



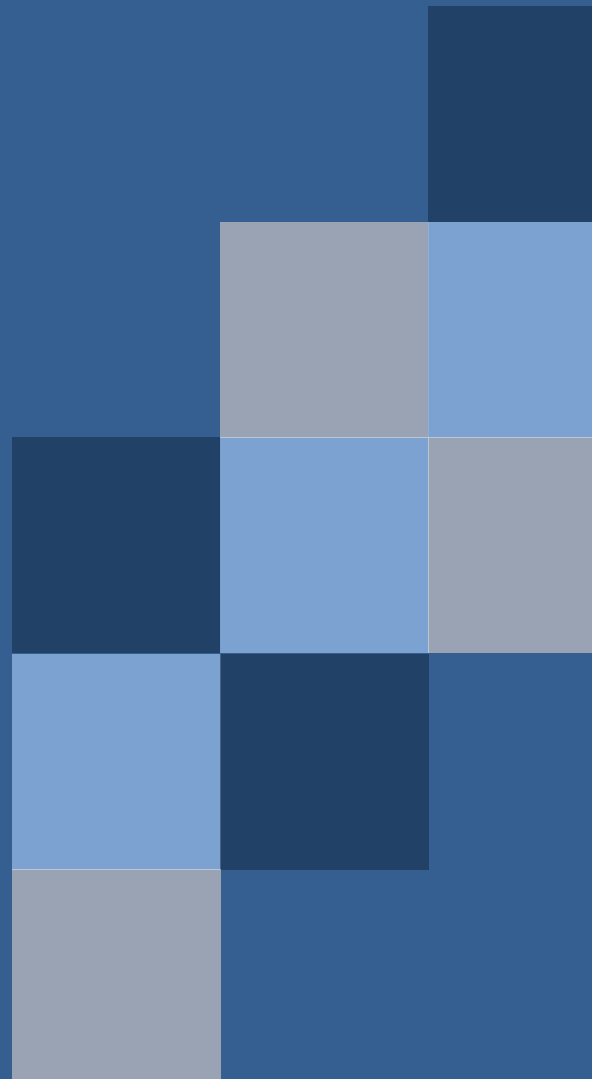
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report

Socio-cultural characteristics of the population





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:
P.O. Box 6139, Kigali, Rwanda; Telephone: (250) 252 571 035
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw; Website: <http://www.statistics.gov.rw>.

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Table of contents

List of tables	vii
List of figures	ix
List of abbreviations	x
Foreword	xi
Acknowledgement	xiii
Executive Summary	xv
Chapter 1: Overview of the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census	1
1.1 Context and justification	1
1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks	1
1.3 Census phases	2
Chapter 2: Context, objectives and methodology of the analysis	3
2.1 Context	3
2.1.1 Socio-cultural context	3
2.1.2 Nationality	3
2.1.3 Religious affiliation	3
2.2 Objectives of the analysis	4
2.3 Methodology of the analysis	4
2.4 Definition of key concepts	4
2.4.1 Religion	5
2.4.2 Nationality	6
Chapter 3: Nationality	8
3.1 Distribution of the resident population by nationality by area of residence and sex	8
3.2 Distribution of the resident population by nationality by province and sex	10
3.3 Distribution of the foreign resident population by sex and age group	11
3.4 Distribution of the different nationalities by religious affiliation	12
3.5 Background characteristics of the resident population by nationality	13
3.5.1 Current marital status and nationality	13
3.5.2 Level of education and nationality	13
3.5.3 Economic activity status and nationality	14
3.5.4 Occupation and nationality	15
Chapter 4: Religion	16
4.1 Religious affiliation of the resident population by sex and area of residence	16
4.2 Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the distribution of the resident population by religious affiliation	18
4.3 Age and sex structure and spatial distribution of the population by religious affiliation	18
4.4 Background characteristics of the resident population by religious affiliation	20
4.4.1 Current marital status and religious affiliation	20
4.4.3 Level of education and religious affiliation	20
4.4.4 Economic activity status and religious affiliation	22
4.4.5 Occupation and religious affiliation	23
Conclusion	24
References	25
Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment	26

A.1	Objectives of the Census	26
A.2	Methodology and Census phases	26
A.2.1	Census mapping	26
A.2.2	Pilot Census	27
A.2.3	Questionnaires and manuals	27
A.2.4	Census publicity and sensitisation campaign	27
A.2.5	Recruitment and training of field staff	28
A.2.6	Actual Census enumeration	29
A.2.7	Post-enumeration activities	29
A.3	Data quality assessment	30
Annex B	Census questionnaire	31
B.1	Private households: person record	32
B.2	Private households: household record and mortality record	36
B.3	Institutional households: person record	37
Annex C	Glossary of key terms and definitions	40
C.1	Population and demographic characteristics	40
C.2	Housing and household characteristics	42
C.3	Migration and spatial mobility	43
C.4	Education	43
C.5	Employment/economic activity	45
C.6	Socio-cultural characteristics	46
Annex D	Supplementary tables	47
Annex E	Sector-level tables	58

List of tables

Table 1: Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population by nationality, sex and area of residence	8
Table 2: Distribution (number and percentage) of resident foreigners by nationality by area of residence and sex.....	10
Table 3: Distribution (%) of the population by nationality and province.....	11
Table 4: Distribution of resident foreigners by sex and age group (%) and count	12
Table 5: Distribution of the different nationalities by religious affiliation (%).....	12
Table 6: Distribution of the different nationalities aged 12 and above by current marital status (%)	13
Table 7: Distribution (%) of different nationalities aged 5 and above by highest level of education attained.....	14
Table 8: Distribution (%) of different nationalities aged 5 and above by economic activity.....	14
Table 9: Distribution of different nationalities aged 5 and above, currently employed by occupation (%).....	15
Table 10: Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence.....	16
Table 11: Distribution of the resident population by religious affiliation by age group	19
Table 12: Distribution (%) of affiliated members of different religious groups aged 12 and above by current marital status and sex.	20
Table 13: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of the different religious groups aged five and above by sex and level of education.	21
Table 14: Distribution (%) of affiliated members of different religious groups aged five and above by economic activity status and sex.....	22
Table 15: Distribution (%) of affiliated members of different religious groups aged five and above, currently employed by occupation.....	23
Table 16: Distribution (%) of the foreign population by foreign nationalities by province and sex ..	47
Table 17: Distribution (%) of the foreign population by foreign nationalities by sex and age group	48
Table 18: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities aged 12 and above by nationality and sex and marital status	49
Table 19: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities aged 5 years and above by level of education and sex.....	50
Table 20: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities aged 5 years and above by economic activity status and sex	51
Table 21: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities aged 5 years and above currently employed by occupation and sex	52
Table 22: Distribution (%) of the resident population by Religious affiliation by province and age group	53

Table 23: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups by nationality and sex.....	54
Table 24: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups aged 12 years and above by current marital status and sex.....	55
Table 25: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups aged 5 years and above currently employed by occupation and sex.....	56
Table 26: Distribution (%) of the resident population by religious affiliation and sector of residence	58

List of figures

Figure 1: Distribution of resident foreigners by nationality (%).....	9
Figure 2: Distribution of resident population by religious affiliation (national level) (%)	17
Figure 3: Distribution of resident population by religious affiliation by area of residence (%)	17
Figure 4: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of resident population by religious affiliation.....	18

List of abbreviations

CTC	Census Technical Committee
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GoR	Government of Rwanda
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MTN CUG	Mobile Telecommunication Network Closed User Group
NCC	National Census Commission
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NURC	National Unity and Reconciliation Commission
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
SMS	Short Message Service System
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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.

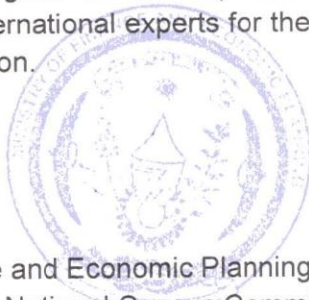
The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend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

The two socio-cultural indicators of the population considered in the Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) are the religious affiliation and the nationality of the resident population in Rwanda in 2012. The data analysis in the present report focuses on the distribution of the resident population in relation to these key indicators, with an assessment of crosscutting variables such as area of residence, sex, age, economic activity status, marital status, education and occupation.

Nationality: The resident population enumerated in Rwanda in 2012 were classified into three broad categories of nationalities: Rwandans, Rwandans with dual nationality and foreign nationalities. Persons of Rwandan nationality are by far the most numerous in the country, since they make up 98.9% of the resident population. Foreign nationals constitute only 0.8% and Rwandans with dual nationality make up barely 0.2%.

The number of Rwandans with dual nationality increased from 14,147 in 2002 to 21,060 in 2012, because in the aftermath of the liberation war that halted the genocide against the Tutsi in 1994 Rwanda experienced the large-scale return of Rwandans who had lived outside the country for several years. Moreover, the new Constitution promulgated at that time allowed people to have dual nationality.

The majority of the foreign nationals resident in Rwanda in 2012 came from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); they represent 70% of all foreigners and 0.6% of the total resident population of Rwanda. After this, 16% of foreign nationals came from Burundi. Males generally predominate among foreigners except in the case of nationals from the DRC, among whom women are more numerous.

Except for the substantial proportion of DR Congolese and Burundi nationals who are mostly resident in rural areas, most foreign nationals are resident in urban areas.

Kenyans living in Rwanda have the highest proportion of employed persons among foreign nationals (73%). Nationals from the DRC participate in economic activities to the lowest degree while also constituting the majority of foreigners in Rwanda. This might be explained by the fact that the majority of these live in refugee camps.

The results regarding education among foreign nationals show that they have the highest proportion of persons who have a university level of education, except Burundian, DR Congolese and Tanzanian residents who have a high proportion of persons with a low level of education.

Religion: The question on religious affiliation had nine modalities: Catholic, Protestant, Adventist, Jehovah's Witness, Muslim, Traditionalist/Animist, Other Religion, No Religion and Not Stated.

The dominant religious group in Rwanda is the Catholics, who represent 44% of the resident population of the country. The second most prevalent religious group are the Protestants (38%), while other religion groups are made up of Adventists (12%), Muslims (2%) and Jehovah's Witnesses (1%). While those with no religious affiliation represent 2.5%, adherents of the traditionalist/animists and of other religions each represent less than 1% of the population. Thus, Christian religious groups represent 95% of the population of Rwanda.

In regard to the regional distribution of the various religious groups, while the Catholic faith predominates in almost all the provinces with the highest proportion recorded in the Northern Province (57%), adherents of Protestant religions predominate in the Western and Eastern provinces as well as Kigali City where they represent over 42% of the population, respectively.

Except for Muslims, 54% of whom live in urban areas, adherents of all the other religions in Rwanda are to be found predominantly in rural areas.

Women outnumber men within the resident population of Rwanda, and they also predominate among adherents of the Catholic, Protestant, Adventist and Jehovah's Witness denominations. However, they are fewer among the adherents of Islam and traditionalists/animists, as well as among those with no religious affiliation.

Regarding economic activity, for all religious and the non-religious group, there are significant proportions of employed followers, which vary from 44% of Muslims to 53% of traditionalists/animists. The proportions of inactive followers vary from 45% for traditionalists/animists to 53% for Muslims.

The number of Catholics increased considerably from 1978 to 1991, but the proportion started to decrease in 2002. On the other hand, the numbers of Protestants and Muslims have increased from 2002 onwards.

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

1.1 Context and justification

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

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

1.3 Census phases

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2: Context, objectives and methodology of the analysis

2.1 Context

2.1.1 Socio-cultural context

The socio-cultural characteristics of the population are one of the key pillars of decision-making for socio-economic policies that aim to enhance welfare. Socio-cultural factors have a considerable influence on national development, given that a national culture as a common frame of reference for the whole nation is crucial for development efforts. In Rwanda, this development is sought through various socio-culturally driven initiatives such as Ubudehe, Girinka Munyarwanda, Umuganda, Itorero, neo-traditional Gacaca courts, the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC), Inteko z'abaturatione, etc.

The fundamental purpose of the RPHC4 is to provide the facts essential to government and its stakeholders for policy-making, planning and administration. Socio-cultural characteristics of the population are important factors in how the population will adapt to new policies and new conditions. This report therefore discusses two important socio-cultural indicators which are religious affiliation and the nationality of the resident population in Rwanda in 2012.

2.1.2 Nationality

National identity is the bedrock of an individual person's identity. In the field of politics, national development efforts should reflect the building up of a national identity with the aim of integrative development. An integrated economic system requires the wider participation of society, with national identity functioning to help the society ultimately to reach common goals and actions. Accordingly, Rwandans are now striving to strengthen their national identity not merely as a specific mark to differ from other nations but also as a firm basis for the realisation of development goals (Brubaker, 1992).

The Organic Law (N° 30/2008 of 25/07/2008) relating to the acquisition, retention, enjoyment and deprivation of Rwandan nationality has led to more foreigners applying for Rwandan citizenship. Some of these people come to live in Rwanda, and so with Rwandan nationals they too contribute to the development of the country.

2.1.3 Religious affiliation

According to the classification of RPHC4, religious affiliation is divided between Catholics, Protestants, Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Muslims, Traditionalists/Animists and those with no religion affiliation. The Rwandan population practiced the traditional/animist religion prior to the arrival of European missionaries, Muslim clergies from the Eastern African Coastal countries and Middle Eastern traders.

Religion plays a dynamic role in terms of culturally modelling and unifying into a single moral community and all those who adhere to it. On the one hand, it carries moral values and social norms that can positively influence the lives of followers; for instance, many religions prohibit certain unhealthy practices such as smoking, the drinking of alcohol, etc. On the other hand, in the face of illness some Christian sects prohibit blood transfusion, while others reject health care even

when provided by qualified medical staff. It is also common for certain religions to support religious values and attitudes opposed to modern contraceptive methods.

2.2 Objectives of the analysis

The objectives of this analysis are as follows:

- Describe the distribution of the population according to the two socio-cultural characteristics collected by the 2012 Census, i.e. religious affiliation and nationality;
- Analyse the sex and age structure of the population by religious affiliation and nationality;
- Describe the profile of the population by religious affiliation and nationality; and
- Draw conclusions from the findings.

2.3 Methodology of the analysis

Data analysis is a practice in which unorganised data are ordered and organised (Blaikie, 2000), so that useful information can be highlighted in a clear and understandable way. In this regard, the analysis of socio-cultural data from the 2012 Census required the interpretation of data collected through question on nationality (What is Name's nationality?) and on religious affiliation (What is name's religion?).

While religious affiliation is further categorized into Catholic, Protestant (including other new evangelical protestant movements), Adventist, Muslim, Jehovah's Witness, Traditionalist/Animist and No Religion. Nationality is categorised into three main groups: Rwandan, Rwandan with dual nationality, and foreign.

Based on the data on these two key socio-cultural characteristics of the population, the analysis encompassed descriptive statistics in order to provide a description of the findings from the data in relation to nationality and religion. Socio-cultural data analysis was carried out not only for the two main cultural indicators outlined above but also by an assessment of crosscutting variables such as sex, age, economic activity and the area of residence.

2.4 Definition of key concepts

Throughout history, culture and language have provided individuals with crucial knowledge and the ability to interact with others (Banks, 1999). Thus, the concept of socio-cultural characteristics looks at the important contributions that a society makes to individual development. It stresses the interaction between developing people and the culture in which they live.

The association of two separate concepts – the 'social' and the 'cultural' – in the idea of the socio-cultural is based on the notion that people acquire the content of their thinking through culture and their social environment. Such an understanding of the 'socio-cultural' draws attention to the fact that the root word being 'culture' implies that attitudes, values and behaviours are almost unintelligible if separated from social phenomena, which relate to the structure of groups (particularly their social, political, and economic dimensions). Because the socio-cultural concept seeks to explain how people develop through interactions and the environment, it provides a useful concept that is relevant to the interpretation of the cultural characteristics of the population.

