



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report

Socio-economic status of children



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report
Socio-economic status of children

January 2014



The Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (2012 RPHC) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Field work was conducted from August 16th to 30th, 2012. The funding for the RPHC was provided by the Government of Rwanda, World Bank (WB), the UKAID (Former DFID), European Union (EU), One UN, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN Women.

Additional information about the 2012 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:
P.O. Box 6139, Kigali, Rwanda; Telephone: (250) 252 571 035
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw; Website: <http://www.statistics.gov.rw>.

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) [Rwanda], 2012. *Rwanda Fourth Population and Housing Census*.
Thematic Report: **Socio-economic status of children**

Table of contents

Table of contents	v
List of tables	vii
List of figures	x
List of abbreviations	xi
Foreword	xiii
Acknowledgements	xv
Executive summary	xvii
Chapter 1: Overview of the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census	1
1.1 Context and justification	1
1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks	1
1.3 Census phases	2
Chapter 2: Context, objectives and methodology of the analysis	3
2.1 Context	3
2.1.1 Role of children in traditional Rwandan society and its evolution over time	3
2.1.2 Background to the evolution of children’s rights	3
2.1.3 National efforts since the World Summit for Children	4
2.1.4 Orphans and vulnerable children	5
2.2 Objectives	6
2.3 Data sources and methodology	7
2.4 Definition of the basic concepts	7
2.4.1 What is a child?	8
2.4.2 Adolescent	8
2.4.3 Youth	8
2.4.4 Orphan	8
2.4.5 Vulnerable children	8
2.4.6 Child labour and children in employment	8
Chapter 3: Size and structure of the child population	10
3.1 Size of the child population and its evolution since 1978	10
3.1.1 Size of the child population	10
3.1.2 Evolution between 1978 and 2012 in size of the child population	12
3.2 Age–sex structure and spatial distribution of the child population	14
3.2.1 Spatial distribution of the child population	14
3.2.2 Age structure of the child population	14
Chapter 4: Population dynamics affecting the child population	17
4.1 Marital status of children	17
4.2 Fertility among female children	18
4.3 Children’s migration experience	19
Chapter 5: Educational characteristics of the child population	24

5.1	School attendance among the child population	24
Chapter 6: Economic activity of the child population		29
6.1	Economic activity status and labour force participation	29
6.2	Status in employment	31
6.3	Main occupation and main industry of economic activity	32
6.4	School attendance of children in employment	34
Chapter 7: Vulnerable children, living arrangements and children's health		36
7.1	Birth registration	36
7.2	Living arrangements of children and orphan children	37
7.3	Household headship among the child population	41
7.4	Disability among children and children's access to health care	45
Conclusion		49
References		51
Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment		53
A.1	Objectives of the Census	53
A.2	Methodology and Census phases	53
A.2.1	Census mapping	53
A.2.2	Pilot Census	54
A.2.3	Questionnaires and manuals	54
A.2.4	Census publicity and sensitisation campaign	54
A.2.5	Recruitment and training of field staff	55
A.2.6	Actual Census enumeration	56
A.2.7	Post-enumeration activities	56
A.3	Data quality assessment	57
Annex B Census questionnaire		58
B.1	Private households: person record	59
B.2	Private households: household record and mortality record	63
B.3	Institutional households: person record	64
Annex C Glossary of key terms and definitions		67
C.1	Population and demographic characteristics	67
C.2	Housing and household characteristics	68
C.3	Migration and spatial mobility	69
C.4	Education	70
C.5	Employment/economic activity	71
C.6	Socio-cultural characteristics	72
Annex D Supplementary tables		73
Annex E Sector-level tables		93
Annex F Child-related policies		100

List of tables

Table 1: Evolution of the socio-economic indicators linked to the targets of the World Summit according to the years (2000/2001–2010/2011)	5
Table 2: Number of children and their percentage among the resident population by sex, province and area of residence	11
Table 3: Evolution between 2002 and 2012 of the size and population share of children by sex and province	13
Table 4: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the size and population share of children by age group	14
Table 5: Distribution (%Count) of the child population by area of residence, province and by sex.	14
Table 6: Age distribution (%) of the child population by sex, province and area of residence	15
Table 7: Number of children by area of residence, province and key functional ages.....	15
Table 8: Count for children aged 12–17 by current marital status.....	18
Table 9: Percentage of children who have been married by age, sex, area of residence and province	18
Table 10: Percentage of girls who have ever given birth by age, according to area of residence and province	19
Table 11: Number and percentage of the resident population aged 0–17 who have experienced a lifetime migration by sex, province and area of residence	20
Table 12: Count of lifetime migrants aged 0–17 by current province of residence and province of birth.....	22
Table 13: Distribution of children aged 3–17 by school attendance and by sex, province and area of residence (%).....	25
Table 14: Percentage of children (aged 3–17) attending school by age, area of residence and sex	26
Table 15: NARs for primary and lower secondary school children aged 7–12 and 13–15 by sex, province and area of residence	27
Table 16: Distribution of children aged 5–17 by economic activity status (%).....	30
Table 17: LFPR among children aged 5–17 by sex and area of residence.....	30
Table 18: Distribution of currently employed children aged 5–17 by main occupation (past seven days) according to sex and area of residence (%).....	33
Table 19: Distribution of currently employed children aged 5–17 by industry of main job (last seven days) according to sex and area of residence (%).....	34
Table 20: Percentage of children aged 0–17 whose birth is registered by sex, province and area of residence	37
Table 21: Distribution of children aged 0–17 by survivorship of biological parents by sex and area of residence (%).....	38
Table 22: Numbers of children aged 0–17 by cohabitation with biological parents, relation to household head, and type of household.....	39

Table 23: Percentage of children (3–17) in private households attending school according to living arrangements by sex, age, area of residence and province	40
Table 24: Household composition (presence of children and working adults) by province and area of residence (counts).....	41
Table 25: Household headship rates among children aged 12–17 by sex and area of residence..	42
Table 26: Distribution of household heads aged 12–17 by economic activity status compared to households headed by adults (%)	42
Table 27: Economic and age-dependency ratios in households headed by children compared to households headed by adults by sex, area of residence and province	43
Table 28: Count and percentage affected by each type of disability among the resident child population (aged 5–17) by sex, age, province and area of residence.....	46
Table 29: Distribution of children aged 5–17 with a disability by current school attendance compared to children without a disability by sex and area of residence (%)	47
Table 30: Percentage of children with medical insurance by sex, area of residence and province	47
Table 31: Distribution of children (aged 0–17) by type of medical insurance, province and area of residence (%).....	48
Table 32: Count of children by age, sex and area of residence	73
Table 33: Number of children (size) and their percentage among the resident population (population share/size) by sex and province and district	73
Table 34: Distribution (%) of the resident children by province and district by sex.....	74
Table 35: Sex ratios of the children by individual age and area of residence.....	74
Table 36: Count of the children aged 12-17 years by marital status by sex, province and area of residence	75
Table 37: Percentage of ever-married by age, by sex, area of residence, province, and school attendance	75
Table 38: Percentage of the resident population aged 0-17 that experienced a Life-migration by current age, sex, and Area of residence.....	76
Table 39: Level of education for children aged 3 to 17 who have experienced a lifetime migration compared to non-migrants, by sex and area of residence	76
Table 40: Distribution (%) of the children by nationality by sex and area of residence.....	77
Table 41: Distribution (%) of the children of non-Rwandan nationality by Sex.....	77
Table 42: Distribution (%) of the children by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence	78
Table 43: Distribution (%) of the children aged 5-17 years by economic activity status by sex, province and area of residence	79
Table 44: Labour force participation rate among the children aged 5-17 years by sex, province and area of residence	80
Table 45: Labour force participation rate among the children aged 5-17 years by age by sex and area of residence	81
Table 46: Distribution (%) of the currently employed children aged 5-17 years by status in employment by sex and area of residence	81

Table 47: Count of the currently employed children aged 5-15 and 16-17 years by main occupation by sex and area of residence	82
Table 48: Count of the currently employed children aged 5-17 years by main industry by sex and area of residence	83
Table 49: Percentage of children attending school among children who are economically active compared to children who are inactive, by age, sex, and area of residence	84
Table 50: Percentage of children whose birth is registered by age group, sex, province, and urban/rural	85
Table 51: Percentage of children aged 0-17 years by Cohabitation with biological parents, relation to household head, and type of household.....	86
Table 52: Household headship rates among the children aged 12-17 years by sex, province and area of residence	86
Table 53: Mean and median size of households headed by children as compared to households headed by adults, by sex, area of residence, and province	88
Table 54: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by tenure of the housing unit by sex of the household head and area of residence	88
Table 55: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by main source of water by sex of the household head and area of residence.....	89
Table 56: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head and area of residence.....	90
Table 57: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by main source of energy for lighting by sex of the household head and area of residence	91
Table 58: Percentage of households with access to internet among households headed by children as compared to households headed by adults	92
Table 59: Number of children and their percentage among the resident population by sex and sector of residence.....	93

List of figures

Figure 1: Age pyramid of the resident population in five-year age groups	10
Figure 2: Population share of children by sex and area of residence	12
Figure 3: Evolution in the share of children in the total resident population between 1978 and 2012	12
Figure 4: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the number of children	13
Figure 5: Sex ratios of the child population by age group and area of residence	16
Figure 6: Percentage of lifetime migrants among the resident child population	21
Figure 7: Percentage of children with lifetime migration experience by current age.....	23
Figure 8: Level of education for children aged 3–17 who have experienced a lifetime migration compared to non-migrants by area of residence	23
Figure 9: Net attendance rate at lower secondary school.....	28
Figure 10: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among children aged 5–17 by age, sex and area of residence	31
Figure 11: Distribution of currently employed children aged 5–17 by employment status (in the past seven days) by area of residence (%).....	32
Figure 12: Percentage of children attending school among children who are economically active (past seven days) compared to children who are economically inactive by age group (aged 5–17)	35
Figure 13: Distribution of households by tenure of the housing unit (%).....	43
Figure 14: Percentage of households with access to an improved water source	44
Figure 15: Type of toilet facility used by child-headed and adult-headed households.....	45
Figure 16: Distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting (%).....	45

List of abbreviations

CTC	Census Technical Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EGRA	Early Grade Reading Assessment
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
EWSA	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDHS	Interim Demographic and Health Survey
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIFOTRA	Ministry of Public Service and Labour
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAFFET	Ministry Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINISPOC	Ministry of Sports and Culture
MTN	Mobile Telecommunication Network
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCC	National Census Commission
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa Development
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RAMA	La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

FOREWORD

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

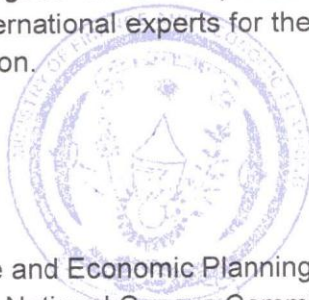
The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend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

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

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

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


Claver GATETE



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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


MURANGWA Yusu

Director General,
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



Executive summary

Children warrant particular attention due to their size in the population in Rwanda, their importance in the future development of society and economy and their particularly vulnerable situation. The Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) can provide evidence on the changing situation of children in Rwanda, highlight the progress made and support policy-making in ensuring children's rights and enhancing their opportunities. This report provides a profile of the size and structure of the child population, and examines its socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics. It also explores the situation of particularly vulnerable groups of children, including orphans and child-headed households.

Size and structure of the child population and its evolution since 1978

At the time of the Census, 5,015,128 persons out of the total resident population of 10,515,973 were under 18. In the child population, 2,486,716 are male while a slightly larger number of 2,528,412 are female. The child population represents 48% of the total resident population. The population share of children is higher in rural areas (49%) than in urban areas (41%).

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

Socio-demographic dynamics and characteristics

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

Female child fertility represents a risk to the baby as well as the mother. At national level, there are 5,775 female children aged 12–17 who have given birth, or 0.8%. The percentage is considerably lower among the youngest female children considered (0.06% at age 12) while 2,200 girls aged 17, have given birth, slightly over 2%.

Children's migration tends to be conditioned by the moves of their parents or guardians, particularly at young ages. 11% of the children in Rwanda have already experienced a lifetime migration – they live outside their district of residence at birth. Children in Kigali City report the highest lifetime migration prevalence (25%), followed by the Eastern Province (20%), while the lowest proportion of lifetime migrants is observed among children in the Northern Province (4%). Migration experience is more common in urban areas and increases with age. Among the 15–17 year olds living in urban areas, 45% have already migrated in their lifetime.

Socio-economic characteristics of the child population: education and employment

Universal access to primary education – for boys and girls – is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is reflected in the Rwandan Government’s Vision 2020 and its Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). Overall, 70% of children aged 3–17 in Rwanda are currently attending school, 5% are no longer attending school and 26% have never attended school. School attendance reaches highs of over 95% at ages 9–11. One can observe some late entry into primary school, which carries over into lower secondary school, with corresponding effects on net attendance ratio (NARs). Attendance is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas, at 75% and 69% respectively. The positive outcomes in terms of gender parity already noted at the time of the 2002 Census (SNR, 2005) are confirmed in 2012. In fact, one can observe a tendency in favour of girls. In both primary and lower secondary school, NARs for girls exceed those for boys.

Rwandan laws prohibit the employment of children under 16 and specify types of prohibited work among children aged 16 or 17. Overall, 194,581 children are currently employed. Labour force participation rates are highest among female children in urban areas, at 8%. Labour force participation is close to zero among the youngest children, and starts increasing from age 13. At age 17, one-third of children are involved in economic activities. Among the children who are involved in economic activities, self-employment is the most common employment status (39%). In addition, more than one in four children is contributing to a family business, and 22% are employees. The most common main occupation for employed children aged 5–17 is agriculture, forestry or fishery work (58%), followed by service and sales occupations, in which 12,462 children below the age of 16 are involved, and 20,864 children aged 16 and 17. Elementary occupations rank third (11%); these group a similar number of 5–15 (10,729) and 16–17 year olds (10,986).

The analysis by the industry of the economic activity leads to the same conclusions in regard to children’s concentration in agriculture. In urban areas, employed children are predominantly involved in activities where the household is the employer (57%). Wholesale and retail trade/repair of motor vehicles, manufacturing, and construction each cover over 1% of currently employed children. Some sectors are more likely than others to expose children to hazardous work. Of the 2,241 children working in construction, one-third is below the age of 16; there are also 453 female children working in construction. The results also show that the type of work performed by children is not compatible with school attendance. Among primary-age children who are employed, around 45% (ages 8–10) to 25% (ages 11–13) are also attending school, compared to over 90% among children who are inactive. Working children show very low levels of transition to secondary school, as the percentage of children attending school drops to below 10% at ages 14–15.

Vulnerable children and living arrangements

Birth registration with the civil authorities represents an important administrative vehicle to protect children’s rights. 21% of children in Rwanda are not registered. Among children below the age of two, only 57% are registered with the civil authorities. The percentage of children whose birth is registered is highest among children – aged 6–12, those living in rural areas, and those living in non-poor households.

The percentage of orphans in 2012 is considerably lower than 10 years before: 86% of children still have both parents alive; 8% have lost their father; 2% have lost their mother; and 1% (68,767 children) are double-orphans, i.e. both mother and father are deceased. Orphan children tend to live in households that are better-off than the national average.

Overall, 69% of all children live with both parents; and 18% live with their mother, but without the father. The third largest group are children who live without their biological parents, but who are related to the head of the household (308,905 children) (6%). 2,377 children are living in orphanages according to the Census results. Compared to children living with both parents, children aged 7–17 living in other arrangements in private households seem to be at a slight disadvantage with respect to their school attendance. The gap is, however, small (below three percentage points) for primary school-age children who live with one parent, a relative, or in an orphanage. 86% of children aged 13–17 living with both parents are in school; the corresponding percentage is 56% among children who are not related to the head of the household they are living in.

In regard to household headship among children, the Census results show that 7,462 children (0.5%), approximately two-thirds of the male children, head a household. The comparison of households headed by children and adults reveals the following results:

- The median household size of child-headed households is two, compared to four in adult-headed households;
- 65% of children who head a household own the dwelling they occupy as compared to 81% at the national level and they live in free lodgings more often than adult heads of household;
- In terms of all improved water sources taken together, there are no significant differences between households headed by children and households headed by adults. Around 91% of child-headed households in urban areas have access to an improved water source, compared to 68% in rural areas; and
- Electricity provided by the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA) reaches 17% of adult-headed households, but only 7% of child-headed households.

Disability among children and children's access to health care

2.1% of all children are affected by a disability (73,645 children). The prevalence increases with age. The most common disability types among children are related to difficulties walking/climbing (26,768 children) and learning/concentrating (18,729 children). Among children with disabilities, 64% among those living with a disability are currently attending school. The share of children in school reaches 81% for the population without a disability, which suggests that there are some barriers to accessing education for children with disabilities. Regarding health insurance coverage, the Census suggests that a large majority of children are insured (87%).

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

At the time of the 2002 Census, children represented 52% of the total population and thus constituted the largest share of the resident population of Rwanda. Due to children's size in the population in Rwanda, their importance in the future development of the society and economy, and their particularly vulnerable situation, their situation warrants particular attention. This report examines the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) data to provide an updated profile of the socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the child population, including the situation of orphans and child-headed households.

2.1 Context

2.1.1 Role of children in traditional Rwandan society and its evolution over time

In traditional Rwandan society – as in most traditional African communities – a child was perceived as a gift from God and children performed specific social, economic and cultural roles. In terms of their *social role*, a child was considered a factor that strengthened and consolidated the union of the couple. The fact of having children also ensured that the parents would be remembered even after their death. In *economic terms*, children were viewed as additional source of labour for the family. A dowry for girls was also of economic importance in traditional families. Given this context, a rich family did not only own many assets (land, cows, etc.) but had also sufficient members to work, generate incomes, and protect the family against external threats. Children also played a cultural role, as they represented a new generation that might perpetuate traditional values, beliefs and customs.

These beliefs, together with high infant and child mortality, constituted the main cause of high fertility among traditional households. Despite considerable societal changes over recent decades, fertility rates remain high, as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) results demonstrate: 6.2 (1992, DHSI); 5.8 (2000, DHSII); 6.0 (2005/2006, DHSIII); 5.5 (2007/2008, IDHS) and 4.6 (2010/2011, DHS IV) (NISR, 2012c). As a result, 52% of the Rwandan population were below the age of 18 at the time of the last Census in 2002 (SNR (2005)). The results of the last two DHS (2007/2008 and 2010/2011) show, however, that the fertility rate for Rwandan women has been decreasing at a considerable pace.

2.1.2 Background to the evolution of children's rights

Children's rights have been gradually embedded in international law through child-specific articles in general human rights treaties and case law, on one hand, and the development of children centered policy instruments, on the other (Hegarty and Siobhan, 1999). The latter process culminated in the Adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. The Convention provides a definition of childhood and establishes an exhaustive and structured compilation of the rights of children.

The World Summit for Children held one year later had the overall aim of putting 'children high on the agenda of the 1990s, giving them priority of "first call" on the world's resources in good times or bad, war or peace' (Veerman, 1992: p.210).

Box 1: Major commitments of the World Summit to the survival, protection and development of children

The World Summit established, among others, the following commitments with the aim of protecting the rights of children and of improving their lives (Veerman, 1992: 576–577):

- Enhance infant and children's health; promote pre-natal care to lower infant and child mortality in all countries; promote the provision of clean water and access to sanitation;
- Eradicate hunger, malnutrition, and famine;
- Reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender;
- Improve the situation of children who live under difficult circumstances, such as orphans, street children, displaced children, disabled children, etc.;
- Protect the working child and advocate for the abolition of illegal child labour;
- Protect the environment at all levels, so that all children can enjoy a safer and healthier future; and
- Fight against poverty which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare.

The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) in 1991 was followed by the initiation of the National Action Plan related to child survival, protection and development. However, its implementation stalled because of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi against the Tutsis. It is obvious that these horrible events have deeply affected the Rwandan population in general and children, one of the most vulnerable population groups, in particular. Child mortality increased during the conflict, and injuries resulted in higher rates of children suffering from disabilities. Moreover, large numbers of children were separated, temporarily or permanently, from their families and the number of orphans and child-headed households increased considerably.

The cohort of children analysed in this report was born between 1995 and 2012 and did not experience these events. However, they have been affected by the medium and long-term consequences of them on family structure and institutions. As is shown in the following section, the GoR has made important advances since 1994 in establishing institutions, policies and programmes to strengthen the socio-economic conditions of children, as well as in promoting and protecting their rights. Key indicators are presented to assess achievements in areas of poverty, education, health, and water and sanitation.

2.1.3 National efforts since the World Summit for Children

The GoR has initiated a large number of laws, policies and programmes targeting children and creating institutions/organs with the aim of responding to the objective of safeguarding children's rights and improving their living conditions.

Legal context

The Rwandan Constitution of 2003, as amended to date, puts particular emphasis on the protection of children's rights. Furthermore, specific laws and policies were passed to protect children against violence and gender-based discrimination; to prohibit employment for children

under the age of 16 and to determine the list of worst forms of child labour; to address the needs of orphans and other vulnerable children; and to promote early childhood development, etc.¹

Programmes and institutional framework

Following up on the targets set at the World Summit for Children, Rwanda developed its National Action Plan for the survival, protection and development of children. To improve coordination of issues relating to children as well as the promotion of their rights, the ‘Observatory for Children’s Rights’ was set up in 2007 with a mandate to provide independent monitoring of children’s rights. In addition, a Child Commission was put in place that was responsible for ensuring the coherence of policies targeting children and to follow up on the performance of all relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, specific strategic plans were initiated to facilitate the implementation of policies. Illustrative of this, for instance, is the education sector strategic plan 2010–2015 or the Strategy for National Child Care Reform.

National achievements in terms of the commitments of the World Summit for Children

The country’s efforts to achieve the targets of the World Summit for Children can be assessed against socio-economic indicators associated with the objectives of the summit. The following table presents the evolution of key indicators on poverty levels, education, health, and water and sanitation over the period 2000/01–2010/11.

Table 1: Evolution of the socio-economic indicators linked to the targets of the World Summit according to the years (2000/2001–2010/2011)

Socio-economic indicators	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011
<i>Poverty rate (%)</i>	58.9	56.7	44.9
<i>Education sector</i>			
Net enrolment in primary	72.6	86.6	91.7
Primary completion rate	22.0	51.7	78.6
Girls to boys ratio in primary	1.00	1.03	1.03
Girls to boys ratio in secondary	0.51	0.81	0.93
<i>Health Sector</i>			
Child mortality rate (per 1000 children)	196	152	76
<i>Water and Sanitation</i>			
Access to safe drinking water (%)	-	70.3	74.2
Improved sanitation (%)	-	58.5	74.5

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Year Book 2012*, pp. 23–24.

There have been significant improvements for all indicators considered. Primary school enrolment has surpassed 90% and completion rates more than tripled over the past decade. While only one girl for every two boys went to secondary school in 2000/2001, gender equality in terms of access to secondary schooling has been greatly enhanced. The achievements over the past decade indicate the great determination of the country’s leaders to enhance the living conditions and to promote the rights of the citizens in general and children in particular.

2.1.4 Orphans and vulnerable children

While all children are potentially vulnerable and require protection, the concept of orphans and vulnerable children refers to children who tend to be more exposed to risks than their peers.

¹ For more information on laws and policies developed in regard to child rights and protection see Annex F.

Orphans and street children

According to DHS (2010) results (NISR, 2012c), 30% of households at national level are occupied by foster² and/or orphaned children who are under 18. This percentage is distributed in the following categories of orphan children: 22% of households are occupied by foster children, 16% by single-orphans and 3% by double-orphans. As far as street children are concerned, there is a lack of data and analysis. However, the report of the National Commission for Children covering the period July 2012–June 2013 gives the number of street children reintegrated into the families as 667. In 2011, 3,153 children were living in orphanages. Among this population, 78% were children under 18 (Strategy for National Child Care Reform, 2011). This number was reduced to 2,519 by April–June 2013 (National Commission for Children, 2013). The decrease may be attributed to a Government policy promoting the reintegration of children living in orphanages into foster families to improve their chances for better care and education. According to the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV3) findings, orphaned children are looked after by households that are wealthier than the national average (NISR 2012a).

Children in employment and child labour

Due to poverty or shocks, some children start working before they reach the legal working age of 16. Involvement in economic activities at an early age is likely to compromise access to education and healthy physical, mental and emotional development, which in turn affects future employment prospects and wellbeing. In consequence, children in economic activities tend to be more vulnerable to shocks.

While the incidence of child labour in Asia and Latin America has witnessed a decline over recent decades, this is not the general case in Sub-Saharan Africa. Slow or negative economic growth, famine and disease, war and conflict, poor governance and the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa are likely to have contributed to keeping the prevalence of child labour high (Bhalotra, 2003). The GoR has passed various laws with the aim of protecting children against child labour (see section 2.4.6). However, even though there is a legal framework in place, children are reported to be involved in different economic activities. The findings of the Rwanda National Child Labour Survey from 2008 (NISR, 2008) reveal that an estimated 11% of children aged 5–17 carry out economic activities (324,659 children). Nearly half of them, i.e. 5.3% of children aged 5–17, work full time.

Disabled children

Children living with disabilities are another potentially vulnerable group considered in this report. Depending on a child's circumstances, the impairment may prevent the child from going to school, playing or participating in their communities.

2.2 Objectives

Children constitute the largest share of the Rwandan population (52% were under 18 in 2002) and require particular attention as their characteristics and wellbeing influences the development of Rwandan society as a whole. In this context, the analysis of the RPHC 2012 provides an update on the socio-demographic characteristics and the socio-economic status of children in Rwanda. It also offers insights for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of national and international policies and

² According to DHS (2010) in NISR (2012c), foster children are those under 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

regulations for both public authorities and different stakeholders intervening in the area of child. More specifically, the analysis intends to:

- Measure the size, spatial distribution and migration of children and describe the evolution of this since 1978;
- Examine marital status, nuptiality and fertility among children;
- Analyse children's living arrangements and family environments;
- Analyse the participation of children in the labour market; and
- Analyse household headship among the children aged 12–17, the characteristics of those who are household heads and describe the characteristics and the living standards of their households.

2.3 Data sources and methodology

This study provides a primary analysis of the children living in Rwanda from the Rwanda 2012 Population and Housing Census (RPHC4). In absence of exhaustive administrative data, Census data constitute the key source of detailed population statistics at a specific point in time. Census data can provide insights into the situation of minority groups among children, such as children heading households, children in employment, and fertility and marital status of children. Unless sample surveys focus specifically on these subpopulations, samples tend to be too small for such an analysis. Census data also allow for an analysis of the characteristics of children at disaggregated geographical level (provinces, districts and sectors).

Data from RPHC 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012 will be used to trace the levels and trends of the population of children in Rwanda. It provides a descriptive analysis of the distribution and characteristics of the child population by age – including functional age groups – and sex, by province and district, and area of residence (urban or rural).

2.4 Definition of the basic concepts

As this is a cross-cutting analysis of the characteristics of children, a wide range of indicators on socio-demographic characteristics, such as marital status, migration and fertility, and socio-economic characteristics (such as individuals' education, and employment status) are examined. Indicators are briefly introduced in the text and the Glossary in Annex C provides an overview of definitions.³ For more detailed discussions of indicator constructions, the reader is referred to other thematic reports that deal specifically with questions of employment, education, migration, fertility, etc.

The present section defines the key term of the theme under analysis, i.e. the child, and further clarifies related concepts, such as adolescent, youth, orphan and vulnerable child.⁴

³ The Glossary uses Haupt et al. (2011) and UN (2008) as its main source, but incorporates adjustments of definitions to the national context.

⁴ Main results are presented in tables and figures in the text. More detailed tables are included in Annex D and sector-level statistics are given in Annex E. Percentages reported in the text are generally rounded to the nearest integer (presented without decimals), except for small numbers (e.g. disability prevalence among children) where rounding would obscure the message.

2.4.1 What is a child?

According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is defined as every human being under 18 unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. It is relevant to underline here that this period coincides with Rwanda's, as stipulated in Article 3 of the National Law n° 54/2011 of 14 December 2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child, which stipulates that a child is any person under the age of 18. The age range (0–17) adopted for this report reflects this definition.

2.4.2 Adolescent

The word 'adolescent' comes from the concept of adolescence, which means the transitional development period from childhood to early adulthood, starting approximately at 10–12 and ending at 18–22 (Santrock, 2000).

