



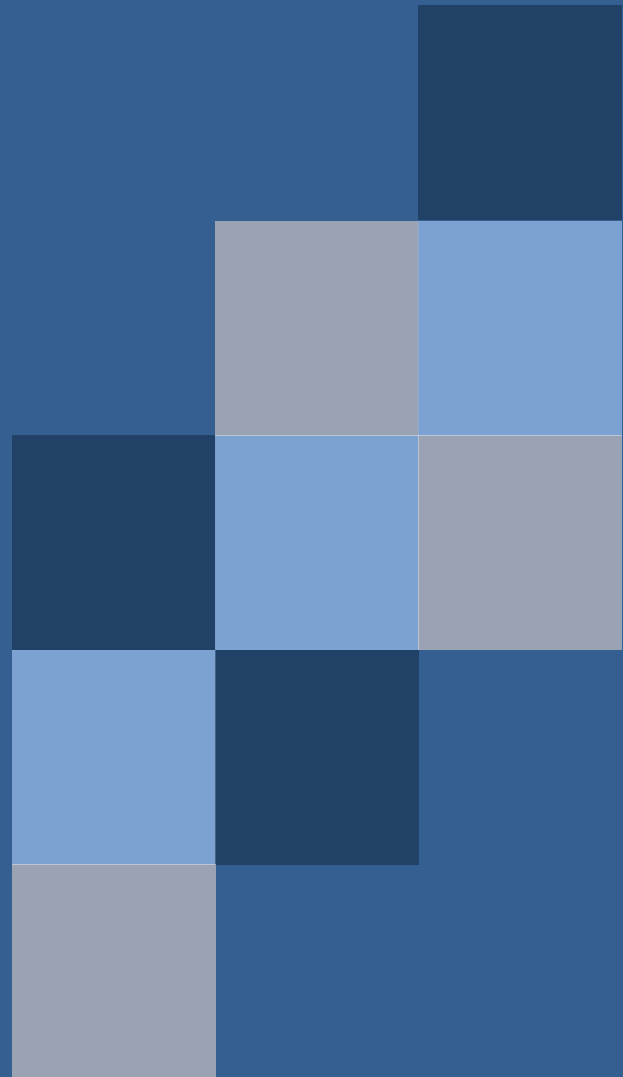
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report

Measurement and mapping of non-monetary poverty





THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

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January 2014



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Additional information about the 2012 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:
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List of abbreviations

CTC	Census Technical Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EAC	East African Community
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoR	Government of Rwanda
ICPD- PoA	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NCC	National Census Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RPHC	Rwandan Population and Housing Census
RPHC4	Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census
SMS	Short Message Service
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

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.

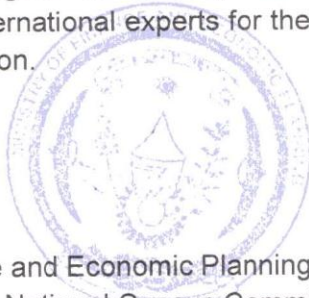
The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend 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

This report measures and maps non-monetary poverty in Rwanda using data from the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) conducted on 15 August 2012 and counting a total population of 10,515,973. Four Censuses have been conducted in Rwanda to date: in 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012.

Population and housing Census data is a rich data source that has been used to produce a set of thematic reports. Census data can also be used to measure and analyse poverty in the country. The general objective of this report is to produce a non-monetary poverty analysis based on internationally accepted practice, but also producing an index that adapts well to the circumstances of the country and can show the comparatively different levels of deprivation across regions, thus identifying areas with relatively high poverty. The great advantage of measuring poverty using Census data is the possibility of producing detailed estimates also for very small geographical areas and population sub-groups.

Poverty is a complex phenomenon, which always involves a value judgement on what constitutes a minimum acceptable living condition and the spheres of life that should be taken into account. Its definition and measurement affects the way estimates should be interpreted and used. The three principal methods of measuring poverty are the monetary, subjective, and non-monetary poverty measurements. The first method uses information on income or expenditure, the second uses individual perceptions of wellbeing and the third method identifies a set of dimensions and indicators in which households are deprived and combines them together. In Rwanda, the measure of poverty uses consumption expenditure (monetary poverty) to make poverty comparisons over time and between sub-populations. However, such information can only be collected through sample household surveys. In the Census, neither monetary nor subjective data have been collected, and instead it is possible to construct a non-monetary poverty index.

Internationally, the most widely used and advanced approach in the measurement of non-monetary poverty is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which combines three fundamental dimensions of people's life: education, health and living standards. Each of these dimensions receives the same weight (one-third), and each dimension can be represented by more than one deprivation indicator, which accordingly share the dimension weight based on the number of indicators. Deprivation scores are added up to yield a deprivation score from 0 to 100 and, most often, in order to be considered poor a household must be deprived in at least two dimensions. In fact, the deprivation score must be higher than or equal to 33%. A household is then considered severely poor if it has a deprivation score of 50% or more. The MPI is used in this report, but the internationally used selection and definition of indicators are adapted both in relation to certain data constraints and the specific reality of the country.

The main advantages of the MPI compared to other non-monetary approaches are that it is calculated for every household and can be disaggregated by population sub-groups. The MPI methodology takes into account both the incidence of poverty and its intensity. Moreover, poverty can be decomposed to understand the contribution of each indicator and what drives poverty in the country and in different regions. However, the MPI also has some drawbacks: the dimensions considered are limited and the selection of indicators and the way they are empirically measured can generate some unbalances when comparing poverty levels between households with different demographic structures.

Nevertheless, non-monetary poverty can be useful to complement and compare official poverty measures and important insights can emerge from their comparison.

At national level, 1,050,135 people are found to be severely poor and 2,818,321 moderately poor, so the total number of poor people is 3,868,456. Within the population with sufficient available data this represents 37%. As expected, rural areas have both a higher number of poor people (3,616,048) and also a higher relative incidence of poverty, at 42% compared to 15% in urban areas.

At the provincial level, the Western and Eastern provinces are poorer than other provinces, with both having 42% of individuals living in poverty, whereas Kigali City has the lowest percentage of poor people with 15% of the population. This finding shows a partly different pattern from official poverty measures, where the Southern Province is found to be the poorest province. In the east of Rwanda agricultural productivity is higher than in other parts of the country, resulting in better consumption, but infrastructure and services (electricity, clinics, schools, etc.) are less developed, and malaria (a big contributor to child mortality) has a disproportional effect. These features could well explain the differences in the ranking of poverty between monetary and non-monetary poverty.

At the district level, the better-off districts are those in Kigali, but even in the provinces it is possible to find some stark differences: districts with relatively large cities, such as Muhanga, Huye, Gicumbi, Rwamagana and Musanze, as well as Rulindo and Gakenke, which have more rural settlements, show an overall poverty level around or below 35%, but Gisagara, Ngororero, Rutsiro, Nyaruguru, Kirehe and Burera have more than 45% of people living in poverty.

At the sector level, the poorest sectors are Muhanda (Ngororero), Muringa (Nyabihu), Nyabirasi (Rutsiro), Gishubi (Gisagara) and Nyabimata (Nyaruguru) and the five least poor sectors are Kicukiro (Kicukiro), Niboye (Kicukiro), Muhima (Nyarugenge), Rwezamenyo (Nyarugenge) and Kimironko (Gasabo). The poorest sectors are in the districts that show a high level of poverty in the Western and Southern provinces, whereas the least poor sectors are all in Kigali City.

In order to understand trends of non-monetary poverty, special analysis was carried out to consistently compute multidimensional poverty both in the 2002 Census and the 2012 Census. The results show a substantial decline in poverty of 11 percentage points, which represents a 25% relative reduction. Very similar results in decline of poverty are found in official income poverty measures between 2000–01 and 2010–11.

On many accounts, the socio-economic characteristics display expected correlations with poverty status: the poor are relatively more likely to live in dispersed/isolated housing and in houses with low quality roofing and building materials, poor household heads are more likely to be women, have a lower education level, be widowed or divorced/separated, and poor households tend to have relatively more children and work in self-employed agriculture and unskilled/elementary occupations, and migrants are less likely to be poor. However, there are also some counterintuitive findings: a relatively high percentage of one-person households are found among the moderately poor, while they are almost absent among the severely poor, and similarly a relatively high percentage of the elderly is concentrated among the moderately poor. Moderately poor household heads are more likely to have no education compared to the severely poor. This pattern is probably the result of the way in which non-monetary poverty is defined. More specifically, some of the indicators used are only measured for households with children of school age or with women aged between 15 and 35 and all households without members in these age groups are considered non-deprived on these indicators. With this in mind, it is therefore understandable that relatively young households are over-represented among the severely poor, since it is in these households that by construction poverty intensity can go higher (i.e. all indicators can be measured). Instead, among the moderately poor, the elderly become more prevalent because there is a concentration of them who cannot reach the level of severe poverty and are therefore lumped into the moderately poor category.

The MPI is given by the simple multiplication of the incidence of poverty (the proportion of poor people) and the average deprivation (the intensity of poverty) and it is equal to 0.167 at national level in Rwanda. The smaller the index, the lower the level of poverty in the country – however, the main purpose of the index is to make comparisons between different regions in the country. At national level the highest contribution to poverty comes from living standards indicators (49%), education (37%) and finally health (14%), but the single most important indicator contributing to poverty is the lack of at least five years of completed education. The average intensity of deprivation at national level is equal to 45%, and variation between provinces is relatively small going from 41% to 46%, although average deprivation tends to be higher in places where the percentage of poor is also high. Overall, the MPI displays the same trends that were observed for the percentage of poor at provincial level, but differences are now a bit more pronounced given that the average intensity of poverty is lowest in Kigali, at middle level in the Southern and Northern provinces and higher in the Western and Eastern provinces. The highest average intensity of poverty is found in some districts in the east, reaching almost 47% in Ngoma, but there are also some districts in the west and the south where average intensity is relatively high. The combination of headcount and average intensity in the MPI identify Gisagara, Ngororero and Rutsiro districts as the three poorest districts.

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, justification and objectives of the analysis

Poverty is a complex phenomenon explained by many factors and it can be studied in many different ways. Some authors define poverty as a lack of material wellbeing considered the minimum acceptable in the society where they live (Ravallion, 1992), or as a deprivation of basic human needs (UN, 1995). Sen expanded these concepts, arguing that poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities to live a tolerable life (see, for example, Sen, 1992).

However, poverty is always a value judgement; it is not something one can verify or demonstrate, except by inference and suggestion, even with a measure of error. To say who is poor is to use all sorts of value judgements. The concept has to be limited by the purpose which is to be served by the definition.

This section presents context, justification and objectives of this study.

2.1 Context

2.1.1 National policy on poverty

In Rwanda, development targets are presented in the EDPRS and Vision 2020. The first EDPRS covered the period 2008–2012, and the overall objective of EDPRS1 was to reduce the percentage of the population living in poverty from 56.9% in 2005/6 to 46% in 2012/13. One of the targets of Vision 2020 is to reduce the poverty rate to 30% in 2020 from 60.4% in 2000. Moreover, at international level, the first goal of the MDGs is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. As can be seen, poverty reduction is a very important policy target both at the national and international level.

Earlier studies on poverty have been conducted in Rwanda using data from the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Recent analysis of data from the EICV3 and DHS found that Rwanda has made significant progress both in monetary and non-monetary poverty reduction. Based on the EICV3, the percentage of the population living in monetary poverty has decreased from 58.9% to 44.9% between 2000 and 2011 and extreme poverty has fallen from 40% in 2000 to 24% in 2011 (NISR, 2011). According to DHS data reanalyzed using the MPI indicator, the percentage of population in non-monetary poverty fell from 81% to 69% from 2005 to 2010 (OPHI, 2010 & OPHI, 2013).

2.1.2 Measurement of poverty

Measurement of poverty can be done in different ways. The three principal methods of measuring poverty are:

- Monetary;
- Subjective; and
- Non-monetary poverty measurement.

The monetary poverty measurement approach in Rwanda is income poverty analysis. Monetary poverty estimation uses information collected from households relating to income or expenditure. The subjective poverty measurement approach is based on the perception that individuals or households have on their socio-economic situation. Non-monetary poverty relates to deprivation or the lack of access to certain goods and services considered necessary for every human being. This type of non-monetary poverty has also been called multidimensional deprivation.

Different poverty measurements can be complementary since they measure different aspects of poverty. This report analyses data from the RPHC4 conducted in 2012, and the way poverty can be measured depends mainly on the type of data available. The RPHC4 did not collect information on income, expenditure or individual perceptions of wellbeing, as used respectively in monetary and subjective poverty analysis. Hence, the poverty measurement approach to be used in this report is non-monetary or multidimensional poverty analysis.

Alkire and Sarwar (2009) present five main approaches to multidimensional poverty that have been implemented in the past. These approaches are:

1. Physical Quality of Life Index: Used to measure the quality of life in a country. The data used are on literacy rate, infant mortality and life expectancy.
2. Human Development Index: A measure of quality of life that is often used to rank countries. It is a weighted combination of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and GDP per capita.
3. Basic Needs Approach: The indicators used are consumption of food, shelter, clothing, improved water, sanitation, public transport, health and education.
4. Integrated Rural Development: Focused on small- and medium-level farmers.
5. Integrated Development Programmes/Planning: This was primarily an area-based approach that was implemented to decentralise decision-making and spending at the local level to fight local-level poverty.

Currently, the most widely used approach in the measurement of non-monetary poverty is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). It is used by international institutions (e.g. the UNDP), and replaced the previous Human Poverty Index. The MPI approach is adopted in this report.

MPI is a measure of acute global poverty developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) for the UNDP's Human Development Report (Alkire, Conconi and Roche, 2013). This methodology identifies a set of indicators in which households are deprived and summarises their poverty profile in a deprivation score. They are identified as multidimensionally poor if their deprivation score exceeds a cross-dimensional poverty cut-off.

The main advantages of the MPI compared to other non-monetary approaches are that it is calculated for every household and can be disaggregated by population sub-groups. Moreover, poverty can be decomposed to understand the contribution of each indicator and what drives poverty in the country and in different regions.

2.1.3 Past MPI results for the East African Community

OPHI has calculated the MPI in the East African Community (EAC) using the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) for Burundi and the DHS for Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. They use 10 indicators grouped in three dimensions. The three dimensions are education, health and living standards. The 10 indicators are: years of schooling and school attendance in education, child mortality and nutrition in health and electricity, sanitation, drinking water, floor, cooking fuel and assets in living standards. Each dimension is equally weighted and each indicator within a dimension is also equally weighted. Table 1 gives the OPHI results for multidimensional poverty in the EAC.

Table 1 summarizes the MPI of EAC countries as calculated by OPHI in 2013 using data collected in different years. Kenya has the lowest MPI and the EAC countries can be ranked as Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi. The MPI for Rwanda decreased from 0.443 in 2005 to 0.350 in 2010.

It is important to understand that results from the MPI approach cannot be easily compared to the results found using the monetary poverty measurement approach (such as the official poverty estimates for Rwanda). The MPI is an entirely different approach, and should only be compared with poverty estimates resulting from comparable methodologies.

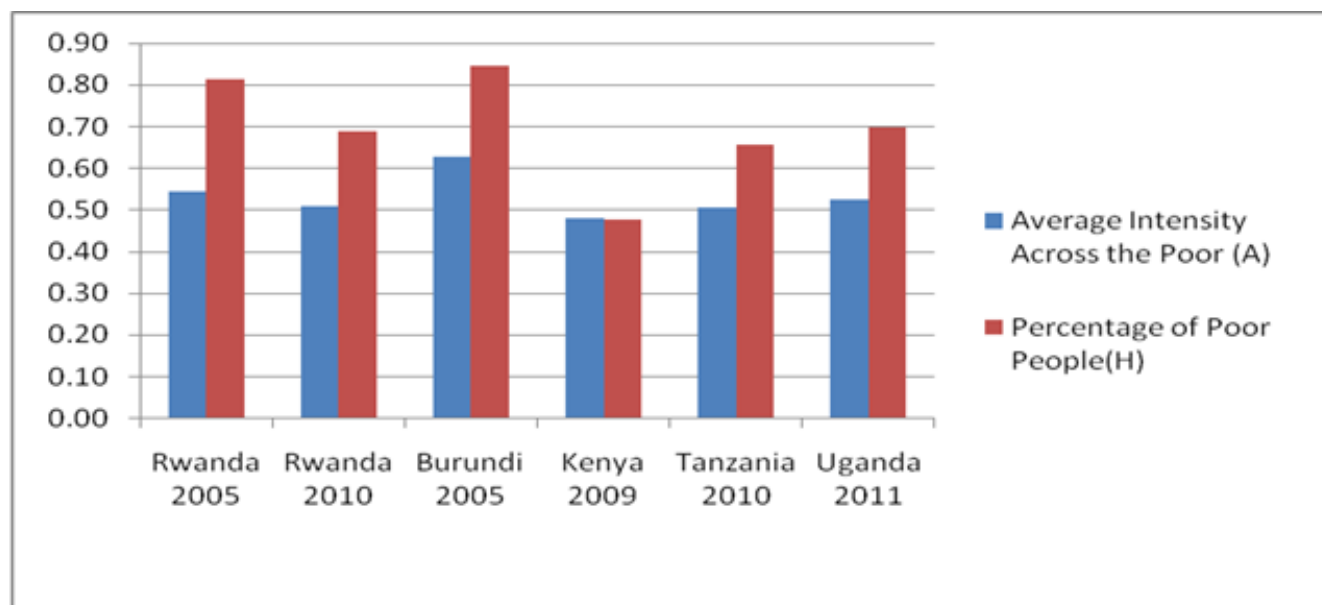
Table 1: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in EAC

Country	Survey	Year	Percentage of Poor People (H)	Average Intensity Across the Poor (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI = HxA)
Rwanda	DHS	2005	81%	54%	0.443
	DHS	2010	69%	51%	0.350
Burundi	MICS	2005	85%	63%	0.530
Kenya	DHS	2009	48%	48%	0.229
Tanzania	DHS	2010	66%	51%	0.332
Uganda	DHS	2011	70%	53%	0.367

Source: OPHI, 2010 and OPHI, 2013.

In Rwanda, the percentage of Multidimensional Poor People (H) was 81% in 2005 and 69% in 2010. This shows a substantial improvement in the eradication of poverty. The Average Intensity of Deprivation Among the Poor (A) has also decreased from 54% to 51% between 2005 and 2010. So, even among those that remained poor in 2010, the situation was slightly better than five years earlier. These statistics show that Rwanda is performing well on its aim of reducing poverty.

Figure 1: Percentage of Poor People (H) and Average Intensity of Deprivation among the Poor (A)



Source: OPHI, 2010 and OPHI, 2013.

2.2 Justification

A measure of poverty helps in identifying poor people and where they live, putting in place appropriate interventions, monitoring projects and policies targeted at the poor and evaluating the effectiveness of institutions whose mandate is to help the poor. The measurement of poverty is very important in order to minimise its negative effects.

The poverty estimates available for Rwanda (both those from official sources and those from other sources such as OPHI/UNDP) are based on survey data, and such data is limited in the level of disaggregation. However, with Census data it is possible to analyse poverty down to the smallest administrative level, e.g. at the sector or even village level.

Therefore, the main justification for such report is to provide poverty estimates that can be disaggregated at a very low geographical level, but also provide a multi-dimensional and non-monetary poverty index that can complement the most common income poverty measures available in Rwanda.

2.3 Objectives

The general objective of this report is to produce a non-monetary poverty analysis based on internationally accepted practice, while also producing an index that adapts well to the circumstances of the country. In particular it will be important to show the different levels of deprivation across regions, therefore identifying areas with relatively high poverty.

The main outputs of this report are:

- Measures of non-monetary poverty and estimates of the number of poor household and individuals at the provincial, district and sector level;
- Analysis of the relationship between non-monetary poverty and characteristics of the household;
- Analysis of the relationship between non-monetary poverty and characteristics of the population;
- Analysis of the MPI at the provincial, district and sector level; and
- Analysis of different indicators' contribution to poverty.

Chapter 3: Methodology

This report analyses poverty using the MPI. The key statistics that are calculated and analysed are the Percentage of Multidimensional Poor People (H), the Average Intensity of Deprivation (A) and the MPI.

This section is subdivided in three sub-sections international standard methodology for MPI, modifications to the MPI methodology for the RPHC4 and Results for MPI indicators and triangulation with data sources.

3.1 International standard methodology for MPI

The MPI methodology, which was standardised by OPHI and applied for international comparison, specifies 10 indicators that are grouped into three dimensions: education, health and living standards. Each dimension receives an equal weight of one third. For each indicator, a cut-off is defined by which a household can be categorized as deprived or not deprived, for instance a household is deprived in the electricity indicator if the household does not have electricity. The dimensions, indicators, weights and definitions used to determine who is deprived are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that the three dimensions are equally weighted with one-third each and each indicator within a dimension is also equally weighted. Therefore, both education and health are captured by two indicators and therefore each of these indicators have a weight of 1/6 (i.e. (1/3)/2). However the living standard dimension has 6 indicators, so that their weight is 1/18 (i.e. (1/3)/6).

Table 2: Dimensions, indicators and deprivation cut-offs used in MPI methodology

Dimensions	Indicator	Weights	Deprived if...
Education	Years of Schooling	1/6	No household member has completed five years of schooling.
	Child School Attendance	1/6	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8.
Health	Child Mortality	1/6	Any child has died in the family.
	Nutrition	1/6	Any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished.
Living standard	Electricity	1/18	The household has no electricity.
	Sanitation	1/18	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households.
	Drinking Water	1/18	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip.
	Flooring	1/18	The household has a dirt, sand or dung floor.
	Cooking fuel	1/18	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal.
	Assets ownership	1/18	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.

Source: Alkire, Conconi and Roche, 2013.

The deprivation score is calculated and attributed to each household in order to identify the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor. If a household is not deprived in an indicator, the score for this indicator is zero and if deprived the score is one. The overall household score is then calculated multiplying the score of each indicator by its respective weight and summing up all the 10 indicators. This results in overall household scores between 0 and 100%. The score is zero if a household is not deprived in all indicators and 100% if deprived in all indicators. Households (and persons within the household) can then be categorised into four groups based on this deprivation score:

- Severely Poor: 50% or more
- Moderately poor: 33.33% to 50%
- Vulnerable to Poverty: 20% to 33.33%

- Non-Poor: 0 to 20%

A person is thereby considered poor if s/he is part of a household deprived in at least 33.33% of the weighted indicators (including both severely poor and moderately poor).

The MPI reflects not only the incidence (H) of poverty (i.e. how many people are categorised as poor) but also the average intensity (A) of the deprivation among the poor. The MPI is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty with the average intensity across the poor: $MPI = H * A$, where MPI is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), H is the incidence of poverty (percentage of poor people) and A is the average intensity of deprivation.

The incidence of poverty (H) is given by the number of poor people divided by total population, $H = \frac{D}{N}$, where D represents the number of poor people and N the total population.

The average intensity of deprivation among the poor (A) is the mean of the scores obtained by poor people divided by the number of poor people. $A = \frac{\sum SD}{D}$, where SD is the score obtained by poor people and D represents the number of poor people. The MPI can theoretically take values from zero to one, with zero being a situation of absence of poverty and one a situation of full deprivation, but in practice the MPI is no higher than 0.6 (the highest index has been calculated in Niger, where 93% of people are MPI poor with an average intensity of poverty of 69%). On average in Sub-Saharan Africa it is 0.38 (Alkire and Santos, 2010).

The specific choice of indicators is partly the result of a compromise that considers data availability from comparable household-level data internationally. However, it inevitably has some drawbacks, as it not only limits the measurement to three dimensions but, in the choice of indicators, also has some unbalances: some indicators can only be measured if certain household members are present in the household (child school attendance, child mortality, and nutrition – for which usually information available is limited to children of certain age groups). This has the fundamental drawback of reducing a priori the possible level of poverty intensity in certain household types. It is important to clarify that the child mortality indicator is different from the standard mortality indicators (infant mortality rate or under-five mortality rate): there is no restriction on the age of child and people are considered deprived if at least one of the women in the household experienced a child death regardless of the possible number of deaths and the age at which the child died (for more details, see Alkire and Santos, 2010).

