



Thematic Report

Socio-economic status of elderly people

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

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Thematic Report: **Socio-economic status of elderly people**

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List of abbreviations

| | |
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| CTC | Census Technical Committee |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| EDPRS | Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| EICV | Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages) |
| EWSA | Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority |
| FARG | Genocide against the Tutsi Survivors Support and Assistance Fund |
| GoR | Government of Rwanda |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| ICPD-PoA | International Conference on population and Development – Programme of Action |
| ISCO | International Standard Classification of Occupations |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification |
| LFPR | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MINECOFIN | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| MINALOC | Ministry of Local Government |
| MINAFFET | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation |
| MINEDUC | Ministry of Education |
| MTN | Mobile Telephone Network |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa’s Development |
| NCC | National Census Commission |
| NISR | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| PES | Post-Enumeration Survey |
| RAMA | La Rwandaise d’Assurance Maladie |
| RPHC4 | Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census |
| SNR | Service National du Recensement |
| UN | United Nations |

FOREWORD

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

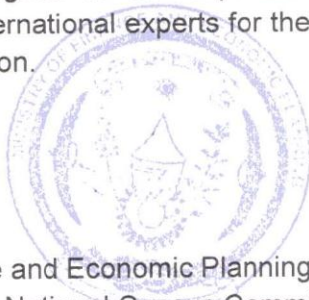
The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend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

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

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

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


Claver GATETE



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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

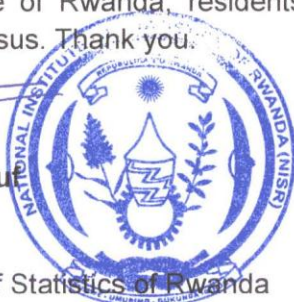
Special recognition goes to the Ministries of Defense, Local Government, Education, Internal Security, Foreign Affairs, the National Police and National Correctional Services for the direct involvement in field data collection operations.

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

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


MURANGWA Yusu

Director General,
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



Executive summary

As the number of elderly people living in Rwanda increases, so does the need for improved data on and analysis of the characteristics of the elderly population. This thematic report presents findings from the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) on the characteristics of the population aged 60 and above under three broad headings: (i) the demographic size and demographic characteristics of the elderly population, including its evolution since the first Census in 1978; (ii) socio-cultural characteristics of the elderly in Rwanda; and (iii) socio-economic characteristics of elderly persons and their households.

Size and characteristics of the elderly population

Number and population share: 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 proportion 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.

The share of elderly population is higher in rural (5.2%) than in urban areas, where they represent 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%).

Migration: The current pattern of residence does not necessarily reflect where the elderly population was born, as the findings on migration among the elderly show. Around one in four elderly people were born in a different district from the one they were enumerated in at the time of the Census, and this is the case for more than half of the elderly living in urban areas. The largest number of 'lifetime migrants' (i.e. whose district of birth is different from their district of current residence) can be found in the Eastern Province at 68,260, followed by the Southern Province with 23,336 elderly migrants and Kigali City with 19,079. The Northern Province has the smallest number of lifetime migrants among its current elderly residents. When one considers only moves across province borders, the Eastern Province emerges as the main 'destination province', while the Northern and the Southern provinces stand out as 'sending' provinces. More than 30,200 elderly people were born in the Northern and Southern provinces but moved at one point in their lives to another province.

Marital status: 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.

Health: 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 twenty among younger persons.

Socio-cultural background characteristics of elderly people

Nationality: Close to 100% of elderly as well as younger persons living in Rwanda are of Rwandan nationality. In urban areas, the percentage of people with foreign or double nationality is slightly higher (3%) than in rural areas (0.6%). More than half of all foreign elderly nationals are from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (54%), although this represents a decrease from 2002 when over 70% of persons with foreign nationality were Congolese (SNR, 2005). Nationals from Burundi take second place, with 15% of all foreign nationals. European nationals are more common among the elderly population with foreign nationality (6.2%) than among the younger population (1.4%).

Religion: More than five in every 10 elderly persons in Rwanda is Catholic, fewer than three in every 10 are Protestants and one in every 10 is Adventist.

Socio-economic characteristics of the elderly in Rwanda and living conditions of their households

Education: Almost two-thirds of the elderly (65%) have no formal education, 31% of elderly people attended at least some primary level education, and only 2.3% and 0.5% have attended secondary and university level respectively. There is a significant gender gap among the elderly, with 78% of elderly women without education compared to 46% of elderly men. The relatively low levels of education are also reflected in the levels of literacy among elderly people. Around 68% of the elderly are not able to read and write with understanding in any language and are therefore illiterate. 28% are literate in Kinyarwanda, 3% in French, and 1% in English. Still, there has been an improvement in education levels since 2002 when 75% of the elderly had no education (SNR, 2005).

Economic activity: 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 areas. The 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.

Household headship and characteristics of households headed by an elderly person: Around 77% of elderly people are heads of household. Women across all ages are less likely to be heads of household than men. However, due to the age structure of the elderly population with women outnumbering men, there are more households headed by elderly women (200,993) than

by elderly men (191,987). Headship rates among the elderly are slightly lower in urban than in rural areas.

On average, 136 economically dependent members have to be supported by 100 employed persons in households headed by elderly people. This 'economic dependency ratio' is slightly lower than in households headed by younger household heads (146). As discussed above, a large share of elderly people remain economically active and continue supporting dependents through their work. Also, elderly people who are no longer economically active live in with relatives.

Elderly household heads are more likely to own the housing unit they live in (95%) compared to younger heads of household (78%). The distribution in terms of tenure of the housing unit has remained unchanged since the Census in 2002 (SNR, 2005). There is only a very small difference between households headed by elderly people and households headed by persons below the age of 60 in terms of access to an improved water source (71% compared to 73%). More households have access to an improved water source in urban than in rural areas, but the sex of the head of household does not appear to play a role. Households headed by elderly persons are, however, disadvantaged regarding their access to electricity. At the national level, 8% of households headed by an elderly person are connected to the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA) electricity network, while 18% of households headed by persons below the age of 60 are using electricity from EWSA as their main energy source for lighting. Energy sources that are more common in households headed by a person of 60 and above are kerosene lamps (45%) and firewood (14%).

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

1.1 Context and justification

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

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

1.3 Census phases

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2: Context, objectives and methodology of the analysis

2.1 Context

The personal characteristics of age and sex are of prime importance in demographic studies. In a study on the socio-economic status of elderly people, age is a basic variable to identify the subpopulation of interest (Siegel and Swanson, 2004). Changes in age structure associated with population ageing have a profound impact on a broad range of economic, political and social conditions. As the number of Rwandese population in the older age groups increases, so does the need for improved information on and analysis of the characteristics and living conditions of the elderly. Evidence on the situation of the older population is essential to assist policy-makers define, formulate and evaluate goals and programmes, and to raise public awareness and support for policy changes.

Over the past decades, all regions in the world have been experiencing a shift in their age structure (United Nations, 2001). Increasing life expectancy and reduced lifetime fertility are the key factors driving this 'demographic transition' (Bongaarts, 2009). In the first stage of the demographic transition, the population structure is characterised by high levels of fertility and child mortality and low life expectancy. More children survive their childhood in the second stage, but life expectancy still remains relatively low and fertility relatively high. In the third phase the proportion of children in the population begins to decline, partly due to reductions in fertility. At the same time, the proportion of adults of working age increases. During the fourth stage the proportions of both children and adults of working age decline and only the proportion of older persons rises. The rapid ageing of the population may pose particular challenges for public policy, as countries cope with a declining labour force and an increasing demand for health care and old-age support. This is the situation in Europe and other industrialised countries. Most African countries, in contrast, including Rwanda, are still in the second stage of the demographic transition. They are characterised by a very young population and high fertility levels, and are moving toward the third stage (United Nations, 2007).

Still, Africa's demographic trends reveal a rapidly growing number of elderly people in countries 'populations, driven by population growth in general as well as increased life expectancy (Pillay and Maharaj, 2013). Population ageing that translates into a shift in the age structure is also expected to accelerate. Projections for Africa show that the elderly (aged 60 and over) could account for 6% of the population by 2025 (United Nations, 2007). In the case of Rwanda, data from the last three Rwandan censuses indicate that the proportion of elderly people first increased from 4.8% in 1978 to 5% in 1991 and dropped again slightly to 4.3% in 2002 (SNR, 2005). The declining population shares of the elderly between 1991 and 2002 can be linked to the events of the genocide against the Tutsi. Despite the fact that the elderly population remained small in percentage terms, the absolute number of elderly people increased by over 100,000, from approximately 232,000 in 1978 to 347,375 in 2002 (ibid.). Moreover, recent projections published in the 2012 Revision of the World Population Prospects indicate that the population share could increase to over 10% by 2050 (United Nations, 2013, p.25).

With a growing number of elderly people, governments have to address a set of challenges faced by the older population that are specific to this age group. In general, the role of 'older persons in development; advancements in health and wellbeing into old age; and ensuring enabling and supportive environments' for the elderly are the three key areas raised by the international

community in the 'Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing' (UN, 2002). More specifically, ageing is linked to a higher propensity for long-term physical and mental health conditions that will likely increase the needs for personal care. However, average spending on health is low and health care systems in most African countries are weak (Kinsella and Phillips, 2005). Traditionally in Sub-Saharan Africa, the main source of support has been the household and family. With the exceptions of Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa, formal pensions or other social welfare schemes are virtually non-existent. When they do exist, schemes tend to pay minimal benefits and cover only a small fraction of the elderly population (Cohen and Menken, 2006). Moreover, the prevalence of poverty, particularly among households headed by elderly persons, is a key emerging policy challenge across most African countries.

The limited access to formal pensions is also prevalent in Rwanda. According to information from the Social Security Fund for Rwanda, only around 7% of people over 65 years of age have access to a pension scheme (MINALOC, 2011; p.11). The National Social Security Policy notes that, until the year 2020, "every resident in Rwanda must have a pension cover either by a public pension scheme or by a private one" (MINECOFIN, 2009; p. 11).

The relationship between ageing and poverty in Rwanda is not clear-cut. A participatory analysis of poverty (*Ubudehe*) has been conducted since the mid-2000s to define the categories of the poor, thus providing information on the degree of vulnerability. The poorest persons are generally the most exposed to risks with fewer possibilities to resort to appropriate risk-management strategies. The initial *Ubudehe* survey classified elderly as one of the most vulnerable categories of the population (in MINALOC, 2011) and according to findings based on EICV2 2005/06 data published in the National Social Protection Strategy document (MINALOC, 2011, p. 11), households with members aged above 65 years are among the poorest in the country. The EICV3 results from 2010/11 showed, however, that the elderly (aged 60 and over) were not worse off in terms of consumption poverty (NISR, 2012a). Similarly, the population in households headed by an elderly person were less prone to consumption poverty than other households (*ibid.*, p. 4).

Still, the population census from 2002 (SNR, 2005) suggested other aspects of vulnerability of the elderly population. In particular, elderly people were found to have low levels of education and a relatively high prevalence of disability. Housing characteristics and asset ownership of households headed by elderly were similar to the average household in the country (*ibid.*).

Social protection is one of the major priorities of Rwanda government activities aimed at ensuring that vulnerable population groups receive appropriate and effective public support to ensure their financial security and to safeguard their health. However, there is currently no policy specifically targeting elderly people in Rwanda (MINALOC, 2011; p.22). Instead, the elderly constitute one of various potentially vulnerable groups targeted in the National Social Protection Policy (other groups are, for instance, genocide against the Tutsi survivors, orphans, minors in difficult situations, widows, or people living with HIV/AIDS). Similarly, the Constitution consider elderly as one of various vulnerable groups in the Constitution (Republic of Rwanda, 2003a, Art.22).

2.2 Justification and objectives of the study

The study of the number, the demographic characteristics and the socio-economic status of the elderly is essential in helping policy-makers define, formulate and evaluate goals and programmes and to raise public awareness and support for policy changes. Given that the elderly represent a relatively small share of the total resident population in Rwanda, targeted analyses based on survey data tend to be hampered by small samples. Census data analysis is very valuable in this

context as it allows for an in-depth study of the elderly population at various levels of geographic disaggregation and covering various areas, such as the involvement of the elderly people in economic activities, their education, or the characteristics of households headed by elderly.

The objectives of this thematic analysis are as follows:

- Measure the demographic weight and spatial distribution of the elderly population;
- Provide a profile of the elderly and compare their characteristics with the younger population;
- Analyse household headship among the elderly and the characteristics of older household heads; and
- Describe the characteristics of households headed by the elderly.

2.3 Data sources and methodology

This study provides a primary analysis of the elderly Rwandan population based on data from the RPHC4. Data from earlier censuses in 1978, 1991, and 2002 will also be used to trace the levels and trends in regard to the elderly population of Rwanda. It provides a descriptive analysis of the distribution and characteristics of the elderly population by age and sex, by province and district, and area of residence (urban/rural).¹

2.4 Operational definitions

As this is a cross-cutting analysis of the characteristics of elderly people, a wide range of indicators on socio-demographic characteristics (such as nuptiality and migration) and socio-economic characteristics (such as individuals' education, and employment status of households) is examined. Indicators are briefly introduced in the text and the Glossary in Annex C provides an overview of definitions.² For more detailed discussions of indicator constructions, the readers are referred to other thematic census reports that deal specifically with questions of employment, education, migration, nuptiality, etc. Still, the concept of old age needs to be clarified to ensure a common understanding of the situation of elderly people in Rwanda.

Old age is the last period of life, associated with the decline of mental and physical capacities. The term is also used to refer to the population group known as the elderly. The precise onset of old age varies culturally and historically, as it is a social construct rather than a biological stage (Meslé et al., 2011). Most developed countries have accepted the chronological age of 65 and above as a definition of an 'elderly' or older person. While this definition is somewhat arbitrary, it is often associated with the age at which one can begin to receive pension benefits. This cut-off may not adapt well to the situation in Africa, where life expectancy levels are comparatively lower and pension systems do not currently cover a large share of the elderly (Velkoff and Kowal, 2007). The cut-off referred to in the 'Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing' (United Nations, 2002) as well as recent UN publications and statistics on the elderly (e.g. United Nations, 2007; United Nations, 2011) is 60 years. This study adopts the same age cut-off, which also corresponds to the age used in the analysis of the 2002 Census (SNR, 2005) and in the EICV3 Social Protection

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

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

report (NISR, 2012a). The elderly population analyzed in this report are therefore 60 years old or older.

The remainder of this study is organized in four sections. The next three sections discuss the findings of the Census data analysis. Section 3 examines the trends in population structure and the socio-demographic characteristics of the elderly. Section 4 explores the socio-cultural characteristics of elderly persons. Section 5 presents the socio-economic characteristics of the elderly and assesses the living standards of households headed by persons over 60 in comparison to younger household heads. The last section summarizes the main findings and provides conclusions.

Chapter 3: Socio-demographic characteristics of the elderly

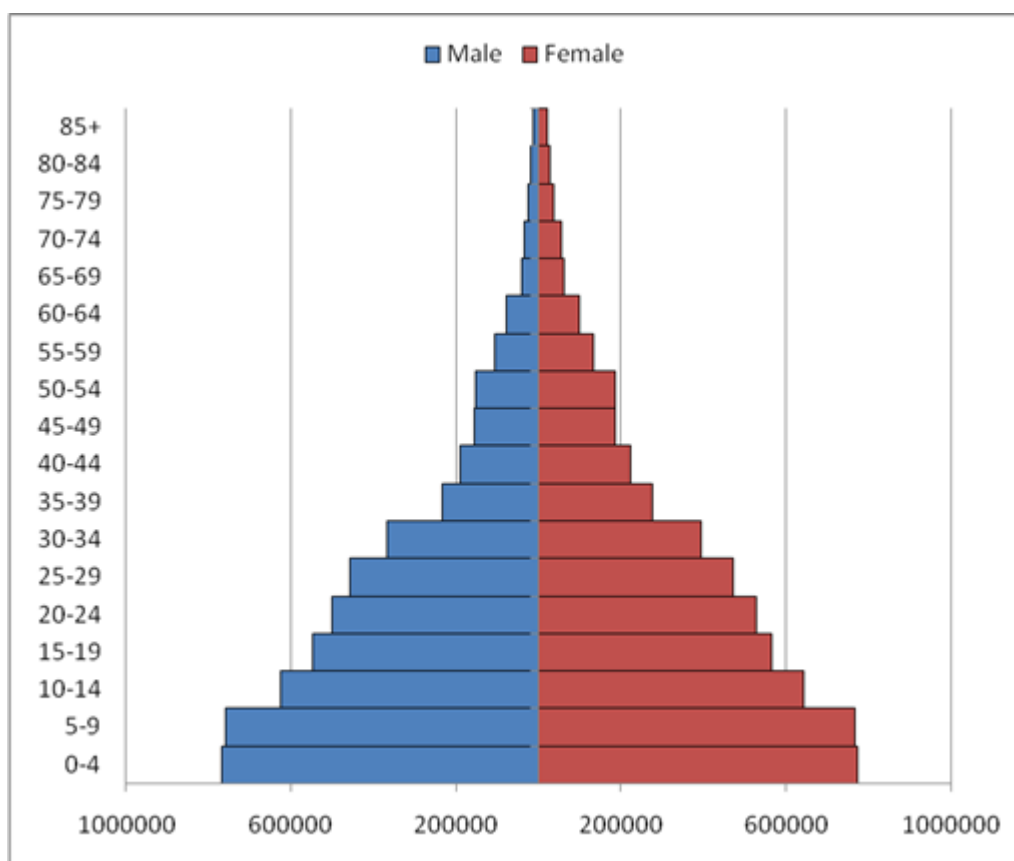
The objective of this section is to measure the demographic size of the elderly population and to examine their age and sex structure as well as spatial distribution over provinces and districts in Rwanda. Demographic characteristics such as marital status and disability among the elderly are compared to the population below the age of 60. An analysis of the realities of the elderly population can help inform decision-makers regarding measures targeting this population group.

3.1 Demographic size, age and sex structure of the elderly population

3.1.1 Demographic size of the elderly population (aged 60 and above) in 2012

According to the 2012 RPHC, there are currently 511,738 elderly persons (aged 60 and above) living in Rwanda out of a total population of 10,515,973 inhabitants. The population pyramid in Figure 1 illustrates that the elderly still constitute a minority in the very youthful Rwandan population. They represent 4.9% of the total resident population.

Figure 1: Age pyramid (count) of the resident population in five-year age groups



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The elderly population is composed of 207,239 elderly men and 304,499 elderly women (Table 1). The larger number of women among the elderly has to be kept in mind when analyzing the characteristics of elderly people in general. The decomposition 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%).

The majority of elderly persons (458,939) live in rural areas, and they represent 5.2% of the total rural population. Only 52,799 persons aged 60 or above live in urban areas. Their presence in urban areas is not only less important in terms of numbers of people but also in terms of population shares, as they represent only 3.0% of the total urban population. In both urban and rural areas, the population share of elderly females exceeds the population share of elderly males in their respective population groups.

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

| Province and Area of residence | Total population | | | Number of elderly people | | | Population share (% of elderly people among the resident population) | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|---------|------------|--|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 891,806 | 845,878 | 1,737,684 | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Rural | 4,173,062 | 4,605,227 | 8,778,289 | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| Total | 5,064,868 | 5,451,105 | 10,515,973 | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 451,673 | 407,659 | 859,332 | 7,844 | 10,194 | 18,038 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Rural | 134,450 | 138,904 | 273,354 | 4,424 | 6,783 | 11,207 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| Total | 586,123 | 546,563 | 1,132,686 | 12,268 | 16,977 | 29,245 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| South | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 119,353 | 110,413 | 229,766 | 5,723 | 5,586 | 11,309 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Rural | 1,114,401 | 1,245,808 | 2,360,209 | 52,334 | 83,380 | 135,714 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 5.8 |
| Total | 1,233,754 | 1,356,221 | 2,589,975 | 58,057 | 88,966 | 147,023 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| West | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 149,586 | 151,726 | 301,312 | 4,260 | 6,086 | 10,346 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Rural | 1,018,859 | 1,151,068 | 2,169,927 | 43,086 | 66,345 | 109,431 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Total | 1,168,445 | 1,302,794 | 2,471,239 | 47,346 | 72,431 | 119,777 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| North | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77,284 | 83,524 | 160,808 | 2,199 | 3,832 | 6,031 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Rural | 741,172 | 824,390 | 1,565,562 | 36,200 | 54,314 | 90,514 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
| Total | 818,456 | 907,914 | 1,726,370 | 38,399 | 58,146 | 96,545 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| East | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93,910 | 92,556 | 186,466 | 2,986 | 4,089 | 7,075 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Rural | 1,164,180 | 1,245,057 | 2,409,237 | 48,183 | 63,890 | 112,073 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Total | 1,258,090 | 1,337,613 | 2,595,703 | 51,169 | 67,979 | 119,148 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.1.2 Evolution of the elderly population since 1978

Table 2 demonstrates that there has been no substantial change in terms of the demographic weight of the elderly population since the first Census in 1978. The population share was 4.8% in 1978 and has only slightly increased to 4.9% in 2012. As mentioned in the introduction, the population share had decreased by the time of the 2002 Census, and the latest figures show a recovery to early population shares. This evolution indicates that so far there has been no 'ageing' of the population in terms of shifts of the population structure, at least when both sexes are considered. High fertility rates have led to population growth in favor of the young population, coupled with the impact of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. For the female population, however, the figures suggest that a shift is starting in the age structure. This is a trend toward increases in the proportion of women in older age groups. With an extension of life expectancy,

elderly women represent 5.6% of the female population in 2012, compared to 4.8% in 1978. The population share of elderly men in the total male population according to the 2012 Census (4.1%) remains below the corresponding share in 1978 (4.8%).

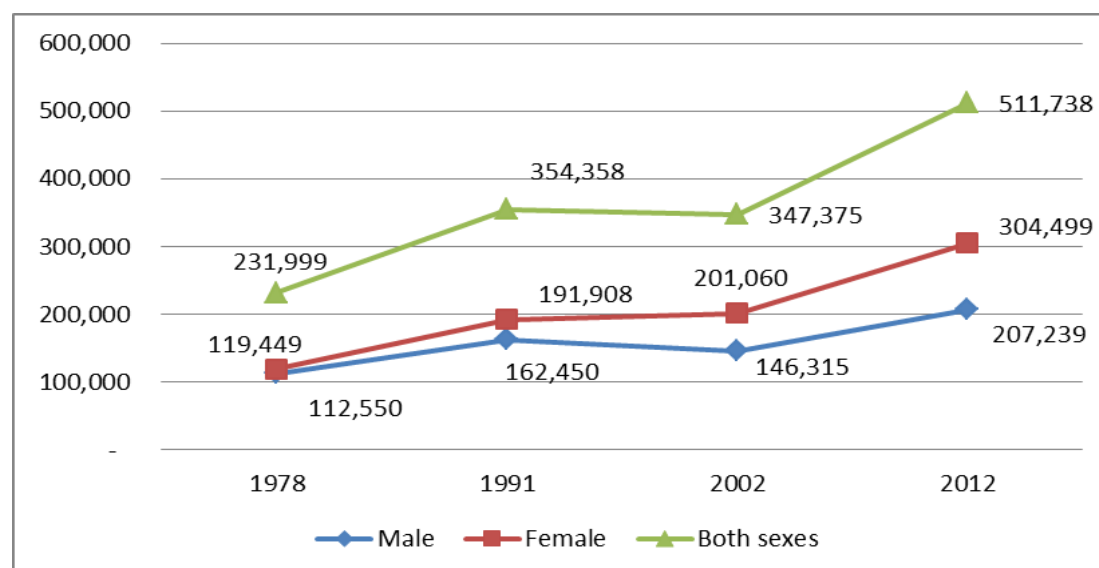
Table 2: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the population of elderly (Percentage) by sex

| Percentage of Elderly by sex | Census Years | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------|------|------|
| | 1978 | 1991 | 2002 | 2012 |
| Both sexes | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Males | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Females | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.6 |

Sources: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012

While the elderly population has remained relatively stable in terms of population shares, the number of elderly has increased over the past decades. With a population that is growing, the number of elderly people in the country has more than doubled since the previous Census (Figure 2). Figure 2 also shows a slight decrease in the population of elderly people between the second Census in 1991 and the third Census in 2002, from 354,358 to 347,375, which can be linked to the high mortality that occurred during the war and the genocide against the Tutsi in 1994. The number of female elderly people exceeds the number of elderly men in all censuses, and the gap has been widening over time. This trend reflects the advantage women have over men in terms of life expectancy and lower mortality over the course of their life.

Figure 2: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the population of elderly (Number) by sex



Sources: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012.

Since the province boundaries have been changed in recent years, Table 3 only compares the 2002 and 2012 censuses. For 2002, numbers of people and population shares have been recomputed using the administrative boundaries from 2012. The figures show that the general pattern described above for the general population holds across all provinces. The number of elderly females has increased proportionally more than the number of elderly males, except for Kigali City. The largest growth in the number of elderly people overall has occurred in the Eastern Province. In terms of population shares, the Northern Province has experienced the most intense ageing. This trend is likely to be related to changes in the numbers of elderly people, but also to

the fact that younger cohorts are leaving the province, effectively contributing to a shift of the population structure toward older ages.

Table 3: Number and population share of the elderly in 2002 and 2012 by sex and province

| Province and Year of census | Number of elderly people | | | Population share | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------|---|--------|------------|
| | | | | (% of elderly people among the resident population) | | |
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 146,315 | 201,060 | 347,375 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 2012 | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8,078 | 11,097 | 19,175 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| 2012 | 12,268 | 16,977 | 29,245 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| South | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 41,853 | 58,850 | 100,703 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| 2012 | 58,057 | 88,966 | 147,023 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| West | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 35,525 | 50,725 | 86,250 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| 2012 | 47,346 | 72,431 | 119,777 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| North | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 30,071 | 43,031 | 73,102 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| 2012 | 38,399 | 58,146 | 96,545 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| East | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 30,788 | 37,357 | 68,145 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| 2012 | 51,169 | 67,979 | 119,148 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.6 |

Sources: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2002 and 2012...Notes: (1) Base population: total resident population in 2002, 2012 respectively.

3.1.3 Spatial distribution and age and sex structure of the elderly population

Table 4 shows the distribution of the elderly population across areas of residence and provinces, and provides a comparison with the population below age 60. The strong concentration of elderly people in rural areas mentioned above is confirmed: 90% of the elderly live in rural areas, compared to 83% among the younger population. The share of elderly in urban areas was higher in 2002 (13%; SNR, 2005) than in 2012 (10.3%). The largest proportion of elderly people lives in the Southern Province (29%), followed by the Western and the Eastern provinces (both 23%), while the largest proportion of the Rwandan population of age 0 to 59 years lives in the Eastern Province. Both among the elderly and the younger population, men are more likely to live in urban areas than women.

Table 4: Distribution (%) of the elderly population by sex, area of residence and province compared to persons aged 0–59 years

| Area of residence and Province | 60 years and above | | | Between 0-59 years | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.1 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 17.9 | 15.9 | 16.8 |
| Rural | 88.9 | 90.2 | 89.7 | 82.1 | 84.1 | 83.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 11.0 |
| South | 28.0 | 29.2 | 28.7 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 24.4 |
| West | 22.9 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 23.1 | 23.9 | 23.5 |
| North | 18.5 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 16.3 |
| East | 24.7 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 24.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4,857,629 | 5,146,606 | 10,004,235 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The age distribution shown in Table 5 reflects the top of the age pyramid. The largest share of elderly people is in the 60–64 age groups, while only 7% of elderly people are aged 85 or older. If one compares the distribution to the situation at the time of the 2002 Census (SNR, 2005), an increase in the proportion of the oldest age groups is clear. The share of people over 80 years old increased from 12% in 2002 to 16% in 2012. This also reflects the positive change in terms of life expectancy over the past decade.

The age distribution also shows that a higher proportion of women than men are in the older age categories, especially in urban areas. Living conditions and health may deteriorate faster among elderly men than among elderly women. Conversely, a larger proportion of elderly men are in the 60–64 age groups.

Table 5: Age distribution (%) of elderly people by sex and area of residence

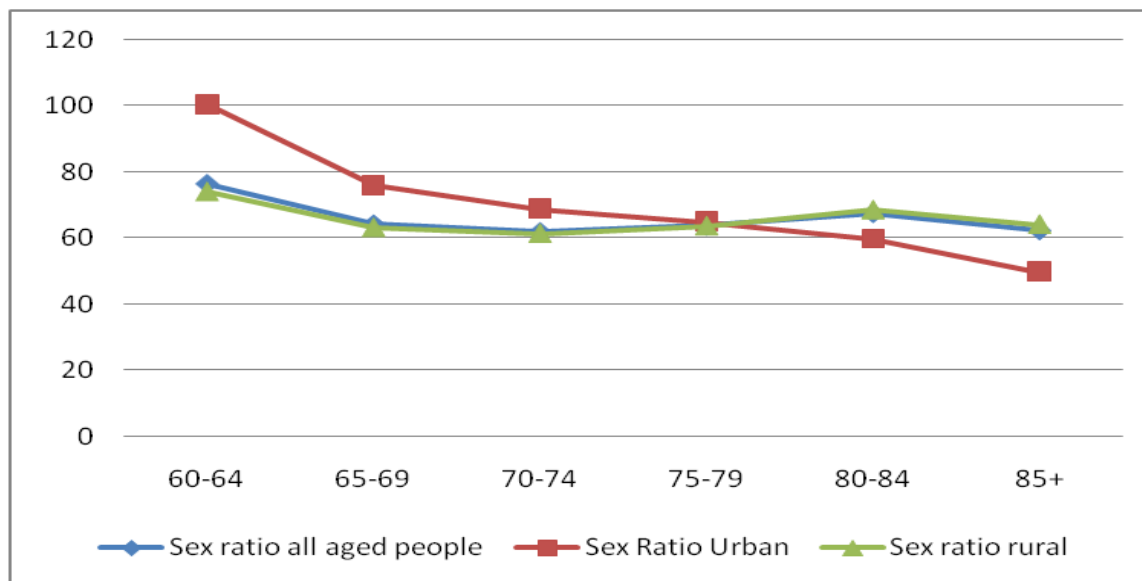
| 5-year age-group | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| 60-64 | 40.6 | 31.2 | 35.3 | 36.5 | 33.0 | 34.4 | 36.9 | 32.8 | 34.5 |
| 65-69 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 20.0 |
| 70-74 | 16.2 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 18.7 | 18.0 |
| 75-79 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 11.8 |
| 80-84 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| 85+ | 5.4 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) For desegregation at province level see Table 28.

A different way of examining the female–male gap among elderly people is by plotting the sex ratio by age group and area of residence (Figure 3). Overall, the sex ratio is 68, meaning that there are 68 elderly men per 100 elderly women in Rwanda. At the national level, there are more women than men at all ages. The sex ratio decreases from 76 in the 60 to 64 age group to 63 in the 85 and above age group. While the situation in rural areas where most elderly people live reflects this national trend, there is a much steeper decline in the sex ratio in urban areas. It starts off with an equal number of men and women living in urban areas in their early 60s, but then the number of men per 100 women decreases continuously. In the oldest age category considered, there is only one man for every two women living in urban areas. The pattern may be related to migration movements, with more migrant men living in urban areas during their working life. At very old age, recent migration is more common among women than men (see the Thematic Report on Gender

(NISR, 2014a)), which may explain the decrease in the sex ratio in urban areas if female migration is directed to these areas.

Figure 3: Sex ratio of elderly people by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) see Table26 for underlying data.

The evidence presented in this section supports the notion that the elderly population has experienced considerable growth over recent years. Although the Rwandan population remains characterized by a large share of children and youth, the first indications of population ageing are visible in terms of an increase of the share of elderly people. A relatively larger share of elderly is found among the rural and the female population, especially with regard to the oldest age groups. These characteristics have to be kept in mind when examining the profile of the elderly in terms of their demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

3.2 Migration experience of elderly people

Elderly persons may have migrated in the past because of forced displacements, in particular during the genocide against the Tutsi. However, migration may also be conditioned by economic reasons, such as the search for a better job or for agricultural land, the need to move for education, or family reasons, such as marriage or care for a family member. Various indicators can provide insights into the migration experience of the elderly. Lifetime migration, defined as the place of birth being different from the current place of residence, captures migrations regardless of how long ago they happened. A limitation of this measure is that the case of a person migrating and returning to the place of birth is not captured, as place of birth and place of current residence coincide. The indicator used thus provides a lower-bound count of persons with migration experience. Lifetime migration can be contrasted with recent migration, which captures moves that happened in the five years prior to the Census. These recent moves are assessed in the Census by questions on the previous place of residence and the number of years spent in the current place of residence. Moreover, migration can also be defined in terms of the boundaries that are crossed during the move, which can include district boundaries, province boundaries or international boundaries. The type of boundary reflects the distance of the move, and one expects migration at the district level to be more common than migration across province boundaries.

This section mainly focuses on migration defined as crossing a district border. According to Table 6, around one in four (26%) elderly people were born in a different district to the one they were residing in at the time of the Census. Considering that the elderly have had the opportunity to migrate for at least 60 years and that districts are relatively small geographical entities, the percentage of migrants appears relatively low. However, the percentage of lifetime migrants is more than twice as high in urban areas (54%), suggesting that there is more mobility both between districts within urban areas and from rural to urban districts. Men and women have similar levels of lifetime migration experience (25% compared to 26%). Elderly men in urban areas are slightly more mobile in terms of lifetime migration than urban women. The situation is reversed in rural areas, where the share of women with lifetime migration experience is slightly larger.

Migration generally peaks among younger cohorts. The reasons to migrate mentioned above – employment search, marriage, etc. – predominantly affect the youth, and younger persons tend to be less tied to their residence than the elderly in terms of preferences or health and family reasons. One could thus expect recent migration among the elderly to be negligible. Still, 3.5% of the population aged 60 or older experienced a recent move, and this percentage reaches 10% for elderly people living in urban areas. Differently from the case of lifetime migration, women living in urban areas appear to be slightly more mobile in their old age (11%) than men (9%).

Table 6: Number and prevalence of elderly lifetime and recent migrants by sex and area of residence

| | Lifetime migration (district) | | Recent migration (district) | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number of elderly life-time migrants | % of total elderly population | Number of elderly recent migrants | % of total elderly population |
| Rwanda | | | | |
| Male | 52,434 | 25.3 | 7,593 | 3.7 |
| Female | 79,378 | 26.1 | 10,357 | 3.4 |
| Total | 131,812 | 25.8 | 17,950 | 3.5 |
| Urban | | | | |
| Male | 12,657 | 55.0 | 2,061 | 9.0 |
| Female | 16,042 | 53.9 | 3,383 | 11.4 |
| Total | 28,699 | 54.4 | 5,444 | 10.3 |
| Rural | | | | |
| Male | 39,777 | 21.6 | 5,532 | 3.0 |
| Female | 63,336 | 23.1 | 6,974 | 2.5 |
| Total | 103,113 | 22.5 | 12,506 | 2.7 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Lifetime migration is defined as being born in a district that is different from the district of residence at the time of the Census. (2) Recent migration is defined as having lived in a different district in the five years prior to the Census.

Table 7 provides further information on the origins and destinations of lifetime migration, whereby lifetime migration is still defined as currently living in a different district from the district of birth. Each cell in the table shows a combination of an origin (province of birth) and a destination (current province of residence). Where the two coincide (e.g. province of birth is Kigali City and current province of residence is also Kigali City), the count corresponds to the number of persons who experienced a district-level migration within the province of Kigali City, e.g. persons who were born in Gasabo but are now living in Nyarugenge.

The horizontal/row 'Total' provides the number of lifetime migrants according to their current province of residence. It shows the importance of a province as a migration destination, including intra-provincial moves from one district to another within the same province. By far the largest number of lifetime migrants can be found in the Eastern Province at 68,260, followed by the Southern Province with 23,336 elderly migrants and Kigali City with 19,079. The Northern Province counts the smallest number of lifetime migrants among its current elderly residents. Excluding migration within the same province can provide evidence on lifetime migration *between provinces*

instead of at the district level. The ‘Total without intra-provincial migration’ at the very bottom of the table indicates that 57,708 lifetime migrants living in the Eastern Province were born in a different province. These constitute almost two-thirds of all lifetime migration among elderly people at province level, and thus emphasizes the importance of the Eastern Province as a migration destination. The transformation of a large part of the Akagera National Park into arable land after the Genocide against the Tutsi certainly constituted a major pull factor, both for refugees returning from abroad and Rwandese coming from other provinces (MINIRENA, 2004). On the other hand, most of the migration observed for the Southern Province is intra-provincial in nature. Only 4,761 elderly people moved from a different province to the Southern Province. Kigali City appears instead as the second most attractive destination for province-level lifetime migration after the Eastern Province, as 17,466 elderly residents of the city were born outside Kigali.

The main ‘sending’ provinces can be identified from the column ‘Total without intra-provincial migration’ at the very right of the table. Excluding again those elderly people who migrated across districts within the same province, the Northern and the Southern provinces stand out as ‘sending’ provinces. More than 30,200 elderly people were born in each of the Northern and Southern provinces but moved at one point in their lives to another province.

Table 7 also captures those elderly people who were born abroad and are now living in Rwanda (10,129).

