REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16-30 AUGUST 2022
BE COUNTED BECAUSE YOU COUNT

NISR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

5th

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

"Be counted because you count - Ibaruze kuko uri uw'agaciro"

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

Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Thematic Report

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

July 2023

The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (RPHC 2022) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Fieldwork was conducted from 16th to 30th August, 2022.

Additional information about the 2022 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:
P.O. Box 6139, Kigali, Rwanda; Telephone: (+250) 788 383 103/Toll free: 4321
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw; Website: http://www.statistics.gov.rw/

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADEPR	Association des Eglises Pentecostes au Rwanda
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CE/FM	Certificat d'Etude Familiale
CERAI	Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Integré
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CPR	Conseil Protestant du Rwanda
DISTAT	United Nations Disability Statistics Database
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV3	Troisième Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie de ménages
EMA	Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire
ENTA	Ecole Normale Technique Auxilliaire
EWSA	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GoR	Government of Rwanda
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRR	Gross Reproduction Rate
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICIDH	International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEI	Migratory Efficiency Index
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MTN	Mobile Telephone Networks
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NCC	National Census Commission
NCPD	National Council of Persons with Disabilities
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NRR	Net Reproductive Rate
NST	National Strategies for Transformation
NUDOR	National Union of Disability Organisations in Rwanda
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey

Phd	Philosophy Degree
PRR	Parity Progress Ratios
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
RAMA	La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie
RCS	Rwanda Correctional Services
RPHC5	Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHaSA	Strategic for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SLE	School Life Expectancy
SMS	Short Message Service
SNR	Service National du Recensement
STEM	Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TVET	Technical and Vocation Education and Training
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WG	Washington Group
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

The Government of Rwanda, through the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), conducted the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census in August 2022. The Census results provide updated demographic, social and economic indicators for policy formulation and planning to support the national development agenda. Census results will also help in tracking the implementation of national, regional, continental and global development goals, such as the National Strategy for Transformation (NST), the AU Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back to the year 1978 when the first ever-modern census was implemented. The second, third, and fourth censuses were carried out in 1991, 2002, and 2012 respectively. The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census marks therefore the fifth in the series following the United Nations Recommendations to conduct a census every ten years.

Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

Results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census provide population numbers from national to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socio-economic indicators at both national and district levels. The census remains the only national data collection exercise that can provide the lowest levels of disaggregation to support decentralised decision making across the country.

I would like, therefore, to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders that contributed to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. They include Ministries and other Government institutions, international organizations such as the World Bank (WB), the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), One-UN, UN Women, UNICEF, UNECA, the United Kingdom AID (UKAID), ONS, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the USAID, ENABEL, PARIS 21 and others for their support in diverse ways.

My special thanks go to the local government leaders from the province to the village levels who contributed a lot to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Exceptional gratitude goes also to all enumerators and all field personnel, who collected the information and all respondents for their cooperation and dedication. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) deserves special appreciation for the excellent operational and coordination of all census activities.

I finally recommend that the invaluable information contained in the different thematic reports of the 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census be used as updated evidence for all decision and policy making for the national, regional and global development programs.

Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is pleased to release the results of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). The execution of different Census phases: preparatory works, data collection, data processing, tabulation and data analysis; spans for a period of about four years between 2020 and 2023.

NISR has produced several thematic reports to be of direct help to policy makers, planners, local authorities and other census users. The reports provide key information, mainly population size and distribution, education, settlement, population of particular interest (children, youth, women, elderly, etc.), and population projections to mention but a few. NISR expects that results from these reports supplemented by the district profile reports will meet the demand of census data users across board.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the Government of Rwanda and development partners for availing financial, logistical and technical support to the 2022 RPHC. The NISR would like to appreciate all stakeholders who worked tirelessly with us to ensure that the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census operation was successful.

Special recognition also goes to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of ICT and Innovation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Correctional Services, Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), Rwanda Information Society Authority (RISA), Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA), Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA), Office of Government Spokesperson (OGS), and Rwanda Broadcasting Agency (RBA) for their direct involvement in awareness campaign, logistical and 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, to the people of Rwanda, residents, and visitors, your cooperation was crucial towards the success of the census.

Thank you.

MURANGWA Yusuf
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

a) Introduction

In 2015, 193 countries agreed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals with a commitment where possible, "to disaggregate the statistics they generate by disability to provide important insights about the extent to which persons with disabilities(PWDs) are being included in society, benefit from government programmes, or are included in the workforce. Such data also provide a strong evidence base on the development of disability-inclusive policies and programmes by various stakeholders including the government, civil society and the private sector at various levels". The disaggregated disability data is essential from the human rights point of view to meet the obligations of non-discrimination and the equalization of opportunities. In addition, such disaggregated data is crucial if countries are to monitor progress toward the ***goal of leaving no one behind*** established under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Disaggregated data were likely to provide a better comparison of what works and what doesn't work and promote the formulation of evidence-based policies that would go a long way to ensuring no one gets left behind.

Reviewed literature show that PWDs are more likely to experience adverse socio-economic outcomes than persons without disabilities. These include less education, worse health outcomes, less employment and higher poverty rates (The World Bank, 2015). Census data on disabilities are, therefore particularly, important because they assist in determination of both prevalence of disabilities, type of disability and the number of PWDs at province, district, and sector levels that are very key in planning for the PWDs. Disability data in the Rwandan census was first collected in 2002 and subsequently in 2012 and 2022 censuses in response to the need for statistics on PWDs. In the 2002 and 2012 censuses, only two questions on disabilities were included in the census questionnaire. In the 2022 Rwandan census, 24 questions were included. Apart from the screening questions, the short set of questions from the Washington Group on Disability Statistics were used in this census. In addition to these questions, there were 2 questions each for albinism and short stature disabilities.

In this thematic report, we look at the following broad areas:

a) Number and prevalence of the different types of disabilities
b) Demographic and social characteristics of PWDs
c) Educational characteristics of PWDs
d) Economic activity among PWDs
e) PWDs and access to information and communication technologies
f) Household headship among PWDs and the living conditions of households headed by PWDs.

b) Number and Prevalence of the Different Types of Disability

The needs of persons with disabilities require the numbers, types of disabilities and prevalence in order to make informed decisions for public health programs. In addition, such information also assist in medical, policy and public health planning and offering of the services and support the PWDs may need.

b.1) Number and Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 census data shows that Rwanda has 11,537,934 persons aged 5 years and above out of whom 391,775 (174,949 males and 216,826 females) have disability. This implies that at the national level, 3.4 % of the resident population aged 5 years and above have a disability. Similarly, the prevalence rate of disability is higher in rural areas (3.7%) than in urban areas (2.8%). The disaggregated results show that Eastern Province is the most affected with the highest prevalence of disability(3.7%). The least affected is City of kigali (2.3%). The data indicates that only a small proportion of 0.5% of people aged 5 years and above experience severe disability, followed by 2.9 and 3.0 % of those having moderate and mild disabilities respectively. The prevalence rate of disability increases with an increase in age.

b.2) Types of Disability

Difficulty in seeing is observed to be the predominant type of disability with a total of 158,712 people (1.4 %) aged 5 years and above followed by mobility limitation at 122,999 (1.1 %). Out of all Persons with disabilities, almost one in three have limitations in vision, mobility and cognitive which account for 31%, 24 % and 14 % of persons with disabilities respectively. The 2022 census results also show that the majority of PWDs (79 %) aged 5 years and above have only one type of disability while about 13 % have two disabilities. Those who have more than two

disabilities account for 8 %. The most common combination of disabilities is vision and hearing which account for 16.3 %, followed by vision and mobility disabilities (14.4 %) and hearing and communication at 12.4 %. A higher percentage of PWDs with 2 disabilities is observed among those with seeing and mobility in both rural (15.8 %) and urban (18.0 %) areas.

b.3) Medical Insurance Coverage

The 2022 census data shows that there is no difference in terms of the population covered by insurance for those with disabilities and those without disabilities and between males and females. About 97 % of persons without disabilities have health insurance cover compared to 96.7 % of PWDs. The majority of PWDs covered by health insurance (93.1 %) and those without disabilities (90.6%) are members of the 'Mutuelle de santé', which is a public health insurance scheme.

b.4) Orphans with Disabilities

The results show that disability prevalence amidst the orphans is almost the same among the males as well as the females for all the groupings. For instance, about 2.6 % of male children aged 5 – 9 years compared to 2.1 % female children aged 5 -9 years are orphans with disabilities. The same is observed among orphans aged 10 -14 years (2.4% males vis a vis 2.2% females) and those aged 15 -17 years (2.3 % males vis a vis 2.2 %- females). Orphaned children aged 5 – 9 years are the majority among children with hearing (40 %); mobility (41 %); communication (47 %); self-care (45 %), short stature (39 %); and albinism (42 %). Children age 10-14 dominate among those with vision (39 %) and cognitive (40 %) disabilities.

b.5) PWDs Registered with Civil Registration

Civil registration in Rwanda stands at 94 % for children with disabilities aged 0- 17 years and all the provinces have very impressive registration systems for these children. Northern (97 %), Western (96 %) and City of Kigali (96 %) provinces have the highest proportion of registered children with disabilities. There is very minimal difference between the registration in rural areas (93 %) and the urban areas (94 %). Northern Province has the highest registration in both rural (96 %) and urban (97 %) areas.

b.6) PWDs Registered with Official Identification Documents

Majority (9 in 10 people) of the resident population in Rwanda have Rwandan identity cards. The census data indicates that there is very minimal difference between PWDs (91.8%) and those without disability (89.9 %) in terms of ownership of Rwandan Identity Cards. The census data also show that a higher proportion of PWDs are likely to be registered with Rwandan Identity Cards in both urban (PWDs- 92.4% vs persons without disabilities- 90.5%) and rural (PWDs- 91.7% vs persons without disabilities-89.6%) areas than persons without disabilities.

b.7) Reasons for not Having Identity Cards

Majority of PWDs (40.9 %) say that they are in the process of looking for the official identification document compared to 38.5 % of those without disabilities. The data further indicates that about 21.4 % of the PWDs say that they are below the age required for obtaining official identification document compared to 50 % of those without disabilities. More PWDs than those without disabilities are in the process of getting official identification documents irrespective of place of residence. A higher proportion of PWDs in urban (40.5%) and rural (41.0 %) areas indicate that they are in the process of getting official identification documents compared to those without disabilities in urban (37.9%) and rural (38.6 %) areas.

c) Demographic and Social Characteristics of PWDs

It is important to breakdown the subgroups that have higher prevalence of disability in order to establish key areas for improving the quality of life for PWD and provision of the needed services as a basic human right. Therefore, understanding the demographic, social, housing and economic characteristics of persons with disabilities is key in policy planning and monitoring of the programmes for PWDs.

c.1) Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

In the City of Kigali, Gasabo district has the highest percentage of PWDs (51 %) while in Southern, Western, Northern and Eastern provinces, Ruhango (15%), Nyamasheke (18 %), Nyagatare(19 %) and Gicumbi (24 %) districts respectively have the highest proportions of PWDs. The distribution of PWDs by rural areas shows that the same districts which have the highest proportions are still the same leading with the highest percentage. That is, for Kigali City (Gasabo-74 %), Southern (Ruhango-15 %), Western (Nyamasheke-21 %), Northern (Gicumbi-26 %) and Eastern (Nyagatare-
to those with disabilities (21 %). Disability prevalence increases with increase in the age from aged 5 years (2.0 %) to age 80 years and above (20 %) for both males and females.

c.2) Marital Status and Nuptiality Among PWDs

Marriage and family formation are important demographic and social events in people's lives. Data on the distribution of persons aged 12 and above by disability status, sex and current marital status was analysed. The results show that the proportion of people that have never been married among PWDs (31 %) is lower compared to the population without disability (45 %) while those who are currently married to one wife/husband officially is higher among PWDs (36 %) compared to those without disabilities (31%) Similarly, the proportion of those who are married to one wife/husband but not officially is higher among PWDS (17 %) than those with disabilities (13%).

c.3) Distribution of female PWDs age 12 -49 who have never married

Examining the percentage of never-married people by age group provides more insights into the marriage behavior of women with disabilities. The percentage of those who have never been married among PWDs exceeds the percentage among those without disabilities at all ages. For instance, at age 45–49, 94% of the population without disability have ever been married compared to 87.3 % among the population with disability in the same age group.

c.4) Fertility among Females with Disabilities

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) provide the number of births to women in a specific age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The ASFR is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women. The total fertility rate (TFR) for women aged 12 to 49 years is lower for females with disability (2.6 children per female) compared to 3.7 per female without disability. The ASFRs of females with disabilities (129 children for every 1000 female) is highest at age 25 -29 years compared to that of females without disability (177 children per 1000 females). The data further shows that ASFRs is lowest for females age 15-19 (16 children per 1000 females) compared to females of the same age without disabilities (26 children per 1000 females). Further the data indicates that females with disabilities have mean age at childbearing of 32.0 compared to their counterpart without disabilities who have a mean age of 30 years; meaning that females with disabilities have a delayed motherhood compared to those without disabilities.

d) Educational Characteristics of PWDs

Education is a human right for every child irrespective of their status in the society as it prepares them for challenges in life. It transforms the environment in which everybody lives in as a medium of social change and therefore countries should ensure that every child with or without disability has access to quality education in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of PWDs. The instruments outlaw any type of exclusion from educational openings based on any demographic characteristics such as sex, ethnicity, language, religion, nationality, socio-economic conditions, abilities etc. This is reinforced by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on education which advocates for guaranteeing of an inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of lifelong learning prospects for all by the year 2030.

d.1) Distribution of Population by School Attendance

More than a half (54%) of population of Rwanda aged 5 years and above have previously attended school, 32 % are currently attending while 14 % have never attended school. About a half (51%) of PWDs and 54 % of those without disabilities have previously attended school. A higher proportion of PWDs are more likely not to attend school compared to those without disabilities. The data shows that a higher proportion of PWDs (34 %) have never attended school compared to only 13 % of those without disabilities. Further, the census results show that only a small proportion of PWDs (14%) is currently attending school compared to 33% of those without disabilities.

d.2) Distribution of Population by Current School Attendance by Children Aged 5 -17 Years

The census data shows that 64.2 % of children with disabilities and 80.6% of those without disabilities are currently attending school. The census shows that 24% of the children with disability have never attended school, compared to 8% among children without disability. In urban areas, a lower proportion of children with disabilities (67.4%) are currently in school compared to those without disabilities (84%). A similar trend is observed among children in rural areas where a lower proportion of children with disability (63.4%) are currently attending school compared to those without disability (79.5%). The census results also show that in rural areas, children with disabilities are three times (24.6%) more likely not to have attended school compared to those without disabilities (8.4%). The same trend is observed in urban areas where a higher proportion of children with disability (23.3%) has never attended school compared to only 6.6% of children without disability.

d.3) Net Attendance Rate Among Children with Disabilities

The NAR is calculated as the total number of students of primary/secondary school age currently attending primary/secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total official school-age population. If it is equal to 100, all school age children are actually attending the school level that corresponds to their age. If is below 100, it means children are out of school and/or they are over-age or under-age for the school level they attend. For the primary level, the official age of school in Rwanda is 7–12 years and for the secondary level it is 13–18 years. The NAR for primary school for the population with disabilities is therefore computed as the number of 7–12-year-old children with disability who declared that they are currently attending primary school divided by the total number of children with disabilities in the age group 7–12, multiplied by 100. The NAR is 80 % for the children with disability while it is 93 % for those without disability. At the secondary level, NAR is 14 % for the secondary school children with disabilities compared to 22 % for those without disabilities.

d.4) Persons Aged 5 Years by Disability Status and Have Ever Attended School

The percentage of persons who have attended school at some point in their lives is higher among younger generations than older ones; a trend that can be observed for PWDs as well as those without disability. The general trend reflects the improvements in the education system and coverage in terms of access to primary school. For the PWDs, 82 % of the children aged between 10 and 14 have attended school at some time, while the proportion is down to 52 % at aged 50 years and above.

d.5) Highest Level of Education Attended

A large share of the population with disability has no formal education (35 %) compared to only 14 % of that without disability. Over a half (53 %) of PWDs compared with 62 % of those without disabilities reached primary school level of education. About 6 % and 4 % of PWDs reached lower and upper secondary school level of education as compared to those without disabilities at 10 % and 8 % respectively. In urban areas, 27 % of PWDs and 9 % of those without disabilities never attended school. There is very minimal difference in terms of primary school level. About 49 % of PWDs and 51 % of those without disabilities reached primary school level. However, in rural areas, the differences are noticeable. The PWDs (37.8 %) are twice as likely not to have reached primary school level in rural areas compared to their counterparts without disability (17.4 %). This could be attributed to factors including lack of facilities for PWDs in rural areas as compared to urban areas. However, in the urban setting, 27.3% and 10.3 % of children with disability and those without disability respectively never reached primary school level of education.

d.6) Highest Level of Education by Type of Disability

The analysis of the level of education by type of disability provides further insights into barriers to school participation. The data shows that a higher proportion of PWDs with communication disability (61 %) are the least educated since they have never gone to school. This is followed by those with self-care (58 %), cognitive (48 %), hearing (46 %), short stature (45%), seeing (29%) and albinism (24%).

d.7) Literacy Among Persons with Disabilities

Literacy allows persons with disabilities to access information, to participate in activities that require being able to read and write (such as banking or use of computers) and to access better jobs. To evaluate the level of literacy, the 2022 Census asked whether a person is able to read and write with understanding in one or several languages namely Kinyarwanda, English, French or other languages, or if he/she cannot read and write with understanding in any language. It is observed that there are 44 % of PWDs compared to 21 % of the population without disability who are illiterate in Rwanda. A higher proportion of female PWDs (46 %) compared to 40 % of male PWDs are totally illiterate. The proportions for persons without disabilities are somehow lower compared to those of PWDs. About 20% males and 22% females in this category are illiterate. It is also observed that majority of PWDs (56 %) and persons without disabilities (79 %) are more literate in Kinyarwanda than any other languages. More males than females are more literate in Kinyarwanda (male – 60 %; female – 53 %) for PWDs compared to those without disabilities (males – 80 %; females – 78 %). Only a small proportions of the Rwandan population are literate in both English and French. About 8 % of PWDs compared to 21 % of persons without disabilities are literate in English.

d.8) Attendance of Informal Adult Literacy Program

The informal adult literacy program designed for people aged 15 years and above who have never attended the formal education and also who have attended and not completed at least four years of primary. The data shows that 145,950 PWDs have never completed four years of primary, 89 % of them (88 % males and 89 % of females) have never attended informal adult literacy program. In

urban areas, about 87% of the population aged 5 years and above have never attended informal adult literate program compared to 89 % in rural areas. Only a small proportion of 9% of the PWDs have ever completed informal adult program while only 3 % are still attending. Moreover, the high proportion of PWDs who have ever completed the informal adult program is found in City of Kigali (11.3 %).

e) Economic Activity Among PWDs

Integration of the population with disability in economic activities is one of the ways of facilitating them to enhance their own individual development and to contribute to the development of the country.

e.1) Persons with disabilities Reported Employed

About 30 % of Persons with disabilities are employed compared to 48 % of their counterparts without disability. The higher number of employed Persons with disabilities is observed in Nyagatare district (41%) while the lowest number (21%) is found in Karongi district.

e.2) PWDs Engaged in Agriculture or Non-agriculture Work

The results also show the higher percentage (79.7.%) of PWDs engaged in agriculture compare to persons without disabilities(67.7%). The highest number of PWDs engaged in agriculture work in Gakenke district (91%). As expected, a lower proportion of PWDs engaged in agriculture work are found in districts of City of Kigali (Kicukiro -16 %, Nyarugenge - 18 %, Gasabo - 36 %).

f) PWDs and Access to Information and Communication Technologies

Information Communication Technology (ICT) includes any communication device or application such as radio, television, cellular phones, computers, satellite systems, network hardware, software and associated services. The availability and accessibility of ICT is an indispensable enabler that allows PWDs to realise their full participation in all aspects of society and development in equal terms. This is because ICT enables PWDs to have a greater access to knowledge and independent living. These technologies and communication devices assist in reduction of physical barriers and enable PWDs to live a better life by being integrated socially and economically in their communities. This is done through supporting personal access to information, knowledge, learning, personal communication and interaction.

f.1) Ownership of Mobile Phones

The use of mobile phones and television sets, for example, are influential in allowing PWDs to live independent lives as they are widely used as tools for accessing government services and information. Therefore, in an increasingly digital age, ICTs provide new avenues of meeting international human rights commitment provided for the enjoyment of PWDs. It is noteworthy that ordinary computers, tablets and smartphones offer significant opportunities for broader social and economic inclusion of PWDs. The proportion of PWDs owning mobile phone is higher in urban (52 %) than rural (31 %) areas. The census results indicate that a total of 130,797 PWDs age 10 years and above own mobile phones out of 362,041 PWDs, representing 36%. The data shows that the people who suffer from vision have a higher proportion of people owning phones (43.8%) followed by people with mobility disability (39%). The least ownership of mobile phones is observed among persons with communication disability at 10%.

f.2) Internet Access

The data shows that the PWDs residing in urban areas have high number of people who have access to internet than those who are living in rural areas. A total of 19,869 PWDs or 6% of all PWDs compared to the persons without disabilities (14 %) aged 10 years and above report being able to access internet. The proportion of PWDs using internet is higher in urban (32 %) than rural (6 %) areas. Among persons aged 10 years and above, 36 % of PWDs and 48% of those without disabilities own mobile phones.

g) Household headship among PWDs and the living conditions of HHs headed by PWDs

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is a major contributor towards the right to adequate housing for PWDs. PWDs have different varying degrees of support needs in terms of adequate housing. A major barrier to actualize this convention by governments has been the lack of data on PWDs in terms of adequate housing and transportation which are the most important foundations for PWDs with mobility limitations to live quality life. PWDs with mobility impairment, just like other people, have the right to live in accessible housing that meets their needs.

g.1) Household Headship Among Persons with Disabilities

The household headship rate is the percentage of the household heads among the population aged 12 years and above. Overall, 179,299 or 35.3 % of households are headed by PWDs, compared to 3,133,444 (51.2 %) households headed by persons without disability.

g.2) Types of Habitat

A higher proportion of PWDs residing in urban areas (51.5 %) reside in planned settlement compared to 41.9 % of those without disabilities. A higher proportion of households headed by PWDs (73.3 %) and those without disabilities (75 %) reside in planned rural settlements, however there is a minimal difference between them.

g.3) Ownership of Housing Unit

A higher percentage of heads of households who are affected by a disability living in rural area own the housing unit they are living in (87 %) than those without disability (82 %). This pattern can be observed in urban as well as (PWD headed HH -62% vs Persons without disability- 44%).

g.4) Main Materials Used for Buildings

Iron sheets are the main materials used to construct the roofs for households headed by PWDs (urban 91 %; rural 64 %) and persons without disabilities (urban 94 %; rural 66 %). The data also shows that the dominant materials used for construction of walls for HHs headed by PWDs in urban areas are sun dried breaks with cement (50 %) while in the rural areas, the materials are sun dried breaks without cement (39 %). For HHs headed by PWDs, the main building material for the walls are sun dried breaks with cement (57 %) in urban areas and sun dried breaks without cement (37 %) for rural areas. The data further indicates that the dominant materials for building floors for HHs headed by PWDs are cement in urban areas (52 %) and earth in the rural areas (77 %) while those headed by persons without disabilities, the main materials for floors are cement (59 %) in urban areas and earth in the rural areas (74 %).

g.5) Distribution of Improved Water Sources

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 safe water is an important policy objective for the population in general. The data shows that households in urban areas are well covered in terms of clean water distribution compared with those in rural areas. For instance, 33 % of households headed by PWDs in urban areas compared with 42 % headed by persons without disability have access to piped water into the compound while only 4 and 5 % of the households in rural areas headed by PWDs and those without disabilities have access to piped water into compound respectively. It is evident that HHs in rural areas are lagging behind those in urban areas in terms of their access to an improved water source.

g.6) Sources of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water for HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas is public tap outside the compound (36 %) while in rural areas, PWDs mainly use protected springs/well (34 %). However, for HHs headed by PWDs, there are two main sources of drinking water for urban dwellers: piped water into compound (31.7 %) and public tap outside the compound (31.7 %). For HHs headed by persons without disabilities in rural areas, the main source of drinking water is protected spring/well (33.9 %) and public tap outside the compound (32.8 %).

g.7) Source of Water Used by Households

The 2022 census findings show that households headed by PWDs are likely to source for their water for house purposes mainly from the public tap outside the compound in the urban areas (33 %) and protected springs/well (28 %) and public tap outside the compound (26 %) for those in rural areas. The data further indicate that for households headed by PWDs, the main source of water for house use is pipe-born water in the compound (37.5 %) and public tap out of the compound (30.0 %) in urban areas while in rural areas, their main source is public tap out of the compound (28.9 %) and protected spring/well (28.6 %).

g.8) Type of Toilet Facilities Used by Household

Overall, the pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared) is the most common type of toilet facility in Rwandan households, whether headed by persons with or without disability. In urban areas, mainly HHS headed by PWDs use pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared) (54 %) compared to HHs headed by persons without disabilities (46 %). For rural areas, HHs headed by PWDs use pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared) (76 %) compared to persons without disabilities headed HHs at 78 %.

g.9) Main Source of Energy for Lighting

The data shows that HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas are more advantaged in terms of energy for lighting as 72 % are using electricity from REG compared to those in rural areas which use flash light/phone

flashlight/rechargeable battery at 36 %. Similarly, HHs headed by persons without disability in urban areas are more advantaged by use of electricity from REG at 81 % compare to those in rural areas that use flash light/phone flashlight/rechargeable battery (36 %).

g.10) Main Source of Energy for Cooking

The data reveals that the main source of energy for cooking in HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas is firewood (49 %) while the HHs headed by persons without disability of the same place of residence is charcoal (50 %). Further, the use of firewood as a source of energy for cooking is dominant in both HHs headed by PWDs (84 %) and persons without disability (86 %) in rural areas.

g.11) Use of Energy Saving Stoves

The data further shows that about 1 in 3 HHs headed by persons without disabilities use energy saving stones in Rwanda with most of these HHs residing in rural areas (39 %) as compared to only

g.12) Main Source of Energy for Lighting

16 % of them in urban areas. The results indicate that HHs headed by PWDs mainly use energy saving stoves (35 %) with most of the HHs being in rural areas (39 %) than in urban areas (22 %).

g.13) Mode of waste disposal

The main mode of waste disposal by HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas is HH compost dumping (37 %) compared to those in rural areas that also use compost dumping (56 %). The data also shows that for HHs headed by persons without disabilities, the main mode of waste disposal is HH compost dumping (59 %) in the rural areas while in the urban areas, these HHs use waste collection companies (34 %).

g.14) Mode of Sewage for Households

HHs headed by PWDs in Rwanda use cesspool as a mode of sewage disposal in urban areas (34 %) and in the courtyard in the rural areas (54 %). The data shows a similar pattern for HHs headed by persons without disabilities in the urban areas where the main mode of sewage disposal is cesspool (43 %) and the courtyard in rural areas (54 %).

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

1.1 Context and justification

The history of the Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back in the 1970s. To date, five modern censuses have been successfully conducted in Rwanda: 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.
In line with the United Nations Decennial Census Programme, the 2022 Census is the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) in series.

Since 2000, and following the endorsement of recommendations from major international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been focusing on the long-term Vision 2020 that aims at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. Rwanda pursued the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) on the international scene and currently seeks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Rwanda's Vision 2050. These goals have been implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The measurement of progress in implementing national and international programmes in line with various AU and UN recommendations calls for availability of updated demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform selected indicators at different levels.

The RPHC5 is a reliable and comprehensive source of such data. It was implemented in a way that allows the disaggregation of indicators at the lowest geographical level where it is applicable. The RPHC5 was undertaken to update the national mapping and demographic databases, to provide indicators for monitoring poverty reduction strategies and achievement of national, regional, and international development goals (NST1, Vision 2050, AU Agenda 2063, SDGs, etc.) and to strengthen the technical capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

As an essential precondition for Census execution, the legislation of its operations was secured by the law No. 53bis/2013 of 28/06/2013 establishing the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and determining its mission, organization and functioning; and law No. 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organization of statistical activities in Rwanda.
In order to ensure focused functioning during the whole period of Census execution, a Census Unit of NISR coordinated the overall implementation of the 2022 RPHC5 with support from other NISR units.

1.3 Objectives of the Census

The overall goal of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC5) is to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the Rwanda population by furnishing the Government and other stakeholders with relevant, reliable, and timely data and information for development planning, policy formulation and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.
Specifically, the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census has been implemented and is well placed to:

- Have increased availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics for evidence-based decisions, policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks at national, sub-national and sectoral levels;
- Have increased knowledge of stakeholders, at all levels, on population characteristics, patterns and trends;
- Have strengthened national capacities in data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization, including geographic information system (GIS).
- Have increased utilization, at all levels, of data and information for designing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes.

1.4 Census phases and Methodology

1.4.1 Census phases

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

- Census mapping conducted between 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021;
- A Pilot Census conducted between 16-30 September, 2021;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration conducted between 16 -30 August, 2022;
- Post Enumeration Survey conducted between 16-30 September, 2022; and
- Post-census activities, including analysis and dissemination of census results.

The success of the RPHC5 is widely attributable 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, people of Rwanda and the generous technical and financial assistance from international development partners

1.4.2 Census methodology

1.4.2.1 Census mapping

Census mapping was a crucial phase of the 2022 RPHC. 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 mapping used the latest versions of technology including satellite imagery and ArcGIS software to collect and document detailed information about the administrative units of the country, including boundaries, and locations of major social GPS coordinates of housing units and economic infrastructure (schools, health centres, hospitals, markets, administrative offices, etc.). These activities were carried out together with the estimation of the population and were used for delimitation of enumeration areas (EAs) in all villages (Imidugudu) of the country.

The Census mapping operation lasted for about 9 months (from 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021), which enabled the NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (e.g., enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc.) and all logistics for the main field data collection. Details from the Census mapping also provided guidance for adequate planning of the other census infrastructures and facilities required for field activities.

The outcomes of the Census mapping included 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 24,339 enumeration areas within the current boundaries of administrative units, consisting of five provinces, 30 districts, 416 sectors and 2,148 cells and 14, 436 villages. This allows for easy compilation of census results in these administrative entities.

1.4.2.2 Pilot Census

Prior to the RPHC5, a pilot census was 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 of the census.

The pilot census was conducted from 16th to 30th September, 2021 on a sample of 600 EAs, including 416 randomly selected EAs across all sectors and 184 purposively selected EAs in the areas bordering neighbouring countries to Rwanda and in remote rural areas in order to test the internet connectivity, data transmission, and the availability of electricity.

The pilot census was initially planned for 16th to 30th August, 2021 just to fall one year before the main census but was postponed for one month to ensure adequate preventive measures against the spread of Covid-19.

The pilot census was a rehearsal for the actual census enumeration during which the various methods and procedures for field organisation and operations as well as the census publicity/awareness campaign, census maps production, field remote monitoring, data transmission and storage, ICT infrastructure, and data analysis were tested.

The lessons learnt from the pilot census exercise were used to revise some census procedures and instruments to ensure a smooth/successful implementation of the actual census enumeration

1.4.2.3 Questionnaires and manual

The questionnaires' design for the 2022 RPHC consisted of updating the questionnaires used during the 2012 census coupled with consultations with stakeholders such as planners and policymakers from different sectors, ministries, other government institutions, private sector, and government's stakeholders,... in order to collect their needs in terms of statistical data. After the development of the questionnaires and the instruction manual, the team of analysts developed a questionnaire specifications to support and ensure a smooth translation of the paper based
questionnaire into the CAPI questionnaire by the IT and data processing team.
The lessons learnt during the pilot census were used by the NISR to improve and finalise the census
questionnaires, containing 131 variables, as well as to revise the manuals of instructions for all the census functionaries.
The questionnaires used for data collection are presented in Annex 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 with few questions.

1.4.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

The success of the census is dependent upon the cooperation and participation of the entire populace. It therefore, becomes imperative to sensitize and educate the public on the importance of the census, an objective that was achieved through the implementation of the communication strategy developed for the census. A phased approach was assumed in implementing the communication strategy that includes awareness in different ways and dissemination mechanisms.
Some of the methods used for publicizing the 2022 RPHC are as below:

a. Digital Communication Programme through websites, social media, and mobile platforms;
b. Public Relations, events and mass communication;
c. Traditional Advertising through mass and outdoor media;
d. Community Mobilization (Umuganda).
e. Radios/TVs shows communication on the census calling for the public participation.

Prior to census enumeration, a national publicity and sensitisation campaign was implemented in order to inform the public about the importance and relevance of the census (RPHC5), as well as to seek the active participation, involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities during the census enumeration.
A subtle and targeted publicity and awareness campaign was conducted before the census, which was later intensified and expanded to cover all districts and villages across.

NISR was responsible for organizing and coordinating, as well as preparing and implementing appropriate communication strategies to all communities at both national and district levels. The materials were appropriately packaged and delivered to the districts for the implementation of communication activities. In addition, the NISR coordinated and implemented communication interventions as guided by the communication strategy, and where necessary, by the prevailing conditions at the district level. Census's tasks force at Province and District levels played an important role in the census public awareness.

The census results published including the population projections 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 operation and processes.

1.4.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

The RPHC5 was conducted by personnel from various institutions: the NISR (the census executing agency), the Rwanda Defence Force through involvement of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, the Rwanda Correctional Services and MINEDUC (Sector Inspectors of education and teachers).

The recruitment of Census functionaries was done by each institution according to the needs (i.e., number and categories of staff needed) of the NISR, except in the case

of teachers whose recruitment was done by the NISR in collaboration with administrative authorities at the district and sector levels.

At each stage of census implementation, the necessary induction and mandatory training of NISR staff and census personnel 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 the training of enumerators, data quality monitors and their supervisors.

About twelve weeks prior to the commencement of actual Census enumeration, cascaded trainings were organised for all categories of census functionaries, namely:

a. Core training for 59 people (exclusively NISR staff);
b. Master training for 200 master trainers (NISR staff expanded to the Data quality monitors/team leaders and special institutions national coordinators;
c. Training of trainers for 1,748 trainers organised in 30 training centres, one centre per district; and
d. Training of 26,536 enumerators in 445 training centres spread across all sectors of the country.

The census training sessions focused on understanding of census questionnaire content, 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 trainings, the training content was recorded in audio-visual materials from the studio. The recorded materials were projected in each training centre and were registered in each trainee's telephone for use in case of electricity outage or at home.

Regarding the organization of the training in each centre, four trainers were in charge of the training centre. The training in each of the centres were coordinated at the central level by NISR trainers who moderated all training sessions using CISCO Webex to ensure that all contents were covered and timely management of the cessions.

1.4.2.6 Actual census enumeration

As planned, the actual census enumeration of the population in private and institutional households was conducted across the country from 16th to 30th August 2022, immediately after the Census reference night (the night of 15th to 16th August, 2022). Although data-collection activities were carried out by well-trained enumerators, quality assurance of the Census enumeration was ensured through close supervision at various levels.

The census personnel deployed for the RPHC5 comprised the following personnel:

a. Enumerators and support staff;
b. Sector supervisors;
c. Field monitors/data quality monitors and district team leaders;
d. Field analysts, data analysts; and
e. National coordinators.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the census manual, each personnel ensured the operations of daily census activities within their area of supervision. Enumerators were accountable for the work done on a daily basis to their sector supervisors, who monitored the progress using dashboards and field visits facilitated by two motorcycles hired to facilitate the transport of Sector Supervisors in their daily supervisory activities.

As the dashboard was accessible to all supervisors at different levels of supervision, each supervisor was expected to understand what was going on regarding the data collection and then provide explanations for any identified issues.

A team of 60 data monitors was working at NISR headquarters coordinated by 10 field analysts. They were responsible of the follow up on the progress of data collection through the dashboards in all enumeration areas. They interacted with sector supervisors on a daily basis by identifying the enumeration areas with low completion rates, and then suggesting possible solutions including redeployment of those who completed enumeration in EAs lagging behind. They were also reporting any issue that needed special attention of the coordination team.

The dashboards allowed coordination team to continually monitor the progress of census enumeration in all the 24,399 enumeration areas but also ensuring for quality of the census. The use of dashboards allowed the

identification of the enumeration areas with risk of not completing the enumeration on time and where additional resources and support were needed (e.g. enumerators, means of transportation to ensure the completeness.

1.4.2.7 Post-enumeration activities

The post-enumeration activities include the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), data processing, release of results, thematic analysis, and dissemination of census results. The use of technology at all stages of the census enabled the rapid and timely publication of the main indicators report, as well as the tabulations and summary results contained in the thematic reports and other census products.

The PES was conducted from 16th to 30th September 2022, just in one month after the main census enumeration. The aim of the PES was to assess the census coverage/completeness and quality of the census data.
A total of 180 enumeration areas were sampled from all districts of the country. To assess census coverage, PES and census records were matched, a task that was carried out using data science techniques and the Python programming language. Matching is the process of checking whether records from two different data sets relate to the same household and/or person match or not. In this work, both automatic and clerical matching methods were used.

The census dataset –stabilisation, data-processing, and data-editing processes were completed within two months, after which census data tables for all thematic reports were generated. The final results were subjected to an in-depth analysis across 18 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.

1.4.2.8 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 the census enumeration to maximise the level of data quality. The assessment confirmed strong planning and quality assurance throughout the enumeration. Assessment of the key demographic and socio-economic variables also confirmed the good quality of the RPHC5 data in terms of representation of the population.

The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the RPHC5 was implemented with strong quality controls 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 high quality of the data with respect to coverage and representation is confirmed by the results of the Post-Enumeration Survey, which measured the net coverage of the household population in the RPHC5 to be around 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.8% while gross over-coverage (erroneous inclusions) was around 0.2%.

The conclusion of excellent representation is also consistent with the plausible growth rate for the population over the intercensal period implied by the national results.

Some quality issues were identified on a few population characteristics. These include age heaping, particularly for ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. However, summary measures from Whipple's index, Myers' index and the UN joint score indicate comparatively some improvement and a reduction in age heaping in the 2022 Census compared to the 2012 Census. There is also some evidence of under-reporting of infant deaths, and across other ages - hence the use of indirect methods is recommended for estimating mortality indicators.

In conclusion, there were no major quality issues identified in the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census, except for some economic activity variables with low-quality reporting. The evaluation of key demographic and socio-economic variables as well as the triangulation of the data with other sources generally confirm the excellent quality of the RPHC5. Thus, the final database of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census is of high quality.

CHAPTER 2: CONTEXT, POLICY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES STATISTICS IN RWANDA

2.1. Context and justification

The history of the Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back to the 1970s. To date, five modern censuses have successfully been conducted in Rwanda, in 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022. The 2022 Population Census was undertaken to update mapping and demographic database, provide indicators for monitoring national development agenda like the National Strategy for Transformation(NST1), and to strengthen technical capacity of NISR staff in the use of electronic devices in data collection, processing, analysis of data and dissemination of results.

During the RPHC4, two questions on disabilities were included in the Census questionnaire in order to produce evidence on the number, prevalence, and characteristics of persons with disabilities. Findings from the Census provide inputs into policy design from a disability perspective. National data on the situation of persons with disabilities are also required to measure the achievements of the action programme for equalisation of opportunities and participation of persons with disability. The findings presented in this report will inform the Government of Rwanda and other institutions committed to supporting actions for persons with disabilities. Before presenting the findings, this chapter will discuss the context that motivated the production of this thematic report, the analysis objectives and the research methodology.

2.2. Importance of Disability Data

In 2015, 193 countries agreed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (Development Initiatives, 2020) with a commitment where possible, "to disaggregate the statistics they generate by disability to provide important insights about the extent to which persons with disabilities are being included in society, benefit from government programmes, or are included in the workforce. Such data also provide a useful evidence base on the development of disability-inclusive policies and programmes by various stakeholders including the government, civil society and the private sector at various levels". This was a follow up of the document published by the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons in 2013, which called for data revolution by ensuring that countries disaggregate data by disability, sex, age group, gender, and geography to monitor progress towards the SDGs. This is in line with the SDGs Clarion call of ***"Leaving No One Behind".***

During the 2018 Global Disability Summit held in London, England (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2022) there was far-reaching agreement on the importance of collecting disaggregated disability data and commitments were made to collect data using questions developed by the Washington Group (WG) and the development of inclusive data charter by various countries. The disaggregated disability data is essential from the human rights point of view to meet the obligations of non-discrimination and the equalization of opportunities. Such disaggregated data is essential if countries are to monitor progress in meeting the ***goal of leaving no one behind*** established under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Disaggregated data were likely to provide a better comparison of what works and what doesn't work and promote the formulation of evidence-based policies that would go a long way to ensuring no one gets left behind.

Data on disability (Sabariego, et al., 2022) collected at population level is important as it assists in complementing mortality and morbidity data to develop estimates for rehabilitation needs of countries and regions. it is also key in assisting the monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.3. History of Disability Data Collection in Rwanda

Rwanda has conducted five Population and Housing censuses from 1978, 1991,2002, 2012 and 2022 (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) [Rwanda], 2012). Disability data in the Rwandan census was first collected in 2002 and subsequently in 2012 and 2022

censuses in response to the need for statistics on persons with disabilities. In the 2002 and 2012 censuses, two questions on disabilities were included in the Census questionnaire and it was decided to produce a thematic report on persons with disability for both the 2002 and 2012 Census rounds. For the 2022 Rwandan census, 22 sets of questions were included. Apart from the screening questions, the Short Set of questions from the Washington group on Disability Statistics were used in this census. In addition to these questions, there were 2 questions each for albinism and short stature disabilities. Census data on disabilities are particularly important because they assist in determination of both prevalence of persons with disabilities, type of disability and the number of persons with disability at province, district, and sector levels.

A review of literature shows that several studies have been undertaken in Rwanda on disability to supplement the existing data on this topic. For instance, a profile of disability in selected districts of Rwanda was conducted in 2016 (Urimubenshi, et al., 2015); provision and use of physical rehabilitation services for adults with disabilities in Rwanda: A descriptive study (Kumurenzi, et al., 2022); a report of study on the categorization of persons with disabilities in Rwanda and its impact on persons with disabilities' social and economic living conditions (National Union of Disability Organizations In Rwanda, 2019); census of Persons with disabilities in Rwanda (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Local Government, 2010); social protection and disability in Rwanda (Kidd & Kabare, 2019); activity limitations and participation restrictions experienced by people with stroke in Musanze district in Rwanda (Urimubenshi, G, 2015); injury, disability and access to care in Rwanda: results of a nationwide cross-sectional population study (Petroze, et al., 2015); Prevalence of HIV among people with physical disabilities in Rwanda (Munymana, et al., 2014); the emerging pattern of disability in Rwanda (M'kumbuzi, Sagahutu, Kagwiza, Urimubenshi, & Mostert-Wentzel, 2014); financial inclusion for persons with disabilities in Rwanda FINSCOPE 2020 persons with disabilities thematic report (Access to Finance Rwanda, 2020); and realization of the rights of persons with disabilities in Rwanda (Njelesani, Siegel, & Ullrich, 2018).

2.4. Disability Inclusive Development

Reviewed literature show that persons with disabilities are more likely to experience adverse socio-economic outcomes than persons without disabilities (The World Bank, 2015). These include less education, worse health outcomes, less employment, and higher poverty rates. There is a symbiotic relationship between poverty and disability. On one hand, poverty is likely to increase the risk of one having a disability through various factors such as malnutrition, health care, unsafe working conditions, polluted environment, and lack of access to safe water and sanitation. On the other hand, having a disability is likely to increase the risk of poverty, through lack of employment and education opportunities, lower wages, and increased cost of living with disability.

