## REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA


## 2012 Population and Housing Census PROVISIONAL RESULTS

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## FOREWORD

In view of the Presidential Order No. 02/01 of 07/02/2011, the Government of Rwanda has decided to conduct the fourth Population and Housing Census in August 2012. The Government, in partnership with development partners, has made available adequate resources required to conduct this massive statistical undertaking. The 2012 Census operation was coordinated by the National Census Commission. Various census technical and administrative structures were put in place to ensure a successful census operation.

This report provides Provisional Results based on utilisation of recapitulation sheets for all households and enumeration areas after verifying their completeness and compliance with the composition of enumerated households. The final results will be released once all the questionnaires are electronically processed and the data are cleaned. According to the Census plan, this will be accomplished by December 2013. Although these are provisional results, they are very important in informing government, development partners, civil society organisations and the general public on the population size, distribution and composition as captured by the 2012 Census.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all development partners that supported the 2012 Population and Housing Census of Rwanda. Particular gratitude goes to the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank (WB) and the United Kingdom AID (UKAID-formerly DFID).

I would also like to thank all members of the National Census Commission and the Census Technical Committee for ably guiding the entire Census operation. Our congratulation goes also to the officials of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and other government institutions that spared no effort to conduct the project and release these very first results on time.

Lastly but most important of all, I would like to thank the Rwandan People for their support and cooperation during the 2012 Census enumeration exercise. No census can succeed without the cooperation of the population.


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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Prior to the present Census, Rwanda has conducted three Population and Housing Censuses over the last three decades in 1978, 1991 and 2002. Being the fourth in the census series, the 2012 Population and Housing Census was conducted during 16th to 30th August 2012.

The entire census activities are organised into three phases. In phase I, preparatory activities: started with cartography and mapping, development of census tools, instruments and methodology. The Pilot Census marked the completion of this phase. In Phase II, census enumeration was implemented followed by a Post Enumeration Survey. Phase III concerns with data processing, validation, tabulation and the release of the final census results.

The first two phases are completed and the third is in progress.
The current provisional results provide information on the census population counts, the intercensal (20022012) population change as well as the population density.

The provisional results have undergone several scrutiny operations including verifying the completeness and compliance of the recapitulation sheets for all households, in all enumeration areas, with the composition of the households, and checking the accuracy of the calculations made by the field staff. As such, these results are reliable enough to serve its purpose and can be used by all.

Several organizations and individuals have contributed, in one way or another, to the successful conduct of the 2012 Census; we seize this opportunity to thank them all.

I would like to pay our sincere gratitude to the President of the Republic of Rwanda for the Presidential Order No. 02/01 of 07/02/2011 organising the 4th General 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 organisation of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. These legal instruments laid solid foundation for all activities that followed.

I would further like to thank the National Census Commission chaired by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and all its members; the branches of the Commission at Province and District levels and the Census Technical Committee whose invaluable guidance and advice have enabled carrying out the operations of the 2012 Census in a professional and timely manner.

I would like to acknowledge and appreciate the immensurable assistance provided by the Development Partners for the successful implementation of the 2012 Census. Our gratitude extends specifically to the European Union (EU); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the One UN; the World Bank (WB) and the United Kingdom AID (UKAID) to mention but a few.

Special recognition goes to government institutions particularly the Ministries of Defence, Local Government, Education, Internal Security, Foreign Affairs, the National Police and the National Correctional Services whose collaborations with the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda have led to the success of the census field operations.

In the end, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the local government authorities; NISR staff; tens of thousands of teachers who spared no effort to collect census data; and the people of Rwanda at large for their collaboration, welcoming enumerators and responding to all census questions.

May each and everyone find hereing, the expression of our enormous gratitude.


National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The provisional results of the $4^{\text {th }}$ Population and Housing Census of Rwanda give a total resident population of $10,537,222$ people as of August $15^{\text {th }} 2012$, "census night". When comparing to the enumerated population in 2002 Census of $8,128,553$, an increase of $2,408,669$ people and an average annual growth rate of $2.6 \%$ have been observed.

At the provincial level, the Eastern Province has the highest population of about 2,600,814 people, followed closely by the Southern Province and the Western Province with 2,594,428 and 2,476,943 people respectively, whilst Kigali City, with 1,135,428 people, has the lowest population.

At the district level, Gasabo and Nyagatare are the districts with the highest population numbers with 530,907 and 446,944 people respectively, whilst the districts with the least population numbers are Nyarugenge and Rulindo with 284,860 and 288,452 people respectively.

The average annual population growth rate of Rwanda (2.6\%) is among the highest in Africa. It is higher in the Eastern Province (4.3\%) and Kigali City (4.0\%) and lowest in the Northern Province (1.0\%) and Southern Province (1.9\%).

At the district level, the average annual growth rate is higher in the districts of Nyagatare (6.2\%), Gasabo and Kayonza ( $5.2 \%$ each), Kicukiro and Gatsibo ( $4.4 \%$ each) and Kirehe ( $4.0 \%$ ), whilst the districts with the least growth rate are Gakenke and Burera ( $0.5 \%$ each), Gicumbi and Nyabihu (1.0\% each), Muhanga (1.1\%) and Rulindo (1.4\%).

The sex composition of the population, as measured by the sex ratio, indicates that, at national level, there are 93 males for every 100 females whilst this ratio was 91 in 2002. In Kigali City however, there are more males than females with a sex ratio of 106.

Apart from the districts of Kigali City where there are more males than females, there are more females than males in the rest of the districts with sex ratios varying between 99 (Nyanza District) and 86 (Ngororero District).

The population density has increased from 321 persons per sq.km in 2002 to 416 in 2012 at national level; the highest in the East African Region and quite high compared with other countries globally.

With the exception of Kigali City whose density exceeds a thousand people per sq.km, the highest densely populated province is the Northern Province with 528 persons per sq.km, whilst the province with the lowest density is the Eastern Province with 275 persons per sq.km.

At the district level, except in Kigali City where district densities exceed 1,200 persons per sq.km, the densities are higher in the Districts of Rubavu $(1,041)$ and Musanze $(695)$, whilst the districts with the lowest densities are Kayonza (179) and Nyagatare (243).

## I. INTRODUCTION

## I. 1 Demographic and Socio-Economic Context

Rwanda is a landlocked country facing rapid population growth. In that regard, the Government of Rwanda has developed a road map for sustainable development aiming at attaining the status of middle income countries by the year 2020. To achieve this ambitious goal the Government of Rwanda has developed numerous programs to this effect.

In addition, Rwanda endorsed numerous international recommendations and commitments with the aim of advancing development, prosperity and wellbeing of its people on several aspects including: Millennium Development Goals in New York 2000, Women in Beijing 1995; Social Development in Copenhagen 1995, Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo 1994, Environment in Rio 1992; to mention but a few.

Measuring progress in implementing the various recommendations and commitments cited above calls for the availability of economic, demographic and social statistical data necessary to compile developmental indicators at different levels and points in time. This census thus comes to serve that purpose.

Beside the commitment to international development goals, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) is also focusing on Rwanda's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS) that also calls for solid benchmark baselines and systematic and timely monitoring and evaluation. This census contributes to serving that purpose.

The 3rd Population and Housing Census of Rwanda was conducted in August 2002. As a standard recommendation, each country needs to conduct a census at least once every 10 years in order to update information collected in the previous endeavor.

In Rwanda, the first population census was conducted in August 1978, the second in August 1991, followed by the third in August 2002.

The results of these censuses and other national surveys1 consistently indicate progress in all social and economic domains across the board and highlight where challenges remain.

## I. 2 Importance of the 2012 Population and Housing Census and Expected Results

As indicated above, since 1970s, four modern censuses have successfully been conducted in Rwanda, in 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012.

The 2002 Population and Housing Census collected a number of demographic and socio-economic characteristics and indicated a total population of $8,128,553$ people. Following the decennial census programme, the 2012 Census is the fourth one.

Of the various official statistics data sources (administrative data, surveys and censuses), the Population and Housing Census appears to be an obvious source of comprehensive and disaggregated data to the lowest geographical level.

The 2012 Population Census was undertaken to update the national mapping and demographic databases, to provide indicators for monitoring poverty reduction strategies and achievement

[^0]of international development goals (MDGs, ICPD-PoA, NEPAD, etc.) and to strengthen technical capacity of NISR technical and infrastructural aspects.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census, with a reference period of 15/16 August 2012, will provide key users and the general public with a number of products resulting from the completion of programmed activities. In the short term, the 2012 Census will:

- Determine the current size of the population of Rwanda, its spatial distribution among Provinces, Districts, Sectors, Cells and Villages and among rural and urban areas.
- Determine the present demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics of the population of Rwanda.
- Determine the level, structure and trends of fertility, mortality and migration in order to come up with the natural and overall growth rates of the population of Rwanda.
- Provide indicators to enable advocacy for particular groups of the population such as women, children, youth, elders, disabled persons.
- Determine characteristics of households, housing conditions and household welfare in Rwanda to further use this information for a more elaborate poverty mapping of the country.
- Produce national population projections using updated demographic data and other information on population dynamics to enhance future planning.
- Update database providing information right down to the smallest administrative unit in order to enhance the current government policy of "villagisation".
- Provide clear details of the current statutory boundaries of all administrative units of the country to which appropriate geographical codes shall be assigned.
- Constitute an updated sampling frame for Rwanda and produce maps for each Enumeration Area (EA) for future sample surveys.
- Promote the use of census data at national and local levels in formulating, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

The present report on the Provisional Results of the $4^{\text {th }}$ Population and Housing Census partially answers the first of these objectives. Responses to other objectives will be provided in the final census results.

## I. 3 Institutional Framework of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

As an essential precondition of census execution, the legalisation of its operations was secured by a Presidential Order 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 of census activities.

The institutional framework set up for implementing the fourth Population and Housing Census consists of three main bodies: the National Census Commission (NCC), the Census Technical Committee (CTC) and the Branches of the National Census Commission 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 National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), as an executing unit, and benefiting the support from other financial, logistics and technical services of NISR.

## I. 4 Implementation of the 2012 Census

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 performed:

## I.4.1 Census Mapping

Census mapping proceeded to the purpose of dividing the whole country into well delineated enumeration areas that are the smallest operational census units to be assigned to each enumerator during the enumeration period.

This operation, which lasted for about one year (from February 2011 to March 2012) enabled NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc..) and other census tools for better planning of field activities. It also helped in the production of a new sampling frame for future surveys, and in updating the administrative map of the country.

In total, the country was delineated into 16,728 enumeration areas within the current boundaries of administrative units to allow easy compilation of census results in these administrative entities.

## I.4.2 Pilot Census

The census was preceded by a Pilot Census designed for testing questionnaires, other data collection census tools, enumeration time requirements and the whole field work organization. This test was conducted on a sample of 75 enumeration areas throughout all the districts of the country, from the $16^{\text {th }}$ to $30^{\text {th }}$ August 2011, exactly one year before the actual census.

This operation used various methods and procedures to test field organization, publicity and awareness campaign, products of the census mapping, coding and data entry.

Lessons learnt from this exercise allowed for adjustment of census procedures and instruments for a smooth implementation of the main field work.

## I.4.3 Questionnaires and manuals

A first draft questionnaire prepared by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) was submitted to the Census Technical Committee for amendment before its approval by the National Census Commission.

This version of the questionnaire and related manuals were tested during the Pilot Census. Lessons learnt allowed the NISR to finalize the questionnaire, containing 77 variables, and modify the manuals accordingly. The latest version of the questionnaire was subject to the approval of the National Census Commission prior to its administration to households.

The questionnaires used to collect data presented in this report are of two types: a private household questionnaire and an institutional questionnaire (see Annex 3).

## I.4.4 Publicity and Sensitisation

In order to better inform the public about the importance and relevance of the census, seeking their active participation, and the involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities in the course of data collection activities, an awareness campaign was conducted before the Pilot Census and become more intensive and diversified as the general enumeration period
approached.
Participation of Census Commissions at both provincial and district levels in campaign activities has been of great contribution to the success of the census enumeration.

Different means of mass communication were used to inform the public about the census and, in the same time, to ask for their full participation in the count. These include:

- Census Commission’s meetings;
- Articles in local newspapers;
- Radio and television programmes;
- Billboards, Banners, Publicity Spots and Press releases.

The results published in this report testify the good cooperation with the political and administrative authorities and the effective participation of the general public in the census enumeration.

## I.4.5 Recruitment and Training of Field Staff

The $4^{\text {th }}$ Population and Housing Census was conducted by personnel from various institutions: NISR (census executing agency), MINECOFIN, MINALOC (Districts and Sectors), MINAFFET, RDF (Rwanda Defence Force), RNP (Rwanda National Police), RCS (Rwanda Correctional Services) and MINEDUC (heads of secondary schools and teachers). Recruitment was done by each institution according to the needs (number and categories of staff) expressed by NISR, except teachers whose recruitment was done by NISR in collaboration with administrative authorities of districts, sectors and cells.

At each phase of census implementation, a training of relevant staff was administered. Thus, the phase of the Census Mapping was preceded by training of cartographers. Similarly, the pilot census and the general enumeration were preceded by training of enumerators and their supervisors.

Prior to the census main field work, cascade training was organized for different categories of field staff: (1) Core Master Trainers dialogue, (2) Training of 275 Master Trainers, (3) Training of 1004 Trainers organized in 5 training centres, one centre per Province, and (4) Training of 24,426 Enumerators in 68 training centres spread across all districts of the country.

Training sessions focused on understanding and completing census questionnaires, reading census maps and census practice in the field.

## I.4.6 Field Enumeration

As initially planned, the enumeration of the population in private and institutional households was conducted across the country from $16^{\text {th }}$ to $30^{\text {th }}$ August 2012, just after the census reference night.

Although data collection activities were carried out by well trained enumerators, quality assurance of the field work entailed close supervision by line managers at different levels:

- Team Supervisors, covering an average of five enumeration areas each;
- Sector Controllers;
- Zonal Supervisors, covering between 2 and 5 administrative Sectors;
- District Coordinators;
- Province Coordinators;
- National Coordinators.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the census manual, each manager should ensure smooth daily progress of the operations 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 brought appropriate solutions to the problems encountered.

Team leaders communicated daily achievements to the server at NISR using "SMS" (Short Message Service) system. This allowed various officials to monitor the progress of work on line. These officials could also contact each other through MTN Closed User Group.

To facilitate data collection and supervision of the work, sufficient logistics were available to field staff: bicycles, motor cycles, vehicles and other equipments. Distribution of material for data collection and repatriation of questionnaires and other materials to NISR headquarters was mainly facilitated by Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) trucks.