2.4.3 Youth

According to criteria recognised by the United Nations (quoted in MINISPOC, 2006), young people are those who are between 15 and 19 ('adolescents') and those who are between 20 and 24 ('young adults'). For the case of Rwanda, the definition given in law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011, related to child rights and protection, states that a child is anyone under 18 and that this should be the starting point for differentiating a 'child' from a 'youth' or 'young person'. However, the national youth policy points out that, in Rwanda, young people are made up of persons aged between 14 and 35. This age group is analysed in a separate thematic report on young people (NISR, 2013a).

2.4.4 Orphan

According to the national policy for orphans and other vulnerable children (MINALOC, 2003), an orphan is a child who has lost one or both parents. In the subsequent analysis, children are also considered orphans if the survivorship of the parent is unknown.

2.4.5 Vulnerable children

A vulnerable child is a person under 18 exposed to conditions which do not permit him/her to fulfil her/his fundamental right to her/his harmonious development (MINALOC, 2003).

2.4.6 Child labour and children in employment

Rwanda ratified the International Labour Convention n° 182 of June 17, 1999 concerning the worst forms of child labour. At national level, the law regulating labour from 2009 (N°13 of 27/05/2009) sets out the conditions for the prohibition of child labour, with further details on implementation provided in the Ministerial Order N°06 of 13 July 2010. The law specifies that employment of children under 16 is prohibited in any company, even as apprentices. Children aged 16 or older can be employed on the condition that they have sufficient rest, and that they are not performing any 'prohibited work': 'the child shall be subject to the work which is proportionate to his/her capacity. The child cannot be employed in the nocturnal, laborious, unsanitary or dangerous services for his/her health as well as his/her education and morality' (O.G. n° special of 27/05/2009, p.39).

The ministerial order sets out in more detail the worst forms of child labour in the narrower sense (slavery, child trafficking, debt bondage, prostitution/pornography, drugs, forced labour and use in wars), which are considered ‘works that may affect the health, security or morality of the child’ (Art.4) and ‘works that may be dangerous to the health of the child’ (Art.5). It also provides a list of industries that are prohibited from employing children (Art.6). These include, for instance, the mining and quarrying industry; institutions that carry out the slaughtering of animals, or the rearing of dangerous or poisonous animals; institutions that produce and sell alcoholic drinks; the construction industry; brick and tile manufacturing institutions; and institutions that perform works specified under Art.4, such as works carried out in the drainage of marshlands, the cutting down of trees, the use of fertilisers and pesticides, works carried out in unhygienic places that may expose children to dangerous products and chemicals, conditions of very high temperature, noise and vibrations that may affect the lives of the children, and work related to demolition.

Following the law and ministerial order, the National Policy for Elimination of Child Labour came into force in 2013 (MIFOTRA, 2013). The policy sets out the Government’s strategies to eliminate child labour in the country. It defines child labour as ‘any economic activity which deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and is harmful to children’s holistic development. Child labour refers to any type of work that is mentally, physically, spiritually, socially and/or morally harmful to children, and interferes with children’s education by denying them an opportunity to attend school, forcing them to leave school prematurely, or limiting their capacity to benefit from instruction.’ This means, at the same time, that not all work performed by children is child labour that should be eliminated. The National Policy for Elimination of Child Labour also specifies labour initiation as ‘acceptable work aimed at socializing children to future economic and social life, and is performed in household with non-dangerous effects to the health of the child. Labour initiation therefore includes work done by children that is non-hazardous, that does not harm their health and personal development or interfere with their education and is considered as a positive learning experience and preparation for adulthood. It must be undertaken in non-exploitative conditions, considering the age and capacity of the child.’

Chapter 3: Size and structure of the child population

3.1 Size of the child population and its evolution since 1978

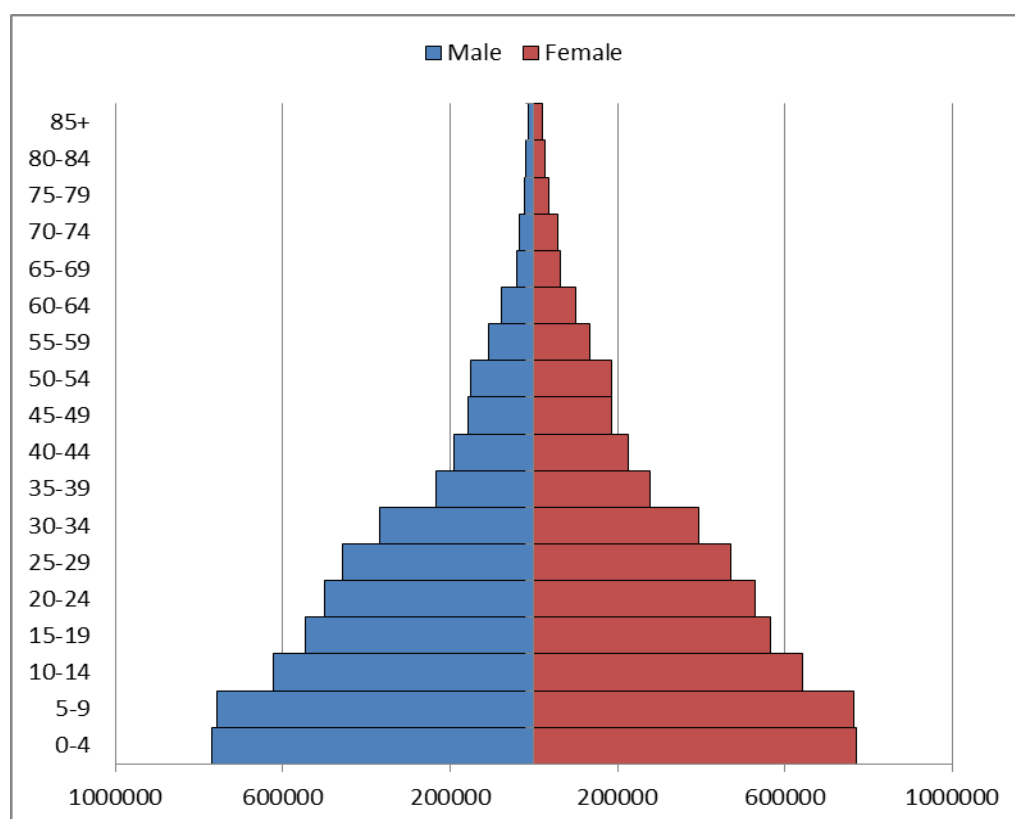
This section discusses the population size and size of children as well as the evolution of the child population since 1978.

3.1.1 Size of the child population

The results from the 2012 Census show that there are 5,015,128 children living in Rwanda, i.e. 48% of the total resident population of 10,515,973 (Table 2). This denotes a slight decrease in comparison to the results of the 2002 Census, where the under-18 population represented 52% of the resident population. This decrease is associated with a decline in the fertility rate among Rwandan women, which reached 4.6 in 2010/11 according to the latest DHS results (NISR, 2012c). The 2012 Census suggests a further reduction of the total fertility rate to 4.02 (NISR, 2013b). However, children still represent almost half of the total resident population and their characteristics and opportunities thus play an important role in the Rwandan population, economy, and society in general.

The age pyramid of the total resident population in Figure 1 illustrates the size and structure of the child population among the entire population. Its pyramid-like shape shows that, overall, the Rwandan population is still experiencing high levels of population growth. The majority of children are ages 0–4 (1,540,027) and ages 5–9 (1,522,986) (Table 4); after these ages the pyramid starts gradually narrowing.

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



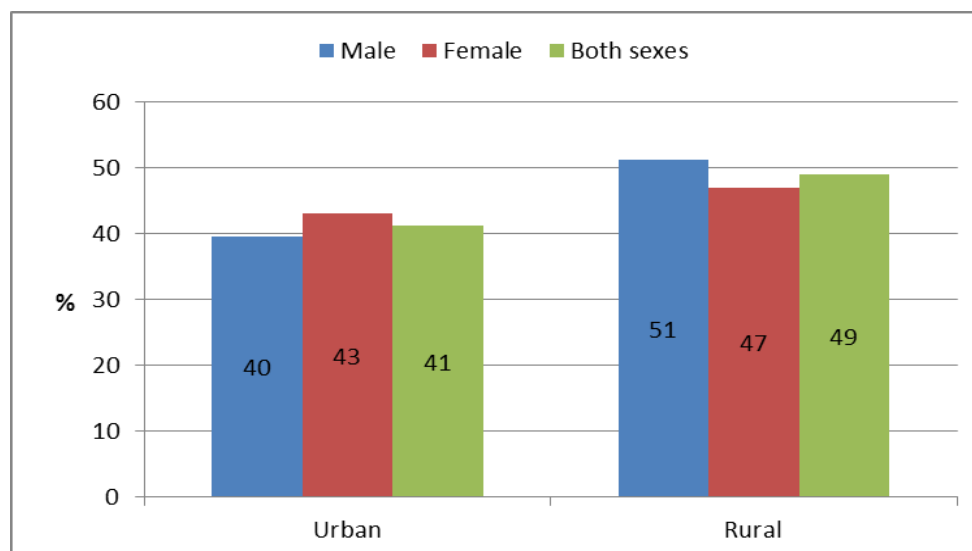
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. For the count of children at individual ages see Table 32.

Table 2: Number of children and their percentage among the resident population by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Number of children (Size)			Population share (% of the children among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Urban	351,951	364,122	716,073	39.5	43.0	41.2
Rural	2,134,765	2,164,290	4,299,055	51.2	47.0	49.0
Total	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128	49.1	46.4	47.7
Kigali City						
Urban	156,895	164,650	321,545	34.7	40.4	37.4
Rural	62,839	63,671	126,510	46.7	45.8	46.3
Total	219,734	228,321	448,055	37.5	41.8	39.6
South						
Urban	45,689	46,724	92,413	38.3	42.3	40.2
Rural	566,248	570,214	1,136,462	50.8	45.8	48.2
Total	611,937	616,938	1,228,875	49.6	45.5	47.4
West						
Urban	70,803	71,983	142,786	47.3	47.4	47.4
Rural	535,975	547,387	1,083,362	52.6	47.6	49.9
Total	606,778	619,370	1,226,148	51.9	47.5	49.6
North						
Urban	37,206	38,597	75,803	48.1	46.2	47.1
Rural	374,636	384,890	759,526	50.5	46.7	48.5
Total	411,842	423,487	835,329	50.3	46.6	48.4
East						
Urban	41,358	42,168	83,526	44.0	45.6	44.8
Rural	595,067	598,128	1,193,195	51.1	48.0	49.5
Total	636,425	640,296	1,276,721	50.6	47.9	49.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. See Table 33 and Table 59 for statistics at district and sector-level.

Overall, the share of girls in the total female population (46%) is lower than the share of boys in the total male population (49%) (Table 2). The underlying cause is a denominator effect: women increasingly outnumber men with age due to women's higher life expectancy, and the share of adult women is relatively larger than the share of adult men. Moreover, the population share or size of children differs according to the area of residence. In rural areas, children represent 49% of the total population, while their share decreases to 41% in urban areas, as Figure 2 shows. Higher levels of fertility may explain the larger share of children in rural areas. A second factor may be that rural–urban migration is more common among adults, with the effect of reducing the non-child population in the denominator in rural areas. Figure 2 also shows that the population share of girls among the total urban female population is higher than the share of boys, though the situation is reversed in rural areas. The timing of male and female migration is likely to be at the root of this difference, with girls migrating to the towns in their late childhood and boys migrating as young adults. Migration among children will be further discussed in Section 4.3.

Figure 2: Population share of children by sex and area of residence

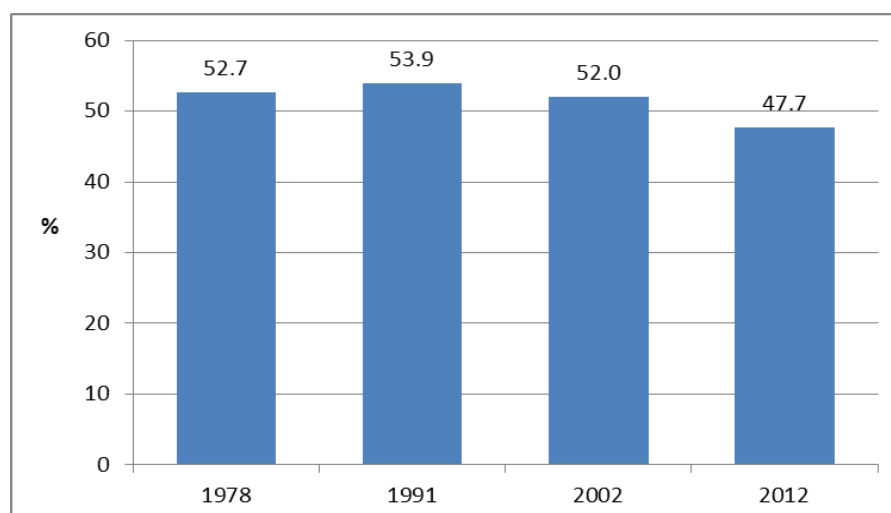
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

According to Table 33 in Annex D, Kicukiro district in Kigali City has the lowest share of children in the resident population (39%), whereas Nyaruguru district records the youngest population compared to other districts, with 51% of the total population aged below 18.

3.1.2 Evolution between 1978 and 2012 in size of the child population

The trends in terms of fertility, mortality and population growth over recent decades will be reflected in the age structure of the population and hence in the share and size of the child population.

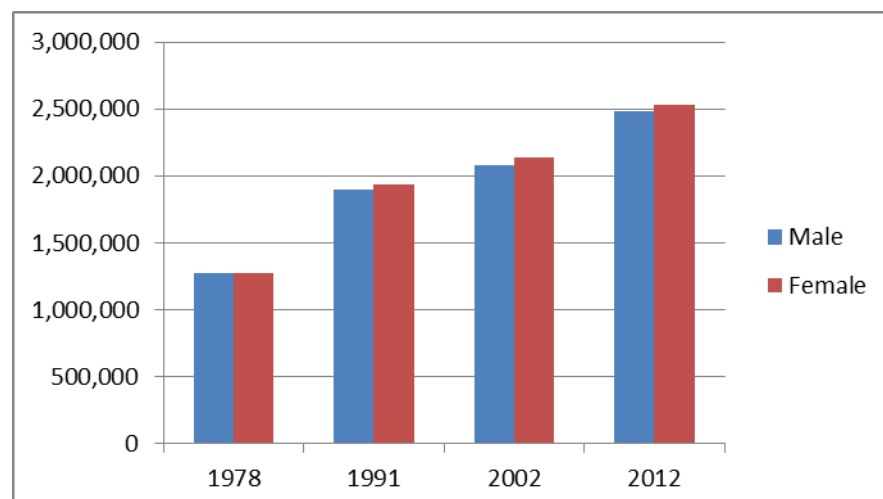
Figure 3 illustrates the trend in terms of the population share in the resident population over the four Census rounds since 1978. Between the 1991 Census and the 2012 Census, the share of children has decreased by over six percentage points, from 53.9% to 47.7%. As mentioned in the preceding section, this trend can mostly be attributed to the drop in fertility rates over the past 10 years (DHS IV; NISR, 2012c), coupled with an increase in life expectancy. The data suggest a gradual shift in the age structure and hence progress in terms of the demographic transition.

Figure 3: Evolution in the share of children in the total resident population between 1978 and 2012

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. For previous Censuses: SNR (2005), p.31.

While the decline in the share of children is noteworthy, it is important to emphasise that the child population has experienced a considerable increase in terms of numbers over recent decades (Figure 4). The total child population almost doubled over the period 1978 to 2012, from 2,545,603 children to 5,015,128. The last three Censuses suggest that girls slightly outnumber boys.

Figure 4: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the number of children



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. For previous Censuses: SNR (2005), p.30.

Table 3 summarises the change between the two recent Censuses, i.e. 2002 and 2012, in terms of the size and population share of children by sex and province. The number of children increased in all provinces except for the Northern Province. The largest increase can be observed in the Eastern Province, where the number of children has increased from 891,913 to 1,276,721 over the last 10 years. The population share of children has declined in all provinces.

Table 3: Evolution between 2002 and 2012 of the size and population share of children by sex and province

Province and Year of Census	Number of children (Size)			Population share (% of the children among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
2002	2,082,660	2,140,866	4,223,526	53.6	50.3	52.0
2012	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128	49.1	46.4	47.7
Kigali City						
2002	162,273	171,029	333,302	40.4	47.0	43.5
2012	219,734	228,321	448,055	37.5	41.8	39.6
South						
2002	510,555	521,160	1,031,715	52.6	47.8	50.1
2012	611,937	616,938	1,228,875	49.6	45.5	47.4
West						
2002	548,087	566,743	1,114,830	56.9	52.4	54.5
2012	606,778	619,370	1,226,148	51.9	47.5	49.6
North						
2002	418,921	432,845	851,766	57.1	52.2	54.5
2012	411,842	423,487	835,329	50.3	46.6	48.4
East						
2002	442,824	449,089	891,913	54.4	50.6	52.4
2012	636,425	640,296	1,276,721	50.6	47.9	49.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census; Third Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 4 shows the evolution of the age composition of the child population over recent decades. In terms of numbers, there has been an increase in all age groups. At the same time, there has also been a gradual shift in terms of the age composition, reducing the share of the very young age

group. In fact, comparing 1978 and 2012, it is clear that the overall reduction in the share of children in the population is mainly driven by a reduction in the 0–4 age group.

Table 4: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the size and population share of children by age group

Age group	Number of children (Size)				Population share (% of the children in age group among the total resident population)			
	1978	1991	2002	2012	1978	1991	2002	2012
0-4	926,644	1,295,009	1,320,231	1,540,027	19.1	18.1	16.2	14.6
5-9	683,149	1,178,736	1,141,039	1,522,986	14.1	16.5	14.0	14.4
10-14	591,827	915,478	1,095,225	1,265,070	12.2	12.8	13.4	12.0
15-17	343,983	450,461	667,031	686,045	7.1	6.3	8.2	6.5
Total (0-17)	2,545,603	3,839,684	4,223,526	5,015,128	52.7	53.9	52.0	47.7

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Age–sex structure and spatial distribution of the child population

This section discusses the geographical distribution and the age–sex structure of the child population.

3.2.1 Spatial distribution of the child population

The geographical distribution of the child population indicates that most children in Rwanda live in rural areas (86%) rather than urban areas (14%). In other words, more than four in five children in Rwanda live in rural areas. In the total resident population, the corresponding distribution is 83% in rural areas and 17% in urban areas (NISR, 2014c). In regard to the provinces, the table shows that the smallest proportion of children lives in Kigali City (there is no notable difference in numbers between male and female children).

Table 5: Distribution (%Count) of the child population by area of residence, province and by sex

Area of residence and Province	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Area of residence			
Urban	14.2	14.4	14.3
Rural	85.9	85.6	85.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128
Province			
Kigali City	8.8	9.0	8.9
South	24.6	24.4	24.5
West	24.4	24.5	24.5
North	16.6	16.8	16.7
East	25.6	25.3	25.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.2.2 Age structure of the child population

The distribution of children across age groups is presented in Table 6. As mentioned above, children are similarly distributed over the two youngest age groups (0–4 and 5–9), which include 61% of all children (there is no notable difference by sex). However, Kigali stands out as it has a larger percentage of children aged 0–4 (35%) compared to other provinces. This could be due to relatively larger population shares in childbearing ages (20–29) in Kigali City compared to the national average (see NISR (2014a) and NISR (2014c)).

Table 6: Age distribution (%) of the child population by sex, province and area of residence

	Age group				Total	Count
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		
Rwanda	30.7	30.4	25.2	13.7	100.0	5,015,128
Sex						
Male	30.9	30.5	25.1	13.6	100.0	2,486,716
Female	30.5	30.3	25.4	13.8	100.0	2,528,412
Area of residence						
Urban	31.7	28.2	24.8	15.3	100.0	716,073
Rural	30.5	30.7	25.3	13.4	100.0	4,299,055
Province						
Kigali	34.7	27.9	22.7	14.7	100.0	448,055
South	30.2	30.6	25.3	13.8	100.0	1,228,875
West	30.6	30.3	25.6	13.5	100.0	1,226,148
North	27.6	30.6	27.0	14.8	100.0	835,329
South	31.9	30.9	24.5	12.8	100.0	1,276,721
Count	1,540,027	1,522,986	1,265,070	687,045	5,015,128	

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident child population (ages 0–17).

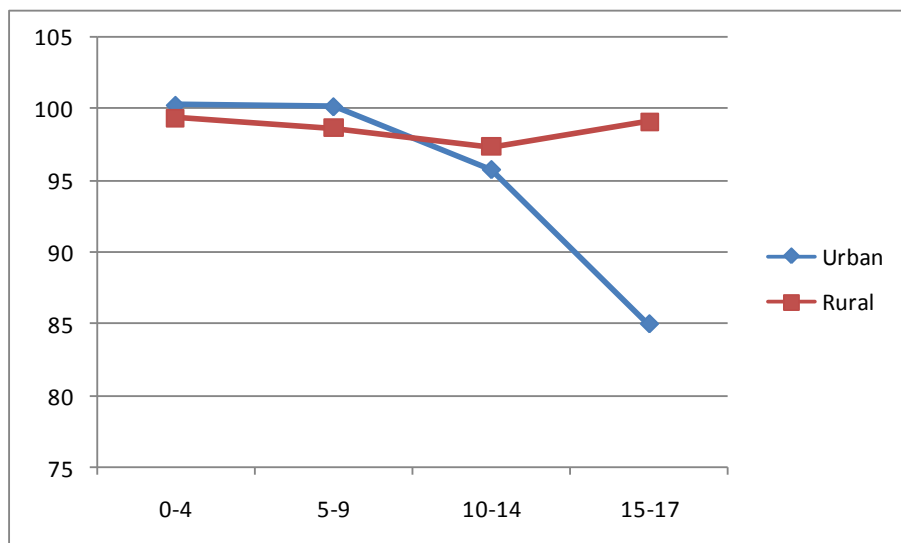
Table 7 provides the number of children according to functional age groups, such as infancy, early childhood, pre-primary, primary, and secondary age.

Table 7: Number of children by area of residence, province and key functional ages

	Age groups					
	0-2	0-5	3-6	7-12	0-15	13-17
Area of residence, province						
Area of residence						
Urban	138,337	269,874	173,927	229,018	642,534	174,791
Rural	759,326	1,581,734	1,106,930	1,483,441	3,919,351	949,358
Total	897,663	1,851,608	1,280,857	1,712,459	4,561,885	1,124,149
Province						
Kigali City	94,894	183,271	114,995	134,487	403,562	103,679
South	211,100	447,894	319,120	421,040	1,117,052	277,615
West	223,276	451,085	307,278	425,860	1,116,720	269,734
North	132,850	279,440	200,869	299,831	752,930	201,779
East	235,543	489,918	338,595	431,241	1,171,621	271,342
Total	897,663	1,851,608	1,280,857	1,712,459	4,561,885	1,124,149

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident child population (ages 0–17).

The graph provides below further details on the age–sex structure and spatial distribution of girls and boys. The sex ratio indicates how many male children there are per 100 female children. A sex ratio of 100 thus implies that there are as many boys as girls. As previous tables have shown that the total number of girls exceeds the total number of boys, the overall sex ratio is below 100 – 98.4. More interestingly, there are distinctive patterns depending on the area of residence. While among the youngest children the sex ratio is close to 100 in both urban and rural areas, it drops in urban areas to 96 in the 10–14 age group and to 85 in the 15–17 age group, i.e. there are only 85 boys for every 100 girls in this second group. This could be explained by the fact that a larger percentage of girls that migrate to an urban area during adolescence (NISR, 2014d). The sex ratio in rural areas is more stable, with slightly more girls than boys in all age groups.

Figure 5: Sex ratios of the child population by age group and area of residence

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) For underlying data see Table 35. (2) Base population: resident child population (ages 0–17).

Chapter 4: Population dynamics affecting the child population

This chapter discusses aspects associated with the demographic dynamics of children: their marital status, fertility (among female children) and migration behaviour. Questions about marital status and childbearing were asked to the population above age 12.

4.1 Marital status of children

In Rwanda, the minimum legal age for marriage is 21 (Article 171, Law No 42/1988 of 27 October 1988). Laws that establish a minimum legal age aim to prevent early marriages, which tend to negatively influence the development of children, in terms of education, health, and their emotional and social development. In addition, marriages during childhood may not represent the choice of the child. Moreover, early marriages are also considered to contribute to raising the total fertility rate. This section examines the evidence on marital status from the 2012 Census. The answer modalities to the marital status question were 'never married', 'currently married', 'separated', 'widowed', and 'divorced'. They are thus different from the marital status categories examined in the 2002 Census, in which informal unions ('unions libres') were also considered. A larger number of children identified with the category of 'union libre' than with marriage. In 2012, the category 'marriage' grouped all cohabitation, be it through formal marriage or traditional marriage. The comparison with 2002 is therefore hampered by this change in the questionnaire.

As Table 8 indicates, the majority of children 12–17 have never been married. At national level, 1,426,499 children in this age group have never been married. Less than 1% of children have ever been married (9,210 children are currently married, 234 children are separated, 581 children are widowed and 291 children are divorced; 18 children did not state their marital status; also see Table 37). Overall, one thus observes a considerable increase in the share of never married children compared to the 2002 Census (SNR, 2005; 88% of children aged 12 to 17) and thus a reduction in early marriage. Also, despite the use of slightly different age aggregations, the results are consistent with the DHS (2010) (NISR, 2012c).

Among the married, separated, widowed and divorced, one finds around twice as many female children than male children. For instance, there are 3,328 married male children compared to 5,882 married female children at national level. The urban/rural difference in the marital status reflects the general distribution, with many more children living in rural areas than in urban areas. In percentage terms, however, there is not a large difference between urban and rural areas (Table 8; Table 37).

Table 8: Count for children aged 12–17 by current marital status

Current marital status	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Never married	101,473	113,154	214,627	601,711	610,161	1,211,872	703,184	723,315	1,426,499
Currently married	536	1,053	1,589	2,792	4,829	7,621	3,328	5,882	9,210
Separated	7	17	24	51	159	210	58	176	234
Widowed	24	65	89	113	379	492	137	444	581
Divorced	7	40	47	59	185	244	66	225	291
Not stated	4	0	4	8	6	14	12	6	18
Total	102,051	114,329	216,380	604,734	615,719	1,220,453	706,785	730,048	1,436,833

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident children aged 12–17. (2) For details at province level see Table 36.

Table 9 provides further evidence about the percentage and count of children who have at some time been married by individual ages, as measured in the Census. The percentage of girls who have been married exceeds the percentage of boys who have been married in all age groups. Around 1% of girls 13–16 have already been married, as have 2% among the 17 year olds. There is no significant difference between rural and urban areas.

Table 9: Percentage of children who have been married by age, sex, area of residence and province

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total 12-17
Rwanda	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7
Sex							
Male	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Female	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.9
Area of residence							
Urban	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.8
Rural	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7
Province							
Kigali City	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0
South	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5
West	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
North	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7
East	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.8
Count children ever-married	429	1,573	1,737	1,877	2,050	2,650	10,316

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident children aged 12–17.

4.2 Fertility among female children

This section describes the state of fertility among female children in Rwanda. As with marriage, childbearing during childhood (ages 12–17) is a relatively rare phenomenon in Rwanda. Still, all adolescent fertility is of concern, as it represents a risk to the health of both the mother and the child, the emotional development of the mother, and her ability to pursue an education. Countrywide, there are 5,775 female children aged 12–17 who have given birth, as highlighted in Table 10. This means that, on average, childbearing affects around 0.8% of all female children aged 12–17. The percentage is considerably lower among the youngest female children considered (0.06% at age 12), but it increases from age 13 onwards. Among the 17 year olds, 2,200 girls have given birth, slightly over 2%. Childbearing among adolescents aged 12–17 appears to be more common in urban than in rural areas.

Table 10: Percentage of girls who have ever given birth by age, according to area of residence and province

	Age					
	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rwanda	0.06	0.80	0.57	0.63	0.96	2.20
Urban	0.08	0.89	0.70	0.76	1.20	2.56
Rural	0.05	0.79	0.54	0.60	0.91	2.12
Province						
Kigali City	0.14	1.01	0.79	0.83	1.40	2.75
South	0.04	0.66	0.40	0.56	0.80	1.76
West	0.05	0.83	0.53	0.64	0.80	2.12
North	0.05	0.77	0.57	0.52	0.80	1.59
East	0.07	0.87	0.69	0.68	1.24	2.99
Count girls who have given birth	91	880	631	745	1228	2200

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident female children aged 12–17.

