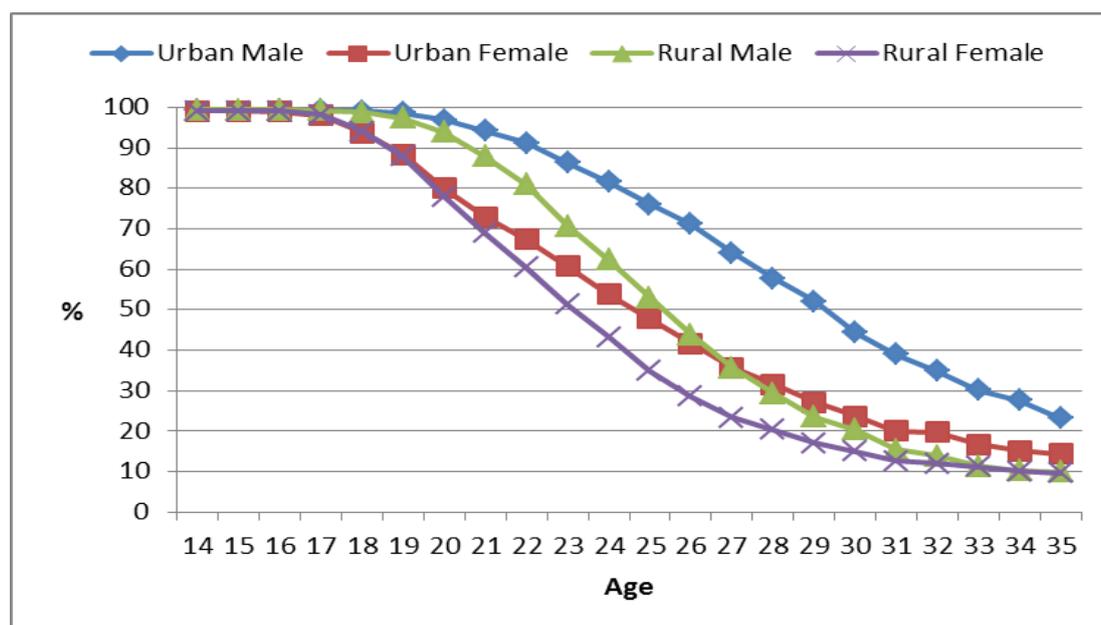
Overall, 60% of the youth population have never been married and 38% were married at the time of the Census. The proportion of youth divorced, separated and widowed remains very small (Table 8). Marital status according to place of residence differs between rural and urban residences. Marriage among rural youths is more common (39%) than among young people living in urban areas (32%). The highest proportion among young people of those responding 'never married' is in urban areas (66% as against 59% in rural areas); on the other hand, the proportion of currently married is highest in rural areas (39% as against 32% in urban areas). There are no remarkable differences regarding other marital statuses.

Table 8: Distribution of young people by marital status (%) and sex and area of residence

Current marital status	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Never married	72.6	59.0	66.0	64.1	54.1	58.9	66.0	55.0	60.3
Currently married	26.8	37.7	32.1	35.3	42.7	39.1	33.4	41.7	37.7
Separated	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5
Widowed	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5
Divorced	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

Plotting the percentage of people who have never married against individual ages gives a clearer picture of the rural–urban nuptiality pattern as well as differences by sex (Figure 9; Table 41). Until age 17; the proportion of never-married is close to 100% for both sexes and in rural and urban areas. Young women in rural areas are the first to get married. At age 23, almost one in two women in rural areas is already married. At the same age, 60% of young women in urban areas remain unmarried, as do 71% of men in rural areas, and 86% of men in urban areas. Men in urban areas tend to delay marriage. By age 30, 44% remain unmarried.

Figure 9: Percentage of young people who have never married by age, sex and area of residence

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

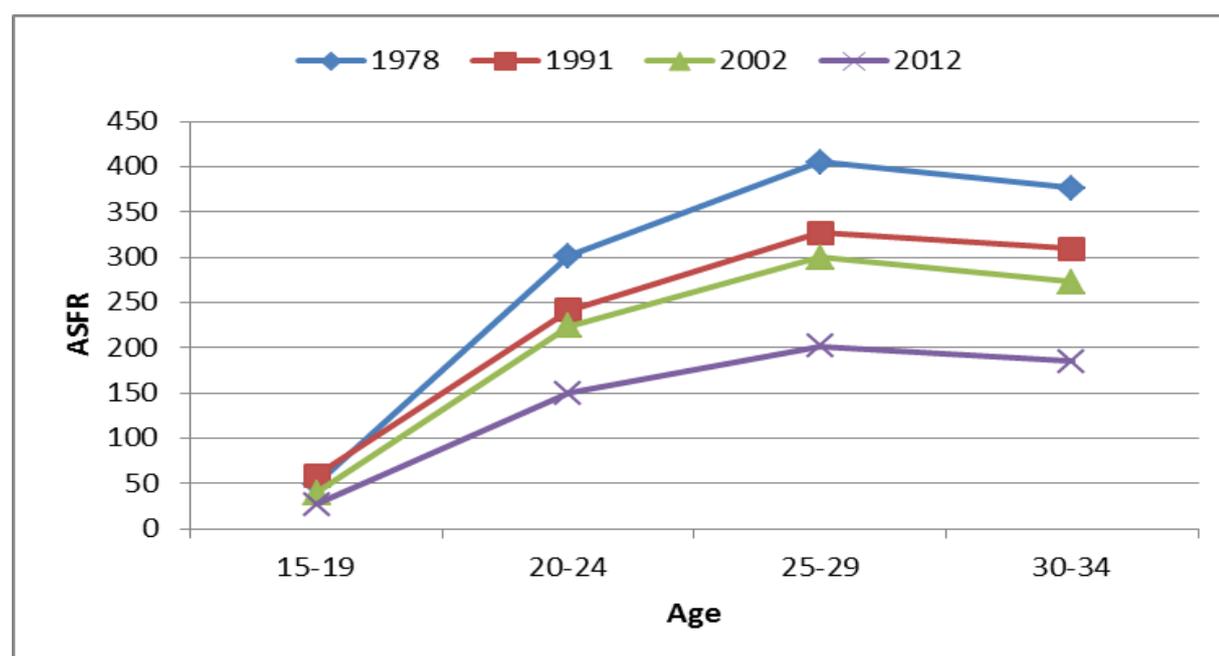
The large majority of married or separated young men are in a monogamous union (95%) and only 2% are, or were, in a polygamous union (Table 43 in Annex D). The remaining 3% did not state their type of union. Polygamous unions are hence less common among young people than among the population aged 36 or above (7%), which could be an age effect or due to a change in societal norms.

4.4 Fertility among young women

Fertility is one of the three principal components of population dynamics, the other two being mortality and migration. Analysis of youth fertility is important; as the age range considered covers the peak of reproductive activity as well as teenage fertility. The latter should be examined for several reasons. First, children born to very young mothers run a greater risk of illness and death. Second, teenage mothers are more likely to suffer complications during pregnancy and are less likely to have them treated, exposing them to greater risk of complications during delivery and a greater risk of dying for reasons related to childbearing. Third, early childbearing seriously affects a woman's ability to pursue an education, thereby limiting her job opportunities. To allow for a comparison with the previous Censuses, and given the presentation of fertility in five-year age groups in the Thematic Report on Fertility and Natality (NISR, 2014e), fertility is presented for young people aged 15–34, instead of the 14–35 age range used in the remainder of the report. Fertility indicators are computed using the ARFE2 indirect estimation method (Arriaga, 1983) and data on parities have been corrected using the El Badry correction (Moultrie et al., 2012, p.30). For further methodological details the reader is referred NISR (2014e).

Figure 10 shows age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) –the number of live births per 1,000 women of a specific age group in a given year –for the four Population and Housing Censuses since 1978. Across all Census years, ASFR follow a similar pattern: they increase rapidly with age, peak between age 25 and age 29, and then taper off. The strong decline in fertility in Rwanda over the past decades is clearly visible, as each curve stays below the previous one. While in 1978 there were 405 births per 1,000 women aged 25–29, this number had halved by 2012. Teenage fertility among females aged 15–19 also declined, but at a slightly slower pace than fertility among the older age groups.

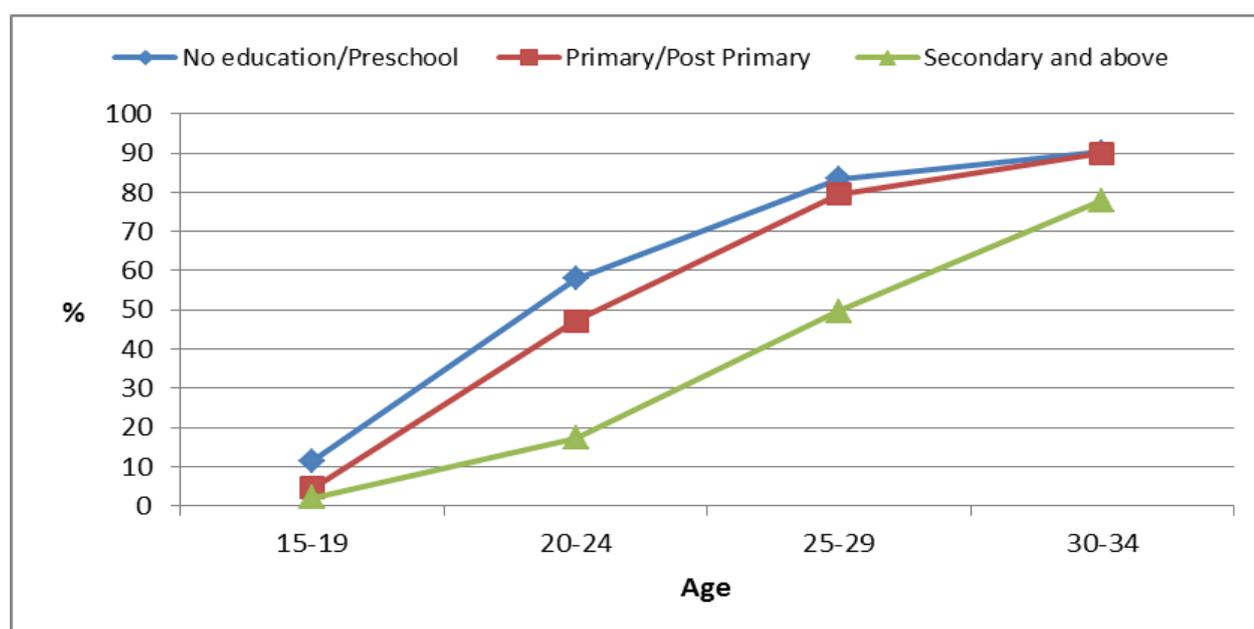
Figure 10: Evolution of age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) since 1978 (births per 1000 women in age group)



Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012. Estimates for 1978, 1991 and 2002 as cited in SNR (2005), p.46. Notes: (1) Base population: resident female youth population (ages 15–34). For underlying data see Table 44.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of female adolescents and young adults who have given birth by age and education level. Early childbearing is more common among less educated youth. At age 20–24, 58% of women without education or only preschool education have already given birth, while this is the case for only 17% of women with at least some secondary level education. Around 90% of women aged 30–34 with post-primary or less had already given birth by the time of the Census; this applied to 78% of those with at least secondary education and above. Women who have progressed to higher levels of education tend to delay childbearing. The largest difference can be seen for women who have attended secondary school and higher levels of education compared to those who are less educated.

Figure 11: Percentage of women who have ever given birth by age among young women by highest education level



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident female youth population (ages 15–34). For underlying data see Table 45.

4.5 Prevalence and causes of disability among youth

According to the Convention 61/106 of the United Nations on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ‘persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.’ In the RPHC 2012, the measure of disability is based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health, which focuses on activity limitations and participation restrictions rather than medical conditions (WHO, 2001). The question asks about ‘difficulties seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing, learning/concentrating, or other’ and enquires about the causes of each type of disability.

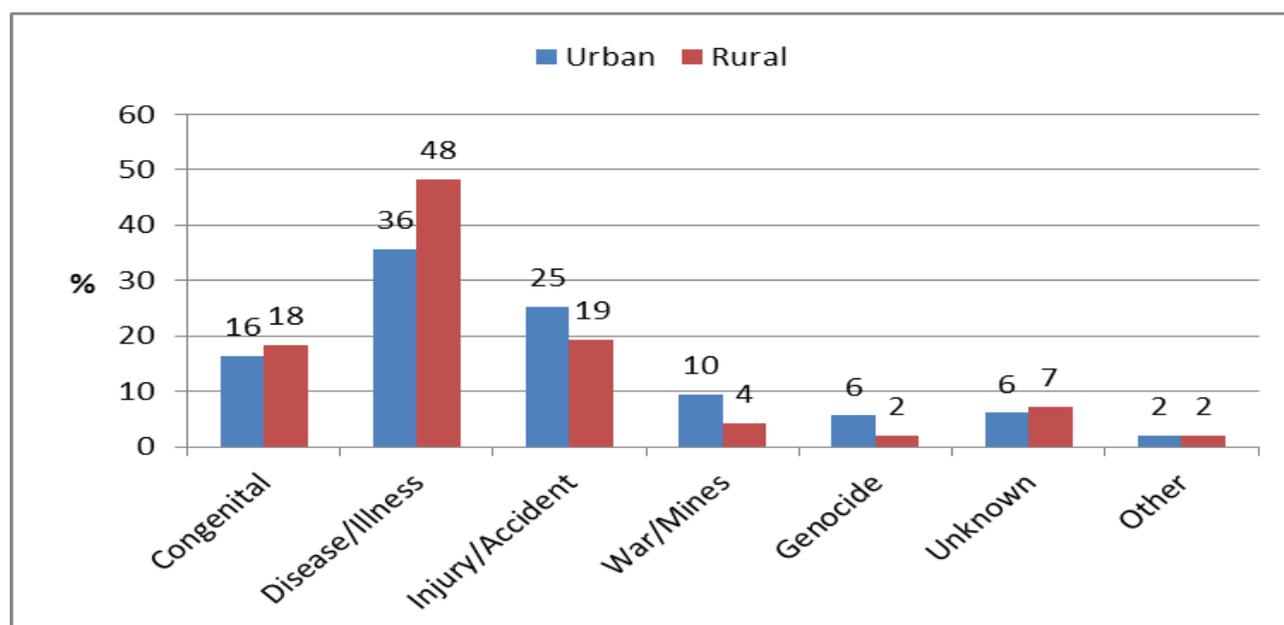
Overall, 140,423 persons aged 14–35 years (3% of the youth population) have some form of activity limitation (Table 9). The number of young people with disabilities is higher in rural areas, where 122,136 persons (3.7%) are disabled as against 18,287 persons (2.2%) in urban areas. Disability prevalence is also higher among young men (3.8%) than young women (2.9%). The most common type of disability is related to difficulties walking/climbing; this applies across the entire country and to men as well as women.

Table 9: Number and percentage of youths affected by each type of disability by sex, area of residence and province

Sex, area of residence and provinces	Seeing		Hearing		Speaking		Walking / Climbing		Learning / Concentrating		Other		Type Not Stated		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rwanda	14,364	0.3	11,572	0.3	7,099	0.2	60,821	1.5	35,639	0.9	19,337	0.5	901	0.0	140,423	3.4
Sex																
Male	7,481	0.4	6,179	0.3	4,061	0.2	36,303	1.8	18,975	0.9	9,283	0.5	431	0.0	77,668	3.8
Female	6,883	0.3	5,393	0.3	3,038	0.1	24,518	1.1	16,664	0.8	10,054	0.5	470	0.0	62,755	2.9
Area																
Urban	1,518	0.2	1,335	0.2	907	0.1	9,237	1.1	4,341	0.5	1,906	0.2	197	0.0	18,287	2.2
Rural	12,846	0.4	10,237	0.3	6,192	0.2	51,584	1.6	31,298	0.9	17,431	0.5	704	0.0	122,136	3.7
Province																
Kigali City	1,028	0.2	901	0.2	565	0.1	6,673	1.2	2,952	0.5	1,072	0.2	106	0.0	12,574	2.2
South	3,290	0.3	3,228	0.3	2,084	0.2	14,295	1.5	11,222	1.2	5,237	0.5	105	0.0	36,754	3.8
West	3,704	0.4	2,410	0.3	1,629	0.2	16,268	1.7	7,599	0.8	4,771	0.5	154	0.0	34,377	3.6
North	2,304	0.3	1,533	0.2	1,079	0.2	8,247	1.2	4,314	0.6	2,480	0.4	251	0.0	18,874	2.8
East	4,038	0.4	3,500	0.4	1,742	0.2	15,338	1.5	9,552	1.0	5,777	0.6	285	0.0	37,844	3.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

Figure 12 shows that most disabilities are caused by a disease or an illness. Injuries and accidents are reported more frequently as a cause of a disability in urban areas than in rural areas, as are disabilities resulting from the war or genocide against the Tutsi.

Figure 12: Percentage of young persons with disabilities reporting a particular cause of their disability by area of residence

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: young people living with a disability; (2) the percentages do not add up to 100% as one person can be affected by more than one disability; (3) for counts and a more detailed disaggregation by area of residence, see Table 47.

4.6 Young people's access to health insurance

Access to health care is a key priority for improving a country's overall health status. Information on the health insurance coverage for young people is shown in Table by sex, area of residence and province. Overall, 87% of young people (3,639,451) are covered by health insurance. There is almost no variation by sex (89% among young women and 86% among young men) or area of residence (86% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). However, health insurance coverage varies across provinces, from 80% in the Southern Province to 92% in the Northern Province.

Table 10: Percentage of young people with medical insurance by sex, area of residence and province

	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	86.2	88.5	87.3
Area of residence			
Urban	83.2	88.4	85.7
Rural	87.0	88.5	87.8
Province			
Kigali City	81.7	86.6	84.0
South	79.4	81.3	80.4
West	89.0	90.8	89.9
North	91.8	92.9	92.4
East	88.9	91.2	90.1
Count insured	1,751,754	1,887,697	3,639,451

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

Among the youth population covered by health insurance, the large majority are insured through the “Mutuelle de Santé” (95%), followed by La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie (RAMA) (3%) (Table 49 in Annex D). Other types of health insurance are rarely used by young people.

Considering the place of residence, it is clear that the “Mutuelle de Santé” is more common in rural areas, with 97% of insured youth as against 86% in urban areas, where more young people are covered by RAMA (9%).

Chapter 5: Socio-cultural characteristics of the youth

The socio-cultural characteristics captured by the Census relate to the nationality and religious affiliation of the resident youth population in Rwanda in 2012.

5.1 Distribution of the youth population by nationality

The resident population counted in Rwanda in 2012 can be classified into three broad groups: Rwandese, Rwandese with dual nationality, and foreigners.

From Table 11, young people of Rwandan nationality make up by far the most numerous group in the country, since they represent nearly 99% of the resident youth population. Young people with Rwandan as well as a foreign nationality represent only 0.2%. Very few foreign nationals have come to be resident in Rwanda: they represent 0.9%.

The proportion of youth with dual or foreign nationality is higher in urban areas, where they represent 2% of urban youth. Young men and young women have similar characteristics in terms of nationality.

Table 11: Distribution of young people by nationality (%) and by sex and area of residence

Nationality	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda only	97.4	97.7	97.5	99.0	99.1	99.1	98.7	98.8	98.8
Rwanda and other	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

Among young people with foreign nationality or dual nationality, nationalities from neighbouring countries dominate (Table 12). Nationals from neighbouring countries (DRC, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya) make up 83% of all youth with foreign nationality. Just over half are of Congolese nationality (DRC), while 18% are Burundian and 10% Ugandan. Overall, there are slightly more male (26,725) than female (25,503) foreign nationals among the population of young people living in Rwanda.

Table 12: Distribution of young people of non-Rwandan nationality by nationality and by sex(%)

Foreign nationality			
	Male	Female	Both sexes
DRC	44.3	57.5	50.8
Burundi	23.6	12.4	18.2
Uganda	10.6	8.6	9.6
Tanzania	2.6	2.5	2.5
Kenya	2.0	1.4	1.7
Other African Country	4.0	3.8	3.9
Europe	1.1	1.2	1.1
America	0.7	1.0	0.9
Asia	3.1	1.7	2.4
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	8.0	9.8	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	26,725	25,503	52,228

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35) with foreign nationality.

5.2 Distribution of young people by religious affiliation

Religion plays a role in the culture of a country and acts as a unifying factor for its adherents. During the 2012 Census, the question of religious affiliation was addressed only to members of private households and the following nine response options were offered: Catholic, Protestant, Adventist, Jehovah's Witness, other Christian religion, Muslim, traditionalist/animist, other religion and no religious affiliation.

As can be seen from Table 13, the predominant religious group is Catholic (43%). In descending order, the other religious groups among young people in Rwanda are Protestant (38%), Adventist (12%), no religious affiliation (3%), Muslim (2%), and Jehovah's Witness (0.7%). Altogether, 94% of the youth population of Rwanda are of Christian faith. The Catholic faith predominates within rural areas (45%) while Protestants are the most common group in urban areas (40%).

Table 13: Distribution of young people by religious affiliation and by sex and area of residence (%)

Religious affiliation	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Catholic	37.2	33.0	35.2	45.5	43.9	44.7	43.7	41.8	42.7
Protestant	34.8	45.0	39.7	35.3	40.4	38.0	35.2	41.3	38.3
Adventist	11.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	12.2	11.9	11.4	12.2	11.8
Muslim	7.0	5.9	6.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.3
Jehovah witness	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Traditional/ Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	3.9	1.3	2.7	4.1	1.1	2.6	4.1	1.2	2.6
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not stated	4.8	1.3	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

Chapter 6: School attendance, level of education and literacy among the youth

The education system in Rwanda has undergone various reforms since independence in 1962. Overall, there have always been three types of school: public schools run by the state; private schools enjoying state subsidies; and private schools. Over the past decade, a nine-year basic education plan was introduced, leading to O-levels. In 2012, it was extended to a 12-year basic education plan, leading to A-levels.

Rwanda has recorded significant progress in terms of access to primary and secondary education and in enabling both girls and boys to attend. The sections that follow provide a brief summary of the analyses that have been made in regard to current school attendance, education level attended and literacy in Rwanda, focusing on the 14–35 population.

6.1 School attendance

The questions asked in the Census enquire about school attendance rather than enrolment. Young people can be classified into those who at some time attended school and who are currently out of school, those who are currently in school and those who have never been to school.

In the current education system, children who are between three and six are of pre-primary school age. Primary school officially starts at seven and lasts six years until 12. Secondary school also lasts six years and is divided into lower secondary (the first three years, 13–15) and upper secondary (the last three years, 16–18).

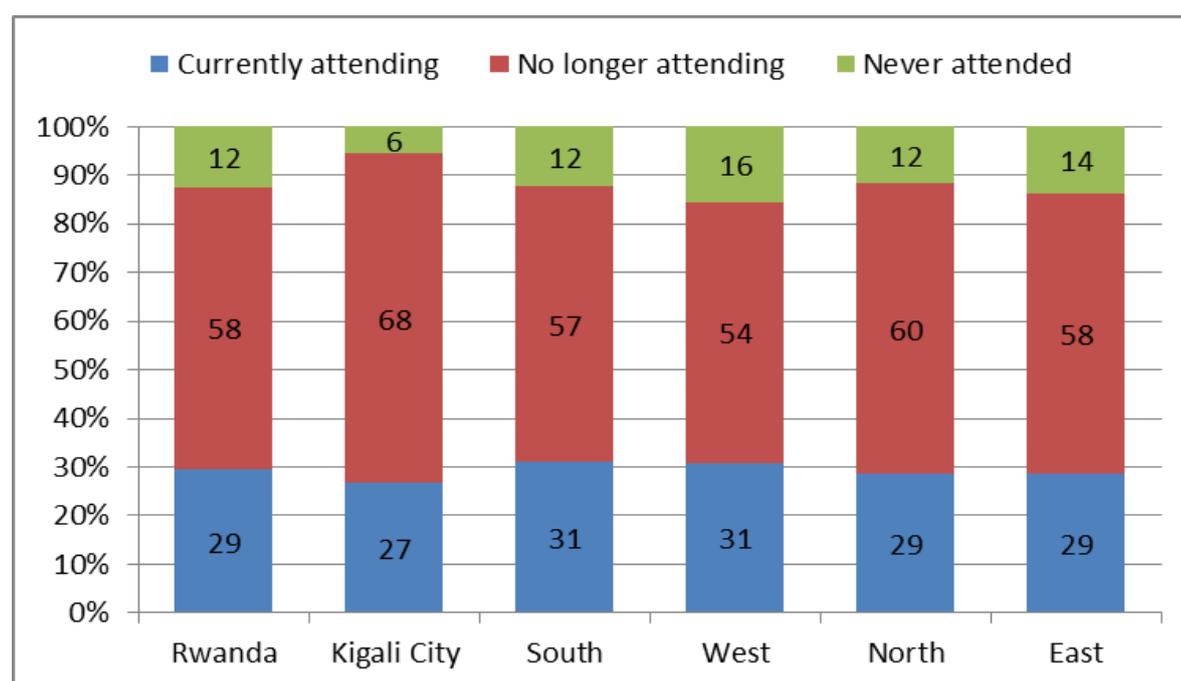
At the national level, 12% of the resident youth population in Rwanda has never been to school. Those who were attending school at the time of the Census make up 29%, while those who attended in the past but are now out of school constitute the majority with 58% (Table 14). The proportion of young people who have never been to school is higher in rural areas (14%) than in urban areas (6%). Moreover, more women were found not to have been to school than men (13% as against 11%) while there were more men who had attended school at some time or were attending school than women. However, in urban areas, proportionally more women were found to be attending school in 2012 than men, though the difference is not large (32% as against 30%).

Table 14: Distribution of young people by current school attendance and by sex and area of residence (%)

Current school attendance	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Currently attending	29.6	31.6	30.6	30.7	27.6	29.1	30.4	28.3	29.4
No longer attending	64.4	61.6	63.0	56.4	57.7	57.1	58.1	58.4	58.3
Never attended	6.0	6.8	6.4	12.9	14.8	13.9	11.4	13.2	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

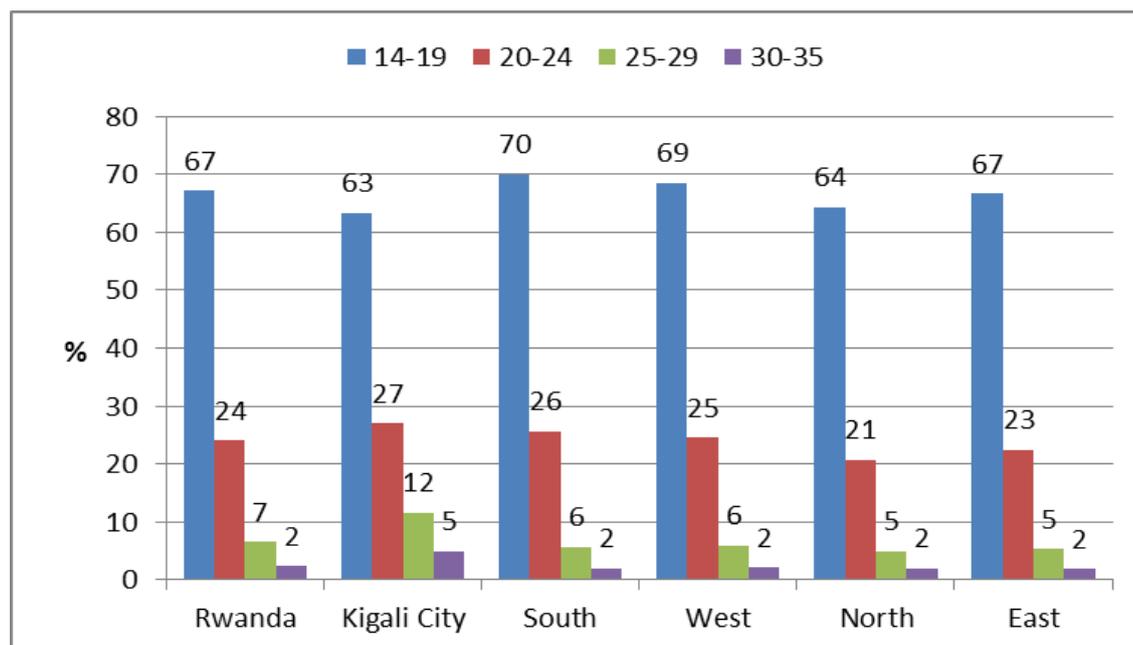
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

According to provinces (Figure 13; Table 52), one observes the lowest proportion of youth without any previous schooling in Kigali City (6%). Also, the highest proportion of youth currently attending school is found in the Southern and Western Provinces (31%) and the lowest in Kigali City, with 27% of youth currently attending. However, differences in the age structure across provinces could be driving this result, as also suggested by the fact that the proportion of youth who are no longer attending school is highest in Kigali City (68%). Young people in the Western Province are characterised by a relatively large proportion of persons who have never attended school (16%).

Figure 13: Distribution of young people by current school attendance and by province (%)

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35). (2) Due to rounding sums across categories may be below or above 100.

Figure 14 shows the percentage of young people in school by age group and province. As expected, attendance is highest in the 14–19 age group (well over 60%) and decreases rapidly thereafter. Differences across provinces are not very large. The percentage attending school in older age groups remains higher in Kigali than in other provinces, reflecting the larger share of young people enrolled in tertiary education.

Figure 14: Percentage of young people currently attending school by age group and province

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35). (2) See Table 53 for further disaggregation by area of residence and sex.

