



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic report

# Marital status and nuptiality





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

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

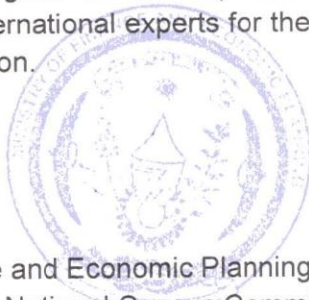
The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend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

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

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

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

  
**Claver GATETE**



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



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  
**MURANGWA Yusu**

Director General,  
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## Executive summary

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. 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 Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) show that nearly half of the population aged 12 and above is married. However, between 1978 and 2012 the percentage of married people has decreased.

Women get married earlier than men; between the ages of 20 and 24 one woman in three is already married compared to less than one in five men. The average age at first marriage is 25 for women and 27 for men. Both men and women marry later than before and the age at first marriage has increased continuously over the last three decades. In 1978, the average man got married at 25 and the average woman at 21.

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. A 20-year-old single man residing in a rural area has a higher probability (79%) of getting married before the age of 30 than one living in an urban area (53%). Among women, the gap is relatively less important; a 20-year-old single woman has a probability of marriage before the age of 30 of 81% in a rural area versus 72% in an urban area. At the age of 50, there are still more single males in urban areas (7%) than in rural areas (4%), and the same trend is observed for women.

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.

With age, the proportion of person's no longer in union increases, especially for women. At 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.

Despite its prohibition, polygamy is still practiced in Rwanda. However, its prevalence is low: only one married man in 20 is in a polygamous union. The prevalence of polygamy has declined from 12% of men aged 15 and above in 1978 to 5% in 2012. Rural residents are relatively more polygamous (5.4%) than urban residents (3.7%), while elderly people are more frequently in polygamous unions than younger ones. Polygamy also decreases with the level of education: 7% of men without any education are in polygamous unions but only 1% of those who attended university.

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

## 1.1 Context and justification

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

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



### 1.3 Census phases

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

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

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

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

## Chapter 2: Context, objectives and methodology of the analysis

### 2.1 Context

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 RPHC4, 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 2010, combined with customary unions, they still represented 30% (Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2010).

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 Rwandese Civil Code, marriage is a voluntary union between a man and a woman (articles 169 and 170 of the Civil Code, Book I). 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 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. However, in practice, this legislation is often not observed. Results from the 1992, 2000, 2005 and 2010 Demographic and Health Surveys show that a significant number of people – especially women – start their union earlier.
- According to Art. 169 of the Civil Code, Book I, the payment of a dowry is not a condition for the validity of marriage. However, in practice there is no legal marriage without some kind of dowry changing hands. Almost every Rwandese groom pays a dowry before celebrating the marriage. In social terms, the marriage is validated by the payment of the dowry (Bushayija, 1966).

## 2.13 Historical context

While the third Census of 2002 was carried out in the post conflict and genocide against the Tutsi period, the fourth was conducted in the current period of relative economic and social prosperity. Since 2002, there have been great improvements in the socio-economic situation in Rwanda. Access to education has improved in terms of number of students accessing all levels, especially higher education, for which the number of students has increased fivefold from 15,000 to 76,000. Among them, girls represent 45%.

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, 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*, 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). Men's and women's tables are presented separately as these two groups have different patterns regarding the entrance into union. See also Annex E for further information.

Before carrying out the above-mentioned analysis, the response rates were assessed for the following questions: Marital status (What is [name]'s marital status?); Polygamy (How many spouses [name] have?).

The population aged 12 and above (0.05%) did not declare their marital status: 0.03% for men and 0.1% for women. This rate is small and thus the response rate allows for full analysis of the data. Undeclared cases will be indicated as such. In regard to polygamy, the 2012 Census question on this type of union was unfortunately addressed to men. For women, there was a question on their rank as spouse.

## 2.4 Definition of main concepts

Information on marital status was collected on the resident population, defined as all usual residents who have lived for more than six months in the place where they were enumerated or who intended to live there for more than six months. The question was formulated as '*what is [name] marital status?*' Responses were recorded as provided, without any coding. For men in union, the type of union (i.e. whether a monogamous or a polygamous union) was also enquired about, and the age at first union. Women in union were asked about their rank as spouse and age at first union.

Five categories constituted the question on marital status:

- *Never married*: an individual who has never been in a union.
- *Married*: an individual who was in marital union at the moment of the Census, legally or not.
- *Divorced*: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to legislation.
- *Separated*: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse and is awaiting the court decision.
- *Widowed*: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried.

Information on marital status has been collected in order to update the existing indicators on the situation of marital status and nuptiality in relation to the population of Rwanda. This objective has been reached but there are some limitations that might be considered in relation to future censuses. In that regard, it is important to note that the status “married” in the Census is not equivalent to “married at the civil registration office” as it includes informal unions.

A polygamous man may be simultaneously in legal union with one of his wives and in consensual union with another wife or other wives. Polygamy may also accentuate the frequency of consensual unions given that it is not legal. As the question on polygamy was asked only to men, it is difficult to analyse female polygamy (see section 2.3 above for further details). Also, the data do not allow for the cross-analysing of polygamous men and their respective wives.

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.

## Chapter 3: Marital status of the population and its evolution since 1978

### 3.1 Marital status by sex

In Rwanda, nearly half of the population aged 12 and above has never been married (45.5%) and nearly half is married (46.1%). People who have formerly been married represent only 8%, including 6% widowed. However, as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, the proportion of people who have never been married is significantly higher among the male population (50%) than among the female population (41%), while the proportion of married people is almost equal for both sexes (47% and 45%). The higher proportion of people who have never been married in the Rwandan population may be explained by the age structure, as younger people are now more numerous than older people. The higher number of males who have never married compared to women is due to their higher age at marriage, which increases their proportion among the not yet married. The next section explores how the distribution of these different marital statuses varies according to age and place of residence.

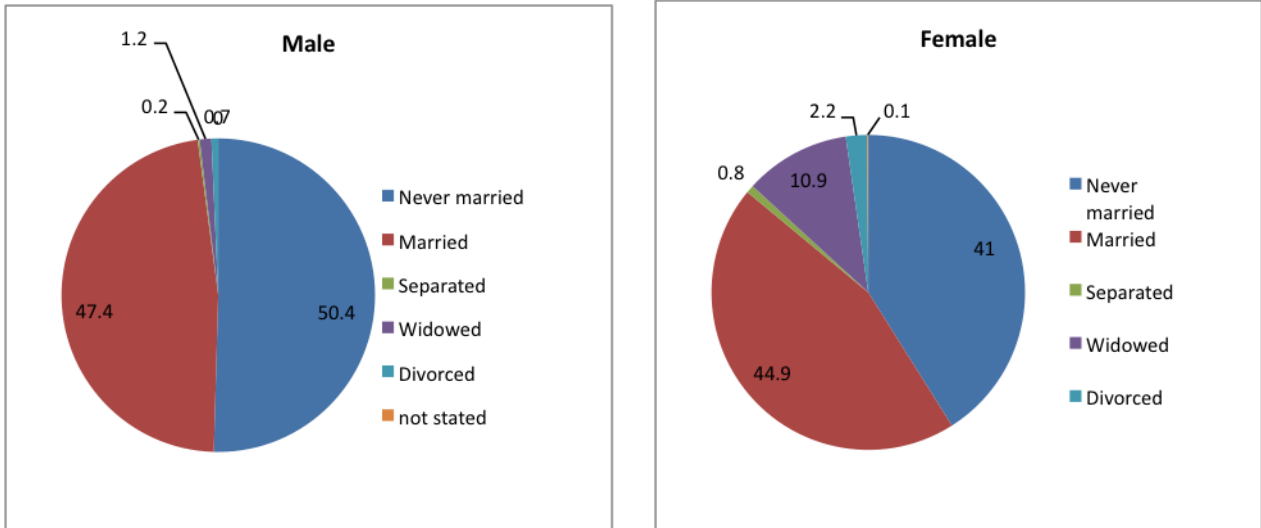
There are more formerly married women (14%) than men (2%). This is mainly due to the number of widows, who represent 11%. This significant proportion of widowed women compared to men (1%) is due to the higher male mortality rate combined with the difference in ages at marriage between spouses, which exposes women to a greater risk of widowhood as generally they are younger than their husbands. Furthermore, the lower proportion of widowed men is due to the fact that many men are more likely to marry again if they lose their spouses.

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

Marital status	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Never married	1,655,738	50.4	1,499,552	41.1	3,155,290	45.5
Currently married	1,557,155	47.4	1,640,799	44.9	3,197,954	46.1
Separated	6,912	0.2	28,618	0.8	35,530	0.5
Widowed	40,986	1.2	399,083	10.9	440,069	6.3
Divorced	23,280	0.7	82,104	2.2	105,384	1.5
Not stated	866	0.0	2,585	0.1	3,451	0.0
Total	3,284,937	100.0	3,652,741	100.0	6,937,678	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 1: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status and sex



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.2 Marital status by age

As marriage is associated with the individual’s age, the distribution by marital status concomitantly varies with age. The proportion of people who have never been married in the population decreases significantly from the age group 15–19 to those aged 20–24 (from 99% to 82% for males and from 96% to 62% for females) and much more from 20–24 to 25–29 (from 82% to 44% for males and from 62% to 28% for females). At age 50, the percentage of the population still single is only 4% for males and 3% for females. The decline in the single population with age is more rapid among the female population than among males, indicating earlier marriage for women compared to men.

The age structure shows that widowhood also increases with age irrespective of sex, but with higher proportions among women. For men, it is almost absent (less than 1%) below 40 years, remains at less than 10% between the ages of 40 and 70 and exceeds 10% thereafter. For women, the percentage of widowed is less than 1% among women under 30, but after this the percentages increase reaching 24% (one woman in four) in the age group 45–49, 46% in the age group 60–65 years, and 76% (three in four) among those aged 80 and above. (Table 2 and Figure 2).

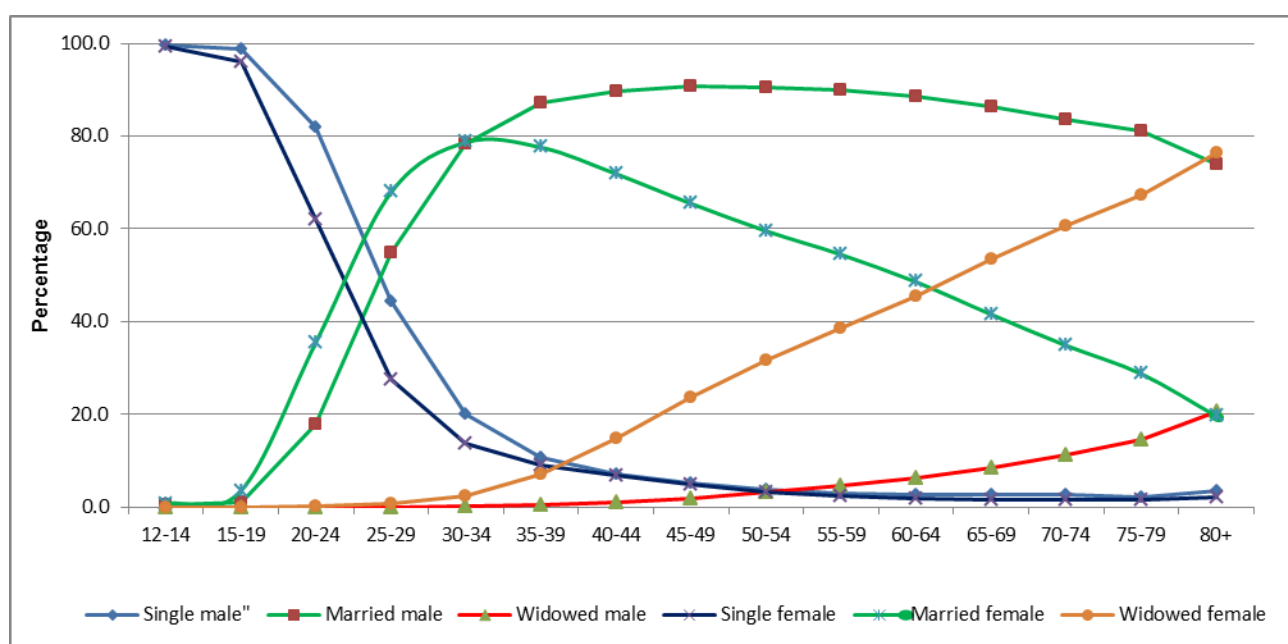


**Table 2: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and age group**

Sex and Age-group	Marital status						Total	Count
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not stated		
<b>Male</b>								
12-14	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	368,979
15-19	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	546,863
20-24	81.9	17.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	499,416
25-29	44.4	54.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	456,642
30-34	20.2	78.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	367,917
35-39	10.6	87.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	232,822
40-44	7.1	89.8	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	190,876
45-49	5.1	90.7	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	155,557
50-54	3.9	90.4	0.5	1.8	3.4	0.1	100.0	151,797
55-59	3.0	90.0	0.4	1.7	4.8	0.1	100.0	106,829
60-64	2.7	88.5	0.4	1.9	6.4	0.1	100.0	76,489
65-69	2.7	86.3	0.5	1.9	8.5	0.1	100.0	40,176
70-74	2.7	83.5	0.4	1.8	11.4	0.1	100.0	35,351
75-79	2.2	81.0	0.4	1.6	14.7	0.1	100.0	23,470
80+	3.6	73.8	0.3	1.4	20.8	0.2	100.0	31,753
Total	50.4	47.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,284,937
<b>Female</b>								
12-14	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	380,809
15-19	95.9	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	566,212
20-24	62.1	35.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	528,969
25-29	27.5	68.0	1.3	2.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	471,452
30-34	13.8	78.8	1.5	3.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	392,967
35-39	9.1	77.7	1.4	4.6	7.1	0.1	100.0	276,844
40-44	7.0	72.0	1.2	4.8	14.9	0.1	100.0	224,684
45-49	5.0	65.6	1.0	4.4	23.8	0.1	100.0	185,299
50-54	3.4	59.7	0.8	4.1	31.8	0.2	100.0	186,512
55-59	2.5	54.6	0.7	3.6	38.5	0.2	100.0	134,494
60-64	1.9	48.7	0.5	3.2	45.5	0.2	100.0	99,860
65-69	1.6	41.7	0.4	2.5	53.5	0.2	100.0	62,367
70-74	1.6	35.0	0.3	2.1	60.6	0.3	100.0	56,934
75-79	1.7	28.9	0.3	1.6	67.2	0.3	100.0	36,758
80+	2.3	19.8	0.1	1.0	76.3	0.5	100.0	48,580
Total	41.1	44.9	0.8	2.2	10.9	0.1	100.0	3,652,741

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Figure 2: Resident population aged 12 and above by sex, marital status and age group**



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.3 Marital status according to place of residence

In urban areas, people who have never been married exceed the married, while in rural areas it is the opposite: married people are more numerous than people who have never been married (Table 3).

While the never-married population represents 46% of the total population, there are more such people in urban areas (53%) than in rural areas (44%). Regardless of sex, the percentage of people who have never been married is higher in urban than in rural areas, at 58% and 49% for men, 48% and 40% for women respectively. The higher proportion in urban areas may be explained 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, although the difference is more pronounced among men (49% in rural vs. 40% in urban) than among women (46% versus 41% respectively).

The percentages of separated and divorced people do not change according to the type of residence. However, in regard to the widowed population the proportion is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban ones, especially among women (8% in urban versus 12% in rural areas).

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

Area of residence and Sex	Marital status						Total	Count
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not stated		
<b>Male</b>								
Rwanda	50.4	47.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,284,937
Urban	57.9	40.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	641,906
Rural	48.6	49.2	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	2,643,031
<b>Female</b>								
Rwanda	41.1	44.9	0.8	2.2	10.9	0.1	100.0	3,652,741
Urban	48.4	40.6	0.7	2.5	7.8	0.1	100.0	596,085
Rural	39.6	45.8	0.8	2.2	11.5	0.1	100.0	3,056,656

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

At province level (Table 4), Kigali City as an urban area clearly shows more people who have never been married (58% for men and 48% women) than the four other provinces, for which the percentages of never-married men is around 50% and women around 40%. When Kigali is excluded, the other provinces display similar patterns, with the married population more represented in the four rural provinces than in Kigali City.

The female widowed population is most strongly represented in the Southern Province (12%) and is at its lowest level in Kigali City (7%). Similarly, the divorced population is more numerous among women (2%) than among men (only 0.7%). This proportion is higher in the Eastern Province (3%), Kigali City (2.7%) and the Southern Province (2.3%) and less represented in the Northern (1.5%) and Western (1.8%) provinces.

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

Province and Sex	Marital status						Total	Count
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not stated		
<b>Male</b>								
Rwanda	50.4	47.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,284,937
Kigali City	58.3	39.7	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	425,836
South	50.0	47.5	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	798,069
West	49.5	48.7	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	733,577
North	48.8	49.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	532,500
East	48.6	49.0	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	794,955
<b>Female</b>								
Rwanda	41.1	44.9	0.8	2.2	10.9	0.1	100.0	3,652,741
Kigali City	47.5	42.0	0.7	2.7	7.1	0.1	100.0	385,648
South	40.3	43.9	1.0	2.3	12.4	0.1	100.0	917,349
West	41.6	44.9	0.7	1.8	11.0	0.1	100.0	861,933
North	41.6	45.1	0.6	1.5	11.1	0.1	100.0	616,688
East	38.0	47.3	0.9	2.9	10.8	0.1	100.0	871,123

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 3.4 Marital status and socio-economic and cultural factors

### 3.4.1 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 5). The general tendency is an increase in the percentages of people who have never been married among those with an education. Among men, the proportion of those who have never been married varies from 25% among men without an education to 72% among those with secondary level and 59% with university level. For women, the respective percentages are 13%, 70% and 52%.

**Table 5: Resident population aged 12 and above by marital status, sex and highest level of education attained**

Sex and level of education	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not stated	Total	Count
<b>Male</b>								
No education/Preschool	24.6	70.2	0.3	1.4	3.4	0.1	100.0	555,142
Primary	50.9	47.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,030,149
Secondary	71.7	27.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	561,198
Higher	60.1	38.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	112,064
Not stated	59.8	37.9	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	26,384
Total	50.4	47.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,284,937
<b>Female</b>								
No education/Preschool	12.9	55.3	1.0	3.5	27.2	0.2	100.0	918,790
Primary	45.4	45.5	0.8	2.1	6.2	0.0	100.0	2,085,550
Secondary	70.0	25.4	0.4	1.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	545,536
Higher	52.3	44.5	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	73,547
Not stated	49.2	39.8	0.8	1.7	8.3	0.2	100.0	29,318
Total	41.1	44.9	0.8	2.2	10.9	0.1	100.0	3,652,741

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

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 6), we can see that persons who attained secondary school are clustered around the age range 15-29 whereas people who never attended school are disproportionately 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: 70% for men and 55% for women (Table 5). The percentages are lower among the population with secondary level, at 27% for men and 25% 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 education compared to secondary level is due to the combined effect of education and age structure.

The widowed population presents a large proportion among the population with no education (27% for women and 3% for men). It is smaller among the population with a university-level education (2% for women and 0.4% for men) and secondary level (3% for women and 0.4% 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 recent expansion of secondary and tertiary education. The percentages of separated/divorced are relatively lower, except in the male population who did not state their educational level among whom 11% are divorced.