4.3 Children's migration experience

Children's migration tends to be conditioned by the moves of their parents or guardians, particularly at young ages. The exceptions are children who are heading a household. During adolescence, independent migration may increase, conditioned by economic reasons, such as the search for a first job, or the need to move for education or family reasons. Various indicators can provide insights into the migration experience of children. In this report, the focus is on lifetime migration, defined as the place of birth being different from the current place of residence. This measure captures migrations regardless of how long ago they happened. A limitation on the definition of lifetime migration is that the case of a person migrating and returning to the place of birth is not captured, as place of birth and place of current residence coincide. The indicator used provides thus a lower-bound count of persons with migration experience. Moreover, migration can also be defined in terms of the boundaries that are crossed during the move: district boundaries, province boundaries, or international boundaries. The type of boundary reflects the distance of the move, and one expects migration at district level to be more common than migration across province boundaries. This section mainly focuses on migration defined as crossing a district border.

According to Table 11, 11% of the children in Rwanda have already experienced a lifetime migration, the same percentage as in the 2002 Census (SNR, 2005). With respect to the residence area, a larger proportion of urban children (23%) than of rural children (9%) have migrated in the past. A similar rural–urban pattern is found across all provinces. Children may move together with adults from rural areas to urban areas or move independently for education or work. Children in Kigali City have the highest lifetime migration prevalence (25%), followed by those in the Eastern Province (20%). In the Northern Province, only 4% of children have experienced a migration. However, in terms of the number of children with migration experience, the Eastern Province comes first with 260,440 migrant children; Kigali City follows with 109,764 migrant children. The Eastern Province is a particular case as the rural/urban gap noted above is less prominent. While 28% of urban children have migrated in the past, this is still the case for 20% of children living in rural areas in the Eastern Province. Across all provinces, the percentage of female lifetime migrants exceeds the percentage of male lifetime migrants, except for the Eastern province, where migration prevalence among female and male children is the same.

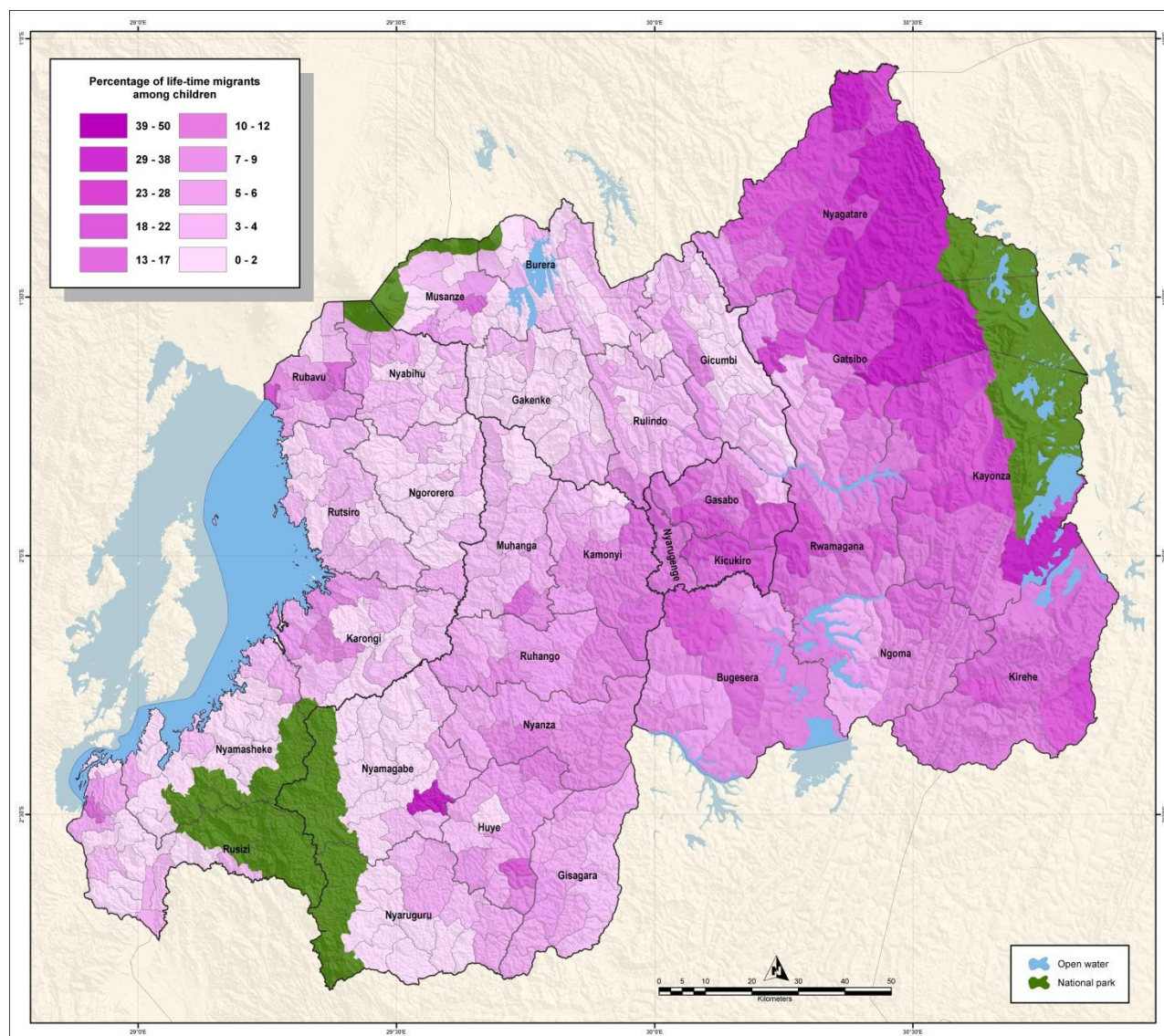
Table 11: Number and percentage of the resident population aged 0–17 who have experienced a lifetime migration by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number of Migrants	Migrants% of children	Number of Migrants	Migrants% of children	Number of Migrants	Migrants% of children
Rwanda						
Urban	76,540	21.8	87,221	24.0	163,761	22.9
Rural	186,818	8.8	190,882	8.8	377,700	8.8
Total	263,358	10.6	278,103	11.0	541,461	10.8
Kigali City						
Urban	43,286	27.6	50,871	30.9	94,157	29.3
Rural	7,663	12.2	7,944	12.5	15,607	12.3
Total	50,949	23.2	58,815	25.8	109,764	24.5
South						
Urban	8,421	18.4	9,110	19.5	17,531	19.0
Rural	36,397	6.4	37,241	6.5	73,638	6.5
Total	44,818	7.3	46,351	7.5	91,169	7.4
West						
Urban	8,825	12.5	10,160	14.1	18,985	13.3
Rural	15,360	2.9	16,462	3.0	31,822	2.9
Total	24,185	4.0	26,622	4.3	50,807	4.1
North						
Urban	4,815	12.9	5,318	13.8	10,133	13.4
Rural	9,035	2.4	10,113	2.6	19,148	2.5
Total	13,850	3.4	15,431	3.6	29,281	3.5
East						
Urban	11,193	27.1	11,762	27.9	22,955	27.5
Rural	118,363	19.9	119,122	19.9	237,485	19.9
Total	129,556	20.4	130,884	20.4	260,440	20.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: children aged 12 to 17.

Figure 6 provides further insights into the geographical patterns of lifetime migration. Darker-shaded areas imply a relatively high percentage of children with lifetime migration in the sector. The Eastern Province, and especially sectors in the north east (Nyagatare), can be singled out for their particularly high lifetime migration experience. The transformation of a large part of the Akagera National Park into arable land after the genocide against the Tutsi (MINIRENA, 2004) certainly constituted a major pull factor, both for refugees returning from abroad and Rwandese coming from other provinces. However, migrant children also cluster in sectors in other provinces, for instance in Gasaka in Nyamagabe district (the Southern Province), several sectors in Rubavu district, or Muhoza sector in Musanze district where the town centre is located (the Northern Province).

Figure 6: Percentage of lifetime migrants among the resident child population



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 12 provides further information on the origins and destinations of lifetime migration, with lifetime migration defined, as before, as currently living in a different district from the district of birth. Each cell in the table shows a combination of an origin (province of birth) and a destination (current province of residence). Where the two coincide (e.g. where the province of birth is Kigali City and the current province of residence is also Kigali City), the count corresponds to the number of persons who have experienced a district level migration within the province of Kigali City, e.g. persons who were born in Gasabo but are now living in Nyarugenge.

The horizontal/row 'Total' provides the number of lifetime migrants according to their current province of residence and corresponds to those presented in Table 11. It shows the importance of a province as a migration destination, including intra-provincial moves from one district to another. Excluding migration within the same province can provide evidence on lifetime migration between provinces instead of at the district level. The 'Total without intra-provincial migration' at the very bottom of the table indicates that 206,918 lifetime migrants living in the Eastern Province were born in a different province. These constitute more than half of all lifetime migrations among children at province level, emphasising the importance of the Eastern Province as a migration destination. On

the other hand, the other provinces have larger shares of intra-provincial migration and attract fewer migrants from outside the province.

Table 12: Count of lifetime migrants aged 0–17 by current province of residence and province of birth

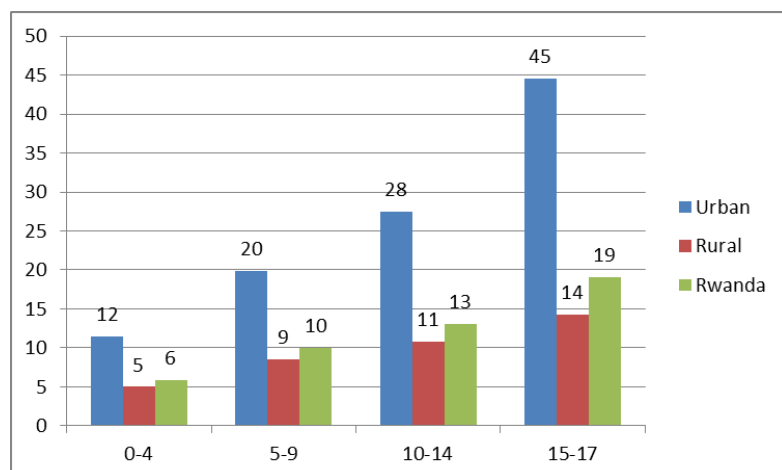
Province of birth	Province of current residence						Total without intra-provincial migration
	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	Total	
Kigali City	34,212	16,661	4,806	5,524	32,649	93,852	59,640
South	23,079	38,105	3,050	1,618	26,709	92,561	54,456
West	17,493	12,590	24,649	5,122	34,016	93,870	69,221
North	10,694	1,768	2,884	8,569	75,456	99,371	90,802
East	11,716	4,165	1,367	3,253	53,522	74,023	20,501
Abroad	12,570	17,880	14,051	5,195	38,088	87,784	87,784
Total	109,764	91,169	50,807	29,281	260,440	541,461	294,620
Total without intra-provincial migration	75,552	53,064	26,158	20,712	206,918	382,404	

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The main ‘sending’ provinces can be identified from the ‘Total without Intra-Provincial migration’ column at the very right of the table. Excluding again children who migrated across districts within the same province, the Northern Province (90,802) appears as the main ‘sending’ province. It is followed by children who immigrated from abroad and are now living in Rwanda (87,784) and children who were born in the Western Province and migrated in the first 17 years of their lives (69,221). Table 12 also illustrates the migration destinations of children born in a certain province. For instance, among children who were born in the Northern Province and are now living in another province, 75,456 children (83%) are now living in the Eastern Province. The Eastern Province is the main destination, regardless of the province of birth. However, among children who left the Southern Province, Kigali City (23,079; 42%) is almost as important a destination as the Eastern Province (26,709; 49%).

One can also read the matrix in Table 12 from the point of view of the destination province in order to examine the composition in terms of the place of origin of children with migration experience. Starting again with the Eastern Province, one can see that more than a third of the child migrants currently living there were born in the Northern Province (75,456) (36%). In Kigali City, on the other hand, 31% (23,079) of children with migration experience were born in the Southern Province.

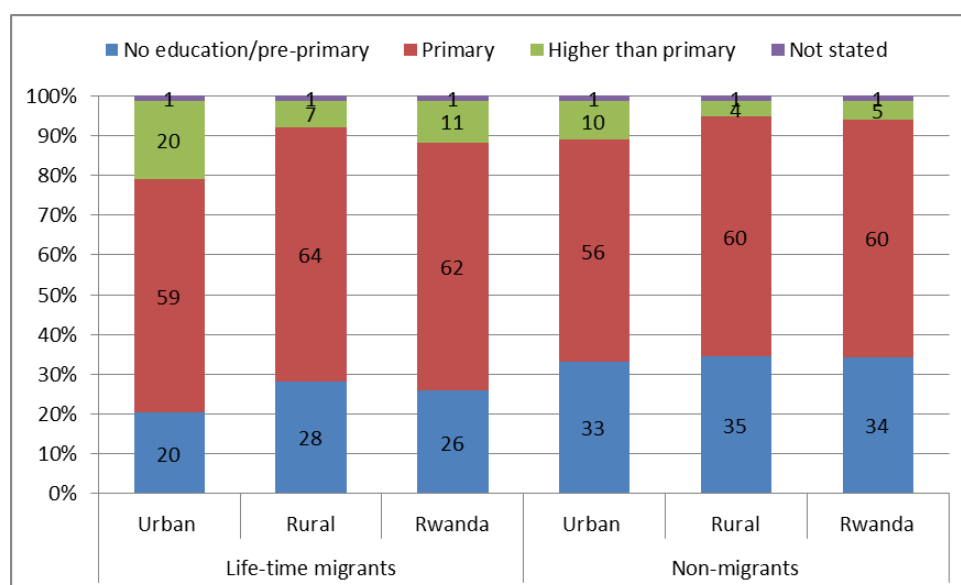
The older children are, the more opportunities they have had to migrate in their lives. As Figure 7 indicates, 6% of children experienced a migration in their first five years of life, and the percentage of lifetime migrants increases to 19% by age 15–17. However, lifetime migration experience in urban areas is already higher at early ages and increases more quickly, from 12% among the youngest children to 45% in the 15–17 age group. A particular strong increase can be seen in urban areas between 10 and 14, and between 15 and 17.

Figure 7: Percentage of children with lifetime migration experience by current age

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) for more details see Table 38 in the Annex.

The data by age also support the previous finding that during childhood, girls are more prone to migrate than boys (Table 41). Almost one in every two girls aged 15–17 that lives in an urban area of residence has already migrated.

Children may migrate in order to acquire education and one can therefore expect to find a relationship between education and migration status. Education in the Census is captured from age three onwards. As Figure 8 illustrates, the percentage of children without education is lower among those who have migrated than among non-migrant children 3–17. Moreover, the share of children educated above primary school level is higher among children with lifetime migration experience than among non-migrant children. However, some of the differences between children with and without migration experiences may be driven by the age structure. Since migrant children are, on average, older, they may also have had more opportunities to acquire further education.

Figure 8: Level of education for children aged 3–17 who have experienced a lifetime migration compared to non-migrants by area of residence

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) for more details see Table 39 in the Annex.

Chapter 5: Educational characteristics of the child population

Universal access to primary education – for boys and girls – is one of the MDGs and is reflected in the Rwandan Government's Vision 2020 and its Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). The education sector strategic plan also aims to improve the transition to secondary school as part of a Nine-Year Basic Education Strategy. The data from the Census can provide a valuable complement to administrative and survey data in the analysis of the progress made in education.

5.1 School attendance among the child population

The questions asked in the Census inquire about school attendance rather than enrolment and are posed for all persons above 3. In the current education system, children who are between three and six are of pre-primary school age. Primary school officially starts at seven and lasts six years, until 12. Secondary school also lasts six years and is divided into lower secondary (the first three years, 13–15) and upper secondary (the last three years, 16–18).

This subsection presents the overall picture of levels of school attendance among children aged 3–17 in Rwanda. The results of Table 13 show that 70% of children aged 3–17 in Rwanda are currently attending school, 5% are no longer attending school and 26% have never attended school. There is no notable difference here between male and female children. Attendance is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas, at 75% and 69% respectively. This difference is also reflected in the higher percentage of children who have never attended school in rural areas (27% compared to 19%). The Southern and Western provinces are characterised by the highest percentage of children who have never attended school – 27% and 27.8% respectively.

Table 13: Distribution of children aged 3–17 by school attendance and by sex, province and area of residence (%)

Province and Current school attendance	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Currently attending	75.6	74.6	75.1	67.7	69.5	68.6	68.8	70.2	69.5
No longer attending	4.8	7.2	6.0	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0
Never attended	19.6	18.2	18.9	27.3	25.8	26.6	26.2	24.7	25.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	282,568	295,168	577,736	1,755,996	1,783,733	3,539,729	2,038,564	2,078,901	4,117,465
Kigali City									
Currently attending	77.3	74.1	75.6	61.6	64.0	62.8	72.8	71.3	72.0
No longer attending	5.0	9.2	7.2	6.5	5.7	6.1	5.5	8.3	6.9
Never attended	17.7	16.7	17.2	31.8	30.3	31.0	21.7	20.4	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	123,267	131,065	254,332	49,013	49,816	98,829	172,280	180,881	353,161
South									
Currently attending	75.0	75.9	75.5	66.7	68.8	67.8	67.3	69.3	68.3
No longer attending	5.9	7.2	6.5	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.7
Never attended	19.2	16.9	18.0	28.4	26.9	27.7	27.8	26.2	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	37,312	38,487	75,799	469,286	472,690	941,976	506,598	511,177	1,017,775
West									
Currently attending	70.5	71.1	70.8	66.8	68.3	67.6	67.3	68.6	67.9
No longer attending	3.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Never attended	26.0	24.4	25.2	28.9	27.4	28.2	28.6	27.1	27.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	57,481	58,923	116,404	438,092	448,376	886,468	495,573	507,299	1,002,872
North									
Currently attending	78.5	79.5	79.0	72.0	74.0	73.0	72.6	74.5	73.6
No longer attending	5.2	5.8	5.5	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.9
Never attended	16.4	14.7	15.5	21.8	20.3	21.0	21.3	19.8	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	31,078	32,472	63,550	314,466	324,463	638,929	345,544	356,935	702,479
East									
Currently attending	76.3	76.6	76.5	67.4	68.8	68.1	68.0	69.3	68.6
No longer attending	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8
Never attended	19.4	18.3	18.8	27.9	26.5	27.2	27.4	25.9	26.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	33,430	34,221	67,651	485,139	488,388	973,527	518,569	522,609	1,041,178

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: children aged 3–17.

Table 14 shows the percentage of children attending school by individual age. Pre-primary school is not yet widely attended at young ages, as only 6% and 15% of children are in school at age three and four respectively. Attendance starts increasing at age 5–6, especially in urban areas, where 57% of all five year olds are attending school compared to 34% in rural areas. Over 70% of children in urban areas are in school at age six, suggesting that a certain number of children in urban areas attend primary school before reaching the official primary school age of seven. However, late entry is still observed, as only 83% of children are in school at age seven. This result for late entry is consistent with evidence from the EICV3 conducted in 2010/11 (NISR, 2012b), which showed that 16% of 7–8 year olds were out of school. At ages 9–12 school attendance reaches 95% and is still high at age 13 and 14 before decreasing in the following ages. It appears that the late starters carry on in primary school after 12, the age by which they should have left primary school. A similar percentage of girls and boys attend school at the national level and in rural areas. The only difference appears to be a drop in attendance among adolescent female children living in urban areas. For instance, at 16, 80% of male children in urban areas are still attending school compared to 70% of female children.

Table 14: Percentage of children (aged 3–17) attending school by age, area of residence and sex

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
3	14.4	15.3	14.9	4.6	5.1	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.2
4	32.2	34.1	33.2	12.1	13.3	12.7	14.8	16.2	15.5
5	56.4	57.9	57.1	33.4	35.5	34.4	36.6	38.5	37.5
6	72.4	74.3	73.4	56.2	59.1	57.7	58.3	61.1	59.7
7	88.4	89.4	88.9	81.0	83.5	82.3	82.0	84.3	83.1
8	94.3	94.7	94.5	90.9	92.4	91.6	91.3	92.7	92.0
9	96.4	96.5	96.5	94.3	95.4	94.9	94.6	95.6	95.1
10	96.4	97.0	96.7	94.7	96.0	95.4	95.0	96.1	95.5
11	96.2	96.7	96.5	94.7	96.0	95.3	94.9	96.1	95.5
12	95.7	96.0	95.9	94.0	95.6	94.8	94.2	95.7	94.9
13	93.7	92.8	93.3	91.6	93.3	92.4	91.9	93.2	92.6
14	91.4	87.8	89.5	87.8	89.6	88.7	88.3	89.3	88.8
15	86.2	78.1	81.8	81.2	83.0	82.1	81.9	82.2	82.1
16	79.5	70.0	74.3	72.5	73.4	73.0	73.5	72.9	73.2
17	68.3	60.1	64.0	60.7	61.0	60.9	61.9	60.9	61.4
Total 3-17	75.6	74.6	75.1	67.7	69.5	68.6	68.8	70.2	69.5
Count children attending	213,629	220,231	433,860	1,189,413	1,239,200	2,428,613	1,403,042	1,459,431	2,862,473

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: children aged 3–17.

The NAR reflects the level of attendance of the official age group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. The primary school NAR is therefore defined as the number of children 7–12 currently attending primary school as a percentage of the total child population between seven and 12. Since this report focuses on children, secondary school age is not fully covered. The discussion is therefore limited to primary school and lower secondary school, and the reader is referred to the thematic report on Education (NISR, 2013e) for further details.

Table 15 indicates that the NAR at primary school level is just below 90%. Given that age-specific school attendance (any type of school) is above 90% for all primary school ages, except for age 7, the NAR is likely to be lower due to late entry in school. If children stay in primary school beyond the age of 12, the NAR at lower secondary school level will also be lower due to a delay in transitioning to secondary school. Late entry may constitute one factor explaining the relatively low NAR during the first three years of secondary school (13%). For the entire secondary school period, NARs attain the significantly higher level of 22% (NISR, 2013e).

The positive outcomes in terms of gender parity already noted at the time of the 2002 Census (SNR, 2005) have been confirmed in 2012. In fact, one can observe a tendency in favour of girls: in both primary and lower secondary school, NARs for girls exceed those for boys. The drop in the percentage of girls attending school after age 13 observed in Table 14 reflects the fact that fewer girls than boys are over-age for their school level. Overall, attendance rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas. At primary school level the difference is relatively small (three percentage points). However, there is a gap of 23 percentage points between rural and urban areas in regard to the lower secondary school NAR at national level, indicating that access to secondary schools in rural areas remains limited.

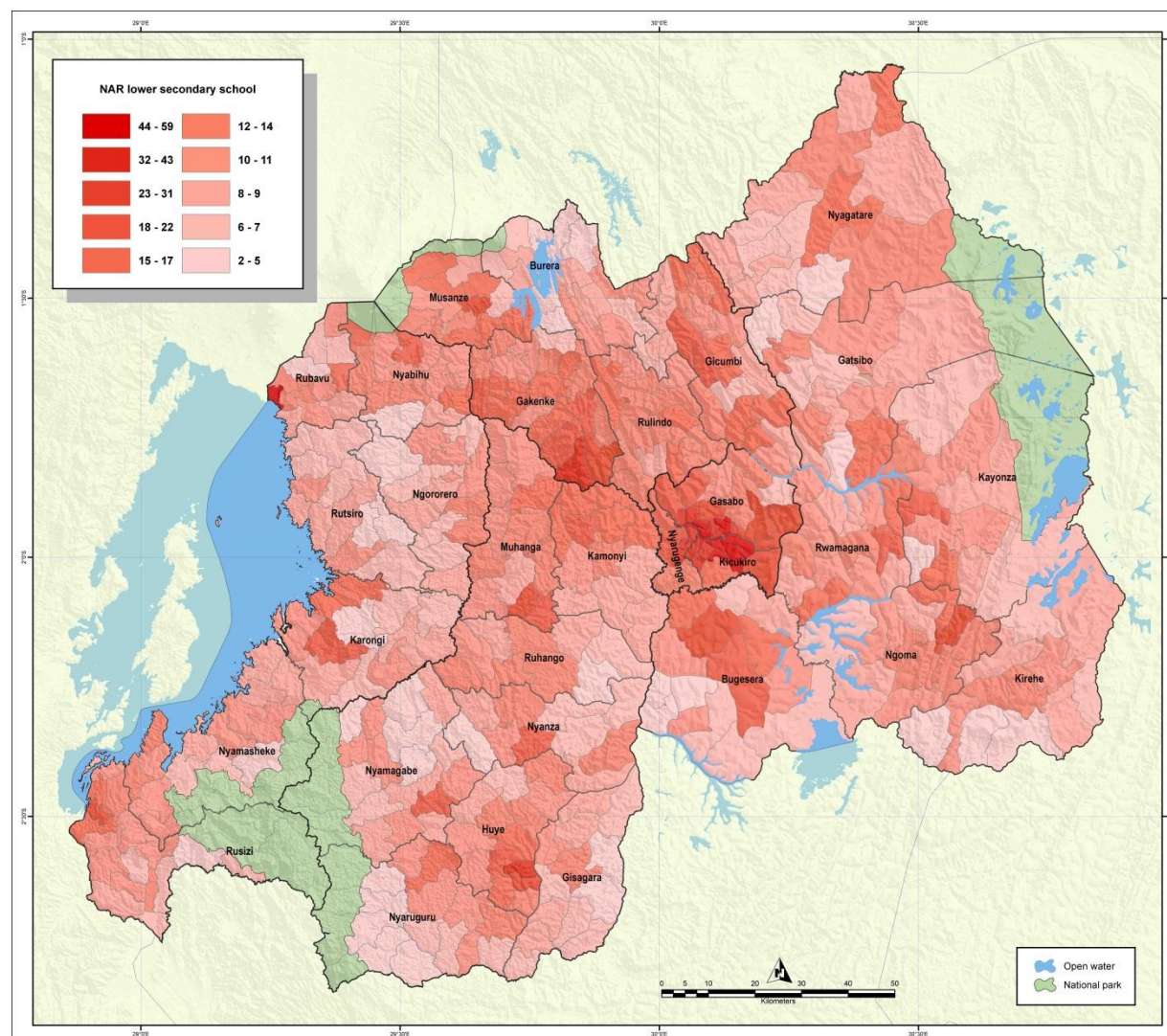
Table 15: NARs for primary and lower secondary school children aged 7–12 and 13–15 by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Level of education	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Primary	90.3	90.9	90.6	86.9	88.8	87.9	87.3	89.1	88.2
Lower secondary	30.8	33.4	32.1	7.7	10.4	9.1	11.0	14.0	12.6
Kigali City									
Primary	90.9	90.9	90.9	83.8	86.1	85.0	88.9	89.5	89.2
Lower secondary	40.4	41.2	40.8	10.4	14.4	12.4	32.8	35.0	34.0
South									
Primary	91.3	92.9	92.1	86.3	88.5	87.4	86.6	88.8	87.7
Lower secondary	25.1	29.2	27.2	7.1	10.5	8.8	8.6	12.1	10.3
West									
Primary	88.2	89.5	88.8	86.9	88.6	87.7	87.0	88.7	87.9
Lower secondary	22.2	24.8	23.5	7.2	9.3	8.3	8.9	11.2	10.1
North									
Primary	92.3	92.6	92.5	91.0	92.5	91.8	91.1	92.5	91.8
Lower secondary	23.8	27.8	25.9	9.2	12.6	11.0	10.6	14.1	12.4
East									
Primary	88.8	89.9	89.3	85.0	87.0	86.1	85.3	87.2	86.3
Lower secondary	22.7	27.0	24.9	7.4	9.4	8.4	8.5	10.7	9.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Further insights into differences in net attendance at lower secondary level across the country are provided by the sector-level map in Figure 9. The darker an area is shaded, the higher the NAR. As expected, rates are relatively high in sectors in central Kigali City. Across the country, urban sectors with a better school infrastructure show higher NARs.

Figure 9: Net attendance rate at lower secondary school



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: NAR at lower secondary level are defined as (children aged 13–15 attending lower secondary school)/(all children aged 13–15).

Chapter 6: Economic activity of the child population

Knowledge of the level and characteristics of children's involvement in economic activities is necessary to adequately promote and protect children's rights, particularly by pointing out occupations which could be harmful to children's general development.

