



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Final Results

# Main indicators report

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA





THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

## Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Final Results  
**Main indicators report**

January 2014



The Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (2012 RPHC) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Field work was conducted from August 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012. The funding for the RPHC was provided by the Government of Rwanda, World Bank (WB), the UKAID (Former DFID), European Union (EU), One UN, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN Women.

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

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Final Results: **Main indicators report**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDR	Crude Death Rate
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo,
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EU	European Union
FARG	<i>Fonds d'Assistance aux Rescapés du Génocide</i>
GAR	Gross Attendance Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HHR	Household Headship Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MACB	Mean age at Childbearing
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMI	Military Medical Insurance
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NRR	Net Reproduction Rate
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC4	Fourth Population and Housing Census
RP	Residential Promiscuity
SBR	Standardized Birth Rate
SNR	<i>Service National du Recensement</i>
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development (formerly DFID)
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UR	Unemployment Rate
WB	World Bank

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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

  
Claver GATETE



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





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  
**MURANGWA Yusu**

Director General,  
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda





## I. OVERVIEW OF THE FOURTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

### 1.1 Context and justification

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

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

### 1.3 Census phases

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

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

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

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

## II. POPULATION SIZE, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION, STRUCTURE AND EVOLUTION SINCE 1978

### 2.1 Size and Spatial Distribution of the Population

Table 1: Distribution of the Rwandan resident population in 2012 by sex, Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Sex			Population share (% of the total population)
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
<b>RWANDA</b>	<b>10,515,973</b>	<b>5,064,868</b>	<b>5,451,105</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Kigali City				
Total	1,132,686	586,123	546,563	10.8
Nyarugenge	284,561	148,132	136,429	2.7
Gasabo	529,561	274,546	255,015	5.0
Kicukiro	318,564	163,445	155,119	3.0
South				
Total	2,589,975	1,233,754	1,356,221	24.6
Nyanza	323,719	157,650	166,069	3.1
Gisagara	322,506	150,455	172,051	3.1
Nyaruguru	294,334	139,279	155,055	2.8
Huye	328,398	158,104	170,294	3.1
Nyamagabe	341,491	161,219	180,272	3.2
Ruhango	319,885	152,075	167,810	3.0
Muhanga	319,141	152,783	166,358	3.0
Kamonyi	340,501	162,189	178,312	3.2
West				
Total	2,471,239	1,168,445	1,302,794	23.5
Karongi	331,808	156,073	175,735	3.2
Rutsiro	324,654	154,044	170,610	3.1
Rubavu	403,662	194,989	208,673	3.8
Nyabihu	294,740	137,799	156,941	2.8
Ngororero	333,713	154,591	179,122	3.2
Rusizi	400,858	192,528	208,330	3.8
Nyamasheke	381,804	178,421	203,383	3.6
North				
Total	1,726,370	818,456	907,914	16.4
Rulindo	287,681	135,625	152,056	2.7
Gakenke	338,234	159,366	178,868	3.2
Musanze	368,267	174,399	193,868	3.5
Burera	336,582	160,395	176,187	3.2
Gicumbi	395,606	188,671	206,935	3.8
East				
Total	2,595,703	1,258,090	1,337,613	24.7
Rwamagana	313,461	153,607	159,854	3.0
Nyagatare	465,855	228,325	237,530	4.4
Gatsibo	433,020	207,669	225,351	4.1
Kayonza	344,157	166,720	177,437	3.3
Kirehe	340,368	163,790	176,578	3.2
Ngoma	336,928	161,769	175,159	3.2
Bugesera	361,914	176,210	185,704	3.4

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The 4<sup>th</sup> Rwandan Population and Housing Census (PHC) have enumerated 10,515,973 residents in Rwanda.
- The population is predominantly female; 5,451,105 are women corresponding to 51.8% of the total population.
- The Eastern, Southern and Western Provinces are the mostly populated provinces with respectively over 2.5 million residents. They account respectively for 25 to 26% of the total population of Rwanda. Kigali City and the Northern Province have respectively 1.1 million inhabitants and 1.7 million inhabitants, corresponding to respectively 11% and 16% of the total resident Population.
- The population of the Districts varies from 285 thousands (Nyarugenge, Kigali City) to 530 thousands (Gasabo, Kigali City). However most of the Districts have a population size between 300 and 400 thousands.

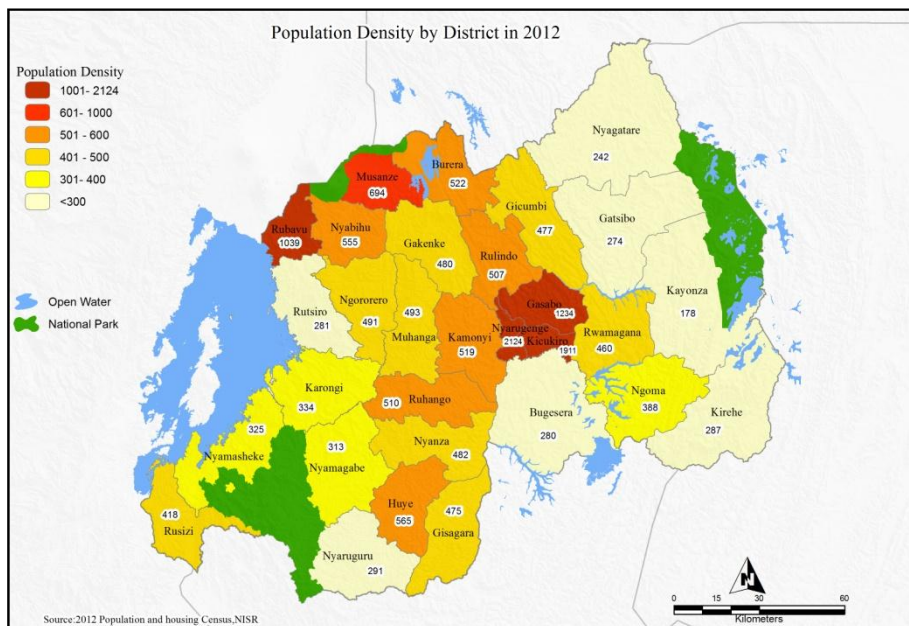
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Table 2: Population density of Rwanda in 2012 by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Population size	Population density (Inhabitants per Square km)
RWANDA	10,515,973	415
Kigali City		
Total	1,132,686	1,552
Nyarugenge	284,561	2,124
Gasabo	529,561	1,234
Kicukiro	318,564	1,911
South		
Total	2,589,975	434
Nyanza	323,719	482
Gisagara	322,506	475
Nyaruguru	294,334	291
Huye	328,398	565
Nyamagabe	341,491	313
Ruhango	319,885	510
Muhanga	319,141	493
Kamonyi	340,501	519
West		
Total	2,471,239	420
Karongi	331,808	334
Rutsiro	324,654	281
Rubavu	403,662	1,039
Nyabihu	294,740	555
Ngororero	333,713	491
Rusizi	400,858	418
Nyamasheke	381,804	325
North		
Total	1,726,370	527
Rulindo	287,681	507
Gakenke	338,234	480
Musanze	368,267	694
Burera	336,582	522
Gicumbi	395,606	477
East		
Total	2,595,703	274
Rwamagana	313,461	460
Nyagatare	465,855	242
Gatsibo	433,020	274
Kayonza	344,157	178
Kirehe	340,368	287
Ngoma	336,928	388
Bugesera	361,914	280

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

Figure 1: Population Density of Rwanda by District in 2012



Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa with 415 inhabitants per square kilometre.
- By Province, Kigali City is the most densely populated with 1,552 inhabitants per square kilometre, followed by the Northern Province with 527 inhabitants per square kilometre. The Eastern Province is the less densely populated Province with 274 inhabitants per square kilometre.
- Population density is high in all Districts but varies tremendously from one District to another. The least densely populated Districts are found in the Eastern Province (178 in Kayanza, 280 in Bugesera). The most densely populated Districts are the Kigali City's ones: Nyarugenge (2,124), Kicukiro (1,911) and Gasabo (1,234). Rubavu in the Western Province has the highest population density outside Kigali City with 1,039 inhabitants per square kilometre.
- The population density which was already high in 1978 (183 inhabitants per square kilometre) has more than doubled in 34 years, reaching 415 inhabitants per square kilometre in 2012. It was in 272 in 1991 and 321 in 2002.



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 3: Size and percentage of the population living in urban and in rural areas by Provinces and Districts

Provinces and Districts	Count			%		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
RWANDA	10,515,973	1,737,684	8,778,289	100	16.5	83.5
Kigali City						
Total	1,132,686	859,332	273,354	100	75.9	24.1
Nyarugenge	284,561	214,020	70,541	100	75.2	24.8
Gasabo	529,561	365,371	164,190	100	69.0	31.0
Kicukiro	318,564	279,941	38,623	100	87.9	12.1
South						
Total	2,589,975	229,766	2,360,209	100	8.9	91.1
Nyanza	323,719	25,417	298,302	100	7.9	92.1
Gisagara	322,506	5,011	317,495	100	1.6	98.4
Nyaruguru	294,334	5,922	288,412	100	2.0	98.0
Huye	328,398	52,768	275,630	100	16.1	83.9
Nyamagabe	341,491	24,946	316,545	100	7.3	92.7
Ruhango	319,885	26,059	293,826	100	8.1	91.9
Muhanga	319,141	50,608	268,533	100	15.9	84.1
Kamonyi	340,501	39,035	301,466	100	11.5	88.5
West						
Total	2,471,239	301,312	2,169,927	100	12.2	87.8
Karongi	331,808	22,756	309,052	100	6.9	93.1
Rutsiro	324,654	7,034	317,620	100	2.2	97.8
Rubavu	403,662	149,209	254,453	100	37.0	63.0
Nyabihu	294,740	40,673	254,067	100	13.8	86.2
Ngororero	333,713	12,245	321,468	100	3.7	96.3
Rusizi	400,858	63,258	337,600	100	15.8	84.2
Nyamasheke	381,804	6,137	375,667	100	1.6	98.4
North						
Total	1,726,370	160,808	1,565,562	100	9.3	90.7
Rulindo	287,681	8,630	279,051	100	3.0	97.0
Gakenke	338,234	9,347	328,887	100	2.8	97.2
Musanze	368,267	102,082	266,185	100	27.7	72.3
Burera	336,582	6,205	330,377	100	1.8	98.2
Gicumbi	395,606	34,544	361,062	100	8.7	91.3
East						
Total	2,595,703	186,466	2,409,237	100	7.2	92.8
Rwamagana	313,461	26,959	286,502	100	8.6	91.4
Nyagatare	465,855	47,480	418,375	100	10.2	89.8
Gatsibo	433,020	23,914	409,106	100	5.5	94.5
Kayanza	344,157	34,008	310,149	100	9.9	90.1
Kirehe	340,368	10,083	330,285	100	3.0	97.0
Ngoma	336,928	15,236	321,692	100	4.5	95.5
Bugesera	361,914	28,786	333,128	100	8.0	92.0

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Rwandan population is predominantly rural: 83.5% of the resident population (8,778,289 inhabitants) live in rural areas vs. 16.5% in urban areas.
- Kigali City is the most urbanized Province with 76% of its population residing in urban areas. The second most urbanized Province is the West with only 12% of its population living in urban areas. It is closely followed by the North and the South (9%) and the East (7%).
- The urbanization rate varies greatly by District, from 1.6% to 88%. All the Districts of Kigali City are virtually entirely urban while in the other provinces only one to three districts have more than 10% of the population living in urban areas. Rubavu in the West and Musanze in the North are the most urbanized Districts outside Kigali City with respectively 37% and 28% of their population living in urban areas.

Table 4: Number and population share (%) of some specific interventions target groups by sex

Age groups (years)	Population			%		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<1	309,557	154,732	154,825	2.9	1.5	1.5
<5	1,540,027	768,049	771,978	14.6	7.3	7.3
1-4	1,230,470	613,317	617,153	11.7	5.8	5.9
3-6	1,280,857	637,995	642,862	12.2	6.1	6.1
0-15	4,561,885	2,263,071	2,298,814	43.4	21.5	21.9
0-17	5,015,128	2,486,716	2,528,412	47.7	23.6	24.0
7-12	1,712,459	847,951	864,508	16.3	8.1	8.2
13-18	1,365,771	671,825	693,946	13.0	6.4	6.6
14+	6,407,360	3,023,393	3,383,967	60.9	28.8	32.2
14-35	4,166,777	2,033,130	2,133,647	39.6	19.3	20.3
15-24	2,141,460	1,046,279	1,095,181	20.4	9.9	10.4
15-49			2,646,427			25.2
16-64	5,618,699	2,671,047	2,947,652	53.4	25.4	28.0
16+	5,954,088	2,801,797	3,152,291	56.6	26.6	30.0
18+	5,500,845	2,578,152	2,922,693	52.3	24.5	27.8
21+	4,848,900	2,260,005	2,588,895	46.1	21.5	24.6
60+	511,738	207,239	304,499	4.9	2.0	2.9
65+	335,389	130,750	204,639	3.2	1.2	1.9
Total Resident Population	10,515,973	5,064,868	5,451,105	100	48.2	51.8

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Some age groups are targets of specific interventions. For instance children under five for immunization programs, children in primary school age (7-12), people in the official working age group (16-64 years), etc.
- Knowing the size of such groups is of great importance for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs targeting such groups. Table 4 gives the size of the main interventions target groups by sex.

## 2.2 Evolution of the size and spatial distribution of the population between 1978 and 2012

Table 5: Evolution of the size of the resident population of Rwanda by sex between 1978 and 2012

Population size and Growth rate by date	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Population size			
1978	4,831,527	2,363,177	2,468,350
1991	7,157,551	3,488,612	3,668,939
2002	8,128,553	3,879,448	4,249,105
2012	10,515,973	5,064,868	5,451,105
Average annual growth rate (%)			
1978-1991	3.1	3.0	3.1
1991-2002	1.2	1.0	1.3
2002-2012	2.6	2.7	2.5
1978-2012	2.3	2.3	2.4

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The Rwandan population has regularly increased over time, doubling between 1978 (4.8 million) and 2012 (10.5 million).
- The increase was steady between 1978 and 1991 and between 2002 and 2012 as reflected by the respective average annual growth rates of 3.1% and 2.6%. In contrast the population growth was slow between 1991 and 2002 (1.2% annually), reflecting the high death toll of the 1990 war and the 1994 genocide.

### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure of the Population

Table 6: 5-year age-sex distribution (Count) of the resident population by Area of residence

5-year age group	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	10,515,973	5,064,868	5,451,105	1,737,684	891,806	845,878	8,778,289	4,173,062	4,605,227
0-4	1,540,027	768,049	771,978	227,304	113,812	113,492	1,312,723	654,237	658,486
5-9	1,522,986	757,421	765,565	201,869	101,037	100,832	1,321,117	656,384	664,733
10-14	1,265,070	623,440	641,630	177,415	86,792	90,623	1,087,655	536,648	551,007
15-19	1,113,075	546,863	566,212	191,283	89,080	102,203	921,792	457,783	464,009
20-24	1,028,385	499,416	528,969	226,403	116,135	110,268	801,982	383,281	418,701
25-29	928,094	456,642	471,452	210,979	115,731	95,248	717,115	340,911	376,204
30-34	760,884	367,917	392,967	159,954	88,917	71,037	600,930	279,000	321,930
35-39	509,666	232,822	276,844	99,329	53,503	45,826	410,337	179,319	231,018
40-44	415,560	190,876	224,684	71,690	39,627	32,063	343,870	151,249	192,621
45-49	340,856	155,557	185,299	50,444	27,836	22,608	290,412	127,721	162,691
50-54	338,309	151,797	186,512	41,411	22,327	19,084	296,898	129,470	167,428
55-59	241,323	106,829	134,494	26,804	13,997	12,807	214,519	92,832	121,687
60-64	176,349	76,489	99,860	18,648	9,343	9,305	157,701	67,146	90,555
65-69	102,543	40,176	62,367	10,805	4,664	6,141	91,738	35,512	56,226
70-74	92,285	35,351	56,934	9,137	3,723	5,414	83,148	31,628	51,520
75-79	60,228	23,470	36,758	6,134	2,417	3,717	54,094	21,053	33,041
80-84	45,014	18,167	26,847	4,349	1,626	2,723	40,665	16,541	24,124
85+	35,319	13,586	21,733	3,726	1,239	2,487	31,593	12,347	19,246

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The Rwandan population is young as shown by the age pyramid (Figure 2), reflecting the high level of fertility in the recent past.
- The elderly accounts for a very small part of the total population, a sign of high levels of mortality.
- The age-sex structure of the urban population is quite different from the rural one (Figure 3). The pyramid of the rural area is similar to the national one. The urban population is more dominated by adult people in the working age group, a consequence of labour migration from rural to urban areas.

Figure 2: Pyramid of the resident population of Rwanda in 2012

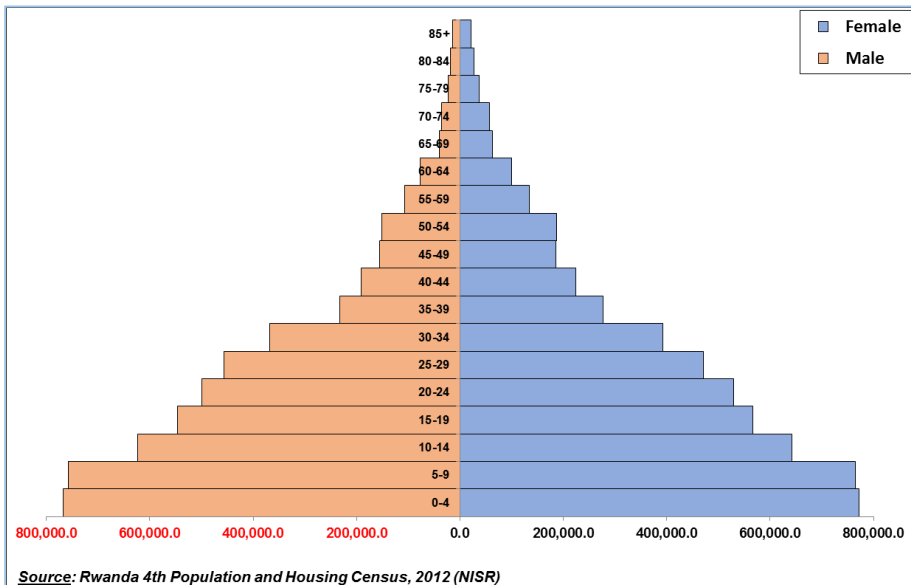
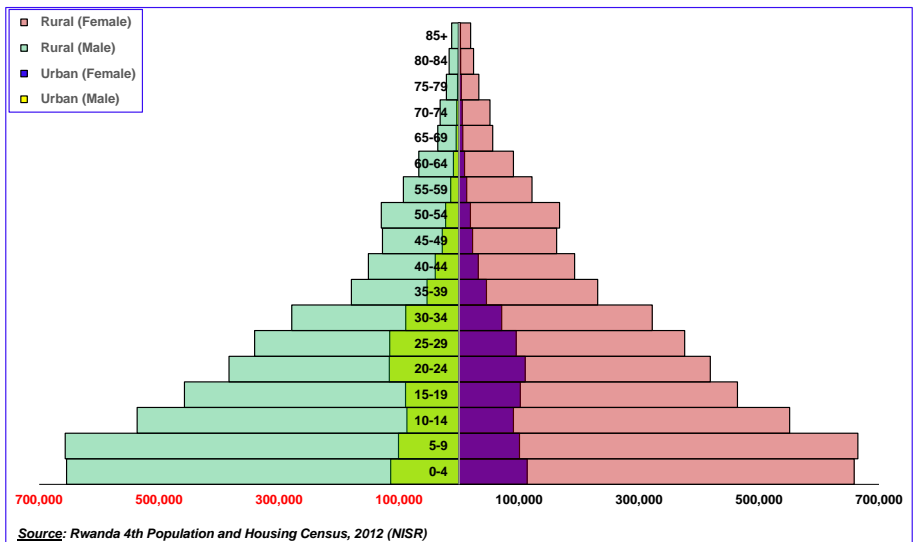


Figure 3: Pyramid of the urban and rural resident populations of Rwanda in 2012



## 2.4 Migration

- Two types of migration are analysed here: lifetime migration and recent migration. A lifetime migrant is a person whose residence at the time of the census is different from his place of birth. A recent migrant is a person whose residence at the time of the census is different from his previous one in the last 5 years preceding the census.
- Both type of migration can be defined considering the Province or the District.

**Table 7:** Lifetime migration matrix by Province\*

Province of Birth (Origin)	Province of residence(Destination)					Out - migrants
	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	
Kigali City	587,242	23,835	8,643	12,734	63,773	108,985
South	192,120	2,460,967	19,095	8,989	142,088	362,292
West	108,011	44,925	2,359,762	16,853	101,182	270,971
North	72,577	7,810	12,880	1,655,208	269,058	362,325
East	62,054	12,167	4,202	8,714	1,879,403	87,137
Foreign born	108,918	39,193	63,050	20,352	138,718	370,231
Not - Stated	1,764	1,078	3,607	3,520	1,481	
In-migrants	543,680	127,930	107,870	67,642	714,819	1,561,941

\* This table include Rwanda native and foreign born

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- At the time of the census 1.56 million residents were living outside their Province of birth (10% of the total population).
- The East and Kigali City are the Provinces that received the highest number of lifetime migrants since they host respectively 715 thousands and 544 thousands life migrants. In contrast Northern Provinces received less than 68 thousands life migrants.
- In terms of origin, the North and the South are the number one sending Provinces (362 thousands lifetime out-migrants each). In contrast only 87 thousands people born in the East reside outside the Province by the time of the Census.
- Overall 370 thousands foreign-born people reside in the 5 Provinces, most of them in Kigali City (109 thousands), in the East (139 thousands) and in the West (68 thousands).
- The case of the Western Province is unique in the sense that more than half of its life-time migrants (58%) are foreign-born (mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo) while they are 30% in the South and the North and 20% in Kigali City and in the East.

**Table 8:** Recent migration (in the preceding 5 years) matrix by Province

Previous Province of residence (Origin)	Current Province of residence (Destination)					Out-migrants
	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	
Kigali City	78,116	19,820	6,663	8,304	50,025	84,812
South	84,902	67,528	5,807	3,768	48,463	142,940
West	54,029	24,806	39,004	8,869	57,959	145,663
North	31,356	3,609	4,900	12,186	97,294	137,159
East	38,177	6,201	2,156	4,339	79,378	50,873
Not stated	23,204	4,214	2,695	1,194	5,864	
In-migrants	208,464	54,436	19,526	25,280	253,741	561,447

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- Overall the PHC enumerated 561 thousands recent migrants. Near half of these migrants (254 thousands) reside in the Eastern Province and 208 thousands in Kigali City. The three remaining Provinces host together less than 100 thousands migrants, with the West receiving the smallest number of migrants (less than 20 thousands).
- In terms of origin, the Southern, Western and Northern Provinces send each one quarter of the migrants, while only 51 thousands migrants (less than 1/10) previously resided in the Eastern Province.
- The Eastern Province and Kigali City receive important flows of migrants from all provinces (from 23 to 97 thousands), while other Provinces host migrants from mainly one or two other provinces. For instance migrants in the South come mainly from the West and Kigali City (24 and 20 thousands respectively), while other provinces sent together less than 15 thousand migrants to the South.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 9: Number of in and out-migrants by type of migration (lifetime and Recent) by Provinces and Districts

Provinces and Districts	Lifetime migration				Recent migration (in the 5 preceding years)			
	Current population	Number of in-migrants	Number of out-migrants	Net Migration	Current population	Number of in-migrants	Number of out-migrants	Net Migration
Rwanda	10,515,973	2,093,649	1,723,418	370,231	10,515,973	837,659	837,659	0
Kigali City								
Nyarugenge	284,561	144,672	61,422	83,250	284,561	59,291	54,174	5,117
Gasabo	529,561	268,425	70,371	198,054	529,561	133,281	63,244	70,037
Kicukiro	318,564	197,816	44,425	153,391	318,564	94,008	45,510	48,498
South								
Nyanza	323,719	55,487	56,430	-32,169	323,719	22,005	21,637	368
Gisagara	322,506	24,261	54,351	-42,647	322,506	7,319	20,102	-12,783
Nyaruguru	294,334	11,704	71,192	-16,893	294,334	3,239	24,485	-21,246
Huye	328,398	54,299	68,511	-41,780	328,398	20,667	26,045	-5,378
Nyamagabe	341,491	26,731	74,812	-28,209	341,491	4,725	26,452	-21,727
Ruhango	319,885	46,603	61,986	-26,895	319,885	20,883	26,196	-5,313
Muhanga	319,141	35,091	93,864	-43,352	319,141	14,666	39,973	-25,307
Kamonyi	340,501	50,512	57,904	-30,136	340,501	28,460	25,578	2,882
West								
Karongi	331,808	27,768	63,754	9,561	331,808	7,033	27,020	-19,987
Rutsiro	324,654	15,261	34,565	-5,150	324,654	2,963	17,473	-14,510
Rubavu	403,662	73,315	29,115	-17,164	403,662	24,833	15,518	9,315
Nyabihu	294,740	29,415	60,157	-27,456	294,740	6,635	33,072	-26,437
Ngororero	333,713	11,951	65,019	-53,272	333,713	4,082	35,399	-31,317
Rusizi	400,858	32,701	42,906	-24,363	400,858	8,933	22,000	-13,067
Nyamasheke	381,804	11,747	69,743	-58,898	381,804	4,051	34,185	-30,134
North								
Rulindo	287,681	18,543	83,165	-68,550	287,681	8,041	30,169	-22,128
Gakenke	338,234	10,845	109,322	-82,467	338,234	3,651	44,229	-40,578
Musanze	368,267	35,643	54,361	35,259	368,267	15,318	23,995	-8,677
Burera	336,582	14,615	71,721	172,616	336,582	3,766	22,856	-19,090
Gicumbi	395,606	26,855	82,615	40,656	395,606	6,690	28,096	-21,406
East								
Rwamagana	313,461	89,620	49,191	72,490	313,461	43,978	24,360	19,618
Nyagatare	465,855	244,337	16,151	45,498	465,855	100,381	11,841	88,540
Gatsibo	433,020	123,271	40,799	64,431	433,020	43,563	21,446	22,117
Kayonza	344,157	123,601	27,639	-27,639	344,157	52,285	15,162	37,123
Kirehe	340,368	121,681	23,220	-23,220	340,368	38,238	15,772	22,466
Ngoma	336,928	61,649	29,308	-29,308	336,928	23,061	15,298	7,763
Bugesera	361,914	105,230	55,399	-55,399	361,914	31,613	26,372	5,241

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)



- The majority of the Districts (20 out of 30) sent more lifetime migrants than they received. The ones that received more than they sent are in Kigali City (all 3 Districts), in the West (Karongi), in the North (Musanze, Burera and Gicumbi) and in the East (Rwamagana, Nyagatare and Gatsibo).
- In terms of recent migration, the general pattern is similar to the lifetime migration; the majority of the Districts (17 out of 30) sent more migrants than they receive). However there are some noticeable differences: All 7 Districts in the East are more “receivers” than “senders”, two in the South become “receivers” (Nyanza and Kamonyi), and none of the North is “receiver”.
- The difference in the patterns of recent and lifetime migration reflects the change in the flows of migration that occurred in the recent past in Rwanda with the East becoming a major destination for migrants. More specifically the new major destinations are Kayonza, Kirehe, Ngoma and Bugesera in the East, Rubavu in the West, and in a least extent Kamonyi and Nyanza in the South. In contrast some Districts that used to be a favourite destination of migrants in the past receive less now migrants (Musanze, Burera and Gicumbi in the North and Karongi in the West).

### III. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

#### 3.1 Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Population

Table 10: Distribution (%) of the resident population by nationality by Province

Nationality	Province					
	Rwanda	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Total	10,515,973	1,132,686	2,589,975	2,471,239	1,726,370	2,595,703
Rwandan	10,416,164	1,116,269	2,570,503	2,446,191	1,709,554	2,573,647
Foreigners	87,346	14,911	18,179	20,734	13,066	20,456
Not Stated	12,463	1,506	1,293	4,314	3,750	1,600
% of foreigners	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

Table 11: Distribution (count) of the resident population by nationality by Province

Nationality	Total	Province				
		Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Total	10,515,973	1,132,686	2,589,975	2,471,239	1,726,370	2,595,703
Rwandan						
All	10,416,164	1,116,269	2,570,503	2,446,191	1,709,554	2,573,647
Rwanda only	10,395,104	1,109,506	2,567,468	2,442,870	1,707,908	2,567,352
Rwanda & other	21,060	6,763	3,035	3,321	1,646	6,295
Foreigners						
All	87,346	14,911	18,179	20,734	13,066	20,456
DRC	61,106	5,389	12,248	19,828	12,118	11,523
Burundi	14,205	1,654	4,972	237	43	7,299
Uganda	4,395	2,676	238	108	511	862
Kenya	1,479	1,281	43	79	26	50
Tanzania	864	410	82	22	21	329
Other Africans	1,210	803	90	128	58	131
Asia	2,336	1,422	331	186	211	186
Europe	1,033	730	131	95	44	33
America	698	531	42	51	34	40
Oceania	20	15	2	0	0	3
Not Stated	12,463	1,506	1,293	4,314	3,750	1,600

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Rwanda host few foreigners; only 87 thousands out of 10.5 million residents are foreigners and 12 thousands of nationality not stated. Overall 99.1% of the resident population are Rwandan (Table 12).
- Most of the 87 thousands foreigners are from the neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC (61 thousands), Burundi (14 thousands) and Uganda (4 thousands).
- The number of foreigners varies from 13 thousands in the North to 20 thousands in the West.

**Table 12:** Distribution (count and %) of the resident population by religious affiliation by area of residence

Religious affiliation	Count			%		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Total	10,515,973	1,737,684	8,778,289	100	100	100
Catholic	4,599,371	611,129	3,988,242	43.7	35.2	45.4
Protestant	3,967,592	691,120	3,276,472	37.7	39.8	37.3
Adventist	1,242,174	197,631	1,044,543	11.8	11.4	11.9
Muslim	211,011	114,173	96,838	2	6.6	1.1
Jehovah witness	69,451	18,668	50,783	0.7	1.1	0.6
Traditional/Animist	1,510	242	1,268	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religion	259,150	38,125	221,025	2.5	2.2	2.5
No religion	25,344	7,128	18,216	0.2	0.4	0.2
Not stated	140,370	59,468	80,902	1.3	3.4	0.9

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- Religious affiliation is quasi-universal in Rwanda; only 0.2% of the resident population follows no religion.
- Christianity is the predominant religion with more than 93% being Catholic (44%), Protestant (38%) or Adventist (12%).
- Muslims account for 2% and followers of traditional religions for less than 1%.

### 3.2 Educational Characteristics of the Population

Table 13: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 15 years and above by language(s) of literacy\* by Province

Language(s) of literacy	Rwanda	Province				
		Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Count	6,187,890	750,404	1,531,022	1,410,080	1,014,657	1,481,727
Percentage						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kinyarwanda only	48.8	45.4	51.0	46.5	50.1	49.7
English only	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
French only	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kinyarwanda and English	6.6	7.4	5.3	7.1	6.6	6.9
Kinyarwanda and French	3.1	5.3	2.1	3.3	3.3	2.7
English and French	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kinyarwanda, English and French	5.8	12.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.1
Other	3.7	13.9	1.8	3.0	1.8	2.7
None	29.4	11.7	31.9	32.5	31.1	31.7
Not Stated	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.9

\* Literacy means here being able to read, to write and to understand the language

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Only 68% of the Rwandan population aged 15 and above is literate (capable to read, write and understand) in at least one language.
- Overall 65% is literate in one of the three official languages of the country: Kinyarwanda, English and French.
- Kinyarwanda is the most widespread language of literacy; 49% of the 15 and above can read, write and understand it, 7% along with English, 3% along with French and 6% along with both English and French.
- Only very few people are literate only in English or French or both (0.3%).
- Literacy varies a lot across provinces: Kigali City has the lowest illiteracy rate (11.7%), three times smaller than in other provinces (around 32 %).
- The trends in the language of literacy observed at the national level is the same as at the provincial level with the exception of Kigali City having 13% of its population literate in the three official languages and another 14% in a different language. These percentages do not exceed 3% in any other province.

**Table 14:** Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 3 years and above by highest level of educational attainment by sex and area of residence

Highest level of educational attainment by Area of residence	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Total	100	100	100
No education	25.5	22.8	27.9
Pre-primary	3.5	3.6	3.4
Primary	56.7	58.1	55.3
Post-primary	0.8	0.8	0.7
Secondary	10.8	11.4	10.2
University	1.9	2.4	1.5
Not stated	1.0	1	1
<b>Urban</b>			
Total	100	100	100
No education	14.4	13	15.8
Pre-primary	4.1	4	4.3
Primary	48.1	48.4	47.8
Post-primary	1	1	1
Secondary	23	23.3	22.8
University	8.3	9.3	7.2
Not stated	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Rural</b>			
Total	100	100	100
No education	27.7	24.9	30.2
Pre-primary	3.4	3.5	3.3
Primary	58.4	60.2	56.7
Post-primary	0.7	0.8	0.7
Secondary	8.3	8.8	7.9
University	0.7	0.9	0.4
Not stated	0.9	0.9	0.9

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

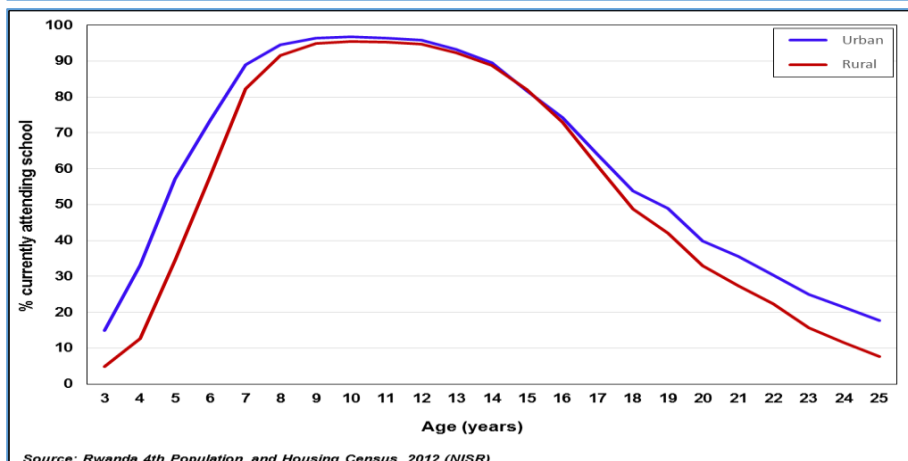
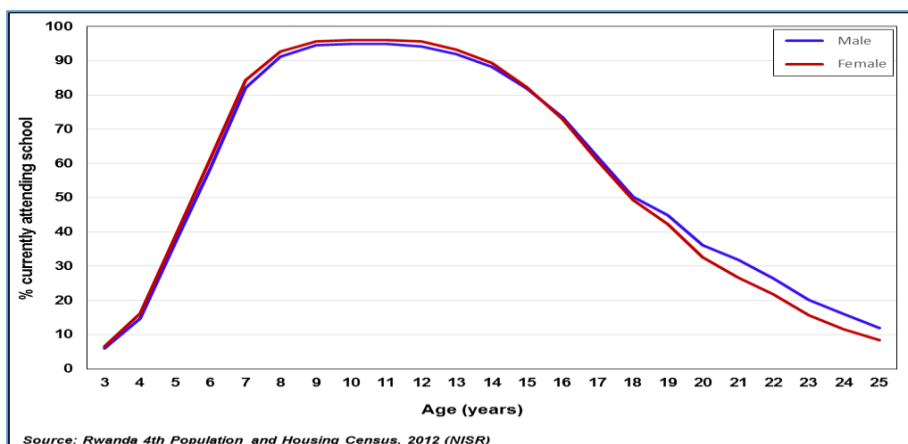
- Education is not universal among the Rwandan population aged 3 years and above; a quarter of them has received no education.
- Those educated are generally of primary level (57%) or secondary level (11%). Few (2%) reach university.
- Level of educational attainment varies both by sex and across area of residence.
  - Urban dwellers are better educated than the rural population (28% of the latter is not educated vs. 14% of the first).
  - Females are less educated than males; 28% has no education vs. 23% of the males. Moreover educated males tend to have highest level of education than females.
  - The gender difference is more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Table 15:** Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 7-18 years by school attendance by area of residence and sex

School attendance status	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Count	3,078,230	1,519,776	1,558,454	448,897	216,488	232,409	2,629,333	1,303,288	1,326,045
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Currently attending	84.5	84.1	84.9	85.0	86.7	83.4	84.4	83.7	85.1
No longer attending	9.9	9.7	10.0	11.3	9.4	13.1	9.6	9.8	9.5
Never attended	5.7	6.2	5.1	3.7	3.9	3.6	6.0	6.6	5.4

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

**Figure 4:** Percentage of the resident population aged 3 to 25 currently attending school by age by sex and area of residence