3.2 Modifications to the MPI methodology for the RPHC4

The international standard methodology for the MPI, as presented in the section above, has been applied to Rwanda by OPHI. The results for 2005 and 2010 were presented in Chapter 2.

This report adopts the MPI methodology but makes some modifications which take into account both the specific context of Rwanda and the limitations of the Census data concerning the measurement of MPI. Dimensions and their weights were not changed. The modifications were made at the indicator level, where five indicators were modified. Table 3 compares the 10 indicators in the international MPI methodology and the modifications made for this report.

Table 3: Deprived according to MPI international standard and modifications

Indicator	MPI International standard	Weights MPI International standard	MPI with modifications	Weights MPI with modifications
Years of Schooling	No household member has completed five years of schooling.	1/6	MPI International standard was used.	1/6
Child School Attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8.	1/6	MPI International standard was used.	1/6
Child Mortality	Any child of women aged between 15-49 years has died in the family.	1/6	Any child of women aged between 15-35 years has died in the family. The age group was modified in order to reduce the effect of the genocide against the Tutsi.	1/3
Nutrition	Any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished.	1/6	This indicator was dropped; there is no such data in the Census.	-
Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/18	MPI International standard was used.	1/18
Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18	MPI International standard was used but information on pit latrines in the Census was not disaggregated, so it was not possible to identify the improved types.	1/18
Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip.	1/18	MPI International standard was used, but information about distance to water source is not available in the Census.	1/18
Flooring	The household has a dirt, sand or dung floor.	1/18	MPI International standard was used.	1/18
Cooking fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal.	1/18	The household cooks with dung and wood. Charcoal was removed from the list.	1/18
Assets ownership	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.	1/18	MPI International standard was used.	1/18

Four indicators – mortality, sanitation, drinking water and cooking fuel – were modified and another – nutrition – was dropped.

The definition of child mortality according to the international standard methodology for MPI makes it difficult to measure the recent socio-economic development of Rwanda, given that it gives potentially heavy weight to child mortality that occurred during the period of the genocide against the Tutsi of 1994. To allow for a less backward-looking measurement, a family is considered deprived if any child of women aged between 15 and 35 years has died. Of course, this approach also has its limitations, since it excludes recent deaths of children of women aged between 36 and 49 years. A detailed analysis was carried out to look at the impact of this modification, examining the different poverty patterns between the international and modified approaches. The international age group produces relatively higher poverty in Kigali City and also in the Eastern Province compared to the modified approach. As suspected, this seems to be linked to the effect of the genocide against the Tutsi. Therefore, the modified MPI approach was preferred.

The definition of improved sanitation was adapted based on information available in the Census: it was not possible to identify improved sources among pit latrines. Pit latrines are considered improved sources if they are private and have slabs or if they are ventilated and not improved if they are open pits or shared with other households. The Census allows us to distinguish between non-shared and shared pit latrines but does not disaggregate the type of pit latrine, so all non-shared pit latrines are considered to be improved although this will underestimate the deprivation in this dimension. An estimate of the bias can be derived from the 2010 DHS, where 29% of non-shared pit latrines are categorised as open pits. It should therefore be recognised that there is a risk of considering 'improved' a source that is actually worse than sharing an improved toilet with other households.

While the Census provides a detailed breakdown of different water sources, it does not capture information on the distance to the water source. Therefore, even though, based on the international definition, a household is considered deprived if the water source is more than a 30-minute walk from home (round trip), the definition adopted in this report must ignore distance and is exclusively based on water source type. Again from the 2010 DHS it is possible to get an indication of the bias of such an adjustment, since 31% of households with improved water sources need to travel more than a 30-minute walk to fetch the water.

In order to consider characteristics specific to Rwanda, charcoal has been removed from the list of unimproved cooking fuel. In fact, hardly no household in Rwanda uses a cooking fuel other than firewood and charcoal. However, while the percentage of people using firewood declines when moving from the poorest to the richest income quintile, the opposite is true for those using charcoal as their main source (EICV3, 2011). The EICV3 Thematic Report on Utilities and Amenities shows that only 0.5% of households in the poorest 20% use charcoal while among the richest 20% the percentage increases to 36%. Ultimately this change is made to be able to better differentiate people's living conditions within the country.

There are no data for nutrition in the Census, so the indicator on nutrition was dropped. The implication is an increase of the weight given to child mortality, which alone now represents the health dimension. This clearly has a negative impact because the health dimension loses balance and its overall importance is reduced, but unfortunately data constraints do not give room for alternative solutions.

3.3 Results for MPI indicators and triangulation with other data sources

This section discusses the estimates for deprivation in the nine MPI indicators used in this report. Table 4 compares results from the RPHC4, the MPI calculated by OPHI in 2013 using DHS 2010 data, the official DHS 2010 estimates as presented in its main report, and the EICV3, as published in the official survey reports.

It should be noted that the MPI methodology generally measures deprivation at the individual level, whereas some data sources refer to estimates at the household level. Table 4 clearly indicates where such differences in estimates exist. It also shows where no comparable information was available from official reports.

The table gives a general idea of the deprivation across the MPI indicators as measured by the four sources. The estimates that are available are not very different between RPHC4, OPHI 2013, DHS 2010 and EICV3, except for the indicators where there are definition differences, especially on sanitation, drinking water and cooking fuel.

Table 4: Percentage of individuals deprived based on different sources of data

Indicator	RPHC4	OPHI 2013 using DHS2010	DHS2010	EICV3
Years of Schooling	29.7%	29.7%	(-)	(-)
Child School Attendance	10.1%	11.8%	(-)	(-)
Child Mortality	6.9%	(-)	(-)	(-)
Electricity	82.7%	89.8%	90.3%*	89.2%*
Sanitation	10.3%	37.3% ⁺	24.6% ⁺	23.0% ⁺
Drinking Water	26.2%	48.9% [^]	25.2%	25.3%
Flooring	77.5%	80.9%	81.8%*	80.6%*
Cooking fuel	87.0%	99.9% [^]	89.1%*	89.4%*
Assets ownership	45.3%	55.7%	(-)	(-)

Source: RPHC 2012, OPHI 2013, NISR (2012b), NISR (2012c) and NISR (2011).

Notes: * shows that deprivation is measured at the household level while RPHC4 and OPHI are at individual level;

(-) shows that there is no comparable information;

⁺ shows different estimates: OPHI is disaggregated by type of pit latrines and in DHS 2010 and EICV3 improved sources are reported without singling out shared facilities;

[^] shows the estimates are based on OPHI international definitions.

Chapter 4: Non-monetary poverty at the provincial, district and sector levels

Non-monetary poverty has been analysed at national, provincial, district and sector levels. The results of the Census are discussed in this section using four groups based on the deprivation score, i.e. severely poor, moderately poor, vulnerable to poverty and non-poor, and considering the overall percentage of poor (severely poor and moderately poor). Missing observations represent cases where it was not possible to calculate the MPI, i.e. people in institutions at the time of the Census (hospitals, prisons, etc.) or households without resident persons. Percentages of poor and of poverty status groups are computed within the valid observations.

4.1 Non-monetary poverty status by province and urban/rural areas

This section gives poverty status at national and provincial levels by area of residence. Table 5 shows that 10% of the total resident population are severely poor and 27% are moderately poor, which gives a total percentage of poor equal to 37%. As expected, percentages of poor are higher in rural (42%) than in urban areas (15%).

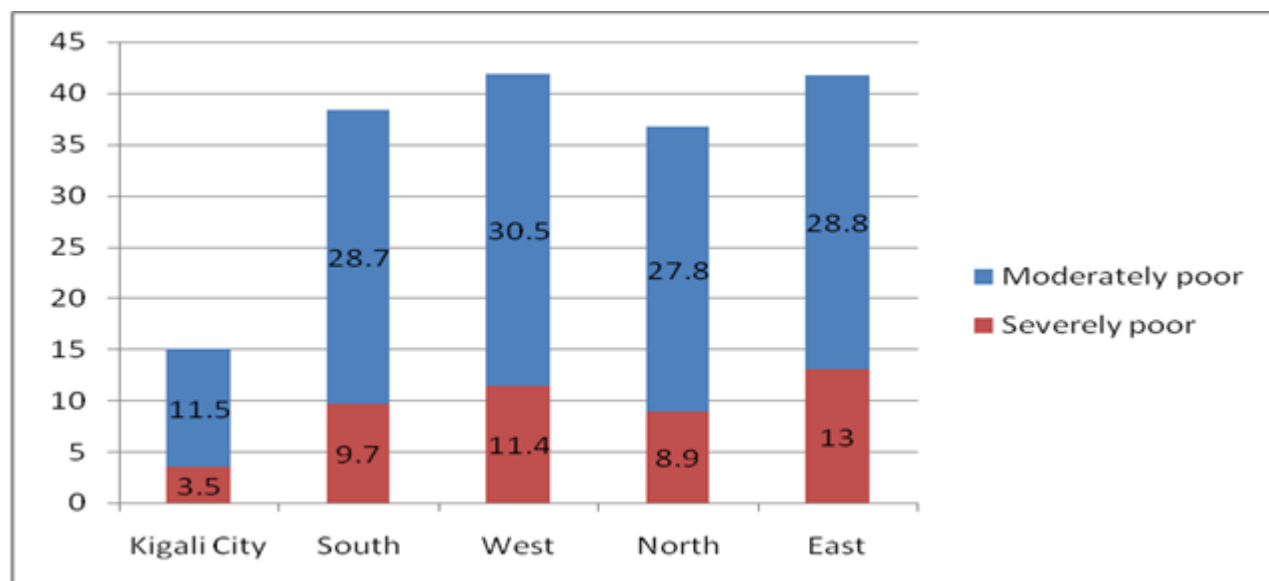
Table 5: Distribution of poverty status at national and provincial levels by area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Poverty status among valid information					Valid and Missing information			Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total	Valid information	Missing information	Total	
Rwanda									
Urban	72.9	12.1	11.3	3.7	100.0	96.6	3.4	100.0	1,737,684
Rural	28.8	29.6	30.2	11.4	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	8,778,289
Total	35.9	26.8	27.2	10.1	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	10,515,973
Kigali City									
Urban	83.1	8.1	7.0	1.8	100.0	98.1	1.9	100.0	859,332
Rural	41.7	24.0	25.4	8.9	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	273,354
Total	73.0	12.0	11.5	3.5	100.0	98.4	1.6	100.0	1,132,686
South									
Urban	65.3	16.0	14.3	4.4	100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	229,766
Rural	28.9	31.0	30.0	10.2	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	2,360,209
Total	31.9	29.7	28.7	9.7	100.0	98.4	1.6	100.0	2,589,975
West									
Urban	59.6	16.0	17.3	7.0	100.0	97.8	2.2	100.0	301,312
Rural	25.2	30.5	32.3	12.0	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	2,169,927
Total	29.3	28.7	30.5	11.4	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	2,471,239
North									
Urban	66.2	14.8	14.9	4.1	100.0	91.8	8.2	100.0	160,808
Rural	31.4	30.3	29.0	9.4	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	1,565,562
Total	34.4	28.9	27.8	8.9	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	1,726,370
East									
Urban	61.7	17.1	15.4	5.8	100.0	98.0	2.0	100.0	186,466
Rural	28.8	27.8	29.9	13.5	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	2,409,237
Total	31.1	27.1	28.8	13.0	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	2,595,703

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Percentages of Table 5 for severely and moderately poor people by province are summarised also in Figure 2, which shows that Western and Eastern provinces are poorer than other provinces, both with 42% of individuals living in poverty, whereas Kigali City has the lowest percentage of poor people at 15% of the population. Deprivation at the national level is 37%.

Figure 2: Percentage of severely and moderately poor people by province



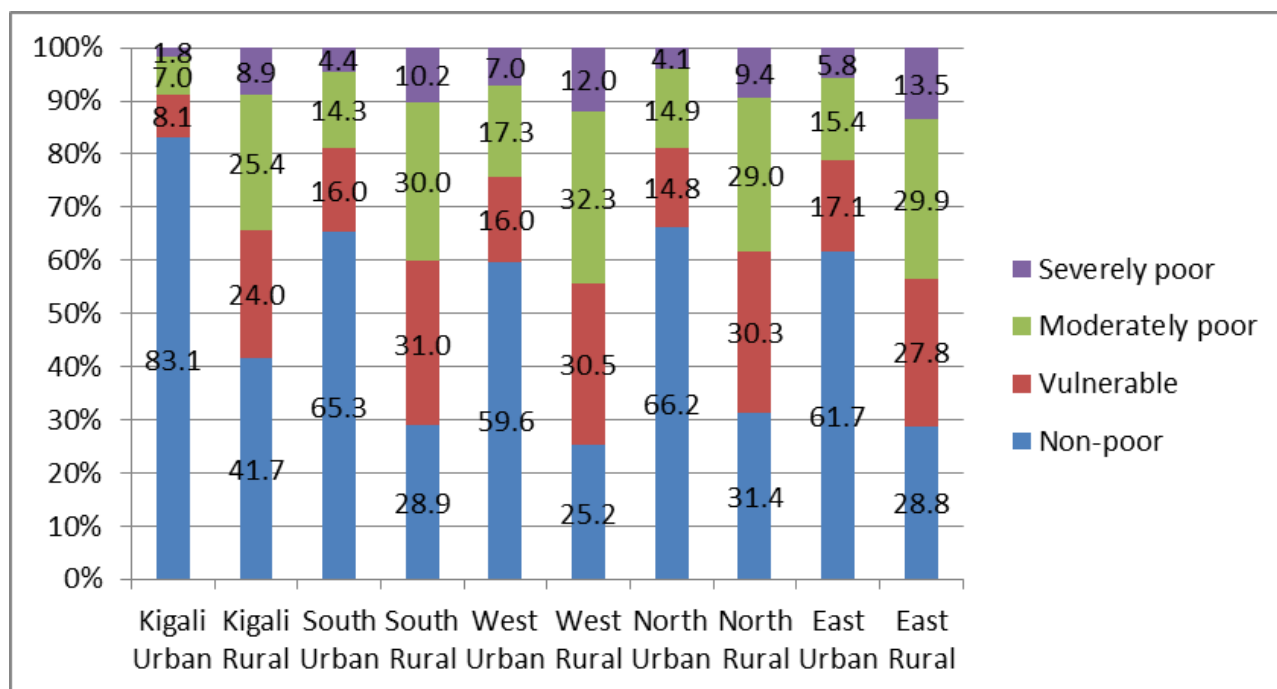
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Although the methodologies are different, it is nevertheless useful to compare such estimates with those coming from the international estimates made by OPHI on non-monetary poverty (using the DHS) and also those coming from the EICV. It should first be noted that poverty according to the international non-monetary poverty methodology is much higher (69% in 2010; see Table 1. However, this was expected, since, as explained earlier, both modifications of the international methodology as well as data constraints are lowering the overall level of poverty. The level of poverty measured in this report is similar to the EICV3 estimate for 2010/11, since the percentage of people below the official poverty line was 45%.

Given the completely different approaches between income and non-monetary poverty, discussions on the level of poverty are not relevant. However, some insights can be gained by comparing the ranking of provinces in these different estimates. Indeed, it is useful to note that both the non-monetary poverty estimate using the DHS and the Census find that the poorest province is the Eastern Province, whereas the Northern Province is the least poor after Kigali. In contrast, poverty estimates based on the EICV consistently identify that the Southern Province is the poorest province, and that the Eastern Province is relatively better off. A possible interpretation of this finding is that, while in the east of Rwanda agricultural productivity is higher than in other parts of the country, resulting in higher consumption, infrastructure and services (electricity, clinics, schools, etc.) are less developed, and malaria (a big contributor to child mortality) has a disproportional effect in the Eastern Province. All these could explain the differences in the estimates between non-monetary and EICV ranking of provinces. One point to note is that while in the international measurement of non-monetary poverty Kigali has about half the poverty incidence prevailing in the rest of the country, both in EICV and in the Census the poverty incidence is relatively low, at about one-third of that of the rest of the country. This is likely to be due to the adjustment of the international non-monetary poverty to the conditions of the country, especially for the treatment of charcoal and the age cut-off for the mortality indicator.

Figure 3 also summarises poverty status by province and area of residence based on percentages reported in Table 5. Figure 3 shows that rural areas are poorer than urban ones. This is the general case for Kigali City and all provinces. In urban areas, non-poor represents 83% of the population in Kigali and about 60% in the provinces, whereas in rural areas the percentage goes down to 42% in Kigali and is between 25% and 31% in the provinces.

Figure 3: Distribution of poverty status by province and area of residence (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.2 Non-monetary poverty status by district

In Rwanda, there are 30 districts and Table 6 gives the distribution of poverty status of the resident population by district. The districts are grouped by provinces.

As expected, the better-off districts are those in Kigali, but even in the provinces it is possible to find some stark differences: districts with relatively large cities, such as Muhanga, Huye, Gicumbi, Rwamagana and Musanze, as well as Rulindo and Gakenke, which have more rural settlements, show an overall poverty level around or below 35%. However, Gisagara, Ngororero, Rutsiro, Nyaruguru, Kirehe and Burera have more than 45% of poor people. It is significant to note that, although overall the Eastern Province is the poorest, there are districts with high concentrations of poverty both in the west and south of the country.

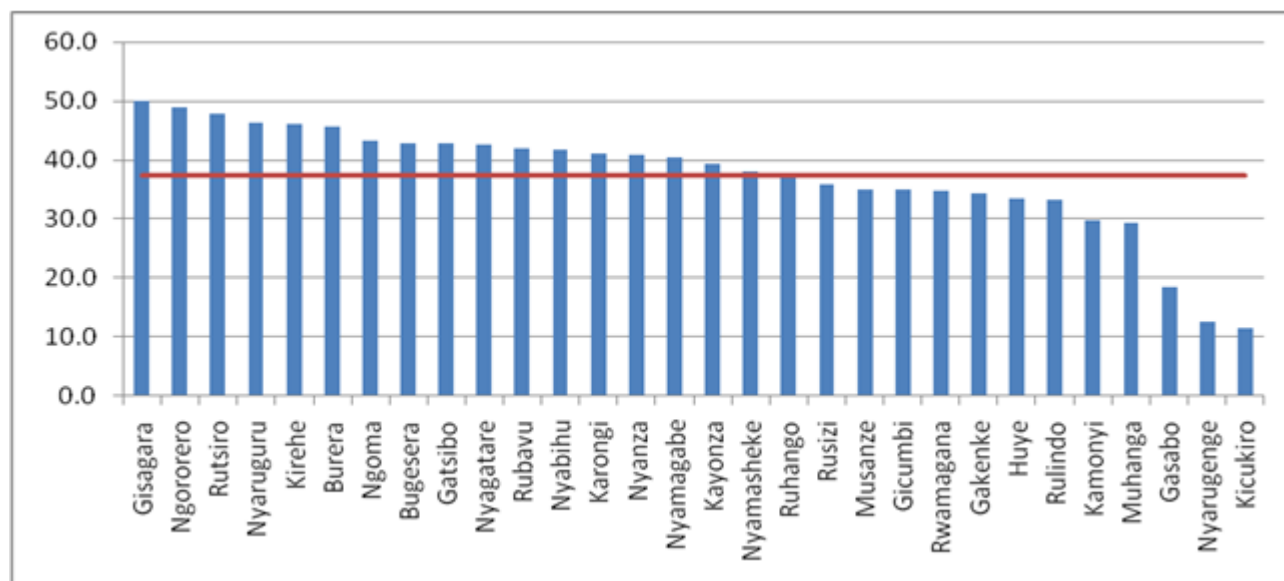
Table 6: Distribution of poverty status by district (%)

District	Poverty status within valid information					Valid and missing information			Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total	Valid information	Missing information	Total	
Kigali City									
Nyarugenge	75.7	11.7	9.9	2.7	100.0	98.4	1.6	100.0	284,561
Gasabo	67.6	14.0	13.9	4.6	100.0	98.2	1.8	100.0	529,561
Kicukiro	79.5	8.9	8.9	2.7	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	318,564
South									
Nyanza	30.9	28.2	30.8	10.1	100.0	97.6	2.4	100.0	323,719
Gisagara	25.5	24.6	35.4	14.5	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	322,506
Nyaruguru	21.5	32.2	33.9	12.5	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	294,334
Huye	38.6	28.0	25.0	8.4	100.0	97.1	2.9	100.0	328,398
Nyamagabe	24.2	35.4	30.6	9.8	100.0	95.4	4.6	100.0	341,491
Ruhango	31.3	31.4	27.9	9.4	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	319,885
Muhanga	43.0	27.6	23.3	6.1	100.0	98.0	2.0	100.0	319,141
Kamonyi	39.6	30.5	23.0	6.9	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	340,501
West									
Karongi	25.0	33.9	32.4	8.7	100.0	95.0	5.0	100.0	331,808
Rutsiro	23.0	29.2	34.0	13.8	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	324,654
Rubavu	39.5	18.5	28.6	13.4	100.0	98.2	1.8	100.0	403,662
Nyabihu	30.7	27.6	30.0	11.7	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	294,740
Ngororero	21.8	29.3	35.1	13.8	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	333,713
Rusizi	34.1	29.9	25.6	10.4	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	400,858
Nyamasheke	28.3	33.7	29.6	8.5	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	381,804
North									
Rulindo	36.5	30.3	25.8	7.5	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	287,681
Gakenke	32.1	33.6	26.3	8.1	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	338,234
Musanze	42.8	22.1	26.4	8.7	100.0	99.6	0.4	100.0	368,267
Burera	28.0	26.4	34.2	11.4	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	336,582
Gicumbi	32.3	32.7	26.2	8.7	100.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	395,606
East									
Rwamagana	40.3	24.8	25.2	9.7	100.0	98.0	2.0	100.0	313,461
Nyagatare	30.7	26.6	28.7	14.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	465,855
Gatsibo	27.2	30.1	29.3	13.4	100.0	97.1	2.9	100.0	433,020
Kayanza	33.4	27.3	28.0	11.3	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	344,157
Kirehe	27.2	26.8	32.1	13.9	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	340,368
Ngoma	28.9	27.8	29.0	14.2	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	336,928
Bugesera	32.0	25.2	29.3	13.5	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	361,914
Total	35.9	26.8	27.2	10.1	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	10,515,973

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 4 summarises percentages reported in Table 6 and gives the ranking of the district according to the percentage of poor people, i.e. both moderately and severely poor. It also shows the national average percentage of the poor clearly showing which districts have poverty rates above or below average.

Figure 4: Percentage of poor people by district



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.3 Non-monetary poverty status by sector

Non-monetary poverty has also been analysed at sector level. There are 416 sectors in Rwanda, which means that on average each district has about 14 sectors. Full results are presented in Table 31 in Annex D, but Table 7 presents the five poorest and five least poor sectors. The poorest sectors are in the districts that show a high level of poverty in the Western and Southern provinces, whereas the least poor sectors are all in Kigali City.

