ATLAS

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2012

THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

CENSUS ATLAS

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 16th to 30th, 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:
P.O. Box 6139, Kigali, Rwanda; Telephone: (250) 252 571 035
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw; Website: http://www.statistics.gov.rw.

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) [Rwanda], 2012. *Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.*
Census Atlas

List of Acronyms

CTC	:Census Technical Committe
DRC	:Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	:Enumeration Area
EDPRS	:Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EWSA	:Energy and Water Sanitation Authority
GAR	:Gross Attendance Rate
GIS	:Geographic Information System
GoR	:Goverment of Rwanda
GPI	:Gender Parity Index
ICPD-PoA	:International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
ICT	:Information Communication Technology
LFPR	:Labor Force Participation Rate
MDGs	:Millenium Development Goals
MINECOFIN	:Ministry of Finance And Economic Planning
MPI	:Multidimensional Poverty Index
NAR	:Net Attendance Rate
NCC	:National Census Commission
NEPAD	:New Partnership for Africa's Development
NISR	:National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
REMA	:Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RoR	:Republic of Rwanda
RPHC	:Rwanda Population and Housing Census
SLE	:School Life Expectancy
SNR	:Service National De Recensement
UNDP	:United Nation Development Program
UNFPA	:United Nation Fund For Population Activities
UNICEF	:United Nations Children's Fund
WB	:World Bank

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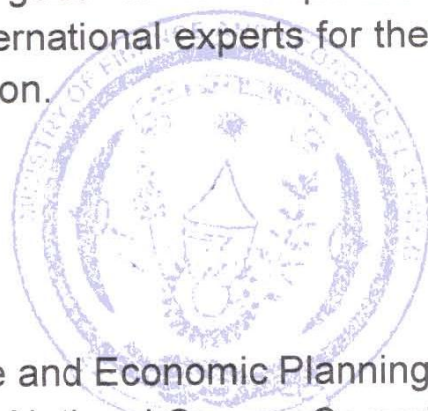
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, and
Chairperson of the National Census Commission

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Table of Content

List of Maps

List of Figures

xii

Introduction

1. Overview of the Fourth Population and Housing Census

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

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.

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).

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

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

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

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 agencies

2. Geographic Coverage

Most of maps represented in the 2012 Geo Demographic represent Census data with details at sector. On most of maps, both Provinces and District boundaries are shown. There is some maps at large scale for selected cities plus the Capital (Kigali). Those cities are secondary cities to be developed in the five next years as emphasized in EDPRS II. Those are

Rusizi, Rubavu, Musanze, Muhanga, Huye, and Nyagatare.

All boundaries used in this Atlas reflect the current administrative structure in place since 2006. Some Maps show evolution for some indicators from 2002 (the year for the Third Population and Housing Census) even if the administrative structure was not the same. But this was possible for some indicators when doing spatial analysis based on the smallest census units which is the Enumeration Area (EA). Administrative and Census boundaries used to generate this Atlas was collected during the census mapping carried out since February 2011 to February 2012. During the same exercise socio economic infrastructure coordinates was captured all over the country. The scales of the maps are appropriate to emphasize the geographic distribution of the population and housing characteristics but are not large enough to include place labels. Reference maps for districts and selected cities areas showing geographic names and other features are in the section beginning to serve as reference.

3. Organization and content

This Atlas is organized into 4 main parts: Administrative Structures, Physical characteristics, , Socio Economic Infrastructures and Thematic indicators. The 4th part is the main one, dealing with thematic indicators organized into 11main themes:

- Population Size, Structure and Distribution
- Migration
- Economic Activity and Labour Force Participation
- Non-Monetary Poverty
- Education
- Gender Status
- Socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities
- Socio-economic Status of Children
- Socio-economic Status of Youth
- Socio-economic Status of Aged People
- Housing

I.   ADMNISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Map I-1 Rwanda in the Heart of Africa
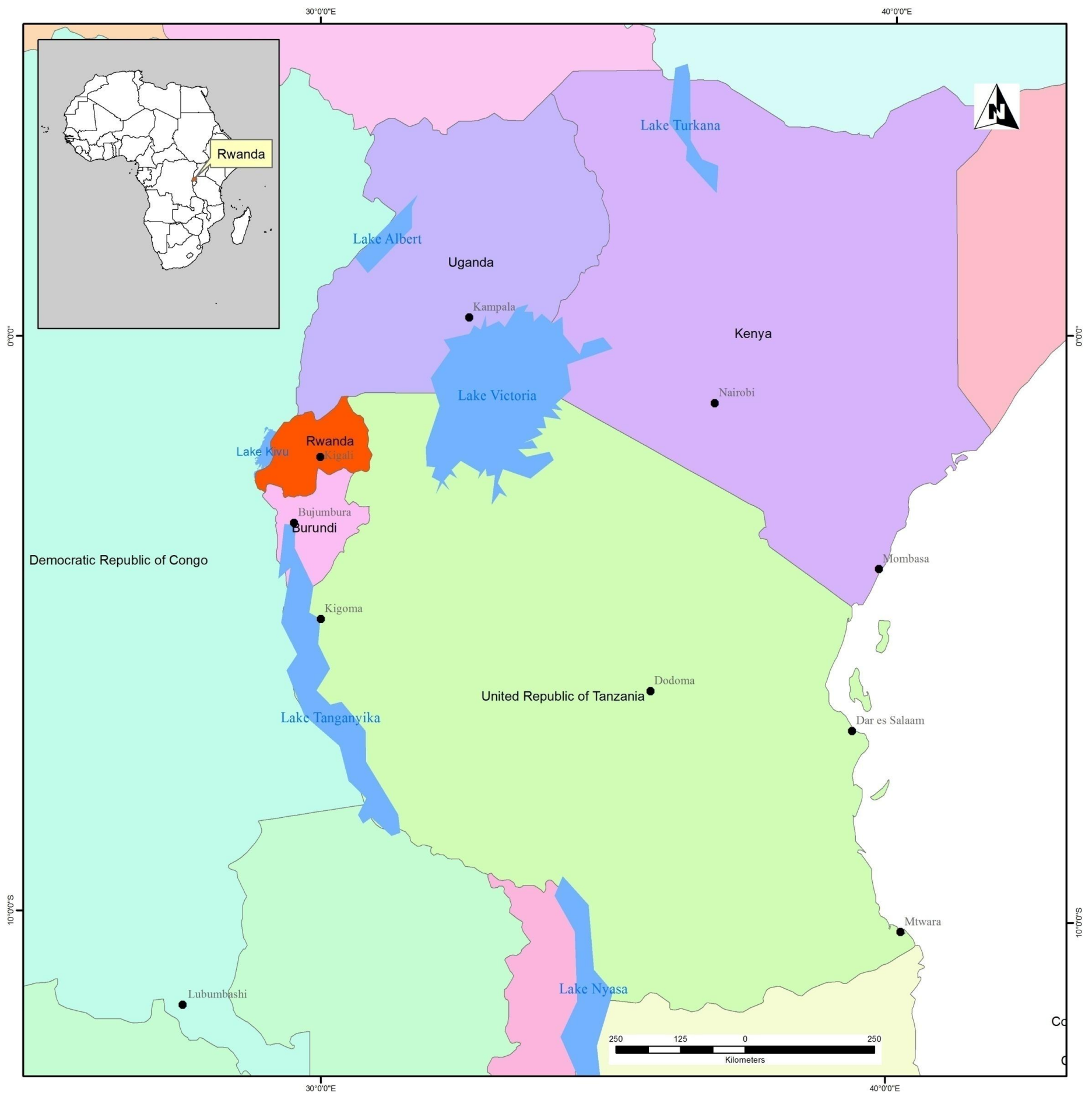
Map I-2 Administrative map of Rwanda
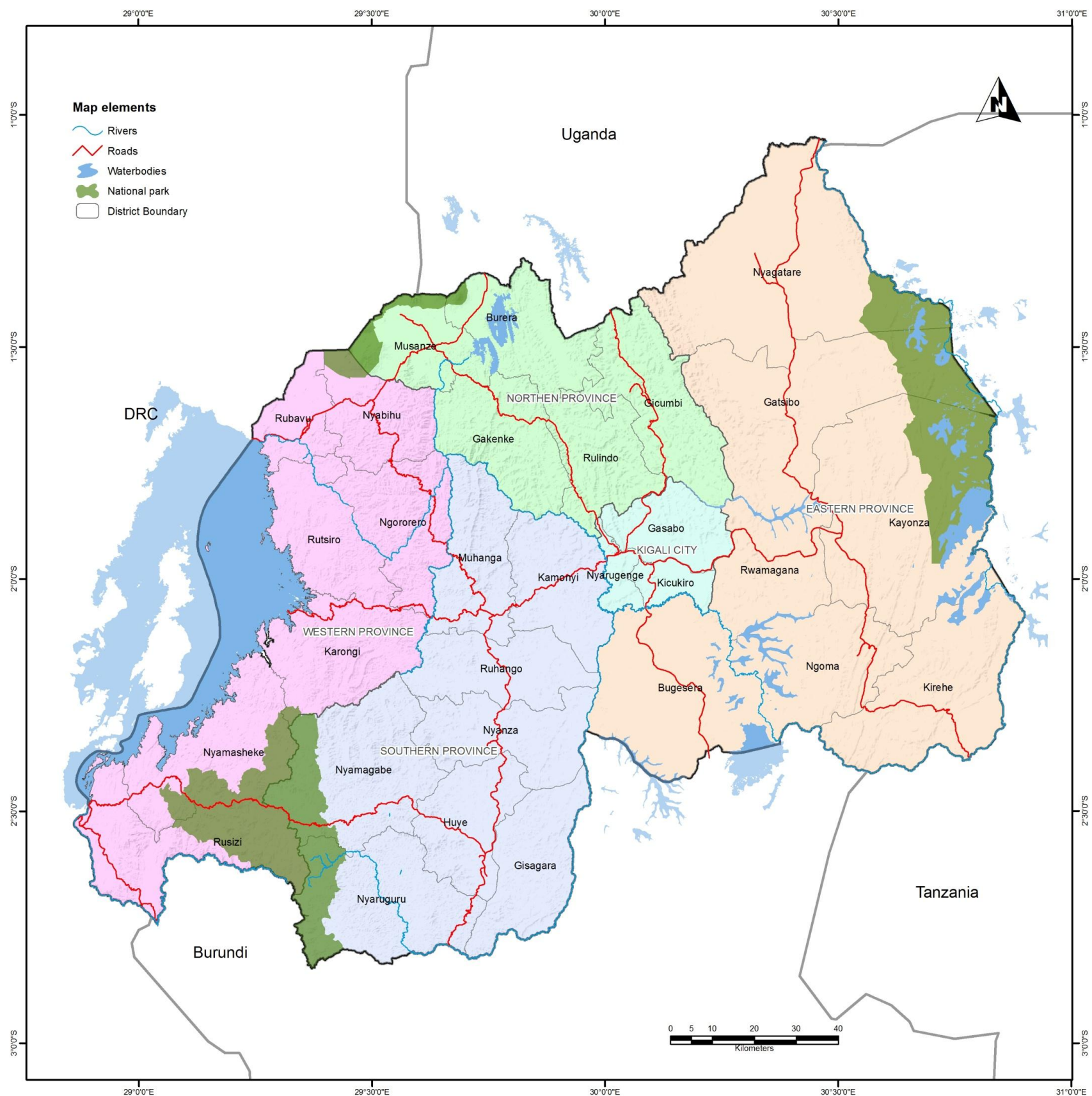
The Republic of Rwanda is located in Eastern Africa, and is bordered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the West, Uganda to the North, Tanzania to the East, and Burundi to the South. It lies between 1°02'40" and 2°50'16'' latitude south and 28°51'29" and 30°53"56" longitude east. The capital, Kigali, is located near the center of Rwanda.

The republic of Rwanda is a landlocked country, at 1,100 Km far from Mombasa Port (Kenya), 1,920 Km from Matadi Port (Democratic Republic of Congo), 3,980 Km from Cap (Republic of South Africa) and 3,750 Km from Caire (Egypte).

The Republic of Rwanda is divided into Provinces, Districts, Sectors and Cells. The District is the basic political-administrative unit of the country. The Republic of Rwanda count four provinces and Kigali City, 30 Districts, 416 Sectors, 2148 cells and 14837 villages.

The Village is the smallest politico-administrative entity of the Country and hence closest to the people. Therefore, this is the entity through which the problems, priorities and needs of the people at a grassroots level will be identified and addressed.

Above the Village is the Cell, which is managed by competent technicians, with another political team that serve as decision makers and advisors to those technicians.

The Sector is the third level of administration where people participate through their elected representatives.

The Province serves as a coordinating organ to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of Central Government planning, execution and supervision of the decentralized services. It serves mainly as advisor to the decentralized entities and coordinates development activities

Map I-3 Rural and Urban Area.
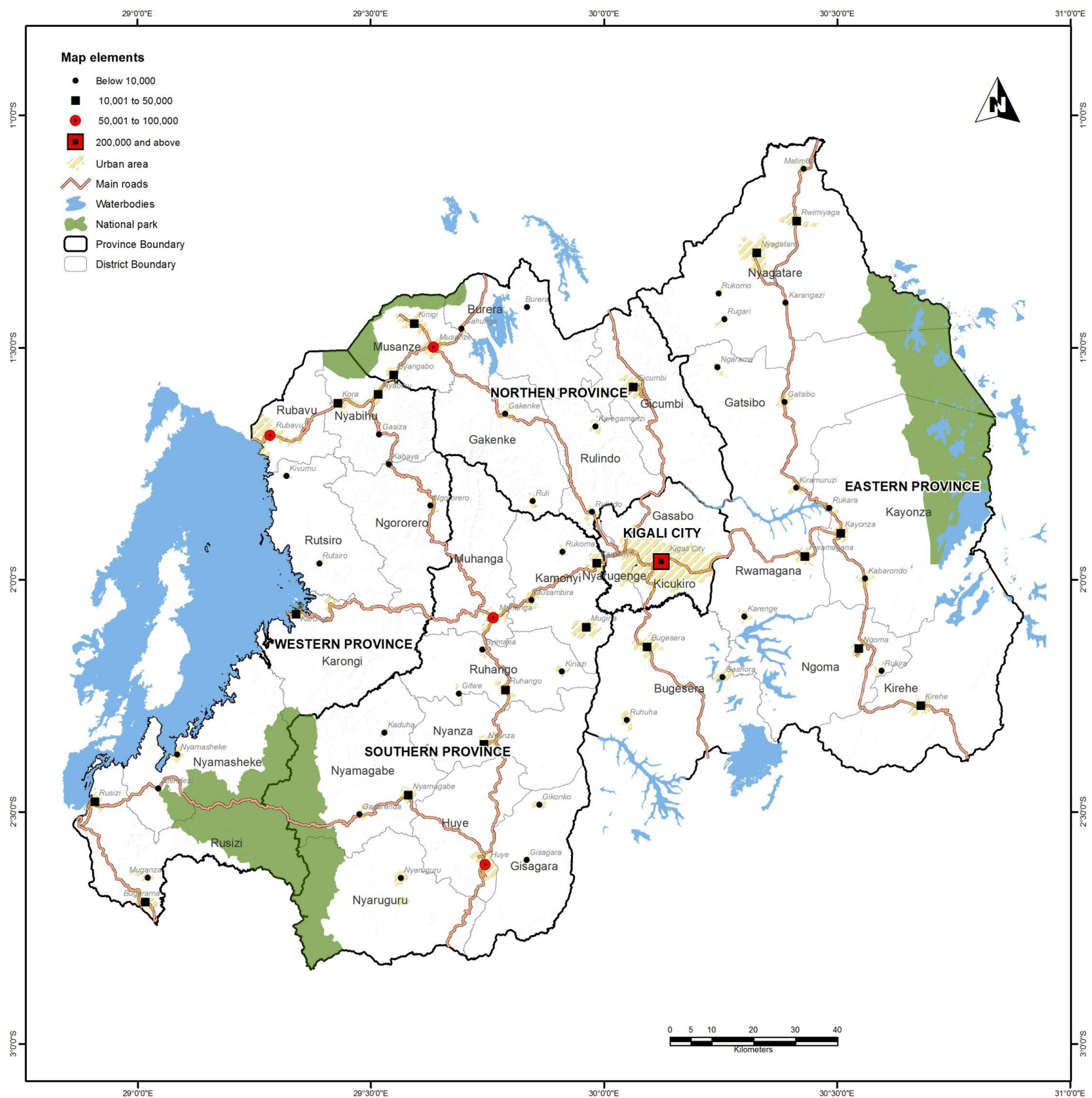
The 2002 census results showed that 17% of population was urban. Comparing to the 1991 Census where the urbanization was at 6%. The increase of population in urban area is not the only explanation; the definition of urban area is another one. In 2002, 15 cities was delineated by including a significant part of rural areas.

In 2005, according to the new delineation of Districts and Provinces, the only urban area recognized by the law was Kigali City.

Vision 2020 set the target at 35% for urbanization and currently the urbanization

is one of priorities area set by EDPRS 2 which was not the case for EDPRS 1.

For that particular attention, Census result needed to be desegregated according to rural and urban area, to help the planning and monitoring specific policy in the area. Since 1978, 10 urban centers were recognized being mainly headquarters of Prefectures administrative units. Later in 1991 and 2002, 15 urban areas were recognized by the law manly hosting administrative functions. In 2012, every district has defined a District Urban Area with an approved Master Plan.

Apart those 30 urban areas, The 2012 Census takes into account other big trade centers in rural area hosting an important number of social economic infrastructures, and commercial activities.

The current definition of urban area is based on smallest administrative entity, the village (Umudugudu) with an important built-up area and important infrastructures (Education facilities, electricity and water, market, bank and other financial institutions).

4

Map I-4 Main Urban Areas

Kigali City Urban Area

Rulindo

Jabana
Batsinda
Kinyinya
Gisozi
Gatsata   Gakinjiro   Gacuriro   Murama   Gasabo
Gatsata   Kinamba Kabagari
Muhima   Kacyiru   Nyabisindu,   Bumbogo   Ndera
Kimisagara   KBC   Kimironko   Ndera
Nyarugenge   Remera   Kimironko
Kimihurura   Kisimenti   Mulindi
Gitega   Biryogo Parc Industriel
Nyakabanda Gikondo Kicukiro   Nyarugunga   Rusororo   Kabuga
Rwezamenyo   Ziniya Niboye   Gahoromani
Kigarama   Kicukiro   Rwamagana
Nyamirambo   Kagarama
Kamonyi   Nyarugenge   Gatenga   Kanombe   Kanombe   Masaka

Kicukiro

Kicukiro
Bugesera

6,400   3,200   0   6,400
Meters

Rubavu Urban Area

Rubavu   Rubavu
Buhuru
Mbugangari
Kanama
Gisenyi   Rugerero   Rugerero
Nyundo   Nyakiriba
Kanama
Nyamyumba

Rutsiro

2,750   1,375   0   2,750
Meters

Musanze Urban Area

Cyuve
Musanze
Kimonyi   Muhoza   Musanze
Musanze

2,800   1,400   0   2,800
Meters

Muhanga Urban Area

Meru
Cyeza
Shyogwe
Gitarama
Nyamabuye   Misizi

Kinini

3,000   1,500   0   3,000
Meters

Huye Urban Area

Matyazo
Ngoma   Ngoma   Gisagara
Huye
Tumba
Tumba

Rango
Mukura

2,800   1,400   0   2,800
Meters

Rusizi Urban Area

Gihundwe
Gihundwe
Kamembe   Burunga
Kamembe

1,800   900   0   1,800
Meters

Nyagatare Urban Area

Rwempasha
Nyagatare
Tabagwe   Nyagatare

3,700   1,850   0   3,700
Meters

⊙ Main Trade Centers   ――― Other Roads
――― Main Road (Paved)   🌊 Lake
――― Main Road (Unpaved)   ☐ Sector boundary
――― District Roads

5

II.   PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Map II-1 Topography
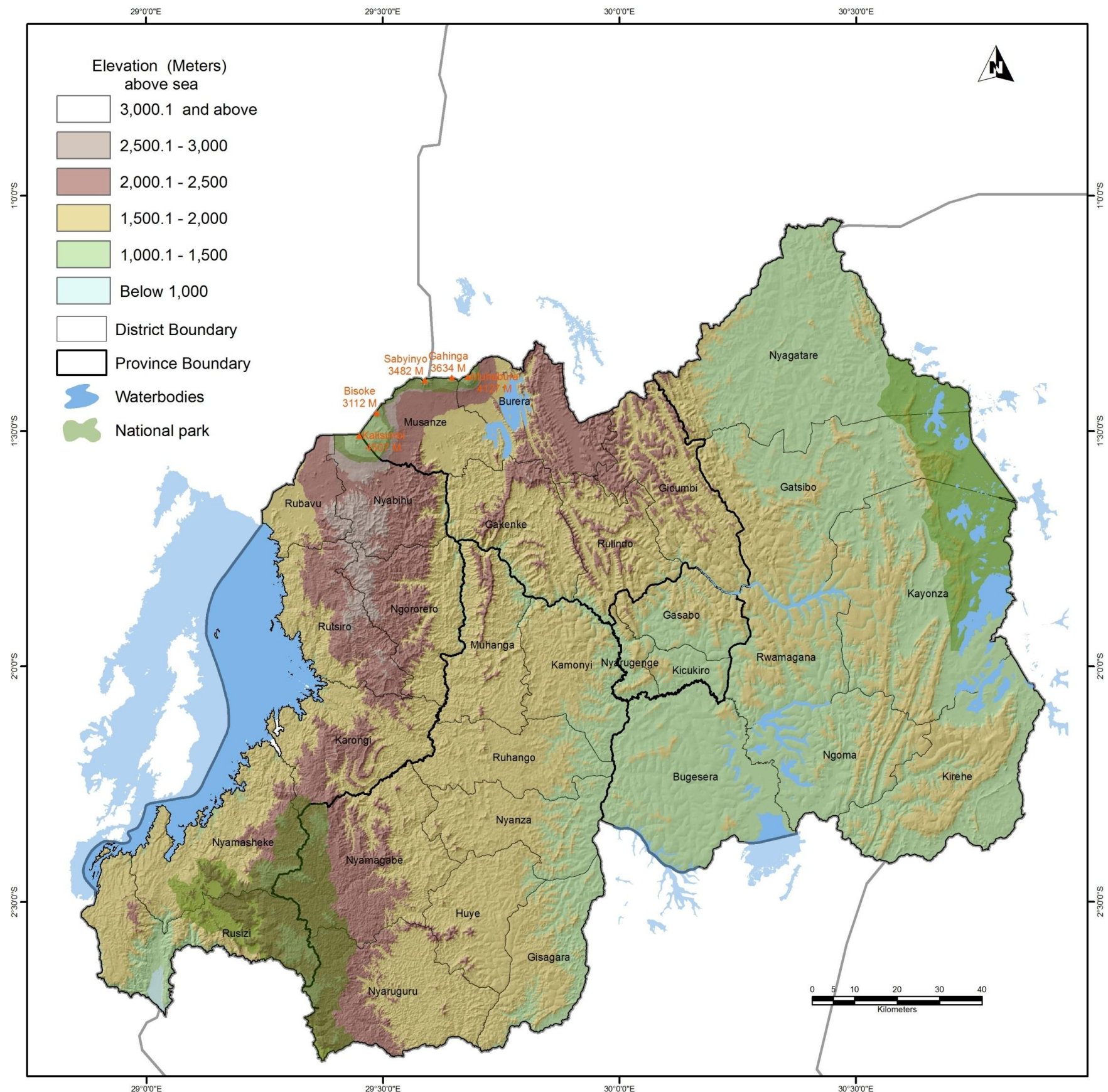
The entire country is at high altitude. The topography of Rwanda is composed of four main areas: The Congo Nile Ridge, the central plateau, the Eastern lowland zone and Bugarama Plain. Mountains dominate western Rwanda; these mountains are part of the Albertine Rift Mountains that flank the Albertine branch of the East African Rift; this branch runs from north to south along Rwanda's western border. The highest peaks are found in the Virunga volcano chain in the northwest; this includes Mount Karisimbi, Rwanda's highest point, at 4,507 meters. This western section of the country, which lies within the Albertine Rift montane forests eco-region, has an elevation of 1,500 meters to 2,500 meters. The centre of the country is predominantly rolling hills between 2000 and 1500 meters of elevation. Owing to the ridge and the plateau's rugged mountainous relief, Rwanda is fondly referred to as 'the land of a thousand hills.' (RoR\REMA, 2011). The Eastern border region consists of savanna, plains and swamps. This is a lowland area where altitude varies between 1500 and 1100 meters. The Bugarama Plaine in South West (Rusizi District) is the deepest area of the country at 900 meters of elevation.

Map II-2 : Climate
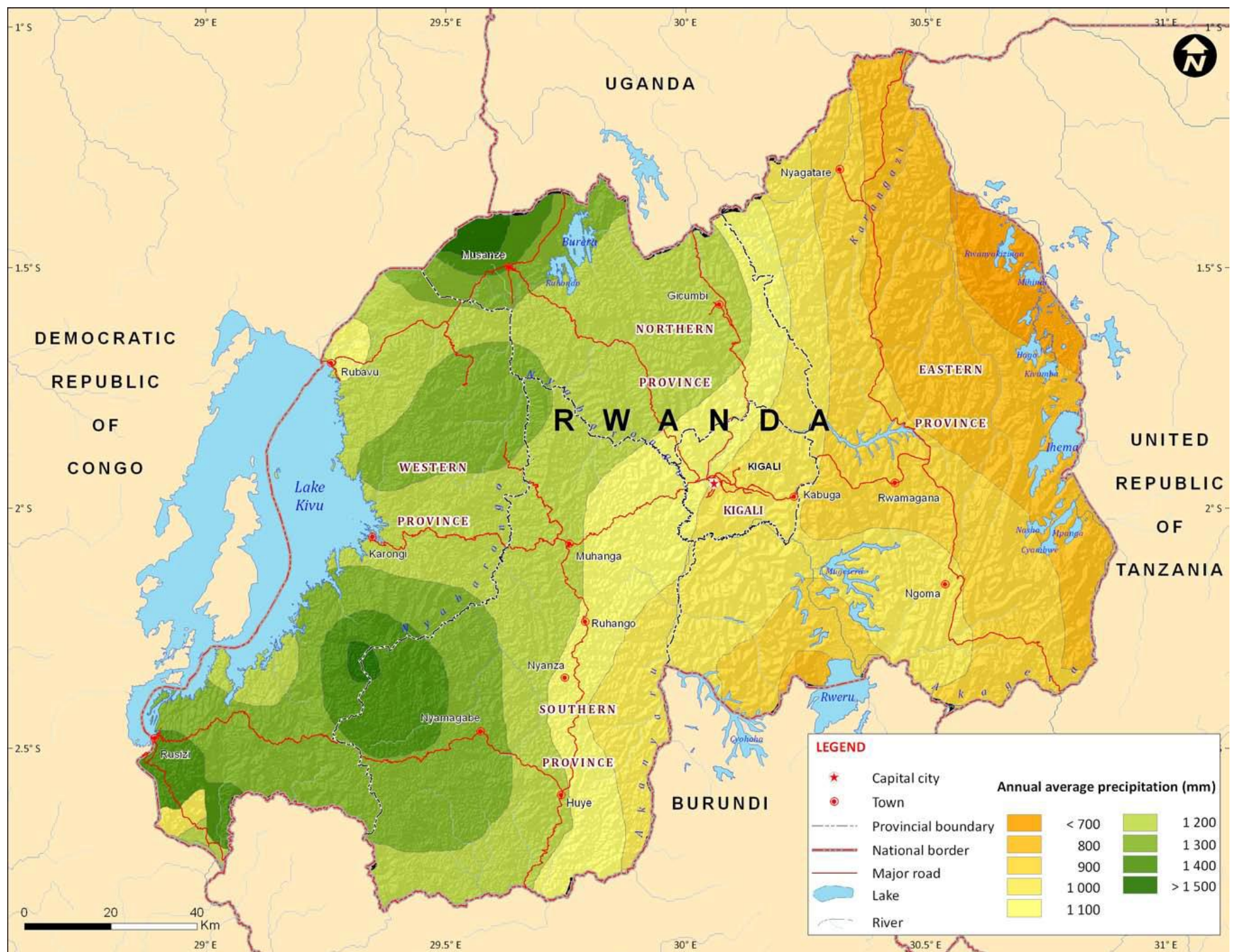
Even though Rwanda is entirely situated within the equatorial zone, it enjoys a moderate tropical climate due to its high altitude, and temperatures average 20°C. Rainfall follows a bimodal cycle although it is generally abundant throughout the year. In higher regions of the Congo-Nile divide, temperatures vary between 15°C and 17°C although they are on an upward trend. The volcanoes region has lower temperatures which can dip to as low as 0°C in some areas. In the intermediary altitude zones, temperatures vary between 19°C to 29°C with an average rainfall of

about 1,000 mm per year. Rainfall here is however less regular, leading to frequent dry spells. In the low altitude zones in the east and south east of the country, temperatures tend to be higher and can top 30°C mostly in February, July and August. In fact, the highest temperature ever recorded was 32.8°C registered at Karama Plateau station in South Eastern Rwanda on September 4, 1980. Temperature variations are comparatively more pronounced in the rest of the country. In addition, rainfall is less abundant in these other regions and ranges between 700 to

970 mm per year, considerably less than that received in the volcanoes region. Therefore, Rwanda's climatic conditions and the attendant vulnerabilities to climate change vary spatially and temporally. Implementation of the newly formulated Green Growth and Climate Resilience: National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development would therefore have to take into account these regional specificities.

Map II-3 Hydrography
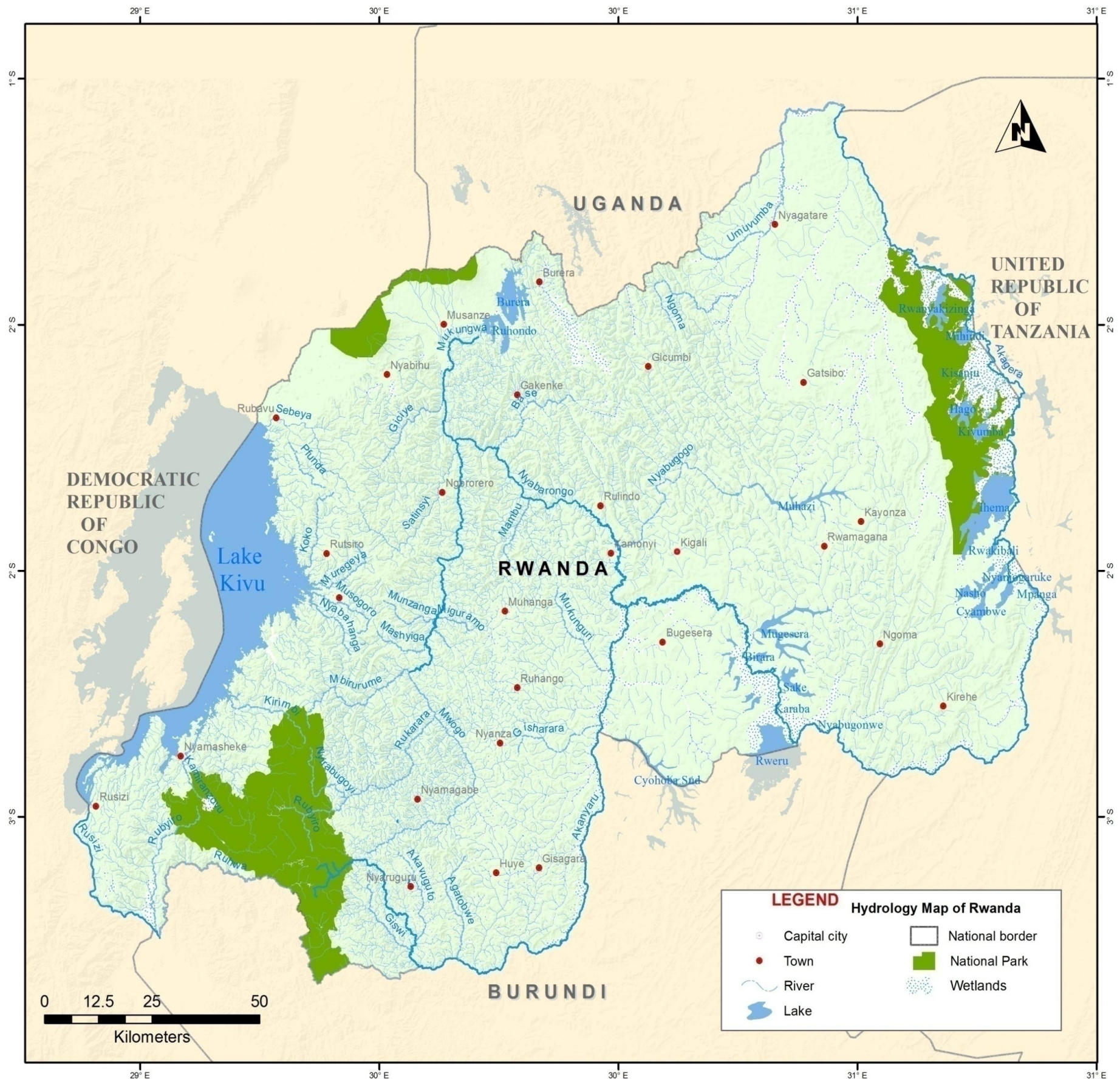
Rwanda is endowed with abundant water resources distributed in a very dense hydrological network consisting of a number of lakes covering 149,487 ha, marshland covering a total surface of 278,536 ha, river with combined length of 6,462. The country is split into two hydrological basins known as the Congo-Nile which run from the North to the South of the country

The Congo-Nile divide is roughly perpendicular to the Volcanoes line which serves as a natural barrier to the catchment basins of Rwanda, North Kivu and those of Southwest Uganda

To the Congo-Nile divide the Nile basin which covers 67 per cent of the total national territory and drains 90 percent of Rwanda waters through two main rivers. These are the Nyabarongo and Akagera. The Akagera later is the main tributary of Lake Victoria with an average flow of 256m3 /s and is considered to be the main source of the White Nile. (RoR\REMA, 2011)

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES

Map III-1 Transport facilities
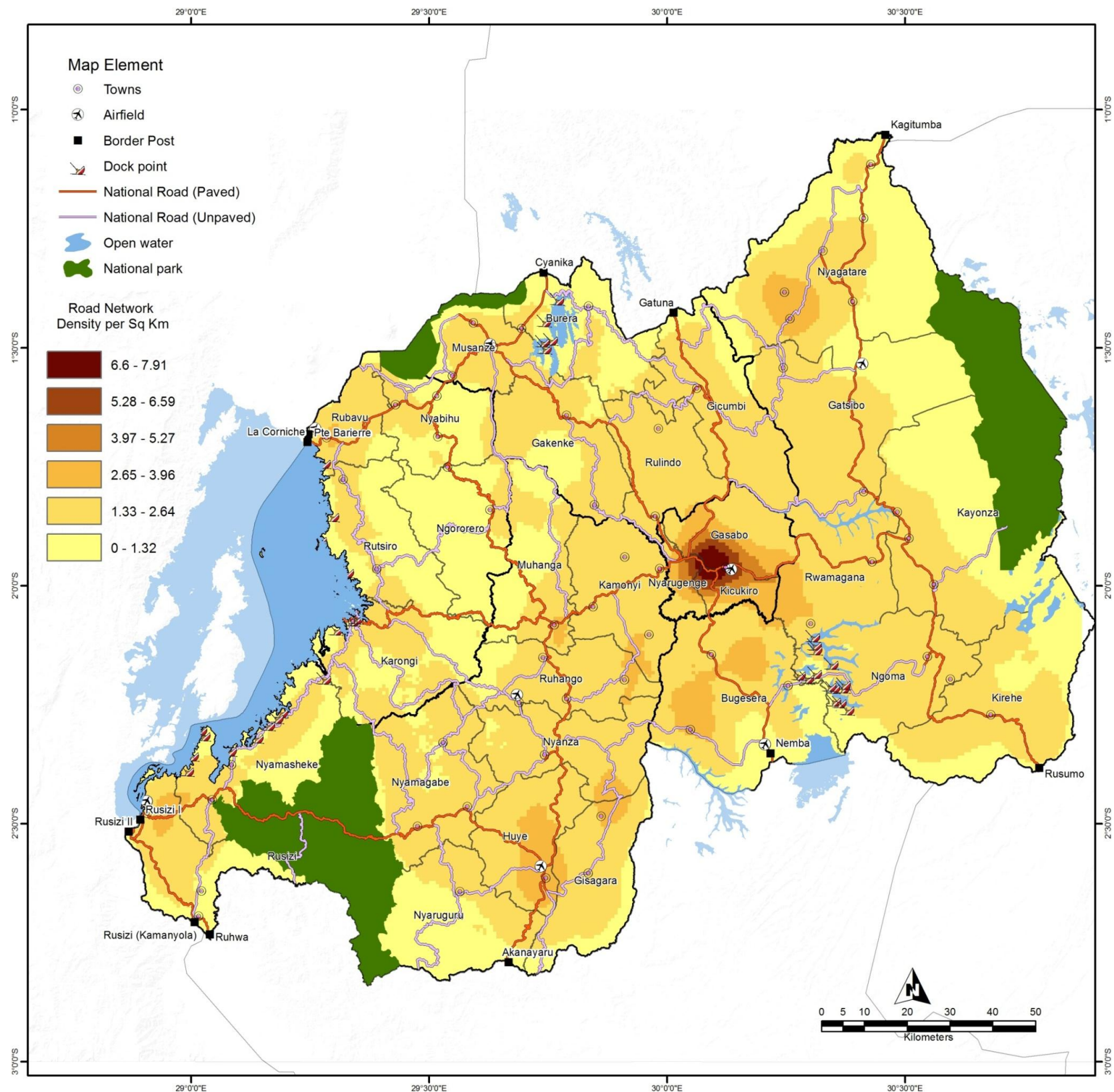
The road network is the most transport facilities utilized in Rwanda. The first roads in Rwanda were constructed in 1923, with the introduction of the first motor vehicle in Rwanda. Since Belgians began to extend roads in Rwanda and roads were developed afterward in 1962 till now with the aid of some external financial aid or by community work (umuganda). The road network in Rwanda is organized into four main categories: National Roads (paved and Unpaved, District roads and other roads serving for junction different administrative sectors.

The road network density (Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area) for the country is estimated in 2012 at 1.4 from 1.06 in 2002, within the highest road network in Africa.

Six main junctions to bordering countries are asphalt roads: Kigali-Bujumbura (Burundi) via Akanyaru border, Kigali-Bujumbura via Nyamata, Kigali-Bukavu (DRC) Via Rusizi, and Kigali-Goma (DRC) via Rubavu, Kigali-Rusumo to Tanzania, Kigali-Uganda via Gatuna

border and Kigali-Uganda via Kagitumba Border

The road network density is very high in Kigali city. The Eastern and Western province are provinces where the low density is observed. Especially in Districts like Ngorororero, Rutsiro in West, and Kayonza, Gatsibo, Nyagatare in East. In the western province the low density may be explained by the topography which is made by a large area with a very steep slope. In the Eastern province the low density is explained by the low population density in the particular area.

Map III-2 Access to Health Facilities
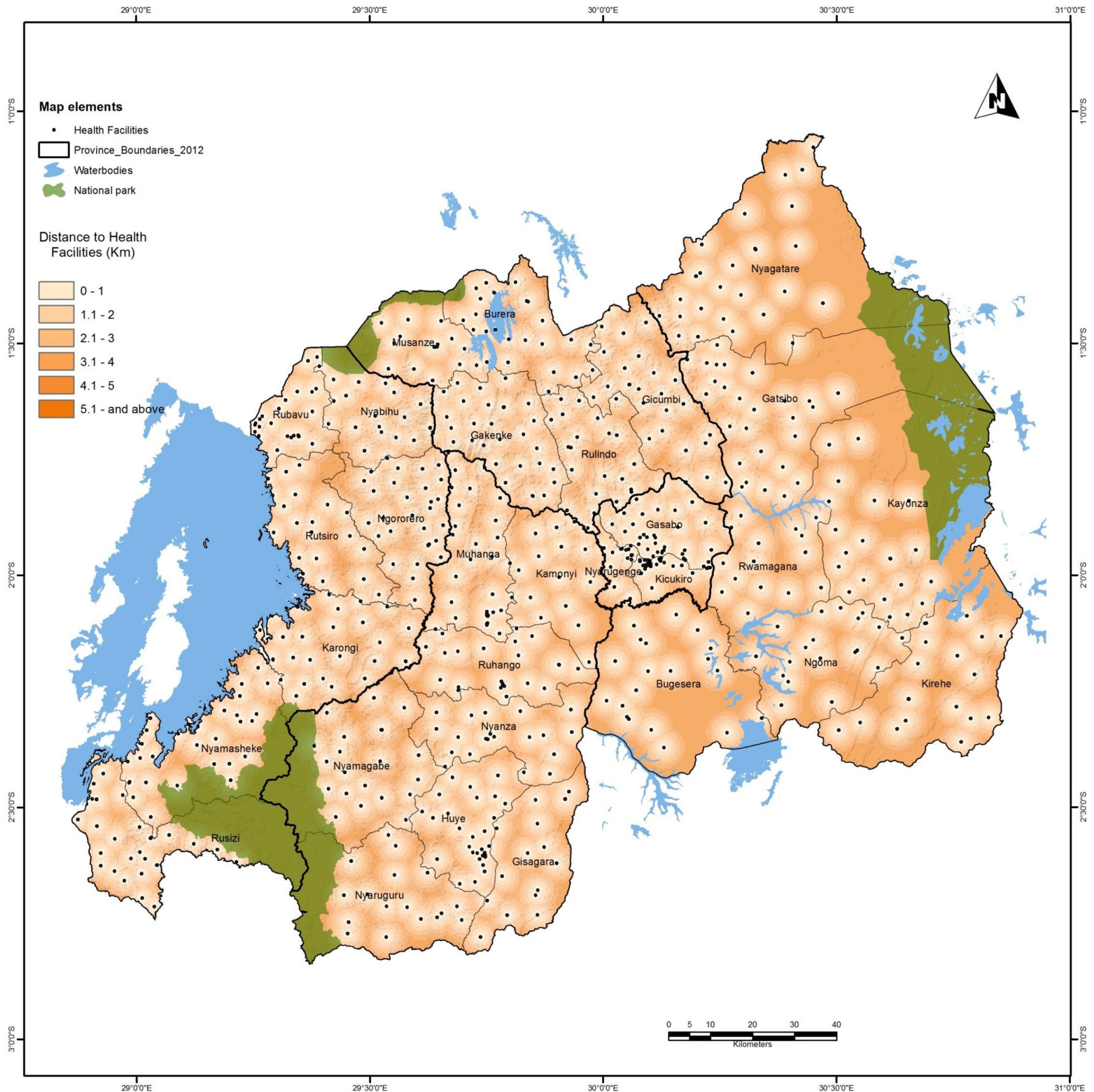
The Map III-2 is an illustration of both spatial distribution of health facilities and the radius distance from each health facility. Health facilities locations were captured in 2011-2012 during the exercise of census mapping. Among them are Referral Hospitals, District Hospital, Clinics, Health centers and dispensaries. Some of them are privates especially in urban area, other are public and parastatal. The distance on the maps is radius distance, which means the distance a member of household unit in a village is likely to walk going to the nearest health facility.
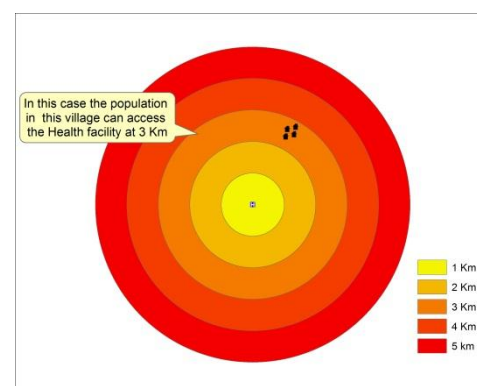
The spatial distribution of health facilities is almost equal, exception in the Eastern Province. From data generated from the Map III-2, enable an estimation of population living in areas where they travel more or less than 5 km to a health facility.

