RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

16-30 AUGUST 2022

BE COUNTED
BECAUSE YOU COUNT

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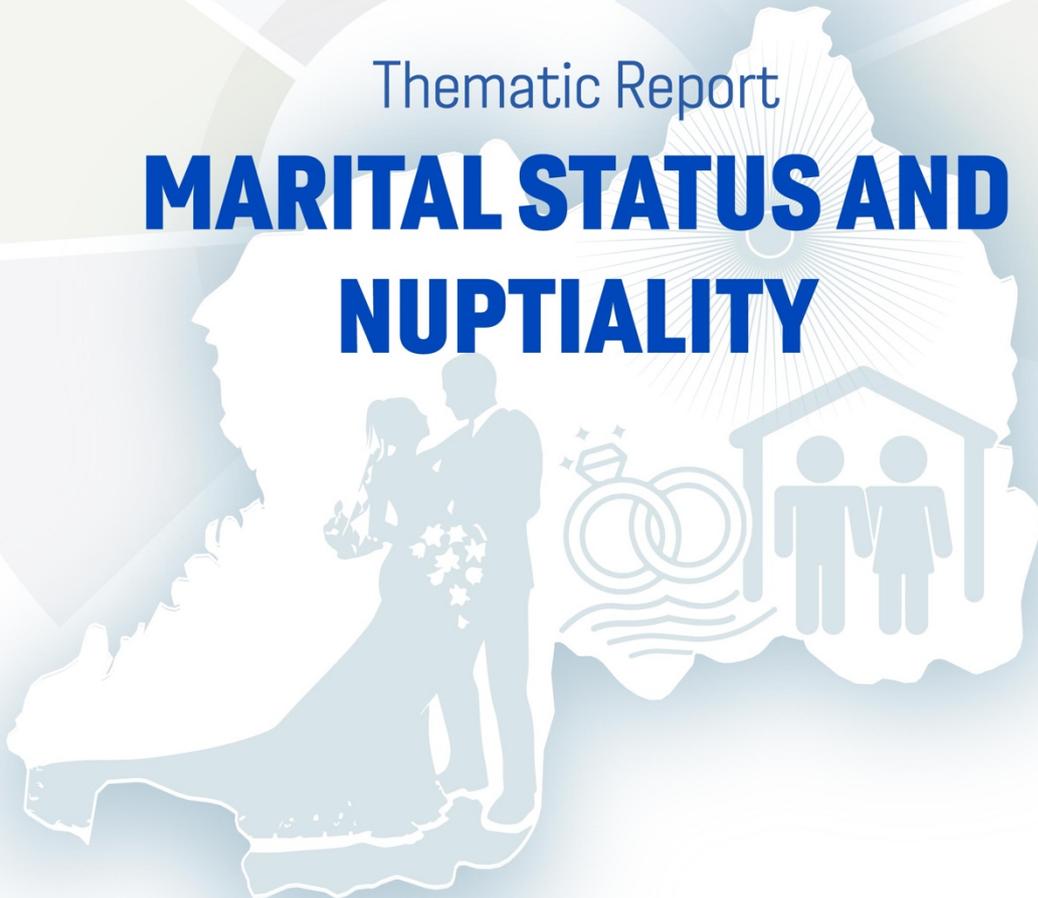
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

5th

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

MARITAL STATUS AND NUPTIALITY

"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

MARITAL STATUS AND NUPTIALITY

July, 2023

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

Additional information about the 2022 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CTC	Census Technical Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GoR	Government of Rwanda
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on population and Development – Programme of Action
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NCC	National Census Commission
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
UN	United Nations

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.
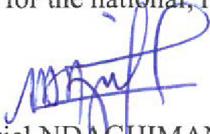
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The analysis of marital status and nuptiality helps understand the dynamics of a society and such dynamic Imply changes over time. Marriage is an important factor in regard to fertility, especially in Rwanda where the large majority of children are born in wedlock.

The results of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (5-RPHC) show that nearly half of the population aged 12 and above (49.1%) is married either officially, or not officially. However, since 1978 to 2022 the percentage of married people has been continuously decreasing.

Women get married earlier than men where for example, between the ages of 20 and 24 one woman in three (35.0%) is already married compared to one man in six men (15.5%). The mean age at first marriage has been continuously increasing for both women and men, from 25 years old and 21 years old in 1978 respectively for men and women, to 28.2 years old and 25.3 years old in 2022, respectively for men and women.

Urbanisation influences matrimonial behaviour, partly as a result of its interaction with other factors such as education but also through its specific social norms, which are different to those prevailing in rural areas. Most noticeably, urban populations marry later than rural ones. However, the difference is much more pronounced among men than among women. For example, the mean age at first marriage for men is 29.7 in urban and 27.1 in rural areas while for females, it is 26.0 in urban and 24.8 in rural. Between the ages of 20 and 35 the percentage of single men reduces more than four times (from 81.4% to 17.6%) in rural areas and around three times (from 90% to 32.8%) in urban areas. Among women, the gap is relatively less pronounced. From the age of 20 to 35, the proportion of single women declines four times, from 60.4% to 15.0% in rural areas, and by more than three times (from 69.0% to 19.4%) in urban areas.

Education also affects marital status in various ways, including the effect of the time spent in school, potential changes to attitudes regarding reproduction and the traditional customs attached to children, and the opening up of new perspectives. For both sexes, the percentage of people who have never been married increases with the level of education. Religion, however, has less impact on attitudes toward marriage, and the differences observed are also linked to differences in the age structure.

The proportion of formerly married persons (who are no longer in union) increases with age, especially for women. At the age of 65, one woman in two is widowed and at 80 and above three women in four are widows. The proportion of widows is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Though it is not provided for by the law governing persons and family in Rwanda, polygamy is still practiced in Rwanda. However, its prevalence is low. Only 1.4 percent of men aged 20 and above living in marital union are polygamous while their counterpart females account for 2.8 percent. The prevalence of polygamy has declined from 12% of men aged 15 and above in 1978 to 1.4% in 2022. Rural residents are relatively more polygamous (2.5%) than urban residents (1.4%), while elderly people are more frequently in polygamous unions than younger ones. Polygamy also decreases with the level of education: 2.4% and 5.1% of men and women without any education are in respectively polygamous unions while only 0.2% and 0.3% of men and women who attended university live in polygamous unions, respectively. With regard to religion, Muslims and traditional/animist are more frequent in polygamous unions compared to other religions.

According to the law no 32/2016 of 28/08/2016 governing persons and family in Rwanda, article 1662, a civil monogamous marriage contracted upon mutual consent before the public administration is the only marriage recognised by law. However, unofficial monogamy is still practiced and is even more frequent than polygamy. At national level, 34.3% of resident persons aged 12 and above living in marital union are married not officially to one partner. This percentage becomes 33.9% when only people aged 20 and above are considered. Contrary to polygamy, the prevalence of unofficial monogamy is high among urban residents (39.0%) compared to rural residents (32.6%). The prevalence rate is also high among young women and men compared to elderly people living in marital unions. for example, at 20-24 age range, 86.2% and 78.4% of men and women living in marital unions are respectively married not officially to one partner. This percentages drops to 12.8% and 11.5% of men and women aged 85 and above living in marital unions, respectively. By religion, the prevalence of unofficial monogamy is high among persons with no religion (61.5%) and among Muslims (57.4%). Unofficial monogamy undergoes indeterministic relational variations across levels of

education, but it seems to be high among people with lower secondary education (50.7%) and low among people who completed university (21.5%).

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 increased utilization, at all levels, of data and information for designing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes; and

- Have strengthened national capacities in data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization, including geographic information system (GIS).

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 manuals

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 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, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE ANALYSIS

2.1. Methodology and Census Phases

Marriage can be defined as a social union or a legal contract between two people called spouses, which establishes rights and obligations between them (Tabutin 1977). In many cultures, marriage is formalised via a wedding ceremony that may be a secular civil ceremony, a religious ceremony or both. The definitions as well as the formalisation of marriages vary according to cultures and evolve over time in a process of development and under the influence of social transformations. Furthermore, the legislation that is applied to the conclusion and dissolution of marriage varies across countries.

The analysis of marital status and nuptiality is important in helping us to understand the dynamics of a society and how it changes over time. Indeed, marriage is the most determinant factor in regard to fertility, especially in a country such as Rwanda where the large majority of children are born in wedlock. Thus, knowing how many people are in union or not and at what age they tend to get married enables us to understand more about the dynamics of the population. In addition, the comparison of the distribution of marital status at different periods provides information on how a society is evolving.

Therefore, before analysing the results of the RPHC5, it is important to describe the socio-cultural and legislative aspects of Rwandan society that relate to marriage, as well as the historical context in which the Census has been conducted.

2.1.1. Socio-cultural context

The institution of marriage changes over time. In Rwanda, traditional marriage as celebrated in the pre-colonial period is distinguished from the modern or legal marriage conducted by a public institution, which began with colonisation Besides, consensual union existed in the pre-colonial period as well in the modern era (Bushayija, 1966). In traditional Rwandan society (i.e. the pre-colonial period), as there was no public institutions or written legislation, marriage was only a matter of families' consensus. With the written legislation and instructions introduced by the colonial leaders, marriage became a legal institution celebrated by a public institution, while remaining also a social event. In addition to the family's recognition, public recognition became a vital part of the institution.

In traditional Rwanda, marriage was considered a sacred social obligation for each man and woman vis-à-vis their family in order to perpetuate the lineage. The first reason for marrying was thus to have children and everyone was obliged to marry. This explains the population's preference for early marriages (Bushayija, 1966).

However, with colonisation and especially with the Christianisation of the population, the situation changed. By challenging the traditional beliefs related to the perpetuation of the lineage, the Christian religion combined with modernisation promoted individual responsibility in relation to marriage and fertility. Moreover, formal education, through the monetarised employment and financial autonomy it allows, has served to reduce the role of marriage as a determinant step toward adulthood and social consideration and integration.

Furthermore, as nowadays many young people do not find a job immediately after their studies, they tend to delay their marriage and therefore remain single to a higher age than in the past, even if this is not their choice and despite the negative perception of this on the part of society. With time we are even observing people who never get married, a status traditionally unacceptable but now more and more widely accepted.

In Rwanda, there exist three types of union: legal marriage, customary union, and consensual union. A legal marriage is a union concluded by a public institution, i.e. the civil registration office situated at the sector level in Rwanda. Generally, the civil registration procedure is preceded by a customary ceremony (involving the payment of a dowry) and is often followed by a religious ceremony.

Customary union ('union coutumière' in French) is a union recognised by both families through the payment of a dowry or bride price. This ceremony is becoming more and more a step in the process of a legal marriage. However, despite the public authorities encouraging people to legalise unions, some people do not do so because of the cost of the official ceremony it socially requires.

A consensual (informal) union is a simple consensus between partners without the recognition of society, and there is no payment of the dowry in such cases. Indeed, there are no official obligations between spouses and there is no nuptial ceremony. It is important to note that same-sex unions are not yet accepted in Rwanda.

In Rwanda, consensual unions are still frequent. At the 1991 Census, they represented 22% of all unions versus 55% for civil marriages and 17% for customary unions. In this 5th PHC, information on customary union was not collected. However, consensual unions related information was captured by asking a question seeking to know whether a couple was married officially or not. The results came out showing that 34% of aged 12 and above currently in union are married not officially to one partner.

Rwandan society is predominantly monogamous with marginal polygamous. As was mentioned above, another important feature of nuptiality in Rwanda is the payment of a dowry. In Rwanda, the dowry represents what the man or his family offers to the future family-in-law as exchange for the offered wife. It is a symbolic action and a sign of matrimonial linkage between families. Officially it is not compulsory but socially it is an obligation. In traditional

Rwanda, the types of dowry were different according to the wealth of families and regions. The most used dowry was a cow with instrumental tools like a hoe (Simpenzwe, 1977). Today, money is the most common form of dowry.

In modern Rwanda, the dowry continues to influence nuptiality in many ways. When it is expensive, young people have difficulty accumulating it and thus delay their marriage. Moreover, by its very nature, a dowry is accessible only to rich families if it is required in financial form; this may determine the type of union a couple enters into, with a predominance of consensual unions among the poor and legal marriages among rich people. Thus, the importance allocated to the dowry may prevent some poor people from marrying because it is too difficult to afford the costs involved, or some parents may marry their sons/daughters to spouses against their wishes. This situation may prevent the exercising of free choice, which is a necessary condition for the validity of a marriage. However, nowadays traditional practices are losing some of their prevalence and marriage is becoming more a matter of the personal choice of the people involved. The role of the family as well as the traditional form of dowry is thus diminishing.

In traditional Rwandan society, divorce was an exceptional event because marriage was considered an indissoluble institution. Even sterility was not accepted as a reason for divorce, with Rwandan culture recommending polygamy as an answer in such a circumstance. However, with time, the dissolution of unions through divorce or death has intensified.

2.1.2. Legal context

According to the law governing persons and family in Rwanda, a civil monogamous marriage contracted upon mutual consent before the public administration is the only marriage recognized by law (article 166). Such a marriage is publicly officiated by the civil registrar of the domicile or residence of one of the intending spouses. Thus, marriage is an institution that is both social and legal in character. To conform to the legislation, a marriage must be celebrated at the civil registration office. Only a court is entitled to pronounce the dissolution of marriage through divorce or annulment of a marriage.

Before colonisation, it was difficult to distinguish legal marriage from other types of unions. The determinant condition for the recognition and validation of a union by

both families and society was the payment of the dowry by the groom. When written legislation was introduced, legal marriage became an obligation. However, unions concluded outside of the law continue to this day.

Changes introduced by the modern (written) legislation include:

- The prohibition of polygamy in 1952 by the colonial leaders, which was ratified in 1962 by the new authorities at independence. However, polygamy still exists, and this ban may have contributed to the increase of informal unions.

- The fixation of 21 years as the minimum age for a legal union for both sexes (article 168 of the law governing persons and families).

- According to Art. 167 of the law governing persons and families in Rwanda, the validity of marriage is

not conditional on the payment of bride price. However, in practice almost every Rwandese groom pays a bride price before celebrating the marriage.

2.1.3. Historical context

Despite a chock caused by the COVI-19, the fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census was conducted in the period of relative economic and social prosperity. Since 2002, there have been great improvements in the socio-economic situation in Rwanda and this affects marriages frequencies. For example, access to education has improved in terms of number of students accessing all levels, including higher education, and this may be one of

the factors that contributed to an increase of the mean age at first marriage.

The economic situation has also improved; poverty levels have declined significantly and the average income per capita has increased. However, some recent graduates are struggling to find work and some young people are jobless and hence, they delay their marriage.

2.2. Objectives of the Analysis

The objectives of this report are to:
  (i) Analyse the distribution of the population aged 12 and above according to their marital status and type of union by sex, age, place of residence and administrative unit, as well as its evolution over time;
  (ii) Analyse the variation of marital status according to some basic characteristics (religion, education, nationality, economic activity, disabilities, etc.);
  (iii) Describe the characteristics of the currently married, formerly married and never-married populations;
  (iv) Analyse the timing and intensity of nuptiality; and
  (v) Study the differentials in nuptiality by place of residence, province and background characteristics.

2.3. Methodology

The analysis of this theme uses two different methods:

  (i) Descriptive analysis using cross-tabulation for the marital status component. The variable on marital status will be cross-tabulated with different other analytical variables, thus providing the proportions of people accounting for each marital status.
  (ii) Analysis of nuptiality as recommended by John Hajnal (1953). A table is constructed from periodic data and defines a synthetic cohort from which it

is possible to estimate the median age and the mean age at first union. The median age at first marriage is the age such that 50% of the ever-married persons married before this age. The mean age at first marriage is the singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM), estimated from the proportions that are single in each age group. It may be defined as the average number of years lived in the single state by those who marry before the age of 50 (Hajnal, 1953). The below formula was used for SMAM computation:

$$SMAM = \frac{\left(5\sum_{i=15}^{54} Si + 1500\right) - \left(\frac{\sum_{i=45}^{49} Si + \sum_{j=50}^{54} Sj}{2}\right)*50}{100 - \left(\frac{\sum_{i=45}^{49} Si + \sum_{j=50}^{54} Sj}{2}\right)}$$

Where:
Si and Sj are the proportions of population (male or females) single at age i and j.

The computation of SMAM is done under the following assumptions;

(1) The population must be closed to migration, or its net effect should be negligible;

(2) Both fertility and mortality remained constant in the past;

(3) The age pattern of marriage has not experienced any abrupt changes over time.

Men's and women's tables are presented separately as these two groups have different patterns regarding the entrance into union.

Before carrying out the above-mentioned analysis, the response rate was assessed where the results showed that rate was 100%, implying that all persons aged 12 (the targeted group for marital status question) responded to the question. This is mainly due to the fact that, the CAPI application could not allow the enumerator to jump to the next question without asking the marital status related question for any person aged 12 or above.

The question was formulated as follows: What is [Name]' s marital status? The respondent should respond to the question using either of the following answers:

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

2.4. Definition of main concepts

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 not 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.

CHAPTER 3: MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION AND ITS EVOLUTION SINCE 1978

3.1. Marital Status by Sex

In Rwanda, 44.4% of the population aged 12 and above has never been married and nearly half (49.2%) is married. This share of married people (49.2%) includes people married legally to one partner (representing 31.2%); people married to one partner but not officially (representing 16.9%) and people living in polygamous unions (representing 1.1%). People who were formerly married represent 6.5% of whom 4.6% are widowed, 1.7% are separated and 0.2% are divorced. However, as shown in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1, the proportion of people aged 12 and above who have never been married is significantly high among male population (48.8%) than female (40.4%), while the proportion of married people is almost equal for males and females (49.3% and 48.9%, respectively). The high proportion of people who have never been married may be explained by the age structure, as young people are now more numerous than elderly people. The high number of males who have never married compared to females can also be explained by high age at marriage for

males, which increases their proportion among the never married people. This Is more clearly depicted In Figure 4.5 portraying differences in mean age at first marriage for females and males (25.3 and 28.2, respectively).

Women are more frequent than men among the formerly/previously married population (10.7% Vs 1.9%, respectively) i.e., a group of divorced, separated, and widowed people. This is mainly due to high share of widows among females (8.0%) compared to males (0.9%). This significant proportion of widowed women compared to men can be explained among others by high mortality rate among males and the difference in age at marriage between spouses, which exposes women to a great risk of widowhood as generally they are younger than their husbands. Furthermore, the low proportion of widowed men can be associated with the fact that men are more likely to remarry if they lose their partners.

Table 3. 1: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status and sex

Marital status	Counts			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Never married	4,102,857	2,156,030	1,946,827	44.4	48.8	40.4
Married to one wife/husband officially	2,879,710	1,406,723	1,472,987	31.2	31.8	30.6
Married to one wife/husband not officially	1,557,783	740,036	817,747	16.9	16.7	17.0
Live in a polygamous union	98,144	31,453	66,691	1.1	0.7	1.4
Divorced	18,600	5,307	13,293	0.2	0.1	0.3
Separated	154,391	39,889	114,502	1.7	0.9	2.4
Widowed	425,204	40,553	384,651	4.6	0.9	8.0
Total	**9,236,689**	**4,419,991**	**4,816,698**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure 3. 1: Percentages of resident population aged 12 and above by marital status and sex
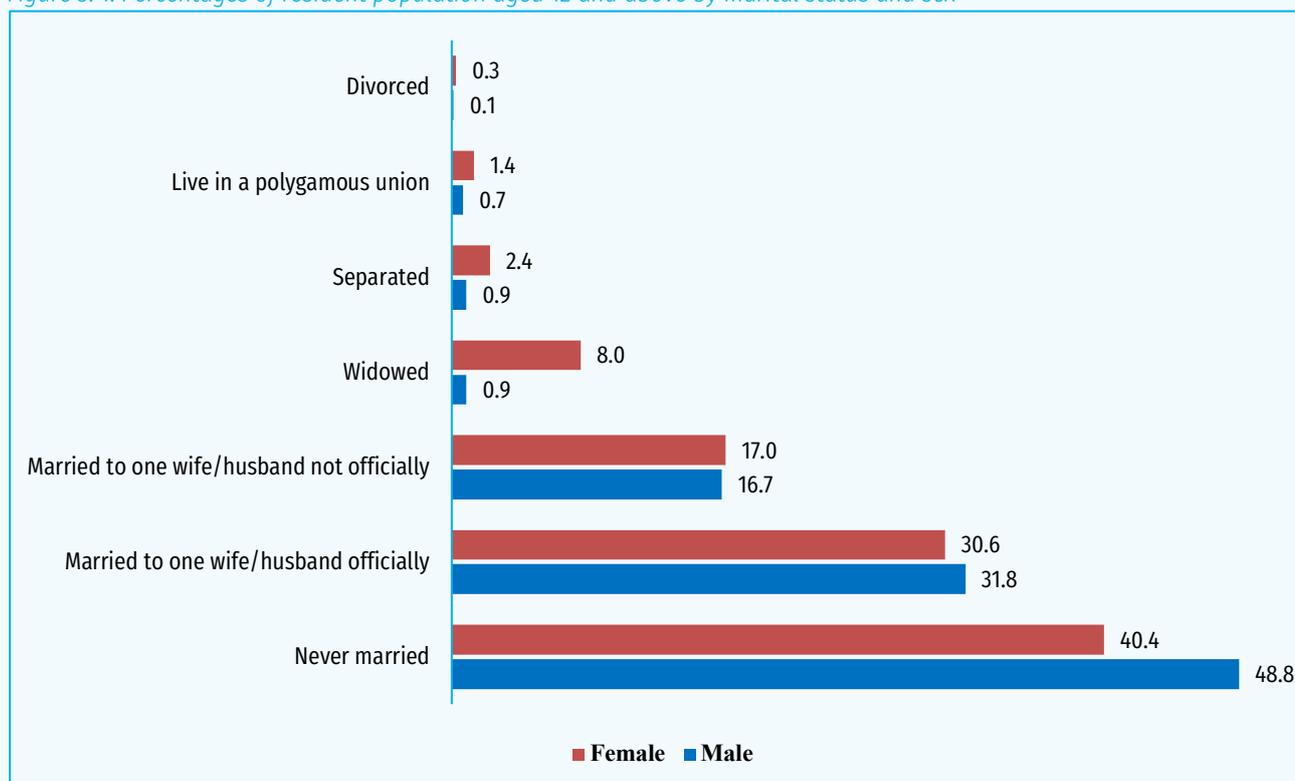
Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

3.2. Marital status by age

As marriage is associated with the individual's age, the distribution of marital status concomitantly varies with age. The proportion of people who have never been married decreases significantly from the age group 12–14 to those aged 25-29 (from 99.9% to 49.0% for males and from 99.8% to 31.3% for females) and much more from 30–34 to 40-44 (from 23.4% to 7.3% for males and from 16.5% to 7.6% for females). At age of 50-54, the percentage of the population still single is only 4.3% for males and 5.9% for females. Generally, the proportion of never married people is high among females at old age compared to males.

The age structure shows that widowhood also increases with age irrespective of sex, but with high proportions among women. For men, it is significantly low (less than 0.5%) below 40 years, remains at less than 10% below age of 75 and exceeds 10% thereafter. For women, widowhood represents 0.4% below age of 30, but after this the percentage increase up to reaching 10% (one woman in ten) in the age group 45–49, 35.4% in the age group 60–64 years, and 67.6% (almost seven in four) among those aged 80 and above. Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 give details.

Table 3. 2: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and age groups

	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Total
Male									
12-14	472,054	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	99.9	0.0	100.0
15-19	750,163	0.0	0.6	0.0	-	0.0	99.4	0.0	100.0
20-24	572,543	2.1	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	84.3	0.0	100.0
25-29	494,594	17.0	33.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	49.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	465,744	39.2	35.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	23.4	0.1	100.0
35-39	425,313	56.4	29.5	1.0	0.2	1.5	11.2	0.2	100.0
40-44	346,800	66.4	22.4	1.3	0.3	1.9	7.3	0.5	100.0
45-49	215,314	71.6	18.1	1.6	0.4	2.1	5.3	0.9	100.0
50-54	178,670	73.6	16.0	1.8	0.4	2.1	4.3	1.7	100.0
55-59	142,329	75.4	13.8	2.0	0.4	2.2	3.5	2.8	100.0
60-64	136,793	76.1	12.0	2.3	0.3	2.1	2.9	4.3	100.0
65-69	92,098	76.4	10.6	2.5	0.3	1.9	2.0	6.3	100.0
70-74	60,277	74.3	10.1	2.9	0.2	1.7	1.9	8.9	100.0
75-79	28,476	71.3	10.1	3.4	0.3	1.5	1.5	11.9	100.0
80+	38,823	64.3	9.7	3.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	19.7	100.0
Total	**4,419,991**	**31.8**	**16.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**48.8**	**0.9**	**100.0**
Female									
12-14	475,053	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	99.8	0.0	100.0
15-19	759,178	0.1	3.6	0.0		0.2	96.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	602,006	7.0	27.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	63.3	0.1	100.0
25-29	512,713	28.3	35.7	1.2	0.1	3.0	31.3	0.4	100.0
30-34	485,003	44.6	32.0	1.7	0.3	3.9	16.5	1.0	100.0
35-39	444,670	57.5	23.5	2.2	0.6	4.3	9.8	2.1	100.0
40-44	378,154	63.0	17.2	2.4	0.7	4.4	7.6	4.6	100.0
45-49	263,941	60.5	14.7	3.0	0.7	4.3	6.7	10.1	100.0
50-54	215,118	55.5	12.7	2.9	0.7	3.9	5.9	18.4	100.0
55-59	174,400	51.6	10.2	2.8	0.5	3.1	4.4	27.5	100.0
60-64	174,208	47.5	8.6	2.6	0.4	2.3	3.1	35.4	100.0
65-69	121,903	43.7	6.8	2.4	0.3	1.8	2.2	42.8	100.0
70-74	86,861	39.1	5.6	2.0	0.3	1.3	1.7	50.0	100.0
75-79	49,329	33.5	4.5	1.7	0.2	0.9	1.3	57.8	100.0
80+	74,161	26.0	3.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	67.6	100.0
Total	**4,816,698**	**30.6**	**17.0**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**40.4**	**8.0**	**100.0**

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure 3. 2: Percentages of resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and age groups
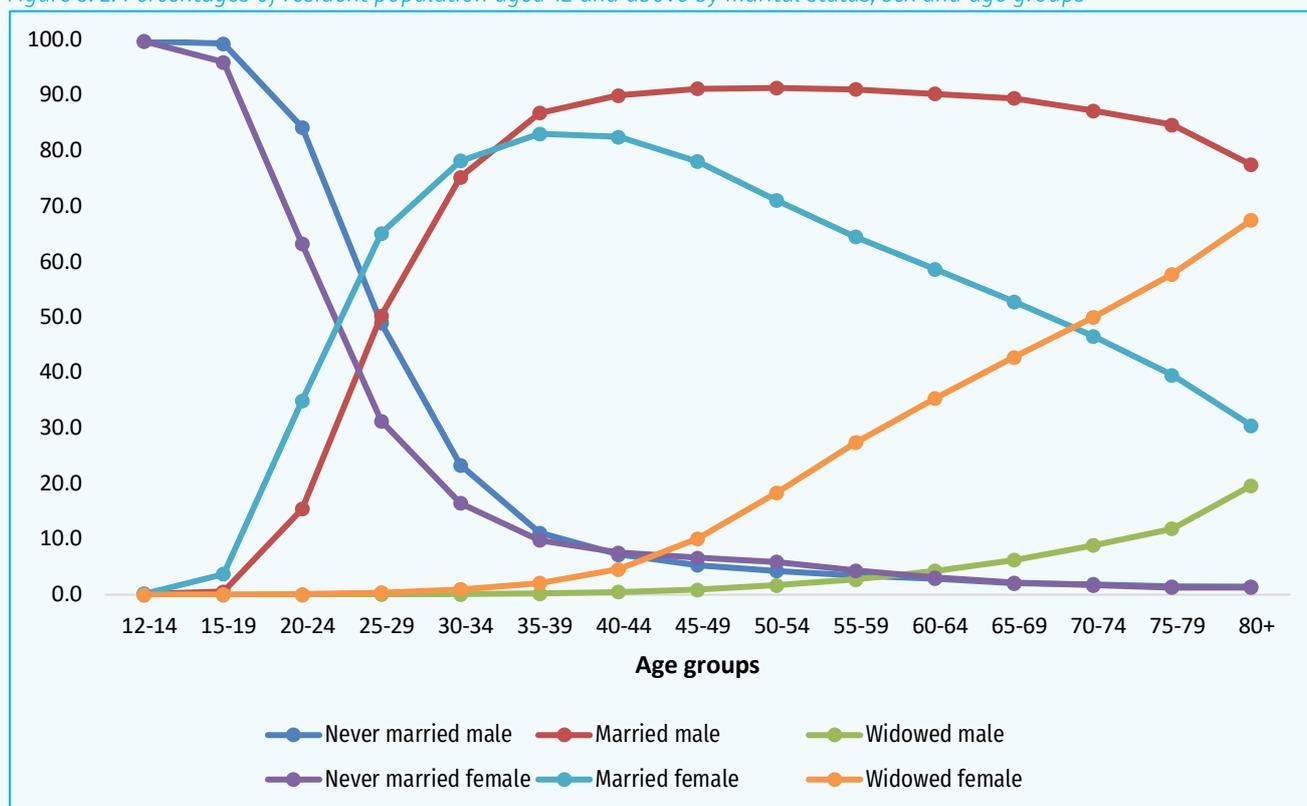
Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

3.3. Marital status according to place of residence

Among males, people who have never been married exceed the married ones in urban areas, while in rural areas it is the opposite: married males are more numerous than males who have never been married (Table 3.3).

While the never-married population represents 44.4% of the total population aged 12 and above, there are more such people in urban areas (48.2%) than in rural areas (42.9%). With regard to sex, the percentage of people who have never been married is higher in urban than in rural areas for both males (51.7% and 47.5%, respectively) and females (44.7% and 38.8%, respectively). The higher proportion in urban areas may be explained among others by the higher levels of education among the urban population, who tend to marry later (see also section 3.4.1).

In regard to the married population, their proportion is higher in rural areas than in urban ones for both sexes (46.9% Vs 50.0%), although the difference is more pronounced among men (46.5% in urban Vs. 50.4% in rural) than among women (47.3% in urban Vs 49.6% in rural).

The percentage of separated and divorced people do not undergo remarkable differences according to the type of residence. However, with regard to the widowed population, the proportion is generally higher in rural areas than in urban ones, especially among women (5.4% in urban versus 9.0% in rural areas).

Table 3. 3: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, area of residence and sex

	Total		Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Both sexes									
Rwanda	9,236,689	100.0	31.2	16.9	1.1	0.2	1.7	44.4	4.6
Urban	2,650,047	100.0	28.0	18.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	48.2	3.1
Rural	6,586,642	100.0	32.5	16.3	1.2	0.2	1.7	42.9	5.2
Male									
Rwanda	4,419,991	100.0	31.8	16.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	48.8	0.9
Urban	1,327,031	100.0	28.2	17.9	0.4	0.2	0.9	51.7	0.7
Rural	3,092,960	100.0	33.4	16.2	0.8	0.1	0.9	47.5	1.0
Female									
Rwanda	4,816,698	100.0	30.6	17.0	1.4	0.3	2.4	40.4	8.0
Urban	1,323,016	100.0	27.7	18.7	0.9	0.4	2.2	44.7	5.4
Rural	3,493,682	100.0	31.7	16.3	1.6	0.2	2.4	38.8	9.0

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

At province level (Table 3.4), Kigali City as the most urbanized clearly shows more people who have never been married (53.6% for men and 46.7% women) than the four other provinces, for which the percentage of never-married men ranges between 45.0% and 49.0% and women' percentage ranges between 38.0% and 42.0%. With regard to married population, related percentage is generally high in Northern Province (51.3%) and low in City of Kigali (45.6%). By sex, both females' and males' shares are high in Northern Province and low in City of Kigali.

Widowhood is generally high in Southern and Northern Provinces (5.5% and 5.0%, respectively) and is more frequent among females (8.0%) compared to males (0.9%).