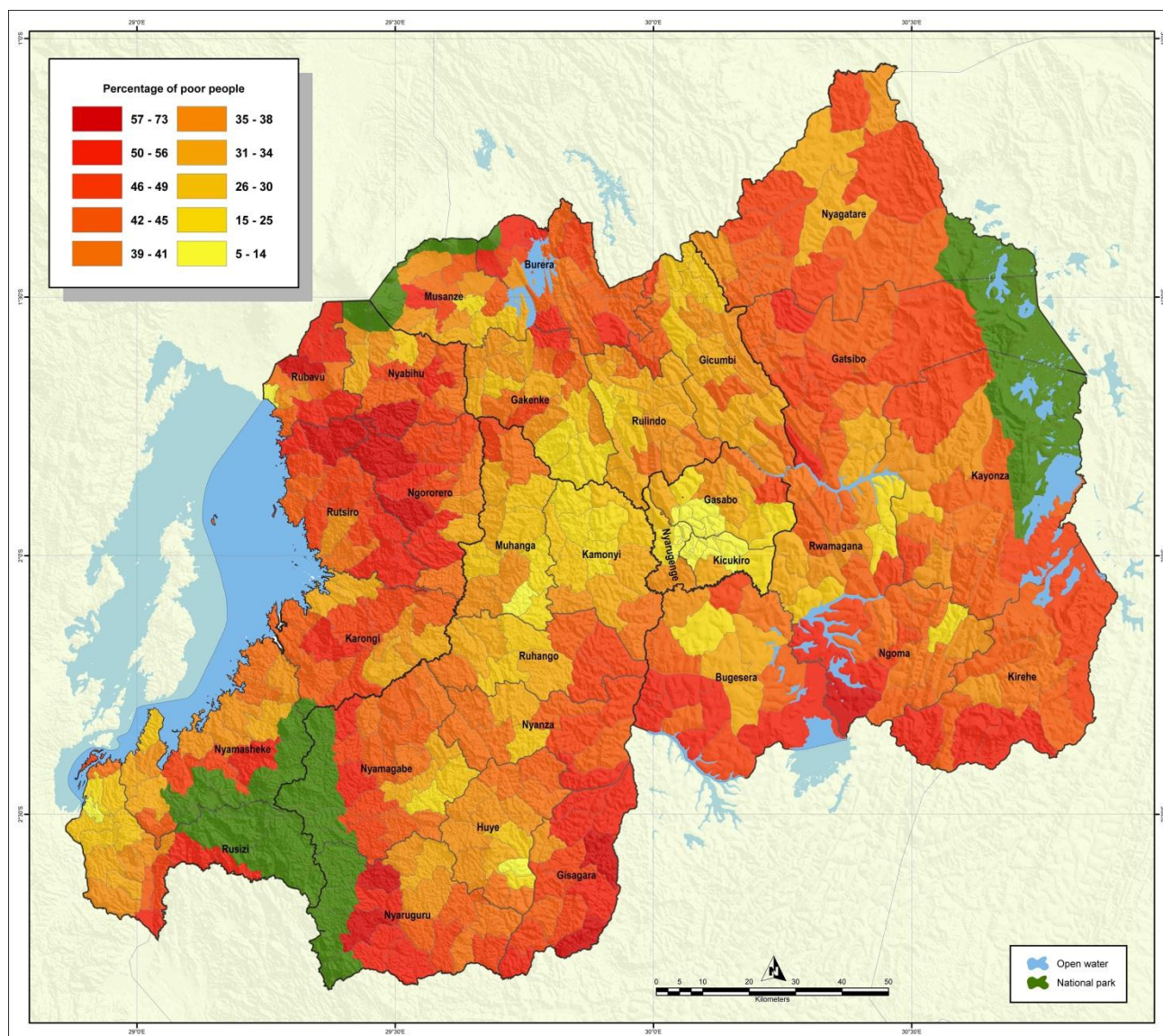
Table 7: Distribution of poverty status for the five poorest and five least poor sectors (%)

Sector (District)	Poverty status within valid information					Valid and missing information			Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total	Valid information	Missing information	Total	
Five poorest sectors									
Muhanda (Ngororero)	9.3	17.9	44.4	28.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100	28247
Muringa (Nyabihu)	14.3	21.2	42.3	22.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100	22876
Nyabirasi (Rutsiro)	13.4	24.6	41.1	20.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	100	28971
Gishubi (Gisagara)	15.8	22.6	40.0	21.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100	24904
Nyabimata (Nyaruguru)	12.4	27.3	42.0	18.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100	16953
Five least poor sectors									
Kicukiro (Kicukiro)	91.0	4.3	4.3	0.5	100.0	98.6	1.4	100	16450
Niboye (Kicukiro)	91.8	3.4	4.2	0.7	100.0	99.3	0.7	100	26197
Muhima (Nyarugenge)	88.7	6.3	4.1	0.9	100.0	88.5	11.5	100	29768
Rwezamenyo (Nyarugenge)	90.7	4.3	4.6	0.5	100.0	98.9	1.1	100	16763
Kimironko (Gasabo)	88.5	6.0	4.5	1.0	100.0	92.7	7.3	100	57430

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 5 provides a map of all sectors, differentiating them by their level of poverty (i.e. percentage of poor people). Dark areas show where poverty is high. From the map it can clearly be seen that all areas with a very low percentage of poor (light yellow) are where big cities lie. In general, the central areas of the country are less poor and high poverty is found in some of the extremities of the country. Once again, while on average the Eastern Province is the most deprived, there are a number of sectors that show very high levels of poverty in the south and the west of the country.

Figure 5: Map of poverty levels (percentage of poor) by sector



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.4 Evolution of non-monetary poverty between 2002 and 2012

In order to understand how poverty has changed over time, the data from the 2002 Census have been analysed to calculate the indicators used to measure non-monetary poverty. Table 8 gives the percentage of deprived people by each indicator for 2002 and 2012.

It is important to note that for one indicator, Child School Attendance, data available from the 2002 Census do not distinguish whether a child is currently attending school or attended school in the past, and therefore it has been dropped.¹ The implication is that there is only one indicator in the education dimension, thus years of education now receives a weight of one-third. Also, the 2012 calculation of non-monetary poverty has been re-done excluding child school attendance. Moreover, within the asset indicator, given the dramatic change in recent years in the ownership of mobile phones, ownership of a telephone has been removed from the asset indicator both in the 2002 and 2012 analyses. Indeed, while the ownership of mobile phones is tangible progress, it was

¹ Attempts to estimate indirectly current attendance based on age of the child and achieved level of education are particularly complex because in Rwanda there is a substantial difference between Gross Attendance Rate and Net Attendance Rate and differences are correlated with income, sex and household location. It was therefore decided that in order to maintain a genuine comparison of non-monetary poverty it was better to drop this indicator.

decided to make the comparison over time as strict as possible. The percentage of deprived people has decreased in all indicators at national level. By far the biggest relative change occurred in the mortality indicator, though this indicator in 2002 is inevitably affected by the genocide against the Tutsi.

Table 8: Percentage of deprived people by different indicators, 2002 and 2012

Indicator	Percentage of deprived, RPHC 2002	Percentage of deprived, RPHC 2012
Years of Schooling	35.8	29.7
Child Mortality	14.9	6.9
Electricity	95.3	82.7
Sanitation	12.1	10.3
Drinking Water	31.0	26.2
Flooring	83.8	77.5
Cooking fuel	91.4	87.0
Assets ownership	89.0	77.8

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2002 and 2012.

At national level, the percentage of poor people has decreased significantly from 46% in 2002 to 35% in 2012. Kigali remains the least poor and the Eastern and Western provinces stand out as the poorest provinces in 2002 and 2012. The relative percentage change at national level is 25%, while Kigali has the highest relative percentage change with 31% and the Western and Southern provinces saw the lowest relative improvement with around 21–22%.

Table 9: Percentage of poor people at national and provincial levels in 2002 and 2012

Province	Percentage of poor people in RPHC 2002	Percentage of poor people in RPHC 2012	Relative percentage change
Rwanda	45.7	34.5	24.5
Kigali	24.5	16.9	31.0
Southern Province	44.5	34.9	21.6
Western Province	49.3	38.8	21.3
Northern Province	46.3	33.4	27.9
Eastern Province	51.8	38.4	25.9

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2002 and 2012.

Table 10 gives the percentage of poor people at district level in 2002 and 2012. Once again, an improvement occurred in all districts. A large change was observed in Kayonza district, where the percentage of poor decreased from 52% to 37% in absolute terms, but the largest relative change occurred in Kicukiro district, with a 38% relative percentage change. In other districts, however, progress has been slower; for example, Rutsiro and Gisagara districts experienced about 15–16% relative change. The three least poor districts in 2012 remain the same as in 2002; these are Kicukiro, Nyarugenge and Gasabo. The three poorest districts in 2012 are Ngororero, Gisagara and Rutsiro, while in 2002 they were Kirehe, Ngororero and Nyagatare. Ngororero district remains among the three poorest districts.

Table 10: Percentage of poor people at district level in 2002 and 2012

District	Percentage of poor people in RPHC 2002	Percentage of poor people in RPHC 2012	Relative change percentage
Bugesera	53.0	39.2	26.0
Burera	52.8	41.9	20.6
Gakenke	43.0	30.2	29.8
Gasabo	29.1	20.0	31.3
Gatsibo	50.6	38.3	24.3
Gicumbi	44.8	31.0	30.8
Gisagara	53.7	45.2	15.8
Huye	40.2	29.9	25.6
Kamonyi	36.5	27.5	24.7
Karongi	46.4	38.6	16.8
Kayonza	52.0	36.7	29.4
Kicukiro	21.8	13.6	37.6
Kirehe	57.4	42.5	26.0
Muhanga	37.0	28.4	23.2
Musanze	48.8	33.9	30.5
Ngoma	49.5	39.4	20.4
Ngororero	55.7	45.5	18.3
Nyabihu	53.2	38.5	27.6
Nyagatare	54.0	39.5	26.9
Nyamagabe	47.4	36.0	24.1
Nyamasheke	45.4	35.3	22.2
Nyanza	47.3	37.4	20.9
Nyarugenge	20.6	14.8	28.2
Nyaruguru	52.3	40.5	22.6
Rubavu	53.4	39.5	26.0
Ruhango	42.5	34.7	18.4
Rulindo	41.1	29.6	28.0
Rusizi	41.8	32.3	22.7
Rutsiro	50.8	43.4	14.6
Rwamagana	45.7	32.4	29.1

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2002 and 2012.

Chapter 5: Household characteristics by poverty status

This section analyses non-monetary poverty for household and household head characteristics. Household characteristics include type of household, type of habitat and other housing characteristics (type of building and tenure of housing unit are reported in Annex D as Table 32 and Table 33 respectively). Head of household characteristics include sex, age, marital status, education, economic activity status, current employment and main occupation.

All tables present the distribution of certain characteristics within the poverty status category, so it is easy to observe how the distribution changes when moving from non-poor to severely poor and whether a distinct pattern emerges. However, it is important to note that tables report relative patterns within each category.

5.1 Poverty and household characteristics

Distribution of household size by poverty status is presented in Table 11. It shows that there is no clear relationship between household size and poverty status. On the one hand, there are few severely poor among small households and much more of them among large households, but the opposite is true among the moderately poor. At the same time, a relatively high percentage of non-poor households is found among large households (especially of eight or more). A common finding in income poverty analysis is that large households are poorer than smaller households; this is also true in Rwanda based on the 2010–11 EICV, although also in income poverty it was found that some very large households were found among the relatively well-off. Instead, small households – of one to three members – found in the moderately poor category are characterised by being composed only of relatively old members, who have low levels of education and poor living standards.

Table 11: Distribution (%) of the private households by Household size by Poverty status at national level

Size of the household	Poverty status					Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor			
1 member	28.1	16.3	52.5	3.1	100.0	218,418	
2 members	28.8	24.0	41.7	5.5	100.0	296,938	
3 members	29.2	28.0	34.4	8.4	100.0	436,263	
4 members	30.9	27.7	30.7	10.7	100.0	427,627	
5 members	32.8	27.3	26.9	12.9	100.0	361,789	
6 members	35.9	27.4	24.0	12.8	100.0	279,754	
7 members	39.9	27.9	21.5	10.7	100.0	186,256	
8 or more members	48.7	25.7	18.0	7.6	100.0	199,131	
Total	33.1	26.0	31.6	9.3	100.0	2,406,176	

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Households' poverty status by household type and area of residence are presented in Table 12. The definition of household typology follows the UNSD categorisation. One-person households are all cases where only one person lives alone; nuclear households are those made up of couples or single parents with their children; extended households comprise cases where all members are relatives, but relationships go beyond that of a single nuclear family; and, finally, composite households include cases where at least one of the household members is not related to the other household members.

The most common household type is the nuclear family (63%), particularly in rural areas, followed by extended households (17%) and then composite and one-person households.

From Table 12, it is possible to observe some clear trends: nuclear households tend to be more predominant among the poor than the non-poor, and the opposite occurs for composite households. Composite households are relatively more common in urban areas, which is to be expected since their occurrence and formation is more related to the socio-economic context of

urban settings. Moreover, composite households also tend to be better-off households, since they are likely to include cases where people enter into this arrangement for work reasons or for secondary and higher studies. More difficult to interpret at first is the pattern observed for one-person households: they represent a very small percentage among the extremely poor (3%) but a relatively high percentage among the moderately poor (15%), significantly higher than among the vulnerable and the non-poor. Again this is rather different from what is usually found in income poverty. For explanation of this specific trend it is useful to look at the characteristics of the household head when there is only one member in the household: age, sex and marital status have been analysed by poverty status and the results are presented in Table 13.

Table 12: Distribution (%) of the private households by the Typology of the households by Poverty Status and area of residence

Area of residence and Typology of the households	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
One person household	7.7	5.7	15.1	3.0	9.1
Nuclear household	54.6	68.9	62.4	75.8	62.8
Extended household	16.3	17.8	16.7	14.1	16.6
Composite household	21.4	7.7	5.8	7.1	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	2,406,176
Urban					
One person household	13.6	19.4	19.2	4.0	14.8
Nuclear household	36.7	51.2	54.6	71.2	42.1
Extended household	14.2	13.2	13.2	12.2	13.9
Composite household	35.4	16.3	13.0	12.7	29.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	408,611
Rural					
One person household	4.4	4.4	14.8	3.0	7.9
Nuclear household	64.7	70.6	63.0	76.1	67.0
Extended household	17.4	18.2	17.0	14.2	17.1
Composite household	13.5	6.8	5.3	6.7	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	1,997,565

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The table clearly shows that the moderately poor in one-member households are mainly female, aged 60 and above and widowed. In this case non-monetary poverty is affected by the limitations of the selection of indicators and their imbalance, whereby indicators such as school attendance and child mortality rates do not apply to households consisting only of elderly members and other indicators such as low school attainment are more likely to occur among the elderly. Therefore, it is likely that, among the extremely poor, one-member households are rare because single-member households do not have children of school age and are less likely to include relatively young women; thus, by construction their intensity of poverty rarely goes above a certain limit. In contrast, single-member households composed of elderly members are likely to fall among the poor because their educational attainment is much lower and similarly they tend to live in houses with few facilities.

Table 13: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads by Sex, Age and Marital status in one-member households by poverty status

Key characteristics of the head in one-member households	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
Sex					
Male	80.7	75.7	47.2	42.9	61.1
Female	19.3	24.3	52.8	57.1	38.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age					
<30	57.3	46.3	24.0	30.8	37.2
30-44	32.6	27.4	14.5	20.5	21.9
45-59	7.4	15.3	18.8	16.9	15.0
60+	2.7	11.0	42.6	31.8	25.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status					
Never married	79.4	62.4	34.5	35.6	51.7
Married	12.5	14.4	12.9	14.8	13.1
Separated	0.8	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.5
Widowed	3.4	12.6	42.0	34.7	26.1
Divorced	3.8	8.6	8.7	12.4	7.4
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 14 gives the distribution of type of habitat by poverty status and area of residence. Since housing characteristics are considered here, tables include cases of private households without resident members (hence, the base population is slightly larger than that for private households). This is to provide consistency with tables presented in other RPHC4 thematic reports. However, for such households without residents the poverty status cannot be computed and these households are therefore reported in a 'poverty status missing' column. Given that these households contain none of the resident population of Rwanda, in this report it is not necessary to interpret their meaning.

Table 14 shows that 49% of households live in Umudugudu (clustered rural settlement), 34% in dispersed/isolated housing, 2% in planned urban housing and 14% in spontaneous/squatter housing, but these percentages are rather different in urban and rural areas. In rural areas, Umudugudu prevail, but spontaneous/squatter housing is the most common habitat type in urban areas. Overall, it is possible to observe that Umudugudu and dispersed/isolated housing have a negative correlation with poverty status categories, i.e. the lower the poverty status the higher is their relative importance. For planned urban housing and spontaneous/squatter housing, the opposite is observed. These trends are mainly the result of general urban and rural differences (the same table is also calculated providing percentages by row and reported in Annex D as Table 35).

Table 14: Distribution of the private households by type of habitat by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Type of habitat	Poverty status					
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing	Total
Rwanda						
Umudugudu (Clustered rural settlement)	43.3	51.3	52.7	54.9	42.8	49.4
Dispersed/Isolated housing	24.3	38.8	38.8	36.7	18.6	33.7
Planned urban housing	5.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	6.9	2.2
Spontaneous/squatter housing	26.3	8.6	7.2	7.3	30.2	14.1
Other type of housing	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6
Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	18,722	2,424,898
Urban						
Umudugudu (Clustered rural settlement)	15.4	25.3	29.3	31.8	19.1	19.1
Dispersed/Isolated housing	8.0	16.5	19.1	19.0	8.2	10.9
Planned urban housing	13.9	4.9	4.5	2.9	15.2	11.2
Spontaneous/squatter housing	61.7	52.4	46.2	45.4	55.6	57.9
Other type of housing	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.7
Not stated	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	8,168	416,779
Rural						
Umudugudu (Clustered rural settlement)	58.9	53.8	54.5	56.4	61.1	55.6
Dispersed/Isolated housing	33.5	40.9	40.3	37.9	26.7	38.4
Planned urban housing	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Spontaneous/squatter housing	6.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	10.6	5.0
Other type of housing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	10,554	2,008,119

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 15 gives the distribution of roofing material used for private households by poverty status and area of residence. The roofing materials used are almost exclusively iron sheets (with around 60%) and local tiles (with 39%), and there is a strong correlation between iron sheets and poverty status categories. When poverty status improves, the use of iron sheets increases, but the national trend is more driven by what happens in urban areas, where almost 90% of households use iron sheets. In contrast, the use of local tiles decreases when moving from severely poor to non-poor. Industrial tiles and asbestos are of better quality and there is a positive trend with poverty status, but the percentage of their use is relative low.

Table 15: Distribution of the private households by type of roofing material by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and roofing material	Poverty status					
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing	Total
Rwanda						
Iron sheets	70.2	53.6	53.7	56.3	80.1	59.5
Local tiles	28.6	45.5	45.1	42.3	17.2	39.3
Industrial tiles and Asbestos	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.6
Other material	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	18,722	2,424,898
Urban						
Iron sheets	90.3	81.6	78.8	78.7	92.2	87.4
Local tiles	7.8	17.3	19.9	20.1	4.9	10.9
Industrial tiles and Asbestos	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.2
Other material	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	8,168	416,779
Rural						
Iron sheets	58.9	50.9	51.9	54.8	70.8	53.8
Local tiles	40.4	48.3	47.0	43.8	26.8	45.2
Industrial tiles and Asbestos	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5
Other material	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	10,544	2,008,119

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 16 presents the distribution of the type of wall material and area of residence by poverty status. Among the wall materials used, sun-dried bricks represent 55%, wood/mud 36% and other material the remaining 9%. There is a clear relationship between high-quality materials (wood/cemented mud, burnt bricks, sun-dried bricks and cement blocks/concrete) and poverty status. High-quality materials are used primarily by the non-poor and their relative percentage increases when moving from the severely poor to the non-poor. Instead the use of wood/mud decreases as poverty status categories improve.

Table 16: Distribution of private households by type of wall material by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and wall material	Poverty status					Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing	
Rwanda						
Wood/mud	21.2	40.3	44.6	44.4	18.3	35.6
Wood/cemented mud	7.6	2.7	2.1	1.9	5.4	4.1
Sundried bricks	61.2	54.4	50.9	51.5	58.3	55.3
Plastic sheathing/cardboard	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.7
Stone	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Timber	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
Burnt bricks	6.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	12.8	2.6
Other	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Not stated	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	18,722	2,424,898
Urban						
Wood/mud	8.2	20.9	26.3	25.0	9.0	12.8
Wood/cemented mud	8.7	6.6	4.6	4.0	5.3	7.7
Sundried bricks	65.8	67.2	64.1	68.1	62.5	65.8
Plastic sheathing/cardboard	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	4.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	3.0	3.2
Stone	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Timber	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Burnt bricks	11.7	2.6	2.3	1.2	17.6	9.0
Other	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2
Not stated	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	8,168	416,779
Rural						
Wood/mud	28.5	42.1	46.0	45.7	25.5	40.3
Wood/cemented mud	6.9	2.4	1.9	1.7	5.4	3.3
Sundried bricks	58.6	53.2	50.0	50.5	55.0	53.1
Plastic sheathing/cardboard	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2
Stone	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Timber	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.9
Burnt bricks	3.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	9.0	1.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Not stated	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	10,554	2,008,119

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 17 provides the distribution of private households' internet access and area of residence by poverty status categories. At national level only 7% of households have internet access while 93% do not have it, and while in rural areas only 2% have internet access, the percentage is 28% in urban areas. A very low percentage of the poor has internet access; less than 1% of severely poor and moderately poor have access to the internet, while the percentage increases to 18% for the non-poor.

It is not useful to report the distribution of other household characteristics that enter directly into the definition of poverty (given that the correlation with poverty is given by default), and therefore tables that look at electricity, flooring, drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel and assets are reported in thematic report on the characteristics of housing and households.

Table 17: Distribution of private households by internet access, by poverty status and area of residence

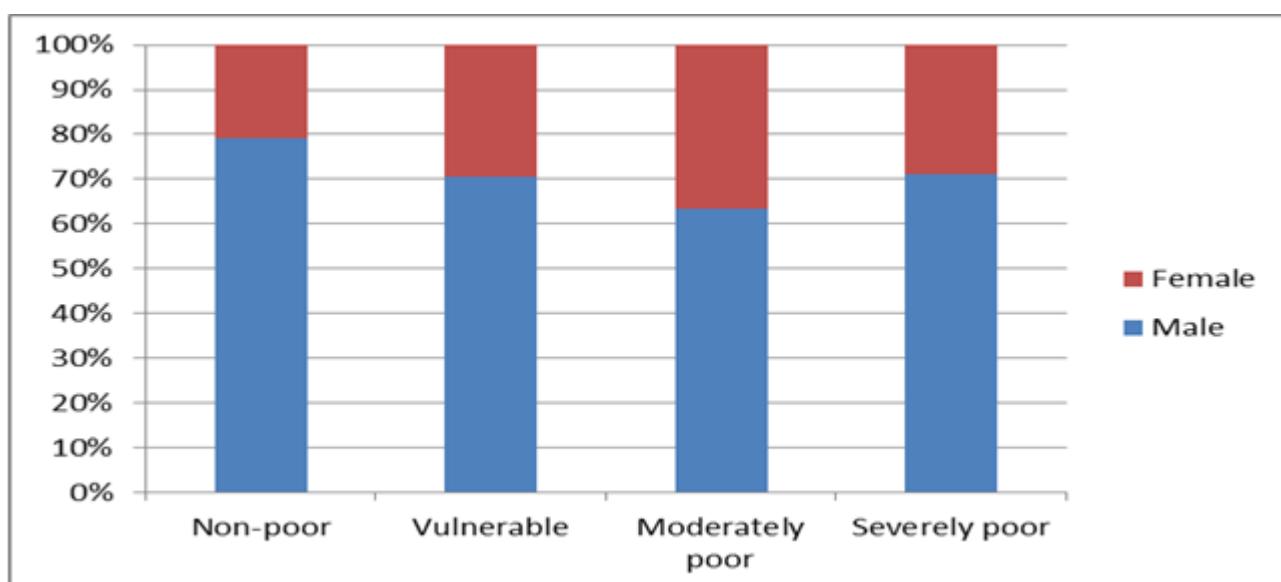
Area of residence and Access to internet	Poverty status					Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing	
Rwanda						
Internet access	18.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	18.7	6.7
No internet access	81.5	98.1	98.9	99.2	79.6	92.9
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	18,722	2,424,898
Urban						
Internet access	37.6	4.8	5.1	1.9	27.1	27.8
No internet access	61.9	94.6	94.3	97.4	71.2	71.7
Not stated	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	8,168	416,779
Rural						
Internet access	7.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	12.3	2.3
No internet access	92.5	98.5	99.3	99.3	86.1	97.3
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	10,554	2,008,119

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

5.2 Poverty and characteristics of the household head

Information on the distribution of the sex of the household head within different categories of poverty status is reported in Figure 6. Households headed by a male make up more than 60% in all poverty status categories and households headed by female are more concentrated among the poor, particularly those not severely poor (the same statistics is also calculated providing percentages by row and reported in Annex D as Table 36).