6.2 Highest level of education attended among the youth

Among all youths, 61% attended school only at primary school level, 22% continued to secondary education, 3% went to university, and as already mentioned before 12% have no formal education (Table 15). The highest level attended includes those who dropped out before completing the education level or who are still at that level, in addition to those who have completed the level. Moreover, when considering the highest level of education for all young people, one has to keep in mind that, given the age group considered, a large share has not yet reached university age and may well go on to university in the future. Both in urban and rural areas, primary school is the highest level of education attended by most young people, though the proportion is higher in rural areas (65%) than in urban areas (44%). There are proportionally more young people in urban areas who have attended secondary and higher levels of education than in rural areas. There are no notable differences between young men and women in regard to their level of education.

Table 15: Distribution of young people by highest level of education attended by sex and area of residence (%)

Level of education	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
No education	4.3	4.6	4.5	12.9	14.8	13.9	11.4	13.2	12.4
Preschool	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	44.4	42.6	43.6	65.5	65.3	65.4	61.3	61.4	61.4
Post-primary	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Secondary	36.1	37.8	36.9	18.5	17.8	18.1	22.0	21.3	21.7
University	13.6	13.5	13.5	1.8	0.9	1.3	3.9	2.7	3.3
Not stated	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35).

The education level of young people in the different provinces reflects the urban–rural pattern (Table 54 in Annex D). Kigali City– which is predominantly urban - stands out prominently with 33% of its young people having attended school at secondary level and with 11% who have a university level education. On the other hand, in all the other provinces, at least six in every 10 residents between 14 and 35 have attended only primary education.

6.3 Highest qualification/certificate obtained

Table 16 shows the distribution of young people who have obtained a degree or certificate by the highest qualification obtained and the area of residence. Overall, out of 349, 586 young people with a degree 63% said that they had a secondary level degree (A₂, D6, and D7), 12% a Bachelor's degree, 8% a Baccalaureate/Diploma, 1% a Master's degree and only 0.1% a PhD. A relatively large proportion of youth did not declare the degree type, especially among men. While it appears from the data that men and young people in urban areas obtain higher qualifications than women and young people in rural areas, this result has to be considered with caution given the proportion of non-responses ('not stated') ranging from 6% (urban female population) to 20% (rural male population).

Table 16: Distribution of young people who have obtained a qualification/certificate by highest qualification/certificate obtained and by sex and area of residence (%)

Highest degree obtained	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
CE/FM	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
EMA/ENTA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
A3/D4/D5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
A2/D6/D7	52.2	64.2	57.5	64.6	74.5	68.8	57.8	68.7	62.5
Bacc/Diploma	9.1	10.3	9.6	7.2	4.9	6.2	8.2	8.0	8.1
Bachelor	18.2	17.6	17.9	6.3	4.0	5.3	12.8	11.7	12.3
Master	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.0
PhD	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	17.5	5.9	12.4	20.4	15.5	18.3	18.8	10.1	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	108,920	85,866	194,786	88,970	65,830	154,800	197,890	151,696	349,586

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35) with degree/certificate.

6.4 Youth literacy

The Census measures self-reported literacy as being able to read and write with understanding in each of the three official languages – Kinyarwanda, French and English – or another language. Since 2008, English has been introduced in schools as the main medium of instruction. French has thus become the ‘third language’ while Kinyarwanda remains the main language of initial literacy and learning (MINEDUC, 2010). Given the large age range covered by “youth” in Rwanda, this policy change only affects the youngest among the population segment considered in this report. The results on literacy are calculated for the age range 15–35.

As can be seen from Table 17, four in five young people aged 15–35 are literate. The level of literacy measured in the Census matches the estimate from the EICV3 data collected in 2010/11 (80%). The majority (77%) can read and write in Kinyarwanda. English has replaced French as the second language of literacy, as 21% say that they can read and write in English against 13% in French. At the national level, literacy in languages other than Kinyarwanda, English and French is relatively rare, with 4%. In urban areas this percentage reaches 12%. Overall, men and women exhibit similar patterns with regard to literacy.

Table 17: Percentage of youth according to the language of literacy by sex and area of residence

Language(s) of literacy	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
None	8.5	10.0	9.2	22.5	23.7	23.1	19.4	21.1	20.3
Kinyarwanda	84.4	86.5	85.4	75.4	74.8	75.1	77.4	77.0	77.2
French	27.6	27.6	27.6	10.4	8.6	9.5	14.2	12.3	13.2
English	35.4	33.9	34.6	18.4	16.2	17.2	22.1	19.6	20.8
Other	13.5	9.5	11.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	4.6	2.8	3.7
Not Stated	5.5	2.1	3.8	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.8

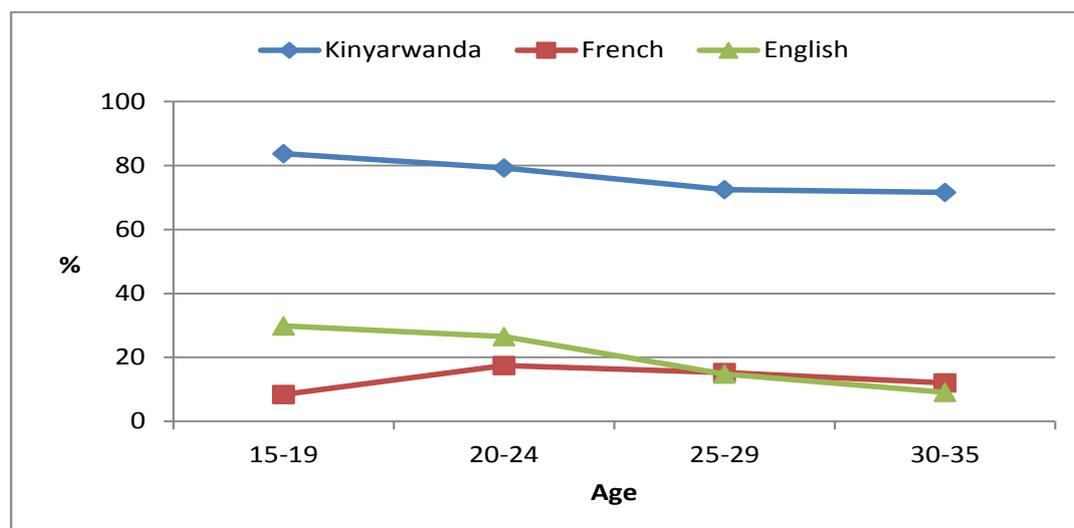
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 15–35). (2) See Table 56 for disaggregation by province.

The improvements in the education level of young people over the past years as well as the changes in the language of literacy can be seen in Figure 15, which depicts the percentage of literate youth by language and age group.

The highest levels of literacy in Kinyarwanda and English are attained in the youngest age group (15–19) with 84% and 30% respectively. In this age group as well as among the 20–24 year olds, English has replaced French as first language after Kinyarwanda. The population aged 30–35 shows the lowest levels of literacy in Kinyarwanda (72%) and English (9%). Table 18 provides evidence on literacy by age group and sex. While illiteracy is higher among females than males in the older age groups (20–35), the situation is reversed among the 15–19 year olds (16% among males and 12% among females). This finding illustrates that in the younger cohorts females have caught up with, and even overtaken, males in terms of basic education.

To facilitate international comparisons of youth literacy, Table 18 also gives results on literacy for the internationally more commonly used age group of 15–24. 84% in this age group are literate in at least one language.

Figure 15: Percentage of literate young people by language of literacy and age group



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population 15-35.

Table 18: Percentage of literate young people by language of literacy, age group and sex

	15-24	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-35
Both sexes					
None	15.9	14.0	18.0	24.9	25.9
Kinyarwanda	81.5	83.7	79.2	72.5	71.6
French	12.8	8.4	17.5	15.3	12.0
English	28.3	29.9	26.5	14.8	9.1
Other	2.7	1.8	3.6	4.6	5.1
Not Stated	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.8
Male					
None	16.6	16.0	17.3	22.5	23.0
Kinyarwanda	80.3	81.7	78.8	74.0	73.7
French	13.0	8.1	18.3	17.2	13.8
English	28.5	28.6	28.4	17.5	11.4
Other	3.0	1.9	4.3	6.0	7.2
Not Stated	2.3	1.5	3.1	2.8	2.5
Female					
None	15.3	12.2	18.5	27.3	28.7
Kinyarwanda	82.7	85.7	79.5	71.0	69.7
French	12.6	8.8	16.7	13.5	10.2
English	28.0	31.2	24.7	12.1	7.0
Other	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.1
Not Stated	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population 15-35.

Chapter 7: Economic activity of the youth

An analysis of the Census data on economic activity by young people can shed light on the characteristics of the labour force, including some of the challenges it faces in terms of unemployment.

The Rwandan economy is predominantly agricultural; it is reliant on subsistence agricultural production in smallholdings using intensive artisanal methods. The high rural population densities coupled with the tradition of sharing land property among heirs has led to an excessive fragmentation of family plots, to the extent that agricultural production itself is producing lower returns. Investment in agriculture is still low. On the other hand, activity by the secondary and tertiary sectors is very limited in Rwanda. They are generally limited to the urban areas and mainly to the Kigali City.

During the Census, the minimum age for eligibility for answering questions on economic activity was deliberately lowered to five in order to capture the extent of child labour and to evaluate the level of training of the potential labour force of future years. In the following section, the focus will be on youths aged 14–35, as in the remainder of the report. The topic of the economic activity among children is analysed in a separate thematic report on the child population (NISR, 2014b). However, 14 and 15 year olds who are economically active are also below the national legal working age of 16 years. The Census questionnaire uses a seven-day reference period to identify the economic activity status. Given that the Census was conducted during the dry season (the Census night was 15 August), seasonal patterns of economic activity cannot be adequately captured. These are particularly important in a country like Rwanda, where agriculture remains the predominant sector of employment.

7.1 Economic activity status and composition of inactive youth

Statistics on the economic activity status are essential to economic and social policies and related planning and research. Overall, the share of currently employed (60%) is larger than the inactive youth population (37%) (Table 19). At the national level, the proportion of currently employed men is only marginally higher than of women (58%). Women exhibit, however, higher levels of inactivity when considering the case of urban youth. In urban areas, 45% of young women are inactive, compared to only 32% of men.

Table 19: Distribution of young people by economic activity status and by sex and area of residence (%)

Economic activity status	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Currently employed	59.6	47.1	53.6	61.2	61.1	61.1	60.8	58.4	59.6
Unemployed	3.6	6.8	5.1	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.5
Inactive	32.1	44.9	38.3	36.1	36.2	36.2	35.3	37.9	36.6
Not stated	4.7	1.2	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident youth population (ages 14–35). See Table 57 for disaggregation by province.

Among economically inactive, three in four are students, 16% are looking after the family/home and 9% are inactive for other reasons (Table 20). The proportion of inactive individuals who care for their home and family is higher in urban areas (18%) than it is country-wide on average. Students, on the other hand, represent a larger share among economically inactive urban youth. The disaggregation by age group shows the trend from high student shares among the young age groups to a majority of inactive youth looking after the family and the home among the older age groups.

Table 20: Distribution of economically inactive young people by inactivity type by sex, age, and area of residence (%)

Type of inactive population and area of residence	Sex			Age			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-35
Rwanda							
Looking after family/home	9.1	21.1	15.5	4.7	18.7	47.5	65.9
Student	80.9	70.5	75.4	90.2	69.1	32.2	11.2
Other	9.9	8.4	9.1	5.1	12.2	20.3	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	716,894	808,117	1,525,011	959,941	331,047	138,009	96,014
Urban							
Looking after family/home	6.4	26.8	17.9	4.2	19.0	39.5	59.5
Student	81.7	63.5	71.4	90.7	68.0	41.3	18.5
Other	11.9	9.7	10.7	5.1	12.9	19.2	22.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	140,835	182,691	323,526	161,677	89,196	45,394	27,259
Rural							
Looking after family/home	9.8	19.4	14.8	4.8	18.6	51.4	68.4
Student	80.7	72.5	76.5	90.1	69.5	27.8	8.3
Other	9.5	8.1	8.7	5.1	11.9	20.9	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	576,059	625,426	1,201,485	798,264	241,851	92,615	68,755

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident inactive youth population (ages 14–35).

7.2 Youth Labour Force Participation

This section focuses on the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) to provide further evidence of the characteristics of active youth. The Census 2012 considered as economically active youth the sum of the employed population during the seven days preceding the Census and the unemployed population that was available to work when this was available. The LFPR is then defined as the ratio between the labour force and the sum of active and inactive populations. The small difference between the LFPR (63%) (Table 21) and the sum of the currently employed and unemployed in

Table 19 (62%) is due to the fact that individuals who did not state their economic activity status are excluded from the denominator of the LFPR.

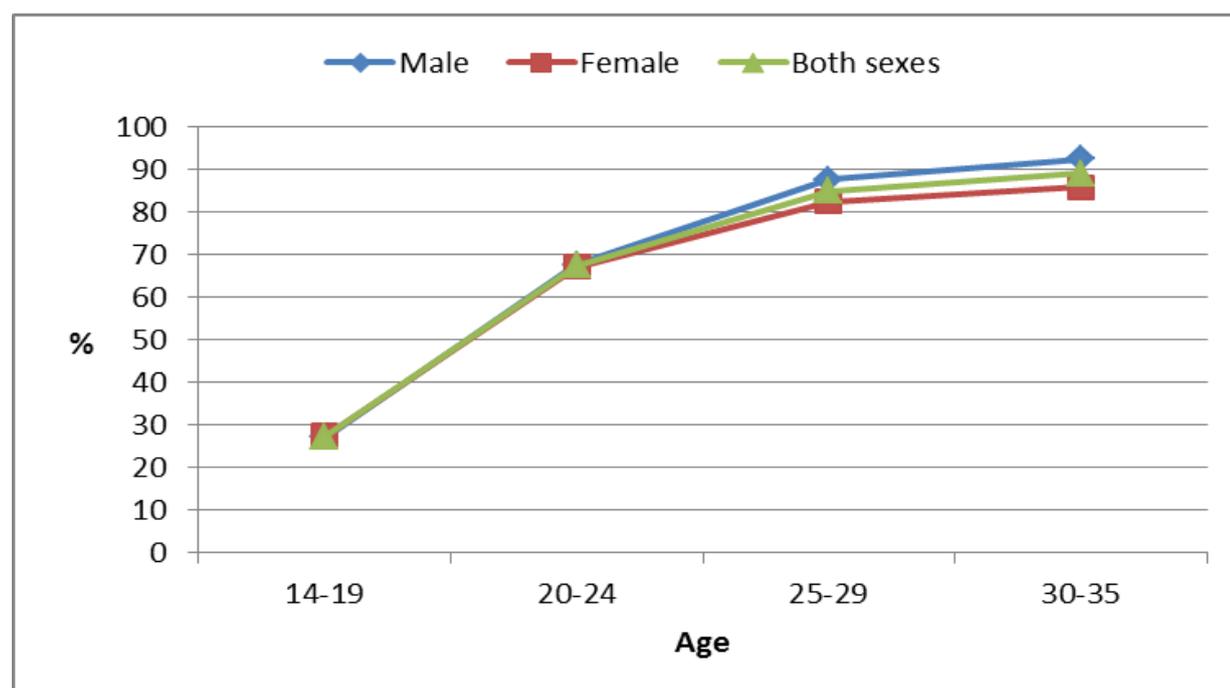
The highest LFPRs can be found in the Northern (67%) and Eastern (64%) provinces, while labour force participation is the lowest in the Southern Province (60%). LFPRs are slightly lower in urban areas (61%) than in rural areas (64%), but the opposite pattern can be observed in Kigali City and in the Southern Province. Moreover, at the national level, female labour participation is below the level of their male counterparts. The same pattern can be observed in all urban areas across the country.

Table 21: Labour force participation rate (%) among the youth by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Labour force participation rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Urban	66.3	54.6	60.6
Rural	63.5	63.6	63.5
Total	64.1	61.9	62.9
Kigali City			
Urban	70.2	55.4	63.1
Rural	66.7	54.3	60.6
Total	69.5	55.2	62.6
South			
Urban	64.0	56.4	60.2
Rural	60.1	59.3	59.7
Total	60.5	59.0	59.7
West			
Urban	56.7	48.1	52.3
Rural	63.0	65.1	64.1
Total	62.1	62.9	62.5
North			
Urban	62.4	58.1	60.2
Rural	67.2	67.9	67.5
Total	66.7	66.9	66.8
East			
Urban	64.4	55.2	59.8
Rural	64.2	64.5	64.3
Total	64.2	63.7	63.9

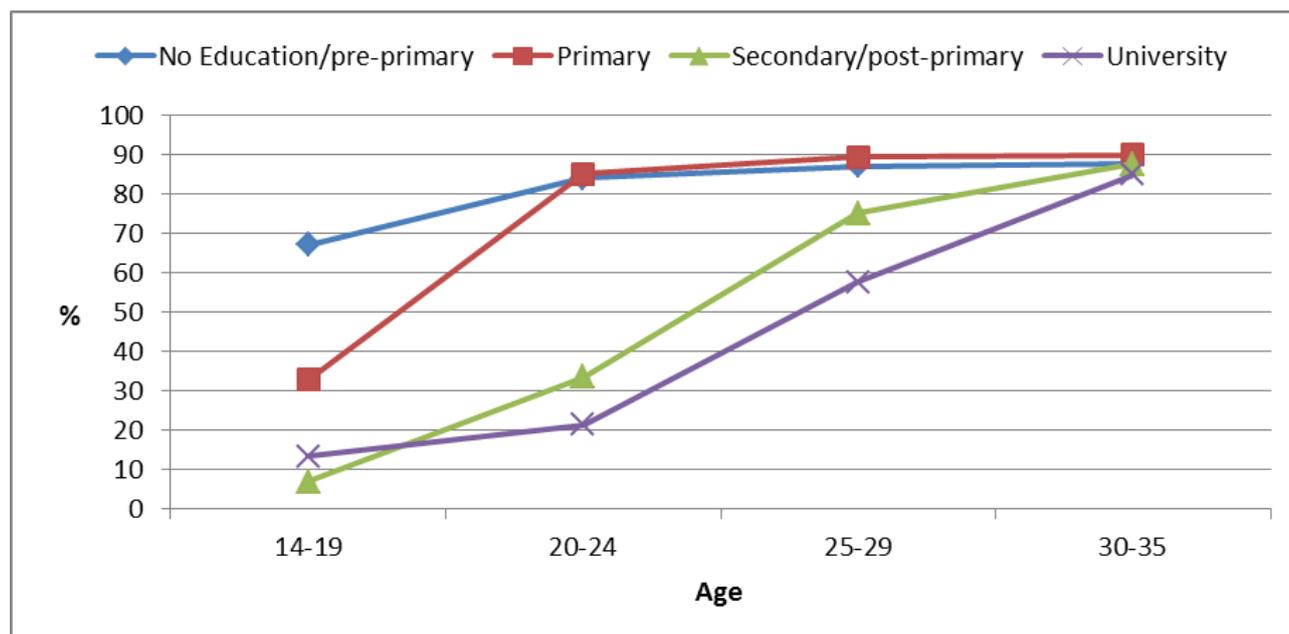
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active+inactive).

Figure 16 shows the evolution of the labour force with age, as the population of young people progressively enters the labour market. Starting from 27% in the 14–19 age groups, labour force participation increases to 67% by 20–24. At age 30–35, almost nine in 10 individuals are in the labour force. Labour force participation among young women is as high as among young men in the 14–24 age groups. It remains slightly below the male LFPR once young people have entered the main childbearing ages.

Figure 16: Labour force participation rate (%) among the youth by sex and age group

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active + inactive). (2) Also see Table 59.

Labour force participation also varies according to the level of education. Young people who stay in education delay their entry into the labour market, as can be seen from Figure 17. The youngest age group considered, young people aged 14–19, show relatively high LFPRs if they are uneducated. Those with primary education catch up at age 20–24, when among both the uneducated and the primary school educated labour force participation reaches more than 80%. Young people educated to secondary-school level maintain relatively low levels of labour market participation even in their twenties and thus well beyond the official secondary school age. University education leads to further delays in labour market entry.

Figure 17: Labour force participation rate (%) among the youth by age group and level of education

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active + inactive) among youth. (2) Also see Table 60.

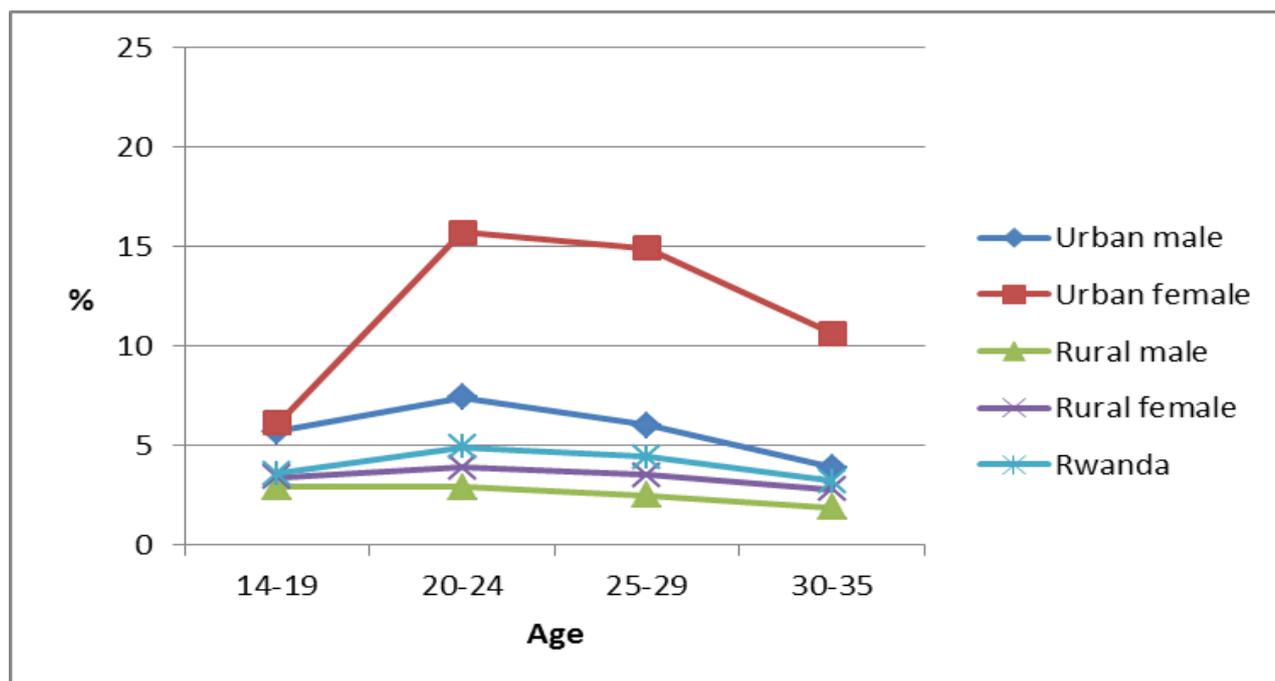
The labour force is composed of the currently employed and the unemployed. The unemployed are defined in this analysis as those who, during the seven days before the Census night, were without work and at the same time available to work. This constitutes the relaxed definition of unemployment, which disregards the condition of seeking work over a specific reference period. Using this definition, Table 22 shows that there are 104,907 unemployed individuals in the 14–35 age group in Rwanda, and more unemployed young people live in rural areas than in urban areas. However, with almost 9%, the unemployment rate is considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas. A female unemployment rate of almost 13% drives this rural–urban gap. It is more than twice as high as the percentage of unemployed among active young men in urban areas.

Table 22: Youth unemployment rate and the number of unemployed young people by sex and area of residence

	Unemployment rate (%)			Count youth unemployed		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	3.2	4.9	4.1	40,538	64,369	104,907
Urban	5.6	12.6	8.7	15,631	27,561	43,192
Rural	2.5	3.4	3.0	24,907	36,808	61,715

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed/labour force among youth. (2) Also see Table 61.

The distinctive situation of young women in urban areas is also evident from Figure 18, which shows the unemployment rate by sex, area of residence and age. Female youth unemployment in urban centres is almost 16% in the 20–24 age groups, compared to a much lower 7% among young men. It decreases again among the 30–35 year olds, but remains high in comparison with unemployment levels among men in urban areas and unemployment in rural areas. As the report on Gender (NISR, 2013b) shows, men tend to have a wider range of opportunities in terms of occupations and industries than women. Women, on the other hand, tend to be more concentrated in a limited number of occupations. The different opportunity structure may contribute to the higher unemployment rate among women in urban areas.

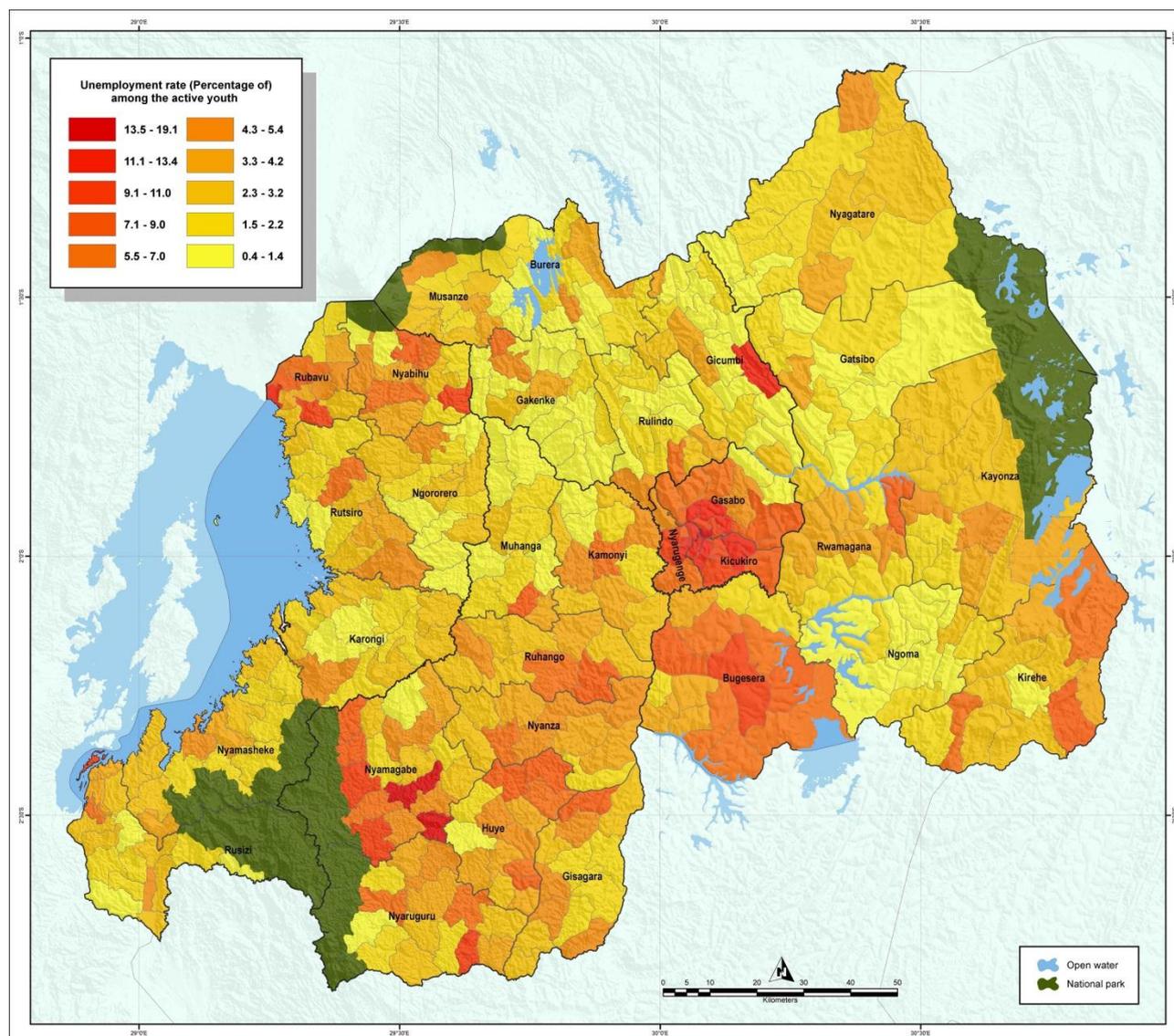
Figure 18: Unemployment rate among the active youth by age,sex and area of residence(%)

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed/labour force among youth. (2) Also see Table 62.

By province, the highest level of unemployment (10%) is found in Kigali City (Table 61 in Annex D). A high proportion of Kigali's females are unemployed while overall youth unemployment in urban Kigali is 11%, for females this figure is 17%. For all the provinces, the lowest proportion of unemployed is in the Northern Province, with 2% of young people out of work.

The map shown in Figure 19 illustrates the geographical concentration of unemployment. The dark-shaded areas, indicating particularly high levels of youth unemployment, can be found in the province of Kigali City, and in some sectors in Rubavu, Nyamagabe and Gicumbi districts.

Figure 19: Youth unemployment rate at sector level (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed/active among young people.

Unemployment among young people also shows a close relationship with the highest level of education that a person has attended (Table 23). Young people without any formal education or with only primary level education have low unemployment rates. With increasing education, however, young people seem to face increasing difficulties finding employment. The highest unemployment rates are observed among university-educated young women (17%). It appears that demand for skilled labour among young people does not match labour supply.