Map III-3 Population (%) by distance to Health Facility

Population by Distance to Health facility

Legend:
- Less than 1 Km
- Less than 2 Km
- Less than 3 Km
- Less than 4 Km
- Less than 5 Km
- More than 5 Km

Less than 1 Km

- Open water
- National park
- Province Boundaries
- District Boundary

- 80.1% - 100%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 10.1% - 20%
- 0% - 10%

Between 2 and 4 Km

5 Km and above
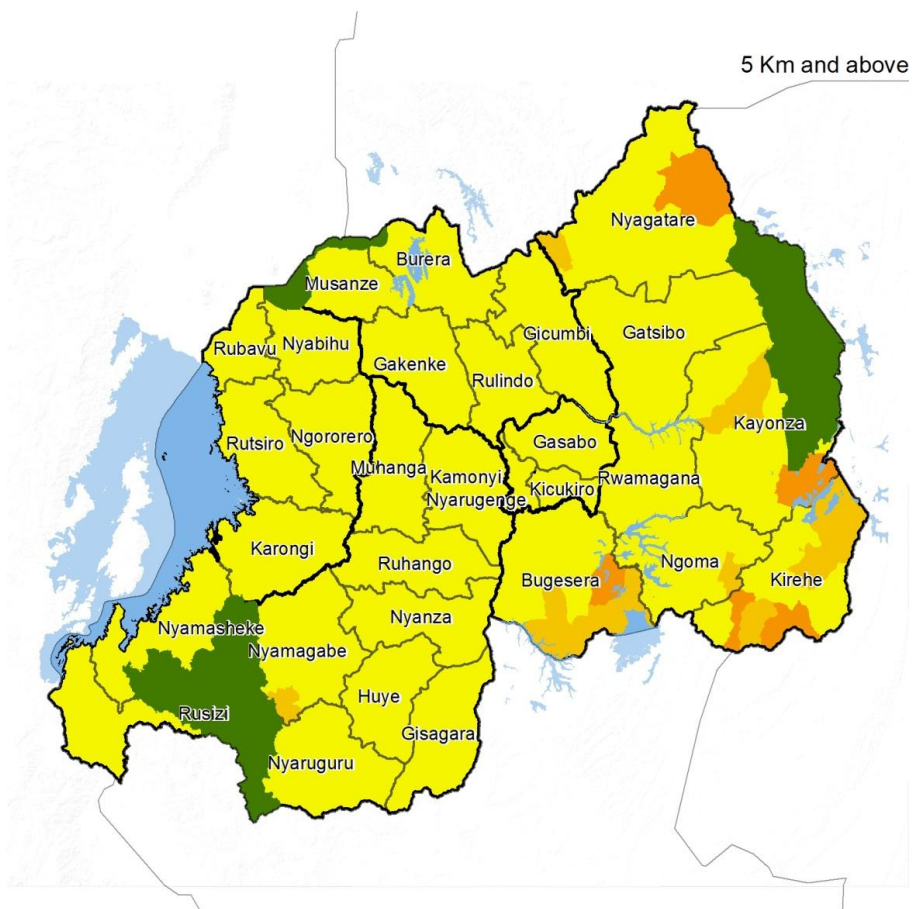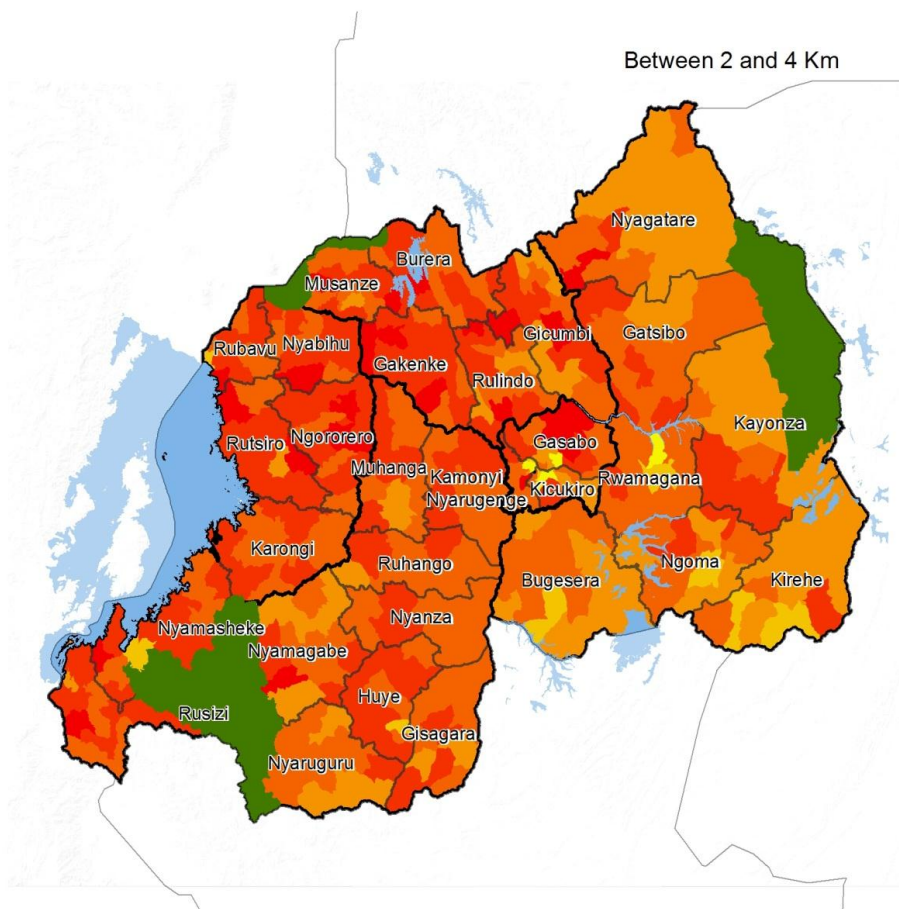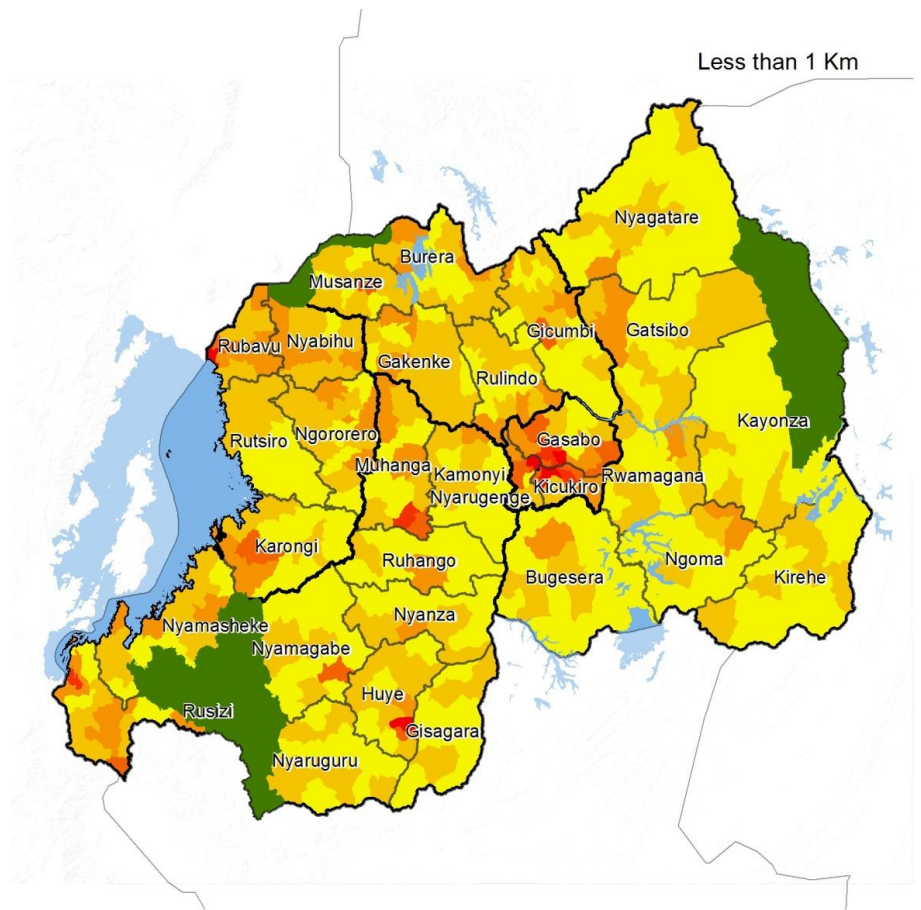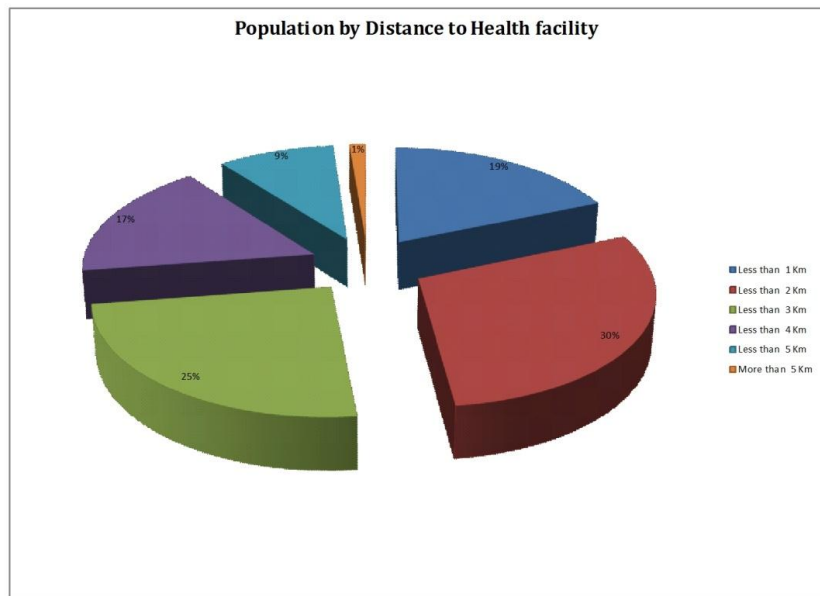
Map III-4 Geographic Distribution of Primary schools
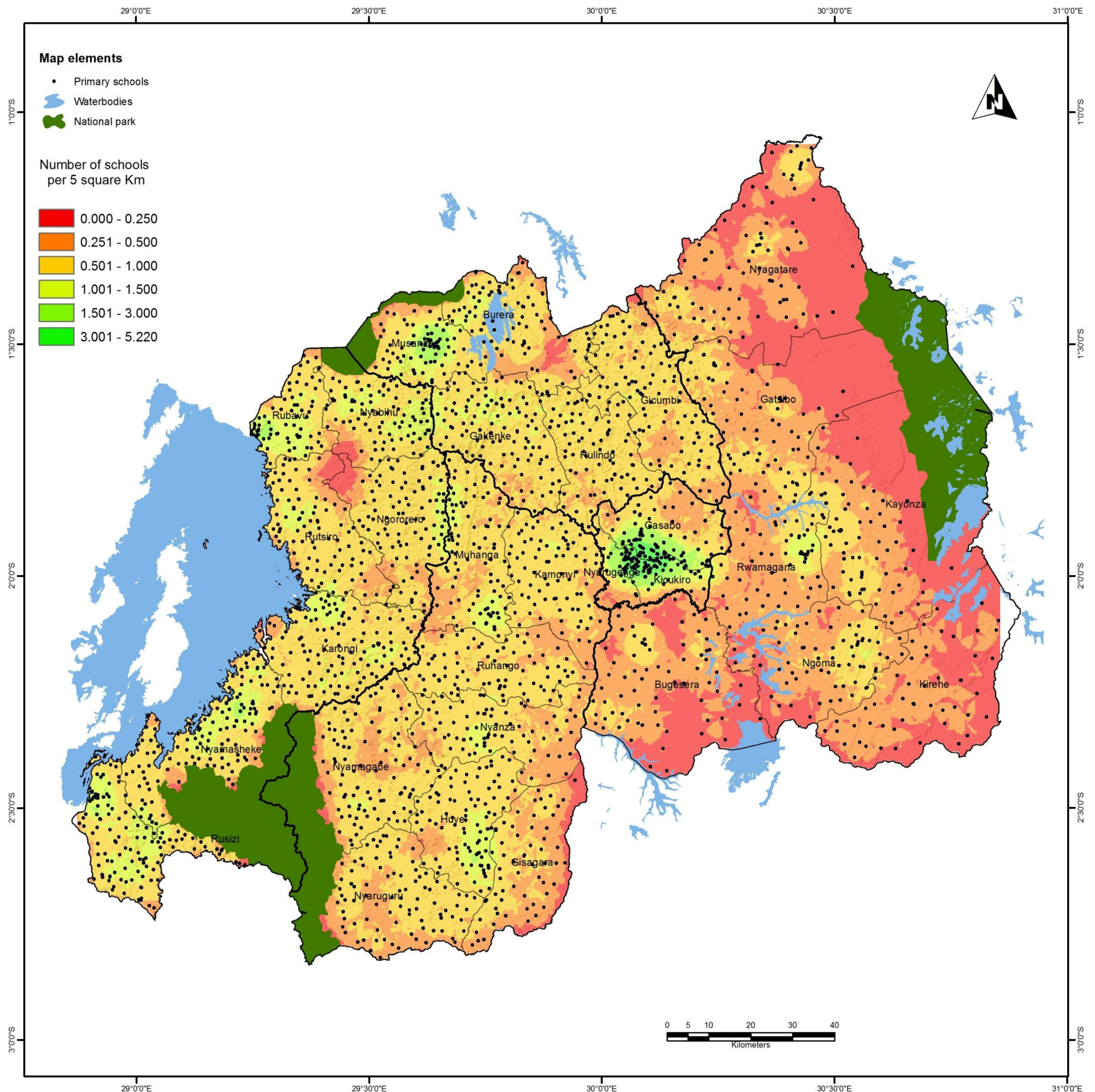
The Map III-4 shows the distribution of primary schools all over the country in 2012. Every black dot on the map represents a schools institution with a primary education. In a GIS density analysis is used to show where point features are concentrated. Density analysis takes known quantity of some phenomenon to spread them across the landscape based on the quantity that is measured at each location and the spatial relationship of the locations of the measured quantity. In this case it shows the spatial distribution of schools all over the country. The map reveals the presence of 1.5 up to 5 schools in every 5 square kilometer area in the main urban areas. In general a poor distribution is observed in Eastern Province with less than 1 primary school institution for every 5 Sq Km.

Map III-5 Gasabo District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
Clinic	
Dispensary	
District Hospital	
Health Center	
Health Post	
Prison Hospital	
Reffereral Hospital	

- A' Level
- O' Level
- Primary
- Trade center
- Sector office

- Main roads (Paved)
- Main roads (Unpaved)
- District Roads
- Rivers

- District Boundary
- Sector boundary
- Cell boundary
- Adjacent Districts
- Urban area
- National Park
- Waterbodies

0   170   340
Kilometers

Map III-6 Kicukiro District Map

LEGEND

⚐	Clinic	⋮	A' Level	〰	Main roads (Paved)	District Boundary
✛	Dispensary	⋮	O' Level	〰	Main roads (Unpaved)	Sector boundary
Ⓗ	District Hospital	⋮	Primary	〰	District Roads	Cell boundary
✚	Health Center	◉	Trade center	〰	Rivers	Adjacent Districts
☆	Health Post	●	Sector office			Urban area
★	Prison Hospital					National Park
Ⓗ	Reffereral Hospital					Waterbodies
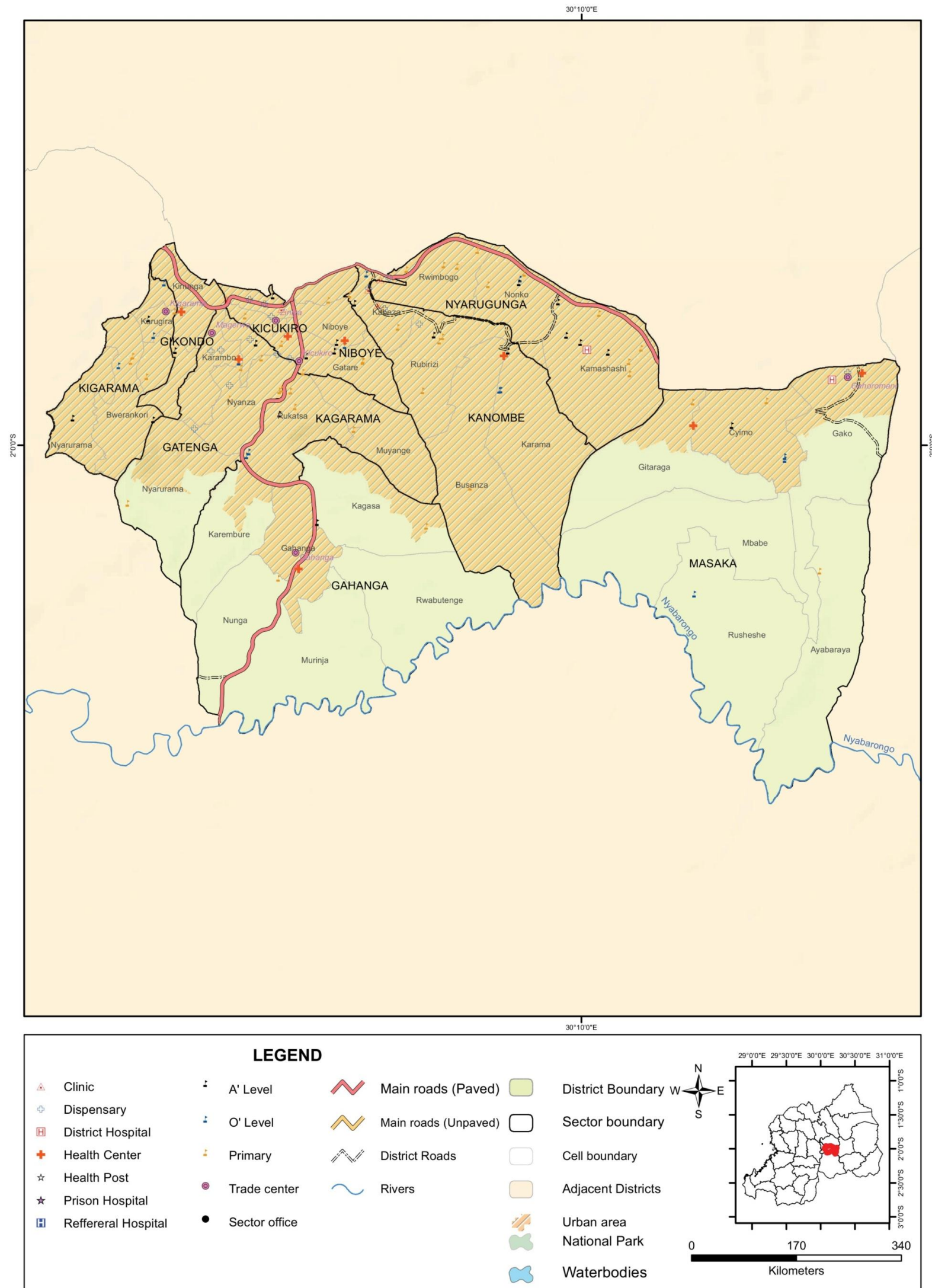
Map III-7 Nyarugenge District Map

LEGEND

△ Clinic	▪ A' Level	Main roads (Paved)	District Boundary
⊕ Dispensary	▪ O' Level	Main roads (Unpaved)	Sector boundary
⊞ District Hospital	▪ Primary	District Roads	Cell boundary
✚ Health Center			
☆ Health Post	◉ Trade center	Rivers	Adjacent Districts
★ Prison Hospital	● Sector office		Urban area
⊞ Reffereral Hospital			National Park
			Waterbodies
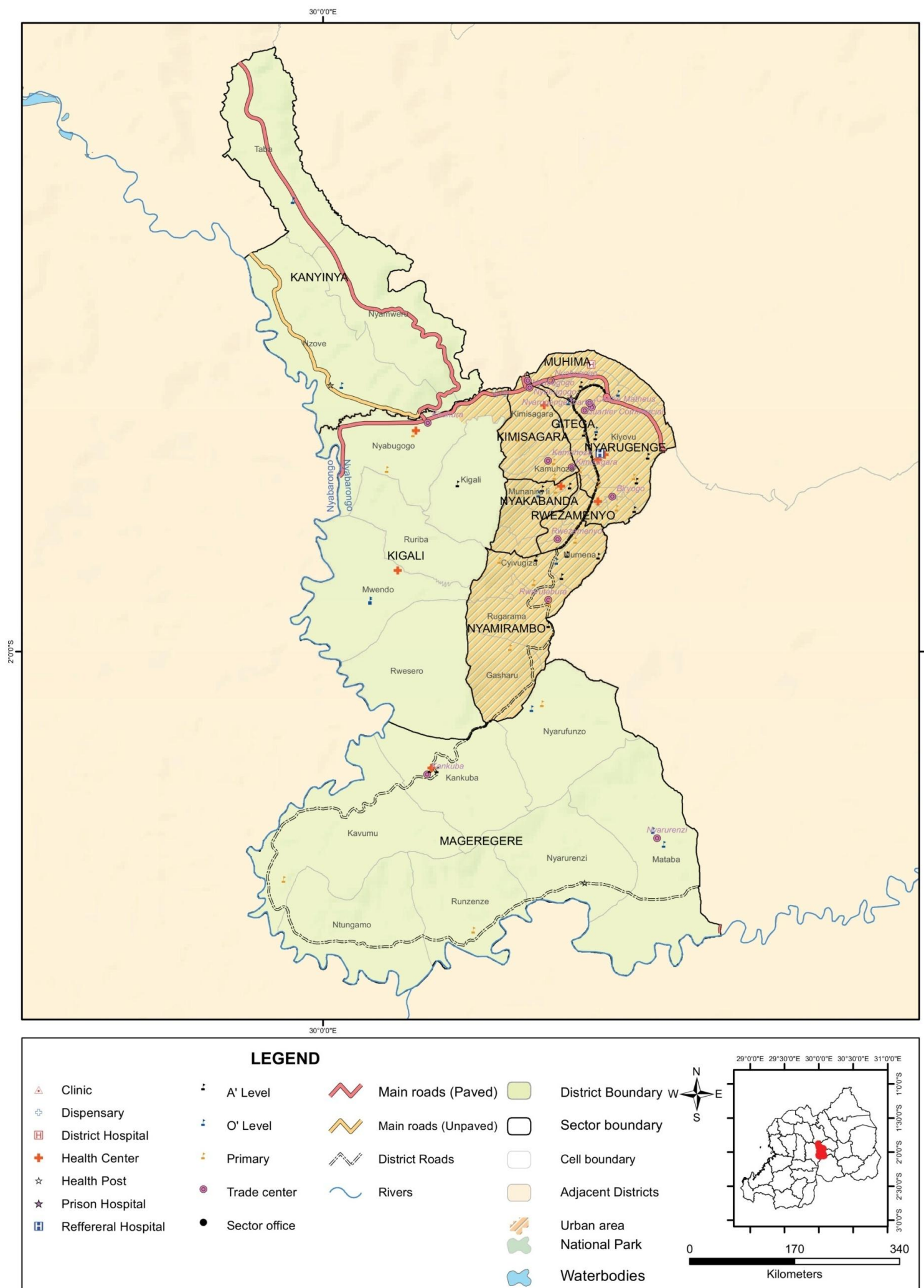
Map III-8 Gisagara District Map

LEGEND

Clinic	A' Level	Main roads (Paved)
Dispensary	O' Level	Main roads (Unpaved)
District Hospital	Primary	District Roads
Health Center	Trade center	Rivers
Health Post	Sector office	
Prison Hospital		
Reffereral Hospital		

District Boundary
Sector boundary
Cell boundary
Adjacent Districts
Urban area
National Park
Waterbodies

0   170   340
Kilometers
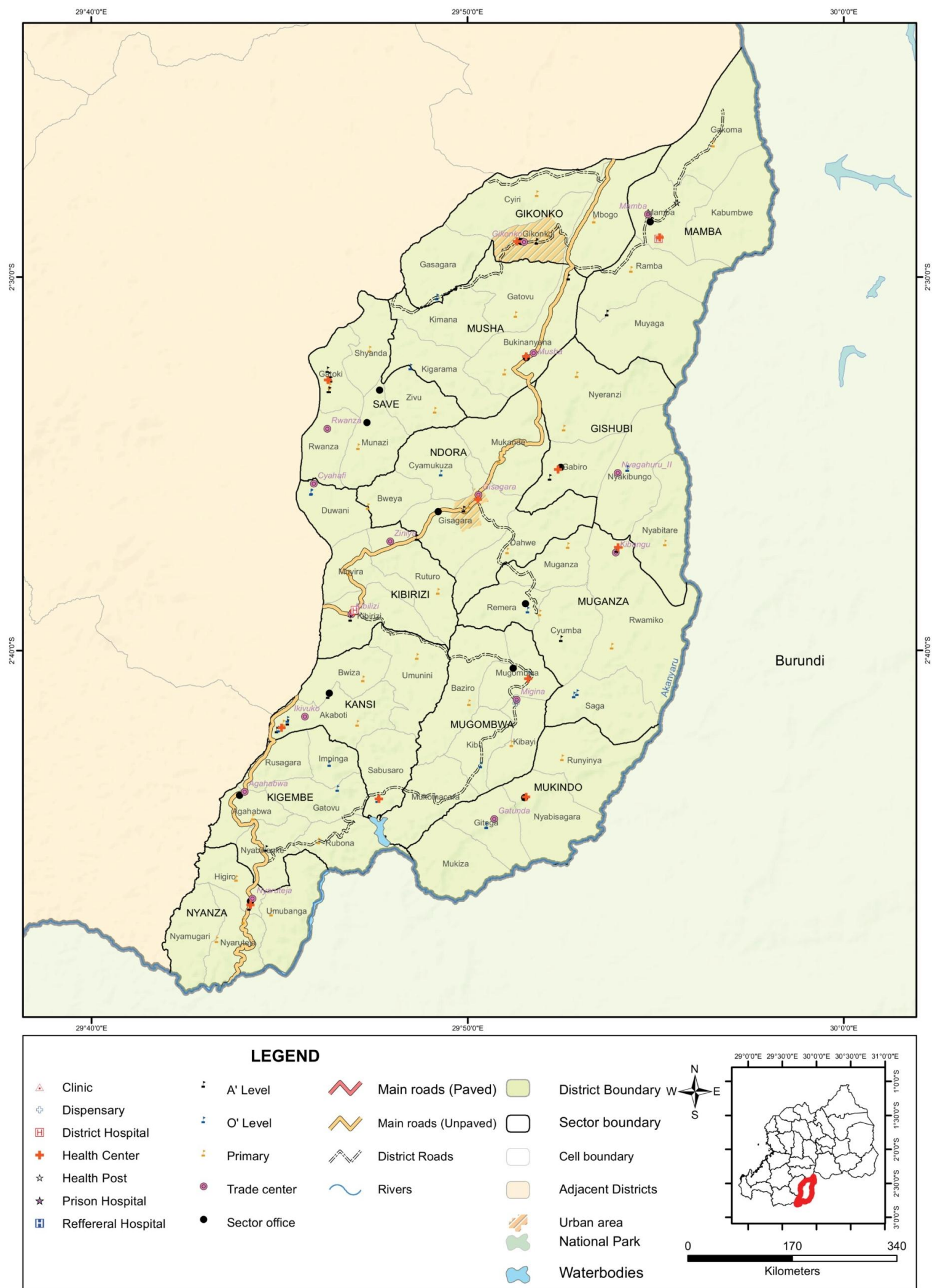
Map III-9 Huye District Map

LEGEND

Symbol		Symbol		Symbol		Symbol	
Clinic		A' Level		Main roads (Paved)		District Boundary	
Dispensary		O' Level		Main roads (Unpaved)		Sector boundary	
District Hospital		Primary		District Roads		Cell boundary	
Health Center		Trade center		Rivers		Adjacent Districts	
Health Post		Sector office				Urban area	
Prison Hospital						National Park	
Reffereral Hospital						Waterbodies	

0   170   340
Kilometers

Map III-10 Kamonyi District Map

Map III-11 Muhanga District Map

Map III-12 Nyamagabe District Map

LEGEND

Clinic	A' Level	Main roads (Paved)
Dispensary	O' Level	Main roads (Unpaved)
District Hospital	Primary	District Roads
Health Center	Trade center	Rivers
Health Post	Sector office	
Prison Hospital		
Referral Hospital		

District Boundary
Sector boundary
Cell boundary
Adjacent Districts
Urban area
National Park
Waterbodies

Map III-13 Nyanza District Map

LEGEND

⚲	Clinic	⚲	A' Level	〰 Main roads (Paved)	District Boundary
✣	Dispensary	⚲	O' Level	〰 Main roads (Unpaved)	Sector boundary
⊞	District Hospital	⚲	Primary	〰 District Roads	Cell boundary
✚	Health Center	⦿	Trade center	〜 Rivers	Adjacent Districts
☆	Health Post	●	Sector office		Urban area
★	Prison Hospital				National Park
⊞	Reffereral Hospital				Waterbodies

0   170   340
Kilometers

Map III-14 Nyaruguru District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
Clinic	A' Level	Main roads (Paved)	District Boundary
Dispensary	O' Level	Main roads (Unpaved)	Sector boundary
District Hospital	Primary	District Roads	Cell boundary
Health Center		Rivers	Adjacent Districts
Health Post	Trade center		Urban area
Prison Hospital	Sector office		National Park
Reffereral Hospital			Waterbodies

Map III-15 Ruhango District Map

Map III-16 Karongi District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
Clinic	
Dispensary	
District Hospital	
Health Center	
Health Post	
Prison Hospital	
Reffereral Hospital	

Symbol	Description
A' Level	
O' Level	
Primary	
Trade center	
Sector office	

Symbol	Description
Main roads (Paved)	
Main roads (Unpaved)	
District Roads	
Rivers	

Symbol	Description
District Boundary	
Sector boundary	
Cell boundary	
Adjacent Districts	
Urban area	
National Park	
Waterbodies	

0　170　340 Kilometers

Map III-17 Ngororero District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
Clinic	
Dispensary	
District Hospital	
Health Center	
Health Post	
Prison Hospital	
Reffereral Hospital	

A' Level
O' Level
Primary
Trade center
Sector office

Main roads (Paved)
Main roads (Unpaved)
District Roads
Rivers

District Boundary
Sector boundary
Cell boundary
Adjacent Districts
Urban area
National Park
Waterbodies

0   170   340
Kilometers

Map III-18 Nyabihu District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
⌂	Clinic
✢	Dispensary
Ⓗ	District Hospital
✚	Health Center
☆	Health Post
★	Prison Hospital
Ⓗ	Reffereral Hospital
⋮	A' Level
⋮	O' Level
⋮	Primary
⊚	Trade center
●	Sector office

Symbol	Description
∿	Main roads (Paved)
∿	Main roads (Unpaved)
∿	District Roads
∿	Rivers
▢	District Boundary
▢	Sector boundary
▢	Cell boundary
▨	Adjacent Districts
▨	Urban area
▨	National Park
▨	Waterbodies

0   170   340
Kilometers

Map III-19 Nyamasheke District Map

Map III-20 Rubavu District Map

29°20'0"E

DRC

BUGESHI

Hehu　Nsherima

Buringo

Mutovu

Rusura

Mpuzamahanga

Nyacyonga　Rusiza

Kabumba

Kabumba

Mirindi

BUSASAMANA　MUDENDE

Gacurabwenge

Rwanyakayaga

Bihungwe

Kageshi　Gasiza

Gasiza

Micinyiro　Kanyundo

Makoro　Gihonga　Rungu　Ndoranyi

Ryabizi　Ryabizige

Rwangara

Rwanzekuma　Nyaruteme　Kanyirabigogo

CYANZARWE

Busigari　Gora

Kinyanzovu　Nyamikongi

Rukoko　Cyanzarwe　Cyanzarwe　Nyamirango

Makurizo

Kirenema　KANZENZE

Buhaza　Kirete　Gahenerezo

Byahi　Gikombe　Burinda　Nyarushyamba

Murambi　NYAKIRIBA

RUBAVU　Murara　Basa　Bisizi　Muramba

Mbugangari　Rubavu

GISENYI　Gisa　Rugerero　Kombe

Kivumu　Rugerero

Bugoyi　Muhira　Kamuhoza　Yungwe

Gaseke　Sebeya　Mahoko　Karambo

Byaza　Kabilizi　Tsimbere　KANAMA

RUGERERO　Sebeya

Rushubi　Nyundo

Kinigi　Mukondo　Nkomane

NYAMYUMBA　Musabike

Rubona　Munanira　Rusongati

Gakoni

Kavomo　NYUNDO

Kiraga

Bahimba　Kigarama

Kivu　Gatovu

Burushya

Cyapa

Busoro

29°20'0"E

LEGEND

Clinic	A' Level	Main roads (Paved)	District Boundary
Dispensary	O' Level	Main roads (Unpaved)	Sector boundary
District Hospital	Primary	District Roads	Cell boundary
Health Center	Trade center	Rivers	Adjacent Districts
Health Post	Sector office		Urban area
Prison Hospital			National Park
Reffereral Hospital			Waterbodies

29°0'0"E 29°30'0"E 30°0'0"E 30°30'0"E 31°0'0"E

N
W　E
S

0　170　340
Kilometers

Map III-21 Rusizi District Map

Map III-22 Rutsiro District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
Clinic	
Dispensary	
District Hospital	
Health Center	
Health Post	
Prison Hospital	
Refferal Hospital	
A' Level	
O' Level	
Primary	
Trade center	
Sector office	
Main roads (Paved)	
Main roads (Unpaved)	
District Roads	
Rivers	
District Boundary	
Sector boundary	
Cell boundary	
Adjacent Districts	
Urban area	
National Park	
Waterbodies	

Map III-23 Burera District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Label
△	Clinic
✚	Dispensary
Ⓗ	District Hospital
✚	Health Center
☆	Health Post
★	Prison Hospital
Ⓗ	Reffereral Hospital
⸬	A' Level
⸬	O' Level
⸬	Primary
◉	Trade center
●	Sector office

Symbol	Label
∿	Main roads (Paved)
∿	Main roads (Unpaved)
⸻	District Roads
∿	Rivers

Symbol	Label
	District Boundary
	Sector boundary
	Cell boundary
	Adjacent Districts
	Urban area
	National Park
	Waterbodies

Kilometers
0   170   340

Map III-24 Gakenke District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
⚕	Clinic	⁞	A' Level	〰	Main roads (Paved)	▢	District Boundary
✛	Dispensary	⁞	O' Level	〰	Main roads (Unpaved)	▢	Sector boundary
Ⓗ	District Hospital	⁞	Primary	⁓	District Roads	▢	Cell boundary
✚	Health Center	◉	Trade center	⁓	Rivers	▢	Adjacent Districts
☆	Health Post	●	Sector office			▨	Urban area
★	Prison Hospital						National Park
Ⓗ	Referreral Hospital					▨	Waterbodies

0   170   340
Kilometers

Map III-25 Gicumbi District Map

Map III-26 Musanze District Map

Map III-27 Rulindo District Map

LEGEND

⌂	Clinic	⁝	A' Level	〰	Main roads (Paved)	▢	District Boundary
✛	Dispensary	⁝	O' Level	〰	Main roads (Unpaved)	▢	Sector boundary
Ⓗ	District Hospital	⁝	Primary	〰	District Roads	▢	Cell boundary
✚	Health Center	◉	Trade center	〜	Rivers	▢	Adjacent Districts
☆	Health Post	●	Sector office			▨	Urban area
★	Prison Hospital						National Park
Ⓗ	Reffereral Hospital						Waterbodies

0   170   340
Kilometers

Map III-28 Bugesera District Map

LEGEND

Clinic	A' Level	Main roads (Paved)	District Boundary
Dispensary	O' Level	Main roads (Unpaved)	Sector boundary
District Hospital	Primary	District Roads	Cell boundary
Health Center	Trade center	Rivers	Adjacent Districts
Health Post	Sector office		Urban area
Prison Hospital			National Park
Reffereal Hospital			Waterbodies

Map III-29 Gatsibo District Map

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
	Clinic
	Dispensary
	District Hospital
	Health Center
	Health Post
	Prison Hospital
	Reffereral Hospital
	A' Level
	O' Level
	Primary
	Trade center
	Sector office

Symbol	Description
	Main roads (Paved)
	Main roads (Unpaved)
	District Roads
	Rivers

Symbol	Description
	District Boundary
	Sector boundary
	Cell boundary
	Adjacent Districts
	Urban area
	National Park
	Waterbodies

Map III-30 Kayonza District Map

LEGEND

⬠	Clinic	⋮	A' Level	〰	Main roads (Paved)	District Boundary
✢	Dispensary	⋮	O' Level	〰	Main roads (Unpaved)	Sector boundary
⊞	District Hospital	⋮	Primary	〰	District Roads	Cell boundary
✚	Health Center	◉	Trade center	〰	Rivers	Adjacent Districts
☆	Health Post	●	Sector office			Urban area
★	Prison Hospital					National Park
⊞	Reffereral Hospital					Waterbodies
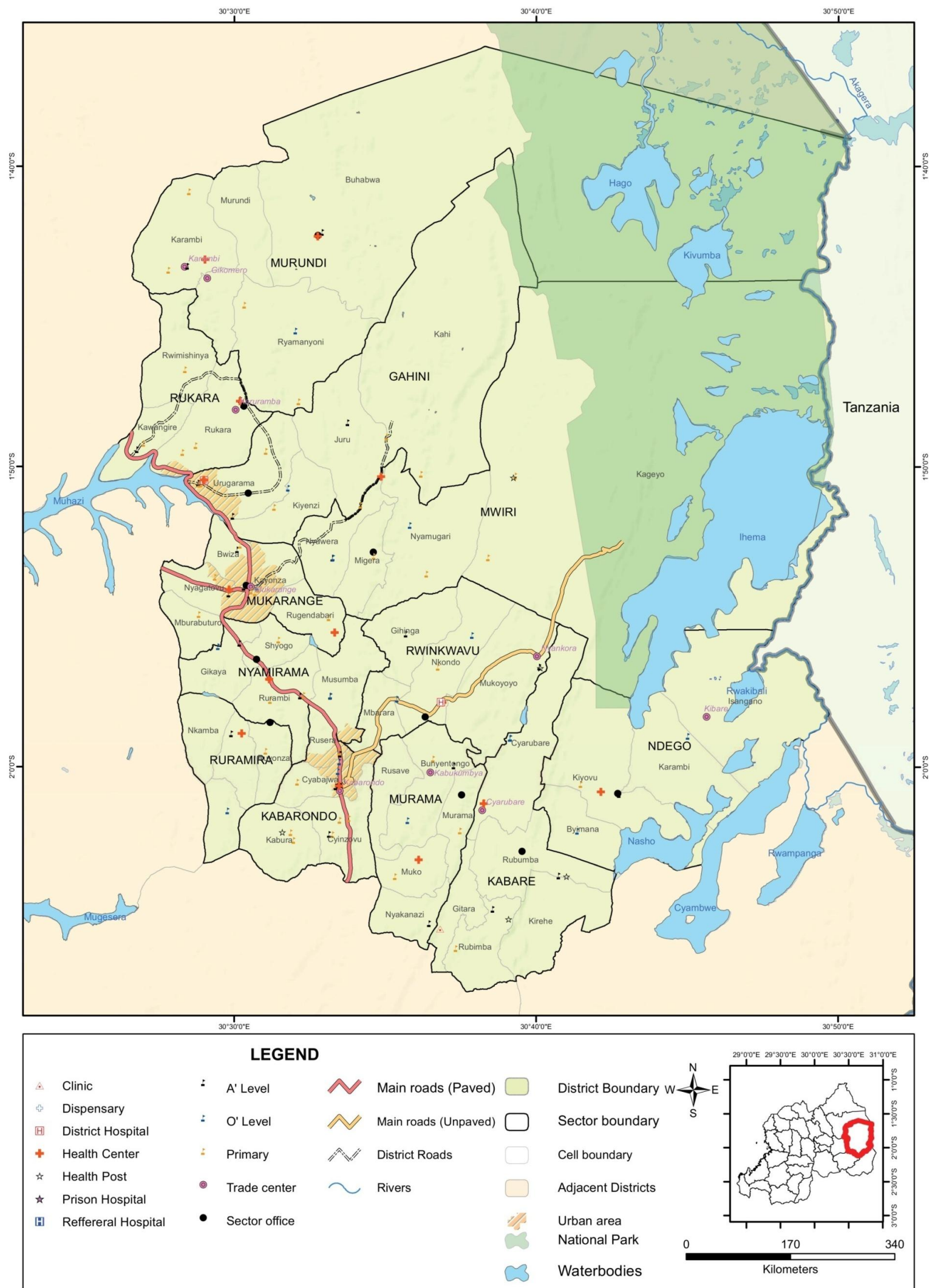
Map III-31Kirehe District Map

Map III-32 Ngoma District Map

LEGEND

🔺	Clinic	A' Level	Main roads (Paved)		District Boundary	
✛	Dispensary	O' Level	Main roads (Unpaved)		Sector boundary	
🏥	District Hospital	Primary	District Roads		Cell boundary	
✚	Health Center	Trade center	Rivers		Adjacent Districts	
☆	Health Post	Sector office			Urban area	
★	Prison Hospital				National Park	
🏥	Refferal Hospital				Waterbodies	

0   170   340
Kilometers

Map III-33 Nyagatare District Map

LEGEND

⚐	Clinic	⸭	A' Level	〰	Main roads (Paved)	▢	District Boundary
✛	Dispensary	⸭	O' Level	〰	Main roads (Unpaved)	▢	Sector boundary
⊞	District Hospital	⸭	Primary	⁙	District Roads	▢	Cell boundary
✚	Health Center	⬤	Trade center	〜	Rivers	▢	Adjacent Districts
☆	Health Post	⬤	Sector office			▨	Urban area
★	Prison Hospital					▨	National Park
⊞	Reffereral Hospital					▨	Waterbodies

Map III-34 Rwamagana District Map

LEGEND

Clinic	A' Level	Main roads (Paved)	District Boundary
Dispensary	O' Level	Main roads (Unpaved)	Sector boundary
District Hospital	Primary	District Roads	Cell boundary
Health Center	Trade center	Rivers	Adjacent Districts
Health Post			Urban area
Prison Hospital			National Park
Reffereral Hospital	Sector office		Waterbodies

IV. THEMATIC INDICATORS

1. Population Size,Structure and Distribution

Population size

Rwandan population in 2012 is 10,515,973 residents, of which 52% are women and 48% men. Since the 2002 Census, the population has increased by 2.4 million, which represents an average annual rate of 2.6%. Thus, population growth has recovered its long-term rate following the decline in the 1990s, which were marked by the war and the genocide. During this prior period (i.e. 1991–2002), annual growth fell to 1.2%.