## I.4.7 Post-Enumeration Activities

Apart from the manual exploitation of census data that allows the rapid publishing of this report, the activities planned for after the general enumeration include: the post-enumeration survey; coding, and data entry; the release of final results; thematic analysis and dissemination of census results.

The Post-Enumeration Survey aims to assess coverage and quality of census data was conducted from $19^{\text {th }}$ September to $3^{\text {rd }}$ October 2012 on a sample of 120 enumeration areas across all districts of the country.

Following to data processing, the final census results will be published in the form of statistical tables presenting the results at all administrative levels of the country.

The final results will be subject to an in-depth analysis across various selected themes according to the analysis plan developed for each topic. Monographs of provinces and districts will also be produced.

To enable widespread use of census data, the NISR will disseminate census results through discussions, meetings and training workshops for potential users, and shall make available to the public various census databases.

## II. PRESENTATION OF THE PROVISIONAL RESULTS

The 2012 Census results will be released in different phases as they become available. The first results to be released are contained in the present report which contains the total population by sex for all Provinces, Districts and Sectors across the country.

The next and final results will be published within 15 months of the census day, in December 2013.

## II. 1 Methodology

In order to enable the rapid release of Provisional Results of the $4^{\text {th }}$ Population and Housing Census, a summary sheet of the enumeration area was designed in order to present the enumerated population by sex and residence status and those aged 18 and older, household by household.
The results presented in this report were obtained based on the utilisation of recapitulation sheets for all enumeration areas after verifying their completeness and compliance with the composition of enumerated households. The data capture of these sheets allowed checking the accuracy of the calculations made by field staff. These records that affect all households in the country along with the verifications performed, made these results highly reliable to different users.
However, after computer processing of all questionnaires is finalised, it is possible that the final results may differ slightly from those that are currently released.
The results presented in this publication are related to the resident population (present and absent residents) of all private and institutional households of the country as at the "census night", so-called de jure population (usual residents), as opposed to de facto population (present residents) which considers present residents and visitors.
These provisional results provide the resident population of all administrative entities of the country down to the Sector level by sex.

In addition, the report provides some basic indicators of the state of the population, the intercensal growth of the population as well as the population density. Although the 2002 census data were collected on the basis of a different administrative structure from that of 2012, for reasons of comparability, the 2002 census results presented in this report are redistributed to the current administrative structure as described in the Organic Law No. 29/2005 of 31/12/2005 determining the administrative entities of the Republic of Rwanda.

## II. 2 Definitions and Concepts

In order to enable readers to easily comprehend the results being presented along with the accompanying comments, some key concepts, used in this report, are defined hereunder.

## II.2.1 "Census Night"

This refers to the night of the $15^{\text {th }}$ leading to the $16^{\text {th }}$ of August 2002; that is the night preceding the commencement of Census Enumeration. All information collected during the entire 2-week enumeration period (from the $16^{\text {th }}$ to the $30^{\text {th }}$ of August 2002) refers to this reference night irrespective of the day the enumerator visited any household.

## II.2.2 Resident Population

This represents all usual residents of each household (those who have been residing there for more than six months or who intend to stay there for more than six months). With reference to the "census night", it was then possible to distinguish between "Present Residents" (who were present during the "census night" in the household), and "Absent Residents" (who were absent during the census night) as well as "Visitors" (who are not usual residents of the household).

## II.2.3 Population Density

Population density is an expression of the population existing over a specified area unit usually expressed in terms of the number of inhabitants per such an area unit which may be square kilometre, hectare or acre. In this report, population densities have been computed in relation to the total land surface area of Rwanda and its administrative units irrespective of whether habitable or not.

## II.2.4 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of a population expresses the number of males to every 100 females in a given population.

## II.2.5 Average intercensal growth rate

The average intercensal growth rate of a population represents the average annual rate of change of that population between two censuses. It is usually calculated using the following formula which represents the geometric growth rate.

$$
\begin{aligned}
r=\left[\left(P_{t} / P_{0}\right)^{1 / t}-1\right]^{*} 100, \quad \text { where } \quad & P_{t}=\text { Population at the most recent census } \\
& P_{0}=\text { Population at a previous census } \\
& t=\text { Interval between the two censuses (in years) } \\
& r=\text { Average annual growth rate }
\end{aligned}
$$

## II. 3 Population Specifics According to Province

Population distribution, percentage of population increase, annual growth rate, sex ration and population density by Province is presented in this section.

## II.3.1 Population Size and Distribution by Province

The Provisional Results of the $4^{\text {th }}$ Population and Housing Census as of "census night", August $15^{\text {th }} 2012$, give a total resident population of $10,537,222$ people (composed of $5,074,942$ males and $5,462,280$ females). When comparing to the enumerated population in the $3^{\text {rd }}$ Population and Housing Census of 2002 of $8,128,553$ people, an increase of $2,408,669$ people (equivalent to $29.6 \%$ ) and an average annual growth rate of $2.6 \%$ have been observed.

The population distribution by province is shown in Table 1.
Table 1: Size and Distribution of the Population of Rwanda by Province and Sex in 2012

| Province/ | 2012 Population |  |  | 2012 Percentage |  |  | Population Share | Ranking in 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kigali City | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |  |  |
| Kigali City | 585,379 | 550,049 | 1,135,428 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 5 |
| Southern Province | 1,242,220 | 1,351,890 | 2,594,110 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 2 |
| Western Province | 1,169,662 | 1,307,281 | 2,476,943 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 3 |
| Northern Province | 819,931 | 909,996 | 1,729,927 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 4 |
| Eastern Province | 1,257,750 | 1,343,064 | 2,600,814 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 1 |
| RWANDA | 5,074,942 | 5,462,280 | 10,537,222 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

The most populated province is the Eastern Province with 2,600,814 inhabitants, followed closely by the Southern Province ( $2,594,428$ inhabitants) and the Western Province ( $2,476,943$ inhabitants). The Northern Province and Kigali City includes respectively 1,729,927 and 1,135,428 inhabitants.

The population composition by sex shows that females are more than males both nationally (51.8\% against 48.2\%) and at provincial levels (ranging from 51.6\% to 52.8\% for females and from $47.2 \%$ to $48.8 \%$ for males), except in Kigali City ( $51.6 \%$ for males against $48.4 \%$ for females).

Table 2 reveals that the increase of the enumerated population between the two censuses (2002 and 2012) is significant in all provinces. It is largest in the Eastern Province and Kigali City with 53\% and $48.4 \%$ increase respectively.

## II.3.2 Annual Rate of Population Growth by Province

Table 2: Population growth by Province and Sex (2002-2012)

| Province | 2002 Population |  |  | 2012 Population |  |  | Population Change(2002-2012) |  | Average <br> Annual <br> Growth Rate (2002-2012) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Number | Percent |  |
| Kigali City | 401,461 | 363,864 | 765,325 | 585,379 | 550,049 | 1,135,428 | 370,103 | 48.4 | 4.0 |
| South | 969,974 | 1,088,700 | 2,058,674 | 1,242,220 | 1,351,890 | 2,594,110 | 535,436 | 26.0 | 2.3 |
| West | 962,225 | 1,081,330 | 2,043,555 | 1,169,662 | 1,307,281 | 2,476,943 | 433,388 | 21.2 | 1.9 |
| North | 733,163 | 827,699 | 1,560,862 | 819,931 | 909,996 | 1,729,927 | 169,065 | 10.8 | 1.0 |
| East | 812,625 | 887,512 | 1,700,137 | 1,257,750 | 1,343,064 | 2,600,814 | 900,677 | 53.0 | 4.3 |
| RWANDA | 3,879,448 | 4,249,105 | 8,128,553 | 5,074,942 | 5,462,280 | 10,537,222 | 2,408,669 | 29.6 | 2.6 |

While at the national level the average annual growth rate is $2.6 \%$, it is substantially higher in the

Eastern Province (4.3\%) and Kigali City (4.0\%), and remarkably lower than the national average in the Northern Province (1.0\%).

The average annual population growth rate of Rwanda (2.6\%) is among the highest in Central and East Africa as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Annual Population Growth Rate in Selected East and Central African Countries


Source: State of the World Population 2011, UNFPA, except for Rwanda: 2012 Population and Housing Census, Provisional Results.

## II.3.3 Sex Composition of the Population by Province

The sex composition of the population is measured by the sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females. Figure 2 below shows the change between 2002 and 2012 at national and provincial levels.

Figure 2: Sex Ratio of the Population of Rwanda by Province in 2002 and 2012


## II.3.4 Population Density by Province

The population density expressed as the number of inhabitants per square kilometre has increased from 321 in 2002 to 416 people per square kilometre in 2012 at national level, placing Rwanda among the most densely populated countries in the world (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Number of Persons per Square Kilometre by Province in 2002 and 2012


Apart from Kigali City, the capital of Rwanda, whose density is particularly very high (1,049 in 2002 and 1,556 persons per square kilometre in 2012), the Northern, Southern and Western Provinces are equally densely populated. The Eastern Province is the least densely populated of all the provinces.

Figure 4 below shows the distribution of Rwanda's population by province compared with land area share of different provinces.

Figure 4: Population and Area Share of Provinces in 2012


## II. 4 Population Specifics According to District within the Province

Population distribution, percentage population increase, annual growth rate, sex ratio and population density by district within the Province is presented in this section.

## II.4.1 Kigali City

The total count of resident population of Kigali City is $1,135,428$ people, of whom 585,379 ( $51.6 \%$ ) are males and 550,047 ( $48.4 \%$ ) are females. Table 5 displays the distribution of Kigali City population by district and sex as well as population change since 2002.

Table 5: Population Specifics of Kigali City by District in 2002 and 2012

| District | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Population <br> Change <br> $(2002-2012)$ | Sex <br> Ratio | Average Annual <br> Growth Rate <br> $(2002-2012)$ | Population <br> Density |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 148,282 | 136,578 | 284,860 |  | 109 | 1.9 | 2,127 |
| Gasabo | 320,516 | 274,342 | 256,565 | 530,907 | 65.6 | 107 | 5.2 | 1,237 |
| Kicukiro | 207,819 | 162,755 | 156,906 | 319,661 | 53.8 | 104 | 4.4 | 1,918 |
| Kigali City | $\mathbf{7 6 5 , 3 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 5 , 3 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 0 , 0 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 3 5 , 4 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 5 6}$ |

Gasabo District is the most populated in Kigali City with 530,907 inhabitants, followed by Kicukiro District (319,661 inhabitants). Nyarugenge District is the least populated with 284,860 inhabitants.

Despite the higher ratio of females to males at national and provincial levels, there are more males than females in all districts of Kigali City as expressed by the sex ratio shown in Table 5 in the above table.

During the intercensal period (2002-2012), the population of Kigali City has grown by about $48.4 \%$. This increase is more pronounced in Gasabo (65.6\%) and Kicukiro (53.8\%) Districts.

Equivalently, Kigali City has experienced an average annual growth rate of $4.0 \%$ during the indicated period. This growth rate is higher in Gasabo District (5.2\%) and Kicukiro District (4.4\%) and very much low in Nyarugenge District (1.9\%). It is important to note that the growth rate in Kigali City is higher than the national average of 2.6\%.

The population density of Kigali City is 1,556 persons per sq.km. It is highest in Nyarugenge District (2,127 persons per sq.km) and Kicukiro District (1,918 persons per sq.km), and relatively lower in Gasabo District (1,237 persons per sq.km), as shown in the following maps on population density of all districts of the country.


Map 2: Population Densities of Rwanda by District in 2012


## II.4.2 Southern Province

The Census count of the Southern Province is 2,594,110 people, including 1,242,220 (47.9\%) males and 1,351,890 (51.1\%) females as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Population Specifics of Southern Province by District in 2002 and 2012

| District | 2002 Total Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Population Change (2002-2012) | Sex Ratio | Average <br> Annual <br> Growth Rate <br> (2002-2012) | Population Density |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| Nyanza | 225,209 | 160,877 | 162,511 | 323,388 | 43.6 | 99 | 3.7 | 481 |
| Gisagara | 262,128 | 150,312 | 172,491 | 322,803 | 23.1 | 87 | 2.1 | 475 |
| Nyaruguru | 231,496 | 139,428 | 153,996 | 293,424 | 26.8 | 91 | 2.4 | 290 |
| Huye | 265,446 | 158,196 | 170,409 | 328,605 | 23.8 | 93 | 2.2 | 565 |
| Nyamagabe | 280,007 | 161,640 | 180,472 | 342,112 | 22.2 | 90 | 2.0 | 314 |
| Ruhango | 245,833 | 153,499 | 168,522 | 322,021 | 31.0 | 91 | 2.7 | 514 |
| Muhanga | 287,219 | 155,193 | 163,772 | 318,965 | 11.1 | 95 | 1.1 | 492 |
| Kamonyi | 261,336 | 163,075 | 179,717 | 342,792 | 31.2 | 91 | 2.8 | 523 |
| Southern Province | 2,058,674 | 1,242,220 | 1,351,890 | 2,594,110 | 26.0 | 92 | 2.3 | 435 |

At the district level, the population size is almost the same, as it varies only between 342,792 inhabitants (Kamonyi District) and 293,424 inhabitants (Nyaruguru District).

There are more females than males in all the districts of the Southern Province: the sex ratio ranges from 87 (Gisagara District) to 99 (Nyanza District).

During the intercensal period (2002-2012), the population of the Southern Province has increased by more than a quarter (26\%) of its population in 2002. This increase is higher in Nyanza (43.6\%), Kamonyi (31.2\%) and Ruhango (31.0\%), and lowest in Muhanga District (11.1\%).

This population increase is also expressed by the average annual growth rate which is $2.3 \%$ for the Southern Province. It is higher in the districts of Nyanza (3.7\%), Kamonyi (2.8\%) and Ruhango (2.7\%) and far lower in Muhanga District (1.1\%). The low growth rate observed in the district of Muhanga will be given attention in the analysis of the final results of the 2012 Census.

The population density of the Southern Province is 435 persons per sq.km. It is highest in the districts of Huye ( 565 persons per sq.km), Kamonyi ( 523 persons per sq.km) and Ruhango (514 persons per sq.km), and relatively lower in districts of Nyaruguru ( 290 persons per sq.km) and Nyamagabe (314 persons per sq.km).

## II.4.3 Western Province

The census population in the Western Province amounts to 2,476,943 people, including 1,169,662 males and $1,307,281$ females i.e., with a percentage of $47.2 \%$ and $52.8 \%$ of the total population of the province respectively (Table 9).