The proportion of widowed population is highest in Southern province (9.4%) and low in City of Kigali (4.2%). The situation is reflecting the same pattern for males where high proportion of widowed males is found in Southern Province (1.2%) and the lowest is found in City of Kigali (0.5%). Divorce and separation are generally high in Eastern Province (2.6%). At national level, they are more frequent among females (2.7%) than males (1.0%). Across provinces and sex, the percentages of divorced and separated people are high in Eastern Province for both males (1.4%) and females (3.7%). The same percentages are low in Western Province for both females (2.0%) and males (0.6%).

Table 3. 4: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and province

	Total		Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Both sexes									
Rwanda	9,236,689	100.0	31.2	16.9	1.1	0.2	1.7	44.4	4.6
City of Kigali	1,274,957	100.0	26.6	18.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	50.2	2.3
South	2,115,825	100.0	33.1	14.6	1.0	0.2	1.7	44.0	5.5
West	1,971,410	100.0	34.1	13.8	1.4	0.2	1.2	44.6	4.8
North	1,438,542	100.0	36.2	14.2	0.9	0.2	1.2	42.3	5.0
East	2,435,955	100.0	26.5	22.0	1.3	0.2	2.4	42.9	4.7
Male									
Rwanda	4,419,991	100.0	31.8	16.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	48.8	0.9
City of Kigali	651,977	100.0	26.5	18.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	53.6	0.5
South	1,003,694	100.0	33.8	14.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	48.9	1.2
West	922,183	100.0	35.4	13.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	48.4	0.9
North	673,381	100.0	37.6	14.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	45.8	1.0
East	1,168,756	100.0	26.9	21.9	0.9	0.1	1.3	48.0	0.9
Female									
Rwanda	4,816,698	100.0	30.6	17.0	1.4	0.3	2.4	40.4	8.0
City of Kigali	622,980	100.0	26.7	19.3	0.5	0.5	2.1	46.7	4.2
South	1,112,131	100.0	32.5	14.8	1.2	0.2	2.3	39.6	9.4
West	1,049,227	100.0	32.9	13.8	1.9	0.2	1.8	41.2	8.2
North	765,161	100.0	35.0	14.0	1.3	0.2	1.8	39.3	8.4
East	1,267,199	100.0	26.2	22.2	1.6	0.3	3.4	38.1	8.2

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

3.4. Marital status and socio-economic and cultural factors

2.4.1. Marital status and education

Education also affects marital status in various ways, including the time spent in school, potential changes to attitudes regarding reproduction and the traditional customs attached to children, and the opening up of new perspectives.

Whatever the sex, the percentage of people who have never been married varies according to the level of education (Table 3.5). The general normal tendency is an increase in the percentages of people who have never been married among those with an education. The proportion of never married population among the population aged 12 and above varies from 16.6% for those

who never attended school to 42% for those who only attended nursery, to 58.2% for those who completed upper secondary and to 43.7% for those who completed university.

Among men, the proportion of those who have never been married varies from 23.2% for those who never attended school to 48.2% for those who only attended nursery, to 47.9% for those who completed primary, to 61.5% for those who completed upper secondary and to 47.1% for those who completed university. Among females, there percentages are respectively 12.3%; 35.8%; 40.7%; 55.2% and 39.4%.

Table 3. 5: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and highest level of education attended

Levels of education	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Total
Both sexes									
All	9,236,689	31.2	16.9	1.1	0.2	1.7	44.4	4.6	100.0
Never attended School	1,330,595	41.3	20.0	2.5	0.2	2.8	16.6	16.6	100.0
Nursery	11,606	32.3	18.9	0.8	0.2	1.7	42.0	4.0	100.0
Primary	5,357,728	31.4	18.0	1.1	0.2	1.8	44.3	3.3	100.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	96,343	48.1	11.4	1.0	0.4	1.9	30.8	6.4	100.0
Lower secondary	1,153,832	14.3	15.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	68.5	0.7	100.0
Upper secondary	850,334	26.2	13.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	58.2	0.8	100.0
University	434,476	48.4	5.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	43.7	0.8	100.0
Not stated	1,775	51.7	14.7	2.0	0.3	1.7	23.4	6.1	100.0
Male									
All	4,419,991	31.8	16.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	48.8	0.9	100.0
Never attended School	527,350	46.6	23.3	1.7	0.1	1.9	23.2	3.0	100.0
Nursery	5,853	31.6	18.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	48.2	0.7	100.0
Primary	2,659,528	31.8	17.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	47.9	0.8	100.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	51,711	52.6	13.1	0.9	0.3	1.2	30.9	1.1	100.0
Lower secondary	520,045	14.4	12.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	71.8	0.2	100.0
Upper secondary	408,754	24.2	13.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	61.5	0.3	100.0
University	245,384	45.5	6.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	47.1	0.3	100.0
Not stated	1,366	55.6	15.0	1.8	0.3	1.1	23.5	2.6	100.0
Female									
All	4,816,698	30.6	17.0	1.4	0.3	2.4	40.4	8.0	100.0
Never attended School	803,245	37.8	17.8	3.0	0.3	3.3	12.3	25.6	100.0
Nursery	5,753	33.1	19.8	1.2	0.3	2.5	35.8	7.3	100.0
Primary	2,698,200	30.9	18.2	1.4	0.3	2.7	40.7	5.8	100.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	44,632	43.0	9.4	1.2	0.6	2.7	30.7	12.6	100.0
Lower secondary	633,787	14.2	16.9	0.5	0.2	1.3	65.8	1.2	100.0
Upper secondary	441,580	28.1	13.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	55.2	1.3	100.0
University	189,092	52.3	5.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	39.4	1.4	100.0
Not stated	409	38.4	13.7	2.4	0.5	3.9	23.2	17.8	100.0

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

The variations of the percentages of people who have never been married with education are not due only to education, however, also reflecting the difference in age structure and cohort effect. For instance, the uneducated group is diminishing because of the improvements in access to education seen in Rwanda; thus, this category is older than the average. In addition, many younger people aged 12–20 are studying at secondary level, increasing the proportion of the population with secondary-level education that have never married. By controlling for the age structure (Table 3.6), we can see that persons who attended secondary school are clustered around the age range 15-29 whereas people who never attended school

are disproportionally represented among the older population.

In contrast to those who have never married, the married population is more represented among persons with no education irrespective of sex: 71.6% for men and 58.6% for women (Table 3.5). The percentages of married populations are low among the population with lower secondary level, at 27.5% for men and 31.6% for women. Again, the age structure contributes to this differentiation. As for the proportion of people who have never been married, the increase in the percentage of married people within the population with university-level of education compared to secondary level (54.4% for university Vs 40% for upper secondary, at both sexes) is due to the combined effect of education and age structure. It is important here to mention that the percentages of married population result from a combination of people officially married to one partner, those married not officially to one partner and people living in polygamous unions.

The proportion of widowed population (as presented in Table 3.5) is high among the population with no education (25.6% for women and 3% for men) and is small among the population with a university-level of education (1.4% for women and 0.3% for men) and lower secondary level (1.2% for women and 0.2% for men). This again reflects the age structure effect, as many people with higher levels of education (i.e. secondary and university) belong to those young cohorts that have benefited from the expansion of secondary and tertiary education. The percentages of separated and divorced population (combined) are slightly high among the population with no education (2.0% for males and 3.6% for females).

The differences in the marital status translate into the age at first marriage, as later sections will indicate. People with no education marry early and those who attended university marry late.

Table 3. 6: Percentages of people who have never married aged 12 and above by sex, age group and highest level of education attended

	Total		12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Male											
All	2,156,030	100.0	21.9	34.6	22.4	11.2	5.1	2.2	1.2	0.5	1.0
Never attended School	122,535	100.0	13.6	25.3	19.8	11.7	8.8	6.6	5.0	2.5	6.7
Nursery	2,819	100.0	29.7	30.5	17.7	7.5	5.4	3.5	2.9	2.0	0.8
Primary	1,274,360	100.0	32.9	34.6	18.0	7.4	3.2	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.7
INGOBOKA/Vocational	15,982	100.0	1.1	31.5	34.7	17.2	6.5	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.8
Lower secondary	373,209	100.0	9.0	55.4	23.0	8.6	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Upper secondary	251,249	100.0	0.1	23.1	40.8	22.9	9.1	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
University	115,555	100.0		2.2	30.1	36.1	20.9	6.6	2.2	0.8	1.1
Not stated	321	100.0	1.6	7.5	28.7	27.7	18.7	5.6	5.3	1.9	3.1
Female											
All	1,946,827	100.0	24.4	37.5	19.6	8.3	4.1	2.2	1.5	0.9	1.6
Never attended School	98,425	100.0	11.8	21.5	14.3	9.6	9.9	8.7	6.9	4.6	12.7
Nursery	2,060	100.0	34.4	29.5	15.8	6.4	5.0	3.5	2.0	1.1	2.3
Primary	1,097,060	100.0	37.4	33.3	14.0	5.8	3.5	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	13,686	100.0	2.4	38.6	29.0	9.0	3.8	2.4	2.0	3.9	8.9
Lower secondary	417,224	100.0	12.3	61.2	17.6	5.8	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Upper secondary	243,787	100.0	0.2	31.9	42.8	15.8	6.1	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
University	74,490	100.0		4.1	42.2	31.1	12.7	4.9	2.3	1.1	1.6
Not stated	95	100.0	4.2	8.4	26.3	20.0	16.8	9.5	4.2	3.2	7.4

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

2.4.2. Marital status and religion

Religion is one of the most important cultural factors influencing human behaviour. Age at marriage and social views of marriage may be different for different religious groups. Tapinos (1990) indicates that the effect of religion often interacts with other factors like education and age or cohort. Highly educated people are assumed to be less influenced by religion than those with less education, while young people may be less or more religious than older ones.

In Rwanda, Christianity is the most adopted faith and Catholicism is the more predominant religion that occupies around 40% of the total population. It is followed by ADEPR (21%), Protestants (15%) and Adventists (12%). The Muslim community is numerically small representing around 2% of the total population. The distribution of the population by religion shows different patterns regarding marital status. At national level, all Christians – who represent the large majority of the population – display almost similar pattern with an exception to other Christians category. As shown in Table 3.7; 44.4% of population aged 12 and above are never married. Across religious affiliations, the percentages of never married population are respectively: 44.1% of Catholics, 44.5% of ADEPR, 42.5% of protestants and, 42.8% of Jehovah witnesses.

The groups that deviate significantly from the national average are Muslims, other Christians, other religions and those without a religion. For instance, never-married men represent 51.6% and 54.8% among Muslims and the population without religion respectively, compared to the 48.8% national average of never married men. Similarly, they only represent 52.1% among other Christians. For women, the never-married population represents a smaller proportion among the population declaring themselves to be traditionalist/animist (33.8%) compared to the national average of 40.4% of never married women.

Conversely to people who have never been married, the proportion of married people among the male population with a known religion is high in the traditionalist/animist community (52.4%) and Jehovah witnesses (52.3%), lower among those with no religion (42%) and Muslims (45.7%). Similarly, there are more married women among traditional/animist (52.8%) and Jehovah's Witnesses (51.2%). Few married women are found in the community declaring themselves to have no religion (40.9%). In addition, the widowed female population accounts for a high proportion among Catholics (9.4%) and the traditionalists/animists (9.1%).

These variations regarding marital status and religion have to be interpreted with caution since those different religious communities present different age structures that may be the cause of these dissimilarities.

Table 3. 7: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and religious affiliation

Religious affiliation	Total		Married to one wife/ husband officially	Married to one wife/ husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Male									
All	**4,419,991**	**100.0**	**31.8**	**16.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**48.8**	**0.9**
Catholic	1,878,897	100.0	33.9	15.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	48.1	1.2
ADEPR	808,998	100.0	33.0	16.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	49.3	0.4
Protestant	610,939	100.0	33.3	17.4	0.9	0.1	0.9	46.5	0.9
Adventist	531,317	100.0	31.0	17.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	48.8	0.8
Other Christians	163,156	100.0	29.8	16.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	52.1	0.6
Muslim	110,566	100.0	17.5	27.0	1.2	0.3	1.7	51.6	0.8
Jehovah witness	32,366	100.0	40.7	11.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	46.0	0.8
Traditional/Animist	900	100.0	30.3	20.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	44.2	2.0
Other religion	77,718	100.0	30.5	17.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	49.6	0.6
No Religion	195,256	100.0	14.8	25.7	1.6	0.2	2.1	54.8	0.9
Not stated	922	100.0	26.6	17.0	0.9	0.4	2.6	51.5	1.0
Do not Know	8,956	100.0	11.6	19.7	2.3	0.1	1.5	64.1	0.8
Female									
All	**4,816,698**	**100.0**	**30.6**	**17.0**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**40.4**	**8.0**
Catholic	1,939,059	100.0	32.5	14.5	1.1	0.2	2.0	40.3	9.4
ADEPR	1,047,807	100.0	31.0	18.3	1.2	0.3	2.6	40.7	5.9
Protestant	720,019	100.0	29.7	18.2	1.9	0.3	2.5	39.2	8.2
Adventist	602,927	100.0	29.9	18.6	1.5	0.3	2.3	39.8	7.6
Other Christians	215,237	100.0	26.3	17.8	1.9	0.4	3.0	43.5	7.1
Muslim	82,410	100.0	19.1	26.4	2.1	0.5	3.1	42.3	6.3
Jehovah witness	35,650	100.0	40.0	10.4	0.8	0.5	2.1	39.8	6.3
Traditional/Animist	640	100.0	29.7	20.6	2.5	0.5	3.9	33.8	9.1
Other religion	101,600	100.0	26.9	19.6	1.8	0.4	3.1	40.9	7.4
No Religion	68,050	100.0	12.7	25.4	2.8	0.4	4.8	46.7	7.1
Not stated	541	100.0	25.1	16.3	1.5	0.6	4.4	43.1	9.1
Do not Know	2,758	100.0	11.1	18.5	1.3	0.3	4.2	58.1	6.5

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

2.4.3. Marital status and economic activity status

Participation in economic activity can differ according to marital status, especially for women. Availability for work as well as the need to bring resources into the household depends on the personal and family situation of a person. Table 3.8 shows status in employment among males and females aged 15 to 65. The results show that a big share of such population is composed of employees (60.0%) and own account workers (33.5%). Male employees are more than females (63.9% Vs 55.5%) while for own account workers, females are more than males (37.3% Vs 30.1%). Across marital status, the share of employees is high among the never married and separated (70.1% and 67.5%, respectively) while own account workers are more

represented among widowers and persons married officially to one partner (43.2% and 42.4%, respectively). The smallest share of own account workers is found within the never married persons (21.0%). Widowed women are more represented in own account workers compared to men (43.8% Vs 37.3%). Among women and men, the shares of employees are high among those who are never married or separated with males shares higher than females (70.9% and 72.0% never married and separated males Vs 68.9% and 65.7% never married and separated females). More details are displayed in Table 3.8 and Figure 3.3 below.

Table 3. 8: Resident population aged 16 to 65 by marital status, sex and status in employment

Status in employment by sex	All	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Both sexes								
Employee	60.0	52.0	62.1	62.1	60.6	67.5	70.1	50.8
Employer (with regular employees)	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.1
Own account worker (without regular employees)	33.5	42.4	32.6	32.7	33.4	26.7	21.0	43.2
Member of cooperative	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Contributing family worker	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	5.8	1.3
Other	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.1	3.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Counts)	3,592,736	1,442,654	846,299	50,843	10,601	84,155	1,025,963	132,221
Male								
Employee	63.9	57.2	66.3	62.7	65.8	72.0	70.9	56.8
Employer (with regular employees)	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.3	3.9	0.7	0.9	1.5
Own account worker (without regular employees)	30.1	37.8	29.0	32.1	27.4	23.3	20.7	37.3
Member of cooperative	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Contributing family worker	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	5.0	1.1
Other	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Counts)	1,918,636	802,286	474,371	17,246	3,137	22,977	586,529	12,090
Female								
Employee	55.5	45.3	56.7	61.7	58.3	65.7	68.9	50.2
Employer (with regular employees)	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.1

Status in employment by sex	All	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Own account worker (without regular employees)	37.3	48.2	37.3	33.0	35.9	28.0	21.3	43.8
Member of cooperative	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Contributing family worker	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	6.9	1.3
Other	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.0	2.2	3.5	2.2	3.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Counts)	1,674,100	640,368	371,928	33,597	7,464	61,178	439,434	120,131

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

Figure 3. 3: Shares of status in employment by marital status [Both sexes]
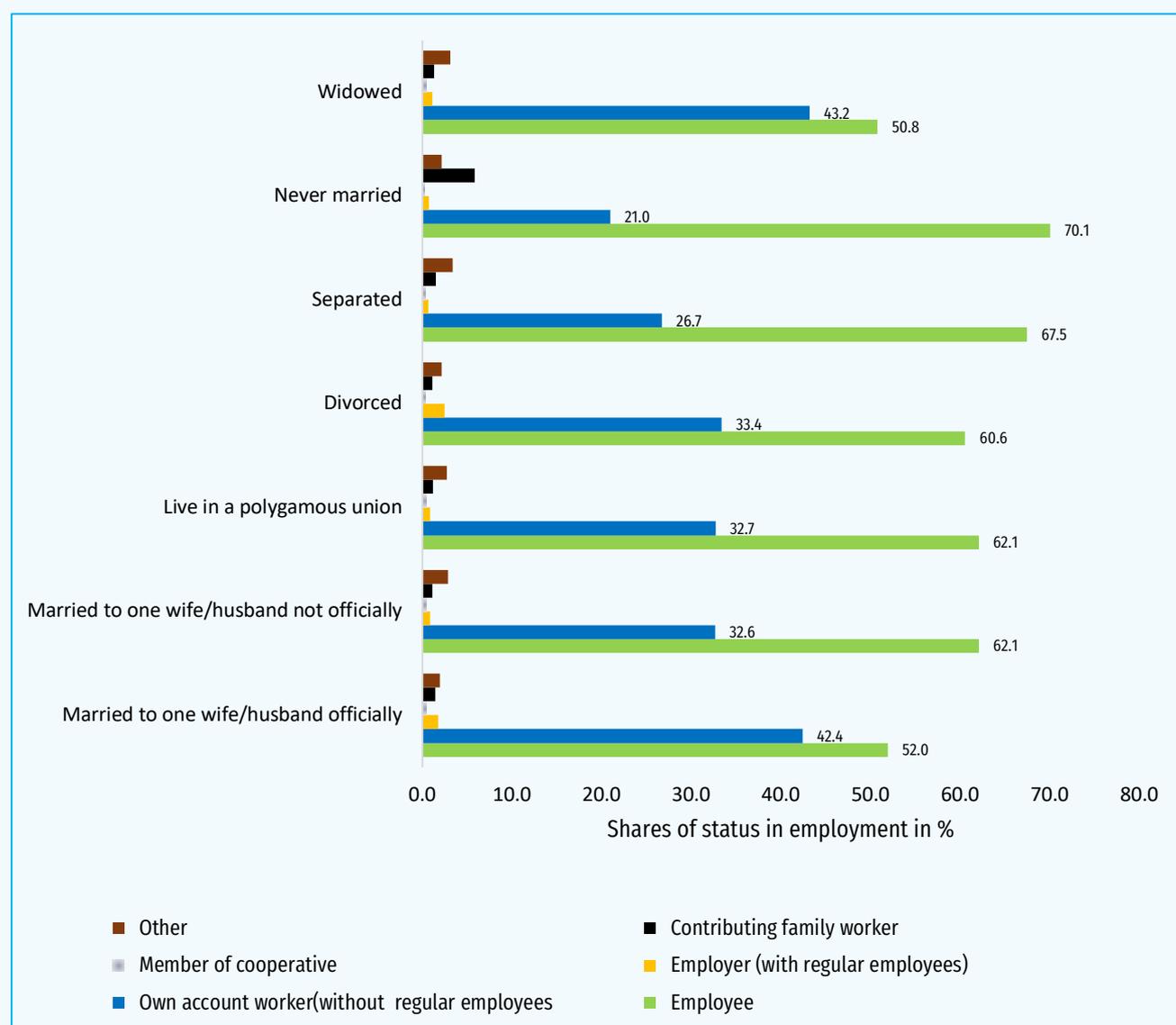
Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

3.5. The evolution of marital status

Between 1978 and 2012, the percentage of people who have never been married among the resident population aged 15 and above increased for men from 38% in 1978 to 45% in 2002 and 44% in 2012 and slightly decreased to 42.7% in 2022. For women, these percentages correspond respectively to 24%, 34,4%, 34.3% and 33.9%.

On the other side, the percentage of married persons has declined until 2022 and underwent a slight upward shift thereafter. Among males, it has fallen from 59% in 1978 to 56.4% in 1991, to 52.1% in 2002 and slightly increased up to 53.4% in 2012 and to 55.2% in 2022. The same pattern is observed to females where married proportion declined from 61.9% in 1978 to 58% in 1991, to 47.6 in 2002 in 2002

and underwent a slight increase up to 50.1% in 2012 and to 55.2% in 2022.

The percentage of the population that is divorced or separated has not much changed. However, the proportion of the widowed population increased from 1978 to 2002, especially for women, although it declined thereafter. The sharp increase in 2002 is due to the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi that killed more men than women. The proportion of widows was stable at around 10% between 1978 and 1991, increased to 16% in 2002, and declined to 12% in 2012 and to 8.9% in 2022. Table 3.9 shows entire status.

Table 3. 9: Evolution of the distribution of the resident population aged 15 and above, from 1978 to 2022 by marital status and sex

Marital status	Year				
	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022
Male					
Never married	38.3	40.8	45	44.2	42.7
Married[1]	59	56.4	52.1	53.4	55.2
Separated/Divorced	1.5	1.4	0.7	1	1.1
Widowed	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0
Female					
Never married	24	27.5	34.4	34.3	33.9
Married	61.9	58	47.6	50.1	54.3
Separated/Divorced	3.5	4.5	2.2	3.4	2.9
Widowed	10.6	10	15.8	12.2	8.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100.0**

Source: NISR, Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022

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[1] The percentage of married people reflects the share of persons aged 12 and above living in marital unions. For the 2022 census, this percentage results from a combination of people who declared to be: (1) married officially to one wife/husband; (2) married to one wife/husband not officially and (3) living in polygamous union.

CHAPTER 4: NUPTIALITY

4.1. Introduction to Nuptiality

The study of nuptiality covers first marriages and the remarriages of divorced or widowed persons. Such an approach is important in efforts to understand the patterns and levels of fertility. The frequency of marriage, the age at which they are concluded, and the frequency of separation/divorce, widowhood and remarriage are important factors of the fertility dynamic.

In this chapter, we refer to first marriages. First marriages will be analysed in two ways: (1) the table of nuptiality or the nuptiality of people who have never married; and (2) the mean age at first marriage.

Nuptiality can be studied through a cohort of single females or males. The analysis then consists of observing the change in the proportions of single people over time as the cohort comes to get married. However, first marriages may also be studied through the proportions of single persons at each age or age group, details of which can be obtained from the Census data. On the basis of these proportions, one can construct a fictive cohort from which to estimate via indirect methods the different indicators of nuptiality.

The analysis of first marriages consists of constructing a period-based nuptiality table and estimating the indicators of nuptiality (such as mean age and median age at first marriage), then establishing the frequency of people who have never married (at age 50).

1.4.3.

4.1.1. Construction of a nuptiality table

The nuptiality table is a table depicting a fictive cohort that would have undergone at each age the nuptiality pattern observed for persons of this age at the time of the Census. It is constructed either from the probabilities of nuptiality obtained after conversion of nuptiality rates or from the proportions of single people. In the latter case, the table is constructed using the proportions of single observed in the data at each age, and an adjustment of this age-specific data by averaging over adjacent age groups.

The table comprises four columns corresponding to the following four variables:

- Exact age x starting at 15 years, considered here as the minimum age at marriage. Age 15 is chosen for two reasons. First, beginning at 15 enables one to make international and inter-census comparisons since the previous Census and many censuses in other countries also start at age 15. Second, there are very few marriages before age 15 and trends are therefore overly affected by very minor inconsistencies in the levels.
- The number of single people at exact age x represented by C_x
- The number of first marriages in the age group x and x+a, represented by $m(x,x+a)$
- The probability of nuptiality, which measures the probability or risk of an individual of age x getting married between the exact ages x and x+a, represented by a_{n_x} and generally expressed per thousand (‰).

It is important to underline that this assumes there is independence between nuptiality and perturbation factors such as mortality and migrations. In addition, it assumes that below the age of 15 and above 50 no first marriages take place or are too rare to affect the findings.

4.1.2. Indicators of nuptiality

Two indicators are calculated: (1) the mean age at first marriage as an indicator of the calendar of nuptiality; and (2) the proportion of people who have never been married at age 50, considered as the maximum age for a reproductive union as a measure of intensity of nuptiality.

4.2. Male and female nuptiality tables

4.2.1. Male and female nuptiality at national level

The nuptiality of a population is characterised by two factors: the intensity and the calendar of marriages. The two factors are respectively measured by the proportion of people who are married at age 50 and the proportion of people who have never married at the age of 50 as a measure of intensity and the mean age or/and median age at first marriage as indicators of the calendar. Sometimes, the difference of means at first marriages between men and women is also calculated.

Addressing the intensity of marriage in the Rwandan population, Table 4.1 indicates that marriage is still almost universal in Rwanda. The large majority of the population get married, both female population and male. At 50 years, 948 per 1,000 men and 937 per 1,000 women have been or are married. The higher intensity of marriage in the population is found in rural areas than in urban ones, although the difference is not large (Table 4.3).

The proportion of the population who have never married at the age of 50 is 52 per 1,000 among the male population and 63 per 1,000 among females. At all ages, the proportion of those never married is higher in urban areas than in rural ones for both males and females.

Table 4. 1: Nuptiality table of males and females

	Male			Female		
	C_x	$m_{(x,x+a)}$	$_an_x$ (1000)	C_x	$m_{(x,x+a)}$	$_an_x$ (1000)
15	1,000	1	1	1000	4	4
16	999	1	1	996	11	11
17	998	4	4	985	42	43
18	994	15	15	943	73	77
19	979	29	30	870	86	99
20	950	46	48	784	87	111
21	904	60	66	697	83	119
22	844	81	96	614	82	134
23	763	67	88	532	61	115
24	695	70	101	471	66	140
25	625	80	128	405	60	148
26	545	72	133	345	50	145
27	473	51	109	295	26	88
28	421	63	150	269	36	134
29	358	35	98	233	23	99
30	323	67	208	210	34	162
31	256	24	93	176	11	63
32	232	46	199	165	24	145
33	186	27	146	141	16	113
34	159	12	75	125	7	56
35	147	28	189	118	15	127
40	89	21	235	84	10	119
45	61	6	106	72	3	42
50	52			63		

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 4. 1: Proportion of single people by age and sex
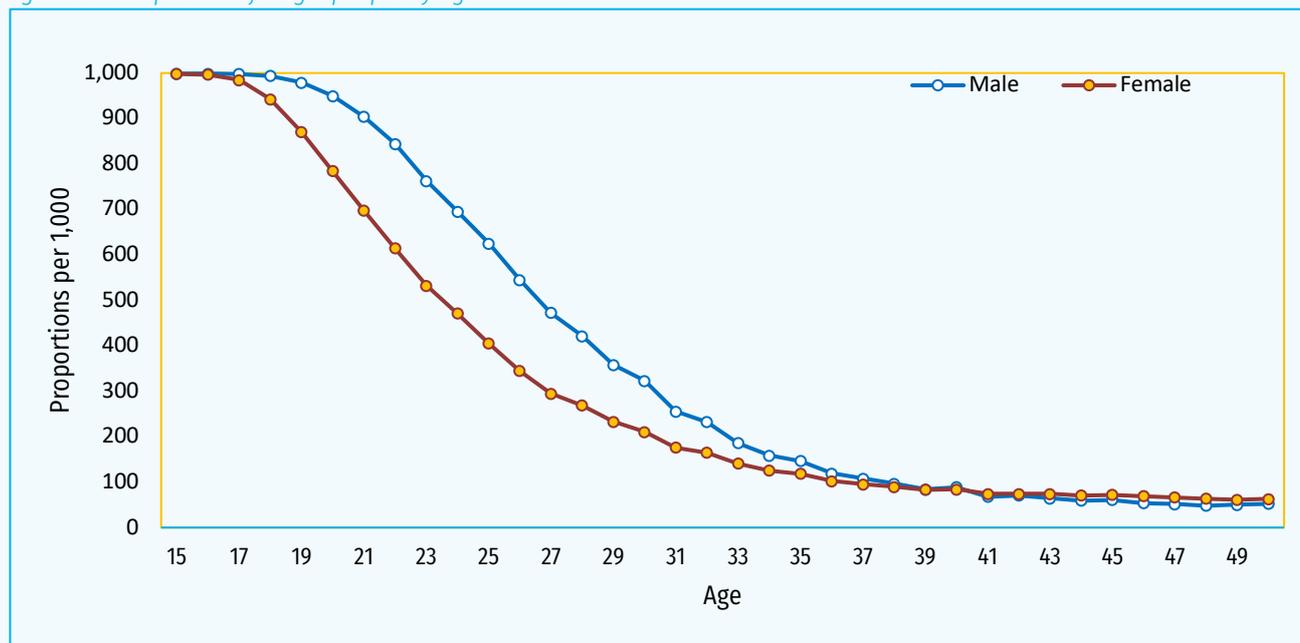
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 4.1, Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1 show that the decrease in the proportion of people who have never married is earlier and more rapid for females than for males: the majority of female marriages occur between the ages of 18 and 35 while for males they occur between 20 and 35.

There is a rapid augmentation of female marriages from 15 years but this takes place from 20 for males. The high frequency of marriages in those age groups also underlines the young age at which marriage in Rwanda tends to occur.

Table 4. 2: Aggregated nuptiality table of males and females in Rwanda

Age x	Males			Females		
	Cx	m(x,x+a)	anx(1000)	Cx	m(x,x+a)	anx(1000)
15-19	1000	157	157	1000	367	367
20-24	843	353	419	633	320	505
25-29	490	256	523	313	148	473
30-34	234	122	523	165	67	405
35-39	112	39	349	98	22	224
40-44	73	19	267	76	9	121
45-49	53	10	193	67	8	118
50-54	43			59		

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 4. 2: Probability (‰) of getting married by sex and age group
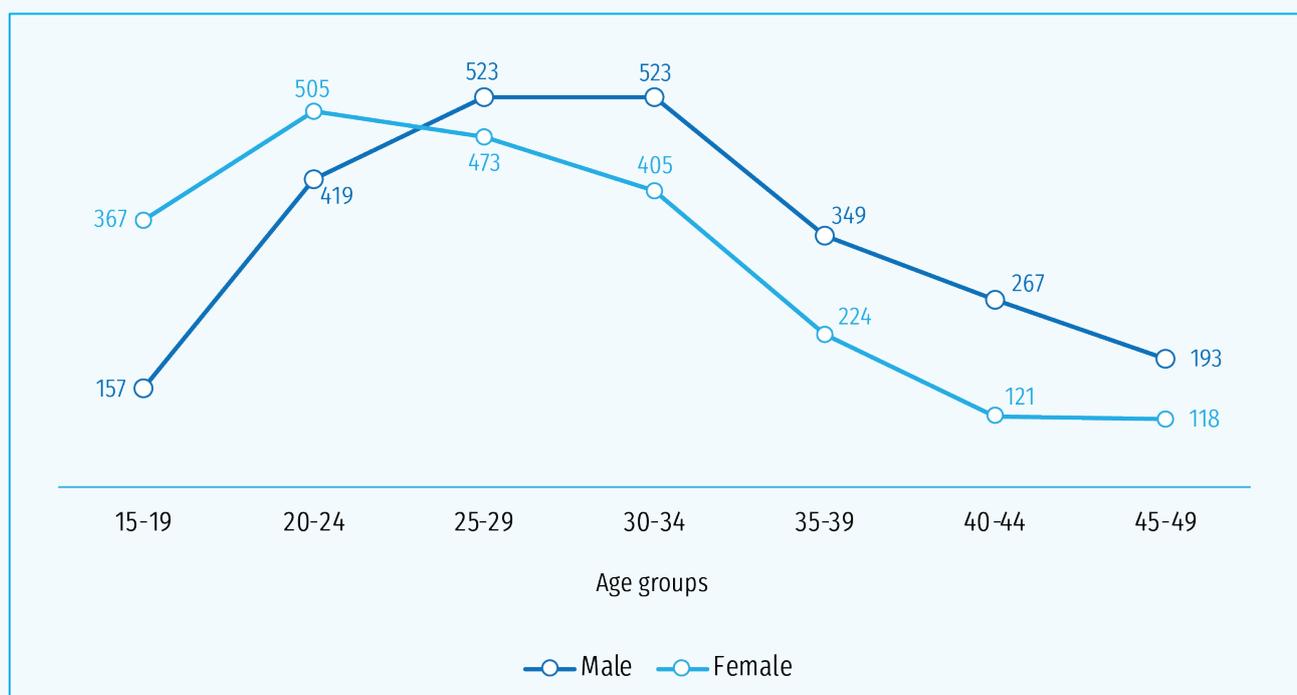
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The probability curves in Figure 4.2, which indicate the propensity to get married among the population remaining single at each age, illustrate how young Rwandan females tend to be when they enter marriage. For instance, in the age group 15–19 years, the probability of getting married for females (367‰) is more than that of males (157‰). The chance of getting married for females keeps being high compared to males below age of 25. However, after age of 25, the probability of getting married becomes continuously high for males compared to females until age of 45-19.