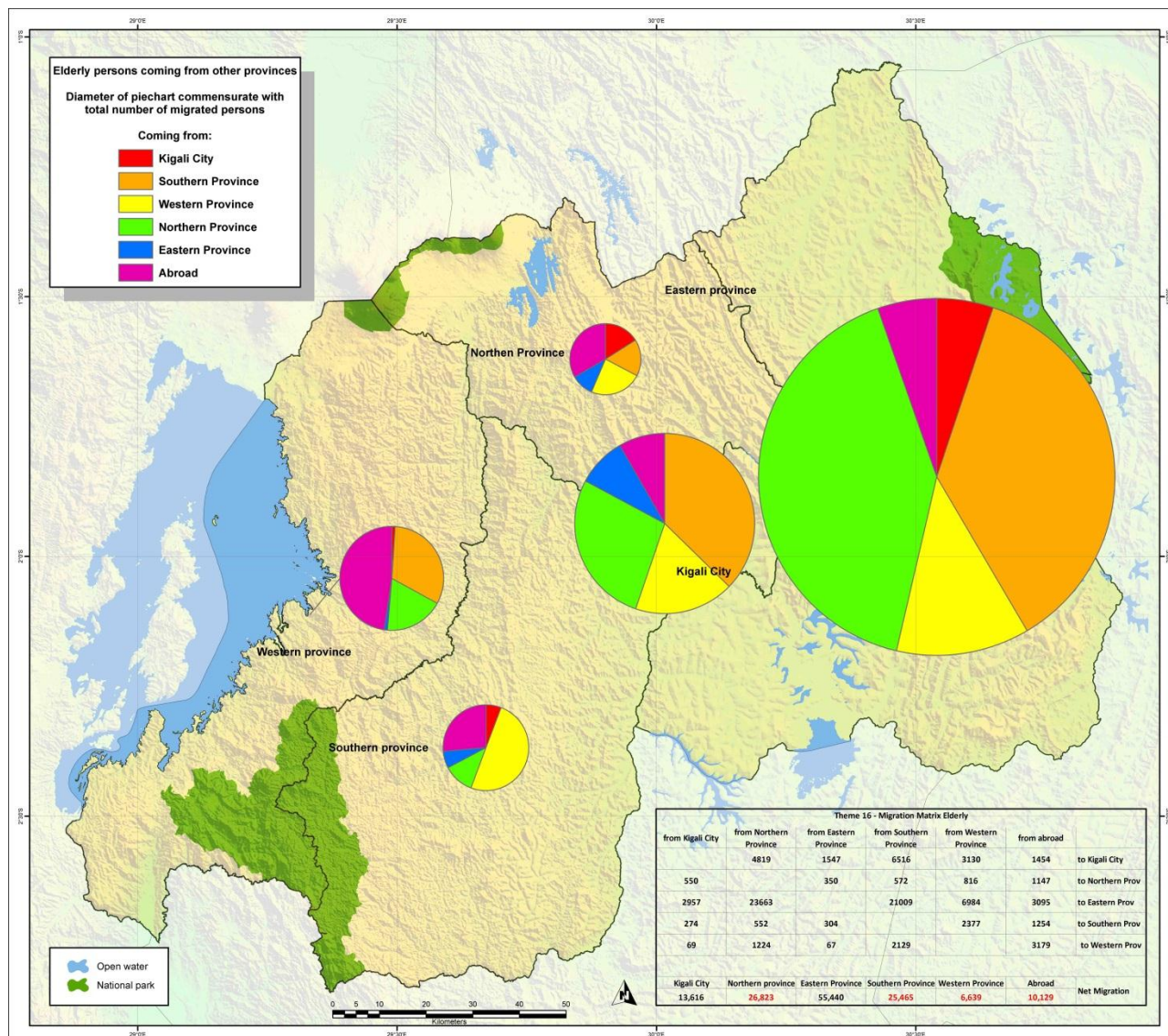
Table 7: Number of elderly lifetime migrants by current province of residence and province of birth

| Province of birth | Current province of residence | | | | | | Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration |
|--|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--|
| | Kigali City | South | West | North | East | Total | |
| Kigali City | 1,613 | 274 | 69 | 550 | 2,957 | 5,463 | 3,850 |
| South | 6,516 | 18,575 | 2,129 | 572 | 21,009 | 48,801 | 30,226 |
| West | 3,130 | 2,377 | 6,934 | 816 | 6,984 | 20,241 | 13,307 |
| North | 4,819 | 552 | 1,224 | 4,100 | 23,663 | 34,358 | 30,258 |
| East | 1,547 | 304 | 67 | 350 | 10,552 | 12,820 | 2,268 |
| Abroad | 1,454 | 1,254 | 3,179 | 1,147 | 3,095 | 10,129 | 10,129 |
| Total | 19,079 | 23,336 | 13,602 | 7,535 | 68,260 | 131,812 | 90,038 |
| Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration | 17,466 | 4,761 | 6,668 | 3,435 | 57,708 | 90,038 | |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Moreover, the origin/destination combinations provide information on the direction of lifetime migration. The size of the pie charts in the map in Figure 4 reflects the number of lifetime migrants currently living in the province, and the Eastern followed by Kigali City provinces appear clearly as the main migration destinations. Furthermore, the pie charts show the composition in terms of migrants’ origin (province of birth). In the Eastern Province, most elderly migrants were born in the Northern Province (23,663) or the Southern Province (21,009). For those currently living in Kigali City, the main province of origin is the Southern Province (6,516). Much smaller in size, the migration in other provinces also exhibits different patterns in terms of the origin of elderly lifetime migrants. Most migrants in the Southern Province were born in the Western Province, while foreign-born migrants are most common in the Western Province.

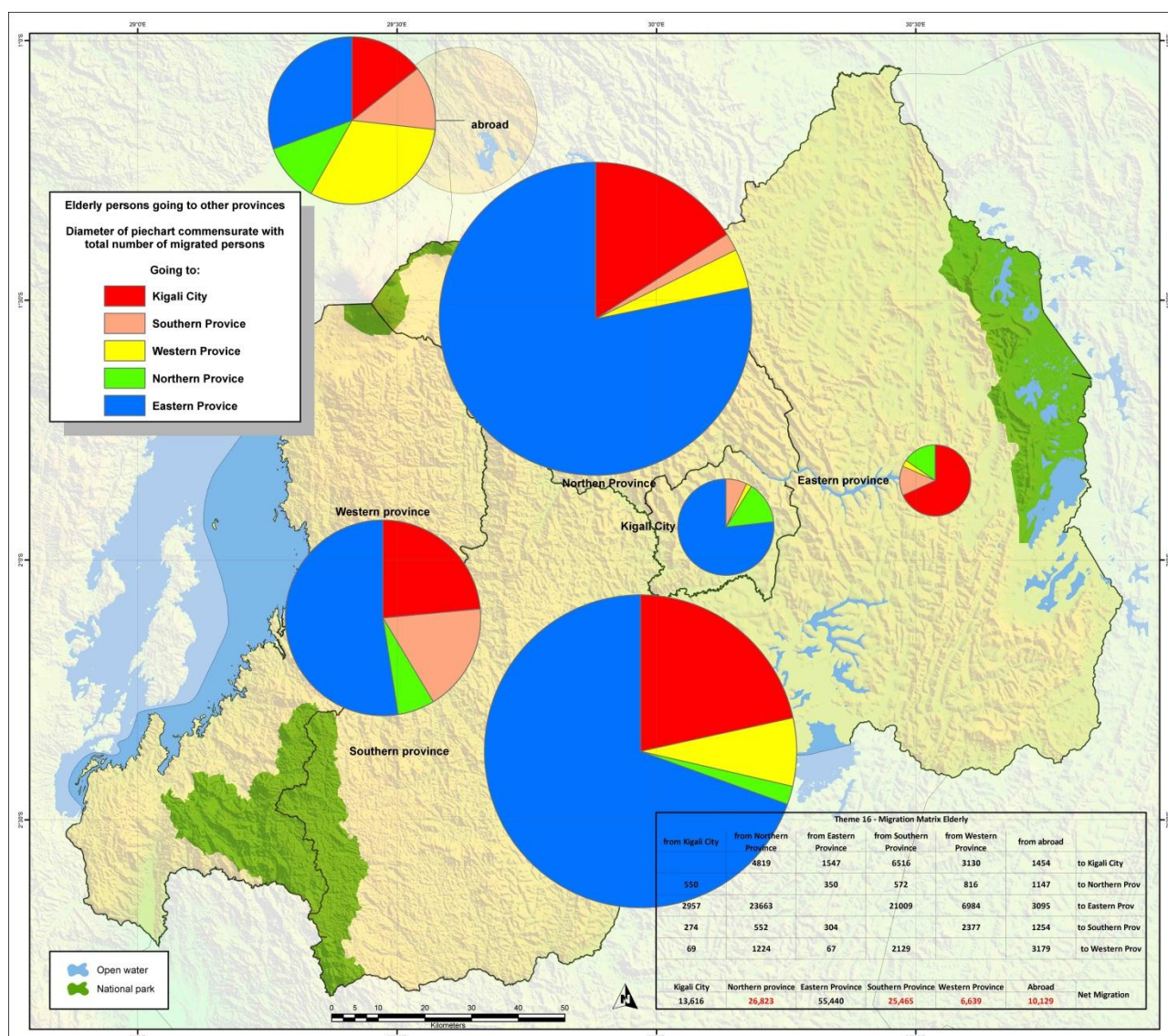
Figure 4: Number of elderly lifetime immigrants (province level) and provinces of origin (birth)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The size of the pies shows the number of lifetime immigrants at province level, i.e. elderly people who were born in a province that is different from the province of current residence,

The map in Figure 5 takes the perspective of the province of birth and depicts the main destinations of elderly lifetime migrants. The Eastern Province shown in blue is the main destination for all provinces of birth outside the province. The only exception are lifetime migrants born abroad, who give a slight preference to the Western Province. The number of lifetime migrants born in the Eastern Province is relatively small. Most of them are currently living in Kigali City.

Figure 5: Number of elderly lifetime out-migrants (province level) and provinces of destination (current residence)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The size of the pies shows the number of lifetime emigrants at province level, i.e. elderly people who, at the time of the Census, is no longer living in their province of birth,

3.3 Marital status of the elderly population

Table 8 shows the distribution of elderly people according to their marital status. Overall, 57% of the elderly are currently married, 39% are widowed, and 2% have never been married and 2% are divorced. When distinguishing by sex, one observes a very high percentage of currently married elderly men (84%), while this is the case for only 38% of elderly women, who tend to be already widowed (58%). Factors that may explain this difference include women benefiting from higher life expectancy, higher rates of re-marriage among elderly men than elderly women. The marital status of elderly people is similar across areas of residence. The percentage of those never married, divorced, and widowed is slightly higher in urban areas, while in rural areas a larger share of the elderly were married at the time of the Census.

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

| Area of residence and marital status | Elderly people (60 years and over) | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | |
| Never married | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Currently married | 84.1 | 37.7 | 56.5 |
| Separated | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Widowed | 10.8 | 57.5 | 38.6 |
| Divorced | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 |
| Urban | | | |
| Never married | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| Currently married | 80.1 | 31.8 | 52.9 |
| Separated | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Widowed | 12.5 | 61.2 | 40.0 |
| Divorced | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Not stated | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 |
| Rural | | | |
| Never married | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Currently married | 84.6 | 38.4 | 56.9 |
| Separated | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Widowed | 10.6 | 57.1 | 38.4 |
| Divorced | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population age 60 and above.

Table 9 compares the type of union (polygamous or monogamous) of currently married or separated men aged 60 or above with men between 30 and 59 years of age.³ Monogamous unions are the prevailing type among the elderly as well as younger married or separated men.

Table 9: Type of union of elderly men currently married or separated compared to men between 30-59 years of age

| | Males (60+) | Males (30-59) |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Rwanda | | |
| Monogamous | 81.7 | 90.1 |
| Polygamous | 11.7 | 5.1 |
| Not stated | 6.7 | 4.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 175,205 | 1,041,465 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident male population age 60 and above, who were married or separated at the time of the Census.

3.4 Disability and Medical Insurance of elderly people

Biological ageing is accompanied by a process of loss of physical and often also mental abilities, resulting in health problems that affect everyday life. Given that the question on disability status asked in the Census questionnaire refers to difficulties in performing various activities (walking, seeing, hearing, etc.), one can expect to find the disability prevalence to be higher among the elderly than the general population (see the Thematic Report on Persons with Disabilities (NISR,

³ The questionnaire did not fully capture the type of union for women. While a question on the rank of the spouse was included, it would not identify polygamous unions of “first” wives.

2014b) for a more detailed discussion of disability measures). Overall, 100,657 persons aged 60 or older declare that they are living with a disability, out of which around 60% are women and 40% men. Similar to the general distribution of the elderly population across areas of residence, most disabled elderly people live in rural areas.

Table 10: Number of resident elderly people by disability status, sex, province and area of residence

| Area of residence and Province | Male | | | Female | | | Both sexes | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | With disabilities | Without disability | Total | With disabilities | Without disability | Total | With disabilities | Without disability | Total |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3,647 | 19,365 | 23,012 | 4,871 | 24,916 | 29,787 | 8,518 | 44,281 | 52,799 |
| Rural | 36,695 | 147,532 | 184,227 | 55,444 | 219,268 | 274,712 | 92,139 | 366,800 | 458,939 |
| Total | 40,342 | 166,897 | 207,239 | 60,315 | 244,184 | 304,499 | 100,657 | 411,081 | 511,738 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1254 | 6590 | 7844 | 1,748 | 8,446 | 10,194 | 3,002 | 15,036 | 18,038 |
| Rural | 868 | 3556 | 4424 | 1,325 | 5,458 | 6,783 | 2,193 | 9,014 | 11,207 |
| Total | 2122 | 10146 | 12268 | 3,073 | 13,904 | 16,977 | 5,195 | 24,050 | 29,245 |
| South | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 843 | 4,880 | 5,723 | 934 | 4,652 | 5,586 | 1,777 | 9,532 | 11,309 |
| Rural | 10,199 | 42,135 | 52,334 | 16,779 | 66,601 | 83,380 | 26,978 | 108,736 | 135,714 |
| Total | 11,042 | 47,015 | 58,057 | 17,713 | 71,253 | 88,966 | 28,755 | 118,268 | 147,023 |
| West | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 638 | 3,622 | 4,260 | 892 | 5,194 | 6,086 | 1,530 | 8,816 | 10,346 |
| Rural | 9,301 | 33,785 | 43,086 | 14,527 | 51,818 | 66,345 | 23,828 | 85,603 | 109,431 |
| Total | 9,939 | 37,407 | 47,346 | 15,419 | 57,012 | 72,431 | 25,358 | 94,419 | 119,777 |
| North | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 343 | 1,856 | 2,199 | 571 | 3,261 | 3,832 | 914 | 5,117 | 6,031 |
| Rural | 6,580 | 29,620 | 36,200 | 10,103 | 44,211 | 54,314 | 16,683 | 73,831 | 90,514 |
| Total | 6,923 | 31,476 | 38,399 | 10,674 | 47,472 | 58,146 | 17,597 | 78,948 | 96,545 |
| East | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 569 | 2,417 | 2,986 | 726 | 3,363 | 4,089 | 1,295 | 5,780 | 7,075 |
| Rural | 9,747 | 38,436 | 48,183 | 12,710 | 51,180 | 63,890 | 22,457 | 89,616 | 112,073 |
| Total | 10,316 | 40,853 | 51,169 | 13,436 | 54,543 | 67,979 | 23,752 | 95,396 | 119,148 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population age 60 and above.

Table 11 presents the percentage of elderly people affected by a disability and provides the same indicator for the population between five and 59 years of age for comparison. The percentage of elderly people living with a disability is considerably higher than among the younger population. One in five persons aged 60 or older are disabled (20%) compared to fewer than one in 20 among younger persons. The prevalence of disability among the elderly is four percentage points higher in rural populations compared with those living in urban areas.

Table 11: Percentage of persons with disabilities among the resident elderly population compared to younger people (aged 5–59) by sex and area of residence

| Area of residence | Prevalence of disabilities among the elderly | | | Prevalence of disabilities among younger people (5-59) | | |
|-------------------|--|--------|------------|--|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Urban | 15.9 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Rural | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Total | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) For disaggregation at province level see Table 29.

The most common disability type affecting elderly persons is difficulties walking/climbing, regardless of sex or place of residence (Table 12). Sight-related disabilities are the second most common disability, but affect only 3% of elderly people in Rwanda.

Table 12: Number of elderly people affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the elderly resident population by sex, area of residence and province

| Sex, Area of residence and Province | Seeing | | Hearing | | Speaking | | Walking / Climbing | | Learning / Concentrating | | Other | | Type Not Stated | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-----|----------|-----|--------------------|------|--------------------------|-----|--------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % |
| Rwanda | 17,394 | 3.4 | 7,875 | 1.5 | 1,274 | 0.2 | 60,992 | 11.9 | 9,258 | 1.8 | 13,905 | 2.7 | 114 | 0.0 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7,290 | 3.5 | 2,820 | 1.4 | 585 | 0.3 | 24,596 | 11.9 | 2,908 | 1.4 | 5,665 | 2.7 | 46 | 0.0 |
| Female | 10,104 | 3.3 | 5,055 | 1.7 | 689 | 0.2 | 36,396 | 12.0 | 6,350 | 2.1 | 8,240 | 2.7 | 68 | 0.0 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,309 | 2.5 | 570 | 1.1 | 130 | 0.2 | 5,158 | 9.8 | 866 | 1.6 | 1,136 | 2.2 | 19 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 16,085 | 3.5 | 7,305 | 1.6 | 1,144 | 0.2 | 55,834 | 12.2 | 8,392 | 1.8 | 12,769 | 2.8 | 95 | 0.0 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 781 | 2.7 | 362 | 1.2 | 69 | 0.2 | 3,367 | 11.5 | 543 | 1.9 | 507 | 1.7 | 11 | 0.0 |
| South | 4,681 | 3.2 | 2,425 | 1.6 | 375 | 0.3 | 16,562 | 11.3 | 3,143 | 2.1 | 4,445 | 3.0 | 22 | 0.0 |
| West | 4,469 | 3.7 | 1,907 | 1.6 | 310 | 0.3 | 16,236 | 13.6 | 2,180 | 1.8 | 3,048 | 2.5 | 19 | 0.0 |
| North | 3,187 | 3.3 | 1,308 | 1.4 | 225 | 0.2 | 11,044 | 11.4 | 1,304 | 1.4 | 2,181 | 2.3 | 30 | 0.0 |
| East | 4,276 | 3.6 | 1,873 | 1.6 | 295 | 0.2 | 13,783 | 11.6 | 2,088 | 1.8 | 3,724 | 3.1 | 32 | 0.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population age 60 and above.

The fact that ageing contributes strongly to the development of disabilities among the elderly becomes evident when examining the causes stated by elderly disabled persons (Table 13). All disabilities have as their major cause a disease or illness. Only speaking-related disabilities are caused in 21% of the cases by congenital defects. In regard to disabilities limiting people's ability to walk or climb, 28% are due to an injury or accident. War/mines and the genocide against the Tutsi are reported as causes for respectively 4.7% and 7.6 % of difficulties learning or concentrating. Together, they account for 5% of disabilities related to walking/climbing.

Table 13: Distribution (%) of types of disabilities experienced by elderly people by causes of disability

| Type of disability | Cause of disability | | | | | | | | | Total | Count |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Con-genital | Disease/ Illness | Injury/ Accident | War/ Mines | Genocide against the Tutsi | Un-known | Other | Not Stated | | | |
| Seeing | 3.0 | 77.1 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17,441 | |
| Hearing | 7.1 | 72.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7,926 | |
| Speaking | 21.0 | 65.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,283 | |
| Walking/ Climbing | 2.9 | 57.2 | 27.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 61,184 | |
| Learning/ Concentrating | 3.4 | 59.4 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,272 | |
| Other | 3.0 | 60.2 | 13.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13,946 | |
| Type Not Stated | 54.7 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 11.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 117 | |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: disabilities reported by persons aged 60 and above; i.e. this table is at the level of the disability not the person. The numbers involved may therefore differ from those in

Table 12. (2) For disaggregation by sex see Table 30.

Given the prevalence of illnesses and disability among the elderly, health insurance coverage is an important prerequisite for accessing health care. Table indicates that 87% of elderly people are covered by medical insurance, the same percentage as for the population 0–59. There is some variation depending on the place of residence. Elderly people in urban areas and in the Southern Province are less likely to be insured than elderly people living in other parts of the country.

Table 14: Percentage of elderly people with medical insurance compared to younger people (aged 0–59) by sex, area of residence and province

| | Elderly people (60 and above) | | | Younger people (0-59) | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | 84.0 | 88.4 | 86.7 | 86.0 | 87.6 | 86.8 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 70.9 | 87.5 | 80.3 | 84.2 | 88.4 | 86.2 |
| Rural | 85.7 | 88.5 | 87.4 | 86.4 | 87.5 | 86.9 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 78.8 | 86.7 | 83.4 | 83.3 | 86.6 | 84.9 |
| South | 72.9 | 81.4 | 78.0 | 77.5 | 79.5 | 78.6 |
| West | 88.7 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 89.1 | 90.3 | 89.7 |
| North | 92.4 | 93.6 | 93.1 | 91.7 | 92.3 | 92.0 |
| East | 87.2 | 90.5 | 89.1 | 88.9 | 90.4 | 89.7 |
| Count insured | 174,142 | 269,325 | 443,467 | 4,176,963 | 4,509,455 | 8,686,418 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Among those who are insured, the vast majority is covered by the 'Mutuelle', both among the elderly (97%) and younger population groups (95%) (Table 31 in Annex D). In urban areas, 11% of the younger and 5% of the elderly population are covered by RAMA, which mostly targets public sector employees.

Chapter 4: Socio-cultural background characteristics of elderly people

4.1 The elderly by nationality

Close to 100% of elderly as well as younger persons living in Rwanda are of Rwandan nationality, although in urban areas the percentage of foreign nationals is slightly higher (3%) (Table 32 in Annex D). Among those persons who have a foreign nationality, Table 15 shows that neighbouring countries represent the majority of foreign nationals in Rwanda. More than half are from the DRC (54%), although this represents a decrease from 2002, when over 70% of foreign nationals were Congolese (SNR, 2005). Nationals from Burundi rank second, contributing 15% of the foreign nationals in Rwanda. European nationals are more common among the elderly population with foreign nationality (6.2%) than among the younger population (1.4%).

Table 15: Distribution of nationalities of elderly people of non-Rwandan nationality compared to younger population (aged 0–59) by sex

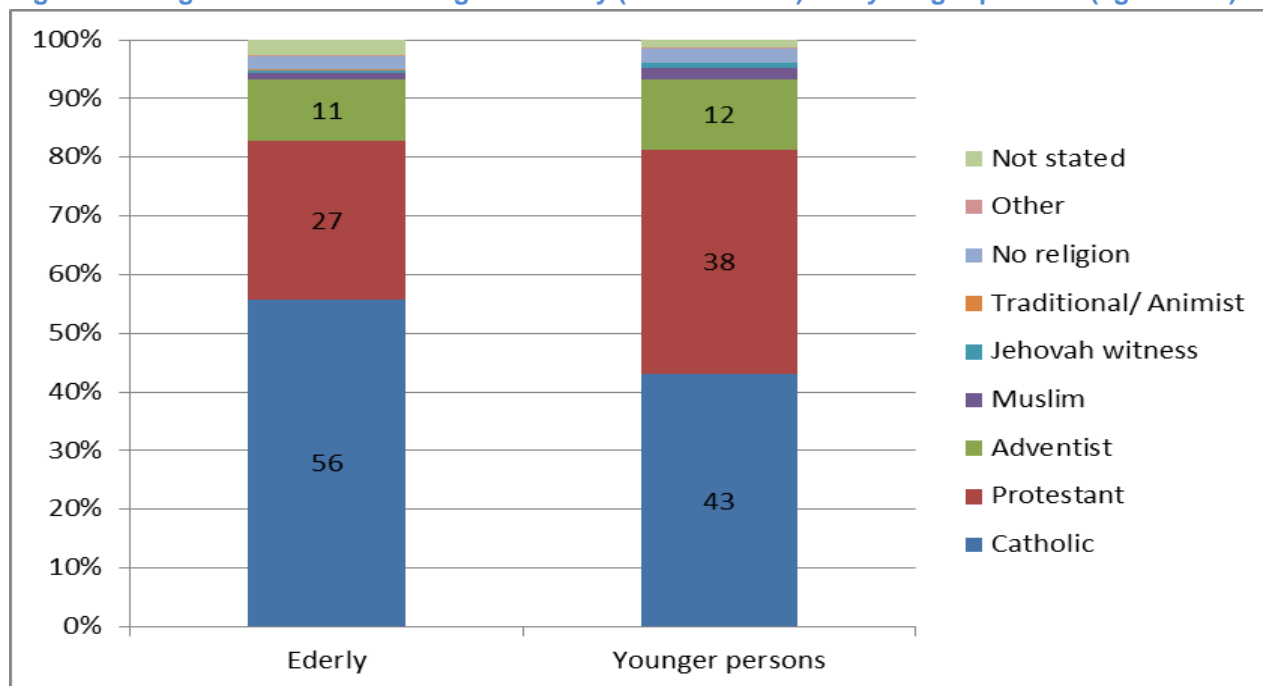
| Nationality | Elderly people (60 and above) | | | Younger people (0-59) | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| DRC | 50.7 | 57.2 | 54.1 | 50.9 | 59.8 | 55.2 |
| Burundi | 13.7 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 17.4 | 11.2 | 14.4 |
| Uganda | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.7 |
| Tanzania | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Kenya | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Other African Country | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Europe | 7.2 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| America | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Asia | 3.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Oceania | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 6.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 11.2 | 10.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 2,155 | 2,378 | 4,533 | 59,673 | 56,663 | 116,336 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.2 Religious affiliation of elderly people

More than one in every two elderly persons in Rwanda is Catholic, fewer than three in every 10 are Protestants and one in every 10 is Adventist. There are very few elderly persons with other religious beliefs. Compared to the younger population, a larger proportion of elderly are Catholics and a smaller proportion are Protestants. A certain resistance to embracing religions that are newer to the country may explain this difference.

Figure 6: Religious affiliation among the elderly (60 and above) and younger persons (aged 0–59)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. For more detailed statistics see Table 33.

Chapter 5: Socio-economic characteristics of the elderly and the living conditions of their households

The aim of this section is to examine the socio-economic characteristics of the elderly population, in particular their education characteristics and involvement in economic activities. Moreover, this section studies the characteristics of households headed by elderly people.

5.1. Level of education and literacy among the elderly

Almost two-thirds of elderly people (65%) have no education (Table 16). 31% of elderly people have attained primary education level, and only 2% and 0.5% have secondary and university level respectively. While the share of non-educated elderly people is high and reflects the lack of education opportunities in the generation's youth, there has been an improvement since 2002 when 75% of the elderly had no education (SNR, 2005). Cohorts that are now entering old age are already better educated and contribute to improving the education level at all ages. However, there is a significant gender gap among the elderly, with 78% of elderly women without education compared to only 46% of elderly men. The gender gap shrinks to less than 10 percentage points when considering the younger population between 25 and 59. Compared to the elderly, a considerably higher proportion of 25 to 59 year-olds reached primary-level education, although few carried on with secondary school.

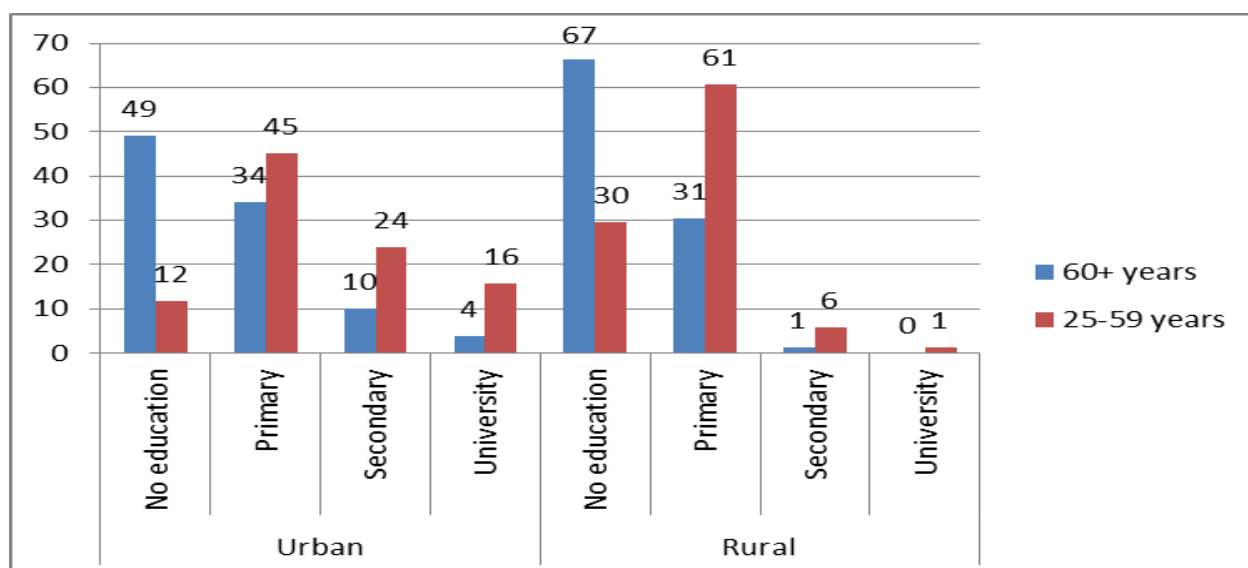
Table 16: Distribution (%) of the elderly by level of education compared to younger people (25–59 years) by sex

| Level of education | Elderly people (60 years and above) | | | Younger people (25-59 years) | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| No education | 45.5 | 77.8 | 64.7 | 21.3 | 30.5 | 26.1 |
| Preschool | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Primary | 47.9 | 19.3 | 30.9 | 59.4 | 56.3 | 57.8 |
| Post-primary | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Secondary | 3.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 7.6 | 9.2 |
| University | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 4.0 |
| Not stated | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 1,662,440 | 1,872,252 | 3,534,692 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Among both the elderly and the younger population, one observes considerable differences in education level with the area of residence (Figure 7). In urban areas, the percentage of the elderly without education is reduced to 49% and one in 10 attended secondary-level education.

Figure 7: Percentage (%) of elderly by level of education compared to the younger population(aged 25–59) by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Reading and writing can either be learned through a formal school system or informally. Still, the lack of education among the elderly is reflected in the high levels of illiteracy, as shown in Table 17. Around two-thirds of elderly people are not able to read or write in any language, and the gender gap as well as the rural/urban gap resembles the situation discussed for the level of education.

Around 28% of elderly people are literate in Kinyarwanda, 3% in French, and 1% in English. The population aged 15 to 59 years, in contrast, is predominantly literate (74%) and English has replaced French as the first foreign language (16% versus 12%). The percentage of non-responses to this question is rather high, especially among elderly males in urban areas. The results by area of residence should therefore be treated with some caution.

Table 17: Percentage of illiterate and percentage of literate by language among elderly people and the younger population (aged 15–59) by sex and area of residence

| Area of residence and Language(s) of literacy | Elderly people (60 years and above) | | | Younger people (15-59 years) | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Illiterate (no language) | 48.8 | 81.8 | 68.4 | 22.3 | 29.2 | 25.9 |
| Kinyarwanda | 45.3 | 16.4 | 28.1 | 73.7 | 69.0 | 71.2 |
| French | 6.3 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 13.8 | 10.6 | 12.1 |
| English | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 17.8 | 14.3 | 15.9 |
| Other | 3.8 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 3.9 |
| Not stated | 5.45 | 1.71 | 3.22 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Illiterate (no language) | 23.4 | 59.7 | 43.9 | 8.8 | 12.9 | 10.7 |
| Kinyarwanda | 53.0 | 34.1 | 42.4 | 82.0 | 83.3 | 82.6 |
| French | 19.9 | 6.6 | 12.4 | 29.0 | 27.0 | 28.0 |
| English | 9.2 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 32.7 | 29.3 | 31.1 |
| Other | 16.8 | 4.9 | 10.1 | 16.5 | 10.5 | 13.6 |
| Not stated | 21.8 | 5.4 | 12.6 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 5.0 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Illiterate (no language) | 51.9 | 84.2 | 71.2 | 25.8 | 32.6 | 29.4 |
| Kinyarwanda | 44.4 | 14.4 | 26.4 | 71.5 | 66.0 | 68.6 |
| French | 4.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 8.4 |
| English | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 13.8 | 11.1 | 12.4 |
| Other | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Not stated | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) If persons answered that they were literate in more than one language, they were counted in all language categories they mention.

5.2 Economic activity among the elderly

For Public Service employees, Law N° 86/2013 of 11/09/2013⁴ specifies that “The normal retirement age for a public servant shall be sixty five (65) years. However, a public servant who attains at least sixty (60) years of age and who has served for at least fifteen (15) years in public service and pays his/her contribution to the Rwanda Social Security Board may apply to the competent authority for early retirement. Retirement age for public servants governed by special statutes shall be fixed in accordance with the nature of their duties”.

However, pension coverage is generally limited to those individuals who were employees in the formal sector, which are estimated at 7% according to the National Social Security Policy (MINECOFIN 2009, p.12). Estimates provided by the same source indicate that 5.6% of the working population (2.3% of the total population) are covered and that 48,363 Rwandan pensioners were receiving old-age pensions as of 2006 (ibid.).

Given the low pension coverage, most elderly persons in Rwanda continue working beyond the age of 60 to ensure their daily subsistence. As indicated in Table 18, more than one in two elderly persons (53%) is currently employed (i.e. was working in the seven days prior to the Census). The proportion of currently employed is slightly higher among men (57%) than women (51%). Moreover, fewer elderly people living in urban areas keep on working as compared to the elderly population in rural areas. Elderly people who are taking care of their home/family represent 6% of elderly people, while 1% of all elderly people are unemployed. ‘Old age’ is the main reason given

⁴Law n° 86/2013 of 11/09/2013 establishing General Statutes for Rwanda Public Service; O.G n° 42 bis of 21/10/2013; (Republic of Rwanda, 2013).

for inactivity (31%), and only 1% report to be 'retired'. This answer modality is likely to be associated with the receipt of retirement benefits.

Table 18: Distribution (%) of elderly people by economic activity status in the seven days prior to the Census by sex and area of residence

| Area of residence and Economic activity status | Elderly people (60 years and above) | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | |
| Currently employed | 56.9 | 50.5 | 53.1 |
| Unemployed | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Looking after family/home | 3.9 | 7.4 | 6.0 |
| Retired | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Old age | 26.4 | 34.1 | 31.0 |
| Other inactive | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Not stated | 4.9 | 0.8 | 2.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 |
| Urban | | | |
| Currently employed | 38.1 | 28.8 | 32.8 |
| Unemployed | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Looking after family/home | 3.5 | 13.2 | 9.0 |
| Retired | 6.8 | 3.5 | 4.9 |
| Old age | 23.9 | 42.9 | 34.6 |
| Other inactive | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| Not stated | 21.2 | 4.0 | 11.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 |
| Rural | | | |
| Currently employed | 59.2 | 52.9 | 55.4 |
| Unemployed | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Looking after family/home | 4.0 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| Retired | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Old age | 26.7 | 33.2 | 30.6 |
| Other inactive | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Not stated | 2.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 |

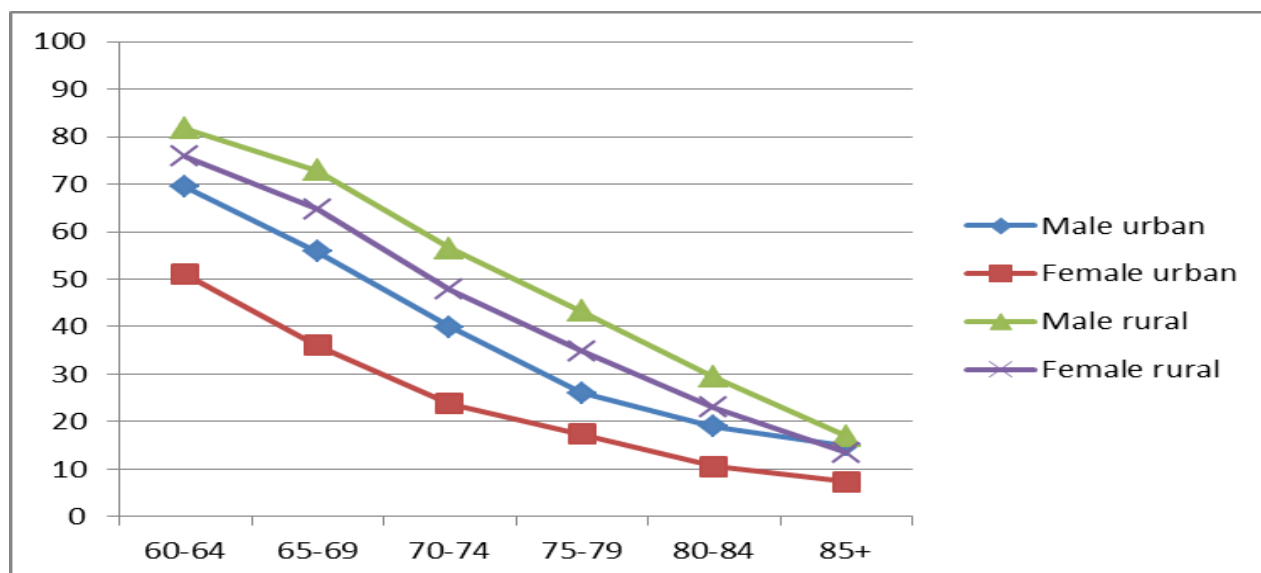
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population age 60 and above.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is a measure of the active portion of an economy's working-age population. The 2012 Census considered as labor force the sum of the employed population during the seven days preceding the Census and the unemployed population that was available to work when the occasion would be presented to them. The LFPR is then defined as the ratio between the labor force (active population) and the sum of the active and inactive population. The small difference between the LFPR and the sum of currently employed and unemployed in Table 18 is due to the fact that persons who did not state their economic activity status are excluded from the denominator of the LFPR.