Table 9: Population Specifics of Western Province by District in 2002 and 2012

| District | 2002 Total <br> Population | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ Population |  | Population <br> Change <br> $(\mathbf{2 0 0 2} \mathbf{2 0 1 2 )}$ | Sex <br> Ratio | Average Annual <br> Growth Rate <br> (2002-2012) | Population <br> Density |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 155,887 | 175,684 | 331,571 | 18.9 | 89 | 1.7 | 334 |
| Rutsiro | 264,360 | 152,231 | 171,020 | 323,251 | 22.3 | 89 | 2.0 | 279 |
| Rubavu | 292,653 | 195,340 | 208,938 | 404,278 | 38.1 | 93 | 3.3 | 1,041 |
| Nyabihu | 268,367 | 138,044 | 157,536 | 295,580 | 10.1 | 88 | 1.0 | 556 |
| Ngororero | 282,249 | 154,827 | 179,586 | 334,413 | 18.5 | 86 | 1.7 | 493 |
| Rusizi | 331,950 | 194,310 | 210,402 | 404,712 | 21.9 | 92 | 2.0 | 422 |
| Nyamasheke | 325,032 | 179,023 | 204,115 | 383,138 | 17.9 | 88 | 1.7 | 326 |
| Western <br> Province | $\mathbf{2 , 0 4 3 , 5 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 6 9 , 6 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 7 , 2 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 7 6 , 9 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 1}$ |

At the district level, Rusizi and Rubavu Districts are the most populated with respectively 404,712 and 404,278 people, while Nyabihu District is the least populated with 295,580 inhabitants.

As in the Southern Province, the numerical superiority of females over males is established in all the districts of the Western Province. While the sex ratio of the province is of 89 males per 100 females, this ratio varies between 86 (Ngororero District) and 92 (Rusizi District).

During the intercensal period (2002-2012), the population of the Western Province has increased by more than a fifth ( $21.2 \%$ ) of its population in 2002. This increase is greater in Rubavu District (38.1\%) and lowest in Nyabihu District (10.1\%).

This population increase is also expressed by the average annual growth rate which is as low as $1.9 \%$ for the Western Province. It is higher in Rubavu District (3.3\%) and low in Nyabihu District (1.0\%). The low growth rate observed in Nyabihu District will be elaborated in the analysis of the final results of the 2012 Census.

The population density of the Western Province is 421 persons per s.q.km. This density is very high in Rubavu District (1,041 inhabitants per sq.km) and relatively higher in Nyabihu District ( 565 persons per sq.km) and Ngororero ( 565 persons per sq.km), and relatively lower in the districts of Rutsiro (279 persons per sq.km), Nyamasheke (326 persons per sq.km) and Karongi (334 persons per sq.km)

## II.4.4. Northern Province

The census population in the Northern Province reaches 1,729,927 people, of whom 819,931 are males and 909,990 females, with a percentage of $47.4 \%$ and $52.6 \%$ of the total population of the province respectively (Table 10).

Table 10: Population Specifics of Northern Province by District in 2002 and 2012

| District | 2002 Total <br> Population |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ Population |  | Population <br> Change <br> $(\mathbf{2 0 0 2 - 2 0 1 2 )}$ | Sex <br> Ratio | Average Annual <br> Growth Rate <br> $(2002-2012)$ | Population <br> Density |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 251,266 | 136,058 | Female | Total | 152,394 | 288,452 | 14.8 | 89 |
| Gakenke | 322,043 | 159,320 | 179,266 | 338,586 | 5.1 | 89 | 0.5 | 509 |
| Musanze | 307,078 | 174,760 | 193,803 | 368,563 | 20.0 | 90 | 1.8 | 481 |
| Burera | 320,759 | 160,481 | 175,974 | 336,455 | 4.9 | 91 | 0.5 | 695 |
| Gicumbi | 359,716 | 189,312 | 208,559 | 397,871 | 10.6 | 91 | 1.0 | 522 |
| Northern <br> Province | $\mathbf{1 , 5 6 0 , 8 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 9 , 9 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 9 , 9 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 2 9 , 9 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ | 480 |

At the district level, Gicumbi District is the most populated with 397,871 inhabitants, while Rulindo District is the least populated with 288,452 inhabitants.

Similar to other provinces, the numerical superiority of females over males is established in all districts of the Northern Province. While the sex ratio of the province is about 90 males per 100 females, this ratio slightly varies over districts between 89 (Rulindo and Gakenke Districts) and 91 (Burera and Gicumbi Districts).

During the intercensal period (2002-2012), the population of the Northern Province increased by only $10.8 \%$ of its population in 2002. This increase is greater in Musanze District (20.0\%) and lowest in the districts of Burera (4.9\%) and Gakenke (5.1\%).

This population increase is also expressed by the average annual growth rate which is $1.0 \%$ for the Northern Province. It is higher in Musanze District (1.8\%) and far lower in the districts of Burera and Gakenke ( $0.5 \%$ each). These low growth rates observed in the districts of the Northern Province will be elaborated more in the analysis of the final results of the 2012 Census.

The population density of the Northern Province is 528 persons per sq.km. This density is higher in Musanze District ( 695 persons per sq.km) and relatively lower in the districts of Gicumbi ( 480 persons per sq.km) and Gakenke (481 persons per sq.km).

## II.4.5. Eastern Province

The census population of the Eastern Province is totalled 2,600,814 people, including 1,257,750 males and $1,343,064$ females, with a percentage of $48.4 \%$ and $51.6 \%$ of the total population of the province respectively (Table 11).

Table 11: Population Specifics of Eastern Province by District in 2002 and 2012

| District | 2002 Total Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Population Change(2002-2012) | Sex <br> Ratio | Average <br> Annual <br> Growth <br> Rate (2002- <br> 2012) | Population <br> Density |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| Rwamagana | 220,502 | 149,214 | 161,024 | 310,238 | 40.7 | 93 | 3.5 | 455 |
| Nyagatare | 255,104 | 228,610 | 238,334 | 466,944 | 83.0 | 96 | 6.2 | 243 |
| Gatsibo | 283,456 | 208,355 | 225,642 | 433,997 | 53.1 | 92 | 4.4 | 275 |
| Kayonza | 209,723 | 167,767 | 178,984 | 346,751 | 65.3 | 94 | 5.2 | 179 |
| Kirehe | 229,468 | 164,012 | 176,971 | 340,983 | 47.5 | 92 | 4.0 | 286 |
| Ngoma | 235,109 | 162,388 | 176,174 | 338,562 | 45.0 | 93 | 3.7 | 393 |
| Bugesera | 266,775 | 177,404 | 185,935 | 363,339 | 36.2 | 95 | 3.1 | 282 |
| Eastern Province | 1,700,137 | 1,257,750 | 1,343,064 | 2,600,814 | 53.0 | 94 | 4.3 | 275 |

At the district level, Nyagatare and Gatsibo Districts are the most populated with respectively 433,997 and 466,944 inhabitants, while the districts of Rwamagana (310,238 inhabitants), Ngoma ( 338,562 inhabitants) and Kirehe ( 340,983 inhabitants) are the least populated.

In all districts of the province, the numerical superiority of women over men is established. While the sex ratio in the province is of 94 males per 100 females, this ratio varies between 92 (Gatsibo and Kirehe Districts) and 96 (Nyagatare District).
During the intercensal period (2002-2012), the population of the Eastern Province has increased by more than a half ( $53.0 \%$ ) of its population in 2002. This increase is the largest in the districts of Nyagatare (83.0\%) and Kayonza (65.3\%) and relatively lower in the districts of Bugesera (36.2\%) and Rwamagana (40.7\%).
This population increase is also expressed by the average annual growth rate which is $4.3 \%$ for the Eastern Province. It is higher in the districts of Nyagatare (6.2\%) and Kayonza (5.2\%) and relatively low in the districts of Bugesera (3.1\%) and Rwamagana (3.5\%). These high growth rates observed in the Nyagatare and Kayonza Districts will be elaborated upon in the analysis of the final results of the 2012 Census.

The population density of the Eastern Province is 275 persons per sq.km. This density is higher in the districts of Rwamagana ( 455 persons per sq.km) and Ngoma ( 393 persons per sq.km) and lowest in the District of Kayonza (179 persons per sq.km).

## III. CONCLUSION

The Provisional Results presented in this report were obtained from the recapitulation sheets for all enumeration areas after verifying their completeness and compliance with the composition of enumerated households. However, after computer processing of all questionnaires, it is possible that the final results may differ slightly from those embodied in this report.

At the census night (15/08/2012), the total resident population of Rwanda was $10,537,222$ inhabitants of whom $51.8 \%$ females and $48.2 \%$ males. In comparison with the 2002 census population of $8,128,553$ people, an increase of $2,408,669$ people and an average annual growth rate $2.6 \%$ have been observed. The most populated province is the East with 2,600,814 inhabitants and the least populated is Kigali City with $1,135,428$ people. The most populated districts are Gasabo (530,907 inhabitants) and Nyagatare (446,944 inhabitants), whilst the least populated are Nyarugenge (284,860 inhabitants) and Rulindo (288,452 inhabitants).

During the intercensal period (2002-2012), the average annual growth rate was about 2.6\% at national level. This rate is highest in the Eastern Province (4.3\%) and Kigali City (4.0 \%), and lowest in the Northern Province (1.0\%) and Southern Province (1.9\%). These high rates could be explained by the attraction of land availability in Eastern Province and many opportunities of job, trade and training offered by the Capital City. At the district level, the highest growth rates are recorded in the districts of Nyagatare (6.2\%), Gasabo and Kayonza ( $5.2 \%$ respectively), whilst the lowest are recorded in the districts of Gakenke and Burera ( $0.5 \%$ respectively).

The sex ratio of the population is 93 for the whole country, when it was 91 in 2002. This deficit of males as compared to females is the consequence of excess male mortality experienced in Rwanda in the Nineties of the past century. On the other hand, strong male in-migration to Kigali City could explain the predominance of males over females in the Capital City (106). At district level, apart from the districts of Kigali City where there are more males than females, the reverse situation prevails in all other; with sex ratios varying between 99 (Nyanza District) and 86 (Ngororero District).

The population density of Rwanda is 416 persons per square kilometer. This density is among the highest in Africa and perhaps globally. At province level, with the exception of Kigali City whose density exceeds a thousand people per square kilometer, the most densely populated province is the Northern Province ( 528 persons per sq.km), whilst the least densely populated is the East Province ( 275 persons per sq.km) because a part of its territory is reserved for the Akagera National Park. At district level, apart from districts of Kigali City where densities exceed 1,200 persons per square kilometer, the highest densities are observed in the districts of Rubavu $(1,041)$ and Musanze $(695)$, whilst the lowest are recorded in the districts of Kayonza (179) and Nyagatare (243).

## ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Size and Distribution of the Population of Rwanda by District in 2002 and 2012

| District | 2002 Total Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population Change (2002-2012) <br> (\%) | Average <br> Annual Growth <br> Rate (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Population <br> Density <br> (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males | Females | Total |  |  |  |  |
| NYARUGENGE | 236,990 | 148,282 | 136,578 | 284,860 | 109 | 20.2 | 1.9 | 2,127 |
| GASABO | 320,516 | 274,342 | 256,565 | 530,907 | 107 | 65.6 | 5.2 | 1,237 |
| KICUKIRO | 207,819 | 162,755 | 156,906 | 319,661 | 104 | 53.8 | 4.4 | 1,918 |
| KIGALI CITY | 765,325 | 585,379 | 550,049 | 1,135,428 | 104 | 48.4 | 4.0 | 1,556 |
| NYANZA | 225,209 | 160,877 | 162,511 | 323,388 | 99 | 43.6 | 3.7 | 481 |
| GISAGARA | 262,128 | 150,312 | 172,491 | 322,803 | 87 | 23.1 | 2.1 | 475 |
| NYARUGURU | 231,496 | 139,428 | 153,996 | 293,424 | 91 | 26.8 | 2.4 | 290 |
| HUYE | 265,446 | 158,196 | 170,409 | 328,605 | 93 | 23.8 | 2.2 | 565 |
| NYAMAGABE | 280,007 | 161,640 | 180,472 | 342,112 | 90 | 22.2 | 2.0 | 314 |
| RUHANGO | 245,833 | 153,499 | 168,522 | 322,021 | 91 | 31.0 | 2.7 | 514 |
| MUHANGA | 287,219 | 155,193 | 163,772 | 318,965 | 95 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 492 |
| KAMONYI | 261,336 | 163,075 | 179,717 | 342,792 | 91 | 31.2 | 2.8 | 523 |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE | 2,058,674 | 1,242,220 | 1,351,890 | 2,594,110 | 92 | 26.0 | 2.3 | 435 |
| KARONGI | 278,944 | 155,887 | 175,684 | 331,571 | 89 | 18.9 | 1.7 | 334 |
| RUTSIRO | 264,360 | 152,231 | 171,020 | 323,251 | 89 | 22.3 | 2.0 | 279 |
| RUBAVU | 292,653 | 195,340 | 208,938 | 404,278 | 93 | 38.1 | 3.3 | 1,041 |
| NYABIHU | 268,367 | 138,044 | 157,536 | 295,580 | 88 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 556 |
| NGORORERO | 282,249 | 154,827 | 179,586 | 334,413 | 86 | 18.5 | 1.7 | 493 |
| RUSIZI | 331,950 | 194,310 | 210,402 | 404,712 | 92 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 422 |
| NYAMASHEKE | 325,032 | 179,023 | 204,115 | 383,138 | 88 | 17.9 | 1.7 | 326 |
| WESTERN PROVINCE | 2,043,555 | 1,169,662 | 1,307,281 | 2,476,943 | 89 | 21.2 | 1.9 | 421 |
| RULINDO | 251,266 | 136,058 | 152,394 | 288,452 | 89 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 509 |
| GAKENKE | 322,043 | 159,320 | 179,266 | 338,586 | 89 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 481 |
| MUSANZE | 307,078 | 174,760 | 193,803 | 368,563 | 90 | 20.0 | 1.8 | 695 |
| BURERA | 320,759 | 160,481 | 175,974 | 336,455 | 91 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 522 |
| GICUMBI | 359,716 | 189,312 | 208,559 | 397,871 | 91 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 480 |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE | 1,560,862 | 819,931 | 909,996 | 1,729,927 | 90 | 10.8 | 1.0 | 528 |
| RWAMAGANA | 220,502 | 149,214 | 161,024 | 310,238 | 93 | 40.7 | 3.5 | 455 |
| NYAGATARE | 255,104 | 228,610 | 238,334 | 466,944 | 96 | 83.0 | 6.2 | 243 |


| District | 2002 Total Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex Ratio | Population <br> Change (2002-2012) (\%) | Average <br> Annual Growth <br> Rate (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Population <br> Density <br> (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males | Females | Total |  |  |  |  |
| GATSIBO | 283,456 | 208,355 | 225,642 | 433,997 | 92 | 53.1 | 4.4 | 275 |
| KAYONZA | 209,723 | 167,767 | 178,984 | 346,751 | 94 | 65.3 | 5.2 | 179 |
| KIREHE | 229,468 | 162,388 | 176,174 | 338,562 | 92 | 48.6 | 4.0 | 288 |
| NGOMA | 235,109 | 164,012 | 176,971 | 340,983 | 93 | 44.0 | 3.7 | 390 |
| BUGESERA | 266,775 | 177,404 | 185,935 | 363,339 | 95 | 36.2 | 3.1 | 282 |
| EASTERN PROVINCE | 1,700,137 | 1,257,750 | 1,343,064 | 2,600,814 | 94 | 53.0 | 4.3 | 275 |
| RWANDA | 8,128,553 | 5,074,942 | 5,462,280 | 10,537,222 | 93 | 29.6 | 2.6 | 416 |

