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RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16-30 AUGUST 2022
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NISR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

5th

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

"Be counted because you count - Ibaruze kuko uri uw'agaciro"

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Thematic Report

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

July, 2022

The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (RPHC 2022) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Fieldwork was conducted from 16th to 30th August, 2022.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDR	Crude Death Rate
AUC	African Union Commission
DESA	United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Integrated Household living conditions Survey
EU	European Union
GAR	Gross Attendance Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HHR	Household Headship Rate
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MACB	Mean age at Childbearing
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic planning
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NRR	Net Reproduction Rate
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OGS	Office of Government Spokesperson
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	Persons With Disability
RBA	Rwanda Broadcasting Authority
RBC	Rwanda Biomedical Center
REG	Rwanda Energy Group
RISA	Rwanda Information Society Authority
RP	Residential Promiscuity
RPHC5	Fifth Population and Housing Census
RPPA	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
SBR	Standardized Birth Rate
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDH	Social Determinants of Health
ShaSA	Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development (formerly DFID)
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	U.S Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank

FOREWORD

The Government of Rwanda, through the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), conducted the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census in August 2022. The Census results provide updated demographic, social and economic indicators for policy formulation and planning to support the national development agenda. Census results will also help in tracking the implementation of national, regional, continental and global development goals, such as the National Strategy for Transformation (NST), the AU Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back to the year 1978 when the first ever-modern census was implemented. The second, third, and fourth censuses were carried out in 1991, 2002, and 2012 respectively. The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census marks therefore the fifth in the series following the United Nations Recommendations to conduct a census every ten years.

Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

Results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census provide population numbers from national to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socio-economic indicators at both national and district levels. The census remains the only national data collection exercise that can provide the lowest levels of disaggregation to support decentralised decision making across the country.

I would like, therefore, to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders that contributed to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. They include Ministries and other Government institutions, international organizations such as the World Bank (WB), the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), One-UN, UN Women, UNICEF, UNECA, the United Kingdom AID (UKAID), ONS, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the USAID, ENABEL, PARIS 21 and others for their support in diverse ways.

My special thanks go to the local government leaders from the province to the village levels who contributed a lot to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Exceptional gratitude goes also to all enumerators and all field personnel, who collected the information and all respondents for their cooperation and dedication. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) deserves special appreciation for the excellent operational and coordination of all census activities.

I finally recommend that the invaluable information contained in the different thematic reports of the 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census be used as updated evidence for all decision and policy making for the national, regional and global development programs.

Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is pleased to release the results of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). The execution of different Census phases: preparatory works, data collection, data processing, tabulation and data analysis; spans for a period of about four years between 2020 and 2023.

NISR has produced several thematic reports to be of direct help to policy makers, planners, local authorities and other census users. The reports provide key information, mainly population size and distribution, education, settlement, population of particular interest (children, youth, women, elderly, etc.), and population projections to mention but a few. NISR expects that results from these reports supplemented by the district profile reports will meet the demand of census data users across board.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the Government of Rwanda and development partners for availing financial, logistical and technical support to the 2022 RPHC. The NISR would like to appreciate all stakeholders who worked tirelessly with us to ensure that the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census operation was successful.

Special recognition also goes to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of ICT and Innovation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Correctional Services, Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), Rwanda Information Society Authority (RISA), Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA), Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA), Office of Government Spokesperson (OGS), and Rwanda Broadcasting Agency (RBA) for their direct involvement in awareness campaign, logistical and data collection operations.

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

Finally, to the people of Rwanda, residents, and visitors, your cooperation was crucial towards the success of the census.

Thank you.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

a) Introduction

As the number of elderly people living in Rwanda increases, so does the need for improved data on the elderly and analysis of the characteristics of the elderly population. This thematic report presents findings from the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) on the characteristics of the population aged 60 and above under seven broad headings:

(i) Introduction
(ii) Social demographic characteristics of elderly population
(iii) Health of elderly people
(iv) Social culture background characteristics
(v) Literacy and education attainment by elderly people
(vi) Household headship characteristics of elderly household head and their living conditions
(vii) Access to basic services and amenities by the elderly
(viii) Economic activity
(ix) Conclusion

The ageing population is one of the major achievements of contemporary world given the fact that people are living longer than they did a century ago. This is attributed to lower mortality, reduced fertility and improved standard of living. This is occasioned by advances in medicine, improved nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, knowledge of health conditions, and the rapid spread of medical knowledge and its application in health-care practices and technology. However, ageing is likely to pose major challenges on social and economic development during the twenty-first century as a result of the rapid rising ageing population.

Some of the challenges likely to be witnessed by the growing elderly population could include: a smaller labour force that will have to support an increasing larger population; smaller families and poverty are likely to impact on provision of care and income security at old age if the family is the main caretaker of older persons; challenges associated with the financial sustainability of pension systems; the costs of health-care systems; increased dependency ratio; the shrinking share of the working population; living alone population especially for women since they have longer life expectancy resulting in increasing isolation, and therefore making caregiving by family members more difficult to arrange; increases in the need for additional support services to enable older persons to remain in their own homes.

Although the percentage of elderly population was analysed in Rwanda since the first census in 1978, there was no thematic report devoted to the elderly until 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. The 2022 Rwanda fifth population and housing census thematic report on socio-economic status of elderly people is the second to be produced.

b) Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Elderly People

The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC) revealed that the elderly population aged 60 and above in Rwanda is currently 862,929, accounting for 6.5% of the total population. Out of this elderly population, there are 356,467 males and 506,462 females. The proportion of elderly females in the total female population is higher (7.4%) than the proportion of elderly males in the total male population (5.5%). The majority of elderly people (708,967) reside in rural areas, constituting 7.4% of the rural population, while only 153,962 elderly individuals (4.2%) live in urban areas.

c) Migration Experience of Elderly People

Migration among elderly individuals in Rwanda can be influenced by factors such as forced displacements, economic reasons, education, and family matters. The census data shows that 28.3% of elderly people were born in a different district from the one they currently reside in. Lifetime migration is more common in urban areas (55.4%) than in rural areas (22.8%), indicating higher mobility within urban districts and from rural to urban areas. The data also reveals that females (29.0%) have a slightly higher lifetime migration experience than males (27.3%).

d) Health of Elderly People

Disability is a significant issue among the elderly population, affecting their daily activities and overall quality of life. The census data indicates that 108,729 elderly individuals (12.6%) report living with a disability, with approximately 63% being females and 37% males. The

majority of elderly people with disabilities (81.6%) reside in rural areas.

e) Foreign Nationals Among the Elderly People

Among the foreign nationals enumerated in Rwanda (117,375), only 5% are elderly individuals, while the remaining 95% are younger people. Out of the foreign elderly population, 48% are males, and 52% are females. The data further reveals those neighbouring countries, particularly the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), account for the majority of foreign nationals among both the elderly population (61.3%) and the younger foreigners (49.7%).

f) Literacy and Educational Attainment by the Elderly People

Literacy and educational attainment play a crucial role in individuals' lives, enabling them to achieve their goals and actively participate in society. Among the elderly population, 50% have never attended school, 44.5% have primary education, 3.1% have combined lower and upper secondary education, and only 1.1% have a university education. There is a notable gender gap, with 60.1% of elderly females lacking formal education compared to 35.6% of elderly males. Illiteracy is also prevalent among the elderly, with 53.9% unable to read or write. Among those who are literate, Kinyarwanda is the most common language (46.8%), followed by French (2.2%), English (1.8%), and Swahili (2.7%).

g) Household Headship by Elderly People

The census data reveals that 75.6% of the elderly population are heads of households. Among elderly males, 92.6% are household heads, while among elderly females, the percentage is lower at 64.2%. Additionally, 12.9% of elderly individuals live alone, with a higher proportion of elderly females (75.5%) living alone compared to males (25.5%). The majority of elderly people living alone reside in rural areas (85.5%).

h) Taking Care of the Orphans by the Elderly People

A small percentage (2.1%) of households headed by the elderly take care of orphaned children. Both urban and rural areas have elderly-headed households caring for orphans, presenting difficulties in providing them with food, education, and healthcare. Female-headed households face more vulnerability due to limited resources for caregiving.

i) Dependency Ratio

At the national level, one working-age person (16-64 years) supports an average of 7.4 elderly persons (65 years and above). Rural areas have a higher burden, with one person supporting nine elderly individuals, compared to four in urban areas.

j) Housing Tenure of Houses of the Elderly People

The data show that most elderly individuals in urban areas (82.4%) live in owner-occupied houses, while in rural areas, the majority (94%) own their homes. A smaller percentage lives in rental houses or free lodging/temporary camps.

k) Main Material of the Roof of Houses of the Elderly People

Iron sheets are the dominant roofing material for elderly-headed households (64.9%). Urban areas have a higher percentage of houses with iron sheet roofs (87.8%) compared to rural areas (60.3%).

l) Main Material of the Walls of Houses of the Elderly People

Sun-dried bricks are the most prevalent construction material for walls in elderly-headed households (60.5%). The use of sun-dried bricks is higher in urban areas (63.2%) than in rural areas (60.5%).

m) Main Material of the Floor of Houses of the Elderly People

The majority of elderly-headed households have earth floors (68.3%) or cement floors (24%). Urban areas have a higher percentage of houses with cement floors (49.4%) compared to rural areas (18.9%).

n) Main Sources of Water for Households of the Elderly People

Around 71.3% of elderly-headed households have access to improved water sources. Urban areas have a higher percentage (88.8%) than rural areas (69.9%). The difference between male and female households' access to improved water sources is minimal.

o) Types of Toilet Facilities for Households of the Elderly People

Pit latrines are the most used sanitation facility among elderly-headed households. A significant proportion of households use pit latrines with a constructed floor slab in both urban (62.9%) and rural areas (81.2%).

p) Modes of Sewage Disposal for Households of the Elderly People

Sewage is primarily disposed of in the courtyard (50.9%) for household heads in Rwanda. Rural areas mainly use courtyards (54.9%), while urban areas use cesspools (32%) and courtyards (31%). Male-headed households predominantly use cesspools in urban areas, while female-headed households use courtyards.

q) Modes of Waste Disposal of Households of the Elderly People

The 2022 census shows that the majority of elderly-headed households use household compost dumping (58.6%) or dispose of waste in fields or bushes (32.4%). Male-headed households are more likely to use household compost dumping, while female-headed households tend to throw waste in fields or bushes. Rural areas have a higher prevalence of household compost dumping compared to urban areas.

r) Sources of Energy for Lighting for Households of the Elderly People

Electricity is the predominant source of household lighting (55.1%) for elderly-headed households. Most households use electricity from the national grid or solar power. Male-headed households have a slightly higher usage of electricity compared to female-headed households.

s) Sources of Energy for Cooking for Households of the Elderly People

The majority of elderly-headed households (97.0%) in Rwanda rely on unclean energy sources for cooking, such as firewood, charcoal, and straw/grass. In rural areas, this percentage rises to 98.1%. In contrast, only 7.6% of urban households use clean energy like gas and electricity for cooking.

t) Availability of Energy-saving Stoves in Households

To address environmental and health concerns associated with firewood and charcoal consumption, the Rwandan government promotes the use of energy-saving stoves. Nationally, 41.2% of elderly-headed households have adopted these stoves, with higher usage in rural areas (43.7%) than in urban areas (28.4%). Male-headed households (42.7%) show slightly higher adoption rates compared to female-headed households (39.7%). The Southern Province has the highest proportion of households with energy-saving stoves (58.9%), while Kigali City has the lowest (12.9%).

u) Ownership of Household Equipment

In terms of household equipment ownership, the most common items among elderly-headed households are benches/chairs, beds, tables, mattresses, and radios. Television ownership is relatively low (6.6%), but more prevalent in urban areas (25.3%). Vehicle ownership is rare, with only one out of 100 elderly households having a vehicle. Urban households generally own more equipment items than rural households, except for benches/chairs, which are more common in rural areas.

v) Ownership of Mobile Phone by Households of the Elderly People

Mobile phone ownership among the elderly population is significant, with 36.4% owning mobile phones. Ownership is higher in urban areas (55.5%) compared to rural areas (32.3%), and it is substantially higher among households headed by elderly males (43.3%) than by elderly females (31.6%).

Most elderly individuals own ordinary mobile phones with radios (88.4%), while a small proportion own smartphone (9.3%). Most elderly people in both urban (73.4%) and rural (94%) areas own ordinary phones with radios. However, the ownership of smartphones is more prevalent among urban elderly individuals (25.6%) compared to rural elderly individuals (3.2%). Among urban areas, elderly males (30.2%) are more likely to own smartphones, while elderly females (77.6%) are more likely to own ordinary phones with radios.

w) Access to the Internet by Households of the Elderly People

Internet access among the elderly is limited, with only 2.8% having access at the national level. As expected, internet access is higher in urban areas (12.8%) than in rural areas (0.8%). Male elderly individuals (4.1%) are more likely to have internet access compared to their female counterparts (1.9%).

x) Economic Activity

Census provides insights that there are 243,350 elderly individuals actively engaged in economic activity, majority of them (80%) are in agriculture, furthermore the data prove that females witness a significant decline Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) at age 60 and above compared to males.

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

1.1. Context and justification

The history of the Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back in the 1970s. To date, five modern censuses have been successfully conducted in Rwanda: 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.
In line with the United Nations Decennial Census Programme, the 2022 Census is the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) in series.

Since 2000, and following the endorsement of recommendations from major international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been focusing on the long-term Vision 2020 that aims at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. Rwanda pursued the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) on the international scene and currently seeks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Rwanda's Vision 2050. These goals have been implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The measurement of progress in implementing national and international programmes in line with various AU and UN recommendations calls for availability of updated demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform selected indicators at different levels.

The RPHC5 is a reliable and comprehensive source of such data. It was implemented in a way that allows the disaggregation of indicators at the lowest geographical level where it is applicable. The RPHC5 was undertaken to update the national mapping and demographic databases, to provide indicators for monitoring poverty reduction strategies and achievement of national, regional, and international development goals (NST1, Vision 2050, AU Agenda 2063, SDGs, etc.) and to strengthen the technical capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks

As an essential precondition for Census execution, the legislation of its operations was secured by the law No. 53bis/2013 of 28/06/2013 establishing the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and determining its mission, organization and functioning; and law No. 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organization of statistical activities in Rwanda.
In order to ensure focused functioning during the whole period of Census execution, a Census Unit of NISR coordinated the overall implementation of the 2022 RPHC5 with support from other NISR units.

1.3. Objectives of the Census

The overall goal of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC5) is to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the Rwanda population by furnishing the Government and other stakeholders with relevant, reliable, and timely data and information for development planning, policy formulation and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.
Specifically, the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census has been implemented and is well placed to:

- Have increased availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics for evidence-based decisions, policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks at national, sub-national and sectoral levels;
- Have increased knowledge of stakeholders, at all levels, on population characteristics, patterns and trends;
- Have increased utilization, at all levels, of data and information for designing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes; and
- Have strengthened national capacities in data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization, including geographic information system (GIS).

1.4. Census phases and Methodology

1.4.1. Census phases

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

- Census mapping conducted between 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021;
- A Pilot Census conducted between 16-30 September, 2021;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration conducted between 16 -30 August, 2022;
- Post Enumeration Survey conducted between 16-30 September, 2022; and
- Post-census activities, including analysis and dissemination of census results.

The success of the RPHC5 is widely attributable to the rigorous pre-census planning and robust census enumeration monitoring undertaken by the NISR as well as the remarkable support received from the Government, people of Rwanda and the generous technical and financial assistance from international development partners.

1.4.2. Census methodology

1.4.2.1. Census mapping

Census mapping was a crucial phase of the 2022 RPHC. The purpose of the census mapping is to divide the whole country into well-delineated enumeration areas that constitute the smallest operational census units to be assigned to each enumerator during the enumeration period.

The mapping used the latest versions of technology including satellite imagery and ArcGIS software to collect and document detailed information about the administrative units of the country, including boundaries, and locations of major social GPS coordinates of housing units and economic infrastructure (schools, health centres, hospitals, markets, administrative offices, etc.). These activities were carried out together with the estimation of the population and were used for delimitation of enumeration areas (EAs) in all villages (Imidugudu) of the country.

The Census mapping operation lasted for about 9 months (from 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021), which enabled the NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (e.g., enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc.) and all logistics for the main field data collection. Details from the Census mapping also provided guidance for adequate planning of the other census infrastructures and facilities required for field activities.

The outcomes of the Census mapping included the production of a new sampling frame for future surveys and an updated administrative area boundary map for Rwanda. In total, the country was delineated into 24,339 enumeration areas within the current boundaries of administrative units, consisting of five provinces, 30 districts, 416 sectors and 2,148 cells and 14, 436 villages. This allows for easy compilation of census results in these administrative entities.

1.4.2.2. Pilot Census

Prior to the RPHC5, a pilot census was designed for testing the census questionnaires, other census data-collection tools, enumeration time requirements and the state-of-preparedness of the entire field work organisation of the census.

The pilot census was conducted from 16th to 30th September, 2021 on a sample of 600 EAs, including 416 randomly selected EAs across all sectors and 184 purposively selected EAs in the areas bordering neighbouring countries to Rwanda and in remote rural areas in order to test the internet connectivity, data transmission, and the availability of electricity.

The pilot census was initially planned for 16th to 30th August, 2021 just to fall one year before the main census but was postponed for one month to ensure adequate preventive measures against the spread of Covid-19.

The pilot census was a rehearsal for the actual census enumeration during which the various methods and procedures for field organisation and operations as well as the census publicity/awareness campaign, census maps production, field remote monitoring, data transmission and storage, ICT infrastructure, and data analysis were tested.

The lessons learnt from the pilot census exercise were used to revise some census procedures and instruments to ensure a smooth/successful implementation of the actual census enumeration.

1.4.2.3. Questionnaires and manuals

The questionnaires' design for the 2022 RPHC consisted of updating the questionnaires used during the 2012 census coupled with consultations with stakeholders such as planners and policymakers from different sectors, ministries, other government institutions, private sector, and government's stakeholders,... in order to collect their needs in terms of statistical data. After the development of the questionnaires and the instruction manual, the team of analysts developed a questionnaire specification to support and ensure a smooth translation of the paper based
questionnaire into the CAPI questionnaire by the IT and data processing team.

The lessons learnt during the pilot census were used by the NISR to improve and finalise the census
questionnaires, containing 131 variables, as well as to revise the manuals of instructions for all the census functionaries.

The questionnaires used for data collection are presented in Annex of this report. Two different types of questionnaires were administered: one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record with few questions.

1.4.2.4. Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

The success of the census is dependent upon the cooperation and participation of the entire populace. It therefore, becomes imperative to sensitize and educate the public on the importance of the census, an objective that was achieved through the implementation of the communication strategy developed for the census. A phased approach was assumed in implementing the communication strategy that includes awareness in different ways and dissemination mechanisms.
Some of the methods used for publicizing the 2022 RPHC are as below:

a. Digital Communication Programme through websites, social media, and mobile platforms;
b. Public Relations, events and mass communication;
c. Traditional Advertising through mass and outdoor media;
d. Community Mobilization (Umuganda).
e. Radios/TVs shows communication on the census calling for the public participation.

Prior to census enumeration, a national publicity and sensitisation campaign was implemented in order to inform the public about the importance and relevance of the census (RPHC5), as well as to seek the active participation, involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities during the census enumeration. A subtle and targeted publicity and awareness campaign was conducted before the census, which was later intensified and expanded to cover all districts and villages across.

NISR was responsible for organizing and coordinating, as well as preparing and implementing appropriate communication strategies to all communities at both national and district levels. The materials were appropriately packaged and delivered to the districts for the implementation of communication activities. In addition, the NISR coordinated and implemented communication interventions as guided by the communication strategy, and where necessary, by the prevailing conditions at the district level. Census's tasks force at Province and District levels played an important role in the census public awareness.

The census results published including the population projections attest to the high level of cooperation of the political and administrative authorities and the effective participation of the general public in the entire census enumeration operation and processes.

1.4.2.5. Recruitment and training of field staff

The RPHC5 was conducted by personnel from various institutions: the NISR (the census executing agency), the Rwanda Defence Force through involvement of the Ministry

of Defence, the Ministry of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, the Rwanda Correctional Services and MINEDUC (Sector Inspectors of education and teachers).

The recruitment of Census functionaries was done by each institution according to the needs (i.e., number and categories of staff needed) of the NISR, except in the case of teachers whose recruitment was done by the NISR in collaboration with administrative authorities at the district and sector levels.

At each stage of census implementation, the necessary induction and mandatory training of NISR staff and census personnel took place. For example, the census mapping phase was preceded by the training of cartographers, while the pilot census and the actual census enumeration were preceded by the training of enumerators, data quality monitors and their supervisors.

About twelve weeks prior to the commencement of actual Census enumeration, cascaded trainings were organised for all categories of census functionaries, namely:

a. Core training for 59 people (exclusively NISR staff);
b. Master training for 200 master trainers (NISR staff expanded to the Data quality monitors/team leaders and special institutions national coordinators;
c. Training of trainers for 1,748 trainers organised in 30 training centres, one centre per district; and
d. Training of 26,536 enumerators in 445 training centres spread across all sectors of the country.

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

In order to mitigate the risk of declining quality of training at the various cascading trainings, the training content was recorded in audio-visual materials from the studio. The recorded materials were projected in each training centre and were registered in each trainee's telephone for use in case of electricity outage or at home.

Regarding the organization of the training in each centre, four trainers were in charge of the training centre. The training in each of the centres were coordinated at the central level by NISR trainers who moderated all training sessions using CISCO Webex to ensure that all contents were covered and timely management of the cessions.

1.4.2.6. Actual census enumeration

As planned, the actual census enumeration of the population in private and institutional households was conducted across the country from 16th to 30th August 2022, immediately after the Census reference night (the night of 15th to 16th August, 2022). Although data-collection activities were carried out by well-trained enumerators, quality assurance of the Census enumeration was ensured through close supervision at various levels.

The census personnel deployed for the RPHC5 comprised the following personnel:

a. Enumerators and support staff;
b. Sector supervisors;
c. Field monitors/data quality monitors and district team leaders;
d. Field analysts, data analysts; and
e. National coordinators.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the census manual, each personnel ensured the operations of daily census activities within their area of supervision. Enumerators were accountable for the work done on a daily basis to their sector supervisors, who monitored the progress using dashboards and field visits facilitated by two motorcycles hired to facilitate the transport of Sector Supervisors in their daily supervisory activities.

As the dashboard was accessible to all supervisors at different levels of supervision, each supervisor was expected to understand what was going on regarding the data collection and then provide explanations for any identified issues.

A team of 60 data monitors was working at NISR headquarters coordinated by 10 field analysts. They were responsible of the follow up on the progress of data collection through the dashboards in all enumeration areas. They interacted with sector supervisors on a daily basis by identifying the enumeration areas with low completion rates, and then suggesting possible solutions including redeployment of those who completed enumeration in EAs lagging behind. They were also reporting any issue that needed special attention of the coordination team.

The dashboards allowed coordination team to continually monitor the progress of census enumeration in all the 24,399 enumeration areas but also ensuring for quality of the census. The use of dashboards allowed the identification of the enumeration areas with risk of not completing the enumeration on time and where additional resources and support were needed (e.g. enumerators, means of transportation to ensure the completeness.

1.4.2.7. Post-enumeration activities

The post-enumeration activities include the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), data processing, release of results, thematic analysis, and dissemination of census results. The use of technology at all stages of the census enabled the rapid and timely publication of the main indicators report, as well as the tabulations and summary results contained in the thematic reports and other census products.

The PES was conducted from 16th to 30th September 2022, just in one month after the main census enumeration. The aim of the PES was to assess the census coverage/completeness and quality of the census data.
A total of 180 enumeration areas were sampled from all districts of the country. To assess census coverage, PES and census records were matched, a task that was carried out using data science techniques and the Python programming language. Matching is the process of checking whether records from two different data sets relate to the same household and/or person match or not. In this work, both automatic and clerical matching methods were used.

The census dataset –stabilisation, data-processing, and data-editing processes were completed within two months, after which census data tables for all thematic reports were generated. The final results were subjected to an in-depth analysis across 18 generic themes (one of which is presented in this report) in accordance with the analysis plan developed for each theme. Census monographs for each of the 30 districts will also be produced.

1.4.2.8. Data quality assessment

An independent quality review (available as an internal report to NISR) was conducted in parallel with the thematic analysis. This investigated the work done prior, during, and after the census enumeration to maximise the level of data quality. The assessment confirmed strong planning and quality assurance throughout the enumeration. Assessment of the key demographic and socio-economic variables also confirmed the good quality of the RPHC5 data in terms of representation of the population.

The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the RPHC5 was implemented with strong quality controls and gives an excellent representation of the population of Rwanda with generally good measurement of its structure, both in terms of spread and demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The high quality of the data with respect to coverage and representation is confirmed by the results of the Post-Enumeration Survey, which measured the net coverage of the household population in the RPHC5 to be around 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.8% while gross over-coverage (erroneous inclusions) was around 0.2%.

The conclusion of excellent representation is also consistent with the plausible growth rate for the population over the intercensal period implied by the national results.

Some quality issues were identified on a few population characteristics. These include age heaping, particularly for ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. However, summary measures from Whipple's index, Myers' index and the UN joint score indicate comparatively some improvement and a reduction in age heaping in the 2022 Census compared to the 2012 Census. There is also some evidence of under-reporting of infant deaths, and across other ages - hence the use of indirect methods is recommended for estimating mortality indicators.

In conclusion, there were no major quality issues identified in the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census, except for some economic activity variables with low-quality reporting. The evaluation of key demographic and socio-economic variables as well as the triangulation of the data with other sources generally confirm the excellent quality of the RPHC5. Thus, the final database of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census is of high quality.

CHAPTER 2: JUSTIFICATION, IMPORTANCE OF ELDERLY STATISTICS AND POLICY

2.1. Justification

The main purpose of this nationwide exercise was to collect and collate comprehensive, reliable, and timely data on the characteristics and dynamics of the Rwandan population that will be used by national authorities and development partners for policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation purposes. After the enumeration phase of the inhabitants of Rwanda in all private and institutional households, the thematic analysis reports are set to be produced:

1. Census Data Quality Evaluation.
2. Population Size, Structure and Spatial Distribution
3. Marital Status and Nuptiality.
4. Nuptiality and Fertility.
5. Mortality, including maternal mortality.
6. Socio- Cultural Characteristics of the Population.
7. Migration, Spatial Mobility and Urbanization.
8. Characteristics of Households and Housing.
9. Labour Force Participation
10. Measurement and Mapping of Non-Monetary Poverty.
11. Educational Characteristics of the Population.
12. Gender Status.
13. Social- Economic Status of Persons with Disabilities.
14. Social- Economic Status of Children.
15. Social- Economic Status of Youth.
16. **Social- Economic Status of Aged People.**
17. Population Projections.
18. Agriculture.
19. Population Atlas

2.2. Importance of Elderly Data

The ageing population is one of the major achievements of contemporary world given the fact that people are living longer than they did a century ago (DESA, 2007), This is attributed to lower mortality, reduced fertility and improved standard of living resulting from advances in medicine, improved nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, knowledge of health conditions, and the rapid spread of medical knowledge and its application in health-care practices and technology. However, ageing is likely to pose major challenges on social and economic development during the twenty-first century as a result of the rapid rising ageing population.

2.3. The Rwandan Policies on the Elderly

Rwanda developed Economic Development & Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2012 (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, 2007) which was launched in September 2007. This strategy paper identified people that need long term social assistance as those who were unsupported elderly, people with disabilities and those incapacitated by AIDS. Other groups that were identified as requiring social assistance for a shorter period of time included orphans and vulnerable children, child-headed households and historically marginalised people.

The Rwandan Government through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, 2009) developed the National Social Security Policy in 2009 to play a major role in poverty alleviation, promotion of social justice, and economic growth. The social security comprised of a set of public actions required by the society to provide its members with the protection against economic and social distress. such distress is likely to be caused by the absence or substantial reduction of income from work resulting from contingencies such as sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age, death, and health care. Thus, through this policy, the Government of Rwanda made a firm commitment to develop all necessary programs and mechanisms aimed at universal social security coverage during retirement. in addition, the policy included key pre-retirement benefits such as housing, education, professional risks, sickness, maternity, health care, and unemployment benefits.

The Government of Rwanda developed the National Older Persons Policy (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Local

Government, 2021) which was launched in May 2021 with a goal of securing an environment in which older persons are guaranteed fully dignity to reach their rights on health, secured lives and responsibilities. It aims at empowering, supporting and promoting the inclusion of older persons in all aspect of Rwandan society. This policy is aligned with international, regional legal instruments, the Rwandan Constitution of 2003 as revised in 2015 to enable development of the rights of older persons to enable them to spend their lives of independence, self-fulfilment, dignity and healthy life. The policy also includes emerging issues and the concerns of the older persons for the realization of the Vision 2050 and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1).

CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ELDERLY

3.1. Introduction

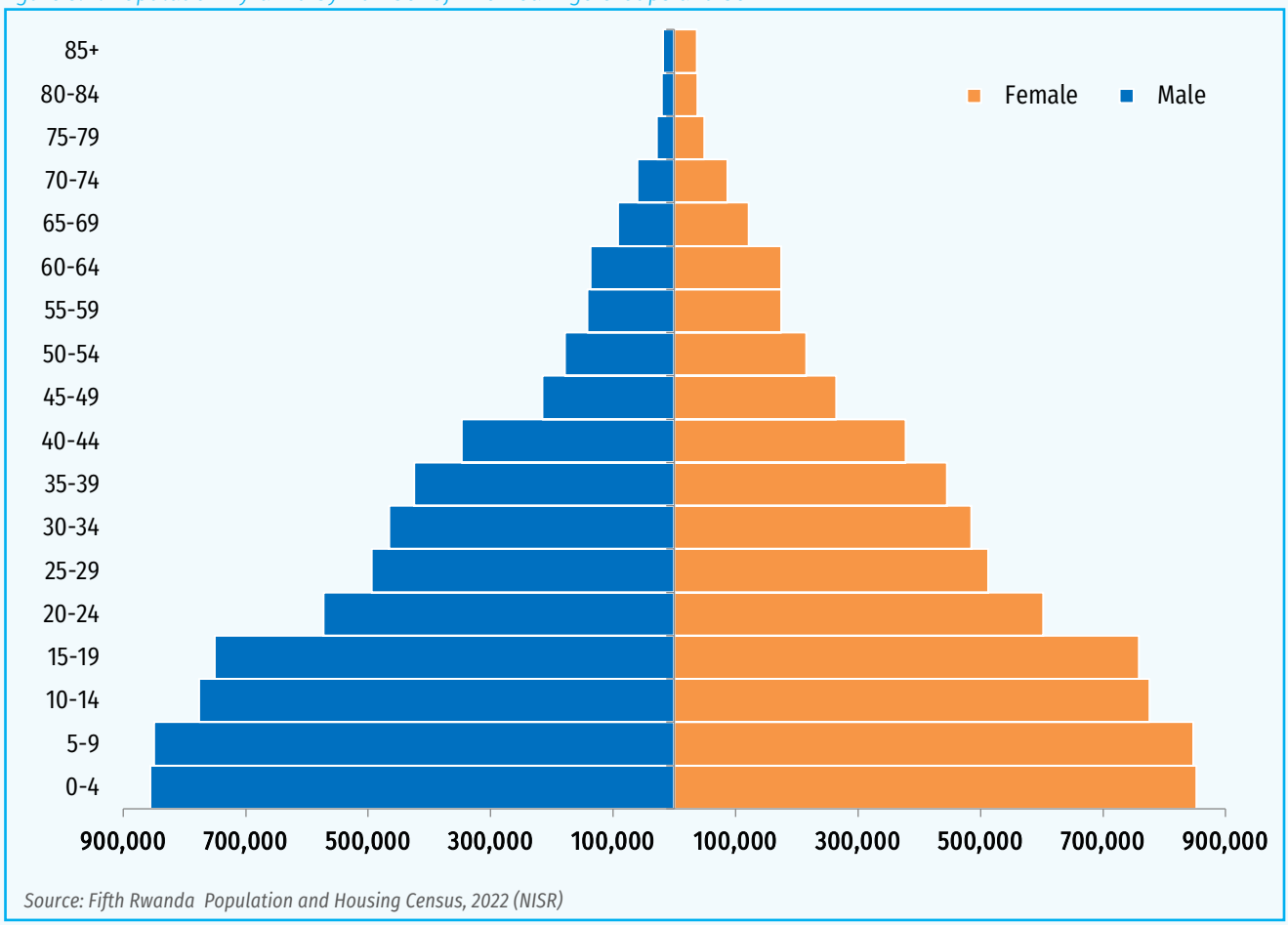
The objective of this section is to measure the demographic size of the elderly population and to examine their age and sex structure as well as spatial distribution over provinces and districts in Rwanda. Demographic characteristics such as migration, marital status and type of union among the elderly people are compared to the population below the age of 60 years. An analysis of the realities of the elderly population can help inform decision-makers regarding measures targeting this population group.

3.2. Demographic Size, Age and Sex Structure of the Elderly Population

3.2.1. Demographic Size of the Elderly Population in 2022

Figure 3.1 presents the population pyramid by number of five-year age groups and sex. According to the 2022 RPHC, there are currently 862,929 elderly persons aged 60 and above living in Rwanda out of a total population of 13,246,394 inhabitants. The population pyramid below illustrates that the elderly still constitutes a minority in the very youthful Rwandan population as they represent 6.5% of the total resident population.

Figure 3. 1: Population Pyramid by Number of Five-Year Age Groups and Sex



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.2.2. Composition of the Elderly Population

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of elderly people sex, province, and area of residence. The elderly population is composed of 356,467 elderly males and 506,462 elderly females. The larger number of females among the elderly must be kept in mind when analysing the characteristics of elderly people in general. The breakdown is also reflected in the population shares, as the proportion of elderly females in the total female population (7.4%) clearly exceeds the proportion of elderly males in the total male population (5.5%).

Most elderly persons (708,967) live in rural areas representing 7.4% of the total rural population compared to only 153,962 or 4.2 % elderly persons who live in urban areas. Their presence in urban areas is not only less important in terms of numbers of people but also in terms of population shares, as they represent only 4.2% of the total urban population. In both urban and rural areas, the population share of elderly females exceeds the population share of elderly males in their respective population groups.

Table 3. 1: Distribution of Elderly People by Sex, Province, and Area of Residence

Province and Area of residence	Total population			Number of elderly people			Population share (% of elderly people)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Urban	1,854,525	1,846,720	3,701,245	67,307	86,655	153,962	3.6	4.7	4.2
Rural	4,574,801	4,970,348	9,545,149	289,160	419,807	708,967	6.3	8.4	7.4
Total	**6,429,326**	**6,817,068**	**13,246,394**	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**5.5**	**7.4**	**6.5**
City of Kigali									
Urban	771,661	745,507	1,517,168	18,354	23,271	41,625	2.4	3.1	2.7
Rural	117,221	111,166	228,387	5,674	7,479	13,153	4.8	6.7	5.8
Total	**888,882**	**856,673**	**1,745,555**	**24,028**	**30,750**	**54,778**	**2.7**	**3.6**	**3.1**
Southern Province									
Urban	223,963	220,143	444,106	12,710	14,456	27,166	5.7	6.6	6.1
Rural	1,224,492	1,334,101	2,558,593	86,880	129,598	216,478	7.1	9.7	8.5
Total	**1,448,455**	**1,554,244**	**3,002,699**	**99,590**	**144,054**	**243,644**	**6.9**	**9.3**	**8.1**
Western Province									
Urban	312,001	328,306	640,307	13,210	18,569	31,779	4.2	5.7	5.0
Rural	1,072,634	1,183,543	2,256,177	67,956	99,471	167,427	6.3	8.4	7.4
Total	**1,384,635**	**1,511,849**	**2,896,484**	**81,166**	**118,040**	**199,206**	**5.9**	**7.8**	**6.9**
Northern Province									
Urban	170,807	182,922	353,729	6,772	10,741	17,513	4.0	5.9	5.0
Rural	802,153	882,629	1,684,782	53,396	77,945	131,341	6.7	8.8	7.8
Total	**972,960**	**1,065,551**	**2,038,511**	**60,168**	**88,686**	**148,854**	**6.2**	**8.3**	**7.3**
Eastern Province									
Urban	376,093	369,842	745,935	16,261	19,618	35,879	4.3	5.3	4.8
Rural	1,358,301	1,458,909	2,817,210	75,254	105,314	180,568	5.5	7.2	6.4
Total	**1,734,394**	**1,828,751**	**3,563,145**	**91,515**	**124,932**	**216,447**	**5.3**	**6.8**	**6.1**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.2.3. Share of the Elderly Population Since 1978

The share of the elderly population between 1978 and 2022 census years by sex is shown in Table 3.2. The data demonstrates that there has been no substantial change in terms proportions of elderly population since the first Census in 1978. The population share was 4.8% in 1978 and has only slightly increased to 6.5% in 2022.the population share had decreased by the time of the 2002 Census, and the latest figures show a recovery to early population shares.

This evolution indicates that so far there has been no 'ageing' of the population in terms of shifts of the population structure, at least when both sexes are considered. High fertility rates have led to population growth in favour of the young population, coupled with the impact of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. For the female population, however, the figures suggest that a shift is starting in the age structure. This is a trend towards increases in the proportion of females in older age groups. With an extension of life expectancy, elderly females represent 7.4% of the female population in 2022, compared to 4.8% in 1978. The population share of elderly males in the total male population according to the 2022 Census (5.5%) is higher compared to the previous years.

Table 3. 2: Share of the Elderly Population Between 1978 and 2022 Census Years by Sex

Sex	Census years				
	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022
Rwanda					
Both sexes	4.8	5	4.3	4.9	6.5
Males	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.1	5.5
Females	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.6	7.4

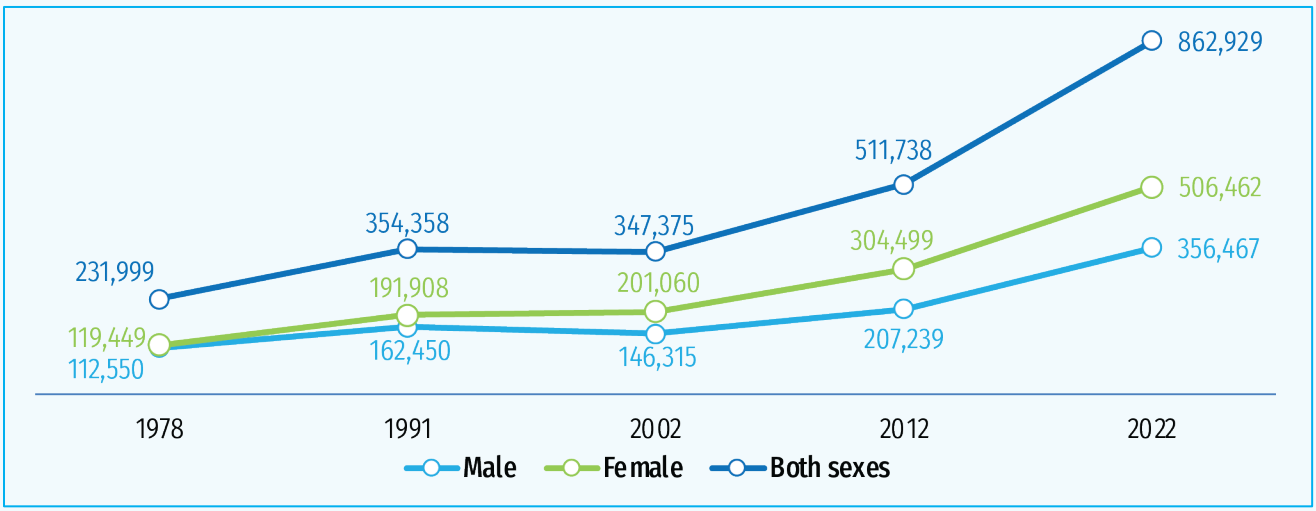
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

Share of the elderly population between 1978 and 2022 by Sex is also displayed in Figure 3.2 While the elderly population has remained relatively stable in terms of population shares, the number of elderlies has increased over the past decades. With a population that is growing, the number of elderly people in the country has more than doubled since the previous Census (Figure 3.2).

This figure also shows a slight decrease in the population of elderly people between the second Census in 1991 and the third Census in 2002, from 354,358 to 347,375, which could be linked to the high mortality that occurred during the war and the genocide against the Tutsi in 1994.

The number of female elderly people exceeds the number of elderly males in all censuses, and the gap has been widening over time. This trend reflects the advantage females have over males in terms of life expectancy and lower mortality over the course of their life.
As the province boundaries have been changed, Table 3.3 below provide details for 2002, 2012 and 2022.