Thus, socio-cultural characteristics can work as baselines in national and community development (Maider, 2010). Establishing these baselines may allow analysts and policy-makers to recognise significant changes over time. Moreover, understanding the cultural context of these changes is what allows them to grasp the significance of the change.

2.4.1 Religion

Religion originates in an attempt to represent and order beliefs, feelings, imaginings and actions that arise in response to direct experience of the sacred and the spiritual (Connelly, 1996). Affiliation to a religion entails adherence to its fundamental beliefs and the frequenting of liturgical services and other duties expected of an active member (Ellway, 2005). Religions commonly are taken to provide general orientation in regard to the way one lives one's life (Fasching et al., 2001). The main religions existing in Rwanda and taken into account during the RPHC4 are the following:¹

The Catholic Church: The Christian Catholic Church is characterised by an Episcopal hierarchy with the Pope at its head and belief in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition. The authority of the church lies within the hierarchy of the church; truth is found in the Bible, as interpreted by the church, but also found in church tradition. Catholics believe that the forgiveness of sin is achieved through church ritual, with the assistance of a priest in confession. Catholics believe that Baptism is a sacrament that regenerates and justifies, and it is usually carried out in infancy.

Islam: Islam was founded in 622 CE by the Prophet Muhammad, in Makkah (also spelled 'Mecca'). The two sacred texts of Islam are the Qur'an, which are the words of Allah 'the One True God' as given to Muhammad, and the Hadith, which is a collection of Muhammad's sayings. Muslims follow a strict monotheism with one creator who is just, omnipotent and merciful. They also believe that Satan drives people to sin, and that all unbelievers and sinners will spend eternity in Hell. However, Muslims who sincerely repent and submit to God will return to a state of sinlessness and go to Paradise after death. Alcohol, drugs, and gambling are prohibited. They respect the earlier prophets, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, but regard the concept of the divinity of Jesus as blasphemous and do not believe that he was executed on the cross.

Protestantism: The term *Protestant* was not initially applied to reformers in the sixteenth century but came to be used to describe all groups protesting against the Roman Catholic orthodoxy. Thus, the term *Protestant* is often used as a general term merely to signify Christians who belong to none of the churches of the Catholic tradition. Protestants believe the authority of the church lies within the believer; most Protestants believe Baptism is an outward testimony of a prior inward regeneration, usually done after a person confesses Jesus Christ as their saviour and obtains an understanding of the significance of Baptism. Truth is found in Scripture, as interpreted by the individual, and the original writings of the authors of the Bible are regarded as being without error. Protestants believe the forgiveness of sin is received through repentance and confession to God directly without any human intercessor. Hell is seen as a real physical place of punishment which lasts for all eternity, but they reject the concepts of limbo and purgatory.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: The Seventh-Day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination originating in the mid-nineteenth century in the northeast United States. Besides its pre-millennial theology regarding the end of the world, another primary distinguishing characteristic of the Adventist Church among Protestant Christian denominations is the observance of the

¹ <http://www.omsakthi.org/religions.html>

Sabbath on Saturday, the seventh day. In addition to Sabbath-keeping, the Adventist Church also observes various dietary laws rooted in the Hebrew scriptures, including abstinence from eating pork, shellfish, and other 'unclean' foods as defined in Leviticus, as well as of tobacco and alcohol. Another defining characteristic of the Adventist Church is their adherence to the spiritual teachings of Ellen G. White, whom they consider to be a prophet of God. Besides some of these unique doctrines, however, the Adventist Church maintains most standard Protestant Christian theologies, including the authority of the Bible, the Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and salvation through Jesus Christ.

Jehovah's Witnesses: The religious beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses are in many ways similar to those of mainstream Christians. For instance, Witnesses rely on the authority of the Bible, worship only one God, and trust in Jesus' death and resurrection for salvation. Some other beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses differ from mainstream Christianity, however, most notably their rejection of the doctrine of the Trinity and the existence of Hell. Witnesses also have stronger apocalyptic expectations than most Christians – since the founding of the group, adherents have been expecting the imminent arrival of Armageddon and the end times. Moreover, Jehovah's Witnesses are permitted most forms of medical treatment, but under no circumstances must they ever have a blood transfusion.

Traditionalist/Animist Religion: The term 'animism' is usually applied to any religious belief that recognises spirits or a spirit world as inherent and controlling within the physical world. Some spirits are the souls of deceased ancestors, while others are beings inherent in nature and the spirit realm. For some people the spirits are intermediaries between humans and a higher god. Animism can often be found in many tribal religions isolated in rural areas, whose lives are built around the forces of nature. Birth, death, illness and disaster are not hidden or sanitised as they are in many developed societies. Animists believe in a powerful spiritual realm which coexists with the physical world; usually, prayer, sacrifice or offerings are seen as a means to communicate with the spiritual world. Temples or sacred places and priests and other mediums can help the people to hear the spirits or gods. Animistic folk religions are often found existing alongside one or more modern or world religions; the world religion may seem to predominate, but often its tenets and practices will be less or only equally important as the continuing folk customs based on spirit belief.

2.4.2 Nationality

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

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

Nationality and citizenship are two terms that are sometimes used interchangeably (Lynn, 2007) and some people even use the two words – 'citizenship and nationality' – as synonyms. However, they differ in many aspects. Simply put, nationality can be applied to the country where an individual was born while citizenship is a legal status, which means that an individual has been registered with the government in a particular country.

An individual is a national of a particular country by birth. Thus, nationality is a natural phenomenon bestowed as an inheritance from one's parents. On the other hand, an individual

becomes a citizen of a country only when he or she is accepted into that country's political framework through legal terms.

In the current context, an individual born in Rwanda will have Rwandan nationality. However, he or she may have a different citizenship once registered with that country. Thus, a Rwandan can have American or Canadian citizenship but cannot change nationality.

Coming to citizenship, some nations also confer honorary citizenship on individuals. However, no country can confer honorary nationality on any one as his or her birthplace cannot be changed. Nationality can be described as referring to belonging to a group with the same culture, traditions, history, language and other general similarities. On the other hand, citizenship may not refer to people of the same group. For example, a person can be a Rwandan and have US citizenship but will not belong to the same group as that of American nationals.

In political philosophy, citizenship is seen as a series of rights and responsibilities that relate to the individual as a member of a political community, including civic, political, social and economic rights and duties. Aristotle describes the citizen as 'one who has a share in both ruling and being ruled', where citizenship confers some form of status with rights and duties (Greta, 2006).

Chapter 3: Nationality

3.1 Distribution of the resident population by nationality by area of residence and sex

The RPHC4 enumerated the resident population of Rwanda as 10,515,973, of which 52% are female and 48% male. As shown in Table 1 below, Rwandans (including Rwandans with dual nationalities) represent 99.1% of the resident population, while resident foreigners number only 87,346 persons and thus represent 0.8%. This clearly shows that Rwanda is mostly inhabited by native citizens.

Rwandans with dual nationality account for 21,060 persons, equivalent to 0.2% of the resident population. Disaggregation of the Rwandan population of dual nationality by gender shows that there are more females than males in rural areas but that the opposite is the case in urban areas as well as at national level.

Table 1: Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population by nationality, sex and area of residence

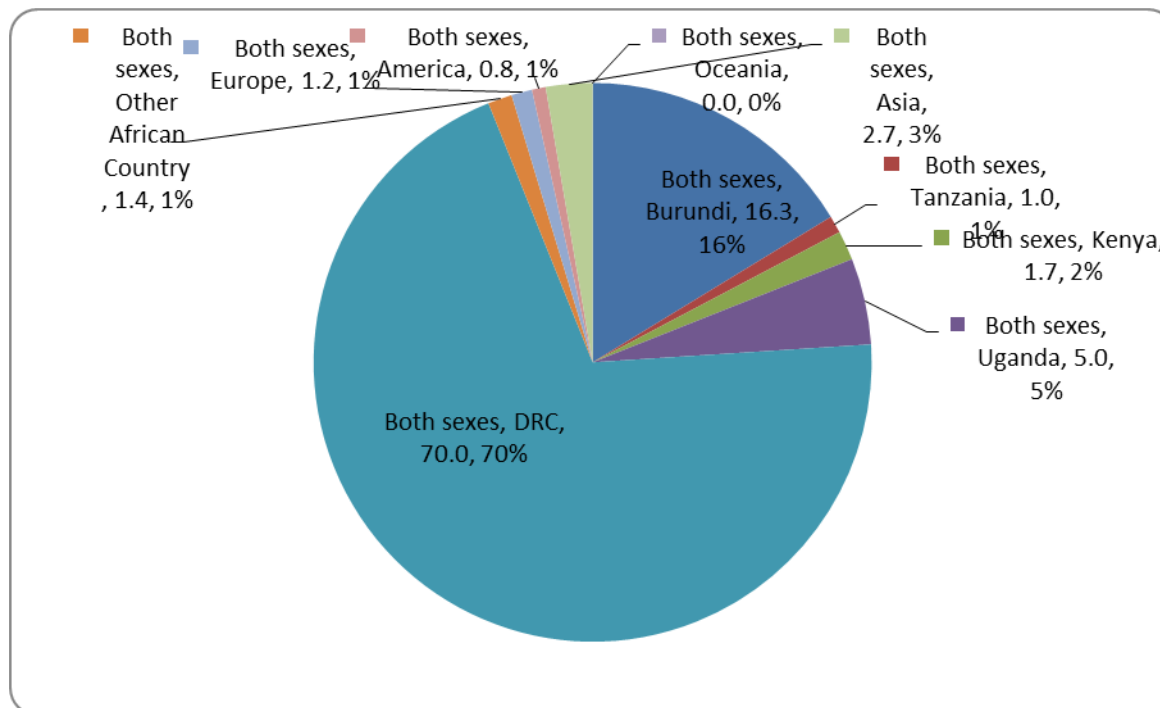
Area of residence and Sex	Nationality													Total
	Rwanda only	Rwanda and other	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African Country	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Not stated	
Count														
Rwanda														
Male	5,003,040	10,671	9,024	505	966	2,686	28,678	743	581	347	1,614	11	6,002	5,064,868
Female	5,392,064	10,389	5,181	359	513	1,709	32,428	467	452	351	722	9	6,461	5,451,105
Both sexes	10,395,104	21,060	14,205	864	1,479	4,395	61,106	1,210	1,033	698	2,336	20	12,463	10,515,973
Urban														
Male	867,283	5,055	2,075	326	932	2,055	9,848	601	543	312	1,119	9	1,648	891,806
Female	825,887	4,184	886	169	496	1,095	9,795	356	411	293	524	8	1,774	845,878
Both sexes	1,693,170	9,239	2,961	495	1,428	3,150	19,643	957	954	605	1,643	17	3,422	1,737,684
Rural														
Male	4,135,757	5,616	6,949	179	34	631	18,830	142	38	35	495	2	4,354	4,173,062
Female	4,566,177	6,205	4,295	190	17	614	22,633	111	41	58	198	1	4,687	4,605,227
Both sexes	8,701,934	11,821	11,244	369	51	1,245	41,463	253	79	93	693	3	9,041	8,778,289
Percentage														
Rwanda														
Male	98.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Female	98.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Both sexes	98.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Urban														
Male	97.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
Female	97.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
Both sexes	97.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
Rural														
Male	99.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Female	99.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Both sexes	99.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The number of foreigners in Rwanda is very small compared to the total resident population. However, the number has continuously increased over the last 30 years according to the data from the 1978 (8.000), 1991(50.000), 2002 (50.731), and 2012 (87. 346) Censuses.

As shown in Figure 1 below, among all foreigners DRC nationals represent 70% (albeit representing just 0.6% of all resident population), followed by Burundians with 16.3%. People from Asia, Europe, America and Oceania collectively represent 4.7%.

Figure 1: Distribution of resident foreigners by nationality (%)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 2 below limits the analysis to foreign nationals only and shows that among nationals of neighbouring countries who reside in Rwanda, those from the DRC are the most numerous with 61,106, and the lowest number is that of Tanzanian nationals with only 864 persons. The high number of DR Congolese resident population is due to the high number of refugees living in different refugee camps in Rwanda. DR Congolese refugees in Rwanda were estimated at 57,900 in 2012 (UNHCR, Global Report 2012)

The number of nationals from Europe, Asia, America, Oceania and other African countries is low (less than 0.1%). Of these, Asian people are the most numerous at 2,336 people, while Oceania nationals are the least represented in Rwanda – there are only 20 enumerated persons from the region present in Rwanda.

Apart from the DRC, of which the female resident population represents 53%, and Americans, the male resident population outnumbers females across all nationalities of foreign residents in Rwanda.

Table 2: Distribution (number and percentage) of resident foreigners by nationality by area of residence and sex

Nationality	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African Country	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Total
Rwanda	Count										
Male	9,024	505	966	2,686	28,678	743	581	347	1,614	11	45,155
Female	5,181	359	513	1,709	32,428	467	452	351	722	9	42,191
Both sexes	14,205	864	1,479	4,395	61,106	1,210	1,033	698	2,336	20	87,346
Urban											
Male	2,075	326	932	2,055	9,848	601	543	312	1,119	9	17,820
Female	886	169	496	1,095	9,795	356	411	293	524	8	14,033
Both sexes	2,961	495	1,428	3,150	19,643	957	954	605	1,643	17	31,853
Rural											
Male	6,949	179	34	631	18,830	142	38	35	495	2	27,335
Female	4,295	190	17	614	22,633	111	41	58	198	1	28,158
Both sexes	11,244	369	51	1,245	41,463	253	79	93	693	3	55,493
Rwanda	Percentage										
Male	20.0	1.1	2.1	5.9	63.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
Female	12.3	0.9	1.2	4.1	76.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
Both sexes	16.3	1.0	1.7	5.0	70.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.7	0.0	100.0
Urban											
Male	11.6	1.8	5.2	11.5	55.3	3.4	3.0	1.8	6.3	0.1	100.0
Female	6.3	1.2	3.5	7.8	69.8	2.5	2.9	2.1	3.7	0.1	100.0
Both sexes	9.3	1.6	4.5	9.9	61.7	3.0	3.0	1.9	5.2	0.1	100.0
Rural											
Male	25.4	0.7	0.1	2.3	68.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0
Female	15.3	0.7	0.1	2.2	80.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Both sexes	20.3	0.7	0.1	2.2	74.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Distribution of the resident population by nationality by province and sex

Table 3 below shows that, in all provinces, foreign nationals vary from 1.2% of the total resident population in Kigali City to around 0.7% in all other provinces.

Rwandans with dual nationality are more numerous in Kigali City (0.6%) than in other provinces.

For nationals of East Africa Community member countries, Burundians are more numerous in the Eastern Province (0.3%), Ugandans and Kenyans represent 0.2% and 0.1% of the resident population in Kigali City respectively, and Tanzanians are found in a very low numbers across all provinces. Those with DRC nationality are found in relatively high numbers in all provinces compared to other foreigners and they are more present in the Western and Northern provinces. Nationals of Kenya and Uganda are more likely to be resident in Kigali City. Nationals of other African countries and other continents resident in Rwanda are also more present in Kigali City than other places. Some of these are likely to be in diplomatic positions, others in non-governmental organisations and some undertaking other economic activities.

Table 3: Distribution (%) of the population by nationality and province

Province	Rwanda	Province				
		Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern	Eastern
Rwanda only	98.9	98.0	99.1	98.9	98.9	98.9
Rwanda and other	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Burundi	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DRC	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4
Other Africans	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	10,515,973	1,132,686	2,589,975	2,471,239	1,726,370	2,595,703

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.3 Distribution of the foreign resident population by sex and age group

The general view of the situation in regard to foreign residents as presented in Table 4 shows that the proportions of resident foreigners are higher in the 0–17 age group due to the large number of DR Congolese (54%), the majority of whom are likely to be child refugees. The 18–49 age group comes second and those aged 50 and above represent the lowest proportion.