4.2.2. Nuptiality tables by area of residence

Urbanisation is among the factors that influence matrimonial behaviour and operates in interaction with other factors such as education, given that most people with higher levels of education live in cities. However, urbanisation produces an independent effect that appears in the form of a system of values and norms, new modes of action and new attitudes, different to those prevailing in rural areas.

The situation of Rwanda does not differ from this pattern. There is a clear difference between the urban population and rural residents with regard to nuptiality. Urban populations marry later than rural ones, irrespective of the sex considered. However, the difference is much more pronounced among men than among women.

Among men, the proportion of single people drops more rapidly in rural areas than in urban areas, indicating that males living in rural areas get married earlier than males living in cities (Figure 4.3). For instance, between the ages of 20 and 35 the percentage of single men reduces more than four times (from 81.4% to 17.6%) in rural areas and around three times (from 90% to 32.8%) in urban areas. A 20-year-old single man residing in a rural area has a higher probability (500‰) of getting married before the age of 30 than one living in an urban area (307‰). Even at age 50, there are still more single males in urban areas (6.0%) than in rural areas (3.7%).

Table 4. 3: Aggregated nuptiality table of males by area of residence

Age x	Urban	Rural
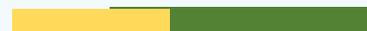
	Cx	m(x,x+5)	5nx(1000)	Cx	m(x,x+5)	5nx(1000)
15-19	1,000	100	100	1,000	186	186
20-24	900	276	307	814	407	500
25-29	624	296	475	407	232	569
30-34	328	164	502	176	91	519
35-39	163	58	356	84	27	324
40-44	105	29	275	57	14	244
45-49	76	16	211	43	6	142
50-54	60			37		

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 4. 3: Proportion of single males by age and by area of residence
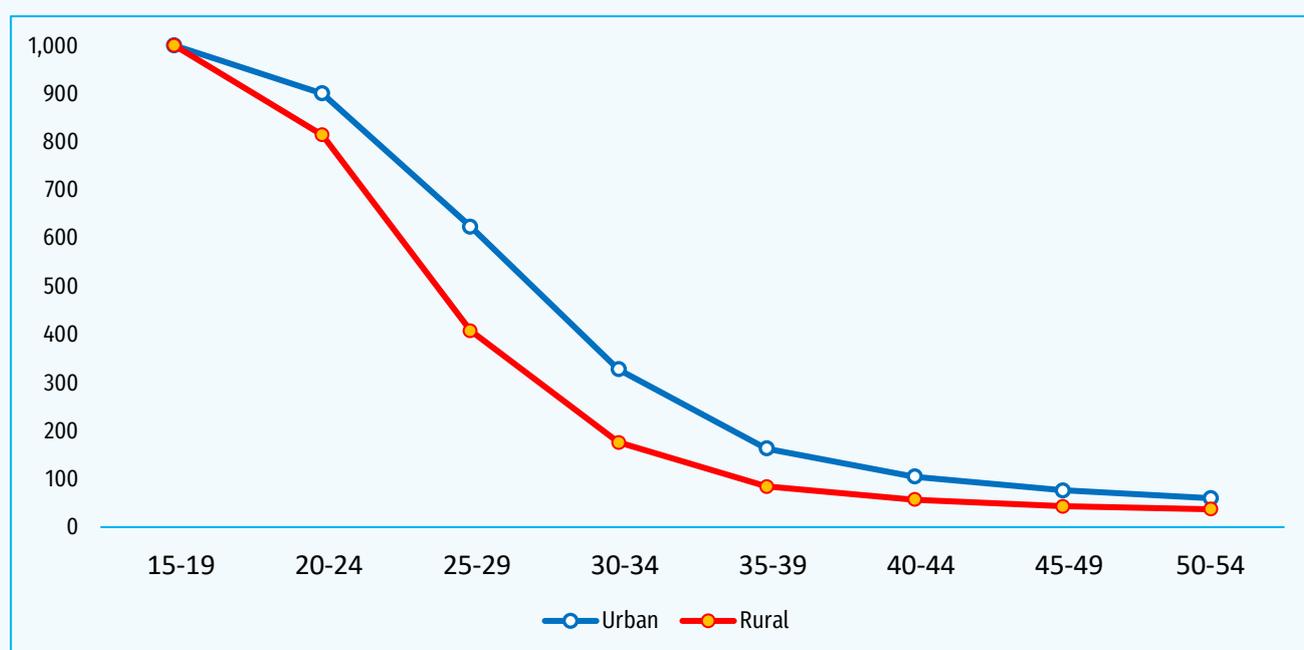
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Among women, the gap is relatively less pronounced. From 20 to 35, the proportion of single women declines four times, from 60.4% to 15.0% in rural areas, and by more than three times from 69.0% to 19.4% in urban areas. A 20-year-old single woman has a 54.1% probability of marriage in rural area versus 45.2% in an urban area (Table 4.4). As is the case with men, at the end of the reproductive age (at age 50) there are more single women in urban areas (7.6%) than in rural areas (5.5%).

Table 4. 4: Aggregated nuptiality table of females by area of residence

Age X	Urban			Rural		
	Cx	m(x,x+a)	anx(1000)	Cx	m(x,x+a)	anx(1000)
15-19	1000	310	310	1000	396	396
20-24	690	312	452	604	327	541
25-29	378	184	488	277	127	459
30-34	194	74	382	150	61	404
35-39	120	27	223	89	19	215
40-44	93	11	116	70	8	115
45-49	82	6	77	62	7	115
50-54	76			55		

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 4. 4: Proportion of single females by age by area of residence
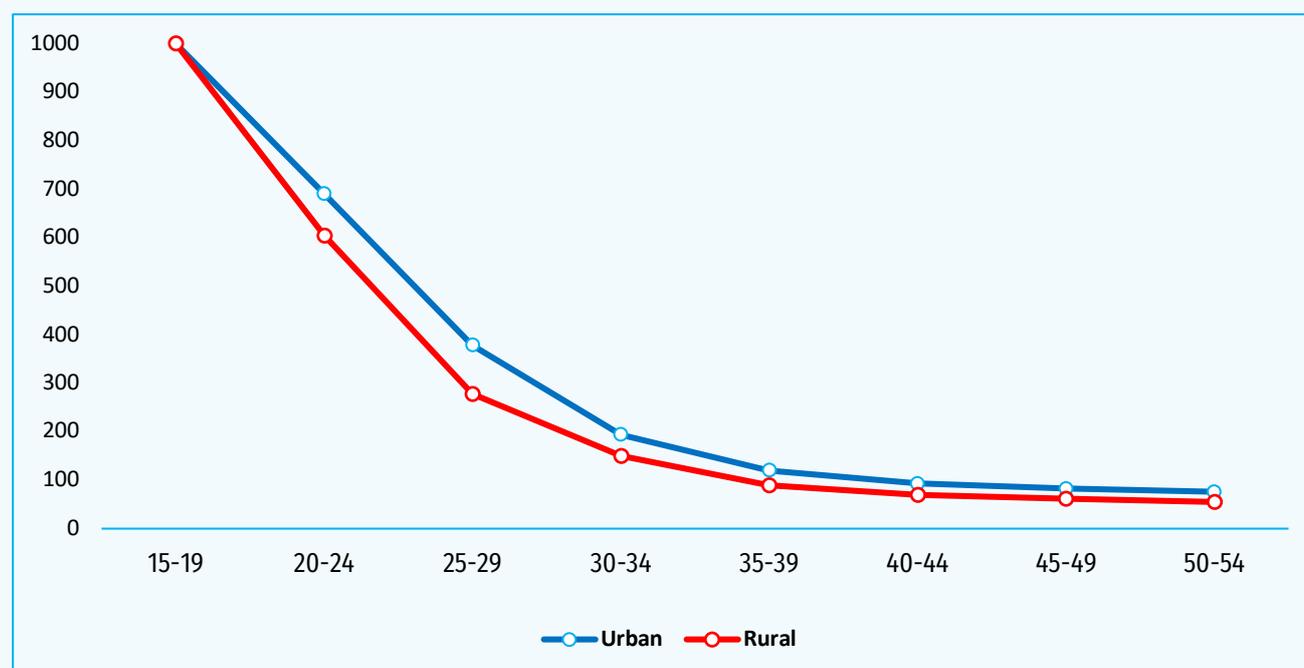
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

For both males and females, marriages are concluded later in urban areas than in rural areas, leading to fewer married people in urban areas than in rural ones.

4.3. Mean age at first marriage

The mean age at first marriage is another important indicator in nuptiality analysis. It is calculated indirectly from the proportion of single people in a given population. In this report we use the Hajnal's singulate mean age to harmonise our findings with the previous censuses that computed only the latter. The methodology to estimate the singulate mean age at first marriage is presented in Annex D.

4.3.1. Age at first marriage: national, urban/rural and province levels

At national level, the mean age at first marriage was 28.2 years for men and 25.3 years for women, entailing a difference of 2.9 years. The mean age at first marriage varies by place of residence, much more among men than women. The difference is 2.6 years for men, between 29.7 years in urban areas and 27.1 years in rural areas, while it is only 1.2 year for women, from 26.0 years in urban areas and 24.8 years in rural ones (Figure 4.5).

Furthermore, there is a larger gap in the age at first marriage between men and women living in urban areas (3.7 years) than between those living in rural areas (2.3 years). This larger difference in urban areas may be due more to the delayed marriages of men residing in urban areas than to the early marriages of women. Urban men might delay their marriage because of costs, including dowry fees, ceremony costs, the cost of a house, etc. Generally, all such costs have to be covered by the male and are particularly high in urban areas.

Figure 4. 5: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by sex and area of residence
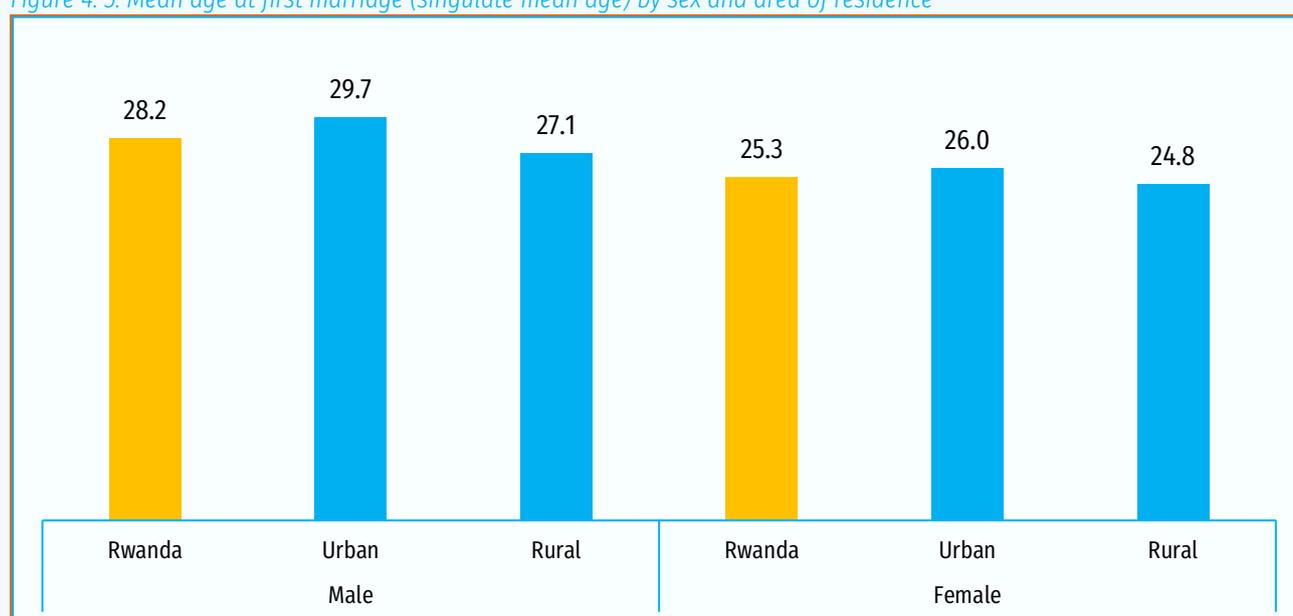
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The mean age at first marriage also varies according to province for both sexes (Figure 4.6). For men, it ranges between 30.8 years in City of Kigali and 26.9 years in the Northern Provinces. For women, it varies between 26.7 years in Kigali City and 24.3 years in the Eastern Province. As with the urban/rural difference, the gap between provinces is larger among men (3.9 years) than among women (only 2.4 years). Within provinces, the largest gap between sexes according to mean age at first marriage was recorded in City of Kigali (4.1 years), while the smallest was in the West Province (1.8 years). The higher difference in City of Kigali has to be associated with its urban character, as was explained before.

Figure 4. 6: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by sex and province
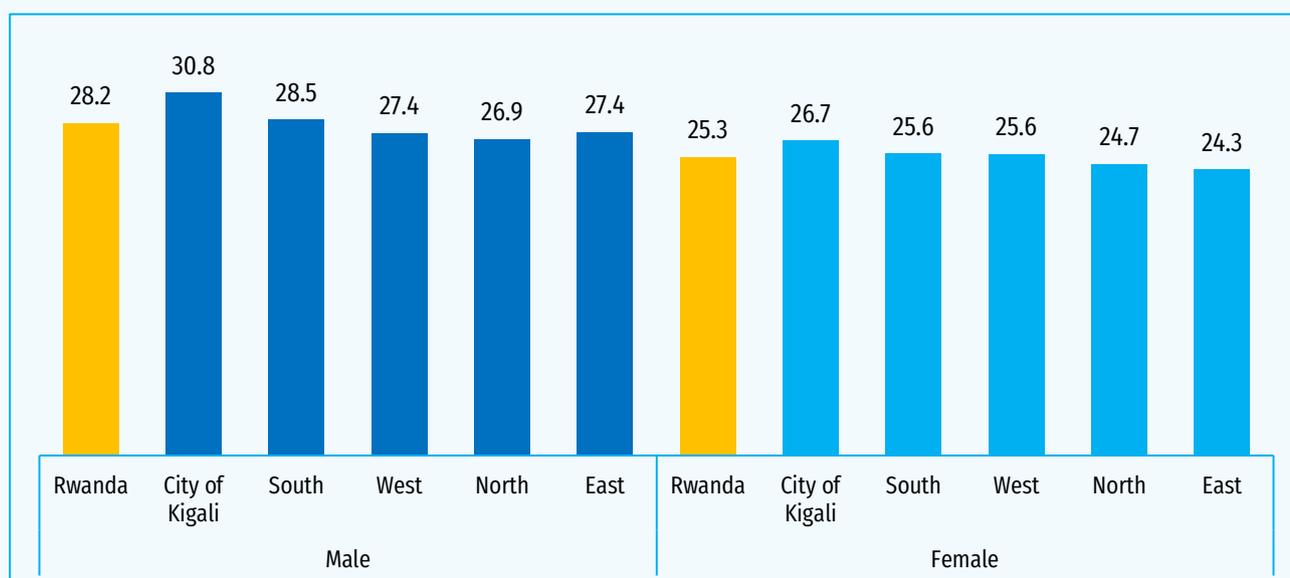
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.3.2. Age at first marriage and religion

In Rwanda, nuptiality patterns change according to different religions, albeit only moderately (Table 4.5). The mean age at first marriage varies only by 2.5 years for men (from a maximum of 29.8 years Muslims and a minimum of 27.3 years among protestants). Among women, the difference is more pronounced: 1.5 years between again the ADEPR (24.9 years) and the other Christians (26.4 years).

Table 4. 5: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by religious affiliation and sex

Religious affiliation	Male	Female
All	28.2	25.3
Catholic	28.6	25.5
ADEPR	27.4	24.9
Protestant	27.3	25.1
Adventist	28.1	25.3
Other Christians	28.9	26.4
Muslim	29.8	25.1
Jehovah witness	28.6	25.5
Traditional/Animist	29.6	25.6
Other religion	28.1	25.8
No Religion	28.9	25.5
Not stated	31.1	27.4
Do not Know	32	29.8

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.3.3. Age at first marriage and education

Education is one of the factors that most affects the age at which people marry as simply, people who study longer tend to marry later. Thus, the age at first marriage is expected to increase with the level of education. The RPHC5 almost confirms this hypothesis, with a slight exception to primary level holders. The mean age at first marriage increases with education for both males and females (Figure 4.7).

For men, at national level it varies from 27.4 years among men without education to 26.8 years among those with primary education, 28.4 years among those with a lower secondary level, 30.6 years for those with upper secondary and 32.4 among those with university level. This gives a difference of 5.6 years between the male population with primary education and that with higher education.

For women, it varies in the same proportion as for men with a minimum of 24.3 years among women with primary education and a maximum of 28.5 years among those with university level, making a difference of 4.2 years. In addition, table 4.6 displays the difference between ages at marriage between males and females of the same educational levels. For any educational level, males marry later than females. The difference is much higher among women with higher education (3.9 years) and lower among women who never attended schools (2.3 years).

Table 4. 6: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by sex and highest level of education.

Highest level of education attended	Male	Female
All	28.2	25.3
Never attended School	27.4	25.1
Nursery	27.6	25.2
Primary	26.8	24.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	29.8	28.2
Lower secondary	28.4	25.1
Upper secondary	30.6	27.0
University	32.4	28.5
Not stated	29.0	26.1

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 4. 7: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by sex and highest level of education.
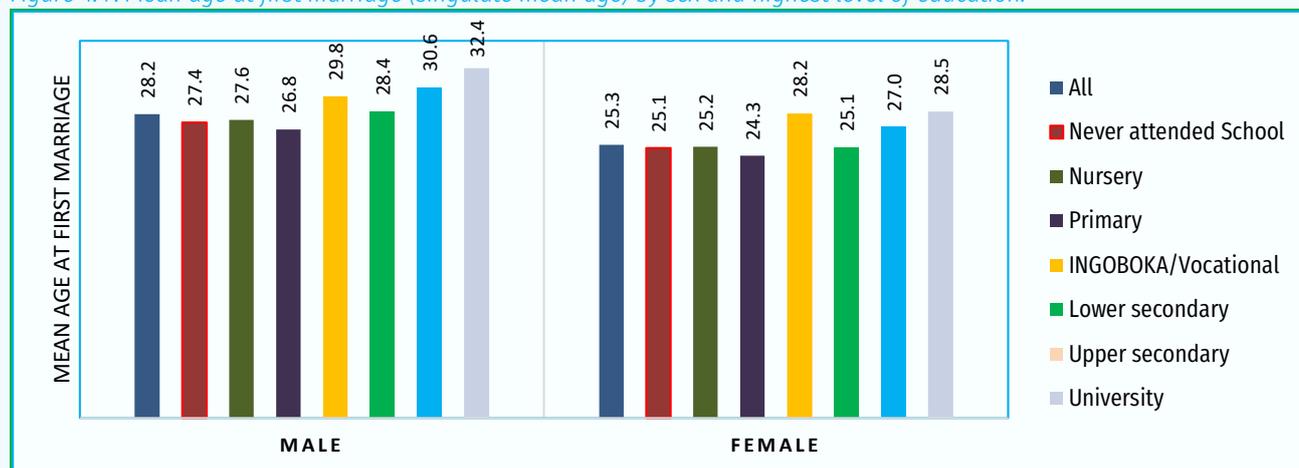
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.4. Evolution of the mean age at first marriage and the proportion of people who have never married

Since 1978, there has been an overall increase in the age at first marriage for both sexes, and more among women than men. For men, the age at first marriage has increased by 3.3 years since 1978, from 24.9 to 28.2 in 2022. For women, there is an increase of 4.1 years, from 21.2 in 1978 to 25.3 years in 2022.

The proportion of people who have never been married at age 50 has also increased for both sexes. While it was almost zero in 1978 (1.3% for men and 0.4% for women) it has reached non-negligible proportions (5.2% for men and 6.3% for women). Unexpectedly, the proportion of unmarried women at age of 50 in 2022 is greater than males' proportion as shown in table 4.7.

Table 4. 7: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) and proportion of people who have never married at age 50 by sex

Sex / indicator	Year of census				
	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022
Male					
Mean age	24.9	26.8	26.8	27.4	28.2
Never married	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.2
Female					
Mean age	21.2	22.9	24.0	25.0	25.3
Never married	0.4	1.1	2.6	4.2	6.3

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CHAPTER 5: POLYGAMY

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). Two types of polygamy can be found: polyandry, which is a polygamous system in which a woman has more than one husband, and polygyny, a polygamous system in which a man has more than one wife. As Rwandan society is only polygynous, the term polygamy is used in this report synonymously with polygyny. It is important to underline once again that polygamy has been legally prohibited since 1962, even though it is still practiced. This situation may have an effect in terms of the under-reporting of polygamous unions.

This chapter aims to assess the level and variations of polygamy in Rwanda. It will be presented in three sections: the level of polygamy at national level, urban/rural and provinces; its evolution since 1978; and its variation according to age and socio-economic and cultural factors.

5.1. Level and Geographical Variations in Polygamy

Polygamy is a socio-cultural phenomenon influenced by several factors including the environment one resides in. It is expected for instance to be less prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas as, in the latter, people still value traditional customs in regard to higher fertility rates and large families, while in urban areas living conditions, modernisation, better education and greater awareness of women's rights result in more opposition to polygamy.

The 2022 Census reveals that 1.4% of males and 2.8% of females currently in unions live in polygamous unions. The proportion of people living in polygamous unions is higher in rural areas than in urban areas for both males (1.6% in rural Vs 0.9% in urban) and females (3.2% in rural Vs 1.8% in urban).

Moreover, variations in the levels of polygamous unions are also observed between provinces. For both males and females, high proportions are observed in the Western (1.8% for males and 3.9% for females) and Eastern Provinces (1.8% for males and 3.3% for females) while low proportions are observed in the city of Kigali (0.6% for males and 1.1% for females). In addition, between and within provinces, there are significant differences in prevalence of people living in polygamous unions in urban areas compared to rural areas. Within provinces, the largest gap is observed in the Eastern Province for both males (1.2% in urban Vs 2.0% in rural) and females (2.3% in urban Vs 3.5% in rural). Between provinces, high prevalence of polygamous unions in urban areas is observed in western provinces (1.5% for males and 3.3% for females) while the prevalence in rural areas is high in Eastern province for males (2.0%) and in Western province for females (4.1%)

Table 5. 1: Distribution (counts and proportions) of people currently in unions aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by sex, area of residence and province

	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Rwanda	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Rwanda
Male												
Rwanda	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.4	1,858	7,131	8,114	3,946	10,379	31,428
Urban	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	1,521	756	1,474	476	1,531	5,758
Rural	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.6	337	6,375	6,640	3,470	8,848	25,670
Female												
Rwanda	1.1	2.4	3.9	2.5	3.3	2.8	3,190	13,089	19,926	9,571	20,533	66,309
Urban	1.1	1.3	3.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	2,633	935	3,539	1,322	2,926	11,355
Rural	1.4	2.6	4.1	2.6	3.5	3.2	557	12,154	16,387	8,249	17,607	54,954

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

5.2. Evolution of polygamy between 1978 and 2022

The 2022 Census confirms the decline of polygamy in Rwanda observed since censuses began: the prevalence dropped from 12% in 1978 to 1.4% in 2022 (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5. 1: Evolution of the percentage of polygamous men aged 15 and above between 1978 and 2012
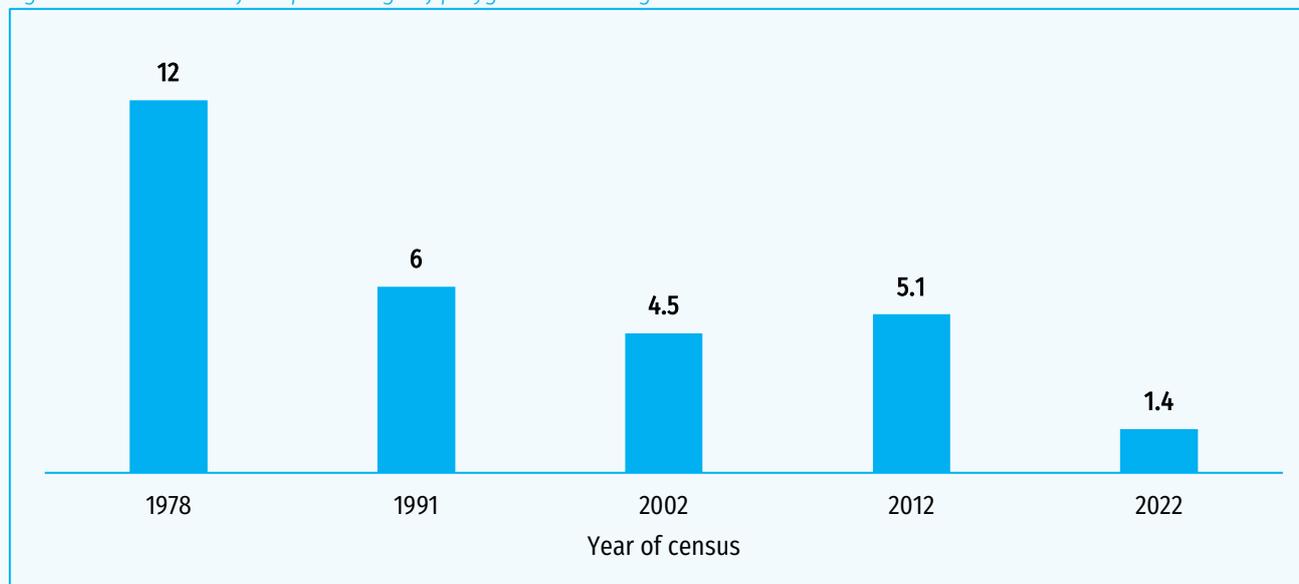
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

5.3. Variations in polygamous unions with age

Polygamy prevalence generally increases with age (Table 5.2; Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.3). Among males, the prevalence of polygamy is less than 1% below age of 35 and keeps an increasing pace until old ages (85+). There are two reasons explaining this increase; first, polygamy occurs a certain duration after the first marriage and, second, younger generations are less prone to polygamous unions than older ones.

Table 5. 2: Distribution (counts and proportions) of people currently in unions aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by age, sex and areas of residence

Age	Percentages						Counts					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
20-24	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	229	44	185	3,115	807	2,308
25-29	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.9	1.4	2.1	1,155	226	929	6,191	1,534	4,657
30-34	0.7	0.5	0.9	2.2	1.5	2.5	2,583	576	2,007	8,336	1,950	6,386
35-39	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.6	1.9	2.9	4,081	940	3,141	9,704	1,955	7,749
40-44	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.0	2.0	3.3	4,579	1,079	3,500	9,237	1,608	7,629
45-49	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.8	2.4	4.2	3,343	709	2,634	7,791	1,155	6,636
50-54	1.9	1.3	2.1	4.1	2.5	4.5	3,153	593	2,560	6,284	773	5,511
55-59	2.1	1.4	2.4	4.3	2.5	4.7	2,778	435	2,343	4,804	514	4,290
60-64	2.5	1.7	2.7	4.5	2.8	4.8	3,127	421	2,706	4,561	465	4,096
65-69	2.8	1.7	3.0	4.5	2.8	4.8	2,311	259	2,052	2,868	275	2,593
70-74	3.3	2.2	3.5	4.3	2.3	4.7	1,739	207	1,532	1,740	147	1,593
75-79	4.0	2.7	4.2	4.2	2.5	4.5	956	113	843	820	82	738
80-84	4.3	3.5	4.4	4.0	2.4	4.3	705	98	607	507	52	455
85+	5.0	2.6	5.5	3.5	1.9	3.9	689	58	631	351	38	313
Total	**1.4**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**1.8**	**3.2**	**31,428**	**5,758**	**25,670**	**66,309**	**11,355**	**54,954**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

As presented on Figure 5.2, polygamous men are more frequent in rural than urban areas. In rural areas, polygamy keeps an increasing pace until oldest ages (85+) while in urban areas, it continuously increases from the youngest age (20) and reaches its peak at age of 80 where it starts slightly diminishing.

Figure 5. 2: Percentage of men currently in unions aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by age and areas of residence
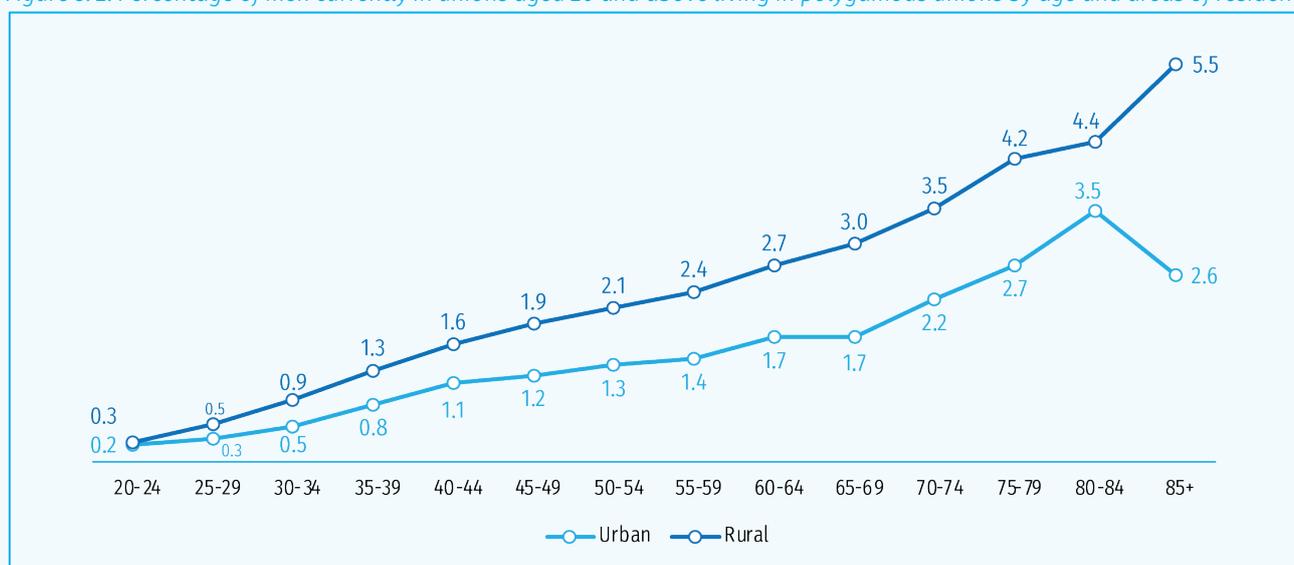
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Among females, polygamous unions also undergo an increasing pace from young ages until old ages. The prevalence is less than 2% until age of 35 but maintains an increasing pace where it reaches the peak among females aged between 60 and 69. As presented in Figure 5.3, the behaviour of polygamous unions' proportions among females and across ages are same in rural as in urban areas, with higher prevalence in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 5. 3: Percentage of women currently in unions aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by age, sex and areas of residence
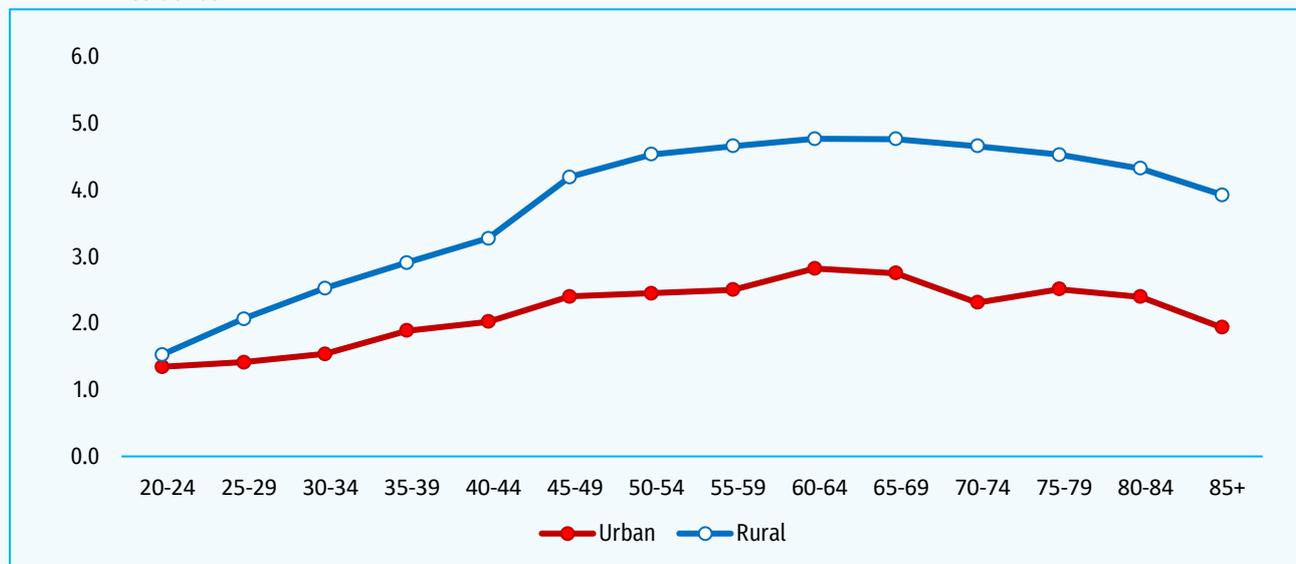
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

5.4. Polygamy and socio-economic and cultural factors

Polygamous marriages are part of the socio-cultural characteristics of societies. Their prevalence may be an indicator of modernisation or conservatism. Generally, when a society is modernising, the level of polygamy diminishes as its motivations (having many children, sign of power, etc.) lose their value in modern society, in addition to legal considerations. The two most important characteristics to be reviewed here are religion and education.