Figure 3. 2: Growth of the Elderly Population Between 1978 and 2022 by Sex



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses, 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

Table 3. 3: Number and Population Share of the Elderly in 2002, 2012 and 2022 by Sex and Province

Province and year of census	Number of elderly people			Population share		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
2002	146,315	201,060	347,375	3.8	4.7	4.3
2012	207,239	304,499	511,738	4.1	5.6	4.9
2022	356,467	506,462	862,929	5.5	7.4	6.5
City of Kigali						
2002	8,078	11,097	19,175	2.0	3.0	2.5
2012	12,268	16,977	29,245	2.1	3.1	2.6
2022	24,028	30,750	54,778	2.7	3.6	3.1
Southern Province						
2002	41,853	58,850	100,703	4.3	5.4	4.9
2012	58,057	88,966	147,023	4.7	6.6	5.7
2022	99,590	144,054	243,644	6.9	9.3	8.1
Western Province						
2002	35,525	50,725	86,250	3.7	4.7	4.2
2012	47,346	72,431	119,777	4.1	5.6	4.9
2022	81,166	118,040	199,206	5.9	7.8	6.9
Northern Province						
2002	30,071	43,031	73,102	4.1	5.2	4.7
2012	38,399	58,146	96,545	4.7	6.4	5.6
2022	60,168	88,686	148,854	6.2	8.3	7.3
Eastern Province						
2002	30,788	37,357	68,145	3.8	4.2	4.0
2012	51,169	76,979	119,148	4.1	5.1	4.6
2022	91,515	124,932	216,447	5.3	6.8	6.1

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 2002, 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

3.2.4. Spatial Distribution of the Elderly Population by Sex Structure

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of the elderly population compared to persons aged 0-59 years by sex, area of residence and province. The strong concentration of elderly people in rural areas mentioned above is confirmed as 82.2% of the elderly live in rural areas (60 years and above), compared to 71.4 % among the younger population (0-59 years).

Conversely, a higher population of the younger population live in urban areas (28.6%) compared to 17.8% of the elderly population. The largest proportion of elderly people lives in the Southern Province (28.2%), followed by the Eastern provinces (25.1%), while the largest proportion of the Rwandan population age 0 to 59 years lives in the Eastern Province (27.1%). The data further reveals that among the elderly and the younger population, males are more likely to live in urban areas than females.

Table 3. 4: Distribution of the Elderly Population Compared to Persons Aged 0-59 Years by Sex, Area of Residence and Province in percent.

Area of residence and Province	60 years and above			Between 0-59 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Area of residence						
Urban	18.9	17.1	17.8	29.4	27.9	28.6
Rural	81.1	82.9	82.2	70.6	72.1	71.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Province						
City of Kigali	6.7	6.1	6.3	14.2	13.1	13.7
Southern Province	27.9	28.4	28.2	22.2	22.3	22.3
Western Province	22.8	23.3	23.1	21.5	22.1	21.8
Northern Province	16.9	17.5	17.2	15.0	15.5	15.3
Eastern Province	25.7	24.7	25.1	27.1	27.0	27.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**6,072,859**	**6,310,606**	**12,383,465**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.2.5. Distribution of Elderly People by Area of Residence

The distribution of elderly people by area of residence, sex and age groups is presented in Table 3.5 There is a large share of elderly people in the 60-64 age groups (36%), while only 6.4% of elderly people are aged 85 or older as shown in Table 3.5 which provides the distribution of elderly people by area of residence, sex and age group.

This age distribution is reflected in the top of the age pyramid as the proportion of the elderly people reduces as the population ages. About 77.9% of the elderly population comprises of people aged 60 -74 years old. The age distribution also shows that a higher proportion of females than males are in the older age categories. This could be attributed to the living conditions and health that is likely to deteriorate faster among elderly males than among elderly females, leading to higher life expectancy among the females than the males.

Table 3. 5: Distribution of Elderly People by Area of Residence, Sex and Age Groups

5-years age groups	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
60-64	40.9	34.2	37.1	37.8	34.4	35.8	38.4	34.4	36.0
65-69	25.3	23.2	24.1	25.9	24.3	24.9	25.8	24.1	24.8
70-74	16.1	16.8	16.5	17.1	17.2	17.2	16.9	17.2	17.1
75-79	7.5	10.0	8.9	8.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	9.7	9.0
80-84	5.4	7.6	6.7	5.8	7.4	6.7	5.7	7.4	6.7
85+	4.7	8.2	6.7	5.3	7.0	6.3	5.2	7.2	6.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**67307**	**86655**	**153962**	**289160**	**419807**	**708967**	**356467**	**506462**	**862929**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

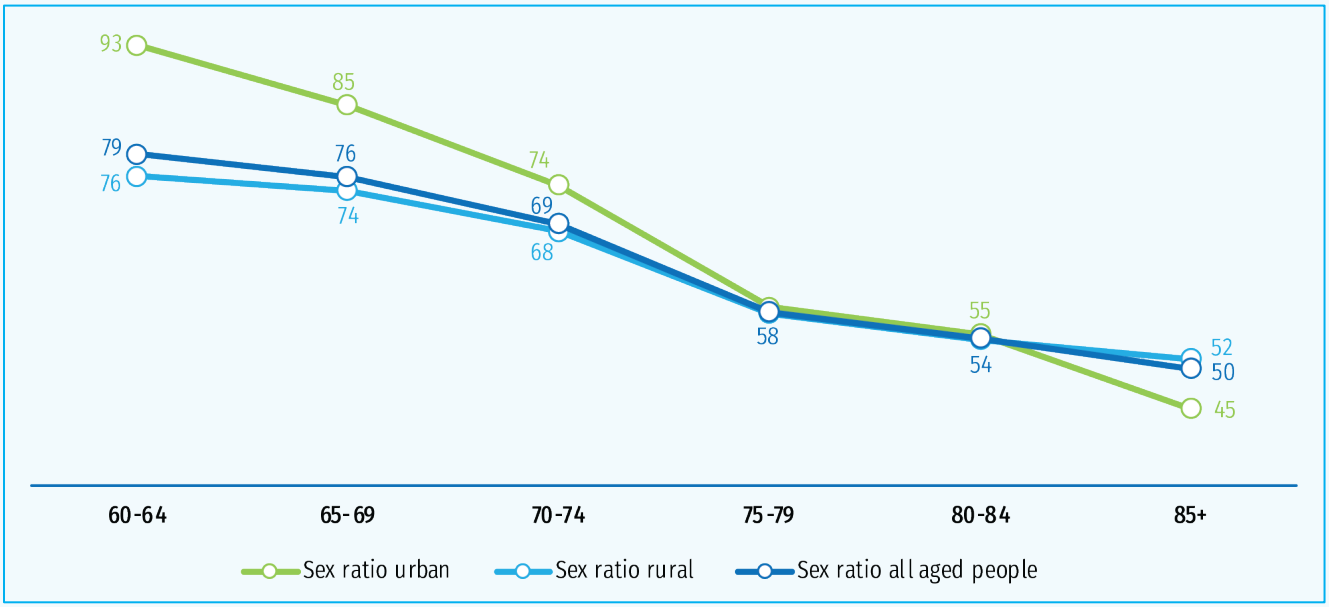
3.2.6. Sex Ratio of the Elderly

A different way of examining the female-male gap among elderly people is by plotting the sex ratio by age group and area of residence as shown in Figure 3.3 which presents the sex ratio of elderly people by age group and area of residence.

At the national level, there are more females than males at all ages. Overall, the sex ratio is 64, meaning that there are 64 elderly males per 100 elderly females in Rwanda the sex ratio decreases from 79 in the 60 to 64 age group to 50 in the 85 and above age group, implying that more females are living longer than males as their age advances. While the situation in rural areas where most elderly people live reflect this national trend, there is a much steeper decline in the sex ratio in urban areas.

It starts off with an equal number of males and females living in urban areas in their early 60s, but then the number of males per 100 females decreases continuously. In the oldest age category considered, there is only one man for every two females living in urban areas. The pattern may be related to migration movements, with more migrant males living in urban areas during their working life and relocate once they retire from the service.

Figure 3. 3: Sex Ratio of Elderly People by Age Group and Area of Residence



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.3. Migration Experience of Elderly People

Elderly persons may have migrated in the past due to history, economic reasons, such as the search for a better job or for agricultural land, the need to move for education, or family reasons, such as marriage or care for a family member. Various indicators can provide insights into the migration experience of the elderly. Lifetime migration, defined as the place of birth being different from the current place of residence, captures migrations regardless of how long ago they happened.

A limitation of this measure is that the case of a person migrating and returning to the place of birth is not captured, as place of birth and place of current residence coincide. The indicator used thus provides a lower-bound count of persons with migration experience. Lifetime migration can be contrasted with recent migration which captures moves that happened in the five years prior to the Census. These recent moves are assessed in the 2022 Census by questions on the previous place of residence and the number of years spent in the current place of residence. Moreover, migration can also be defined in terms of the boundaries that are crossed during the move, which can include district boundaries, province boundaries or international boundaries. The type of boundary reflects the distance of the move, and one expects migration at the district level to be more common than migration across province boundaries.

This section mainly focuses on migration defined as crossing a district border as shown in Table 3.6 that presents the number and prevalence of elderly lifetime and recent migration by area of residence and sex. The data shows that 28.3% of elderly people were born in a different district from the one they were residing in at the time of the Census. Considering that the elderly has had the opportunity to migrate for at least 60 years and that districts are relatively small geographical entities, the percentage of migrants appears relatively low. However, the percentage of lifetime migrants is more than twice as high in urban areas (53.4%) than in the rural areas (22.8%), suggesting that there is more mobility both between districts within urban areas and from rural to urban districts.

The data shows that males have a lower lifetime migration experience (27.3%) than females (29.0%) in the entire country. However, elderly males (55.4%) in urban areas are slightly more mobile in terms of lifetime migration than urban females (51.9%). The situation is reversed in rural areas, where the share of females (24.2%) with lifetime migration experience is slightly higher than that of males (20.7%) due to marriages as females are most likely to move from where they were born to go and settle with their husbands in their matrimonial homes.

Migration generally peaks among younger cohorts due to several reasons as mentioned above which include search for employment, marriage, etc. which predominantly affect the youth. It should be noted that generally younger persons tend to be less tied to their residence than the elderly in terms of preferences or health and family reasons. One could thus expect recent migration among the elderly to be negligible. However, the census data show that 3.3% of the population aged 60 year and above experienced a recent move, and this percentage reaches 9.2% for elderly people living in urban areas and 2.0% for those in rural areas Compared to lifetime migration, females living in urban areas (9.8%) appear to be slightly more mobile in their old age than males staying in urban areas (8.7%) in regard to recent migration.

3.3.1. Lifetime and Recent Migration of the Elder Population

Table 3. 6: Number and Prevalence of Elderly Lifetime and Recent Migration by Area of Residence and Sex

Area of residence	Lifetime migration		Recent migration	
	Number of elderly life-time migrants	Percentage of elderly population	Number of elderly recent migrants	Percentage of total elderly population
Rwanda				
Male	97,177	27.3	12,216	3.4
Female	146,670	29.0	15,902	3.1
Total	**243,847**	**28.3**	**28,118**	**3.3**
Urban				
Male	37,304	55.4	5,874	8.7
Female	44,982	51.9	8,275	9.5
Total	**82,286**	**53.4**	**14,149**	**9.2**
Rural				
Male	59,873	20.7	6,342	2.2
Female	101,688	24.2	7,627	1.8
Total	**161,561**	**22.8**	**13,969**	**2.0**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.3.2. Elderly Lifetime Migrants by Current Province of Residence and Province of Birth

Table 3.7 and Map 3.1 describe the number of elderly lifetime migrants by current province of residence and province of birth (or the origins and destinations of lifetime migration, whereby lifetime migration is still defined as currently living in a different district from the district of birth). Each cell in the table shows a combination of an origin (province of birth) and a destination (current province of residence). Where the two coincide (e.g. province of birth is Kigali City and current province of residence is also Kigali City), the count corresponds to the number of persons who experienced a district-level migration within the province of Kigali City, e.g. persons who were born in Gasabo but are now living in Nyarugenge.

The horizontal/row 'Total' provides the number of lifetime migrants according to their current province of residence. It shows the importance of a province as a migration destination, including intra-provincial moves from one district to another within the same province. The data shows that Rwanda has a total of 862,733 lifetime migrants. By far the largest number of lifetime migrants can be found in the Southern Province at 243,611 followed by the Eastern Province with 216,410 elderly migrants and Western Province with 199,156. The City of Kigali accounts for the smallest number of lifetime migrants (54,719) among its current elderly residents while the North has a slightly higher number of lifetime migrants at 148,837 people.

Excluding migration within the same province can provide evidence on lifetime migration between provinces instead of at the district level. The 'Total without intra-provincial migration' at the very bottom of the table indicates that 112,805 lifetime migrants living in the Eastern Province were born in a different province. These constitute almost two-thirds of all lifetime migrants among elderly people at provincial level, which stands at 174,438 people and thus

emphasizes the importance of the Eastern Province as a migration destination. Kigali City appears instead as the second most attractive destination for province-level lifetime migration after the Eastern Province, as 34,190 elderly residents of the city were born outside Kigali.

The main 'sending' provinces can be identified from the column 'Total without intra-provincial migration' at the very right of the table. Excluding again those elderly people who migrated across districts within the same province, the Northern and the Southern provinces stand out as 'sending' provinces. More than 52,200 elderly people were born in each of the Northern and Southern provinces but moved at one point in their lifetime to another province. The data further details the elderly people who were born abroad (25,083) and are now living in Rwanda.

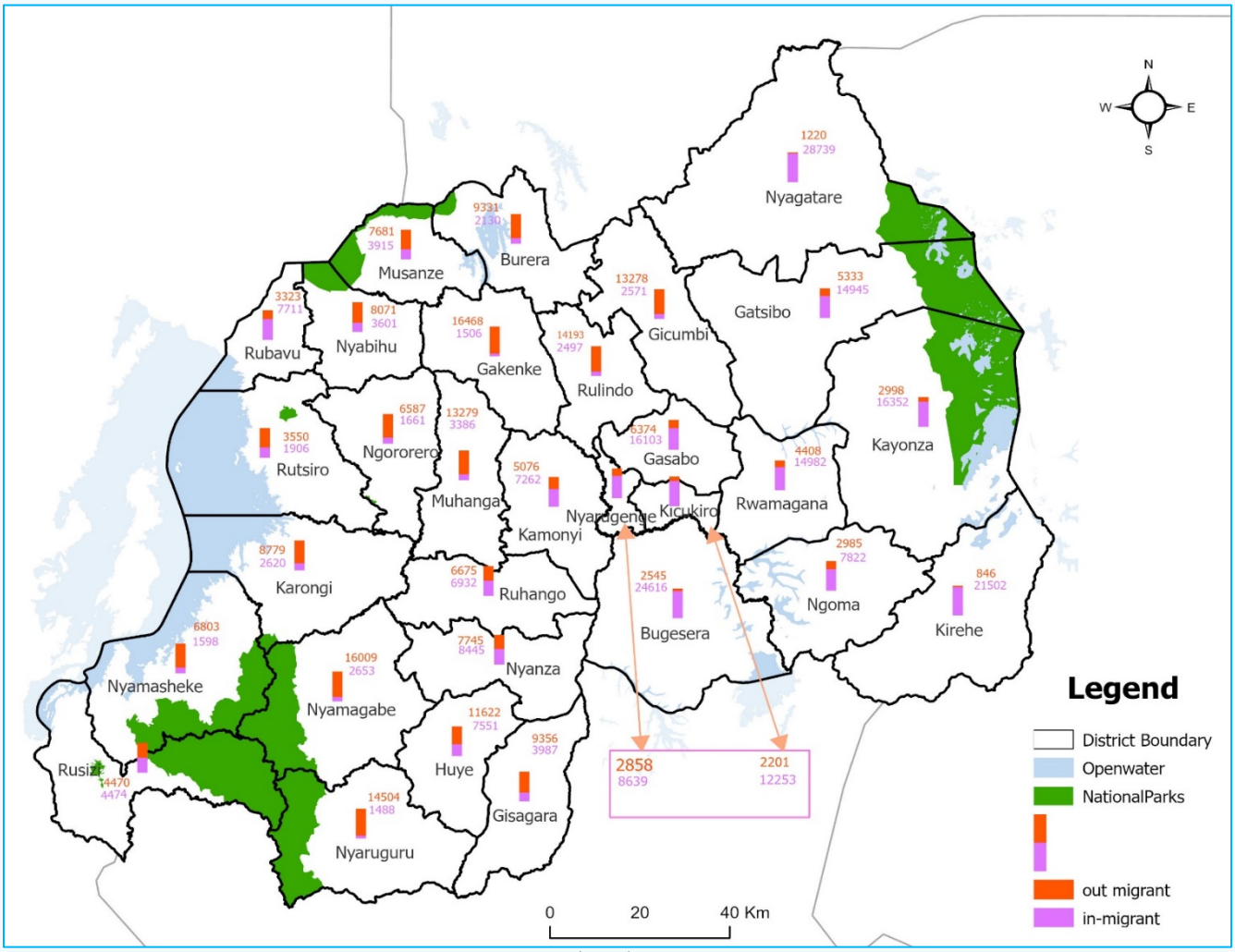
Table 3. 7: Number of Elderly Lifetime Migrants by Current Province of Residence and Province of Birth

Province of birth	Current province of residence						Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration
	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Total	
Count							
City of Kigali	20,529	921	179	1,160	6,427	29,216	8,687
Southern Province	12,813	233,686	3,270	903	35,534	286,206	52,520
Western Province	6,783	5,016	187,638	1,786	15,995	217,218	29,580
Northern Province	6,950	946	1,831	142,837	44,622	197,186	54,349
Eastern Province	3,135	446	112	526	103,605	107,824	4,219
Abroad	4,509	2,596	6,126	1,625	10,227	25,083	25,083
Total	54,719	243,611	199,156	148,837	216,410	862,733	174,438
Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration	34,190	9,925	11,518	6,000	112,805	174,438	
Percentage							
City of Kigali	70.3	3.2	0.6	4.0	22.0	100.0	29.7
Southern Province	4.5	81.6	1.1	0.3	12.4	100.0	18.4
Western Province	3.1	2.3	86.4	0.8	7.4	100.0	13.6
Northern Province	3.5	0.5	0.9	72.4	22.6	100.0	27.6
Eastern Province	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	96.1	100.0	3.9
Abroad	18.0	10.3	24.4	6.5	40.8	100.0	100.0
Total	6.3	28.2	23.1	17.3	25.1	100.0	20.2
Total Without Intra-Provincial Migration	19.6	5.7	6.6	3.4	64.7	100.0	-

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

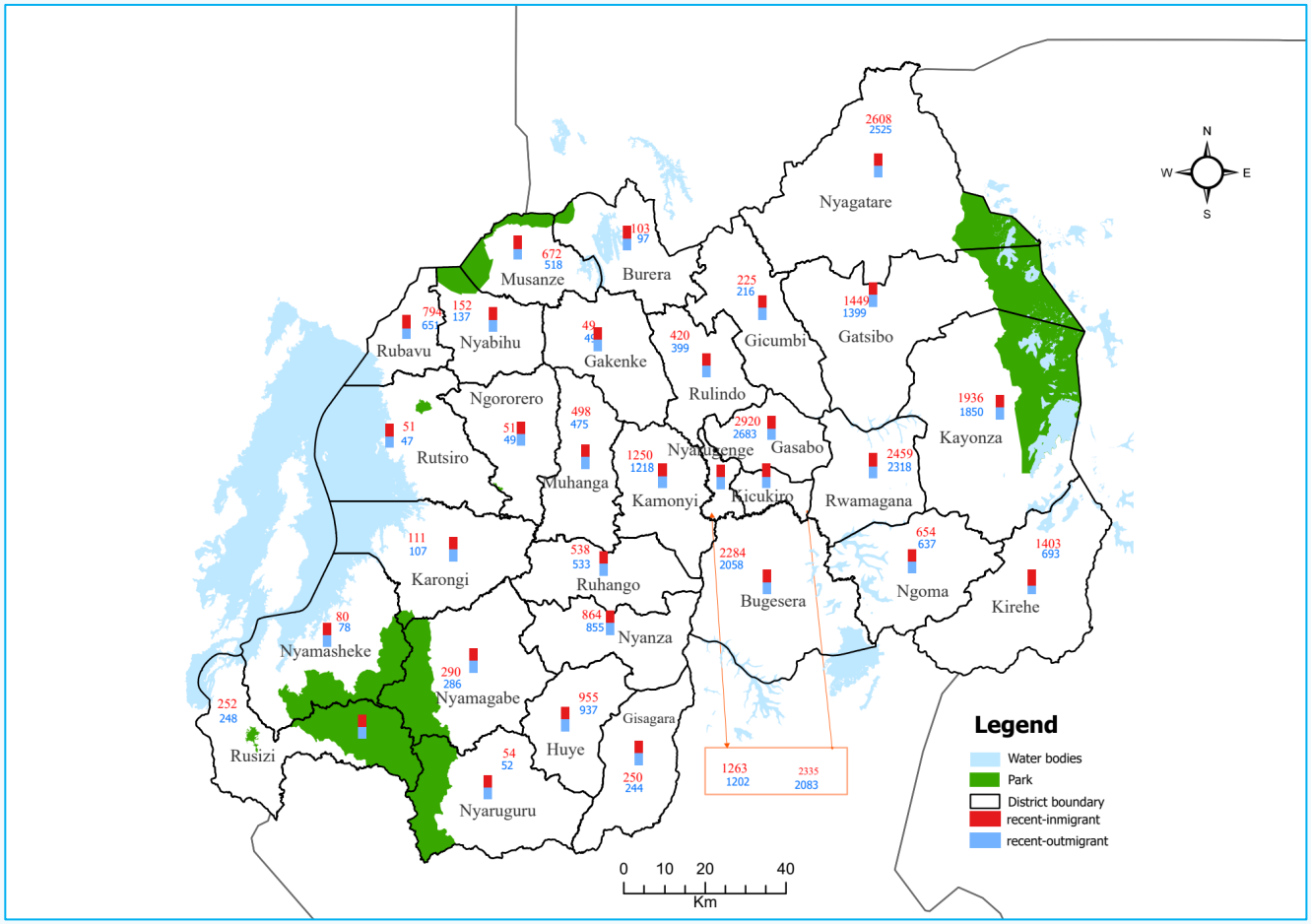
Map 3.1 shows that the top three district with high immigrant are Nyagatare(28,739), Bugesera (24,616) and Kirehe (21,502) and the district with boarders are mostly have many in migrant from abroad(Nyagatare,Rubavu and Kirehe) whereas the district with high out migrant are Gankenke (16,468), Nyamagabe (16,009)and Nyaruguru (14,504)

Map 3. 1: Number of Elderly Lifetime In-migrants and Out-Migrants (District Level) and District of Origin (Birth)



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Map 3. 2: Number of Elderly Recent In-migrants and Out-Migrants at District Level



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.4. Marital Status and Type of Union of the Elderly Population

3.4.1. Marital Status by Place of Residence

Table 3.8 presents the distribution of elderly individuals based on sex, area of residence, and marital status. The data reveals that 54.5% of the elderly are currently in an official marriage, 30.6% are widowed, 8.3% are married but not officially, 2% have never been married, and 0.3% are divorced. Notably, a higher percentage of elderly males (74.2%) are officially married compared to elderly females (40.6%). Conversely, a larger proportion of elderly females (46.6%) are widowed compared to elderly males (7.9%).

Factors contributing to this difference include higher life expectancy among females and higher rates of re-marriage among elderly males. Marital status among the elderly is relatively consistent across urban and rural areas. However, in urban areas, there is a slightly higher percentage of elderly individuals who are not officially married to one spouse, never married, divorced, in polygamous unions, or widowed. In rural areas, a larger proportion of the elderly are officially married.

Around half of the elderly in both urban (52.7%) and rural (54.9%) areas are officially married to one spouse, while a small percentage are not officially married to one spouse (urban 9.4%, rural 8.1%). Additionally, the data indicates that in urban areas, more females (48.2%) are widowed compared to males (8.6%), and a similar trend is observed in rural areas (females 46.3% versus males 7.7%).

Table 3. 8: Distribution of Elderly People by Sex, Area of Residence and Marital Status

Area of residence and marital status	Elderly people (60 years and over)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda			
Married to one wife/husband officially	74.2	40.6	54.5
Married to one wife/husband not officially	10.9	6.5	8.3
Live in a polygamous union	2.7	2.1	2.4
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3
Separated	1.8	1.6	1.7
Never married	2.2	2.2	2.2
Widowed	7.9	46.6	30.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**
Urban			
Married to one wife/husband officially	71.7	38.0	52.7
Married to one wife/husband not officially	12.1	7.3	9.4
Live in a polygamous union	1.7	1.2	1.4
Divorced	0.5	0.5	0.5
Separated	1.9	1.6	1.7
Never married	3.4	3.3	3.4
Widowed	8.6	48.2	30.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**67,307**	**86,655**	**153,962**
Rural			
Married to one wife/husband officially	74.8	41.2	54.9
Married to one wife/husband not officially	10.6	6.3	8.1
Live in a polygamous union	2.9	2.3	2.6
Divorced	0.2	0.3	0.2
Separated	1.8	1.6	1.7
Never married	2.0	2.0	2.0
Widowed	7.7	46.3	30.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**289,160**	**419,807**	**708,967**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.4.2. Type of Union of Elderly and Younger Males

Table 3.9 describes the type of union of elderly males currently married or separated compared to males between 30-59 years of age. The results show that monogamous unions are the prevailing type among the elderly (97%) as well as younger married or separated males (98.7%). A slightly higher proportion of elderly males (3%) are currently or formerly in a polygamous unions compared to only 1.3% of the males aged 30-59 years old.

Table 3. 9: Type of Union of Elderly Males Currently Married or Separated Compared to Males Between 30-59 Years of Age

Type of Union	Males (60+)	Males (30-59)
Rwanda		
Monogamous	97.0	98.7
Polygamous	3.0	1.3
Total	100	100
Count	312,955	1,522,482

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Notes: (1) Base population: resident male population age 60 and above, who were married or separated at the time of the Census.

CHAPTER 4: HEALTH OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

4.1. Introduction

Biological ageing is accompanied by a process of loss of physical and often also mental abilities, resulting in health problems that affect everyday life. Given that the question on disability status asked in the 2022 Census questionnaire refers to difficulties in performing various activities of daily life (ADL) (i.e. walking, seeing, hearing, concentrating, communication, self-care, etc.), one can expect to find the disability prevalence to be higher among the elderly than the general population.

This chapter covers, the distribution (number and percentage) of elderly people with disability, type of disability, their area of residence and medical insurance coverage.

4.2. The Elderly People and Disability

4.2.1. Number of Resident Elderly People by Disability Status

Table 4.1 presents the number of resident elderly people by sex, disability status, province, and area of residence. Overall, 108,729 persons aged 60 or older declare that they are living with a disability, out of whom 68,294 are females. Like the general distribution of the elderly population across areas of residence, most elderly people with a disability live in rural areas (88,733). Southern and Eastern provinces have the highest number of elderlies with disability at 29,819 and 27,369 of the total population of elderly persons with a disability respectively while the City of Kigali has the least population of elderly with disability at 7,179.

Table 4.1: Number of Resident Elderly People by Sex, Disability Status, Province, and Area of Residence

Area of residence and Province	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	With disabilities	Without disability	Total	With disabilities	Without disability	Total	With disabilities	Without disability	Total
Rwanda									
Urban	7,668	59,639	67,307	12,328	74,327	86,655	19,996	133,966	153,962
Rural	32,767	256,393	289,160	55,966	363,841	419,807	88,733	620,234	708,967
Total	40,435	316,032	356,467	68,294	438,168	506,462	108,729	754,200	862,929
City of Kigali									
Urban	1,811	16,543	18,354	3,499	19,772	23,271	5,310	36,315	41,625
Rural	715	4,959	5,674	1,154	6,325	7,479	1,869	11,284	13,153
Total	2,526	21,502	24,028	4,653	26,097	30,750	7,179	47,599	54,778
Southern Province									
Urban	1,495	11,215	12,710	1,863	12,593	14,456	3,358	23,808	27,166
Rural	9,429	77,451	86,880	17,032	112,566	129,598	26,461	190,017	216,478
Total	10,924	88,666	99,590	18,895	125,159	144,054	29,819	213,825	243,644
Western Province									
Urban	1,574	11,636	13,210	2,501	16,068	18,569	4,075	27,704	31,779
Rural	8,245	59,711	67,956	13,963	85,508	99,471	22,208	145,219	167,427
Total	9,819	71,347	81,166	16,464	101,576	118,040	26,283	172,923	199,206
Northern Province									
Urban	757	6,015	6,772	1,547	9,194	10,741	2,304	15,209	17,513
Rural	5,750	47,646	53,396	10,025	67,920	77,945	15,775	115,566	131,341
Total	6,507	53,661	60,168	11,572	77,114	88,686	18,079	130,775	148,854
Eastern Province									
Urban	2,031	14,230	16,261	2,918	16,700	19,618	4,949	30,930	35,879
Rural	8,628	66,626	75,254	13,792	91,522	105,314	22,420	158,148	180,568
Total	10,659	80,856	91,515	16,710	108,222	124,932	27,369	189,078	216,447

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census,2022(NISR)

4.2.2. Prevalence of Disability Among the Elderly and the Younger Population

Prevalence of disabilities among the elderly population and the younger people (aged 5-59) by sex and area of residence is presented in Table 4.2. The percentage of elderly people living with a disability is considerably higher among the elderly population than among the younger population. About 12.6% of persons aged 60 or older have a disability compared to 2.7% among younger persons.

The prevalence of disability among the elderly is 0.5 percentage points lower in rural populations compared with those living in urban areas. Prevalence of the elderly population among the females is higher than that of males in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the prevalence of disability is 14.2% for females compared to 11.4% for males. Similarly, in rural areas, the prevalence of the female elderly population is 13.3% compared to 11.3% of their male counterparts.

In contrast, the data further shows that there is very minimal differences in prevalence of disability among the younger population by sex both in urban (males 2% vis a vis females 2.2%) and rural (males 2.8 % and females 2.9 %) areas. Annex provides more details on disability among elderly with age group.

Table 4.2: Prevalence of Disabilities Among the Elderly Population and the Younger People (Aged 5–59) by Sex and Area of Residence in percent

Area of residence	Prevalence of disabilities among the elderly			Prevalence of disabilities among younger people (5-59)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Urban	11.4	14.2	13.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
Rural	11.3	13.3	12.5	2.8	2.9	2.9
Total	11.3	13.5	12.6	2.6	2.7	2.7

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.2.3. Proportion of the Elderly by Type of Disability by Place of Residence

Table 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of elderly people affected by each type of disability by place of residence and sex. Overall, the elderly persons with disability are most affected by physical, or mobility disability (5.8%) followed by vision disability (5.6%).

Female elderly persons with disability (6.3%) are more likely to be affected by mobility disability than the male elderly persons with disability (5.1%). The distribution of the elderly persons with disability by area of residence shows that mobility disability in urban areas (6.3%) is higher than that affecting the rural elderly population (5.7%).

The data also shows that female elderly in both rural and urban areas are likely to be affected by disability of mobility than their male counterparts. About 7.1% of the female elderly persons in urban areas are suffering from mobility issues compared to 5.1% of the males in the urban areas. Similarly, in rural areas about 6.1% of females have mobility issues compared to 5.0 % of the males.

Table 4. 3: Distribution of Elderly People Affected by Each Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex in percent.

Area of residence and Sex	Seeing	Hearing	Walking/ Climbing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Self-care such as washing all over or dressing	Short statu re	Albinism	Total elderly
Rwanda									
Male	5.0	2.0	5.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	356,467
Female	5.9	2.8	6.3	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	506,462
Total	**5.6**	**2.5**	**5.8**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**862,929**
Urban									
Male	5.2	1.7	5.3	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	67,307
Female	6.4	2.4	7.1	0.6	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	86,655
Total	**5.9**	**2.1**	**6.3**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**153,962**
Rural									
Male	5.0	2.1	5.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	289,160
Female	5.8	2.9	6.1	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	419,807
Total	**5.5**	**2.6**	**5.7**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**708,967**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.2.4. Proportion of the Elderly by Type of Disability, Province, and Place of Residence

The percentage distribution of elderly people affected by each type of disability by province and sex is presented in Table 4.4. The main disability afflicting people in the City of Kigali, Western and Northern provinces is mobility while the highest disability affecting the elderly persons with disability in Southern and Eastern provinces is eyesight.

The City of Kigali, Western and Northern provinces have the highest proportion of elderly persons with disability suffering from mobility disabilities at 6.5, 6.4 and 6.1% respectively. In Southern (5.4%) and Eastern (5.7%) provinces, the elderly population is suffering from seeing disability.

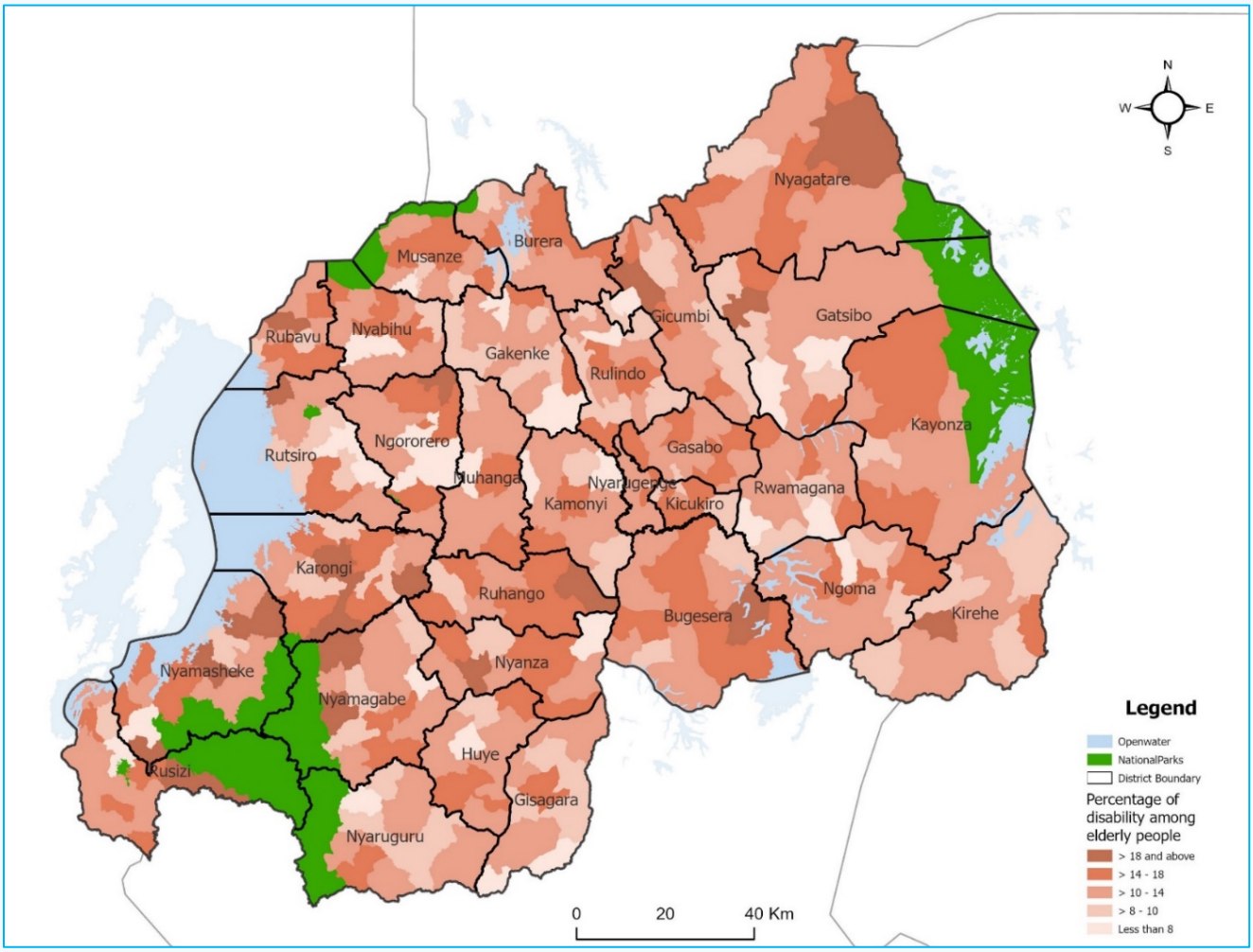
The results also show that more females than males in all the provinces have higher proportions of disabilities in all the domains of disability. Map 4.1 and Annex shows more details.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Elderly People Affected by Each Type of Disability by Province and Sex

Province, Area of Residence and Sex	Seeing	Hearing	Walking/ Climbing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Self-Care Such as Washing all Over or Dressing	Short Stature	Albinism	Total Elderly
City of Kigali									
Male	4.6	1.5	5.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	24,028
Female	6.9	2.3	7.8	0.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	30,750
Total	**5.9**	**1.9**	**6.5**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**54,778**
Southern Province									
Male	4.8	2.0	4.7	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	99,590
Female	5.9	2.8	5.7	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	144,054
Total	**5.4**	**2.5**	**5.3**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**243,644**
Western Province									
Male	5.5	2.0	5.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	81,166
Female	6.1	2.9	7.0	0.6	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	118,040
Total	**5.9**	**2.5**	**6.4**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**199,206**
Northern Province									
Male	4.4	1.8	5.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	60,168
Female	5.3	2.7	6.7	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	88,686
Total	**5.0**	**2.4**	**6.1**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**148,854**
Eastern Province									
Male	5.4	2.3	4.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	91,515
Female	6.0	3.0	5.7	0.6	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	124,932
Total	**5.7**	**2.7**	**5.4**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**216,447**
Rwanda									
Male	5.0	2.0	5.1	0.5	4.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	356,467
Female	5.9	2.8	6.3	0.6	8.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	506,462
Total	**5.6**	**2.5**	**5.8**	**0.6**	**6.7**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**862,929**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Map 4.1: Prevalence of Disability Among Elderly People by Sector



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.3. Medical Insurance Coverage for Elderly Population

Table 4.5 shows the percentage distribution of elderly people and younger people (aged 0-59) with medical insurance by sex, province, and area of residence. The data shows that there is very minimal difference in terms of medical insurance coverage between the elderly and the younger population. Either by area of residence or by sex or by province.

For instance, about 98% of the elderly have medical insurance compared to 97.1% of the population aged 0-59 years. The data also indicates that 97.2% and 96.5% of the elderly and the younger people in urban areas are covered by insurance compared to 98.2% and 97.3% of the elderly and the younger people in urban areas. This could be attributed to the general insurance scheme put in place by the Government to cover all the Rwandan population irrespective of their sex, age, place of residence.

This insurance is very key in terms of catering for the elderly population because of their deteriorating health situation which affects elderly due to advances in age. Type of insurance used by elderly people are in annex.

Table 4.5: Percentage of Elderly People and Younger People (Aged 0–59) With Medical Insurance by Sex, Province, and Area of Residence

Province and Area of residence	Elderly people (60 and above)			Younger people (0-59)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Total	**97.6**	**98.3**	**98.0**	**96.9**	**97.3**	**97.1**
Urban	96.7	97.5	97.2	96.3	96.8	96.5
Rural	97.8	98.4	98.2	97.2	97.5	97.3
Province						
City of Kigali	97.6	98.3	98.0	96.9	97.3	97.1
Southern Province	95.5	97.1	96.4	95.5	96.2	95.8
Western Province	97.3	98.0	97.7	96.5	97.1	96.8
Northern Province	98.2	98.5	98.4	97.6	97.7	97.6
Eastern Province	99.3	99.4	99.3	98.8	98.9	98.8
Count insured	**347,986**	**497,612**	**845,598**	**5,884,498**	**6,140,537**	**12,025,035**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-CULTURAL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

5.1. Introduction

The aim of this section is to examine the socio characteristics of the elderly population, in particular their nationality and religious characteristics.

5.2. The Distribution of Elderly Foreigners

The distribution of the foreign elderly people and younger population (aged 0-59) by sex and nationality is shown in Table 5.1. The census results indicate that a total of 117,375 nationals were enumerated as foreign out of whom only a small proportion of 5% (6,186) are elderly while 95% (111,189) are younger (age 0-59) people. Out of the enumerated elderly population of 6,186, about 48% are males while 52% are females. For the younger foreigners, males comprise 51% while females are 49%.

The data further shows that neighbouring countries represent most foreign nationals in Rwanda. About two third of the elderly population (61.3%) and a half (49.7%) of the younger foreigners are from the DRC. The elderly properly from DRC shows an increase from that enumerated in the 2022 census (54.1%). Nationals from Burundi rank second, contributing about a quarter of the elderly (26.3%) and 36.3% among the younger foreign nationals in Rwanda. European nationals are more common among the elderly population with foreign nationality (3.7%) than among the younger population (0.9%).