However, with this exception of people from the DRC, among all other foreigners resident in Rwanda the proportions are much higher in the 18–49 age group. This trend is the same for both female and male foreigners. These proportions in the 18–49 age group vary from 77% among Kenyans to 47% among those from Europe.

People aged 50 and above are scarce among the foreign resident population, except among those from Europe and Oceania. Foreigners resident in Rwanda belonging to this age group accounted for 9% among all foreigners, with the male percentage being slightly higher than that of females.

Table 4: Distribution of resident foreigners by sex and age group (%) and count

Age-group and sex	Nationality										
	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other Africans	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Total
Both Sexes											
0-17	32.2	35.8	16.8	27.8	54.4	33.3	16.1	27.7	16.5	5.0	46.6
18-49	59.0	55.7	77.2	67.8	37.6	52.7	47.3	53.4	71.2	60.0	44.8
50+	8.7	8.6	6.0	4.4	8.1	14.0	36.6	18.9	12.3	35.0	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	14,205	864	1,479	4,395	61,106	1,210	1,033	698	2,336	20	87,3
Male											
0-17	29.3	28.5	12.8	20.8	56.8	27.7	16.7	30.8	12.6	9.1	45.1
18-49	62.4	60.0	79.4	73.9	35.2	56.4	44.1	45.5	74.5	54.6	46.1
50+	8.3	11.5	7.8	5.3	8.1	15.9	39.2	23.6	13.0	36.4	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	9,024	505	966	2,686	28,678	743	581	347	1,614	11	45,1
Female											
0-17	37.4	46.0	24.4	38.9	52.3	42.2	15.3	24.5	25.4	0.0	48.3
18-49	53.2	49.6	73.1	58.2	39.6	46.9	51.6	61.3	63.9	66.7	43.4
50+	9.5	4.5	2.5	2.9	8.1	10.9	33.2	14.3	10.8	33.3	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	5,181	359	513	1,709	32,428	467	452	351	722	9	42,1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.4 Distribution of the different nationalities by religious affiliation

The Catholic Church has the largest number of followers compared to other religions in Rwanda. As Table 5 shows, Catholics represent 44% of the resident population, followed by Protestants (38%) and Adventists (12%). The traditionalist/animist religion has the lowest proportion of followers, at less than 0.1%.

For nationals of neighbouring countries, apart from Burundi (which is dominated by Catholics at 42%), the Protestant faith predominates among nationals from Kenya (55%), Uganda (49%) and Tanzania (37%). For nationals of other African countries, after Protestants, the Muslim group is second with 23% and Catholics third with 21%. The Muslim religion occupies third position for Tanzanians and Ugandans who are resident in Rwanda. For European citizens, the Catholic group dominates with 36%. Half of the citizens of America and Oceania who are resident in Rwanda are Protestants.

Table 5: Distribution of the different nationalities by religious affiliation (%)

Religious affiliation	Nationality													
	Rwanda only	Rwanda and other	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African Country	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Not stated	Total
Catholic	44.0	33.8	42.3	27.2	24.5	27.2	4.6	20.7	35.6	18.3	13.1	10.0	39.2	43.7
Protestant	37.9	44.6	34.0	37.3	55.0	48.7	8.0	34.5	19.4	50	12.8	50.0	39.0	37.7
Adventist	11.9	10.7	6.3	3.0	5.9	3.7	0.8	4.8	0.4	2.0	2.1	5.0	10.1	11.8
Muslim	2.0	5.2	5.7	24.4	4.7	15.2	0.7	22.6	4.8	4.3	10.6	0.0	2.9	2.0
Jehovah witness	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.7
Traditional/ Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	2.5	3.1	9.7	3.4	2.4	2.4	0.4	2.9	20.1	9.3	11.8	5.0	3.8	2.5
Other	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.2	4.0	4.5	8.5	26.2	20.0	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.8	0.8	1.1	3.2	5.6	2.1	84.7	9.5	14.5	6.3	21.6	10.0	4.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.5 Background characteristics of the resident population by nationality

3.5.1 Current marital status and nationality

The RPHC4 shows that currently married persons aged 12 years and above represent 46%, with those who have never married representing 45% (Table 6). Further detail on marital status by sex is provided in Annex D. In general, the proportion of married men is higher than married women, but the proportion of female widowed is higher compared to male widowed. Similarly, the proportion of divorced women is higher than divorced men.

Table 6: Distribution of the different nationalities aged 12 and above by current marital status (%)

Nationality	Current marital status						Total	Count
	Never married	Currently married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not stated		
Rwanda only	45.4	46.1	0.5	6.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	6,853,615
Rwanda and other	44.9	47.6	0.5	5.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	17,228
Burundi	47.8	45.5	0.6	3.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	11,566
Tanzania	50.6	46.0	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	706
Kenya	38.5	59.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,267
Uganda	50.7	46.0	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	3,429
DRC	55.6	38.5	0.3	4.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	38,500
Other African Country	41.4	55.1	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	943
Europe	46.4	49.2	0.6	1.5	2.2	0.1	100.0	906
America	49.0	48.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.4	100.0	567
Asia	31.8	65.8	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,058
Oceania	42.1	57.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
Not stated	74.6	22.7	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	6,874
Total	45.5	46.1	0.5	6.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	6,937,678

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

With the exception of Kenya, for nationals of neighbouring countries resident in Rwanda the never-married population represent a higher proportion than currently married persons. This is the case for people from Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and the DRC.

For nationals of other African countries and those of other continents, the opposite is true and the proportion of currently married persons is higher or roughly similar to the proportion of never-married persons. It varies between 39% and 66%.

3.5.2 Level of education and nationality

Education in Rwanda is one of the main priorities of the government. A remarkable majority of Rwandan nationals aged 5 and above attended only primary-level education (61%) or pre-primary/none (24%). Although efforts are being made in order to strengthen the quality of education in Rwanda, university attendance is still low and only 2% of the resident population have attended or are attending tertiary education.

Apart from Burundians and DR Congolese whose proportion at university level is similarly low, the percentages of other resident foreigners who attained university vary from 12% among Tanzanians to 74% among residents from Oceania.

Annex D provides further detail on education levels by sex. Across most nationalities (the most notable exception being Americans), education levels are higher for men than for women.

Table 7: Distribution (%) of different nationalities aged 5 and above by highest level of education attained

Nationality	Level of education							Total	Count
	No Education	Preschool	Primary	Post-primary	Secondary	University	Not stated		
Rwanda only	20.9	2.9	60.9	0.8	11.4	2.0	1.0	100.0	8,870,744
Rwanda and other	16.7	1.8	37.4	0.5	26.1	16.4	1.2	100.0	19,494
Burundi	45.3	1.1	41.9	0.4	8.2	2.1	1.2	100.0	12,972
Tanzania	9.6	2.1	44.8	0.5	29.6	11.7	1.7	100.0	804
Kenya	0.9	1.4	8.1	0.1	21.5	64.8	3.2	100.0	1,357
Uganda	7.0	2.9	24.9	0.4	36.0	26.9	1.9	100.0	3,911
DRC	21.3	2.6	43.8	0.2	28.1	3.6	0.3	100.0	51,866
Other African Country	8.9	2.7	24.3	0.5	24.8	36.8	2.0	100.0	1,075
Europe	0.6	0.8	6.6	0.7	17.6	70.5	3.1	100.0	967
America	1.1	2.2	12.4	0.2	13.0	68.7	2.5	100.0	645
Asia	3.9	1.5	15.0	2.8	21.2	54.1	1.5	100.0	2,215
Oceania	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	73.7	0.0	100.0	19
Not stated	38.3	2.7	46.6	0.2	9.2	1.5	1.4	100.0	9,877
Total	20.9	2.9	60.7	0.8	11.5	2.1	1.0	100.0	8,975,946

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.5.3 Economic activity status and nationality

As can be seen in Table 8, those who have jobs represent 47% of the resident population aged 5 and above. Annex D provides further disaggregation by sex, and the proportion of employed men is slightly higher than that of women. The proportion of inactive persons is 50%, with inactive women outnumbering men. For Rwandans, the percentage of employed men slightly exceeds the percentage of employed women. With the exception of citizens from America – who have a higher proportion of employed women than men – men appear more likely than women to secure a job in Rwanda.

For most groups of foreigners resident in Rwanda, the proportion of employed persons is higher than the national average (Table 8). This may suggest that migration to Rwanda is usually motivated by a desire to pursue the job opportunities the country has to offer.

Unfortunately, very limited data is available on the economic activity status of DR Congolese, as many of these were enumerated by the Census in refugee camps, and were thereby administered the questionnaire for institutional households which excludes questions on economic activity.

Table 8: Distribution (%) of different nationalities aged 5 and above by economic activity

Nationality	Economic activity status				Total	Count
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Not stated		
Rwanda only	47.3	1.7	50.0	0.9	100.0	8,870,744
Rwanda and other	51.0	3.9	44.3	0.8	100.0	19,494
Burundi	71.7	1.7	25.4	1.2	100.0	12,972
Tanzania	50.5	3.5	42.7	3.4	100.0	804
Kenya	73.1	3.9	17.5	5.5	100.0	1,357
Uganda	68.3	2.8	26.9	2.0	100.0	3,911
DRC	7.1	0.8	8.1	84.0	100.0	51,866
Other African Country	52.6	3.3	34.7	9.5	100.0	1,075
Europe	61.6	1.6	21.3	15.5	100.0	967
America	63.4	2.5	27.3	6.8	100.0	645
Asia	53.7	2.1	21.7	22.5	100.0	2,215
Oceania	57.9	0.0	31.6	10.5	100.0	19
Not stated	34.0	0.8	64.0	1.1	100.0	9,877
Total	47.2	1.7	49.7	1.4	100.0	8,975,946

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

3.5.4 Occupation and nationality

Among residents with Rwandan nationality only, 73% work in agriculture, including small-scale farmers. It is also the case that the highest proportion of resident Burundians and Tanzanians work in agriculture, and this proportion is higher for women than for men (see Annex D for disaggregation by sex). Other foreigners are more likely to be working as professionals, technicians and managers.

The other field that has a higher proportion among nationals of neighbouring countries and other African residents in Rwanda is that of service and sales workers. Among these nationalities, the proportions of those engaged in service and sales activities vary between 15% and 31%, with nationals from the DRC at the top. Here, women are in general more represented than men except for residents from Burundi.

Other fields of activities that have a significant number of practitioners are craft and related trade workers and elementary occupations. Among craft and related trade workers it is the nationals of neighbouring countries that predominate, with Uganda at the top (see Table 9).

Table 9: Distribution of different nationalities aged 5 and above, currently employed by occupation (%)

Occupation	Nationality													
	Rwanda only	Rwanda and other	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African Country	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Not stated	Total
Managers	0.4	3.4	0.2	3.7	10.9	2.7	1.2	12.2	25.2	17.1	15.3	18.2	0.1	0.4
Professionals	2.4	12.0	1.3	13.5	39.5	27.8	20.2	28.1	40.8	52.3	22.5	9.1	1.5	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	0.8	4.8	0.7	5.9	12.3	4.1	7.3	11.2	14.1	14.9	9.7	27.3	0.5	0.8
Clerical support workers	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.9	1.7	1.0	9.1	0.3	0.4
Service and sales workers	8.8	16.8	16.0	17.5	19.1	22.0	31.3	15.0	9.2	7.3	26.7	9.1	6.2	8.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	72.6	42.1	50.6	20.7	0.3	8.6	8.3	10.3	0.5	1.2	9.8	0.0	45.9	72.3
Craft and related trades workers	5.7	7.2	7.1	15.3	10.4	24.6	18.7	13.1	3.5	2.0	6.5	18.2	3.4	5.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.7	3.2	1.2	13.3	1.3	3.2	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.7
Elementary occupations	5.1	4.8	19.8	4.7	1.1	2.5	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.7	1.5	9.1	3.5	5.2
Occupation not stated	2.2	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.3	4.6	3.0	3.1	2.4	5.1	0.0	37.7	2.3
Total: Rwanda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 4: Religion

4.1 Religious affiliation of the resident population by sex and area of residence

Among all religions, Catholics are the most dominant and Catholicism has a higher concentration of followers in rural than urban areas. As shown in Table 10, there are 4,599,371 people who are Catholic, which is equivalent to 44% of the resident population. There are more female followers than male. In second place come Protestants with 38%.

Apart from Adventists (reaching 12% of the population), other groups such as Muslims, Jehovah's Witnesses, traditionalists/animists and the non-religious group represent a small proportion; each remains below 3% of the resident population at national level.

Table 10: Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	Religious affiliation									
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	Total
	Count									
Rwanda										
Male	2,225,574	1,817,575	584,815	115,651	33,100	884	173,831	11,766	101,672	5,064,868
Female	2,373,797	2,150,017	657,359	95,360	36,351	626	85,319	13,578	38,698	5,451,105
Both sexes	4,599,371	3,967,592	1,242,174	211,011	69,451	1,510	259,150	25,344	140,370	10,515,973
Urban										
Male	320,889	324,856	97,866	61,531	9,031	156	26,986	3,440	47,051	891,806
Female	290,240	366,264	99,765	52,642	9,637	86	11,139	3,688	12,417	845,878
Both sexes	611,129	691,120	197,631	114,173	18,668	242	38,125	7,128	59,468	1,737,684
Rural										
Male	1,904,685	1,492,719	486,949	54,120	24,069	728	146,845	8,326	54,621	4,173,062
Female	2,083,557	1,783,753	557,594	42,718	26,714	540	74,180	9,890	26,281	4,605,227
Both sexes	3,988,242	3,276,472	1,044,543	96,838	50,783	1,268	221,025	18,216	80,902	8,778,289
	Percentage									
Rwanda										
Male	43.9	35.9	11.5	2.3	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.2	2.0	100.0
Female	43.5	39.4	12.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.7	100.0
Both sexes	43.7	37.7	11.8	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.3	100.0
Urban										
Male	36.0	36.4	11.0	6.9	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.4	5.3	100.0
Female	34.3	43.3	11.8	6.2	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.5	100.0
Both sexes	35.2	39.8	11.4	6.6	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.4	3.4	100.0
Rural										
Male	45.6	35.8	11.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.2	1.3	100.0
Female	45.2	38.7	12.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.6	100.0
Both sexes	45.4	37.3	11.9	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.9	100.0

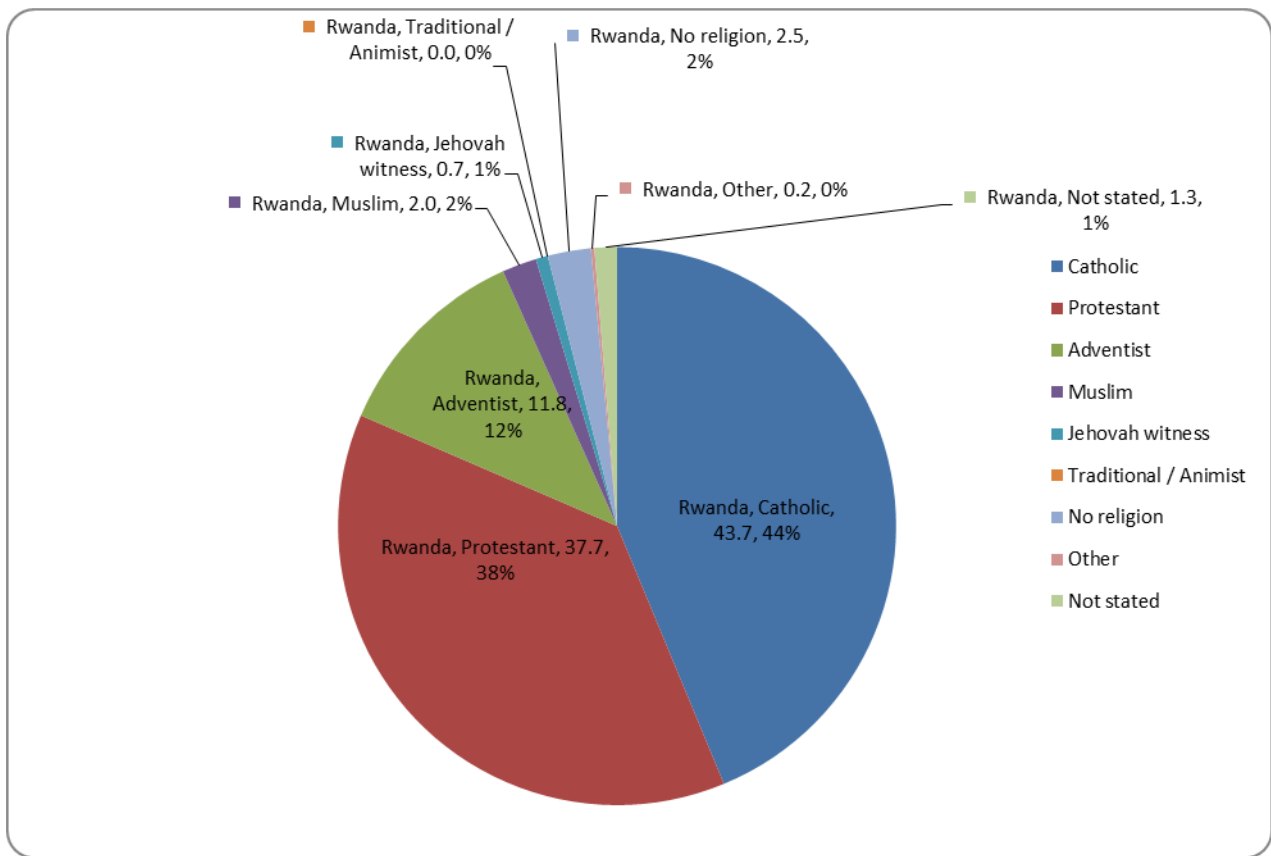
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The 2012 Census underlines that Rwandans are a religious people; people professing to follow no religion do not exceed 3%. Another noteworthy aspect of the religious make-up is that the Christian denominations (Catholics, Protestants, Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses) have vastly more followers than the non-Christian religions (i.e. Muslims and traditionalists/animists).