Economic activity questions were asked of the population aged above five. The base population in this section is therefore constituted by children between the ages of five and 17. The age range thus covers children younger than the official working age of 16, and the 16 and 17 year olds who are legally allowed to work, under the conditions defined in the Ministerial Order N° 06 of 13 July 2010. As the Census does not provide details on working hours, the working environment and a precise description of tasks, it is not possible to evaluate all aspects defined in the national policy discussed in the introductory section. Nevertheless, an analysis by age, to distinguish children below the official working age of 16, a description of the occupations and industries children are working in, and evidence of the relationship between economic activity status and school attendance can provide some information on child labour as defined in the national policy.

6.1 Economic activity status and labour force participation

Table 16 shows the distribution of the child population aged 5–17 across economic activity statuses. Overall, 194,581 children aged 5–17 are currently employed (working for at least one hour during the last seven days), which is equivalent to 6% of all children in that age group. The share of children in employment is considerably below the level in Sub-Saharan Africa in general. A recent publication by the International Labour Organization (2013a) indicates that 30% of children aged 5–17 in Sub-Saharan Africa are in employment, and 21% in activities that qualify as child labour. The incidence of children in employment is also lower than in other regions, such as in the Middle East and North Africa (12%). Taking the 5–15 and 16–17 age bands separately, it is clear that 80,115 children below the age of 16 and 114,466 children aged 16 or 17 are currently employed.

At the national level, there is no notable difference between girls and boys. Moreover, a similar percentage of rural and urban children appear to be employed. The proportion of currently employed is slightly higher among girls living in urban areas than among rural girls (7% as against 5%). On the other hand, the percentage of employed female children in urban areas is also slightly higher compared to male children, at 7% and 4% respectively. School attendance is the predominant activity status among children (78%). 15% of children are 'other inactive', which includes children helping to take care of the family or the home. Unemployment, defined in this analysis as those in the working age population who during the seven days before the Census night were without work and available to work,⁵ affects 0.3% of children aged 5–17.

⁵ This definition of unemployment excludes, therefore, the condition of seeking work, as in the standard ILO definition.

Table 16: Distribution of children aged 5–17 by economic activity status (%)

Economic activity status	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Currently employed	4.4	7.1	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Unemployed	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Student	82.8	81.1	81.9	76.7	78.5	77.6	77.6	78.9	78.2
Other inactive	10.7	10.0	10.4	16.7	15.2	15.9	15.8	14.4	15.1
Not stated	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count currently employed	10,395	17,774	28,169	85,033	81,379	166,412	95,428	99,153	194,581
Total count children	238,139	250,630	488,769	1,480,528	1,505,804	2,986,332	1,718,667	1,756,434	3,475,101

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) see Table 43 in the Annex for further details.

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is a measure of the active portion of an economy's working-age population. The 2012 Census takes as the labour force the sum of the employed population and the unemployed population that was available to work when the occasion was presented to them during the seven days preceding the Census. The LFPR is then defined as the ratio between the labour force and the sum of active and inactive population. Since the percentage of unemployed among the child population is very low, the overall LFPR is close to the percentage of employed discussed above (6%) (Table 44). The 0.1 percentage point difference between the LFPR and the sum of currently employed and unemployed in Table 16 is due to the fact that children who did not state their economic activity status are excluded from the denominator of the LFPR.

While this result suggests a significant drop since the 2002 Census, where the LFPR was estimated at 15% (SNR, 2005), the two statistics are not directly comparable. In 2012, the reference period was seven days while it was one month in 2002. However, the rate had also halved compared to the child labour survey of 2008, which used a seven-day reference period, when the LFPR was estimated at 12% (NISR, 2008). Possible explanations may include the sensitisation of different institutions (both public and private) and families on this issue, together with an increase in school attendance over the same period.

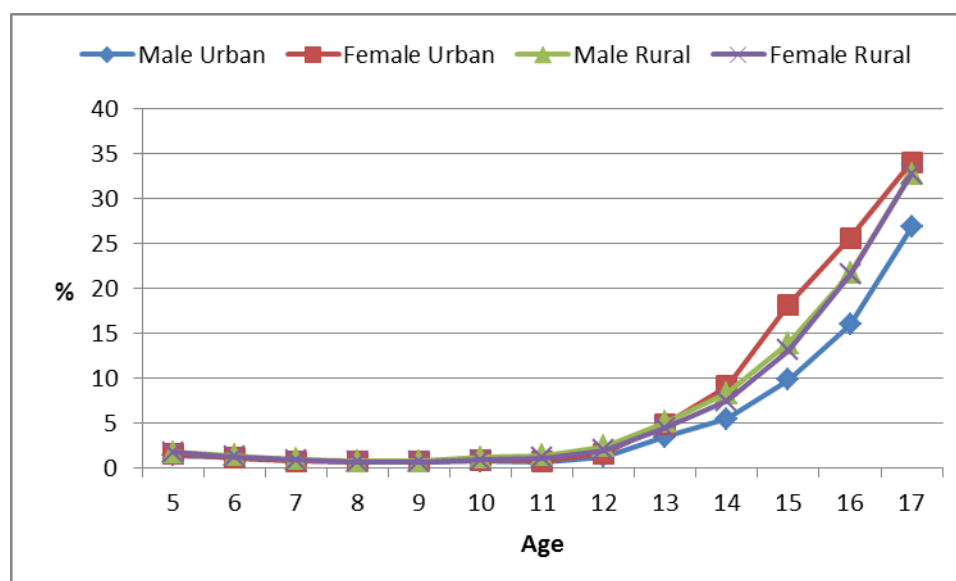
Table 17: LFPR among children aged 5–17 by sex and area of residence

Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	5.9	6.0	6.0
Urban	4.9	7.7	6.3
Rural	6.1	5.8	5.9

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

As mentioned above, the 5–17 age group includes both children who are below the legal working age and children who are allowed to work, though with restrictions placed on potentially harmful work. Figure 10 presents the LFPR by individual age. This is already relatively low on average. Labour force participation is close to zero among the youngest children, and starts to increase at age 13 – coinciding with the end of primary school – when it reaches 5%. At age 17, one-third of children are involved in economic activity. Children aged five and six report a slightly higher LFPR than the 7–11 year olds, possibly because they are involved in household farm work before the start of primary school. From 13 on, the gap widens between female and male children in urban areas, who exhibit the highest and lowest LFPRs. There is no difference in the LFPR by sex for children in rural areas.

Figure 10: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among children aged 5–17 by age, sex and area of residence

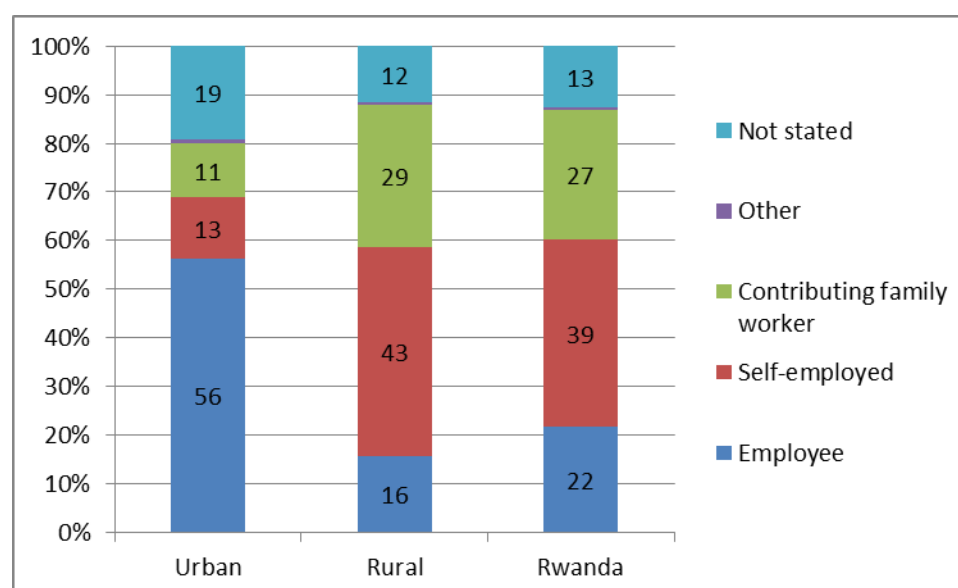


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active+inactive).

6.2 Status in employment

Among children who are currently employed, self-employment is the most common employment status (39%). More than one in four children are contributing to a family business, and 22% are employees (Figure 11; Table 46). A considerable share of employed children did not state their status in employment (13% at the national level). There is a distinct difference between urban and rural areas. In rural areas, where agriculture is the predominant sector of activity, children are mostly working on their own account or as contributing family workers. In urban areas, salaried or wage-employment is more common; around 56% of children are employees. The percentage of female children in wage jobs exceeds the one of their male counterparts when urban areas are considered (59% against 52%; Table 46). In rural areas, the pattern is reversed, as more girls than boys are either self-employed or contributing family workers (Table 46).

Figure 11: Distribution of currently employed children aged 5–17 by employment status (in the past seven days) by area of residence (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See also Table 46. (2) Base population: currently employed children aged 5–17.

6.3 Main occupation and main industry of economic activity

Table 18 shows the distribution of employed children according to their main occupation in the seven days prior to the Census. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) has been used to code the occupations reported by respondents; the results are presented at the one-digit level. A more detailed table is included in the Annex (Table 47) which provides counts for children below the legal working age (5–15) and above (16–17). Most children aged 5–17 are working in agriculture, forestry and fishery as their main occupation (58%). Two in three employed children in rural areas are working in an agricultural occupation and this applies to a larger share of female children than male children. Moreover, almost twice as many children aged 16 or 17 year (73,940 children) are employed in agricultural occupations than children of all other ages together (39,417 children). The four-digit ISCO classification (not shown) provides more detail on the agricultural occupations of children. They are mainly subsistence crop farmers, field and vegetable growers, and livestock farm labourers. The second most common occupational group are service and sales workers, with 17% at the national level, but reaching 62% in urban areas. Overall, 12,462 children below the age of 16 are involved in service and sales occupations, as are 20,864 children aged 16 and 17. Elementary occupations rank third (11%), grouping a similar number of 5–15 (10,729) and 16–17 year olds (10,986). Plant and machine operator was the occupational group indicated by 0.4% of employed children (710): this may involve work that are indicated as dangerous for the health of the child by Ministerial Order N°6 of 13 July 2010.

Table 18: Distribution of currently employed children aged 5–17 by main occupation (past seven days) according to sex and area of residence (%)

Main occupation (ISCO 1 digit)	Sex		Area of residence		Rwanda
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Managers	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Professionals	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
Technicians and associate professionals	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Clerical support workers	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Service and sales workers	13.7	20.4	61.5	9.6	17.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	55.9	60.5	11.7	66.1	58.3
Craft and related trades workers	2.7	1.1	3.0	1.7	1.9
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Elementary occupations	15.8	6.7	7.8	11.7	11.2
Occupation not stated	10.9	11.0	14.7	10.3	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	95,428	99,153	28,169	166,412	194,581

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed children aged 5–17.

The analysis by industry of economic activity leads to the same conclusions in regard to children's concentration in agriculture (Table 19). In urban areas, employed children are predominantly involved in the activities of households as employers (57%). Wholesale and retail trade/repair of motor vehicles, manufacturing, and construction each account for over 1% of currently employed children; all other industries employ a very small percentage of children. It is difficult to ascertain from the industries whether children are exposed to hazardous work, as no details about working hours or precise tasks are available. Some sectors are, however, more likely than others to expose children to hazardous work and are mentioned explicitly in the Ministerial Order N°6 of 13 July 2010. Of the 2,241 children working in construction, one-third is below the age of 16; there are 453 female children working in construction (Table 48). Also, among the children (563) that declared that they worked in the mining and quarrying sector, fewer than 180 children are below the age of 16.

Table 19: Distribution of currently employed children aged 5–17 by industry of main job (last seven days) according to sex and area of residence (%)

Main industry (ISIC 1 digit)	Sex		Area of residence		Rwanda
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	66.2	63.6	15.2	73.3	64.9
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	13.4	21.3	57.0	10.7	17.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.4	1.4	4.5	1.5	1.9
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.9	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.2
Transportation and storage	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.4
Information and communication	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Public administration and defence	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Education	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other service activities	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry not stated	10.9	10.9	14.8	10.3	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	95,428	99,153	28,169	166,412	194,581

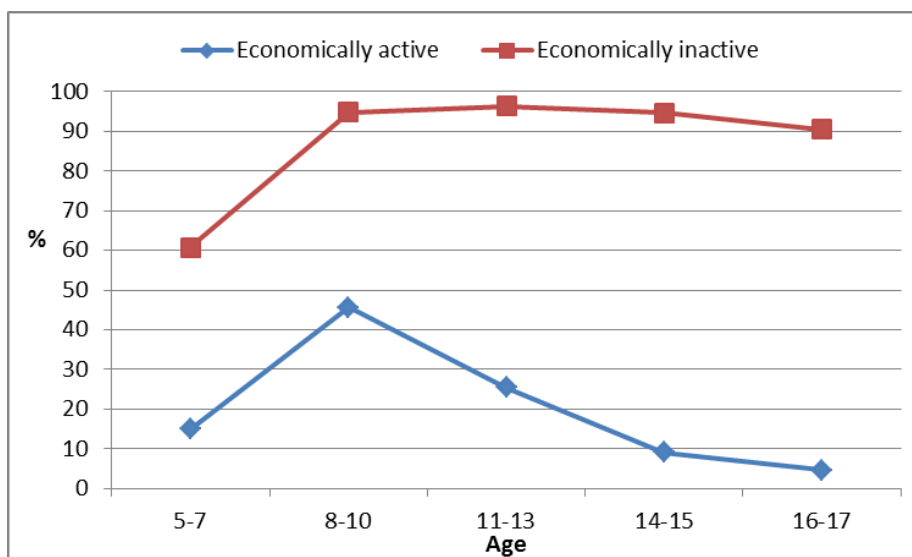
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed children aged 5–17.

6.4 School attendance of children in employment

Children carrying out economic activities can be exposed to conditions that are harmful to their physical and psychological development but can also be prevented from attending school. Given the definition of economic activity, it may however also be the case that limited work – for example helping out in an activity operated by a family member – is compatible with school attendance. This section discusses the relationship between employment at young ages and children’s school attendance.

Figure 12 plots the percentage of children currently attending school by age group and their economic activity status. At all ages, the percentage of school-attenders is lower among economically active children. The type of work children are performing is therefore not an activity that is easily combined with going to school, indicating that early involvement in economic activities can indeed negatively affect children’s access to education. Among primary-age children who are employed, around 45% (ages 8–10) to 25% (ages 11–13) are also attending school. Working children show very low levels of transition to secondary school, as the percentage of children attending school drops to below 10%. Work and continuing education appear therefore to have a low level of compatibility.

Figure 12: Percentage of children attending school among children who are economically active (past seven days) compared to children who are economically inactive by age group (aged 5–17)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) see also Table 49. (2) Base population: currently employed children aged 5–17.

Chapter 7: Vulnerable children, living arrangements and children's health

As discussed in the introduction, involvement in economic activities constitutes one form of vulnerability to which children are exposed. This last chapter examines other potential sources of vulnerability, in particular orphan status and children who are not living with their biological parents; children who are heading their own household and the characteristics of these households; and children affected by disabilities. The opening section examines the percentage of children whose birth has been registered.

7.1 Birth registration

Birth registration with the civil authorities represents an important administrative vehicle for the protection of children's rights. A child will be ensured a name, a nationality, and recognition by his or her parents. Moreover, children who are registered can access social assistance, for instance, health insurance, through the parents.

As can be seen from Table 20, 21% of children in Rwanda have no birth registration. However birth registration levels are considerably higher in Rwanda than in other countries in the region. According to the latest DHS data, only 16% of children under five in Tanzania (DHS 2010), 60% in Kenya (DHS, 2008-09) and 21% in Uganda (DHS, 2006) had their births registered (in World Bank, 2013 – World Development Indicators).

Registration increases with the age of the child, and among children below two, only 57% are registered with the civil authorities (Table 20; Table 50). However, the figures suggest a slight improvement in regard to the DHS (2010) results (NISR, 2012c), according to which 49% of children under two were registered. The percentage for the 2–4 age group has remained similar, at 74% compared to 71% in the DHS (2010). The highest percentage of registered children (85%) is found in the 6–12 age group. Among children in the oldest age group (13–17), a slightly lower percentage of births (83%) are registered, suggesting that birth registration might have been increasing in more recent years. The sex of the child does not influence the likelihood of registration. Birth registration rates are higher among children living in rural areas than children in urban areas, a pattern that is consistent with the DHS results.

The education of the head of household seems to have some influence on the chances of a child being registered, as children in households headed by a person without education are less often registered than other children.

Table 20: Percentage of children aged 0–17 whose birth is registered by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	79.0	79.0	79.0
Age			
<2	57.6	57.1	57.4
2-4	74.0	73.9	73.9
5-17	84.1	84.1	84.1
6-12	85.2	85.2	85.2
13-17	83.0	83.1	83.0
Education of head of household			
No education/pre-primary	76.6	76.8	76.7
Primary	80.5	80.5	80.5
Secondary/post-primary or higher	82.5	81.7	82.1
Not Stated	77.6	77.3	77.4
Province			
Kigali City	74.9	74.1	74.5
South	79.8	79.9	79.8
West	75.7	75.6	75.6
North	87.1	87.1	87.1
East	77.5	77.7	77.6
Area of residence			
Urban	74.3	73.9	74.1
Rural	79.7	79.8	79.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) for more detail on area and province of residence see Table 50.

7.2 Living arrangements of children and orphan children

The child population captured at the time of the 2002 Census included 30% of orphans – that is, children whose father or mother, or both, had died. The oldest children captured in this report were born in 1995, the year after the genocide against the Tutsi. The percentage of orphans in 2012 is considerably lower than 10 years before: 86% of children have both parents still alive. 8% have lost their father (or the survivorship is unknown), 2% have lost their mother (or the survivorship is unknown), and 1% (68,767 children) are double-orphans, i.e. both mother and father are deceased (or the survivorship is unknown) (Table 21). The counts provided for single-orphans and double-orphans correspond to the number of orphaned children living in private households since the question on the survivorship of parents was not asked in institutional households. Boys and girls are similarly affected by orphanhood, and the proportion of orphans is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. These results are similar to those presented in the DHS 2010 (NISR, 2012c), which estimated that 13% of children below the age of 18 have lost one or both parents.

Table 21: Distribution of children aged 0–17 by survivorship of biological parents by sex and area of residence (%)

Survivorship of biological parents	Urban			Rural			Rwanda			Count by survivorship
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Mother alive, Father alive	83.5	82.4	83.0	86.1	86.1	86.1	85.8	85.6	85.7	4,295,452
Mother alive, father dead/unknown	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2	412,566
Mother dead/unknown, Father alive	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	73,904
Mother dead/unknown, Father dead/unknown	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	68,767
Survivorship for one or both not stated	5.4	5.5	5.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	164,439
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Count	351,951	364,122	716,073	2,134,765	2,164,290	4,299,055	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128	

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Orphan status has a direct relationship with children's living arrangements. However, children whose parents are still alive may also be living with another family or in an institution. As explained in the introductory section, policies have been put in place to re-integrate children living in orphanage into families so that they have better opportunities. In addition to children living with one biological parent or both, or in a household where the head of household is a relative,⁶ the following tables also provide data on children in private households who are unrelated to the head of household and who live without their biological parents. It is, however, important to note that this category also includes children who are employed as domestic workers and live in the household they work in. An attempt is made to identify children working as domestic workers through the information provided on their economic activity status (currently employed) and the industry (Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel; ISIC code 9700).⁷

Overall, 3,473,304 children (69%) of all children live with both parents; and 875,377 (18%) live with their mother, but not with the father (Table 22; see Table 51 for percentages). The third largest group are children who live without biological parents, but who are related to the head of household (308,905 children) (6%). The number of children (not working as domestic workers) fostered by a family to which they are not related is considerably larger (75,143) than the number of children counted in orphanages (2,377). The latter is close to the number provided by administrative sources (as cited in section 2.1.4).

The older a child is, the more likely it is to experience the death of a parent or the need to leave the parental home. A larger proportion of adolescent children aged 10–17 are living without their biological parents and in other living arrangements than younger children below the age of 10.

⁶ This category also includes households headed by the child him- or herself. Child-headed households are examined in the following section.

⁷ The industry-based approach to identify domestic workers is recommended by the ILO as compared to task-based or status-in-employment approaches (ILO, 2013b, p.9).

Table 22: Numbers of children aged 0–17 by cohabitation with biological parents, relation to household head, and type of household

	Private households						Institutional household		Not stated	Count Total
	Lives with both parents	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with no parent, related to HHH	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, not domestic worker	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, domestic worker	Lives in orphanage	Lives in other inst. HH		
Rwanda	3,473,304	875,377	95,380	308,905	75,143	12,009	2,377	31,387	141,246	5,015,128
Sex										
Male	1,732,734	432,382	51,167	147,109	32,595	4,252	1,326	15,740	69,411	2,486,716
Female	1,740,570	442,995	44,213	161,796	42,548	7,757	1,051	15,647	71,835	2,528,412
Age of child										
0-4	1,214,133	240,239	10,995	43,902	4,723	0	378	8,597	17,060	1,540,027
5-9	1,105,380	241,711	28,951	94,131	13,492	34	716	9,072	29,499	1,522,986
10-14	802,473	237,371	34,907	103,784	28,941	1,820	782	8,624	46,368	1,265,070
15-17	351,318	156,056	20,527	67,088	27,987	10,155	501	5,094	48,319	687,045
Area of residence										
Urban	474,042	118,431	17,608	37,789	19,961	7,351	1,462	7,480	31,949	716,073
Rural	2,999,262	756,946	77,772	271,116	55,182	4,658	915	23,907	109,297	4,299,055
Province										
Kigali City	301,097	74,496	11,352	21,431	12,373	4,441	589	442	21,834	448,055
South	798,333	254,334	24,328	87,288	20,045	2,951	565	7,620	33,411	1,228,875
West	877,077	202,468	18,837	68,794	15,097	1,527	674	9,531	32,143	1,226,148
North	616,465	119,129	12,096	47,921	9,034	1,045	218	6,723	22,698	835,329
East	880,332	224,950	28,767	83,471	18,594	2,045	331	7,071	31,160	1,276,721

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Different living arrangements may mean different opportunities for children in terms of education. Table 23 presents the percentage of children in private households aged 3–17 attending school, according to sex and place of residence.⁸ Since the age structure of children tends to differ across the types of living arrangement, with more young children living with both parents, it is more meaningful to examine school attendance by age group rather than averages by living arrangement over the entire child population.

Compared to children living with both parents, children aged 7–17 living in other arrangements in private households seem to be at a disadvantage in terms of school attendance. The gap is, however, small (below three percentage points) for primary school-age children who live with one parent or a relative. As can be expected, a relatively small proportion of children who are employed as domestic workers and are unrelated to the head of household go to school (2%). There is more variation in school attendance among children of secondary school age. For instance, while just below 86% of children aged 13–17 living with both parents are in school, the corresponding

⁸ The lower age cut-off is set at 3 as education questions have been asked to the population aged 3 and above, beginning with the official pre-school age.

percentage is 56% among children who are not related to the head of the household they are living in (and who are not employed as domestic workers).

Except for children employed as domestic workers, girls are slightly more likely to be in school than boys regardless of the living arrangement.

Table 23: Percentage of children (3–17) in private households attending school according to living arrangements by sex, age, area of residence and province

Sex, age, area of residence and province	Lives with both parents	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with no parent, related to HHH	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, domestic worker	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, not domestic worker	Not stated	Total count of children
Rwanda	69.4	69.7	75.9	73.9	2.3	65.7	65.2	4,088,658
Sex								
Male	68.8	68.7	74.9	72.6	2.4	59.3	65.9	2,023,851
Female	70.0	70.6	77.1	75.0	2.2	70.6	64.5	2,064,807
Age of child								
3-6	30.1	26.8	33.5	31.8	9.1	36.3	34.9	1,273,177
7-12	93.4	90.6	90.5	92.2	8.5	89.2	88.5	1,700,515
13-17	85.7	78.7	80.2	78.3	2.1	56.4	60.4	1,114,966
Area of residence								
Urban	77.0	76.2	83.9	80.2	1.8	57.1	66.8	569,717
Rural	68.3	68.7	74.1	73.0	3.1	68.8	64.7	3,518,941
Province								
Kigali City	74.3	72.7	83.2	75.4	1.3	50.2	64.5	352,152
South	67.7	68.8	74.6	74.1	2.5	69.7	67.4	1,011,107
West	67.2	69.4	74.5	72.8	3.7	70.4	64.5	994,179
North	73.9	72.6	77.1	75.8	2.3	73.1	66.2	696,425
East	68.5	68.3	74.7	73.0	2.9	64.3	63.2	1,034,795
Count children attending school	1,910,145	510,392	69,539	217,523	273	48,214	86,670	

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

A child's opportunities and the living conditions in the household do not depend only on the survivorship of the parents and whether the child lives or does not live with the biological parents, but also on the composition of the household in terms of dependents and economically active household members. In the following table (Table 24), households are categorised according to the number of children and working adults living in the household. The first four household categories are mutually exclusive. However, households with three or more children (aged 0–17) per adult and households with children under eight are special cases of households with children (either with or without a working adult). Households with three or more children per adult are households with many dependents, while the last type accounts for households with young children.

In 1,720,203 households lives at least one child and at least one working adult. This is the most common type of household in Rwanda. There are 165,166 households with children and without any working adult.

Table 24: Household composition (presence of children and working adults) by province and area of residence (counts)

Area of Residence and Province	Households without children and with working adult	Households without children and no working adult	Household with children and with working adult	Households with children and no working adult	Household with 3 or more children per adult	Households with children under 8 years
Rwanda						
Urban	116,912	20,761	242,257	30,249	17,390	211,550
Rural	314,754	71,764	1,477,946	134,917	128,323	1,238,660
Total	431,666	92,525	1,720,203	165,166	145,713	1,450,210
Kigali City						
Urban	72,949	11,446	114,438	14,759	6,186	100,707
Rural	13,972	3,936	42,129	9,009	3,522	41,765
Total	86,921	15,382	156,567	23,768	9,708	142,472
South						
Urban	13,103	2,685	32,497	3,343	2,471	27,164
Rural	87,281	23,148	389,357	50,113	34,546	331,873
Total	100,384	25,833	421,854	53,456	37,017	359,037
West						
Urban	12,096	3,531	43,144	7,303	4,445	39,466
Rural	67,874	16,538	363,597	26,761	34,796	296,507
Total	79,970	20,069	406,741	34,064	39,241	335,973
North						
Urban	6,831	1,260	24,261	1,788	1,859	19,633
Rural	55,568	12,232	272,687	15,066	19,758	214,348
Total	62,399	13,492	296,948	16,854	21,617	233,981
East						
Urban	11,933	1,839	27,917	3,056	2,429	24,580
Rural	90,059	15,910	410,176	33,968	35,701	354,167
Total	101,992	17,749	438,093	37,024	38,130	378,747

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Child-headed households are included above in the category of households with children and no working adult. The next section examines in more detail the prevalence of household headship among children and the characteristics of their households.

7.3 Household headship among the child population

Household headship status is captured in the Census for children aged 12 and above. A small number of children are heading a household. This is the case for 7,462 children (0.5%), approximately two-thirds of them male. The share of child household heads has halved since the 2002 Census, when 1% of all children aged 12–17 were household heads (SNR, 2005). The characteristics examined in this section therefore affect only a small number of households. Table 52 contains details by province and shows that the number of children heading households is highest in the Western Province (1,971) and lowest in Kigali City (1,026).

Table 25: Household headship rates among children aged 12–17 by sex and area of residence

Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Urban	1.1	0.3	0.7
Rural	0.7	0.3	0.5
Total	0.7	0.3	0.5
Count HH headed by children	5,191	2,271	7,462

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Children heading households have to support themselves and the household economically and the majority are employed (68%) (Table 26). Around one in every five household heads below the age of 18 is attending school.