Table 23: Unemployment rate among active young people by level of education and by sex and area of residence (%)

Level of education	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
No education/ pre-primary only	3.1	7.2	5.1	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.6
Primary	3.1	8.5	5.4	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.9
Secondary/ post-primary	9.1	20.3	14.2	7.4	9.6	8.5	8.2	13.9	10.9
University	11.8	18.6	14.7	7.9	9.8	8.5	10.7	16.7	13.2
Not stated	6.0	10.9	8.2	4.2	5.2	4.7	4.7	6.4	5.6
Total	5.6	12.6	8.7	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.9	4.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed/labour force among young people.

7.3 Status in employment

The majority of currently employed young people are self-employed (61%). Overall, 21% of young people are employees and 12% contributing family workers. Young women are even more concentrated in self-employment than men, with 65% compared to 58%, as well as in work contributing to a family farm or business (16% compared to 9%). The situation in rural areas closely resembles the national average. In urban areas, young men as well as young women have a better chance to be working as an employee.

Table 24 also shows the status in employment by age group. The self-employed are over-represented among older age groups, while contributing family work is more common in the younger age groups of the youth population. In urban areas, there is a higher representation of younger age groups in wage-employment. The differences across age groups may be due to a combination of two processes: the progression to older age and a cohort effect. The former would indicate different choices and opportunities for young and older young people. The latter reflects differences in the education and labour market structure at the start of the working life between the cohort that is now 30–35 and the cohort that is now only entering the labour market.

Table 24: Distribution of currently employed young people by status in employment and by sex, age and area of residence (%)

Status in employment	Sex			Age			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-35
Rwanda							
Employee	28.1	14.7	21.4	23.4	21.7	21.7	19.8
Employer	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Self-employed	57.9	64.9	61.4	44.9	57.8	64.7	69.1
Contributing family worker	8.7	15.6	12.1	24.6	15.2	8.9	6.9
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.4	4.5	3.8	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,236,780	1,246,355	2,483,135	347,519	647,394	742,806	745,416
Urban							
Employee	57.1	43.8	51.5	60.1	53.1	50.5	47.8
Employer	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Self-employed	30.6	38.7	34.0	15.7	30.4	37.0	41.2
Contributing family worker	2.4	6.1	4.0	9.8	5.2	2.7	2.0
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	8.2	10.4	9.1	13.6	10.1	8.4	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	261,532	191,769	453,301	55,352	114,373	143,079	140,497
Rural							
Employee	20.3	9.4	14.6	16.5	15.0	14.8	13.2
Employer	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Self-employed	65.2	69.7	67.5	50.4	63.6	71.3	75.5
Contributing family worker	10.3	17.3	14.0	27.4	17.3	10.4	8.0
Producers' cooperative member	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3.1	3.1	3.1	5.0	3.2	2.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	975,248	1,054,586	2,029,834	292,167	533,021	599,727	604,919

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed aged 14–35.

7.4 Institutional sector of employment

Almost all currently employed young people are working in the private sector. Public sector employment is more common in urban areas, where more government institutions are located (9%). Also, older age groups among young people are more likely to obtain public-sector work than young people in their teens or early twenties. For instance, 6% of the 30–35 year old currently employed are working in the public sector compared to 3% of the 20–24 year olds.

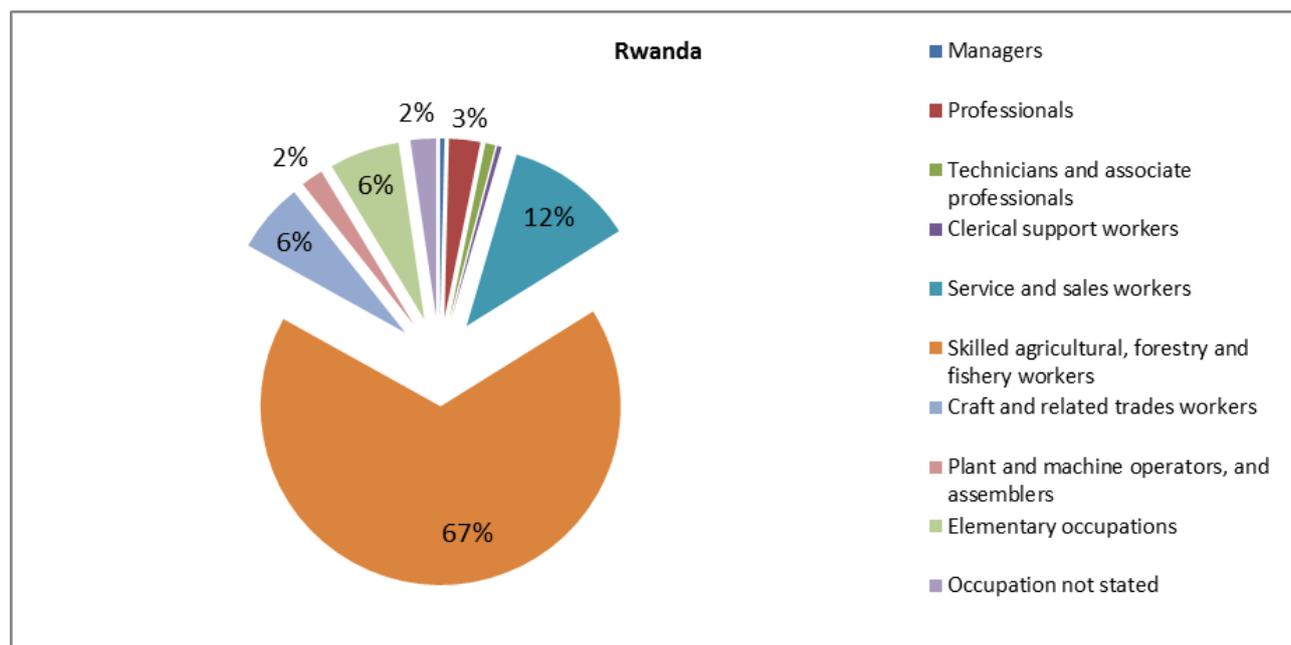
Table 25: Distribution of currently employed young people by institutional sector of employment and by sex, age and area of residence(%)

Institutional sector of employment	Sex			Age			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-35
Rwanda							
Public	4.9	3.5	4.2	1.0	2.6	5.3	6.0
Private	92.3	93.4	92.8	93.8	94.3	92.2	91.8
Non-profit institution	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Not stated	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,236,780	1,246,355	2,483,135	347,519	647,394	742,806	745,416
Urban							
Public	9.6	9.1	9.4	1.3	4.4	11.0	15.1
Private	85.7	83.6	84.8	88.4	89.2	84.1	63.0
Non-profit institution	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.4
Not stated	3.7	6.4	4.9	10.1	5.9	3.9	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	261,532	191,769	453,301	55,352	114,373	143,079	140,497
Rural							
Public	3.7	2.4	3.0	0.9	2.2	4.0	3.9
Private	94.0	95.2	94.6	94.8	95.3	94.2	94.4
Non-profit institution	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Not stated	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	975,248	1,054,586	2,029,834	292,167	533,021	599,727	604,919

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed aged 14–35.

7.5 Main occupation

The international standard classification of occupations (ISCO) has been used to code the main occupation in the seven days before the Census and results are presented at the ISCO one-digit level. As with other population groups in Rwanda, young people are primarily working in agricultural occupations. At the national level, two-thirds of young people are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. Service and sales occupations (12%) follow far behind, as do craft and related trades workers, and elementary occupations (both 6%).

Figure 20: Distribution (%) of the currently employed young people by main occupation

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed youth aged 14 to 35.

A larger proportion of young women are working in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations than men aged 14–35 (Table 26). The pattern in rural areas is similar to the national average. The majority of young people work in agricultural occupations (79%), though it is lower among males (70%) who also find work in service and sales (8%) and craft and trades related occupations (8%). Moreover, urban youths are predominantly working in service and sales occupations (38%). The proportion of young women living in urban areas and working in this occupational group is even higher (46%).

Table 26: Distribution of currently employed young people by main occupation and by sex and area of residence (%)

Main occupation	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Managers	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Professionals	6.6	7.6	7.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	3.3	2.6	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9
Clerical support workers	1.4	2.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Service and sales workers	31.6	45.7	37.5	7.6	4.1	5.8	12.7	10.5	11.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	11.1	22.9	16.1	69.5	86.8	78.5	57.1	77.0	67.1
Craft and related trades workers	19.7	5.7	13.8	7.6	1.8	4.6	10.2	2.4	6.3
Plant and machine operators, assemblers	9.6	0.3	5.7	2.4	0.1	1.2	3.9	0.1	2.0
Elementary occupations	11.5	6.2	9.3	8.1	3.5	5.7	8.8	3.9	6.3
Occupation not stated	4.0	5.6	4.7	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	261,532	191,769	453,301	975,248	1,054,586	2,029,834	1,236,780	1,246,355	2,483,135

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed youth aged 14 to 35.

7.6 Main industry

The industry of the economic activity is captured by the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), and results are presented at the one-digit level (Table 27). As other employment-related indicators, the industry is measured for the main job over a reference period of seven days before the Census. The main results on the industry match those described in terms of occupations. Overall, seven in 10 currently employed young people are working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Females are over-represented in agricultural activities, with 79% of young women occupied in this industry as against 61% of young men.

In rural areas, the proportion of currently employed young people in the 'agriculture, forestry and fishing industry' increases to 82%. On the other hand, economic activities are more diversified in urban areas. There is still a relatively large proportion in agriculture, forestry and fishing (18%), but an equally large share are working in the economic activity branch of 'wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' (18%). The activities of households as employers account for 15% of employed urban youth, followed by construction (8%), transportation and storage (8%), and manufacturing (6%). More women are working in households as employers than men (22% as compared to 10%).

Table 27: Distribution of currently employed young people by main industry and by sex and area of residence (%)

Main industry	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.4	24.8	18.2	73.6	89.3	81.8	60.9	79.4	70.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.5
Manufacturing	6.0	5.4	5.8	3.2	1.7	2.4	3.8	2.2	3.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Construction	12.8	2.1	8.2	5.1	0.4	2.7	6.7	0.7	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.2	19.1	18.0	4.2	2.2	3.2	7.0	4.8	5.9
Transportation and storage	12.8	0.6	7.7	3.0	0.1	1.5	5.1	0.2	2.6
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.0
Information and communication	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	3.0	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.7
Public administration and defence	3.7	2.2	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.0
Education	3.1	3.6	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.9
Human health and social work activities	1.6	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	3.2	2.5	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.0
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	10.4	22.3	15.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	3.9	4.9	4.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Industry not stated	3.4	5.8	4.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	261,532	191,769	453,301	975,248	1,054,586	2,029,834	1,236,780	1,246,355	2,483,135

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed youth aged 14 to 35.

Chapter 8: Youth household headship, characteristics of young household heads and the living conditions of their households

8.1 Household headship rates

Household heads tend to be the most senior person in the household. Accordingly, household headship rates among young people remain relatively low, with just 23% of the youth population heading a household. The percentage of household heads among young men is, however, considerably higher (40%). The overall rate is therefore driven down by the low headship rates among young women. Only 7% of all women between 14 and 35 head a household (136,628 female household heads aged 14–35).

Youth headship rates in urban areas exceed those in rural areas, for both young men and young women.

Table 28: Household headship rates among young people (%) and number of household heads aged 14–35 by sex and area of residence

Area of residence	Household headship rates (%)			Count		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda total	40.4	6.5	22.9	805,840	136,628	942,468
Urban	42.3	8.8	25.9	176,912	35,471	212,383
Rural	39.9	5.9	22.2	628,928	101,157	730,085

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.2 Profile of young household heads and their households

Young people who are heading a household are, on average, 29 years old (Table 66).

The distribution of young household heads by economic activity suggests that about nine in 10 household heads in the youth age range are currently employed, though the proportion is lower among female heads of household (82%)(Table 29).As with the pattern for the population of young people in general, the proportion of employed household heads is higher in rural areas(91%) than in urban areas(86%). Unemployment and inactivity patterns also resemble the situation discussed for the entire youth population. The proportions of unemployed and inactive household heads in urban areas and among females are higher than the in rural areas and among males.

Table 29: Distribution of the young household heads by economic activity status and by sex and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Economic activity status	Sex of the household head		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Employed	91.1	81.9	89.8
Unemployed	2.0	3.9	2.3
Inactive	6.9	14.2	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	805,840	136,628	942,468
Urban			
Employed	89.2	71.1	86.2
Unemployed	3.0	7.6	3.8
Inactive	7.8	21.3	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	176,912	35,471	212,383
Rural			
Employed	91.6	85.7	90.8
Unemployed	1.8	2.6	1.9
Inactive	6.6	11.8	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	628,928	101,157	730,085

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

At national level, the median household size of households headed by young people is three (Table 67 in Annex D). Households in rural areas tend to have more household members, with a median size of four. Female-headed households in rural areas, however, tend to be smaller and be occupied by three household members.

The analysis of dependency ratios provides some further insights into how many dependents have to be supported by an adult/economically active person. Two indicators can be constructed. The age dependency ratio (also called the age-dependency ratio) simply uses age groups to define those who are dependents (children and elderly) and those who are most likely to be economically active (persons of working age, according to the national definition). The economic dependency ratio uses the actual economic activity status to identify dependents as those who are inactive or unemployed. A dependency ratio of 100 would imply that one working age/economically active person has to support one dependent. A ratio above 100 suggests that one person has to support more than one dependent; if it is below 100, there are fewer dependents than working-age/active persons.

Table 30: Age and economic dependency rates among households headed by young people bysex of the household head, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Age dependency rates			Economic dependency rates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Urban	49.6	78.7	53.3	97.6	171.2	105.9
Rural	87.5	145.0	93.1	113.8	200.0	121.6
Total	78.7	125.6	83.6	110.4	192.8	118.3
Kigali City						
Urban	40.0	64.0	43.1	91.1	162.3	99.0
Rural	69.4	123.7	74.6	129.4	242.0	139.0
Total	45.7	72.8	49.0	98.6	174.5	106.7
South						
Urban	51.1	90.8	56.5	87.4	165.2	97.1
Rural	84.4	148.5	91.1	118.1	215.3	127.7
Total	80.5	139.6	86.9	114.6	208.2	124.1
West						
Urban	73.8	112.4	78.7	136.3	230.4	147.0
Rural	95.9	143.6	100.8	119.2	194.0	126.4
Total	92.7	138.0	97.5	121.3	199.3	129.0
North						
Urban	68.6	94.3	71.7	100.0	157.9	106.4
Rural	89.2	130.2	92.6	105.4	167.0	110.3
Total	87.0	124.8	90.4	104.9	165.7	109.9
East						
Urban	57.2	95.9	61.9	91.4	158.3	99.0
Rural	84.5	154.4	91.0	109.2	206.6	117.9
Total	82.0	147.5	88.3	107.7	201.3	116.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Demographic dependency rate (national definition): (number of 0-15 years old+ 60+/16-59)*100. For international definition please refer to NISR (2013f). (2) Base population: households headed by youth.

According to Table 30 above, the overall age dependency ratio is 84, implying that 84 children and elderly are supported by 100 working-age persons. Most of the youth age range falls in the working-age definition of 16–59, and young household heads are contributing to the denominator of the age dependency ratio. It is therefore not surprising to find that the economic dependency ratio (118) exceeds the age dependency ratio, as it captures also inactive or unemployed working-age household members among the dependents. Both age and economic dependency ratios are higher in female-headed households headed by young women than by young men, indicating that female-headed households lack an additional breadwinner and that there may be relatively more children and elderly compared to working-age adults in a female-headed household than in male-headed households. Moreover, the analysis of the economic activity status of the household head has shown that a larger share of female household heads are inactive or unemployed, thus counting toward the number of dependents in the economic dependency ratio. Across all provinces, one also finds that dependency ratios are higher in rural areas than in urban areas, which suggests that rural households are occupied by more children and elderly people than urban households.

The remainder of this section examines the characteristics of households headed by young people. The number of occupants per bedroom, the tenure of the dwelling, the quality of the water source used, and the source of energy analysed in this report are some elements that allow for an evaluation of the household living conditions.

On average, 2.4 occupants share one bedroom in households headed by young people. The rate varies between rural (2.5 occupants per bedroom) and urban residences (2 occupants per bedroom)(Table 68 in Annex D).

The distribution of households headed by youth by tenure of housing units shows that 68% of households headed by young people own their house, 25% are tenants and 6% are lodging for free. A similar distribution is observed in rural areas. However, in urban areas the figures change in favour of tenancy, with 68% of households headed by young people live in a rented house. Also, female heads of household are less likely to own the house they inhabit than their male counterparts, and they are more likely to rely on free lodging (Table 31).

Table 31: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by tenure of the housing unit by sex of the household head and area of residence

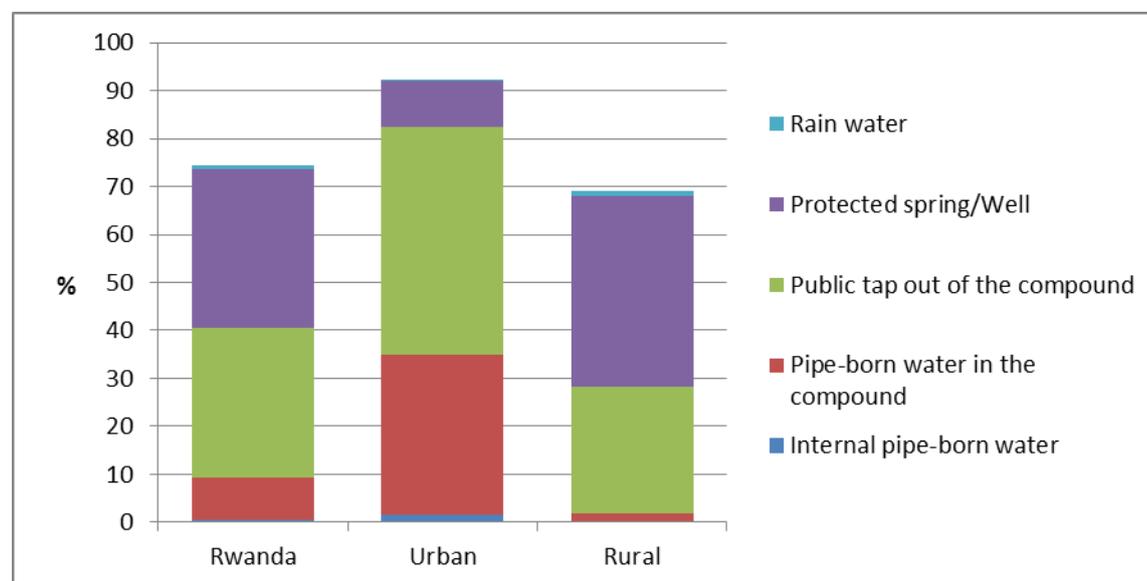
Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Sex of the household head		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Owner	69.5	56.2	67.6
Tenant	24.3	32.1	25.4
Hire purchase	0.1	0.2	0.1
Free lodging	4.9	10.0	5.6
Staff housing	0.9	0.7	0.9
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.7	0.3
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	805,840	136,628	942,468
Urban			
Owner	26.9	22.9	26.3
Tenant	67.4	70.7	67.9
Hire purchase	0.2	0.2	0.2
Free lodging	3.6	4.8	3.8
Staff housing	1.6	0.9	1.5
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	176,912	35,471	212,383
Rural			
Owner	81.5	67.9	79.6
Tenant	12.2	18.5	13.1
Hire purchase	0.1	0.2	0.1
Free lodging	5.2	11.8	6.1
Staff housing	0.7	0.6	0.7
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.9	0.3
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	628,928	101,157	730,085

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by youth.

Universal access to safe water is an important policy objective for the population in general. The international measure of 'improved water sources' includes pipe-borne water, either inside the dwelling or in the compound, public taps, protected springs or wells, and rain water. Overall, 74% of youth-headed households have access to improved water, as indicated by the total height of the bar in Figure. The percentage is higher in urban areas, where it reaches 92%, than in rural areas, with 69% of households accessing an improved type of water source. Moreover, protected

spring/wells remain more common in rural areas, where they constitute the water source for 40% of households headed by young people. Male and female-headed households are similar in their access to an improved water source. Unimproved water sources used by households headed by young people are unprotected spring/wells (12%), and water from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, or surface water (12%) (Table 70)

Figure 21: Percentage of households headed by young people using an improved water source and type of improved water source by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by young people.

In regard to the type of sanitation, the Census questionnaire only distinguishes between flush toilet/WC, pit latrine that is not shared with other households, shared pit latrine, bush, and other. The modality 'pit latrine– not shared' thus includes improved pit latrines that are ventilated or with a slab and pit latrines without a slab – the latter would not be considered 'improved' sanitation. Pit latrines that are not shared are the most common type of toilet facility (77%); only 1% of households have a flush toilet. Pit latrines shared with other households are used by 18% of households. In urban areas, however, they are almost as common (46%) as not shared pit latrines 48% among youth-headed households. A larger proportion of female-headed households than male-headed households use a shared pit latrine, the bush or other not further defined facilities (Table 71 in Annex D).

Among all households, kerosene lamps represent the most commonly used energy source for lighting (35%). Electricity by EWSA is used by 22% of youth-headed households; other energy sources used are candles (12%) and firewood (5%). Electricity is much more widespread in urban areas, where 71% of households use electricity for lighting, compared to 8% in rural areas (Table 72 in Annex D).

Conclusion

This thematic report has provided a profile of the young people (14–35) living in Rwanda in terms of their size and spatial distribution; their socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics; and the characteristics of households headed by young people.

Youth is the age group which includes the majority of key life events continuing education and then leaving education, entry into the labour market, marriage, childbearing, and formation of a household. It is also the age that shows the highest propensity for migration. All of these events represent opportunities, but need a supportive environment for young people to develop to their full potential and to contribute to the development of the country. The population of young people, their demographic characteristics and their employment situation, is one of the core themes in terms of achieving the development aims set in the EDP RS2 theme of Productivity and Youth Employment, the Vision 2020, the MDGs, and the 7 Year Government Plan. Evidence on the situation of young people and the households headed by them from the RPHC4 data can provide a valuable benchmark in this regard.

The share of the youth population (40%) in the total resident population remained stable over past Census round. The number of youths, however, increased by almost 1 million over the past decade. All provinces saw their youth population grow in terms of numbers between 2002 and 2012. The largest increase occurred in the Eastern Province (from 669,398 in 2002 to 991,802 in 2012), a rise of 48% over the decade.

Youths show a different spatial distribution from the rest of the population, with a higher youth share in urban areas than corresponding population shares among children or persons above 36. For instance, 53% of the resident population in urban Kigali City are between 14 and 35 years old. Population pyramids for urban and rural areas show a “bulge” of young men in urban areas between the ages 20 and 29. This may reflect selectivity in rural–urban migration of youth, with more males migrating in their twenties.

In general, lifetime migration experience is a common phenomenon among young people living in urban areas, which shows the attractiveness of urban centres as destinations. Among young people in urban Kigali City, 79% have already experienced a migration in their life. Migration prevalence is considerably lower in rural areas, except for the Eastern Province, which is the second destination after Kigali City and exhibits high migration prevalence in both urban and rural areas. Despite these results relating to urban areas, it is important to emphasise that almost 80% of young people in Rwanda still live in rural areas. Urban patterns in regard to demographic behaviour, education, employment, and housing characteristics affect a minority among the youth population.

Below 21 years, the legal age for formal marriage, 14% of young people are already married. However, certain groups among young people living in Rwanda appear to delay marriage, especially youths in urban areas and youths with higher levels of education. Fertility peaks among young women between 25 and 29 years of age. In this age group, 202 in 1,000 women experience a birth in a given year. The comparison of age-specific fertility rates with the previous Census rounds since 1978 provides evidence of a steep decline in fertility across all age groups.

Young people of Rwandan nationality are by far the most numerous group in the country, since they represent nearly 99% of the resident youth population. Among young people of foreign or dual nationality, nationalities from neighbouring countries dominate (51% are from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 18% Burundian, 10% Ugandan and 3% Tanzanian). In regard to religious affiliation, the Census results show that 43% of 14 to 35 year olds are of Catholic faith, followed by Protestants (38%) and Adventists (12%).

Rwanda has recorded significant progress in terms of access to primary and secondary education and in enabling both girls and boys to attend. While even more visible among children, these improvements are also evident when analysing the education characteristics of young people in Rwanda. Overall, 88% of young people are currently attending school or have attended school in the past. Education levels beyond primary school are more commonly attained among urban than rural youth. There are no notable differences between young men and women in regard to their level of education. The results on self-reported literacy status (being able to read and write with understanding) suggest that 84% of young people between 15 and 24 are literate. Among young people between 15 and 35 one in five is illiterate, 77% can read and write in Kinyarwanda, 21% are literate in English and 13% in French. However, given the large age range considered, the level of illiteracy does not yet fully reflect the high school attendance rates among younger cohorts.

Young people enter the labour force primarily between age 20 and 24. Starting from 27% in the 14–19 age group, labour force participation increases to 67% by 20–24. At 30–35, almost nine in 10 are in the labour force. Unemployment, defined as being without work during the past seven days and at the same time available for work, is relatively low at the national level (4%). However, this average hides important variations. Unemployment among young people is higher in urban areas (9%) than in rural areas (3%). The highest unemployment rate is observed for young women living in urban areas, with 13%. Unemployment among young people also shows a close relationship with the level of education. With increasing education levels, young people seem to face difficulties finding employment. The highest unemployment rates are observed among young university-educated women. The majority of working youth – in particular in rural areas – are involved in self-employed occupations in agriculture. In urban areas, however, a larger proportion of young men as well as young women are working as employees than in rural areas, especially in occupations related to services and sales. Economic activities are more diversified in urban areas with services, transport, manufacturing and construction emerging as alternatives to agriculture.

Among the 14–35 year olds, 23% are heads of household, although the rate is considerably higher among young men (40%). The median household size of households headed by young people is three. Households in rural areas tend to have more household members, with a median size of four. On average, more than two occupants (2.4) share one bedroom. The age dependency ratio indicates that, in households headed by young people, 84 children under the age of 16 and elderly people aged 60 and above are supported by 100 working-age persons. The economic dependency ratio (118) exceeds the age dependency ratio, as it also captures inactive or unemployed working-age household members among the dependents.

Among all youth household heads, around two-thirds are house owners, 25% are tenants and 6% are lodging for free. In urban areas specifically, this changes in favour of tenancy, with 68% of households headed by young people live in a rented house. Other indicators examined relate to the households' water source, sanitation, and the energy source for lighting. In general, households headed by young people in rural areas have a lower level of access to infrastructure

than those in urban areas. For instance, electricity is much more widespread in urban areas, where 71% of households use electricity for lighting, compared to 8% in rural areas. Similarly, access to an improved water source is more widespread among urban households headed by youths than their rural counterparts. While at national level, 74% of youth-headed households have access to improved water; the percentage reaches 92% in urban areas and 69% in rural areas.