The Northern Province has the highest percentage of Catholics, at 57% of its population, while the Western Province and Eastern Province have the most Protestants (both 44%). Kigali City has the highest proportion of Muslims, with 6%. Jehovah's Witnesses are more prevalent in Kigali City than in other provinces.

As Figure 2 shows, the number of non-religious people (3%) exceeds that of Muslims (2%), while it is also significantly above the number of Jehovah's Witnesses (0.7%) and followers of traditional/animist religion (less than 0.1%).

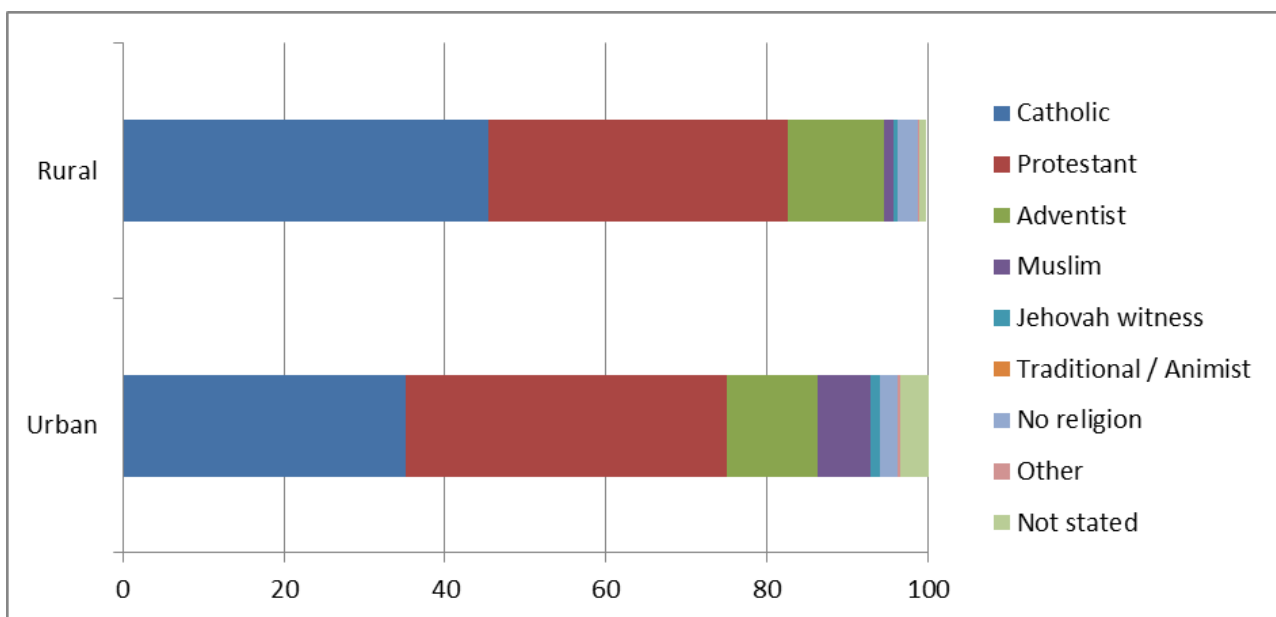
Figure 2: Distribution (%) of resident population by religious affiliation (national level)



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Looking at Figure 3 below, we find that Muslims are represented more in urban areas.

Figure 3: Distribution (%) of resident population by religious affiliation by area of residence

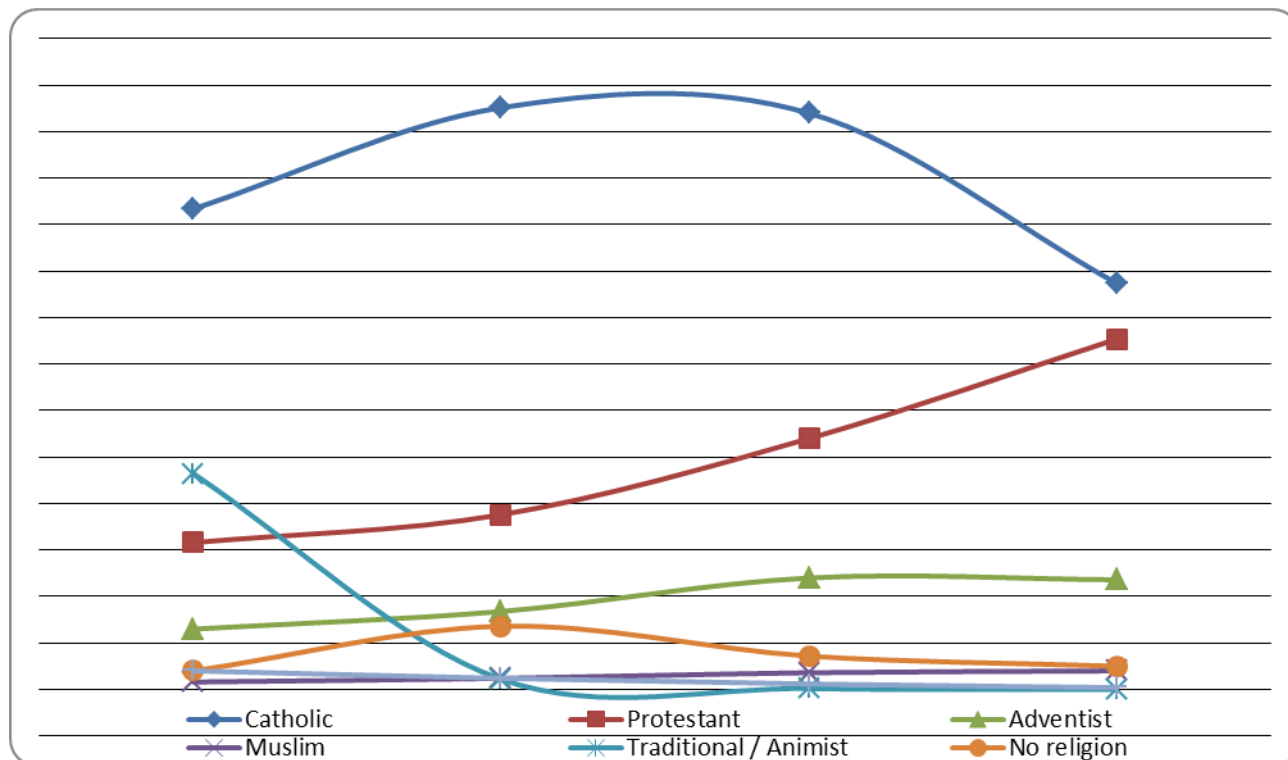


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.2 Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of the distribution of the resident population by religious affiliation

Figure 4 below shows that the proportion of Catholics in Rwanda decreased during the last decade from 62% in 2002 to 44% in 2012, while the proportion of Protestants significantly increased during the same period from 27% in 2002 to 38% in 2012².

Figure 4: Evolution between 1978 and 2012 of resident population by religious affiliation



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

4.3 Age and sex structure and spatial distribution of the population by religious affiliation

Table 11 shows that in all provinces the age group that has the highest proportion of Catholics is people aged 50 and older. Apart from in the Southern Province, the age group that has the lowest percentage of Catholics in other provinces is people aged 0–17. The situation is different among Protestants, where the younger age groups of 0–17 and 18–49 dominate. For Muslims, the largest proportion of followers is found in the 18–49 age group.

People without religion are also found in all age groups but with slightly more predominance in the 18–49 bracket at the national level.

² Adventists were 6% in 1978, 8% in 1991, 11% in 2002 and 12% in 2012. Traditional / animists seriously decreased from 23% in 1978 to 0.1% in 1991 and the decrease remained. Muslims had little increase from 0.1% in 1978 to 0.3% in 2012.

Table 11: Distribution of the resident population by religious affiliation by age group

Province and Age-group (Years)	Religious affiliation										Count	
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	Total		
Rwanda												
0-17	42.6	39.4	12.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	5,015,128	
18-49	42.6	37.9	11.9	2.3	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.7	100.0	4,409,475	
50+	53.4	29.0	10.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.2	2.9	100.0	1,091,370	
Total	43.7	37.7	11.8	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.3	100.0	10,515,973	
Kigali City												
0-17	34.9	46.1	8.7	6.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	448,055	
18-49	36.4	41.0	9.7	5.6	1.2	0.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	100.0	615,145	
50+	52.9	27.3	6.1	5.3	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	4.7	100.0	69,486	
Total	36.8	42.1	9.1	5.7	1.2	0.0	3.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	1,132,686	
South												
0-17	51.5	31.1	12.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	1,228,875	
18-49	50.6	30.7	13.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.9	100.0	1,047,097	
50+	56.1	25.6	11.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	4.6	100.0	314,003	
Total	51.7	30.2	12.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.2	1.7	100.0	2,589,975	
West												
0-17	33.9	45.6	14.9	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,226,148	
18-49	34.1	44.2	14.7	1.7	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.3	1.8	100.0	986,637	
50+	43.7	34.8	14.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.0	0.3	2.1	100.0	258,454	
Total	35.0	43.9	14.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	2,471,239	
North												
0-17	55.6	29.6	9.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.8	100.0	835,329	
18-49	56.0	28.6	10.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.2	1.2	100.0	696,957	
50+	64.9	21.8	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.7	0.2	1.3	100.0	194,084	
Total	56.8	28.3	9.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,726,370	
East												
0-17	36.8	45.7	10.9	2.5	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,276,721	
18-49	37.3	43.6	10.9	2.9	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	1,063,639	
50+	51.3	33.4	8.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.2	2.2	100.0	255,343	
Total	38.4	43.7	10.7	2.6	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.2	1.1	100.0	2,595,703	

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.4 Background characteristics of the resident population by religious affiliation

4.4.1 Current marital status and religious affiliation

As shown in Table 12, the categories that have the highest proportions of followers in all religions and also within the non-religious group are people that have never married and those currently married. Across all affiliation categories, the percentage which has ever been married is greater than the percentage which has never married. Traditionalists/Animists and Adventist have highest percentage of ever-married persons. It is likely however that the big difference for Traditionalists/Animists is due to these people belonging to an older age group.

Table 12: Distribution (%) of affiliated members of different religious groups aged 12 and above by current marital status and sex.

Sex and Current marital status	Religious affiliation									Total
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	
Both sexes										
Never married	45.9	45.1	43.3	49.2	45.6	28.3	49.2	42.1	47.7	45.5
Currently married	45.0	47.0	48.5	43.6	47.6	53.3	43.3	49.6	45.0	46.1
Separated	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Divorced	7.3	5.6	6.0	4.0	4.7	14.7	4.4	5.9	5.6	6.3
Widowed	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.5
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,122,404	2,517,237	801,792	143,380	46,958	1,238	170,477	16,480	117,712	6,937,678
Males										
Never married	50.9	50.1	48.7	55.5	49.7	32.3	53.2	46.0	45.4	50.4
Currently married	46.7	48.3	49.5	42.0	48.5	59.9	43.5	52.3	49.2	47.4
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Divorced	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	4.5	1.4	0.8	3.7	1.2
Widowed	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,490,974	1,100,147	365,992	81,041	22,115	734	126,346	7,312	90,276	3,284,937
Females										
Never married	41.3	41.3	38.8	41.1	42.0	22.4	37.7	38.9	55.3	41.1
Currently married	43.4	46.0	47.8	45.7	46.8	43.7	42.6	47.4	31.3	44.9
Separated	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.8
Divorced	12.5	9.4	10.3	8.3	8.2	29.6	13.0	9.9	11.8	10.9
Widowed	2.0	2.5	2.2	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.0	2.8	1.2	2.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,631,430	1,417,090	435,800	62,339	24,843	504	44,131	9,168	27,436	3,652,741

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Among men who are affiliated with Christian denominations, the split between never-married and ever-married is fairly 50-50; Muslims and those with no religion have higher percentages which are never-married than ever-married. The percentage of divorced persons varies between 4% (Muslims) and 15% (traditionalist/animist). There are generally more women than men in all religions except Islam and traditionalists/animists, which have a higher number of males. This is in line with population totals as there are more women than men in Rwanda.

4.4.3 Level of education and religious affiliation

Table 13 shows that the religion with the highest proportion of followers with no education is the traditionalist/animist religion, at 44%. Jehovah's Witnesses have the smallest uneducated

proportion, at 12%. The religion with the highest proportion of followers with primary level is Catholicism, at 62%.

Islam has a higher percentage of followers with a secondary level of education than other religions (21%), while the traditional religion and those without any religion have the lowest percentage of followers with secondary-level education compared to other religions.

In general, among all religions and the non-religious group, uneducated females are more prevalent than uneducated males. Likewise, there are higher percentages of persons with secondary and university levels among male followers than among female followers.

Table 13: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of the different religious groups aged five and above by sex and level of education.

