

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

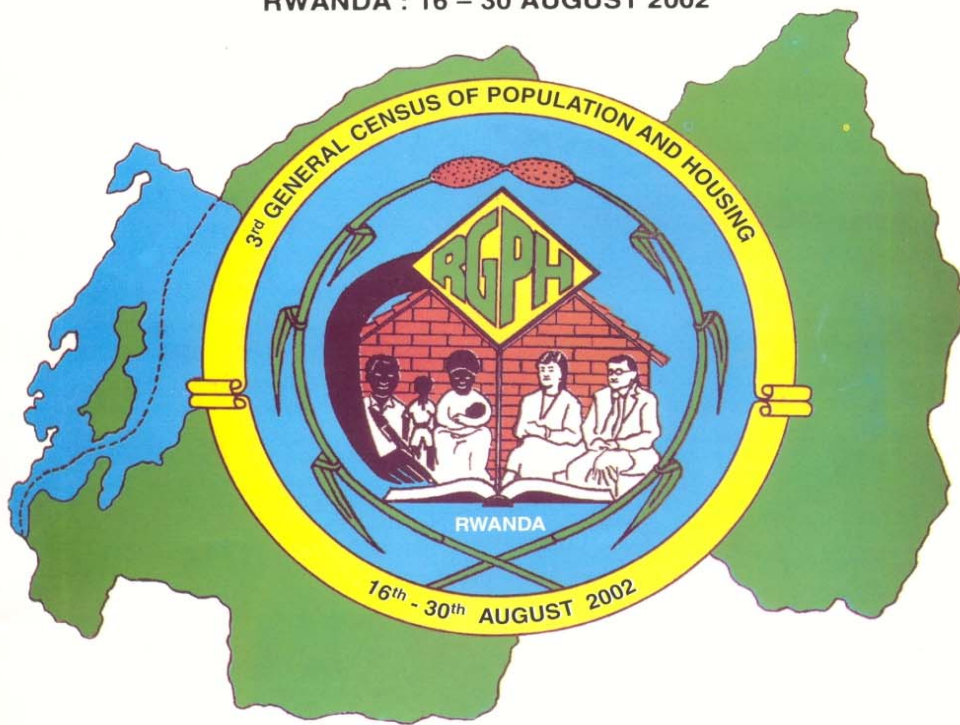


MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND  
ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL CENSUS  
COMMISSION

NATIONAL CENSUS SERVICE

THE GENERAL CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING  
RWANDA : 16 – 30 AUGUST 2002



# REPORT ON THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Kigali, February 2003

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***This document has been produced with financial assistance from the European Union, the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and from the UNFPA. The ideas which are expressed herein reflect the opinion of the National Census Service, as such, do not necessarily represent the official opinion of the European Union or of the other funding bodies.***

## **PREFACE**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> General Census of Population and Housing was held in Rwanda in August 2002 with the view to meeting three main objectives:

- to improve on the knowledge on the socio-demographic characteristics of the inhabitants of this country in order to ensure a more rigorous integration of the "population" variable into social and economic plans and programmes;
- to update the statistical database on population, especially after the traumatic incidents of the early 1990s which had far reaching effects on the status and evolution of this population, in other words, on the size, structure and spatial distribution of this population on the one hand, and on its internal dynamics resulting from the interplay of fertility and mortality levels and migratory flows;
- to create a geo-demographic database and to update the national
- sampling frame which shall enhance the conduct of subsequent population surveys.

The preliminary results of this Census which have been used to produce the summary analyses presented here, obviously cannot provide enough grounds for us to declare that all the above objectives have been met. It is only when the computer data processing phase, which is ongoing, shall have been completed, that more exhaustive information shall be available to complete and validate the present results. It shall then be possible to derive the basic socio-demographic indicators as well as to obtain estimates of the components of the evolution of the population, all of which shall serve as basis for the projection of the population and its characteristics. These details, in turn, shall help to determine the most appropriate population and development strategies and the long term poverty reduction strategies that need to be adopted by our country.

We must emphasize here, the fact that, though those results are preliminary in nature, they are nonetheless highly reliable and can be employed for whatever purpose, by the various stakeholders: administrative services, research institutions, the civil society, external development partners, the private sector, etc ... In effect, the meticulous preparation for, and conduct of field data collection phase, coupled with the level of training and integrity of the field staff involved in this exercise, as well as the technical competence of the data processing staff, provide sufficient grounds for us to conclude that the project is being properly executed and that the data that is being produced is of good quality.

The data being presented in this report is only a small part of a huge stock of information that was collected from the field during the enumeration in August 2002. A more detailed report on the final raw tabulations of the results of the Census shall only be available toward the end of 2003. However, in order to meet the immediate needs of some of the programmes of the government and its partners, it was deemed worthwhile to make the basic results available early enough, in the form of this concise report.

The available data at the moment, relates to (i) the population size for various levels of administrative units (except for the "cellules", for which data shall only be available when the final results are being published), (ii) the distribution of the population by place of residence (urban and rural), and (iii) the number of persons aged 17 years and above according to administrative unit and rural/urban residence.

Even if this data can not fully meet the diverse needs of the various potential users, they nonetheless provide a clear enough picture of the demographic situation of Rwanda, some 11 years since the last Census and 8 years after the war and the genocide which also unleashed massive population displacements that have profoundly modified the structure of the population of this country.

I wish to seize this opportunity to express the sincere gratitude of the Government of Rwanda and of the National Population Commission, to the entire population of this country, which spontaneously responded to official appeals to participate in the activities carried out during the various phases of this project (census mapping, the pilot census, the enumeration itself, the post enumeration survey).

We also wish to thank the various political and administrative leaders at all levels, who put in every effort to ensure the total success of the field operations of this all - important national exercise.

Furthermore, we wish to express our satisfaction for the work carried out so far, by the technical staff of the Census project. Whether they be the national or the international staff attached to the project or whether they were field controllers, supervisors or enumerators recruited from other corps of the other sectors of national life, they all demonstrated a high sense of professional consciousness which went a long way to ensure the success of this project.

Last but not least, the organisation and the successful execution of this project have been made possible, thanks to the timely and crucial material, financial and technical contributions of the following development partners and friends of Rwanda: the European Union, The United Kingdom, The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Nations Population Fund.

On the occasion of the official publication of the report on the preliminary results of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Census of Population and Housing of Rwanda, may each and everyone find herein, the expression of the sincere gratitude of the Government of Rwanda, which, on the same breath, reassures them of its determination to continue to sustain such close collaboration, particularly in the domain of population.

*Done in Kigali, February 2003*



**Donald KABERUKA**

***The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning  
President of the National Census Commission***

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **I.1. Context and Legal Basis**

The 3<sup>d</sup> General Census of Population and Housing in Rwanda (RGPH), just like the two others that preceded it in 1978 and 1991, was conceived in response to the need to take into consideration socio-demographic indicators derived from reliable data that is representative of the characteristics of the entire population.

This need was the more felt in 2002, in view of the fact that the data from the second census of 1991, which as we are aware, was conducted under difficult conditions, no longer portrayed the present reality of population of Rwanda, especially after the severe disruptive effects of the massacres and genocide of 1994.

This particularly different demographic situation required a reformulation of the national population policy and underlined the need for a new, more coherent and realistic vision of nation socio-economic development, that implicitly incorporates the fight against poverty.

In this direction, a detailed knowledge of the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population as well as precise information on the availability within various administrative units of basic social infrastructure such as water, health services, educational facilities, etc... constitutes a basic prerequisite for the elaboration of such a policy and for the efficient implementation of development programmers.

Only a nationwide project like the General Census of Population and Housing can meet such a variety of needs in terms of demographic and socio-economic data.

The 2002 census was instituted by the Presidential Decree N° 43/01 of the 29/12/1999 later modified by the Presidential Decree N° 28/01 of the 10/11/2000 relating to the organization of the 3<sup>d</sup> General Census of Population and Housing.

This Decree clearly specifies, among other things, the various institutions to be involved in the conduct of the census, the obligations on the part of the general public towards the census staff when they visit, as well as the responsibilities of such staff, particularly with regard to the secrecy of statistical information.

The organization of statistical activities in Rwanda is regulated by the Decree-Law N° 18/77 of the 26/07/1977 which also constitutes a basic reference legal tool for the organization and the conduct of this census.

### **1.2. The Objectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> General Census of Population and Housing**

One of the objectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Census of Population and Housing is relating to the improvement of knowledge on the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the population to aid in the formulation of coherent social and economic development plans and programmes.

The specific objectives pursued by the Census are



- to know the overall total number of the Rwandan population and its spatial distribution;
- to determine the fertility, mortality, migration rates and the natural and the overall growth rates of the population;
- to study the housing conditions of individual households;
- to determine the demographic, economic and socio-cultural characteristics of the population;
- to constitute a geo-demographic database that would enable the creation of a sampling frame covering the entire national territory.

This report which presents the preliminary results of the 3<sup>rd</sup> General Census of Population and housing is meant to meet the first of these objectives.

After a manual processing of recapitulation sheets compiled by field staff at the end of field data collection, this report essentially presents overall results of the census by sex as well as the population aged 17 years and above for all major administrative units of the country as at the night of the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> of August 2002, commonly called the 'Census Night'.

The information being made available herein was thus obtained shortly after the census count. It is thus essentially summary information which should be considered as tentative. However, it helps to provide an overall picture of the demographic situation of the country while awaiting the more detailed analyses of the final results of the 3<sup>d</sup> General Census of Population and Housing.

### **1.3. Operational Structures of the 3rd General Census of Population and Housing**

The National Census Service (SNR) is the technical institution in charge of the execution of the 3<sup>rd</sup> General Census of Population and Housing. It is headed by a National Coordinator who is assisted by trained professional staff deployed in two main Services and six Sections. The SNR has been ably assisted both during the preparatory phases and in the course of project execution, by a team of national and international experts, who have intervened either on a short-term or long-term assignments.

The National Census Commission is the body in charge of the overall orientation and decision-making concerning the Census. The Provincial and District Census Commissions play the same role as the National Census Commission and represent it at the level of the various administrative units.

The Census project, whose overall budget for the 4-year period is estimated at 8 million US Dollars, is being funded by the Government of Rwanda, the European Union, bilateral partners (United Kingdom and The Netherlands) as well as by the UNFPA.

Lastly, the SNR which is attached to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, operates in close collaboration with the Directorate of Statistics, one of the major departments of this Ministry which shall be one of the greatest users of the statistical data produced by the project.

## **1.4. Census Mapping**

This activity involved the mapping of the entire national territory and delimiting the Enumeration Areas (EAs) which are the operational census wards to be assigned to each enumerator. The same exercise made it possible to update the boundaries of the various administrative units in conformity with law n° 47/2000 of the 19/12/2000 relating to the administrative reorganization of the country.

This phase lasted one year (from May 2001 to June 2002) and enabled the SNR to better estimate the number of field staff to be recruited (enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc...) and how they shall be deployed as well as the quantity of data collection materials, in order better program field activities.

Census mapping also culminated in the production of an updated national sampling frame that shall be used for future sample surveys.

Overall, the entire territory of Rwanda was carved out into 7726 Enumeration Areas (EAs) which fitted into the boundaries of main administrative units in order to ease eventual compilation and desegregation of results.

## **1.5. The Pilot Census**

Every conventional population census must be preceded by a pilot exercise (prototype census) whose goal is to test validity of the questionnaires and other data collection tools. Such a pilot exercise was organized in 17 Districts of this country from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 2001 (one year earlier than the census), such as to correspond with the period of the year and under identical conditions as the census itself.

During this general rehearsal called the pilot census, various methods and procedures relating to practical implementation on the field, sensitization of the population, census mapping, coding and data entry were tested.

After a careful analysis of the outcome of this exercise, the conclusions drawn and lessons learnt enabled the SNR to better prepare for the smooth conduct of the 3<sup>rd</sup> General Census of Population and Housing.

## **1.6. Questionnaires and Manuals**

Based on the orientations given by the National Census Commission, on discussions held with various potential users of census information and in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations on such matters, the SNR proposed a field draft of the census questionnaire containing 47 variables along with the requisite manuals for field staff. The validity of all these instruments was tested during the pilot census. Lessons learnt during this pretest as well as other needs expressed later by potential users led the SNR to revise and update the household questionnaire to obtain a final version with 51 variables. The manuals were modified accordingly.

The data being presented herein as preliminary results has come from the manual processing of information collected using two main household questionnaires: an ordinary household questionnaire and a collective household questionnaire.

In addition to these questionnaires, another questionnaire for collecting information on household agricultural and animal breeding activities was also designed to be administered at the same time in all households during census enumeration. The results from this latter questionnaire have not been presented here. They are being processed by the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

In order to ensure the harmonious execution of the field activities involving the deployment of over 10000 field staff, a certain number of manuals containing precise instructions had to be designed such as to enable each category of staff to successfully accomplish their individual tasks. In this direction, manuals were prepared for enumerators (9,150), team leaders (1,150), supervisors (163) and for provincial controllers (24).

### **1.7. Publicity and Sensitization**

An elaborate publicity and sensitization campaign strategy was designed by the SNR, following the directives given by the National Census Commission, to better inform the general public about the pertinence of the 3<sup>d</sup> General Census of Population and Housing in order to enlist their active involvement, but also the various administrative and religious authorities in order to ensure their involvement and active collaboration during the execution of the field activities of the Census.