Figure 6: Distribution of resident household heads' sex by poverty status (%)

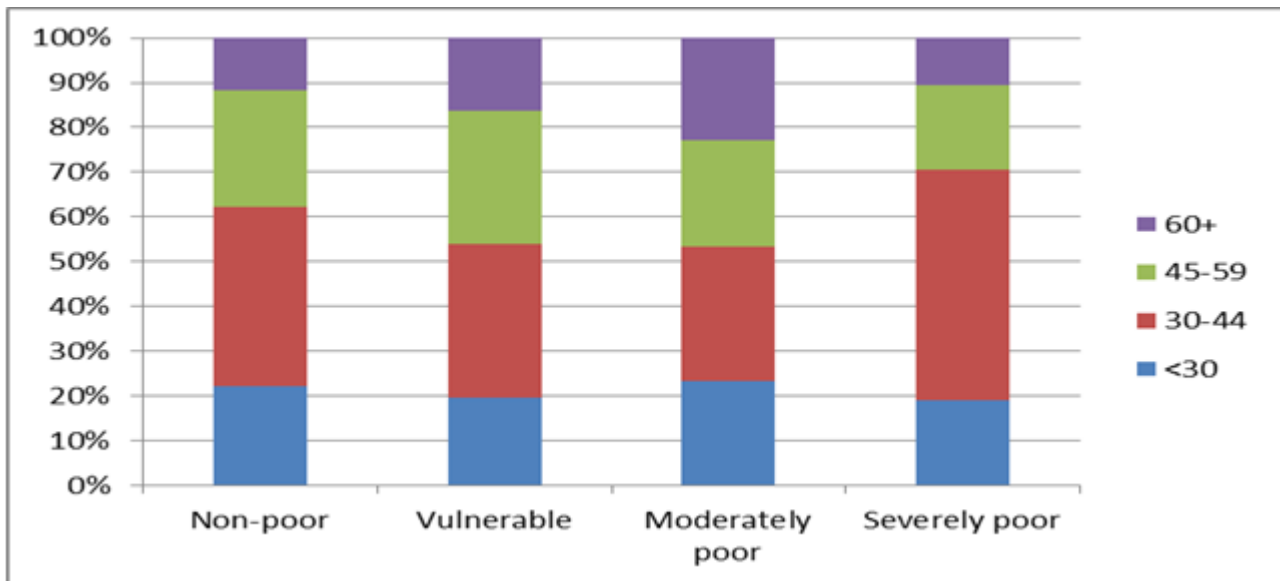


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 7 gives the distribution of the resident household heads' age group in each poverty status category. The severely poor and moderately poor categories display very different patterns. For the severely poor, the 30–44 age group is the most represented and there are very few elderly people;

however, among the moderately poor the 30–44 age group is relatively smaller and people aged 60 and above increase. Once again, this pattern is probably the result of the way in which non-monetary poverty is defined. More specifically, some of the indicators used are only measured for households with children of school age or with women aged between 15 and 35; for all other households, the contribution to poverty of such indicators is zero. With this in mind, it is therefore understandable that relatively young households are over-represented among the extremely poor, since it is in these households that, by construction, poverty intensity can go above 50%. Instead, among the moderately poor, the elderly become more prevalent because there is a concentration of them who cannot reach the level of severe poverty and who are thus lumped into this category.

Figure 7: Distribution of resident household heads' age group by poverty status (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 18 gives the distribution of the resident household heads' marital status and area of residence by poverty status. The never-married status represents 11% of household heads, while 69% are currently married, 17% are widowed, and finally 4% are either divorced or separated. The relative percentage of people who have never been married has a clear positive relationship with poverty status categories in urban areas, but this is not the case in rural areas. People who are separated and divorced are relatively more likely to be poor, while the widowed are relatively more common among the moderately poor but less frequent among the severely poor. Again this specific pattern might be explained by the way the poverty index is defined and the imbalance in some of the indicators for different household structures.

Table 18: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads by marital status, by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Marital status of the household head	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
Never married	14.7	8.3	9.6	5.1	10.5
Currently married	71.1	70.2	62.2	76.0	68.5
Widowed	11.8	17.8	22.7	13.6	17.0
Divorced and Separated	2.4	3.7	5.4	5.2	3.9
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	2,406,176
Urban					
Never married	26.6	22.8	16.7	7.5	24.2
Currently married	61.1	57.6	59.0	72.8	60.8
Widowed	8.9	13.5	16.8	11.2	10.6
Divorced and Separated	3.3	6.0	7.4	8.4	4.4
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	408,611
Rural					
Never married	7.9	6.9	9.1	4.9	7.7
Currently married	76.8	71.4	62.5	76.2	70.1
Widowed	13.4	18.2	23.1	13.8	18.3
Divorced and Separated	1.9	3.5	5.1	5.0	3.8
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	1,997,565

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 19 looks at the distribution of resident household heads' level of education and area of residence by poverty status. Although the years of education of every household member is one of the indicators in the measurement of poverty, there is not a full correspondence with the education of the household head and it is therefore still useful to look at this distribution. Overall, 32% of the household heads do not have any education, 57% reached primary and post-primary, 8% secondary, and only 3% university. In general, as expected, the more the household head is educated, the higher are the chances of the household not being poor. Only 13% of households where the head is not educated are non-poor. Once again, the linearity of the relationship between education and poverty status categories is somewhat disturbed when the severely poor are compared with the moderately poor. This is explained by the limitations of the indicator and the fact that lack of education is very high among elderly households.

Table 19: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads by level of education by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Level of education of the household head	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
None	12.8	27.5	52.6	45.1	32.2
Primary	56.5	64.9	45.0	51.4	54.6
Post-primary	3.5	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.9
Secondary	18.3	4.6	0.9	1.8	7.7
University	8.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.9
Not stated	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	2,406,176
Urban					
None	6.0	23.5	41.0	37.5	13.9
Primary	41.9	64.0	49.3	55.0	46.2
Post-primary	3.0	1.7	0.8	1.2	2.5
Secondary	30.0	8.2	5.6	4.7	23.1
University	18.2	1.2	2.2	0.7	13.3
Not stated	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	408,611
Rural					
None	16.6	27.8	53.5	45.6	35.9
Primary	64.7	65.0	44.7	51.2	56.3
Post-primary	3.8	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.8
Secondary	11.6	4.2	0.6	1.6	4.6
University	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Not stated	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	1,997,565

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 20 and Table 21 provide, respectively, the distribution of resident household heads' (currently employed) employment status and main occupation by area of residence and poverty status. It is important to note that the focus is only on heads currently employed, so the absolute number goes down from 2.4 to 2 million (data on the economic activity status of household heads is reported in Table 37 in Annex D).

The large majority of household heads are self-employed in agriculture (64%), 19% are paid employees and 10% are self-employed in non-agricultural occupations. Of course these percentages are very different in urban and rural areas. In rural areas, self-employment in agriculture dominates, whereas in urban areas paid employees and those self-employed in non-agriculture are much more predominant.

There is a clear positive association between poverty status categories and being an employee, employer or self-employed in non-agriculture, while there is a negative relationship for the self-employed in agriculture.

Table 20: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads (currently employed) by employment status by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Status in employment of the household head	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
Employee	30.3	13.1	13.9	15.1	19.4
Employer	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Self-employed: agriculture	45.1	74.2	74.7	73.0	64.4
Self-employed: non-agriculture	17.8	7.2	6.0	6.7	10.4
Contributing family worker	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not stated	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	677,880	525,235	605,584	189,841	1,998,540
Urban					
Employee	51.9	38.5	37.7	34.9	47.8
Employer	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2
Self-employed: agriculture	10.1	30.4	36.0	39.6	16.9
Self-employed: non-agriculture	28.4	22.2	18.1	17.6	25.9
Contributing family worker	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.9
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Not stated	6.8	6.1	5.4	5.1	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	236,691	43,871	40,506	10,941	332,009
Rural					
Employee	18.7	10.8	12.2	13.9	13.7
Employer	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Self-employed: agriculture	63.9	78.2	77.5	75.1	73.8
Self-employed: non-agriculture	12.1	5.8	5.1	6.0	7.3
Contributing family worker	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	441,189	481,364	565,078	178,900	1,666,531

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Similarly, when looking at main occupation, it can be seen that there is a positive relationship between poverty status and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, craft and related tradesworkers, plant and machine operators and assemblers. Instead, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and elementary occupations are negatively correlated with poverty status categories. The main occupation in Rwanda is the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker in all categories of poverty status, with around 80% among the severely poor, moderately poor and vulnerable households. However, the percentage of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers is only 49% in the non-poor category.

Table 21: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads (currently employed) by main occupation by poverty status and area of residence

Area of residence and Main occupation of the household head	Poverty status				Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	
Rwanda					
Managers	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Professionals	6.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0
Clerical support workers	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Service and sales workers	14.6	4.7	3.4	3.7	7.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	48.5	80.4	82.4	81.0	70.2
Craft and related trades workers	12.8	7.0	5.4	6.3	8.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.7
Elementary occupations	4.2	4.8	6.2	6.5	5.2
Other/occupation not stated	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	677,880	525,235	605,584	189,841	1,998,540
Urban					
Managers	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.2
Professionals	11.5	1.5	1.8	0.7	8.6
Technicians and associate professionals	5.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	3.9
Clerical support workers	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.6
Service and sales workers	26.6	20.2	14.5	12.9	23.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	11.4	35.4	43.3	48.1	19.7
Craft and related trades workers	19.1	19.4	15.3	15.4	18.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	11.2	4.5	3.6	3.0	9.1
Elementary occupations	6.0	15.1	17.4	16.8	8.9
Other/occupation not stated	4.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	236,691	43,871	40,506	10,941	332,009
Rural					
Managers	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Professionals	4.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Clerical support workers	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Service and sales workers	8.3	3.2	2.6	3.1	4.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	68.4	84.5	85.2	83.0	80.3
Craft and related trades workers	9.4	5.8	4.7	5.7	6.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4
Elementary occupations	3.2	3.8	5.4	5.8	4.4
Other/occupation not stated	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	441,189	481,364	565,078	178,900	1,666,531

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

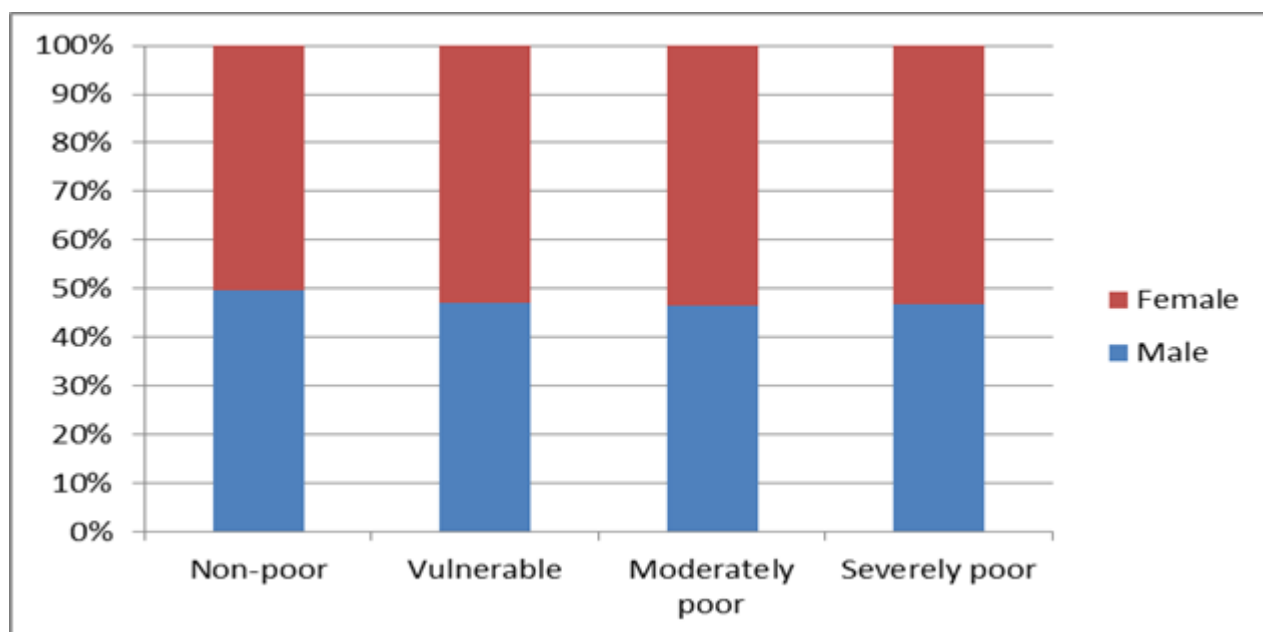
Chapter 6: Individual characteristics by poverty status

This section analyses non-monetary poverty in relation to individual characteristics. While in the previous section the focus was on household and housing characteristics, this chapter looks at people's circumstances within the household. It is important to keep in mind that non-monetary poverty is defined at the household level, so that if a household is considered poor all of its members are poor, but it is nevertheless of interest to look at some key characteristics of all household members such as age, sex, economic activity and migration.

6.1 Poverty, age and sex

Figure 8 gives the distribution of the sex of the resident population by poverty status, and although there are no large differences the percentage of females increases when moving from the non-poor to the severely poor (the same statistics is also calculated providing percentages by row and reported in Annex D as Table 39).

Figure 8: Distribution of resident population by sex and poverty status (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

6.2 Poverty and economic activity

In looking at economic activity, the analysis considers only the population aged 16 years and above and this reduces the population of reference to a little under 6 million people.

Table 22 looks at the distribution of the resident population aged 16 and above, economic activity status, and area of residence in each poverty status. In order to maintain consistency with other RPHC4 thematic reports, the resident population 16+ from insitutional households is also included in the tables below, but given that neither poverty status nor economic activity status can be computed for these persons they appear as 'poverty status missing' and 'economic activity status not stated'.

At national level, the employed represent about 70% of people, the inactive 26%, and the unemployed 3%. When looking at relative percentages by poverty status, at first look this table provides counterintuitive results, where it emerges that the percentage of employed decreases when moving from the severely poor to the non-poor. However, there are important clarifications to

make. First, employment is not necessarily a good employment and it often represents an actual situation of underemployment and unpaid contribution to family business in agriculture (the next table provides a better understanding of how type of work can explain such results; see Table 23). Second, inactive can include different groups: students, people who can afford not to work because other household members have good jobs as well as elderly people. Third, unemployment is relatively higher in urban areas, but when declared as such is often a temporary condition which does not have a negative impact on people's living conditions.

Table 22: Distribution of the resident population aged 16 and above by economic activity status and area of residence by poverty status (%)

Area of residence and Economic activity status	Poverty status					Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing	
Rwanda						
Employed	65.8	70.7	76.3	80.6	0.0	69.7
Unemployed	3.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.0	2.5
Inactive	30.9	27.4	21.7	17.2	0.0	26.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,267,668	1,584,947	1,531,107	462,544	107,822	5,954,088
Urban						
Employed	61.5	65.4	68.3	71.5	0.0	59.9
Unemployed	5.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	0.0	5.0
Inactive	32.8	30.6	27.8	24.7	0.0	30.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	797,165	115,511	103,850	27,545	51,079	1,095,150
Rural						
Employed	68.1	71.1	76.9	81.2	0.0	72.0
Unemployed	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.0	1.9
Inactive	29.8	27.1	21.3	16.8	0.0	25.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,470,503	1,469,436	1,427,257	434,999	56,743	4,858,938

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 23 and Table 24 concentrate only on employed people (4.2 million people) to look at employment status and main occupation respectively.

From Table 23, it is possible to observe trends similar to those that were seen for the household head. Self-employed in agriculture represents the most common employment followed by employee. The latter represents 29% among the non-poor, while they only make up between 11% and 13% in other poverty status categories. In rural areas, people self-employed in agriculture are dominant in all modalities of poverty status.

Table 23: Distribution of the currently employed resident population aged 16 and above by employment status and area of residence by poverty status (%)

Area of residence and Status in employment	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
Employee	28.5	11.2	12.2	12.6	17.8
Employer	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Self-employed: agriculture	43.9	68.5	69.9	70.3	60.2
Self-employed: non-agriculture	13.9	5.5	4.8	5.1	8.3
Contributing family worker	7.6	11.2	9.7	8.7	9.3
Producers' cooperative member	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	5.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,491,373	1,120,641	1,167,881	372,787	4,152,682
Urban					
Employee	52.2	33.9	34.2	29.6	47.5
Employer	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9
Self-employed: agriculture	10.3	33.6	36.7	42.1	16.8
Self-employed: non-agriculture	24.0	20.0	16.8	15.6	22.5
Contributing family worker	2.8	4.5	4.6	5.6	3.3
Producers' cooperative member	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Not stated	8.9	6.7	6.5	5.9	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	490,072	75,590	70,973	19,682	656,317
Rural					
Employee	16.8	9.6	10.7	11.7	12.2
Employer	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Self-employed: agriculture	60.4	71.0	72.0	71.8	68.4
Self-employed: non-agriculture	8.9	4.4	4.0	4.5	5.6
Contributing family worker	10.0	11.7	10.0	8.8	10.4
Producers' cooperative member	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,001,301	1,045,051	1,096,908	353,105	3,496,365

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Finally, in Table 24 it can be seen that skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers is the main occupation in Rwanda in all poverty categories. In urban areas, service and sales workers is the main occupation among the non-poor and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers is the other. The results in rural areas show that skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers is the main occupation, with a very high percentage in all groups.

Table 24: Distribution of the currently employed resident population aged 16 and above by main occupation and area of residence by poverty status (%)

Area of residence and Main occupation	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
Managers	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Professionals	6.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Clerical support workers	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Service and sales workers	17.5	4.3	3.5	3.3	8.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	52.8	83.2	84.4	84.3	72.7
Craft and related trades workers	8.8	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.7
Elementary occupations	4.5	4.6	5.7	5.9	5.0
Other/occupation not stated	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,491,373	1,120,641	1,167,881	372,787	4,152,682
Urban					
Managers	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.7
Professionals	10.3	1.6	1.9	0.7	8.1
Technicians and associate professionals	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	3.3
Clerical support workers	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.8
Service and sales workers	36.8	20.3	18.0	13.7	32.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	12.5	41.7	46.3	54.4	20.8
Craft and related trades workers	14.0	14.5	11.1	10.5	13.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.8	3.2	2.4	1.9	5.8
Elementary occupations	6.1	14.2	15.2	15.1	8.3
Other/occupation not stated	4.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	490,072	75,590	70,973	19,682	656,317
Rural					
Managers	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Professionals	4.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.5
Technicians and associate professionals	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Clerical support workers	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Service and sales workers	8.0	3.1	2.6	2.7	4.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	72.6	86.2	86.9	85.9	82.5
Craft and related trades workers	6.3	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9
Elementary occupations	3.7	3.9	5.1	5.4	4.4
Other/occupation not stated	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,001,301	1,045,051	1,096,908	353,105	3,496,365

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Characteristics of inactive household members (aged five and above) by living standards are presented in Table 25. Table 25 shows that 53% of the inactive household members are female and 47% are male. The age group less than 30 represents more than 83% across all poverty statuses. Among the economically inactive, there is a positive relationship between never having been married and poverty status, where the percentage of people who have never been married increases when moving from severely poor to non-poor while it decreases for married.

Table 25: Key characteristics of inactive household members (aged five and above) by poverty status (%)

Household size and key characteristics of inactive household members	Poverty status				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Total
Sex					
Male	47.1	47.5	46.5	47.9	47.1
Female	52.9	52.5	53.5	52.1	52.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age					
<30	90.0	89.5	84.0	90.4	88.4
30-44	4.2	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.0
45-59	2.5	2.7	3.0	1.7	2.6
60+	3.3	4.3	9.0	2.9	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status (of those aged 12+)					
Never married	81.1	79.3	63.8	69.0	75.9
Married	15.0	15.3	22.8	23.5	17.4
Separated	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Widowed	3.3	4.6	11.7	5.7	5.7
Divorced	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

6.3 Poverty and migration

It is also of interest to look at the relationship between poverty status and migration. There are two types of migration analysed in this report: lifetime and recent migration. A person is considered a lifetime migrant if he/she lives in a district different from the one in which he/she was born and a person is a recent migrant if he/she moved to live in the current district within the last five years. The percentage distribution of the resident population by lifetime migration status by poverty status and area of residence is presented in Table 26, whereas recent migrants are analysed in Table 27.

The percentages of lifetime and recent migrants are relatively high among the non-poor and decrease moving from non-poor to the severely poor. It should be observed that both lifetime and recent migrants have higher percentages in urban areas in comparison to rural areas for all poverty categories.

Table 26: Distribution of the resident population by lifetime migration status by poverty status and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Life migration status	Poverty status					Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing	
Rwanda						
Life Migrant	28.0	14.1	14.5	14.2	72.7	19.9
Non-migrant	71.9	85.8	85.4	85.7	27.1	80.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,728,928	2,780,637	2,818,321	1,050,135	137,952	10,515,973
Urban						
Life Migrant	52.4	34.3	31.5	26.4	66.2	47.5
Non-migrant	47.4	65.5	68.1	73.0	33.3	52.2
Not stated	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,223,975	202,403	190,398	62,010	58,898	1,737,684
Rural						
Life Migrant	16.0	12.5	13.2	13.4	77.5	14.4
Non-migrant	83.9	87.4	86.7	86.5	22.5	85.5
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	2,504,953	2,578,234	2,627,923	988,125	79,054	8,778,289

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 27: Distribution of the resident population by recent migration status by poverty status and area of residence (%)

Area of residence and Recent migration status	Poverty status					Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing	
Rwanda						
Recent Migrant	14.0	6.1	6.4	6.5	0	8.9
Non-migrant	83.4	92.0	91.6	91.5	0	87.6
Not stated	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	100	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0
Count	3,728,928	2,780,637	2,818,321	1,050,135	137,952	10,515,973
Urban						
Recent Migrant	28.5	18.6	17.0	13.6	0	24.6
Non-migrant	67.5	78.1	79.7	83.0	0	68.3
Not stated	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	100	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0
Count	1,223,975	202,403	190,398	62,010	58,898	1,737,684
Rural						
Recent Migrant	6.9	5.2	5.6	6.1	0	5.8
Non-migrant	91.1	93.1	92.5	92.0	0	91.4
Not stated	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	100	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0
Count	2,504,953	2,578,234	2,627,923	988,125	79,054	8,778,289

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 7: Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI expands the analysis of simple percentages of the poor by including intensity of poverty: the incidence or headcount ratio (H) of poverty is multiplied by the average intensity (A) of their poverty. This section presents the MPI, headcount ratio (H) of poverty and the average intensity (A) of their poverty at province, district and sector levels. Moreover, it also looks at a disaggregation of the index looking at the contribution of the different dimensions and indicators and differences that exist between urban/rural areas and the provinces.

7.1 MPI at the provincial and district levels

MPI and Average Intensity of Deprivation among the Poor by province and area of residence are presented in Table 28. The headcount (proportion of poor people) has already been discussed and analysed, so here it is more relevant to focus on the average intensity of deprivation. At national level this is 45%, and variation is relatively small going from 41% to 46%, although average deprivation tends to be higher in places where the percentage of poor people is also high. The MPI is simply the multiplication of the headcount and the average deprivation and it is equal to 0.167 at the national level.