Including persons with disabilities and expanding equitable opportunities is at the core of disability including development. Disability-inclusive development (The Australian Disability and Development Consortium, 2022) therefore, is the practice of including a disability dimension in all stages of aid delivered through international development. Such disability dimension start from policy to programming in conformity with the central tenant of the global disability movement which talks of ***"nothing about us without us"*** that ensures Persons with disabilities are meaningful participants of all development programs and policies that include awareness, participation, non-discrimination, accessibility, universal design, and gender equity. This puts Persons with disabilities at equal rights to participate in, contribute to and benefit from the society they live as a recognition of rights-holding equal members of society who must be actively engaged in the development process irrespective of their impairment or other factors. This implies that persons with disabilities need to be included in all development conversations such as educational, employment opportunities, political participation and physical accessibility. This can only be done if there is accurate and reliable data such as that produced by the NISR.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme, 2018) adds that inclusive development is instrumental to the Sustainable Development Goals and its central pledge of ***leaving no one behind***. Therefore, inclusive policies and programmes are sound investments in society as they stand to benefit all, including persons with disability who are more often likely to face exclusion, to ensure that all people are counted for and can have their voice heard and participate equally in every aspect of life as outlined by the OHCHR principles on ***"Human Rights-Based***

Approach to Data: Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Development Agenda". This is a matter of equal opportunity, inclusion, justice and economic growth. Therefore, (Asian Development Bank, 2022) to overcome some of these challenges, ADB recommends that countries bring Persons with disabilities into the social mainstream to enable them participate in daily life in their communities and contribute to socioeconomic development. It is therefore imperative that all aspects of national development efforts (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2018) are geared towards inclusive of persons with disabilities. Inclusion must reach all sectors of development since they are all relevant for persons with disabilities.

2.5. The Rwandan Legal Instruments on Disability

2.5.1 The Rwandan Constitution

Strengthened disability inclusion in society and across all sectors in Rwanda (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Local Government, 2021) directly contributes to reducing inequality and promoting the participation of all citizens in national development. These are key tenets for unity and reconciliation. The Rwandan Constitution is very explicit on the issues of human rights and entitlements of all persons (Rwanda Law Reform Commission, 2022). Article 16 looks at the protection from discrimination; Article 20 discusses the right to education; Article 21 talks of the right to good health; Article 30 discusses the right to free choice of employment; Article 42 is about promotion of human rights; and Article 51 is specifically devoted to persons with disabilities as it looks at the welfare of persons with disabilities and other needy persons.

2.5.2 The Rwandan Disability Act

Several Laws have been enacted in Rwanda to improve the lives of persons with disability in Rwanda. These include Law No 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 (UPHLS, 2016) relating to protection of disabled persons in general; Ministerial order No 01/2009 of 19/6/2009 determining the modalities of facilitating persons with disabilities to practice and follow cultural, entertainment and sports activities; Ministerial Order N° 20/18 Of 27/7/2009 determining the modalities of classifying persons with disabilities into basic categories based on the degree of disability; Ministerial order No 02/cab.m/09 of 27/7/2009 determining the modalities of facilitating persons with disabilities on necessary travels within the country; Ministerial order No 20/18 of 27/7/2009 determining the modalities of classifying persons with disabilities into basic categories based on the degree of disability; Ministerial Order No 20/19 Of 27/7/2009 determining the modalities of facilitating persons with disabilities access medical care; Ministerial Order No 03/19.19 of 27/7/2009 determining the modalities of facilitating persons with disabilities to easily access employment; Ministerial Order No 01/09/MININFOR of 10/08/2009 determining the modalities of facilitating persons with disabilities in matters relating to communication. In addition, Rwanda enacted Law No.01/2007 of 20/01/2007 (Ministry of Justice , 2007) relating to the protection of disabled persons in general that was promulgated on20/01/2007.

2.6. The Rwandan Disability Policies

The Government of Rwanda has a positive attitude regarding the rights of persons with disabilities and therefore has undertaken a range of legislative and policy reforms indicating commitment to advancing the rights of PWDs. In this report, we highlight a few examples. For instance, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II: 2013 – 2018 discusses the issue of disability and social inclusion (The Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), 2013). This paper reports that Rwanda was to ensure that none of its citizens are left behind in its development agenda. The document highlights specific measures that were to be undertaken to ensure that vulnerable groups were able to participate actively in the country's development agenda for their own benefits. Key interventions included accessible infrastructure for easy access to all new buildings; access to information where media practitioners were to develop standards for reporting news accessible to PWDs such as sign language; reviewing of legal and regulatory framework to ensure that it does not discriminate against PWDs where the Constitution already has provisions for their protection; increase the

numbers of education personnel and teachers with skills in inclusive and special needs education; and scaling up of assistive devices and appropriate learning resources will also be scaled up.

The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1)/Seven years' government program is the Country medium term development strategy for the period 2017-2024 (Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, 2017) had also touched on the issues of disability. The NST1 bridges the unfinished agenda under Vision 2020 for its three years (2017/18-2020/2021) which coincide with the mid-term period of NST1 and implements the first years of Vision 2050. The most recent key document ((Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Local Government, 2021) that addresses issues of persons with disability is the National Policy of PWDs and four years Strategic Plan (2021- 2024).

2.7. Rwanda Vision 2050

The Rwanda Vision 2050 (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of finance and Economic Planning, 2020) continued with the strategies expounded in Rwanda Vision 2020 (Republic of Rwanda, 2012) which are a reflection of the aspiration and determination of Rwandans that aspires for a united, democratic and inclusive Rwandan society including vulnerable groups such as PWDs as an area of human development. The vision (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of finance and Economic Planning,2020) devotes a section on the Integrated Social Security Program that covers health insurance, life insurance (death and disability) and asset insurance (loss or damage to house or work equipment). A key area in this vision is the issue of Rwanda's governance in terms of citizen's participation and inclusiveness in the affairs of the country as special groups such as the youth and Persons with disabilities are represented in decision-making organs. This democratic governance system allows all actors to participate in management of the country for a common goal. Thus, the Vision's goal in terms of democratic system is to ensure that no one is being left behind as envisioned in ***SDGs' clarion call of leaving no one behind***.

2.8. Africa's Agenda 2063 Data Collection Policies

During the 1960s, (African Union Commission, 2012) African countries, through the Organization of African Unity (OAU), introduced a process of integrating the African continent with an aim of finally fostering and accelerating economic, social development and political stability of the continent. The African integration agenda, as outlined in treaties and protocols endorsed by African Heads of State and Government, focusses on three main areas: political, economic, and social and cultural integration. For these objectives to be achieved, there is a great need for reliable and harmonized statistics and information in all areas including an area touching on vulnerable groups such as PWDs. The African Union Commission, therefore, developed a Strategic for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) that was adopted in 2009. The main purpose of the SHaSA is to enable the African Statistical System to generate timely, reliable, and harmonized statistical information, covering all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural integration for Africa. It aims to drive forward the continental integration agenda.

In this regard, there is a call for the adoption of harmonized and standardized definitions and concepts in statistics and data(African Union Commission, 2012. This therefore implies that the development of comparable statistical data, across time and space, on the continent requires the adaptation of international norms to African realities and specificities, and the utilization of common methodologies for statistical production and dissemination by all African countries. This is, therefore, in line with the change in methodology for disability data collection by the NISR from the 2012 Rwandan census to the use of the Short Set of Questions of the Washington Group of Disability Statistics (WG) in 2022 census. The main purpose of the WG is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in generating statistics on disability suitable for censuses and national surveys and hence the use of their questionnaires. The major objective of WG is to provide information on disability that is comparable throughout the world by using a set of disability questions on existing data instruments in censuses that allows for disaggregation by disability for SDG indicators. Such SHaSA data fulfilment will propel the Africa's Agenda 2063 (African Union Commission, 2015) which is blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework that aims

to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development.

2.9. The International Instruments on Disability

Initial Report of Rwanda On the Implementation of the Convention On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. March 2015

Rwanda acceded, ratified or approved the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol on 15 December 2008 (Republic of Rwanda, 2015) which presents the achievements of Rwanda in application of the provisions provided for by the Convention. The rights of Persons with Disabilities are protected along with all other Rwandan citizens principally by the Constitution and other Laws enumerated herein in this report that protect the rights of any person with disabilities, and provides entitle them to equal rights with other persons before the law, and require them to be treated with respect and dignity. The country recognized the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities which represent a strong commitment of Governments to take action to achieve equal opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. A number of Ministerial Orders were adopted in 2009 that relate to the measures that facilitate Persons with Disabilities in communication, travel, education, sport and leisure, medical care, and employment.

In addition, the Government established the National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPD in 2011 that is a forum for advocacy and social mobilization on issues affecting Persons with Disabilities in order to build their capacity and ensure their participation in national development. Measures on the implementation of specific rights of the convention on specific rights and freedoms ranging from articles 5, 8 to 30 of the convention have been taken by the Government to enable PWDs to enjoy these rights.

2.10. The Sustainable Development Goals and Disability

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs (Mishra & Huber, 2019) provide a strong framework to guide countries toward the achievement of disability-inclusive development. It ***pledges to leave no one behind***, including PWDs and other disadvantaged groups. Disability is viewed as a cross-cutting issue to be considered in the implementation of all SDGs. Issues that are particularly relevant to the SDGs include education, growth and employment; inequality; accessibility of human settlements; and data, monitoring and accountability. The SDGs recognize PWDs as a primary disadvantaged group for ensuring healthy lives and well-being. Their wellbeing can only be tracked if indicators to monitor all SDGs targets have accurate and reliable data that are disaggregated by disability status, age, sex and geographical location.

We highlight a few goals that touch on disability:

a) ***SDG 3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health and well-being***: PWDs require good health including prevention, treatment and well-being to mitigate the impact of disabilities.

b) ***SDG 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage***: PWDs have poorer access to and uptake of health-care services, which results in greater unmet health needs. Therefore, universal health coverage is key important for PWDs since most of them cannot access health care due to high cost of medication in developing countries.

c) ***SDG 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all and achieve substantial coverage for the poor and the vulnerable***: Social protection policies, world over, ensure that all people are empowered to cope with crises and shocks, find jobs, improve productivity, invest in the health and education of their children, and protect the aging population. These programs are at the heart of boosting human capital and empowering people to be healthy, pursue education, and seek opportunity to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. Therefore, social protection systems are powerful since they enhance human capital and productivity, reduce inequalities, build resilience and likely to end the inter-generational cycle of poverty.

d) ***SDG 3.7, 5.6 and 10.2. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services and health and reproductive rights and promote universal social, economic and political inclusion***. PWDs have equal needs to access sexual and reproductive health as those without disabilities and have similar requirements for family planning and childbirth.

e) ***SDG 8.5. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including Persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value***. The SDG discusses achievement of full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

f) ***SDG 11.2, 11.3 and 11.7. Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization, planning and management and provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces for all, in particular for Persons with disabilities***. PWDs are more vulnerable to obstacles when using essential public services and buildings. They are also less resilient to rapid urbanization, social and economic change and unsafe conditions in cities. All these risks affect the health of Persons with disabilities.

2.11. Objectives

The general objective of this thematic report is to produce national, province, and district level disability statistics for the elaboration of evidence based programmes and policies concerning Persons with disabilities. This report also provides evidence to monitor and evaluate achievements toward the realisation of equal rights, opportunities and participation for Persons with disabilities.

In particular, the report aims to present findings on:

- the number of persons with disabilities and the prevalence of the different types of disability;
- the background characteristics (profile) of persons with disabilities;
- the household headship rate among Persons with disabilities;
- the characteristics of heads of household with disabilities; and
- the household characteristics and the living conditions of households headed by persons with disabilities compared to those headed by persons without disability.

As disability affects only a rather small percentage of the population, Census data are particularly valuable in providing detailed evidence on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of this population group. Sample surveys, unless specifically targeting the population with disabilities, tend to have insufficient sample sizes to examine types and level of severity of disabilities as well as detailed cross-tabulations of characteristics of the population with disabilities.

2.12. Methodology

As this is a cross-cutting analysis of the characteristics of Persons with disabilities, a wide range of indicators on socio-demographic characteristics (such as mortality and nuptiality) and socio-economic characteristics (such as individuals' education, and employment status) are examined. Indicators are briefly introduced in the text and the Glossary in Annex C provides an overview of definitions.[1] For more detailed discussions of indicator constructions, readers are referred to other thematic Census reports that deal specifically with questions of employment, education, mortality, fertility, etc. The following operational definitions focus on the main population of interest in this report, i.e. Persons with disabilities.[2]

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

[2] Main results are presented in tables and figures in the text. More detailed tables are included in 0 and sector-level statistics are given in 0. Percentages reported in the text are generally rounded to the nearest integer (presented without decimals), except for small numbers (e.g. disability prevalence among children) where rounding would obscure the message.

2.13. Definition of Key Concepts and Indicators

The concept 'disability' has been rendered somewhat problematic through the divergent use of terminology by governments, professionals, legislators, persons with disability themselves and their representative groups. The Standard Rules mentioned above have included a presentation of the International Classification adopted by the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1980. This classification outlines three major components of disablement: Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH). It provided a framework for the description and measurement of disability in Censuses and surveys in the 1980s and 1990s. In 2001, the ICIDH was replaced by the ICF. The ICF classification views disability as the result of an interaction between physiological (impairments and 'function limitations') and psychological aspects ('unaccommodating environment'). The ICF model of disability is referred to as a 'biopsychosocial' model because it associates the medical model focusing on the health condition, which was at the basis of the ICIDH, and the social model insisting on the relevance of the social environment (UN, 2001; WHO, 2002).

According to the ICF classification, disability appears as 'an umbrella' of the following three components (WHO, 2002):

Body function and structure indicates the presence of **impairment**, meaning 'any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function'. Examples of impairments include the loss of sight in an eye or paralysis of a limb. Direct questions related to this component are no longer recommended for Censuses and surveys.

Activity limitations are difficulties encountered in performing an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. It describes a functional limitation caused by impairments. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics developed a standard set of questions for Census instruments based on the activity limitations component, referring, for instance, to difficulties seeing, speaking, hearing, moving, climbing stairs and learning. Moreover, **participation restrictions** are problems that persons with disabilities may experience in day-to-day life. Restrictions may concern disadvantages that limit or prevent the fulfilment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors). Data that can be captured during Censuses or surveys relate, for instance, to the employment situation or access to schooling.

Contextual factors include two components: First are **environmental factors**, which describe the physical, social and attitudinal environment in which persons with disabilities conduct their lives. For this component, information could be collected on social attitudes, legal and social structures and targeted infrastructure such as specialised schools, accessible public transport, or architectural characteristics. The legal background discussed above provides some context on the institutional environment in Rwanda. Second, the context is determined by **personal factors**, 'which include gender, age, coping styles, social background, education, profession, past and current experience, overall behaviour pattern, character and other factors that influence how disability is experienced by the individual' (WHO, 2002).

The conceptualisation of disability provides a common language and point of reference and allows for the development of new measurement tools for use in Censuses and surveys. Impairment-based questions asked in the Census or in surveys asking directly about disabilities (such as: '*Do you have a major disability?*') have been replaced by questions enquiring about *difficulties* in basic actions (for instance, '*Do you have difficulty seeing?*').

The two questions about disability included in the 2022 Census questionnaire concern all of the usual residents of each household. The first question asks whether he or she has any difficulty or problem seeing, hearing, mobility, communicating, cognitive self-care, short stature or albinism. Where there is a positive answer, the next question enquires about the level of severity of this disability.

Referring to the definitions of concepts in the ICF conceptualisation, we can say that the question used in the RPHC5 primarily captures the '*activity limitations*' component. Moreover, questions on economic and employment status allow for the examination of the *participation restrictions* affecting Persons with disabilities, while the demographic and social statistics (age, sex, education, literacy, marital status, etc.) and household conditions are related to *personal factors*. *Environmental factors* such as laws and attitudes regarding Persons with disabilities are not captured in

the data but were discussed in this introductory section of the report. The ICF model and the set of questions developed by the Washington Group describe not only the presence of a disability but also the severity of the problem the person with disability has experienced. Finally, it is important to highlight that the question asked in 2022 differs from the one included in the 2012 Census. The earlier Census asked whether household members suffered from a severe disability, with the notion of disability relating to physical impairments rather than activity limitations and we have added two new type of disabilities, namely short stature and albinism.

Data collected on disability and on demographic, social and economic characteristics will allow for descriptive analysis of the numbers and prevalence of disability among different population groups.

The key indicators that will be produced in this report are the following:

The number of persons with disabilities: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to have with disability/with disabilities.

The prevalence of persons with disabilities: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to have with disability/disabilities divided by the total number of the resident population.

Number of persons per type of disability: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to have a specific type of disability: for example, the number of persons who answered that they have difficulties seeing, hearing, etc.

The prevalence of each type of disability: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to have a specific type of disability divided by the total number of the resident population.

2.14. Population analyzed in this report

Identifying and measuring disabilities in regard to young children is challenging for various reasons. The types of activity limitations identified in the Census questionnaire do not reflect the specific impediments that very young children face. More recently, the ICF classification has been further developed to capture the situation of children and youth (ICF-CY), but discussions within the Washington Group on a standard set of questions for inclusion in Census questionnaires are still ongoing. Secondly, proxy respondents may not be able to accurately report on the children's experience. It is therefore expected that there is an undercount of disabilities in this age group as the question used is the same as for adults. Given the large share of children in the Rwandan population, this undercount may result in lower prevalence rates when considering the entire population. Particularly for children who have difficulties learning, walking or speaking, a disability may not be detected until at a later age at which the child is expected to have developed the relevant capacities. Therefore, all tables in the main body of the report refer to the population aged 5 years and above.

However, to facilitate international comparisons as well as triangulation with the results published based on the 2002 Population and Housing Census from and the EICV3, selected tables referring to the total population (all ages) and the child population of interest to stakeholders are included in Annex D of the report.

Throughout the report, results are provided at national level and disaggregated by sex, province, and area of residence.

CHAPTER 3: NUMBER, PREVALENCE OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISABILITY

3.1 Introduction

The needs of persons with disabilities (Courtney-Long, E; Carroll,D; Zhang,Q; Stevens,A; Griffin-Blake,S; Armour,B; Campbell,V., 2015) require the understanding of their prevalence in order to make informed decisions for public health programs to be addressed. Similarly, (Kristina, A; Steinweg, A; Helma, C; Courtney-Long, E; Bolen, J; Lee, R, 2019) their numbers and types of disabilities need to be quantified to assist in medical, policy and public health planning. This is supported by ICF in their DHS report (Assaf, S, 2022) which recommends that countries should identify persons with disabilities (PWD) to enable them offer the services and support they need.

Therefore, (Washington Group on Disability, n.d.) the above can only be done effectively by ensuring that there is routine collection of disability data that is accurate and timely for monitoring of the populations that are most likely to be excluded from development as compared to data for persons without disabilities. Data on all aspects of disability (WHO/WB, 2011) including PWDs numbers, prevalence, their circumstances and background factors are, therefore, key in developing a complete picture of disability and functioning to support evidence of socioeconomic outcomes for persons with disabilities compared to those of persons without disabilities. Such data when utilized assists in removing disabling barriers and provide the necessary services to Persons with disabilities.

This Chapter presents the number and prevalence of different types disabilities for usual residents aged 5 years and above and health insurance coverage. Unlike the 2012 Rwandan census, the 2022 census changed the methodology for collecting data on disability using the Washington Group (WG) on Disability Statistics Short Set of questions in addition to a few other questions to enrich the module on disability. Thus the disability data presented in this thematic report conforms to the required international standards and therefore comparable to other countries which have used the WG questions.

3.2 Number of Resident Population With disability and Prevalence of Disabilities

3.2.1 Number of Persons with Disability

Table 3.1 presents data on the number and prevalence of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above among the resident population aged 5 by sex, province and area of residence. The 2022 census data shows that Rwanda has 11,537,934 persons aged 5 years and above out of whom 391,775 (174,949 males and 216,826 females) have a disability.

The count of persons with disabilities by province reflects the geographical distribution of the population in general. The highest number of persons with disabilities can be found in the Eastern Province (109,405 persons), which is the most populated area in the country in terms of population size. The Southern Province comes second with 98,337 persons with disabilities. The Province of Kigali City accounts for the lowest number of persons with disabilities (34,730 persons). The results indicate that a larger number of persons with disabilities resides in rural areas (281,302) than in urban areas (110,473). This difference mirrors the distribution of the total resident population across rural and urban areas.

3.2.2 Prevalence of Disability Among Resident Population

The census results for Rwanda show that at the national level, 3.4 % of the resident population aged 5 years and above have a disability (Table 3.1). The disability prevalence is highest among the females (3.6 %) than males (3.1 %). Similarly, the prevalence rate of disability is higher in rural areas (3.7 %) than in urban areas (2.8 %). This pattern is observed across all provinces of Rwanda. The census results also indicate that the Southern Province has the highest prevalence of disability at 3.7%, followed by the Eastern Province at 3.6%; Western Province at 3.5 % and Northern province with 3.4 % while the lowest prevalence is observed in Kigali City at 2.3 %.

Table 3. 1: Number and Prevalence of Persons With Disabilities aged 5 Years and Above Among the Resident Population by Sex, Province and Area of Residence

Province and Area of residence	Number and Prevalence of Disability by Disability Status								
	Total population			Number of persons with disabilities			Prevalence of disabilities (percent of persons with disabilities)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda									
Total	11,537,934	5,573,098	5,964,836	391,775	174,949	216,826	3.4	3.1	3.6
Urban	3,900,701	1,936,531	1,964,170	110,473	49,894	60,579	2.8	2.6	3.1
Rural	7,637,233	3,636,567	4,000,666	281,302	125,055	156,247	3.7	3.4	3.9
Kigali City									
Total	1,526,490	778,731	747,759	34,730	15,502	19,228	2.3	2.0	2.6
Urban	1,281,677	653,677	628,000	27,316	12,074	15,242	2.1	1.8	2.4
Rural	244,813	125,054	119,759	7,414	3,428	3,986	3.0	2.7	3.3
South									
Total	2,628,449	1,260,898	1,367,551	98,337	43,918	54,419	3.7	3.5	4.0
Urban	645,688	317,715	327,973	21,678	10,237	11,441	3.4	3.2	3.5
Rural	1,982,761	943,183	1,039,578	76,659	33,681	42,978	3.9	3.6	4.1
West									
Total	2,515,660	1,194,373	1,321,287	88,967	39,357	49,610	3.5	3.3	3.8
Urban	735,025	356,256	378,769	22,812	10,236	12,576	3.1	2.9	3.3
Rural	1,780,635	838,117	942,518	66,155	29,121	37,034	3.7	3.5	3.9
North									
Total	1,788,683	847,923	940,760	60,336	26,348	33,988	3.4	3.1	3.6
Urban	416,647	199,006	217,641	12,775	5,478	7,297	3.1	2.8	3.4
Rural	1,372,036	648,917	723,119	47,561	20,870	26,691	3.5	3.2	3.7
East									
Total	3,078,652	1,491,173	1,587,479	109,405	49,824	59,581	3.6	3.3	3.8
Urban	821,664	409,877	411,787	25,892	11,869	14,023	3.2	2.9	3.4
Rural	2,256,988	1,081,296	1,175,692	83,513	37,955	45,558	3.7	3.5	3.9

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.2.3 Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Domain, Province and Area of Residence

The distribution of the number of persons with disability(PWDs) by type of disability, province and place of residence is shown in Table 3.2. The results show that Eastern Province is the most affected with the highest share of disability in many domains. It has a percentage of 27.8, 30.0, 28.4, 29.6, 28.1 and 25.9 % for seeing, hearing, communication, cognitive, self-care and albinism respectively. Western Province leads among PWDs with mobility (25.3 %) and short stature (28.8 %) disabilities and also has a high share of 25.8 % of PWDs having albinism. The proportion of PWDs by urban areas is highest in the City of Kigali (seeing-35.8 %; hearing-29.1 %; walking-32.3 %; communication-32.2 %; cognitive-28.1 %; self-care-32.5 %; short stature-27.2 % and albinism-35.8 %) while for rural areas, it is highest in Eastern Province among the following domains: seeing(27.8 %), hearing(30.0 %), communication(28.4 %), cognitive (29.6 %), and albinism(25.9 %),.

Table 3. 2: The Distribution of the Number of Persons with Disability by Domain of Disability, Province, and Place of Residence

Province/Place of residence	Distribution of PWDs by Disability Domain						Distribution of other Types of Disability	
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Communicating	Cognitive	Self-care	Short stature	Albinism
Rwanda								
City of Kigali	10.6	6.8	8.5	8.3	6.9	8.3	6.6	11.1
South	24.8	26.5	24.2	26.2	27	26.1	22.1	21.9
West	22.4	21.7	25.3	22	20.7	21.7	28.8	25.8
North	14.4	15.1	17.1	15.2	15.8	15.8	16.7	15.3
East	27.8	30.0	24.9	28.4	29.6	28.1	25.8	25.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	158,712	66,272	122,999	42,296	73,531	44,588	8,159	1,864
Urban								
City of Kigali	35.8	29.1	32.3	32.2	28.1	32.5	27.2	35.8
South	13.4	14.3	14	13.5	15.7	15.1	14.8	12.1
West	17.6	19.8	20.2	20.5	19.6	18.7	25.2	23.8
North	9.8	11	11.7	10.2	11.1	10.4	10.6	9.4
East	23.5	25.7	21.8	23.6	25.4	23.3	22.3	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	38,549	11,855	26,261	8,735	13,728	9,153	1,505	480
Rural								
City of Kigali	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2	2.1	1.9	2.5
South	28.4	29.1	26.9	29.4	29.6	28.9	23.8	25.4
West	24	22.1	26.7	22.4	20.9	22.5	29.7	26.4
North	15.9	16	18.6	16.4	16.9	17.2	18	17.4
East	29.2	30.9	25.8	29.6	30.6	29.3	26.6	28.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	120,163	54,417	96,738	33,561	59,803	35,435	6,654	1,384

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.2.4 Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Level of Difficulty, Age and Sex

provides data on distribution of persons by disability status , level of difficulty, sex and age group The data indicates that only a small proportion of 0.5 % of PWDs aged 5 years and above experience severe disability, followed by 2.9 and 3.0 % of those having moderate and mild disabilities respectively. More males(0.5 %) than females (0.4 %) experience severe disability while more females(3.1 %) than males (2.6 %) are suffering from moderate disability. Similarly, more females (3.3 %) have mild disability compared to their male counterparts at 2.7 %. The data further show that disability severity increases with increase in age.

Table 3. 3: Distribution of Persons by Disability Status ,Level of Difficulty, Sex and Age Group

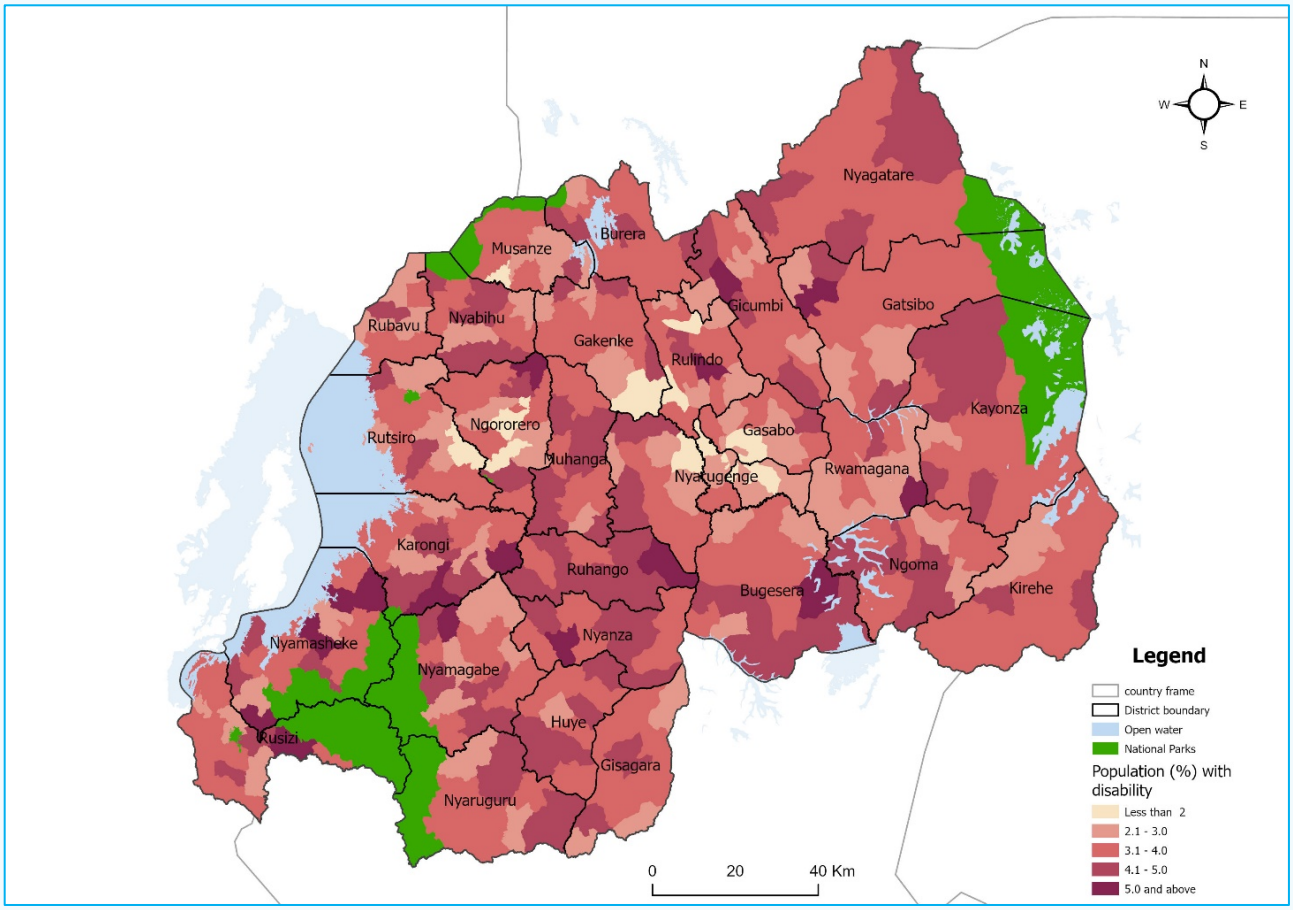
Age group	Count	Percentage of PWDs by Levels of Difficulty											
	Total	No difficulty			Mild disability			Moderate disability			Severe disability		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	11,537,934	**93.6**	**94.1**	**93.1**	**3.0**	**2.7**	**3.3**	**2.9**	**2.6**	**3.1**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**
5-9	1,697,005	96.9	96.4	97.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
10-14	1,551,347	96.4	96.1	96.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
15-19	1,509,341	96.5	96.5	96.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
20-24	1,174,549	96.4	96.4	96.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
25-29	1,007,307	95.7	95.7	95.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
30-34	950,747	94.9	95.1	94.8	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
35-39	869,983	94.2	94.6	93.8	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
40-44	724,954	92.4	93.3	91.7	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.2	2.8	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
45-49	479,255	89.0	90.8	87.5	5.8	4.6	6.7	4.7	3.9	5.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
50-54	393,788	86.2	87.9	84.8	7.0	6.1	7.8	6.1	5.3	6.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
55-59	316,729	84.6	86.3	83.2	7.6	6.8	8.3	7.1	6.2	7.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
60-64	311,001	82.9	84.7	81.5	8.0	7.2	8.6	8.3	7.2	9.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
65-69	214,001	80.2	82.0	78.9	8.5	7.9	9.0	10.1	8.9	11.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
70-74	147,138	77.5	78.8	76.5	8.9	8.5	9.2	12.1	11.1	12.8	1.5	1.6	1.5
75-79	77,805	74.8	76.1	74.1	8.8	8.6	8.9	14.1	13.0	14.7	2.3	2.3	2.4
80+	112,984	72.1	72.0	72.2	7.6	7.9	7.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	4.1	3.8	4.2

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.2.5 Disability Prevalence at Sector and District t Levels

The disability prevalence rates at the district and sector level are presented in Figure 3.1 which shows that the lowest prevalence rates are found in 2 districts of Kigali city namely; Gasabo and Kicukiro with 2.3 % and 2.1 % respectively. The data also indicate that the highest prevalence of persons with disabilities is observed in three districts of Southern Province (Ruhango (4.5 %), Huye (4.1%) and Nyanza (4.0 %)) and one of Western Province (Nyamasheke 4.3 %).

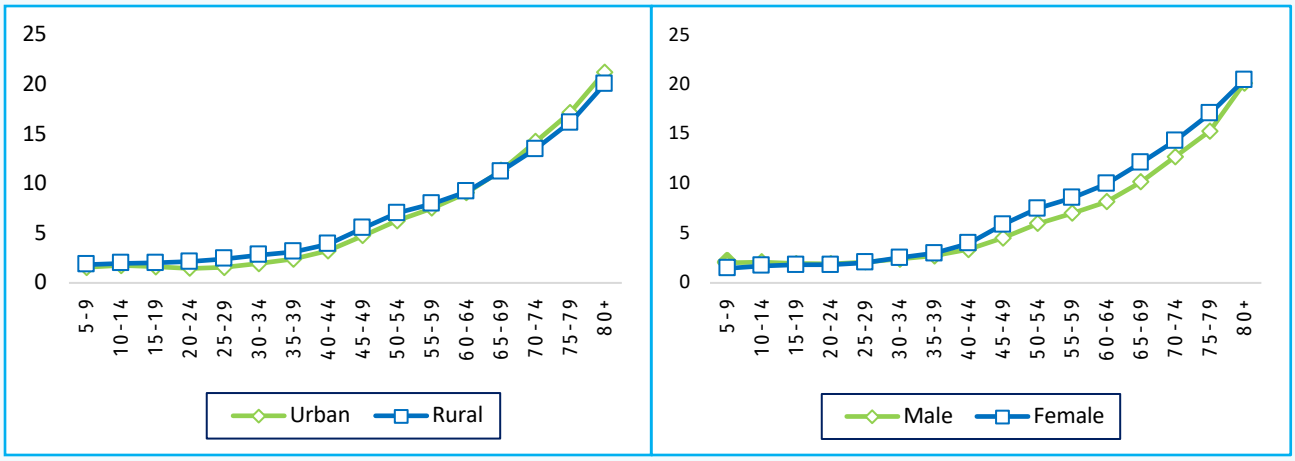
Figure 3.1: Prevalence of disability at sector level, for ages five and above



3.2.6 Prevalence of disability by five year age groups by area of residence and sex

The prevalence of disability by five year age groups by area of residence and sex is shown in Figure 3.2 demonstrates that the prevalence of disabilities increases with increase in age. Figure 3.2 illustrates that, until the age of 34, less than 4 % of the population are affected by a disability. In the 55 to 59 age group, the population share of persons with disabilities reaches 9 %, and from age 60 to 80 and above the prevalence increases from 10 % to 20 %. This disability prevalence pattern by age is observed in both urban and rural areas and for males vis a vis females. The results also show that the prevalence rate is slightly higher for the population in rural areas than in urban areas from age 10 up to the age of 59 and the situation is reversed from age 69 upwards.

Figure 3.2: Prevalence of disability by five year age groups by area of residence and sex



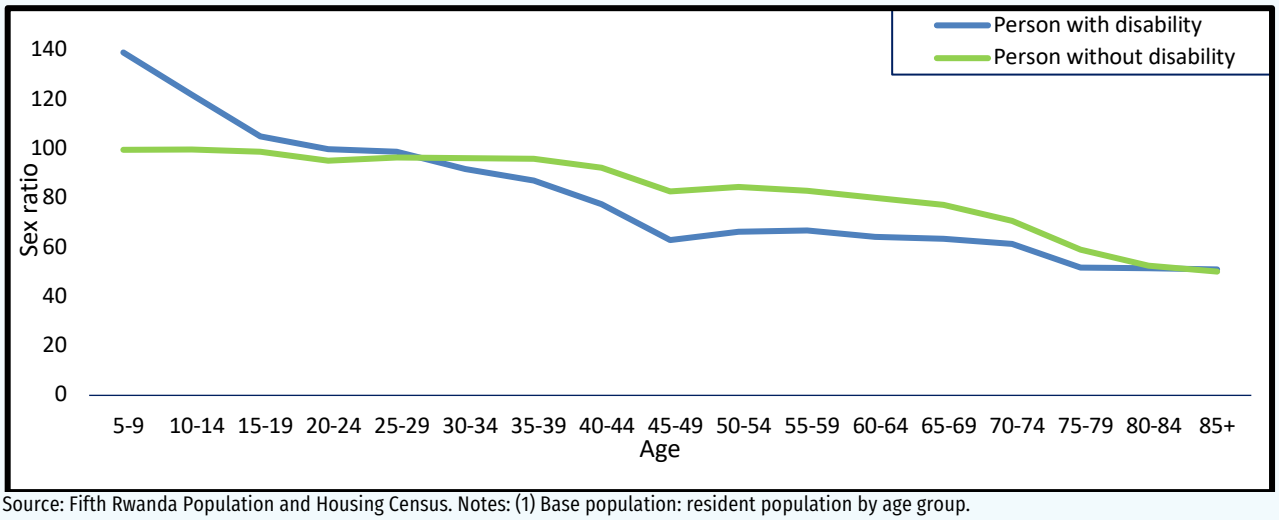
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.2.7 Sex ratios of persons with and without disabilities by five-year age group

The data on the sex ratios of persons with and without disabilities by five-year age are show in Figure 3.3.

The higher disability prevalence among males at younger ages is evident from the sex ratios plotted. Young boys are more affected by disabilities than the young girls. The data also show tht the number of women in their twenties with disabilities exceeds the number of men with disabilities of the same age. In the 30 to 34 age group, 108 women for every 100 men are affected by a disability. Among persons without disability, the sex ratio for this age group is only 96, i.e. there are four more women than men aged 30 to 34. The data indicate that the sex ratio reverses at age 20–24 years when the number of women with disabilities is equal to that of men. At older ages, the gap between the sexes for the population with and without disability is similar as among both groups, the number of women exceeds the number of men.

Figure 3. 3: Sex ratios of persons with and without disabilities by five-year age group



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population by age group.

Table 3. 4 shows the sex ratios of persons with and without disabilities aged five and above by province and area of residence. The data indicates that among PWDs, there are two most populated provinces with a high sex ratio (East: 83.6; South:80.7) than others. Among the population without disability, Northern Province, has a lower sex ratio level (91.8 males per 100 females). In terms of the population without disability, the results

show that Kigali City has the highest sex ratio of 104 males per 100 females.

Table 3. 4: Sex Ratios of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status, Area of Residence and Province

Province	Sex Rations of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status					
	Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Kigali City	80.6	78.2	91.6	104.3	104.1	105.9
South	80.7	102.0	78.2	93.6	101.7	92.3
West	79.3	82.3	78.7	92.0	95.4	91.1
North	77.5	76.0	77.8	91.8	93.9	91.3
East	83.6	85.4	83.2	95.2	102.2	93.4
Rwanda	80.7	83.4	79.9	94.8	100.9	92.5

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.3 Types of Disability

3.3.1 Persons Affected by Different Types of disability by Area of Residence and Province

Table 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and above by disability type, province and area of residence. The data shows that difficulty in seeing is observed to be the predominant type of disability with a total of 158,712 people(1.4 %) of the resident population aged five and above followed by morbidity at 122,999 (1.1 %). For all other types of disability, the prevalence rate is lower in urban areas and in Kigali City than in rural areas and other provinces. There are notable prevalence differences between males and females by type of disability (Table C.4, Table C.5, Table C.6, Table C.7 and Table C.8).

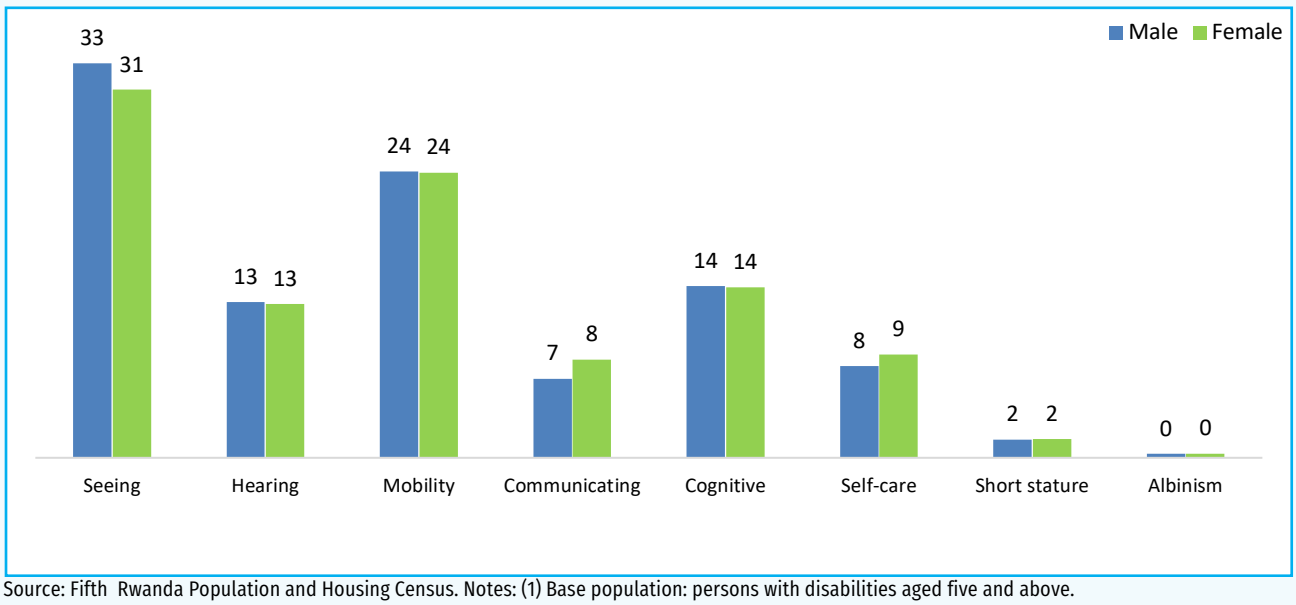
Table 3. 5: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Type, Province and Area of Residence

Province and Area of residence	Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Type of Disabilities							
	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Communicating	Cognitive	Self-care	Short stature	Albinism
Rwanda	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0
Urban	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Rural	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
Count of persons with disabilities	**158,712**	**66,272**	**122,999**	**42,296**	**73,531**	**44,588**	**8,159**	**1,864**
Province								
Kigali City	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
South	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0
West	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0
North	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0
East	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

Figure 3.4 shows the percentage of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by sex and disability type. The data shows that out of all Persons with disabilities, almost one in three have limitations in vision, mobility and cognitive which account for 31, 24 % and 14 % of persons with disabilities respectively. Impairments related to short stature and albinism are rare at 2 % and 0.02 % respectively. There are very minimal differences in terms of prevalence noted between men and women by type of disability. The Census data indicate that a higher percentage of males than females with disability have difficulties of vision(33 % for males and 31 % for females), while the percentages of other types of disabilities are equal or higher for females than males.