Campaign activities were launched a few months to the pilot census and became more intensive and diversified as the project approached the actual field enumeration phase. They were sustained during the entire period of field data collection.

All local administrative authorities were particularly involved during all sensitization activities and their input significantly contributed to the success of these campaigns.

Campaign strategies included the following:

- sensitization trips to the Provinces and Districts
- articles in local newspapers
- radio and television programmes
- banners, billboards, publicity spots, communiqués, etc..

Overall, the publicity and sensitization activities greatly contributed to the success of the field activities. Indeed, the results which are being presented herein are ample testimony of the close collaboration of the general public and the various political and administrative leaders during the data collection phase

### **1.8. Training of Field Staff**

Various types of staff training sessions have been organized during the course of the execution of the 3<sup>rd</sup> General Census of Population and Housing either for staff of the SNR or for temporary personnel by experts hired to execute specific phases of the project.

Training for the senior staff of the SNR usually took the form either in-country workshops organized by experts who came on mission or short-term training abroad, particularly in Senegal, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, France and in Romania.

Each major phase of this project was heralded by at least one training session organized in order to acquaint the temporary staff, that would be recruited to intervene during that phase, with the basic details of the work to be done. It is thus that, before the census mapping phase could be launched, two training sessions were organized, one for topographers and another for draughts men. Both the pilot census and the main Census itself were preceded by an initial centralized training of trainers in Kigali followed by the decentralized training of field enumerators and team leaders at the level of the Districts.

As the main Census itself approached, training activities were organized involving some close to 12,000 field staff of various categories including:

- enumerators
- team leaders
- Supervisors in the Districts
- Controllers in the Provinces and
- Trainers in Kigali

The training of trainers was successfully carried out in Kigali between the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 23<sup>rd</sup> of July while that of the other field staff ensued from the 29<sup>th</sup> of July to the 4<sup>th</sup> of August. These sessions laid emphasis on the sound mastery of the census questionnaires and on the practical field administration of these tools. Overall, the training offered yielded good returns.

### **1.9. Field Enumeration**

The dates for the actual field census enumeration which were programmed to span from the morning of August 16<sup>th</sup> to the night of August 30<sup>th</sup> 2002 were respected to the letter over the entire national territory.

The role of each of the field staff and other stakeholders had been clearly specified in their individual manuals and other instructions from the SNR. Provincial controllers, supervisors and team leaders were expected to oversee the day-to-day execution of the work through the follow-up of the performance of the field enumerators. The latter were expected to make a daily feedback on the progress of their work to their team leaders who, in turn had to proceed to make the requisite verifications and provide timely solutions to problems that arose as the work progressed.

The logistic facilities on the field were quite adequate: vehicles and various other materials were made available at the level of each District. Also, ample dispositions were made to establish regular contacts with various local authorities such as to ensure their close collaboration on the field. Publicity and sensitization campaigns were further intensified during the 15 days of enumeration in order to ensure that everybody was fully informed;

As soon as the field enumeration was officially closed, the process of assembling all the questionnaires and other materials started with the enumerators and team leaders who

forwarded these to the District supervisors and thence to the Provincial controllers for onward transmission to the SNR in Kigali. This lasted over one week, during which period issues relating to transportation, report writing and payment of ' salaries of field staff had to be handled simultaneously.

#### **I.10. Subsequent Activities of the Census Project**

The main activities that were programmed to follow after the field data collection phase are: data processing, the creation of a geographical information system (GIS), data analyses; the publication of results and the dissemination of these results.

The data processing phase, which is in progress at the moment, started with the verification and coding of the questionnaires and is being followed concomitantly, by the computer data entry exercise which shall culminate in the production of the final clean data file of the results of the T<sup>d</sup> General Census of Population and Housing of Rwanda. It shall also enable the creation of an updated national sampling frame for the country. At the end of this phase, the final detailed statistical tabulations of the census results shall be made available toward the end of 2003.

With regard to the creation of a national Geographic Information System (GIS) from information collected during the census, the census maps which were used during field enumeration shall first be digitized, after which cartographic data, collected during the census mapping phase using Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments shall be incorporated. Subsequently, other socio-demographic data obtained after data processing and analyses and relating to individual administrative units shall be incorporated to constitute a geo-referenced database that shall then be used to produce thematic maps as well as a socio-demographic atlas of Rwanda.

The data analysis phase shall involve the transformation of the raw statistical data that would have been produced into a number of indicators, whose levels differentials and trends shall then be interpreted and compared. In all, sixteen different themes have been identified for the in-depth analyses of the socio-demographic situation of Rwanda.

This report is the first of a series of documents which shall be published by the National Census Service, relating to the results of the 3<sup>r</sup>d General Census of Population and Housing of Rwanda. The other documents which shall eventually be produced and released to all potential users between now and the end of 2004 shall include: the final statistical tabulations of the census results, a summary report on the results of the census, reports from the various thematic analyses, regional monographs and the final report on the execution of the 3<sup>r</sup>d General Census of Population and Housing.

The mere publishing of results is not sufficient, these shall be widely distributed and disseminated as part of the activities programmed for the year 2004. Dissemination seminars and round table discussions shall be organized at both the national and regional levels. Furthermore, press conferences, articles and other press releases shall be made available to various media channels such as to ensure that the information contained in these reports reaches as wide enough a public as possible. Also, the National Census Service shall develop a web site in order to place the

results of the 3<sup>d</sup> General Census of Population and Housing at the disposal of both the national and international public.

## **II. PRESENTATION OF THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

### **II.1. METHODOLOGY**

The preliminary results of the 3<sup>d</sup> General Population and Housing Census of Rwanda were obtained through a manual compilation of data from recapitulation sheets filled by team leaders for all the enumeration areas under their control. These sheets each provide details on the total population counted within each enumeration area (household by household) by sex and status of residence. These records which were compiled from all the households in the country are thus likely to provide a fairly reliable estimate of the total population of the country.

In spite of all the dispositions that have so far been taken by the SNR, whose staff devoted over a month to make an exhaustive cross-checking of the records on the recapitulation sheets, and in view of the fact that some enumeration areas spanned across more than one "cellule" while others covered only part of such administrative units, there is a likelihood that the present results may differ slightly from those that shall eventually be released after computer processing of all questionnaires shall have been effected.

Exhaustive computer processing of all census data shall therefore enable the SNR to either validate the results presented herein or to effect slight modifications on the figures where necessary. This notwithstanding, these preliminary results are sufficiently reliable and can henceforth be used with a fairly high degree of confidence.

The report presents summary tabulations of the resident population (absent and present residents) of all ordinary and collective households of the country as at the "census night". In this case, it is the *de jure* population (by place of usual residence) that is being considered here rather than the *de facto* population (by place of present residence - including visitors) which is considered in some other countries.

These preliminary results provide details on the total resident population of Rwanda as well as those on the population aged 17 years and above by sex and urban/rural residence for all administrative units down to the level of the "Secteur". Some basic demographic indicators of the structure, distribution and the evolution of the urban and rural populations have been presented and commented by Province.

### **II.2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS USED**

Some of the key concepts used in this report have been expanded upon hereunder in order to enable readers to more easily understand the results that are being presented along with the accompanying commentaries.

#### **II.2.1. The « Census Night »**

This refers to the night of the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> of August 2002, that is, the night preceding the day of the start of census enumeration. All information which was collected during

the entire 2-week period that the enumeration lasted (from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 2002) refer to this reference night irrespective of the day the enumerator visited each household.

### **II.2.2. The Resident Population**

This represents all usual residents of each household (those who have been resident there for more than six months or who intend to stay there for more than six months). With reference to the « census night », it was then possible to distinguish between 'Present Residents' (who stayed the night in the household), and 'Absent Residents' (who spent that night out of the household) as well as 'Visitors' who are not usual residents of the household.

### **II.2.3. The Urban Population**

These include all persons living within administrative boundaries legally recognized as such. Urban areas in Rwanda include all the headquarters of the Provinces, the City of Kigali and the towns of Nyanza, Ruhango and Rwamagana.

### **II.2.4. The Rural Population**

This includes all persons resident within Districts of the country which have been classified as 'rural' as opposed to those classified as 'urban'.

### **II.2.5. Population Density**

Population density which expresses concentration of the population over a specified territorial unit is usually expressed in terms of the number of inhabitants per such a territorial unit which may be square kilometers, hectares or acres. For the most part, population densities mentioned in this report are referring to the entire surface area of Rwanda and its administrative units (including the areas covered by lakes, national parks, forests, etc ... ). However, in particular sections of the report (analyses for the Provinces bordering the Lake Kivu), densities have been computed in relation to the total land surface area irrespective of whether it is habitable or not.

### **II.2.6. Sex Ratio**

The sex ratio of a population expresses the number of males to every 100 females in a given population.

### **II.2.7. Masculinity ratio and Femininity ratio**

These indices express the proportion of males or of females within a given population in relation to the total number of persons within that population.

### **II.2.8. Intercensal growth rate**

The intercensal growth rate of a population represents the average annual rate of change of that population between two censuses. It is usually calculated using the following formula which represents the geometric growth rate

$$r = [P_t/P_o]^{1/t} - 1$$

where  $P^t$  = the population at the most recent census  
 $P_o$  = the population at a previous census  
 $t$  = interval between the two censuses (in years)  
 $r$  = mean annual growth rate

### II. 3. THE RESIDENT POPULATION

The preliminary results of the 3rd General Census of Population and Housing of wanda, carried out in August 2002 reveal a total resident population of 8,162,715 Inhabitants (composed of 3,894,732 males and 4,267,983 females). During the last census in 1991, the total population was 7,151,551 inhabitants. The country thus gained some 1,005,164 more inhabitants during the intercensal period. This corresponds to a mean annual growth rate of 1.2%.

In terms of figures, the Province of Ruhengeri has the highest population (894,179 inhabitants) followed by those of Gisenyi and Gitarama, while the Provinces with the lowest population figures are Umutara, Kibuye and Gikongoro.

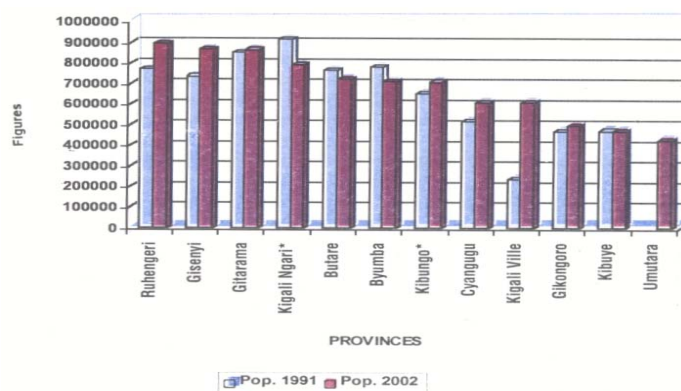
The table below presents the population of these Provinces in 1991 and 2002:

**Table 1: The resident Population of Rwanda by Province in 1991 and 2002**

City/Province	1991			2002			Rank in Rank in	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
RUHENGERRI	367 415	401 882	769 297	417 777	476 402	894 179	4	1
GISENYI	352 733	381 925	734 658	403 614	463 611	867 225	6	2
GITARA	415 358	436 093	851 451	407 955	456 639	864 594	2	3
KIGALI NGALI	451 972	462 062	914 034	372 911	419 631	792 542	1	
BUTARE	369 935	394 513	764 448	338 439	384 177	722 616	5	5
BYUMBA	380 520	401 907	782 427	338 047	374 325	712 372	3	6
KIBUNGO	320 287	332 654	652 941	336 090	371 458	707 548	7	7
CYANGUGU	250 343	264 313	514 656	291 673	317 831	609 504	8	a
KIGALI CITY	128 509	107 155	235 664	332 626	275 515	608 141	11	9
GIKONGORO	224 231	243 101	467 332	234 415	258 192	492 607	10	10
KIBUYE	227 309	243 334	470 643	217 514	250 231	467 745	9	11
UMUTARA				203 671	219 971	423 642	-	12
<b>RWANDA</b>	<b>3488 612</b>	<b>3668 939</b>	<b>7157 551</b>	<b>3 894 732</b>	<b>4 267 983</b>	<b>8162 715</b>		



**Figure 1: TOTAL POPULATION BY PROVINCE IN 1991 AND IN 2002 (in figures)**



Any appraisal of the evolution of the population between these two censuses, by Province, should be done with caution in view of the fact that, during the intervening period, a major administrative reform was carried out in Rwanda which significantly modified the boundaries of some of the Provinces and amounted to a transfer of both territory and its inhabitants from one Province to another. This reform saw the creation of the Province of Umutara from some of the communes and "secteurs" of the Provinces of Byumba and Kibungo. Also, the limits of Kigali City were redefined and broadened to cover parts of the neighbouring Province of Kigali Ngali which further ceded some of its eastern "secteurs" to the Province of Kibungo. The other Provinces have maintained their boundaries of 1991. This notwithstanding, it must be noted that the huge losses in human life as well as the massive internal and external displacements and resettlement of populations that occurred as a result of the war and genocide of 1994, significantly disrupted the normal evolution of the population of almost all the Provinces of the country.