Table 5. 1: Distribution of the Foreign Elderly People and Younger Population (Aged 0–59) by Sex and Nationality

Nationality	Elderly People (60 and above)			Younger People (0-59)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Burundi	26.0	26.5	26.3	39.4	35.1	37.3
Tanzania	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Kenya	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
Uganda	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.7	3.7	4.2
DRC	57.2	65.0	61.3	45.4	54.3	49.7
Other African Countries	2.4	0.8	1.6	4.1	2.8	3.4
Europe	5.1	2.4	3.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
America	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
Asia	2.7	0.9	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.9
Oceania	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**2,982**	**3,204**	**6,186**	**56,934**	**54,255**	**111,189**

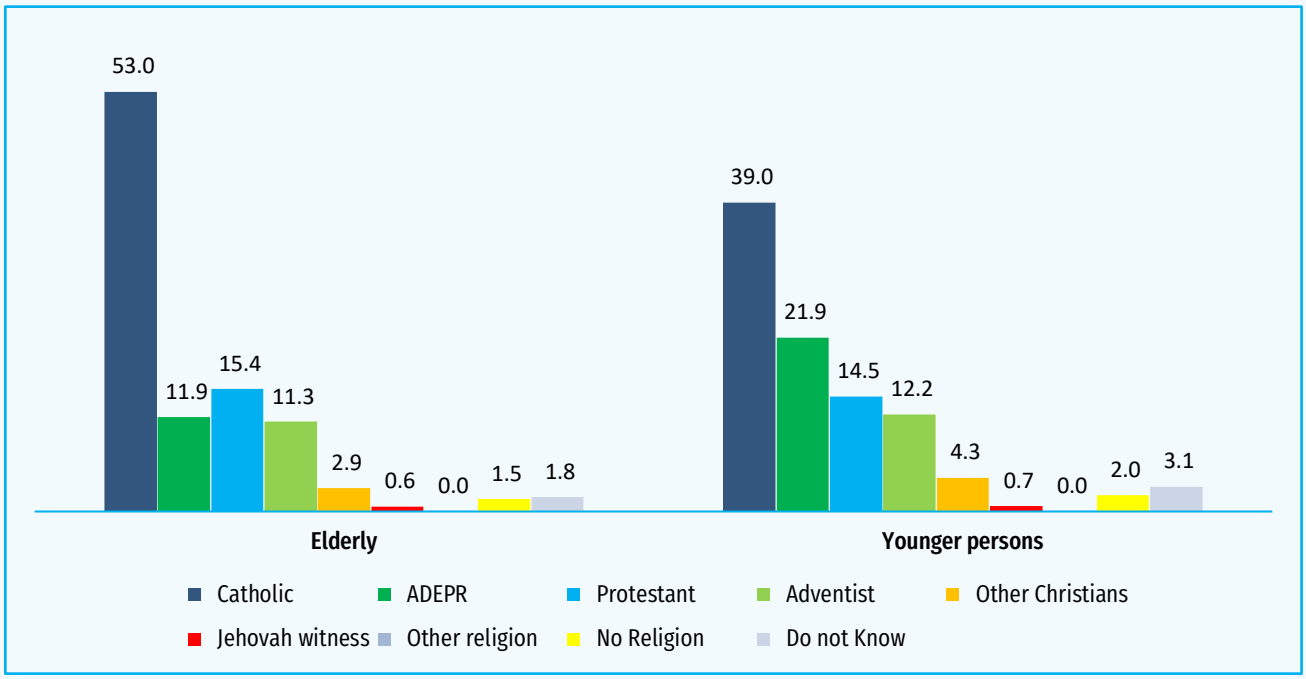
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

5.3. Religious Affiliation of both the Elderly and the Younger Persons

Figure 5.1 shows the proportion of the population enumerated by religious affiliation among the elderly (60 and above) and younger persons (aged 0-59). More than one in every two elderly persons (53%) and two in five younger people (39.0%) in Rwanda are Catholics while protestants represent 15.4% and 14.5% of the elderly and the younger populations respectively.

The data also indicates that there are 11.9% and 21.9% of the elderly and the younger people respectively who belong to ADEPR religion while Adventists comprise of 11.3% of the elderly and 12.2% of the younger population. There are very few elderly persons with no religious affiliations.

Figure 5.1: Religious Affiliation Among the Elderly (60 and above) and Younger Persons (Aged 0–59)



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CHAPTER 6: LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY THE ELDERLY

6.1. Introduction

Literacy and educational attainment among the elderly population play a crucial role in their personal development, social engagement, and overall well-being. Also, it reflects the knowledge and skills acquired through formal education, which can have long-lasting effects on their cognitive abilities, self-esteem, and quality of life.in this census, we will explore the highest level of education completed and language literacy by elderly people compared to younger people.

6.2. Level of Education and Literacy among the Elderly Compared to the Younger

6.2.1. Level of Education Completed by the Elderly and the Younger Population by Sex

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of the elderly people and younger people (25-59 years) by sex and level of education completed. A half of elderly people has never attended school (50%), 44.5% have attained primary education level, 3.1% have attained both upper and lower secondary levels of education combined and only 1.1% have university education.

In contrast, only 16% of the population aged 25 -59 have never attended school, while 57.6%, 17.5% and 7.4% of them have attained primary, secondary (upper and lower) and university education respectively. The high percentage of non-educated elderly population could be attributed to the lack of education opportunities among elderly generation when they were young among many other reasons. Cohorts that are now entering old age are already better educated and contribute improving the education at all age. However, there is a significant gender gap among the elderly.

For instance, only 14.1% of the males compared to 17.8% of the females never attended primary school among the younger population aged 25-59 years. For those who attained primary school level of education among this age group, there is no difference among the sexes (males 57.2% while females 58%).

The data further reveals that those who attained secondary (males 18 %; females 16.9%) and university education (males 8.9; females 6%) levels, the differences were very minimal.

Table 6. 1: Distribution of the Elderly People and Younger People (25–59 Years) by Sex and Level of Education Completed

Level of Education Completed	Elderly People (60 Years and Above)			Younger People (25-59 Years)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never Attended School	35.6	60.1	50.0	14.1	17.8	16.0
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	56.5	36.0	44.5	57.2	58.0	57.6
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
Lower Secondary	2.1	1.0	1.5	7.6	7.7	7.7
Upper Secondary	2.4	1.1	1.6	10.4	9.2	9.8
University	1.9	0.5	1.1	8.9	6.0	7.4
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**2,268,764**	**2,473,999**	**4,742,763**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

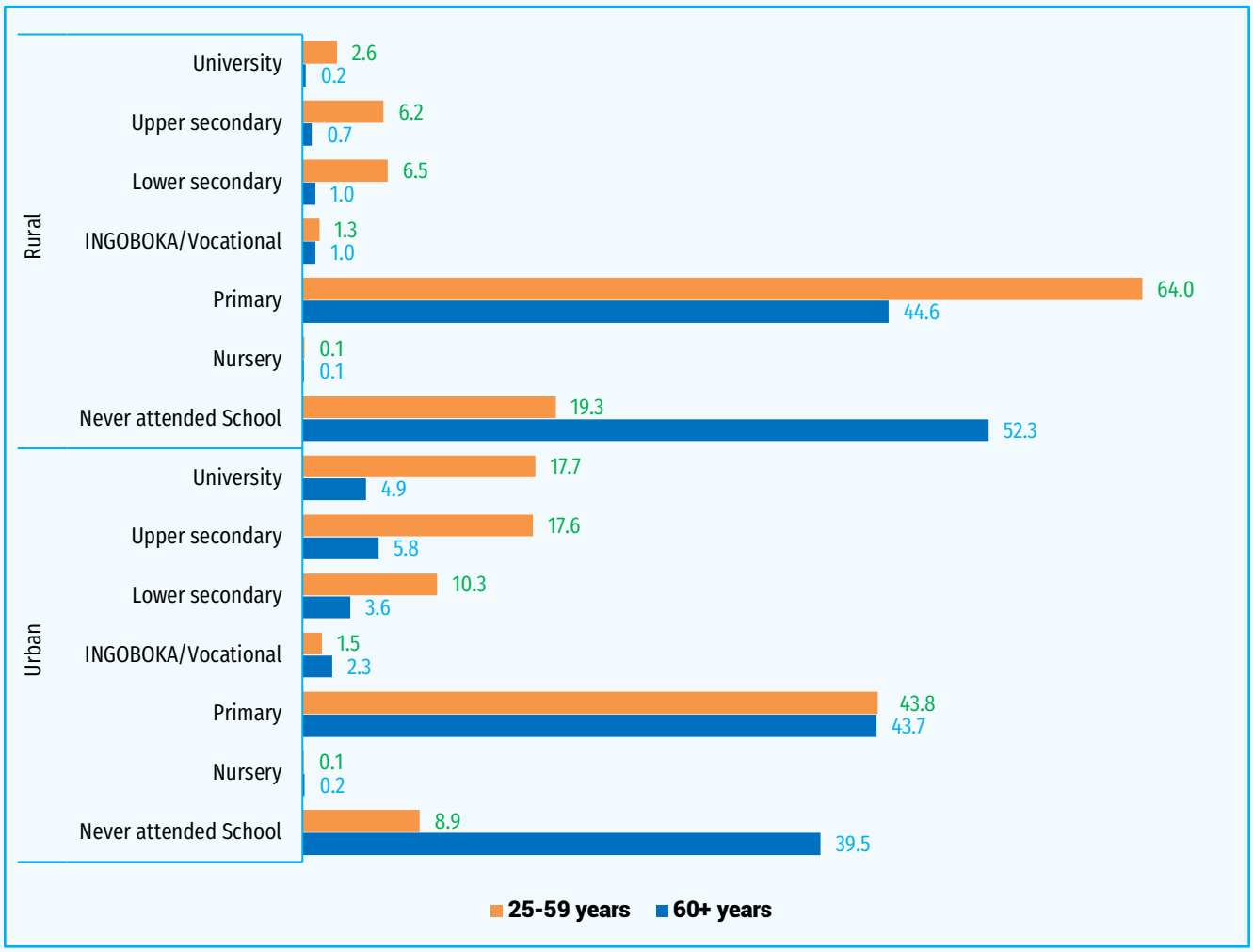
6.2.2. Level of Education Completed by the Elderly and the Younger Population by Place of Residence

Figure 6.1 displays information on the percentage of elderly and the younger population aged 25-59 years by level of education and area of residence. There is a considerable difference in education level by the area of residence among the elderly and the younger population. In urban areas, the percentage of the elderly population without education is 39.5% while 4.9% attended university.

For instance, majority of elderly in the rural areas (52.3%) never attended school. The same trend is observed among the younger population age 25-59 years. Whereas only 8.9% in urban areas, have never attended school, a higher proportion of their counterparts in the rural areas (19.3%) never attended school. At primary school level, the completion rate is almost the same for the elderly in urban areas (43.7%) and their counterparts in the rural areas (44.6%).

However, it is surprising that the younger population residing in rural areas (64%) were likely to complete primary level than their counterparts in the urban areas (43.8%). The data further reveals that a higher proportion of the younger people in urban areas (27.9%) compared to 12.7% of those in rural areas completed lower and upper secondary combined. Similarly, the elderly in rural areas is likely not to have completed secondary school as compared to their urban counterparts as 9.4 and 1.7% of the elderly in urban and rural areas respectively completed lower and upper secondary combined.

Figure 6. 1: Percentage of Elderly and the Younger Population (Aged 25–59) by Level of Education and Area of Residence



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

6.3. Literacy Among the Elderly Compared to the Younger Persons.

Reading and writing can either be learned through a formal school system or informally. The percentage of elderly people and the younger population (aged 15-59) by sex, area of residence and language of literacy is presented in Table 6.2. The lack of education among the elderly is most likely to be reflected in the high levels of illiteracy observed among this age group.

About 53.9% of elderly people compared to 17.4% of the younger people are illiterate as they are not able to read or write in any language. The data reveals that 45.8% of elderly people are literate in Kinyarwanda, 2.2% in French, 1.8% in English and 2.7% in Swahili. The population aged 15 to 59 years, in contrast, is predominantly literate in most of the languages than the elderly as shown by the census results where they were highly literate in Kinyarwanda (82.2 %, English (23.6%), French (7%) and Swahili (4.3%).

Table 6.2: Percentage of Elderly People and the Younger Population (Aged 15–59) by Sex, Area of Residence and Language of Literacy

Area of residence and Language(s) of literacy	Elderly people (60 years and above)			Younger people (15-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Urban						
Illiterate (no language)	26.2	46.0	37.4	8.1	8.7	8.4
Kinyarwanda	72.5	53.4	61.7	90.9	90.7	90.8
French	14.1	4.5	8.7	16.7	13.4	15.1
English	11.0	3.7	6.9	40.4	37.6	39.0
Swahili	16.2	5.7	10.3	12.2	7.4	9.8
Other language	3.7	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.8
Rural						
Illiterate (no language)	43.1	67.5	57.5	21.0	21.8	21.4
Kinyarwanda	56.6	32.4	42.3	78.8	78.0	78.4
French	1.6	0.2	0.8	4.1	2.8	3.4
English	1.3	0.3	0.7	17.1	16.4	16.7
Swahili	2.3	0.3	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.8
Other language	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Rwanda						
Illiterate (no language)	39.9	63.8	53.9	16.9	18.0	17.4
Kinyarwanda	59.6	36.0	45.8	82.7	81.7	82.2
French	3.9	1.0	2.2	8.1	5.9	7.0
English	3.2	0.9	1.8	24.6	22.6	23.6
Swahili	4.9	1.2	2.7	5.6	3.1	4.3
Other language	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Notes: (1) If persons answered that they were literate in more than one language, they were counted in all language categories they mention

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CHAPTER 7: HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP, CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

7.1. Introduction

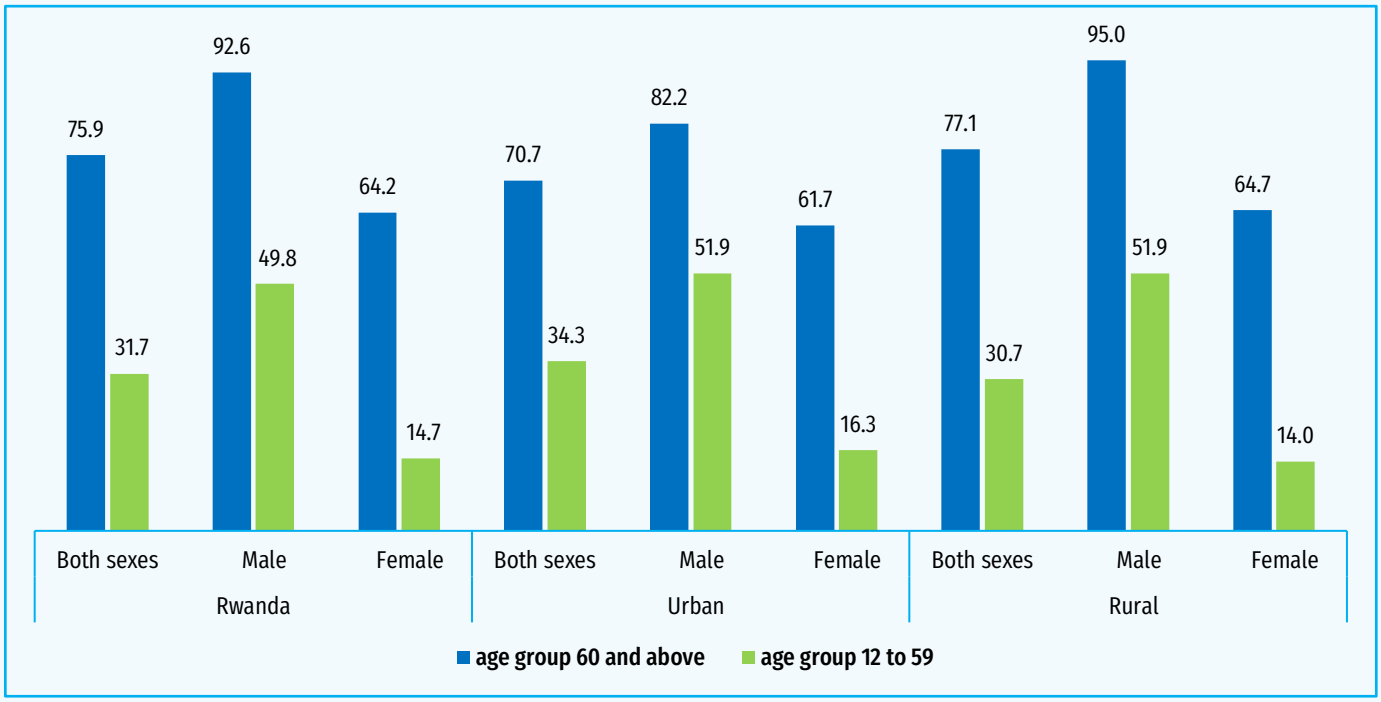
Household headship, the characteristics of household heads, and living conditions are integral aspects of understanding the dynamics and quality of life within a household. It refers to the individual who holds the primary responsibility for decision-making and management of a household. In this chapter, we are going to explore the significance of household headship, aloneness and old age support ratio characteristics of household heads as they impact of living conditions on the overall well-being of households.

7.2. Household Headship in Rwanda

The 2022 census data show that household headship is more common among the elderly than among the younger population in both urban and rural areas. It is also more common among the males than the females in accordance with the Rwandan customs as female across all ages are less likely to be heads of the households than males.

About 75.6% of the elderly people are the heads of households compared to 31.7% of the person aged 12 to 59 years. Among the elderly males in Rwanda, the data shows that about 92.6% of them are heads of households while among all the younger males aged 12-59 years, only a half (49.8%) of them are heads. Similarly, among all the elderly females in Rwanda the results indicate that 64.2% of them are heads of households while only 14.7% of the younger females aged 12-59 years are heads.

Figure 7. 1: Household Headship Rates (%) of Elderly People and Younger People (Aged 12–59) by Sex and Area of Residence



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

7.3. Aloneness Among the Elderly Persons in Rwanda

Table 7.1 and Map 7.1 provide the information on later life aloneness by presenting data on the distribution of the households with one elderly person by place of residence, sex, and age cohort of elderly people. The data shows that 12.9% of elderly persons live alone (111,417 out of 862,929).

The data further shows that there are more elderly females staying alone (84,118 or 75.5% of the elderly persons) than male (27,299 or 25.5% of the elderly persons). The data also indicate that most of these elderly people who live alone are in rural (95,264 or 85.5% of the elderly persons) than in urban (16,153 0r 14.5% of the elderly persons).

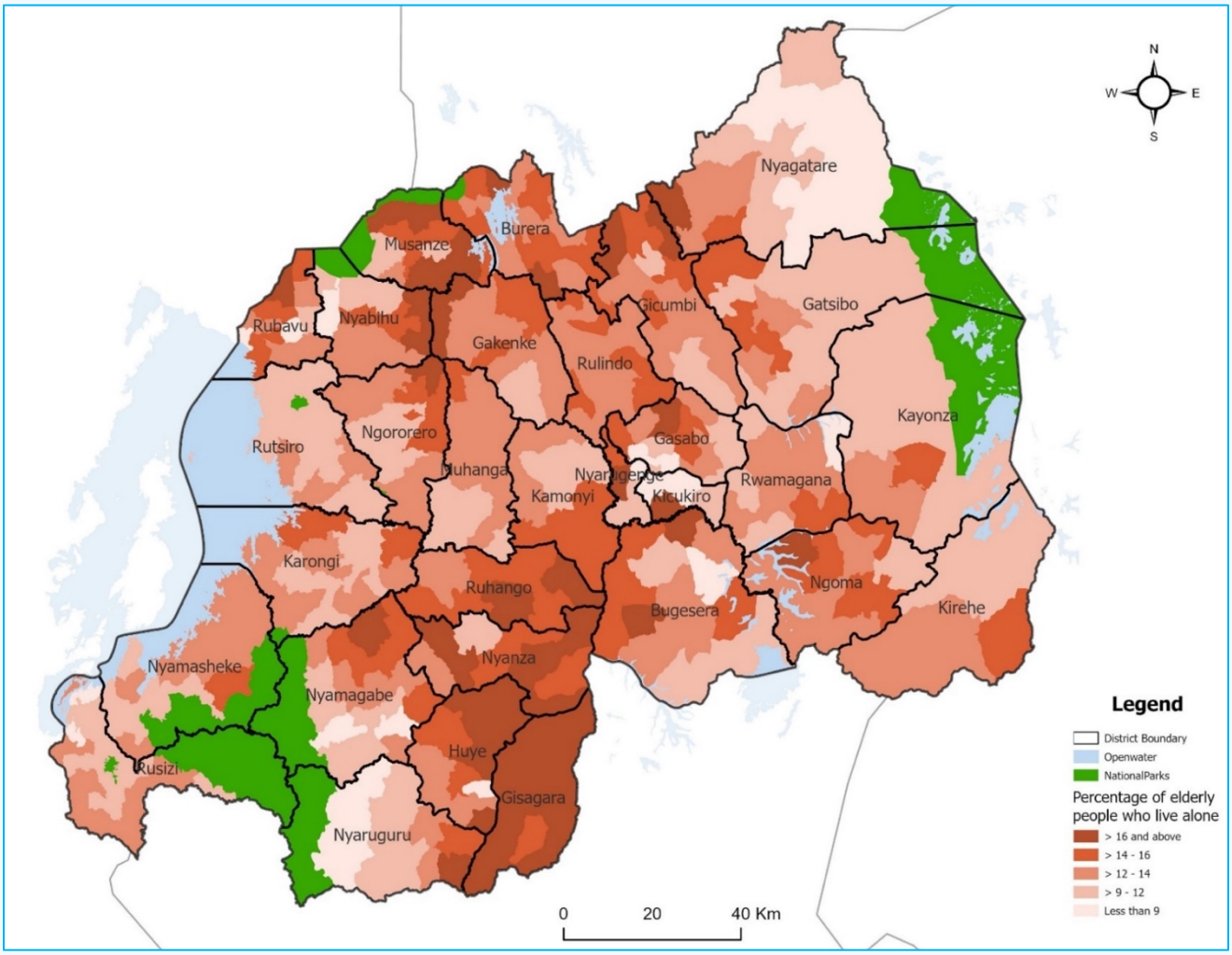
Across all elderly age groups, the percentage of elderly people living alone decreases as the age increase, but it increases slight for the last age group of 85 years and above compared the previous age group of 80-84 years old.

Table 7.1: Distribution of the Households with elderly person living alone by Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Group

Age group for elderly people	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
60-64	40	23.7	28.9	30.5	20.5	22.8	32.3	20.9	23.7
65-69	24.3	21.3	22.3	23.2	20.3	20.9	23.4	20.4	21.1
70-74	16.5	19.5	18.5	17.9	19.1	18.9	17.6	19.2	18.8
75-79	8.2	12.6	11.2	9.8	13.6	12.7	9.5	13.4	12.5
80-84	5.5	11.2	9.4	8.5	12.6	11.6	7.9	12.4	11.3
85+	5.5	11.6	9.7	10.1	14	13.1	9.2	13.7	12.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**5,153**	**11,000**	**16,153**	**22,146**	**73,118**	**95,264**	**27,299**	**84,118**	**111,417**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Map 7.1: The Number of Households with One Elderly Person by Sector



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

7.4. Elderly Headed Households with Orphans

The distribution of households headed by elderly persons with and without orphans by sex, province and place of residence is presented in Table 7.2. The results show that about 2.1% of the households headed by the elderly take care of the orphaned children. Out of these, 2.4 and 2.1% households headed by the elderly that take care of the orphans are found in the urban and rural areas respectively.

The data further shows that there are more elderly households headed by females (2.4%) than those headed by the elderly males (1.8%). In all provinces, elderly female headed households are likely to have a higher proportion of orphans than those headed by elderly males. This poses a major problem to the elderly headed households with orphans in terms of taking care of the orphans as they require food, schooling, and medical care.

It is noted that majority of the households headed by the elderly females are more likely to be vulnerable because of having fewer resources to perform the caregiving responsibilities well. The data also show that Eastern province has the highest proportion of the elderly female (3.0%) and male (2.2%) headed households with orphans whereas northern province has the lowest proportion of elderly female (1.8%) and male (1.5%) headed households with orphans.

Table 7.2: Distribution of Households Headed by Elderly Persons With and Without Orphans by Sex, Province and Place of Residence

Province and Place of Residence	Elderly Households headed without orphans			Elderly Households headed with orphans			Count
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Rwanda							
Urban	98.1	97.2	97.6	1.9	2.8	2.4	108,792
Rural	98.2	97.7	98.0	1.8	2.3	2.0	546,438
Total	**98.2**	**97.6**	**97.9**	**1.8**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**655,230**
City of Kigali							
Urban	98.4	97.3	97.9	1.6	2.7	2.1	30,560
Rural	98.2	97.3	97.8	1.8	2.7	2.2	9,785
Total	**98.3**	**97.3**	**97.9**	**1.7**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**40,345**
Southern Province							
Urban	98.2	97.4	97.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	16,862
Rural	98.4	97.8	98.1	1.6	2.2	1.9	168,422
Total	**98.4**	**97.8**	**98.1**	**1.6**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**185,284**
Western Province							
Urban	98.2	97.1	97.6	1.8	2.9	2.4	23,364
Rural	98.3	97.8	98.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	127,118
Total	**98.3**	**97.7**	**98.0**	**1.7**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**150,482**
Northern Province							
Urban	98.3	97.8	98.0	1.7	2.2	2.0	13,072
Rural	98.6	98.3	98.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	99,303
Total	**98.5**	**98.2**	**98.4**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**112,375**
Eastern Province							
Urban	97.4	96.6	97.0	2.6	3.4	3.0	24,934
Rural	97.8	97.1	97.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	141,810
Total	**97.8**	**97.0**	**97.4**	**2.2**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**166,744**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

7.5. The Old-Age Support Ratio in Rwanda

The old-age dependency ratio shows the proportion of persons aged over 64 years relative to those aged 16 to 64 years (Claire Harasty and Martin Ostermeier, 2020).Table 7.3 provides information on the old age support ratio by sex, province and place of residence. The data shows that at national level, one economically active person (age 16 to 64 years) supports 7.4 elderly persons (age 65 years and above) economically and socially in the society. The burden of support is even worse in rural areas than urban areas as one person in rural and urban areas supports 8.8 and 4.3 elderly persons respectively.

The results also show that across all provinces, the ratio is higher for female headed households than the male headed ones in both rural and urban households. The data further indicates that the City of Kigali, has the least old age support ratio implying that one active person in the City of Kigali Province supports only 3.0 elderly persons compared with the Southern Province which has the highest ratio at 9.3 person being supported by one active person. In the remaining provinces, one person supports 8.1, 8.6 and 7.1 elderly persons in Western, Northern and Eastern Provinces respectively.

Table 7.3: Old Age Support Ratio by Sex, Province and Place of Residence

Province and Place of Residence	Age Group 65 and above			Age Group 16 to 64			Old Age support ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda									
Urban	39,775	56,999	96,774	1,145,665	1,115,997	2,261,662	3.5	5.1	4.3
Rural	179,899	275,255	455,154	2,426,015	2,736,527	5,162,542	7.4	10.1	8.8
Total	**219,674**	**332,254**	**551,928**	**3,571,680**	**3,852,524**	**7,424,204**	**6.2**	**8.6**	**7.4**
City of Kigali									
Urban	10,040	15,056	25,096	511,038	477,973	989,011	2.0	3.1	2.5
Rural	3,435	4,948	8,383	67,879	60,944	128,823	5.1	8.1	6.5
Total	**13,475**	**20,004**	**33,479**	**578,917**	**538,917**	**1,117,834**	**2.3**	**3.7**	**3.0**
Southern Province									
Urban	7,730	9,645	17,375	138,279	131,831	270,110	5.6	7.3	6.4
Rural	52,945	84,556	137,501	652,945	736,893	1,389,838	8.1	11.5	9.9
Total	**60,675**	**94,201**	**154,876**	**791,224**	**868,724**	**1,659,948**	**7.7**	**10.8**	**9.3**
Western Province									
Urban	7,874	11,968	19,842	172,408	184,812	357,220	4.6	6.5	5.6
Rural	42,141	64,438	106,579	554,582	642,942	1,197,524	7.6	10.0	8.9
Total	**50,015**	**76,406**	**126,421**	**726,990**	**827,754**	**1,554,744**	**6.9**	**9.2**	**8.1**
Northern Province									
Urban	4,115	7,194	11,309	101,245	109,386	210,631	4.1	6.6	5.4
Rural	34,507	52,885	87,392	440,668	500,784	941,452	7.8	10.6	9.3
Total	**38,622**	**60,079**	**98,701**	**541,913**	**610,170**	**1,152,083**	**7.1**	**9.8**	**8.6**
Eastern Province									
Urban	10,016	13,136	23,152	222,695	211,995	434,690	4.5	6.2	5.3
Rural	46,871	68,428	115,299	709,941	794,964	1,504,905	6.6	8.6	7.7
Total	**56,887**	**81,564**	**138,451**	**932,636**	**1,006,959**	**1,939,595**	**6.1**	**8.1**	**7.1**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CHAPTER 8: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AND AMENITIES BY THE ELDERLY

8.1. Introduction

Access to basic services and amenities is a fundamental aspect of ensuring the well-being and quality of life for any individual, and this holds particularly true for the elderly population. As individuals age, their needs and requirements evolve, and having access to essential services and amenities becomes even more crucial.

Basic services and amenities encompass a wide range of necessities as described under this chapter such as tenure, access to sanitation, water and hygiene, energy for lighting and household equipment/Assets. However, disparities in access to basic services and amenities can exist, posing significant challenges and barriers for some elderly people.

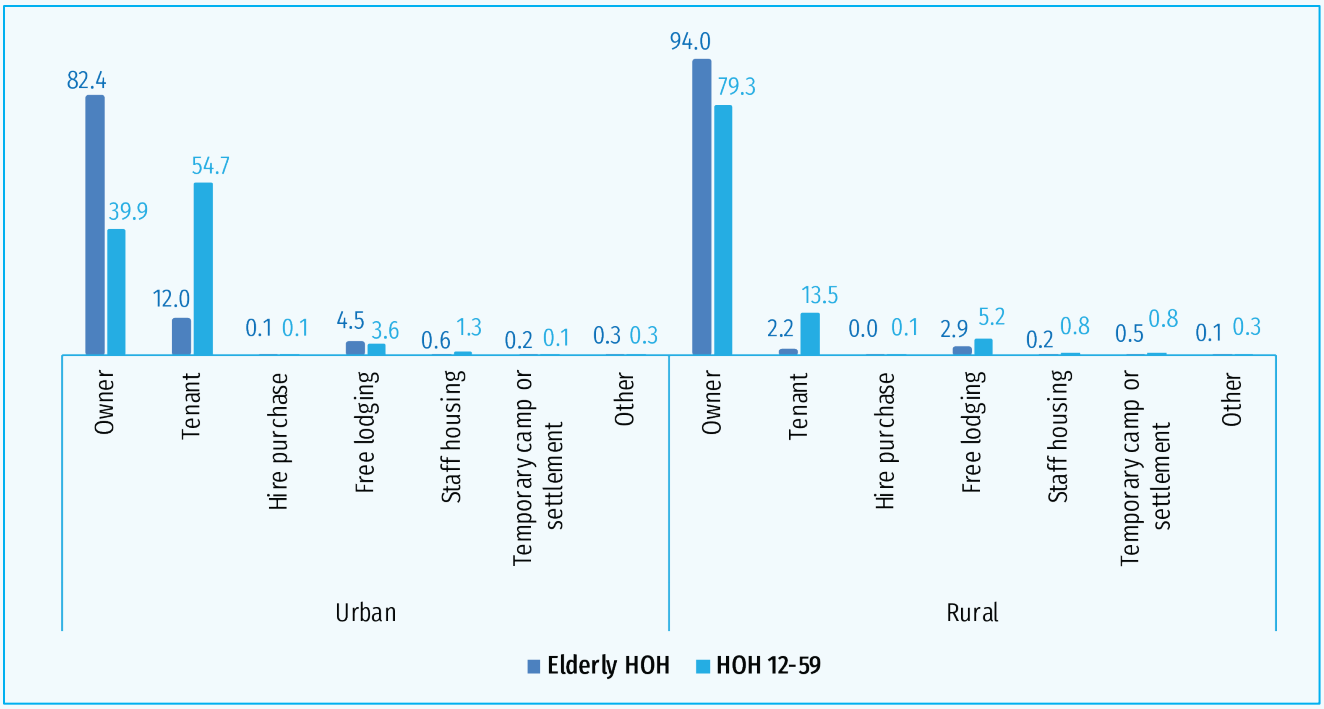
8.2. Housing

8.2.1. Housing Tenure

Figure 8.1 presents data on the percentage distribution of tenure of the housing unit, among households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12-59) by area of residence. The data shows that in urban areas, majority of the elderly people (80.4%) live in own houses while 12% stay in rental houses.

Similarly, more than a half (54.7%) of the younger people (age 12-59) in urban areas stay in rented houses while 39.9% of them live in own houses. In rural areas, the census data shows that most elderly people (94%) live in their own houses while a minimal proportion stay in rental houses. This is in contrast to the younger population. Almost 4 out of 5 (79.3%) of the younger people in rural areas live in their own houses while 13.5% stay in rental houses.

Figure 8.1: Distribution of Tenure of the Housing Unit Among Households Headed by Elderly and Younger People by Area of Residence



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.2.2. Main Material of the Roof

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of households headed by the elderly population, place of residence, sex and main material of the housing roof. Overall, the main dominant building material for the roof in Rwanda for the households headed by the elderly are iron sheets (64.9%).

Majority of the urban households headed by the elderly have their housings' roofs built by iron sheets (87.8%) compared to 60.3% of those in the rural areas. The data further reveals that one out of three (34.8%) elderly households use local tiles for roofing. Other roofing materials are rarely used in constructing houses in Rwanda.

Table 8. 1: Distribution of Households Headed by the Elderly, Place of Residence, Sex and Main Material of the Roof in percent.

Main material used for the roof	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Iron Sheets	88.5	87.1	87.8	60.7	60	60.3	65.3	64.5	64.9
Local tiles	10.5	12.3	11.4	39.1	39.8	39.4	34.3	35.3	34.8
Industrial tiles	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Asbestos	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
All non-durable roofing materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other type of roofing materials	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR

8.2.3. Main Material of the Walls

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of households headed by the elderly, place of residence, sex and the main material of the housing walls. The census data shows that, across the entire Rwanda, 60.5% of the walls of the houses headed by the elderly have their houses constructed using sun-dried bricks with or without cement (about 28.3% and 32.2% respectively), or wood/mud with or without cement (about 8.9% and 24.2% respectively).

Durable building materials, such as cement blocks, concrete, burnt bricks with or without cement, stone with or without cement and timber, are used for wall construction only by 4.3 % of the elderly households in Rwanda. The data further show that sun-dried bricks remain the most prevalent construction material for walls by area of residence. Their percentage is higher in urban areas (about 63.2% which comprises of 46.3% with cement and 18.9% without cement) than in rural areas where about 60.5% of houses have walls built with sun dried bricks with cement (28.3%) and sun-dried bricks without cement (32.2%).

The data also reveals that, the percentage of durable materials used to construct the walls are high for the elderly male headed households than female elderly headed households.

Table 8. 2: Distribution of Households Headed by the Elderly, Place of Residence, Sex and the Main Material of the Walls.

Main material used for the walls	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wood with mud and cement	9	10	9.5	9.2	8.5	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.9
Wood with mud without cement	8.8	10.6	9.7	25.5	28.8	27.1	22.7	25.8	24.2
Sun dried bricks with cement	46.1	46.4	46.3	27	22.4	24.7	30.2	26.4	28.3
Sun dried bricks without cement	17.4	20.3	18.9	33.3	36.3	34.8	30.7	33.7	32.2
All non-durable wall materials	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement blocks	2.2	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Concrete	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stones with cement	1	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Stones without cement	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Timber	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1	1.1
Burnt bricks with cement	9.8	5.8	7.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.3
Burnt bricks without cement	2.2	1.6	1.9	1	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	1
Other type of wall materials	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	2	1.9	2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.2.4. Main Material of the Floor

The percentage distribution of households headed by the elderly, place of residence, sex and main material of the floor is presented in Table 8.3. The 2022 census data shows that in the entire country, 92.3% of all private households headed by the elderly have the floors of their houses built of either earth (about 68.3%) or cement (about 24%).

The households headed by the elderly in urban areas have their houses built with cement floors (49.4%) compared to 18.9% found in rural areas. The results also show that the households headed by the elderly in rural areas have the floors of their houses constructed mainly with the earth materials (74.2%) compared with 38.4% found in urban areas.

Looking at the sex differentials, the percentage of households headed by the elderly females have their houses built mainly with earth floors (71.1%) than among elderly male-headed households (65.5%). Conversely, households headed by the elderly with houses built of cement floors are more prevalent among elderly male-headed households (26.3%) than among elderly female-headed households (about 21.7%).

Table 8.3: Distribution of Households Headed by the Elderly, Place of Residence, Sex and Main Material of the housing Floor.

Main material used for the floor	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Earth	35.5	41.4	38.4	71.6	76.9	74.2	65.5	71.1	68.3
Dung hardened	0.9	1.2	1.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.6
Concrete	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stones	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Burnt bricks	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Wooden floor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	11.9	7.3	9.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.3	1.7
Cement	50.0	48.7	49.4	21.5	16.4	18.9	26.3	21.7	24.0
Other type of flooring materials	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.3. Households' Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

8.3.1. Main Sources of Water

Universal access to improved source of water is an important policy objective for the population in general. Persons with health problems which is common among the elderly population are particularly in need of good access to water sources. Table 8.4 presents the percentage distribution of households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12-59) using improved source of water by sex of household heads and area of residence. The results show that there is only a very small difference between households headed by elderly people (71.3%) and households headed by people below the age of 60 (73.2%) in terms of access to improved water source.

A larger proportion of households have access to improved water source in urban areas (elderly 88.8%; younger 91.9%) than in rural area (elderly 69.9%; younger 69%). Male headed households in both urban and rural areas seem to be more advantaged than those headed by the females. About 89.2% of the elderly headed households and 92.9 percent of those headed by the younger male population in rural areas have improved sources of water compared to those headed by the elderly females in urban areas (88.4%) and younger females in rural areas (90.7 percent).

The reverse is observed in rural areas for the female headed households by the elderly (70.1%) and the younger people (69.3%) who have a slightly higher proportion than that of male elderly 68.9%) and male younger population (69.0%).

Table 8. 4: Distribution of Households Headed by Elderly and Younger People Using Improved Source of Water by Sex and Area of Residence

Area of residence	Elderly household heads (60 years and above)			Younger household heads (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	70.8	71.7	71.3	73.4	72.7	73.2
Urban	89.2	88.4	88.8	92.2	90.7	91.9
Rural	68.9	70.1	69.6	69	69.3	69

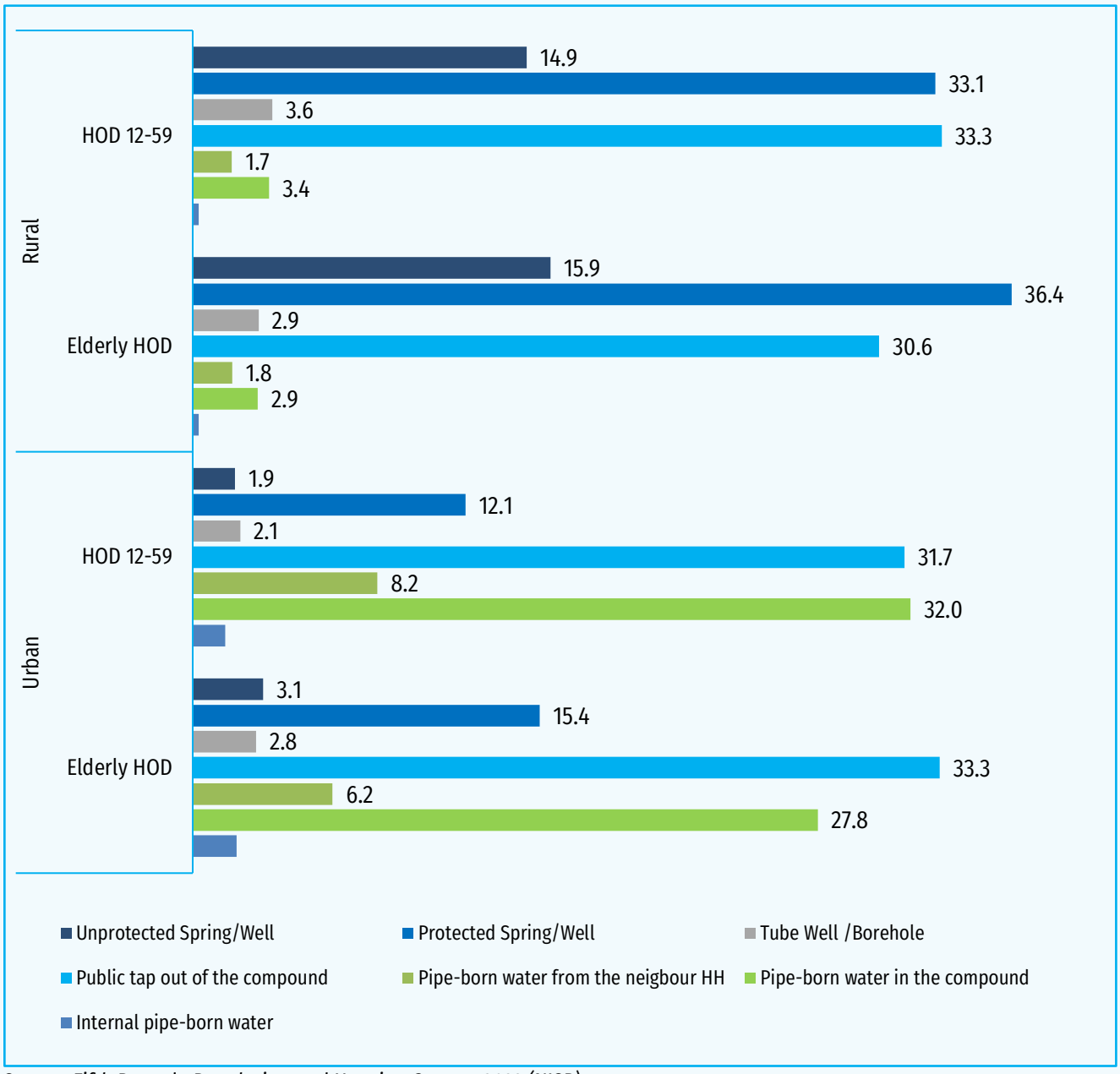
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.3.2. Distribution of Types of Improved Water Sources

Figure 8.2 shows the distribution of types of improved water sources used by households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12-59) and area of residence. The data shows that the main source of improved water used by the households headed by elderly is public tap outside the compound (33.3%) compared to those headed by the younger people (31.7%).

In rural areas, the main source of improved water source used by the households headed by the elderly is also protected spring/well (36.4%) compared to those headed by the younger who use public tap into the compound (33.6%).