Overall, the LFPR reaches 56% among the elderly population. However, 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 (Figure 8). The LFPR is as high as 80% among men aged 60 to 64 living in rural areas. By age 85 and above, however, only 14% of the elderly are still in the labor force. At all ages, the LFPR in rural areas – where people remain involved in agricultural activities – exceeds the one in urban areas, where a larger share is involved in waged labor. Moreover, a larger share of elderly men than women are in the labor force at all ages, both in rural and urban areas. The lowest level of labor force participation is observed for elderly women living in urban Kigali City (18%), where 47% of elderly men are still active (Table

35). The differences in the LFPR reflect the fact that a larger proportion of elderly women than men tends to be inactive, either due to old age or because they are carrying out duties in the household (Table 18).

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among elderly people by five-year age group by sex and area of residence



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

The remainder of this section focuses on the elderly who were currently employed in the seven days prior to the Census and examines the characteristics of their employment in their main job. Many people in Rwanda undertake more than one job in any reference period (NISR, 2012b), although the Census collected details of the main job in the last seven days only.

The vast majority of elderly people are self-employed in their main job (86%); only 6% are employees (Table 19). The general distribution by employment status shows a similar pattern among people aged 16 to 59. However, the younger population seems to have more opportunities to access wage employment, with the proportion of employees being 19%. The proportion of employers is very low for both age groups, while members of cooperatives are similarly scarce. Wage-employed jobs are more present in urban areas than in rural areas, where the concentration in agriculture explains that over 90% of the elderly are either self-employed or contributing family workers. In urban areas, one-third of elderly men are employees, but only 11% of employed elderly women living in an urban area have a paid job.

Table 19: Distribution (%) of elderly people currently employed by status in employment in their main job compared to younger people (aged 16–59) by sex and area of residence

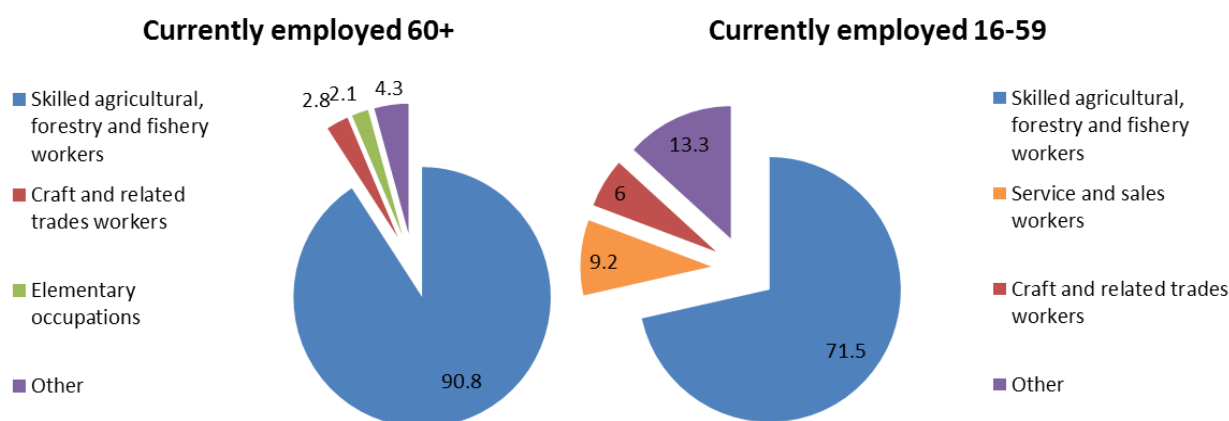
| Area of residence and Status in employment | Elderly people (60 years and above) | | | Younger people (16-59 years) | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Employee | 9.6 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 25.5 | 12.1 | 18.6 |
| Employer | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Self-employed | 85.0 | 86.9 | 86.1 | 63.5 | 70.8 | 67.3 |
| Contributing family worker | 2.2 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 12.9 | 9.6 |
| Producers' cooperative member | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 117,822 | 153,783 | 271,605 | 370,303 | 268,675 | 638,978 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Employee | 33.1 | 11.4 | 22.4 | 54.9 | 38.9 | 48.2 |
| Employer | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Self-employed | 57.2 | 76.4 | 66.7 | 33.6 | 45.4 | 38.6 |
| Contributing family worker | 1.4 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 3.3 |
| Producers' cooperative member | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 8.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 8,760 | 8,579 | 17,339 | 1,509,887 | 1,732,212 | 3,242,099 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Employee | 7.7 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 18.3 | 8.0 | 12.8 |
| Employer | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Self-employed | 87.3 | 87.5 | 87.4 | 70.8 | 74.7 | 72.9 |
| Contributing family worker | 2.2 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 10.8 |
| Producers' cooperative member | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 109,062 | 145,204 | 254,266 | 1,880,190 | 2,000,887 | 3,881,077 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: Elderly people (60 years+) employed in main job over reference period of seven days; Population aged 16–59 employed in main job over reference period of seven days.

The strong concentration of elderly people in agriculture, suggested by their status in employment, is supported when examining the main occupation among those employed in the seven days preceding the Census. Figure 9 shows the top three occupations reported by the elderly as compared to the most common occupations among the population aged 16 to 59. The international standard classification of occupations (ISCO) has been used to code the main occupations reported by respondents and results are presented at the one-digit level. The blue area shows the proportion in agricultural, forestry, or fishery occupations – 91% among the elderly and 72% among the younger cohorts. Less than 3% of the elderly are working in craft or elementary occupations. Service and sales is not among the top three occupations among the elderly, but 9% of the employed population aged 16 to 59 works in this field. The comparison of the age groups thus suggests that the younger generations are gradually moving away from agricultural work to find employment in services or crafts-related occupations.

The results at the national level are driven by the rural occupation structure. In urban areas, as many as 59% of the elderly work in agricultural occupations, but service and sales jobs employ 11% of the elderly (Table 37 in the Annex). Elderly employed women are even more concentrated in agriculture than elderly men, at 95% and 85% respectively.

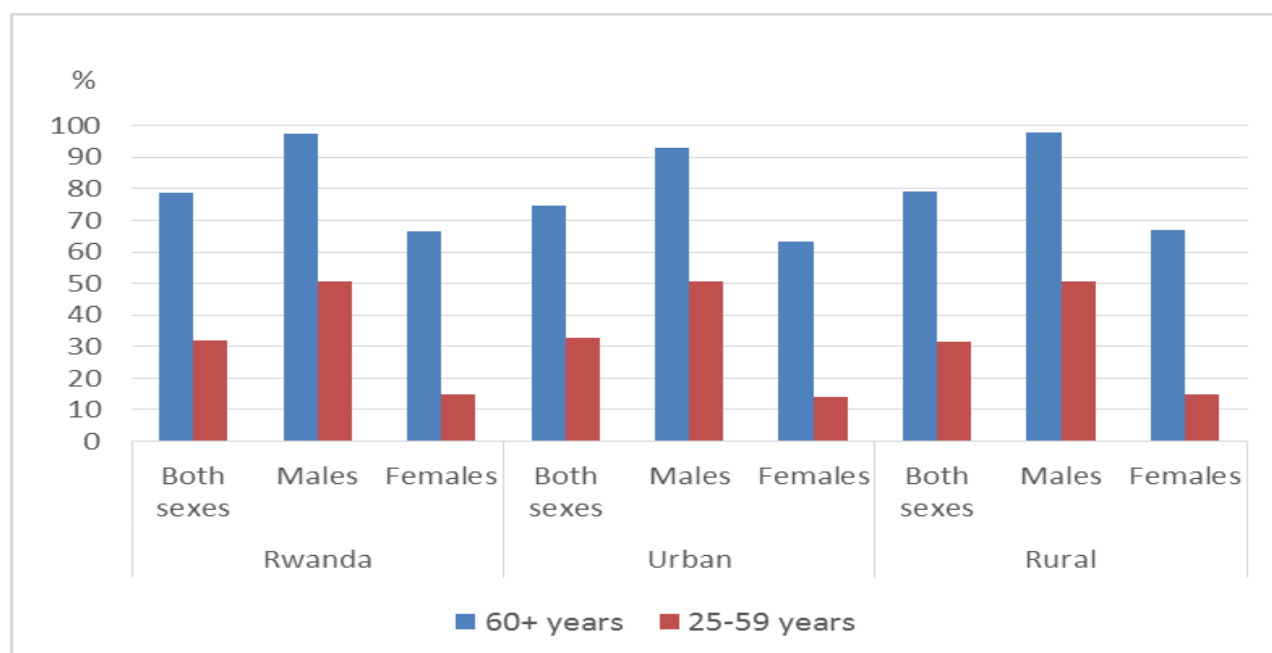
Figure 9: Top three main occupations (last seven days) of employed elderly people compared to younger people (aged 16–59)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: Elderly people (60 years+) employed in main job over reference period of seven days; Population aged 16–59 employed in main job over reference period of seven days. (2) See Table 37 for more details on main occupation at ISCO one-digit level.

5.3 Household headship among elderly people, characteristics of the household heads and living conditions of their households

Household headship is, as expected, more common among the elderly than among the younger population. As shown in Figure 10, 77% of elderly people are heads of household, compared to 32% of persons between age 12 and 59. Women across all ages are less likely to be heads of household than men. However, due to the age structure of the elderly population with women outnumbering men, there are more households headed by elderly women (200,993) than by elderly men (191,987) (Table 20). Headship rates among the elderly, particularly men, are slightly lower in urban than in rural areas.

Figure 10: Household headship rates (%) of elderly people compared to younger people (aged 25–59) by sex and area of residence

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

In terms of their economic activity status, elderly heads of household are similar to the elderly population in general (Table 20). More than half are employed, and the share of economically active elderly people is higher among men and in rural areas. Compared to the younger population, however, there is a considerable share of inactive elderly people heading households, who may consequently have difficulties supporting the household.

Table 20: Distribution (%) of elderly household heads by economic activity status compared to younger household heads (aged 12–59) by sex and area of residence

| Area of residence and Economic activity status | Elderly household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads (12-59years) | | |
|--|--|---------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Employed | 60.3 | 48.9 | 54.5 | 90.5 | 82.8 | 88.6 |
| Unemployed | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Inactive | 38.4 | 49.8 | 44.2 | 7.5 | 14.3 | 9.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 191,987 | 200,993 | 392,980 | 1,521,308 | 491,888 | 2,013,196 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Employed | 49.7 | 31.9 | 40.5 | 88.9 | 70.6 | 85.1 |
| Unemployed | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 3.8 |
| Inactive | 48.2 | 66.5 | 57.6 | 7.9 | 23.1 | 11.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 16,885 | 18,046 | 34,931 | 294,666 | 79,014 | 373,680 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Employed | 61.3 | 50.6 | 55.8 | 90.9 | 85.2 | 89.5 |
| Unemployed | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Inactive | 37.5 | 48.2 | 42.9 | 7.4 | 12.6 | 8.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 175,102 | 182,947 | 358,049 | 1,226,642 | 412,874 | 1,639,516 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The analysis of dependency ratios provides insights into how many dependents have to be supported by a working adult. Two indicators can be constructed. The age-dependency ratio (also called the age-dependency ration) simply uses age groups to define those who are likely to be

among the dependents (children and the elderly) and those who are most likely to be economically active (persons of working age according to the national definition). The economic dependency ratio uses the actual economic activity status to identify dependents as those who are inactive or unemployed. A dependency ratio of 100 would imply that one working age/economically active person has to support one dependent. A ratio above 100 suggests that one person has to support more than one dependent, and if it is below 100 then there are fewer dependents than working-age/active persons.

According to Table 21, age-dependency ratios in households headed by elderly people (153.6) are considerably higher than age-dependency ratios in households headed by younger persons (86.9). As, by definition, the elderly contribute to an increase in the number of dependents counted in the numerator of the indicator, this result is not surprising. When comparing the economic dependency ratios of the two groups of households, however, one finds that the ratios are lower in households headed by an elderly person (136.1) than in households headed by a person younger than 60 years (146.7). As discussed above, a large share of the elderly remains economically active and counts toward the denominator on the economic dependency ratio – they support dependents through their work. Also, elderly people who are no longer economically active may move in with relatives.

In regard to the situation of households headed by elderly people in urban and rural areas, Table 21 suggests that age-dependency ratios are higher in rural than in urban areas. A possible explanation would be the larger number of children and elderly people living in rural areas, which tend to increase the number of dependents defined by age (see also the thematic report on the socio-economic status of children, NISR (2013c)). On the other hand, economic dependency ratios are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. As seen in the discussion of economic activity patterns across the two areas of residence, inactivity and unemployment are more common in urban areas than in rural areas, adding to the number of dependents in terms of their actual economic activity status.

Regardless of the indicator used, one finds that there are more dependents per contributing household member in households headed by elderly females than in those headed by elderly males. As can be expected, it appears that a breadwinner is missing in households headed by females.

Table 21: Demographic and economic dependency rates in households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12–59) by sex of household head, area of residence and province

| Province and Dependency rates | Elderly household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|------------|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Age-dependency ratio | 147.8 | 162.5 | 153.6 | 89.0 | 79.4 | 86.9 |
| Economic dependency rates | 127.9 | 149.1 | 136.1 | 142.2 | 165.2 | 146.7 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Age-dependency ratio | 107.0 | 114.3 | 110.1 | 65.4 | 63.7 | 65.0 |
| Economic dependency rates | 190.5 | 221.2 | 203.1 | 137.3 | 202.8 | 147.5 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Age-dependency ratio | 153.4 | 170.1 | 159.9 | 94.9 | 82.6 | 92.2 |
| Economic dependency rates | 122.6 | 142.3 | 130.2 | 143.3 | 159.3 | 146.6 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| Age-dependency ratio | 102.5 | 107.2 | 104.5 | 60.1 | 59.8 | 60.0 |
| Economic dependency rates | 189.4 | 218.6 | 201.2 | 133.8 | 205.0 | 144.3 |
| South | | | | | | |
| Age-dependency ratio | 152.4 | 167.5 | 158.9 | 90.2 | 80.3 | 87.7 |
| Economic dependency rates | 131.2 | 155.7 | 141.6 | 148.4 | 172.7 | 153.9 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Age-dependency ratio | 146.4 | 165.8 | 153.9 | 98.0 | 82.4 | 94.5 |
| Economic dependency rates | 130.6 | 150.1 | 138.1 | 151.2 | 162.5 | 153.5 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Age-dependency ratio | 156.8 | 168.5 | 161.1 | 92.8 | 74.5 | 89.1 |
| Economic dependency rates | 99.8 | 116.4 | 105.8 | 131.3 | 130.8 | 131.2 |
| East | | | | | | |
| Age-dependency ratio | 151.8 | 168.8 | 158.1 | 93.7 | 87.9 | 92.4 |
| Economic dependency rates | 133.5 | 150.4 | 139.7 | 140.3 | 168.8 | 145.7 |

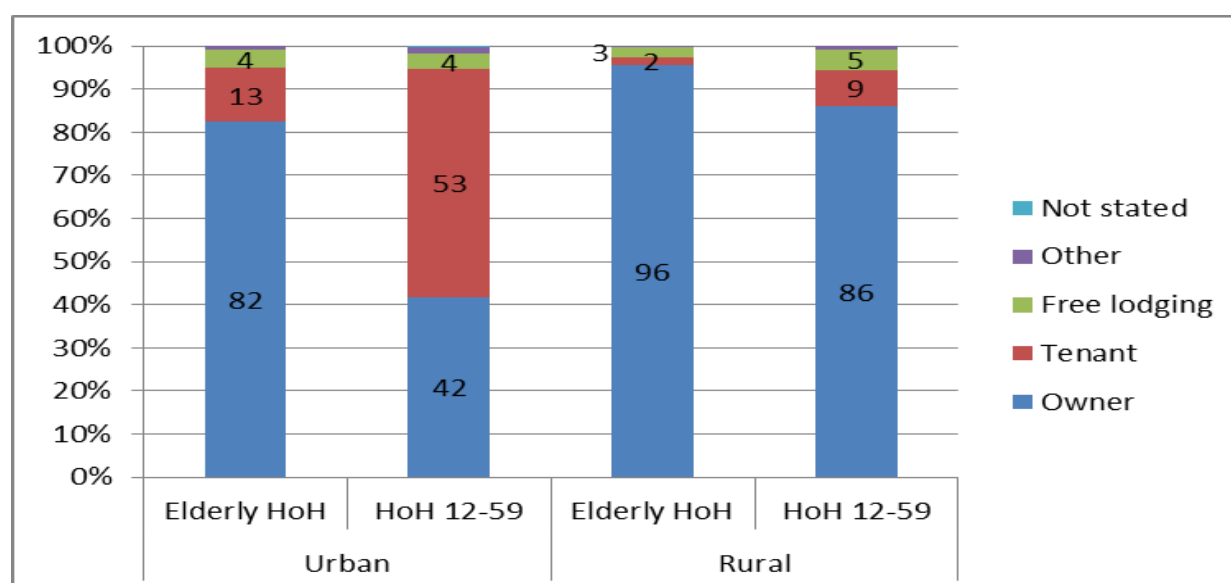
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Demographic dependency rate (national definition): (number of 0–15 years old+ 60+/16–59)*100. For the international definition, please refer to the Thematic Report on Population Size, Structure, and Distribution (NISR, 2013d).

Elderly household heads are identified in social protection policies as a potentially vulnerable group. The remainder of this section examines the characteristics of households headed by elderly persons and provides a comparison with households headed by younger persons. The tenure of the dwelling, the quality of water used, and the source of energy analyzed in this report are some elements that allow for an evaluation of households' living conditions.

Regarding the tenure of the housing unit, elderly household heads do not seem to be at a disadvantage compared to households headed by younger persons (Figure 11; Table 40). On the contrary, the proportion of owners is higher among the elderly (95% compared to 78% at the national level). The difference is particularly pronounced in urban areas, where 82% of elderly household heads live in owner-occupied housing, while this is the case for only 41% among households headed by a person below the age of 60. Households headed by a younger person tend to rent the dwelling instead (53%). Tenure types other than ownership and tenancy play a minority role. In urban areas, for example, 4% of households headed by an elderly person benefit from free lodging.

The distribution in terms of tenure of the housing unit has remained unchanged since the 2002 Census. Now and then, 95% of elderly household heads own the housing unit they are living in (SNR, 2005).

Figure 11: Distribution (%) of tenure of the housing unit, among households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12–59) by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) HoH: head of household; (2) For reasons of readability, data labels are not shown for 'not stated' and 'other'.

Improved water sources include pipe-borne water, either inside the dwelling or in the compound, public taps, protected springs or wells, and rain water. Universal access to improved water is an important policy objective for the population in general. Persons with health problems – common among the elderly population – are particularly in need of good access to infrastructure. According to Table 22 there is only a very small difference between households headed by elderly people and households headed by people below the age of 60 in terms of access to an improved water source (71% compared to 73%). A larger proportion of households have access to an improved water source in urban than in rural areas.

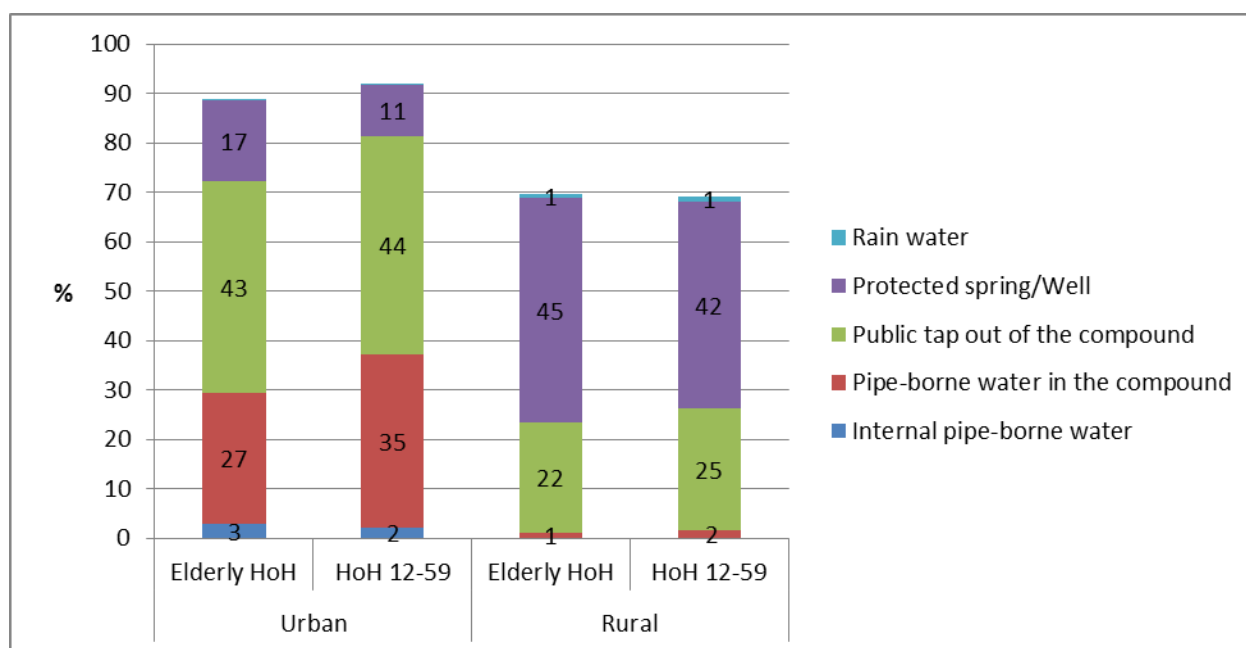
Table 22: Percentage of households using an improved water source, among households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12–59) by sex of household head and area of residence

| Area of residence | Elderly household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads (12-59 years) | | |
|-------------------|--|--------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | 70.8 | 71.7 | 71.3 | 73.4 | 72.7 | 73.2 |
| Urban | 89.2 | 88.4 | 88.8 | 92.2 | 90.7 | 91.9 |
| Rural | 68.9 | 70.1 | 69.6 | 69.0 | 69.3 | 69.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

When comparing in more detail the types of water source (Figure 12; Table 41), one observes a higher percentage of protected springs/wells used by households headed by an elderly person compared to the younger household heads. A relatively larger share of the younger household heads have access to pipe-borne water on the compound and public taps outside the compound. As old age tends to limit mobility, access to a close-by water source is of particular importance.

Figure 12: Type of improved water source used (%), among households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12–59) by area of residence

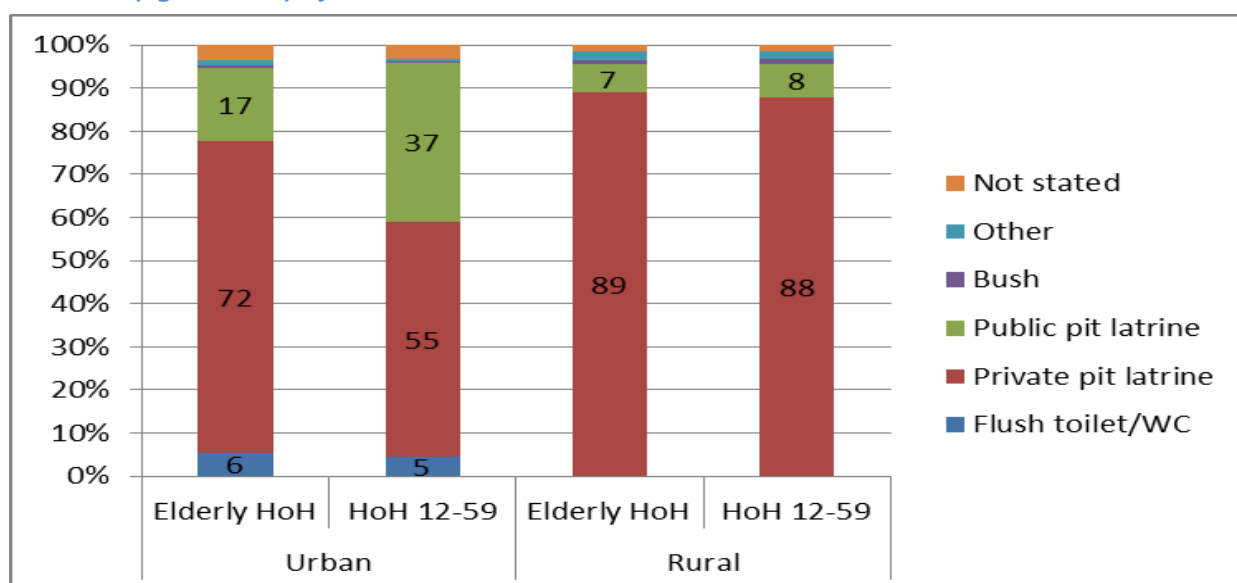


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census; Notes: (1) see Table 41 for more data on types of water source; (2) HoH: head of household.

In regard to the type of sanitation, the Census questionnaire only distinguishes between flush toilet/WC, pit latrine that is not shared with other households, shared pit latrine, bush, and other.⁵ The modality 'pit latrine' thus includes improved pit latrines that are ventilated or with a slab and pit latrines without a slab – however, the latter would not be considered 'improved' sanitation. Hence, the improved sanitation indicator recommended to monitor the Millennium Development Goal progress cannot be computed.

⁵In the English version of the Census questionnaire, the 'not shared' and 'shared' pit latrine were referred to as the 'private' and 'public' pit latrine respectively.

Figure 13: Type of toilet facility used (%), among households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12–59) by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: see Table 42 for more data on toilet facilities used;(2) HoH: head of household.

Pit latrines used exclusively by the household are the most common sanitation facility across the country, for households headed by elderly and younger persons (Table 42). At the national level, 88% of households headed by an elderly person use a pit latrine (not shared), compared to 82% of households headed by a person under the age of 60. Comparing urban and rural areas, Figure 13 shows that the difference between the age groups is mainly due to the higher percentage of shared latrine users among younger household heads in urban areas. Flush toilets remain rare. Only 5.5% of elderly household heads and 4.5% of younger household heads in urban areas have access to a flush toilet/WC.

Table 23: Main source of energy for lighting among households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12–59) by sex of household head and area of residence

| Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting | Elderly household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads (12-59 years) | | |
|--|--|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Electricity by EWSA | 8.6 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 19.8 | 13.5 | 18.2 |
| Hydro-electric or other private source | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Solar power | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Generator | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene lamp | 45.7 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 38.3 | 40.1 | 38.7 |
| Paraffin | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Biogas | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Candle | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Firewood | 11.3 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 5.3 | 11.3 | 6.8 |
| Other | 24.9 | 22.4 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 23.7 |
| Not stated | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 191,987 | 200,993 | 392,980 | 1,521,308 | 491,888 | 2,013,196 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Electricity by EWSA | 52.4 | 45.6 | 48.9 | 71.2 | 58.4 | 68.5 |
| Hydro-electric or other private source | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Solar power | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Generator | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene lamp | 29.8 | 34.8 | 32.3 | 14.9 | 23.0 | 16.6 |
| Paraffin | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Biogas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Candle | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 10.3 |
| Firewood | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Other | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Not stated | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 16,885 | 18,046 | 34,931 | 294,666 | 79,014 | 373,680 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Electricity by EWSA | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 6.8 |
| Hydro-electric or other private source | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Solar power | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Generator | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene lamp | 47.3 | 44.9 | 46.1 | 43.9 | 43.4 | 43.8 |
| Paraffin | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Biogas | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Candle | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 10.2 |
| Firewood | 12.2 | 18.3 | 15.3 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 8.2 |
| Other | 26.7 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 29.0 | 26.7 | 28.4 |
| Not stated | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 175,102 | 182,947 | 358,049 | 1,226,642 | 412,874 | 1,639,516 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

As Table 23 underlines, households headed by elderly people are disadvantaged in regard to their access to electricity as the source of lighting. At the national level, 8% of households headed by elderly people are connected to the EWSA electricity network, while 18% of households headed by persons below the age of 60 are using electricity from EWSA as their main energy source for lighting. Energy sources that are more common in households headed by a person of 60 and above are kerosene lamps (45%) and firewood (14%). Candles are, on the other hand, slightly more widespread among households headed by a younger person (10% compared to 7% in households headed by an elderly person). The proportion of households using energy sources such as generators, biogas, or paraffin for lighting is very low. Almost one in four households – regardless of the age of the household head – declares that they use ‘other’ energy sources. While not coded in the Census data, possible sources of energy captured by the ‘other’ category include battery-powered lights and torches. The use of energy sources for lighting in rural areas matches the national level described above. In urban areas, electricity from EWSA is more common and is used by 49% of households with an elderly head and 69% of households with a head aged between 12 and 59.

Conclusion

The analysis of the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census provided an updated profile of the elderly population in the country. In particular, the objectives of the thematic analysis were:

- (i) to measure the demographic weight and describe the sex and spatial distribution the elderly population;
- (ii) to provide a profile of the elderly in terms of their socio-demographic, socio-cultural and socio-economic characteristics and compare their characteristics with the younger population;
- (iii) to analyze household headship among the elderly and the characteristics of older household heads; and
- (iv) to describe the characteristics of households headed by the elderly.

In 2012, 4.9% of the resident population are aged 60 or older. While there has been no substantial change in terms of the demographic weight of the elderly population since the first Census in 1978, the situation is different in regard to the number of elderly people, which has more than doubled since the first Census. 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 situation of the elderly in the country is strongly influenced by two aspects: the sex ratio and their spatial distribution. A longer life expectancy among females means a larger share of elderly is females. Overall, the elderly population is composed of 207,239 elderly men and 304,499 elderly women. At the national level, there are more women than men at all ages. The sex ratio decreases from 76 men per 100 women in the 60 to 64 age group to 63 men per 100 women in the 85 and above age group. The sex composition 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%).

Moreover, older persons are more likely than younger persons to live in rural areas. Elderly represent 5.2% of the rural resident population, but only 3.0% of the urban resident population. Moreover, there appears to be a 'North–South belt' in terms of the concentration of elderly people in the resident population, and indeed the population shares of the elderly are highest in the Southern Province (5.7%) and the Northern Province (5.6%).

The elderly population is generally also less mobile than younger cohorts. Common reasons to migrate – employment search, marriage, etc. – predominantly affect the youth and younger people tend to be less tied to their residence than the elderly in terms of preferences or health and family reasons. Still, 3.5% of the population aged 60 or older experienced a move from a different district in the five years prior to the Census, and this percentage reaches 10% for elderly people living in urban areas. Moreover, around one in four elderly people were born in a different district to the one they were registered in at the time of the Census and are thus classed as lifetime migrants. Similar to recent migration, lifetime migration is largely an urban phenomenon. The percentage of lifetime migrants in urban areas is twice the national average, suggesting that there is more mobility both between districts within urban areas and from rural to urban districts. The Eastern Province and the province of Kigali City emerge as the main destinations for elderly lifetime migrants.

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, out of which around 60% are women and 40% men. Similar to the general distribution of the elderly population across areas of residence, most

disabled elderly people live in rural areas. The percentage of elderly people living with a disability is considerably higher than among the younger population. One in five persons aged 60 or older are disabled (20%) compared to fewer than one in 20 among younger persons. The most common disability type affecting elderly persons is difficulties walking/climbing, regardless of sex or place of residence. Sight-related disabilities are the second most common disability, but affect only 3% of elderly people in Rwanda. The most common cause of disabilities among the elderly are diseases or illnesses. Given the prevalence of illnesses and disability among the elderly, health insurance coverage is an important prerequisite for accessing health care. 87% of elderly people are covered by medical insurance, the same percentage as for the population 0–59. There is some variation depending on the place of residence. Elderly people in urban areas and in the Southern Province are less likely to be insured than elderly people living in other parts of the country.

With regard to the marital status of the elderly population, the census data show that most elderly men are married, and 12% of elderly men in a union are in a polygamous relationship. Elderly women tend to outlive their husbands, a factor which explains the relatively large share of widows (58%) among the female elderly population. Less re-marriage among women than among men also contribute to the marital status pattern among elderly women and men. The marital status of elderly people is similar across areas of residence. The percentage of those never married, divorced, and widowed is slightly higher in urban areas, while in rural areas a larger share of the elderly were married at the time of the Census.

Limited access to education during their childhood and youth explains the relatively high levels of illiterate elderly people and low levels of secondary or higher education. The comparison with the younger population group shows, however, the impressive progress achieved in terms of education over recent years. Given their relatively low levels of education and the concentration in rural areas, it is not surprising to find most elderly people who are economically active tend to be involved in agricultural activities. Overall, the population continue working well beyond the official retirement age of 55/65 years. More than half of the elderly population were employed at the time of the Census and the labor force is as high as 80% among men aged 60 to 64 living in rural areas. This is despite that fact that health problems increase with older age. Furthermore, the Census provides some evidence on the disability status of the population; one in five persons aged 60 or older are living with a disability compared to fewer than one in 20 younger persons.

Household headship is more common among the elderly than among the younger population. Elderly women – who are often left without a husband – are considerably more likely to head their own household than younger females. Elderly household heads are more likely to own the housing unit they live in compared to younger heads of household. There is only a very small difference between households headed by the elderly and households headed by persons below the age of 60 in terms of access to an improved water source. Households headed by elderly persons are, however, disadvantaged regarding their access to electricity, and kerosene lamps as well as firewood remain more common in households headed by an elderly person than among households headed by a younger person.

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Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

A.1 Objectives of the Census

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

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

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

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

A.2 Methodology and Census phases

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

A.2.1 Census mapping

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

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

A.2.2 Pilot Census

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

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

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

A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

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

A.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

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

The Census training sessions focused on the understanding of Census enumeration processes and the correct completion of Census questionnaires, reading and interpretation of Census maps,

practical role plays, and field practice. All the trainers and trainees were subjected to mandatory qualifying tests which they had to pass before being appointed.

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

A.2.6 Actual Census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.7 Post-enumeration activities

The logistical arrangement employed for the repatriation, inventory of Census questionnaires and collating of Census counts was swift and seamless, which enabled the rapid publishing of the Provisional Census Report within 90 days of Census enumeration being concluded. The other

post-enumeration activities included: the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES); data coding; data processing; the release of final results; thematic analysis; and the dissemination of Census results.