- In Rwanda school attendance is mandatory from age 7 to 18. However this is not fully implemented yet since only 84.5% of the children aged 7-18 was currently attending school at the time of the census; 10% has dropped out and 6% has never been at school.
- This pattern does not vary by sex or by area of residence.
- In contrast Figure 4 and Figure 5 below show that school attendance varies a lot by children's age. It is maximal between ages 8 and 14 (above 90%) and minimal outside this range.
- Low level of school attendance after age 15 is a consequence of the drop-out, while low attendance level at young age is due to late enrolment and the fact that school attendance is not mandatory before age 7.
- There are slight variations in school attendance by age by sex and some differences between urban and rural areas before age 9 and after age 15. At those percentage of children attending school is smaller in rural areas.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 16: Percentage currently attending school among the children aged 7-12 (primary school-age group) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	92.5	91.8	93.2	94.7	94.5	95.0	92.2	91.3	92.9
Kigali City									
Total	94.0	93.7	94.2	95.3	95.3	95.3	90.7	89.6	91.7
Nyarugenge	94.6	94.3	94.9	95.8	95.7	95.9	91.5	90.7	92.3
Gasabo	92.9	92.5	93.4	94.2	94.2	94.2	90.8	89.5	92.0
Kicukiro	95.1	95.1	95.1	96.1	96.2	96.1	88.9	88.4	89.4
South									
Total	92.1	91.2	93.0	95.2	94.6	95.9	91.8	90.9	92.8
Nyanza	91.6	90.6	92.7	96.6	96.0	97.2	91.3	90.2	92.4
Gisagara	87.5	86.1	88.9	90.8	89.7	91.8	87.5	86.0	88.9
Nyaruguru	89.1	88.0	90.3	95.5	94.9	96.0	89.0	87.8	90.2
Huye	92.4	91.1	93.6	94.7	93.9	95.5	92.1	90.8	93.3
Nyamagabe	91.0	90.0	91.9	95.8	94.8	96.7	90.7	89.7	91.6
Ruhango	93.0	92.3	93.8	94.6	94.0	95.2	92.9	92.1	93.7
Muhanga	97.2	96.7	97.6	96.7	96.4	97.0	97.2	96.8	97.7
Kamonyi	95.1	94.6	95.6	93.9	93.1	94.7	95.2	94.8	95.7
West									
Total	91.5	90.8	92.2	92.6	92.1	93.1	91.4	90.6	92.1
Karongi	94.3	93.4	95.1	96.3	95.9	96.7	94.1	93.3	95.0
Rutsiro	90.6	89.6	91.7	93.3	92.8	93.7	90.6	89.5	91.6
Rubavu	86.1	85.4	86.7	92.1	91.7	92.5	82.9	82.1	83.7
Nyabihu	92.9	92.1	93.6	95.6	94.9	96.3	92.5	91.7	93.2
Ngororero	92.0	91.2	92.7	96.0	96.1	96.0	91.8	91.0	92.6
Rusizi	91.4	90.8	91.9	89.5	88.8	90.2	91.7	91.2	92.2
Nyamasheke	94.7	94.1	95.2	93.4	92.7	94.0	94.7	94.1	95.2
North									
Total	95.6	95.0	96.1	96.2	95.9	96.5	95.5	94.9	96.1
Rulindo	96.2	95.6	96.7	97.2	96.6	97.8	96.1	95.5	96.7
Gakenke	96.8	96.2	97.3	96.9	96.7	97.2	96.8	96.2	97.3
Musanze	95.4	95.0	95.9	96.5	96.3	96.7	95.0	94.5	95.6
Burera	93.9	93.3	94.5	94.8	94.4	95.2	93.9	93.3	94.5
Gicumbi	95.8	95.1	96.4	95.1	94.8	95.5	95.8	95.2	96.5
East									
Total	91.3	90.5	92.0	94.7	94.4	95.0	91.0	90.2	91.8
Rwamagana	93.7	93.0	94.4	96.8	96.6	97.1	93.4	92.7	94.2
Nyagatare	90.2	89.6	90.9	92.8	92.6	93.1	90.0	89.3	90.7
Gatsibo	91.4	90.6	92.1	95.8	95.7	95.9	91.1	90.3	91.9
Kayonza	93.3	92.8	93.8	95.2	95.3	95.1	93.1	92.5	93.7
Kirehe	90.4	89.5	91.3	92.9	91.8	94.1	90.3	89.5	91.2
Ngoma	91.2	90.3	92.0	96.5	96.4	96.7	91.0	90.1	91.8
Bugesera	89.6	88.5	90.6	94.4	93.6	95.3	89.2	88.1	90.3

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)



- School attendance among children aged 7-12 is widespread; 92.5% of them were attending school at the time of the census.
- School attendance varies slightly across the provinces (from 91% in the East to 94% in Kigali City) and a little more by Districts (from 87.5% in Gisagara, South to 99% in Gakenke, North).
- Variations by area of residence and by sex are small.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

**Table 17:** Percentage currently attending school among the children aged 13-18 years 12 (secondary school-age group) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	68.4	67.8	69.0	73.6	74.3	72.9	67.6	66.7	68.4
Kigali City									
Total	70.3	71.3	69.4	73.5	75.5	71.7	61.8	60.6	63.1
Nyarugenge	70.5	71.8	69.4	74.0	76.1	72.1	61.3	60.6	62.0
Gasabo	67.9	68.4	67.4	71.0	72.8	69.4	62.3	60.7	63.8
Kicukiro	74.1	75.8	72.6	76.2	78.4	74.3	61.0	59.8	62.1
South									
Total	67.6	66.5	68.6	74.1	73.6	74.5	67.0	66.0	68.1
Nyanza	65.3	64.3	66.3	74.9	74.6	75.3	64.5	63.5	65.5
Gisagara	60.7	59.7	61.6	66.4	64.1	68.8	60.6	59.7	61.5
Nyaruguru	66.1	65.2	67.0	71.3	68.7	74.0	66.0	65.1	66.9
Huye	66.5	65.3	67.7	73.6	73.8	73.4	65.5	64.1	66.9
Nyamagabe	67.6	66.7	68.5	75.7	73.9	77.4	67.1	66.2	67.9
Ruhango	68.8	68.0	69.6	73.7	72.9	74.5	68.4	67.6	69.2
Muhanga	73.5	72.4	74.5	76.3	77.5	75.3	73.0	71.7	74.4
Kamonyi	72.3	71.0	73.6	72.1	70.8	73.4	72.3	71.0	73.6
West									
Total	67.0	66.4	67.6	70.1	69.9	70.3	66.6	66.0	67.2
Karongi	71.4	70.5	72.4	72.8	72.5	73.1	71.3	70.3	72.3
Rutsiro	64.4	63.8	65.0	72.5	72.1	72.8	64.3	63.6	64.9
Rubavu	60.9	61.2	60.7	69.0	69.5	68.6	56.5	56.6	56.5
Nyabihu	69.4	68.3	70.5	76.0	74.6	77.4	68.4	67.3	69.4
Ngororero	66.5	65.8	67.2	75.4	75.3	75.6	66.2	65.4	66.9
Rusizi	67.0	66.5	67.4	66.4	65.9	66.9	67.1	66.7	67.5
Nyamasheke	70.7	69.9	71.4	67.1	64.3	69.7	70.7	70.0	71.4
North									
Total	72.0	71.0	72.9	77.6	77.3	78.0	71.4	70.4	72.4
Rulindo	71.1	69.9	72.4	72.9	71.4	74.4	71.1	69.9	72.3
Gakenke	70.6	69.5	71.6	76.6	76.0	77.2	70.4	69.4	71.5
Musanze	71.9	71.3	72.4	77.9	78.1	77.8	69.6	68.7	70.4
Burera	72.4	71.7	73.1	73.9	71.4	76.4	72.4	71.7	73.0
Gicumbi	73.4	72.1	74.7	78.8	77.7	79.8	72.9	71.5	74.2
East									
Total	67.6	67.0	68.1	75.2	75.0	75.4	67.0	66.4	67.6
Rwamagana	68.5	67.6	69.5	77.1	77.3	76.8	67.8	66.7	68.8
Nyagatare	68.8	68.3	69.2	74.3	74.3	74.3	68.2	67.7	68.7
Gatsibo	72.4	72.0	72.8	76.7	76.4	77.0	72.0	71.6	72.4
Kayonza	72.4	72.0	72.8	76.7	76.4	77.0	72.0	71.6	72.4
Kirehe	67.4	66.8	68.0	71.2	70.6	71.7	67.3	66.7	67.9
Ngoma	65.5	64.8	66.2	76.7	75.4	78.1	65.1	64.4	65.8
Bugesera	62.7	62.1	63.4	73.7	73.7	73.8	61.8	61.2	62.5

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- School attendance among children aged 13-18 is far less widespread than among children aged 7-12. Only around two thirds of them (68%) were attending school at the time of the census.
- The percentage currently attending school varies by Province, from 67% in the West to 72% in the North.
- It also varies by District, from 61% in Gisagara (Southern Province) to 74% in Kicukiro (Kigali City).
- The difference by sex is in favour of females but is small (1 point of percentage only).
- School attendance among children aged 13-18 is more common in urban area (74%) than in rural area (68%).

**Table 18:** Gross and net attendance rates (%) in primary education by sex, Province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Gross Attendance Rates, GAR (%)			Net Attendance Rates, NAR (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Total	138.7	138.9	138.4	88.2	87.3	89.1
Urban	135.6	136.1	135.1	90.6	90.3	90.9
Rural	139.1	139.3	139.0	87.9	86.9	88.8
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Total	131.0	131.5	130.5	89.2	88.9	89.5
Urban	131.6	132.2	131.0	90.9	90.9	90.9
Rural	129.4	129.6	129.2	85.0	83.8	86.1
<b>South</b>						
Total	139.8	140.2	139.5	87.7	86.6	88.8
Urban	140.3	142.3	138.4	92.1	91.3	92.9
Rural	139.8	140.0	139.5	87.4	86.3	88.5
<b>West</b>						
Total	139.0	139.1	138.9	87.9	87.0	88.7
Urban	134.8	134.7	134.9	88.8	88.2	89.5
Rural	139.5	139.6	139.4	87.7	86.9	88.6
<b>North</b>						
Total	142.0	141.8	142.3	91.8	91.1	92.5
Urban	142.1	142.6	141.6	92.5	92.3	92.6
Rural	142.0	141.7	142.3	91.8	91.0	92.5
<b>East</b>						
Total	137.3	137.8	136.7	86.3	85.3	87.2
Urban	139.3	139.3	139.3	89.3	88.8	89.9
Rural	137.1	137.7	136.6	86.0	85.0	87.0

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- The high gross and net attendance rates in Table 18 reflect the pattern already described in Table 16: widespread school attendance among children of primary school age group with slight differences by sex and area of residence.
- Table 18 reveals furthermore that not all children attending primary school level are of the official age for that level (7-12 years). In fact the gross attendance rates are greater than 100% in all provinces and all areas of residence, with minor variations.

**Table 19:** Gross and net attendance rates (%) in secondary education by sex, Province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Gross Attendance Rates, GAR (%)			Net Attendance Rates, NAR (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Total	42.3	41.7	43	22	20.1	23.8
Urban	70.5	73.3	68.1	39.8	39.6	40
Rural	36.9	36	37.9	18.6	16.6	20.5
<b>Kigali City</b>						
Total	68.9	73.1	65.3	39.3	39.6	39.1
Urban	77.4	84.6	71.5	44.6	46.6	43
Rural	40.2	38	42.3	21.3	18.3	24.4
<b>South</b>						
Total	40.3	37.4	43.1	20.3	17.5	23.1
Urban	65.9	63.7	67.9	35.9	33.7	38
Rural	37.8	35	40.7	18.8	15.9	21.6
<b>West</b>						
Total	40.9	40.9	41	20.2	18.7	21.5
Urban	64.8	66	63.6	34.7	33.7	35.5
Rural	37.7	37.6	37.7	18.2	16.7	19.6
<b>North</b>						
Total	38	36.9	39	21.6	19.4	23.7
Urban	62.5	61.9	63	37.1	35.2	38.8
Rural	35.2	34.2	36.2	19.9	17.7	22
<b>East</b>						
Total	38.4	38.4	38.4	18.9	17.4	20.5
Urban	65.3	64.2	66.3	35.7	33.2	38
Rural	36.2	36.4	36	17.6	16.2	19

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- The figures in Table 21 reflect the pattern described in Table 19.
- School attendance at secondary level is far from being universal; net and gross attendance rate below 50%, meaning in particular that less than half of the Rwandan children who are supposed to attend secondary school actually attend that level.
- There are minor differences in the attendance rates by sex but very important variations by area of residence. For instance net attendance rate is 40% in urban area as compared to 19% in rural area.

### 3.3 Economic Activity and Labour Force Participation

Table 20: Labour-force participation rate (%) among the resident population aged 16 years and above by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Count (16+ years)	5,846,266	2,716,688	3,129,578	1,044,071	531,466	512,605	4,802,195	2,185,222	2,616,973
Rwanda	73.6	75.6	71.7	68.1	75.2	60.9	74.7	75.8	73.9
Kigali City									
Total	68.6	76.7	59.8	69.0	77.4	59.5	67.2	73.9	61.0
Nyarugenge	67.4	75.6	58.4	68.8	76.7	59.6	62.9	71.6	54.4
Gasabo	70.1	78.2	61.3	70.0	79.0	59.5	70.4	75.8	65.4
Kicukiro	67.3	75.3	58.7	67.9	75.9	59.3	62.0	70.5	53.9
South									
Total	71.6	73.3	70.1	69.8	74.7	65.1	71.7	73.2	70.6
Nyanza	72.3	74.0	70.8	70.0	74.1	66.2	72.5	74.0	71.2
Gisagara	74.0	74.9	73.2	71.4	69.2	73.2	74.0	75.0	73.2
Nyaruguru	65.8	66.5	65.3	65.3	67.6	63.2	65.8	66.5	65.3
Huye	68.2	70.8	66.0	66.5	73.4	59.8	68.5	70.3	67.0
Nyamagabe	61.2	63.9	59.1	64.7	69.8	60.1	61.0	63.4	59.0
Ruhango	74.6	76.2	73.3	71.2	75.0	67.5	75.0	76.3	73.8
Muhanga	79.4	80.8	78.2	71.7	77.1	66.6	80.8	81.5	80.2
Kamonyi	75.9	77.9	74.2	73.5	77.9	69.5	76.2	77.9	74.8
West									
Total	73.4	74.3	72.6	61.6	67.7	56.0	75.0	75.3	74.9
Karongi	75.3	75.4	75.3	74.9	78.3	71.7	75.4	75.1	75.6
Rutsiro	78.3	77.8	78.7	76.9	77.8	76.2	78.3	77.8	78.7
Rubavu	65.2	69.7	61.4	56.3	64.5	48.5	71.1	73.3	69.2
Nyabihu	65.3	68.5	62.6	52.3	57.5	48.0	67.3	70.3	65.0
Ngororero	80.1	80.2	79.9	66.8	72.6	61.9	80.6	80.6	80.6
Rusizi	74.3	74.1	74.5	71.2	74.3	68.2	74.9	74.1	75.5
Nyamasheke	75.2	74.6	75.7	81.0	82.1	79.9	75.1	74.4	75.6
North									
Total	78.1	78.7	77.5	71.6	74.7	68.9	78.7	79.1	78.4
Rulindo	76.4	78.2	75.0	81.5	83.3	80.1	76.3	78.0	74.8
Gakenke	80.7	81.0	80.5	79.0	80.3	77.8	80.8	81.1	80.6
Musanze	76.4	77.6	75.4	69.7	73.1	66.6	79.1	79.4	78.8
Burera	78.2	77.5	78.8	74.4	75.9	72.9	78.3	77.5	78.9
Gicumbi	78.4	78.9	77.9	72.5	75.6	69.8	78.7	79.2	78.4
East									
Total	75.2	76.6	74.0	68.9	74.5	63.4	75.7	76.8	74.8
Rwamagana	74.7	77.6	72.2	69.4	76.5	62.7	75.3	77.7	73.2
Nyagatare	74.1	75.6	72.6	73.7	77.7	69.7	74.1	75.4	73.0
Gatsibo	77.1	77.7	76.5	69.3	73.9	65.0	77.5	78.0	77.2
Kayonza	74.8	76.2	73.6	61.6	69.9	53.8	76.4	77.0	75.9
Kirehe	74.6	75.1	74.2	75.8	76.8	74.7	74.6	75.1	74.2
Ngoma	81.0	81.1	80.9	69.7	75.1	64.2	81.5	81.4	81.6
Bugesera	70.5	73.3	68.0	66.4	72.2	60.5	70.9	73.4	68.7

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The official working-age population in Rwanda (people aged 16 and above) is composed of 5.85 million individuals. Among them 3.13 million (53.5%) are females and 1.04 million (17.9%) live in urban area.
- Three quarters of them (74%) are in the labour market, either working or looking for a job (economically active).
- Labour force participation is more intense among males (76%) than among females (72%) and in rural areas (75%) than in urban areas (68%).
- By Province the labour force participation rate (LFPR) varies from 69% in Kigali City to 78% in the North.
- Variations are even greater across Districts: from 61% in Nyamagabe (Southern Province) to 81% in Ngoma (Eastern Province). In general labour force participation rate is higher in less urbanized Districts.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 21: Unemployment rate (%) among the active population aged 16 years and above by sex, Province, District and area of residence

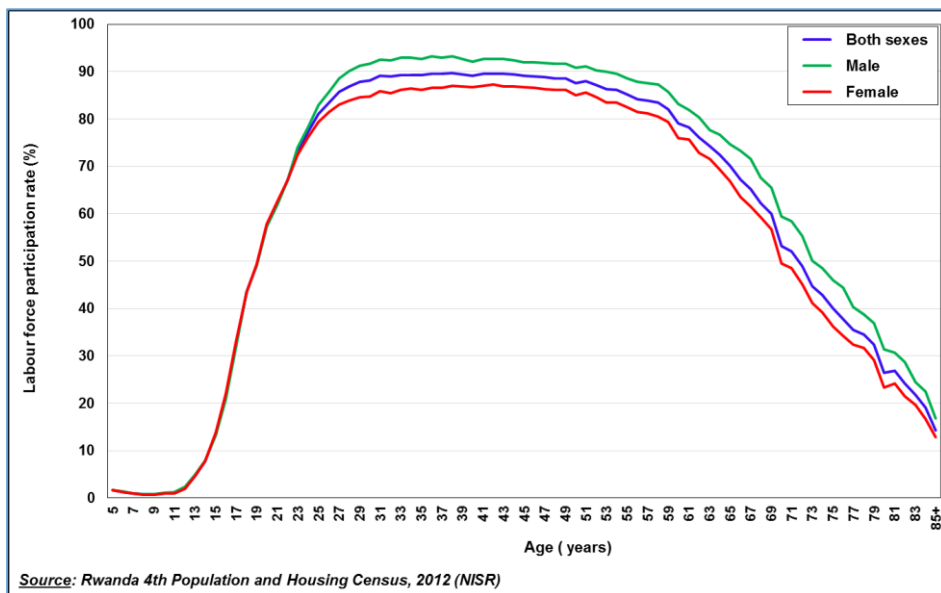
Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Count (active population)	4,300,558	2,055,109	2,245,449	711,410	399,428	311,982	3,589,148	1,655,681	1,933,467
Rwanda	3.4	2.8	4.0	7.7	5.1	11.1	2.6	2.2	2.9
Kigali City									
Total	9.4	5.9	14.3	10.5	6.5	16.6	5.3	3.8	7.1
Nyarugenge	9.7	6.4	14.5	10.4	6.8	15.8	7.1	4.8	10.1
Gasabo	8.5	5.1	13.0	10.2	5.9	16.9	4.0	2.8	5.3
Kicukiro	10.8	6.9	16.2	11.1	7.0	16.7	8.1	5.7	11.2
South									
Total	3.3	2.7	3.7	5.0	3.5	6.6	3.1	2.7	3.5
Nyanza	3.1	2.5	3.6	4.5	3.4	5.6	3.0	2.4	3.5
Gisagara	3.0	2.7	3.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	3.1	2.7	3.4
Nyaruguru	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.4
Huye	4.0	3.4	4.5	6.3	4.6	8.4	3.6	3.1	4.0
Nyamagabe	5.3	4.7	5.8	4.4	3.5	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.8
Ruhango	3.6	3.0	4.1	4.7	3.4	6.0	3.5	3.0	4.0
Muhanga	2.1	1.6	2.5	6.5	4.0	9.1	1.4	1.2	1.5
Kamonyi	2.5	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.2	4.6	2.4	1.8	3.0
West									
Total	2.8	2.4	3.1	5.5	4.1	7.1	2.4	2.2	2.7
Karongi	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.2	2.3	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.1
Rutsiro	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.4	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.7
Rubavu	5.2	4.2	6.2	7.7	5.6	10.4	3.9	3.3	4.4
Nyabihu	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.5	3.3	2.9	3.6
Ngororero	2.0	1.7	2.2	4.1	2.9	5.3	1.9	1.6	2.1
Rusizi	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.9	2.8	5.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Nyamasheke	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5
North									
Total	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.2	3.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
Rulindo	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.0
Gakenke	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4
Musanze	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	3.9	2.0	1.8	2.2
Burera	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.8
Gicumbi	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.7	3.0	4.5	2.0	1.9	2.1
East									
Total	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.7	2.6	4.9	2.5	2.0	2.9
Rwamagana	3.0	2.3	3.6	4.7	3.2	6.6	2.8	2.2	3.4
Nyagatare	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.2	3.9	2.1	1.7	2.4
Gatsibo	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.5
Kayonza	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.5	2.5	4.7	2.3	1.9	2.7
Kirehe	3.4	2.9	3.8	2.0	1.4	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.9
Ngoma	1.1	0.9	1.2	3.3	2.6	4.1	1.0	0.8	1.1
Bugesera	5.0	3.8	6.2	6.0	3.6	8.9	4.9	3.8	6.0

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

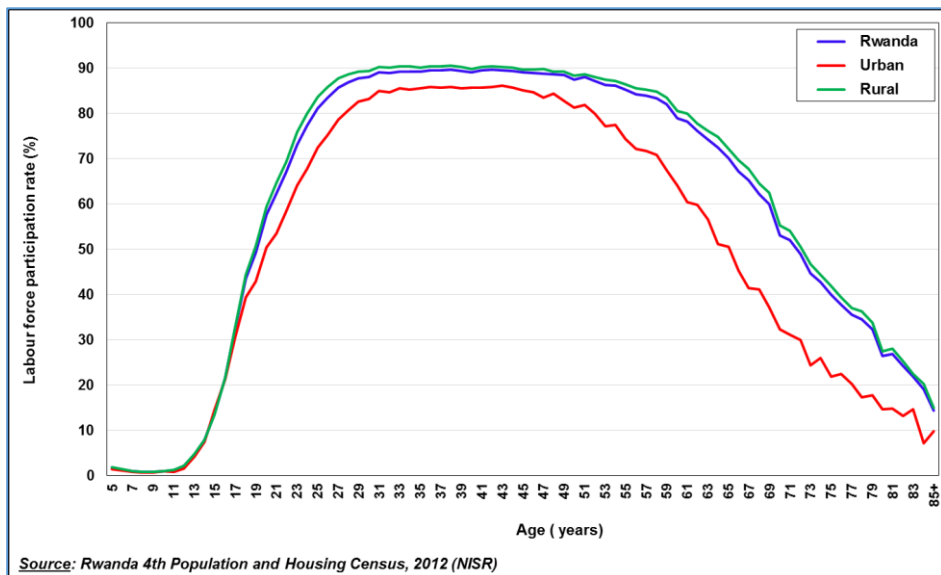


- Overall 4.3 million persons are in the Rwandan labour market, either working or looking for a job. Among them 3.4% was unemployed the week preceding the census.
- Unemployment is mainly an urban phenomenon; the unemployment rate (UR) is three times higher in urban areas (7.7%) than in rural areas (2.6%).
- Women are the hardest hit with an unemployment rate of 4.0% as compared to 2.8% among males, reaching even 11.1% in urban area.
- Unemployment rate varies a lot by Province, from 1.9% in the North to 9.4 in Kigali City.
- The variations are more important by District; from 1.1% in Ngoma in the Eastern Province to 10.8% in Kicukiro in Kigali City.

**Figure 5:** Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among the resident population in the private households aged 5 years and above by age by sex

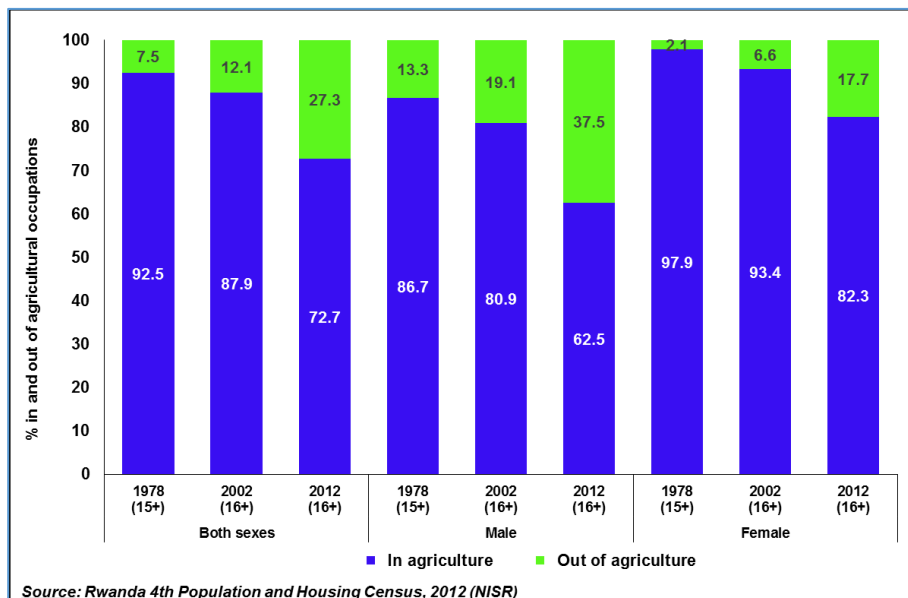


**Figure 6:** Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among the resident population in the private households aged 5 years and above by age by area of residence



- Figure 5 and Figure 6 allow the study of the calendar and intensity of labour force participation and its variation by sex (Figure 5) and area of residence (Figure 6). Both figures reveal:
  - Early entry and late exit to the labour market in Rwanda force participation as shown by labour force participation rate well above 0% before age 16 (the official entry age in the labour market) and after age 65 (official age of retirement).
  - Intense labour force participation between ages 25 and 60 with more than 80% of the population in the labour market.
  - Some gender disparity in labour force participation: from age 25 women participate to labour force to a less extent than men, such difference not existing before.
  - More intense labour force participation in rural than in urban area from age 17, no difference being observed before.
- These characteristics of the labour market are common to most of the developing countries.

**Figure 7:** Evolution of the percentages of the agricultural and non-agricultural occupations between 1978 and 2012 among the employed population aged 16 and above (15 and above for 1978) by sex



- Figure 7 reveals a continuous shift from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations in the Rwandan labour market since 1978. The share of the non-agricultural occupations increases from 7.5% of the employed to 27.3% over the last 3 decades.
- The shift was barely noticeable between 1978 and 2002 but speeded up in the most recent period, between 2002 and 2012.
- The increase of the share of the non-agricultural occupation occurred among both sexes, from 13.3% to 37.5% among males and from 2.1% to 17.7% among females.

### 3.4 Marital Status, Fertility and Mortality Indicators

Table 22: Distribution (%) of the resident population aged 12 years and above by marital status by sex and age groups

Sex and age groups (years)	Count	Current marital status					
		Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
<b>Both sexes</b>							
All	6,937,678	100	45.5	46.1	6.3	1.5	0.5
12-14	749,788	100	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,113,075	100	97.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-24	1,028,385	100	71.8	27.0	0.1	0.7	0.4
25-29	928,094	100	35.8	61.5	0.5	1.4	0.7
30-34	760,884	100	16.9	78.6	1.4	2.2	0.9
35-39	509,666	100	9.8	82.1	4.1	3.1	1.0
40-44	415,560	100	7.0	80.2	8.6	3.3	0.9
45-49	340,856	100	5.0	77.1	13.9	3.2	0.8
50-54	338,309	100	3.6	73.6	19.1	3.1	0.7
55-59	241,323	100	2.7	70.4	23.6	2.7	0.6
60-64	176,349	100	2.3	66.1	28.6	2.6	0.5
65-69	102,543	100	2.0	59.3	36.0	2.3	0.5
70-74	92,285	100	2.0	53.7	41.9	2.0	0.4
75-79	60,228	100	1.9	49.3	46.8	1.6	0.3
80-84	45,014	100	2.3	44.9	51.3	1.3	0.2
85+	35,319	100	3.5	36.7	58.7	1.0	0.2
<b>Male</b>							
All	3,284,937	100	50.4	47.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
12-14	368,979	100	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	546,863	100	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	499,416	100	81.9	17.8	0.0	0.2	0.1
25-29	456,642	100	44.4	54.8	0.1	0.5	0.2
30-34	367,917	100	20.2	78.3	0.2	0.9	0.3
35-39	232,822	100	10.6	87.2	0.5	1.3	0.4
40-44	190,876	100	7.1	89.9	1.1	1.6	0.4
45-49	155,557	100	5.1	90.7	2.0	1.7	0.5
50-54	151,797	100	3.9	90.4	3.4	1.8	0.5
55-59	106,829	100	3.0	90.0	4.8	1.7	0.4
60-64	76,489	100	2.7	88.6	6.4	1.9	0.4
65-69	40,176	100	2.7	86.4	8.5	1.9	0.5
70-74	35,351	100	2.7	83.6	11.4	1.8	0.4
75-79	23,470	100	2.3	81.1	14.7	1.6	0.4
80-84	18,167	100	2.9	77.4	17.8	1.5	0.3
85+	13,586	100	4.5	69.2	24.8	1.2	0.3

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Sex and age groups (years)	Count	Current marital status					
		Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Female							
All	3,652,741	100	41.1	45.0	10.9	2.3	0.8
12-14	380,809	100	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	566,212	100	95.9	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-24	528,969	100	62.2	35.7	0.2	1.1	0.7
25-29	471,452	100	27.6	68.0	0.8	2.3	1.3
30-34	392,967	100	13.8	78.8	2.5	3.4	1.5
35-39	276,844	100	9.1	77.8	7.1	4.6	1.4
40-44	224,684	100	7.0	72.0	14.9	4.8	1.2
45-49	185,299	100	5.0	65.7	23.8	4.4	1.0
50-54	186,512	100	3.4	59.8	31.9	4.1	0.8
55-59	134,494	100	2.5	54.7	38.5	3.6	0.7
60-64	99,860	100	1.9	48.8	45.6	3.2	0.5
65-69	62,367	100	1.6	41.8	53.7	2.5	0.4
70-74	56,934	100	1.6	35.1	60.8	2.1	0.3
75-79	36,758	100	1.7	29.0	67.4	1.6	0.3
80-84	26,847	100	1.9	22.8	74.0	1.2	0.2
85+	21,733	100	2.9	16.3	79.9	0.8	0.1

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Near half of the population aged 12 and above (46%) was married at the time of the census, the same proportion was never married. Up to 6.3% were widowed, while divorced and separated are relatively rare (2%).
- These percentages vary tremendously by sex and age:
  - The percentage of never married decreases quickly from 99% among the 12-14 years to 3% among the 85 years and above. Conversely the percentage married increases accordingly from 0.5% to a maximum of 82% between age 35 and 39 years before decreasing down to 37% due mainly to widowhood. As for the percentage of divorced it never reaches 3.5%, while the percentage separated falls below 1% at any age.
  - By sex, the general pattern described above holds except some marked differences: widowhood is more common among females (due to their greater longevity) while males tend to live in union more than female. For instance the percentage of widows at age 65 and above is greater than 53% among females but never reaches 25% among males. Moreover around 90% of men are married between ages 40 and 59 compared to less than 73% of women.
- To summarize males tend to live in union more than women and are less prone to widowhood at old ages.

**Table 23:** Natality and fertility indicators among the resident women aged 12 years and above

Province	Natality indicators			
	Number of women aged 12 years and above	Number of births in the previous 12 months	Standard Birth Rate, SBR (number of births per 1,000 inhabitants)	General Fertility Rate, GFR (number of births per 1,000 women)
Rwanda	3,626,238	321,506	30.9	122.2
Kigali City	383,928	31,179	23.7	98.9
South	909,833	76,299	30.9	119.9
West	854,538	79,489	33.1	130.6
North	611,634	46,978	27.8	108.6
East	866,305	83,790	33.9	134.3

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

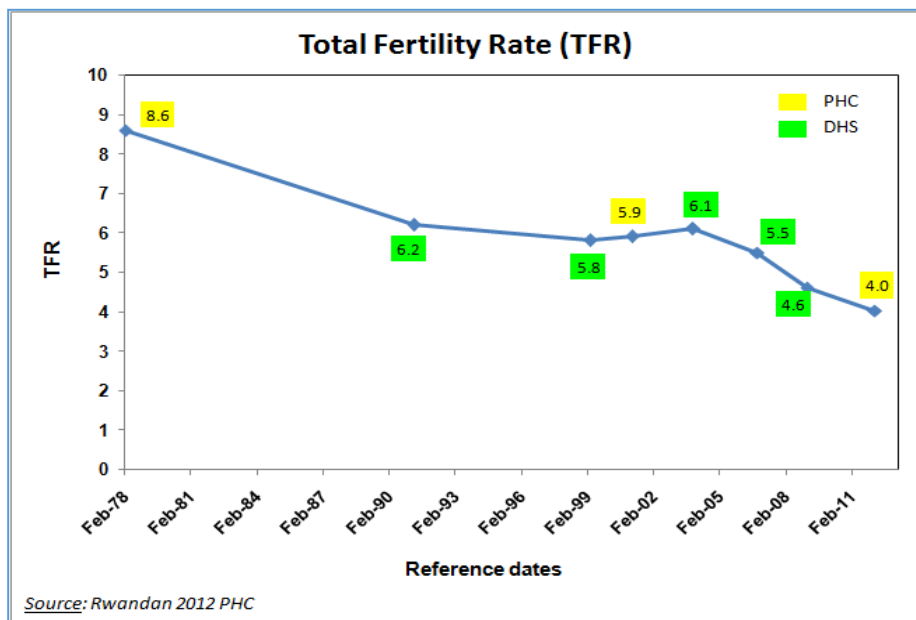
**Table 24:** Fertility indicators among the resident women aged 15-49 years

Province	Fertility indicators			
	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Total Fertility Rate, TFR (children per women)	Mean parity at age 55 (children)	Mean age at childbearing, MACB (years)
Rwanda	262,7885	4.0	6.8	29.2
Kigali City	316,798	3.1	5.8	28.6
South	636,810	4.0	6.4	29.6
West	610,681	4.4	7.1	29.3
North	431,092	3.6	7.1	28.8
East	632,504	4.4	6.9	29.1

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- Natality indicators in Table 23 show that:
  - Women in Rwanda gave birth to 321.5 thousands babies in the year preceding the census. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 31 births per 1,000 inhabitants.
  - Natality varies by Province with Kigali City being the less fecund and the East and West the most fecund provinces.
  - The General Fertility Rate confirms this ranking.
- As for fertility, figures in Table 24 reveal that:
  - Under the current fertility levels, a woman in Rwanda would give birth to 4 children at the end of her reproductive live. A comparison with the past fertility captured by mean parity of women aged 55 (6.8 children) indicate a significant decline in fertility in the country.
  - Fertility varies a lot by Province, Kigali having the lowest fertility (3.1 children) and the West and East the highest (4.4 children respectively).
  - The mean age at childbearing is 29 years and varies only slightly by Province.

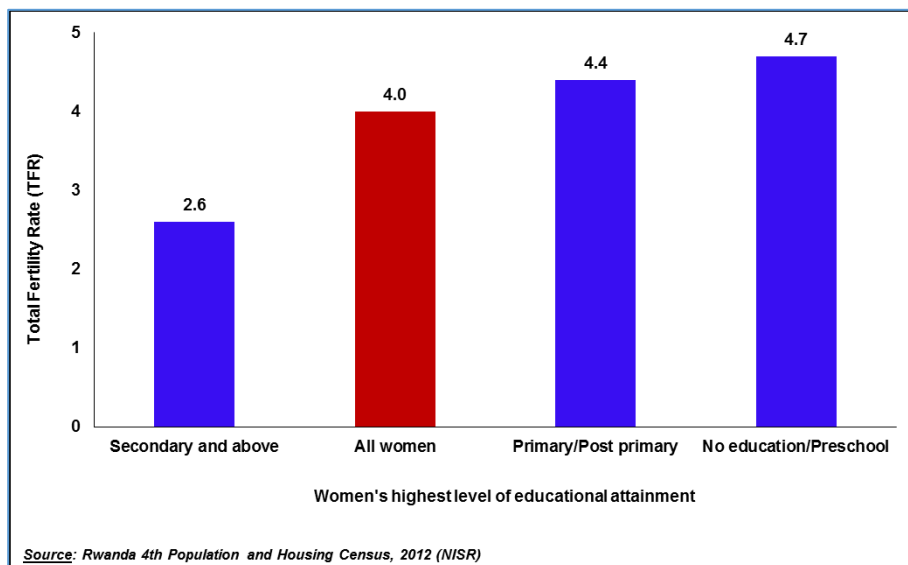
Figure 8: Evolution of the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) between 1978 and 2012



- Fertility has declined a lot over the past 34 years in Rwanda. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was divided by more than two from 1978 (8.6 children per woman) and 2012 (4 children per woman).
- The decline was not homogeneous over time:
  - Fertility declined quickly from 1978 to 1990 (the TFR decreased from 8.6 to 6.2) then slowly up to 5.8 in 2000.
  - There was a slight increase in fertility corresponding to the baby-boom that followed the 1990 war and 1994 genocide.
  - From 2005 to present fertility declined again quickly to reach 4 children on average per women in 2012.
- These different periods in the fertility trend correspond to different policies and programs affecting population growth in general and fertility in particular. Therefore they give some indication that in Rwanda those policies succeeded to impact fertility in a way or another.

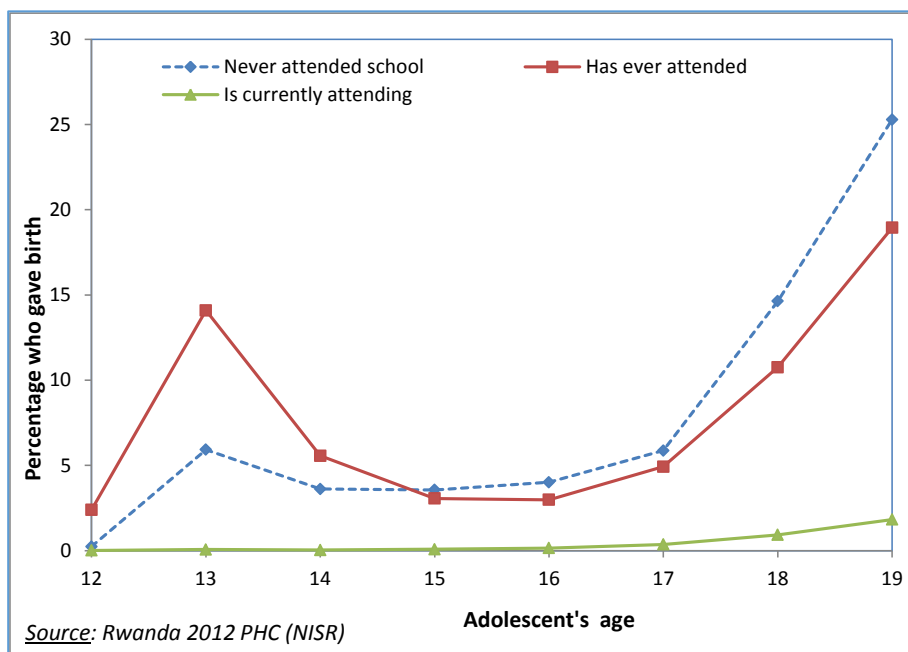


Figure 9: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by women's educational level



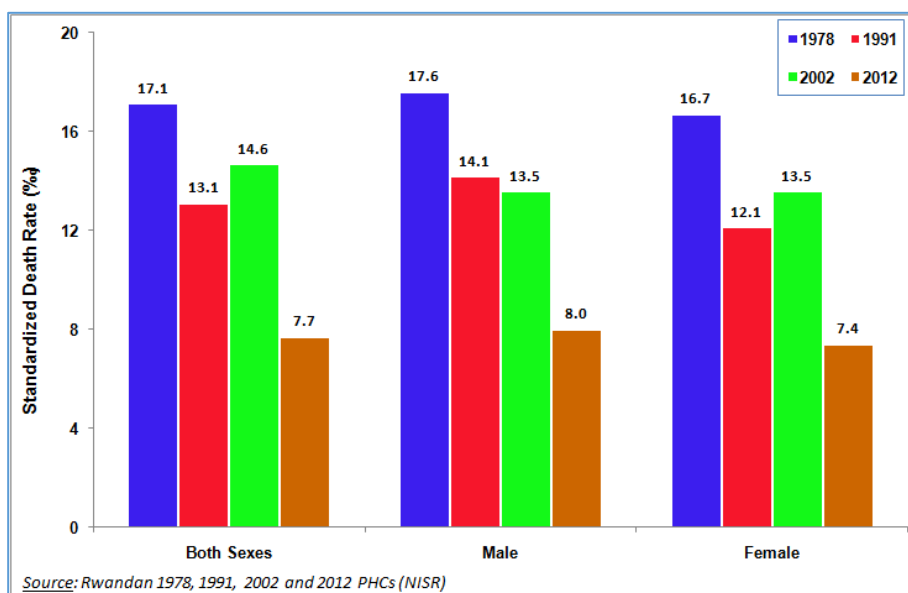
- Education is known to have significant impact on reproductive behaviours. The higher the level of education, the fewer the children a woman have. Findings in Figure 9 confirms that this is the case in Rwanda
- Women with secondary level education or above have on average twice fewer children than those with no education (2.6 vs. 4.7). Women with primary or post-primary education have also a high fertility (4.4) as compared to the better educated ones.
- This suggests that the national TFR of 4 children per woman is primarily driven by the high fertility of women with less or no education.