Sex and Level of education	Religious affiliation									
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	Total
Both sexes										
No Education	19.7	21.9	20.0	13.8	11.6	44.4	37.9	21.1	27.6	20.9
Preschool	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.3	3.1	1.3	2.9
Primary	62.3	60.0	61.5	56.8	61.7	38.2	51.7	55.8	43.6	60.7
Post-primary	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
Secondary	11.2	11.1	11.7	21.4	18.3	9.7	5.4	12.6	23.6	11.5
University	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.7	4.0	1.1	5.3	2.8	2.1
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,989,857	3,318,873	1,052,481	181,707	60,512	1,407	218,382	21,464	131,263	8,975,946
Males										
No Education	16.2	18.5	16.4	12.1	9.4	40.1	35.6	17.5	27.2	17.8
Preschool	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	1.9	1.9	3.3	0.9	3.0
Primary	64.5	61.9	63.4	57.4	61.4	39.6	53.7	56.8	44.8	62.4
Post-primary	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9
Secondary	11.8	11.6	12.6	22.3	19.8	11.2	6.1	13.1	23.2	12.2
University	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.4	5.3	1.3	7.2	2.8	2.6
Not stated	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,921,608	1,494,427	490,249	100,767	28,727	831	153,217	9,823	97,170	4,296,819
Females										
No Education	23.0	24.6	23.3	16.0	13.5	50.7	43.3	24.2	28.8	23.8
Preschool	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.8
Primary	60.2	58.5	59.8	56.1	61.9	36.1	47.1	54.9	40.3	59.1
Post-primary	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.7
Secondary	10.7	10.7	10.9	20.3	16.9	7.5	3.9	12.2	24.8	10.9
University	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	0.8	3.8	2.6	1.6
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,068,249	1,824,446	562,232	80,940	31,785	576	65,165	11,641	34,093	4,679,127

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.4.4 Economic activity status and religious affiliation

According to Table 14 below, for all religions and the non-religious group, there are significant proportions of employed followers. These vary from 44% for Muslims to 53% for traditionalists/animists and those with no affiliation. Regarding inactive followers, they vary from 45% of traditionalists/animists to 53% of Muslims.

The percentage which is employed is generally higher for males than females across all affiliation categories, or at a similar level.

Table 14: Distribution (%) of affiliated members of different religious groups aged five and above by economic activity status and sex.

Sex and Economic activity status	Religious affiliation									
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	Total
Both sexes										
Employed	48.6	47.1	47.1	44.2	46.9	53.4	52.8	47.1	1.1	47.2
Unemployed	1.6	1.9	1.8	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.0	1.7
Inactive	49.9	51.0	51.1	52.7	50.8	44.7	45.4	50.9	0.6	49.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,989,857	3,318,873	1,052,481	181,707	60,512	1,407	218,382	21,464	131,263	8,975,946
Males										
Employed	49.4	46.8	47.2	49.8	48.4	58.0	57.6	48.5	0.9	47.4
Unemployed	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.0	1.4
Inactive	49.2	51.8	51.3	47.8	49.7	40.2	40.6	50.1	0.4	48.9
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,921,608	1,494,427	490,249	100,767	28,727	831	153,217	9,823	97,170	4,296,819
Females										
Employed	47.8	47.3	47.0	37.1	45.5	46.7	41.3	46.0	1.5	46.9
Unemployed	1.8	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.5	0.0	2.0
Inactive	50.4	50.4	50.9	58.9	51.7	51.2	56.7	51.5	1.4	50.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,068,249	1,824,446	562,232	80,940	31,785	576	65,165	11,641	34,093	4,679,127

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The following religions have more inactive female followers than inactive male followers: Catholicism, Islam, Jehovah's Witnesses, traditional/animist and the non-religious group. Only Protestants and Adventists have more inactive male followers than inactive female followers. The percentage of unemployed persons varies from 1.6% for Catholics to 3.1% for Muslims. Unemployment among females is slightly higher, and varies from 1.8% for Catholics to 4% for Muslims. For men, this percentage varies from 1.4% for Catholics to 2.4% for Muslims.

4.4.5 Occupation and religious affiliation

The most prevalent occupation in Rwanda across all religions and the non-religious group is agricultural worker, including small-scale farmers. According to RPHC4, this category represents 75% among Catholics, 72% among Protestants, 73% among Adventists, and 42% among Muslims. This dominance stems from the fact that Rwanda is a country where around three-quarters of the population depend on agriculture and livestock (72%, as Table 15 shows).

The occupation in second place across all religions and the non-religious group is service and sales worker, but this occupation is far less prevalent than the first. Among Muslims this occupation is particularly high.

Table 15: Distribution (%) of affiliated members of different religious groups aged five and above, currently employed by occupation.

Occupation	Religious affiliation									Total
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	
Managers	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.4
Professionals	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.2	5.3	1.0	4.5	2.8	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.7	0.8
Clerical support workers	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4
Service and sales workers	7.5	9.7	9.0	21.5	11.6	6.9	9.9	11.8	10.2	8.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	74.9	71.5	72.7	41.8	62.3	67.5	61.1	62.1	50.2	72.3
Craft and related trades workers	5.3	5.5	5.9	13.1	10.4	6.4	8.7	6.6	7.7	5.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.4	1.6	1.6	7.4	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.7	3.0	1.7
Elementary occupations	4.8	5.2	4.6	7.0	4.5	5.6	12.9	5.7	7.7	5.2
Occupation not stated	2.0	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.5	15.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,938,005	1,562,989	495,686	80,244	28,374	751	115,201	10,116	1,431	4,232,797

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The third most prevalent occupation outlined in Table 15 is 'craft and related tradesworkers', where the proportions are not significantly different from those of 'service and sales workers'.

The 'craft and related tradesworkers' category has a very high proportion among male followers compared to female followers across all religions and the non-religious group (Table 25 in Annex D). Other areas of occupation have very small percentages in all religions and for the non-religious group.

Conclusion

The Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census data is a huge data source that has been used to produce a set of thematic reports. Socio-cultural characteristics of the population is one of that set of thematic reports. The general objective of this report is to analyse the profile of the population according to its socio-cultural characteristics.

The two socio-cultural aspects of the population considered in this report are the religious affiliation and the nationality of the resident population in Rwanda in 2012. Religious affiliation refers to whether one is Catholic, Protestant, Adventist, Muslim, Jehovah's Witness or Traditionalist/Animist. Nationality, on the other hand, is analysed through three main variables: Rwandan only, Rwandan with dual nationality and foreign.

In 2012, only 87,346 foreign nationals were resident in Rwanda. Comparing this with the proportion of foreign nationals in Rwanda in 2002, the number has increased, although the overwhelming majority of them are foreigners from the DRC (who represent 70% of all foreigners resident in Rwanda). This situation is due to the large number of refugees coming from the DRC into Rwanda over the last two decades.

Except for the substantial proportion of DR Congolese and Burundi nationals who are mostly resident in rural areas, most foreign nationals are resident in urban areas.

Kenyans living in Rwanda have the highest proportion of economically active persons among foreign nationals (74%), followed by Burundians with 72%. The results regarding education among foreign nationals show that they have the highest proportion of persons who have a university level of education, except Burundian, DR Congolese and Tanzanian residents who have a high proportion of persons with a low level of education.

As far as religion is concerned, the evidence shows that the resident population of Rwanda is predominantly of Christian faith. While the Catholic religion remains dominant in the country it is experiencing a decline in terms of its proportion of followers over the past decades, while Protestants have increased remarkably. Adventists represent 12% of the population, and Muslims represent 2%, with a relatively high concentration in urban areas. The traditionalist/animist religion is close to extinction as the proportion of its followers does not even represent 0.1% of the resident population of Rwanda in 2012.

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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:

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

Relationship to the head

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

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

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.....

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
5. Old age
6. Student
7. Other: → Go to P23

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

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
2. Yes, new job } Go to P29

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"/> <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 → Go to P25 2. No

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

0. Home worker
1. Non-worker (Never worked)
2. Non-worker (Ever worked) → P25
3. On leave, but has job
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
2. Yes, new job

Go to P29

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

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

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

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

B.3 Institutional households: person record

FORM: 002

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING



NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

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

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2012

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY:|

L02. DISTRICT:|

L03. SECTOR:|

L04. CELL:|

L05. VILLAGE:|

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA):|

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER:|

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:|

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD:| 2 |

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

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

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

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER

VERIFIER

DATA ENTRY CLERK

Name :

Date:

Signature:

Name :

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Signature:

Code:

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

SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION (cont'd)					
QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		FOR MEMBERS AGED 3 YEARS or ABOVE		MEMBERS AGED 12 YEARS or ABOVE	
Where was [NAME] Residing previously? (District and Province or Country)	Does [NAME] have any disability? If yes, what were the causes? If None (Write 0 in D and Go to P17)	Has [NAME] ever attended preschool, school or literacy program? <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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR): refers to the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period during their lifetime if they were subject to experiencing the ASFRs of a given period. It is calculated by summing the ASFRs and multiplying the sum by the width of the age interval. The indirect estimate of TFR for Rwanda is obtained by applying the Arriaga (ARFE2) method after adjusting the ASFRs using the El Badry correction procedure.

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

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

Parity: the number of children born alive to a woman. Zero parity women are those with no live births and single parity refers to those women who have one child and so on.

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

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

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

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

C.2 Housing and household characteristics

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

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

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

- a) Households where there is at least one usual resident in the household (present or absent resident); and
- b) Households consisting only of visitors (e.g. households found during the Census in their holiday homes, etc.)

Subsequently, and across all thematic reports, any analysis of the characteristics of 'private households' will refer to the definition in (a) above, whereas analysis of 'private housing units' will refer to households under both (a) and (b).

Types of private households:

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

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

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

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

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

C.3 Migration and spatial mobility

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

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

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

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

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

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

Migration effectiveness: is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement.

C.4 Education

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

- **Pre-primary education:** is organised in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six.
- **Primary education:** lasts for six years and the official age at this level is seven to 12.
- **Secondary education:** lasts for six years and the official age for this level is 13 to 18. It is composed of lower secondary (the first three years – often referred to as Tronc Commun)

and upper secondary (the second three years). The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

- i) **ENTA**: (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
- ii) **A3/D4/D5**: certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
- iii) **A2/D6/D7**: certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

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

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

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

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR): attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population.

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

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

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

C.5 Employment/economic activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

classifications of the main occupation are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), version 4.

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

C.6 Socio-cultural characteristics

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

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

Annex D Supplementary tables

Table 16: Distribution (%) of the foreign population by foreign nationalities by province and sex

Province and Sex											
	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Total
Rwanda											
Both Sexes	14,205	864	1,479	4,395	61,106	1,210	1,033	698	2,336	20	87,346
Male	9,024	505	966	2,686	28,678	743	581	347	1,614	11	45,155
Female	5,181	359	513	1,709	32,428	467	452	351	722	9	42,191
Kigali City											
Both Sexes	1,654	410	1,281	2,676	5,389	803	730	531	1,422	15	14,911
Male	1,135	271	824	1,748	3,005	506	432	276	960	9	9,166
Female	519	139	457	928	2,384	297	298	255	462	6	5,745
Southern Province											
Both Sexes	4,972	82	43	238	12,248	90	131	42	331	2	18,179
Male	2,773	38	21	148	5,324	63	58	18	263	0	8,706
Female	2,199	44	22	90	6,924	27	73	24	68	2	9,473
Western Province											
Both Sexes	237	22	79	108	19,828	128	95	51	186	0	20,734
Male	136	18	71	81	9,251	69	51	24	153	0	9,854
Female	101	4	8	27	10,577	59	44	27	33	0	10,880
Northern Province											
Both Sexes	43	21	26	511	12,118	58	44	34	211	0	13,066
Male	34	16	14	225	5,694	29	26	13	122	0	6,173
Female	9	5	12	286	6,424	29	18	21	89	0	6,893
Eastern Province											
Both Sexes	7,299	329	50	862	11,523	131	33	40	186	3	20,456
Male	4,946	162	36	484	5,404	76	14	16	116	2	11,256
Female	2,353	167	14	378	6,119	55	19	24	70	1	9,200
Percentage											
Rwanda											
Both Sexes	16.3	1.0	1.7	5.0	70.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.7	0.0	100.0
Male	20.0	1.1	2.1	5.9	63.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
Female	12.3	0.9	1.2	4.1	76.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
Kigali City											
Both Sexes	11.1	2.7	8.6	17.9	36.1	5.4	4.9	3.6	9.5	0.1	100.0
Male	12.4	3.0	9.0	19.1	32.8	5.5	4.7	3.0	10.5	0.1	100.0
Female	9.0	2.4	8.0	16.2	41.5	5.2	5.2	4.4	8.0	0.1	100.0
Southern Province											
Both Sexes	27.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	67.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Male	31.9	0.4	0.2	1.7	61.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.0	0.0	100.0
Female	23.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	73.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Western Province											
Both Sexes	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	95.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0
Male	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	93.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.0	100.0
Female	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	97.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Northern Province											
Both Sexes	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.9	92.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.0	100.0
Male	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.6	92.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.1	93.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	100.0
Eastern Province											
Both Sexes	35.7	1.6	0.2	4.2	56.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0
Male	43.9	1.4	0.3	4.3	48.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0
Female	25.6	1.8	0.2	4.1	66.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 17: Distribution (%) of the foreign population by foreign nationalities by sex and age group

Sex and Age group	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Total
Both Sexes											
0-17	4,580	309	249	1,223	33,219	403	166	193	386	1	40,729
18-49	8,385	481	1,142	2,979	22,946	638	489	373	1,663	12	39,108
50+	1,240	74	88	193	4,941	169	378	132	287	7	7,509
Total	14,205	864	1,479	4,395	61,106	1,210	1,033	698	2,336	20	87,346
Male											
0-17	2,645	144	124	559	16,274	206	97	107	203	1	20,360
18-49	5,629	303	767	1,984	10,096	419	256	158	1,202	6	20,820
50+	750	58	75	143	2,308	118	228	82	209	4	3,975
Total	9,024	505	966	2,686	28,678	743	581	347	1,614	11	45,155
Female											
0-17	1,935	165	125	664	16,945	197	69	86	183	0	20,369
18-49	2,756	178	375	995	12,850	219	233	215	461	6	18,288
50+	490	16	13	50	2,633	51	150	50	78	3	3,534
Total	5,181	359	513	1,709	32,428	467	452	351	722	9	42,191
Percentage (row)											
Both Sexes											
0-17	11.2	0.8	0.6	3.0	81.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0
18-49	21.4	1.2	2.9	7.6	58.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	4.3	0.0	100.0
50+	16.5	1.0	1.2	2.6	65.8	2.3	5.0	1.8	3.8	0.1	100.0
Total	16.3	1.0	1.7	5.0	70.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.7	0.0	100.0
Male											
0-17	13.0	0.7	0.6	2.7	79.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
18-49	27.0	1.5	3.7	9.5	48.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	5.8	0.0	100.0
50+	18.9	1.5	1.9	3.6	58.1	3.0	5.7	2.1	5.3	0.1	100.0
Total	20.0	1.1	2.1	5.9	63.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
Female											
0-17	9.5	0.8	0.6	3.3	83.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0
18-49	15.1	1.0	2.1	5.4	70.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.5	0.0	100.0
50+	13.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	74.5	1.4	4.2	1.4	2.2	0.1	100.0
Total	12.3	0.9	1.2	4.1	76.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
Percentage (column)											
Both Sexes											
0-17	32.2	35.8	16.8	27.8	54.4	33.3	16.1	27.7	16.5	5.0	46.6
18-49	59.0	55.7	77.2	67.8	37.6	52.7	47.3	53.4	71.2	60.0	44.8
50+	8.7	8.6	5.9	4.4	8.1	14.0	36.6	18.9	12.3	35.0	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male											
0-17	29.3	28.5	12.8	20.8	56.7	27.7	16.7	30.8	12.6	9.1	45.1
18-49	62.4	60.0	79.4	73.9	35.2	56.4	44.1	45.5	74.5	54.5	46.1
50+	8.3	11.5	7.8	5.3	8.0	15.9	39.2	23.6	12.9	36.4	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female											
0-17	37.3	46.0	24.4	38.9	52.3	42.2	15.3	24.5	25.3	0.0	48.3
18-49	53.2	49.6	73.1	58.2	39.6	46.9	51.5	61.3	63.9	66.7	43.3
50+	9.5	4.5	2.5	2.9	8.1	10.9	33.2	14.2	10.8	33.3	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 18: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities aged 12 and above by nationality and sex and marital status