Annex 2: Size and Distribution of the Population of Rwanda by Sector in 2002 and 2012

| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population <br> Change <br> (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| GITEGA | 27,018 | 15,069 | 13,801 | 28,870 | 109 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 24,603 |
| KANYINYA | 9,313 | 10,448 | 10,975 | 21,423 | 95 | 130.0 | 8.7 | 886 |
| KIGALI | 16,380 | 15,061 | 14,367 | 29,428 | 105 | 79.7 | 6.0 | 1,002 |
| KIMISAGARA | 32,699 | 24,712 | 22,421 | 47,133 | 110 | 44.1 | 3.7 | 14,230 |
| MAGERAGERE | 14,008 | 11,608 | 12,035 | 23,643 | 96 | 68.8 | 5.4 | 433 |
| MUHIMA | 40,635 | 17,516 | 12,726 | 30,242 | 138 | -25.6 | -2.9 | 10,276 |
| NYAKABANDA | 22,432 | 13,184 | 12,319 | 25,503 | 107 | 13.7 | 1.3 | 10,521 |
| NYAMIRAMBO | 25,447 | 20,388 | 19,950 | 40,338 | 102 | 58.5 | 4.7 | 4,613 |
| NYARUGENGE | 31,056 | 11,466 | 9,926 | 21,392 | 116 | -31.1 | -3.7 | 4,625 |
| RWEZAMENYO | 18,002 | 8,830 | 8,058 | 16,888 | 110 | -6.2 | -0.6 | 16,450 |
| NYARUGENGE | 236,990 | 148,282 | 136,578 | 284,860 | 109 | 20.2 | 1.9 | 2,127 |
| BUMBOGO | 16,949 | 17,926 | 17,965 | 35,891 | 100 | 111.8 | 7.8 | 592 |
| GATSATA | 21,819 | 19,346 | 17,551 | 36,897 | 110 | 69.1 | 5.4 | 6,128 |
| GIKOMERO | 12,457 | 7,958 | 8,608 | 16,566 | 92 | 33.0 | 2.9 | 473 |
| GISOZI | 13,044 | 23,136 | 20,939 | 44,075 | 110 | 237.9 | 12.9 | 5,308 |
| JABANA | 20,174 | 16,422 | 16,970 | 33,392 | 97 | 65.5 | 5.2 | 918 |
| JALI | 18,704 | 11,998 | 12,987 | 24,985 | 92 | 33.6 | 2.9 | 669 |
| KACYIRU | 34,608 | 19,844 | 17,054 | 36,898 | 116 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 6,380 |
| KIMIHURURA | 23,553 | 11,184 | 9,520 | 20,704 | 117 | -12.1 | -1.3 | 4,083 |
| KIMIRONKO | 36,787 | 33,398 | 25,914 | 59,312 | 129 | 61.2 | 4.9 | 5,234 |
| KINYINYA | 22,362 | 29,740 | 27,445 | 57,185 | 108 | 155.7 | 9.8 | 2,364 |
| NDERA | 20,128 | 20,954 | 20,831 | 41,785 | 101 | 107.6 | 7.6 | 830 |
| NDUBA | 15,679 | 12,265 | 13,381 | 25,646 | 92 | 63.6 | 5.0 | 551 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population Change$\begin{aligned} & \text { (2002- } \\ & \text { 2012) (\%) } \end{aligned}$ | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| REMERA | 26,496 | 23,351 | 20,073 | 43,424 | 116 | 63.9 | 5.1 | 5,977 |
| RUSORORO | 24,158 | 18,291 | 17,924 | 36,215 | 102 | 49.9 | 4.1 | 693 |
| RUTUNGA | 13,598 | 8,529 | 9,403 | 17,932 | 91 | 31.9 | 2.8 | 420 |
| GASABO | 320,516 | 274,342 | 256,565 | 530,907 | 107 | 65.6 | 5.2 | 1,237 |
| GAHANGA | 12,763 | 13,986 | 13,873 | 27,859 | 101 | 118.3 | 8.1 | 758 |
| GATENGA | 21,088 | 25,483 | 24,257 | 49,740 | 105 | 135.9 | 9.0 | 3,999 |
| GIKONDO | 21,199 | 8,850 | 7,949 | 16,799 | 111 | -20.8 | -2.3 | 4,963 |
| KAGARAMA | 13,935 | 7,282 | 6,772 | 14,054 | 108 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1,758 |
| KANOMBE | 26,248 | 22,427 | 22,077 | 44,504 | 102 | 69.6 | 5.4 | 1,935 |
| KICUKIRO | 15,122 | 8,733 | 8,046 | 16,779 | 109 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 8,194 |
| KIGARAMA | 29,000 | 22,881 | 21,729 | 44,610 | 105 | 53.8 | 4.4 | 5,336 |
| MASAKA | 22,857 | 19,599 | 20,022 | 39,621 | 98 | 73.3 | 5.7 | 752 |
| NIBOYE | 19,075 | 13,637 | 12,683 | 26,320 | 108 | 38.0 | 3.3 | 5,236 |
| NYARUGUNGA | 26,532 | 19,877 | 19,498 | 39,375 | 102 | 48.4 | 4.0 | 2,578 |
| KICUKIRO | 207,819 | 162,755 | 156,906 | 319,661 | 104 | 53.8 | 4.4 | 1,918 |
| KIGALI CITY | 765,325 | 585,379 | 550,049 | 1,135,428 | 106 | 48.4 | 4.0 | 1,556 |
| BUSASAMANA | 33,828 | 21,391 | 21,705 | 43,096 | 99 | 27.4 | 2.5 | 875 |
| BUSORO | 24,146 | 16,435 | 17,705 | 34,140 | 93 | 41.4 | 3.5 | 465 |
| CYABAKAMYI | 18,018 | 10,567 | 11,751 | 22,318 | 90 | 23.9 | 2.2 | 371 |
| KIBIRIZI | 22,032 | 15,464 | 16,988 | 32,452 | 91 | 47.3 | 3.9 | 390 |
| KIGOMA | 26,956 | 16,887 | 18,555 | 35,442 | 91 | 31.5 | 2.8 | 536 |
| MUKINGO | 27,904 | 30,132 | 19,595 | 49,727 | 154 | 78.2 | 5.9 | 654 |
| MUYIRA | 22,793 | 16,570 | 18,741 | 35,311 | 88 | 54.9 | 4.5 | 437 |
| NTYAZO | 16,247 | 12,722 | 14,163 | 26,885 | 90 | 65.5 | 5.2 | 431 |
| NYAGISOZI | 20,730 | 12,297 | 13,727 | 26,024 | 90 | 25.5 | 2.3 | 357 |
| RWABICUMA | 12,555 | 8,412 | 9,581 | 17,993 | 88 | 43.3 | 3.7 | 382 |
| NYANZA | 225,209 | 160,877 | 162,511 | 323,388 | 99 | 43.6 | 3.7 | 481 |
| GIKONKO | 16,914 | 10,894 | 12,260 | 23,154 | 89 | 36.9 | 3.2 | 467 |
| GISHUBI | 17,033 | 11,776 | 13,166 | 24,942 | 89 | 46.4 | 3.9 | 408 |
| KANSI | 18,344 | 8,472 | 10,032 | 18,504 | 84 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 441 |
| KIBILIZI | 22,584 | 11,912 | 14,364 | 26,276 | 83 | 16.3 | 1.5 | 658 |
| KIGEMBE | 19,421 | 9,397 | 10,765 | 20,162 | 87 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 460 |
| MAMBA | 24,502 | 16,460 | 18,497 | 34,957 | 89 | 42.7 | 3.6 | 442 |
| MUGANZA | 21,321 | 13,881 | 16,265 | 30,146 | 85 | 41.4 | 3.5 | 434 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population <br> Change <br> (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| MUGOMBWA | 18,575 | 10,578 | 12,294 | 22,872 | 86 | 23.1 | 2.1 | 459 |
| MUKINDO | 22,755 | 12,257 | 13,875 | 26,132 | 88 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 521 |
| MUSHA | 18,039 | 11,486 | 13,135 | 24,621 | 87 | 36.5 | 3.2 | 494 |
| NDORA | 18,572 | 11,112 | 12,742 | 23,854 | 87 | 28.4 | 2.5 | 392 |
| NYANZA | 18,737 | 8,965 | 9,975 | 18,940 | 90 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 504 |
| SAVE | 25,331 | 13,122 | 15,121 | 28,243 | 87 | 11.5 | 1.1 | 688 |
| GISAGARA | 262,128 | 150,312 | 172,491 | 322,803 | 87 | 23.1 | 2.1 | 475 |
| BUSANZE | 20,424 | 13,196 | 14,307 | 27,503 | 92 | 34.7 | 3.0 | 391 |
| CYAHINDA | 17,281 | 10,073 | 11,270 | 21,343 | 89 | 23.5 | 2.1 | 403 |
| KIBEHO | 15,983 | 10,202 | 10,803 | 21,005 | 94 | 31.4 | 2.8 | 267 |
| KIVU | 14,666 | 8,456 | 9,298 | 17,754 | 91 | 21.1 | 1.9 | 143 |
| MATA | 10,570 | 7,006 | 7,271 | 14,277 | 96 | 35.1 | 3.1 | 230 |
| MUGANZA | 16,084 | 9,092 | 10,129 | 19,221 | 90 | 19.5 | 1.8 | 210 |
| MUNINI | 16,774 | 7,776 | 8,314 | 16,090 | 94 | -4.1 | -0.4 | 343 |
| NGERA | 20,005 | 10,326 | 12,075 | 22,401 | 86 | 12.0 | 1.1 | 377 |
| NGOMA | 16,345 | 10,891 | 12,196 | 23,087 | 89 | 41.2 | 3.5 | 492 |
| NYABIMATA | 15,376 | 7,960 | 9,063 | 17,023 | 88 | 10.7 | 1.0 | 135 |
| NYAGISOZI | 15,644 | 8,647 | 9,595 | 18,242 | 90 | 16.6 | 1.5 | 525 |
| RUHERU | 19,226 | 16,220 | 17,775 | 33,995 | 91 | 76.8 | 5.9 | 326 |
| RURAMBA | 14,265 | 8,260 | 9,216 | 17,476 | 90 | 22.5 | 2.1 | 356 |
| RUSENGE | 18,853 | 11,323 | 12,684 | 24,007 | 89 | 27.3 | 2.4 | 401 |
| NYARUGURU | 231,496 | 139,428 | 153,996 | 293,424 | 91 | 26.8 | 2.4 | 290 |
| GISHAMVU | 11,457 | 6,114 | 7,159 | 13,273 | 85 | 15.9 | 1.5 | 437 |
| HUYE | 16,933 | 10,259 | 11,739 | 21,998 | 87 | 29.9 | 2.7 | 620 |