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

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

A.3 Data quality assessment

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

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

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

Annex B Census questionnaire

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

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

B.1 Private households: person record

FORM: 001

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

 MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING


NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY:

L02. DISTRICT:

L03. SECTOR:

L04. CELL:

L05. VILLAGE:

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER:

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 1 0 0

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: /

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

 Name :
 Date :
 Signature:

 Name :
 Date :
 Signature:

 Name:
 Date:
 Signature: Code:

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

Relationship to the head

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

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

| FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD | FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD | P23 – Is [NAME] available to work? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P01 – Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME: _____ | P14 – Parental survivorship and residence P14a – Is [NAME]’s natural mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know P14b – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No P14c – Is [NAME]’s natural father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know P14d – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No P15 – Was [NAME]’s birth registered? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know | 1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29 P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (08-14/08/2012)? 0. No } Go to P29 1. Yes, 1 st job 2. Yes, new job | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P02 – What is [NAME]’s relationship to the Head of Household? 1. Head of Household P03 – Is [NAME] male or female? 1. Male 2. Female P04 – In what month and year was [NAME] born? Month: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER P16 – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Kinyarwanda</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td rowspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Record the SUM of the codes circled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>French</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table> | Kinyarwanda | 1 | Record the SUM of the codes circled | French | 2 | English | 4 | Other | 8 | None | 0 | FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED P25 – What was [NAME]’s main occupation (type of work) during the last 7 days preceding the census night or during the last time he/she worked? <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kinyarwanda | 1 | Record the SUM of the codes circled | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| French | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P05 – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday? Record age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school? 1. Has never attended → Go to P20 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attending school P18a – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Level</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Level</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preschool</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Secondary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>University</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Post Primary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | Level | | Level | Preschool | 0 | Secondary | 3 | Primary | 1 | University | 4 | Post Primary | 2 | | | P26 – What is [NAME]’s status in employment? 1. Employee 5. Producers’ cooperative member 2. Employer 6. Other 3. Self-employed 4. Contributing family worker P27 – What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]’s place of work? <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Level | | Level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preschool | 0 | Secondary | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | 1 | University | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Post Primary | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]? 1. Present Resident – PR 2. Absent Resident - AR 3. Visitor – VIS | P18b – How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Level</td> <td colspan="7" style="text-align: center;">Years Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preschool</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Post primary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>University</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </table> | Level | Years Completed | | | | | | | Preschool | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Primary | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Post primary | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | Secondary | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | University | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | P28 – What is [NAME]’s institutional sector of employment? 1. Public 3. Non-profit institution 2. Private 4. Household |
| Level | Years Completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preschool | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Post primary | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FOR USUAL RESIDENTS P07 – Where [NAME] was born? Province: _____ District: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Foreign Country: _____ | P19 – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained? 0. None 5. A1: Bacc/Diploma 1. CE/FM 6. A0: Bachelor 2. EMA/ENTA 7. MA: Master 3. A3/D4/D5 8. PhD: Doctorate 4. A2/D6/D7 | FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER P29 – What is [NAME]’s marital status? 1. Never married 3. Separated 5. Divorced 2. Married 4. Widowed If never married and FEMALE → P33 If Widowed or Divorced → P32 If never married and MALE → Next Person | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P08 – What is [NAME]’s Nationality? 1 st Nationality: _____ 2 nd Nationality: _____ Foreigner: _____ (Record the name of the country) | P20 – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)? 1. Yes → Go to P25 2. No P21 – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/8/12)? 0. Home worker 1. Non-worker (Never worked) 2. Non-worker (Ever worked) 3. On leave, but has job → Go to P25 4. Retired 5. Old age } Go to P23 6. Student 7. Other: _____ | P30 – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only) Current number of spouses: <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously? Province: _____ District: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Foreign Country: _____ | FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER P22 – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)? 1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing } Go to P25 2. Production 3. Services/Selling 4. House worker at someone’s house 5. Home worker at own house 6. None | P31 – What is the rank of [NAME] to the spouse? (For women only) Current rank as spouse: <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P10 – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District? Record 000 if less than 1 year; Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | P11 – What is [NAME]’s Religion? 1. Catholic 4. Muslim 7. No Religion 2. Protestant 5. Jehovah Witness 8. Other..... 3. Adventist 6. Tradit/Animist | P32 – How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with partner? Age at first marriage: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P12 – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width:50%;">Type of disability (D)</th> <th style="width:50%;">Causes (C)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Seeing</td> <td>1. Congenital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Hearing</td> <td>2. Disease/Illness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Speaking</td> <td>3. Injury/Accident</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Walking/Climbing</td> <td>4. War/Mines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Learning/Concentrating</td> <td>5. Genocide</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Other.....</td> <td>6. Not Known</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7. Other.....</td> </tr> </table> | Type of disability (D) | Causes (C) | 1. Seeing | 1. Congenital | 2. Hearing | 2. Disease/Illness | 3. Speaking | 3. Injury/Accident | 4. Walking/Climbing | 4. War/Mines | 5. Learning/Concentrating | 5. Genocide | 6. Other..... | 6. Not Known | | 7. Other..... | If None (Write 0 in first D) → Go to P13 <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>D</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> | D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had? If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | |
| Type of disability (D) | Causes (C) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Seeing | 1. Congenital | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Hearing | 2. Disease/Illness | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Speaking | 3. Injury/Accident | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Walking/Climbing | 4. War/Mines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Learning/Concentrating | 5. Genocide | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Other..... | 6. Not Known | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7. Other..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P13 – What is [NAME]’s Medical insurance? 1. Mutuelle 2. RAMA 3. MMI 4. FARG 5. Insurance Cie 6. School 7. NGO 8. Employer 9. None 10. Other..... | | P34 – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | P35 – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15/08/2011 to 15/08/2012)? Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | P36 – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01 – Serial Number of the person

NAME:

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

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

P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male 2. Female

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

Month: Year:

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

Record age in completed years

P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?

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

FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

P07 – Where [NAME] was born?

Province:

District:

Foreign Country:

P08 – What is [NAME]'s Nationality?

1st Nationality:

2nd Nationality:

Foreigner:

(Record the name of the country)

P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province:

District:

Foreign Country:

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

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

P11 – What is [NAME]'s Religion?

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

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

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

If None (Write 0 in first D) → P13

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

P14 – Parental survivorship and residence

P14a – Is [NAME]'s natural mother alive?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

P14b – If yes, does [NAME]'s natural mother live in this household?

1. Yes 2. No

P14c – Is [NAME]'s natural father alive?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

P14d – If yes, does [NAME]'s natural father live in this household?

1. Yes 2. No

P15 – Was [NAME]'s birth registered?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school?

1. Has never attended → Go to P20
2. Has ever attended
3. Is currently attending school

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

P20 – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)?

1. Yes → Go to P25
2. No

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

0. Home worker
1. Non-worker (Never worked)
2. Non-worker (Ever worked)
3. On leave, but has job → P25
4. Retired
5. Oldness
6. Student
7. Other:

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

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

Go to P25

P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?

1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29

P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?

0. No
1. Yes, 1st job } Go to P29
2. Yes, new job

FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

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

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

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

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

P28 – What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment?

1. Public 3. Non-profit institution
2. Private 4. Household

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

P29 – What is [NAME]'s marital status?

1. Never married 3. Separated 5. Divorced
2. Married 4. Widowed

If never married and FEMALE → P33
If Widowed or Divorced → P32
If never married and MALE → Next Person

P30 – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only)

Current number of spouses:

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

Current rank as spouse:

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

Age at first marriage:

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had?

If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person

Male Female

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

Male Female

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

Male Female

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

Male Female

B.2 Private households: household record and mortality record

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

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

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

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

B.3 Institutional households: person record

FORM: 002

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING



NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali. Tel.: (+250)252571035

Fax: (+250)252570705 E-mail :info@statistics.gov.rw

**GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2012**

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

- L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY:
- L02. DISTRICT:
- L03. SECTOR:
- L04. CELL:
- L05. VILLAGE:
- L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):
- L07. AREA OF RESIDENCE: (Urban = 1, Rural = 2):
- L08. BUILDING NUMBER:
- L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:
- L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD:

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD:

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name:
Date:
Signature:

Name:
Date:
Signature:

Name:
Date:
Signature: Code:

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

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

P12: Type of disability (D)

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

Causes (C)

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

P18a: Level

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

P18b Year completed

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

Annex C Glossary of key terms and definitions

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

C.1 Population and demographic characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability status: characterizes the population into those with and without a disability. The 'International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health' defines disability as 'an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's

contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).’ The following limitations in activity functioning are considered in the RPHC4: seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing, learning/concentrating and another type of difficulty/disability.

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

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

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

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

C.2 Housing and household characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

Institutional household: comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military

institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC4, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

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

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

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

C.3 Migration and spatial mobility

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

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

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

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

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

C.4 Education

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

- **Pre-primary education:** is organized in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six.
- **Primary education:** lasts for six years and the official age at this level is seven to 12.
- **Secondary education:** lasts for six years and the official age for this level is 13 to 18. It is composed of lower secondary (the first three years – often referred to as Tronc Commun)

and upper secondary (the second three years). The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

- i) **ENTA:** (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
- ii) **A3/D4/D5:** certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
- iii) **A2/D6/D7:** certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

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

- i) **EMA** (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxiliaire*): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.
- ii) **CE/FM** (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Intégré/Certificat d'Etude Familiale*): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

- **Tertiary education:** the duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

- i) **Bacc/diploma:** a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.
- ii) **Bachelor's:** a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university.
- iii) **Master's:** a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies.
- iv) **PhD:** a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral programme, usually lasting between three and four years.

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

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

C.5 Employment/economic activity

Working age: even though the minimum working age specified in the labor law of Rwanda is 16, the 2012 RPHC collected data on the economic activities of persons aged five and above. The official retirement age is 60, but there is no upper limit to the working age in the Rwandan context.

Employment indicators are computed for the resident population aged 16 and above, except for the analysis of children in employment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Status in employment: The International Standard Classification of status in employment identifies the following statuses: *employees* are persons working in paid (wage/salary, in-kind) employment; *employers* are persons on own account or with one or a number of partners in a self-employed job who engage one or more employees on a continuous basis; the *self-employed* are persons on own account or with one or a number of partners in a self-employed job not engaging any employee on a continuous basis; *contributing family workers* are persons working for an establishment operated by a household member who cannot be regarded as a partner; and *members of producers' cooperatives* are persons working in a cooperative producing goods and services, in a self-employed job, not engaging any employee on a continuous basis.

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

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

C.6 Socio-cultural characteristics

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

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

Annex D Supplementary tables

Table 24: Distribution (Count) of the resident population by broad age-group by Sex, Province and Area of residence

| | Total population | | | 60 years + | | | 0-59 years | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 891,806 | 845,878 | 1,737,684 | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 | 868,794 | 816,091 | 1,684,885 |
| Rural | 4,173,062 | 4,605,227 | 8,778,289 | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 | 3,988,835 | 4,330,515 | 8,319,350 |
| Total | 5,064,868 | 5,451,105 | 10,515,973 | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4,857,629 | 5,146,606 | 10,004,235 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 451,673 | 407,659 | 859,332 | 7,844 | 10,194 | 18,038 | 443,829 | 397,465 | 841,294 |
| Rural | 134,450 | 138,904 | 273,354 | 4,424 | 6,783 | 11,207 | 130,026 | 132,121 | 262,147 |
| Total | 586,123 | 546,563 | 1,132,686 | 12,268 | 16,977 | 29,245 | 573,855 | 529,586 | 1,103,441 |
| South | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 119,353 | 110,413 | 229,766 | 5,723 | 5,586 | 11,309 | 113,630 | 104,827 | 218,457 |
| Rural | 1,114,401 | 1,245,808 | 2,360,209 | 52,334 | 83,380 | 135,714 | 1,062,067 | 1,162,428 | 2,224,495 |
| Total | 1,233,754 | 1,356,221 | 2,589,975 | 58,057 | 88,966 | 147,023 | 1,175,697 | 1,267,255 | 2,442,952 |
| West | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 149,586 | 151,726 | 301,312 | 4,260 | 6,086 | 10,346 | 145,326 | 145,640 | 290,966 |
| Rural | 1,018,859 | 1,151,068 | 2,169,927 | 43,086 | 66,345 | 109,431 | 975,773 | 1,084,723 | 2,060,496 |
| Total | 1,168,445 | 1,302,794 | 2,471,239 | 47,346 | 72,431 | 119,777 | 1,121,099 | 1,230,363 | 2,351,462 |
| North | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77,284 | 83,524 | 160,808 | 2,199 | 3,832 | 6,031 | 75,085 | 79,692 | 154,777 |
| Rural | 741,172 | 824,390 | 1,565,562 | 36,200 | 54,314 | 90,514 | 704,972 | 770,076 | 1,475,048 |
| Total | 818,456 | 907,914 | 1,726,370 | 38,399 | 58,146 | 96,545 | 780,057 | 849,768 | 1,629,825 |
| East | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93,910 | 92,556 | 186,466 | 2,986 | 4,089 | 7,075 | 90,924 | 88,467 | 179,391 |
| Rural | 1,164,180 | 1,245,057 | 2,409,237 | 48,183 | 63,890 | 112,073 | 1,115,997 | 1,181,167 | 2,297,164 |
| Total | 1,258,090 | 1,337,613 | 2,595,703 | 51,169 | 67,979 | 119,148 | 1,206,921 | 1,269,634 | 2,476,555 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table25: Number of old people and their percentage among the resident population by Sex, District

| Province and District | Number of aged people | | | Population share (% of aged people among the resident population) | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|------------|--|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| Nyarugenge | 3,105 | 4,114 | 7,219 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Gasabo | 6,257 | 8,530 | 14,787 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Kicukiro | 2,906 | 4,333 | 7,239 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| South | | | | | | |
| Nyanza | 7,694 | 10,910 | 18,604 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
| Gisagara | 5,740 | 10,538 | 16,278 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Nyaruguru | 6,829 | 10,457 | 17,286 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 |
| Huye | 7,638 | 11,806 | 19,444 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Nyamagabe | 8,448 | 11,673 | 20,121 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Ruhango | 6,767 | 11,108 | 17,875 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 5.6 |
| Muhanga | 7,890 | 11,027 | 18,917 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Kamonyi | 7,051 | 11,447 | 18,498 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Karongi | 7,209 | 11,246 | 18,455 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Rutsiro | 6,091 | 9,213 | 15,304 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Rubavu | 5,688 | 8,993 | 14,681 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Nyabihu | 5,124 | 8,265 | 13,389 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| Ngororero | 5,837 | 9,799 | 15,636 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| Rusizi | 8,644 | 12,126 | 20,770 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| Nyamasheke | 8,753 | 12,789 | 21,542 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Rulindo | 6,818 | 10,074 | 16,892 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Gakenke | 8,737 | 11,978 | 20,715 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Musanze | 6,697 | 11,209 | 17,906 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Burera | 7,052 | 11,528 | 18,580 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| Gicumbi | 9,095 | 13,357 | 22,452 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| East | | | | | | |
| Rwamagana | 6,371 | 9,333 | 15,704 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Nyagatare | 8,227 | 10,088 | 18,315 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Gatsibo | 8,164 | 11,606 | 19,770 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Kayanza | 6,758 | 9,143 | 15,901 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Kirehe | 6,781 | 8,670 | 15,451 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Ngoma | 7,630 | 9,913 | 17,543 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Bugesera | 7,238 | 9,226 | 16,464 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 16.04: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the population of aged people (Count and Population share) by sex

| Area of residence and Year of census | Number of aged people | | | Population share (% of aged people among the resident population) | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------|--|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 112,550 | 119,449 | 231,999 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 1991 | 162,450 | 191,908 | 354,358 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 2002 | 146,315 | 201,060 | 347,375 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 2012 | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 16.05: Evolution between 2002 and 2012 of the population of aged people (Count and Population share) by Sex and Province

| Province and Year of census | Number of aged people | | | Population share (% of aged people among the resident population) | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------|--|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 146315 | 201060 | 347375 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 2012 | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8078 | 11097 | 19175 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| 2012 | 12,268 | 16,977 | 29,245 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| South | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 41853 | 58850 | 100703 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| 2012 | 58,057 | 88,966 | 147,023 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| West | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 35525 | 50725 | 86250 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| 2012 | 47,346 | 72,431 | 119,777 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| North | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 30071 | 43031 | 73102 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| 2012 | 38,399 | 58,146 | 96,545 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| East | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 30788 | 37357 | 68145 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| 2012 | 51,169 | 67,979 | 119,148 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 26: Population of aged people (Count, Population share, sex ratio) by Sex, Area of residence and 5-year age-group

| Age-group (Years) | Male population | | Female population | | Total population | | Sex ratio (male/female)*100 |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Male count | Male (%) in male pop | Female count | Female (%) in female pop | Both sexes (count) | Both sexes (%) in total pop | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 76,489 | 1.5 | 99,860 | 1.8 | 176,349 | 1.7 | 76.6 |
| 65-69 | 40,176 | 0.8 | 62,367 | 1.1 | 102,543 | 1.0 | 64.4 |
| 70-74 | 35,351 | 0.7 | 56,934 | 1.0 | 92,285 | 0.9 | 62.1 |
| 75-79 | 23,470 | 0.5 | 36,758 | 0.7 | 60,228 | 0.6 | 63.9 |
| 80-84 | 18,167 | 0.4 | 26,847 | 0.5 | 45,014 | 0.4 | 67.7 |
| 85+ | 13,586 | 0.3 | 21,733 | 0.4 | 35,319 | 0.3 | 62.5 |
| Total (60+) | 207,239 | 4.1 | 304,499 | 5.6 | 511,738 | 4.9 | 68.1 |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 9,343 | 1.0 | 9,305 | 1.1 | 18,648 | 1.1 | 100.4 |
| 65-69 | 4,664 | 0.5 | 6,141 | 0.7 | 10,805 | 0.6 | 75.9 |
| 70-74 | 3,723 | 0.4 | 5,414 | 0.6 | 9,137 | 0.5 | 68.8 |
| 75-79 | 2,417 | 0.3 | 3,717 | 0.4 | 6,134 | 0.4 | 65.0 |
| 80-84 | 1,626 | 0.2 | 2,723 | 0.3 | 4,349 | 0.3 | 59.7 |
| 85+ | 1,239 | 0.1 | 2,487 | 0.3 | 3,726 | 0.2 | 49.8 |
| Total (60+) | 23,012 | 2.6 | 29,787 | 3.5 | 52,799 | 3.0 | 77.3 |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 67,146 | 1.6 | 90,555 | 2.0 | 157,701 | 1.8 | 74.1 |
| 65-69 | 35,512 | 0.9 | 56,226 | 1.2 | 91,738 | 1.0 | 63.2 |
| 70-74 | 31,628 | 0.8 | 51,520 | 1.1 | 83,148 | 0.9 | 61.4 |
| 75-79 | 21,053 | 0.5 | 33,041 | 0.7 | 54,094 | 0.6 | 63.7 |
| 80-84 | 16,541 | 0.4 | 24,124 | 0.5 | 40,665 | 0.5 | 68.6 |
| 85+ | 12,347 | 0.3 | 19,246 | 0.4 | 31,593 | 0.4 | 64.2 |
| Total (60+) | 184,227 | 4.4 | 274,712 | 6.0 | 458,939 | 5.2 | 67.1 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table27: Distribution (%) of the resident aged people by Province and District as compared to the younger people

| Province and District | Aged people | | | Younger people | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| Nyarugenge | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Gasabo | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Kicukiro | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| South | | | | | | |
| Nyanza | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Gisagara | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Nyaruguru | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Huye | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Nyamagabe | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Ruhango | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Muhanga | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Kamonyi | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Karongi | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Rutsiro | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Rubavu | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Nyabihu | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Ngororero | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Rusizi | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Nyamasheke | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Rulindo | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Gakenke | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Musanze | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Burera | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Gicumbi | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| East | | | | | | |
| Rwamagana | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Nyagatare | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Gatsibo | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Kayonza | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Kirehe | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Ngoma | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Bugesera | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Rwanda | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4,857,629 | 5,146,606 | 10,004,235 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table28: Age-sex distribution (%) of the aged people by Province and Area of residence

| Province and 5-year age-group (Years) | Urban | | | Rural | | | Rwanda | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 40.6 | 31.2 | 35.3 | 36.5 | 33.0 | 34.4 | 36.9 | 32.8 | 34.5 |
| 65-69 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 20.0 |
| 70-74 | 16.2 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 18.7 | 18.0 |
| 75-79 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 11.8 |
| 80-84 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| 85+ | 5.4 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 44.4 | 30.7 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 31.3 | 33.6 | 41.7 | 31.0 | 35.5 |
| 65-69 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| 70-74 | 14.7 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 15.6 | 18.9 | 17.5 |
| 75-79 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 11.7 |
| 80-84 | 5.5 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 8.1 |
| 85+ | 4.9 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 7.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 7,844 | 10,194 | 18,038 | 4,424 | 6,783 | 11,207 | 12,268 | 16,977 | 29,245 |
| South | | | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 40.4 | 31.7 | 36.1 | 37.3 | 34.0 | 35.3 | 37.6 | 33.9 | 35.3 |
| 65-69 | 19.3 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 18.3 | 20.2 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 19.5 |
| 70-74 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 19.2 | 18.3 |
| 75-79 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.6 |
| 80-84 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| 85+ | 4.7 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 5,723 | 5,586 | 11,309 | 52,334 | 83,380 | 135,714 | 58,057 | 88,966 | 147,023 |
| West | | | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 40.2 | 33.1 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 32.5 | 34.1 | 37.0 | 32.5 | 34.3 |
| 65-69 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 20.2 | 19.7 |
| 70-74 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 18.0 |
| 75-79 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 11.4 |
| 80-84 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| 85+ | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 4,260 | 6,086 | 10,346 | 43,086 | 66,345 | 109,431 | 47,346 | 72,431 | 119,777 |
| North | | | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 36.0 | 30.2 | 32.3 | 34.6 | 31.1 | 32.5 | 34.6 | 31.0 | 32.5 |
| 65-69 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 19.4 |
| 70-74 | 15.9 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 17.8 |
| 75-79 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 13.1 |
| 80-84 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.9 |
| 85+ | 7.5 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 2,199 | 3,832 | 6,031 | 36,200 | 54,314 | 90,514 | 38,399 | 58,146 | 96,545 |
| East | | | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | 35.2 | 30.1 | 32.2 | 36.7 | 33.9 | 35.1 | 36.6 | 33.6 | 34.9 |
| 65-69 | 19.1 | 21.8 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 21.5 |
| 70-74 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.2 |
| 75-79 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.4 |
| 80-84 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| 85+ | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 2,986 | 4,089 | 7,075 | 48,183 | 63,890 | 112,073 | 51,169 | 67,979 | 119,148 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 29: Percentage of persons with disabilities among the resident aged population as compared to the younger people by Sex, Province and Area of residence

| Province and Area of residence | Prevalence of disabilities among the aged people | | | Prevalence of disabilities among the younger people (5-59) | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|------------|--|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.9 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Rural | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Total | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.0 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Rural | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Total | 17.3 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| South | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.7 | 16.7 | 15.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Rural | 19.5 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Total | 19.0 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Rural | 21.6 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Total | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.6 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Rural | 18.2 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Total | 18.0 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| East | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.1 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Rural | 20.2 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Total | 20.2 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.5 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 30: Distribution of types of disabilities experienced by aged people by causes and sex

| Sex and type | Cause of disability | | | | | | | | Total | Count |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| | Congenital | Disease/ Illness | Injury/ Accident | War/ Mines | Genocide against the Tutsi | Unknown | Other | Not Stated | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seeing | 3.0 | 77.1 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17,441 |
| Hearing | 7.1 | 72.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7,926 |
| Speaking | 21.0 | 65.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,283 |
| Walking / Climbing | 2.9 | 57.2 | 27.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 61,184 |
| Learning / Concentrating | 3.4 | 59.4 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,272 |
| Other | 3.0 | 60.2 | 13.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13,946 |
| Type Not Stated | 54.7 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 11.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seeing | 3.3 | 74.5 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7,306 |
| Hearing | 8.8 | 69.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,833 |
| Speaking | 22.5 | 64.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 590 |
| Walking / Climbing | 3.5 | 50.1 | 34.7 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 24,667 |
| Learning / Concentrating | 4.6 | 55.0 | 14.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 12.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,911 |
| Other | 3.3 | 56.8 | 19.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,684 |
| Type Not Stated | 54.2 | 16.7 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seeing | 2.8 | 79.0 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 10,135 |
| Hearing | 6.2 | 74.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5,093 |
| Speaking | 19.6 | 67.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 693 |
| Walking / Climbing | 2.5 | 61.9 | 23.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36,517 |
| Learning / Concentrating | 2.8 | 61.5 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 8.7 | 14.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,361 |
| Other | 2.7 | 62.5 | 10.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8,262 |
| Type Not Stated | 55.1 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 13.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 69 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 31: Distribution (%) of the aged people insured by Type of medical insurance as compared to the younger people by Sex and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Type of medical insurance | Aged people | | | Younger people | | |
|---|-------------|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 97.1 | 97.4 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 94.8 |
| RAMA | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| MMI | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| FARG | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Insurance Cie | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| School | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| NGO | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Employer | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 174,142 | 269,325 | 443,467 | 4,176,963 | 4,509,455 | 8,686,418 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 88.5 | 94.5 | 92.2 | 83.5 | 84.6 | 84.0 |
| RAMA | 7.6 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 |
| MMI | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| FARG | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Insurance Cie | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| School | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| NGO | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Employer | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Other | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 16,320 | 26,078 | 42,398 | 731,417 | 721,497 | 1,452,914 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Mutuelle | 98.0 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 97.0 |
| RAMA | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| MMI | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| FARG | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Insurance Cie | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| School | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NGO | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Employer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 157,822 | 243,247 | 401,069 | 3,445,546 | 3,787,958 | 7,233,504 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 32: Distribution (%) of the aged people by Nationality as compared to the younger people by Sex and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Nationality | Aged people | | | Younger people | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Rwanda only | 99.0 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 98.8 |
| Rwanda and other | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4,857,629 | 5,146,606 | 10,004,235 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Rwanda only | 96.2 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 97.5 |
| Rwanda and other | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Other | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 | 868,794 | 816,091 | 1,684,885 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Rwanda only | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 |
| Rwanda and other | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 | 3,988,835 | 4,330,515 | 8,319,350 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 33: Distribution (%) of the aged people by Religious affiliation as compared to the younger people by Sex and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Religious affiliation | Aged people | | | Younger people | | |
|---|-------------|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 56.1 | 55.6 | 55.8 | 43.4 | 42.8 | 43.1 |
| Protestant | 23.8 | 29.2 | 27.0 | 36.4 | 40.1 | 38.3 |
| Adventist | 9.7 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Muslim | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Jehovah witness | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Traditional/ Animist | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No religion | 3.4 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 4.9 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 4,857,629 | 5,146,606 | 10,004,235 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 46.2 | 53.1 | 50.1 | 35.7 | 33.6 | 34.7 |
| Protestant | 16.6 | 24.8 | 21.2 | 37.0 | 44.0 | 40.4 |
| Adventist | 7.6 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.4 |
| Muslim | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| Jehovah witness | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Traditional/ Animist | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No religion | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Other | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Not stated | 21.2 | 4.1 | 11.6 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 | 868,794 | 816,091 | 1,684,885 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 57.4 | 55.8 | 56.5 | 45.1 | 44.6 | 44.8 |
| Protestant | 24.7 | 29.7 | 27.7 | 36.3 | 39.3 | 37.9 |
| Adventist | 10.0 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| Muslim | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Jehovah witness | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Traditional/ Animist | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No religion | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 | 3,988,835 | 4,330,515 | 8,319,350 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 34: Distribution (%) of the aged people by Level of education as compared to the younger people (25-59 years) by Sex and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Level of education | Aged people (60 years and above) | | | Younger people (25-59 years) | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| No education | 45.5 | 77.8 | 64.7 | 21.3 | 30.5 | 26.1 |
| Preschool | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Primary | 47.9 | 19.3 | 30.9 | 59.4 | 56.3 | 57.8 |
| Post-primary | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Secondary | 3.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 7.6 | 9.2 |
| University | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 4.0 |
| Not stated | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 1,662,440 | 1,872,252 | 3,534,692 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| No education | 32.2 | 62.2 | 49.1 | 9.8 | 14.1 | 11.7 |
| Preschool | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Primary | 43.6 | 26.5 | 34.0 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 45.1 |
| Post-primary | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Secondary | 14.2 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 24.6 | 23.2 | 23.9 |
| University | 7.3 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 17.1 | 14.2 | 15.8 |
| Not stated | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 23,012 | 29,787 | 52,799 | 361,938 | 298,673 | 660,611 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| No education | 47.2 | 79.5 | 66.5 | 24.5 | 33.6 | 29.5 |
| Preschool | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Primary | 48.4 | 18.6 | 30.5 | 63.3 | 58.5 | 60.7 |
| Post-primary | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Secondary | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 5.8 |
| University | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Not stated | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 184,227 | 274,712 | 458,939 | 1,300,502 | 1,573,579 | 2,874,081 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 35: Labour force participation rate (%) among aged people as compared to the younger people (16-59 years) by Sex and Area of residence

| Province and Area of residence | Aged people (60 years and above) | | | Younger people (16-59 years) | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.4 | 31.5 | 38.9 | 76.0 | 62.6 | 69.5 |
| Rural | 62.1 | 54.4 | 57.4 | 77.0 | 76.2 | 76.5 |
| Total | 61.1 | 52.2 | 55.7 | 76.8 | 73.8 | 75.2 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| Urban | 46.6 | 17.7 | 29.6 | 78.2 | 61.1 | 70.3 |
| Rural | 55.0 | 44.1 | 48.3 | 75.0 | 62.6 | 68.7 |
| Total | 49.8 | 28.3 | 36.9 | 77.6 | 61.5 | 69.9 |
| South | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.3 | 42.0 | 47.4 | 75.5 | 67.0 | 71.2 |
| Rural | 59.9 | 52.1 | 55.0 | 74.4 | 73.0 | 73.6 |
| Total | 59.8 | 51.5 | 54.6 | 74.5 | 72.4 | 73.4 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Urban | 46.1 | 30.2 | 36.3 | 68.8 | 57.9 | 63.2 |
| Rural | 58.4 | 51.8 | 54.4 | 76.8 | 77.5 | 77.1 |
| Total | 57.4 | 50.0 | 52.8 | 75.7 | 75.1 | 75.4 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.0 | 50.7 | 53.3 | 75.6 | 70.4 | 72.9 |
| Rural | 65.3 | 60.0 | 62.1 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 80.6 |
| Total | 64.9 | 59.4 | 61.6 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 79.9 |
| East | | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.8 | 38.0 | 44.3 | 75.6 | 65.5 | 70.6 |
| Rural | 66.2 | 56.3 | 60.5 | 77.7 | 76.7 | 77.2 |
| Total | 65.5 | 55.2 | 59.5 | 77.5 | 75.9 | 76.7 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 36: Labour force participation rate (%) among the aged people by 5-year age-group by Sex and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Age-group | Aged people (60 years and above) | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | |
| 60-64 | 80.5 | 73.6 | 76.5 |
| 65-69 | 71.3 | 62.0 | 65.6 |
| 70-74 | 55.1 | 45.6 | 49.1 |
| 75-79 | 41.7 | 33.2 | 36.4 |
| 80-84 | 28.6 | 21.8 | 24.5 |
| 85+ | 16.8 | 12.8 | 14.3 |
| Total | 61.1 | 52.2 | 55.7 |
| Urban | | | |
| 60-64 | 69.4 | 51.0 | 59.2 |
| 65-69 | 55.8 | 36.1 | 43.8 |
| 70-74 | 39.9 | 23.8 | 29.5 |
| 75-79 | 26.0 | 17.3 | 20.4 |
| 80-84 | 18.9 | 10.6 | 13.3 |
| 85+ | 14.9 | 7.4 | 9.8 |
| Total | 50.4 | 31.5 | 38.9 |
| Rural | | | |
| 60-64 | 81.7 | 75.8 | 78.3 |
| 65-69 | 72.9 | 64.8 | 67.9 |
| 70-74 | 56.5 | 47.8 | 51.0 |
| 75-79 | 43.2 | 34.9 | 38.1 |
| 80-84 | 29.4 | 23.0 | 25.6 |
| 85+ | 17.0 | 13.5 | 14.9 |
| Total | 62.1 | 54.4 | 57.4 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 37: Distribution (%) of the aged people currently employed by Main occupation as compared to the younger people (16-59 years) by Sex and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Main occupation | Aged people (60 years and above) | | | Younger people (16-59 years) | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Managers | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Clerical support workers | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 9.2 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 85.2 | 95.1 | 90.8 | 61.0 | 81.3 | 71.5 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 5.5 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 10.3 | 2.0 | 6.0 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| Elementary occupations | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 5.2 |
| Occupation not stated | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 117,822 | 153,783 | 271,605 | 1,880,190 | 2,000,887 | 3,881,077 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Managers | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Professionals | 8.9 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Service and sales workers | 12.2 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 28.0 | 39.4 | 32.8 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 44.9 | 73.9 | 59.2 | 13.3 | 28.6 | 19.7 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 14.5 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 19.7 | 5.6 | 13.8 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 4.8 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 5.9 |
| Elementary occupations | 6.0 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 9.8 | 6.4 | 8.3 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Occupation not stated | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 8,760 | 8,579 | 17,339 | 370,303 | 268,675 | 638,978 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Managers | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Professionals | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Service and sales workers | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 88.5 | 96.4 | 93.0 | 72.7 | 89.4 | 81.7 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 4.8 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| Occupation not stated | 1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 109,062 | 145,204 | 254,266 | 1,509,887 | 1,732,212 | 3,242,099 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 38: Household headship rates among the aged people as compared to the younger people (12-59 years) by Sex, Province and Area of residence

| Province and Area of residence | Aged people (60 years and above) | | | Younger people (12-59 years) | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.1 | 63.1 | 74.8 | 50.8 | 14.2 | 32.8 |
| Rural | 97.8 | 66.9 | 79.1 | 50.7 | 14.9 | 31.6 |
| Total | 97.4 | 66.6 | 78.7 | 50.7 | 14.8 | 31.8 |
| Kigali City | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.0 | 57.8 | 71.0 | 51.2 | 13.6 | 33.5 |
| Rural | 97.4 | 72.0 | 81.8 | 57.3 | 16.3 | 36.4 |
| Total | 92.8 | 63.5 | 75.3 | 52.4 | 14.2 | 34.1 |
| South | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.0 | 69.2 | 78.4 | 48.8 | 16.2 | 32.2 |
| Rural | 97.9 | 69.7 | 80.3 | 49.1 | 16.5 | 31.6 |
| Total | 97.8 | 69.6 | 80.2 | 49.1 | 16.5 | 31.7 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.9 | 64.9 | 76.3 | 50.3 | 14.3 | 31.8 |
| Rural | 97.9 | 66.4 | 78.7 | 49.9 | 14.6 | 30.7 |
| Total | 97.7 | 66.3 | 78.5 | 49.9 | 14.5 | 30.9 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.6 | 64.4 | 76.0 | 50.1 | 13.6 | 31.0 |
| Rural | 98.5 | 62.9 | 77.1 | 50.1 | 12.9 | 30.3 |
| Total | 98.4 | 63.0 | 77.0 | 50.1 | 13.0 | 30.3 |
| East | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.0 | 65.2 | 76.6 | 52.4 | 14.8 | 33.6 |
| Rural | 97.2 | 66.7 | 79.6 | 52.6 | 14.9 | 32.8 |
| Total | 97.0 | 66.6 | 79.4 | 52.5 | 14.9 | 32.8 |
| Count heads of household | 191,987 | 200,993 | 392,980 | 1,521,308 | 491,888 | 2,013,196 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 39: Mean and Median household size

| Area of residence and Mean and Median size of the household | Aged household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads (12-59 years) | | |
|---|---|--------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Mean size | 4.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| Median size | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Mean size | 5.1 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Median size | 5.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Mean size | 4.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| Median size | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 40: Distribution (%) of the households headed by aged people by Tenure of the housing unit as compared to the households headed by younger people (12-59 years) by Sex of the household head and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit | Aged household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads (12-59 years) | | |
|--|---|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Owner | 94.2 | 94.7 | 94.5 | 77.4 | 78.9 | 77.8 |
| Tenant | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 17.7 | 13.8 | 16.7 |
| Hire purchase | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Free lodging | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 |
| Staff housing | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Refuge/Temporary camp settlement | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 191,987 | 200,993 | 392,980 | 1,521,308 | 491,888 | 2,013,196 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Owner | 80.2 | 84.5 | 82.4 | 40.2 | 47.7 | 41.8 |
| Tenant | 15.1 | 10.2 | 12.5 | 54.6 | 46.1 | 52.8 |
| Hire purchase | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Free lodging | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 3.6 |
| Staff housing | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Refuge/Temporary camp settlement | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 16,885 | 18,046 | 34,931 | 294,666 | 79,014 | 373,680 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Owner | 95.6 | 95.7 | 95.7 | 86.3 | 84.9 | 86.0 |
| Tenant | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 8.5 |
| Hire purchase | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Free lodging | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 4.7 |
| Staff housing | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Refuge/Temporary camp settlement | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 175,102 | 182,947 | 358,049 | 1,226,642 | 412,874 | 1,639,516 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 41: Distribution (%) of the households headed by aged people by Main source of water as compared to the households headed by younger people (12-59 years) by Sex of the household head and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Main source of water | Aged household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads (12-59 years) | | |
|--|---|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Internal pipe-borne water | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Pipe-borne water in the compound | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 7.7 |
| Public tap out of the compound | 23.8 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 28.5 | 27.5 | 28.3 |
| Protected spring/Well | 42.2 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 35.2 | 38.6 | 36.0 |
| Unprotected Spring/Well | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 12.8 |
| Rain water | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| River | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 191,987 | 200,993 | 392,980 | 1,521,308 | 491,888 | 2,013,196 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Internal pipe-borne water | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Pipe-borne water in the compound | 29.1 | 24.3 | 26.6 | 36.4 | 29.3 | 34.9 |
| Public tap out of the compound | 40.3 | 45.1 | 42.8 | 43.5 | 46.6 | 44.2 |
| Protected spring/Well | 15.6 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 10.5 |
| Unprotected Spring/Well | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Rain water | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| River | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 16,885 | 18,046 | 34,931 | 294,666 | 79,014 | 373,680 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Internal pipe-borne water | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Pipe-borne water in the compound | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Public tap out of the compound | 22.2 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 24.9 | 23.9 | 24.6 |
| Protected spring/Well | 44.7 | 45.9 | 45.3 | 41.3 | 43.5 | 41.9 |
| Unprotected Spring/Well | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.9 |
| Rain water | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| River | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 175,102 | 182,947 | 358,049 | 1,226,642 | 412,874 | 1,639,516 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 42: Distribution (%) of the households headed by aged people by Type of toilet facility as compared to the households headed by younger people (12-59 years) by Sex of the household head and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Type of toilet facility | Aged household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads (12-59 years) | | |
|---|---|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Pit latrine – not shared | 89.7 | 85.5 | 87.5 | 82.1 | 80.0 | 81.6 |
| Pit latrine - shared | 5.9 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 13.2 |
| Bush | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Other | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| Not stated | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 191,987 | 200,993 | 392,980 | 1,521,308 | 491,888 | 2,013,196 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system | 7.8 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| Pit latrine – not shared | 71.5 | 72.9 | 72.2 | 54.3 | 55.2 | 54.5 |
| Pit latrine - shared | 15.8 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 36.8 |
| Bush | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Not stated | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 16,885 | 18,046 | 34,931 | 294,666 | 79,014 | 373,680 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Pit latrine – not shared | 91.5 | 86.7 | 89.0 | 88.8 | 84.8 | 87.8 |
| Pit latrine - shared | 5.0 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 7.8 |
| Bush | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Other | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Not stated | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 175,102 | 182,947 | 358,049 | 1,226,642 | 412,874 | 1,639,516 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 43: Distribution (%) of the households headed by aged people by Main source of energy for lighting as compared to the households headed by younger people (12-59 years) by Sex of the household head and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting | Aged household heads (60 years and above) | | | Younger household heads (12-59 years) | | |
|--|---|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | | | | | | |
| Electricity by EWSA | 8.6 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 19.8 | 13.5 | 18.2 |
| Hydro-electric or other private source | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Solar power | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Generator | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene lamp | 45.7 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 38.3 | 40.1 | 38.7 |
| Paraffin | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Biogas | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Candle | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Firewood | 11.3 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 5.3 | 11.3 | 6.8 |
| Other | 24.9 | 22.4 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 23.7 |
| Not stated | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 191,987 | 200,993 | 392,980 | 1,521,308 | 491,888 | 2,013,196 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Electricity by EWSA | 52.4 | 45.6 | 48.9 | 71.2 | 58.4 | 68.5 |
| Hydro-electric or other private source | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Solar power | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Generator | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene lamp | 29.8 | 34.8 | 32.3 | 14.9 | 23.0 | 16.6 |
| Paraffin | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Biogas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Candle | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 10.3 |
| Firewood | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Other | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Not stated | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 16,885 | 18,046 | 34,931 | 294,666 | 79,014 | 373,680 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Electricity by EWSA | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 6.8 |
| Hydro-electric or other private source | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Solar power | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Generator | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene lamp | 47.3 | 44.9 | 46.1 | 43.9 | 43.4 | 43.8 |
| Paraffin | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Biogas | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Candle | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 10.2 |
| Firewood | 12.2 | 18.3 | 15.3 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 8.2 |
| Other | 26.7 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 29.0 | 26.7 | 28.4 |
| Not stated | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 175,102 | 182,947 | 358,049 | 1,226,642 | 412,874 | 1,639,516 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Annex E Sector-level tables