Spatial Distribution of population show some clear differences among the provinces.

The Eastern Province is the most populated with 2,595,703 inhabitants, followed by the Southern Province with 2,589,975 inhabitants. The Northern Province has 1,726,370 residents and the Western Province 2,471,239, while Kigali City has the smallest population with 1,132,686 inhabitants.

The population density in 2012 was 415 persons per square kilometer. Compared to neighboring countries (for example, Burundi (333), Uganda (173) or Kenya (73), Rwanda is the highest densly populated country in the Region. It was only 183 persons per sq. km in 1978, and 321 in 2002. In general, urban districts have the highest densities of population, in particular the districts of Nyarugenge (2124), Kicukiro (1911), Gasabo (1234) and Rubavu (1039) and those with the lowest densities are Bugesera (280), Gatsibo (274), Nyagatare (242) and Kayonza (178).

The majority of the population of Rwanda lives in private households with an average size of 4.3 persons. Households are a bit smaller in urban areas, with 4.0 persons, compared to rural 4.3.

The population of Rwanda is still largely rural, with 83% living in rural areas.

Six cities have been selected based on agreed criteria as poles of increased urbanisation and growth. The development of these cities will ensure more balanced regional growth and opportunities for increased access to off farm employment for a larger proportion of the rural (RoR\MINECOFIN, 2013). Those secondary cities stressed by the EDPRS II are given a particular attention in this Atlas.

Population Structure

The population of Rwanda is young, with 50% being under 20 years old. On the other hand, people aged 65 years and above account for only 3% of the population. This has consequences in that the age dependency ratio, measuring the number of potential dependent persons per 100 persons of productive age, is 93 at national level. In other words, in Rwanda every 100 persons of an economically active age are theoretically expected to be responsible for 93 persons of inactive age.

Urban areas have more young adults than rural ones, and thus the dependency ratio is only 67 compared to 100 in rural areas.

The mean age of the population of Rwanda is 22.7 years. The mean age of females is higher than that of males (23.5 vs. 21.9). This is due to the longer life expectancy of women compared to men, but also the consequences of the genocide in which more men were killed than women.

At the provincial level, the Southern Province and Northern Province have the highest mean ages.

Nationality

About 99% of the population are Rwandan by nationality.

The next most represented nationality in Rwanda is the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with 61,106 persons, followed by Burundi with 14,205, and Uganda with 4,395 persons.

Figure 1: Five-year age/sex distribution of the resident population.
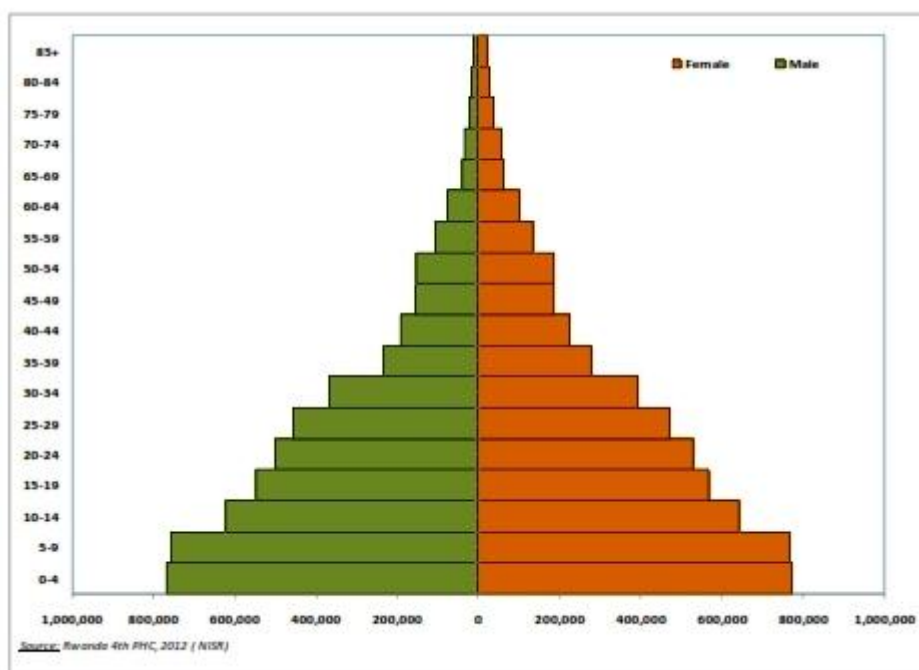
Map IV-1Population Distribution (2002-2012)

The maps show population distribution per square kilometer. This is a distribution change of population between 2002 and 2012 based on counts done on every EA for both 2002 and 2012 Census.

The growth of big cities (Kigali, Musanze, Rubavu, Muhanga) can be seen on this map.

In 2012, the average population density at national level was 415 from 378 in 2002. Population density of 400 and above is occupying 49% of the surface area of the country from 25% in 2002.This is almost a double in only 10 years.
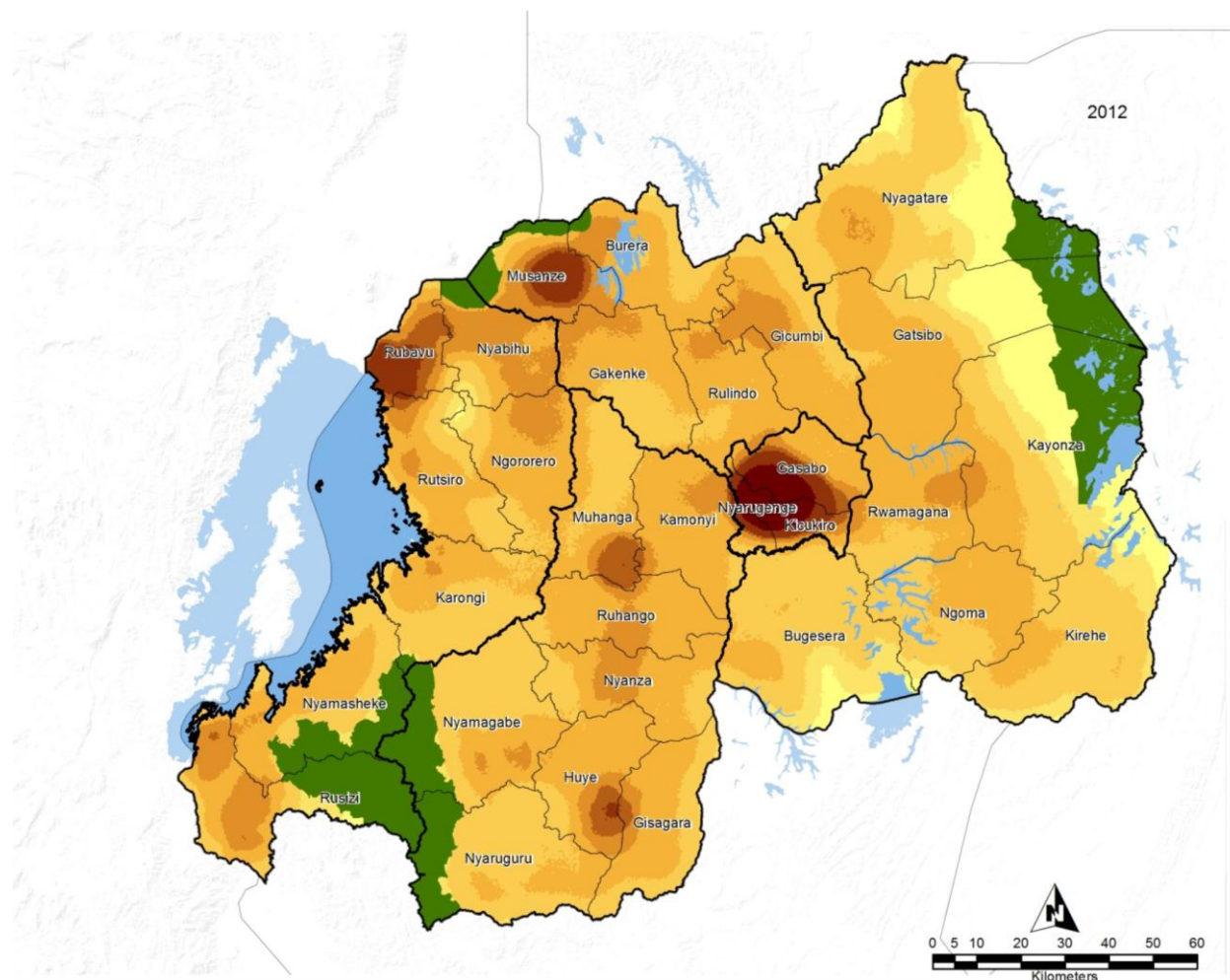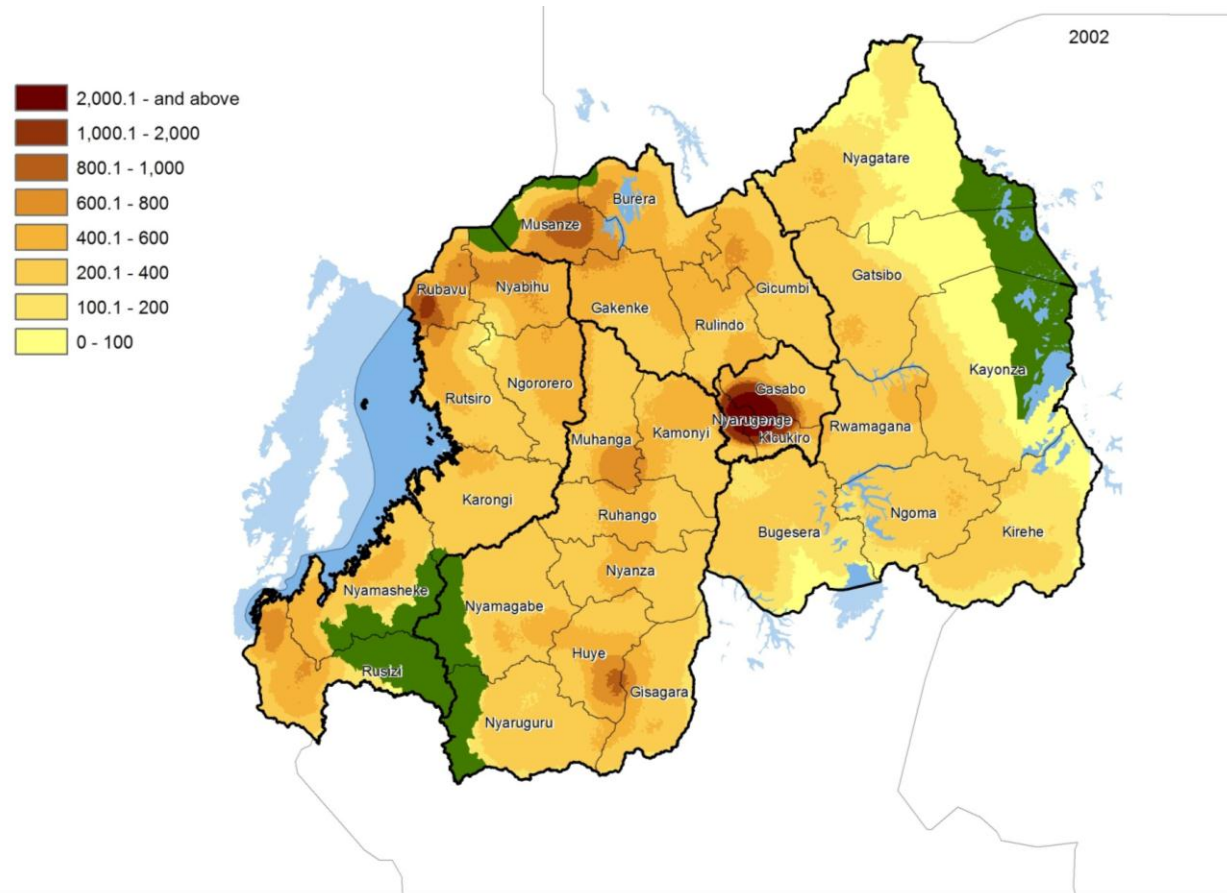
Map IV-2 Percent change in population (2002-2012)
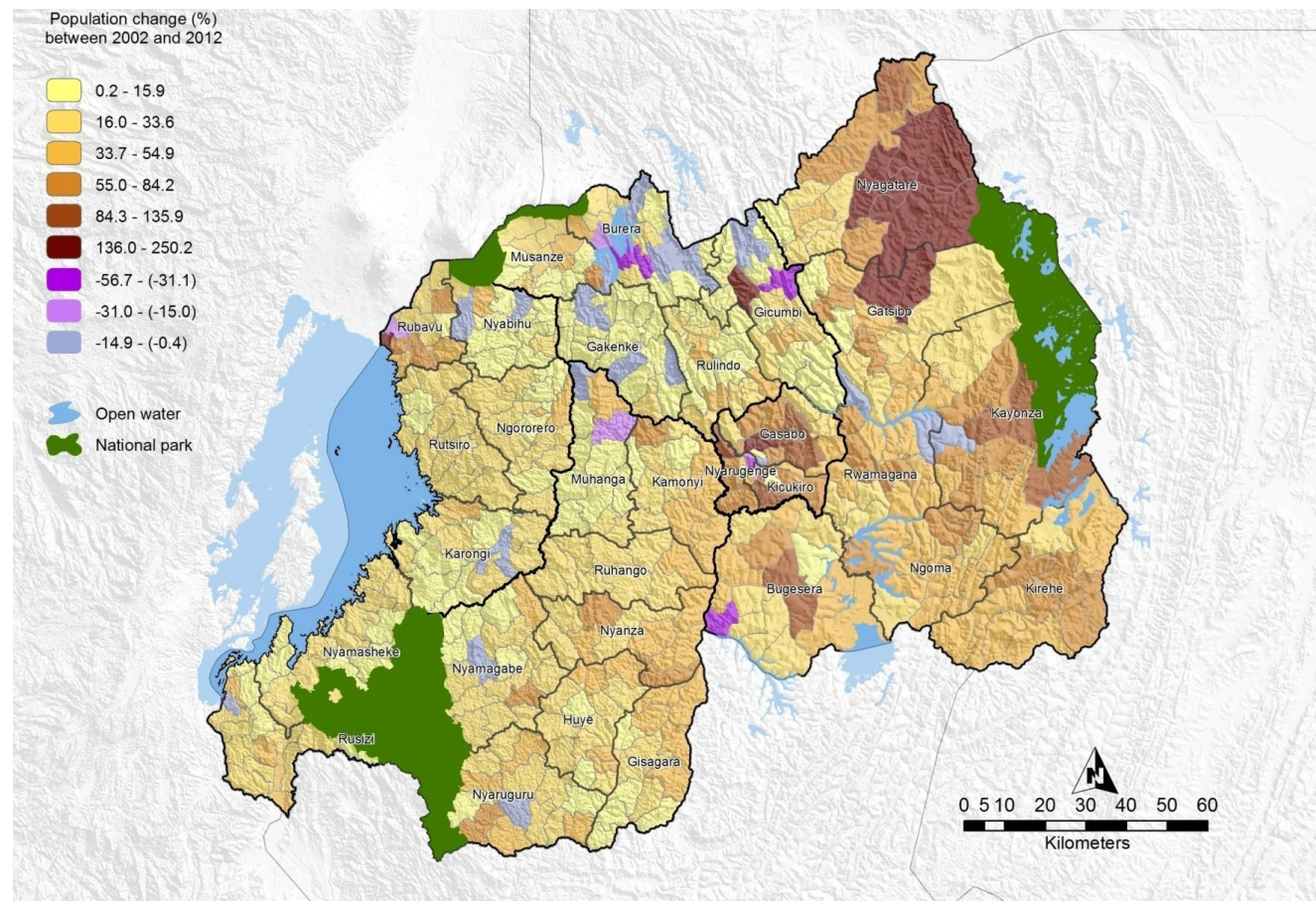
Map IV-3 Population density normalized to sector

In general, Rwanda is a country with high population densities in both rural and urban. The density map at sector level in 6 classes help in depicting areas with population density above to 1000 and others with density of 601 to 1000 habitants per square kilometers. These mainly are urban areas plus some rural areas with high density in Rubavu, Musanze, Huye, Gisagara and Rusizi Districts. While the main part of the country is between 600 to 200, in the Eastern province there are some regions below 200 habitants per square kilometer
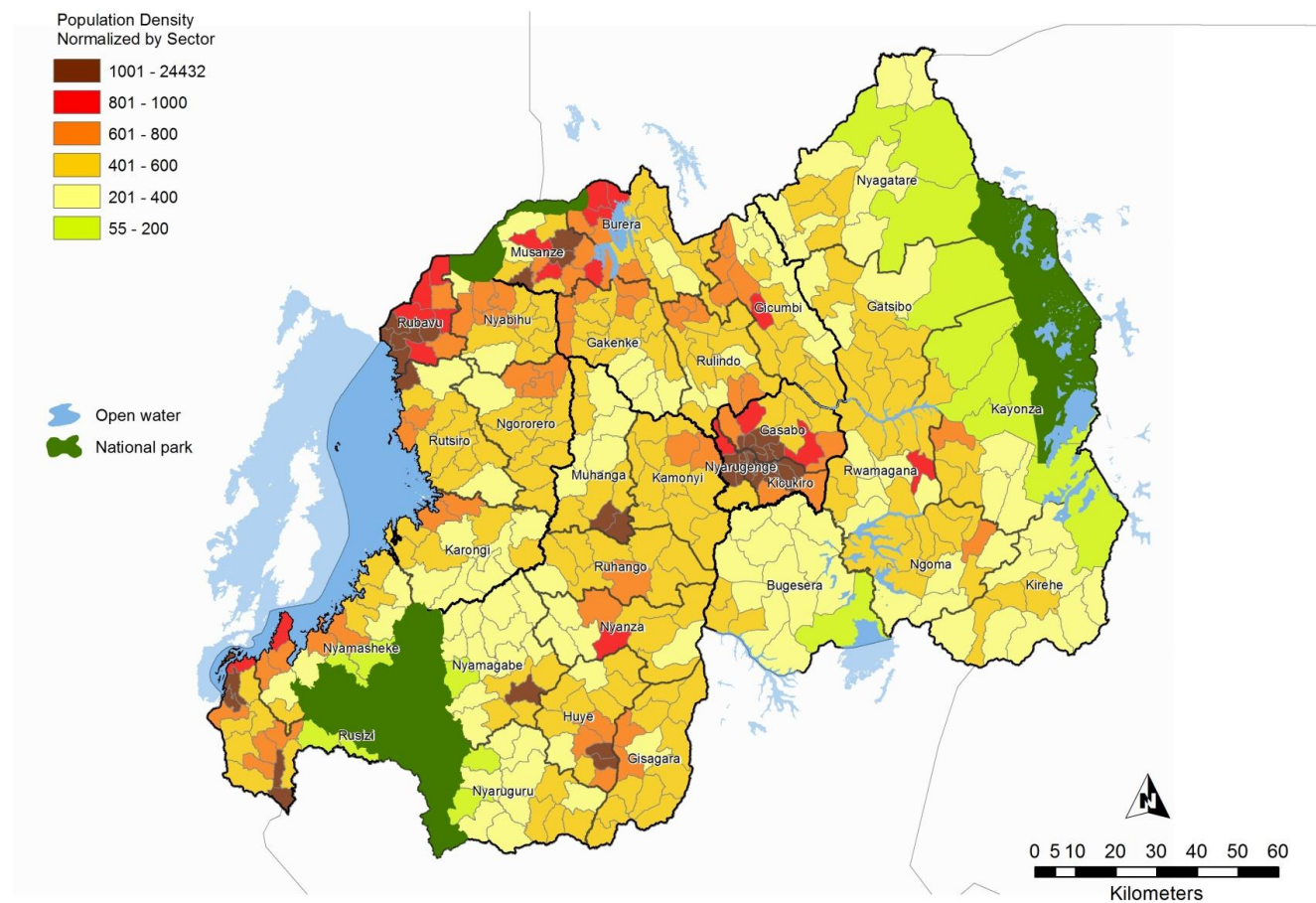
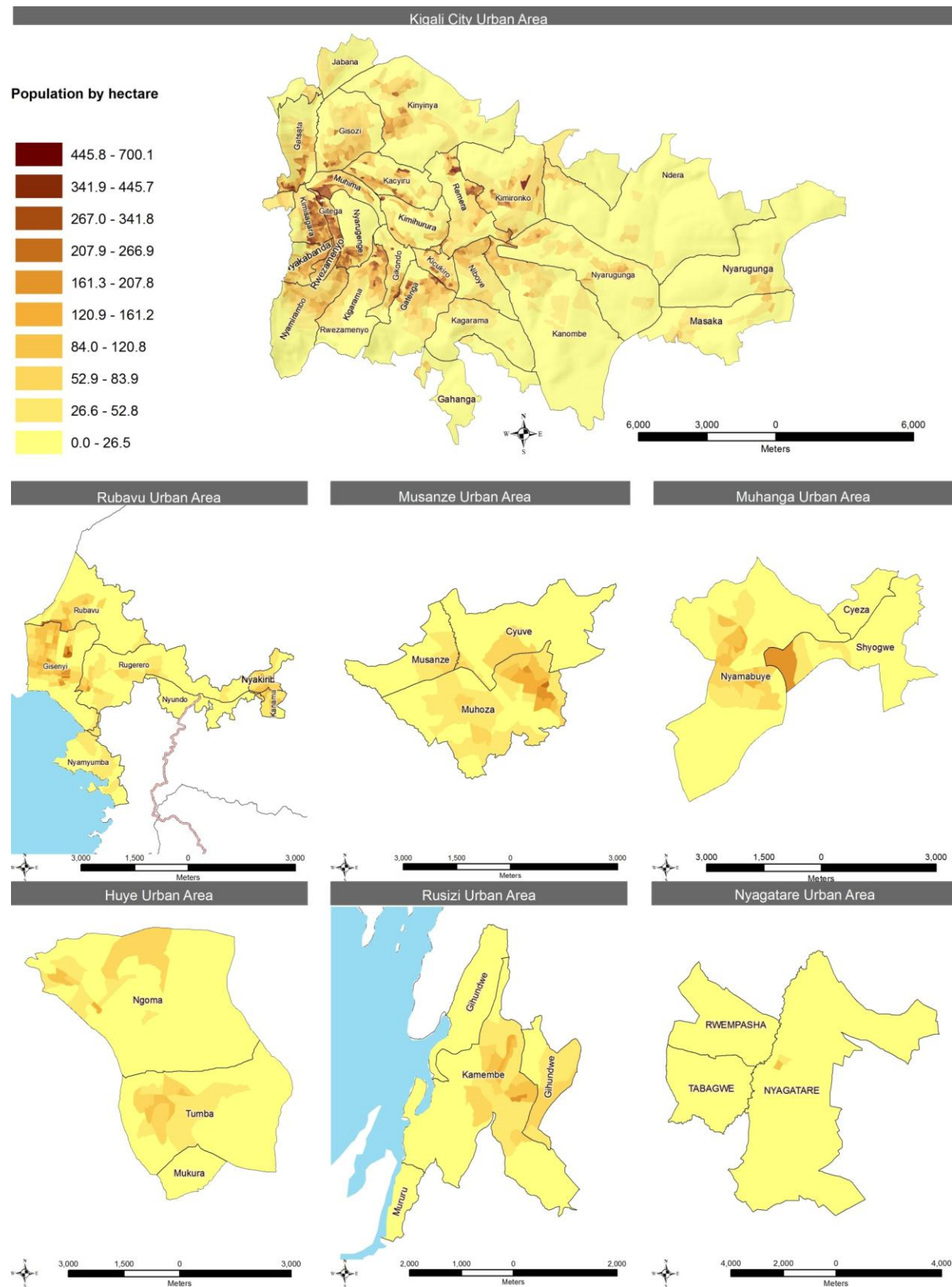**Map IV-4 Population distribution, 6 main urban areas**

Urbanization is addressed as a standalone sector in EDPRS 2, which was not the case in EDPRS 1.

Increasing income segregation and overconcentration in Kigali, regional imbalances due to the small size and limited development of secondary cities and weak coordination of the urban planning and management system have made sustainable urbanization a key priority area for EDPRS2 (RoR\MINECOFIN, 2013)

According to EDPRS 2, six secondary cities have to be developed.
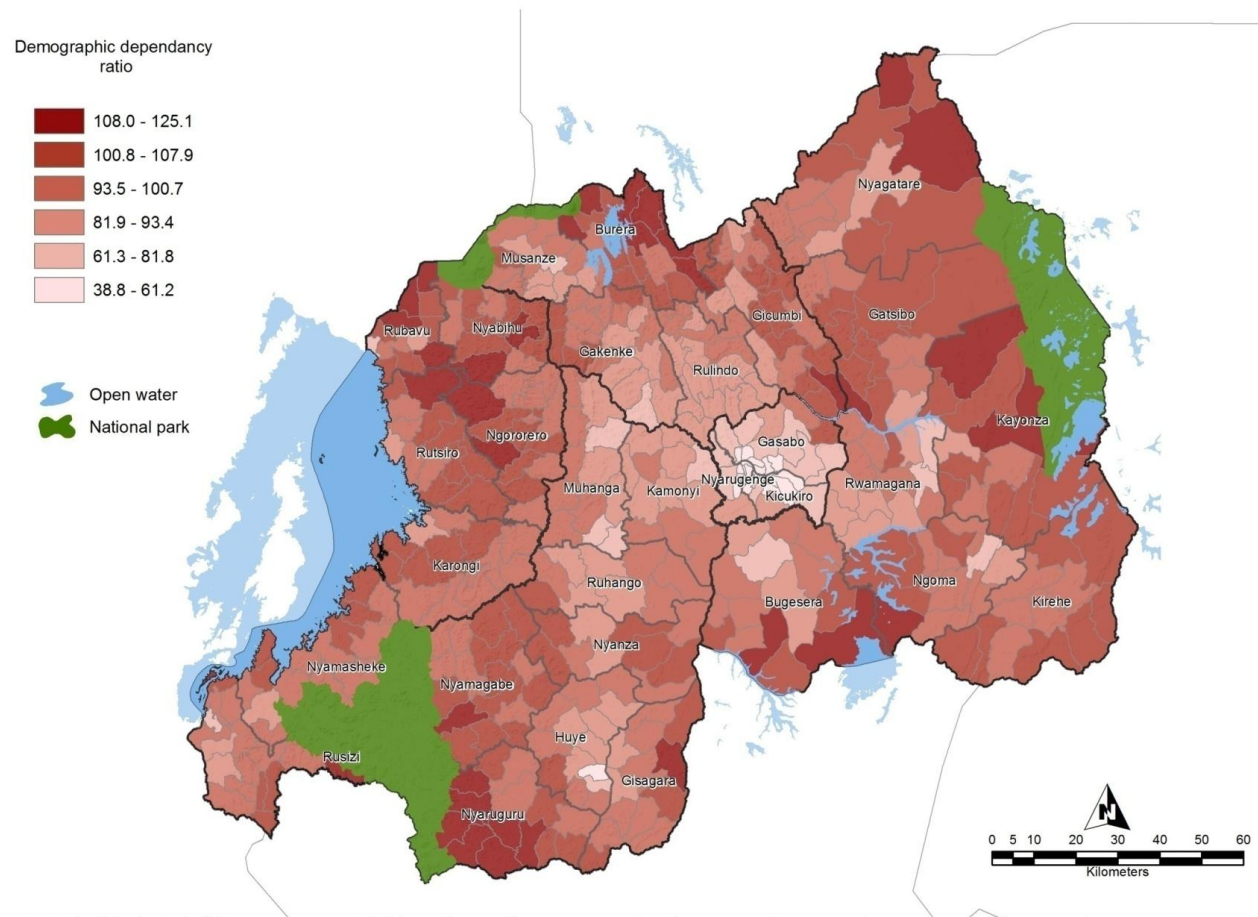
The population within the selected secondary city is unequally distributed

Density maps show some areas with 7,000 habitants per hectare mainly in Kigali, Rubavu, Musanze while in others the concentration is relatively low.

Population by hectare

- 445.8 - 700.1
- 341.9 - 445.7
- 267.0 - 341.8
- 207.9 - 266.9
- 161.3 - 207.8
- 120.9 - 161.2
- 84.0 - 120.8
- 52.9 - 83.9
- 26.6 - 52.8
- 0.0 - 26.5

Map IV-5 Age dependency ratio

The highest dependency ratios are observed for both urban and rural areas in the Western Province with respectively 87 and 102, while the lowest dependency ratios are observed in Kigali City in urban and rural areas with respectively 54 and 85

Demographic dependancy ratio

- 108.0 - 125.1
- 100.8 - 107.9
- 93.5 - 100.7
- 81.9 - 93.4
- 61.3 - 81.8
- 38.8 - 61.2

Open water

National park

Map IV-6 Five-Year Age/Sex distribution of the resident population by Province (2002)

Five-Year Age/Sex distribution of the resident population by Province

Legend

- Eastern Province
- Kigali City
- Northern Province
- Southern Province
- Western Province

- Open water
- National park
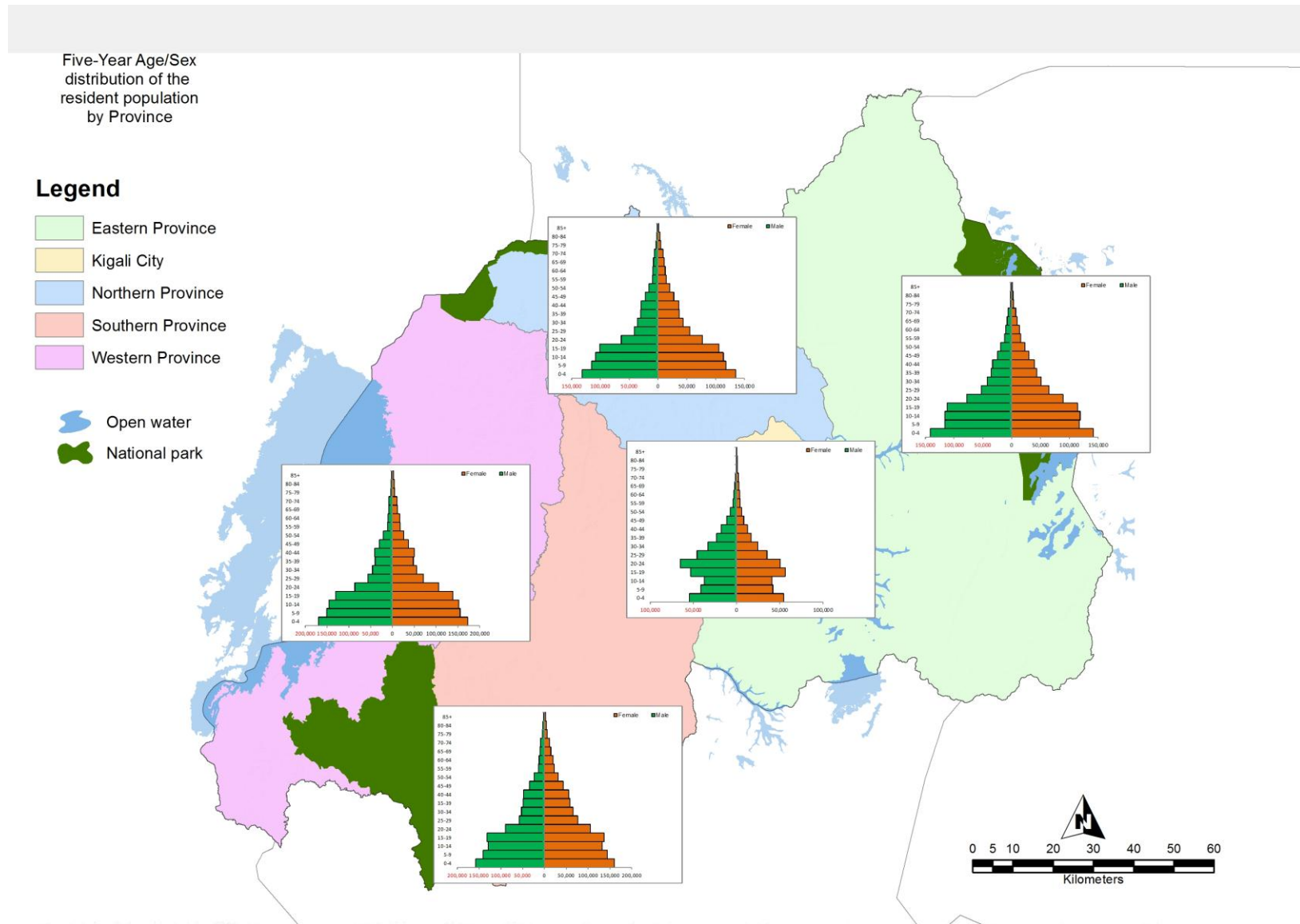
Map IV-7 Five-Year Age/Sex distribution of the resident population by Province (2012)

Five-Year Age/Sex distribution of the resident population by Province

Legend

- Eastern Province
- Kigali City
- Northern Province
- Southern Province
- Western Province

- Open water
- National park

48
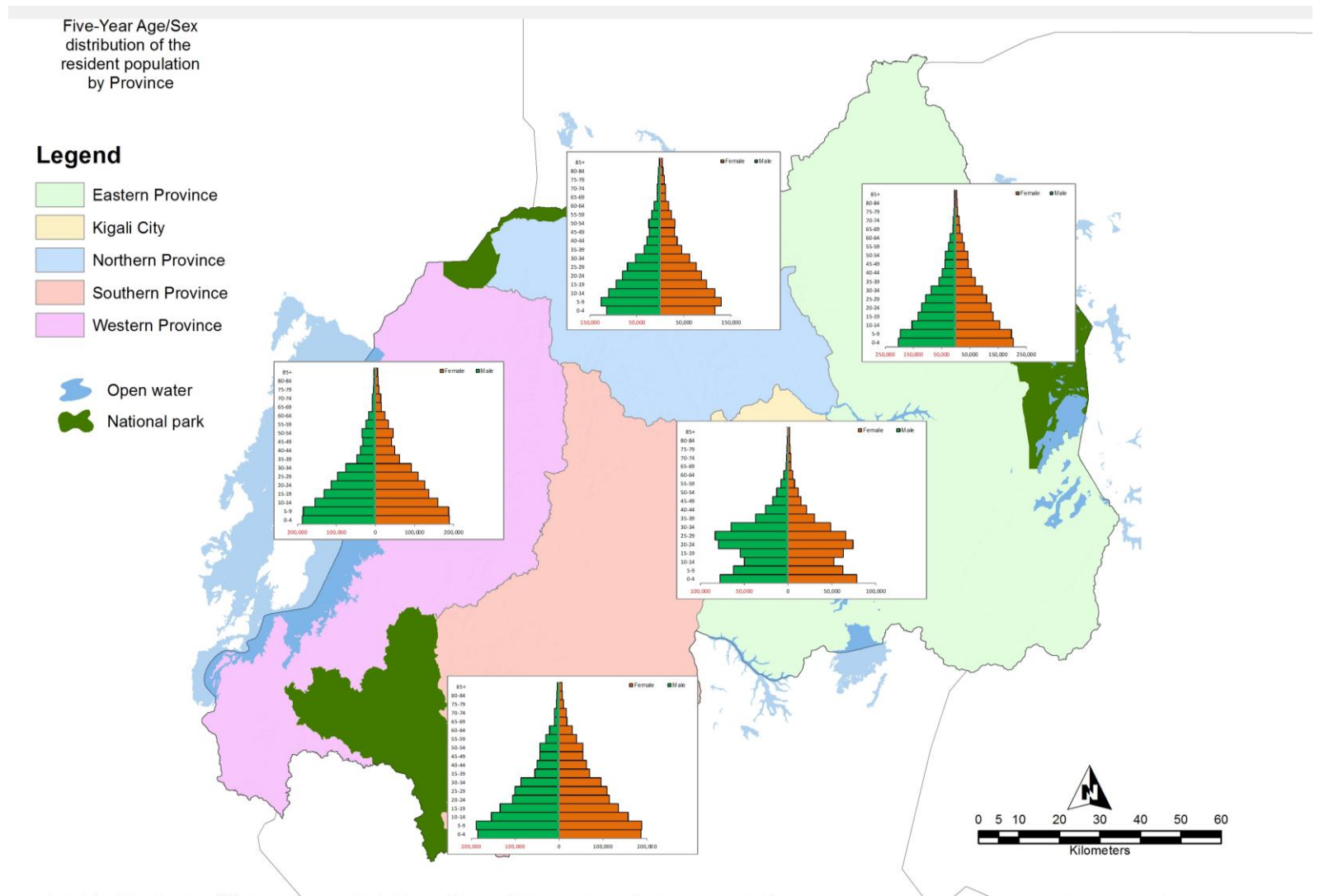
2. Migration

The Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) allow analysing migration among the resident population of Rwanda. The analysis is structured around two main concepts: lifetime migration, i.e. persons whose place of birth is not the same as the current place of residence, and recent migration, i.e. persons who moved to their current district of residence five years or less prior to the Census.

Lifetime migration

The data indicate that migration in the country, be it lifetime or recent, is an urban phenomenon. About 48% of the resident population in urban areas and 14% in rural areas have experienced a lifetime migration.
Similarly, about 25% of the resident population in urban areas and 6% in rural areas have experienced a recent migration.

The distribution of the resident population by their migration status, sex, province and area of residence reinforces this finding. Kigali City registered the highest percentage of lifetime migrants in its resident population (54%), while this percentage is much lower elsewhere in the country: 12% in the Southern Province, 8% in the Western Province and 6% in the Northern Province. The Eastern Province is an exception to this trend. First, the percentage of lifetime migrants in its resident population (about 34%) is almost three times higher than that observed in the Southern Province and, second, the urban/rural gap in this province is substantially lower.

Figure 2: Distribution of the lifetime migrant population by province of birth and current province of residence (%)

.
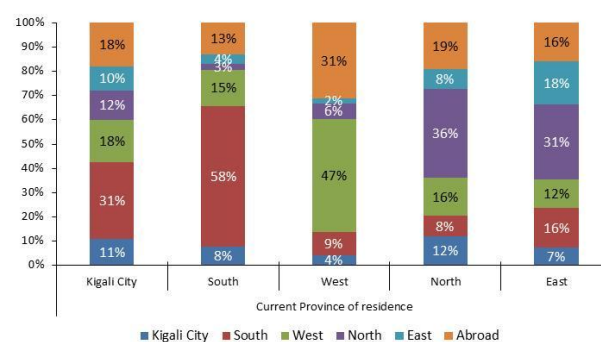
Recent Migration

The recent migration stock shows that the Eastern Province and Kigali City have the highest number of recent in-migrants (364 thousand and 329 thousand, respectively). The remaining provinces (Southern, Western and Northern) are mainly 'sending' provinces as they display a significant number of out-migrants.