**Figure 10:** Percentage of adolescent girls who already gave birth by age and school attendance



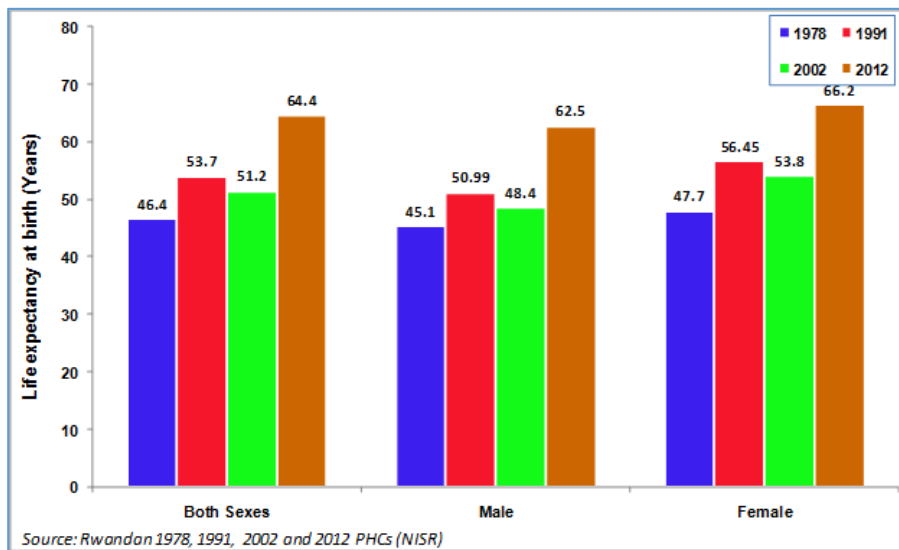
- Adolescence is defined in Rwanda as the period of life spanning from 12 to 19 years of age. The study of fertility during this crucial period of life is relevant for mainly two reasons: its health impact and its socio-economic impact.
- The 2012 PHC estimates that the percentage of adolescent girls who gave birth in Rwanda is 2.6% at national level.
- However, adolescent fertility varies considerably by current school attendance. It is far higher among adolescents who have dropped out-of school than those in-school. The overall percentage of adolescents who already gave birth is 7.9% among adolescents who never attended school, 7.8% among those who dropped out and 0.43% among those who are currently attending.
- This difference holds at each age as shown in Figure 10. Childbearing is a rare event among in-school adolescents (2% at age 19 and less than 1% before) and more common among out-of-school adolescents, i.e. the drop-outs and the never-attended, just above 5% before age 17 and more than 20% by age 19.

Figure 11: Evolution of the Crude Death Rate (CDR) between 1978 and 2012



- The results show that mortality has dramatically declined between 1978 and 2012. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) has decrease from 17.1‰ to 7.7‰, equivalent to a relative reduction by 55.0% over a period of 34 years. The decrease however was not uniform over time.
- Actually mortality has declined between 1978 and 1991 (CDR dropped from 17‰ to 13‰) before increasing during the following decade (the SBR reached 15‰ in 2002) and decreases again but more substantially in the decade 2002-2012 (the CDR was divided by 2 to fall below 8‰).

Figure 12: Evolution of life expectancy at birth between 1978 and 2012 by sex



- Rwanda experienced a significant socioeconomic and health transformation over the past 35 years, as clearly illustrated in the trends of the life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is the best summary health indicator of a population, which can be used to track improvements of the socioeconomic and health status of the population.
- The figure above shows that life expectancy at has increased between 1978 and 1991 (from 46 to 54 years), then decreased between 1991 and 2002 (from 54 to 51 years) before increasing again and very quickly up to 64 in 2012.
- The increase between 1978 and 1991 corresponds to a period where population access to health services as well as their living conditions was improved by different interventions: more heaths facilities built and evenly distributed across the country, improvement of immunization coverage (82% in 1991), more access to safe drinking water, improved housing units<sup>1</sup>.
- The decrease of life expectancy at birth between 1991 and 2002 is explained by the 1994 genocide with its direct impacts (a death toll exceeding one million) and indirect impact (impoverishment of the population, social disruption, disruption of the health system...).
- The increase of life expectancy at birth over the last decade (2002-2012) reflects both the impact of social welfare and health intervention as well as the long term impact of past interventions to mitigate the consequences of the genocide and more generally to improve the quality of life of the Rwandan population.

<sup>1</sup> SNR (1994) Recensement General de la Population et de l'Habitat au 15 aout 1991, Resultats definitifs. Republique du Rwanda. Ministère du Plan, Service National de Recensement : Kigali

Table 25: Male Abridged Life Table, Rwanda 2012

Age, x	$nM_x$	$na_x$	$nq_x$	$l_x$	$nd_x$	$nL_x$	$sP_x$	$T_x$	$e_x$
0	0.05578	0.196	0.05339	100,000	5,339	95,708	0.93724	6,254,617	62.5
1	0.00668	1.698	0.02632	94,661	2,491	372,910	0.97718	6,158,909	65.1
5	0.00255	2.500	0.01269	92,170	1,170	457,925	0.98975	5,785,999	62.8
10	0.00156	2.500	0.00778	91,000	708	453,231	0.99005	5,328,074	58.6
15	0.00244	2.500	0.01214	90,292	1,096	448,720	0.98517	4,874,844	54.0
20	0.00354	2.500	0.01756	89,196	1,566	442,064	0.98216	4,426,123	49.6
25	0.00366	2.500	0.01812	87,630	1,587	434,180	0.98119	3,984,059	45.5
30	0.00394	2.500	0.01951	86,042	1,679	426,014	0.97932	3,549,879	41.3
35	0.00442	2.500	0.02187	84,363	1,845	417,204	0.97570	3,123,865	37.0
40	0.00543	2.500	0.02679	82,518	2,211	407,065	0.96971	2,706,662	32.8
45	0.00690	2.500	0.03390	80,308	2,722	394,734	0.95864	2,299,596	28.6
50	0.01006	2.500	0.04909	77,586	3,809	378,407	0.94313	1,904,863	24.6
55	0.01345	2.500	0.06505	73,777	4,799	356,888	0.91898	1,526,456	20.7
60	0.02063	2.500	0.09811	68,978	6,768	327,971	0.87804	1,169,568	17.0
65	0.03206	2.500	0.14840	62,211	9,232	287,973	0.81653	841,597	13.5
70	0.05062	2.500	0.22465	52,979	11,902	235,138	0.72612	553,624	10.4
75	0.08117	2.500	0.33738	41,077	13,859	170,738	0.46391	318,486	7.8
80+	0.18422	5.428	1.00000	27,218	27,218	147,748	0.00000	147,748	5.4

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

Table 26: Female Abridged Life Table, Rwanda 2012

Age, x	$nM_x$	$na_x$	$nq_x$	$l_x$	$nd_x$	$nL_x$	$sP_x$	$T_x$	$e_x$
0	0.04541	0.181	0.04379	100,000	4,379	96,415	0.94726	6,619,839	66.2
1	0.00597	1.662	0.02357	95,621	2,254	377,215	0.98058	6,523,424	68.2
5	0.00207	2.500	0.01029	93,367	961	464,435	0.99148	6,146,208	65.8
10	0.00135	2.500	0.00673	92,406	622	460,479	0.99230	5,681,773	61.5
15	0.00174	2.500	0.00867	91,785	796	456,934	0.99003	5,221,295	56.9
20	0.00227	2.500	0.01127	90,989	1,026	452,379	0.98784	4,764,361	52.4
25	0.00263	2.500	0.01306	89,963	1,174	446,878	0.98614	4,311,981	47.9
30	0.00296	2.500	0.01469	88,788	1,304	440,682	0.98417	3,865,103	43.5
35	0.00343	2.500	0.01700	87,484	1,487	433,704	0.98059	3,424,421	39.1
40	0.00442	2.500	0.02186	85,997	1,880	425,287	0.97599	2,990,717	34.8
45	0.00531	2.500	0.02621	84,118	2,205	415,075	0.96842	2,565,430	30.5
50	0.00756	2.500	0.03709	81,913	3,038	401,967	0.95668	2,150,355	26.3
55	0.01021	2.500	0.04979	78,874	3,927	384,554	0.93695	1,748,388	22.2
60	0.01602	2.500	0.07701	74,947	5,771	360,307	0.90086	1,363,834	18.2
65	0.02624	2.500	0.12312	69,176	8,517	324,586	0.84271	1,003,527	14.5
70	0.04352	2.500	0.19625	60,659	11,904	273,532	0.75598	678,941	11.2
75	0.07155	2.500	0.30345	48,754	14,794	206,784	0.48994	405,410	8.3
80+	0.17097	5.849	1.00000	33,960	33,960	198,626	0.00000	198,626	5.8

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Life expectancies at the different ages ( $e_x$ ) are the indicators that best summarize the life table, and among them life expectancy at birth is the one that summarizes the table as a whole. For that reason, we will focus here on the interpretation of the life expectancy at birth.
- According to the life tables, the life expectancy at birth in Rwanda is 64.5 years. This means that someone born in Rwanda now and subjected during his/her entire life to the current levels of mortality at the different ages would expect to live 64.5 years.
- As is usually the case, life expectancy at birth is greater among females (66.2 years) than among males (62.6 years), meaning that females live longer than males.



**3.5 Access to Medical Insurance**
**Table 27:** Percentage of the resident population who have a medical insurance by Province, District, area of residence and sex

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	88.0	87.6	88.3	89.1	88.5	89.7	87.8	87.5	88.0
Kigali City									
Total	86.2	85.6	86.9	87.9	87.2	88.8	80.8	80.2	81.4
Nyarugenge	85.2	84.4	85.9	88.2	87.3	89.2	76.1	75.5	76.7
Gasabo	86.2	85.5	86.9	87.6	86.8	88.5	83.1	82.6	83.7
Kicukiro	87.2	86.6	87.8	88.2	87.6	88.8	79.9	79.1	80.6
South									
Total	79.8	79.4	80.3	89.7	89.2	90.2	78.9	78.4	79.4
Nyanza	70.8	70.1	71.4	85.2	84.5	85.9	69.5	68.8	70.2
Gisagara	70.2	69.2	71.0	75.8	74.9	76.7	70.1	69.1	70.9
Nyaruguru	84.0	83.7	84.3	93.1	92.7	93.5	83.8	83.5	84.1
Huye	83.7	83.2	84.2	88.7	88.0	89.4	83.0	82.4	83.4
Nyamagabe	68.9	68.5	69.2	79.8	79.4	80.0	68.1	67.7	68.4
Ruhango	82.9	82.3	83.4	90.1	89.3	91.0	82.2	81.6	82.8
Muhanga	89.1	88.9	89.2	95.1	94.9	95.3	88.1	87.9	88.3
Kamonyi	89.3	89.0	89.6	93.9	93.3	94.5	88.7	88.4	88.9
West									
Total	91.0	90.8	91.1	86.4	86.2	86.5	91.6	91.5	91.7
Karongi	93.1	92.9	93.3	93.6	93.1	94.1	93.1	92.9	93.3
Rutsiro	93.2	93.1	93.3	87.8	88.0	87.7	93.3	93.2	93.4
Rubavu	84.1	84.0	84.1	82.8	82.8	82.8	84.8	84.7	84.9
Nyabihu	88.0	88.0	87.9	87.8	87.9	87.7	88.0	88.0	88.0
Ngororero	93.1	92.9	93.2	97.3	97.5	97.2	92.9	92.7	93.1
Rusizi	90.2	90.0	90.4	88.3	87.8	88.7	90.5	90.4	90.7
Nyamasheke	95.7	95.6	95.8	95.8	95.9	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.8
North									
Total	93.0	92.9	93.1	95.8	95.7	95.9	92.8	92.6	92.9
Rulindo	88.6	88.4	88.8	92.6	92.6	92.7	88.5	88.3	88.6
Gakenke	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.7	96.5	97.0	94.8	94.7	95.0
Musanze	93.7	93.6	93.8	95.8	95.7	95.9	92.9	92.8	93.0
Burera	94.6	94.5	94.6	96.0	95.9	96.1	94.5	94.4	94.6
Gicumbi	92.7	92.5	92.8	96.9	96.8	97.0	92.4	92.3	92.5
East									
Total	90.6	90.3	90.9	92.4	91.8	92.9	90.5	90.2	90.8
Rwamagana	92.9	92.5	93.3	96.5	96.2	96.7	92.6	92.2	92.9
Nyagatare	94.9	94.5	95.2	93.8	93.3	94.3	95.0	94.7	95.3
Gatsibo	91.0	90.9	91.1	91.4	91.1	91.8	91.0	90.9	91.1
Kayonza	91.2	90.9	91.5	92.6	92.0	93.1	91.1	90.8	91.4
Kirehe	94.4	94.2	94.5	96.8	96.7	97.0	94.3	94.1	94.5
Ngoma	89.1	88.6	89.5	95.8	95.1	96.4	88.8	88.3	89.2
Bugesera	79.9	79.4	80.4	83.6	82.4	84.8	79.6	79.2	80.1

Note: Possession of medical insurance is not available for 0.2% of the resident population in the private households. They are included in the analysis as not having a medical insurance.

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The current official policy of universal access to health in Rwanda includes through, among others, universal access to medical insurance. Table 25 shows that good progress has been made in that direction since 88% of the population has a medical insurance.
- This coverage rate does not vary by sex or by area of residence.
- However there are marked variations by Province (80% in the South and 93% in the North) and by District (from 69% in Nyamagabe, South to 96% in Nyamasheke, West).



**Table 28:** Distribution (%) of the resident population who has a medical insurance by main type of insurance by Provinces and Districts

Provinces and Districts	Type of medical insurance									
	Total	Mutuelle de santé	Rama	MMI	FARG	Insurance Company	School	NGO	Employer	Other
Rwanda	100	95.0	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Kigali City										
Total	100	84.9	9.3	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.2
Nyarugenge	100	87.5	8.2	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9
Gasabo	100	86.8	8.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.1
Kicukiro	100	79.5	12.2	2.6	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.4
South										
Total	100	95.3	2.7	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Nyanza	100	95.3	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Gisagara	100	96.5	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Nyaruguru	100	95.8	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Huye	100	92.7	3.9	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6
Nyamagabe	100	95.5	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ruhango	100	95.9	2.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Muhanga	100	94.6	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Kamonyi	100	96.4	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
West										
Total	100	96.0	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Karongi	100	96.2	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Rutsiro	100	97.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rubavu	100	93.9	3.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Nyabihu	100	95.7	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Ngororero	100	96.9	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Rusizi	100	95.0	2.4	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Nyamasheke	100	96.6	2.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
North										
Total	100	96.2	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Rulindo	100	96.3	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gakenke	100	97.3	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Musanze	100	94.1	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Burera	100	97.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Gicumbi	100	96.5	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
East										
Total	100	96.9	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rwamagana	100	96.2	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Nyagatare	100	97.6	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gatsibo	100	97.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kayonza	100	96.8	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kirehe	100	97.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Ngoma	100	96.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bugesera	100	96.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Virtually all persons with a medical insurance (95%) have the “Mutuelle de santé” insurance. The second most popular type of insurance is Rama which lags far behind with only 3%. This is the case in all Provinces except Kigali City where “Mutuelle de santé” accounts for 80 to 88% only depending on the District.

## IV. NUMBER, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION, TYPOLOGY AND SIZE OF THE PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

## 4.1 Number and Spatial Distribution of the Population

Table 29: Distribution of the private households by Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Area of residence		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	2,424,898	416,779	2,008,119
Kigali City			
Total	286,664	216,902	69,762
Nyarugenge	72,280	53,466	18,814
Gasabo	137,146	96,223	40,923
Kicukiro	77,238	67,213	10,025
South			
Total	603,800	51,946	551,854
Nyanza	77,522	6,392	71,130
Gisagara	77,259	1,235	76,024
Nyaruguru	63,613	1,396	62,217
Huye	77,915	11,126	66,789
Nyamagabe	74,848	4,896	69,952
Ruhango	76,968	6,509	70,459
Muhanga	75,207	10,906	64,301
Kamonyi	80,468	9,486	70,982
West			
Total	543,494	67,230	476,264
Karongi	73,326	5,763	67,563
Rutsiro	71,267	1,525	69,742
Rubavu	88,849	34,114	54,735
Nyabihu	65,855	8,576	57,279
Ngororero	78,963	2,891	76,072
Rusizi	83,180	12,976	70,204
Nyamasheke	82,054	1,385	80,669
North			
Total	391,668	34,735	356,933
Rulindo	67,453	2,087	65,366
Gakenke	79,760	2,498	77,262
Musanze	84,756	23,254	61,502
Burera	73,624	1,502	72,122
Gicumbi	86,075	5,394	80,681
East			
Total	599,272	45,966	553,306
Rwamagana	74,175	6,655	67,520
Nyagatare	105,365	11,992	93,373
Gatsibo	96,320	5,879	90,441
Kayanza	80,517	8,602	71,915
Kirehe	77,879	2,395	75,484
Ngoma	79,647	3,292	76,355
Bugesera	85,369	7,151	78,218

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- In August 2012, there were 2,424,898 households across Rwanda.
- Among them 417 thousands are located in urban areas, representing only 17.2 % of all households in the country.
- By Province, the number of households is higher in the South (603.800) and lower in Kigali City (286.664).
- At the District level, the largest numbers of households are recorded in Gasabo, Kigali City (137.146), Nyagatare, East (105.365) and Gatsibo, East (96.320). Districts with the fewest number of households are Nyaruguru in the South (63.613), Nyabihu in the West (65.855) and Rulindo in the North (67.453).

## 4.2 Percentage of Private Households Headed by Women

Table 30: Percentage of the households headed by women by Province, District and area of residence

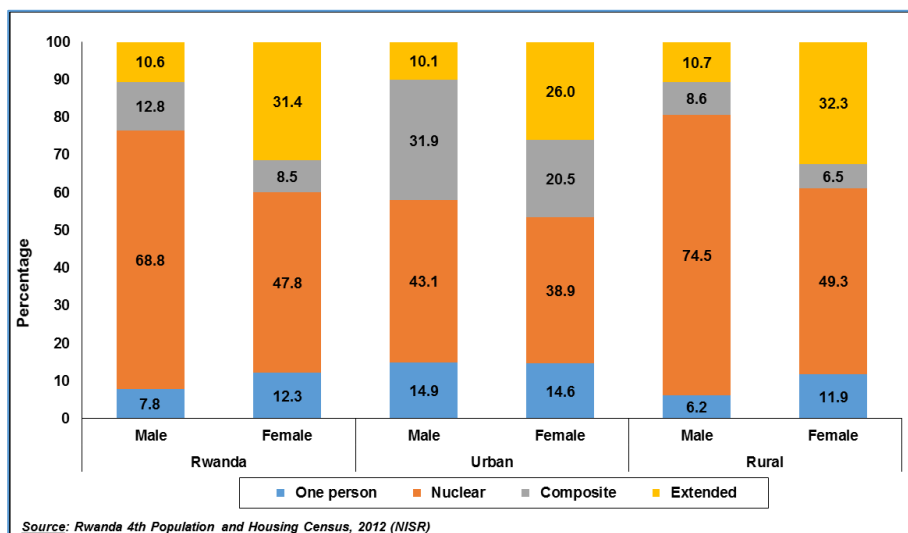
Provinces and Districts	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total number of households	% of female-headed households	Total number of households	% of female-headed households	Total number of households	% of female-headed households
Rwanda	2,424,898	28.7	416,779	23.6	2,008,119	29.8
Kigali City						
Total	286,664	22.0	216,902	20.6	69,762	26.6
Nyarugenge	72,280	23.5	53,466	22.5	18,814	26.1
Gasabo	137,146	21.9	96,223	19.6	40,923	27.2
Kicukiro	77,238	20.9	67,213	20.3	10,025	25.2
South						
Total	603,800	32.7	51,946	29.2	551,854	33.0
Nyanza	77,522	33.8	6,392	31.8	71,130	34.0
Gisagara	77,259	35.4	1,235	40.6	76,024	35.3
Nyaruguru	63,613	32.9	1,396	34.0	62,217	32.9
Huye	77,915	36.9	11,126	30.5	66,789	37.9
Nyamagabe	74,848	31.1	4,896	29.3	69,952	31.2
Ruhango	76,968	32.1	6,509	28.7	70,459	32.5
Muhanga	75,207	29.4	10,906	25.5	64,301	30.1
Kamonyi	80,468	30.0	9,486	28.2	70,982	30.2
West						
Total	543,494	29.8	67,230	26.3	476,264	30.3
Karongi	73,326	32.3	5,763	30.6	67,563	32.4
Rutsiro	71,267	29.5	1,525	28.7	69,742	29.5
Rubavu	88,849	28.2	34,114	25.0	54,735	30.1
Nyabihu	65,855	31.1	8,576	30.7	57,279	31.1
Ngororero	78,963	32.2	2,891	30.3	76,072	32.3
Rusizi	83,180	27.3	12,976	23.8	70,204	28.0
Nyamasheke	82,054	28.7	1,385	25.8	80,669	28.8
North						
Total	391,668	27.8	34,735	26.7	356,933	27.9
Rulindo	67,453	29.6	2,087	30.8	65,366	29.6
Gakenke	79,760	27.7	2,498	23.9	77,262	27.8
Musanze	84,756	28.4	23,254	26.6	61,502	29.1
Burera	73,624	26.2	1,502	25.4	72,122	26.3
Gicumbi	86,075	27.0	5,394	27.1	80,681	27.0
East						
Total	599,272	27.5	45,966	25.2	553,306	27.7
Rwamagana	74,175	30.2	6,655	25.9	67,520	30.6
Nyagatare	105,365	24.3	11,992	22.6	93,373	24.5
Gatsibo	96,320	27.6	5,879	27.6	90,441	27.6
Kayonza	80,517	27.8	8,602	27.9	71,915	27.8
Kirehe	77,879	26.6	2,395	24.8	75,484	26.7
Ngoma	79,647	29.6	3,292	26.4	76,355	29.8
Bugesera	85,369	27.2	7,151	23.4	78,218	27.6

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- At the national level, three households out of ten (29%) are headed by women.
- Female-headed households are slightly more common in rural areas (30%) than in urban areas (24%).
- The percentage of households headed by women varies by Province. It is higher in the West (30%) and lower in Kigali City (22 %).
- It also varies by District but slightly within each Province. The highest percentages of female-headed households are found in the Districts of Huye, South (37%) and Gisagara, South (35%) and the smallest in the Kigali City's Districts of Kicukiro (21%) and Gasabo (22%).

### 4.3 Size of the Private Households and Residential Promiscuity

Figure 13: Distribution (%) of the private households by typology by sex of the household head and area of residence



- The typology of household varies greatly by area of residence and by sex of the household head.
- At the national level, the nuclear household is the most widespread type of household; 69% of male-headed households and 48% of female-headed households are of that type. The three other types of households account for 8 to 13% of the male-headed households while the extended one represents 31% of the female-headed households and the one-person type 12%.
- The pattern in the rural areas is similar to the one at the national level. The situation is quite different and more balanced in urban areas. Nuclear households represent 43% of the male-headed households and 39% of the female-headed ones. The composite one is the second most frequent type among males (32%) while it is the extended among females (26%).

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 31: Mean size of the private households by sex of the household head, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total	Sex		Area of residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	4.3	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.3
Kigali City					
Total	3.9				
Nyarugenge	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7
Gasabo	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.0
Kicukiro	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.8
South					
Total	4.2				
Nyanza	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.0
Gisagara	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.1
Nyaruguru	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.1	4.5
Huye	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.9	4.1
Nyamagabe	4.4	4.7	3.5	4.3	4.4
Ruhango	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.2
Muhanga	4.2	4.5	3.4	4.1	4.2
Kamonyi	4.2	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.2
West					
Total	4.5				
Karongi	4.3	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.3
Rutsiro	4.5	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.5
Rubavu	4.5	4.8	3.6	4.3	4.5
Nyabihu	4.5	4.8	3.6	4.7	4.4
Ngororero	4.2	4.6	3.4	4.2	4.2
Rusizi	4.8	5.2	3.7	4.6	4.8
Nyamasheke	4.6	5.1	3.5	4.4	4.7
North					
Total	4.4				
Rulindo	4.3	4.6	3.4	4.1	4.3
Gakenke	4.2	4.6	3.3	3.7	4.3
Musanze	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.4	4.3
Burera	4.6	5.0	3.3	4.1	4.6
Gicumbi	4.4	4.8	3.4	4.1	4.5
East					
Total	4.3				
Rwamagana	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.2
Nyagatare	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.9	4.5
Gatsibo	4.4	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.4
Kayonza	4.3	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.3
Kirehe	4.4	4.6	3.6	4.1	4.4
Ngoma	4.2	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.2
Bugesera	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.2

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The average household size Rwanda is 4.3 persons.
- It varies greatly according to the sex of the household head (4.6 for males and 3.6 for females) but slightly by area of residence (4.0 in urban areas vs. 4.3 in rural areas).
- By Province, the household size varies between 3.9 persons (in Kigali City) and 4.5 persons (in Western Province).
- At the District level, the highest sizes are found in Rusizi, West (4.8), Nyamasheke, West and Burera, North (4.6 respectively). The smallest household sizes are found in two Districts of Kigali City: Gasabo (3.8) and Nyarugenge (3.9), and in Gisagara district (South) which has a mean size of Household of 3.9.



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

**Table 32:** Residential promiscuity indicator of the private households (mean number of persons by bedroom) by sex of the household head, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total	Sex of the household head		Area of residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.4
Kigali City					
Total	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
Nyarugenge	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4
Gasabo	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
Kicukiro	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
South					
Total	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.5
Nyanza	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.5
Gisagara	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.5
Nyaruguru	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.5
Huye	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.4
Nyamagabe	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5
Ruhango	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5
Muhanga	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3
Kamonyi	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4
West					
Total	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.4
Karongi	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.5
Rutsiro	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.5
Rubavu	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.4
Nyabihu	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.4
Ngororero	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.4
Rusizi	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.3
Nyamasheke	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.4
North					
Total	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.3
Rulindo	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.3
Gakenke	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.3
Musanze	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.3
Burera	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.4
Gicumbi	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.4
East					
Total	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5
Rwamagana	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4
Nyagatare	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6
Gatsibo	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5
Kayanza	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5
Kirehe	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.5
Ngoma	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4
Bugesera	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5

Note: 0.27% of all households are excluded for number of bedrooms equalling 0 or missing.

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- In Rwanda 2.4 persons on average share a bedroom. This mean measure the residential promiscuity (RP).
- At the national level, residential promiscuity varies slightly by area of residence (2.2 in urban areas vs. 2.4 in rural areas) and a little bit more by sex of the household head (2.5 for male-headed households and 2.1 in female-headed ones).
- The variations of the residential promiscuity by Province and by District are minor: from 2.2 in Kigali to 2.5 in the East.

## V. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING UNITS USED BY THE PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

### 5.1 Type of Habitat and Tenure of the Housing Units

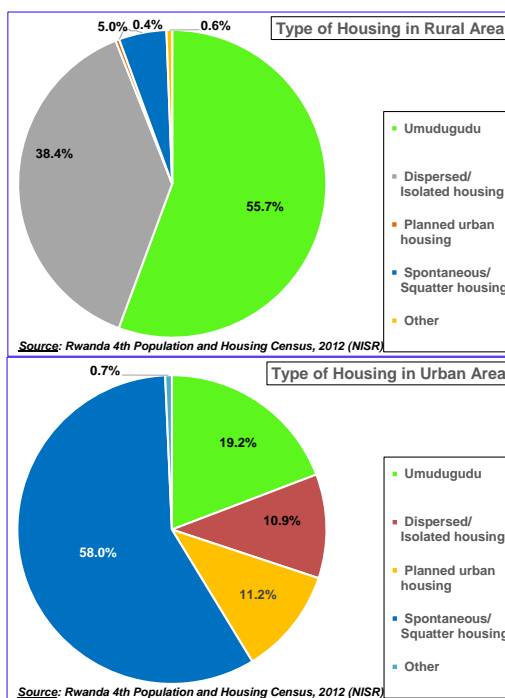
Table 33: Distribution (%) of the private households by type of habitat by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Type of habitat						
	Total	Umudugudu (clustered rural settlement)	Dispersed/ isolated housing	Planned urban housing	Spontaneous/ squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	49.3	33.7	2.2	14.1	0.6	0.1
Kigali City							
Total	100	3.5	20.6	9.3	65.7	0.5	0.4
Nyarugenge	100	2.8	17.8	2.6	76.1	0.4	0.3
Gasabo	100	3.5	27.2	9.8	58.8	0.5	0.4
Kicukiro	100	4.4	11.7	14.7	68.1	0.6	0.5
South							
Total	100	46.2	45.2	0.7	7	0.8	0.1
Nyanza	100	34.5	55.3	0.5	8.7	1	0.1
Gisagara	100	49.9	45.4	0.3	2.7	1.7	0
Nyaruguru	100	71.3	26.5	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.1
Huye	100	47.9	35.6	1.3	14.6	0.6	0.1
Nyamagabe	100	44.3	47.8	0.3	6.8	0.7	0.1
Ruhango	100	36.7	54.4	0.5	7.9	0.5	0.1
Muhanga	100	41.8	48.2	0.8	8.9	0.2	0.1
Kamonyi	100	47.4	45.7	2	4.3	0.5	0
West							
Total	100	40.1	47.5	2.6	9.1	0.6	0.1
Karongi	100	29.7	63.3	0.4	5.5	1	0.1
Rutsiro	100	62.6	35.3	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1
Rubavu	100	36.2	27.8	12.9	22.1	0.9	0.1
Nyabihu	100	46.1	40.2	0.2	11.6	1.8	0.1
Ngororero	100	26.3	69.7	0.4	3.5	0	0.1
Rusizi	100	40.7	40.6	2.1	16.3	0.2	0.1
Nyamasheke	100	41.4	56.8	0.3	1	0.3	0.1
North							
Total	100	57.5	35.5	1.2	5.4	0.3	0.1
Rulindo	100	33.1	65	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1
Gakenke	100	76.7	21.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.1
Musanze	100	66.6	14.2	3.6	15.3	0.2	0.1
Burera	100	68.4	27.5	0.1	3.7	0.2	0
Gicumbi	100	40.6	53.5	1.2	4.3	0.3	0.1
East							
Total	100	77.6	14.6	0.6	6.6	0.6	0.1
Rwamagana	100	63.5	23.7	0.6	11.5	0.7	0.1
Nyagatare	100	71.9	17.8	1.8	8	0.5	0.1
Gatsibo	100	56.7	30.9	0.4	10.4	1.5	0.1
Kayonza	100	83.9	9.6	0.4	5.7	0.3	0
Kirehe	100	98.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0	0
Ngoma	100	92.1	3.4	0.3	4	0.1	0
Bugesera	100	81.5	12.2	0.4	5.3	0.6	0

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- The most common type of habitat in Rwanda is the clustered rural settlement (known as Umudugudu). Overall 46.5% of the private households are of that type. It is followed by dispersed/isolated housing (34%) and spontaneous/squatter housing (14%).
- The type of habitat varies a lot across Provinces. The clustered rural settlement is more prevalent in the Eastern Province (76%) with more than 90% of the housing being of that type in the Districts of Ngoma (91%) and Kirehe (98%). It is least common in Kigali City (2.5%). The dispersed/isolated housing is more frequently found in the Western Province (47.5%) and rarer in the Eastern Province (15%). As for the spontaneous/squatter housing, it is more common in Kigali City (66%) and rarer in the Northern Province (5.4%).

**Figure 14:** Distribution (%) of the private households by type of habitat and by area of residence



- The type of habitat varies according to the area of residence. The spontaneous/squatter housing is more common in urban areas (58%) with percentages slightly exceeding 10% for clustered rural settlement (17%), planned urban housing (11%) and dispersed/isolated housing (11%). Rural areas are dominated by clustered rural settlement (53%) and dispersed/isolated housing (38%).

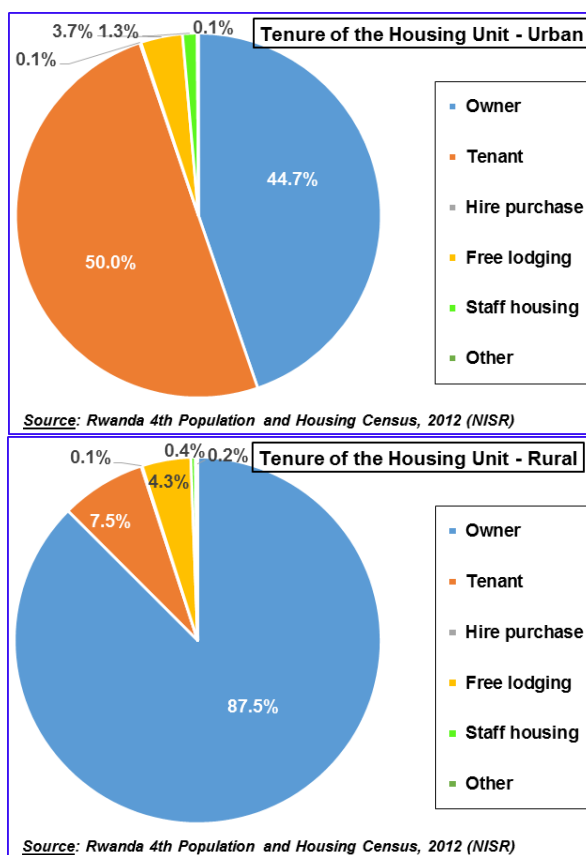
Table 34: Distribution (%) of the private households by tenure of the housing unit by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Tenure of the household								
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Hire purchase	Free Lodging	Staff housing	Refugee/Temporary camp settlement	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	80.0	14.8	0.1	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
Kigali City									
Total	100	41.6	52.9	0.2	3.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
Nyarugenge	100	36.5	58.1	0.2	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Gasabo	100	46.3	48.6	0.1	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Kicukiro	100	38.2	55.6	0.1	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
South									
Total	100	82.5	10.1	0.1	6.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1
Nyanza	100	78.4	13.1	0.1	7.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1
Gisagara	100	84.8	6.3	0.1	7.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1
Nyaruguru	100	89.6	3.4	0.1	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Huye	100	76.5	14.4	0.1	7.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1
Nyamagabe	100	88.2	5.0	0.1	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Ruhango	100	78.6	14.2	0.1	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1
Muhanga	100	84.3	10.3	0.1	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Kamonyi	100	81.2	12.3	0.1	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
West									
Total	100	86.1	8.8	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Karongi	100	86.7	7.8	0.1	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Rutsiro	100	88.8	5.5	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rubavu	100	73.5	20.8	0.1	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Nyabihu	100	84.9	7.5	0.2	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ngororero	100	90.9	3.4	0.1	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rusizi	100	87.4	9.8	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nyamasheke	100	92.1	4.8	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
North									
Total	100	91.9	4.9	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rulindo	100	91.8	3.9	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Gakenke	100	94.7	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Musanze	100	85.9	10.6	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Burera	100	94.7	2.6	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gicumbi	100	93.1	4.1	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
East									
Total	100	82.6	13.2	0.1	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rwamagana	100	79.3	15.4	0.1	3.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Nyagatare	100	76.7	19.1	0.1	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Gatsibo	100	86.3	9.9	0.1	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kayonza	100	79.9	15.2	0.1	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kirehe	100	89.3	8.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ngoma	100	87.9	9.3	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bugesera	100	80.3	13.6	0.1	4.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1

 Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- In Rwanda 80% of housing units are occupied by their owner and only 15% by tenants.
- At the Province level, the percentage of owners of their homes is higher in the West (92%) and smaller in Kigali City (42%). In fact in the capital city more than 50% of the private households are occupied by tenants.
- The tenure of the housing unit varies greatly by District within each Province and by District across the Provinces though owner is the dominant category. In general more than 10% of the households are occupied by tenants in the mainly urban Districts (more than 50% in Kigali City) while this percentage falls well below 10% in the mainly rural Districts.

**Figure 15:** Distribution (%) of the private households by tenure of the housing unit and by area of residence



- The tenure of housing units varies substantially according to the area of residence. In fact, tenants (50%) and owners (45%) are the two most common forms of tenure of housing units

in urban areas. In rural areas owners is the dominant tenure of housing units (88% of the private households).