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 attained university marry later.

**Table 6: People who have never married aged 12 and above by sex, age group and highest level of education attained**

Sex and Level of education	Age Group									Total	Count
	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+		
<b>Male</b>											
No education /Preschool	11.2	24.2	26.4	16.6	8.3	3.7	2.8	2.1	4.8	100.0	136,814
Primary	32.0	33.2	19.4	9.3	3.5	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,033,601
Secondary	4.3	39.6	36.9	13.0	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	402,151
University	0.0	1.2	30.7	44.2	16.7	4.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	67,386
Not stated	25.3	32.4	23.4	10.7	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.6	100.0	15,786
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,655,738</b>
<b>Female</b>											
No education /Preschool	10.3	22.9	23.7	15.7	9.1	5.0	3.8	3.0	6.7	100.0	118,509
Primary	35.9	34.0	16.5	7.0	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	946,570
Secondary	5.9	49.3	32.9	7.5	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	381,610
University	0.0	2.3	42.2	38.7	10.7	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	100.0	38,438
Not stated	27.2	36.1	20.1	7.7	3.1	1.6	1.2	0.6	2.4	100.0	14,425
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,499,552</b>

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.4.2. 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 others 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, the dominant religion is Catholicism, which is the religion of nearly half of the total population, followed by Protestants and Adventists. The Muslim community is numerically small, at around 2%. The distribution of the population by religion shows different patterns regarding marital status (Table 7). At national level, all Christians – who represent the large majority of the population – display a similar pattern: Catholics and Protestants make up 51% of never-married males and 41% of females.

The groups that deviate significantly from the national average are Muslims, traditionalists/animists and those without a religion. For instance, never-married men represent 56% and 53% among Muslims and the population without religion respectively, compared to the 50% national average. Similarly, they only represent 32% among the traditionalist/animist population. For women, the never-married population represents a smaller proportion among the population declaring themselves to be traditionalist/animist (22%), no religion (38%) and Adventist (39%).

Conversely to people who have never been married, the proportion of married people among the male population is higher in the traditionalist/animist community (60%) and lower among Muslims (42%). Similarly, there are more married women among Adventists (48%) and Jehovah's Witnesses (47%). However, there are fewer in the community declaring themselves to have no religion (43%), among Catholics (43%) and among traditionalists/animists (44%). In addition, the widowed female population accounts for a higher proportion among the traditionalists/animists (30%), which is due to the older average age of this population.

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

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

Sex and religious affiliation	Marital status							Count
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not stated	Total	
<b>Male</b>								
Catholic	50.9	46.7	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,490,974
Protestant	50.1	48.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,100,147
Adventist	48.7	49.5	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	365,992
Muslim	55.5	42.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	81,041
Jehovah witness	49.7	48.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	22,115
Traditional/ Animist	32.3	59.9	1.2	2.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	734
No Religious	53.2	43.5	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	126,346
Others	46.0	52.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	7,312
Not stated	45.4	49.2	0.4	1.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	90,276
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,284,937</b>
<b>Female</b>								
Catholic	41.3	43.4	0.7	2.0	12.5	0.1	100.0	1,631,430
Protestant	41.3	46.0	0.8	2.5	9.4	0.1	100.0	1,417,090
Adventist	38.8	47.8	0.8	2.2	10.3	0.1	100.0	435,800
Muslim	41.1	45.7	1.1	3.8	8.3	0.1	100.0	62,339
Jehovah witness	42.0	46.8	0.8	2.1	8.2	0.1	100.0	24,843
Traditional/ Animist	22.4	43.7	0.8	3.2	29.6	0.4	100.0	504
No Religious	37.7	42.6	1.5	5.0	13.0	0.1	100.0	44,131
Others	38.9	47.4	0.9	2.8	9.9	0.1	100.0	9,168
Not stated	55.3	31.3	0.4	1.2	11.8	0.1	100.0	27,436
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,652,741</b>

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.4.3 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. In Rwanda, almost three in four persons of working age are active (Table 8). The large majority of them (97% of men and 96% of women) are employed. The inactive population, which represents around one person in four, is slightly higher among women (26%) than among men (22%).

The percentage of employed men is higher among those who are married (88%) than among other groups. It is lower among men who have never been married (53%) and the widowed (72%). By excluding the never-married category – which could include many young people still at school – economic inactivity is shown to be more prevalent among formerly married people (i.e. the widowed, divorced and separated) than the married population. Among married women, 81% are employed and 15% are economically inactive.

**Table 8: Resident population aged 16 to 65 by marital status, sex and economic activity status**

Economic Activity Status	Marital status						Total
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not stated	
<b>Male</b>							
Employed	52.9	88.1	80.8	80.3	72.1	83.3	72.5
Unemployed	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1
Inactive	41.6	7.3	10.4	12.8	15.6	14.5	22.4
Activity not stated	3.1	2.8	5.8	4.5	10.4	0.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,171,320	1,457,725	6,399	21,208	24,219	730	2,681,601
<b>Female</b>							
Employed	49.9	80.8	81.2	81.6	79.5	76.0	70.3
Unemployed	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.4	3.0
Inactive	46.4	15.4	15.2	15.0	17.4	20.6	26.0
Activity not stated	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	999,155	1,577,801	27,987	78,600	276,209	1,972	2,961,724

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 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. For women, these percentages correspond respectively to 24%, 34% and 34%.

Consequently, the percentage of married persons has declined. Among men, it has fallen from 59% in 1978 to 53% in 2012. The decline is slightly steeper among women, from 62% in 1978 to 50% in 2012.

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 affected 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. The recent changes in the structure of the population explain the decline of the proportion of widowed people (Table 9).

**Table 9: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the distribution of the resident population aged 15 and above by marital status and sex**

Sex and Marital status	Year			
	1978	1991	2002	2012
<b>Male</b>				
Never married	38.3	40.8	45.0	44.2
Married	59.0	56.4	52.1	53.4
Separated/Divorced	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.0
Widowed	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>				
Never married	24.0	27.5	34.4	34.3
Married	61.9	58.0	47.6	50.1
Separated/Divorced	3.5	4.5	2.2	3.4
Widowed	10.6	10.0	15.8	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012. Notes: (1) Unlike previous tables, the calculation of the 2012 percentages in this table excludes 'Not Stated' for comparison purposes.

## 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).

#### 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 10 indicates that marriage is still almost universal in Rwanda. The large majority of the population get married, and more so among the female population than the male. At 50 years, 958 per 1,000 men and 961 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 there the difference is not large (Table 12).

The proportion of the population who have never married at the age of 50 is 42 per 1,000 among the male population and 39 per 1,000 among females. The proportion of those never married is higher in urban areas than in rural ones for both sexes: 69 per 1,000 versus 39 for men and 55 versus 36 for women respectively (Table 10).

**Table 10: Nuptiality table of males and females**

Age x	Male			Female		
	Cx	m(x,x+a)	${}_a n_x(1000)$	Cx	m(x,x+a)	${}_a n_x(1000)$
15	1000	4	4	1000	13	13
16	996	4	4	987	22	22
17	992	6	6	965	41	42
18	985	16	17	924	61	66
19	969	32	33	863	78	90
20	938	47	50	785	84	107
21	890	66	74	701	84	119
22	824	74	90	618	82	132
23	750	82	109	536	79	147
24	668	79	119	457	73	160
25	589	81	137	384	63	164
26	508	74	146	321	52	162
27	434	67	154	269	41	151
28	367	56	152	228	33	146
29	311	52	166	195	26	134
30	260	39	151	169	21	123
31	220	33	152	148	14	97
32	187	22	119	133	11	85
33	165	20	121	122	9	77
34	145	15	106	113	9	76
35	129	47	367	104	28	270
40	82	25	305	76	18	237
45	57	15	263	58	19	328
50	42			39		

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1)  $C_x$  = per thousand people single at age  $x$  = Pop single at age  $x$ /pop total of age  $x * 1000$ . ,  $m(x,x+a) = C_x - C_{x+a}$  (difference of  $C_x$  current line and next line),  ${}_a n_x = m(x,x+a)/C_x * 1000$

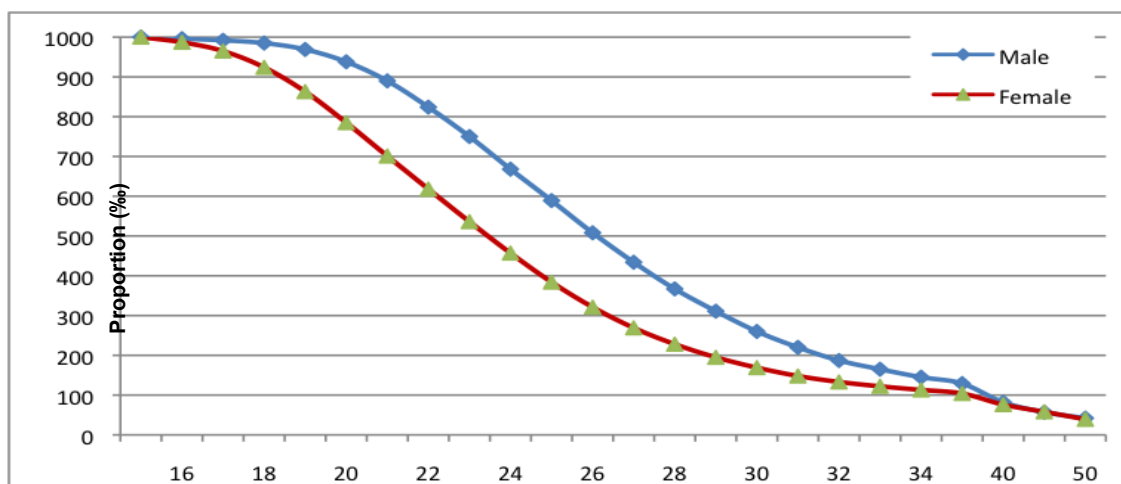
Table 10, Table 11 and Figure 3 show that the decrease in the proportion of people who have never married is earlier and more rapid for females than for males: the majority of female marriages (83%) occur between the ages of 15 and 30 while for males (81%) they occur between 20 and 35. There is a rapid 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 11: Aggregated nuptiality table of males and females in Rwanda**

Age group	Male			Female		
	$C_x$	$m(x,x+5)$	${}_5 n_x$ (1000)	$C_x$	$m(x,x+5)$	${}_5 n_x$ (1000)
15-19	1000	62	62	1000	215	215
20-24	938	349	372	785	401	511
25-29	589	329	559	384	215	560
30-34	260	131	504	169	65	385
35-39	129	47	364	104	28	269
40-44	82	25	305	76	18	237
45-49	57	15	263	58	19	328
50+	42			39		

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

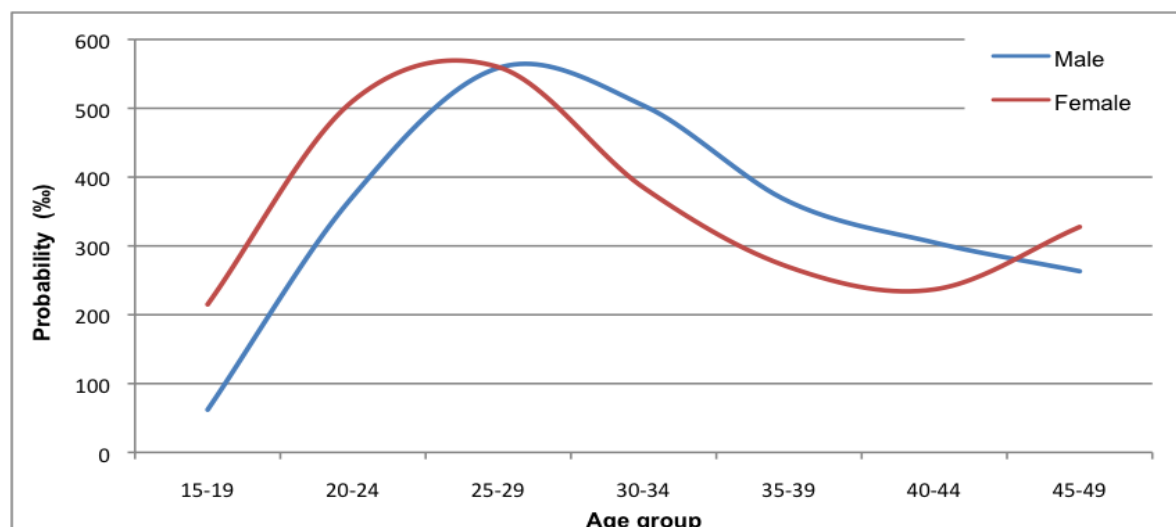
**Figure 3: Proportion of single people by age and sex**



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The probability curves in Figure 4, 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 into marriage. For instance, in the age group 15–20 years, the probability of getting married for females (215‰) is more than three times that of males (62‰). From the age of 20 to 24, the chances of getting married are still higher among females (511‰) than among males (372‰). However, the chances are equal in the age interval 25–29 (560‰) and after 30 years the chances are higher for males than for females, although they drop again in the last age group 45–49.

Figure 4: Probability (%) of getting married by sex and age group



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

#### 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.

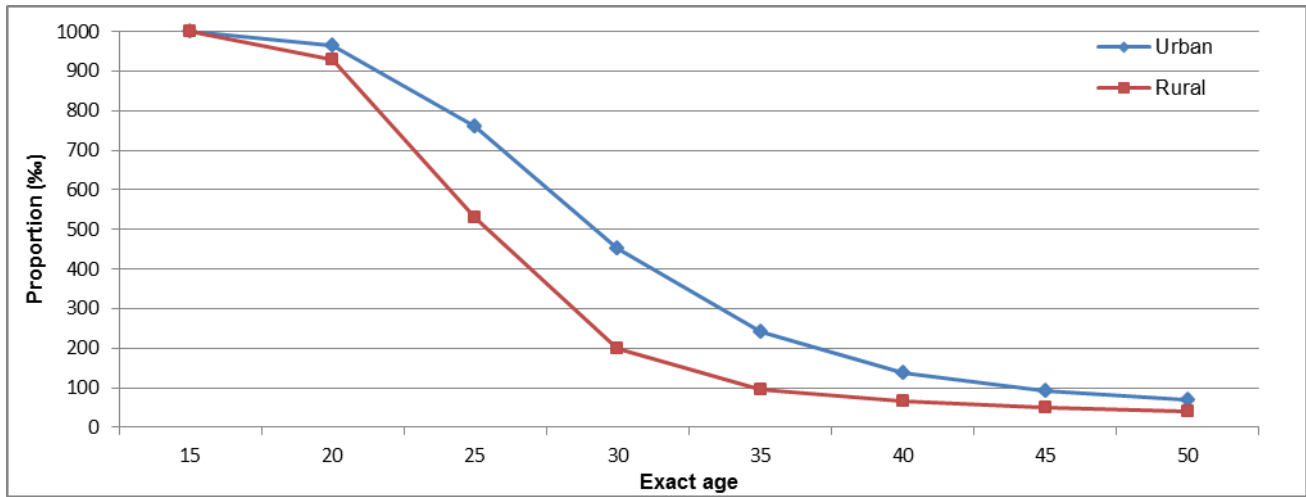
Among men, the proportion of single people drops more rapidly in rural areas than in urban areas, indicating that males living in rural areas get married earlier than their counterparts living in cities (Figure 5). For instance, between the ages of 20 and 30 the percentage of single men reduces more than four times (from 93% to 20%) in rural areas and only two times (from 97% to 45%) in urban areas. A 20-year-old single man residing in a rural area has a higher probability (79%) of getting married before the age of 30 than one living in an urban area (53%). Even at age 50, there are still more single males in urban areas (7%) than in rural areas (4%).

Table 12: Aggregated nuptiality table of males by area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural		
	$C_x$	$m_{x, x+5}$	${}_5n_x (1000)$	$C_x$	$m_{x, x+5}$	${}_5n_x (1000)$
15	1000	35	35	1000	70	70
20	965	203	210	930	400	430
25	762	311	408	530	332	627
30	451	211	467	198	103	519
35	241	102	422	95	29	301
40	139	47	341	67	18	265
45	92	23	247	49	10	204
50	69			39		

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 5: Proportion of single males by age by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

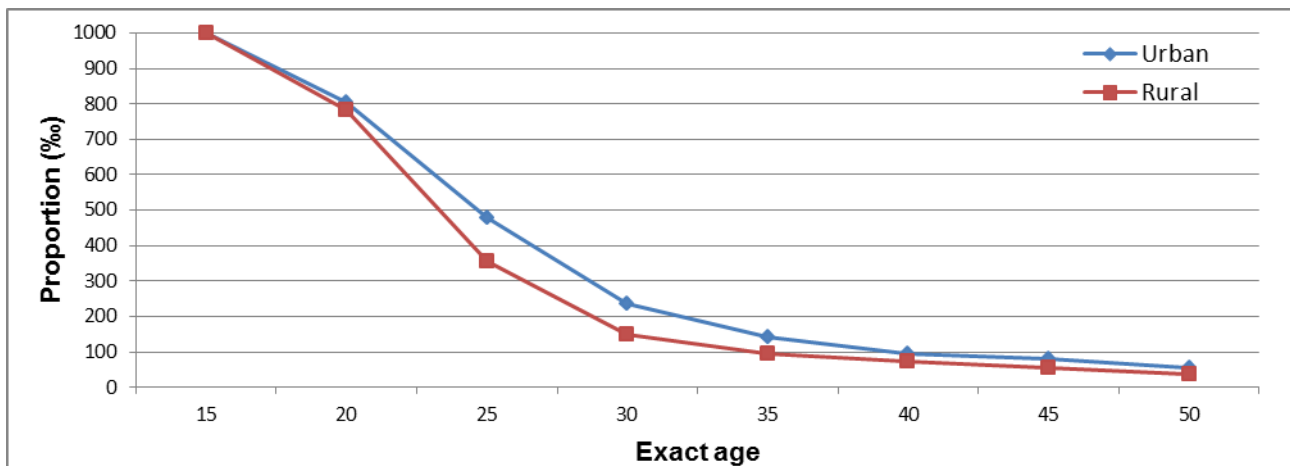
Among women, the gap is relatively less pronounced. From 20 to 30, the proportion of single women declines five times, from 78% to 15% in rural areas, and by three times from 80% to 24% in urban areas. In other words, a 20-year-old single woman has a probability of marriage before the age of 30 of 81% in a rural area versus 72% in an urban area (Figure 6). As is the case with men, at the end of the reproductive age – at age 50 – there are more single women in urban areas (6%) than in rural areas (4%).