The preferred destination districts are Gasabo, Nyagatare, Kicukiro and Nyarugenge: they have the highest share of non-native-born residents. The districts of Nyaruguru, Nyamasheke, Ngororero, Gakenke, Rutsiro and Burera are among the least favoured as destinations by lifetime migrants.

Although the phenomenon is not so common, there are some people who have left Kigali City and gone to live in other areas, albeit mostly neighbouring districts. Districts that have received many people who were living in Kigali City in the last five years include Rulindo (where 43% of the migrant population used to live in Kigali), Rwamagana (43%), Kamonyi (28%), Gicumbi (28%) and Bugesera (22%).

The preferred destinations of recent internal migrants are the same as for lifetime internal migration. Gasabo in Kigali City and Nyagatare in the Eastern

Province have attracted more people than other areas.
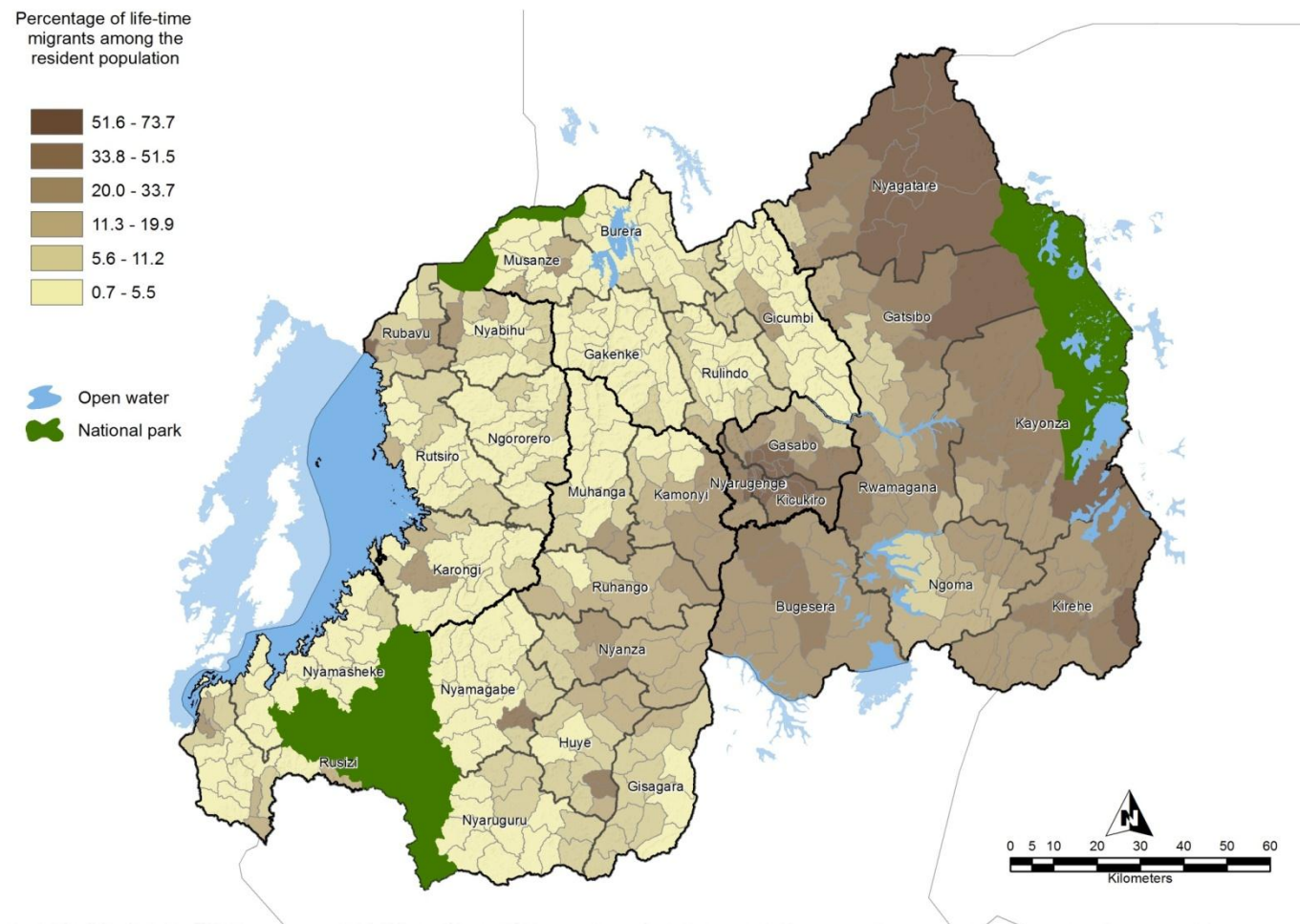
International Migration

International lifetime migration is limited: the percentage of Rwandan residents born abroad is about 4%. Their share in urban areas is about 10%, whereas in rural areas this percentage is only 2%. Their distribution by duration spent at current district of residence shows that the majority of them, regardless of sex or area of residence, have resided in their current district for 10 or more years; these in-migrants were mainly born in neighboring countries (i.e. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania).

The percentage of international recent migration or people who lived abroad in the last five years is even lower compared to the percentage of international lifetime migrants. Among them, the percentage of males is higher in all provinces, except in the Western and Northern provinces where females represent 52% of recent international in-migrants. They were mainly born in neighboring countries and their main destination is urban Rwanda.

Figure 3: Distribution of recent international migration status by sex and province
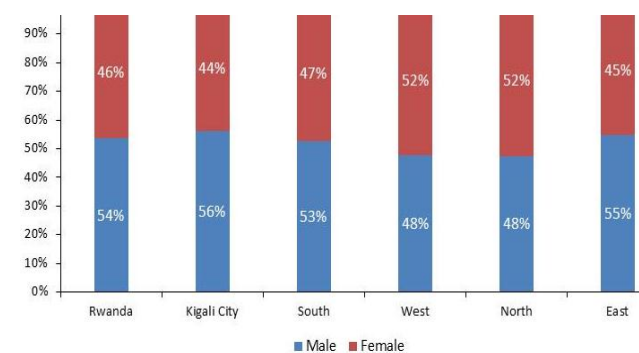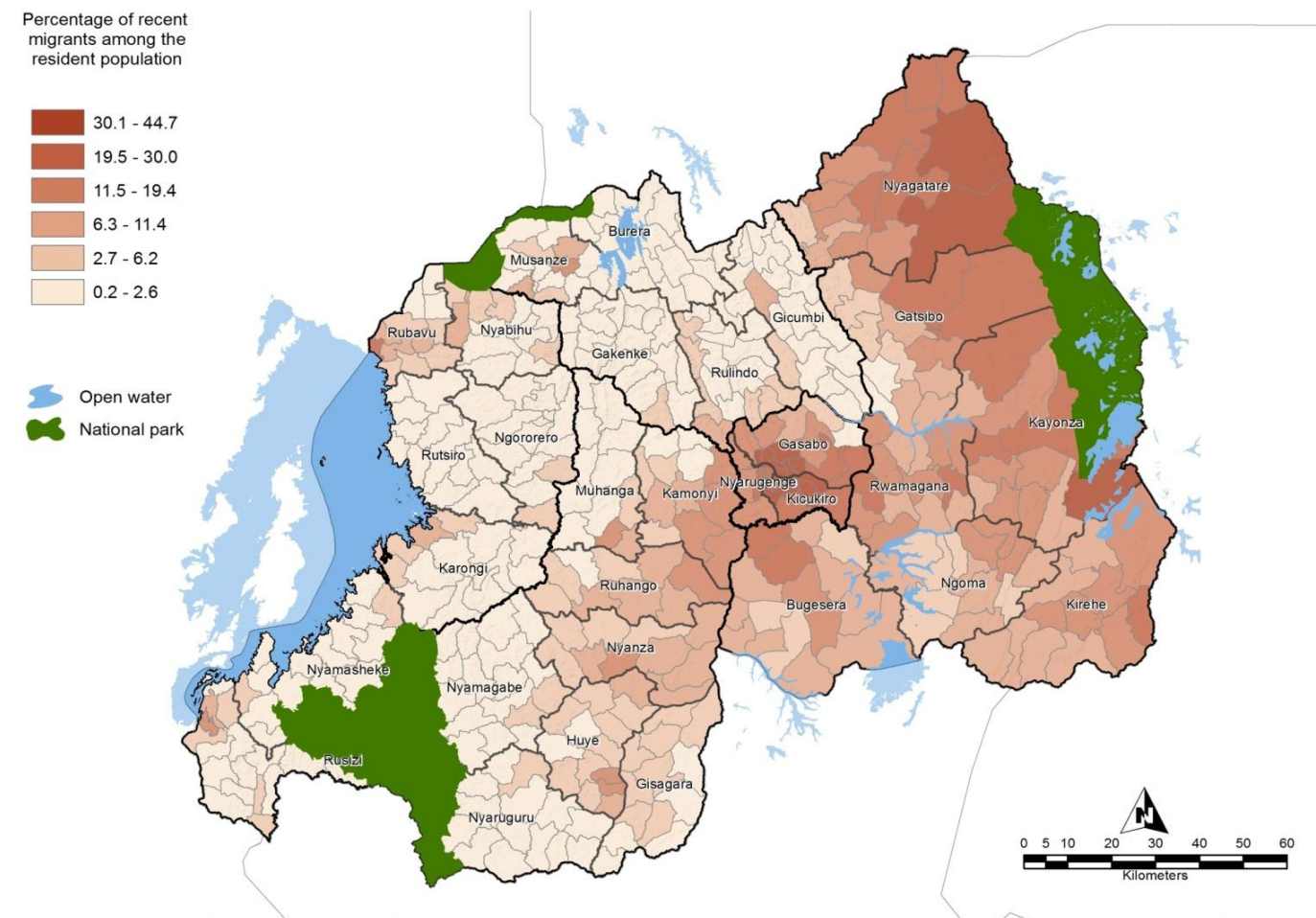
Map IV-8 Percentage of life-time migrants among the residents

Percentage of life-time migrants among the resident population

- 51.6 - 73.7
- 33.8 - 51.5
- 20.0 - 33.7
- 11.3 - 19.9
- 5.6 - 11.2
- 0.7 - 5.5

Open water
National park

Map IV-9 Percentage of recent migrants among the resident population

Most of migrants (lifetime and recent) are in Kigali and Easter Provinces. When looking at District level, the highest proportion of migrants is in urban areas.

Percentage of recent migrants among the resident population

- 30.1 - 44.7
- 19.5 - 30.0
- 11.5 - 19.4
- 6.3 - 11.4
- 2.7 - 6.2
- 0.2 - 2.6

Open water
National park

Map IV-10 Recent migration to- Kigali city

Kigali City and Eastern province are the ones receiving migrants than others.
Kigali City is the province with the highest percentage of lifetime in-migrants that were actually born in a different province or abroad. The Southern province is the first about contributing to migration in Kigali City (33.8%), in the second position the western province (21.5%)
Most people coming to Eastern province are from Northern Province (34.1%) and Western Province (20%)
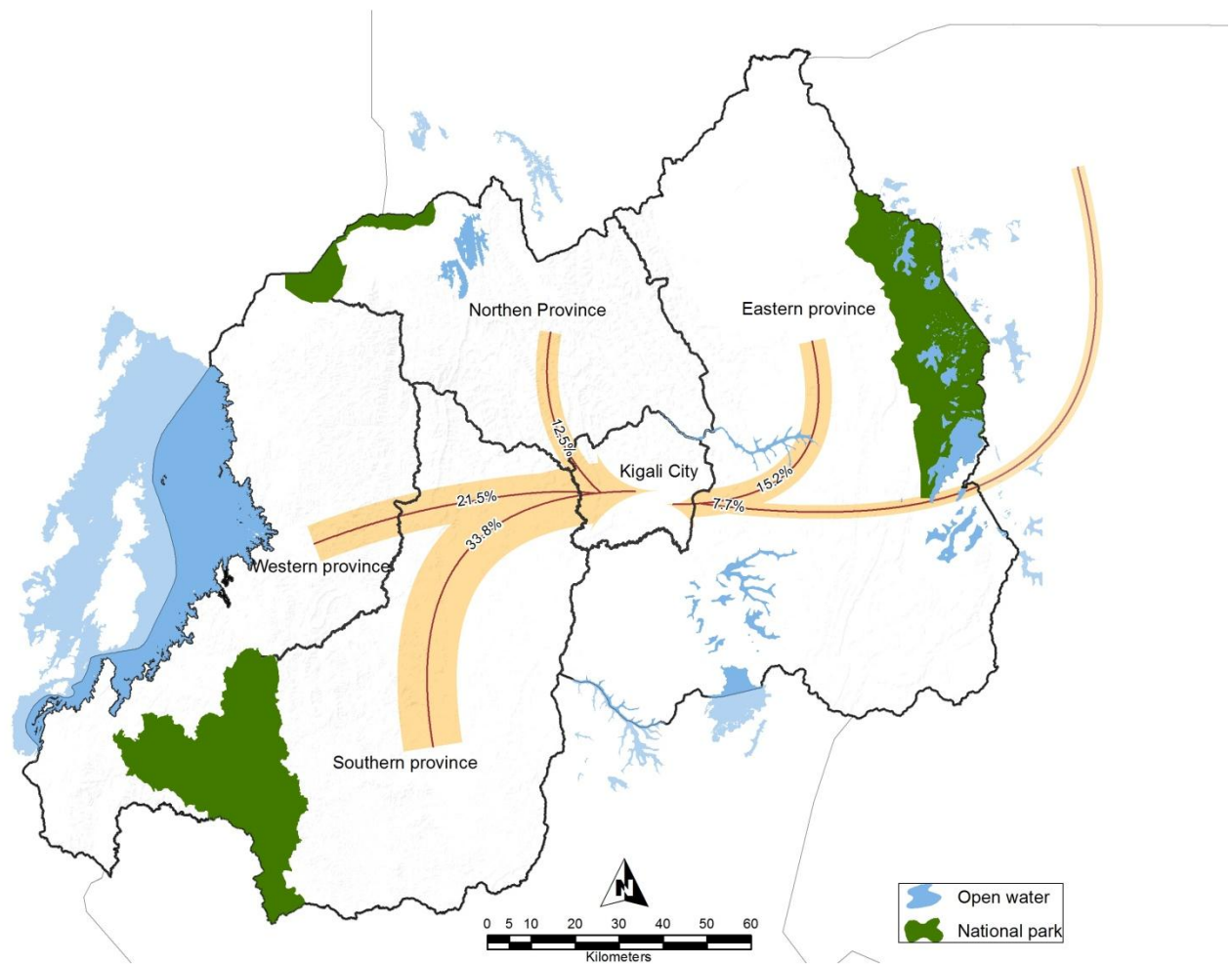
Map IV-11Recent migration to Eastern Province
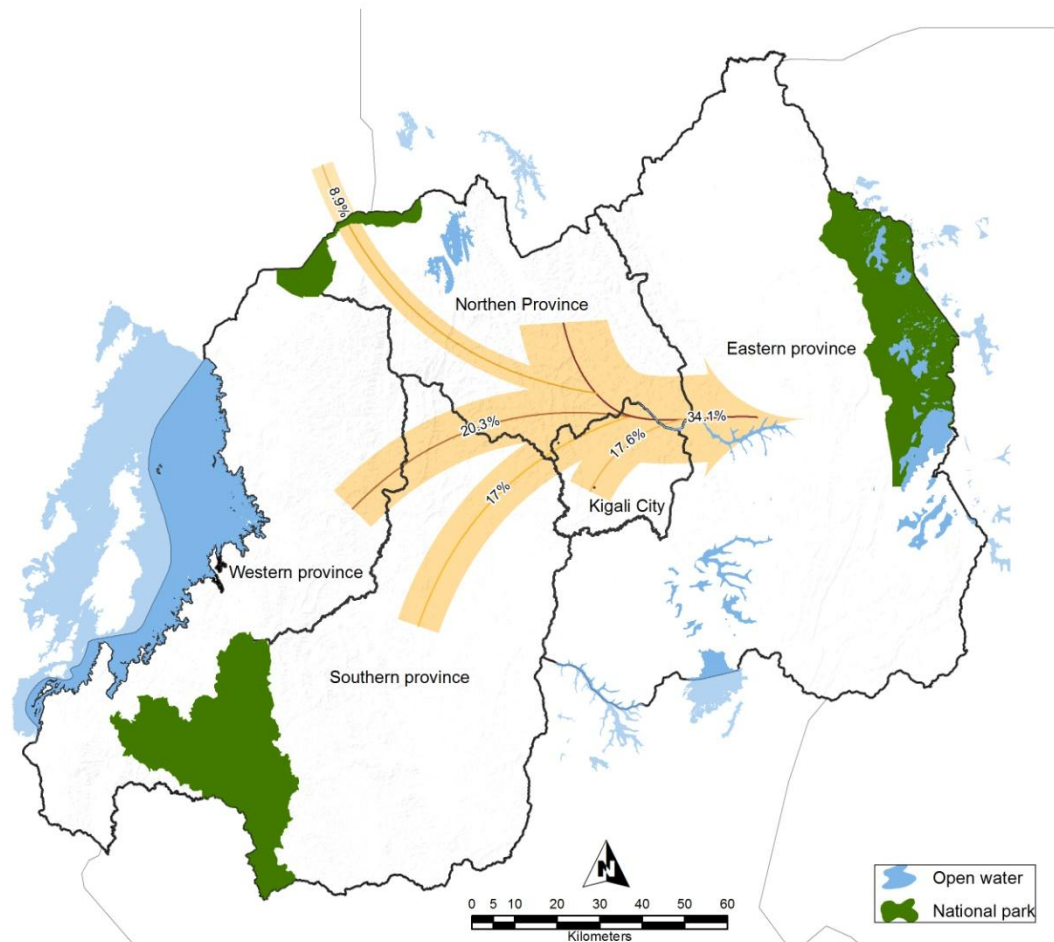
3. Economic activity and labour force participation rate

According to Census 2012, 57% of people were aged 16 (the official working age in Rwanda) and above, and females were predominant (53%).

The economic dependency ratio revealed that 145 inactive and unemployed persons depended on 100 employed persons. The Southern Province was the one with the highest economic dependency ratio (152) while the lowest dependency ratio was reported in the Northern Province, 127 Of the entire population aged 16 and above, 74% were economically active. The economic activity rate was higher in rural areas (75%) compared to urban areas (68%) and it was higher among males (76%) compared to females (72%).
There were 4,152,682 employed people, representing 71% of all residents aged 16 and above.

Unemployment in Rwanda is an urban phenomenon and affects young people more than adults. In fact the unemployment rate in urban areas (7.7%) was more than twice as high as the one at the national level (3.4%), whereas it was 2.6% in rural areas. The unemployment rate among active youth (16–35) was 4.0% and 8.7% respectively at the national level and in urban areas, while it was 2.6% and 5.6% among adults, aged 36–65. The breakdown of the unemployment rate by the highest level of education showed that young persons with secondary and university levels of education are most likely to be unemployed because they are either still at school or have just finished their studies and are seeking a first job. In fact, 13% of active persons with an upper secondary education level were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 10% for those who had attended university. The level of education of the labour force is still low, 26% of the employed population has never attended school and 61% have attended only primary school. 47% of the unemployed population had a primary school level of education.

The Rwandan labour market was dominated by agriculture (73%). A higher percentage of employed females were employed in agriculture (82%) compared to males (63%) and a higher percentage of employed persons in rural areas were farmers (83%) compared to those in urban areas (21%). Non-agricultural occupations in urban areas were mainly services and sales workers and craft and related trades workers.

Except for agricultural and clerical support workers, men predominated in all other occupations. Concerning employment status, the results showed that the majority of the employed population in Rwanda were self-employed in the agriculture sector (60%), followed by employees (18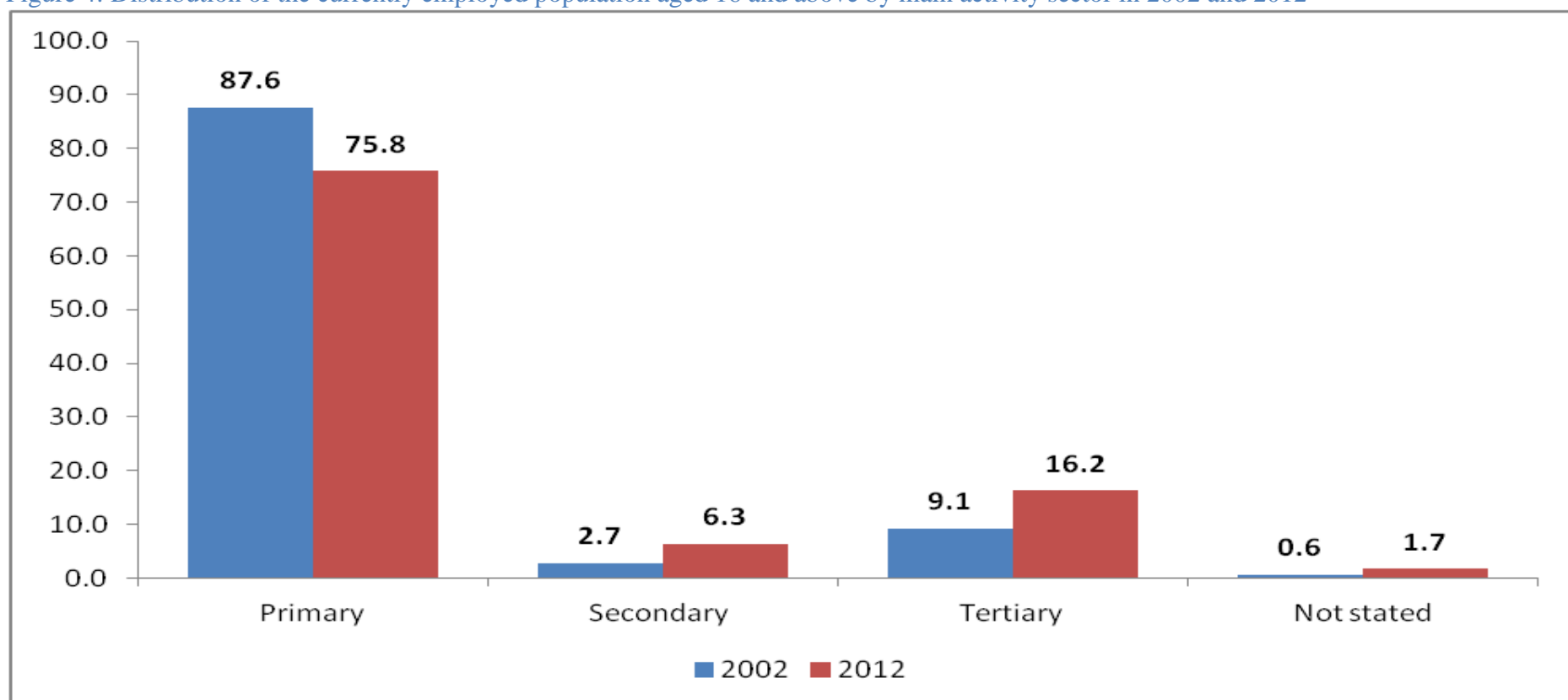%). The proportion of males who were employees was twice as high as the corresponding figure for females, while the proportion of women contributing to family work was more than double that of men.

The results show that 94% of the employed population were employed by the private sector and the public sector employed 4%. Non-profit organizations employed only 0.5%. In the public sector, six out of 10 employed persons were males.
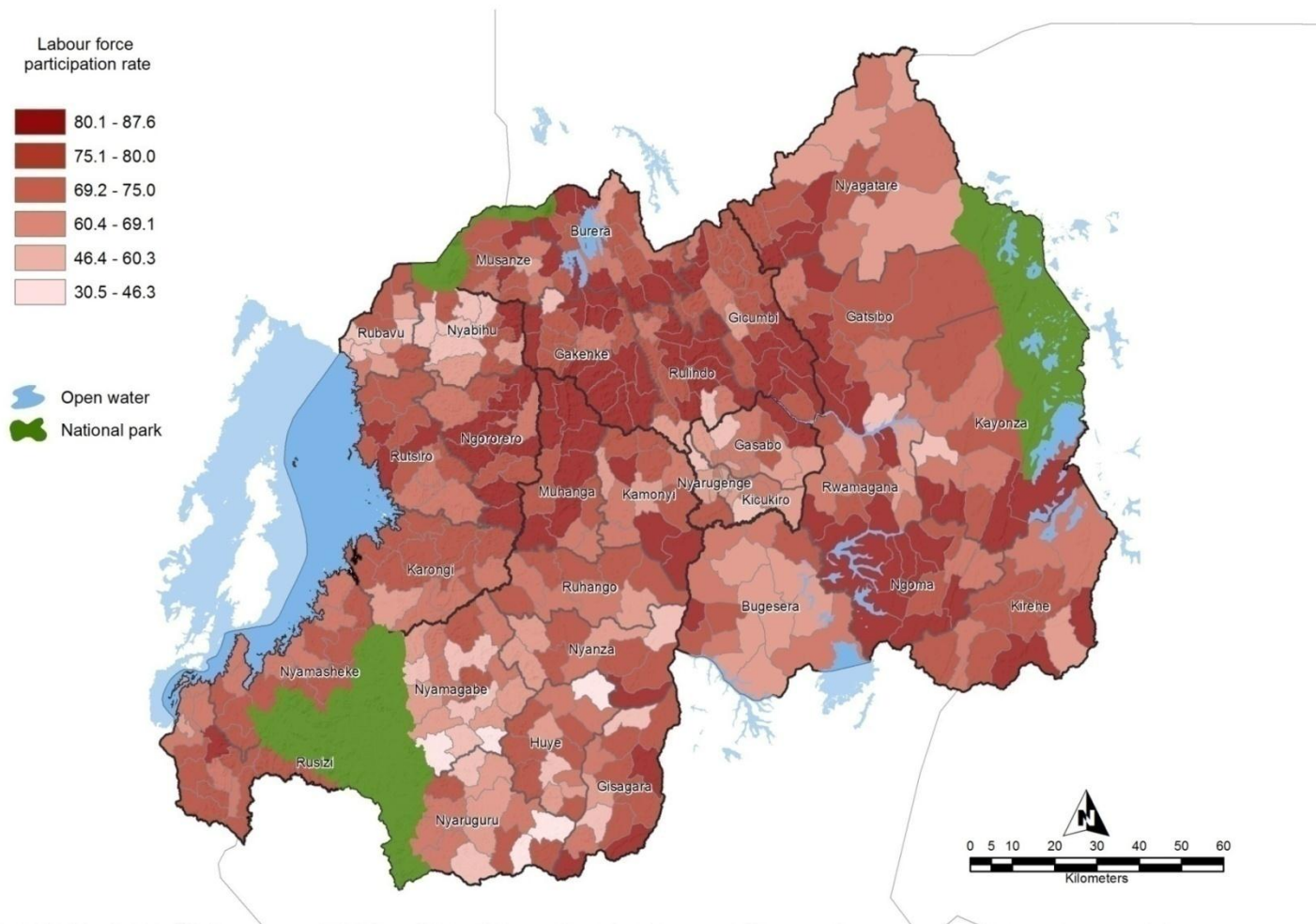
The analysis of the branches of economic activity reveals that 76% of the employed population was working in the primary sector, 6% in the secondary sector and 16% in the tertiary sector. The fastest growing branches of economic activity between 2002 and 2012 were accommodation and food service activity, construction, and transportation and storage.

The inactive population, which consists of persons, aged 16 and above who are out of the labour force, amounted to 1,545,708. The majority were students (51%), for both men and women, followed by persons looking after the home or family (25%). The majority of inactive persons had a primary level of education (60%) and 24% of all inactive persons had attended or were still attending lower secondary school.
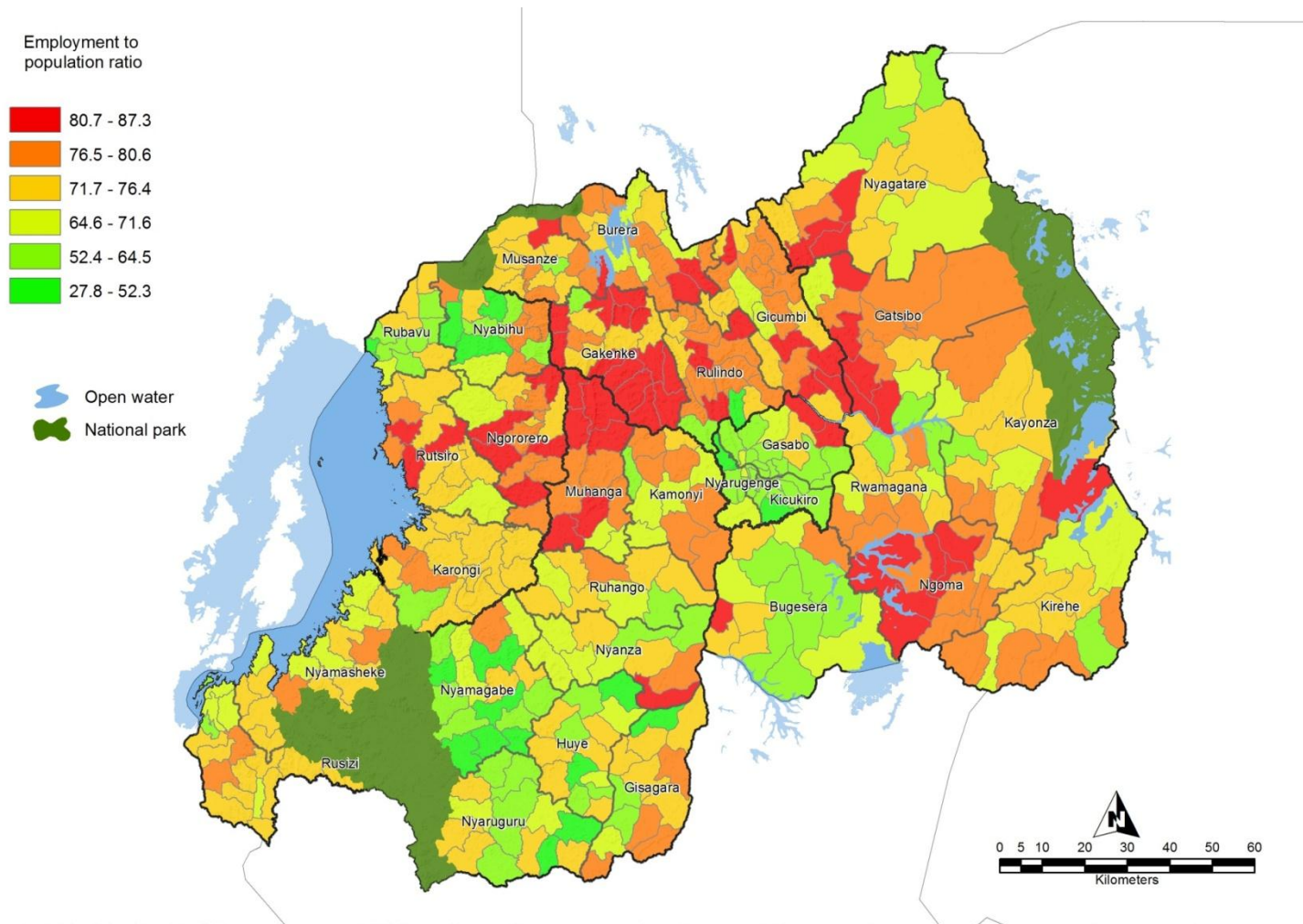
Figure 4: Distribution of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by main activity sector in 2002 and 2012

Map IV-12 Labour force
participation rate

Labour force
participation rate

- 80.1 - 87.6
- 75.1 - 80.0
- 69.2 - 75.0
- 60.4 - 69.1
- 46.4 - 60.3
- 30.5 - 46.3

Open water
National park

Map IV-13 Employment
to population ratio

Employment to
population ratio

- 80.7 - 87.3
- 76.5 - 80.6
- 71.7 - 76.4
- 64.6 - 71.6
- 52.4 - 64.5
- 27.8 - 52.3

Open water
National park

Map IV-14
Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate

- 8.8 - 20.0
- 5.1 - 8.7
- 3.3 - 5.0
- 2.3 - 3.1
- 1.5 - 2.1
- 0.3 - 1.4

Open water
National park
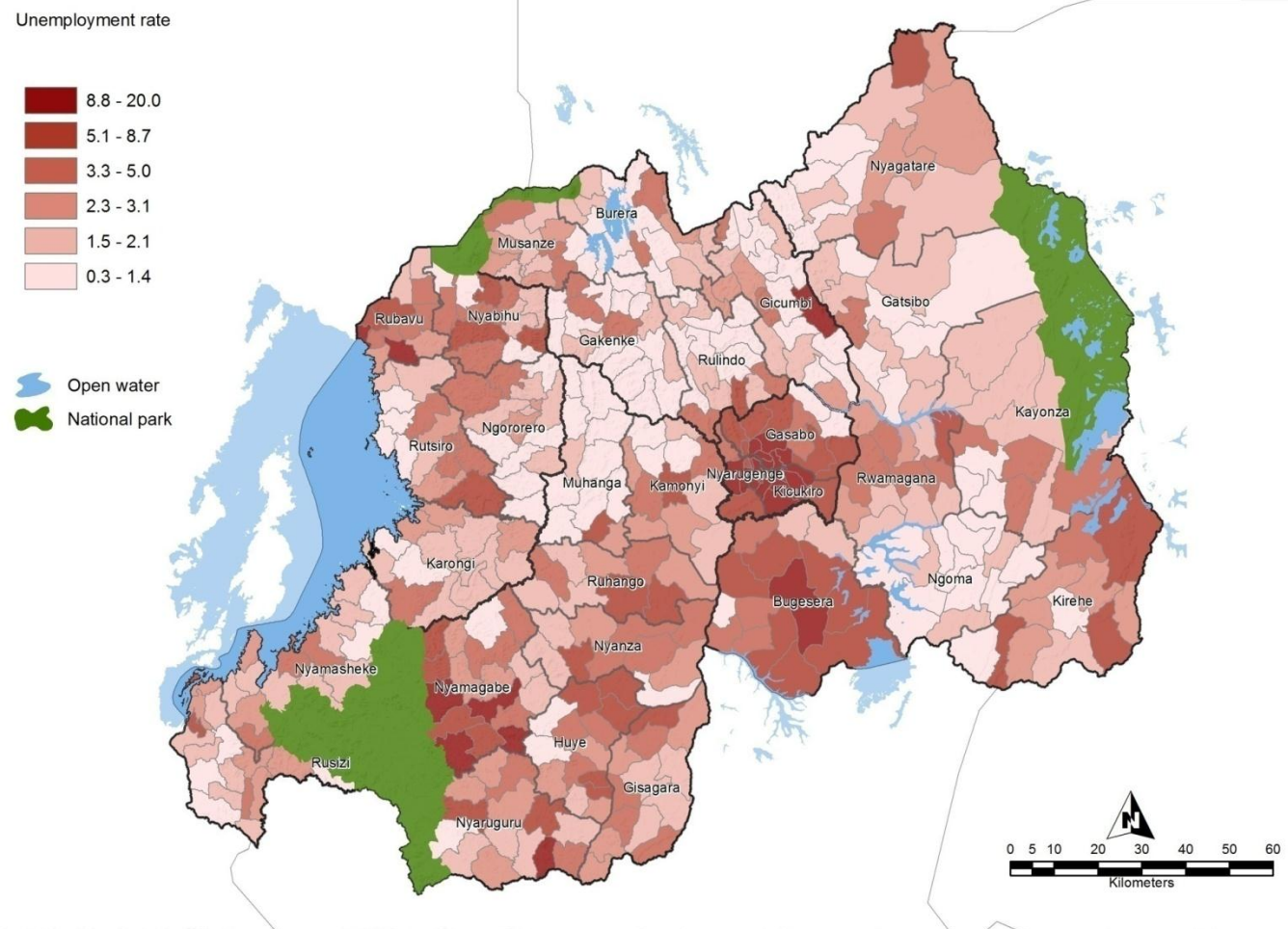
Map IV-15 Economic
dependency ratio

Economic dependency
ratio

- 321.8 - 559.3
- 211.6 - 321.7
- 165.1 - 211.5
- 141.0 - 165.0
- 123.0 - 140.9
- 85.1 - 122.9

Open water
National park
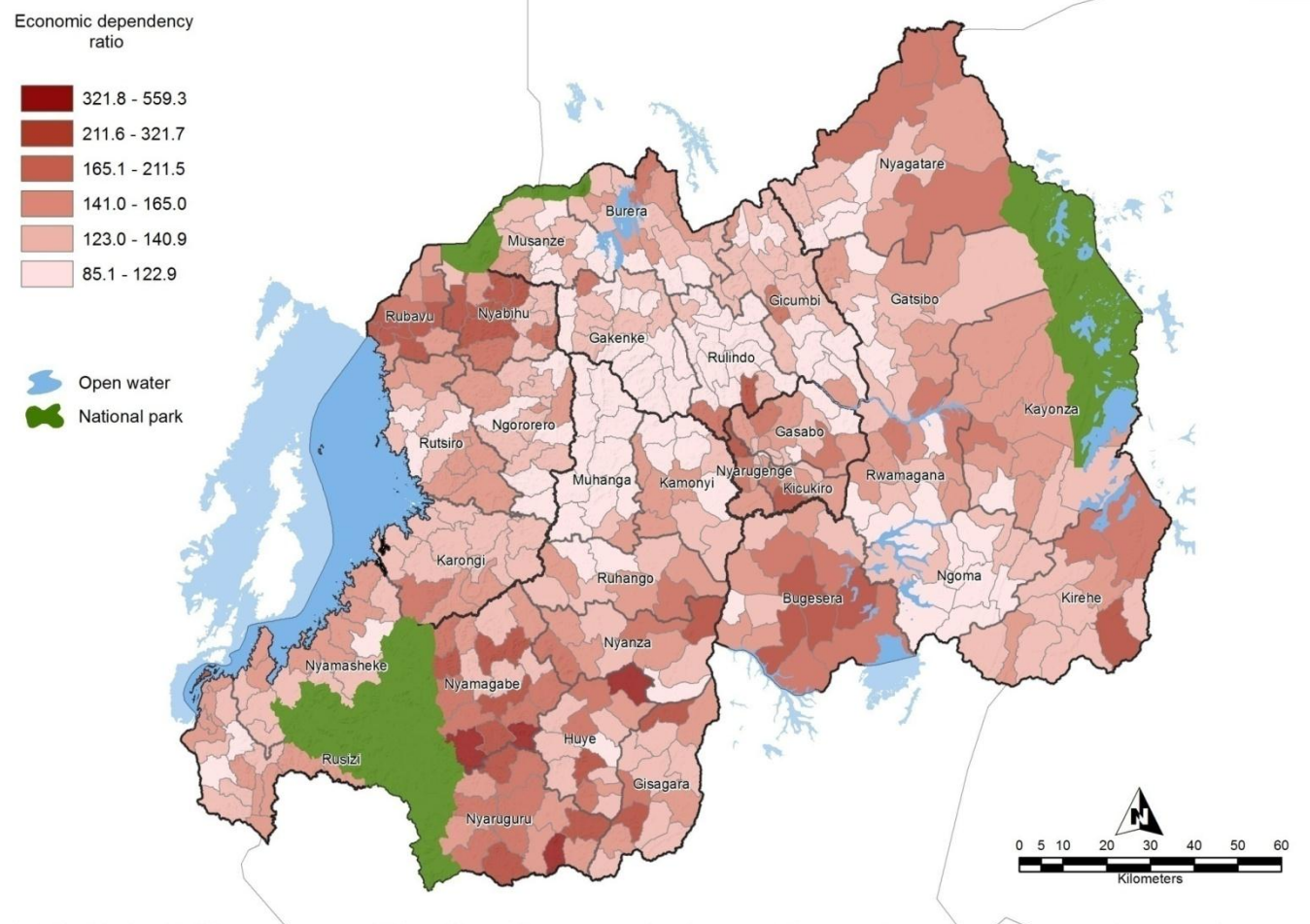
4. Non-Monetary Poverty

Poverty is a complex phenomenon, which always involves a value judgment on what constitutes a minimum acceptable living condition and the spheres of life that should be taken into account. Its definition and measurement affects the way estimates should be interpreted and used.

The three principal methods of measuring poverty are the monetary, subjective, and non-monetary poverty measurements. Internationally, the most widely used and advanced approach in the measurement of non-monetary poverty is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which combines three fundamental dimensions of people's life: education, health and living standards. At national level, severely poor people represent 37%.

As expected, rural areas have both a higher number of poor people (3,616,048) and also a higher relative incidence of poverty, at 42% compared to 15% in urban areas.

At the provincial level, the Western and Eastern provinces are poorer than other provinces, with both having 42% of individuals living in poverty, whereas Kigali City has the lowest percentage of poor people with 15% of the population. This finding shows a partly different pattern from official poverty measures, where the Southern Province is found to be the poorest province.