## 5.2 Main Material used for the Roof, Walls and Floor of the Housing Units

Table 35: Distribution of the private households by main material of the roof of the housing unit by Province and District

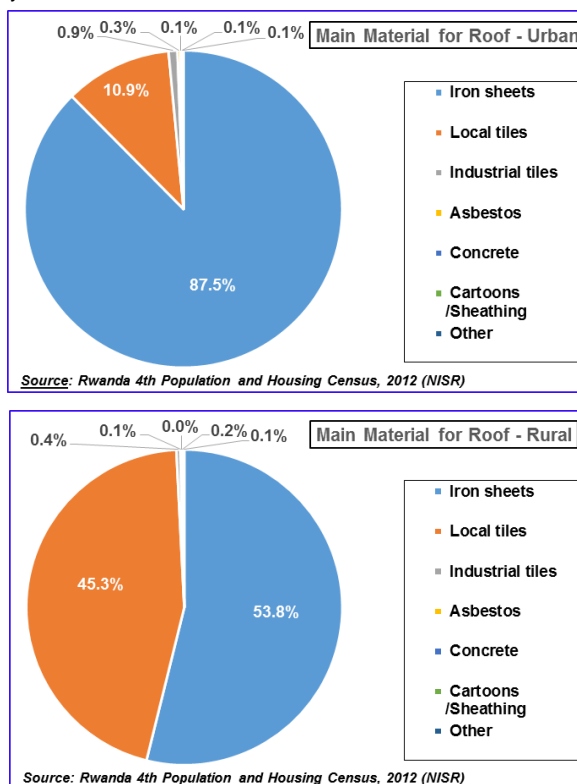
Provinces and Districts	Main material of the roof				
	Total	Iron sheets	Local tiles	Other material	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	59.5	39.3	0.9	0.1
Kigali City					
Total	100	96.8	1.4	1.5	0.2
Nyarugenge	100	97.4	1.1	1.3	0.2
Gasabo	100	95.8	2.1	1.8	0.2
Kicukiro	100	97.8	0.6	1.4	0.2
South					
Total	100	19.8	79.0	1.1	0.1
Nyanza	100	30.0	68.9	0.9	0.1
Gisagara	100	14.7	84.2	0.9	0.2
Nyaruguru	100	16.5	82.0	1.4	0.1
Huye	100	30.3	67.9	1.6	0.1
Nyamagabe	100	16.5	82.8	0.6	0.1
Ruhango	100	6.4	92.6	0.7	0.2
Muhanga	100	7.9	90.9	0.9	0.1
Kamonyi	100	34.7	64.3	0.8	0.1
West					
Total	100	46.2	52.8	0.8	0.1
Karongi	100	25.6	73.2	1.0	0.2
Rutsiro	100	6.8	92.1	1.0	0.2
Rubavu	100	66.4	32.4	1.1	0.1
Nyabihu	100	35.8	63.3	0.8	0.1
Ngororero	100	5.8	93.2	0.7	0.2
Rusizi	100	97.6	1.9	0.3	0.1
Nyamasheke	100	72.2	26.9	0.7	0.1
North					
Total	100	56.7	42.4	0.8	0.1
Rulindo	100	38.7	60.4	0.8	0.1
Gakenke	100	28.1	70.7	0.9	0.1
Musanze	100	67.9	31.3	0.7	0.1
Burera	100	62.0	37.1	0.9	0.1
Gicumbi	100	81.6	17.5	0.8	0.1
East					
Total	100	95.7	3.3	0.9	0.1
Rwamagana	100	98.1	1.2	0.6	0.1
Nyagatare	100	96.0	2.0	1.8	0.1
Gatsibo	100	95.0	4.1	0.8	0.1
Kayonza	100	98.1	0.8	0.9	0.1
Kirehe	100	96.5	2.8	0.6	0.1
Ngoma	100	97.9	1.7	0.4	0.1
Bugesera	100	89.1	9.9	0.9	0.1

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)



- In Rwanda, housing units are mainly covered by iron sheets (60%) and local tiles (39%).
- However this varies substantially by Province. The percentage of housing units covered by iron sheets is higher in Kigali City (97%) and in the Eastern Province (96%), and smaller in the Southern Province (20%). The percentage of the housing units covered by local tiles is higher in the Southern Province (79%) and reaches its lowest level in Kigali City (1.4%) and in the Eastern Province (3.3%).
- At the District level the material of the roof varies within each Province and across Provinces. In Kigali City and the Eastern Province, virtually all housing units (95% and above) have their roof made with iron sheets. In the Southern and Western Provinces, local tiles are the predominant material for the roof for the majority of the Districts. The situation is more mixed in the North; iron sheets are predominant in 4 Districts and local tiles in the remaining 2 Districts of Rulindo and Gakenke.

**Figure 16:** Distribution of the private households by main material of the roof of the housing unit by area of residence



- Materials used for roofing of the private households vary according to the area of residence. The dominant material is the iron sheets in urban areas. In rural areas it is both iron sheets (54%) and local tiles (45%). Other materials play a marginal role in the two areas.

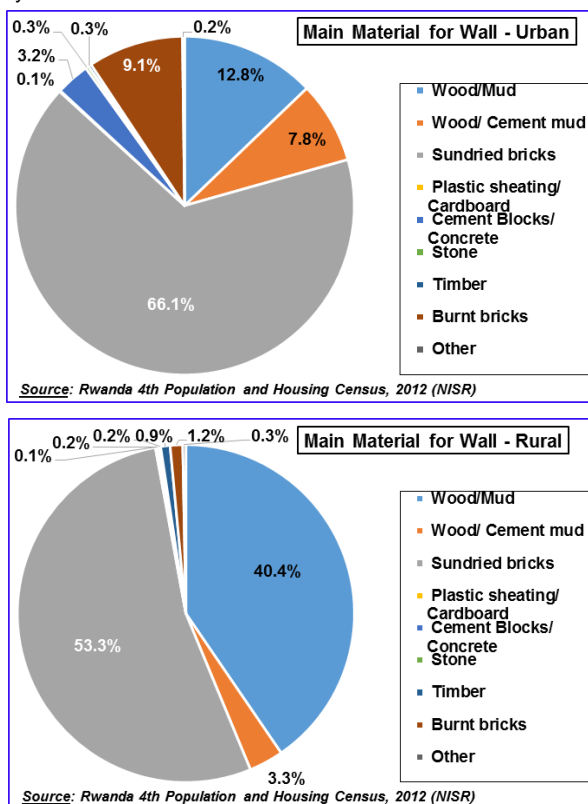
**Table 36:** Distribution (%) of the private households by main material of the walls of the housing unit by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Main material of the walls										
	Total	Wood/Mud	Wood/Cemented mud	Sun-dried bricks	Plastic Sheeting/Card-board	Cement Blocks/Concrete	Stone	Timber	Burnt bricks	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	35.6	4.1	55.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.3
Kigali City											
Total	100	19.5	11.0	58.5	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.1	6.0	0.2	0.6
Nyarugenge	100	25.1	24.0	42.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.2	0.6
Gasabo	100	22.1	7.2	60.6	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.2	0.5
Kicukiro	100	9.7	5.4	70.1	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.2	7.5	0.3	0.6
South											
Total	100	45.8	4.0	47.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.3
Nyanza	100	43.7	4.6	49.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
Gisagara	100	75.3	5.8	17.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
Nyaruguru	100	78.0	3.5	17.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Huye	100	53.6	5.7	34.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.3
Nyamagabe	100	77.5	6.5	13.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.3
Ruhango	100	11.6	1.4	85.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
Muhanga	100	8.0	0.4	84.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.4
Kamonyi	100	24.9	4.1	69.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
West											
Total	100	22.4	0.9	69.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.3	2.3	0.2	0.3
Karongi	100	8.1	0.5	89.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
Rutsiro	100	3.0	0.4	94.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4
Rubavu	100	16.3	0.4	73.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	4.3	2.5	1.1	0.4
Nyabihu	100	21.8	0.6	74.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Ngororero	100	3.9	0.4	94.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Rusizi	100	63.5	2.8	18.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	5.7	8.0	0.1	0.2
Nyamasheke	100	35.4	1.2	49.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	10.7	2.1	0.0	0.3
North											
Total	100	35.5	2.5	56.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.3
Rulindo	100	33.1	5.3	59.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3
Gakenke	100	9.5	0.9	85.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.3
Musanze	100	41.6	2.9	44.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	4.7	3.4	0.3
Burera	100	48.0	1.9	45.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.2
Gicumbi	100	44.8	2.0	51.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2
East											
Total	100	45.0	4.7	47.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.2
Rwamagana	100	52.5	8.2	35.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.2
Nyagatare	100	12.7	1.2	82.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.3
Gatsibo	100	53.0	3.0	41.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.2
Kayonza	100	54.0	6.5	36.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.3
Kirehe	100	45.1	4.7	48.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2
Ngoma	100	78.8	7.0	12.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.2
Bugesera	100	28.8	4.0	65.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2

Source: Rwanda 4th PHC4, 2012 (NISR)

- In Rwanda walls of the housing units are mostly built with sundried bricks (55%) and wood/mud (36%). Wood/Cemented mud and burnt bricks are the other most used material though only wall of 4% and 2.6% of the housing units are made with the two respectively.
- In three Provinces (Kigali City, West and North) sundried bricks stand far as the most used material for walls (between 57% and 70% of the housing units) followed by wood/mud (between 19.5% and 35.5%). In contrast in the Eastern and Southern Provinces both material play a more or less equal role (between 45% and 48%). Wood and cemented mud are rarely used in the Provinces other than Kigali City where 11% of the housing units have their wall built with it.
- The situation is more diverse at the District level within and across Provinces. But in general sundried bricks and wood/mud remain the most used wall materials.

**Figure 17:** Distribution of the private households by main material of the walls of the housing unit by area of residence



- Materials used for walls of the housing units vary according to the area of residence. The dominant material is sundried brick in urban areas. In rural areas it is the sundried brick (53%) along with the wood/mud (40%). Moreover material used for the walls in urban areas are more diverse than in rural areas.

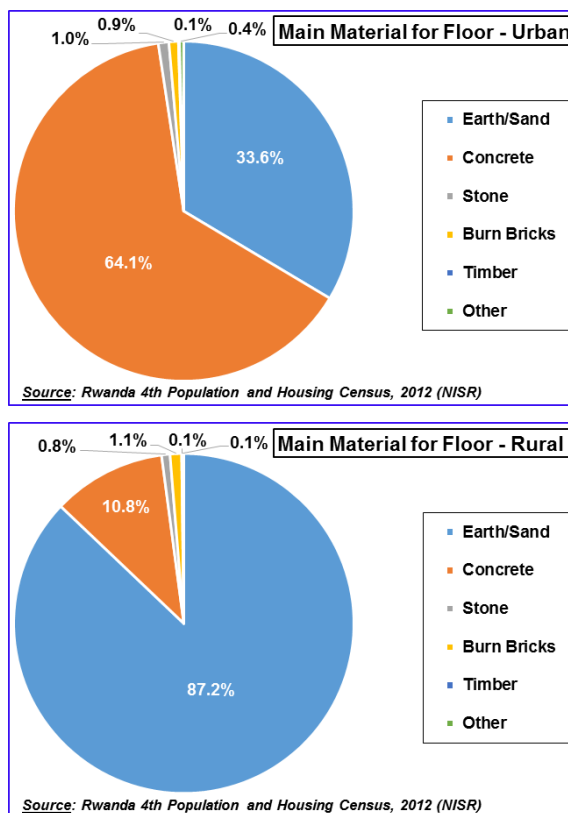
**Table 37:** Distribution of the private households by main material of the floor of the housing unit by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Main material of the floor							
	Total	Earth/Sand	Concrete	Stone	Burn bricks	Timber	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	77.7	19.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Kigali City								
Total	100	32.9	65.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6
Nyarugenge	100	30.1	68.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
Gasabo	100	37.4	60.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6
Kicukiro	100	27.6	70.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6
South								
Total	100	80.9	15.6	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.4
Nyanza	100	83.6	14.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
Gisagara	100	83.6	9.2	1.0	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.3
Nyaruguru	100	91.2	6.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4
Huye	100	72.7	22.3	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.3
Nyamagabe	100	88.7	9.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ruhango	100	79.6	16.9	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Muhanga	100	72.1	23.0	0.6	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.5
Kamonyi	100	77.9	20.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
West								
Total	100	84.6	12.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
Karongi	100	87.0	10.7	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Rutsiro	100	86.0	7.8	0.4	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Rubavu	100	72.5	23.3	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
Nyabihu	100	85.9	10.8	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Ngororero	100	89.9	8.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6
Rusizi	100	85.3	11.5	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3
Nyamasheke	100	87.3	9.8	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3
North								
Total	100	85.7	12.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Rulindo	100	85.7	12.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4
Gakenke	100	88.7	8.7	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4
Musanze	100	77.0	19.7	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Burera	100	91.0	7.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
Gicumbi	100	86.9	11.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
East								
Total	100	84.3	14.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Rwamagana	100	79.9	18.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Nyagatare	100	82.3	16.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Gatsibo	100	87.4	11.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Kayonza	100	84.3	14.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kirehe	100	88.5	10.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ngoma	100	87.3	11.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Bugesera	100	80.5	18.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- In Rwanda the main material of the floor mostly used is earth/sand (78%) followed by concrete (20%). All other materials added together are used only in 2% of the housing units.
- However this pattern varies by Province. The percentage of households whose floor is earth/sand is higher in all provinces (more than 80%) and smaller in Kigali City (33%). The most used material in Kigali City is concrete (65%). This material is used in 12% to 16% of the housings of the other Provinces.
- By District, earth and sand are the most used material for the floor in the Districts of all Provinces except Kigali City where concrete is the most widespread material. In general the variation by District is tightly associated with the level of urbanization. For the Provinces other than Kigali City their most urbanized Districts have the highest percentages of the floor of their housing units made with concrete.

Figure 18: Distribution of the private households by main material of the floor of the housing unit by area of residence



- The materials used for the floor of the housing units vary according to the area of residence. In urban areas the dominant materials are concrete (64%) and earth/sand (34%). The most widespread material for the floor in rural areas it is earth/sand (87%).

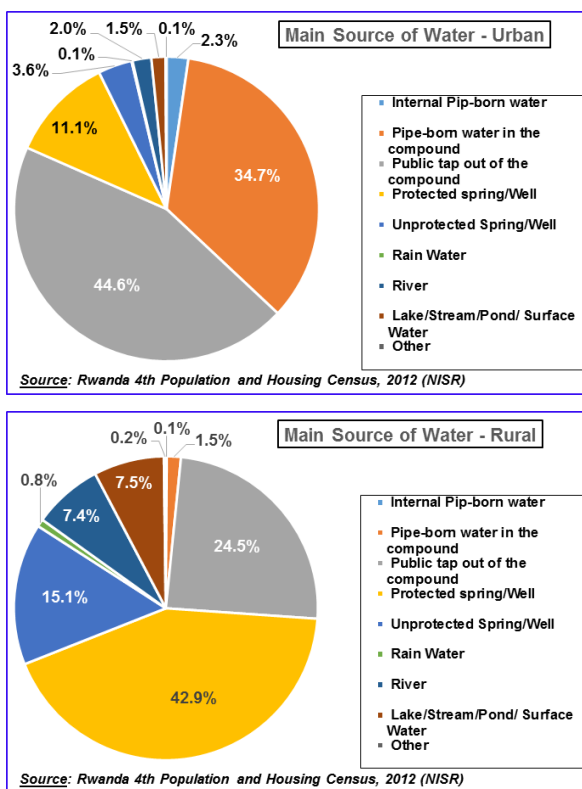
**5.3 Water, Sanitation and Energy in the Housing Units**
**Table 38:** Distribution of the private households by main source of water by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Main source of water										
	Total	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Public tap out of the compound	Protected Spring /Well	Unprotected Spring /Well	Rain Water	River	Lake/ Stream/ Pond/ Surface water	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	0.5	7.1	27.7	37.0	13.0	0.7	6.4	6.4	0.2	1.1
Kigali City	100	2.5	33.4	41.8	11.1	5.8	0.1	2.5	1.5	0.1	1.2
Total											
Nyarugenge	100	2.3	38.2	43.8	6.1	3.6	0.2	2.7	1.8	0.1	1.3
Gasabo	100	2.5	25.8	40.6	16.6	8.6	0.1	3.3	1.2	0.1	1.2
Kicukiro	100	2.5	42.2	42.2	5.8	3.0	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.2
South											
Total	100	0.2	3.4	14.5	57.4	12.7	0.0	5.3	5.6	0.0	0.9
Nyanza	100	0.1	3.3	12.2	59.5	9.4	0.0	6.9	7.9	0.0	0.7
Gisagara	100	0.1	1.1	18.7	65.3	8.4	0.0	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.9
Nyaruguru	100	0.1	0.6	15.4	53.9	21.1	0.1	6.1	1.9	0.0	1.0
Huye	100	0.9	7.3	18.9	56.3	10.1	0.0	3.4	2.0	0.0	1.0
Nyamagabe	100	0.2	3.3	12.5	54.0	16.1	0.0	5.7	7.0	0.1	0.9
Ruhango	100	0.1	2.1	10.1	54.4	12.9	0.0	7.3	11.9	0.0	1.1
Muhanga	100	0.3	7.8	12.5	59.7	13.0	0.0	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.9
Kamonyi	100	0.1	1.4	15.5	55.1	11.8	0.1	6.0	8.9	0.0	1.1
West											
Total	100	0.3	4.2	26.8	39.8	16.3	1.8	6.0	3.4	0.1	1.2
Karongi	100	0.3	3.9	17.5	49.4	12.4	0.1	9.7	5.5	0.1	1.0
Rutsiro	100	0.2	1.1	11.2	57.8	17.6	0.1	6.5	4.0	0.2	1.4
Rubavu	100	0.5	12.0	58.8	14.6	3.1	4.5	4.4	0.7	0.0	1.4
Nyabihu	100	0.1	0.9	24.4	44.2	14.4	8.7	3.7	2.4	0.0	1.2
Ngororero	100	0.1	1.0	9.8	58.9	21.4	0.1	2.9	4.4	0.0	1.4
Rusizi	100	0.4	6.1	34.6	25.9	20.2	0.1	9.2	2.3	0.1	1.1
Nyamasheke	100	0.3	2.5	24.4	34.9	25.9	0.0	5.7	5.0	0.1	1.1
North											
Total	100	0.2	3.3	28.8	44.5	12.4	1.2	6.5	1.8	0.2	1.1
Rulindo	100	0.1	1.7	21.8	53.8	13.3	0.1	7.3	0.8	0.2	0.9
Gakenke	100	0.2	1.6	19.8	51.4	21.1	0.2	4.3	0.3	0.1	1.2
Musanze	100	0.4	8.2	52.8	20.6	5.4	1.1	7.5	1.9	0.4	1.5
Burera	100	0.2	1.0	33.4	41.4	10.3	3.4	4.5	4.7	0.0	1.0
Gicumbi	100	0.2	3.3	15.2	56.9	12.1	1.1	8.6	1.3	0.1	1.1
East											
Total	100	0.2	3.3	34.2	21.5	14.2	0.3	9.7	15.2	0.3	1.0
Rwamagana	100	0.2	8.0	39.5	21.4	10.7	0.1	4.9	14.2	0.2	0.8
Nyagatare	100	0.2	3.1	35.1	14.0	11.0	1.0	21.0	13.2	0.2	1.1
Gatsibo	100	0.2	1.3	22.3	30.4	19.0	0.3	10.7	13.8	0.7	1.2
Kayonza	100	0.2	3.3	37.3	19.6	15.6	0.5	10.0	12.0	0.3	1.2
Kirehe	100	0.3	1.5	35.6	21.9	22.9	0.2	9.4	6.8	0.4	1.1
Ngoma	100	0.1	3.0	23.4	30.0	15.6	0.1	5.6	21.3	0.1	0.8
Bugesera	100	0.2	3.8	47.8	14.1	4.9	0.1	2.6	25.3	0.4	0.9

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- In Rwanda 72% of the private households use water from improved sources of water (Internal pipe-born water, protected spring/well) vs. 27% resorting to unimproved sources (Unprotected spring/well, other).
- At the Province level, the proportion of the private households using water from improved sources is higher in Kigali City (89%), in the North (77%) and in the South (76%). It is the lowest in the Eastern Province (59%).
- Variation by District is associated with the level of urbanization. Access to improved sources of water are better in most urbanized Districts (in Kigali City for instance) and poorer in the most rural Districts (in the East for instance).

Figure 19: Distribution of the private households by main source of water by area of residence



- The main source of water used by the private households varies according to the area of residence. In urban areas, the main sources of water supply are the public tap out of the compound (45%), the pipe-born water in the compound (35%) and the protected spring/well (11%). In rural areas, the main sources of water supply are the protected spring/well (43%), the public tap out of the compound (26%) and the unprotected spring/well (15%).

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 39: Distribution of the private households by type of toilet facility by Province and District

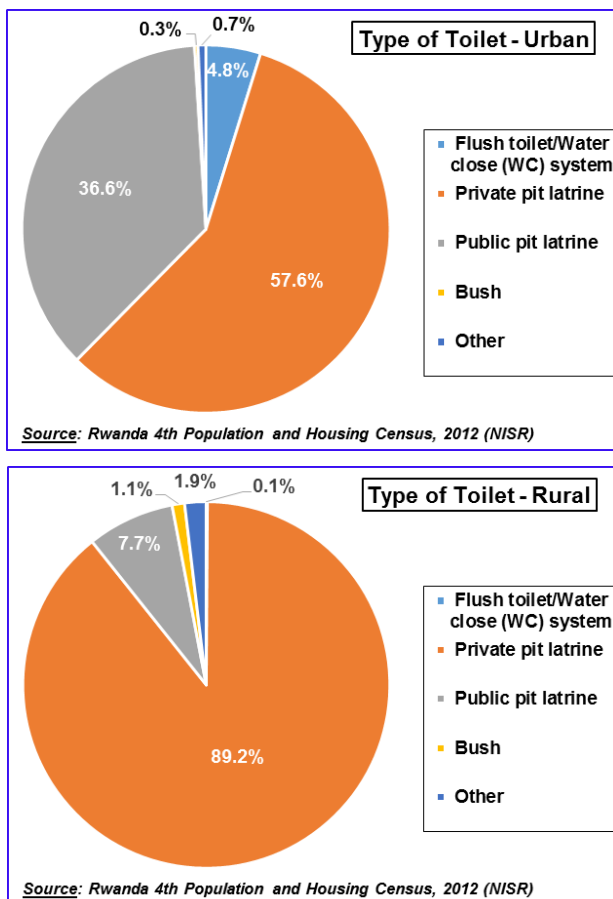
Provinces and Districts	Main type of toilet facility						
	Total	Flush Toilet/ WC system	Private pit latrine	Shared pit latrine	Bush	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	0.8	82.4	12.4	0.9	1.7	1.7
Kigali City							
Total	100	4.9	50.0	41.1	0.2	0.4	3.4
Nyarugenge	100	3.4	44.1	48.6	0.1	0.4	3.5
Gasabo	100	5.1	54.8	36.4	0.3	0.5	3.0
Kicukiro	100	6.1	46.9	42.4	0.2	0.3	4.1
South							
Total	100	0.4	85.3	10.1	1.0	2.0	1.3
Nyanza	100	0.2	84.9	11.1	0.9	1.8	1.1
Gisagara	100	0.0	84.9	10.3	0.7	2.9	1.1
Nyaruguru	100	0.0	87.7	6.8	1.7	2.5	1.4
Huye	100	1.7	80.3	12.2	1.7	2.4	1.7
Nyamagabe	100	0.2	86.5	7.7	1.8	2.5	1.3
Ruhango	100	0.1	82.2	14.0	0.8	1.6	1.3
Muhanga	100	0.5	87.6	9.4	0.3	0.9	1.3
Kamonyi	100	0.1	88.8	8.4	0.5	1.2	1.0
West							
Total	100	0.4	84.1	10.4	1.4	1.8	2.0
Karongi	100	0.2	85.9	9.2	0.8	1.8	2.2
Rutsiro	100	0.0	81.9	12.0	1.7	2.5	1.9
Rubavu	100	1.0	74.6	17.3	1.7	2.6	2.7
Nyabihu	100	0.1	87.6	7.4	1.7	1.6	1.7
Ngororero	100	0.0	84.1	9.0	3.3	1.8	1.8
Rusizi	100	0.7	86.6	9.6	0.3	1.2	1.6
Nyamasheke	100	0.2	89.2	7.3	0.3	1.0	1.9
North							
Total	100	0.3	90.5	4.7	1.0	1.9	1.6
Rulindo	100	0.1	93.5	2.8	0.9	1.4	1.3
Gakenke	100	0.1	93.2	3.2	0.6	1.0	1.8
Musanze	100	0.8	83.1	8.9	1.1	4.1	1.9
Burera	100	0.1	91.1	4.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
Gicumbi	100	0.3	92.2	3.6	1.0	1.3	1.6
East							
Total	100	0.1	88.2	7.8	0.8	1.8	1.3
Rwamagana	100	0.3	89.2	7.3	0.4	1.5	1.2
Nyagatare	100	0.2	85.0	11.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Gatsibo	100	0.1	90.6	5.6	0.8	1.6	1.3
Kayanza	100	0.1	87.5	8.1	0.9	1.9	1.5
Kirehe	100	0.0	90.6	5.8	0.6	1.8	1.2
Ngoma	100	0.2	88.0	6.6	0.8	3.1	1.3
Bugesera	100	0.1	87.0	9.4	0.6	1.9	1.1

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)



- At the national level the main types of toilet facility used by the private households are private pit latrine (82%) and shared pit latrine (12%). Only 0.8% of the households are equipped with flush toilet/WC system.
- At the Province level, the proportion of households using private pit latrines is the highest in all provinces of the country. It is 50% in Kigali City and varies between 84% and 91% for all other Provinces. In Kigali City the proportion of households using shared pit latrines is the highest (41%) as compared to other Provinces where it varies between 5% and 10% only.

Figure 20: Distribution of the private households by type of toilet facility by area of residence



- The type of toilet facility used in the private households varies according to the area of residence. In urban areas, the most used types of toilet are private pit latrine (58%) and shared pit latrine (37%). In rural areas, the main type of toilet used is the private pit latrine (89%) and to a lesser extent the shared pit latrine (8%).

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

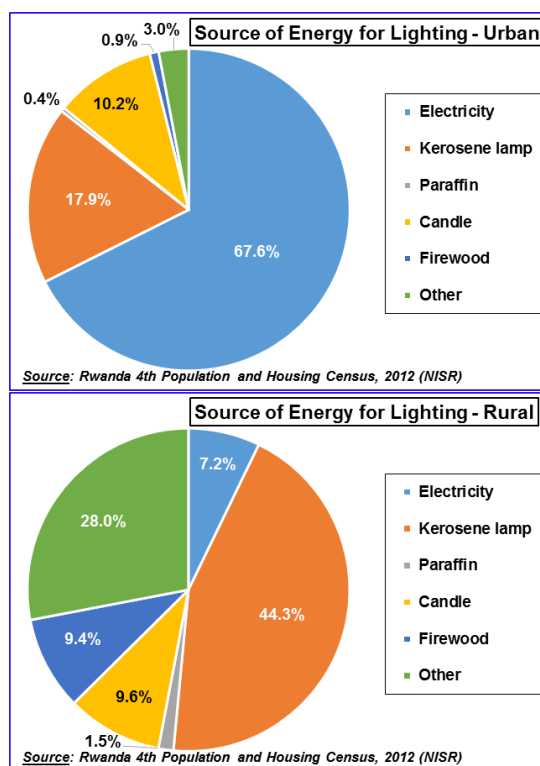
Table 40: Distribution of the private households by main source of energy for lighting by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Main source of energy for lighting									
	Total	Electricity by EWSA	Other electricity source	Kerosene lamp	Paraffin	Biogas	Candle	Fire-wood	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	16.8	0.7	39.6	1.3	0.0	9.7	7.9	23.6	0.5
Kigali City										
Total	100	67.1	0.3	15.6	0.5	0.0	12.1	0.2	3.8	0.5
Nyarugenge	100	72.1	0.3	14.7	0.3	0.0	10.0	0.1	1.9	0.6
Gasabo	100	59.7	0.4	17.2	0.8	0.0	15.1	0.3	6.0	0.5
Kicukiro	100	75.7	0.2	13.4	0.1	0.0	8.6	0.1	1.5	0.4
South										
Total	100	7.3	0.7	47.4	1.3	0.0	6.0	10.5	26.4	0.4
Nyanza	100	6.4	0.2	58.4	0.1	0.0	3.5	4.3	26.6	0.4
Gisagara	100	2.0	0.4	33.1	1.4	0.0	4.7	11.1	46.9	0.3
Nyaruguru	100	2.0	0.8	18.1	0.6	0.0	11.6	35.0	31.4	0.4
Huye	100	13.2	0.2	46.1	1.2	0.0	6.8	6.8	25.3	0.3
Nyamagabe	100	5.0	2.0	23.7	0.1	0.1	12.4	22.5	33.9	0.4
Ruhango	100	8.2	0.4	65.8	0.5	0.0	2.6	4.7	17.3	0.5
Muhanga	100	13.8	0.8	61.7	0.7	0.0	3.2	3.4	16.0	0.3
Kamonyi	100	7.1	0.6	65.8	5.8	0.0	4.1	1.2	15.0	0.4
West										
Total	100	11.4	0.6	36.0	0.4	0.0	10.7	16.5	23.9	0.5
Karongi	100	6.5	0.6	27.3	0.0	0.0	9.6	16.2	39.2	0.5
Rutsiro	100	3.3	0.3	24.8	0.2	0.1	11.5	24.2	35.1	0.5
Rubavu	100	26.7	0.2	25.8	1.0	0.0	22.1	11.7	12.0	0.5
Nyabihu	100	8.3	1.1	39.1	0.3	0.0	10.8	22.7	17.3	0.4
Ngororero	100	4.1	0.6	36.8	0.5	0.0	5.5	26.9	25.1	0.5
Rusizi	100	19.9	0.6	44.7	0.9	0.0	6.9	5.7	20.8	0.4
Nyamasheke	100	7.2	0.8	52.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	11.3	20.8	0.5
North										
Total	100	8.2	0.9	29.8	2.4	0.1	14.4	8.2	35.6	0.5
Rulindo	100	5.6	0.5	19.2	4.9	0.0	20.9	5.8	42.7	0.5
Gakenke	100	2.8	0.8	36.5	3.0	0.0	7.3	8.5	40.7	0.6
Musanze	100	20.4	1.6	27.0	2.4	0.1	18.2	9.8	20.0	0.5
Burera	100	6.0	0.3	34.4	0.3	0.1	9.1	11.5	37.7	0.6
Gicumbi	100	5.0	1.1	30.6	1.8	0.1	16.6	5.4	39.0	0.5
East										
Total	100	12.9	0.6	52.9	1.8	0.1	8.3	1.1	22.0	0.4
Rwamagana	100	14.1	0.6	54.4	0.9	0.0	9.7	0.4	19.5	0.4
Nyagatare	100	17.9	0.6	39.2	3.0	0.1	12.0	1.0	25.9	0.5
Gatsibo	100	11.5	0.6	36.7	2.5	0.0	13.1	1.1	34.0	0.4
Kayonza	100	16.1	0.5	66.1	0.8	0.0	3.5	0.6	11.9	0.5
Kirehe	100	11.3	0.7	69.4	1.7	0.1	3.3	1.2	11.8	0.5
Ngoma	100	9.5	0.4	77.4	0.7	0.1	2.0	1.0	8.7	0.4
Bugesera	100	8.8	0.8	36.3	2.1	0.0	11.8	2.6	37.2	0.4

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- In Rwanda the main sources of energy for lighting used by the households are kerosene lamp (40%), electricity (17.4%), candle (10%) and firewood (8%). However a high percentage of the households (24%) use an unspecified source of energy for their lighting.
- At the province level, the percentage of the private households that use kerosene lamp for lighting is higher in Eastern (53%) and Southern Province (47%), and lowest in Kigali City (16%). The percentage using electricity for lighting is higher in Kigali City (67%) than in other provinces where it varies between 8% (in the South) and 13% (in the East).
- The percentage of the private households using firewood for lighting is higher in the Southern Province (11%), especially in the Districts of Nyaruguru (35%) and Nyamagabe (23%); and in Western Province (17%), especially in the Districts of Ngororero (27%), Rutsiro (24%) and Nyabihu (23%).

Figure 21: Distribution of the private households by main source of energy for lighting by area of residence



- The sources of energy for lighting vary by area of residence. In urban areas, the main sources of energy for lighting are electricity (68%), kerosene lamp (18%) and candle (10%). In rural areas, the main sources of energy for lighting are kerosene lamp (44%) and other unspecified sources (28%). Other sources of energy are used by non-negligible percentages of the rural households: candle (10%), firewood (9%) and electricity (7%).

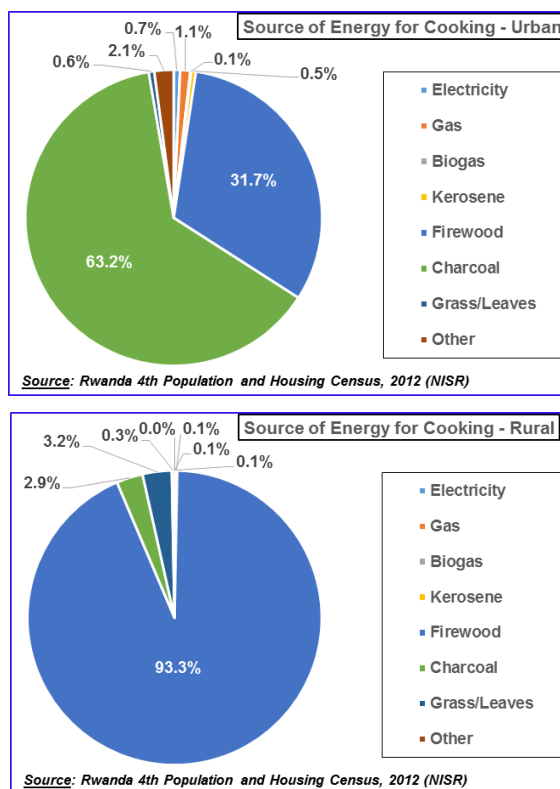
Table 41: Distribution of the private households by main source of energy for cooking by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Main source of energy for cooking					
	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Grass/Leaves	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	82.2	13.2	2.7	1.2	0.7
Kigali City						
Total	100	26.8	67.4	0.2	4.8	0.8
Nyarugenge	100	20.1	72.4	0.1	6.3	1.1
Gasabo	100	33.9	60.4	0.4	4.5	0.8
Kicukiro	100	20.2	75.1	0.1	3.9	0.6
South						
Total	100	92.0	4.7	1.9	0.9	0.5
Nyanza	100	92.1	4.7	1.6	1.0	0.5
Gisagara	100	94.9	1.2	2.7	0.7	0.7
Nyaruguru	100	97.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Huye	100	85.9	9.6	2.7	1.4	0.5
Nyamagabe	100	94.5	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.5
Ruhango	100	90.7	3.8	4.2	0.6	0.6
Muhanga	100	88.2	9.4	1.0	0.9	0.5
Kamonyi	100	93.5	4.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
West						
Total	100	88.6	8.3	1.8	0.7	0.6
Karongi	100	92.1	5.1	1.2	0.9	0.7
Rutsiro	100	96.0	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.6
Rubavu	100	67.8	28.9	1.7	1.0	0.6
Nyabihu	100	90.9	6.7	1.5	0.3	0.6
Ngororero	100	92.6	2.2	4.1	0.5	0.6
Rusizi	100	89.2	8.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
Nyamasheke	100	94.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.6
North						
Total	100	87.5	5.1	6.0	0.8	0.7
Rulindo	100	91.5	1.9	5.2	0.8	0.6
Gakenke	100	96.1	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
Musanze	100	78.3	15.4	4.9	0.8	0.6
Burera	100	83.7	2.4	12.7	0.7	0.6
Gicumbi	100	88.8	3.1	6.4	0.9	0.8
East						
Total	100	89.5	5.4	3.3	1.1	0.7
Rwamagana	100	85.9	10.5	1.9	1.2	0.6
Nyagatare	100	82.8	6.2	9.3	1.1	0.7
Gatsibo	100	88.9	3.0	6.3	1.1	0.8
Kayonza	100	89.0	7.5	1.3	1.4	0.8
Kirehe	100	94.7	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.9
Ngoma	100	94.4	3.8	0.5	0.9	0.5
Bugesera	100	92.8	4.5	0.9	1.2	0.7

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- At the national level the main sources of energy for cooking used by the private households are firewood (82%) and charcoal (13%), and to a lesser extent grass/leaves (3%).
- At the Province level, the percentage of private households using firewood for cooking is higher in all provinces of the country with proportions varying between 88% (in the Northern Province) and 92% (in the Southern Province). It reaches its lowest level in Kigali City (27%). The percentage of the private households using charcoal for cooking is higher in Kigali City (67%) than in the other Provinces where it varies between 5% (in the Southern, Northern and Eastern Provinces) and 8% (in the Western Province).
- There are significant percentage of private households using grass/leaves for cooking, especially in the Districts of Burera (13%), Gicumbi and Gatsibo (6% respectively) and Rulindo (5%).