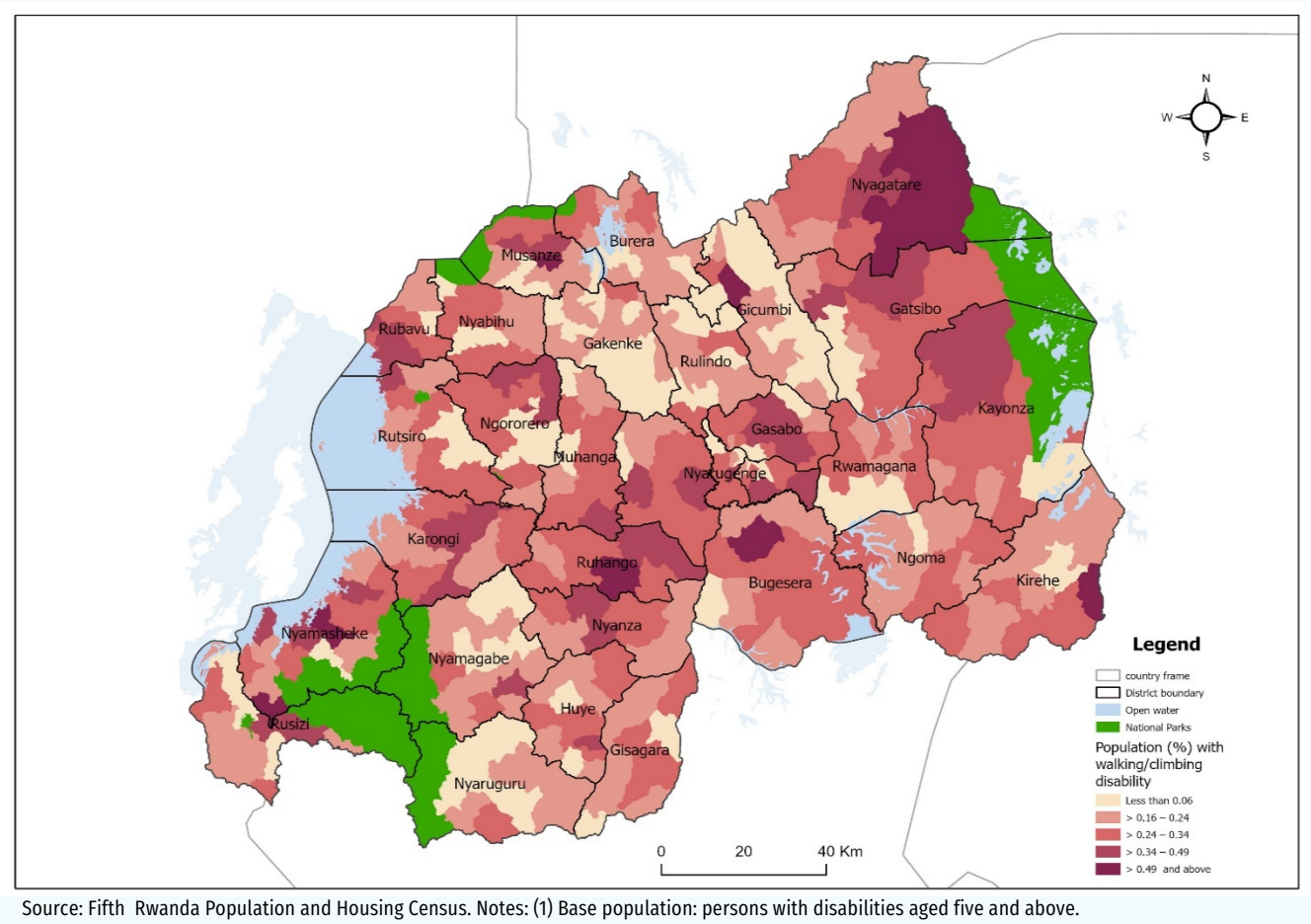
Figure 3.4: Percentage of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by sex and disability type



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with disabilities aged five and above.

The map in Figure 3.5 shows the percentage of persons with mobility disability among the population with disability in the sectors of the country. People with difficulties walking are particularly concentrated in some sectors of Rubavu, Rutsiro, Ngororero, and Nyamasheke districts in Western Province, in Musanze and Burera in Northern Province, in Kayonza district in Eastern Province and in the three districts of Kigali City.

Figure 3. 5: Percentage of persons with disabilities aged five and above who have a mobility disability



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with disabilities aged five and above.

3.3.2 Persons with Multiple Disabilities by Sex

The 2022 census results show that the majority of PWDs (79.2 %) aged 5 years and above have only one disability while about 13.7 % have two disabilities, those who have more than two disabilities count 7.1 % (Table C.9 in Annex). Table 3.6 shows the distribution of two common types of disability for PWDs aged 5 years and above by sex. The most common combination of disabilities is vision and hearing which account for 16.3 %, followed by vision and mobility disabilities(14.4 %) and hearing and communication at 12.4 %. Further, the data shows that more females than males are affected by the combination of vision and mobility at 19.1 % followed by vision and hearing at 17.1 % while males are most affected by hearing and communicating(15.1 %) followed by vision and mobility at 12.6 %.

Table 3. 6: Prevalence of Two Common Types of Disability for Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Sex

Combination of 2 disabilities	Prevalence of Two Common Types of Disability by Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Seeing and hearing	14.39	10.97	17.01
Seeing and walking	16.27	12.60	19.14
Seeing and communicating	0.91	1.15	0.72
Seeing and remembering or concentrating	3.84	2.67	4.76
Seeing and self-care	0.96	0.92	1.00
Seeing and short stature	0.19	0.18	0.19
Seeing and albinism	0.27	0.30	0.25
Hearing and walking	6.54	6.05	6.92
Hearing and communicating	12.37	15.10	10.24
Hearing and remembering or concentrating	2.15	1.96	2.31
Hearing and self-care	0.34	0.35	0.33
Hearing and short stature	0.10	0.07	0.13
Hearing and albinism	0.01	0.01	0.01
Walking and communicating	7.29	8.86	6.07
Walking and remembering or concentrating	5.06	4.15	5.77
Walking and self-care	9.08	10.57	7.90
Walking and short stature	0.66	0.65	0.67
Walking and albinism	0.05	0.06	0.04
Communicating and remembering or concentrating	9.17	11.37	7.45
Communicating and self-care	1.79	2.43	1.29
Communicating and short stature	0.15	0.17	0.14
Communicating and albinism	0.01	0.01	0.01
Remembering or concentrating and self-care	8.1	9.03	7.22
Remembering or concentrating and short stature	0.19	0.15	0.22
Remembering or concentrating and albinism	0.02	0.02	0.02
Self-care and short stature	0.15	0.16	0.14
Self-care and albinism	0.01	0.01	0.01
Short stature and albinism	0.02	0.03	0.01
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with two disabilities aged five and above.

3.3.3 Persons with Multiple Disabilities by Place of Residence and Sex

The distribution of persons with two common types of disabilities by place of residence, sex and disabilities is shown in Table 3.7. A higher percentage of PWDs with 2 disabilities is observed among those with seeing and mobility in both rural areas (15.8 %) and urban areas (18.0 %). Similarly, those with seeing and hearing account for 12.6 % in urban areas and 14.8 % in the rural areas. The data further show that a combination of hearing and communication has a prevalence of 12.2 % in urban areas and 12.4 % in the rural areas.

Table 3. 7: Distribution of Persons with Two Common Types of Disabilities by Place of Residence, Sex and Disabilities.

Combination of 2 disabilities	Distribution of Persons with Two Common Types of Disabilities by Place of Residence								
	Count Total			Place of Residence					
				Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Seeing and hearing	11,730	3,925	7,805	12.61	9.93	14.93	14.84	11.25	17.58
Seeing and Mobility	13,258	4,508	8,750	17.96	13.76	21.60	15.84	12.28	18.55
Seeing and communicating	739	410	329	0.93	1.25	0.64	0.90	1.12	0.74
Seeing and Cognitive	3,133	955	2,178	4.29	3.04	5.38	3.73	2.57	4.61
Seeing and self-care	785	328	457	1.00	0.90	1.09	0.95	0.92	0.98
Seeing and short stature	154	65	89	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.20
Seeing and albinism	223	109	114	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.26	0.30	0.23
Hearing and Mobility	5,330	2,165	3,165	5.98	5.77	6.16	6.68	6.13	7.10
Hearing and communicating	10,085	5,404	4,681	12.22	14.79	9.99	12.41	15.19	10.30
Hearing and Cognitive	1,756	702	1,054	1.50	1.34	1.64	2.32	2.13	2.46
Hearing and self-care	274	125	149	0.30	0.36	0.25	0.34	0.35	0.34
Hearing and short stature	84	26	58	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.14
Hearing and albinism	10	5	5	0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01	0.01
Mobility and communicating	5,943	3,169	2,774	8.52	9.58	7.60	6.98	8.66	5.70
Mobility and Cognitive	4,122	1,484	2,638	5.17	4.37	5.86	5.03	4.09	5.75
Mobility and self-care	7,397	3,783	3,614	10.24	11.18	9.42	8.78	10.40	7.54
Mobility and short stature	538	232	306	0.67	0.70	0.64	0.66	0.63	0.68
Mobility and albinism	38	20	18	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04
Communicating and Cognitive	7,474	4,069	3,405	8.77	11.24	6.64	9.27	11.41	7.64
Communicating and self-care	1,460	871	589	2.00	2.71	1.38	1.74	2.36	1.27
Communicating and short stature	124	61	63	0.15	0.21	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.15
Communicating and albinism	6	3	3	0.01		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cognitive and self-care	6,532	3,233	3,299	6.75	7.95	5.70	8.34	9.33	7.58
Cognitive and short stature	155	54	101	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.16	0.24
Cognitive and albinism	14	7	7	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Self-care and short stature	122	58	64	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.13
Self-care and albinism	7	4	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Short stature and albinism	14	10	4	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01
Total	81,507	35,785	45,722	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with two disabilities aged five and above.

3.3.4 Prevalence of Disability by Domain and Age groups

The analysis of the prevalence of disability among persons aged 5 years and above by type of disability and age group is shown in and Table C.10. The data indicates that the prevalence of disability increases with increase in age. For example, looking at mobility disability, it is observed that the prevalence rate is low at young ages and increases progressively to reach 10.9 % at age 80 and above. The prevalence of vision disability is also very low among children and youths (0.7 % at ages 5–9) but increases to 9.4 % for the population aged 80 and above.

Table 3. 8: Prevalence of Disability Among Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Type of Disability and Age Group

Age group	Type of Disability							
	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Communicating	Cognitive	Self-care	Short stature	Albinism
5-9	0.65	0.34	0.40	0.49	0.36	0.38	0.07	0.02
10-14	0.74	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.34	0.08	0.01
15-19	0.71	0.32	0.40	0.34	0.43	0.28	0.09	0.01
20-24	0.61	0.35	0.41	0.32	0.48	0.27	0.08	0.02
25-29	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.32	0.56	0.28	0.07	0.02
30-34	0.82	0.40	0.59	0.30	0.66	0.29	0.07	0.01
35-39	1.01	0.40	0.77	0.25	0.71	0.29	0.06	0.01
40-44	1.40	0.52	1.08	0.27	0.79	0.31	0.06	0.01
45-49	2.55	0.64	1.49	0.29	0.88	0.36	0.06	0.01
50-54	3.37	0.79	2.17	0.29	1.02	0.43	0.06	0.02
55-59	3.68	1.06	2.83	0.31	1.08	0.50	0.06	0.02
60-64	4.01	1.36	3.70	0.36	1.22	0.63	0.05	0.02
65-69	4.84	1.89	4.95	0.45	1.33	0.82	0.06	0.03
70-74	5.92	2.67	6.38	0.58	1.43	1.06	0.08	0.04
75-79	7.39	3.61	7.99	0.69	1.77	1.57	0.07	0.04
80+	9.44	5.68	10.85	1.37	2.83	3.37	0.10	0.03
Total	1.38	0.57	1.07	0.37	0.64	0.39	0.07	0.02
Count	158,712	66,272	122,999	42,296	73,531	44,588	8,159	1,864

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population in specified age group.

3.4 Medical Insurance Coverage of the Population with Disabilities

3.4.1 Distribution of Persons with Insurance Cover

Table 3.9 shows the percentage of persons aged 5 years and above with health insurance coverage by disability status, by sex, province and area of residence. The 2022 census data shows that there is no significant difference in terms of the population covered by insurance for those with disabilities and those without disabilities. About 97.0 % of persons without disabilities have health insurance cover compared to 96.7 % of those with disabilities. The results also show that there is very minimal differences in terms of insurance coverage among the males and females. The urban areas, Kigali City and the Eastern Province present the lowest percentages of persons with disability who are covered by health insurance cover compared to those in rural areas and the three other provinces.

Table 3. 9: Percentage of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above with Health Insurance Coverage by Disability Status, by Sex, Province and Area of Residence

Province /Area of residence	Percentage of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above with Health Insurance Coverage by Disability Status					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	**96.7**	**96.2**	**97.0**	**97.0**	**97.0**	**97.5**
Urban	96.1	95.6	96.5	96.3	96.3	97.0
Rural	96.8	96.4	97.2	97.3	97.3	97.7
Province						
Kigali City	95.5	94.7	96.1	95.9	95.5	96.4
South	96.2	95.6	96.6	97.0	96.7	97.3
West	97.3	97.2	97.5	97.8	97.7	97.8
North	98.5	98.3	98.8	99.0	98.9	99.0
East	95.9	95.4	96.3	96.8	96.5	97.1
Count	378,656	168,308	210,348	10,843,125	5,237,921	5,605,204

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.4.2 Distribution of Persons with Insurance Cover By Main Type of Medical Insurance

Table 3.10 provides information on the percentage distribution of the PWDs aged 5 years and above by type of health insurance cover, area of residence, province and disability status. The results indicate that the majority of persons with disabilities covered by health insurance (93.1 %) are members of the 'Mutuelle de santé', which is a public health insurance scheme. Similarly, for those without disability (90.6%), the results show that they are covered by the same insurance (Mutuelle). The percentage insurance coverage of those

who are members of RSSB (former RAMA) is low in general, but more specifically for the population with disability (2 %) than among those without disability (4 %). The difference is more visible in urban areas, where only 4% of the insured population with disability are members of RSSB(former RAMA) compared to 8 % for those without disability. As RSSB(former RAMA) primarily targets civil servants and public sector employees, this finding indicates that there is low proportion of the population working in these sectors, especially among the persons with disabilities.

Table 3. 10 : Percentage Distribution of the PWDs Aged 5 Years and Above by Type of Health Insurance Cover, and Area of Residence, Province and Disability Status

Area of residence/Province and Disability Status	Percentage Distribution of the PWDs Aged 5 Years and Above by Type of Health Insurance Cover					
	Total	Mutuelle	RSSB(former RAMA)	Other	None	Do not know
Persons with disabilities						
Rwanda	100	93.1	1.6	1.9	3.2	0.2
Urban	100	88.9	4.2	3.1	3.7	0.2
Rural	100	94.3	0.9	1.6	3.0	0.1
Province						
Kigali City	100	88.1	4.2	3.2	4.4	0.2
South	100	93.6	1.4	1.1	3.7	0.1
West	100	95.0	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.2
North	100	96.1	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.1
East	100	91.1	1.2	3.5	3.9	0.2
Persons without disabilities						
Rwanda	100	90.6	3.9	2.7	2.6	0.1
Urban	100	82.8	8.0	5.8	3.2	0.2
Rural	100	93.7	2.3	1.5	2.4	0.1
Province						
Kigali City	100	82.1	7.2	6.6	3.8	0.2
South	100	91.8	3.6	1.6	2.9	0.1
West	100	92.8	3.4	1.6	2.1	0.1
North	100	93.5	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.1
East	100	90.5	2.9	3.5	3.1	0.1

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.5 The Prevalence of Disabilities Among Orphan Children

Table 3. *11* presents data on the distribution of orphans with disabilities by sex and age group. The results show that the prevalence is higher among the males than the females for all the groupings. For instance, about 2.6 % of male children aged 5 – 9 years compared to 2.1 % female children aged 5 -9 years are orphans with disabilities . The same is observed among orphans aged 10 -14 years (2.4% males vis a vis 2.2% females) and those aged 15 -17 years (2.3 % males vis a vis 2.2 %- females).

Table 3. 11: Prevalence of Disabilities Among Orphan Children By Sex and Age Group

Age group	Count	Percentage		
	Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	10,388	2.3	2.4	2.2
5-9	2,771	2.3	2.6	2.1
10-14	4,112	2.3	2.4	2.2
15-17	3,505	2.3	2.3	2.2

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

Table 3.12 provides data on the distribution of orphans with disabilities by , sex, domain and age group. The data shows that for each domain, orphans aged 5 -9 dominate. For instance, they have higher proportions among orphaned children aged 5 to 17 years . They are the majority among children with hearing (40.0%); mobility (41.2%); communicating(47.0%); self-care (45.1%), short stature(38.6 %); and albinism(42.2%). Children age 10-14 dominate among those with vision(39.0%) and cognitive (39.8%) disabilities.

Table 3. 12: Distribution of Orphans with Disabilities by Sex, Age Group and Domain

Domain /Age group	Count	Percentage		
	Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Female
Seeing				
5-9	11,072	37.7	41.1	33.8
10-14	11,463	39.0	38.4	39.6
15-17	6,874	23.4	20.5	26.6
Total	29,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hearing				
5-9	5,833	40.0	40.3	39.6
10-14	5,714	39.2	39.0	39.4
15-17	3,042	20.9	20.7	21.0
Total	14,589	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walking				
5-9	6,713	41.2	41.5	40.7
10-14	5,821	35.7	35.3	36.3
15-17	3,766	23.1	23.2	23.0
Total	16,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communicating				
5-9	8,384	47.0	47.5	46.1
10-14	6,261	35.1	34.9	35.3
15-17	3,207	18.0	17.6	18.6
Total	17,852	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cognitive				
5-9	6,099	36.7	38.4	34.4
10-14	6,625	39.8	39.8	39.9
15-17	3,904	23.5	21.8	25.7
Total	16,628	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-care				
5-9	6,422	45.1	45.5	44.5
10-14	5,201	36.5	36.9	36.1
15-17	2,612	18.4	17.6	19.4
Total	14,235	100.0	100.0	100.0
Short stature				
5-9	1,257	38.6	38.8	38.4
10-14	1,179	36.2	36.3	36.2
15-17	819	25.2	24.9	25.4
Total	3,255	100.0	100.0	100.0
Albinism				
5-9	260	42.2	41.2	43.3
10-14	231	37.5	38.3	36.7
15-17	125	20.3	20.6	20.0
Total	616	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.6 Distribution of Persons with Disabilities Registered with Civil Registration

Table 3.13 provides data for persons with disabilities aged less than 18 years registered with civil registration by province and place of residence. The data shows that registration in Rwanda stands at 94.2 % and that all the provinces have very impressive registration systems for the children aged 0 to 17 years old. Northern (97.0%), Western (95.6%) and City of Kigali (93.0%) provinces have the highest proportion of registered children age 0-17 years with disabilities. There is very minimal difference between the registration in rural areas(93.3%) and the urban areas (94.4%). Northern Province has the highest registration of children with disabilities age 0 -17 % in both rural (97.1%) and urban (96.5%) areas.

Table 3.13: Distribution of PWDs Aged less than 18 Years Registered in Civil Registration By Province and Place Of Residence

Province/Place of residence	Distribution of PWDs Aged less 18 Years Registered in Civil Registration			
	Count	Percentage		
		Total	Yes	No
Rwanda				
City of Kigali	6,550	100	93.0	7.0
South	18,202	100	93.2	6.8
West	17,318	100	95.6	4.4
North	10,905	100	97.0	3.0
East	22,768	100	92.9	7.1
Total	75,743	100	94.2	5.8
Urban				
City of Kigali	5,256	100	92.3	7.7
South	1,869	100	92.7	7.3
West	3,235	100	94.8	5.2
North	1,465	100	96.5	3.5
East	3,772	100	92.6	7.4
Total	15,597	100	93.3	6.7
Rural				
City of Kigali	1,294	100	95.7	4.3
South	16,333	100	93.2	6.8
West	14,083	100	95.8	4.2
North	9,440	100	97.1	2.9
East	18,996	100	92.9	7.1
Total	60,146	100	94.4	5.6

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.7 Persons Registered with Official Identification Documents

The percentage distribution of persons aged 18 years and above by disability status, place of residence and registration with official identification documents is shown in Table 3.14. The census data indicate that there is no important difference between persons with disability and those without disability in terms of ownership of Rwandan Identity Cards. Further, the data indicate that majority of the resident population in Rwanda have Rwandan identity cards. About 91.8% and 89.9 % of persons with disability and those without disability own Rwandan identity cards respectively. The census data also show that about 92.4 % and 91.7 % of PWDs in urban and rural areas respectively have Rwandan identity cards. Similarly, about 90.5 and 89.6 % of persons without disabilities who reside in urban and rural areas respectively have Rwandan identity cards.

Table 3. 14: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 18 Years and Above by Disability Status, Place of Residence and Registration with Official Identification Documents

Official identification document	With disabilities			Without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwandan Identity Card	91.81	92.36	91.66	89.86	90.47	89.61
Foreign Identity Card	0.13	0.30	0.08	0.22	0.45	0.12
Rwandan Passport	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.01
Foreign Passport	0.03	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.46	0.01
Rwandan Nationality Certificate	0.40	0.26	0.43	0.27	0.169	0.31
Foreign Nationality Certificate	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.02
Refugee travel document	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01
Proof of registration for refugees	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.10
Refugee ID	0.86	0.65	0.91	0.62	0.46	0.67
Rwanda Birth Certificate	0.60	0.58	0.60	1.15	1.04	1.20
Foreign Birth Certificate	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04
Embassy/ Consular issued Documents	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00
No document	5.30	4.79	5.44	6.77	5.74	7.20
Other (Specify)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.12
Don't know	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.54	0.52	0.55
No stated	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.03
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	314,084	65,347	248,737	7,317,653	2,157,956	5,159,697

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

3.8 Reasons by PWDs for not Having Identity Cards

Table 3.15 provides information on percentage distribution of persons by disability status, place of residence and reasons for not having official identifications. Majority of PWDs (40.9 %) say that they are in the process of looking for the official identification document compared to 38.5 % of those without disabilities. The data further indicates that about 21.4 % of the PWDs say that they are below the age required for obtaining official identification document compared to 50.0 % of those without disabilities. The census data further shows that there is no difference by place of residence in terms of those who are in the process of getting official identification documents. About 40.5 and 41.0 % of PWDs residing in urban and rural areas respectively indicate that they are in the process of getting official identification documents. Similarly, about 37.9 and 38.6 % of persons without disability living in urban and rural areas respectively indicate that they are also in the process of getting official identification cards.

Table 3. 15: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Disability Status, Place of residence and Reasons for Not Having Official Identifications

Reasons for not having official identification	With disabilities			Without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
In process looking for it	40.9	40.5	41.0	38.5	37.9	38.6
The request got rejected	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.0	3.2	2.9
Under required age	21.4	25.2	20.5	50.0	50.4	49.9
Personal reasons	10.6	9.3	10.9	3.4	3.5	3.4
Other reason (specify)	17.9	16.2	18.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
Do not know	4.9	4.6	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	16,657	3,129	13,528	495,283	123,767	371,516

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above

CHAPTER 4: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

It is important to breakdown the subgroups that have higher prevalence of disability in order to establish key areas that require programmatic inventions for improving the quality of life for PWD and provision of the needed services as a basic human right (Assaf, S, 2022). Therefore, understanding the demographic, social, housing and economic characteristics of persons with disabilities is key in policy planning and monitoring of the programmes for PWDs (Kołłątaj,B; Kołłątaj,W; Panasiuk, L; Sobieszczański, J; Karwat,I, 2021). A population- based cross-sectional study conducted in three countries of India, Lao and Tajikistan (Chen, M; Lee, L; Fellinghauer,C; Cieza, A; Chatterji,S, 2022W V) supports this view. The study found out that understanding of the demographic and environmental factors associated with disability is key in informing the design of policy interventions to enable societies to be accessible and inclusive for all. In another study on socio- demographic patterns of adult population (Hosseinpoor, A; Bergen, N; Kostanjsek, N; Kowal, P; Officer, A; Chatterji, S, 2016), it was found out that disability was more common among females than males; its prevalence rose with increase in age and was lower in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

4.1 Disability prevalence by age

The distribution of persons aged 5 years and above by disability status, sex and age group is shown in Table 4.1. Disability prevalence increases with increase in the age from aged 5 years (2.0 %) to age 80+ years (20.2%) for both males and females. However, the data shows that the proportions are higher among males aged 5 to 29 years as compared to females of the same age cohort. From age 30 to 80+ the reverse occurs where the percentages are higher among the females than the males in all the age cohorts. The proportion of persons without disabilities reduces with increase in age due to the fact that those with disabilities increase with increase in age.

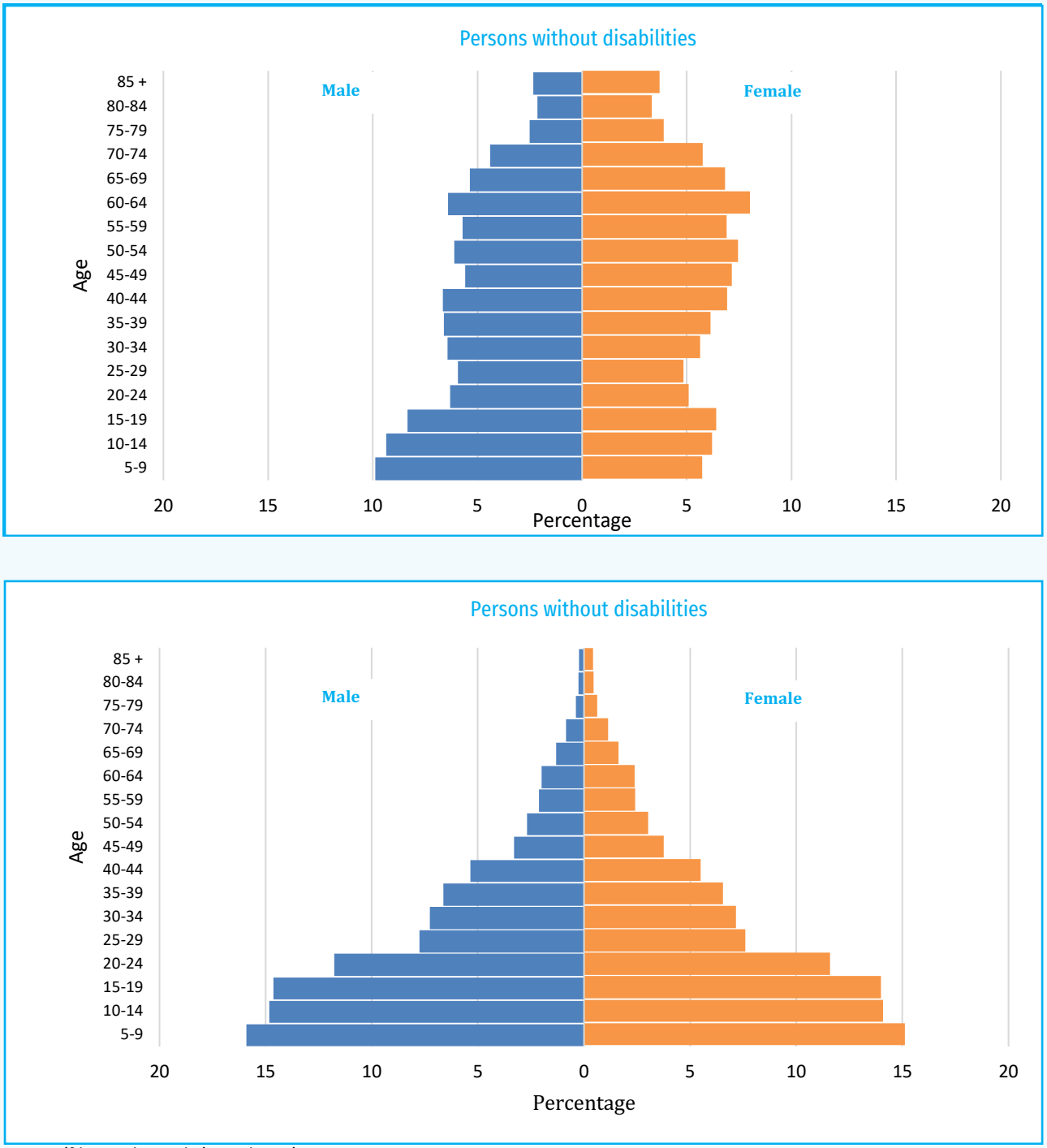
Table 4.1: Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status, Sex and Age

Age group	Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status and Sex								
	Count			Percentage					
	Total population(5 years and over)			Persons without disabilities			Persons with disabilities		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
5-9	1,697,005	849,389	847,616	98.2	98.0	98.5	1.8	2.0	1.5
10-14	1,551,347	775,772	775,575	98.1	97.9	98.3	1.9	2.1	1.7
15-19	1,509,341	750,163	759,178	98.1	98.1	98.2	1.9	1.9	1.8
20-24	1,174,549	572,543	602,006	98.1	98.1	98.2	1.9	1.9	1.8
25-29	1,007,307	494,594	512,713	97.9	97.9	98.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
30-34	950,747	465,744	485,003	97.5	97.6	97.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
35-39	869,983	425,313	444,670	97.1	97.3	97.0	2.9	2.7	3.0
40-44	724,954	346,800	378,154	96.3	96.6	96.0	3.7	3.4	4.0
45-49	479,255	215,314	263,941	94.7	95.5	94.1	5.3	4.5	5.9
50-54	393,788	178,670	215,118	93.2	94.0	92.5	6.8	6.0	7.5
55-59	316,729	142,329	174,400	92.1	93.0	91.4	7.9	7.0	8.6
60-64	311,001	136,793	174,208	90.8	91.8	90.0	9.2	8.2	10.0
65-69	214,001	92,098	121,903	88.7	89.8	87.9	11.3	10.2	12.1
70-74	147,138	60,277	86,861	86.3	87.3	85.6	13.7	12.7	14.4
75-79	77,805	28,476	49,329	83.5	84.7	82.9	16.5	15.3	17.1
80+	112,984	38,823	74,161	79.6	79.8	79.5	20.4	20.2	20.5
Total	11,537,934	5,573,098	5,964,836	96.6	96.9	96.4	3.4	3.1	3.6

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above

The information on the population pyramid for Persons aged 5 years and above by disability status in Rwanda is provided in The age structure of the population for persons aged 5 and above with disabilities differs considerably from the population without disability aged 5 or above The data shows that a high proportion(60 %) of persons with disabilities are age 35+ years while the highest proportion (70 %) of persons without disabilities comprises of the youngest people aged between 5-34 years.. This age structure is a reflection of the fact that disability increases with age.

Figure 4. 1: Population pyramid for Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 4.2 describes the percentage distribution of the resident population aged 5 years and above by disability status , sex , province and area of residence . The 2022 Rwandan census enumerated a total of 11,537,934 persons without disability and 391,775 with disability. A higher percentage of PWDs reside in rural areas (78.4%) compared to those without disability (71.9%) . Conversely, a higher proportion of persons without disability reside in urban areas (28.1%) compared to those with disabilities (21.6 %). It is noted that both populations with and without disabilities are concentrated in rural areas. The data also shows that Eastern province hosts the highest population with disability(27.9%) and that without disability (26.9 %).

Table 4.2:Distribution of the Resident Population Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status , Sex , Province and Area of Residence.

Province/Area of residence	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Area of residence						
Urban	21.6	22.0	21.3	28.1	29.0	27.3
Rural	78.4	78.0	78.7	71.9	71.0	72.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Province						
Kigali City	8.9	8.9	8.9	13.3	14.0	12.7
South	25.1	25.1	25.1	22.6	22.5	22.7
West	22.7	22.5	22.9	21.8	21.5	22.2
North	15.4	15.1	15.7	15.4	15.1	15.6
East	27.9	28.5	27.5	26.9	26.9	26.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	391,775	174,949	216,826	11,537,934	5,573,098	5,964,836

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five and above.

4.2 Marital status and Nuptiality among Persons with Disabilities

Marriage and family formation are important demographic and social events in people's lives. The percentage distribution of persons aged 12 and above by disability status, sex and current marital status is shown in Table 4.3. The census results show that the proportion of people that have never been married among persons with disabilities (31.0 %) is lower compared to the population without disability(44.9 %). The data further shows that the proportion of those who are currently married to one wife/husband officially is higher among PWDs (36.1 %) compared to 31.0 % for those without disabilities. Similarly, the proportion of those who are married to one wife/husband but not officially is higher among persons without disability (17.0 %) than those with disabilities (13.2 %. The data further reveals that the proportion of PWDs who are separated, widowed and divorced is higher than those without disabilities.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 12 and Above By Disability Status, Sex and Current Marital Status

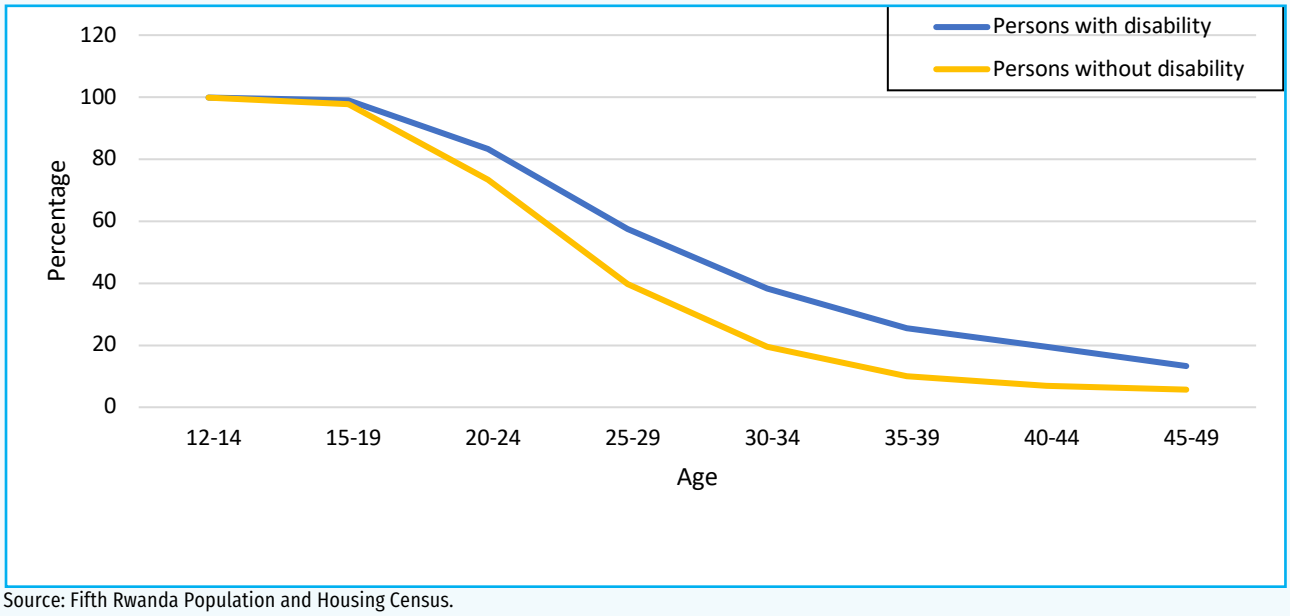
Current marital status	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Never married	31.0	36.2	27.1	44.9	49.2	41.0
Married to one wife/husband officially	36.1	42.1	31.6	31.0	31.5	30.5
Married to one wife/husband not officially	13.2	14.6	12.1	17.0	16.8	17.2
Live in a polygamous union	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.4
Separated	2.6	2.0	3.1	1.6	0.9	2.3
Widowed	15.1	3.6	23.8	4.2	0.8	7.3
Divorced	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	350,484	151,109	199,375	8,886,205	4,268,882	4,617,323

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged 10 and above.

4.3 Distribution of Female Age 12 - 49 Who Have Never Married

Examining the percentage of never-married people by age group provides more insights into the marriage behaviour of women with disabilities. Figure 4.2 gives information on the percentage distribution of women age 12 – 49 years who have never married. The percentage of those who have never been married among persons with disability exceeds the percentage among those without disabilities at all ages. For instance, at age 45–49, 94.3% of the population without disability have ever been married compared to 86.7 % among the population with disability in the same age group.

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Women Age 12 – 49 Years Who Have Never Married



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.4 Fertility among women with disabilities

Table 4.4 gives information on the fertility indicators for women by disability status and age group. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) provide the number of births to women in a specific age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The ASFR is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women. The total fertility rate (TFR) for women age 12 to 49 years is lower for females with disability (2.6 children per female) compared to 3.7 per female without disability. The ASFRs of females with disabilities (129 children for every 1000 female) is highest at age 25 -29 years compared to that of females without disability(177 children per 1000 females). The data further shows that ASFRs is lowest for females age 15-19 (16 children per 1000 females) compared to females without disabilities (26 children per 1000 females). Further the data indicates that females with disabilities have mean age at childbearing of 32.0 compared to their counterpart without disabilities with mean age of 30 years meaning that females with disabilities have a delayed motherhood compared to those without disabilities.

Table 4.4: Fertility Indicators for Women by Disability Status and Age Group

Age group	Fertility Indicators for Women by Disability Status	
	Females with disability	Females without disability
15-19	16	26
20-24	90	136
25-29	129	177
30-34	120	166
35-39	101	135
40-44	55	76
45-49	9	15
TFR	2.6	3.7
Mean Age at Childbearing	32.0	29.9

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Education (Limaye, S, 2016) is a human right for every child irrespective of their status as it prepares them for challenges in life. It transforms the environment in which everybody lives in as a medium of social change and therefore countries should ensure that every child has access to quality education in accordance with the UN Convention of the Rights of PWDs international instruments. The instruments outlaw any type of exclusion from educational openings based on any demographic characteristics such as sex, ethnicity, language, religion, nationality, socio-economic conditions, abilities etc. This is reinforced by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (Fernández-Batanero, J; Montenegro-Rueda, M.; Fernández-Cerero, J., 2022) on education which advocates for guaranteeing of an inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of lifelong learning prospects for all by 2030.

A study in Rwanda (Kidd, S; Kabare, K, 2019) conducted in 2019 by Development Pathways shows that persons with disabilities have had less access to education. It further shows that a higher percentage has never attended school while just a few of them have reached secondary school or university. The report also indicates that females are much more likely to be disadvantaged than their male counterparts. In research conducted in USA (Shandra, C; Hogan, D, 2009), youth with severe disabilities were more likely not to graduate from high school than youth without disabilities. There is, therefore, need to ensure that Persons with disabilities are provided with literacy skills by improving their access to both basic literacy and numeracy skills (Groce, N: Bakshi, P, 2011). This could be achieved by including them in general adult literacy and disability specific adult literacy programs as advocated for by the goals for education and poverty eradication established by the new United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

5.1 Distribution of Population by School Attendance

Table 5.1 provides data on the distribution of population aged 5 years and above by disability status, place of residence and school attendance. More than a half (54.3%) of population of Rwanda aged 5 years and above have previously attended school, 32.2 % are currently attending while 13.5 % have never attended school. About a half (51.4 %) of PWDs and 54.4 % of those without disabilities have previously attended school. PWDs are likely not to attend school compared to those without disabilities. The data shows that a higher proportion of PWDs (34.4 %) have never attended school compared to only 12.7 % of those without disabilities. Further, the census results show that only a small proportion of PWDs(14.2%) is currently attending school compared to 33.2 % of those without disabilities. The data further indicates that by province, Kigali city has the minimal proportion of PWDs (21.4%) who have never attended school compared to those without disabilities (5.9 %) while the high proportion of PWDs (37.3%) who have never attended school is observed in Northern Province.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status, Place of Residence and School Attendance

School attendance	Total Population Aged 5 Years and Above			Disability Status					
				With disabilities			Without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda									
Previously attended	54.3	60.0	52.1	51.4	58.8	49.4	54.4	60.0	52.2
Currently attending	32.2	31.7	32.4	14.2	15.1	13.9	32.9	32.1	33.2
Never attended	13.5	8.3	15.5	34.4	26.1	36.8	12.7	7.8	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	11,174,451	3,129,982	8,044,469	386,060	83,536	302,524	10,788,391	3,046,446	7,741,945
City of Kigali									
Previously attended	64.2	65.3	57.2	63.4	65.9	53.0	64.2	65.2	57.3
Currently attending	29.5	29.5	29.7	15.2	15.9	12.4	29.8	29.8	30.3
Never attended	6.2	5.2	13.1	21.4	18.2	34.6	5.9	4.9	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Count	1,484,761	1,292,118	192,643	34,235	27,597	6,638	1,450,526	1,264,521	186,005
South									
Previously attended	53.6	58.6	52.8	52.0	56.9	51.3	53.7	58.6	52.8
Currently attending	32.3	32.0	32.3	13.5	13.6	13.5	33.0	32.6	33.1
Never attended	14.1	9.4	14.9	34.5	29.4	35.2	13.3	8.8	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,548,623	379,533	2,169,090	96,978	11,640	85,338	2,451,645	367,893	2,083,752
West									
Previously attended	50.4	52.7	49.7	48.8	52.5	47.9	50.4	52.7	49.8
Currently attending	33.8	35.4	33.4	14.4	16.1	14.1	34.5	36.0	34.1
Never attended	15.8	11.9	16.9	36.8	31.3	38.0	15.0	11.3	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,431,295	534,605	1,896,690	87,675	15,976	71,699	2,343,620	518,629	1,824,991
North									
Previously attended	54.9	57.4	54.4	49.6	56.2	48.5	55.1	57.4	54.6
Currently attending	31.7	33.2	31.4	13.0	13.3	13.0	32.3	33.8	32.0
Never attended	13.4	9.4	14.2	37.3	30.5	38.5	12.5	8.8	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,732,030	299,012	1,433,018	59,515	8,799	50,716	1,672,515	290,213	1,382,302
East									
Previously attended	52.7	57.5	51.4	50.1	56.1	48.8	52.8	57.5	51.5
Currently attending	32.5	32.2	32.6	14.8	14.8	14.8	33.2	32.8	33.3
Never attended	14.7	10.3	15.9	35.1	29.1	36.4	14.0	9.7	15.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,977,742	624,714	2,353,028	107,657	19,524	88,133	2,870,085	605,190	2,264,895

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five and above.