Table 13: Aggregated nuptiality table of females by area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural		
	$C_x$	$m(x, x+5)$	${}_5n_x$ (1000)	$C_x$	$m(x, x+5)$	${}_5n_x$ (1000)
15	1000	196	196	1000	217	217
20	804	327	406	783	427	546
25	478	241	505	356	207	581
30	237	96	406	149	53	358
35	141	45	318	96	23	240
40	96	16	163	73	18	252
45	80	25	315	54	18	337
50	55			36		

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 6: Proportion of single females by age by area of residence



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

For both sexes, 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

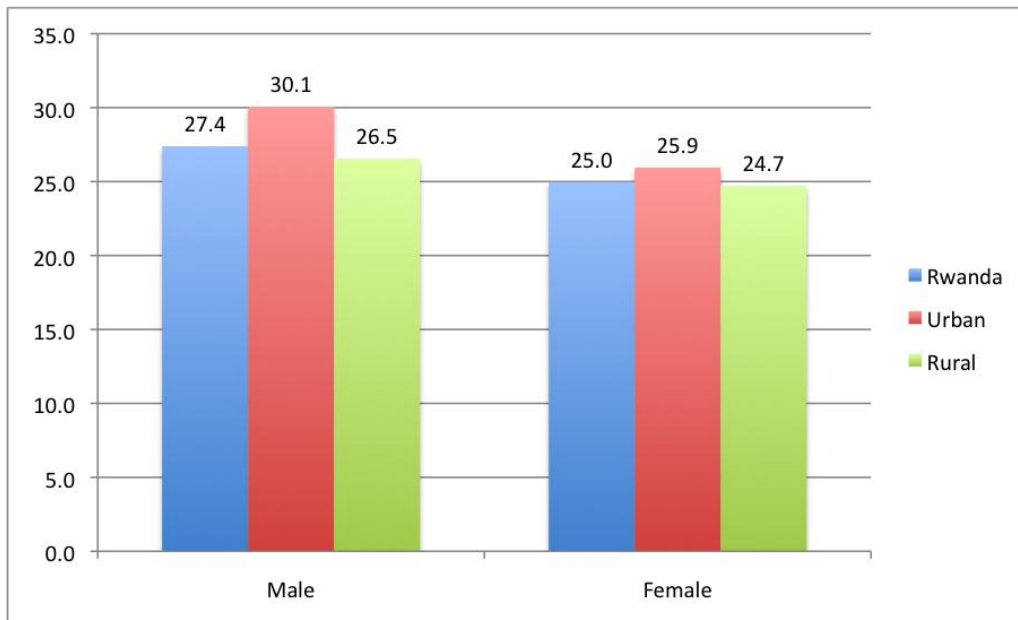
The mean age at first marriage is another important indicator in nuptiality analysis. It is calculated indirectly from the proportion of single people in a given population. In this report we use the Hajnal's singulate mean age to harmonise our findings with the previous censuses that computed only the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

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

At national level, the mean age at first marriage was 27.4 years for men and 25.0 years for women, entailing a gap of 2.4 years. The mean age at first marriage varies by place of residence, much more among men than women. The difference is 3.6 years for men, between 30.1 years in urban areas and 26.5 years in rural areas, while it is only one year for women, from 25.9 years in urban areas and 24.7 years in rural ones (Figure 7).

Furthermore, there is a larger gap in the age at first marriage between men and women living in urban areas (4.2 years) than between those living in rural areas (1.8 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 7: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by sex and area of residence**

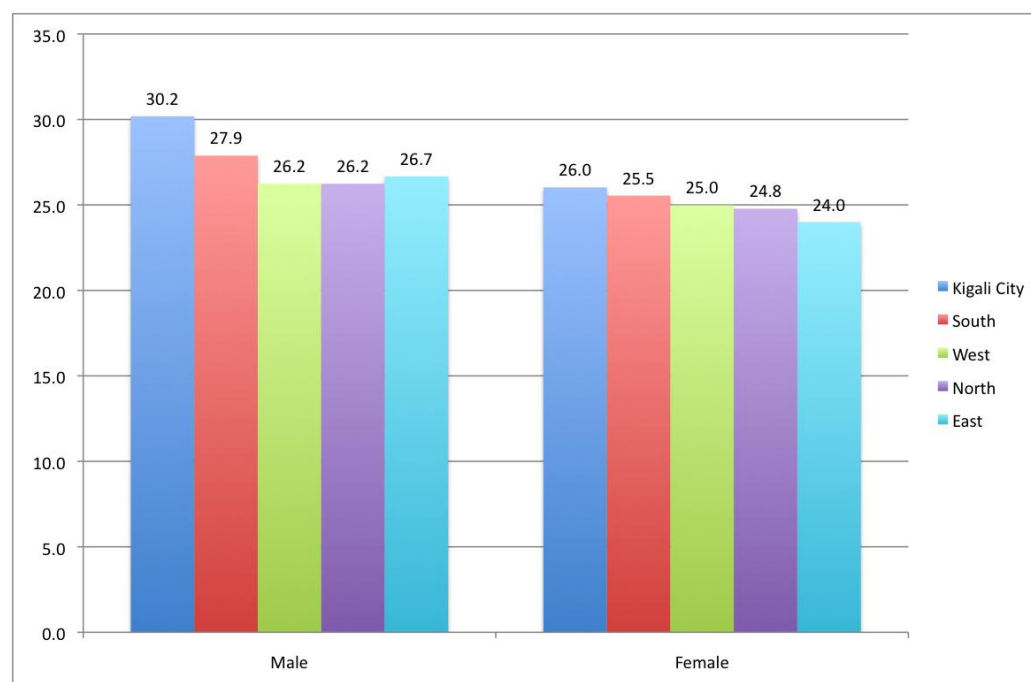


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The mean age at first marriage also varies according to province for both sexes (Figure 8). For men, it ranges between 30.2 years in Kigali City and 26.2 years in the North and West Provinces. For women, it varies between 26.0 years in Kigali City and 24.0 years in the Eastern Province. As with

the urban/rural difference, the gap between provinces is larger among men (4 years) than among women (only 2 years). Within provinces, the largest gap between sexes according to mean age at first marriage was recorded in Kigali City (4.2 years), while the smallest was in the West Province (1.2 years). The higher difference in Kigali City has to be associated with its urban character, as was explained before.

**Figure 8: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by sex and province**



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 4.3.2 Age at first marriage and religion

In Rwanda, nuptiality patterns change according to different religions, albeit only moderately (Table 14). The mean age at first marriage varies only by 1.8 years for men (from a maximum of 28.5 years among traditionalists/animists and a minimum of 26.7 years among protestants). Among women, the difference is more pronounced: 2.4 years between again the traditionalists/animists (26.3 years) and the muslims (23.9 years).

**Table 14: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by sex and religious affiliation**

Religious affiliation	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	Mean age at first marriage	Mean age at first marriage	Mean age at first marriage
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Catholic	27.9	25.4	26.6
Protestant	26.7	24.8	25.6
Adventist	26.8	24.5	25.6
Muslim	28.3	23.9	26.5
Jehovah witness	28.0	25.5	26.7
Traditional/ Animist	28.5	26.3	27.5
No Religious affiliation	27.3	24.3	26.6
Others	27.1	25.0	25.9
Not stated	33.7	27.7	32.6
Total	27.4	25.0	26.2

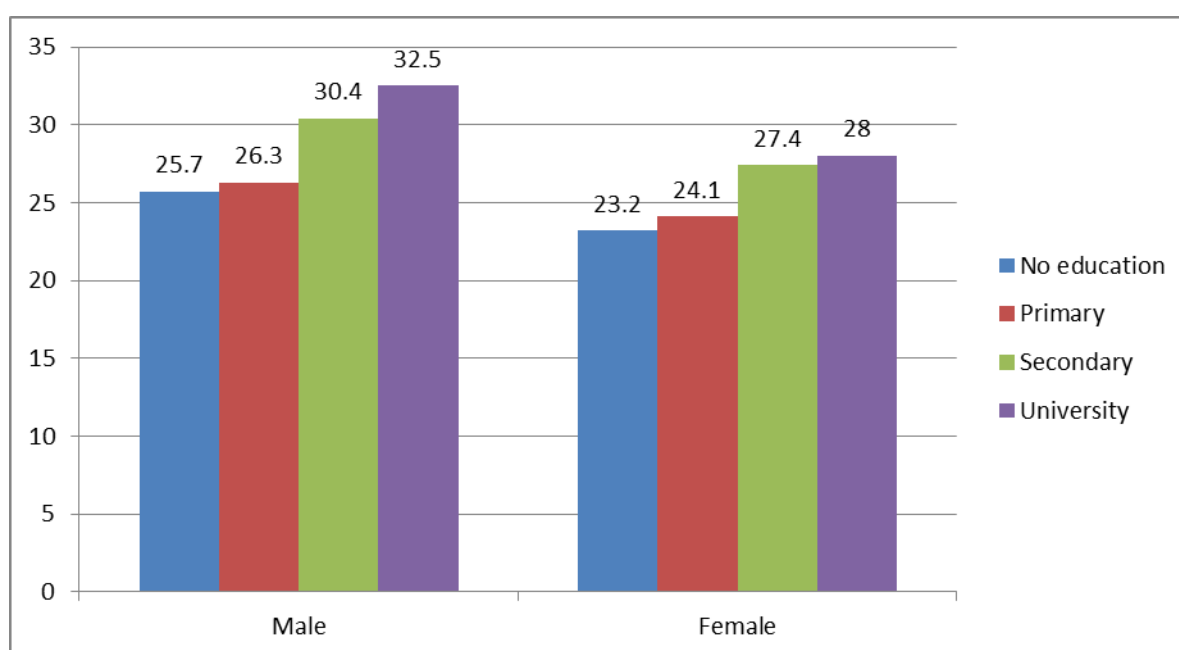
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 4.3.3 Age at first marriage and education

Education is one of the factors that most affects the age at which people marry; simply put, people who study longer tend to marry later. Thus, the age at first marriage is expected to increase with the level of education. The RPHC4 confirms this hypothesis. The mean age at first marriage increases with education for both sexes (Figure 9). For men, at national level it varies from 25.7 years among men without education to 26.3 years among those with primary education, 30.4 years among those with a secondary level and 32.5 among those with university level. This gives a difference of more than seven years between the population with no education and that with higher education.

For women, it varies in the same proportion as for men with a minimum of 23.2 years among women without education and a maximum of 28.0 years among those with university level, making a difference of five years.

Figure 9: Mean age at first marriage (singulate mean age) by sex and highest level of education.



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 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 2.5 years since 1978, from 24.9 to 27.4 in 2012. For women, there is an increase of almost four years, from 21.2 in 1978 to 25.0 years in 2012.

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 (4.5% for men and 4.2% for women).

**Table 15: 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
<b>Male</b>				
Mean age	24.9	26.8	26.8	27.4
Never married	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.5
<b>Female</b>				
Mean age	21.2	22.9	24.0	25.0
Never married	0.4	1.1	2.6	4.2

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

## 4.5 International comparisons

In comparison to its neighbouring countries, Rwanda offers the highest ages at first marriage for both sexes (Table 16). It is followed by Kenya and Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). However, within the Sub-Saharan region as a whole it is outpaced by South Africa, Botswana and Senegal.

**Table 16: Mean age at first marriage in selected African countries**

Country	Male	Female	Source
South Africa	33.0	30.6	2011 General Household Survey
Botswana	30.9	26.4	2000-2005 UNSD
Senegal	30.0	21.6	DHS-2010-11
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2012 Census</b>
Kenya	26.6	22.0	DHS 2008-09
Burundi	25.4	22.1	DHS-2010
DRC	25.2	20.8	2007 DHS
Tanzania	25.1	21.0	DHS-2010
Uganda	24.3	20.0	DHS-2011

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census and world-statistics.org (citing United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Marriage Data 2012.)



## 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 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 2012 Census reveals that five in every 100 married or separated men aged 20 and above live in polygamous unions. The proportion of polygamous men is higher in rural areas (5.4%) than in urban ones (3.7%).

Moreover, variations in the level of polygamy are also observed between provinces, with the highest prevalence in the Western (5.9%) and Eastern (5.9%) provinces and the lowest in Kigali City (3.4%). In addition, within the provinces, there is a significant difference between the urban areas and the rural ones. The gap between these areas is the largest in the Southern Province where the prevalence in rural areas is 4.9% and in urban areas just 2.7%. It is the smallest in the Western Province where urban residents (5.6%) practice polygamy almost as much as rural residents do (5.9%).

**Table 17: Currently married and separated men aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by province and area of residence**

Place of residence	% in polygamous unions						Count					
	Rwanda	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	Rwanda	Kigali	South	West	North	East
Rwanda	5.1	3.4	4.7	5.9	4.7	5.9	79,742	5,809	17,805	20,942	12,227	22,959
Urban	3.7	3.2	2.7	5.6	3.7	4.6	9,637	4,068	1,062	2,422	838	1,247
Rural	5.4	4.0	4.9	5.9	4.8	6.0	70,105	1,741	16,743	18,520	11,389	21,712

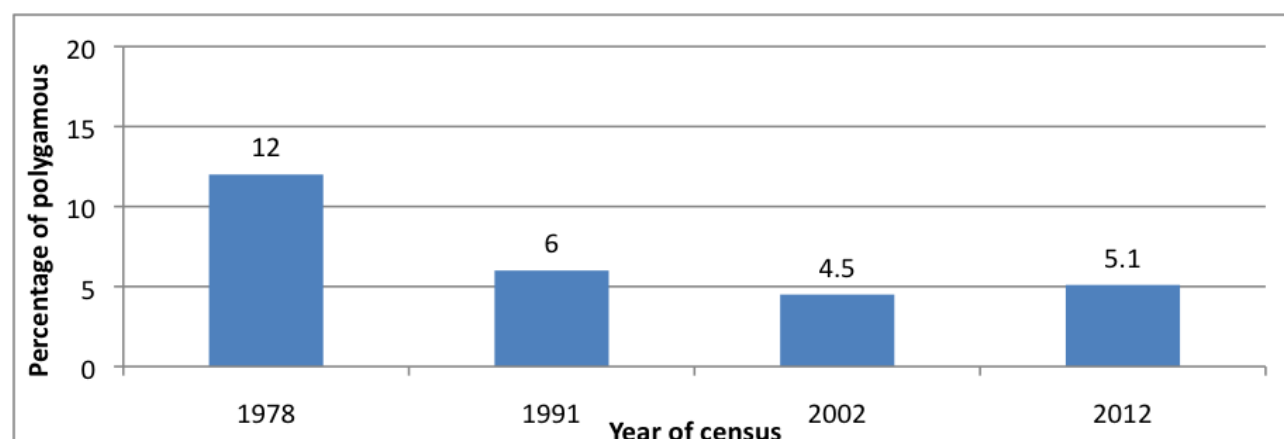
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 5.2 Evolution of polygamy between 1978 and 2012

The 2012 Census confirms the decline of polygamy in Rwanda observed since censuses began: the prevalence dropped from 12% in 1978 to 5.1% in 2012 (Figure 10).

Urban areas show an increase in polygamy between 2002 and 2012 while in rural areas there was only a minor change.

**Figure 10: Evolution of the percentage of polygamous men aged 15 and above between 1978 and 2012**



Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012. Notes: (1) For comparison purposes, the 2012 percentage of polygamous men has been recalculated for the age range 15 and above – where above the reported age range is 20 and above – but the estimates remain the same given that few men aged 15-19 are married/separated.

### 5.3 Variations in polygamous unions with age

Polygamy prevalence increases with age (Table 18 and Figure 11). It is almost absent among people below 30 (less than 2%) but reaches 15% among men aged 80 and above. 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.

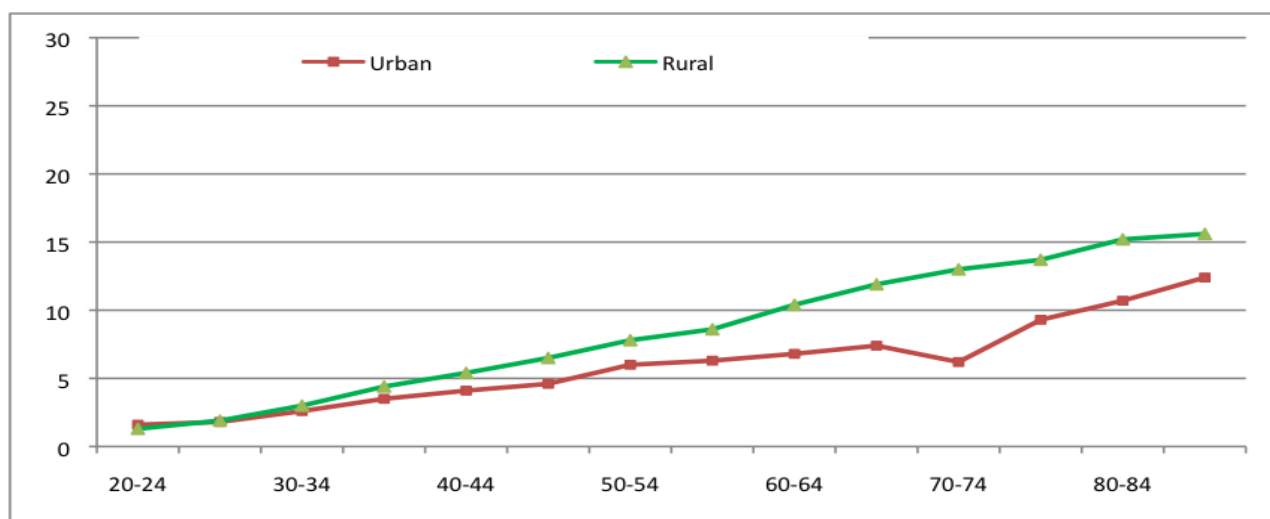
**Table 18: Percentage of married and separated men aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by sex, age and area of residence**

Age-group	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Total count	% in polygamous union	Total count	% in polygamous union	Total count	% in polygamous union
20-24	1,174	1.3	192	1.6	982	1.3
25-29	4,820	1.9	721	1.8	4,099	1.9
30-34	8,538	3.0	1,445	2.6	7,093	3.0
35-39	8,615	4.2	1,465	3.5	7,150	4.4
40-44	8,911	5.2	1,367	4.1	7,544	5.4
45-49	8,772	6.2	1,117	4.6	7,655	6.5
50-54	10,402	7.5	1,162	6.0	9,240	7.8
55-59	8,034	8.3	769	6.3	7,265	8.6
60-64	6,769	9.9	542	6.8	6,227	10.4
65-69	3,965	11.4	285	7.4	3,680	11.9
70-74	3,663	12.3	184	6.2	3,479	13.0
75-79	2,544	13.3	171	9.3	2,373	13.7
80-84	2,089	14.8	125	10.7	1,964	15.2
85+	1,446	15.3	92	12.4	1,354	15.6
Total	79,742	5.1	9,637	3.7	70,105	5.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

In addition, Figure 11 also shows that there is no significant difference between the national pattern regarding polygamy and age and the ones observed in urban or rural areas. The only difference is that polygamy levels are higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Figure 11: Percentage of married and separated men aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by sex, age and area of residence**



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 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 2012 Census reveals that polygamy levels are higher among traditionalists/animists – with one man in five (19%) living in polygamous union – as well as the population without religion (11%) and Muslims (9%). It is less practiced among Christians irrespective of their denomination (4% to 5%), and especially among Jehovah’s Witnesses (4%) (Table 19). For all religious communities, rural residents are more polygamous than urban residents. For Animists the prevalence of polygamy in rural areas is around twice as high as in urban areas.

**Table 19: Currently married and separated men aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by religious affiliation and area of residence**

Religion affiliation	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Total count	% in polygamous union	Total count	% in polygamous union	Total count	% in polygamous union
Catholic	31,663	4.5	3,571	3.8	28,092	4.7
Protestant	28,384	5.3	2,837	3.2	25,547	5.8
Adventist	9,618	5.3	1,119	4.0	8,499	5.6
Muslim	3,143	9.2	1,276	7.6	1,867	10.8
Jehovah witness	417	3.9	84	3.2	333	4.1
Traditional/ Animist	83	18.5	6	9.5	77	20.0
No Religious affiliation	6,175	11.2	692	8.4	5,483	11.7
Others	240	6.3	49	4.3	191	7.2
Not stated	19	0.0	3	0.0	16	0.1
Total	79,742	5.1	9,637	3.7	70,105	5.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 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 20 displays the proportions of the male population in polygamous union according to the level of education. They indicate that the prevalence of polygamy decreases with the level of education, from 7.3% among men without education to 1.4% among those who have attained 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.