Figure 5: Non-Monetary Poverty by provinces
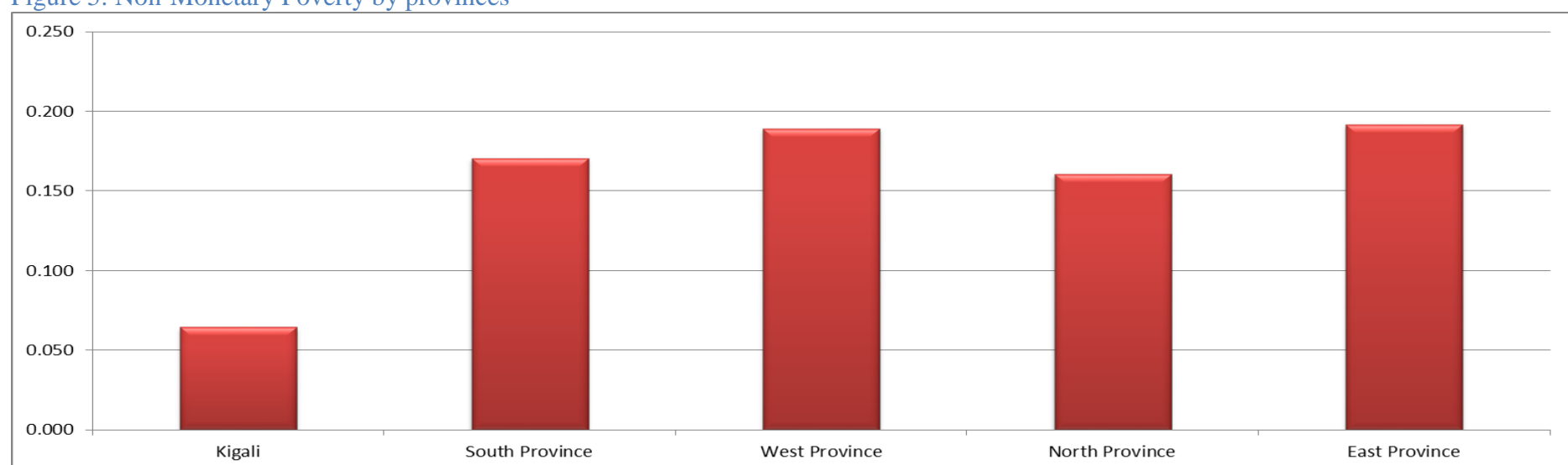
At the district level, the better-off districts are those in Kigali, but even in the provinces it is possible to find some stark differences: districts with relatively large cities, such as Muhanga, Huye, Gicumbi, Rwamagana and Musanze, as well as Rulindo and Gakenke, which have more rural settlements, show an overall poverty level around or below 35%, but Gisagara,
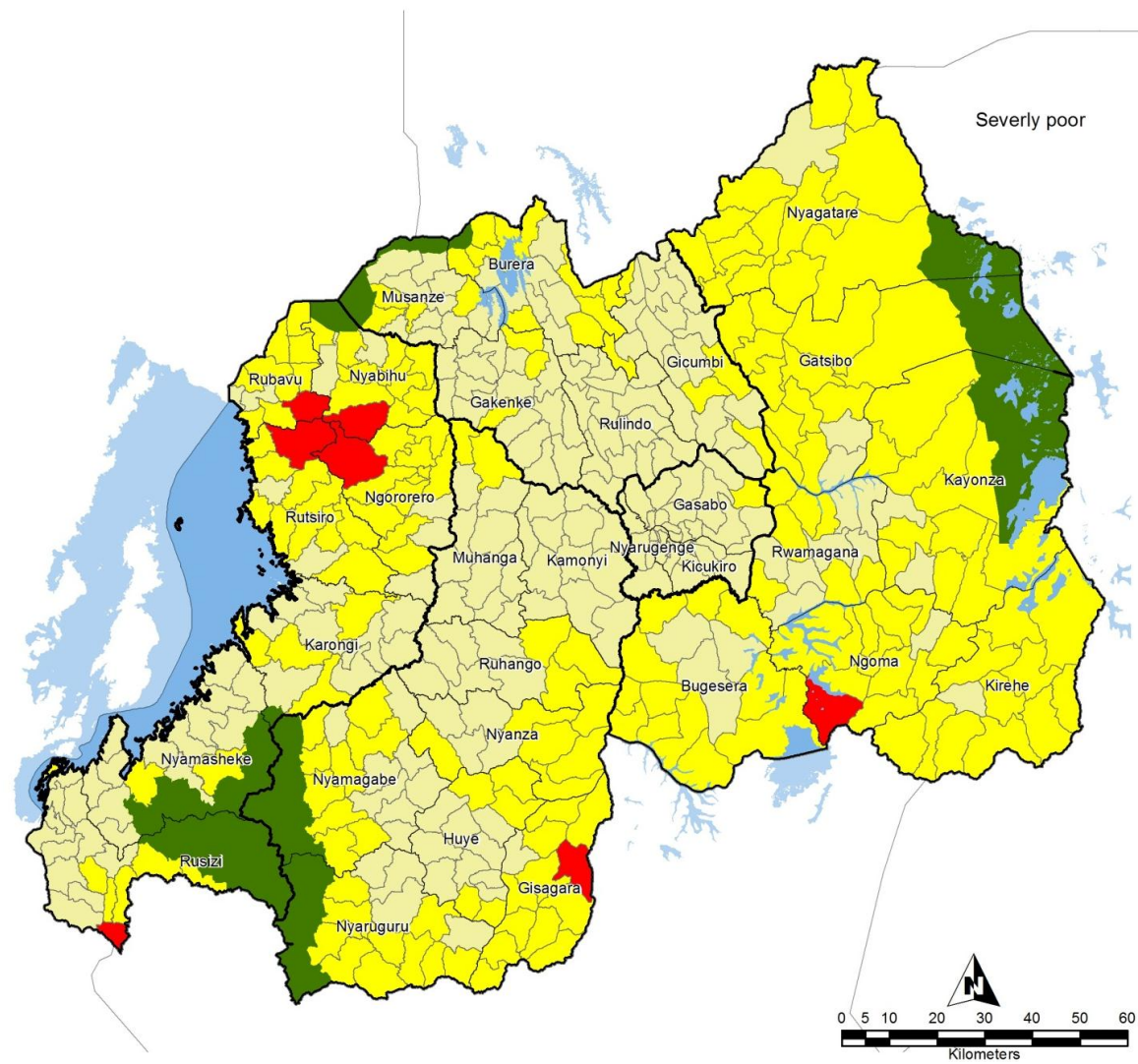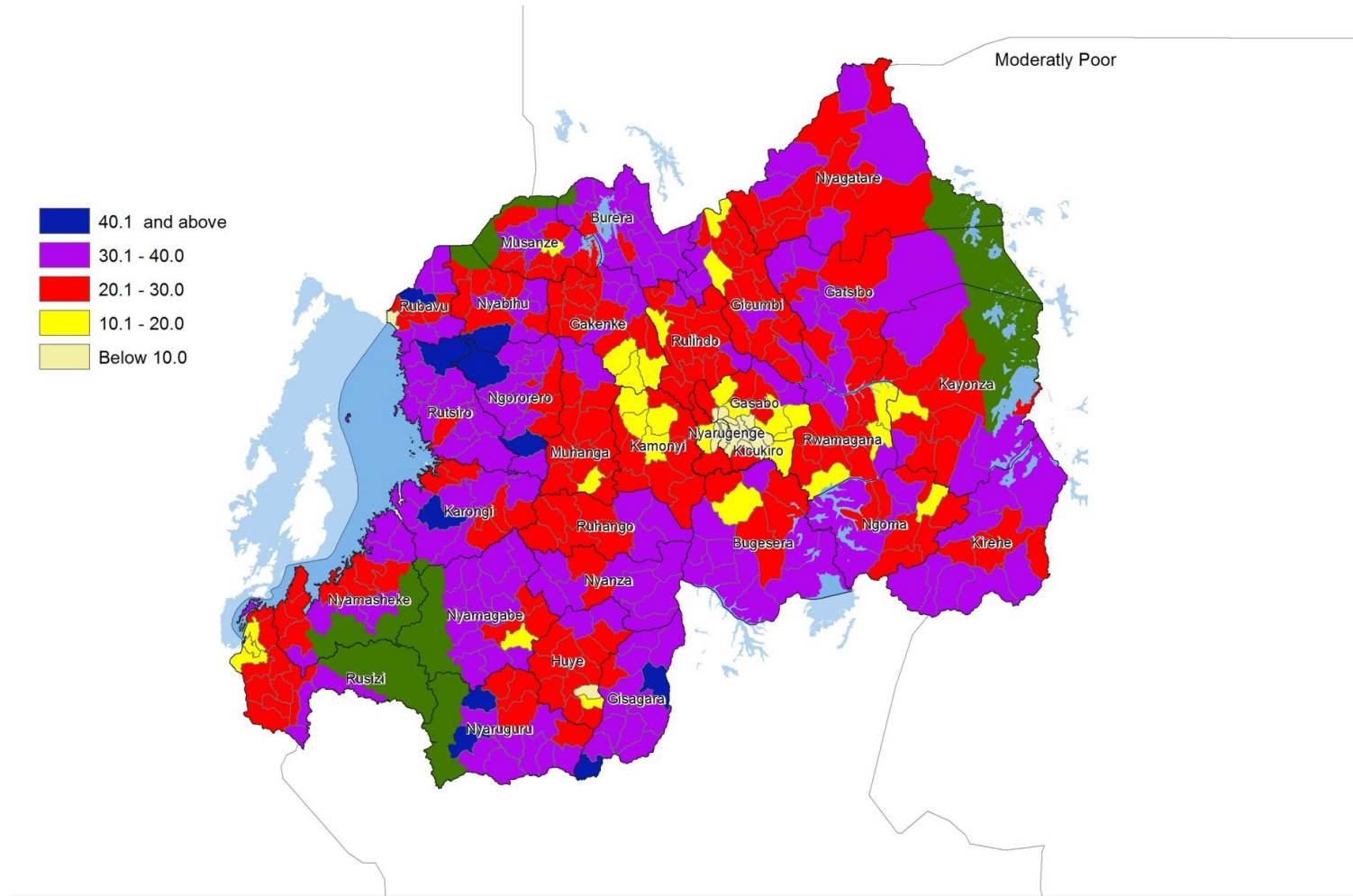
Ngororero, Rutsiro, Nyaruguru, Kirehe and Burera have more than 45% of people living in poverty In order to understand trends of non-monetary poverty, special analysis was carried out to consistently compute multidimensional poverty both in the 2002 Census and the 2012 Census. The results show a substantial decline in poverty of 11 percentage points, which represents a 25% relative reduction. Very similar results in decline of poverty are found in official income poverty measures between 2000–01 and 2010–11.

On many accounts, the socio-economic characteristics display expected correlations with poverty status: the poor are relatively more likely to live in dispersed/isolated housing and in houses with low quality roofing and building materials, poor household heads are more likely to be women, have a lower education level, be widowed or divorced/separated, and poor households tend to have relatively more children and work in self-employed agriculture and unskilled/elementary occupations, and migrants are less likely to be poor.
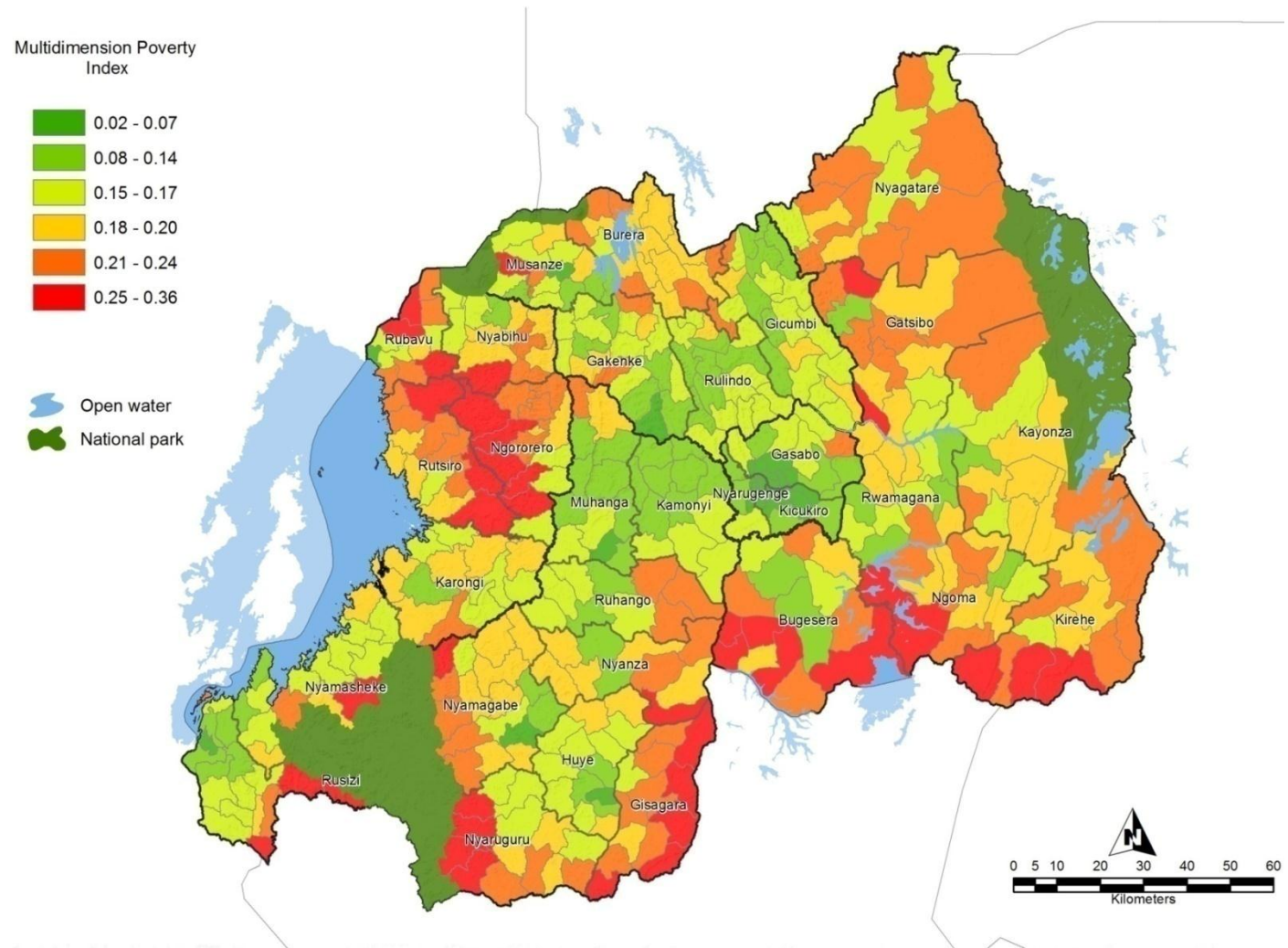
However, there are also some counterintuitive findings: a relatively high percentage of one-person households are found among the moderately poor, while they are almost absent among the severely poor, and similarly a relatively high percentage of the elderly is concentrated among the moderately poor.

Moderately poor household heads are more likely to have no education compared to the severely poor. This pattern is probably the result of the way in which non-monetary poverty is defined. More specifically, some of the indicators used are only measured for households with children of school age or with women aged between 15 and 35 and all households without members in these age groups are considered non-deprived on these indicators. With this in mind, it is therefore understandable that relatively young households are over-represented among the severely poor, since it is in these households that by construction poverty intensity can go higher (i.e. all indicators can be measured). Instead, among the moderately poor, the elderly become more prevalent because there is a concentration of them who cannot reach the level of severe poverty and are therefore lumped into the moderately poor category.

Map IV-16
Percentage of poor
persons

Moderatly Poor

	40.1 and above
	30.1 - 40.0
	20.1 - 30.0
	10.1 - 20.0
	Below 10.0

Severly poor

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Kilometers

56

Map IV-17
Multidimensional
Poverty Index

Multidimension Poverty
Index

⬛ (green)	0.02 - 0.07
⬛ (green)	0.08 - 0.14
⬛ (yellow-green)	0.15 - 0.17
⬛ (yellow)	0.18 - 0.20
⬛ (orange)	0.21 - 0.24
⬛ (red)	0.25 - 0.36

Open water

National park

0 5 10   20   30   40   50   60
Kilometers

5. Education

Highest level of educational attainment

Results from the RPHC4 show that about 57% of the resident population aged three and above, estimated at 9.62 million, had attended primary school, 12% had attained either post-primary or secondary school and about 2% had tertiary education, about 26% had never attended school).

A comparison of the RPHC4 results with previous censuses indicates that the general picture of access to education is improving in Rwanda, in terms of expanding it as well as reducing disparities at the sub-national level, most notably gender disparities.

The percentage of the population aged seven and above who had never attended school decreased from 61% in 1978 to 19% in 2012 – RPHC4 figures were adjusted to allow comparability with previous censuses, which addressed education related questions only to the population aged seven and above. In the same period, the percentage of the population aged seven and above with higher levels of education (post-primary, secondary and university) also increased from about 3% in 1978 to about 16%. This represents a five-fold increase.

The gender gap has been diminishing consistently. For instance, among those with no education, the gender gap stood at 17 percentage points (70% among females and 53% among males) in 1978 as compared to just 7 percentage points (22% among females and 15% among males) in 2012. Similarly, among those who had attended primary school, the gender gap stood, in 1978, at 17 percentage points (45% among males and 28% among females) compared to just 4 percentage points (66% among males and 62% among females) in 2012.

Current school attendance

Across all of Rwanda, 36% of people were attending school. Among this population, 1.72 million were females,

making the distribution by sex equal. About 2.83 million (about 83%) were residing in rural areas. About 4.36 million people of the resident population are between 3 and 18, the official age range to attend school (from pre-school to the secondary level). This represents 45% of the resident population aged three and above. About 1.28 million people are between three and six and eligible to attend pre-school program. About 1.71 million people are between 7 and 12 and eligible to attend primary school while the remaining one-third of the school-age population (about 1.37 million people) are between 13 and 18 and eligible, if qualified, to attend secondary school. Two out of three children aged between three and six have never attended a pre-school program. Pre-school attendance is more common in urban areas (44%) than in rural areas (about 28%) with the chances of receiving such service increasing almost two-fold from rural to urban areas. About 93% of the primary school-age population was, at the time of the Census, attending school. The data also show that for this population, both urban/rural and male/female disparities are, nowadays, virtually non-existent.

About 74% of the secondary school-age population was attending school at the time of the 2012 Census. About one out of every four children aged 13–18 has attended school at some point but dropped out for some reason. While dropout cases were also observed among the primary school-age population, this proportion is by far more significant (about 20 times higher) for the secondary school-age population.

The Net Attendance Rate (NAR) in primary school is, at the national level, 88%. This is slightly higher in urban areas (about 91%) than in rural areas (about 88%) and among females (about 89%) than among males (about 87%). But the Gender Parity Index (GPI), a measure of gender disparity, is close to 1, revealing that boys and girls have equitable access to primary school. The Gross Attendance Rate (GAR), at about 139, exceeds 100,

revealing that the population under seven or over 12 currently attending primary school represents about 51% of the primary school-age population. The NAR in secondary school is, at the national level, 22%. This means that one out of every five residents aged 13–18 currently attends secondary school. However, when areas of residence are considered, this doubles (two out of five) in urban areas, suggesting that access to secondary school is still a privilege of urban residents, when the secondary school-age population is considered. The GPI for urban areas of 1.01 shows that males and females have equal access to secondary school but this is not the case in rural areas. The GPI for rural areas, at 1.24, shows a 25-fold gap between males and females. The GAR in secondary school, at 42, is almost twice the value of NAR. This means that almost half of the population currently attending secondary school across Rwanda is over 18.
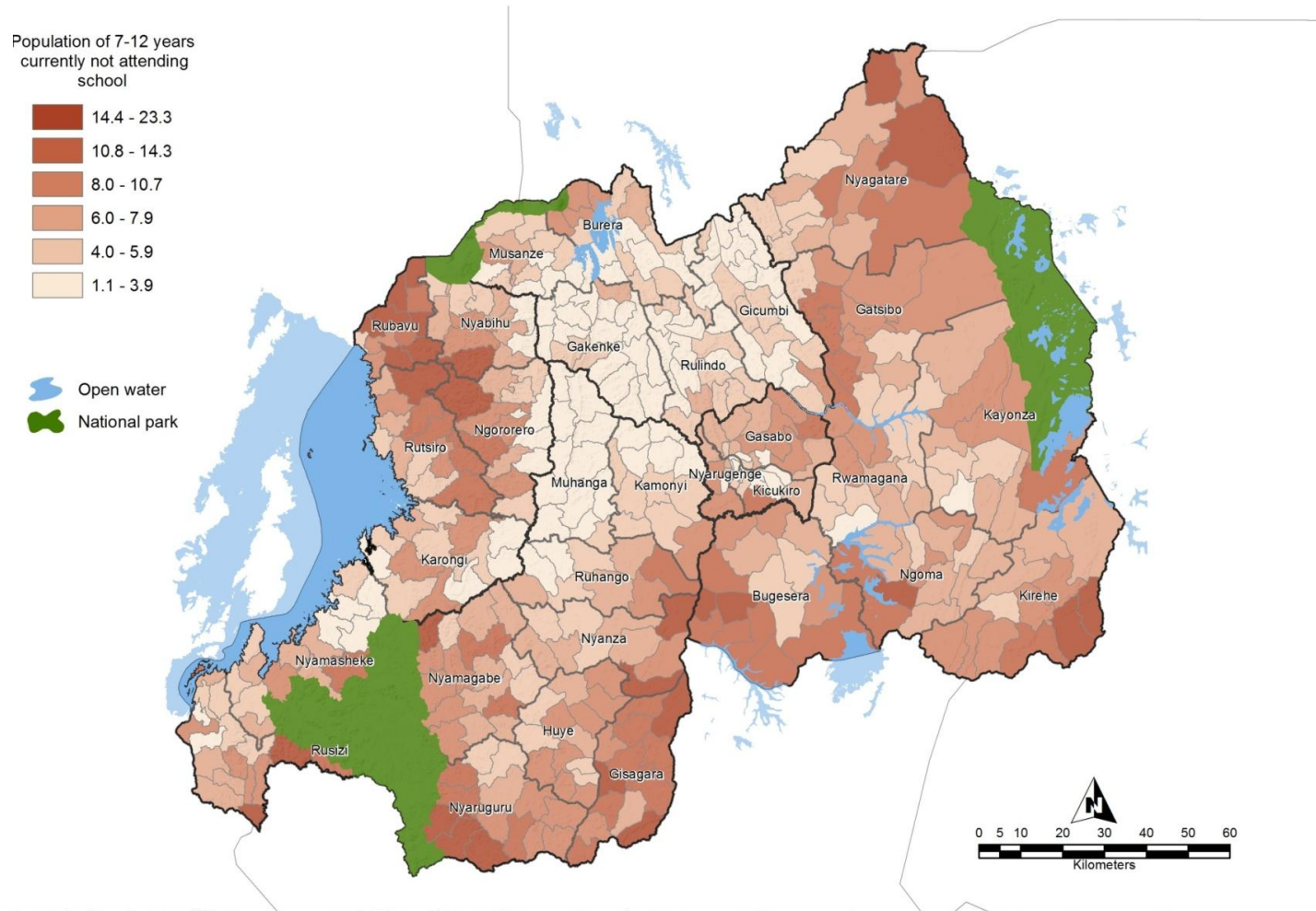
School life expectancy

The School Life Expectancy (SLE), a composite measure that indicates the total number of years of school a person of a given age can expect to have in the future, is 11. This indicates that an average seven-year-old child starting school at this point in time is expected to stay for about 11 years in the education system.
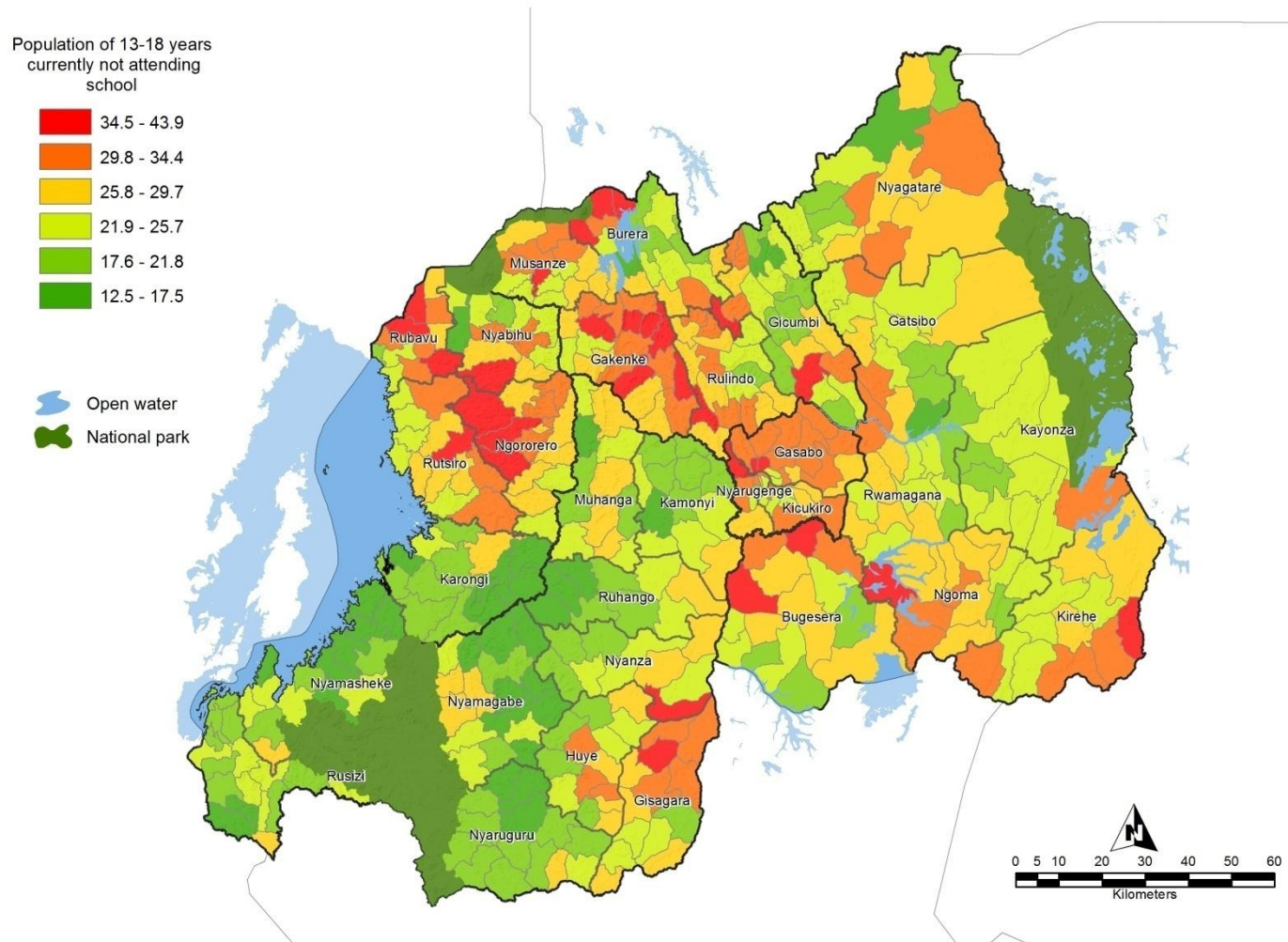
Litteracy

About literacy, about 68% of the population aged 15 years and above are literate. Literacy levels are higher in urban areas (about 82%) than in rural areas (about 65%). Literacy among males (about 73%) is higher than among females (about 65%) but the differences are not substantial.

The situation by province follows patterns observed by area of residence, with Kigali City, the largest urban centre in the country, displaying a distribution similar to the one observed in urban areas, and the other provinces displaying a distribution similar to the one observed in rural areas.
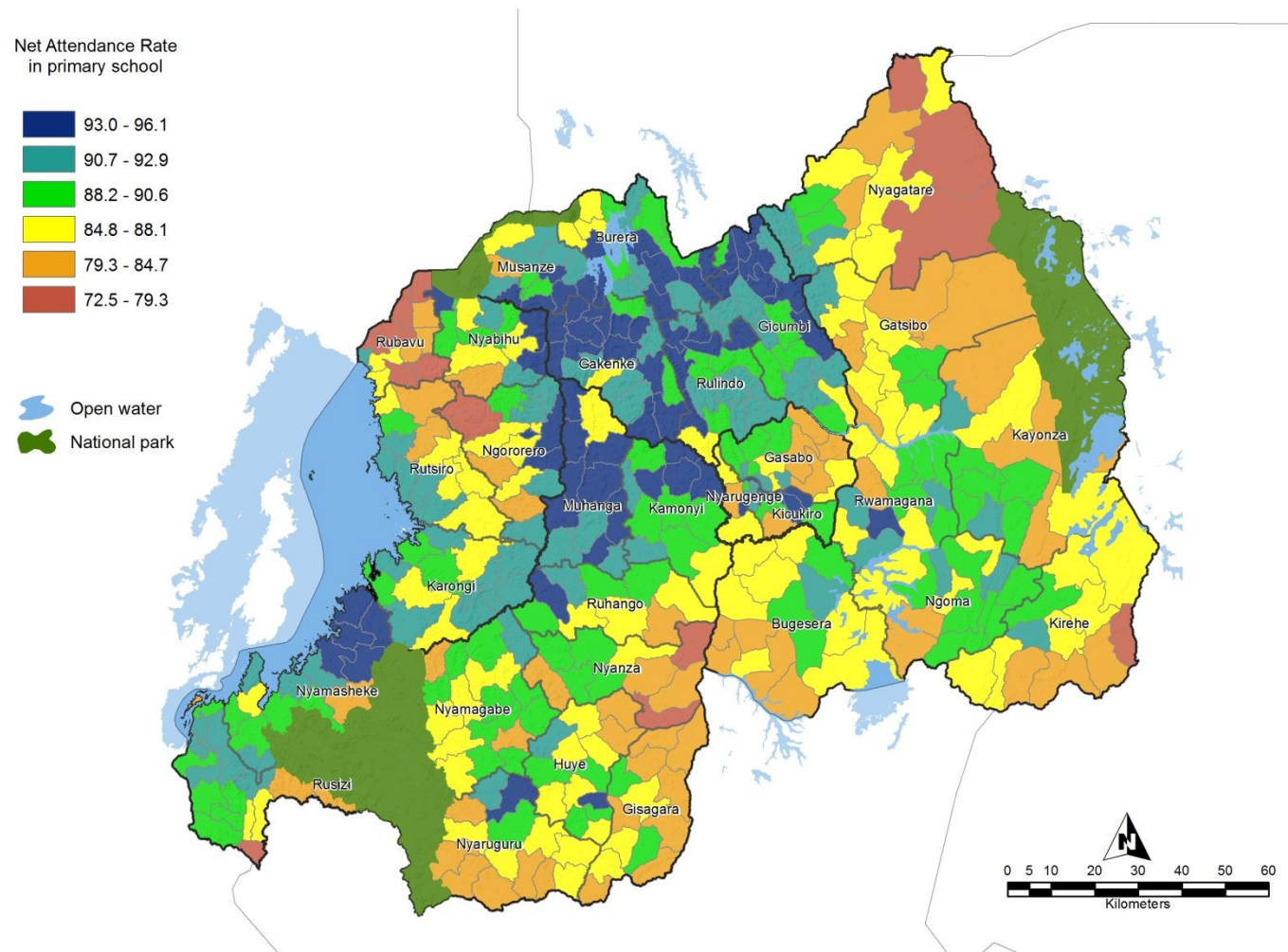
Map IV-18
Population of 7-
12 years not
attending school

Population of 7-12 years
currently not attending
school

14.4 - 23.3
10.8 - 14.3
8.0 - 10.7
6.0 - 7.9
4.0 - 5.9
1.1 - 3.9

Open water

National park

Map IV-19
Population of 13-
18 years
currently not
attending school

Population of 13-18 years
currently not attending
school

34.5 - 43.9
29.8 - 34.4
25.8 - 29.7
21.9 - 25.7
17.6 - 21.8
12.5 - 17.5

Open water

National park

59

Map IV-20 Net attendance rate in primary school

Net Attendance Rate
in primary school

- 93.0 - 96.1
- 90.7 - 92.9
- 88.2 - 90.6
- 84.8 - 88.1
- 79.3 - 84.7
- 72.5 - 79.3

Open water
National park

Map IV-21 Net attendance
rate in secondary school

Net Attendance rate
in secondary school

- 37.8 - 58.0
- 27.4 - 37.7
- 21.7 - 27.3
- 17.4 - 21.6
- 13.9 - 17.3
- 7.2 - 13.8

Open water
National park
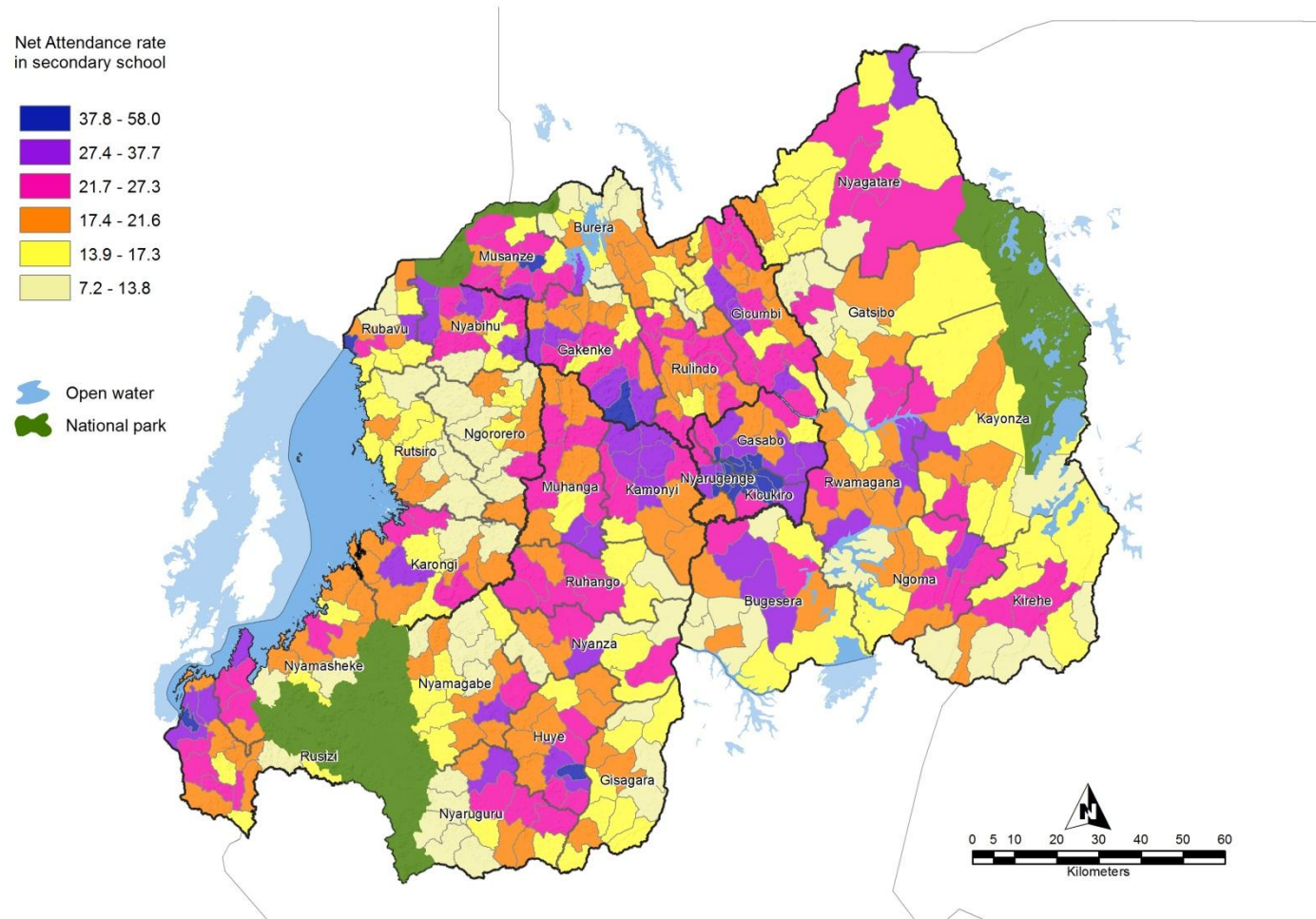
6. Gender Status

In 2012, females represent 52% of the population: around 386,000 more females than males. At national level, women outnumbered men in rural areas (53%), while the opposite was the case in urban areas (where 49% are female). Women were, on average, older than men: the mean age for the female population was 23.5, while it was 21.9 for males. This difference was due mainly to the higher percentage of women in older age brackets: male mortality was higher than female mortality. However, the population of Rwanda is young: half of the females are under 19 and half of the men under 18. Only 4% of the female population and 3% of the male population is over 65. In general, young women get married from 18, while males get married from 20. But men were in more unions than women (47% compared to 45%). As women live longer than men, there are more widows than widowers (11% compared to 1%).

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

The distribution by nationality shows almost no disparities between the sexes: 99% of females and males were Rwandan by nationality. The second most prevalent living in Rwanda was from the Democratic Republic of Congo, (0.6% for both sexes). Almost the same percentage of females and males say that they are Catholics (44%), but in urban areas, the percentage of Catholic males (36%) was slightly higher than that of females (34%). In contrast, the percentage of female Protestants was higher than that of male Protestants (39% as against 36%) and this applied in both urban and rural areas. Women were slightly less likely to be Muslims than males (1.7% compared to 2.3%). Muslims were more often found in urban areas, where they represent around 6% of females and 7% of males.

In Rwanda, girls were more likely to attend school than boys. At school age (7–15), 92% of girls attend school, compared to 91% of boys. In addition, 6% of boys in the same age bracket have never attended school – the figure is 5% for girls. Although women's educational level is on average lower than men's, there is a long-term trend reducing the gap between women and men in education, which is linked to policies promoting female education. At 70–74, the gap between men and women is 34 percentage points: 80% of women in this age bracket have no education, compared to 46% of men of same age. The gap halves for the generation aged 50–54, and is only four percentage points for the 30–34 generation. The gap has closed for the teenage generation: fewer girls than boys aged 15–19 have no education.