5.2 Distribution of Population by Current School Attendance

The percentage distribution of children aged 5–17 years by disability status , sex, area of residence and current school attendance is presented in Table 5.2. The census data show that 64.2 percent of children with disabilities and 80.6 percent of those without disabilities are currently attending school. The census shows that 24 percent of the children with disability have never attended school, compared to 8 percent among children without disability. In urban areas, a small proportion (67.4 percent) of children with disabilities are currently in school compared to a higher proportion (84 percent) of those without disabilities. A similar trend is observed among children in rural areas where a smaller proportion (63.4 percent) of children with disability are currently attending school compared to a higher proportion (79.5 percent) of those without disability. The census results also show that in rural areas, children with disabilities are three times (24.6 percent) more likely not to have attended school compared to those without disabilities(8.4 percent).The same trend is observed in urban areas where a higher proportion (23.3 percent) of children with disability has never attended school compared to only 6.6 percent of children without disability.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Children Aged 5–17 Years by Disability Status , Sex, Area of Residence and Current School Attendance

Area of residence and Current school attendance	Children with disabilities			Children without disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda						
Currently attending	64.2	62.6	66.3	80.6	79.1	82.1
Has previously attended	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.4	12.2	10.6
Never attended	24.3	25.8	22.4	8.0	8.7	7.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	77,479	43,026	34,453	4,110,662	2,050,716	2,059,946
Urban						
Currently attending	67.4	66.0	69.2	84.2	84.4	83.9
Has previously attended	9.2	8.6	10.0	9.3	8.6	9.9
Never attended	23.3	25.4	20.8	6.6	7.0	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	16,025	8,779	7,246	1,007,397	493,693	513,704
Rural						
Currently attending	63.4	61.7	65.5	79.5	77.4	81.5
Has previously attended	12.0	12.3	11.7	12.1	13.3	10.8
Never attended	24.6	26.0	22.9	8.4	9.2	7.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	61,454	34,247	27,207	3,103,265	1,557,023	1,546,242

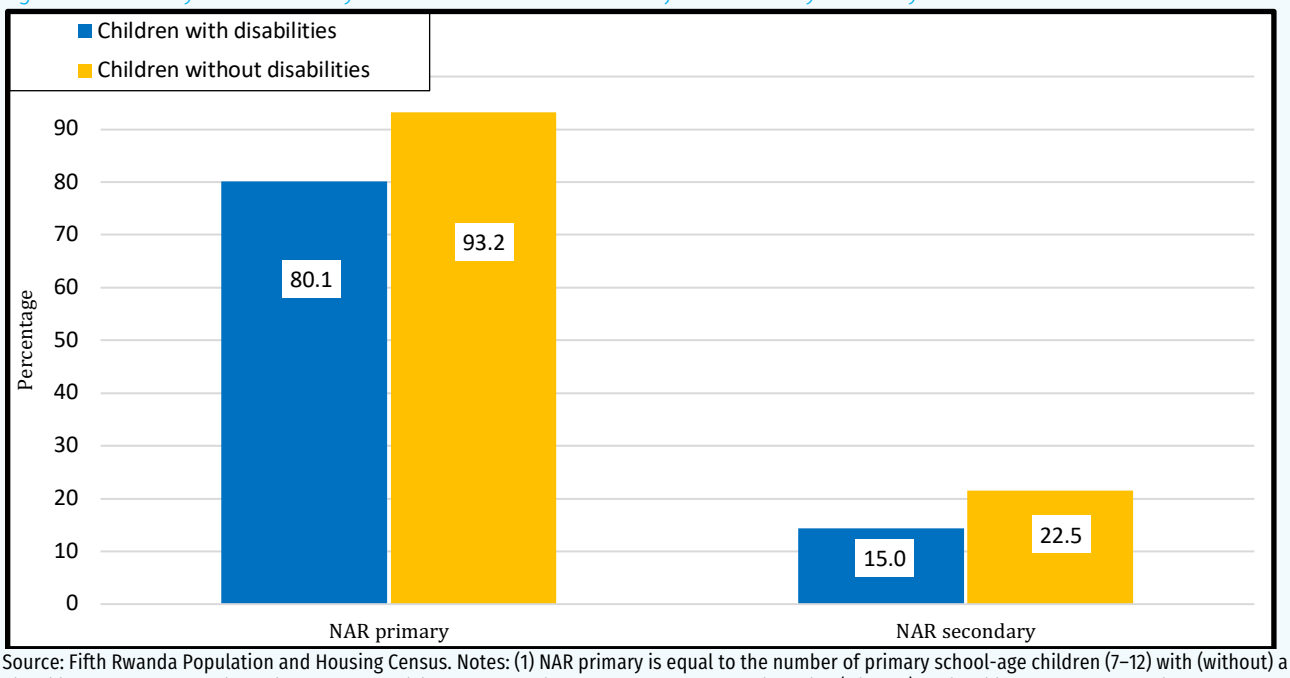
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five and above.

5.3 Net Attendance Rates for Children by Disability Status

Figure 5.1 provides information on the Primary and Secondary School Net Attendance Rates (NAR) for Children by Disability Status. The NAR is calculated as the total number of students of primary/secondary school age currently attending primary/secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total official school-age population. If it is equal to 100, all school age children are actually attending the school level that corresponds to their age. If is below 100, it means children are out of school and/or they are over-age or under-age for the school level they attend. For the primary level, the official age of school in Rwanda is 7–12 years and for the secondary level it is 13–18 years. The NAR for primary school for the population with disabilities is therefore computed as the number of 7–12 year old children with disability who declared that they are currently attending primary school divided by the total number of children with disabilities in the age group 7–12, multiplied by 100.

The NAR is 80.1 % for the children with disability while it is 93.2 % for those without disability. At the secondary level, NAR is 15.0 % for the secondary school children with disabilities compared to 22.5 % for those without disabilities.

Figure 5. 1: Primary and Secondary School Net Attendance Rates for Children by Disability Status



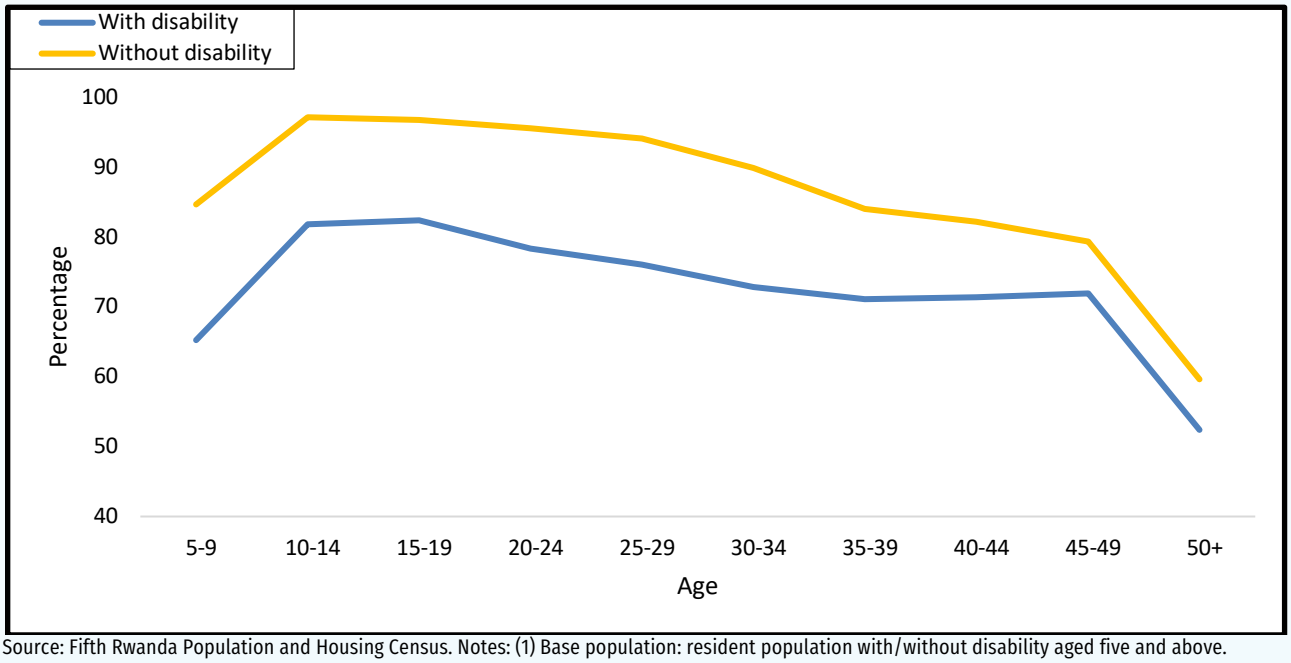
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) NAR primary is equal to the number of primary school-age children (7–12) with (without) a disability currently attending primary school, divided by the primary school-age population with (without) a disability. NAR secondary is equal to the number of secondary school age children (13–18) with (without) a disability currently attending secondary school, divided by the secondary school-age population with (without) a disability.

5.4 Persons Aged 5 Years by Disability Status and Have Ever Attended School

Figure 5.2 describes the percentage of persons aged 5 years and above by disability status and those who have ever attended school by age group. The percentage of persons who have attended school at some point in their lives is higher among younger generations than older ones, a trend that can be observed for persons with disabilities as well as those without disability. The general trend reflects the improvements in the education system and coverage in terms of access to primary school. For the population with disability, 82 % of the children aged between 10 and 14 have attended school at some time, while the proportion is down to 52 % at aged 50 and above.

When comparing the situation between persons with disabilities and without disability over age groups, Figure 5.2 shows that the percentage of the population with disability which has attended school at some point is lower than the corresponding share of the population without disability. The difference is larger at the younger ages (19.4 % points at aged 5–9) and narrows progressively to seven percentage points at 50 and above. Children with disability are not always able to access schooling. Older cohorts, on the other hand, may have become disabled at a later stage in life, often due to illnesses related to old age. As they acquired their education prior to that point, the gap between persons with and without disability appears smaller.

Figure 5.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status and those Who Have ever Attended School by Age group



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five and above.

5.5 Highest level of education attended

The differential access to education is also reflected when comparing levels of education for persons with and without disability. provides information on distribution of persons aged 5 years and above by disability status, sex, area of residence and level of education. A large share of the population with disability has no formal education (34.9 % compared to only 13.9 % of that without disability. Over a half (52.6 %) of PWDs compared with 62.2 % of those without disabilities have primary school level of education. About 5.5 % and 3.7 % of PWDs have lower and upper secondary school level of education as compared to those without disabilities at 10.8 % and 7.5 % respectively. In urban areas, 26.6 % of PWDs and 8.5 % of those without disabilities never attended school. There is very minimal difference in terms of primary school level. About 49. % of PWDs and 51 % of those without disabilities reached primary school level. However, in rural areas, the differences are noticeable. The PWDs (37.8 %) are twice as likely not to have reached primary school level in rural areas compared to their counterparts without disability (17.4 %). This could be attributed to factors including lack of facilities for PWDs in rural areas as compared to urban areas. However, in the urban setting, 27.3 and 10.3 % of children with disability and those without disability respectively never reached primary school level of education. The data also show that whereas 54.5 % of PWDs in rural areas attended primary school level, about 66.5 % of their counterparts without disabilities attended this level. However, in urban areas, there is almost no difference in those who attended primary school level as 49.4 and 51.4 % of children with disability and those without disability respectively attended this level of education (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status, Sex, Area Of Residence and Level Of Education

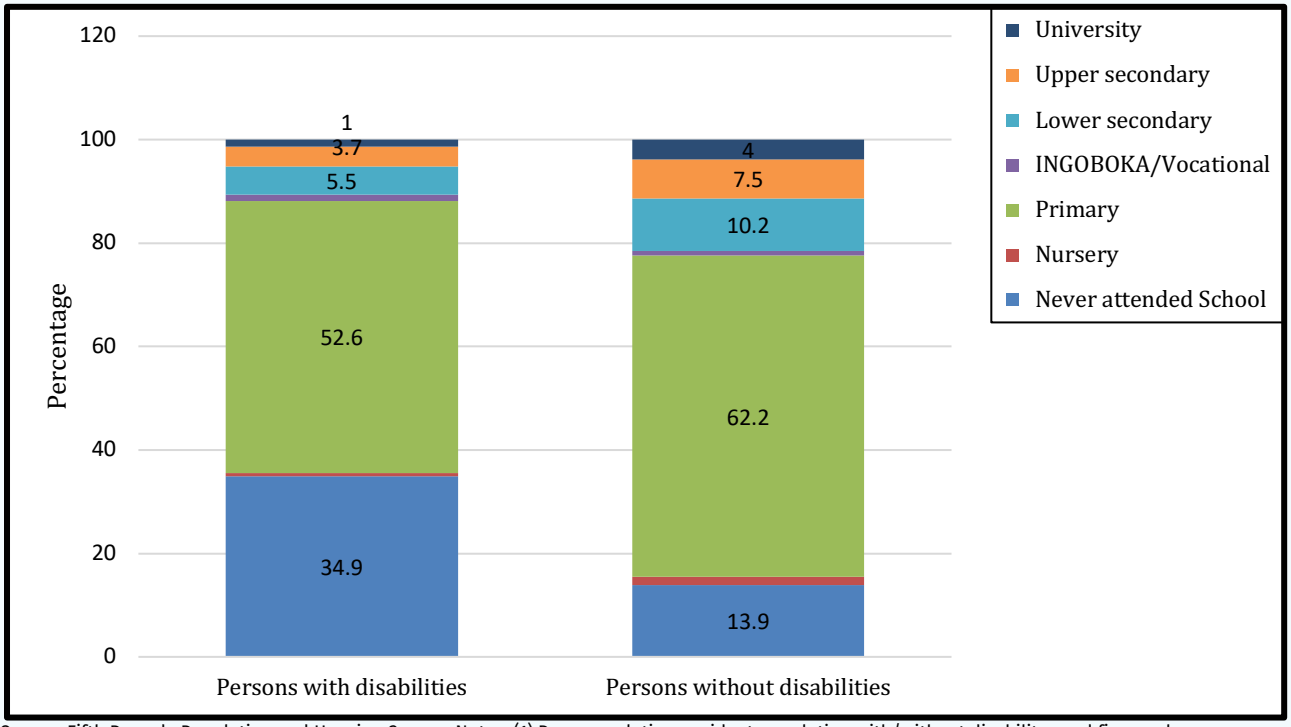
Place of residence and Level of education	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda						
Never attended School	34.9	30.1	38.9	13.9	12.3	15.4
Nursery	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Primary	52.6	56.9	49.1	62.2	63.8	60.7
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
Lower secondary	5.5	5.4	5.5	10.2	9.5	10.8
Upper secondary	3.7	3.9	3.6	7.5	7.4	7.5
University	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.8	4.5	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	391,775	174,949	216,826	11,144,373	5,396,777	5,747,596
Urban						
Never attended School	26.6	24.1	28.6	8.5	7.8	9.3
Nursery	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Primary	49.4	51.5	47.7	51.4	51.8	51.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Lower secondary	8.7	8.4	9.0	13.1	12.4	13.7
Upper secondary	8.3	8.3	8.4	13.9	13.7	14.1
University	4.4	5.2	3.7	10.2	11.3	9.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	84,704	38,521	46,183	3,139,196	1,576,190	1,563,006
Rural						
Never attended School	37.2	31.7	41.7	16.0	14.1	17.7
Nursery	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Primary	53.5	58.5	49.5	66.5	68.7	64.4
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
Lower secondary	4.6	4.6	4.6	9.0	8.3	9.7
Upper secondary	2.5	2.7	2.3	5.0	4.9	5.1
University	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	307,071	136,428	170,643	8,005,177	3,820,587	4,184,590

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five or above

5.6 Level of Education by Disability Status

Figure 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and above by disability status and level of education. There is a very minimal difference for the PWDs (52.6 %) and those without disabilities (62.2 %) in terms of level of primary level of education. About 14 % of persons without disabilities compared to 34.9 % of those with disabilities never attended school. Almost twice(7.5 %) the proportion of persons without disabilities attended upper secondary school level of education compared to PWDs(3.7 %). Similarly, almost twice(10.2 %) of those without disabilities attended lower secondary school level of education compared to PWDs at 5.5 %.

Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above by Disability Status and Level of Education



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five or above.

5.7 Level of Education by Disability Status

The analysis of the level of education by type of disability provides further insights into barriers to school participation. Table 5. shows the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by type of disability and level of education. The data shows that a higher proportion of PWDs with communication disability (61.0 %) are the least educated since they have never gone to school. This is followed by those with self-care (58.2 %), cognitive (47.7 %), hearing(45.5 %), short stature (44.6 %), seeing (28.7 %) and albinism (23.7 %). The 2022 results also show that those PWDs with seeing or albinism disabilities are far much likely to attend primary(seeing-55.4%; albinism – 56.3 %) and lower secondary(seeing – 7.0 %; albinism – 8.1 %) and upper secondary school levels (seeing-4.9%; albinism – 6.3 %).

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons With Disabilities Aged 5 Years and Above By Type of Disability and Level of Education

Level of education	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Communicating	Cognitive	Self-care	Short stature	Albinism
Never attended School	28.7	45.5	40.2	61.0	47.7	58.2	44.6	23.7
Nursery	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4
Primary	55.4	47.0	48.9	33.5	45.0	35.5	45.2	56.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9
Lower secondary	7.0	3.6	4.4	2.0	3.4	2.4	5.1	8.1
Upper secondary	4.9	1.9	3.3	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.8	6.3
University	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	158,712	66,272	122,999	42,296	73,531	44,588	8,159	1,864

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five or above.

5.8 Literacy among persons with disabilities

The results related to this question are presented in Table 5.4 which shows the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and above by disability status, sex , area of residence and language(s) of literacy. It is observed that there are 43.6 % of PWDs compared to 20.8 % of the population without disability who are illiterate in Rwanda. A higher proportion of females PWDs (46.4 %) compared to 39.9 % of male PWDs are totally illiterate. The proportions for persons without disabilities are somehow lower. About 19.8 % males and 21.7 % females in this category are illiterate. Literacy levels are lower among persons with disabilities regardless of the

language, with the only exception of literacy in "other languages" in rural areas. This pattern is, once again, likely to be due to a combination of differences in the age structure and disadvantages experienced by the population who have a disability in terms of informal or formal education.

It is also observed that majority of PWDs (56.0 %) and persons without disabilities(78.8 %) are more literate in Kinyarwanda than any other languages. More males than females are more literate in Kinyarwanda(male – 59.6 %; female – 53.3 %) for PWDs compared to those without disabilities(male – 79.8 %; female – 78.0 %). Only a small proportions of the Rwandan population are literate in both English and French. About 7.8 % of PWDs compared to 20.8 % of persons without disabilities are literate in English while 2.9 % PWDs compared to 5.8 % of those without disabilities are literate in French.

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and above by disability status, sex , area of residence and language(s) of literacy

Place of residence and Language(s) of literacy	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda						
None	43.6	39.9	46.4	20.8	19.8	21.7
Kinyarwanda	56.0	59.6	53.3	78.8	79.8	78.0
French	2.9	3.8	2.2	5.8	6.8	4.9
English	7.8	8.8	7.0	20.8	21.5	20.1
Swahili	2.9	4.1	2.0	3.6	4.7	2.5
Other	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban						
None	28.8	27.4	30.0	10.1	9.5	10.7
Kinyarwanda	70.5	71.9	69.4	89.1	89.6	88.7
French	7.9	9.8	6.4	13.6	15.2	12.0
English	15.7	17.6	14.2	36.5	37.8	35.2
Swahili	8.1	10.5	6.3	8.7	11.0	6.5
Other	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.2
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rural						
None	47.7	43.5	50.8	25.1	24.2	25.9
Kinyarwanda	52.1	56.2	48.9	74.7	75.6	73.9
French	1.5	2.1	1.0	2.7	3.2	2.2
English	5.6	6.3	5.0	14.5	14.6	14.4
Swahili	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.0
Other	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five or above.

5.9 Attendance Of Informal Adult Literacy Program

Figure 5.5 presents data on distribution of PWDs aged 15 years and above by place of residence, sex , province and attendance of informal adult literacy program. The informal adult literacy program designed for people aged fifteen years and above who have never attended the formal education and also who have attended and not complete at least four years of primary. The data shows that 145,950 PWDs have never completed four years of primary, 88.6 % of them (88.3 % males and 88.7 % of females) have never attended informal adult literacy program. In urban areas, about 87.3 % of the population age 15 years and above have never attended compared to 89.0 % in rural areas. Only a small proportion of 8.8 % of the PWDs have ever completed informal adult program while only 2.4 % are still attending. Moreover the high proportion of PDWs who have ever completed the informal adult program is found in City of Kigali(11.3 %).

Table 5.5: Distribution of PWDs Aged 15 years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex , Province and Attendance of Informal Adult Literacy Program

Province/Attendance of informal adult literacy	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda									
Still Attending	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.2
Completed	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.7	9.2	10.0	8.8	8.8	8.7
Never attended	88.6	88.3	88.7	87.3	87.4	87.2	88.8	88.5	89.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	174,908	68,040	106,868	28,958	11,707	17,251	145,950	56,333	89,617
City of Kigali									
Still Attending	3.8	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.3
Completed	11.3	9.8	12.2	12.2	10.5	13.2	9.1	8.4	9.6
Never attended	84.8	85.6	84.3	83.8	84.9	83.2	87.1	87.1	87.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	9,667	3,710	5,957	6,782	2,515	4,267	2,885	1,195	1,690
South									
Still Attending	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3
Completed	8.8	8.2	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.2	9.3
Never attended	88.8	89.5	88.4	88.7	88.9	88.4	88.9	89.5	88.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	45,201	18,272	26,929	4,575	2,293	2,282	40,626	15,979	24,647
West									
Still Attending	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.1
Completed	8.6	9.4	8.2	8.3	9.1	7.8	8.7	9.4	8.3
Never attended	88.9	87.7	89.6	88.9	87.8	89.6	88.9	87.7	89.6
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	42,208	15,854	26,354	6,536	2,469	4,067	35,672	13,385	22,287
North									
Still Attending	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.9
Completed	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.6	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0
Never attended	88.8	88.4	89.1	88.9	87.9	89.4	88.8	88.5	89.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	28,713	10,686	18,027	3,494	1,286	2,208	25,219	9,400	15,819
East									
Still Attending	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.3
Completed	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.5	8.9	10.0	8.6	8.9	8.4
Never attended	88.7	88.3	88.9	87.4	87.9	87.0	88.9	88.3	89.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	49,119	19,518	29,601	7,571	3,144	4,427	41,548	16,374	25,174

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with aged fifteen or above.

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Integration of the population with disability in economic activities is one of the ways of facilitating them to enhance their own individual development and to contribute to the development of the country. This part of the report aims to examine the situation in this domain compared to the situation of the population without disability. The population analysed corresponds to the working-age population as defined by Rwandan law, and thus excludes children under the age of 16. Indicators used will be disaggregated by disability status and district.

6.1 Employment to population ratio

The Table 6.1 shows that 29.3 % of Persons with disabilities are employed compared to 48.5 % of their counterparts without disability. The higher number of employed Persons with disabilities is observed in Nyagatare district (41.0 %) while the lowest number (21.1 %) is found in Karongi district.

Table 6. 1 Employment to population ratio by district and disability status

District	Total	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities
Total	47.7	29.3	48.5
Nyarugenge	53.3	31.8	53.9
Gasabo	54.8	34.2	55.4
Kicukiro	54.8	32.0	55.3
Nyanza	44.3	28.3	45.1
Gisagara	49.3	30.8	50.0
Nyaruguru	37.5	22.2	38.2
Huye	43.3	24.7	44.2
Nyamagabe	49.4	28.0	50.4
Ruhango	42.0	26.5	43.0
Muhanga	41.8	21.4	42.7
Kamonyi	48.5	29.5	49.2
Karongi	38.5	21.1	39.4
Rutsiro	46.5	25.6	47.4
Rubavu	47.4	33.5	48.0
Nyabihu	48.8	32.8	49.6
Ngororero	37.8	23.2	38.4
Rusizi	43.2	26.1	44.0
Nyamasheke	43.9	25.2	45.0
Rulindo	40.3	22.3	41.0
Gakenke	50.9	27.3	51.8
Musanze	47.5	28.9	48.3
Burera	46.1	31.3	46.8
Gicumbi	42.1	25.7	42.9
Rwamagana	48.3	30.6	48.9
Nyagatare	55.4	41.0	56.1
Gatsibo	55.1	36.7	55.9
Kayonza	48.7	32.8	49.5
Kirehe	49.6	28.9	50.5
Ngoma	51.9	34.4	52.8
Bugesera	47.3	29.2	48.1

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with aged sixteen or above.

6.2 Persons with disabilities engaged in agriculture or non-agriculture work

shows the distribution of working age PWDs and persons without disabilities engaged in agriculture or non-agriculture work by district. The results show that 79.7% of PWDs and 67.7 % of persons without disabilities are engaged in agriculture work respectively. The highest number of Persons with disabilities engaged in agriculture work is 90.5 % of Gakenke district. As expected, a lower proportion of PWDs engaged in agriculture work are found in districts of City of Kigali (Nyarugenge – 18.4 %, Gasabo – 35.6 %, Kicukiro -16.4 %).

Table 6.2 Percentage of working age population engaged in agriculture or non-agriculture work by district and disability status

District	Count		Percentage					
			Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
	Without disabilities	With disabilities	Total	Agriculture work	Non-Agriculture work	Total	Agriculture work	Non-Agriculture work
Rwanda	**5,023,494**	**145,910**	**100**	**79.7**	**20.3**	**100**	**67.7**	**32.3**
Nyarugenge	135,790	2,330	100	18.4	81.6	100	11.9	88.1
Gasabo	327,987	5,897	100	35.6	64.4	100	18.4	81.6
Kicukiro	184,927	2,487	100	16.4	83.6	100	8.7	91.3
Nyanza	136,861	4,911	100	83.5	16.5	100	75.8	24.2
Gisagara	161,588	4,594	100	88.8	11.2	100	84.3	15.7
Nyaruguru	116,678	3,704	100	85.7	14.3	100	80.6	19.4
Huye	142,176	4,678	100	79.8	20.2	100	69.1	30.9
Nyamagabe	152,827	4,580	100	87.0	13.0	100	80.5	19.5
Ruhango	127,079	5,197	100	84.5	15.5	100	76.3	23.7
Muhanga	154,782	4,564	100	83.5	16.5	100	69.1	30.9
Kamonyi	178,480	4,835	100	81.4	18.6	100	66.1	33.9
Karongi	144,092	4,862	100	88.8	11.2	100	80.5	19.5
Rutsiro	150,804	4,037	100	86.0	14.0	100	81.6	18.4
Rubavu	161,947	4,668	100	61.0	39.0	100	50.5	49.5
Nyabihu	114,971	3,830	100	82.2	17.8	100	79.0	21.0
Ngororero	152,370	4,160	100	85.8	14.2	100	81.5	18.5
Rusizi	165,553	5,155	100	82.2	17.8	100	72.5	27.5
Nyamasheke	153,367	5,906	100	86.5	13.5	100	78.8	21.2
Rulindo	161,424	4,455	100	87.0	13.0	100	75.3	24.7
Gakenke	177,138	4,356	100	90.5	9.5	100	83.1	16.9
Musanze	176,107	4,696	100	72.7	27.3	100	60.7	39.3
Burera	147,125	4,812	100	88.6	11.4	100	84.3	15.7
Gicumbi	193,180	6,298	100	86.4	13.6	100	80.5	19.5
Rwamagana	177,279	4,715	100	80.1	19.9	100	65.3	34.7
Nyagatare	237,990	8,727	100	87.4	12.6	100	80.9	19.1
Gatsibo	216,380	6,602	100	87.9	12.1	100	83.4	16.6
Kayonza	162,573	5,473	100	86.1	13.9	100	77.9	22.1
Kirehe	164,554	4,592	100	84.5	15.5	100	82.3	17.7
Ngoma	168,556	5,552	100	87.5	12.5	100	82.7	17.3
Bugesera	178,909	5,237	100	73.0	27.0	100	60.4	39.6

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with aged sixteen or above.

CHAPTER 7: PWDS AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Information Communication Technology (ICT) (United Nations, DESAI, 2016) includes any communication device or application such as radio, television, cellular phones, computers, satellite systems, network hardware, software and associated services. The availability and accessibility of ICT is an indispensable enabler that allows PWDs to realise their full participation in all aspects of society and development in equal terms. This is because ICT enables PWDs to have a greater access to knowledge and independent living. These technologies and communication devices (Khetarpal, 2014) assist in reduction of physical barriers and enable PWDs a better way in integrating socially and economically in their communities. This is done through supporting personal access to information, knowledge, learning, personal communication and interaction.

Therefore (UNESCO, 2013), ICTs are able to open up a wide range of services, transform existing services and create greater demand for access to information and knowledge for PWDs. The use of mobile phones and television sets, for example, are influential in allowing PWDs to live independent lives as they are widely used as tools for accessing government services and information. Therefore (ECLAC, 2017), in an increasingly digital age, ICTs provide new avenues of meeting international human rights commitment provided for the enjoyment of PWDs. It is noteworthy that ordinary computers, tablets and smartphones offer significant opportunities for broader social and economic inclusion of PWDs.

7.1 Distribution of Persons Who Access Internet

The distribution of population aged 10 years and above who access internet by disability status, place of residence and province is presented in Table 7.1 A total of 19,869 PWDs or 5.5% of all PWDs compared to the persons without disabilities (13.7 %) access internet. The proportion of Persons with disabilities using internet is higher in urban (32.1 %) than rural (6.1 %) areas.

Table 7.1: Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above Who Access Internet by Disability Status, Place of Residence and Province

Province	Rwanda			Persons with disabilities			People without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
City of Kigali	39.7	44.0	9.8	23.2	27.7	4.3	40.1	44.4	10.0
South	8.8	26.6	5.6	3.4	11.0	2.3	9.0	27.1	5.8
West	9.0	21.5	5.4	3.5	9.4	2.2	9.2	21.9	5.6
North	9.2	24.4	6.1	3.6	10.9	2.3	9.5	24.8	6.2
East	10.1	22.9	6.7	4.5	10.7	3.1	10.3	23.3	6.8
Total	13.4	32.1	6.1	5.5	16.1	2.6	13.7	32.5	6.2
Count	1,323,011	895,574	427,437	19,869	12,632	7,237	1,303,142	882,942	420,200

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

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Table 7.2 provides percentage of PWDs age 10 years and above who access internet by area of residence and type of disability. The table shows that a high proportion of PWDs who access internet is observed among people with albinism (11.4 %) and the lowest is for cognitive and self-care with 1.9% for each. Furthermore the data shows that the PWDs residing in urban areas have high number of people who have access to internet than those who are living in rural areas.

Table 7.2: Percentage of PWDs age 10 years and above who access internet by Area of residence and Type of Disability

Type of disability	Percentage of PWDs age 10 years and above who access internet by Area of residence		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Seeing	7.4	20.1	3.3
Hearing	2.7	9.5	1.3
Mobility	5.1	14.8	2.5
Communicating	2.1	7.3	0.9
Cognitive	1.9	6.1	1.0
Self-care	1.9	5.6	1.0
Short stature	4.6	12.6	2.8
Albinism	11.4	28.8	5.3

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without disability aged 10 or above.

7.2 Person Who Own Mobile Phones

The percentage of persons Age 10 Years and Above Who Own Mobile Phone by Disability Status , Place of Residence and Province is presented in Table 7.3. The data shows that 36.1% of PWDs own mobile phone compare to their counterpart without disabilities (47.9%). The proportion of Persons with disabilities owning mobile phone is higher in urban (52.3 %) than rural (31.7 %) areas.

Table 7.3: Proportion of Persons Age 10 Years and Above Who Own Mobile Phone by Disability Status , Place of Residence and Province

Province	Rwanda			Ownership of Mobile by Disability Status					
				Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
City of Kigali	72.6	76.2	47.2	61.5	67.5	36.5	72.8	76.4	47.6
South	41.0	57.2	38.2	30.6	39.8	29.3	41.5	57.8	38.5
West	43.5	54.8	40.2	34.3	46.1	31.7	43.8	55.1	40.6
North	45.5	58.9	42.7	32.9	45.3	30.8	46.0	59.3	43.2
East	44.6	56.9	41.3	36.4	46.6	34.1	44.9	57.2	41.6
Total	47.5	64.9	40.6	36.1	52.3	31.7	47.9	65.2	41.0
Count	4,672,418	1,811,963	2,860,455	130,797	40,995	89,802	4,541,621	1,770,968	2,770,653

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without disability aged 10 or above

7.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Disability Status

The census results indicate that a total of 130,797 PWDs age 10 years and above own mobile phones out of 362,041 PWDs, representing 36.1%. Table 7.4 presents data on proportion of persons age 10 years and above by disability status who own mobile phone by area of residence and type of disability. The data shows that the people who suffer from vision have a higher proportion of people owning phones (43.8%) followed by people with albinism (39.0%). The least ownership of mobile phones is observed among persons with communication disability at 10.2%. Moreover one can observe the remarkable disparities between the urban and rural areas in terms of phone ownership.

Table 7.4: Proportion of Persons Aged 10 Years and Above by Disability Status Who Own Mobile Phone By Area Of Residence And Type Of Disability

Type of disability	Total	Urban	Rural
Seeing	43.8	60.3	38.5
Hearing	24.2	37.3	21.3
Mobility	38.9	55.4	34.4
Communicating	10.2	17.7	8.4
Cognitive	19.5	28.8	17.4
Self-care	13.8	21.5	11.9
Short stature	23.9	36.4	21.1
Albinism	39.0	54.0	33.8

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

CHAPTER 8: HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) (UN-HABITAT, 2015) is a major contributor towards the right to adequate housing for PWDs. PWDs have different varying degrees of support needs in terms of adequate housing. A major barrier to actualize this convention by governments has been the lack of data on PWDs. Research shows that adequate housing and transportation are the most important (Best,K; Noreau,L; Gagnon,M; Barthod,C; Hitzig,S, 2022) foundations for PWDs with mobility limitations to live quality life. PWDs (Goodwin,I; Davis,E; Winkler,D; Douglas,J; Wellecke,C; D'Cruz,K;Mulherin,P; Liddicoat,S, 2022) with mobility impairment, just like other people, have the right to live in accessible housing that meets their needs.

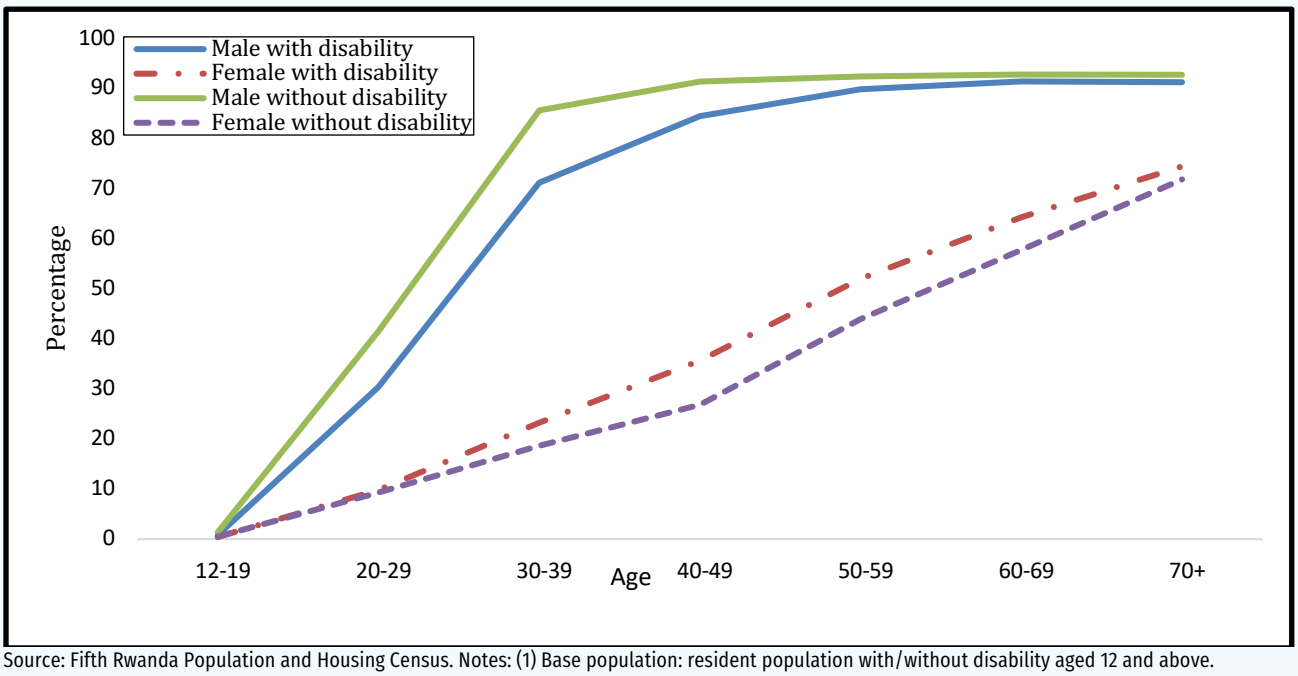
This section aims to provide some evidence on the profile of households headed by persons with disabilities compared to household heads without disabilities.

8.1 Household Headship Among Persons With Disabilities

The household headship rate is the percentage of the household heads among the population aged 12 years and above and therefore the calculation of the household headship rate considers in the denominator the population aged 12 and above instead of focusing exclusively on the adult population. However, Figure 8. 1, household headship rates among children are close to zero for the population with or without disability.

The data indicates that for most age groups the difference in headship rates between men with and without disability increases as age increases until old age. Further, the big difference is observed at the 30 to 39 age group with a difference of 15 % points in favour of men without disability. For the female population, however, one observes that a larger proportion of women affected by a disability is heading a household compared to women without disability. The gap is largest in the 40–49 and 50–59 age groups, where headship rates among women with disability exceed the ones of those without by around 9 % points. The percentage of household heads is larger among males than females and both among persons with and without disability.

Figure 8. 1: Household headship rates among persons, by disability status, sex and age group



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged 12 and above.

8.2 Characteristics of household heads with disabilities and the living standards of their households

8.2.1. Dependency Ratios

Table 8.1 provides demographic dependency ratios by disability status, sex of the household head and area of residence. The analysis of dependency ratios provides insights into how many dependants are supported by a working adult. The demographic dependency ratio simply uses age groups to define those who tend to be among the dependants (children and the elderly) and those who tend to be economically active (persons of working age according to the national definition). A dependency ratio of 100 would imply that one working age/economically active person has to support one dependant. The results show that there is very minimal differences between households headed by PWDs (87.0%) and those headed by persons without disabilities(86.1%). Major differences are observed by sex. The results further show that demographic dependency ratios tend to be higher in households headed by persons with disability, the only exception being the demographic dependency ratio in female-headed rural households. The age structure, which is shifted towards older ages among persons with disabilities, contributes to a higher demographic dependency ratio. Overall, more dependants need to be supported in households headed by persons with disabilities, due to the potential vulnerability of such households.

Table 8.1: Demographic dependency ratios by disability status of the head of household, sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	Demographic dependency ratios	
	Household heads with disabilities	Household heads without disability
Rwanda		
Male	83.3	87.7
Female	90.8	84.6
Both sexes	87.0	86.1
Urban		
Male	55.5	67.3
Female	77.1	69.3
Both sexes	64.5	68.3
Rural		
Male	96.5	97.6
Female	95.1	91.3
Both sexes	95.8	94.3

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Demographic dependency ratio (national definition): (number of 0–15 years old+ 60+/16–59)*100.

8.2.2. Type of Habitats

Table 8.2 presents data on distribution of persons by disability status of the head of household, place of residence and type of habitat. A higher proportion of PWDs residing in urban areas(51.5 %) reside in planned settlement compared to 41.9 % of those without disabilities. A higher proportion of households headed by PWDs (73.3 %) and those without disabilities (75.0 %) reside in planned rural settlements, however there is a minimal differences between them.

Table 8.2: Distribution of Households By Disability Status of the Head of Household , Place of Residence and Type of Habitat

Type of habitats	With disabilities		Without disabilities	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Planned rural settlement	51.5	73.3	41.9	75.0
Integrated Model Village	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
Old settlement	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.1
Unplanned clustered rural housing (Dispersed/Isolated housing)	5.8	20.3	4.6	19.1
Modern planned urban area	17.5	0.1	23.7	0.1
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Urban area	17.6	0.2	22.3	0.3
Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1
Other type of housing	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	35,920	143,379	928,367	2,205,077

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.2.3. Type of Buildings

The distribution of buildings occupied by HHs by disability status of the head of HH, place of residence and type of building is presented in Table 8.3. More households in urban areas have houses occupied by one household headed by PWDs (78.6 %) compared to those occupied by a head without disabilities (71.9 %). In the rural areas, there is no difference between houses occupied by one household headed by a PWD (95.6 %) or a persons without disabilities(95.5 %).

Table 8.3: Distribution of Building Occupied by Households y Disability Status of the Head of Household , Place of Residence and Type of Building

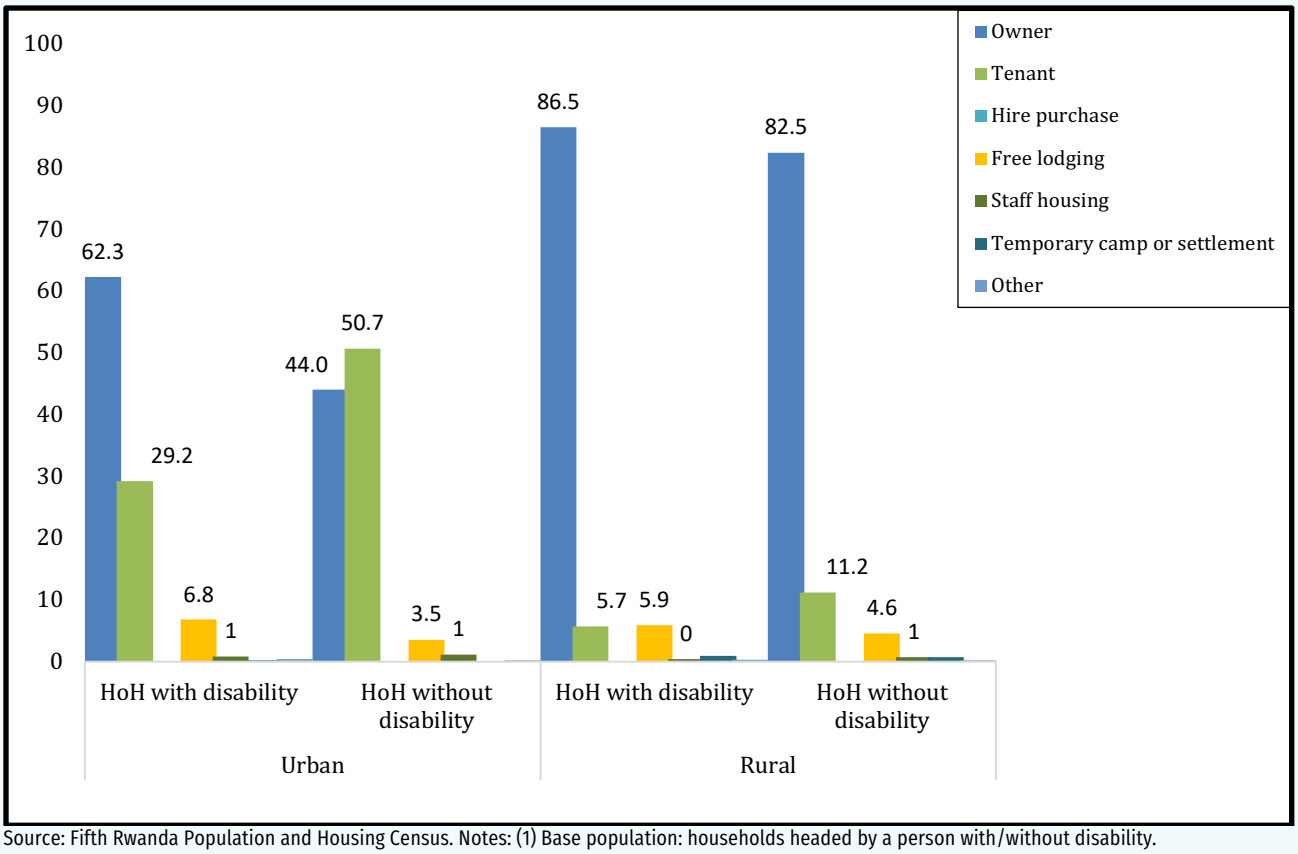
Type of Building	With disabilities		Without disabilities	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
House occupied by one household	78.6	95.6	71.9	95.5
House occupied by several households	18.7	3.9	24.5	4.0
Storey building occupied by one household	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Storey building occupied by many households	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	1.8	0.1	2.5	0.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	35,920	143,379	928,367	2,205,077

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.2.4. Ownership of Housing Units

Figure 8. 2 provides information on the percentage distribution of households by tenure of the housing unit and disability status of the head of household. A higher percentage of heads of households who are affected by a disability living in rural area own the housing unit they are living in (86.5 %) than those without disability (82.5 %). This pattern can be observed in urban as well as (PWD headed HH -62.3% vs Persons without disability- 44.0%). This tendency of higher ownership rates is likely to be related to the differential age structure in the population with and without disability. The area of residence and the type of activity may also play a role: elderly people, living essentially in rural areas and working in agriculture, tend to live in owner-occupied housing. In urban areas, the data indicate a slightly higher share of heads of household with disabilities benefiting from free lodging (6.8 % versus 3.5 %).