Furthermore, the prevalence of polygamy varies according to the place of residence only in the population with lower levels of education (i.e. no education and primary levels). Among the population with a level higher than primary education, there is no significant difference in the practice of polygamy associated with the area of residence. For instance, the percentage of polygamous men within the population without education is 7.3% in rural areas and 5.8% in urban areas. By contrast, among the population with university qualifications, the percentage is the same for both areas (1.4%).

**Table 20: Currently married and separated men aged 20 and above living in polygamous unions by highest level of education attained and area of residence**

Religion affiliation	% in polygamous union			Total count		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
No education	7.3	5.8	7.5	28,551	1,852	26,699
Primary	4.7	4.1	4.7	44,710	5,240	39,470
Secondary	3.4	3.1	3.6	5,245	1,961	3,284
University	1.4	1.4	1.4	618	468	150
Not stated	6.2	5.0	6.5	618	116	502
Total	5.1	3.7	5.4	79,742	9,637	70,105

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 5.5 Women in polygamous unions

Given that the question on polygamy was not asked of women in the 2012 Census, it has not been possible to measure polygamy levels in the female population. Thus, the proportion of women in polygamous unions could only be estimated from Rwandan men's responses.

Estimated this way, the proportion of women in polygamy is 10.2% at national level, 8.3% in urban areas, and 10.5% in rural areas (Table 21). This proportion is double that of men at national level (5.1%), more than double the urban level (3.7%) and just less than double in rural areas (5.4%).

From the above proportion, we can see that the intensity of polygamy – i.e. the average number of wives of a polygamous man – is two wives at national level.

**Table 21: Number and percentage of women living in polygamous unions: sum of number of spouses for men living in polygamous union by area of residence**

Area of residence	Count	%
Rwanda	170,275	10.2
Urban	20,449	8.3
Rural	149,826	10.5

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The number of polygamous women is calculated indirectly from the number of spouses reported by polygamous men. The percentage above assumes that all polygamous women inferred this way are aged 12+ and usual residents of Rwanda.

## Chapter 6: 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.

### 6.1 Formerly married population by place of residence and province

Among the ever-married population aged 20 and above, nearly one in four women but less than one in 20 men were formerly married (Table 22). In this population of the formerly married, the majority are widowed: 78% of women and 57% of men. People who are separated/divorced account for only 21% of the formerly married women but 41% 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 (24%) than in urban areas (22%). On the other hand, formerly married men are slightly more represented in urban areas (5%) than in rural ones (4%). 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 separated/divorced people in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 22).

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 20% in Kigali City to 27% in the Southern Province. For men, it is between 4% in the Western Province and 5% in the Southern Province. This latter province is the only one that exceeds the national average for both sexes.

Regarding widowhood, the Southern Province has the highest proportions of widowed followed by the Northern Province for both sexes. In regard to separation/divorce, whatever the sex the prevalence is higher in the province of Kigali City and the Eastern and Southern provinces.

**Table 22: Proportion of formerly married people in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status, province and area of residence (%)**

Area of residence	Separated or divorced		Widowed		All formerly married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>	1.8	5.1	2.5	18.7	4.4	23.9
Urban	2.5	6.2	2.4	15.3	4.8	21.5
Rural	1.7	5.0	2.5	19.3	4.3	24.3
<b>Province</b>						
Kigali City	2.6	6.5	2.1	13.7	4.6	20.2
South	2.0	5.5	3.0	21.0	5.0	26.5
West	1.3	4.2	2.3	19.0	3.6	23.2
North	1.2	3.6	2.6	19.3	3.8	22.9
East	2.3	6.2	2.3	17.7	4.7	23.9
Total	1.8	5.1	2.5	18.7	4.4	23.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 6.2 Distribution of formerly married population by age

The highest prevalence of separated/divorced people among the ever-married population is found in the age range 45-74 for men whereas it is highest in the age range 30-49 for women. The proportion widowed increases with age which of course is due to the natural increased risk of death that comes with older age.

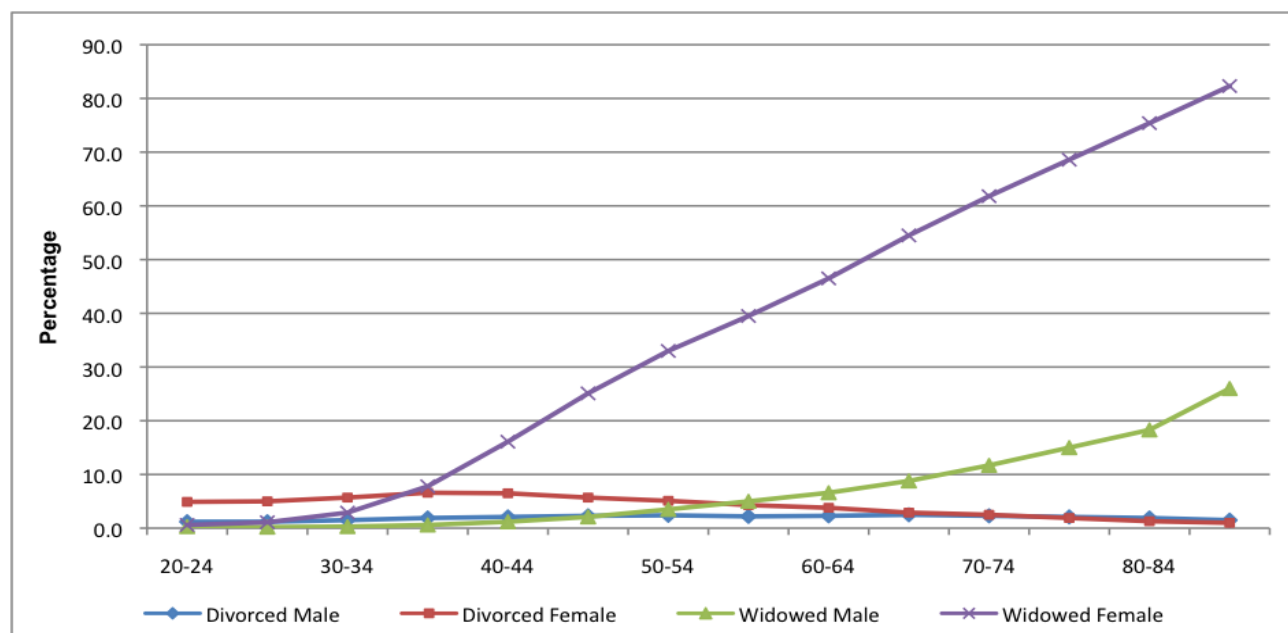
In regard to sex differences, the increase of widowhood with age is seen earlier and is more important among women than among men. For instance, among people aged 40 to 44, 16% are already widows but only 1.2% are widowers. Between the ages of 80 and 84, three women in four are widowed but less than one man in four (Table 23 and Figure 12).

**Table 23: Proportion (%) of formerly married in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status and age**

Age-group	Separated or divorced			Widowed			All formerly married		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
20-24	1.2	4.9	3.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.5	5.6	4.3
25-29	1.2	5.0	3.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.4	6.1	4.1
30-34	1.5	5.7	3.8	0.3	2.9	1.7	1.8	8.6	5.4
35-39	1.9	6.6	4.5	0.6	7.8	4.6	2.5	14.4	9.0
40-44	2.1	6.5	4.5	1.2	16.1	9.2	3.3	22.5	13.7
45-49	2.3	5.7	4.2	2.1	25.1	14.6	4.4	30.8	18.8
50-54	2.4	5.1	3.9	3.5	33.0	19.8	5.9	38.1	23.7
55-59	2.2	4.3	3.4	5.0	39.5	24.3	7.2	43.9	27.7
60-64	2.3	3.8	3.2	6.6	46.5	29.2	8.9	50.3	32.4
65-69	2.5	2.9	2.8	8.8	54.5	36.7	11.3	57.5	39.5
70-74	2.3	2.5	2.4	11.7	61.8	42.7	14.0	64.3	45.2
75-79	2.1	1.9	1.9	15.0	68.6	47.8	17.1	70.5	49.7
80-84	1.9	1.3	1.6	18.3	75.4	52.5	20.3	76.8	54.1
85+	1.5	1.0	1.2	26.0	82.3	60.8	27.5	83.3	62.0
Total	1.8	5.1	3.7	2.5	18.7	11.7	4.4	23.9	15.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Figure 12: Proportion (%) of formerly married in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status and age**



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 6.3 Formerly married people and socio-economic and cultural factors

### 6.3.1 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 traditionalists/animists. It is lower among Christians (Table 24).

The higher proportion of widowed among the traditionalist/animist population and among those without a religion is likely due more to the age structure effect than to the type of religion. Members of these two groups are on average older than those of other religions, and therefore there are more widowed people in such groups.



**Table 24: Proportion (%) of formerly married in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status and religious affiliation**

Religious affiliation	Separated or Divorced		Widowed		All formerly married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Catholic	1.8	4.5	3.1	21.5	4.9	26.0
Protestant	1.5	5.6	1.7	16.2	3.2	21.8
Adventist	1.5	5.0	1.9	17.0	3.4	22.0
Muslim	3.9	8.4	1.7	14.4	5.6	22.7
Jehovah witness	2.0	5.1	1.7	14.2	3.6	19.3
Traditional/ Animist	4.8	5.1	6.7	38.3	11.5	43.4
No Religious affiliation	4.1	10.5	2.9	21.2	7.0	31.8
Others	1.7	6.0	1.5	16.4	3.2	22.4
Not stated	2.9	3.5	6.8	26.7	9.8	30.2
Total	1.8	5.1	2.5	18.7	4.4	23.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 6.3.2 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 25 shows that divorce tends to diminish with the level of education for both sexes. For men, it represents 2.3% among the population with no education, 1.7% for those with primary education, 2% for those with secondary education and 1.3% for university graduates. For women, it represents respectively 5.1%, 5.3%, 4.8% and 2.7%.

The same pattern is observed for widowhood. However, this is once again due more to differences in age structures than to the effect of education (Table 23). 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 25: Proportion of formerly married people in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status and level of education**

Level of education	Separated or divorced		Widowed		All formerly married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No education	2.3	5.1	4.5	31.5	6.9	36.6
Preschool	1.9	5.8	1.7	14.4	3.6	20.2
Primary	1.7	5.3	1.9	11.5	3.6	16.7
Post-primary	1.7	5.3	1.7	20.9	3.4	26.2
Secondary	2.0	4.8	1.5	8.0	3.4	12.8
University	1.3	2.7	1.0	4.1	2.3	6.8
Not stated	2.1	4.9	3.3	16.6	5.5	21.5
Total	1.8	5.1	2.5	18.7	4.4	23.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 6.3.3 Economic activity

As already discussed in section 3.4.2 above, 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.

The divorced and separated population is mainly employed (around 80%) whereas the widowed population is more inactive. In terms of the ever-married population aged 20 and above, widows represent one-third of the inactive population in rural areas, but only 21% in urban areas (Table 26).

**Table 26: Proportion of formerly married people in the ever-married population aged 20 and above by sex, marital status, economic activity and area of residence**

Area of residence and Economic activity status	Separated or divorced		Widowed		All formerly married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Rwanda</b>						
Employed	1.7	5.4	1.6	16.0	3.3	21.3
Unemployed	2.4	5.2	2.0	11.8	4.4	17.0
Inactive	2.7	4.3	8.4	30.6	11.1	35.0
Activity status not stated	2.8	3.3	6.7	24.6	9.5	27.9
Total	1.8	5.1	2.5	18.7	4.4	23.9
<b>Urban</b>						
Employed	2.3	7.1	1.3	12.9	3.5	20.0
Unemployed	3.7	5.5	2.0	7.2	5.7	12.7
Inactive	3.4	4.7	7.8	21.0	11.2	25.7
Activity status not stated	2.9	4.4	7.1	32.3	10.0	36.8
Total	2.5	6.2	2.4	15.3	4.8	21.5
<b>Rural</b>						
Employed	1.6	5.1	1.7	16.4	3.3	21.5
Unemployed	2.0	5.0	1.9	14.4	4.0	19.4
Inactive	2.6	4.2	8.6	33.5	11.1	37.8
Activity status not stated	2.8	2.8	6.4	20.8	9.2	23.5
Total	1.7	5.0	2.5	19.3	4.3	24.3

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 6.4 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 2% in 1978 to 4% in 2002 and declined to 3% in 2012; the percentage of widows has evolved as follows: 14% in 1978, 24% in 2002 and 19% in 2012.

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, 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, and has now increased again in 2012.

**Table 27: Proportion of formerly married people in the ever-married population aged 15 and above by sex between 1978 and 2012**

Sex and marital status	Year of census			
	1978	1991	2002	2012
Male	4.3	4.8	5.3	4.4
Separation/Divorce	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.9
Widowhood	1.9	2.4	4.0	2.5
Female	18.5	20.0	27.4	23.7
Separation/Divorce	4.6	6.1	3.3	5.1
Widowhood	13.9	13.8	24.1	18.6

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

## 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 (45.5%) and nearly half is married (46.1%). People who have formerly been married represent only 8%, including 6% 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 (49% in rural vs. 40% in urban) than among women (46% versus 41% respectively). By province, the situation is more polarised: Kigali City as an urban area clearly shows more people who have never been married (58% for men and 48% women) than the four other provinces, for which the percentages of never-married men is around 50% and women around 40%.

The results of the RPHC4 show changes in the attitude of Rwandan society toward marriage. Between 1978 and 2012, 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 27 and 25 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 5% of men aged 15 and above are in polygamous unions in 2012. Rural residents are relatively more polygamous (5.4%) than the urban population (3.7%) and elderly people are more frequently in polygamous unions than younger ones. More importantly, polygamy decreases with the level of education: 7% of men without an education are in polygamous union but only 1% among those with a university education. This again shows the importance of education in changing behaviours.

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## Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

### A.1 Objectives of the Census

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

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

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

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

### A.2 Methodology and Census phases

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

### **A.2.1 Census mapping**

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

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

### **A.2.2 Pilot Census**

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

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

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

### **A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals**

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

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

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

#### A.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

#### A.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

### **A.2.6 Actual Census enumeration**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **A.2.7 Post-enumeration activities**

The logistical arrangement employed for the repatriation, inventory of Census questionnaires and collating of Census counts was swift and seamless, which enabled the rapid publishing of the

Provisional Census Report within 90 days of Census enumeration being concluded. The other post-enumeration activities included: the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES); data coding; data processing; the release of final results; thematic analysis; and the dissemination of Census results.

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

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

### **A.3 Data quality assessment**

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

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

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

## Annex B Census questionnaire

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

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

## B.1 Private households: person record

FORM: 001

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND  
ECONOMIC PLANNING



NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

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

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

#### CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

##### I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY: .....

L02. DISTRICT: .....

L03. SECTOR: .....

L04. CELL: .....

L05. VILLAGE: .....

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA): .....

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER: .....

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: .....

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: .....  1  0  0

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: .....  /

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name : .....  
Date: .....  
Signature: .....

Name : .....  
Date: .....  
Signature: .....

Name: .....  
Date: .....  
Signature: ..... Code:

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

**Relationship to the head**

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

## SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD		FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD		P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?																																																									
<b>P01</b> – Serial Number of the person <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> NAME: _____		<b>P14</b> – Parental survivorship and residence <b>P14a</b> – Is [NAME]’s natural mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know <b>P14b</b> – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No <b>P14c</b> – Is [NAME]’s natural father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know <b>P14d</b> – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No <b>P15</b> – Was [NAME]’s birth registered? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know		1. Yes 2. No → <i>Go to P29</i> <b>P24</b> – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (08-14/08/2012)? 0. No 1. Yes, 1 <sup>st</sup> job } <i>Go to P29</i> 2. Yes, new job																																																									
<b>P02</b> – What is [NAME]’s relationship to the Head of Household? 1. Head of Household <b>P03</b> – Is [NAME] male or female? 1. Male 2. Female <b>P04</b> – In what month and year was [NAME] born? Month: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Year: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>		FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER		FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED																																																									
<b>P05</b> – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday? Record age in completed years <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>		<b>P16</b> – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Kinyarwanda</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td rowspan="5" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Record the SUM of the codes circled  <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>French</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table>		Kinyarwanda	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled  <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	French	2	English	4	Other	8	None	0	<b>P25</b> – What was [NAME]’s main occupation (type of work) during the last 7 days preceding the census night or during the last time he/she worked? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																																														
Kinyarwanda	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled  <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>																																																											
French	2																																																												
English	4																																																												
Other	8																																																												
None	0																																																												
<b>P06</b> – What is residence status of [NAME]? 1. Present Resident – PR 2. Absent Resident – AR 3. Visitor – VIS		<b>P17</b> – Has [NAME] ever attended school? 1. Has never attended → <i>Go to P20</i> 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attending school <b>P18a</b> – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Level</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Level</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preschool</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Secondary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>University</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Post primary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Level		Level	Preschool	0	Secondary	3	Primary	1	University	4	Post primary	2			<b>P26</b> – What is [NAME]’s status in employment? 1. Employee 5. Producers’ cooperative member 2. Employer 6. Other 3. Self-employed 4. Contributing family worker <b>P27</b> – What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]’s place of work? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																																									
	Level		Level																																																										
Preschool	0	Secondary	3																																																										
Primary	1	University	4																																																										
Post primary	2																																																												
FOR USUAL RESIDENTS		<b>P19</b> – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained? 0. None 5. AI: Bacc/Diploma 1. CE FM 6. A0: Bachelor 2. EMA/ENTA 7. MA: Master 3. A3/D4/D5 8. PhD: Doctorate 4. A2/D6/D7		<b>P28</b> – What is [NAME]’s institutional sector of employment? 1. Public 3. Non-profit institution 2. Private 4. Household																																																									
<b>P07</b> – Where [NAME] was born? Province: _____ District: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Foreign Country: _____		FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER		<b>P29</b> – What is [NAME]’s marital status? 1. Never married 3. Separated 5. Divorced 2. Married 4. Widowed <i>If never married and FEMALE → P33</i> <i>If Widowed or Divorced → P32</i> <i>If never married and MALE → Next Person</i>																																																									
<b>P08</b> – What is [NAME]’s Nationality? 1 <sup>st</sup> Nationality: _____ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Nationality: _____ Foreigner: _____ (Record the name of the country)		<b>P18b</b> – How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Level</td> <td colspan="7" style="text-align: center;">Years Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preschool</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Post primary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>University</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">7+</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Level	Years Completed							Preschool	0	1	2	3				Primary	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Post primary	0	1	2	3				Secondary	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	University	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		7+							<b>P30</b> – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only) Current number of spouses: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
Level	Years Completed																																																												
Preschool	0	1	2	3																																																									
Primary	0	1	2	3	4	5	6																																																						
Post primary	0	1	2	3																																																									
Secondary	0	1	2	3	4	5	6																																																						
University	0	1	2	3	4	5	6																																																						
	7+																																																												
<b>P09</b> – Where was [NAME] residing previously? Province: _____ District: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Foreign Country: _____		<b>P19</b> – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained? 0. None 5. AI: Bacc/Diploma 1. CE FM 6. A0: Bachelor 2. EMA/ENTA 7. MA: Master 3. A3/D4/D5 8. PhD: Doctorate 4. A2/D6/D7		<b>P31</b> – What is the rank of [NAME] to the spouse? (For women only) Current rank as spouse: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>																																																									
<b>P10</b> – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District? Record 000 if less than 1 year; Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>		FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER		<b>P32</b> – How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with partner? Age at first marriage: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>																																																									
<b>P11</b> – What is [NAME]’s Religion? 1. Catholic 4. Muslim 7. No Religion 2. Protestant 5. Jehovah Witness 8. Other..... 3. Adventist 6. Tradit/Animist		<b>P20</b> – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)? 1. Yes → <i>Go to P25</i> 2. No <b>P21</b> – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/8/12)? 0. Home worker 1. Non-worker (Never worked) 2. Non-worker (Ever worked) 3. On leave, but has job → <i>Go to P25</i> 4. Retired } <i>Go to P23</i> 5. Old age } 6. Student } 7. Other: .....		<b>P33</b> – How many live births [NAME] has ever had? <i>If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person</i> Male <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Female <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>																																																									
<b>P12</b> – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Type of disability (D)</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Causes (C)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Seeing</td> <td>1. Congenital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Hearing</td> <td>2. Disease/Illness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Speaking</td> <td>3. Injury/Accident</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Walking/Climbing</td> <td>4. War/Mines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Learning/Concentrating</td> <td>5. Genocide</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Other.....</td> <td>6. Not Known</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7. Other.....</td> </tr> </table>		Type of disability (D)	Causes (C)	1. Seeing	1. Congenital	2. Hearing	2. Disease/Illness	3. Speaking	3. Injury/Accident	4. Walking/Climbing	4. War/Mines	5. Learning/Concentrating	5. Genocide	6. Other.....	6. Not Known		7. Other.....	<b>P22</b> – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)? 1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing } <i>Go to P25</i> 2. Production } 3. Services/Selling } 4. House worker at someone’s house } 5. Home worker at own house } 6. None		<b>P34</b> – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Female <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>																																									
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**SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION**

**FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD**

**P01** – Serial Number of the person

NAME:

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

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

**P03** – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male      2. Female

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

Month:   Year:

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

Record age in completed years

**P06** – What is residence status of [NAME]?

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

**FOR USUAL RESIDENTS**

**P07** – Where [NAME] was born?

Province:

District:

Foreign Country:

**P08** – What is [NAME]'s Nationality?

1<sup>st</sup> Nationality:

2<sup>nd</sup> Nationality:

Foreigner:

(Record the name of the country)

**P09** – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province:

District:

Foreign Country:

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

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

**P11** – What is [NAME]'s Religion?

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

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

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

If None (Write 0 in first D) → P13

D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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

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

**FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD**

**P14** – Parental survivorship and residence

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

1. Yes    2. No  
3. Don't know

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

1. Yes    2. No

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

1. Yes    2. No  
3. Don't know

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

1. Yes    2. No

**P15** – Was [NAME]'s birth registered?

1. Yes    2. No    3. Don't know

**FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER**

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

Kinyarwanda	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled
French	2	
English	4	
Other	8	
None	0	

**P17** – Has [NAME] ever attended school?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER**

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

1. Yes → Go to P25  
2. No

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

0. Home worker

1. Non-worker (Never worked)

2. Non-worker (Ever worked)

3. On leave, but has job → P25

4. Retired

5. Oldness → Go to P23

6. Student

7. Other: .....

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

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

→ Go to P25

**P23** – Is [NAME] available to work?

1. Yes    2. No → Go to P29

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

0. No  
1. Yes, 1<sup>st</sup> job } Go to P29  
2. Yes, new job

**FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER**

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

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

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

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

Current number of spouses:

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

Current rank as spouse:

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

Age at first marriage:

**FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER**

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

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

Male   Female

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

Male   Female

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

Male   Female

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

Male   Female

## B.2 Private households: household record and mortality record

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

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

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

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



## B.3 Institutional households: person record

FORM: 002

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND  
ECONOMIC PLANNING



NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS  
16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

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

### CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

#### I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY: .....|

L02. DISTRICT: .....|

L03. SECTOR: .....|

L04. CELL: .....|

L05. VILLAGE: .....|

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA): .....|

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER: .....|

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: .....|

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD:.....| 2 |

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: .....|  /

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name :.....  
Date: .....  
Signature: .....

Name :.....  
Date: .....  
Signature: .....

Name:.....  
Date: .....  
Signature: ..... Code:

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

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

**P12: Type of disability (D)**

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

**Causes (C)**

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

**P18a: Level**

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

**P18b Year completed**

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

## Annex C Glossary of key terms and definitions

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

### C.1 Population and demographic characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

**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.

**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:** 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.

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

**Disability status:** characterises the population into those with and without a disability. The 'International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health' defines disability as 'an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).' The following limitations in activity functioning are considered in the RPHC4: seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing, learning/concentrating and another type of difficulty/disability.

**Total fertility rate (TFR):** refers to 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. The indirect estimate of TFR for Rwanda is obtained by applying the Arriaga (ARFE2) method after adjusting the ASFRs using the El Badry correction procedure.

**Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR):** refers to the number of births to women in a specific age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The ASFR is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women.

**Mean age at childbearing:** the mean age of mothers at the time of the birth of their children if women were subject throughout their lives to the ASFRs observed in a given year.

**Parity:** 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.

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

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

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

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

## C.2 Housing and household characteristics

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

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

**Private household:** consists of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. Persons in a private household may or may not be related, or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. In order to facilitate analysis of the de jure population (usual residents) across thematic reports, private households were further 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 'private households' will refer to the definition in (a) above, whereas analysis of 'private housing units' will refer to households under both (a) and (b).

### 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 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:** comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC4, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

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

**Structure:** for Census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for dwelling purposes. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units.

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

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

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

### C.3 Migration and spatial mobility

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

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

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

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

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

**Net migration:** refers to the total number of in-migrants to a geographical area (e.g. district, province or country) minus the number of out-migrants over a specified period. Net migration is presented in terms of net lifetime migration as well as net recent migration.

**Migration effectiveness:** 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.

### C.4 Education

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

- **Pre-primary education:** is organised in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six.

- **Primary education:** lasts for six years and the official age at this level is seven to 12.
- **Secondary education:** lasts for six years and the official age for this level is 13 to 18. It is composed of lower secondary (the first three years – often referred to as Tronc Commun) and upper secondary (the second three years). The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:
  - i) **ENTA:** (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
  - ii) **A3/D4/D5:** certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
  - iii) **A2/D6/D7:** certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

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

- i) **EMA** (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxiliaire*): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.
  - ii) **CE/FM** (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Intégré/Certificat d'Etude Familiale*): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.
- **Tertiary education:** the duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:
    - i) **Bacc/diploma:** a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.
    - ii) **Bachelor's:** a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university.
    - iii) **Master's:** a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies.
    - iv) **PhD:** a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral programme, usually lasting between three and four years.

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

**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.

**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.

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

**School life expectancy (SLE) (primary to tertiary education):** total number of years of formal education that a person of a given age can expect to receive in terms of future 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 he or she attending school at any particular future age is equal to the current attendance ratio at that age.

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

## C.5 Employment/economic activity

**Working age:** even though the minimum working age specified in the labour law of Rwanda is 16, the 2012 RPHC collected data on the economic activities of persons aged five and above. The official retirement age is 60, but there is no upper limit to the working age in the Rwandan context. Employment indicators are computed for the resident population aged 16 and above, except for the analysis of children in employment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*cooperatives* are persons working in a cooperative producing goods and services, in a self-employed job, not engaging any employee on a continuous basis.

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

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

## C.6 Socio-cultural characteristics

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

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

## Annex D Supplementary tables

Table 28: Single population (male and female) of Rwanda

Age	Male		Female	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
12	20,485	133,488	21,046	137,233
13	15,399	91,463	16,203	92,994
14	15,669	91,064	17,543	93,452
15	16,139	97,279	19,467	99,036
16	17,855	104,801	21,066	106,407
17	15,926	83,616	17,829	81,039
18	20,799	96,935	22,586	92,484
19	17,542	70,119	16,718	66,481
20	21,617	81,374	18,473	73,094
21	18,695	60,568	14,458	52,960
22	23,013	66,605	15,700	53,714
23	20,380	49,559	13,277	39,639
24	20,449	46,866	11,941	35,431
25	18,603	38,302	10,032	27,292
26	16,509	29,487	8,184	21,634
27	15,508	24,971	6,890	17,896
28	13,659	20,891	6,038	15,983
29	10,508	14,206	4,408	11,484
30	11,183	15,975	4,610	13,222
31	6,406	8,185	2,536	7,470
32	6,913	8,554	3,044	8,022
33	4,322	4,885	2,011	5,776
34	3,610	4,379	1,757	5,669
35	2,998	4,148	1,520	4,997
36	2,232	2,850	1,165	3,951
37	2,009	2,671	1,138	3,732
38	1,688	2,486	1,011	3,647
39	1,423	2,216	817	3,123
40	1,396	2,630	777	3,636
41	834	1,548	507	2,304
42	1,019	1,922	654	2,741
43	671	1,383	521	2,081
44	722	1,415	464	2,046
45	578	1,336	407	1,807
46	449	1,148	344	1,632
47	421	1,068	322	1,414
48	434	1,074	275	1,514
49	368	981	256	1,332
50	397	1,350	263	1,555

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Note: single refers to 'never married' only.

Table 29: Percentage never-married at each age between 12 and 50 years by Sex and Area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
12	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9
13	99.6	99.0	99.3	99.5	99.0	99.3	99.5	99.0	99.3
14	99.3	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.2
15	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.0	99.2
16	99.3	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.0	99.2
17	99.3	97.9	98.6	99.3	98.1	98.7	99.3	98.1	98.7
18	99.1	93.7	96.2	98.7	94.1	96.4	98.8	94.0	96.4

19	98.6	88.4	93.3	97.3	87.9	92.5	97.6	88.0	92.7
20	96.8	80.0	88.3	93.8	78.0	85.6	94.4	78.4	86.1
21	94.2	72.9	83.5	87.9	69.0	77.9	89.3	69.8	79.1
22	91.2	67.4	79.8	81.0	60.5	70.4	83.4	61.9	72.5
23	86.2	60.8	74.0	70.7	51.3	60.5	74.6	53.3	63.7
24	81.5	53.8	68.5	62.3	43.2	52.3	67.1	45.4	56.0
25	76.0	47.8	63.0	53.0	34.9	43.6	58.8	37.6	48.1
26	71.2	41.7	57.7	43.8	28.6	35.7	50.8	31.3	40.8
27	64.0	35.7	51.5	35.6	23.3	29.2	42.9	25.8	34.3
28	57.7	31.5	46.0	29.4	20.4	24.7	36.5	22.6	29.4
29	52.1	27.2	41.0	23.6	17.1	20.2	30.8	19.1	24.8
30	44.3	23.7	35.4	20.3	15.0	17.5	26.1	16.6	21.3
31	39.0	20.1	30.8	15.5	12.6	14.0	21.0	13.9	17.4
32	34.9	19.8	28.3	13.9	12.0	12.9	19.0	13.4	16.2
33	30.1	16.8	24.0	11.4	11.2	11.3	16.1	12.2	14.0
34	27.6	15.1	21.7	10.3	10.2	10.2	14.4	11.0	12.5
35	23.2	14.4	19.3	9.9	9.7	9.8	13.0	10.5	11.7
36	21.4	12.7	17.4	8.4	8.8	8.7	11.5	9.5	10.4
37	18.6	12.4	15.7	7.5	8.2	7.9	10.1	8.9	9.4
38	16.5	11.3	14.1	7.0	7.8	7.5	9.1	8.4	8.7
39	15.6	10.2	13.1	6.9	7.4	7.1	8.8	7.8	8.2
40	13.7	9.4	11.7	7.1	7.6	7.4	8.5	7.8	8.1
41	12.4	9.2	11.0	6.0	6.8	6.5	7.3	7.2	7.2
42	11.6	9.4	10.6	5.7	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9
43	10.0	9.3	9.7	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.8	6.6
44	10.2	8.1	9.2	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.0
45	9.3	8.4	8.9	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.9
46	8.0	7.6	7.8	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.4
47	7.6	7.1	7.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.0
48	7.8	5.9	6.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6
49	7.5	6.3	7.0	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.3
50	6.8	5.3	6.1	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.1
Total	62.7	53.1	58.1	56.1	47.3	51.5	57.5	48.3	52.7
Count	588,451	539,324	1,127,775	2,268,887	2,535,834	4,804,721	2,857,338	3,075,158	5,932,496

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 30: Percentage never-married aged 12 years and above by Sex, 5 year age group and Area of residence**

5 year age group	Urban		Rural		Rwanda	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
12-14	99.6	99.3	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.4
15-19	99.1	95.6	98.9	96.0	98.9	95.9
20-24	89.7	67.0	79.6	60.9	81.9	62.1
25-29	64.6	37.3	37.5	25.1	44.4	27.5
30-34	36.5	19.6	15.0	12.5	20.2	13.8
35-39	19.3	12.3	8.0	8.4	10.6	9.1
40-44	11.7	9.1	5.9	6.6	7.1	7.0
45-49	8.1	7.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.0
50-54	5.8	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.4
55-59	4.7	4.4	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.5
60-64	4.1	3.5	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.9
65-69	4.3	3.4	2.5	1.4	2.7	1.6
70-74	4.7	3.3	2.5	1.4	2.7	1.6
75-79	3.7	3.4	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.7
80-84	5.5	3.1	2.6	1.7	2.9	1.8
85+	9.3	4.9	4.0	2.6	4.5	2.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## Annex E 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):

$$15000 + 5 \cdot \sum_{x=15}^{49} p(x, x+4)$$

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).

$$(15000 + 5 \cdot \sum_{x=15}^{49} p(x, x+4)) - 50p_{50} \text{ years}$$

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.

$$((15000 + 5 \cdot \sum_{x=15}^{49} p(x, x+4)) - 50p_{50} \text{ years}) / \text{proportion of married persons}$$

## Annex F Sector-level tables

Table 31: Count of the resident population aged 12 years and above by sex, marital status and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Male					Female					Both sexes					Total count
	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Not stated	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Not stated	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Not stated	
<b>Rwanda</b>	1,655,738	1,557,155	40,986	30,192	866	1,499,552	1,640,799	399,083	110,722	2,585	3,155,290	3,197,954	440,069	140,914	3,451	6,937,678
<b>Nyarugenge</b>																
Gitega	7,420	3,712	85	132	2	5,348	3,538	657	437	8	12,768	7,250	742	569	10	21,339
Kanyinya	3,456	3,420	86	89	2	2,659	3,538	693	305	4	6,115	6,958	779	394	6	14,252
Kigali	5,389	4,722	87	131	3	3,507	4,925	758	468	7	8,896	9,647	845	599	10	19,997
Kimisagara	10,699	6,824	80	183	4	7,520	6,717	794	517	7	18,219	13,541	874	700	11	33,345
Mageregere	3,231	3,907	95	88	4	2,524	3,937	893	334	11	5,755	7,844	988	422	15	15,024
Muhima	9,526	4,479	241	172	0	5,456	3,069	753	386	3	14,982	7,548	994	558	3	24,085
Nyakabanda	6,116	3,560	80	120	0	4,544	3,501	542	378	2	10,660	7,061	622	498	2	18,843
Nyamirambo	9,130	5,273	141	223	2	7,510	5,387	1,042	538	10	16,640	10,660	1,183	761	12	29,256
Nyarugenge	6,210	2,629	86	132	3	4,070	2,496	497	326	4	10,280	5,125	583	458	7	16,453
Rwezamenyo	4,973	1,860	44	77	1	3,759	1,854	458	262	3	8,732	3,714	502	339	4	13,291
<b>Gasabo</b>																
Bumbogo	5,216	6,006	102	104	10	3,767	6,243	1,041	385	10	8,983	12,249	1,143	489	20	22,884
Gatsata	8,497	5,578	91	168	2	5,902	5,357	710	468	7	14,399	10,935	801	636	9	26,780
Gikomero	2,221	2,643	67	55	1	1,938	2,822	553	143	2	4,159	5,465	620	198	3	10,445
Gisozi	9,634	7,195	74	133	6	6,936	6,740	568	418	5	16,570	13,935	642	551	11	31,709
Jabana	6,021	5,293	108	112	5	4,882	5,070	1,233	305	14	10,903	10,363	1,341	417	19	23,043
Jali	4,477	3,603	99	61	0	4,025	3,872	985	189	10	8,502	7,475	1,084	250	10	17,321
Kacyiru	10,491	4,797	87	129	8	7,510	4,418	732	341	9	18,001	9,215	819	470	17	28,522
Kimihurura	6,201	3,337	64	91	1	3,839	2,622	363	194	3	10,040	5,959	427	285	4	16,715
Kimironko	15,383	9,736	353	274	7	10,954	6,788	1,143	561	16	26,337	16,524	1,496	835	23	45,215
Kinyinya	10,525	10,469	98	220	13	6,844	9,868	964	651	20	17,369	20,337	1,062	871	33	39,672
Ndera	7,435	6,680	139	195	5	5,039	6,534	1,330	557	8	12,474	13,214	1,469	752	13	27,922
Nduba	3,645	4,003	104	80	9	3,023	4,266	1,013	242	12	6,668	8,269	1,117	322	21	16,397
Remera	11,033	6,526	83	154	6	7,424	6,168	597	458	10	18,457	12,694	680	612	16	32,459
Rusororo	6,309	5,270	146	162	3	4,976	5,362	1,148	418	18	11,285	10,632	1,294	580	21	23,812