Figure 22: Distribution of the private households by main source of energy for cooking by area of residence



- The main sources of energy used by the private households for cooking vary by area of residence. In urban areas, private households use more charcoal (63%) and firewood (32%). In rural areas, households use mainly firewood (93%) for cooking.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

**Table 42:** Percentage of private households which have and use energy-saving stove by Province, District, area of residence and sex of the household head

Provinces and Districts	Total	Sex of the household head		Area of residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	34.1	35.0	32.0	18.7	37.3
Kigali City					
Total	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.7	12.6
Nyarugenge	10.4	10.1	11.2	9.0	14.3
Gasabo	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.0	13.0
Kicukiro	9.7	10.0	8.4	10.0	7.6
South					
Total	36.7	38.1	33.8	28.3	37.5
Nyanza	27.4	28.9	24.5	27.9	27.4
Gisagara	38.3	39.3	36.4	35.9	38.3
Nyaruguru	43.2	45.5	38.4	34.7	43.4
Huye	36.0	36.3	35.4	26.0	37.7
Nyamagabe	40.3	42.5	35.2	39.6	40.3
Ruhango	33.2	34.4	30.8	27.9	33.7
Muhanga	46.9	48.1	43.8	30.5	49.6
Kamonyi	30.4	31.5	27.8	21.1	31.6
West					
Total	42.2	43.8	38.5	28.7	44.1
Karongi	50.1	52.1	45.8	30.4	51.8
Rutsiro	56.6	58.1	53.2	61.0	56.6
Rubavu	19.7	19.6	19.9	16.4	21.7
Nyabihu	43.2	43.6	42.4	34.8	44.5
Ngororero	50.2	52.4	45.7	49.7	50.3
Rusizi	38.3	41.2	30.5	47.0	36.7
Nyamasheke	42.1	45.3	34.2	35.0	42.2
North					
Total	33.4	35.0	29.3	21.9	34.5
Rulindo	30.5	32.2	26.6	27.6	30.6
Gakenke	47.6	49.5	42.6	51.5	47.5
Musanze	18.1	19.1	15.6	14.7	19.4
Burera	21.9	23.1	18.6	12.3	22.1
Gicumbi	47.5	49.5	42.0	39.6	48.0
East					
Total	35.9	36.9	33.3	32.8	36.2
Rwamagana	22.7	22.6	23.2	25.9	22.4
Nyagatare	41.5	42.4	38.9	39.0	41.9
Gatsibo	37.5	38.9	34.1	38.0	37.5
Kayanza	44.2	44.9	42.1	28.2	46.1
Kirehe	42.9	44.5	38.5	30.0	43.3
Ngoma	33.3	33.9	32.0	33.8	33.3
Bugesera	27.0	27.9	24.5	30.5	26.6

*Note:* 1.8% of all households are excluded in the analysis for missing information

*Source:* Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- At the national level, one third of the households (34%) have and use energy-saving stove.
- Possession and use of energy-saving stove is much more common in rural areas (37%) than in urban areas (19%).
- Male-headed households use slightly more energy-saving stove than female-headed ones (35% vs. 32%).
- Use of energy-saving stove varies a lot by Province; from 10% of the households in Kigali City to 42 in the West. The percentage is similar in the three remaining Provinces (33% to 37%).
- Within the Provinces, the use of energy-saving stove varies a lot by area of residence and slightly by the sex of the household head as at the national level.
- The variation by District is linked to the level of urbanization of the Districts; the less urbanized the Districts are, the higher is the percentage of their households using energy-saving stoves.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 43: Distribution (%) of the private households by main mode of waste disposal by Province and District

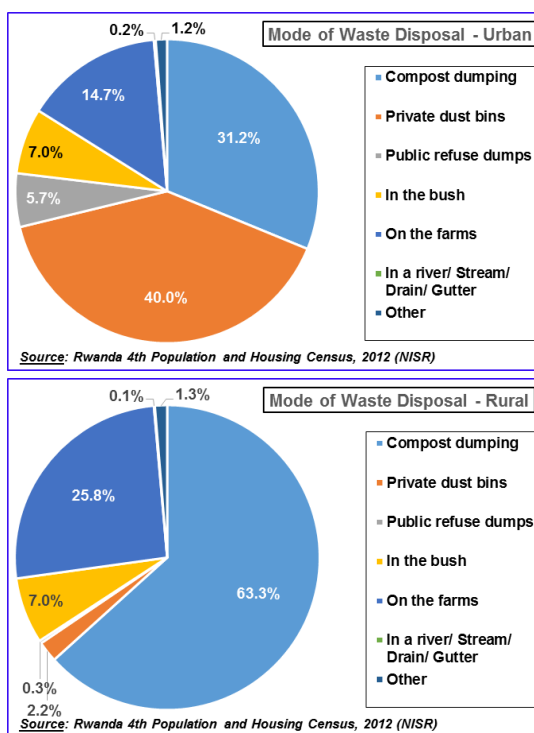
Provinces and Districts	Main mode of waste disposal								
	Total	Compost dumping	Private dust bins	Public refuse dumps	In the bush	On the farms	In a River/ Stream/ Drain/Gutter	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	57.2	8.7	1.2	6.9	23.7	0.1	1.3	0.9
Kigali City									
Total	100	23.0	44.7	6.3	6.1	17.7	0.2	1.1	0.9
Nyarugenge	100	15.6	58.1	4.5	4.0	15.1	0.4	1.3	1.0
Gasabo	100	27.7	37.1	7.1	7.1	19.1	0.2	0.7	0.9
Kicukiro	100	21.6	45.5	6.8	6.2	17.5	0.2	1.5	0.8
South									
Total	100	57.9	2.3	0.6	3.5	33.3	0.0	1.3	0.9
Nyanza	100	54.0	1.5	0.6	4.9	36.8	0.0	1.2	1.0
Gisagara	100	65.8	3.4	0.4	4.1	23.5	0.0	2.1	0.7
Nyaruguru	100	61.9	0.8	0.1	2.9	31.4	0.0	2.0	0.8
Huye	100	57.2	4.4	1.0	3.3	31.6	0.0	1.7	0.7
Nyamagabe	100	61.8	1.1	0.5	2.2	32.0	0.0	1.5	0.9
Ruhango	100	52.6	1.5	0.6	4.0	39.2	0.0	0.9	1.1
Muhanga	100	59.1	4.5	0.7	3.4	30.9	0.0	0.5	0.9
Kamonyi	100	52.0	1.3	0.6	3.5	40.6	0.0	1.0	0.9
West									
Total	100	60.4	4.1	0.5	9.3	23.7	0.1	0.9	1.0
Karongi	100	64.5	1.3	0.5	3.1	28.6	0.0	1.0	1.0
Rutsiro	100	65.5	1.3	0.2	9.3	21.9	0.1	0.7	1.0
Rubavu	100	34.4	14.4	1.4	19.5	27.8	0.1	1.4	1.0
Nyabihu	100	61.0	3.0	0.2	11.0	22.8	0.1	0.9	1.0
Ngororero	100	50.7	1.6	0.2	10.9	34.9	0.1	0.4	1.1
Rusizi	100	70.4	4.4	0.7	6.1	16.4	0.1	1.1	0.9
Nyamasheke	100	79.4	0.7	0.1	4.1	14.1	0.1	0.6	0.9
North									
Total	100	65.6	2.8	0.3	7.5	21.4	0.1	1.4	0.9
Rulindo	100	72.8	1.8	0.2	4.6	18.9	0.1	0.9	0.7
Gakenke	100	68.8	0.9	0.1	8.3	19.1	0.1	1.8	0.9
Musanze	100	52.6	7.9	0.9	10.3	26.0	0.1	1.3	0.9
Burera	100	65.8	1.5	0.1	8.9	20.6	0.1	2.2	0.8
Gicumbi	100	69.4	1.6	0.2	5.0	21.6	0.0	1.0	1.1
East									
Total	100	64.6	5.7	0.7	8.2	18.3	0.1	1.5	0.9
Rwamagana	100	63.5	5.1	0.6	5.6	22.7	0.1	1.7	0.8
Nyagatare	100	60.8	11.4	1.5	11.8	12.6	0.1	0.9	0.9
Gatsibo	100	69.6	4.3	0.6	4.9	18.0	0.0	1.6	1.0
Kayonza	100	70.5	7.0	0.5	6.5	12.9	0.1	1.3	1.2
Kirehe	100	80.3	2.5	0.4	6.9	7.6	0.1	1.1	1.1
Ngoma	100	64.9	3.4	0.4	8.4	20.0	0.1	1.9	0.9
Bugesera	100	44.4	4.7	0.5	12.4	35.1	0.1	2.0	0.7

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)



- In Rwanda the main modes of waste disposal used by the private households are the compost dumping (57%), the farms (24%), the private dust bins (9%) and the bush (7%).
- The compost dumping is the main mode of waste disposal in all provinces except Kigali City with percentage of the household resorting to it varying between 58% (in the Southern Province) and 66% (in the Northern Province). In Kigali City 44% of the households evacuate their waste in the private dust bins and only 23% in the compost dumping. The percentage of households disposing their waste on the farms is higher in the Southern Province (33%) and lowest in Kigali City and Eastern Province (18% respectively).
- It is also noticeable that significant proportions of private households discharge domestic waste in the bush, especially in the Western (9%), Eastern and Northern Provinces (8% respectively) and even in Kigali City (7%).
- At the District level, the main modes of waste disposal used by the households remain the compost dumping, the farms, the private dust bins and the bush. The importance of each of these modes of waste disposal depends on the level of urbanization of the Districts.

Figure 23: Distribution (%) of the private households by main mode of waste disposal by urban and rural areas



- The main modes of waste disposal used by the households vary by area of residence. Urban households evacuate their waste mainly in the private dust bins (40%), in the compost dumping (31%) or on the farms (15%). In rural areas, around 90% of the households evacuate their waste either in compost dumping (63%) or on the farms (26%).

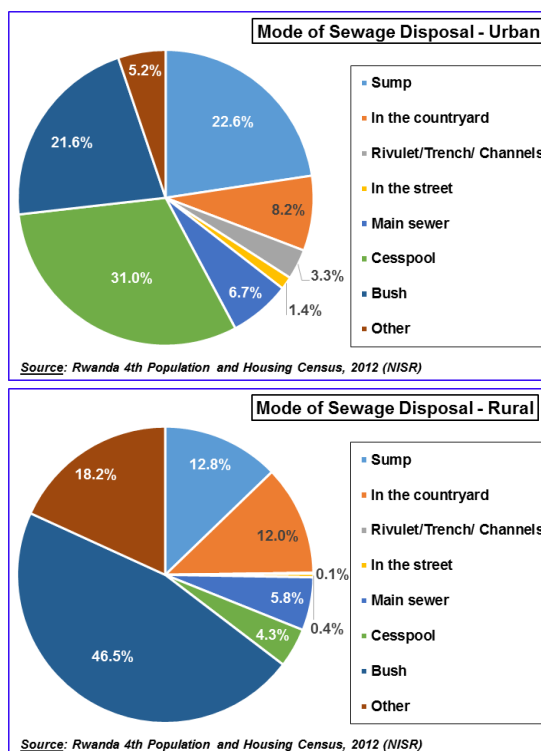
**Table 44:** Distribution (%) of the private households by main mode of sewage disposal by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Main mode of sewage disposal									
	Total	Sump	In the courtyard	Rivulet/Trench/Channels	In the Street	Main sewer	Cess-pool	Bush	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	100	14.4	11.3	0.7	0.6	5.9	8.8	42.0	15.9	0.6
Kigali City										
Total	100	20.2	7.0	4.5	1.5	5.6	32.1	24.1	4.5	0.6
Nyarugenge	100	17.8	9.5	7.9	1.9	6.1	31.2	21.2	3.7	0.7
Gasabo	100	20.8	7.7	4.0	1.2	5.4	28.7	26.5	5.1	0.6
Kicukiro	100	21.4	3.3	2.4	1.5	5.4	38.9	22.5	4.1	0.6
South										
Total	100	8.0	18.4	0.2	0.5	10.9	4.0	34.8	22.6	0.5
Nyanza	100	6.4	17.4	0.1	0.4	8.8	3.4	46.0	17.2	0.5
Gisagara	100	9.7	6.4	0.1	0.4	3.0	2.4	41.7	36.0	0.4
Nyaruguru	100	7.1	22.2	0.3	0.6	3.2	1.2	28.4	36.6	0.5
Huye	100	10.0	13.6	0.3	0.9	7.5	7.0	32.9	27.2	0.5
Nyamagabe	100	5.1	23.4	0.2	0.3	10.1	2.5	23.7	34.2	0.5
Ruhango	100	4.9	20.6	0.1	0.5	24.5	2.8	36.3	9.7	0.6
Muhanga	100	9.0	25.5	0.2	0.3	18.1	7.9	29.8	8.7	0.5
Kamonyi	100	11.4	19.5	0.1	0.5	11.3	4.6	37.8	14.1	0.6
West										
Total	100	17.8	11.8	0.2	0.5	5.7	7.3	46.4	9.8	0.5
Karongi	100	6.8	27.9	0.3	0.4	7.7	2.5	33.1	20.7	0.5
Rutsiro	100	7.0	8.0	0.2	0.4	5.7	2.0	68.3	7.9	0.5
Rubavu	100	21.3	2.7	0.2	0.9	2.0	13.7	51.5	7.1	0.6
Nyabihu	100	20.9	7.1	0.3	0.3	7.0	7.6	50.3	6.0	0.6
Ngororero	100	10.2	14.1	0.3	0.3	11.9	3.4	51.3	7.9	0.6
Rusizi	100	28.2	9.2	0.4	0.7	3.0	11.9	34.7	11.4	0.5
Nyamashoke	100	27.7	14.5	0.1	0.3	3.6	7.8	37.5	7.9	0.5
North										
Total	100	14.2	14.3	0.1	0.3	4.3	6.5	43.2	16.5	0.6
Rulindo	100	13.8	19.0	0.1	0.2	7.6	6.8	36.7	15.3	0.4
Gakenke	100	9.3	13.4	0.1	0.2	3.0	2.1	50.9	20.5	0.6
Musanze	100	23.4	6.6	0.2	0.7	2.7	13.6	44.3	7.9	0.6
Burera	100	12.5	10.1	0.1	0.3	2.0	3.6	51.7	19.2	0.6
Gicumbi	100	11.7	22.4	0.1	0.2	6.5	6.0	32.8	19.8	0.6
East										
Total	100	15.0	3.7	0.1	0.4	2.2	5.3	53.1	19.7	0.6
Rwamagana	100	13.0	4.7	0.0	0.4	2.6	4.9	45.3	28.5	0.5
Nyagatare	100	20.1	3.3	0.1	0.7	2.8	7.4	57.9	7.1	0.6
Gatsibo	100	11.1	7.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	5.6	48.3	24.5	0.6
Kayonza	100	18.4	2.4	0.1	0.4	2.4	7.0	49.6	19.1	0.7
Kirehe	100	17.9	2.9	0.0	0.3	1.5	5.3	56.3	15.1	0.6
Ngoma	100	11.6	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.9	3.7	54.4	24.8	0.5
Bugesera	100	12.1	2.6	0.1	0.4	1.4	2.8	58.4	21.8	0.5

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Several modes of sewage disposal are used by the households. The main ones are disposal in the bush (42%), in the sump (14%), in the courtyard (11%) or in the cesspool (9%). Up to 16% of the households use unspecified modes of sewage disposal.
- By Province, the percentage of the private households that discharge their sewage in the bush is higher in Eastern (53%) and Western Province (46%), and lowest in Kigali City (24%), where 32% of them use the cesspool. The percentage that discharges sewage in the sump is higher in Kigali City (20%) and Western Province (18%) and lower in Southern Province (8%), where 18% of the households evacuate their sewage into the courtyard.
- There are marked variations by District within and across Provinces. In general the less urbanized Districts mainly use the bush while the others use the bush in a less extent along with other modes. High percentages of the households use unspecified modes of sewage disposal in many Districts, especially in the South where more than a quarter of the households are concerned.

**Figure 24:** Distribution (%) of the private households by main mode of sewage disposal by urban and rural areas



- The main modes of sewage disposal in the private households vary by area of residence. In urban areas, households evacuate domestic sewage mainly in the cesspool (31%), in the sump (23%) and in the bush (22%). Rural households evacuate their sewage mainly in the bush (47%) and in the sump (13%) with 18% of them using unspecified modes.

## 5.4 Assets Owned by the Private Households

Table 45: Percentage of private households possessing specific assets by Province and District

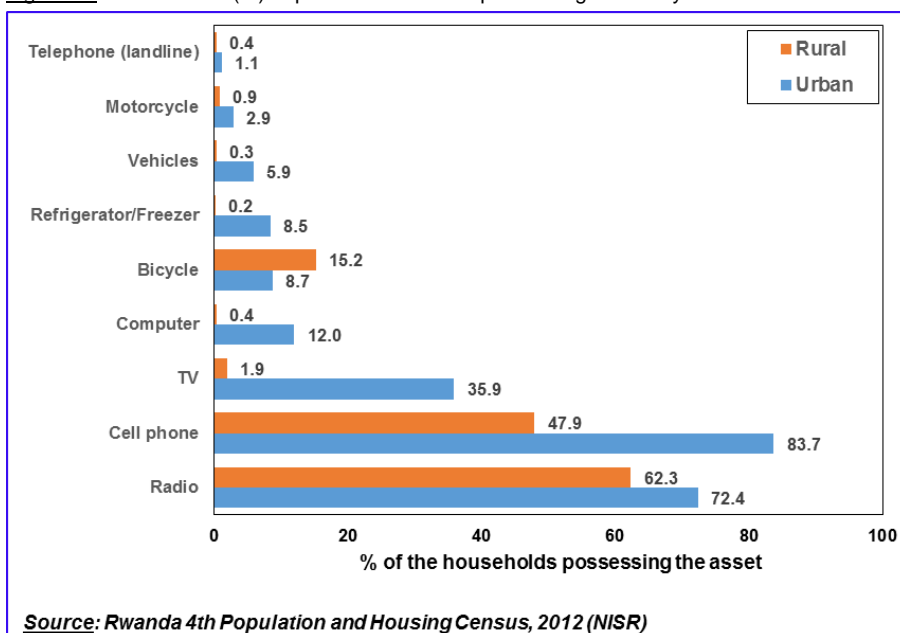
Provinces and Districts	Assets								
	Radio	TV	Telephone (landline)	Cell-phone	Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Computer	Refrigerator/Freezer
Rwanda	64.0	7.8	0.5	54.1	1.2	1.2	14.1	2.4	1.6
Kigali City									
Total	73.2	38.1	1.1	85.1	7.0	2.6	8.2	12.9	10.3
Nyarugenge	73.4	43.2	1.2	86.8	5.3	2.4	5.0	12.1	9.4
Gasabo	72.1	31.6	1.0	81.7	6.5	2.6	8.8	11.0	9.0
Kicukiro	74.9	44.8	1.1	89.5	9.5	2.9	10.3	16.8	13.4
South									
Total	62.0	3.4	0.3	45.2	0.5	0.9	12.3	1.1	0.5
Nyanza	63.0	2.8	0.3	45.8	0.5	0.9	17.4	0.9	0.3
Gisagara	57.4	1.0	0.3	33.6	0.3	0.7	17.7	0.3	0.1
Nyaruguru	58.2	0.8	0.2	35.4	0.2	0.6	6.4	0.5	0.1
Huye	62.2	6.9	0.3	47.8	1.1	1.1	14.9	2.9	1.2
Nyamagabe	58.9	2.2	0.3	34.3	0.3	0.8	6.8	0.8	0.3
Ruhango	59.8	3.1	0.3	47.8	0.4	0.9	13.5	0.7	0.3
Muhanga	69.2	6.8	0.5	57.0	0.8	1.3	8.2	2.0	0.9
Kamonyi	66.8	3.5	0.3	57.3	0.5	1.1	12.2	0.8	0.4
West									
Total	56.3	4.4	0.6	47.4	0.4	0.7	3.2	1.0	0.5
Karongi	58.0	2.7	0.4	39.8	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.3
Rutsiro	56.4	1.3	0.4	40.7	0.1	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.1
Rubavu	54.9	11.2	0.8	55.0	1.1	1.3	5.8	2.5	1.7
Nyabihu	56.1	2.2	0.9	48.9	0.1	0.3	3.7	0.5	0.2
Ngororero	55.3	1.4	0.3	41.0	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.1
Rusizi	56.6	7.8	0.4	53.6	0.5	0.8	4.8	1.2	0.8
Nyamasheke	56.8	2.4	0.7	50.7	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.3
North									
Total	67.2	3.5	0.4	50.0	0.4	0.9	9.4	1.1	0.4
Rulindo	70.6	2.2	0.2	52.2	0.4	0.9	10.0	0.6	0.3
Gakenke	67.7	1.2	0.6	48.2	0.2	0.6	7.7	0.5	0.2
Musanze	67.0	8.8	0.4	58.4	0.8	1.0	8.1	2.5	0.9
Burera	63.2	1.7	0.6	46.5	0.2	0.6	7.9	0.6	0.2
Gicumbi	67.5	3.1	0.4	44.7	0.5	1.2	12.9	1.0	0.3
East									
Total	66.7	3.4	0.4	56.9	0.6	1.5	31.7	0.8	0.5
Rwamagana	70.1	6.1	0.5	63.8	0.8	1.8	28.1	1.2	0.9
Nyagatare	68.9	3.4	0.5	61.0	0.7	2.5	39.4	0.9	0.6
Gatsibo	64.2	2.2	0.4	50.5	0.4	1.4	25.2	0.5	0.4
Kayonza	67.0	4.3	0.4	60.4	0.7	1.4	29.9	0.9	0.5
Kirehe	65.3	1.7	0.4	57.7	0.4	1.1	29.8	0.5	0.2
Ngoma	66.5	3.3	0.4	52.0	0.5	0.9	28.9	0.9	0.4
Bugesera	65.0	3.3	0.4	53.5	0.6	1.2	39.0	0.8	0.4

Note: Between 0.3 and 0.7% of all households have missing information on their asset. They are considered in the analysis as not having the corresponding asset.

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- At the national level 64% of the private households possess a radio, 54% have a mobile phone, 14% a bicycle and 8% a TV. All other assets are possessed by less than 2.5 of the households respectively.
- In terms of geographic variations, the percentage of the households possessing a radio is higher in Kigali City (73%) and lower in the Western Province (56%). Mobile phone is more common among Kigali City's households (85%) and less common in the Southern Province (45%). As for the bicycle, it is more widespread among the Eastern Province households (32%) and rarer among the Western Province ones (3%).
- At the District level, possession of radio varies a lot across Province but slightly within each Provinces. In contrast possession of all other assets varies a lot by District within and across Provinces.

Figure 25: Distribution (%) of private households possessing assets by urban and rural areas



- Possession of specific assets by the household varies according to the area of residence. In urban areas, high percentages of private households have mobile phones (84%), radios (72%) and television sets (36%).
- In rural areas the most widespread assets possessed by the households are radios (62%), mobile phones (48%) and bicycles (15%).

## 5.5 Access to Internet

Table 46: Percentage of private households whose at least one member has access to Internet by sex of the household head, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total	Sex of the household head		Area of residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	6.7	7.3	5.3	27.8	2.3
Kigali City					
Total	28.1	28.6	26.3	35.8	4.3
Nyarugenge	30.0	30.4	28.9	38.6	5.6
Gasabo	22.9	23.4	20.9	31.0	3.7
Kicukiro	35.6	36.2	33.4	40.3	4.4
South					
Total	4.2	4.5	3.6	24.5	2.3
Nyanza	3.9	4.0	3.7	24.2	2.0
Gisagara	2.3	2.3	2.4	13.4	2.1
Nyaruguru	2.3	2.4	2.2	12.8	2.1
Huye	8.5	9.6	6.5	38.0	3.5
Nyamagabe	3.1	3.5	2.3	21.6	1.8
Ruhango	3.2	3.5	2.6	17.7	1.8
Muhanga	6.9	7.5	5.4	32.7	2.5
Kamonyi	3.4	3.5	3.0	9.0	2.6
West					
Total	3.7	4.1	2.8	15.5	2.0
Karongi	3.4	3.9	2.4	20.6	1.9
Rutsiro	1.4	1.6	1.1	7.9	1.3
Rubavu	7.6	8.3	5.8	18.0	1.1
Nyabihu	2.4	2.6	2.0	6.7	1.8
Ngororero	2.0	2.3	1.4	15.0	1.5
Rusizi	5.3	5.6	4.6	14.2	3.7
Nyamasheke	2.7	2.9	2.1	9.5	2.6
North					
Total	4.1	4.4	3.3	21.5	2.4
Rulindo	3.0	3.2	2.6	7.9	2.8
Gakenke	2.6	2.7	2.2	20.7	2.0
Musanze	8.1	8.8	6.3	22.9	2.5
Burera	2.5	2.7	2.0	13.3	2.3
Gicumbi	3.7	3.9	3.1	23.6	2.3
East					
Total	3.4	3.5	3.1	16.7	2.3
Rwamagana	5.0	5.2	4.5	24.6	3.0
Nyagatare	3.0	3.0	2.8	11.9	1.8
Gatsibo	2.5	2.6	2.5	13.1	1.9
Kayanza	3.6	3.7	3.3	13.1	2.5
Kirehe	2.4	2.4	2.2	13.9	2.0
Ngoma	3.4	3.6	2.9	25.0	2.5
Bugesera	4.0	4.3	3.3	21.9	2.4

Note: Information on access to Internet is missing for 0.4% of all households. Those households are included in the analysis as not having access to Internet.

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Only 7% of the Rwandan private households have access to Internet.
- This percentage varies only slightly according to the sex of household head; 7% among male-headed households vs. 5% among female-headed ones.
- Access to Internet is mainly an urban phenomenon: 28% of the urban households have access to Internet vs. 2% only of the rural households.
- At province level, the percentage of households with access to Internet is far higher in Kigali City (28%) than in all other provinces where it varies between 3% and 4%.
- Access to Internet is low in all Districts (less than 9%) except in Kigali City's ones where it varies from 23% to 36%.

**Table 47:** Percentages of the households that have access to Internet that access it from home, office/school, cyber cafe and other places by sex of the household head, Province and area of residence

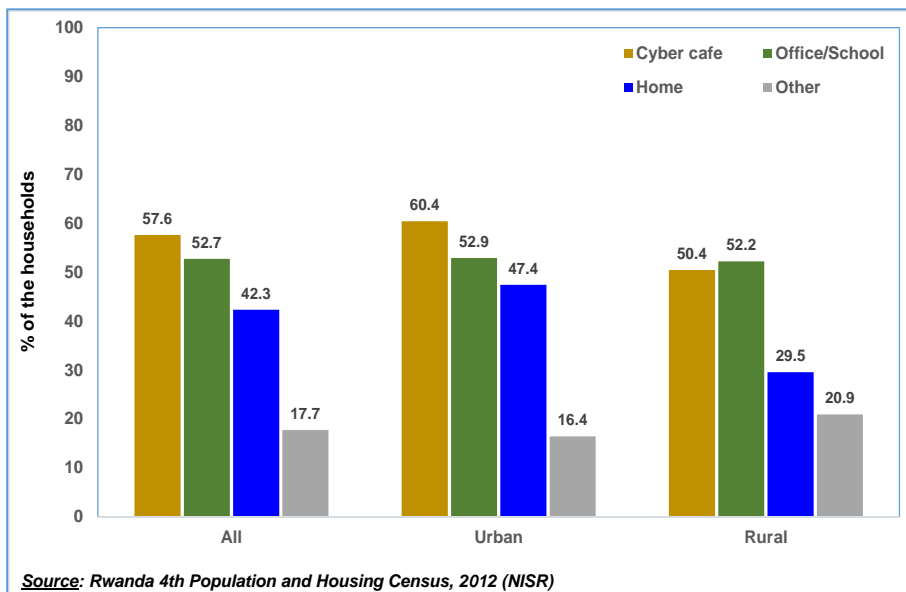
Place of access to Internet by Province	Total	Sex of the household head		Area of residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Rwanda</b>					
Home	42.3	44.5	34.8	47.4	29.5
Office/School	52.7	53.4	50.3	52.9	52.2
Cyber cafe	57.6	56.5	61.2	60.4	50.4
Other	17.7	18.0	16.3	16.4	20.9
<b>Kigali City</b>					
Home	50.4	52.1	44.1	51.3	29.5
Office/School	53.6	55.0	48.3	54.0	42.3
Cyber cafe	57.5	55.7	64.4	57.4	59.8
Other	16.3	16.7	15.0	16.2	20.8
<b>South</b>					
Home	32.7	35.7	25.0	40.4	25.1
Office/School	53.0	53.4	51.9	53.2	52.9
Cyber cafe	61.5	61.1	62.4	69.3	53.7
Other	19.7	20.6	17.3	18.5	20.9
<b>West</b>					
Home	34.6	36.6	27.8	38.0	30.8
Office/School	48.1	47.7	49.4	45.8	50.7
Cyber cafe	57.5	56.9	59.5	64.8	49.6
Other	17.3	17.4	16.8	15.1	19.7
<b>North</b>					
Home	35.7	38.1	27.8	41.5	30.7
Office/School	54.8	54.9	54.3	52.4	56.9
Cyber cafe	59.2	59.3	58.8	70.9	48.9
Other	16.5	16.9	15.2	13.4	19.3
<b>East</b>					
Home	34.7	36.6	28.9	38.8	32.1
Office/School	51.4	51.0	52.8	51.0	51.7
Cyber cafe	51.8	51.7	52.2	60.3	46.5
Other	21.6	22.2	19.9	19.7	22.8

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Households which have access to Internet mainly access it at cyber-cafes (58%), at office or school (53%) and from home (42%). This order does not vary by sex of the household head.
- By area of residence office, school and cyber-cafes remain the most used place to access Internet in both areas. However in urban areas 47% of households with access to Internet access it from home compared to 29.5% only in rural areas.
- The pattern depicted at the national level does not vary a lot by Province. The only specificity is Kigali City where half of the households with access to Internet access it from home while this percentage is below 36% in all other Provinces.



**Figure 26:** Percentage of private households whose at least one member have access to internet from home, office/school, cyber cafe and other by area of residence



- At national level 58% of the private households with access to Internet access it from cyber-cafes, 53% at office/school and 43% at home and 18% elsewhere.
- Access to the Internet varies greatly depending on the area of residence. In fact, in urban near half of the households with access to Internet access it at home vs. 29.5% only in rural areas. In rural areas, Office/School are the most common place to access internet (52%) followed by cyber cafes (50%). This order is reversed in urban areas.

## 5.6 Livestock Owned by the Private Households

Table 48: Percentage of private households possessing livestock by livestock type by Province and District (Urban + Rural)

Provinces and Districts	Type of livestock								
	Local breed cow	Cross breed cow	Exotic breed cow	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Poultry/ fowl	Other
Rwanda	19.3	12.7	3.4	28.0	7.4	14.5	6.1	21.9	0.5
Kigali City									
Total	7.5	6.6	3.0	11.3	1.1	2.2	2.3	9.9	0.4
Nyarugenge	7.1	5.0	2.4	9.1	0.7	1.4	1.7	7.5	0.3
Gasabo	8.9	8.1	3.2	14.0	1.2	2.9	3.0	11.5	0.4
Kicukiro	5.3	5.6	3.3	8.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	9.2	0.4
South									
Total	24.4	14.0	3.0	33.2	4.4	24.0	8.3	25.7	0.6
Nyanza	17.3	18.3	3.9	35.0	2.0	8.9	4.9	33.9	0.7
Gisagara	16.5	6.1	2.2	38.0	1.4	23.3	8.4	28.0	0.4
Nyaruguru	35.0	7.4	2.7	35.1	8.9	31.5	8.0	15.4	0.2
Huye	20.6	8.3	2.9	29.3	2.0	30.8	6.8	21.7	0.3
Nyamagabe	30.4	10.9	3.4	32.7	9.0	35.5	8.4	17.1	0.2
Ruhango	21.9	17.0	2.4	31.7	2.4	15.2	6.6	31.2	0.6
Muhanga	32.5	19.8	3.0	28.6	7.3	31.4	13.1	24.8	1.3
Kamonyi	23.2	22.7	3.1	35.2	3.2	17.9	10.0	31.4	1.4
West									
Total	18.7	10.1	3.4	24.9	9.5	14.4	5.7	18.4	0.4
Karongi	36.4	8.3	1.9	37.7	5.5	14.7	7.3	26.2	0.5
Rutsiro	21.2	13.1	3.5	24.5	14.7	10.5	5.3	19.5	0.7
Rubavu	3.6	6.4	3.4	13.6	7.5	4.6	1.9	9.0	0.3
Nyabihu	9.8	16.1	5.4	18.9	21.0	8.0	3.9	13.1	0.2
Ngororero	29.4	12.8	4.3	23.9	12.2	21.2	11.2	18.0	0.4
Rusizi	11.2	6.7	2.8	28.3	3.4	23.1	4.6	24.5	0.5
Nyamasheke	21.6	9.1	2.5	28.1	5.1	17.9	5.8	19.4	0.4
North									
Total	22.3	22.0	4.2	24.4	19.8	13.4	7.7	20.6	0.3
Rulindo	25.5	24.7	2.6	32.0	18.2	10.4	10.9	23.2	0.4
Gakenke	30.3	29.4	4.4	27.6	20.6	23.8	11.5	25.1	0.5
Musanze	9.3	12.6	3.5	15.9	17.8	12.8	4.2	11.9	0.2
Burera	20.1	18.6	4.0	16.3	25.4	9.9	5.5	16.6	0.2
Gicumbi	27.3	25.1	6.2	30.5	17.6	9.8	7.0	26.5	0.3
East									
Total	18.5	10.5	3.5	36.0	3.4	11.4	5.0	27.7	0.4
Rwamagana	16.7	15.4	4.3	34.6	5.7	10.8	5.5	27.7	0.4
Nyagatare	15.2	10.2	3.6	29.2	5.1	4.8	4.2	28.9	0.4
Gatsibo	26.2	11.6	2.3	35.1	2.7	6.6	5.8	26.1	0.4
Kayonza	16.1	8.2	2.5	36.6	2.4	9.3	5.3	22.6	0.4
Kirehe	20.2	7.6	4.7	43.6	3.7	15.9	3.8	27.2	0.5
Ngoma	16.9	13.4	2.9	39.6	1.7	24.2	5.0	31.8	0.5
Bugesera	17.9	7.6	4.2	35.8	2.2	11.5	5.3	29.4	0.4

Note: Possession of livestock is missing for 0.6 to 0.9% of the households depending on the type of livestock. Those households are included in the analysis as not having livestock

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR).

- The main types of livestock possessed by the households in Rwanda are goats (28% of the households), poultry/fowl (22%), local breed cow (19.3%), and pigs (14.5%) followed by cross breed cow (12.7%). Other livestock (sheep, rabbits, exotic breed cow, etc.) are found in few households (between 0.5 and 7% of all households).
- At the Province level the following are observed: (i) Kigali City has the lowest percentages of households possessing livestock and the Eastern Province the highest ones; (ii) goats, poultry/fowl, local breed cow, pigs and cross breed cow are the most widespread types of livestock in all Provinces except the North where sheep is found in more households (20%) than pigs (13%).
- In general possession of livestock by the private households is more frequent in rural areas than in urban areas as revealed by Table 47 and Table 48 below. For instance when considered 22 % for rural households have local breed cow versus 6.6% of the urban households.

Table 49: Percentage of private households possessing livestock by livestock type by Province and District (Urban)

Provinces and Districts	Type of livestock								
	Local breed cow	Cross breed cow	Exotic breed cow	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Poultry/fowl	Other
Rwanda	6.6	6.1	3.3	9.7	1.9	3.3	1.8	9.0	0.4
Kigali City									
Total	5.4	4.2	2.7	5.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	5.3	0.4
Nyarugenge	5.7	3.5	2.3	4.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	3.9	0.3
Gasabo	5.4	4.2	2.8	5.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	5.3	0.4
Kicukiro	5.1	4.8	3.0	5.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	6.4	0.4
South									
Total	10.3	9.4	3.2	16.2	1.4	8.9	3.8	16.1	0.5
Nyanza	7.8	9.5	3.9	15.8	1.1	2.6	2.7	16.1	0.5
Gisagara	14.3	11.6	3.6	36.4	0.9	26.2	6.7	28.2	0.2
Nyaruguru	22.5	12.0	4.5	21.7	4.9	22.6	3.7	16.5	0.1
Huye	5.3	5.2	2.7	11.6	0.7	6.8	2.2	9.5	0.3
Nyamagabe	15.2	9.3	3.8	16.2	2.6	21.3	3.9	13.0	0.2
Ruhango	8.6	12.0	2.8	17.7	0.8	3.1	3.2	17.3	0.6
Muhanga	9.6	9.0	2.9	9.1	1.6	9.4	4.3	13.6	0.6
Kamonyi	14.7	12.5	3.2	25.4	1.5	8.5	6.0	26.0	0.6
West									
Total	4.2	5.3	3.9	12.0	2.9	4.3	1.6	10.6	0.4
Karongi	12.2	7.4	3.0	19.5	0.6	2.1	1.5	20.0	0.4
Rutsiro	12.7	13.0	3.4	24.2	11.3	6.4	7.2	15.0	0.8
Rubavu	2.1	2.9	3.1	7.6	1.1	3.5	1.1	8.1	0.4
Nyabihu	2.8	12.0	9.0	14.2	11.6	1.2	1.6	7.1	0.1
Ngororero	15.4	14.3	6.3	17.5	9.7	9.1	5.1	14.4	0.3
Rusizi	2.4	2.6	2.4	15.2	0.5	6.2	1.3	13.3	0.7
Nyamasheke	16.9	13.3	3.8	18.8	2.4	20.1	4.3	18.4	0.3
North									
Total	7.4	10.2	5.2	14.4	9.5	6.8	2.8	10.4	0.3
Rulindo	22.4	25.3	2.6	27.3	14.2	6.6	6.7	19.4	0.3
Gakenke	15.9	22.8	6.2	24.3	10.4	16.0	7.7	16.3	0.4
Musanze	4.3	7.0	4.7	12.0	8.8	5.3	1.4	7.9	0.3
Burera	7.3	11.8	7.3	14.0	11.5	5.5	1.9	9.0	0.1
Gicumbi	11.5	11.8	7.4	15.4	9.6	9.3	5.0	15.3	0.5
East									
Total	10.7	9.7	4.3	16.2	1.3	3.4	2.6	15.3	0.4
Rwamagana	6.3	8.5	4.1	13.7	2.0	5.0	2.7	12.4	0.5
Nyagatare	12.2	10.2	4.4	12.6	2.0	1.8	2.9	14.4	0.4
Gatsibo	12.6	10.6	4.2	17.5	1.2	2.7	3.0	18.1	0.6
Kayonza	10.2	10.0	3.7	16.8	0.5	1.8	2.4	14.5	0.3
Kirehe	16.3	10.2	3.9	26.1	1.1	8.6	2.5	22.3	0.7
Ngoma	8.9	10.7	4.3	17.8	0.9	8.4	2.1	14.6	0.4
Bugesera	10.5	8.2	5.4	18.8	0.6	3.0	2.3	16.1	0.2

*Note:* Possession of livestock is missing for 0.6 to 0.9% of the households depending on the type of livestock. Those households are included in the analysis as not having livestock.