| KARAMA | 13,555 | 7,529 | 8,892 | 16,421 | 85 | 21.1 | 1.9 | 309 |
| KIGOMA | 20,995 | 11,621 | 13,172 | 24,793 | 88 | 18.1 | 1.7 | 485 |
| KINAZI | 17,095 | 12,121 | 13,724 | 25,845 | 88 | 51.2 | 4.2 | 427 |
| MARABA | 20,286 | 11,751 | 12,970 | 24,721 | 91 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 472 |
| MBAZI | 25,625 | 14,604 | 16,698 | 31,302 | 87 | 22.2 | 2.0 | 760 |
| MUKURA | 15,739 | 9,261 | 10,810 | 20,071 | 86 | 27.5 | 2.5 | 713 |
| NGOMA | 28,828 | 17,199 | 10,946 | 28,145 | 157 | -2.4 | -0.2 | 1,366 |
| RUHASHYA | 18,424 | 10,210 | 11,620 | 21,830 | 88 | 18.5 | 1.7 | 524 |
| RUSATIRA | 19,561 | 11,799 | 13,402 | 25,201 | 88 | 28.8 | 2.6 | 489 |
| RWANIRO | 15,692 | 10,268 | 11,324 | 21,592 | 91 | 37.6 | 3.2 | 399 |
| SIMBI | 20,031 | 10,376 | 11,814 | 22,190 | 88 | 10.8 | 1.0 | 517 |
| TUMBA | 21,225 | 15,084 | 16,139 | 31,223 | 93 | 47.1 | 3.9 | 1,742 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population Change(2002-2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| HUYE | 265,446 | 158,196 | 170,409 | 328,605 | 93 | 23.8 | 2.2 | 565 |
| BURUHUKIRO | 19,039 | 10,930 | 12,293 | 23,223 | 89 | 22.0 | 2.0 | 148 |
| CYANIKA | 19,749 | 11,635 | 12,951 | 24,586 | 90 | 24.5 | 2.2 | 458 |
| GASAKA | 25,151 | 20,824 | 20,564 | 41,388 | 101 | 64.6 | 5.1 | 1,024 |
| GATARE | 13,857 | 7,243 | 8,184 | 15,427 | 89 | 11.3 | 1.1 | 240 |
| KADUHA | 16,693 | 9,672 | 10,920 | 20,592 | 89 | 23.4 | 2.1 | 276 |
| KAMEGERI | 11,254 | 6,320 | 7,311 | 13,631 | 86 | 21.1 | 1.9 | 417 |
| KIBIRIZI | 17,577 | 10,187 | 11,260 | 21,447 | 90 | 22.0 | 2.0 | 436 |
| KIBUMBWE | 10,980 | 5,766 | 6,761 | 12,527 | 85 | 14.1 | 1.3 | 256 |
| KITABI | 21,678 | 12,220 | 13,631 | 25,851 | 90 | 19.2 | 1.8 | 269 |
| MBAZI | 9,225 | 5,605 | 6,366 | 11,971 | 88 | 29.8 | 2.6 | 358 |
| MUGANO | 16,903 | 8,559 | 9,538 | 18,097 | 90 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 244 |
| MUSANGE | 12,405 | 8,795 | 9,865 | 18,660 | 89 | 50.4 | 4.2 | 297 |
| MUSEBEYA | 19,647 | 8,670 | 10,057 | 18,727 | 86 | -4.7 | -0.5 | 353 |
| MUSHUBI | 12,146 | 5,877 | 6,933 | 12,810 | 85 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 353 |
| NKOMANE | 15,935 | 7,582 | 8,868 | 16,450 | 85 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 209 |
| TARE | 18,438 | 10,603 | 12,202 | 22,805 | 87 | 23.7 | 2.1 | 512 |
| UWINKINGI | 19,330 | 11,152 | 12,768 | 23,920 | 87 | 23.7 | 2.2 | 264 |
| NYAMAGABE | 280,007 | 161,640 | 180,472 | 342,112 | 90 | 22.2 | 2.0 | 314 |
| BWERAMANA | 22,239 | 14,110 | 15,347 | 29,457 | 92 | 32.5 | 2.9 | 532 |
| BYIMANA | 28,492 | 16,065 | 17,966 | 34,031 | 89 | 19.4 | 1.8 | 553 |
| KABAGARI | 19,376 | 11,204 | 12,727 | 23,931 | 88 | 23.5 | 2.1 | 397 |
| KINAZI | 24,996 | 21,220 | 22,823 | 44,043 | 93 | 76.2 | 5.8 | 504 |
| KINIHIRA | 21,103 | 11,660 | 13,257 | 24,917 | 88 | 18.1 | 1.7 | 414 |
| MBUYE | 31,436 | 19,693 | 21,768 | 41,461 | 90 | 31.9 | 2.8 | 537 |
| MWENDO | 20,354 | 12,726 | 13,489 | 26,215 | 94 | 28.8 | 2.6 | 467 |
| NTONGWE | 26,800 | 14,952 | 16,946 | 31,898 | 88 | 19.0 | 1.8 | 436 |
| RUHANGO | 51,037 | 31,869 | 34,199 | 66,068 | 93 | 29.5 | 2.6 | 699 |
| RUHANGO | 245,833 | 153,499 | 168,522 | 322,021 | 91 | 31.0 | 2.7 | 514 |
| CYEZA | 28,313 | 14,142 | 16,019 | 30,161 | 88 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 529 |
| KABACUZI | 24,134 | 11,918 | 13,578 | 25,496 | 88 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 337 |
| KIBANGU | 19,337 | 9,420 | 10,744 | 20,164 | 88 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 422 |
| KIYUMBA | 25,777 | 10,177 | 11,556 | 21,733 | 88 | -15.7 | -1.7 | 366 |
| MUHANGA | 23,926 | 12,209 | 13,722 | 25,931 | 89 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 418 |
| MUSHISHIRO | 20,206 | 9,397 | 11,024 | 20,421 | 85 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 385 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population <br> Change (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| NYABINONI | 17,724 | 7,905 | 8,989 | 16,894 | 88 | -4.7 | -0.5 | 430 |
| NYAMABUYE | 34,035 | 21,635 | 23,196 | 44,831 | 93 | 31.7 | 2.8 | 1,509 |
| NYARUSANGE | 22,924 | 12,004 | 13,791 | 25,795 | 87 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 418 |
| RONGI | 19,339 | 12,686 | 14,116 | 26,802 | 90 | 38.6 | 3.3 | 327 |
| RUGENDABARI | 16,559 | 7,931 | 9,020 | 16,951 | 88 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 397 |
| SHYOGWE | 34,945 | 25,769 | 18,017 | 43,786 | 143 | 25.3 | 2.3 | 1,216 |
| MUHANGA | 287,219 | 155,193 | 163,772 | 318,965 | 95 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 492 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GACURABWENGE | 21,511 | 12,718 | 14,850 | 27,568 | 86 | 28.2 | 2.5 | 544 |
| KARAMA | 20,949 | 8,893 | 9,967 | 18,860 | 89 | -10.0 | -1.0 | 501 |
| KAYENZI | 14,669 | 10,926 | 11,930 | 22,856 | 92 | 55.8 | 4.5 | 444 |
| KAYUMBU | 13,657 | 7,428 | 8,243 | 15,671 | 90 | 14.7 | 1.4 | 471 |
| MUGINA | 26,507 | 18,483 | 20,356 | 38,839 | 91 | 46.5 | 3.9 | 433 |
| MUSAMBIRA | 27,371 | 15,979 | 17,975 | 33,954 | 89 | 24.1 | 2.2 | 537 |
| NGAMBA | 12,506 | 7,151 | 7,851 | 15,002 | 91 | 20.0 | 1.8 | 478 |
| NYAMIYAGA | 25,452 | 18,566 | 20,490 | 39,056 | 91 | 53.4 | 4.4 | 503 |
| NYARUBAKA | 19,945 | 11,699 | 13,292 | 24,991 | 88 | 25.3 | 2.3 | 532 |
| RUGALIKA | 23,118 | 16,974 | 18,385 | 35,359 | 92 | 53.0 | 4.3 | 472 |
| RUKOMA | 31,030 | 16,827 | 18,683 | 35,510 | 90 | 14.4 | 1.4 | 689 |
| RUNDA | 24,621 | 17,431 | 17,695 | 35,126 | 99 | 42.7 | 3.6 | 686 |
| KAMONYI | 261,336 | 163,075 | 179,717 | 342,792 | 91 | 31.2 | 2.8 | 523 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE | 2,058,674 | 1,242,220 | 1,351,890 | 2,594,110 | 92 | 26.0 | 2.3 | 435 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BWISHYURA | 25,171 | 15,848 | 16,278 | 32,126 | 97 | 27.6 | 2.5 | 695 |
| GISHARI | 21,577 | 9,359 | 10,556 | 19,915 | 89 | -7.7 | -0.8 | 366 |
| GISHYITA | 15,591 | 9,621 | 10,567 | 20,188 | 91 | 29.5 | 2.6 | 457 |
| GITESI | 20,058 | 11,708 | 13,125 | 24,833 | 89 | 23.8 | 2.2 | 329 |
| MUBUGA | 16,434 | 8,685 | 9,835 | 18,520 | 88 | 12.7 | 1.2 | 500 |
| MURAMBI | 18,003 | 9,739 | 11,486 | 21,225 | 85 | 17.9 | 1.7 | 419 |
| MURUNDI | 20,833 | 12,176 | 13,938 | 26,114 | 87 | 25.3 | 2.3 | 397 |
| MUTUNTU | 20,601 | 10,773 | 12,281 | 23,054 | 88 | 11.9 | 1.1 | 359 |
| RUBENGERA | 21,573 | 15,481 | 17,524 | 33,005 | 88 | 53.0 | 4.3 | 697 |
| RUGABANO | 28,521 | 15,129 | 17,300 | 32,429 | 87 | 13.7 | 1.3 | 429 |
| RUGANDA | 14,498 | 8,300 | 9,239 | 17,539 | 90 | 21.0 | 1.9 | 295 |
| RWANKUBA | 34,120 | 17,623 | 20,282 | 37,905 | 87 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 544 |
| TWUMBA | 21,964 | 11,445 | 13,273 | 24,718 | 86 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 251 |
| KARONGI | 278,944 | 155,887 | 175,684 | 331,571 | 89 | 18.9 | 1.7 | 334 |