Figure 6: Distribution of the female population aged 3 and above by level of education compared to males (%)
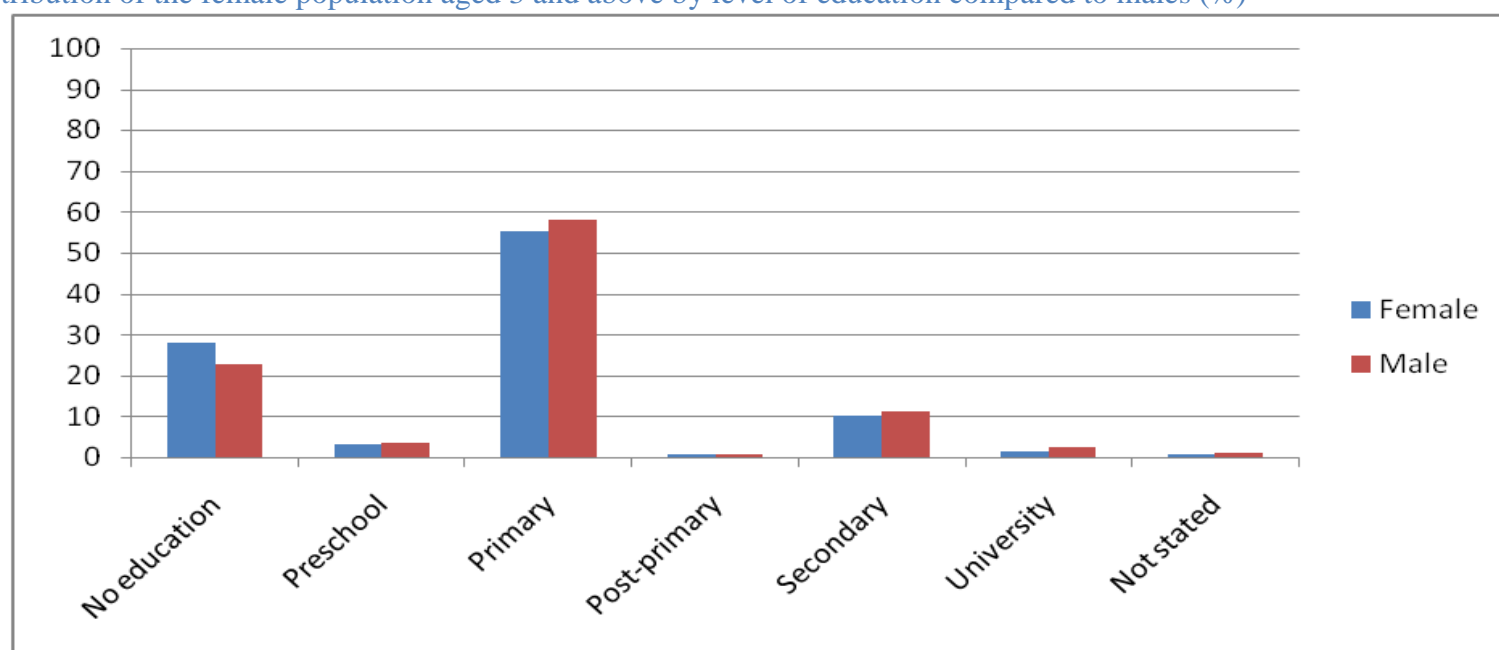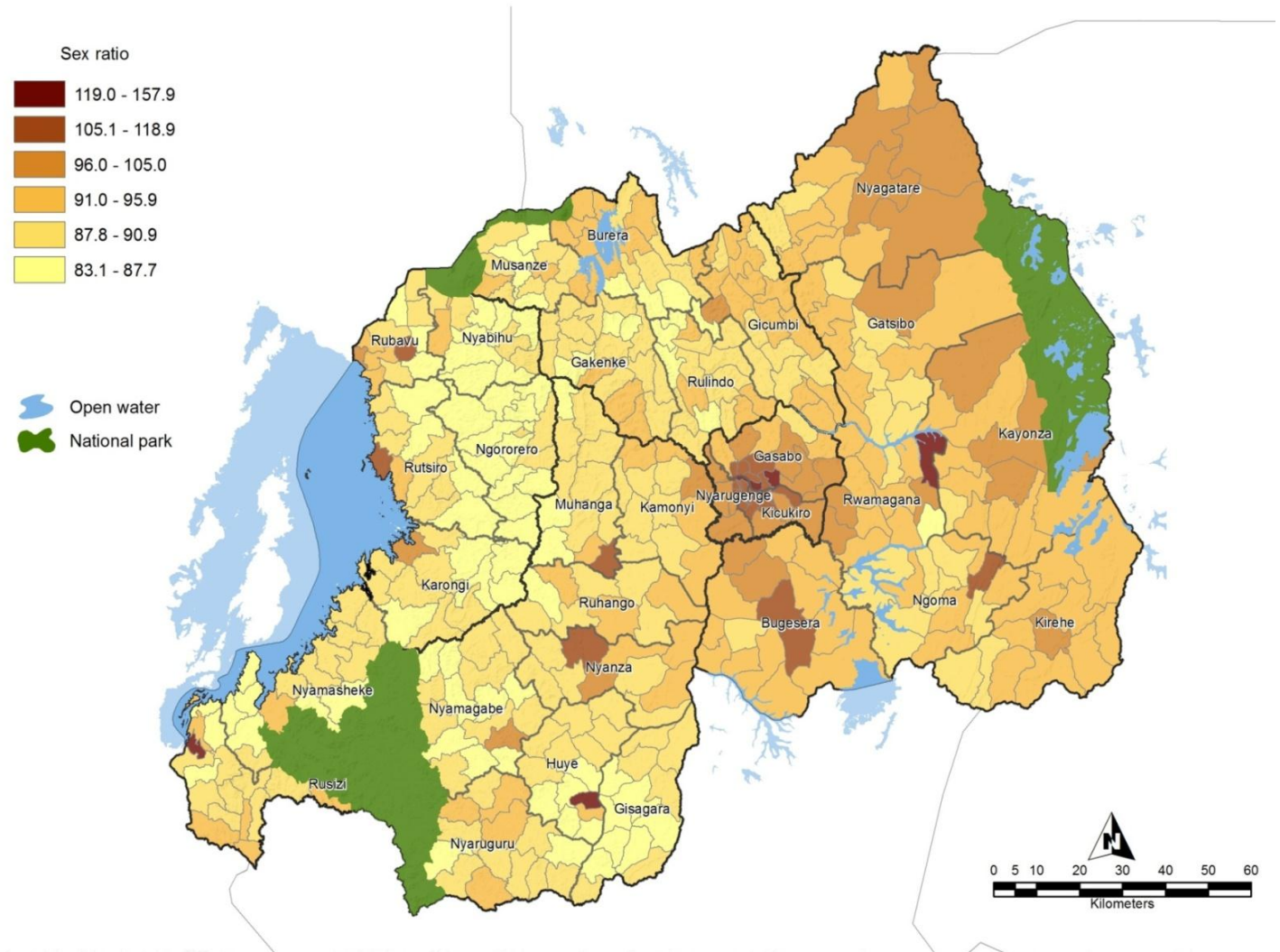

Overall, current employment rates remained high for both women and men: 68% of females aged 16 and above were employed, compared to 71% of males. Unemployment is higher for women than for men (3% as against 2% respectively). More than a quarter of the female population (28%) was inactive, compared to 24% for the male population. Women are highly concentrated in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. 82% of women worked in agricultural occupations, compared to 63% of men. Outside agriculture, women find work as service and sales workers (7% compared to 10% for men).
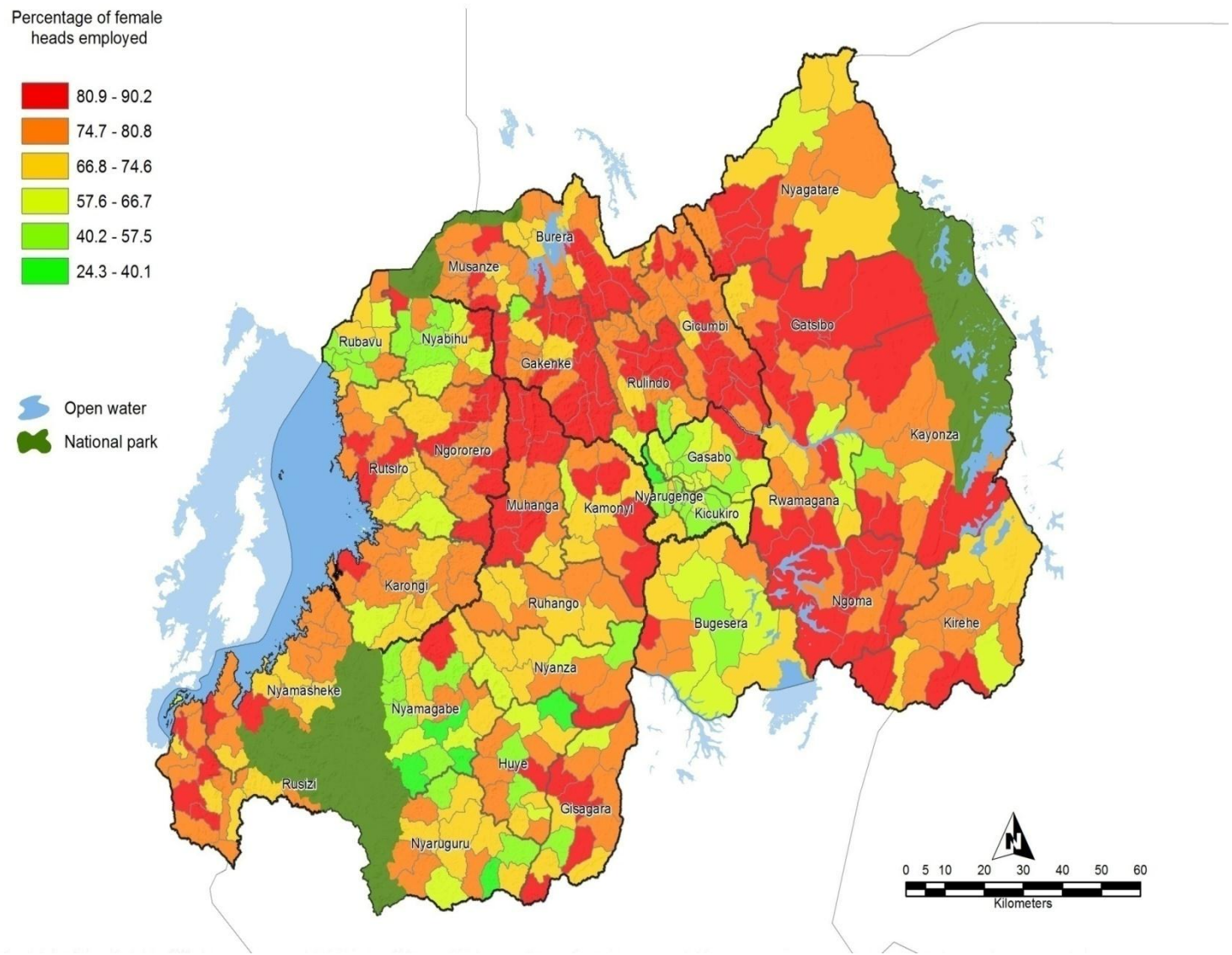
In Rwanda, 29% of the households were headed by females. Female-headed households have lower living standards than male-headed households. While the percentage of severely poor households was the same in 2012 for both female and male-headed households (9%), 40% of female-headed households were moderately poor, compared to 28% of male-headed households. Only 24% of female-headed households (compared to 37% of male-headed households) were considered non-poor.

Map IV-22 Sex Ratio

Map IV-23 Percentage
of female heads
employed

Percentage of female
heads employed

- 80.9 - 90.2
- 74.7 - 80.8
- 66.8 - 74.6
- 57.6 - 66.7
- 40.2 - 57.5
- 24.3 - 40.1

Open water

National park

Map IV-24 Illiteracy
(%) among women
and men

Women illitareates

▬	40.1 - and above
▬	30.1 - 40.0
▬	20.1 - 30.0
▬	10.1 - 20.0
▬	Below 10.0

Men illiterates
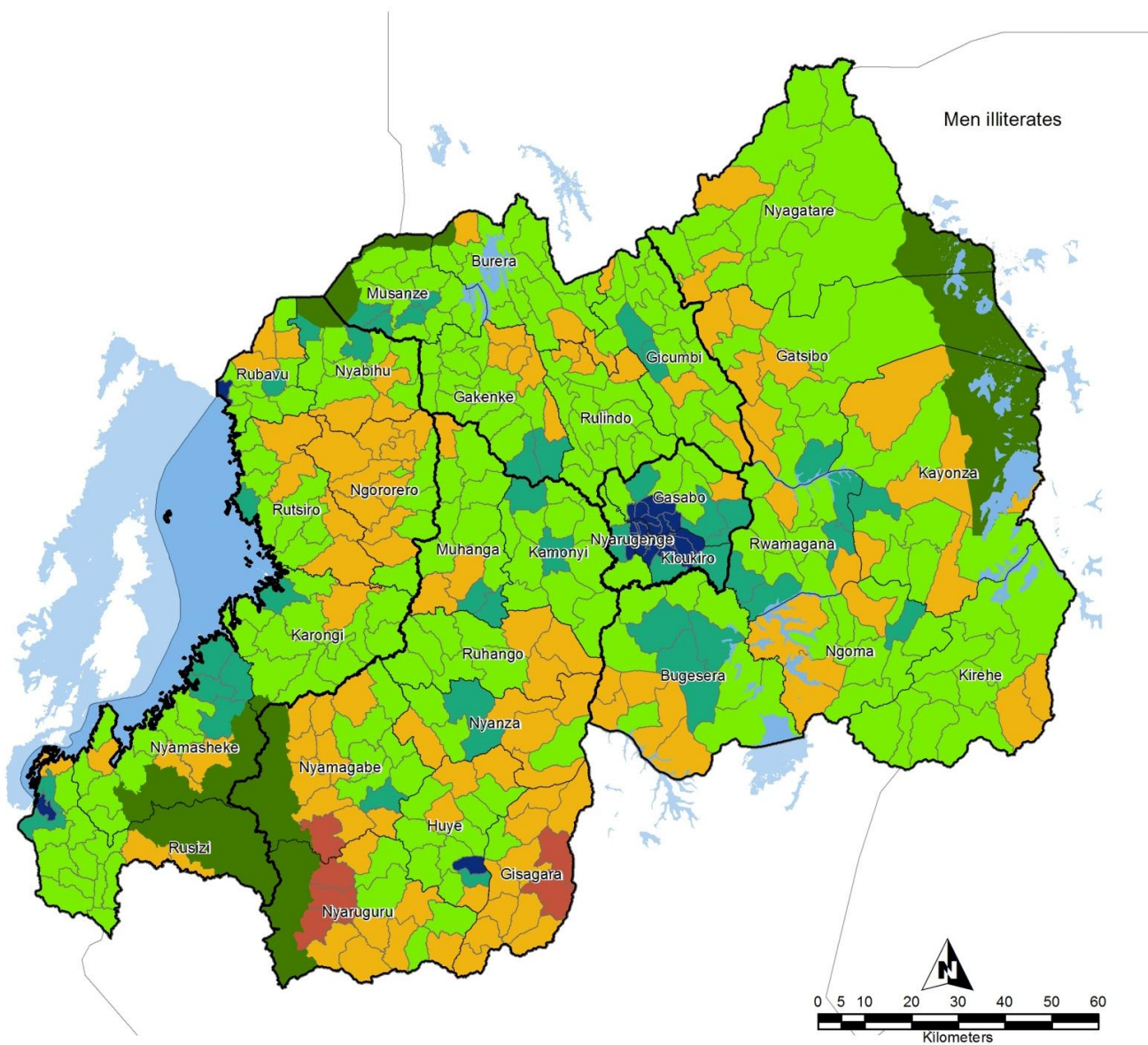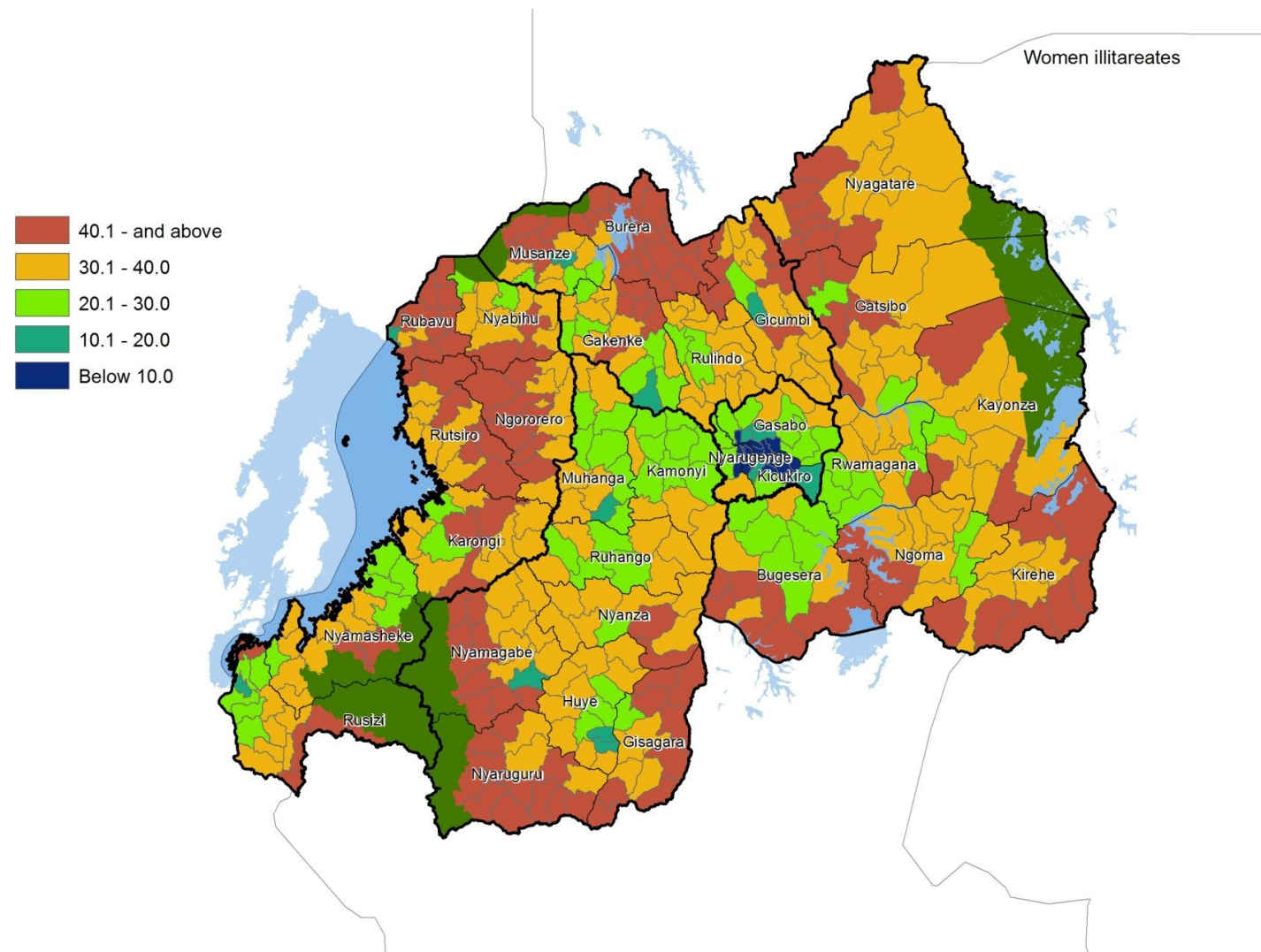
7. Socio Economic Status of persons with disabilities

Overall, 458,306 persons (all ages) with disabilities are living in Rwanda according to the 2012 Census, out of which 228,028 are male and 230,278 female. The count of persons with disabilities by province reflects the geographical distribution of the population in general, with the largest number being found in the Eastern Province (125,567) and the lowest in Kigali City (33,188). For the same reason, the number of persons with disabilities is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. 85,498 children are affected by a disability.

Considering the entire resident population, the 2012 Census reveals that 4.4% of the populationare living with a disability in Rwanda. There is only a small difference by gender, with a prevalence rate of 5.2% for males (aged five and above) and 4.8% for females. The share of persons living with a disability is larger in rural areas than in urban areas at 5% and 3%

respectively. The rural/urban differences are also reflected in prevalence rates at district level.

The highest concentration of persons with disabilities can be observed in Gisagara district (6.8%; Southern Province) and Karongi district (6.5%; Western Province), while the three districts of Kigali City, as well as the districts of Muhanga, Rwamagana and Musanze that account for a large urban population, register the lowest disability prevalence rates. Age is strongly related to disability status as the percentage of persons affected by disabilities increases with the age of the population. Less than 4% of under 34-year-olds are living with a disability, against 25% among those who are 80 and above. Young men are more affected than young women: in the 30 to 34 age group, for example, 133 men for every 100 women are affected by a disability. The

sex ratio is 92 for the population without a disability in the same age group.

The most common type of disability is difficulty walking or climbing, with a prevalence rate of 3% among the resident population aged five and above. Other activity limitations have a prevalence rate below 1%. For instance, 0.9% experience difficulties learning/concentrating and 0.6% have difficulties with their eyesight. More than 93% of all persons aged five and above who live with a disability have only one disability, and around 6% have two disabilities. Almost half of all persons aged five and above living with a disability declare that their disability is due to an illness or disease. Injuries and accidents rank second, with one in five persons with a disability declaring this to be the cause. In addition, 13% have a congenital condition and for 8% the reported cause is war/mines or the genocide.

Figure 7: Causes (%) of the disabilities stated among persons with disabilities by sex, aged five and above
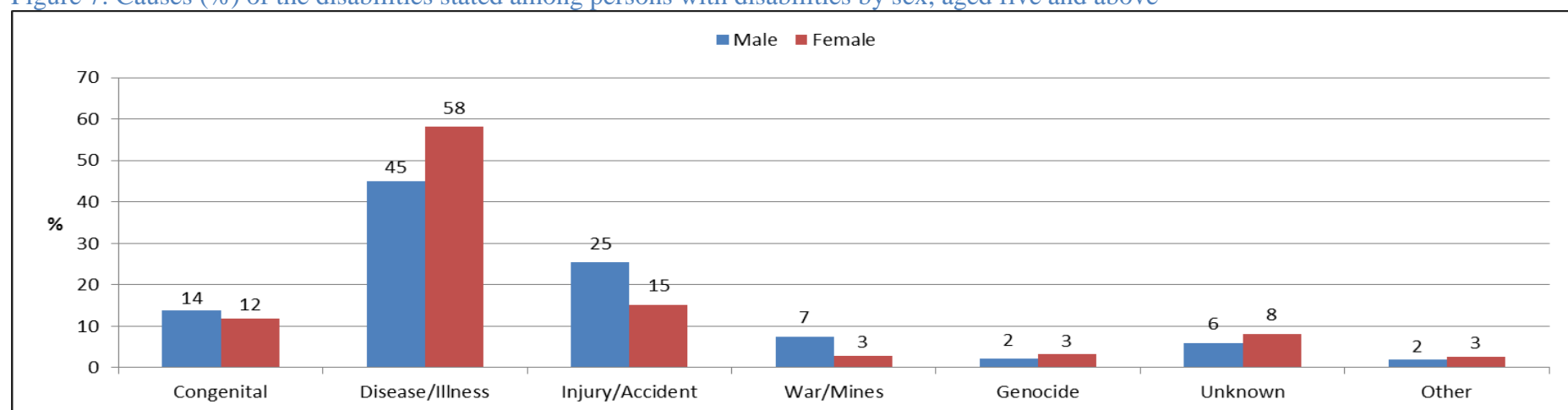
Access to health care is particularly important for persons with disabilities. 85% of persons with a disability have health insurance, with only a small difference between males (84%) and females (86%). The coverage is slightly lower than among the population without a disability (87%).

The urban areas, Kigali City and the Southern Province present the lowest percentages of people living with a disability who are covered by health insurance. The large majority of insured persons with disabilities are members of the 'Mutuelle de santé', the public health insurance scheme (95%). Persons with disabilities appear to be disadvantaged in terms of their participation in family formation, education, and employment. The percentage of people who have never

married among persons with a disability exceeds the percentage among non-disabled persons at all ages. For instance, at age 35–39, over 90% of the population without a disability is married compared to 82% among the population with a disability in the same age group. Also, the age-specific fertility rates of women living with a disability are lower than those of women without a disability.

Moreover, a large share of the population living with a disability has no formal education (42%), and this is the case for over 50% of women with a disability. Different age structures among persons with and without a disability may be contributing to this result. However, when considering only children of school age, it can be observed that the primary net attendance rate (NAR) is 68% for those

with a disability, while it is 89% for the population without a disability. Also, 10% of secondary school age children living with a disability are attending secondary school, compared to 20% of the population without a disability. It appears that people with a speaking disability are the most disadvantaged; 71% of them have no education and only 23% have attended primary education. Similarly, it appears that people with a disability have higher levels of illiteracy than the population without a disability, with respectively 50% and 28% illiteracy rates. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) of persons with disabilities is, at 56%, considerably lower than that of the population without a disability (75%).

Persons facing difficulties learning/concentrating and difficulties

speaking are particularly disadvantaged in regard to their access to the labour market, with LFPRs of 43% and 48% respectively. Self-employment is more common among the population with a disability (77% of the currently employed) than among currently employed persons without a disability (68%). Also, 13% are employees compared to 18% among the population without a disability. The main occupation and the main industry among employed persons with disabilities is agriculture, .

forestry or fishing. It should be noted that discrepancies between persons with and without disabilities are partly due to the age structure, with the elderly being overrepresented in self-employment and agriculture. These indicators – together with others on flooring, cooking fuel, education, health and assets – are included in the construction of a non-monetary multidimensional poverty index (MPI). Based on this multidimensional poverty measure, the Census data suggest that one

in four households headed by persons with a disability is non-poor (25%), while the proportion of non-poor reaches 35% among households headed by persons without a disability. In return, the share of moderately poor is higher among households headed by persons with disabilities (38%) than among households headed by persons without a disability (31%)

Map IV-25 Percentage of people with disabilities among the resident population 5+

Percentage of persons with disability among the resident population 5+

	8.3 - 12.7
	6.7 - 8.2
	5.5 - 6.6
	4.4 - 5.4
	3.3 - 4.3
	1.7 - 3.2
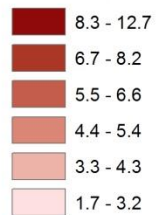
Open water

National park
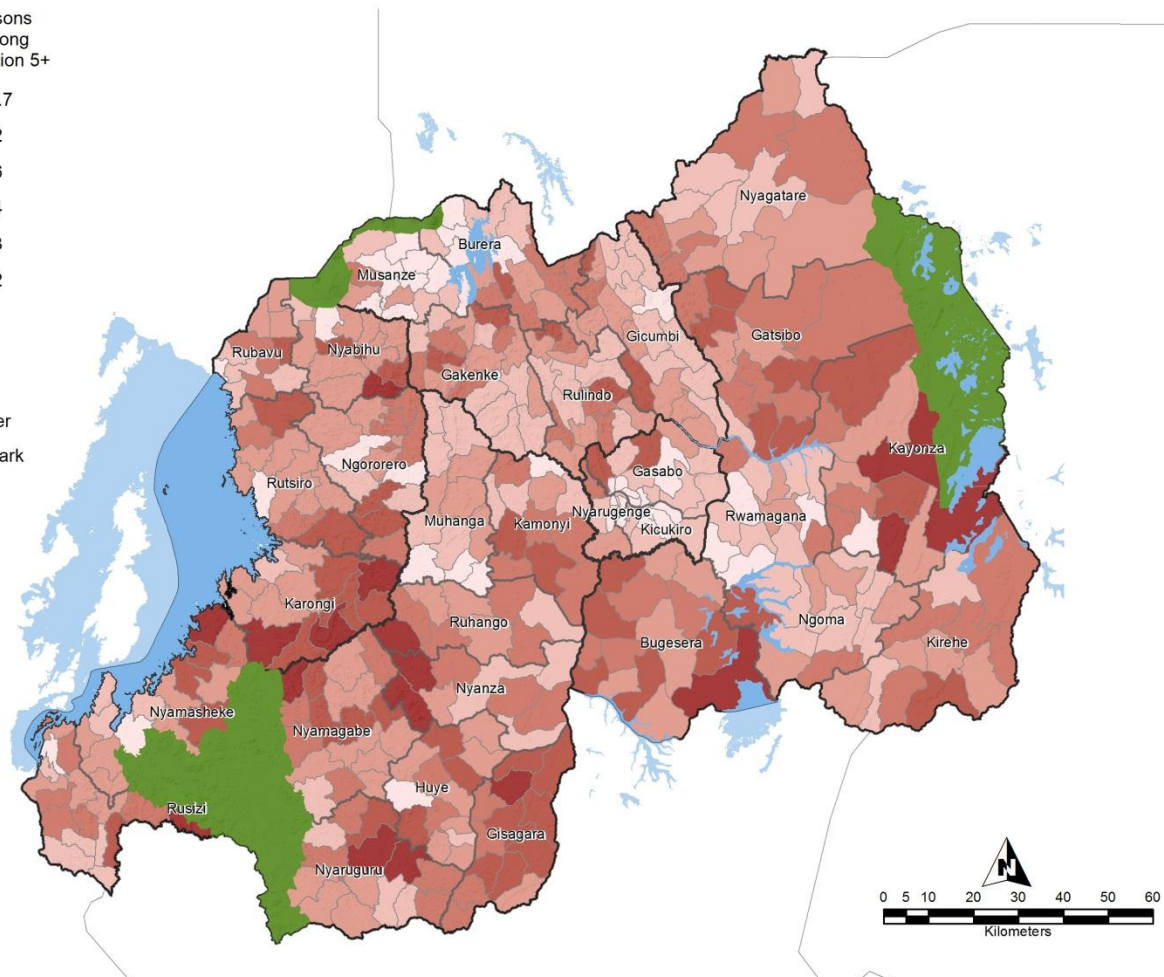
Map   IV-26
Percentage of persons
aged 5 or above who
have   a   climbing
disability

Percentage of persons
aged 5 or above with
a climbing disability

- 34.2 - 40.2
- 40.3 - 44.9
- 45.0 - 49.7
- 49.8 - 54.7
- 54.8 - 60.3
- 60.4 - 67.7

Open water

National park
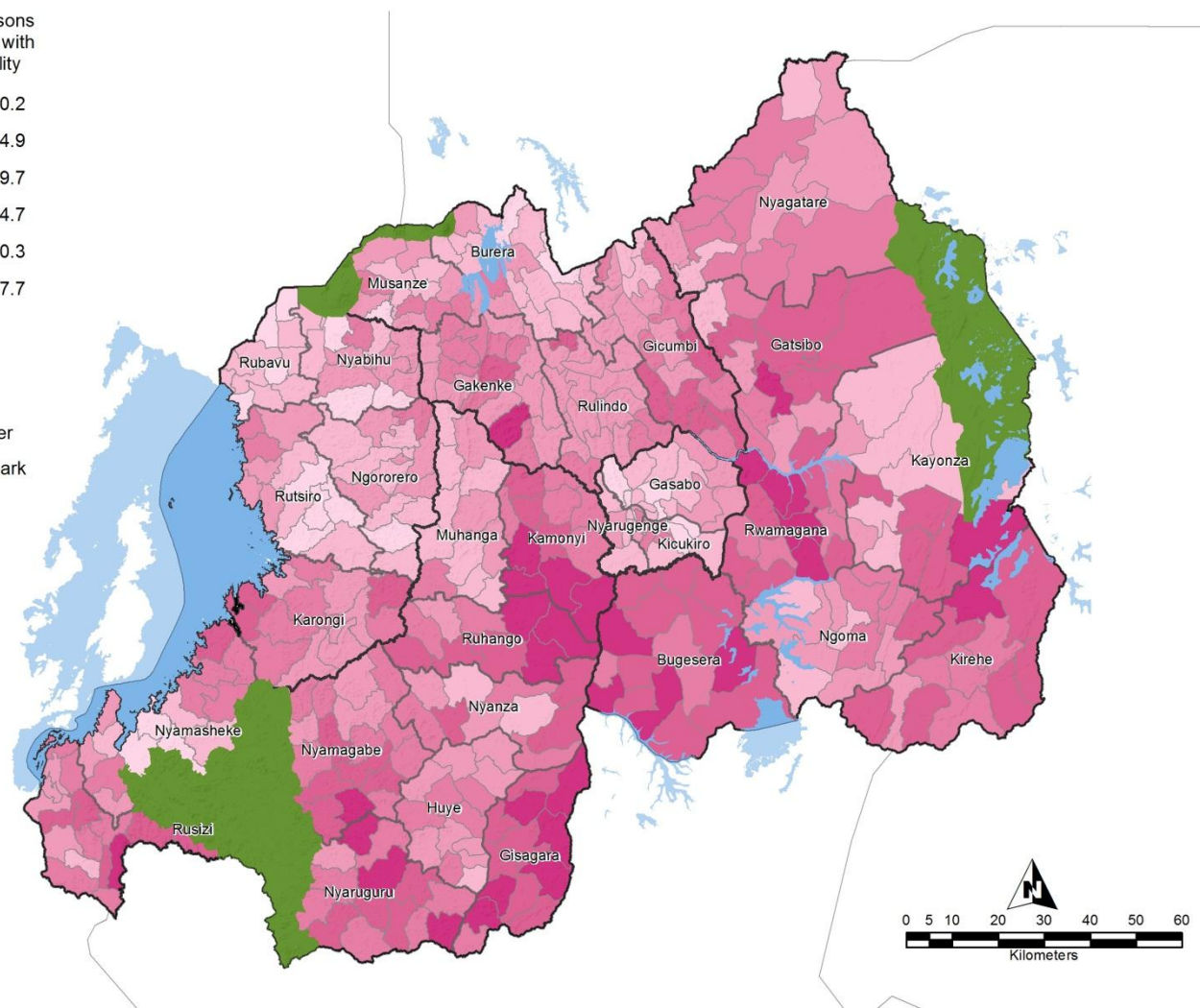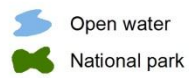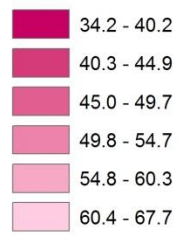
Map IV-27 Labour force participation rate among persons with disabilities aged 16+

Labor force participation rate among the persons withdisabilities aged 16+

- 63.6 - 74.0
- 58.1 - 63.5
- 53.5 - 58.0
- 47.8 - 53.4
- 38.2 - 47.7
- 22.2 - 38.1

Open water
National park
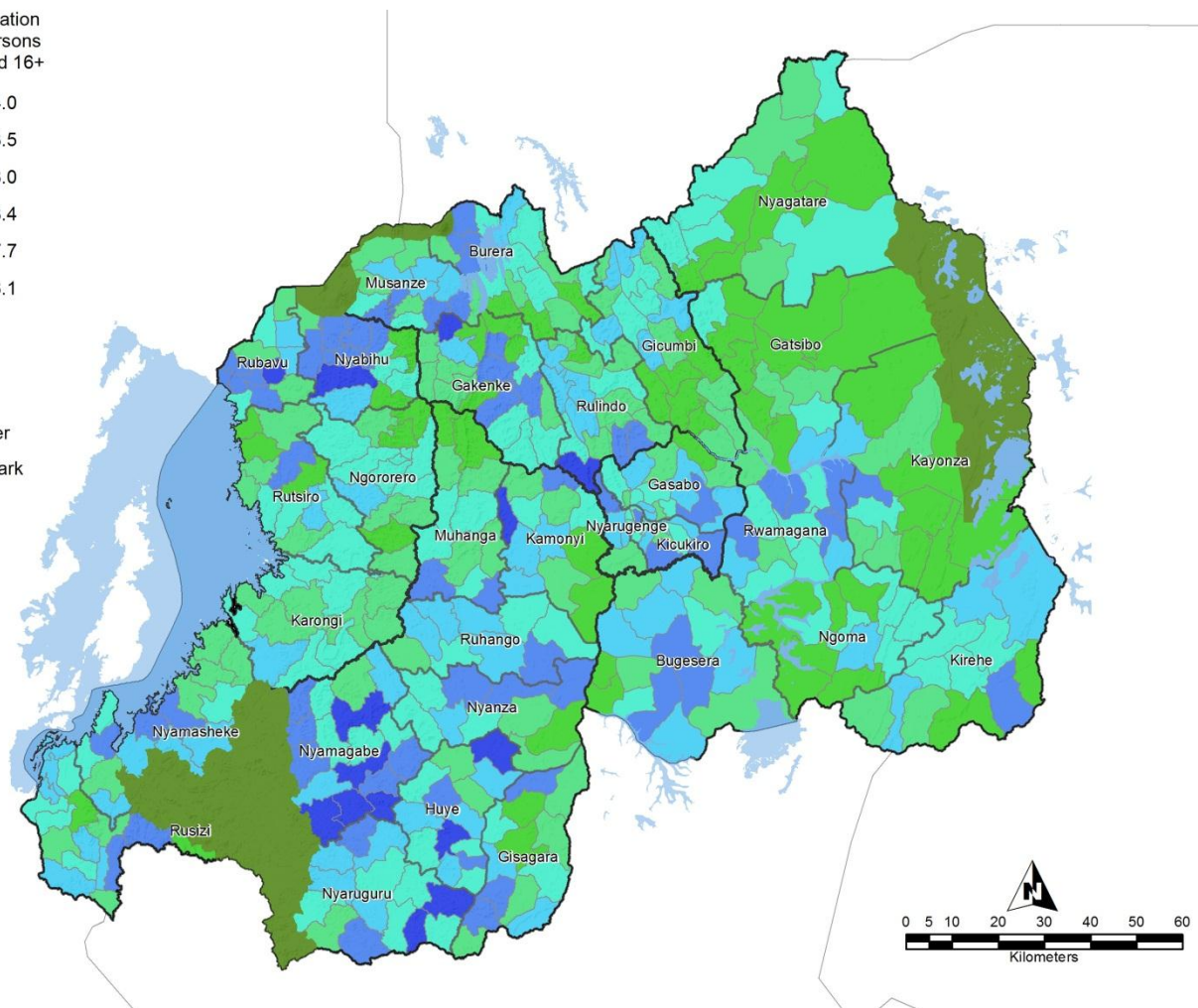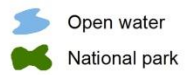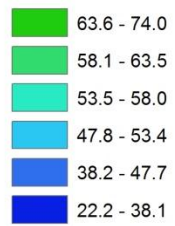
8. Socio-economic status of children

At the time of the Census, about 48% of people were under 18. In the child population, the number of female and males is slightly equal. The population share of children is higher in rural areas (49%) than in urban areas (41%).

Children's share in the total resident population is over six percentage points below the level in the 1991 Census (54%). One thus starts to observe a shift in the age structure, following reductions in fertility rates and progress in terms of higher life expectancy. Continuous population growth has led, however, to an increase of the number of children in Rwanda, as the child population almost doubled from 2,545,603 in 1978 to 5,015,128 in 2012. Since 2002, the number of children has increased in all provinces except for the Northern Province. The largest increase can be observed in the Eastern Province, where the number of children has increased from 891,913 to 1,276,721 over the last 10 years.

The minimum age for legal marriage in Rwanda is 21. As the response modality 'married' captures both formal and informal marriage, marriage is a phenomenon observed in the data on children, albeit a rare one. At national level, more than 99% of children have never been married and less than 1% of children have ever been married. Among the few married, separated, widowed and divorced children, one finds around twice as many female children than male children.

Female child fertility represents a risk to the baby as well as the mother. At national level, there are 5,775 female children aged 12–17 who have given birth, or 0.8%. The percentage is considerably lower among the youngest female children considered (0.06% at age 12) while at age 17, 2,200 girls have given birth, slightly over 2%. Children's migration tends to be conditioned by the moves of their parents or guardians, particularly at young ages. 11% of the children in Rwanda have already experienced a lifetime migration – they live outside their district of residence at birth. Children in Kigali City report the highest lifetime migration prevalence (25%), followed by the Eastern Province (20%), while children living in the Northern Province are the least likely to

have experienced a migration (4%). Migration experience is more common in urban areas and increases with age. Among the 15–17 year olds living in urban areas, 45% have already migrated in their lifetime.

Universal access to primary education – for boys and girls – is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is reflected in the Rwandan Government's Vision 2020 and its Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS).

Overall, 70% of children aged 3–17 in Rwanda are currently attending school, 5% are no longer attending school and 26% have never attended school. School attendance reaches highs of over 95% at ages 9–11. One can observe some late entry into primary school, which carries over into lower secondary school, with corresponding effects on net attendance ratio (NARs). Attendance is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas, at 75% and 69% respectively. The positive outcomes in terms of gender parity already noted at the time of the 2002 Census (SNR, 2005) are confirmed in 2012. In fact, one can observe a tendency in favour of girls. In both primary and lower secondary school, NARs for girls exceed those for boys. About literacy, More than half of the children aged 7–17 (52%) are literate in Kinyarwanda, 13% in English, and 3% in French.

Rwandan laws prohibit the employment of children under 16 in any company and specify types of prohibited work among children aged 16 or 17. Overall, 194,581 children are currently employed. Labour force participation rates are highest among female children in urban areas, at 8%. Labour force participation is close to zero among the youngest children, and starts increasing from age 13. At age 17, one-third of children are involved in economic activities. Among the children who are involved in economic activities, self-employment is the most common employment status (39%). In addition, more than one in four children is contributing to a family business, and 22% are employees. The most common main occupation for employed children aged 5–17 is agriculture, forestry or fishery work (58%), followed by service and sales occupations, in which 12,462 children

below the age of 16 are involved, and 20,864 children aged 16 and 17. Elementary occupations rank third (11%); these group a similar number of 5–15 (10,729) and 16–17 year olds (10,986).
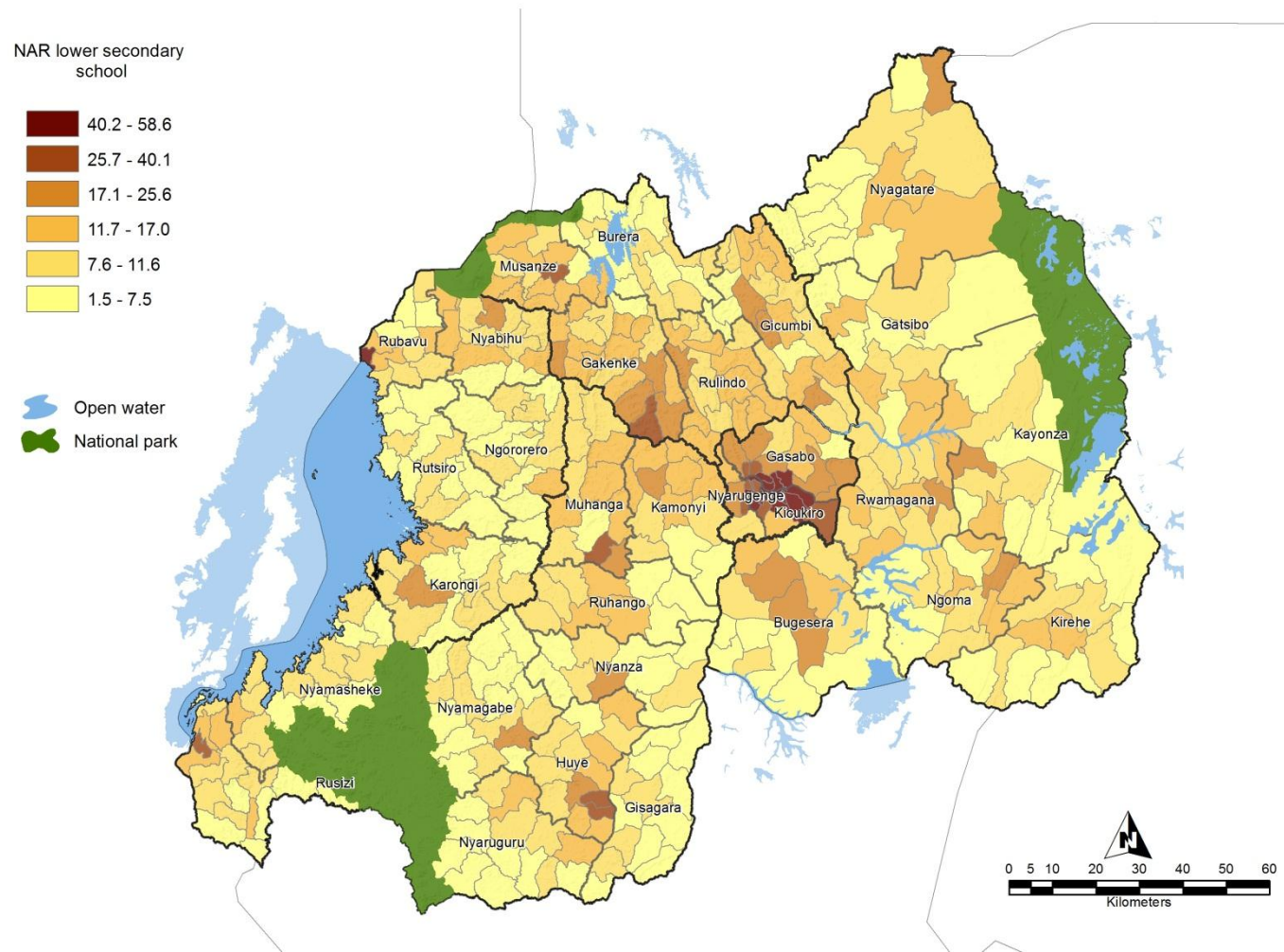
The percentage of orphans in 2012 is considerably lower than 10 years before: 86% of children still have both parents alive; 8% have lost their father; 2% have lost their mother; and 1% (68,767 children) are double-orphans, i.e. both mother and father are deceased. Orphan children tend to live in households that are better-off than the national average. Overall, 69% of all children live with both parents; and 18% live with their mother, but without the father. The third largest group are children who live without their biological parents, but who are related to the head of the household (6%). 2,377 children are living in orphanages according to the Census results. Compared to children living with both parents, children aged 7–17 living in other arrangements in private households seem to be at a slight disadvantage with respect to their school attendance. The gap is, however, small (below three percentage points) for primary school-age children who live with one parent, a relative, or in an orphanage. 86% of children aged 13–17 living with both parents are in school; the corresponding percentage is 56% among children who are not related to the head of the household they are living in.
Households with a large number of children per adult are the second poorest, according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) (53%).
In regard to household headship among children, the Census results show that 7,462 children (0.5%), approximately two-thirds of them male children, head a household.
1,7% of all children are affected by a disability (85,498 children). The prevalence increases with age. The most common disability types among children are related to difficulties walking/climbing (31,835 children) and learning/concentrating (21,013 children). A disability seems to represent an impediment to school attendance. Only 59% among those living with a disability are currently attending school, while the share of children in school reaches 70% for the population without a disability. Regarding health insurance coverage, the Census suggests that a large majority of children are insured (87%).