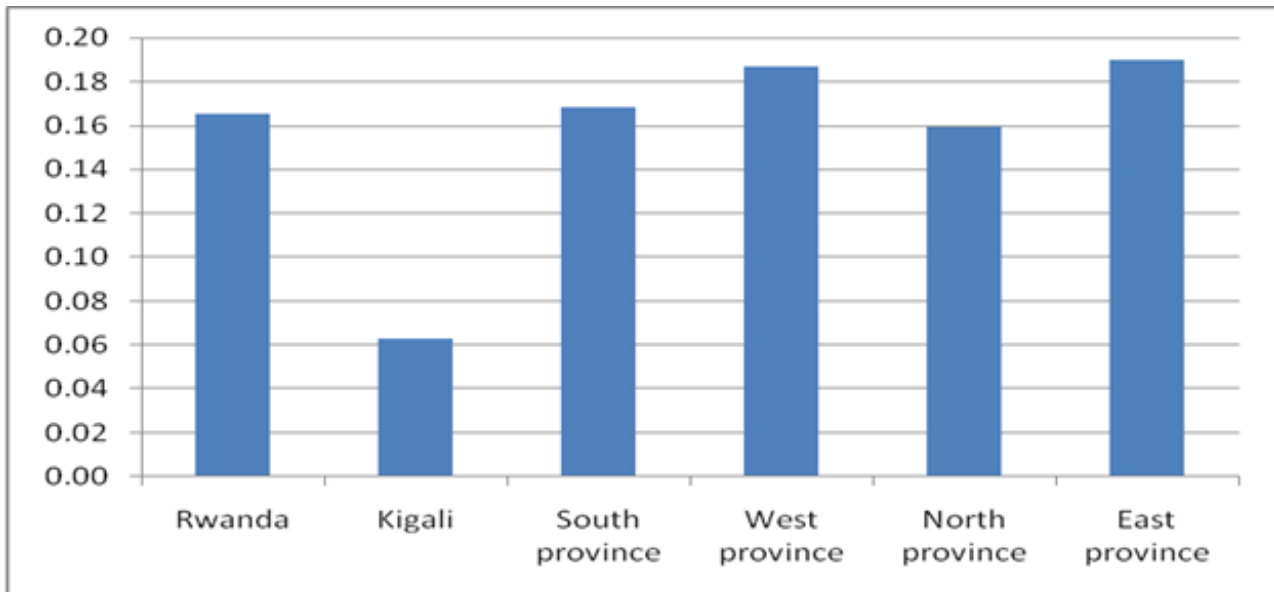
Table 28: MPI among the resident population by province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Headcount (proportion of poor people) (H)	Average Intensity of Deprivation among the poor (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=HxA)
Rwanda			
Urban	0.150	0.432	0.065
Rural	0.416	0.450	0.187
Total	0.373	0.449	0.167
Kigali City			
Urban	0.088	0.414	0.037
Rural	0.343	0.440	0.151
Total	0.150	0.429	0.064
South			
Urban	0.187	0.434	0.081
Rural	0.401	0.446	0.179
Total	0.384	0.445	0.171
West			
Urban	0.243	0.447	0.109
Rural	0.444	0.452	0.201
Total	0.419	0.451	0.189
North			
Urban	0.190	0.420	0.080
Rural	0.384	0.439	0.168
Total	0.367	0.438	0.161
East			
Urban	0.212	0.442	0.094
Rural	0.434	0.460	0.200
Total	0.418	0.459	0.192

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The MPI at the provincial level is also presented in Figure 9. The same trends were observed when looking at the percentage of poor people, but differences are now a bit more pronounced given that the average intensity of poverty is the lowest in Kigali, at the middle level in the Southern and Northern provinces and higher in the Western and Eastern provinces.

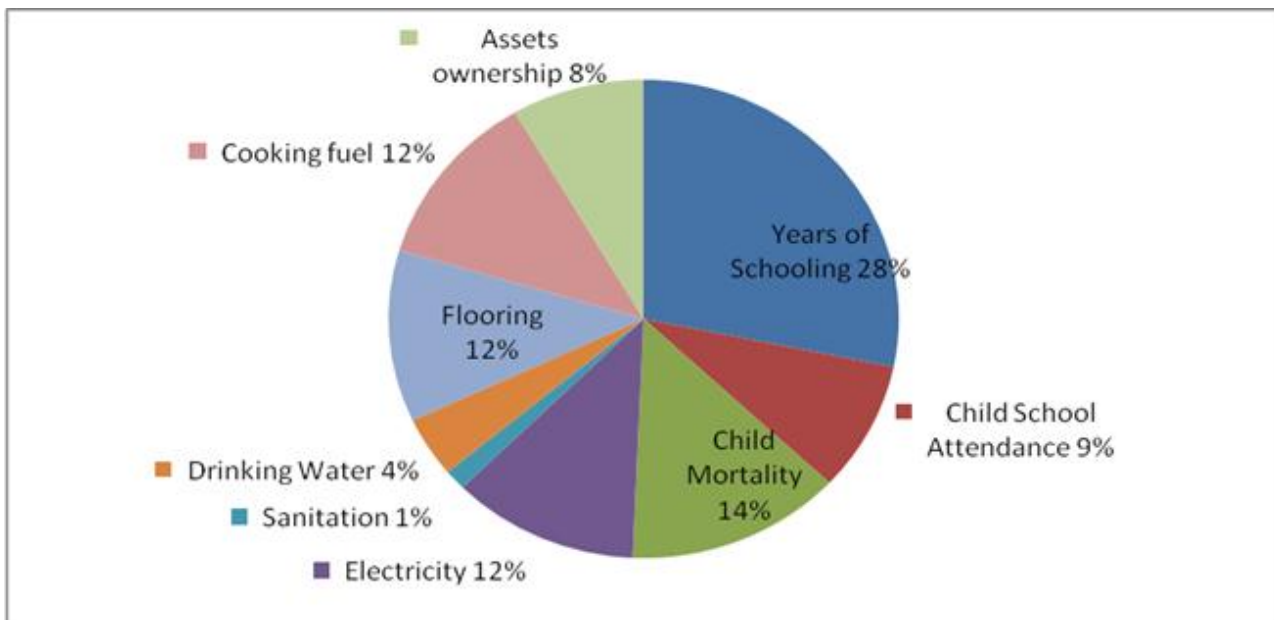
Figure 9: MPI by national and province level



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The MPI has used nine indicators to measure poverty and Figure 10 gives the contribution of each indicator to multidimensional poverty at the national level. It thus shows the contribution to the national MPI in percentage terms for the different indicators. Years of schooling has the highest percentage, with a contribution of 28% of overall poverty and sanitation has the lowest contribution at 1%. Other indicators with an above-neutral contribution – whereby every indicator has an equal contribution (100/9) – are child mortality, flooring, electricity and cooking fuel.

Figure 10: Contribution of indicators to multidimensional poverty at national level

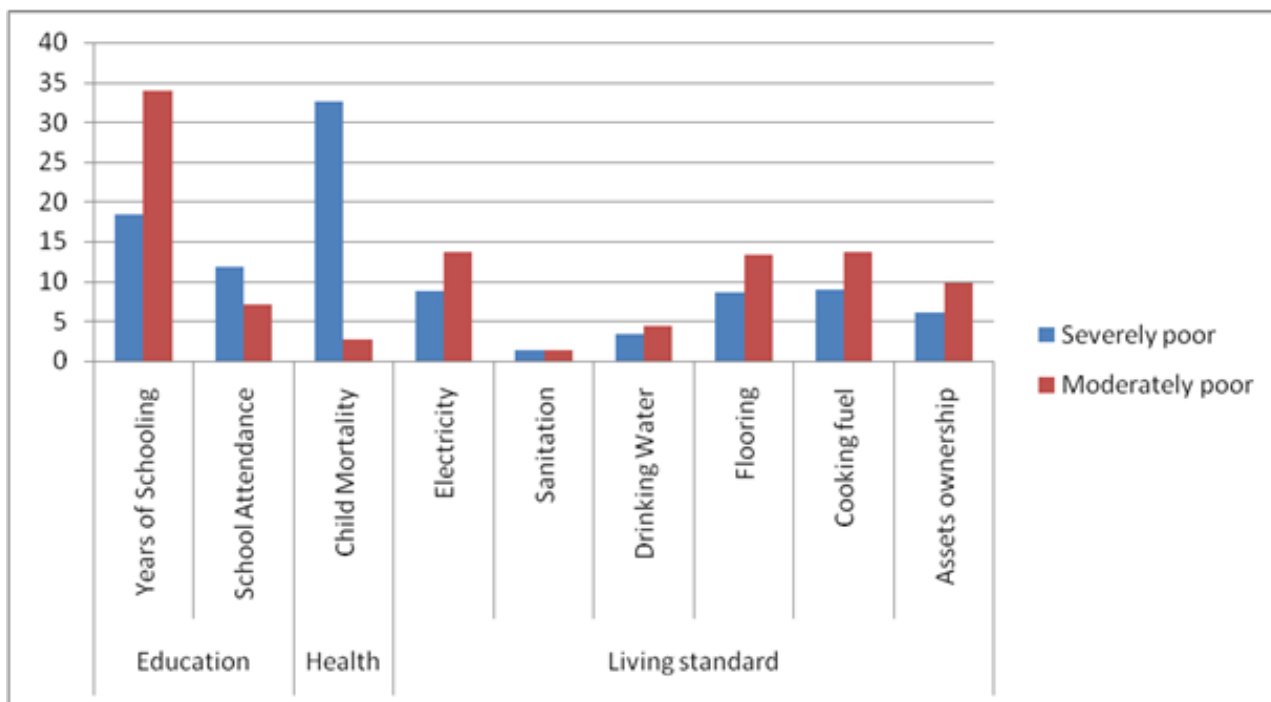


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 11 looks in further detail at the contributions of indicators to multidimensional poverty, and investigates this separately for the severely poor and the moderately poor. The main contributors in regard to the severely poor category are child mortality, years of schooling and school attendance, while for the moderately poor the main contributors are years of schooling, cooking fuel and electricity. Within dimensions, in education, years of schooling are more important for the moderately poor while school attendance is more important for the severely poor. In health, child

mortality has a high contribution for severely poor while it is very low for moderately poor. In living standards, almost all indicators are comparatively higher for the moderately poor than the severely poor.

Figure 11: Contribution of indicators to poverty within the severely and moderately poor categories



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 29 shows how much each indicator contributes to multidimensional poverty at the provincial level. It is important to clarify that the contribution is provided in relative terms, for example in Kigali poverty is much lower but the contribution analysis shows what makes those households poor. The three main contributors to MPI by province are:

- Kigali City: Child mortality, years of schooling and electricity.
- Southern Province: Years of schooling, electricity and cooking fuel.
- Western Province: Years of schooling, electricity and cooking fuel.
- Northern Province: Years of schooling, child mortality and cooking fuel.
- Eastern Province: Years of schooling, child mortality and cooking fuel.

Therefore, years of schooling are the main single contributor, except in Kigali where child mortality becomes more important.

Table 29: Contribution of different indicators to MPI at provincial level (%)

	Years of Schooling	Child School Attendance	Child Mortality	Electricity	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Flooring	Cooking fuel	Assets ownership
Kigali	24.0	9.1	25.3	9.7	3.9	3.1	9.6	8.8	6.5
South	29.0	8.7	11.5	12.3	1.6	3.5	11.7	12.3	9.4
West	28.9	9.1	11.8	11.9	1.6	3.8	11.7	11.9	9.2
North	29.2	8.1	13.2	12.4	0.8	3.0	12.1	12.5	8.7
East	27.0	9.0	15.9	11.4	1.0	5.6	11.5	11.9	6.9

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 30 gives headcount, average intensity of deprivation and MPI at district level. The highest average intensity of poverty is found in some districts in the east, reaching almost 47% in Ngoma, but there are also some districts in the West and the South where average intensity is relatively high. The combination of headcount and average intensity in the MPI identify Gisagara, Ngororero and Rutsiro districts as the three poorest districts.

Table 30: MPI among the resident population by district

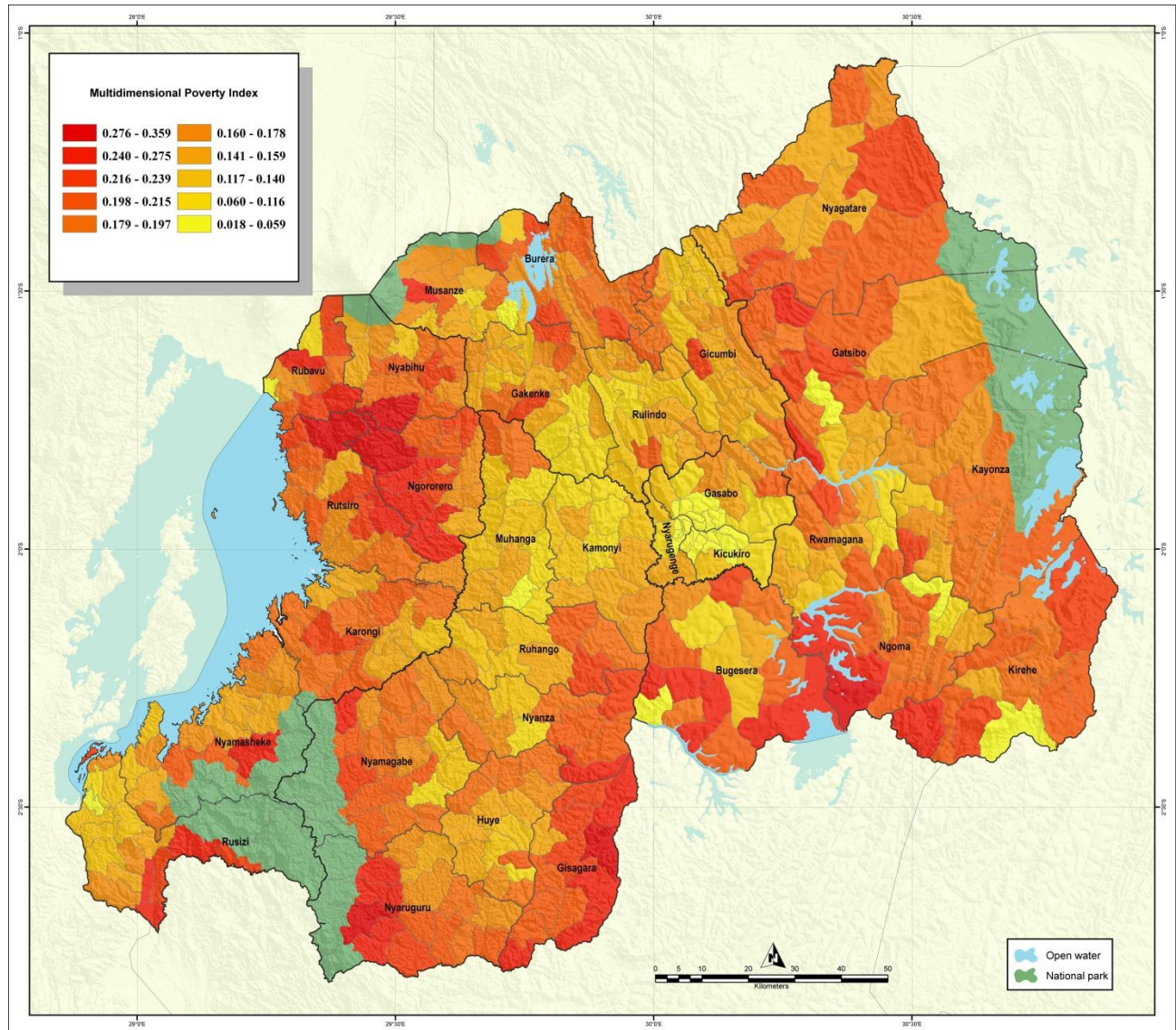
District	Headcount (proportion of poor people) H	Average Intensity of Deprivation (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) MPI=HxA
Kigali City			
Nyarugenge	0.126	0.423	0.053
Gasabo	0.184	0.433	0.080
Kicukiro	0.116	0.421	0.049
South			
Nyanza	0.409	0.443	0.181
Gisagara	0.500	0.454	0.227
Nyaruguru	0.464	0.454	0.211
Huye	0.334	0.443	0.148
Nyamagabe	0.405	0.448	0.181
Ruhango	0.373	0.446	0.166
Muhanga	0.294	0.429	0.126
Kamonyi	0.299	0.436	0.130
West			
Karongi	0.411	0.440	0.181
Rutsiro	0.478	0.455	0.217
Rubavu	0.420	0.454	0.191
Nyabihu	0.417	0.449	0.187
Ngororero	0.489	0.458	0.224
Rusizi	0.359	0.457	0.164
Nyamasheke	0.381	0.442	0.168
North			
Rulindo	0.333	0.432	0.144
Gakenke	0.344	0.439	0.151
Musanze	0.351	0.437	0.153
Burera	0.456	0.439	0.200
Gicumbi	0.350	0.442	0.155
East			
Rwamagana	0.348	0.447	0.156
Nyagatare	0.426	0.463	0.197
Gatsibo	0.427	0.465	0.199
Kayonza	0.393	0.452	0.178
Kirehe	0.460	0.456	0.210
Ngoma	0.432	0.469	0.203
Bugesera	0.428	0.458	0.196

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

7.2 MPI at sector level

The MPI among the resident population by sector is presented in the following map and details are presented in Table 40 in Annex D. Overall, the MPI analysis at the sector level gives the same trends as the percentage of poor, but in some cases relative differences are sharper. Overall, some sectors of the Eastern, Western and Southern provinces emerge as the poorest.

Figure 12: Map of MPI levels by sectors



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Conclusion

This report has provided a definition and analysis of non-monetary poverty using the RPHC4. Best international standards were followed in the measurement of non-monetary poverty using the multidimensional poverty approach developed by the OPHI, but at the same time some of the indicators have been adapted to fit the data available in the Census and the specific circumstances of the country. The objective was not to strictly provide an internationally comparable measure of poverty but rather a definition that uses international best practice and at the same time is able to identify differences in poverty levels within the country.

The MPI looks at deprivation in three fundamental areas of human life – education, health and living standards – but unlike the Human Development Index, which is measured at aggregate country or regional level, it can be computed at the household level and then measured for small geographical areas and across sub-population groups. Moreover, it can also be decomposed to understand what drives poverty, i.e. which indicators have a more important role in determining poverty.

The overall level of non-monetary poverty in 2012 was found to be 37% but there are large differences between urban and rural areas. Moreover, unlike on income poverty measures, the Eastern Province comes out as a very deprived province. Indeed, while this province has seen large improvements in terms of income poverty, it is still relatively worse-off in terms of infrastructure and other conditions (access to water, schools and clinics). Nevertheless, analysing poverty levels at district and sector level shows that also in the Western and Southern provinces there are areas showing very intense poverty levels.

However, very importantly, Census data show that non-monetary poverty showed a substantial decline between 2002 and 2012, i.e. a relative percentage decline of almost 25%, a decline similar to that observed for income poverty. Although the two measures of income and non-monetary poverty have important and significant differences, on both measures Rwanda was successful in achieving significant poverty reduction.

The report has also analysed in detail a poverty profile: the main characteristics of households and people who are multidimensionally poor. Poor households are relatively more likely to live in dispersed/isolated housing and in houses with low-quality roofing and building materials. Moreover, poor household heads are more likely to be women, and also have a lower education level, and more likely to be widowed or divorced/separated. The poor tend to have relatively more children and work in self-employed agriculture and unskilled/elementary occupations. Finally, migrants are less likely to be poor. Nevertheless, in some cases patterns of deprivation are affected by empirical problems in the way some indicators in multidimensional poverty are measured. In particular, this affects the analysis of poverty by household composition and household size. In fact, there are certain indicators that can only be measured for certain household members based on age and sex, and if a household does not contain these people the household is assumed to be not deprived on that specific indicator, thus reducing by default the potential level of deprivation for that household. On disaggregation analysis that directly or indirectly singles out such households, findings from the MPI appear less robust and definitely less intuitive; they should therefore be approached with caution.

The average intensity of deprivation tends to be higher where the percentage of the poor is also high, so that, when the two are combined in the MPI, differences between regions and provinces become starker than when simply looking at the percentage of the poor. In Rwanda, almost 50% of the contribution to poverty comes from the living standards dimension, whereas health deprivation contributes to 14% of multidimensional poverty. The single indicator that most contributes to poverty is the lack of five years of schooling.

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Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

A.1 Objectives of the Census

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

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

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

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

A.2 Methodology and Census phases

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

A.2.1 Census mapping

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

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

A.2.2 Pilot Census

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

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

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

A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

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

A.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.6 Actual Census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.7 Post-enumeration activities

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

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

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

A.3 Data quality assessment

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

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

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

Annex B Census questionnaire

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

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

B.1 Private households: person record

FORM: 001

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING



NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

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

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY:

L02. DISTRICT:

L03. SECTOR:

L04. CELL:

L05. VILLAGE:

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER:

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

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

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: /

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name :
Date:
Signature:

Name :
Date:
Signature:

Name:
Date:
Signature: Code:

LIST OF MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

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 |

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01 – Serial Number of the person

NAME: _____

P02 – What is [NAME]’s relationship to the Head of Household?
1. Head of Household

P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?
1. Male 2. Female

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

P05 – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?
Record age in completed years

P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?
1. Present Resident – PR
2. Absent Resident - AR
3. Visitor – VIS

FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

P07 – Where [NAME] was born?
Province: _____
District:

Foreign Country: _____

P08 – What is [NAME]’s Nationality?
1st Nationality: _____
2nd Nationality: _____
Foreigner: _____
(Record the name of the country)

P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously?
Province: _____
District:

Foreign Country: _____

P10 – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District?
Record 000 if less than 1 year;
Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth

P11 – What is [NAME]’s Religion?
1. Catholic 4. Muslim 7. No Religion
2. Protestant 5. Jehovah Witness 8. Other.....
3. Adventist 6. Tradit/Animist

P12 – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes?
Type of disability (D) Causes (C)
1. Seeing 1. Congenital
2. Hearing 2. Disease/Illness
3. Speaking 3. Injury/Accident
4. Walking/Climbing 4. War/Mines
5. Learning/Concentrating 5. Genocide
6. Other..... 6. Not Known
7. Other..... 7. Other.....

If None (Write 0 in first D) → Go to P13
D C D C D C D C D C D C

P13 – What is [NAME]’s Medical insurance?
1. Mutuelle 2. RAMA 3. MMI 4. FARG
5. Insurance Cie 6. School 7. NGO 8. Employer
9. None 10. Other.....

FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

P14 – Parental survivorship and residence
P14a – Is [NAME]’s natural mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know
P14b – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No
P14c – Is [NAME]’s natural father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know
P14d – If yes, does [NAME]’s natural father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No
P15 – Was [NAME]’s birth registered?
1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

P16 – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages?
Kinyarwanda 1 Record the SUM of the codes circled
French 2
English 4
Other 8
None 0

P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school?
1. Has never attended → Go to P20
2. Has ever attended
3. Is currently attending school

P18a – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended?
Level Level
Preschool 0 Secondary 3
Primary 1 University 4
Post Primary 2

P18b – How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?
Level Years Completed
Preschool 0 1 2 3
Primary 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Post primary 0 1 2 3
Secondary 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
University 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+

P19 – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?
0. None 5. A1: Bacc/Diploma
1. CE/FM 6. A0: Bachelor
2. EMA/ENTA 7. MA: Master
3. A3/D4/D5 8. PhD: Doctorate
4. A2/D6/D7

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

P20 – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)?
1. Yes → Go to P25
2. No

P21 – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/8/12)?
0. Home worker
1. Non-worker (Never worked)
2. Non-worker (Ever worked)
3. On leave, but has job → Go to P25
4. Retired → Go to P23
5. Old age
6. Student
7. Other:

P22 – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?
1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing
2. Production
3. Services/Selling → Go to P25
4. House worker at someone’s house
5. Home worker at own house
6. None

P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?
1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29

P24 – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (08-14/08/2012)?
0. No
1. Yes, 1st job } Go to P29
2. Yes, new job

FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

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

P26 – What is [NAME]’s status in employment?
1. Employee 5. Producers’ cooperative member
2. Employer 6. Other
3. Self-employed
4. Contributing family worker

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

P28 – What is [NAME]’s institutional sector of employment?
1. Public 3. Non-profit institution
2. Private 4. Household

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

P29 – What is [NAME]’s marital status?
1. Never married 3. Separated 5. Divorced
2. Married 4. Widowed
If never married and FEMALE → P33
If Widowed or Divorced → P32
If never married and MALE → Next Person

P30 – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only)
Current number of spouses:

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

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

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

P33 – How many live births [NAME] has ever had?
If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person
Male Female

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

P35 – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15/08/2011 to 15/08/2012)?
Male Female

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

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01 – Serial Number of the person

NAME:

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

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

P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male 2. Female

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

Month: Year:

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

Record age in completed years

P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?