Sex and Current marital status	Nationality													Total
	Rwanda only	Rwanda and other	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African Country	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Not stated	
Both sexes														
Never married	45.4	44.9	47.8	50.6	38.5	50.7	55.6	41.4	46.4	49.0	31.8	42.1	74.6	45.5
Currently married	46.1	47.6	45.5	46.0	59.7	46.0	38.5	55.1	49.2	48.1	65.8	57.9	22.7	46.1
Separated	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5
Divorced	6.4	5.1	3.8	1.8	0.6	1.3	4.7	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.2	6.3
Widowed	1.5	1.8	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.5
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	6,853,615	17,228	11,566	706	1,267	3,429	38,500	943	906	567	2,058	19	6,874	6,937,678
Male														
Never married	50.3	50.0	57.3	50.3	34.8	48.3	60.5	42.5	40.0	42.3	30.9	30.0	88.6	50.4
Currently married	47.5	47.4	40.2	47.3	63.3	49.8	37.7	56.4	56.3	55.1	68.3	70.0	9.9	47.4
Separated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Divorced	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2
Widowed	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,241,356	8,776	7,725	433	858	2,236	17,440	610	510	274	1,468	10	3,241	3,284,937
Female														
Never married	41.0	39.6	28.7	50.9	46.2	55.3	51.6	39.3	54.5	55.3	34.2	55.6	62.1	41.1
Currently married	44.9	47.9	56.1	44.0	52.1	38.9	39.2	52.9	40.2	41.6	59.8	44.4	34.0	44.9
Separated	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8
Divorced	11.0	9.4	9.3	3.7	1.0	2.8	7.7	4.2	2.8	1.0	4.1	0.0	1.9	10.9
Widowed	2.3	2.5	4.7	0.7	0.2	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.1	2.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,612,259	8,452	3,841	273	409	1,193	21,060	333	396	293	590	9	3,633	3,652,741

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 19: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities aged 5 years and above by level of education and sex

Sex and Level of education	Nationality													Total
	Rwanda only	Rwanda and other	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African Country	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Not stated	
Both sexes														
No Education	20.9	16.7	45.3	9.6	0.9	7.0	21.3	8.9	0.6	1.1	3.9	5.3	38.3	20.9
Preschool	2.9	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.6	2.7	0.8	2.2	1.5	0.0	2.7	2.9
Primary	60.9	37.4	41.9	44.8	8.1	24.9	43.8	24.3	6.6	12.4	15.0	0.0	46.6	60.7
Post-primary	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.8
Secondary	11.4	26.1	8.2	29.6	21.5	36.0	28.1	24.8	17.6	13.0	21.2	21.1	9.2	11.5
University	2.0	16.4	2.1	11.7	64.8	26.9	3.6	36.8	70.5	68.7	54.1	73.7	1.5	2.1
Not stated	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	3.2	1.9	0.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	1.5	0.0	1.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	8,870,744	19,494	12,972	804	1,357	3,911	51,866	1,075	967	645	2,215	19	9,877	8,975,946
Male														
No Education	17.8	11.5	40.2	9.3	0.2	5.3	14.7	6.6	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.0	41.1	17.8
Preschool	3.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.7	2.2	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	2.8	3.0
Primary	62.7	37.1	46.4	39.5	6.9	20.2	44.0	20.4	6.6	15.4	10.7	0.0	43.4	62.4
Post-primary	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.9
Secondary	12.0	27.7	9.0	33.1	19.3	38.0	32.4	24.5	12.3	13.2	23.6	30.0	9.4	12.2
University	2.5	20.2	2.0	14.6	68.5	31.8	5.7	43.4	75.6	67.0	57.5	70.0	1.7	2.6
Not stated	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.6	2.1	0.4	2.2	3.7	2.2	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,242,730	9,887	8,415	474	905	2,459	24,142	677	544	318	1,547	10	4,711	4,296,819
Female														
No Education	23.8	22.0	54.8	10.0	2.2	9.8	27.1	12.8	0.5	1.8	7.6	11.1	35.7	23.8
Preschool	2.8	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.8	4.4	2.6	3.5	0.9	2.4	2.8	0.0	2.6	2.8
Primary	59.3	37.7	33.5	52.4	10.6	32.9	43.8	30.9	6.6	9.5	25.0	0.0	49.6	59.1
Post-primary	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.7
Secondary	10.8	24.5	6.6	24.5	25.9	32.6	24.4	25.4	24.3	12.8	15.7	11.1	9.0	10.9
University	1.5	12.5	2.2	7.6	57.3	18.7	1.8	25.6	64.1	70.3	46.3	77.8	1.4	1.6
Not stated	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	0.2	1.5	2.4	2.8	1.6	0.0	1.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,628,014	9,607	4,557	330	452	1,452	27,724	398	423	327	668	9	5,166	4,679,127

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 20: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities aged 5 years and above by economic activity status and sex

Sex and Economic activity status	Nationality													Total
	Rwanda only	Rwanda and other	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African Country	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Not stated	
Both sexes														
Employed	47.3	51.0	71.7	50.5	73.1	68.3	7.1	52.6	61.6	63.4	53.7	57.9	34.0	47.2
Unemployed	1.7	3.9	1.7	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.8	3.3	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.7
Inactive	50.0	44.3	25.4	42.7	17.5	26.9	8.1	34.7	21.3	27.3	21.7	31.6	64.0	49.7
Not stated	0.9	0.8	1.2	3.4	5.5	2.0	84.0	9.5	15.5	6.8	22.5	10.5	1.1	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	8,870,744	19,494	12,972	804	1,357	3,911	51,866	1,075	967	645	2,215	19	9,877	8,975,946
Male														
Employed	47.5	56.1	78.7	59.9	81.4	77.0	10.6	63.5	67.3	61.0	58.1	60.0	30.7	47.4
Unemployed	1.4	3.3	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.8	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.4
Inactive	49.3	39.3	18.9	33.3	10.7	18.6	7.6	24.2	20.8	28.3	11.5	40.0	66.9	48.9
Not stated	1.8	1.2	1.3	4.9	6.4	2.6	81.2	10.2	10.8	7.9	29.6	0.0	1.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,242,730	9,887	8,415	474	905	2,459	24,142	677	544	318	1,547	10	4,711	4,296,819
Female														
Employed	47.2	45.8	58.6	37.0	56.4	53.6	4.1	33.9	54.4	65.7	43.4	55.6	37.1	46.9
Unemployed	2.0	4.5	2.9	5.8	8.8	4.4	1.0	5.3	2.1	2.1	5.1	0.0	1.1	2.0
Inactive	50.6	49.3	37.6	56.1	31.0	40.9	8.6	52.5	22.0	26.3	45.4	22.2	61.4	50.4
Not stated	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.8	1.1	86.4	8.3	21.5	5.8	6.1	22.2	0.4	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,628,014	9,607	4,557	330	452	1,452	27,724	398	423	327	668	9	5,166	4,679,127

Table 21: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities aged 5 years and above currently employed by occupation and sex

Sex and Occupation	Nationality													Total
	Rwanda only	Rwanda and other	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African Country	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Not stated	
Both sexes														
Managers	0.4	3.4	0.2	3.7	10.9	2.7	1.2	12.2	25.2	17.1	15.3	18.2	0.1	0.4
Professionals	2.4	12.0	1.3	13.5	39.5	27.8	20.2	28.1	40.8	52.3	22.5	9.1	1.5	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	0.8	4.8	0.7	5.9	12.3	4.1	7.3	11.2	14.1	14.9	9.7	27.3	0.5	0.8
Clerical support workers	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.9	1.7	1.0	9.1	0.3	0.4
Service and sales workers	8.8	16.8	16.0	17.5	19.1	22.0	31.3	15.0	9.2	7.3	26.7	9.1	6.2	8.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	72.6	42.1	50.6	20.7	0.3	8.6	8.3	10.3	0.5	1.2	9.8	0.0	45.9	72.3
Craft and related trades workers	5.7	7.2	7.1	15.3	10.4	24.6	18.7	13.1	3.5	2.0	6.5	18.2	3.4	5.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.7	3.2	1.2	13.3	1.3	3.2	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.7
Elementary occupations	5.1	4.8	19.8	4.7	1.1	2.5	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.7	1.5	9.1	3.5	5.2
Occupation not stated	2.2	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.3	4.6	3	3.1	2.4	5.1	0	37.7	2.3
Total: Rwanda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,199,650	9,947	9,296	406	992	2,672	3,702	565	596	409	1,189	11	3,362	4,232,797
Male														
Managers	0.5	3.7	0.2	3.2	11.1	2.8	1.4	12.8	26.8	18.6	17.4	16.7	0.3	0.5
Professionals	2.8	14.2	1.4	15.8	38.7	28.3	24.8	28.4	33.1	44.8	21.8	16.7	1.2	2.9
Technicians and associate professionals	1.0	6.2	0.8	7.7	14.5	5.3	8.3	13.5	18.3	16.0	11.9	0.0	0.6	1.1
Clerical support workers	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.8	2.7	0.7	1.8	2.8	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Service and sales workers	10.1	16.8	17.8	13.4	15.7	14.6	25.1	14.2	10.4	10.8	26.9	16.7	7.4	10.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	62.6	31.1	42.5	12.3	0.4	4.5	3.4	5.8	0.3	2.1	5.2	0.0	24.4	62.2
Craft and related trades workers	9.8	10.7	8.7	19.7	12.8	33.9	24.4	15.6	4.6	4.1	7.8	33.3	5.7	9.9
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3.4	5.5	1.6	19.0	1.5	4.5	4.3	2.1	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.2	3.4
Elementary occupations	7.0	5.8	23.8	4.9	1.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	0.0	1.0	1.3	16.7	4.3	7.1
Occupation not stated	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.2	1.5	2.6	3.4	2.1	2.8	2.1	4.2	0.0	53.5	2.4
Total: Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,017,206	5,550	6,624	284	737	1,894	2,567	430	366	194	899	6.0	1,445	2,038,202

Female														
Managers	0.2	3.0	0.3	4.9	10.2	2.4	1.0	10.4	22.6	15.8	9.0	20.0	0.1	0.2
Professionals	2.1	9.3	1.1	8.2	42.0	26.5	9.9	27.4	53.0	59.1	24.5	0.0	1.7	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	0.6	3.0	0.3	1.6	5.9	1.2	5.2	3.7	7.4	14.0	2.8	60.0	0.5	0.6
Clerical support workers	0.4	2.6	0.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	1.0	20.0	0.3	0.4
Service and sales workers	7.6	16.8	11.5	27.0	28.6	40.1	45.2	17.8	7.4	4.2	25.9	0.0	5.3	7.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	81.9	56.0	70.6	40.2	0.0	18.6	19.2	24.4	0.9	0.5	23.8	0.0	62.1	81.7
Craft and related trades workers	1.9	2.6	2.9	4.9	3.5	1.9	6.0	5.2	1.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.6	1.9
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Elementary occupations	3.4	3.5	9.8	4.1	1.2	1.9	4.5	2.2	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	2.8	3.4
Occupation not stated	2.0	2.9	3.2	6.6	5.9	5.1	7.6	5.9	3.5	2.8	8.3	0.0	25.7	2.0
Total: Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,182,444	4,397	2,672	122	255	778	1,135	135	230	215	290	5	1,917	2,194,595

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 22: Distribution (%) of the resident population by Religious affiliation by province and age group

Province and Age-group (Years)	Religious affiliation											Count	
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	Total			
Rwanda													
0-17	42.6	39.4	12.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	5,015,128		
18-49	42.6	37.9	11.9	2.3	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.7	100.0	4,409,475		
50+	53.4	29.0	10.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.2	2.9	100.0	1,091,370		
Total	43.7	37.7	11.8	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.3	100.0	10,515,973		
Kigali City													
0-17	34.9	46.1	8.7	6.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	448,055		
18-49	36.4	41.0	9.7	5.6	1.2	0.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	100.0	615,145		
50+	52.9	27.3	6.1	5.3	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	4.7	100.0	69,486		
Total	36.8	42.1	9.1	5.7	1.2	0.0	3.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	1,132,686		
South													
0-17	51.5	31.1	12.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	1,228,875		
18-49	50.6	30.7	13.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.9	100.0	1,047,097		
50+	56.1	25.6	11.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	4.6	100.0	314,003		
Total	51.7	30.2	12.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.2	1.7	100.0	2,589,975		
West													
0-17	33.9	45.6	14.9	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,226,148		
18-49	34.1	44.2	14.7	1.7	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.3	1.8	100.0	986,637		
50+	43.7	34.8	14.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.0	0.3	2.1	100.0	258,454		
Total	35.0	43.9	14.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	2,471,239		
North													
0-17	55.6	29.6	9.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.8	100.0	835,329		
18-49	56.0	28.6	10.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.2	1.2	100.0	696,957		
50+	64.9	21.8	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.7	0.2	1.3	100.0	194,084		
Total	56.8	28.3	9.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,726,370		
East													
0-17	36.8	45.7	10.9	2.5	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,276,721		
18-49	37.3	43.6	10.9	2.9	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	1,063,639		
50+	51.3	33.4	8.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.2	2.2	100.0	255,343		
Total	38.4	43.7	10.7	2.6	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.2	1.1	100.0	2,595,703		

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 23: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups by nationality and sex

Sex and Nationality	Religious affiliation									
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	Total
Both sexes										
Rwanda only	99.5	99.3	99.6	98.0	98.9	95.6	98.7	95.2	61.8	98.9
Rwanda and other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2
Burundi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
DRC	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	36.9	0.6
Other African Country	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,599,371	3,967,592	1,242,174	211,011	69,451	1,510	259,150	25,344	140,370	10,515,973
Male										
Rwanda only	99.4	99.2	99.5	97.5	98.8	94.2	98.6	93.8	75.4	98.8
Rwanda and other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Burundi	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
DRC	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	23.2	0.6
Other African Country	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.1	3.5	0.5	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,225,574	1,817,575	584,815	115,651	33,100	884	173,831	11,766	101,672	5,064,868
Female										
Rwanda only	99.6	99.3	99.6	98.5	99.0	97.4	98.8	96.5	26.1	98.9
Rwanda and other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Burundi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
DRC	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	72.6	0.6
Other African Country	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	2,373,797	2,150,017	657,359	95,360	36,351	626	85,319	13,578	38,698	5,451,105

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 24: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups aged 12 years and above by current marital status and sex

Sex and Current marital status	Religious affiliation									
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	Total
Both sexes										
Never married	45.9	45.1	43.3	49.2	45.6	28.2	49.2	42.0	47.7	45.5
Currently married	45.0	47.0	48.6	43.6	47.6	53.3	43.3	49.6	45.0	46.1
Separated	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
Divorced	7.3	5.6	6.0	4.0	4.7	14.8	4.4	5.9	5.6	6.3
Widowed	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.5
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,122,404	2,517,237	801,792	143,380	46,958	1,238	170,477	16,480	117,712	6,937,678
Male										
Never married	50.9	50.1	48.7	55.5	49.7	32.3	53.2	46.0	45.4	50.4
Currently married	46.7	48.3	49.5	42.0	48.5	59.9	43.5	52.3	49.2	47.4
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Divorced	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	4.5	1.4	0.8	3.7	1.2
Widowed	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,490,974	1,100,147	365,992	81,041	22,115	734	126,346	7,312	90,276	3,284,937
Female										
Never married	41.3	41.3	38.8	41.1	41.9	22.2	37.7	38.9	55.3	41.0
Currently married	43.5	46.0	47.8	45.7	46.8	43.7	42.6	47.4	31.3	44.9
Separated	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.8
Divorced	12.5	9.4	10.3	8.3	8.2	29.8	13.0	9.9	11.8	10.9
Widowed	2.0	2.5	2.2	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.1	2.8	1.2	2.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,631,430	1,417,090	435,800	62,339	24,843	504	44,131	9,168	27,436	3,652,741