*Source:* Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

**Table 50:** Percentage of private households possessing livestock by livestock type by Provinces and Districts (Rural)

Provinces and Districts	Type of livestock								
	Local breed cow	Cross breed cow	Exotic breed cow	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Poultry/fowl	Other
Rwanda	22.0	14.0	3.4	31.8	8.5	16.8	7.0	24.5	0.5
Kigali City									
Total	14.0	14.3	3.8	30.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	24.0	0.4
Nyarugenge	11.0	9.4	2.8	22.3	0.9	2.2	4.7	17.7	0.4
Gasabo	17.3	17.3	4.1	33.9	2.3	6.5	7.0	26.0	0.5
Kicukiro	6.4	11.3	4.8	29.9	6.3	8.0	5.7	27.7	0.5
South									
Total	25.7	14.4	2.9	34.8	4.7	25.5	8.7	26.6	0.7
Nyanza	18.1	19.1	3.9	36.7	2.1	9.5	5.1	35.5	0.8
Gisagara	16.6	6.1	2.2	38.0	1.4	23.3	8.4	28.0	0.4
Nyaruguru	35.3	7.3	2.6	35.4	9.0	31.7	8.1	15.3	0.2
Huye	23.2	8.8	2.9	32.2	2.3	34.8	7.6	23.8	0.3
Nyamagabe	31.5	11.0	3.3	33.8	9.5	36.5	8.8	17.4	0.2
Ruhango	23.1	17.5	2.4	33.0	2.5	16.3	6.9	32.5	0.6
Muhanga	36.4	21.6	3.0	31.9	8.3	35.1	14.6	26.7	1.4
Kamonyi	24.3	24.0	3.1	36.5	3.4	19.2	10.5	32.1	1.5
West									
Total	20.8	10.8	3.3	26.7	10.4	15.8	6.2	19.5	0.4
Karongi	38.5	8.4	1.8	39.2	5.9	15.8	7.8	26.7	0.5
Rutsiro	21.4	13.1	3.5	24.5	14.8	10.6	5.3	19.6	0.7
Rubavu	4.6	8.6	3.6	17.4	11.5	5.3	2.4	9.5	0.2
Nyabihu	10.8	16.8	4.9	19.6	22.4	9.0	4.3	14.0	0.2
Ngororero	29.9	12.8	4.2	24.1	12.3	21.7	11.4	18.1	0.4
Rusizi	12.8	7.4	2.8	30.8	3.9	26.2	5.2	26.6	0.4
Nyamasheke	21.7	9.0	2.5	28.2	5.2	17.8	5.8	19.4	0.4
North									
Total	23.8	23.1	4.1	25.3	20.8	14.1	8.2	21.6	0.3
Rulindo	25.5	24.7	2.6	32.2	18.3	10.5	11.1	23.3	0.4
Gakenke	30.7	29.6	4.4	27.8	21.0	24.0	11.6	25.3	0.5
Musanze	11.3	14.7	3.0	17.4	21.2	15.6	5.2	13.4	0.2
Burera	20.3	18.7	3.9	16.3	25.7	10.0	5.6	16.8	0.2
Gicumbi	28.3	26.0	6.1	31.5	18.2	9.8	7.1	27.2	0.3
East									
Total	19.2	10.6	3.4	37.7	3.6	12.1	5.2	28.7	0.4
Rwamagana	17.8	16.1	4.4	36.6	6.1	11.4	5.8	29.2	0.4
Nyagatare	15.6	10.2	3.5	31.4	5.5	5.1	4.3	30.8	0.4
Gatsibo	27.1	11.6	2.2	36.3	2.8	6.9	6.0	26.6	0.4
Kayonza	16.8	8.0	2.4	39.0	2.7	10.1	5.7	23.6	0.4
Kirehe	20.4	7.6	4.7	44.1	3.8	16.1	3.8	27.4	0.5
Ngoma	17.3	13.5	2.8	40.6	1.7	24.8	5.2	32.5	0.5
Bugesera	18.5	7.6	4.1	37.4	2.4	12.3	5.6	30.6	0.4

*Note:* Possession of livestock is missing for 0.6 to 0.9% of the households depending on the type of livestock. Those households are included in the analysis as not having livestock.

*Source:* Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

**Table 51:** Number of livestock owned by the private households by livestock type by Province and District (Urban + Rural)

Provinces and Districts	Type of livestock								
	Cattle: Local breed cow	Cattle: Cross breed cow	Cattle: Exotic breed cow	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Poultry/ fowl	Other
Rwanda	1,256,838	605,727	189,706	1,644,780	397,774	540,589	478,275	1,991,908	57,202
Kigali City									
Total	134,350	63,850	38,835	111,437	10,954	23,944	36,727	178,410	8,918
Nyarugenge	30,591	9,735	7,144	25,783	2,138	3,944	7,450	32,556	2,268
Gasabo	66,366	34,685	19,955	62,759	4,774	13,395	20,982	93,767	3,763
Kicukiro	37,393	19,430	11,736	22,895	4,042	6,605	8,295	52,087	2,887
South									
Total	334,785	145,682	30,716	461,703	58,431	203,473	149,146	533,326	16,346
Nyanza	35,442	26,903	5,302	73,354	7,104	11,906	13,863	102,417	2,767
Gisagara	32,028	8,046	3,963	82,941	4,300	25,144	19,537	87,598	1,093
Nyaruguru	59,935	7,519	2,482	49,711	10,484	26,149	14,491	24,973	222
Huye	41,953	11,344	4,588	49,137	3,598	33,598	15,936	58,116	877
Nyamagabe	47,733	14,257	3,497	50,983	13,520	34,140	17,004	35,165	884
Ruhango	36,145	22,857	2,892	51,605	4,037	15,947	14,532	79,316	2,531
Muhanga	45,883	23,102	3,638	40,709	9,431	33,042	27,023	53,100	3,087
Kamonyi	35,666	31,654	4,354	63,263	5,957	23,547	26,760	92,641	4,885
West									
Total	254,695	96,588	39,795	291,302	106,397	116,814	84,222	288,884	11,148
Karongi	53,680	9,867	2,108	58,641	8,368	15,181	14,377	55,280	1,970
Rutsiro	39,111	15,711	6,046	40,487	23,339	12,343	10,111	35,572	1,871
Rubavu	18,732	13,036	9,438	34,187	13,224	7,040	5,983	32,578	1,772
Nyabihu	20,572	17,595	7,713	27,798	29,286	8,939	7,781	22,293	280
Ngororero	54,232	18,105	7,220	33,904	17,475	23,574	21,555	34,633	1,839
Rusizi	30,553	9,269	3,330	51,683	5,999	29,826	10,849	66,524	2,090
Nyamasheke	37,815	13,005	3,940	44,602	8,706	19,911	13,566	42,004	1,326
North									
Total	194,602	151,825	30,578	207,116	161,858	87,956	99,046	268,455	7,264
Rulindo	37,929	29,736	2,735	47,593	25,321	13,532	27,203	60,553	1,558
Gakenke	44,798	37,842	6,356	43,467	30,559	26,821	26,043	54,740	2,348
Musanze	27,238	19,035	6,661	29,787	30,729	17,158	10,189	35,461	676
Burera	32,193	22,920	5,779	26,700	40,515	12,906	14,757	36,947	1,425
Gicumbi	52,444	42,292	9,047	59,569	34,734	17,539	20,854	80,754	1,257
East									
Total	338,406	147,782	49,782	573,222	60,134	108,402	109,134	722,833	13,526
Rwamagana	33,913	20,294	8,817	65,783	12,786	14,738	16,784	88,726	1,171
Nyagatare	75,528	47,140	13,348	88,562	17,181	9,721	17,060	148,783	2,491
Gatsibo	65,934	22,481	5,147	83,692	7,683	11,669	20,478	105,126	2,106
Kayonza	45,575	16,013	4,370	82,426	5,303	11,588	15,316	78,960	1,207
Kirehe	42,639	10,628	6,321	93,307	7,219	18,029	9,763	87,045	2,294
Ngoma	32,938	20,616	4,927	78,244	5,867	27,206	13,535	110,333	2,486
Bugesera	41,879	10,610	6,852	81,208	4,095	15,451	16,198	103,860	1,771

*Note: Households possessing 500 livestock or more are considered as having exactly 500 livestock due to the way the variable was coded. This introduces a bias in the count of the number of livestock possessed by the households.*

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- Rwandan households possessed millions of different types of livestock. Cow is the most widespread with a total number of 2.05 million cows composed of 1.25 local breed cows, 606 thousands cross breed cow and 190 thousand exotic cows. Also a total of 2 million poultry and fowl are found in the country. The number of the other types of livestock varies between 57 thousands and 541 thousands.
- The number of livestock varies a lot by Province. In general the Eastern Province has the highest or the second highest number of each of the livestock except sheep for which the North and West have respectively the first and second highest numbers. Kigali City has the least number of all livestock except exotic breed cow for which it ranks 3rd with 39 thousands heads behind the Eastern and Western Provinces.
- In general the number of livestock in rural areas is far higher than in urban areas as shown by Table 50 and Table 51 below. This is due to the fact that there are many more households in rural areas than in urban areas with a higher percentage of them possessing livestock. For instance there 1,055,384 local breed cows in rural areas and only 201,454 in urban areas.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 52: Number of livestock owned by the private households by livestock type by Province and District (Urban)

Provinces and Districts	Type of livestock								
	Cattle: Local breed cow	Cattle: Cross breed cow	Cattle: Exotic breed cow	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Poultry/ fowl	Other
Rwanda	201,454	90,078	57,673	123,740	22,734	42,627	40,689	239,368	11,654
Kigali City									
Total	106,954	44,234	31,398	46,686	6,141	16,597	18,419	102,021	7,170
Nyarugenge	25,829	6,381	4,663	8,883	1,197	2,885	3,254	15,767	1,904
Gasabo	46,968	20,265	15,825	23,639	2,791	8,654	9,278	47,843	2,555
Kicukiro	34,157	17,588	10,910	14,164	2,153	5,058	5,887	38,411	2,711
South									
Total	31,505	11,907	4,290	20,575	2,615	9,244	8,740	39,565	832
Nyanza	4,041	1,581	522	2,369	678	564	1,065	3,890	99
Gisagara	833	245	67	1,220	25	555	299	1,910	14
Nyaruguru	1,935	254	85	597	118	409	143	703	2
Huye	7,232	2,091	1,642	4,040	705	1,478	1,218	4,529	129
Nyamagabe	5,342	766	293	1,679	256	2,080	699	3,023	32
Ruhango	3,359	2,659	348	2,562	151	441	871	5,381	84
Muhanga	5,284	2,433	796	2,317	354	2,178	2,199	9,083	264
Kamonyi	3,479	1,878	537	5,791	328	1,539	2,246	11,046	208
West									
Total	18,077	9,926	9,073	21,150	4,532	6,298	4,049	36,157	2,350
Karongi	1,305	805	341	3,132	87	401	380	5,843	47
Rutsiro	1,806	460	77	763	308	137	289	649	21
Rubavu	9,062	4,044	4,754	7,888	899	2,362	1,531	17,021	1,419
Nyabihu	2,370	2,021	2,883	3,221	2,539	1,292	516	1,907	20
Ngororero	754	1,250	390	1,064	508	388	390	1,317	26
Rusizi	2,479	1,077	552	4,615	133	1,321	678	8,541	811
Nyamasheke	301	269	76	467	58	397	265	879	6
North									
Total	15,334	8,117	4,937	13,804	7,496	6,904	3,797	23,524	357
Rulindo	1,141	811	89	1,238	566	340	522	1,288	12
Gakenke	611	826	241	1,744	453	766	625	3,014	31
Musanze	9,404	5,092	3,561	7,885	5,012	3,368	1,320	11,114	232
Burera	175	300	166	479	333	154	108	972	2
Gicumbi	4,003	1,088	880	2,458	1,132	2,276	1,222	7,136	80
East									
Total	29,584	15,894	7,975	21,525	1,950	3,584	5,684	38,101	945
Rwamagana	3,854	2,089	834	3,061	483	852	756	5,454	148
Nyagatare	11,173	7,119	2,976	4,837	779	717	1631	10,112	304
Gatsibo	2,758	1,624	692	2,620	244	279	888	5,781	218
Kayonza	4,225	2,303	1,158	3,706	149	352	1,183	7,178	86
Kirehe	1,843	467	653	1,504	68	416	226	1,984	58
Ngoma	1,148	853	865	1,690	63	398	245	2,391	29
Bugesera	4,583	1,439	797	4,107	164	570	755	5,201	102

Note: Households possessing 500 livestock or more are considered as having exactly 500 livestock due to the way the variable was coded. This introduces a bias in the count of the number of livestock possessed by the households.

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)



**Table 53:** Number of livestock owned by the private households by livestock type by Province and District (Rural)

Provinces and Districts	Type of livestock								
	Cattle: Local breed cow	Cattle: Cross breed cow	Cattle: Exotic breed cow	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Poultry/ fowl	Other
Rwanda	1,055,384	515,649	132,033	1,521,040	375,040	497,962	437,586	1,752,540	45,548
Kigali City									
Total	27,396	19,616	7,437	64,751	4,813	7,347	18,308	76,389	1,748
Nyarugenge	4,762	3,354	2,481	16,900	941	1,059	4,196	16,789	364
Gasabo	19,398	14,420	4,130	39,120	1,983	4,741	11,704	45,924	1,208
Kicukiro	3,236	1,842	826	8,731	1,889	1,547	2,408	13,676	176
South									
Total	303,280	133,775	26,426	441,128	55,816	194,229	140,406	493,761	15,514
Nyanza	31,401	25,322	4,780	70,985	6,426	11,342	12,798	98,527	2,668
Gisagara	31,195	7,801	3,896	81,721	4,275	24,589	19,238	85,688	1,079
Nyaruguru	58,000	7,265	2,397	49,114	10,366	25,740	14,348	24,270	220
Huye	34,721	9,253	2,946	45,097	2,893	32,120	14,718	53,587	748
Nyamagabe	42,391	13,491	3,204	49,304	13,264	32,060	16,305	32,142	852
Ruhango	32,786	20,198	2,544	49,043	3,886	15,506	13,661	73,935	2,447
Muhanga	40,599	20,669	2,842	38,392	9,077	30,864	24,824	44,017	2,823
Kamonyi	32,187	29,776	3,817	57,472	5,629	22,008	24,514	81,595	4,677
West									
Total	236,618	86,662	30,722	270,152	101,865	110,516	80,173	252,727	8,798
Karongi	52,375	9,062	1,767	55,509	8,281	14,780	13,997	49,437	1,923
Rutsiro	37,305	15,251	5,969	39,724	23,031	12,206	9,822	34,923	1,850
Rubavu	9,670	8,992	4,684	26,299	12,325	4,678	4,452	15,557	353
Nyabihu	18,202	15,574	4,830	24,577	26,747	7,647	7,265	20,386	260
Ngororero	53,478	16,855	6,830	32,840	16,967	23,186	21,165	33,316	1,813
Rusizi	28,074	8,192	2,778	47,068	5,866	28,505	10,171	57,983	1,279
Nyamasheke	37,514	12,736	3,864	44,135	8,648	19,514	13,301	41,125	1,320
North									
Total	179,268	143,708	25,641	193,312	154,362	81,052	95,249	244,931	6,907
Rulindo	36,788	28,925	2,646	46,355	24,755	13,192	26,681	59,265	1,546
Gakenke	44,187	37,016	6,115	41,723	30,106	26,055	25,418	51,726	2,317
Musanze	17,834	13,943	3,100	21,902	25,717	13,790	8,869	24,347	444
Burera	32,018	22,620	5,613	26,221	40,182	12,752	14,649	35,975	1,423
Gicumbi	48,441	41,204	8,167	57,111	33,602	15,263	19,632	73,618	1,177
East									
Total	308,822	131,888	41,807	551,697	58,184	104,818	103,450	684,732	12,581
Rwamagana	30,059	18,205	7,983	62,722	12,303	13,886	16,028	83,272	1,023
Nyagatare	64,355	40,021	10,372	83,725	16,402	9,004	15,429	138,671	2,187
Gatsibo	63,176	20,857	4,455	81,072	7,439	11,390	19,590	99,345	1,888
Kayonza	41,350	13,710	3,212	78,720	5,154	11,236	14,133	71,782	1,121
Kirehe	40,796	10,161	5,668	91,803	7,151	17,613	9,537	85,061	2,236
Ngoma	31,790	19,763	4,062	76,554	5,804	26,808	13,290	107,942	2,457
Bugesera	37,296	9,171	6,055	77,101	3,931	14,881	15,443	98,659	1,669

*Note: Households possessing 500 livestock or more are considered as having exactly 500 livestock due to the way the variable was coded. This introduces a bias in the count of the number of livestock possessed by the households.*

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

## VI. SUB-POPULATIONS

## 6.1 Children (0-17 years)

Table 54: Number of children (aged 0-17 years) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	5,015,128	2,486,716	2,528,412	716,073	351,951	364,122	4,299,055	2,134,765	2,164,290
Kigali City									
Total	448,055	219,734	228,321	321,545	156,895	164,650	126,510	62,839	63,671
Nyarugenge	111,573	54,659	56,914	79,443	38,729	40,714	32,130	15,930	16,200
Gasabo	211,908	104,153	107,755	135,561	66,127	69,434	76,347	38,026	38,321
Kicukiro	124,574	60,922	63,652	106,541	52,039	54,502	18,033	8,883	9,150
South									
Total	1,228,875	611,937	616,938	92,413	45,689	46,724	1,136,462	566,248	570,214
Nyanza	152,098	76,133	75,965	11,031	5,593	5,438	141,067	70,540	70,527
Gisagara	158,434	79,028	79,406	2,211	1,110	1,101	156,223	77,918	78,305
Nyaruguru	150,673	75,060	75,613	2,817	1,428	1,389	147,856	73,632	74,224
Huye	146,291	72,995	73,296	17,812	8,666	9,146	128,479	64,329	64,150
Nyamagabe	167,954	82,656	85,298	10,000	4,877	5,123	157,954	77,779	80,175
Ruhango	150,639	75,287	75,352	11,522	5,692	5,830	139,117	69,595	69,522
Muhanga	144,102	71,456	72,646	19,347	9,476	9,871	124,755	61,980	62,775
Kamonyi	158,684	79,322	79,362	17,673	8,847	8,826	141,011	70,475	70,536
West									
Total	1,226,148	606,778	619,370	142,786	70,803	71,983	1,083,362	535,975	547,387
Karongi	162,147	80,805	81,342	10,001	4,946	5,055	152,146	75,859	76,287
Rutsiro	164,313	81,464	82,849	3,177	1,584	1,593	161,136	79,880	81,256
Rubavu	203,352	100,021	103,331	71,060	35,133	35,927	132,292	64,888	67,404
Nyabihu	149,783	73,555	76,228	20,150	9,934	10,216	129,633	63,621	66,012
Ngororero	167,692	82,479	85,213	5,904	2,941	2,963	161,788	79,538	82,250
Rusizi	193,712	96,361	97,351	29,591	14,833	14,758	164,121	81,528	82,593
Nyamasheke	185,149	92,093	93,056	2,903	1,432	1,471	182,246	90,661	91,585
North									
Total	835,329	411,842	423,487	75,803	37,206	38,597	759,526	374,636	384,890
Rulindo	134,434	66,533	67,901	3,967	1,942	2,025	130,467	64,591	65,876
Gakenke	158,105	78,010	80,095	3,905	1,876	2,029	154,200	76,134	78,066
Musanze	177,298	87,297	90,001	48,271	23,572	24,699	129,027	63,725	65,302
Burera	172,033	84,679	87,354	3,064	1,508	1,556	168,969	83,171	85,798
Gicumbi	193,459	95,323	98,136	16,596	8,308	8,288	176,863	87,015	89,848
East									
Total	1,276,721	636,425	640,296	83,526	41,358	42,168	1,193,195	595,067	598,128
Rwamagana	144,601	72,071	72,530	11,351	5,561	5,790	133,250	66,510	66,740
Nyagatare	236,951	118,106	118,845	22,437	11,128	11,309	214,514	106,978	107,536
Gatsibo	217,477	107,613	109,864	11,426	5,701	5,725	206,051	101,912	104,139
Kayonza	171,290	85,833	85,457	15,370	7,547	7,823	155,920	78,286	77,634
Kirehe	168,796	83,989	84,807	4,571	2,287	2,284	164,225	81,702	82,523
Ngoma	161,601	80,856	80,745	5,585	2,823	2,762	156,016	78,033	77,983
Bugesera	176,005	87,957	88,048	12,786	6,311	6,475	163,219	81,646	81,573

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The official definition of children in Rwanda is the population aged 0 to 17.
- There are 5.02 million children in Rwanda out of a total resident population of 10.51 million inhabitants.
- There are slightly more female children (2.53 million) than male children (2.48 million).
- Female children slightly outnumber male children in all Districts except in three where both are equal: Nyanza in the Southern Province and Kayonza and Ngoma in the Eastern Province.
- Most of the children reside in rural areas (4.30 million) as is the case for the total population of Rwanda.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 55: Population share of the children (% among the population) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	47.7	49.1	46.4	41.2	39.5	43.0	49.0	51.2	47.0
Kigali City									
Total	39.6	37.5	41.8	37.4	34.7	40.4	46.3	46.7	45.8
Nyarugenge	39.2	36.9	41.7	37.1	34.2	40.3	45.5	45.5	45.6
Gasabo	40.0	37.9	42.3	37.1	34.1	40.5	46.5	47.3	45.7
Kicukiro	39.1	37.3	41.0	38.1	36.0	40.2	46.7	46.8	46.6
South									
Total	47.4	49.6	45.5	40.2	38.3	42.3	48.2	50.8	45.8
Nyanza	47.0	48.3	45.7	43.4	44.3	42.5	47.3	48.6	46.0
Gisagara	49.1	52.5	46.2	44.1	47.2	41.4	49.2	52.6	46.2
Nyaruguru	51.2	53.9	48.8	47.6	49.4	45.8	51.3	54.0	48.8
Huye	44.5	46.2	43.0	33.8	29.7	38.7	46.6	49.9	43.7
Nyamagabe	49.2	51.3	47.3	40.1	35.8	45.2	49.9	52.7	47.5
Ruhango	47.1	49.5	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.0	47.3	50.0	45.0
Muhanga	45.2	46.8	43.7	38.2	35.4	41.5	46.5	49.2	44.0
Kamonyi	46.6	48.9	44.5	45.3	46.3	44.3	46.8	49.3	44.5
West									
Total	49.6	51.9	47.5	47.4	47.3	47.4	49.9	52.6	47.6
Karongi	48.9	51.8	46.3	43.9	43.7	44.2	49.2	52.4	46.4
Rutsiro	50.6	52.9	48.6	45.2	44.8	45.5	50.7	53.1	48.6
Rubavu	50.4	51.3	49.5	47.6	47.8	47.5	52.0	53.4	50.7
Nyabihu	50.8	53.4	48.6	49.5	51.1	48.1	51.0	53.8	48.6
Ngororero	50.3	53.4	47.6	48.2	49.5	47.0	50.3	53.5	47.6
Rusizi	48.3	50.1	46.7	46.8	45.2	48.5	48.6	51.0	46.4
Nyamasheke	48.5	51.6	45.8	47.3	48.3	46.4	48.5	51.7	45.7
North									
Total	48.4	50.3	46.6	47.1	48.1	46.2	48.5	50.5	46.7
Rulindo	46.7	49.1	44.7	46.0	47.7	44.4	46.8	49.1	44.7
Gakenke	46.7	49.0	44.8	41.8	41.6	42.0	46.9	49.2	44.9
Musanze	48.1	50.1	46.4	47.3	48.0	46.6	48.5	50.9	46.3
Burera	51.1	52.8	49.6	49.4	49.9	48.9	51.1	52.9	49.6
Gicumbi	48.9	50.5	47.4	48.0	50.1	46.1	49.0	50.6	47.5
East									
Total	49.2	50.6	47.9	44.8	44.0	45.6	49.5	51.1	48.0
Rwamagana	46.1	46.9	45.4	42.1	41.6	42.6	46.5	47.4	45.6
Nyagatare	50.9	51.7	50.0	47.3	46.5	48.1	51.3	52.3	50.3
Gatsibo	50.2	51.8	48.8	47.8	48.4	47.1	50.4	52.0	48.8
Kayonza	49.8	51.5	48.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	50.3	52.2	48.5
Kirehe	49.6	51.3	48.0	45.3	44.8	45.9	49.7	51.5	48.1
Ngoma	48.0	50.0	46.1	36.7	33.0	41.4	48.5	50.9	46.3
Bugesera	48.6	49.9	47.4	44.4	43.7	45.2	49.0	50.5	47.6

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The children constitute virtually half of the resident population (48%).
- The share of the male children is higher than the female's one (49% vs. 46%) reflecting the higher life expectancy of females compared to males.
- The children share is smaller in urban areas (41%) than in rural areas (48%). This is linked to the migration of adult population in the working age group from rural to urban areas.
- By District the share of the children is smaller in Districts that receive migrants (in Kigali City and in the Eastern Province) than in other Districts.

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

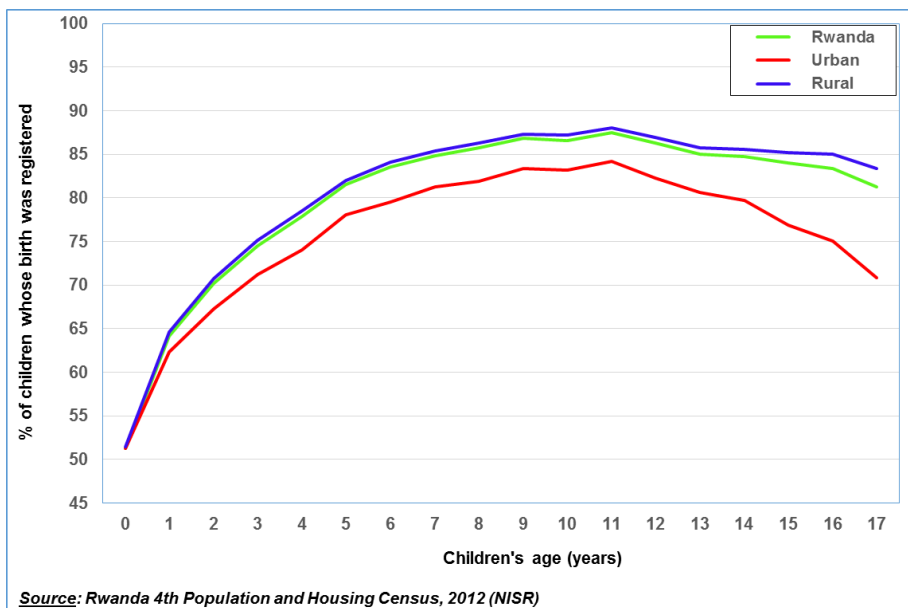
**Table 56:** Percentage of the children aged 0-17 whose birth was registered by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	79.0	79.0	79.0	74.1	74.3	73.9	79.8	79.7	79.8
Kigali City									
Total	74.5	74.9	74.1	72.0	72.5	71.5	81.0	81.0	81.0
Nyarugenge	71.6	72.0	71.1	66.9	67.4	66.5	83.0	83.3	82.7
Gasabo	74.2	74.6	73.8	70.8	71.4	70.2	80.2	80.1	80.3
Kicukiro	77.7	78.0	77.4	77.3	77.6	76.9	80.4	80.3	80.5
South									
Total	79.8	79.8	79.9	79.5	79.1	79.8	79.9	79.8	79.9
Nyanza	78.2	78.2	78.3	77.4	77.0	77.8	78.3	78.3	78.3
Gisagara	74.8	74.6	74.9	82.7	81.0	84.5	74.6	74.5	74.8
Nyaruguru	84.5	84.5	84.5	80.6	80.3	80.9	84.6	84.6	84.6
Huye	81.2	81.1	81.3	72.8	72.6	73.0	82.4	82.3	82.5
Nyamagabe	72.7	72.7	72.7	77.0	76.3	77.6	72.4	72.5	72.4
Ruhango	77.1	76.9	77.3	76.0	75.3	76.8	77.2	77.0	77.4
Muhanga	87.5	87.5	87.5	84.3	83.9	84.6	88.0	88.0	87.9
Kamonyi	83.9	83.8	84.1	85.2	85.1	85.4	83.8	83.7	83.9
West									
Total	75.6	75.7	75.6	72.1	72.1	72.1	76.1	76.2	76.0
Karongi	80.0	80.0	79.9	79.8	79.1	80.4	80.0	80.1	79.9
Rutsiro	66.3	66.1	66.5	69.7	69.2	70.2	66.2	66.1	66.4
Rubavu	62.3	62.5	62.2	67.2	67.3	67.1	59.7	59.8	59.5
Nyabihu	70.4	70.5	70.4	65.7	66.0	65.5	71.2	71.2	71.2
Ngororero	76.1	76.1	76.0	78.3	78.6	78.0	76.0	76.0	75.9
Rusizi	87.4	87.5	87.4	83.1	83.0	83.2	88.2	88.3	88.1
Nyamasheke	86.2	86.1	86.2	86.8	86.2	87.4	86.2	86.1	86.2
North									
Total	87.1	87.1	87.1	76.7	76.7	76.7	88.2	88.1	88.2
Rulindo	92.1	92.1	92.1	93.3	94.0	92.7	92.1	92.1	92.1
Gakenke	90.7	90.6	90.8	90.2	90.4	90.0	90.7	90.6	90.8
Musanze	79.9	80.0	79.8	81.3	81.4	81.1	79.4	79.5	79.3
Burera	86.9	87.0	86.9	82.8	82.0	83.5	87.0	87.1	86.9
Gicumbi	87.5	87.4	87.7	55.2	55.2	55.2	90.6	90.5	90.7
East									
Total	77.6	77.5	77.7	77.2	77.2	77.3	77.6	77.5	77.7
Rwamagana	82.3	82.1	82.5	84.7	85.2	84.3	82.1	81.8	82.3
Nyagatare	73.4	73.5	73.4	71.5	71.6	71.4	73.6	73.6	73.6
Gatsibo	75.2	75.1	75.2	73.8	74.0	73.6	75.2	75.2	75.3
Kayonza	78.6	78.4	78.8	77.5	77.2	77.8	78.7	78.6	78.9
Kirehe	78.8	78.8	78.8	83.6	83.7	83.5	78.7	78.7	78.7
Ngoma	75.9	75.7	76.0	83.0	81.7	84.4	75.6	75.5	75.7
Bugesera	81.7	81.4	81.9	78.7	78.5	78.8	81.9	81.6	82.2

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- At the national level the percentage of children whose birth was registered is 79%.
- Birth registration does not vary by sex.
- In contrast it varies a lot by area of residence. Birth registration is more common in rural areas (80%) than in urban area (74%).
- By Province, birth registration is less common in the capital city, Kigali City (74%), in the West (76%) and the East (78%). It is more widespread in the North (87%) and in the South (80%).
- The variations by District reflect the variation at the provincial level. The situation is better in the Districts of the Provinces with higher percentages of birth registration and worse within the other Provinces.

**Figure 27:** Percentage of the children aged 0-17 whose birth was registered by age by area of residence



- The percentage of children whose birth was registered increase with age up to age 12 before decreasing, reflecting the practice of retrospective birth registration.
- Only half of the children aged 0 are registered as compared to 88% among the 12-year old.
- The trend by age is similar in urban and rural areas. However percentages of children whose birth was registered is higher in rural areas than in urban areas from age



**Table 57:** Distribution (Count and %) of the children aged 0–17 living in private households by survivorship of biological parents by area of residence and sex

Survivorship of biological parents	All	Sex		Area of residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Count					
All	4,981,120	2,469,414	2,511,706	706,921	4,274,199
Father alive, Mother alive	4,295,452	2,132,379	2,163,073	593,989	3,701,463
Father alive, Mother dead	70,835	35,264	35,571	10,131	60,704
Father dead, Mother alive	368,559	181,273	187,286	53,903	314,656
Father dead, Mother dead	61,968	29,828	32,140	12,401	49,567
Father survivorship unknown, Mother alive	44,007	21,550	22,457	5,025	38,982
Father survivorship unknown, Mother dead	2,776	1,344	1,432	337	2,439
Father survivorship unknown, Mother survivorship unknown	2,612	1,351	1,261	571	2,041
Father alive, Mother survivorship unknown	3,069	1,637	1,432	436	2,633
Father dead, Mother survivorship unknown	1,411	731	680	242	1,169
Missing	130,431	64,057	66,374	29,886	100,545
Percentage					
All	100	100	100	100	100
Father alive, Mother alive	86.2	86.4	86.1	84.0	86.6
Father alive, Mother dead	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Father dead, Mother alive	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4
Father dead, Mother dead	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2
Father survivorship unknown, Mother alive	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Father survivorship unknown, Mother dead	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Father survivorship unknown, Mother survivorship unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Father alive, Mother survivorship unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Father dead, Mother survivorship unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.2	2.4

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Overall there are more than a half a million children (505,549) in Rwanda who have lost at least one parents in Rwanda. This corresponding to 10% of all children.
- Children who lost both parents represent 1.4% of all children and those who lost their father 7.4%, five times more than those who lost their mother (1.4%).
- There is no difference in orphanhood by sex of the children but slight variations by area of residence. Orphanhood is little bit more frequent in urban than in rural areas; both parents are alive for 84% of urban children vs. 86.6% of rural children.

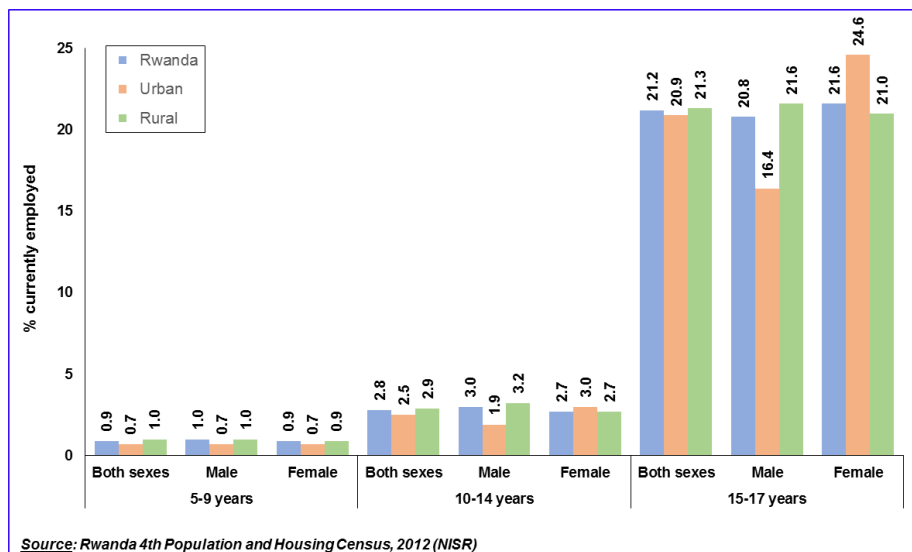
**Table 58:** Numbers of children aged 0-17 by cohabitation with biological parents by sex and area of residence

Cohabitation with biological parents	All	Sex		Area of residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Count					
All	4,981,120	2,469,414	2,511,706	706,921	4,274,199
Live with father and mother	3,473,304	1,732,734	1,740,570	474,042	2,999,262
Live with father, not with mother	96,958	51,922	45,036	17,882	79,076
Live with mother, not with father	875,377	432,382	442,995	118,431	756,946
Does not live with father, nor with mother	396,057	183,956	212,101	65,101	330,956
Missing	139,424	68,420	71,004	31,465	107,959
Percentage					
All	100	100	100	100	100
Live with father and mother	69.7	70.2	69.3	67.1	70.2
Live with father, not with mother	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.9
Live with mother, not with father	17.6	17.5	17.6	16.8	17.7
Does not live with father, nor with mother	8.0	7.4	8.4	9.2	7.7
Missing	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.5	2.5

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- At the national level 70% of the 5 million children residing in Rwanda live with both their mother and father in the same household.
- Near 400 thousands children do not live with none of their biological parents in the same household, representing 8% of all children.
- Near one million (972,355) live with only one parent and not with the other: 875 thousands live with their mother only and 97 thousands with their father only. Children's cohabitation with their mother only is nine times more frequent (17.6%) than with father only (2%).
- Cohabitation with biological parents does not vary by sex of the children and varies only slightly with area of residence; 67% of children in urban areas live with both parents vs. 70% of the children in rural areas.

**Figure 28:** Percentage of children aged 5-17 currently employed by sex, age group and area of residence



- Employment among children (child labour) depends on their age. Between age 5 and 14 few children were employed at the time of the census (less than 3%) with minor variations by sex and area of residence.
- Between 15 and 17 years one child out of 5 (21%) were employed at the time of the census.
- Employment among children aged 15-17 does not vary by sex at the national level or by area of residence. Around 21% were employed among boys and girls and in urban and rural areas.
- However marked variations exist by sex in urban areas. More female children are employed in urban areas than male children (25% vs. 16%).

## 6.2 Youth (14-35 years)

Table 59: Number of youth (14-35 years) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	4,166,777	2,033,130	2,133,647	845,576	438,544	407,032	3,321,201	1,594,586	1,726,615
Kigali City									
Total	570,171	300,837	269,334	458,609	244,129	214,480	111,562	56,708	54,854
Nyarugenge	145,600	77,658	67,942	115,648	62,316	53,332	29,952	15,342	14,610
Gasabo	260,155	138,286	121,869	194,421	104,924	89,497	65,734	33,362	32,372
Kicukiro	164,416	84,893	79,523	148,540	76,889	71,651	15,876	8,004	7,872
South									
Total	964,671	466,566	498,105	101,026	51,971	49,055	863,645	414,595	449,050
Nyanza	117,266	58,386	58,880	11,643	6,073	5,570	105,623	52,313	53,310
Gisagara	117,890	56,234	61,656	2,121	1,081	1,040	115,769	55,153	60,616
Nyaruguru	106,424	51,213	55,211	2,439	1,253	1,186	103,985	49,960	54,025
Huye	128,538	63,642	64,896	24,009	12,810	11,199	104,529	50,832	53,697
Nyamagabe	125,263	58,528	66,735	10,074	5,140	4,934	115,189	53,388	61,801
Ruhango	118,792	57,884	60,908	11,483	5,818	5,665	107,309	52,066	55,243
Muhanga	122,032	58,313	63,719	22,887	11,594	11,293	99,145	46,719	52,426
Kamonyi	128,466	62,366	66,100	16,370	8,202	8,168	112,096	54,164	57,932
West									
Total	960,716	455,154	505,562	130,291	64,884	65,407	830,425	390,270	440,155
Karongi	126,964	60,327	66,637	10,578	5,393	5,185	116,386	54,934	61,452
Rutsiro	125,499	60,232	65,267	3,172	1,674	1,498	122,327	58,558	63,769
Rubavu	163,276	78,900	84,376	65,818	32,455	33,363	97,458	46,445	51,013
Nyabihu	117,474	55,481	61,993	17,115	8,328	8,787	100,359	47,153	53,206
Ngororero	127,044	58,610	68,434	5,210	2,491	2,719	121,834	56,119	65,715
Rusizi	155,144	74,612	80,532	25,909	13,331	12,578	129,235	61,281	67,954
Nyamashoke	145,315	66,992	78,323	2,489	1,212	1,277	142,826	65,780	77,046
North									
Total	679,417	325,539	353,878	71,720	34,597	37,123	607,697	290,942	316,755
Rulindo	112,601	53,500	59,101	3,622	1,723	1,899	108,979	51,777	57,202
Gakenke	131,109	61,621	69,488	4,323	2,145	2,178	126,786	59,476	67,310
Musanze	154,266	73,828	80,438	46,143	22,219	23,924	108,123	51,609	56,514
Burera	129,955	63,642	66,313	2,605	1,299	1,306	122,350	62,343	65,007
Gicumbi	151,486	72,948	78,538	15,027	7,211	7,816	136,459	65,737	70,722
East									
Total	991,802	485,034	506,768	83,930	42,963	40,967	907,872	442,071	465,801
Rwamagana	123,616	62,048	61,568	13,014	6,671	6,343	110,602	55,377	55,225
Nyagatare	178,327	88,144	90,183	20,981	10,718	10,263	157,346	77,426	79,920
Gatsibo	161,972	78,640	83,332	10,221	5,048	5,173	151,751	73,592	78,159
Kayonza	130,591	63,631	66,960	15,385	7,762	7,623	115,206	55,869	59,337
Kirehe	128,541	62,084	66,457	4,379	2,281	2,098	124,162	59,803	64,359
Ngoma	126,593	60,321	66,272	6,774	3,734	3,040	119,819	56,587	63,232
Bugesera	142,162	70,166	71,996	13,176	6,749	6,427	128,986	63,417	65,569

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Youth is defined in Rwanda as the population aged 14 to 35.
- There are 4.16 million youth in Rwanda in a total resident population of 10.51 million inhabitants.
- Females slightly outnumber males among the youth (2.13 million vs. 2.03 million). This is also the case in all Districts except in the three Districts of Kigali City.
- Most of the youth reside in rural area (3.32 million).