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

FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

P07 – Where [NAME] was born?

Province:

District:

Foreign Country:

P08 – What is [NAME]'s Nationality?

1st Nationality:

2nd Nationality:

Foreigner:

(Record the name of the country)

P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province:

District:

Foreign Country:

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

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

P11 – What is [NAME]'s Religion?

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

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

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

If None (Write 0 in first D) → P13

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

P14 – Parental survivorship and residence

P14a - Is [NAME]'s natural mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

P14b - If yes, does [NAME]'s natural mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No

P14c - Is [NAME]'s natural father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

P14d - If yes, does [NAME]'s natural father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No

P15 – Was [NAME]'s birth registered?

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

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

1. Yes → P25
2. No

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

0. Home worker

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

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

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

Go to P25

P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?

1. Yes 2. No → Go to P29

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

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

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

Current number of spouses:

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

Current rank as spouse:

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

Age at first marriage:

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

Male Female

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

Male Female

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

Male Female

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

Male Female

B.2 Private households: household record and mortality record

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

H11 – TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?
1. Flush toilet/Water Closet (WC) system 2. Private pit latrine 3. Public pit latrine 4. Bush 5. Other
H12 – MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING What is the main source of energy the household uses for lighting?
1. Electricity by EWSA 2. Hydro-electric or other private source 3. Solar power 4. Generator 5. Kerosene lamp 6. Paraffin 7. Biogas 8. Candle 9. Firewood 10. Other
H13 – MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?
1. Electricity 2. Gas 3. Biogas 4. Kerosene 5. Firewood 6. Charcoal 7. Grass/Leaves 8. Other
H14 – ENERGY SAVING STOVE Do you have an energy saving stove in this house?
1. Yes, and it is used 2. Yes, but it is not used 3. No
H15 – MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?
1. Compost dumping 2. Private dust bins 3. Public refuse dumps 4. In the bush 5. On the farms 6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter 7. Other
H16 – MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?
1. Sump 2. In the courtyard 3. 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	[]	
H18 – Television	[]	
H19 – Telephone (fixed line)	[]	
H20 – Cell phone	[] []	
H21 – Refrigerator/Freezer	[]	
H22 – Computer	[]	
H23 – Vehicles	[] []	
H24 – Motorcycles	[] []	
H25 – Bicycles	[] []	
H26 – INTERNET ACCESS: Does any member of this household have access to Internet?		
1. Yes 2. No → Go to H28-H34		
H27 – Where do you access Internet?		
From Home	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled [] []
From Office / School	2	
From Cyber Cafe	4	
Other	8	
H28-H34 – How many cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry/fowl and rabbits do you have in this household?		
H28a – Local breed cow	[] [] [] []	
H28b – Cross breed cow	[] [] [] []	
H28c – Exotic breed cow	[] [] [] []	
H29 – Goats	[] [] [] []	
H30 – Sheep	[] [] [] []	
H31 – Pigs	[] [] [] []	
H32 – Rabbits	[] [] [] []	
H33 – Poultry	[] [] [] []	
H34 – Other poultry	[] [] [] []	
H35 – During the last 12 months (15/08/2011 – 15/08/2012), has any member of this household done agriculture activity or rented his land?		
1. Yes, in his own land 2. Yes, in land he rented 3. No, he/she has rented it out 4. No, he/she has not rented it 5. No, without land		

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

B.3 Institutional households: person record

FORM: 002

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING



NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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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 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
2	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
3	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
4	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
5	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
6	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
7	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
8	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
9	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
10	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
11	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
12	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
13	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
14	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
15	D C D C D C D C D C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Has never attended 2. Has never attended 3. Is currently attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced

P12: Type of disability (D)

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

Causes (C)

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

P18a: Level

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

P18b Year completed

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

Annex C Glossary of key terms and definitions

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

C.1 Population and demographic characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Marital status: personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country and defined in the Census in five categories: *Never married:* an individual who has never been in a union; *Married:* an individual who was in marital union at the moment of the Census,

legally or not; *Divorced*: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to legislation; *Separated*: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse and is awaiting the court decision; *Widowed*: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried. The marital status of all usual residents aged 12 and above is enquired about in the Census questionnaire.

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

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

C.2 Housing and household characteristics

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

Household: the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. 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 households' will refer to households under both (a) and (b).

Types of private households:

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Multidimensional poverty and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): a measure of non-monetary poverty which considers and combines deprivations in three dimensions: education, health and living standards. Each dimension is measured using specific indicators and cut-off points to determine whether people are deprived in each indicator, and people's deprivations are then summed up to reveal the overall level of joint deprivation. A person is considered poor if deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators, which also means that deprivations most often occur across at least two dimensions. The MPI reflects both the incidence of multidimensional deprivation (the percentage of poor) and its intensity (the average deprivations people experience at the same time).

C.3 Migration and spatial mobility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

C.5 Employment/economic activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annex D Additional tables

Table 31: Distribution (%) of the resident population by poverty status by sector

Sector	Poverty status						Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing information			
Nyarugenge								
Gitega	85.8	7.8	5.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	28,728	
Kanyinya	45.5	26.2	21.1	7.0	0.1	100.0	21,859	
Kigali	56.3	22.5	16.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	30,023	
Kimisagara	82.5	9.3	6.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	46,753	
Mageregere	39.5	22.6	27.6	8.7	1.5	100.0	23,407	
Muhima	78.5	5.6	3.6	0.8	11.5	100.0	29,768	
Nyakabanda	87.1	6.1	5.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	25,666	
Nyamirambo	83.6	7.5	7.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	40,292	
Nyarugenge	86.1	6.8	5.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	21,302	
Rwezamenyo	89.7	4.2	4.5	0.5	1.1	100.0	16,763	
Gasabo								
Bumbogo	45.9	21.9	23.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	35,381	
Gatsata	81.2	9.7	7.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	37,110	
Gikomero	30.1	24.2	32.4	13.2	0.1	100.0	16,625	
Gisozi	80.7	9.8	7.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	44,003	
Jabana	58.0	15.8	18.4	6.3	1.5	100.0	33,577	
Jali	38.1	29.8	23.9	7.5	0.7	100.0	25,057	
Kacyiru	85.9	4.9	5.2	0.9	3.2	100.0	37,088	
Kimihurura	82.3	6.5	4.4	1.0	5.8	100.0	21,672	
Kimironko	82.0	5.5	4.2	0.9	7.3	100.0	57,430	
Kinyinya	73.4	11.9	10.3	3.3	1.1	100.0	57,846	
Ndera	55.8	17.0	18.9	6.6	1.6	100.0	41,764	
Nduba	40.2	22.7	28.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	25,370	
Remera	83.6	7.4	6.0	1.2	1.8	100.0	43,279	
Rusororo	55.9	19.4	17.1	7.3	0.3	100.0	35,453	
Rutunga	36.8	23.1	30.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	17,906	
Kicukiro								
Gahanga	51.7	17.4	21.9	8.5	0.5	100.0	27,808	
Gatenga	79.7	9.2	8.2	2.6	0.4	100.0	48,640	
Gikondo	83.4	6.0	5.6	1.5	3.5	100.0	17,146	
Kagarama	81.2	7.8	6.8	1.6	2.6	100.0	14,385	
Kanombe	82.5	7.9	7.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	44,426	
Kicukiro	89.7	4.2	4.2	0.5	1.4	100.0	16,450	
Kigarama	82.0	8.3	7.3	1.5	0.8	100.0	43,907	
Masaka	64.9	15.0	14.0	5.7	0.5	100.0	39,548	
Niboye	91.1	3.3	4.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	26,197	
Nyarugunga	85.3	4.6	5.6	0.8	3.7	100.0	40,057	
Nyanza								
Busasamana	52.7	19.2	21.4	5.3	1.3	100.0	42,870	
Busoro	27.4	23.9	34.5	14.1	0.1	100.0	34,037	
Cyabakamyi	21.3	38.8	32.3	7.6	0.0	100.0	22,273	
Kibilizi	27.8	29.0	30.8	12.4	0.0	100.0	32,243	
Kigoma	29.4	26.8	33.7	10.0	0.1	100.0	35,297	
Mukingo	32.0	26.2	22.6	5.4	13.8	100.0	50,756	
Muyira	23.7	29.7	34.6	12.0	0.0	100.0	35,544	
Ntyazo	24.2	20.9	37.5	16.7	0.6	100.0	26,740	
Nyagisozi	20.1	38.8	31.1	10.0	0.0	100.0	25,939	
Rwabicuma	28.5	31.8	31.3	8.4	0.0	100.0	18,020	
Gisagara								
Gikonko	23.6	26.1	34.7	15.6	0.1	100.0	23,098	
Gishubi	15.8	22.6	40.0	21.6	0.0	100.0	24,904	
Kansi	28.1	27.8	31.4	12.5	0.2	100.0	18,423	
Kibirizi	31.2	22.2	33.5	12.9	0.1	100.0	26,120	
Kigembe	27.7	25.5	33.7	13.2	0.0	100.0	20,264	
Mamba	22.4	25.1	36.0	16.4	0.1	100.0	34,892	
Muganza	18.1	27.9	38.2	15.8	0.0	100.0	29,781	
Mugombwa	26.3	27.5	35.4	10.6	0.1	100.0	22,712	
Mukindo	19.7	23.2	40.0	17.2	0.0	100.0	26,829	
Musha	28.2	21.3	36.3	14.1	0.1	100.0	24,305	
Ndora	25.9	24.9	33.4	13.7	2.0	100.0	23,813	
Nyanza	20.8	23.3	39.8	15.1	1.0	100.0	18,929	
Save	42.9	21.5	26.6	8.5	0.4	100.0	28,436	
Nyaruguru								
Busanze	18.4	31.0	36.0	14.6	0.0	100.0	27,190	

Sector	Poverty status						Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing information	Total	
Cyahinda	22.0	31.4	33.8	12.7	0.0	100.0	21,377
Kibeho	28.7	34.7	25.5	9.0	2.0	100.0	21,456
Kivu	18.8	23.4	43.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	17,719
Mata	29.6	37.9	22.3	8.0	2.3	100.0	13,900
Muganza	17.8	27.8	39.9	14.4	0.1	100.0	19,208
Munini	22.0	33.9	31.3	12.4	0.4	100.0	15,994
Ngera	29.1	32.1	29.5	9.3	0.0	100.0	22,440
Ngoma	23.2	29.9	34.4	12.5	0.0	100.0	22,950
Nyabimata	12.4	27.3	42.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	16,953
Nyagisozi	29.9	29.6	30.0	10.2	0.2	100.0	18,275
Ruheru	15.4	28.9	39.7	15.9	0.1	100.0	35,599
Ruramba	19.7	44.3	28.0	7.9	0.1	100.0	17,126
Rusenge	18.5	39.8	31.2	10.5	0.0	100.0	24,147
Huye							
Gishamvu	32.2	29.4	27.7	10.4	0.3	100.0	13,274
Huye	41.8	27.1	22.9	8.0	0.2	100.0	21,931
Karama	29.9	35.6	26.2	8.2	0.1	100.0	16,439
Kigoma	24.6	38.0	27.9	9.5	0.0	100.0	24,786
Kinazi	28.1	28.6	31.8	11.4	0.1	100.0	25,830
Maraba	27.9	36.4	27.3	8.4	0.0	100.0	24,685
Mbazi	46.0	24.9	22.0	6.7	0.3	100.0	31,201
Mukura	32.8	26.5	28.7	11.8	0.1	100.0	20,191
Ngoma	52.3	7.9	6.6	1.6	31.5	100.0	27,705
Ruhashya	36.7	28.3	26.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	22,054
Rusatira	33.2	28.3	28.2	10.1	0.2	100.0	25,171
Rwaniro	25.7	32.6	29.7	9.9	2.1	100.0	21,595
Simbi	32.7	32.3	26.6	8.3	0.1	100.0	22,137
Tumba	62.8	15.4	16.0	5.1	0.6	100.0	31,399
Nyamagabe							
Buruhukiro	16.7	32.9	37.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	23,086
Cyanika	32.6	36.5	22.8	6.9	1.2	100.0	24,549
Gasaka	33.0	15.6	11.6	3.1	36.7	100.0	41,522
Gatare	18.9	34.9	34.4	11.8	0.1	100.0	15,476
Kaduha	18.6	39.4	31.3	10.6	0.1	100.0	20,614
Kamegeri	29.1	29.6	32.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	13,579
Kibirizi	28.3	37.7	26.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	21,479
Kibumbwe	20.7	39.7	30.6	9.0	0.0	100.0	12,518
Kitabi	20.8	32.4	34.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	25,463
Mbazi	24.0	44.5	25.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	11,876
Mugano	13.7	44.4	31.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	18,152
Musange	22.6	37.8	30.3	9.3	0.0	100.0	18,680
Musebeya	18.3	38.2	32.9	10.5	0.1	100.0	18,689
Mushubi	18.0	43.8	30.7	7.5	0.0	100.0	12,777
Nkomane	10.4	37.4	37.4	14.8	0.0	100.0	16,362
Tare	27.8	28.9	32.8	10.5	0.1	100.0	22,765
Uwinkingi	21.9	31.4	34.8	11.9	0.0	100.0	23,904
Ruhango							
Bweramana	36.9	33.2	22.5	7.1	0.3	100.0	29,095
Byimana	44.7	27.6	22.0	5.6	0.2	100.0	33,903
Kabagali	26.3	34.6	29.9	9.1	0.1	100.0	23,855
Kinazi	25.7	28.1	32.5	13.6	0.2	100.0	43,658
Kinihira	30.6	37.8	23.9	7.6	0.0	100.0	24,960
Mbuye	21.8	33.7	32.2	12.2	0.0	100.0	41,004
Mwendo	31.9	35.0	26.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	25,965
Ntongwe	18.4	33.3	35.0	13.2	0.0	100.0	31,745
Ruhango	39.7	27.2	25.1	8.0	0.1	100.0	65,700
Muhanga							
Cyeza	44.8	30.1	20.0	4.8	0.3	100.0	30,209
Kabacuzi	41.4	28.5	24.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	25,440
Kibangu	39.1	28.7	26.1	6.0	0.1	100.0	20,028
Kiyumba	41.3	31.6	22.1	4.9	0.2	100.0	21,766
Muhanga	32.2	30.9	28.8	7.8	0.4	100.0	25,819
Mushishiro	33.8	35.6	22.9	6.8	0.9	100.0	20,200
Nyabinoni	21.5	32.1	35.7	9.9	0.8	100.0	16,780
Nyamabuye	72.8	12.7	11.1	2.9	0.6	100.0	44,645
Nyarusange	29.3	35.1	27.6	7.7	0.3	100.0	25,712
Rongi	26.1	33.2	30.7	10.0	0.0	100.0	26,851
Rugendabari	34.0	34.7	25.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	16,920
Shyogwe	49.1	16.2	17.7	4.6	12.4	100.0	44,771
Kamonyi							
Gacurabwenge	47.4	28.0	18.6	5.7	0.3	100.0	27,850

Sector	Poverty status						Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing information	Total	
Karama	44.3	30.4	19.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	18,717
Kayenzi	46.6	31.2	17.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	22,787
Kayumbu	39.7	30.7	24.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	15,530
Mugina	32.5	29.4	28.5	9.6	0.0	100.0	38,709
Musambira	33.8	36.0	23.1	7.1	0.1	100.0	34,025
Ngamba	40.4	33.4	20.4	5.6	0.3	100.0	14,175
Nyamiyaga	31.2	35.3	25.1	8.3	0.0	100.0	38,945
Nyarubaka	30.7	33.5	27.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	25,155
Rugarika	37.6	29.6	25.1	7.5	0.2	100.0	34,860
Rukoma	48.4	26.8	19.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	34,909
Runda	48.1	23.5	22.1	5.8	0.5	100.0	34,839
Karongi							
Bwishyura	41.1	24.1	25.1	8.1	1.7	100.0	31,960
Gashari	23.7	40.1	29.4	6.7	0.1	100.0	19,904
Gishyita	24.4	31.8	32.7	10.5	0.6	100.0	20,330
Gitesi	19.3	35.5	37.1	8.1	0.0	100.0	24,859
Mubuga	26.9	29.8	33.3	10.0	0.1	100.0	18,485
Murambi	34.1	32.9	27.1	5.6	0.2	100.0	21,530
Murundi	18.8	38.3	34.6	8.4	0.0	100.0	26,042
Mutuntu	14.0	38.5	37.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	23,084
Rubengera	38.1	27.6	26.2	7.8	0.4	100.0	33,019
Rugabano	20.4	33.5	36.1	10.1	0.0	100.0	32,717
Ruganda	19.6	47.0	26.9	6.6	0.0	100.0	17,508
Rwankuba	8.6	19.2	23.8	6.7	41.7	100.0	37,802
Twumba	19.5	36.2	35.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	24,568
Rutsiro							
Boneza	25.3	26.4	29.1	10.1	9.1	100.0	24,166
Gihango	27.9	35.3	24.9	10.1	1.8	100.0	23,166
Kigeyo	30.9	23.4	34.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	24,486
Kivumu	24.1	25.7	36.5	13.7	0.1	100.0	32,961
Manihira	18.4	34.3	32.8	14.5	0.0	100.0	16,098
Mukura	14.3	32.3	39.0	14.4	0.0	100.0	33,440
Murunda	24.5	26.6	31.0	17.9	0.1	100.0	18,478
Musasa	27.8	26.3	34.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	22,805
Mushonyi	33.3	24.0	32.3	9.6	0.8	100.0	24,038
Mushubati	25.5	34.6	30.1	9.7	0.0	100.0	25,822
Nyabirasi	13.4	24.6	41.1	20.8	0.0	100.0	28,971
Ruhango	19.7	31.1	33.5	15.6	0.1	100.0	28,589
Rusebeya	15.2	33.7	33.5	17.7	0.0	100.0	21,634
Rubavu							
Bugeshi	29.7	19.3	32.7	18.3	0.0	100.0	29,687
Busasamana	24.7	19.5	36.8	19.0	0.0	100.0	31,253
Cyanzarwe	17.4	22.7	41.8	18.1	0.0	100.0	29,615
Gisenyi	87.1	5.6	5.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	53,603
Kanama	27.1	17.5	34.6	20.8	0.0	100.0	29,220
Kanzenze	34.4	19.0	25.4	11.5	9.8	100.0	21,309
Mudende	25.2	21.1	38.3	14.9	0.4	100.0	26,031
Nyakiriba	31.7	17.3	24.9	12.6	13.6	100.0	30,068
Nyamyumba	32.7	22.3	30.9	13.7	0.4	100.0	37,491
Nyundo	25.4	23.6	34.2	16.6	0.3	100.0	30,417
Rubavu	43.1	18.6	26.5	11.8	0.0	100.0	42,394
Rugerero	43.6	20.0	25.1	9.9	1.4	100.0	42,574
Nyabihu							
Bigogwe	43.8	21.8	23.6	8.9	2.0	100.0	31,657
Jenda	35.3	27.3	26.3	11.1	0.0	100.0	34,648
Jomba	25.5	27.1	37.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	20,610
Kabatwa	46.0	19.4	24.6	10.1	0.0	100.0	18,971
Karago	25.0	29.9	32.9	12.2	0.0	100.0	25,681
Kintobo	21.2	38.9	29.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	15,379
Mukamira	42.2	28.1	20.4	9.0	0.3	100.0	28,675
Muringa	14.3	21.2	42.3	22.1	0.0	100.0	22,876
Rambura	31.1	27.3	29.3	12.3	0.0	100.0	28,484
Rugera	27.9	29.2	32.2	10.7	0.0	100.0	24,236
Rurembo	17.8	31.4	37.9	13.0	0.0	100.0	23,689
Shyira	26.9	33.9	28.4	10.8	0.0	100.0	19,834
Ngororero							
Bwira	19.1	27.2	39.5	14.2	0.0	100.0	18,632
Gatumba	38.7	27.4	26.1	7.6	0.2	100.0	23,707
Hindiro	25.7	28.0	34.9	11.4	0.0	100.0	24,312
Kabaya	26.4	27.1	35.2	11.3	0.0	100.0	34,085
Kageyo	16.8	35.8	33.6	13.8	0.0	100.0	23,080

Sector	Poverty status						Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing information	Total	
Kavumu	11.9	31.8	37.4	18.9	0.0	100.0	28,165
Matyazo	19.6	31.2	38.5	10.6	0.1	100.0	25,914
Muhanda	9.3	17.9	44.4	28.4	0.0	100.0	28,247
Muhororo	34.0	28.5	27.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	21,463
Ndaro	13.6	32.3	40.3	13.8	0.1	100.0	22,762
Ngororero	30.9	28.9	29.1	10.2	0.9	100.0	34,559
Nyange	25.4	35.5	31.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	21,932
Sovu	10.9	31.8	37.3	19.9	0.0	100.0	26,855
Rusizi							
Bugarama	29.1	19.2	31.4	20.4	0.0	100.0	30,169
Butare	7.5	42.6	34.6	15.3	0.0	100.0	19,937
Bweyeye	15.2	33.8	37.5	13.6	0.0	100.0	13,622
Gashonga	34.4	33.1	23.3	8.0	1.2	100.0	23,001
Giheke	31.3	41.2	21.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	19,359
Gihundwe	51.7	26.2	16.3	5.7	0.1	100.0	27,386
Gikundamvura	19.4	31.8	32.1	16.7	0.0	100.0	18,226
Gitambi	28.7	33.9	27.1	10.2	0.0	100.0	23,468
Kamembe	63.4	12.7	9.1	2.3	12.5	100.0	26,693
Muganza	35.8	21.3	27.6	14.6	0.6	100.0	27,344
Mururu	42.8	28.9	19.5	8.1	0.8	100.0	24,204
Nkanka	34.7	27.4	28.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	18,438
Nkombo	23.6	27.5	32.6	16.3	0.0	100.0	16,712
Nkungu	33.3	37.7	23.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	20,697
Nyakabuye	29.7	35.2	26.1	9.1	0.0	100.0	29,425
Nyakarenzo	30.4	41.4	23.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	15,566
Nzahaha	34.8	28.2	27.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	27,714
Rwimbogo	38.5	27.5	25.6	8.4	0.1	100.0	18,897
Nyamasheke							
Bushekeri	25.0	26.8	36.2	11.7	0.3	100.0	24,879
Bushenge	37.3	31.2	24.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	21,860
Cyato	12.8	33.8	39.2	14.2	0.0	100.0	23,866
Gihombo	24.4	34.8	31.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	24,817
Kagano	27.8	34.6	28.7	8.9	0.1	100.0	33,377
Kanjongo	32.0	32.3	27.7	7.4	0.6	100.0	32,889
Karambi	23.0	43.8	28.0	4.6	0.6	100.0	26,930
Karengera	26.6	31.0	32.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	29,657
Kirimbi	26.1	34.9	29.9	8.3	0.8	100.0	22,434
Macuba	28.4	36.5	28.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	28,708
Mahembe	30.3	32.6	30.1	7.1	0.0	100.0	16,799
Nyabitekeri	38.8	31.9	22.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	29,766
Rangiro	20.0	34.2	37.2	8.6	0.0	100.0	14,720
Ruharambuga	33.5	33.9	24.2	8.1	0.2	100.0	24,649
Shangi	32.1	31.0	27.6	9.1	0.1	100.0	26,453
Rulindo							
Base	32.7	34.4	24.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	17,341
Burega	37.3	29.0	25.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	12,730
Bushoki	43.2	31.4	19.6	4.9	1.0	100.0	19,970
Buyoga	32.8	36.2	23.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	22,171
Cyinzuzi	27.9	36.1	28.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	13,662
Cyungo	35.0	28.5	27.4	9.1	0.1	100.0	13,489
Kinihira	41.8	27.5	23.7	6.9	0.1	100.0	15,344
Kisaro	32.8	33.8	24.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	19,868
Masoro	41.0	22.9	26.8	9.0	0.4	100.0	20,733
Mbogo	35.2	34.7	23.1	5.6	1.4	100.0	16,795
Murambi	43.0	19.5	29.2	8.2	0.1	100.0	17,892
Ngoma	24.3	37.7	29.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	10,881
Ntarabana	37.6	22.9	30.8	8.6	0.0	100.0	18,065
Rukozo	32.6	27.4	31.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	15,023
Rusiga	34.4	33.7	26.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	10,888
Shyorongi	39.1	29.7	23.8	7.2	0.2	100.0	23,545
Tumba	39.4	31.7	22.9	6.0	0.0	100.0	19,284
Gakenke							
Busengo	30.1	33.5	28.9	7.5	0.0	100.0	20,164
Coko	32.9	42.8	18.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	16,340
Cyabingo	38.0	26.6	27.6	7.7	0.1	100.0	17,544
Gakenke	37.0	29.0	25.9	7.9	0.1	100.0	22,670
Gashenyi	30.6	30.6	30.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	20,067
Janja	31.0	38.3	21.9	7.6	1.1	100.0	15,804
Kamubuga	20.2	27.9	38.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	20,758
Karambo	23.1	31.8	33.4	11.7	0.0	100.0	12,159
Kivuruga	32.6	35.5	25.7	6.1	0.2	100.0	18,226