5.4.1. Polygamy and religious affiliation

Polygamy interacts with religious affiliation. Some religions tolerate the practice of polygamy (such as Islam), while others prohibit its practice and consider it a sin. This is the case with most Christian denominations. The 2022 Census reveals that among males, polygamy levels are high among traditionalists/animists and those who declared to have no religion (with 3.8% each) as well as the Muslims (2.6%). It is less practiced among Christians irrespective of their denomination (less than 2.0%), and especially among Jehovah's Witnesses and ADEPR (1.0%, each) (Table 5.3). For all religious communities, rural residents are more polygamous than urban residents. For

Animists the prevalence of polygamy in rural areas is more than 6 times as high as in urban areas.

Among females, the prevalence of polygamous unions is high among those with no religion (7.0%) as well as among traditional/animist (4.8%) Muslims (4.5%) and other Christians (4.1%). With regard to urban and rural comparison, the prevalence of women living in polygamous unions is higher in rural than urban areas across all religions, regardless of denominations. Among the traditional/Animist, the prevalence of women living in polygamous unions is also more than 6 times higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 5. 3: Counts and Percentage of people currently in unions aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by religious affiliations, sex and areas of residence

Religion	Percentages						Counts					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		nn
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	RuralM, Ô BCGTF
All	**1.4**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**1.8**	**3.2**	**31,428**	**5,758**	**25,670**	**66,309**	**11,355**	**54,954**
Catholic	1.2	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.5	2.4	11,047	1,925	9,122	20,498	3,248	17,250
ADEPR	1.0	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.6	2.9	4,197	900	3,297	12,994	2,586	10,408
Protestant	1.8	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.1	4.3	5,610	640	4,970	13,816	1,380	12,436
Adventist	1.5	0.9	1.7	3.1	2.0	3.5	3,895	716	3,179	9,229	1,626	7,603
Other Christians	1.6	0.8	2.3	4.1	2.1	5.5	1,249	269	980	3,980	866	3,114
Muslim	2.6	2.1	3.3	4.5	3.6	6.0	1,315	595	720	1,758	862	896
Jehovah witness	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.9	173	39	134	295	78	217
Traditional/Animist	3.8	1.0	6.1	4.8	1.6	6.6	18	2	16	16	2	14
Other religion	1.6	0.8	2.1	3.7	1.9	4.8	598	114	484	1,775	345	1,430
No Religion	3.8	2.4	4.3	7.0	4.4	8.0	3,116	523	2,593	1,903	347	1,556
Not stated	2.0	0.9	3.1	3.5	1.6	5.9	8	2	6	8	2	6
Do not Know	6.7	3.1	8.8	4.5	4.0	4.8	202	33	169	37	13	24

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

5.4.2. Polygamy and education

Education is one of the most important factors that shape the behaviour of individuals. As a factor connected to modernisation, education is expected to have a negative impact on polygamy.

Table 5.4 displays the proportions of the male population in polygamous union according to the level of education. It indicates that the prevalence of polygamy decreases with the level of education, from 2.4% among men without education to 0.2% among those who have attended university. Among women, the proportions of polygamous unions decrease from 5.1% for those who never attended school to 0.3% among those who attended university. The pattern is the same in urban and rural parts of the country, even if the level is higher in rural than in urban areas.

The prevalence of male and female population living in polygamous unions varies according to the place of residence at all levels of education with high proportions in rural areas compared to urban areas. Indeed, both in urban and rural areas, the same proportions are high among male and female population with low level of education and low among those with high levels of education. For instance, the percentage of polygamous men within the population without education is 2.6% in rural areas and 1.9% in urban areas. For females, this percentage is 5.3% in rural and 4.0% in urban. Among population who attended university, the prevalence of male population living in polygamous unions is 0.4% in rural and 0.2% in urban areas. For females, this percentage is 0.7% in rural and 0.2% in urban.

Table 5. 4: Percentage of people currently in unions aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by highest level of education attended, sex and areas of residence

Level of education	Percentages						Counts					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
All	**1.4**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**1.8**	**3.2**	**31,428**	**5,758**	**25,670**	**66,309**	**11,355**	**54,954**
Never attended School	2.4	1.9	2.6	5.1	4.0	5.3	9,222	1,168	8,054	24,006	2,793	21,213
Nursery	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.5	28	7	21	69	10	59
Primary	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.9	19,512	3,576	15,936	37,049	6,689	30,360
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.5	474	136	338	527	122	405
Lower secondary	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	1,158	383	775	3,009	945	2,064
Upper secondary	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	748	336	412	1,321	629	692
University	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	261	147	114	318	164	154
Not stated	2.5	0.8	5.5	4.5	2.5	7.0	25	5	20	10	3	7

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CHAPTER 6: UNOFFICIAL MONOGAMY

Marriage refers to a legally and socially sanctioned union, usually between a man and woman, that is regulated by laws, rules, customs, beliefs, and attitudes that prescribe the rights and duties of the partners and accords status to their offspring (if any). Three forms of marriage can be found: (a) Monogamy, which is the practice of marrying or state of being married to one person at a time. (b) polygamy which is the union between 3 or more individuals (a man and 2 or more women) and is the contrary situation to polygamy (Louis Henry, 1981); and (c) group marriage that is a rare form of marriage where several males are married simultaneously to several females (this form of marriage is not yet practiced in Rwanda). According to the law no 32/2016 of 28/08/2016 governing persons and family in Rwanda, article 1662, a civil monogamous marriage contracted upon mutual consent before the public administration is the only marriage recognised by law. However, despite provisions of the law, people are still getting married not officially.

This chapter aims to assess the levels and variations of unofficial monogamy in Rwanda. It presents variations in unofficial monogamy in relation with various aspects including among others: geographical variations, monogamy and demographic factors, unofficial monogamy and socio-cultural factors etc.

6.1. Geographical variations in unofficial monogamy

Unofficial monogamy is a socio-cultural phenomenon influenced by several factors including the geographical locations. Contrary to polygamy, unofficial monogamy is expected to be less prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas something that can be attributable to differences in living conditions, social interactions between males and females and the cost of official marriage celebration or marriage party.

The 2022 Census reveals that 33.8% and 33.9% of males and females currently in unions, are respectively married not officially to one partner. The proportion of people living in unofficial monogamous unions is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both males (38.4% in urban Vs 32.0% in rural) and females (38.9% in urban Vs 32.1% in rural), except in Eastern province (42.9% in urban Vs 43.8% in rural).

Variations in the levels of unofficial monogamous unions are also observed between provinces. For both males and females, high proportions are observed in Eastern province (43.9% for males and 43.4% for females) and in the city of Kigali (40.1% for males and 40.9% for females) while low proportions are observed in the Northern Province (27.1% for males and 26.9% for females). In addition, between and within provinces, there are significant differences in prevalence of people living in unofficial monogamous unions in urban areas compared to rural areas. Within provinces, the largest gap is observed in the Western Province for both sexes (35.8% in urban Vs 25.2% in rural) while small gap is observed in Eastern province (42.9% in urban Vs 43.8% in rural). Between provinces, high prevalence of unofficial monogamous unions in urban areas is observed in Eastern province (43.3% for male and 42.5% for females) and low in Southern province (31.8% for males and 32.9% for females) while in rural areas, the prevalence is high in Eastern province for males (43.8%) and low in Western province (25.3%)

Table 6. 1: Distribution (counts and proportions) of people currently in unions aged 20 and above living in unofficial monogamous unions by sex, area of residence and province

	Proportions (in %)						Counts					
	Kigali city	South	West	North	East	Rwanda	Kigali city	South	West	North	East	Rwanda
Male												
Rwanda	40.1	29.2	27.3	27.1	43.9	33.8	116,981	143,144	125,736	95,521	253,881	735,263
Urban	40.3	31.8	35.2	33.8	43.3	38.4	100,877	24,936	35,154	20,484	55,267	236,718
Rural	39.1	28.7	25.1	25.7	44.1	32.0	16,104	118,208	90,582	75,037	198,614	498,545
Female												
Rwanda	40.9	30.0	27.7	26.9	43.4	33.9	117,254	160,647	139,690	102,104	269,954	789,649
Urban	41.4	32.9	36.4	33.4	42.5	38.9	102,322	24,302	38,959	21,638	53,464	240,685
Rural	37.8	29.5	25.3	25.6	43.6	32.1	14,932	136,345	100,731	80,466	216,490	548,964

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

6.2. Variations in unofficial monogamous unions with age

Contrary to polygamy, the prevalence of unofficial monogamous unions generally decreases with age (Table 6.2; Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2). Among both females and males, the prevalence of unofficial monogamous unions is close to 100% among young people currently in unions aged 12-14. The proportions decrease continuously with age until 12.2% among people aged 85 and above. By considering results for both sexes, the prevalence of unofficial monogamous unions is high in rural compared to urban areas among people in marital unions aged less than 20 while it is high in urban compared to rural areas among people aged 25 and above. such proportions are the same among people aged 20-24. Across ages, males' proportions are higher than females' proportions at all ages except those aged 15-19 and those aged 50-74 where females' proportions are slightly higher than males' proportions.

Table 6. 2: Distribution (proportions) of people currently in unions aged 12 and above who are in unofficial monogamous unions by age, sex and areas of residence

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
All	**34.3**	**39.0**	**32.6**	**34.0**	**38.4**	**32.2**	**34.7**	**39.5**	**32.9**
12-14	97.4	96.9	97.6	99.8	99.4	100.0	95.3	94.9	95.4
15-19	96.0	95.8	96.0	95.0	93.2	95.3	96.1	96.1	96.1
20-24	80.7	80.7	80.7	86.2	88.7	85.6	78.4	78.1	78.5
25-29	59.5	61.1	58.7	65.8	69.7	64.2	54.8	55.5	54.4
30-34	43.9	45.8	43.0	47.3	49.8	46.0	40.9	42.1	40.2
35-39	31.1	35.7	29.1	34.0	38.4	31.8	28.3	32.6	26.6
40-44	22.8	27.9	20.8	24.8	30.1	22.4	20.8	25.2	19.3
45-49	19.3	22.4	18.2	19.8	23.5	18.2	18.8	21.1	18.1
50-54	17.7	20.0	16.9	17.5	19.9	16.6	17.8	20.1	17.2
55-59	15.5	17.8	14.8	15.1	17.6	14.4	15.9	18.0	15.4
60-64	13.9	16.2	13.4	13.3	15.6	12.7	14.6	17.0	14.2
65-69	12.3	14.6	11.8	11.8	14.1	11.4	12.9	15.3	12.4
70-74	11.7	13.5	11.4	11.6	12.6	11.4	11.9	14.8	11.4
75-79	11.6	12.6	11.4	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.3	13.8	10.8
80-84	11.5	12.9	11.2	12.2	12.8	12.1	10.7	13.2	10.2
85+	12.2	13.1	12.1	12.8	12.2	12.9	11.5	14.1	10.8

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

As presented in Table 6.2, unofficial monogamous unions are more frequent in urban than rural areas. Figure 6.1 shows variations in unofficial monogamous unions by sex and age. Below age of 45, males are more frequent than females while above age of 45, females and males' proportions are very close to each other with females proportions tending to be greater than males proportion, except at oldest ages.

Figure 6. 1: Proportions of people currently in unions aged 12 and above living in unofficial monogamous unions by age and sex
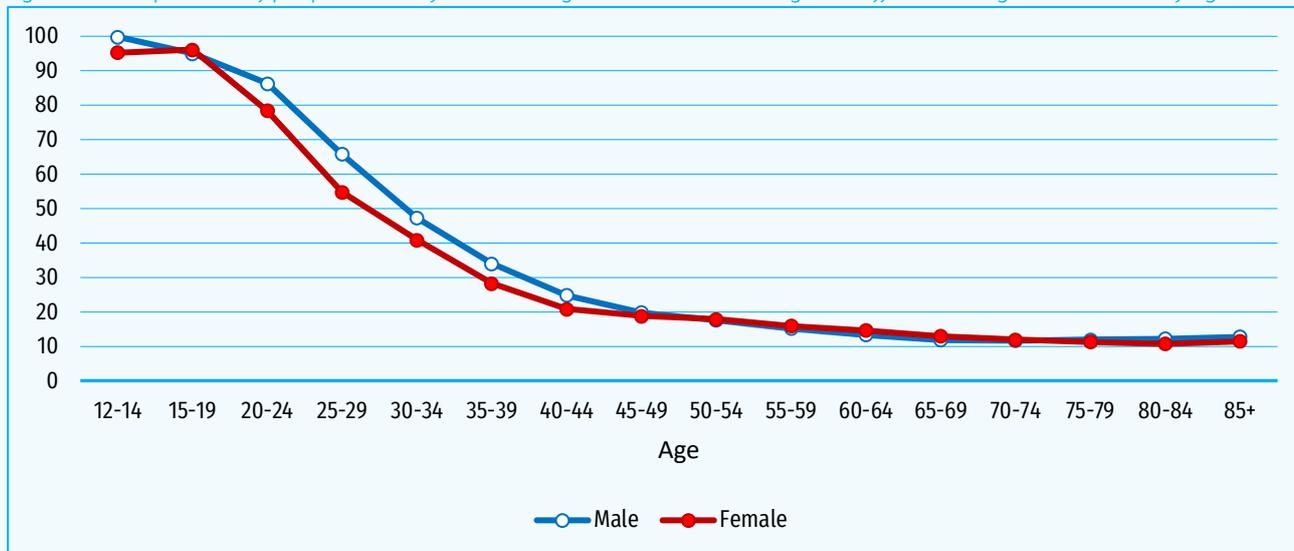
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

At country level, unofficial monogamous unions undergo a decreasing pace from young ages to old ages. Below age of 45, males' proportions are higher than females' proportions while above age of 45, the proportions are closely equal. By areas of residence, Figure 6.2 below shows that at young ages (below age of 20 for males and below age of 25 for females) the proportions of people living in unofficial monogamous unions are high in rural compared to urban while these proportions become high in urban compared to rural areas as people get aging (above age of 20 for males and above age of 25 for females).

Figure 6. 2: Percentages of women and men currently in unions aged 12 and above living in unofficial monogamous unions by age, sex and areas of residence
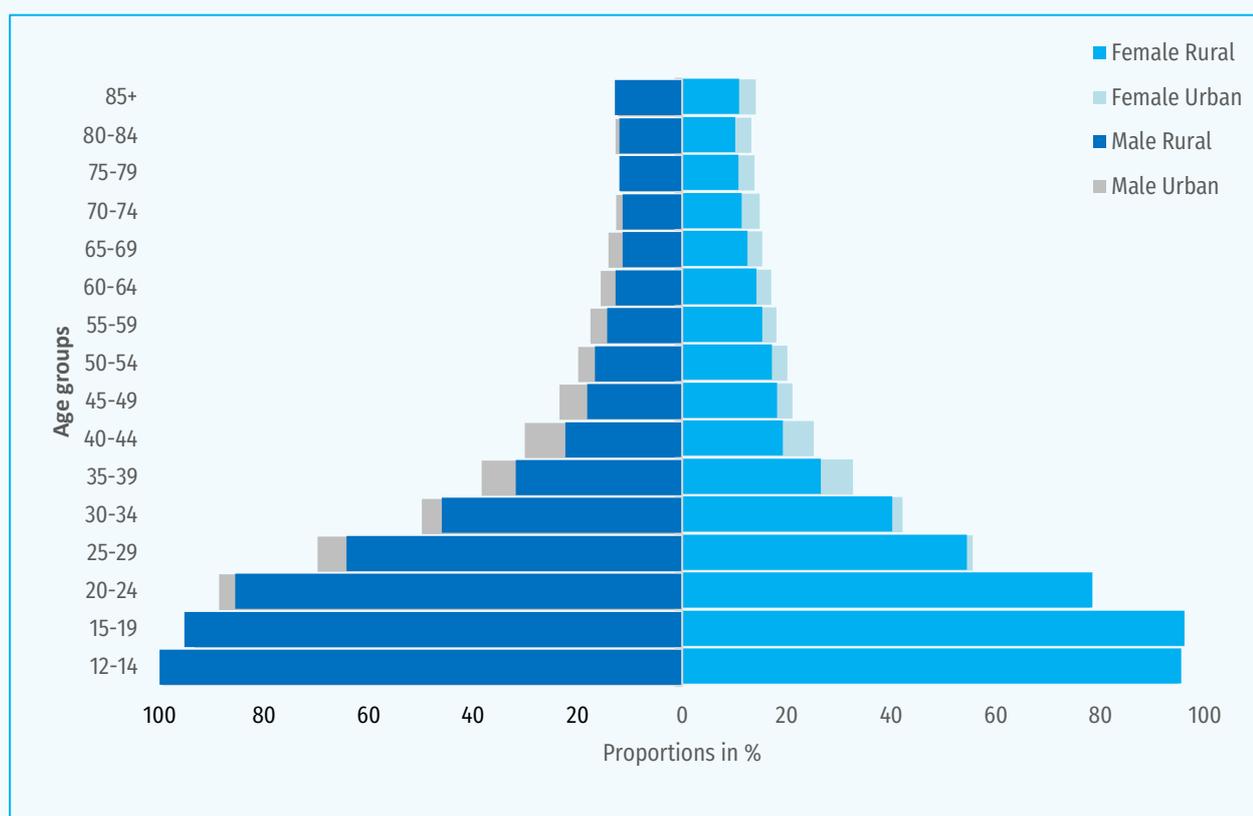
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

6.3. Unofficial monogamy and socio-economic and cultural factors

Unofficial monogamous marriages are part of the socio-cultural characteristics of societies. Their prevalence may vary as a result of modernisation or social norms and beliefs. Generally, PHC5 results show high levels of unofficial monogamy among urban residents compared to rural ones. The two most important characteristics to be reviewed here are religion and education.

6.3.1. Unofficial monogamy and religious affiliations

To some extent, all forms of unofficial marriages including unofficial monogamy interacts with religious affiliation. Although the Old Testament of the bible describes numerous examples of polygamy among devotees to God, most Christian groups have historically rejected the practice of polygamy (and unofficial monogamy as well) and have upheld official monogamy alone as normative. Following the current practices in Rwanda, religious groups solemnize marriages after they have been solemnized by competent public administration and this last obey the article 166 of the law governing persons and family that only recognizes legal marriage as civil monogamous marriage contracted upon mutual consent and officiated by the civil registrar of the domicile or residence of the intending spouses. On the other side, following interpretation attributed to the ten commandments of God that many of the religious groups

believe in, a marriage that is not solemnized by any of the religious group leader is considered as sin/adultery. Christianity (as well as Judaism) is distinctive among major world religions in insisting on monogamy (parrinder, 1996).

The 2022 Census reveals that among males, unofficial monogamy levels are high among those with no religion (61.1%), Muslims (59.0%) and traditionalists/animists (38.3%). It is less practiced among Jehovah's Witnesses (21.0%). Among females, unofficial monogamy levels are high among those with no religion (62.1%), Muslims (55.4%) and other religions (40.6%) while it is less practiced among Jehovah witnesses (20.3%). Generally, unofficial marriages are more practiced in urban than in rural areas (39% Vs 32.6%). However, variations were observed across different religions. The levels of unofficial monogamy are

higher in rural than in urban areas among devotees of other Christians (41% Vs 32.1%), Muslims (57.8% Vs 57.2%), traditional/Animist (40.4% Vs 36.1%) and other religions

(40.5 Vs 35.7%) and, they are higher in urban than in rural otherwise.

Table 6. 3: Percentage of people currently in unions aged 12 and above living in unofficial monogamous unions by religious affiliations, sex and areas of residence

	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
All	**34.3**	**39**	**32.6**	**34**	**38.4**	**32.2**	**34.7**	**39.5**	**32.9**
Catholic	30.3	38.1	27.8	30.5	38.3	27.8	30.2	37.9	27.9
ADEPR	34.5	38.0	32.9	32.3	34.9	31	36.2	40.5	34.3
Protestant	35.2	37.3	34.7	33.7	35.6	33.3	36.5	38.9	35.9
Adventist	36.6	39.3	35.5	36	38.8	34.8	37.1	39.8	36.1
Other Christians	36.8	31.2	41	34.3	27.7	39.4	38.7	33.8	42.3
Muslim	57.4	57.2	57.8	59	58.6	59.6	55.4	55.6	55.1
Jehovah witness	20.6	22.1	19.7	21	22.5	20.1	20.3	21.7	19.4
Traditional/Animist	38.6	36.1	40.4	38.3	34.3	41.6	39.1	39.2	39
Other religion	38.6	35.7	40.5	36.1	32.1	38.7	40.6	38.6	41.8
No Religion	61.3	65.5	59.8	61.1	65.6	59.4	62.1	65.4	60.8
Not stated	38.2	35.5	41.2	38.3	34.7	42.3	37.9	36.9	39.2
Do not Know	59	62	57.2	58.7	63	56.3	59.9	58.9	60.5

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

6.3.2. Unofficial monogamy and education

Education is one of the factors that shape the behaviour of individuals and is expected to have a negative impact on unofficial monogamy.

Table 6.4 displays the proportions of people married not officially to one partner according to the level of education. It indicates variations in unofficial monogamy with the level of education where high proportions are observed among people who completed lower secondary (46.9% for males and 53.4% for females), while the lowest proportion is observed among people who completed university (12.4% for males and 9.1% for females).

Across all levels, urban residents' proportions are generally higher than rural residents' proportions. In

urban areas, both males' and females' proportions are highest among people who completed lower secondary (49% for males and 56.9% for females) while the lowest proportions are observed among males and females who completed university (11.0% for males and 7.9% for females). In rural areas, highest proportions are also observed among males and females who completed lower secondary (45.5% and 51.3%, respectively) while lowest proportions are observed among females who completed university (13.5%) and males who completed INGOBOKA/vocational (16.0%). Table 6.4 and figure 6.3 give more details.

Table 6. 4: Distribution of people currently in unions aged 12 and above living in unofficial monogamous unions by highest level of education attended, sex and areas of residence

Level of education	Proportions in %			Counts		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Male						
All	**34.0**	**38.4**	**32.2**	**740,036**	**237,528**	**502,508**
Never attended School	32.5	43.7	30.3	123,012	27,110	95,902
Nursery	36.1	43.6	33.5	1,059	329	730
Primary	35.3	45.3	32.3	471,123	137,089	334,034
INGOBOKA/Vocational	19.7	26.7	16.0	6,783	3,174	3,609
Lower secondary	46.9	49.0	45.5	67,241	28,532	38,709
Upper secondary	35.5	35.6	35.4	54,809	30,644	24,165
University	12.4	11.0	16.5	15,804	10,506	5,298
Not stated	20.7	22.9	16.9	205	144	61
Female						
All	**34.7**	**39.5**	**32.9**	**817,747**	**247,302**	**570,445**
Never attended School	30.3	40.6	28.6	142,794	28,287	114,507
Nursery	36.6	43.5	34.5	1,140	318	822
Primary	36.1	47.2	33.1	492,059	134,428	357,631
INGOBOKA/Vocational	17.5	23.2	14.9	4,174	1,710	2,464
Lower secondary	53.4	56.9	51.3	106,846	41,891	64,955
Upper secondary	32.6	32.7	32.6	60,697	33,859	26,838
University	9.1	7.9	13.5	9,981	6,787	3,194
Not stated	25.1	17.9	34.0	56	22	34

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 6. 3: Proportions of people aged 12 and above who are married not officially to one partner by attended level of education and sex
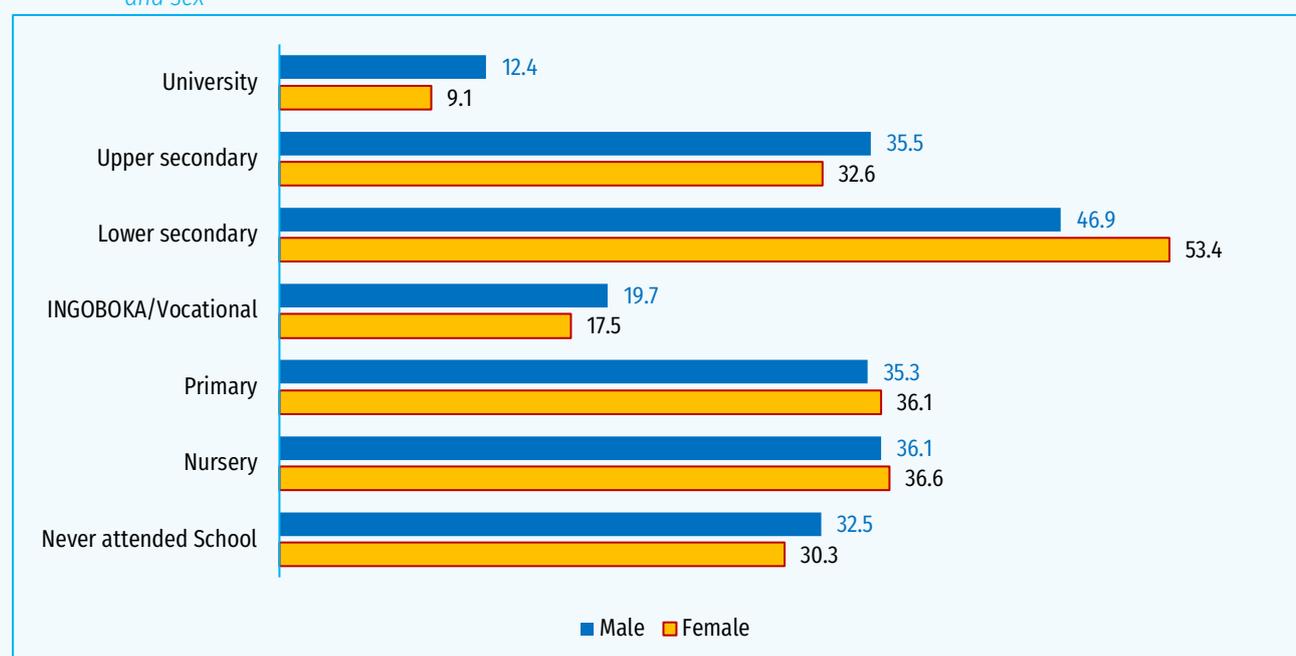
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

6.3.3. Unofficial monogamy and main occupations

The levels of unofficial monogamy differ among persons aged 16 and above in accordance with main occupations. However, as the question regarding main occupations has a small reference period of time (7 days preceding enumeration day) and can therefore not reflect enough the interdependence between the two variables, the results are to be used with caution. As presented in Table 6.6, high proportions of unofficial monogamous unions were observed among males whose main occupations is

elementary occupations (45.1%) or craft and related trades workers (42.9%). Among females, the proportions of unofficial monogamous unions are high for those whose main occupation is plant and machine operators and assemblers (45.5%) or elementary occupations (44.6%). Low proportions are observed among males and females whose main occupations are managers (13.9% for males and 12.9% for females) or professionals (18.5% for males and 13.4% for females).

Table 6. 5: Distribution of employed people currently in unions aged 16 and above who are married not officially to one partner by main occupations and sex

Main occupations	Proportions in %			Counts		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All	**35.8**	**36.3**	**35.2**	**894,084**	**495,186**	**398,898**
Managers	13.6	13.9	12.9	4,016	2,709	1,307
Professionals	16.2	18.5	13.4	24,766	15,698	9,068
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	26.2	28.7	20.7	15,207	11,572	3,635
Clerical_support_workers	23.4	26.8	13.9	10,216	8,626	1,590
Service_and_sales_workers	35.8	34.0	37.4	54,101	24,535	29,566
Skilled_agricultural,_forestry_and_fishery workers	31.1	30.5	31.7	297,919	135,622	162,297
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	42.0	42.9	37.8	67,644	57,014	10,630
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	40.1	39.9	45.5	22,645	21,819	826
Elementary_occupations	44.9	45.1	44.6	397,570	217,591	179,979

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

6.3.4. Unofficial monogamy and broad economic activities

Unofficial monogamy levels differ among broad sectors of economic activities and residence. As presented in Table 6.6, the proportions of unofficial monogamous unions are high among people whose broad economic activity is industry (43.5% for males and 42.6% tor females). Across provinces, the proportions of unofficial monogamous unions are generally high among males and female residents of Eastern Province (respectively, 46.3% and 46.6%, males and females in agriculture; 53.9% and 48.2%,

males and females in industry; 40.4% and 33.6%, males and females in services) and low among males and female residents of the Northern Province (respectively 29.5% and 30.7% for males and females in agriculture; 34.1% and 38.2% for males and females in industry; 29.3% and 24.5% for males and females in services). Across all the economic activities, the proportion of unofficial monogamous unions are high in Eastern Province and city of Kigali among both females and males.

Table 6. 6: Percentage of people currently in unions aged 16 and above who are married not officially to one partner by broad economic activities, sex and residence Province

Province	Percentages				Counts			
	All	Agriculture	Industry	Services	All	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Both sexes								
Rwanda	**36.2**	**36.6**	**43.3**	**32.1**	**846,299**	**500,041**	**128,900**	**204,691**
City of Kigali	38.8	39.5	50.0	34.8	134,532	17,006	41,482	71,757
Southern Province	32.0	32.8	38.3	26.4	159,952	106,553	22,369	28,981
Western Province	30.6	30.1	35.2	29.7	147,074	91,537	19,331	33,950
Northern Province	30.2	30.2	34.8	27.7	107,108	68,073	15,117	22,548
Eastern Province	45.3	46.4	52.9	37.9	297,633	216,872	30,601	47,455
Male								
Rwanda	**36.7**	**36.1**	**43.5**	**33.6**	**474,371**	**228,419**	**105,293**	**132,536**
City of Kigali	40.4	36.4	51.0	36.1	88,493	7,217	33,462	45,083
Southern Province	32.2	32.1	38.0	28.5	87,208	48,885	17,931	19,097
Western Province	30.4	29.2	34.9	29.9	79,466	41,165	15,997	20,943
Northern Province	30.3	29.5	34.1	29.3	58,731	29,784	12,277	15,764
Eastern Province	45.9	46.3	53.9	40.4	160,473	101,368	25,626	31,649
Female								
Rwanda	**35.6**	**37.1**	**42.6**	**29.7**	**371,928**	**271,622**	**23,607**	**72,155**
City of Kigali	36.1	42.2	46.2	32.9	46,039	9,789	8,020	26,674
Southern Province	31.7	33.4	39.2	23.1	72,744	57,668	4,438	9,884
Western Province	30.8	30.8	37.0	29.3	67,608	50,372	3,334	13,007
Northern Province	30.0	30.7	38.2	24.5	48,377	38,289	2,840	6,784
Eastern Province	44.5	46.6	48.2	33.6	137,160	115,504	4,975	15,806

6.4. Comparing Unofficial monogamy and official monogamy

Table 3.2 in chapter 3, presents the percentages of resident population aged 12 and above by marital status and sex. Official and unofficial monogamy reflect different trends among females and males by age. The percentages of official monogamy are high among females compared to males below age of 40 and high among males compared to females at age of 40 and above and, this trend keeps the pace until old age (80+). High percentages of official monogamy among males at old ages compared to females' percentages may be due to increased widowhood among females at old ages (i.e ages at which most of men had passed away). On the other side, the percentages of unofficial monogamy are high among females compared to males below age of 30, and thereafter; males' percentages become higher than females' percentages. Among both males and females, the percentages of unofficial monogamy are high among those aged between 20 and 40. Like official monogamy, the percentages of males in unofficial monogamy are higher than females' percentages possibly due to high level of widowhood among females at old ages. Figure 6.4 gives more details.