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

Table 60: Population share of the youth (% among the population) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	39.6	40.1	39.1	48.7	49.2	48.1	37.8	38.2	37.5
Kigali City									
Total	50.3	51.3	49.3	53.4	54.0	52.6	40.8	42.2	39.5
Nyarugenge	51.2	52.4	49.8	54.0	55.1	52.8	42.5	43.8	41.2
Gasabo	49.1	50.4	47.8	53.2	54.0	52.3	40.0	41.5	38.6
Kicukiro	51.6	51.9	51.3	53.1	53.2	52.9	41.1	42.1	40.1
South									
Total	37.2	37.8	36.7	44.0	43.5	44.4	36.6	37.2	36.0
Nyanza	36.2	37.0	35.5	45.8	48.1	43.6	35.4	36.1	34.8
Gisagara	36.6	37.4	35.8	42.3	46.0	39.1	36.5	37.2	35.8
Nyaruguru	36.2	36.8	35.6	41.2	43.3	39.1	36.1	36.6	35.5
Huye	39.1	40.3	38.1	45.5	44.0	47.4	37.9	39.4	36.6
Nyamagabe	36.7	36.3	37.0	40.4	37.7	43.6	36.4	36.2	36.6
Ruhango	37.1	38.1	36.3	44.1	45.4	42.8	36.5	37.4	35.7
Muhanga	38.2	38.2	38.3	45.2	43.3	47.4	36.9	37.1	36.8
Kamonyi	37.7	38.5	37.1	41.9	42.9	41.0	37.2	37.9	36.6
West									
Total	38.9	39.0	38.8	43.2	43.4	43.1	38.3	38.3	38.2
Karongi	38.3	38.7	37.9	46.5	47.6	45.3	37.7	37.9	37.4
Rutsiro	38.7	39.1	38.3	45.1	47.4	42.8	38.5	38.9	38.2
Rubavu	40.4	40.5	40.4	44.1	44.1	44.1	38.3	38.2	38.3
Nyabihu	39.9	40.3	39.5	42.1	42.8	41.4	39.5	39.8	39.2
Ngororero	38.1	37.9	38.2	42.5	41.9	43.1	37.9	37.8	38.0
Rusizi	38.7	38.8	38.7	41.0	40.6	41.3	38.3	38.4	38.2
Nyamasheke	38.1	37.5	38.5	40.6	40.9	40.3	38.0	37.5	38.5
North									
Total	39.4	39.8	39.0	44.6	44.8	44.4	38.8	39.3	38.4
Rulindo	39.1	39.4	38.9	42.0	42.3	41.7	39.1	39.4	38.8
Gakenke	38.8	38.7	38.8	46.3	47.5	45.1	38.6	38.4	38.7
Musanze	41.9	42.3	41.5	45.2	45.2	45.2	40.6	41.2	40.1
Burera	38.6	39.7	37.6	42.0	43.0	41.1	38.5	39.6	37.6
Gicumbi	38.3	38.7	38.0	43.5	43.5	43.5	37.8	38.2	37.4
East									
Total	38.2	38.6	37.9	45.0	45.7	44.3	37.7	38.0	37.4
Rwamagana	39.4	40.4	38.5	48.3	49.9	46.7	38.6	39.5	37.8
Nyagatare	38.3	38.6	38.0	44.2	44.7	43.6	37.6	37.9	37.3
Gatsibo	37.4	37.9	37.0	42.7	42.9	42.6	37.1	37.6	36.7
Kayonza	37.9	38.2	37.7	45.2	46.5	44.0	37.1	37.2	37.1
Kirehe	37.8	37.9	37.6	43.4	44.7	42.2	37.6	37.7	37.5
Ngoma	37.6	37.3	37.8	44.5	43.6	45.5	37.2	36.9	37.5
Bugesera	39.3	39.8	38.8	45.8	46.7	44.8	38.7	39.2	38.3

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The youth constitute virtually 40 % of the resident population.
- The share of the male youth is 40%, a little bit higher than the female share (39%).
- Youth are more represented in urban areas where they constitute 49% of the population than in rural areas where their share is 38%. This is due to the migration of adult population in the working age group from rural to urban areas.
- By District the share of the youth varies a little within each Province and importantly across Provinces. Districts in Provinces with the highest youth share have also higher youth share than the Districts of the other Provinces.

**Table 61:** Distribution (%) of the youth by marital status by sex, age group and area of residence

Marital status by age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All (14-35 years)									
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	60.3	66.0	55.0	66.0	72.6	59.0	58.9	64.1	54.0
Married	37.7	33.4	41.7	32.1	26.8	37.7	39.1	35.3	42.7
Separated	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.8
Widowed	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.9
Divorced	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.5
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14-20 years									
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	96.0	98.3	93.8	95.9	98.7	93.5	96.0	98.3	93.9
Married	3.7	1.6	5.8	3.8	1.2	6.1	3.7	1.7	5.7
Separated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Widowed	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21-35 years									
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	39.0	46.5	31.9	52.0	61.9	40.3	35.4	41.5	29.9
Married	58.0	52.6	63.1	45.3	37.3	54.8	61.6	57.6	65.1
Separated	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.3
Widowed	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.4
Divorced	1.5	0.5	2.4	1.5	0.5	2.8	1.5	0.5	2.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- The majority of the youth aged 14-35 are single (60%). However a non-negligible percentage is married (38%). Other marital status are very rare among youth (1% or less).
- Marital status varies a lot by age, sex and, in a less extent, by area of residence.
- Few young people below the legal age of marriage (21 years) are married 4% while this percentage increases to 58% among the 21-35 years old.
- Marriage is more widespread among females than males below and above the legal age of marriage. For instance 63% of female ages 21 or above are married compared to 53% among young men.
- Marriage is among the youth is more common in rural than urban areas. However such differences appear only at age 21 years or above. In fact 45% of young men of that age are married in urban areas vs. 62% in rural areas.





**Table 62:** Distribution (%) of the youth by economic activity status by sex, age group and area of residence

Economic activity status by age group	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All (14-35 years)									
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	59.6	60.8	58.4	47.1	53.6	59.6	61.1	61.2	61.1
Unemployed	2.5	2.0	3.0	6.8	5.1	3.6	1.9	1.6	2.1
Inactive	36.6	35.3	37.9	44.9	38.3	32.1	36.2	36.1	36.2
Not stated	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.0	4.7	0.8	1.2	0.6
14-20 years									
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	30.2	30.0	30.4	28.9	28.0	27.0	30.7	30.6	30.8
Unemployed	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1
Inactive	67.7	67.8	67.5	67.5	67.9	68.4	67.6	67.7	67.5
Not stated	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
21-35 years									
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	77.1	79.4	75.0	57.0	65.6	73.0	80.4	81.5	79.5
Unemployed	3.3	2.6	4.0	9.2	6.6	4.3	2.4	2.0	2.8
Inactive	18.0	15.7	20.3	32.7	24.3	17.3	16.3	15.1	17.3
Not stated	1.5	2.4	0.6	1.2	3.5	5.4	0.9	1.4	0.5

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- The majority of the youth was employed at the time of the census (60%), while 37% were out of the labour market (inactive). Only 2.5% were unemployed.
- This general trend hides important variations by age. Among the 14-20 years old 30% were employed and 68% were inactive while these percentages are respectively 77% and 18% among the 21-35 years old.
- Sex difference in youth economic activity status exists only in the age group 21-35. At that ages males are less inactive (16%) than female (20%) and conversely are more employed (79% vs. 75%).
- Youth economic activity status varies a lot by area of residence from age 21. Urban youth are less employed than their rural counterparts (57% vs. 80%), twice more inactive (33% vs. 16%) and 4 times more affected by unemployment (9% vs. 2%).

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

**Table 63:** Labour force participation rate (%) among youth aged 16-35 by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	69.3	70.7	68.1	65.0	71.1	58.7	70.4	70.5	70.3
Kigali City									
Total	66.6	73.6	58.7	66.9	74.1	58.8	65.3	71.8	58.6
Nyarugenge	65.5	72.6	57.4	66.5	73.1	58.7	61.9	70.7	52.6
Gasabo	68.1	75.4	59.9	68.2	76.2	58.9	67.8	72.9	62.7
Kicukiro	65.0	71.6	58.0	65.4	71.8	58.5	61.4	69.4	53.1
South									
Total	66.5	67.5	65.5	65.4	69.6	61.2	66.6	67.3	66.0
Nyanza	68.1	68.9	67.3	65.0	68.7	61.2	68.4	68.9	67.9
Gisagara	69.6	69.8	69.4	61.1	60.7	61.4	69.8	70.0	69.6
Nyaruguru	60.3	59.7	60.8	60.1	61.8	58.4	60.3	59.6	60.8
Huye	63.8	65.8	61.8	63.6	69.0	57.9	63.8	65.0	62.6
Nyamagabe	57.3	58.8	56.0	60.2	64.5	56.2	57.0	58.2	56.0
Ruhango	68.6	69.5	67.8	66.1	69.2	62.9	68.9	69.5	68.3
Muhanga	73.8	75.1	72.7	67.7	72.1	63.6	75.2	75.7	74.7
Kamonyi	69.7	71.4	68.0	68.8	73.1	64.5	69.8	71.2	68.5
West									
Total	69.2	69.0	69.3	57.3	62.1	52.7	71.1	70.2	71.9
Karongi	70.8	69.9	71.6	71.0	74.4	67.8	70.8	69.5	71.9
Rutsiro	75.4	73.7	76.8	71.9	72.3	71.6	75.4	73.7	77.0
Rubavu	62.2	65.2	59.4	52.4	58.9	46.1	69.0	69.8	68.2
Nyabihu	62.6	64.5	61.0	48.2	51.9	45.0	65.0	66.5	63.6
Ngororero	77.1	76.5	77.6	62.5	67.9	57.6	77.7	76.9	78.4
Rusizi	68.2	67.1	69.3	65.8	68.0	63.6	68.7	66.9	70.3
Nyamasheke	69.9	68.1	71.5	77.0	77.7	76.4	69.8	68.0	71.4
North									
Total	74.1	74.0	74.1	66.4	68.9	64.2	74.9	74.6	75.2
Rulindo	72.5	73.6	71.6	77.2	78.8	75.7	72.4	73.4	71.5
Gakenke	78.0	77.8	78.2	74.3	76.3	72.4	78.1	77.9	78.4
Musanze	72.8	73.2	72.3	64.5	67.1	62.1	76.2	75.8	76.6
Burera	74.0	72.4	75.5	69.3	70.2	68.4	74.1	72.5	75.7
Gicumbi	73.1	73.1	73.1	67.0	69.5	64.7	73.6	73.4	73.8
East									
Total	70.6	71.0	70.2	65.2	70.0	60.2	71.1	71.1	71.1
Rwamagana	70.3	72.6	68.0	65.8	72.0	59.4	70.8	72.6	69.0
Nyagatare	68.6	69.1	68.2	69.1	72.4	65.7	68.6	68.7	68.5
Gatsibo	72.0	71.6	72.3	64.5	68.3	60.7	72.5	71.8	73.1
Kayonza	70.1	70.5	69.7	60.2	67.9	52.4	71.5	70.9	72.0
Kirehe	70.4	69.4	71.3	71.0	71.2	70.8	70.4	69.3	71.4
Ngoma	76.5	75.7	77.3	65.5	70.2	60.5	77.1	76.0	78.1
Bugesera	67.0	69.2	64.9	62.6	67.6	57.3	67.5	69.4	65.7

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The official working-age in Rwanda is age 16 and above. At the national level 69% of the youth aged 16-35 are in the labour market, either working or looking for a job (economically active).
- Labour force participation is more intense among males (71%) than among females (68%) and in rural area (70%) compared to urban area (65%).
- By Province the labour force participation rate varies from 66.5% in the Southern Province to 74% in the Northern Province. Variations are even greater across Districts: from 57% in Nyamagabe, South to 78% in Gakenke, North.

**Table 64:** Distribution (%) of the youth aged 14-35 currently employed by employment status by sex and area of residence

Employment status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employer	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Employee	22.3	29.3	15.3	56.7	62.2	48.9	15.1	21.0	9.7
Self-employed	64.1	60.4	67.8	37.5	33.3	43.2	69.7	67.3	71.9
Contributing family worker	12.7	9.0	16.3	4.4	2.6	6.9	14.4	10.7	17.9
Producers cooperative member	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The majority of youth aged 14-35 currently employed are self-employed (64%). There is little difference between males and females but important variations by area of residence in that status. 70% of employed youth in rural areas are self-employed compared to 37% in urban areas.
- Other frequent statuses among the employed youth are employee (22%) and contributing family workers (13%). These statuses present differences by sex and important variations by area of residence. Overall 57% of the employed youth in urban areas are employee vs. 15% in rural areas. Conversely more youth in rural areas are contributing family workers (14%) compared to 4% in urban areas.
- Sex differences in employment status appear in urban areas. Females are less frequently employee than males (62% vs. 49%) and more often self-employed (43% vs. 33%).

## 6.3 Women

Table 65: Number and percentage of women by Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number of women	% of women in the total population	Number of women	% of women in the total population	Number of women	% of women in the total population
Rwanda	5,451,105	51.8	845,878	48.7	4,605,227	52.5
Kigali City						
Total	546,563	48.3	407,659	47.4	138,904	50.8
Nyarugenge	136,429	47.9	100,928	47.2	35,501	50.3
Gasabo	255,015	48.2	171,243	46.9	83,772	51.0
Kicukiro	155,119	48.7	135,488	48.4	19,631	50.8
South						
Total	1,356,221	52.4	110,413	48.1	1,245,808	52.8
Nyanza	166,069	51.3	12,787	50.3	153,282	51.4
Gisagara	172,051	53.3	2,659	53.1	169,392	53.4
Nyaruguru	155,055	52.7	3,031	51.2	152,024	52.7
Huye	170,294	51.9	23,637	44.8	146,657	53.2
Nyamagabe	180,272	52.8	11,327	45.4	168,945	53.4
Ruhango	167,810	52.5	13,243	50.8	154,567	52.6
Muhanga	166,358	52.1	23,808	47.0	142,550	53.1
Kamonyi	178,312	52.4	19,921	51.0	158,391	52.5
West						
Total	1,302,794	52.7	151,726	50.4	1,151,068	53.0
Karongi	175,735	53.0	11,437	50.3	164,298	53.2
Rutsiro	170,610	52.6	3,502	49.8	167,108	52.6
Rubavu	208,673	51.7	75,647	50.7	133,026	52.3
Nyabihu	156,941	53.2	21,223	52.2	135,718	53.4
Ngororero	179,122	53.7	6,303	51.5	172,819	53.8
Rusizi	208,330	52.0	30,442	48.1	177,888	52.7
Nyamasheke	203,383	53.3	3,172	51.7	200,211	53.3
North						
Total	907,914	52.6	83,524	51.9	824,390	52.7
Rulindo	152,056	52.9	4,558	52.8	147,498	52.9
Gakenke	178,868	52.9	4,834	51.7	174,034	52.9
Musanze	193,868	52.6	52,975	51.9	140,893	52.9
Burera	176,187	52.3	3,181	51.3	173,006	52.4
Gicumbi	206,935	52.3	17,976	52.0	188,959	52.3
East						
Total	1,337,613	51.5	92,556	49.6	1,245,057	51.7
Rwamagana	159,854	51.0	13,577	50.4	146,277	51.1
Nyagatare	237,530	51.0	23,529	49.6	214,001	51.2
Gatsibo	225,351	52.0	12,145	50.8	213,206	52.1
Kayanza	177,437	51.6	17,318	50.9	160,119	51.6
Kirehe	176,578	51.9	4,977	49.4	171,601	52.0
Ngoma	175,159	52.0	6,676	43.8	168,483	52.4
Bugesera	185,704	51.3	14,334	49.8	171,370	51.4

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- There are 5,451,105 resident women in Rwanda, representing 52% of the total resident population of the country.
- There are slightly less female than male in urban area (49%) while the reverse is observed in rural areas (53%).
- All Provinces except Kigali City have more females (above 51%) than males in their population. In Kigali, females represent 48% of the population.
- Female population slightly outnumber males in all Districts except the three Kigali City Districts. Ngororero in the Western Province has the highest female population share (54%) while Nyarugenge in Kigali City has the smaller share (48%).

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

**Table 66:** Percentage of women heads of household among the resident female population aged 12 and above (household headship rate) as compared to males

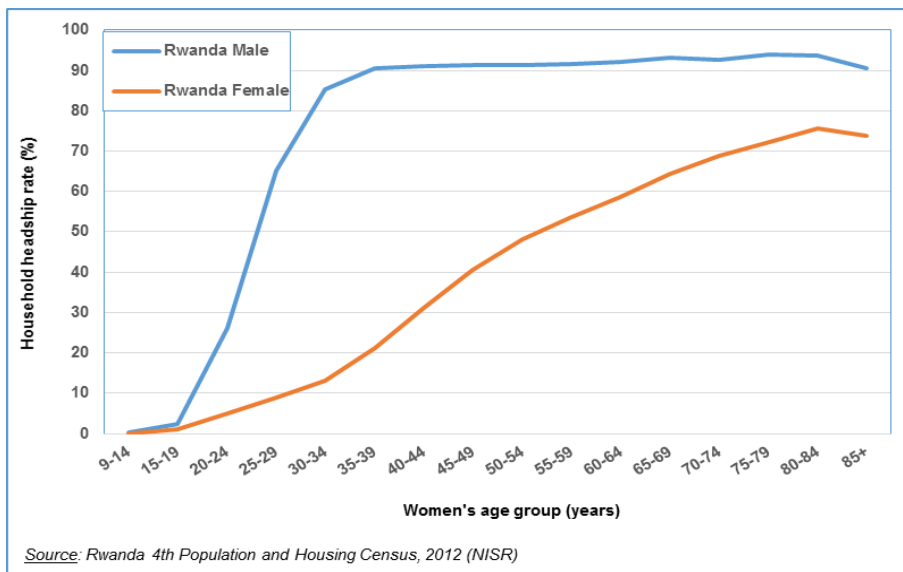
Provinces and Districts	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda	19.0	52.2	16.3	48.5	19.5	53.0
Kigali City						
Total	16.3	51.5	15.0	49.8	20.4	58.2
Nyarugenge	17.4	50.1	16.2	47.5	21.2	60.0
Gasabo	16.8	53.3	15.3	52.0	20.2	56.9
Kicukiro	14.4	49.8	13.7	48.6	19.7	60.0
South						
Total	21.5	50.6	19.0	41.2	21.7	51.7
Nyanza	23.7	49.9	22.1	48.6	23.8	50.0
Gisagara	23.9	53.3	26.6	45.9	23.8	53.4
Nyaruguru	20.5	49.0	22.8	45.7	20.4	49.1
Huye	24.2	45.9	18.9	32.4	25.1	49.7
Nyamagabe	19.1	49.5	17.8	32.8	19.2	51.3
Ruhango	21.7	52.9	19.9	51.5	21.9	53.1
Muhanga	19.0	51.4	16.1	39.9	19.5	54.2
Kamonyi	19.8	53.0	19.4	52.7	19.8	53.0
West						
Total	18.7	51.6	17.3	49.1	18.9	52.0
Karongi	19.9	49.8	21.6	49.6	19.8	49.8
Rutsiro	18.7	52.1	17.7	43.6	18.8	52.3
Rubavu	18.6	52.1	16.7	52.0	19.8	52.2
Nyabihu	19.9	53.0	18.5	46.7	20.1	54.1
Ngororero	21.5	56.1	19.7	50.0	21.6	56.3
Rusizi	16.2	48.3	15.5	44.2	16.4	49.2
Nyamasheke	17.1	51.2	16.5	52.4	17.1	51.2
North						
Total	17.5	52.8	15.6	47.6	17.8	53.3
Rulindo	18.9	52.6	20.0	51.4	18.9	52.6
Gakenke	18.0	55.2	16.1	54.4	18.1	55.2
Musanze	18.2	53.3	16.6	51.0	18.8	54.2
Burera	16.4	52.5	15.0	50.2	16.4	52.5
Gicumbi	16.5	50.7	11.3	34.3	17.0	52.4
East						
Total	18.8	54.2	17.9	51.6	18.9	54.4
Rwamagana	20.9	50.7	17.7	51.2	21.2	50.6
Nyagatare	16.6	54.6	16.8	55.9	16.6	54.5
Gatsibo	18.1	53.1	19.4	54.0	18.0	53.1
Kayanza	19.3	55.0	19.9	53.4	19.3	55.2
Kirehe	18.0	55.0	17.2	48.3	18.0	55.3
Ngoma	20.4	55.1	17.8	35.9	20.5	56.4
Bugesera	19.2	55.4	16.6	52.8	19.5	55.7

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

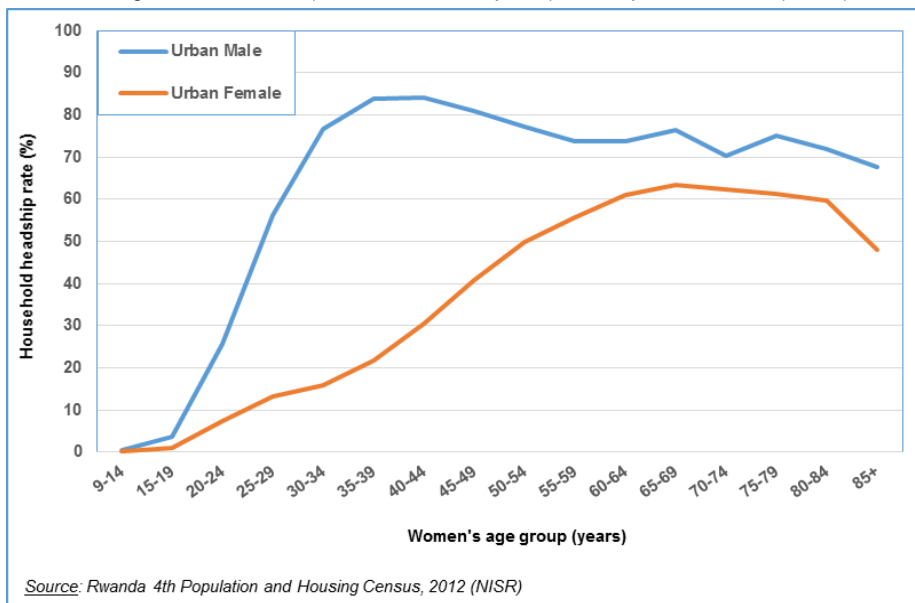
- Among the resident female population aged 12 and above, 19% are household heads. This household headship rate is far smaller than the males' one (52%).
- It is smaller in urban areas (16%) than in rural areas (19.5%).
- By Province the household headship rate among females varies from 16% in Kigali City to 21.5% in the Southern Province.
- By District it highest in Huye, South (24.2%) and lowest in Kicukiro, Kigali City (14.4%).



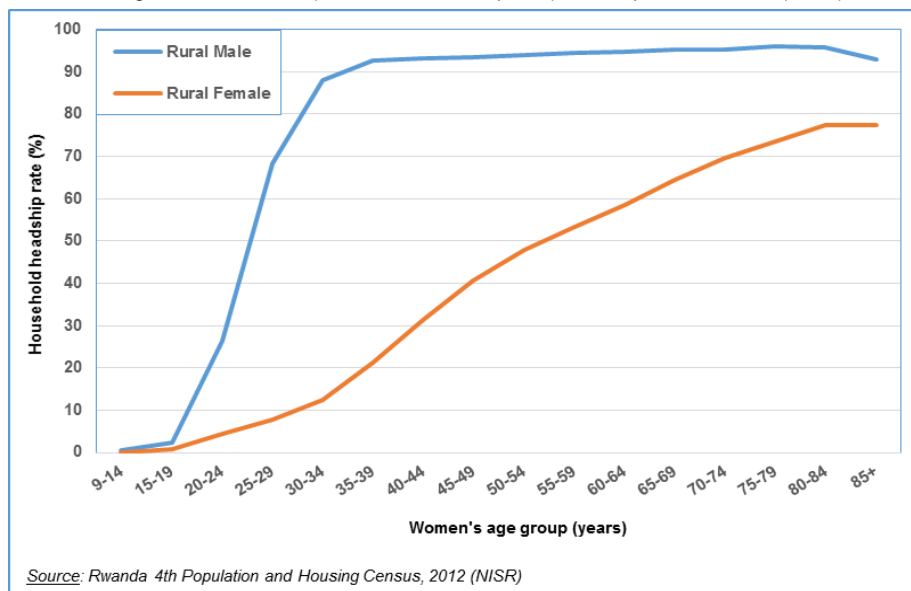
**Figure 29:** Percentage of women heads of household among the resident female population aged 12 and above (household headship rate) as compared to males (Rwanda)



**Figure 30:** Percentage of women heads of household among the resident female population aged 12 and above (household headship rate) as compared to males (Urban)

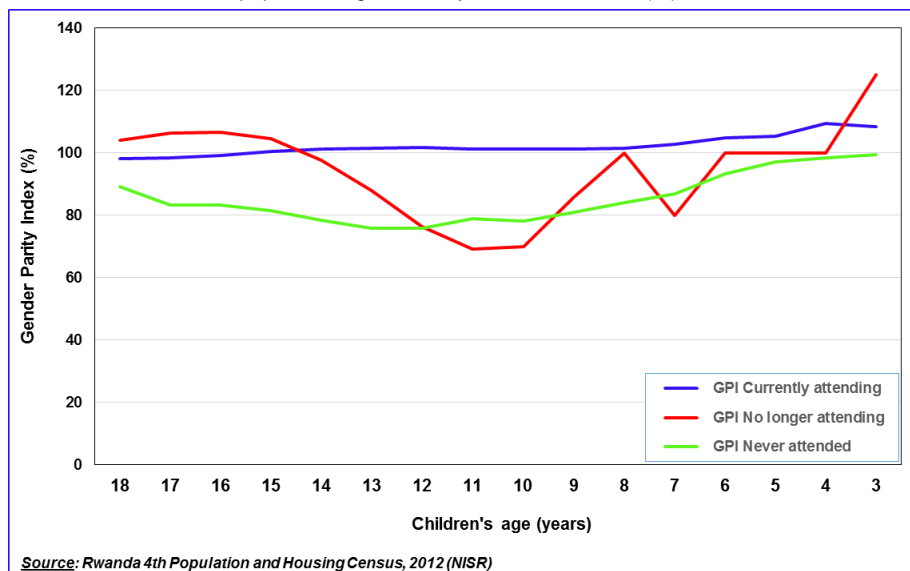


**Figure 31:** Percentage of women heads of household among the resident female population aged 12 and above (household headship rate) as compared to males (Rural)



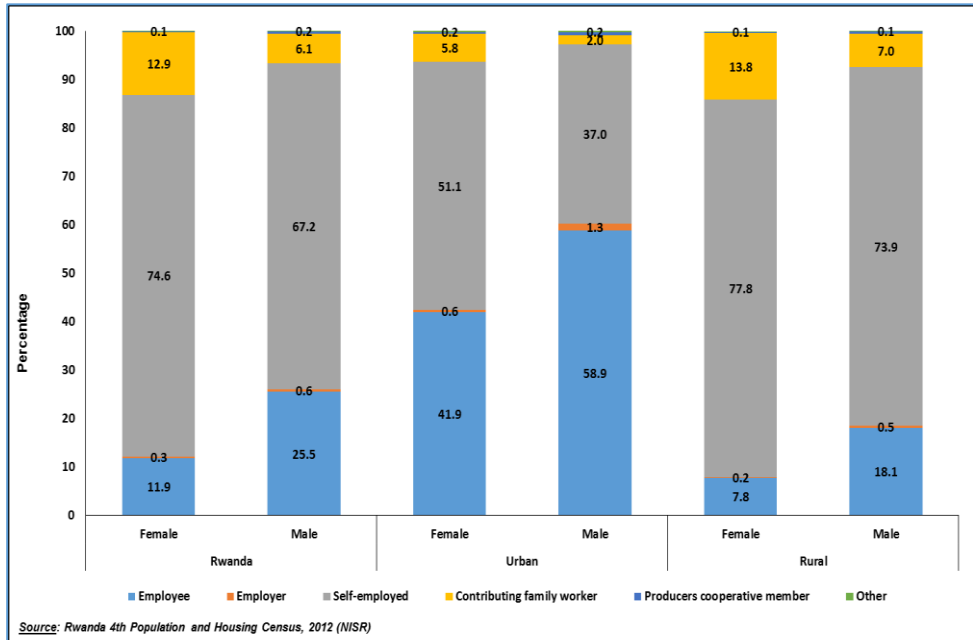
- Figures 27 show that the household headship rate (HHR) among females continuously increases with the age from 12 years up to 85 years. It stabilizes for males from age 40 after a steady increase.
- In older ages, household headship among female is mainly due to the fact that women live longer than men, and to the higher percentage of female widows due to the war and genocide. Those women become household head in the absence of men.
- At all ages, males predominate as heads of households as culturally men are supposed to be the head once they get married.
- Figure 28 and Figure 29 reveal that the above-describe pattern at the national level holds in rural areas. Some differences appear in urban areas where household headship rate among males starts decreasing from age 40 rather than stabilizing as observed at the national level.

**Figure 32:** Gender Parity Index (GPI) for the current school attendance status by age among the resident population aged 3-18 by area of residence (%)



- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is computed by age for each of the three modalities: currently attending school, no longer attending and never attended. For a given modality it is calculated by simply dividing the percentage of females in the given modality by the percentage of males in the same modality and for the same age.
- The interpretation of the index is as simple. For instance for the modality Currently attending school attendance, if the GPI is equal to 100 then there is equality of the percentages attending school among boys and girl reflecting gender equality in school attendance. If it is above 100 it means that there are proportionally more girls attending school than boys. Girls are therefore advantaged than boys. A GPI below 100 means that proportionally less girls are attending school than boys. There a gender inequality in favour of boys.
- As can be seen on Figure 30, GPI for currently attending school is greater than 100 from age 3 to age 16 and falls below 100 at ages 17 and 18. This means that girls are attending school more than boys for the young generations (aged less than 16) while this was not the case for older generations. Given that the official enrolment age in primary school is 7 this means that the shift occurs some 10 years ago.
- GPI for no longer attending school shows greater drop-out among girls than boys in the past (among children aged 14 years and above). This is no longer the case for the children aged 4-13 for which drop-out is more frequent among boys. This shift gives an indication of the effectiveness of the policy aimed at maintaining girls at school, at least in the past 7 years.
- GPI for never attending school shows that more boys never attended school than girls at all ages. However this concerns small percentages (less than 5%) for age 9 and above.

**Figure 33:** Distribution (%) of the currently employed female population aged 16 and above by status in employment as compared to males by area of residence



- The status in employment of females aged 16 years and above currently employed differs from males' one and varies by area of residence.
- Females are predominantly self-employed (75% of the currently employed). The 2 other more frequent statuses are "Contributing family worker" (13%) and "Employee" (12%). Only 0.3% of women are employer.
- This pattern is quite different from males' one. Males are mainly self-employed but at a less extent than females (67%). Moreover they are twice more frequently employees than women (25.5%) and twice less frequently contributing family workers (6%).
- Women's employment status varies a lot by area of residence. The situation in rural areas is similar to the one at the national level described above. In urban areas up to 42% of women are employees (8% in rural areas), half are self-employed (78% in rural areas) and 6% are contributing family workers (14% in rural areas).

**Table 67:** Distribution (%) of the economically inactive female population aged 16 and above by type and area of residence as compared to males

Inactive population type	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Student	43.3	60.8	43.8	67.4	43.2	59.2
Home worker	31.8	15.1	36.7	10.2	30.4	16.3
Old age	11.8	8.3	6.4	4.2	13.3	9.3
Retired	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8
Non-worker/Never worked	6.3	8.9	8.6	12.5	5.7	8.0
Non-worker/Ever worked	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	6.0	6.0	3.5	4.0	6.7	6.5

*Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)*

- Women in Rwanda are inactive for three main reasons: studies (43% are students), family work (32% are home worker) and old age (12%). All other reasons put together account for just 13%.
- These main reasons hold for men too but inactive men are more frequently students (61%) and less frequently home workers (15%).
- The distribution of the inactive population varies a lot by area of residence. The situation in rural areas is similar to the national one. In urban areas studies and homework remain the top two reasons for women's inactivity with similar percentages but the non-workers who never work emerge are the third most important inactive group (9%). Among men this is even the second most important group with 12.5%, just before home workers (10%).

## 6.4 Elderly

Table 68: Number of elderly by sex by Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	511,738	207,239	304,499	52,799	23,012	29,787	458,939	184,227	274,712
Kigali City									
Total	29,245	12,268	16,977	18,038	7,844	10,194	11,207	4,424	6,783
Nyarugenge	7,219	3,105	4,114	4,665	2,058	2,607	2,554	1,047	1,507
Gasabo	14,787	6,257	8,530	7,684	3,516	4,168	7,103	2,741	4,362
Kicukiro	7,239	2,906	4,333	5,689	2,270	3,419	1,550	636	914
South									
Total	147,023	58,057	88,966	11,309	5,723	5,586	135,714	52,334	83,380
Nyanza	18,604	7,694	10,910	1,086	355	731	17,518	7,339	10,179
Gisagara	16,278	5,740	10,538	238	66	172	16,040	5,674	10,366
Nyaruguru	17,286	6,829	10,457	300	117	183	16,986	6,712	10,274
Huye	19,444	7,638	11,806	3,274	2,002	1,272	16,170	5,636	10,534
Nyamagabe	20,121	8,448	11,673	1,510	993	517	18,611	7,455	11,156
Ruhango	17,875	6,767	11,108	1,018	394	624	16,857	6,373	10,484
Muhanga	18,917	7,890	11,027	2,204	1,185	1,019	16,713	6,705	10,008
Kamonyi	18,498	7,051	11,447	1,679	611	1,068	16,819	6,440	10,379
West									
Total	119,777	47,346	72,431	10,346	4,260	6,086	109,431	43,086	66,345
Karongi	18,455	7,209	11,246	755	277	478	17,700	6,932	10,768
Rutsiro	15,304	6,091	9,213	317	131	186	14,987	5,960	9,027
Rubavu	14,681	5,688	8,993	4,487	1,649	2,838	10,194	4,039	6,155
Nyabihu	13,389	5,124	8,265	1,740	662	1,078	11,649	4,462	7,187
Ngororero	15,636	5,837	9,799	389	154	235	15,247	5,683	9,564
Rusizi	20,770	8,644	12,126	2,399	1,283	1,116	18,371	7,361	11,010
Nyamasheke	21,542	8,753	12,789	259	104	155	21,283	8,649	12,634
North									
Total	96,545	38,399	58,146	6,031	2,199	3,832	90,514	36,200	54,314
Rulindo	16,892	6,818	10,074	396	144	252	16,496	6,674	9,822
Gakenke	20,715	8,737	11,978	442	185	257	20,273	8,552	11,721
Musanze	17,906	6,697	11,209	3,539	1,253	2,286	14,367	5,444	8,923
Burera	18,580	7,052	11,528	283	108	175	18,297	6,944	11,353
Gicumbi	22,452	9,095	13,357	1,371	509	862	21,081	8,586	12,495
East									
Total	119,148	51,169	67,979	7,075	2,986	4,089	112,073	48,183	63,890
Rwamagana	15,704	6,371	9,333	1,035	361	674	14,669	6,010	8,659
Nyagatare	18,315	8,227	10,088	1,421	623	798	16,894	7,604	9,290
Gatsibo	19,770	8,164	11,606	926	353	573	18,844	7,811	11,033
Kayonza	15,901	6,758	9,143	1,407	515	892	14,494	6,243	8,251
Kirehe	15,451	6,781	8,670	420	187	233	15,031	6,594	8,437
Ngoma	17,543	7,630	9,913	896	533	363	16,647	7,097	9,550
Bugesera	16,464	7,238	9,226	970	414	556	15,494	6,824	8,670

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- In Rwanda the official definition of elderly is the population aged 60 and above.
- There are 511,738 people aged 60 years and above in Rwanda (elderly) out of a total resident population of 10.51 million inhabitants.
- Females largely outnumber males among the elderly (304,499 vs. 207,239).
- Most of the elderly people reside in rural areas (458,939) as compared to urban areas (52,799).
- The Southern Province has the highest number of elderly people (147,023) followed by Western Province (119,777) and the Eastern Province (119,148). The Northern Province and Kigali City have the smallest elderly population size (96,545 and 29,245 respectively).
- Gicumbi is the District which has the highest number of elderly people (22,452) followed by Nyamasheke (21,542) while Nyarugenge hosts the smallest elderly population (7,219).