The population of the City of Kigali is seen to have more than doubled over an 11 year period. It grew from 235,664 inhabitants in 1991 to 608,141 inhabitants in 2002, implying a gross change of 158% or a mean annual growth rate of 9%. This rapid growth can be explained partly by the relative security which this City provided after the war and genocide of the 1990s but also by the several opportunities for employment, commercial ventures and training that it offered as compared to the other Provinces. As a result of this massive influx of people, the population of this City sprawled out into its neighboring communes and warranted a redefinition, in the year 2000, of its limits to incorporate the former communes of Kanombe and Butamwa, along with parts of the Communes of Rubungo and Rutongo. It is thus that the City of Kigali which ranked 11<sup>th</sup> among the former Prefectures of the country in 1991 with barely 3% of its population, now ranks 9<sup>th</sup> and carries some 7.5% of the total population of Rwanda (See table 1 and figure 1).

On the other hand, the Province of Kigali Ngali, which had the largest population among the Prefectures in 1991, experienced major losses of its inhabitants during the intercensal period and now occupies the 4<sup>th</sup> rank among the Provinces of the country. This is largely because it ceded large parts of its territory along with its inhabitants to the City of Kigali and the Province of Kibungo during the last administrative reform but

also, due to the fact that this Province was among those which incurred major losses in human life during the war and genocide of the early 1990s. This second reason can also explain the drop in the sizes of the populations of the Provinces of Kibuye and Butare whose boundaries never underwent any modification during the intercensal period. Butare Province, which hitherto carried 10.7% of the country's population, now contributes only 8.9%.

On their part, the two Provinces of Byumba and Kibungo, ceded parts of their territories with their populations to the new Province of Umutara. Though both Provinces evidently experienced some losses in human life during the genocide, they later on experienced gains in population due to an influx of repatriated refugees. These movements enabled the Province of Kibungo to make up for the losses and to even experience an increase in the size of its population. On the other hand, the Province of Byumba has not been able to measure up to its size of 1991 and has consequently dropped from the 3<sup>rd</sup> rank it occupied in 1991 to the 6<sup>th</sup> rank among major administrative units of the country today.

Besides the City of Kigali, the most significant positive changes in population size, during the past intercensal period were observed in the Provinces of Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Cyangugu. Ruhengeri Province moved from the 4<sup>th</sup> rank to become the Province with the largest population in the country while that of Gisenyi moved from the 6<sup>th</sup> position to become the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Though, the Province of Cyangugu maintained its 8<sup>th</sup> rank as in 1991, it experienced growth rates above the national average. From the preceding evidence, it is possible to conclude that the impact of the war and genocide was not felt, to the same magnitude, in these three provinces as in the others. In addition, much of this gain in size may be attributed to the relatively higher fertility levels that prevail in these Provinces, thus contributing to their greater natural increase.

**Table 2 : A Comparison of the evolution of the Population of Rwanda during the last two intercensal periods: 1978-1991 and 1991-2002**

CODE <sup>1</sup>	City/province	1978-1991		1991-2002	
		Overall change (%)	Mean annual growth rate %	Overall change %	Mean annual growth rate
01	KIGALI CITY	164.6	3.9	158.1	9.0
02	KIGALI NGALI			-13.3	-1.2
03	GITARAMA	40.5	2.6	1.5	0.1
<sup>04</sup>	BUTARE	26.9	1.8	-0.5	-0.5
05	GIKONGORO	26.1	1.8	0.4	0.5
06	CYANGUGU	54.5	3.4	18.4	1.5
07	KIBUYE	39.8	2.6	-0.6	-0.1
08	GISENYI	56.7	3.5	18.0	1.5
09	RUHENGERI	44.6	2.9	16.2	1.4
10	BYUMBA	49.9	3.2	-9.0	-0.8
11	UMUTARA				
12	KIBUNGO	<b>80.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
	<b>RWANDA</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>

When one compares the evolution of the population of Rwanda and its Provinces during the past two intercensal periods (table 2), a general pattern of a slackening in growth rates is evident, except in the case of the City of Kigali. Rwanda's population which was growing at a mean annual growth rate of 3.1% between 1978 and 1991 experienced much slower growth rates of barely 1.2% between 1991 and 2002! As mentioned earlier, this drop in growth rates is largely due to the disruptive effects of the events of the early 1990s: loss of human life, massive internal and external displacements of people. However, there are consistent indicators to the effect that the present population of Rwanda is in the process of reconstituting itself

The negative growth rates observed in the case of the Provinces of Kigali Ngali and Byumba are merely apparent in view of the fact that these two Provinces had ceded part of their territories and populations to others. On the other hand, the negative growth rates for the Provinces of Butare and Kibuye are a real testimony of the impact of the war and genocide of the 1994 period on their populations. As mentioned earlier, the City of Kigali rather experienced significantly high growth rates due to the stated reasons. However, these rates have tended to overshadow the sad reality that this City also experienced abundant loss of life during the early phases of the war and genocide. Though the three Provinces of Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Cyangugu are known to have experienced growth rates above the national average, these rates are still rather, modest when compared with the previous intercensal period. The remaining two Provinces of Gitarama and Kibungo which had earlier on been growing at rates above 3%, barely succeeded in reconstituting their numbers during the most recent intercensal period.

### ***II.3.1. The Sex Structure of the Population***

The sex ratio (males per 100 females) for Rwanda now stands at 91.5. In 1991, it was much higher (95.1). Except for the City of Kigali, all the other Provinces of the country experienced declines in sex ratios as compared to 1991. In other words, the male deficit which was already evident in 1991 rather worsened during the last intercensal period, largely as a result of higher male mortality and male outmigration during the period of the war and genocide.

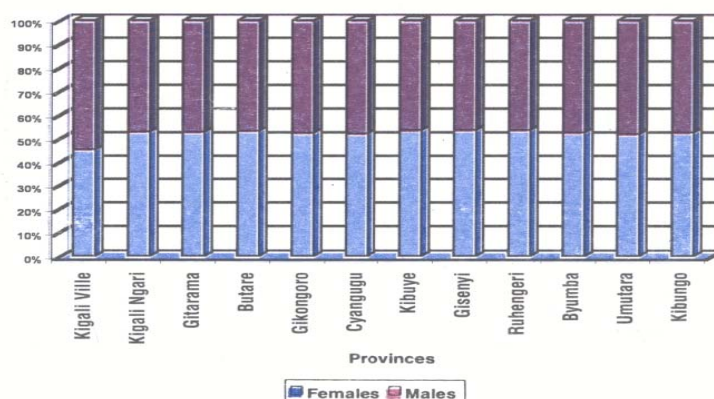
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<sup>1</sup>Recognising the need for the country to dispose of a unique, simple and universally applicable geographic coding system for its administrative units, the National Census Service, during the mapping phase, proposed a clockwise system of coding for the first two levels of administrative units (Province and District). Starting with Kigali city, the codes are attributed following a clockwise pattern. For the smaller administrative units (Secteurs and Cellules), the codes have been attributed following an alphabetical order.

**Table 3 : Sex Ratios by Province in 1991 and 2002**

CODE	City / Province	Sex Ratio in 1991 in %	Sex Ratio in 2002 in
01	KIGALI CITY	119.9	120.7
02	KIGALI NGALI	97.8	88.9
03	GITARAMA	95.2	89.3
04	BUTARE	93.8	88.1
05	GIKONGORO	92.2	90.8
06	CYANGUGU	94.7	91.8
07	KIBUYE	93.4	86.9
08	GISENYI	92.4	87.1
09	RUHENGERI	91.4	87.7
10	BYUMBA	94.7	90.3
1	UMUTARA		92.6
12	KIBUNGO	96.3	90.5
	RWANDA	<b>95.1</b>	<b>91.3</b>

**Figure 2: Sex Structure of the Population by Province (2002 Census)**



The only area where sex ratios have gone above 100 is in Kigali City, which has for long been the priority destination of both internal and international migration flows. This underscores the fact that a majority of migrants moving into this City have been females. This deficit of males among the resident population is found to be particularly pronounced in the Provinces of Kibuye (86.9), Gisenyi (87.1), Ruhengeri (87.7), Butare (88.1), Kigali Ngali (88.9) and Gitarama (89.3). The reasons for this, as mentioned earlier, are the higher male deaths during the genocide and a greater outmigration of males to the towns and to other countries. More detailed analyses using the final results of the census will make for a clearer understanding of this situation.

### **II.3.2. Spatial Distribution and Population Densities**

The size of the population alone, cannot provide a clear enough picture of the demographic situation of a country. A further analysis of the distribution of the population over the national territory will highlight which areas are thickly populated and which are sparsely populated.

When the total figures for Rwanda as at the 2002 census are matched with its total area, the overall density is 322 inhabitants per square kilometer (km<sup>2</sup>). This is a very high density by African standards. In effect, if this density were to be expressed in terms of the available land surface area alone (leaving out the over 1000 km<sup>2</sup> being occupied by the Lake Kivu) the density would then be 336 ns/km<sup>2</sup>. This represents very high concentrations of population when compared to the estimated densities by the ECA for such neighbouring countries like Burundi (persons/km<sup>2</sup>), Uganda (105 persons/km<sup>2</sup>), Kenya (51 persons/km<sup>2</sup>), or Tanzania (persons/km<sup>2</sup>). In relation to the situation in 1991, it becomes evident that, over the past 11 years, each km<sup>2</sup> of the national territory has, in theory, had to carry a load of 39 more persons. For a country whose population depends largely on agriculture, using essentially traditional farming methods, such high densities should be of primary concern for planners.

**Table 4 : Population Distribution and Densities for Rwanda and its Provinces**

CODE	Province City	Population	Area (in Km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Area (in Km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )
01	KIGALI CITY	235 664	3 118**	Population	km <sup>2</sup>		1943
02	KIGALI NGALI	914 034		<b>608 141</b>	<b>313</b>		285
03	GITARAMA	851 451	2 189	792542	2 780	28	404
04	BUTARE	764 448	1 837	864 594	2 141	40	386
05	GIKONGORO	467 332	2 057	722 616	1 872	38	250
06	CYANGUGU	514 656	1 847	492 607	1 974	25	322
07	KIBUYE	470 643	1 705	609 504	1 894	32	268
08	GISENYI	734 658	2 050	467 745	1 748	26	424
09	RUHENGERI	769 297	1 663	867225	2047	42	540
10	BYUMBA	782 427	4 761	894179	<b>1 657</b>	54	421
11	UMUTARA			712 372	1 694	42	100
12	KIBUNGO	652 941	4 046	423 642	42301	10	239
	<b>RWANDA</b>	<b>7 157 551</b>	<b>25 273</b>	<b>707548</b>	<b>2 964</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>322</b>

Sources:

SNR, Final Results of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Census of Rwanda 1991, April 1994.

SNR, Preliminary Results of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Census of Rwanda 2002, December 2002.

\*\*This is the combined area for Kigali City and Kigali Ngali in 1991



As shown on table 4 and on the density map (figure 3), the Provinces with the next highest densities to Kigali City are Ruhengeri (540 persons/km<sup>2</sup>), Gisenyi (424 persons/km<sup>2</sup> or 547 persons/knt<sup>2</sup> of land surface area), Byumba (421 persons/krr<sup>2</sup>) and Gitarama (404 persons/km<sup>2</sup>). All Provinces having low densities (Umutara, Gikongoro, and Kibungo) have one thing in common : part of their territory is occupied by protected reserve areas ( National Parks or reserve forests). Thus, if their densities were expressed in relation to the total available land area alone, they may equally be a high as those of the other Provinces.

A further analysis of the disposition of the population of Rwanda over its national territory, taking into consideration the total figures and the areas of each of the Provinces, reveals that this population is fairly equitably spread over its land area. In

effect, 57% of the population is settled on 30% of the surface area and 70% of it is occupying half of the territory. The only Provinces where there is an uneven population distribution are Umutara (with 5% of the population occupying 17% of the land) and Kibungo (with 9% of the population on 12% of the land). Part of these two Provinces is taken up by the Akagera National Park. On the other hand, in the City of Kigali, 7.5% of the country's population is concentrated on only 1.3% of the national territory. (See the Lorenz curve computations in Annex 2)

In fact, the situation described above for Rwanda is far more favorable than what obtains in other countries. In Senegal, for example, where the population density is barely 35 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, 52% of the population is found to reside on just 10% of the territory. The City of Dakar alone is hosting 22% of the country's population cramped up on barely 0.3% of the land surface while, on the other hand, the region Tambakounda, has just 6% of the country's population settled on 30% of the territory (Direction de la Statistique, Dakar).

In view of the changes in the boundaries of some of the provinces with the resultant modifications in population sizes since 1991 and also, considering the fact that approaches to the measurement of the surface area of the country and its constituent administrative units have changed over the years, resulting in varying surface area sizes, it becomes rather difficult to make a comparative study of the population densities by Province between the two periods.

However, when one considers the case in the Provinces which never underwent any boundary modifications, it transpires that, in the Provinces of Ruhengeri and Gisenyi which also have the highest densities in the country, each km<sup>2</sup> of land has had to take on 60 more persons, on the average, since 1991. On the other hand, the provinces of Butare and Kibuye rather incurred slight decreases in population assure on their land during the same period for reasons mentioned earlier.

A clearer picture of the situation we have attempted to describe in the preceding paragraphs shall only become available when the final and detailed results of the census shall have been published and also, when the detailed maps updated during census mapping phase shall have been digitized to make for an unambiguous measurement of the surface areas of individual administrative units.