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Table 25: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups aged 5 years and above currently employed by occupation and sex

Sex and Occupation	Religious affiliation									
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional / Animist	No religion	Other	Not stated	Total
Both sexes										
Managers	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.4
Professionals	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.2	5.3	1.0	4.5	2.8	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.7	0.8
Clerical support workers	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4
Service and sales workers	7.5	9.7	9.0	21.5	11.6	6.9	9.9	11.8	10.2	8.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	74.9	71.5	72.7	41.8	62.3	67.5	61.1	62.1	50.2	72.3
Craft and related trades workers	5.3	5.5	5.9	13.1	10.4	6.4	8.7	6.6	7.7	5.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.4	1.6	1.6	7.4	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.7	3.0	1.7
Elementary occupations	4.8	5.2	4.6	7.0	4.5	5.6	12.9	5.7	7.7	5.2
Occupation not stated	2.0	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.5	15.4	2.3
Total: Rwanda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	1,938,005	1,562,989	495,686	80,244	28,374	751	115,201	10,116	1,431	4,232,797
Male										
Managers	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.3	3.0	0.4	0.5
Professionals	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	1.0	5.9	3.5	2.9
Technicians and associate professionals	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.7	0.6	2.9	2.3	1.1
Clerical support workers	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4
Service and sales workers	9.3	10.6	10.6	18.6	10.4	8.3	10.3	12.3	12.3	10.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	64.9	61.5	62.4	33.8	52.5	59.1	56.6	50.0	38.7	62.2
Craft and related trades workers	9.4	9.7	10.0	18.4	17.2	9.3	10.4	10.9	11.3	9.9
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.8	3.5	3.4	11.7	3.7	2.5	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.4
Elementary occupations	6.7	6.8	6.2	8.2	5.6	6.8	14.6	7.2	9.3	7.1
Occupation not stated	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.0	3.9	2.8	3.8	16.4	2.4
Total: Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	948,946	699,312	231,420	50,201	13,899	482	88,264	4,763	915	2,038,202
Female										
Managers	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
Professionals	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.1	0.9	3.2	1.6	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Clerical support workers	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4
Service and sales workers	5.8	9.0	7.5	26.5	12.7	4.5	8.7	11.3	6.4	7.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	84.6	79.7	81.8	55.3	71.7	82.5	75.6	72.9	70.5	81.7
Craft and related trades workers	1.5	2.1	2.4	4.3	3.9	1.1	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.9
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Elementary occupations	2.9	3.8	3.1	5.0	3.4	3.3	7.5	4.3	4.8	3.4
Occupation not stated	1.8	2.1	2.0	4.1	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	13.6	2.0

Total: Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	989,059	863,677	264,266	30,043	14,475	269	26,937	5,353	516	2,194,595

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

Annex E Sector-level tables

Table 26: Distribution (%) of the resident population by religious affiliation and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Religious affiliation									Total	Count
	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/ Animist	No religion	Other religion	Not stated		
Rwanda	43.7	37.7	11.8	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.3	100.0	10,515,973
Nyarugenge											
Gitega	37.2	37.0	11.9	9.8	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	28,728
Kanyinya	43.1	40.4	6.8	3.7	1.1	0.1	4.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	21,859
Kigali	34.5	44.2	8.2	6.9	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	30,023
Kimisagara	32.4	42.7	11.9	7.8	2.0	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	46,753
Mageregere	38.0	41.3	7.4	3.1	1.9	0.0	6.5	0.2	1.5	100.0	23,407
Muhima	37.2	33.4	11.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.4	11.5	100.0	29,768
Nyakabanda	32.9	33.5	12.2	16.9	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	25,666
Nyamirambo	34.1	34.4	8.5	19.3	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	40,292
Nyarugenge	28.8	22.4	5.6	39.0	0.7	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	100.0	21,302
Rwezamenyo	32.3	26.1	7.8	29.9	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.1	100.0	16,763
Gasabo											
Bumbogo	38.4	46.2	7.6	0.9	1.5	0.1	5.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	35,381
Gatsata	37.2	43.9	8.5	4.4	2.1	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	37,110
Gikomero	33.2	51.5	11.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	16,625
Gisozi	36.3	45.5	10.7	2.5	1.6	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	44,003
Jabana	54.2	31.7	5.3	1.8	1.4	0.0	3.6	0.5	1.5	100.0	33,577
Jali	59.6	29.9	4.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	25,057
Kacyiru	38.7	40.6	9.9	3.3	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.7	3.2	100.0	37,088
Kimihurura	36.4	42.3	8.3	3.2	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.5	5.8	100.0	21,672
Kimironko	34.0	43.4	8.6	3.3	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.3	7.4	100.0	57,430
Kinyinya	31.5	50.8	9.1	3.0	0.9	0.0	3.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	57,846
Ndera	37.1	43.9	10.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	4.5	0.1	1.7	100.0	41,764
Nduba	50.6	34.6	6.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	6.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	25,370
Remera	34.2	46.5	9.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.8	1.9	100.0	43,279
Rusororo	33.6	48.2	10.5	3.8	0.5	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	35,453
Rutungu	42.4	46.7	3.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,906
Kicukiro											
Gahanga	38.5	43.5	7.6	3.4	1.4	0.0	4.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	27,808
Gatenga	32.3	46.2	9.5	6.7	1.6	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.4	100.0	48,640
Gikondo	34.6	42.6	9.8	5.5	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.5	3.6	100.0	17,146
Kagarama	35.2	45.0	9.6	4.3	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.2	2.6	100.0	14,385
Kanombe	33.2	49.0	11.1	3.3	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	44,426
Kicukiro	34.9	42.8	10.1	6.3	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.5	1.4	100.0	16,450
Kigarama	31.7	47.5	8.2	7.5	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	43,907
Masaka	48.6	35.5	9.5	2.9	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	39,548
Niboye	38.1	42.8	10.5	3.9	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	26,197
Nyarugunga	30.8	49.5	10.4	3.2	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.3	3.7	100.0	40,057
Nyanza											
Busasamana	29.8	30.0	23.8	12.4	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	42,870
Busoro	40.3	24.3	29.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	34,037
Cyabakamyi	35.5	8.8	53.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,273
Kibilizi	40.1	25.1	29.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	32,243
Kigoma	24.1	23.0	48.2	2.4	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	35,297
Mukingo	17.9	10.7	55.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	13.8	100.0	50,756
Muyira	29.0	35.6	29.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	35,544
Ntyazo	45.5	26.4	23.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	26,740
Nyagisozi	40.4	31.0	26.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	25,939
Rwabicuma	22.7	28.1	45.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,020
Gisagara											
Gikonko	37.4	42.2	18.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	23,098
Gishubi	53.6	33.0	11.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	24,904
Kansi	70.8	20.3	4.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	18,423
Kibirizi	67.4	25.3	4.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	26,120
Kigembe	79.5	15.6	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	20,264
Mamba	52.5	37.6	6.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	34,892
Muganza	77.0	16.8	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	29,781
Mugombwa	76.6	11.5	9.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	22,712
Mukindo	71.2	14.2	11.9	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	26,829

Musha	53.2	25.8	18.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	24,305
Ndora	62.1	23.4	9.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.3	2.1	100.0	23,813
Nyanza	73.5	20.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	18,929
Save	75.3	16.9	4.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	28,436
Nyaruguru											
Busanze	37.1	47.7	9.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	27,190
Cyahinda	55.2	36.7	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	21,377
Kibeho	74.1	20.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.1	2.0	100.0	21,456
Kivu	42.6	54.4	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,719
Mata	71.9	23.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	2.4	100.0	13,900
Muganza	52.8	44.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,208
Munini	72.2	22.0	3.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	15,994
Ngera	71.3	24.7	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,440
Ngoma	74.0	22.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,950
Nyabimata	30.3	53.9	13.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	16,953
Nyagisozi	54.3	42.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	18,275
Ruheru	12.4	67.1	17.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	35,599
Ruramba	49.5	46.4	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	17,126
Rusenge	59.2	37.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,147
Huye											
Gishamvu	74.3	20.7	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	13,274
Huye	65.2	28.5	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	21,931
Karama	62.9	33.4	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	16,439
Kigoma	50.7	37.2	10.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	24,786
Kinazi	34.1	42.1	18.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	25,830
Maraba	53.5	40.0	3.2	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,685
Mbazi	70.3	24.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	31,201
Mukura	69.3	23.7	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	20,191
Ngoma	35.4	23.6	3.1	4.6	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.1	31.5	100.0	27,705
Ruhashya	69.8	23.1	3.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,054
Rusatira	65.1	22.3	9.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	25,171
Rwaniro	59.8	24.8	10.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.2	2.1	100.0	21,595
Simbi	70.3	24.1	4.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	22,137
Tumba	55.7	34.9	4.2	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	31,399
Nyamagabe											
Buruhukiro	57.9	33.1	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	23,086
Cyanika	62.6	26.8	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.3	1.2	100.0	24,549
Gasaka	27.7	30.3	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	36.7	100.0	41,522
Gatare	54.2	35.2	5.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	15,476
Kaduha	45.9	42.8	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	20,614
Kamegeri	45.3	49.2	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,579
Kibirizi	38.7	52.3	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	21,479
Kibumbwe	29.6	55.9	8.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,518
Kitabi	36.1	57.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	25,463
Mbazi	48.8	41.8	7.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,876
Mugano	34.5	48.7	14.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,152
Musange	30.5	42.8	24.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,680
Musebeya	49.6	38.2	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	18,689
Mushubi	44.3	43.2	8.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,777
Nkomane	44.5	33.7	16.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	16,362
Tare	40.4	53.4	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	22,765
Uwinkingi	52.4	41.9	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,904
Ruhango											
Bweramana	34.3	9.6	53.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	29,095
Byimana	71.7	15.2	9.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	33,903
Kabagali	28.2	25.3	45.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,855
Kinazi	38.1	35.0	19.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	4.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	43,658
Kinhira	56.1	12.0	30.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,960
Mbuye	54.6	24.7	17.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	41,004
Mwendo	76.8	9.5	12.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	25,965
Ntongwe	28.1	32.3	35.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	31,745
Ruhango	39.0	20.6	34.7	3.4	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	65,700
Muhanga											
Cyeza	74.2	21.0	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	30,209
Kabacuzi	79.9	17.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,440
Kibangu	70.0	18.6	8.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	20,028
Kiyumba	85.1	12.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	21,766
Muhanga	77.1	17.3	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	25,819
Mushishiro	80.3	13.4	3.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	20,200

Nyabinoni	45.1	39.8	8.3	0.1	3.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	16,780
Nyamabuye	55.6	32.4	5.1	4.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	100.0	44,645
Nyarusange	74.3	20.2	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	25,712
Rongi	71.5	24.1	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	26,851
Rugendabari	72.9	13.4	12.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,920
Shyogwe	59.4	23.6	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	12.4	100.0	44,771
Kamonyi											
Gacurabwenge	44.8	38.8	7.7	5.3	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	27,850
Karama	43.9	46.5	6.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	18,717
Kayenzi	56.2	38.4	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	22,787
Kayumbu	52.4	42.9	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	15,530
Mugina	48.4	37.0	10.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	38,709
Musambira	63.8	22.7	5.8	3.5	0.5	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	34,025
Ngamba	66.6	31.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	14,175
Nyamiyaga	44.8	42.2	8.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	38,945
Nyarubaka	63.3	22.9	10.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	25,155
Rugarika	50.1	35.6	7.7	2.4	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	34,860
Rukoma	23.3	67.5	5.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	34,909
Runda	44.3	40.6	6.8	4.6	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	34,839
Karongi											
Bwishyura	16.9	48.2	28.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.3	1.7	100.0	31,960
Gashari	30.4	46.7	20.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	19,904
Gishyita	12.4	17.9	65.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	20,330
Gitesi	13.3	50.3	33.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	24,859
Mubuga	24.5	31.7	40.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,485
Murambi	16.3	63.6	16.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	21,530
Murundi	39.7	42.9	14.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	26,042
Mutuntu	40.0	33.2	25.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,084
Rubengera	10.8	60.6	21.5	2.6	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	33,019
Rugabano	34.9	40.4	21.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	32,717
Ruganda	12.7	66.3	19.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	17,508
Rwankuba	22.7	23.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	41.7	100.0	37,802
Twumba	21.9	43.7	31.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	24,568
Rutsiro											
Boneza	25.8	35.5	24.5	2.4	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.1	9.1	100.0	24,166
Gihango	55.1	27.4	12.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.1	1.8	100.0	23,166
Kigeyo	48.2	32.2	12.7	4.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	24,486
Kivumu	41.3	45.0	7.5	2.3	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	32,961
Manihira	23.6	60.5	11.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,098
Mukura	22.1	64.8	8.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	33,440
Murunda	47.9	40.2	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	18,478
Musasa	55.0	23.4	18.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	22,805
Mushonyi	51.8	27.4	12.0	5.4	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	24,038
Mushubati	31.3	40.6	25.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	25,822
Nyabirasi	25.9	49.7	17.7	0.5	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	28,971
Ruhango	38.8	42.1	12.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	3.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	28,589
Rusebeya	28.8	63.6	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,634
Rubavu											
Bugeshi	19.0	47.3	28.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	29,687
Busasamana	33.4	49.3	13.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	31,253
Cyanzarwe	18.9	54.9	19.3	0.7	1.6	0.0	3.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	29,615
Gisenyi	30.4	35.9	15.4	13.8	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	53,603
Kanama	19.7	48.9	23.9	0.7	1.6	0.0	3.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	29,220
Kanzenze	13.5	32.9	39.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.3	9.8	100.0	21,309
Mudende	22.3	41.1	30.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	4.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	26,031
Nyakiriba	19.8	44.2	15.8	1.5	1.9	0.0	2.8	0.4	13.6	100.0	30,068
Nyamyumba	41.7	46.4	3.9	2.9	2.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	37,491
Nyundo	52.0	35.0	7.1	0.9	2.3	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	30,417
Rubavu	27.3	46.7	9.7	8.4	2.5	0.0	3.9	1.4	0.1	100.0	42,394
Rugerero	39.7	41.9	7.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	1.4	100.0	42,574
Nyabihu											
Bigogwe	11.7	27.8	53.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.5	2.0	100.0	31,657
Jenda	13.1	55.5	27.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	34,648
Jomba	54.2	30.6	10.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	20,610
Kabatwa	19.5	45.7	31.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,971
Karago	36.6	34.6	20.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	7.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	25,681
Kintobo	35.2	23.1	35.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	5.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	15,379
Mukamira	18.0	27.1	50.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	28,675
Muringa	34.1	38.0	19.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	6.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	22,876