Figure 6. 4: Trends (in %) of official Vs unofficial monogamy among females and males aged 20 and above
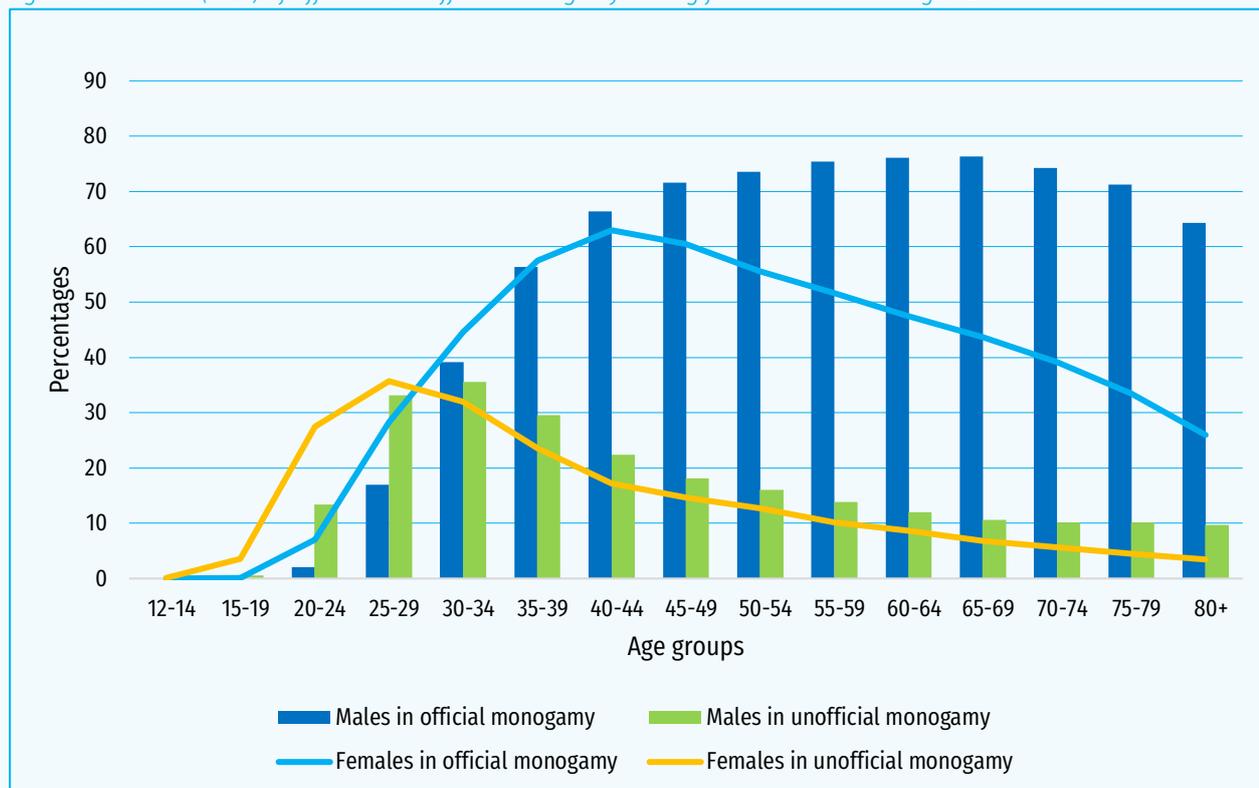
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CHAPTER 7: THE FORMERLY MARRIED POPULATION

The formerly married population includes three categories of people who have been in unions but are no longer – the divorced, separated and widowed. However, for practical reasons separation will be combined with divorce.

The analysis is done on the ever-married population and involves determining the proportions of the population in separation/divorce and widowhood among this population, i.e. among currently married and formerly married people. It should be noted that the purpose of the analysis is not to measure the risk of dissolution or widowhood, but rather the proportion of people in those states at the time of the Census.

Three specific areas will be analysed:

- The level and distribution of the formerly married population by residence, province and age;

- The relationship between divorce/separation and socio-economic and cultural factors; and

- The evolution of the proportion of formerly married in the population over time.

7.1. Formerly married population by place of residence and province

Among the ever-married population aged 20 and above, 18% women and 3.8% men were formerly married (Table 7.1). In this population of the formerly married, the majority are widowed: 13.5% of women and 1.8% of men. People who are separated/divorced account for only 4.5% of the formerly married women but 2% of men.

The high proportion of widows reflects the higher male mortality rate, accentuated by the difference in ages at marriage between spouses. In addition, during the genocide against the Tutsi , more men than women were killed.

The low proportion of separated/divorced people in the population results from remarriage and some understatement of this status. Some people may also prefer to state that they are single rather than divorced or separated.

There are more formerly married women in rural areas (19.1%) than in urban areas (14.7%). The same as for women, formerly married men are slightly less represented in urban areas (3.6%) than in rural ones (3.9%). However, if we separate widows from separated/divorced, the distribution is similar for both sexes: there are slightly more widowed people in rural areas than in urban areas but more divorced people in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 7.1).

The relatively high proportion of widowed people in rural areas is attributable among other reasons to the older age structure in rural areas than in urban ones. The difference between urban and rural areas in regard to divorce may translate to greater stability in unions in rural than in urban areas, where sexual freedom and female emancipation is higher thus leading to more separation/divorce.

Looking at the variations between provinces, the proportion of formerly married women ranges between 12.9% in Kigali City to 19.8% in the Southern Province. For men, it is between 2.9% in the Western Province and 4.5% in the Eastern Province.

Regarding widowhood, the Southern Province has the highest proportions of widowed population for both males (2.3%) and females (15.6%) while the city of Kigali has the lowest (1.1% for males and 8.0% for females). In regard to separation/divorce, whatever the sex the prevalence is higher in the province of Kigali City and the Eastern province.

Table 7. 1: Proportion of formerly married people in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status, province and area of residence (%)

Areas of residence	Divorced		Separated		Widowed		All formerly married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rwanda	**0.2**	**0.5**	**1.8**	**4.0**	**1.8**	**13.5**	**3.8**	**18.0**
Urban	0.4	0.8	1.8	4.0	1.4	9.9	3.6	14.7
Rural	0.2	0.4	1.8	4.0	1.9	14.8	3.9	19.1
Province								
City of Kigali	0.5	0.9	1.9	4.0	1.1	8.0	3.5	12.9
Southern Province	0.2	0.4	1.9	3.8	2.3	15.6	4.4	19.8
Western Province	0.2	0.4	1.1	3.1	1.7	14.0	2.9	17.5
Northern Province	0.2	0.4	1.1	3.0	1.9	14.0	3.1	17.4
Eastern Province	0.2	0.5	2.6	5.4	1.7	13.5	4.5	19.4

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

7.2. Distribution of formerly married population by age

The highest proportions of separated population are observed among females aged below 54 (more than 4%) and among males aged 40-64 (more than 2%). Divorce rate is high among females aged 35-59 (more than 0.5%) and males aged 45-59 (more than 0.4%). The proportion of widowed population increases with age which of course is due to the natural increased risk of death that comes with older age.

In regard to sex differences, the increase of widowhood with age is seen earlier and is more important among women than among men. For instance, among people aged 40 to 44, 5% of females are already widows but only 0.5% of males are widowers. Between the ages of 80 and 84, 65% of women are widowed but only 16.8% of men are widowed (Table 7.2 and Figure 7.1).

Table 7. 2: Proportion (%) of formerly married in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status and age

Age	Divorced			Separated			Widowed			All formerly married		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
20-24	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.2	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	4.6	3.6
25-29	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	4.4	3.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	5.1	3.5
30-34	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.4	4.7	3.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.7	6.3	4.1
35-39	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.7	4.8	3.3	0.3	2.4	1.3	2.2	7.8	5.1
40-44	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.1	4.8	3.5	0.5	5.0	2.8	2.9	10.6	6.9
45-49	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.2	4.6	3.5	1.0	10.9	6.4	3.6	16.3	10.5
50-54	0.4	0.7	0.6	2.2	4.1	3.3	1.8	19.6	11.4	4.4	24.4	15.3
55-59	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	28.7	17.0	5.5	32.5	20.3
60-64	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	4.4	36.6	22.4	6.9	39.4	25.1
65-69	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	6.4	43.8	27.7	8.6	46.0	29.9
70-74	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	9.1	50.9	33.8	11.0	52.5	35.5
75-79	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	12.1	58.6	41.6	13.9	59.8	43.0
80-84	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	16.8	65.0	48.1	18.2	65.8	49.1
85+	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	23.5	72.1	55.8	24.7	72.5	56.5
Total	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.8	4.0	3.0	1.8	13.5	8.3	3.8	18.0	11.7

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 7. 1: Proportion (%) of formerly married in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status and age
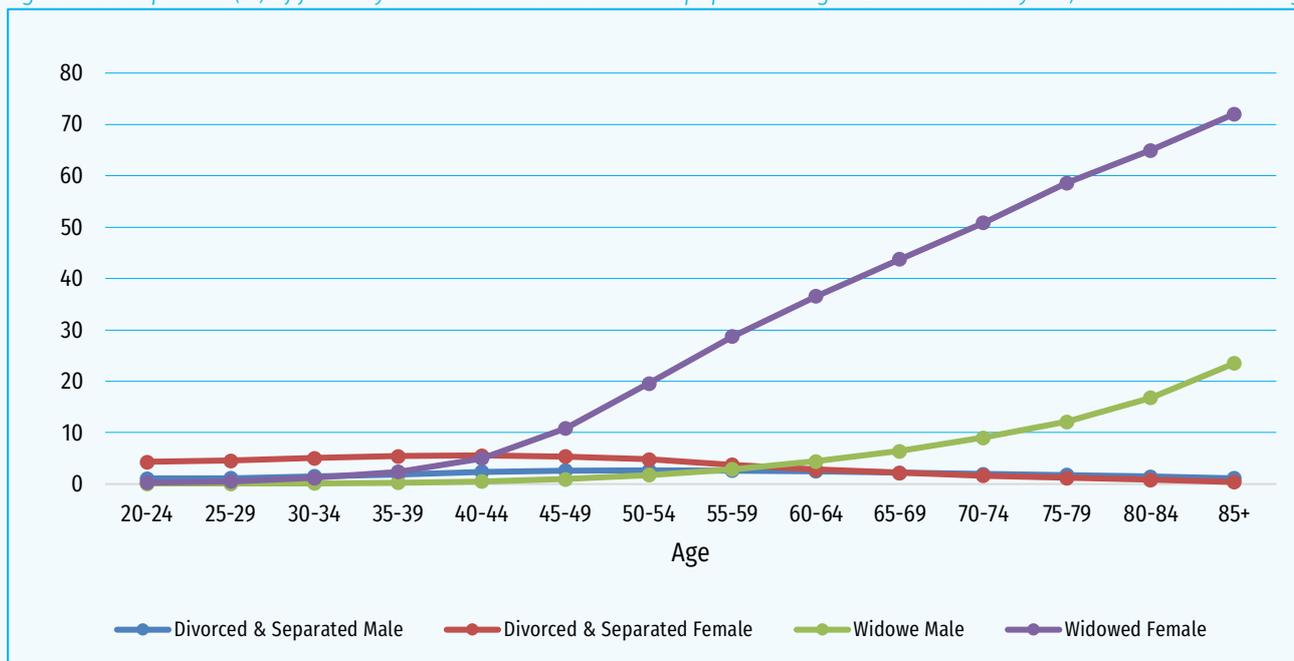
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

7.3. Formerly married population and socio-economic and cultural factors

7.3.1. Religious affiliation

There is no a priori causal relationship between religion and separation/divorce or widowhood. However, in relation to separation/divorce we may assume that some religions tolerate it more than others. For most Christians, for instance, separation/divorce is prohibited while it is tolerated among Muslims and traditionalists/animists.

The proportion of separated/divorced, for women as well as for men, is higher among people declaring no religion, Muslims and other Christians. It is low among Catholics, Adventists and Jehovah witnesses (Table 7.3).

Table 7. 3: Proportion (%) of formerly married in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status and religious affiliation

Religion	Divorced			Separated			Widowed			All formerly married		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Catholic	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	3.4	2.6	2.3	15.9	9.7	4.4	19.7	12.7
ADEPR	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	4.4	3.1	0.9	10.0	6.4	2.2	14.9	9.9
Protestant	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.6	4.1	3.0	1.8	13.7	8.6	3.6	18.2	11.9
Adventist	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.5	3.9	2.9	1.5	12.7	7.9	3.2	17.0	11.1
Other Christians	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.4	5.2	3.7	1.2	12.7	8.2	2.9	18.7	12.5
Muslim	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.5	5.4	4.4	1.6	11.1	6.0	5.7	17.4	11.2
Jehovah witness	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	3.5	2.6	1.6	10.5	6.5	3.2	14.9	9.7
Traditional/Animist	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	5.9	3.4	3.6	13.8	8.2	6.0	20.4	12.6
Other religion	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.5	5.2	3.7	1.2	12.6	8.0	2.8	18.5	12.3
No Religion	0.4	0.7	0.5	4.7	9.0	5.9	1.9	13.7	5.3	7.0	23.3	11.7
Not stated	0.9	1.0	0.9	5.4	7.9	6.4	2.0	16.1	7.7	8.3	24.9	15.0
Do not Know	0.2	0.7	0.4	4.1	10.1	5.6	2.2	15.8	5.7	6.5	26.6	11.7
Total	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**1.8**	**4.0**	**3.0**	**1.8**	**13.5**	**8.3**	**3.8**	**18.0**	**11.7**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

7.3.2. Education

Education is not a direct cause of either divorce/separation or widowhood. However, the living conditions that education permits may have an effect on the risks of divorce/separation or death. This section analyses the relationship between the level of education and divorce/separation or widowhood.

Table 7.4 shows variations in divorces and separations by attended levels of education. Divorce rate tends to be high among people with university (1.2% for females and 0.6% for males) while separation is high among females with primary education (4.5%) and males with no education (2.5%). Generally, both divorces and separation are higher among females than among males.

Widowhood decreases with levels of education i.e high widowhood rate corresponds to low level of education and vice versa. However, this is once again due more to differences in age structures than to the effect of education (Table 7.4). The population with no education is older on average and as widowhood increases with age it is natural that this group counts more widowed people among its members.

Table 7. 4: Proportion of formerly married people in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status and level of education

Education level	Divorced			Separated			Widowed			All formerly married		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Never attended School	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.5	3.7	3.3	3.9	29.2	20.0	6.6	33.3	23.5
Nursery	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.8	3.8	2.9	1.4	11.5	6.9	3.2	15.8	10.1
Primary	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	4.5	3.2	1.5	9.9	6.0	3.5	14.9	9.6
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.7	3.8	2.7	1.5	18.2	9.3	3.6	22.9	12.6
Lower secondary	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.4	3.8	2.8	0.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	7.7	5.5
Upper secondary	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	2.4	1.8	0.7	3.0	1.9	2.0	6.0	4.2
University	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.4	1.7	4.7	3.1
Not stated	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	51	2.3	3.4	23.3	8.0	5.3	29.1	10.8
Total	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**1.8**	**4.0**	**3.0**	**1.8**	**13.5**	**8.3**	**3.8**	**18.0**	**11.7**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

7.3.3. Economic activity

As already discussed in previous section, people's participation in economic activity may be different for those who are single compared to those in a couple. A couple might decide that one person pursues an economic activity while the other takes care of the household. In addition, a single person may have more time to work than a person with a family, who shares his or her time between domestic tasks and other activities. Therefore, marital status may have an impact on economic activity, and this can be analysed with special attention to the formerly married population.

Table 7.5 below shows that generally, the share of formerly married population is high among females whose main occupation is elementary occupations (18.4%) followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers (16.1%). Among males, the percentage is high those whose main occupation is elementary occupations (3.7%) followed by craft and crafts and related trades workers (2.9%). Widowhood is high among females and males whose main occupation is skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and those whose main occupation is elementary occupations (11.1% for females, each and respectively 1.2% and 1.1% for males). Divorce and separation (combined) are high among females whose main occupation is plant and machinery operators and assemblers (9.1%) and elementary occupations (7.3%) while among males, they are high among those whose main occupation is elementary occupations (2.6%) and craft related and trade workers (2.3%).

Table 7. 5: Proportion of formerly married people in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status, economic activity and area of residence

Main occupations	Divorced		Separated		Widowed		All formerly married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Managers	0.7	2.0	0.6	2.3	0.4	4.2	1.8	8.5
Professionals	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.5	3.9	1.6	6.8
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	0.5	1.6	1.0	3.1	0.5	4.8	1.9	9.4
Clerical_support_workers	0.4	1.3	1.1	2.3	0.4	3.0	2.0	6.7
Service_and_sales_workers	0.3	1.1	1.2	5.1	0.5	5.3	2.0	11.5
Skilled_agricultural,_forestry_and_fishery workers	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.7	1.2	11.1	2.2	14.2
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	0.3	1.0	2.0	5.2	0.6	4.9	2.9	11.1
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	0.3	0.8	1.4	8.3	0.4	7.0	2.1	16.1
Elementary_occupations	0.2	0.5	2.4	6.8	1.1	11.1	3.7	18.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.8	0.0	11.5	5.6	15.4
Total	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**5.0**	**0.9**	**9.8**	**2.9**	**15.4**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

7.4. Evolution of formerly married people trends between 1978 and 2012

During the last three decades, the overall evolution of the proportion of widowed increased until 2002 and decreased thereafter. Among men aged 15 and above, the percentage of widowers has increased from 1.9% in 1978 to 4% in 2002 and declined to 2.5% in 2012 and to 1.8% in 2022. Among women, the percentage of widows has evolved as follows: 13.9% in 1978, 24.1% in 2002, 18.6% in 2012 and 13.4% in 2022.

The recent decline of the proportion of widowed people among the total population is to be associated with the change in the age structure of the population. The exceptionally high level of widowhood in 2002 was due to the consequences of the war and the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. With time, the proportion of widows diminishes progressively as the young generations, which are more numerous than the older ones, grow as a proportion of the population.

In regard to separation/divorce for females, the situation is different to that observed for widowhood: the proportion of separated/divorced people has increased between 1978 and 1991, declined between 1991 and 2002, increased again in 2012. for males, the situation Is the same In 1978 and 1991 (2.4%), and It has decreased In 2002 (1.3%) and then increased thereafter up to 2.0% in 2022.

Table 7. 6: Proportion of formerly married people in the ever-married population aged 15 and above by sex between 1978 and 2022

Formerly married population	Year of census				
	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022
Male	**4.3**	**4.8**	**5.3**	**4.4**	**3.8**
Separation/Divorce	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.9	2
Widowhood	1.9	2.4	4.0	2.5	1.8
Female	**18.5**	**20.0**	**27.4**	**23.7**	**17.9**
Separation/Divorce	4.6	6.1	3.3	5.1	4.5
Widowhood	13.9	13.8	24.1	18.6	13.4

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CONCLUSION

The objectives of this report were (i) to analyse the distribution of the population aged 12 and above according to their marital status and type of union by sex, age, place of residence and administrative unit, as well as its evolution over time; (ii) to analyse the variation of marital status according to some basic characteristics (religion, education, nationality, economic activity, disabilities, etc.); (iii) to describe the characteristics of the currently married, formerly married and never-married populations; (iv) to analyse the timing and intensity of nuptiality; and (v) to study the differentials in nuptiality by place of residence, province and background characteristics.

In Rwanda, nearly half of the population aged 12 and above has never been married (44.4%) and nearly half is married (49.2%). People who have formerly been married represent only 6.5%, of whom 4.6% are widowed.

The proportion of married population is higher in rural areas than in urban ones for both sexes, although the difference is more pronounced among men (50.4% in rural vs. 46.5% in urban) than among women (49.6% versus 47.3% respectively). By province, the proportions of never married persons are high in Kigali city among both males (53.6%) and females (46.7%) while they are low in Northern province among males (45.8%) and in Eastern Province among females (38.1%).

The results of the RPHC-5 show changes in the attitude of Rwandan society toward marriage. Between 1978 and 2022, the percentage of married people decreased. Both men and women marry later than before and the age at first marriage has increased continuously across three decades. In 1978, men got married on average at the age of 25 and women at 21, whereas today the figures stand at 28.2 and 25.3 respectively.

Better access to education, urbanisation, and women's emancipation are among the factors that have an impact on marital behaviour. People study longer and delay their marriage until they find a job, while the model of the traditional family is also less predominant, especially in urban areas.

With age, the proportion of persons no longer in union increases, especially for women. At the age of 65, one woman in two is widowed; at 80 and above, three women in four are widows. Moreover, the proportion of widowed people is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Polygamy is still practiced in Rwanda but has declined over the three decades of censuses and its prevalence has halved since 1978, such that only 1.4% of men aged 15 and above are in polygamous unions in 2022. Rural residents are relatively more polygamous (1.6% for males and 3.3% for females) than the urban population (0.9% for males and 1.8% for females) and elderly people are more frequently in polygamous unions than younger ones. More importantly, polygamy decreases with the level of education: 2.4% of men without an education are in polygamous union but only 0.2% among those with a university education. This again shows the importance of education in changing behaviours.

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ANNEXES

Annex A: Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

A.1. Objectives of the Census

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

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

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

i. Determine the current size of the population of Rwanda and its spatial distribution among provinces, districts, sectors, cells and villages and among rural and urban areas;
ii. Determine the present demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics of the population of Rwanda;
iii. Determine the level, structure and trends in regard to fertility, mortality and migration among the population in order to come up with the natural and overall growth rates of the population of Rwanda;

iv. Provide indicators to enable advocacy for particular groups of the population such as women, children, youth, the elderly and disabled persons;
v. Determine the characteristics of households, housing conditions and household welfare in Rwanda to further use this information for a more elaborate poverty mapping of the country;
vi. Produce national population projections using updated demographic data and other information on population dynamics to enhance future planning;
vii. Update the relevant databases, providing information right down to the smallest administrative unit in order to enhance the current government policy on 'village clusters';
viii. Provide clear details of the current statutory boundaries of all administrative units of the country to which appropriate geographical codes can then be assigned;
ix. Constitute an updated sampling frame for Rwanda and produce maps for each enumeration area for future sample surveys; and
x. Promote the use of Census data at national and local level in formulating, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

A.2. Methodology and Census phases

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

A.2.1. Census mapping

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

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

A.2.2. Pilot Census

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

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

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

A.2.3. Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

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

A.2.4. Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.5. Recruitment and training of field staff

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

administrative authorities at the district, sector and cell levels.

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

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

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

The Census training sessions focused on the understanding of Census enumeration processes and the correct completion of Census questionnaires, reading and interpretation of Census maps, practical role plays, and field practice. All the trainers and trainees were subjected to mandatory qualifying tests which they had to pass before being appointed.

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

A.2.6. Actual Census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.7. Post-enumeration activities

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

Enumeration Survey (PES); data coding; data processing; the release of final results; thematic analysis; and the dissemination of Census results.

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

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

A.3. Data quality assessment

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

The claim of high quality with respect to representation is confirmed by the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), which measured the net-coverage of the household population in the RPHC4 to be over 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.5% while gross over-coverage (erroneous

inclusions) was around 0.6%. The conclusion of excellent representation is also consistent with the plausible growth rate for the population over the inter-censal period implied by the national results.

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

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Annex B: 2022 Census Questionnaires

B.1. Private Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING		NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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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	|____|

N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List 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)

N°	
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	08. Brother/Sister
02.Spouse	09. Grand Child
03.Son or daughter	10. Son/Daughter-in-law
04.Adoptive child	11. Other relative
05.Father/ Mother	12. House help
06.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	13. Non-relative
07.Bother-in-law/Sister-in-law	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	08.Traditional/Animist
02.ADEPR	09. Other religion
03.Protestant	10. No Religion
04.Adventist	11. Not stated
05.Other Christians	99. Do not Know
06.Muslim	
07. Jehovah witness	

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1.Mutuelle	5. Employer
2.RSSB (former 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

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   09. Refugee ID
02.Foreign Identity Card   10. Rwanda Birth Certificate
03.Rwandan Passport   11. Foreign Birth Certificate
04.Foreign Passport   12. Embassy/ Consular issued Documents
05.Rwandan Nationality Certificate   13. No document
06.Foreign Nationality Certificate   14. Other (specify)
07.Refugee travel document   99. Don't know
08. Proof of registration for refugees

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   4. Personal reasons
2. The request got rejected   5. Other reason(specify)
3. Under required age   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   3. No
2. Yes, one of them   9. Don't know

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	08. Candles
02. Private Hydro Mini grid	09. Firewood
03. Standalone solar system	10. Batteries
04. Private Solar Mini Grid	11. flashlight /phone flashlight
05. Generator	12. Rechargeable battery
06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	13. Lantern
07. Biogas	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   11. Peat
05. Kerosene/Parafine   12. sawdust
06. Biogas   13. Straw/shrub/grass
07. Solar power   14. Other(specify)
8. Crop waste   15. Do not cook =>H19
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette

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	5. Main sewer
2. In the courtyard	6. Cesspool
3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels	7. Bush
4. In the street	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.2. Institutional 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 (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**

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   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

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

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

C.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 centers

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 centers 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 center.

C.2. Housing and household characteristics

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

C.3 Migration and spatial mobility

Migration: Geographic and spatial mobility involving a relatively permanent change in usual residence between clearly defined political or statistical units. It has associated dimensions of time and space.

Internal Migration: Refers to migration across regional administrative boundaries within a country. Internal migration can be categorized by type (in-migration and out-migration) and directional flow (rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural, and urban-urban).

An in-migrant: Is a person who enters a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area, but within the same country.

An out-migrant: Is a person who departs from a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country.

Lifetime Migration: Is the migration that occurs between birth and the time of the census. Thus, a lifetime migrant is one whose current district of residence is different from his or her district/country of birth, regardless of intervening migration.

Lifetime migrants: As defined in the UN's Manual VI (1970), lifetime migrants are those whose place of birth is not the same as the current place of residence. The number stated in this case is, however, an underestimation of both the number of migrations that the population has experienced and the number of migrants that have occurred during the lifetime of the living population. People who moved from the place of birth to a given place of destination and then returned before the Census date,

as well as people who moved but died before the Census date, will not be counted.

Place of birth: According to the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the place of birth is the usual place of residence of the mother at the time of the respondent's birth. This question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their places of birth and hence have migrated. Sometimes expectant mothers move from rural areas to urban areas for the delivery since maternity services are better in the towns. This kind of movement is short-lived and must not be confused with a migratory one.
Even though the district boundaries have changed over time, the objective is to relate a person's place of birth to the district as now constituted. For districts which have been split by administrative reform, enumerators were asked to find the actual district of birth and give its current name.

Recent Migration: Is the movement in the recent past of persons enumerated during the census, relative to their previous place of residence (5 years or less) prior to census. A recent migrant is one whose current district of residence is different from his or her previous place/district of residence, five years ago or less. Note that if the person was still living in the district, then he/she was not considered as a migrant

Previous place of residence: In the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the previous place of residence is related to the name of the district in Rwanda in which respondents were living before August 2022. A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason, such as visiting relatives or because of a stay in hospital, or who

may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, was shown where he or she normally lived before August 2022 (i.e. ignoring the temporary absence). If the person was living in another country before August 2022, the name pertaining to the specific country was used.

Duration of residence: The duration of residence is the length of time an individual has resided in the current district of residence up to the date of the Census. The duration of residence concerns the time lived in a given place/district of residence and not in a particular housing unit. In the enumerator's manual, the instructions are that if the duration is less than one year, it is to be recorded as zero, and if the respondent has lived in the current place of residence since his or her birth then the respondent's age is the duration of residence. In the case of a period which is over one year then the period is recorded in years.

Migration effectiveness: This is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement. The Migration Effectiveness Index "measures the degree of (a)symmetry or (dis)equilibrium in the network interregional migration flows''. It is the indicator commonly used to measure net migration as a proportion of gross migration turnover for any territorial/administrative unit. An index of migration effectiveness or effectiveness index is calculated as the ratio of net migration to total in- and out-migration. The range of the index is from zero, when arrivals and departures are equal in number, to one, when migration is entirely one way. A nation's population is redistributed through migration flows and counterflows between its constituent subnational areas, resulting in a geographical pattern of net migration gains or loses which may change from one time period to another.

Migratory efficiency index (MEI): Migration efficiency ratio is simply defined as the ratio of the net number of moves of individuals between areas to the gross number of moves that take place. It is suggested that the ratio of net to gross migration measures the efficiency of migration, such that a low ratio indicates a low efficiency and a high ratio indicates a high efficiency.

The MEI, which ranges from 1 to 100, quantifies the balance between regional flows and counterflows, with low values indicating largely reciprocal exchanges between regions, and high values suggesting strongly directional flows. A number between 0 and 100 where the higher number shows an efficient mechanism of population redistribution. Measured at multiple geographical scales, MEI values are remarkably stable with scale when computed for 20 regions or more (Rees et al, 2017).

Gross migration: Gross migration is the total flow of migrants across an administrative border, i.e. in-migrants + out-migrants, or in the case of international migration, immigrants + emigrants. Net migration is the difference between the inward and outward flows of migration, i.e. in-migrants – out-migrants or immigrants – emigrants.

Net-Migration: This is the balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to direction of the balance, it may be characterized as net in-migration or net out-migration. Thus, net flow in or out is indicated by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign.

International migration: This is the process by which one changes his place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries into another country.

An emigrant: This is an international migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary

An immigrant: This is an international migrant entering an area from a place outside the country. Immigrants cross national borders during their migration from the perspective of the country in which they enter.

Return Migration: This type of migration occurs when a return migrant (person) moves back to the area where he or she formerly resided.

Migration stocks and flows: The stock of internal/international migrants is the total number of internal/international migrants living in a district/country at a particular point in time, while the flow of internal/international migrants is the number of migrants entering or leaving a district/country over the course of a specific time period (e.g.. one year). District/country of birth and citizenship are the main criteria used for categorizing different types of population stocks and flows, with duration of stay providing a further element for statistics on migration flows.

C.4 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 enrollment 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.

C.5. 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).[2] 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

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

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.3 : 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.4 It is defined by

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

Where nAi and nBi are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational i and nA and nB 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.

C.6. 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 centered 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.

3ILO, International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, http://laborsta.ilo.org.

4ILO, Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version), May 2012, pp. 127-130.

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.

C.7. Mortality

Death (Mortality): Mortality refers to the occurrence of deaths in a population. A death is a complete absence of any signs of life at any time after a live birth has occurred.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Is the probability for a new-born to die before his/her first birthday. It is expressed per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period. In this case of the present census it is the preceding year. It is usually denoted IMR or by the life table notation (1q0).

Child Mortality Rate (CMR): Is the probability for a child aged 1 year to die before reaching exact year 5. It is expressed per 1,000 live births and covers a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to

the census. It is usually denoted by CMR or the life table notation (4q1).

Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): Is the probability for a new-born to die before his/her fifth birthday It is expressed per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to the census. It is usually denoted U5MR or by the life table notation (5q0).