Rutunga	2,478	2,618	61	42	1	2,339	2,784	790	173	12	4,817	5,402	851	215	13	11,298
<b>Kicukiro</b>																
Gahanga	4,411	4,383	104	140	3	3,217	4,562	826	410	12	7,628	8,945	930	550	15	18,068
Gatenga	10,250	7,231	153	194	11	7,927	7,066	939	494	14	18,177	14,297	1,092	688	25	34,279
Gikondo	5,005	2,104	52	63	2	3,366	2,005	430	240	9	8,371	4,109	482	303	11	13,276
Kagarama	3,483	2,154	26	50	1	2,586	1,905	279	139	2	6,069	4,059	305	189	3	10,625
Kanombe	9,958	6,357	120	152	5	8,395	6,314	842	479	7	18,353	12,671	962	631	12	32,629
Kicukiro	4,666	2,024	58	83	0	3,508	1,885	389	188	2	8,174	3,909	447	271	2	12,803
Kigarama	10,146	6,079	125	169	9	7,891	5,901	913	484	22	18,037	11,980	1,038	653	31	31,739
Masaka	6,594	6,315	159	156	7	5,566	6,420	1,109	470	8	12,160	12,735	1,268	626	15	26,804
Niboye	7,170	3,288	80	91	0	6,023	3,078	540	265	4	13,193	6,366	620	356	4	20,539
Nyarugunga	10,870	5,093	109	150	1	8,343	4,871	812	387	7	19,213	9,964	921	537	8	30,643
<b>Nyanza</b>																
Busasamana	8,101	5,778	202	154	1	6,453	5,853	2,144	573	10	14,554	11,631	2,346	727	11	29,269
Busoro	4,809	5,098	134	143	3	4,069	5,444	1,398	577	7	8,878	10,542	1,532	720	10	21,682
Cyabakamyi	3,140	3,229	129	71	2	3,052	3,586	1,142	264	10	6,192	6,815	1,271	335	12	14,625
Kibilizi	4,562	4,577	128	110	2	3,884	5,016	1,510	498	8	8,446	9,593	1,638	608	10	20,295
Kigoma	5,206	5,043	146	161	3	4,470	5,464	1,645	564	15	9,676	10,507	1,791	725	18	22,717
Mukingo	8,148	10,526	761	335	1	6,494	6,512	2,486	637	8	14,642	17,038	3,247	972	9	35,908
Muyira	5,178	4,754	102	150	2	4,225	5,579	1,812	511	7	9,403	10,333	1,914	661	9	22,320
Ntyazo	3,659	3,945	110	113	3	2,963	4,365	1,194	431	10	6,622	8,310	1,304	544	13	16,793
Nyagisozi	3,713	3,908	161	47	3	3,632	4,218	1,005	198	7	7,345	8,126	1,166	245	10	16,892
Rwabicuma	2,742	2,474	81	60	0	2,273	2,873	925	258	8	5,015	5,347	1,006	318	8	11,694
<b>Gisagara</b>																
Gikonko	3,265	3,213	75	93	0	2,812	3,742	1,109	354	7	6,077	6,955	1,184	447	7	14,670
Gishubi	2,735	3,742	61	98	0	2,637	4,126	1,008	450	4	5,372	7,868	1,069	548	4	14,861
Kansi	2,723	2,354	68	59	1	2,693	2,773	1,079	312	1	5,416	5,127	1,147	371	2	12,063
Kibirizi	4,178	3,234	132	101	0	4,110	3,742	1,638	437	3	8,288	6,976	1,770	538	3	17,575
Kigembe	2,900	2,900	74	83	1	2,738	3,131	1,088	348	8	5,638	6,031	1,162	431	9	13,271
Mamba	4,431	5,189	100	134	6	4,035	5,746	1,262	545	10	8,466	10,935	1,362	679	16	21,458
Muganza	3,856	4,070	100	106	0	3,755	4,517	1,392	495	5	7,611	8,587	1,492	601	5	18,296
Mugombwa	3,289	3,119	77	73	2	3,235	3,595	1,048	346	4	6,524	6,714	1,125	419	6	14,788
Mukindo	3,568	4,068	82	103	3	3,472	4,342	1,240	370	6	7,040	8,410	1,322	473	9	17,254
Musha	3,277	3,535	104	95	2	2,995	3,936	1,132	374	16	6,272	7,471	1,236	469	18	15,466
Ndora	3,590	3,187	118	87	4	3,202	3,642	1,347	326	9	6,792	6,829	1,465	413	13	15,512
Nyanza	2,760	2,749	72	76	3	2,427	2,994	875	288	12	5,187	5,743	947	364	15	12,256
Save	4,740	3,701	153	128	1	4,576	4,111	1,647	412	14	9,316	7,812	1,800	540	15	19,483

<b>Nyaruguru</b>																
Busanze	3,949	3,818	85	48	5	3,552	4,305	994	220	10	7,501	8,123	1,079	268	15	16,986
Cyahinda	3,090	2,957	86	38	2	2,957	3,306	887	184	7	6,047	6,263	973	222	9	13,514
Kibeho	3,631	2,833	100	79	1	3,216	3,007	1,033	268	7	6,847	5,840	1,133	347	8	14,175
Kivu	2,696	2,440	43	56	0	2,419	2,734	633	209	2	5,115	5,174	676	265	2	11,232
Mata	2,281	2,083	55	44	1	2,137	2,007	624	168	1	4,418	4,090	679	212	2	9,401
Muganza	3,024	2,535	49	14	1	2,719	2,943	800	160	4	5,743	5,478	849	174	5	12,249
Munini	2,504	2,050	37	33	1	2,219	2,428	672	120	1	4,723	4,478	709	153	2	10,065
Ngera	3,580	2,921	88	76	3	3,431	3,493	1,111	260	8	7,011	6,414	1,199	336	11	14,971
Ngoma	3,153	3,395	98	69	1	2,920	3,686	1,017	273	1	6,073	7,081	1,115	342	2	14,613
Nyabimata	2,348	2,359	31	24	0	2,319	2,868	530	158	6	4,667	5,227	561	182	6	10,643
Nyagisozi	2,628	2,674	61	33	1	2,439	2,949	757	136	4	5,067	5,623	818	169	5	11,682
Ruheru	5,385	4,557	56	26	0	4,766	5,577	1,063	255	18	10,151	10,134	1,119	281	18	21,703
Ruramba	2,811	2,383	53	15	1	2,699	2,615	652	155	7	5,510	4,998	705	170	8	11,391
Rusenge	3,646	3,177	86	77	0	3,372	3,623	1,256	252	4	7,018	6,800	1,342	329	4	15,493
<b>Huye</b>																
Gishamvu	2,277	1,595	42	21	0	2,066	1,986	729	79	3	4,343	3,581	771	100	3	8,798
Huye	3,817	2,761	100	96	3	3,476	3,276	1,168	319	6	7,293	6,037	1,268	415	9	15,022
Karama	2,654	1,939	64	49	0	2,501	2,446	878	155	8	5,155	4,385	942	204	8	10,694
Kigoma	3,756	3,531	131	86	1	3,654	3,907	1,202	259	4	7,410	7,438	1,333	345	5	16,531
Kinazi	3,945	3,206	105	92	1	3,369	3,962	1,416	366	16	7,314	7,168	1,521	458	17	16,478
Maraba	3,936	3,527	110	43	0	3,587	3,848	1,193	204	4	7,523	7,375	1,303	247	4	16,452
Mbazi	5,235	4,164	128	100	2	4,877	4,682	1,753	422	4	10,112	8,846	1,881	522	6	21,367
Mukura	3,135	2,560	118	79	0	2,974	2,859	1,248	347	5	6,109	5,419	1,366	426	5	13,325
Ngoma	6,308	7,284	602	331	1	4,308	2,739	971	224	4	10,616	10,023	1,573	555	5	22,772
Ruhashya	3,669	2,957	101	81	1	3,207	3,311	1,296	271	6	6,876	6,268	1,397	352	7	14,900
Rusatira	4,037	3,294	119	80	5	3,683	3,821	1,314	388	10	7,720	7,115	1,433	468	15	16,751
Rwaniro	3,186	3,216	137	63	2	2,945	3,339	1,143	229	4	6,131	6,555	1,280	292	6	14,264
Simbi	3,318	3,181	124	43	1	3,207	3,497	1,247	200	6	6,525	6,678	1,371	243	7	14,824
Tumba	6,525	3,989	110	157	2	5,603	4,164	1,402	493	6	12,128	8,153	1,512	650	8	22,451
<b>Nyamagabe</b>																
Buruhukiro	3,155	3,682	50	42	2	3,113	4,110	591	306	4	6,268	7,792	641	348	6	15,055
Cyanika	3,815	3,554	111	59	4	3,787	3,794	1,086	222	1	7,602	7,348	1,197	281	5	16,433
Gasaka	6,655	6,891	286	93	2	6,286	5,890	1,336	286	3	12,941	12,781	1,622	379	5	27,728
Gatare	2,241	2,349	59	26	2	2,311	2,602	486	206	7	4,552	4,951	545	232	9	10,289
Kaduha	3,056	2,861	98	64	1	2,990	3,252	864	267	3	6,046	6,113	962	331	4	13,456
Kamegeri	1,929	2,008	76	31	0	1,922	2,264	624	162	5	3,851	4,272	700	193	5	9,021



Kibirizi	3,305	3,110	74	32	3	3,263	3,561	708	174	5	6,568	6,671	782	206	8	14,235
Kibumbwe	1,746	1,697	52	31	0	1,801	2,083	510	117	0	3,547	3,780	562	148	0	8,037
Kitabi	3,752	3,690	69	31	8	3,637	4,158	876	241	12	7,389	7,848	945	272	20	16,474
Mbazi	1,834	1,723	54	18	3	1,789	1,933	471	77	2	3,623	3,656	525	95	5	7,904
Mugano	2,510	2,776	85	53	3	2,412	3,016	738	162	6	4,922	5,792	823	215	9	11,761
Musange	2,686	2,700	116	61	1	2,498	3,049	861	214	3	5,184	5,749	977	275	4	12,189
Musebeya	2,862	2,669	60	40	2	2,918	3,139	683	195	2	5,780	5,808	743	235	4	12,570
Mushubi	1,873	1,834	43	25	1	2,032	2,143	512	131	2	3,905	3,977	555	156	3	8,596
Nkomane	2,626	2,311	56	24	3	2,586	2,746	556	184	3	5,212	5,057	612	208	6	11,095
Tare	3,452	3,136	67	39	1	3,474	3,613	836	273	8	6,926	6,749	903	312	9	14,899
Uwinkingi	3,380	3,595	64	40	2	3,451	4,043	717	237	9	6,831	7,638	781	277	11	15,538
<b>Ruhango</b>																
Bweramana	4,883	4,096	142	74	2	4,413	4,415	1,298	309	14	9,296	8,511	1,440	383	16	19,646
Byimana	5,632	4,904	189	120	3	5,270	5,118	1,612	422	16	10,902	10,022	1,801	542	19	23,286
Kabagali	3,670	3,261	120	67	3	3,433	3,702	1,164	273	5	7,103	6,963	1,284	340	8	15,698
Kinazi	6,227	6,295	118	145	6	5,242	7,156	1,519	627	31	11,469	13,451	1,637	772	37	27,366
Kinihira	3,881	3,521	156	50	2	3,944	3,877	1,069	240	11	7,825	7,398	1,225	290	13	16,751
Mbuye	5,789	6,194	143	128	6	5,397	6,718	1,689	549	16	11,186	12,912	1,832	677	22	26,629
Mwendo	4,153	3,959	151	69	1	3,967	4,195	1,061	183	3	8,120	8,154	1,212	252	4	17,742
Ntongwe	4,633	4,230	112	129	3	4,219	4,993	1,423	512	29	8,852	9,223	1,535	641	32	20,283
Ruhango	10,974	9,303	276	257	8	9,775	9,959	2,748	914	15	20,749	19,262	3,024	1,171	23	44,229
<b>Muhanga</b>																
Cyeza	4,657	4,431	169	60	6	4,874	4,761	1,457	294	15	9,531	9,192	1,626	354	21	20,724
Kabacuzi	3,672	4,029	149	55	7	3,881	4,198	1,154	190	10	7,553	8,227	1,303	245	17	17,345
Kibangu	2,782	3,148	78	63	1	2,946	3,297	806	196	2	5,728	6,445	884	259	3	13,319
Kiyumba	3,409	3,468	124	40	3	3,554	3,747	998	118	2	6,963	7,215	1,122	158	5	15,463
Muhanga	3,764	3,917	110	52	3	3,765	4,126	1,163	229	4	7,529	8,043	1,273	281	7	17,133
Mushishiro	3,031	2,934	117	47	3	3,163	3,113	955	186	5	6,194	6,047	1,072	233	8	13,554
Nyabinoni	1,960	2,837	87	38	0	2,233	2,900	669	177	0	4,193	5,737	756	215	0	10,901
Nyamabuye	8,626	6,221	134	121	2	8,081	6,503	1,382	431	6	16,707	12,724	1,516	552	8	31,507
Nyarusange	3,771	3,755	114	83	1	3,912	4,148	1,124	219	4	7,683	7,903	1,238	302	5	17,131
Rongi	3,679	4,434	139	81	5	3,896	4,596	1,230	204	6	7,575	9,030	1,369	285	11	18,270
Rugendabari	2,500	2,620	100	25	1	2,594	2,774	746	143	3	5,094	5,394	846	168	4	11,506
Shyogwe	7,938	8,773	390	228	1	6,505	6,001	1,911	500	4	14,443	14,774	2,301	728	5	32,251
<b>Kamonyi</b>																
Gacurabwenge	4,803	3,652	101	56	2	4,654	4,017	1,332	265	11	9,457	7,669	1,433	321	13	18,893
Karama	2,696	2,870	79	34	4	2,738	3,068	826	131	1	5,434	5,938	905	165	5	12,447

Kayenzi	3,609	3,698	102	33	0	3,586	3,948	753	122	7	7,195	7,646	855	155	7	15,858
Kayumbu	2,207	2,569	67	25	2	2,220	2,760	622	106	8	4,427	5,329	689	131	10	10,586
Mugina	5,424	5,901	132	116	3	4,969	6,252	1,585	498	9	10,393	12,153	1,717	614	12	24,889
Musambira	5,414	4,817	144	93	4	5,249	5,246	1,507	355	20	10,663	10,063	1,651	448	24	22,849
Ngamba	2,283	2,186	70	25	7	2,223	2,352	539	115	6	4,506	4,538	609	140	13	9,806
Nyamiyaga	5,267	5,779	109	145	6	5,039	6,306	1,561	557	13	10,306	12,085	1,670	702	19	24,782
Nyarubaka	3,681	3,736	113	112	4	3,522	3,900	1,232	388	1	7,203	7,636	1,345	500	5	16,689
Rugarika	5,415	5,078	119	98	3	4,867	5,528	1,450	337	14	10,282	10,606	1,569	435	17	22,909
Rukoma	6,065	4,831	166	80	6	5,653	5,416	1,475	306	9	11,718	10,247	1,641	386	15	24,007
Runda	6,332	5,162	141	110	1	5,168	5,211	1,293	365	11	11,500	10,373	1,434	475	12	23,794
<b>Karongi</b>																
Bwishyura	5,654	4,516	84	86	3	4,646	5,031	1,064	342	10	10,300	9,547	1,148	428	13	21,436
Gashari	3,008	2,818	94	21	1	3,049	3,263	821	94	15	6,057	6,081	915	115	16	13,184
Gishyita	3,004	2,879	79	76	0	2,668	3,169	922	253	6	5,672	6,048	1,001	329	6	13,056
Gitesi	3,527	3,679	98	31	4	3,475	4,094	951	166	8	7,002	7,773	1,049	197	12	16,033
Mubuga	2,679	2,479	82	59	1	2,583	2,833	774	214	1	5,262	5,312	856	273	2	11,705
Murambi	3,194	3,104	91	50	1	3,394	3,534	898	136	2	6,588	6,638	989	186	3	14,404
Murundi	3,650	3,805	141	30	2	3,916	4,216	1,129	131	15	7,566	8,021	1,270	161	17	17,035
Mutuntu	3,492	3,237	105	26	4	3,650	3,684	818	199	2	7,142	6,921	923	225	6	15,217
Rubengera	5,240	4,401	129	84	2	5,119	5,040	1,381	308	7	10,359	9,441	1,510	392	9	21,711
Rugabano	4,659	4,693	115	38	2	4,834	5,339	1,230	215	10	9,493	10,032	1,345	253	12	21,135
Ruganda	2,589	2,519	76	25	0	2,619	2,824	730	97	4	5,208	5,343	806	122	4	11,483
Rwankuba	6,332	4,618	152	64	0	6,433	5,510	1,239	269	5	12,765	10,128	1,391	333	5	24,622
Twumba	3,674	3,480	90	44	1	3,885	3,923	1,001	239	2	7,559	7,403	1,091	283	3	16,339
<b>Rutsiro</b>																
Boneza	4,789	3,742	104	65	0	2,818	3,615	718	187	6	7,607	7,357	822	252	6	16,044
Gihango	3,749	3,134	65	42	3	3,466	3,569	819	253	14	7,215	6,703	884	295	17	15,114
Kigeyo	3,752	3,634	87	37	2	3,755	3,940	770	196	11	7,507	7,574	857	233	13	16,184
Kivumu	4,767	4,737	129	52	1	4,663	5,212	1,076	261	14	9,430	9,949	1,205	313	15	20,912
Manihira	2,102	2,434	40	22	4	2,107	2,871	427	118	4	4,209	5,305	467	140	8	10,129
Mukura	4,479	4,739	96	34	2	4,741	5,650	1,114	207	15	9,220	10,389	1,210	241	17	21,077
Murunda	2,485	2,632	82	24	0	2,508	3,088	596	152	7	4,993	5,720	678	176	7	11,574
Musasa	3,300	3,472	79	58	0	3,092	3,809	903	179	4	6,392	7,281	982	237	4	14,896
Mushonyi	3,534	3,718	108	41	2	3,648	3,943	814	189	5	7,182	7,661	922	230	7	16,002
Mushubati	3,639	3,628	98	58	0	3,621	4,172	959	170	6	7,260	7,800	1,057	228	6	16,351
Nyabirasi	3,632	4,305	100	36	0	3,775	4,795	1,075	233	6	7,407	9,100	1,175	269	6	17,957
Ruhango	4,020	3,999	93	31	2	4,348	4,505	947	227	11	8,368	8,504	1,040	258	13	18,183
Rusebeya	2,666	3,252	50	36	0	2,769	3,674	840	159	7	5,435	6,926	890	195	7	13,453