Table 44: Count and population share (%) of the resident elderly aged 60 years and above by sex and sector of residence

| Sector of residence | Total resident elderly | | | Total resident population | | | Share (%) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rwanda | 207,239 | 304,499 | 511,738 | 5,064,868 | 5,451,105 | 10,515,973 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Nyarugenge | | | | | | | | | |
| Gitega | 233 | 292 | 525 | 14,989 | 13,739 | 28,728 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Kanyinya | 242 | 452 | 694 | 10,777 | 11,082 | 21,859 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 3.2 |
| Kigali | 352 | 511 | 863 | 15,375 | 14,648 | 30,023 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Kimisagara | 197 | 356 | 553 | 24,451 | 22,302 | 46,753 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Mageregere | 469 | 573 | 1,042 | 11,482 | 11,925 | 23,407 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Muhima | 474 | 427 | 901 | 17,222 | 12,546 | 29,768 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Nyakabanda | 227 | 293 | 520 | 13,351 | 12,315 | 25,666 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Nyamirambo | 394 | 587 | 981 | 20,290 | 20,002 | 40,292 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Nyarugenge | 302 | 348 | 650 | 11,477 | 9,825 | 21,302 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Rwezamenyo | 215 | 275 | 490 | 8,718 | 8,045 | 16,763 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Gasabo | | | | | | | | | |
| Bumbogo | 403 | 673 | 1,076 | 17,722 | 17,659 | 35,381 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| Gatsata | 220 | 319 | 539 | 19,445 | 17,665 | 37,110 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Gikomero | 362 | 508 | 870 | 8,082 | 8,543 | 16,625 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| Gisozi | 224 | 345 | 569 | 23,209 | 20,794 | 44,003 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Jabana | 525 | 822 | 1,347 | 16,718 | 16,859 | 33,577 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| Jali | 435 | 720 | 1,155 | 12,121 | 12,936 | 25,057 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 4.6 |
| Kacyiru | 325 | 413 | 738 | 19,816 | 17,272 | 37,088 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Kimihurura | 219 | 203 | 422 | 12,170 | 9,502 | 21,672 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Kimironko | 1,088 | 742 | 1,830 | 31,881 | 25,549 | 57,430 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Kinyinya | 346 | 574 | 920 | 30,320 | 27,526 | 57,846 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Ndera | 501 | 810 | 1,311 | 21,329 | 20,435 | 41,764 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Nduba | 426 | 677 | 1,103 | 12,268 | 13,102 | 25,370 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| Remera | 324 | 383 | 707 | 23,319 | 19,960 | 43,279 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Rusororo | 534 | 780 | 1,314 | 17,656 | 17,797 | 35,453 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.7 |
| Rutunga | 325 | 561 | 886 | 8,490 | 9,416 | 17,906 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Kicukiro | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahanga | 331 | 493 | 824 | 13,853 | 13,955 | 27,808 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Gatenga | 406 | 513 | 919 | 25,027 | 23,613 | 48,640 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Gikondo | 149 | 223 | 372 | 9,211 | 7,935 | 17,146 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Kagarama | 116 | 169 | 285 | 7,601 | 6,784 | 14,385 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Kanombe | 343 | 569 | 912 | 22,499 | 21,927 | 44,426 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Kicukiro | 126 | 175 | 301 | 8,642 | 7,808 | 16,450 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Kigarama | 318 | 457 | 775 | 22,635 | 21,272 | 43,907 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Masaka | 643 | 948 | 1,591 | 19,536 | 20,012 | 39,548 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| Niboye | 206 | 317 | 523 | 13,481 | 12,716 | 26,197 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Nyarugunga | 268 | 469 | 737 | 20,960 | 19,097 | 40,057 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| Nyanza | | | | | | | | | |
| Busasamana | 742 | 1,363 | 2,105 | 21,169 | 21,701 | 42,870 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 4.9 |
| Busoro | 616 | 978 | 1,594 | 16,359 | 17,678 | 34,037 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| Cyabakamyi | 628 | 1,005 | 1,633 | 10,436 | 11,837 | 22,273 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 7.3 |
| Kibilizi | 543 | 949 | 1,492 | 15,375 | 16,868 | 32,243 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 4.6 |
| Kigoma | 759 | 1,146 | 1,905 | 16,834 | 18,463 | 35,297 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Mukingo | 2,471 | 2,053 | 4,524 | 27,188 | 23,568 | 50,756 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Muyira | 529 | 1,054 | 1,583 | 16,793 | 18,751 | 35,544 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| Ntyazo | 407 | 757 | 1,164 | 12,722 | 14,018 | 26,740 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| Nyagisozi | 656 | 921 | 1,577 | 12,269 | 13,670 | 25,939 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Rwabicuma | 343 | 684 | 1,027 | 8,505 | 9,515 | 18,020 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 5.7 |

| Sector of residence | Total resident elderly | | | Total resident population | | | Share (%) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Gisagara | | | | | | | | | |
| Gikonko | 318 | 643 | 961 | 10,863 | 12,235 | 23,098 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| Gishubi | 341 | 607 | 948 | 11,763 | 13,141 | 24,904 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Kansi | 362 | 761 | 1,123 | 8,410 | 10,013 | 18,423 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 6.1 |
| Kibirizi | 490 | 933 | 1,423 | 11,851 | 14,269 | 26,120 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| Kigembe | 463 | 743 | 1,206 | 9,400 | 10,864 | 20,264 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Mamba | 554 | 957 | 1,511 | 16,396 | 18,496 | 34,892 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| Muganza | 471 | 863 | 1,334 | 13,868 | 15,913 | 29,781 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Mugombwa | 393 | 745 | 1,138 | 10,526 | 12,186 | 22,712 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 5.0 |
| Mukindo | 476 | 833 | 1,309 | 12,605 | 14,224 | 26,829 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| Musha | 384 | 747 | 1,131 | 11,413 | 12,892 | 24,305 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Ndora | 409 | 823 | 1,232 | 11,087 | 12,726 | 23,813 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 5.2 |
| Nyanza | 405 | 674 | 1,079 | 8,995 | 9,934 | 18,929 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| Save | 674 | 1,209 | 1,883 | 13,278 | 15,158 | 28,436 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 6.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Nyaruguru | | | | | | | | | |
| Busanze | 628 | 928 | 1,556 | 13,006 | 14,184 | 27,190 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Cyahinda | 521 | 764 | 1,285 | 10,078 | 11,299 | 21,377 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Kibeho | 560 | 802 | 1,362 | 10,300 | 11,156 | 21,456 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Kivu | 436 | 608 | 1,044 | 8,460 | 9,259 | 17,719 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Mata | 417 | 521 | 938 | 6,644 | 7,256 | 13,900 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.8 |
| Muganza | 475 | 741 | 1,216 | 9,057 | 10,151 | 19,208 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 6.3 |
| Munini | 326 | 503 | 829 | 7,600 | 8,394 | 15,994 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| Ngera | 494 | 900 | 1,394 | 10,371 | 12,069 | 22,440 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 6.2 |
| Ngoma | 477 | 792 | 1,269 | 10,847 | 12,103 | 22,950 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| Nyabimata | 344 | 510 | 854 | 7,918 | 9,035 | 16,953 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| Nyagisozi | 431 | 691 | 1,122 | 8,682 | 9,593 | 18,275 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 6.1 |
| Ruheru | 687 | 1,088 | 1,775 | 16,837 | 18,762 | 35,599 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Ruramba | 443 | 621 | 1,064 | 8,113 | 9,013 | 17,126 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| Rusenge | 590 | 988 | 1,578 | 11,366 | 12,781 | 24,147 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 6.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Huye | | | | | | | | | |
| Gishamvu | 265 | 506 | 771 | 6,147 | 7,127 | 13,274 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Huye | 440 | 857 | 1,297 | 10,202 | 11,729 | 21,931 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 5.9 |
| Karama | 354 | 723 | 1,077 | 7,516 | 8,923 | 16,439 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 6.6 |
| Kigoma | 603 | 947 | 1,550 | 11,593 | 13,193 | 24,786 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 6.3 |
| Kinazi | 338 | 859 | 1,197 | 12,107 | 13,723 | 25,830 | 2.8 | 6.3 | 4.6 |
| Maraba | 638 | 970 | 1,608 | 11,746 | 12,939 | 24,685 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| Mbazi | 587 | 1,203 | 1,790 | 14,560 | 16,641 | 31,201 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 5.7 |
| Mukura | 386 | 731 | 1,117 | 9,326 | 10,865 | 20,191 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| Ngoma | 1,781 | 734 | 2,515 | 16,961 | 10,744 | 27,705 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 9.1 |
| Ruhashya | 445 | 891 | 1,336 | 10,341 | 11,713 | 22,054 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 6.1 |
| Rusatira | 453 | 901 | 1,354 | 11,798 | 13,373 | 25,171 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| Rwaniro | 502 | 788 | 1,290 | 10,250 | 11,345 | 21,595 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| Simbi | 470 | 906 | 1,376 | 10,355 | 11,782 | 22,137 | 4.5 | 7.7 | 6.2 |
| Tumba | 376 | 790 | 1,166 | 15,202 | 16,197 | 31,399 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Nyamagabe | | | | | | | | | |
| Buruhukiro | 550 | 767 | 1,317 | 10,848 | 12,238 | 23,086 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 5.7 |
| Cyanika | 631 | 936 | 1,567 | 11,622 | 12,927 | 24,549 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Gasaka | 1,299 | 988 | 2,287 | 20,810 | 20,712 | 41,522 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Gatare | 375 | 525 | 900 | 7,292 | 8,184 | 15,476 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Kaduha | 505 | 750 | 1,255 | 9,666 | 10,948 | 20,614 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| Kamegeri | 360 | 546 | 906 | 6,294 | 7,285 | 13,579 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| Kibirizi | 535 | 787 | 1,322 | 10,140 | 11,339 | 21,479 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| Kibumbwe | 259 | 450 | 709 | 5,740 | 6,778 | 12,518 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| Kitabi | 570 | 838 | 1,408 | 12,002 | 13,461 | 25,463 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| Mbazi | 287 | 437 | 724 | 5,537 | 6,339 | 11,876 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| Mugano | 420 | 632 | 1,052 | 8,593 | 9,559 | 18,152 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
| Musange | 483 | 725 | 1,208 | 8,818 | 9,862 | 18,680 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| Musebeya | 422 | 696 | 1,118 | 8,654 | 10,035 | 18,689 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Mushubi | 300 | 455 | 755 | 5,860 | 6,917 | 12,777 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 |

| Sector of residence | Total resident elderly | | | Total resident population | | | Share (%) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Nkomane | 390 | 605 | 995 | 7,578 | 8,784 | 16,362 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| Tare | 476 | 741 | 1,217 | 10,599 | 12,166 | 22,765 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| Uwinkingi | 586 | 795 | 1,381 | 11,166 | 12,738 | 23,904 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Ruhango | | | | | | | | | |
| Bweramana | 747 | 1,143 | 1,890 | 13,835 | 15,260 | 29,095 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| Byimana | 888 | 1,386 | 2,274 | 16,032 | 17,871 | 33,903 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 6.7 |
| Kabagali | 571 | 961 | 1,532 | 11,189 | 12,666 | 23,855 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| Kinazi | 588 | 1,083 | 1,671 | 20,926 | 22,732 | 43,658 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Kinihira | 680 | 1,067 | 1,747 | 11,656 | 13,304 | 24,960 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| Mbuye | 756 | 1,230 | 1,986 | 19,517 | 21,487 | 41,004 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| Mwendo | 762 | 1,070 | 1,832 | 12,462 | 13,503 | 25,965 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 7.1 |
| Ntongwe | 518 | 1,040 | 1,558 | 14,886 | 16,859 | 31,745 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| Ruhango | 1,257 | 2,128 | 3,385 | 31,572 | 34,128 | 65,700 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Muhanga | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyeza | 783 | 1,261 | 2,044 | 14,132 | 16,077 | 30,209 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 6.8 |
| Kabacuzi | 684 | 1,023 | 1,707 | 11,918 | 13,522 | 25,440 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 6.7 |
| Kibangu | 472 | 683 | 1,155 | 9,375 | 10,653 | 20,028 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Kiyumba | 515 | 802 | 1,317 | 10,212 | 11,554 | 21,766 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| Muhanga | 659 | 947 | 1,606 | 12,123 | 13,696 | 25,819 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| Mushishiro | 555 | 798 | 1,353 | 9,397 | 10,803 | 20,200 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 6.7 |
| Nyabinoni | 440 | 587 | 1,027 | 7,765 | 9,015 | 16,780 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| Nyamabuye | 556 | 1,025 | 1,581 | 21,643 | 23,002 | 44,645 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Nyarusange | 648 | 991 | 1,639 | 11,997 | 13,715 | 25,712 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Rongi | 621 | 823 | 1,444 | 12,684 | 14,167 | 26,851 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Rugendabari | 449 | 640 | 1,089 | 7,926 | 8,994 | 16,920 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.4 |
| Shyogwe | 1,508 | 1,447 | 2,955 | 23,611 | 21,160 | 44,771 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| Kamonyi | | | | | | | | | |
| Gacurabwenge | 550 | 1,011 | 1,561 | 13,112 | 14,738 | 27,850 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Karama | 455 | 684 | 1,139 | 8,758 | 9,959 | 18,717 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| Kayenzi | 603 | 905 | 1,508 | 10,920 | 11,867 | 22,787 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 6.6 |
| Kayumbu | 385 | 593 | 978 | 7,351 | 8,179 | 15,530 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 6.3 |
| Mugina | 638 | 1,057 | 1,695 | 18,446 | 20,263 | 38,709 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| Musambira | 696 | 1,209 | 1,905 | 16,073 | 17,952 | 34,025 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Ngamba | 393 | 545 | 938 | 6,778 | 7,397 | 14,175 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 6.6 |
| Nyamiyaga | 627 | 1,072 | 1,699 | 18,489 | 20,456 | 38,945 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| Nyarubaka | 565 | 925 | 1,490 | 11,774 | 13,381 | 25,155 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Rugarika | 571 | 1,015 | 1,586 | 16,676 | 18,184 | 34,860 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 4.6 |
| Rukoma | 935 | 1,489 | 2,424 | 16,529 | 18,380 | 34,909 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| Runda | 633 | 942 | 1,575 | 17,283 | 17,556 | 34,839 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Karongi | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwishyura | 454 | 740 | 1,194 | 15,704 | 16,256 | 31,960 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| Gashari | 505 | 777 | 1,282 | 9,300 | 10,604 | 19,904 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 6.4 |
| Gishyita | 473 | 697 | 1,170 | 9,622 | 10,708 | 20,330 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Gitesi | 529 | 814 | 1,343 | 11,743 | 13,116 | 24,859 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Mubuga | 408 | 560 | 968 | 8,672 | 9,813 | 18,485 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Murambi | 557 | 889 | 1,446 | 9,958 | 11,572 | 21,530 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 6.7 |
| Murundi | 610 | 930 | 1,540 | 12,139 | 13,903 | 26,042 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 |
| Mutuntu | 576 | 858 | 1,434 | 10,796 | 12,288 | 23,084 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.2 |
| Rubengera | 660 | 1,152 | 1,812 | 15,519 | 17,500 | 33,019 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Rugabano | 694 | 1,100 | 1,794 | 15,229 | 17,488 | 32,717 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Ruganda | 393 | 701 | 1,094 | 8,309 | 9,199 | 17,508 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| Rwankuba | 785 | 1,105 | 1,890 | 17,676 | 20,126 | 37,802 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Twumba | 565 | 923 | 1,488 | 11,406 | 13,162 | 24,568 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Rutsiro | | | | | | | | | |
| Boneza | 434 | 589 | 1,023 | 12,802 | 11,364 | 24,166 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| Gihango | 400 | 703 | 1,103 | 11,004 | 12,162 | 23,166 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 4.8 |

| Sector of residence | Total resident elderly | | | Total resident population | | | Share (%) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Kigeyo | 550 | 757 | 1,307 | 11,630 | 12,856 | 24,486 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| Kivumu | 623 | 926 | 1,549 | 15,583 | 17,378 | 32,961 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Manihira | 261 | 411 | 672 | 7,534 | 8,564 | 16,098 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| Mukura | 599 | 992 | 1,591 | 15,510 | 17,930 | 33,440 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Murunda | 358 | 509 | 867 | 8,738 | 9,740 | 18,478 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Musasa | 412 | 629 | 1,041 | 10,873 | 11,932 | 22,805 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Mushonyi | 565 | 772 | 1,337 | 11,384 | 12,654 | 24,038 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Mushubati | 455 | 775 | 1,230 | 12,132 | 13,690 | 25,822 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| Nyabirasi | 499 | 764 | 1,263 | 13,510 | 15,461 | 28,971 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Ruhango | 626 | 851 | 1,477 | 13,322 | 15,267 | 28,589 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Rusebeya | 309 | 535 | 844 | 10,022 | 11,612 | 21,634 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubavu | | | | | | | | | |
| Bugeshi | 462 | 780 | 1,242 | 13,957 | 15,730 | 29,687 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| Busasamana | 378 | 813 | 1,191 | 14,525 | 16,728 | 31,253 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| Cyanzarwe | 343 | 683 | 1,026 | 13,900 | 15,715 | 29,615 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Gisenyi | 664 | 1,116 | 1,780 | 27,045 | 26,558 | 53,603 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Kanama | 356 | 644 | 1,000 | 13,653 | 15,567 | 29,220 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Kanzenze | 326 | 567 | 893 | 9,891 | 11,418 | 21,309 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| Mudende | 343 | 592 | 935 | 12,252 | 13,779 | 26,031 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Nyakiriba | 887 | 531 | 1,418 | 16,332 | 13,736 | 30,068 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 4.7 |
| Nyamyumba | 527 | 882 | 1,409 | 18,100 | 19,391 | 37,491 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Nyundo | 489 | 791 | 1,280 | 14,273 | 16,144 | 30,417 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Rubavu | 449 | 762 | 1,211 | 20,537 | 21,857 | 42,394 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Rugerero | 464 | 832 | 1,296 | 20,524 | 22,050 | 42,574 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Nyabihu | | | | | | | | | |
| Bigogwe | 623 | 967 | 1,590 | 15,167 | 16,490 | 31,657 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| Jenda | 444 | 757 | 1,201 | 16,357 | 18,291 | 34,648 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Jomba | 382 | 596 | 978 | 9,471 | 11,139 | 20,610 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| Kabatwa | 300 | 487 | 787 | 8,921 | 10,050 | 18,971 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Karago | 412 | 739 | 1,151 | 11,969 | 13,712 | 25,681 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Kintobo | 329 | 533 | 862 | 7,107 | 8,272 | 15,379 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Mukamira | 466 | 797 | 1,263 | 13,313 | 15,362 | 28,675 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| Muringa | 380 | 607 | 987 | 10,656 | 12,220 | 22,876 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Rambura | 502 | 804 | 1,306 | 13,170 | 15,314 | 28,484 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Rugera | 473 | 703 | 1,176 | 11,265 | 12,971 | 24,236 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Rurembo | 471 | 754 | 1,225 | 11,109 | 12,580 | 23,689 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| Shyira | 342 | 521 | 863 | 9,294 | 10,540 | 19,834 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Ngororero | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwira | 346 | 562 | 908 | 8,639 | 9,993 | 18,632 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Gatumba | 498 | 834 | 1,332 | 10,981 | 12,726 | 23,707 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 5.6 |
| Hindiro | 423 | 687 | 1,110 | 11,126 | 13,186 | 24,312 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Kabaya | 539 | 943 | 1,482 | 15,797 | 18,288 | 34,085 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| Kageyo | 396 | 620 | 1,016 | 10,642 | 12,438 | 23,080 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Kavumu | 439 | 752 | 1,191 | 12,910 | 15,255 | 28,165 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Matyazo | 480 | 746 | 1,226 | 12,053 | 13,861 | 25,914 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Muhanda | 392 | 721 | 1,113 | 12,965 | 15,282 | 28,247 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| Muhororo | 411 | 682 | 1,093 | 10,108 | 11,355 | 21,463 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Ndaro | 438 | 767 | 1,205 | 10,471 | 12,291 | 22,762 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| Ngororero | 654 | 994 | 1,648 | 16,293 | 18,266 | 34,559 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| Nyange | 441 | 814 | 1,255 | 10,113 | 11,819 | 21,932 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 5.7 |
| Sovu | 380 | 677 | 1,057 | 12,493 | 14,362 | 26,855 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Rusizi | | | | | | | | | |
| Bugarama | 504 | 619 | 1,123 | 14,638 | 15,531 | 30,169 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Butare | 329 | 454 | 783 | 9,406 | 10,531 | 19,937 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Bweyeye | 217 | 273 | 490 | 6,506 | 7,116 | 13,622 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Gashonga | 564 | 913 | 1,477 | 10,795 | 12,206 | 23,001 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| Giheke | 541 | 859 | 1,400 | 8,824 | 10,535 | 19,359 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 7.2 |
| Gihundwe | 536 | 831 | 1,367 | 13,115 | 14,271 | 27,386 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 5.0 |

| Sector of residence | Total resident elderly | | | Total resident population | | | Share (%) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Gikundamvura | 318 | 442 | 760 | 8,652 | 9,574 | 18,226 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Gitambi | 456 | 739 | 1,195 | 11,161 | 12,307 | 23,468 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Kamembe | 792 | 502 | 1,294 | 15,021 | 11,672 | 26,693 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Muganza | 352 | 474 | 826 | 13,335 | 14,009 | 27,344 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Mururu | 572 | 900 | 1,472 | 11,501 | 12,703 | 24,204 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 6.1 |
| Nkanka | 509 | 770 | 1,279 | 8,464 | 9,974 | 18,438 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| Nkombo | 330 | 496 | 826 | 8,032 | 8,680 | 16,712 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| Nkungu | 552 | 729 | 1,281 | 9,685 | 11,012 | 20,697 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| Nyakabuye | 592 | 887 | 1,479 | 13,922 | 15,503 | 29,425 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Nyakarenzo | 418 | 625 | 1,043 | 7,260 | 8,306 | 15,566 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| Nzahaha | 620 | 968 | 1,588 | 13,226 | 14,488 | 27,714 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 5.7 |
| Rwimbogo | 442 | 645 | 1,087 | 8,985 | 9,912 | 18,897 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Nyamasheke | | | | | | | | | |
| Bushekeri | 480 | 622 | 1,102 | 11,854 | 13,025 | 24,879 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Bushenge | 557 | 823 | 1,380 | 10,008 | 11,852 | 21,860 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| Cyato | 477 | 746 | 1,223 | 10,930 | 12,936 | 23,866 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Gihombo | 610 | 845 | 1,455 | 11,624 | 13,193 | 24,817 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| Kagano | 712 | 1,116 | 1,828 | 15,695 | 17,682 | 33,377 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Kanjongo | 664 | 964 | 1,628 | 15,655 | 17,234 | 32,889 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| Karambi | 742 | 1,011 | 1,753 | 12,635 | 14,295 | 26,930 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Karengera | 701 | 1,015 | 1,716 | 13,937 | 15,720 | 29,657 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Kirimbi | 502 | 729 | 1,231 | 10,521 | 11,913 | 22,434 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| Macuba | 638 | 999 | 1,637 | 13,449 | 15,259 | 28,708 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| Mahembe | 386 | 572 | 958 | 7,885 | 8,914 | 16,799 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| Nyabitekeri | 825 | 1,205 | 2,030 | 13,800 | 15,966 | 29,766 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| Rangiro | 297 | 451 | 748 | 6,776 | 7,944 | 14,720 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Ruharambuga | 543 | 758 | 1,301 | 11,507 | 13,142 | 24,649 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Shangi | 619 | 933 | 1,552 | 12,145 | 14,308 | 26,453 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Rulindo | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | 395 | 559 | 954 | 7,978 | 9,363 | 17,341 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Burega | 332 | 475 | 807 | 5,992 | 6,738 | 12,730 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Bushoki | 490 | 742 | 1,232 | 9,310 | 10,660 | 19,970 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.2 |
| Buyoga | 569 | 777 | 1,346 | 10,408 | 11,763 | 22,171 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| Cyinzuzi | 347 | 542 | 889 | 6,392 | 7,270 | 13,662 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| Cyungo | 331 | 508 | 839 | 6,301 | 7,188 | 13,489 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.2 |
| Kinihira | 369 | 520 | 889 | 7,200 | 8,144 | 15,344 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Kisaro | 493 | 668 | 1,161 | 9,351 | 10,517 | 19,868 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Masoro | 438 | 727 | 1,165 | 9,939 | 10,794 | 20,733 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Mbogo | 492 | 601 | 1,093 | 8,026 | 8,769 | 16,795 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Murambi | 336 | 604 | 940 | 8,408 | 9,484 | 17,892 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 5.3 |
| Ngoma | 263 | 373 | 636 | 5,072 | 5,809 | 10,881 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| Ntarabana | 394 | 614 | 1,008 | 8,697 | 9,368 | 18,065 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 5.6 |
| Rukoza | 343 | 544 | 887 | 7,167 | 7,856 | 15,023 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Rusiga | 247 | 367 | 614 | 5,116 | 5,772 | 10,888 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Shyorongi | 457 | 730 | 1,187 | 11,114 | 12,431 | 23,545 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| Tumba | 522 | 723 | 1,245 | 9,154 | 10,130 | 19,284 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Gakenke | | | | | | | | | |
| Busengo | 485 | 590 | 1,075 | 9,510 | 10,654 | 20,164 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Coko | 482 | 606 | 1,088 | 7,783 | 8,557 | 16,340 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| Cyabingo | 452 | 682 | 1,134 | 8,259 | 9,285 | 17,544 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| Gakenke | 564 | 803 | 1,367 | 10,654 | 12,016 | 22,670 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| Gashenyi | 519 | 736 | 1,255 | 9,381 | 10,686 | 20,067 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| Janja | 417 | 560 | 977 | 7,408 | 8,396 | 15,804 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Kamubuga | 377 | 622 | 999 | 9,742 | 11,016 | 20,758 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| Karambo | 293 | 508 | 801 | 5,601 | 6,558 | 12,159 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 6.6 |
| Kivuruga | 458 | 591 | 1,049 | 8,523 | 9,703 | 18,226 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Mataba | 347 | 461 | 808 | 6,858 | 7,488 | 14,346 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| Minazi | 332 | 452 | 784 | 6,340 | 7,187 | 13,527 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Mugunga | 417 | 621 | 1,038 | 9,201 | 10,160 | 19,361 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 5.4 |

| Sector of residence | Total resident elderly | | | Total resident population | | | Share (%) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Muhondo | 665 | 848 | 1,513 | 9,539 | 10,586 | 20,125 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| Muyongwe | 452 | 594 | 1,046 | 7,293 | 8,257 | 15,550 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| Muzo | 519 | 696 | 1,215 | 9,963 | 11,415 | 21,378 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Nemba | 415 | 596 | 1,011 | 7,307 | 8,336 | 15,643 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| Ruli | 532 | 669 | 1,201 | 9,052 | 9,464 | 18,516 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Rusasa | 442 | 611 | 1,053 | 8,542 | 9,708 | 18,250 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Rushashi | 569 | 732 | 1,301 | 8,410 | 9,396 | 17,806 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Musanze | | | | | | | | | |
| Busogo | 328 | 550 | 878 | 10,203 | 11,309 | 21,512 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| Cyuve | 636 | 1,198 | 1,834 | 18,358 | 20,733 | 39,091 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Gacaca | 569 | 842 | 1,411 | 11,208 | 12,397 | 23,605 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Gashaki | 340 | 480 | 820 | 6,509 | 7,139 | 13,648 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| Gataraga | 434 | 714 | 1,148 | 10,820 | 11,890 | 22,710 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Kimonyi | 311 | 481 | 792 | 7,225 | 8,364 | 15,589 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Kinigi | 482 | 850 | 1,332 | 12,818 | 14,403 | 27,221 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| Muhoza | 625 | 1,034 | 1,659 | 25,377 | 26,501 | 51,878 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Muko | 376 | 665 | 1,041 | 8,959 | 9,978 | 18,937 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| Musanze | 460 | 919 | 1,379 | 14,833 | 17,031 | 31,864 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 4.3 |
| Nkotsi | 243 | 442 | 685 | 6,204 | 7,342 | 13,546 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Nyange | 479 | 867 | 1,346 | 12,794 | 14,672 | 27,466 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| Remera | 535 | 764 | 1,299 | 9,202 | 9,910 | 19,112 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 6.8 |
| Rwaza | 491 | 765 | 1,256 | 9,967 | 10,959 | 20,926 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| Shingiro | 388 | 638 | 1,026 | 9,922 | 11,240 | 21,162 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Burera | | | | | | | | | |
| Bungwe | 369 | 555 | 924 | 7,093 | 7,681 | 14,774 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 6.3 |
| Butaro | 684 | 1,067 | 1,751 | 15,018 | 16,502 | 31,520 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Cyanika | 814 | 1,299 | 2,113 | 18,288 | 19,330 | 37,618 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Cyeru | 289 | 469 | 758 | 6,037 | 6,746 | 12,783 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
| Gahunga | 543 | 911 | 1,454 | 12,234 | 13,403 | 25,637 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| Gatebe | 328 | 558 | 886 | 7,851 | 8,705 | 16,556 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| Gitovu | 210 | 320 | 530 | 4,974 | 5,416 | 10,390 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| Kagogo | 425 | 615 | 1,040 | 9,324 | 9,957 | 19,281 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Kinoni | 352 | 611 | 963 | 8,400 | 9,123 | 17,523 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| Kinyababa | 465 | 719 | 1,184 | 9,766 | 11,036 | 20,802 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Kivuye | 304 | 522 | 826 | 7,268 | 8,180 | 15,448 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| Nemba | 332 | 622 | 954 | 8,374 | 9,714 | 18,088 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 5.3 |
| Rugarama | 573 | 837 | 1,410 | 11,642 | 12,372 | 24,014 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| Rugengabari | 352 | 597 | 949 | 8,612 | 9,855 | 18,467 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Ruhunde | 312 | 549 | 861 | 7,902 | 9,073 | 16,975 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Rusarabuye | 374 | 635 | 1,009 | 8,970 | 9,426 | 18,396 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| Rwerere | 326 | 642 | 968 | 8,642 | 9,668 | 18,310 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Gicumbi | | | | | | | | | |
| Bukure | 414 | 616 | 1,030 | 8,467 | 8,935 | 17,402 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Bwisige | 416 | 531 | 947 | 7,302 | 7,986 | 15,288 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Byumba | 664 | 1,124 | 1,788 | 17,445 | 18,956 | 36,401 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| Cyumba | 283 | 459 | 742 | 6,983 | 7,739 | 14,722 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| Giti | 364 | 505 | 869 | 6,983 | 7,607 | 14,590 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| Kageyo | 531 | 869 | 1,400 | 14,245 | 16,025 | 30,270 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Kaniga | 378 | 556 | 934 | 7,189 | 7,846 | 15,035 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.2 |
| Manyagiro | 391 | 673 | 1,064 | 9,291 | 10,080 | 19,371 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| Miyove | 340 | 518 | 858 | 7,478 | 8,821 | 16,299 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| Mukarange | 434 | 602 | 1,036 | 7,662 | 8,419 | 16,081 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Muko | 393 | 632 | 1,025 | 8,355 | 9,292 | 17,647 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| Mutete | 511 | 749 | 1,260 | 10,825 | 12,228 | 23,053 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| Nyamiyaga | 397 | 627 | 1,024 | 8,620 | 9,664 | 18,284 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Nyankenke | 599 | 681 | 1,280 | 10,776 | 10,784 | 21,560 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| Rubaya | 268 | 412 | 680 | 5,030 | 5,479 | 10,509 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| Rukomo | 604 | 795 | 1,399 | 11,998 | 12,991 | 24,989 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Rushaki | 349 | 465 | 814 | 5,967 | 6,705 | 12,672 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.4 |

| Sector of residence | Total resident elderly | | | Total resident population | | | Share (%) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Rutare | 519 | 840 | 1,359 | 11,205 | 12,378 | 23,583 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| Ruvune | 479 | 673 | 1,152 | 9,053 | 9,909 | 18,962 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| Rwamiko | 347 | 486 | 833 | 6,194 | 6,765 | 12,959 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Shangasha | 414 | 544 | 958 | 7,603 | 8,326 | 15,929 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Rwamagana | | | | | | | | | |
| Fumbwe | 412 | 606 | 1,018 | 10,467 | 11,215 | 21,682 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Gahengeri | 400 | 645 | 1,045 | 11,459 | 12,058 | 23,517 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| Gishali | 434 | 804 | 1,238 | 11,088 | 11,945 | 23,033 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| Karenge | 585 | 739 | 1,324 | 11,065 | 11,690 | 22,755 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Kigabiro | 455 | 889 | 1,344 | 16,206 | 16,524 | 32,730 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| Muhazi | 1,132 | 848 | 1,980 | 16,444 | 13,061 | 29,505 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Munyaga | 322 | 616 | 938 | 7,479 | 8,728 | 16,207 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Munyiginya | 309 | 543 | 852 | 7,991 | 8,989 | 16,980 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Musha | 376 | 599 | 975 | 10,122 | 11,023 | 21,145 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Muyumbu | 445 | 662 | 1,107 | 11,978 | 12,264 | 24,242 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Mwulire | 344 | 639 | 983 | 10,451 | 11,378 | 21,829 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| Nyakaliro | 419 | 574 | 993 | 9,916 | 10,280 | 20,196 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Nzige | 311 | 471 | 782 | 7,441 | 8,063 | 15,504 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Rubona | 427 | 698 | 1,125 | 11,500 | 12,636 | 24,136 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| Nyagatare | | | | | | | | | |
| Gatunda | 431 | 617 | 1,048 | 13,345 | 14,431 | 27,776 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Karama | 477 | 682 | 1,159 | 12,794 | 14,200 | 26,994 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Karangazi | 1,232 | 1,370 | 2,602 | 28,690 | 28,754 | 57,444 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Katabagemu | 441 | 546 | 987 | 16,452 | 17,581 | 34,033 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Kiyombe | 432 | 603 | 1,035 | 8,074 | 9,078 | 17,152 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| Matimba | 500 | 624 | 1,124 | 11,732 | 11,972 | 23,704 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Mimuri | 357 | 515 | 872 | 12,999 | 14,212 | 27,211 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Mukama | 429 | 534 | 963 | 10,432 | 11,247 | 21,679 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Musheri | 511 | 656 | 1,167 | 15,768 | 16,436 | 32,204 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Nyagatare | 825 | 968 | 1,793 | 26,144 | 25,963 | 52,107 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Rukomo | 495 | 670 | 1,165 | 16,603 | 17,615 | 34,218 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Rwempasha | 506 | 583 | 1,089 | 10,369 | 10,143 | 20,512 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Rwimiyaga | 879 | 898 | 1,777 | 28,804 | 28,723 | 57,527 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Tabagwe | 712 | 822 | 1,534 | 16,119 | 17,175 | 33,294 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Gatsibo | | | | | | | | | |
| Gasange | 364 | 537 | 901 | 8,537 | 9,246 | 17,783 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Gatsibo | 725 | 928 | 1,653 | 17,496 | 19,194 | 36,690 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Gitoki | 547 | 830 | 1,377 | 15,836 | 17,573 | 33,409 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Kabarore | 883 | 1,138 | 2,021 | 24,842 | 25,446 | 50,288 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Kageyo | 443 | 650 | 1,093 | 10,332 | 11,235 | 21,567 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Kiramuruzi | 539 | 957 | 1,496 | 14,803 | 16,280 | 31,083 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 4.8 |
| Kiziguro | 611 | 1,006 | 1,617 | 14,280 | 15,716 | 29,996 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| Muhura | 633 | 876 | 1,509 | 14,139 | 15,429 | 29,568 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Murambi | 515 | 850 | 1,365 | 13,642 | 15,390 | 29,032 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| Ngarama | 454 | 647 | 1,101 | 14,423 | 15,931 | 30,354 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| Nyagihanga | 547 | 711 | 1,258 | 11,548 | 12,611 | 24,159 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Remera | 531 | 794 | 1,325 | 12,429 | 13,681 | 26,110 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Rugarama | 714 | 974 | 1,688 | 17,867 | 19,162 | 37,029 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Rwimbogo | 658 | 708 | 1,366 | 17,495 | 18,457 | 35,952 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Kayonza | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahini | 683 | 944 | 1,627 | 15,944 | 16,706 | 32,650 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Kabare | 643 | 781 | 1,424 | 16,583 | 17,877 | 34,460 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Kabarondo | 510 | 802 | 1,312 | 14,858 | 15,730 | 30,588 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| Mukarange | 674 | 1,206 | 1,880 | 20,236 | 21,819 | 42,055 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| Murama | 379 | 516 | 895 | 9,599 | 10,346 | 19,945 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Murundi | 794 | 826 | 1,620 | 17,649 | 18,093 | 35,742 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Mwiri | 497 | 547 | 1,044 | 11,251 | 11,682 | 22,933 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Ndego | 381 | 360 | 741 | 9,241 | 9,677 | 18,918 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 |