Crude Death Rate (CDR): The total number of deaths in a given year among a population divided by the mid-year population, expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR): The number of deaths in a population of a given age (or age-group) in a given year divided by the estimated mid-year population in that age (age-group), expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

Life Expectancy at Birth (e0): Average number of years a hypothetical cohort of people born in a specific year could expect to live if they were subject to the current mortality level at each age throughout their life. Life expectancy at a specific age is the number of additional years a person could expect to live if he was subject to the current mortality at each age for the rest of his life.

C.8 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.

Natality: The Natality expresses the frequency of births in a population.

Fecundity: The biological capacity, of a woman, a man or a couple, to produce a live birth. Fecundity varies widely from one individual and from one couple to another.

Infertility: The biological inability of a man, a woman or a couple to conceive.

Infecundity: The biological inability of a man, a woman or a couple to produce a live birth. Its synonym is sterility.

Childlessness: is the condition of living up to age without ever having a live birth. The condition can either be voluntary or involuntary and often taken as a proxy measure of infertility.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the most basic form of fertility measure. It is defined as the total number of births during a calendar year divided by the corresponding mid-year population. CBR is usually expressed per 1000 population. The indicator is crude because it relates births to both men and women, heavily confounded with the age distribution of the population. However, the indicator is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility and that it could be estimated easily with minimum data requirements. The number of births is corrected for possible underreporting. It has been estimated through multiplying corrected ASFR by the number of woman classified by age and 6 months before the census.

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 Reprodusction 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.

C.9 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.

C.10 Disability

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

Disability status: differentiates the population into those with and those without a 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.

C.11. 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.

C.12. 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).

C.13. 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.

C.14. Non-monetary poverty

Poverty: The poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households, and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

Multidimensional poverty: a measure of nonmonetary poverty which considers and combines deprivations in three dimensions: education, health and living standards. Each dimension is measured using specific indicators and cut-off points to determine whether people are deprived in each indicator, and people's deprivations are then summed up to reveal the overall level of joint deprivation. A person is considered poor if deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators, which also means that deprivations most often occur across at least two dimensions.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): The MPI reflects both the incidence of multidimensional deprivation (the percentage of poor) and its intensity (the average deprivations people experience at the same time). It is the most comprehensive measure of multidimensional poverty which considers changes in both the incidence and the intensity of poverty

Incidence of Poverty: After the poverty identification step through deprivation, Incidence is an aggregation across individuals to obtain headcount ratio (H) which represents the percentage of poor people in the population. It shows how the overall number of multidimensionally poor people in a country has changed and reflects both demographic change and population growth.

Intensity of Poverty: The intensity of poverty (A), representing the average percentage of weighted deprivations experienced by the poor people.

Absolute change (annualized): The difference in a poverty measure between two years, divided by the number of years between surveys.

Relative change (annualized): The compound rate of change per year.1 It shows the percentage by which the previous year's poverty has changed.

Vulnerable people in poverty: Estimating headcount ratio using two other poverty cut-offs, individuals are identified as vulnerable to poverty if they are close to the one-third threshold, that is, if they are deprived in 20 to 33.33 percent of weighted indicators.

Severally poor people: Those are individuals with a higher poverty cut-offs, meaning those deprived in 50 percent or more of the dimensions.

C.15. 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.

C.16. 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 D: Computation of the singulate mean age at first marriage

The singulate mean age at first marriage is defined as the average number of years lived in the single state by those who marry before age 50 (Hajnal, 1953).

Its computation refers to the Hajnal method based on the proportions of single people presented in five-year age groups. Two assumptions are made:

- Independence between nuptiality on one side and mortality and migrations on the other side; and
- The homogeneity of the probability of nuptiality within each of the five-year age groups.

The principle of this method is that the mean age at first marriage is equal to the average number of years lived in the single state between 15 and 50 by the married population of the fictive cohort. The method comprises the following steps:

1. Computation of the never married at exact age 50 from the proportions of never married of the two age groups adjacent to 50 years, i.e. 45–49 and 50–54 years. It is obtained by making the arithmetic mean of the proportions of single of the two age groups.

2. Computation of the total years lived in the single state up to age 50 by the whole cohort following the formula below (assuming 1,000 single at 15 years):

$$1500 + 5*\sum_{x=15}^{49} p(x,x+4)$$

3. Computation of the total years lived in the single state by the proportion of the population married between the ages of 15 and 50, by subtracting from the total years lived in a single state by the whole cohort the total years lived in the single state by the population never married (i.e. 50 years).

$$(1500 + 5*\sum_{x=15}^{49} p(x,x+4)) - 50p50 \text{ years}$$

4. Computation of the mean age at first marriage by dividing the total number of years lived in the single state by the married population by the proportion of the married population of the cohort.

$$((1500 + 5*\sum_{x=15}^{49} p(x,x+4)) - 50p50 \text{ years}) / \text{ proportion of married persons}$$

ANNEX E. Supplementary tables

Table 1: Counts of Single/Never married population aged 12 to 50 by single age and sex

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
12	325,900	76,962	248,938	160,578	37,419	123,159	165,322	39,543	125,779
13	321,455	75,313	246,142	159,018	36,359	122,659	162,437	38,954	123,483
14	345,285	81,956	263,329	169,673	38,323	131,350	175,612	43,633	131,979
15	328,667	81,442	247,225	162,360	37,548	124,812	166,307	43,894	122,413
16	335,684	84,722	250,962	164,927	38,215	126,712	170,757	46,507	124,250
17	317,088	85,580	231,508	157,979	38,813	119,166	159,109	46,767	112,342
18	296,170	85,333	210,837	150,631	40,084	110,547	145,539	45,249	100,290
19	268,761	82,597	186,164	138,720	40,357	98,363	130,041	42,240	87,801
20	262,757	86,014	176,743	141,746	45,029	96,717	121,011	40,985	80,026
21	174,011	63,243	110,768	94,573	33,872	60,701	79,438	29,371	50,067
22	223,878	84,650	139,228	127,694	47,960	79,734	96,184	36,690	59,494
23	139,981	59,004	80,977	80,882	34,028	46,854	59,099	24,976	34,123
24	115,860	52,021	63,839	67,181	30,480	36,701	48,679	21,541	27,138
25	116,964	53,808	63,156	69,907	32,866	37,041	47,057	20,942	26,115
26	101,602	46,593	55,009	61,003	29,222	31,781	40,599	17,371	23,228
27	76,114	36,484	39,630	46,792	23,515	23,277	29,322	12,969	16,353
28	80,374	39,281	41,093	48,798	25,094	23,704	31,576	14,187	17,389
29	51,038	25,230	25,808	30,332	16,208	14,124	20,706	9,022	11,684
30	61,096	29,619	31,477	36,429	19,299	17,130	24,667	10,320	14,347
31	37,862	18,720	19,142	21,989	12,093	9,896	15,873	6,627	9,246
32	42,268	20,966	21,302	24,691	13,584	11,107	17,577	7,382	10,195
33	29,548	14,419	15,129	16,607	9,166	7,441	12,941	5,253	7,688
34	27,407	12,442	14,965	15,160	7,918	7,242	12,247	4,524	7,723
35	25,245	11,472	13,773	13,893	7,247	6,646	11,352	4,225	7,127
36	19,959	8,841	11,118	10,452	5,322	5,130	9,507	3,519	5,988
37	18,651	8,052	10,599	9,855	5,025	4,830	8,796	3,027	5,769
38	17,437	7,273	10,164	8,936	4,362	4,574	8,501	2,911	5,590
39	13,337	5,525	7,812	6,579	3,240	3,339	6,758	2,285	4,473
40	17,939	7,132	10,807	9,148	4,248	4,900	8,791	2,884	5,907
41	9,861	3,831	6,030	4,608	2,235	2,373	5,253	1,596	3,657
42	11,644	4,682	6,962	5,697	2,734	2,963	5,947	1,948	3,999
43	8,520	3,402	5,118	3,704	1,774	1,930	4,816	1,628	3,188
44	7,828	2,875	4,953	3,202	1,470	1,732	4,626	1,405	3,221
45	7,629	2,841	4,788	3,239	1,472	1,767	4,390	1,369	3,021
46	5,953	2,145	3,808	2,316	1,074	1,242	3,637	1,071	2,566
47	5,864	2,058	3,806	2,312	1,029	1,283	3,552	1,029	2,523
48	5,533	1,854	3,679	2,101	870	1,231	3,432	984	2,448
49	5,033	1,717	3,316	2,038	855	1,183	2,995	862	2,133
50	5,877	1,924	3,953	2,419	967	1,452	3,458	957	2,501
Total	4,266,080	1,372,023	2,894,057	2,238,169	731,376	1,506,793	2,027,911	640,647	1,387,264

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 2: Percentage never married at each age between 12 and 50 years by Sex and Area of residence

Age	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
12	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8
13	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8
14	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
15	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8
16	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.6
17	99.2	99.8	98.5	99.4	99.8	99.0	99.1	99.8	98.3
18	96.9	99.4	94.4	97.7	99.6	96.0	96.6	99.3	93.7
19	92.5	98.0	87.4	94.4	98.9	90.4	91.7	97.6	86.0
20	87.0	95.2	79.0	90.4	97.3	83.8	85.4	94.2	76.8
21	80.3	90.8	70.6	85.7	95.1	76.9	77.5	88.5	67.4
22	73.6	85.0	62.4	80.4	91.3	69.4	70.0	81.7	58.8
23	65.5	77.2	54.3	75.2	86.6	63.7	59.9	71.6	49.0
24	59.0	70.6	48.2	69.4	81.5	57.3	52.7	63.5	42.8
25	52.4	63.7	41.5	63.8	76.1	50.8	45.5	55.6	36.2
26	45.1	55.5	35.2	56.3	69.2	42.9	38.6	46.9	31.0
27	39.2	48.2	30.2	50.7	62.5	37.8	32.4	39.1	26.0
28	35.2	42.9	27.6	45.1	56.2	33.4	29.1	34.4	24.1
29	30.0	36.5	23.8	39.5	49.7	28.8	24.3	27.9	21.0
30	27.2	33.0	21.6	35.1	44.0	25.5	22.4	25.7	19.4
31	21.9	26.0	17.9	29.0	36.5	21.1	17.6	19.2	16.2
32	20.2	23.7	16.8	26.7	32.5	20.0	16.4	17.8	15.1
33	16.6	18.9	14.3	22.2	26.9	17.0	13.4	13.9	13.0
34	14.4	16.1	12.7	19.1	22.9	14.8	12.0	12.1	11.8
35	13.5	15.0	12.1	18.2	21.2	14.6	11.1	11.3	10.9
36	11.2	12.1	10.4	15.3	17.2	13.1	9.3	9.2	9.3
37	10.3	11.0	9.7	14.1	16.0	11.7	8.6	8.2	8.9
38	9.4	9.8	9.1	12.8	14.1	11.2	7.9	7.6	8.3
39	8.4	8.5	8.4	11.5	12.4	10.4	7.1	6.5	7.7
40	8.8	9.0	8.5	11.5	12.5	10.4	7.6	7.3	7.8
41	7.2	6.9	7.5	9.7	10.3	9.1	6.2	5.2	7.0
42	7.3	7.2	7.5	9.8	10.3	9.2	6.3	5.6	6.9
43	7.0	6.5	7.5	9.5	9.3	9.7	6.0	5.1	6.7
44	6.6	6.0	7.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	5.8	4.7	6.6
45	6.8	6.2	7.3	8.9	8.6	9.3	5.9	5.0	6.7
46	6.3	5.5	7.0	8.2	8.0	8.4	5.6	4.3	6.6
47	6.1	5.2	6.7	7.8	7.4	8.2	5.4	4.2	6.3
48	5.7	4.8	6.5	7.3	6.6	8.1	5.2	4.1	6.0
49	5.7	5.1	6.2	7.4	7.2	7.7	5.1	4.2	5.7
50	5.9	5.4	6.4	7.6	7.3	7.9	5.3	4.6	5.9
Total	53.1	56.9	49.3	54.9	58.0	51.9	52.2	56.4	48.3
Count	2,137,583	1,918,635	4,056,218	679,972	583,656	1,263,628	1,457,611	1,334,979	2,792,590

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 3: Percentage never-married aged 12 years and above by Sex, 5 year age group and Area of residence

Age	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
12-14	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8
15-19	97.8	99.4	96.2	98.2	99.6	96.9	97.6	99.3	95.9
20-24	74.3	84.9	64.2	80.6	90.7	70.8	71.0	81.8	60.7
25-29	40.9	50.0	32.1	51.6	63.3	39.3	34.5	41.5	28.1
30-34	20.3	23.9	16.9	26.9	33.1	20.0	16.5	18.0	15.2
35-39	10.7	11.3	10.0	14.5	16.4	12.3	8.8	8.6	9.0
40-44	7.5	7.4	7.7	10.1	10.5	9.5	6.5	5.8	7.1
45-49	6.1	5.4	6.8	8.0	7.6	8.4	5.5	4.4	6.3
50-54	5.2	4.4	6.0	6.8	6.0	7.7	4.7	3.7	5.5
55-59	4.0	3.6	4.4	5.5	5.2	5.8	3.6	3.0	4.1
60-64	3.0	2.9	3.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	2.8	2.6	2.9
65-69	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
70-74	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
75-79	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.6	3.0	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.1
80-84	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
85+	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.9	3.4	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.1
Total	**45.2**	**49.3**	**41.5**	**49.6**	**52.5**	**46.6**	**43.4**	**47.8**	**39.5**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 4: Count of resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and residence sectors

	Both sexes								Male							Female						
	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Rwanda																						
Total	9,540,943	2,921,753	1,585,834	111,998	19,014	158,977	4,313,838	429,529	1,435,190	756,515	44,897	5,487	41,195	2,257,298	41,185	1,486,563	829,319	67,101	13,527	117,782	2,056,540	388,344
Nyarugenge																						
Total	293,610	63,931	58,461	1,444	1,178	5,115	156,143	7,338	34,186	29,841	650	458	1,707	88,318	970	29,745	28,620	794	720	3,408	67,825	6,368
Gitega	22,434	4,133	3,274	44	104	385	13,974	520	2,168	1,598	22	37	116	7,762	50	1,965	1,676	22	67	269	6,212	470
Kanyinya	22,313	5,363	5,571	92	56	297	10,346	588	2,743	2,748	36	25	86	5,710	73	2,620	2,823	56	31	211	4,636	515
Kigali	44,925	9,708	12,408	345	110	960	20,371	1,023	5,108	6,291	158	43	319	11,858	122	4,600	6,117	187	67	641	8,513	901
Kimisagara	44,044	9,450	8,847	103	133	604	24,062	845	4,850	4,338	48	50	184	13,140	115	4,600	4,509	55	83	420	10,922	730
Mageragere	44,824	11,058	11,270	421	129	911	19,662	1,373	6,567	6,548	191	71	399	12,671	268	4,491	4,722	230	58	512	6,991	1,105
Muhima	19,837	4,029	2,253	26	110	280	12,618	521	2,396	1,157	13	49	89	7,230	66	1,633	1,096	13	61	191	5,388	455
Nyakabanda	23,979	5,157	3,867	81	141	433	13,713	587	2,617	1,855	36	46	111	7,246	65	2,540	2,012	45	95	322	6,467	522
Nyamirambo	42,836	9,719	7,651	253	192	825	23,021	1,175	4,961	3,728	113	62	263	12,164	142	4,758	3,923	140	130	562	10,857	1,033
Nyarugenge	15,650	2,824	1,928	47	85	224	10,184	358	1,513	917	20	35	79	6,037	38	1,311	1,011	27	50	145	4,147	320
Rwezamenyo	12,768	2,490	1,392	32	118	196	8,192	348	1,263	661	13	40	61	4,500	31	1,227	731	19	78	135	3,692	317
Gasabo																						
Total	662,140	181,811	123,902	2,853	2,051	9,160	327,246	15,117	92,863	60,834	1,229	680	2,643	174,358	1,568	88,948	63,068	1,624	1,371	6,517	152,888	13,549
Bumbogo	79,054	23,056	19,222	442	164	1,304	33,244	1,622	11,627	9,412	192	55	371	17,273	174	11,429	9,810	250	109	933	15,971	1,448
Gatsata	35,882	7,504	8,232	114	119	530	18,719	664	3,854	4,108	49	45	157	10,530	93	3,650	4,124	65	74	373	8,189	571
Gikomero	14,075	5,065	1,850	117	24	157	6,309	553	2,433	838	49	6	53	3,293	53	2,632	1,012	68	18	104	3,016	500
Gisozi	59,478	14,985	10,664	173	199	703	31,962	792	7,803	5,332	82	63	219	17,294	109	7,182	5,332	91	136	484	14,668	683

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Jabana	46,554	14,510	8,344	249	127	656	21,344	1,324	7,264	4,076	112	37	166	11,145	124	7,246	4,268	137	90	490	10,199	1,200
Jali	29,776	9,759	4,869	70	54	358	13,712	954	4,766	2,315	27	14	104	7,197	74	4,993	2,554	43	40	254	6,515	880
Kacyiru	26,645	6,681	2,202	58	127	236	16,731	610	3,712	1,072	18	42	66	9,415	69	2,969	1,130	40	85	170	7,316	541
Kimihurura	14,247	3,450	1,428	10	61	156	8,887	255	1,912	693	4	27	49	4,810	31	1,538	735	6	34	107	4,077	224
Kimironko	53,012	13,834	4,946	50	260	474	32,228	1,220	7,251	2,470	19	79	115	17,206	119	6,583	2,476	31	181	359	15,022	1,101
Kinyinya	92,441	25,598	20,492	411	341	1,276	42,911	1,412	13,192	10,062	187	111	377	22,331	149	12,406	10,430	224	230	899	20,580	1,263
Ndera	70,402	17,399	16,157	376	159	1,141	33,638	1,532	8,896	7,988	147	61	325	17,970	170	8,503	8,169	229	98	816	15,668	1,362
Nduba	46,827	14,590	10,546	384	110	810	19,038	1,349	7,196	5,098	168	35	248	9,905	114	7,394	5,448	216	75	562	9,133	1,235
Remera	32,533	7,485	4,406	48	141	285	19,619	549	4,032	2,210	21	50	57	10,820	67	3,453	2,196	27	91	228	8,799	482
Rusororo	45,640	12,154	8,700	291	136	825	22,059	1,475	6,169	4,318	131	46	257	11,493	170	5,985	4,382	160	90	568	10,566	1,305
Rutunga	15,574	5,741	1,844	60	29	249	6,845	806	2,756	842	23	9	79	3,676	52	2,985	1,002	37	20	170	3,169	754
Kicukiro																						
Total	389,460	103,554	59,903	1,498	1,469	5,204	209,545	8,287	53,277	30,040	666	472	1,533	110,769	960	50,277	29,863	832	997	3,671	98,776	7,327
Gahanga	57,751	14,730	14,723	524	174	1,239	25,142	1,219	7,745	7,341	228	61	400	13,748	145	6,985	7,382	296	113	839	11,394	1,074
Gatenga	52,710	13,162	8,976	130	130	666	28,624	1,022	6,780	4,362	53	43	158	15,503	118	6,382	4,614	77	87	508	13,121	904
Gikondo	17,227	3,441	2,655	72	73	292	10,298	396	1,860	1,721	34	18	107	6,294	56	1,581	934	38	55	185	4,004	340
Kagarama	17,830	5,138	1,475	30	78	195	10,519	395	2,725	784	15	33	48	5,564	42	2,413	691	15	45	147	4,955	353
Kanombe	56,787	16,045	8,670	161	225	708	29,911	1,067	8,188	4,310	75	73	213	15,443	107	7,857	4,360	86	152	495	14,468	960
Kicukiro	12,318	2,815	1,097	16	63	64	7,995	268	1,467	539	7	22	17	4,473	27	1,348	558	9	41	47	3,522	241
Kigarama	50,873	12,327	8,227	238	196	704	28,159	1,022	6,424	4,085	111	68	207	15,083	129	5,903	4,142	127	128	497	13,076	893
Masaka	58,860	17,451	10,187	261	224	942	28,154	1,641	8,763	5,006	114	52	270	14,293	197	8,688	5,181	147	172	672	13,861	1,444

	Total	Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Niboye	23,795	6,086	1,437	28	110	148	15,502	484	3,138	706	10	46	48	8,036	55	2,948	731	18	64	100	7,466	429
Nyarugunga	41,309	12,359	2,456	38	196	246	25,241	773	6,187	1,186	19	56	65	12,332	84	6,172	1,270	19	140	181	12,909	689
Nyanza																						
Total	263,686	75,533	47,290	2,747	392	5,458	117,193	15,073	37,716	22,131	1,133	136	1,631	62,810	1,662	37,817	25,159	1,614	256	3,827	54,383	13,411
Busasamana	37,575	9,884	6,538	302	102	644	18,196	1,909	4,731	2,972	126	34	204	9,464	151	5,153	3,566	176	68	440	8,732	1,758
Busoro	28,079	7,445	5,268	349	29	736	12,595	1,657	3,584	2,472	140	12	200	6,831	128	3,861	2,796	209	17	536	5,764	1,529
Cyabakamyi	17,008	5,979	1,987	137	26	253	7,474	1,152	2,829	875	53	7	77	3,866	138	3,150	1,112	84	19	176	3,608	1,014
Kibilizi	28,505	7,601	5,642	492	48	775	12,407	1,540	3,598	2,600	214	13	199	6,740	128	4,003	3,042	278	35	576	5,667	1,412
Kigoma	29,206	8,379	5,768	256	42	491	12,812	1,458	3,960	2,565	104	14	151	6,772	127	4,419	3,203	152	28	340	6,040	1,331
Mukingo	35,316	12,015	5,200	229	50	632	14,892	2,298	7,564	2,882	92	29	261	8,644	546	4,451	2,318	137	21	371	6,248	1,752
Muyira	29,117	7,036	6,336	380	29	762	12,847	1,727	3,267	2,875	148	9	196	6,900	125	3,769	3,461	232	20	566	5,947	1,602
Ntyazo	23,487	5,444	5,255	426	31	654	10,163	1,514	2,628	2,510	180	7	199	5,353	122	2,816	2,745	246	24	455	4,810	1,392
Nyagisozi	20,576	7,441	2,416	70	14	329	9,232	1,074	3,589	1,118	30	3	88	4,834	131	3,852	1,298	40	11	241	4,398	943
Rwabicuma	14,817	4,309	2,880	106	21	182	6,575	744	1,966	1,262	46	8	56	3,406	66	2,343	1,618	60	13	126	3,169	678
Gisagara																						
Total	278,021	79,909	48,266	4,774	411	6,506	121,250	16,905	37,806	22,061	1,992	104	1,819	63,868	1,421	42,103	26,205	2,782	307	4,687	57,382	15,484
Gikonko	20,121	5,312	3,797	346	25	622	8,722	1,297	2,541	1,767	141	3	178	4,716	95	2,771	2,030	205	22	444	4,006	1,202
Gishubi	21,696	6,024	4,218	473	27	626	9,109	1,219	2,906	1,952	203	4	154	4,922	105	3,118	2,266	270	23	472	4,187	1,114
Kansi	15,862	4,992	2,231	95	20	192	7,402	930	2,266	980	38	5	45	3,824	85	2,726	1,251	57	15	147	3,578	845
Kibirizi	22,230	5,258	4,442	409	33	569	9,877	1,642	2,449	2,060	176	8	204	5,126	133	2,809	2,382	233	25	365	4,751	1,509
Kigembe	15,888	5,263	2,471	166	18	326	6,648	996	2,489	1,113	68	6	87	3,471	74	2,774	1,358	98	12	239	3,177	922

	Total	Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Mamba	31,904	8,882	5,941	937	40	694	13,940	1,470	4,301	2,747	420	12	190	7,398	141	4,581	3,194	517	28	504	6,542	1,329
Muganza	24,902	7,337	4,562	350	33	653	10,424	1,543	3,495	2,121	142	11	155	5,445	126	3,842	2,441	208	22	498	4,979	1,417
Mugombwa	25,071	7,022	4,205	273	35	337	11,992	1,207	3,240	1,804	97	8	74	6,053	83	3,782	2,401	176	27	263	5,939	1,124
Mukindo	22,495	8,051	2,999	557	32	407	9,219	1,230	3,876	1,408	233	11	83	4,910	98	4,175	1,591	324	21	324	4,309	1,132
Musha	20,235	5,449	3,811	446	46	724	8,419	1,340	2,620	1,778	189	11	227	4,541	136	2,829	2,033	257	35	497	3,878	1,204
Ndora	20,799	5,250	4,157	248	38	590	9,118	1,398	2,404	1,874	98	11	188	4,761	107	2,846	2,283	150	27	402	4,357	1,291
Nyanza	14,154	4,804	1,744	239	24	312	6,048	983	2,264	791	99	5	88	3,185	79	2,540	953	140	19	224	2,863	904
Save	22,664	6,265	3,688	235	40	454	10,332	1,650	2,955	1,666	88	9	146	5,516	159	3,310	2,022	147	31	308	4,816	1,491
Nyaruguru																						
Total	222,801	68,025	33,939	3,693	183	2,835	102,161	11,965	32,696	15,538	1,404	46	610	53,429	973	35,329	18,401	2,289	137	2,225	48,732	10,992
Busanze	20,491	6,216	3,759	261	22	339	8,736	1,158	3,018	1,774	100	8	61	4,743	101	3,198	1,985	161	14	278	3,993	1,057
Cyahinda	17,524	5,697	2,296	129	13	182	8,283	924	2,751	1,060	53	3	35	4,278	90	2,946	1,236	76	10	147	4,005	834
Kibeho	18,640	5,014	2,947	190	18	316	8,941	1,214	2,453	1,398	78	7	70	4,689	74	2,561	1,549	112	11	246	4,252	1,140
Kivu	14,072	4,289	1,976	423	13	142	6,618	611	2,076	904	165	4	31	3,463	46	2,213	1,072	258	9	111	3,155	565
Mata	11,719	3,436	1,841	68	10	162	5,561	641	1,676	846	22	1	37	2,965	62	1,760	995	46	9	125	2,596	579
Muganza	14,947	4,265	1,983	631	13	162	7,083	810	2,086	942	238	6	31	3,634	63	2,179	1,041	393	7	131	3,449	747
Munini	14,100	3,966	2,545	143	10	164	6,597	675	1,921	1,199	48	2	36	3,563	43	2,045	1,346	95	8	128	3,034	632
Ngera	17,066	5,886	2,061	55	15	243	7,616	1,190	2,772	893	17	1	51	3,956	103	3,114	1,168	38	14	192	3,660	1,087
Ngoma	17,098	6,372	1,984	130	16	285	7,313	998	3,047	875	51	2	74	3,774	83	3,325	1,109	79	14	211	3,539	915
Nyabimata	13,120	3,500	2,477	644	5	118	5,855	521	1,684	1,100	232	2	19	2,996	42	1,816	1,377	412	3	99	2,859	479
Nyagisozi	13,584	5,199	1,265	111	9	120	6,133	747	2,481	555	38	2	35	3,222	59	2,718	710	73	7	85	2,911	688

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Ruheru	18,686	4,076	4,045	498	6	159	9,081	821	1,977	1,859	187	1	34	4,646	64	2,099	2,186	311	5	125	4,435	757
Ruramba	13,396	4,313	2,058	250	15	153	6,055	552	2,063	922	106	2	21	3,096	42	2,250	1,136	144	13	132	2,959	510
Rusenge	18,358	5,796	2,702	160	18	290	8,289	1,103	2,691	1,211	69	5	75	4,404	101	3,105	1,491	91	13	215	3,885	1,002
Huye																						
Total	283,114	86,299	43,303	2,051	452	5,185	128,889	16,935	43,492	21,202	1,011	141	1,616	70,327	2,059	42,807	22,101	1,040	311	3,569	58,562	14,876
Gishamvu	10,407	2,758	1,749	79	14	216	4,743	848	1,277	794	32	3	65	2,504	70	1,481	955	47	11	151	2,239	778
Huye	20,149	5,712	3,606	150	25	455	8,984	1,217	2,671	1,642	63	8	137	4,701	98	3,041	1,964	87	17	318	4,283	1,119
Karama	12,785	4,227	1,768	110	13	146	5,781	740	1,892	776	44	3	39	3,022	58	2,335	992	66	10	107	2,759	682
Kigoma	18,943	6,892	2,082	98	19	221	8,524	1,107	3,186	910	40	2	58	4,429	113	3,706	1,172	58	17	163	4,095	994
Kinazi	22,888	5,702	4,990	193	32	491	9,934	1,546	2,653	2,281	82	8	125	5,361	122	3,049	2,709	111	24	366	4,573	1,424
Maraba	19,588	7,178	2,252	71	25	314	8,537	1,211	3,417	1,028	32	11	81	4,476	130	3,761	1,224	39	14	233	4,061	1,081
Mbazi	25,763	7,782	4,273	131	29	515	11,586	1,447	3,636	1,923	53	6	146	6,073	120	4,146	2,350	78	23	369	5,513	1,327
Mukura	18,851	5,054	3,622	112	31	437	8,344	1,251	2,337	1,631	47	10	132	4,287	109	2,717	1,991	65	21	305	4,057	1,142
Ngoma	31,804	9,709	5,014	330	87	379	15,057	1,228	7,567	3,846	294	35	238	10,147	660	2,142	1,168	36	52	141	4,910	568
Ruhashya	17,074	5,463	2,564	133	26	367	7,374	1,147	2,529	1,134	55	5	108	3,910	99	2,934	1,430	78	21	259	3,464	1,048
Rusatira	21,136	6,060	3,211	253	38	591	9,425	1,558	2,861	1,466	103	11	174	5,062	143	3,199	1,745	150	27	417	4,363	1,415
Rwaniro	16,754	5,435	2,430	126	18	299	7,313	1,133	2,544	1,137	54	5	73	3,843	104	2,891	1,293	72	13	226	3,470	1,029
Simbi	17,192	6,377	1,626	79	24	236	7,646	1,204	3,032	734	33	11	77	3,984	122	3,345	892	46	13	159	3,662	1,082
Tumba	29,780	7,950	4,116	186	71	518	15,641	1,298	3,890	1,900	79	23	163	8,528	111	4,060	2,216	107	48	355	7,113	1,187
Nyamagabe																						
Total	272426	95088	32549	3992	323	3811	122849	13814	45840	14627	1455	81	838	63308	1351	49248	17922	2537	242	2973	59541	12463

	Both sexes								Male							Female						
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Buruhukiro	19,737	7,378	2,612	606	27	331	8,002	781	3,615	1,198	216	6	56	4,129	76	3,763	1,414	390	21	275	3,873	705
Cyanika	19,168	7,044	1,470	150	28	274	8,975	1,227	3,353	664	68	10	81	4,640	110	3,691	806	82	18	193	4,335	1,117
Gasaka	31,083	9,060	4,378	221	59	377	15,343	1,645	4,321	1,736	68	16	86	7,760	165	4,739	2,642	153	43	291	7,583	1,480
Gatare	14,088	4,819	1,713	244	9	196	6,537	570	2,370	804	85	2	30	3,896	71	2,449	909	159	7	166	2,641	499
Kaduha	16,457	6,098	1,714	149	34	260	7,395	807	2,927	780	63	7	75	3,798	77	3,171	934	86	27	185	3,597	730
Kamegeri	10,691	3,418	1,574	144	13	217	4,654	671	1,630	722	57	4	43	2,380	64	1,788	852	87	9	174	2,274	607
Kibirizi	17,092	6,254	1,700	170	17	154	8,004	793	3,007	782	64	3	38	4,097	93	3,247	918	106	14	116	3,907	700
Kibumbwe	9,719	3,347	1,213	91	13	157	4,295	603	1,584	553	33	4	44	2,212	50	1,763	660	58	9	113	2,083	553
Kitabi	20,619	5,989	3,368	373	12	320	9,658	899	2,924	1,551	118	2	57	4,970	69	3,065	1,817	255	10	263	4,688	830
Mbazi	9,483	3,850	462	36	5	74	4,476	580	1,858	195	13	2	22	2,254	69	1,992	267	23	3	52	2,222	511
Mugano	14,474	6,101	993	90	16	190	6,327	757	2,944	435	29	5	58	3,259	91	3,157	558	61	11	132	3,068	666
Musange	15,019	5,660	1,326	78	20	165	6,889	881	2,719	620	29	5	57	3,659	90	2,941	706	49	15	108	3,230	791
Musebeya	14,969	5,347	1,697	314	17	199	6,600	795	2,583	784	117	2	42	3,303	73	2,764	913	197	15	157	3,297	722
Mushubi	10,147	3,955	914	244	11	106	4,376	541	1,898	407	95	6	24	2,175	54	2,057	507	149	5	82	2,201	487
Nkomane	13,038	4,784	1,806	292	6	192	5,346	612	2,320	805	102	1	24	2,674	53	2,464	1,001	190	5	168	2,672	559
Tare	17,853	5,824	2,570	272	20	316	8,033	818	2,784	1,183	100	3	60	4,147	74	3,040	1,387	172	17	256	3,886	744
Uwinkingi	18,789	6,160	3,039	518	16	283	7,939	834	3,003	1,408	198	3	41	3,955	72	3,157	1,631	320	13	242	3,984	762
Ruhango																						
Total	261,011	84,365	38,083	1,835	518	4,378	117,960	13,872	40,075	17,377	762	160	1,261	61,527	1,379	44,290	20,706	1,073	358	3,117	56,433	12,493
Bweramana	22,962	7,493	3,028	122	57	338	10,563	1,361	3,572	1,390	55	17	109	5,504	144	3,921	1,638	67	40	229	5,059	1,217
Byimana	30,072	10,678	3,414	165	50	427	13,833	1,505	5,106	1,592	70	17	129	7,154	173	5,572	1,822	95	33	298	6,679	1,332