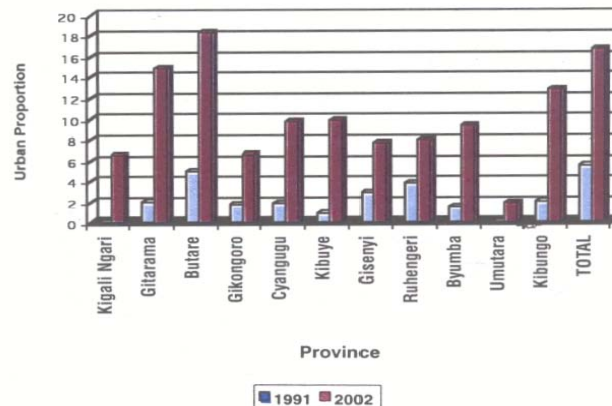
## **II.4. THE RESIDENT URBAN POPULATION**

The urban population of Rwanda is made up of the people resident in the City of Kigali, in 14 other agglomerations among which are all Provincial headquarters. Rwanda has always had rather low levels of urbanization by African standards. Urban areas in Rwanda have experienced significant increases in the sizes of their populations over the past decade even though some of this increase is attributable to the widening of their limits following the last administrative reforms. All the same, it is noteworthy that most Rwandans are still resident in rural areas today.

**Table 5 : Evolution of the Resident Urban Population in Rwanda between 1978 and 2002**

CODE	Province/City	TOTAL POPULATION			URBAN POPULATION			URBAN POPULATION (%)		
		1978	1991	2002	1978	1991	2002	1978	1991	200
01	KIGALI CITY	698 442	235 664	608 141	115 990	235 664	608 141	16.6	100.0	100.0
02	KIGALI NGALI		914 034	792 542			51 128	-	-	6.5
03	GITARAMA	606 212	8514511	864 594	8 531	17 490	128 449	1.4-	2.1	14.9
04	BUTARE	602 550	764448	722 616	33 752	38 442	133 148	5.6	5.0	18.4
05	GIKONGORO	370 596	467 332	492 607	5 637	8 506	32 476	1.5	1.8	6.6
06	BYANGUGU	333 187	514 656	609 504	7201	9 693	59 429	2.2	1.9	9.8
07	KIBUYE	336 588	470 643	467 745	3 045	4 393	46 500	0.9	0.9	9.9
08	GISENYI	468 882	734 658	867 225	12 655	22 156	67 192	2.7	3.0	7.7
09	RUHENGERI	531 927	769 297	894 179	18 942	29 286	70 525	3.6	3.8	7.9
10	BYUMBA	521 894	782 427	712 372	7 702	11 947	.66 536	1.5	1.5	9.3
11	UMUTARA			423 642			8 003	-	-	19
12	KIBUNGO	361 249	652 941	707 548	9 272	13 617	90 785	2.6	2.1	12.8
	<b>RWANDA</b>	<b>4 831 527</b>	<b>7157 551</b>	<b>8 162 15</b>	<b>222 727</b>	<b>391 194</b>	<b>1 362 312</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>16 69</b>

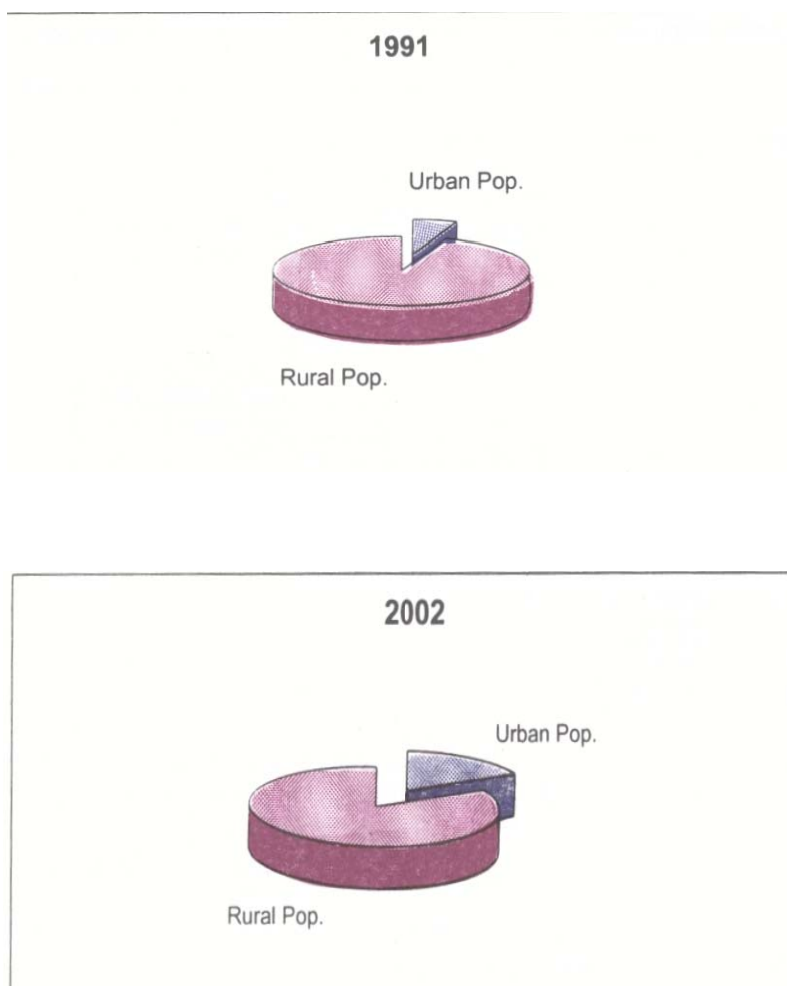
**Figure 4: Evolution of the urban populations in other Provinces (except Kigali) between 1991 and 2002**



As can be seen from table 5, the urban areas of Rwanda experienced high population growth rates between 1991 and 2002. During this period the proportion of the urban population almost tripled from a mere 5.5% to 16.7%.



**Figure 5: Relative sizes of the Urban and Rural Populations in 1991 and 2002**



The following reasons may be advanced to explain such a high increase in the urban population:

- a greater natural increase of the urban population (more births, fewer deaths);
- recent gains in population as a result of the widening of the boundaries of most towns thus engulfing populations of rural areas within their vicinity;
- rural-urban migration which was uncontrolled as from the years after the genocide;
- international migration.

Except for the City of Kigali, whose population is considered as entirely urban, the three other Provinces whose urban population constitutes more than 10% of their resident population each have two urban centers. These include the Provinces of Butare (Butare and Nyanza), Gitarama (Ruhango and Gitarama) and of Kibungo (Rwarnagana and Kibungo). The least urbanized Provinces of Rwanda are Umutara, Gikongoro and Kigali Ngali.

As shown on table 6 below, even though most urban areas have experienced impressive growth rates during the past intercensal period, the City of Kigali stands out as the largest urban agglomeration in the country. Kigali City alone is home to 45% of the total urban population of Rwanda. We must recall that, as mentioned earlier, much of the population that is being lumped together as 'urban' here, is resident in rural areas at the periphery of the main agglomerations. In terms of population size, the town of Gitarama ranks 2nd among the urban areas.

**Table 6 : The Population of the urban areas of Rwanda by sex**

CODE	URBAN AREA	Male	Female	Total
01	KIGALI CITY	332 626	275 515	608 141
0201	BUGA Town	24 564	26 564	51 128
0301	GITARAMA Town	46 518	38151	84 669
0304	RUHANGO Town	21 390	22 390	43 780
0401	BUTARE Town	41 343	36 106	77 449
0408	NYANZA Town	28105	27 594	55 699
0501	GIKONGORO	17 293	15 183	32 476
0601	CYANGUGU Town	34 684	24 745	59 429
0701	KIBUYE Town	23 319	23 181	46 500
0801	GISENYI Town	35 552	31 640	67 192
0901	RUHENGERI Town	33 548	36 977	70 525
1001	BYUMBA Town	34 629	31 907	66 536
1101	UMUTARA Town	4 149	3 854	8 003
1201	KIBUNGO Town	21 970	21 612	43 582
1204	RWAMAGANA	28 362	18 841	47 203
	<b>TOTAL URBAN</b>	<b>728 052</b>	<b>634 260</b>	<b>1 362 312</b>

This classification must however be interpreted with some caution in view of the fact that, during the period of enumeration (August 2002), a substantial proportion of the student population of the 3<sup>rd</sup> town, Butare which has many educational institutions, was away on holidays.

It is also worthy to note that, apart from the City of Kigali, no other urban area of Rwanda has up to 100,000 inhabitants. This further underscores the fact that the several commercial, job and training opportunities that Kigali City offers, have rendered it far more attractive to migrants than the other urban areas. The resultant disequilibrium in terms of size and growth rates has had far-reaching consequences in terms of the development of urban infrastructure.

## II.5. THE RESIDENT POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS

In the sections that follow, the demographic situation of each of the Provinces of Rwanda and its constituent Districts is summarily presented starting with the City of Kigali. Evidently, the preliminary nature of the available results can only give a rough picture of a situation which shall eventually be studied in detail when the final results become available.

## II.5.1. KIGALI CITY

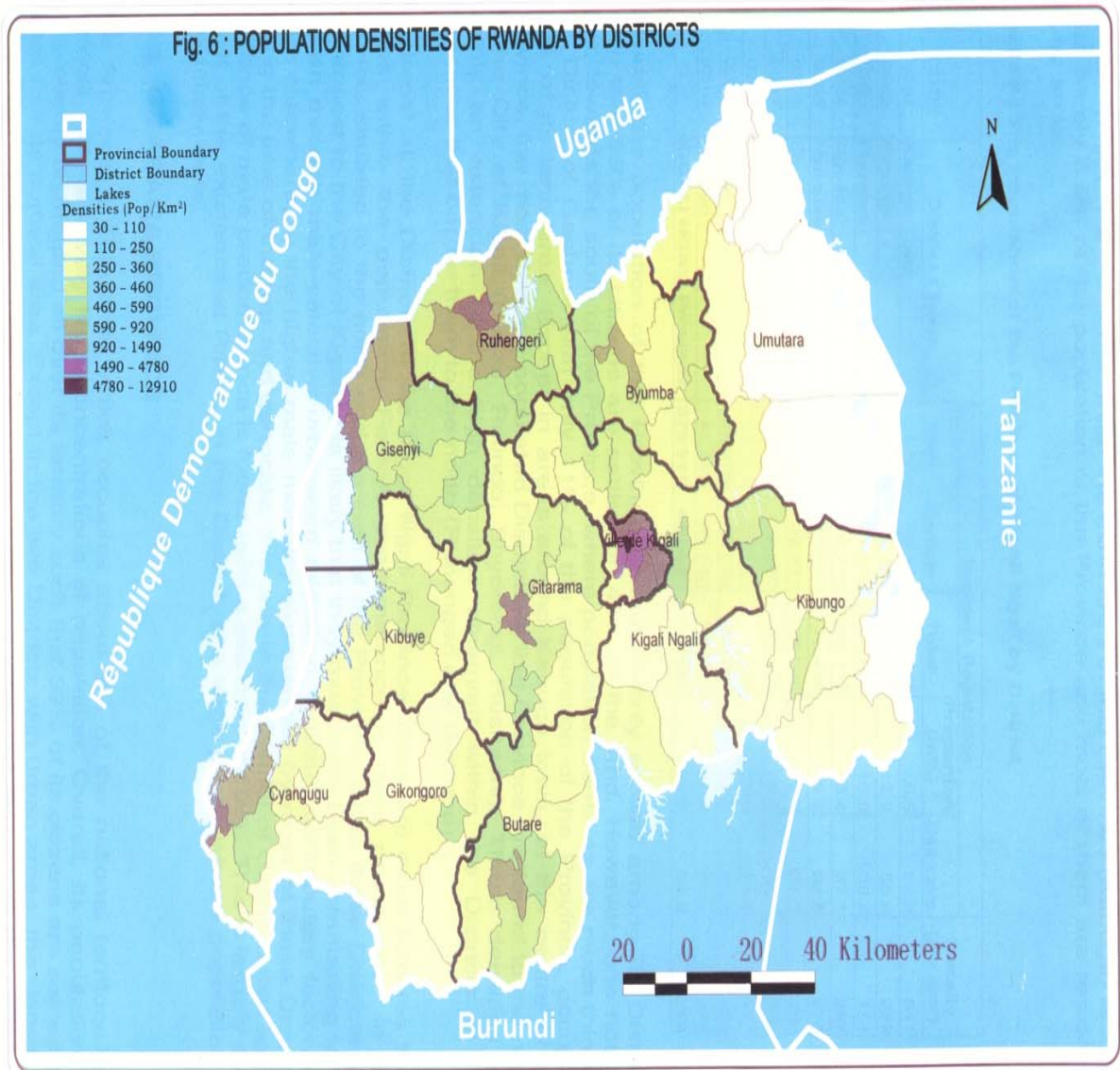
**Table 7- The population of the City of KIGALI by District**

CODE	District / City	Resident Population					Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion in%	Sex Ratio	
0101	Nyarugenge	61 047	39 882	100 929	16.6	153.1	12616
0102	Nyamirambo	50 425	48 402	98 827	16.3	104.2	4706
0103	Butamwa	14 741	15 723	30 464	5.0	93.8	354
0104	Gisozi	33 997	32 878	66 875	11.0	103.4	1364
0105	Kacyiru	69 415	51 776	121 191	19.9	134.1	4039
0106	Kanombe	27 096	25 914	53 010	8.7	104.6	1 362
0107	Kicukiro	30 320	28 845	59 165	9.7	105.1	1116
0108	Gikondo	45 585	32 095	77 680	12.8	142.0	3237
	<b>KIGALI CITY</b>	<b>332 626</b>	<b>275 515</b>	<b>608 141</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>1942</b>

\* As in the case of the Provinces, the Census project assigned geographical codes to each District within the Provinces.