| Sector of residence | Total resident elderly | | | Total resident population | | | Share (%) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| Nyamirama | 625 | 919 | 1,544 | 14,568 | 15,960 | 30,528 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Rukara | 716 | 1,058 | 1,774 | 14,936 | 16,240 | 31,176 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Ruramira | 354 | 560 | 914 | 8,000 | 8,937 | 16,937 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Rwinkwavu | 502 | 624 | 1,126 | 13,855 | 14,370 | 28,225 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Kirehe | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahara | 779 | 1,059 | 1,838 | 18,730 | 20,754 | 39,484 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Gatore | 587 | 798 | 1,385 | 12,808 | 14,115 | 26,923 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Kigarama | 637 | 798 | 1,435 | 14,966 | 16,183 | 31,149 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Kigina | 566 | 670 | 1,236 | 13,235 | 13,674 | 26,909 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Kirehe | 574 | 698 | 1,272 | 11,485 | 12,299 | 23,784 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Mahama | 434 | 491 | 925 | 11,483 | 12,160 | 23,643 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Mpanga | 584 | 694 | 1,278 | 15,351 | 16,420 | 31,771 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Musaza | 466 | 658 | 1,124 | 12,135 | 13,309 | 25,444 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Mushikiri | 531 | 707 | 1,238 | 13,564 | 14,467 | 28,031 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Nasho | 480 | 554 | 1,034 | 12,907 | 14,047 | 26,954 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Nyamugari | 771 | 1,012 | 1,783 | 17,710 | 19,044 | 36,754 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| Nyarubuye | 372 | 531 | 903 | 9,416 | 10,106 | 19,522 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Ngoma | | | | | | | | | |
| Gashanda | 330 | 477 | 807 | 7,702 | 8,607 | 16,309 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Jarama | 510 | 598 | 1,108 | 11,310 | 12,551 | 23,861 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Karembo | 309 | 429 | 738 | 7,088 | 7,814 | 14,902 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Kazo | 705 | 862 | 1,567 | 13,207 | 14,111 | 27,318 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Kibungo | 738 | 731 | 1,469 | 14,814 | 13,524 | 28,338 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Mugesera | 572 | 833 | 1,405 | 12,106 | 13,610 | 25,716 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| Murama | 546 | 807 | 1,353 | 10,609 | 11,800 | 22,409 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Mutenderi | 473 | 593 | 1,066 | 9,962 | 10,945 | 20,907 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Remera | 525 | 753 | 1,278 | 13,288 | 14,334 | 27,622 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Rukira | 622 | 798 | 1,420 | 12,065 | 13,185 | 25,250 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Rukumberi | 647 | 754 | 1,401 | 13,587 | 14,973 | 28,560 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Rurenge | 551 | 801 | 1,352 | 13,574 | 14,981 | 28,555 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Sake | 517 | 678 | 1,195 | 11,199 | 12,504 | 23,703 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Zaza | 585 | 799 | 1,384 | 11,258 | 12,220 | 23,478 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Bugesera | | | | | | | | | |
| Gashora | 404 | 532 | 936 | 10,727 | 11,274 | 22,001 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Juru | 478 | 580 | 1,058 | 11,469 | 12,204 | 23,673 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Kamabuye | 502 | 673 | 1,175 | 9,996 | 10,847 | 20,843 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| Mareba | 416 | 659 | 1,075 | 10,610 | 11,767 | 22,377 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| Mayange | 863 | 825 | 1,688 | 15,397 | 14,438 | 29,835 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Musenyi | 546 | 766 | 1,312 | 13,963 | 15,285 | 29,248 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Mwogo | 358 | 420 | 778 | 8,590 | 9,008 | 17,598 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Ngeruka | 645 | 918 | 1,563 | 14,657 | 16,060 | 30,717 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Ntarama | 303 | 385 | 688 | 8,962 | 9,016 | 17,978 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Nyamata | 638 | 775 | 1,413 | 17,525 | 17,397 | 34,922 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Nyarugenge | 317 | 482 | 799 | 9,887 | 10,866 | 20,753 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Rilima | 647 | 656 | 1,303 | 13,050 | 13,753 | 26,803 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Ruhuha | 398 | 604 | 1,002 | 11,054 | 11,940 | 22,994 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| Rweru | 472 | 606 | 1,078 | 13,907 | 14,875 | 28,782 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Shyara | 251 | 345 | 596 | 6,416 | 6,974 | 13,390 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 45: Count of the resident elderly aged 60 years and above by economic activity status, sex and sector of residence

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Rwanda | 117,822 | 153,783 | 271,605 | 2,531 | 3,881 | 6,412 | 76,769 | 144,369 | 221,138 | 10,117 | 2,466 | 12,583 | 511,738 |
| Nyarugenge | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gitega | 96 | 55 | 151 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 133 | 228 | 361 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 525 |
| Kanyinya | 79 | 81 | 160 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 155 | 357 | 512 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 694 |
| Kigali | 156 | 194 | 350 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 182 | 306 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 863 |
| Kimisagara | 81 | 62 | 143 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 109 | 283 | 392 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 553 |
| Mageregere | 199 | 265 | 464 | 10 | 22 | 32 | 155 | 273 | 428 | 105 | 13 | 118 | 1,042 |
| Muhima | 122 | 45 | 167 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 132 | 285 | 417 | 211 | 90 | 301 | 901 |
| Nyakabanda | 99 | 40 | 139 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 116 | 244 | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 520 |
| Nyamirambo | 172 | 104 | 276 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 210 | 461 | 671 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 981 |
| Nyarugenge | 121 | 59 | 180 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 163 | 273 | 436 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 650 |
| Rwezamenyo | 80 | 32 | 112 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 122 | 238 | 360 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 490 |
| Gasabo | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bumbogo | 253 | 307 | 560 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 146 | 363 | 509 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,076 |
| Gatsata | 101 | 52 | 153 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 115 | 264 | 379 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 539 |
| Gikomero | 258 | 333 | 591 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 102 | 170 | 272 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 870 |
| Gisozi | 96 | 41 | 137 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 123 | 300 | 423 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 569 |
| Jabana | 200 | 201 | 401 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 270 | 597 | 867 | 39 | 10 | 49 | 1,347 |
| Jali | 221 | 318 | 539 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 179 | 392 | 571 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 1,155 |
| Kacyiru | 157 | 71 | 228 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 150 | 331 | 481 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 738 |
| Kimihurura | 127 | 32 | 159 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 79 | 162 | 241 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 422 |
| Kimironko | 266 | 116 | 382 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 225 | 607 | 832 | 582 | 1 | 583 | 1,830 |
| Kinyinya | 163 | 97 | 260 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 172 | 460 | 632 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 920 |
| Ndera | 199 | 196 | 395 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 278 | 599 | 877 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 1,311 |
| Nduba | 235 | 291 | 526 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 186 | 383 | 569 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,103 |
| Remera | 148 | 59 | 207 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 160 | 307 | 467 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 707 |
| Rusororo | 234 | 235 | 469 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 291 | 533 | 824 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,314 |
| Rutungu | 236 | 371 | 607 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 88 | 185 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 886 |
| Kicukiro | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahanga | 109 | 107 | 216 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 213 | 376 | 589 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 824 |
| Gatenga | 135 | 63 | 198 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 233 | 436 | 669 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 919 |
| Gikondo | 67 | 27 | 94 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 72 | 178 | 250 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 372 |
| Kagarama | 56 | 27 | 83 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 57 | 136 | 193 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285 |

RPHC4 – Theme 16 – Socio-economic status of elderly people

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Kanombe | 136 | 80 | 216 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 204 | 479 | 683 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 912 |
| Kicukiro | 56 | 24 | 80 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 65 | 145 | 210 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 301 |
| Kigarama | 133 | 61 | 194 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 165 | 389 | 554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 775 |
| Masaka | 291 | 301 | 592 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 321 | 605 | 926 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1,591 |
| Niboye | 84 | 31 | 115 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 112 | 266 | 378 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 523 |
| Nyarugunga | 106 | 63 | 169 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 150 | 396 | 546 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 737 |
| Nyanza | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busasamana | 417 | 615 | 1,032 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 281 | 722 | 1,003 | 40 | 14 | 54 | 2,105 |
| Busoro | 299 | 354 | 653 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 307 | 598 | 905 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,594 |
| Cyabakamyi | 388 | 561 | 949 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 233 | 441 | 674 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,633 |
| Kibilizi | 342 | 508 | 850 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 199 | 432 | 631 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,492 |
| Kigoma | 377 | 425 | 802 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 378 | 711 | 1,089 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,905 |
| Mukingo | 677 | 983 | 1,660 | 2 | 20 | 22 | 367 | 906 | 1,273 | 1,425 | 144 | 1,569 | 4,524 |
| Muyira | 360 | 551 | 911 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 162 | 484 | 646 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,583 |
| Ntyazo | 291 | 508 | 799 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 112 | 240 | 352 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1,164 |
| Nyagisozi | 340 | 390 | 730 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 309 | 527 | 836 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,577 |
| Rwabicuma | 205 | 318 | 523 | 8 | 25 | 33 | 130 | 341 | 471 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,027 |
| Gisagara | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gikonko | 173 | 300 | 473 | 15 | 26 | 41 | 129 | 317 | 446 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 961 |
| Gishubi | 202 | 327 | 529 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 136 | 271 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 948 |
| Kansi | 157 | 277 | 434 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 198 | 470 | 668 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1,123 |
| Kibirizi | 271 | 447 | 718 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 212 | 468 | 680 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,423 |
| Kigembe | 263 | 351 | 614 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 195 | 385 | 580 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,206 |
| Mamba | 339 | 500 | 839 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 209 | 445 | 654 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,511 |
| Muganza | 268 | 419 | 687 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 198 | 434 | 632 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,334 |
| Mugombwa | 251 | 442 | 693 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 142 | 293 | 435 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,138 |
| Mukindo | 300 | 435 | 735 | 10 | 24 | 34 | 166 | 374 | 540 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,309 |
| Musha | 236 | 414 | 650 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 139 | 317 | 456 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,131 |
| Ndora | 222 | 492 | 714 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 120 | 304 | 424 | 64 | 22 | 86 | 1,232 |
| Nyanza | 264 | 422 | 686 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 118 | 239 | 357 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 1,079 |
| Save | 441 | 729 | 1,170 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 223 | 456 | 679 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 1,883 |
| Nyaruguru | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busanze | 341 | 434 | 775 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 278 | 489 | 767 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,556 |
| Cyahinda | 289 | 393 | 682 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 232 | 366 | 598 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,285 |
| Kibeho | 274 | 362 | 636 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 241 | 429 | 670 | 41 | 6 | 47 | 1,362 |
| Kivu | 271 | 338 | 609 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 157 | 260 | 417 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,044 |
| Mata | 211 | 227 | 438 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 128 | 276 | 404 | 69 | 6 | 75 | 938 |
| Muganza | 277 | 365 | 642 | 6 | 27 | 33 | 192 | 348 | 540 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,216 |
| Munini | 199 | 235 | 434 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 126 | 265 | 391 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 829 |
| Ngera | 209 | 288 | 497 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 285 | 611 | 896 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,394 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Ngoma | 285 | 380 | 665 | 2 | 17 | 19 | 190 | 395 | 585 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,269 |
| Nyabimata | 198 | 282 | 480 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 145 | 226 | 371 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 854 |
| Nyagisozi | 102 | 110 | 212 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 324 | 575 | 899 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,122 |
| Ruheru | 423 | 639 | 1,062 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 261 | 442 | 703 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,775 |
| Ruramba | 202 | 216 | 418 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 237 | 400 | 637 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,064 |
| Rusenge | 358 | 469 | 827 | 17 | 24 | 41 | 215 | 495 | 710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,578 |
| Huye | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gishamvu | 162 | 249 | 411 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 97 | 256 | 353 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 771 |
| Huye | 170 | 239 | 409 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 267 | 602 | 869 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,297 |
| Karama | 232 | 427 | 659 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 117 | 285 | 402 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,077 |
| Kigoma | 415 | 521 | 936 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 185 | 424 | 609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,550 |
| Kinazi | 75 | 135 | 210 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 257 | 712 | 969 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,197 |
| Maraba | 399 | 528 | 927 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 239 | 440 | 679 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,608 |
| Mbazi | 408 | 782 | 1,190 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 168 | 406 | 574 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1,790 |
| Mukura | 249 | 422 | 671 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 131 | 301 | 432 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,117 |
| Ngoma | 171 | 194 | 365 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 107 | 257 | 364 | 1,497 | 280 | 1,777 | 2,515 |
| Ruhashya | 294 | 533 | 827 | 7 | 18 | 25 | 144 | 340 | 484 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,336 |
| Rusatira | 273 | 471 | 744 | 17 | 37 | 54 | 163 | 388 | 551 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1,354 |
| Rwaniro | 224 | 328 | 552 | 27 | 39 | 66 | 171 | 416 | 587 | 80 | 5 | 85 | 1,290 |
| Simbi | 252 | 384 | 636 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 209 | 511 | 720 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,376 |
| Tumba | 197 | 266 | 463 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 164 | 500 | 664 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 1,166 |
| Nyamagabe | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buruhukiro | 232 | 223 | 455 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 305 | 523 | 828 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,317 |
| Cyanika | 366 | 428 | 794 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 217 | 493 | 710 | 43 | 6 | 49 | 1,567 |
| Gasaka | 268 | 313 | 581 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 216 | 419 | 635 | 808 | 244 | 1,052 | 2,287 |
| Gatare | 132 | 157 | 289 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 235 | 357 | 592 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 900 |
| Kaduha | 201 | 266 | 467 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 299 | 477 | 776 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,255 |
| Kamegeri | 98 | 119 | 217 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 237 | 402 | 639 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 906 |
| Kibirizi | 204 | 243 | 447 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 321 | 519 | 840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,322 |
| Kibumbwe | 145 | 244 | 389 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 113 | 200 | 313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 709 |
| Kitabi | 106 | 101 | 207 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 456 | 729 | 1,185 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,408 |
| Mbazi | 203 | 249 | 452 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 83 | 181 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 724 |
| Mugano | 286 | 409 | 695 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 133 | 220 | 353 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,052 |
| Musange | 258 | 351 | 609 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 217 | 358 | 575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,208 |
| Musebeya | 214 | 312 | 526 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 203 | 377 | 580 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,118 |
| Mushubi | 139 | 167 | 306 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 159 | 280 | 439 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 755 |
| Nkomane | 150 | 158 | 308 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 228 | 429 | 657 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 995 |
| Tare | 168 | 204 | 372 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 297 | 518 | 815 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1,217 |
| Uwinkingi | 273 | 332 | 605 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 295 | 445 | 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,381 |
| Ruhango | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RPHC4 – Theme 16 – Socio-economic status of elderly people

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Bweramana | 496 | 662 | 1,158 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 236 | 471 | 707 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 1,890 |
| Byimana | 593 | 851 | 1,444 | 7 | 25 | 32 | 282 | 508 | 790 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2,274 |
| Kabagali | 337 | 508 | 845 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 230 | 439 | 669 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,532 |
| Kinazi | 362 | 516 | 878 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 219 | 553 | 772 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1,671 |
| Kinihira | 408 | 523 | 931 | 14 | 26 | 40 | 258 | 517 | 775 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,747 |
| Mbuye | 469 | 651 | 1,120 | 13 | 26 | 39 | 274 | 553 | 827 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,986 |
| Mwendo | 501 | 565 | 1,066 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 256 | 491 | 747 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,832 |
| Ntongwe | 229 | 420 | 649 | 21 | 37 | 58 | 268 | 583 | 851 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,558 |
| Ruhango | 744 | 1,020 | 1,764 | 28 | 52 | 80 | 484 | 1,054 | 1,538 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3,385 |
| Muhanga | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyeza | 542 | 819 | 1,361 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 237 | 436 | 673 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,044 |
| Kabacuzi | 468 | 649 | 1,117 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 211 | 364 | 575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,707 |
| Kibangu | 350 | 484 | 834 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 120 | 193 | 313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,155 |
| Kiyumba | 395 | 540 | 935 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 117 | 252 | 369 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,317 |
| Muhanga | 450 | 627 | 1,077 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 193 | 317 | 510 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1,606 |
| Mushishiro | 358 | 521 | 879 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 189 | 270 | 459 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1,353 |
| Nyabinoni | 289 | 437 | 726 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 121 | 145 | 266 | 28 | 3 | 31 | 1,027 |
| Nyamabuye | 308 | 466 | 774 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 227 | 520 | 747 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 1,581 |
| Nyarusange | 456 | 646 | 1,102 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 177 | 337 | 514 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1,639 |
| Rongi | 473 | 626 | 1,099 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 145 | 190 | 335 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,444 |
| Rugendabari | 287 | 393 | 680 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 160 | 243 | 403 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,089 |
| Shyogwe | 417 | 563 | 980 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 371 | 740 | 1,111 | 715 | 132 | 847 | 2,955 |
| Kamonyi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gacurabwenge | 295 | 463 | 758 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 243 | 519 | 762 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1,561 |
| Karama | 288 | 414 | 702 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 165 | 268 | 433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,139 |
| Kayenzi | 413 | 576 | 989 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 188 | 326 | 514 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,508 |
| Kayumbu | 185 | 260 | 445 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 199 | 330 | 529 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 978 |
| Mugina | 426 | 603 | 1,029 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 205 | 441 | 646 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,695 |
| Musambira | 400 | 513 | 913 | 7 | 26 | 33 | 288 | 670 | 958 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,905 |
| Ngamba | 271 | 333 | 604 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 120 | 206 | 326 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 938 |
| Nyamiyaga | 400 | 582 | 982 | 9 | 23 | 32 | 218 | 467 | 685 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,699 |
| Nyarubaka | 346 | 448 | 794 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 213 | 468 | 681 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,490 |
| Rugarika | 402 | 623 | 1,025 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 164 | 378 | 542 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,586 |
| Rukoma | 670 | 1,024 | 1,694 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 260 | 460 | 720 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,424 |
| Runda | 364 | 482 | 846 | 6 | 26 | 32 | 242 | 427 | 669 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 1,575 |
| Karongi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwishyura | 258 | 359 | 617 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 187 | 370 | 557 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1,194 |
| Gashari | 292 | 419 | 711 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 209 | 346 | 555 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1,282 |
| Gishyita | 293 | 375 | 668 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 176 | 319 | 495 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,170 |
| Gitesi | 304 | 443 | 747 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 222 | 360 | 582 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,343 |

RPHC4 – Theme 16 – Socio-economic status of elderly people

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Mubuga | 268 | 341 | 609 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 140 | 214 | 354 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 968 |
| Murambi | 360 | 503 | 863 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 185 | 376 | 561 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 1,446 |
| Murundi | 334 | 464 | 798 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 264 | 456 | 720 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,540 |
| Mutuntu | 349 | 460 | 809 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 221 | 391 | 612 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,434 |
| Rubengera | 412 | 655 | 1,067 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 244 | 488 | 732 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,812 |
| Rugabano | 320 | 450 | 770 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 371 | 646 | 1,017 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,794 |
| Ruganda | 196 | 362 | 558 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 194 | 333 | 527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,094 |
| Rwankuba | 245 | 364 | 609 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 208 | 319 | 527 | 330 | 414 | 744 | 1,890 |
| Twumba | 263 | 312 | 575 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 297 | 603 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,488 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rutsiro | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boneza | 257 | 322 | 579 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 174 | 263 | 437 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,023 |
| Gihango | 230 | 390 | 620 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 164 | 298 | 462 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1,103 |
| Kigeyo | 369 | 459 | 828 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 181 | 289 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,307 |
| Kivumu | 414 | 518 | 932 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 200 | 386 | 586 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1,549 |
| Manihira | 128 | 174 | 302 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 127 | 229 | 356 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 672 |
| Mukura | 297 | 432 | 729 | 20 | 43 | 63 | 282 | 517 | 799 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,591 |
| Murunda | 242 | 300 | 542 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 110 | 204 | 314 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 867 |
| Musasa | 284 | 372 | 656 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 128 | 256 | 384 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,041 |
| Mushonyi | 372 | 503 | 875 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 157 | 259 | 416 | 35 | 6 | 41 | 1,337 |
| Mushubati | 237 | 346 | 583 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 213 | 419 | 632 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,230 |
| Nyabirasi | 274 | 337 | 611 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 220 | 421 | 641 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,263 |
| Ruhango | 354 | 456 | 810 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 267 | 382 | 649 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,477 |
| Rusebeya | 160 | 242 | 402 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 142 | 286 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 844 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubavu | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bugeshi | 281 | 406 | 687 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 177 | 371 | 548 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,242 |
| Busasamana | 192 | 254 | 446 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 185 | 552 | 737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,191 |
| Cyanzarwe | 181 | 271 | 452 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 156 | 402 | 558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,026 |
| Gisenyi | 221 | 158 | 379 | 28 | 16 | 44 | 408 | 938 | 1,346 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 1,780 |
| Kanama | 197 | 271 | 468 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 157 | 367 | 524 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Kanzenze | 141 | 206 | 347 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 127 | 309 | 436 | 51 | 40 | 91 | 893 |
| Mudende | 148 | 196 | 344 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 190 | 388 | 578 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 935 |
| Nyakiriba | 136 | 183 | 319 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 165 | 335 | 500 | 580 | 1 | 581 | 1,418 |
| Nyamyumba | 288 | 388 | 676 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 231 | 482 | 713 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,409 |
| Nyundo | 228 | 262 | 490 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 251 | 516 | 767 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1,280 |
| Rubavu | 185 | 188 | 373 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 251 | 552 | 803 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,211 |
| Rugerero | 214 | 264 | 478 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 247 | 550 | 797 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1,296 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nyabihu | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bigogwe | 159 | 194 | 353 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 452 | 766 | 1,218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,590 |
| Jenda | 214 | 311 | 525 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 230 | 444 | 674 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,201 |
| Jomba | 205 | 285 | 490 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 177 | 308 | 485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 978 |

RPHC4 – Theme 16 – Socio-economic status of elderly people

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Kabatwa | 191 | 286 | 477 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 108 | 199 | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 787 |
| Karago | 135 | 171 | 306 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 270 | 559 | 829 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,151 |
| Kintobo | 139 | 137 | 276 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 188 | 393 | 581 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 862 |
| Mukamira | 144 | 165 | 309 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 308 | 619 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,263 |
| Muringa | 197 | 211 | 408 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 174 | 383 | 557 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 987 |
| Rambura | 165 | 153 | 318 | 16 | 13 | 29 | 321 | 638 | 959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,306 |
| Rugera | 329 | 475 | 804 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 143 | 222 | 365 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,176 |
| Rurembo | 246 | 328 | 574 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 223 | 417 | 640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,225 |
| Shyira | 154 | 182 | 336 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 180 | 331 | 511 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 863 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ngororero | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwira | 195 | 308 | 503 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 148 | 250 | 398 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 908 |
| Gatumba | 347 | 506 | 853 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 151 | 316 | 467 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,332 |
| Hindiro | 271 | 388 | 659 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 149 | 291 | 440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,110 |
| Kabaya | 361 | 546 | 907 | 5 | 26 | 31 | 173 | 371 | 544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,482 |
| Kageyo | 252 | 338 | 590 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 140 | 266 | 406 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,016 |
| Kavumu | 290 | 482 | 772 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 142 | 262 | 404 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,191 |
| Matyazo | 316 | 465 | 781 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 163 | 279 | 442 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,226 |
| Muhanda | 201 | 339 | 540 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 180 | 371 | 551 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,113 |
| Muhororo | 291 | 466 | 757 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 119 | 212 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,093 |
| Ndaro | 261 | 428 | 689 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 175 | 332 | 507 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,205 |
| Ngororero | 360 | 528 | 888 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 267 | 450 | 717 | 22 | 3 | 25 | 1,648 |
| Nyange | 268 | 476 | 744 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 166 | 331 | 497 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,255 |
| Sovu | 223 | 323 | 546 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 157 | 345 | 502 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,057 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rusizi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bugarama | 343 | 299 | 642 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 160 | 318 | 478 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,123 |
| Butare | 118 | 160 | 278 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 205 | 283 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 783 |
| Bweyeye | 128 | 133 | 261 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 87 | 139 | 226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 490 |
| Gashonga | 392 | 567 | 959 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 167 | 331 | 498 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1,477 |
| Giheke | 368 | 515 | 883 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 171 | 340 | 511 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,400 |
| Gihundwe | 331 | 495 | 826 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 197 | 324 | 521 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,367 |
| Gikundamvura | 153 | 188 | 341 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 162 | 253 | 415 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 760 |
| Gitambi | 239 | 313 | 552 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 217 | 423 | 640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,195 |
| Kamembe | 155 | 187 | 342 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 151 | 280 | 431 | 482 | 30 | 512 | 1,294 |
| Muganza | 197 | 184 | 381 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 152 | 285 | 437 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 826 |
| Mururu | 380 | 566 | 946 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 160 | 330 | 490 | 30 | 4 | 34 | 1,472 |
| Nkanka | 323 | 423 | 746 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 176 | 340 | 516 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,279 |
| Nkombo | 145 | 231 | 376 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 173 | 258 | 431 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 826 |
| Nkungu | 367 | 481 | 848 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 181 | 244 | 425 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,281 |
| Nyakabuye | 350 | 481 | 831 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 231 | 398 | 629 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,479 |
| Nyakarenzo | 260 | 375 | 635 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 154 | 246 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,043 |
| Nzahaha | 379 | 566 | 945 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 234 | 397 | 631 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,588 |

RPHC4 – Theme 16 – Socio-economic status of elderly people

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Rwimbogo | 295 | 436 | 731 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 146 | 205 | 351 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,087 |
| Nyamasheke | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bushekeri | 315 | 380 | 695 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 161 | 236 | 397 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,102 |
| Bushenge | 367 | 535 | 902 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 182 | 279 | 461 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,380 |
| Cyato | 248 | 312 | 560 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 225 | 424 | 649 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,223 |
| Gihombo | 318 | 429 | 747 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 288 | 409 | 697 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,455 |
| Kagano | 340 | 477 | 817 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 367 | 623 | 990 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,828 |
| Kanjongo | 344 | 374 | 718 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 312 | 577 | 889 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,628 |
| Karambi | 443 | 585 | 1,028 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 253 | 414 | 667 | 44 | 7 | 51 | 1,753 |
| Karengera | 352 | 455 | 807 | 8 | 19 | 27 | 341 | 538 | 879 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1,716 |
| Kirimbi | 262 | 385 | 647 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 204 | 331 | 535 | 33 | 5 | 38 | 1,231 |
| Macuba | 347 | 518 | 865 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 280 | 468 | 748 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,637 |
| Mahembe | 242 | 333 | 575 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 140 | 237 | 377 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 958 |
| Nyabitekeri | 521 | 721 | 1,242 | 6 | 21 | 27 | 298 | 463 | 761 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,030 |
| Rangiro | 145 | 202 | 347 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 148 | 245 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 748 |
| Ruharambuga | 372 | 438 | 810 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 164 | 317 | 481 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,301 |
| Shangi | 344 | 467 | 811 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 266 | 458 | 724 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1,552 |
| Rulindo | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | 244 | 297 | 541 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 150 | 261 | 411 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 954 |
| Burega | 233 | 293 | 526 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 94 | 179 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 807 |
| Bushoki | 276 | 359 | 635 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 209 | 381 | 590 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,232 |
| Buyoga | 409 | 512 | 921 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 157 | 263 | 420 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,346 |
| Cyinzuzi | 229 | 324 | 553 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 118 | 217 | 335 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 889 |
| Cyungo | 218 | 308 | 526 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 111 | 195 | 306 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 839 |
| Kinihira | 261 | 349 | 610 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 108 | 166 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 889 |
| Kisaro | 372 | 479 | 851 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 112 | 181 | 293 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1,161 |
| Masoro | 273 | 353 | 626 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 164 | 368 | 532 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,165 |
| Mbogo | 273 | 281 | 554 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 177 | 315 | 492 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 1,093 |
| Murambi | 143 | 180 | 323 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 190 | 418 | 608 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 940 |
| Ngoma | 187 | 259 | 446 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 73 | 107 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 636 |
| Ntarabana | 279 | 392 | 671 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 105 | 205 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,008 |
| Rukozo | 225 | 318 | 543 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 108 | 220 | 328 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 887 |
| Rusiga | 160 | 218 | 378 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 86 | 148 | 234 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 614 |
| Shyorongi | 238 | 345 | 583 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 210 | 375 | 585 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,187 |
| Tumba | 325 | 421 | 746 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 191 | 297 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,245 |
| Gakenke | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busengo | 240 | 276 | 516 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 239 | 308 | 547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,075 |
| Coko | 340 | 418 | 758 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 140 | 186 | 326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,088 |
| Cyabingo | 183 | 247 | 430 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 265 | 428 | 693 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,134 |
| Gakenke | 268 | 352 | 620 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 287 | 434 | 721 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,367 |

RPHC4 – Theme 16 – Socio-economic status of elderly people

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Gashenyi | 326 | 453 | 779 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 189 | 281 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,255 |
| Janja | 214 | 320 | 534 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 165 | 234 | 399 | 38 | 4 | 42 | 977 |
| Kamubuga | 246 | 419 | 665 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 131 | 202 | 333 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 999 |
| Karambo | 210 | 385 | 595 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 80 | 122 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 801 |
| Kivuruga | 313 | 401 | 714 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 142 | 187 | 329 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,049 |
| Mataba | 248 | 297 | 545 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 163 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 808 |
| Minazi | 187 | 232 | 419 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 142 | 219 | 361 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 784 |
| Mugunga | 268 | 366 | 634 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 148 | 254 | 402 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,038 |
| Muhondo | 515 | 641 | 1,156 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 147 | 203 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,513 |
| Muyongwe | 307 | 371 | 678 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 135 | 203 | 338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,046 |
| Muzo | 316 | 408 | 724 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 199 | 280 | 479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,215 |
| Nemba | 266 | 349 | 615 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 147 | 239 | 386 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,011 |
| Ruli | 400 | 478 | 878 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 115 | 180 | 295 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 1,201 |
| Rusasa | 300 | 392 | 692 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 142 | 218 | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,053 |
| Rushashi | 402 | 515 | 917 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 165 | 209 | 374 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1,301 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Musanze | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busogo | 166 | 227 | 393 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 160 | 316 | 476 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 878 |
| Cyuve | 382 | 603 | 985 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 252 | 590 | 842 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,834 |
| Gacaca | 375 | 507 | 882 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 188 | 329 | 517 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,411 |
| Gashaki | 262 | 375 | 637 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 75 | 105 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 820 |
| Gataraga | 257 | 337 | 594 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 170 | 370 | 540 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,148 |
| Kimonyi | 169 | 279 | 448 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 141 | 196 | 337 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 792 |
| Kinigi | 279 | 439 | 718 | 15 | 24 | 39 | 188 | 387 | 575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,332 |
| Muhoza | 299 | 360 | 659 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 319 | 655 | 974 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1,659 |
| Muko | 239 | 389 | 628 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 136 | 272 | 408 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,041 |
| Musanze | 277 | 491 | 768 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 178 | 422 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,379 |
| Nkotsi | 154 | 271 | 425 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 82 | 161 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 685 |
| Nyange | 340 | 571 | 911 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 131 | 286 | 417 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,346 |
| Remera | 328 | 478 | 806 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 202 | 280 | 482 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,299 |
| Rwaza | 274 | 360 | 634 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 210 | 394 | 604 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,256 |
| Shingiro | 221 | 346 | 567 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 160 | 281 | 441 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,026 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burera | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bungwe | 228 | 334 | 562 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 137 | 214 | 351 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 924 |
| Butaro | 408 | 641 | 1,049 | 4 | 19 | 23 | 272 | 407 | 679 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,751 |
| Cyanika | 540 | 762 | 1,302 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 231 | 530 | 761 | 38 | 4 | 42 | 2,113 |
| Cyeru | 168 | 243 | 411 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 113 | 214 | 327 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 758 |
| Gahunga | 316 | 464 | 780 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 218 | 436 | 654 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,454 |
| Gatebe | 240 | 358 | 598 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 84 | 184 | 268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 886 |
| Gitovu | 123 | 172 | 295 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 85 | 148 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 530 |
| Kagogo | 274 | 344 | 618 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 149 | 267 | 416 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,040 |
| Kinoni | 212 | 318 | 530 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 138 | 290 | 428 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 963 |

RPHC4 – Theme 16 – Socio-economic status of elderly people

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Kinyababa | 271 | 393 | 664 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 189 | 322 | 511 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,184 |
| Kivuye | 187 | 280 | 467 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 109 | 238 | 347 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 826 |
| Nemba | 237 | 389 | 626 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 94 | 227 | 321 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 954 |
| Rugarama | 335 | 456 | 791 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 220 | 373 | 593 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 1,410 |
| Rugengabari | 205 | 325 | 530 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 143 | 264 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 949 |
| Ruhunde | 215 | 370 | 585 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 93 | 178 | 271 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 861 |
| Rusarabuye | 262 | 444 | 706 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 79 | 186 | 265 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 1,009 |
| Rwerere | 200 | 401 | 601 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 123 | 239 | 362 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 968 |
| Gicumbi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bukure | 278 | 328 | 606 | 7 | 24 | 31 | 129 | 262 | 391 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,030 |
| Bwisige | 273 | 306 | 579 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 139 | 224 | 363 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 947 |
| Byumba | 392 | 626 | 1,018 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 259 | 484 | 743 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1,788 |
| Cyumba | 186 | 283 | 469 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 96 | 171 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 742 |
| Giti | 264 | 343 | 607 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 99 | 161 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 869 |
| Kageyo | 188 | 291 | 479 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 125 | 246 | 371 | 212 | 317 | 529 | 1,400 |
| Kaniga | 239 | 356 | 595 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 137 | 198 | 335 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 934 |
| Manyagiro | 248 | 436 | 684 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 138 | 232 | 370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,064 |
| Miyove | 222 | 293 | 515 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 116 | 223 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 858 |
| Mukarange | 319 | 409 | 728 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 114 | 186 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,036 |
| Muko | 276 | 412 | 688 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 116 | 215 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,025 |
| Mutete | 280 | 418 | 698 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 188 | 325 | 513 | 38 | 2 | 40 | 1,260 |
| Nyamiyaga | 294 | 430 | 724 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 102 | 196 | 298 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,024 |
| Nyankenke | 256 | 357 | 613 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 157 | 303 | 460 | 182 | 14 | 196 | 1,280 |
| Rubaya | 164 | 233 | 397 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 94 | 168 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 680 |
| Rukomo | 472 | 562 | 1,034 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 128 | 227 | 355 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,399 |
| Rushaki | 229 | 302 | 531 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 116 | 157 | 273 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 814 |
| Rutare | 372 | 550 | 922 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 141 | 283 | 424 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,359 |
| Ruvune | 321 | 420 | 741 | 42 | 55 | 97 | 116 | 198 | 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,152 |
| Rwamiko | 245 | 317 | 562 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 168 | 268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 833 |
| Shangasha | 284 | 323 | 607 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 128 | 218 | 346 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 958 |
| Rwamagana | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fumbwe | 229 | 290 | 519 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 177 | 311 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,018 |
| Gahengeri | 238 | 342 | 580 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 148 | 288 | 436 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,045 |
| Gishali | 295 | 514 | 809 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 136 | 282 | 418 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,238 |
| Karenge | 427 | 508 | 935 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 110 | 218 | 328 | 44 | 7 | 51 | 1,324 |
| Kigabiro | 228 | 301 | 529 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 212 | 570 | 782 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 1,344 |
| Muhazi | 188 | 314 | 502 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 196 | 490 | 686 | 737 | 32 | 769 | 1,980 |
| Munyaga | 207 | 330 | 537 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 113 | 276 | 389 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 938 |
| Munyiginya | 199 | 298 | 497 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 100 | 237 | 337 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 852 |
| Musha | 212 | 238 | 450 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 160 | 359 | 519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 975 |
| Muyumbu | 253 | 289 | 542 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 186 | 359 | 545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,107 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Mwulire | 229 | 359 | 588 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 110 | 271 | 381 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 983 |
| Nyakaliro | 298 | 377 | 675 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 113 | 189 | 302 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 993 |
| Nzige | 199 | 270 | 469 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 111 | 197 | 308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 782 |
| Rubona | 298 | 426 | 724 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 127 | 264 | 391 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,125 |
| Nyagatare | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gatunda | 311 | 346 | 657 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 114 | 260 | 374 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,048 |
| Karama | 312 | 392 | 704 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 161 | 283 | 444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,159 |
| Karangazi | 731 | 585 | 1,316 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 378 | 758 | 1,136 | 112 | 11 | 123 | 2,602 |
| Katabagemu | 294 | 299 | 593 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 137 | 240 | 377 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 987 |
| Kiyombe | 263 | 331 | 594 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 166 | 269 | 435 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,035 |
| Matimba | 303 | 265 | 568 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 194 | 355 | 549 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,124 |
| Mimuri | 269 | 297 | 566 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 86 | 212 | 298 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 872 |
| Mukama | 284 | 351 | 635 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 141 | 182 | 323 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 963 |
| Museri | 305 | 309 | 614 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 195 | 333 | 528 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,167 |
| Nyagatare | 547 | 450 | 997 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 262 | 513 | 775 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 1,793 |
| Rukomo | 384 | 483 | 867 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 108 | 184 | 292 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,165 |
| Rwempasha | 309 | 212 | 521 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 189 | 365 | 554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,089 |
| Rwimiyaga | 592 | 448 | 1,040 | 9 | 22 | 31 | 278 | 428 | 706 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,777 |
| Tabagwe | 433 | 387 | 820 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 272 | 429 | 701 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,534 |
| Gatsibo | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gasange | 224 | 307 | 531 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 138 | 229 | 367 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 901 |
| Gatsibo | 391 | 450 | 841 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 173 | 295 | 468 | 156 | 170 | 326 | 1,653 |
| Gitoki | 362 | 494 | 856 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 177 | 335 | 512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,377 |
| Kabarore | 595 | 606 | 1,201 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 277 | 521 | 798 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2,021 |
| Kageyo | 299 | 423 | 722 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 135 | 216 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,093 |
| Kiramuruzi | 290 | 377 | 667 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 249 | 569 | 818 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,496 |
| Kiziguro | 376 | 538 | 914 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 227 | 461 | 688 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,617 |
| Muhura | 444 | 571 | 1,015 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 184 | 300 | 484 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,509 |
| Murambi | 360 | 527 | 887 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 152 | 315 | 467 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,365 |
| Ngarama | 338 | 412 | 750 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 114 | 230 | 344 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,101 |
| Nyagihanga | 338 | 425 | 763 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 205 | 283 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,258 |
| Remera | 330 | 436 | 766 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 198 | 344 | 542 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,325 |
| Rugarama | 468 | 530 | 998 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 241 | 436 | 677 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,688 |
| Rwimbogo | 454 | 413 | 867 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 197 | 293 | 490 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,366 |
| Kayanza | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahini | 442 | 532 | 974 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 235 | 399 | 634 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,627 |
| Kabare | 461 | 473 | 934 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 179 | 295 | 474 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,424 |
| Kabarondo | 366 | 501 | 867 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 138 | 294 | 432 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1,312 |
| Mukarange | 256 | 326 | 582 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 405 | 859 | 1,264 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1,880 |
| Murama | 248 | 245 | 493 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 128 | 264 | 392 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 895 |