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Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

A.1 Objectives of the Census

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

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

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

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

A.2 Methodology and Census phases

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

A.2.1 Census mapping

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

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

A.2.2 Pilot Census

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

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

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

A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

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

A.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.6 Actual Census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.7 Post-enumeration activities

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

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

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

A.3 Data quality assessment

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

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

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

Annex B Census questionnaire

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

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

B.1 Private households: person record

FORM: 001

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE/ KIGALI CITY:

L02. DISTRICT:

L03. SECTOR:

L04. CELL:

L05. VILLAGE:

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER:

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 1 0 0

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: /

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name :

Date:

Signature:

Name :

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Signature: Code:

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

Relationship to the head

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

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

<p style="text-align: center;">FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>P01 – Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME: <input type="text"/></p> <p>P02 – What is [NAME]’s relationship to the Head of Household?</p> <p>1. Head of Household</p> <p>P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?</p> <p>1. Male 2. Female</p> <p>P04 – In what month and year was [NAME] born?</p> <p>Month: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>P05 – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?</p> <p>Record age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?</p> <p>1. Present Resident – PR 2. Absent Resident – AR 3. Visitor – VIS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD</p> <p>P14 – Parental survivorship and residence</p> <p>P14a – Is [NAME]’s natural mother alive?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know</p> <p>P14b – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural mother live in this household?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>P14c – Is [NAME]’s natural father alive?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know</p> <p>P14d – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural father live in this household?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>P15 – Was [NAME]’s birth registered?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know</p>	<p>P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29</p> <p>P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (08-14/08/2012)?</p> <p>0. No 1. Yes, 1st job 2. Yes, new job } Go to P29</p>																																																							
<p style="text-align: center;">FOR USUAL RESIDENTS</p> <p>P07 – Where [NAME] was born?</p> <p>Province: <input type="text"/></p> <p>District: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Foreign Country: <input type="text"/></p> <p>P08 – What is [NAME]’s Nationality?</p> <p>1st Nationality: <input type="text"/></p> <p>2nd Nationality: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Foreigner: <input type="text"/></p> <p>(Record the name of the country)</p> <p>P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously?</p> <p>Province: <input type="text"/></p> <p>District: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Foreign Country: <input type="text"/></p> <p>P10 – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District?</p> <p>Record 000 if less than 1 year; Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>P11 – What is [NAME]’s Religion?</p> <p>1. Catholic 4. Muslim 7. No Religion 2. Protestant 5. Jehovah Witness 8. Other..... 3. Adventist 6. Tradit/Anmist</p> <p>P12 – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Type of disability (D)</th> <th>Causes (C)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Seeing</td> <td>1. Congenital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Hearing</td> <td>2. Disease/Illness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Speaking</td> <td>3. Injury/Accident</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Walking/Climbing</td> <td>4. War/Mines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Learning/Concentration</td> <td>5. Genocide</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Other.....</td> <td>6. Not Known</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7. Other.....</td> </tr> </table> <p>If None (Write 0 in first D) → Go to P13</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>P13 – What is [NAME]’s Medical insurance?</p> <p>1. Mutuelle 2. RAMA 3. MMI 4. FARG 5. Insurance Cie 6. School 7. NGO 8. Employer 9. None 10. Other.....</p>	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/Concentration	5. Genocide	6. Other.....	6. Not Known		7. Other.....	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER</p> <p>P16 – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Kinyarwanda</td> <td>1</td> <td rowspan="5">Record the SUM of the codes circled</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> </table> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school?</p> <p>1. Has never attended → Go to P20 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attending school</p> <p>P18a – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Level</td> <td></td> <td>Level</td> </tr> <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> </table> <p>P18b – How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Level</td> <td>Years Completed</td> </tr> <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> </table> <p>P19 – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</p> <p>0. None 5. A1: Bacc/Diploma 1. CE/FM 6. A0: Bachelor 2. EMA/ENTA 7. MA: Master 3. A3/D4/D5 8. PhD: Doctorate 4. A2/D6/D7</p>	Kinyarwanda	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled	French	2	English	4	Other	8	None	0		Level		Level	Preschool	0	Secondary	3	Primary	1	University	4	Post Primary	2			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+	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED</p> <p>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?</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>P26 – What is [NAME]’s status in employment?</p> <p>1. Employee 5. Producers’ cooperative member 2. Employer 3. Self-employed 6. Other 4. Contributing family worker</p> <p>P27 – What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]’s place of work?</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>P28 – What is [NAME]’s institutional sector of employment?</p> <p>1. Public 3. Non-profit institution 2. Private 4. Household</p>
Type of disability (D)	Causes (C)																																																								
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<p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER</p> <p>P29 – What is [NAME]’s marital status?</p> <p>1. Never married 3. Separated 5. Divorced 2. Married 4. Widowed</p> <p>If never married and FEMALE → P33 If Widowed or Divorced → P32 If never married and MALE → Next Person</p> <p>P30 – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only)</p> <p>Current number of spouses: <input type="text"/></p> <p>P31 – What is the rank of [NAME] to the spouse? (For women only)</p> <p>Current rank as spouse: <input type="text"/></p> <p>P32 – How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with partner?</p> <p>Age at first marriage: <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER</p> <p>P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had?</p> <p>If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person</p> <p>Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/></p> <p>P34 – Among those children, how many are still alive?</p> <p>Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/></p> <p>P35 – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15/08/2011 to 15/08/2012)?</p> <p>Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/></p> <p>P36 – Among those children, how many are still alive?</p> <p>Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/></p>																																																								

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01 – Serial Number of the person

NAME:

P02 – What is [NAME]’s relationship to the Head of Household?

2. Spouse 6. Brother/Sister
3. Son/Daughter 7. Grandchild
4. Unrelated Child 8. Other Relative
5. Father/Mother 9. Non Relative

P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male 2. Female

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

Month: Year:

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

Record age in completed years

P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?

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

FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

P07 – Where [NAME] was born?

Province:

District:

Foreign Country:

P08 – What is [NAME]’s Nationality?

1st Nationality:

2nd Nationality:

Foreigner:

(Record the name of the country)

P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province:

District:

Foreign Country:

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

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

P11 – What is [NAME]’s Religion?

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

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

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

If None (Write 0 in first D) → P13

D C D C D C D C D C

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

P14 – Parental survivorship and residence

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school? 1. Has never attended → Go to P20 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attending school

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

P20 – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)? 1. Yes → Go to P25 2. No

P21 – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?

0. Home worker

1. Non-worker (Never worked) → P25

2. Non-worker (Ever worked) → P25

3. On leave, but has job → P25

4. Retired

5. Oldness

6. Student

7. Other:

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

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

P23 – Is [NAME] available to work? 1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29

P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)? 0. No 1. Yes, 1st job 2. Yes, new job } Go to P29

FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

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

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

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

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

P28 – What is [NAME]’s institutional sector of employment? 1. Public 3. Non-profit institution 2. Private 4. Household

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

P29 – What is [NAME]’s marital status? 1. Never married 3. Separated 5. Divorced 2. Married 4. Widowed

If never married and FEMALE → P33

If Widowed or Divorced → P32

If never married and MALE → Next Person

P30 – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only) Current number of spouses:

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

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

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had? If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person

Male Female

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

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

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

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	
4. Free lodging	7. Other.....
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. Burn 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 child ren.						
M1 – Is there any member of the household who died during the last 12 months (15/08/2011-15/08/2012)?						
1. Yes 2. No → End of the interview						
M2 – Specify the sex, age and cause of death.						
Death No.	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Age at death (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	Cause 1. Accident 2. Murder 3. Violence 4. Suicide 5. Injury 6. Illness If 1-5 and → Next Person	If death of Woman aged 12-49, ...		
				Did the death occur while pregnant?	Did the death occur during childbirth?	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy was terminated?
				1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B.3 Institutional households: person record

FORM: 002

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

 MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING


NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY:

L02. DISTRICT:

L03. SECTOR:

L04. CELL:

L05. VILLAGE:

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER:

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 2

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: /

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

 Name :
Date:
Signature:

VERIFIER

 Name :
Date:
Signature:

DATA ENTRY CLERK

 Name:
Date:
Signature: Code:

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

SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION (cont'd)					
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		FOR MEMBERS AGED 3 YEARS or ABOVE		MEMBERS AGED 12 YEARS or ABOVE	
Where was [NAME] Residing previously? (District and Province or Country)	Does [NAME] have any disability? If yes, what were the causes? If None (Write 0 in D and Go to P17)	Has [NAME] ever attended preschool, school or literacy program? <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.

Age 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.

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.

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.

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

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).

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.

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.

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 disaggregation 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.

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

Table32: Number of youth (size) and their percentage among the resident population (population share/size) by sex, province and district

Province and District	Number of youth (Size)			Population share (% of the youth among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City						
Nyarugenge	77,658	67,942	145,600	52.4	49.8	51.2
Gasabo	138,286	121,869	260,155	50.4	47.8	49.1
Kicukiro	84,893	79,523	164,416	51.9	51.3	51.6
South						
Nyanza	58,386	58,880	117,266	37.0	35.5	36.2
Gisagara	56,234	61,656	117,890	37.4	35.8	36.6
Nyaruguru	51,213	55,211	106,424	36.8	35.6	36.2
Huye	63,642	64,896	128,538	40.3	38.1	39.1
Nyamagabe	58,528	66,735	125,263	36.3	37.0	36.7
Ruhango	57,884	60,908	118,792	38.1	36.3	37.1
Muhanga	58,313	63,719	122,032	38.2	38.3	38.2
Kamonyi	62,366	66,100	128,466	38.5	37.1	37.7
West						
Karongi	60,327	66,637	126,964	38.7	37.9	38.3
Rutsiro	60,232	65,267	125,499	39.1	38.3	38.7
Rubavu	78,900	84,376	163,276	40.5	40.4	40.4
Nyabihu	55,481	61,993	117,474	40.3	39.5	39.9
Ngororero	58,610	68,434	127,044	37.9	38.2	38.1
Rusizi	74,612	80,532	155,144	38.8	38.7	38.7
Nyamasheke	66,992	78,323	145,315	37.5	38.5	38.1
North						
Rulindo	53,500	59,101	112,601	39.4	38.9	39.1
Gakenke	61,621	69,488	131,109	38.7	38.8	38.8
Musanze	73,828	80,438	154,266	42.3	41.5	41.9
Burera	63,642	66,313	129,955	39.7	37.6	38.6
Gicumbi	72,948	78,538	151,486	38.7	38.0	38.3
Eastern						
Rwamagana	62,048	61,568	123,616	40.4	38.5	39.4
Nyagatare	88,144	90,183	178,327	38.6	38.0	38.3
Gatsibo	78,640	83,332	161,972	37.9	37.0	37.4
Kayonza	63,631	66,960	130,591	38.2	37.7	37.9
Kirehe	62,084	66,457	128,541	37.9	37.6	37.8
Ngoma	60,321	66,272	126,593	37.3	37.8	37.6
Bugesera	70,166	71,996	142,162	39.8	38.8	39.3

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table33: Distribution (%) of the youth (14-35 years) by area of residence, province by sex

Area of residence and Province	Distribution 14-35			Distribution 36+			Distribution 0-13		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Area of residence									
Urban	21.6	19.1	20.3	16.9	12.1	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.0
Rural	78.4	80.9	79.7	83.1	87.9	85.8	86.0	86.1	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777	990,263	1,250,320	2,240,583	2,041,475	2,067,138	4,108,613
Province									
Kigali City	14.8	12.6	13.7	10.5	7.6	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
South	23.0	23.4	23.2	27.0	28.3	27.7	24.5	24.4	24.5
West	22.4	23.7	23.1	21.6	23.2	22.5	24.5	24.6	24.5
North	16.0	16.6	16.3	16.2	17.1	16.7	16.3	16.5	16.4
East	23.9	23.8	23.8	24.7	23.9	24.2	25.9	25.8	25.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777	990,263	1,250,320	2,240,583	2,041,475	2,067,138	4,108,613

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table34: Distribution (%) of the resident youth by province and district by sex

Province and District	Distribution (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City			
Nyarugenge	3.8	3.2	3.5
Gasabo	6.8	5.7	6.2
Kicukiro	4.2	3.7	4.0
South			
Nyanza	2.9	2.8	2.8
Gisagara	2.8	2.9	2.8
Nyaruguru	2.5	2.6	2.6
Huye	3.1	3.0	3.1
Nyamagabe	2.9	3.1	3.0
Ruhango	2.9	2.9	2.9
Muhanga	2.9	3.0	2.9
Kamonyi	3.1	3.1	3.1
West			
Karongi	3.0	3.1	3.1
Rutsiro	3.0	3.1	3.0
Rubavu	3.9	4.0	3.9
Nyabihu	2.7	2.9	2.8
Ngororero	2.9	3.2	3.1
Rusizi	3.7	3.8	3.7
Nyamasheke	3.3	3.7	3.5
North			
Rulindo	2.6	2.8	2.7
Gakenke	3.0	3.3	3.2
Musanze	3.6	3.8	3.7
Burera	3.1	3.1	3.1
Gicumbi	3.6	3.7	3.6
East			
Rwamagana	3.1	2.9	3.0
Nyagatare	4.3	4.2	4.3
Gatsibo	3.9	3.9	3.9
Kayonza	3.1	3.1	3.1
Kirehe	3.1	3.1	3.1
Ngoma	3.0	3.1	3.0
Bugesera	3.5	3.4	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table35: Number of youth and their percentage among the resident population by age, sex, and area of residence

Age-group (Years)	Male population		Female population		Total youth population		Sex ratio (male/female)*100
	Male count	Male (%)	Female count	Female (%)	Both sexes (count)	Both sexes (%)	
Rwanda							
14-19	654,298	12.9	678,247	12.4	1,332,545	12.7	96.5
20-24	499,416	9.9	528,969	9.7	1,028,385	9.8	94.4
25-29	456,642	9.0	471,452	8.6	928,094	8.8	96.9
30-35	422,774	8.3	454,979	8.3	877,753	8.3	92.9
Total (14-35)	2,033,130	40.1	2,133,647	39.1	4,166,777	39.6	95.3
Urban							
14-19	104,852	11.8	119,920	14.2	224,772	12.9	87.4
20-24	116,135	13.0	110,268	13.0	226,403	13.0	105.3
25-29	115,731	13.0	95,248	11.3	210,979	12.1	121.5
30-35	101,826	11.4	81,596	9.6	183,422	10.6	124.8
Total (14-35)	438,544	49.2	407,032	48.1	845,576	48.7	107.7
Rural							
14-19	549,446	13.2	558,327	12.1	1,107,773	12.6	98.4
20-24	383,281	9.2	418,701	9.1	801,982	9.1	91.5
25-29	340,911	8.2	376,204	8.2	717,115	8.2	90.6
30-35	320,948	7.7	373,383	8.1	694,331	7.9	86
Total (14-35)	1,594,586	38.2	1,726,615	37.5	3,321,201	37.8	92.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table36: Sex ratios of the youth by age and area of residence

Age (Years)	Area of residence		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
14	89.0	97.2	95.9
15	82.9	97.9	95.4
16	84.4	98.1	95.8
17	88.0	101.9	99.4
18	87.0	99.9	97.4
19	94.0	95.3	95.0
20	96.7	92.6	93.4
21	100.0	89.8	91.9
22	108.3	92.6	95.9
23	108.1	90.7	94.5
24	113.1	91.8	96.3
25	116.7	92.4	97.5
26	118.2	88.8	94.9
27	125.7	91.5	98.3
28	123.5	90.6	97.0
29	124.5	89.6	96.4
30	129.6	89.6	96.8
31	130.0	89.3	96.5
32	129.2	91.9	98.8
33	120.1	83.0	90.0
34	112.3	76.4	82.6
35	122.3	81.5	88.5
Total	107.7	92.4	95.3
Count	845,576	3,321,201	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table37: District net migration among youth (14-35) by sex

District	Immigrants (a)			Out-migrants (b)			Net migration (a-b)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kigali City									
Nyarugenge	51,993	43,885	95,878	12,466	14,419	26,885	39,527	29,466	68,993
Gasabo	95,913	80,210	176,123	12,450	15,412	27,862	83,463	64,798	148,261
Kicukiro	66,466	61,721	128,187	8,033	9,349	17,382	58,433	52,372	110,805
South									
Nyanza	11,510	12,004	23,514	13,736	16,400	30,136	-2,226	-4,396	-6,622
Gisagara	4,480	6,171	10,651	11,970	12,792	24,762	-7,490	-6,621	-14,111
Nyaruguru	1,749	3,133	4,882	15,317	15,866	31,183	-13,568	-12,733	-26,301
Huye	13,555	14,001	27,556	15,085	18,400	33,485	-1,530	-4,399	-5,929
Nyamagabe	4,100	6,554	10,654	16,133	16,395	32,528	-12,033	-9,841	-21,874
Ruhango	9,458	10,837	20,295	16,539	18,854	35,393	-7,081	-8,017	-15,098
Muhanga	8,205	9,440	17,645	24,060	24,237	48,297	-15,855	-14,797	-30,652
Kamonyi	10,431	11,716	22,147	16,338	18,229	34,567	-5,907	-6,513	-12,420
West									
Karongi	6,987	8,339	15,326	16,655	16,762	33,417	-9,668	-8,423	-18,091
Rutsiro	4,538	3,827	8,365	9,851	9,033	18,884	-5,313	-5,206	-10,519
Rubavu	19,720	20,373	40,093	7,097	7,689	14,786	12,623	12,684	25,307
Nyabihu	6,820	8,930	15,750	13,288	13,400	26,688	-6,468	-4,470	-10,938
Ngororero	1,938	3,637	5,575	18,928	16,310	35,238	-16,990	-12,673	-29,663
Rusizi	7,737	7,532	15,269	14,391	11,356	25,747	-6,654	-3,824	-10,478
Nyamasheke	2,252	2,852	5,104	23,410	18,013	41,423	-21,158	-15,161	-36,319
North									
Rulindo	3,188	5,303	8,491	19,387	19,374	38,761	-16,199	-14,071	-30,270
Gakenye	1,577	3,599	5,176	26,013	24,283	50,296	-24,436	-20,684	-45,120
Musanze	8,958	11,164	20,122	13,181	12,263	25,444	-4,223	-1,099	-5,322
Burera	2,233	4,248	6,481	17,007	16,033	33,040	-14,774	-11,785	-26,559
Gicumbi	5,876	8,040	13,916	19,449	19,476	38,925	-13,573	-11,436	-25,009
East									
Rwamagana	19,976	18,431	38,407	11,983	14,495	26,478	7,993	3,936	11,929
Nyagatare	57,464	59,059	116,523	3,771	3,789	7,560	53,693	55,270	108,963
Gatsibo	27,176	30,069	57,245	8,754	10,063	18,817	18,422	20,006	38,428
Kayonza	27,248	29,373	56,621	6,562	7,413	13,975	20,686	21,960	42,646
Kirehe	24,270	26,437	50,707	6,431	6,539	12,970	17,839	19,898	37,737
Ngoma	12,693	15,344	28,037	8,117	8,608	16,725	4,576	6,736	11,312
Bugesera	18,904	18,630	37,534	15,985	17,026	33,011	2,919	1,604	4,523

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table38: Age at last migration for youth that experienced a life-time migration

Sex and Age at Last Migration	Province					
	Rwanda	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Both sexes						
0-4	6.5	3.4	5.9	8.7	5.9	9.4
5-9	7.9	5.0	6.7	8.7	5.6	11.4
10-14	11.1	9.0	9.6	9.6	7.2	14.9
14-19	19.3	24.1	16.6	15.1	14.9	17.2
20-24	22.5	28.0	23.0	17.7	21.1	18.0
25-29	14.6	16.9	16.1	11.2	12.9	12.8
30-35	5.9	6.6	6.5	4.2	4.9	5.7
Not Stated	12.1	7.1	15.5	24.9	27.6	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,082,274	400,188	137,344	105,482	54,186	385,074
Males						
0-4	6.5	3.1	6.2	9.0	7.1	9.7
5-9	7.9	4.7	7.2	8.7	6.4	11.7
10-14	11.2	8.3	10.7	9.3	7.9	15.6
14-19	18.4	22.1	16.7	13.0	11.6	16.9
20-24	21.0	28.1	18.6	14.2	14.5	16.3
25-29	15.1	17.9	15.9	11.6	14.1	12.6
30-35	6.8	7.5	7.7	5.1	6.6	6.0
Not Stated	13.2	8.4	16.8	29.0	31.7	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	537,415	214,372	63,488	49,992	21,832	187,731
Females						
0-4	6.5	3.7	5.7	8.4	5.1	9.1
5-9	7.9	5.4	6.2	8.7	5.0	11.2
10-14	11.1	9.8	8.7	9.8	6.6	14.2
14-19	20.3	26.4	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.5
20-24	23.9	28.0	26.7	20.8	25.4	19.7
25-29	14.1	15.8	16.2	10.9	12.2	13.0
30-35	5.1	5.4	5.5	3.4	3.7	5.4
Not Stated	11.0	5.5	14.4	21.2	24.8	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	544,859	185,816	73,856	55,490	32,354	197,343

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. NB: The age groups reflect age groups of "age at last migration", hence individuals that belong to the youth group in 2012, might have been between 0 to 4 years at last migration

Table 39: Highest level of education of youth with recent migration experience (across district boundaries within the last 5 years) compared to other youth

Level of education of recent migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Recent Migrants									
No education	5.3	5.8	5.5	15.5	15.7	15.6	9.7	10.5	10.1
Preschool	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Primary	48.7	47.9	48.3	63.9	64.6	64.3	55.2	55.9	55.6
Post-primary	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Secondary	29.3	32.0	30.6	16.3	16.6	16.5	23.8	24.7	24.2
University	15.2	12.9	14.1	3.0	1.7	2.3	10.0	7.6	8.7
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	157,308	148,220	305,528	117,747	135,489	253,236	275,055	283,709	558,764
Non-Migrants									

Level of education of recent migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
(not recent)									
No education	6.1	7.3	6.7	12.7	14.6	13.7	11.7	13.6	12.7
Preschool	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	45.6	43.8	44.7	66.1	65.7	65.9	63.1	62.8	63.0
Post-primary	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Secondary	36.7	38.3	37.5	18.3	17.7	18.0	21.0	20.4	20.7
University	10.0	9.1	9.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	2.9	1.9	2.4
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	245,321	237,873	483,194	1,431,823	1,545,623	2,977,446	1,677,144	1,783,496	3,460,640

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. NB: The total of recent migrants and non-migrants will not be equal to the total number of young people in Rwanda, as some individuals have not stated their recent migration status.

Table 40: Distribution (%) of the youth by current marital status by sex and area of residence

Province and Current marital status	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Never married	72.6	59.0	66.0	64.1	54.1	58.9	66.0	55.0	60.3
Currently married	26.8	37.7	32.1	35.3	42.7	39.1	33.4	41.7	37.7
Separated	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5
Widowed	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5
Divorced	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777
Kigali City									
Never married	74.2	60.2	67.7	60.6	46.6	53.7	71.7	57.4	64.9
Currently married	25.2	36.5	30.5	38.6	49.6	44.0	27.7	39.1	33.1
Separated	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4
Widowed	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4
Divorced	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	2.0	1.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	244,129	214,480	458,609	56,708	54,854	111,562	300,837	269,334	570,171
South									
Never married	74.1	62.2	68.3	67.8	57.1	62.3	68.5	57.6	62.9
Currently married	25.3	35.0	30.0	31.6	39.7	35.8	30.9	39.3	35.2
Separated	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5
Widowed	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4
Divorced	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.9
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	51,971	49,055	101,026	414,595	449,050	863,645	466,566	498,105	964,671
West									
Never married	68.4	54.8	61.6	62.9	55.5	59.0	63.7	55.4	59.4
Currently married	30.9	41.5	36.2	36.6	41.5	39.2	35.8	41.5	38.8
Separated	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4
Widowed	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5
Divorced	0.4	1.9	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.8
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	64,884	65,407	130,291	390,270	440,155	830,425	455,154	505,562	960,716
North									
Never married	68.9	58.8	63.7	63.1	55.3	59.0	63.7	55.6	59.5
Currently married	30.6	38.2	34.5	36.5	42.2	39.4	35.8	41.7	38.9
Separated	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
Widowed	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5
Divorced	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	34,597	37,123	71,720	290,942	316,755	607,697	325,539	353,878	679,417
East									
Never married	70.5	55.6	63.2	62.9	49.8	56.2	63.6	50.2	56.8
Currently married	28.8	40.8	34.7	36.3	46.1	41.3	35.6	45.6	40.8
Separated	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.6
Widowed	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.6
Divorced	0.5	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.2	1.4	0.5	2.2	1.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	42,963	40,967	83,930	442,071	465,801	907,872	485,034	506,768	991,802

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 41: Percentage never-married by age among the youth by sex and area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
14-19	99.1	96.1	97.5	99.0	96.5	97.7	99.0	96.4	97.7
20-24	89.7	67.0	78.6	79.6	60.9	69.8	81.9	62.1	71.7
25-29	64.6	37.3	52.3	37.5	25.1	31.0	44.4	27.5	35.8
30-35	34.8	19.0	27.8	14.4	12.1	13.2	19.3	13.3	16.2
Total 14-35	72.6	59.0	66.0	64.1	54.1	58.9	66.0	55.0	60.3
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 42: Percentage never-married by single age among the youth by sex and area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
14	99.4	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.2
15	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.2
16	99.3	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.0	99.2
17	99.3	97.9	98.6	99.3	98.1	98.7	99.3	98.1	98.7
18	99.1	93.7	96.2	98.7	94.1	96.4	98.8	94.0	96.4
19	98.6	88.4	93.3	97.3	87.9	92.5	97.6	88.0	92.7
20	96.8	80.0	88.3	93.8	78.0	85.6	94.4	78.4	86.1
21	94.2	72.9	83.5	87.9	69.0	77.9	89.3	69.8	79.1
22	91.2	67.4	79.8	81.0	60.5	70.4	83.4	61.9	72.5
23	86.3	60.8	74.0	70.7	51.3	60.5	74.6	53.4	63.7
24	81.5	53.8	68.5	62.3	43.2	52.3	67.1	45.5	56.1
25	76.0	47.8	63.0	53.0	34.9	43.6	58.8	37.6	48.1
26	71.2	41.7	57.7	43.8	28.6	35.7	50.8	31.3	40.8
27	64.0	35.7	51.5	35.6	23.3	29.2	42.9	25.8	34.3
28	57.8	31.5	46.0	29.4	20.4	24.7	36.5	22.6	29.4
29	52.1	27.2	41.0	23.6	17.1	20.2	30.8	19.1	24.8
30	44.4	23.7	35.4	20.3	15.0	17.5	26.1	16.6	21.3
31	39.0	20.1	30.8	15.5	12.6	14.0	21.0	13.9	17.4
32	34.9	19.8	28.3	13.9	12.0	12.9	19.0	13.4	16.2
33	30.1	16.8	24.1	11.4	11.2	11.3	16.1	12.2	14.0
34	27.6	15.1	21.7	10.3	10.2	10.2	14.4	11.0	12.5
35	23.2	14.4	19.3	9.9	9.7	9.8	13.0	10.5	11.7
Total 14-35	72.6	59.0	66.0	64.1	54.1	58.9	66.0	55.0	60.3
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 43: Distribution (%) of the currently married and separated male youth by type of union and area of residence

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male 14-35	Male 36+	Male 14-35	Male 36+	Male 14-35	Male 36+
Monogamous	92.5	80.7	95.2	88.1	94.8	86.9
Polygamous	2.3	4.9	2.5	7.6	2.4	7.2
Not stated	5.2	14.3	2.3	4.3	2.8	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	118,169	140,365	564,509	740,326	682,678	880,691

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 44: Evolution of age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) since 1978 (births per 1000 women in age group)

Age groups	Years			
	1978	1991	2002	2012
15-19	49	59	40	27
20-24	302	242	224	150
25-29	405	327	300	202
30-34	377	310	273	185

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012. Estimates for 1978, 1991 and 2002 as cited in SNR (2005), p.46. Notes: (1) Base population: resident female youth population (ages 15–34).

Table 45: Percentage of women who have ever given birth by age according to the education level

Age group	No education/Preschool	Primary/Post Primary	Secondary and above
15-19	11.5	4.6	2.0
20-24	58.0	47.2	17.4
25-29	83.5	79.6	49.6
30-34	90.4	90.0	77.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident female youth population (ages 15–34).