Sector	Poverty status						Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing information	Total	
Mataba	14.1	39.0	33.8	13.1	0.0	100.0	14,346
Minazi	19.9	45.1	27.7	7.1	0.2	100.0	13,527
Mugunga	34.0	33.6	22.8	9.6	0.0	100.0	19,361
Muhondo	49.4	29.5	16.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	20,125
Muyongwe	29.7	36.2	26.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	15,550
Muzo	18.7	41.7	29.9	9.7	0.0	100.0	21,378
Nemba	31.7	30.0	30.5	7.7	0.1	100.0	15,643
Ruli	56.2	24.7	14.6	3.5	1.0	100.0	18,516
Rusasa	28.4	35.4	26.9	9.3	0.0	100.0	18,250
Rushashi	41.4	31.7	20.5	6.2	0.2	100.0	17,806
Musanze							
Busogo	47.8	21.1	23.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	21,512
Cyuve	47.2	16.4	27.9	8.4	0.1	100.0	39,091
Gacaca	29.4	27.4	30.5	12.7	0.0	100.0	23,605
Gashaki	39.3	30.2	23.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	13,648
Gataraga	27.3	35.6	25.5	10.1	1.5	100.0	22,710
Kimonyi	32.0	20.5	34.0	13.4	0.0	100.0	15,589
Kinigi	37.9	23.9	28.2	9.0	0.9	100.0	27,221
Muhoza	71.3	11.5	12.3	3.9	1.0	100.0	51,878
Muko	42.8	21.1	27.5	8.3	0.2	100.0	18,937
Musanze	40.7	19.6	30.9	8.6	0.1	100.0	31,864
Nkotsi	32.8	33.6	24.9	8.5	0.2	100.0	13,546
Nyange	37.4	18.8	34.2	9.5	0.0	100.0	27,466
Remera	49.4	21.1	23.7	5.7	0.1	100.0	19,112
Rwaza	42.8	27.7	22.2	7.0	0.3	100.0	20,926
Shingiro	15.5	28.5	39.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	21,162
Burera							
Bungwe	21.8	33.3	34.3	10.5	0.1	100.0	14,774
Butaro	29.1	25.1	35.8	9.8	0.2	100.0	31,520
Cyanika	30.3	17.0	37.8	14.1	0.8	100.0	37,618
Cyeru	33.6	26.6	29.9	9.8	0.0	100.0	12,783
Gahunga	28.2	19.8	37.4	14.7	0.0	100.0	25,637
Gatebe	25.4	32.2	31.2	11.1	0.1	100.0	16,556
Gitovu	26.6	31.4	32.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	10,390
Kagogo	24.9	24.1	35.6	15.3	0.0	100.0	19,281
Kinoni	30.9	33.2	26.8	8.8	0.3	100.0	17,523
Kinyababa	24.3	33.0	32.0	10.8	0.0	100.0	20,802
Kivuye	25.2	32.7	31.3	10.8	0.0	100.0	15,448
Nemba	30.6	27.1	33.7	8.6	0.0	100.0	18,088
Rugarama	30.7	23.5	33.0	12.5	0.4	100.0	24,014
Rugengabari	25.1	24.5	39.6	10.8	0.0	100.0	18,467
Ruhunde	24.3	25.6	37.2	12.9	0.0	100.0	16,975
Rusarabuye	34.1	24.3	31.6	8.8	1.2	100.0	18,396
Rwerere	25.2	33.2	32.1	9.3	0.2	100.0	18,310
Gicumbi							
Bukure	31.3	32.1	28.4	8.1	0.1	100.0	17,402
Bwisige	21.6	41.9	27.7	8.7	0.0	100.0	15,288
Byumba	48.0	25.1	19.4	6.7	0.7	100.0	36,401
Cyumba	38.0	26.2	27.3	8.6	0.0	100.0	14,722
Giti	22.6	34.2	31.9	11.3	0.0	100.0	14,590
Kageyo	20.5	20.5	14.7	4.1	40.2	100.0	30,270
Kaniga	38.4	34.4	19.8	6.7	0.7	100.0	15,035
Manyagiro	21.1	37.1	33.4	8.4	0.0	100.0	19,371
Miyove	25.3	26.9	36.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	16,299
Mukarange	34.8	35.5	21.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	16,081
Muko	32.5	35.1	23.3	9.0	0.1	100.0	17,647
Mutete	32.1	36.3	23.1	7.6	0.9	100.0	23,053
Nyamiyaga	28.4	28.2	30.7	12.7	0.0	100.0	18,284
Nyankenke	24.8	29.6	29.5	8.9	7.2	100.0	21,560
Rubaya	28.5	25.3	33.7	12.5	0.0	100.0	10,509
Rukomo	34.6	33.0	23.8	8.6	0.1	100.0	24,989
Rushaki	36.8	34.5	22.2	6.2	0.3	100.0	12,672
Rutare	31.2	35.1	25.0	8.5	0.1	100.0	23,583
Ruvune	27.2	37.1	25.5	10.2	0.0	100.0	18,962
Rwamiko	37.1	30.9	24.4	7.5	0.1	100.0	12,959
Shangasha	31.5	33.4	26.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	15,929
Rwamagana							
Fumbwe	30.2	28.7	30.1	11.0	0.1	100.0	21,682
Gahengeri	26.9	31.7	29.3	12.0	0.0	100.0	23,517
Gishali	36.4	28.0	25.4	8.8	1.4	100.0	23,033
Karenge	48.2	23.3	19.2	8.2	1.1	100.0	22,755

Sector	Poverty status						Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing information	Total	
Kigabiro	62.6	14.7	16.3	5.3	1.0	100.0	32,730
Muhazi	43.7	18.5	15.5	5.7	16.6	100.0	29,505
Munyaga	30.9	23.6	34.4	11.1	0.0	100.0	16,207
Munyiginya	26.4	31.9	29.2	12.2	0.3	100.0	16,980
Musha	27.2	30.8	30.1	11.6	0.4	100.0	21,145
Muyumbu	45.5	23.1	22.3	8.1	0.9	100.0	24,242
Mwulire	42.4	21.4	27.5	8.7	0.0	100.0	21,829
Nyakaliro	45.7	21.4	22.3	10.0	0.6	100.0	20,196
Nzige	47.6	17.0	26.5	8.7	0.2	100.0	15,504
Rubona	25.1	31.5	28.2	15.1	0.0	100.0	24,136
Nyagatare							
Gatunda	34.1	23.6	28.3	13.9	0.1	100.0	27,776
Karama	24.9	29.8	30.2	15.0	0.0	100.0	26,994
Karangazi	31.3	24.2	28.3	14.9	1.3	100.0	57,444
Katabagemu	26.5	27.0	32.6	13.9	0.0	100.0	34,033
Kiyombe	32.6	32.5	24.6	10.2	0.0	100.0	17,152
Matimba	42.8	21.5	24.3	11.3	0.1	100.0	23,704
Mimuri	30.4	27.0	29.2	13.4	0.0	100.0	27,211
Mukama	15.7	39.5	28.1	16.7	0.0	100.0	21,679
Musheri	29.5	24.1	31.0	15.4	0.0	100.0	32,204
Nyagatare	43.9	21.6	22.1	11.1	1.4	100.0	52,107
Rukomo	30.7	23.6	28.6	17.1	0.0	100.0	34,218
Rwempasha	37.0	29.2	24.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	20,512
Rwimiyaga	25.8	25.8	32.8	15.6	0.0	100.0	57,527
Tabagwe	20.4	34.5	31.6	13.5	0.0	100.0	33,294
Gatsibo							
Gasange	11.7	36.6	35.2	16.6	0.0	100.0	17,783
Gatsibo	22.9	17.5	20.5	8.8	30.4	100.0	36,690
Gitoki	29.0	22.2	32.2	16.6	0.0	100.0	33,409
Kabarore	29.3	27.1	27.6	14.0	2.0	100.0	50,288
Kageyo	23.1	28.5	33.1	15.3	0.0	100.0	21,567
Kiramuruzi	32.7	36.4	21.7	8.9	0.3	100.0	31,083
Kiziguro	39.7	26.8	23.5	9.8	0.2	100.0	29,996
Muhura	31.2	26.8	29.1	12.3	0.5	100.0	29,568
Murambi	19.2	38.7	30.3	11.8	0.0	100.0	29,032
Ngarama	17.2	32.8	31.7	18.0	0.3	100.0	30,354
Nyagihanga	20.6	35.7	30.9	12.8	0.0	100.0	24,159
Remera	25.9	28.7	31.0	14.5	0.0	100.0	26,110
Rugarama	33.5	27.7	27.1	11.7	0.0	100.0	37,029
Rwimbogo	22.5	32.4	31.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	35,952
Kayonza							
Gahini	33.7	28.9	26.9	10.1	0.3	100.0	32,650
Kabare	30.9	24.7	32.3	12.1	0.0	100.0	34,460
Kabarondo	41.3	24.0	26.1	8.1	0.5	100.0	30,588
Mukarange	50.7	22.4	19.5	7.2	0.2	100.0	42,055
Murama	27.8	30.7	28.6	12.9	0.0	100.0	19,945
Murundi	21.8	31.5	32.8	13.9	0.0	100.0	35,742
Mwiri	33.0	24.5	29.1	13.2	0.1	100.0	22,933
Ndego	34.0	18.0	32.8	15.2	0.0	100.0	18,918
Nyamirama	32.5	28.5	27.7	10.6	0.8	100.0	30,528
Rukara	25.3	39.6	24.5	10.5	0.1	100.0	31,176
Ruramira	21.8	30.6	33.2	14.4	0.0	100.0	16,937
Rwinkwavu	36.8	22.6	28.4	12.2	0.0	100.0	28,225
Kirehe							
Gahara	21.0	26.5	37.0	15.6	0.0	100.0	39,484
Gatore	25.2	30.2	31.8	12.8	0.0	100.0	26,923
Kigarama	23.9	22.7	35.8	17.1	0.5	100.0	31,149
Kigina	29.5	31.0	27.5	11.8	0.3	100.0	26,909
Kirehe	38.2	26.1	26.1	9.1	0.5	100.0	23,784
Mahama	36.6	17.0	29.8	16.6	0.0	100.0	23,643
Mpanga	23.1	27.5	34.6	14.1	0.7	100.0	31,771
Musaza	19.3	28.4	36.8	15.5	0.0	100.0	25,444
Mushikiri	18.7	37.7	31.2	12.4	0.0	100.0	28,031
Nasho	37.0	18.9	31.8	12.3	0.0	100.0	26,954
Nyamugari	33.7	21.4	30.1	14.7	0.0	100.0	36,754
Nyarubuye	21.6	38.0	27.4	12.9	0.0	100.0	19,522
Ngoma							
Gashanda	31.1	23.5	31.3	14.1	0.0	100.0	16,309
Jarama	13.5	28.8	36.4	21.3	0.0	100.0	23,861
Karembo	37.1	23.3	27.5	12.2	0.0	100.0	14,902
Kazo	35.9	23.0	26.9	13.3	0.8	100.0	27,318

Sector	Poverty status						Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severely poor	Missing information	Total	
Kibungo	48.8	21.8	15.8	6.0	7.7	100.0	28,338
Mugesera	16.4	37.6	30.2	15.7	0.1	100.0	25,716
Murama	36.8	23.9	28.1	11.0	0.1	100.0	22,409
Mutenderi	17.6	39.0	27.7	15.6	0.1	100.0	20,907
Remera	40.5	20.1	26.9	12.4	0.0	100.0	27,622
Rukira	39.5	25.8	24.4	10.3	0.0	100.0	25,250
Rukumberi	11.2	34.1	35.3	19.4	0.0	100.0	28,560
Rurenge	25.8	29.4	31.7	13.1	0.0	100.0	28,555
Sake	20.9	24.4	35.1	19.6	0.1	100.0	23,703
Zaza	27.2	30.7	26.6	14.4	1.2	100.0	23,478
Bugesera							
Gashora	30.5	25.1	31.8	12.6	0.0	100.0	22,001
Juru	20.1	40.5	25.9	13.4	0.0	100.0	23,673
Kamabuye	28.8	24.8	33.1	13.3	0.0	100.0	20,843
Mareba	28.2	19.3	35.6	16.9	0.0	100.0	22,377
Mayange	48.3	17.1	20.8	8.0	5.8	100.0	29,835
Musenyi	30.8	24.7	30.0	14.4	0.2	100.0	29,248
Mwogo	10.8	40.0	34.5	14.7	0.0	100.0	17,598
Ngeruka	26.5	20.5	35.4	17.6	0.0	100.0	30,717
Ntarama	28.4	34.8	25.4	11.4	0.1	100.0	17,978
Nyamata	53.7	21.2	17.6	6.7	0.9	100.0	34,922
Nyarugenge	25.3	21.1	36.1	17.5	0.0	100.0	20,753
Rilima	47.6	17.8	23.6	8.7	2.2	100.0	26,803
Ruhuha	38.6	17.4	30.2	13.5	0.3	100.0	22,994
Rweru	12.5	35.6	32.8	19.1	0.0	100.0	28,782
Shyara	24.0	24.6	33.2	18.2	0.0	100.0	13,390
Total	35.5	26.4	26.8	10.0	1.3	100.0	10,515,973

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 32: Distribution (%) of private households' type of building and area of residence by poverty status

Area of residence and Type of building	Living standard				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
House occupied by one household	83.0	93.5	94.1	93.9	90.0
House occupied by several households	14.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	8.5
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1
Other type of building	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	2,424,898
Urban					
House occupied by one household	61.4	64.5	72.6	74.0	63.3
House occupied by several households	31.7	30.9	24.4	23.5	30.6
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	5.8	3.8	2.2	1.8	5.0
Other type of building	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	416,779
Rural					
House occupied by one household	95.3	96.3	95.7	95.1	95.6
House occupied by several households	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.4	3.9
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other type of building	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	2,008,119

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census. Note: 'Missing' column omitted from the above table.

Table 33: Distribution (%) of private households' tenure and area of residence by poverty status

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Living standard				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
Owner	71.8	85.7	84.3	84.2	80.0
Tenant	24.5	9.6	9.2	9.6	14.8
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	2.6	4.0	5.6	5.4	4.2
Staff housing	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	2,424,898
Urban					
Owner	43.2	46.2	52.7	54.5	44.6
Tenant	52.5	46.3	38.7	38.3	49.9
Hire purchase	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	2.6	5.4	6.8	6.3	3.7
Staff housing	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.3
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	416,779
Rural					
Owner	87.8	89.5	86.6	86.1	87.4
Tenant	8.7	6.0	7.0	7.8	7.5
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	2.6	3.9	5.5	5.4	4.3
Staff housing	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	2,008,119

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census. Note: 'Missing' column omitted from the above table.

Table 34: Distribution (%) of the private households by Household size by Poverty status at national level

Size of the household	Poverty status					Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	Total	
1 member	28.1	16.3	52.5	3.1	100.0	218,418
2 members	28.8	24.0	41.7	5.5	100.0	296,938
3 members	29.2	28.0	34.4	8.4	100.0	436,263
4 members	30.9	27.7	30.7	10.7	100.0	427,627
5 members	32.8	27.3	26.9	12.9	100.0	361,789
6 members	35.9	27.4	24.0	12.8	100.0	279,754
7 members	39.9	27.9	21.5	10.7	100.0	186,256
8 or more members	48.7	25.7	18.0	7.6	100.0	199,131
Total	33.1	26.0	31.6	9.3	100.0	2,406,176

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 35: Distribution (%) of the private households by Type of habitat by Poverty status and Area of Residence

Area of residence and Type of habitat	Poverty status					Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	Missing information		
Rwanda							
Umudugudu (Clustered rural settlement)	28.8	26.8	33.5	10.2	0.7	100.0	1,196,911
Dispersed/Isolated housing	23.7	29.7	36.1	10.0	0.4	100.0	816,913
Planned urban housing	79.5	8.2	8.1	1.7	2.4	100.0	53,776
Spontaneous/squatter housing	61.6	15.8	16.2	4.8	1.7	100.0	340,877
Other type of housing	31.8	24.6	32.0	10.2	1.5	100.0	13,928
Not stated	54.9	17.6	19.4	6.0	2.1	100.0	2,493
Total	32.9	25.8	31.4	9.2	0.8	100.0	2,424,898
Urban							
Umudugudu (Clustered rural settlement)	55.7	17.5	19.4	5.4	2.0	100.0	79,534
Dispersed/Isolated housing	50.7	20.0	22.1	5.7	1.5	100.0	45,471
Planned urban housing	85.5	5.8	5.1	0.8	2.7	100.0	46,597
Spontaneous/squatter housing	73.5	11.9	10.1	2.6	1.9	100.0	241,122
Other type of housing	64.0	13.1	14.7	3.8	4.3	100.0	2,823
Not stated	78.8	9.3	8.0	1.5	2.4	100.0	1,232
Total	68.9	13.2	12.7	3.3	2.0	100.0	416,779
Rural							
Umudugudu (Clustered rural settlement)	26.9	27.5	34.5	10.6	0.6	100.0	1,117,377
Dispersed/Isolated housing	22.1	30.3	36.9	10.3	0.4	100.0	771,442
Planned urban housing	40.5	23.5	27.8	7.5	0.7	100.0	7,179
Spontaneous/squatter housing	32.7	25.2	30.8	10.1	1.1	100.0	99,755
Other type of housing	23.6	27.5	36.4	11.8	0.7	100.0	11,105
Not stated	31.6	25.7	30.6	10.3	1.8	100.0	1,261
Total	25.4	28.4	35.2	10.4	0.5	100.0	2,008,119

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 36: Distribution (%) of the resident household heads by Sex by Poverty status and Area of Residence

Area of residence and Sex of the household head	Poverty Status					Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	Missing information		
Rwanda							
Male	36.7	25.8	28.2	9.3		100.0	1,713,295
Female	24.2	26.5	40.0	9.3		100.0	692,881
Total	33.1	26.0	31.6	9.3		100.0	2,406,176
Urban							
Male	73.3	12.6	11.1	3.0		100.0	311,551
Female	60.7	16.3	18.6	4.4		100.0	97,060
Total	70.3	13.5	12.9	3.3		100.0	408,611
Rural							
Male	28.6	28.7	32.0	10.7		100.0	1,401,744
Female	18.2	28.2	43.5	10.1		100.0	595,821
Total	25.5	28.6	35.4	10.5		100.0	1,997,565

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 37: Distribution (%) of resident household head's economic status and area of residence by poverty status

Area of residence and Economic activity status of the hh head	Living standard				
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	Total
Rwanda					
Employed	85.1	83.9	79.6	85.2	83.1
Unemployed	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Inactive	12.4	14.3	18.5	12.9	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	796,799	625,996	760,515	222,866	2,406,176
Urban					
Employed	82.4	79.7	76.8	80.6	81.3
Unemployed	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.7
Inactive	13.7	17.1	20.3	16.4	15.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	287,261	55,016	52,762	13,572	408,611
Rural					
Employed	86.6	84.3	79.8	85.5	83.4
Unemployed	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7
Inactive	11.7	14.0	18.4	12.6	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	509,538	570,980	707,753	209,294	1,997,565

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 38: Distribution (%) of the resident population age-groups by poverty status

5-year age-group (Years)	Living standard					Total
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor		
0-4	12.4	14.1	16.7	19.7	14.6	
5-9	12.7	14.1	15.3	20.3	14.5	
10-14	11.8	12.4	11.6	13.6	12.0	
15-19	12.4	12.2	8.3	6.5	10.6	
20-24	12.1	10.1	8.3	4.6	9.8	
25-29	9.9	7.7	9.0	7.5	8.8	
30-34	7.5	5.9	6.7	11.3	7.2	
35-39	5.1	4.7	4.3	5.7	4.8	
40-44	4.2	4.3	3.6	2.9	4.0	
45-49	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.1	3.2	
50-54	3.1	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.2	
55-59	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.2	2.3	
60-64	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.7	
65-69	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.0	
70-74	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.9	
75-79	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	
80-84	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	
85+	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Count	3,728,928	2,780,637	2,818,321	1,050,135	10,515,973	

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 39: Distribution (%) of the resident population by Sex by Poverty status

Sex	Poverty status					Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	Missing information		
Male	36.5	25.9	25.8	9.7	2.0	100.0	5,064,868
Female	34.5	26.9	27.7	10.2	0.7	100.0	5,451,105
Total	35.5	26.4	26.8	10.0	1.3	100.0	10,515,973

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 40: Multidimensional Poverty Index and Average Intensity of Deprivation by sector

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Nyarugenge			
Gitega	0.064	0.412	0.027
Kanyinya	0.282	0.445	0.126
Kigali	0.212	0.434	0.092
Kimisagara	0.081	0.409	0.033
Mageregere	0.369	0.430	0.159
Muhima	0.050	0.405	0.020
Nyakabanda	0.062	0.393	0.024
Nyamirambo	0.087	0.404	0.035
Nyarugenge	0.065	0.408	0.026
Rwezamenyo	0.051	0.381	0.019
Gasabo			
Bumbogo	0.322	0.443	0.143
Gatsata	0.090	0.421	0.038
Gikomero	0.456	0.450	0.205
Gisozi	0.093	0.420	0.039
Jabana	0.251	0.434	0.109
Jali	0.316	0.443	0.140
Kacyiru	0.063	0.397	0.025
Kimihurura	0.057	0.410	0.024
Kimironko	0.055	0.398	0.022
Kinyinya	0.137	0.427	0.059
Ndera	0.260	0.437	0.114
Nduba	0.371	0.436	0.162
Remera	0.073	0.398	0.029
Rusororo	0.245	0.449	0.110
Rutunga	0.401	0.428	0.172
Kicukiro			
Gahanga	0.306	0.439	0.134
Gatenga	0.108	0.426	0.046
Gikondo	0.073	0.415	0.030
Kagarama	0.086	0.414	0.036
Kanombe	0.092	0.411	0.038
Kicukiro	0.047	0.383	0.018
Kigarama	0.090	0.410	0.037
Masaka	0.198	0.431	0.085
Niboye	0.049	0.390	0.019
Nyarugunga	0.066	0.390	0.026
Nyanza			
Busasamana	0.271	0.426	0.116
Busoro	0.487	0.450	0.219
Cyabakamyi	0.399	0.435	0.174
Kibilizi	0.432	0.456	0.197
Kigoma	0.437	0.437	0.191
Mukingo	0.325	0.425	0.138
Muyira	0.466	0.449	0.209
Ntyazo	0.546	0.456	0.249
Nyagisozi	0.411	0.449	0.185
Rwabicuma	0.396	0.435	0.172
Gisagara			
Gikonko	0.503	0.460	0.232
Gishubi	0.616	0.473	0.291
Kansi	0.440	0.454	0.200
Kibirizi	0.465	0.444	0.206
Kigembe	0.468	0.447	0.209
Mamba	0.525	0.460	0.241
Muganza	0.540	0.461	0.249
Mugombwa	0.461	0.441	0.203
Mukindo	0.571	0.457	0.261
Musha	0.505	0.449	0.227
Ndora	0.481	0.458	0.220
Nyanza	0.554	0.456	0.253
Save	0.353	0.432	0.153
Nyaruguru			
Busanze	0.506	0.455	0.230
Cyahinda	0.465	0.454	0.211
Kibeho	0.353	0.452	0.159
Kivu	0.578	0.450	0.260
Mata	0.309	0.459	0.142
Muganza	0.544	0.452	0.246