Figure 8. 2: Distribution of Types of Improved Water Sources Used By Households Headed by Elderly and Younger People and Area of Residence in percent



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

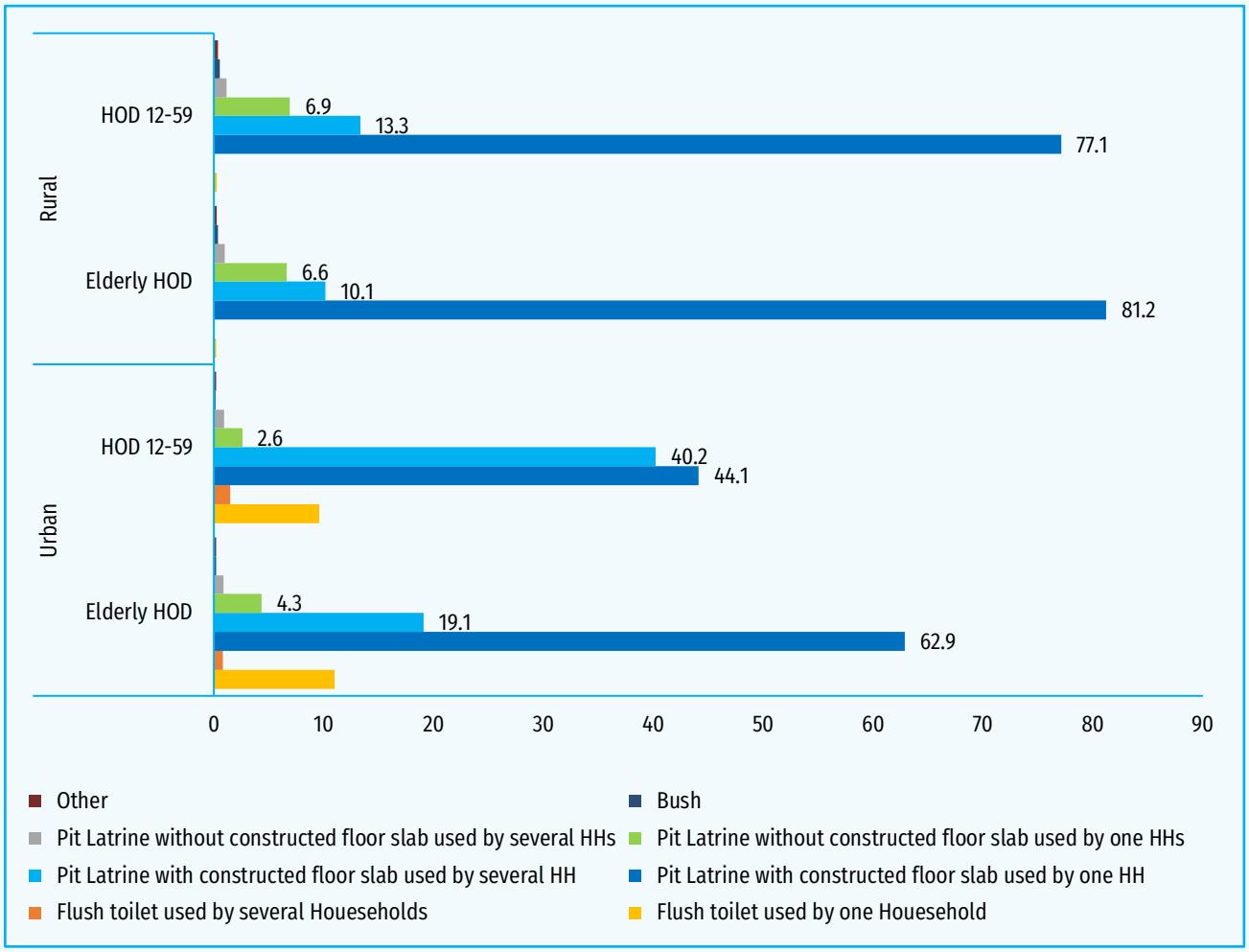
8.3.3. Distribution of Types of Toilet Facilities

Figure 8.3 provides information on the percentage distribution of the various types of toilet facility used among households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12-59) by area of residence. Pit latrines are used exclusively by the households as the most common sanitation facility across the country for households headed by elderly and younger persons. A higher proportion of the elderly mainly use pit latrines with constricted floor slab used by one household in urban areas (62.9%) and in rural areas (81.2%).

However, for the younger population residing in urban areas, their households use mainly pit latrines with constricted floor slab used by one household (44.1%) and pit latrines with constricted floor slab used by several households (40.2%).

For the younger people staying in urban households, the main type of toilet facility used is pit latrines with constricted floor slab used by one household (77.1%). Flush toilets remain rare as only 11.0% of households headed by the elderly and 9.6% of the households headed by the younger people in urban areas have access to a flush toilet/WC.

Figure 8.3: Distribution of the Type of Toilet Facility Used Among Households Headed by Elderly and Younger People and Area of Residence in percent.



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.3.4. Modes of Sewage Disposal

The distribution of households headed by elderly persons by place of residence and mode of sewage are presented in Table 8. 5. Slightly over a half (50.9%) of the households in Rwanda dispose off their sewage in the courtyard. This mode of sewage disposal is mainly common in the rural areas (54.9%) while in the urban areas, the main mode is cesspool (31.9%) followed closely by courtyard (31%).

The households headed by the males mainly dispose of sewage using cesspool (34.9%) in urban areas while in rural areas, they use courtyard (53.5%). The data further reveals that households headed by females mainly use courtyard in both rural (56.3%) and urban (33,3%) areas.

Table 8. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Elderly Persons, Place of Residence and Mode of Sewage.

Main mode of sewage disposal	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sump	8.8	8.8	8.8	7.7	6.5	7.1	7.9	6.8	7.4
In the courtyard	28.8	33.3	31.0	53.5	56.3	54.9	49.4	52.5	50.9
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
In the street	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Main sewer	7.7	6.8	7.3	5.0	4.1	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.0
Cesspool	34.9	28.8	31.9	8.4	6.1	7.3	12.8	9.8	11.3
Bush	14.4	16.8	15.6	21.4	22.6	22.0	20.2	21.7	20.9
Other mode of sewage disposal	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
Not Stated	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.3.5. Modes of Waste Disposal

Table 8.6 provides information on the distribution of households headed by elderly persons by place of residence and mode of household waste disposal. The 2022 census in Rwanda shows that the majority (58.6%) of the private households headed by the elderly persons use household compost dumping (or throw the waste in household's fields or bushes (32.4%) as their main mode of waste disposal.

The data also shows that households headed by the elderly male (63.6%) are more likely to use household compost dumping as a main mode of household waste disposal than those headed by elderly females (53.5%.). But more households headed by elderly females (37.8%) are more likely to throw their waste in the household's fields or bushes than those headed by the elderly males (27.1%).

The data further show that households headed by the elderly persons in rural areas (55.6%) are more likely to use household compost dumping than those headed by the elderly people in the urban areas (44.3%).

Table 8.6: Distribution of Households Headed by Elderly Persons by Place of Residence and Mode of Household Waste Disposal.

Main mode of household waste disposal	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public compost dumping	5.1	5.6	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.0
Household compost dumping	45.9	42.7	44.3	67.1	55.6	61.4	63.6	53.5	58.6
Waste collection companies	23.1	17.8	20.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1	3.2	3.6
Thrown in the household's fields/bushes	24.6	32.5	28.5	27.6	38.8	33.2	27.1	37.8	32.4
Burnt	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other mode of waste disposal	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.1
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	55,315	53,477	108,792	274,742	271,696	546,438	330,057	325,173	655,230

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022(NISR)

8.4. Sources of Energy for Lighting and Cooking

8.4.1. Sources of Energy for Lighting

Table 8.7 presents the percentage distribution of households headed by elderly and younger people (aged 12-59) by sex, area of residence and source of energy for lighting. Census shows that 55.1% of private households headed by the elderly predominantly use electricity as their source of home lighting. This comprises of 36.2% of households that use electricity from REG or other private sector and solar power (18.9%).

On the other hand, households headed by the younger persons mainly use 62.5% of electricity or other private source as their source of home lighting. This comprises of 49.8 % of electricity from REG or other private source and 12.7% from solar energy. The second most used source of home lighting is flashlight/phone flashlight for both elderly and younger household head (31.2% and 27.8%, respectively).

Further, the results reveal that the use of electricity for lighting is higher among male-headed households for both elderly (58.5%) and younger people (64.8%) compared to the elderly (51.6%) and younger female headed households (55.3%). Annex shows more details related to area of residence whereby in urban areas, the predominant main source of energy for home lighting is electricity from REG or other private source (82.8%) while in rural areas, flashlight /phone light is used (36.8%) followed by electricity from REG or other private source (34.2%).

Table 8. 7: Distribution of Households Headed by Elderly and Younger People by Sex and Source of Energy for Lighting.

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Households Headed by Elderly (60 years and above)			Household Headed by Younger People (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Electricity from REG or other private source	37.8	34.5	36.2	51.5	44.5	49.8
Solar power	20.7	17.1	18.9	13.3	10.8	12.7
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candles	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.1
Firewoods	5.3	8.2	6.8	3.0	5.5	3.6
Batteries/Bulb	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Flashlight/Phone Flashlight	29.6	32.8	31.2	26.4	32.1	27.8
Rechargeable Batteries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lantern	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
Other source of energy for lighting	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**	**2,025,241**	**632,272**	**2,657,513**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.4.2. Sources of Energy for Cooking

The distribution of households headed by elderly persons by place of residence, sex and main source of energy for cooking is shown in Table 8.8 below. In Rwanda, almost all households (97.0%) use unclean source of energy for cooking which is distributed as follows: firewood 83.5%, charcoal 6.1% and straw/shrub/grass 7.4%.

The situation is worse in rural areas where almost all households use unclean source of energy for cooking (98.1%) distributed as follows: firewood-88.8%, charcoal 1.2% and straw/shrub/grass 8.2%. In urban areas, only 7.6% of the households use clean energy (gas and electricity) as a source of cooking while 91.8% use unclean source of cooking energy comprising of firewood 56.8%, charcoal-30.6% and straw/shrub/grass 3.2%.

Table 8.8: Distribution of Households Headed by Elderly Persons by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Main Source of Energy for Cooking	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Firewood	54.8	58.9	56.8	89.9	87.7	88.8	84.0	83.0	83.5
Charcoal	30.8	30.3	30.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	6.2	6.0	6.1
Gas	9.7	5.5	7.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.2	1.6
Electricity	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/Paraffine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solar power	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crop waste	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Animal dung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Briquette	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Straw/shrub/grass	2.7	3.8	3.2	7.3	9.2	8.2	6.5	8.3	7.4
Others (Specify)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not cook	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.4.3. Availability of Energy-Saving Stoves in Private Households

To reduce the level of firewood and charcoal consumption which lead to deforestation, soil erosion and other harmful environmental consequences that are injurious to people's health in terms of disease burden resulting from air pollution, the Government of Rwanda has been promoting the installation and use of energy-saving stoves in private households. Table 8.9 provides information on the distribution of households headed by elderly persons by use of energy saving stove for cooking, sex, province, and place of residence.

At the national level, 41.2% of the private households headed by the elderly persons use the energy-saving stoves. Energy-saving stoves are more popular in rural areas (43.7%) than in urban areas (28.4%). They are also more popular among male headed

households (42.7%) than female headed households (39.7%)

At the provincial level, the highest percentage of households with an energy-saving stove is found in the Southern Province (about 58.9%) and the lowest in Kigali City (about 12.9%).

Table 8.9: Distribution of Private Households Headed by Elderly Persons by Use of Energy Saving Stove for Cooking, Sex, Province and Place of Residence

Province and Place of Residence	Use of energy-saving Cooking Stove			Not Use of energy-saving Cooking Stove			Not Started			Count
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Rwanda										
Urban	29.9	26.8	28.4	70.0	73.1	71.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	107,352
Rural	45.2	42.2	43.7	54.7	57.7	56.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	542,842
Total	**42.7**	**39.7**	**41.2**	**57.2**	**60.2**	**58.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**650,194**
City of Kigali										
Urban	14.0	10.4	12.3	86.0	89.6	87.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	29,811
Rural	15.8	13.6	14.7	84.1	86.3	85.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	9,721
Total	**14.4**	**11.3**	**12.9**	**85.6**	**88.7**	**87.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**39,532**
Southern Province										
Urban	45.7	41.6	43.5	54.3	58.4	56.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	16,703
Rural	61.7	59.4	60.5	38.2	40.5	39.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	167,557
Total	**60.3**	**57.7**	**58.9**	**39.7**	**42.2**	**41.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**184,260**
Western Province										
Urban	24.3	19.3	21.8	75.6	80.6	78.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	23,174
Rural	29.4	24.5	27.0	70.5	75.4	72.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	126,357
Total	**28.6**	**23.7**	**26.2**	**71.3**	**76.2**	**73.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**149,531**
Northern Province										
Urban	34.2	29.9	32.0	65.8	70.1	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,001
Rural	46.6	42.7	44.7	53.4	57.1	55.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	98,744
Total	**45.2**	**41.1**	**43.2**	**54.7**	**58.8**	**56.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**111,745**
Eastern Province										
Urban	43.8	39.9	41.9	56.1	59.9	58.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	24,663
Rural	41.7	38.2	40.0	58.1	61.6	59.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	140,463
Total	**42.0**	**38.5**	**40.3**	**57.8**	**61.4**	**59.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**165,126**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.5. Ownership of Household Equipment and Access to Internet

8.5.1. Most Common Households Owned Equipment by Elderly Persons

Table 8.10 describes the percentage distribution of households headed by elderly persons by type of household Equipment owned, sex, province, and place of residence. most important household Equipment that are necessary for the elderly to use in order to be comfortable are identified as the radio, television; mattress, bench/chair, bed and table.

The data shows that the most common items owned by the Rwandan households headed by the elderly are benches/chairs (79.7%), beds (65.6%), tables (65.2%), mattresses (63.7%), radios (36.9%) and 1.1% elderly household own a vehicle for home use. Only a small proportion of the households indicated that they own televisions (6.6%). The TVs are more popular in urban areas where in every 4 households, there is a TV (25.3%).

The data reveals that most of these assists are owned by the urban households than the rural households except for the benches/chairs whose ownership is higher in rural

than urban areas. The most main Equipment owned by the male and female elderly headed households are the mattresses, benches/chairs, beds and tables as over 50% of the households both in urban and rural areas and across all provinces own them.

Table 8.10: Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Elderly Persons by Type of Household Equipment, Sex, Province, and Place of Residence

Province Residence	Radio			Television			Mattress			Bench/Chair			Bed			Tables			Vehicle for home use only
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Rwanda																			
Urban	57.4	39.3	47.8	31.0	20.3	25.3	83.4	79.4	81.3	80.3	75.0	77.5	77.3	71.2	74.1	81.3	73.4	77.1	5.0
Rural	46.5	24.5	34.9	4.3	1.8	3.0	64.0	57.2	60.4	83.8	76.8	80.1	69.2	59.4	64.0	70.8	55.9	62.9	0.3
Total	**48.2**	**26.9**	**36.9**	**8.6**	**4.8**	**6.6**	**67.1**	**60.8**	**63.7**	**83.3**	**76.5**	**79.7**	**70.5**	**61.3**	**65.6**	**72.5**	**58.7**	**65.2**	**1.1**
Kigali																			
Urban	68.7	56.0	62.4	59.8	46.6	53.2	93.3	92.9	93.1	75.6	71.1	73.4	84.5	81.1	82.8	86.9	84.0	85.4	13.8
Rural	51.9	30.4	40.2	10.0	4.3	6.9	77.7	74.9	76.2	83.1	81.2	82.1	76.5	70.0	72.9	77.9	70.3	73.7	0.5
Total	**64.6**	**48.8**	**56.6**	**47.7**	**34.7**	**41.1**	**89.5**	**87.8**	**88.7**	**77.5**	**73.9**	**75.6**	**82.5**	**78.0**	**80.2**	**84.7**	**80.1**	**82.4**	**10.6**
Southern																			
Urban	58.4	40.5	48.2	22.4	13.8	17.5	80.2	76.6	78.2	83.2	77.9	80.2	75.9	67.8	71.3	77.8	68.6	72.6	2.0
Rural	47.2	26.5	35.8	3.3	1.5	2.3	60.7	54.8	57.5	83.9	76.8	80.0	69.4	59.1	63.7	66.6	51.7	58.4	0.3
Total	**48.2**	**27.8**	**36.9**	**5.0**	**2.7**	**3.7**	**62.4**	**56.9**	**59.3**	**83.9**	**76.9**	**80.0**	**69.9**	**59.9**	**64.4**	**67.6**	**53.3**	**59.7**	**0.5**
Western																			
Urban	48.0	25.6	36.0	18.3	9.6	13.6	76.7	70.4	73.3	80.7	72.2	76.1	77.9	70.6	74.0	80.8	70.3	75.2	1.5
Rural	41.5	17.7	29.1	3.8	1.1	2.4	58.1	48.9	53.3	84.1	75.9	79.8	71.5	60.9	65.9	73.6	57.7	65.3	0.3
Total	**42.5**	**18.9**	**30.1**	**5.9**	**2.4**	**4.0**	**60.9**	**52.2**	**56.3**	**83.6**	**75.3**	**79.3**	**72.4**	**62.4**	**67.2**	**74.6**	**59.6**	**66.8**	**0.5**
Northern																			
Urban	53.8	30.2	40.7	16.1	8.9	12.2	73.5	69.5	71.3	83.8	77.8	80.4	78.0	73.1	75.3	80.8	69.9	74.8	1.1
Rural	50.9	24.6	37.6	2.9	1.0	2.0	64.3	56.7	60.5	84.9	76.7	80.7	75.4	65.5	70.4	76.0	59.7	67.7	0.3
Total	**51.2**	**25.3**	**37.9**	**4.3**	**2.0**	**3.1**	**65.2**	**58.3**	**61.7**	**84.8**	**76.8**	**80.7**	**75.7**	**66.4**	**70.9**	**76.5**	**60.9**	**68.5**	**0.4**
Eastern																			
Urban	53.7	38.9	46.0	21.4	13.8	17.5	84.4	81.2	82.8	81.7	78.3	79.9	69.0	62.7	65.7	77.6	70.5	73.9	1.6
Rural	46.4	27.7	36.7	6.7	3.2	4.9	71.7	66.9	69.2	82.7	77.2	79.9	62.0	53.1	57.4	68.6	55.7	61.9	0.4
Total	**47.5**	**29.4**	**38.1**	**8.9**	**4.8**	**6.8**	**73.6**	**69.0**	**71.2**	**82.6**	**77.4**	**79.9**	**63.0**	**54.6**	**58.6**	**70.0**	**57.9**	**63.7**	**0.6**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.5.2. Ownership of Mobile Phone with by Type of Phone

Table 8.11 provides data on the percentage distribution of elderly persons who own mobile phones by sex, province, and place of residence. The data shows that in the entire Rwanda, 314,205 elderly people representing 36.4% of the population of the elderly population own mobile phones.

This ownership of mobile phones is higher in urban areas (55.5%) than in rural areas (32.3%) and is substantially higher among households headed by elderly males (43.3%) than among those headed by elderly females (31.6%).

Across provinces, the highest percentage of households headed by the elderly persons with mobile phones are found in Kigali City (66.8%) and the lowest in the Northern Province (30.4%).

Table 8.11: Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons who Own Mobile Phones by Sex, Province, and Place of Residence.

Province and Place of Residence	Mobile phone ownership			Count
	Male	Female	Total	
Rwanda				
Urban	59.2	52.7	55.5	153,962
Rural	39.5	27.2	32.3	708,967
Total	**43.3**	**31.6**	**36.4**	**862,929**
City of Kigali				
Urban	82.9	71.2	76.3	41,625
Rural	40.1	34.3	36.8	13,153
Total	**72.8**	**62.2**	**66.8**	**54,778**
Southern Province				
Urban	38.5	46.4	42.7	27,166
Rural	34.6	28.4	30.9	216,478
Total	**35.1**	**30.2**	**32.2**	**243,644**
Western Province				
Urban	58.1	45.5	50.7	31,779
Rural	42.5	26.1	32.8	167,427
Total	**45.0**	**29.2**	**35.7**	**199,206**
Northern Province				
Urban	54.5	37.1	43.9	17,513
Rural	40.2	20.7	28.6	131,341
Total	**41.8**	**22.7**	**30.4**	**148,854**
Eastern Province				
Urban	51.7	50.6	51.1	35,879
Rural	42.1	31.2	35.8	180,568
Total	**43.8**	**34.3**	**38.3**	**216,447**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 8.12 and Map 8.1 present the distribution of elderly persons who own mobile phones by area of residence and type of mobile phones. The data indicates that most of the elderly people own ordinary mobile phones with radios (88.4%). Only a small proportion of the elderly persons (9.3%) own smart phones.

The data further reveals that majority of the elderly persons in urban (73.4%) and rural (94%) areas own ordinary phones with radios. Further, about one in four (25.6%) elderly persons residing in urban areas own a smart phone compared to 3.2% of their counterparts in the rural areas. The results also indicate that male (30.2%) elderly persons in urban areas are more likely to own

mobile smart phones than their female counterparts (21.1%)

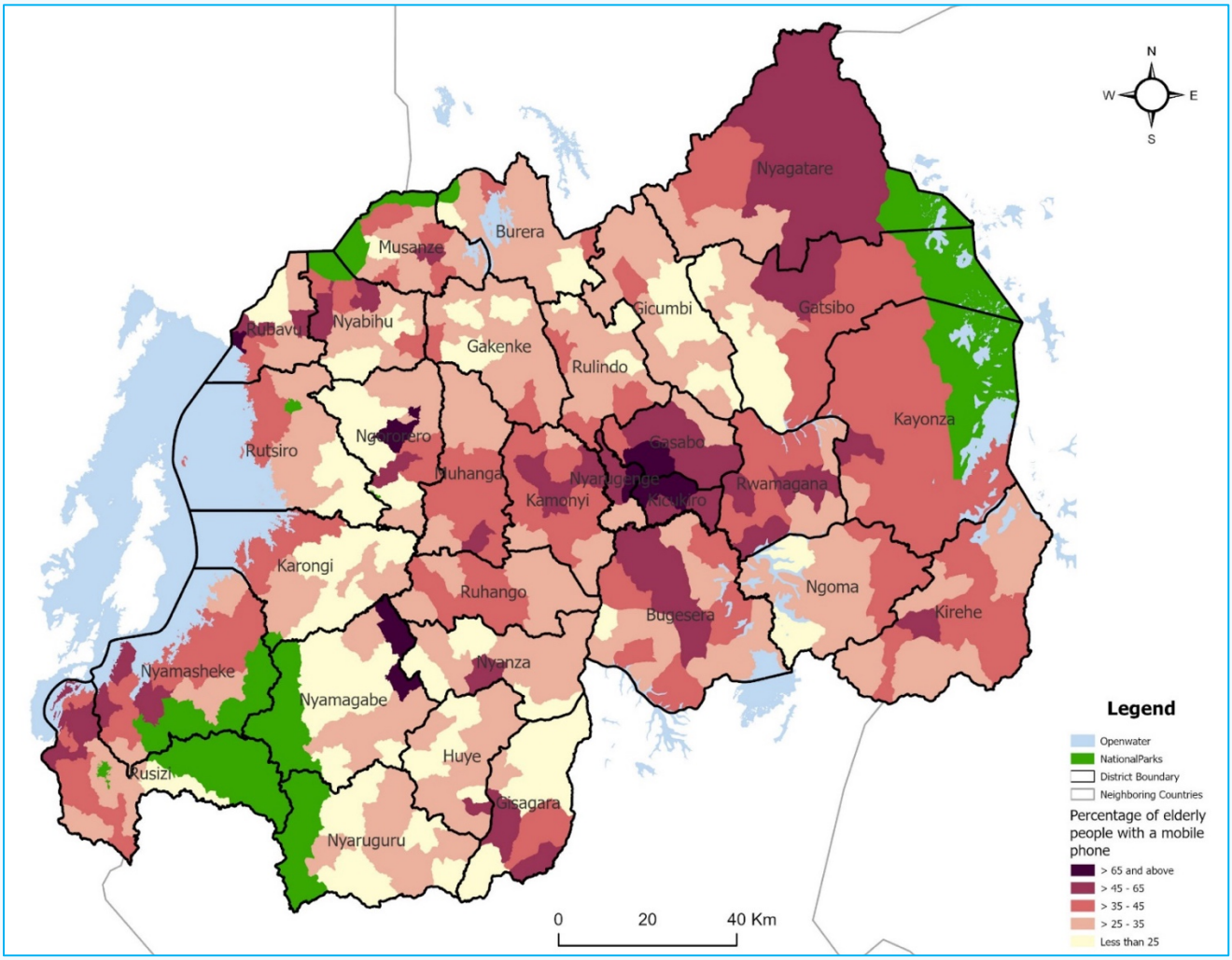
Conversely, female elderly persons (77.6%) in urban areas are more likely to own ordinary phone with radios compared to their male counterparts (68.5%).

Table 8.12: Distribution of Elderly Persons Who Own Mobile Phones by Area of Residence and Type of Mobile Phones

Types of mobile Phone	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Smart phone	30.6	21.1	25.6	4.1	2.3	3.2	11.0	7.7	9.3
Ordinary Phone with radio	68.5	77.6	73.4	94.1	93.9	94.0	87.5	89.3	88.4
Ordinary Phone without radio	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.8	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.1	2.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**39,875**	**45,628**	**85,503**	**114,362**	**114,340**	**228,702**	**154,237**	**159,968**	**314,205**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Map 8.1. Mobile Ownership Among Elderly People by Sector



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

8.5.3. Access to the Internet

Table 8.13 and Map 8.2 provide the distribution of elderly persons who have access to internet by sex, province, and place of residence. At the national level, only 2.8% of elderly people have access to the internet. As expected, the percentage of elderly persons who have access to the internet is higher in urban areas (12.8%) than in rural areas (0.8%).

The results further show that male elderly persons are more likely to have access to the internet (4.1%) compared to their female counterparts (1.9%).

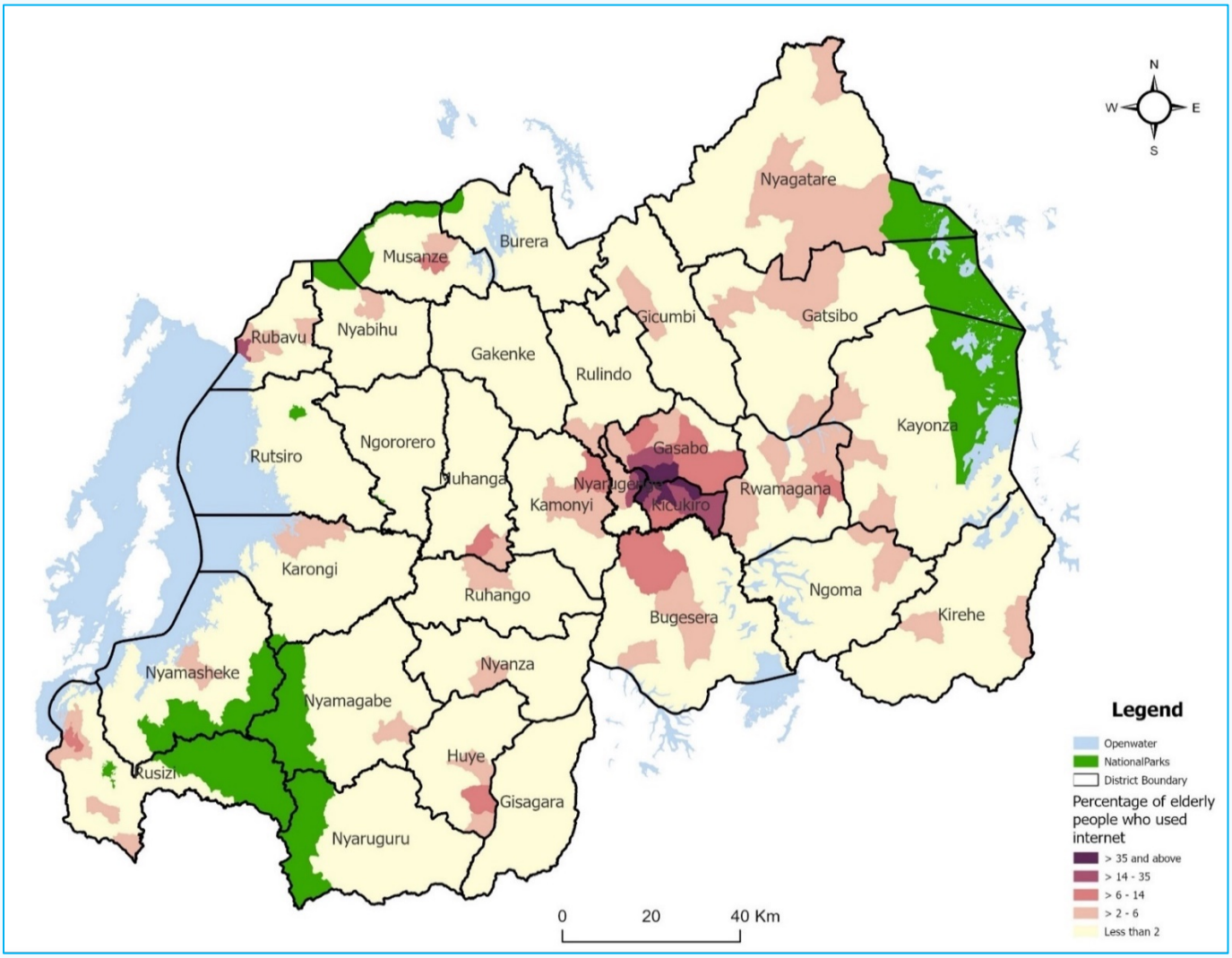
At provincial level, results indicate that a very small proportion (less than 2%) of the elderly persons have access to internet with an exception City of Kigali province which shows a higher internet access by the elderly persons at 22.5%.

Table 8.13: Distribution of Elderly Persons Who Have Access to Internet by Sex, Province, and Place of Residence in percent

Province and Place of Residence	Access to internet			Count
	Male	Female	Total	
Rwanda				
Urban	16.3	9.1	12.2	153,962
Rural	1.3	0.5	0.8	708,967
Total	4.1	1.9	2.8	862,929
City of Kigali				
Urban	37.2	22.6	29.0	41,625
Rural	2.2	0.6	1.3	13,153
Total	28.9	17.3	22.4	54,778
Southern Province				
Urban	8.2	6.1	7.1	27,166
Rural	1.1	0.5	0.7	216,478
Total	2.0	1.1	1.4	243,644
Western Province				
Urban	9.1	3.1	5.6	31,779
Rural	1.2	0.4	0.7	167,427
Total	2.5	0.8	1.5	199,206
Northern Province				
Urban	8.7	3.3	5.4	17,513
Rural	1.1	0.4	0.7	131,341
Total	2.0	0.7	1.2	148,854
Eastern Province				
Urban	8.0	4.0	5.8	35,879
Rural	1.6	0.7	1.1	180,568
Total	2.7	1.2	1.8	216,447

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Map 8. 2: Access to internet by elderly people by sector



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

CHAPTER 9: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

9.1. Introduction

The economic activity of elderly people is a multifaceted aspect that holds significance both at the individual and societal levels. Economic activity among the elderly not only contribute to the financial well-being of older individuals but also play a vital role in shaping the broader economy and social fabric. Understanding the economic activity of elderly people is crucial for addressing their specific needs, ensuring their financial security, and maximizing their potential as valuable members of society.

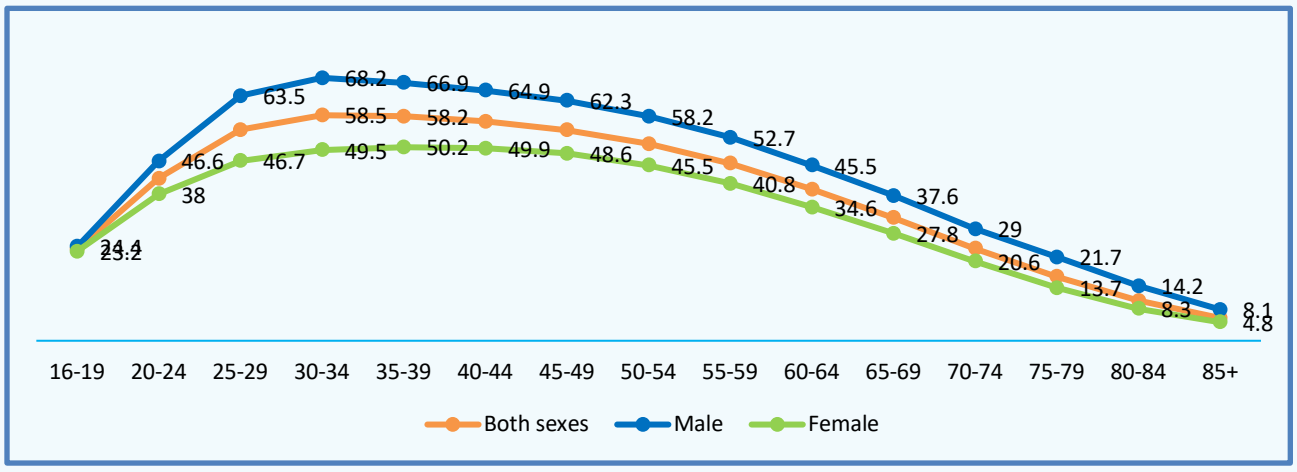
In this chapter we will explore the distribution of elderly people by economic activity, main occupation of elderly people the various dimensions of economic activity among the elderly and the employment to population ratio over years.

9.2. Employment to Population Ratio Among Resident Population

For Public Service employees, Law N° 86/2013 of 11/09/20131 specifies that "The normal retirement age for a public servant shall be sixty-five (65) years. However, a public servant who attains at least sixty (60) years of age and who has served for at least fifteen (15) years in public service and pays his/her contribution to the Rwanda Social Security Board may apply to the competent authority for early retirement.
Retirement age for public servants governed by special statutes shall be fixed in accordance with the nature of their duties". Given the low pension coverage, most elderly persons in Rwanda continue working beyond the age of 60 to ensure their daily subsistence. As indicated in

Figure 9.1 examine the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) and its variations in terms of intensity, sex, and cohort. Census shows that the EPR stand at 45.9% and higher for males (52.4%) than females (40.2%). The figure yields the following observations across age cohort, both genders experience an increase in EPR from the age group of 16-19 to 30-34. However, from the age group of 35-40 onwards, the EPR gradually declines as individuals grow older and reach retirement age. Notably, a significant decline in the EPR is observed at the age of 50 and above for both sexes.

Figure 9.1: Employment to Population Ratio by Age Group and Sex



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 202 2(NISR)

[1]Law n° 86/2013 of 11/09/2013 establishing General Statutes for Rwanda Public Service; O.G n° 42 bis of 21/10/2013; (Republic of Rwanda, 2013).

9.3. Economic Activity of Elderly People

Table 9.1 illustrates that there are 243,350 elderly people engaged in economic activity. This number progressively declines with advancing age, and additional information can be found in the annex. Moreover, the data indicates that a significant majority of them are involved in agriculture, accounting for 191,649 people or 80% of the total, of which 54.7% are female.

Table 9.1: Distribution of Elderly people by Sex and Area of Residence and Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Sex		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture forestry and fishing	45.3	54.7	12.8	87.2	191,694
Mining and quarrying	91.4	8.6	17.1	82.9	1,263
Manufacturing	75.2	24.8	25.7	74.3	6,750
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	90.1	9.9	71.4	28.6	91
Water supply, gas and remediation services	50.5	49.5	33.6	66.4	753
Construction	67.6	32.4	23.3	76.7	12,897
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	52.9	47.1	48.1	51.9	8,287
Transportation and storage	90.3	9.7	64.8	35.2	1,499
Accommodation and food services activities	57.7	42.3	53.8	46.2	886
Information and communication	83.9	16.1	85.1	14.9	87
Financial and insurance activities	68.3	31.7	65.4	34.6	205
Real estate activities	73.7	26.3	81.4	18.6	118
Professional, scientific and technical activities	63.9	36.1	49.1	50.9	1,857
Administrative and support activities	61.6	38.4	33.0	67.0	4,750
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	64.4	35.6	58.8	41.2	780
Education	58.8	41.2	47.0	53.0	2,194
Human health and social work activities	56.9	43.1	52.3	47.7	1,047
Arts, entertainment and recreation	33.9	66.1	26.4	73.6	546
Other services	65.5	34.5	32.8	67.2	3,331
Activities of households as employers	60.0	40.0	39.7	60.3	1,889
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	68.2	31.8	90.9	9.1	22
Total	**49.4**	**50.6**	**17.7**	**82.3**	**243,350**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census,2022(NISR)

9.4. Occupation of the Elderly People

Table 9.2 shows that across gender and area of residence, the majority of elderly people were found in Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery, followed by Elementary occupations, at national level, representing 44.7% and 44% respectively.

Table 9.2: Distribution of Elderly people by Sex, Area of Residence and Main Occupation

Main occupations	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Managers	2.7	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.5
Professionals	8.6	1.8	3.1	4.7	0.9	1.5	6.8	1.3	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	3.9	0.9	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.5	3.0	0.5	1.0
Clerical support workers	2.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.5
Service and sales workers	6.1	1.8	2.6	7.8	1.2	2.2	6.8	1.5	2.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	27.9	43.2	40.2	42.4	50.4	49.1	34.4	46.9	44.7
Craft and related trades workers	11.2	6.2	7.2	1.7	0.8	1.0	6.9	3.4	4.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.5
Elementary occupations	33.8	45.1	42.8	39.7	46.2	45.2	36.5	45.6	44.0
Not stated	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	23,703	96,419	120,122	19,346	103,882	123,228	43,049	200,301	243,350

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census,2022(NISR)

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census provides several key findings and conclusions regarding the elderly population in the country.

Firstly, the proportion of the aging population in Rwanda has increased from 4.8% in 1978 to 6.5% in 2022, indicating that people are living longer. This can be attributed to factors such as improved healthcare, lower mortality rates, reduced fertility, and improved living standards. Currently, there are 862,929 elderly persons aged 60 and above in Rwanda, with the majority residing in rural areas.

The increasing trend in the elderly population poses challenges that need to be addressed. These include a shrinking labor force to support a larger elderly population, ensuring income security at old age, maintaining the financial sustainability of pension systems, providing adequate healthcare services, addressing the needs of those living alone (particularly females), and increasing support services to enable older persons to remain in their own homes.

Migration patterns among the elderly show that a significant number of them were born in a different district from the one they currently reside in, with higher migration rates in urban areas. This can be attributed to the opportunities and attractions of urban areas, which can have both positive and negative effects on the lives of migrants and the communities they move to.

The health of the elderly population is a concern, with a significant number of them living with disabilities, particularly in rural areas. This highlights the need for addressing housing, transportation, and caregiving challenges faced by elderly persons with disabilities.
There is a significant gender gap in literacy and educational attainment among the elderly, with a higher percentage of elderly females lacking education compared to males.

The majority of elderly people in Rwanda are household heads, with a higher percentage of elderly males in this role compared to females. Additionally, a considerable number of elderly persons live alone, particularly in rural areas. Living alone among the elderly can lead to negative health outcomes and increased risks, such as depression, cognitive decline, and functional impairment.

The dependency ratio in Rwanda is relatively high, with one economically active person supporting a significant number of elderly persons economically and socially. This burden is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, which poses challenges for the economically active population and the overall economy in providing the necessary support and services.

Regarding housing, the majority of elderly people in urban areas live in owner-occupied houses, while in rural areas, most own their houses. Iron sheets are the dominant roofing material, and sun-dried bricks are the most prevalent construction material for walls. Adequate housing with durable materials is essential for the well-being and security of the elderly population.