As expected, the City of Kigali, where over 7% of the country's population is concentrated on barely 1 % of its territory has the highest densities. In some of the Districts, human concentrations of more than 10,000 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> are found. Among the eight constituent Districts of Kigali City, the most populous are Kacyiru, Nyarugenge and Nyamirambo, in that order. These three Districts are home to almost half the population of Kigali but cover only 20% of its land area. On the other hand, the District of Butamwa situated to the south-west of the City, is the least populated and has the lowest densities. In effect, this District which was merged into the domain of the City of Kigali during the last administrative reform still has portions with largely rural physical and socio-demographic characteristics. With only 5% of the City's population, its territory represents 28% of the 313 km<sup>2</sup> that make up the City's land area.

In the City of Kigali, as in most of the towns in the country, there is a predominance of males. Some parts of the City have been found to record very high sex ratios. This situation, which is the direct opposite of what prevails in almost all the rural areas of the country, can be explained largely by the male-selective urban ward migration streams. More economically active males than females have been streaming into the City in search for jobs, better living conditions and training. Sex ratios are highest in the Districts closest to the center of the City and become lower as one moves towards its periphery. The City center is the focus of most of the commercial activities, it also hosts some major educational institutions, military barracks and the major prison, all of which attract more men than women. The rural nature of Butamwa District is further underlined here by the predominance of females (52%) within her population.



### **II.5.2. KIGALI NGALI PROVINCE**

The Province of Kigali Ngali occupies some 11.5% of the national territory and is home to 10% of the country's population. Most of its population is resident in rural areas. In fact, the District in which the main town of this Province (Kabuga) is found, has barely 6.5% of the population of the Province and most of them are resident in rural areas.

**Table 8 : The Population of the Province of Kigali Ngali by District**

CODE	District / Town	Resident Population					Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion	Sex ratio	
0201	Kabuga Town	24 564	26 564	51 128	6.5	92.5	511
0202	Bicumbi	46 676	54 381	101 057	12.8	85.8	289
0203	Gashora	44 636	41 970	86 606	10.9	106.4	151
0204	Ngenda	49 393	56 719	106 112	13.4	87.1	287
0205	Nyarnata	35 892	40 564	76 456	9.6	88.5	215
0206	Shyorongi	25 675	29 271	54 946	6.9	87.7	352
0207	Rushashi	32 298	36 296	68 594	8.7	89.0	330
0208	Rulindo	33 110	38 605	71 715	9.0	85.8	417
0209	Buliza	39 275	46 119	85 394	10.8	85.2	457
0210	Gasabo	41 392	49 142	90 534	11.4	84.2	293
	<b>Kigali Ngali Province</b>	<b>372 911</b>	<b>419 631</b>	<b>792 542</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>285</b>

Overall, the population of this Province is fairly evenly spread among its Districts such that 53% of its citizens are settled on 41% of the land. However, one notices that, towards the south of the Province, where population densities are much thinner, the District of Gashora with only 11 % of the population of the Province, occupies 21% of its land area. Except in areas around Kabuga town, at the centre of the Province, the most densely populated Districts of this Province are found to the north of the City of Kigali (Buliza, Rulindo, Shyorongi, Rushashi). These densities are simply an extension of the high densities observed within the Districts of the Provinces that border them to the north (Ruhengeri and Byumba).

In almost all the Districts of the Kigali Ngali Province, there are more females than males within the population. Female predominance is more pronounced in the Districts situated to the north and the east of the Province. Since these Districts are the closest to the City of Kigali, it is likely that they must have been contributing to its growth through male-selective urbanward migration. Another contributory factor, as seen elsewhere, is the higher male mortality experienced by most of these Districts during the time of the war and genocide. It is only in the District of Gashora that some evidence of male predominance is found (with a sex ratio of 106). This is largely as a result of the existence at Rilima, in this District, of a large prison whose population is essentially male.

### **II.5.3. GITARAMA PROVINCE**

The Province of Gitarama, which occupies about 9% of the national territory has Districts with relatively high concentrations of population. Overall, its population is fairly evenly distributed all over its territory such that 59% of its citizens are settled on about half its surface area. Except in the two Districts with urban areas, the densities in the Districts are fairly identical. This notwithstanding, we notice that the densities of the Districts situated to the south-east and south-west of the Province are lower than those of Districts in the center and to the north of the Province.

**Table 9 : The Population of the Province of Gitarama by District**

COD E	District/town	Resident Population				Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion in%		Sex ratio
0301	Gitarama Town	46 518	38 151	84 669	9.8	121.9	1 114
0302	Ruyumba	40 928	47 865	88 793	10.3	85.5	330
0303	Ntongwe	39 440	45 430	84 870	9.8	86.8	336
0304	Ruhango Town	21 390	22 390	43 780	5.1	95.5	592
0305	Kabagari	38 017	44 989	83 006	9.6	84.5	326
0306	Ntenyo	50 880	58 776	109 656	12.7	86.6	402
0307	Muhanga	36 714	43 097	79 811	9.2	85.2	378
0308	Ndiza	46 068	53 422	99 490	11.5	86.2	344
0309	Kayumbu	34 132	40 132	74 264	8.6	85.2	427
0310	Kamonyi	53 868	62 387	116 255	13.4	86.3	435
	<b>GITARAMA Province</b>	<b>407 955</b>	<b>456 639</b>	<b>864 594</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>404</b>

The female population is more predominant in almost all the Districts of this Province, except for the Gitarama municipality. The same reasons we advanced for Kigali Ngali (outmigration to Kigali and higher loss of male lives during the war and genocide) also hold true here. Because of the numerous opportunities and facilities that are available in Gitarama town : employment, commerce, institutions of learning, penitentiary institutions, etc ... ), it has been attracting more males than females. The town of Ruhango, further to the south, does not offer as many opportunities and facilities, hence it attracts less male migrants and has much lower sex ratios.

#### II.5.4. BUTARE PROVINCE

The population of the Province of Butare appears to be quite evenly distributed among its 10 Districts with 66% of its citizens settled on 57% of the land. However, there are still some sparsely populated areas towards the east and south-east of the Province (in the Nyamure, Mugombwa and Gikonko Districts) while its central and northern parts are densely populated (Butare, Maraba, Save) and around the town of Nyanza. Compared to its size in 1991, the population of this Province has rather experienced a slight decline.

**Table 10 : The Population of the Province of Butare by District**

CODE	District / town	Resident Population				Density (in km <sup>2</sup> )	
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion in%		Sex ratio
0401	Butare Town	41 343	36 106	77 449	10.7	114.5	807
0402	Save	27 431	34 533	61 964	8.6	79.4	539
0403	Mugombwa	35 315	41 243	76 558	10.6	85.6	319
0404	Kibingo	45 096	53 760	98 856	13.7	83.9	414
0405	Nyakizu	39 566	46 021	85 587	11.8	86.0	306
0406	Maraba	28 275	33 874	62 149	8.6	83.5	471
0407	Kiruhura	23 067	28 096	51 163	7.1	82.1	332
0408	Nyanza Town	28 105	27 594	55 699	7.7	101.9	489
0409	Nyamure	37 911	44 805	82 716	11.4	84.6	286
0410	Gikonko	32 330	38 145	70 475	9.8	84.8	329
	<b>BUTARE Province</b>	<b>338 439</b>	<b>384 177</b>	<b>722 616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>386</b>

There exist wide disparities in the sex structure of the populations of the various Districts of this Province. Save District presents one of the highest densities in the Province (539 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) a majority of whom are women. In effect, except for the Districts hosting the main towns, all other Districts in Butare Province are having barely 8 males to every 10 females. Save District has the lowest sex ratios in the country. This immediately brings to mind the impact of the war and genocide of the 1990s. The population of this Province was among the most affected through loss of lives, mostly of males. The high sex ratio in the Butare municipality can be explained by the existence there of the oldest University of Rwanda, a large prison, as well as administrative and commercial facilities and other employment opportunities which have been attracting more males than females.

### **II.5.5. GIKONGORO PROVINCE**

In the Province of Gikongoro, we find 6% of the population of Rwanda settled on about 8% of its territory. However, the distribution of this population among its constituent Districts is rather uneven because of the fact that the western part of this Province is covered by the Nyungwe forest reserve. It is thus that the two Districts in which most of this forest reserve falls (Nshili and Mushubi) occupy 44% of the total surface area of the Province and host just 35% of the population. Had their densities been expressed in relation to their habitable surface areas, they may not have been much different from those of the other Districts.

**Table 11 : The Population of the Province of Gikongoro by District**

CODE	District/Town	Resident Population					Density (in km <sup>2</sup> )
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion in%	Sex ratio	
0501	GikongoroTown	17 293	15 183	32 476	6.6	113.9	541
0502	Nyaruguru	31 348	35 744	67 092	13.6	87.7	252
0503	Nshili	38 489	42 788	81 277	16.5	90.0	175
0504	Mudasomwa	33 279	36 904	70 183	14.2	90.2	275
0505	Mushubi	43 836	46 502	90 336	18.3	94.3	217
0506	Kaduha	28 467	32 494	60 961	12.4	87.6	234
0507	Karaba	41703	48 577	90 280	18.3	85.8	357
	<b>GIKONGORO Province</b>	<b>234 415</b>	<b>258 192</b>	<b>492 607</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>250</b>

The population densities in most of the Districts of this Province fall below the national average. Among the reasons that can be advanced to explain this situation are: the hilly nature of most of this Province which have relatively poorer soils; the surface area covered by the Nyungwe forest reserve and the tea plantations.

When compared with the neighbouring Province of Butare, the sex ratios observed in the rural Districts of Gikongoro are much higher, though there is still a predominance of females. However, those Districts which are closest to Butare (Karaba, Nyaruguru, Kaduha), exhibit much higher deficits of males.

## II.5.6. CYANGUGU PROVINCE

The Province of Cyangugu is among the few Provinces in the country which registered higher than average population growth rates since the last census of 1991. Just like in the Gikongoro Province, human settlement among the Districts of this Province is rather uneven largely as a result of the fact that much of the eastern parts of the Province are covered by the Nyungwe forest reserve and by tea plantations. Also, some 176 km<sup>2</sup> of what is considered the area of this Province, is covered by the Lake Kivu. The densities we have considered here are expressed in relation to the total land surface area even though we recognize the fact that water surfaces do contribute to human subsistence.

Some 58% of the population of Cyangugu Province is settled on less than 33% of its land area while the two Districts of Gatara and Bugarama which extend far into the Nyungwe forest reserve occupy 55% of the land but host just 30% of the population in effect, apart from these two Districts, densities in the other parts of Cyangugu Province are far above the national average.

**Table 12 : The Population of the Province of Cyangugu by District**

CODE	District / Town	Resident Population					Density (In kml)
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion In %	Sex ratio	
0601	Cyangugu Town	34 684	24 745	59 429	9.8	140.2	1486
0602	Impala	59 379	70 607	129 986	21.3	84.1	722
0603	Nyamasheke	35 134	39 362	74 496	12.2	89.3	358
0604	Gatara	38 676	44 752	83 428	13.7	86.4	222
0605	Bukunzi	41 371	46 335	87 706	14.4	89.3	496
0606	Bugarama	47 529	51 942	99 471	16.3	91.5	174
0607	Gashonga	34 900	40 088	74 988	12.3	87.1	457
	<b>CYANGUGU Province</b>	<b>291 673</b>	<b>317 831</b>	<b>609 504</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>355**</b>

\*\* This density is expressed in relation to the total land surface area only, leaving out some 176km<sup>2</sup> being covered by the Lake Kivu.

Cyangugu Town presents the highest sex ratio in the Province. This can be attributed to the fact that the main Prison of the Province along with military barracks, both of which contain more men than women, are located in this town. Male-selective urbanward migration from nearby rural areas may also have contributed to this situation. In all the rural areas, there is a marked predominance of females. The particular case of the Impala District which has one of the highest densities in the country (722/km<sup>2</sup>) but whose population is composed largely of women (54%) deserves a closer scrutiny. This District may have been a major victim of the rural exodus of its active males into Cyangugu town. More in-depth analyses of the final results of the census shall help provide more tangible reasons for this situation.



### **II.5.7. KIBUYE PROVINCE**

The Province of Kibuye also experienced some decline in its population over the past 11 years, in the same way as that of Butare. At the moment, its residents constitute 5.7% of the country's population and are settled on 5.6% the overall land surface. Some 377 km<sup>2</sup> of the surface area of this Province is covered by the waters of the lake Kivu but have not been taken into account in our analyses. The population is fairly evenly distributed over the land area of this Province such that 65% of the citizens are settled on about 60% of the land. The densities across the six Districts are equally identical and are mostly higher than the national average. The population of the Province of Kibuye presents the greatest overall deficit in males among all the Provinces of Rwanda , with a sex ratio of 87 males to every 100 females. Though all the Districts are affected by this deficit, Budaha District, situated to the east of this Province, appears to be most affected. This is evidently the outcome of the war and genocide of the 1990s during which, inhabitants of this Province were among the most affected.