Figure 8. 2: Percentage Distribution of households by tenure of the housing unit and disability status of the head of household



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3 Distribution of Buildings by Disability Status of Head of HH , Place of Residence and Main Materials of the Roof, Walls and Floor

8.3.1. Main materials used for building construction

Table 8.4 presents percentage distribution of buildings by disability status of head of HH, place of residence and main materials of the roof, walls and floor. The main materials used to construct the roofs for households headed by PWDs are iron sheets(urban 90.7 %; rural 63.8 %) and iron sheets for households headed by persons without disabilities (urban 94.0 %; rural 66.0 %). The data also shows that the dominant materials used for construction walls for HHs headed by PWDs in urban areas are sun dried breaks with cement (49.7 %) while in the rural areas are sun dried breaks without cement (38.6 %). For HHs headed by persons without disabilities, the main building material for the walls are sun dried breaks with cement (57.3 %) in urban areas and sun dried breaks without cement (37.2 %) for rural areas. The data further indicates that the dominant materials for building floors for HHs headed by PWDs are cement in urban areas (51.7 %) and earth in the rural areas (76.9 %). And for HHs headed by persons without disabilities , the main materials for floors are cement (59.2 %) in urban areas and earth in the rural areas (73.5 %).

Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Disability Status of Head of HH , Place of Residence and Main Materials of the Roof, Walls and Floor.

Main Material Used for Buildings	Household head with disabilities		Household head without disability	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Main material of the roof				
Iron Sheets	90.7	63.8	94.0	66.0
Local tiles	8.8	35.8	5.4	33.7
Industrial tiles	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Asbestos	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Concrete	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
All non durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, ...)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other type of roofing materials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main material of walls				
Wood with mud and cement	8.9	7.4	7.0	7.7
Wood with mud without cement	8.6	26.1	5.1	23.1
Sun dried bricks with cement	49.7	23.6	57.3	28.0
Sun dried bricks without cement	20.0	38.6	14.7	37.2
All non durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, ...)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cement blocks	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.1
Concrete	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Stones with cement	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2
Stones without cement	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Timber	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.9
Burnt bricks with cement	5.4	1.1	7.7	1.1
Burnt bricks without cement	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.7
Other type of wall materials	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	2.5	0.4	2.8	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main material of floor				
Earth	39.2	76.9	27.4	73.5
Dung hardened	0.9	4.6	0.5	4.8
Concrete	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Stones	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Burnt bricks	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
Wooden floor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	6.8	0.1	11.1	0.2
Cement	51.7	17.1	59.2	20.0
Other type of flooring materials	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Not stated	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.2. Average Number of Occupants and Usage of Rooms

Table 8.5 provides information on average number of occupants and usage of rooms by disability status of head of HH, sex and place of residence . The results show that there is no difference in the number of occupants per bedroom in HHs headed by PWDs and those without disabilities. Similarly, there is very minimal differences in the average number of rooms in households and the average number of rooms used for sleeping between HHs headed by PWDS and those headed by persons without disabilities. Fewer persons share one bedroom in female headed households regardless of the disability status of the household heads.

Table 8.5: Average number of occupants and Usage of Rooms by Disability Status of Head of HH, Sex and Place of Residence

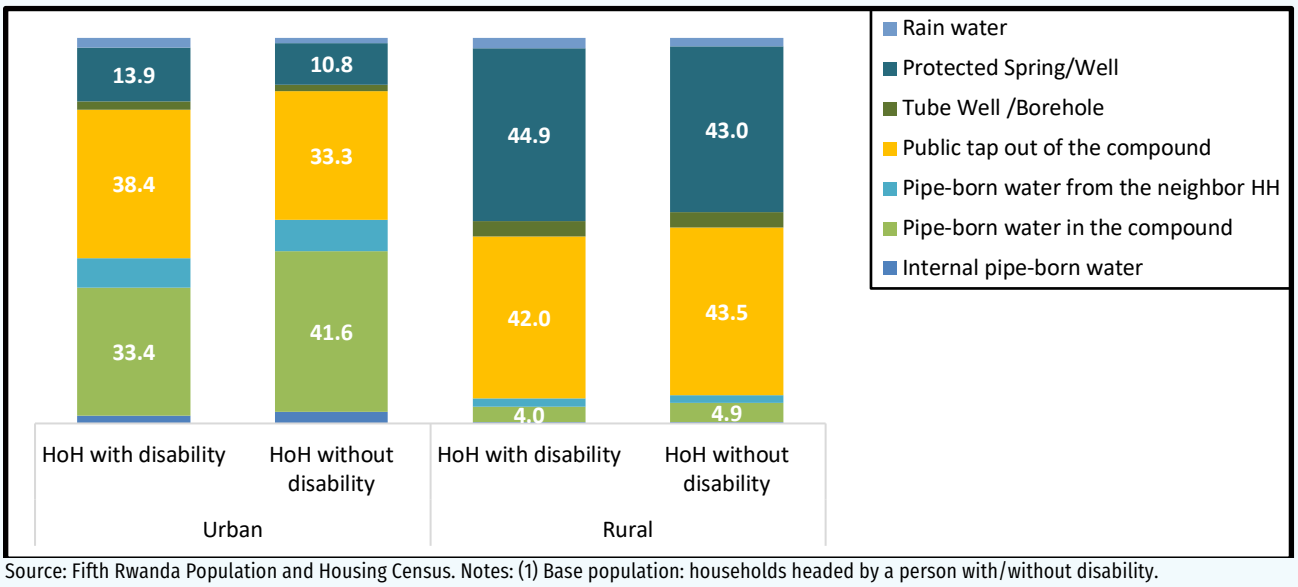
Place of residence/Occupants /Rooms	Household head with disability			Household head without disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Average number of rooms in households						
Rwanda	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.8
Urban	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6
Rural	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.9
Average number of rooms used for sleeping						
Rwanda	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
Urban	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9
Rural	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
Average number of occupants per bedroom						
Rwanda	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
Urban	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9
Rural	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.3. Distribution of Improved Water Sources for Household Use

Figure 8.3 shows the use of improved water source by households by disability status of head of household and area of residence. 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 safe water is an important policy objective for the population in general. The data shows that households in urban areas are well covered in terms of clean water distribution compared with those in rural areas. For instance, 33.3 % of households headed by persons with disability in urban areas compared with 41.6 % headed by persons without disability have access to piped water into the compound while only 4.0 and 4.9 % of the households in rural areas headed by PWDs and those without disabilities have access to piped water into compound. It is evident that HHs in rural areas are lagging behind urban households in terms of their access to an improved water source.

Figure 8. 3: Use of improved water source by households by disability status of head of household and area of residence



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.4. Sources of Drinking Water

Table 8.6 provides information on percentage distribution of households by disability status of head of household and place of residence and source of drinking water source. The main source of drinking water for HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas is public tap outside the compound (36 %) while in rural areas, PWDs mainly use protected springs/well (33.8 %). However, for HHs headed by persons without disabilities, there are two

main sources of drinking water for urban dwellers: piped water into compound (31.7 %) and public tap outside the compound (31.7 %). For HHs headed by persons without disabilities in rural areas, the main source of drinking water is protected spring/well (33.9 %) and public tap outside the compound (32.8 %).

Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Disability Status of Head of Household and Place of Residence and Source of Drinking Water Source

Source of drinking water	With disabilities		Without disabilities	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Internal pipe-born water	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.3
Pipe-born water in the compound	25.3	2.6	31.7	3.3
Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH	7.3	1.8	8.0	1.8
Public tap out of the compound	36.2	30.4	31.7	32.8
Tube Well /Borehole	2.9	3.3	2.2	3.4
Protected Spring/Well	14.8	33.8	12.4	33.9
Unprotected spring/well	3.1	16.9	2.0	15.0
Rain water	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.1
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel	2.1	4.8	1.1	4.2
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	1.6	4.4	0.9	3.7
Mineral water	4.4	0.3	7.8	0.3
Other	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.5. Source of Water for Household Use

Table 8.7 shows the percentage distribution of persons y disability status of head of household, area of residence and sources of water used by household. The 2022 census findings show that households headed by PWDs source for their water for house purposes mainly from the public tap outside the compound in the urban areas (32.7 %) and protected springs/well (28.4 %) and public tap outside the compound (26 %) for those in rural areas. The data further indicate that for households headed by persons without disability, the main source of water for house use is Pipe-born water in the compound (37.5 %) and Public tap out of the compound (30.0 %) in urban areas while in rural areas, their main source is Public tap out of the compound (28.9 %) and Protected Spring/Well (28.6 %). Furthermore data reveal that there are many households in rural areas still using unprotected spring/well (with disabilities - 21.2%) (without disabilities - 19.5%) as source of water used by household for different purposes.

Table 8.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Disability Status of Head of Household Area of Residence and Sources of Water Used by HH

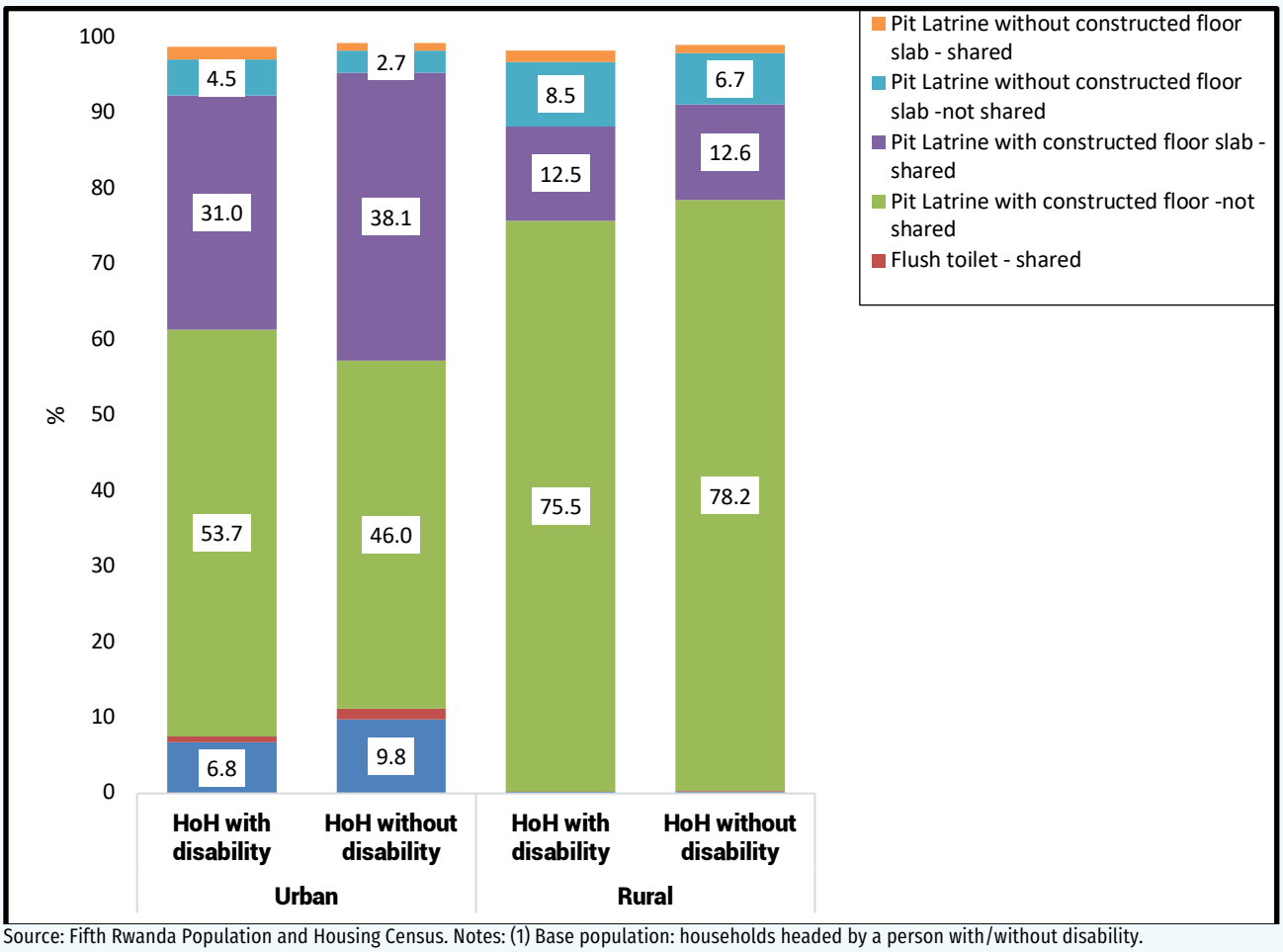
Source of water used by HH	Persons With disabilities		Persons Without disabilities	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Internal pipe-born water	1.7	0.3	2.7	0.3
Pipe-born water in the compound	28.4	2.5	37.5	3.3
Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH	6.4	1.3	7.4	1.4
Public tap out of the compound	32.7	26.4	30.0	28.9
Tube Well /Borehole	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.6
Protected Spring/Well	11.8	28.2	9.7	28.6
Rain water	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.5
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel	4.7	8.1	3.0	7.2
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	3.5	7.5	2.1	6.7
Unprotected spring/Well	6.2	21.2	4.5	19.5
Tanker Truck	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.6. Type of Toilet Facilities Used by Household

Figure 8.4 provides information on percentage Distribution of Toilet Facility Used By HHs By Disability Status of Head of Household and Area of Residence. Overall, the pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared) is the most common type of toilet facility in Rwandan households, whether headed by persons with or without disability. In urban areas, mainly HHS headed by PWDs use pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared)(53.7 %) compared to HHs headed by persons without disabilities(46.0 %). For rural areas, HHs headed by PWDs use pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared)(75.5 %) compared to persons without disability headed HHs at 78.2 %

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Toilet Facility Used By HHs By Disability Status of Head of Household and Area of Residence

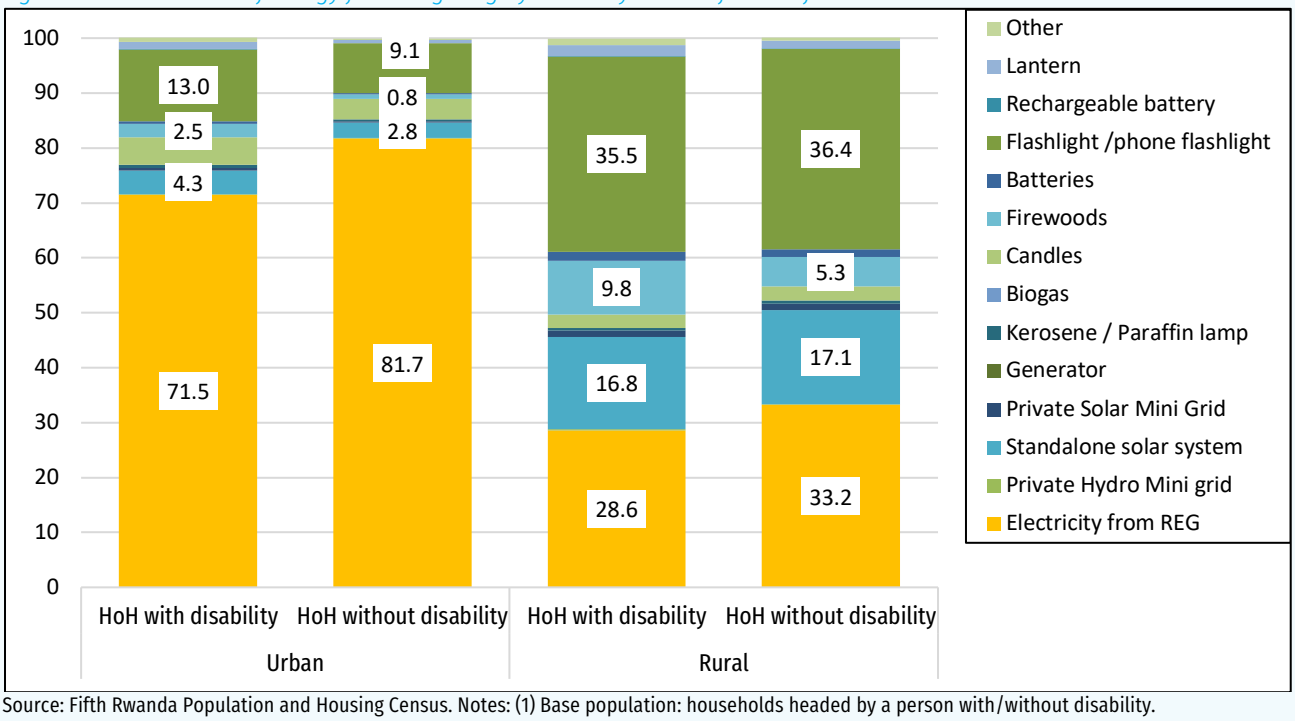


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.7. Main source of energy for lighting

Figure 8.5 presents information on the main source of energy for HH lighting by disability status of head of household. The data shows that HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas are more advantaged at 71.5 % using electricity from REG compared to those in rural areas which use flash light/ phone flashlight/ rechargeable battery at 35.5 %. For HHs headed by persons without disability, in urban areas are more advantaged by use of electricity from REG at 81.7 % compared to those in rural areas that use flash light/phone flashlight/rechargeable battery(36.4 %).

Figure 8.5: Main source of energy for HH lighting by disability status of head of household



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.8. Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 8.8 shows the percentage distribution of HHs by disability status of head of household, area of residence and main source of energy . The data reveal that the main source of energy for cooking of HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas mainly use firewood (48.6 %) while the HHs headed by persons without disability of the same place of residence is charcoal (50.0 %). Further the use firewood as source of energy for cooking is dominant in both HHs headed by PWDs (83.7 %) and Persons without disability (86.2 %) in rural areas.

Table 8.8: Percentage Distribution of HHs by Disability Status of Head of Household Area of Residence and Main Source of Energy

Main Source Of Energy for Cooking	With disabilities			Without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Firewood	76.7	48.6	83.7	70.2	32.1	86.2
Charcoal	9.4	38.8	2.1	17.8	50.0	4.2
Gas	1.9	5.8	0.9	4.7	13.7	0.9
Crop waste	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Straw/shrub/grass	9.3	3.6	10.7	5.3	1.3	7.0
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Do not cook (N/A)	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.9. Use of Energy Saving Stoves

The percentage distribution of households by disability status of head of household, area of residence and use of energy saving stoves is provided in Table 8.9. The results indicate that HHs headed by PWDs mainly use energy saving stoves (35.3 %) with most of the HHs being in rural areas (38.8 %) than in urban areas (21.5 %). The data further reveals that about 1 in 3 HHs headed by Persons without disability use energy saving stones in Rwanda with most of these HHs residing in rural areas (38.7 %) as compared to only 15.8 % of them in urban areas.

Table 8.9: Percentage Distribution of HHs by Disability Status Of Head Of Household, Place Of Residence And Use Of Energy Saving Stoves

Use of Energy Saving Stoves	Persons With disabilities			Persons Without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
HHs using saving energy cooking stove	35.3	21.5	38.8	32.0	15.8	38.7
HHs not using saving energy cooking stove	64.7	78.5	61.2	68.0	84.2	61.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.10. Mode of waste disposal

The percentage distribution of HHs by disability status of the head of household, place of residence and mode of waste disposal is presented in Table 8.10. The main mode of waste disposal by HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas is HH compost dumping (37.4 %) compared to those in rural areas that also use compost dumping (55.7 %). The data also shows that for HHs headed by Non-PWDs, the main mode of waste disposal is HH compost dumping (59.1 %) in the rural areas while in the urban areas, HHs use waste collection companies (33.7 %).

Table 8.10: Percentage Distribution of HHs by disability status of the head of household, Place of Residence and Mode of Waste Disposal

Mode of waste disposal	With disabilities			Without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Public compost dumping	4.5	5.5	4.2	4.8	5.9	4.3
Household compost dumping	52.1	37.4	55.7	51.1	32.2	59.1
Waste collection companies	4.8	22.8	0.4	10.2	33.7	0.4
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	36.2	32.1	37.3	32.2	26.5	34.6
Burnt	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Household compost dumping	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
Not Stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability.

8.3.11. Mode of Sewage for Households

The results (Table 8.11) show that HHs headed by PWDs in Rwanda use cesspool as a mode of sewage disposal in urban areas (33.5 %) and in the courtyard in the rural areas(53.6 %). The data shows a similar pattern for HHs headed by persons without disabilities in the urban areas where the main mode of sewage disposal is cesspool(42.8 %) and the courtyard in rural areas (53.4 %).

Table 8.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Disability Status of the Head of Household, Place of Residence and Mode of Sewage Disposal

Mode of sewage Disposal	Persons With disabilities			Persons Without disabilities		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Sump	7.3	8.3	7.0	7.8	8.3	7.5
In the courtyard	49.0	30.6	53.6	44.6	23.8	53.4
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.3
In the street	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4
Main sewer	4.5	5.9	4.2	5.5	7.7	4.6
Cesspool	12.8	33.5	7.6	18.4	42.8	8.1
Bush	21.4	14.8	23.1	18.9	10.9	22.2
Other mode of sewage disposal	3.2	1.9	3.6	2.6	1.3	3.2
Not Stated	0.7	2.4	0.2	0.8	2.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without disability

CHAPTER 9: KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

9.1 Key Findings and Conclusions

The analysis of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census provides an update of the persons with disability statistics in the country. In particular, the thematic report looks at:

a) Number and prevalence of the different types of disabilities
b) Demographic and social characteristics of PWDs
c) Educational characteristics of PWDs
d) Economic activity among PWDs
e) PWDs and access to information and communication technologies
f) Household headship among PWDs and the living conditions of households headed by PWDs.

9.1.1 Number and Prevalence of the Different Types of Disability

The needs of persons with disabilities require the understanding of their numbers, types of disabilities and prevalence in order to make informed decisions for public health programs to be addressed. In addition, such information and data also assist in medical, policy and public health planning and offering of the services and support the PWDs may need. This reports summaries the following:

a) **Number and Prevalence of Disability:** The 2022 census data shows that Rwanda has 11,537,934 persons aged 5 years and above out of whom 391,775 (174,949 males and 216,826 females) are living with disability. This implies that at the national level, 3.4 % of the resident population aged 5 years and above have a disability. Similarly, the prevalence rate of disability is higher in rural areas (3.7%) than in urban areas (2.8%). The disaggregated results show that Eastern Province is the most affected with the highest prevalence of disability in many domains. Tthe 2022 census has provided the most required data and information that could assist Rwanda to make informed decisions in regards with PWDs in terms of public health programs, policy and services and support the PWDs may require.

b) **Types of Disability:** Difficulty in seeing is observed to be the predominant type of disability with a total of 158,712 people (1.4 %) aged 5 years and above followed by mobility limitation at 122,999 (1.1 %). The results also show that the majority of PWDs (79 %) aged 5 years and above have only one type of disability while about 13 % have combination of two types of disabilities. The most common combination of disabilities is vision and hearing which account for 16.3 %, followed by vision and mobility difficulty (14.4 %) and hearing and communication at 12.4 %. In conclusion, the most affected PWDs are those with severe disabilities in addition to PWDs with at least two disabilities who need targeted programming by stakeholders.

9.1.2 Medical Insurance Coverage

The 2022 census data shows that there is no difference in terms of the population covered by insurance for those with disabilities and those without disabilities and between males and females. About 97 % of persons without disabilities have health insurance cover compared to 96.7 % of PWDs. The majority of PWDs covered by health insurance (93.1 %) and those without disabilities (90.6%) are members of the 'Mutuelle de santé', which is a public health insurance scheme. The country is well covered by medical insurance which assists the PWDs and those without disabilities to have improved access to care and reduced unmet or delayed care for women with disabilities. Therefore, health insurance for the PWDs is acknowledged as a means that facilitates their accessibility to healthcare in low and middle-income countries by protecting them from certain costs.

9.1.3 Orphans with Disabilities

The results show that disability prevalence amidst the orphans is higher among the males than the females for all the groupings. For instance, about 58.2 % of male children age 5 – 9 years compared to 41.8 % female children age 5 -9 years are orphans with disabilities and others. Being an orphan with disability is a double tragedy since such children are likely to be faced by many problems including child labour, poverty, school dropouts, or sexual and other forms of child abuse.

9.1.4 PWDs Registered with Civil Registration

Civil registration in Rwanda stands at 94 % for children with disabilities aged 0- 17 years and all the provinces have very impressive registration systems for these

children. This should continue to be encouraged throughout the country.

9.1.5 PWDs Registered with Official Identification Documents

Majority (9 in 10 people) of the resident population in Rwanda have Rwandan identity cards. The census data indicates that there is very minimal difference between PWDs (91.8%) and those without disability (89.9 %) in terms of ownership of Rwandan Identity Cards. This should continue to be encouraged throughout the country.

9.1.6 Spatial Distribution of PWDs

It is noted that both populations with and without disabilities are concentrated in rural areas. A higher percentage of PWDs reside in rural areas (78%) compared to those without disability (72 %). Targeted programming on PWDs are required especially in rural areas which are more likely to lack services that could enable PWDs to live a decent life.

9.1.7 Marital Status and Nuptiality Among PWDs

Marriage and family formation are important demographic and social events in people's lives. Data on the distribution of persons aged 12 and above by disability status, sex and current marital status was analysed. The results show that the proportion of people that have never been married among PWDs (31.0 %) is lower compared to the population without disability (44.9 %) while those who are currently married to one wife/husband officially is higher among PWDs (36 %) compared to those without disabilities (31%). Similarly, the proportion of those who are married to one wife/husband but not officially is higher among PWDS (17 %) than those with disabilities (13%).

9.1.8 Distribution of Female PWDs Age 12 -49 Who Have Never Married

Examining the percentage of never-married people by age group provides more insights into the marriage behavior of women with disabilities. The percentage of those who have never been married among PWDs exceeds the percentage among those without disabilities at all ages. For instance, at age 45–49, 94% of the population without disability have ever been married compared to 87 % among the population with disability in the same age group.

9.1.9 Fertility Among Females with Disabilities

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) provide the number of births to women in a specific age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The ASFR is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women. The total fertility rate (TFR) for women age 12 to 49 years is lower for females with disability (2.6 children per female) compared to 3.7 per female without disability. The ASFRs of females with disabilities (129 children for every 1000 female) is highest at age 25 -29 years compared to that of females without disability (177 children per 1000 females). Further the data indicates that females with disabilities have mean age at childbearing of 32.0 compared to their counterpart without disabilities who have a mean age of 30 years; meaning that females with disabilities have a delayed motherhood compared to those without disabilities. The delayed motherhood should be encouraged through family planning measures for both PWDs and those without disabilities.

9.1.10 Distribution of PWDs by Religious Affiliation

The majority of PWDs (42 %) and those without disability (40 %) in Rwanda are Catholics followed by ADEPR (PWDs-18.4% vs persons without disabilities 20.9 %). A small proportion of 3% of PWDs and 3% of those without disabilities indicate that they do not belong to any religion.

9.1.11 Educational Characteristics of PWDs

a) **School Attendance:** About a half (51%) of PWDs and 54 % of those without disabilities have previously attended school. A higher proportion of PWDs are more likely not to attend school compared to those without disabilities. The data shows that a higher proportion of PWDs (34 %) have never attended school compared to only 13 % of those without disabilities. The census data shows that only 64.2 % of children with disabilities and 80.6% of those without disabilities are currently attending school. The census shows that 24% of the children with disability have never attended school, compared to 8% among children without disability.

b) **NAR:** The NAR is 80 % for the children with disability while it is 93 % for those without disability. At the secondary level, NAR is 14 % for the secondary school children with disabilities compared to 22 % for those without disabilities.

c) **School Attendance at Some Point:** The percentage of persons who have attended school at some point in their lives is higher among younger generations than older ones; a

trend that can be observed for PWDs as well as those without disability. The general trend reflects the improvements in the education system and coverage in terms of access to primary school. For the PWDs, 82 % of the children aged between 10 and 14 have attended school at some time, while the proportion is down to 52 % at age 50 years and above.

d) **Formal Education:** A large share of the population with disability has no formal education (34.9 %) compared to only 13.9 % of that without disability.

e) **Level of Education:** The analysis of the level of education by type of disability provides further insights into barriers to school participation. The data shows that a higher proportion of PWDs with communication disability (61 %) are the least educated since they have never gone to school. This is followed by those with self-care (58 %), cognitive (48 %), hearing (46 %), short stature (45%), seeing (29%) and albinism (24%).

f) **Literacy Levels:** Literacy allows persons with disabilities to access information, to participate in activities that require being able to read and write (such as banking or use of computers) and to access better jobs. It is observed that there are 44 % of PWDs compared to 21 % of the population without disability who are illiterate in Rwanda. A higher proportion of female PWDs (46 %) compared to 40 % of male PWDs are totally illiterate. About 20% males and 22% females in this category are illiterate. It is also observed that majority of PWDs (56 %) and persons without disabilities (79 %) are more literate in Kinyarwanda than any other languages. More males than females are more literate in Kinyarwanda (male – 60 %; female – 53 %) for PWDs compared to those without disabilities (males – 80 %; females – 78 %). Only a small proportions of the Rwandan population are literate in both English (PWDS-8% vs Persons without Disability- 21%) and French.

g) **Informal Education:** In urban areas, about 87% of the population age 5 years and above have never attended informal adult literate program compared to 89 % in rural areas. Only a small proportion of 9% of the PWDs have ever completed informal adult program while only 3 % are still attending. Moreover, the high proportion of PWDs who have ever completed the informal adult program is found in City of Kigali (11.3 %).

9.1.12 Economic Activity Among PWDs

Integration of the population with disability in economic activities is one of the ways of facilitating them to enhance their own individual development and to contribute to the development of the country. The census find that:

a) **Employment:** About 30 % of Persons with disabilities are employed compared to 48 % of their counterparts without disability. The higher number of employed Persons with disabilities is observed in Nyagatare district (41%) while the lowest number (21%) is found in Karongi district.

b) **Employment in Agriculture:** Majority of the population in Rwanda (80%) are engaged in agricultural activities while 20% are engaged in non-agricultural work. The results also show that 68% of PWDs and 32 % of persons without disabilities are engaged in agriculture work and non-agriculture work respectively. The highest number of PWDs engaged in agriculture work in Gakenke district (91%). As expected, a lower proportion of PWDs engaged in agriculture work are found in districts of City of Kigali (Nyarugenge - 18 %, Gasabo - 36 %, Kicukiro -16 %).

9.1.13 PWDs and Access to Information and Communication Technologies

a) **Mobile Phone Ownership:** Among persons aged 10 years and above, 36 % of PWDs and 48% of those without disabilities own mobile phones. The proportion of PWDs owning mobile phone is higher in urban (52 %) than rural (31 %) areas. The census results indicate that a total of 130,797 PWDs age 10 years and above own mobile phones out of 362,041 PWDs, representing 36%. The data shows that the people who suffer from vision have a higher proportion of people owning phones (43.8%) followed by people with mobility limitation (39%). The least ownership of mobile phones is observed among persons with communication disability at 10%.

b) **Access to Internet:** The data shows that the PWDs residing in urban areas have high number of people who have access to internet than those who are living in rural areas. A total of 19,869 PWDs or 6% of all PWDs compared to the persons without disabilities (14 %) aged 10 years and above report being able to access internet. The proportion of PWDs using internet is higher in urban (32 %) than rural (6 %) areas.

9.1.14 Household Headship Among PWDs and the Living Conditions of HHs Headed by PWDs

a) **HH Headship:** Overall, 179,299 or 35.3 % of households are headed by PWDs, compared to 3,133,444 (51.2 %) households headed by persons without disability.

b) **Settlement:** A higher proportion of households headed by PWDs (73.3 %) and those without disabilities (75 %) reside in planned rural settlements.

c) **Ownership of Housing Units:** A higher percentage of heads of households who are affected by a disability living in rural area own the housing unit they are living in (87 %) than those without disability (82 %).

d) **Building Materials:** Iron sheets are the main materials used to construct the roofs for households headed by PWDs (urban 91 %; rural 64 %) and persons without disabilities (urban 94 %; rural 66 %). For HHs headed by PWDs, the main building material for the walls are sun dried breaks with cement (57 %) in urban areas and sun dried breaks without cement (37 %) for rural areas. The data further indicates that the dominant materials for building floors for HHs headed by PWDs are cement in urban areas (52 %) and earth in the rural areas (77 %) while those headed by persons without disabilities, the main materials for floors are cement (59 %) in urban areas and earth in the rural areas (74 %).

e) **Access to Improved Water Sources:** It is evident that HHs in rural areas are lagging behind those in urban areas in terms of their access to an improved water source. About 33 % of households headed by PWDs in urban areas compared with 42 % headed by persons without disability have access to piped water into the compound while only 4% and 5 % of the households in rural areas headed by PWDs and those without disabilities have access to piped water into compound respectively.

f) **Main Source of Water for Drinking:** The main source of drinking water for HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas is public tap outside the compound (36 %) while in rural areas, PWDs mainly use protected springs/well (34 %). However, for HHs headed by PWDs, there are two main sources of drinking water for urban dwellers: piped water into compound (31.7 %) and public tap outside the compound (31.7 %). For HHs headed by persons without disabilities in rural areas, the main source of drinking water is protected spring/well (33.9 %) and public tap outside the compound (32.8 %).

g) **Water for HH Purposes:** The 2022 census findings show that households headed by PWDs are likely to source for their water for house purposes mainly from the public tap outside the compound in the urban areas (33 %) and protected springs/well (28 %) and public tap outside the compound (26 %) for those in rural areas. The data further indicate that for households headed by PWDs, the main source of water for house use is pipe-born water in the compound (37.5 %) and public tap out of the compound (30.0 %) in urban areas while in rural areas, their main source is public tap out of the compound (28.9 %) and protected spring/well (28.6 %).

h) **Toilet Facilities:** Overall, the pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared) is the most common type of toilet facility in Rwandan households, whether headed by persons with or without disability. In urban areas, mainly HHS headed by PWDs use pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared) (54 %) compared to HHs headed by persons without disabilities (46 %). For rural areas, HHs headed by PWDs use pit latrine with constructed floor (not shared) (76 %) compared to HHs headed by persons without disabilities at 78 %.

i) **Main Source of Energy for Lighting:** The data shows that HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas are more advantaged in terms of energy for lighting as 72 % are using electricity from REG compared to those in rural areas which use flash light/phone flashlight/rechargeable battery at 36 %. Similarly, HHs headed by persons without disability in urban areas are more advantaged

by use of electricity from REG at 81 % compared to those in rural areas that use flash light/phone flashlight/rechargeable battery (36 %).

j) **Source of Energy for Cooking:** The data reveals that the main source of energy for cooking in HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas is firewood (49 %) while the HHs headed by persons without disability of the same place of residence is charcoal (50 %). Further, the use of firewood as a source of energy for cooking is dominant in both HHs headed by PWDs (84 %) and persons without disability (86 %) in rural areas.

k) **Energy Saving- Stoves:** About 1 in 3 HHs headed by persons without disability use energy saving stones in Rwanda with most of these HHs residing in rural areas (39 %) as compared to only 16 % of them in urban areas. The results indicate that HHs headed by PWDs mainly use energy saving stoves (35 %) with most of the HHs being in rural areas (39 %) than in urban areas (22 %).

l) **The Main Mode of Waste Disposal:** HHs headed by PWDs residing in urban areas is HH compost dumping (37 %) compared to those in rural areas that also use compost dumping (56 %). The data also shows that for HHs headed by Non- PWDs, the main mode of waste disposal is HH compost dumping (59 %) in the rural areas while in the urban areas, these HHs use waste collection companies (34 %).

m) **Mode of Sewage Disposal:** HHs headed by PWDs in Rwanda use cesspool as a mode of sewage disposal in urban areas (34 %) and in the courtyard in the rural areas (54 %). The data shows a similar pattern for HHs headed by persons without disabilities in the urban areas where the main mode of sewage disposal is cesspool (43 %) and the courtyard in rural areas (54 %).

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ANNEX A: 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.

A. Private Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali Tel: +250-788383103
Hotline: 4321 E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

ML01.	PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY:	|__|
ML02.	DISTRICT:	|__|__|
ML03.	SECTOR:	|__|__|
ML04.	CELL:	|__|__|
ML05.	VILLAGE:	|__|__|
ML06.	ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA):	|__|__|
ML07.	AREA OF RESIDENCE (1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :	|__|
ML08.	BUILDING NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
ML09.	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
ML10.	FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :	|__|__|__|
ML11.	GPS COORDINATES:	Latitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| Longitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
ML12.	DISTANCE:	|__|__|__|
ML13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH 2. Institutional HH	|____|

My names is ....., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to talk with the head of the household. In general, the interview will last 30 min. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview, as your responses are very important for the country.

ML14	CONSENT:	1. Interview accepted => **P01A (Start by making a list of HH members)** 2. Interview is not done |____|
ML15.	THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW:	1.Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building |____| 3.Dwelling destroyed 4.Refused 5.All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration 6. The house is still inhabited by some members of HH

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)

N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
Serial Number	**1. Resident household members** **INSTRUCTION:** WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL RESIDENT MEMBERS WHO WERE PRESENT OR ABSENT IN THE REFERENCE CENSUS NIGHT: (15-16/08/2022) ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER: 1.Household head 2.Spouse 3.Household head son or daughter 4.Household adoptive child 5.Father/ Mother 6.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 7.Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law 8.Brother/Sister 9.Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11.Other relative 12.House help 13.Non- relative 14.Unknown relationship to household head **2. Visitors** RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL VISITORS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (IF ANY). (Please remember that visitors should be recorded after recording resident members)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
17	
19	
20	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01A: Serial Number of the person

P01B: Surname of the person:.....

P01C: Other names of the person.....

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

01.Household head
02.Spouse
03.Son or daughter
04.Adoptive child
05.Father/ Mother
06.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law
07.Bother-in-law/Sister-in-law
08. Brother/Sister
09. Grand Child
10. Son/Daughter-in-law
11. Other relative
12. House help
13. Non-relative
14. Unknown relationship

P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female

P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?
NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS

P05A: In which month was [NAME] born?