Access to improved water sources is relatively high among households headed by the elderly, particularly in urban areas. However, most households use pit latrines for sanitation, and sewage disposal methods vary between rural and urban areas. Proper sanitation facilities and waste disposal methods are crucial for maintaining good health and preventing disease transmission.
Electricity is the primary source of household lighting for the majority of elderly-headed households in Rwanda. However, a significant percentage also rely on flashlights or phone flashlights for lighting. Access to reliable and sustainable energy is essential for improving living standards and achieving development goals.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: District-level Tables

Table 1: Distribution (Count) of the Resident Population by Broad Age-Group by Sex, Province, and Area of Residence

Province and District	Total population			60 years +			0-59 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Urban	1,854,525	1,846,720	3,701,245	67,307	86,655	153,962	1,787,218	1,760,065	3,547,283
Rural	4,574,801	4,970,348	9,545,149	289,160	419,807	708,967	4,285,641	4,550,541	8,836,182
Total	**6,429,326**	**6,817,068**	**13,246,394**	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**6,072,859**	**6,310,606**	**12,383,465**
City of Kigali									
Urban	771,661	745,507	1,517,168	18,354	23,271	41,625	753,307	722,236	1,475,543
Rural	117,221	111,166	228,387	5,674	7,479	13,153	111,547	103,687	215,234
Total	**888,882**	**856,673**	**1,745,555**	**24,028**	**30,750**	**54,778**	**864,854**	**825,923**	**1,690,777**
Southern Province									
Urban	223,963	220,143	444,106	12,710	14,456	27,166	211,253	205,687	416,940
Rural	1,224,492	1,334,101	2,558,593	86,880	129,598	216,478	1,137,612	1,204,503	2,342,115
Total	**1,448,455**	**1,554,244**	**3,002,699**	**99,590**	**144,054**	**243,644**	**1,348,865**	**1,410,190**	**2,759,055**
Western Province									
Urban	312,001	328,306	640,307	13,210	18,569	31,779	298,791	309,737	608,528
Rural	1,072,634	1,183,543	2,256,177	67,956	99,471	167,427	1,004,678	1,084,072	2,088,750
Total	**1,384,635**	**1,511,849**	**2,896,484**	**81,166**	**118,040**	**199,206**	**1,303,469**	**1,393,809**	**2,697,278**
Northern Province									
Urban	170,807	182,922	353,729	6,772	10,741	17,513	164,035	172,181	336,216
Rural	802,153	882,629	1,684,782	53,396	77,945	131,341	748,757	804,684	1,553,441
Total	**972,960**	**1,065,551**	**2,038,511**	**60,168**	**88,686**	**148,854**	**912,792**	**976,865**	**1,889,657**
Eastern Province									
Urban	376,093	369,842	745,935	16,261	19,618	35,879	359,832	350,224	710,056
Rural	1,358,301	1,458,909	2,817,210	75,254	105,314	180,568	1,283,047	1,353,595	2,636,642
Total	**1,734,394**	**1,828,751**	**3,563,145**	**91,515**	**124,932**	**216,447**	**1,642,879**	**1,703,819**	**3,346,698**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 2: Number of Old People and their Percentage Among the Resident Population by Sex, Province, and District

Province and District	Number of aged people			Population share (% of aged people among the resident population)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
City of Kigali						
Nyarugenge	5,783	6,730	12,513	3.0	3.8	3.3
Gasabo	11,999	15,948	27,947	2.7	3.7	3.2
Kicukiro	6,246	8,072	14,318	2.5	3.3	2.9
Southern Province						
Nyanza	13,024	17,089	30,113	7.3	9.1	8.2
Gisagara	11,094	18,976	30,070	5.9	9.1	7.6
Nyaruguru	10,652	15,465	26,117	7.0	9.3	8.2
Huye	13,931	18,647	32,578	7.4	9.7	8.5
Nyamagabe	12,739	18,566	31,305	7.2	9.5	8.4
Ruhango	11,906	18,330	30,236	6.9	9.8	8.4
Muhanga	12,891	17,412	30,303	7.4	9.4	8.5
Kamonyi	13,353	19,569	32,922	6.1	8.4	7.3
Western Province						
Karongi	11,856	17,805	29,661	6.6	9.1	7.9
Rutsiro	10,336	15,147	25,483	5.9	7.9	6.9
Rubavu	10,940	15,380	26,320	4.1	5.5	4.8
Nyabihu	7,366	12,603	19,969	4.9	7.5	6.3
Ngororero	10,283	16,286	26,569	6.0	8.3	7.2
Rusizi	15,669	20,255	35,924	6.6	8.1	7.4
Nyamasheke	14,716	20,564	35,280	7.2	9.0	8.1
Northern Province						
Rulindo	11,272	15,938	27,210	6.6	8.5	7.6
Gakenke	13,107	18,023	31,130	7.6	9.4	8.5
Musanze	10,887	18,112	28,999	4.8	7.3	6.1
Burera	10,508	16,880	27,388	5.7	8.3	7.1
Gicumbi	14,394	19,733	34,127	6.7	8.5	7.6
Eastern Province						
Rwamagana	12,142	16,175	28,317	5.0	6.7	5.8
Nyagatare	16,128	20,464	36,592	5.1	6.1	5.6
Gatsibo	14,526	21,028	35,554	5.5	7.3	6.5
Kayonza	11,743	16,036	27,779	5.3	6.8	6.1
Kirehe	12,471	16,886	29,357	5.6	7.1	6.4
Ngoma	11,601	16,606	28,207	6.0	7.9	7.0
Bugesera	12,904	17,737	30,641	4.8	6.3	5.6

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 3: Population of Aged People (Count, Population Share, Sex Ratio) by Sex, Area of Residence and 5-Year age-Group

Age-group (Years)	Male population		Female population		Total population		Sex ratio (male/female) *100
	Male count	Male (%) in male pop	Female count	Female (%) in female pop	Both sexes (count)	Both sexes (%) in total pop	
Rwanda							
60-64	136,793	2.1	174,208	2.6	311,001	2	78.5
65-69	92,098	1.4	121,903	1.8	214,001	2	75.6
70-74	60,277	0.9	86,861	1.3	147,138	1	69.4
75-79	28,476	0.4	49,329	0.7	77,805	1	57.7
80-84	20,408	0.3	37,591	0.6	57,999	0	54.3
85+	18,415	0.3	36,570	0.5	54,985	0	50.4
Total (60+)	**356,467**	**5.5**	**506,462**	**7.4**	**862,929**	**6.5**	**70.4**
Urban							
60-64	27,532	1.5	29,656	1.6	57,188	1.5	92.8
65-69	17,061	0.9	20,093	1.1	37,154	1.0	84.9
70-74	10,826	0.6	14,540	0.8	25,366	0.7	74.5
75-79	5,071	0.3	8,689	0.5	13,760	0.4	58.4
80-84	3,628	0.2	6,612	0.4	10,240	0.3	54.9
85+	3,189	0.2	7,065	0.4	10,254	0.3	45.1
Total (60+)	**67,307**	**3.6**	**86,655**	**4.7**	**153,962**	**4.2**	**77.7**
Rural							
60-64	109,261	2.4	144,552	2.9	253,813	2.7	75.6
65-69	75,037	1.6	101,810	2.0	176,847	1.9	73.7
70-74	49,451	1.1	72,321	1.5	121,772	1.3	68.4
75-79	23,405	0.5	40,640	0.8	64,045	0.7	57.6
80-84	16,780	0.4	30,979	0.6	47,759	0.5	54.2
85+	15,226	0.3	29,505	0.6	44,731	0.5	51.6
Total (60+)	**289,160**	**6.3**	**419,807**	**8.4**	**708,967**	**7.4**	**68.9**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 4: Distribution (%) of the Resident Aged People by sex, Province and District as compared to the Younger People

Province and District	Aged people (60 and above)			Younger people (0-59)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
City of Kigali						
Nyarugenge	1.6	1.3	1.5	3.1	2.7	2.9
Gasabo	3.4	3.1	3.2	7.1	6.6	6.9
Kicukiro	1.8	1.6	1.7	4.0	3.7	3.9
Southern Province						
Nyanza	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Gisagara	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.0
Nyaruguru	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.4
Huye	3.9	3.7	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Nyamagabe	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
Ruhango	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Muhanga	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Kamonyi	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Western Province						
Karongi	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.8
Rutsiro	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
Rubavu	3.1	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Nyabihu	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4
Ngororero	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.8
Rusizi	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6
Nyamasheke	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.2
Northern Province						
Rulindo	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.7
Gakenke	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.8	2.7
Musanze	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6
Burera	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9
Gicumbi	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.3
Eastern Province						
Rwamagana	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.7
Nyagatare	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Gatsibo	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Kayonza	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Kirehe	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Ngoma	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0
Bugesera	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.2
Rwanda	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**6,072,859**	**6,310,606**	**12,383,465**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 5: Age-Sex Distribution (%) of the Aged people by Area of Residence, Sex Province, and Age group.

Province and 5-year age-group (Years)	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
60-64	40.9	34.2	37.1	37.8	34.4	35.8	38.4	34.4	36.0
65-69	25.3	23.2	24.1	25.9	24.3	24.9	25.8	24.1	24.8
70-74	16.1	16.8	16.5	17.1	17.2	17.2	16.9	17.2	17.1
75-79	7.5	10.0	8.9	8.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	9.7	9.0
80-84	5.4	7.6	6.7	5.8	7.4	6.7	5.7	7.4	6.7
85+	4.7	8.2	6.7	5.3	7.0	6.3	5.2	7.2	6.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**67,307**	**86,655**	**153,962**	**289,160**	**419,807**	**708,967**	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**
City of Kigali									
60-64	45.3	35.3	39.7	39.5	33.8	36.3	43.9	34.9	38.9
65-69	25.2	22.6	23.7	25.6	24.5	25.0	25.3	23.0	24.0
70-74	14.3	15.8	15.1	16.0	17.1	16.6	14.7	16.1	15.5
75-79	6.7	9.8	8.5	7.5	9.5	8.6	6.9	9.7	8.5
80-84	4.2	7.9	6.3	5.8	7.8	6.9	4.6	7.9	6.4
85+	4.2	8.7	6.7	5.7	7.3	6.6	4.6	8.3	6.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**18,354**	**23,271**	**41,625**	**5,674**	**7,479**	**13,153**	**24,028**	**30,750**	**54,778**
Southern Province									
60-64	39.2	33.3	36.0	39.1	34.8	36.5	39.1	34.6	36.4
65-69	25.8	23.8	24.7	26.1	24.5	25.1	26.0	24.4	25.1
70-74	17.7	17.4	17.5	17.0	17.8	17.4	17.1	17.7	17.5
75-79	7.6	10.1	8.9	7.4	9.3	8.5	7.4	9.4	8.6
80-84	5.6	7.7	6.7	5.5	7.3	6.6	5.5	7.4	6.6
85+	4.1	7.8	6.1	5.0	6.3	5.8	4.9	6.5	5.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**12710**	**14456**	**27166**	**86880**	**129598**	**216478**	**99590**	**144054**	**243644**
Western Province									
60-64	40.4	35.5	37.6	38.0	35.2	36.3	38.4	35.3	36.5
65-69	26.3	24.1	25.0	27.0	24.8	25.7	26.9	24.7	25.6
70-74	16.1	16.7	16.5	17.1	16.5	16.8	16.9	16.6	16.7
75-79	7.3	9.3	8.5	7.8	9.4	8.7	7.7	9.4	8.7
80-84	5.2	6.8	6.1	5.3	7.3	6.5	5.3	7.2	6.4
85+	4.7	7.5	6.3	4.9	6.8	6.0	4.8	6.9	6.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**13,210**	**18,569**	**31,779**	**67,956**	**99,471**	**167,427**	**81,166**	**118,040**	**199,206**

Province and 5-year age-group (Years)	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Northern Province									
60-64	39.2	33.0	35.4	35.4	32.2	33.5	35.8	32.3	33.7
65-69	25.5	22.9	23.9	26.1	23.7	24.7	26.1	23.6	24.6
70-74	15.5	17.1	16.5	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.6	17.5
75-79	8.0	10.7	9.6	8.7	10.2	9.6	8.6	10.2	9.6
80-84	6.1	7.8	7.1	6.4	8.0	7.3	6.4	7.9	7.3
85+	5.6	8.5	7.4	5.8	8.4	7.4	5.8	8.4	7.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**6,772**	**10,741**	**17,513**	**53,396**	**77,945**	**131,341**	**60,168**	**88,686**	**148,854**
Eastern Province									
60-64	38.4	33.0	35.5	37.7	35.0	36.1	37.8	34.7	36.0
65-69	24.4	22.8	23.5	24.8	23.8	24.2	24.7	23.7	24.1
70-74	16.9	17.4	17.2	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
75-79	8.4	10.5	9.6	8.8	10.1	9.6	8.8	10.1	9.6
80-84	6.4	8.0	7.2	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.2	7.2	6.8
85+	5.5	8.2	7.0	5.5	7.0	6.4	5.5	7.2	6.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**16,261**	**19,618**	**35,879**	**75,254**	**105,314**	**180,568**	**91,515**	**124,932**	**216,447**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 6: Number of Resident Elderly People by Sex, Disability Status and Age Group

Age group	Male			Female			Total		
	without disabilities	with disabilities	Total	without disabilities	with disabilities	Total	without disabilities	with disabilities	Total
60-64	125,608	11,185	136,793	156,814	17,394	174,208	282,422	28,579	311,001
65-69	82,722	9,376	92,098	107,117	14,786	121,903	189,839	24,162	214,001
70-74	52,600	7,677	60,277	74,379	12,482	86,861	126,979	20,159	147,138
75-79	24,107	4,369	28,476	40,890	8,439	49,329	64,997	12,808	77,805
80-84	16,661	3,747	20,408	30,393	7,198	37,591	47,054	10,945	57,999
85+	14,334	4,081	18,415	28,575	7,995	36,570	42,909	12,076	54,985
Total	**316,032**	**40,435**	**356,467**	**438,168**	**68,294**	**506,462**	**754,200**	**108,729**	**862,929**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 7: Prevalence of Disabilities Among the Elderly Population and the Younger People by Sex, Province, and Area of Residence.

Province and Area of residence	Prevalence of disabilities among the aged people			Prevalence of disabilities among the younger people (5-59)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Urban	15.9	16.4	16.1	3.1	2.4	2.8
Rural	19.9	20.2	20.1	4.7	4.0	4.4
Total	**19.5**	**19.8**	**19.7**	**4.4**	**3.8**	**4.1**
Kigali City						
Urban	16.0	17.2	16.6	2.8	2.1	2.5
Rural	19.6	19.5	19.6	4.5	3.8	4.1
Total	**17.3**	**18.1**	**17.8**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**2.9**
South						
Urban	14.7	16.7	15.7	3.9	3.1	3.5
Rural	19.5	20.1	19.9	5.0	4.3	4.6
Total	**19.0**	**19.9**	**19.6**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**4.5**
West						
Urban	15.0	14.7	14.8	3.1	2.4	2.8
Rural	21.6	21.9	21.8	4.8	4.2	4.5
Total	**21.0**	**21.3**	**21.2**	**4.6**	**4.0**	**4.3**
North						
Urban	15.6	14.9	15.2	2.8	2.1	2.4
Rural	18.2	18.6	18.4	3.8	3.3	3.5
Total	**18.0**	**18.4**	**18.2**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**3.4**
East						
Urban	19.1	17.8	18.3	4.0	3.0	3.5
Rural	20.2	19.9	20.0	5.0	4.2	4.6
Total	**20.2**	**19.8**	**19.9**	**4.9**	**4.1**	**4.5**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 8: Percentage of Elderly People and Younger People by Area of Residence and Type of Medical Insurance.

Type of medical insurance	Elderly people (60 and above)			Younger people (0-59)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Mutuelle	90.4	97.0	95.8	82.2	93.2	90.0
RSSB (Former RAMA)	4.9	0.5	1.3	8.2	2.5	4.1
Schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Employer	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.6	1.4
Private insurance companies	0.9	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.7
NGOs	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8
None	2.6	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.6	2.8
Do not know	.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not started	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**153,962**	**708,967**	**862,929**	**3,547,283**	**8,836,182**	**12,383,465**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 9: Distribution (%) of the Aged People by Religious Affiliation as compared to the Younger People by Sex and Area of Residence.

Area of residence and religious affiliation	Aged people			Younger people		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Catholic	54.5	51.9	53.0	39.8	38.2	39.0
ADEPR	9.6	13.6	11.9	20.7	23.2	21.9
Protestant	15.5	15.4	15.4	14.1	14.9	14.5
Adventist	10.8	11.7	11.3	12.1	12.4	12.2
Other Christians	2.6	3.1	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.3
Muslim	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.8	2.0
Jehovah witness	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Traditional/Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religion	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.0
No Religion	3.1	0.9	1.8	4.3	2.0	3.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not Know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**6,072,859**	**6,310,606**	**12,383,465**
Urban						
Catholic	51.1	49.2	50.0	36.2	33.4	34.8
ADEPR	11.5	15.8	13.9	23.4	26.4	24.9
Protestant	11.6	10.5	11.0	9.9	10.6	10.2
Adventist	11.2	12.1	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.2
Other Christians	4.0	4.9	4.5	6.0	7.2	6.6
Muslim	4.5	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.5
Jehovah witness	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Traditional/Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religion	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.8
No Religion	2.8	0.7	1.6	3.9	1.9	2.9
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not Know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**67,307**	**86,655**	**153,962**	**1,787,218**	**1,760,065**	**3,547,283**
Rural						
Catholic	55.3	52.5	53.6	41.4	40.0	40.7
ADEPR	9.1	13.1	11.5	19.5	21.9	20.8
Protestant	16.3	16.4	16.4	15.8	16.6	16.2
Adventist	10.7	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.4	12.3
Other Christians	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.3

Area of residence and religious affiliation	Aged people			Younger people		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Muslim	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1
Jehovah witness	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Traditional/Animist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religion	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7
No Religion	3.2	1.0	1.9	4.4	2.1	3.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not Know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**289,160**	**419,807**	**708,967**	**4,285,641**	**4,550,541**	**8,836,182**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 10: Distribution (%) of the Aged People and Younger People by Sex, Area of Residence and Level of Education Completed.

Area of residence and Level of education	Aged people (60 years and above)			Younger people (25-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Never attended School	35.6	60.1	50.0	14.1	17.8	16.0
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	56.5	36.0	44.5	57.2	58.0	57.6
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
Lower secondary	2.1	1.0	1.5	7.6	7.7	7.7
Upper secondary	2.4	1.1	1.6	10.4	9.2	9.8
University	1.9	0.5	1.1	8.9	6.0	7.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**2,268,764**	**2,473,999**	**4,742,763**
Urban						
Never attended School	26.9	49.3	39.5	8.1	9.8	8.9
Nursery	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	50.5	38.5	43.7	43.5	44.2	43.8
INGOBOKA/Vocational	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5
Lower secondary	4.6	2.9	3.6	10.0	10.6	10.3
Upper secondary	7.5	4.5	5.8	17.4	17.7	17.6
University	8.1	2.3	4.9	19.1	16.2	17.7
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**67,307**	**86,655**	**153,962**	**778,149**	**715,154**	**1,493,303**
Rural						
Never attended School	37.7	62.3	52.3	17.3	21.0	19.3
Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary	57.9	35.5	44.6	64.4	63.6	64.0
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3
Lower secondary	1.5	0.6	1.0	6.4	6.6	6.5
Upper secondary	1.2	0.4	0.7	6.7	5.7	6.2
University	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.5	1.9	2.6
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**289,160**	**419,807**	**708,967**	**1,490,615**	**1,758,845**	**3,249,460**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 11: Household Headship Rates (%) of Elderly and Younger People by Sex, Province, and Place of Residence

Province and Place of Residence	age group 60 and above			age group 12 to 59		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda						
Urban	82.2	61.7	70.7	51.9	16.3	34.3
Rural	95.0	64.7	77.1	48.9	14.0	30.7
Total	**92.6**	**64.2**	**75.9**	**49.8**	**14.7**	**31.7**
Count	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**4,063,524**	**4,310,236**	**8,373,760**
City of Kigali						
Urban	91.1	59.5	73.4	56.8	17.0	37.4
Rural	84.2	67.0	74.4	48.1	14.2	32.0
Total	**89.5**	**61.3**	**73.7**	**55.7**	**16.7**	**36.8**
Count	**24,028**	**30,750**	**54,778**	**627,949**	**592,230**	**1,220,179**
Southern Province						
Urban	61.9	62.2	62.1	45.6	16.0	31.0
Rural	93.7	67.1	77.8	47.8	15.0	30.6
Total	**89.6**	**66.6**	**76.0**	**47.4**	**15.1**	**30.7**
Count	**99,590**	**144,054**	**243,644**	**904,104**	**968,077**	**1,872,181**
Western Province						
Urban	88.5	62.8	73.5	47.7	14.9	30.9
Rural	95.0	62.9	75.9	47.0	12.9	29.0
Total	**93.9**	**62.9**	**75.5**	**47.2**	**13.4**	**29.4**
Count	**81,166**	**118,040**	**199,206**	**841,017**	**931,187**	**1,772,204**
Northern Province						
Urban	94.0	62.4	74.6	50.7	11.7	30.2
Rural	97.5	60.6	75.6	50.8	12.2	30.5
Total	**97.1**	**60.8**	**75.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Count	**60,168**	**88,686**	**148,854**	**613,213**	**676,475**	**1,289,688**
Eastern Province						
Urban	77.9	62.6	69.5	48.7	17.1	33.2
Rural	95.6	66.3	78.5	50.4	15.5	32.2
Total	**92.5**	**65.7**	**77.0**	**50.0**	**15.8**	**32.4**
Count	**91,515**	**124,932**	**216,447**	**1,077,241**	**1,142,267**	**2,219,508**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 12: Mean and Median Household Size of aged Household heads Compared to Younger Heads by Sex.

Area of residence and Mean and Median size of the household	Aged household heads (60 years and above)			Younger household heads (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Mean size	4.3	2.8	3.5	4.4	3.6	4.2
Median size	4	2	3	4	3	4
Urban						
Mean size	4.6	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.9
Median size	4	3	4	4	3	4
Rural						
Mean size	4.2	2.7	3.4	4.5	3.7	4.3
Median size	4	2	3	4	3	4

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 13: Distribution (%) of the Households Headed by Aged People and Younger by Sex, Area of Residence and Tenure of the Housing Unit.

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Aged household heads (60 years and above)			Younger household heads (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Owner	92.3	91.8	92.0	68.6	60.4	66.6
Tenant	4.3	3.3	3.8	25.9	29.5	26.8
Hire purchase	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	2.4	4.0	3.2	3.8	7.5	4.7
Staff housing	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.0
Temporary camp or settlement	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**	**2,025,241**	**632,272**	**2,657,513**
Urban						
Owner	81.6	83.2	82.4	41.2	35.9	39.9
Tenant	13.5	10.5	12.0	53.9	57.3	54.7
Hire purchase	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	3.6	5.4	4.5	3.1	5.2	3.6
Staff housing	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.3
Temporary camp or settlement	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**654,350**	**201,145**	**855,495**
Rural						
Owner	94.4	93.5	94.0	81.6	71.8	79.3
Tenant	2.5	1.9	2.2	12.5	16.6	13.5
Hire purchase	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	2.2	3.7	2.9	4.2	8.5	5.2
Staff housing	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
Temporary camp or settlement	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**1,370,891**	**431,127**	**1,802,018**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 14: Distribution (%) of the Households Headed by Aged People and Younger by Sex, Area of Residence and Main Source of Water.

Area of residence and Main source of water	Aged household heads (60 years and above)			Younger household heads (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Internal pipe-born water	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Pipe-born water in the compound	7.8	6.3	7.0	13.1	11.1	12.6
Pipe-born water from the neigbour households	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.8	3.9	3.8
Public tap out of the compound	30.4	31.6	31.0	32.5	33.8	32.8
Tube Well /Borehole	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1
Protected Spring/Well	32.9	33.1	33.0	26.1	27.0	26.3
Unprotected Spring/Well	13.6	14.0	13.8	10.6	11.0	10.7
Rain water	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.2
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.8
Mineral water	1.4	0.8	1.1	3.0	2.2	2.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**	**2,025,241**	**632,272**	**2,657,513**
Urban						
Internal pipe-born water	2.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.5
Pipe-born water in the compound	29.6	26.0	27.8	32.7	29.5	32.0
Pipe-born water from the neighbor households	5.3	7.2	6.2	8.1	8.6	8.2
Public tap out of the compound	31.5	35.0	33.3	30.9	34.3	31.7
Tube Well /Borehole	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.1
Protected Spring/Well	14.6	16.3	15.4	11.9	12.9	12.1
Unprotected Spring/Well	3.0	3.3	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.9
Rain water	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8
Mineral water	6.9	3.8	5.4	8.5	6.2	8.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**654,350**	**201,145**	**855,495**
Rural						
Internal pipe-born water	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3

Area of residence and Main source of water	Aged household heads (60 years and above)			Younger household heads (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Pipe-born water in the compound	3.4	2.4	2.9	3.7	2.5	3.4
Pipe-born water from the neigbour households	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Public tap out of the compound	30.2	31.0	30.6	33.3	33.5	33.3
Tube Well /Borehole	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.6
Protected Spring/Well	36.5	36.4	36.4	32.9	33.6	33.1
Unprotected Spring/Well	15.7	16.1	15.9	14.8	15.1	14.9
Rain water	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8
Mineral water	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**1,370,891**	**431,127**	**1,802,018**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 15: Distribution (%) of the Households Headed by Aged People and Younger People by Sex, Area of Residence and Type of Toilet Facility

Area of residence and Type of toilet facility	Aged household heads (60 years and above)			Younger household heads (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Flush toilet used by one Household	2.5	1.6	2.0	3.5	2.4	3.3
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one household	80.9	75.4	78.2	68.2	61.1	66.5
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several households	9.6	13.7	11.6	20.7	26.0	22.0
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one household	5.5	7.0	6.2	5.1	6.9	5.5
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several households	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.1
Bush	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**	**2,025,241**	**632,272**	**2,657,513**
Urban						
Flush toilet used by one Household	13.5	8.4	11.0	10.3	7.2	9.6
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one household	63.4	62.3	62.9	45.1	40.8	44.1
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several households	16.9	21.4	19.1	38.8	44.8	40.2
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one household	3.8	4.9	4.3	2.4	3.1	2.6
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several households	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.9
Bush	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**654,350**	**201,145**	**855,495**
Rural						
Flush toilet used by one Household	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Flush toilet used by several Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one household	84.5	77.9	81.2	79.2	70.5	77.1
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several households	8.1	12.2	10.1	12.1	17.2	13.3
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one household	5.8	7.4	6.6	6.4	8.7	6.9
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several households	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2
Bush	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**1,370,891**	**431,127**	**1,802,018**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 16: Distribution (%) of the Households Headed by aged People and Younger People by Sex, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Aged household heads (60 years and above)			Younger household heads (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Electricity from REG or other private source	37.8	34.5	36.2	51.5	44.5	49.8
Solar power	20.7	17.1	18.9	13.3	10.8	12.7
Generator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Biogas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candles	2.2	2.3	2.3	3	3.6	3.1
Firewoods	5.3	8.2	6.8	3	5.5	3.6
Batteries/Bulb	1.3	1.5	1.4	1	1.2	1.1
Flashlight/Phone Flashlight	29.6	32.8	31.2	26.4	32.1	27.8
Rechargeable Batteries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lantern	1.7	1.9	1.8	1	1.2	1
Other source of energy for lighting	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**330,057**	**325,173**	**655,230**	**2,025,241**	**632,272**	**2,657,513**
Urban						
Electricity from REG or other private source	72.8	68.5	70.7	84.1	78.3	82.8
Solar power	6.3	6.2	6.3	2.9	2.7	2.8
Generator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Biogas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candles	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.8	3.8
Firewoods	1.7	2.9	2.3	0.5	1.2	0.7
Batteries/Bulb	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Phone Flashlight	12.5	14.7	13.6	7.9	11.2	8.7
Rechargeable Batteries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Lantern	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
Other source of energy for lighting	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**55,315**	**53,477**	**108,792**	**654,350**	**201,145**	**855,495**
Rural						
Electricity from REG or other private source	30.7	27.8	29.3	35.9	28.8	34.2
Solar power	23.6	19.2	21.4	18.2	14.5	17.3
Generator	0	0	0	0	0	0

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Aged household heads (60 years and above)			Younger household heads (12-59 years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Biogas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candles	1.9	2	2	2.7	3	2.8
Firewoods	6	9.3	7.6	4.2	7.5	5
Batteries/Bulb	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5
Flashlight/Phone Flashlight	33	36.4	34.7	35.3	41.8	36.8
Rechargeable Batteries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lantern	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3
Other source of energy for lighting	0.7	1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count	**274,742**	**271,696**	**546,438**	**1,370,891**	**431,127**	**1,802,018**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 17: Distribution of Households with One Elderly Person by Sex of the Head and District

District	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Nyarugenge	2.2	0.8	1.2
Gasabo	4.7	2.4	3.0
Kicukiro	2.0	0.8	1.1
Nyanza	4.5	3.7	3.9
Gisagara	4.4	4.8	4.7
Nyaruguru	2.4	2.6	2.6
Huye	4.1	4.1	4.1
Nyamagabe	3.3	3.4	3.4
Ruhango	4.7	3.9	4.1
Muhanga	3.6	3.3	3.4
Kamonyi	4.8	3.5	3.8
Karongi	3.3	3.5	3.4
Rutsiro	2.4	2.8	2.7
Rubavu	2.4	3.2	3.0
Nyabihu	1.5	2.5	2.3
Ngororero	2.4	3.5	3.2
Rusizi	3.3	3.8	3.6
Nyamasheke	2.6	4.3	3.9
Rulindo	3.1	3.4	3.3
Gakenke	3.5	4.0	3.9
Musanze	2.5	4.3	3.9
Burera	2.1	4.1	3.6
Gicumbi	3.6	4.5	4.2
Rwamagana	3.6	2.8	3.0
Nyagatare	3.9	3.4	3.6
Gatsibo	3.9	3.8	3.8
Kayonza	3.6	2.7	2.9
Kirehe	3.6	3.3	3.4
Ngoma	3.8	3.3	3.5
Bugesera	4.3	3.3	3.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**27,299**	**84,118**	**111,417**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 18: Distribution of Household Head by Access to Improved water and Type of Habitat.

Type of habitant	Improved water source used for daily	Unimproved water source used for daily	Not stated	Percentage	Counts
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	69.8	30.2	0.0	100	457,757
Integrated Model Village	83.8	16.2	-	100	5,818
Old settlement	75.2	24.8	-	100	11,895
Dispersed/Isolated housing	59.4	40.6	-	100	128,616
Modern planned urban housing	96.4	3.6	-	100	19,184
Spontaneous/squatter housing	79.3	20.7	-	100	27,600
Other type of housing	74.9	25.1	-	100	4,342
Not stated	-	-	100.0	100	18
Total	**69.2**	**30.8**	**0.0**	**100**	**655,230**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 19: Distribution of Elderly who Own Mobile Phones by District.

District	Mobile phone ownership			Count
	Male	Female	Total	
Nyarugenge	67.1	63.4	65.1	12,513
Gasabo	70.3	56.9	62.7	27,947
Kicukiro	82.9	71.7	76.5	14,318
Nyanza	29.2	29.3	29.3	30,113
Gisagara	29.2	31.4	30.6	30,070
Nyaruguru	32.4	20.6	25.4	26,117
Huye	27.4	29.6	28.6	32,578
Nyamagabe	32.9	25.5	28.5	31,305
Ruhango	40.9	33.1	36.2	30,236
Muhanga	41.7	32.8	36.6	30,303
Kamonyi	46.6	37.2	41.0	32,922
Karongi	36.8	24.3	29.3	29,661
Rutsiro	42.4	22.2	30.4	25,483
Rubavu	49.6	31.9	39.2	26,320
Nyabihu	49.7	28.1	36.1	19,969
Ngororero	42.3	29.8	34.6	26,569
Rusizi	46.0	32.5	38.4	35,924
Nyamasheke	48.7	33.5	39.8	35,280
Rulindo	41.6	23.4	30.9	27,210
Gakenke	40.5	20.4	28.9	31,130
Musanze	48.0	27.4	35.1	28,999
Burera	44.3	20.7	29.8	27,388
Gicumbi	36.5	21.5	27.8	34,127
Rwamagana	43.3	39.5	41.1	28,317
Nyagatare	51.9	41.1	45.9	36,592
Gatsibo	37.3	28.2	31.9	35,554
Kayonza	44.7	36.4	39.9	27,779
Kirehe	44.5	30.1	36.2	29,357
Ngoma	38.1	28.1	32.2	28,207
Bugesera	45.0	36.6	40.2	30,641
Total	**43.3**	**31.6**	**36.4**	**862,929**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 20: Distribution of Elderly who Have Access to Interned by District.

District	Access to internet			Count
	Male	Female	Total	
Nyarugenge	23.9	16.7	20.1	12,513
Gasabo	25.5	13.8	18.8	27,947
Kicukiro	40.2	24.5	31.3	14,318
Nyanza	1.5	0.9	1.1	30,113
Gisagara	1.1	0.6	0.8	30,070
Nyaruguru	1.1	0.4	0.7	26,117
Huye	3.0	2.0	2.5	32,578
Nyamagabe	1.3	0.7	0.9	31,305
Ruhango	1.7	0.7	1.1	30,236
Muhanga	2.8	1.7	2.2	30,303
Kamonyi	2.9	1.3	1.9	32,922
Karongi	1.6	0.7	1.0	29,661
Rutsiro	1.1	0.3	0.6	25,483
Rubavu	6.7	2.2	4.1	26,320
Nyabihu	2.0	0.4	1.0	19,969
Ngororero	0.9	0.3	0.6	26,569
Rusizi	2.9	1.0	1.8	35,924
Nyamasheke	1.7	0.6	1.1	35,280
Rulindo	1.7	0.6	1.1	27,210
Gakenke	1.0	0.3	0.6	31,130
Musanze	4.4	1.7	2.7	28,999
Burera	1.2	0.2	0.6	27,388
Gicumbi	1.9	0.7	1.2	34,127
Rwamagana	3.9	1.6	2.6	28,317
Nyagatare	2.4	1.0	1.6	36,592
Gatsibo	2.5	1.1	1.7	35,554
Kayonza	2.4	1.2	1.7	27,779
Kirehe	1.8	0.6	1.1	29,357
Ngoma	2.4	0.9	1.5	28,207
Bugesera	3.9	2.0	2.8	30,641
Total	4.1	1.9	2.8	862,929

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 21: Employment to Population Ratio by Age, Sex and Highest Level of Education

Level of Education	Elderly (60 and above)			Younger (16-59)			All		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	31.2	22.4	24.9	51.1	43.6	46.8	46.1	35.4	39.5
Primary	36.3	27.4	32	56	44.4	50	54.1	43	48.4
Post-primary	46.9	28.4	36.4	59.4	42.5	51.7	58.2	40.6	50
Lower-Secondary	40	28	35	43.1	32.1	37.1	43.1	32.1	37
Upper-Secondary	38.7	26.7	34	51.6	37.5	44.1	51.3	37.4	44
University	48.1	39.6	45.9	68.2	56.2	62.8	67.6	56	62.5
Not stated	36.3	28.3	31.6	52.9	45.6	49.1	51.1	43.2	46.9
Total	**35**	**24.4**	**28.7**	**54.2**	**42.3**	**47.9**	**52.4**	**40.2**	**45.9**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Annex 2: Sector-Level Tables

Table 22: Count and Population Share (%) of the Resident Elderly Aged 60 Years and Above by Sex and Sector of Residence.

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	**356,467**	**506,462**	**862,929**	**6,429,326**	**6,817,068**	**13,246,394**	**5.5**	**7.4**	**6.5**
Nyarugenge									
Gitega	342	450	792	13,699	12,969	26,668	2.5	3.5	3.0
Kanyinya	428	610	1,038	15,776	15,250	31,026	2.7	4.0	3.3
Kigali	745	1,003	1,748	32,124	29,375	61,499	2.3	3.4	2.8
Kimisagara	533	594	1,127	28,905	27,629	56,534	1.8	2.1	2.0
Mageregere	1,506	1,326	2,832	34,038	25,709	59,747	4.4	5.2	4.7
Muhima	369	434	803	12,286	10,245	22,531	3.0	4.2	3.6
Nyakabanda	423	516	939	14,752	14,828	29,580	2.9	3.5	3.2
Nyamirambo	762	956	1,718	27,838	27,477	55,315	2.7	3.5	3.1
Nyarugenge	396	480	876	8,806	7,859	16,665	4.5	6.1	5.3
Rwezamenyo	279	361	640	7,556	7,198	14,754	3.7	5.0	4.3
Total	**5,783**	**6,730**	**12,513**	**195,780**	**178,539**	**374,319**	**3.0**	**3.8**	**3.3**
Gasabo									
Bumbogo	1,070	1,547	2,617	56,361	56,538	112,899	1.9	2.7	2.3
Gatsata	491	551	1,042	24,146	22,116	46,262	2.0	2.5	2.3
Gikomero	552	800	1,352	9,567	10,063	19,630	5.8	7.9	6.9
Gisozi	642	766	1,408	38,995	36,616	75,611	1.6	2.1	1.9
Jabana	998	1,439	2,437	31,600	32,262	63,862	3.2	4.5	3.8
Jali	806	1,235	2,041	20,279	20,877	41,156	4.0	5.9	5.0
Kacyiru	547	592	1,139	15,994	14,042	30,036	3.4	4.2	3.8
Kimihurura	338	315	653	8,599	7,826	16,425	3.9	4.0	4.0
Kimironko	1,157	1,308	2,465	31,721	30,012	61,733	3.6	4.4	4.0
Kinyinya	989	1,349	2,338	63,081	62,319	125,400	1.6	2.2	1.9
Ndera	1,113	1,521	2,634	48,058	47,106	95,164	2.3	3.2	2.8
Nduba	980	1,473	2,453	33,609	34,815	68,424	2.9	4.2	3.6
Remera	610	626	1,236	20,300	18,348	38,648	3.0	3.4	3.2
Rusororo	1,080	1,464	2,544	30,812	30,975	61,787	3.5	4.7	4.1
Rutunga	626	962	1,588	10,865	11,603	22,468	5.8	8.3	7.1
Total	**11,999**	**15,948**	**27,947**	**443,987**	**435,518**	**879,505**	**2.7**	**3.7**	**3.2**
Kicukiro									
Gahanga	716	997	1,713	40,127	38,955	79,082	1.8	2.6	2.2
Gatenga	711	957	1,668	34,465	32,619	67,084	2.1	2.9	2.5
Gikondo	282	356	638	11,383	8,420	19,803	2.5	4.2	3.2

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kagarama	317	342	659	10,839	10,438	21,277	2.9	3.3	3.1
Kanombe	816	1,075	1,891	36,321	36,025	72,346	2.2	3.0	2.6
Kicukiro	254	261	515	7,328	6,711	14,039	3.5	3.9	3.7
Kigarama	795	887	1,682	32,243	30,910	63,153	2.5	2.9	2.7
Masaka	1,162	1,710	2,872	38,739	40,049	78,788	3.0	4.3	3.6
Niboye	512	581	1,093	13,652	13,260	26,912	3.8	4.4	4.1
Nyarugunga	681	906	1,587	24,018	25,229	49,247	2.8	3.6	3.2
Total	**6,246**	**8,072**	**14,318**	**249,115**	**242,616**	**491,731**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**2.9**
Nyanza									
Busasamana	1,206	2,143	3,349	24,292	26,369	50,661	5.0	8.1	6.6
Busoro	1,044	1,692	2,736	19,054	20,590	39,644	5.5	8.2	6.9
Cyabakamyi	963	1,466	2,429	10,989	12,210	23,199	8.8	12.0	10.5
Kibilizi	1,122	1,807	2,929	19,705	21,234	40,939	5.7	8.5	7.2
Kigoma	1,280	1,976	3,256	19,736	21,268	41,004	6.5	9.3	7.9
Mukingo	3,854	2,304	6,158	25,312	20,396	45,708	15.2	11.3	13.5
Muyira	1,032	1,802	2,834	20,085	21,956	42,041	5.1	8.2	6.7
Ntyazo	880	1,402	2,282	16,202	17,624	33,826	5.4	8.0	6.7
Nyagisozi	996	1,400	2,396	13,539	14,553	28,092	7.4	9.6	8.5
Rwabicuma	647	1,097	1,744	9,731	10,873	20,604	6.6	10.1	8.5
Total	**13,024**	**17,089**	**30,113**	**178,645**	**187,073**	**365,718**	**7.3**	**9.1**	**8.2**
Gisagara									
Gikonko	735	1,230	1,965	13,776	14,996	28,772	5.3	8.2	6.8
Gishubi	743	1,150	1,893	15,366	16,494	31,860	4.8	7.0	5.9
Kansi	745	1,251	1,996	10,465	11,845	22,310	7.1	10.6	8.9
Kibirizi	904	1,730	2,634	14,806	16,639	31,445	6.1	10.4	8.4
Kigembe	826	1,359	2,185	10,611	11,877	22,488	7.8	11.4	9.7
Mamba	1,007	1,674	2,681	21,896	23,387	45,283	4.6	7.2	5.9
Muganza	881	1,514	2,395	17,358	19,172	36,530	5.1	7.9	6.6
Mugombwa	1,005	1,539	2,544	17,116	19,353	36,469	5.9	8.0	7.0
Mukindo	891	1,463	2,354	15,621	16,772	32,393	5.7	8.7	7.3
Musha	831	1,380	2,211	13,856	14,906	28,762	6.0	9.3	7.7
Ndora	733	1,532	2,265	14,121	16,050	30,171	5.2	9.5	7.5
Nyanza	663	1,178	1,841	9,281	10,346	19,627	7.1	11.4	9.4
Save	1,130	1,976	3,106	14,692	16,249	30,941	7.7	12.2	10.0
Total	**11,094**	**18,976**	**30,070**	**188,965**	**208,086**	**397,051**	**5.9**	**9.1**	**7.6**
Nyaruguru									
Busanze	1,009	1,412	2,421	14,369	15,426	29,795	7.0	9.2	8.1
Cyahinda	864	1,143	2,007	11,952	12,977	24,929	7.2	8.8	8.1