**Table 13 : The Population of the Province of Kibuye by District**

CODE	District /Town	Resident Population					Density (in km2)
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion in %	Sex ratio	
0701	Kibuye Town	23 319	23 181	46 500	9.9	100.6	452
0702	Gisunzu	35 573	41 516	77 089	16.5	85.7	380
0703	Rutsiro	35 030	39 794	74 824	16.0	88.0	331
0704	Budaha	38 581	46 839	85 420	18.3	82.4	325
0705	Itabire	36 129	41 957	78 086	16.7	86.1	276
0706	Rusenyi	488 82	56 944	105 826	22.6	85.8	362
	<b>KIBUYE Province</b>	<b>917 514</b>	<b>250 931</b>	<b>467 745</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>341**</b>

\*\* This density is expressed in relation to the total land surface area only, leaving out some 377km<sup>2</sup> being covered by the Lake Kivu.

Even the municipality of Kibuye has equally been affected by such deficits. A balance between the sexes has barely been achieved there. In this particular case, the most last administrative reform significantly widened the boundaries of this municipality to include several surrounding rural communities whose characteristics have come to dilute those of the central urban agglomeration. At the moment, the Kibuye municipality has a total land surface area of about 103 km<sup>2</sup>, most of which is essentially rural.

### **II.5.8. GISENYI PROVINCE**

The Province of Gisenyi, with a population of over 860,000 inhabitants at the moment, is among those Provinces which registered significant gains in size during the past intercensal period. As a consequence, it has moved from the 6<sup>th</sup> rank it occupied among the major administrative units of the country in 1991 to the 2<sup>nd</sup> position today. With 10.6% of the country's population, this province occupies 6.5% of its total land area. Some 462 km<sup>2</sup> of its surface area is covered by the Lake Kivu.

**Table 14 : The Population of the Province of Gisenyi by District**

CODE	District / Town	Resident Population					Density (in km <sup>2</sup> )
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion in %	Sex ratio	
0801	Gisenyi Town	35 552	31 640	67 192	7.7	112.4	2800
0802	Cyanzarwe	31 833	39 309	71 142	8.2	81.0	630
0803	Mutura	57 022	65 303	122 325	14.1	87.3	624
0804	Gasiza	55 905	66 776	122 681	14.1	83.7	477
0805	Kageyo	38 177	46 168	84 345	9.7	82.7	505
0806	Nyagisagara	37 247	44 480	81 727	9.4	83.7	409
0807	Gaseke	35 855	42 603	78 458	9.0	84.2	398
0808	Kayove	45 665	50 425	96 090	11.1	90.6	522
0809	Kanama	35 627	42 082	77 709	9.0	84.7	420
0810	Nyamyumba	30 731	34 825	65 556	7.6	88.2	1041
	<b>GISENYI Province</b>	<b>403 614</b>	<b>463 611</b>	<b>867 225</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>547**</b>

" This density is expressed in relation to the total land surface area only, leaving out some 462km<sup>2</sup> being covered by the Lake Kivu.

The population of this Province is rather unevenly distributed among its 10 Districts whose land areas also vary widely. It is thus that the Gisenyi municipality and the District of Nyamyumba, both of which constitute only 7% of the land area of the Province situated along the Lake Kivu, are home to 23% of its population. On the other hand, the three Districts of Kanama, Gaseke and Nyagisagara, to the southeast of the Province make up 37% of its land area but have only 27% of its population. This is largely attributable to the hilly nature of the terrain here, part of which is covered by the Gishwati forest reserve.

When its population density is expressed in relation to the total land surface area alone, Province of Gisenyi comes out as the most densely populated Province of the country with an average of 547 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. Besides, all the Districts of this Province have densities that are double, even triple the national average.

Compared to its population density of 1991, it becomes clear that each km<sup>2</sup> of land in this Province has had to carry the burden of 80 more persons during the past 11 years. Such relatively high growth rates may be attributed to the following factors

- An influx of repatriated Rwandan refugees into the Province as from 1994;
- The relatively higher fertility levels that have been found to prevail in this region, thus contributing to a sustained natural increase of the population (See the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey results)

It must also be recalled that the fertile volcanic soils that are found in most of the northern parts of this Province, provide heavy agricultural yields and are thus capable of carrying a relatively heavier population load. However, the question still remains, for how much longer these lands could go on receiving such an ever increasing population ?

As in most of the other Provinces, females outnumber males (54% of the population) in this Province. The only exception is in the Gisenyi municipality. Among the various reasons that could be advanced to explain this situation, one may mention the possibility of greater male outmigration to other Provinces, higher male mortality during the period of the war and the genocide and a higher proportion of females among the repatriated Rwandan refugees. Further in-depth analyses using the more exhaustive final results shall help to through more light on these issues.

### **II.5.9. RUHENGERI PROVINCE**

With a population of almost 900,000 inhabitants, Ruhengeri is the most populous Province in Rwanda today. Growing at an average annual rate of 1.4% (above the national average), this Province has evolved from the 4th position it occupied in 1991 to become the most populous of the major administrative units of the country today. Though its surface area is just about 7% of the national territory, it is home to 11% of the country's population. Since much of the northern parts of this Province is hilly terrain with volcanic peaks and barrier lakes, the total habitable land surface area is much smaller and the real densities for this Province should have been higher than shown on table 15 below. In fact, the Districts of Buhoma, Kinigi and Butaro, situated in this area, along with that of Cyeru to their south constitute 42% of the surface area of the Province but are home to barely 35% of its population.

The highest concentrations of the population are toward the center of the Province, particularly, in the Districts of the Ruhengeri municipality (1102 persons/km<sup>2</sup>), Mutobo (718 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) and Bugarura (651 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) as well as toward the north, in the District of Bukamba (663 persons/km<sup>2</sup>).

**Table 15: The Population of the Province of Ruhengeri by District**

CODE	District / Town	Resident Population					Density (in km <sup>2</sup> )
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion in -%)	Sex ratio	
0901	Ruhengeri Town	33 548	36 977	70 525	7.9	90.7	1 102
0902	Bugarura	47 414	52 106	99 520	11.1	91.0	651
0903	Nyarutovu	31 146	36 102	67 248	7.5	86.3	530
0904	Bukonya	39 360	44 998	84 358	9.4	87.5	488
0905	Buhoma	41 347	47 744	89 091	10.0	86.6	422
0906	Mutobo	46 585	51 770	98 355	11.0	90.0	718
0907	Kinigi	28 265	34 379	62 644	7.0	82.2	380
0908	Bukamba	56 597	63 338	119 935	13.4	89.4	663
0909	Butaro	29 277	33 381	62 658	7.0	87.7	438
0910	Cyeru	39 584	45 518	85 102	9.5	87.0	470
0911	Nyamugali	24 654	30 089	54 743	6.1	81.9	445
	<b>RUHENGHERI Province</b>	<b>417 777</b>	<b>476 402</b>	<b>894179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>540</b>

As in Gisenyi Province, all the Districts in the Ruhengeri Province record, population densities well above the national average. In fact, the both Provinces fall within the same geo-ecological environment and are inhabited by peoples who have identical traditions and socio-demographic behaviour and who lived through the events of the 1990s and their aftermath, in the same way. Compared with its population density in

1991, it transpires that each km<sup>2</sup> of land in the Ruhengeri Province has had to carry an extra burden of 70 more persons over the past 11 years.

As was the case in Gisenyi again, the sex ratios in the Ruhengeri Province are equally low, with an average of 88 males to every 100 female citizens for reasons amply explained earlier. This deficit of males is felt even at the level of the Ruhengeri municipality because, during the recent administrative reforms which adjusted its boundaries to cover the present land area of 60 km<sup>2</sup>, several hectares of essentially rural surrounding land along its residents was demarcated as urban domain.

### **II.5.10. BYUMBA PROVINCE**

During the last administrative reforms which saw the creation of the Province of Umutara, Byumba Province had to part with much of its territory to the east, along with its population. Under these circumstances, we can only consider the apparent decline in the size of the population of the Province of Byumba over the past 11 years as artifactual, since we are no longer referring to the same territory.

With more than 700,000 inhabitants evenly distributed among its nine Districts today, the Province of Byumba ranks 6th among the Province of Rwanda and occupies 7% of its surface area. In this Province, population densities are found to be higher within the Districts situated to the west (Bungwe, Kinihira, Kisaro, Byumba Municipality) and thin out towards the east. All the same, most of the Districts of this Province have population densities that are well above the national average.

**Table 16: The Population of the Province of Byumba by District**

CODE	District /Town	Resident Population					Density (in km2)
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion (in %)	Sex ratio	
1001	B umba Town	34 629	31 907	66 536	9.3	108.5	924
1002	Kisaro	35 962	41 358	77 320	10.9	87.0	407
1003	Kinihira	42 902	49 101	92 003	12.9	87.4	536
1004	Bun we	37 577	42 491	80 068	11.2	88.4	566
1005	Rushaki	37 981	41 503	79 484	11.2	91.5	323
1006	Rebero	37 926	41 968	79 894	11.2	90.4	332
1007	N arama	34 940	38 686	73 626	10.3	90.3	394
1008	Humure	33 820	37 665	71 485	10.0	89.8	374
1009	Rwamiko	42 310	49 646	91 956	12.9	85.2	359
	<b>BYUMBA Province</b>	<b>338 047</b>	<b>374 325</b>	<b>712 372</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>421</b>

In terms of its sex structure, the population of the Byumba Province presents a greater balance between the sexes than most of the other Provinces though females still predominate. Incidentally, it is in those Districts where population densities are highest that one encounters a greater deficit of males. More detailed analyses shall provide a further clarification of this situation.

### **II.5.11. UMATARA PROVINCE**

The Province of Umutara is a recent creation out of parts of the Byumba and Kibungo Provinces. Not only does it have the smallest population size, it also has the lowest densities in the country. Furthermore, the population is unevenly distributed among its 8 Districts. In effect, 67% of this population is settled on barely a third of the surface area of the Province while, on the other hand, the two Districts of Gabiro and Rukara situated toward the south-east of the Province, constitute 58% its surface area but are home to only 25% of its citizens.

The above situation can be explained by the fact that most of the eastern part of this Province is being taken up by the Akagera National Park in which human settlement has been prohibited. Furthermore, most of the settlements in this Province are of recent creation (by repatriated Rwandan refugees), while its soils are for the most part, devoted to extensive traditional animal breeding.

**Table 17: The Population of the Province of Umutara by District**

CODE	District /Town	Resident Population					Density (in km <sup>2</sup> )
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion In%	Sex ratio	
1101	Umutara Town	4 149	3 854	8 003	1.9	107.7	178
1102	Bugaragara	16 334	16 744	33 078	7.8	97.6	78
1103	Kabare	14 560	14 668	29 228	6.9	99.3	91
1104	Gabiro	17 342	16 908	34 250	8.1	102.6	26
1105	Rukara	35 356	38 563	73 919	17.4	91.7	65
1106	Murambi	38 364	45 054	83 418	19.7	85.2	342
1107	Kahi	31 760	33 990	65 750	15.5	93.4	161
1108	Muvumba	45 806	50 190	95 996	22.7	91.3	315
	<b>UMUTARA Province</b>	<b>203 671</b>	<b>219 971</b>	<b>423 642</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>100</b>

If the population density of this Province were to be expressed in relation to habitable land alone, they would be much higher than what is shown on table 17. For instance, the Districts of Murambi and Muvumba whose territories do not encroach into the park both have population densities which are as high as those of the Districts in the neighbouring Provinces.

Compared with other Provinces, the sex structure of the population of Umutara is much more balanced. There almost as many males as there are females in most of the rural Districts. The only exception (with low sex ratios), is in the Murambi District which is known to have been the focus of massive massacres during the events of 1994, mainly of men.

### **II.5.12. KIBUNGO PROVINCE**

Though it ceded part of its territory and population to the new Province of Umutara, Kibungo , with over 700,000 inhabitants today, has not registered a population decline, compared to 1991, as have most of the other Provinces which had suffered similar losses. This is partly attributable to the fact that this Province also received and resettled several repatriated Rwandan refugees as from 1994.

**Table I8: The Population of the Province of Kibungo by District**

CODE	District / Town	Resident Population					Density (in km <sup>2</sup> )
		Male	Female	Total	Proportion in %	Sex ratio	
1201	Kibungo Town	21 970	21 612	43 582	6.2	101.7	449
1202	Kigarama	28 389	34 384	62 773	8.9	82.6	252
1203	Mirenge	46 118	54 908	101 026	14.3	84.0	241
1204	Rwamagana Town	28 362	18 841	47 203	6.7	150.5	543
1205	Muhazi	26 333	32 159	58 492	8.3	81.9	390
1206	Kabarondo	30 806	36 944	67 750	9.6	83.4	292
1207	Cyarubare	32 036	35 148	67 184	9.5	91.1	166
1208	Rukira	28 017	32 313	60 330	8.5	86.7	211
1209	Nyarubuye	23 656	25 909	49 565	7.0	91.3	113
1210	Rusumo	70 403	79 240	149 643	21.1	88.8	249
	<b>KIBUNGO Province</b>	<b>336 090</b>	<b>371 458</b>	<b>707 548</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>239</b>

The population of Kibungo Province is rather unevenly distributed among its 10 Districts whose surface areas are equally varied. The two Districts with the largest population sizes are Mirenge and Rusumo situated to the south of the Province while the highest population densities are recorded in the Districts that are hosting the two towns of the Province Rwamagana (543 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) and Kibungo (449 persons/km<sup>2</sup>). In general, the densities are higher in the western parts of the Province and thin out as one moves eastwards. They are lowest toward the north-east. It is thus that the Districts of Cyarubare, Nyarubuye and Rukira which occupy 38% of the land area of the Province are home to only 26% of its population. This can be explained by the fact these Districts is a recent resettlement area for repatriated Rwandan refugees who have been occupying the southern fringes of the Akagera Park. Furthermore, the terrain, in this part of the country is rugged with relatively thin soils which can evidently not support high population concentrations. Physical conditions in the western part of the country are more hospitable.