P05B: In which year was [NAME] born?
NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN

P06: What is [NAME]'s marital status?
ALL PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE
1.Married to one wife/husband officially
2.Married to one wife/husband not officially
3.Live in a polygamous union
4.Divorced
5. Separated
6. Never married
7. Widowed

P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?
1. Usual resident
2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON

P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?
1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR)
2. No, did not sleep in this HH (AR)

SECTION S: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE

Residence status	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
Present Resident (PR)			
Absent Resident (AR)			
Total Resident (PR+AR)			
Visitors(VIS)			
Total Enumerated			

ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND AB0VE

P08A: How many spouses does [NAME] have? => P08C
(FOR MEN IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)
IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8
IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS UKNOWN WRITE 9

P08B: What is the rank of [NAME] to His Husband?
(FOR FEMALE IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)
IF THE RANK IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8. IF THE RANK IS UNKOWN WRITE 9

P08C: How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with his/her partner (AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE)?
RESERVED FOR ALL PERSONS WHO RESPOND 1,2,3,4,5, AND 7 ON QUESTION P06 IF THE AGE AT THE FIRST MARRIAGE IS NOT KNOWN, WRITE 99

FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)

P09A: was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad?
1.In Rwanda
2. Abroad =>P09C

P09B: In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A

SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS

P09C: In which Country was [NAME] born?
(SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]?
- Record 000 if less than 1 year
- Record 888 if the residence has not changed since birth
- If the residence has not changed since birth =>P12A

P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad
1.In Rwanda
2.Abroad =>P11B

P11A: In which District was [NAME] residing previously?
(SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS)
=>P12A

P11B: In which Country was [NAME] residing previously?
(Select the country among the world countries List)

P12A: Is there any member of this household who does not have Rwandan Nationality?
1.Yes (Choose all non-Rwandans from the list of Household members
2.No (Make all Rwandans) => P13

P12B: What is [NAME]'s nationality?
CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

P13: What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?
01.Catholic
02.ADEPR
03.Protestant
04.Adventist
05.Other Christians
06.Muslim
07. Jehovah witness
08.Traditional/Animist
09. Other religion
10. No Religion
11. Not stated
99. Do not Know

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?
1.Mutuelle
2.RSSB (former RAMA)
3.MMI
4.Schools
5. Employer
6. Private insurance companies
7. NGOs
8. None
9. Do not know

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P15: In this household, does any member have difficulty seeing?
1.Yes
2.None of the Household members has the difficulty =>P16

P15A: Who has difficulty seeing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses?
1. Yes 2. No =>P15B

P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses?
1. Yes 2. No =>P16

P15B: Would you say [NAME] has Some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty (To be filled by CAPI if P15AA==2 OR P15AB==2)
1.Some difficulty 2.A lot of difficulty 3.Cannot see at all

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P16: In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P17

P16A: Who has difficulty hearing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
1. Yes 2. No =>P16B

P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid?
1. Yes
2. No =>P17 (After the automatic fill in of modality "No difficulty" by CAPI on P16B)

P16B: Would you say [NAME] has Some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all
0. No difficulty 1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty 3.Cannot hear at all

P17: In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps?
1.Yes 2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P18

P17A: Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P17B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty 1.Some difficulty
2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot walk or climbing steps at all

P18: In this household, does any member has difficulty communicating, for example being understood by others?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P19

P18A: Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P18B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty 1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty 3.Cannot communicate at all

P19: In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P20

P19A: Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P19B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty
1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty
3.Cannot remember or concentrate at all

P20: In this household, does any member have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P21

P20A: Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P20B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all
0. No difficulty
1. Some difficulty
2. A lot of difficulty
3. Cannot do at all

P21: In this household, Does any member have short stature?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P22

P21A: Who has a problem of short stature?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P22: In this household, does any member have albinism?
1.Yes 2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P23A

P22A: Who has a difficulty with albinism?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEAS OLD

P23A: Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive?
1.Yes
2.No
9.Don't know => P23C

P23B: Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household?
1.Yes 2.No => P23C

P23BB: Who is [NAME]'s biological mother?
FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER

P23C: Is [NAME]'s biological father alive?
1.Yes
2.No
9.Don't know => P24

P23D: Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household?
1.Yes 2.No =>P24

P23DD: Who is [NAME]'s biological father?
FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER

P24: Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books?
1.Yes => P29
2.No
9.Don't know

QUESTION P25 IS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE 18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE AND THOSE WITH LESS THAN 18 YEARS BUT RESPONDED 2 AND 9 IN QUESTION P24

P25: What is the type of official identification document does [NAME] have?
01.Rwandan Identity Card
02.Foreign Identity Card
03.Rwandan Passport
04.Foreign Passport
05.Rwandan Nationality Certificate
06.Foreign Nationality Certificate
07.Refugee travel document
08. Proof of registration for refugees
09. Refugee ID
10. Rwanda Birth Certificate
11. Foreign Birth Certificate
12. Embassy/ Consular issued Documents
13. No document
14. Other (specify)
99. Don't know

QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25

P25A: Why does [NAME] not have any official identification document?
1. In process looking for it
2. The request got rejected
3. Under required age
4. Personal reasons
5. Other reason(specify)
9. Do not know

P26: What is the Nationality of [NAME]'s Parents?
1. Both are Rwandan
2. One is Rwandan
3. Both are non-Rwandan
9. Don't know
IF P25A=1 or 3 AND P26=1 =>P29

P27: Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive?
FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEAS OLD OR MORE
1. Yes Both
2. Yes, one of them
3. No
9. Don't know

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P28: Do Parents of [NAME] have or had legal Residence in Rwanda?
1. Yes Both 3. No
2. Yes, one of them 9. Don't know

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

P29: Has [NAME], previously attended or is currently attending school / ECD?
1.Has previously attended
2.Is currently attending
3.Has never attended **=>P32**

P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?
1.ECD **=>P32**
2.Nursery
3.Primary
4.INGOBOKA /Vocational training
5. Lower secondary 6. Upper secondary 7. Tertiary

P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level? YEARS

WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMLETED YEAR IS UNKOWN

P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

THE QUESTION IS ASKED IF P30A IS 3,4,5,6 ,7

1. Primary school certificate
2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II)
3. EMA/ENTA
4. O' level Certificate
5. A3/D4/D5
6. A2/D6/D7
7. TVET certificate III
8. TVET certificate IV
9. TVET certificate V
10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)
11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs
12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs
13. Post Graduate Diploma
14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs
15. Doctorate(PhD)
16. None 99. Do not know

QUESTIONS P32 -P36 ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages? MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA
1. Kinyarwanda 8. Swahili
2. English 16. Other
4. French 0. None

P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?
(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)
1.Yes, Still Attending
2.Yes, Completed
3.Never attended

INTERNET ACCESS

P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?
1. Yes
2. No **=>P36A**
9. Don't know **=>P36A**

P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?
1.From Home
2.From work place
3.From School/Place of Education
4.From Another Person's home
5.From Community Internet access facility
6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility
7.Other

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP

P36A: Does any member of this household own the mobile phone?
1.Yes 2. **=>P37**

P36B: Who own the mobile phone among members of the household? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HH MEMBERS

P36C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?
1.Smart phone
2.Ordinary phone with radio
3.Ordinary phone without radio

IF ONE HAS BOTH TYPE, CHOOSE SMART PHONE

EMPLOYMENT: FOR RESIDENTS AGED 16 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P37: During the last 7 days, did [NAME] do at least one of the following even if only for one hour?
-Work for wage or salary, commission or tips
-Work for pay in kind
-Work in own business
-Helped unpaid in a family business or a job of a family member
-Farming for pay in cash or in Kind
-Self-employed in farming/fishing/forestry mainly for market
-As paid internees
1.Yes **=>P46** 2. No

P38: During the last 7 days, did [NAME] have a paid job or a business from which he/she was temporarily absent and for which he/she expects to return?
1.Yes 2.No **=>P42**

P39: What was the main reason for which [NAME] was absent from work during the last 7 days?
1.Sick leave due to own illness or injury **=>P46**
2.Annual leave/ maternity leave
3.Seasonal worker **=>P42**
4.Business closed due to COVID-19
5.Self or Family in Quarantine
6.Laid off because of COVID-19 while business continued
7.Not able to go to work due to COVID-19 movement restrictions
8.Other

P40: Does [NAME] continue receiving an income from his/her job during absence?
1.Yes **=>P46**
2.No 9. Don't know

P41: Was [NAME] planning to go to work for a period less than 3 months?
1.Yes **=>P46**
2. No
9.Don't know

P42: During the last four weeks did [NAME] work in farming, fishing or hunting mainly for own consumption
1.Yes
2.No

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE

P43: During the last four weeks did [NAME] look for a paid job or tried to start a profit job?
1.Yes **=>P45**
2.No

P44: In the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] find a profit job or was planning to start his/her own business?
1. Yes
2. No

P45: If a paid job or business opportunity become available, could [NAME] have started work during the last 7 days or within the next two weeks?
1.Yes
2.No **=>P50A**

P46: What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment?
READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT
1.Public institution/enterprise
2.Mixed public and private enterprise
3.Private in non-agriculture activities
4.Private in agriculture activities
5.VUP
6.International NGO/International organization"
7.Local NGO/Religious organization
8.Cooperative
9.Household(Domestic workers)

P47: What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]' place of work? (Explain):
.....
P47A. ISIC

P48: What was [NAME]'s main occupation (main duty) during the last 7 days?
Main occupation:.....
Example: Teacher in primary school, Vegetable seller, House help, Taxi Driver **P48A. ISCO**

P49: In this job, is [NAME]' working as…?
(What is [NAME]'s status in employment?)
READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT
1.Employee
2.Paid apprentice/Internee
3.Employer (with regular employees)
4.Own account worker (without regular employees)
5.Member of cooperative
6.Contributing family worker
7.Other

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?
1.Yes
2.No **=>Next Person**

P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had?

P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had?

P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0

P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0

P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?
1.Yes
2.No **=>Next Person**

P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/202

P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0

P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0

=>GO TO NEXT PERSON/SECTION H

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE OF HABITAT

H01: What the type of Habitat?

1.Planned rural settlement
2.Integrated Model Village
3.Old settlement
4.Unplanned clustered rural housing (Dispersed/Isolated housing)"
5.Modern planned urban area
6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing
6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area
8.Other type of housing

TYPE OF BUILDING

H02: What is the Type of Building?

1.House occupied by one household
2.House occupied by several households
3.Storey building occupied by one household
4.Storey building occupied by many households
5.Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household
6.Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households"
7.Other

TENURE STATUS

H03: What is the tenure status of the housing Unit?

1.Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan) => H05
2.Tenant
3.Hire purchase(Having payment contract with the owner) => H05
4.Free lodging
5.Staff housing
6.Temporary camp or settlement
7.Other

H04: Is this Household has its own housing unit in this village or elsewhere?

1.Yes 2.No

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF

H05: What is the main material used for the roof? (In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor)

1.Iron Sheets
2.Local tiles
3.Industrial tiles
4.Asbestos
5.Concrete
6.Cartoons/Sheeting/ all non-durable roofing materials
7.Grass
8. Other

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS

H06: What is the main material used for the exterior walls?

1.Wood with mud and cement
2.Wood with mud without cement
3.Sun dried bricks with cement
4.Sun dried bricks without cement
5. All non-durable wall materials (Cartoons/Sheathing)
6.Cement blocks
7.Concrete
8.Stones with cement
9.Stones without cement
10.Timber
11.Burnt bricks with cement
12.Burnt bricks without cement
13.Other

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR

H07: What is the main material used for the floor?

1. Earth
2. Dung hardened
3. Concrete
4. Stones
5. Burnt bricks
6. Wooden floor
7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles
8. Cement
9. Other

NUMBER OF ROOMS

H08: How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?

NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING

H09: How many rooms are used for sleeping?

H10: Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls?

1.Yes
2.No
3.NA

MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

H11: What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing?

1.Internal pipe-born water
2.Pipe-born water in the compound
3.Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4.Public tap out of the compound
5.Tube Well /Borehole
6.Protected Spring/Well
7.Unprotected Spring/Well
8.Rain water
9.Tanker Truck
10.River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel "
11.Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12.Other

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

H12: What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?

1. Internal pipe-born water
2. Pipe-born water in the compound
3. Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4. Public tap out of the compound
5. Tube Well /Borehole
6. Protected Spring/Well
7. Unprotected Spring/Well
8. Rain water
9. Tanker Truck
10. River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel
11. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12. Mineral water
13. Other

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

H13: "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?"

1.Flush toilet used by one Household
2.Flush toilet used by several Households
3. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH
4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH
5.Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH
6.Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HH
7. Bush
8. Other

MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

H14: Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines?

1.Yes 2.No

H15: What is the main source of energy that the household uses for lighting?

01. Electricity from REG
02. Private Hydro Mini grid
03. Standalone solar system
04. Private Solar Mini Grid
05. Generator
06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp
07. Biogas
08. Candles
09. Firewood
10. Batteries
11. flashlight /phone flashlight
12. Rechargeable battery
13. Lantern
14. Other

ENERGY FOR COOKING

H16 "What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?"

01. Firewood
02. Charcoal
03. Gas
04. Electricity
05. Kerosene/Parafine
06. Biogas
07.Solar power
8. Crop waste
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette
11. Peat
12. sawdust
13. Straw/shrub/grass
14. Other(specify)
15. Do not cook =>H19

H17 "Is there any additional source of energy the household uses for cooking?" If Yes; which?

01. Firewood
02. Charcoal
03. Gas
04. Electricity
05. Kerosene/Parafine
06. Biogas
07.Solar power
8. Crop waste
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette
11. Peat
12. sawdust
13. Straw/shrub/grass
14. Other(specify)
15. None

ENERGY SAVING STOVE

H18: Does your HH use a cooking energy saving stove? (Do not ask if H16 and H17 responded 3,4,5,6,7)

1. Yes
2. No

MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL

H19: "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?"

1.Public Composit dumping
2.Household ompost dumping
3.Waste collection companies
4.Thrown in the household's fields or bushes "
5.Burnt
6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs
7. Other

MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL

H20: What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?

1.Sump
2.In the courtyard
3.Rivulet/Trench/Channels
4.In the street
5. Main sewer
6. Cesspool
7. Bush
8. Other

HH ASSETS

H21: Does your household has the following assets in functioning

Condition ?	1. Yes	2. No		
1. Radio			9. Bed	
2.Television			10. Tables	
3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only			11. Sofa	
			12. Computers	
4.Gas/Electrical Cooker			13. Vehicles for household use only	
5. Washing machine			14. Motorcycles for household use only	
6.Microwave			15. Bicycles for household use only	
7. Mattress			16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron	
8. Bench/Chair				

LIVESTOCK

H22: Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog?

1.Yes 2.No =>H23

H22A: What type of livestock do you have?

Livestock type	SELECT
01. Local breed cows	
02. Exotic breed cows	
03. Cross breed cows	
04. Local goats	
05.Exotic goats	
06.Cross goats	
07. Local sheep	
08. Exotic sheep	
09. Local pigs	
10. Exotic pig	
11. Cross pig	
12. Rabbits	
13. Broiler chicken	
14. Layers chicken	
15. Dual purpose chicken	
16. Local chicken	
17.Duck	
18.Turkey	
19.Other poultry	
20.Camel	
21.Bees hive	
22.Dogs	
23.Others	

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

H22B: "How many (Type of livestock) do you have now and in which district are they located?"

Livestock type	Number	Location/District
01. Local breed cows		
02. Exotic breed cows		
03. Cross breed cows		
04. Local goats		
05.Exotic goats		
06.Cross goats		
07. Local sheep		
08. Exotic sheep		
09. Local pigs		
10. Exotic pig		
11. Cross pig		
12. Rabbits		
13. Broiler chicken		
14. Layers chicken		
15. Dual purpose chicken		
16. Local chicken		
17.Duck		
18.Turkey		
19.Other poultry		
20.Camel		
21.Bees hive		
22.Dogs		
23.Others		

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

H23: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop?
(DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)

1. Yes
2. NO →H28A

H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?

1.In household owned land
2.In rented land (in cash or in kind payment or for free)
3.In both households owned land and in rented land

H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?

01.Maize		12. Yams& Taro	
02.Rice		13. Cooking Banana	
03.Sorghum		14. Dessert Banana	
04.Wheat		15. Banana for Beer	
05.Bean		16. Vegetables	
06.Pea		17. Tea	
07.Groundnut		18. Coffee	
08.Soybean		19. Sugarcane	
09.Cassava		20. Pyrethrum	
10.Sweet potato		21. Flowers	
11.Irish potato		22. Others, specify...	

H25: What type of vegetables that household grew in last 12 months? Ask this question if on question H24 vegetables is in selected crops"

ASK THIS QUESTION IF H24=16

01.Amaranths		13.Garlic	
02.Tomato		14.Lettuce	
03.Cabbage		15.Broccoli	
04.Onion		16.Spinach	
05.Carrot		17.Celery	
06.Eggplant		18.Leeks	
07.Black eggplant		19.Pumpkin	
08.Sweet pepper		20.Cocumber	
09.Pepper		21.Mushroom	
10.Cauliflower		22.Chayote	
11.French beans		23. Cassava Leaves	
12.beetroot		24.Other vegetables	

H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops

H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops

H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree?
1.Yes 2.No => Go to Section M

H28B: What Type and How many (fruit trees) does your household grow?

	28BA: Type	28BB: How many trees do you have?
1.Avocado		
2.Orange		
3.Papaya		
4.Guava		
5.Lemon		
6.Mango		
7.Mandarin		
8.Jack fruits		
9.Beefheart		
10.Passion fruits		
11.Pineapple		
12.Tree tomato		
13.Watermelon		
14.Strawberry		
15.Other fruit		

SECTION M: MORTALITY

M1: Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?
1.Yes 2.No => End of the interview

If there was a death in the HH during the 12 months prior to the census night ,Write their Names and ask the following questions

S/N	M2: Names Write the names of those who died during the last 12 months	M3: SEX 1.Male 2.Female	M4: AGE at Death How old was [NAME] when (he/she) died? IF THE AGE IS 1 YEAR OR ABOVE => M5 (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	M4A:Age at death for infants How many months or days [NAME] had before dying? RECORD THE ANSWER IN MONTHS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 1 TO 11 MONTHS. RECORD THE ANSWER IN DAYS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 0 TO 29 DAYS	M5: Place of death where the death for the [NAME] took place? 1. At community 2. At health facilities	M6: Manner of Death "What is the manner of death of [NAME]? 1.Natural cause/disease 2.Accident 3.Suicide 4. Homicide 9. Don't know IF THE ANSWER IS 2-9 =>Next Person End if no other died person	If the Deceased Person was a female aged 10-49 years, we ask the following questions: M7: "Did [NAME] death occur while Pregnant? 1.Yes => Next Person 2.No	M8: "Did the death Occur during the childbirth? 1.Yes =>Next Person 2.No	M9: "Did the death occur during the 6 weeks' period following the termination of pregnancy? 1: Yes =>Next Person 2: No=>Next Person =>Next Person End if no other died person
1	.....			1:days 2:months					
2	.....			1:days 2:months					
3	.....			1:days 2:months					

B. Institutional Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali
Hotline:4321

Tel: +250-788383103
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

SECTION IL: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD

IL01. PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY : ..... |__|
IL02. DISTRICT: ..... |__|
IL03. SECTOR: ..... |__|__|
IL04 . CELL: ..... |__|__|
IL05. VILLAGE: ..... |__|__|
IL06 . ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA) : ..... |__|__|
IL07. AREA OF RESIDENCE(1.URBAN 2.RURAL) : ..... |__|
IL08. BUILDING NUMBER: ..... |__|__|__|
IL09. INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ..... |__|__|__|
IL10. FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) : ..... |__|__|__|
IL11. GPS COORDINATES: Latitude: ..... |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
Longitude: ..... |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
IL12. DISTANCE: ..... |__|__|__|

IL13. HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH
2. Institutional |____|

IL13A. ENUMERATION GROUP NUMBER |____|____|

My names is ....., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to have an interview that will last 10 min with you. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview as your responses are very important for the country.

IL14 CONSENT: 1. Interview accepted =>P01A
2. Interview is not done |____|

IL15. THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW: |____|
1. Uninhabited dwelling
2. Dwelling turned into business building
3. Dwelling destroyed
4. Refused
5. All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

FOR ALL RESIDENT IN THE INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD

P01A: Serial Number of the person

P01B : Surname of the person: .....

P01C: Other names of the Person: .....

P03 : What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female

P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?
Note: Record age in completed years

P05A: In which month [NAME] was born?

P05B: In which year [NAME] was born?
Note: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN

P06 What is [NAME]'s marital status?
ALL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

1.Married to one wife/husband officially
2.Married to one wife/husband not officially
3.Live in a polygamous union
4.Divorced
5.Separeted
6.Never married
7.Widowed

P07A Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?
1.Usual resident
2. Visitor => GO TO NEXT PERSON

P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?
1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR)
2. No, did not slip in this HH (AR)

P09A Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad?
1. Rwanda
2. Abroad =>P09C

P09B In which District [NAME] was born? => P10A
(SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)

P09C In which Country [NAME] was born?
(SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]?
- RECORD 0 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR
- RECORD 888 IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH
- IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH
=>P12B

P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad?
1.Rwanda
2.Foreign Country =>P11B

P11A In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living Here? =>P12B
(SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)

P11B: In which Country [NAME] was residing previously?
(SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P12B: What is [NAME's] Nationality ?
CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

P13 What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?
01.Catholic
02.Protestant /Pentecost
03. Adventist
04. Other Christians
05.Muslim
06. Jehovah witness
07. Traditional/Animist
08. Other religion
09. No Religion
10. Not stated
99.Do not know

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?
1.Mutuelle 5. Employer
2.RSSB (Ex: RAMA) 6. Private insurance companies
3.MMI 7. NGOs
4.Schools 8. None
9. Do not know

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P15A: Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing?
1.Yes
2. No => P16A

P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses?
1.Yes
2. No => P15B

P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses?
1.Yes
2. No => P16A

P15B: Would you say [NAME] has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No, no difficulty 1.Yes some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot see at all

P16A: Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ?
1.Yes
2. No => P17A

P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
1.Yes
2. No => P16B

P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid?
1. Yes
2. No => P17A

P16B: Would you say [NAME] has some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No, No difficulty 1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot hear at all

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P17A: Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

1.Yes
2. No => P18A

P17B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty 1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot walk or climb steps at all

P18A: Using his/her usual (customary) language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example being understood?

1.Yes
2. No => P19A

P18B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty 1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot communicate at all

P19A: Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?

1.Yes
2.No => P20A

P19B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No difficulty 1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot do at all

P20A: Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?

1.Yes
2. No => P21A

P20B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No, no difficulty
1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty
3.Cannot do at all

P21A: Does [NAME] have a short stature?

1.Yes
2.No

P22A: Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?

1.Yes
2.No

P29: Has [NAME] ever attended or is currently attending school /ECD?

1.Has ever attended
2.Is currently attending
3.Has never attended =>P32

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?

1.ECD =>P32
2.Nursery
3.Primary
4.INGOBOKA /Vocational training
5. Lower secondary
6. Upper secondary
7. Tertiary

P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?
WRITTE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS IS UNKNOWN

P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

1. Primary school certificate
2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II
3. EMA/ENTA
4. O'level Certificate
5. A3/D4/D5
6. A2/D6/D7
7. TVET certificate III
8. TVET certificate IV
9. TVET certificate V
10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)
11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs
12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs
13. Post Graduate Diploma
14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs
15. Doctorate (PhD)
16. None 99. Do not know

QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?

MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA

1. Kinyarwanda
2. English
4. French
8. Swahili
16. Other
0. None

P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?
(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)

1.Yes, Still Attending
2.Yes, Completed
3.Never attended

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?
NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS

1.Yes
2.No =>P36A
9. Do not know=>P36A

P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?

1.From Home
2.From work place
3.From School/Place of Education
4.From Another Person's home
5.From Community Internet access facility
6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility
7.Other

P36A: Does [NAME] own a mobile phone?

1. Yes
2. No => P50A IF SHE IS A FEMALE AGED 10YEARS AND ABOVE. OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON

NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS

P36 C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?

1.Smart phone
2.Ordinary phone with radio
3.Ordinary phone without radio

IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE

P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?

1.Yes
2.No => Next Person

P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had?

P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had?

P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0

P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0

P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021- 15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?

1.Yes
2.No => Next Person

P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0

P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0
=> GO TO NEXT PERSON

ANNEX B: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanations of indicators.

A.1 Population and demographic characteristics

Resident status: People with resident status are persons who have been living in a place for more than six months where they were enumerated or who have the intention to stay there for more than six months. These individuals represent the population usually living in such places.

Present residents: individuals present in their place of usual residence on the reference night, or

Absent residents: individuals 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 absent residents in another place in Rwanda, or non-residents of the country, for example, tourists present at the time of the Census from other countries.

De facto population: A concept that defines enumerated persons on the basis of their actual location at the time of the census (present residents + visitors): Includes all persons physically present in the country or given area at the reference date.

De jure population: A concept that defines enumerated persons on the basis of their usual place of residence at the time of the census. (Present residents + absent residents):

The de jure population includes all usual residents of a given country or area, whether they were physically present in the area at the reference date or not. It also refers to the resident population. Most of the analyses presented in the thematic reports are based on the de jure population.

Demographic 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.

Median age of a population: the median age is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

Mean age of a population: the mathematical average age of all the members of a population.

Population growth rate: the increase (or decrease) in the number of persons in the population during a certain period of time, expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period. The average annual growth rates for all ages as well as for particular age groups are calculated on the assumption that growth is continuous.

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

Sex ratio: The ratio of males to the number of females in a population, usually computed for age group and expressed per 100 females. A sex ratio of 100 would imply that there are as many males as females.

Age structure: The proportion of the total population in each age group.

Age-sex structure: the composition of a population as determined by the proportion of males and females in each age category.

Area of residence refers to a place of Urban or Rural area.

The urban and rural are two different physical, socio and economic environment. Urban area is in most of the cases characterized by high concentration of population, diversified economic activities, many and better infrastructures. This lead to different needs for population living in the two different environments and policy makers have to take note for that in all socio-economic development programs. The 2022 census consider only 5 which are classified as urban:

- Capital City (Kigali)
- Satellite cities
- Secondary Cities

- District Towns
- and Emerging centres

Since 2020, a campaign of census mapping collected different information aiming at the delineation of enumeration area. Different locations of services were collected (offices, shops, education, health religious, entertainment facilities, etc.). Using the locations, a service concentration layer was created showing the hot spot concentration area considered as core urban centres Each urban area among the retained one, has at least one or more hotspot zone of services concentration which can be considered as a core urban centre.

A.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 households are separateness and independence.

Household: the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. It consists of one or several persons who live in the same dwelling and share meals.

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

a) Households where there is at least one usual resident in the household (present or absent resident); and

b) Households consisting only of visitors (e.g.: Households found during the Census in their holiday homes, etc.)

Subsequently, and across all thematic reports, any analysis of the characteristics of the private households will refer to the definition in (a) above.

Types of private households:

- **One-person household:** consists only of the head of the household.
- **Nuclear household:** refers to a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into married or unmarried couple, family with children or without children or single parent with children only.
- **Extended household:** people related to each other and living together but who do not form a nuclear family.
- **Composite household:** people not related to each other living together; extended or nuclear family living with non-relatives.

Institutional household: It 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 RPHC5, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

Head of household: S/he refers to a person recognised as such by other members of the household. Every private household has one and only one household head.

Structure: According to census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for residence purposes. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units.

Types of habitat: there are six types of habitat for private households: clustered rural settlement (*umudugudu*)/old settlement, Integrated model villages, dispersed/isolated habitat, planned urban housing (cadastre), and spontaneous or squatter habitat (*Akajagari*).

Improved source of water: According to the latest definitions from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene (JMP, 2017), improved sources of drinking water include: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water. Contrary to the previous definition of MDGs, packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved water sources according to SDGs definition.

Unimproved source of water: Any other source of drinking water which does not belong to the types of water defined above as improved is classified as

unimproved source. This includes the following: unprotected well, Unprotected spring, surface water (river, lake, dam, pond, stream, irrigation channel, etc.).

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.

A.3 Education

Early childhood development (ECD): is defined as a comprehensive approach to policies and programs for children from birth to eight years of age, their parents, and caregivers, aimed at protecting the child's rights to develop his or her full cognitive, emotional, social, and physical potential. In Rwanda, this usually refers to the age group 0–6 years.

School attendance and attendance rates: School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or program, public or private.
There is a difference between 'attending school' and being 'enrolled in school'; thus results from censuses and administrative data may differ.
School attendance is complementary to but must be distinguished from 'school enrolment', which typically is obtained from administrative data. A child can be enrolled in school but not necessarily be attending. It is recommended that these concepts be clearly defined so that countries can determine which variable they wish to collect via the census.

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR): attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (6–11) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (12–17) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The GAR for primary schools is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary schools is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

Gender Parity Index (GPI): ratio of the number or proportion of the female population to the male population for a given indicator. It measures gender equality between girls' and boys' performance in school.

Educational attainment: Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received.

Educational qualifications (level of education): Qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles, and so forth that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study, or private study, whether conferred in the home country or abroad, and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies. The acquisition of an educational qualification, therefore, implies the successful completion of a course of study or training program.
According to national needs, information on qualifications may be collected from persons who have reached a certain minimum age or level of educational attainment. Such information should refer to the title of the highest certificate, diploma, or degree received.

Academic degree obtained: An academic degree is a college or university diploma, often associated with a title and sometimes associated with an academic position, which is usually awarded in recognition of the recipient having either satisfactorily completed a prescribed course of study or having conducted a scholarly endeavor deemed worthy of his or her admission to the degree. The most common degrees awarded today are Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, and doctoral (PhD) degrees. Most higher education institutions generally offer certificates and several programs leading to the awarding of a Master of Advanced Studies, which is predominantly known as a *Diplôme d'études supérieures specialises* under its original French designation. The certificates listed below are some of the certificates currently or previously awarded by the Rwandan education system:

Primary Leaving Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of six years of primary school. This certificate provides access to lower secondary education.

Ordinary 'O' Level Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of lower secondary school. This certificate provides access to senior secondary education.

TVET Certificate I: the duration to get the certificate is 3 to 9 months. There is no further educational prerequisite for enrolment to study at this level other than having reached the age of 16 years. Graduates at this level will have the basic practical skills and competencies required to carry out a specific task in the labor market.

TVET Certificate II: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum age to study at this level is 16 Years and one has completed at least primary six. Graduates at this level will have practical skills and a set of competencies required to carry out different tasks in the labor market or to pursue further learning.

TVET Certificate III: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. To study at this level you must have completed 9Years Basic Education or have an equivalent qualification. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 1 year of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

TVET Certificate IV: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level III. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 2 years of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

TVET Certificate V/ Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (Technical secondary education)**:** a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in technical secondary education**.** The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level IV. Graduates at this level will have advanced practical skills and knowledge enabling them to join the labor market or proceed to higher Education.

Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (general secondary education)**:** a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in general secondary education.

NB: The Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education and Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 grant access to higher education.

ENTA (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available;

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.

A2/D6/D7 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

Post-primary education: In the past, this level of education targeted technical skills and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study to 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:

EMA (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.

CE/FM (*Certificat d'Edute Familiale*) – a certificate awarded upon completion of three years of post-primary education. The courses associated with these certificates were exclusive to the female population.

CERAI (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Integré*) – 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:

A diploma and an Advanced Diploma program: are between two and three years in length. Admission requires an upper-secondary qualification like the Certificate of Technical Secondary Education A2. In addition, the HEC defines certificate and diploma qualifications as exit qualifications in incomplete bachelor's programs rather than distinct study programs. Students who complete one year of study (120 credits) before dropping out may receive a Certificate of Higher Education, whereas students who complete 2 years of studies and obtainment of at least 240 credits may be awarded a Diploma and students who completed 2,5 years of studies and obtainment of at least 300 credits may be awarded an Advanced Diploma in Higher Education in Higher Education.

Bacc/diploma: a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.

Bachelor's: a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university. In Rwanda, the Bachelor's programs are offered for three-five years and each year is split into semesters or trimesters depending on the specifications of the programs.

Master's: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies. In Rwanda, the duration of Masters's Programs varies between eighteen (18) and twenty-four (24) months, except in Medicine, where they last for four years. They are offered by coursework or purely by research.

PhD: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral program, usually lasting between three and four years.

School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education): SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilizing this indicator in international

comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or quality as a year or grade completed in another country. SLE represents the expected number of years of schooling that will be completed, including years spent repeating one or more grades.

Literacy: Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement about 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 stock phrase that has been memorized. In the 2022 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French, Swahili and Other.

A.4 Employment/economic activity

The main concepts and definitions used in the census are in line with the international standards on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).[3] They are briefly described below.

Work: work is defined as:

- "Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use" in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
- Work is defined "irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity."
- It excludes "activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation)."

The international standards recognize different forms of work: Own-use production work (production of goods and services for own final use); employment (work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit); unpaid trainee work (work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills); volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay); and other forms of work (not defined at this time by the international standards).

Working age population: The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over.

Employment: Employment is a particular form of work. Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use such as producing agricultural, fishing and gathering products for own-consumption or cleaning, decorating, gardening and maintaining one's own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods. Persons in employment comprise: (a) employed persons "at work," i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

Status in employment: Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment.4 : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker

Branches of economic activity: Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. "Enterprise" is a broader concept than "establishment". An enterprise is a legal entity (or group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations.

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person.

Occupational segregation index: It is an indicator that measures the extent to which labour markets are separated into "male" and "female" occupations. The occupational segregation index (D) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation.[5] It is defined by

[3]ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

[4]ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, http://laborsta.ilo.org.

[5]ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 127-130.

$$D = \frac{1}{2}\sum_i \left| \frac{n_{Ai}}{n_A} - \frac{n_{Bi}}{n_B} \right|$$

Where n_{Ai} and n_{Bi} are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational i and n_A and n_B are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupations. The value of the index ranges from zero to one, zero indicating no segregation and one indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons that need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation.

A.5 Socio-cultural characteristics

Religion: Religion originates in an attempt to represent and order beliefs, feelings, imaginings and actions that arise in response to direct experience of the sacred and the spiritual (Connelly, 1996). Affiliation to a religion entails adherence to its fundamental beliefs and the frequenting of liturgical services and other duties expected of an active member (Ellway, 2005). Religions commonly are taken to provide general orientation in regard to the way one lives one's life (Fasching et al., 2001). The main religions existing in Rwanda and taken into account during the RPHC5 are the following:

The Catholic Church: The Christian Catholic Church is characterised by an Episcopal hierarchy with the Pope at its head and belief in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition. The authority of the church lies within the hierarchy of the church and the truth is found in the Bible.

ADEPR(Associations des Eglises Pentecostes au Rwanda): ADEPR is the first pentecostal church established in Rwanda. It has born in 1983 as a result of the association of different pentecostal denominations that had been originaly established by Swidish missionaries since 1920 and progressivey expended in diffent parts of Rwanda. ADEPR share the same beliefs as most of protestant churches and its main mission is the expension of Christ centred evanglism.

Islam: Islam was founded in 622 CE by the Prophet Muhammad, in Makkah (also spelled 'Mecca'). The two sacred texts of Islam are the Qur'an, which are the words of Allah 'the One True God' as given to Muhammad, and the Hadith, which is a collection of Muhammad's sayings.

Protestantism: The term *Protestant* was not initially applied to reformers in the sixteenth century but came to be used to describe all groups protesting against the Roman Catholic orthodoxy. Thus, the term *Protestant* is often used as a general term merely to signify Christians who belong to none of the churches of the Catholic tradition. Most Protestants believe Baptism that is an outward testimony of a prior inward regeneration, usually done after a person confesses Jesus Christ as their saviour and obtains an understanding of the significance of Baptism. Here, there are the churches that are in CEPR(Conseil Protestant du Rwanda)

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: The Seventh-Day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination originating in the mid-nineteenth century in the northeast United States. The Adventist Church among Protestant Christian denominations is the observance of the Sabbath on Saturday, the seventh day.

Other Christian churches: Other Christian churches are Protestant churches that were established in Rwanda after 1994 and do not belong to the CPR(Conseil Protestant du Rwanda).

Jehovah's Witnesses: The religious beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses are in many ways similar to those of mainstream Christians but but they believe that after the resurrection they will live in this world but renewed. Moreover, Jehovah's Witnesses are permitted most forms of medical treatment, but under no circumstances must they ever have a blood transfusion.

Traditionalist/Animist Religion: The term 'animism' is usually applied to any religious belief that recognises spirits or a spirit world as inherent and controlling within the physical world. Some spirits are the souls of deceased ancestors, while others are beings inherent in nature and the spirit realm. For some people the spirits are intermediaries between humans and a higher god.

Other religion: these are religions which are not Christian and which are not Christian and which do not belong to the other religions mentioned above.

Nationality: Under the idea of 'nationality', people construct symbolically a referent of their identity (Brubaker, 1992), which entails a place or territory seen and understood geographically as a space wherein people have something in common.

Nationality means the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country or the legal right to belong to a particular nation whether by birth or naturalisation. Types of nationality are identified as single and dual nationality, the latter of which refers to the state of being a citizen of two countries.

Nationality and citizenship are two terms that are sometimes used interchangeably (Lynn, 2007) and some

people even use the two words – 'citizenship and nationality' – as synonyms. However, they differ in many aspects. Simply put, nationality can be applied to the country where an individual was born while citizenship is a legal status, which means that an individual has been registered with the government in a particular country.

A.6 Fertility

Fertility: The reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population. When a distinction is made by birth order, the terms first-birth fertility, second-birth fertility, etc. are used.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR): Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the number of births in a year to women in a specific age group divided by the mid-year population of women in that specific age group.

General Fertility Rate (GFR): General Fertility Rate (GFR) is similar to the CBR except that the GFR measures the number of births in a given year divided by the corresponding mid-year population of women in the childbearing years (15-49).

Mean Age at Childbearing: The Mean Age of Childbearing is another fertility measure that determines the average age at which women experienced childbearing. It is a summary of the timing of fertility within a population or a group of women.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period during their lifetime if they were subject to experiencing the ASFRs of a given period. It is calculated by summing the ASFRs and multiplying the sum by the width of the age interval.

Parity: The number of children born alive to a woman.

Reproduction rate: The indicator that measures in which conditions generations are replaced.

If calculated not taking into account women's mortality it is called **Gross Reproduction Rate** (GRR). The GRR is exactly like TFR, except that it counts only daughters and literally measures "reproduction"– a woman reproducing herself in the next generation by having a daughter. The GRR is estimated by multiplying the TFR by the percentage of female at birth. The GRR, like TFR, assumes that the hypothetical cohort of women pass from birth through their reproductive life without experiencing mortality. This assumption is satisfactory when one wants to compare levels of fertility and/or gross reproduction across populations and over time. But, for a more realistic assessment of the reproductive potential of a population, taking into account mortality, one needs to calculate the **Net Reproduction Rate** (NRR). The NRR is obtained by multiplying the ASFR by the Survivorship rate of corresponding age-group from the women life table and summing up all this values. When NRR equals 1, then each generation of women is exactly reproducing itself. When it is larger than 1, the next generation will have more women. When it is smaller than 1, the next generation will have less women.

Parity progression Ratios (PPR): Parity is the number of children born alive to a woman. Zero parity women are those with no live births and single parity refers to those women who have one child and so on. Parity Progression Ratio (PPR) is the probability of having another child given that the mother has reached certain parity. PPRs are usually represented as a0, a1, a2 and so on. The term a0 is a measure of infertility. Women progressing to higher parities usually have high fertility rates.

A.7 Gender

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

Gender: a social and cultural construct, which values men's and women's (and girls' and boys') attributes differently. Accordingly, it assigns socially acceptable and often stereotypical roles and responsibilities to men and women. Gender-based roles and other attributes, therefore, change over time and vary with different cultural contexts. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). This concept is also useful in analysing how commonly shared practices legitimise discrepancies between sexes.

Gender analysis: is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to, and control of resources, and the constraints they face relative to each other.

A.8 Disability

Disability prevalence: This is defined as the percentage of all the people aged 5 years and above reported having at least one disability divided by the entire population of persons aged 5 years and above.

Disability status: differentiates the population into those with and those without disability. Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers or environments may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

The following limitations in activity functioning are considered in the RPHC5: seeing, hearing, mobility, cognitive, communication and self-care using Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of questions. In addition, questions of albinism and short stature were added to the questionnaire.

Seeing difficulty

Seeing difficulty describes the various degrees of vision loss. A person is considered to have eyesight or vision disability if he/she has difficulty seeing even if he/she wears eyeglasses or contact lenses.

Hearing difficulty

Hearing difficulty refers to complete deafness or partial hearing in one or both ears, hard of hearing. Those with hearing difficulty can also use a hearing aid.

Mobility difficulty

Physical or mobility difficulty refers to difficulties in moving, i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hand, sitting upright, or standing. This disability restricts one's physical movement, say body movement or paralysis of legs, hands, or the whole body. Persons with this type of disability can use assistive equipment and supportive devices that assist them to move around. For example, those who use wheelchairs, crutches among other mobility aids.

Cognitive difficulty

Cognitive difficulty affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age groups. They may have difficulty remembering things or concentrating on what he/she is performing. It includes many different functions such as the ability to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts in the mind. It also exhibits problems in comprehending any new ideas or opinions or finding solutions and therefore restrains a person from learning or even coordinating functions/activities.

Self-care difficulty

This refers to difficulties in dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around the home or inside the home. The difficulties may have arisen as a result of other disabilities or impairments. These types of difficulties may be present in most disabilities. It may be more pronounced in mental disabilities and severe physical disabilities.

Communication difficulty

Speech and language disorders refer to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be characterized by an interruption in the flow or rhythm of speech, such as stammering. These delays and disorders range from simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language. Some causes of speech and language disorders include hearing loss, brain injury, learning disability, substance abuse, physical impairments such as cleft lip, deformed lip or palate, and vocal abuse or misuse. Persons with speech disabilities are often not able to communicate well with others.

Short stature

Short stature is a general term used to describe a condition in which a person's height is well below the average height of his or her peers. Short stature typically means that a person's height is below that of the shortest 3 percent to 5 percent of people of the same age and sex.

Albinism

Albinism is a rare, non-contagious, genetically inherited condition occurring in both genders regardless of ethnicity, in all countries of the world. The condition results in a lack of pigmentation in the skin, hair and eyes, causing vulnerability to sun exposure and bright light. Almost all persons with albinism are visually impaired, with the majority being classified as "legally blind. Skin cancer is common amongst a majority of PWA living in the region of Sub Saharan Africa.

A.9 Youth

According to the UN, Youth is best understood as a period of transition from dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. That's why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other fixed age groups. Yet, age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly in relation to education and employment, because 'youth' is often referred to a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education and finding their first job.

The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.

Considering the current priorities and trends of Rwanda's Development, the definition of Youth in terms of age has been revised in this policy. It was brought from 14–35 years to 16–30 years due to a number of factors including among others:

(i) The need to keep in close conformity with regional and international bodies that Rwanda subscribes to such as:

a. The African Youth Charter adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the African Union Assembly held in Banjul - Gambia on the 2nd July 2006, ratified by Rwanda on 7th August 2007, defines youth or young people as a category of people between the ages of 15 and 35 years;

b. The United Nations General Assembly, by its resolution 50/81 in 1995, adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond and reiterated Page 6 of 43 that the United Nations defines

"youth", as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member states;

c. For the Commonwealth, which Rwanda joined in November 2009 and becoming the association's 54th member, youth are defined as people between 15-29 years.

(ii) With a need to harmonize the definition of youth and youth programmes taking into account the current local policies and legal frameworks, this Policy shall also complement related policies such as:

a. The Integrated Child Policy of Rwanda that defines a child as persons below 18 years (taken care from the time before their birth until they complete the age of 18 years), the age for consent and voting rights among others. It also prohibits from employing any person under 18 years old into employment that is deemed hazardous and worst forms of labour.

b. The National and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2008) that aims to guarantee that all TVET measures achieve the maximum economic impact through providing all sectors with appropriately qualified workforce in the needed number in accordance to the different qualification levels.

c. The Education Sector Policy (2003) with a direction clearly defined: involve vocational standards and national needs and reach a sufficient number of graduates who are well-trained and therefore able to meet the development needs of Rwanda.

d. The National Policy for Family Promotion (2005) that has among its actions to protect youth against the evils of society and to educate them to positive family values.

e. The Employment Policy (2006) that promotes the employment of youth, women, persons with disability, the marginalized and increasing their contribution to economic production.

f. The National Gender Policy (2010) that seeks to eradicate the imbalance between young man and young girls' rights among others.

g. The Rwanda Sports Development Policy (2012) that promotes youth clubs. h. The National Culture Heritage Policy (2014), which promotes the education of culture values to the youth.

For the case of Rwanda, law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 related to child rights and protection states that 18 years should be the starting point for differentiating „child" and „youth". However, the national youth policy points out that in Rwanda young people are those between 16 and 30. In this report we will adhere to this definition and the term „youth" is used to mean the 16–30 age groups. This choice also allows for a comparison and contextualization of results with findings based on reports on youth to discern differences within this large and heterogeneous age group, findings are also presented for the following four sub-groups:

- 16–20 years;
- 21–25 years;
- 26–30 years.

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

A.10 Children

Child: According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is defined as every human being under 18 unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. It is relevant to underline here that this period coincides with Rwanda's, as stipulated in Article 3 of the National Law nº 54/2011 of 14 December 2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child, which stipulates that a child is any person under the age of 18. The age range (0–17) adopted for this report reflects this definition.

Adolescent: The word 'adolescent' comes from the concept of adolescence, which means the transitional development period from childhood to early adulthood, starting approximately at 10–12 and ending at 18–22 (Santrock, 2000).

Orphan: According to the national policy for orphans and other vulnerable children (MINALOC, 2003), an orphan is a child who has lost one or both parents. In the subsequent analysis, children are also considered orphans if the survivorship of the parent is unknown.

vulnerable Children: A vulnerable child is a person under 18 exposed to conditions which do not permit him/her to fulfil her/his fundamental right to her/his harmonious development (MINALOC, 2003).

A.11 Elderly

The Elder population: The elderly population is defined as people aged 65 and over 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.

The elderly dependency rate: The elderly dependency rate is defined as the ratio between the elderly population and the working age (15-64 years) population.

A.12 Marital status and nuptiality

Information on marital status was collected on the resident population aged 12 and above. The question was formulated as '*what is [name] marital status?*' and, responses were recorded as provided. Seven categories constituted the question on marital status:

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in legally accepted marital union with one partner at the moment of the Census.

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in marital union with one partner, but that was not legally officiated at the moment of the Census.

Live in a polygamous union: An individual is said to be in polygamous union when he is married with more than one spouse. People living in polygamous union in the context of this census were men having more than one wife or wife living in a marital union with such men. A polygamous man may be simultaneously in legal union with one of his wives and in consensual union with another wife or other wives.

Divorced: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to the legislation.

Separated: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without intention to be back in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

Never married: an individual who has never been in a marital union.

Widowed: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried.

The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions. Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

Unofficial monogamy: An individual is said to be monogamous when he or she is married with one spouse and polygamous in the contrary situation (Louis Henry, 1981). In the context of this census, unofficial monogamy refers to the marital union where a man or woman is married unofficially to one spouse.

A.13 Agriculture

Agriculture household: Agriculture households refer to households that have at least one person engaged in agricultural activities; that is either in crop or animal husbandry.

Crops Farming: Crop farming is the cultivation of plants for food, animal foodstuffs, or other commercial uses. A variety of techniques including organic production methods can be used to manage crops by private households. Private household livelihoods and management of natural resources are addressed not separately but as one, whereby the private actors are actively engaged to participate in shaping and working towards achieving development solutions. Towards that goal, in Rwanda, private households cultivate different types of crops such as maize, rice, sorghum, wheat, beans, soybeans, cassava, sweet potato, Irish potato, yams and taro, bananas, vegetables, and fruits.