Rambura	45.3	22.5	24.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	6.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	28,484
Rugera	45.8	27.3	25.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	24,236
Rurembo	34.6	39.8	19.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	23,689
Shyira	41.4	48.9	5.7	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	19,834
Ngororero											
Bwira	45.7	38.2	11.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	18,632
Gatumba	66.5	24.0	2.9	0.5	2.5	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	23,707
Hindiro	72.0	19.6	3.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	24,312
Kabaya	49.1	28.4	14.7	4.1	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	34,085
Kageyo	47.5	32.5	15.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	23,080
Kavumu	25.0	56.9	14.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	28,165
Matyazo	69.7	21.8	3.7	0.6	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	25,914
Muhanda	9.4	54.8	29.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	28,247
Muhororo	56.1	27.2	12.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,463
Ndaro	54.9	38.7	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,762
Ngororero	56.8	33.8	4.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	34,559
Nyange	65.7	26.1	2.9	0.4	2.2	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	21,932
Sovu	17.7	60.7	13.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	7.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	26,855
Rusizi											
Bugarama	19.8	52.6	7.8	16.5	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	30,169
Butare	60.9	32.2	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,937
Bweyeye	27.9	52.0	15.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,622
Gashonga	63.0	34.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	23,001
Giheke	40.3	52.7	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,359
Gihundwe	52.8	43.3	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	27,386
Gikundamvura	43.7	48.2	5.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,226
Gitambi	52.8	45.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,468
Kamembe	25.4	46.6	2.1	11.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	12.5	100.0	26,693
Muganza	29.3	56.8	8.1	1.8	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	27,344
Mururu	51.0	43.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.8	100.0	24,204
Nkanka	58.2	38.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,438
Nkombo	48.2	41.2	7.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	16,712
Nkungu	68.5	30.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,697
Nyakabuye	62.2	35.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	29,425
Nyakarenzo	61.1	35.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	15,566
Nzahaha	52.1	45.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	27,714
Rwimbogo	58.6	39.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,897
Nyamasheke											
Bushekeri	26.9	65.9	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	24,879
Bushenge	30.3	62.5	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,860
Cyato	25.5	67.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	23,866
Gihombo	14.2	46.0	37.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	24,817
Kagano	50.1	46.5	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	33,377
Kanjongo	11.8	82.7	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	32,889
Karambi	15.9	59.5	23.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	26,930
Karengera	69.4	29.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	29,657
Kirimbi	10.1	65.6	21.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	22,434
Macuba	12.9	72.3	12.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	28,708
Mahembe	11.1	45.7	41.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,799
Nyabitekeri	32.9	51.7	13.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	29,766
Rangiro	6.7	91.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,720
Ruharambuga	38.6	57.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	24,649
Shangi	28.8	65.4	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	26,453
Rulindo											
Base	78.7	15.3	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,341
Burega	71.9	23.8	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,730
Bushoki	83.2	13.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	19,970
Buyoga	72.7	20.2	4.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	22,171
Cyinzuzi	70.8	22.3	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	13,662
Cyungo	76.1	14.4	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	13,489
Kinihira	74.9	19.1	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	15,344
Kisaro	55.9	33.5	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	19,868
Masoro	64.1	24.6	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.0	5.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	20,733
Mbogo	83.0	12.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	16,795
Murambi	64.3	25.1	1.8	1.0	1.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	17,892
Ngoma	79.4	15.2	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	10,881
Ntarabana	61.8	28.3	4.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,065
Rukozo	77.6	17.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,023
Rusiga	81.2	14.1	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,888
Shyorongi	50.1	43.1	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	23,545

Tumba	86.7	9.7	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,284
Gakenke											
Busengo	69.4	25.7	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,164
Coko	64.2	19.0	13.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,340
Cyabingo	73.4	19.7	4.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	17,544
Gakenke	75.2	13.4	7.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	22,670
Gashenyi	63.0	17.0	15.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,067
Janja	74.9	15.4	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	15,804
Kamubuga	36.5	46.7	10.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	20,758
Karambo	82.6	9.0	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	12,159
Kivuruga	49.5	40.6	7.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	18,226
Mataba	64.0	18.1	13.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	14,346
Minazi	58.0	9.9	29.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	13,527
Mugunga	55.4	35.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	19,361
Muhondo	77.7	17.4	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,125
Muyongwe	75.6	13.0	8.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,550
Muzo	61.2	25.8	9.7	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	21,378
Nemba	70.7	19.6	5.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	15,643
Ruli	72.2	19.1	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	18,516
Rusasa	59.2	25.3	13.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	18,250
Rushashi	69.5	10.6	16.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	17,806
Musanze											
Busogo	31.3	26.2	37.9	2.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	21,512
Cyuve	40.1	29.4	25.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	39,091
Gacaca	70.6	18.9	9.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	23,605
Gashaki	50.9	43.4	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	13,648
Gataraga	40.1	27.6	27.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.5	100.0	22,710
Kimonyi	56.9	20.5	20.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,589
Kinigi	32.2	25.9	37.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	27,221
Muhoza	43.4	28.7	14.8	9.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	100.0	51,878
Muko	59.9	15.3	21.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	18,937
Musanze	50.8	21.2	22.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	31,864
Nkotsi	65.1	14.6	16.8	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	13,546
Nyange	36.3	23.3	37.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	27,466
Remera	83.6	12.3	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	19,112
Rwaza	78.5	11.6	8.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	20,926
Shingiro	45.4	23.3	26.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	21,162
Burera											
Bungwe	62.3	34.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	14,774
Butaro	39.2	44.4	14.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	31,520
Cyanika	39.9	47.6	8.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	37,618
Cyeru	54.8	33.1	8.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,783
Gahunga	43.0	27.7	27.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	25,637
Gatebe	60.2	32.8	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	16,556
Gitovu	42.0	44.4	11.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,390
Kagogo	49.6	43.7	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	19,281
Kinoni	47.5	18.9	32.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	17,523
Kinyababa	37.4	50.6	10.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	20,802
Kivuye	48.8	41.9	7.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,448
Nemba	68.7	17.9	9.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	18,088
Rugarama	41.6	35.6	20.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	24,014
Rugengabari	41.5	53.1	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,467
Ruhunde	59.4	30.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,975
Rusarabuye	36.0	31.2	29.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	18,396
Rwerere	55.7	36.0	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	18,310
Gicumbi											
Bukure	55.5	37.1	2.9	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	17,402
Bwisige	54.8	37.1	0.6	3.4	0.4	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,288
Byumba	44.3	44.6	3.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.7	100.0	36,401
Cyumba	50.7	43.6	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	14,722
Giti	49.4	44.4	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	14,590
Kageyo	27.8	26.4	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.1	40.2	100.0	30,270
Kaniga	45.6	49.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.8	100.0	15,035
Manyagiro	60.3	30.4	3.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	3.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	19,371
Miyove	54.4	33.1	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	8.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	16,299
Mukarange	63.5	33.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,081
Muko	55.4	37.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	17,647
Mutete	51.3	40.9	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	23,053
Nyamiyaga	64.7	24.4	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	18,284
Nyankenke	48.1	36.1	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.3	7.3	100.0	21,560

Rubaya	63.5	33.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,509
Rukomo	49.4	43.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	24,989
Rushaki	66.8	28.4	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	12,672
Rutare	58.6	34.0	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	23,583
Ruvune	59.1	31.7	1.6	0.6	1.7	0.0	3.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	18,962
Rwamiko	71.0	23.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,959
Shangasha	66.1	26.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,929
Rwamagana											
Fumbwe	34.1	53.2	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	21,682
Gahengeri	41.2	44.2	8.5	1.1	0.8	0.1	3.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	23,517
Gishali	42.6	38.6	11.2	2.4	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.4	100.0	23,033
Karenge	57.0	26.0	11.1	0.8	1.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	22,755
Kigabiro	33.5	40.2	7.5	14.3	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	32,730
Muhazi	28.7	38.9	10.2	2.6	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.5	16.7	100.0	29,505
Munyaga	25.4	48.0	21.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	16,207
Munyiginya	32.5	32.5	28.6	1.7	0.9	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	16,980
Musha	32.0	49.7	9.5	2.8	0.9	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	21,145
Muyumbu	51.6	34.1	8.3	1.2	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.0	100.0	24,242
Mwulire	38.9	47.2	6.7	1.7	1.4	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	21,829
Nyakaliro	57.6	25.1	12.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	20,196
Nzige	57.4	28.4	8.9	0.8	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	15,504
Rubona	36.7	43.2	11.2	3.9	0.7	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	24,136
Nyagatare											
Gatunda	54.7	35.5	5.4	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	27,776
Karama	45.1	40.7	10.3	2.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	26,994
Karangazi	25.0	57.5	10.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.4	1.3	100.0	57,444
Katabagemu	34.4	46.1	15.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	34,033
Kiyombe	67.0	31.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,152
Matimba	26.1	57.1	10.6	4.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	23,704
Mimuri	40.2	43.4	11.1	1.5	1.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	27,211
Mukama	55.4	37.8	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,679
Musheri	31.1	49.6	14.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	32,204
Nyagatare	25.5	56.2	12.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.4	100.0	52,107
Rukomo	39.3	39.2	15.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	34,218
Rwempasha	22.4	65.6	7.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	20,512
Rwimiyaga	24.8	54.2	15.1	2.2	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	57,527
Tabagwe	34.0	56.5	6.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	33,294
Gatsibo											
Gasange	40.6	50.0	3.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,783
Gatsibo	34.4	24.2	1.1	6.9	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	30.4	100.0	36,690
Gitoki	38.5	49.8	5.4	2.3	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	33,409
Kabarore	29.7	52.0	9.6	2.8	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.4	2.1	100.0	50,288
Kageyo	57.0	36.3	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	21,567
Kiramuruzi	32.7	45.1	8.1	11.0	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	31,083
Kiziguro	41.8	44.1	6.4	4.7	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	29,996
Muhura	49.3	42.1	1.4	3.2	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	29,568
Murambi	47.1	43.7	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	29,032
Ngarama	45.0	43.1	4.3	3.2	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	30,354
Nyagihanga	50.5	39.1	1.7	5.4	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	24,159
Remera	43.1	44.6	5.4	3.3	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	26,110
Rugarama	33.2	51.5	8.6	2.5	1.6	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	37,029
Rwimbogo	34.7	45.4	14.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	35,952
Kayonza											
Gahini	25.8	60.5	7.6	2.3	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	32,650
Kabare	39.1	39.5	16.3	1.9	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	34,460
Kabarondo	27.8	57.0	9.2	3.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	30,588
Mukarange	27.0	52.9	10.7	5.9	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	42,055
Murama	31.2	52.8	10.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,945
Murundi	33.8	50.9	9.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	35,742
Mwiri	30.6	54.3	8.0	1.9	0.3	0.1	3.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	22,933
Ndego	31.2	43.1	18.7	2.3	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	18,918
Nyamirama	34.6	46.9	11.4	3.9	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.8	100.0	30,528
Rukara	31.7	55.1	6.2	3.5	0.5	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	31,176
Ruramira	35.6	43.5	11.5	5.1	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,937
Rwinkwavu	41.9	38.7	13.2	2.0	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	28,225
Kirehe											
Gahara	38.7	44.0	12.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	39,484
Gatore	34.4	45.8	14.1	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	26,923
Kigarama	34.4	45.4	15.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.5	100.0	31,149

Kigina	42.7	38.4	13.0	3.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	26,909
Kirehe	36.6	44.0	13.8	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	23,784
Mahama	31.6	42.6	21.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	23,643
Mpanga	31.4	40.4	22.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	31,771
Musaza	35.2	44.1	16.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	25,444
Mushikiri	45.2	40.0	9.9	2.7	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	28,031
Nasho	39.9	34.1	21.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	26,954
Nyamugari	39.2	37.3	19.3	1.9	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	36,754
Nyarubuye	47.4	38.9	9.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	19,522
Ngoma											
Gashanda	61.7	26.2	5.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,309
Jarama	28.9	42.2	15.3	5.9	1.6	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,861
Karembo	65.3	26.5	3.6	3.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,902
Kazo	57.1	33.2	3.9	2.5	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	27,318
Kibungo	37.0	40.3	5.2	7.1	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.3	7.7	100.0	28,338
Mugesera	71.6	20.6	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	25,716
Murama	40.6	51.3	2.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	22,409
Mutenderi	68.0	23.7	4.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	20,907
Remera	32.7	52.7	6.5	4.6	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	27,622
Rukira	41.5	47.9	4.5	3.4	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	25,250
Rukumberi	45.4	37.4	9.6	2.6	1.3	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	28,560
Rurenge	37.2	47.5	9.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	28,555
Sake	58.2	29.3	6.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,703
Zaza	69.0	21.7	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.0	2.4	0.2	1.2	100.0	23,478
Bugesera											
Gashora	34.5	43.5	15.7	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,001
Juru	56.7	28.3	11.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,673
Kamabuye	29.2	50.5	14.9	1.8	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,843
Mareba	28.8	46.6	21.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,377
Mayange	38.3	38.1	12.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.1	5.8	100.0	29,835
Musenyi	36.2	41.6	16.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	29,248
Mwogo	49.1	33.8	8.0	2.9	1.5	0.0	4.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	17,598
Ngeruka	31.0	47.1	18.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	30,717
Ntarama	46.7	36.6	7.9	2.6	1.5	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	17,978
Nyamata	36.1	46.0	9.6	2.3	0.7	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	34,922
Nyarugenge	20.6	45.7	28.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	20,753
Rilima	42.7	39.8	11.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.1	2.3	100.0	26,803
Ruhuha	34.6	37.6	21.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	22,994
Rweru	29.9	48.4	13.6	2.5	0.6	0.0	4.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	28,782
Shyara	23.3	45.7	25.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,390

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

National Census Commission

Chairperson:

Claver GATETE
John RWANGOMBWA

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

Vice Chairperson:

James MUSONI

Minister of Local Government

Secretary:

Yusuf MURANGWA
Dr. Diane KARUSISI

Director General of NISR
Former Acting Director General of NISR

Members of the National Census Commission

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

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

National Technical Committee

Chairperson:

Leonard MINEGA RUGWABIZA

Former Director of National Development Planning and Research in MINECOFIN

Vice Chairperson:

Egide RUGAMBA

Director General of Planning in MINALOC

Secretary:

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Census Coordinator of the RPHC4

Members of the National Technical Committee

Dr. Agnes NTIBANYURWA

Assistant Representative of UNFPA in charge of Population and Development

Esther MUTAMBA

Director General of Rwanda Housing Authority

Anna MUGABO

Director General of Labour and Employment

Dr. Erasme RWANAMIZA

Director General of Education

Innocent MUSABYIMANA

Director of Planning in MINIRENA

Jeanne d'Arc UMULISA

Director of Planning and M&E in MIGEPROF

Parfait UWARIRAYE

Director of Planning in MINISANTE

Redempter BATETE MUKUNZI

Director of Youth Employment and Program Coordination

Antonio MUTORO

Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

Branches of the National Census Commission

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

Kigali City:

Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

Sothorn Province:

Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

Western Province:

Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor

Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

Northern Province:

Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

Eastern Province:

Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor

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

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

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

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

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

National Directors

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

Census Technical Director

Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI

Census National Coordinator

Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Census Field Operations

Census National Coordinators

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

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

Census Province Coordinators

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO
Baudouin RUTERANA
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI
Francois SEKAMONDO
Astrid SEGAWEGE

Kigali City
Southern Province
Western Province
Northern Province
Eastern Province

Census District Coordinators

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

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

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

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

Zone and Sector Controllers and Enumerators

Zone Controllers:

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

Sector Controllers:

451 (mostly Sector Education Officers)

Enumerators:

24,005 (mostly Primary School Teachers)

Cartography and Data Processing

Programmer:

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:

Didier UYIZEYE

Donath NKUNDIMANA

Massoud HARERIMANA

Coders:

Number = 308

Data Entry Clerks:

Number = 308

Cartography:

Florent BIGIRIMANA

Olivier MBANGUTSE

Clement BIZIMUNGU

Albert KARERA

James RWAGASANA

Archiving:

Eric RUSA

Pierre Claver KABANDANA

Administration and Finance

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

Census Data Analysis

National Data Analysts

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

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

International Technical Support

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR):

Dr. Mohamed ABULATA

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

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

Oxford Policy Management (OPM):

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

Ludovico CARRARO
Juste NITIEMA
Prof. James BROWN
Wine LANGERAAR
Stephi SPRINGHAM
Sophia KAMARUDEEN
Paul JASPER
Johnson FIFI

NISR MANAGEMENT TEAM

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General

Odette MBABAZI, Deputy Director General/CS

Andre GASHUGI, Director of Administration

Jean Pierre UWINEZA, Director of Finance

Willy GASAFARI, Director of Census

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Census Field Expert

Prosper MUTIJIMA, Census Coordinator

Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

Sebastien MANZI, Director of Economic Statistics

Dominique HABIMANA, Director of Statistical Methods, Research and Publications

Antoinette HABINSHUTI, Planning Officer

Jean Paul NDISANZE, Planning Officer