In all rural Districts of this Province there are more females than males within the population and this predominance of females happens to be more pronounced in those areas where the rural densities are higher. While there are as many males as females within the Kibungo municipality, there is a pronounced surplus of males among the population of the other municipality in Rwamagana. This situation can be explained by the fact that, in this town, is located one of the largest prisons in the country as well as other training and educational institutions which attract more males than females.

## II.6. THE RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 17 YEARS AND ABOVE

At the time of the completion of the recapitulation sheet for each household after enumeration, each enumerator was expected to identify all residents aged 17 years and above by sex. The primary purpose of this exercise was to finally arrive at an estimate of the potential voting age population (18 years and above), in anticipation of the elections planned for the following year (2003). The primary beneficiary of this information was evidently, the National Electoral Commission and other stakeholders who shall need such details for purposes of validation and control of the electoral

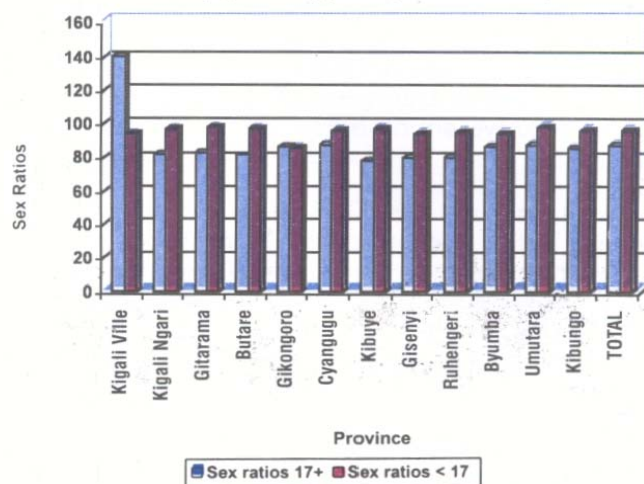
process. However, the available data can serve to give an idea about the age structure of the population of Rwanda.

**Table 19: The resident Population aged 17 years and above and less than 17 years by Province**

PROVINCE/ CITY	Sex ratio Total Pop.	Males 17+	Females 17+	Sex Ratio 17+	Males <17	Females <17	Sex ratio <17	Proportion <17 ans (in %)
Kigali City	120.75	221 438	157 609	140.50	111 188	117 906	94.30	37.7
Kigali Ngali	88.87	186 016	226 737	82.04	186 895	192 894	96.89	47.9
Gitarama	89.34	210 364	254 578	82.63	197 591	202 061	97.79	46.2
Butare	88.09	175 834	216 107	81.36	162 605	168 070	96.75	45.8
Gikongoro	90.79	115 558	133 858	86.33	118 857	124 334	95.59	49.4
Cyangugu	91.77	144 060	164 700	87.47	147 613	153 131	96.40	49.8
Kibuya	86.93	100 955	129 528	77.94	116 559	120 703	96.57	50.7
Gisenyi	87.06	180 299	225 631	79.91	223 315	237 980	93.84	53.2
Ruhengeri	87.69	186 580	233 851	79.79	231 197	242 551	95.32	53.0
Byumba	90.31	162 348	188 076	86.32	175 699	186 249	94.34	50.8
Umutara	92.59	97 937	112 259	87.24	105 734	107 712	98.16	50.4
Kibungo	90.48	168 532	196 640	85.71	167 558	174 818	95.85	48.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91.25</b>	<b>194 9921</b>	<b>2 239 574</b>	<b>87.07</b>	<b>1 944 811</b>	<b>2 028 409</b>	<b>95.88</b>	<b>48.7</b>

When one examines the sex ratios of the subgroups of the population aged 17 years and above and less than 17 years certain realities of the demographic situation in Rwanda can be discerned. Except in the case of Kigali City, sex ratios among the population aged 17 years and above are much lower (ranging from 77 to 87 males to every 100 females) than the overall sex ratios for the individual Provinces (between 87 and 92). On the other hand, the sex ratios among the subgroup aged below 17 years are much higher and more uniform across the Provinces, even in the Kigali City!

Figure 7: Sex ratios among youths (aged less than 17 years) and the adult population (aged 17 years and above)



From the preceding evidence, the following first impressions can be made with regard to the age structure of the population of Rwanda

- The adult male population was more affected by the war and genocide of the 1990s, either through loss of lives or through outmigration to the urban areas or to other countries. It is thus that in the Provinces known to have been most affected by these events (Kibuye, Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Kigali Ngali, Butare), adult sex ratios are much lower than in the others. Furthermore, the City of Kigali which has continued to be receiving the bulk of urbanward migrants, who are mostly males of working age is having significantly higher adult sex ratios.
- Among the population subgroup aged less than 17 years, which is most likely not to have been severely affected by the war and genocide of the 1990s, the sex ratios are much higher and uniform across Provinces. This implies that a balance between the sexes is gradually being re-established. Since this subgroup largely represents the outcome of a higher, post-crisis fertility performance by couples in order to make up for the losses incurred earlier, this could be held as evidence to the effect that the population of Rwanda is in the process of reconstituting itself. If the City of Kigali has the same sex ratios among the youth as the other Provinces, it is simply because this subgroup is not yet exposed to massive urbanward migration and also because there may already be a sex balance in the relatively fewer youth who move into the towns to continue their education.
- Because Kigali City has been receiving mostly adult, working age migrants, the proportion of youths aged less than 17 years in its population is rather low (37%). In those Provinces known to having relatively higher fertility levels and/or whose adult population is likely to have been prone to outmigration, (Ruhengeri, Gisenyi), the proportion of the youthful population is much higher (53%). The situation in the other Provinces is cannot easily be explained from the scanty evidence at hand. Further analyses using the more detailed final results of the census shall enable us to better understand the dynamics of the population of each of the Provinces.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

Eleven years after the 2<sup>nd</sup> General Census of Population and Housing held in 1991, the time was ripe for a 3<sup>rd</sup> census, moreso because the results from this exercise no longer portrayed the exact situation on the ground, in view of the disruptive effects of the war and genocide of the 1994 period on the evolution, structure and spatial distribution of the population of Rwanda.

The main objective of the 3<sup>rd</sup> census was thus to update knowledge on both the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population as well as information relating to the availability of certain basic amenities within households and social infrastructure within administrative units at all levels.



This first publication on the results of the 3rd census is meant to meet the most urgent need to provide users with an initial idea of the size of the population of Rwanda and its spatial distribution.

The preliminary results that have been presented here were obtained through a collation of data from recapitulation sheets compiled by team leaders. These sheets contained a summary of distribution of the population in each of the households in each enumeration area, according to its status of residence and by sex.

It must however be borne in mind that the final results, which shall be obtained after an elaborate computer processing of all data collected, that is, toward the end of the year 2003, may differ slightly from the present, manually compiled results. Such margins of error may arise because the procedures of compilation differ in both cases and are more reliable in the latter case. This notwithstanding however, these results are still considered reliable enough to be released to users.

In this report we have provided and commented on the resident population and on the population aged 17 years and above within the various administrative units of the country down to the level of the District. The analyses have been done by sex and for rural and urban populations and, where possible, a number of basic indicators have been derived to highlight the structure, degree of concentration and the evolution of the population by Province.

Thus, the resident population of Rwanda, as at August 2002 was 8,162,715 inhabitants (of which 46.7% were males and 53.3% females). This represents an average annual growth rate of 1.2% when compared to the population figure of 1991 which stood at 7,151,551 inhabitants.

The Province of Ruhengeri, with 894,179 inhabitants is the most populous, followed by those of Gisenyi (867,225) and Gitarama (864,694) while the least populated Provinces are Umutara (423,642), Kibuye (467,745) and Gikongoro (492,607).

Even though much caution is required in the interpretation of the evolution of the populations of the individual administrative units during the past intercensal period, as a result of the boundary changes resulting from the last administrative reforms, the fact remains that the population of Kigali City more than doubled in 11 years (from 235,664 inhabitants to 608,141 inhabitants) while the Provinces of Kigali Ngali, Byumba, Butare and Kibuye rather experienced population decline.

When one compares the evolution of the population of Rwanda and its Provinces during the past two intercensal periods (1978-1991 and 1991-2002), a general pattern of a slackening in growth rates is evident, except in the case of the City of Kigali. Rwanda's population which was growing at a mean annual growth rate of 3.1% between 1978 and 1991 experienced much slower growth rates of barely 1.2% between 1991 and 2002! As mentioned earlier, this drop in growth rates is largely due to the disruptive effects of the 1994 events: loss of human lives, massive internal and external displacements of people, rather than the result of some radical changes in natural demographic behaviour.

The sex ratio of the population of Rwanda which was already low in 1991 (95.1 males to every 100 females) is seen to have further dropped to 91.3 males to every 100 females in 2002. This sex imbalance in favour of females is evident almost everywhere in Rwanda except in the City of Kigali. Much of this can be attributed to higher male mortality during the period of the war and genocide in Rwanda. On the other hand Kigali City, has for long been the priority destination of both internal and international migration flows, constituted mostly of males.

When the population of Rwanda as at the 2002 census is matched with its total surface area, the overall density is 322 inhabitants per square kilometer ( $\text{km}^2$ ). These densities are among the highest in Africa. In effect, if this density were to be expressed in terms of the available land surface area alone (leaving out the over 1000  $\text{km}^2$  being occupied by the Lake Kivu) the density would then be 336 persons/ $\text{km}^2$ . For a country whose population depends largely on agriculture, it is very likely that such a high demographic pressure on land shall not be sustainable except radical modifications in cultural techniques are introduced early enough.

In addition to Kigali City, the Provinces with the next highest densities are Ruhengeri (540 persons/ $\text{km}^2$ ), Gisenyi (424 persons/ $\text{km}^2$ ), Byumba (421 persons/ $\text{km}^2$ ) and Gitarama (404 persons/ $\text{km}^2$ ). All Provinces having low densities (Umutara, Gikongoro, and Kibungo) have one thing in common : part of their territory is occupied by protected reserve areas ( The Akagera National Park or the Nyungwe forest reserve).

The urban population of Rwanda is made up of the people resident in the City of Kigali, in 14 other officially recognized urban agglomerations, among which are all Provincial headquarters. Urban areas in Rwanda have experienced significant increases in the sizes of their populations over the past decade (from 5.5% in 1991 to 16.7% in 2002). Much of this growth may be attributed to natural population increase, to rural-urban migration, but also to the widening of their limits following the last administrative reforms. All the same, it is noteworthy that most Rwandans are still resident in rural areas today.

The preliminary results have also been analyzed at the level of the District within the individual Provinces to highlight some specific demographic traits of each of them. More in-depth analyses shall be made when the final results become available.

Even though the population aged 17 years and above was identified in the recapitulation sheets with the primary purpose of arriving at an estimate of the potential voting age population (18 years and above), in anticipation of the elections planned for the following year (2003), the available information can serve to give an idea about the age structure of the population of Rwanda.

A study of the sex ratios among the population aged 17 years and above reveals that the adult male population was more affected by the war and genocide of the 1990s. In effect, there are 87 men to every 100 women aged 17 years and above while this proportion is higher among those aged below 17 years (96 males to 100 females). The City of Kigali again exhibits exceptional features among its adult population. This is to be expected since it has continued to be receiving the bulk of urbanward migrants, who are mostly males of working age

The population subgroup aged less than 17 years, was thus less affected by the war and genocide and represents the outcome of a higher, post-crisis replacement fertility. Their sex ratios are therefore more homogenous across Provinces.