Table 26: Distribution of household heads aged 12–17 by economic activity status compared to households headed by adults (%)

Area of residence and Economic activity status	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Employed	71.6	60.7	68.3	87.2	73.0	83.1
Unemployed	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.1
Student	18.8	23.0	20.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other inactive	8.0	14.2	9.9	10.0	23.7	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,191	2,271	7,462	1,708,104	690,610	2,398,714

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Given the absence of adults, child-headed households tend to be considerably smaller than adult-headed households, with a median number of household members of two, compared to four in adult-headed households (Table 53) in Annex D. The analysis of dependency ratios provides some further insights into how many dependents have to be supported by an adult/economically active person. Two indicators can be constructed. The age-dependency ratio (also called the age-dependency ratio) simply uses age groups to define those who tend to be among the dependents (children and elderly) and those who tend to be economically active (persons of working age according to the national definition). The economic dependency ratio uses the actual economic activity status to identify dependents as those who are inactive or unemployed. A dependency ratio of 100 would imply that one working age/economically active person has to support one dependent. A ratio above 100 suggests that one person has to support more than one dependent; if it is below 100, there are fewer dependents than working-age/active persons.

According to Table 27, age-dependency ratios in households headed by children (123) are considerably higher than age-dependency ratios in households headed by adults (94). As, by definition, children under the age of 16 contribute to increase the number of dependents counted in the indicator numerator, this result is not surprising. When comparing the economic dependency ratios of the two groups of households, one finds that, on average, the ratio is lower in households headed by a child (125) than in households headed by a person above 18 (145). As discussed above, a large share of children are working and count towards the denominator on the economic dependency ratio – they support dependents, such as a younger sibling, through their work. An exception is the case of the households headed by girls, where the economic dependency ratio is higher than in adult female-headed households.

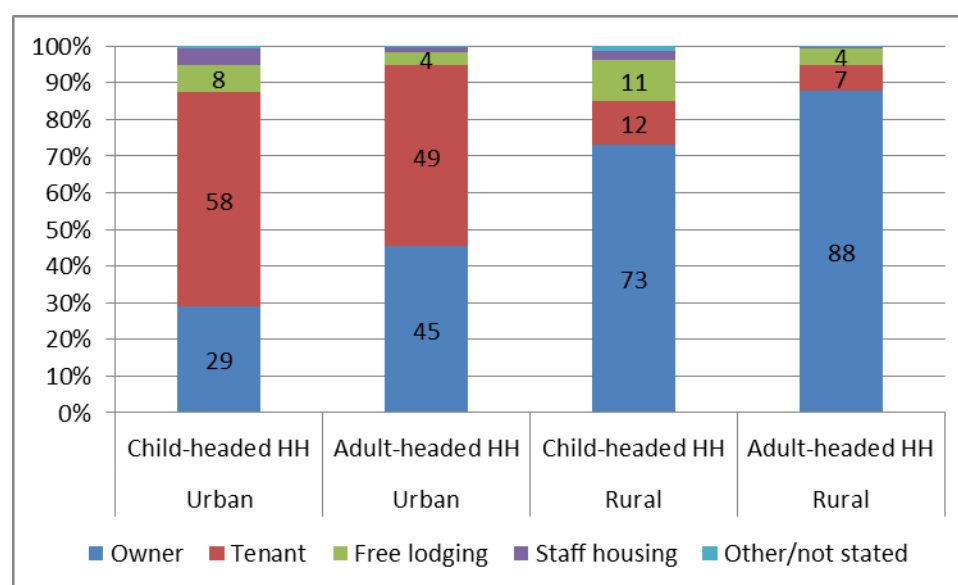
Table 27: Economic and age-dependency ratios in households headed by children compared to households headed by adults by sex, area of residence and province

Characteristics of head of household	Households headed by children		Households headed by adults	
	Age-dependency ratio	Economic dependency ratio	Age-dependency ratio	Economic dependency ratio
Rwanda	122.8	125.4	94.0	145.2
Sex				
Male	115.0	107.8	94.0	140.6
Female	143.2	180.7	94.2	161.1
Area of residence				
Urban	94.1	114.3	68.3	151.8
Rural	130.7	128.1	99.9	144.0
Province				
Kigali City	84.9	115.2	62.9	148.3
South	131.0	148.3	96.4	151.8
West	144.0	138.4	100.9	151.3
North	124.2	115.8	97.2	127.1
East	119.1	109.8	99.6	144.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Demographic dependency rate (national definition): (number of 0–1 five year olds+ 60+/16-59)*100. For international definition please refer to NISR (2013c).

The remainder of this section examines the characteristics of households headed by children and provides a comparison with households headed by adults. The tenure of the dwelling, the quality of water used, and the source of energy analysed in this report are some elements that allow an evaluation of the household living conditions.

For both age groups one observes that the proportion of tenants is considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Figure 13; Table 54). However, a considerably lower percentage of children who head a household own the dwelling they are living in than in the case of adults heading households (65% compared to 81% at the national level). Child-headed households live in free lodgings more often than adult-headed households (11% compared to 4%).

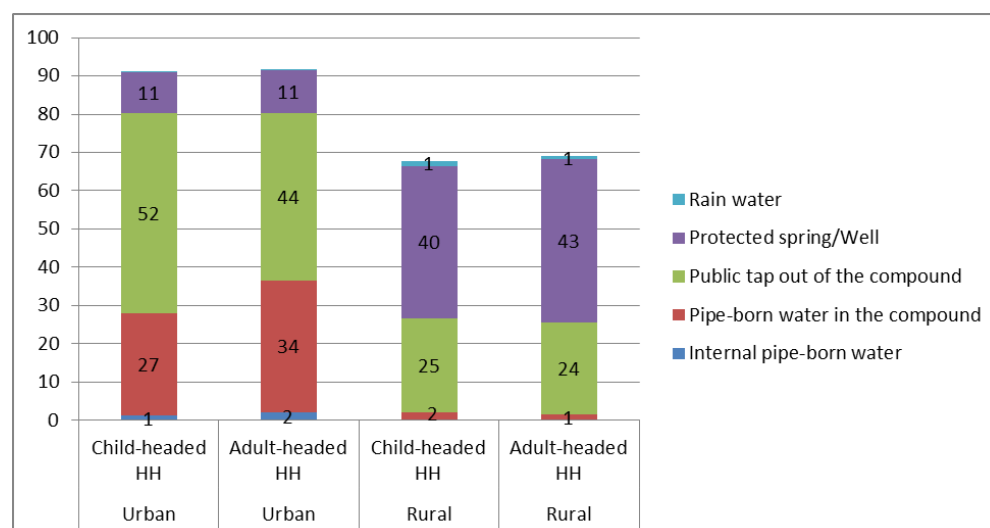
Figure 13: Distribution of households by tenure of the housing unit (%)

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Universal access to safe water is an important policy objective for the population in general. The international measure of ‘improved water sources’ includes pipe-born water, either inside the dwelling or in the compound, public taps, protected springs or wells, and rain water. For all

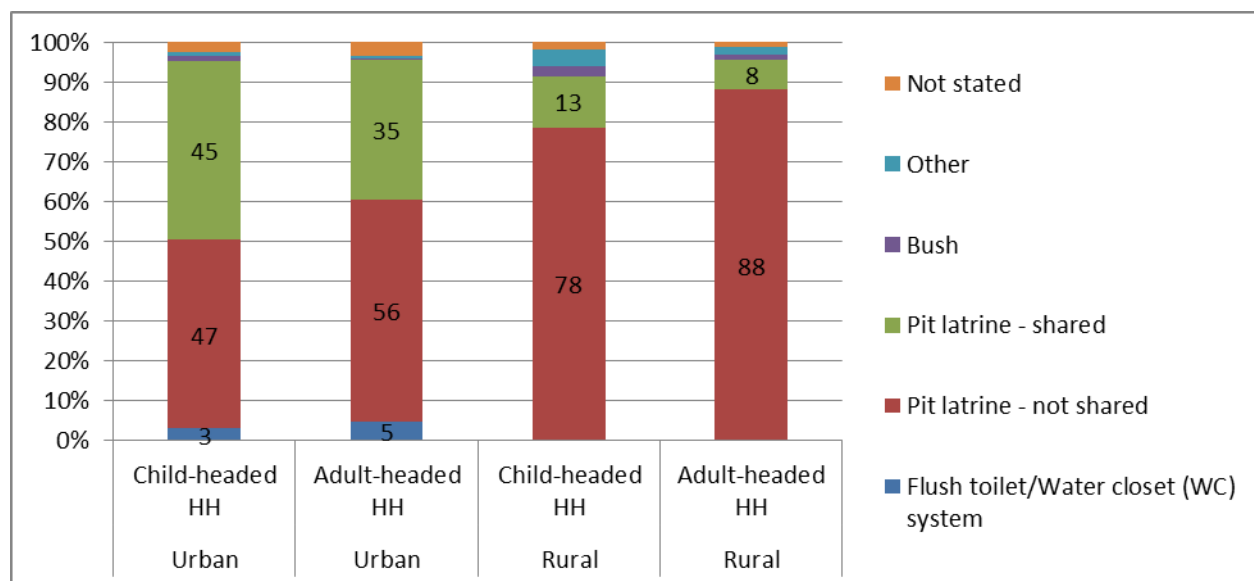
improved water sources taken together, there are no significant differences between households headed by children and households headed by adults (Figure 14). Around 91% of child-headed households in urban areas have access to an improved water source, compared to 68% in rural areas. There are, however, some differences according to the type of water sources. Child-headed households in urban areas rely more often on public taps outside the compound compared to adult-headed households and a smaller proportion benefit from pipe-born water in the compound.

Figure 14: Percentage of households with access to an improved water source



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

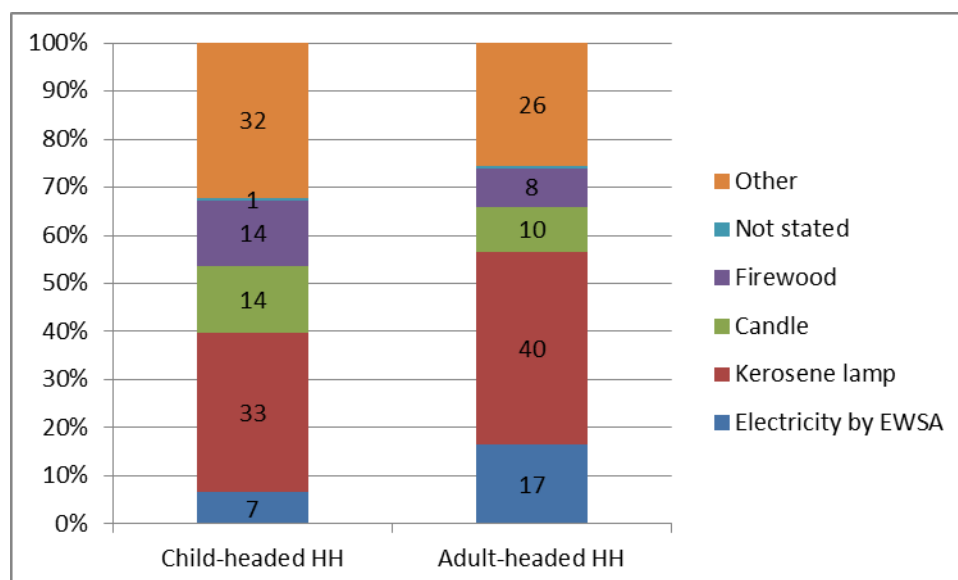
In regard to the type of sanitation, the Census questionnaire only distinguishes between flush toilet/WC, pit latrine not shared with other households, shared pit latrine, bush, and other. The modality 'pit latrine – not shared' thus includes improved pit latrines that are ventilated or with a slab and pit latrines without a slab (the latter would not be considered as 'improved' sanitation). Overall, private pit latrines are the most common type of toilet facility in rural areas, for both child-headed and adult-headed households (Figure 16). Pit latrines that are shared with other households are more common in urban areas. The data suggest that a larger proportion of child-headed households than adult-headed households use this type of toilet facility, in urban as well as rural areas. Public latrines are a shared facility.

Figure 15: Type of toilet facility used by child-headed and adult-headed households

So

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Among all households, kerosene lamps are the most common energy source used for lighting. Electricity by EWSA reaches 17% of adult-headed households, but only 7% of child-headed households. Households headed by children as well as other potentially vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities and the elderly (see the respective RPHC4 thematic reports), appear to be at a lesser access in regard to their electricity connection. The percentage of households reached by EWSA is much higher in urban areas, but there remains a gap between child-headed households (61%) and adult-headed households (67%) (see Table 57). Firewood, on the other hand, is more commonly used as a source of lighting in households headed by a child.

Figure 16: Distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting (%)

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

7.4 Disability among children and children's access to health care

The last section of the report examines the disability status of children and children's access to health care. Of all children between the ages 5 and 17, 2.1% (or 73,645 children) are affected by a

disability (Table 28). The prevalence of disability increases with age. It is also slightly higher among boys than girls and in rural areas compared to urban areas. The most common disability types among children are related to difficulties walking/climbing (26,768 children) and learning/concentrating (18,729 children).

Table 28: Count and percentage affected by each type of disability among the resident child population (aged 5–17) by sex, age, province and area of residence

Sex, Area of residence and Province	Seeing		Hearing		Speaking		Walking / Climbing		Learning / Concentrating		Other		Type Not Stated		Any types	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Rwanda	9,885	0.3	9,471	0.3	7,268	0.2	26,768	0.8	18,729	0.5	8,152	0.2	727	0.0	73,645	2.1
Sex																
Male	5,405	0.3	5,019	0.3	4,196	0.2	15,144	0.9	10,118	0.6	4,497	0.3	352	0.0	40,742	2.4
Female	4,480	0.3	4,452	0.3	3,072	0.2	11,624	0.7	8,611	0.5	3,655	0.2	375	0.0	32,903	1.9
Age group																
5-9	3,827	0.3	2,976	0.2	3,147	0.2	8,044	0.5	6,201	0.4	3,002	0.2	299	0.0	24,490	1.6
10-17	6,058	0.3	6,495	0.3	4,121	0.2	18,724	1.0	12,528	0.6	5,150	0.3	428	0.0	49,155	2.5
Area of residence																
Urban	770	0.2	813	0.2	879	0.2	2,752	0.6	2,082	0.4	666	0.1	108	0.0	7,127	1.5
Rural	9,115	0.3	8,658	0.3	6,389	0.2	24,016	0.8	16,647	0.6	7,486	0.3	619	0.0	66,518	2.2
Province																
Kigali City	500	0.2	513	0.2	511	0.2	1,751	0.6	1,388	0.5	295	0.1	53	0.0	4,469	1.5
South	2,468	0.3	2,690	0.3	2,146	0.3	7,014	0.8	5,876	0.7	2,470	0.3	76	0.0	20,486	2.4
West	2,664	0.3	1,945	0.2	1,626	0.2	6,904	0.8	3,899	0.5	2,029	0.2	128	0.0	17,607	2.1
North	1,552	0.3	1,214	0.2	1,113	0.2	3,853	0.6	1,970	0.3	1,100	0.2	219	0.0	9,964	1.6
East	2,701	0.3	3,109	0.4	1,872	0.2	7,246	0.8	5,596	0.6	2,258	0.3	251	0.0	21,119	2.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Education is an important condition for giving children with disabilities the opportunity to integrate in society and become prepared for their future lives. It is a key factor in accessing economic activities, information on health, and other opportunities. Table 29 presents the information on school attendance of children with disability aged 5–17 at the time of the Census. Among children with disabilities, 64% are currently attending school, while the share of children in school reaches 81% for the population without a disability. While a large percentage of children with disabilities are in school, the Census data show that some of them face difficulties accessing education.

27% of the children with a disability have never attended school, compared to 14% among children without a disability. Moreover, 9% have left school compared with 6% for the children without a disability. Lack of specialised schools and information, as well as resource constraints in the families of persons with a disability, could explain these differences. The pattern holds regardless of the area of residence.

In the 2002 Census, school attendance was analysed for children aged 7–17 and levels can therefore not be directly compared to the 2012 Census. However, comparing children with and without a disability, the 2002 Census showed a difference of 14 percentage points in terms of children who had never attended school (19% among children without a disability, 33% among children with a disability) (SNR, 2005). This gap remains similar according to the results presented in Table 29. Still, achievements in terms of increased school attendance over the past decade also appear to have benefited children with disabilities as the percentage of children in school has increased since 2002.

Table 29: Distribution of children aged 5–17 with a disability by current school attendance compared to children without a disability by sex and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Current school attendance	Children with disabilities			Children without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Currently attending	63.8	64.1	63.9	80.1	81.3	80.7
No longer attending	8.4	9.2	8.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
Never attended	27.9	26.8	27.4	14.3	12.9	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	40,742	32,903	73,645	1,677,925	1,723,531	3,401,456
Urban						
Currently attending	66.3	66.2	66.2	85.7	83.7	84.7
No longer attending	7.1	9.5	8.1	5.2	8.0	6.6
Never attended	26.7	24.3	25.6	9.1	8.3	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,929	3,198	7,127	234,210	247,432	481,642
Rural						
Currently attending	63.5	63.8	63.7	79.2	80.9	80.1
No longer attending	8.5	9.1	8.8	5.7	5.4	5.6
Never attended	28.0	27.0	27.6	15.1	13.7	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	36,813	29,705	66,518	1,443,715	1,476,099	2,919,814

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Lastly, the coverage of children by a health insurance is examined. As shown in Table 30, the large majority of children are insured, most probably through their parents. There is no difference in access to health insurance by the sex of the child. However, one can observe a lower coverage in the Southern Province.

Table 30: Percentage of children with medical insurance by sex, area of residence and province

% insured	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	86.7	87.0	86.9
Area of residence			
Urban	88.0	88.2	88.1
Rural	86.5	86.8	86.6
Province			
Kigali City	86.2	86.1	86.1
South	77.8	78.3	78.1
West	89.4	89.7	89.6
North	91.7	91.8	91.8
East	89.6	89.9	89.8
Count insured children	2,156,166	2,199,821	4,355,987

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 31 shows that the Mutuelle is the most common type of insurance (83%). 2.5% of children are insured through RAMA and the percentage is slightly higher in Kigali City with 8% and generally in urban areas with 10%.

Table 31: Distribution of children (aged 0–17) by type of medical insurance, province and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Type of medical insurance	Province					Total Rwanda
	Kigali city	South	West	North	East	
Total						
None	13.2	20.9	9.3	7.2	9.5	12.2
Mutuelle	72.9	75.4	86.5	88.6	87.5	83.2
RAMA	8.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.5
Other	4.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2
Not stated	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	448,055	1,228,875	1,226,148	835,329	1,276,721	5,015,128
Urban						
None	10.7	10.6	13.9	3.8	7.5	10.2
Mutuelle	70.9	74.5	76.4	74.5	82.5	74.2
RAMA	11.1	10.8	6.7	10.0	7.0	9.6
Other	6.6	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	4.3
Not stated	0.8	1.1	0.8	9.1	0.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	321,545	92,413	142,786	75,803	83,526	716,073
Rural						
None	19.5	21.8	8.7	7.5	9.6	12.5
Mutuelle	77.9	75.4	87.8	90.0	87.9	84.7
RAMA	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.4
Other	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not stated	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	126,510	1,136,462	1,083,362	759,526	1,193,195	4,299,055

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Conclusion

For several decades, the situation of children has been a focus of policy interests at international as well as national level. A result of these policy efforts was the adoption of common instruments and strategies that aimed to promote and protect the rights of the child. These include, among others, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the World Summit for Children, and the attendant commitments for ensuring the survival, protection and development of children.

Rwanda has ratified the Convention, initiated relevant regulations/policies and established oversight institutions in order to respond to the needs related to the adequate development of children.

The analysis of the RPHC4 in regard to the situation of the 5,015,128 children (and 48% of the total resident population) in Rwanda provides a useful tool for assessing the progress made against some of the national as well as international commitments such as those defined at the World Summit.

In regard to the objective to 'reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender', the results suggest that access to schooling – especially at primary level – is very high and has considerably improved over recent years. Girls have caught up with, and even overtaken, boys in terms of NARs. However, schooling is not yet universal and is still characterised by some late entry and over-age school children. Children, especially of lower secondary school age, rarely attend school if they are involved in economic activity.

The minimum age for legal marriage in Rwanda is 21. As the response modality 'married' captures both formal and informal marriage, marriage is a phenomenon observed in the data on children, albeit a rare one. At national level, more than 99% of children have never been married and less than 1% of children have ever been married. Moreover, one observes a considerable increase in the share of never married children compared to the 2002 Census (SNR, 2005; 88% of children aged 12 to 17) and thus a reduction in early marriage. Among the children who are or have been married, one finds around twice as many female children than male children.

Female child fertility represents a risk to the baby as well as the mother. At national level, there are 5,775 female children aged 12–17 who have given birth, or 0.8%. The percentage is considerably lower among the youngest female children considered (0.06% at age 12) while at age 17, 2,200 girls have given birth, slightly over 2%.

The commitments encompass the aim to improve the situation of children, such as orphans, street children, displaced children, disabled children, etc., who live under difficult circumstances. 11% of children are single- or double-orphans, a much lower percentage than measured during the last Census in 2002 (which followed the genocide against the Tutsi). Considering the living arrangements of all children, the number of children living in orphanages constitutes a minority compared to the number of children living without their biological parents in private households. Also, the share of child household heads has halved since the 2002 Census, when 1% of all children aged between 12 and 17 were household heads. According to the RPHC4, 7,462 children (0.5%) head a household. A smaller proportion of children than adults who head a household own the dwelling they occupy (65%, as compared to 81% at the national level) and they live in free lodgings more often than adult heads of household. In terms of all improved water sources taken together, there are no significant differences between households headed by children and

households headed by adults. Around 91% of child-headed households in urban areas have access to an improved water source, compared to 68% in rural areas.

In regard to disabilities, the Census suggests that 2% (or 85,498 children) is affected by a disability. Education is also an important condition for giving children with disabilities the opportunity to integrate in society and become prepared for their future lives. While 64% of children aged 5-17 who have a disability are attending school, this percentage remains below the level achieved among children without disabilities (81%). Children with disabilities thus appear to be at a disadvantage in regard to access to schooling compared to children without a disability. Significant progress has been made in regard to health insurance coverage. The Census suggests that a large majority of children are insured (87%), most through the Mutuelle.

Moreover, birth registration, which is an important administrative tool for the protection of children's rights, is more common in Rwanda than in neighbouring countries. 21% of children in Rwanda are not registered. There is, however, still room for improvement in regard to the registration of children under the age of two (57% of children in this age bracket are registered).

The World Summit commitments also aim to protect the working child and advocate the abolition of illegal child labour. The prohibition of child labour has been the target of Rwandan national policies over recent years. Around 6% of children aged 5–17 are economically active (over the seven days preceding the Census), which suggests a significant drop since the 2002 Census and the child labour survey in 2008. LFPRs are around 1% in early years and start increasing at age 13, which coincides with the official end of primary school, and picks up further at the official working age of 16 years. Among children who are currently employed, self-employment is the most common employment status. More than one in four children is contributing to a family business, and around one-fifth are employees. Most children are working in agricultural occupations; service and sales occupations come second, followed by elementary occupations. The analysis of the industry of the main job also shows a concentration of children in agriculture, but also in activities where households are the employers, especially in urban areas. Wholesale and retail trade/repair of motor vehicles, manufacturing, and construction – which encompass potentially hazardous work – each account for over 1% of currently employed children.

In general, the indicators analysed in the 2012 RPHC reveal that Rwanda has made remarkable progress. Nevertheless, any measure taken to further improve the living standards of children in general and of children in vulnerable situations in particular would contribute to the development and wellbeing of children in Rwanda.

References

1. Abbott, P. and Sapsford, F. (2012): Legal and Policy Framework for Children's Rights in Rwanda, Rwandan Public Policy Observatory Report, IPAR-Rwanda, Kigali.
2. African Union (2006): African Youth Charter, Comments Adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the Assembly, held in Banjul, The Gambia, 2 July 2006. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/493fe0b72.html>, last accessed 21 September 2013.
3. Aptekar, L. (1994): Street children in the developing world: A review of their condition, *Cross-Cultural Research* 28 (3).
4. Bhalotra, S. (2003): Child Labour in Africa, OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers N° 4.
5. Education Sector Working Group (2012): Forward-Looking. Joint Review of the Education Sector Summary Report. Education Sector Working Group chaired by the Ministry of Education and co-chaired by DFID and UNICEF Kigali, Rwanda.
6. Haupt, A., Kane, Thomas T. and Haub, C. (2011): PRB's Population Handbook, 6th edition. Population Reference Bureau, Washington DC.
7. Hegarty, A. and Siobhan, L. (1999): Human Rights: An Agenda for the 21st Century, Cavendish Publishing Limited, London.
8. ILO (2013a): Marking progress against child labour. Global estimates and trends 2000-2012. International Labour Organization: Geneva.
9. ILO (2013b): Domestic workers across the world: global and regional statistics and the extent of legal protection. International Labour Organization: Geneva.
10. MIFOTRA (2013): National Policy for Elimination of Child Labor. Ministry of Public Service and Labor, Kigali.
11. MIGEPROF: Ministerial order determining structure and functioning of NCC. Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Kigali. Available at : http://www.ncc.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/NCC_Organis-Structure_PMO_OG_no_49_of_05-12-2011_P-25_1_.pdf, last accessed 26/10/2013.
12. MIGEPROF (2009): National guide on a minimum package of services for orphans and other vulnerable children. Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Kigali. Available at: http://www.ncc.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/minimum_package_of_services_for_ovc_english.pdf, last accessed 26/10/2013.
13. MINALOC (2003): National policy for orphans and other vulnerable children, Ministry of Local Government, Kigali.
14. MINIRENA (2004): National Land Policy. Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forests, Water and Mines, Kigali.
15. MINISPOC (2006): National Youth Policy, Ministry of Sports and Culture, Kigali.
16. National Commission for Children (2011): The Strategy for National Child Care Reform, Cabinet Brief, Kigali.
17. National Commission for Children: Statistics, 2013. Kigali.
18. National Commission for Children (2013): Report of April–June 2013. Kigali.
19. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2008): Rwanda National Child Labour Survey–2008 (RNCLS-2008), National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Kigali.
20. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2012a): EICV3 Thematic report on Social Protection, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Kigali.
21. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2012b): EICV3 Thematic report on Education, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Kigali.
22. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2012c): Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda Kigali-Rwanda.

23. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2012d): Year Book 2012, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Kigali.
24. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2014a): Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, Thematic report: Socio-economic characteristics of youth. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda: Kigali.
25. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2014b): Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, Thematic report: Natality and Fertility. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda: Kigali.
26. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2014c): Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, Thematic report: Population size, structure, and distribution. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda: Kigali.
27. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2014d): Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, Thematic report: Gender. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda: Kigali.
28. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2014e): Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, Thematic report: Education. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda: Kigali.
29. Republic of Rwanda (2009): Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Law regulating labour in Rwanda, Official Gazette n° special of 27/05/2009.
30. Republic of Rwanda (2010): Ministerial Order N°06 of 13/07/2010 Ministerial Order listing the worst forms of child labour, their nature, the categories of institutions that are not allowed to employ children, and the mechanisms to prevent child labour, Official Gazette n° 30 of 26/07/2010.
31. Republic of Rwanda (2011a): Law n° 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 related to the Right and the Protection of the Child, Official Gazette n° 26 of 25/25/2012.
32. Republic of Rwanda (2011b): n° 171/03 of 23/11/2011 Prime Minister's Order determining the organisational structure and summary of job positions of the National Commission for Children, Official Gazette n°49 of 05/12/2011.
33. RTI (2012): EdData II Task Order 7. Early Grade Reading and Mathematics in Rwanda. Prepared by RTI International for review by the United States Agency for International Development.
34. Santrock, W. J. (2000): Children, Sixth edition, McGraw Hill Companies: New York.
35. Service National du Recensement (SNR) (2005) : 3ème Recensement General de la Population et de l'habitat du Rwanda au 15 aout 2002, Analyse des résultats, Situation des enfants au Rwanda. Kigali.
36. United Nations (1989): Convention on the Rights of the Child, A/RES/44/25, accessed at <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/44/a44r025.htm>; last accessed 21 September 2013.
37. United Nations (2008): Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division, Statistical papers Series M No. 67/Rev.2 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.2) UN: New York.
38. Veerman E. p., (1992): The rights of the Child and the Changing Image of Childhood, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, AD Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
39. World Bank (2013): World Development Indicators. Available at <http://databank.worldbank.org>, last accessed on 26 October 2013.

Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

A.1 Objectives of the Census

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

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

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

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

A.2 Methodology and Census phases

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

A.2.1 Census mapping

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

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

A.2.2 Pilot Census

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

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

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

A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

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

A.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.6 Actual Census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.7 Post-enumeration activities

The logistical arrangement employed for the repatriation, inventory of Census questionnaires and collating of Census counts was swift and seamless, which enabled the rapid publishing of the Provisional Census Report within 90 days of Census enumeration being concluded. The other post-enumeration activities included: the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES); data coding; data processing; the release of final results; thematic analysis; and the dissemination of Census results.