Livestock Rearing: Livestock rearing is analogous to animal husbandry; that is, the rearing and management of animals/livestock. In Rwanda, private households practice farming systems to mainly, produce milk and meat for human consumption. They rear a variety of livestock types, namely: cows, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits, and chickens among others.

Beekeeping: The science and art of managing honey bees called apiculture or beekeeping is a centuries-old tradition. The first beekeepers were hunters, seeking out wild nests of honey bees, which often were destroyed to obtain the sweet reward, called honey, for which these insects are named.

Rearing dogs and/or puppies: Hand rearing a dog and/or a litter of puppies can be very rewarding, but is a big commitment. Hand rearing involves keeping your puppies warm, regular feeding, toileting, cleaning, health monitoring and socialization. They can be reared either for socialization, security or commercial purposes.

Cereals: are crops grown to produce grains used by man or animal. In this group there is maize, sorghum, wheat, rice, and other cereals.

Legumes: are crops that produce pods that bear seeds in rows. In this group there is bean, soybean, pea, groundnut and so on.

Tubers: Tubers are plants whose harvested and edible part is the root of a crop or stem. In this group, there is cassava, sweet potato, Irish potato, and yam.

Vegetables: are crops whose harvested and edible part is either roots, stem, leaves, flower, or fruits. They can be edible raw or cooked.

Fruits: are crops whose harvested and edible part is fruit. They can be edible raw.

Beverage crops: are crops that are grown for the purpose of producing food drinks as their end-product. In this group there is tea and coffee.

Spices crops: are crops grown for the purpose of producing stimulants. Examples of spices are ginger, pepper and so on.

Sugar crops: are crops grown for the purpose of producing sweet tasting liquids or sugar.
Examples are sugarcane and sugar beet(beetroot)

ANNEX C: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table C.1: Number of persons with disabilities and their percentage among the resident population aged 5 years and above (prevalence of disabilities) by sex and district

Province and District	Number of persons with disabilities			Prevalence of disabilities		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City						
Nyarugenge	3,791	4,415	8,206	1.9	2.5	2.2
Gasabo	7,779	9,806	17,585	1.8	2.3	2.0
Kicukiro	3,932	5,007	8,939	1.6	2.1	1.8
South						
Nyanza	5,589	7,103	12,692	3.1	3.8	3.5
Gisagara	5,055	6,444	11,499	2.7	3.1	2.9
Nyaruguru	4,383	5,531	9,914	2.9	3.3	3.1
Huye	6,572	7,103	13,675	3.5	3.7	3.6
Nyamagabe	5,175	6,638	11,813	2.9	3.4	3.2
Ruhango	6,040	8,315	14,355	3.5	4.4	4.0
Muhanga	5,388	6,198	11,586	3.1	3.4	3.2
Kamonyi	5,716	7,087	12,803	2.6	3.0	2.8
West						
Karongi	5,561	7,067	12,628	3.1	3.6	3.4
Rutsiro	4,686	5,778	10,464	2.7	3.0	2.8
Rubavu	6,455	7,991	14,446	2.4	2.9	2.6
Nyabihu	4,297	5,960	10,257	2.9	3.5	3.2
Ngororero	4,533	5,846	10,379	2.6	3.0	2.8
Rusizi	6,794	7,979	14,773	2.9	3.2	3.0
Nyamasheke	7,031	8,989	16,020	3.4	3.9	3.7
North						
Rulindo	4,399	5,694	10,093	2.6	3.0	2.8
Gakenke	4,605	5,869	10,474	2.7	3.0	2.9
Musanze	5,623	7,402	13,025	2.5	3.0	2.7
Burera	5,304	7,043	12,347	2.9	3.5	3.2
Gicumbi	6,417	7,980	14,397	3.0	3.4	3.2
East						
Rwamagana	6,050	6,953	13,003	2.5	2.9	2.7
Nyagatare	9,346	11,285	20,631	2.9	3.4	3.2
Gatsibo	7,614	8,806	16,420	2.9	3.1	3.0
Kayonza	6,940	7,997	14,937	3.1	3.4	3.3
Kirehe	6,409	7,821	14,230	2.9	3.3	3.1
Ngoma	5,797	7,368	13,165	3.0	3.5	3.3
Bugesera	7,668	9,351	17,019	2.8	3.3	3.1
Total	174,949	216,826	391,775	2.7	3.2	3.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.2: Number of persons with disabilities and prevalence in 5-years age-groups by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Age-group (Years)	Number of persons with disabilities			Prevalence of disabilities (percent of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
5-9	17,291	12,443	29,734	2.0	1.5	1.8
10-14	16,392	13,461	29,853	2.1	1.7	1.9
15-19	14,596	13,899	28,495	1.9	1.8	1.9
20-24	11,009	11,033	22,042	1.9	1.8	1.9
25-29	10,360	10,502	20,862	2.1	2.0	2.1
30-34	11,227	12,241	23,468	2.4	2.5	2.5
35-39	11,571	13,289	24,860	2.7	3.0	2.9
40-44	11,651	15,031	26,682	3.4	4.0	3.7
45-49	9,750	15,523	25,273	4.5	5.9	5.3
50-54	10,684	16,143	26,827	6.0	7.5	6.8
55-59	9,983	14,967	24,950	7.0	8.6	7.9
60-64	11,185	17,394	28,579	8.2	10.0	9.2
65-69	9,376	14,786	24,162	10.2	12.1	11.3
70-74	7,677	12,482	20,159	12.7	14.4	13.7
75-79	4,369	8,439	12,808	15.3	17.1	16.5
80+	7,828	15,193	23,021	20.2	20.5	20.4
Urban						
5-9	3,655	2,649	6,304	1.7	1.2	1.5
10-14	3,275	2,788	6,063	1.8	1.5	1.7
15-19	2,949	3,004	5,953	1.6	1.4	1.5
20-24	2,509	2,699	5,208	1.3	1.3	1.3
25-29	2,662	2,808	5,470	1.4	1.5	1.5
30-34	2,911	3,369	6,280	1.6	2.0	1.8
35-39	2,849	3,402	6,251	1.9	2.7	2.3
40-44	2,942	3,671	6,613	2.6	3.7	3.1
45-49	2,440	3,467	5,907	3.7	5.6	4.6
50-54	2,485	3,295	5,780	5.0	7.3	6.1
55-59	2,176	2,703	4,879	6.4	8.3	7.3
60-64	2,172	3,022	5,194	7.9	10.2	9.1
65-69	1,754	2,527	4,281	10.3	12.6	11.5
70-74	1,476	2,185	3,661	13.6	15.0	14.4
75-79	772	1,628	2,400	15.2	18.7	17.4
80+	1,494	2,966	4,460	21.9	21.7	21.8
Rural						
5-9	13,636	9,794	23,430	2.2	1.5	1.9
10-14	13,117	10,673	23,790	2.2	1.8	2.0
15-19	11,647	10,895	22,542	2.1	2.0	2.0
20-24	8,500	8,334	16,834	2.2	2.1	2.2
25-29	7,698	7,694	15,392	2.5	2.3	2.4
30-34	8,316	8,872	17,188	2.9	2.8	2.8
35-39	8,722	9,887	18,609	3.1	3.1	3.1
40-44	8,709	11,360	20,069	3.7	4.1	3.9
45-49	7,310	12,056	19,366	4.9	6.0	5.5
50-54	8,199	12,848	21,047	6.3	7.6	7.0
55-59	7,807	12,264	20,071	7.2	8.7	8.0
60-64	9,013	14,372	23,385	8.2	9.9	9.2
65-69	7,622	12,259	19,881	10.2	12.0	11.2
70-74	6,201	10,297	16,498	12.5	14.2	13.5
75-79	3,597	6,811	10,408	15.4	16.8	16.3
80+	6,334	12,227	18,561	19.8	20.2	20.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.3: Sex ratios of the persons with disabilities by 5-year age-group as compared to persons without disability by area of residence

5-year age-group (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
5-9	138.0	139.2	139.0	100.2	99.4	99.6
10-14	117.5	122.9	121.8	97.7	100.2	99.6
15-19	98.2	106.9	105.0	87.2	103.1	98.7
20-24	93.0	102.0	99.8	95.8	94.6	95.0
25-29	94.8	100.1	98.6	103.8	92.3	96.4
30-34	86.4	93.7	91.7	107.9	89.9	96.1
35-39	83.7	88.2	87.1	116.2	87.7	95.9
40-44	80.1	76.7	77.5	116.7	83.7	92.3
45-49	70.4	60.6	62.8	108.6	74.7	82.7
50-54	75.4	63.8	66.2	111.9	77.1	84.4
55-59	80.5	63.7	66.7	105.8	77.7	83.0
60-64	71.9	62.7	64.3	95.2	77.0	80.1
65-69	69.4	62.2	63.4	87.1	75.3	77.2
70-74	67.6	60.2	61.5	75.7	69.7	70.7
75-79	47.4	52.8	51.8	60.9	58.6	59.0
80-84	56.5	51.1	52.1	54.5	54.9	54.8
85+	45.7	52.5	51.0	45.0	51.4	50.2
Total	83.4	79.9	80.7	100.9	91.3	93.9
Count	84,704	307,071	391,775	3,140,335	8,005,824	11,146,159

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.4: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by province and area of residence for aged 5 years or above – both Sexes

Province and Area of residence	Seeing		Hearing		Mobility		Communicating		Cognitive		Self-care		Short stature		Albinism	
	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)
Rwanda																
Urban	38,549	1.2	11,855	0.4	26,261	0.8	8,735	0.3	13,728	0.4	9,153	0.3	1,505	0.0	480	0.0
Rural	120,163	1.4	54,417	0.7	96,738	1.2	33,561	0.4	59,803	0.7	35,435	0.4	6,654	0.1	1,384	0.0
Total	158,712	1.4	66,272	0.6	122,999	1.1	42,296	0.4	73,531	0.6	44,588	0.4	8,159	0.1	1,864	0.0
Kigali City																
Urban	13,787	1.0	3,452	0.3	8,480	0.6	2,813	0.2	3,859	0.3	2,972	0.2	410	0.0	172	0.0
Rural	2,981	1.5	1,033	0.5	1,988	1.0	697	0.4	1,214	0.6	734	0.4	128	0.1	34	0.0
Total	16,768	1.1	4,485	0.3	10,468	0.7	3,510	0.2	5,073	0.3	3,706	0.2	538	0.0	206	0.0
South																
Urban	5,179	1.3	1,697	0.4	3,687	0.9	1,178	0.3	2,155	0.6	1,386	0.4	222	0.1	58	0.0
Rural	34,181	1.5	15,852	0.7	26,025	1.2	9,883	0.4	17,692	0.8	10,242	0.5	1,581	0.1	351	0.0
Total	39,360	1.5	17,549	0.7	29,712	1.1	11,061	0.4	19,847	0.8	11,628	0.4	1,803	0.1	409	0.0
West																
Urban	6,769	1.2	2,349	0.4	5,294	1.0	1,790	0.3	2,697	0.5	1,716	0.3	379	0.1	114	0.0
Rural	28,851	1.5	12,010	0.6	25,847	1.3	7,518	0.4	12,504	0.6	7,966	0.4	1,973	0.1	366	0.0
Total	35,620	1.4	14,359	0.6	31,141	1.2	9,308	0.4	15,201	0.6	9,682	0.4	2,352	0.1	480	0.0
North																
Urban	3,760	1.2	1,305	0.4	3,079	1.0	895	0.3	1,530	0.5	950	0.3	159	0.1	45	0.0
Rural	19,077	1.3	8,691	0.6	17,950	1.2	5,520	0.4	10,092	0.7	6,109	0.4	1,200	0.1	241	0.0
Total	22,837	1.3	9,996	0.6	21,029	1.2	6,415	0.4	11,622	0.6	7,059	0.4	1,359	0.1	286	0.0
East																
Urban	9,054	1.4	3,052	0.5	5,721	0.9	2,059	0.3	3,487	0.5	2,129	0.3	335	0.1	91	0.0
Rural	35,073	1.4	16,831	0.7	24,928	1.0	9,943	0.4	18,301	0.8	10,384	0.4	1,772	0.1	392	0.0
Total	44,127	1.4	19,883	0.6	30,649	1.0	12,002	0.4	21,788	0.7	12,513	0.4	2,107	0.1	483	0.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Table C.5: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by province and area of residence for 5 years or above - male

Province and Area of residence	Seeing		Hearing		Mobility		Communicating		Cognitive		Self-care		Short stature		Albinism	
	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)
Rwanda																
Urban	15,679	1.0	5,580	0.3	12,110	0.7	5,051	0.3	6,410	0.4	4,837	0.3	717	0.0	249	0.0
Rural	48,905	1.2	23,482	0.6	42,550	1.1	18,353	0.5	26,150	0.7	17,871	0.5	3,087	0.1	676	0.0
Total	64,584	1.2	29,062	0.5	54,660	1.0	23,404	0.4	32,560	0.6	22,708	0.4	3,804	0.1	925	0.0
Kigali City																
Urban	5,319	0.8	1,610	0.2	3,776	0.6	1,668	0.2	1,803	0.3	1,602	0.2	189	0.0	95	0.0
Rural	1,324	1.3	493	0.5	965	0.9	395	0.4	550	0.5	378	0.4	62	0.1	25	0.0
Total	6,643	0.9	2,103	0.3	4,741	0.6	2,063	0.3	2,353	0.3	1,980	0.3	251	0.0	120	0.0
South																
Urban	2,450	1.2	882	0.4	1,858	0.9	691	0.4	1,119	0.6	743	0.4	107	0.1	29	0.0
Rural	13,390	1.3	6,831	0.6	11,454	1.1	5,402	0.5	7,809	0.7	5,132	0.5	738	0.1	162	0.0
Total	15,840	1.3	7,713	0.6	13,312	1.1	6,093	0.5	8,928	0.7	5,875	0.5	845	0.1	191	0.0
West																
Urban	2,756	1.0	1,060	0.4	2,374	0.9	1,019	0.4	1,209	0.5	894	0.3	181	0.1	57	0.0
Rural	11,824	1.3	4,998	0.5	11,061	1.2	4,051	0.4	5,290	0.6	3,902	0.4	898	0.1	188	0.0
Total	14,580	1.2	6,058	0.5	13,435	1.1	5,070	0.4	6,499	0.5	4,796	0.4	1,079	0.1	245	0.0
North																
Urban	1,390	0.9	606	0.4	1,335	0.9	522	0.4	711	0.5	493	0.3	78	0.1	21	0.0
Rural	7,646	1.1	3,532	0.5	7,689	1.1	2,968	0.4	4,519	0.6	3,097	0.4	543	0.1	113	0.0
Total	9,036	1.1	4,138	0.5	9,024	1.1	3,490	0.4	5,230	0.6	3,590	0.4	621	0.1	134	0.0
East																
Urban	3,764	1.2	1,422	0.4	2,767	0.8	1,151	0.4	1,568	0.5	1,105	0.3	162	0.0	47	0.0
Rural	14,721	1.3	7,628	0.7	11,381	1.0	5,537	0.5	7,982	0.7	5,362	0.5	846	0.1	188	0.0
Total	18,485	1.2	9,050	0.6	14,148	0.9	6,688	0.4	9,550	0.6	6,467	0.4	1,008	0.1	235	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.6: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by province and area of residence for aged 5 years or above – female

Province and Area of residence	Seeing		Hearing		Mobility		Communicating		Cognitive		Self-care		Short stature		Albinism	
	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)	Number of affected people	Prevalence (percent)
Rwanda	22,870	1.4	6,275	0.4	14,151	0.9	3,684	0.2	7,318	0.5	4,316	0.3	788	0.0	231	0.0
Urban	71,258	1.6	30,935	0.7	54,188	1.2	15,208	0.3	33,653	0.8	17,564	0.4	3,567	0.1	708	0.0
Rural	94,128	1.6	37,210	0.6	68,339	1.1	18,892	0.3	40,971	0.7	21,880	0.4	4,355	0.1	939	0.0
Total																
Kigali City	8,468	1.3	1,842	0.3	4,704	0.7	1,145	0.2	2,056	0.3	1,370	0.2	221	0.0	77	0.0
Urban	1,657	1.7	540	0.6	1,023	1.1	302	0.3	664	0.7	356	0.4	66	0.1	9	0.0
Rural	10,125	1.4	2,382	0.3	5,727	0.8	1,447	0.2	2,720	0.4	1,726	0.2	287	0.0	86	0.0
Total																
South	2,729	1.4	815	0.4	1,829	0.9	487	0.3	1,036	0.5	643	0.3	115	0.1	29	0.0
Urban	20,791	1.8	9,021	0.8	14,571	1.2	4,481	0.4	9,883	0.8	5,110	0.4	843	0.1	189	0.0
Rural	23,520	1.7	9,836	0.7	16,400	1.2	4,968	0.4	10,919	0.8	5,753	0.4	958	0.1	218	0.0
Total																
West	4,013	1.4	1,289	0.5	2,920	1.0	771	0.3	1,488	0.5	822	0.3	198	0.1	57	0.0
Urban	17,027	1.6	7,012	0.7	14,786	1.4	3,467	0.3	7,214	0.7	4,064	0.4	1,075	0.1	178	0.0
Rural	21,040	1.6	8,301	0.6	17,706	1.3	4,238	0.3	8,702	0.7	4,886	0.4	1,273	0.1	235	0.0
Total																
North	2,370	1.5	699	0.4	1,744	1.1	373	0.2	819	0.5	457	0.3	81	0.1	24	0.0
Urban	11,431	1.5	5,159	0.7	10,261	1.3	2,552	0.3	5,573	0.7	3,012	0.4	657	0.1	128	0.0
Rural	13,801	1.5	5,858	0.6	12,005	1.3	2,925	0.3	6,392	0.7	3,469	0.4	738	0.1	152	0.0
Total																
East	5,290	1.7	1,630	0.5	2,954	0.9	908	0.3	1,919	0.6	1,024	0.3	173	0.1	44	0.0
Urban	20,352	1.6	9,203	0.7	13,547	1.1	4,406	0.3	10,319	0.8	5,022	0.4	926	0.1	204	0.0
Rural	25,642	1.6	10,833	0.7	16,501	1.0	5,314	0.3	12,238	0.8	6,046	0.4	1,099	0.1	248	0.0
Total	22,870	1.4	6,275	0.4	14,151	0.9	3,684	0.2	7,318	0.5	4,316	0.3	788	0.0	231	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.7: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by district for aged 5 years or above - both sexes

Province/ district	Seeing		Hearing		Mobility		Communicating		Cognitive		Self-care		Short stature		Albinism	
	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (percent)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (percent)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (percent)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (percent)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (percent)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (percent)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (percent)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (percent)
Kigali City																
Nyarugenge	3,976	1.2	1,011	0.3	2,517	0.8	787	0.2	1,151	0.3	875	0.3	111	0.0	54	0.0
Gasabo	8,390	1.1	2,335	0.3	5,284	0.7	1,784	0.2	2,670	0.3	1,849	0.2	293	0.0	85	0.0
Kicukiro	4,402	1.0	1,139	0.3	2,667	0.6	939	0.2	1,252	0.3	982	0.2	134	0.0	67	0.0
South																
Nyanza	5,566	1.7	2,321	0.7	3,398	1.1	1,406	0.4	2,497	0.8	1,408	0.4	176	0.1	62	0.0
Gisagara	3,806	1.1	2,377	0.7	3,275	1.0	1,443	0.4	2,612	0.8	1,471	0.4	204	0.1	44	0.0
Nyaruguru	3,725	1.4	1,738	0.6	2,902	1.1	1,039	0.4	2,166	0.8	1,112	0.4	162	0.1	67	0.0
Huye	5,159	1.5	2,393	0.7	4,132	1.2	1,507	0.4	3,227	1.0	1,605	0.5	241	0.1	64	0.0
Nyamagabe	4,571	1.4	2,147	0.7	3,959	1.2	1,187	0.4	2,325	0.7	1,381	0.4	303	0.1	37	0.0
Ruhango	6,569	2.1	2,606	0.8	4,118	1.3	1,519	0.5	2,594	0.8	1,618	0.5	268	0.1	54	0.0
Muhanga	4,631	1.5	1,826	0.6	3,989	1.3	1,343	0.4	2,074	0.7	1,392	0.4	233	0.1	34	0.0
Kamonyi	5,333	1.4	2,141	0.5	3,939	1.0	1,617	0.4	2,352	0.6	1,641	0.4	216	0.1	47	0.0
West																
Karongi	5,380	1.6	2,160	0.7	4,479	1.4	1,257	0.4	2,035	0.6	1,341	0.4	252	0.1	38	0.0
Rutsiro	3,867	1.2	1,782	0.6	3,735	1.2	1,120	0.3	1,774	0.5	1,165	0.4	350	0.1	63	0.0
Rubavu	6,190	1.3	2,364	0.5	4,474	1.0	1,419	0.3	2,278	0.5	1,334	0.3	382	0.1	99	0.0
Nyabihu	4,083	1.5	1,515	0.5	3,445	1.2	870	0.3	1,753	0.6	1,117	0.4	254	0.1	47	0.0
Ngororero	3,637	1.1	1,589	0.5	4,035	1.3	1,140	0.4	1,742	0.5	1,273	0.4	339	0.1	55	0.0
Rusizi	6,015	1.4	2,431	0.6	4,982	1.2	1,783	0.4	2,797	0.7	1,763	0.4	367	0.1	114	0.0
Nyamasheke	6,448	1.7	2,518	0.7	5,991	1.6	1,719	0.5	2,822	0.7	1,689	0.4	408	0.1	64	0.0
North																
Rulindo	3,884	1.2	1,588	0.5	3,601	1.1	1,097	0.3	1,830	0.6	1,185	0.4	217	0.1	50	0.0
Gakenke	3,503	1.1	1,665	0.5	3,829	1.2	1,313	0.4	2,349	0.7	1,513	0.5	293	0.1	49	0.0
Musanze	5,098	1.2	2,182	0.5	4,618	1.1	1,298	0.3	2,275	0.5	1,415	0.3	263	0.1	76	0.0
Burera	4,621	1.4	2,039	0.6	4,213	1.2	1,143	0.3	2,423	0.7	1,255	0.4	251	0.1	57	0.0
Gicumbi	5,731	1.5	2,522	0.6	4,768	1.2	1,564	0.4	2,745	0.7	1,691	0.4	335	0.1	54	0.0
East																
Rwamagana	5,547	1.3	2,127	0.5	3,952	0.9	1,489	0.4	2,220	0.5	1,523	0.4	230	0.1	58	0.0
Nyagatare	8,535	1.5	3,816	0.7	5,564	1.0	2,045	0.4	4,226	0.8	2,106	0.4	413	0.1	81	0.0
Gatsibo	6,239	1.3	3,177	0.7	4,420	0.9	1,801	0.4	3,396	0.7	1,944	0.4	332	0.1	67	0.0
Kayonza	5,857	1.5	2,767	0.7	4,379	1.1	1,642	0.4	2,899	0.7	1,671	0.4	274	0.1	59	0.0
Kirehe	5,842	1.5	2,460	0.6	3,743	0.9	1,545	0.4	2,974	0.7	1,752	0.4	279	0.1	75	0.0
Ngoma	4,785	1.4	2,517	0.7	3,903	1.1	1,550	0.4	2,920	0.8	1,665	0.5	208	0.1	51	0.0
Bugesera	7,322	1.6	3,019	0.6	4,688	1.0	1,930	0.4	3,153	0.7	1,852	0.4	371	0.1	92	0.0
Total	158,712	1.4	66,272	0.6	122,999	1.1	42,296	0.4	73,531	0.6	44,588	0.4	8,159	0.1	1,864	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.8: Number of persons with disability aged 5 years or above reporting different types of disability, by sex, area of residence and province

Sex, Area of residence and Province	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Communicating	Cognitive	Self-care	Short stature	Albinism
Rwanda	158,712	66,272	122,999	42,296	73,531	44,588	8,159	1,864
Sex								
Male	64,584	29,062	54,660	23,404	32,560	22,708	3,804	925
Female	94,128	37,210	68,339	18,892	40,971	21,880	4,355	939
Area of residence								
Urban	38,549	11,855	26,261	8,735	13,728	9,153	1,505	480
Rural	120,163	54,417	96,738	33,561	59,803	35,435	6,654	1,384
Province								
City of Kigali	16,768	4,485	10,468	3,510	5,073	3,706	538	206
South	39,360	17,549	29,712	11,061	19,847	11,628	1,803	409
West	35,620	14,359	31,141	9,308	15,201	9,682	2,352	480
North	22,837	9,996	21,029	6,415	11,622	7,059	1,359	286
East	44,127	19,883	30,649	12,002	21,788	12,513	2,107	483

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.9: Number of persons affected by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or more disabilities and their distribution among persons with disabilities by sex, area of residence and province for 5 years or above

Sex, Area of residence and Province	1 disability		2 disabilities		3 disabilities		4 disabilities		5 disabilities or more		Total	
	Number of affected people	percent	Number of affected people	percent	Number of affected people	percent	Number of affected people	percent	Number of affected people	percent	Total number	Total(%)
Rwanda	310,268	79.2	53,695	13.7	16,191	4.1	7,371	1.9	4,250	1.1	391,775	100
Sex												
Male	139,164	79.5	23,049	13.2	7,213	4.1	3,530	2.0	1,993	1.1	174,949	100
Female	171,104	78.9	30,646	14.1	8,978	4.1	3,841	1.8	2,257	1.0	216,826	100
Area of residence												
Urban	68,191	80.5	10,998	13.0	3,125	3.7	1,546	1.8	844	1.0	84,704	100
Rural	242,077	78.8	42,697	13.9	13,066	4.3	5,825	1.9	3,406	1.1	307,071	100
Province												
Kigali City	28,346	81.6	4,221	12.2	1,190	3.4	611	1.8	362	1.0	34,730	100
South	77,185	78.5	13,844	14.1	4,191	4.3	1,998	2.0	1,119	1.1	98,337	100
West	70,226	78.9	12,367	13.9	3,677	4.1	1,697	1.9	1,000	1.1	88,967	100
North	47,331	78.4	8,509	14.1	2,682	4.4	1,119	1.9	695	1.2	60,336	100
East	87,180	79.7	14,754	13.5	4,451	4.1	1,946	1.8	1,074	1.0	109,405	100

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.10: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by age group (both sexes)

Age	Seeing		Hearing		Mobility		Communicating		Cognitive		Self-care		Short stature		Albinism	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
5-9	11,072	0.7	5,833	0.3	6,713	0.4	8,384	0.5	6,099	0.4	6,422	0.4	1,257	0.1	260	0.02
10-14	11,463	0.7	5,714	0.4	5,821	0.4	6,261	0.4	6,625	0.4	5,201	0.3	1,179	0.1	231	0.01
15-19	10,673	0.7	4,782	0.3	6,101	0.4	5,061	0.3	6,432	0.4	4,206	0.3	1,309	0.1	199	0.01
20-24	7,215	0.6	4,100	0.3	4,785	0.4	3,791	0.3	5,681	0.5	3,193	0.3	893	0.1	179	0.02
25-29	6,496	0.6	3,814	0.4	4,794	0.5	3,228	0.3	5,650	0.6	2,823	0.3	709	0.1	161	0.02
30-34	7,778	0.8	3,805	0.4	5,642	0.6	2,844	0.3	6,253	0.7	2,734	0.3	618	0.1	141	0.01
35-59	8,747	1.0	3,503	0.4	6,725	0.8	2,167	0.2	6,158	0.7	2,514	0.3	529	0.1	108	0.01
40-44	10,173	1.4	3,746	0.5	7,790	1.1	1,988	0.3	5,703	0.8	2,225	0.3	412	0.1	95	0.01
45-49	12,199	2.5	3,077	0.6	7,155	1.5	1,388	0.3	4,193	0.9	1,715	0.4	266	0.1	68	0.01
50-54	13,259	3.4	3,126	0.8	8,533	2.2	1,153	0.3	4,015	1.0	1,675	0.4	218	0.1	77	0.02
55-59	11,670	3.7	3,354	1.1	8,963	2.8	992	0.3	3,426	1.1	1,589	0.5	175	0.1	77	0.02
60-64	12,486	4.0	4,222	1.4	11,505	3.7	1,130	0.4	3,785	1.2	1,959	0.6	167	0.1	77	0.02
65-69	10,357	4.8	4,042	1.9	10,603	5.0	966	0.5	2,837	1.3	1,755	0.8	139	0.1	67	0.03
70-74	8,706	5.9	3,931	2.7	9,386	6.4	859	0.6	2,103	1.4	1,553	1.1	120	0.1	53	0.04
75-79	5,752	7.4	2,810	3.6	6,219	8.0	538	0.7	1,378	1.8	1,219	1.6	56	0.1	32	0.04
80+	10,666	9.4	6,413	5.7	12,264	10.9	1,546	1.4	3,193	2.8	3,805	3.4	112	0.1	39	0.03
Total	158,712	1.4	66,272	0.6	122,999	1.1	42,296	0.4	73,531	0.6	44,588	0.4	8,159	0.1	1,864	0.02

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.11: Distribution (percent) of insured by Type of medical insurance by disability status, sex and area of residence, aged 5 and above

Area of residence and Type of medical insurance	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Mutuelle	92.4	93.7	93.1	90.1	91.2	90.6
RSSB(former RAMA)	1.8	1.5	1.6	4.1	3.7	3.9
Other	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
None	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.6
Do not know	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	174,949	216,826	391,775	5,398,149	5,748,010	11,146,159
Urban						
Mutuelle	87.9	89.7	88.9	82.1	83.5	82.8
RSSB(former RAMA)	4.6	3.8	4.2	8.2	7.8	8.0
Other	3.2	2.9	3.1	6.0	5.7	5.8
None	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.2
Do not know	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	38,521	46,183	84,704	1,577,091	1,563,244	3,140,335
Rural						
Mutuelle	93.7	94.8	94.3	93.3	94.0	93.7
RSSB(former RAMA)	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.4	2.2	2.3
Other	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
None	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4
Do not know	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	136,428	170,643	307,071	3,821,058	4,184,766	8,005,824

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.12: Age distribution (percent) of the persons with disabilities as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence, aged 5 and above

Area of residence and 5-year age-group (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
5-9	9.9	5.7	7.6	15.4	14.5	15.0
10-14	9.4	6.2	7.6	14.1	13.3	13.7
15-19	8.3	6.4	7.3	13.6	13.0	13.3
20-24	6.3	5.1	5.6	10.4	10.3	10.3
25-29	5.9	4.8	5.3	9.0	8.7	8.9
30-34	6.4	5.6	6.0	8.4	8.2	8.3
35-39	6.6	6.1	6.3	7.7	7.5	7.6
40-44	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3
45-49	5.6	7.2	6.5	3.8	4.3	4.1
50-54	6.1	7.4	6.8	3.1	3.5	3.3
55-59	5.7	6.9	6.4	2.5	2.8	2.6
60-64	6.4	8.0	7.3	2.3	2.7	2.5
65-69	5.4	6.8	6.2	1.5	1.9	1.7
70-74	4.4	5.8	5.1	1.0	1.3	1.1
75-79	2.5	3.9	3.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
80-84	2.1	3.3	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
85+	2.3	3.7	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	174,949	216,826	391,775	5,398,149	5,748,010	11,146,159
Urban						
5-9	9.5	5.7	7.4	13.5	13.6	13.5
10-14	8.5	6.0	7.2	11.1	11.5	11.3
15-19	7.7	6.5	7.0	11.4	13.2	12.3
20-24	6.5	5.8	6.1	12.0	12.7	12.3
25-29	6.9	6.1	6.5	11.8	11.5	11.7
30-34	7.6	7.3	7.4	11.2	10.4	10.8
35-39	7.4	7.4	7.4	9.2	7.9	8.6
40-44	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.0	6.0	6.5
45-49	6.3	7.5	7.0	4.1	3.8	3.9
50-54	6.5	7.1	6.8	3.0	2.7	2.8
55-59	5.6	5.9	5.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-64	5.6	6.5	6.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
65-69	4.6	5.5	5.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
70-74	3.8	4.7	4.3	0.6	0.8	0.7
75-79	2.0	3.5	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
80-84	1.9	2.8	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
85+	2.0	3.6	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	38,521	46,183	84,704	1,577,091	1,563,244	3,140,335
Rural						
5-9	10.0	5.7	7.6	16.2	14.9	15.5
10-14	9.6	6.3	7.7	15.3	13.9	14.6
15-19	8.5	6.4	7.3	14.5	12.9	13.7
20-24	6.2	4.9	5.5	9.7	9.4	9.6
25-29	5.6	4.5	5.0	7.8	7.7	7.7
30-34	6.1	5.2	5.6	7.3	7.4	7.3
35-39	6.4	5.8	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.2
40-44	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.9	6.4	6.2
45-49	5.4	7.1	6.3	3.7	4.5	4.1
50-54	6.0	7.5	6.9	3.2	3.8	3.5
55-59	5.7	7.2	6.5	2.6	3.1	2.9
60-64	6.6	8.4	7.6	2.6	3.1	2.9
65-69	5.6	7.2	6.5	1.8	2.1	2.0
70-74	4.5	6.0	5.4	1.1	1.5	1.3
75-79	2.6	4.0	3.4	0.5	0.8	0.7
80-84	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
85+	2.4	3.7	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	136,428	170,643	307,071	3,821,058	4,184,766	8,005,824

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.13: Distribution (percent) of the resident population with disabilities by area of residence and province as compared to the persons without disability; for 5 years and above

Area of residence and Province	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Area of residence						
Urban	22.0	21.3	21.6	29.0	27.3	28.1
Rural	78.0	78.7	78.4	71.0	72.7	71.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Province						
Kigali City	8.9	8.9	8.9	14.0	12.7	13.3
South	25.1	25.1	25.1	22.5	22.7	22.6
West	22.5	22.9	22.7	21.5	22.2	21.8
North	15.1	15.7	15.4	15.1	15.6	15.4
East	28.5	27.5	27.9	26.9	26.8	26.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	174,949	216,826	391,775	5,398,149	5,748,010	11,146,159

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.14: Distribution (percent) of the persons with disabilities aged 12 years and above by current marital status as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Current marital status	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Never married	36.2	27.1	31.0	49.2	41.0	44.9
Married	57.9	45.6	50.9	49.0	49.1	49.0
Separated	2.0	3.1	2.6	0.9	2.3	1.6
Widowed	3.6	23.8	15.1	0.8	7.3	4.2
Divorced	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	151,109	199,375	350,484	4,268,882	4,617,323	8,886,205
Urban						
Never married	38.3	28.7	32.9	52.0	45.2	48.6
Currently married	55.5	46.2	50.3	46.3	47.3	46.8
Separated	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.8	2.2	1.5
Widowed	3.8	21.1	13.5	0.6	4.9	2.8
Divorced	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	33,510	42,499	76,009	1,293,521	1,280,517	2,574,038
Rural						
Never married	35.7	26.6	30.5	48.0	39.4	43.4
Currently married	58.6	45.5	51.1	50.1	49.8	49.9
Separated	2.0	3.1	2.6	0.9	2.4	1.7
Widowed	3.6	24.5	15.6	0.9	8.2	4.8
Divorced	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	117,599	156,876	274,475	2,975,361	3,336,806	6,312,167

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.15: Percentage never-married at ages between 12 and 49 years among the persons with disabilities as compared to the persons without disability by sex

Age (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
12-14 years	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8
15-19 years	99.6	98.2	98.9	99.4	96.0	97.7
20-24 years	89.3	77.4	83.3	84.2	63.0	73.3
25-29 years	62.1	52.9	57.5	48.7	30.9	39.6
30-34 years	40.6	36.3	38.4	23.0	16.0	19.4
35-39 years	25.7	25.1	25.4	10.8	9.3	10.0
40-44 years	19.6	19.4	19.5	6.8	7.1	7.0
45-49 years	12.6	13.7	13.3	5.0	6.3	5.7
Total	57.4	49.0	53.0	57.0	48.8	52.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.16: Distribution (percent) of the persons with disabilities by nationality as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence (5 years and above)

Area of residence and Nationality	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Rwanda	98.9	99.0	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1
Burundi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DRC	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other African countries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	174,949	216,826	391,775	5,398,149	5,748,010	11,146,159
Urban						
Rwanda	98.8	99.1	99.0	98.7	99.0	98.9
Burundi	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
DRC	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other African countries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Oceania				0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	38,521	46,183	84,704	1,577,091	1,563,244	3,140,335
Rural						
Rwanda	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.2	99.2	99.2
Burundi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DRC	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other African countries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	136,428	170,643	307,071	3,821,058	4,184,766	8,005,824

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.17: Net attendance rates (primary and secondary) for children with and without disabilities, by area of residence and sex

Area of residence and Current school attendance	Children with disabilities			Children without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
NAR primary	79.0	81.7	80.1	92.7	93.8	93.2
NAR secondary	11.3	19.1	15.0	19.0	26.0	22.5
Urban						
NAR primary	78.9	82.1	80.3	94.1	94.7	94.4
NAR secondary	18.8	27.4	23.0	31.6	35.3	33.5
Rural						
NAR primary	79.0	81.5	80.1	92.3	93.5	92.9
NAR secondary	9.5	16.9	13.0	15.3	22.8	19.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.18: Percentage of persons with disabilities who have ever attended school as compared to persons without disability by sex and age

Age	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
5-9	64.1	66.8	65.2	83.7	85.6	84.7
10-14	80.4	83.3	81.7	96.7	97.6	97.1
15-19	80.7	83.9	82.2	96.1	97.3	96.7
20-24	76.6	79.9	78.2	94.9	96.1	95.5
25-29	75.0	76.9	75.9	93.8	94.4	94.1
30-34	72.3	73.0	72.7	90.3	89.3	89.8
35-39	70.5	71.5	71.0	85.5	82.5	83.9
40-44	70.6	71.7	71.2	83.6	80.5	82.0
45-49	72.7	71.2	71.8	82.4	76.6	79.2
50+	64.1	44.9	52.2	69.9	51.4	59.5
Total	70.3	61.3	65.3	88.3	85.2	86.7

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.19: Distribution (percent) of the persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by level of education by type of disability, sex and area of residence

	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Communicating	Cognitive	Self-care	Short stature	Albinism
Rwanda								
Never attended School	37.3	52.5	41.4	57.8	46.3	48.3	41.4	34.0
Nursery	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Primary	51.5	42.4	49.0	36.4	46.7	43.6	47.7	51.4
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.3
Lower secondary	4.0	2.0	3.3	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.6	5.1
Upper secondary	3.4	1.4	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.9	4.1
University	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.4	4.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	77,842	29,682	69,625	8,941	24,238	13,007	1,775	591
Male								
Never attended School	26.8	40.1	29.3	49.8	35.7	35.2	34.7	24.9
Nursery	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Primary	59.3	52.8	58.3	42.8	55.1	53.7	52.2	56.6
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.3
Lower secondary	4.8	2.8	4.3	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	6.9
Upper secondary	4.3	2.1	4.1	2.6	3.0	3.9	5.4	4.9
University	2.9	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	39,642	14,807	36,703	5,274	11,534	7,108	986	350
Female								
Never attended School	48.1	64.8	54.9	69.3	55.8	64.1	49.7	47.3
Nursery	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8
Primary	43.4	32.1	38.6	27.2	39.1	31.5	42.1	44.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4
Lower secondary	3.2	1.1	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.5	3.4	2.5
Upper secondary	2.5	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.9
University	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	38,200	14,875	32,922	3,667	12,704	5,899	789	241
Urban								
Never attended School	24.4	41.5	28.8	42.6	35.6	35.8	29.6	19.3
Nursery	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1		1.4
Primary	49.3	44.6	47.7	40.4	48.5	44.0	44.1	43.4
INGOBOKA/Vocational	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	0.7
Lower secondary	8.0	4.5	7.1	4.1	5.5	5.7	6.9	9.0
Upper secondary	8.9	4.9	8.3	6.6	5.7	7.6	9.1	9.0
University	6.5	2.3	5.0	3.6	2.3	4.5	8.5	17.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	17,013	4,529	13,987	1,500	3,994	2,402	331	145
Rural								
Never attended School	40.9	54.5	44.5	60.8	48.4	51.2	44.0	38.8
Nursery	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Primary	52.1	42.0	49.3	35.6	46.4	43.6	48.5	54.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.2
Lower secondary	2.8	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.8
Upper secondary	1.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.5
University	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	60,829	25,153	55,638	7,441	20,244	10,605	1,444	446

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.20: Household headship rates among the persons with disabilities aged 12 years and above as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and age-group (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
12-19	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.9
20-29	30.4	9.8	20.1	41.5	9.3	25.1
30-39	71.2	23.2	45.9	85.6	18.6	51.4
40-49	84.5	35.7	55.8	91.4	26.8	57.1
50-59	89.8	52.1	67.1	92.4	44.0	66.0
60-69	91.4	64.2	74.8	92.7	57.7	73.2
70+	91.2	74.5	80.4	92.8	71.9	79.8
Total 12+	63.9	41.5	51.2	52.9	18.9	35.3
Urban						
12-19	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.4
20-29	31.6	15.7	23.4	41.3	13.6	27.4
30-39	65.8	28.4	45.6	81.1	22.1	53.2
40-49	78.3	37.3	54.9	86.8	28.4	59.5
50-59	79.9	53.9	65.3	86.7	43.9	66.2
60-69	77.6	65.0	70.2	83.8	59.0	70.9
70+	74.8	63.9	67.8	81.1	64.6	71.0
Total 12+	57.5	39.2	47.3	53.4	18.6	36.1
Rural						
12-19	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.8
20-29	30.0	7.7	18.9	41.7	7.0	23.7
30-39	73.1	21.4	46.0	88.2	17.0	50.5
40-49	86.5	35.2	56.0	93.6	26.3	56.2
50-59	92.7	51.6	67.6	94.4	44.0	66.0
60-69	94.7	64.1	75.8	94.9	57.5	73.7
70+	95.1	76.9	83.4	95.3	73.4	81.7
Total 12+	65.7	42.2	52.2	52.7	19.1	34.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.21: Mean and Median size of the households headed by persons with disabilities as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Mean and Median size of the household	Household heads with disabilities			Household heads without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Mean size	4.3	3.0	3.7	4.4	3.3	4.1
Median size	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Count	96,508	82,791	179,299	2,258,790	874,654	3,133,444
Urban						
Mean size	4.3	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.9
Median size	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Count	19,267	16,653	35,920	690,398	237,969	928,367
Rural						
Mean size	4.3	2.9	3.7	4.5	3.4	4.2
Median size	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Count	77,241	66,138	143,379	1,568,392	636,685	2,205,077

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.22: Distribution (percent) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by tenure of the housing unit as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Owner	81.9	81.4	81.7	71.5	70.1	71.1
Tenant	11.2	9.5	10.4	23.4	21.7	22.9
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	5.2	7.1	6.1	3.6	6.2	4.3
Staff housing	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.5
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	96,508	82,791	179,299	2,258,790	874,654	3,133,444
Urban						
Owner	60.8	64.0	62.3	43.9	44.5	44.0
Tenant	31.0	27.2	29.2	51.3	48.9	50.7
Hire purchase	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	6.2	7.5	6.8	3.0	5.1	3.5
Staff housing	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	19,267	16,653	35,920	690,398	237,969	928,367
Rural						
Owner	87.2	85.8	86.5	83.6	79.6	82.5
Tenant	6.3	5.1	5.7	11.1	11.5	11.2
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	4.9	7.0	5.9	3.8	6.6	4.6
Staff housing	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.7
Other	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	77,241	66,138	143,379	1,568,392	636,685	2,205,077