Map IV-28 NAR Lower
Secondary school

NAR lower secondary
school

- 40.2 - 58.6
- 25.7 - 40.1
- 17.1 - 25.6
- 11.7 - 17.0
- 7.6 - 11.6
- 1.5 - 7.5

Open water

National park

Map IV-29 Labour force
participation rate among
the children aged 5-17
years

Labour force participation
rate among the children
aged 5-17 years

- 9.7 - 14.1
- 7.8 - 9.6
- 6.2 - 7.7
- 5.0 - 6.1
- 3.6 - 4.9
- 1.6 - 3.5

Open water

National park

71
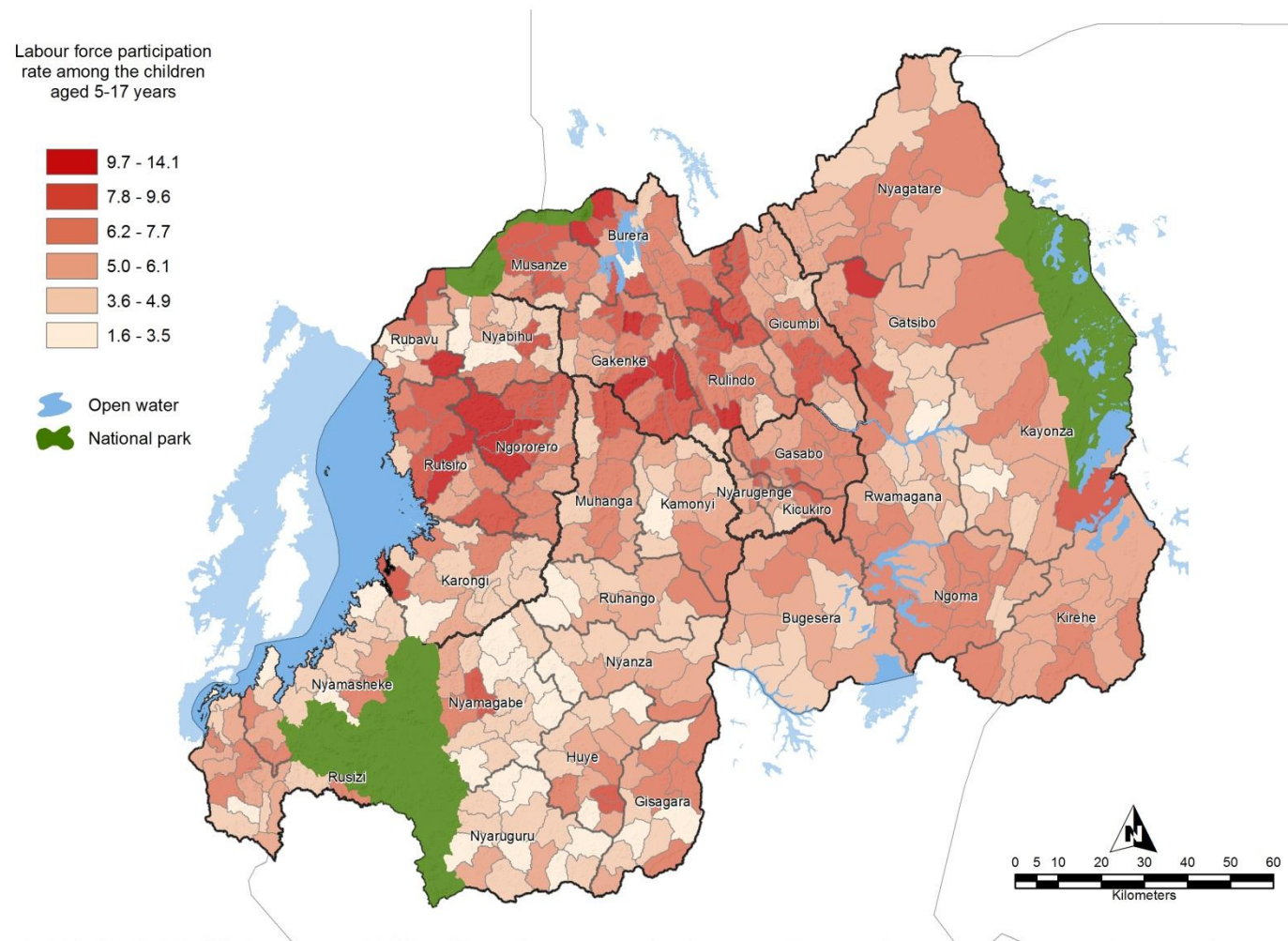
9. Socio-economic characteristics of youth

Youth represent 40% of the total resident population. The youth population shares are, however, considerably higher in urban areas. For instance, 53% of the resident population in urban Kigali City is 14–35.

From 2002 to 2012, the size of the youth population increased by 30%, from 3,204,984 to the current number of 4,166,777. However, its share in the total resident population has remained stable over the past decade.

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

The results on self-reported literacy status (being able to read and write with understanding) suggest that one in five young people between 14 and 35 are illiterate, 77% can read and write in Kinyarwanda, 21% are literate in English and 13% in French. Overall, 63% of 14-35 year olds are in the labour force. Starting from 27% in the 14–19 age bracket, labour force participation increases to 67% by 20–24. At 30–35, almost nine in 10 persons are in the labour force.   Youth unemployment is higher in urban areas (9%) than in rural areas (3%), and is at 4% country-wide. Unemployment is highest among young women living in urban areas (13%). Youth unemployment also shows a close relationship with the highest level of education attended. Those without any formal education or only primary level

Overall, 60% of the youth population are single and have never married. Urban youths and young people with higher levels of education are the most likely to delay marriage. Fertility peaks among young women between 25 and 29. In this age bracket, 202 of 1,000 women experience a birth in any given year.

The comparison of age-specific fertility rates with the previous census rounds since 1978 provides evidence of a steep decline in fertility across all age groups. For instance, while in 1978 there were 405 births per 1,000 women aged 25 to 29, this number had halved (202) by 2012. Pursuing education beyond primary school is correlated with delays in childbearing among female youths.

About 3.4% of the youth population in Rwanda is affected by a disability and the prevalence is higher than the national average in rural areas, among males and in the Eastern, Southern and Western provinces. Most disabilities result from a education have relatively low unemployment rates (3%). With increasing education, however, young people seem to face difficulties finding employment. The highest unemployment rates are observed among young university-educated women (17%). The majority of working young women (61%) is self-employed and 12% are contributing family workers. The situation in rural areas closely resembles the national average. In urban areas, young men as well as young women are more likely to be working as employees than in rural areas. Most are working in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations (67%; main occupation in seven days before the Census). Differences arise in urban areas where relatively more young people are employed in the public sector (9%) and in occupations related to

disease or illness, from injury or accidents (especially in urban areas), or from congenital defects.   About 87% are covered by health insurance. The lowest insurance coverage was found in the Southern Province (80%). Most young people with health insurance are covered by the Mutuelle (95%).
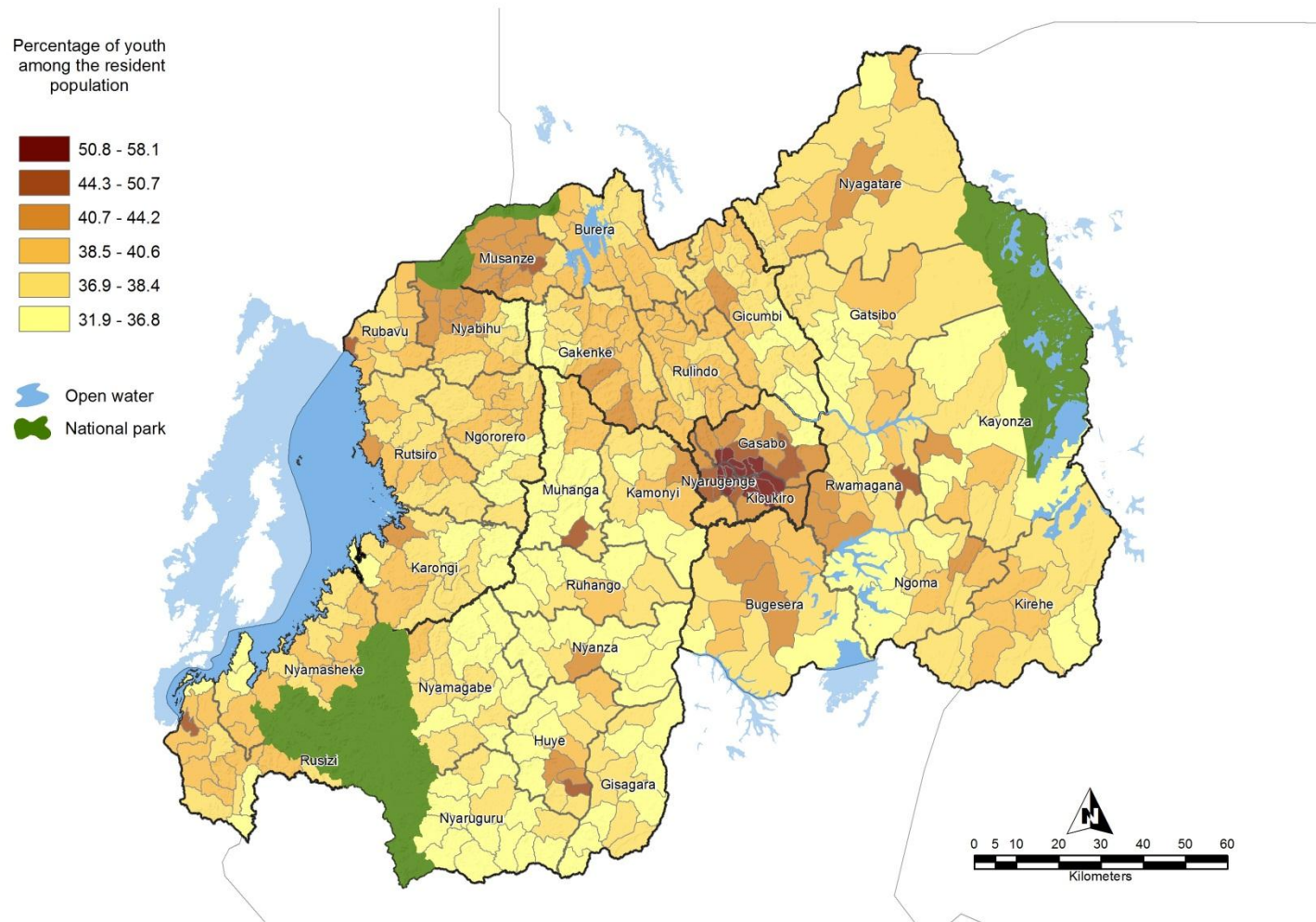
More than half of the youth population attended school in the past, but were out of school at the time of the Census, while 29% are still attending school. 12% have never been to school and therefore have no education. For 61% the highest level attended is primary school, while 22% continued on to secondary school and 3% to university.

A larger share of urban than rural young people attended secondary and a higher level of education. Among those who obtained a degree, 63% have a degree at A2/D6/D7 level, 12% have a Bachelor's degree, 8% a Baccalaureate/Diploma, 1% a Master's degree and 0.1% a PhD.
service and sales (38%). Females are over-represented in agriculture, as 77% of currently employed women declare a main occupation in agriculture compared to 61% of men.
According to the MPI, 35% of households headed by young people are non-poor, 23% are vulnerable to poverty, 31% experience moderate poverty and 11% severe poverty. The proportion of non-poor households is much higher in urban areas (70%) than in rural areas (25%). In addition, severe poverty is more common in rural areas, where it affects 14% of the households headed by a person. Furthermore, moderate or severe poverty is more common among households headed by women, in both urban and rural areas

Map IV-30 Percentage of
youth among the resident
population

Percentage of youth
among the resident
population

- 50.8 - 58.1
- 44.3 - 50.7
- 40.7 - 44.2
- 38.5 - 40.6
- 36.9 - 38.4
- 31.9 - 36.8

Open water

National park

Map IV-31 Percentage of
illiterate among the
youth

Percentage of illiterate
among youth

- 34.5 - 47.6
- 27.3 - 34.4
- 22.5 - 27.2
- 17.8 - 22.4
- 11.2 - 17.7
- 3.6 - 11.1

Open water

National park
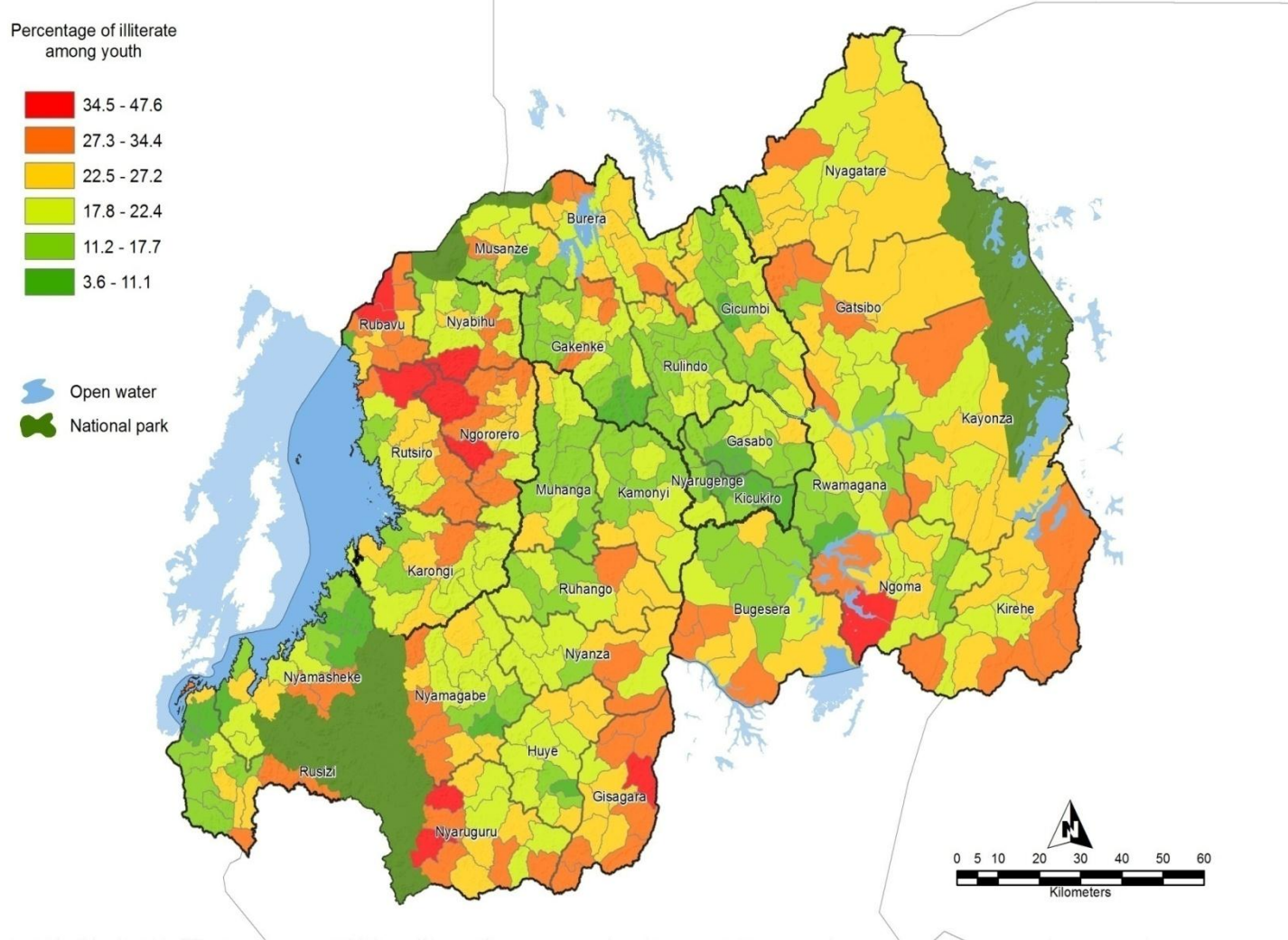
Map IV-32Unemployment
rate among the active
youth

Unemployment rate
(Percentage of) among
the active youth

■ (red)	11.5 - 19.1
■ (orange-red)	8.3 - 11.4
■ (orange)	5.5 - 8.2
■ (light orange)	3.5 - 5.4
■ (yellow-orange)	2.0 - 3.4
■ (yellow)	0.4 - 1.9

Open water

National park

0 5 10   20   30   40   50   60
Kilometers
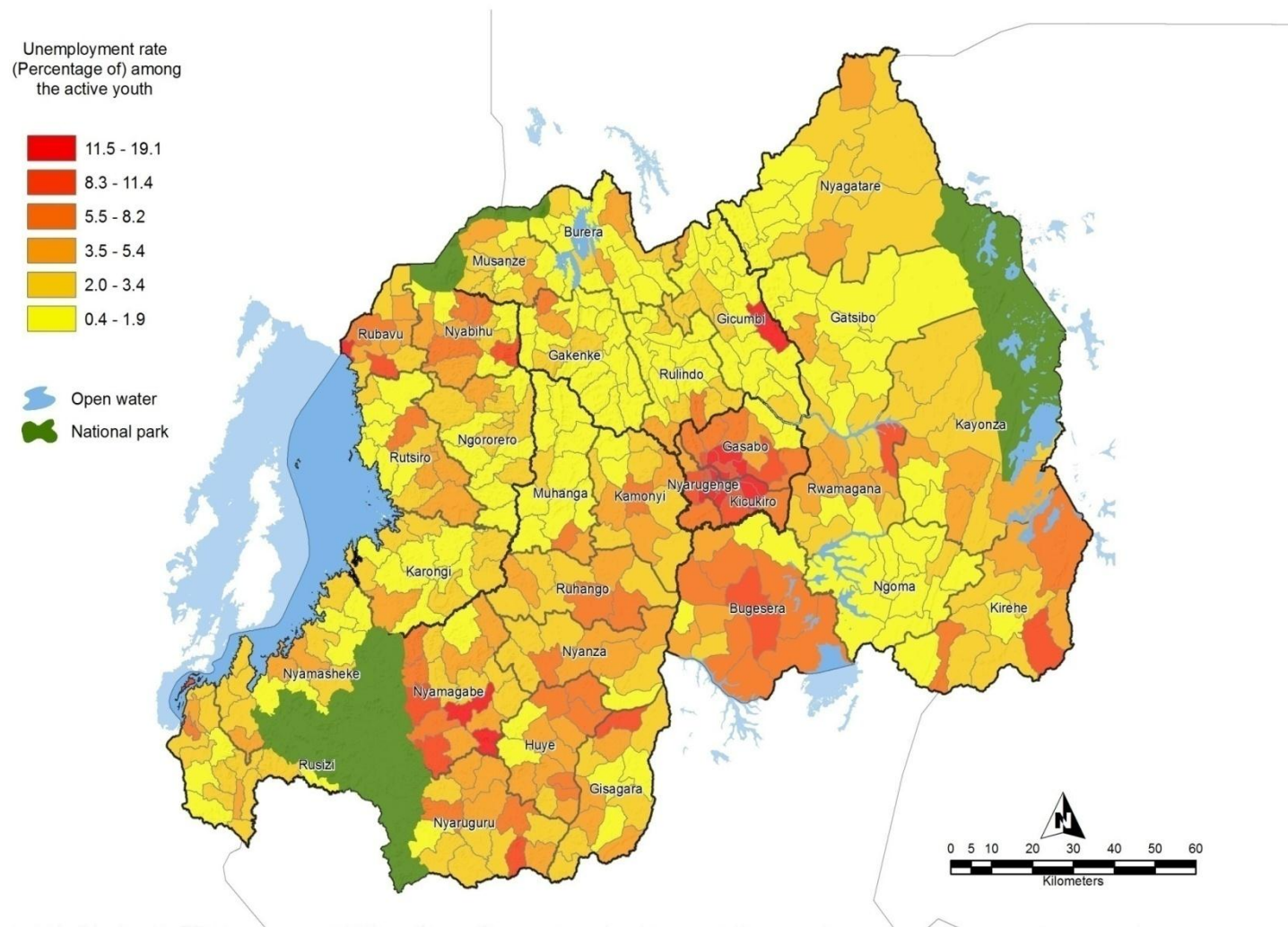
10. Socio Economic Status of Aged People

According to the RPHC4, there are 511,738 elderly persons (60 and above) living in Rwanda out of a total population of 10,515,973 inhabitants. The elderly thus represent 4.9% of the total resident population. The elderly population is composed of 207,239 elderly men and 304,499 elderly women. The larger weight of elderly women is also reflected in the population shares, as the proportion of elderly females in the total female population (5.6%) clearly exceeds the proportion of elderly males in the total male population, 4.1%. Data from the four Rwandan censuses indicate that the proportion of elderly persons first increased from 4.8% in 1978 to 5% in 1991, dropped again slightly to 4.3% in 2002 and has only minimally increased to 4.9% in 2012. Despite this stagnation in terms of population shares, it is important to note that the number of elderly people in the country has more than doubled since 1978, growing from 231,999 to 511,738.

Figure 8: Evolution of the population share of elderly people between 1978 and 2012
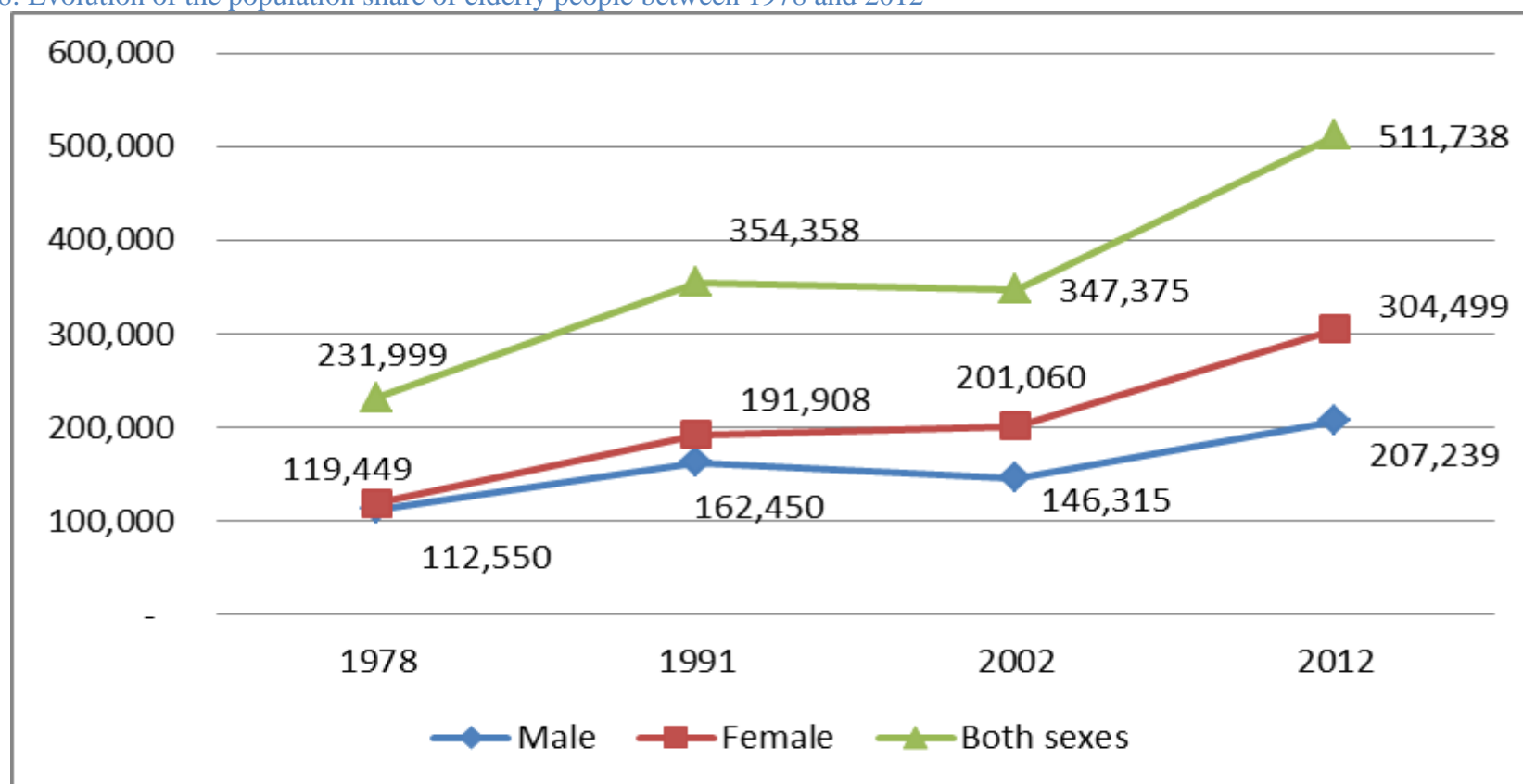
The majority of the elderly population (458,939) lives in rural areas, with only 52,799 persons aged 60 and above living in urban areas. Their population share is also higher in rural (5.2%) than in urban areas, where they represent only 3.0% of the total urban population. The largest proportion of elderly people lives in the Southern Province (29%), followed by the Western and the Eastern provinces (both 23%).

In regard to the marital status of the elderly population, the Census data show that 57% of elderly people are currently married, 39% are widowed, 2% have never been married and 2% are divorced. However, there are large differences in marital status patterns among men and women. One observes a very high percentage of currently married elderly men (84%), while this is the case for only 38% of elderly women. More than one in two elderly women is widowed (58%). Monogamous unions are the prevailing type of union among elderly as well as younger married men. Nevertheless, one can still observe a generational change, as 12% of elderly men have more than one wife, while this is the case for only 5% of men between the ages of 30 and 59.

Biological ageing is accompanied by a process of loss of physical and often also mental abilities, resulting in health problems that affect everyday life. Overall, 100,657 persons aged 60 or older declare that they are living with a disability, and most suffer from difficulties walking. One in five people aged 60 or older are disabled (20%) compared to fewer than one in 20 among younger persons.

The population in Rwanda continues working well beyond age 60, and more than half of the elderly population were employed at the time of the Census (53%).

The proportion of currently employed is slightly higher among elderly men (57%) than women (51%). There are considerable differences depending on the age group, with very high participation in the 'younger' cohorts of the elderly population and a progressive decrease with age. The labour force participation is as high as 80% among men aged 60 to 64 living in rural areas but by age 85 and above only 14% are still in the labour force. At all ages, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) in rural areas, where persons remain involved in agricultural activities, exceeds the one in urban areasThe comparison with the population aged 16 to 59 shows a gradual move out of agriculture; 91% of elderly people have an occupation in agriculture, while this is the case for 72% among the younger cohorts.

Map IV-33
Percentage of
elderly

Percentage of elderly
people

- 6.4 - 9.1
- 5.6 - 6.3
- 4.9 - 5.5
- 4.0 - 4.8
- 2.5 - 3.9
- 1.2 - 2.4

Open water

National park
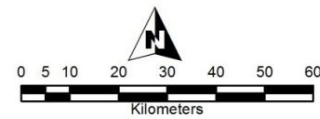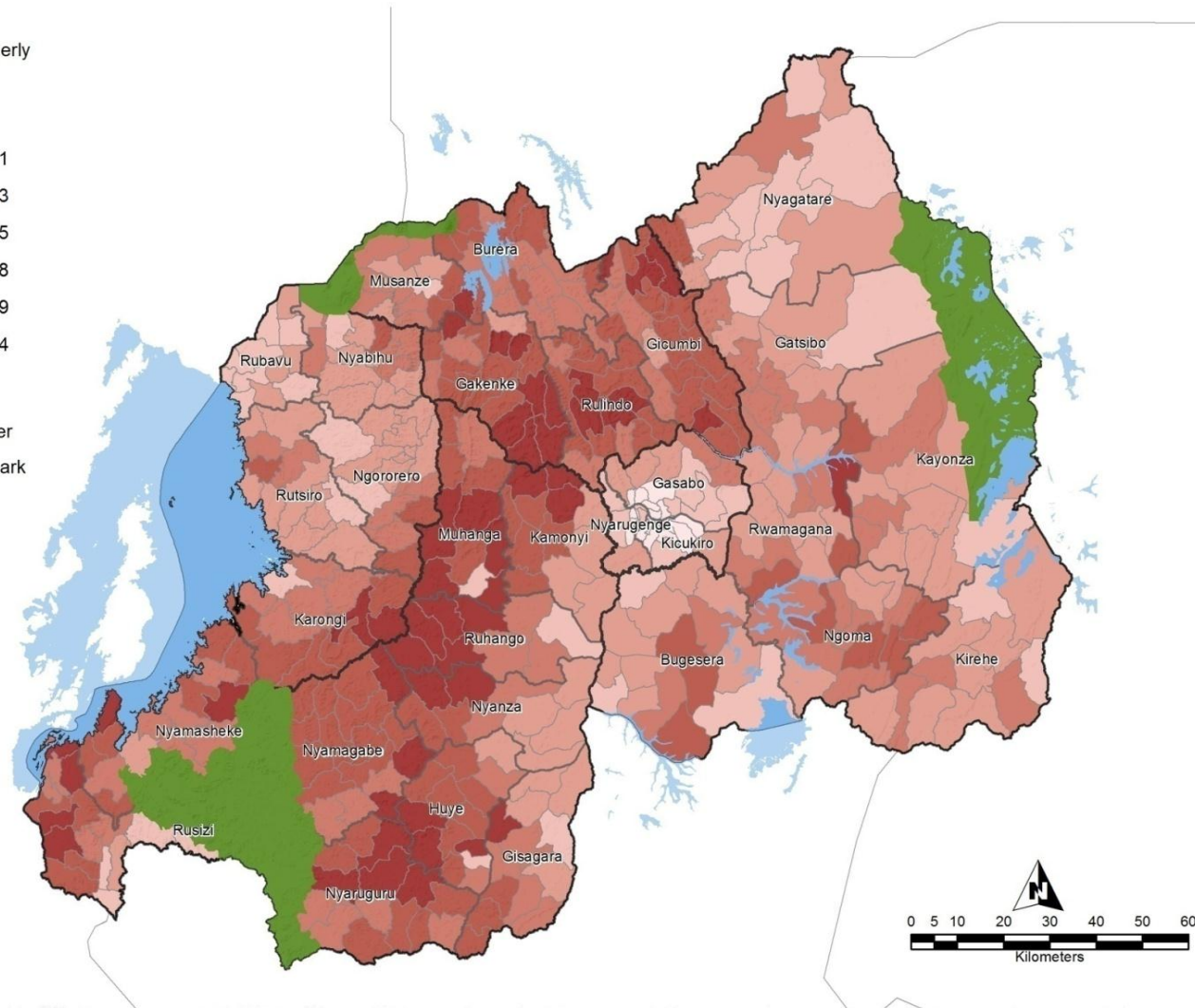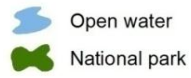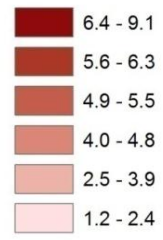
Map IV-34
Percentage of
illiterate among
the elderly

Percentage of illiterate
among the elderly

■	78.8 - 88.6
■	72.4 - 78.7
■	64.9 - 72.3
■	51.5 - 64.8
■	33.6 - 51.4
■	11.8 - 33.5

Open water

National park
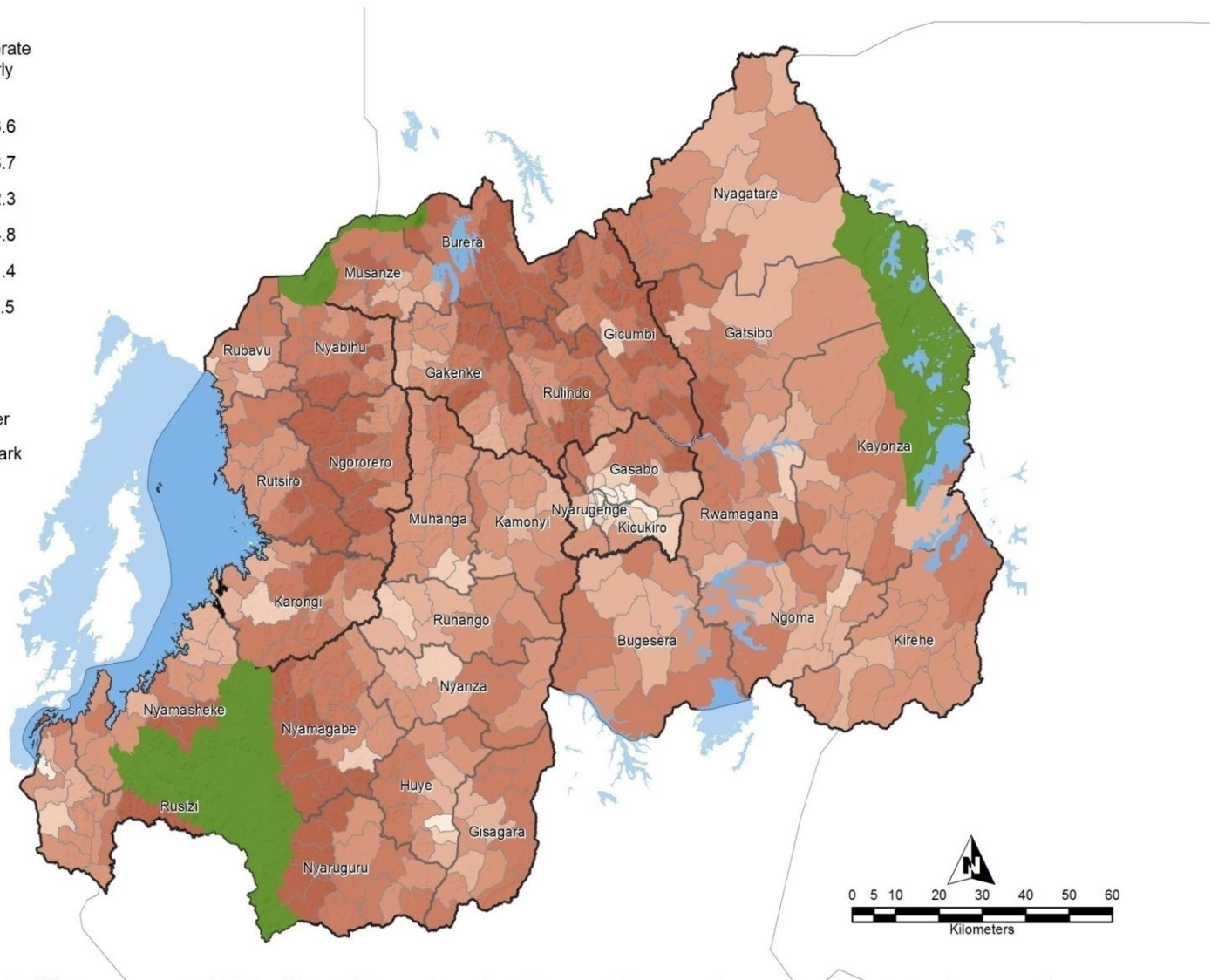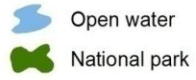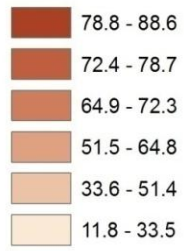
Map IV-35 Labour
force participation
of elderly

Labour force participation
rate of elderly

■ (red)	67.4 - 78.0
■ (orange)	60.8 - 67.3
■ (gold)	54.4 - 60.7
■ (yellow-green)	46.5 - 54.3
■ (green)	35.4 - 46.4
■ (bright green)	15.8 - 35.3

Open water

National park
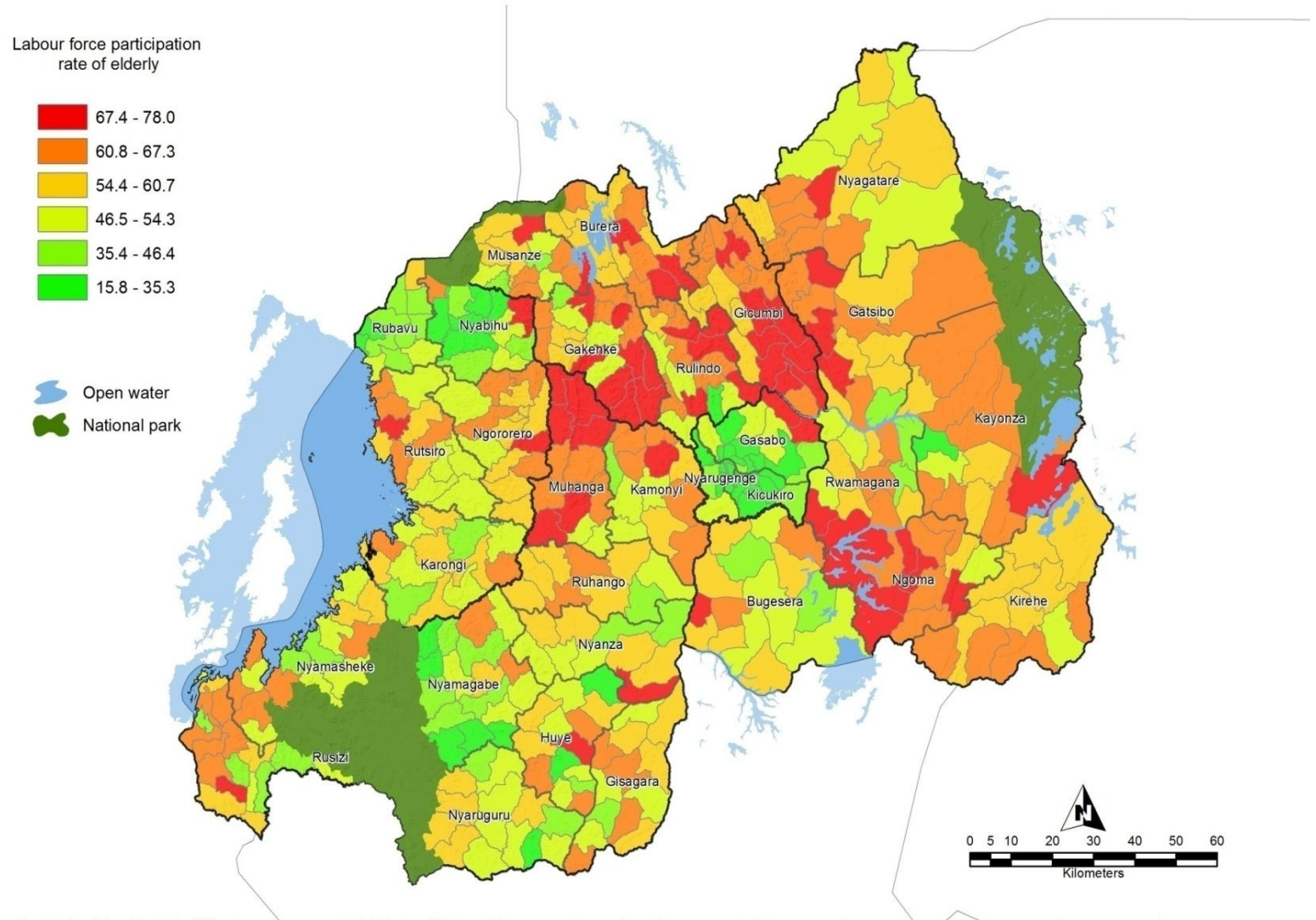
11. Housing

Types of habitat, occupation arrangements and housing tenure

At National level, 49% of private housing units are found in clustered rural settlements (umudugudu), 34% in dispersed settlements, 14% in squatter housing and 2% in planned urban housing. The first two categories are mostly found in rural areas while the last two are predominant in urban areas. The high percentage of housing units found in clustered rural settlements is related to the implementation of the villagisation policy that has been ongoing since 2002.

Urban housing is dominated by squatter housing. About 90% of private housing units are classified as 'house occupied by one private household' while about 9% were classified as 'house occupied by several households'. However, in urban areas, the group 'house occupied by several households' is more prevalent, accounting for about 31% of the housing units in this area of residence. Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or several households (urupangu) represents about 5% of the housing units in urban areas, while storey buildings occupied by one or more households are almost non-existent, even in urban areas. While owner occupation still dominates housing tenure, accounting for about 80% of the private housing units, it has been falling consistently since 1978.
Tenant occupation, currently at 15%, has been on the rise over these decades. In urban areas, half of the private housing units are tenant-occupied.

Physical characteristics of the main buildings occupied by households

About 91% of the private housing units are either built of sun-dried brick walls (55%) or wood/mud walls ,about 36% About 99% of Rwanda's private housing units use either iron sheets (about 60%) or local tiles (about 39%) as the main material of their roof. In urban areas, 87% of the housing units use iron sheet roofs compared to 54% in rural areas. Local tiles are mostly used in the Southern, Northern and Western provinces, while grass roofs have been almost eradicated. Earth/sand is still the most commonly used material for floors, accounting for the flooring of about 78% of all housing units).

In urban areas, about 64% of housing units have concrete floors compared to 11% in rural areas. The percentage of housing units with concrete floors has doubled from about 10% in 1991 to about 20% in 2012.