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Munini	0.438	0.455	0.200
Ngera	0.388	0.436	0.169
Ngoma	0.469	0.452	0.212
Nyabimata	0.603	0.464	0.280
Nyagisozi	0.403	0.439	0.177
Ruheru	0.557	0.466	0.259
Ruramba	0.359	0.449	0.161
Rusenge	0.417	0.455	0.190
Huye			
Gishamvu	0.382	0.450	0.172
Huye	0.309	0.441	0.136
Karama	0.344	0.440	0.152
Kigoma	0.374	0.449	0.168
Kinazi	0.432	0.451	0.195
Maraba	0.357	0.442	0.158
Mbazi	0.289	0.433	0.125
Mukura	0.406	0.458	0.186
Ngoma	0.121	0.423	0.051
Ruhashya	0.349	0.436	0.152
Rusatira	0.383	0.444	0.170
Rwaniro	0.405	0.443	0.179
Simbi	0.350	0.436	0.153
Tumba	0.213	0.436	0.093
Nyamagabe			
Buruhukiro	0.504	0.456	0.230
Cyanika	0.301	0.440	0.132
Gasaka	0.232	0.433	0.100
Gatare	0.462	0.448	0.207
Kaduha	0.419	0.456	0.191
Kamegeri	0.413	0.433	0.179
Kibirizi	0.341	0.441	0.150
Kibumbwe	0.396	0.445	0.176
Kitabi	0.467	0.452	0.211
Mbazi	0.314	0.433	0.136
Mugano	0.419	0.456	0.191
Musange	0.396	0.442	0.175
Musebeya	0.434	0.448	0.195
Mushubi	0.382	0.446	0.170
Nkomane	0.522	0.463	0.242
Tare	0.433	0.445	0.193
Uwinkingi	0.467	0.450	0.210
Ruhango			
Bweramana	0.297	0.439	0.130
Byimana	0.276	0.431	0.119
Kabagali	0.390	0.436	0.170
Kinazi	0.462	0.457	0.211
Kinihira	0.315	0.441	0.139
Mbuye	0.444	0.460	0.204
Mwendo	0.331	0.428	0.142
Ntongwe	0.482	0.457	0.220
Ruhango	0.331	0.440	0.146
Muhanga			
Cyeza	0.249	0.420	0.105
Kabacuzi	0.302	0.419	0.126
Kibangu	0.322	0.421	0.135
Kiyumba	0.270	0.415	0.112
Muhanga	0.367	0.431	0.158
Mushishiro	0.299	0.442	0.132
Nyabinoni	0.460	0.446	0.205
Nyamabuye	0.140	0.420	0.059
Nyarusange	0.354	0.436	0.154
Rongi	0.408	0.442	0.180
Rugendabari	0.313	0.427	0.134
Shyogwe	0.254	0.424	0.108
Kamonyi			
Gacurabwenge	0.244	0.433	0.106
Karama	0.253	0.431	0.109
Kayenzi	0.223	0.423	0.094
Kayumbu	0.295	0.418	0.124
Mugina	0.381	0.441	0.168
Musambira	0.302	0.445	0.134
Ngamba	0.261	0.431	0.112

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Nyamiyaga	0.334	0.443	0.148
Nyarubaka	0.358	0.441	0.158
Rugarika	0.327	0.437	0.143
Rukoma	0.247	0.428	0.106
Runda	0.280	0.429	0.120
Karongi			
Bwishyura	0.337	0.441	0.149
Gashari	0.362	0.433	0.157
Gishyita	0.435	0.452	0.196
Gitesi	0.452	0.433	0.196
Mubuga	0.433	0.443	0.192
Murambi	0.328	0.422	0.139
Murundi	0.430	0.435	0.187
Mutuntu	0.475	0.452	0.215
Rubengera	0.340	0.441	0.150
Rugabano	0.461	0.436	0.201
Ruganda	0.335	0.443	0.148
Rwankuba	0.523	0.443	0.232
Twumba	0.442	0.443	0.196
Rutsiro			
Boneza	0.431	0.444	0.191
Gihango	0.356	0.453	0.161
Kigeyo	0.458	0.445	0.204
Kivumu	0.502	0.446	0.224
Manihira	0.473	0.458	0.217
Mukura	0.535	0.457	0.244
Murunda	0.489	0.474	0.232
Musasa	0.459	0.439	0.201
Mushonyi	0.423	0.436	0.184
Mushubati	0.399	0.443	0.177
Nyabirasi	0.619	0.469	0.291
Ruhango	0.492	0.469	0.231
Rusebeya	0.511	0.476	0.243
Rubavu			
Bugeshi	0.510	0.458	0.234
Busasamana	0.559	0.455	0.254
Cyanzarwe	0.599	0.452	0.271
Gisenyi	0.067	0.411	0.028
Kanama	0.554	0.467	0.259
Kanzenze	0.408	0.454	0.185
Mudende	0.534	0.444	0.237
Nyakiriba	0.433	0.469	0.203
Nyamumba	0.448	0.456	0.204
Nyundo	0.509	0.462	0.235
Rubavu	0.383	0.445	0.170
Rugerero	0.355	0.449	0.159
Nyabihu			
Bigogwe	0.331	0.440	0.146
Jenda	0.374	0.455	0.170
Jomba	0.475	0.429	0.204
Kabatwa	0.346	0.443	0.153
Karago	0.451	0.445	0.201
Kintobo	0.399	0.456	0.182
Mukamira	0.295	0.458	0.135
Muringa	0.644	0.468	0.301
Rambura	0.416	0.449	0.187
Rugera	0.429	0.442	0.189
Rurembo	0.509	0.446	0.227
Shyira	0.392	0.449	0.176
Ngororero			
Bwira	0.537	0.454	0.244
Gatumba	0.337	0.432	0.146
Hindiro	0.463	0.441	0.204
Kabaya	0.465	0.448	0.208
Kageyo	0.474	0.459	0.217
Kavumu	0.563	0.477	0.269
Matyazo	0.491	0.443	0.217
Muhanda	0.728	0.493	0.359
Muhororo	0.374	0.437	0.164
Ndaro	0.541	0.460	0.249
Ngororero	0.397	0.444	0.176
Nyange	0.390	0.432	0.169

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Sovu	0.572	0.480	0.275
Rusizi			
Bugarama	0.518	0.483	0.250
Butare	0.499	0.482	0.241
Bweyeye	0.510	0.465	0.237
Gashonga	0.317	0.442	0.140
Giheke	0.276	0.439	0.121
Gihundwe	0.220	0.443	0.097
Gikundamvura	0.488	0.475	0.232
Gitambi	0.373	0.457	0.171
Kamembe	0.130	0.423	0.055
Muganza	0.425	0.474	0.202
Mururu	0.277	0.452	0.125
Nkanka	0.380	0.441	0.167
Nkombo	0.489	0.465	0.227
Nkungu	0.291	0.431	0.125
Nyakabuye	0.351	0.452	0.159
Nyakarenzo	0.282	0.428	0.121
Nzahaha	0.370	0.447	0.166
Rwimbogo	0.340	0.442	0.150
Nyamasheke			
Bushekeri	0.480	0.446	0.214
Bushenge	0.314	0.429	0.135
Cyato	0.534	0.454	0.242
Gihombo	0.407	0.450	0.183
Kagano	0.375	0.447	0.168
Kanjongo	0.353	0.444	0.157
Karambi	0.328	0.431	0.141
Karengera	0.424	0.443	0.188
Kirimbi	0.385	0.442	0.170
Macuba	0.351	0.440	0.155
Mahembe	0.371	0.434	0.161
Nyabitekeri	0.293	0.430	0.126
Rangiro	0.458	0.436	0.200
Ruharambuga	0.324	0.449	0.145
Shangi	0.368	0.437	0.161
Rulindo			
BASE	0.329	0.439	0.144
Burega	0.337	0.431	0.145
Bushoki	0.247	0.425	0.105
Buyoga	0.310	0.435	0.135
Cyinzuzi	0.360	0.438	0.158
Cyungu	0.365	0.435	0.159
Kinihira	0.306	0.430	0.132
Kisaro	0.334	0.443	0.148
Masoro	0.359	0.438	0.157
Mbogo	0.291	0.420	0.122
Murambi	0.375	0.422	0.158
Ngoma	0.380	0.440	0.167
Ntarabana	0.395	0.430	0.170
Rukozo	0.401	0.428	0.171
Rusiga	0.319	0.416	0.133
Shyorongi	0.311	0.441	0.137
Tumba	0.289	0.421	0.122
Gakenke			
Busengo	0.364	0.430	0.157
Coko	0.243	0.441	0.107
Cyabingo	0.354	0.420	0.149
Gakenke	0.339	0.434	0.147
Gashenyi	0.388	0.429	0.166
Janja	0.299	0.442	0.132
Kamubuga	0.519	0.448	0.233
Karambo	0.452	0.444	0.201
Kivuruga	0.318	0.427	0.136
Mataba	0.469	0.471	0.221
Minazi	0.349	0.448	0.156
Mugunga	0.323	0.454	0.147
Muhondo	0.211	0.415	0.087
Muyongwe	0.342	0.437	0.149
Muzo	0.396	0.462	0.183
Nemba	0.383	0.428	0.164
Ruli	0.182	0.416	0.076

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Rusasa	0.362	0.441	0.160
Rushashi	0.268	0.427	0.114
Musanze			
Busogo	0.310	0.433	0.134
Cyuve	0.364	0.430	0.156
Gacaca	0.432	0.453	0.196
Gashaki	0.305	0.432	0.132
Gataraga	0.361	0.453	0.163
Kimonyi	0.474	0.449	0.213
Kinigi	0.376	0.440	0.165
Muhoza	0.164	0.433	0.071
Muko	0.359	0.429	0.154
Musanze	0.396	0.424	0.168
Nkotsi	0.335	0.448	0.150
Nyange	0.437	0.423	0.185
Remera	0.294	0.410	0.121
Rwaza	0.293	0.424	0.124
Shingiro	0.561	0.460	0.258
Burera			
Bungwe	0.449	0.452	0.203
Butaro	0.457	0.432	0.197
Cyanika	0.523	0.433	0.226
Cyeru	0.397	0.438	0.174
Gahunga	0.520	0.439	0.228
Gatebe	0.423	0.445	0.188
Gitovu	0.421	0.437	0.184
Kagogo	0.509	0.453	0.231
Kinoni	0.356	0.447	0.159
Kinyababa	0.428	0.449	0.192
Kivuye	0.421	0.443	0.187
Nemba	0.423	0.428	0.181
Rugarama	0.457	0.440	0.201
Rugengabari	0.504	0.437	0.220
Ruhunde	0.501	0.442	0.221
Rusarabuye	0.409	0.428	0.175
Rwerere	0.415	0.440	0.183
Gicumbi			
Bukure	0.366	0.438	0.160
Bwisige	0.364	0.453	0.165
Byumba	0.263	0.443	0.117
Cyumba	0.358	0.428	0.153
Giti	0.432	0.455	0.197
Kageyo	0.315	0.437	0.138
Kaniga	0.267	0.439	0.117
Manyagiro	0.418	0.433	0.181
Miyove	0.478	0.442	0.211
Mukarange	0.297	0.441	0.131
Muko	0.323	0.445	0.144
Mutete	0.310	0.443	0.137
Nyamiyaga	0.434	0.451	0.196
Nyankenke	0.414	0.432	0.179
Rubaya	0.461	0.442	0.204
Rukomo	0.324	0.445	0.144
Rushaki	0.285	0.431	0.123
Rutare	0.335	0.442	0.148
Ruvune	0.357	0.455	0.162
Rwamiko	0.319	0.433	0.138
Shangasha	0.350	0.442	0.155
Rwamagana			
Fumbwe	0.411	0.455	0.187
Gahengeri	0.413	0.458	0.189
Gishali	0.347	0.445	0.154
Karenge	0.277	0.445	0.123
Kigabiro	0.219	0.429	0.094
Muhazi	0.254	0.439	0.112
Munyaga	0.456	0.439	0.200
Munyiginya	0.415	0.456	0.189
Musha	0.418	0.458	0.191
Muyumbu	0.308	0.437	0.134
Mwulire	0.362	0.430	0.156
Nyakaliro	0.325	0.442	0.143
Nzige	0.353	0.422	0.149

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Rubona	0.433	0.476	0.206
Nyagatare			
Gatunda	0.423	0.461	0.195
Karama	0.452	0.473	0.214
Karangazi	0.438	0.467	0.204
Katabagemu	0.465	0.457	0.213
Kiyombe	0.349	0.452	0.158
Matimba	0.356	0.457	0.163
Mimuri	0.426	0.465	0.198
Mukama	0.448	0.493	0.221
Musheri	0.464	0.455	0.211
Nyagatare	0.336	0.457	0.154
Rukomo	0.457	0.470	0.215
Rwempasha	0.338	0.443	0.150
Rwimiyaga	0.484	0.459	0.222
Tabagwe	0.452	0.463	0.209
Gatsibo			
Gasange	0.518	0.477	0.247
Gatsibo	0.420	0.454	0.191
Gitoki	0.488	0.465	0.227
Kabarore	0.424	0.465	0.197
Kageyo	0.484	0.466	0.226
Kiramuruzi	0.307	0.460	0.141
Kiziguro	0.334	0.456	0.152
Muhura	0.417	0.454	0.189
Murambi	0.421	0.465	0.196
Ngarama	0.499	0.494	0.246
Nyagihanga	0.437	0.468	0.205
Remera	0.454	0.463	0.210
Rugarama	0.388	0.459	0.178
Rwimbogo	0.451	0.461	0.208
Kayonza			
Gahini	0.372	0.452	0.168
Kabare	0.444	0.442	0.196
Kabarondo	0.344	0.439	0.151
Mukarange	0.267	0.449	0.120
Murama	0.415	0.461	0.191
Murundi	0.467	0.461	0.215
Mwiri	0.424	0.450	0.191
Ndego	0.480	0.440	0.211
Nyamirama	0.386	0.451	0.174
Rukara	0.350	0.463	0.162
Ruramira	0.476	0.466	0.222
Rwinkwavu	0.406	0.450	0.183
Kirehe			
Gahara	0.525	0.463	0.243
Gatore	0.446	0.462	0.206
Kigarama	0.532	0.457	0.243
Kigina	0.394	0.461	0.181
Kirehe	0.353	0.447	0.158
Mahama	0.464	0.451	0.209
Mpanga	0.490	0.456	0.224
Musaza	0.523	0.456	0.239
Mushikiri	0.436	0.462	0.202
Nasho	0.441	0.434	0.191
Nyamugari	0.448	0.456	0.204
Nyarubuye	0.403	0.469	0.189
Ngoma			
Gashanda	0.454	0.447	0.203
Jarama	0.577	0.494	0.285
Karembo	0.397	0.448	0.178
Kazo	0.406	0.456	0.185
Kibungo	0.235	0.444	0.105
Mugesera	0.460	0.481	0.221
Murama	0.392	0.444	0.174
Mutenderi	0.433	0.482	0.209
Remera	0.393	0.456	0.179
Rukira	0.347	0.449	0.156
Rukumberi	0.547	0.493	0.270
Rurenge	0.448	0.456	0.204
Sake	0.547	0.475	0.260
Zaza	0.414	0.488	0.202

Sector	Headcount (% of persons poor)	Average Intensity of Deprivation	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Bugesera			
Gashora	0.444	0.459	0.204
Juru	0.393	0.472	0.186
Kamabuye	0.465	0.451	0.210
Mareba	0.525	0.456	0.240
Mayange	0.306	0.431	0.132
Musenyi	0.444	0.456	0.203
Mwogo	0.492	0.473	0.233
Ngeruka	0.530	0.457	0.242
Ntarama	0.368	0.463	0.170
Nyamata	0.244	0.441	0.108
Nyarugenge	0.536	0.459	0.246
Rilima	0.331	0.429	0.142
Ruhuha	0.438	0.448	0.196
Rweru	0.519	0.487	0.253
Shyara	0.514	0.469	0.241

Source: Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census.

Table 41: Living standard (MPI) of households of economically active children as compared to households of economically inactive children (distribution)

Age	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately Poor	Severely poor	Total	Count
Economically active						
Rwanda	24.1	23.1	33.7	19.2	100.0	205,975
Area of residence						
Urban	63.7	17.9	12.2	6.2	100.0	30,480
Rural	17.3	24.0	37.4	21.4	100.0	175,495
Province						
Kigali City	65.0	16.7	12.6	5.7	100.0	20,147
South	23.4	25.2	33.8	17.6	100.0	42,361
West	16.6	22.6	36.9	23.9	100.0	50,750
North	20.5	25.4	36.4	17.6	100.0	43,525
East	19.0	22.2	36.3	22.5	100.0	49,192
Economically inactive						
Rwanda	35.2	27.7	25.9	11.3	100.0	3,244,096
Area of residence						
Urban	70.7	12.8	12.0	4.6	100.0	451,103
Rural	29.4	30.1	28.1	12.3	100.0	2,792,993
Province						
Kigali City	70.8	12.4	12.1	4.7	100.0	271,496
South	31.7	30.5	27.3	10.5	100.0	809,458
West	30.2	29.2	28.1	12.4	100.0	792,769
North	35.6	29.8	25.0	9.6	100.0	555,774
East	31.3	27.1	27.4	14.2	100.0	814,599

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 42: Distribution of households by living standard (MPI) by household composition

Household category	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severe poverty	Missing Information	Total	Count
Households without children and with working adult	39.4	23.2	35.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	431,666
Households without children and no working adult	22.9	17.0	54.7	3.2	2.2	100.0	92,525
Household with children (0-17 years) and with working adult	32.8	27.2	29.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	1,720,203
Households with children (0-17 years) and no working adult	25.2	25.9	36.2	11.9	0.8	100.0	165,166
Household with 3 or more children (0-17 years) per adult	20.9	25.6	34.8	18.6	0.1	100.0	145,713
Households with children under 8 years	31.2	26.1	30.0	12.6	0.1	100.0	1,450,210

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 43: Living standards (MPI) of households of orphan children compared to households of non-orphan children

	MPI status of household in which children live					Total	Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Poor	Severely poor	Missing Information		
Mother alive, father alive	33.6	26.7	27.4	12.4	0.0	100.0	4,295,452
Mother alive, father dead/survivorship unknown	26.4	29.4	31.7	12.5	0.0	100.0	412,566
Mother dead/unknown, Father alive	33.5	26.7	28.7	11.1	0.0	100.0	73,904
Mother dead/ survivorship unknown, Father dead/ survivorship unknown	36.9	26.2	27.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	68,767
One or both not stated	30.3	19.8	20.4	8.8	20.7	100.0	164,439

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 44: Distribution of children (aged 0–17) by type of medical insurance and by area of residence and living standard (MPI) (%)

Area of residence and Type of medical insurance	MPI				Count
	Non-poor	Vulnerable	Moderately poor	Severe poverty	
Rwanda					
None	7.2	13.0	15.4	17.3	611,172
Mutuelle	83.2	85.6	83.4	81.7	4,170,758
RAMA	6.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	126,694
Other	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	58,535
Not stated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	47,969
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5,015,128
Urban					
None	7.0	15.5	18.0	22.2	73,090
Mutuelle	73.5	80.9	77.7	75.8	531,168
RAMA	13.3	2.0	2.3	0.8	68,717
Other	5.8	1.1	1.6	0.7	31,087
Not stated	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	12,011
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	716,073
Rural					
None	7.3	12.8	15.2	17.0	538,082
Mutuelle	87.3	86	83.8	82.1	3,639,590
RAMA	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	57,977
Other	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	27,448
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	35,958
Total	100	100	100	100	4,299,055

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 45: Percentage of children with birth registration by age group and living standard (MPI) of household

	0-5 years	6-12 years	13-17 years	All Male (0-17)	All Female (0-17)	All children (0-17 years)
Non-poor	75.4	88.6	84.6	83.2	83.0	83.1
Vulnerable	71.5	87.7	85.7	81.4	81.5	81.5
Moderately poor	66.2	83.4	81.9	76.1	76.1	76.1
Severe poverty	64.2	80.0	77.6	73.3	73.1	73.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 46: Children of pre-primary age (3–6) by disability status and living standard of their households

Living standard	With disability					Without disability						
	3	4	5	6	Total: 3 to 6 years (count and %)	3	4	5	6	Total: 3 to 6 years (count and %)		
Non-poor	800	975	1,022	1,247	4,044	25.5	92,643	96,192	94,463	100,243	383,541	30.3
Vulnerable	837	1,018	1,094	1,341	4,290	27.1	79,834	81,504	78,501	86,235	326,074	25.8
Moderately poor	1,029	1,202	1,281	1,535	5,047	31.9	96,900	97,278	90,591	92,972	377,741	29.9
Severe poverty	464	554	603	644	2,265	14.3	42,444	44,913	42,107	40,711	170,175	13.5
Missing information	43	43	50	49	185	1.2	1,845	1,846	1,869	1,935	7,495	0.6
Total	3,173	3,792	4,050	4,816	15,831	100.0	313,666	321,733	307,531	322,096	1,265,026	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 47: Distribution (%) of households headed by persons with/without disabilities by household living standards (MPI)

Area of residence and Household standard Living	Household heads with disabilities			Household heads without a disability			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rwanda							
Non-poor		28.3	19.0	24.7	37.5	25.0	34.0
Vulnerable		28.6	26.5	27.8	25.6	26.6	25.8
Moderately Poor		33.2	46.1	38.3	27.8	39.1	30.9
Severe poverty		9.8	8.4	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count		139,262	89,936	229,198	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978
Urban							
Non-poor		63.5	53.5	60.1	73.8	61.3	70.9
Vulnerable		16.1	18.4	16.9	12.4	16.1	13.3
Moderately Poor		16.0	24.0	18.7	10.9	18.1	12.6
Severe poverty		4.4	4.1	4.3	2.9	4.4	3.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count		15,400	7,789	23,189	296,151	89,271	385,422
Rural							
Non-poor		24.0	15.7	20.7	29.1	18.6	26.1
Vulnerable		30.2	27.3	29.0	28.6	28.4	28.5
Moderately Poor		35.4	48.2	40.5	31.7	42.8	34.9
Severe poverty		10.5	8.8	9.8	10.7	10.3	10.6
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count		123,862	82,147	206,009	1,277,882	513,674	1,791,556

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

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

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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

Vice Chairperson:

Egide RUGAMBA

Secretary:

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Former Director of National Development Planning and Research in MINECOFIN

Director General of Planning in MINALOC

Census Coordinator of the RPHC4

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Esther MUTAMBA

Anna MUGABO

Dr. Erasme RWANAMIZA

Innocent MUSABYIMANA

Jeanne d'Arc UMULISA

Parfait UWARIRAYE

Redempter BATETE MUKUNZI

Antonio MUTORO

Assistant Representative of UNFPA in charge of Population and Development

Director General of Rwanda Housing Authority

Director General of Labour and Employment

Director General of Education

Director of Planning in MINIRENA

Director of Planning and M&E in MIGEPROF

Director of Planning in MINISANTE

Director of Youth Employment and Program Coordination

Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

Branches of the National Census Commission

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

Kigali City:

Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

Sothorn Province:

Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

Western Province:

Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor

Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

Northern Province:

Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

Eastern Province:

Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor

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Willy NDIZEYE
Paul Jules NDAMAGE
Abdallah MURENZI
Leandres KAREKAZI
Francois HABITEGEKO
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Yvonne MTAKWASUKU
Jacques RUTSINGA
Bernard KAYUMBA
Gaspard BYUKUSENGE
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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

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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

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Dr. Diane KARUSISI, Former Acting Director General of NISR

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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

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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:

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Enumerators:

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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

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