Table 46: Percentage affected by each type of disability among the youth resident population (prevalence) by sex, province and area of residence

Type of disability		Rwanda	Sex		Area of residence		Province				
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Seeing	Count	14,364	7,481	6,883	1,518	12,846	1,028	3,290	3,704	2,304	4,038
	(%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hearing	Count	11,572	6,179	5,393	1,335	10,237	901	3,228	2,410	1,533	3,500
	(%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Speaking	Count	7,099	4,061	3,038	907	6,192	565	2,084	1,629	1,079	1,742
	(%)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Walking / Climbing	Count	60,821	36,303	24,518	9,237	51,584	6,673	14,295	16,268	8,247	15,338
	(%)	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.5
Learning / Concentrating	Count	35,639	18,975	16,664	4,341	31,298	2,952	11,222	7,599	4,314	9,552
	(%)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0
Other	Count	19,337	9,283	10,054	1,906	17,431	1,072	5,237	4,771	2,480	5,777
	(%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Type Not Stated	Count	901	431	470	197	704	106	105	154	251	285
	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Count	140,423	77,668	62,755	18,287	122,136	12,574	36,754	34,377	18,874	37,844
	(%)	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.2	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 47: Number and percentage of youth with disabilities who quoted different causes of disabilities by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Cause of disabilities	Count			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Congenital	13,587	11,762	25,349	17.5	18.7	18.1
Disease/Illness	32,673	32,838	65,511	42.1	52.3	46.7
Injury/Accident	19,882	8,248	28,130	25.6	13.1	20.0
War/Mines	4,765	2,065	6,830	6.1	3.3	4.9
Genocide against the Tutsi	1,588	1,916	3,504	2.0	3.1	2.5
Unknown	4,860	4,987	9,847	6.3	8.0	7.0
Other	1,161	1,667	2,828	1.5	2.7	2.0
Cause not stated	283	246	529	0.4	0.4	0.4
Urban						
Congenital	1,663	1,341	3,004	15.5	17.8	16.4
Disease/Illness	3,284	3,248	6,532	30.5	43.1	35.7
Injury/Accident	3,359	1,248	4,607	31.2	16.6	25.2
War/Mines	1,267	469	1,736	11.8	6.2	9.5
Genocide against the Tutsi	469	556	1,025	4.4	7.4	5.6
Unknown	578	538	1,116	5.4	7.1	6.1
Other	195	163	358	1.8	2.2	2.0
Cause not stated	83	59	142	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rural						
Congenital	11,924	10,421	22,345	17.8	18.9	18.3
Disease/Illness	29,389	29,590	58,979	43.9	53.6	48.3
Injury/Accident	16,523	7,000	23,523	24.7	12.7	19.3
War/Mines	3,498	1,596	5,094	5.2	2.9	4.2
Genocide against the Tutsi	1,119	1,360	2,479	1.7	2.5	2.0
Unknown	4,282	4,449	8,731	6.4	8.1	7.2
Other	966	1,504	2,470	1.4	2.7	2.0
Cause not stated	200	187	387	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 48: Percentage (%) of the youth insured by sex and area of residence and province

% insured	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	86.2	88.5	87.3
Area of residence			
Urban	83.2	88.4	85.7
Rural	87.0	88.5	87.8
Province			
Kigali City	81.7	86.6	84.0
South	79.4	81.3	80.4
West	89.0	90.8	89.9
North	91.8	92.9	92.4
East	88.9	91.2	90.1
Count insured	1,751,754	1,887,697	3,639,451

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 49: Distribution (%) of the youth by type of medical insurance by sex and area of residence (among those who are insured)

Area of residence and Type of medical insurance	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
“Mutuelle de Santé”	94.4	94.7	94.6
RAMA	3.5	3.2	3.3
MMI	0.4	0.5	0.5
FARG	0.6	0.7	0.6
Insurance Cie	0.4	0.3	0.3
School	0.2	0.1	0.1
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employer	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,751,754	1,887,697	3,639,451
Urban			
“Mutuelle de Santé”	86.6	86.3	86.4
RAMA	8.8	9.0	8.9
MMI	1.0	1.3	1.1
FARG	0.4	0.5	0.5
Insurance Cie	1.3	1.3	1.3
School	0.4	0.2	0.3
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employer	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	365,009	359,890	724,899
Rural			
“Mutuelle de Santé”	96.5	96.7	96.6
RAMA	2.1	1.8	1.9
MMI	0.2	0.3	0.3
FARG	0.7	0.7	0.7
Insurance Cie	0.1	0.1	0.1
School	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,386,745	1,527,807	2,914,552

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 50: Distribution (%) of youth (14-35) of non-Rwandan nationality by sex

Area of residence and Nationality	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Burundi	23.6	12.4	18.2
Tanzania	2.6	2.5	2.5
Kenya	2.0	1.4	1.7
Uganda	10.6	8.6	9.6
DRC	44.3	57.5	50.8
Other African Country	4.0	3.8	3.9
Europe	1.1	1.2	1.1
America	0.7	1.0	0.9
Asia	3.1	1.7	2.4
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	8.0	9.8	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	26,725	25,503	52,228

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 51: Distribution (%) of the youth by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence

Religious affiliation	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Catholic	37.2	33.0	35.2	45.5	43.9	44.7	43.7	41.8	42.7
Protestant	34.8	45.0	39.7	35.3	40.4	38.0	35.2	41.3	38.3
Adventist	11.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	12.2	11.9	11.4	12.2	11.8
Muslim	7.0	5.9	6.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.3
Jehovah witness	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Traditional/ Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	3.9	1.3	2.7	4.1	1.1	2.6	4.1	1.2	2.6
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not stated	4.8	1.3	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 52: Distribution (%) of the youth by current school attendance by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Current school attendance	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Currently attending	29.6	31.6	30.6	30.7	27.6	29.1	30.4	28.3	29.4
No longer attending	64.4	61.6	63.0	56.4	57.7	57.1	58.1	58.4	58.3
Never attended	6.0	6.8	6.4	12.9	14.8	13.9	11.4	13.2	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777
Kigali City									
Currently attending	26.6	29.4	27.9	21.4	22.2	21.8	25.6	27.9	26.7
No longer attending	69.1	66.0	67.7	68.0	67.9	67.9	68.9	66.4	67.7
Never attended	4.3	4.6	4.5	10.6	9.9	10.3	5.5	5.7	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	244,129	214,480	458,609	56,708	54,854	111,562	300,837	269,334	570,171
South									
Currently attending	31.3	33.8	32.5	32.1	29.7	30.8	32.0	30.1	31.0
No longer attending	60.2	59.9	60.0	54.9	57.7	56.3	55.5	57.9	56.7
Never attended	8.5	6.3	7.4	13.1	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	51,971	49,055	101,026	414,595	449,050	863,645	466,566	498,105	964,671
West									
Currently attending	35.0	34.5	34.7	32.5	28.0	30.2	32.9	28.9	30.8
No longer attending	56.2	53.2	54.7	53.0	54.0	53.6	53.5	53.9	53.7
Never attended	8.8	12.4	10.6	14.5	17.9	16.3	13.7	17.2	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	64,884	65,407	130,291	390,270	440,155	830,425	455,154	505,562	960,716
North									
Currently attending	36.1	35.3	35.7	28.8	26.6	27.6	29.5	27.5	28.5
No longer attending	57.4	56.4	56.9	60.3	60.1	60.2	60.0	59.7	59.9
Never attended	6.6	8.3	7.5	10.9	13.3	12.2	10.4	12.8	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	34,597	37,123	71,720	290,942	316,755	607,697	325,539	353,878	679,417
East									
Currently attending	31.3	33.0	32.1	30.2	26.4	28.2	30.3	26.9	28.6
No longer attending	60.7	58.5	59.6	56.7	58.3	57.5	57.1	58.3	57.7
Never attended	8.0	8.5	8.3	13.1	15.4	14.3	12.7	14.8	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	42,963	40,967	83,930	442,071	465,801	907,872	485,034	506,768	991,802

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 53: Percentage of youth currently attending school by age, sex, province, and area of residence

Province and Current school attendance	Urban			Rural			Total Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
14-19	71.0	65.3	67.9	66.8	67.3	67.0	67.5	66.9	67.2
20-24	30.1	30.3	30.2	25.1	19.6	22.3	26.3	21.9	24.0
25-29	12.9	12.8	12.8	5.9	3.4	4.6	7.7	5.3	6.5
30-35	5.3	6.0	5.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.2	2.4
Total	29.6	31.6	30.6	30.7	27.6	29.1	30.4	28.3	29.4
Kigali City									
14-19	69.4	59.7	64.1	59.1	63.1	61.1	67.0	60.4	63.4
20-24	28.7	29.5	29.1	19.1	15.7	17.4	27.1	26.9	27.0
25-29	12.9	13.9	13.3	4.1	3.0	3.5	11.5	11.7	11.6
30-35	5.4	6.7	6.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	4.6	5.5	5.0
Total	26.6	29.4	27.9	21.4	22.2	21.8	25.6	27.9	26.7
South									
14-19	69.4	67.3	68.3	69.0	71.2	70.1	69.1	70.8	70.0
20-24	31.4	33.0	32.2	26.9	22.8	24.8	27.4	23.9	25.6
25-29	12.8	13.2	13.0	6.0	3.7	4.8	6.9	4.7	5.7
30-35	5.4	7.0	6.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.0
Total	31.3	33.8	32.5	32.1	29.7	30.8	32.0	30.1	31.0
West									
14-19	74.8	71.6	73.1	68.3	67.5	67.9	69.1	68.0	68.6
20-24	33.6	32.0	32.8	26.8	20.0	23.1	27.8	21.6	24.5
25-29	13.7	11.7	12.7	6.4	3.4	4.8	7.5	4.5	5.9
30-35	5.4	5.0	5.2	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.8	2.1
Total	35.0	34.5	34.7	32.5	28.0	30.2	32.9	28.9	30.8
North									
14-19	72.7	72.0	72.3	62.3	64.3	63.3	63.3	65.1	64.3
20-24	33.0	29.8	31.3	21.9	17.0	19.4	23.1	18.4	20.7
25-29	12.8	10.6	11.7	5.3	3.0	4.1	6.1	3.8	4.9
30-35	5.7	4.7	5.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.0
Total	36.1	35.3	35.7	28.8	26.6	27.6	29.5	27.5	28.5
South									
14-19	71.7	71.6	71.6	67.0	65.7	66.3	67.3	66.1	66.7
20-24	29.4	29.5	29.5	25.1	18.7	21.8	25.5	19.7	22.5
25-29	11.9	9.4	10.7	6.2	3.5	4.8	6.7	4.0	5.3
30-35	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
Total	31.3	33.0	32.1	30.2	26.4	28.2	30.3	26.9	28.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 54: Distribution (%) of the youth by highest level of education attended by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Level of education	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
No education	4.3	4.6	4.5	12.9	14.8	13.9	11.4	13.2	12.4
Preschool	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	44.4	42.6	43.6	65.5	65.3	65.4	61.3	61.4	61.4
Post-primary	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Secondary	36.1	37.8	36.9	18.5	17.8	18.1	22.0	21.3	21.7
University	13.6	13.5	13.5	1.8	0.9	1.3	3.9	2.7	3.3
Not stated	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777
Kigali City									
No education	8.5	6.3	7.4	10.6	9.9	10.3	5.5	5.7	5.6
Preschool	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Primary	48.9	47.2	48.1	67.0	67.1	67.0	48.7	47.6	48.1
Post-primary	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Secondary	30.3	35.7	32.9	18.7	19.8	19.3	32.8	34.1	33.4
University	10.8	9.5	10.2	1.7	1.2	1.5	11.4	11.0	11.2
Not stated	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	244,129	214,480	458,609	56,708	54,854	111,562	300,837	269,334	570,171
South									
No education	8.8	12.4	10.6	13.1	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.3
Preschool	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary	47.0	47.6	47.3	66.0	65.9	66.0	64.1	64.1	64.1
Post-primary	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Secondary	33.9	32.0	32.9	17.9	19.2	18.6	19.3	20.8	20.1
University	9.0	6.6	7.8	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.7	1.8	2.2
Not stated	0.9	1.0	1.0	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	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	51,971	49,055	101,026	414,595	449,050	863,645	466,566	498,105	964,671
West									
No education	6.6	8.3	7.5	14.5	17.9	16.3	13.7	17.2	15.5
Preschool	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	46.6	47.1	46.9	63.7	63.4	63.5	61.3	61.3	61.3
Post-primary	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Secondary	36.1	36.3	36.2	18.8	16.7	17.7	21.0	18.7	19.8
University	9.1	6.7	7.8	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.9	1.6	2.2
Not stated	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	64,884	65,407	130,291	390,270	440,155	830,425	455,154	505,562	960,716
North									
No education	8.0	8.5	8.3	10.9	13.3	12.2	10.4	12.8	11.7
Preschool	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	49.2	47.9	48.6	67.8	67.3	67.5	65.5	65.2	65.4
Post-primary	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Secondary	33.1	36.2	34.6	18.3	17.5	17.9	20.2	19.5	19.8
University	8.3	6.1	7.2	1.9	0.8	1.3	2.7	1.4	2.0
Not stated	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	34,597	37,123	71,720	290,942	316,755	607,697	325,539	353,878	679,417
East									
No education	6.0	6.8	6.4	13.1	15.4	14.3	12.7	14.8	13.8
Preschool	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	46.0	44.9	45.5	65.0	65.1	65.0	63.6	63.7	63.6
Post-primary	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Secondary	34.8	36.3	35.5	18.9	17.5	18.2	20.1	19.0	19.5

Province and Level of education	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
University	11.7	10.5	11.1	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.8
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	42,963	40,967	83,930	442,071	465,801	907,872	485,034	506,768	991,802

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 55: Percentage of young people (15-35) literate by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Language(s) of literacy	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
None	8.5	10.0	9.2	22.5	23.7	23.1	19.4	21.1	20.3
Kinyarwanda	84.4	86.5	85.4	75.4	74.8	75.1	77.4	77.0	77.2
French	27.6	27.6	27.6	10.4	8.6	9.5	14.2	12.3	13.2
English	35.4	33.9	34.6	18.4	16.2	17.2	22.1	19.6	20.8
Other	13.5	9.5	11.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	4.6	2.8	3.7
Not Stated	5.5	2.1	3.8	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.8
Kigali City									
None	6.0	6.9	6.4	19.8	17.8	18.9	8.6	9.2	8.8
Kinyarwanda	87.7	90.0	88.7	78.0	80.8	79.4	85.9	88.1	86.9
French	30.3	31.4	30.8	9.5	9.1	9.3	26.4	26.9	26.6
English	37.3	36.6	37.0	14.7	14.0	14.4	33.1	32.0	32.6
Other	15.9	11.5	13.9	3.4	1.8	2.6	13.5	9.6	11.7
Not Stated	4.4	1.3	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	3.9	1.2	2.7
South									
None	12.0	10.9	11.5	25.0	22.4	23.6	23.5	21.3	22.4
Kinyarwanda	79.0	86.0	82.4	73.5	76.1	74.9	74.1	77.1	75.7
French	24.8	26.7	25.7	9.3	8.7	9.0	11.1	10.5	10.8
English	32.0	33.5	32.8	16.6	16.1	16.3	18.3	17.8	18.1
Other	8.2	5.0	6.6	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.4	1.9
Not Stated	8.2	2.2	5.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.5
West									
None	12.7	17.6	15.2	22.4	25.9	24.2	21.0	24.8	23.0
Kinyarwanda	79.9	79.3	79.6	74.9	72.3	73.5	75.6	73.2	74.4
French	25.6	22.9	24.3	11.9	9.3	10.5	13.8	11.1	12.4
English	31.9	27.2	29.6	20.8	17.3	19.0	22.4	18.6	20.4
Other	14.9	11.8	13.3	2.0	1.0	1.5	3.9	2.4	3.1
Not Stated	5.9	1.5	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.8	1.4	2.0
North									
None	9.4	10.4	9.9	19.7	21.8	20.8	18.6	20.6	19.7
Kinyarwanda	80.5	80.5	80.5	78.7	77.2	77.9	78.9	77.5	78.2
French	25.9	23.7	24.8	11.1	8.6	9.8	12.7	10.2	11.4
English	35.9	32.1	33.9	18.9	16.2	17.5	20.7	17.9	19.2
Other	7.7	4.9	6.2	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.9
Not Stated	9.3	8.3	8.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.6
East									
None	11.6	12.6	12.1	22.4	24.9	23.6	21.4	23.9	22.7
Kinyarwanda	82.4	85.0	83.7	75.1	73.6	74.3	75.7	74.5	75.1
French	19.7	19.5	19.6	9.7	7.9	8.8	10.6	8.8	9.7
English	32.8	32.2	32.5	18.1	15.4	16.7	19.5	16.7	18.1
Other	8.7	5.2	7.0	2.7	1.4	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.5
Not Stated	4.5	1.2	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.5

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

Table 56: Percentage of the youth literate by language of literacy, age and sex

	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-35
Both sexes				
None	14.7	18.0	24.9	25.9
Kinyarwanda	83.1	79.2	72.5	71.6
French	7.6	17.5	15.3	12.0
English	28.6	26.5	14.8	9.1
Other	1.7	3.6	4.6	5.1
Not Stated	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.8
Male				
None	16.9	17.3	22.5	23.0
Kinyarwanda	80.9	78.8	74.0	73.7
French	7.3	18.3	17.2	13.8
English	27.2	28.4	17.5	11.4
Other	1.7	4.3	6.0	7.2
Not Stated	1.5	3.1	2.8	2.5
Female				
None	12.7	18.5	27.3	28.7
Kinyarwanda	85.3	79.5	71.0	69.7
French	8.0	16.7	13.5	10.2
English	29.9	24.7	12.1	7.0
Other	1.7	3.0	3.2	3.1
Not Stated	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1

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

Table 57: Distribution (%) of the youth by economic activity status by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Economic activity status	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Currently employed	59.6	47.1	53.6	61.2	61.1	61.1	60.8	58.4	59.6
Unemployed	3.6	6.8	5.1	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.5
Inactive	32.1	44.9	38.3	36.1	36.2	36.2	35.3	37.9	36.6
Not stated	4.7	1.2	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	438,544	407,032	845,576	1,594,586	1,726,615	3,321,201	2,033,130	2,133,647	4,166,777
Kigali City									
Currently employed	62.9	45.6	54.8	63.5	49.5	56.6	63.0	46.4	55.1
Unemployed	4.8	9.6	7.0	2.6	4.8	3.7	4.3	8.6	6.4
Inactive	28.8	44.4	36.1	33.0	45.7	39.2	29.6	44.7	36.7
Not stated	3.6	0.4	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	244,129	214,480	458,609	56,708	54,854	111,562	300,837	269,334	570,171
South									
Currently employed	56.9	51.2	54.1	57.8	56.5	57.1	57.7	55.9	56.8
Unemployed	2.4	4.4	3.4	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.3
Inactive	33.3	42.9	38.0	39.7	40.5	40.1	39.0	40.7	39.9
Not stated	7.3	1.5	4.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	51,971	49,055	101,026	414,595	449,050	863,645	466,566	498,105	964,671
West									
Currently employed	51.4	43.9	47.6	60.3	62.5	61.5	59.0	60.1	59.6
Unemployed	2.4	3.9	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.0
Inactive	41.1	51.6	46.4	36.3	34.6	35.4	37.0	36.8	36.9
Not stated	5.1	0.6	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	64,884	65,407	130,291	390,270	440,155	830,425	455,154	505,562	960,716
North									
Currently employed	55.7	51.5	53.5	65.5	66.4	66.0	64.5	64.8	64.7
Unemployed	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4
Inactive	34.4	38.8	36.7	32.7	32.1	32.4	32.8	32.8	32.8
Not stated	8.5	7.4	7.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	34,597	37,123	71,720	290,942	316,755	607,697	325,539	353,878	679,417
East									
Currently employed	60.1	51.7	56.0	61.9	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.2	61.4
Unemployed	1.8	3.2	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.8
Inactive	34.3	44.5	39.3	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.3	36.1	35.7
Not stated	3.9	0.7	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	42,963	40,967	83,930	442,071	465,801	907,872	485,034	506,768	991,802

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 58: Labour force participation rate (%) among the youth by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Labour force participation rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Urban	66.3	54.6	60.6
Rural	63.5	63.6	63.5
Total	64.1	61.9	62.9
Kigali City			
Urban	70.2	55.4	63.1
Rural	66.7	54.3	60.6
Total	69.5	55.2	62.6
South			
Urban	64.0	56.4	60.2
Rural	60.1	59.3	59.7
Total	60.5	59.0	59.7
West			
Urban	56.7	48.1	52.3
Rural	63.0	65.1	64.1
Total	62.1	62.9	62.5
North			
Urban	62.4	58.1	60.2
Rural	67.2	67.9	67.5
Total	66.7	66.9	66.8
East			
Urban	64.4	55.2	59.8
Rural	64.2	64.5	64.3
Total	64.2	63.7	63.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 59: Labour force participation rate (%) among the youth by age, sex and area of residence

Age groups (Years)	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
14-19	24.4	28.6	26.7	27.6	27.3	27.4	27.1	27.5	27.3
20-24	64.3	53.9	59.1	68.5	70.5	69.5	67.6	67.0	67.3
25-29	84.6	69.7	77.7	88.6	85.6	87.0	87.6	82.4	84.9
30-35	92.0	75.8	84.7	92.6	87.8	90.0	92.4	85.7	88.9
Total	66.3	54.6	60.6	63.5	63.6	63.5	64.1	61.9	62.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 60: Labour force participation rate (%) among the youth by age by sex and level of education

Age groups (Years)	No Education/pre-primary			Primary			Secondary/post-primary			University		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
14-19	67.1	66.9	67.0	31.5	34.1	32.8	6.7	7.3	7.0	14.0	12.8	13.4
20-24	86.5	81.9	84.0	87.3	83.2	85.1	32.7	34.2	33.5	20.4	22.4	21.3
25-29	90.3	84.4	87.0	93.2	85.8	89.4	77.6	72.0	75.0	56.7	58.8	57.6
30-35	90.6	85.8	87.8	93.7	86.4	89.8	92.0	82.1	87.5	86.0	82.8	84.8
Total	85.8	82.2	83.8	70.3	68.4	69.4	36.4	31.3	33.8	55.6	53.4	54.7

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 61: Unemployment rate (%) among the active youth by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Unemployment rate (%)			Count youth unemployed		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City						
Urban	7.0	17.4	11.4	11,592	20,636	32,228
Rural	3.9	8.9	6.1	1,471	2,640	4,111
Total	6.5	15.7	10.4	13,063	23,276	36,339
South						
Urban	4.1	8.0	5.9	1,249	2,175	3,424
Rural	3.1	4.2	3.6	7,561	11,072	18,633
Total	3.2	4.5	3.9	8,810	13,247	22,057
West						
Urban	4.4	8.3	6.2	1,544	2,579	4,123
Rural	2.5	3.0	2.8	6,000	8,636	14,636
Total	2.7	3.6	3.2	7,544	11,215	18,759
North						
Urban	2.4	4.3	3.4	482	867	1,349
Rural	1.9	2.2	2.0	3,627	4,679	8,306
Total	1.9	2.4	2.2	4,109	5,546	9,655
East						
Urban	2.9	5.8	4.2	764	1,304	2,068
Rural	2.2	3.3	2.8	6,248	9,781	16,029
Total	2.3	3.5	2.9	7,012	11,085	18,097
Rwanda						
Urban	5.6	12.6	8.7	15,631	27,561	43,192
Rural	2.5	3.4	3.0	24,907	36,808	61,715
Total	3.2	4.9	4.1	40,538	64,369	104,907

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 62: Unemployment rate (%) among the active youth by age by sex and area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
14-19	5.7	6.1	5.9	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.6
20-24	7.4	15.7	11.2	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	5.9	4.9
25-29	6.0	14.9	9.7	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.3	5.4	4.4
30-35	3.9	10.6	6.6	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	4.0	3.2
Total	5.6	12.6	8.7	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.9	4.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 63: Unemployment rate (%) among the active youth by level of education by sex and area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
No education/pre-primary only	3.1	7.2	5.1	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.6
Primary	3.1	8.5	5.4	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.9
Secondary/post-primary	9.1	20.3	14.2	7.4	9.6	8.5	8.2	13.9	10.9
University	11.8	18.6	14.7	7.9	9.8	8.5	10.7	16.7	13.2
Not stated	6.0	10.9	8.2	4.2	5.2	4.7	4.7	6.4	5.6
Total	5.6	12.6	8.7	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.9	4.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 64: Distribution (%) of the currently employed youth by status in employment by sex, age and area of residence

Status in employment	Sex			Age			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-35
Rwanda							
Employee	28.1	14.7	21.4	23.4	21.7	21.7	19.8
Employer	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Self-employed	57.9	64.9	61.4	44.9	57.8	64.7	69.1
Contributing family worker	8.7	15.6	12.1	24.6	15.2	8.9	6.9
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.4	4.5	3.8	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,236,780	1,246,355	2,483,135	347,519	647,394	742,806	745,416
Urban							
Employee	57.1	43.8	51.5	60.1	53.1	50.5	47.8
Employer	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Self-employed	30.6	38.7	34.0	15.7	30.4	37.0	41.2
Contributing family worker	2.4	6.1	4.0	9.8	5.2	2.7	2.0
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	8.2	10.4	9.1	13.6	10.1	8.4	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	261,532	191,769	453,301	55,352	114,373	143,079	140,497
Rural							
Employee	20.3	9.4	14.6	16.5	15.0	14.8	13.2
Employer	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Self-employed	65.2	69.7	67.5	50.4	63.6	71.3	75.5
Contributing family worker	10.3	17.3	14.0	27.4	17.3	10.4	8.0
Producers' cooperative member	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3.1	3.1	3.1	5.0	3.2	2.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	975,248	1,054,586	2,029,834	292,167	533,021	599,727	604,919

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 65: Household headship rates (%) among the youth by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Household headship rates (%)			Count		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Urban	42.3	8.8	25.9	176,912	35,471	212,383
Rural	39.9	5.9	22.2	628,928	101,157	730,085
Total	40.4	6.5	22.9	805,840	136,628	942,468
Kigali City						
Urban	43.0	9.3	27.0	101,265	19,762	121,027
Rural	49.7	7.7	28.9	27,902	4,223	32,125
Total	44.3	8.9	27.4	129,167	23,985	153,152
South						
Urban	39.0	8.7	23.8	18,769	4,207	22,976
Rural	36.1	5.9	20.4	148,791	26,139	174,930
Total	36.4	6.1	20.7	167,560	30,346	197,906
West						
Urban	41.5	8.2	24.4	25,545	5,356	30,901
Rural	39.9	6.0	21.9	152,633	26,307	178,940
Total	40.1	6.3	22.2	178,178	31,663	209,841
North						
Urban	41.1	7.4	23.5	12,994	2,540	15,534
Rural	39.5	4.8	21.4	114,323	15,315	129,638
Total	39.7	5.1	21.6	127,317	17,855	145,172
East						
Urban	44.4	8.9	26.8	18,339	3,606	21,945
Rural	42.5	6.3	23.9	185,279	29,173	214,452
Total	42.7	6.5	24.1	203,618	32,779	236,397

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 66: Mean and Median age (years) of the young household heads by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Mean age	Median age	Mean age	Median age	Mean age	Median age
Rwanda						
Urban	28.5	29.0	27.6	28.0	28.3	29.0
Rural	28.5	29.0	28.5	29.0	28.5	29.0
Total	28.5	29.0	28.3	29.0	28.5	29.0
Kigali City						
Urban	28.5	29.0	27.5	28.0	28.3	29.0
Rural	28.4	29.0	27.9	28.0	28.3	29.0
Total	28.5	29.0	27.6	28.0	28.3	29.0
South						
Urban	28.7	29.0	27.9	28.0	28.6	29.0
Rural	29.0	30.0	28.8	30.0	29.0	30.0
Total	29.0	29.0	28.7	29.0	29.0	29.0
West						
Urban	28.4	29.0	27.8	28.0	28.3	29.0
Rural	28.4	29.0	28.2	29.0	28.4	29.0
Total	28.4	29.0	28.1	29.0	28.3	29.0
North						
Urban	28.4	29.0	27.6	28.0	28.3	29.0
Rural	28.3	29.0	28.2	29.0	28.3	29.0
Total	28.3	29.0	28.1	29.0	28.3	29.0
East						
Urban	28.2	28.0	27.6	28.0	28.1	28.0
Rural	28.4	29.0	28.6	29.0	28.4	29.0
Total	28.4	29.0	28.5	29.0	28.4	29.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 67: Mean and median size of the households headed by youth by sex of the household head, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Mean size	Median size	Mean size	Median size	Mean size	Median size
Rwanda						
Urban	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.0
Rural	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.0
Total	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.0
Kigali City						
Urban	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	3.0
Rural	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0
Total	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	3.0
South						
Urban	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0
Rural	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.6	4.0
Total	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.0
West						
Urban	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.0
Rural	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.8	4.0
Total	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.0
North						
Urban	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0
Rural	3.8	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0
Total	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0
East						
Urban	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	3.0
Rural	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.0
Total	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 68: Number of occupants per bedroom in households headed by youth

Number of occupants/number of bedrooms	Sex of the household head		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	2.4	2.2	2.4
Area of residence			
Urban	2.1	2.0	2.0
Rural	2.5	2.3	2.5
Province			
Kigali	2.1	2.0	2.1
South	2.5	2.4	2.5
West	2.5	2.2	2.5
North	2.5	2.1	2.4
East	2.5	2.3	2.5

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 69: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by tenure of the housing unit by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Sex of the household head		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Owner	69.5	56.2	67.6
Tenant	24.3	32.1	25.4
Hire purchase	0.1	0.2	0.1
Free lodging	4.9	10.0	5.6
Staff housing	0.9	0.7	0.9
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.7	0.3
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	805,840	136,628	942,468
Urban			
Owner	26.9	22.9	26.3
Tenant	67.4	70.7	67.9
Hire purchase	0.2	0.2	0.2
Free lodging	3.6	4.8	3.8
Staff housing	1.6	0.9	1.5
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	176,912	35,471	212,383
Rural			
Owner	81.5	67.9	79.6
Tenant	12.2	18.5	13.1
Hire purchase	0.1	0.2	0.1
Free lodging	5.2	11.8	6.1
Staff housing	0.7	0.6	0.7
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.9	0.3
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	628,928	101,157	730,085

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 70: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by main source of water by Sex of the household head and Area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of water	Sex of the household head		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Internal pipe-borne water	0.4	0.6	0.5
Pipe-borne water in the compound	8.6	9.3	8.7
Public tap out of the compound	31.2	31.8	31.3
Protected spring/Well	33.0	33.0	33.0
Unprotected Spring/Well	12.3	11.8	12.2
Rain water	0.9	0.7	0.8
River	6.2	5.7	6.1
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	6.2	5.9	6.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	805,840	136,628	942,468
Urban			
Internal pipe-borne water	1.4	1.9	1.5
Pipe-borne water in the compound	33.7	31.5	33.3
Public tap out of the compound	47.4	48.0	47.5
Protected spring/Well	9.6	10.7	9.8
Unprotected Spring/Well	3.4	3.5	3.4
Rain water	0.1	0.1	0.1
River	1.8	1.7	1.8
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not stated	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	176,912	35,471	212,383
Rural			
Internal pipe-borne water	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pipe-borne water in the compound	1.6	1.5	1.6
Public tap out of the compound	26.6	26.2	26.5
Protected spring/Well	39.6	40.8	39.8
Unprotected Spring/Well	14.7	14.7	14.7
Rain water	1.1	0.9	1.1
River	7.5	7.2	7.4
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	7.7	7.5	7.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not stated	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	628,928	101,157	730,085

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 71: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by type of toilet facility

Area of residence and Type of toilet facility	Sex of the household head		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	0.7	0.9	0.7
Pit latrine – not shared	78.3	68.1	76.8
Pit latrine – shared	17.0	23.8	18.0
Bush	0.8	2.0	1.0
Other	1.5	3.7	1.9
Not stated	1.7	1.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	805,840	136,628	942,468
Urban			
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	2.8	3.0	2.9
Pit latrine – not shared	48.9	43.3	48.0
Pit latrine – shared	44.7	49.7	45.6
Bush	0.3	0.5	0.3
Other	0.5	1.1	0.6
Not stated	2.8	2.4	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	176,912	35,471	212,383
Rural			
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine – not shared	86.5	76.7	85.2
Pit latrine – shared	9.3	14.7	10.0
Bush	1.0	2.5	1.2
Other	1.8	4.6	2.2
Not stated	1.4	1.3	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	628,928	101,157	730,085

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 72: Distribution (%) of the households headed by youth by main source of energy for lighting