RPHC4 – Theme 16 – Socio-economic status of elderly people

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Murundi | 503 | 487 | 990 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 281 | 326 | 607 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,620 |
| Mwiri | 315 | 320 | 635 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 178 | 225 | 403 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,044 |
| Ndego | 285 | 222 | 507 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 91 | 130 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 741 |
| Nyamirama | 340 | 481 | 821 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 267 | 433 | 700 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 1,544 |
| Rukara | 469 | 598 | 1,067 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 240 | 456 | 696 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,774 |
| Ruramira | 243 | 337 | 580 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 111 | 221 | 332 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 914 |
| Rwinkwavu | 310 | 327 | 637 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 181 | 290 | 471 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,126 |
| Kirehe | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahara | 549 | 625 | 1,174 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 225 | 428 | 653 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,838 |
| Gatore | 352 | 379 | 731 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 216 | 399 | 615 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,385 |
| Kigarama | 414 | 474 | 888 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 171 | 303 | 474 | 47 | 10 | 57 | 1,435 |
| Kigina | 329 | 344 | 673 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 228 | 316 | 544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,236 |
| Kirehe | 359 | 351 | 710 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 213 | 341 | 554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,272 |
| Mahama | 295 | 284 | 579 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 134 | 203 | 337 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 925 |
| Mpanga | 317 | 329 | 646 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 238 | 339 | 577 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,278 |
| Musaza | 330 | 408 | 738 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 129 | 239 | 368 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,124 |
| Mushikiri | 320 | 356 | 676 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 201 | 344 | 545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,238 |
| Nasho | 284 | 262 | 546 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 184 | 282 | 466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,034 |
| Nyamugari | 407 | 404 | 811 | 25 | 48 | 73 | 339 | 560 | 899 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,783 |
| Nyarubuye | 227 | 261 | 488 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 140 | 260 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 903 |
| Ngoma | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gashanda | 241 | 338 | 579 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 87 | 137 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 807 |
| Jarama | 388 | 419 | 807 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 119 | 170 | 289 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,108 |
| Karembo | 235 | 287 | 522 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 74 | 140 | 214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 738 |
| Kazo | 455 | 516 | 971 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 193 | 331 | 524 | 55 | 8 | 63 | 1,567 |
| Kibungo | 274 | 345 | 619 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 160 | 340 | 500 | 304 | 37 | 341 | 1,469 |
| Mugesera | 465 | 615 | 1,080 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 105 | 212 | 317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,405 |
| Murama | 428 | 514 | 942 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 114 | 291 | 405 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,353 |
| Mutenderi | 314 | 330 | 644 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 156 | 259 | 415 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,066 |
| Remera | 354 | 417 | 771 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 170 | 330 | 500 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1,278 |
| Rukira | 373 | 386 | 759 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 246 | 406 | 652 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,420 |
| Rukumberi | 467 | 508 | 975 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 173 | 242 | 415 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,401 |
| Rurenge | 381 | 514 | 895 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 167 | 284 | 451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,352 |
| Sake | 416 | 472 | 888 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 99 | 205 | 304 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,195 |
| Zaza | 364 | 476 | 840 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 157 | 301 | 458 | 56 | 7 | 63 | 1,384 |
| Bugesera | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gashora | 194 | 187 | 381 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 204 | 327 | 531 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 936 |
| Juru | 330 | 338 | 668 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 141 | 236 | 377 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,058 |
| Kamabuye | 296 | 353 | 649 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 183 | 296 | 479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,175 |
| Mareba | 278 | 396 | 674 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 129 | 247 | 376 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,075 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Not stated | | | Total count |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Mayange | 320 | 295 | 615 | 41 | 55 | 96 | 297 | 450 | 747 | 205 | 25 | 230 | 1,688 |
| Musenyi | 311 | 380 | 691 | 22 | 38 | 60 | 213 | 348 | 561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,312 |
| Mwogo | 197 | 201 | 398 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 157 | 219 | 376 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 778 |
| Ngeruka | 309 | 385 | 694 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 312 | 510 | 822 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,563 |
| Ntarama | 193 | 179 | 372 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 103 | 204 | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 688 |
| Nyamata | 310 | 293 | 603 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 309 | 467 | 776 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1,413 |
| Nyarugenge | 196 | 250 | 446 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 110 | 222 | 332 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 799 |
| Rilima | 309 | 332 | 641 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 224 | 303 | 527 | 98 | 1 | 99 | 1,303 |
| Ruhuha | 245 | 344 | 589 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 145 | 250 | 395 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,002 |
| Rweru | 257 | 264 | 521 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 208 | 327 | 535 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,078 |
| Shyara | 185 | 256 | 441 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 63 | 88 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 596 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 46: Count of the resident elderly aged 60 years and above by sex, marital status and sector of residence