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Kabagali	18,710	6,570	2,124	149	24	241	8,572	1,030	3,087	983	55	6	62	4,340	111	3,483	1,141	94	18	179	4,232	919
Kinazi	36,073	9,260	7,582	421	59	973	16,033	1,745	4,370	3,426	184	11	254	8,570	148	4,890	4,156	237	48	719	7,463	1,597
Kinihira	18,868	7,268	1,648	67	32	222	8,549	1,082	3,455	748	29	11	73	4,272	128	3,813	900	38	21	149	4,277	954
Mbuye	33,315	11,410	4,414	350	66	546	14,688	1,841	5,492	2,031	149	20	145	7,756	160	5,918	2,383	201	46	401	6,932	1,681
Mwendo	18,550	7,738	1,606	55	23	197	8,074	857	3,699	723	28	10	64	4,151	104	4,039	883	27	13	133	3,923	753
Ntongwe	27,205	6,790	5,513	252	71	690	12,268	1,621	3,197	2,513	95	24	191	6,721	135	3,593	3,000	157	47	499	5,547	1,486
Ruhango	55,256	17,158	8,754	254	136	744	25,380	2,830	8,097	3,971	97	44	234	13,059	276	9,061	4,783	157	92	510	12,321	2,554
Muhanga																						
Total	265,497	107,227	23,929	897	605	3,154	116,374	13,311	52,580	11,537	359	188	922	59,679	1,437	54,647	12,392	538	417	2,232	56,695	11,874
Cyeza	25,379	10,008	2,138	85	55	319	11,275	1,499	4,771	970	32	21	90	5,645	154	5,237	1,168	53	34	229	5,630	1,345
Kabacuzi	20,425	9,212	1,373	67	58	257	8,221	1,237	4,460	640	24	18	90	4,207	136	4,752	733	43	40	167	4,014	1,101
Kibangu	14,956	6,516	906	89	37	257	6,246	905	3,173	425	35	12	79	3,107	88	3,343	481	54	25	178	3,139	817
Kiyumba	17,346	8,503	930	56	38	157	6,810	852	4,048	413	26	12	46	3,437	65	4,455	517	30	26	111	3,373	787
Muhanga	21,028	8,604	2,071	44	20	213	9,065	1,011	4,076	941	15	5	58	4,729	93	4,528	1,130	29	15	155	4,336	918
Mushishiro	15,277	6,206	1,020	51	45	152	6,889	914	2,913	461	19	12	38	3,408	96	3,293	559	32	33	114	3,481	818
Nyabinoni	11,854	5,237	974	72	20	155	4,766	630	2,514	437	23	6	41	2,277	68	2,723	537	49	14	114	2,489	562
Nyamabuye	44,735	14,813	5,841	102	129	490	21,976	1,384	7,080	2,675	43	43	124	10,914	153	7,733	3,166	59	86	366	11,062	1,231
Nyarusange	20,329	8,402	1,506	33	22	205	8,932	1,229	4,047	689	15	8	57	4,608	115	4,355	817	18	14	148	4,324	1,114
Rongi	21,729	9,941	1,618	125	52	212	8,644	1,137	4,797	745	49	12	52	4,287	106	5,144	873	76	40	160	4,357	1,031
Rugendabari	12,860	5,680	994	50	26	218	5,130	762	2,709	462	22	7	59	2,580	87	2,971	532	28	19	159	2,550	675
Shyogwe	39,579	14,105	4,558	123	103	519	18,420	1,751	7,992	2,679	56	32	188	10,480	276	6,113	1,879	67	71	331	7,940	1,475

	Both sexes								Male							Female						
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Kamonyi																						
Total	327,461	112,749	46,585	2,434	666	4,901	145,448	14,678	54,285	21,866	1,065	184	1,356	75,320	1,468	58,464	24,719	1,369	482	3,545	70,128	13,210
Gacurabwenge	27,012	8,454	4,007	271	56	363	12,591	1,270	4,020	1,847	123	13	101	6,496	116	4,434	2,160	148	43	262	6,095	1,154
Karama	15,168	6,120	1,293	70	19	216	6,602	848	2,935	595	34	5	51	3,347	82	3,185	698	36	14	165	3,255	766
Kayenzi	18,719	8,292	1,209	155	42	192	7,904	925	4,025	561	68	7	50	4,211	136	4,267	648	87	35	142	3,693	789
Kayumbu	12,463	5,473	1,047	70	18	120	5,090	645	2,628	485	29	6	32	2,605	71	2,845	562	41	12	88	2,485	574
Mugina	32,935	11,089	4,646	459	79	707	14,352	1,603	5,253	2,148	200	22	181	7,447	150	5,836	2,498	259	57	526	6,905	1,453
Musambira	30,197	10,977	3,818	81	61	377	13,390	1,493	5,133	1,699	32	15	116	6,770	140	5,844	2,119	49	46	261	6,620	1,353
Ngamba	12,132	4,892	1,127	45	11	99	5,384	574	2,362	527	21	3	37	2,836	56	2,530	600	24	8	62	2,548	518
Nyamiyaga	32,389	10,656	4,729	369	51	486	14,421	1,677	5,066	2,183	165	13	125	7,441	145	5,590	2,546	204	38	361	6,980	1,532
Nyarubaka	20,602	7,910	1,992	119	43	373	9,017	1,148	3,769	880	52	11	102	4,601	117	4,141	1,112	67	32	271	4,416	1,031
Rugarika	42,727	12,870	8,949	375	102	803	18,148	1,480	6,229	4,220	164	29	237	9,594	129	6,641	4,729	211	73	566	8,554	1,351
Rukoma	29,440	9,425	4,458	194	44	456	13,395	1,468	4,539	2,162	82	11	141	7,113	158	4,886	2,296	112	33	315	6,282	1,310
Runda	53,677	16,591	9,310	226	140	709	25,154	1,547	8,326	4,559	95	49	183	12,859	168	8,265	4,751	131	91	526	12,295	1,379
Karongi																						
Total	267,493	103,363	22,173	2,819	369	2,730	122,980	13,059	49,650	9,659	1,070	101	740	62,966	1,293	53,713	12,514	1,749	268	1,990	60,014	11,766
Bwishyura	30,049	9,778	4,214	261	63	279	14,401	1,053	4,919	1,952	100	20	78	7,558	84	4,859	2,262	161	43	201	6,843	969
Gashari	15,513	6,765	733	86	20	114	7,027	768	3,222	291	34	5	43	3,605	101	3,543	442	52	15	71	3,422	667
Gishyita	17,230	5,521	2,242	177	38	249	7,985	1,018	2,667	1,029	70	5	71	4,142	80	2,854	1,213	107	33	178	3,843	938
Gitesi	20,401	8,778	1,255	281	14	130	9,108	835	4,201	520	97	2	32	4,743	83	4,577	735	184	12	98	4,365	752
Mubuga	16,390	5,035	2,355	276	33	354	7,432	905	2,414	1,055	113	13	107	3,897	52	2,621	1,300	163	20	247	3,535	853

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Murambi	16,336	6,998	851	91	33	116	7,340	907	3,343	364	33	9	34	3,594	96	3,655	487	58	24	82	3,746	811
Murundi	19,393	8,549	918	118	20	154	8,397	1,237	4,083	395	43	7	52	4,257	139	4,466	523	75	13	102	4,140	1,098
Mutuntu	18,205	7,479	1,245	313	10	154	8,205	799	3,588	540	122	3	32	4,160	88	3,891	705	191	7	122	4,045	711
Rubengera	29,048	9,612	3,401	194	49	440	13,732	1,620	4,602	1,503	71	16	125	7,061	154	5,010	1,898	123	33	315	6,671	1,466
Rugabano	24,066	10,535	1,259	266	22	162	10,625	1,197	5,050	526	102	6	39	5,280	124	5,485	733	164	16	123	5,345	1,073
Ruganda	13,703	6,261	510	106	10	74	6,060	682	2,971	190	39	4	15	3,133	84	3,290	320	67	6	59	2,927	598
Rwankuba	26,911	9,945	1,717	315	27	258	13,636	1,013	4,629	651	116	7	54	6,961	101	5,316	1,066	199	20	204	6,675	912
Twumba	20,248	8,107	1,473	335	30	246	9,032	1,025	3,961	643	130	4	58	4,575	107	4,146	830	205	26	188	4,457	918
Rutsiro																						
Total	259,156	93,588	32,017	5,285	302	3,173	113,296	11,495	45,285	15,155	1,899	75	703	57,816	1,100	48,303	16,862	3,386	227	2,470	55,480	10,395
Boneza	22,038	7,413	2,136	131	26	217	11,288	827	3,689	1,318	50	6	86	7,147	95	3,724	818	81	20	131	4,141	732
Gihango	19,316	8,329	1,320	125	25	115	8,626	776	4,003	583	47	5	26	4,271	58	4,326	737	78	20	89	4,355	718
Kigeyo	17,558	6,935	1,388	474	33	278	7,675	775	3,368	635	181	11	64	3,706	105	3,567	753	293	22	214	3,969	670
Kivumu	24,889	7,733	3,868	445	23	388	11,240	1,192	3,746	1,815	186	4	71	5,472	120	3,987	2,053	259	19	317	5,768	1,072
Manihira	13,486	5,485	1,436	366	17	187	5,451	544	2,646	673	144	5	33	2,757	54	2,839	763	222	12	154	2,694	490
Mukura	26,474	9,451	3,333	720	15	204	11,448	1,303	4,561	1,537	216	3	55	5,621	120	4,890	1,796	504	12	149	5,827	1,183
Murunda	15,907	5,727	2,224	536	15	153	6,650	602	2,789	1,053	197	2	30	3,394	59	2,938	1,171	339	13	123	3,256	543
Musasa	18,744	8,033	1,357	183	34	225	7,962	950	3,893	623	72	9	64	4,087	100	4,140	734	111	25	161	3,875	850
Mushonyi	17,614	7,444	1,486	207	22	210	7,613	632	3,513	639	72	8	35	3,785	65	3,931	847	135	14	175	3,828	567
Mushubati	22,025	8,503	2,307	262	22	236	9,719	976	4,051	1,036	98	4	71	4,952	79	4,452	1,271	164	18	165	4,767	897
Nyabirasi	22,048	5,528	5,047	731	29	363	9,263	1,087	2,696	2,385	282	8	62	4,586	91	2,832	2,662	449	21	301	4,677	996

	Both sexes								Male							Female						
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Ruhango	20,955	7,269	2,600	614	24	278	9,200	970	3,537	1,198	203	10	51	4,549	94	3,732	1,402	411	14	227	4,651	876
Rusebeya	18,102	5,738	3,515	491	17	319	7,161	861	2,793	1,660	151		55	3,489	60	2,945	1,855	340	17	264	3,672	801
Rubavu																						
Total	378,675	93,020	85,328	6,446	576	5,272	172,345	15,688	46,755	41,701	2,525	155	1,108	90,495	1,634	46,265	43,627	3,921	421	4,164	81,850	14,054
Bugeshi	24,491	4,817	6,722	777	18	371	10,779	1,007	2,419	3,193	296	9	59	5,676	71	2,398	3,529	481	9	312	5,103	936
Busasamana	26,717	6,145	7,671	515	18	323	10,727	1,318	3,049	3,647	190	5	52	5,536	112	3,096	4,024	325	13	271	5,191	1,206
Cyanzarwe	25,247	5,851	6,619	537	18	405	10,588	1,229	2,842	3,096	226	5	72	5,560	98	3,009	3,523	311	13	333	5,028	1,131
Gisenyi	41,492	10,959	4,440	138	133	454	23,914	1,454	5,502	2,127	51	44	131	12,326	186	5,457	2,313	87	89	323	11,588	1,268
Kanama	25,308	5,391	6,662	773	32	391	10,986	1,073	2,610	3,169	319	7	78	5,540	88	2,781	3,493	454	25	313	5,446	985
Kanzenze	15,996	3,370	4,121	305	12	146	7,244	798	1,541	1,888	104	1	23	3,707	63	1,829	2,233	201	11	123	3,537	735
Mudende	21,873	4,608	6,300	536	16	317	9,064	1,032	2,251	2,989	199	3	41	4,681	69	2,357	3,311	337	13	276	4,383	963
Nyakiriba	37,307	10,874	7,732	618	56	390	16,351	1,286	6,442	4,920	245	12	114	10,026	274	4,432	2,812	373	44	276	6,325	1,012
Nyamyumba	32,988	8,598	6,295	577	61	361	15,728	1,368	4,243	2,975	235	19	68	8,219	170	4,355	3,320	342	42	293	7,509	1,198
Nyundo	28,265	7,940	5,939	281	39	375	12,372	1,319	3,903	2,841	102	8	74	6,098	138	4,037	3,098	179	31	301	6,274	1,181
Rubavu	53,947	12,842	12,525	920	93	1,015	24,562	1,990	6,288	5,991	382	25	224	12,782	208	6,554	6,534	538	68	791	11,780	1,782
Rugerero	45,044	11,625	10,302	469	80	724	20,030	1,814	5,665	4,865	176	17	172	10,344	157	5,960	5,437	293	63	552	9,686	1,657
Nyabihu																						
Total	225,938	57,187	49,570	5,034	277	3,342	98,933	11,595	27,543	23,294	1,943	71	650	49,536	958	29,644	26,276	3,091	206	2,692	49,397	10,637
Bigogwe	25,026	5,398	5,281	870	29	304	11,896	1,248	2,652	2,495	357	9	63	6,084	100	2,746	2,786	513	20	241	5,812	1,148
Jenda	29,956	5,770	8,967	724	43	534	12,619	1,299	2,760	4,230	263	10	105	6,485	95	3,010	4,737	461	33	429	6,134	1,204
Jomba	15,505	4,981	2,242	371	18	167	6,911	815	2,411	1,060	146	3	30	3,350	86	2,570	1,182	225	15	137	3,561	729

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Kabatwa	15,175	3,406	4,052	360	19	290	6,347	701	1,648	1,912	148	5	62	3,267	56	1,758	2,140	212	14	228	3,080	645
Karago	18,070	4,210	4,514	395	32	350	7,509	1,060	2,049	2,119	135	11	59	3,773	82	2,161	2,395	260	21	291	3,736	978
Kintobo	11,064	2,933	2,237	235	8	127	4,890	634	1,423	1,074	91		19	2,400	61	1,510	1,163	144	8	108	2,490	573
Mukamira	23,475	5,244	5,684	424	39	336	10,577	1,171	2,442	2,631	175	9	64	5,278	80	2,802	3,053	249	30	272	5,299	1,091
Muringa	15,763	4,355	2,761	543	15	232	6,981	876	2,125	1,327	207	6	40	3,417	71	2,230	1,434	336	9	192	3,564	805
Rambura	20,474	5,510	4,527	363	14	252	9,048	760	2,587	2,048	144	3	42	4,517	66	2,923	2,479	219	11	210	4,531	694
Rugera	18,934	5,743	3,088	210	24	255	8,475	1,139	2,769	1,473	76	6	49	4,126	106	2,974	1,615	134	18	206	4,349	1,033
Rurembo	16,945	4,914	3,590	287	12	226	7,019	897	2,383	1,691	104	1	39	3,492	81	2,531	1,899	183	11	187	3,527	816
Shyira	15,551	4,723	2,627	252	24	269	6,661	995	2,294	1,234	97	8	78	3,347	74	2,429	1,393	155	16	191	3,314	921
Ngororero																						
Total	257,469	89,676	35,808	5,471	420	3,658	107,875	14,561	43,370	16,723	2,112	99	715	52,805	1,025	46,306	19,085	3,359	321	2,943	55,070	13,536
Bwira	14,070	5,678	1,228	387	28	158	5,793	798	2,746	545	146	4	35	2,855	55	2,932	683	241	24	123	2,938	743
Gatumba	17,875	7,136	1,627	109	40	191	7,676	1,096	3,391	749	48	15	55	3,803	78	3,745	878	61	25	136	3,873	1,018
Hindiro	18,235	7,136	1,788	146	32	211	7,845	1,077	3,417	802	54	9	49	3,766	78	3,719	986	92	23	162	4,079	999
Kabaya	26,506	8,399	3,684	606	48	410	11,945	1,414	4,110	1,736	227	10	83	5,861	109	4,289	1,948	379	38	327	6,084	1,305
Kageyo	17,967	5,987	3,009	420	26	349	7,167	1,009	2,898	1,421	169	8	60	3,528	45	3,089	1,588	251	18	289	3,639	964
Kavumu	21,890	6,220	4,771	849	37	367	8,578	1,068	3,027	2,232	327	5	46	3,955	68	3,193	2,539	522	32	321	4,623	1,000
Matyazo	19,341	7,469	2,149	139	31	241	8,209	1,103	3,610	994	51	8	42	4,064	99	3,859	1,155	88	23	199	4,145	1,004
Muhanda	22,022	4,131	5,957	1,194	29	439	9,116	1,156	2,053	2,881	469	8	72	4,554	61	2,078	3,076	725	21	367	4,562	1,095
Muhororo	15,815	6,603	1,351	100	25	160	6,595	981	3,180	634	41	4	45	3,268	67	3,423	717	59	21	115	3,327	914
Ndaro	17,025	7,233	1,380	208	30	133	7,029	1,012	3,469	609	69	12	24	3,404	75	3,764	771	139	18	109	3,625	937

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Ngororero	27,794	10,660	3,343	194	48	424	11,550	1,575	5,173	1,528	73	10	103	5,782	123	5,487	1,815	121	38	321	5,768	1,452
Nyange	17,657	7,531	1,046	144	30	183	7,624	1,099	3,605	448	54	6	47	3,748	88	3,926	598	90	24	136	3,876	1,011
Sovu	21,272	5,493	4,475	975	16	392	8,748	1,173	2,691	2,144	384		54	4,217	79	2,802	2,331	591	16	338	4,531	1,094
Rusizi																						
Total	332,286	121,169	33,725	4,154	601	4,003	154,208	14,426	60,481	15,784	1,600	159	792	79,566	1,390	60,688	17,941	2,554	442	3,211	74,642	13,036
Bugarama	28,764	7,110	5,678	710	63	715	13,404	1,084	3,661	2,665	294	24	144	7,273	78	3,449	3,013	416	39	571	6,131	1,006
Butare	16,723	6,594	1,613	450	19	144	7,212	691	3,253	747	174	3	22	3,584	72	3,341	866	276	16	122	3,628	619
Bweyeye	12,215	4,248	1,632	146	16	137	5,629	407	2,269	791	53	5	32	2,998	26	1,979	841	93	11	105	2,631	381
Gashonga	18,420	7,775	968	128	32	208	8,232	1,077	3,729	414	50	7	41	4,192	103	4,046	554	78	25	167	4,040	974
Giheke	14,261	5,463	1,178	115	19	153	6,567	766	2,581	528	39	2	27	3,225	52	2,882	650	76	17	126	3,342	714
Gihundwe	29,014	10,743	2,807	75	45	172	14,266	906	5,261	1,307	28	11	30	7,293	97	5,482	1,500	47	34	142	6,973	809
Gikundamvura	14,705	4,711	1,937	478	33	357	6,487	702	2,310	900	193	8	69	3,319	57	2,401	1,037	285	25	288	3,168	645
Gitambi	16,872	6,743	1,342	112	44	215	7,654	762	3,260	568	33	11	43	3,771	56	3,483	774	79	33	172	3,883	706
Kamembe	26,979	8,785	3,514	140	83	261	13,328	868	5,429	2,007	57	33	91	7,986	210	3,356	1,507	83	50	170	5,342	658
Muganza	22,486	6,937	3,382	403	66	373	10,456	869	3,395	1,525	144	16	64	5,283	75	3,542	1,857	259	50	309	5,173	794
Mururu	19,981	6,559	2,516	175	33	233	9,433	1,032	3,193	1,155	71	8	44	4,962	80	3,366	1,361	104	25	189	4,471	952
Nkanka	13,454	5,110	714	158	10	97	6,565	800	2,489	320	58	5	16	3,197	60	2,621	394	100	5	81	3,368	740
Nkombo	12,258	4,262	1,228	178	8	105	6,019	458	2,053	531	62		10	3,146	33	2,209	697	116	8	95	2,873	425
Nkungu	14,891	7,032	622	60	11	139	6,325	702	3,444	287	22	2	29	3,045	71	3,588	335	38	9	110	3,280	631
Nyakabuye	22,398	9,563	1,538	464	56	268	9,610	899	4,667	673	189	12	50	4,627	87	4,896	865	275	44	218	4,983	812
Nyakarenzo	12,410	4,946	1,019	51	18	117	5,562	697	2,375	461	18	3	24	2,867	65	2,571	558	33	15	93	2,695	632

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Nzahaha	20,388	8,077	1,250	217	25	225	9,504	1,090	3,964	571	79	6	43	4,794	106	4,113	679	138	19	182	4,710	984
Rwimbogo	16,067	6,511	787	94	20	84	7,955	616	3,148	334	36	3	13	4,004	62	3,363	453	58	17	71	3,951	554
Nyamasheke																						
Total	299,686	122,011	17,755	3,286	536	2,618	139,642	13,838	59,258	7,770	1,238	103	523	68,016	1,012	62,753	9,985	2,048	433	2,095	71,626	12,826
Bushekeri	19,822	7,549	1,504	237	42	218	9,420	852	3,737	660	93	9	50	4,645	57	3,812	844	144	33	168	4,775	795
Bushenge	15,484	6,001	701	65	37	172	7,518	990	2,905	318	27	6	29	3,648	68	3,096	383	38	31	143	3,870	922
Cyato	18,241	7,853	849	492	11	160	8,098	778	3,846	349	164	2	23	3,841	39	4,007	500	328	9	137	4,257	739
Gihombo	20,380	7,636	1,777	320	28	206	9,330	1,083	3,673	795	130	6	54	4,690	100	3,963	982	190	22	152	4,640	983
Kagano	27,900	10,832	2,072	267	66	265	13,113	1,285	5,290	932	104	11	73	6,458	113	5,542	1,140	163	55	192	6,655	1,172
Kanjongo	30,133	12,728	1,945	192	67	199	14,107	895	6,271	886	73	18	36	6,840	71	6,457	1,059	119	49	163	7,267	824
Karambi	20,558	9,796	546	318	27	117	8,933	821	4,733	230	120	7	22	4,331	62	5,063	316	198	20	95	4,602	759
Karengera	21,746	8,989	1,430	159	25	217	9,841	1,085	4,387	644	61	9	26	4,750	95	4,602	786	98	16	191	5,091	990
Kirimbi	17,618	7,035	964	199	24	142	8,253	1,001	3,428	431	87	3	29	4,020	75	3,607	533	112	21	113	4,233	926
Macuba	23,386	10,086	1,131	173	51	188	10,809	948	4,823	464	63	6	44	5,464	42	5,263	667	110	45	144	5,345	906
Mahembe	13,908	5,539	1,108	183	14	110	6,323	631	2,621	483	76	2	29	3,158	54	2,918	625	107	12	81	3,165	577
Nyabitekeri	20,462	8,060	809	230	59	150	10,096	1,058	3,910	347	75	12	24	4,783	82	4,150	462	155	47	126	5,313	976
Rangiro	11,882	5,154	728	229	11	101	5,225	434	2,468	271	82	2	10	2,511	18	2,686	457	147	9	91	2,714	416
Ruharambuga	19,259	7,267	1,381	128	32	167	9,336	948	3,558	610	50	5	36	4,491	55	3,709	771	78	27	131	4,845	893
Shangi	18,907	7,486	810	94	42	206	9,240	1,029	3,608	350	33	5	38	4,386	81	3,878	460	61	37	168	4,854	948
Rulindo																						
Total	258,091	100,902	26,892	1,782	480	3,418	111,932	12,685	49,034	12,624	674	138	844	55,968	1,303	51,868	14,268	1,108	342	2,574	55,964	11,382

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Base	14,935	6,032	1,261	106	26	164	6,613	733	2,922	589	39	8	21	3,178	64	3,110	672	67	18	143	3,435	669
Burega	10,141	4,165	784	10	17	87	4,518	560	2,015	354	3	6	22	2,269	47	2,150	430	7	11	65	2,249	513
Bushoki	17,431	7,149	1,089	140	29	195	7,963	866	3,483	501	48	8	55	3,897	99	3,666	588	92	21	140	4,066	767
Buyoga	18,250	7,331	1,599	183	23	197	8,046	871	3,540	743	68	7	43	3,987	84	3,791	856	115	16	154	4,059	787
Cyinzuzi	11,226	4,340	1,081	89	23	159	4,838	696	2,115	502	35	6	34	2,464	69	2,225	579	54	17	125	2,374	627
Cyungo	10,942	4,629	965	75	19	82	4,680	492	2,230	437	23	3	12	2,269	58	2,399	528	52	16	70	2,411	434
Kinihira	12,686	5,186	893	195	26	180	5,535	671	2,560	430	79	6	40	2,663	67	2,626	463	116	20	140	2,872	604
Kisaro	16,779	6,237	2,432	191	19	258	6,931	711	2,997	1,132	70	6	43	3,500	69	3,240	1,300	121	13	215	3,431	642
Masoro	19,043	6,483	2,761	59	30	379	8,266	1,065	3,151	1,318	22	9	106	4,418	84	3,332	1,443	37	21	273	3,848	981
Mbogo	13,564	5,698	1,019	50	19	142	5,945	691	2,758	464	18	6	34	2,877	121	2,940	555	32	13	108	3,068	570
Murambi	18,807	7,001	2,924	101	49	261	7,703	768	3,411	1,387	38	10	57	3,967	59	3,590	1,537	63	39	204	3,736	709
Ngoma	9,074	3,453	910	45	19	111	4,010	526	1,680	432	16	5	25	2,034	58	1,773	478	29	14	86	1,976	468
Ntarabana	17,303	6,774	1,892	94	40	257	7,298	948	3,312	883	37	9	76	3,785	90	3,462	1,009	57	31	181	3,513	858
Rukozo	12,200	5,375	932	154	27	134	4,928	650	2,612	435	59	6	24	2,473	63	2,763	497	95	21	110	2,455	587
Rusiga	9,711	3,943	794	40	16	127	4,344	447	1,926	365	18	5	42	2,157	42	2,017	429	22	11	85	2,187	405
Shyorongi	30,877	10,986	4,502	128	72	498	13,478	1,213	5,390	2,174	55	31	157	6,723	127	5,596	2,328	73	41	341	6,755	1,086
Tumba	15,122	6,120	1,054	122	26	187	6,836	777	2,932	478	46	7	53	3,307	102	3,188	576	76	19	134	3,529	675
Gakenke																						
Total	269,016	115,841	19,161	1,804	578	2,465	115,534	13,633	56,253	8,847	685	164	599	56,804	1,470	59,588	10,314	1,119	414	1,866	58,730	12,163
Busengo	15,415	7,246	770	82	32	96	6,461	728	3,513	348	31	8	24	3,115	100	3,733	422	51	24	72	3,346	628
Coko	13,569	6,537	430	64	35	130	5,798	575	3,202	202	30	7	38	2,890	84	3,335	228	34	28	92	2,908	491

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Cyabingo	13,746	5,670	1,105	93	33	127	5,887	831	2,753	524	36	12	28	2,939	98	2,917	581	57	21	99	2,948	733
Gakenke	18,926	7,788	1,533	98	59	165	8,387	896	3,794	709	36	21	35	4,032	97	3,994	824	62	38	130	4,355	799
Gashenyi	16,391	6,781	1,486	113	22	162	6,879	948	3,283	690	42	5	39	3,360	80	3,498	796	71	17	123	3,519	868
Janja	11,693	5,015	703	56	29	76	5,236	578	2,401	307	19	8	16	2,510	56	2,614	396	37	21	60	2,726	522
Kamubuga	16,396	6,140	1,986	346	36	185	6,730	973	3,027	950	128	9	34	3,303	72	3,113	1,036	218	27	151	3,427	901
Karambo	9,950	4,212	793	131	24	140	4,085	565	2,014	359	52	6	28	1,978	43	2,198	434	79	18	112	2,107	522
Kivuruga	14,398	6,097	1,034	110	21	129	6,274	733	2,942	469	46	3	26	3,029	78	3,155	565	64	18	103	3,245	655
Mataba	11,142	4,816	885	105	22	95	4,587	632	2,315	405	33	6	40	2,286	73	2,501	480	72	16	55	2,301	559
Minazi	10,328	4,980	488	52	22	46	4,351	389	2,377	203	18	5	10	2,127	38	2,603	285	34	17	36	2,224	351
Mugunga	14,887	6,208	1,064	58	17	108	6,683	749	2,982	468	22	8	24	3,321	73	3,226	596	36	9	84	3,362	676
Muhondo	16,167	7,570	594	83	37	118	6,998	767	3,724	268	35	12	31	3,553	108	3,846	326	48	25	87	3,445	659
Muyongwe	11,711	5,231	678	90	19	165	4,920	608	2,540	306	38	5	32	2,311	72	2,691	372	52	14	133	2,609	536
Muzo	15,881	6,669	1,186	111	23	153	6,895	844	3,215	536	42	6	44	3,233	78	3,454	650	69	17	109	3,662	766
Nemba	12,377	5,142	1,248	54	38	121	5,191	583	2,451	570	18	6	29	2,484	63	2,691	678	36	32	92	2,707	520
Ruli	18,310	7,584	1,493	58	48	216	8,260	651	3,784	758	23	18	69	4,481	74	3,800	735	35	30	147	3,779	577
Rusasa	13,769	5,728	1,195	74	19	113	5,834	806	2,785	551	29	8	19	2,909	88	2,943	644	45	11	94	2,925	718
Rushashi	13,960	6,427	490	26	42	120	6,078	777	3,151	224	7	11	33	2,943	95	3,276	266	19	31	87	3,135	682
Musanze																						
Total	349,096	106,096	66,365	4,209	621	4,617	151,364	15,824	51,614	31,735	1,585	142	910	77,324	1,338	54,482	34,630	2,624	479	3,707	74,040	14,486
Busogo	21,088	5,822	4,064	389	28	238	9,715	832	2,706	1,885	140	6	42	4,964	67	3,116	2,179	249	22	196	4,751	765
Cyuve	44,792	14,123	8,043	434	88	529	19,856	1,719	6,715	3,793	153	14	109	9,744	128	7,408	4,250	281	74	420	10,112	1,591