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Sex of the household head		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Electricity by EWSA	21.8	21.8	21.8
Hydro-electric or other Private source	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar power	0.4	0.2	0.3
Generator	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	35.5	34.8	35.4
Paraffin	1.1	1.0	1.0
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	12.2	13.1	12.4
Firewood	4.7	10.0	5.4
Other	23.7	18.4	22.9
Not stated	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	805,840	136,628	942,468
Urban			
Electricity by EWSA	71.6	64.5	70.5
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar power	0.1	0.1	0.1
Generator	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	13.3	16.7	13.8
Paraffin	0.3	0.3	0.3
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	11.2	14.8	11.8
Firewood	0.4	0.9	0.4
Other	2.5	2.0	2.4
Not stated	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	176,912	35,471	212,383
Rural			
Electricity by EWSA	7.8	6.8	7.7
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar power	0.4	0.3	0.4
Generator	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	41.7	41.2	41.6
Paraffin	1.3	1.2	1.3
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	12.5	12.5	12.5
Firewood	5.9	13.2	6.9
Other	29.6	24.2	28.9
Not stated	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	628,928	101,157	730,085

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Annex E Sector-level tables

Table 73: Distribution (%) of the resident youth aged 14-35 years by highest level of education attended and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attended							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Rwanda	12.4	0.3	61.4	0.2	21.7	3.3	0.8	100.0	4,166,777
Nyarugenge									
Gitega	4.0	0.2	43.8	0.2	40.0	10.8	0.9	100.0	15,754
Kanyinya	9.5	0.3	66.4	0.5	21.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	9,519
Kigali	8.7	0.5	64.4	0.3	23.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	13,931
Kimisagara	5.0	0.3	51.9	0.3	34.8	7.1	0.7	100.0	24,969
Mageregere	11.9	0.2	69.5	0.2	15.9	1.3	1.0	100.0	9,161
Muhima	3.9	0.2	40.5	0.2	40.3	13.9	1.1	100.0	17,102
Nyakabanda	3.7	0.3	38.8	0.3	42.2	13.7	1.1	100.0	13,314
Nyamirambo	4.5	0.2	41.9	0.2	39.1	13.2	1.1	100.0	20,427
Nyarugenge	3.6	0.4	36.4	0.1	41.4	16.9	1.2	100.0	11,677
Rwezamenyo	3.2	0.5	32.6	0.1	45.0	17.8	0.8	100.0	9,746
Gasabo									
Bumbogo	9.8	2.0	64.7	0.3	20.4	2.1	0.8	100.0	15,500
Gatsata	4.4	0.1	50.6	0.3	36.3	7.2	1.1	100.0	20,256
Gikomero	12.3	0.1	71.9	0.1	14.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	6,071
Gisozi	5.3	0.2	49.4	0.3	28.9	15.0	0.9	100.0	24,406
Jabana	8.6	0.5	58.0	0.3	26.0	5.7	0.9	100.0	14,578
Jali	8.2	0.3	62.6	0.3	24.1	3.8	0.7	100.0	10,914
Kacyiru	3.3	0.5	35.0	0.2	42.9	16.9	1.2	100.0	20,551
Kimihurura	3.6	0.4	39.8	0.3	40.7	14.3	0.9	100.0	11,962
Kimironko	4.6	0.3	40.1	0.2	33.9	20.0	1.0	100.0	30,834
Kinyinya	6.1	0.3	56.6	0.4	29.7	5.9	1.1	100.0	29,140
Ndera	9.4	1.1	56.8	0.3	27.0	4.7	0.8	100.0	19,367
Nduba	9.6	0.2	70.4	0.2	17.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	10,037
Remera	3.8	0.4	43.4	0.3	35.3	15.4	1.5	100.0	24,351
Rusororo	8.8	0.6	52.0	0.2	30.9	5.9	1.6	100.0	15,585
Rutunga	9.3	3.9	67.2	0.2	17.4	1.0	1.0	100.0	6,603
Kicukiro									
Gahanga	10.7	0.1	63.9	0.3	21.9	2.0	1.2	100.0	12,261
Gatenga	4.8	0.4	46.5	0.3	36.7	10.2	1.2	100.0	24,545
Gikondo	3.8	0.0	37.4	0.2	39.5	18.1	0.9	100.0	9,769
Kagarama	4.2	0.9	43.2	0.3	34.6	15.9	0.9	100.0	7,461
Kanombe	4.4	0.2	41.7	0.2	36.0	16.8	0.7	100.0	23,592
Kicukiro	2.9	0.2	34.3	0.2	40.5	21.4	0.6	100.0	9,347
Kigarama	4.4	0.2	39.8	0.2	40.9	13.3	1.2	100.0	22,623
Masaka	5.4	0.1	57.6	0.3	30.4	5.1	1.2	100.0	17,469
Niboye	2.8	0.1	33.1	0.2	38.1	24.8	1.0	100.0	14,740
Nyarugunga	2.8	0.2	34.7	0.2	42.0	19.1	1.0	100.0	22,609
Nyanza									
Busasamana	8.8	0.3	53.9	0.3	28.9	6.8	1.1	100.0	18,146
Busoro	18.0	1.3	63.7	0.1	15.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	12,430
Cyabakamyi	12.6	0.1	66.8	0.2	18.5	0.9	0.9	100.0	7,633
Kibilizi	14.2	0.1	62.9	0.3	20.1	1.6	0.9	100.0	11,757
Kigoma	12.7	0.2	70.1	0.3	14.9	1.2	0.7	100.0	12,723

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attended							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Mukingo	11.3	0.1	64.1	0.1	22.1	1.2	1.1	100.0	16,179
Muyira	14.6	0.1	67.5	0.2	15.6	1.2	0.8	100.0	12,869
Ntyazo	21.8	0.1	62.2	0.2	14.1	1.0	0.7	100.0	9,641
Nyagisozi	12.2	0.2	70.3	0.2	15.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	9,169
Rwabicuma	12.0	0.2	67.8	0.1	18.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	6,719
Gisagara									
Gikonko	18.0	0.1	64.6	0.4	14.8	1.5	0.8	100.0	8,663
Gishubi	25.3	0.3	63.0	0.1	9.8	0.5	0.9	100.0	8,734
Kansi	11.5	0.0	68.3	0.2	18.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	6,579
Kibirizi	12.3	0.2	69.1	0.2	16.1	1.3	0.8	100.0	9,916
Kigembe	13.9	0.1	68.5	0.3	15.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	7,200
Mamba	19.6	0.3	64.7	0.4	13.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	12,331
Muganza	20.3	0.1	65.0	0.2	13.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	10,700
Mugombwa	13.3	0.1	68.2	0.1	16.4	1.0	0.8	100.0	8,480
Mukindo	17.1	0.1	68.0	0.3	12.6	0.9	1.0	100.0	9,887
Musha	18.4	1.2	65.9	0.1	12.3	0.7	1.4	100.0	8,872
Ndora	15.5	0.2	65.2	0.2	17.2	1.0	0.7	100.0	9,028
Nyanza	21.7	0.1	64.0	0.1	12.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	6,783
Save	10.4	0.1	64.9	0.2	21.1	2.4	0.8	100.0	10,717
Nyaruguru									
Busanze	17.5	0.2	64.9	0.3	15.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	9,476
Cyahinda	18.1	0.1	59.3	0.3	19.5	1.8	1.0	100.0	7,652
Kibeho	13.2	0.2	53.4	0.4	29.3	2.7	0.7	100.0	8,094
Kivu	21.1	0.2	64.0	0.2	12.9	1.0	0.7	100.0	6,438
Mata	11.8	0.0	54.9	0.4	30.0	2.3	0.7	100.0	5,104
Muganza	18.2	0.0	63.0	0.2	17.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	6,823
Munini	17.6	0.0	58.3	0.1	20.5	2.4	1.0	100.0	5,798
Ngera	13.1	0.3	62.8	0.1	21.6	1.4	0.7	100.0	8,382
Ngoma	14.5	0.7	68.3	0.2	14.6	1.2	0.5	100.0	8,081
Nyabimata	22.0	0.1	64.3	0.2	12.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	6,156
Nyagisozi	14.3	1.9	60.3	0.4	20.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	6,680
Ruheru	23.6	0.1	63.4	0.1	10.8	0.7	1.4	100.0	12,676
Ruramba	11.6	0.1	61.1	0.2	24.6	1.5	1.0	100.0	6,335
Rusenge	16.9	0.7	59.6	0.1	20.8	1.3	0.7	100.0	8,729
Huye									
Gishamvu	9.9	0.1	67.4	0.2	20.0	1.6	0.9	100.0	5,034
Huye	9.5	0.1	60.9	0.2	25.7	2.6	0.9	100.0	9,037
Karama	11.2	0.2	62.9	0.1	23.0	1.5	1.3	100.0	6,053
Kigoma	8.4	0.1	67.8	0.3	20.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	8,983
Kinazi	14.4	0.1	64.1	0.3	18.7	1.5	0.9	100.0	9,987
Maraba	10.7	0.1	66.6	0.1	20.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	9,032
Mbazi	9.9	0.2	61.9	0.4	23.9	2.7	1.2	100.0	12,464
Mukura	11.3	0.1	63.4	0.4	21.6	2.4	0.8	100.0	7,762
Ngoma	7.8	0.1	42.7	0.3	33.9	14.7	0.6	100.0	11,441
Ruhashya	9.6	0.2	65.4	0.3	22.1	1.6	0.9	100.0	8,363
Rusatira	13.1	0.6	63.9	0.2	18.4	2.5	1.4	100.0	9,653
Rwaniro	10.0	0.1	70.4	0.3	17.4	1.2	0.6	100.0	7,694
Simbi	8.8	0.1	70.4	0.2	18.3	1.2	1.0	100.0	7,997
Tumba	7.6	0.2	46.9	0.4	30.4	13.2	1.4	100.0	15,038
Nyamagabe									
Buruhukiro	18.9	0.1	67.6	0.2	11.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	8,598
Cyanika	7.2	0.2	65.2	0.3	24.7	1.8	0.8	100.0	8,603

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Gasaka	13.1	0.2	47.2	0.2	33.9	5.2	0.3	100.0	15,332
Gatare	13.8	0.1	67.8	0.3	16.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	5,786
Kaduha	12.2	0.1	69.0	0.4	16.4	1.4	0.6	100.0	7,488
Kamegeri	15.7	0.4	61.2	0.3	20.7	1.1	0.7	100.0	4,853
Kibirizi	10.2	0.1	66.1	0.2	21.2	1.4	0.9	100.0	7,720
Kibumbwe	10.1	0.2	71.2	0.2	16.3	1.2	0.8	100.0	4,619
Kitabi	17.2	0.0	64.9	0.2	15.7	1.1	0.8	100.0	9,531
Mbazi	10.1	0.3	64.3	0.2	22.9	1.4	0.8	100.0	4,314
Mugano	11.6	0.0	72.7	0.2	13.5	0.8	1.2	100.0	6,478
Musange	10.4	0.2	68.7	0.3	18.3	1.1	1.1	100.0	6,648
Musebeya	11.3	0.2	69.6	0.5	16.9	1.1	0.5	100.0	6,983
Mushubi	8.6	0.1	69.8	0.2	19.0	1.5	0.9	100.0	4,842
Nkomane	15.6	0.1	68.7	0.1	14.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	6,299
Tare	15.2	0.1	60.3	0.2	21.3	2.2	0.7	100.0	8,498
Uwinkingi	17.9	0.1	64.1	0.2	15.7	1.2	1.0	100.0	8,671
Ruhango									
Bweramana	9.5	0.7	60.7	0.3	23.3	4.0	1.7	100.0	10,991
Byimana	8.1	0.8	62.1	0.6	24.8	2.6	1.1	100.0	12,348
Kabagali	10.1	0.1	64.8	0.2	22.6	1.4	0.8	100.0	8,391
Kinazi	13.8	0.3	67.6	0.2	15.7	1.2	1.3	100.0	16,377
Kinihira	8.6	0.1	65.6	0.3	23.6	1.3	0.5	100.0	8,863
Mbuye	15.7	0.2	66.7	0.2	15.4	0.8	1.2	100.0	15,075
Mwendo	11.6	0.1	66.1	0.2	19.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	9,360
Ntongwe	15.9	0.5	65.5	0.2	15.7	0.8	1.5	100.0	11,899
Ruhango	11.4	0.2	62.5	0.2	22.1	2.7	0.9	100.0	25,488
Muhanga									
Cyeza	7.5	0.1	66.5	0.3	22.8	2.1	0.8	100.0	11,019
Kabacuzi	5.7	0.2	73.5	0.2	18.8	1.1	0.6	100.0	9,290
Kibangu	6.7	0.1	69.5	0.1	21.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	7,349
Kiyumba	4.1	0.1	70.8	0.4	22.5	1.6	0.6	100.0	8,785
Muhanga	9.0	0.2	72.9	0.2	16.1	0.9	0.8	100.0	9,063
Mushishiro	9.3	0.2	65.3	0.5	22.8	1.5	0.5	100.0	7,407
Nyabinoni	11.5	0.2	73.4	0.1	14.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	5,864
Nyamabuye	5.1	0.4	50.4	0.3	32.7	10.5	0.8	100.0	20,538
Nyarusange	10.2	0.2	67.9	0.2	19.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	9,120
Rongi	10.4	0.3	73.4	0.1	14.0	0.9	0.8	100.0	10,628
Rugendabari	8.1	0.1	69.5	0.2	20.3	1.1	0.7	100.0	6,235
Shyogwe	9.2	0.2	58.6	0.3	26.6	4.5	0.8	100.0	16,734
Kamonyi									
Gacurabwenge	7.1	0.2	60.8	0.3	28.1	2.4	1.1	100.0	10,799
Karama	6.8	0.1	66.9	0.2	24.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	6,770
Kayenzi	5.5	0.7	67.4	0.4	23.4	1.8	0.9	100.0	8,554
Kayumbu	8.6	0.1	68.1	0.2	20.2	1.1	1.8	100.0	5,741
Mugina	11.0	0.1	69.0	0.2	17.9	1.0	0.8	100.0	14,050
Musambira	10.6	0.5	63.0	0.2	23.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	12,729
Ngamba	6.0	0.0	67.6	0.2	24.0	1.2	1.1	100.0	5,418
Nyamiyaga	13.1	0.2	68.7	0.2	16.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	14,031
Nyarubaka	11.7	0.1	70.5	0.2	15.6	1.0	1.0	100.0	9,035
Rugarika	9.5	0.2	67.8	0.4	19.7	1.5	0.9	100.0	13,590
Rukoma	7.0	0.2	62.8	0.4	26.4	2.2	1.2	100.0	13,009
Runda	8.3	0.1	60.6	0.5	25.8	3.7	1.0	100.0	14,740

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Karongi									
Bwishyura	10.8	0.2	55.7	0.2	28.3	3.8	1.1	100.0	13,956
Gashari	10.9	0.3	65.7	0.2	20.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	7,340
Gishyita	12.9	1.0	62.8	0.2	20.3	1.9	0.9	100.0	7,435
Gitesi	16.6	1.2	67.4	0.1	13.7	0.5	0.6	100.0	9,463
Mubuga	16.3	0.1	61.9	0.2	19.6	1.3	0.5	100.0	6,994
Murambi	8.9	0.1	65.3	0.2	22.3	2.0	1.2	100.0	7,832
Murundi	12.7	0.4	69.0	0.2	15.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	9,474
Mutuntu	14.6	0.2	64.1	0.1	19.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	8,786
Rubengera	11.8	0.2	58.7	0.2	25.5	2.8	0.8	100.0	12,612
Rugabano	19.2	0.2	66.8	0.0	12.2	0.7	1.0	100.0	11,978
Ruganda	11.6	0.3	64.5	0.1	21.9	1.3	0.5	100.0	6,539
Rwankuba	15.5	0.2	50.9	0.1	31.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	15,084
Twumba	11.2	0.1	67.6	0.1	19.1	1.2	0.7	100.0	9,471
Rutsiro									
Boneza	13.9	0.1	66.6	0.1	17.1	1.4	0.8	100.0	10,367
Gihango	9.4	0.3	69.0	0.1	18.6	1.7	0.8	100.0	9,363
Kigeyo	14.9	0.0	65.8	0.0	16.6	1.3	1.3	100.0	9,611
Kivumu	19.2	0.2	62.0	0.1	16.4	1.2	0.9	100.0	12,496
Manihira	17.5	0.5	70.3	0.1	10.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	6,349
Mukura	21.2	0.1	65.3	0.1	12.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	12,389
Murunda	18.1	0.0	66.7	0.1	13.1	1.4	0.7	100.0	6,891
Musasa	15.5	0.1	68.6	0.1	14.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	8,885
Mushonyi	13.0	0.1	66.3	0.2	18.7	1.1	0.7	100.0	9,077
Mushubati	12.3	0.1	69.4	0.1	16.1	1.0	1.0	100.0	9,830
Nyabirasi	33.0	0.1	53.0	0.0	12.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	11,110
Ruhango	20.4	0.8	61.3	0.1	15.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	10,630
Rusebeya	21.6	0.1	63.8	0.1	12.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	8,501
Rubavu									
Bugeshi	19.3	2.0	59.2	0.1	17.4	1.5	0.6	100.0	11,831
Busasamana	25.3	0.1	61.1	0.1	12.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	11,951
Cyanzarwe	30.5	0.3	57.9	0.1	10.2	0.3	0.8	100.0	11,240
Gisenyi	4.7	0.2	28.4	0.0	46.2	19.2	1.3	100.0	26,534
Kanama	28.9	0.1	52.5	0.1	16.1	1.5	0.8	100.0	11,351
Kanzenze	24.1	0.1	44.1	0.0	28.1	2.8	0.9	100.0	8,484
Mudende	26.1	1.3	55.9	0.0	15.1	1.0	0.5	100.0	10,511
Nyakiriba	21.8	0.1	54.5	0.1	20.1	2.6	0.9	100.0	11,358
Nyamyumba	16.9	0.2	61.6	0.1	18.6	1.6	1.1	100.0	14,797
Nyundo	19.2	1.2	63.5	0.1	14.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	11,500
Rubavu	23.6	0.6	53.2	0.1	19.6	1.9	1.0	100.0	16,491
Rugerero	17.3	0.6	56.8	0.2	21.9	2.4	0.8	100.0	17,228
Nyabihu									
Bigogwe	15.4	0.2	47.1	0.0	33.3	3.5	0.6	100.0	13,188
Jenda	11.6	2.2	61.4	0.1	22.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	14,175
Jomba	18.5	0.1	64.0	0.1	15.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	8,144
Kabatwa	10.5	0.1	64.2	0.1	23.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	8,002
Karago	17.5	0.1	61.1	0.1	19.3	1.3	0.7	100.0	10,491
Kintobo	14.7	0.3	58.4	0.1	24.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	6,158
Mukamira	10.3	0.2	51.8	0.0	32.7	3.8	1.4	100.0	12,074
Muringa	31.2	0.1	56.0	0.0	11.4	0.7	0.6	100.0	8,748
Rambura	15.3	0.2	59.2	0.1	22.3	2.1	0.9	100.0	11,469
Rugera	14.3	0.1	64.9	0.1	18.6	1.4	0.7	100.0	8,656

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Rurembo	24.0	0.1	60.8	0.0	13.7	0.6	0.8	100.0	8,951
Shyira	13.7	0.1	62.2	0.2	21.1	1.9	0.9	100.0	7,418
Ngororero									
Bwira	23.1	0.3	65.1	0.1	10.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	6,756
Gatumba	10.0	0.1	65.0	0.2	21.7	2.3	0.8	100.0	8,890
Hindiro	12.5	0.1	69.4	0.1	15.7	1.4	0.8	100.0	9,696
Kabaya	16.8	0.5	63.4	0.1	16.8	1.8	0.7	100.0	13,713
Kageyo	17.6	0.1	69.0	0.2	11.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	8,839
Kavumu	26.6	0.1	61.1	0.1	10.6	0.5	1.1	100.0	11,076
Matyazo	15.8	0.6	69.7	0.1	12.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	9,773
Muhanda	40.3	0.1	50.4	0.0	7.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	10,727
Muhororo	11.9	0.1	69.7	0.2	16.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	7,704
Ndaro	23.6	1.4	63.2	0.1	10.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	8,283
Ngororero	11.7	0.2	67.2	0.2	18.1	1.9	0.9	100.0	13,350
Nyange	12.7	0.1	67.8	0.2	17.0	1.0	1.1	100.0	8,214
Sovu	28.9	0.2	59.9	0.1	9.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	10,023
Rusizi									
Bugarama	18.1	0.2	61.6	0.1	17.8	1.7	0.6	100.0	10,971
Butare	19.2	0.1	65.8	0.1	13.4	0.5	0.9	100.0	8,014
Bweyeye	20.5	0.0	63.4	0.1	14.1	0.9	1.0	100.0	5,120
Gashonga	8.5	0.1	64.9	0.1	23.1	2.9	0.4	100.0	8,892
Giheke	6.6	0.1	60.7	0.1	28.0	3.7	0.8	100.0	7,456
Gihundwe	5.8	1.0	58.2	0.4	27.7	6.3	0.7	100.0	11,076
Gikundamvura	14.0	0.1	67.3	0.1	17.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	6,591
Gitambi	9.5	0.1	69.8	0.1	18.8	1.2	0.5	100.0	9,025
Kamembe	6.9	0.3	45.2	0.3	36.0	10.3	1.0	100.0	12,260
Muganza	13.1	0.1	62.3	0.2	21.3	2.2	0.8	100.0	10,428
Mururu	8.8	0.1	60.1	0.2	26.9	3.4	0.5	100.0	9,339
Nkanka	12.3	0.2	63.4	0.1	20.7	2.3	1.1	100.0	6,615
Nkombo	23.9	0.2	53.0	0.3	20.2	1.9	0.6	100.0	6,003
Nkungu	8.4	0.2	72.1	0.3	16.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	7,840
Nyakabuye	8.7	0.1	70.0	0.2	19.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	11,589
Nyakarenzo	9.0	0.2	64.8	0.2	22.8	2.5	0.6	100.0	6,075
Nzahaha	9.5	0.1	67.3	0.2	20.6	1.5	0.9	100.0	10,576
Rwimbogo	9.2	0.1	64.2	0.1	23.3	2.7	0.4	100.0	7,274
Nyamasheke									
Bushekeri	15.5	0.1	67.3	0.1	15.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	9,670
Bushenge	7.5	0.2	63.3	0.4	25.4	2.6	0.6	100.0	8,157
Cyato	19.6	1.0	66.2	0.1	11.5	0.6	1.1	100.0	9,230
Gihombo	9.2	0.1	67.2	0.2	21.7	1.2	0.6	100.0	9,401
Kagano	9.7	0.1	69.1	0.3	18.2	1.8	0.7	100.0	12,806
Kanjongo	11.5	0.2	61.8	0.2	23.0	2.8	0.5	100.0	12,846
Karambi	7.9	0.2	72.8	0.1	17.3	1.2	0.6	100.0	10,385
Karengera	13.9	0.1	68.1	0.2	15.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	11,520
Kirimbi	7.8	0.2	68.3	0.3	21.2	1.7	0.6	100.0	8,452
Macuba	9.1	0.1	65.6	0.1	22.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	10,713
Mahembe	8.1	0.1	68.3	0.2	20.9	1.6	0.9	100.0	6,463
Nyabitekero	8.0	0.0	61.0	0.2	28.2	2.0	0.7	100.0	10,789
Rangiro	15.4	0.2	65.1	0.1	17.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	5,473
Ruharambuga	13.5	0.1	62.1	0.2	21.3	2.2	0.6	100.0	9,842
Shangi	13.1	0.1	63.9	0.1	20.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	9,568

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attended							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Rulindo									
Base	7.1	0.2	72.3	0.2	18.7	1.3	0.4	100.0	6,875
Burega	10.0	0.2	67.6	0.1	20.2	1.3	0.6	100.0	4,995
Bushoki	5.4	0.2	69.6	0.1	21.4	2.8	0.6	100.0	7,957
Buyoga	7.7	0.6	68.8	0.1	20.5	1.6	0.8	100.0	8,266
Cyinzuzi	9.7	0.1	70.2	0.3	17.9	1.0	0.8	100.0	5,280
Cyungo	8.6	0.1	73.1	0.1	15.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	5,333
Kinihira	6.5	0.2	71.6	0.2	19.4	1.6	0.5	100.0	5,929
Kisaro	9.8	0.1	71.7	0.1	16.1	1.2	1.0	100.0	7,787
Masoro	11.2	0.1	65.9	0.3	19.9	2.0	0.6	100.0	8,304
Mbogo	6.3	0.2	73.3	0.4	17.8	1.5	0.6	100.0	6,346
Murambi	8.3	0.1	71.4	0.4	17.8	1.5	0.5	100.0	7,110
Ngoma	11.5	0.1	71.8	0.4	14.6	1.1	0.6	100.0	4,129
Ntarabana	11.1	0.1	71.0	0.2	16.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	6,985
Rukozi	10.9	0.1	69.8	0.1	16.8	1.6	0.8	100.0	5,937
Rusiga	9.1	0.1	72.5	0.1	16.7	1.2	0.4	100.0	4,275
Shyorongi	10.4	0.2	65.8	0.4	20.8	1.6	0.8	100.0	9,492
Tumba	5.5	0.3	75.4	0.2	16.8	1.6	0.3	100.0	7,601
Gakenke									
Busengo	10.0	0.2	73.7	0.2	14.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	7,640
Coko	6.5	0.4	73.9	0.3	17.3	1.0	0.5	100.0	6,462
Cyabingo	8.8	0.2	69.0	0.2	19.7	1.2	1.0	100.0	6,709
Gakenke	12.1	0.1	65.4	0.1	18.8	2.7	0.7	100.0	9,118
Gashenyi	14.1	0.1	70.1	0.1	13.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	7,883
Janja	6.8	0.2	65.4	0.2	24.6	2.2	0.6	100.0	5,894
Kamubuga	22.3	0.1	63.0	0.1	13.3	0.6	0.8	100.0	7,810
Karambo	20.0	0.1	65.0	0.2	13.2	1.0	0.6	100.0	4,750
Kivuruga	10.2	0.1	69.6	0.1	17.8	1.5	0.8	100.0	7,113
Mataba	16.2	0.4	68.1	0.1	13.8	0.8	0.6	100.0	5,536
Minazi	11.9	0.1	71.1	0.1	15.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	5,574
Mugunga	7.3	0.2	67.0	0.2	23.2	1.7	0.6	100.0	7,061
Muhondo	4.5	0.1	68.8	0.5	23.6	2.1	0.5	100.0	7,913
Muyongwe	9.3	0.2	75.9	0.2	12.8	1.1	0.6	100.0	5,872
Muzo	10.1	0.1	67.8	0.1	20.0	1.2	0.7	100.0	7,870
Nemba	14.6	0.2	65.1	0.1	16.8	2.4	0.8	100.0	6,242
Ruli	4.0	0.1	64.8	0.4	27.2	3.0	0.5	100.0	7,880
Rusasa	10.1	0.2	71.0	0.2	16.9	1.0	0.7	100.0	6,649
Rushashi	7.2	0.1	70.4	0.4	19.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	7,133
Musanze									
Busogo	10.3	0.2	57.6	0.1	27.1	4.2	0.6	100.0	8,935
Cyuve	13.8	0.1	56.8	0.1	24.4	3.9	0.9	100.0	16,388
Gacaca	13.8	0.1	70.6	0.2	13.2	0.9	1.2	100.0	9,021
Gashaki	9.1	0.1	67.8	0.2	21.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	5,340
Gataraga	11.5	0.1	63.4	0.0	22.7	1.7	0.5	100.0	9,284
Kimonyi	19.6	0.1	61.5	0.0	16.7	1.2	0.9	100.0	6,464
Kinigi	13.6	1.3	60.9	0.1	22.2	1.1	0.9	100.0	11,613
Muhoza	7.1	0.2	42.5	0.1	37.6	10.5	2.1	100.0	24,092
Muko	12.9	1.9	62.5	0.1	20.6	1.4	0.7	100.0	7,793
Musanze	15.8	0.0	59.7	0.0	21.0	2.9	0.6	100.0	13,813
Nkotsi	11.4	0.2	63.2	0.2	23.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	5,358
Nyange	17.1	0.2	64.3	0.0	16.7	1.1	0.6	100.0	11,568
Remera	6.2	0.1	70.1	0.5	20.7	1.6	0.9	100.0	7,636
Rwaza	8.7	0.2	69.2	0.2	19.8	1.2	0.7	100.0	8,208