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kibeho	782	1,206	1,988	12,326	13,559	25,885	6.3	8.9	7.7
Kivu	649	921	1,570	9,536	10,276	19,812	6.8	9.0	7.9
Mata	587	762	1,349	7,780	8,337	16,117	7.5	9.1	8.4
Muganza	751	1,044	1,795	10,201	11,182	21,383	7.4	9.3	8.4
Munini	604	847	1,451	9,642	10,118	19,760	6.3	8.4	7.3
Ngera	927	1,487	2,414	11,477	12,765	24,242	8.1	11.6	10.0
Ngoma	815	1,256	2,071	11,514	12,844	24,358	7.1	9.8	8.5
Nyabimata	559	797	1,356	8,850	9,993	18,843	6.3	8.0	7.2
Nyagisozi	709	1,061	1,770	9,470	10,204	19,674	7.5	10.4	9.0
Ruheru	736	1,125	1,861	13,095	14,617	27,712	5.6	7.7	6.7
Ruramba	731	972	1,703	8,915	9,790	18,705	8.2	9.9	9.1
Rusenge	929	1,432	2,361	12,853	14,058	26,911	7.2	10.2	8.8
Total	**10,652**	**15,465**	**26,117**	**151,980**	**166,146**	**318,126**	**7.0**	**9.3**	**8.2**
Huye									
Gishamvu	452	848	1,300	6,931	7,745	14,676	6.5	10.9	8.9
Huye	764	1,452	2,216	13,395	14,837	28,232	5.7	9.8	7.8
Karama	685	1,095	1,780	8,597	9,726	18,323	8.0	11.3	9.7
Kigoma	890	1,402	2,292	12,050	13,405	25,455	7.4	10.5	9.0
Kinazi	768	1,554	2,322	15,708	17,406	33,114	4.9	8.9	7.0
Maraba	1,014	1,476	2,490	12,850	13,957	26,807	7.9	10.6	9.3
Mbazi	1,063	1,969	3,032	17,049	18,758	35,807	6.2	10.5	8.5
Mukura	636	1,298	1,934	12,302	14,038	26,340	5.2	9.2	7.3
Ngoma	3,758	749	4,507	24,499	11,079	35,578	15.3	6.8	12.7
Ruhashya	817	1,407	2,224	11,369	12,681	24,050	7.2	11.1	9.2
Rusatira	869	1,549	2,418	14,211	15,631	29,842	6.1	9.9	8.1
Rwaniro	705	1,197	1,902	11,058	12,181	23,239	6.4	9.8	8.2
Simbi	845	1,360	2,205	11,053	12,231	23,284	7.6	11.1	9.5
Tumba	665	1,291	1,956	17,787	19,366	37,153	3.7	6.7	5.3
Total	**13,931**	**18,647**	**32,578**	**188,859**	**193,041**	**381,900**	**7.4**	**9.7**	**8.5**
Nyamagabe									
Buruhukiro	866	1,183	2,049	12,955	14,191	27,146	6.7	8.3	7.5
Cyanika	966	1,437	2,403	12,252	13,441	25,693	7.9	10.7	9.4
Gasaka	1,278	2,038	3,316	19,489	22,069	41,558	6.6	9.2	8.0
Gatare	618	811	1,429	9,781	9,370	19,151	6.3	8.7	7.5
Kaduha	810	1,176	1,986	10,979	11,919	22,898	7.4	9.9	8.7
Kamegeri	533	808	1,341	6,782	7,618	14,400	7.9	10.6	9.3
Kibirizi	841	1,184	2,025	11,185	12,102	23,287	7.5	9.8	8.7
Kibumbwe	447	711	1,158	6,461	7,306	13,767	6.9	9.7	8.4

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kitabi	883	1,292	2,175	13,342	14,830	28,172	6.6	8.7	7.7
Mbazi	490	696	1,186	5,929	6,582	12,511	8.3	10.6	9.5
Mugano	704	1,018	1,722	9,412	10,326	19,738	7.5	9.9	8.7
Musange	765	1,133	1,898	9,885	10,460	20,345	7.7	10.8	9.3
Musebeya	707	987	1,694	9,551	10,865	20,416	7.4	9.1	8.3
Mushubi	468	740	1,208	6,524	7,448	13,972	7.2	9.9	8.6
Nkomane	632	904	1,536	8,411	9,601	18,012	7.5	9.4	8.5
Tare	783	1,190	1,973	11,694	12,867	24,561	6.7	9.2	8.0
Uwinkingi	948	1,258	2,206	12,093	13,781	25,874	7.8	9.1	8.5
Total	**12,739**	**18,566**	**31,305**	**176,725**	**194,776**	**371,501**	**7.2**	**9.5**	**8.4**
Ruhango									
Bweramana	1,208	1,847	3,055	15,026	16,126	31,152	8.0	11.5	9.8
Byimana	1,512	2,152	3,664	19,113	20,933	40,046	7.9	10.3	9.1
Kabagali	1,001	1,495	2,496	12,022	13,580	25,602	8.3	11.0	9.7
Kinazi	1,140	2,035	3,175	24,457	26,559	51,016	4.7	7.7	6.2
Kinihira	1,132	1,641	2,773	12,281	13,651	25,932	9.2	12.0	10.7
Mbuye	1,416	2,263	3,679	22,111	23,636	45,747	6.4	9.6	8.0
Mwendo	1,243	1,604	2,847	12,485	13,423	25,908	10.0	11.9	11.0
Ntongwe	878	1,644	2,522	18,275	19,825	38,100	4.8	8.3	6.6
Ruhango	2,376	3,649	6,025	36,326	39,292	75,618	6.5	9.3	8.0
Total	**11,906**	**18,330**	**30,236**	**172,096**	**187,025**	**359,121**	**6.9**	**9.8**	**8.4**
Muhanga									
Cyeza	1,350	2,016	3,366	16,410	18,130	34,540	8.2	11.1	9.7
Kabacuzi	1,167	1,621	2,788	13,427	14,765	28,192	8.7	11.0	9.9
Kibangu	808	1,067	1,875	9,612	10,714	20,326	8.4	10.0	9.2
Kiyumba	969	1,349	2,318	11,009	12,355	23,364	8.8	10.9	9.9
Muhanga	1,080	1,561	2,641	13,742	14,958	28,700	7.9	10.4	9.2
Mushishiro	818	1,241	2,059	9,909	11,162	21,071	8.3	11.1	9.8
Nyabinoni	709	884	1,593	7,640	8,613	16,253	9.3	10.3	9.8
Nyamabuye	1,071	1,652	2,723	28,810	31,151	59,961	3.7	5.3	4.5
Nyarusange	1,151	1,597	2,748	13,585	14,723	28,308	8.5	10.8	9.7
Rongi	1,084	1,453	2,537	13,894	15,495	29,389	7.8	9.4	8.6
Rugendabari	813	1,027	1,840	8,170	9,193	17,363	10.0	11.2	10.6
Shyogwe	1,871	1,944	3,815	27,407	23,559	50,966	6.8	8.3	7.5
Total	**12,891**	**17,412**	**30,303**	**173,615**	**184,818**	**358,433**	**7.4**	**9.4**	**8.5**
Kamonyi									
Gacurabwenge	1,014	1,678	2,692	17,625	19,234	36,859	5.8	8.7	7.3
Karama	836	1,161	1,997	9,926	10,953	20,879	8.4	10.6	9.6

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kayenzi	1,071	1,373	2,444	12,289	12,920	25,209	8.7	10.6	9.7
Kayumbu	716	953	1,669	8,262	8,844	17,106	8.7	10.8	9.8
Mugina	1,268	1,952	3,220	21,913	23,981	45,894	5.8	8.1	7.0
Musambira	1,317	2,075	3,392	20,013	22,185	42,198	6.6	9.4	8.0
Ngamba	677	930	1,607	7,991	8,425	16,416	8.5	11.0	9.8
Nyamiyaga	1,262	1,971	3,233	21,804	23,841	45,645	5.8	8.3	7.1
Nyarubaka	1,035	1,571	2,606	13,363	14,862	28,225	7.7	10.6	9.2
Rugarika	1,285	1,906	3,191	29,280	30,672	59,952	4.4	6.2	5.3
Rukoma	1,596	2,184	3,780	19,409	20,279	39,688	8.2	10.8	9.5
Runda	1,276	1,815	3,091	35,695	37,083	72,778	3.6	4.9	4.2
Total	**13,353**	**19,569**	**32,922**	**217,570**	**233,279**	**450,849**	**6.1**	**8.4**	**7.3**
Karongi									
Bwishyura	803	1,303	2,106	19,930	20,790	40,720	4.0	6.3	5.2
Gashari	857	1,235	2,092	10,156	11,107	21,263	8.4	11.1	9.8
Gishyita	799	1,099	1,898	11,212	12,475	23,687	7.1	8.8	8.0
Gitesi	850	1,325	2,175	14,125	15,187	29,312	6.0	8.7	7.4
Mubuga	709	1,059	1,768	11,144	12,311	23,455	6.4	8.6	7.5
Murambi	891	1,371	2,262	10,484	11,890	22,374	8.5	11.5	10.1
Murundi	1,052	1,572	2,624	12,909	14,327	27,236	8.1	11.0	9.6
Mutuntu	874	1,258	2,132	12,237	13,415	25,652	7.1	9.4	8.3
Rubengera	1,116	1,797	2,913	19,188	21,149	40,337	5.8	8.5	7.2
Rugabano	1,167	1,767	2,934	16,223	17,984	34,207	7.2	9.8	8.6
Ruganda	650	1,021	1,671	9,184	9,948	19,132	7.1	10.3	8.7
Rwankuba	1,146	1,648	2,794	18,157	20,129	38,286	6.3	8.2	7.3
Twumba	942	1,350	2,292	13,468	14,740	28,208	7.0	9.2	8.1
Total	**11,856**	**17,805**	**29,661**	**178,417**	**195,452**	**373,869**	**6.6**	**9.1**	**7.9**
Rutsiro									
Boneza	802	1,047	1,849	15,958	13,248	29,206	5.0	7.9	6.3
Gihango	712	1,144	1,856	13,042	14,439	27,481	5.5	7.9	6.8
Kigeyo	899	1,173	2,072	11,455	12,853	24,308	7.8	9.1	8.5
Kivumu	1,105	1,542	2,647	16,415	18,612	35,027	6.7	8.3	7.6
Manihira	404	648	1,052	9,235	10,151	19,386	4.4	6.4	5.4
Mukura	1,069	1,712	2,781	18,167	20,460	38,627	5.9	8.4	7.2
Murunda	569	778	1,347	11,306	12,095	23,401	5.0	6.4	5.8
Musasa	801	1,138	1,939	12,321	13,395	25,716	6.5	8.5	7.5
Mushonyi	935	1,268	2,203	11,331	12,754	24,085	8.3	9.9	9.1
Mushubati	826	1,329	2,155	15,002	16,537	31,539	5.5	8.0	6.8
Nyabirasi	788	1,193	1,981	15,630	17,674	33,304	5.0	6.8	5.9

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Ruhango	934	1,281	2,215	14,314	16,138	30,452	6.5	7.9	7.3
Rusebeya	492	894	1,386	12,322	14,326	26,648	4.0	6.2	5.2
Total	**10,336**	**15,147**	**25,483**	**176,498**	**192,682**	**369,180**	**5.9**	**7.9**	**6.9**
Rubavu									
Bugeshi	680	1,193	1,873	16,256	17,636	33,892	4.2	6.8	5.5
Busasamana	799	1,315	2,114	19,399	21,143	40,542	4.1	6.2	5.2
Cyanzarwe	689	1,155	1,844	18,662	20,315	38,977	3.7	5.7	4.7
Gisenyi	1,117	1,492	2,609	25,456	26,138	51,594	4.4	5.7	5.1
Kanama	629	1,037	1,666	17,738	19,846	37,584	3.5	5.2	4.4
Kanzenze	493	872	1,365	10,821	12,306	23,127	4.6	7.1	5.9
Mudende	604	1,029	1,633	15,253	16,824	32,077	4.0	6.1	5.1
Nyakiriba	1,728	1,018	2,746	28,756	22,078	50,834	6.0	4.6	5.4
Nyamyumba	1,034	1,508	2,542	23,728	24,990	48,718	4.4	6.0	5.2
Nyundo	1,040	1,370	2,410	20,062	22,243	42,305	5.2	6.2	5.7
Rubavu	1,178	1,779	2,957	38,764	41,343	80,107	3.0	4.3	3.7
Rugerero	949	1,612	2,561	32,404	34,522	66,926	2.9	4.7	3.8
Total	**10,940**	**15,380**	**26,320**	**267,299**	**279,384**	**546,683**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**4.8**
Nyabihu									
Bigogwe	851	1,356	2,207	16,385	18,054	34,439	5.2	7.5	6.4
Jenda	677	1,292	1,969	20,454	22,714	43,168	3.3	5.7	4.6
Jomba	618	1,014	1,632	10,253	11,644	21,897	6.0	8.7	7.5
Kabatwa	370	744	1,114	9,907	10,934	20,841	3.7	6.8	5.3
Karago	529	1,046	1,575	12,090	13,742	25,832	4.4	7.6	6.1
Kintobo	414	683	1,097	7,153	8,162	15,315	5.8	8.4	7.2
Mukamira	716	1,286	2,002	15,496	17,517	33,013	4.6	7.3	6.1
Muringa	551	896	1,447	10,606	11,993	22,599	5.2	7.5	6.4
Rambura	655	1,155	1,810	13,435	15,385	28,820	4.9	7.5	6.3
Rugera	748	1,128	1,876	12,554	14,384	26,938	6.0	7.8	7.0
Rurembo	667	1,076	1,743	11,500	12,899	24,399	5.8	8.3	7.1
Shyira	570	927	1,497	10,239	11,547	21,786	5.6	8.0	6.9
Total	**7,366**	**12,603**	**19,969**	**150,072**	**168,975**	**319,047**	**4.9**	**7.5**	**6.3**
Ngororero									
Bwira	564	968	1,532	9,341	10,671	20,012	6.0	9.1	7.7
Gatumba	947	1,345	2,292	11,718	13,234	24,952	8.1	10.2	9.2
Hindiro	758	1,190	1,948	12,030	14,010	26,040	6.3	8.5	7.5
Kabaya	914	1,527	2,441	16,932	19,392	36,324	5.4	7.9	6.7
Kageyo	722	1,052	1,774	12,075	13,854	25,929	6.0	7.6	6.8
Kavumu	688	1,211	1,899	15,019	17,772	32,791	4.6	6.8	5.8

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Matyazo	881	1,300	2,181	12,962	14,711	27,673	6.8	8.8	7.9
Muhanda	595	1,143	1,738	14,678	17,191	31,869	4.1	6.6	5.5
Muhororo	818	1,117	1,935	10,488	11,785	22,273	7.8	9.5	8.7
Ndaro	786	1,279	2,065	11,317	13,127	24,444	6.9	9.7	8.4
Ngororero	1,132	1,761	2,893	18,254	20,569	38,823	6.2	8.6	7.5
Nyange	814	1,314	2,128	11,536	13,323	24,859	7.1	9.9	8.6
Sovu	664	1,079	1,743	14,715	17,251	31,966	4.5	6.3	5.5
Total	**10,283**	**16,286**	**26,569**	**171,065**	**196,890**	**367,955**	**6.0**	**8.3**	**7.2**
Rusizi									
Bugarama	979	1,318	2,297	21,197	21,633	42,830	4.6	6.1	5.4
Butare	587	845	1,432	12,243	13,240	25,483	4.8	6.4	5.6
Bweyeye	431	564	995	9,042	9,067	18,109	4.8	6.2	5.5
Gashonga	1,108	1,531	2,639	12,869	13,922	26,791	8.6	11.0	9.9
Giheke	879	1,288	2,167	9,739	11,001	20,740	9.0	11.7	10.4
Gihundwe	1,000	1,302	2,302	20,404	21,211	41,615	4.9	6.1	5.5
Gikundamvura	586	813	1,399	10,394	11,515	21,909	5.6	7.1	6.4
Gitambi	823	1,143	1,966	11,866	13,253	25,119	6.9	8.6	7.8
Kamembe	1,369	782	2,151	19,621	15,262	34,883	7.0	5.1	6.2
Muganza	756	1,003	1,759	15,608	17,241	32,849	4.8	5.8	5.4
Mururu	1,010	1,408	2,418	14,488	15,286	29,774	7.0	9.2	8.1
Nkanka	880	1,194	2,074	9,359	10,498	19,857	9.4	11.4	10.4
Nkombo	558	770	1,328	9,028	9,609	18,637	6.2	8.0	7.1
Nkungu	961	1,172	2,133	10,221	11,475	21,696	9.4	10.2	9.8
Nyakabuye	1,128	1,513	2,641	15,739	17,461	33,200	7.2	8.7	8.0
Nyakarenzo	747	978	1,725	8,842	9,542	18,384	8.4	10.2	9.4
Nzahaha	1,114	1,549	2,663	14,631	15,768	30,399	7.6	9.8	8.8
Rwimbogo	753	1,082	1,835	11,135	12,119	23,254	6.8	8.9	7.9
Total	**15,669**	**20,255**	**35,924**	**236,426**	**249,103**	**485,529**	**6.6**	**8.1**	**7.4**
Nyamasheke									
Bushekeri	848	1,162	2,010	14,067	15,613	29,680	6.0	7.4	6.8
Bushenge	968	1,332	2,300	10,571	12,053	22,624	9.2	11.1	10.2
Cyato	816	1,174	1,990	12,548	14,448	26,996	6.5	8.1	7.4
Gihombo	981	1,304	2,285	14,099	15,744	29,843	7.0	8.3	7.7
Kagano	1,267	1,785	3,052	19,047	20,947	39,994	6.7	8.5	7.6
Kanjongo	1,149	1,591	2,740	19,241	21,100	40,341	6.0	7.5	6.8
Karambi	1,134	1,600	2,734	14,082	15,644	29,726	8.1	10.2	9.2
Karengera	1,231	1,585	2,816	15,399	17,105	32,504	8.0	9.3	8.7
Kirimbi	782	1,162	1,944	12,092	13,555	25,647	6.5	8.6	7.6

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Macuba	1,084	1,604	2,688	15,818	17,501	33,319	6.9	9.2	8.1
Mahembe	649	931	1,580	9,519	10,524	20,043	6.8	8.8	7.9
Nyabitekeri	1,303	1,763	3,066	13,663	15,630	29,293	9.5	11.3	10.5
Rangiro	543	802	1,345	8,354	9,613	17,967	6.5	8.3	7.5
Ruharambuga	917	1,323	2,240	13,244	14,936	28,180	6.9	8.9	7.9
Shangi	1,044	1,446	2,490	13,114	14,950	28,064	8.0	9.7	8.9
Total	**14,716**	**20,564**	**35,280**	**204,858**	**229,363**	**434,221**	**7.2**	**9.0**	**8.1**
Rulindo									
Base	663	961	1,624	9,574	10,954	20,528	6.9	8.8	7.9
Burega	546	746	1,292	6,571	7,322	13,893	8.3	10.2	9.3
Bushoki	792	1,136	1,928	11,102	12,468	23,570	7.1	9.1	8.2
Buyoga	885	1,176	2,061	11,743	12,978	24,721	7.5	9.1	8.3
Cyinzuzi	566	830	1,396	7,543	8,225	15,768	7.5	10.1	8.9
Cyungo	520	760	1,280	7,212	8,138	15,350	7.2	9.3	8.3
Kinihira	575	767	1,342	8,082	9,063	17,145	7.1	8.5	7.8
Kisaro	752	1,075	1,827	11,054	12,059	23,113	6.8	8.9	7.9
Masoro	696	1,174	1,870	13,261	14,050	27,311	5.2	8.4	6.8
Mbogo	706	879	1,585	9,070	10,031	19,101	7.8	8.8	8.3
Murambi	681	1,025	1,706	13,293	13,990	27,283	5.1	7.3	6.3
Ngoma	428	606	1,034	6,061	6,642	12,703	7.1	9.1	8.1
Ntarabana	715	1,050	1,765	11,930	12,818	24,748	6.0	8.2	7.1
Rukozo	609	801	1,410	8,045	8,976	17,021	7.6	8.9	8.3
Rusiga	415	591	1,006	6,416	7,036	13,452	6.5	8.4	7.5
Shyorongi	918	1,311	2,229	21,182	22,562	43,744	4.3	5.8	5.1
Tumba	805	1,050	1,855	9,710	10,983	20,693	8.3	9.6	9.0
Total	**11,272**	**15,938**	**27,210**	**171,849**	**188,295**	**360,144**	**6.6**	**8.5**	**7.6**
Gakenke									
Busengo	821	979	1,800	10,048	11,344	21,392	8.2	8.6	8.4
Coko	694	862	1,556	8,673	9,269	17,942	8.0	9.3	8.7
Cyabingo	690	995	1,685	8,917	9,868	18,785	7.7	10.1	9.0
Gakenke	751	1,163	1,914	11,934	13,391	25,325	6.3	8.7	7.6
Gashenyi	747	1,168	1,915	10,661	11,986	22,647	7.0	9.7	8.5
Janja	597	811	1,408	7,423	8,584	16,007	8.0	9.4	8.8
Kamubuga	628	1,018	1,646	10,950	12,386	23,336	5.7	8.2	7.1
Karambo	450	790	1,240	6,318	7,299	13,617	7.1	10.8	9.1
Kivuruga	652	895	1,547	9,333	10,634	19,967	7.0	8.4	7.7
Mataba	541	770	1,311	7,397	8,123	15,520	7.3	9.5	8.4
Minazi	485	648	1,133	6,729	7,464	14,193	7.2	8.7	8.0

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Mugunga	706	956	1,662	9,450	10,513	19,963	7.5	9.1	8.3
Muhondo	952	1,189	2,141	10,296	11,038	21,334	9.2	10.8	10.0
Muyongwe	675	900	1,575	7,461	8,592	16,053	9.0	10.5	9.8
Muzo	846	1,050	1,896	10,099	11,717	21,816	8.4	9.0	8.7
Nemba	596	861	1,457	7,851	9,003	16,854	7.6	9.6	8.6
Ruli	802	976	1,778	10,962	11,502	22,464	7.3	8.5	7.9
Rusasa	698	947	1,645	9,124	10,118	19,242	7.7	9.4	8.5
Rushashi	776	1,045	1,821	8,974	9,861	18,835	8.6	10.6	9.7
Total	**13,107**	**18,023**	**31,130**	**172,600**	**192,692**	**365,292**	**7.6**	**9.4**	**8.5**
Musanze									
Busogo	500	880	1,380	13,290	14,974	28,264	3.8	5.9	4.9
Cyuve	1,093	1,990	3,083	29,347	32,832	62,179	3.7	6.1	5.0
Gacaca	949	1,355	2,304	14,591	16,128	30,719	6.5	8.4	7.5
Gashaki	515	716	1,231	6,761	7,511	14,272	7.6	9.5	8.6
Gataraga	653	1,100	1,753	12,686	14,035	26,721	5.1	7.8	6.6
Kimonyi	452	822	1,274	10,114	11,567	21,681	4.5	7.1	5.9
Kinigi	585	1,249	1,834	15,423	16,874	32,297	3.8	7.4	5.7
Muhoza	1,275	1,748	3,023	35,311	34,430	69,741	3.6	5.1	4.3
Muko	673	1,137	1,810	12,496	13,976	26,472	5.4	8.1	6.8
Musanze	866	1,609	2,475	22,478	25,242	47,720	3.9	6.4	5.2
Nkotsi	415	751	1,166	8,108	9,241	17,349	5.1	8.1	6.7
Nyange	724	1,381	2,105	14,612	16,662	31,274	5.0	8.3	6.7
Remera	794	1,122	1,916	9,522	10,465	19,987	8.3	10.7	9.6
Rwaza	847	1,221	2,068	10,998	12,122	23,120	7.7	10.1	8.9
Shingiro	546	1,031	1,577	11,603	13,123	24,726	4.7	7.9	6.4
Total	**10,887**	**18,112**	**28,999**	**227,340**	**249,182**	**476,522**	**4.8**	**7.3**	**6.1**
Burera									
Bungwe	541	850	1,391	7,712	8,610	16,322	7.0	9.9	8.5
Butaro	878	1,430	2,308	18,352	19,661	38,013	4.8	7.3	6.1
Cyanika	1,193	1,859	3,052	21,362	23,148	44,510	5.6	8.0	6.9
Cyeru	410	696	1,106	7,020	7,699	14,719	5.8	9.0	7.5
Gahunga	752	1,327	2,079	13,282	14,777	28,059	5.7	9.0	7.4
Gatebe	494	857	1,351	8,900	9,967	18,867	5.6	8.6	7.2
Gitovu	336	518	854	5,516	6,015	11,531	6.1	8.6	7.4
Kagogo	649	944	1,593	11,084	12,005	23,089	5.9	7.9	6.9
Kinoni	603	917	1,520	9,093	9,924	19,017	6.6	9.2	8.0
Kinyababa	642	1,021	1,663	11,281	12,465	23,746	5.7	8.2	7.0
Kivuye	483	775	1,258	8,609	9,448	18,057	5.6	8.2	7.0

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Nemba	554	906	1,460	10,002	11,399	21,401	5.5	7.9	6.8
Rugarama	788	1,221	2,009	13,046	14,005	27,051	6.0	8.7	7.4
Rugengabari	606	956	1,562	9,768	11,152	20,920	6.2	8.6	7.5
Ruhunde	480	817	1,297	9,528	10,629	20,157	5.0	7.7	6.4
Rusarabuye	585	879	1,464	9,991	10,668	20,659	5.9	8.2	7.1
Rwerere	514	907	1,421	10,236	11,375	21,611	5.0	8.0	6.6
Total	**10,508**	**16,880**	**27,388**	**184,782**	**202,947**	**387,729**	**5.7**	**8.3**	**7.1**
Gicumbi									
Bukure	656	911	1,567	9,943	10,511	20,454	6.6	8.7	7.7
Bwisige	643	776	1,419	8,229	9,045	17,274	7.8	8.6	8.2
Byumba	1,032	1,590	2,622	20,372	22,762	43,134	5.1	7.0	6.1
Cyumba	462	737	1,199	8,158	9,060	17,218	5.7	8.1	7.0
Giti	610	719	1,329	8,495	8,936	17,431	7.2	8.0	7.6
Kageyo	619	853	1,472	9,887	11,001	20,888	6.3	7.8	7.0
Kaniga	497	814	1,311	8,056	8,716	16,772	6.2	9.3	7.8
Manyagiro	630	999	1,629	10,933	11,702	22,635	5.8	8.5	7.2
Miyove	555	828	1,383	9,510	10,713	20,223	5.8	7.7	6.8
Mukarange	711	981	1,692	8,831	9,712	18,543	8.1	10.1	9.1
Muko	675	978	1,653	9,656	10,394	20,050	7.0	9.4	8.2
Mutete	762	1,160	1,922	12,960	14,557	27,517	5.9	8.0	7.0
Nyamiyaga	686	876	1,562	10,040	10,899	20,939	6.8	8.0	7.5
Nyankenke	1,028	1,055	2,083	14,830	12,353	27,183	6.9	8.5	7.7
Rubaya	366	614	980	5,801	6,243	12,044	6.3	9.8	8.1
Rukomo	996	1,213	2,209	13,486	14,641	28,127	7.4	8.3	7.9
Rushaki	490	723	1,213	7,102	7,946	15,048	6.9	9.1	8.1
Rutare	883	1,258	2,141	13,371	14,466	27,837	6.6	8.7	7.7
Ruvune	853	1,029	1,882	10,606	11,384	21,990	8.0	9.0	8.6
Rwamiko	560	704	1,264	7,163	7,658	14,821	7.8	9.2	8.5
Shangasha	680	915	1,595	8,960	9,736	18,696	7.6	9.4	8.5
Total	**14,394**	**19,733**	**34,127**	**216,389**	**232,435**	**448,824**	**6.7**	**8.5**	**7.6**
Rwamagana									
Fumbwe	807	1,166	1,973	15,678	17,396	33,074	5.1	6.7	6.0
Gahengeri	834	1,226	2,060	17,391	18,341	35,732	4.8	6.7	5.8
Gishali	780	1,303	2,083	18,405	18,287	36,692	4.2	7.1	5.7
Karenge	852	1,153	2,005	13,828	14,697	28,525	6.2	7.8	7.0
Kigabiro	890	1,437	2,327	23,159	24,199	47,358	3.8	5.9	4.9
Muhazi	2,454	1,325	3,779	35,163	18,319	53,482	7.0	7.2	7.1
Munyaga	589	1,004	1,593	9,803	11,009	20,812	6.0	9.1	7.7

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Munyiginya	575	1,018	1,593	11,497	12,700	24,197	5.0	8.0	6.6
Musha	731	1,103	1,834	13,209	14,316	27,525	5.5	7.7	6.7
Muyumbu	943	1,304	2,247	27,582	29,299	56,881	3.4	4.5	4.0
Mwulire	724	1,133	1,857	16,342	17,594	33,936	4.4	6.4	5.5
Nyakaliro	689	979	1,668	18,145	19,393	37,538	3.8	5.0	4.4
Nzige	497	762	1,259	9,341	9,944	19,285	5.3	7.7	6.5
Rubona	777	1,262	2,039	14,251	15,665	29,916	5.5	8.1	6.8
Total	**12,142**	**16,175**	**28,317**	**243,794**	**241,159**	**484,953**	**5.0**	**6.7**	**5.8**
Nyagatare									
Gatunda	910	1,291	2,201	16,767	18,543	35,310	5.4	7.0	6.2
Karama	998	1,299	2,297	15,627	17,322	32,949	6.4	7.5	7.0
Karangazi	2,363	2,967	5,330	48,020	48,895	96,915	4.9	6.1	5.5
Katabagemu	1,032	1,240	2,272	21,082	22,637	43,719	4.9	5.5	5.2
Kiyombe	708	882	1,590	8,956	9,845	18,801	7.9	9.0	8.5
Matimba	809	1,014	1,823	13,771	14,716	28,487	5.9	6.9	6.4
Mimuri	765	1,106	1,871	16,490	17,883	34,373	4.6	6.2	5.4
Mukama	762	1,002	1,764	12,341	13,318	25,659	6.2	7.5	6.9
Musheri	938	1,179	2,117	18,268	19,075	37,343	5.1	6.2	5.7
Nyagatare	1,686	1,994	3,680	40,775	41,140	81,915	4.1	4.8	4.5
Rukomo	931	1,411	2,342	20,892	22,758	43,650	4.5	6.2	5.4
Rwempasha	1,021	1,167	2,188	19,234	19,358	38,592	5.3	6.0	5.7
Rwimiyaga	1,877	2,211	4,088	40,685	41,935	82,620	4.6	5.3	4.9
Tabagwe	1,328	1,701	3,029	25,832	27,696	53,528	5.1	6.1	5.7
Total	**16,128**	**20,464**	**36,592**	**318,740**	**335,121**	**653,861**	**5.1**	**6.1**	**5.6**
Gatsibo									
Gasange	635	840	1,475	10,054	10,671	20,725	6.3	7.9	7.1
Gatsibo	1,190	1,641	2,831	19,618	21,322	40,940	6.1	7.7	6.9
Gitoki	1,035	1,558	2,593	20,690	22,724	43,414	5.0	6.9	6.0
Kabarore	1,640	2,291	3,931	34,598	37,171	71,769	4.7	6.2	5.5
Kageyo	753	1,097	1,850	11,849	12,853	24,702	6.4	8.5	7.5
Kiramuruzi	957	1,661	2,618	19,099	20,929	40,028	5.0	7.9	6.5
Kiziguro	1,060	1,658	2,718	18,924	20,833	39,757	5.6	8.0	6.8
Muhura	957	1,394	2,351	16,046	17,279	33,325	6.0	8.1	7.1
Murambi	943	1,540	2,483	18,436	20,062	38,498	5.1	7.7	6.4
Ngarama	860	1,244	2,104	18,353	19,653	38,006	4.7	6.3	5.5
Nyagihanga	984	1,240	2,224	13,858	14,954	28,812	7.1	8.3	7.7
Remera	792	1,327	2,119	15,122	16,649	31,771	5.2	8.0	6.7
Rugarama	1,382	1,915	3,297	23,625	25,817	49,442	5.8	7.4	6.7

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwimbogo	1,338	1,622	2,960	24,189	25,786	49,975	5.5	6.3	5.9
Total	**14,526**	**21,028**	**35,554**	**264,461**	**286,703**	**551,164**	**5.5**	**7.3**	**6.5**
Kayonza									
Gahini	1,178	1,637	2,815	22,449	23,560	46,009	5.2	6.9	6.1
Kabare	1,110	1,501	2,611	19,336	20,892	40,228	5.7	7.2	6.5
Kabarondo	900	1,300	2,200	18,251	19,588	37,839	4.9	6.6	5.8
Mukarange	947	1,507	2,454	26,744	28,074	54,818	3.5	5.4	4.5
Murama	656	869	1,525	11,169	12,212	23,381	5.9	7.1	6.5
Murundi	1,582	1,869	3,451	28,357	29,452	57,809	5.6	6.3	6.0
Mwiri	1,007	1,174	2,181	18,640	19,291	37,931	5.4	6.1	5.7
Ndego	775	777	1,552	11,908	12,481	24,389	6.5	6.2	6.4
Nyamirama	1,069	1,573	2,642	18,342	20,220	38,562	5.8	7.8	6.9
Rukara	1,057	1,655	2,712	18,408	19,823	38,231	5.7	8.3	7.1
Ruramira	592	938	1,530	10,022	11,163	21,185	5.9	8.4	7.2
Rwinkwavu	870	1,236	2,106	17,822	18,952	36,774	4.9	6.5	5.7
Total	**11,743**	**16,036**	**27,779**	**221,448**	**235,708**	**457,156**	**5.3**	**6.8**	**6.1**
Kirehe									
Gahara	1,365	1,943	3,308	21,105	23,357	44,462	6.5	8.3	7.4
Gatore	921	1,346	2,267	15,055	16,632	31,687	6.1	8.1	7.2
Kigarama	1,005	1,399	2,404	17,878	19,258	37,136	5.6	7.3	6.5
Kigina	874	1,219	2,093	16,666	17,976	34,642	5.2	6.8	6.0
Kirehe	869	1,215	2,084	13,997	15,550	29,547	6.2	7.8	7.1
Mahama	1,654	2,111	3,765	39,579	41,435	81,014	4.2	5.1	4.6
Mpanga	1,107	1,414	2,521	19,480	20,693	40,173	5.7	6.8	6.3
Musaza	828	1,181	2,009	14,355	15,740	30,095	5.8	7.5	6.7
Mushikiri	948	1,253	2,201	15,833	17,008	32,841	6.0	7.4	6.7
Nasho	958	1,167	2,125	16,077	17,588	33,665	6.0	6.6	6.3
Nyamugari	1,241	1,718	2,959	20,867	22,071	42,938	5.9	7.8	6.9
Nyarubuye	701	920	1,621	10,871	11,789	22,660	6.4	7.8	7.2
Total	**12,471**	**16,886**	**29,357**	**221,763**	**239,097**	**460,860**	**5.6**	**7.1**	**6.4**
Ngoma									
Gashanda	535	783	1,318	9,214	10,131	19,345	5.8	7.7	6.8
Jarama	920	1,262	2,182	14,942	16,180	31,122	6.2	7.8	7.0
Karembo	483	722	1,205	8,445	9,281	17,726	5.7	7.8	6.8
Kazo	977	1,359	2,336	15,597	16,853	32,450	6.3	8.1	7.2
Kibungo	843	1,230	2,073	14,976	16,469	31,445	5.6	7.5	6.6
Mugesera	903	1,260	2,163	13,624	15,013	28,637	6.6	8.4	7.6
Murama	843	1,215	2,058	12,686	14,016	26,702	6.6	8.7	7.7

Province and Area of residence	Total resident elderly			Total resident population			Share (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Mutenderi	773	1,003	1,776	11,870	13,045	24,915	6.5	7.7	7.1
Remera	795	1,233	2,028	15,422	16,922	32,344	5.2	7.3	6.3
Rukira	862	1,297	2,159	14,301	15,592	29,893	6.0	8.3	7.2
Rukumberi	1,153	1,479	2,632	18,739	20,681	39,420	6.2	7.2	6.7
Rurenge	869	1,305	2,174	15,842	17,549	33,391	5.5	7.4	6.5
Sake	845	1,206	2,051	13,762	15,060	28,822	6.1	8.0	7.1
Zaza	800	1,252	2,052	13,300	14,536	27,836	6.0	8.6	7.4
Total	**11,601**	**16,606**	**28,207**	**192,720**	**211,328**	**404,048**	**6.0**	**7.9**	**7.0**
Bugesera									
Gashora	673	982	1,655	16,027	16,224	32,251	4.2	6.1	5.1
Juru	887	1,162	2,049	16,443	17,310	33,753	5.4	6.7	6.1
Kamabuye	736	1,083	1,819	11,960	12,542	24,502	6.2	8.6	7.4
Mareba	629	1,186	1,815	14,127	15,139	29,266	4.5	7.8	6.2
Mayange	1,126	1,620	2,746	27,433	26,651	54,084	4.1	6.1	5.1
Musenyi	1,000	1,466	2,466	19,542	21,068	40,610	5.1	7.0	6.1
Mwogo	677	945	1,622	14,802	15,369	30,171	4.6	6.1	5.4
Ngeruka	884	1,565	2,449	17,900	19,428	37,328	4.9	8.1	6.6
Ntarama	818	997	1,815	22,652	22,878	45,530	3.6	4.4	4.0
Nyamata	1,390	1,938	3,328	40,096	41,384	81,480	3.5	4.7	4.1
Nyarugenge	607	970	1,577	12,181	13,225	25,406	5.0	7.3	6.2
Rilima	1,533	955	2,488	17,652	15,210	32,862	8.7	6.3	7.6
Ruhuha	649	1,071	1,720	14,606	15,422	30,028	4.4	6.9	5.7
Rweru	893	1,190	2,083	18,408	19,568	37,976	4.9	6.1	5.5
Shyara	402	607	1,009	7,639	8,217	15,856	5.3	7.4	6.4
Total	**12,904**	**17,737**	**30,641**	**271,468**	**279,635**	**551,103**	**4.8**	**6.3**	**5.6**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 23: Count of the Resident Elderly Aged 60 Years and Above by Sex, Marital Status and Sector of Residence.