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Rwanda | 5,771 | 174,365 | 22,412 | 4,498 | 1,933 | 5,581 | 114,826 | 175,125 | 8,144 | 8,233 | 11,352 | 289,191 | 197,537 | 12,642 | 1,016 | 511,738 |
| Nyarugenge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gitega | 18 | 176 | 30 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 94 | 178 | 12 | 2 | 24 | 270 | 208 | 21 | 2 | 525 |
| Kanyinya | 7 | 190 | 34 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 123 | 313 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 313 | 347 | 19 | 2 | 694 |
| Kigali | 9 | 285 | 42 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 216 | 259 | 21 | 3 | 21 | 501 | 301 | 36 | 4 | 863 |
| Kimisagara | 9 | 154 | 25 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 108 | 213 | 18 | 2 | 24 | 262 | 238 | 27 | 2 | 553 |
| Mageregere | 16 | 390 | 48 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 196 | 350 | 20 | 3 | 20 | 586 | 398 | 35 | 3 | 1,042 |
| Muhima | 35 | 347 | 81 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 126 | 271 | 13 | 1 | 51 | 473 | 352 | 24 | 1 | 901 |
| Nyakabanda | 7 | 173 | 32 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 86 | 184 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 259 | 216 | 27 | 0 | 520 |
| Nyamirambo | 28 | 277 | 65 | 24 | 0 | 27 | 157 | 378 | 22 | 3 | 55 | 434 | 443 | 46 | 3 | 981 |
| Nyarugenge | 20 | 228 | 39 | 15 | 0 | 28 | 124 | 181 | 14 | 1 | 48 | 352 | 220 | 29 | 1 | 650 |
| Rwezamenyo | 19 | 165 | 22 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 88 | 167 | 8 | 0 | 31 | 253 | 189 | 17 | 0 | 490 |
| Gasabo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bumbogo | 14 | 327 | 51 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 231 | 403 | 17 | 3 | 33 | 558 | 454 | 28 | 3 | 1,076 |
| Gatsata | 12 | 174 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 80 | 219 | 10 | 0 | 22 | 254 | 245 | 18 | 0 | 539 |
| Gikomero | 11 | 310 | 33 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 241 | 255 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 551 | 288 | 13 | 2 | 870 |
| Gisozi | 7 | 184 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 113 | 203 | 21 | 1 | 14 | 297 | 233 | 24 | 1 | 569 |
| Jabana | 19 | 437 | 57 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 235 | 542 | 19 | 6 | 39 | 672 | 599 | 29 | 8 | 1,347 |
| Jali | 17 | 349 | 60 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 271 | 423 | 17 | 3 | 23 | 620 | 483 | 26 | 3 | 1,155 |
| Kacyiru | 27 | 255 | 32 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 140 | 238 | 16 | 2 | 44 | 395 | 270 | 26 | 3 | 738 |
| Kimihurura | 18 | 173 | 18 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 87 | 103 | 7 | 0 | 24 | 260 | 121 | 17 | 0 | 422 |
| Kimironko | 56 | 894 | 119 | 17 | 2 | 33 | 208 | 467 | 29 | 5 | 89 | 1,102 | 586 | 46 | 7 | 1,830 |
| Kinyinya | 17 | 280 | 34 | 13 | 2 | 23 | 206 | 326 | 16 | 3 | 40 | 486 | 360 | 29 | 5 | 920 |
| Ndera | 23 | 387 | 66 | 23 | 2 | 17 | 232 | 536 | 23 | 2 | 40 | 619 | 602 | 46 | 4 | 1,311 |
| Nduba | 20 | 342 | 54 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 222 | 427 | 17 | 5 | 26 | 564 | 481 | 25 | 7 | 1,103 |
| Remera | 21 | 257 | 30 | 13 | 3 | 21 | 143 | 201 | 16 | 2 | 42 | 400 | 231 | 29 | 5 | 707 |
| Rusororo | 21 | 424 | 70 | 19 | 0 | 12 | 279 | 455 | 32 | 2 | 33 | 703 | 525 | 51 | 2 | 1,314 |
| Rutungu | 8 | 272 | 37 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 168 | 370 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 440 | 407 | 20 | 4 | 886 |
| Kicukiro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahanga | 19 | 253 | 50 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 168 | 295 | 17 | 2 | 30 | 421 | 345 | 26 | 2 | 824 |
| Gatenga | 25 | 304 | 65 | 11 | 1 | 26 | 174 | 296 | 12 | 5 | 51 | 478 | 361 | 23 | 6 | 919 |
| Gikondo | 9 | 124 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 49 | 148 | 15 | 1 | 19 | 173 | 162 | 17 | 1 | 372 |
| Kagarama | 6 | 99 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 53 | 102 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 152 | 110 | 9 | 1 | 285 |
| Kanombe | 16 | 268 | 50 | 8 | 1 | 21 | 175 | 356 | 17 | 0 | 37 | 443 | 406 | 25 | 1 | 912 |
| Kicukiro | 5 | 93 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 42 | 120 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 135 | 143 | 11 | 0 | 301 |
| Kigarama | 13 | 241 | 48 | 13 | 3 | 18 | 139 | 281 | 17 | 2 | 31 | 380 | 329 | 30 | 5 | 775 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Masaka | 13 | 524 | 95 | 8 | 3 | 39 | 372 | 512 | 22 | 3 | 52 | 896 | 607 | 30 | 6 | 1,591 |
| Niboye | 14 | 159 | 25 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 81 | 206 | 14 | 1 | 29 | 240 | 231 | 22 | 1 | 523 |
| Nyarugunga | 16 | 189 | 42 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 116 | 317 | 15 | 1 | 36 | 305 | 359 | 36 | 1 | 737 |
| Nyanza | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busasamana | 33 | 564 | 120 | 24 | 1 | 23 | 309 | 982 | 47 | 2 | 56 | 873 | 1,102 | 71 | 3 | 2,105 |
| Busoro | 15 | 518 | 62 | 21 | 0 | 13 | 315 | 610 | 38 | 2 | 28 | 833 | 672 | 59 | 2 | 1,594 |
| Cyabakamyi | 12 | 524 | 77 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 398 | 564 | 28 | 2 | 25 | 922 | 641 | 43 | 2 | 1,633 |
| Kibilizi | 10 | 466 | 49 | 18 | 0 | 8 | 296 | 607 | 36 | 2 | 18 | 762 | 656 | 54 | 2 | 1,492 |
| Kigoma | 12 | 639 | 78 | 30 | 0 | 8 | 367 | 725 | 39 | 7 | 20 | 1,006 | 803 | 69 | 7 | 1,905 |
| Mukingo | 47 | 2,015 | 354 | 55 | 0 | 35 | 745 | 1,189 | 84 | 0 | 82 | 2,760 | 1,543 | 139 | 0 | 4,524 |
| Muyira | 6 | 444 | 55 | 23 | 1 | 8 | 292 | 723 | 30 | 1 | 14 | 736 | 778 | 53 | 2 | 1,583 |
| Ntyazo | 12 | 324 | 52 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 220 | 495 | 30 | 3 | 21 | 544 | 547 | 48 | 4 | 1,164 |
| Nyagisozi | 13 | 532 | 101 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 387 | 494 | 19 | 3 | 31 | 919 | 595 | 28 | 4 | 1,577 |
| Rwabicuma | 3 | 283 | 53 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 214 | 430 | 26 | 2 | 15 | 497 | 483 | 30 | 2 | 1,027 |
| Gisagara | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gikonko | 6 | 260 | 40 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 169 | 445 | 26 | 1 | 8 | 429 | 485 | 38 | 1 | 961 |
| Gishubi | 7 | 297 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 185 | 381 | 31 | 2 | 15 | 482 | 409 | 40 | 2 | 948 |
| Kansi | 11 | 309 | 32 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 215 | 514 | 21 | 1 | 21 | 524 | 546 | 31 | 1 | 1,123 |
| Kibirizi | 18 | 389 | 65 | 18 | 0 | 13 | 240 | 637 | 43 | 0 | 31 | 629 | 702 | 61 | 0 | 1,423 |
| Kigembe | 7 | 386 | 44 | 26 | 0 | 10 | 225 | 477 | 27 | 4 | 17 | 611 | 521 | 53 | 4 | 1,206 |
| Mamba | 8 | 472 | 42 | 30 | 2 | 10 | 367 | 526 | 51 | 3 | 18 | 839 | 568 | 81 | 5 | 1,511 |
| Muganza | 12 | 384 | 51 | 24 | 0 | 14 | 232 | 575 | 41 | 1 | 26 | 616 | 626 | 65 | 1 | 1,334 |
| Mugombwa | 13 | 321 | 46 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 255 | 448 | 31 | 3 | 21 | 576 | 494 | 44 | 3 | 1,138 |
| Mukindo | 8 | 415 | 36 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 237 | 550 | 34 | 2 | 18 | 652 | 586 | 51 | 2 | 1,309 |
| Musha | 10 | 311 | 49 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 233 | 475 | 27 | 5 | 17 | 544 | 524 | 40 | 6 | 1,131 |
| Ndora | 19 | 311 | 65 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 206 | 566 | 29 | 5 | 36 | 517 | 631 | 43 | 5 | 1,232 |
| Nyanza | 9 | 329 | 45 | 21 | 1 | 8 | 209 | 408 | 41 | 8 | 17 | 538 | 453 | 62 | 9 | 1,079 |
| Save | 14 | 544 | 87 | 29 | 0 | 40 | 398 | 711 | 56 | 4 | 54 | 942 | 798 | 85 | 4 | 1,883 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Nyaruguru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busanze | 8 | 561 | 49 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 422 | 474 | 16 | 3 | 21 | 983 | 523 | 25 | 4 | 1,556 |
| Cyahinda | 13 | 442 | 60 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 268 | 467 | 12 | 3 | 27 | 710 | 527 | 18 | 3 | 1,285 |
| Kibeho | 11 | 471 | 60 | 18 | 0 | 17 | 285 | 475 | 22 | 3 | 28 | 756 | 535 | 40 | 3 | 1,362 |
| Kivu | 5 | 390 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 245 | 332 | 23 | 1 | 12 | 635 | 363 | 33 | 1 | 1,044 |
| Mata | 11 | 367 | 30 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 228 | 276 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 595 | 306 | 19 | 0 | 938 |
| Muganza | 8 | 432 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 296 | 429 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 728 | 460 | 10 | 3 | 1,216 |
| Munini | 8 | 288 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 182 | 311 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 470 | 331 | 14 | 1 | 829 |
| Ngera | 7 | 416 | 55 | 16 | 0 | 19 | 322 | 529 | 24 | 6 | 26 | 738 | 584 | 40 | 6 | 1,394 |
| Ngoma | 10 | 403 | 57 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 265 | 498 | 25 | 0 | 14 | 668 | 555 | 32 | 0 | 1,269 |
| Nyabimata | 3 | 314 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 238 | 252 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 552 | 274 | 20 | 3 | 854 |
| Nyagisozi | 7 | 380 | 42 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 287 | 387 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 667 | 429 | 13 | 2 | 1,122 |
| Ruheru | 8 | 634 | 39 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 478 | 575 | 16 | 3 | 24 | 1,112 | 614 | 22 | 3 | 1,775 |
| Ruramba | 7 | 392 | 41 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 268 | 330 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 660 | 371 | 15 | 4 | 1,064 |
| Rusenge | 12 | 506 | 59 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 336 | 625 | 17 | 2 | 20 | 842 | 684 | 30 | 2 | 1,578 |
| Huye | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gishamvu | 12 | 224 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 185 | 305 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 409 | 330 | 9 | 1 | 771 |
| Huye | 13 | 358 | 55 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 321 | 497 | 26 | 0 | 26 | 679 | 552 | 40 | 0 | 1,297 |
| Karama | 6 | 300 | 39 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 270 | 427 | 18 | 3 | 11 | 570 | 466 | 27 | 3 | 1,077 |
| Kigoma | 9 | 496 | 81 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 345 | 564 | 31 | 2 | 14 | 841 | 645 | 47 | 3 | 1,550 |
| Kinazi | 10 | 268 | 46 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 237 | 585 | 22 | 5 | 20 | 505 | 631 | 36 | 5 | 1,197 |
| Maraba | 9 | 549 | 72 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 356 | 585 | 16 | 1 | 21 | 905 | 657 | 24 | 1 | 1,608 |
| Mbazi | 15 | 484 | 68 | 20 | 0 | 23 | 367 | 764 | 49 | 0 | 38 | 851 | 832 | 69 | 0 | 1,790 |
| Mukura | 9 | 291 | 70 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 181 | 520 | 22 | 3 | 14 | 472 | 590 | 38 | 3 | 1,117 |
| Ngoma | 58 | 1,429 | 258 | 35 | 1 | 62 | 221 | 425 | 24 | 2 | 120 | 1,650 | 683 | 59 | 3 | 2,515 |
| Ruhashya | 16 | 361 | 52 | 16 | 0 | 18 | 257 | 587 | 28 | 1 | 34 | 618 | 639 | 44 | 1 | 1,336 |
| Rusatira | 11 | 358 | 67 | 15 | 2 | 22 | 266 | 583 | 27 | 3 | 33 | 624 | 650 | 42 | 5 | 1,354 |
| Rwaniro | 9 | 385 | 86 | 22 | 0 | 15 | 214 | 532 | 24 | 3 | 24 | 599 | 618 | 46 | 3 | 1,290 |
| Simbi | 12 | 391 | 66 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 296 | 576 | 22 | 1 | 23 | 687 | 642 | 23 | 1 | 1,37 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Tumba | 25 | 275 | 62 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 150 | 584 | 35 | 3 | 43 | 425 | 646 | 48 | 4 | 1,166 |
| Nyamagabe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buruhukiro | 8 | 500 | 29 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 398 | 325 | 33 | 2 | 17 | 898 | 354 | 45 | 3 | 1,317 |
| Cyanika | 14 | 530 | 71 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 371 | 531 | 21 | 0 | 27 | 901 | 602 | 37 | 0 | 1,567 |
| Gasaka | 24 | 1,118 | 141 | 14 | 2 | 27 | 409 | 529 | 22 | 1 | 51 | 1,527 | 670 | 36 | 3 | 2,287 |
| Gatare | 5 | 326 | 40 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 247 | 252 | 18 | 1 | 12 | 573 | 292 | 22 | 1 | 900 |
| Kaduha | 7 | 423 | 60 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 300 | 424 | 21 | 1 | 11 | 723 | 484 | 35 | 2 | 1,255 |
| Kamegeri | 7 | 294 | 49 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 210 | 311 | 19 | 2 | 11 | 504 | 360 | 29 | 2 | 906 |
| Kibirizi | 18 | 465 | 47 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 406 | 347 | 22 | 1 | 29 | 871 | 394 | 26 | 2 | 1,322 |
| Kibumbwe | 11 | 213 | 32 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 187 | 248 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 400 | 280 | 11 | 0 | 709 |
| Kitabi | 6 | 522 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 401 | 410 | 16 | 2 | 15 | 923 | 448 | 19 | 3 | 1,408 |
| Mbazi | 9 | 240 | 32 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 208 | 210 | 7 | 0 | 21 | 448 | 242 | 13 | 0 | 724 |
| Mugano | 5 | 357 | 49 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 257 | 350 | 18 | 0 | 12 | 614 | 399 | 25 | 2 | 1,052 |
| Musange | 7 | 384 | 80 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 276 | 426 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 660 | 506 | 23 | 1 | 1,208 |
| Musebeya | 4 | 378 | 35 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 336 | 346 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 714 | 381 | 14 | 1 | 1,118 |
| Mushubi | 7 | 258 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 201 | 243 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 459 | 270 | 14 | 0 | 755 |
| Nkomane | 9 | 343 | 32 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 293 | 291 | 10 | 1 | 19 | 636 | 323 | 15 | 2 | 995 |
| Tare | 6 | 421 | 40 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 306 | 393 | 28 | 2 | 18 | 727 | 433 | 37 | 2 | 1,217 |
| Uwinkingi | 7 | 524 | 44 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 393 | 367 | 25 | 1 | 16 | 917 | 411 | 36 | 1 | 1,381 |
| Ruhango | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bweramana | 26 | 618 | 87 | 14 | 2 | 29 | 430 | 641 | 36 | 7 | 55 | 1,048 | 728 | 50 | 9 | 1,890 |
| Byimana | 32 | 694 | 130 | 32 | 0 | 28 | 470 | 839 | 45 | 4 | 60 | 1,164 | 969 | 77 | 4 | 2,274 |
| Kabagali | 16 | 465 | 77 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 348 | 567 | 32 | 2 | 28 | 813 | 644 | 44 | 3 | 1,532 |
| Kinazi | 27 | 480 | 61 | 19 | 1 | 14 | 414 | 608 | 36 | 1 | 41 | 894 | 669 | 55 | 12 | 1,671 |
| Kinihira | 14 | 557 | 96 | 12 | 1 | 35 | 429 | 577 | 23 | 3 | 49 | 986 | 673 | 35 | 4 | 1,747 |
| Mbuye | 20 | 643 | 72 | 20 | 1 | 26 | 442 | 713 | 44 | 5 | 46 | 1,085 | 785 | 64 | 6 | 1,986 |
| Mwendo | 14 | 646 | 87 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 472 | 549 | 28 | 0 | 35 | 1,118 | 636 | 42 | 1 | 1,832 |
| Ntongwe | 12 | 428 | 60 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 374 | 608 | 37 | 3 | 30 | 802 | 668 | 54 | 4 | 1,558 |
| Ruhango | 44 | 1,008 | 149 | 55 | 1 | 32 | 716 | 1,271 | 105 | 4 | 76 | 1,724 | 1,420 | 160 | 5 | 3,385 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Muhanga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyeza | 16 | 644 | 110 | 12 | 1 | 17 | 462 | 748 | 30 | 4 | 33 | 1,106 | 858 | 42 | 5 | 2,044 |
| Kabacuzi | 10 | 562 | 98 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 399 | 581 | 29 | 3 | 21 | 961 | 679 | 40 | 6 | 1,707 |
| Kibangu | 7 | 410 | 48 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 279 | 381 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 689 | 429 | 24 | 1 | 1,155 |
| Kiyumba | 5 | 431 | 73 | 4 | 2 | 26 | 305 | 458 | 12 | 1 | 31 | 736 | 531 | 16 | 3 | 1,317 |
| Muhanga | 10 | 565 | 68 | 14 | 2 | 19 | 357 | 553 | 15 | 3 | 29 | 922 | 621 | 29 | 5 | 1,606 |
| Mushishiro | 12 | 453 | 79 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 324 | 443 | 20 | 1 | 22 | 777 | 522 | 30 | 2 | 1,353 |
| Nyabinoni | 4 | 380 | 48 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 234 | 320 | 23 | 0 | 14 | 614 | 368 | 31 | 0 | 1,027 |
| Nyamabuye | 23 | 449 | 73 | 10 | 1 | 48 | 305 | 639 | 33 | 0 | 71 | 754 | 712 | 43 | 1 | 1,581 |
| Nyarusange | 10 | 547 | 72 | 19 | 0 | 13 | 414 | 537 | 24 | 3 | 23 | 961 | 609 | 43 | 3 | 1,639 |
| Rongi | 9 | 511 | 84 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 325 | 480 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 836 | 564 | 27 | 1 | 1,444 |
| Rugendabari | 8 | 368 | 64 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 258 | 358 | 12 | 1 | 19 | 626 | 422 | 21 | 1 | 1,089 |
| Shyogwe | 36 | 1,242 | 194 | 36 | 0 | 38 | 466 | 892 | 49 | 2 | 74 | 1,708 | 1,086 | 85 | 2 | 2,955 |
| Kamonyi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gacurabwenge | 18 | 465 | 54 | 13 | 0 | 28 | 349 | 609 | 20 | 5 | 46 | 814 | 663 | 33 | 5 | 1,561 |
| Karama | 2 | 399 | 43 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 299 | 358 | 18 | 1 | 10 | 698 | 401 | 28 | 2 | 1,139 |
| Kayenzi | 17 | 520 | 59 | 7 | 0 | 20 | 438 | 424 | 21 | 2 | 37 | 958 | 483 | 28 | 2 | 1,508 |
| Kayumbu | 8 | 332 | 42 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 250 | 319 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 582 | 361 | 17 | 5 | 978 |
| Mugina | 18 | 530 | 66 | 23 | 1 | 11 | 320 | 691 | 29 | 6 | 29 | 850 | 757 | 52 | 7 | 1,695 |
| Musambira | 16 | 579 | 78 | 22 | 1 | 26 | 445 | 690 | 37 | 1 | 42 | 1,024 | 768 | 59 | 12 | 1,905 |
| Ngamba | 7 | 331 | 48 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 246 | 274 | 18 | 2 | 12 | 577 | 322 | 22 | 5 | 938 |
| Nyamiyaga | 15 | 538 | 52 | 22 | 0 | 15 | 365 | 652 | 36 | 4 | 30 | 903 | 704 | 58 | 4 | 1,699 |
| Nyarubaka | 9 | 475 | 64 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 304 | 565 | 41 | 0 | 24 | 779 | 629 | 57 | 1 | 1,490 |
| Rugarika | 13 | 480 | 63 | 14 | 1 | 17 | 316 | 652 | 26 | 4 | 30 | 796 | 715 | 40 | 5 | 1,586 |
| Rukoma | 12 | 777 | 118 | 26 | 2 | 23 | 632 | 797 | 32 | 5 | 35 | 1,409 | 915 | 58 | 7 | 2,424 |
| Runda | 14 | 528 | 73 | 17 | 1 | 9 | 306 | 600 | 21 | 6 | 23 | 834 | 673 | 38 | 7 | 1,575 |
| Karongi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwishyura | 14 | 379 | 46 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 291 | 414 | 22 | 3 | 24 | 670 | 460 | 37 | 3 | 1,19 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Gashari | 21 | 429 | 53 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 365 | 377 | 10 | 8 | 38 | 794 | 430 | 12 | 8 | 1,282 |
| Gishyita | 15 | 399 | 42 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 263 | 405 | 18 | 2 | 24 | 662 | 447 | 35 | 2 | 1,170 |
| Gitesi | 11 | 449 | 64 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 335 | 452 | 13 | 3 | 22 | 784 | 516 | 18 | 3 | 1,343 |
| Mubuga | 9 | 337 | 55 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 222 | 314 | 12 | 0 | 21 | 559 | 369 | 19 | 0 | 968 |
| Murambi | 9 | 482 | 58 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 416 | 439 | 22 | 1 | 20 | 898 | 497 | 30 | 1 | 1,446 |
| Murundi | 16 | 494 | 91 | 9 | 0 | 25 | 383 | 500 | 16 | 6 | 41 | 877 | 591 | 25 | 6 | 1,540 |
| Mutuntu | 10 | 503 | 59 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 398 | 424 | 27 | 1 | 18 | 901 | 483 | 30 | 2 | 1,434 |
| Rubengera | 21 | 544 | 82 | 13 | 0 | 14 | 431 | 676 | 30 | 1 | 35 | 975 | 758 | 43 | 1 | 1,812 |
| Rugabano | 23 | 601 | 62 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 452 | 612 | 22 | 4 | 33 | 1,053 | 674 | 30 | 4 | 1,794 |
| Ruganda | 16 | 320 | 51 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 294 | 377 | 15 | 2 | 29 | 614 | 428 | 21 | 2 | 1,094 |
| Rwankuba | 20 | 677 | 81 | 7 | 0 | 36 | 494 | 542 | 30 | 3 | 56 | 1,171 | 623 | 37 | 3 | 1,890 |
| Twumba | 5 | 490 | 58 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 375 | 511 | 29 | 0 | 13 | 865 | 569 | 41 | 0 | 1,488 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rutsiro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boneza | 12 | 349 | 61 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 238 | 326 | 17 | 1 | 19 | 587 | 387 | 29 | 1 | 1,023 |
| Gihango | 12 | 338 | 43 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 295 | 370 | 21 | 5 | 24 | 633 | 413 | 28 | 5 | 1,103 |
| Kigeoyo | 9 | 477 | 54 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 358 | 375 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 835 | 429 | 23 | 3 | 1,307 |
| Kivumu | 23 | 521 | 69 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 392 | 491 | 23 | 6 | 37 | 913 | 560 | 33 | 6 | 1,549 |
| Manihira | 3 | 238 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 215 | 187 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 453 | 207 | 6 | 1 | 672 |
| Mukura | 9 | 526 | 62 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 478 | 477 | 16 | 5 | 25 | 1,004 | 539 | 18 | 5 | 1,591 |
| Murunda | 4 | 297 | 51 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 224 | 269 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 521 | 320 | 13 | 4 | 867 |
| Musasa | 14 | 346 | 42 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 213 | 399 | 12 | 1 | 18 | 559 | 441 | 22 | 1 | 1,041 |
| Mushonyi | 13 | 479 | 67 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 339 | 396 | 21 | 1 | 28 | 818 | 463 | 26 | 2 | 1,337 |
| Mushubati | 7 | 371 | 63 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 306 | 441 | 17 | 4 | 14 | 677 | 504 | 31 | 4 | 1,230 |
| Nyabirasi | 12 | 429 | 55 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 301 | 442 | 10 | 3 | 20 | 730 | 497 | 13 | 3 | 1,263 |
| Ruhango | 18 | 546 | 51 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 390 | 429 | 13 | 3 | 34 | 936 | 480 | 23 | 4 | 1,477 |
| Rusebeya | 5 | 276 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 216 | 307 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 492 | 329 | 10 | 1 | 844 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubavu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bugeshi | 7 | 424 | 27 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 315 | 455 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 739 | 482 | 10 | 0 | 1,242 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Busasamana | 10 | 319 | 42 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 227 | 572 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 546 | 614 | 9 | 2 | 1,191 |
| Cyanzarwe | 12 | 297 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 180 | 482 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 477 | 507 | 20 | 5 | 1,026 |
| Gisenyi | 35 | 524 | 84 | 19 | 2 | 40 | 343 | 707 | 23 | 3 | 75 | 867 | 791 | 42 | 5 | 1,780 |
| Kanama | 8 | 318 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 240 | 383 | 7 | 2 | 20 | 558 | 410 | 10 | 2 | 1,000 |
| Kanzenze | 8 | 292 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 182 | 362 | 8 | 2 | 21 | 474 | 386 | 10 | 2 | 893 |
| Mudende | 3 | 300 | 34 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 209 | 367 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 509 | 401 | 16 | 3 | 935 |
| Nyakiriba | 15 | 773 | 92 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 177 | 330 | 11 | 4 | 24 | 950 | 422 | 18 | 4 | 1,418 |
| Nyamyumba | 18 | 434 | 66 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 292 | 566 | 10 | 6 | 26 | 726 | 632 | 18 | 7 | 1,409 |
| Nyundo | 25 | 390 | 71 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 290 | 468 | 7 | 1 | 50 | 680 | 539 | 10 | 1 | 1,280 |
| Rubavu | 13 | 364 | 63 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 198 | 537 | 13 | 2 | 25 | 562 | 600 | 21 | 3 | 1,211 |
| Rugerero | 12 | 365 | 74 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 250 | 546 | 14 | 0 | 34 | 615 | 620 | 26 | 1 | 1,296 |
| Nyabihu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bigogwe | 11 | 550 | 56 | 6 | 0 | 23 | 387 | 538 | 17 | 2 | 34 | 937 | 594 | 23 | 2 | 1,590 |
| Jenda | 12 | 388 | 40 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 277 | 454 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 665 | 494 | 14 | 5 | 1,201 |
| Jomba | 7 | 324 | 45 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 243 | 335 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 567 | 380 | 10 | 3 | 978 |
| Kabatwa | 6 | 271 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 172 | 301 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 443 | 316 | 16 | 3 | 787 |
| Karago | 10 | 366 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 304 | 414 | 8 | 3 | 20 | 670 | 446 | 12 | 3 | 1,151 |
| Kintobo | 16 | 286 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 29 | 252 | 246 | 6 | 0 | 45 | 538 | 271 | 8 | 0 | 862 |
| Mukamira | 11 | 401 | 46 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 317 | 448 | 12 | 2 | 29 | 718 | 494 | 18 | 4 | 1,263 |
| Muringa | 6 | 331 | 35 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 228 | 360 | 9 | 2 | 14 | 559 | 395 | 16 | 3 | 987 |
| Rambura | 23 | 421 | 49 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 332 | 444 | 10 | 4 | 37 | 753 | 493 | 17 | 6 | 1,306 |
| Rugera | 6 | 387 | 74 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 243 | 446 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 630 | 520 | 11 | 2 | 1,176 |
| Rurembo | 5 | 408 | 51 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 297 | 431 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 705 | 482 | 20 | 4 | 1,225 |
| Shyira | 15 | 261 | 58 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 161 | 346 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 422 | 404 | 18 | 2 | 863 |
| Ngororero | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwira | 6 | 294 | 41 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 194 | 360 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 488 | 401 | 6 | 2 | 908 |
| Gatumba | 6 | 413 | 65 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 285 | 511 | 22 | 1 | 21 | 698 | 576 | 34 | 3 | 1,332 |
| Hindiro | 6 | 354 | 59 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 251 | 417 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 605 | 476 | 13 | 1 | 1,110 |
| Kabaya | 5 | 474 | 56 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 387 | 526 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 861 | 582 | 19 | 4 | 1,482 |
| Kageyo | 8 | 359 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 238 | 359 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 597 | 383 | 15 | 5 | 1,016 |
| Kavumu | 12 | 377 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 326 | 400 | 6 | 2 | 30 | 703 | 444 | 11 | 3 | 1,19 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Matyazo | 8 | 386 | 69 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 268 | 445 | 13 | 3 | 25 | 654 | 514 | 29 | 4 | 1,226 |
| Muhanda | 6 | 346 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 283 | 413 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 629 | 448 | 19 | 0 | 1,113 |
| Muhororo | 8 | 337 | 61 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 213 | 434 | 20 | 3 | 20 | 550 | 495 | 25 | 3 | 1,093 |
| Ndaro | 11 | 381 | 39 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 257 | 484 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 638 | 523 | 24 | 2 | 1,205 |
| Ngororero | 11 | 553 | 74 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 360 | 604 | 15 | 3 | 23 | 913 | 678 | 31 | 3 | 1,648 |
| Nyange | 8 | 372 | 47 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 283 | 509 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 655 | 556 | 19 | 6 | 1,255 |
| Sovu | 12 | 324 | 37 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 230 | 399 | 17 | 1 | 32 | 554 | 436 | 22 | 13 | 1,057 |
| Rusizi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bugarama | 30 | 412 | 44 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 150 | 420 | 41 | 2 | 36 | 562 | 464 | 59 | 2 | 1,123 |
| Butare | 7 | 278 | 38 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 174 | 246 | 28 | 2 | 11 | 452 | 284 | 34 | 2 | 783 |
| Bweyeye | 8 | 189 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 108 | 141 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 297 | 155 | 19 | 1 | 490 |
| Gashonga | 31 | 470 | 50 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 288 | 607 | 8 | 3 | 38 | 758 | 657 | 21 | 3 | 1,477 |
| Giheke | 12 | 475 | 43 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 348 | 473 | 23 | 3 | 24 | 823 | 516 | 34 | 3 | 1,400 |
| Gihundwe | 31 | 424 | 66 | 13 | 2 | 9 | 273 | 527 | 21 | 1 | 40 | 697 | 593 | 34 | 3 | 1,367 |
| Gikundamvura | 7 | 265 | 35 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 160 | 256 | 21 | 1 | 11 | 425 | 291 | 32 | 1 | 760 |
| Gitambi | 16 | 396 | 33 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 279 | 430 | 16 | 2 | 28 | 675 | 463 | 26 | 3 | 1,195 |
| Kamembe | 46 | 632 | 103 | 11 | 0 | 43 | 135 | 307 | 16 | 1 | 89 | 767 | 410 | 27 | 1 | 1,294 |
| Muganza | 22 | 295 | 25 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 151 | 289 | 27 | 0 | 29 | 446 | 314 | 37 | 0 | 826 |
| Mururu | 17 | 476 | 69 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 293 | 551 | 36 | 2 | 35 | 769 | 620 | 45 | 3 | 1,472 |
| Nkanka | 11 | 438 | 52 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 318 | 414 | 31 | 1 | 17 | 756 | 466 | 39 | 1 | 1,279 |
| Nkombo | 7 | 292 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 225 | 255 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 517 | 285 | 10 | 1 | 826 |
| Nkungu | 15 | 465 | 61 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 335 | 364 | 17 | 0 | 28 | 800 | 425 | 27 | 1 | 1,281 |
| Nyakabuye | 14 | 513 | 52 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 355 | 489 | 28 | 2 | 27 | 868 | 541 | 41 | 2 | 1,479 |
| Nyakarenzo | 21 | 341 | 47 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 205 | 400 | 11 | 2 | 28 | 546 | 447 | 20 | 2 | 1,043 |
| Nzahaha | 13 | 533 | 57 | 16 | 1 | 11 | 324 | 592 | 36 | 5 | 24 | 857 | 649 | 52 | 6 | 1,588 |
| Rwimbogo | 9 | 372 | 43 | 18 | 0 | 11 | 244 | 356 | 34 | 0 | 20 | 616 | 399 | 52 | 0 | 1,087 |
| Nyamasheke | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bushekeri | 17 | 419 | 35 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 253 | 335 | 17 | 0 | 34 | 672 | 370 | 25 | 1 | 1,102 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Bushenge | 8 | 491 | 51 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 345 | 447 | 16 | 0 | 23 | 836 | 498 | 23 | 0 | 1,380 |
| Cyato | 11 | 442 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 310 | 397 | 22 | 0 | 28 | 752 | 416 | 27 | 0 | 1,223 |
| Gihombo | 20 | 515 | 66 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 356 | 460 | 21 | 0 | 28 | 871 | 526 | 30 | 0 | 1,455 |
| Kagano | 16 | 621 | 68 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 391 | 654 | 41 | 4 | 42 | 1,012 | 722 | 47 | 5 | 1,828 |
| Kanjongo | 11 | 595 | 57 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 397 | 524 | 28 | 3 | 23 | 992 | 581 | 29 | 3 | 1,628 |
| Karambi | 14 | 678 | 48 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 499 | 487 | 14 | 0 | 25 | 1,177 | 535 | 16 | 0 | 1,753 |
| Karengera | 25 | 591 | 74 | 10 | 1 | 26 | 378 | 565 | 45 | 1 | 51 | 969 | 639 | 55 | 2 | 1,716 |
| Kirimbi | 8 | 444 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 285 | 418 | 15 | 3 | 16 | 729 | 462 | 20 | 4 | 1,231 |
| Macuba | 16 | 586 | 28 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 453 | 513 | 15 | 1 | 33 | 1,039 | 541 | 23 | 1 | 1,637 |
| Mahembe | 27 | 305 | 46 | 8 | 0 | 28 | 204 | 327 | 13 | 0 | 55 | 509 | 373 | 21 | 0 | 958 |
| Nyabitekeri | 18 | 728 | 67 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 511 | 646 | 43 | 0 | 23 | 1,239 | 713 | 54 | 1 | 2,030 |
| Rangiro | 9 | 269 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 168 | 257 | 19 | 3 | 13 | 437 | 271 | 24 | 3 | 748 |
| Ruharambuga | 33 | 456 | 45 | 8 | 1 | 31 | 269 | 438 | 19 | 1 | 64 | 725 | 483 | 27 | 2 | 1,301 |
| Shangi | 10 | 534 | 63 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 339 | 540 | 37 | 3 | 24 | 873 | 603 | 47 | 5 | 1,552 |
| Rulindo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | 6 | 326 | 56 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 219 | 323 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 545 | 379 | 15 | 0 | 954 |
| Burega | 10 | 281 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 215 | 240 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 496 | 276 | 16 | 0 | 807 |
| Bushoki | 13 | 387 | 81 | 8 | 1 | 24 | 267 | 426 | 23 | 2 | 37 | 654 | 507 | 31 | 3 | 1,232 |
| Buyoga | 9 | 487 | 57 | 15 | 1 | 9 | 328 | 415 | 23 | 2 | 18 | 815 | 472 | 38 | 3 | 1,346 |
| Cyinzuzi | 10 | 294 | 36 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 219 | 307 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 513 | 343 | 14 | 1 | 889 |
| Cyungo | 7 | 286 | 32 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 204 | 284 | 13 | 0 | 14 | 490 | 316 | 19 | 0 | 839 |
| Kinihira | 10 | 303 | 49 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 219 | 283 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 522 | 332 | 19 | 0 | 889 |
| Kisaro | 19 | 429 | 39 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 271 | 367 | 13 | 2 | 34 | 700 | 406 | 19 | 2 | 1,161 |
| Masoro | 15 | 375 | 43 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 247 | 453 | 12 | 0 | 30 | 622 | 496 | 16 | 1 | 1,165 |
| Mbogo | 20 | 384 | 81 | 7 | 0 | 30 | 266 | 295 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 650 | 376 | 17 | 0 | 1,093 |
| Murambi | 6 | 286 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 266 | 314 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 552 | 354 | 18 | 3 | 940 |
| Ngoma | 4 | 194 | 54 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 157 | 197 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 351 | 251 | 25 | 1 | 636 |
| Ntarabana | 6 | 333 | 43 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 216 | 374 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 549 | 417 | 32 | 0 | 1,008 |
| Rukozi | 15 | 292 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 265 | 257 | 10 | 0 | 27 | 557 | 289 | 14 | 0 | 887 |
| Rusiga | 6 | 195 | 43 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 155 | 184 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 350 | 227 | 20 | 1 | 614 |
| Shyorongi | 13 | 364 | 68 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 256 | 450 | 13 | 4 | 20 | 620 | 518 | 25 | 4 | 1,187 |
| Tumba | 16 | 415 | 82 | 9 | 0 | 24 | 309 | 365 | 22 | 3 | 40 | 724 | 447 | 31 | 3 | 1,245 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Gakenke | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busengo | 7 | 386 | 86 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 256 | 316 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 642 | 402 | 13 | 1 | 1,075 |
| Coko | 8 | 410 | 61 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 311 | 277 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 721 | 338 | 9 | 1 | 1,088 |
| Cyabingo | 8 | 360 | 79 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 296 | 369 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 656 | 448 | 12 | 2 | 1,134 |
| Gakenke | 15 | 463 | 78 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 364 | 417 | 10 | 2 | 25 | 827 | 495 | 17 | 3 | 1,367 |
| Gashenyi | 8 | 442 | 65 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 342 | 366 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 784 | 431 | 14 | 3 | 1,255 |
| Janja | 2 | 356 | 55 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 225 | 318 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 581 | 373 | 13 | 1 | 977 |
| Kamubuga | 13 | 331 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 246 | 352 | 9 | 2 | 26 | 577 | 383 | 11 | 2 | 999 |
| Karambo | 1 | 260 | 29 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 234 | 257 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 494 | 286 | 13 | 0 | 801 |
| Kivuruga | 20 | 373 | 61 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 276 | 294 | 4 | 2 | 35 | 649 | 355 | 8 | 2 | 1,049 |
| Mataba | 8 | 298 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 172 | 286 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 470 | 322 | 7 | 0 | 808 |
| Minazi | 11 | 285 | 35 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 208 | 223 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 493 | 258 | 8 | 2 | 784 |
| Mugunga | 4 | 337 | 74 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 191 | 408 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 528 | 482 | 11 | 2 | 1,038 |
| Muhondo | 11 | 564 | 81 | 9 | 0 | 19 | 394 | 422 | 13 | 0 | 30 | 958 | 503 | 22 | 0 | 1,513 |
| Muyongwe | 6 | 380 | 62 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 277 | 290 | 13 | 1 | 19 | 657 | 352 | 17 | 1 | 1,046 |
| Muzo | 10 | 456 | 46 | 7 | 0 | 17 | 289 | 376 | 12 | 2 | 27 | 745 | 422 | 19 | 2 | 1,215 |
| Nemba | 12 | 354 | 45 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 264 | 315 | 9 | 0 | 20 | 618 | 360 | 13 | 0 | 1,011 |
| Ruli | 13 | 444 | 61 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 319 | 319 | 18 | 0 | 26 | 763 | 380 | 32 | 0 | 1,201 |
| Rusasa | 12 | 352 | 73 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 260 | 339 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 612 | 412 | 11 | 0 | 1,053 |
| Rushashi | 12 | 482 | 66 | 9 | 0 | 26 | 359 | 331 | 15 | 1 | 38 | 841 | 397 | 24 | 1 | 1,301 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Musanze | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busogo | 5 | 298 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 223 | 311 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 521 | 333 | 9 | 2 | 878 |
| Cyuve | 23 | 534 | 70 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 421 | 736 | 19 | 5 | 40 | 955 | 806 | 27 | 6 | 1,834 |
| Gacaca | 15 | 461 | 91 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 363 | 456 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 824 | 547 | 11 | 3 | 1,411 |
| Gashaki | 6 | 274 | 57 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 186 | 282 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 460 | 339 | 6 | 2 | 820 |
| Gataraga | 14 | 380 | 36 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 319 | 382 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 699 | 418 | 8 | 1 | 1,148 |
| Kimonyi | 23 | 249 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 33 | 189 | 246 | 13 | 0 | 56 | 438 | 281 | 17 | 0 | 792 |
| Kinigi | 28 | 411 | 38 | 5 | 0 | 29 | 321 | 486 | 10 | 4 | 57 | 732 | 524 | 15 | 4 | 1,332 |
| Muhoza | 12 | 529 | 71 | 13 | 0 | 33 | 376 | 606 | 18 | 1 | 45 | 905 | 677 | 31 | 1 | 1,659 |
| Muko | 8 | 301 | 63 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 242 | 404 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 543 | 467 | 14 | 1 | 1,041 |
| Musanze | 22 | 377 | 57 | 4 | 0 | 27 | 325 | 548 | 12 | 7 | 49 | 702 | 605 | 16 | 7 | 1,377 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Nkotsi | 5 | 199 | 36 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 147 | 280 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 346 | 316 | 14 | 0 | 685 |
| Nyange | 5 | 425 | 45 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 320 | 532 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 745 | 577 | 14 | 0 | 1,346 |
| Remera | 11 | 413 | 104 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 347 | 393 | 6 | 3 | 26 | 760 | 497 | 13 | 3 | 1,299 |
| Rwaza | 8 | 397 | 81 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 324 | 416 | 13 | 0 | 20 | 721 | 497 | 18 | 0 | 1,256 |
| Shingiro | 10 | 344 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 280 | 349 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 624 | 383 | 2 | 3 | 1,026 |
| Burera | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bungwe | 7 | 328 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 285 | 245 | 9 | 2 | 21 | 613 | 276 | 12 | 2 | 924 |
| Butaro | 10 | 621 | 47 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 550 | 488 | 9 | 1 | 29 | 1,171 | 535 | 15 | 1 | 1,751 |
| Cyanika | 11 | 735 | 62 | 6 | 0 | 23 | 630 | 630 | 13 | 3 | 34 | 1,365 | 692 | 19 | 3 | 2,113 |
| Cyeru | 5 | 254 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 232 | 227 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 486 | 248 | 13 | 3 | 758 |
| Gahunga | 23 | 453 | 63 | 4 | 0 | 22 | 389 | 480 | 9 | 1 | 45 | 842 | 543 | 13 | 11 | 1,454 |
| Gatebe | 9 | 288 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 219 | 321 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 507 | 350 | 13 | 1 | 886 |
| Gitovu | 7 | 189 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 150 | 165 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 339 | 178 | 3 | 0 | 530 |
| Kagogo | 5 | 375 | 42 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 296 | 300 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 671 | 342 | 5 | 4 | 1,040 |
| Kinoni | 10 | 304 | 34 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 255 | 334 | 10 | 4 | 18 | 559 | 368 | 14 | 4 | 963 |
| Kinyababa | 12 | 419 | 29 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 379 | 319 | 11 | 1 | 21 | 798 | 348 | 16 | 1 | 1,184 |
| Kivuye | 7 | 275 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 268 | 236 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 543 | 257 | 9 | 1 | 826 |
| Nemba | 15 | 283 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 34 | 235 | 342 | 10 | 1 | 49 | 518 | 373 | 13 | 1 | 954 |
| Rugarama | 17 | 518 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 419 | 391 | 14 | 3 | 27 | 937 | 426 | 16 | 4 | 1,410 |
| Rugengabari | 7 | 322 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 246 | 332 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 568 | 352 | 10 | 0 | 949 |
| Ruhunde | 10 | 274 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 239 | 276 | 20 | 0 | 24 | 513 | 300 | 24 | 0 | 861 |
| Rusarabuye | 5 | 348 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 256 | 353 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 604 | 372 | 17 | 1 | 1,009 |
| Rwerere | 9 | 288 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 242 | 377 | 12 | 3 | 17 | 530 | 404 | 14 | 3 | 968 |
| Gicumbi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bukure | 16 | 353 | 33 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 232 | 358 | 15 | 0 | 27 | 585 | 391 | 27 | 0 | 1,030 |
| Bwisige | 13 | 357 | 42 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 228 | 276 | 20 | 1 | 19 | 585 | 318 | 24 | 1 | 947 |
| Byumba | 27 | 566 | 55 | 13 | 3 | 42 | 463 | 590 | 28 | 1 | 69 | 1,029 | 645 | 41 | 4 | 1,788 |
| Cyumba | 4 | 236 | 35 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 174 | 263 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 410 | 298 | 15 | 1 | 742 |
| Giti | 8 | 315 | 35 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 223 | 266 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 538 | 301 | 14 | 0 | 869 |
| Kageyo | 20 | 458 | 46 | 7 | 0 | 32 | 335 | 489 | 12 | 1 | 52 | 793 | 535 | 19 | 1 | 1,400 |
| Kaniga | 8 | 315 | 49 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 267 | 275 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 582 | 324 | 16 | 0 | 934 |
| Manyagiro | 9 | 338 | 39 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 314 | 332 | 18 | 1 | 17 | 652 | 371 | 23 | 1 | 1,064 |
| Miyove | 10 | 293 | 32 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 241 | 264 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 534 | 296 | 11 | 2 | 858 |
| Mukarange | 31 | 355 | 34 | 14 | 0 | 24 | 253 | 304 | 17 | 4 | 55 | 608 | 338 | 31 | 4 | 1,036 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Muko | 11 | 331 | 45 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 221 | 386 | 15 | 4 | 17 | 552 | 431 | 21 | 4 | 1,025 |
| Mutete | 8 | 456 | 34 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 274 | 453 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 730 | 487 | 28 | 0 | 1,260 |
| Nyamiyaga | 8 | 351 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 256 | 351 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 607 | 381 | 18 | 0 | 1,024 |
| Nyankenke | 13 | 506 | 77 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 305 | 352 | 10 | 3 | 24 | 811 | 429 | 13 | 3 | 1,280 |
| Rubaya | 3 | 231 | 29 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 167 | 229 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 398 | 258 | 15 | 1 | 680 |
| Rukomo | 19 | 527 | 51 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 352 | 417 | 15 | 2 | 28 | 879 | 468 | 22 | 2 | 1,399 |
| Rushaki | 19 | 280 | 43 | 7 | 0 | 20 | 218 | 215 | 12 | 0 | 39 | 498 | 258 | 19 | 0 | 814 |
| Rutare | 25 | 424 | 64 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 262 | 550 | 10 | 3 | 40 | 686 | 614 | 15 | 4 | 1,359 |
| Ruvune | 9 | 412 | 55 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 267 | 387 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 679 | 442 | 11 | 3 | 1,152 |
| Rwamiko | 9 | 285 | 46 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 183 | 282 | 10 | 1 | 19 | 468 | 328 | 17 | 1 | 833 |
| Shangasha | 14 | 360 | 35 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 231 | 285 | 11 | 1 | 30 | 591 | 320 | 15 | 2 | 958 |
| Rwamagana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fumbwe | 13 | 348 | 41 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 216 | 371 | 14 | 0 | 18 | 564 | 412 | 24 | 0 | 1,018 |
| Gahengeri | 16 | 323 | 48 | 13 | 0 | 20 | 211 | 395 | 19 | 0 | 36 | 534 | 443 | 32 | 0 | 1,045 |
| Gishali | 12 | 350 | 55 | 17 | 0 | 15 | 221 | 552 | 14 | 2 | 27 | 571 | 607 | 31 | 2 | 1,238 |
| Karenge | 28 | 496 | 54 | 7 | 0 | 29 | 328 | 369 | 13 | 0 | 57 | 824 | 423 | 20 | 0 | 1,324 |
| Kigabiro | 18 | 341 | 81 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 215 | 614 | 37 | 1 | 40 | 556 | 695 | 52 | 1 | 1,344 |
| Muhazi | 35 | 898 | 164 | 34 | 1 | 11 | 292 | 518 | 21 | 6 | 46 | 1,190 | 682 | 55 | 7 | 1,980 |
| Munyaga | 8 | 264 | 37 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 217 | 366 | 16 | 0 | 25 | 481 | 403 | 29 | 0 | 938 |
| Munyiginya | 12 | 262 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 171 | 352 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 433 | 379 | 21 | 1 | 852 |
| Musha | 7 | 312 | 42 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 186 | 391 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 498 | 433 | 29 | 0 | 975 |
| Muyumbu | 19 | 351 | 62 | 13 | 0 | 23 | 228 | 397 | 13 | 1 | 42 | 579 | 459 | 26 | 1 | 1,107 |
| Mwulire | 5 | 283 | 44 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 192 | 414 | 17 | 1 | 20 | 475 | 458 | 29 | 1 | 983 |
| Nyakaliro | 6 | 354 | 51 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 265 | 298 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 619 | 349 | 14 | 1 | 993 |
| Nzige | 3 | 272 | 21 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 187 | 267 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 459 | 288 | 31 | 0 | 782 |
| Rubona | 7 | 353 | 48 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 245 | 418 | 22 | 4 | 16 | 598 | 466 | 40 | 5 | 1,125 |
| Nyagatare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gatunda | 11 | 368 | 41 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 184 | 398 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 552 | 439 | 34 | 1 | 1,048 |
| Karama | 7 | 408 | 46 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 215 | 438 | 22 | 2 | 12 | 623 | 484 | 38 | 2 | 1,159 |
| Karangazi | 42 | 1,052 | 102 | 36 | 0 | 34 | 525 | 763 | 45 | 3 | 76 | 1,577 | 865 | 81 | 3 | 2,602 |
| Katabagemu | 5 | 401 | 29 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 211 | 317 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 612 | 346 | 16 | 0 | 987 |
| Kiyombe | 16 | 347 | 54 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 239 | 329 | 22 | 0 | 29 | 586 | 383 | 36 | 1 | 1,035 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Matimba | 26 | 424 | 26 | 21 | 3 | 9 | 251 | 337 | 22 | 5 | 35 | 675 | 363 | 43 | 8 | 1,124 |
| Mimuri | 14 | 300 | 36 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 145 | 342 | 16 | 2 | 24 | 445 | 378 | 22 | 3 | 872 |
| Mukama | 20 | 365 | 37 | 7 | 0 | 20 | 219 | 273 | 21 | 1 | 40 | 584 | 310 | 28 | 1 | 963 |
| Museri | 6 | 468 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 20 | 309 | 309 | 18 | 0 | 26 | 777 | 338 | 26 | 0 | 1,167 |
| Nyagatare | 42 | 697 | 63 | 23 | 0 | 22 | 344 | 577 | 22 | 3 | 64 | 1,041 | 640 | 45 | 3 | 1,793 |
| Rukomo | 11 | 429 | 38 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 226 | 412 | 27 | 2 | 14 | 655 | 450 | 43 | 3 | 1,165 |
| Rwempasha | 22 | 430 | 49 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 234 | 328 | 9 | 3 | 31 | 664 | 377 | 14 | 3 | 1,089 |
| Rwimiyaga | 28 | 760 | 69 | 21 | 1 | 23 | 385 | 457 | 31 | 2 | 51 | 1,145 | 526 | 52 | 3 | 1,777 |
| Tabagwe | 27 | 607 | 58 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 273 | 480 | 46 | 5 | 45 | 880 | 538 | 66 | 5 | 1,534 |
| Gatsibo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gasange | 13 | 301 | 45 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 230 | 282 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 531 | 327 | 21 | 3 | 901 |
| Gatsibo | 20 | 609 | 75 | 21 | 0 | 31 | 352 | 520 | 23 | 2 | 51 | 961 | 595 | 44 | 2 | 1,653 |
| Gitoki | 12 | 471 | 44 | 18 | 2 | 14 | 260 | 515 | 38 | 3 | 26 | 731 | 559 | 56 | 5 | 1,377 |
| Kabarore | 53 | 734 | 75 | 20 | 1 | 30 | 390 | 674 | 40 | 4 | 83 | 1,124 | 749 | 60 | 5 | 2,021 |
| Kageyo | 11 | 371 | 53 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 246 | 382 | 16 | 2 | 15 | 617 | 435 | 24 | 2 | 1,093 |
| Kiramuruzi | 12 | 440 | 59 | 28 | 0 | 23 | 285 | 620 | 27 | 2 | 35 | 725 | 679 | 55 | 2 | 1,496 |
| Kiziguro | 23 | 497 | 69 | 21 | 1 | 26 | 347 | 605 | 28 | 0 | 49 | 844 | 674 | 49 | 1 | 1,617 |
| Muhura | 30 | 542 | 49 | 11 | 1 | 17 | 369 | 463 | 26 | 1 | 47 | 911 | 512 | 37 | 2 | 1,509 |
| Murambi | 11 | 422 | 59 | 21 | 2 | 7 | 280 | 531 | 30 | 2 | 18 | 702 | 590 | 51 | 4 | 1,365 |
| Ngarama | 12 | 394 | 38 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 209 | 402 | 23 | 2 | 23 | 603 | 440 | 33 | 2 | 1,101 |
| Nyagihanga | 12 | 469 | 56 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 286 | 400 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 755 | 456 | 24 | 1 | 1,258 |
| Remera | 10 | 445 | 58 | 18 | 0 | 8 | 246 | 515 | 25 | 0 | 18 | 691 | 573 | 43 | 0 | 1,325 |
| Rugarama | 17 | 587 | 86 | 24 | 0 | 12 | 283 | 650 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 870 | 736 | 53 | 0 | 1,688 |
| Rwimbogo | 24 | 567 | 50 | 15 | 2 | 14 | 325 | 338 | 22 | 9 | 38 | 892 | 388 | 37 | 11 | 1,366 |
| Kayonza | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahini | 36 | 571 | 61 | 15 | 0 | 40 | 319 | 552 | 31 | 2 | 76 | 890 | 613 | 46 | 2 | 1,627 |
| Kabare | 13 | 565 | 51 | 13 | 1 | 11 | 331 | 405 | 27 | 7 | 24 | 896 | 456 | 40 | 8 | 1,424 |
| Kabarondo | 14 | 423 | 54 | 17 | 2 | 13 | 287 | 471 | 31 | 0 | 27 | 710 | 525 | 48 | 2 | 1,312 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Mukarange | 16 | 539 | 91 | 26 | 2 | 25 | 304 | 837 | 34 | 6 | 41 | 843 | 928 | 60 | 8 | 1,880 |
| Murama | 25 | 301 | 34 | 19 | 0 | 23 | 165 | 297 | 29 | 2 | 48 | 466 | 331 | 48 | 2 | 895 |
| Murundi | 9 | 673 | 76 | 34 | 2 | 22 | 306 | 464 | 32 | 2 | 31 | 979 | 540 | 66 | 4 | 1,620 |
| Mwiri | 20 | 419 | 44 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 214 | 305 | 11 | 4 | 33 | 633 | 349 | 25 | 4 | 1,044 |
| Ndego | 5 | 348 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 149 | 196 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 497 | 219 | 17 | 1 | 741 |
| Nyamirama | 19 | 506 | 79 | 20 | 1 | 14 | 316 | 561 | 26 | 2 | 33 | 822 | 640 | 46 | 3 | 1,544 |
| Rukara | 23 | 593 | 81 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 338 | 663 | 36 | 2 | 42 | 931 | 744 | 55 | 2 | 1,774 |
| Ruramira | 10 | 282 | 49 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 169 | 358 | 22 | 3 | 18 | 451 | 407 | 35 | 3 | 914 |
| Rwinkwavu | 29 | 423 | 33 | 16 | 1 | 20 | 255 | 322 | 27 | 0 | 49 | 678 | 355 | 43 | 1 | 1,126 |
| Kirehe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahara | 15 | 697 | 60 | 7 | 0 | 24 | 445 | 545 | 45 | 0 | 39 | 1,142 | 605 | 52 | 0 | 1,838 |
| Gatore | 33 | 488 | 54 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 308 | 447 | 20 | 2 | 54 | 796 | 501 | 29 | 5 | 1,385 |
| Kigarama | 10 | 570 | 53 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 322 | 445 | 23 | 2 | 16 | 892 | 498 | 27 | 2 | 1,435 |
| Kigina | 14 | 484 | 58 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 264 | 374 | 16 | 1 | 29 | 748 | 432 | 26 | 1 | 1,236 |
| Kirehe | 15 | 482 | 56 | 21 | 0 | 3 | 306 | 362 | 25 | 2 | 18 | 788 | 418 | 46 | 2 | 1,272 |
| Mahama | 16 | 374 | 34 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 223 | 250 | 12 | 1 | 21 | 597 | 284 | 22 | 1 | 925 |
| Mpanga | 18 | 509 | 35 | 21 | 1 | 6 | 293 | 365 | 28 | 2 | 24 | 802 | 400 | 49 | 3 | 1,278 |
| Musaza | 22 | 402 | 30 | 12 | 0 | 25 | 308 | 306 | 19 | 0 | 47 | 710 | 336 | 31 | 0 | 1,124 |
| Mushikiri | 25 | 436 | 60 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 309 | 376 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 745 | 436 | 22 | 0 | 1,238 |
| Nasho | 8 | 432 | 33 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 246 | 276 | 15 | 2 | 23 | 678 | 309 | 22 | 2 | 1,034 |
| Nyamugari | 18 | 668 | 62 | 21 | 2 | 17 | 374 | 591 | 29 | 1 | 35 | 1,042 | 653 | 50 | 3 | 1,783 |
| Nyarubuye | 5 | 328 | 29 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 216 | 293 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 544 | 322 | 20 | 4 | 903 |
| Ngoma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gashanda | 12 | 275 | 34 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 148 | 295 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 423 | 329 | 31 | 2 | 807 |
| Jarama | 7 | 446 | 45 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 248 | 311 | 34 | 0 | 12 | 694 | 356 | 46 | 0 | 1,108 |
| Karembo | 9 | 239 | 48 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 132 | 268 | 23 | 1 | 14 | 371 | 316 | 35 | 2 | 738 |
| Kazo | 29 | 588 | 71 | 17 | 0 | 23 | 302 | 492 | 44 | 1 | 52 | 890 | 563 | 61 | 1 | 1,567 |
| Kibungo | 38 | 564 | 108 | 28 | 0 | 16 | 196 | 496 | 21 | 2 | 54 | 760 | 604 | 49 | 2 | 1,469 |
| Mugesera | 11 | 463 | 73 | 25 | 0 | 10 | 286 | 492 | 45 | 0 | 21 | 749 | 565 | 70 | 0 | 1,405 |
| Murama | 15 | 464 | 53 | 14 | 0 | 24 | 277 | 478 | 28 | 0 | 39 | 741 | 531 | 42 | 0 | 1,353 |

| Sector of residence | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Both sexes | | | | | Total Count |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | Never married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Not stated | |
| Mutenderi | 12 | 404 | 42 | 15 | 0 | 18 | 214 | 337 | 19 | 5 | 30 | 618 | 379 | 34 | 5 | 1,066 |
| Remera | 12 | 445 | 57 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 220 | 498 | 20 | 1 | 26 | 665 | 555 | 30 | 2 | 1,278 |
| Rukira | 29 | 509 | 64 | 20 | 0 | 16 | 294 | 449 | 38 | 1 | 45 | 803 | 513 | 58 | 1 | 1,420 |
| Rukumberi | 7 | 563 | 58 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 307 | 401 | 36 | 3 | 14 | 870 | 459 | 55 | 3 | 1,401 |
| Rurenge | 14 | 449 | 66 | 21 | 1 | 12 | 221 | 531 | 37 | 0 | 26 | 670 | 597 | 58 | 1 | 1,352 |
| Sake | 8 | 441 | 51 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 211 | 409 | 52 | 2 | 12 | 652 | 460 | 68 | 3 | 1,195 |
| Zaza | 15 | 487 | 61 | 22 | 0 | 15 | 228 | 520 | 35 | 1 | 30 | 715 | 581 | 57 | 1 | 1,384 |
| Bugesera | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gashora | 23 | 342 | 30 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 218 | 286 | 16 | 2 | 33 | 560 | 316 | 25 | 2 | 936 |
| Juru | 6 | 417 | 42 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 270 | 277 | 22 | 0 | 17 | 687 | 319 | 34 | 1 | 1,058 |
| Kamabuye | 13 | 446 | 29 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 274 | 357 | 25 | 2 | 28 | 720 | 386 | 39 | 2 | 1,175 |
| Mareba | 7 | 358 | 39 | 11 | 1 | 16 | 239 | 383 | 21 | 0 | 23 | 597 | 422 | 32 | 1 | 1,075 |
| Mayange | 21 | 741 | 81 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 341 | 450 | 21 | 2 | 32 | 1,082 | 531 | 40 | 3 | 1,688 |
| Musenyi | 7 | 476 | 52 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 286 | 451 | 26 | 2 | 8 | 762 | 503 | 37 | 2 | 1,312 |
| Mwogo | 6 | 298 | 42 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 200 | 197 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 498 | 239 | 27 | 2 | 778 |
| Ngeruka | 43 | 536 | 49 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 322 | 525 | 53 | 0 | 61 | 858 | 574 | 70 | 0 | 1,563 |
| Ntarama | 10 | 237 | 48 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 117 | 258 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 354 | 306 | 16 | 0 | 688 |
| Nyamata | 13 | 530 | 75 | 20 | 0 | 13 | 320 | 423 | 17 | 2 | 26 | 850 | 498 | 37 | 2 | 1,413 |
| Nyarugenge | 7 | 268 | 29 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 175 | 286 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 443 | 315 | 28 | 1 | 799 |
| Rilima | 30 | 547 | 50 | 19 | 1 | 15 | 286 | 338 | 17 | 0 | 45 | 833 | 388 | 36 | 1 | 1,303 |
| Ruhuha | 11 | 331 | 47 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 190 | 368 | 32 | 5 | 20 | 521 | 415 | 40 | 6 | 1,002 |
| Rweru | 13 | 425 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 228 | 341 | 29 | 1 | 20 | 653 | 363 | 41 | 1 | 1,078 |
| Shyara | 3 | 214 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 133 | 198 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 347 | 223 | 21 | 1 | 596 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

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

National Census Commission

Chairperson:

Claver GATETE
John RWANGOMBWA

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

Vice Chairperson:

James MUSONI

Minister of Local Government

Secretary:

Yusuf MURANGWA
Dr. Diane KARUSISI

Director General of NISR
Former Acting Director General of NISR

Members of the National Census Commission

Venantia TUGIREYEZU

Minister in the Office of the President

Stella Ford MUGABO

Minister of Cabinet Affairs

James KABAREBE

Minister of Defense

Sheikh Mussa HARERIMANA

Minister of Internal Security

Louise MUSHIKIWABO

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Dr. Vincent BIRUTA

Minister of Education

Dr. Mathias HAREBAMUNGU

Minister of State in charge of Primary and Secondary Education

Dr. Agnes BINAGWAHO

Minister of Health

Odda GASINZIGWA

Minister in Prime Minister's Office in charge of Gender and Family Promotion

Jean Philbert NSENGIMANA

Minister of Youth and ICT

Prof. Silas LWAKABAMBA

Minister of Infrastructure

Albert NSENGIYUMVA

Former Minister of Infrastructure

Anastase MUREKEZI

Minister of Public Service and Labour

Stanislas KAMANZI

Minister of Natural Resources

Willy RUKUNDO

Former Acting Director General of ORINFOR

Arthur ASIIMWE

Director General of RBA

Hannington NAMARA

CEO of the Private Sector Federation

Robert BAYIGAMBA

Former CEO of the Private Sector Federation

National Technical Committee

Chairperson:

Leonard MINEGA RUGWABIZA

Former Director of National Development Planning and Research in MINECOFIN

Vice Chairperson:

Egide RUGAMBA

Director General of Planning in MINALOC

Secretary:

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Census Coordinator of the RPHC4

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Assistant Representative of UNFPA in charge of Population and Development

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Director General of Education

Innocent MUSABYIMANA

Director of Planning in MINIRENA

Jeanne d’Arc UMULISA

Director of Planning and M&E in MIGEPROF

Parfait UWARIRAYE

Director of Planning in MINISANTE

Redempter BATETE MUKUNZI

Director of Youth Employment and Program Coordination

Antonio MUTORO

Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

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

Kigali City:

Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

Sothorn Province:

Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

Western Province:

Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor
Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

Northern Province:

Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

Eastern Province:

Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor

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

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

National Directors

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Dr. Diane KARUSISI, Former Acting Director General of NISR

Census Technical Director

Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI

Census National Coordinator

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Census Field Operations

Census National Coordinators

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

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

Census Province Coordinators

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO
Baudouin RUTERANA
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI
Francois SEKAMONDO
Astrid SEGAWEGE

Kigali City
Southern Province
Western Province
Northern Province
Eastern Province

Census District Coordinators

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

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

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

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

Zone and Sector Controllers and Enumerators

Zone Controllers:

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

Sector Controllers:

451 (mostly Sector Education Officers)

Enumerators:

24,005 (mostly Primary School Teachers)

Cartography and Data Processing

Programmer:

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:

Didier UYIZEYE

Donath NKUNDIMANA

Massoud HARERIMANA

Coders:

Number = 308

Data Entry Clerks:

Number = 308

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Clement BIZIMUNGU

Albert KARERA

James RWAGASANA

Archiving:

Eric RUSA

Pierre Claver KABANDANA

Administration and Finance

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

**Census Data Analysis
National Data Analysts**

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Dominique M.KANOBANA
Apolline MUKANYONGA
Jules RUBYUTSA
Venant HABARUGIRA
Michel NDAKIZE
Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

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

International Technical Support

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR):

Dr. Mohamed ABULATA

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

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

Oxford Policy Management (OPM):

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

NISR MANAGEMENT TEAM

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General

Odette MBABAZI, Deputy Director General/CS

Andre GASHUGI, Director of Administration

Jean Pierre UWINEZA, Director of Finance

Willy GASAFARI, Director of Census

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Census Field Expert

Prosper MUTIJIMA, Census Coordinator

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

Sebastien MANZI, Director of Economic Statistics

Dominique HABIMANA, Director of Statistical Methods, Research and Publications

Antoinette HABINSHUTI, Planning Officer

Jean Paul NDISANZE, Planning Officer