| Sector | 2002 Total Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population Change (20022012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| BONEZA | 17,139 | 10,661 | 11,393 | 22,054 | 94 | 28.7 | 2.6 | 671 |
| GIHANGO | 18,370 | 11,039 | 12,155 | 23,194 | 91 | 26.3 | 2.4 | 501 |
| KIGEYO | 22,943 | 11,663 | 12,874 | 24,537 | 91 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 600 |
| KIVUMU | 27,400 | 15,521 | 17,301 | 32,822 | 90 | 19.8 | 1.8 | 1,133 |
| MANIHIRA | 13,069 | 7,544 | 8,536 | 16,080 | 88 | 23.0 | 2.1 | 435 |
| MUKURA | 24,970 | 15,699 | 18,332 | 34,031 | 86 | 36.3 | 3.1 | 330 |
| MURUNDA | 14,082 | 8,742 | 9,747 | 18,489 | 90 | 31.3 | 2.8 | 408 |
| MUSASA | 18,110 | 10,870 | 11,962 | 22,832 | 91 | 26.1 | 2.3 | 525 |
| MUSHONYI | 22,232 | 11,433 | 12,593 | 24,026 | 91 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 747 |
| MUSHUBATI | 19,799 | 12,083 | 13,507 | 25,590 | 89 | 29.2 | 2.6 | 491 |
| NYABIRASI | 23,992 | 13,494 | 15,485 | 28,979 | 87 | 20.8 | 1.9 | 319 |
| RUHANGO | 24,875 | 13,277 | 15,282 | 28,559 | 87 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 507 |
| RUSEBEYA | 17,379 | 10,205 | 11,853 | 22,058 | 86 | 26.9 | 2.4 | 420 |
| RUTSIRO | 264,360 | 152,231 | 171,020 | 323,251 | 89 | 22.3 | 2.0 | 279 |
| BUGESHI | 25,383 | 14,001 | 15,743 | 29,744 | 89 | 17.2 | 1.6 | 962 |
| BUSASAMANA | 20,645 | 14,589 | 16,815 | 31,404 | 87 | 52.1 | 4.3 | 946 |
| CYANZARWE | 24,816 | 13,927 | 15,796 | 29,723 | 88 | 19.8 | 1.8 | 851 |
| GISENYI | 20,161 | 27,279 | 26,854 | 54,133 | 102 | 168.5 | 10.4 | 4,845 |
| KANAMA | 19,301 | 13,627 | 15,597 | 29,224 | 87 | 51.4 | 4.2 | 681 |
| KANZENZE | 21,179 | 9,907 | 11,489 | 21,396 | 86 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 947 |
| MUDENDE | 15,894 | 12,223 | 13,777 | 26,000 | 89 | 63.6 | 5.0 | 770 |
| NYAKILIBA | 23,986 | 16,228 | 13,687 | 29,915 | 119 | 24.7 | 2.2 | 1,366 |
| NYAMYUMBA | 27,487 | 18,300 | 19,617 | 37,917 | 93 | 37.9 | 3.3 | 1,624 |
| NYUNDO | 18,088 | 14,267 | 16,171 | 30,438 | 88 | 68.3 | 5.3 | 966 |
| RUBAVU | 51,461 | 20,199 | 21,482 | 41,681 | 94 | -19.0 | -2.1 | 1,630 |
| RUGERERO | 24,252 | 20,793 | 21,910 | 42,703 | 95 | 76.1 | 5.8 | 1,687 |
| RUBAVU | 292,653 | 195,340 | 208,938 | 404,278 | 93 | 38.1 | 3.3 | 1,041 |
| BIGOGWE | 32,317 | 15,138 | 16,504 | 31,642 | 92 | -2.1 | -0.2 | 606 |
| JENDA | 25,673 | 16,376 | 18,303 | 34,679 | 89 | 35.1 | 3.1 | 725 |
| JOMBA | 19,139 | 9,498 | 11,149 | 20,647 | 85 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 589 |
| KABATWA | 14,957 | 8,906 | 10,045 | 18,951 | 89 | 26.7 | 2.4 | 364 |
| KARAGO | 25,498 | 11,944 | 13,880 | 25,824 | 86 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 677 |
| KINTOBO | 15,508 | 7,108 | 8,345 | 15,453 | 85 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 563 |
| MUKAMIRA | 25,830 | 13,508 | 15,603 | 29,111 | 87 | 12.7 | 1.2 | 755 |
| MURINGA | 20,175 | 10,687 | 12,236 | 22,923 | 87 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 336 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population <br> Change (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| RAMBURA | 26,181 | 13,167 | 15,310 | 28,477 | 86 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 447 |
| RUGERA | 22,962 | 11,338 | 12,936 | 24,274 | 88 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 589 |
| RUREMBO | 23,171 | 11,109 | 12,635 | 23,744 | 88 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 598 |
| SHYIRA | 16,956 | 9,265 | 10,590 | 19,855 | 87 | 17.1 | 1.6 | 589 |
| NYABIHU | 268,367 | 138,044 | 157,536 | 295,580 | 88 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 556 |
| BWIRA | 16,018 | 8,672 | 10,205 | 18,877 | 85 | 17.8 | 1.7 | 495 |
| GATUMBA | 20,363 | 11,012 | 12,720 | 23,732 | 87 | 16.5 | 1.5 | 546 |
| HINDIRO | 21,102 | 11,219 | 13,188 | 24,407 | 85 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 696 |
| KABAYA | 28,978 | 15,792 | 18,323 | 34,115 | 86 | 17.7 | 1.6 | 696 |
| KAGEYO | 21,455 | 10,652 | 12,428 | 23,080 | 86 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 499 |
| KAVUMU | 23,389 | 12,657 | 14,968 | 27,625 | 85 | 18.1 | 1.7 | 485 |
| MATYAZO | 24,165 | 12,060 | 13,943 | 26,003 | 86 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 634 |
| MUHANDA | 23,640 | 13,001 | 15,374 | 28,375 | 85 | 20.0 | 1.8 | 267 |
| MUHORORO | 18,374 | 10,136 | 11,392 | 21,528 | 89 | 17.2 | 1.6 | 578 |
| NDARO | 19,979 | 10,474 | 12,345 | 22,819 | 85 | 14.2 | 1.3 | 412 |
| NGORORERO | 25,206 | 16,466 | 18,347 | 34,813 | 90 | 38.1 | 3.3 | 595 |
| NYANGE | 18,412 | 10,084 | 11,930 | 22,014 | 85 | 19.6 | 1.8 | 405 |
| SOVU | 21,168 | 12,602 | 14,423 | 27,025 | 87 | 27.7 | 2.5 | 494 |
| NGORORERO | 282,249 | 154,827 | 179,586 | 334,413 | 86 | 18.5 | 1.7 | 493 |
| BUGARAMA | 20,271 | 14,632 | 15,449 | 30,081 | 95 | 48.4 | 4.0 | 1,266 |
| BUTARE | 16,932 | 9,416 | 10,585 | 20,001 | 89 | 18.1 | 1.7 | 97 |
| BWEYEYE | 12,567 | 6,497 | 7,142 | 13,639 | 91 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 61 |
| GASHONGA | 19,752 | 10,935 | 12,347 | 23,282 | 89 | 17.9 | 1.7 | 513 |
| GIHEKE | 18,827 | 8,864 | 10,631 | 19,495 | 83 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 545 |
| GIHUNDWE | 20,964 | 13,468 | 14,620 | 28,088 | 92 | 34.0 | 3.0 | 1,149 |
| GIKUNDAMVURA | 13,913 | 8,709 | 9,589 | 18,298 | 91 | 31.5 | 2.8 | 497 |
| GITAMBI | 18,476 | 11,863 | 13,135 | 24,998 | 90 | 35.3 | 3.1 | 809 |
| KAMEMBE | 29,895 | 15,242 | 11,849 | 27,091 | 129 | -9.4 | -1.0 | 1,878 |
| MUGANZA | 16,781 | 13,461 | 14,311 | 27,772 | 94 | 65.5 | 5.2 | 1,482 |
| MURURU | 19,153 | 11,571 | 12,823 | 24,394 | 90 | 27.4 | 2.4 | 738 |
| NKANKA | 16,638 | 8,508 | 9,993 | 18,501 | 85 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 905 |
| NKOMBO | 13,359 | 8,040 | 8,703 | 16,743 | 92 | 25.3 | 2.3 | 1,850 |
| NKUNGU | 17,984 | 9,700 | 11,038 | 20,738 | 88 | 15.3 | 1.4 | 542 |
| NYAKABUYE | 24,283 | 13,833 | 15,469 | 29,302 | 89 | 20.7 | 1.9 | 781 |
| NYAKARENZO | 13,224 | 7,273 | 8,282 | 15,555 | 88 | 17.6 | 1.6 | 495 |
| NZAHAHA | 23,326 | 13,283 | 14,559 | 27,842 | 91 | 19.4 | 1.8 | 468 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population Change(2002-2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| RWIMBOGO | 15,605 | 9,015 | 9,877 | 18,892 | 91 | 21.1 | 1.9 | 714 |
| RUSIZI | 331,950 | 194,310 | 210,402 | 404,712 | 92 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 422 |
| BUSHEKERI | 19,248 | 11,872 | 13,085 | 24,957 | 91 | 29.7 | 2.6 | 237 |
| BUSHENGE | 20,193 | 9,925 | 11,808 | 21,733 | 84 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 682 |
| CYATO | 20,625 | 10,856 | 12,714 | 23,570 | 85 | 14.3 | 1.3 | 152 |
| GIHOMBO | 20,387 | 11,849 | 13,596 | 25,445 | 87 | 24.8 | 2.2 | 444 |
| KAGANO | 26,337 | 15,889 | 17,730 | 33,619 | 90 | 27.6 | 2.5 | 754 |
| KANJONGO | 24,903 | 15,472 | 17,232 | 32,704 | 90 | 31.3 | 2.8 | 664 |
| KARAMBI | 24,971 | 12,681 | 14,300 | 26,981 | 89 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 310 |
| KARENGERA | 25,455 | 13,963 | 15,760 | 29,723 | 89 | 16.8 | 1.6 | 528 |
| KIRIMBI | 18,981 | 10,597 | 11,888 | 22,485 | 89 | 18.5 | 1.7 | 518 |
| MACUBA | 23,736 | 13,504 | 15,248 | 28,752 | 89 | 21.1 | 1.9 | 555 |
| MAHEMBE | 13,744 | 8,038 | 9,105 | 17,143 | 88 | 24.7 | 2.2 | 338 |
| NYABITEKERI | 29,263 | 13,900 | 16,076 | 29,976 | 86 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 942 |
| RANGIRO | 13,203 | 6,783 | 7,976 | 14,759 | 85 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 168 |
| RUHARAMBUGA | 20,407 | 11,510 | 13,283 | 24,793 | 87 | 21.5 | 2.0 | 403 |
| SHANGI | 23,579 | 12,184 | 14,314 | 26,498 | 85 | 12.4 | 1.2 | 764 |
| NYAMASHEKE | 325,032 | 179,023 | 204,115 | 383,138 | 88 | 17.9 | 1.7 | 326 |
| WESTERN PROVINCE | 2,043,555 | 1,169,662 | 1,307,281 | 2,476,943 | 89 | 21.2 | 1.9 | 421 |
| BASE | 14,620 | 8,011 | 9,367 | 17,378 | 86 | 18.9 | 1.7 | 612 |
| BUREGA | 12,757 | 6,024 | 6,756 | 12,780 | 89 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 395 |
| BUSHOKI | 18,240 | 9,319 | 10,726 | 20,045 | 87 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 571 |
| BUYOGA | 20,187 | 10,433 | 11,831 | 22,264 | 88 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 417 |
| CYINZUZI | 12,193 | 6,377 | 7,276 | 13,653 | 88 | 12.0 | 1.1 | 408 |
| CYUNGO | 12,598 | 6,276 | 7,152 | 13,428 | 88 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 679 |
| KINIHIRA | 14,306 | 7,227 | 8,174 | 15,401 | 88 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 562 |
| KISARO | 18,209 | 9,333 | 10,624 | 19,957 | 88 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 522 |
| MASORO | 16,565 | 9,999 | 10,827 | 20,826 | 92 | 25.7 | 2.3 | 702 |
| MBOGO | 15,522 | 8,210 | 8,800 | 17,010 | 93 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 416 |
| MURAMBI | 14,300 | 8,387 | 9,531 | 17,918 | 88 | 25.3 | 2.3 | 607 |
| NGOMA | 9,768 | 5,288 | 5,755 | 11,043 | 92 | 13.1 | 1.2 | 351 |
| NTARABANA | 12,211 | 8,635 | 9,383 | 18,018 | 92 | 47.6 | 4.0 | 515 |
| RUKOZO | 13,974 | 7,145 | 7,851 | 14,996 | 91 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 741 |
| RUSIGA | 9,657 | 5,131 | 5,773 | 10,904 | 89 | 12.9 | 1.2 | 348 |
| SHYORONGI | 18,319 | 11,177 | 12,456 | 23,633 | 90 | 29.0 | 2.6 | 506 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population Change (20022012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| TUMBA | 17,840 | 9,086 | 10,112 | 19,198 | 90 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 559 |
| RULINDO | 251,266 | 136,058 | 152,394 | 288,452 | 89 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 509 |
| BUSENGO | 20,391 | 9,466 | 10,684 | 20,150 | 89 | -1.2 | -0.1 | 529 |
| COKO | 15,218 | 7,882 | 8,590 | 16,472 | 92 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 297 |
| CYABINGO | 17,763 | 8,295 | 9,389 | 17,684 | 88 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 732 |
| GAKENKE | 20,998 | 10,539 | 12,049 | 22,588 | 87 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 539 |
| GASHENYI | 19,756 | 9,406 | 10,729 | 20,135 | 88 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 487 |
| JANJA | 15,296 | 7,401 | 8,440 | 15,841 | 88 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 517 |
| KAMUBUGA | 19,257 | 9,722 | 11,041 | 20,763 | 88 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 600 |
| KARAMBO | 11,698 | 5,594 | 6,582 | 12,176 | 85 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 564 |
| KIVURUGA | 16,980 | 8,446 | 9,721 | 18,167 | 87 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 579 |
| MATABA | 13,416 | 6,856 | 7,550 | 14,406 | 91 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 440 |
| MINAZI | 13,664 | 6,331 | 7,132 | 13,463 | 89 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 285 |
| MUGUNGA | 17,051 | 9,144 | 10,145 | 19,289 | 90 | 13.1 | 1.2 | 656 |
| MUHONDO | 19,926 | 9,548 | 10,628 | 20,176 | 90 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 370 |
| MUYONGWE | 15,784 | 7,300 | 8,299 | 15,599 | 88 | -1.2 | -0.1 | 458 |
| MUZO | 19,183 | 9,989 | 11,391 | 21,380 | 88 | 11.5 | 1.1 | 463 |
| NEMBA | 14,438 | 7,309 | 8,358 | 15,667 | 87 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 699 |
| RULI | 15,991 | 9,080 | 9,517 | 18,597 | 95 | 16.3 | 1.5 | 392 |
| RUSASA | 17,571 | 8,551 | 9,625 | 18,176 | 89 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 601 |
| RUSHASHI | 17,662 | 8,461 | 9,396 | 17,857 | 90 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 443 |
| GAKENKE | 322,043 | 159,320 | 179,266 | 338,586 | 89 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 481 |
| BUSOGO | 16,810 | 10,267 | 11,319 | 21,586 | 91 | 28.4 | 2.5 | 1,072 |
| CYUVE | 27,772 | 18,352 | 20,788 | 39,140 | 88 | 40.9 | 3.5 | 1,180 |
| GACACA | 22,082 | 11,202 | 12,443 | 23,645 | 90 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 691 |
| GASHAKI | 14,786 | 6,502 | 7,128 | 13,630 | 91 | -7.8 | -0.8 | 465 |
| GATARAGA | 20,003 | 10,773 | 11,982 | 22,755 | 90 | 13.8 | 1.3 | 468 |
| KIMONYI | 12,971 | 6,947 | 8,157 | 15,104 | 85 | 16.4 | 1.5 | 708 |