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attended							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Shingiro	21.3	1.9	57.8	0.1	17.4	0.8	0.9	100.0	8,753
Burera									
Bungwe	13.1	0.2	63.6	0.0	20.2	2.2	0.7	100.0	5,701
Butaro	17.0	0.5	62.7	0.0	16.9	1.9	1.0	100.0	12,057
Cyanika	18.0	0.2	64.0	0.1	15.5	1.7	0.6	100.0	14,503
Cyeru	12.4	0.3	65.9	0.1	19.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	5,138
Gahunga	20.7	0.3	63.3	0.1	13.5	1.5	0.7	100.0	9,678
Gatebe	12.4	0.1	71.2	0.1	14.7	1.0	0.5	100.0	6,231
Gitovu	15.2	0.2	65.2	0.1	17.4	1.1	0.8	100.0	4,029
Kagogo	17.0	0.1	66.2	0.1	14.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	7,379
Kinoni	9.4	0.2	67.5	0.2	19.7	2.2	0.8	100.0	6,899
Kinyababa	13.9	0.1	64.7	0.1	18.8	2.0	0.5	100.0	7,941
Kivuye	10.9	0.1	68.2	0.0	18.5	1.6	0.7	100.0	5,964
Nemba	13.5	0.1	65.2	0.1	19.2	1.1	0.9	100.0	7,047
Rugarama	16.0	0.2	64.3	0.0	17.4	1.7	0.4	100.0	9,304
Rugengabari	14.3	0.1	71.4	0.0	12.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	7,123
Ruhunde	20.2	0.1	65.9	0.0	12.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	6,557
Rusarabuye	11.6	0.1	64.0	0.1	21.9	2.0	0.3	100.0	6,973
Rwerere	14.9	0.2	63.6	0.0	19.5	1.3	0.5	100.0	7,431
Gicumbi									
Bukure	12.4	0.1	64.7	0.3	21.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	6,188
Bwisige	10.6	0.2	68.4	0.1	19.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	5,673
Byumba	7.1	0.5	56.0	0.3	28.7	6.4	1.1	100.0	15,344
Cyumba	11.2	0.2	67.0	0.0	19.0	2.0	0.7	100.0	5,704
Giti	15.2	0.1	66.2	0.1	16.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	5,015
Kageyo	8.8	0.1	51.0	0.1	36.8	2.8	0.4	100.0	12,038
Kaniga	7.8	0.2	62.0	0.2	27.2	2.2	0.5	100.0	6,059
Manyagiro	13.4	0.1	70.2	0.0	14.8	0.8	0.7	100.0	7,240
Miyove	18.0	0.1	71.1	0.1	9.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	6,379
Mukarange	7.7	0.2	64.5	0.1	25.0	1.7	0.9	100.0	6,106
Muko	10.9	0.1	68.1	0.2	18.7	1.3	0.8	100.0	6,587
Mutete	9.8	0.3	67.0	0.1	20.5	1.7	0.6	100.0	8,973
Nyamiyaga	12.1	0.2	72.7	0.1	13.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	6,652
Nyankenke	14.6	2.0	67.6	0.1	13.7	0.9	1.1	100.0	8,487
Rubaya	17.6	0.2	62.6	0.0	17.0	1.8	0.9	100.0	4,016
Rukomo	9.5	0.5	64.2	0.2	23.6	1.5	0.4	100.0	9,478
Rushaki	8.5	0.1	66.3	0.1	22.3	1.6	1.1	100.0	4,881
Rutare	11.9	0.3	66.0	0.2	19.1	1.8	0.7	100.0	9,010
Ruvune	9.3	0.2	72.2	0.2	16.8	0.8	0.6	100.0	6,948
Rwamiko	8.5	0.1	64.9	0.3	23.7	1.9	0.5	100.0	4,633
Shangasha	9.8	0.0	69.7	0.1	18.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	6,075
Rwamagana									
Fumbwe	13.9	0.2	64.2	0.1	19.6	1.4	0.6	100.0	8,223
Gahengeri	11.6	0.1	68.0	0.1	18.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	9,030
Gishali	11.7	0.2	63.4	0.4	22.0	1.6	0.7	100.0	8,886
Karenge	5.2	0.1	68.4	0.2	23.8	1.6	0.7	100.0	9,356
Kigabiro	8.4	0.2	51.9	0.2	32.0	6.6	0.8	100.0	14,884
Muhazi	10.6	0.2	55.7	0.2	28.4	4.0	1.0	100.0	11,167
Munyaga	17.4	0.2	61.6	0.1	18.3	1.2	1.2	100.0	6,061
Munyiginya	11.5	0.2	69.6	0.1	17.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	6,092
Musha	13.5	0.5	66.9	0.2	17.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	7,966
Muyumbu	8.6	0.2	65.5	0.3	22.5	2.1	0.8	100.0	10,140
Mwulire	11.6	0.2	64.9	0.2	20.5	1.6	1.0	100.0	8,290

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attended							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Nyakaliro	7.2	0.2	72.1	0.2	18.3	1.1	0.9	100.0	8,258
Nzige	7.2	0.2	70.7	0.3	19.4	1.5	0.8	100.0	6,177
Rubona	9.9	0.4	68.9	0.1	18.9	1.0	0.8	100.0	9,086
Nyagatare									
Gatunda	12.1	0.2	68.1	0.1	17.4	1.5	0.6	100.0	10,852
Karama	13.3	0.2	65.7	0.1	18.6	1.0	1.1	100.0	10,063
Karangazi	18.1	0.5	55.3	0.1	23.1	2.1	0.9	100.0	21,427
Katabagemu	16.7	0.2	68.7	0.1	13.1	0.7	0.6	100.0	12,800
Kiyombe	7.8	0.2	67.9	0.0	22.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	6,379
Matimba	11.5	0.2	55.0	0.1	29.1	3.3	0.9	100.0	9,329
Mimuri	14.4	0.2	68.4	0.1	15.1	1.2	0.7	100.0	10,621
Mukama	13.4	0.2	69.2	0.0	15.8	0.8	0.7	100.0	8,260
Musheri	17.8	0.9	62.0	0.1	16.9	1.3	1.1	100.0	11,736
Nyagatare	13.2	0.3	54.7	0.1	26.2	5.0	0.6	100.0	21,743
Rukomo	11.5	0.3	67.4	0.1	18.4	1.7	0.8	100.0	13,485
Rwempasha	14.0	0.2	52.7	0.1	29.0	3.3	0.8	100.0	7,819
Rwimiyaga	18.8	0.3	61.9	0.1	17.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	21,378
Tabagwe	15.1	0.2	62.7	0.1	19.5	1.7	0.7	100.0	12,435
Gatsibo									
Gasange	19.1	0.3	65.4	0.1	13.4	0.8	1.0	100.0	6,123
Gatsibo	13.2	0.1	58.0	0.2	26.3	1.6	0.5	100.0	13,553
Gitoki	14.7	0.1	68.3	0.1	14.8	0.9	1.0	100.0	12,230
Kabarore	15.0	0.3	58.4	0.2	23.4	1.9	0.8	100.0	19,488
Kageyo	16.3	0.2	68.8	0.1	13.1	0.6	0.9	100.0	7,794
Kiramuruzi	8.7	1.1	60.0	0.2	26.7	2.4	1.0	100.0	12,440
Kiziguro	10.2	0.2	59.1	0.2	27.5	2.2	0.7	100.0	11,601
Muhura	14.4	0.1	66.2	0.1	17.4	1.2	0.5	100.0	10,770
Murambi	10.4	1.5	73.0	0.2	13.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	10,765
Ngarama	15.7	1.5	65.9	0.1	14.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	11,481
Nyagihanga	14.5	0.2	71.1	0.1	12.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	8,962
Remera	14.4	0.1	68.5	0.2	15.3	0.9	0.8	100.0	9,520
Rugarama	11.8	0.1	65.4	0.1	20.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	13,980
Rwimbogo	14.9	0.3	66.2	0.2	16.5	1.1	0.8	100.0	13,265
Kayonza									
Gahini	12.7	0.7	61.3	0.2	21.3	2.6	1.1	100.0	12,347
Kabare	13.8	1.2	67.1	0.1	16.2	0.9	0.8	100.0	12,821
Kabarondo	12.9	0.1	59.7	0.1	22.9	3.5	0.7	100.0	12,253
Mukarange	10.4	0.1	53.6	0.3	30.2	4.5	0.9	100.0	17,773
Murama	14.1	0.4	68.0	0.1	15.9	0.9	0.7	100.0	7,454
Murundi	18.3	1.0	62.6	0.1	16.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	12,975
Mwiri	15.4	1.1	64.6	0.2	16.3	1.2	1.1	100.0	8,234
Ndego	14.5	0.1	68.9	0.1	14.8	0.7	0.8	100.0	6,919
Nyamirama	14.1	0.2	64.3	0.1	18.9	1.5	0.9	100.0	11,091
Rukara	10.0	0.1	62.3	0.3	24.8	1.9	0.7	100.0	11,603
Ruramira	17.2	0.5	67.0	0.1	13.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	6,173
Rwinkwavu	12.9	0.3	65.7	0.1	18.7	1.6	0.7	100.0	10,948
Kirehe									
Gahara	19.6	0.3	66.3	0.1	12.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	14,581
Gatore	14.9	0.4	61.6	0.1	21.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	10,099
Kigarama	19.9	0.4	65.2	0.1	13.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	11,537
Kigina	14.7	0.2	59.1	0.2	22.9	2.1	0.8	100.0	10,496
Kirehe	12.3	0.1	59.9	0.2	24.3	2.7	0.5	100.0	9,492

Sector of residence	Highest level of education attended							Total	Count
	No education	Pre-school	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Mahama	18.9	0.6	66.3	0.1	12.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	8,693
Mpanga	15.8	0.4	64.8	0.1	17.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	12,071
Musaza	17.6	0.3	64.2	0.1	15.6	1.1	1.0	100.0	9,822
Mushikiri	14.5	0.2	67.7	0.1	15.5	0.9	1.1	100.0	10,917
Nasho	14.2	0.3	67.9	0.1	15.9	1.0	0.7	100.0	10,167
Nyamugari	17.3	0.2	62.3	0.1	17.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	13,392
Nyarubuye	14.3	0.3	61.7	0.1	21.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	7,274
Ngoma									
Gashanda	11.9	0.2	72.2	0.1	14.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	6,097
Jarama	26.6	0.2	61.0	0.1	11.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	8,654
Karembo	10.4	0.2	68.8	0.4	17.9	2.0	0.4	100.0	5,543
Kazo	11.4	0.2	67.5	0.1	18.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	10,520
Kibungo	9.4	0.2	50.8	0.2	30.4	8.0	1.1	100.0	12,201
Mugesera	10.3	0.6	74.8	0.2	12.4	0.8	0.9	100.0	9,077
Murama	11.6	0.2	65.3	0.1	20.6	1.3	0.9	100.0	8,602
Mutenderi	13.2	0.2	68.1	0.2	16.5	1.2	0.6	100.0	7,817
Remera	13.1	0.1	61.6	0.1	21.1	3.3	0.6	100.0	10,516
Rukira	11.8	0.2	63.7	0.1	21.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	9,887
Rukumberi	20.4	0.1	64.3	0.1	13.3	0.8	1.0	100.0	10,243
Rurenge	14.0	0.2	69.5	0.2	14.7	0.8	0.7	100.0	10,410
Sake	18.0	0.2	65.3	0.1	15.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	8,598
Zaza	10.0	0.1	70.4	0.3	16.8	1.8	0.7	100.0	8,428
Bugesera									
Gashora	14.4	0.1	62.1	0.2	20.8	1.6	0.9	100.0	8,433
Juru	8.8	0.1	73.4	0.2	16.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	9,387
Kamabuye	17.6	1.9	58.5	0.1	20.3	1.2	0.6	100.0	7,981
Mareba	17.6	0.1	67.2	0.2	13.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	8,738
Mayange	9.2	0.2	58.3	0.3	28.0	3.2	0.8	100.0	12,384
Musenyi	12.0	0.1	68.6	0.3	17.5	0.9	0.7	100.0	11,000
Mwogo	14.2	0.2	71.7	0.1	12.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	7,037
Ngeruka	17.9	0.2	64.8	0.2	14.6	0.9	1.4	100.0	11,355
Ntarama	12.0	0.3	61.3	0.1	23.2	2.5	0.7	100.0	7,282
Nyamata	9.3	0.5	51.4	0.2	32.4	5.4	0.8	100.0	15,407
Nyarugenge	19.9	0.2	63.9	0.2	14.0	0.8	1.0	100.0	7,615
Rilima	9.1	0.2	64.4	0.2	23.7	1.6	0.9	100.0	10,686
Ruhuha	15.1	0.2	58.6	0.2	22.5	2.6	0.9	100.0	9,233
Rweru	17.7	0.1	64.2	0.1	16.6	0.8	0.5	100.0	10,578
Shyara	16.1	0.0	71.6	0.2	10.8	0.5	0.9	100.0	5,046

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 74: Count of the resident youth aged 14-35 years by economic activity status, sex and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rwanda	1,236,780	1,246,355	2,483,135	40,538	64,369	104,907	716,894	808,117	1,525,011	38,918	14,806	53,724	4,166,777
Nyarugenge													
Gitega	5,434	3,544	8,978	414	646	1,060	2,607	3,107	5,714	2	0	2	15,754
Kanyinya	2,808	1,536	4,344	75	146	221	1,931	3,023	4,954	0	0	0	9,519
Kigali	4,890	2,597	7,487	300	552	852	2,247	3,333	5,580	12	0	12	13,931
Kimisagara	9,367	5,607	14,974	511	889	1,400	3,491	5,070	8,561	26	8	34	24,969
Mageregere	3,135	2,809	5,944	180	265	445	1,268	1,499	2,767	5	0	5	9,161
Muhima	5,875	3,255	9,130	526	712	1,238	2,164	2,740	4,904	1,612	218	1,830	17,102
Nyakabanda	4,162	2,764	6,926	308	582	890	2,347	3,033	5,380	112	6	118	13,314
Nyamirambo	5,948	4,469	10,417	525	980	1,505	3,700	4,757	8,457	24	24	48	20,427
Nyarugenge	3,639	2,095	5,734	419	471	890	2,405	2,548	4,953	50	50	100	11,677
Rwezamenyo	3,056	2,119	5,175	299	443	742	1,686	2,015	3,701	98	30	128	9,746
Gasabo													
Bumbogo	6,040	4,295	10,335	140	364	504	1,828	2,833	4,661	0	0	0	15,500
Gatsata	7,862	4,448	12,310	334	826	1,160	2,683	4,085	6,768	12	6	18	20,256
Gikomero	2,167	2,160	4,327	28	32	60	802	871	1,673	9	2	11	6,071
Gisozi	8,963	4,950	13,913	719	1,358	2,077	3,220	5,129	8,349	63	4	67	24,406
Jabana	4,195	2,861	7,056	174	344	518	2,985	3,935	6,920	74	10	84	14,578
Jali	3,346	2,759	6,105	170	284	454	1,922	2,429	4,351	4	0	4	10,914
Kacyiru	6,596	4,224	10,820	475	743	1,218	3,398	4,150	7,548	895	70	965	20,551
Kimihurura	3,849	2,160	6,009	398	666	1,064	1,698	2,147	3,845	1,022	22	1,044	11,962
Kimironko	9,943	7,133	17,076	848	1,390	2,238	4,810	5,514	10,324	1,181	15	1,196	30,834
Kinyinya	10,968	5,497	16,465	727	1,713	2,440	3,452	6,361	9,813	417	5	422	29,140
Ndera	6,414	3,810	10,224	374	640	1,014	3,043	4,605	7,648	442	39	481	19,367
Nduba	3,310	2,656	5,966	162	258	420	1,549	2,098	3,647	4	0	4	10,037
Remera	8,846	5,153	13,999	559	1,137	1,696	3,455	4,574	8,029	516	111	627	24,351
Rusororo	5,100	3,790	8,890	300	484	784	2,481	3,344	5,825	34	52	86	15,585
Rutungu	2,339	2,375	4,714	20	37	57	921	911	1,832	0	0	0	6,603
Kicukiro													
Gahanga	3,782	2,136	5,918	243	491	734	2,239	3,299	5,538	38	33	71	12,261
Gatenga	7,877	4,873	12,750	642	1,098	1,740	4,079	5,924	10,003	43	9	52	24,545
Gikondo	2,962	1,944	4,906	354	531	885	1,553	1,880	3,433	510	35	545	9,769
Kagarama	2,341	1,651	3,992	128	341	469	1,218	1,522	2,740	260	0	260	7,461
Kanombe	7,415	5,628	13,043	638	1,200	1,838	3,587	4,972	8,559	144	8	152	23,592
Kicukiro	3,008	2,036	5,044	220	357	577	1,590	1,939	3,529	182	15	197	9,347

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kigarama	6,833	4,446	11,279	636	1,044	1,680	4,157	5,294	9,451	198	15	213	22,623
Masaka	5,810	4,218	10,028	276	594	870	2,539	3,970	6,509	44	18	62	17,469
Niboye	4,659	3,489	8,148	375	532	907	2,487	3,097	5,584	43	58	101	14,740
Nyarugunga	6,568	5,336	11,904	566	1,126	1,692	3,344	4,321	7,665	1,305	43	1,348	22,609
Nyanza													
Busasamana	5,716	4,993	10,709	181	312	493	3,288	3,427	6,715	186	43	229	18,146
Busoro	3,049	2,789	5,838	134	193	327	2,970	3,283	6,253	10	2	12	12,430
Cyabakamyi	2,005	2,221	4,226	59	51	110	1,583	1,714	3,297	0	0	0	7,633
Kibilizi	3,672	4,021	7,693	92	172	264	2,005	1,795	3,800	0	0	0	11,757
Kigoma	3,463	3,218	6,681	130	184	314	2,605	3,104	5,709	19	0	19	12,723
Mukingo	4,822	4,807	9,629	114	215	329	2,858	2,811	5,669	523	29	552	16,179
Muyira	4,059	3,891	7,950	125	226	351	2,228	2,329	4,557	7	4	11	12,869
Ntyazo	3,405	3,602	7,007	45	66	111	1,256	1,147	2,403	96	24	120	9,641
Nyagisozi	2,392	2,552	4,944	50	72	122	1,900	2,197	4,097	5	1	6	9,169
Rwabicuma	2,122	2,033	4,155	108	170	278	1,104	1,182	2,286	0	0	0	6,719
Gisagara													
Gikonko	1,928	1,628	3,556	160	168	328	2,158	2,609	4,767	11	1	12	8,663
Gishubi	2,815	3,476	6,291	44	77	121	1,151	1,171	2,322	0	0	0	8,734
Kansi	1,440	1,560	3,000	57	101	158	1,534	1,874	3,408	11	2	13	6,579
Kibirizi	2,460	2,500	4,960	126	139	265	2,102	2,574	4,676	11	4	15	9,916
Kigembe	1,910	2,179	4,089	51	66	117	1,457	1,537	2,994	0	0	0	7,200
Mamba	3,811	4,365	8,176	95	141	236	1,967	1,941	3,908	4	7	11	12,331
Muganza	3,181	3,620	6,801	46	92	138	1,791	1,964	3,755	6	0	6	10,700
Mugombwa	2,464	2,942	5,406	36	68	104	1,488	1,473	2,961	2	7	9	8,480
Mukindo	3,119	3,443	6,562	128	197	325	1,479	1,515	2,994	6	0	6	9,887
Musha	2,853	2,965	5,818	96	194	290	1,309	1,434	2,743	19	2	21	8,872
Ndora	2,905	2,966	5,871	44	70	114	1,383	1,550	2,933	81	29	110	9,028
Nyanza	2,123	2,385	4,508	55	62	117	1,049	1,031	2,080	75	3	78	6,783
Save	3,110	3,154	6,264	82	122	204	1,988	2,216	4,204	13	32	45	10,717
Nyaruguru													
Busanze	2,054	2,232	4,286	70	73	143	2,422	2,624	5,046	1	0	1	9,476
Cyahinda	2,199	2,508	4,707	42	64	106	1,378	1,458	2,836	2	1	3	7,652
Kibeho	1,989	2,045	4,034	72	105	177	1,814	1,996	3,810	52	21	73	8,094
Kivu	1,795	2,118	3,913	30	57	87	1,299	1,139	2,438	0	0	0	6,438
Mata	1,190	1,294	2,484	53	72	125	1,160	1,319	2,479	12	4	16	5,104
Muganza	1,664	1,860	3,524	88	142	230	1,551	1,511	3,062	6	1	7	6,823
Munini	1,312	1,479	2,791	33	41	74	1,398	1,479	2,877	44	12	56	5,798

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Ngera	1,481	1,594	3,075	37	43	80	2,487	2,733	5,220	5	2	7	8,382
Ngoma	2,340	2,516	4,856	67	128	195	1,451	1,569	3,020	9	1	10	8,081
Nyabimata	1,588	2,022	3,610	16	24	40	1,293	1,211	2,504	2	0	2	6,156
Nyagisozi	1,082	935	2,017	98	110	208	2,008	2,411	4,419	33	3	36	6,680
Ruheru	3,319	4,097	7,416	75	76	151	2,794	2,284	5,078	31	0	31	12,676
Ruramba	1,428	1,375	2,803	49	52	101	1,565	1,862	3,427	4	0	4	6,335
Rusenge	2,415	2,420	4,835	106	229	335	1,700	1,859	3,559	0	0	0	8,729
Huye													
Gishamvu	1,178	1,193	2,371	43	21	64	1,249	1,327	2,576	21	2	23	5,034
Huye	2,245	1,874	4,119	56	103	159	2,140	2,599	4,739	9	11	20	9,037
Karama	1,777	1,938	3,715	52	86	138	1,120	1,077	2,197	3	0	3	6,053
Kigoma	2,530	2,863	5,393	37	57	94	1,671	1,819	3,490	5	1	6	8,983
Kinazi	1,762	1,215	2,977	128	131	259	3,016	3,734	6,750	1	0	1	9,987
Maraba	2,703	2,855	5,558	36	38	74	1,681	1,719	3,400	0	0	0	9,032
Mbazi	3,875	3,970	7,845	158	199	357	1,979	2,224	4,203	49	10	59	12,464
Mukura	2,320	2,496	4,816	74	111	185	1,289	1,458	2,747	13	1	14	7,762
Ngoma	3,179	2,461	5,640	154	207	361	1,691	1,980	3,671	1,445	324	1,769	11,441
Ruhashya	2,537	2,616	5,153	78	131	209	1,519	1,478	2,997	4	0	4	8,363
Rusatira	2,813	2,873	5,686	120	215	335	1,715	1,896	3,611	9	12	21	9,653
Rwaniro	2,021	2,198	4,219	156	195	351	1,509	1,599	3,108	13	3	16	7,694
Simbi	2,059	2,049	4,108	79	124	203	1,700	1,978	3,678	4	4	8	7,997
Tumba	4,556	3,606	8,162	250	387	637	2,746	3,389	6,135	65	39	104	15,038
Nyamagabe													
Buruhukiro	2,109	2,316	4,425	194	302	496	1,656	2,020	3,676	1	0	1	8,598
Cyanika	2,011	2,017	4,028	57	66	123	1,956	2,478	4,434	15	3	18	8,603
Gasaka	2,772	2,695	5,467	127	178	305	2,265	2,924	5,189	1,928	2,443	4,371	15,332
Gatare	1,271	1,365	2,636	84	116	200	1,331	1,610	2,941	0	9	9	5,786
Kaduha	1,406	1,596	3,002	60	81	141	2,028	2,299	4,327	15	3	18	7,488
Kamegeri	723	658	1,381	147	179	326	1,388	1,758	3,146	0	0	0	4,853
Kibirizi	1,382	1,254	2,636	222	239	461	2,008	2,615	4,623	0	0	0	7,720
Kibumbwe	1,319	1,599	2,918	29	52	81	799	821	1,620	0	0	0	4,619
Kitabi	1,318	1,010	2,328	132	128	260	3,018	3,925	6,943	0	0	0	9,531
Mbazi	1,174	1,299	2,473	22	30	52	871	918	1,789	0	0	0	4,314
Mugano	1,895	2,234	4,129	12	21	33	1,216	1,100	2,316	0	0	0	6,478
Musange	1,801	2,113	3,914	62	99	161	1,353	1,220	2,573	0	0	0	6,648
Musebeya	1,962	2,288	4,250	37	60	97	1,230	1,392	2,622	12	2	14	6,983
Mushubi	1,258	1,511	2,769	29	54	83	916	1,073	1,989	1	0	1	4,842
Nkomane	1,542	1,744	3,286	94	184	278	1,356	1,379	2,735	0	0	0	6,299

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Tare	1,840	1,858	3,698	69	137	206	2,018	2,566	4,584	9	1	10	8,498
Uwinkingi	1,998	2,335	4,333	114	137	251	1,866	2,221	4,087	0	0	0	8,671
Ruhango													
Bweramana	3,262	3,266	6,528	70	89	159	2,060	2,221	4,281	21	2	23	10,991
Byimana	3,656	3,896	7,552	90	146	236	2,227	2,293	4,520	35	5	40	12,348
Kabagali	2,365	2,709	5,074	48	86	134	1,617	1,555	3,172	8	3	11	8,391
Kinazi	5,171	5,196	10,367	159	161	320	2,719	2,948	5,667	21	2	23	16,377
Kinihira	2,331	2,515	4,846	93	148	241	1,796	1,975	3,771	4	1	5	8,863
Mbuye	4,533	4,844	9,377	165	251	416	2,585	2,692	5,277	5	0	5	15,075
Mwendo	2,805	2,871	5,676	52	108	160	1,670	1,850	3,520	4	0	4	9,360
Ntongwe	3,154	3,090	6,244	222	280	502	2,421	2,727	5,148	3	2	5	11,899
Ruhango	7,414	6,963	14,377	409	606	1,015	4,684	5,394	10,078	5	13	18	25,488
Muhanga													
Cyeza	3,214	3,550	6,764	31	56	87	1,891	2,235	4,126	11	31	42	11,019
Kabacuzi	3,024	3,337	6,361	51	53	104	1,305	1,520	2,825	0	0	0	9,290
Kibangu	2,145	2,638	4,783	19	28	47	1,223	1,284	2,507	9	3	12	7,349
Kiyumba	2,877	3,076	5,953	40	55	95	1,289	1,422	2,711	23	3	26	8,785
Muhanga	2,925	3,295	6,220	42	66	108	1,307	1,416	2,723	10	2	12	9,063
Mushishiro	2,244	2,499	4,743	26	36	62	1,170	1,313	2,483	115	4	119	7,407
Nyabinoni	1,902	2,385	4,287	11	20	31	726	814	1,540	6	0	6	5,864
Nyamabuye	6,356	5,797	12,153	328	640	968	3,205	4,074	7,279	65	73	138	20,538
Nyarusange	2,850	3,190	6,040	30	78	108	1,366	1,589	2,955	13	4	17	9,120
Rongi	3,596	4,246	7,842	40	38	78	1,309	1,397	2,706	2	0	2	10,628
Rugendabari	1,835	2,130	3,965	48	48	96	1,066	1,108	2,174	0	0	0	6,235
Shyogwe	4,353	4,209	8,562	122	248	370	2,728	3,585	6,313	1,365	124	1,489	16,734
Kamonyi													
Gacurabwenge	2,967	2,642	5,609	125	231	356	2,132	2,661	4,793	15	26	41	10,799
Karama	2,110	2,321	4,431	17	35	52	1,077	1,210	2,287	0	0	0	6,770
Kayenzi	2,730	2,787	5,517	25	39	64	1,404	1,561	2,965	7	1	8	8,554
Kayumbu	1,548	1,490	3,038	47	49	96	1,152	1,455	2,607	0	0	0	5,741
Mugina	4,555	4,886	9,441	75	162	237	2,093	2,264	4,357	11	4	15	14,050
Musambira	3,368	3,520	6,888	112	207	319	2,650	2,849	5,499	8	15	23	12,729
Ngamba	1,623	1,609	3,232	50	40	90	931	1,149	2,080	9	7	16	5,418
Nyamiyaga	4,453	4,968	9,421	127	227	354	2,058	2,194	4,252	1	3	4	14,031
Nyarubaka	2,539	2,546	5,085	59	93	152	1,760	2,037	3,797	0	1	1	9,035
Rugarika	4,408	4,391	8,799	68	119	187	2,140	2,436	4,576	8	20	28	13,590
Rukoma	4,037	3,859	7,896	74	95	169	2,273	2,661	4,934	7	3	10	13,009

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Runda	4,918	3,992	8,910	129	267	396	2,426	2,960	5,386	40	8	48	14,740
Karongi													
Bwishyura	4,412	4,236	8,648	97	157	254	2,075	2,538	4,613	426	15	441	13,956
Gashari	2,077	2,373	4,450	30	54	84	1,379	1,419	2,798	6	2	8	7,340
Gishyita	2,209	2,493	4,702	43	78	121	1,292	1,258	2,550	33	29	62	7,435
Gitesi	2,882	3,148	6,030	31	57	88	1,623	1,722	3,345	0	0	0	9,463
Mubuga	2,083	2,517	4,600	30	41	71	1,192	1,123	2,315	4	4	8	6,994
Murambi	2,143	2,328	4,471	49	67	116	1,526	1,705	3,231	14	0	14	7,832
Murundi	2,728	3,245	5,973	67	101	168	1,643	1,690	3,333	0	0	0	9,474
Mutuntu	2,303	2,866	5,169	44	58	102	1,760	1,749	3,509	3	3	6	8,786
Rubengera	3,610	4,215	7,825	90	134	224	2,250	2,250	4,500	28	35	63	12,612
Rugabano	3,631	4,297	7,928	39	79	118	1,935	1,997	3,932	0	0	0	11,978
Ruganda	1,791	2,060	3,851	40	50	90	1,315	1,283	2,598	0	0	0	6,539
Rwankuba	2,728	3,085	5,813	30	32	62	1,283	1,339	2,622	3,014	3,573	6,587	15,084
Twumba	2,340	2,771	5,111	76	176	252	1,919	2,185	4,104	4	0	4	9,471
Rutsiro													
Boneza	2,543	2,980	5,523	22	42	64	1,426	1,322	2,748	2,031	1	2,032	10,367
Gihango	2,861	3,137	5,998	41	69	110	1,330	1,545	2,875	367	13	380	9,363
Kigeyo	2,876	3,459	6,335	53	43	96	1,612	1,568	3,180	0	0	0	9,611
Kivumu	3,495	4,336	7,831	67	120	187	2,347	2,111	4,458	2	18	20	12,496
Manihira	1,937	2,104	4,041	52	102	154	1,062	1,092	2,154	0	0	0	6,349
Mukura	3,628	4,333	7,961	171	205	376	1,955	2,097	4,052	0	0	0	12,389
Murunda	2,376	2,790	5,166	48	78	126	771	823	1,594	2	3	5	6,891
Musasa	3,026	3,383	6,409	18	28	46	1,253	1,177	2,430	0	0	0	8,885
Mushonyi	2,764	3,420	6,184	43	49	92	1,389	1,375	2,764	33	4	37	9,077
Mushubati	3,002	3,233	6,235	67	121	188	1,625	1,781	3,406	0	1	1	9,830
Nyabirasi	3,382	4,209	7,591	57	86	143	1,695	1,681	3,376	0	0	0	11,110
Ruhango	3,024	3,872	6,896	194	234	428	1,608	1,685	3,293	3	10	13	10,630
Rusebeya	2,560	2,949	5,509	90	124	214	1,324	1,454	2,778	0	0	0	8,501
Rubavu													
Bugeshi	3,520	4,144	7,664	65	108	173	2,120	1,874	3,994	0	0	0	11,831
Busasamana	3,783	4,326	8,109	66	116	182	1,720	1,931	3,651	4	5	9	11,951
Cyanzarwe	3,513	3,789	7,302	173	295	468	1,590	1,880	3,470	0	0	0	11,240
Gisenyi	6,021	4,350	10,371	560	854	1,414	6,687	7,819	14,506	211	32	243	26,534
Kanama	3,631	4,169	7,800	48	144	192	1,590	1,769	3,359	0	0	0	11,351
Kanzenze	1,781	1,519	3,300	67	93	160	1,780	2,593	4,373	205	446	651	8,484
Mudende	2,750	2,947	5,697	101	106	207	2,125	2,393	4,518	78	11	89	10,511