<b>Rubavu</b>																
Bugeshi	4,123	4,258	49	45	0	3,854	4,730	1,133	275	3	7,977	8,988	1,182	320	3	18,470
Busasamana	3,821	4,451	100	49	4	3,865	4,968	1,457	268	8	7,686	9,419	1,557	317	12	18,991
Cyanzarwe	3,282	4,390	84	57	1	3,191	4,794	1,279	233	11	6,473	9,184	1,363	290	12	17,322
Gisenyi	12,703	6,540	168	194	10	10,522	6,578	1,541	550	25	23,225	13,118	1,709	744	35	38,831
Kanama	3,581	4,324	65	43	0	3,650	4,829	1,029	184	7	7,231	9,153	1,094	227	7	17,712
Kanzenze	3,086	2,813	62	18	2	3,236	3,104	970	127	4	6,322	5,917	1,032	145	6	13,422
Mudende	3,557	3,673	70	59	0	3,321	4,156	1,029	206	7	6,878	7,829	1,099	265	7	16,078
Nyakiriba	4,063	6,846	259	132	4	3,212	4,307	826	184	19	7,275	11,153	1,085	316	23	19,852
Nyamyumba	5,449	5,428	146	91	3	4,726	5,772	1,363	416	18	10,175	11,200	1,509	507	21	23,412
Nyundo	3,981	4,497	131	53	6	3,972	4,903	1,184	239	13	7,953	9,400	1,315	292	19	18,979
Rubavu	5,446	6,290	138	106	11	4,694	6,669	1,512	491	10	10,140	12,959	1,650	597	21	25,367
Rugerero	5,565	6,377	160	118	6	4,886	6,957	1,506	435	6	10,451	13,334	1,666	553	12	26,016
<b>Nyabihu</b>																
Bigogwe	5,507	4,204	94	60	1	4,900	4,609	1,229	273	6	10,407	8,813	1,323	333	7	20,883
Jenda	4,798	4,960	81	74	2	4,510	5,548	1,350	348	9	9,308	10,508	1,431	422	11	21,680
Jomba	2,797	3,030	79	36	1	3,242	3,304	897	139	6	6,039	6,334	976	175	7	13,531
Kabatwa	2,619	2,814	33	41	4	2,399	3,034	751	197	1	5,018	5,848	784	238	5	11,893
Karago	3,746	3,552	70	51	6	3,814	3,975	1,145	216	7	7,560	7,527	1,215	267	13	16,582
Kintobo	2,365	2,121	43	11	3	2,606	2,368	582	94	6	4,971	4,489	625	105	9	10,199
Mukamira	4,644	3,740	82	47	5	4,665	4,174	1,281	232	16	9,309	7,914	1,363	279	21	18,886
Muringa	2,860	3,306	68	44	3	3,054	3,567	966	204	7	5,914	6,873	1,034	248	10	14,079
Rambura	4,243	3,843	92	58	6	4,353	4,333	1,127	206	11	8,596	8,176	1,219	264	17	18,272
Rugera	2,751	3,712	119	43	4	2,949	3,946	1,068	164	4	5,700	7,658	1,187	207	8	14,760
Rurembo	2,932	3,594	93	35	1	3,049	3,835	1,016	177	6	5,981	7,429	1,109	212	7	14,738
Shyira	2,596	2,907	109	50	0	2,582	3,135	933	175	5	5,178	6,042	1,042	225	5	12,492
<b>Ngororero</b>																
Bwira	2,343	2,730	73	18	8	2,446	3,079	855	103	3	4,789	5,809	928	121	11	11,658
Gatumba	3,467	3,412	98	57	4	3,506	3,751	1,152	198	8	6,973	7,163	1,250	255	12	15,653
Hindiro	3,418	3,570	97	48	1	3,605	3,870	1,130	187	4	7,023	7,440	1,227	235	5	15,930
Kabaya	4,862	4,985	125	38	6	5,115	5,461	1,418	242	12	9,977	10,446	1,543	280	18	22,264
Kageyo	2,898	3,528	55	48	3	3,066	3,923	929	235	8	5,964	7,451	984	283	11	14,693
Kavumu	3,605	4,200	82	40	12	3,840	4,825	1,019	214	17	7,445	9,025	1,101	254	29	17,854
Matyazo	3,401	3,835	133	63	3	3,639	4,118	1,221	238	14	7,040	7,953	1,354	301	17	16,665
Muhanda	3,191	4,133	69	50	2	3,347	4,865	1,075	297	3	6,538	8,998	1,144	347	5	17,032
Muhororo	2,794	3,237	90	31	3	2,863	3,426	988	175	3	5,657	6,663	1,078	206	6	13,610
Ndaro	2,768	3,482	79	32	5	2,959	3,775	1,172	168	11	5,727	7,257	1,251	200	16	14,451

Ngororero	4,636	5,273	146	105	4	4,708	5,662	1,572	312	5	9,344	10,935	1,718	417	9	22,423
Nyange	3,115	3,067	90	62	4	3,236	3,487	1,161	176	6	6,351	6,554	1,251	238	10	14,404
Sovu	3,056	4,013	88	46	3	3,137	4,608	1,073	225	19	6,193	8,621	1,161	271	22	16,268
<b>Rusizi</b>																
Bugarama	4,196	4,319	83	117	2	3,463	4,650	990	583	4	7,659	8,969	1,073	700	6	18,407
Butare	3,060	2,859	68	34	0	3,132	3,067	573	275	5	6,192	5,926	641	309	5	13,073
Bweyeye	1,944	1,918	34	40	0	1,831	2,098	405	179	3	3,775	4,016	439	219	3	8,452
Gashonga	3,980	3,143	81	41	1	3,821	3,340	1,225	187	6	7,801	6,483	1,306	228	7	15,825
Giheke	3,337	2,366	67	34	3	3,711	2,722	950	148	4	7,048	5,088	1,017	182	7	13,342
Gihundwe	4,850	3,609	108	46	3	4,613	3,827	1,033	185	2	9,463	7,436	1,141	231	5	18,276
Gikundamvura	2,455	2,689	64	50	2	2,279	2,909	574	281	7	4,734	5,598	638	331	9	11,310
Gitambi	3,616	3,372	59	42	1	3,564	3,579	828	213	2	7,180	6,951	887	255	3	15,276
Kamembe	6,355	4,757	227	117	1	4,245	3,071	731	233	4	10,600	7,828	958	350	5	19,741
Muganza	3,939	4,013	65	76	3	3,392	4,279	710	398	3	7,331	8,292	775	474	6	16,878
Mururu	4,123	3,147	112	52	2	4,071	3,270	1,108	271	4	8,194	6,417	1,220	323	6	16,160
Nkanka	2,678	2,516	65	27	1	3,124	2,852	747	135	5	5,802	5,368	812	162	6	12,150
Nkombo	2,410	2,331	35	8	3	2,214	2,603	489	103	4	4,624	4,934	524	111	7	10,200
Nkungu	3,167	3,086	88	31	1	3,522	3,255	718	132	4	6,689	6,341	806	163	5	14,004
Nyakabuye	4,481	4,460	87	55	1	4,602	4,706	943	297	5	9,083	9,166	1,030	352	6	19,637
Nyakarenzo	2,695	2,026	67	33	1	2,751	2,160	786	157	5	5,446	4,186	853	190	6	10,681
Nzahaha	4,463	3,902	98	44	4	4,388	4,043	1,109	237	8	8,851	7,945	1,207	281	12	18,296
Rwimbogo	3,081	2,670	62	42	2	3,007	2,793	667	170	0	6,088	5,463	729	212	2	12,494
<b>Nyamasheke</b>																
Bushekeri	3,601	3,629	56	45	2	3,691	3,827	741	226	7	7,292	7,456	797	271	9	15,825
Bushenge	3,413	2,827	79	24	0	3,885	3,255	915	124	2	7,298	6,082	994	148	2	14,524
Cyato	3,505	3,417	40	19	1	4,183	3,856	757	132	0	7,688	7,273	797	151	1	15,910
Gihombo	3,542	3,488	116	50	2	3,471	3,917	1,010	228	7	7,013	7,405	1,126	278	9	15,831
Kagano	4,810	4,923	99	53	5	4,991	5,273	1,305	284	19	9,801	10,196	1,404	337	24	21,762
Kanjongo	4,852	5,142	85	35	0	4,878	5,414	1,090	220	5	9,730	10,556	1,175	255	5	21,721
Karambi	4,130	4,207	64	12	1	4,442	4,456	920	158	3	8,572	8,663	984	170	4	18,393
Karengera	4,458	4,443	99	47	3	4,745	4,657	1,122	314	7	9,203	9,100	1,221	361	10	19,895
Kirimbi	3,301	3,259	85	27	2	3,417	3,440	904	158	7	6,718	6,699	989	185	9	14,600
Macuba	4,041	4,285	43	28	2	4,254	4,725	992	173	3	8,295	9,010	1,035	201	5	18,546
Mahembe	2,578	2,252	71	27	1	2,644	2,505	719	135	2	5,222	4,757	790	162	3	10,934
Nyabitekeri	4,444	4,187	82	35	1	4,892	4,534	1,134	275	3	9,336	8,721	1,216	310	4	19,587
Rangiro	1,961	2,160	27	21	0	2,361	2,376	557	145	4	4,322	4,536	584	166	4	9,612
Ruharambuga	4,079	3,294	72	25	1	4,422	3,553	955	147	3	8,501	6,847	1,027	172	4	16,551
Shangi	3,598	3,671	87	38	3	4,369	3,935	1,112	205	11	7,967	7,606	1,199	243	14	17,029

<b>Rulindo</b>																
Base	2,539	2,544	82	28	1	2,934	2,686	765	133	2	5,473	5,230	847	161	3	11,714
Burega	2,002	1,892	50	26	1	1,975	2,055	528	141	0	3,977	3,947	578	167	1	8,670
Bushoki	3,351	2,800	123	49	1	3,626	2,894	903	163	3	6,977	5,694	1,026	212	4	13,913
Buyoga	3,390	3,267	96	58	1	3,587	3,423	912	228	6	6,977	6,690	1,008	286	7	14,968
Cyinzuzi	2,045	2,022	59	21	1	2,118	2,157	663	119	3	4,163	4,179	722	140	4	9,208
Cyungo	2,072	2,015	61	30	0	2,126	2,138	566	117	1	4,198	4,153	627	147	1	9,126
Kinihira	2,438	2,260	79	38	1	2,553	2,337	597	145	0	4,991	4,597	676	183	1	10,448
Kisaro	3,030	2,982	80	52	1	3,288	3,150	796	166	4	6,318	6,132	876	218	5	13,549
Masoro	3,296	3,152	81	56	2	2,868	3,221	1,004	197	6	6,164	6,373	1,085	253	8	13,883
Mbogo	2,607	2,596	150	25	0	2,876	2,543	598	138	0	5,483	5,139	748	163	0	11,533
Murambi	2,734	2,660	70	41	2	2,574	2,968	716	206	3	5,308	5,628	786	247	5	11,974
Ngoma	1,605	1,574	80	34	0	1,655	1,707	458	133	2	3,260	3,281	538	167	2	7,248
Ntarabana	2,699	2,770	75	63	0	2,268	2,912	833	234	2	4,967	5,682	908	297	2	11,856
Rukozo	2,389	2,340	53	14	0	2,363	2,525	545	102	1	4,752	4,865	598	116	1	10,332
Rusiga	1,626	1,613	71	18	0	1,793	1,733	388	109	3	3,419	3,346	459	127	3	7,354
Shyorongi	3,822	3,434	107	52	2	3,598	3,688	960	211	7	7,420	7,122	1,067	263	9	15,881
Tumba	3,287	2,763	128	48	1	3,456	2,871	777	152	3	6,743	5,634	905	200	4	13,486
<b>Gakenke</b>																
Busengo	2,656	3,192	136	27	1	2,882	3,337	770	112	2	5,538	6,529	906	139	3	13,115
Coko	2,442	2,738	88	28	1	2,573	2,796	539	108	2	5,015	5,534	627	136	3	11,315
Cyabingo	2,640	2,637	119	29	1	2,756	2,810	773	84	5	5,396	5,447	892	113	6	11,854
Gakenke	3,403	3,404	142	35	1	3,508	3,649	879	138	5	6,911	7,053	1,021	173	6	15,164
Gashenyi	2,865	3,103	105	28	1	3,026	3,290	850	152	5	5,891	6,393	955	180	6	13,425
Janja	2,181	2,434	85	23	0	2,400	2,462	684	88	2	4,581	4,896	769	111	2	10,359
Kamubuga	2,657	3,122	68	24	1	2,553	3,377	960	133	8	5,210	6,499	1,028	157	9	12,903
Karambo	1,677	1,891	50	10	0	1,815	2,090	561	114	1	3,492	3,981	611	124	1	8,209
Kivuruga	2,726	2,667	92	21	0	2,888	2,877	687	105	6	5,614	5,544	779	126	6	12,069
Mataba	1,900	2,286	61	25	1	1,958	2,415	639	86	1	3,858	4,701	700	111	2	9,372
Minazi	2,006	2,107	59	17	0	2,191	2,250	493	105	4	4,197	4,357	552	122	4	9,232
Mugunga	2,426	3,042	137	38	0	2,464	3,133	890	153	5	4,890	6,175	1,027	191	5	12,288
Muhondo	3,142	3,286	112	38	0	3,198	3,390	772	143	2	6,340	6,676	884	181	2	14,083
Muyongwe	2,347	2,398	89	19	0	2,436	2,534	586	97	1	4,783	4,932	675	116	1	10,507
Muzo	2,783	3,313	77	38	0	2,962	3,548	827	170	4	5,745	6,861	904	208	4	13,722
Nemba	2,297	2,413	79	28	0	2,379	2,522	686	105	3	4,676	4,935	765	133	3	10,512
Ruli	3,146	3,165	83	42	0	2,954	3,189	595	168	3	6,100	6,354	678	210	3	13,345
Rusasa	2,357	2,860	109	33	2	2,517	2,997	796	119	5	4,874	5,857	905	152	7	11,795
Rushashi	2,925	2,726	93	44	0	3,035	2,869	641	166	2	5,960	5,595	734	210	2	12,501

<b>Musanze</b>																
Busogo	3,124	3,158	45	31	0	3,154	3,482	804	144	9	6,278	6,640	849	175	9	13,951
Cyuve	5,656	5,856	129	66	2	5,592	6,213	1,782	323	10	11,248	12,069	1,911	389	12	25,629
Gacaca	3,080	3,855	127	31	3	3,154	4,040	894	153	6	6,234	7,895	1,021	184	9	15,343
Gashaki	1,930	2,179	86	6	1	1,954	2,226	550	46	1	3,884	4,405	636	52	2	8,979
Gataraga	3,270	3,500	67	35	2	3,244	3,682	870	150	4	6,514	7,182	937	185	6	14,824
Kimonyi	2,258	2,237	73	25	1	2,333	2,458	684	152	3	4,591	4,695	757	177	4	10,224
Kinigi	4,082	4,063	68	56	3	3,761	4,429	1,197	240	11	7,843	8,492	1,265	296	14	17,910
Muhoza	9,765	7,392	139	139	3	8,819	7,670	1,595	492	9	18,584	15,062	1,734	631	12	36,023
Muko	2,722	2,986	100	53	2	2,588	3,174	927	168	5	5,310	6,160	1,027	221	7	12,725
Musanze	4,864	4,594	97	49	2	4,771	5,075	1,484	255	14	9,635	9,669	1,581	304	16	21,205
Nkotsi	1,809	2,065	60	28	0	1,943	2,158	732	142	2	3,752	4,223	792	170	2	8,939
Nyange	4,017	4,194	77	62	3	3,939	4,528	1,372	236	11	7,956	8,722	1,449	298	14	18,439
Remera	3,158	2,935	131	24	0	3,040	3,048	780	94	5	6,198	5,983	911	118	5	13,215
Rwaza	3,088	3,312	131	37	0	2,938	3,520	927	150	1	6,026	6,832	1,058	187	1	14,104
Shingiro	2,881	3,136	62	35	1	2,875	3,533	905	143	4	5,756	6,669	967	178	5	13,575
<b>Burera</b>																
Bungwe	2,293	2,328	47	17	1	2,082	2,584	501	78	5	4,375	4,912	548	95	6	9,936
Butaro	4,710	4,761	84	40	4	4,503	5,181	987	183	8	9,213	9,942	1,071	223	12	20,461
Cyanika	5,451	6,053	107	65	1	4,842	6,286	1,222	198	7	10,293	12,339	1,329	263	8	24,232
Cyeru	1,879	1,950	31	26	3	1,888	2,126	488	78	4	3,767	4,076	519	104	7	8,473
Gahunga	3,643	3,880	90	61	4	3,301	4,240	970	212	17	6,944	8,120	1,060	273	21	16,418
Gatebe	2,407	2,544	46	25	1	2,268	2,777	683	125	1	4,675	5,321	729	150	2	10,877
Gitovu	1,524	1,608	26	12	0	1,462	1,742	369	42	0	2,986	3,350	395	54	0	6,785
Kagogo	2,524	3,223	61	23	3	2,420	3,365	612	85	3	4,944	6,588	673	108	6	12,319
Kinoni	2,737	2,724	53	22	4	2,578	2,866	653	116	6	5,315	5,590	706	138	10	11,759
Kinyababa	3,143	3,096	46	27	0	3,145	3,425	599	97	2	6,288	6,521	645	124	2	13,580
Kivuye	2,256	2,332	34	17	0	2,271	2,607	489	85	1	4,527	4,939	523	102	1	10,092
Nemba	2,588	2,600	73	18	3	2,764	2,832	746	136	7	5,352	5,432	819	154	10	11,767
Rugarama	3,557	3,821	71	47	3	3,273	4,020	741	160	4	6,830	7,841	812	207	7	15,697
Rugengabari	2,513	2,882	49	28	0	2,486	3,080	839	112	7	4,999	5,962	888	140	7	11,996
Ruhunde	2,391	2,511	62	20	0	2,453	2,776	683	151	2	4,844	5,287	745	171	2	11,049
Rusarabuye	2,805	2,838	54	19	2	2,599	2,899	637	127	2	5,404	5,737	691	146	4	11,982
Rwerere	2,888	2,633	59	20	0	2,779	2,836	864	88	4	5,667	5,469	923	108	4	12,171
<b>Gicumbi</b>																
Bukure	2,671	2,563	63	33	0	2,413	2,593	706	122	1	5,084	5,156	769	155	1	11,165
Bwisige	2,282	2,388	68	41	0	2,206	2,520	497	127	2	4,488	4,908	565	168	2	10,131

Byumba	6,323	5,217	111	69	6	6,117	5,564	1,378	245	5	12,440	10,781	1,489	314	11	25,035
Cyumba	2,265	2,172	62	33	0	2,078	2,365	594	145	5	4,343	4,537	656	178	5	9,719
Giti	2,024	2,279	59	28	0	1,973	2,405	525	90	1	3,997	4,684	584	118	1	9,384
Kageyo	5,316	3,695	94	48	0	5,388	4,238	1,098	194	6	10,704	7,933	1,192	242	6	20,077
Kaniga	2,636	2,196	73	29	0	2,327	2,415	591	101	3	4,963	4,611	664	130	3	10,371
Manyagiro	2,830	3,048	56	39	1	2,588	3,338	745	177	4	5,418	6,386	801	216	5	12,826
Miyove	2,310	2,470	55	28	1	2,492	2,746	658	128	3	4,802	5,216	713	156	4	10,891
Mukarange	2,598	2,396	64	40	3	2,433	2,560	603	155	8	5,031	4,956	667	195	11	10,860
Muko	2,516	2,672	75	41	0	2,426	2,817	792	182	6	4,942	5,489	867	223	6	11,527
Mutete	3,404	3,592	72	56	1	3,550	3,644	1,020	212	4	6,954	7,236	1,092	268	5	15,555
Nyamiyaga	2,396	2,834	59	30	0	2,477	3,018	737	150	1	4,873	5,852	796	180	1	11,702
Nyankenke	3,571	3,836	146	54	0	3,250	3,318	845	163	7	6,821	7,154	991	217	7	15,190
Rubaya	1,600	1,580	45	30	0	1,390	1,705	474	107	1	2,990	3,285	519	137	1	6,932
Rukomo	3,764	3,853	85	40	2	3,684	4,063	826	209	3	7,448	7,916	911	249	5	16,529
Rushaki	2,074	1,846	53	31	1	1,970	1,992	442	109	2	4,044	3,838	495	140	3	8,520
Rutare	3,662	3,426	105	47	1	3,480	3,535	1,145	216	5	7,142	6,961	1,250	263	6	15,622
Ruvune	2,588	3,118	88	34	0	2,573	3,227	702	125	3	5,161	6,345	790	159	3	12,458
Rwamiko	1,999	1,922	69	36	1	1,901	1,949	545	95	2	3,900	3,871	614	131	3	8,519
Shangasha	2,406	2,472	61	34	1	2,286	2,634	549	138	2	4,692	5,106	610	172	3	10,583
<b>Rwamagana</b>																
Fumbwe	3,186	3,156	74	76	0	2,801	3,404	841	219	1	5,987	6,560	915	295	1	13,758
Gahengeri	3,694	3,347	89	89	1	3,035	3,586	946	268	3	6,729	6,933	1,035	357	4	15,058
Gishali	3,783	3,178	105	87	1	3,014	3,427	1,178	274	6	6,797	6,605	1,283	361	7	15,053
Karenge	3,668	3,694	98	73	0	3,330	3,656	769	243	4	6,998	7,350	867	316	4	15,535
Kigabiro	6,436	4,455	145	142	3	5,189	4,568	1,333	417	6	11,625	9,023	1,478	559	9	22,694
Muhazi	5,664	5,895	423	316	4	3,965	3,499	1,203	274	11	9,629	9,394	1,626	590	15	21,254
Munyaga	2,436	2,189	58	76	1	2,277	2,527	812	197	2	4,713	4,716	870	273	3	10,575
Munyiginya	2,461	2,312	60	78	2	2,242	2,509	821	252	3	4,703	4,821	881	330	5	10,740
Musha	3,097	3,066	84	88	0	2,688	3,209	950	261	2	5,785	6,275	1,034	349	2	13,445
Muyumbu	4,097	3,729	103	96	6	3,415	3,664	858	283	3	7,512	7,393	961	379	9	16,254
Mwulire	3,326	3,020	88	88	0	2,906	3,292	1,015	285	6	6,232	6,312	1,103	373	6	14,026
Nyakaliro	3,121	3,247	105	70	2	2,674	3,319	683	249	2	5,795	6,566	788	319	4	13,472
Nzige	2,488	2,243	48	71	0	2,278	2,402	622	281	1	4,766	4,645	670	352	1	10,434
Rubona	3,539	3,539	102	112	1	3,167	3,835	1,035	310	11	6,706	7,374	1,137	422	12	15,651
<b>Nyagatare</b>																
Gatanda	4,027	4,411	98	99	1	3,411	4,710	1,085	469	6	7,438	9,121	1,183	568	7	18,317
Karama	3,919	4,111	107	100	1	3,561	4,414	1,108	404	5	7,480	8,525	1,215	504	6	17,730
Karangazi	8,746	8,919	210	205	3	6,750	8,880	1,736	635	13	15,496	17,799	1,946	840	16	36,097