| KINIGI | 22,019 | 12,987 | 14,525 | 27,512 | 89 | 24.9 | 2.3 | 340 |
| MUHOZA | 35,816 | 26,167 | 26,473 | 52,640 | 99 | 47.0 | 3.9 | 2,489 |
| MUKO | 17,137 | 8,931 | 9,963 | 18,894 | 90 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 934 |
| MUSANZE | 24,961 | 14,826 | 17,144 | 31,970 | 86 | 28.1 | 2.5 | 972 |
| NKOTSI | 12,199 | 6,256 | 7,338 | 13,594 | 85 | 11.4 | 1.1 | 570 |
| NYANGE | 22,819 | 12,810 | 14,750 | 27,560 | 87 | 20.8 | 1.9 | 501 |
| REMERA | 19,874 | 9,157 | 9,892 | 19,049 | 93 | -4.2 | -0.4 | 739 |
| RWAZA | 19,769 | 9,979 | 10,919 | 20,898 | 91 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 755 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population Change (20022012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| SHINGIRO | 18,060 | 9,604 | 10,982 | 20,586 | 87 | 14.0 | 1.3 | 386 |
| MUSANZE | 307,078 | 174,760 | 193,803 | 368,563 | 90 | 20.0 | 1.8 | 695 |
| BUNGWE | 14,826 | 7,099 | 7,769 | 14,868 | 91 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 578 |
| BUTARO | 30,780 | 14,975 | 16,565 | 31,540 | 90 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 538 |
| CYANIKA | 29,907 | 18,302 | 19,298 | 37,600 | 95 | 25.7 | 2.3 | 942 |
| CYERU | 18,913 | 5,959 | 6,695 | 12,654 | 89 | -33.1 | -3.9 | 546 |
| GAHUNGA | 18,232 | 12,311 | 13,450 | 25,761 | 92 | 41.3 | 3.5 | 677 |
| GATEBE | 16,807 | 7,853 | 8,578 | 16,431 | 92 | -2.2 | -0.2 | 411 |
| GITOVU | 15,861 | 5,011 | 5,373 | 10,384 | 93 | -34.5 | -4.1 | 273 |
| KAGOGO | 15,852 | 9,319 | 9,993 | 19,312 | 93 | 21.8 | 2.0 | 719 |
| KINONI | 21,035 | 8,321 | 9,139 | 17,460 | 91 | -17.0 | -1.8 | 570 |
| KINYABABA | 21,129 | 9,845 | 11,031 | 20,876 | 89 | -1.2 | -0.1 | 391 |
| KIVUYE | 16,154 | 7,347 | 8,172 | 15,519 | 90 | -3.9 | -0.4 | 423 |
| NEMBA | 17,346 | 8,336 | 9,745 | 18,081 | 86 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 476 |
| RUGARAMA | 20,580 | 11,641 | 12,361 | 24,002 | 94 | 16.6 | 1.6 | 730 |
| RUGENGABARI | 13,954 | 8,648 | 9,864 | 18,512 | 88 | 32.7 | 2.9 | 625 |
| RUHUNDE | 16,924 | 7,951 | 9,004 | 16,955 | 88 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 392 |
| RUSARABUGE | 13,702 | 8,854 | 9,254 | 18,108 | 96 | 32.2 | 2.8 | 429 |
| RWERERE | 18,757 | 8,709 | 9,683 | 18,392 | 90 | -1.9 | -0.2 | 381 |
| BURERA | 320,759 | 160,481 | 175,974 | 336,455 | 91 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 522 |
| BUKURE | 15,328 | 8,560 | 9,106 | 17,666 | 94 | 15.3 | 1.4 | 424 |
| BWISIGE | 35,435 | 7,311 | 8,032 | 15,343 | 91 | -56.7 | -8.0 | 327 |
| BYUMBA | 14,108 | 17,714 | 19,283 | 36,997 | 92 | 162.2 | 10.1 | 767 |
| CYUMBA | 13,190 | 6,648 | 7,379 | 14,027 | 90 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 654 |
| GITI | 12,622 | 7,026 | 7,598 | 14,624 | 92 | 15.9 | 1.5 | 403 |
| KAGEYO | 30,367 | 14,762 | 16,657 | 31,419 | 89 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 998 |
| KANIGA | 15,274 | 7,138 | 7,926 | 15,064 | 90 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 388 |
| MANYAGIRO | 18,050 | 9,327 | 10,222 | 19,549 | 91 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 655 |
| MIYOVE | 15,039 | 7,472 | 8,790 | 16,262 | 85 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 596 |
| MUKARANGE | 16,902 | 7,673 | 8,470 | 16,143 | 91 | -4.5 | -0.5 | 398 |
| MUKO | 14,941 | 8,334 | 9,309 | 17,643 | 90 | 18.1 | 1.7 | 363 |
| MUTETE | 18,065 | 11,196 | 12,735 | 23,931 | 88 | 32.5 | 2.9 | 423 |
| NYAMIYAGA | 15,121 | 8,563 | 9,729 | 18,292 | 88 | 21.0 | 1.9 | 461 |
| NYANKENKE | 18,667 | 10,923 | 10,623 | 21,546 | 103 | 15.4 | 1.4 | 675 |
| RUBAYA | 9,672 | 5,036 | 5,574 | 10,610 | 90 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 628 |
| RUKOMO | 20,760 | 11,952 | 13,057 | 25,009 | 92 | 20.5 | 1.9 | 486 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population Change (20022012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| RUSHAKI | 12,668 | 5,918 | 6,811 | 12,729 | 87 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 271 |
| RUTARE | 20,756 | 11,083 | 12,431 | 23,514 | 89 | 13.3 | 1.3 | 439 |
| RUVUNE | 16,284 | 9,074 | 9,930 | 19,004 | 91 | 16.7 | 1.6 | 324 |
| RWAMIKO | 11,233 | 5,988 | 6,551 | 12,539 | 91 | 11.6 | 1.1 | 439 |
| SHANGASHA | 15,234 | 7,614 | 8,346 | 15,960 | 91 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 486 |
| GICUMBI | 359,716 | 189,312 | 208,559 | 397,871 | 91 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 480 |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE | 1,560,862 | 819,931 | 909,996 | 1,729,927 | 90 | 10.8 | 1.0 | 528 |
| FUMBWE | 13,752 | 10,541 | 11,233 | 21,774 | 94 | 58.3 | 4.7 | 495 |
| GAHENGERI | 14,891 | 11,500 | 12,175 | 23,675 | 94 | 59.0 | 4.7 | 376 |
| GISHARI | 15,017 | 11,100 | 11,975 | 23,075 | 93 | 53.7 | 4.4 | 512 |
| KARENGE | 18,443 | 11,127 | 11,720 | 22,847 | 95 | 23.9 | 2.2 | 361 |
| KIGABIRO | 23,906 | 16,238 | 16,671 | 32,909 | 97 | 37.7 | 3.2 | 872 |
| MUHAZI | 25,766 | 11,500 | 13,033 | 24,533 | 88 | -4.8 | -0.5 | 426 |
| MUNYAGA | 11,079 | 7,594 | 8,858 | 16,452 | 86 | 48.5 | 4.0 | 396 |
| MUNYIGINYA | 11,072 | 8,088 | 9,036 | 17,124 | 90 | 54.7 | 4.5 | 535 |
| MUSHA | 13,802 | 10,203 | 11,088 | 21,291 | 92 | 54.3 | 4.4 | 475 |
| MUYUMBU | 15,763 | 11,664 | 12,128 | 23,792 | 96 | 50.9 | 4.2 | 473 |
| MWULIRE | 13,091 | 10,848 | 11,846 | 22,694 | 92 | 73.4 | 5.7 | 409 |
| NYAKARIRO | 15,568 | 9,861 | 10,492 | 20,353 | 94 | 30.7 | 2.7 | 407 |
| NZIGE | 12,475 | 7,478 | 8,049 | 15,527 | 93 | 24.5 | 2.2 | 387 |
| RUBONA | 15,877 | 11,472 | 12,720 | 24,192 | 90 | 52.4 | 4.3 | 435 |
| RWAMAGANA | 220,502 | 149,214 | 161,024 | 310,238 | 93 | 40.7 | 3.5 | 455 |
| GATUNDA | 19,716 | 13,369 | 14,510 | 27,879 | 92 | 41.4 | 3.5 | 535 |
| KARAMA | 19,727 | 12,662 | 14,065 | 26,727 | 90 | 35.5 | 3.1 | 499 |
| KARANGAZI | 21,234 | 28,541 | 28,330 | 56,871 | 101 | 167.8 | 10.4 | 101 |
| KATABAGEMU | 22,101 | 16,789 | 17,862 | 34,651 | 94 | 56.8 | 4.6 | 354 |
| KIYOMBE | 16,483 | 8,016 | 9,045 | 17,061 | 89 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 247 |
| MATIMBA | 13,476 | 11,921 | 12,247 | 24,168 | 97 | 79.3 | 6.0 | 307 |
| MIMULI | 22,452 | 13,081 | 14,285 | 27,366 | 92 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 573 |
| MUKAMA | 17,970 | 10,450 | 11,369 | 21,819 | 92 | 21.4 | 2.0 | 339 |
| MUSHELI | 14,742 | 15,841 | 16,562 | 32,403 | 96 | 119.8 | 8.2 | 338 |
| NYAGATARE | 19,475 | 26,062 | 26,063 | 52,125 | 100 | 167.7 | 10.3 | 317 |
| RUKOMO | 20,945 | 16,681 | 17,696 | 34,377 | 94 | 64.1 | 5.1 | 588 |
| RWEMPASHA | 11,428 | 9,793 | 9,535 | 19,328 | 103 | 69.1 | 5.4 | 115 |
| RWIMIYAGA | 16,802 | 29,384 | 29,463 | 58,847 | 100 | 250.2 | 13.4 | 190 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population <br> Change (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| TABAGWE | 18,553 | 16,020 | 17,302 | 33,322 | 93 | 79.6 | 6.0 | 313 |
| NYAGATARE | 255,104 | 228,610 | 238,334 | 466,944 | 96 | 83.0 | 6.2 | 243 |
| GASANGE | 18,141 | 8,524 | 9,234 | 17,758 | 92 | -2.1 | -0.2 | 464 |
| GATSIBO | 21,265 | 17,594 | 19,225 | 36,819 | 92 | 73.1 | 5.6 | 600 |
| GITOKI | 22,918 | 15,907 | 17,639 | 33,546 | 90 | 46.4 | 3.9 | 448 |
| KABARORE | 16,737 | 25,087 | 25,324 | 50,411 | 99 | 201.2 | 11.7 | 240 |
| KAGEYO | 21,556 | 10,433 | 11,397 | 21,830 | 92 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 390 |
| KIRAMURUZI | 21,674 | 14,723 | 16,232 | 30,955 | 91 | 42.8 | 3.6 | 512 |
| KIZIGURO | 20,667 | 14,248 | 15,791 | 30,039 | 90 | 45.3 | 3.8 | 489 |
| MUHURA | 21,951 | 13,992 | 15,211 | 29,203 | 92 | 33.0 | 2.9 | 524 |
| MURAMBI | 18,862 | 13,612 | 15,383 | 28,995 | 88 | 53.7 | 4.4 | 485 |
| NGARAMA | 19,815 | 14,429 | 15,861 | 30,290 | 91 | 52.9 | 4.3 | 518 |
| NYAGIHANGA | 21,298 | 11,581 | 12,645 | 24,226 | 92 | 13.7 | 1.3 | 337 |
| REMERA | 20,406 | 12,469 | 13,714 | 26,183 | 91 | 28.3 | 2.5 | 501 |
| RUGARAMA | 22,796 | 18,019 | 19,183 | 37,202 | 94 | 63.2 | 5.0 | 493 |
| RWIMBOGO | 15,370 | 17,737 | 18,803 | 36,540 | 94 | 137.7 | 9.0 | 56 |
| GATSIBO | 283,456 | 208,355 | 225,642 | 433,997 | 92 | 53.1 | 4.4 | 275 |
| GAHINI | 21,676 | 16,949 | 17,881 | 34,830 | 95 | 60.7 | 4.9 | 173 |
| KABARE | 25,896 | 16,775 | 18,098 | 34,873 | 93 | 34.7 | 3.0 | 315 |
| KABARONDO | 19,418 | 14,764 | 15,673 | 30,437 | 94 | 56.7 | 4.6 | 559 |
| MUKARANGE | 19,538 | 19,861 | 21,348 | 41,209 | 93 | 110.9 | 7.7 | 766 |
| MURAMA | 14,105 | 9,602 | 10,379 | 19,981 | 93 | 41.7 | 3.5 | 289 |
| MURUNDI | 17,640 | 17,738 | 18,331 | 36,069 | 97 | 104.5 | 7.4 | 73 |
| MWIRI | 10,800 | 11,352 | 11,887 | 23,239 | 95 | 115.2 | 8.0 | 45 |
| NDEGO | 9,071 | 9,286 | 9,642 | 18,928 | 96 | 108.7 | 7.6 | 108 |
| NYAMIRAMA | 19,359 | 14,556 | 16,006 | 30,562 | 91 | 57.9 | 4.7 | 500 |
| RUKARA | 23,204 | 15,015 | 16,268 | 31,283 | 92 | 34.8 | 3.0 | 486 |
| RURAMIRA | 11,399 | 7,950 | 8,990 | 16,940 | 88 | 48.6 | 4.0 | 408 |
| RWINKWAVU | 17,617 | 13,919 | 14,481 | 28,400 | 96 | 61.2 | 4.9 | 308 |
| KAYONZA | 209,723 | 167,767 | 178,984 | 346,751 | 94 | 65.3 | 5.2 | 179 |
| GAHARA | 29,659 | 18,872 | 20,909 | 39,781 | 90 | 34.1 | 3.0 | 379 |
| GATORE | 19,596 | 12,818 | 14,203 | 27,021 | 90 | 37.9 | 3.3 | 427 |
| KIGARAMA | 21,670 | 15,135 | 16,167 | 31,302 | 94 | 44.4 | 3.7 | 276 |
| KIGINA | 16,520 | 13,204 | 13,727 | 26,931 | 96 | 63.0 | 5.0 | 403 |
| KIREHE | 16,374 | 11,452 | 12,259 | 23,711 | 93 | 44.8 | 3.8 | 483 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population <br> Change (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| MAHAMA | 13,130 | 11,503 | 12,355 | 23,858 | 93 | 81.7 | 6.2 | 374 |
| MPANGA | 22,336 | 15,502 | 16,446 | 31,948 | 94 | 43.0 | 3.6 | 129 |
| MUSAZA | 18,284 | 12,049 | 13,233 | 25,282 | 91 | 38.3 | 3.3 | 279 |
| MUSHIKIRI | 17,541 | 13,504 | 14,575 | 28,079 | 93 | 60.1 | 4.8 | 296 |
| NASHO | 20,146 | 12,825 | 13,873 | 26,698 | 92 | 32.5 | 2.9 | 259 |
| NYAMUGALI | 23,380 | 17,733 | 19,124 | 36,857 | 93 | 57.6 | 4.7 | 379 |
| NYARUBUYE | 10,832 | 9,415 | 10,100 | 19,515 | 93 | 80.2 | 6.1 | 227 |
| KIREHE | 229,468 | 164,012 | 176,971 | 340,983 | 93 | 48.6 | 4.0 | 286 |
| GASHANDA | 11,064 | 7,706 | 8,616 | 16,322 | 89 | 47.5 | 4.0 | 426 |
| JARAMA | 18,434 | 11,339 | 12,534 | 23,873 | 90 | 29.5 | 2.6 | 262 |
| KAREMBO | 10,749 | 7,197 | 7,961 | 15,158 | 90 | 41.0 | 3.5 | 411 |
| KAZO | 18,318 | 13,244 | 14,232 | 27,476 | 93 | 50.0 | 4.1 | 392 |
| KIBUNGO | 23,286 | 14,948 | 13,740 | 28,688 | 109 | 23.2 | 2.1 | 662 |
| MUGESERA | 19,135 | 12,062 | 13,618 | 25,680 | 89 | 34.2 | 3.0 | 351 |
| MURAMA | 16,775 | 10,618 | 11,788 | 22,406 | 90 | 33.6 | 2.9 | 438 |
| MUTENDERI | 14,415 | 10,002 | 11,025 | 21,027 | 91 | 45.9 | 3.8 | 280 |
| REMERA | 17,167 | 13,346 | 14,336 | 27,682 | 93 | 61.3 | 4.9 | 549 |
| RUKIRA | 18,127 | 12,129 | 13,318 | 25,447 | 91 | 40.4 | 3.5 | 371 |
| RUKUMBERI | 16,971 | 13,602 | 14,977 | 28,579 | 91 | 68.4 | 5.3 | 332 |
| RURENGE | 17,363 | 13,481 | 15,041 | 28,522 | 90 | 64.3 | 5.1 | 438 |
| SAKE | 16,533 | 11,229 | 12,566 | 23,795 | 89 | 43.9 | 3.7 | 417 |
| ZAZA | 16,772 | 11,485 | 12,422 | 23,907 | 92 | 42.5 | 3.6 | 388 |
| NGOMA | 235,109 | 162,388 | 176,174 | 338,562 | 92 | 44.0 | 3.7 | 393 |
| GASHORA | 15,248 | 10,717 | 11,402 | 22,119 | 94 | 45.1 | 3.8 | 224 |
| JURU | 19,211 | 11,467 | 12,236 | 23,703 | 94 | 23.4 | 2.1 | 291 |
| KAMABUYE | 17,404 | 10,044 | 10,820 | 20,864 | 93 | 19.9 | 1.8 | 206 |
| MAREBA | 19,100 | 10,591 | 11,759 | 22,350 | 90 | 17.0 | 1.6 | 400 |
| MAYANGE | 14,392 | 13,886 | 14,411 | 28,297 | 96 | 96.6 | 7.0 | 193 |
| MUSENYI | 20,840 | 14,027 | 15,314 | 29,341 | 92 | 40.8 | 3.5 | 336 |
| MWOGO | 12,162 | 8,528 | 9,047 | 17,575 | 94 | 44.5 | 3.8 | 336 |
| NGERUKA | 25,900 | 14,526 | 16,135 | 30,661 | 90 | 18.4 | 1.7 | 332 |
| NTARAMA | 13,977 | 8,961 | 9,082 | 18,043 | 99 | 29.1 | 2.6 | 282 |
| NYAMATA | 18,966 | 18,045 | 16,894 | 34,939 | 107 | 84.2 | 6.3 | 368 |
| NYARUGENGE | 15,343 | 9,909 | 11,044 | 20,953 | 90 | 36.6 | 3.2 | 454 |
| RILIMA | 27,346 | 15,230 | 13,901 | 29,131 | 110 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 358 |
| RUHUHA | 17,316 | 11,067 | 11,955 | 23,022 | 93 | 33.0 | 2.9 | 534 |