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Gacaca	21,407	7,753	3,753	150	35	228	8,568	920	3,723	1,783	59	12	50	4,306	106	4,030	1,970	91	23	178	4,262	814
Gashaki	10,014	4,504	868	53	12	76	3,991	510	2,190	412	18		18	1,960	57	2,314	456	35	12	58	2,031	453
Gataraga	18,875	5,160	4,222	395	20	215	8,055	808	2,456	2,002	142	2	48	4,101	69	2,704	2,220	253	18	167	3,954	739
Kimonyi	15,664	4,157	3,748	247	27	309	6,435	741	1,993	1,784	87	2	58	3,195	47	2,164	1,964	160	25	251	3,240	694
Kinigi	23,895	6,088	5,363	507	43	373	10,312	1,209	2,981	2,550	193	6	67	5,449	54	3,107	2,813	314	37	306	4,863	1,155
Muhoza	54,736	16,230	8,221	228	139	685	27,567	1,666	8,487	4,211	83	46	156	14,711	166	7,743	4,010	145	93	529	12,856	1,500
Muko	19,503	6,058	3,790	258	39	308	7,930	1,120	2,945	1,822	105	8	51	4,153	122	3,113	1,968	153	31	257	3,777	998
Musanze	34,580	9,658	8,068	488	58	469	14,260	1,579	4,623	3,805	192	16	90	7,168	112	5,035	4,263	296	42	379	7,092	1,467
Nkotsi	12,838	4,250	2,111	140	21	220	5,402	694	2,067	1,012	56	2	41	2,779	52	2,183	1,099	84	19	179	2,623	642
Nyange	22,939	5,687	6,007	351	23	369	9,136	1,366	2,686	2,862	127	8	63	4,638	78	3,001	3,145	224	15	306	4,498	1,288
Remera	14,412	6,274	936	48	28	156	6,124	846	3,073	445	18	5	32	3,053	110	3,201	491	30	23	124	3,071	736
Rwaza	16,573	6,541	2,204	98	33	151	6,568	978	3,155	1,046	38	11	38	3,305	127	3,386	1,158	60	22	113	3,263	851
Shingiro	17,780	3,791	4,967	423	27	291	7,445	836	1,814	2,323	174	4	47	3,798	43	1,977	2,644	249	23	244	3,647	793
Burera																						
Total	274,752	89,291	49,379	4,123	376	3,097	115,474	13,012	43,509	23,412	1,508	75	521	58,596	1,125	45,782	25,967	2,615	301	2,576	56,878	11,887
Bungwe	11,461	3,929	1,847	197	9	154	4,717	608	1,887	840	76	1	30	2,379	60	2,042	1,007	121	8	124	2,338	548
Butaro	26,497	7,937	5,593	335	14	292	11,248	1,078	3,920	2,669	113	4	48	5,789	103	4,017	2,924	222	10	244	5,459	975
Cyanika	31,510	9,847	5,972	563	48	336	13,482	1,262	4,770	2,844	238	6	56	6,880	111	5,077	3,128	325	42	280	6,602	1,151
Cyeru	10,212	3,811	1,525	102	23	103	4,074	574	1,853	727	37	5	20	2,044	27	1,958	798	65	18	83	2,030	547
Gahunga	20,601	5,848	4,091	203	34	300	9,085	1,040	2,816	1,932	72	9	51	4,639	85	3,032	2,159	131	25	249	4,446	955
Gatebe	13,405	4,164	2,682	282	12	211	5,316	738	2,019	1,273	94	2	32	2,711	61	2,145	1,409	188	10	179	2,605	677

	Both sexes								Male							Female						
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Gitovu	8,180	3,102	1,212	75	10	61	3,380	340	1,486	559	27	2	13	1,693	31	1,616	653	48	8	48	1,687	309
Kagogo	16,080	5,846	2,299	229	17	179	6,775	735	2,858	1,082	86	6	39	3,507	72	2,988	1,217	143	11	140	3,268	663
Kinoni	14,331	4,648	2,443	111	23	157	6,308	641	2,263	1,160	39	5	30	3,180	66	2,385	1,283	72	18	127	3,128	575
Kinyababa	16,887	5,031	3,377	366	5	129	7,241	738	2,493	1,624	140	2	25	3,585	54	2,538	1,753	226	3	104	3,656	684
Kivuye	12,450	3,863	2,286	175	19	135	5,298	674	1,906	1,081	68	4	20	2,689	67	1,957	1,205	107	15	115	2,609	607
Nemba	14,961	5,218	2,385	237	41	200	6,118	762	2,559	1,140	75	7	31	3,019	64	2,659	1,245	162	34	169	3,099	698
Rugarama	19,959	5,976	3,784	262	27	227	8,794	889	2,900	1,817	99	6	29	4,545	86	3,076	1,967	163	21	198	4,249	803
Rugengabari	14,540	5,379	2,074	192	32	187	5,815	861	2,626	997	70	6	40	2,839	57	2,753	1,077	122	26	147	2,976	804
Ruhunde	13,981	4,757	2,668	167	22	144	5,457	766	2,305	1,250	46	5	21	2,744	70	2,452	1,418	121	17	123	2,713	696
Rusarabuye	14,752	4,751	2,694	364	22	143	6,203	575	2,332	1,275	129	2	18	3,232	46	2,419	1,419	235	20	125	2,971	529
Rwerere	14,945	5,184	2,447	263	18	139	6,163	731	2,516	1,142	99	3	18	3,121	65	2,668	1,305	164	15	121	3,042	666
Gicumbi																						
Total	324,703	114,113	44,946	3,611	429	4,829	140,136	16,639	56,295	21,682	1,400	108	1,152	72,274	1,689	57,818	23,264	2,211	321	3,677	67,862	14,950
Bukure	14,711	5,736	1,148	65	27	141	6,818	776	2,779	543	25	8	35	3,557	94	2,957	605	40	19	106	3,261	682
Bwisige	12,717	4,855	1,656	204	11	203	5,256	532	2,354	804	70	2	58	2,691	58	2,501	852	134	9	145	2,565	474
Byumba	32,258	10,411	4,418	219	58	286	15,426	1,440	5,075	2,031	85	15	76	7,606	115	5,336	2,387	134	43	210	7,820	1,325
Cyumba	11,996	3,909	1,907	192	21	216	5,075	676	1,918	859	54	4	35	2,661	63	1,991	1,048	138	17	181	2,414	613
Giti	12,492	4,650	1,416	69	18	242	5,420	677	2,280	684	30	7	72	2,805	95	2,370	732	39	11	170	2,615	582
Kageyo	14,835	5,272	1,950	112	19	185	6,561	736	2,534	922	44	5	30	3,293	65	2,738	1,028	68	14	155	3,268	671
Kaniga	11,987	3,679	2,162	150	6	221	5,121	648	1,801	1,014	57	2	43	2,711	60	1,878	1,148	93	4	178	2,410	588
Manyagiro	15,737	5,320	2,889	199	17	244	6,230	838	2,574	1,379	66	4	40	3,307	71	2,746	1,510	133	13	204	2,923	767

	Both sexes								Male							Female						
	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Miyove	14,042	4,543	2,800	337	13	212	5,341	796	2,227	1,364	132	3	49	2,599	82	2,316	1,436	205	10	163	2,742	714
Mukarange	13,167	4,693	1,566	468	12	207	5,515	706	2,314	761	188	4	51	2,772	74	2,379	805	280	8	156	2,743	632
Muko	14,784	5,067	2,094	133	34	223	6,422	811	2,446	993	54	5	63	3,365	88	2,621	1,101	79	29	160	3,057	723
Mutete	19,703	7,417	2,136	132	34	314	8,618	1,052	3,601	1,011	58	7	88	4,218	79	3,816	1,125	74	27	226	4,400	973
Nyamiyaga	15,098	5,613	1,780	96	20	229	6,536	824	2,762	853	35	6	56	3,316	69	2,851	927	61	14	173	3,220	755
Nyankenke	20,602	6,651	3,736	252	13	232	8,757	961	3,887	2,121	104	2	47	5,256	159	2,764	1,615	148	11	185	3,501	802
Rubaya	8,453	2,369	1,627	152	14	182	3,542	567	1,160	768	56	2	55	1,876	55	1,209	859	96	12	127	1,666	512
Rukomo	20,614	7,604	2,639	256	21	384	8,824	886	3,714	1,295	118	4	85	4,507	81	3,890	1,344	138	17	299	4,317	805
Rushaki	10,699	3,742	1,549	86	12	169	4,473	668	1,854	745	28	2	31	2,239	68	1,888	804	58	10	138	2,234	600
Rutare	20,211	6,950	2,766	120	20	323	8,977	1,055	3,359	1,300	49	4	87	4,620	84	3,591	1,466	71	16	236	4,357	971
Ruvune	16,313	6,598	2,023	112	18	225	6,566	771	3,248	965	43	4	51	3,394	95	3,350	1,058	69	14	174	3,172	676
Rwamiko	10,949	4,163	927	44	28	163	5,084	540	2,033	441	18	11	49	2,641	59	2,130	486	26	17	114	2,443	481
Shangasha	13,335	4,871	1,757	213	13	228	5,574	679	2,375	829	86	7	51	2,840	75	2,496	928	127	6	177	2,734	604
Rwamagana																						
Total	354,617	95,906	72,083	3,080	836	7,860	159,859	14,993	48,403	36,709	1,309	264	2,508	88,052	1,726	47,503	35,374	1,771	572	5,352	71,807	13,267
Fumbwe	23,315	7,304	4,297	168	50	440	10,089	967	3,439	2,009	70	13	111	5,092	73	3,865	2,288	98	37	329	4,997	894
Gahengeri	24,986	6,630	5,212	218	53	547	11,098	1,228	3,220	2,486	92	15	175	5,888	115	3,410	2,726	126	38	372	5,210	1,113
Gishali	28,097	7,125	4,773	175	56	522	14,316	1,130	3,508	2,245	71	20	142	8,266	98	3,617	2,528	104	36	380	6,050	1,032
Karenge	20,739	6,889	3,393	177	45	457	8,945	833	3,336	1,607	73	13	141	4,659	96	3,553	1,786	104	32	316	4,286	737
Kigabiro	35,352	8,953	7,436	254	108	703	16,552	1,346	4,430	3,520	106	37	207	8,670	126	4,523	3,916	148	71	496	7,882	1,220
Muhazi	44,268	10,299	9,994	174	98	1,003	20,952	1,748	6,972	7,403	85	51	558	15,050	527	3,327	2,591	89	47	445	5,902	1,221

	Total	Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Munyaga	15,013	3,158	3,528	252	19	492	6,655	909	1,472	1,648	113	4	144	3,458	74	1,686	1,880	139	15	348	3,197	835
Munyiginya	17,093	4,045	3,823	99	44	401	7,726	955	1,918	1,755	41	6	116	4,083	57	2,127	2,068	58	38	285	3,643	898
Musha	19,718	4,951	3,978	281	33	500	8,997	978	2,381	1,854	124	10	152	4,671	84	2,570	2,124	157	23	348	4,326	894
Muyumbu	39,740	11,757	8,786	269	84	647	16,954	1,243	5,752	4,238	105	21	182	8,505	150	6,005	4,548	164	63	465	8,449	1,093
Mwulire	24,534	6,496	4,799	318	65	463	11,429	964	3,141	2,263	129	18	140	6,026	81	3,355	2,536	189	47	323	5,403	883
Nyakaliro	26,587	8,249	5,366	293	86	606	11,110	877	3,999	2,563	127	26	156	5,735	104	4,250	2,803	166	60	450	5,375	773
Nzige	14,118	4,317	2,426	151	38	452	6,039	695	2,107	1,134	66	15	120	3,287	54	2,210	1,292	85	23	332	2,752	641
Rubona	21,057	5,733	4,272	251	57	627	8,997	1,120	2,728	1,984	107	15	164	4,662	87	3,005	2,288	144	42	463	4,335	1,033
Nyagatare																						
Total	456,188	109,231	113,210	7,518	922	11,515	194,731	19,061	53,275	53,597	3,114	252	2,660	105,833	1,610	55,956	59,613	4,404	670	8,855	88,898	17,451
Gatunda	24,965	6,633	5,875	550	69	770	9,781	1,287	3,210	2,753	210	21	146	5,184	86	3,423	3,122	340	48	624	4,597	1,201
Karama	23,189	5,916	5,541	487	47	609	9,337	1,252	2,892	2,577	182	11	123	4,867	108	3,024	2,964	305	36	486	4,470	1,144
Karangazi	66,292	13,760	18,479	952	149	1,519	28,834	2,599	6,743	8,780	399	47	386	16,058	219	7,017	9,699	553	102	1,133	12,776	2,380
Katabagemu	30,276	7,873	7,681	671	61	812	12,082	1,096	3,802	3,603	280	14	163	6,466	91	4,071	4,078	391	47	649	5,616	1,005
Kiyombe	13,582	4,463	2,350	214	18	227	5,616	694	2,169	1,078	83	8	62	2,916	64	2,294	1,272	131	10	165	2,700	630
Matimba	19,664	4,112	5,123	248	42	576	8,650	913	1,986	2,381	109	13	165	4,605	79	2,126	2,742	139	29	411	4,045	834
Mimuri	24,471	6,068	6,226	486	54	835	9,571	1,231	2,967	2,961	207	14	206	5,095	94	3,101	3,265	279	40	629	4,476	1,137
Mukama	18,501	5,286	4,198	345	47	535	7,226	864	2,574	1,972	128	14	94	3,904	86	2,712	2,226	217	33	441	3,322	778
Musheri	25,568	6,347	6,006	465	60	664	11,020	1,006	3,067	2,797	205	14	164	6,063	97	3,280	3,209	260	46	500	4,957	909
Nyagatare	60,646	13,642	14,141	677	106	1,336	28,788	1,956	6,739	6,848	291	23	337	16,114	182	6,903	7,293	386	83	999	12,674	1,774
Rukomo	30,793	7,471	7,495	541	85	952	12,881	1,368	3,596	3,533	221	20	203	6,699	115	3,875	3,962	320	65	749	6,182	1,253

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Rwempasha	26,644	5,885	6,831	522	33	467	11,898	1,008	2,871	3,261	234	10	146	6,665	84	3,014	3,570	288	23	321	5,233	924
Rwimiyaga	55,581	12,845	14,697	704	83	1,282	23,977	1,993	6,300	6,974	284	22	262	13,225	168	6,545	7,723	420	61	1,020	10,752	1,825
Tabagwe	36,016	8,930	8,567	656	68	931	15,070	1,794	4,359	4,079	281	21	203	7,972	137	4,571	4,488	375	47	728	7,098	1,657
Gatsibo																						
Total	390,275	102,189	82,558	5,255	712	9,045	170,258	20,258	49,415	39,040	2,204	171	2,389	89,519	1,605	52,774	43,518	3,051	541	6,656	80,739	18,653
Gasange	14,924	4,325	2,496	110	8	329	6,862	794	2,122	1,215	47	2	91	3,669	77	2,203	1,281	63	6	238	3,193	717
Gatsibo	29,239	8,167	4,781	181	76	598	13,898	1,538	3,931	2,215	66	19	152	7,193	133	4,236	2,566	115	57	446	6,705	1,405
Gitoki	30,765	8,047	6,671	352	40	645	13,353	1,657	3,896	3,171	146	10	151	6,876	104	4,151	3,500	206	30	494	6,477	1,553
Kabarore	49,663	11,768	12,002	828	84	1,271	21,512	2,198	5,712	5,667	354	23	322	11,381	178	6,056	6,335	474	61	949	10,131	2,020
Kageyo	18,159	5,329	3,724	242	45	436	7,469	914	2,578	1,786	96	10	109	3,915	78	2,751	1,938	146	35	327	3,554	836
Kiramuruzi	28,203	6,251	6,344	391	47	682	12,915	1,573	2,929	2,940	171	12	205	6,738	106	3,322	3,404	220	35	477	6,177	1,467
Kiziguro	27,895	6,221	6,244	428	40	675	12,584	1,703	2,928	2,917	184	9	202	6,528	135	3,293	3,327	244	31	473	6,056	1,568
Muhura	24,382	7,450	4,553	236	30	486	10,489	1,138	3,598	2,149	99	9	152	5,501	104	3,852	2,404	137	21	334	4,988	1,034
Murambi	26,360	6,868	5,745	349	25	550	11,294	1,529	3,284	2,724	152	2	128	5,877	116	3,584	3,021	197	23	422	5,417	1,413
Ngarama	27,314	7,688	5,490	485	117	772	11,431	1,331	3,823	2,624	206	31	191	6,190	112	3,865	2,866	279	86	581	5,241	1,219
Nyagihanga	20,940	6,602	4,353	346	46	447	8,161	985	3,253	2,061	133	13	127	4,305	82	3,349	2,292	213	33	320	3,856	903
Remera	22,827	5,741	4,736	215	25	557	10,068	1,485	2,790	2,281	86	9	142	5,232	118	2,951	2,455	129	16	415	4,836	1,367
Rugarama	34,900	8,551	7,798	479	57	831	15,265	1,919	4,116	3,666	209	9	245	8,082	148	4,435	4,132	270	48	586	7,183	1,771
Rwimbogo	34,704	9,181	7,621	613	72	766	14,957	1,494	4,455	3,624	255	13	172	8,032	114	4,726	3,997	358	59	594	6,925	1,380
Kayonza																						
Total	325,820	78,490	73,848	4,255	561	7,577	146,497	14,592	37,755	34,849	1,798	151	2,053	77,893	1,349	40,735	38,999	2,457	410	5,524	68,604	13,243

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Gahini	34,221	7,740	7,623	475	45	618	16,346	1,374	3,737	3,592	205	13	165	8,972	128	4,003	4,031	270	32	453	7,374	1,246
Kabare	28,789	7,314	6,538	587	56	722	12,241	1,331	3,510	3,046	246	9	172	6,500	105	3,804	3,492	341	47	550	5,741	1,226
Kabarondo	27,134	6,938	5,432	366	59	672	12,520	1,147	3,288	2,537	159	11	211	6,501	112	3,650	2,895	207	48	461	6,019	1,035
Mukarange	40,069	9,198	9,259	407	71	871	18,804	1,459	4,454	4,408	177	21	237	9,875	138	4,744	4,851	230	50	634	8,929	1,321
Murama	16,549	4,134	3,849	146	44	421	7,210	745	1,988	1,781	47	14	100	3,721	55	2,146	2,068	99	30	321	3,489	690
Murundi	40,089	9,081	10,461	611	53	923	17,174	1,786	4,457	5,082	269	15	234	9,355	170	4,624	5,379	342	38	689	7,819	1,616
Mwiri	26,336	6,471	5,725	409	47	752	11,734	1,198	3,190	2,760	169	14	204	6,383	129	3,281	2,965	240	33	548	5,351	1,069
Ndego	16,911	4,610	3,519	284	48	469	7,239	742	2,307	1,684	120	13	119	3,857	91	2,303	1,835	164	35	350	3,382	651
Nyamirama	27,436	6,399	6,065	255	36	732	12,551	1,398	2,960	2,841	103	13	214	6,473	116	3,439	3,224	152	23	518	6,078	1,282
Rukara	27,199	6,525	5,849	154	34	390	12,906	1,341	3,042	2,666	66	9	122	6,788	120	3,483	3,183	88	25	268	6,118	1,221
Ruramira	15,035	3,451	3,676	189	21	370	6,488	840	1,617	1,681	75	4	104	3,395	82	1,834	1,995	114	17	266	3,093	758
Rwinkwavu	26,052	6,629	5,852	372	47	637	11,284	1,231	3,205	2,771	162	15	171	6,073	103	3,424	3,081	210	32	466	5,211	1,128
Kirehe																						
Total	325,530	93,935	61,469	5,677	785	6,870	141,943	14,851	45,175	28,445	2,294	195	1,780	74,761	1,362	48,760	33,024	3,383	590	5,090	67,182	13,489
Gahara	32,077	9,324	5,984	842	91	559	13,840	1,437	4,455	2,700	324	24	124	7,123	117	4,869	3,284	518	67	435	6,717	1,320
Gatore	22,598	6,612	3,979	408	60	608	9,833	1,098	3,158	1,835	168	17	157	5,053	92	3,454	2,144	240	43	451	4,780	1,006
Kigarama	26,054	8,175	5,455	294	68	557	10,301	1,204	3,943	2,525	102	14	146	5,440	95	4,232	2,930	192	54	411	4,861	1,109
Kigina	25,229	6,800	5,011	741	58	511	10,988	1,120	3,290	2,388	328	14	142	5,724	108	3,510	2,623	413	44	369	5,264	1,012
Kirehe	21,466	6,529	3,820	295	72	400	9,423	927	3,115	1,783	118	19	100	4,812	108	3,414	2,037	177	53	300	4,611	819
Mahama	53,577	15,001	8,685	461	108	823	26,425	2,074	7,055	3,701	172	23	186	14,457	191	7,946	4,984	289	85	637	11,968	1,883
Mpanga	28,732	7,715	5,893	696	50	728	12,281	1,369	3,766	2,802	306	17	213	6,588	135	3,949	3,091	390	33	515	5,693	1,234

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
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Musaza	21,525	7,312	3,459	427	63	479	8,713	1,072	3,569	1,625	171	16	154	4,540	101	3,743	1,834	256	47	325	4,173	971
Mushikiri	23,689	7,659	3,863	389	59	399	10,290	1,030	3,651	1,764	151	13	97	5,366	104	4,008	2,099	238	46	302	4,924	926
Nasho	24,180	6,631	5,487	501	52	538	10,035	936	3,215	2,617	208	8	132	5,165	76	3,416	2,870	293	44	406	4,870	860
Nyamugari	30,046	7,888	6,525	355	76	894	12,568	1,740	3,906	3,144	146	20	244	6,657	165	3,982	3,381	209	56	650	5,911	1,575
Nyarubuye	16,357	4,289	3,308	268	28	374	7,246	844	2,052	1,561	100	10	85	3,836	70	2,237	1,747	168	18	289	3,410	774
Ngoma																						
Total	288,498	74,600	60,117	4,265	555	7,638	125,777	15,546	35,961	28,191	1,757	169	2,005	65,249	1,343	38,639	31,926	2,508	386	5,633	60,528	14,203
Gashanda	13,552	3,724	2,991	188	16	305	5,572	756	1,773	1,412	83	6	81	2,897	54	1,951	1,579	105	10	224	2,675	702
Jarama	21,541	4,788	5,747	895	47	596	8,462	1,006	2,326	2,723	398	15	120	4,477	86	2,462	3,024	497	32	476	3,985	920
Karembo	12,550	3,381	2,338	87	18	356	5,608	762	1,627	1,107	32	6	95	2,863	66	1,754	1,231	55	12	261	2,745	696
Kazo	23,111	6,697	4,218	285	44	505	10,198	1,164	3,221	1,978	114	14	147	5,295	110	3,476	2,240	171	30	358	4,903	1,054
Kibungo	25,039	6,552	4,440	199	53	444	12,078	1,273	3,280	1,984	78	12	92	6,387	119	3,272	2,456	121	41	352	5,691	1,154
Mugesera	20,767	5,979	3,613	364	48	648	8,896	1,219	2,913	1,702	145	11	187	4,554	119	3,066	1,911	219	37	461	4,342	1,100
Murama	19,352	5,193	3,624	138	43	509	8,675	1,170	2,510	1,707	54	11	137	4,429	104	2,683	1,917	84	32	372	4,246	1,066
Mutenderi	17,925	5,182	3,583	236	26	394	7,602	902	2,493	1,694	93	8	128	3,822	87	2,689	1,889	143	18	266	3,780	815
Remera	23,082	5,889	4,659	339	40	595	10,385	1,175	2,789	2,187	142	13	140	5,384	78	3,100	2,472	197	27	455	5,001	1,097
Rukira	21,519	5,637	3,906	213	50	629	9,726	1,358	2,741	1,871	78	17	192	5,075	110	2,896	2,035	135	33	437	4,651	1,248
Rukumberi	26,705	6,015	7,385	515	53	918	10,647	1,172	2,842	3,444	200	24	246	5,582	101	3,173	3,941	315	29	672	5,065	1,071
Rurenge	23,582	6,355	4,835	260	33	610	10,199	1,290	3,039	2,262	109	8	156	5,253	109	3,316	2,573	151	25	454	4,946	1,181
Sake	20,150	4,465	4,943	345	46	546	8,791	1,014	2,127	2,298	149	14	130	4,556	84	2,338	2,645	196	32	416	4,235	930
Zaza	19,623	4,743	3,835	201	38	583	8,938	1,285	2,280	1,822	82	10	154	4,675	116	2,463	2,013	119	28	429	4,263	1,169

		Both sexes							Male							Female						
	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Bugesera																						
Total	384,427	102,654	83,220	5,706	830	9,543	165,996	16,478	51,343	40,244	2,456	245	2,607	90,112	1,605	51,311	42,976	3,250	585	6,936	75,884	14,873
Gashora	22,634	5,191	5,530	312	48	584	10,038	931	2,635	2,665	137	11	149	5,520	70	2,556	2,865	175	37	435	4,518	861
Juru	23,049	6,755	4,994	288	47	615	9,310	1,040	3,335	2,389	109	12	182	5,003	109	3,420	2,605	179	35	433	4,307	931
Kamabuye	17,495	4,390	3,582	293	15	433	7,755	1,027	2,171	1,691	124	6	131	4,345	100	2,219	1,891	169	9	302	3,410	927
Mareba	19,741	5,473	4,248	279	30	615	7,907	1,189	2,643	2,003	117	6	164	4,240	93	2,830	2,245	162	24	451	3,667	1,096
Mayange	38,392	11,314	7,233	294	97	808	17,219	1,427	5,823	3,444	117	24	215	9,911	129	5,491	3,789	177	73	593	7,308	1,298
Musenyi	27,744	7,868	5,540	747	47	700	11,530	1,312	3,793	2,599	338	15	210	6,099	110	4,075	2,941	409	32	490	5,431	1,202
Mwogo	20,346	5,384	4,939	465	65	743	7,897	853	2,660	2,391	207	23	235	4,355	93	2,724	2,548	258	42	508	3,542	760
Ngeruka	25,113	6,362	5,473	359	23	791	10,666	1,439	3,045	2,548	153	9	194	5,712	101	3,317	2,925	206	14	597	4,954	1,338
Ntarama	32,420	8,285	7,741	516	97	802	13,966	1,013	4,203	3,840	239	28	241	7,483	106	4,082	3,901	277	69	561	6,483	907
Nyamata	58,958	16,309	11,875	374	187	915	27,502	1,796	8,084	5,734	170	57	245	14,410	183	8,225	6,141	204	130	670	13,092	1,613
Nyarugenge	17,472	4,248	4,301	282	18	457	7,391	775	2,039	1,961	109	5	102	3,996	78	2,209	2,340	173	13	355	3,395	697
Rilima	23,651	7,199	4,956	194	58	477	9,859	908	4,157	2,847	80	22	140	5,689	213	3,042	2,109	114	36	337	4,170	695
Ruhuha	20,995	5,502	4,172	293	32	551	9,410	1,035	2,673	2,024	123	9	136	5,040	83	2,829	2,148	170	23	415	4,370	952
Rweru	25,418	5,329	6,405	832	46	702	10,956	1,148	2,606	3,068	358	16	154	5,891	76	2,723	3,337	474	30	548	5,065	1,072
Shyara	10,999	3,045	2,231	178	20	350	4,590	585	1,476	1,040	75	2	109	2,418	61	1,569	1,191	103	18	241	2,172	524

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 5: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status by sex and selected age categories

	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed	Total
Male									
12-17	940,635		0.1	0.0		0.0	99.9	0.0	100.0
18-20	423,263	0.1	2.4	0.0		0.0	97.4	0.0	100.0
21+	3,056,093	46.0	23.8	1.0	0.2	1.3	26.3	1.3	100.0
16-30	1,767,063	7.2	16.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	76.3	0.0	100.0
15-24	1,794,760	0.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.7	0.0	100.0
65+	219,674	73.0	10.2	2.9	0.2	1.6	1.8	10.1	100.0
Female									
12-17	946,261		0.4	0.0		0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0
18-20	433,606	0.5	12.2	0.2		0.6	86.6	0.0	100.0
21+	3,436,831	42.8	22.2	1.9	0.4	3.3	18.3	11.2	100.0
16-30	1,828,607	12.6	22.7	0.6	0.1	1.7	62.2	0.2	100.0
15-24	1,836,237	2.4	10.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	86.3	0.0	100.0
65+	332,254	37.0	5.4	1.9	0.3	1.3	1.7	52.5	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 6: Distribution of resident populations aged 12 and above by marital status and by residence districts

	Total	Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Nyarugenge	277,411	3.0	2.1	3.7	1.3	6.2	3.2	3.5	1.7
Gasabo	630,334	6.8	6.2	7.8	2.6	10.7	5.8	7.4	3.4
Kicukiro	367,212	4.0	3.5	3.7	1.3	7.6	3.3	4.7	1.9
Nyanza	256,354	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.1	3.4	2.7	3.5
Gisagara	271,216	2.9	2.7	3.0	4.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	3.9
Nyaruguru	217,628	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.4	0.9	1.8	2.4	2.8
Huye	272,073	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.4	3.3	2.9	4.0
Nyamagabe	266,698	2.9	3.3	2.0	3.6	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.2
Ruhango	254,038	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2
Muhanga	259,510	2.8	3.7	1.5	0.8	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.1
Kamonyi	318,308	3.4	3.9	2.9	2.2	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4
Karongi	260,435	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.9	3.0
Rutsiro	254,351	2.8	3.2	2.0	4.7	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.7
Rubavu	367,043	4.0	3.2	5.4	5.6	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7
Nyabihu	221,083	2.4	2.0	3.1	4.4	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.7
Ngororero	252,267	2.7	3.1	2.3	4.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.4
Rusizi	323,966	3.5	4.2	2.1	3.7	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.4
Nyamasheke	292,265	3.2	4.2	1.1	3.0	2.8	1.7	3.3	3.2
Rulindo	252,487	2.7	3.5	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.0
Gakenke	262,561	2.8	4.0	1.2	1.6	3.0	1.6	2.7	3.2
Musanze	337,099	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.7
Burera	269,576	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	2.7	3.0
Gicumbi	316,819	3.4	3.9	2.8	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.9
Rwamagana	340,099	3.7	3.3	4.5	2.8	4.4	5.0	3.6	3.5
Nyagatare	439,836	4.8	3.7	7.1	6.6	4.8	7.2	4.5	4.4
Gatsibo	378,003	4.1	3.5	5.2	4.6	3.8	5.6	4.0	4.7
Kayonza	312,269	3.4	2.7	4.6	3.7	2.9	4.8	3.3	3.4
Kirehe	315,793	3.4	3.2	3.9	5.1	4.1	4.3	3.3	3.5
Ngoma	279,040	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.8	3.0	4.8	2.9	3.6
Bugesera	370,915	4.0	3.5	5.2	5.0	4.4	6.0	3.8	3.8
Rwanda	**9,236,689**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Annex F: 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	Rwanda Information Society Authority
Office of the Prime Minister	Office of Government Spokesperson
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Rwanda National Police
Ministry of Local Government	Rwanda Correctional Service
Ministry of Defence	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
Ministry of Interior	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Ministry of Health	Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management	Rwanda Education Board
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	National Examination and School Inspection Authority
Ministry of Education	Rwanda Biomedical Centre
Ministry of ICT & Innovation	Representatives of all Religious Confessions
Ministry of Public Service and Labour	
Ministry of Infrastructure	

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 Ngororero
Office of the District of Gasabo	Office of the District of Rusizi
Office of the District of Kicukiro	Office of the District of Nyamasheke
Office of the District of Nyanza	Office of the District of Rulindo
Office of the District of Gisagara	Office of the District of Gakenke
Office of the District of Nyaruguru	Office of the District of Musanze
Office of the District of Huye	Office of the District of Burera
Office of the District of Nyamagabe	Office of the District of Gicumbi
Office of the District of Ruhango	Office of the District of Rwamagana
Office of the District of Muhanga	Office of the District of Nyagatare
Office of the District of Kamonyi	Office of the District of Gatsibo
Office of the District of Karongi	Office of the District of Kayonza
Office of the District of Rutsiro	District of Office of the Ngoma
Office of the District of Rubavu	Office of the District of Bugesera
Office of the District of Nyabihu	

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

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Karera Albert
Hakizimana Celestin
Habimana Norbert
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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

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Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:
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ICT Infrastructures:
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Nkamicaniye Gaetan
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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

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Peter Wekesa Nyongesa, Data Processing Expert
Arij Decker, Data Processing Expert
Enkhbayar, Data Processing Expert

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

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Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin
Umuhoza Wa Shema Daniella
Neza Nadege

Corporate Services

Name	Role	Name	Role
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
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Habimana Jean Pierre	MINIYOUTH	Ndaruhutse Jean Bosco	MINICOFIN
Munana Jean de Dieu	MINIYOUTH	Ntirampeba Sylvere	MIFOTRA
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Kyazze Edward	MININFRA	Mr Rizinde Theogene	UR-CBE
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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
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Hategekimana Samson	WASAC	Prof. Twarabamenye Emmanuel	Independent
Rugira Esdras	EDCL	Munyemana Emmanuel	UNICEF
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