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Table 69: Population share of the elderly (% among the total resident population) by sex and by Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	4.9	4.1	5.6	3.0	2.6	3.5	5.2	4.4	6.0
Kigali City									
Total	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.5	4.1	3.3	4.9
Nyarugenge	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	3.6	3.0	4.2
Gasabo	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.1	1.8	2.4	4.3	3.4	5.2
Kicukiro	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.5	4.0	3.3	4.7
South									
Total	5.7	4.7	6.6	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.8	4.7	6.7
Nyanza	5.7	4.9	6.6	4.3	2.8	5.7	5.9	5.1	6.6
Gisagara	5.0	3.8	6.1	4.7	2.8	6.5	5.1	3.8	6.1
Nyaruguru	5.9	4.9	6.7	5.1	4.0	6.0	5.9	4.9	6.8
Huye	5.9	4.8	6.9	6.2	6.9	5.4	5.9	4.4	7.2
Nyamagabe	5.9	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.3	4.6	5.9	5.1	6.6
Ruhango	5.6	4.4	6.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	5.7	4.6	6.8
Muhanga	5.9	5.2	6.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	6.2	5.3	7.0
Kamonyi	5.4	4.3	6.4	4.3	3.2	5.4	5.6	4.5	6.6
West									
Total	4.8	4.1	5.6	3.4	2.8	4.0	5.0	4.2	5.8
Karongi	5.6	4.6	6.4	3.3	2.4	4.2	5.7	4.8	6.6
Rutsiro	4.7	4.0	5.4	4.5	3.7	5.3	4.7	4.0	5.4
Rubavu	3.6	2.9	4.3	3.0	2.2	3.8	4.0	3.3	4.6
Nyabihu	4.5	3.7	5.3	4.3	3.4	5.1	4.6	3.8	5.3
Ngororero	4.7	3.8	5.5	3.2	2.6	3.7	4.7	3.8	5.5
Rusizi	5.2	4.5	5.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	5.4	4.6	6.2
Nyamasheke	5.6	4.9	6.3	4.2	3.5	4.9	5.7	4.9	6.3
North									
Total	5.6	4.7	6.4	3.8	2.8	4.6	5.8	4.9	6.6
Rulindo	5.9	5.0	6.6	4.6	3.5	5.5	5.9	5.1	6.7
Gakenke	6.1	5.5	6.7	4.7	4.1	5.3	6.2	5.5	6.7
Musanze	4.9	3.8	5.8	3.5	2.6	4.3	5.4	4.3	6.3
Burera	5.5	4.4	6.5	4.6	3.6	5.5	5.5	4.4	6.6
Gicumbi	5.7	4.8	6.5	4.0	3.1	4.8	5.8	5.0	6.6
East									
Total	4.6	4.1	5.1	3.8	3.2	4.4	4.7	4.1	5.1
Rwamagana	5.0	4.1	5.8	3.8	2.7	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.9
Nyagatare	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.7	4.3
Gatsibo	4.6	3.9	5.2	3.9	3.0	4.7	4.6	4.0	5.2
Kayonza	4.6	4.1	5.2	4.1	3.1	5.2	4.7	4.2	5.2
Kirehe	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.9
Ngoma	5.2	4.7	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.2	4.6	5.7
Bugesera	4.5	4.1	5.0	3.4	2.9	3.9	4.7	4.2	5.1

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)



- The elderly constitute 4.9% of the Rwandan resident population in 2012.
- The share of the female elderly is higher than the male's one (5.6% vs. 4.1%), reflecting the higher life expectancy of women.
- The elderly share is smaller in urban areas (3%) than in rural areas (5.2%). This is due to the migration of adult population in the working age group from rural to urban areas.
- By Province the share of the elderly varies from 2.6% in Kigali City to more than 4% in all other Provinces with a maximum of 5.7% in the Southern Province.
- By District the share of the elderly varies only slightly within the Provinces. In general the most urbanized Districts have the smallest share of the elderly in their population. This is the case of Kigali City Districts (less than 3%), Rubavu in the West (3.6%), Musanze, and North (4.9% vs. 5.6% for the whole Province).

Table 70: Distribution (%) of elderly people by marital status by sex and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>			
All	100	100	100
Never married	2.2	2.8	1.8
Married	51.5	81.6	32.4
Separated	0.3	0.4	0.3
Widowed	43.9	13.4	63.4
Divorced	1.8	1.7	1.9
Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Urban</b>			
All	100	100	100
Never married	4.1	4.9	3.5
Married	47.3	76.8	27.6
Separated	0.4	0.5	0.3
Widowed	45.7	15.5	65.9
Divorced	2.2	2.2	2.3
Not stated	0.3	0.1	0.3
<b>Rural</b>			
All	100	100	100
Never married	2.0	2.6	1.6
Married	52.0	82.1	32.9
Separated	0.3	0.4	0.3
Widowed	43.7	13.1	63.1
Divorced	1.8	1.7	1.8
Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Half of elderly are married (51.5%) and 44% are widow. Celibacy, divorce and separation are rare among the elderly (less than 5% all together).
- Marital status among the elderly varies a lot by sex and slightly by area of residence. Males are more often married (82%) than females (32%). Conversely widowhood is far more widespread among female than male (63% vs.13%).

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012; Main indicators report

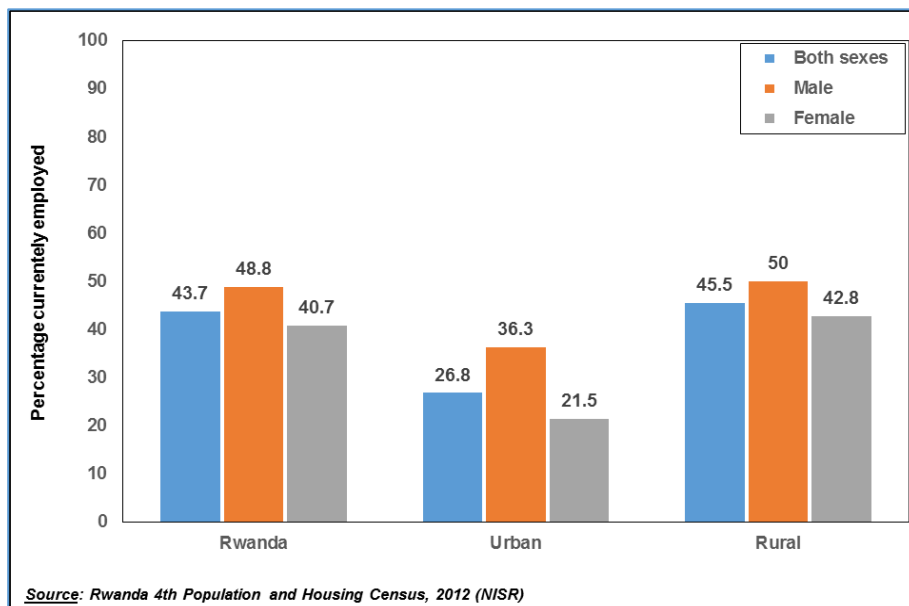
Table 71: Percentage living with disability among the elderly by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	21.7	21.7	21.6	17.9	18.0	17.8	22.1	22.1	22.0
Kigali City									
Total	19.6	19.3	19.8	18.7	17.9	19.3	21.0	21.4	20.7
Nyarugenge	20.6	21.5	20.0	18.2	19.3	17.5	24.8	25.5	24.3
Gasabo	19.0	18.5	19.2	17.8	16.3	18.7	20.2	21.0	19.7
Kicukiro	20.0	18.6	20.9	20.4	19.0	21.1	18.9	17.4	19.8
South									
Total	21.7	21.4	21.9	17.6	16.9	18.3	22.0	21.9	22.1
Nyanza	21.4	20.3	22.2	16.9	18.1	16.3	21.7	20.4	22.6
Gisagara	25.1	24.5	25.4	35.3	41.3	32.7	24.9	24.2	25.2
Nyaruguru	23.9	22.9	24.5	35.6	28.2	40.0	23.7	22.8	24.2
Huye	19.6	19.1	20.0	16.2	15.7	16.9	20.3	20.2	20.3
Nyamagabe	23.3	23.3	23.3	16.3	14.8	18.6	23.8	24.3	23.5
Ruhango	22.5	23.0	22.3	17.9	20.2	16.6	22.8	23.2	22.6
Muhanga	15.4	16.1	14.9	11.6	12.3	10.8	15.9	16.7	15.4
Kamonyi	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.2	23.1	23.2
West									
Total	23.1	23.2	23.1	16.1	17.6	15.2	23.8	23.8	23.8
Karongi	27.8	26.3	28.7	16.7	15.5	17.3	28.2	26.7	29.2
Rutsiro	23.3	22.5	23.9	31.1	35.9	27.8	23.2	22.3	23.8
Rubavu	20.4	22.0	19.6	14.4	17.2	13.0	23.1	23.8	22.6
Nyabihu	22.7	21.9	23.2	14.1	15.2	13.4	24.0	23.0	24.7
Ngororero	24.1	24.3	24.0	28.4	30.6	27.2	24.0	24.1	23.9
Rusizi	20.6	21.8	19.9	17.0	16.4	17.6	21.1	22.7	20.1
Nyamasheke	22.6	23.2	22.2	14.9	19.4	11.9	22.7	23.3	22.3
North									
Total	20.2	20.5	20.1	17.0	18.5	16.2	20.4	20.6	20.3
Rulindo	21.8	22.1	21.6	15.1	14.9	15.2	22.0	22.2	21.8
Gakenke	21.6	21.9	21.4	23.8	23.9	23.8	21.6	21.8	21.4
Musanze	16.5	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.8	15.4	16.7	16.8	16.6
Burera	20.7	20.0	21.1	18.0	17.9	18.1	20.8	20.0	21.2
Gicumbi	20.3	21.0	19.8	17.8	21.8	15.7	20.4	20.9	20.1
East									
Total	21.8	22.2	21.5	19.5	20.5	18.9	21.9	22.3	21.7
Rwamagana	15.9	16.6	15.5	12.5	13.3	12.1	16.2	16.8	15.8
Nyagatare	19.8	20.3	19.4	17.4	15.8	18.5	20.0	20.7	19.5
Gatsibo	24.0	24.4	23.8	22.0	25.2	20.1	24.1	24.4	23.9
Kayonza	25.7	27.3	24.6	23.5	26.9	21.7	25.9	27.3	24.9
Kirehe	22.2	22.1	22.3	17.5	21.1	14.8	22.4	22.2	22.5
Ngoma	18.8	18.2	19.1	17.1	18.5	15.1	18.9	18.2	19.3
Bugesera	26.2	26.2	26.3	25.0	23.4	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Overall 22% of the elderly people live with disability (as compared to 5% among the population aged 5 and above).
- There is no sex difference in the prevalence of disability among the elderly: 22% among males and females.
- The percentage of elderly people living with disability is higher in rural areas(22%) than in urban areas (18%).

**Figure 34:** Percentage of the elderly people currently employed at the time of the census by sex and area of residence



- In Rwanda people keep on working until old ages as demonstrated by the fact that near half of the elderly (44%) were employed at the time of the census.
- More old men were employed the time of the census than old women (49% vs. 41%).
- Employment at old ages is far more common in rural areas with 45.5% of the elderly employed than in urban areas (27% employed).
- As at the national level, males are more frequently employed than females in both areas.

Table 72: Distribution (%) of the elderly people by main type of medical insurance by sex and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Main type of medical insurance				
	All	Mutuelle de santé	Other	None	Not stated
Rwanda	100	86.9	2.1	10.8	0.2
Kigali City					
Total	100	82.1	5.2	12.3	0.4
Nyarugenge	100	79.4	6.1	14.2	0.3
Gasabo	100	82.1	5.1	12.4	0.3
Kicukiro	100	84.2	4.9	10.3	0.4
South					
Total	100	79.3	2.5	18.0	0.3
Nyanza	100	69.1	2.5	28.2	0.3
Gisagara	100	72.2	2.2	25.4	0.3
Nyaruguru	100	82.7	4.4	12.6	0.2
Huye	100	81.9	4.0	13.9	0.2
Nyamagabe	100	71.4	1.0	27.0	0.4
Ruhango	100	81.2	2.5	16.0	0.3
Muhanga	100	86.6	1.5	11.6	0.2
Kamonyi	100	87.6	2.0	10.1	0.3
West					
Total	100	89.9	2.2	7.7	0.3
Karongi	100	91.1	1.7	6.9	0.3
Rutsiro	100	92.9	1.0	5.6	0.4
Rubavu	100	83.8	1.9	13.9	0.3
Nyabihu	100	87.8	0.9	10.8	0.3
Ngororero	100	92.2	1.5	6.0	0.3
Rusizi	100	86.0	4.5	9.3	0.2
Nyamasheke	100	93.6	2.2	4.0	0.2
North					
Total	100	92.9	1.2	5.8	0.2
Rulindo	100	89.8	1.8	8.3	0.1
Gakenke	100	95.4	0.7	3.8	0.2
Musanze	100	93.4	0.9	5.5	0.2
Burera	100	94.4	0.8	4.5	0.2
Gicumbi	100	91.1	1.4	7.3	0.2
East					
Total	100	89.1	1.5	9.2	0.1
Rwamagana	100	90.9	1.7	7.3	0.1
Nyagatare	100	93.8	1.0	4.9	0.2
Gatsibo	100	88.8	1.5	9.5	0.1
Kayonza	100	88.5	1.9	9.4	0.1
Kirehe	100	92.1	2.0	5.8	0.1
Ngoma	100	87.7	1.5	10.7	0.1
Bugesera	100	81.1	1.3	17.5	0.1

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Almost all elderly people have medical insurance; 89% had some type of medical insurance in 2012.
- The most common type of insurance is “Mutuelle de santé” with 87% of all elderly countrywide subscribing to that type of insurance.
- The Northern Province has the highest percentage of elderly people with an insurance (94%) followed by the West (92%) and East (91%). The Southern Province and Kigali City have the lowest medical insurance coverage with respectively 82% and 87% of their elderly population covered.
- Medical insurance coverage varies a lot by District: from 72% in Nyanza and Nyamagabe (Southern Province) to 96% in Gakenke (Northern Province). In general the Districts with the lowest medical insurance coverage are found in the Southern Province and the Districts with the highest in the Northern Province.

## 6.5 People with Disabilities

Table 73: Number of resident population aged 5 years and above with disability by sex, Province, and District

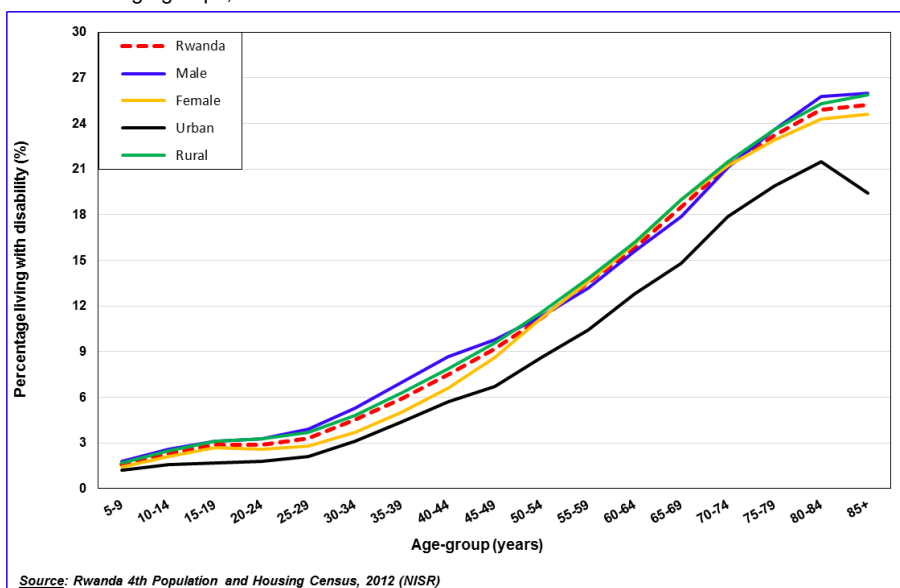
Provinces and Districts	Total		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	446,453	221,150	225,303
Kigali City			
Total	32,170	17,937	14,233
Nyarugenge	7,901	4,450	3,451
Gasabo	15,518	8,641	6,877
Kicukiro	8,751	4,846	3,905
South			
Total	122,319	59,361	62,958
Nyanza	15,219	7,402	7,817
Gisagara	18,475	8,581	9,894
Nyaruguru	15,086	7,261	7,825
Huye	14,850	7,485	7,365
Nyamagabe	16,935	8,118	8,817
Ruhango	15,183	7,259	7,924
Muhanga	10,539	5,510	5,029
Kamonyi	16,032	7,745	8,287
West			
Total	110,032	52,698	57,334
Karongi	18,434	8,312	10,122
Rutsiro	15,023	7,171	7,852
Rubavu	15,191	7,781	7,410
Nyabihu	12,893	6,062	6,831
Ngororero	14,389	6,625	7,764
Rusizi	16,696	8,496	8,200
Nyamasheke	17,406	8,251	9,155
North			
Total	65,175	31,407	33,768
Rulindo	11,862	5,750	6,112
Gakenke	14,464	6,866	7,598
Musanze	10,368	5,064	5,304
Burera	12,478	5,873	6,605
Gicumbi	16,003	7,854	8,149
East			
Total	116,757	59,747	57,010
Rwamagana	10,369	5,338	5,031
Nyagatare	18,515	10,113	8,402
Gatsibo	22,669	11,536	11,133
Kayonza	17,881	9,198	8,683
Kirehe	15,483	7,733	7,750
Ngoma	12,911	6,350	6,561
Bugesera	18,929	9,479	9,450

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)



- There are 446,453 people with disability in Rwanda in a total resident population of 10.51 million inhabitants.
- There is slightly more females living with disability (225,303) than males (221,150).
- The Southern Province has the highest number of people with disability (122,319) followed by the Eastern Province (116,757). The Western Province has 110,032 people with disability, the Northern Province 65,175 and Kigali City 32,170.
- Gatsibo is the District which has the highest number of people with disability (22,669) followed by Bugesera (18,929). Nyarugenge in Kigali City is the District which has the smallest number of people with disability (7,901).

Figure 35: Prevalence of disability among the resident population aged 5 years and above by age groups, sex and area of residence



- The prevalence of disability increases with age. It varies around 3% between 5 years and 29 years before increasing quickly from age 30 to reach 25% by age 80.
- The prevalence of disability varies slightly by sex and substantially by area of residence. It is far higher in rural areas than in urban areas at all ages.

**Table 74:** Prevalence of the different disability among the resident population aged 5 years and above by sex and area of residence

Type of disability	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Seeing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hearing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Speaking	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Walking/Climbing	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.5
Learning/Concentrating	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other type of disability	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Difficulty walking or climbing is the most common disability among the population aged 5 years and above (2.5% of them suffer from it). It is followed by difficulty in learning/concentrating with a prevalence of 1%. Difficulty speaking is the rarest disability with a prevalence of 0.2%.
- The prevalence of the different types of disability does not vary by sex but it varies importantly by area of residence. Typically the prevalence of each type of disability is twice higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Table 75:** Percentages of the population with disability quoting specific main causes of their disability by sex and area of residence

Main cause of the disability	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Congenital	12.7	13.8	11.7	12.9	12.7	13.0	12.7	13.9	11.6
Disease/illness	51.7	45.1	58.2	39.1	32.5	47.5	53.3	46.9	59.3
Injury/Accident	20.2	25.4	15.1	24.8	29.8	18.5	19.7	24.8	14.8
War/Mines	5.1	7.4	2.9	10.5	14.7	5.3	4.5	6.4	2.6
Genocide	2.7	2.1	3.2	5.4	3.8	7.5	2.4	1.9	2.8
Cause not known	7.1	6.0	8.2	5.9	5.2	6.9	7.2	6.1	8.3
Other cause	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.8

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Disease/illness is the main cause of disability in Rwanda, reported by 52% of people with disability. It is followed by injury/accident (20%) and congenital origin (13%). War, mines and genocide were reported as the main causes of disability by 8%.
- Disease/illness is more reported by females than males (58% vs. 45%) while injury/accident is more reported by males (25%) than females (15%) as well as war/mines (7% vs. 3%).
- Cause of disability also varies by area of residence. Injury/accident is more frequently reported in urban areas (25%) than in rural areas (20%). Conversely Disease/illness cause more disability in rural areas (53%) than in urban areas (39%).

**Table 76:** Distribution (%) of the people with disability who have a medical insurance by main type of insurance by sex and area of residence

Provinces and Districts	Main type of medical insurance				
	All	Mutuelle de santé	Other	None	Not stated
Rwanda	100	82.6	4.0	13.0	0.4
Kigali City					
Total	100	75.0	8.9	15.3	0.8
Nyarugenge	100	73.2	8.3	17.7	0.8
Gasabo	100	75.7	8.2	15.4	0.7
Kicukiro	100	75.3	10.8	13.1	0.8
South					
Total	100	73.6	4.7	21.2	0.5
Nyanza	100	66.6	4.5	28.4	0.5
Gisagara	100	66.8	3.7	28.8	0.5
Nyaruguru	100	76.8	7.7	15.1	0.4
Huye	100	73.8	7.8	18.1	0.5
Nyamagabe	100	65.9	2.8	30.7	0.6
Ruhango	100	76.9	4.3	18.4	0.4
Muhanga	100	83.0	3.2	13.2	0.5
Kamonyi	100	83.2	3.7	12.5	0.5
West					
Total	100	86.1	3.8	9.6	0.4
Karongi	100	88.2	4.0	7.4	0.5
Rutsiro	100	89.9	2.0	7.5	0.5
Rubavu	100	77.4	4.1	17.8	0.6
Nyabihu	100	81.9	3.4	14.3	0.5
Ngororero	100	90.4	2.8	6.4	0.4
Rusizi	100	82.7	6.4	10.5	0.4
Nyamasheke	100	90.6	4.0	5.0	0.3
North					
Total	100	89.5	2.8	7.3	0.3
Rulindo	100	85.7	3.8	10.3	0.3
Gakenke	100	91.2	2.3	6.0	0.4
Musanze	100	89.6	3.5	6.4	0.5
Burera	100	92.8	1.9	5.0	0.2
Gicumbi	100	87.9	3.1	8.6	0.3
East					
Total	100	86.8	2.7	10.2	0.3
Rwamagana	100	87.2	3.8	8.8	0.3
Nyagatare	100	91.3	2.6	5.7	0.3
Gatsibo	100	87.0	2.6	10.2	0.3
Kayonza	100	88.0	2.7	8.9	0.3
Kirehe	100	90.3	3.2	6.3	0.3
Ngoma	100	86.7	2.7	10.4	0.1
Bugesera	100	77.8	2.6	19.4	0.3

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Overall 86% of the people with disability have a medical insurance. Virtually all of them have the “Mutuelle de santé” insurance (83%).
- By Province the highest medical insurance coverage is found in the North (92%) followed by the West and the East (90%). The Southern Province and Kigali City have the lowest coverage with respectively 78% and 84%. Kigali City has also the specificity of having less people with disability covered by “Mutuelle de santé” and more by other types of insurance.
- The medical insurance coverage varies a lot by District with the lowest coverage recorded in Districts in the Southern Province and the highest in Districts in the Northern Provinces.

## VII. POPULATIONS PROJECTIONS

## 7.1 Projections of the size of the total, urban and rural populations

Table 77: Evolution of the Rwandan population (in millions) 2012-2032 by projection scenarios and area of residence

Projection years	High Scenario			Medium Scenario			Low Scenario		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
2012	10.5	1.7	8.8	10.5	1.7	8.8	10.5	1.7	8.8
2013	10.7	1.8	8.9	10.7	1.8	8.9	10.7	1.8	8.9
2014	11.0	2.0	9.0	11.0	2.0	9.0	11.0	2.0	9.0
2015	11.3	2.1	9.2	11.3	2.1	9.2	11.2	2.1	9.1
2016	11.6	2.2	9.3	11.5	2.2	9.3	11.5	2.2	9.3
2017	11.8	2.4	9.5	11.8	2.3	9.5	11.7	2.3	9.4
2018	12.1	2.5	9.6	12.1	2.5	9.6	12.0	2.5	9.5
2019	12.4	2.6	9.8	12.4	2.6	9.7	12.2	2.6	9.6
2020	12.7	2.8	9.9	12.7	2.8	9.9	12.4	2.7	9.7
2021	13.1	2.9	10.1	13.0	2.9	10.0	12.7	2.9	9.8
2022	13.4	3.1	10.3	13.3	3.1	10.2	12.9	3.0	9.9
2023	13.7	3.3	10.4	13.6	3.2	10.3	13.1	3.1	10.0
2024	14.0	3.5	10.6	13.9	3.4	10.4	13.4	3.3	10.1
2025	14.4	3.6	10.7	14.2	3.6	10.6	13.6	3.4	10.2
2026	14.7	3.8	10.9	14.5	3.8	10.7	13.9	3.6	10.3
2027	15.1	4.0	11.1	14.8	3.9	10.8	14.1	3.8	10.4
2028	15.4	4.2	11.2	15.1	4.1	11.0	14.4	3.9	10.5
2029	15.8	4.4	11.4	15.4	4.3	11.1	14.6	4.1	10.5
2030	16.1	4.6	11.5	15.7	4.5	11.2	14.9	4.3	10.6
2031	16.5	4.8	11.7	16.0	4.7	11.3	15.2	4.4	10.7
2032	16.9	5.1	11.8	16.3	4.9	11.4	15.4	4.6	10.8
% increase between 2012-2032	61.0	192.3	35.0	55.8	182.9	30.7	46.9	166.8	23.2

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Irrespective of the scenarios, the total population of Rwanda will continue to increase. It will reach 16.3 million by the end of the projection period (2032) according to the most likely scenario (the medium scenario). This will be 1 million inhabitants more than the figure from the most optimistic scenario (the low scenario) and a half million less than the high scenario.
- The urban population will increase from 1.7 million in 2012 to 5.1 million (high scenario), 4.9 million (medium scenario) and 4.6 million (low scenario) by 2032. This corresponds to an overall increase equivalent to more than 3 times the increase rate of the total population.
- The rural population will increase slower from 8.8 million in 2012 to 11.8 million (high scenario), 11.4 million (medium scenario) and 10.8 million (low scenario) by 2032. This corresponds to an increase of the size of the rural population by 35.0% (high scenario), 30.7% (medium scenario) and 23.2% (low scenario) between 2012 and 2032.



## 7.2 Projections of the population density

Table 78: Evolution of the population density 2012-2032 by area of residence according to the medium projections scenario

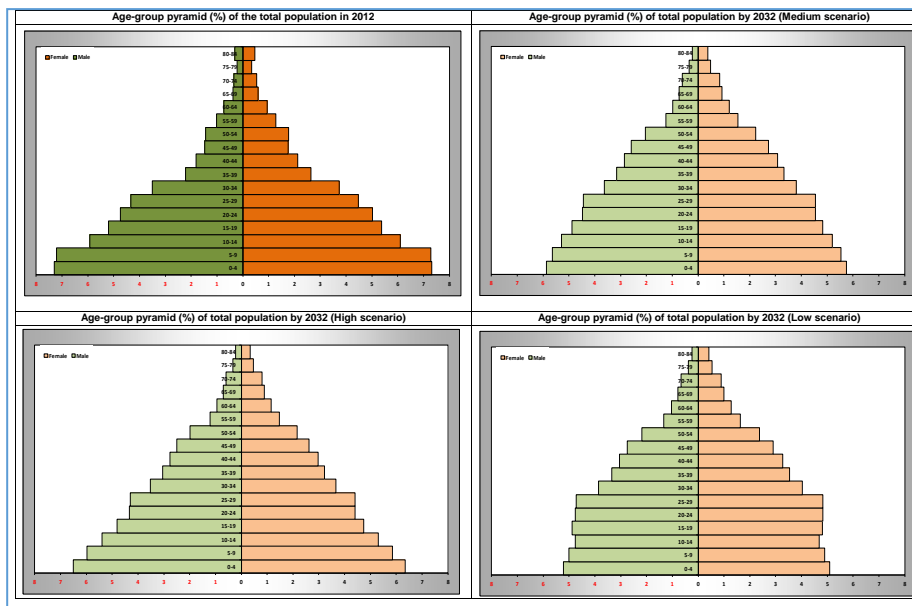
Projection years	Total Population		Urban Population		Rural Population	
	Population (in millions)	Density (Inhabitants /Sq km)	Population (in millions)	Density (Inhabitants /Sq km)	Population (in millions)	Density (Inhabitants /Sq km)
2012	10.5	414	1.7	1,871	8.8	359
2013	10.7	424	1.8	1,992	8.9	365
2014	11.0	434	2.0	2,120	9.0	370
2015	11.3	445	2.1	2,253	9.2	376
2016	11.5	456	2.2	2,392	9.3	382
2017	11.8	467	2.3	2,535	9.5	388
2018	12.1	478	2.5	2,683	9.6	394
2019	12.4	489	2.6	2,837	9.7	400
2020	12.7	500	2.8	2,995	9.9	406
2021	13.0	512	2.9	3,159	10.0	411
2022	13.3	524	3.1	3,328	10.2	417
2023	13.6	535	3.2	3,502	10.3	423
2024	13.9	547	3.4	3,681	10.4	428
2025	14.2	559	3.6	3,866	10.6	434
2026	14.5	572	3.8	4,055	10.7	439
2027	14.8	584	3.9	4,250	10.8	445
2028	15.1	596	4.1	4,449	11.0	450
2029	15.4	608	4.3	4,654	11.1	455
2030	15.7	621	4.5	4,862	11.2	460
2031	16.0	633	4.7	5,075	11.3	464
2032	16.3	645	4.9	5,292	11.4	469

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The density of the population of Rwanda will continue to grow regardless of the measures currently taken to mitigate its evolution. The current density of 414 inhabitants per square km (in mid-year 2012) is already one of the highest in Africa.
- Yet, in the next twenty years, there will be additional 200 or even more inhabitants per square km depending on the projection scenarios. The projections results reveals that by 2032 the population density will be 667 inhabitants per square km (high scenario), 645 (medium scenario) and 608 (low scenario).

### 7.3 Projections of the age-sex structure of the population

Figure 36: Comparison of the 2012 and 2032 age pyramids of the Rwandan total population by projection scenarios



- Irrespective the scenarios, the age pyramid of Rwanda in 2032 will be quite different from the 2012 one. The major change will be the decrease in the share of the children aged 0-14 years in the total population, and the increase in the 15 years and above.
- This means that the population will be less young in the future.



## 7.4 Projections of some key fertility indicators

Table 79: Evolution of key fertility indicators 2012-2032 by projection scenarios

Projection years	Number of annual births	General Fertility Rate (GFR)	Percentage of females aged 15-49	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)
High Scenario					
2012	321,506	63.2	48.6	4.0	1.6
2014	342,591	64.1	49.1	4.0	1.7
2015	349,714	63.9	49.4	3.9	1.7
2017	363,690	63.3	50.1	3.9	1.7
2020	384,468	62.2	51.2	3.8	1.7
2022	398,535	61.4	51.9	3.8	1.7
2027	433,118	59.2	52.1	3.6	1.7
2032	459,006	56.0	51.2	3.5	1.6
Medium Scenario					
2012	321,506	63.2	48.6	4.0	1.6
2014	338,281	63.3	49.1	3.9	1.7
2015	343,077	62.7	49.5	3.9	1.7
2017	352,052	61.4	50.2	3.8	1.7
2020	364,343	59.3	51.5	3.6	1.6
2022	372,189	57.8	52.3	3.5	1.6
2027	389,087	54.2	53.1	3.3	1.5
2032	393,731	49.6	52.7	3.0	1.4
Low Scenario					
2012	321,506	63.2	48.6	4.0	1.6
2014	324,988	60.2	49.2	3.8	1.7
2015	322,674	57.9	49.6	3.6	1.6
2017	316,429	53.4	50.6	3.4	1.5
2020	302,987	46.4	52.5	3.0	1.4
2022	309,495	44.6	53.8	2.9	1.3
2027	323,679	41.3	55.5	2.7	1.3
2032	327,494	38.4	55.3	2.5	1.2

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- The number of annual births is likely to increase continuously according to the high and medium scenarios while it will decrease from a certain point of time for the low scenario.
- As assumed, the TFR will decrease for all projection scenarios from 4.0 children per woman in 2012 to 3.5 (high scenario), 3.0 (medium scenario) and 2.5 (low scenario) in 2032.
- These assumptions imply that the replacement of the population will be ensured according to the high and medium scenarios with a NRR greater than 1 (1.6 and 1.4 daughters on average per woman respectively), but hardly according to the low scenario (1.2).

## 7.5 Projections of some key mortality indicators

Table 80: Evolution of key mortality indicators 2012-2032 by projection scenarios

Projection years	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	Life expectancy at birth (Both sexes)	Infant Mortality Rate, IMR (‰)	Under-five Mortality Rate, U5MR (‰)
High Scenario					
2012	62.6	66.2	64.5	48.6	72.3
2014	63.3	66.9	65.2	47.1	69.0
2015	63.7	67.3	65.6	45.7	66.6
2017	64.6	68.1	66.4	42.9	61.7
2020	65.8	69.1	67.5	39.4	55.5
2022	66.5	69.7	68.2	37.1	51.6
2027	68.0	71.1	69.6	32.6	44.2
2032	69.1	72.3	70.7	29.4	39.0
Medium Scenario					
2012	62.6	66.2	64.5	48.6	72.3
2014	63.3	67.1	65.3	46.9	68.7
2015	63.7	67.5	65.7	45.4	66.0
2017	64.6	68.4	66.6	42.4	60.8
2020	65.8	69.7	67.8	38.4	53.8
2022	66.5	70.5	68.6	36.0	49.8
2027	68.0	71.9	70.0	31.6	42.6
2032	69.3	73.4	71.4	27.7	36.3
Low Scenario					
2012	62.6	66.2	64.5	48.6	72.3
2014	63.5	67.1	65.4	46.5	68.0
2015	63.9	67.6	65.8	44.9	65.1
2017	64.9	68.7	66.8	41.6	59.2
2020	66.2	70.1	68.2	37.1	51.5
2022	67.1	70.9	69.1	34.4	47.1
2027	69.2	72.9	71.1	28.5	37.6
2032	70.6	74.5	72.6	24.5	31.3

Source: Rwanda 4<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

- Mortality will decline over the projections period, irrespective of the projection scenarios. However, the decrease will be more important under the low scenario and less under the high scenario.
- The life expectancy at birth for both sexes is likely to increase from 64.5 years in 2012 to 72.6 years (low scenario), 71.4 years (medium scenario) and 70.7 years (high scenario).
- Seemingly, the infant mortality is also expected to decrease from 48.6 per 1000 live births in 2012 to levels as low as 29.4 per 1000 (high scenario), 27.7 (medium scenario) and 24.5 per 1000 (low scenario) in 2032.

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

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Former Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

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Dr. Diane KARUSISI

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Former Acting Director General of NISR

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Minister of State in charge of Primary and Secondary Education  
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Promotion  
Minister of Youth and ICT  
Minister of Infrastructure  
Former Minister of Infrastructure  
Minister of Public Service and Labour  
Minister of Natural Resources  
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Antonio MUTORO

Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

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

**Kigali City:**

Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

**Sothorn Province:**

Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

**Western Province:**

Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor  
Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

**Northern Province:**

Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

**Eastern Province:**

Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor

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

Solange MUKASONGA	Nyarugenge District	Gedeon RUBONEKA	Ngororero District
Willy NDIZEYE	Gasabo District	Oscar NZEYIMANA	Rusizi District
Paul Jules NDAMAGE	Kicukiro District	Jean Baptiste HABYARIMANA	Nyamasheke District
Abdallah MURENZI	Nyanza District	Justus KANGWAGYE	Rulindo District
Leandres KAREKAZI	Gisagara District	Deogratias NZAMWITA	Gakenke District
Francois HABITEGEKO	Nyaruguru District	Winifrida MPEBYEMUNGU	Musanze District
Eugene MUZUKA KAYIRANGA	Huye District	Samuel SEMBAGARE	Burera District
Philbert MUGISHA	Nyamagabe District	Alexandre MVUYEKURE	Gicumbi District
Francois Xavier MBABAZI	Ruhango District	Nehemie UWIMANA	Rwamagana District
Yvonne MTAKWASUKU	Muhanga District	Fred SABITI ATUHE	Nyagatare District
Jacques RUTSINGA	Kamonyi District	Ambrose RUBONEZA	Gatsibo District
Bernard KAYUMBA	Karongi District	John MUGABO	Kayonza District
Gaspard BYUKUSENGE	Rutsiro District	Protais MURAYIRE	Kirehe District
Sheikh Hassan BAHAME	Rubavu District	Aphrodice NAMBAJE	Ngoma District
Abdoulatif TWAHIRWA	Nyabihu District	Louis RWAGAJU	Bugesera District

**National Directors**

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General of NISR

Dr. Diane KARUSISI, Former Acting Director General of NISR

**Census Technical Director**

Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI

**Census National Coordinator**

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

**Census Field Operations**

**Census National Coordinators**

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

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

**Census Province Coordinators**

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO  
Baudouin RUTERANA  
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI  
Francois SEKAMONDO  
Astrid SEGAWEGE

Kigali City  
Southern Province  
Western Province  
Northern Province  
Eastern Province

**Census District Coordinators**

Jean Nepo. RWABUKUMBA  
Franck Mine  
Jean Paul RUSHAKU  
Francois ABALIKUMWE  
Evelyne KANYONGA  
Etienne KWIZERA  
Juvenal NTAMBARA

Nyarugenge District  
Gasabo District  
Kicukiro District  
Nyanza District  
Gisagara District  
Nyaruguru District  
Huye District

Patrick NSHIMIYIMANA  
Jean BIZIMANA  
Issa MUSABEMUNGU  
Clement BIZIMUNGU  
Beatrice UWAYEZU  
Esther MAHUKU  
Vital HABINSHUTI

Rusizi District  
Nyamasheke District  
Rulindo District  
Gakenke District  
Musanze District  
Burera District  
Gicumbi District

Albert KARERA  
Annonciata MUKABAGIRE  
Francois KABAYIZA  
Andre KAJABIKA  
Jean Baptiste SERUGENDO  
Jean Marc MUKUNDABANTU  
Jean MUGABO  
Immaculee MUKANGENDO  
Olivier MBANGUTSE  
Wellars MUDASHIMA

Nyamagabe District  
Ruhango District  
Muhanga District  
Kamonyi District  
Karongi District  
Rutsiro District  
Rubavu District  
Nyabihu District  
Ngororero District  
Rusizi District

Ephrem RUKUNDO  
Dominique M. KANOBANA  
Nicolas MWIZERWA  
David MASENGEHO  
Venuste NKURUNZIZA  
Basile NJAMAHORO  
Dominique MICOMYIZA  
Eugene UWIRAGIYE  
Florence UWIMBABAZI

Rwamagana District  
Nyagatare District  
Nyagatare District  
Gatsibo District  
Kayonza District  
Kirehe District  
Ngoma District  
Ngoma District  
Bugesera District

### **Zone and Sector Controllers and Enumerators**

#### **Zone Controllers:**

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

#### **Sector Controllers:**

451 (mostly Sector Education Officers)

#### **Enumerators:**

24,005 (mostly Primary School Teachers)

### **Cartography and Data Processing**

#### **Programmer:**

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

#### **Assistant Programmers:**

Didier UYIZEYE  
Donath NKUNDIMANA  
Massoud HARERIMANA

#### **Coders:**

Number = 308

#### **Data Entry Clerks:**

Number = 308

#### **Cartography:**

Florent BIGIRIMANA  
Olivier MBANGUTSE  
Clement BIZIMUNGU  
Albert KARERA  
James RWAGASANA

#### **Archiving:**

Eric RUSA  
Pierre Claver KABANDANA

### Administration and Finance

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



## Census Data Analysis

### National Data Analysts

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

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

### International Technical Support

#### National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR):

Dr. Mohamed ABULATA

#### United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

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

#### Oxford Policy Management (OPM):

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

## **NISR MANAGEMENT TEAM**

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General

Odette MBABAZI, Deputy Director General/CS

Andre GASHUGI, Director of Administration

Jean Pierre UWINEZA, Director of Finance

Willy GASAFARI, Director of Census

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Census Field Expert

Prosper MUTIJIMA, Census Coordinator

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

Sebastien MANZI, Director of Economic Statistics

Dominique HABIMANA, Director of Statistical Methods, Research and Publications

Antoinette HABINSHUTI, Planning Officer

Jean Paul NDISANZE, Planning Officer