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Rwanda	**7,975**	**312,955**	**6,488**	**28,078**	**971**	**356,467**	**11,172**	**249,504**	**8,208**	**236,026**	**1,552**	**506,462**	**19,147**	**562,459**	**14,696**	**264,104**	**2,523**	**862,929**
Nyarugenge																		
Gitega	23	276	12	30	1	342	25	201	8	212	4	450	48	477	20	242	5	792
Kanyinya	30	342	9	44	3	428	31	271	7	297	4	610	61	613	16	341	7	1,038
Kigali	28	624	16	72	5	745	34	461	22	476	10	1,003	62	1,085	38	548	15	1,748
Kimisagara	27	434	7	61	4	533	28	255	18	290	3	594	55	689	25	351	7	1,127
Mageregere	60	1,254	46	138	8	1,506	53	607	29	627	10	1,326	113	1,861	75	765	18	2,832
Muhima	40	271	10	43	5	369	24	177	3	227	3	434	64	448	13	270	8	803
Nyakabanda	21	348	10	39	5	423	11	221	4	275	5	516	32	569	14	314	10	939
Nyamirambo	35	619	21	79	8	762	57	365	13	512	9	956	92	984	34	591	17	1,718
Nyarugenge	27	327	13	23	6	396	42	249	4	180	5	480	69	576	17	203	11	876
Rwezamenyo	29	220	8	18	4	279	28	144	5	179	5	361	57	364	13	197	9	640
Total	**320**	**4,715**	**152**	**547**	**49**	**5,783**	**333**	**2,951**	**113**	**3,275**	**58**	**6,730**	**653**	**7,666**	**265**	**3,822**	**107**	**12,513**
Gasabo																		
Bumbogo	26	915	31	90	8	1,070	19	729	26	769	4	1,547	45	1,644	57	859	12	2,617
Gatsata	22	412	11	42	4	491	18	267	8	256	2	551	40	679	19	298	6	1,042
Gikomero	12	503	5	31	1	552	49	427	12	311	1	800	61	930	17	342	2	1,352
Gisozi	17	559	12	49	5	642	43	370	13	330	10	766	60	929	25	379	15	1,408
Jabana	28	871	18	74	7	998	51	657	23	702	6	1,439	79	1,528	41	776	13	2,437
Jali	41	691	15	55	4	806	46	639	16	528	6	1,235	87	1,330	31	583	10	2,041
Kacyiru	36	453	7	41	10	547	20	307	10	251	4	592	56	760	17	292	14	1,139
Kimihurura	26	285	8	16	3	338	17	174	7	116	1	315	43	459	15	132	4	653
Kimironko	62	1,008	7	66	14	1,157	58	634	14	592	10	1,308	120	1,642	21	658	24	2,465
Kinyinya	32	864	21	62	10	989	55	658	26	594	16	1,349	87	1,522	47	656	26	2,338
Ndera	69	925	21	91	7	1,113	72	698	26	720	5	1,521	141	1,623	47	811	12	2,634
Nduba	21	868	23	66	2	980	17	702	32	714	8	1,473	38	1,570	55	780	10	2,453
Remera	29	528	3	33	17	610	35	335	11	236	9	626	64	863	14	269	26	1,236
Rusororo	38	916	28	95	3	1,080	43	612	34	770	5	1,464	81	1,528	62	865	8	2,544
Rutunga	19	555	13	38	1	626	26	440	13	482	1	962	45	995	26	520	2	1,588
Total	**478**	**10,353**	**223**	**849**	**96**	**11,999**	**569**	**7,649**	**271**	**7,371**	**88**	**15,948**	**1,047**	**18,002**	**494**	**8,220**	**184**	**27,947**
Kicukiro																		

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Gahanga	14	593	29	74	6	716	23	441	24	507	2	997	37	1,034	53	581	8	1,713
Gatenga	34	617	6	52	2	711	42	471	13	428	3	957	76	1,088	19	480	5	1,668
Gikondo	15	233	7	25	2	282	14	157	1	182	2	356	29	390	8	207	4	638
Kagarama	24	267	3	19	4	317	14	130	5	191	2	342	38	397	8	210	6	659
Kanombe	35	697	19	58	7	816	41	495	15	511	13	1,075	76	1,192	34	569	20	1,891
Kicukiro	9	217	3	18	7	254	12	121	3	122	3	261	21	338	6	140	10	515
Kigarama	34	675	13	65	8	795	41	394	17	428	7	887	75	1,069	30	493	15	1,682
Masaka	41	978	28	111	4	1,162	82	770	26	821	11	1,710	123	1,748	54	932	15	2,872
Niboye	23	446	5	34	4	512	43	286	3	239	10	581	66	732	8	273	14	1,093
Nyarugunga	36	579	8	50	8	681	61	467	12	355	11	906	97	1,046	20	405	19	1,587
Total	**265**	**5,302**	**121**	**506**	**52**	**6,246**	**373**	**3,732**	**119**	**3,784**	**64**	**8,072**	**638**	**9,034**	**240**	**4,290**	**116**	**14,318**
Nyanza																		
Busasamana	50	1,008	36	107	5	1,206	70	884	37	1,141	11	2,143	120	1,892	73	1,248	16	3,349
Busoro	49	869	32	92	2	1,044	47	632	48	960	5	1,692	96	1,501	80	1,052	7	2,736
Cyabakamyi	16	821	21	102	3	963	28	716	23	697	2	1,466	44	1,537	44	799	5	2,429
Kibilizi	24	978	36	81	3	1,122	26	849	46	883	3	1,807	50	1,827	82	964	6	2,929
Kigoma	39	1,112	32	93	4	1,280	46	1,037	40	847	6	1,976	85	2,149	72	940	10	3,256
Mukingo	105	3,279	58	400	12	3,854	64	985	42	1,208	5	2,304	169	4,264	100	1,608	17	6,158
Muyira	37	879	36	78	2	1,032	45	781	34	942		1,802	82	1,660	70	1,020	2	2,834
Ntyazo	21	743	36	78	2	880	24	498	48	828	4	1,402	45	1,241	84	906	6	2,282
Nyagisozi	21	862	22	90	1	996	35	728	34	600	3	1,400	56	1,590	56	690	4	2,396
Rwabicuma	19	564	11	50	3	647	24	613	15	441	4	1,097	43	1,177	26	491	7	1,744
Total	**381**	**11,115**	**320**	**1,171**	**37**	**13,024**	**409**	**7,723**	**367**	**8,547**	**43**	**17,089**	**790**	**18,838**	**687**	**9,718**	**80**	**30,113**
Gisagara																		
Gikonko	13	628	27	66	1	735	27	449	44	703	7	1,230	40	1,077	71	769	8	1,965
Gishubi	11	635	32	65		743	9	475	33	632	1	1,150	20	1,110	65	697	1	1,893
Kansi	25	645	14	58	3	745	52	640	13	543	3	1,251	77	1,285	27	601	6	1,996
Kibirizi	27	749	37	89	2	904	52	691	31	954	2	1,730	79	1,440	68	1,043	4	2,634
Kigembe	26	719	25	54	2	826	22	677	31	628	1	1,359	48	1,396	56	682	3	2,185
Mamba	29	865	22	90	1	1,007	37	795	29	805	8	1,674	66	1,660	51	895	9	2,681
Muganza	9	768	22	79	3	881	14	644	42	809	5	1,514	23	1,412	64	888	8	2,395
Mugombwa	35	892	19	55	4	1,005	34	830	25	645	5	1,539	69	1,722	44	700	9	2,544
Mukindo	10	785	27	67	2	891	19	668	35	739	2	1,463	29	1,453	62	806	4	2,354
Musha	18	673	46	93	1	831	14	546	51	763	6	1,380	32	1,219	97	856	7	2,211

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Ndora	20	595	40	74	4	733	26	630	36	836	4	1,532	46	1,225	76	910	8	2,265
Nyanza	5	573	25	57	3	663	6	519	34	615	4	1,178	11	1,092	59	672	7	1,841
Save	42	936	28	121	3	1,130	68	898	33	971	6	1,976	110	1,834	61	1,092	9	3,106
Total	**270**	**9,463**	**364**	**968**	**29**	**11,094**	**380**	**8,462**	**437**	**9,643**	**54**	**18,976**	**650**	**17,925**	**801**	**10,611**	**83**	**30,070**
Nyaruguru																		
Busanze	11	912	11	73	2	1,009	11	724	20	655	2	1,412	22	1,636	31	728	4	2,421
Cyahinda	16	771	8	68	1	864	20	584	9	525	5	1,143	36	1,355	17	593	6	2,007
Kibeho	18	693	16	55		782	28	463	13	702		1,206	46	1,156	29	757		1,988
Kivu	4	598	8	38	1	649	17	484	17	402	1	921	21	1,082	25	440	2	1,570
Mata	16	511	9	51		587	17	369	6	369	1	762	33	880	15	420	1	1,349
Muganza	13	689	6	40	3	751	14	515	13	499	3	1,044	27	1,204	19	539	6	1,795
Munini	9	559	5	31		604	10	437	7	392	1	847	19	996	12	423	1	1,451
Ngera	25	811	14	76	1	927	23	695	25	742	2	1,487	48	1,506	39	818	3	2,414
Ngoma	12	726	16	60	1	815	24	625	20	585	2	1,256	36	1,351	36	645	3	2,071
Nyabimata	2	524	5	28		559	3	487	10	297		797	5	1,011	15	325		1,356
Nyagisozi	14	638	11	46		709	24	544	8	485		1,061	38	1,182	19	531		1,770
Ruheru	38	649	5	44		736	64	587	16	458		1,125	102	1,236	21	502		1,861
Ruramba	7	689	3	32		731	25	591	17	333	6	972	32	1,280	20	365	6	1,703
Rusenge	10	814	18	85	2	929	23	746	18	643	2	1,432	33	1,560	36	728	4	2,361
Total	**195**	**9,584**	**135**	**727**	**11**	**10,652**	**303**	**7,851**	**199**	**7,087**	**25**	**15,465**	**498**	**17,435**	**334**	**7,814**	**36**	**26,117**
Huye																		
Gishamvu	10	382	11	48	1	452	28	325	20	474	1	848	38	707	31	522	2	1,300
Huye	21	650	18	74	1	764	28	664	23	733	4	1,452	49	1,314	41	807	5	2,216
Karama	16	610	11	45	3	685	13	608	12	460	2	1,095	29	1,218	23	505	5	1,780
Kigoma	14	786	8	82		890	15	780	15	589	3	1,402	29	1,566	23	671	3	2,292
Kinazi	24	646	23	74	1	768	27	563	32	931	1	1,554	51	1,209	55	1,005	2	2,322
Maraba	27	878	11	96	2	1,014	21	744	27	683	1	1,476	48	1,622	38	779	3	2,490
Mbazi	26	918	26	93		1,063	75	973	36	877	8	1,969	101	1,891	62	970	8	3,032
Mukura	15	503	30	86	2	636	26	494	26	750	2	1,298	41	997	56	836	4	1,934
Ngoma	120	3,114	66	453	5	3,758	101	276	8	361	3	749	221	3,390	74	814	8	4,507
Ruhashya	29	690	24	74		817	34	664	33	674	2	1,407	63	1,354	57	748	2	2,224
Rusatira	32	705	35	95	2	869	51	584	35	875	4	1,549	83	1,289	70	970	6	2,418
Rwaniro	6	611	17	70	1	705	38	481	27	649	2	1,197	44	1,092	44	719	3	1,902
Simbi	22	715	17	86	5	845	35	623	25	675	2	1,360	57	1,338	42	761	7	2,205

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Tumba	39	542	17	66	1	665	46	517	20	707	1	1,291	85	1,059	37	773	2	1,956
Total	**401**	**11,750**	**314**	**1,442**	**24**	**13,931**	**538**	**8,296**	**339**	**9,438**	**36**	**18,647**	**939**	**20,046**	**653**	**10,880**	**60**	**32,578**
Nyamagabe																		
Buruhukiro	8	791	11	56		866	8	690	18	465	2	1,183	16	1,481	29	521	2	2,049
Cyanika	32	838	18	77	1	966	36	669	29	697	6	1,437	68	1,507	47	774	7	2,403
Gasaka	31	1,108	14	121	4	1,278	31	1,054	28	919	6	2,038	62	2,162	42	1,040	10	3,316
Gatare	5	560	6	47		618	12	467	14	317	1	811	17	1,027	20	364	1	1,429
Kaduha	25	706	24	54	1	810	53	606	29	482	6	1,176	78	1,312	53	536	7	1,986
Kamegeri	12	465	6	49	1	533	16	378	14	399	1	808	28	843	20	448	2	1,341
Kibirizi	22	745	9	63	2	841	44	648	17	474	1	1,184	66	1,393	26	537	3	2,025
Kibumbwe	8	388	11	37	3	447	7	311	10	382	1	711	15	699	21	419	4	1,158
Kitabi	19	804	9	50	1	883	38	710	9	533	2	1,292	57	1,514	18	583	3	2,175
Mbazi	21	411	8	49	1	490	28	314	12	342		696	49	725	20	391	1	1,186
Mugano	15	629	7	53		704	16	563	20	417	2	1,018	31	1,192	27	470	2	1,722
Musange	28	654	11	70	2	765	41	544	17	528	3	1,133	69	1,198	28	598	5	1,898
Musebeya	11	633	5	57	1	707	14	499	12	459	3	987	25	1,132	17	516	4	1,694
Mushubi	5	419	7	37		468	11	408	9	312		740	16	827	16	349		1,208
Nkomane	4	589	7	32		632	7	525	18	354		904	11	1,114	25	386		1,536
Tare	13	706	12	50	2	783	23	666	28	472	1	1,190	36	1,372	40	522	3	1,973
Uwinkingi	7	872	13	56		948	15	756	12	473	2	1,258	22	1,628	25	529	2	2,206
Total	**266**	**11,318**	**178**	**958**	**19**	**12,739**	**400**	**9,808**	**296**	**8,025**	**37**	**18,566**	**666**	**21,126**	**474**	**8,983**	**56**	**31,305**
Ruhango																		
Bweramana	42	1,028	24	111	3	1,208	83	860	31	864	9	1,847	125	1,888	55	975	12	3,055
Byimana	50	1,302	35	124	1	1,512	84	1,121	51	889	7	2,152	134	2,423	86	1,013	8	3,664
Kabagali	32	863	15	89	2	1,001	68	763	29	633	2	1,495	100	1,626	44	722	4	2,496
Kinazi	32	974	51	80	3	1,140	51	921	48	1,011	4	2,035	83	1,895	99	1,091	7	3,175
Kinihira	38	968	21	102	3	1,132	99	835	23	678	6	1,641	137	1,803	44	780	9	2,773
Mbuye	38	1,224	27	121	6	1,416	61	1,091	45	1,059	7	2,263	99	2,315	72	1,180	13	3,679
Mwendo	26	1,114	18	84	1	1,243	56	1,002	23	520	3	1,604	82	2,116	41	604	4	2,847
Ntongwe	20	731	40	79	8	878	26	659	44	912	3	1,644	46	1,390	84	991	11	2,522
Ruhango	106	2,002	57	198	13	2,376	144	1,699	73	1,709	24	3,649	250	3,701	130	1,907	37	6,025
Total	**384**	**10,206**	**288**	**988**	**40**	**11,906**	**672**	**8,951**	**367**	**8,275**	**65**	**18,330**	**1,056**	**19,157**	**655**	**9,263**	**105**	**30,236**
Muhanga																		
Cyeza	23	1,182	21	120	4	1,350	54	999	27	932	4	2,016	77	2,181	48	1,052	8	3,366

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Kabacuzi	20	1,013	23	107	4	1,167	41	815	22	738	5	1,621	61	1,828	45	845	9	2,788
Kibangu	8	716	14	66	4	808	14	515	20	514	4	1,067	22	1,231	34	580	8	1,875
Kiyumba	13	895	13	47	1	969	51	783	9	501	5	1,349	64	1,678	22	548	6	2,318
Muhanga	18	978	15	68	1	1,080	40	909	22	585	5	1,561	58	1,887	37	653	6	2,641
Mushishiro	15	720	10	70	3	818	41	633	16	546	5	1,241	56	1,353	26	616	8	2,059
Nyabinoni	7	638	10	50	4	709	13	487	17	363	4	884	20	1,125	27	413	8	1,593
Nyamabuye	44	909	17	95	6	1,071	89	773	38	748	4	1,652	133	1,682	55	843	10	2,723
Nyarusange	22	1,028	15	86		1,151	46	785	29	733	4	1,597	68	1,813	44	819	4	2,748
Rongi	14	972	14	82	2	1,084	35	759	16	632	11	1,453	49	1,731	30	714	13	2,537
Rugendabari	7	713	19	72	2	813	19	534	31	441	2	1,027	26	1,247	50	513	4	1,840
Shyogwe	53	1,614	37	164	3	1,871	94	822	50	969	9	1,944	147	2,436	87	1,133	12	3,815
Total	**244**	**11,378**	**208**	**1,027**	**34**	**12,891**	**537**	**8,814**	**297**	**7,702**	**62**	**17,412**	**781**	**20,192**	**505**	**8,729**	**96**	**30,303**
Kamonyi																		
Gacurabwenge	31	880	19	82	2	1,014	57	824	41	750	6	1,678	88	1,704	60	832	8	2,692
Karama	9	751	11	63	2	836	32	593	24	506	6	1,161	41	1,344	35	569	8	1,997
Kayenzi	22	922	15	110	2	1,071	31	777	21	535	9	1,373	53	1,699	36	645	11	2,444
Kayumbu	9	641	11	55		716	18	533	12	386	4	953	27	1,174	23	441	4	1,669
Mugina	22	1,105	34	103	4	1,268	31	967	50	898	6	1,952	53	2,072	84	1,001	10	3,220
Musambira	32	1,157	24	101	3	1,317	43	1,107	37	880	8	2,075	75	2,264	61	981	11	3,392
Ngamba	19	602	10	45	1	677	41	526	11	351	1	930	60	1,128	21	396	2	1,607
Nyamiyaga	29	1,112	32	87	2	1,262	62	936	35	933	5	1,971	91	2,048	67	1,020	7	3,233
Nyarubaka	27	893	23	88	4	1,035	33	808	38	688	4	1,571	60	1,701	61	776	8	2,606
Rugarika	28	1,144	31	78	4	1,285	24	1,033	39	795	15	1,906	52	2,177	70	873	19	3,191
Rukoma	40	1,406	28	120	2	1,596	74	1,160	40	902	8	2,184	114	2,566	68	1,022	10	3,780
Runda	30	1,112	24	106	4	1,276	31	900	29	847	8	1,815	61	2,012	53	953	12	3,091
Total	**298**	**11,725**	**262**	**1,038**	**30**	**13,353**	**477**	**10,164**	**377**	**8,471**	**80**	**19,569**	**775**	**21,889**	**639**	**9,509**	**110**	**32,922**
Karongi																		
Bwishyura	36	706	11	47	3	803	39	651	14	591	8	1,303	75	1,357	25	638	11	2,106
Gashari	10	767	8	71	1	857	28	760	10	432	5	1,235	38	1,527	18	503	6	2,092
Gishyita	29	696	13	61		799	21	488	14	572	4	1,099	50	1,184	27	633	4	1,898
Gitesi	14	766	9	61		850	23	786	9	506	1	1,325	37	1,552	18	567	1	2,175
Mubuga	14	628	27	38	2	709	30	493	16	518	2	1,059	44	1,121	43	556	4	1,768
Murambi	20	788	10	70	3	891	45	739	14	569	4	1,371	65	1,527	24	639	7	2,262
Murundi	25	902	16	106	3	1,052	54	768	26	720	4	1,572	79	1,670	42	826	7	2,624

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Mutuntu	12	792	6	63	1	874	18	767	15	458		1,258	30	1,559	21	521	1	2,132
Rubengera	34	946	31	104	1	1,116	57	786	29	922	3	1,797	91	1,732	60	1,026	4	2,913
Rugabano	15	1,049	12	90	1	1,167	33	988	20	723	3	1,767	48	2,037	32	813	4	2,934
Ruganda	8	573	5	63	1	650	7	575	7	430	2	1,021	15	1,148	12	493	3	1,671
Rwankuba	13	1,051	9	72	1	1,146	20	1,026	8	593	1	1,648	33	2,077	17	665	2	2,794
Twumba	11	835	16	79	1	942	14	696	15	618	7	1,350	25	1,531	31	697	8	2,292
Total	**241**	**10,499**	**173**	**925**	**18**	**11,856**	**389**	**9,523**	**197**	**7,652**	**44**	**17,805**	**630**	**20,022**	**370**	**8,577**	**62**	**29,661**
Rutsiro																		
Boneza	17	710	9	65	1	802	13	566	7	458	3	1,047	30	1,276	16	523	4	1,849
Gihango	16	644	9	43		712	37	642	7	458		1,144	53	1,286	16	501		1,856
Kigeyo	13	800	9	76	1	899	8	714	12	437	2	1,173	21	1,514	21	513	3	2,072
Kivumu	20	986	13	85	1	1,105	27	824	17	669	5	1,542	47	1,810	30	754	6	2,647
Manihira		364	6	34		404	4	360	9	275		648	4	724	15	309		1,052
Mukura	12	956	12	89		1,069	22	905	9	774	2	1,712	34	1,861	21	863	2	2,781
Murunda	12	510	4	43		569	11	465	3	297	2	778	23	975	7	340	2	1,347
Musasa	17	698	11	73	2	801	14	587	6	529	2	1,138	31	1,285	17	602	4	1,939
Mushonyi	11	867	6	49	2	935	13	881	8	366		1,268	24	1,748	14	415	2	2,203
Mushubati	18	738	13	57		826	23	704	13	587	2	1,329	41	1,442	26	644	2	2,155
Nyabirasi	7	704	10	67		788	9	588	12	583	1	1,193	16	1,292	22	650	1	1,981
Ruhango	11	841	12	67	3	934	10	710	19	541	1	1,281	21	1,551	31	608	4	2,215
Rusebeya	2	452	6	32		492	3	433	13	444	1	894	5	885	19	476	1	1,386
Total	**156**	**9,270**	**120**	**780**	**10**	**10,336**	**194**	**8,379**	**135**	**6,418**	**21**	**15,147**	**350**	**17,649**	**255**	**7,198**	**31**	**25,483**
Rubavu																		
Bugeshi	14	619	4	43		680	23	645	6	518	1	1,193	37	1,264	10	561	1	1,873
Busasamana	11	705	11	71	1	799	19	634	6	656		1,315	30	1,339	17	727	1	2,114
Cyanzarwe	13	622	7	47		689	6	551	8	587	3	1,155	19	1,173	15	634	3	1,844
Gisenyi	64	919	10	116	8	1,117	69	632	13	770	8	1,492	133	1,551	23	886	16	2,609
Kanama	2	566	8	53		629	18	491	7	521		1,037	20	1,057	15	574		1,666
Kanzenze	6	442	2	43		493	11	410	7	444		872	17	852	9	487		1,365
Mudende	9	545	4	46		604	20	487	11	510	1	1,029	29	1,032	15	556	1	1,633
Nyakiriba	33	1,536	9	148	2	1,728	13	464	6	533	2	1,018	46	2,000	15	681	4	2,746
Nyamyumba	46	863	10	113	2	1,034	50	723	22	711	2	1,508	96	1,586	32	824	4	2,542
Nyundo	14	922	5	98	1	1,040	18	676	10	663	3	1,370	32	1,598	15	761	4	2,410
Rubavu	31	987	31	126	3	1,178	31	761	26	958	3	1,779	62	1,748	57	1,084	6	2,957

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Rugerero	20	825	14	89	1	949	34	679	13	883	3	1,612	54	1,504	27	972	4	2,561
Total	**263**	**9,551**	**115**	**993**	**18**	**10,940**	**312**	**7,153**	**135**	**7,754**	**26**	**15,380**	**575**	**16,704**	**250**	**8,747**	**44**	**26,320**
Nyabihu																		
Bigogwe	13	773	6	55	4	851	11	654	7	682	2	1,356	24	1,427	13	737	6	2,207
Jenda	7	611	7	52		677	15	625	13	638	1	1,292	22	1,236	20	690	1	1,969
Jomba	9	544	5	59	1	618	22	547	8	434	3	1,014	31	1,091	13	493	4	1,632
Kabatwa	6	330	3	30	1	370	5	359	9	367	4	744	11	689	12	397	5	1,114
Karago	2	474	2	50	1	529	11	491	8	535	1	1,046	13	965	10	585	2	1,575
Kintobo	5	362	1	46		414	19	340	5	317	2	683	24	702	6	363	2	1,097
Mukamira	5	650	3	58		716	21	631	7	626	1	1,286	26	1,281	10	684	1	2,002
Muringa	3	488	7	51	2	551	10	393	7	482	4	896	13	881	14	533	6	1,447
Rambura	10	607	2	36		655	30	722	10	391	2	1,155	40	1,329	12	427	2	1,810
Rugera	11	651	7	78	1	748	20	468	10	626	4	1,128	31	1,119	17	704	5	1,876
Rurembo	2	593	4	68		667	13	575	9	477	2	1,076	15	1,168	13	545	2	1,743
Shyira	11	488	16	54	1	570	14	360	15	537	1	927	25	848	31	591	2	1,497
Total	**84**	**6,571**	**63**	**637**	**11**	**7,366**	**191**	**6,165**	**108**	**6,112**	**27**	**12,603**	**275**	**12,736**	**171**	**6,749**	**38**	**19,969**
Ngororero																		
Bwira	5	516	3	39	1	564	16	467	10	475		968	21	983	13	514	1	1,532
Gatumba	21	845	11	63	7	947	46	621	22	650	6	1,345	67	1,466	33	713	13	2,292
Hindiro	10	676	14	56	2	758	14	590	11	575		1,190	24	1,266	25	631	2	1,948
Kabaya	6	828	8	70	2	914	30	746	19	727	5	1,527	36	1,574	27	797	7	2,441
Kageyo	6	674	8	32	2	722	9	492	12	536	3	1,052	15	1,166	20	568	5	1,774
Kavumu	4	631	8	45		688	34	597	17	558	5	1,211	38	1,228	25	603	5	1,899
Matyazo	6	782	10	80	3	881	34	663	15	581	7	1,300	40	1,445	25	661	10	2,181
Muhanda	3	552	8	32		595	5	551	16	571		1,143	8	1,103	24	603		1,738
Muhororo	6	747	9	55	1	818	22	520	11	560	4	1,117	28	1,267	20	615	5	1,935
Ndaro	11	717	4	51	3	786	22	632	17	606	2	1,279	33	1,349	21	657	5	2,065
Ngororero	7	1,020	15	87	3	1,132	26	825	22	884	4	1,761	33	1,845	37	971	7	2,893
Nyange	19	714	13	65	3	814	34	626	18	632	4	1,314	53	1,340	31	697	7	2,128
Sovu	9	591	7	57		664	13	467	23	575	1	1,079	22	1,058	30	632	1	1,743
Total	**113**	**9,293**	**118**	**732**	**27**	**10,283**	**305**	**7,797**	**213**	**7,930**	**41**	**16,286**	**418**	**17,090**	**331**	**8,662**	**68**	**26,569**
Rusizi																		
Bugarama	22	866	31	58	2	979	35	644	26	607	6	1,318	57	1,510	57	665	8	2,297
Butare	15	516	9	45	2	587	35	418	12	378	2	845	50	934	21	423	4	1,432

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Bweyeye	6	392	13	19	1	431	3	318	14	227	2	564	9	710	27	246	3	995
Gashonga	41	972	15	77	3	1,108	32	770	25	700	4	1,531	73	1,742	40	777	7	2,639
Giheke	27	790	12	49	1	879	28	736	11	506	7	1,288	55	1,526	23	555	8	2,167
Gihundwe	32	891	7	65	5	1,000	39	736	10	507	10	1,302	71	1,627	17	572	15	2,302
Gikundamvura	19	511	10	45	1	586	19	356	18	415	5	813	38	867	28	460	6	1,399
Gitambi	16	750	14	37	6	823	16	602	14	505	6	1,143	32	1,352	28	542	12	1,966
Kamembe	52	1,149	19	146	3	1,369	33	346	9	387	7	782	85	1,495	28	533	10	2,151
Muganza	35	661	12	43	5	756	16	478	25	479	5	1,003	51	1,139	37	522	10	1,759
Mururu	32	908	11	56	3	1,010	33	704	15	651	5	1,408	65	1,612	26	707	8	2,418
Nkanka	13	805	8	53	1	880	26	623	17	528		1,194	39	1,428	25	581	1	2,074
Nkombo	2	524	2	30		558	4	488	6	271	1	770	6	1,012	8	301	1	1,328
Nkungu	21	875	4	61		961	23	676	14	455	4	1,172	44	1,551	18	516	4	2,133
Nyakabuye	28	1,015	14	66	5	1,128	17	921	18	551	6	1,513	45	1,936	32	617	11	2,641
Nyakarenzo	28	662	10	46	1	747	21	503	7	444	3	978	49	1,165	17	490	4	1,725
Nzahaha	14	997	12	89	2	1,114	29	760	20	732	8	1,549	43	1,757	32	821	10	2,663
Rwimbogo	25	673	4	50	1	753	21	647	10	403	1	1,082	46	1,320	14	453	2	1,835
Total	**428**	**13,957**	**207**	**1,035**	**42**	**15,669**	**430**	**10,726**	**271**	**8,746**	**82**	**20,255**	**858**	**24,683**	**478**	**9,781**	**124**	**35,924**
Nyamasheke																		
Bushekeri	18	771	15	44		848	21	617	16	501	7	1,162	39	1,388	31	545	7	2,010
Bushenge	26	883	9	50		968	19	617	20	675	1	1,332	45	1,500	29	725	1	2,300
Cyato	9	776	3	28		816	7	662	9	496		1,174	16	1,438	12	524		1,990
Gihombo	23	866	15	76	1	981	20	673	14	593	4	1,304	43	1,539	29	669	5	2,285
Kagano	20	1,144	14	87	2	1,267	54	893	23	807	8	1,785	74	2,037	37	894	10	3,052
Kanjongo	20	1,076	6	44	3	1,149	29	1,011	17	529	5	1,591	49	2,087	23	573	8	2,740
Karambi	9	1,069	5	51		1,134	22	1,002	7	564	5	1,600	31	2,071	12	615	5	2,734
Karengera	31	1,115	5	76	4	1,231	30	857	28	667	3	1,585	61	1,972	33	743	7	2,816
Kirimbi	7	706	7	61	1	782	18	521	18	605		1,162	25	1,227	25	666	1	1,944
Macuba	15	1,024	11	33	1	1,084	18	925	19	635	7	1,604	33	1,949	30	668	8	2,688
Mahembe	21	594	2	31	1	649	13	549	11	355	3	931	34	1,143	13	386	4	1,580
Nyabitekeri	16	1,206	12	64	5	1,303	33	984	19	717	10	1,763	49	2,190	31	781	15	3,066
Rangiro	9	518	2	14		543	22	496	15	268	1	802	31	1,014	17	282	1	1,345
Ruharambuga	26	836	11	42	2	917	41	652	17	608	5	1,323	67	1,488	28	650	7	2,240
Shangi	22	935	11	74	2	1,044	34	733	23	646	10	1,446	56	1,668	34	720	12	2,490
Total	**272**	**13,519**	**128**	**775**	**22**	**14,716**	**381**	**11,192**	**256**	**8,666**	**69**	**20,564**	**653**	**24,711**	**384**	**9,441**	**91**	**35,280**

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Rulindo																		
Base	10	595	3	55		663	35	503	12	407	4	961	45	1,098	15	462	4	1,624
Burega	17	484	10	32	3	546	44	354	7	339	2	746	61	838	17	371	5	1,292
Bushoki	13	691	8	79	1	792	63	572	14	484	3	1,136	76	1,263	22	563	4	1,928
Buyoga	23	782	9	68	3	885	36	630	18	490	2	1,176	59	1,412	27	558	5	2,061
Cyinzuzi	16	486	12	50	2	566	22	392	11	403	2	830	38	878	23	453	4	1,396
Cyungo	7	467	1	45		520	24	438	8	289	1	760	31	905	9	334	1	1,280
Kinihira	8	503	8	55	1	575	27	356	13	366	5	767	35	859	21	421	6	1,342
Kisaro	5	682	10	54	1	752	22	623	16	413	1	1,075	27	1,305	26	467	2	1,827
Masoro	20	609	13	52	2	696	36	536	24	577	1	1,174	56	1,145	37	629	3	1,870
Mbogo	16	585	10	94	1	706	46	464	10	357	2	879	62	1,049	20	451	3	1,585
Murambi	9	620	10	42		681	28	534	12	444	7	1,025	37	1,154	22	486	7	1,706
Ngoma	12	364	5	46	1	428	26	263	9	306	2	606	38	627	14	352	3	1,034
Ntarabana	9	630	16	60		715	39	438	15	554	4	1,050	48	1,068	31	614	4	1,765
Rukozo	4	551	3	51		609	16	417	4	363	1	801	20	968	7	414	1	1,410
Rusiga	14	359	6	34	2	415	35	283	5	265	3	591	49	642	11	299	5	1,006
Shyorongi	32	775	23	84	4	918	42	575	25	668	1	1,311	74	1,350	48	752	5	2,229
Tumba	13	698	14	79	1	805	55	554	21	416	4	1,050	68	1,252	35	495	5	1,855
Total	**228**	**9,881**	**161**	**980**	**22**	**11,272**	**596**	**7,932**	**224**	**7,141**	**45**	**15,938**	**824**	**17,813**	**385**	**8,121**	**67**	**27,210**
Gakenke																		
Busengo	16	714	4	86	1	821	20	567	6	384	2	979	36	1,281	10	470	3	1,800
Coko	14	605	9	65	1	694	32	487	5	333	5	862	46	1,092	14	398	6	1,556
Cyabingo	12	583	7	85	3	690	13	500	10	469	3	995	25	1,083	17	554	6	1,685
Gakenke	9	670	4	66	2	751	30	619	11	499	4	1,163	39	1,289	15	565	6	1,914
Gashenyi	14	660	8	64	1	747	36	591	9	530	2	1,168	50	1,251	17	594	3	1,915
Janja	9	542	4	40	2	597	20	451	3	333	4	811	29	993	7	373	6	1,408
Kamubuga	6	565	4	51	2	628	19	469	14	516		1,018	25	1,034	18	567	2	1,646
Karambo	6	407	4	32	1	450	32	404	11	338	5	790	38	811	15	370	6	1,240
Kivuruga	3	578	6	64	1	652	12	487	10	381	5	895	15	1,065	16	445	6	1,547
Mataba	8	471	12	49	1	541	16	406	4	342	2	770	24	877	16	391	3	1,311
Minazi	6	448	2	29		485	16	427	3	197	5	648	22	875	5	226	5	1,133
Mugunga	14	633	5	52	2	706	38	478	7	433		956	52	1,111	12	485	2	1,662
Muhondo	17	837	9	87	2	952	36	683	11	456	3	1,189	53	1,520	20	543	5	2,141
Muyongwe	10	592	9	63	1	675	40	472	19	368	1	900	50	1,064	28	431	2	1,575

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Muzo	10	760	8	66	2	846	25	555	6	461	3	1,050	35	1,315	14	527	5	1,896
Nemba	11	525	6	52	2	596	13	513	6	325	4	861	24	1,038	12	377	6	1,457
Ruli	17	713	11	56	5	802	49	528	13	384	2	976	66	1,241	24	440	7	1,778
Rusasa	12	606	3	75	2	698	14	460	7	463	3	947	26	1,066	10	538	5	1,645
Rushashi	21	662	9	83	1	776	62	504	17	455	7	1,045	83	1,166	26	538	8	1,821
Total	**215**	**11,571**	**124**	**1,165**	**32**	**13,107**	**523**	**9,601**	**172**	**7,667**	**60**	**18,023**	**738**	**21,172**	**296**	**8,832**	**92**	**31,130**
Musanze																		
Busogo	6	452	5	37		500	9	442	6	421	2	880	15	894	11	458	2	1,380
Cyuve	12	988	10	82	1	1,093	36	988	25	934	7	1,990	48	1,976	35	1,016	8	3,083
Gacaca	8	842	6	90	3	949	10	803	8	530	4	1,355	18	1,645	14	620	7	2,304
Gashaki	4	460	5	46		515	10	402	4	298	2	716	14	862	9	344	2	1,231
Gataraga	4	600	9	40		653	11	642	9	435	3	1,100	15	1,242	18	475	3	1,753
Kimonyi	4	409	7	32		452	6	407	9	399	1	822	10	816	16	431	1	1,274
Kinigi	8	533	4	39	1	585	28	528	14	676	3	1,249	36	1,061	18	715	4	1,834
Muhoza	26	1,121	14	105	9	1,275	54	872	20	797	5	1,748	80	1,993	34	902	14	3,023
Muko	11	563	4	93	2	673	18	506	5	603	5	1,137	29	1,069	9	696	7	1,810
Musanze	7	778	7	73	1	866	19	771	11	805	3	1,609	26	1,549	18	878	4	2,475
Nkotsi	4	371	5	35		415	20	335	6	388	2	751	24	706	11	423	2	1,166
Nyange	4	659	6	53	2	724	11	624	10	736		1,381	15	1,283	16	789	2	2,105
Remera	14	681	5	94		794	32	564	9	514	3	1,122	46	1,245	14	608	3	1,916
Rwaza	8	725	7	104	3	847	29	645	8	536	3	1,221	37	1,370	15	640	6	2,068
Shingiro	4	505	1	35	1	546	12	566	8	441	4	1,031	16	1,071	9	476	5	1,577
Total	**124**	**9,687**	**95**	**958**	**23**	**10,887**	**305**	**9,095**	**152**	**8,513**	**47**	**18,112**	**429**	**18,782**	**247**	**9,471**	**70**	**28,999**
Burera																		
Bungwe	7	493	5	36		541	10	473	7	356	4	850	17	966	12	392	4	1,391
Butaro	13	789	2	74		878	29	780	5	614	2	1,430	42	1,569	7	688	2	2,308
Cyanika	11	1,104	2	76		1,193	15	1,116	9	717	2	1,859	26	2,220	11	793	2	3,052
Cyeru	6	382	1	19	2	410	6	338	5	344	3	696	12	720	6	363	5	1,106
Gahunga	10	672	9	59	2	752	7	707	13	598	2	1,327	17	1,379	22	657	4	2,079
Gatebe	6	441	3	44		494	8	406	13	430		857	14	847	16	474		1,351
Gitovu	3	311	3	19		336	3	313	1	199	2	518	6	624	4	218	2	854
Kagogo	12	570	5	62		649	9	498	9	427	1	944	21	1,068	14	489	1	1,593
Kinoni	6	541	7	48	1	603	13	504	6	390	4	917	19	1,045	13	438	5	1,520
Kinyababa	7	595	3	37		642	11	567	8	435		1,021	18	1,162	11	472		1,663

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Kivuye	6	426	2	48	1	483	8	383	1	380	3	775	14	809	3	428	4	1,258
Nemba	6	497	2	49		554	19	420	16	444	7	906	25	917	18	493	7	1,460
Rugarama	8	719	2	57	2	788	11	671	8	529	2	1,221	19	1,390	10	586	4	2,009
Rugengabari	4	554	6	42		606	9	457	5	482	3	956	13	1,011	11	524	3	1,562
Ruhunde	8	414	4	54		480	15	395	8	397	2	817	23	809	12	451	2	1,297
Rusarabuye	4	545	4	32		585	17	513	8	341		879	21	1,058	12	373		1,464
Rwerere	2	461		50	1	514	13	496	5	391	2	907	15	957	5	441	3	1,421
Total	**119**	**9,514**	**60**	**806**	**9**	**10,508**	**203**	**9,037**	**127**	**7,474**	**39**	**16,880**	**322**	**18,551**	**187**	**8,280**	**48**	**27,388**
Gicumbi																		
Bukure	15	571	10	58	2	656	17	450	11	431	2	911	32	1,021	21	489	4	1,567
Bwisige	12	573	12	46		643	19	434	13	307	3	776	31	1,007	25	353	3	1,419
Byumba	31	921	8	72		1,032	65	705	15	799	6	1,590	96	1,626	23	871	6	2,622
Cyumba	13	389	8	51	1	462	14	372	11	340		737	27	761	19	391	1	1,199
Giti	6	514	13	74	3	610	20	320	8	367	4	719	26	834	21	441	7	1,329
Kageyo	6	558	6	47	2	619	21	409	12	410	1	853	27	967	18	457	3	1,472
Kaniga	5	439	6	46	1	497	7	430	8	369		814	12	869	14	415	1	1,311
Manyagiro	7	564	7	50	2	630	15	512	15	457		999	22	1,076	22	507	2	1,629
Miyove	11	478	8	57	1	555	29	401	15	382	1	828	40	879	23	439	2	1,383
Mukarange	14	625	14	57	1	711	17	549	16	397	2	981	31	1,174	30	454	3	1,692
Muko	13	585	10	66	1	675	8	468	13	482	7	978	21	1,053	23	548	8	1,653
Mutete	9	685	14	54		762	25	517	13	603	2	1,160	34	1,202	27	657	2	1,922
Nyamiyaga	9	606	10	59	2	686	16	369	15	475	1	876	25	975	25	534	3	1,562
Nyankenke	24	882	6	115	1	1,028	27	549	12	467		1,055	51	1,431	18	582	1	2,083
Rubaya	3	323	5	35		366	9	280	7	318		614	12	603	12	353		980
Rukomo	17	903	12	63	1	996	20	672	18	501	2	1,213	37	1,575	30	564	3	2,209
Rushaki	9	417	6	56	2	490	10	327	8	376	2	723	19	744	14	432	4	1,213
Rutare	20	781	20	61	1	883	23	604	21	610		1,258	43	1,385	41	671	1	2,141
Ruvune	10	756	7	80		853	11	553	10	452	3	1,029	21	1,309	17	532	3	1,882
Rwamiko	17	486	11	43	3	560	13	352	15	319	5	704	30	838	26	362	8	1,264
Shangasha	10	601	12	55	2	680	20	497	7	390	1	915	30	1,098	19	445	3	1,595
Total	**261**	**12,657**	**205**	**1,245**	**26**	**14,394**	**406**	**9,770**	**263**	**9,252**	**42**	**19,733**	**667**	**22,427**	**468**	**10,497**	**68**	**34,127**
Rwamagana																		
Fumbwe	14	724	15	52	2	807	25	552	23	561	5	1,166	39	1,276	38	613	7	1,973
Gahengeri	31	705	23	70	5	834	39	502	24	653	8	1,226	70	1,207	47	723	13	2,060

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Gishali	22	671	17	63	7	780	40	603	24	634	2	1,303	62	1,274	41	697	9	2,083
Karenge	16	747	24	61	4	852	16	669	22	445	1	1,153	32	1,416	46	506	5	2,005
Kigabiro	32	750	27	74	7	890	43	633	27	731	3	1,437	75	1,383	54	805	10	2,327
Muhazi	97	1,968	67	314	8	2,454	30	492	22	776	5	1,325	127	2,460	89	1,090	13	3,779
Munyaga	21	491	28	49		589	31	447	26	496	4	1,004	52	938	54	545	4	1,593
Munyiginya	22	505	13	34	1	575	21	427	24	545	1	1,018	43	932	37	579	2	1,593
Musha	14	631	22	62	2	731	23	540	19	519	2	1,103	37	1,171	41	581	4	1,834
Muyumbu	28	810	19	82	4	943	43	590	34	633	4	1,304	71	1,400	53	715	8	2,247
Mwulire	42	608	17	51	6	724	39	552	10	530	2	1,133	81	1,160	27	581	8	1,857
Nyakaliro	10	589	12	70	8	689	18	473	19	463	6	979	28	1,062	31	533	14	1,668
Nzige	9	434	20	30	4	497	11	346	22	380	3	762	20	780	42	410	7	1,259
Rubona	17	678	30	48	4	777	25	575	30	627	5	1,262	42	1,253	60	675	9	2,039
Total	**375**	**10,311**	**334**	**1,060**	**62**	**12,142**	**404**	**7,401**	**326**	**7,993**	**51**	**16,175**	**779**	**17,712**	**660**	**9,053**	**113**	**28,317**
Nyagatare																		
Gatunda	6	821	13	64	6	910	8	604	32	640	7	1,291	14	1,425	45	704	13	2,201
Karama	4	908	17	66	3	998	7	614	23	652	3	1,299	11	1,522	40	718	6	2,297
Karangazi	47	2,110	59	134	13	2,363	32	1,464	62	1,394	15	2,967	79	3,574	121	1,528	28	5,330
Katabagemu	7	940	25	53	7	1,032	1	712	25	497	5	1,240	8	1,652	50	550	12	2,272
Kiyombe	26	625	12	44	1	708	22	470	12	375	3	882	48	1,095	24	419	4	1,590
Matimba	22	706	30	49	2	809	12	484	31	484	3	1,014	34	1,190	61	533	5	1,823
Mimuri	16	662	28	57	2	765	11	467	23	600	5	1,106	27	1,129	51	657	7	1,871
Mukama	13	676	10	59	4	762	8	516	20	455	3	1,002	21	1,192	30	514	7	1,764
Musheri	18	838	25	55	2	938	8	608	26	530	7	1,179	26	1,446	51	585	9	2,117
Nyagatare	28	1,500	43	112	3	1,686	20	974	39	950	11	1,994	48	2,474	82	1,062	14	3,680
Rukomo	10	831	23	67		931	15	653	40	695	8	1,411	25	1,484	63	762	8	2,342
Rwempasha	31	917	18	54	1	1,021	27	628	13	493	6	1,167	58	1,545	31	547	7	2,188
Rwimiyaga	20	1,732	30	91	4	1,877	24	1,138	62	980	7	2,211	44	2,870	92	1,071	11	4,088
Tabagwe	27	1,170	30	94	7	1,328	22	726	39	910	4	1,701	49	1,896	69	1,004	11	3,029
Total	**275**	**14,436**	**363**	**999**	**55**	**16,128**	**217**	**10,058**	**447**	**9,655**	**87**	**20,464**	**492**	**24,494**	**810**	**10,654**	**142**	**36,592**
Gatsibo																		
Gasange	11	555	17	52		635	5	374	10	451		840	16	929	27	503		1,475
Gatsibo	21	1,038	30	99	2	1,190	14	763	35	822	7	1,641	35	1,801	65	921	9	2,831
Gitoki	21	932	18	62	2	1,035	20	635	31	867	5	1,558	41	1,567	49	929	7	2,593
Kabarore	24	1,455	41	112	8	1,640	18	1,053	63	1,148	9	2,291	42	2,508	104	1,260	17	3,931