| Sector | 2002 Total <br> Population | 2012 Population |  |  | Sex <br> Ratio | Population <br> Change <br> (2002- <br> 2012) (\%) | Average Annual Growth Rate (2002-2012) (\%) | Population Density (sq.km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |  |
| RWERU | 19,637 | 13,994 | 14,934 | 28,928 | 94 | 47.3 | 3.9 | 135 |
| SHYARA | 9,933 | 6,412 | 7,001 | 13,413 | 92 | 35.0 | 3.0 | 427 |
| BUGESERA | 266,775 | 177,404 | 185,935 | 363,339 | 95 | 36.2 | 3.1 | 282 |
| EASTERN PROVINCE | 1,700,137 | 1,257,750 | 1,343,064 | 2,600,814 | 94 | 53.0 | 4.3 | 275 |
| RWANDA | 8,128,553 | 5,074,942 | 5,462,280 | 10,537,222 | 93 | 29.6 | 2.6 | 416 |

The following maps show population densities of all Sectors in 2002 and 2012.
Map 3: Population Density of Rwanda by Sector in 2002


Map 4: Population Density of Rwanda by Sector in 2012


## REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

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## GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 - 30 AUGUST 2012

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

## CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY: |  |
| L02. DISTRICT: ...............................................................................................................................................\|__| |  |
| L03. SECTOR: ..........................................................................................................................................\|__|__| |  |
| L04. CELL: ..................................................................................................................................................__\|__| |  |
| L05. VILLAGE: ........................................................................................................................................\|__|__| |  |
| L06. ENUMERATION AREA ( ${ }^{\circ}$ 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) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ABSENT RESIDENTS (AR) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL RESIDENTS (PR + AR) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VISITORS (VIS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL ENUMERATED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESIDENTS ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CONTROL SHEET

| ENUMERATOR | TEAM SUPERVISOR |
| :---: | :---: |
| Enumeration Date: ........................... | Date of Verification: ......................... |
| Observations: | Observations: |
| Name of Enumerator: $\qquad$ <br> Signature: | Name of Team Supervisor: $\qquad$ <br> Signature: |


| CODER | VERIFIER | DATA ENTRY CLERK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name $\qquad$ <br> Date: $\qquad$ <br> Signature: | $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { Name :.............................. } \\ \text { Date: .......................................... } \\ \text { Signature: }\end{array}\right.$ |  |

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

| $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ | Name and First Name (P01) | Relationship to the Head of Household (P02) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { (P03) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Age at last } \\ \text { birthday (P05) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1. Resident household members <br> Write the names of all resident members who were present or | What is [NAME]'s Relationship to the head of the household? | What is NAMEl's Sex? | How old was NAME] at his/her Last Birth day? |
|  | follow ing order : <br> - The Head of the Household ; <br> - Unmarried resident children of the head of the householdwhose mothers /fathers are not resident in the same household beginning with the eldest ; <br> -The first Spouse, followed by her unmarried children resident in the household beginning with the eldest ; <br> -The second, third, ... .Spouses, followed by their unmarried children resident in the household beginning w ith the eldest; <br> - Married resident children of the head of the household followed <br> by their resident spouses and children; <br> - Children unrelated to the head being brought up within the household; <br> - Other resident persons who are related either to the head of the <br> household or to his spouse or spouses; <br> - Other resident persons who are unrelated either to the head of the household or to his spouse or spouses; <br> - Names of all other residents who did not spend the census night within the household; <br> 2. Visitors <br> Record the names of all visitors who spent the census night within the household (if any). | Circle the code corresponding to the response options found at the bottom of the page, depending on the declaration of the respondent. | Circle the number which matches the response given. | frespondent do not know the exact age; use the historical calendar provided to estimate his/her age. |
| 1 |  | 1. HH 3.SD 5.FM 7.GC $9 . N R$ <br> 2.SP 4.UC 6.BS 8.OR | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | 1 |
| 2 |  | 1.HH 3.SD 5.FM 7.GC $9 . N R$ <br> 2.SP 4.UC 6.BS 8.OR | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|__|_| |
| 3 |  | 1.HH 3.SD 5.FM 7.GC $9 . \mathrm{NR}$ <br> 2.SP 4.UC 6.BS 8.OR | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|_|_| |
| 4 |  | 1. HH 3.SD 5.FM 7.GC <br> 2. 9.NR   <br> 2. 4.UC 6.BS 8.OR | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|_|_| |
| 5 |  | 1.HH 3.SD 5.FM $7 . \mathrm{GC}$ $9 . \mathrm{NR}$ <br> 2.SP 4.UC 6.BS 8.OR | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|_-|_-| |
| 6 |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { 1. HH } & \text { 3.SD } & \text { 5.FM } & 7 . \mathrm{GC} \\ \text { 2. } \mathrm{SP} & \text { 4. UC } & \text { 6.BS } & \text { 8.OR } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. Male } \\ & \text { 2. Female } \end{aligned}$ | \|__|__|_-| |
| 7 |  | 1. HH 3.SD 5.FM 7.GC $9 . \mathrm{NR}$  <br> 2.SP 4.UC 6.BS 8.OR | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|__|_| |
| 8 |  | 1. HH 3.SD 5.FM 7.GC $9 . \mathrm{NR}$ <br> 2.SP 4.UC 6.BS 8.OR | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|_-|_-| |
| 9 |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \hline \text { 1. HH } & \text { 3. SD } & \text { 5.FM } & \text { 7. GC } \\ \text { 2.NR } \\ \text { 2. SP } & \text { 4.UC } & \text { 6.BS } & \text { 8. OR } \end{array}$ | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|__|_| |
| 10 |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { 1. HH } & \text { 3.SD } & \text { 5.FM } & \text { 7. GC } \\ \text { 2. } \mathrm{SP} & \text { 4.UC } & \text { 6.BS } & \text { 8. OR } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. Male } \\ & \text { 2. Female } \end{aligned}$ | \|__|__|_-| |
| 11 |  | $\begin{array}{\|llll\|} \hline \text { 1. HH } & \text { 3.SD } & \text { 5.FM } & \text { 7. GC } \\ \text { 2. } \mathrm{SP} & \text { 4. UC } & \text { 6.BS } & \text { 8. OR } \end{array}$ | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|_|_| |
| 12 |  | 1. HH 3.SD 5.FM 7.GC $9 . N R$ <br> 2.SP 4.UC 6.BS 8.OR | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | \|__|_|__| |

Relationship to the head

1. HH: Head of Household
2. BS: Brother/Sister
3. SP: Spouse
4. GC: Grand Child
5. SD: Son/Daughter
6. OR: Other Relative
7. UC: Unrelated Child
8. NR: Non Relative

## SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION



SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION


## 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
2. Staff housing
3. Tenant
4. Hire purchase
5. Refuge/Temporary camp settlement
6. Free lodging
7. Other
her......................

## 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
2. Concrete
3. Local Tiles
4. Cartoons/Sheathing
5. Industrial Tiles
6. Grass
7. Asbestos
8. Other material

H05-MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS
What is the main material used for the walls?

1. Wood/Mud
2. Stone
3. Wood/Cemented mud
4. Timber
5. Sundried bricks
6. Burnt brick
7. Plastic Sheathing/Cardboard 9. Other
8. Cement blocks/Concrete

## H06 - MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR

What is the main material used for the floor?

1. Earth/Sand
2. Burn bricks
3. Concrete
4. Timber
5. Stone
6. Other

## H07 - NUMBER OF ROOMS

How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?

## - NUMBER OF BED ROOMS

How many of these rooms are used for sleeping?

## H09 - NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS

How many persons usually sleep in the housing unit?

## 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?


## 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
2. No

5 - MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL
What is the main mode of household waste
disposal used?


H17-H25-HOUSEHOLD ASSETS
How many does the household have of the following assets in functioning condition?

| H17-Radio |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H18-Television |  |  |  |  |
| H19 - Telephone (fixed line) |  |  |  |  |
| H20-Cell phone |  |  |  |  |
| H21-Refrigerator/ Freezer |  |  |  |  |
| H22-Computer |  |  |  |  |
| H23-Vehicles |  |  |  |  |
| H24-Motorcycles |  |  |  |  |
| H25-Bicycles |  |  |  |  |
| H26 - INTERNET ACCESS: Does any member of this household have access to Internet? |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Yes 2. No $\rightarrow$ Go to H 28 - H 34 |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |
| H28-H34 - How many cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry/fowl and rabbits do you have in this household? |  |  |  |  |
| H28a- Local breed cow |  |  |  |  |
| H28b - Cross breed cow |  |  |  |  |
| H28c - Exotic breed cow |  |  |  |  |
| H29-Goats |  |  |  |  |
| H30-Sheep |  |  |  |  |
| H31 - Pigs |  |  |  |  |
| H32-Rabbits |  |  |  |  |
| H33- Poultry |  |  |  |  |
| H34-Other poultry |  |  |  |  |

H35-During the last 12 months (15/08/2011 $15 / 08 / 2012$ ), has any member of this household done agriculture activity or rented his land?

1. Yes, in his own land
2. Yes, in land he rented
3. No , he/she has rented it out
4. No, he/she has not rented it
5. No, without land

## SECTION M: MORTALITY

Please record information on deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months.
Do not forget the children.
M1 - Is there any member of the household who died during the last 12 months (15/08/2011-15/08/2012)?

1. Yes 2. No $\longrightarrow$ End of the interview

M2 - Specify the sex, age and cause of death.

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \stackrel{y}{\leftrightarrows} \\ & \text { ¢ } \end{aligned}$ | Sex | Age at death (Record 000 if less than 1 year) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2. Female |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\square$ |  |


| Cause | If death of Woman aged 12-49, ... |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Accident <br> 2. Murder <br> 3. Violence <br> 4. Suicide <br> 5. Injury <br> 6. Illness | 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? |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { If } 1-5 \text { and }} \rightarrow$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { 1. Yes } \\ \text { 2. No } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { 1. Yes } \\ \text { 2. No } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND

## NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

 ECONOMIC PLANNINGNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA<br>P.O. Box 6139 Kigali. Tel.: (+250)252571035<br>Fax: (+250)252570705 E-mail :info@statistics.gov.rw

## GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16-30 AUGUST 2012 <br> 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: ..... _I
L02. DISTRICT: .....
L03. SECTOR: ..... ___|
L04. CELL: ..... _ I_I
L05. VILLAGE: ..... _
L06. ENUMERATION AREA ( ${ }^{\circ}$ EA): ..... _I
L07. AREA OF RESIDENCE: (Urban = 1, Rural = 2): ..... __|
L08. BUILDING NUMBER: ..... |___|__|
L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: .....
L10.TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD ..... |_2|__| $\mid$
L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: ..... |__| $\mid$ __|

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



| ENUMERATOR | TEAM SUPERVISOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| Enumeration Date: .......................... | Date of Verification: .......................... |
| Observations: | $\underline{\text { Observations: }}$ |
| Name of Enumerator: ............................................. <br> Signature: | Name of Team Supervisor: .......................................... <br> Signature: |


| CODER | VERIFIER | DATA ENTRY CLERK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name <br> Date: $\qquad$ <br> Signature: | Name : ............................. Date: ...................................... Signature: |  |


| $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ | SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name and First Name | Is [NAME] male or female? | In what month and year was [NAME] born? | How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday? | What is residence status of [NAME]? | Where [NAME] was born? (Province and District or Country) | What is [NAME]' Nationality? |
|  | P01 | P03 | P04 | P05 | P06 | P07 | P08 |
| 1 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|| | L_\|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  |  |
| 2 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|'| - | - | - | - | | L_\|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor | - 1 1_\| | L_ I_I |
| 3 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|| | \|_|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor | $\square$ |  |
| 4 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|| | \|_|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  |  |
| 5 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|| | L_\|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  | $1 \quad 1 \quad 1$ |
| 6 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|| | \|_|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  |  |
| 7 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|| | \| _ - _ _ | | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  | $1 \quad 1 \quad 1$ |
| 8 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|| | L_\|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  |  |
| 9 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female |  | \| - - - _ | | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  | $1 \quad 1 \quad 1$ |
| 10 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|/ I - | - | - | - | | L_\|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  | 1-1_1 |
| 11 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female |  | L_\|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  | $1-1$ |
| 12 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female |  | \|_|__|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  |  |
| 13 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female |  | L_\|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  | $\square$ |
| 14 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female |  | \| _ - _ _ | | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  |  |
| 15 |  | 1. Male <br> 2. Female | L - - \|/ I - | - | - | - | | L_\|_|_| | 1. Present Resident <br> 2. Absent Resident <br> 3. Visitor |  |  |


|  | SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  | FOR MEMBERS AGED 3 YEARS orABOVE |  |  | 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? <br> If None (Write 0 in Dand Go to P17) | Has [NAME] ever attended preschool school or literacy program? $\text { If P17 = } 1 \text { Go to P29 }$ | What is <br> highest <br> level of <br> sshool <br> sliteracy <br> literay <br> progame <br> INMME] <br> attended <br> an | How <br> many <br> years of <br> school <br> shid <br> did <br> [NAME] <br> complete <br> at thate <br> level? <br> lever | What is [NAME]'s marital status? |
|  | P09 | P12 | P17 | P18a | P18b | P29 |
| 1 | $\underline{-1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C C D C D C D C } \\ & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L_I | L_I | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced   |
| 2 | + |  | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L | 1 | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C C D C D C D D C D C } \\ & \hline \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L | L | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 4 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C C D C D C D C } \\ & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended <br> 2. Has ever attended <br> 3. Is currently attended | L_I | L_I | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 5 | + | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C C D C D C D C } \\ & \hline \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L | L_I | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 6 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { D C D C } \\ \hline \square \square \square \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1. Has never attended <br> 2. Has ever attended <br> 3. Is currently attended | L | L_I | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  1. |
| 7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D D C D C D C D C } \\ & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L | L | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C D C C D C D C } \\ & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L _ | L_I | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C C D C D C D C } \\ & \hline \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L | L_I | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 10 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { D C D C } \\ \hline \square \square \square \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | $\square$ | L-1 | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 11 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C C D C D C D C } \\ & \hline \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L_1 | L-1 | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D D C D C D C D C } \\ & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L_I | L_I | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 13 | L_ - I | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C C D C D C D C } \\ & \hline \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended | L | L-1 | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 14 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C D D C D C D C } \\ & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. Has never attended } \\ & \text { 2. Has ever attended } \\ & \text { 3. Is currently attended } \end{aligned}$ | L_I | - | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 5. Divorced  |
| 15 | -1 - - | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D C D C C D C D C D D C } \\ & \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \end{aligned}$ | 1. Has never attended <br> 2. Has never attended <br> 3. Is currently attended | L_I | L_I | 1. Never married 2. Married <br> 3. Separated 4. Widowed <br> 3. Divorced  |
| P12: Type of disability (D) Causes (C) |  |  | P18a: Level |  | P18b Year completed |  |
| 1. Seeing <br> 2. Hearing <br> 3. Speaking <br> 4. Walking/Climbing <br> 5. Learning/Concentratin <br> 6. Other |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0123 \\ & 0123456 \\ & 0123 \\ & 01234567 \\ & 0123456 \\ & 0123467+ \end{aligned}$ |  |

## REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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[^0]:    1 Integrated Household Living Conditions Surveys (EICV's) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS's)