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

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

A.3 Data quality assessment

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

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

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

Annex B Census questionnaire

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

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

B.1 Private households: person record

FORM: 001

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

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

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY:

L02. DISTRICT:

L03. SECTOR:

L04. CELL:

L05. VILLAGE:

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER:

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 1 0 0

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: /

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name:

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Signature: Code:

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

Relationship to the head

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

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

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

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

<p style="text-align: center;">FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>P01 – Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME: <input type="text"/></p> <p>P02 – What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household?</p> <p>2. Spouse 6. Brother/Sister 3. Son/Daughter 7. Grandchild 4. Unrelated Child 8. Other Relative 5. Father/Mother 9. Non Relative</p> <p>P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?</p> <p>1. Male 2. Female</p> <p>P04 – In what month and year was [NAME] born?</p> <p>Month: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>P05 – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?</p> <p>Record age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?</p> <p>1. Present Resident – PR 2. Absent Resident - AR 3. Visitor – VIS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD</p> <p>P14 – Parental survivorship and residence</p> <p>P14a - Is [NAME]'s natural mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p> <p>P14b - If yes, does [NAME]'s natural mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>P14c - Is [NAME]'s natural father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p> <p>P14d - If yes, does [NAME]'s natural father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>P15 – Was [NAME]'s birth registered? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER</p> <p>P16 – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Kinyarwanda</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td rowspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Record the SUM of the codes circled <input 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> <p>P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school? 1. Has never attended → Go to P20 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attending school</p> <p>P18a – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended?</p> <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> <p>P18b – How many years of school did [NAME] complete at that level?</p> <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> </table> <p>P19 – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>0. None</td> <td>5. A1: Bacc/Diploma</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. CE/FM</td> <td>6. A0: Bachelor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. EMA/ENTA</td> <td>7. MA: Master</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. A3/D4/D5</td> <td>8. PhD: Doctorate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. A2/D6/D7</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER</p> <p>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</p> <p>P21 – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?</p> <p>0. Home worker 1. Non-worker (Never worked) 2. Non-worker (Ever worked) 3. On leave, but has job → P25 4. Retired 5. Oldness 6. Student 7. Other: → Go to P23</p> <p>P22 – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?</p> <p>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</p>	Kinyarwanda	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled <input type="text"/>	French	2	English	4	Other	8	None	0		Level		Level	Preschool	0	Secondary	3	Primary	1	University	4	Post Primary	2			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	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		<p>P23 – Is [NAME] available to work? 1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29</p> <p>P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)? 0. No 1. Yes, 1st job 2. Yes, new job → Go to P29</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED</p> <p>P25 – What was [NAME]'s main occupation (type of work) during the last 7 days preceding the census night or during the last time he/she worked? <input type="text"/></p> <p>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</p> <p>P27 – What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]'s place of work? <input type="text"/></p> <p>P28 – What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment? 1. Public 3. Non-profit institution 2. Private 4. Household</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER</p> <p>P29 – What is [NAME]'s marital status? 1. Never married 3. Separated 5. Divorced 2. Married 4. Widowed</p> <p>If never married and FEMALE → P33 If Widowed or Divorced → P32 If never married and MALE → Next Person</p> <p>P30 – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only) Current number of spouses: <input type="text"/></p> <p>P31 – What is the rank of [NAME] to the spouse? (For women only) Current rank as spouse: <input type="text"/></p> <p>P32 – How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with partner? Age at first marriage: <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER</p> <p>P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had? If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/></p> <p>P34 – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/></p> <p>P35 – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15 August 2011 to 15 August 2012)? Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/></p> <p>P36 – Among those children, how many are still alive? Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/></p>
Kinyarwanda	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled <input type="text"/>																																																																																					
French	2																																																																																						
English	4																																																																																						
Other	8																																																																																						
None	0																																																																																						
	Level		Level																																																																																				
Preschool	0	Secondary	3																																																																																				
Primary	1	University	4																																																																																				
Post Primary	2																																																																																						
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																																																																																
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																																																																																							

B.2 Private households: household record and mortality record

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

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

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

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

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? <i>If P17 = 1 Go to P29</i>	What is highest level of school or literacy program [NAME] attended?	How many years of school did [NAME] complete at that level?	What is [NAME]'s marital status?
P09	P12	P17	P18a	P18b	P29
1	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
2	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
3	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
4	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
5	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
6	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
7	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
8	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
9	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
10	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
11	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
12	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
13	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
14	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
15	D C D C D C D C D C □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1. Has never attended 2. Has never attended 3. Is currently attended	□ □	□ □	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced

P12: Type of disability (D)

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

Causes (C)

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

P18a: Level

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

P18b Year completed

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

Annex C Glossary of key terms and definitions

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

C.1 Population and demographic characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability status: 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.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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. Employment indicators are computed for the resident population aged 16 and above, except for the analysis of children/youth 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 32: Count of children by age, sex and area of residence

Age (Years)	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	24,927	24,309	49,236	129,805	130,516	260,321	154,732	154,825	309,557
1	23,107	23,184	46,291	128,619	128,312	256,931	151,726	151,496	303,222
2	21,349	21,461	42,810	120,345	121,729	242,074	141,694	143,190	284,884
3	22,302	22,333	44,635	135,380	136,824	272,204	157,682	159,157	316,839
4	22,127	22,205	44,332	140,088	141,105	281,193	162,215	163,310	325,525
5	21,500	21,070	42,570	134,316	134,695	269,011	155,816	155,765	311,581
6	21,132	21,258	42,390	141,150	143,372	284,522	162,282	164,630	326,912
7	20,245	20,197	40,442	134,667	135,400	270,067	154,912	155,597	310,509
8	19,295	19,287	38,582	124,137	126,638	250,775	143,432	145,925	289,357
9	18,865	19,020	37,885	122,114	124,628	246,742	140,979	143,648	284,627
10	19,083	19,140	38,223	125,154	128,479	253,633	144,237	147,619	291,856
11	15,968	16,329	32,297	94,256	96,873	191,129	110,224	113,202	223,426
12	20,511	21,078	41,589	133,656	137,439	271,095	154,167	158,517	312,684
13	15,458	16,359	31,817	91,919	93,898	185,817	107,377	110,257	217,634
14	15,772	17,717	33,489	91,663	94,318	185,981	107,435	112,035	219,470
15	16,290	19,656	35,946	97,871	99,985	197,856	114,161	119,641	233,802
16	17,988	21,305	39,293	105,427	107,460	212,887	123,415	128,765	252,180
17	16,032	18,214	34,246	84,198	82,619	166,817	100,230	100,833	201,063
Total 0-17 years	351,951	364,122	716,073	2,134,765	2,164,290	4,299,055	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128
Count of total population	891,806	845,878	1,737,684	4,173,062	4,605,227	8,778,289	5,064,868	5,451,105	10,515,973

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 33: Number of children (size) and their percentage among the resident population (population share/size) by sex and province and district

Province and District	Number of children (Size)			Population share (% of the children among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City						
Nyarugenge	54,659	56,914	111,573	36.9	41.7	39.2
Gasabo	104,153	107,755	211,908	37.9	42.3	40.0
Kicukiro	60,922	63,652	124,574	37.3	41.0	39.1
South						
Nyanza	76,133	75,965	152,098	48.3	45.7	47.0
Gisagara	79,028	79,406	158,434	52.5	46.2	49.1
Nyaruguru	75,060	75,613	150,673	53.9	48.8	51.2
Huye	72,995	73,296	146,291	46.2	43.0	44.5
Nyamagabe	82,656	85,298	167,954	51.3	47.3	49.2
Ruhango	75,287	75,352	150,639	49.5	44.9	47.1
Muhanga	71,456	72,646	144,102	46.8	43.7	45.2
Kamonyi	79,322	79,362	158,684	48.9	44.5	46.6
West						
Karongi	80,805	81,342	162,147	51.8	46.3	48.9
Rutsiro	81,464	82,849	164,313	52.9	48.6	50.6
Rubavu	100,021	103,331	203,352	51.3	49.5	50.4
Nyabihu	73,555	76,228	149,783	53.4	48.6	50.8
Ngororero	82,479	85,213	167,692	53.4	47.6	50.3
Rusizi	96,361	97,351	193,712	50.1	46.7	48.3
Nyamasheke	92,093	93,056	185,149	51.6	45.8	48.5
North						
Rulindo	66,533	67,901	134,434	49.1	44.7	46.7
Gakenke	78,010	80,095	158,105	49.0	44.8	46.7
Musanze	87,297	90,001	177,298	50.1	46.4	48.1
Burera	84,679	87,354	172,033	52.8	49.6	51.1
Gicumbi	95,323	98,136	193,459	50.5	47.4	48.9
Eastern						

Rwamagana	72,071	72,530	144,601	46.9	45.4	46.1
Nyagatare	118,106	118,845	236,951	51.7	50.0	50.9
Gatsibo	107,613	109,864	217,477	51.8	48.8	50.2
Kayonza	85,833	85,457	171,290	51.5	48.2	49.8
Kirehe	83,989	84,807	168,796	51.3	48.0	49.6
Ngoma	80,856	80,745	161,601	50.0	46.1	48.0
Bugesera	87,957	88,048	176,005	49.9	47.4	48.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 34: Distribution (%) of the resident children by province and district by sex

Province and District	Distribution		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City			
Nyarugenge	2.2	2.3	2.2
Gasabo	4.2	4.3	4.2
Kicukiro	2.5	2.5	2.5
South			
Nyanza	3.1	3.0	3.0
Gisagara	3.2	3.1	3.2
Nyaruguru	3.0	3.0	3.0
Huye	2.9	2.9	2.9
Nyamagabe	3.3	3.4	3.4
Ruhango	3.0	3.0	3.0
Muhanga	2.9	2.9	2.9
Kamonyi	3.2	3.1	3.2
West			
Karongi	3.3	3.2	3.2
Rutsiro	3.3	3.3	3.3
Rubavu	4.0	4.1	4.1
Nyabihu	3.0	3.0	3.0
Ngororero	3.3	3.4	3.3
Rusizi	3.9	3.9	3.9
Nyamasheke	3.7	3.7	3.7
North			
Rulindo	2.7	2.7	2.7
Gakenke	3.1	3.2	3.2
Musanze	3.5	3.6	3.5
Burera	3.4	3.5	3.4
Gicumbi	3.8	3.9	3.9
East			
Rwamagana	2.9	2.9	2.9
Nyagatare	4.8	4.7	4.7
Gatsibo	4.3	4.4	4.3
Kayonza	3.5	3.4	3.4
Kirehe	3.4	3.4	3.4
Ngoma	3.3	3.2	3.2
Bugesera	3.5	3.5	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 35: Sex ratios of the children by individual age and area of residence

Age (Years)	Area of residence		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
0-4	100.3	99.4	99.5
5-9	100.2	98.7	98.9
10-14	95.8	97.4	97.2
15-17	85.0	99.1	96.7
Total	96.7	98.6	98.4
Count	716,073	4,299,055	5,015,128

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 36: Count of the children aged 12-17 years by marital status by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Current marital status	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Never married	101,473	113,154	214,627	601,711	610,161	1,211,872	703,184	723,315	1,426,499
Currently married	536	1,053	1,589	2,792	4,829	7,621	3,328	5,882	9,210
Separated	7	17	24	51	159	210	58	176	234
Widowed	24	65	89	113	379	492	137	444	581
Divorced	7	40	47	59	185	244	66	225	291
Not stated	4	0	4	8	6	14	12	6	18
Total	102,051	114,329	216,380	604,734	615,719	1,220,453	706,785	730,048	1,436,833
Kigali City									
Never married	43,961	51,339	95,300	15,115	15,234	30,349	59,076	66,573	125,649
Currently married	254	528	782	84	225	309	338	753	1,091
Separated	4	10	14	3	6	9	7	16	23
Widowed	13	23	36	3	13	16	16	36	52
Divorced	5	20	25	1	8	9	6	28	34
Not stated	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	44,241	51,920	96,161	15,206	15,486	30,692	59,447	67,406	126,853
South									
Never married	13,990	14,934	28,924	161,643	161,962	323,605	175,633	176,896	352,529
Currently married	44	103	147	519	903	1,422	563	1,006	1,569
Separated	0	0	0	12	38	50	12	38	50
Widowed	1	8	9	28	81	109	29	89	118
Divorced	0	2	2	13	33	46	13	35	48
Not stated	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	4
Total	14,035	15,047	29,082	162,217	163,019	325,236	176,252	178,066	354,318
West									
Never married	19,669	21,176	40,845	151,255	155,741	306,996	170,924	176,917	347,841
Currently married	106	193	299	803	1,188	1,991	909	1,381	2,290
Separated	0	4	4	13	25	38	13	29	42
Widowed	5	14	19	42	112	154	47	126	173
Divorced	1	9	10	15	46	61	16	55	71
Not stated	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	19,781	21,396	41,177	152,129	157,113	309,242	171,910	178,509	350,419
North									
Never married	11,944	12,994	24,938	113,248	118,103	231,351	125,192	131,097	256,289
Currently married	72	122	194	584	892	1,476	656	1,014	1,670
Separated	1	2	3	5	31	36	6	33	39
Widowed	3	12	15	16	72	88	19	84	103
Divorced	0	4	4	11	28	39	11	32	43
Not stated	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total	12,020	13,134	25,154	113,866	119,127	232,993	125,886	132,261	258,147
East									
Never married	11,909	12,711	24,620	160,450	159,121	319,571	172,359	171,832	344,191
Currently married	60	107	167	802	1,621	2,423	862	1,728	2,590
Separated	2	1	3	18	59	77	20	60	80
Widowed	2	8	10	24	101	125	26	109	135
Divorced	1	5	6	19	70	89	20	75	95
Not stated	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	5
Total	11,974	12,832	24,806	161,316	160,974	322,290	173,290	173,806	347,096

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 37: Percentage of ever-married by age, by sex, area of residence, province, and school attendance

Age in years	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total 12-17
Sex							
Male	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Female	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.9
Area of residence							
Urban	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.8

Rural	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7
Province							
Kigali City	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0
South	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5
West	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
North	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7
East	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.8
School attendance							
Currently attending school	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not attending school	0.9	8.2	5.1	3.3	2.4	3.0	3.3
Rwanda	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7
Count children ever-married	429	1,573	1,737	1,877	2,050	2,650	10,316

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 38: Percentage of the resident population aged 0-17 that experienced a Life-migration by current age, sex, and Area of residence

Age group	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	11.4	11.6	11.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
5-9	19.8	19.9	19.9	8.4	8.6	8.5	10.0	10.1	10.0
10-14	26.6	28.3	27.5	10.6	10.9	10.8	12.8	13.4	13.1
15-17	40.6	48.0	44.6	14.5	14.1	14.3	18.4	19.8	19.1
Total	21.7	24.0	22.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	10.6	11.0	10.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 39: Level of education for children aged 3 to 17 who have experienced a lifetime migration compared to non-migrants, by sex and area of residence

Level of education of lifetime migrants and non-migrants	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Lifetime Migrants									
No education/pre-primary	21.7	19.2	20.4	29.2	27.4	28.3	27.0	24.9	25.9
Primary	58.2	59.4	58.8	63.7	64.1	63.9	62.1	62.6	62.4
Higher than primary	18.9	20.1	19.6	5.9	7.3	6.6	9.7	11.3	10.5
Not stated	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	70,343	81,007	151,350	172,227	176,342	348,569	242,570	257,349	499,919
Non-Migrants									
No education/pre-primary	33.7	32.8	33.3	35.2	33.8	34.5	35.0	33.7	34.4
Primary	55.9	55.5	55.7	60.0	60.3	60.2	59.5	59.7	59.6
Higher than primary	8.9	10.4	9.7	3.6	4.7	4.1	4.2	5.3	4.8
Not stated	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	211,454	213,371	424,825	1,581,892	1,605,427	3,187,319	1,793,346	1,818,798	3,612,144

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 40: Distribution (%) of the children by nationality by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Nationality			
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Rwanda only	98.9	98.9	98.9
Rwanda and other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.8	0.8	0.8
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128
Urban			
Rwanda only	97.7	97.8	97.8
Rwanda and other	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	1.7	1.6	1.6
Not stated	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	351,951	364,122	716,073
Rural			
Rwanda only	99.1	99.1	99.1
Rwanda and other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,134,765	2,164,290	4,299,055

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 41: Distribution (%) of the children of non-Rwandan nationality by Sex

Nationality	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Burundi	5.0	4.5	4.7	13.6	10.1	11.8	11.1	8.5	9.8
Tanzania	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Kenya	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Uganda	4.8	5.7	5.2	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.3	3.9
DRC	61.9	63.5	62.7	62.4	65.1	63.7	62.3	64.6	63.4
Other African Country	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.5
Europe	3.1	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
America	3.7	2.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Asia	2.2	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Oceania	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	12.1	12.1	12.1	14.8	15.1	14.9	14.0	14.2	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	7,956	8,003	15,959	19,282	19,454	38,736	27,238	27,457	54,695

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 42: Distribution (%) of the children by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence

Religious affiliation	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Catholic	33.7	33.3	33.5	44.2	44.2	44.2	42.7	42.6	42.7
Protestant	42.4	44.1	43.2	38.3	39.4	38.8	38.8	40.0	39.4
Adventist	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0
Muslim	7.4	6.8	7.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.9
Jehovah witness	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Traditional/ Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	2.0	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	351,951	364,122	716,073	2,134,765	2,164,290	4,299,055	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 43: Distribution (%) of the children aged 5-17 years by economic activity status by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Economic activity status	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Currently employed	4.4	7.1	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Unemployed	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Student	82.8	81.1	81.9	76.7	78.5	77.6	77.6	78.9	78.2
Other inactive	10.7	10.0	10.4	16.7	15.2	15.9	15.8	14.4	15.1
Not stated	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count children aged 5-17	238,139	250,630	488,769	1,480,528	1,505,804	2,986,332	1,718,667	1,756,434	3,475,101
Kigali City									
Currently employed	4.2	8.9	6.7	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.6	7.8	6.3
Unemployed	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Student	85.2	81.0	83.0	72.8	75.7	74.2	81.8	79.6	80.6
Other inactive	9.3	9.1	9.2	21.1	19.0	20.0	12.6	11.8	12.2
Not stated	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count children aged 5-17	102,668	110,102	212,770	39,644	40,188	79,832	142,312	150,290	292,602
South									
Currently employed	5.1	7.0	6.1	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6
Unemployed	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Student	82.6	82.6	82.6	76.1	78.3	77.2	76.6	78.7	77.6
Other inactive	10.6	9.2	9.9	18.2	16.5	17.4	17.7	15.9	16.8
Not stated	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	31,726	33,112	64,838	394,854	397,713	792,567	426,580	430,825	857,405
West									
Currently employed	3.3	4.4	3.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7
Unemployed	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Student	79.8	80.0	79.9	75.2	76.6	75.9	75.7	77.0	76.4
Other inactive	16.1	15.2	15.6	17.6	16.3	16.9	17.5	16.1	16.8
Not stated	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count children aged 5-17	48,472	50,207	98,679	371,518	380,846	752,364	419,990	431,053	851,043
North									
Currently employed	5.4	6.3	5.8	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.9
Unemployed	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Student	77.5	78.5	78.0	80.7	82.7	81.7	80.4	82.3	81.4
Other inactive	7.1	6.4	6.7	11.6	10.2	10.9	11.2	9.9	10.5
Not stated	9.9	8.7	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count children aged 5-17	26,950	28,312	55,262	269,986	279,421	549,407	296,936	307,733	604,669
East									
Currently employed	4.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.4
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Student	84.1	84.5	84.3	76.5	77.9	77.2	77.0	78.3	77.6
Other inactive	10.3	9.2	9.7	17.1	15.9	16.5	16.7	15.5	16.1
Not stated	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count children aged 5-17	28,323	28,897	57,220	404,526	407,636	812,162	432,849	436,533	869,382

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 44: Labour force participation rate among the children aged 5-17 years by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Urban	4.9	7.7	6.3
Rural	6.1	5.8	5.9
Total	5.9	6.0	6.0
Kigali City			
Urban	4.9	9.7	7.4
Rural	6.1	5.3	5.7
Total	5.2	8.5	6.9
South			
Urban	5.7	7.6	6.7
Rural	5.1	4.5	4.8
Total	5.2	4.8	5.0
West			
Urban	3.6	4.7	4.2
Rural	6.3	6.2	6.3
Total	6.0	6.1	6.0
North			
Urban	6.1	7.1	6.6
Rural	7.6	7.1	7.3
Total	7.5	7.1	7.3
East			
Urban	5.1	6.1	5.6
Rural	5.8	5.6	5.7
Total	5.8	5.7	5.7

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 45: Labour force participation rate among the children aged 5-17 years by age by sex and area of residence

Age	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
10	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
11	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2
12	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1
13	3.5	4.9	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7
14	5.5	9.1	7.4	8.3	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.8
15	9.8	18.2	14.5	13.9	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.9	13.6
16	16.0	25.6	21.2	21.7	21.5	21.6	20.9	22.1	21.5
17	26.8	34.0	30.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	31.8	33.0	32.4
Total 5-17	4.9	7.7	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
Count	234,065	247,518	481,583	1,471,729	1,496,759	2,968,488	1,705,794	1,744,277	3,450,071

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The count figure corresponds to the total number of children aged 5-17 with non-missing information on the economic activity status (i.e. excluding not stated in Table 43).

Table 46: Distribution (%) of the currently employed children aged 5-17 years by status in employment by sex and area of residence

Status in employment	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Employee	23.1	20.3	21.7
Employer	0.4	0.3	0.3
Self-employed	37.7	39.2	38.5
Contributing family worker	25.9	27.2	26.6
Producers' cooperative member	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	12.5	12.8	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	95,428	99,153	194,581
Urban			
Employee	52.3	58.6	56.3
Employer	0.6	0.4	0.5
Self-employed	17.4	9.9	12.7
Contributing family worker	10.5	11.5	11.1
Producers' cooperative member	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	18.8	19.4	19.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	10,395	17,774	28,169
Rural			
Employee	19.5	12.0	15.8
Employer	0.4	0.2	0.3
Self-employed	40.2	45.6	42.9
Contributing family worker	27.8	30.6	29.2
Producers' cooperative member	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	11.8	11.3	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	85,033	81,379	166,412

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 47: Count of the currently employed children aged 5-15 and 16-17 years by main occupation by sex and area of residence

Main occupation	Sex and age group					
	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	5-15	16-17	5-15	16-17	5-15	16-17
Rwanda						
Managers	22	13	10	9	32	22
Professionals	104	66	86	57	190	123
Technicians and associate professionals	39	38	16	44	55	82
Clerical support workers	10	13	21	13	31	26
Service and sales workers	4,732	8,364	7,730	12,500	12,462	20,864
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	19,023	34,324	20,394	39,616	39,417	73,940
Craft and related trades workers	846	1,762	365	697	1,211	2,459
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	231	403	22	54	253	457
Elementary occupations	7,285	7,774	3,444	3,212	10,729	10,986
Occupation not stated	7,898	2,481	7,837	3,026	15,735	5,507
Total	40,190	55,238	39,925	59,228	80,115	114,466
Urban						
Managers	9	4	4	5	13	9
Professionals	39	35	30	28	69	63
Technicians and associate professionals	18	14	4	8	22	22
Clerical support workers	4	5	15	9	19	14
Service and sales workers	1,290	3,497	4,281	8,262	5,571	11,759
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	533	1,016	612	1,142	1,145	2,158
Craft and related trades workers	216	475	64	98	280	573
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	53	57	5	6	58	63
Elementary occupations	598	967	296	338	894	1,305
Occupation not stated	1,029	536	1,460	1,107	2,489	1,643
Total	3,789	6,606	6,771	11,003	10,560	17,609
Rural						
Managers	13	9	6	4	19	13
Professionals	65	31	56	29	121	60
Technicians and associate professionals	21	24	12	36	33	60
Clerical support workers	6	8	6	4	12	12
Service and sales workers	3,442	4,867	3,449	4,238	6,891	9,105
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	18,490	33,308	19,782	38,474	38,272	71,782
Craft and related trades workers	630	1,287	301	599	931	1,886
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	178	346	17	48	195	394
Elementary occupations	6,687	6,807	3,148	2,874	9,835	9,681
Occupation not stated	6,869	1,945	6,377	1,919	13,246	3,864
Total	36,401	48,632	33,154	48,225	69,555	96,857

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 48: Count of the currently employed children aged 5-17 years by main industry by sex and area of residence

Main industry	Sex					
	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	5-15	16-17	5-15	16-17	5-15	16-17
Rwanda						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,753	39,426	21,764	41,338	45,517	80,764
Mining and quarrying	146	329	25	63	171	392
Manufacturing	517	1,096	360	734	877	1,830
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12	15	3	2	15	17
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13	15	4	13	17	28
Construction	554	1,234	183	270	737	1,504
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	668	1,653	551	873	1,219	2,526
Transportation and storage	401	817	41	59	442	876
Accommodation and food service activities	163	424	90	135	253	559
Information and communication	14	33	4	9	18	42
Financial and insurance activities	9	10	9	7	18	17
Real estate activities	1	1	0	0	1	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15	11	12	24	27	35
Administrative and support service activities	54	80	22	73	76	153
Public administration and defence	50	30	22	26	72	56
Education	77	48	69	72	146	120
Human health and social work activities	19	18	21	40	40	58
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15	29	17	31	32	60
Other service activities	212	221	184	93	396	314
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	5,579	7,227	8,713	12,362	14,292	19,589
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	4	3	3	4	7	7
Industry not stated	7,914	2,518	7,828	3,000	15,742	5,518
Total	40,190	55,238	39,925	59,228	80,115	114,466
Urban						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	846	1,511	678	1,244	1,524	2,755
Mining and quarrying	14	14	2	5	16	19
Manufacturing	96	199	66	101	162	300
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	6	1	0	5	6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	6	1	3	5	9
Construction	148	314	58	81	206	395
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	239	569	185	269	424	838
Transportation and storage	109	207	4	15	113	222
Accommodation and food service activities	55	147	36	63	91	210
Information and communication	8	14	4	7	12	21
Financial and insurance activities	5	5	5	6	10	11
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	7	8	6	18	13
Administrative and support service activities	30	37	5	17	35	54
Public administration and defence	24	14	10	10	34	24
Education	19	21	17	29	36	50
Human health and social work activities	12	8	12	19	24	27
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	15	5	8	10	23
Other service activities	66	63	58	45	124	108
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	1,063	2,893	4,156	7,956	5,219	10,849
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	3	1	3	4	6	5
Industry not stated	1,029	555	1,457	1,115	2,486	1,670
Total	3,789	6,606	6,771	11,003	10,560	17,609
Rural						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,907	37,915	21,086	40,094	43,993	78,009
Mining and quarrying	132	315	23	58	155	373
Manufacturing	421	897	294	633	715	1,530
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	9	2	2	10	11
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9	9	3	10	12	19
Construction	406	920	125	189	531	1,109
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	429	1,084	366	604	795	1,688
Transportation and storage	292	610	37	44	329	654
Accommodation and food service activities	108	277	54	72	162	349
Information and communication	6	19	0	2	6	21
Financial and insurance activities	4	5	4	1	8	6

Main industry	Sex					
	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	5-15	16-17	5-15	16-17	5-15	16-17
Real estate activities	1	1	0	0	1	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	4	4	18	9	22
Administrative and support service activities	24	43	17	56	41	99
Public administration and defence	26	16	12	16	38	32
Education	58	27	52	43	110	70
Human health and social work activities	7	10	9	21	16	31
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10	14	12	23	22	37
Other service activities	146	158	126	48	272	206
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	4,516	4,334	4,557	4,406	9,073	8,740
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	1	2	0	0	1	2
Industry not stated	6,885	1,963	6,371	1,885	13,256	3,848
Total	36,401	48,632	33,154	48,225	69,555	96,857

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 49: Percentage of children attending school among children who are economically active compared to children who are inactive, by age, sex, and area of residence