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1 : The Total Population and the Population Aged 17 years and above by District and by sex within each Province

#### 01. KIGALI CITY

CODE	City/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 ears and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0101	Nyarugenge	61 047	39 882	100 929	45 819	24 045	69 864
0102	Nyamiram	50 425	48 402	98 827	31 249	27 452	58 701
0103	Butamwa	14 741	15 723	30 464	7 858	8 852	16 710
0104	Gisozi	33 997	32 878	66 875	19 939	17 872	37 811
0105	Kacviru	69 415	51 776	121 191	49 314	30304	79 618
0106	Kanombe	27 096	25 914	53 010	17 053	15 079	32 132
0107	Kicukiro	30 320	28 845	59 165	18 288	16 624	34 912
0108	Gikondo	45 585	32 095	77 680	31 918	17 381	49 299
	<b>Total Kigali City</b>	<b>332 626</b>	<b>275 515</b>	<b>608 141</b>	<b>221 438</b>	<b>157 609</b>	<b>379 047</b>

#### 02. KIGALI NGALI

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0201	Kibungo Town	24 564	24 564	51 128	13 696	14 408	28 104
0202	Bicumbi	46 676	54 381	101 057	22 595	29 120	51 715
0203	Gashora	44 636	41 970	86 606	24 631	21 594	46 225
0204	Ngenda	49 393	56 719	106 112	22 591	29 616	52 207
0205	Nyamata	35 892	40 564	76 456	17 415	22 183	39 598
0206	Shyorongi	25 675	29 271	54 946	13 339	16 625	29 964
0207	Rushashi	32 298	36 296	68 594	16 417	19 823	36 240
0208	Rulindo	33 110	38 605	71 715	16 396	20 740	37 136
0209	Buliza	39 275	46 119	85 394	19 354	25 685	45 039
0210	Gasabo	41 392	49 142	90 534	19 582	26 943	46 525
	<b>Total Kigali Ngali</b>	<b>372 911</b>	<b>419 631</b>	<b>792 542</b>	<b>186 016</b>	<b>226 737</b>	<b>412 753</b>

#### 02. GITARAMA

CODE	Town/ district	Total Resident Population			Resident aged 17 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0301	Gitarama Town	46 518	38 151	84 669	30 539	21 193	51 732
0302	Ruyumba	40 928	47 865	88 793	20 336	27 303	47 639
0303	Ntongwe	39 440	45 430	84 870	19 427	25 010	44 437
0304	Ruhango Town	21 390	22 390	43 780	10 528	11 930	22 458
0305	Kabagari	38 017	44 389	83 006	19 093	25 084	44 177
0306	Ntenyo	50 880	58 776	109 656	25 200	32 644	57 844
0307	Muhanga	36 714	43 097	79 811	17 905	23 676	41 581
0308	Ndiza	46 068	53 422	99 490	22 962	29 399	52 361
0309	Kayumbu	34 132	40 132	74 264	17 144	23 008	40 152
0310	Kamonyi	53 868	62 387	116 255	27 230	35 331	62 561
	<b>Total Gitarama</b>	<b>407 955</b>	<b>456 639</b>	<b>864 594</b>	<b>210 364</b>	<b>254 578</b>	<b>464 942</b>

03. Butare

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0401	Butare Town	41 343	36 106	77 449	26 739	20 898	47 637
0402	Save	27 431	34 533	61 964	13 404	19 459	32 863
0403	Mugombwa	35 315	41 243	76 558	17 605	22 876	40 481
0404	Kibingo	45 096	53 760	98 856	22 428	29 738	52 166
0405	Nyakizu	39 566	46 021	85 587	18 897	24 800	43 697
0406	Maraba	28 275	33 874	62 149	14 305	19 455	33 760
0407	Kiruhura	23 067	28 096	51 163	11 670	16 351	28 021
0408	Nyanza Town	28 105	27 594	55 699	15 924	15 508	31 432
0409	Nyamure	37 911	44 805	82 716	18 745	25 558	44 303
0410	Gikonko	32 330	38 145	70 475	16 117	21 464	37 581
	<b>Total Butare</b>	<b>33 843</b>	<b>384 177</b>	<b>722 616</b>	<b>175 834</b>	<b>216 107</b>	<b>391 941</b>

04. GIKONGORO

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0501	Gikongoro Town	17 293	15 183	32 476	10 619	8 188	18 807
0502	N yruquru	31 348	35 744	67 092	14 385	18 404	32 789
0503	Nshili	38 489	42 788	81 277	16 823	20 492	37 315
0504	Mudasomwa	33 279	36 904	70 183	15 633	18 409	34 042
0505	Mushubi	43 836	46 502	90 338	22 634	23 772	46 406
0506	Kaduha	28 467	32 494	60 961	14 242	17 693	31 935
0507	Karaba	41 703	48 577	90 280	21 222	26 900	48 122
	<b>Total Gikongoro</b>	<b>234 415</b>	<b>258 192</b>	<b>492 607</b>	<b>115 558</b>	<b>133 858</b>	<b>249 416</b>

06. CYANGUGU

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0601	Cyangugu Town	34 684	24 745	59 429	23 256	12 892	36 148
0602	Impala	59 379	70 607	129 986	27 395	37 101	64 496
0603	Nyamasheke	35 134	39 362	74 496	16 864	20 743	37 607
0604	Gatare	38 676	44 752	83 428	18 201	22 888	41 089
0605	Bukunzi	41 371	46 335	87 706	19 814	23 815	43 629
0606	Bugarama	47 529	51 942	99 471	22 333	25 612	47 945
0607	Gashonga	34 900	40 088	74 988	16 197	21 649	37 846
	<b>Total Cyangugu</b>	<b>291 673</b>	<b>317 831</b>	<b>609 504</b>	<b>144 060</b>	<b>164 700</b>	<b>308 760</b>

07. KIBUYE

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0701	Kibuye Town	23 319	23 181	46 500	13 083	12 637	25 720
0702	Gisunzu	35 573	41 516	77 089	16 087	21 118	37 205
0703	Rutsiro	35 030	39 794	74 824	15 860	20 027	35 887
0704	Budaha	38 581	46 839	85 420	17 930	25 306	43 236
0705	Itabire	36 129	41 957	78 086	16 741	21 692	38 433
0706	Rusenyi	48 882	56 944	105 826	21 254	28 748	50 002
	<b>Total Kibuye</b>	<b>217 514</b>	<b>250 231</b>	<b>467 745</b>	<b>100 955</b>	<b>129 528</b>	<b>230 483</b>

### 08. GISENYI

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0801	Gisenyi Town	35 552	31 640	67 192	20 449	15 704	36 153
0802	Cyanzarwe	31 833	39 309	71 142	12 638	18 151	30 789
0803	Mutura	57 022	65 303	122 325	23 828	30 187	54 015
0804	Gasiza	55 905	66 776	122 681	23 339	32 212	55 551
0805	Kageyo	38 177	46 168	84 345	17 589	23 615	41 204
0806	Nyagisagara	37 247	44 480	81 727	16 530	22 735	39 265
0807	Gaseke	35 855	42 603	78 458	15 118	20 876	35 994
0808	Kayove	45 665	50 425	96 090	21 127	25 389	46 516
0809	Kanama	30 731	42 082	77 709	15 645	20 204	35 849
0810	Nyamyumba	35 627	34 825	65 556	14 036	16 558	30 594
	<b>Total Gisenyi</b>	<b>403 614</b>	<b>463 611</b>	<b>867 225</b>	<b>180 299</b>	<b>225 631</b>	<b>405 930</b>

### 09. RUHENGERI

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 years and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0901	Ruhengeri Town	33 548	36 977	70 525	16 548	18 232	34 780
0902	Bugarura	47 414	52 106	99 520	22 860	27 201	50 061
0903	Nyarutovu	31 146	36 102	67 248	14 382	18 789	33 171
0904	Bukonya	39 360	44 998	84 358	18 575	23 069	41 644
0905	Buhoma	41 347	47 744	89 091	17 898	22 976	40 874
0906	Mutobo	46 585	51 770	98 355	20 106	24 757	44 863
0907	Kinigi	28 265	34 379	62 644	11 313	16 300	27 613
0908	Bukamba	56 597	63 338	119 935	25 049	30 484	55 533
0909	Butaro	29 277	33 381	62 658	12 532	15 335	27 867
0910	Cyeru	39 584	45 518	85 102	16 588	21 708	38 296
0911	Nyamugari	24 654	30 089	54 743	10 729	15 000	25 729
	<b>Total Ruhengeri</b>	<b>417 777</b>	<b>476 402</b>	<b>894 179</b>	<b>186 580</b>	<b>233 851</b>	<b>420 431</b>

### 10. BYUMBA

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 ears and		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1001	Byumba Town	34 629	31 907	66 536	19 108	15 814	34 922
1002	Kisaro	35 962	41 358	77 320	16 943	21 210	38 153
1003	Kinihira	42 902	49 101	92 003	19 537	25 164	44 701
1004	Bungwe	37 577	42 491	80 068	17 228	20 898	38 126
1005	Rushaki	37 981	41 503	79 484	17 938	20 651	38 589
1006	Rebero	37 926	41 968	79 894	18 106	21 156	39 262
1007	Nqarama	34 940	38 686	73 626	17 112	19 060	36 172
1008	Humure	33 820	37 665	71 485	16 008	19 457	35 465
1009	Rwamiko	42 310	49 646	91 956	20 368	24 666	45 034
	<b>Total Byumba</b>	<b>338 047</b>	<b>374 325</b>	<b>712 372</b>	<b>162 348</b>	<b>188 076</b>	<b>350 424</b>

### 11. UM UTARA

CODE	Town/	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 ears and above		
1	Umutara	4 149	3 854	8 003	2 487	2 000	4 487
1102	Bugaragara	16 334	16 744	33 078	8 480	7 920	16 400
1103	Kabare	14 560	14 668	29 228	7 446	7 647	15 093
1104	Gabiro	17 342	16 908	34 250	8 641	8 679	17 320
1105	Rukara	35 356	38 563	73 919	16 579	20 108	36 687
1106	Murambi	38 364	45 054	83 418	17 892	23 867	41 759
1107	Kahi	31 760	33 990	65 750	15 092	16 998	32 090
1108	Muvumba	45 806	50 190	95 996	21 320	25 040	46 360
	<b>Total Umutara</b>	<b>203 671</b>	<b>219 971</b>	<b>423 642</b>	<b>97 937</b>	<b>112 259</b>	<b>210 196</b>

### 12. KIBUNGO

CODE	Town/ District	Total Resident Population			Residents aged 17 ears and above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1201	Kibungo	21 970	21 612	43 582	13 111	12 147	25 258
1202	Ki arama	28 389	34 384	62 773	13 528	18 379	31 907
1203	Miren e	46 118	54 908	101 026	22 232	29 855	52 087
1204	Rwama ana Town	28 362	18 841	47 203	20749	11 204	31 953
1205	Muhazi	26 333	32 159	58 492	12 498	17 969	30 467
1206	Kabarondo	30 806	36 944	67 750	14 287	20 035	34 322
1207	Cyarubare	32 036	35 148	67 184	14 836	17 560	32 396
1208	Rukira	28 017	32 313	60 330	13 126	16 255	29 381
1209	Nyarubuye	23 656	25 909	49 565	10739	13 048	23 787
1210	Rusumo	70 403	79 240	149 643	33 426	40 188	73 614
	<b>Total Kibungo</b>	<b>336 090</b>	<b>371 458</b>	<b>707 548</b>	<b>168 532</b>	<b>196 640</b>	<b>365 172</b>

### Annex 2 : An Analysis of the Spatial Distribution of the Population of Rwanda using the Lorenz Curve approach

Province/City	Population	Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (in %)	Area (in %)	Cumulative Pop. (in %)	Cumulative Area (in %)
Kigali City	608141	313	1942.9	7.45	1.29	7.45	1.29
Gisenyii	867225	1585	547.1	10.62	6.52	18.07	7.81
Ruhengeri	894179	1657	539.6	10.95	6.82	29.03	14.63
Byumba	712372	1694	420.5	8.73	6.97	37.76	21.60
Gitarama	864594	2141	403.8	10.59	8.81	48.35	30.41
Butare	722616	1872	386.0	8.85	7.70	57.20	38.12
Cyanqugu	609504	1718	354.8	7.47	7.07	64.67	45.19
Kibuye	467745	1371	341.2	5.73	5.64	70.40	50.83
Kigali Ngali	792542	2780	285.1	9.71	11.44	80.11	62.27
Gikongoro	492607	1974	249.5	6.03	8.12	86.14	70.39
Kibungo	707548	2964	238.7	8.67	12.20	94.81	82.59
Umutara	423642	4230	100.2	5.19	17.41	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8162715</b>	<b>24299</b>	<b>335.9</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>		

**Annex 3: Districts with a total population of more than 100,000 inhabitants in 2002**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Rusumo</b>	70 403	79 240	<b>149 643</b>
<b>Impala</b>	59 379	70 607	<b>129 986</b>
<b>Gasiza</b>	55 905	66 776	<b>122 681</b>
<b>Mutura</b>	57 022	65 303	<b>122 325</b>
<b>Kacyiru</b>	69 415	51 776	<b>121 191</b>
<b>Bukamba</b>	56 597	63 338	<b>119 935</b>
<b>Kamonyi</b>	53 868	62 387	<b>116 255</b>
<b>Ntenyo</b>	50 880	58 776	<b>109 656</b>
<b>Ngenda</b>	49 393	56 719	<b>106 112</b>
<b>Rusenyi</b>	48 882	56 944	<b>105 826</b>
<b>Bicumbi</b>	46 676	54 381	<b>101 057</b>
<b>Mirenge</b>	46 118	54 908	<b>101 026</b>
<b>Nyarugenge</b>	61 047	39 882	<b>100 929</b>

**Annexe 4: Districts with a total population of less than 50,000 inhabitants in 2002**

<b>District/Town</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Umutara Town</b>	4 149	3 854	<b>8 003</b>
<b>Kabare</b>	14 560	14 668	<b>29 228</b>
<b>Butamwa</b>	14 741	15 723	<b>30 464</b>
<b>Gikongoro Town</b>	17 293	15 183	<b>32 476</b>
<b>Bugaragara</b>	16 334	16 744	<b>33 078</b>
<b>Gabiro</b>	17 342	16 908	<b>34 250</b>
<b>Kibungo Town</b>	21 970	21 612	<b>43 582</b>
<b>Ruhango Town</b>	21 390	22 390	<b>43 870</b>
<b>Kibuye Town</b>	23 319	23 181	<b>46 500</b>
<b>Rwamagana Town</b>	28 362	18 841	<b>47 203</b>
<b>Nyarubuye</b>	<b>23 656</b>	<b>25 909</b>	<b>49 565</b>