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Nyakiriba	2,541	2,543	5,084	105	185	290	1,983	2,722	4,705	1,276	3	1,279	11,358
Nyamuyumba	4,199	4,649	8,848	121	174	295	2,698	2,824	5,522	132	0	132	14,797
Nyundo	2,928	2,883	5,811	277	424	701	2,160	2,791	4,951	16	21	37	11,500
Rubavu	4,392	3,246	7,638	265	414	679	3,317	4,856	8,173	0	1	1	16,491
Rugerero	4,661	3,960	8,621	149	220	369	3,335	4,588	7,923	156	159	315	17,228
Nyabihu													
Bigogwe	2,523	2,634	5,157	110	125	235	3,259	3,905	7,164	632	0	632	13,188
Jenda	4,331	4,898	9,229	53	53	106	2,342	2,498	4,840	0	0	0	14,175
Jomba	2,461	3,087	5,548	44	39	83	1,170	1,343	2,513	0	0	0	8,144
Kabatwa	2,518	2,904	5,422	30	36	66	1,349	1,165	2,514	0	0	0	8,002
Karago	2,682	2,585	5,267	89	131	220	2,197	2,807	5,004	0	0	0	10,491
Kintobo	1,430	1,257	2,687	63	110	173	1,384	1,914	3,298	0	0	0	6,158
Mukamira	2,525	2,449	4,974	148	242	390	2,977	3,661	6,638	65	7	72	12,074
Muringa	2,434	2,733	5,167	83	124	207	1,498	1,876	3,374	0	0	0	8,748
Rambura	2,496	1,720	4,216	110	142	252	2,820	4,179	6,999	2	0	2	11,469
Rugera	2,643	3,308	5,951	51	59	110	1,282	1,310	2,592	3	0	3	8,656
Rurembo	2,891	3,390	6,281	61	98	159	1,248	1,263	2,511	0	0	0	8,951
Shyira	1,858	1,813	3,671	172	215	387	1,447	1,913	3,360	0	0	0	7,418
Ngororero													
Bwira	2,038	2,632	4,670	28	36	64	990	1,032	2,022	0	0	0	6,756
Gatumba	2,604	3,021	5,625	55	88	143	1,427	1,657	3,084	37	1	38	8,890
Hindiro	3,096	3,555	6,651	58	89	147	1,333	1,564	2,897	1	0	1	9,696
Kabaya	4,150	4,683	8,833	177	326	503	2,078	2,299	4,377	0	0	0	13,713
Kageyo	2,872	3,419	6,291	72	112	184	1,090	1,274	2,364	0	0	0	8,839
Kavumu	3,607	4,426	8,033	60	90	150	1,427	1,463	2,890	3	0	3	11,076
Matyazo	3,220	4,044	7,264	30	29	59	1,187	1,240	2,427	6	17	23	9,773
Muhanda	3,179	3,617	6,796	112	109	221	1,633	2,077	3,710	0	0	0	10,727
Muhororo	2,458	3,022	5,480	28	58	86	1,060	1,078	2,138	0	0	0	7,704
Ndaró	2,624	3,318	5,942	27	33	60	1,128	1,148	2,276	2	3	5	8,283
Ngororero	3,937	4,268	8,205	73	129	202	2,112	2,714	4,826	113	4	117	13,350
Nyange	2,599	3,107	5,706	29	37	66	1,227	1,211	2,438	4	0	4	8,214
Sovu	3,298	4,132	7,430	29	49	78	1,292	1,221	2,513	0	2	2	10,023
Rusizi													
Bugarama	3,315	3,705	7,020	75	94	169	1,876	1,906	3,782	0	0	0	10,971
Butare	2,302	2,812	5,114	51	58	109	1,449	1,338	2,787	4	0	4	8,014
Bweyeye	1,471	1,792	3,263	18	24	42	946	866	1,812	3	0	3	5,120
Gashonga	2,556	2,996	5,552	36	66	102	1,587	1,517	3,104	59	75	134	8,892

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Giheke	1,744	2,170	3,914	44	70	114	1,617	1,811	3,428	0	0	0	7,456
Gihundwe	2,954	2,994	5,948	98	152	250	2,301	2,558	4,859	11	8	19	11,076
Gikundamvura	1,882	2,284	4,166	43	71	114	1,194	1,117	2,311	0	0	0	6,591
Gitambi	2,621	2,973	5,594	50	62	112	1,649	1,670	3,319	0	0	0	9,025
Kamembe	3,292	2,492	5,784	128	275	403	2,257	2,562	4,819	1,173	81	1,254	12,260
Muganza	2,978	3,220	6,198	109	179	288	1,836	1,950	3,786	146	10	156	10,428
Mururu	2,549	2,776	5,325	67	101	168	1,792	2,045	3,837	7	2	9	9,339
Nkanka	1,550	2,196	3,746	64	66	130	1,337	1,397	2,734	2	3	5	6,615
Nkombo	1,348	1,443	2,791	141	148	289	1,417	1,506	2,923	0	0	0	6,003
Nkungu	2,270	2,837	5,107	23	34	57	1,319	1,357	2,676	0	0	0	7,840
Nyakabuye	3,271	3,926	7,197	110	92	202	2,054	2,136	4,190	0	0	0	11,589
Nyakarenzo	1,694	1,982	3,676	38	55	93	1,115	1,191	2,306	0	0	0	6,075
Nzahaha	2,882	3,452	6,334	37	52	89	2,139	2,014	4,153	0	0	0	10,576
Rwimbogo	2,026	2,297	4,323	43	50	93	1,437	1,415	2,852	5	1	6	7,274
Nyamasheke													
Bushekeri	2,906	3,493	6,399	39	88	127	1,523	1,587	3,110	32	2	34	9,670
Bushenge	2,075	2,823	4,898	56	62	118	1,512	1,629	3,141	0	0	0	8,157
Cyato	2,605	3,379	5,984	43	92	135	1,436	1,671	3,107	4	0	4	9,230
Gihombo	2,412	3,015	5,427	67	70	137	1,918	1,916	3,834	3	0	3	9,401
Kagano	3,612	4,079	7,691	161	206	367	2,237	2,497	4,734	10	4	14	12,806
Kanjongo	3,372	3,963	7,335	127	193	320	2,460	2,565	5,025	163	3	166	12,846
Karambi	3,047	3,797	6,844	49	61	110	1,711	1,717	3,428	2	1	3	10,385
Karengera	3,381	3,991	7,372	65	208	273	1,875	2,000	3,875	0	0	0	11,520
Kirimbi	2,257	2,604	4,861	34	46	80	1,685	1,824	3,509	2	0	2	8,452
Macuba	2,925	3,572	6,497	55	97	152	2,001	2,061	4,062	1	1	2	10,713
Mahembe	1,808	2,158	3,966	23	41	64	1,213	1,220	2,433	0	0	0	6,463
Nyabitekeri	2,380	3,314	5,694	83	99	182	2,471	2,436	4,907	4	2	6	10,789
Rangiro	1,442	2,035	3,477	25	28	53	937	1,006	1,943	0	0	0	5,473
Ruharambuga	2,761	3,432	6,193	88	112	200	1,660	1,736	3,396	41	12	53	9,842
Shangi	2,395	3,298	5,693	76	86	162	1,716	1,984	3,700	6	7	13	9,568
Rulindo													
Base	1,918	2,312	4,230	39	42	81	1,174	1,390	2,564	0	0	0	6,875
Burega	1,559	1,785	3,344	14	19	33	818	800	1,618	0	0	0	4,995
Bushoki	2,421	2,630	5,051	36	42	78	1,159	1,514	2,673	117	38	155	7,957
Buyoga	2,443	2,992	5,435	27	30	57	1,368	1,405	2,773	1	0	1	8,266
Cyinzuzi	1,698	1,964	3,662	31	35	66	731	821	1,552	0	0	0	5,280
Cyungo	1,671	1,822	3,493	24	20	44	796	993	1,789	3	4	7	5,333
Kinihira	1,838	2,116	3,954	34	25	59	901	1,002	1,903	12	1	13	5,929

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kisaro	2,411	2,835	5,246	25	38	63	1,191	1,287	2,478	0	0	0	7,787
Masoro	2,783	2,516	5,299	64	58	122	1,337	1,523	2,860	7	16	23	8,304
Mbogo	1,945	2,294	4,239	23	49	72	943	1,087	2,030	5	0	5	6,346
Murambi	1,814	1,246	3,060	87	123	210	1,529	2,292	3,821	15	4	19	7,110
Ngoma	1,380	1,616	2,996	24	39	63	525	545	1,070	0	0	0	4,129
Ntarabana	2,520	2,353	4,873	54	111	165	951	996	1,947	0	0	0	6,985
Rukozo	1,951	2,109	4,060	37	50	87	873	917	1,790	0	0	0	5,937
Rusiga	1,404	1,558	2,962	11	9	20	579	714	1,293	0	0	0	4,275
Shyorongi	2,429	2,328	4,757	85	160	245	2,048	2,408	4,456	33	1	34	9,492
Tumba	2,409	2,801	5,210	35	32	67	1,140	1,184	2,324	0	0	0	7,601
Gakenke													
Busengo	2,421	2,868	5,289	97	159	256	966	1,129	2,095	0	0	0	7,640
Coko	2,246	2,512	4,758	20	16	36	794	874	1,668	0	0	0	6,462
Cyabingo	1,611	1,601	3,212	104	98	202	1,414	1,868	3,282	13	0	13	6,709
Gakenke	2,843	3,123	5,966	93	119	212	1,329	1,582	2,911	28	1	29	9,118
Gashenyi	2,430	2,748	5,178	33	66	99	1,241	1,365	2,606	0	0	0	7,883
Janja	1,807	2,177	3,984	33	17	50	856	979	1,835	12	13	25	5,894
Kamubuga	2,584	3,009	5,593	13	14	27	1,141	1,049	2,190	0	0	0	7,810
Karambo	1,707	2,048	3,755	12	7	19	469	507	976	0	0	0	4,750
Kivuruga	2,355	2,783	5,138	19	21	40	920	990	1,910	25	0	25	7,113
Mataba	1,908	2,368	4,276	12	31	43	648	569	1,217	0	0	0	5,536
Minazi	2,017	2,246	4,263	11	19	30	605	661	1,266	5	10	15	5,574
Mugunga	2,326	2,690	5,016	22	24	46	964	1,035	1,999	0	0	0	7,061
Muhondo	2,833	3,007	5,840	17	27	44	908	1,121	2,029	0	0	0	7,913
Muyongwe	2,138	2,353	4,491	30	38	68	611	702	1,313	0	0	0	5,872
Muzo	2,291	2,887	5,178	55	71	126	1,250	1,316	2,566	0	0	0	7,870
Nemba	2,231	2,438	4,669	12	39	51	719	800	1,519	0	3	3	6,242
Ruli	2,918	2,822	5,740	29	25	54	931	1,096	2,027	25	34	59	7,880
Rusasa	2,199	2,655	4,854	18	26	44	860	891	1,751	0	0	0	6,649
Rushashi	2,450	2,748	5,198	24	30	54	907	955	1,862	11	8	19	7,133
Musanze													
Busogo	2,589	2,913	5,502	54	77	131	1,571	1,728	3,299	1	2	3	8,935
Cyuve	5,032	5,329	10,361	95	195	290	2,591	3,123	5,714	16	7	23	16,388
Gacaca	2,979	3,320	6,299	36	40	76	1,233	1,413	2,646	0	0	0	9,021
Gashaki	1,833	1,937	3,770	8	7	15	705	850	1,555	0	0	0	5,340
Gataraga	2,625	3,098	5,723	62	88	150	1,585	1,618	3,203	200	8	208	9,284
Kimonyi	2,106	2,481	4,587	37	54	91	933	853	1,786	0	0	0	6,464
Kinigi	3,419	4,057	7,476	182	209	391	1,842	1,701	3,543	202	1	203	11,613

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Muhoza	6,803	6,110	12,913	183	323	506	4,473	5,812	10,285	317	71	388	24,092
Muko	2,553	2,637	5,190	30	67	97	1,164	1,316	2,480	22	4	26	7,793
Musanze	4,366	4,831	9,197	60	133	193	2,192	2,224	4,416	2	5	7	13,813
Nkotsi	1,639	1,939	3,578	41	64	105	758	898	1,656	17	2	19	5,358
Nyange	3,789	4,335	8,124	62	70	132	1,632	1,680	3,312	0	0	0	11,568
Remera	2,503	2,594	5,097	23	38	61	1,166	1,304	2,470	0	8	8	7,636
Rwaza	2,549	2,629	5,178	61	128	189	1,282	1,527	2,809	13	19	32	8,208
Shingiro	2,741	3,131	5,872	85	100	185	1,366	1,330	2,696	0	0	0	8,753
Burera													
Bungwe	1,778	1,902	3,680	44	33	77	1,030	902	1,932	9	3	12	5,701
Butaro	3,401	3,877	7,278	151	167	318	2,288	2,131	4,419	36	6	42	12,057
Cyanika	4,994	5,129	10,123	101	116	217	2,079	1,937	4,016	142	5	147	14,503
Cyeru	1,539	1,552	3,091	56	85	141	901	1,002	1,903	3	0	3	5,138
Gahunga	3,338	3,415	6,753	54	75	129	1,407	1,387	2,794	2	0	2	9,678
Gatebe	1,955	2,155	4,110	37	35	72	1,056	978	2,034	15	0	15	6,231
Gitovu	977	1,089	2,066	23	19	42	970	951	1,921	0	0	0	4,029
Kagogo	2,485	2,691	5,176	31	40	71	1,074	1,056	2,130	0	2	2	7,379
Kinoni	2,051	2,241	4,292	25	27	52	1,300	1,228	2,528	11	16	27	6,899
Kinyababa	1,942	2,200	4,142	31	41	72	1,871	1,856	3,727	0	0	0	7,941
Kivuye	1,610	1,723	3,333	56	58	114	1,235	1,282	2,517	0	0	0	5,964
Nemba	2,221	2,610	4,831	33	28	61	1,057	1,098	2,155	0	0	0	7,047
Rugarama	2,908	2,915	5,823	49	53	102	1,645	1,734	3,379	0	0	0	9,304
Rugengabari	2,435	2,588	5,023	22	39	61	991	1,048	2,039	0	0	0	7,123
Ruhunde	2,063	2,556	4,619	39	36	75	989	874	1,863	0	0	0	6,557
Rusarabuye	2,063	2,235	4,298	43	37	80	1,310	1,248	2,558	33	4	37	6,973
Rwerere	2,235	2,560	4,795	30	22	52	1,342	1,216	2,558	26	0	26	7,431
Gicumbi													
Bukure	1,920	1,867	3,787	42	76	118	1,107	1,167	2,274	7	2	9	6,188
Bwisige	1,685	1,886	3,571	9	14	23	1,009	1,070	2,079	0	0	0	5,673
Byumba	4,479	4,546	9,025	125	192	317	2,650	3,177	5,827	158	17	175	15,344
Cyumba	1,933	2,075	4,008	26	27	53	850	793	1,643	0	0	0	5,704
Giti	1,577	1,795	3,372	12	17	29	780	834	1,614	0	0	0	5,015
Kageyo	1,806	1,865	3,671	68	58	126	1,569	1,852	3,421	2,209	2,611	4,820	12,038
Kaniga	1,797	1,854	3,651	13	19	32	1,130	1,150	2,280	87	9	96	6,059
Manyagiro	2,325	2,523	4,848	26	48	74	1,177	1,141	2,318	0	0	0	7,240
Miyove	1,932	2,269	4,201	43	77	120	955	1,103	2,058	0	0	0	6,379
Mukarange	1,785	1,954	3,739	22	14	36	1,192	1,139	2,331	0	0	0	6,106
Muko	2,182	2,403	4,585	22	31	53	914	1,018	1,932	17	0	17	6,587

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Mutete	2,659	2,958	5,617	35	72	107	1,528	1,717	3,245	4	0	4	8,973
Nyamiyaga	2,112	2,513	4,625	16	19	35	944	1,044	1,988	4	0	4	6,652
Nyankenke	2,341	2,684	5,025	86	80	166	1,241	1,386	2,627	643	26	669	8,487
Rubaya	1,225	1,207	2,432	46	57	103	769	712	1,481	0	0	0	4,016
Rukomo	2,726	3,189	5,915	27	29	56	1,702	1,803	3,505	0	2	2	9,478
Rushaki	1,540	1,543	3,083	20	38	58	797	915	1,712	28	0	28	4,881
Rutare	3,079	3,080	6,159	26	75	101	1,218	1,498	2,716	34	0	34	9,010
Ruvune	1,976	2,339	4,315	268	333	601	1,003	1,029	2,032	0	0	0	6,948
Rwamiko	1,475	1,588	3,063	10	15	25	752	785	1,537	6	2	8	4,633
Shangasha	1,951	2,013	3,964	19	22	41	998	1,072	2,070	0	0	0	6,075
Rwamagana													
Fumbwe	2,690	2,615	5,305	50	79	129	1,285	1,501	2,786	2	1	3	8,223
Gahengeri	2,919	2,611	5,530	71	136	207	1,558	1,727	3,285	7	1	8	9,030
Gishali	2,903	2,986	5,889	35	87	122	1,317	1,258	2,575	270	30	300	8,886
Karengo	3,134	3,174	6,308	59	84	143	1,396	1,500	2,896	8	1	9	9,356
Kigabiro	4,799	3,589	8,388	135	254	389	2,552	3,316	5,868	219	20	239	14,884
Muhazi	2,831	2,232	5,063	174	311	485	1,985	2,531	4,516	1,054	49	1,103	11,167
Munyaga	1,770	1,880	3,650	32	49	81	1,145	1,185	2,330	0	0	0	6,061
Munyiginya	1,800	1,900	3,700	63	63	126	1,079	1,172	2,251	15	0	15	6,092
Musha	2,357	1,936	4,293	83	106	189	1,502	1,918	3,420	46	18	64	7,966
Muyumbu	3,232	2,792	6,024	92	166	258	1,640	2,046	3,686	172	0	172	10,140
Mwulire	2,550	2,582	5,132	89	134	223	1,420	1,515	2,935	0	0	0	8,290
Nyakaliro	2,809	2,834	5,643	49	118	167	1,149	1,205	2,354	94	0	94	8,258
Nzige	1,922	2,050	3,972	29	44	73	1,000	1,118	2,118	5	9	14	6,177
Rubona	3,000	3,195	6,195	43	76	119	1,407	1,363	2,770	1	1	2	9,086
Nyagatare													
Gatunda	3,324	3,611	6,935	60	76	136	1,937	1,830	3,767	9	5	14	10,852
Karama	2,802	3,341	6,143	43	51	94	1,954	1,872	3,826	0	0	0	10,063
Karangazi	6,189	5,434	11,623	113	123	236	4,338	5,222	9,560	7	1	8	21,427
Katabagemu	3,676	3,883	7,559	127	157	284	2,439	2,518	4,957	0	0	0	12,800
Kiyombe	1,834	2,048	3,882	23	32	55	1,233	1,209	2,442	0	0	0	6,379
Matimba	2,597	2,236	4,833	52	94	146	2,102	2,242	4,344	0	6	6	9,329
Mimuri	3,547	3,911	7,458	53	106	159	1,479	1,525	3,004	0	0	0	10,621
Mukama	2,553	3,070	5,623	36	17	53	1,350	1,234	2,584	0	0	0	8,260
Museri	3,229	3,312	6,541	106	259	365	2,439	2,391	4,830	0	0	0	11,736
Nyagatare	6,904	6,319	13,223	158	239	397	3,561	4,062	7,623	464	36	500	21,743
Rukomo	4,599	4,968	9,567	60	85	145	1,950	1,814	3,764	5	4	9	13,485
Rwempasha	2,057	1,617	3,674	35	49	84	1,938	2,123	4,061	0	0	0	7,819

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rwimiyaga	6,661	6,495	13,156	183	238	421	3,875	3,924	7,799	0	2	2	21,378
Tabagwe	3,189	3,388	6,577	51	47	98	2,803	2,957	5,760	0	0	0	12,435
Gatsibo													
Gasange	1,978	2,243	4,221	42	54	96	911	895	1,806	0	0	0	6,123
Gatsibo	2,925	3,256	6,181	44	77	121	1,602	1,657	3,259	1,768	2,224	3,992	13,553
Gitoki	3,857	4,415	8,272	39	47	86	1,951	1,921	3,872	0	0	0	12,230
Kabarore	5,614	6,157	11,771	84	119	203	3,266	3,290	6,556	936	22	958	19,488
Kageyo	2,531	2,939	5,470	80	131	211	1,084	1,028	2,112	1	0	1	7,794
Kiramuruzi	3,212	2,653	5,865	68	66	134	2,837	3,563	6,400	27	14	41	12,440
Kiziguro	3,292	3,177	6,469	42	76	118	2,325	2,653	4,978	35	1	36	11,601
Muhura	3,629	3,882	7,511	54	49	103	1,514	1,603	3,117	25	14	39	10,770
Murambi	3,603	3,906	7,509	29	69	98	1,597	1,561	3,158	0	0	0	10,765
Ngarama	3,764	4,411	8,175	27	36	63	1,633	1,569	3,202	21	20	41	11,481
Nyagihanga	2,538	2,733	5,271	45	59	104	1,715	1,872	3,587	0	0	0	8,962
Remera	2,982	3,305	6,287	41	90	131	1,614	1,488	3,102	0	0	0	9,520
Rugarama	3,983	4,284	8,267	48	71	119	2,726	2,856	5,582	6	6	12	13,980
Rwimbogo	4,080	4,415	8,495	60	62	122	2,355	2,293	4,648	0	0	0	13,265
Kayonza													
Gahini	3,627	3,783	7,410	89	83	172	2,307	2,377	4,684	81	0	81	12,347
Kabare	3,890	4,541	8,431	57	145	202	2,212	1,964	4,176	9	3	12	12,821
Kabarondo	4,023	4,242	8,265	63	78	141	1,804	1,950	3,754	83	10	93	12,253
Mukarange	5,015	3,763	8,778	199	235	434	3,573	4,929	8,502	35	24	59	17,773
Murama	2,225	2,466	4,691	76	118	194	1,257	1,312	2,569	0	0	0	7,454
Murundi	4,041	4,334	8,375	74	123	197	2,239	2,157	4,396	1	6	7	12,975
Mwiri	2,496	2,703	5,199	46	76	122	1,458	1,444	2,902	9	2	11	8,234
Ndego	2,266	2,503	4,769	76	128	204	995	946	1,941	4	1	5	6,919
Nyamirama	3,238	3,422	6,660	51	62	113	2,076	2,237	4,313	3	2	5	11,091
Rukara	3,088	3,404	6,492	53	126	179	2,408	2,500	4,908	24	0	24	11,603
Ruramira	1,936	2,264	4,200	36	38	74	985	914	1,899	0	0	0	6,173
Rwinkwavu	3,297	3,333	6,630	140	217	357	1,966	1,995	3,961	0	0	0	10,948
Kirehe													
Gahara	4,672	5,279	9,951	59	102	161	2,205	2,264	4,469	0	0	0	14,581
Gatore	2,745	3,113	5,858	154	218	372	1,847	2,022	3,869	0	0	0	10,099
Kigarama	3,680	4,235	7,915	89	123	212	1,777	1,630	3,407	2	1	3	11,537
Kigina	3,318	3,341	6,659	35	57	92	1,814	1,868	3,682	50	13	63	10,496
Kirehe	2,734	3,132	5,866	71	94	165	1,721	1,634	3,355	106	0	106	9,492
Mahama	2,785	3,167	5,952	91	132	223	1,317	1,201	2,518	0	0	0	8,693

Sector of residence	Employed			Unemployed			Inactive			Not stated			Total count
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Mpanga	3,270	3,463	6,733	171	280	451	2,328	2,361	4,689	197	1	198	12,071
Musaza	3,004	3,380	6,384	71	106	177	1,653	1,608	3,261	0	0	0	9,822
Mushikiri	3,305	3,680	6,985	83	140	223	1,877	1,832	3,709	0	0	0	10,917
Nasho	2,728	3,111	5,839	109	143	252	1,990	2,082	4,072	2	2	4	10,167
Nyamugari	3,185	3,107	6,292	223	349	572	3,085	3,437	6,522	4	2	6	13,392
Nyarubuye	2,176	2,283	4,459	45	76	121	1,305	1,387	2,692	1	1	2	7,274
Ngoma													
Gashanda	2,110	2,406	4,516	16	27	43	779	759	1,538	0	0	0	6,097
Jarama	2,849	3,565	6,414	30	50	80	1,174	986	2,160	0	0	0	8,654
Karembo	1,826	2,147	3,973	9	22	31	752	787	1,539	0	0	0	5,543
Kazo	3,465	3,793	7,258	28	64	92	1,511	1,653	3,164	5	1	6	10,520
Kibungo	3,659	3,412	7,071	74	109	183	1,951	2,285	4,236	625	86	711	12,201
Mugesera	2,991	3,612	6,603	28	34	62	1,239	1,156	2,395	8	9	17	9,077
Murama	2,696	3,117	5,813	34	32	66	1,355	1,356	2,711	4	8	12	8,602
Mutenderi	2,495	2,818	5,313	34	65	99	1,174	1,220	2,394	5	6	11	7,817
Remera	3,427	3,667	7,094	31	60	91	1,589	1,739	3,328	0	3	3	10,516
Rukira	2,937	3,068	6,005	40	55	95	1,773	2,014	3,787	0	0	0	9,887
Rukumberi	3,326	3,973	7,299	29	67	96	1,410	1,438	2,848	0	0	0	10,243
Rurenge	3,478	4,067	7,545	25	35	60	1,388	1,417	2,805	0	0	0	10,410
Sake	2,838	3,450	6,288	12	25	37	1,161	1,102	2,263	5	5	10	8,598
Zaza	2,616	3,105	5,721	32	53	85	1,262	1,332	2,594	16	12	28	8,428
Bugesera													
Gashora	2,140	2,006	4,146	116	238	354	1,880	2,051	3,931	2	0	2	8,433
Juru	3,117	3,171	6,288	43	79	122	1,413	1,564	2,977	0	0	0	9,387
Kamabuye	1,943	1,996	3,939	97	135	232	1,861	1,949	3,810	0	0	0	7,981
Mareba	2,788	3,045	5,833	79	133	212	1,292	1,401	2,693	0	0	0	8,738
Mayange	3,167	2,419	5,586	256	362	618	2,279	3,019	5,298	837	45	882	12,384
Musenyi	3,344	3,376	6,720	201	369	570	1,698	1,971	3,669	36	5	41	11,000
Mwogo	2,411	2,114	4,525	31	57	88	1,028	1,396	2,424	0	0	0	7,037
Ngeruka	2,931	2,814	5,745	138	227	365	2,457	2,788	5,245	0	0	0	11,355
Ntarama	2,510	2,152	4,662	73	105	178	1,109	1,328	2,437	1	4	5	7,282
Nyamata	4,833	3,556	8,389	183	366	549	2,850	3,465	6,315	111	43	154	15,407
Nyarugenge	2,280	2,554	4,834	70	111	181	1,329	1,271	2,600	0	0	0	7,615
Rilima	2,995	2,756	5,751	102	255	357	1,940	2,483	4,423	120	35	155	10,686
Ruhuha	2,818	2,839	5,657	76	125	201	1,590	1,721	3,311	45	19	64	9,233
Rweru	3,057	3,155	6,212	139	252	391	1,940	2,032	3,972	0	3	3	10,578
Shyara	1,710	1,952	3,662	18	38	56	682	646	1,328	0	0	0	5,046

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

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

National Census Commission

Chairperson:

Claver GATETE
John RWANGOMBWA

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

Vice Chairperson:

James MUSONI

Minister of Local Government

Secretary:

Yusuf MURANGWA
Dr. Diane KARUSISI

Director General of NISR
Former Acting Director General of NISR

Members of the National Census Commission

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 KABAHIKI, 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:

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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**

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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
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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

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Sebastien MANZI, Director of Economic Statistics

Dominique HABIMANA, Director of Statistical Methods, Research and Publications

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Jean Paul NDISANZE, Planning Officer