Age	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Economically active									
5-7	28.8	27.8	28.3	13.1	13.6	13.3	14.8	15.2	15.0
8-10	62.3	61.6	61.9	40.7	46.8	43.6	43.1	48.6	45.7
11-13	27.0	23.7	25.1	23.8	27.7	25.6	24.1	27.2	25.5
14-15	9.0	5.4	6.5	8.9	10.2	9.5	8.9	9.2	9.1
16-17	4.2	3.5	3.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.6
Total	10.7	7.6	8.8	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.7
Count	11,444	19,036	30,480	89,464	86,031	175,495	100,908	105,067	205,975
Economically inactive									
5-7	72.5	74.2	73.3	57.5	60.0	58.8	59.5	61.9	60.7
8-10	96.1	96.4	96.2	93.8	95.1	94.5	94.1	95.2	94.7
11-13	96.8	97.1	96.9	95.6	96.8	96.2	95.8	96.8	96.3
14-15	95.8	95.2	95.5	93.9	95.0	94.5	94.2	95.0	94.6
16-17	93.2	91.0	92.1	89.8	90.7	90.2	90.3	90.7	90.5
Total	89.4	89.8	89.6	83.3	84.9	84.1	84.1	85.6	84.9
Count	222,621	228,482	451,103	1,382,265	1,410,728	2,792,993	1,604,886	1,639,210	3,244,096

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 50: Percentage of children whose birth is registered by age group, sex, province, and urban/rural

Province and Area of residence	0-5 years			6- 12 years			13 - 17 years			All children (0-17 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda												
Urban	66.5	66.2	66.4	81.0	81.1	81.1	76.0	74.5	75.2	74.3	73.9	74.1
Rural	70.3	70.1	70.2	85.9	85.8	85.8	84.2	84.7	84.5	79.7	79.8	79.8
Total	69.7	69.6	69.6	85.2	85.2	85.2	83.0	83.1	83.0	79.0	79.0	79.0
Kigali City												
Urban	65.4	64.8	65.1	79.6	79.4	79.5	73.7	71.0	72.2	72.5	71.5	72.0
Rural	74.5	74.5	74.5	87.5	87.3	87.4	83.1	83.5	83.3	81.0	81.0	81.0
Total	68.1	67.7	67.9	81.9	81.7	81.8	76.0	73.8	74.8	74.9	74.1	74.5
South												
Urban	70.0	70.9	70.4	86.2	87.0	86.6	81.2	81.2	81.2	79.1	79.8	79.5
Rural	68.6	68.4	68.5	86.7	86.8	86.8	85.4	86.1	85.7	79.8	79.9	79.9
Total	68.7	68.6	68.6	86.7	86.8	86.8	85.1	85.6	85.4	79.8	79.9	79.8
West												
Urban	62.2	61.9	62.0	79.1	79.2	79.1	76.6	75.6	76.1	72.2	72.1	72.1
Rural	66.7	66.3	66.5	81.7	81.4	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.0	76.2	76.0	76.1
Total	66.1	65.8	65.9	81.4	81.2	81.3	81.2	81.3	81.3	75.7	75.6	75.6
North												
Urban	71.4	70.7	71.0	80.8	81.7	81.3	77.0	76.4	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7
Rural	81.7	81.7	81.7	92.3	92.2	92.3	89.9	90.0	90.0	88.2	88.2	88.2
Total	80.7	80.7	80.7	91.3	91.3	91.3	88.7	88.6	88.6	87.1	87.1	87.1
East												
Urban	70.9	71.2	71.0	83.7	83.5	83.6	76.3	77.1	76.7	77.2	77.3	77.3
Rural	68.2	68.1	68.1	84.4	84.5	84.4	81.3	82.2	81.7	77.5	77.7	77.6
Total	68.3	68.3	68.3	84.4	84.4	84.4	80.9	81.8	81.4	77.5	77.7	77.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 51: Percentage of children aged 0-17 years by Cohabitation with biological parents, relation to household head, and type of household

	Private households						Institutional household			Not stated	Total
	Lives with both parents	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with no parent, related to HHH	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, not domestic worker	Lives with no parent, unrelated to HHH, domestic worker	Lives in orphanage	Lives in other inst. HH	Street-child		
Rwanda	69.3	17.5	1.9	6.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.8	100.0
Sex											
Male	69.7	17.4	2.1	5.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.8	100.0
Female	68.8	17.5	1.7	6.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.8	100.0
Age of child											
0-4	78.8	15.6	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	100.0
5-9	72.6	15.9	1.9	6.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	100.0
10-14	63.4	18.8	2.8	8.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	3.7	100.0
15-17	51.1	22.7	3.0	9.8	4.1	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	7.0	100.0
Area of residence											
Urban	66.2	16.5	2.5	5.3	2.8	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	4.4	100.0
Rural	69.8	17.6	1.8	6.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.5	100.0
Province											
Kigali City	67.2	16.6	2.5	4.8	2.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.9	100.0
South	65.0	20.7	2.0	7.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.7	100.0
West	71.5	16.5	1.5	5.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.6	100.0
North	73.8	14.3	1.4	5.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	100.0
East	69.0	17.6	2.3	6.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.4	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 52: Household headship rates among the children aged 12-17 years by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Urban	1.1	0.3	0.7
Rural	0.7	0.3	0.5
Total	0.7	0.3	0.5
Count HH headed by children	5,191	2,271	7,462
Kigali City			
Urban	1.3	0.3	0.8
Rural	1.4	0.5	0.9
Total	1.3	0.4	0.8
Count HH headed by children	782	244	1,026
South			
Urban	0.7	0.4	0.5
Rural	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total	0.5	0.3	0.4
Count HH headed by children	898	458	1,356
West			
Urban	0.9	0.3	0.6
Rural	0.7	0.4	0.6
Total	0.8	0.4	0.6

Province and Area of residence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Count HH headed by children	1,298	673	1,971
North			
Urban	0.7	0.3	0.5
Rural	0.7	0.3	0.5
Total	0.7	0.3	0.5
Count HH headed by children	856	427	1,283
East			
Urban	1.1	0.3	0.7
Rural	0.8	0.3	0.5
Total	0.8	0.3	0.5
Count HH headed by children	1,357	469	1,826

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 53: Mean and median size of households headed by children as compared to households headed by adults, by sex, area of residence, and province

	Households headed by children		Households headed by adults	
	Mean size	Median size	Mean size	Median size
Rwanda	2.5	2.0	4.3	4.0
Sex				
Male	2.5	2.0	4.6	4.0
Female	2.5	2.0	3.6	3.0
Area of residence				
Urban	2.5	2.0	4.1	4.0
Rural	2.5	2.0	4.4	4.0
Province				
Kigali City	2.5	2.0	4.0	4.0
South	2.5	2.0	4.2	4.0
West	2.6	2.0	4.5	4.0
North	2.5	2.0	4.4	4.0
East	2.5	2.0	4.3	4.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 54: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by tenure of the housing unit by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Owner	62.2	70.1	64.6	79.3	83.5	80.5
Tenant	22.3	17.3	20.8	16.0	10.3	14.4
Hire purchase	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	10.5	10.5	10.5	3.7	5.4	4.2
Staff housing	3.8	0.5	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.5
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,191	2,271	7,462	1,708,104	690,610	2,398,714
Urban						
Owner	26.8	34.9	28.9	42.4	54.6	45.3
Tenant	58.7	57.5	58.4	52.5	39.4	49.4
Hire purchase	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Free lodging	8.1	6.3	7.6	3.2	5.0	3.7
Staff housing	5.7	1.1	4.5	1.4	0.5	1.2
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,074	367	1,441	310,477	96,693	407,170
Rural						
Owner	71.4	76.9	73.1	87.5	88.2	87.7
Tenant	12.8	9.5	11.8	7.9	5.6	7.2
Hire purchase	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	11.2	11.3	11.2	3.8	5.5	4.3
Staff housing	3.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.0	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,117	1,904	6,021	1,397,627	593,917	1,991,544

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 55: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by main source of water by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of water	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Internal pipe-born water	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Pipe-born water in the compound	7.0	5.5	6.5	7.9	4.8	7.0
Public tap out of the compound	31.1	27.4	30.0	28.0	26.7	27.6
Protected spring/Well	32.6	37.7	34.1	36.0	40.0	37.2
Unprotected Spring/Well	13.1	14.4	13.5	12.9	13.5	13.0
Rain water	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
River	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	6.8	5.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,191	2,271	7,462	1,708,104	690,610	2,398,714
Urban						
Internal pipe-born water	1.4	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.8	2.2
Pipe-born water in the compound	26.4	28.3	26.9	36.0	28.3	34.2
Public tap out of the compound	52.7	50.1	52.1	43.3	46.4	44.0
Protected spring/Well	9.9	13.6	10.8	10.2	13.8	11.1
Unprotected Spring/Well	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.6
Rain water	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
River	2.7	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.9
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	1.6	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not stated	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,074	367	1,441	310,477	96,693	407,170
Rural						
Internal pipe-born water	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pipe-born water in the compound	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4
Public tap out of the compound	25.5	23.1	24.7	24.5	23.5	24.2
Protected spring/Well	38.5	42.3	39.7	41.8	44.2	42.5
Unprotected Spring/Well	15.5	16.5	15.8	15.0	15.0	15.0
Rain water	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
River	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	8.2	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,117	1,904	6,021	1,397,627	593,917	1,991,544

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 56: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Type of toilet facility	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8
Private pit latrine	72.8	71.5	72.4	83.0	81.6	82.6
Public pit latrine	19.2	18.9	19.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Bush	2.1	1.9	2.1	0.7	1.5	0.9
Other	3.1	5.2	3.8	1.3	2.6	1.7
Not stated	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,191	2,271	7,462	1,708,104	690,610	2,398,714
Urban						
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	3.4	1.9	3.0	5.0	3.3	4.6
Private pit latrine	47.7	46.6	47.4	55.2	58.5	56.0
Public pit latrine	44.5	46.1	44.9	35.5	33.6	35.1
Bush	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Other	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.7
Not stated	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,074	367	1,441	310,477	96,693	407,170
Rural						
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Private pit latrine	79.4	76.3	78.4	89.2	85.4	88.1
Public pit latrine	12.6	13.7	12.9	7.0	8.7	7.5
Bush	2.4	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.1
Other	3.6	5.9	4.4	1.5	2.9	1.9
Not stated	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,117	1,904	6,021	1,397,627	593,917	1,991,544

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 57: Distribution (%) of the households headed by children aged 12-17 years by main source of energy for lighting by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Type of lighting	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Electricity by EWSA	7.1	5.2	6.5	18.5	11.7	16.6
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar power	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Generator	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	32.5	34.7	33.2	39.1	41.3	39.8
Paraffin	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	14.6	12.8	14.0	9.9	8.9	9.6
Firewood	10.8	19.3	13.5	6.0	13.0	8.0
Other	33.0	25.4	30.6	24.0	22.8	23.7
Not stated	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,191	2,271	7,462	1,708,104	690,610	2,398,714
Urban						
Electricity by EWSA	63.3	54.0	60.9	70.2	56.0	66.8
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar power	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	12.1	16.9	13.3	15.7	25.2	18.0
Paraffin	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	16.6	21.5	17.8	9.6	11.7	10.1
Firewood	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.0	0.9
Other	4.8	3.3	4.4	2.9	3.6	3.0
Not stated	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,074	367	1,441	310,477	96,693	407,170
Rural						
Electricity by EWSA	7.1	5.2	6.5	7.0	4.5	6.3
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar power	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Generator	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	32.5	34.7	33.2	44.3	43.9	44.2
Paraffin	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Candle	14.6	12.8	14.0	10.0	8.4	9.5
Firewood	10.8	19.3	13.5	7.2	14.7	9.4
Other	33.0	25.4	30.6	28.7	26.0	27.9
Not stated	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,117	1,904	6,021	1,397,627	593,917	1,991,544

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 58: Percentage of households with access to internet among households headed by children as compared to households headed by adults

Area of residence	Households headed by children			Households headed by adults		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Area of residence						
Urban	16.2	18.0	16.7	29.0	24.1	27.9
Rural	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3
Rwanda	4.7	4.8	4.8	7.2	5.2	6.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Annex E Sector-level tables

Table 59: Number of children and their percentage among the resident population by sex and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	2,486,716	2,528,412	5,015,128	5,064,868	5,451,105	10,515,973	49.1	46.4	47.7
Nyarugenge									
Gitega	5,171	5,654	10,825	14,989	13,739	28,728	34.5	41.2	37.7
Kanyinya	4,887	5,097	9,984	10,777	11,082	21,859	45.4	46.0	45.7
Kigali	6,577	6,601	13,178	15,375	14,648	30,023	42.8	45.1	43.9
Kimisagara	9,268	9,921	19,189	24,451	22,302	46,753	37.9	44.5	41.0
Mageregere	5,376	5,448	10,824	11,482	11,925	23,407	46.8	45.7	46.2
Muhima	4,152	4,436	8,588	17,222	12,546	29,768	24.1	35.4	28.9
Nyakabanda	4,955	4,994	9,949	13,351	12,315	25,666	37.1	40.6	38.8
Nyamirambo	7,922	8,174	16,096	20,290	20,002	40,292	39.0	40.9	40.0
Nyarugenge	3,658	3,767	7,425	11,477	9,825	21,302	31.9	38.3	34.9
Rwezamenyo	2,693	2,822	5,515	8,718	8,045	16,763	30.9	35.1	32.9
Gasabo									
Bumbogo	7,983	7,931	15,914	17,722	17,659	35,381	45.1	44.9	45.0
Gatsata	6,950	7,487	14,437	19,445	17,665	37,110	35.7	42.4	38.9
Gikomero	4,042	4,086	8,128	8,082	8,543	16,625	50.0	47.8	48.9
Gisozi	7,996	8,465	16,461	23,209	20,794	44,003	34.5	40.7	37.4
Jabana	7,258	7,516	14,774	16,718	16,859	33,577	43.4	44.6	44.0
Jali	5,514	5,592	11,106	12,121	12,936	25,057	45.5	43.2	44.3
Kacyiru	6,360	6,701	13,061	19,816	17,272	37,088	32.1	38.8	35.2
Kimihurura	3,559	3,733	7,292	12,170	9,502	21,672	29.2	39.3	33.7
Kimironko	8,797	9,212	18,009	31,881	25,549	57,430	27.6	36.1	31.4
Kinyinya	11,420	11,931	23,351	30,320	27,526	57,846	37.7	43.3	40.4
Ndera	9,017	9,141	18,158	21,329	20,435	41,764	42.3	44.7	43.5
Nduba	5,797	5,952	11,749	12,268	13,102	25,370	47.3	45.4	46.3
Remera	7,447	7,587	15,034	23,319	19,960	43,279	31.9	38.0	34.7
Rusororo	7,747	8,055	15,802	17,656	17,797	35,453	43.9	45.3	44.6
Rutunga	4,266	4,366	8,632	8,490	9,416	17,906	50.3	46.4	48.2
Kicukiro									
Gahanga	6,266	6,493	12,759	13,853	13,955	27,808	45.2	46.5	45.9
Gatenga	9,801	10,253	20,054	25,027	23,613	48,640	39.2	43.4	41.2
Gikondo	2,984	2,897	5,881	9,211	7,935	17,146	32.4	36.5	34.3
Kagarama	2,710	2,744	5,454	7,601	6,784	14,385	35.7	40.5	37.9
Kanombe	8,144	8,680	16,824	22,499	21,927	44,426	36.2	39.6	37.9
Kicukiro	2,720	2,890	5,610	8,642	7,808	16,450	31.5	37.0	34.1
Kigarama	8,653	9,009	17,662	22,635	21,272	43,907	38.2	42.4	40.2
Masaka	8,533	8,971	17,504	19,536	20,012	39,548	43.7	44.8	44.3
Niboye	4,302	4,481	8,783	13,481	12,716	26,197	31.9	35.2	33.5
Nyarugunga	6,809	7,234	14,043	20,960	19,097	40,057	32.5	37.9	35.1
Nyanza									
Busasamana	9,720	9,406	19,126	21,169	21,701	42,870	45.9	43.3	44.6
Busoro	8,313	8,304	16,617	16,359	17,678	34,037	50.8	47.0	48.8
Cyabakamyi	5,288	5,226	10,514	10,436	11,837	22,273	50.7	44.2	47.2
Kibilizi	7,978	7,799	15,777	15,375	16,868	32,243	51.9	46.2	48.9
Kigoma	8,619	8,709	17,328	16,834	18,463	35,297	51.2	47.2	49.1
Mukingo	10,311	10,439	20,750	27,188	23,568	50,756	37.9	44.3	40.9
Muyira	8,940	8,734	17,674	16,793	18,751	35,544	53.2	46.6	49.7
Ntyazo	6,491	6,660	13,151	12,722	14,018	26,740	51.0	47.5	49.2
Nyagisozi	6,209	6,508	12,717	12,269	13,670	25,939	50.6	47.6	49.0
Rwabicuma	4,264	4,180	8,444	8,505	9,515	18,020	50.1	43.9	46.9
Gisagara									
Gikonko	5,651	5,615	11,266	10,863	12,235	23,098	52.0	45.9	48.8
Gishubi	6,544	6,345	12,889	11,763	13,141	24,904	55.6	48.3	51.8
Kansi	4,525	4,427	8,952	8,410	10,013	18,423	53.8	44.2	48.6
Kibirizi	6,105	6,301	12,406	11,851	14,269	26,120	51.5	44.2	47.5
Kigembe	4,965	4,981	9,946	9,400	10,864	20,264	52.8	45.9	49.1
Mamba	8,710	9,096	17,806	16,396	18,496	34,892	53.1	49.2	51.0
Muganza	7,637	7,719	15,356	13,868	15,913	29,781	55.1	48.5	51.6
Mugombwa	5,560	5,471	11,031	10,526	12,186	22,712	52.8	44.9	48.6
Mukindo	6,586	6,710	13,296	12,605	14,224	26,829	52.3	47.2	49.6
Musha	5,846	5,907	11,753	11,413	12,892	24,305	51.2	45.8	48.4
Ndora	5,677	5,735	11,412	11,087	12,726	23,813	51.2	45.1	47.9
Nyanza	4,643	4,698	9,341	8,995	9,934	18,929	51.6	47.3	49.4

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Save	6,579	6,401	12,980	13,278	15,158	28,436	49.6	42.2	45.7
Nyaruguru									
Busanze	7,192	7,128	14,320	13,006	14,184	27,190	55.3	50.3	52.7
Cyahinda	5,493	5,631	11,124	10,078	11,299	21,377	54.5	49.8	52.0
Kibeho	5,186	5,077	10,263	10,300	11,156	21,456	50.4	45.5	47.8
Kivu	4,646	4,653	9,299	8,460	9,259	17,719	54.9	50.3	52.5
Mata	3,227	3,294	6,521	6,644	7,256	13,900	48.6	45.4	46.9
Muganza	5,016	5,090	10,106	9,057	10,151	19,208	55.4	50.1	52.6
Munini	4,223	4,148	8,371	7,600	8,394	15,994	55.6	49.4	52.3
Ngera	5,328	5,371	10,699	10,371	12,069	22,440	51.4	44.5	47.7
Ngoma	5,679	5,820	11,499	10,847	12,103	22,950	52.4	48.1	50.1
Nyabimata	4,462	4,583	9,045	7,918	9,035	16,953	56.4	50.7	53.4
Nyagisozi	4,563	4,628	9,191	8,682	9,593	18,275	52.6	48.2	50.3
Ruheru	9,797	9,992	19,789	16,837	18,762	35,599	58.2	53.3	55.6
Ruramba	4,244	4,300	8,544	8,113	9,013	17,126	52.3	47.7	49.9
Rusenge	6,004	5,898	11,902	11,366	12,781	24,147	52.8	46.2	49.3
Huye									
Gishamvu	3,184	3,198	6,382	6,147	7,127	13,274	51.8	44.9	48.1
Huye	4,905	4,905	9,810	10,202	11,729	21,931	48.1	41.8	44.7
Karama	3,929	4,027	7,956	7,516	8,923	16,439	52.3	45.1	48.4
Kigoma	5,814	5,960	11,774	11,593	13,193	24,786	50.2	45.2	47.5
Kinazi	6,390	6,217	12,607	12,107	13,723	25,830	52.8	45.3	48.8
Maraba	5,918	5,831	11,749	11,746	12,939	24,685	50.4	45.1	47.6
Mbazi	7,011	6,979	13,990	14,560	16,641	31,201	48.2	41.9	44.8
Mukura	4,760	4,819	9,579	9,326	10,865	20,191	51.0	44.4	47.4
Ngoma	3,761	3,837	7,598	16,961	10,744	27,705	22.2	35.7	27.4
Ruhashya	4,954	4,934	9,888	10,341	11,713	22,054	47.9	42.1	44.8
Rusatira	5,872	5,782	11,654	11,798	13,373	25,171	49.8	43.2	46.3
Rwaniro	5,044	4,992	10,036	10,250	11,345	21,595	49.2	44.0	46.5
Simbi	5,143	5,103	10,246	10,355	11,782	22,137	49.7	43.3	46.3
Tumba	6,310	6,712	13,022	15,202	16,197	31,399	41.5	41.4	41.5
Nyamagabe									
Buruhukiro	5,702	5,928	11,630	10,848	12,238	23,086	52.6	48.4	50.4
Cyanika	5,918	5,984	11,902	11,622	12,927	24,549	50.9	46.3	48.5
Gasaka	9,684	10,085	19,769	20,810	20,712	41,522	46.5	48.7	47.6
Gatare	3,749	3,811	7,560	7,292	8,184	15,476	51.4	46.6	48.9
Kaduha	5,034	5,054	10,088	9,666	10,948	20,614	52.1	46.2	48.9
Kamegeri	3,228	3,350	6,578	6,294	7,285	13,579	51.3	46.0	48.4
Kibirizi	5,255	5,418	10,673	10,140	11,339	21,479	51.8	47.8	49.7
Kibumbwe	3,028	3,156	6,184	5,740	6,778	12,518	52.8	46.6	49.4
Kitabi	6,427	6,598	13,025	12,002	13,461	25,463	53.6	49.0	51.2
Mbazi	2,750	2,895	5,645	5,537	6,339	11,876	49.7	45.7	47.5
Mugano	4,394	4,500	8,894	8,593	9,559	18,152	51.1	47.1	49.0
Musange	4,523	4,494	9,017	8,818	9,862	18,680	51.3	45.6	48.3
Musebeya	4,493	4,691	9,184	8,654	10,035	18,689	51.9	46.8	49.1
Mushubi	2,998	3,107	6,105	5,860	6,917	12,777	51.2	44.9	47.8
Nkomane	3,848	4,049	7,897	7,578	8,784	16,362	50.8	46.1	48.3
Tare	5,659	5,889	11,548	10,599	12,166	22,765	53.4	48.4	50.7
Uwinkingi	5,966	6,289	12,255	11,166	12,738	23,904	53.4	49.4	51.3
Ruhango									
Bweramana	6,518	6,721	13,239	13,835	15,260	29,095	47.1	44.0	45.5
Byimana	7,545	7,760	15,305	16,032	17,871	33,903	47.1	43.4	45.1
Kabagali	5,734	5,684	11,418	11,189	12,666	23,855	51.3	44.9	47.9
Kinazi	10,765	10,728	21,493	20,926	22,732	43,658	51.4	47.2	49.2
Kinihira	5,834	5,898	11,732	11,656	13,304	24,960	50.1	44.3	47.0
Mbuye	9,955	9,786	19,741	19,517	21,487	41,004	51.0	45.5	48.1
Mwendo	5,876	5,872	11,748	12,462	13,503	25,965	47.2	43.5	45.3
Ntongwe	7,714	7,622	15,336	14,886	16,859	31,745	51.8	45.2	48.3
Ruhango	15,346	15,281	30,627	31,572	34,128	65,700	48.6	44.8	46.6
Muhanga									
Cyeza	6,995	6,886	13,881	14,132	16,077	30,209	49.5	42.8	46.0
Kabacuzi	5,740	5,840	11,580	11,918	13,522	25,440	48.2	43.2	45.5
Kibangu	4,780	4,908	9,688	9,375	10,653	20,028	51.0	46.1	48.4
Kiyumba	4,664	4,726	9,390	10,212	11,554	21,766	45.7	40.9	43.1
Muhanga	6,137	6,217	12,354	12,123	13,696	25,819	50.6	45.4	47.9
Mushishiro	4,591	4,763	9,354	9,397	10,803	20,200	48.9	44.1	46.3
Nyabinoni	3,893	4,187	8,080	7,765	9,015	16,780	50.1	46.4	48.2
Nyamabuye	9,488	9,805	19,293	21,643	23,002	44,645	43.8	42.6	43.2
Nyarusange	5,986	6,057	12,043	11,997	13,715	25,712	49.9	44.2	46.8
Rongi	6,134	6,134	12,268	12,684	14,167	26,851	48.4	43.3	45.7
Rugendabari	3,953	4,007	7,960	7,926	8,994	16,920	49.9	44.6	47.0

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Shyogwe	9,095	9,116	18,211	23,611	21,160	44,771	38.5	43.1	40.7
Kamonyi									
Gacurabwenge	6,405	6,420	12,825	13,112	14,738	27,850	48.9	43.6	46.1
Karama	4,276	4,409	8,685	8,758	9,959	18,717	48.8	44.3	46.4
Kayenzi	5,076	5,011	10,087	10,920	11,867	22,787	46.5	42.2	44.3
Kayumbu	3,565	3,547	7,112	7,351	8,179	15,530	48.5	43.4	45.8
Mugina	9,374	9,498	18,872	18,446	20,263	38,709	50.8	46.9	48.8
Musambira	7,982	7,850	15,832	16,073	17,952	34,025	49.7	43.7	46.5
Ngamba	3,185	3,138	6,323	6,778	7,397	14,175	47.0	42.4	44.6
Nyamiyaga	9,636	9,396	19,032	18,489	20,456	38,945	52.1	45.9	48.9
Nyarubaka	5,878	6,039	11,917	11,774	13,381	25,155	49.9	45.1	47.4
Rugarika	8,209	8,163	16,372	16,676	18,184	34,860	49.2	44.9	47.0
Rukoma	7,900	8,106	16,006	16,529	18,380	34,909	47.8	44.1	45.9
Runda	7,836	7,785	15,621	17,283	17,556	34,839	45.3	44.3	44.8
Karongi									
Bwishyura	7,437	7,295	14,732	15,704	16,256	31,960	47.4	44.9	46.1
Gashari	4,729	4,700	9,429	9,300	10,604	19,904	50.9	44.3	47.4
Gishyita	4,972	5,114	10,086	9,622	10,708	20,330	51.7	47.8	49.6
Gitesi	6,230	6,279	12,509	11,743	13,116	24,859	53.1	47.9	50.3
Mubuga	4,622	4,655	9,277	8,672	9,813	18,485	53.3	47.4	50.2
Murambi	5,004	5,144	10,148	9,958	11,572	21,530	50.3	44.5	47.1
Murundi	6,221	6,204	12,425	12,139	13,903	26,042	51.3	44.6	47.7
Mutuntu	5,642	5,660	11,302	10,796	12,288	23,084	52.3	46.1	49.0
Rubengera	8,049	8,028	16,077	15,519	17,500	33,019	51.9	45.9	48.7
Rugabano	8,124	8,316	16,440	15,229	17,488	32,717	53.4	47.6	50.3
Ruganda	4,290	4,153	8,443	8,309	9,199	17,508	51.6	45.2	48.2
Rwankuba	9,606	9,869	19,475	17,676	20,126	37,802	54.3	49.0	51.5
Twumba	5,879	5,925	11,804	11,406	13,162	24,568	51.5	45.0	48.1
Rutsiro									
Boneza	5,643	5,482	11,125	12,802	11,364	24,166	44.1	48.2	46.0
Gihango	5,611	5,735	11,346	11,004	12,162	23,166	51.0	47.2	49.0
Kigeyo	6,034	6,167	12,201	11,630	12,856	24,486	51.9	48.0	49.8
Kivumu	8,339	8,586	16,925	15,583	17,378	32,961	53.5	49.4	51.4
Manihira	4,156	4,281	8,437	7,534	8,564	16,098	55.2	50.0	52.4
Mukura	8,543	8,774	17,317	15,510	17,930	33,440	55.1	48.9	51.8
Murunda	4,842	4,764	9,606	8,738	9,740	18,478	55.4	48.9	52.0
Musasa	5,592	5,600	11,192	10,873	11,932	22,805	51.4	46.9	49.1
Mushonyi	5,890	5,997	11,887	11,384	12,654	24,038	51.7	47.4	49.5
Mushubati	6,513	6,619	13,132	12,132	13,690	25,822	53.7	48.4	50.9
Nyabirasi	7,408	7,657	15,065	13,510	15,461	28,971	54.8	49.5	52.0
Ruhango	7,340	7,430	14,770	13,322	15,267	28,589	55.1	48.7	51.7
Rusebeya	5,553	5,757	11,310	10,022	11,612	21,634	55.4	49.6	52.3
Rubavu									
Bugeshi	7,753	8,106	15,859	13,957	15,730	29,687	55.6	51.5	53.4
Busasamana	8,230	8,551	16,781	14,525	16,728	31,253	56.7	51.1	53.7
Cyanzarwe	7,873	8,129	16,002	13,900	15,715	29,615	56.6	51.7	54.0
Gisenyi	11,265	11,649	22,914	27,045	26,558	53,603	41.7	43.9	42.8
Kanama	7,532	7,954	15,486	13,653	15,567	29,220	55.2	51.1	53.0
Kanzenze	5,382	5,600	10,982	9,891	11,418	21,309	54.4	49.1	51.5
Mudende	6,680	6,894	13,574	12,252	13,779	26,031	54.5	50.0	52.2
Nyakiriba	6,627	7,011	13,638	16,332	13,736	30,068	40.6	51.0	45.4
Nyamumba	9,451	9,685	19,136	18,100	19,391	37,491	52.2	50.0	51.0
Nyundo	7,466	7,855	15,321	14,273	16,144	30,417	52.3	48.7	50.4
Rubavu	11,056	11,093	22,149	20,537	21,857	42,394	53.8	50.8	52.3
Rugerero	10,706	10,804	21,510	20,524	22,050	42,574	52.2	49.0	50.5
Nyabihu									
Bigogwe	7,641	7,982	15,623	15,167	16,490	31,657	50.4	48.4	49.4
Jenda	8,908	9,045	17,953	16,357	18,291	34,648	54.5	49.5	51.8
Jomba	5,005	5,225	10,230	9,471	11,139	20,610	52.9	46.9	49.6
Kabatwa	4,826	5,091	9,917	8,921	10,050	18,971	54.1	50.7	52.3
Karago	6,490	6,554	13,044	11,969	13,712	25,681	54.2	47.8	50.8
Kintobo	3,757	3,902	7,659	7,107	8,272	15,379	52.9	47.2	49.8
Mukamira	6,956	7,264	14,220	13,313	15,362	28,675	52.3	47.3	49.6
Muringa	6,018	6,106	12,124	10,656	12,220	22,876	56.5	50.0	53.0
Rambura	7,052	7,548	14,600	13,170	15,314	28,484	53.6	49.3	51.3
Rugera	5,948	6,284	12,232	11,265	12,971	24,236	52.8	48.5	50.5
Rurembo	6,070	6,159	12,229	11,109	12,580	23,689	54.6	49.0	51.6
Shyira	4,884	5,068	9,952	9,294	10,540	19,834	52.6	48.1	50.2
Ngororero									
Bwira	4,720	4,821	9,541	8,639	9,993	18,632	54.6	48.2	51.2