Katabagemu	4,675	5,344	85	81	4	4,051	5,769	978	348	5	8,726	11,113	1,063	429	9	21,340
Kiyombe	2,730	2,560	74	52	2	2,491	2,812	691	206	1	5,221	5,372	765	258	3	11,619
Matimba	4,146	3,308	63	81	7	3,199	3,518	760	287	16	7,345	6,826	823	368	23	15,385
Mimuri	3,669	4,396	89	93	1	3,313	4,713	935	400	9	6,982	9,109	1,024	493	10	17,618
Mukama	3,203	3,386	60	86	1	2,921	3,593	688	350	3	6,124	6,979	748	436	4	14,291
Musheri	4,640	4,836	59	56	0	3,919	5,259	784	283	2	8,559	10,095	843	339	2	19,838
Nyagatare	8,996	7,852	145	165	0	6,866	8,040	1,403	530	11	15,862	15,892	1,548	695	11	34,008
Rukomo	4,718	5,464	90	161	2	3,887	5,796	1,151	533	3	8,605	11,260	1,241	694	5	21,805
Rwempasha	3,750	2,843	84	56	1	2,771	2,927	677	215	5	6,521	5,770	761	271	6	13,329
Rwimiyaga	8,108	9,107	147	142	6	6,156	9,608	1,254	525	7	14,264	18,715	1,401	667	13	35,060
Tabagwe	5,019	4,899	104	96	0	4,289	5,159	1,188	449	9	9,308	10,058	1,292	545	9	21,212
<b>Gatsibo</b>																
Gasange	2,510	2,640	72	40	5	2,254	2,784	597	204	5	4,764	5,424	669	244	10	11,111
Gatsibo	5,621	5,033	152	113	0	5,396	5,362	1,352	405	5	11,017	10,395	1,504	518	5	23,439
Gitoki	4,368	5,070	107	160	5	3,863	5,510	1,302	497	5	8,231	10,580	1,409	657	10	20,887
Kabarore	8,356	7,169	148	167	3	6,391	7,612	1,628	607	21	14,747	14,781	1,776	774	24	32,102
Kageyo	2,771	3,490	82	79	1	2,558	3,678	802	246	3	5,329	7,168	884	325	4	13,710
Kiramuruzi	5,234	3,909	108	181	6	4,626	4,397	1,450	495	10	9,860	8,306	1,558	676	16	20,416
Kiziguro	5,067	3,850	117	115	3	4,422	4,370	1,361	328	4	9,489	8,220	1,478	443	7	19,637
Muhura	4,210	4,472	95	96	2	3,797	4,856	1,032	326	4	8,007	9,328	1,127	422	6	18,890
Murambi	3,956	4,225	107	92	2	3,571	4,595	1,405	327	6	7,527	8,820	1,512	419	8	18,286
Ngarama	4,000	4,782	76	110	1	3,618	5,129	1,075	438	9	7,618	9,911	1,151	548	10	19,238
Nyagihanga	3,414	3,926	99	83	0	3,151	4,154	833	323	4	6,565	8,080	932	406	4	15,987
Remera	3,537	3,907	112	87	0	3,221	4,148	1,221	279	3	6,758	8,055	1,333	366	3	16,515
Rugarama	5,663	5,278	139	141	1	4,844	5,681	1,586	442	6	10,507	10,959	1,725	583	7	23,781
Rwimbogo	5,294	5,463	91	95	2	4,458	5,788	997	428	17	9,752	11,251	1,088	523	19	22,633
<b>Kayonza</b>																
Gahini	5,310	4,492	96	97	1	4,642	4,737	1,197	284	8	9,952	9,229	1,293	381	9	20,864
Kabare	4,865	5,191	89	109	2	4,238	5,705	1,094	475	10	9,103	10,896	1,183	584	12	21,778
Kabarondo	4,844	4,434	103	99	4	4,169	4,736	1,090	416	6	9,013	9,170	1,193	515	10	19,901
Mukarange	7,056	5,845	152	170	2	6,026	6,030	1,768	642	7	13,082	11,875	1,920	812	9	27,698
Murama	2,811	2,926	71	91	1	2,560	3,117	674	351	3	5,371	6,043	745	442	4	12,605
Murundi	5,068	5,454	140	159	5	4,079	5,733	1,240	381	5	9,147	11,187	1,380	540	10	22,264
Mwiri	3,209	3,490	96	77	3	2,741	3,683	712	220	10	5,950	7,173	808	297	13	14,241
Ndego	2,585	3,040	51	50	2	2,166	3,210	534	205	0	4,751	6,250	585	255	2	11,843
Nyamirama	4,458	4,315	133	109	3	3,969	4,705	1,291	378	7	8,427	9,020	1,424	487	10	19,368
Rukara	4,935	4,223	133	104	1	4,384	4,598	1,405	341	8	9,319	8,821	1,538	445	9	20,132
Ruramira	2,288	2,403	81	72	2	2,044	2,623	833	287	10	4,332	5,026	914	359	12	10,643



Rwinkwavu	4,203	4,342	79	107	4	3,497	4,576	940	400	3	7,700	8,918	1,019	507	7	18,151
<b>Kirehe</b>																
Gahara	5,144	6,090	107	88	2	4,724	6,740	1,311	503	2	9,868	12,830	1,418	591	4	24,711
Gatore	3,880	3,917	92	80	4	3,644	4,247	999	294	3	7,524	8,164	1,091	374	7	17,160
Kigarama	4,210	4,940	114	81	1	3,698	5,287	1,130	330	5	7,908	10,227	1,244	411	6	19,796
Kigina	4,324	3,985	94	89	0	3,454	4,237	915	336	2	7,778	8,222	1,009	425	2	17,436
Kirehe	3,902	3,453	94	84	1	3,399	3,831	796	289	3	7,301	7,284	890	373	4	15,852
Mahama	3,086	3,830	77	73	1	2,674	4,074	760	267	5	5,760	7,904	837	340	6	14,847
Mpanga	4,578	4,793	74	118	3	3,782	5,202	1,013	450	6	8,360	9,995	1,087	568	9	20,019
Musaza	3,706	3,908	67	75	1	3,408	4,298	722	252	4	7,114	8,206	789	327	5	16,441
Mushikiri	4,297	4,095	106	78	0	3,797	4,599	901	251	0	8,094	8,694	1,007	329	0	18,124
Nasho	3,699	4,134	66	71	2	3,454	4,510	786	276	3	7,153	8,644	852	347	5	17,001
Nyamugari	5,247	5,513	123	168	4	4,508	5,898	1,401	495	8	9,755	11,411	1,524	663	12	23,365
Nyarubuye	2,917	2,814	53	68	0	2,592	3,088	709	194	8	5,509	5,902	762	262	8	12,443
<b>Ngoma</b>																
Gashanda	2,182	2,478	54	75	4	2,022	2,685	685	258	5	4,204	5,163	739	333	9	10,448
Jarama	2,729	3,854	79	74	1	2,457	4,276	750	421	1	5,186	8,130	829	495	2	14,642
Karembo	2,062	2,182	80	63	1	1,947	2,281	667	235	2	4,009	4,463	747	298	3	9,520
Kazo	3,950	4,244	116	94	1	3,748	4,265	1,084	371	2	7,698	8,509	1,200	465	3	17,875
Kibungo	5,559	4,646	227	169	2	4,495	3,600	1,096	279	9	10,054	8,246	1,323	448	11	20,082
Mugesera	3,208	3,895	106	145	2	3,051	4,197	1,074	491	2	6,259	8,092	1,180	636	4	16,171
Murama	3,447	3,176	96	86	1	3,275	3,429	986	289	1	6,722	6,605	1,082	375	2	14,786
Mutenderi	2,956	3,189	76	70	1	2,802	3,352	781	256	7	5,758	6,541	857	326	8	13,490
Remera	3,987	4,045	93	90	2	3,557	4,340	1,092	327	4	7,544	8,385	1,185	417	6	17,537
Rukira	3,997	3,581	109	107	0	3,654	3,841	1,008	368	4	7,651	7,422	1,117	475	4	16,669
Rukumberi	3,355	4,451	105	158	7	3,022	4,956	1,013	514	5	6,377	9,407	1,118	672	12	17,586
Rurenge	3,739	4,163	137	116	1	3,508	4,468	1,179	494	5	7,247	8,631	1,316	610	6	17,810
Sake	3,053	3,478	79	112	1	2,905	3,855	901	434	3	5,958	7,333	980	546	4	14,821
Zaza	3,194	3,497	99	106	0	2,981	3,568	1,118	391	4	6,175	7,065	1,217	497	4	14,958
<b>Bugesera</b>																
Gashora	3,233	3,269	67	88	1	2,654	3,632	652	295	6	5,887	6,901	719	383	7	13,897
Juru	3,285	3,734	75	82	1	2,900	3,961	711	281	2	6,185	7,695	786	363	3	15,032
Kamabuye	3,269	2,907	60	82	0	2,815	3,156	823	315	4	6,084	6,063	883	397	4	13,431
Mareba	2,957	3,387	81	68	1	2,697	3,783	925	322	3	5,654	7,170	1,006	390	4	14,224
Mayange	5,021	5,069	151	120	1	3,515	4,674	1,005	342	5	8,536	9,743	1,156	462	6	19,903
Musenyi	3,584	4,623	113	110	3	3,099	5,063	1,114	430	3	6,683	9,686	1,227	540	6	18,142
Mwogo	2,436	2,797	61	64	1	2,036	3,027	522	229	3	4,472	5,824	583	293	4	11,176

Ngeruka	4,346	4,360	95	108	1	3,704	4,760	1,228	491	2	8,050	9,120	1,323	599	3	19,095
Ntarama	2,705	2,778	85	86	1	2,019	2,911	664	220	3	4,724	5,689	749	306	4	11,472
Nyamata	6,392	5,239	132	139	3	4,646	5,566	1,029	380	5	11,038	10,805	1,161	519	8	23,531
Nyarugenge	2,733	3,078	51	69	4	2,315	3,520	798	280	5	5,048	6,598	849	349	9	12,853
Rilima	3,806	4,310	98	102	2	3,471	4,289	808	323	1	7,277	8,599	906	425	3	17,210
Ruhuha	3,436	3,346	74	85	3	2,973	3,567	891	388	10	6,409	6,913	965	473	13	14,773
Rweru	3,900	4,226	53	85	0	3,281	4,711	897	422	5	7,181	8,937	950	507	5	17,580
Shyara	1,601	2,219	45	69	1	1,405	2,416	488	204	3	3,006	4,635	533	273	4	8,451

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

**National Census Commission**

**Chairperson:**

Claver GATETE  
John RWANGOMBWA

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

**Vice Chairperson:**

James MUSONI

Minister of Local Government

**Secretary:**

Yusuf MURANGWA  
Dr. Diane KARUSISI

Director General of NISR  
Former Acting Director General of NISR

**Members of the National Census Commission**

Venantia TUGIREYEZU  
Stella Ford MUGABO  
James KABAREBE  
Sheikh Mussa HARERIMANA  
Louise MUSHIKIWABO  
Dr. Vincent BIRUTA  
Dr. Mathias HAREBAMUNGU  
Dr. Agnes BINAGWAHO  
Odda GASINZIGWA  
Jean Philbert NSENGIMANA  
Prof. Silas LWAKABAMBA  
Albert NSENGIYUMVA  
Anastase MUREKEZI  
Stanislas KAMANZI  
Willy RUKUNDO  
Arthur ASIIMWE  
Hannington NAMARA  
Robert BAYIGAMBA

Minister in the Office of the President  
Minister of Cabinet Affairs  
Minister of Defense  
Minister of Internal Security  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation  
Minister of Education  
Minister of State in charge of Primary and Secondary Education  
Minister of Health  
Minister in Prime Minister's Office in charge of Gender and Family Promotion  
Minister of Youth and ICT  
Minister of Infrastructure  
Former Minister of Infrastructure  
Minister of Public Service and Labour  
Minister of Natural Resources  
Former Acting Director General of ORINFOR  
Director General of RBA  
CEO of the Private Sector Federation  
Former CEO of the Private Sector Federation

**National Technical Committee**

**Chairperson:**

Leonard MINEGA RUGWABIZA

Former Director of National Development Planning and Research in MINECOFIN

**Vice Chairperson:**

Egide RUGAMBA

Director General of Planning in MINALOC

**Secretary:**

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Census Coordinator of the RPHC4

**Members of the National Technical Committee**

Dr. Agnes NTIBANYURWA

Assistant Representative of UNFPA in charge of Population and Development

Esther MUTAMBA

Director General of Rwanda Housing Authority

Anna MUGABO

Director General of Labour and Employment

Dr. Erasme RWANAMIZA

Director General of Education

Innocent MUSABYIMANA

Director of Planning in MINIRENA

Jeanne d'Arc UMULISA

Director of Planning and M&E in MIGEPROF

Parfait UWARIRAYE

Director of Planning in MINISANTE

Redempter BATETE MUKUNZI

Director of Youth Employment and Program Coordination

Antonio MUTORO

Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

**Branches of the National Census Commission**

## **Members of the Branches of the NCC at Province Level (Governors of Provinces)**

### **Kigali City:**

Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

### **Sothorn Province:**

Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

### **Western Province:**

Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor  
Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

### **Northern Province:**

Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

### **Eastern Province:**

Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor

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

Solange MUKASONGA  
Willy NDIZEYE  
Paul Jules NDAMAGE  
Abdallah MURENZI  
Leandres KAREKAZI  
Francois HABITEGEKO  
Eugene MUZUKA KAYIRANGA  
Philbert MUGISHA  
Francois Xavier MBABAZI  
Yvonne MTAKWASUKU  
Jacques RUTSINGA  
Bernard KAYUMBA  
Gaspard BYUKUSENGE  
Sheikh Hassan BAHAME  
Abdoulatif TWAHIRWA

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

Gedeon RUBONEKA  
Oscar NZEYIMANA  
Jean Baptiste HABYARIMANA  
Justus KANGWAGYE  
Deogratias NZAMWITA  
Winifrida MPEBYEMUNGU  
Samuel SEMBAGARE  
Alexandre MVUYEKURE  
Nehemie UWIMANA  
Fred SABITI ATUHE  
Ambrose RUBONEZA  
John MUGABO  
Protais MURAYIRE  
Aphrodice NAMBAJE  
Louis RWAGAJU

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

### **National Directors**

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General of NISR  
Dr. Diane KARUSISI, Former Acting Director General of NISR

**Census Technical Director**  
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI

**Census National Coordinator**  
Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

**Census Field Operations**

**Census National Coordinators**

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

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

**Census Province Coordinators**

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO  
Baudouin RUTERANA  
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI  
Francois SEKAMONDO  
Astrid SEGAWEGE

Kigali City  
Southern Province  
Western Province  
Northern Province  
Eastern Province

### **Census District Coordinators**

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

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

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

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

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

**Zone Controllers:**

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

**Sector Controllers:**

451 (mostly Sector Education Officers)

**Enumerators:**

24,005 (mostly Primary School Teachers)

**Cartography and Data Processing**

**Programmer:**

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

**Assistant Programmers:**

Didier UYIZEYE

Donath NKUNDIMANA

Massoud HARERIMANA

**Coders:**

Number = 308

**Data Entry Clerks:**

Number = 308

**Cartography:**

Florent BIGIRIMANA

Olivier MBANGUTSE

Clement BIZIMUNGU

Albert KARERA

James RWAGASANA

**Archiving:**

Eric RUSA

Pierre Claver KABANDANA

**Administration and Finance**



Odette MBABAZI  
Didier GAKUBA  
Liberal SEBULIKOKO  
Jean Pierre UWINEZA  
Andre GASHUGI  
Silas MUNYEMANA  
Jerome UWIBAMBE  
Alicia INGABIRE  
Jocelyne UWAMAHORO  
Esperance UWIMANA  
Nina RURANGIRWA  
Maureen TWAHIRWA  
Yolande KABEGA  
Antoinette HABINSHUTI  
Theodore RUGANZU  
Jean Paul NDISANZE  
Hassan YAHYA  
Eric BUGINGO  
Alphonse SHUMBUSHO  
Gerald YEMUKAMA  
Nadine BABYEYI  
Elias DUSENGE  
Sita KAZIMBAYA

Deputy Director General in charge of Corporate Services in NISR  
Former Director of Finance in NISR  
Former Coordinator of Basket Fund  
Former Acting Director of Finance in NISR  
Director of Administration in NISR  
Director of Finance in NISR  
Accountant in NISR  
Accountant in NISR  
HR Manager of Permanent Staff in NISR  
Former HR Manager of Temporary Staff in NISR  
HR Manager of Temporary Staff in NISR  
Former Public Relations Officer  
Former Public Relations Officer  
Planning Officer  
Former Planning Officer  
Planning Officer  
Coordinator of Basket Fund  
Procurement Officer  
Procurement Officer  
Procurement Officer  
Administrative Assistant  
Messenger  
Messenger

## Census Data Analysis

### **National Data Analysts**

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

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

### **International Technical Support**

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

Dr. Mohamed ABULATA

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

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

#### **Oxford Policy Management (OPM):**

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

## **NISR MANAGEMENT TEAM**

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General

Odette MBABAZI, Deputy Director General/CS

Andre GASHUGI, Director of Administration

Jean Pierre UWINEZA, Director of Finance

Willy GASAFARI, Director of Census

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Census Field Expert

Prosper MUTIJIMA, Census Coordinator

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

Sebastien MANZI, Director of Economic Statistics

Dominique HABIMANA, Director of Statistical Methods, Research and Publications

Antoinette HABINSHUTI, Planning Officer

Jean Paul NDISANZE, Planning Officer