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.23: Distribution (percent) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of water as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of water	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Internal pipe-borne water	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.4
Pipe-borne water in the compound	9.0	10.3	9.6	15.4	14.9	15.2
Pipe-born water from the neighbour HH	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2
Public tap out of the compound	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.8	26.9	26.8
Tube Well /Borehole	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Protected Spring/Well	25.5	25.1	25.3	24.2	24.5	24.4
Rain water	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Tanker Truck	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
River	7.4	6.9	7.1	5.7	5.8	5.7
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	6.2	5.9	6.1	4.7	4.7	4.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	61,496	62,718	124,214	1,308,990	1,408,120	2,717,110
Urban						
Internal pipe-borne water	2.6	2.1	2.3	4.5	4.1	4.3
Pipe-borne water in the compound	35.2	36.6	36.0	46.1	45.9	46.0
Pipe-born water from the neighbour HH	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.1
Public tap out of the compound	28.9	28.3	28.6	24.5	25.0	24.7
Tube Well /Borehole	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Protected Spring/Well	11.1	11.0	11.1	8.6	8.9	8.7
Rain water	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Tanker Truck	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
River	4.6	3.8	4.2	2.6	2.7	2.7
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	3.1	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	10,820	12,236	23,056	340,308	352,870	693,178
Rural						
Internal pipe-borne water	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pipe-borne water in the compound	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Pipe-born water from the neighbour HH	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Public tap out of the compound	25.7	25.7	25.7	27.5	27.6	27.6
Tube Well /Borehole	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Protected Spring/Well	28.6	28.5	28.6	29.6	29.8	29.7
Rain water	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River	7.9	7.7	7.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	50,676	50,482	101,158	968,682	1,055,250	2,023,932

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.24: Distribution (percent) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of drinking water as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of water	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Internal pipe-borne water	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
Pipe-borne water in the compound	8.2	9.5	8.9	13.0	12.6	12.8
Pipe-born water from the neighbour HH	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5
Public tap out of the compound	30.0	29.9	30.0	29.8	30.0	29.9
Tube Well /Borehole	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Protected Spring/Well	31.1	30.9	31.0	29.3	29.8	29.6
Rain water	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mineral water	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.4	3.2	3.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	61,496	62,718	124,214	1,308,990	1,408,120	2,717,110
Urban						
Internal pipe-borne water	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Pipe-borne water in the compound	30.4	32.3	31.4	36.8	36.7	36.8
Pipe-born water from the neighbour HH	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5
Public tap out of the compound	32.1	31.0	31.5	25.9	26.5	26.2
Tube Well /Borehole	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Protected Spring/Well	14.4	14.7	14.5	11.5	11.9	11.7
Rain water	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mineral water	6.5	5.8	6.1	12.0	11.5	11.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	10,820	12,236	23,056	340,308	352,870	693,178
Rural						
Internal pipe-borne water	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pipe-borne water in the compound	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
Pipe-born water from the neighbour HH	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Public tap out of the compound	29.6	29.7	29.6	31.1	31.2	31.2
Tube Well /Borehole	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8
Protected Spring/Well	34.7	34.8	34.7	35.6	35.7	35.7
Rain water	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mineral water	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	50,676	50,482	101,158	968,682	1,055,250	2,023,932

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.25: Distribution (percent) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by type of toilet facility as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Type of toilet facility	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Flush toilet used by one Household	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.8	4.4	4.6
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	80.9	79.8	80.4	78.9	79.7	79.3
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	9.7	10.7	10.2	11.0	10.5	10.8
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	5.8	5.6	5.7	3.9	4.1	4.0
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
Bush	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	61,496	62,718	124,214	1,308,990	1,408,120	2,717,110
Urban						
Flush toilet used by one Household	10.5	10.1	10.3	17.3	16.6	16.9
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	64.0	63.3	63.6	56.8	59.3	58.1
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	19.8	20.8	20.3	21.5	19.8	20.7
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bush	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	10,820	12,236	23,056	340,308	352,870	693,178
Rural						
Flush toilet used by one Household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	84.6	83.8	84.2	86.7	86.5	86.6
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH	7.6	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.4
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HHs	6.2	6.1	6.2	4.6	4.7	4.7
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bush	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	50,676	50,482	101,158	968,682	1,055,250	2,023,932

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.26: Distribution (percent) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of energy for lighting as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Electricity from REG	41.4	43.4	42.4	51.0	50.1	50.5
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Standalone solar system	18.1	17.1	17.6	17.0	17.0	17.0
Private Solar Mini Grid	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene lamp/paraffin lamp	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Candles	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Firewood	5.5	5.6	5.6	2.9	3.1	3.0
Batteries	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Flashlight/phone flashlight	27.3	26.5	26.9	23.1	23.7	23.4
Rechargeable battery	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lantern	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	61,496	62,718	124,214	1,308,990	1,408,120	2,717,110
Urban						
Electricity from REG	77.7	79.7	78.7	86.7	86.2	86.4
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standalone solar system	5.2	4.9	5.0	3.4	3.6	3.5
Private Solar Mini Grid	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene lamp/paraffin lamp	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Candles	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Firewood	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Batteries	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/phone flashlight	9.9	9.2	9.5	5.9	6.1	6.0
Rechargeable battery	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lantern	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	10,820	12,236	23,056	340,308	352,870	693,178
Rural						
Electricity from REG	33.7	34.6	34.2	38.5	38.1	38.3
Private Hydro Mini grid	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Standalone solar system	20.8	20.0	20.4	21.7	21.5	21.6
Private Solar Mini Grid	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene lamp/paraffin lamp	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Candles	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Firewood	6.4	6.7	6.6	3.8	4.0	3.9
Batteries	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Flashlight/phone flashlight	31.0	30.7	30.9	29.2	29.5	29.4
Rechargeable battery	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lantern	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	50,676	50,482	101,158	968,682	1,055,250	2,023,932

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.27: Distribution (percent) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of energy for cooking as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Household head with disability			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Firewood	78.2	79.1	78.7	72.7	75.5	74.1
Charcoal	7.6	9.4	8.5	15.0	14.8	14.9
Gas	1.8	2.0	1.9	4.2	3.9	4.0
Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/Paraffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crop waste	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Animal dung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Briquette	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Straw/shrub/grass	7.8	7.8	7.8	4.6	4.9	4.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not cook	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Not stated	3.3	0.3	1.8	2.5	0.1	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	63,599	62,919	126,518	1,343,124	1,410,068	2,753,192
Urban						
Firewood	44.6	48.0	46.3	31.5	35.0	33.2
Charcoal	32.3	40.6	36.5	46.5	49.4	48.0
Gas	6.1	6.6	6.3	13.8	13.5	13.7
Electricity	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene/Paraffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crop waste	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Animal dung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Briquette	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Straw/shrub/grass	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not cook	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4
Not stated	13.0	1.3	7.2	6.0	0.4	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	12,442	12,393	24,835	362,104	354,223	716,327
Rural						
Firewood	86.4	86.8	86.6	87.9	89.1	88.5
Charcoal	1.5	1.7	1.6	3.3	3.2	3.3
Gas	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/Paraffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crop waste	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Animal dung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Briquette	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Straw/shrub/grass	9.1	9.1	9.1	6.0	6.1	6.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not cook	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Not stated	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	51,157	50,526	101,683	981,020	1,055,845	2,036,865

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.28: Number of persons with disabilities and their percentage among the resident population (Prevalence of disabilities) by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Total population (5 years and over)			Number of persons with disabilities (5 years and over)			Prevalence of disabilities (percent of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Urban	1,615,612	1,609,427	3,225,039	38,521	46,183	84,704	2.4	2.9	2.6
Rural	3,957,486	4,355,409	8,312,895	136,428	170,643	307,071	3.4	3.9	3.7
Total	5,573,098	5,964,836	11,537,934	174,949	216,826	391,775	3.1	3.6	3.4
Kigali City									
Urban	676,485	651,392	1,327,877	12,283	15,713	27,996	1.8	2.4	2.1
Rural	102,246	96,367	198,613	3,219	3,515	6,734	3.1	3.6	3.4
Total	778,731	747,759	1,526,490	15,502	19,228	34,730	2.0	2.6	2.3
South									
Urban	**197,046**	**193,412**	**390,458**	**5,944**	**5,829**	**11,773**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Rural	1,063,852	1,174,139	2,237,991	37,974	48,590	86,564	3.6	4.1	3.9
Total	1,260,898	1,367,551	2,628,449	43,918	54,419	98,337	3.5	4.0	3.7
West									
Urban	268,291	284,988	553,279	7,316	8,889	16,205	2.7	3.1	2.9
Rural	926,082	1,036,299	1,962,381	32,041	40,721	72,762	3.5	3.9	3.7
Total	1,194,373	1,321,287	2,515,660	39,357	49,610	88,967	3.3	3.8	3.5
North									
Urban	148,227	160,247	308,474	3,842	5,057	8,899	2.6	3.2	2.9
Rural	699,696	780,513	1,480,209	22,506	28,931	51,437	3.2	3.7	3.5
Total	847,923	940,760	1,788,683	26,348	33,988	60,336	3.1	3.6	3.4
East									
Urban	325,563	319,388	644,951	9,136	10,695	19,831	2.8	3.3	3.1
Rural	1,165,610	1,268,091	2,433,701	40,688	48,886	89,574	3.5	3.9	3.7
Total	1,491,173	1,587,479	3,078,652	49,824	59,581	109,405	3.3	3.8	3.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.29: Number of persons with disabilities and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence of disabilities) by sex and district

Province and District	Number of persons with disabilities (5 years and over)			Prevalence of disabilities (percent of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City						
Nyarugenge	3,791	4,415	8,206	2.2	2.8	2.5
Gasabo	7,779	9,806	17,585	2.0	2.6	2.3
Kicukiro	3,932	5,007	8,939	1.8	2.3	2.1
South						
Nyanza	5,589	7,103	12,692	3.6	4.3	4.0
Gisagara	5,055	6,444	11,499	3.1	3.6	3.4
Nyaruguru	4,383	5,531	9,914	3.4	3.8	3.6
Huye	6,572	7,103	13,675	4.0	4.2	4.1
Nyamagabe	5,175	6,638	11,813	3.3	3.8	3.6
Ruhango	6,040	8,315	14,355	4.0	5.0	4.5
Muhanga	5,388	6,198	11,586	3.5	3.8	3.7
Kamonyi	5,716	7,087	12,803	3.0	3.5	3.2
West						
Karongi	5,561	7,067	12,628	3.6	4.1	3.8
Rutsiro	4,686	5,778	10,464	3.1	3.4	3.2
Rubavu	6,455	7,991	14,446	2.8	3.3	3.1
Nyabihu	4,297	5,960	10,257	3.3	4.0	3.7
Ngororero	4,533	5,846	10,379	3.1	3.4	3.2
Rusizi	6,794	7,979	14,773	3.4	3.7	3.5
Nyamasheke	7,031	8,989	16,020	4.0	4.5	4.3
North						
Rulindo	4,399	5,694	10,093	2.9	3.4	3.2
Gakenke	4,605	5,869	10,474	3.0	3.4	3.2
Musanze	5,623	7,402	13,025	2.8	3.4	3.1
Burera	5,304	7,043	12,347	3.3	3.9	3.6
Gicumbi	6,417	7,980	14,397	3.4	3.9	3.7
East						
Rwamagana	6,050	6,953	13,003	2.8	3.3	3.1
Nyagatare	9,346	11,285	20,631	3.4	3.9	3.7
Gatsibo	7,614	8,806	16,420	3.3	3.5	3.4
Kayonza	6,940	7,997	14,937	3.6	3.9	3.8
Kirehe	6,409	7,821	14,230	3.4	3.8	3.6
Ngoma	5,797	7,368	13,165	3.5	4.0	3.7
Bugesera	7,668	9,351	17,019	3.3	3.9	3.6
Total	**174,949**	**216,826**	**391,775**	**3.1**	**3.6**	**3.4**

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.30: Children of pre-primary age (3-6) by disability status, province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	With disability			Without disability				
	5	6	3 to 6	3	4	5	6	3 to 6
Rwanda								
Urban	1,168	1,264	2,432	96,618	94,984	93,889	89,827	375,318
Rural	4,547	4,708	9,255	261,256	254,798	263,879	258,274	1,038,207
Total	5,715	5,972	11,687	357,874	349,782	357,768	348,101	1,413,525
Kigali City								
Urban	399	445	844	37,773	36,735	35,360	33,611	143,479
Rural	96	114	210	6,372	6,201	5,874	5,920	24,367
Total	495	559	1,054	44,145	42,936	41,234	39,531	167,846
South								
Urban	133	148	281	10,955	10,725	10,792	10,319	42,791
Rural	1,226	1,255	2,481	68,473	63,400	67,675	65,193	264,741
Total	1,359	1,403	2,762	79,428	74,125	78,467	75,512	307,532
West								
Urban	229	270	499	18,018	18,242	18,445	17,745	72,450
Rural	1,063	1,099	2,162	62,756	63,628	64,628	63,807	254,819
Total	1,292	1,369	2,661	80,774	81,870	83,073	81,552	327,269
North								
Urban	100	118	218	9,319	9,223	9,362	9,075	36,979
Rural	721	754	1,475	43,677	44,326	46,470	45,589	180,062
Total	821	872	1,693	52,996	53,549	55,832	54,664	217,041
East								
Urban	307	283	590	20,553	20,059	19,930	19,077	79,619
Rural	1,441	1,486	2,927	79,978	77,243	79,232	77,765	314,218
Total	1,748	1,769	3,517	100,531	97,302	99,162	96,842	393,837

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table C.31: Disability status of the child population (0-17 years) by sex and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	With disabilities	**Without disabilities**	**Total**	**With disabilities**	**Without disabilities**	**Total**	**With disabilities**	**Without disability**	**Total**
Rwanda									
Urban	8,779	732,606	741,385	7,246	750,997	758,243	16,025	1,483,603	1,499,628
Rural	34,247	2,174,338	2,208,585	27,207	2,161,181	2,188,388	61,454	4,335,519	4,396,973
Total	43,026	2,906,944	2,949,970	34,453	2,912,178	2,946,631	77,479	5,819,122	5,896,601
Kigali City									
Urban	2,948	272,912	275,860	2,473	282,380	284,853	5,421	555,292	560,713
Rural	733	50,118	50,851	584	49,495	50,079	1,317	99,613	100,930
Total	3,681	323,030	326,711	3,057	331,875	334,932	6,738	654,905	661,643
South									
Urban	1,094	85,974	87,068	847	88,552	89,399	1,941	174,526	176,467
Rural	9,339	575,094	584,433	7,386	565,462	572,848	16,725	1,140,556	1,157,281
Total	10,433	661,068	671,501	8,233	654,014	662,247	18,666	1,315,082	1,333,748
West									
Urban	1,841	144,663	146,504	1,446	145,644	147,090	3,287	290,307	293,594
Rural	8,054	523,499	531,553	6,304	524,228	530,532	14,358	1,047,727	1,062,085
Total	9,895	668,162	678,057	7,750	669,872	677,622	17,645	1,338,034	1,355,679
North									
Urban	805	72,320	73,125	683	74,372	75,055	1,488	146,692	148,180
Rural	5,250	364,068	369,318	4,317	366,989	371,306	9,567	731,057	740,624
Total	6,055	436,388	442,443	5,000	441,361	446,361	11,055	877,749	888,804
East									
Urban	2,091	156,737	158,828	1,797	160,049	161,846	3,888	316,786	320,674
Rural	10,871	661,559	672,430	8,616	655,007	663,623	19,487	1,316,566	1,336,053
Total	12,962	818,296	831,258	10,413	815,056	825,469	23,375	1,633,352	1,656,727

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

ANNEX D: SECTOR-LEVEL TABLES

Table D.1: Count of the resident population aged 5 years and above with disabilities by sex and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above (both sexes)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rwanda	**174,949**	**216,826**	**391,775**	**11,537,934**
Nyarugenge				
Gitega	272	397	669	23,992
Kanyinya	217	284	501	26,712
Kigali	549	546	1,095	52,568
Kimisagara	412	526	938	49,501
Mageregere	957	702	1,659	52,568
Muhima	212	323	535	20,694
Nyakabanda	297	425	722	26,451
Nyamirambo	617	826	1,443	48,724
Nyarugenge	177	281	458	15,336
Rwezamenyo	81	105	186	13,443
Gasabo				
Bumbogo	923	1,018	1,941	95,071
Gatsata	395	518	913	40,404
Gikomero	335	424	759	17,302
Gisozi	458	596	1,054	66,036
Jabana	571	708	1,279	54,757
Jali	458	631	1,089	35,713
Kacyiru	224	330	554	27,475
Kimihurura	124	147	271	15,065
Kimironko	421	592	1,013	56,561
Kinyinya	916	1,129	2,045	107,126
Ndera	938	1,073	2,011	81,716
Nduba	769	1,090	1,859	57,770
Remera	243	329	572	34,950
Rusororo	746	889	1,635	53,605
Rutunga	258	332	590	19,578
Kicukiro				
Gahanga	685	886	1,571	66,980
Gatenga	533	741	1,274	59,148
Gikondo	172	207	379	18,195
Kagarama	164	212	376	19,226
Kanombe	547	680	1,227	63,433
Kicukiro	81	121	202	12,868
Kigarama	465	509	974	55,772
Masaka	673	831	1,504	68,079
Niboye	123	183	306	24,982
Nyarugunga	489	637	1,126	44,689
Nyanza				
Busasamana	700	938	1,638	44,572
Busoro	506	569	1,075	34,503
Cyabakamyi	385	587	972	20,630
Kibilizi	573	694	1,267	35,335
Kigoma	717	916	1,633	35,782
Mukingo	792	769	1,561	41,478
Muyira	623	902	1,525	36,367
Ntyazo	496	695	1,191	29,073
Nyagisozi	414	471	885	24,867
Rwabicuma	383	562	945	18,134
Gisagara				
Gikonko	364	465	829	24,753
Gishubi	422	487	909	27,402
Kansi	308	454	762	19,290
Kibirizi	411	483	894	27,262
Kigembe	345	471	816	19,495
Mamba	492	626	1,118	38,809
Muganza	453	531	984	31,145
Mugombwa	489	586	1,075	31,258
Mukindo	308	370	678	27,833
Musha	352	446	798	24,903
Ndora	474	722	1,196	25,880
Nyanza	185	227	412	17,190
Save	452	576	1,028	27,238
Nyaruguru				
Busanze	424	590	1,014	25,835

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above (both sexes)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Cyahinda	264	339	603	21,626
Kibeho	405	518	923	22,385
Kivu	198	192	390	17,445
Mata	253	314	567	13,971
Muganza	256	315	571	18,525
Munini	272	330	602	17,295
Ngera	388	536	924	21,077
Ngoma	395	532	927	21,128
Nyabimata	257	283	540	16,452
Nyagisozi	300	409	709	16,908
Ruheru	357	513	870	23,851
Ruramba	192	248	440	16,243
Rusenge	422	412	834	23,127
Huye				
Gishamvu	208	289	497	12,823
Huye	449	587	1,036	24,419
Karama	331	419	750	15,868
Kigoma	367	429	796	22,496
Kinazi	588	820	1,408	28,412
Maraba	478	568	1,046	23,565
Mbazi	535	684	1,219	31,280
Mukura	386	459	845	22,858
Ngoma	1,272	312	1,584	33,149
Ruhashya	431	593	1,024	21,093
Rusatira	422	546	968	25,851
Rwaniro	323	372	695	20,454
Simbi	295	311	606	20,458
Tumba	487	714	1,201	32,397
Nyamagabe				
Buruhukiro	487	658	1,145	23,953
Cyanika	357	458	815	22,591
Gasaka	569	715	1,284	36,762
Gatare	264	295	559	16,914
Kaduha	283	338	621	20,054
Kamegeri	248	357	605	12,780
Kibirizi	385	507	892	20,654
Kibumbwe	159	227	386	12,024
Kitabi	362	423	785	24,841
Mbazi	113	133	246	11,152
Mugano	219	290	509	17,423
Musange	190	223	413	18,047
Musebeya	224	264	488	17,920
Mushubi	275	422	697	12,276
Nkomane	313	456	769	15,778
Tare	404	536	940	21,470
Uwinkingi	323	336	659	22,865
Ruhango				
Bweramana	497	635	1,132	27,600
Byimana	539	757	1,296	35,327
Kabagali	454	611	1,065	22,699
Kinazi	1,030	1,538	2,568	44,433
Kinihira	389	423	812	22,939
Mbuye	734	1,093	1,827	40,168
Mwendo	473	637	1,110	22,804
Ntongwe	607	827	1,434	33,227
Ruhango	1,317	1,794	3,111	66,324
Muhanga				
Cyeza	525	646	1,171	30,448
Kabacuzi	412	613	1,025	24,903
Kibangu	336	440	776	18,001
Kiyumba	384	494	878	20,833
Muhanga	391	463	854	25,384
Mushishiro	310	458	768	18,589
Nyabinoni	219	290	509	14,421
Nyamabuye	555	696	1,251	52,081
Nyarusange	484	572	1,056	24,902
Rongi	417	474	891	25,982
Rugendabari	231	256	487	15,400
Shyogwe	1,124	796	1,920	45,508
Kamonyi				

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above (both sexes)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Gacurabwenge	546	707	1,253	32,234
Karama	337	367	704	18,569
Kayenzi	408	547	955	22,348
Kayumbu	161	176	337	15,141
Mugina	633	783	1,416	40,273
Musambira	637	865	1,502	36,768
Ngamba	317	317	634	14,533
Nyamiyaga	573	704	1,277	39,993
Nyarubaka	484	662	1,146	24,866
Rugarika	634	823	1,457	51,700
Rukoma	449	559	1,008	35,333
Runda	537	577	1,114	63,024
Karongi				
Bwishyura	480	600	1,080	35,575
Gashari	242	304	546	18,949
Gishyita	322	401	723	20,870
Gitesi	574	704	1,278	25,715
Mubuga	286	430	716	20,443
Murambi	501	721	1,222	19,955
Murundi	347	472	819	24,010
Mutuntu	592	704	1,296	22,356
Rubengera	489	562	1,051	35,417
Rugabano	503	675	1,178	30,149
Ruganda	332	427	759	16,936
Rwankuba	437	496	933	33,488
Twumba	456	571	1,027	24,911
Rutsiro				
Boneza	284	322	606	26,168
Gihango	429	542	971	24,036
Kigeyo	348	480	828	21,356
Kivumu	627	876	1,503	30,882
Manihira	162	211	373	16,903
Mukura	553	657	1,210	33,659
Murunda	213	232	445	20,033
Musasa	354	442	796	22,740
Mushonyi	365	444	809	21,222
Mushubati	447	549	996	27,616
Nyabirasi	338	391	729	28,599
Ruhango	388	419	807	26,420
Rusebeya	178	213	391	22,944
Rubavu				
Bugeshi	396	465	861	29,747
Busasamana	431	515	946	34,516
Cyanzarwe	637	933	1,570	33,140
Gisenyi	459	509	968	45,931
Kanama	482	640	1,122	32,170
Kanzenze	211	317	528	19,929
Mudende	412	506	918	27,592
Nyakiriba	606	577	1,183	44,410
Nyamyumba	719	740	1,459	41,898
Nyundo	631	810	1,441	36,046
Rubavu	771	932	1,703	67,795
Rugerero	700	1,047	1,747	57,002
Nyabihu				
Bigogwe	475	607	1,082	30,239
Jenda	526	637	1,163	37,157
Jomba	302	467	769	19,181
Kabatwa	299	448	747	18,338
Karago	399	610	1,009	22,424
Kintobo	268	335	603	13,459
Mukamira	490	744	1,234	28,609
Muringa	372	532	904	19,737
Rambura	245	324	569	25,068
Rugera	313	394	707	23,638
Rurembo	314	445	759	21,304
Shyira	294	417	711	19,082
Ngororero				
Bwira	141	148	289	17,669
Gatumba	230	216	446	21,971
Hindiro	435	585	1,020	22,714

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above (both sexes)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kabaya	504	672	1,176	32,016
Kageyo	149	170	319	22,738
Kavumu	330	465	795	28,067
Matyazo	522	724	1,246	24,412
Muhanda	400	457	857	27,790
Muhororo	196	213	409	19,594
Ndaro	358	539	897	21,414
Ngororero	526	720	1,246	34,104
Nyange	352	453	805	21,851
Sovu	390	484	874	27,649
Rusizi				
Bugarama	586	676	1,262	36,752
Butare	518	697	1,215	21,187
Bweyeye	273	344	617	15,529
Gashonga	347	422	769	23,109
Giheke	248	294	542	18,019
Gihundwe	491	699	1,190	35,470
Gikundamvura	247	284	531	18,809
Gitambi	373	407	780	21,532
Kamembe	574	335	909	30,645
Muganza	343	405	748	28,416
Mururu	382	441	823	25,404
Nkanka	328	353	681	17,206
Nkombo	265	352	617	15,990
Nkungu	205	255	460	18,662
Nyakabuye	567	750	1,317	28,367
Nyakarenzo	264	337	601	15,615
Nzahaha	402	459	861	26,249
Rwimbogo	381	469	850	20,064
Nyamasheke				
Bushekeri	439	567	1,006	25,471
Bushenge	345	506	851	19,728
Cyato	328	443	771	23,014
Gihombo	451	490	941	25,776
Kagano	607	758	1,365	34,690
Kanjongo	806	1,074	1,880	35,276
Karambi	415	492	907	25,910
Karengera	652	891	1,543	27,857
Kirimbi	592	874	1,466	22,435
Macuba	377	462	839	29,280
Mahembe	450	575	1,025	17,437
Nyabitekeri	554	709	1,263	25,673
Rangiro	289	346	635	15,424
Ruharambuga	297	287	584	24,496
Shangi	429	515	944	24,415
Rulindo				
Base	213	344	557	18,077
Burega	159	277	436	12,310
Bushoki	269	372	641	20,692
Buyoga	342	485	827	21,887
Cyinzuzi	299	399	698	13,776
Cyungo	171	196	367	13,500
Kinihira	138	158	296	15,219
Kisaro	294	282	576	20,423
Masoro	287	370	657	23,742
Mbogo	255	337	592	16,686
Murambi	338	461	799	23,470
Ngoma	134	164	298	11,223
Ntarabana	300	328	628	21,585
Rukozo	251	255	506	14,958
Rusiga	124	104	228	11,810
Shyorongi	498	721	1,219	37,671
Tumba	327	441	768	18,274
Gakenke				
Busengo	320	415	735	18,871
Coko	203	243	446	15,984
Cyabingo	307	379	686	16,625
Gakenke	313	399	712	22,347
Gashenyi	273	381	654	19,907
Janja	215	312	527	14,114

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above (both sexes)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kamubuga	351	566	917	20,384
Karambo	160	205	365	12,012
Kivuruga	183	211	394	17,563
Mataba	224	275	499	13,662
Minazi	134	162	296	12,536
Mugunga	295	364	659	17,844
Muhondo	182	191	373	19,042
Muyongwe	243	362	605	14,248
Muzo	317	324	641	19,362
Nemba	227	317	544	14,922
Ruli	185	204	389	20,004
Rusasa	239	265	504	17,032
Rushashi	234	294	528	16,673
Musanze				
Busogo	225	242	467	24,522
Cyuve	654	944	1,598	53,908
Gacaca	371	385	756	26,809
Gashaki	145	182	327	12,405
Gataraga	341	438	779	23,378
Kimonyi	220	310	530	18,738
Kinigi	366	566	932	28,679
Muhoza	880	926	1,806	61,904
Muko	338	450	788	22,929
Musanze	524	837	1,361	41,428
Nkotsi	235	313	548	15,106
Nyange	420	652	1,072	27,577
Remera	324	428	752	17,620
Rwaza	266	318	584	20,334
Shingiro	314	411	725	22,013
Burera				
Bungwe	275	354	629	14,189
Butaro	521	692	1,213	32,910
Cyanika	441	539	980	39,073
Cyeru	209	284	493	12,842
Gahunga	427	583	1,010	24,947
Gatebe	273	313	586	16,460
Gitovu	147	212	359	10,136
Kagogo	294	361	655	20,206
Kinoni	359	491	850	17,032
Kinyababa	281	367	648	20,716
Kivuye	250	348	598	15,634
Nemba	260	444	704	18,764
Rugarama	386	521	907	24,073
Rugengabari	261	380	641	18,289
Ruhunde	275	324	599	17,486
Rusarabuye	366	479	845	18,102
Rwerere	279	351	630	18,878
Gicumbi				
Bukure	325	398	723	17,864
Bwisige	273	322	595	15,186
Byumba	788	1,229	2,017	37,656
Cyumba	277	397	674	14,953
Giti	234	222	456	15,134
Kageyo	322	429	751	18,225
Kaniga	252	293	545	14,494
Manyagiro	362	481	843	19,647
Miyove	202	259	461	17,348
Mukarange	235	295	530	16,152
Muko	237	287	524	17,780
Mutete	332	429	761	24,073
Nyamiyaga	289	378	667	18,482
Nyankenke	318	234	552	24,278
Rubaya	195	251	446	10,557
Rukomo	441	420	861	24,821
Rushaki	156	223	379	13,112
Rutare	414	525	939	24,439
Ruvune	285	348	633	19,544
Rwamiko	257	305	562	13,055
Shangasha	223	255	478	16,361
Rwamagana				

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above (both sexes)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Fumbwe	451	613	1,064	28,519
Gahengeri	482	570	1,052	30,857
Gishali	446	548	994	32,198
Karenge	259	342	601	24,959
Kigabiro	452	637	1,089	41,222
Muhazi	1,027	360	1,387	49,014
Munyaga	387	570	957	18,246
Munyiginya	421	547	968	21,125
Musha	389	519	908	24,209
Muyumbu	520	701	1,221	48,260
Mwulire	383	463	846	29,310
Nyakaliro	305	372	677	32,401
Nzige	262	378	640	16,965
Rubona	266	333	599	26,052
Nyagatare				
Gatunda	508	676	1,184	30,329
Karama	533	628	1,161	28,215
Karangazi	1,257	1,538	2,795	82,648
Katabagemu	734	870	1,604	37,454
Kiyombe	329	444	773	16,411
Matimba	493	615	1,108	24,383
Mimuri	443	542	985	29,686
Mukama	378	408	786	22,230
Musheri	550	598	1,148	32,112
Nyagatare	1,040	1,217	2,257	70,276
Rukomo	658	803	1,461	37,542
Rwempasha	505	606	1,111	32,941
Rwimiyaga	1,225	1,609	2,834	70,301
Tabagwe	693	731	1,424	45,342
Gatsibo				
Gasange	222	236	458	18,130
Gatsibo	875	1,107	1,982	35,824
Gitoki	653	733	1,386	38,005
Kabarore	962	1,070	2,032	61,395
Kageyo	347	368	715	21,872
Kiramuruzi	595	833	1,428	34,621
Kiziguro	455	524	979	34,294
Muhura	301	319	620	29,197
Murambi	533	593	1,126	33,148
Ngarama	603	742	1,345	33,080
Nyagihanga	331	333	664	25,083
Remera	486	606	1,092	27,930
Rugarama	549	545	1,094	42,831
Rwimbogo	702	797	1,499	42,899
Kayonza				
Gahini	796	889	1,685	39,730
Kabare	631	775	1,406	35,185
Kabarondo	537	709	1,246	32,953
Mukarange	549	634	1,183	47,060
Murama	435	478	913	20,317
Murundi	1,088	1,226	2,314	49,518
Mwiri	554	560	1,114	32,845
Ndego	335	388	723	20,991
Nyamirama	506	602	1,108	33,536
Rukara	599	672	1,271	33,290
Ruramira	394	506	900	18,361
Rwinkwavu	516	558	1,074	31,894
Kirehe				
Gahara	553	746	1,299	38,890
Gatore	415	537	952	27,770
Kigarama	503	520	1,023	32,097
Kigina	458	535	993	30,081
Kirehe	477	708	1,185	25,821
Mahama	1,457	1,856	3,313	67,942
Mpanga	478	592	1,070	35,023
Musaza	449	524	973	26,177
Mushikiri	362	437	799	28,761
Nasho	388	426	814	29,338
Nyamugari	591	599	1,190	37,144
Nyarubuye	278	341	619	19,817

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above (both sexes)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Ngoma				
Gashanda	349	485	834	16,687
Jarama	452	584	1,036	26,675
Karembo	229	265	494	15,364
Kazo	509	638	1,147	28,338
Kibungo	418	545	963	27,848
Mugesera	402	472	874	25,197
Murama	284	382	666	23,427
Mutenderi	449	563	1,012	21,730
Remera	386	498	884	28,333
Rukira	417	559	976	26,093
Rukumberi	606	764	1,370	33,575
Rurenge	397	463	860	29,075
Sake	413	533	946	24,997
Zaza	486	617	1,103	24,186
Bugesera				
Gashora	646	812	1,458	27,610
Juru	370	403	773	28,910
Kamabuye	363	521	884	20,997
Mareba	458	552	1,010	24,861
Mayange	646	814	1,460	46,300
Musenyi	572	715	1,287	34,738
Mwogo	437	527	964	25,576
Ngeruka	568	708	1,276	31,848
Ntarama	515	584	1,099	38,777
Nyamata	893	1,269	2,162	69,714
Nyarugenge	311	482	793	21,774
Rilima	673	431	1,104	28,532
Ruhuha	296	408	704	25,759
Rweru	653	792	1,445	32,028
Shyara	267	333	600	13,646

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

ANNEX E: PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2022

A. National Census Task Force

Institutions

Office of the President of the Republic of Rwanda
Office of the Prime Minister
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Ministry of Local Government
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Health
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Ministry of Education
Ministry of ICT & Innovation
Ministry of Public Service and Labour
Ministry of Infrastructure
Rwanda Information Society Authority
Office of Government Spokesperson
Rwanda National Police
Rwanda Correctional Service
Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
Rwanda Education Board
National Examination and School Inspection Authority
Rwanda Biomedical Centre
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

Branches of the National Census Task Force

Members of the task Force at Province and the City of Kigali

Office of the Lord Mayor, City of Kigali
Office of the Governor, Southern Province
Office of the Governor, Western Province
Office of the Governor, Northern Province
Office of the Governor, Eastern Province
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

Members of the Branches of the Census Task Force at District Level

Office of the District of Nyarugenge
Office of the District of Gasabo
Office of the District of Kicukiro
Office of the District of Nyanza
Office of the District of Gisagara
Office of the District of Nyaruguru
Office of the District of Huye
Office of the District of Nyamagabe
Office of the District of Ruhango
Office of the District of Muhanga
Office of the District of Kamonyi
Office of the District of Karongi
Office of the District of Rutsiro
Office of the District of Rubavu
Office of the District of Nyabihu
Office of the District of Ngororero
Office of the District of Rusizi
Office of the District of Nyamasheke
Office of the District of Rulindo
Office of the District of Gakenke
Office of the District of Musanze
Office of the District of Burera
Office of the District of Gicumbi
Office of the District of Rwamagana
Office of the District of Nyagatare
Office of the District of Gatsibo
Office of the District of Kayonza
District of Office of the Ngoma
Office of the District of Bugesera

B. Census Technical Team

National Directors

Murangwa Yusuf, Director General of NISR
Murenzi Ivan, Deputy Director General of NISR

National Census Technical Director

Habarugira Venant, Director of Census Unit, NISR

Census National Coordinators

Habarugira Venant
Byiringiro James
Mutijima Prosper
Bigirimana Florent
Ndakize Michel
Munyarugerero Juvenal

Census National Field Coordinators

Habarugira Venant	NISR	Lt Col Rusizana Deo	RDF
Byiringiro James	NISR	CSP Rubayiza Venant	RNP
Mutijima Prosper	NISR	SP Habinshuti Emmanuel	RCS
Bigirimana Florent	NISR	Karagire Gonzague	MINEMA
Ndakize Michel	NISR		
Munyarugerero Juvenal	NISR		
Lt Col Ndikuriyo Jean Paul	RDF	CIP Habineza Hamiss	RCS
Maj Rugema Ntazinda	RDF	CIP B Karemera	RCS
Capt Mugemanyi Faustin	RDF	CIP Mukambarushimana Irene	RCS
Lt Muteteri Sophie	RDF	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	RCS
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
CIP Nzeyimana Florent	RNP	Murangasabwe Emma Marie	MINEMA
CIP Nayihiki Elam	RNP	Mbabazi Emmanuel	MINEMA
AIP Tuyishime Emmanuel	RNP	Uwamurera Odette	MINEMA
		Musoni Jean Damascene	MINEMA

Field Analysts

Mazimpaka Jean Claude
Karera Albert
Hakizimana Celestin
Habimana Norbert
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Kabera Jean Luc
Segahwege Astrid
Ndizeye Job
Ntawiha Athanasie
Munderere Theophile
Nshimiyimana Patrick
Uwimbabazi Denyse

Post Enumeration Survey

Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Uwimana Therese
Muhoza Didier
Uwimbabazi Denise
Harerimana Massoud
Nshimiyimana Clement
Uwamahoro Sandrine
Iranzi Orodha
Hagenimana Jean damascene
Ntagengerwa Bonus
Gaga Rukorera Didier
Mugenzi Gilbert
Nahimana Samuel
Akingeneye Seraphine
Ntambara Juvenal
Kambogo Francois
Ayingeneye Seraphine
Bosco Ndayiragije
Patrick Niyongira

Census District Team Leaders: 30 (1 per District)
District Data Quality Monitors: 60 (2 per District)
Sector Data Quality Monitors: 1,277 (416 Sector Education Inspectors, 416 primary school teachers, and 445 youths)
Enumerators: 26,437 (Primary School Teachers + Youth)

Special Groups Supervisors: 32
Special Groups Enumerators: 289

Data Processing, Cartography and ICT Infrastructures

Programmer:
Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:
Nkundimana Donath
Mukanshimiye Peruth
Ndayishimiye Bosco
Niyongira Patrick
Twibaze Joel
Nkurunziza JMV

Cartography:
Bigirimana Florent
Bizimungu Clement
Mbangutse Olivier
Karera Albert
Niyitegeka Beatha
Ntawiha Athanasie
Kiconco Jovia
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Ndazigaruye Alfred
Munderere Théophile
Irambona Eddy Mercus

Archiving:
Kabandana Pierre Claver

ICT Infrastructures:
Sharangabo Jean Jacques
Ndayiragije Bosco
Muvara Joseph
Nkamicaniye Gaetan
Niyonshuti Levi
Nshimiyimana Clement

Census Data Analysis

Data Analysts

Imanishimwe Valentine	Population size, structure& spatial distribution
Nilingiyimana Faustin	Marital status & nuptiality
Uwayezu Beatrice	Fertility
Kanyonga Ingabire Evelyne	Mortality
Mukazitoni Madeleine	Social cultural characteristics of the population
Serugendo Jean Baptiste	Migration and spatial mobility
Nzabonimpa Jean Claude	Characteristics of housing and households
Uwamahoro Pacifique	Economic Activity
Abalikumwe Francois	Measurement& mapping of non-monetary poverty
Uwitonze Martin	Education
Tuyisenge Methode	Gender status
Rukundo Ephrem	Socio-economic status of persons with disabilities
Bizimana Venuste	Socio-economic status of children
Ngomituje Xavier	Socio-economic status of youth
Didas Uwamahoro	Socio-economic status of aged people
Buramba Eric	Agriculture
Habarugira Venant	Population Projections
Nyabyenda Emmanuel Christian &Tuyisenge Methode	Compilation of the Main Indicators

Technical Support

International Consultants for Data processing
Juste Nitiema, Data Processing Expert
Peter Wekesa Nyongesa, Data Processing Expert
Arij Decker, Data Processing Expert
Enkhbayar, Data Processing Expert

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):
Mungai Mercy
Kantengwa Kathy
Harindimana Florien

International Consultants for thematic analysis
Dr. Macoumba Thiam
Dr. Sunday Adedini Adepoju
Dr. Ghislain Mbep Fomekong
Dr. Anne Akoya Khasakhala
Mr. Ben Obonyo Jarabi
Dr. George Odipo
Mr. Robert C.B. Buluma
Dr. Alfred Agwanda Otieno

Census Communication Team
Habarugira Venant
Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Tugirimana Jean Paul
Segahwege Astride
Serugendo Jean Baptiste
Mutijima Prosper
Munyarugerero Juvenal
Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin
Umuhoza Wa Shema Daniella
Neza Nadege

Corporate Services

Nkusi David	Head of Corporate Services	Gasana Patrick	Logistics Officer
Ingabire Alice	Ag. Director of HR and Admin.	Nzayisenga Cyrile	Logistics Officer
Museruka David	SPIU coordinator	Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant
Munyemana Silas	Director of Finance	Muhima Jadot	Accountant
Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant	Sibomana Diane	Accountant
Uwizeye Richard	Financial specialist	Dusenge Elias	Office Messenger
Munezero Nadia	Planning office	Uwamahoro Console	Secretary/Finance Unit
Mupende Emmanuel	M& E specialist	Shumbusho Alphonse	Procurement Specialist
Tuyisenge Alice	HR Officer	Nkurunziza Godfrey	Procurement Officer
Ntwali Abdul	HR Officer	Nshuti Henry	Procurement Support Staff
Kazimbaya Sita	Office Messenger	Umuhoza Nahayo Anaise	Procurement Support Staff
Ndungutse Emmanuel	Printing and Distribution Officer	Tuyisenge Yasin	Logistics Support Staff
Babyeyi Nadine	Ag. Head of Central Secretariat	Riziki Emma	Finance Support Staff
Uwimpuhwe Claire	SPIU Secretary	Iradukunda Pascasie	Finance Support Staff
Rutijanwa Felecite	Administrative Assistant/DG Office	Uwimana Thacienne	HR Support Staff
Umwari Angelique	Administrative Assistant/DDG Office	Musonerwa Claver	HR Support Staff
Murebwayire Theodette	Logistics Officer	Umutoni Alice	Secretary Census Unit

Proofreading of thematic reports

Name	Institution	Name	Institution
Rugarama Nsengiyumva Jean	MoH	Nyampundu Benita	MINEDUC
Habimana Jean Pierre	MINIYOUTH	Ndaruhutse Jean Bosco	MINICOFIN
Munana Jean de Dieu	MINIYOUTH	Ntirampeba Sylvere	MIFOTRA
Nyabanimba Emmanuel	DGIE	Prof. Muhoza Diedonne	UR-CBE
Kyazze Edward	MININFRA	Mr Rizinde Theogene	UR-CBE
Ngayaboshya Silas	MIGEPROF	Dr Ndemezo Ethienne	UR-CBE
Muhire Jean Baptiste	MIGEPROF	Dr Ngaruye Innocent	UR-CST
Umutoni Glorieuse	NCPD	Dr Rizinjirabake Fabien	UR-CST
Cyemezo Henry	NCDA	Dr Mugemangango Cyprien	UR-CST
Dushimeyezu Bertrand	MINAGRI	Ms Uwihangana Consolee	UR-CASS
Uwamahoro Didas	BRD	Mr Habineza Jean Paul	UR-CASS
Hategekimana Samson	WASAC	Prof. Twarabamenye Emmanuel	Independent
Rugira Esdras	EDCL	Munyemana Emmanuel	UNICEF
Murindwa Prosper	MINALOC	Dr Kantengwa Kathy	UNFPA