Households' access to water, sanitation, hygienic facilities and energy

About 73% of the housing units collect their water from improved water sources, among which protected springs/wells (37%) and public taps outside the compound (28%) are the most common sources. The percentage of housing units using improved water sources is higher in urban areas (92%) than in rural areas (69%). Across provinces, the highest percentage of housing units with access to improved water sources was observed in Kigali City (89%) and the lowest in Eastern Province (60%). Access to improved water sources has increased from 51%, 1978 to 73% in 2012.

About 96% of housing units have installed toilet facilities, with unshared pit latrines being the most commonly used across the country (82% of those with such facilities). Although at a much lower percentage when compared with rural areas, unshared pit latrines are also the most commonly used in urban areas (56% compared to about 88% in rural areas).

About 42% of housing units use the bush for sewage disposal while 29% either uses sumps, the main sewer or cesspools. The prevalence of the bush as a mode of sewage disposal reduces considerably for housing units in urban areas. The percentage of housing units using the bush for sewage disposal in rural areas is around double that in urban areas (46% compared to about 22%).

The use of sumps, the main sewer and cesspools is more common in urban areas (60%) than in rural areas (about 23%). About 81% of housing units either use compost dumping (57%) or farms (24%) as their main mode of waste disposal. The use of private dustbins gains prominence in urban areas, accounting for about 40%, although compost dumping remains an important mode of waste disposal in these areas too (31%).

57% of housing units rely on kerosene lamps 40%, on candles, 10% or firewood (about 8%) as main sources of energy for lighting. Only 18% of the housing units have access to electricity, of which 17% comes from the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA).

In urban areas, electricity from EWSA is the single most important source of energy for lighting, accounting for about 67%, while kerosene lamps are the most commonly used source of energy for lighting in rural areas (44%). Use of electricity for lighting has increased tremendously from about 1% in 1978 to 18% in 2012.

For cooking, 95% of housing units rely either on firewood (82%) or charcoal (13%). However, firewood is three times more likely to be used in rural areas (93%) than in urban areas (31%), while charcoal is 21 times more likely to be used in urban areas (63%) than in rural areas (3%). To alleviate the intense consumption of biomass energy, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) is promoting the installation of energy-saving stoves in housing units. However, only 35% of private housing units currently have these energy-saving stoves.

Households' ownership of specific assets

Radios and mobile phones are the most commonly found Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) devices in housing units, about 64% and 54% respectively. About 8% own a television and 2% a computer. The percentage of housing units with ICT devices is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The highest percentages of housing units with radios and mobile phones are observed in Kigali City

About 14% of all housing units have a bicycle while about 1% have a vehicle or a motorcycle. The percentage of housing units with vehicles or motorcycles is higher in urban areas (especially Kigali City) than in rural areas. Bicycles are the most common means of transport. The highest percentage of housing units with bicycles is found in the Eastern Province (about 32%)

.

Map IV-36 Percentage of private household classified as "umudugudu"

In rural area 55.6% of population lives in Clustered rural settlements or grouped rural settlements commonly known as Umudugudu Housing Units. This is an improvement from 38% in 2006 as a result of the implementation of the national settlement policy, which was passed in 2000.

A high proportion of people living in "Umududugudu" Housing Unit is observed in the eastern Province as the policy specifically began in there

Percentage of private
housing units classified
as umudugudu

■ 83.8 - 99.8
■ 67.5 - 83.7
■ 52.2 - 67.4
■ 36.6 - 52.1
□ 18.1 - 36.5
□ 0.3 - 18.0

Open water
National park
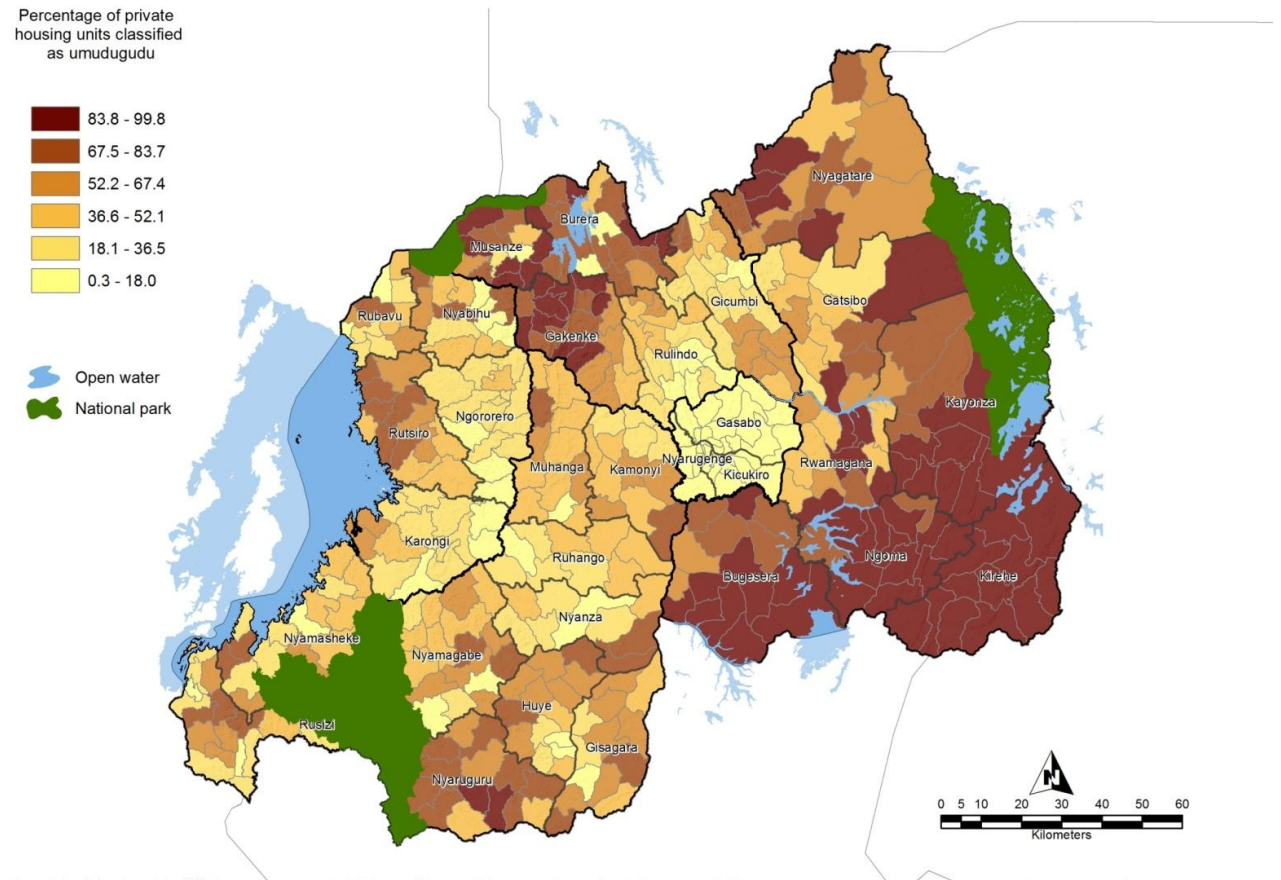
Map IV-37 Percentage of households with the walls built of wood

Percentage of private
housing units with
the walls built of
wood- mud material

■ 74.6 - 94.7
■ 57.0 - 74.5
■ 39.3 - 56.9
■ 22.7 - 39.2
□ 9.2 - 22.6
□ 0.3 - 9.1

Open water
National park
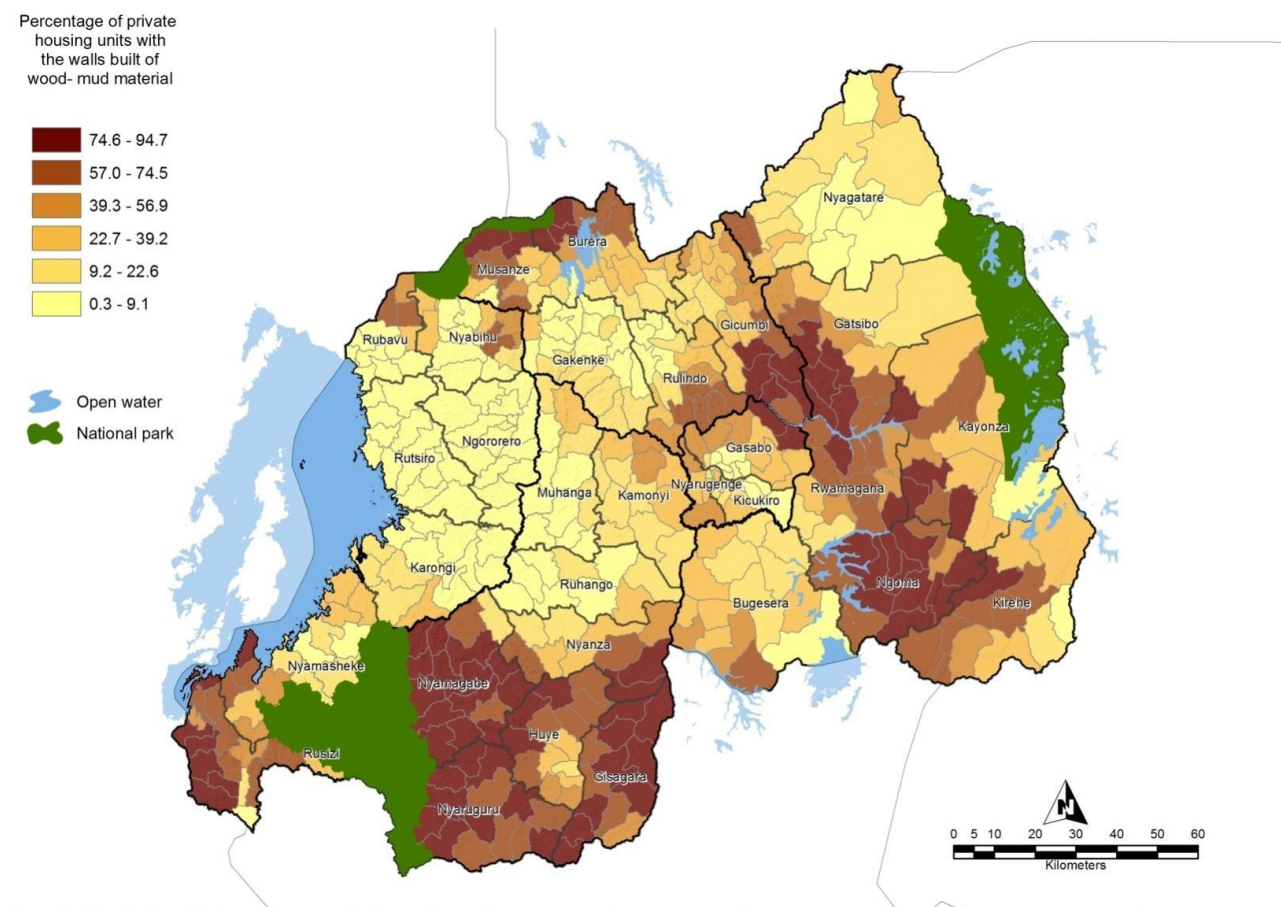
Map IV-38 Percentage of households with earth/sand floor

Percentage of private
housingunits with
earth sand floor

- 90.9 - 96.7
- 85.8 - 90.8
- 78.6 - 85.7
- 67.1 - 78.5
- 38.0 - 67.0
- 5.5 - 37.9

Open water
National park
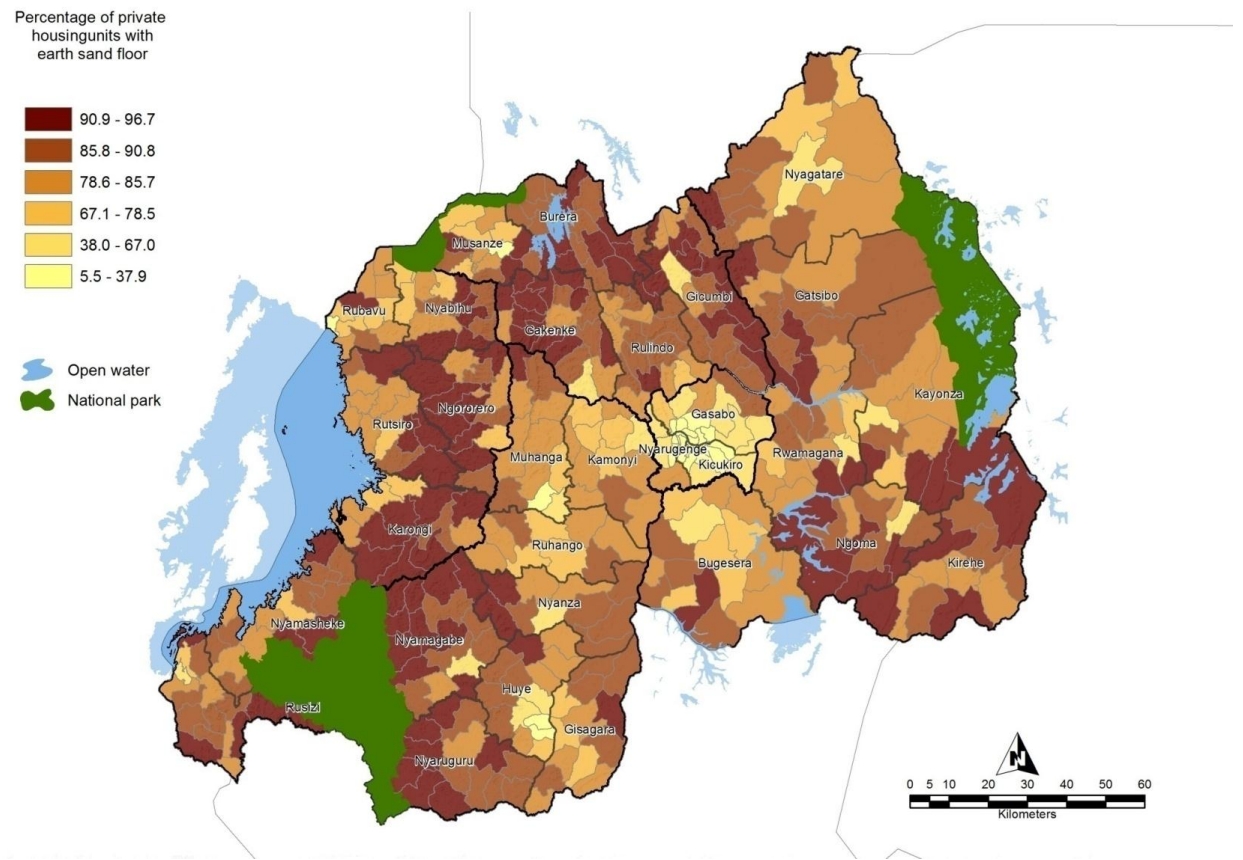
Map IV-39 Percentage of private household with access to improved water sources

Percentage of private
housing units with
access to improoved
drinking water

- 89.4 - 98.8
- 79.2 - 89.3
- 69.8 - 79.1
- 58.6 - 69.7
- 40.3 - 58.5
- 0.8 - 40.2

Open water
National park

81
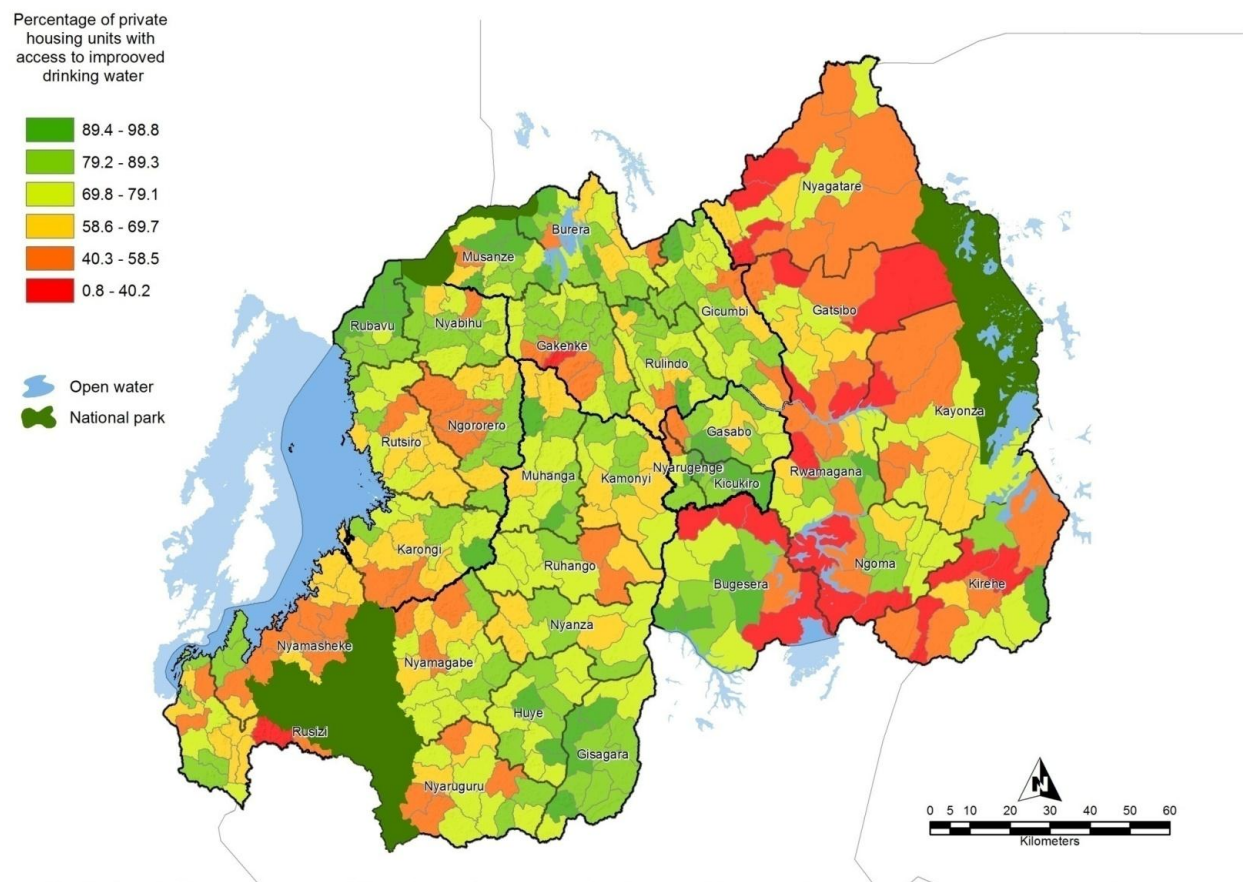
Map IV-40 Main source of energy for lightning (dominant)

Dominant is defined as:
• *One energy source having more than 50% of the total energy source; or*
• *Between 33% to 50% of one energy source and no other energy source having more than 25%;*
Multiple dominance is defined as:
• *One energy source having between 25% to 50% of the total energy source and one or more other energy source with more than 25% of total energy source.*
None or no dominance is defined as:
• *No one energy source with more than 25% of the total energy source..*

The kerosene lamp is the most used energy source for lightning all over the country. An exception is in the Western province where firewood is the most used for many sectors especially those around the Congo Nile Ridge topography area and Nyungwe National Forest.
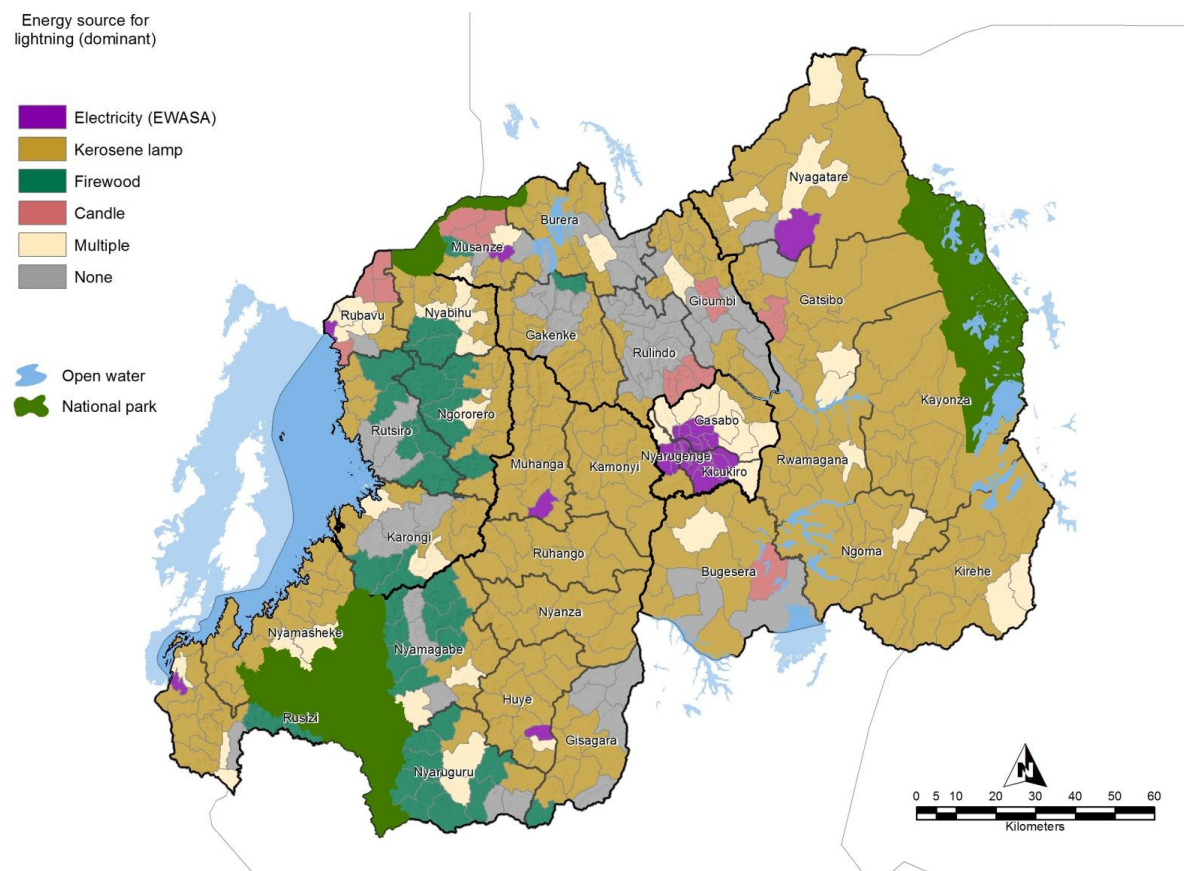*EWSA electricity is only dominant in big cities*

Energy source for
lightning (dominant)

■ Electricity (EWASA)
■ Kerosene lamp
■ Firewood
■ Candle
■ Multiple
■ None

≈ Open water
✿ National park

Map IV-41 Percentage of private household with electricity as main source of energy for lighting

Electricity mainly supplied by EWSA is mostly used in urban areas. Many sectors with at least 24% of housing units using electricity for lightning are found in Eastern and Northern province

Percentage of private
housing units with
electricity as main
source of energy
for lighting

■ 63.4 - 94.7
■ 41.5 - 63.3
■ 24.1 - 41.4
■ 12.5 - 24.0
■ 5.0 - 12.4
■ 0.1 - 4.9

≈ Open water
✿ National park
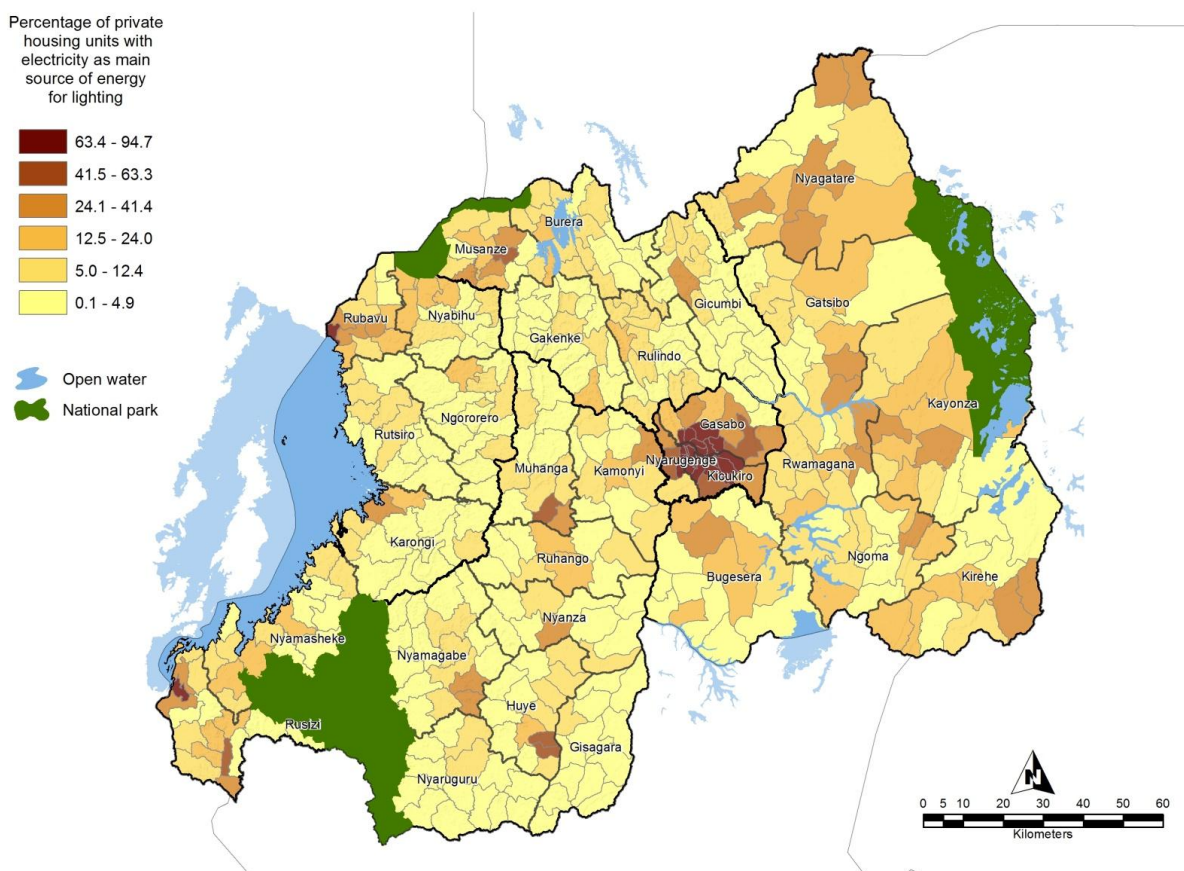
Map IV-42 Percentage of private household with electricity as main source of energy for lighting: Main urban areas

Kigali City Urban Area

| 91.4 - 100.0 |
| 82.3 - 91.3 |
| 69.4 - 82.2 |
| 52.1 - 69.3 |
| 27.8 - 52.0 |
| 0.0 - 27.7 |

Rubavu Urban Area

Musanze Urban Area

Muhanga Urban Area

Huye Urban Area

Rusizi Urban Area

Nyagatare Urban Area
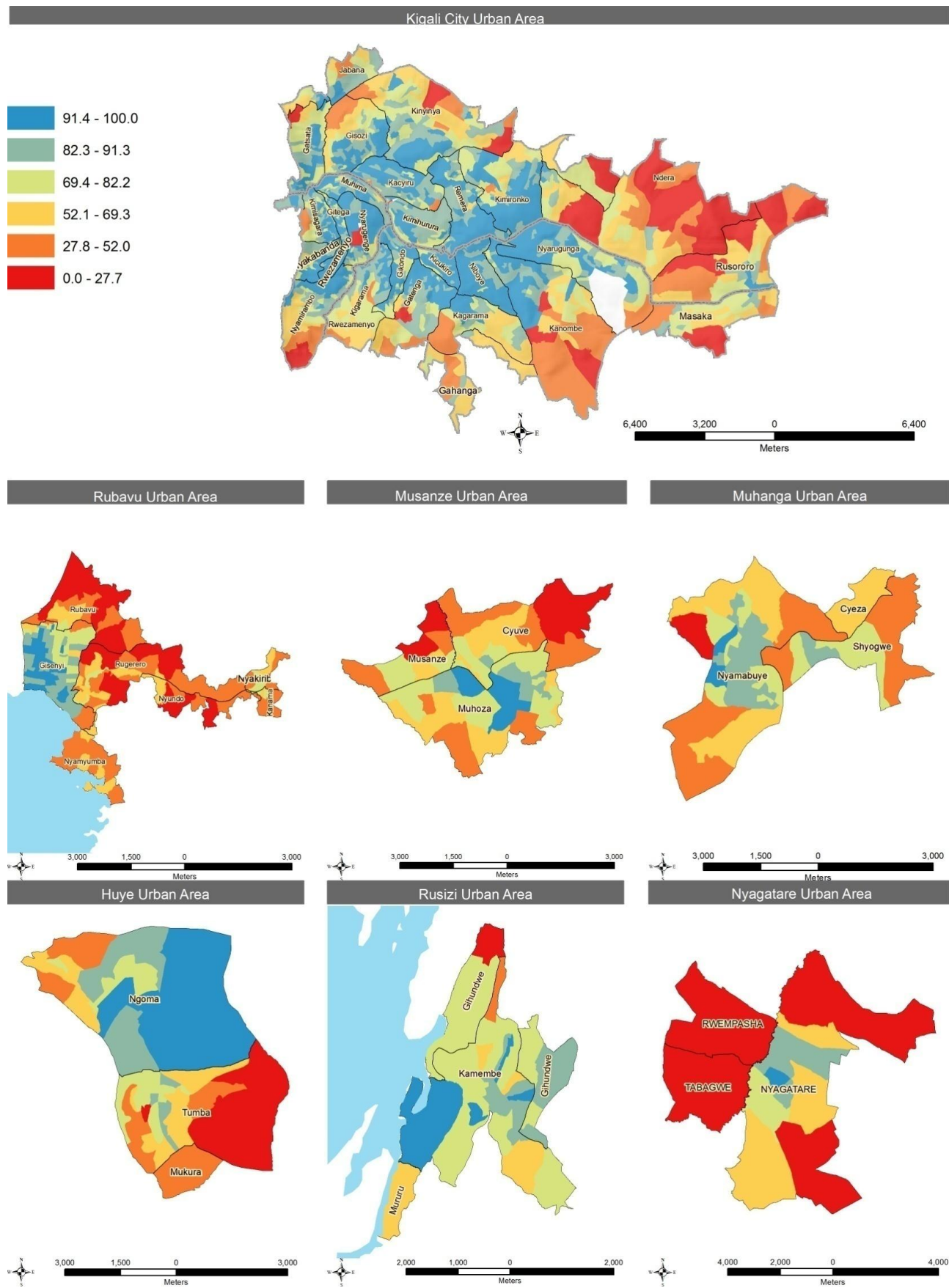
Map IV-43: Percentage of private household with access to improved water sources: Main urban areas

Kigali City Urban Area

	96.3 - 100.0
	88.1 - 96.2
	72.3 - 88.0
	47.5 - 72.2
	17.5 - 47.4
	0.0 - 17.4

Rubavu Urban Area

Musanze Urban Area

Muhanga Urban Area

Huye Urban Area

Rusizi Urban Area

Nyagatare Urban Area
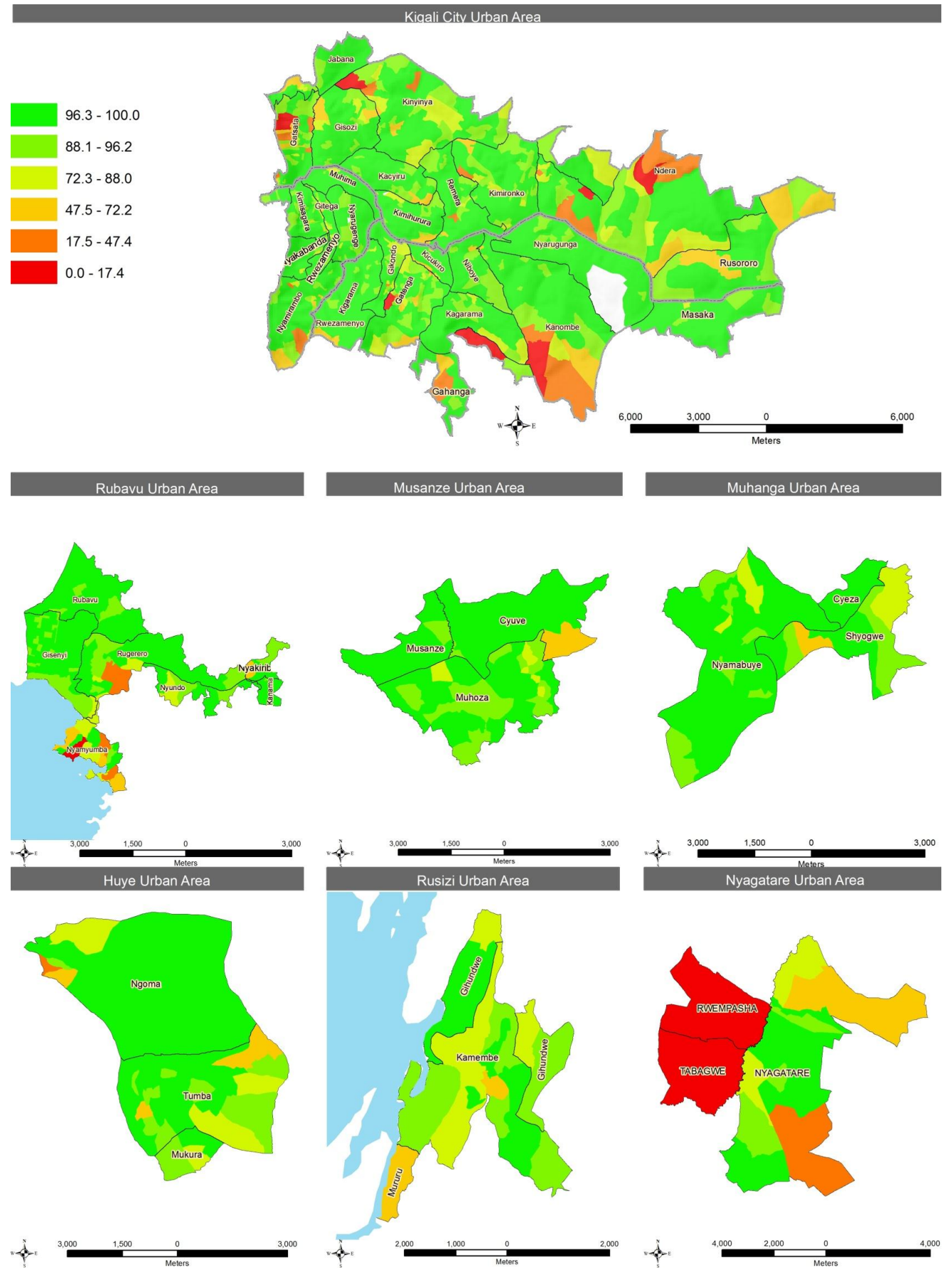
Map IV-44 : Percentage of household with the walls built of wood: Main urban areas

Kigali City Urban Area

■	58.9 - 87.0
■	39.4 - 58.8
■	24.4 - 39.3
■	12.7 - 24.3
■	4.7 - 12.6
■	0.0 - 4.6

Rubavu Urban Area

Musanze Urban Area

Muhanga Urban Area

Huye Urban Area

Rusizi Urban Area

Nyagatare Urban Area
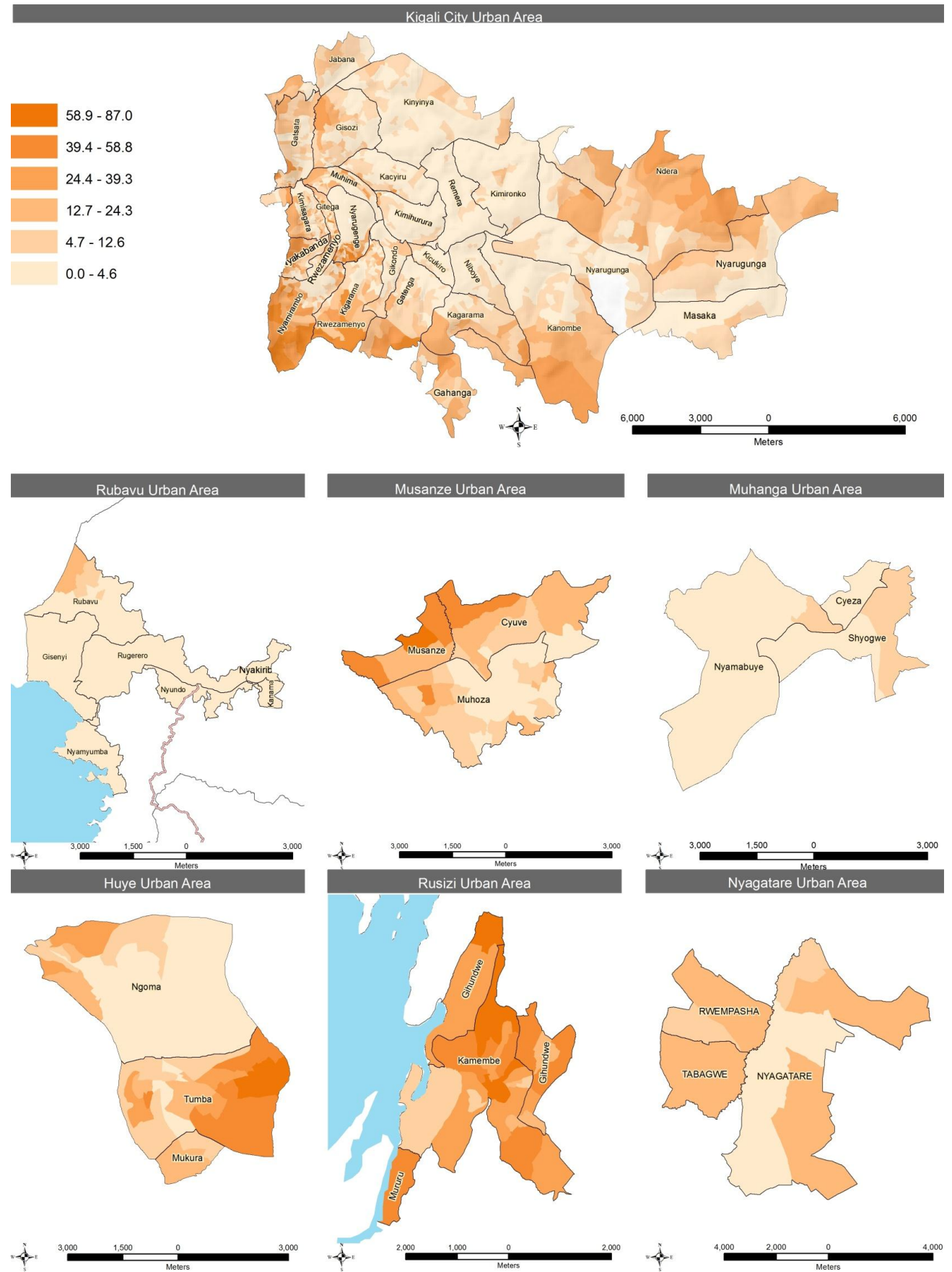
Map IV-45
Percentage of private
household with sand
earth/sand floor

Kigali City Urban Area

Legend:
- 67.9 - 96.2
- 49.7 - 67.8
- 32.8 - 49.6
- 18.5 - 32.7
- 8.2 - 18.4
- 0.0 - 8.1

Jabana
Kinyinya
Gatsata
Gisozi
Kimisagara
Muhima
Kacyiru
Ramera
Kimironko
Ndera
Gitega
Nyarugenge
Kimihurura
Nyakabanda
Rwezandeyo
Gikondo
Kicukiro
Niboye
Nyamirambo
Kigarama
Gatenga
Nyarugunga
Nyarugunga
Rwezamenyo
Kagarama
Kanombe
Masaka
Gahanga

6,000 3,000 0 6,000
Meters

Rubavu Urban Area

Rubavu
Gisenyi
Rugerero
Nyakiriba
Nyundo
Kanama
Nyamyumba

3,000 1,500 0 3,000
Meters

Musanze Urban Area

Cyuve
Musanze
Muhoza

3,000 1,500 0 3,000
Meters

Muhanga Urban Area

Cyeza
Shyogwe
Nyamabuye

3,000 1,500 0 3,000
Meters

Huye Urban Area

Ngoma
Tumba
Mukura

3,000 1,500 0 3,000
Meters

Rusizi Urban Area

Gihundwe
Kamembe
Gihundwe
Mururu

2,000 1,000 0 2,000
Meters

Nyagatare Urban Area

RWEMPASHA
TABAGWE
NYAGATARE

4,000 2,000 0 4,000
Meters

Reference

PRIOUL C. SIRVEN P. (1981). *Atlas du Rwanda* . Kigali,Paris,Nantes.

RoR\MINALOC. (2011). *Local and Central Government Meeting 18th July 2013.* Retrieved January 21st, 2014, from http://www.minaloc.gov.rw: http://www.minaloc.gov.rw/index.php?id=450

RoR\MINECOFIN. (2000). *Rwanda Vision 2020.* Kigali.

RoR\MINECOFIN. (2013). *Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013-2018 : Shapping Our Development.* Kigali.

RoR\REMA. (2011). *Atlas of Rwanda's Changing Environment: Implications for Climate Change Resilience.* Kigali: Rwanda Environment Authority.

RoR\SNR. (2005). *Recensement de la Population et de l' Habitat au 15 Août 2002. Résultas définitifs* . Kigali.

RoR\SNR. (February 2005). *Atlas Geo-Demographique du Rwanda.* Kigali: Service National De Recensement.

SIRVEN P. GOTANEGRE JF. PRIOUL C. (1973). *Géographie du Rwanda* . Bruxelles: Edition A. De Boeck, Edition Rwandaise.