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Gatumba	5,574	5,776	11,350	10,981	12,726	23,707	50.8	45.4	47.9
Hindiro	5,726	6,360	12,086	11,126	13,186	24,312	51.5	48.2	49.7
Kabaya	8,320	8,769	17,089	15,797	18,288	34,085	52.7	48.0	50.1
Kageyo	5,723	6,002	11,725	10,642	12,438	23,080	53.8	48.3	50.8
Kavumu	6,974	7,402	14,376	12,910	15,255	28,165	54.0	48.5	51.0
Matyazo	6,391	6,468	12,859	12,053	13,861	25,914	53.0	46.7	49.6
Muhanda	7,374	7,765	15,139	12,965	15,282	28,247	56.9	50.8	53.6
Muhororo	5,466	5,372	10,838	10,108	11,355	21,463	54.1	47.3	50.5
Ndaro	5,502	5,700	11,202	10,471	12,291	22,762	52.6	46.4	49.2
Ngororero	8,335	8,283	16,618	16,293	18,266	34,559	51.2	45.4	48.1
Nyange	5,242	5,264	10,506	10,113	11,819	21,932	51.8	44.5	47.9
Sovu	7,132	7,231	14,363	12,493	14,362	26,855	57.1	50.4	53.5
Rusizi									
Bugarama	7,854	7,720	15,574	14,638	15,531	30,169	53.7	49.7	51.6
Butare	4,877	5,034	9,911	9,406	10,531	19,937	51.9	47.8	49.7
Bweyeye	3,557	3,620	7,177	6,506	7,116	13,622	54.7	50.9	52.7
Gashonga	5,199	5,188	10,387	10,795	12,206	23,001	48.2	42.5	45.2
Giheke	4,483	4,427	8,910	8,824	10,535	19,359	50.8	42.0	46.0
Gihundwe	6,453	6,664	13,117	13,115	14,271	27,386	49.2	46.7	47.9
Gikundamvura	4,636	4,803	9,439	8,652	9,574	18,226	53.6	50.2	51.8
Gitambi	5,751	5,840	11,591	11,161	12,307	23,468	51.5	47.5	49.4
Kamembe	5,290	5,151	10,441	15,021	11,672	26,693	35.2	44.1	39.1
Muganza	6,995	7,064	14,059	13,335	14,009	27,344	52.5	50.4	51.4
Mururu	5,766	5,670	11,436	11,501	12,703	24,204	50.1	44.6	47.3
Nkanka	4,427	4,338	8,765	8,464	9,974	18,438	52.3	43.5	47.5
Nkombo	4,461	4,498	8,959	8,032	8,680	16,712	55.5	51.8	53.6
Nkungu	4,867	5,082	9,949	9,685	11,012	20,697	50.3	46.2	48.1
Nyakabuye	7,045	7,258	14,303	13,922	15,503	29,425	50.6	46.8	48.6
Nyakarenzo	3,534	3,638	7,172	7,260	8,306	15,566	48.7	43.8	46.1
Nzahaha	6,687	6,701	13,388	13,226	14,488	27,714	50.6	46.3	48.3
Rwimbogo	4,479	4,655	9,134	8,985	9,912	18,897	49.9	47.0	48.3
Nyamasheke									
Bushekeri	6,151	6,144	12,295	11,854	13,025	24,879	51.9	47.2	49.4
Bushenge	5,346	5,271	10,617	10,008	11,852	21,860	53.4	44.5	48.6
Cyato	5,751	6,017	11,768	10,930	12,936	23,866	52.6	46.5	49.3
Gihombo	6,034	6,233	12,267	11,624	13,193	24,817	51.9	47.2	49.4
Kagano	7,990	7,913	15,903	15,695	17,682	33,377	50.9	44.8	47.7
Kanjongo	7,777	7,909	15,686	15,655	17,234	32,889	49.7	45.9	47.7
Karambi	6,220	6,326	12,546	12,635	14,295	26,930	49.2	44.3	46.6
Karengera	7,032	7,123	14,155	13,937	15,720	29,657	50.5	45.3	47.7
Kirimbi	5,433	5,596	11,029	10,521	11,913	22,434	51.6	47.0	49.2
Macuba	7,022	7,120	14,142	13,449	15,259	28,708	52.2	46.7	49.3
Mahembe	4,105	4,087	8,192	7,885	8,914	16,799	52.1	45.9	48.8
Nyabitekeri	7,245	7,405	14,650	13,800	15,966	29,766	52.5	46.4	49.2
Rangiro	3,625	3,584	7,209	6,776	7,944	14,720	53.5	45.1	49.0
Ruharambuga	5,795	5,798	11,593	11,507	13,142	24,649	50.4	44.1	47.0
Shangi	6,567	6,530	13,097	12,145	14,308	26,453	54.1	45.6	49.5
Rulindo									
Base	4,047	4,276	8,323	7,978	9,363	17,341	50.7	45.7	48.0
Burega	2,877	2,958	5,835	5,992	6,738	12,730	48.0	43.9	45.8
Bushoki	4,478	4,723	9,201	9,310	10,660	19,970	48.1	44.3	46.1
Buyoga	5,274	5,396	10,670	10,408	11,763	22,171	50.7	45.9	48.1
Cyinzuzi	3,159	3,144	6,303	6,392	7,270	13,662	49.4	43.3	46.1
Cyungu	3,178	3,338	6,516	6,301	7,188	13,489	50.4	46.4	48.3
Kinihira	3,606	3,753	7,359	7,200	8,144	15,344	50.1	46.1	48.0
Kisaro	4,799	4,828	9,627	9,351	10,517	19,868	51.3	45.9	48.5
Masoro	4,660	4,746	9,406	9,939	10,794	20,733	46.9	44.0	45.4
Mbogo	3,910	3,940	7,850	8,026	8,769	16,795	48.7	44.9	46.7
Murambi	4,055	4,219	8,274	8,408	9,484	17,892	48.2	44.5	46.2
Ngoma	2,465	2,545	5,010	5,072	5,809	10,881	48.6	43.8	46.0
Ntarabana	4,294	4,137	8,431	8,697	9,368	18,065	49.4	44.2	46.7
Rukozo	3,582	3,517	7,099	7,167	7,856	15,023	50.0	44.8	47.3
Rusiga	2,520	2,504	5,024	5,116	5,772	10,888	49.3	43.4	46.1
Shyorongi	5,182	5,436	10,618	11,114	12,431	23,545	46.6	43.7	45.1
Tumba	4,447	4,441	8,888	9,154	10,130	19,284	48.6	43.8	46.1
Gakenke									
Busengo	4,796	4,882	9,678	9,510	10,654	20,164	50.4	45.8	48.0
Coko	3,602	3,634	7,236	7,783	8,557	16,340	46.3	42.5	44.3
Cyabingo	4,106	4,188	8,294	8,259	9,285	17,544	49.7	45.1	47.3
Gakenke	5,103	5,371	10,474	10,654	12,016	22,670	47.9	44.7	46.2
Gashenyi	4,650	4,710	9,360	9,381	10,686	20,067	49.6	44.1	46.6

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Janja	3,704	3,916	7,620	7,408	8,396	15,804	50.0	46.6	48.2
Kamubuga	5,283	5,369	10,652	9,742	11,016	20,758	54.2	48.7	51.3
Karambo	2,715	2,794	5,509	5,601	6,558	12,159	48.5	42.6	45.3
Kivuruga	4,285	4,532	8,817	8,523	9,703	18,226	50.3	46.7	48.4
Mataba	3,455	3,295	6,750	6,858	7,488	14,346	50.4	44.0	47.1
Minazi	3,004	3,150	6,154	6,340	7,187	13,527	47.4	43.8	45.5
Mugunga	4,732	4,725	9,457	9,201	10,160	19,361	51.4	46.5	48.9
Muhondo	4,299	4,383	8,682	9,539	10,586	20,125	45.1	41.4	43.1
Muyongwe	3,532	3,712	7,244	7,293	8,257	15,550	48.4	45.0	46.6
Muzo	5,116	5,322	10,438	9,963	11,415	21,378	51.4	46.6	48.8
Nemba	3,520	3,750	7,270	7,307	8,336	15,643	48.2	45.0	46.5
Ruli	3,784	3,785	7,569	9,052	9,464	18,516	41.8	40.0	40.9
Rusasa	4,366	4,553	8,919	8,542	9,708	18,250	51.1	46.9	48.9
Rushashi	3,958	4,024	7,982	8,410	9,396	17,806	47.1	42.8	44.8
Musanze									
Busogo	5,452	5,533	10,985	10,203	11,309	21,512	53.4	48.9	51.1
Cyuve	9,372	9,870	19,242	18,358	20,733	39,091	51.1	47.6	49.2
Gacaca	5,613	5,755	11,368	11,208	12,397	23,605	50.1	46.4	48.2
Gashaki	3,212	3,350	6,562	6,509	7,139	13,648	49.4	46.9	48.1
Gataraga	5,629	5,742	11,371	10,820	11,890	22,710	52.0	48.3	50.1
Kimonyi	3,719	3,819	7,538	7,225	8,364	15,589	51.5	45.7	48.4
Kinigi	6,591	6,875	13,466	12,818	14,403	27,221	51.4	47.7	49.5
Muhoza	11,581	11,996	23,577	25,377	26,501	51,878	45.6	45.3	45.5
Muko	4,364	4,410	8,774	8,959	9,978	18,937	48.7	44.2	46.3
Musanze	7,586	7,932	15,518	14,833	17,031	31,864	51.1	46.6	48.7
Nkotsi	3,100	3,238	6,338	6,204	7,342	13,546	50.0	44.1	46.8
Nyange	6,656	6,965	13,621	12,794	14,672	27,466	52.0	47.5	49.6
Remera	4,295	4,330	8,625	9,202	9,910	19,112	46.7	43.7	45.1
Rwaza	4,793	4,800	9,593	9,967	10,959	20,926	48.1	43.8	45.8
Shingiro	5,334	5,386	10,720	9,922	11,240	21,162	53.8	47.9	50.7
Burera									
Bungwe	3,675	3,717	7,392	7,093	7,681	14,774	51.8	48.4	50.0
Butaro	8,116	8,379	16,495	15,018	16,502	31,520	54.0	50.8	52.3
Cyanika	9,586	9,679	19,265	18,288	19,330	37,618	52.4	50.1	51.2
Cyeru	3,095	3,270	6,365	6,037	6,746	12,783	51.3	48.5	49.8
Gahunga	6,566	6,732	13,298	12,234	13,403	25,637	53.7	50.2	51.9
Gatebe	4,304	4,373	8,677	7,851	8,705	16,556	54.8	50.2	52.4
Gitovu	2,603	2,622	5,225	4,974	5,416	10,390	52.3	48.4	50.3
Kagogo	4,878	4,946	9,824	9,324	9,957	19,281	52.3	49.7	51.0
Kinoni	4,248	4,283	8,531	8,400	9,123	17,523	50.6	47.0	48.7
Kinyababa	5,187	5,649	10,836	9,766	11,036	20,802	53.1	51.2	52.1
Kivuye	3,911	4,170	8,081	7,268	8,180	15,448	53.8	51.0	52.3
Nemba	4,420	4,647	9,067	8,374	9,714	18,088	52.8	47.8	50.1
Rugarama	6,021	6,194	12,215	11,642	12,372	24,014	51.7	50.1	50.9
Rugengabari	4,444	4,824	9,268	8,612	9,855	18,467	51.6	49.0	50.2
Ruhunde	4,272	4,452	8,724	7,902	9,073	16,975	54.1	49.1	51.4
Rusarabuye	4,770	4,805	9,575	8,970	9,426	18,396	53.2	51.0	52.1
Rwerere	4,583	4,612	9,195	8,642	9,668	18,310	53.0	47.7	50.2
Gicumbi									
Bukure	4,334	4,282	8,616	8,467	8,935	17,402	51.2	47.9	49.5
Bwisige	3,704	3,918	7,622	7,302	7,986	15,288	50.7	49.1	49.9
Byumba	8,503	8,526	17,029	17,445	18,956	36,401	48.7	45.0	46.8
Cyumba	3,558	3,692	7,250	6,983	7,739	14,722	51.0	47.7	49.3
Giti	3,577	3,664	7,241	6,983	7,607	14,590	51.2	48.2	49.6
Kageyo	7,705	7,826	15,531	14,245	16,025	30,270	54.1	48.8	51.3
Kaniga	3,470	3,589	7,059	7,189	7,846	15,035	48.3	45.7	47.0
Manyagiro	4,989	4,873	9,862	9,291	10,080	19,371	53.7	48.3	50.9
Miyove	3,928	4,203	8,131	7,478	8,821	16,299	52.5	47.7	49.9
Mukarange	3,823	3,916	7,739	7,662	8,419	16,081	49.9	46.5	48.1
Muko	4,247	4,372	8,619	8,355	9,292	17,647	50.8	47.1	48.8
Mutete	5,242	5,577	10,819	10,825	12,228	23,053	48.4	45.6	46.9
Nyamiyaga	4,578	4,755	9,333	8,620	9,664	18,284	53.1	49.2	51.0
Nyankenke	4,863	5,051	9,914	10,776	10,784	21,560	45.1	46.8	46.0
Rubaya	2,549	2,676	5,225	5,030	5,479	10,509	50.7	48.8	49.7
Rukomo	6,225	6,251	12,476	11,998	12,991	24,989	51.9	48.1	49.9
Rushaki	2,945	3,296	6,241	5,967	6,705	12,672	49.4	49.2	49.3
Rutare	5,697	5,776	11,473	11,205	12,378	23,583	50.8	46.7	48.7
Ruvune	4,486	4,664	9,150	9,053	9,909	18,962	49.6	47.1	48.3
Rwamiko	3,109	3,212	6,321	6,194	6,765	12,959	50.2	47.5	48.8
Shangasha	3,791	4,017	7,808	7,603	8,326	15,929	49.9	48.3	49.0
Rwamagana									

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Fumbwe	5,279	5,297	10,576	10,467	11,215	21,682	50.4	47.2	48.8
Gahengeri	5,762	5,609	11,371	11,459	12,058	23,517	50.3	46.5	48.4
Gishali	5,322	5,383	10,705	11,088	11,945	23,033	48.0	45.1	46.5
Karenge	5,085	5,274	10,359	11,065	11,690	22,755	46.0	45.1	45.5
Kigabiro	7,023	7,075	14,098	16,206	16,524	32,730	43.3	42.8	43.1
Muhazi	5,642	5,625	11,267	16,444	13,061	29,505	34.3	43.1	38.2
Munyaga	3,721	3,859	7,580	7,479	8,728	16,207	49.8	44.2	46.8
Munyiginya	4,129	4,255	8,384	7,991	8,989	16,980	51.7	47.3	49.4
Musha	4,979	5,199	10,178	10,122	11,023	21,145	49.2	47.2	48.1
Muyumbu	5,496	5,602	11,098	11,978	12,264	24,242	45.9	45.7	45.8
Mwulire	5,323	5,266	10,589	10,451	11,378	21,829	50.9	46.3	48.5
Nyakaliro	4,771	4,766	9,537	9,916	10,280	20,196	48.1	46.4	47.2
Nzige	3,770	3,646	7,416	7,441	8,063	15,504	50.7	45.2	47.8
Rubona	5,769	5,674	11,443	11,500	12,636	24,136	50.2	44.9	47.4
Nyagatare									
Gatunda	6,891	6,855	13,746	13,345	14,431	27,776	51.6	47.5	49.5
Karama	6,660	6,896	13,556	12,794	14,200	26,994	52.1	48.6	50.2
Karangazi	14,667	14,649	29,316	28,690	28,754	57,444	51.1	51.0	51.0
Katabagemu	8,857	9,112	17,969	16,452	17,581	34,033	53.8	51.8	52.8
Kiyombe	4,039	4,347	8,386	8,074	9,078	17,152	50.0	47.9	48.9
Matimba	5,932	5,963	11,895	11,732	11,972	23,704	50.6	49.8	50.2
Mimuri	6,563	6,856	13,419	12,999	14,212	27,211	50.5	48.2	49.3
Mukama	5,359	5,429	10,788	10,432	11,247	21,679	51.4	48.3	49.8
Musheri	8,746	8,701	17,447	15,768	16,436	32,204	55.5	52.9	54.2
Nyagatare	12,584	12,748	25,332	26,144	25,963	52,107	48.1	49.1	48.6
Rukomo	8,556	8,578	17,134	16,603	17,615	34,218	51.5	48.7	50.1
Rwempasha	5,186	5,008	10,194	10,369	10,143	20,512	50.0	49.4	49.7
Rwimiya	15,472	15,079	30,551	28,804	28,723	57,527	53.7	52.5	53.1
Tabagwe	8,594	8,624	17,218	16,119	17,175	33,294	53.3	50.2	51.7
Gatsibo									
Gasange	4,529	4,665	9,194	8,537	9,246	17,783	53.1	50.5	51.7
Gatsibo	9,444	9,575	19,019	17,496	19,194	36,690	54.0	49.9	51.8
Gitoki	8,407	8,758	17,165	15,836	17,573	33,409	53.1	49.8	51.4
Kabarore	12,557	12,830	25,387	24,842	25,446	50,288	50.6	50.4	50.5
Kageyo	5,336	5,427	10,763	10,332	11,235	21,567	51.7	48.3	49.9
Kiramuruzi	7,339	7,400	14,739	14,803	16,280	31,083	49.6	45.5	47.4
Kiziguro	7,218	7,341	14,559	14,280	15,716	29,996	50.6	46.7	48.5
Muhura	7,418	7,622	15,040	14,139	15,429	29,568	52.5	49.4	50.9
Murambi	7,059	7,254	14,313	13,642	15,390	29,032	51.7	47.1	49.3
Ngarama	7,552	7,856	15,408	14,423	15,931	30,354	52.4	49.3	50.8
Nyagihanga	5,822	6,049	11,871	11,548	12,611	24,159	50.4	48.0	49.1
Remera	6,493	6,564	13,057	12,429	13,681	26,110	52.2	48.0	50.0
Rugarama	9,225	9,118	18,343	17,867	19,162	37,029	51.6	47.6	49.5
Rwimbogo	9,214	9,405	18,619	17,495	18,457	35,952	52.7	51.0	51.8
Kayanza									
Gahini	8,242	8,136	16,378	15,944	16,706	32,650	51.7	48.7	50.2
Kabare	8,783	8,683	17,466	16,583	17,877	34,460	53.0	48.6	50.7
Kabarondo	7,377	7,353	14,730	14,858	15,730	30,588	49.7	46.8	48.2
Mukarange	9,492	10,069	19,561	20,236	21,819	42,055	46.9	46.2	46.5
Murama	5,011	4,932	9,943	9,599	10,346	19,945	52.2	47.7	49.9
Murundi	9,295	9,077	18,372	17,649	18,093	35,742	52.7	50.2	51.4
Mwiri	5,986	5,961	11,947	11,251	11,682	22,933	53.2	51.0	52.1
Ndego	4,850	4,877	9,727	9,241	9,677	18,918	52.5	50.4	51.4
Nyamirama	7,656	7,637	15,293	14,568	15,960	30,528	52.6	47.9	50.1
Rukara	7,868	7,711	15,579	14,936	16,240	31,176	52.7	47.5	50.0
Ruramira	4,160	4,082	8,242	8,000	8,937	16,937	52.0	45.7	48.7
Rwinkwavu	7,113	6,939	14,052	13,855	14,370	28,225	51.3	48.3	49.8
Kirehe									
Gahara	9,824	9,970	19,794	18,730	20,754	39,484	52.5	48.0	50.1
Gatore	6,540	6,672	13,212	12,808	14,115	26,923	51.1	47.3	49.1
Kigarama	7,743	7,737	15,480	14,966	16,183	31,149	51.7	47.8	49.7
Kigina	6,587	6,503	13,090	13,235	13,674	26,909	49.8	47.6	48.7
Kirehe	5,649	5,652	11,301	11,485	12,299	23,784	49.2	46.0	47.5
Mahama	6,015	6,003	12,018	11,483	12,160	23,643	52.4	49.4	50.8
Mpanga	7,921	8,065	15,986	15,351	16,420	31,771	51.6	49.1	50.3
Musaza	6,031	6,365	12,396	12,135	13,309	25,444	49.7	47.8	48.7
Mushikiri	6,856	6,795	13,651	13,564	14,467	28,031	50.6	47.0	48.7
Nasho	6,800	7,014	13,814	12,907	14,047	26,954	52.7	49.9	51.3
Nyamugari	9,174	9,278	18,452	17,710	19,044	36,754	51.8	48.7	50.2
Nyarubuye	4,849	4,753	9,602	9,416	10,106	19,522	51.5	47.0	49.2
Ngoma									

Sector of residence	Total resident children			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Gashanda	3,882	3,948	7,830	7,702	8,607	16,309	50.4	45.9	48.0
Jarama	5,987	6,071	12,058	11,310	12,551	23,861	52.9	48.4	50.5
Karembo	3,609	3,602	7,211	7,088	7,814	14,902	50.9	46.1	48.4
Kazo	6,449	6,313	12,762	13,207	14,111	27,318	48.8	44.7	46.7
Kibungo	5,939	5,838	11,777	14,814	13,524	28,338	40.1	43.2	41.6
Mugesera	6,275	6,400	12,675	12,106	13,610	25,716	51.8	47.0	49.3
Murama	5,153	5,199	10,352	10,609	11,800	22,409	48.6	44.1	46.2
Mutenderi	4,954	5,067	10,021	9,962	10,945	20,907	49.7	46.3	47.9
Remera	6,811	6,772	13,583	13,288	14,334	27,622	51.3	47.2	49.2
Rukira	5,890	5,910	11,800	12,065	13,185	25,250	48.8	44.8	46.7
Rukumberi	7,080	7,084	14,164	13,587	14,973	28,560	52.1	47.3	49.6
Rurenge	7,118	7,114	14,232	13,574	14,981	28,555	52.4	47.5	49.8
Sake	5,945	5,901	11,846	11,199	12,504	23,703	53.1	47.2	50.0
Zaza	5,764	5,526	11,290	11,258	12,220	23,478	51.2	45.2	48.1
Bugesera									
Gashora	5,569	5,479	11,048	10,727	11,274	22,001	51.9	48.6	50.2
Juru	5,861	5,911	11,772	11,469	12,204	23,673	51.1	48.4	49.7
Kamabuye	5,120	5,090	10,210	9,996	10,847	20,843	51.2	46.9	49.0
Mareba	5,501	5,469	10,970	10,610	11,767	22,377	51.9	46.5	49.0
Mayange	6,749	6,543	13,292	15,397	14,438	29,835	43.8	45.3	44.6
Musenyi	7,121	7,175	14,296	13,963	15,285	29,248	51.0	46.9	48.9
Mwogo	4,182	4,219	8,401	8,590	9,008	17,598	48.7	46.8	47.7
Ngeruka	7,771	7,892	15,663	14,657	16,060	30,717	53.0	49.1	51.0
Ntarama	4,235	4,157	8,392	8,962	9,016	17,978	47.3	46.1	46.7
Nyamata	7,713	7,844	15,557	17,525	17,397	34,922	44.0	45.1	44.6
Nyarugenge	5,293	5,281	10,574	9,887	10,866	20,753	53.5	48.6	51.0
Rilima	6,384	6,566	12,950	13,050	13,753	26,803	48.9	47.7	48.3
Ruhuha	5,577	5,641	11,218	11,054	11,940	22,994	50.5	47.2	48.8
Rweru	7,616	7,521	15,137	13,907	14,875	28,782	54.8	50.6	52.6
Shyara	3,265	3,260	6,525	6,416	6,974	13,390	50.9	46.8	48.7

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Annex F Child-related policies

Laws	Titles
Rwandan Constitution of 2003	Rwandan constitution which is the source of other laws
Law N° 27/2001 of 28 April 2001	Determining the rights of the child and the protection of children against violence
Law N° 59/2008 of 10/09/2008	Preventing and Punishing Gender-Based Violence
Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009	Regulated to labour in Rwanda
Law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011	Relating to the Rights and the Protection of the Child published in the Official Gazette N °26 of 25/06/2012
Law N° 30/2007	Establishing the Child Right's Observatory within the National Commission for Human Rights responsible to monitor and protect the Rights of children in Rwanda
Law N° 22/2011 of 28/06/2011	Establishing the National Commission for children and determining its mission, organization and functioning
Ministerial order N° 06 of 13/07/2010	Determining the list of worst forms of child labour their nature, categories of institutions that are not allowed to employ children and preventive mechanisms.
Policies/strategic plans	
Policies and Strategic Plans	Responsible Ministries
National Policy for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children designed in 2003	Ministry of Local Government, Information and Social Affairs
National Integrated Child Rights Policy developed in 2011	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
Early childhood Development Policy initiated in 2011	Ministry of Education
National Child Labour Policy	Ministry of Public Service and Labour
Strategic plan for the integrated Child Rights Policy in Rwanda developed in 2011	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
The education sector strategic plan 2010-2015 published in 2010	Ministry of Education

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

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

**Census Data Analysis
National Data Analysts**

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
Apolline MUKANYONGA
Jules RUBYUTSA
Venant HABARUGIRA
Michel NDAKIZE
Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

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

International Technical Support

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR):

Dr. Mohamed ABULATA

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

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

Oxford Policy Management (OPM):

Mary STRODE
Felix SCHMIEDING
Cora MEZGER Jean Michel
DURR
Gilberto RIBEIRO
Philippe N. GAFISHI
Prof. Sabu PADMADAS

Ludovico CARRARO
Juste NITIEMA
Prof. James BROWN
Wine LANGERAAR
Stephi SPRINGHAM
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