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Kageyo	19	665	17	50	2	753	7	531	29	526	4	1,097	26	1,196	46	576	6	1,850
Kiramuruzi	39	807	37	72	2	957	34	700	36	889	2	1,661	73	1,507	73	961	4	2,618
Kiziguro	43	886	34	96	1	1,060	36	658	24	939	1	1,658	79	1,544	58	1,035	2	2,718
Muhura	20	849	18	69	1	957	28	718	26	616	6	1,394	48	1,567	44	685	7	2,351
Murambi	21	825	20	75	2	943	25	660	31	819	5	1,540	46	1,485	51	894	7	2,483
Ngarama	11	755	30	57	7	860	8	514	42	669	11	1,244	19	1,269	72	726	18	2,104
Nyagihanga	12	882	25	65		984	16	634	25	561	4	1,240	28	1,516	50	626	4	2,224
Remera	21	673	21	75	2	792	14	471	32	808	2	1,327	35	1,144	53	883	4	2,119
Rugarama	31	1,208	49	94		1,382	27	833	43	1,008	4	1,915	58	2,041	92	1,102	4	3,297
Rwimbogo	18	1,226	27	67		1,338	11	788	36	775	12	1,622	29	2,014	63	842	12	2,960
Total	**312**	**12,756**	**384**	**1,045**	**29**	**14,526**	**263**	**9,332**	**463**	**10,898**	**72**	**21,028**	**575**	**22,088**	**847**	**11,943**	**101**	**35,554**
Kayonza																		
Gahini	34	1,027	29	83	5	1,178	35	844	34	718	6	1,637	69	1,871	63	801	11	2,815
Kabare	8	1,016	18	67	1	1,110	15	788	28	670		1,501	23	1,804	46	737	1	2,611
Kabarondo	28	770	26	75	1	900	42	620	22	612	4	1,300	70	1,390	48	687	5	2,200
Mukarange	29	787	27	100	4	947	22	685	30	770		1,507	51	1,472	57	870	4	2,454
Murama	12	582	18	40	4	656	20	411	24	412	2	869	32	993	42	452	6	1,525
Murundi	32	1,413	31	104	2	1,582	32	879	51	901	6	1,869	64	2,292	82	1,005	8	3,451
Mwiri	6	901	23	76	1	1,007	10	565	27	570	2	1,174	16	1,466	50	646	3	2,181
Ndego	11	679	25	58	2	775	9	407	25	335	1	777	20	1,086	50	393	3	1,552
Nyamirama	30	928	29	80	2	1,069	42	738	32	758	3	1,573	72	1,666	61	838	5	2,642
Rukara	46	921	23	63	4	1,057	58	834	22	740	1	1,655	104	1,755	45	803	5	2,712
Ruramira	10	527	13	42		592	16	480	11	431		938	26	1,007	24	473		1,530
Rwinkwavu	17	772	24	55	2	870	23	588	32	591	2	1,236	40	1,360	56	646	4	2,106
Total	**263**	**10,323**	**286**	**843**	**28**	**11,743**	**324**	**7,839**	**338**	**7,508**	**27**	**16,036**	**587**	**18,162**	**624**	**8,351**	**55**	**27,779**
Kirehe																		
Gahara	10	1,242	24	83	6	1,365	14	1,104	24	792	9	1,943	24	2,346	48	875	15	3,308
Gatore	19	807	29	63	3	921	12	680	40	610	4	1,346	31	1,487	69	673	7	2,267
Kigarama	12	908	22	59	4	1,005	8	743	16	628	4	1,399	20	1,651	38	687	8	2,404
Kigina	9	760	21	79	5	874	13	584	20	597	5	1,219	22	1,344	41	676	10	2,093
Kirehe	20	760	16	70	3	869	6	670	27	511	1	1,215	26	1,430	43	581	4	2,084
Mahama	44	1,457	25	122	6	1,654	32	1,156	37	877	9	2,111	76	2,613	62	999	15	3,765
Mpanga	10	972	38	86	1	1,107	8	687	35	682	2	1,414	18	1,659	73	768	3	2,521
Musaza	5	734	21	65	3	828	13	576	18	571	3	1,181	18	1,310	39	636	6	2,009

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Mushikiri	21	834	16	75	2	948	14	691	21	522	5	1,253	35	1,525	37	597	7	2,201
Nasho	12	880	19	45	2	958	20	654	21	469	3	1,167	32	1,534	40	514	5	2,125
Nyamugari	11	1,064	47	115	4	1,241	13	713	49	936	7	1,718	24	1,777	96	1,051	11	2,959
Nyarubuye	12	628	14	46	1	701	22	429	14	452	3	920	34	1,057	28	498	4	1,621
Total	**185**	**11,046**	**292**	**908**	**40**	**12,471**	**175**	**8,687**	**322**	**7,647**	**55**	**16,886**	**360**	**19,733**	**614**	**8,555**	**95**	**29,357**
Ngoma																		
Gashanda	8	474	16	37		535	12	354	17	398	2	783	20	828	33	435	2	1,318
Jarama	8	831	15	59	7	920	11	630	48	567	6	1,262	19	1,461	63	626	13	2,182
Karembo	12	413	14	41	3	483	10	281	24	406	1	722	22	694	38	447	4	1,205
Kazo	16	857	20	79	5	977	29	650	25	649	6	1,359	45	1,507	45	728	11	2,336
Kibungo	40	707	15	80	1	843	41	507	20	660	2	1,230	81	1,214	35	740	3	2,073
Mugesera	28	749	31	92	3	903	26	539	44	648	3	1,260	54	1,288	75	740	6	2,163
Murama	49	694	29	68	3	843	33	497	22	658	5	1,215	82	1,191	51	726	8	2,058
Mutenderi	19	673	19	59	3	773	27	468	18	489	1	1,003	46	1,141	37	548	4	1,776
Remera	25	696	24	50		795	34	511	29	656	3	1,233	59	1,207	53	706	3	2,028
Rukira	22	726	30	82	2	862	26	510	26	733	2	1,297	48	1,236	56	815	4	2,159
Rukumberi	20	1,028	31	71	3	1,153	12	767	50	647	3	1,479	32	1,795	81	718	6	2,632
Rurenge	19	750	33	64	3	869	15	580	34	671	5	1,305	34	1,330	67	735	8	2,174
Sake	27	735	29	53	1	845	24	562	41	575	4	1,206	51	1,297	70	628	5	2,051
Zaza	30	665	21	83	1	800	36	466	31	719		1,252	66	1,131	52	802	1	2,052
Total	**323**	**9,998**	**327**	**918**	**35**	**11,601**	**336**	**7,322**	**429**	**8,476**	**43**	**16,606**	**659**	**17,320**	**756**	**9,394**	**78**	**28,207**
Bugesera																		
Gashora	10	598	22	43		673	17	425	27	510	3	982	27	1,023	49	553	3	1,655
Juru	6	792	21	64	4	887	14	566	24	554	4	1,162	20	1,358	45	618	8	2,049
Kamabuye	7	652	18	59		736	6	490	26	557	4	1,083	13	1,142	44	616	4	1,819
Mareba	7	533	25	63	1	629	7	487	29	661	2	1,186	14	1,020	54	724	3	1,815
Mayange	22	974	23	101	6	1,126	16	745	41	813	5	1,620	38	1,719	64	914	11	2,746
Musenyi	16	872	34	78		1,000	23	668	30	742	3	1,466	39	1,540	64	820	3	2,466
Mwogo	7	575	30	57	8	677	7	434	38	458	8	945	14	1,009	68	515	16	1,622
Ngeruka	8	776	33	65	2	884	5	690	51	816	3	1,565	13	1,466	84	881	5	2,449
Ntarama	30	692	28	65	3	818	18	442	32	503	2	997	48	1,134	60	568	5	1,815
Nyamata	48	1,185	33	114	10	1,390	48	866	25	986	13	1,938	96	2,051	58	1,100	23	3,328
Nyarugenge	3	539	16	48	1	607	11	530	23	404	2	970	14	1,069	39	452	3	1,577
Rilima	30	1,331	18	152	2	1,533	16	476	21	438	4	955	46	1,807	39	590	6	2,488

Sector of residence	Male						Female						Total					
	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Ruhuha	8	566	17	57	1	649	10	439	30	591	1	1,071	18	1,005	47	648	2	1,720
Rweru	18	799	27	46	3	893	22	563	31	569	5	1,190	40	1,362	58	615	8	2,083
Shyara	16	322	23	41		402	7	273	20	304	3	607	23	595	43	345	3	1,009
Total	**236**	**11,206**	**368**	**1,053**	**41**	**12,904**	**227**	**8,094**	**448**	**8,906**	**62**	**17,737**	**463**	**19,300**	**816**	**9,959**	**103**	**30,641**

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Annex 3: Persons and Institutions that Contributed to the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

A. National Census Task Force

Institutions

Office of the President of the Republic of Rwanda
Office of the Prime Minister
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Ministry of Local Government
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Health
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Ministry of Education
Ministry of ICT & Innovation
Ministry of Public Service and Labour
Ministry of Infrastructure
Rwanda Information Society Authority
Office of Government Spokesperson
Rwanda National Police
Rwanda Correctional Service
Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
Rwanda Education Board
National Examination and School Inspection Authority
Rwanda Biomedical Centre
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

Branches of the National Census Task Force

Members of the task Force at Province and the City of Kigali

Office of the Lord Mayor, City of Kigali
Office of the Governor, Southern Province
Office of the Governor, Western Province
Office of the Governor, Northern Province
Office of the Governor, Eastern Province
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

Members of the Branches of the Census Task Force at District Level

Office of the District of Nyarugenge
Office of the District of Gasabo
Office of the District of Kicukiro
Office of the District of Nyanza
Office of the District of Gisagara
Office of the District of Nyaruguru
Office of the District of Huye
Office of the District of Nyamagabe
Office of the District of Ruhango
Office of the District of Muhanga
Office of the District of Kamonyi
Office of the District of Karongi
Office of the District of Rutsiro
Office of the District of Rubavu
Office of the District of Nyabihu
Office of the District of Ngororero
Office of the District of Rusizi
Office of the District of Nyamasheke
Office of the District of Rulindo
Office of the District of Gakenke
Office of the District of Musanze
Office of the District of Burera
Office of the District of Gicumbi
Office of the District of Rwamagana
Office of the District of Nyagatare
Office of the District of Gatsibo
Office of the District of Kayonza
District of Office of the Ngoma
Office of the District of Bugesera

B. Census Technical Team

National Directors

Murangwa Yusuf, Director General of NISR
Murenzi Ivan, Deputy Director General of NISR

National Census Technical Director

Habarugira Venant, Director of Census Unit, NISR

Census National Coordinators

Habarugira Venant
Byiringiro James
Mutijima Prosper
Bigirimana Florent
Ndakize Michel
Munyarugerero Juvenal

Census National Field Coordinators

Habarugira Venant	NISR	Lt Col Rusizana Deo	RDF
Byiringiro James	NISR	CSP Rubayiza Venant	RNP
Mutijima Prosper	NISR	SP Habinshuti Emmanuel	RCS
Bigirimana Florent	NISR	Karagire Gonzague	MINEMA
Ndakize Michel	NISR		
Munyarugerero Juvenal	NISR		
Lt Col Ndikuriyo Jean Paul	RDF	CIP Habineza Hamiss	RCS
Maj Rugema Ntazinda	RDF	CIP B Karemera	RCS
Capt Mugemanyi Faustin	RDF	CIP Mukambarushimana Irene	RCS
Lt Muteteri Sophie	RDF	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	RCS
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
CIP Nzeyimana Florent	RNP	Murangasabwe Emma Marie	MINEMA
CIP Nayihiki Elam	RNP	Mbabazi Emmanuel	MINEMA
AIP Tuyishime Emmanuel	RNP	Uwamurera Odette	MINEMA
		Musoni Jean Damascene	MINEMA

Field Analysts

Mazimpaka Jean Claude
Karera Albert
Hakizimana Celestin
Habimana Norbert
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Kabera Jean Luc
Segahwege Astrid
Ndizeye Job
Ntawiha Athanasie
Munderere Theophile
Nshimiyimana Patrick
Uwimbabazi Denyse

Post Enumeration Survey

Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Uwimana Therese
Muhoza Didier
Uwimbabazi Denise
Harerimana Massoud
Nshimiyimana Clement
Uwamahoro Sandrine
Iranzi Orodha
Hagenimana Jean damascene
Ntagengerwa Bonus
Gaga Rukorera Didier
Mugenzi Gilbert
Nahimana Samuel
Akingeneye Seraphine
Ntambara Juvenal
Kambogo Francois
Ayingeneye Seraphine
Bosco Ndayiragije
Patrick Niyongira

Census District Team Leaders: 30 (1 per District)
District Data Quality Monitors: 60 (2 per District)
Sector Data Quality Monitors: 1,277 (416 Sector Education Inspectors, 416 primary school teachers, and 445 youths)
Enumerators: 26,437 (Primary School Teachers + Youth)
Special Groups Supervisors: 32
Special Groups Enumerators: 289

Data Processing, Cartography and ICT Infrastructures

Programmer:
Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:
Nkundimana Donath
Mukanshimiye Peruth
Ndayishimiye Bosco
Niyongira Patrick
Twibaze Joel
Nkurunziza JMV

Cartography:
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Mbangutse Olivier
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Niyitegeka Beatha
Ntawiha Athanasie
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Ndazigaruye Alfred
Munderere Théophile
Irambona Eddy Mercus

Archiving:
Kabandana Pierre Claver

ICT Infrastructures:
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Ndayiragije Bosco
Muvara Joseph
Nkamicaniye Gaetan
Niyonshuti Levi
Nshimiyimana Clement

Census Data Analysis

Data Analysts

Imanishimwe Valentine	Population size, structure& spatial distribution
Nilingiyimana Faustin	Marital status & nuptiality
Uwayezu Beatrice	Fertility
Kanyonga Ingabire Evelyne	Mortality
Mukazitoni Madeleine	Social cultural characteristics of the population
Serugendo Jean Baptiste	Migration and spatial mobility
Nzabonimpa Jean Claude	Characteristics of housing and households
Uwamahoro Pacifique	Economic Activity
Abalikumwe Francois	Measurement& mapping of non-monetary poverty
Uwitonze Martin	Education
Tuyisenge Methode	Gender status
Rukundo Ephrem	Socio-economic status of persons with disabilities
Bizimana Venuste	Socio-economic status of children
Ngomituje Xavier	Socio-economic status of youth
Didas Uwamahoro	Socio-economic status of aged people
Buramba Eric	Agriculture
Habarugira Venant	Population Projections
Nyabyenda Emmanuel Christian &Tuyisenge Methode	Compilation of the Main Indicators

Technical Support

International Consultants for Data processing
Juste Nitiema, Data Processing Expert
Peter Wekesa Nyongesa, Data Processing Expert
Arij Decker, Data Processing Expert
Enkhbayar, Data Processing Expert

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):
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Kantengwa Kathy
Harindimana Florien

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Dr. Ghislain Mbep Fomekong
Dr. Anne Akoya Khasakhala
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Census Communication Team
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Mutijima Prosper
Munyarugerero Juvenal
Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin
Umuhoza Wa Shema Daniella
Neza Nadege

Corporate Services

Nkusi David	Head of Corporate Services	Gasana Patrick	Logistics Officer
Ingabire Alice	Ag. Director of HR and Admin.	Nzayisenga Cyrile	Logistics Officer
Museruka David	SPIU coordinator	Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant
Munyemana Silas	Director of Finance	Muhima Jadot	Accountant
Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant	Sibomana Diane	Accountant
Uwizeye Richard	Financial specialist	Dusenge Elias	Office Messenger
Munezero Nadia	Planning office	Uwamahoro Console	Secretary/Finance Unit
Mupende Emmanuel	M& E specialist	Shumbusho Alphonse	Procurement Specialist
Tuyisenge Alice	HR Officer	Nkurunziza Godfrey	Procurement Officer
Ntwali Abdul	HR Officer	Nshuti Henry	Procurement Support Staff
Kazimbaya Sita	Office Messenger	Umuhoza Nahayo Anaise	Procurement Support Staff
Ndungutse Emmanuel	Printing and Distribution Officer	Tuyisenge Yasin	Logistics Support Staff
Babyeyi Nadine	Ag. Head of Central Secretariat	Riziki Emma	Finance Support Staff
Uwimpuhwe Claire	SPIU Secretary	Iradukunda Pascasie	Finance Support Staff
Rutijanwa Felecite	Administrative Assistant/DG Office	Uwimana Thacienne	HR Support Staff
Umwari Angelique	Administrative Assistant/DDG Office	Musonerwa Claver	HR Support Staff
Murebwayire Theodette	Logistics Officer	Umutoni Alice	Secretary Census Unit

Proofreading of thematic reports

Name	Institution	Name	Institution
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Munana Jean de Dieu	MINIYOUTH	Ntirampeba Sylvere	MIFOTRA
Nyabanimba Emmanuel	DGIE	Prof. Muhoza Diedonne	UR-CBE
Kyazze Edward	MININFRA	Mr Rizinde Theogene	UR-CBE
Ngayaboshya Silas	MIGEPROF	Dr Ndemezo Ethienne	UR-CBE
Muhire Jean Baptiste	MIGEPROF	Dr Ngaruye Innocent	UR-CST
Umutoni Glorieuse	NCPD	Dr Rizinjirabake Fabien	UR-CST
Cyemezo Henry	NCDA	Dr Mugemangango Cyprien	UR-CST
Dushimeyezu Bertrand	MINAGRI	Ms Uwihangana Consolee	UR-CASS
Uwamahoro Didas	BRD	Mr Habineza Jean Paul	UR-CASS
Hategekimana Samson	WASAC	Prof. Twarabamenye Emmanuel	Independent
Rugira Esdras	EDCL	Munyemana Emmanuel	UNICEF
Murindwa Prosper	MINALOC	Dr Kantengwa Kathy	UNFPA

Annex 4: 2022 Census Questionnaires

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

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

A. Private Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali *Tel: +250-788383103*
Hotline: 4321 *E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw*

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

Legal Basis: **Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.**

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

ML01.	PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY:	|__|
ML02.	DISTRICT:	|__|__|
ML03.	SECTOR:	|__|__|
ML04.	CELL:	|__|__|
ML05.	VILLAGE:	|__|__|
ML06.	ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA):	|__|__|
ML07.	AREA OF RESIDENCE (1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :.....	|__|
ML08.	BUILDING NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
ML09.	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
ML10.	FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :.....	|__|__|__|
ML11.	GPS COORDINATES:	Latitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| Longitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
ML12.	DISTANCE:	|__|__|__|

ML13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE:	1. Private HH 2. Institutional HH |____|

My names is ....., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to talk with the head of the household. In general, the interview will last 30 min. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview, as your responses are very important for the country.

ML14	CONSENT:	1. Interview accepted => **P01A (Start by making a list of HH members)** 2. Interview is not done |____|
ML15.	THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW:	1.Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building |____| 3.Dwelling destroyed 4.Refused 5.All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration 6. The house is still inhabited by some members of HH

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)	
N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
Serial Number	**1. Resident household members** **INSTRUCTION:** WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL RESIDENT MEMBERS WHO WERE PRESENT OR ABSENT IN THE REFERENCE CENSUS NIGHT: (15-16/08/2022) ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER: 1.Household head 2.Spouse 3.Household head son or daughter 4.Household adoptive child 5.Father/ Mother 6.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 7.Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law 8.Brother/Sister 9.Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11.Other relative 12.House help 13.Non- relative 14.Unknown relationship to household head **2. Visitors** RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL VISITORS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (IF ANY). (Please remember that visitors should be recorded after recording resident members)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
17	
19	
20	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01A: Serial Number of the person

P01B: Surname of the person:.....

P01C: Other names of the person.....

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

01.Household head
02.Spouse
03.Son or daughter
04.Adoptive child
05.Father/ Mother
06.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law
07.Bother-in-law/Sister-in-law
08. Brother/Sister
09. Grand Child
10. Son/Daughter-in-law
11. Other relative
12. House help
13. Non-relative
14. Unknown relationship

P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female

P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?
NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS

P05A: In which month was [NAME] born?

P05B: In which year was [NAME] born?
NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN

P06: What is [NAME]'s marital status?
ALL PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

1.Married to one wife/husband officially
2.Married to one wife/husband not officially
3.Live in a polygamous union
4.Divorced
5. Separated
6. Never married
7. Widowed

P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?
1. Usual resident
2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON

P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?
1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR)
2. No, did not sleep in this HH (AR)

SECTION S: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE

Residence status	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
Present Resident (PR)			
Absent Resident (AR)			
Total Resident (PR+AR)			
Visitors(VIS)			
Total Enumerated			

ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

P08A: How many spouses does [NAME] have? => P08C
(FOR MEN IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)
IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8
IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS UKNOWN WRITE 9

P08B: What is the rank of [NAME] to His Husband?
(FOR FEMALE IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)
IF THE RANK IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8. IF THE RANK IS UNKOWN WRITE 9

P08C: How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with his/her partner (AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE)?
RESERVED FOR ALL PERSONS WHO RESPOND 1,2,3,4,5, AND 7 ON QUESTION P06 IF THE AGE AT THE FIRST MARRIAGE IS NOT KNOWN, WRITE 99

FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)

P09A: was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad?
1.In Rwanda
2. Abroad =>P09C

P09B: In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A

SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS

P09C: In which Country was [NAME] born?
(SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]?
- Record 000 if less than 1 year
- Record 888 if the residence has not changed since birth
- If the residence has not changed since birth =>P12A

P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad
1.In Rwanda
2.Abroad =>P11B

P11A: In which District was [NAME] residing previously?
(SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS)
=>P12A

P11B: In which Country was [NAME] residing previously?
(Select the country among the world countries List)

P12A: Is there any member of this household who does not have Rwandan Nationality?
1.Yes (Choose all non-Rwandans from the list of Household members
2.No (Make all Rwandans) => P13

P12B: What is [NAME]'s nationality?
CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

P13: What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?
01.Catholic
02.ADEPR
03.Protestant
04.Adventist
05.Other Christians
06.Muslim
07. Jehovah witness
08.Traditional/Animist
09. Other religion
10. No Religion
11. Not stated
99. Do not Know

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?
1.Mutuelle
2.RSSB (former RAMA)
3.MMI
4.Schools
5. Employer
6. Private insurance companies
7. NGOs
8. None
9. Do not know

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P15: In this household, does any member have difficulty seeing?
1.Yes
2.None of the Household members has the difficulty =>P16

P15A: Who has difficulty seeing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses?
1. Yes 2. No =>P15B

P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses?
1. Yes 2. No =>P16

P15B: Would you say [NAME] has Some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty (To be filled by CAPI if P15AA==2 OR P15AB==2)
1.Some difficulty 2.A lot of difficulty 3.Cannot see at all

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P16: In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P17

P16A: Who has difficulty hearing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
1. Yes 2. No =>P16B

P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid?
1. Yes
2. No =>P17 (After the automatic fill in of modality "No difficulty" by CAPI on P16B)

P16B: Would you say [NAME] has Some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all
0. No difficulty 1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty 3.Cannot hear at all

P17: In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps?
1.Yes 2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P18

P17A: Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P17B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty 1.Some difficulty
2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot walk or climbing steps at all

P18: In this household, does any member has difficulty communicating, for example being understood by others?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P19

P18A: Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P18B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty 1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty 3.Cannot communicate at all

P19: In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P20

P19A: Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P19B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty
1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty
3.Cannot remember or concentrate at all

P20: In this household, does any member have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P21

P20A: Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P20B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all
0. No difficulty
1. Some difficulty
2. A lot of difficulty
3. Cannot do at all

P21: In this household, Does any member have short stature?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P22

P21A: Who has a problem of short stature?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P22: In this household, does any member have albinism?
1.Yes 2.None of Household member has the difficulty =>P23A

P22A: Who has a difficulty with albinism?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEAS OLD

P23A: Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive?
1.Yes
2.No
9.Don't know
=>P23C

P23B: Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household?
1.Yes 2.No => P23C

P23BB: Who is [NAME]'s biological mother?
FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER

P23C: Is [NAME]'s biological father alive?
1.Yes
2.No
9.Don't know
=>P24

P23D: Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household?
1.Yes 2.No =>P24

P23DD: Who is [NAME]'s biological father?
FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER

P24: Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books?
1.Yes => P29
2.No
9.Don't know

QUESTION P25 IS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE 18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE AND THOSE WITH LESS THAN 18 YEARS BUT RESPONDED 2 AND 9 IN QUESTION P24

P25: What is the type of official identification document does [NAME] have?
01.Rwandan Identity Card 09. Refugee ID
02.Foreign Identity Card 10. Rwanda Birth Certificate
03.Rwandan Passport 11. Foreign Birth Certificate
04.Foreign Passport 12. Embassy/ Consular issued Documents
05.Rwandan Nationality Certificate 13. No document
06.Foreign Nationality Certificate 14. Other (specify)
07.Refugee travel document 99. Don't know
08. Proof of registration for refugees

QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25

P25A: Why does [NAME] not have any official identification document?
1. In process looking for it 4. Personal reasons
2. The request got rejected 5. Other reason(specify)
3. Under required age 9. Do not know

P26: What is the Nationality of [NAME]'s Parents?
1. Both are Rwandan
2. One is Rwandan
3. Both are non-Rwandan
9. Don't know
IF P25A=1 or 3 AND P26=1 =>P29

P27: Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive?
FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEAS OLD OR MORE
1. Yes Both 3. No
2. Yes, one of them 9. Don't know

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P28: Do Parents of [NAME] have or had legal Residence in Rwanda?
1. Yes Both
2. Yes, one of them
3. No
9. Don't know

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

P29: Has [NAME], previously attended or is currently attending school / ECD?
1.Has previously attended
2.Is currently attending
3.Has never attended =>P32

P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?
1.ECD =>P32
2.Nursery
3.Primary
4.INGOBOKA /Vocational training
5. Lower secondary
6. Upper secondary
7. Tertiary

P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level? YEARS

WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMLETED YEAR IS UNKOWN

P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

THE QUESTION IS ASKED IF P30A IS 3,4,5,6 ,7

1. Primary school certificate
2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II)
3. EMA/ENTA
4. O' level Certificate
5. A3/D4/D5
6. A2/D6/D7
7. TVET certificate III
8. TVET certificate IV
9. TVET certificate V
10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)
11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs
12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs
13. Post Graduate Diploma
14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs
15. Doctorate(PhD)
16. None
99. Do not know

QUESTIONS P32 -P36 ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages? MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA
1. Kinyarwanda
2. English
4. French
8. Swahili
16. Other
0. None

P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?
(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)
1.Yes, Still Attending
2.Yes, Completed
3.Never attended

INTERNET ACCESS

P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?
1. Yes
2. No =>P36A
9. Don't know =>P36A

P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?
1.From Home
2.From work place
3.From School/Place of Education
4.From Another Person's home
5.From Community Internet access facility
6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility
7.Other

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP

P36A: Does any member of this household own the mobile phone?
1.Yes
2. =>P37

P36B: Who own the mobile phone among members of the household? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HH MEMBERS

P36C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?
1.Smart phone
2.Ordinary phone with radio
3.Ordinary phone without radio

IF ONE HAS BOTH TYPE, CHOOSE SMART PHONE

EMPLOYMENT: FOR RESIDENTS AGED 16 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P37: During the last 7 days, did [NAME] do at least one of the following even if only for one hour?
-Work for wage or salary, commission or tips
-Work for pay in kind
-Work in own business
-Helped unpaid in a family business or a job of a family member
-Farming for pay in cash or in Kind
-Self-employed in farming/fishing/forestry mainly for market
-As paid internees
1.Yes =>P46
2. No

P38: During the last 7 days, did [NAME] have a paid job or a business from which he/she was temporarily absent and for which he/she expects to return?
1.Yes
2.No =>P42

P39: What was the main reason for which [NAME] was absent from work during the last 7 days?
1.Sick leave due to own illness or injury
2.Annual leave/ maternity leave
3.Seasonal worker
4.Business closed due to COVID-19
5.Self or Family in Quarantine
6.Laid off because of COVID-19 while business continued
7.Not able to go to work due to COVID-19 movement restrictions
8.Other
=>P46 (1, 2) / =>P42 (3)

P40: Does [NAME] continue receiving an income from his/her job during absence?
1.Yes =>P46
2.No
9. Don't know

P41: Was [NAME] planning to go to work for a period less than 3 months?
1.Yes =>P46
2. No
9.Don't know

P42: During the last four weeks did [NAME] work in farming, fishing or hunting mainly for own consumption
1.Yes
2.No

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE

P43: During the last four weeks did [NAME] look for a paid job or tried to start a profit job?
1.Yes =>P45
2.No

P44: In the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] find a profit job or was planning to start his/her own business?
1. Yes
2. No

P45: If a paid job or business opportunity become available, could [NAME] have started work during the last 7 days or within the next two weeks?
1.Yes
2.No =>P50A

P46: What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment?
READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT
1.Public institution/enterprise
2.Mixed public and private enterprise
3.Private in non-agriculture activities
4.Private in agriculture activities
5.VUP
6.International NGO/International organization"
7.Local NGO/Religious organization
8.Cooperative
9.Household(Domestic workers)

P47: What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]' place of work? (Explain):
.....
P47A. ISIC

P48: What was [NAME]'s main occupation (main duty) during the last 7 days?
Main occupation:.....
Example: Teacher in primary school, Vegetable seller, House help, Taxi Driver **P48A. ISCO**

P49: In this job, is [NAME]' working as…?
(What is [NAME]'s status in employment?)
READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT
1.Employee
2.Paid apprentice/Internee
3.Employer (with regular employees)
4.Own account worker (without regular employees)
5.Member of cooperative
6.Contributing family worker
7.Other

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?
1.Yes
2.No =>Next Person

P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had?

P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had?

P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0

P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0

P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?
1.Yes
2.No =>Next Person

P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/202

P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0

P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0

=>GO TO NEXT PERSON/SECTION H

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE OF HABITAT

H01: What the type of Habitat?

1.Planned rural settlement
2.Integrated Model Village
3.Old settlement
4.Unplanned clustered rural housing (Dispersed/Isolated housing)"
5.Modern planned urban area
6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing
6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area
8.Other type of housing

TYPE OF BUILDING

H02: What is the Type of Building?

1.House occupied by one household
2.House occupied by several households
3.Storey building occupied by one household
4.Storey building occupied by many households
5.Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household
6.Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households"
7.Other

TENURE STATUS

H03: What is the tenure status of the housing Unit?

1.Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan) => H05
2.Tenant
3.Hire purchase(Having payment contract with the owner) => H05
4.Free lodging
5.Staff housing
6.Temporary camp or settlement
7.Other

H04: Is this Household has its own housing unit in this village or elsewhere?

1.Yes 2.No

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF

H05: What is the main material used for the roof?
(In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor)

1.Iron Sheets
2.Local tiles
3.Industrial tiles
4.Asbestos
5.Concrete
6.Cartoons/Sheeting/ all non-durable roofing materials
7.Grass
8. Other

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS

H06: What is the main material used for the exterior walls?

1.Wood with mud and cement
2.Wood with mud without cement
3.Sun dried bricks with cement
4.Sun dried bricks without cement
5. All non-durable wall materials (Cartoons/Sheathing)
6.Cement blocks
7.Concrete
8.Stones with cement
9.Stones without cement
10.Timber
11.Burnt bricks with cement
12.Burnt bricks without cement
13.Other

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR

H07: What is the main material used for the floor?

1. Earth
2. Dung hardened
3. Concrete
4. Stones
5. Burnt bricks
6. Wooden floor
7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles
8. Cement
9. Other

NUMBER OF ROOMS

H08: How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?

NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING

H09: How many rooms are used for sleeping?

H10: Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls?

1.Yes
2.No
3.NA

MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

H11: What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing?

1.Internal pipe-born water
2.Pipe-born water in the compound
3.Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4.Public tap out of the compound
5.Tube Well /Borehole
6.Protected Spring/Well
7.Unprotected Spring/Well
8.Rain water
9.Tanker Truck
10.River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel "
11.Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12.Other

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

H12: What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?

1. Internal pipe-born water
2. Pipe-born water in the compound
3. Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4. Public tap out of the compound
5. Tube Well /Borehole
6. Protected Spring/Well
7. Unprotected Spring/Well
8. Rain water
9. Tanker Truck
10. River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel
11. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12. Mineral water
13. Other

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

H13: "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?"

1.Flush toilet used by one Household
2.Flush toilet used by several Households
3. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH
4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH
5.Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH
6.Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HH
7. Bush
8. Other

MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

H14: Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines?

1.Yes 2.No

H15: What is the main source of energy that the household uses for lighting?

01. Electricity from REG
02. Private Hydro Mini grid
03. Standalone solar system
04. Private Solar Mini Grid
05. Generator
06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp
07. Biogas
08. Candles
09. Firewood
10. Batteries
11. flashlight /phone flashlight
12. Rechargeable battery
13. Lantern
14. Other

ENERGY FOR COOKING

H16 "What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?"

01. Firewood
02. Charcoal
03. Gas
04. Electricity
05. Kerosene/Parafine
06. Biogas
07.Solar power
8. Crop waste
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette
11. Peat
12. sawdust
13. Straw/shrub/grass
14. Other(specify)
15. Do not cook **=>H19**

H17 "Is there any additional source of energy the household uses for cooking?" If Yes; which?

01. Firewood
02. Charcoal
03. Gas
04. Electricity
05. Kerosene/Parafine
06. Biogas
07.Solar power
8. Crop waste
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette
11. Peat
12. sawdust
13. Straw/shrub/grass
14. Other(specify)
15. None

ENERGY SAVING STOVE

H18: Does your HH use a cooking energy saving stove? (Do not ask if H16 and H17 responded 3,4,5,6,7)

1. Yes
2. No

MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL

H19: "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?"

1.Public Composit dumping
2.Household ompost dumping
3.Waste collection companies
4.Thrown in the household's fields or bushes "
5.Burnt
6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs
7. Other

MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL

H20: What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?

1.Sump
2.In the courtyard
3.Rivulet/Trench/Channels
4.In the street
5. Main sewer
6. Cesspool
7. Bush
8. Other

HH ASSETS

H21: Does your household has the following assets in functioning Condition ? 1. Yes 2. No

1. Radio		9. Bed	
2.Television		10. Tables	
3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only		11. Sofa	
		12. Computers	
4.Gas/Electrical Cooker		13. Vehicles for household use only	
5. Washing machine		14. Motorcycles for household use only	
6.Microwave		15. Bicycles for household use only	
7. Mattress		16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron	
8. Bench/Chair			

LIVESTOCK

H22: Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog?

1.Yes 2.No **=>H23**

H22A: What type of livestock do you have?

Livestock type	SELECT
01. Local breed cows	
02. Exotic breed cows	
03. Cross breed cows	
04. Local goats	
05.Exotic goats	
06.Cross goats	
07. Local sheep	
08. Exotic sheep	
09. Local pigs	
10. Exotic pig	
11. Cross pig	
12. Rabbits	
13. Broiler chicken	
14. Layers chicken	
15. Dual purpose chicken	
16. Local chicken	
17.Duck	
18.Turkey	
19.Other poultry	
20.Camel	
21.Bees hive	
22.Dogs	
23.Others	

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

H22B: "How many (Type of livestock) do you have now and in which district are they located?"

Livestock type	Number	Location/District
01. Local breed cows		
02. Exotic breed cows		
03. Cross breed cows		
04. Local goats		
05.Exotic goats		
06.Cross goats		
07. Local sheep		
08. Exotic sheep		
09. Local pigs		
10. Exotic pig		
11. Cross pig		
12. Rabbits		
13. Broiler chicken		
14. Layers chicken		
15. Dual purpose chicken		
16. Local chicken		
17.Duck		
18.Turkey		
19.Other poultry		
20.Camel		
21.Bees hive		
22.Dogs		
23.Others		

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

H23: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop?
(DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)

1. Yes
2. NO → H28A

H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?

1.In household owned land
2.In rented land (in cash or in kind payment or for free)
3.In both households owned land and in rented land

H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?

01.Maize		12. Yams& Taro	
02.Rice		13. Cooking Banana	
03.Sorghum		14. Dessert Banana	
04.Wheat		15. Banana for Beer	
05.Bean		16. Vegetables	
06.Pea		17. Tea	
07.Groundnut		18. Coffee	
08.Soybean		19. Sugarcane	
09.Cassava		20. Pyrethrum	
10.Sweet potato		21. Flowers	
11.Irish potato		22. Others, specify...	

H25: What type of vegetables that household grew in last 12 months? Ask this question if on question H24 vegetables is in selected crops"

ASK THIS QUESTION IF H24=16

01.Amaranths		13.Garlic	
02.Tomato		14.Lettuce	
03.Cabbage		15.Broccoli	
04.Onion		16.Spinach	
05.Carrot		17.Celery	
06.Eggplant		18.Leeks	
07.Black eggplant		19.Pumpkin	
08.Sweet pepper		20.Cocumber	
09.Pepper		21.Mushroom	
10.Cauliflower		22.Chayote	
11.French beans		23. Cassava Leaves	
12.beetroot		24.Other vegetables	

H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops

H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops

H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree?
1.Yes 2.No => Go to Section M

H28B: What Type and How many (fruit trees) does your household grow?

	28BA: Type	28BB: How many trees do you have?
1.Avocado		
2.Orange		
3.Papaya		
4.Guava		
5.Lemon		
6.Mango		
7.Mandarin		
8.Jack fruits		
9.Beefheart		
10.Passion fruits		
11.Pineapple		
12.Tree tomato		
13.Watermelon		
14.Strawberry		
15.Other fruit		

SECTION M: MORTALITY

M1: Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?
1.Yes 2.No => End of the interview

If there was a death in the HH during the 12 months prior to the census night ,Write their Names and ask the following questions

S/N	M2: Names Write the names of those who died during the last 12 months	M3: SEX 1.Male 2.Female	M4: AGE at Death How old was [NAME] when (he/she) died? IF THE AGE IS 1 YEAR OR ABOVE => M5 (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	M4A:Age at death for infants How many months or days [NAME] had before dying? RECORD THE ANSWER IN MONTHS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 1 TO 11 MONTHS. RECORD THE ANSWER IN DAYS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 0 TO 29 DAYS	M5: Place of death where the death for the [NAME] took place? 1. At community 2. At health facilities	M6: Manner of Death "What is the manner of death of [NAME]? 1.Natural cause/disease 2.Accident 3.Suicide 4. Homicide 9. Don't know IF THE ANSWER IS 2-9 =>Next Person End if no other died person	If the Deceased Person was a female aged 10-49 years, we ask the following questions:		
							M7: "Did [NAME] death occur while Pregnant? 1.Yes => Next Person 2.No	M8: "Did the death Occur during the childbirth? 1.Yes =>Next Person 2.No	M9: "Did the death occur during the 6 weeks' period following the termination of pregnancy? 1: Yes =>Next Person 2: No=>Next Person =>Next Person End if no other died person
1	.....			1:days 2:months					
2	.....			1:days 2:months					
3	.....			1:days 2:months					

B. Institutional Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

SECTION IL: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD

IL01.	PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY :	|__|
IL02.	DISTRICT:	|__|
IL03.	SECTOR:	|__|__|
IL04 .	CELL:	|__|__|
IL05.	VILLAGE:	|__|__|
IL06 .	ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA) :	|__|__|
IL07.	AREA OF RESIDENCE(1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :	|__|
IL08.	BUILDING NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
IL09.	INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
IL10.	FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :	|__|__|__|
IL11.	GPS COORDINATES:	Latitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| Longitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
IL12.	DISTANCE:	|__|__|__|
IL13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH 2. Institutional	|____|
IL13A.	**ENUMERATION GROUP NUMBER**	|____|____|

My names is ....., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to have an interview that will last 10 min with you. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview as your responses are very important for the country.

IL14	CONSENT:	1. Interview accepted =>**P01A** 2. Interview is not done |____|
IL15.	THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW:	1. Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building |____| 3. Dwelling destroyed 4. Refused 5. All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

FOR ALL RESIDENT IN THE INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD

P01A: Serial Number of the person

P01B: Surname of the person: .....

P01C: Other names of the Person: .....

P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female

P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?
Note: Record age in completed years

P05A: In which month [NAME] was born?

P05B: In which year [NAME] was born?
Note: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN

P06 What is [NAME]'s marital status?
ALL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

1.Married to one wife/husband officially
2.Married to one wife/husband not officially
3.Live in a polygamous union
4.Divorced
5.Separeted
6.Never married
7.Widowed

P07A Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?
1.Usual resident
2. Visitor => GO TO NEXT PERSON

P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?
1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR)
2. No, did not slip in this HH (AR)

P09A Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad?
1. Rwanda
2. Abroad =>P09C

P09B In which District [NAME] was born? => P10A
(SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)

P09C In which Country [NAME] was born?
(SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]?
- RECORD 0 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR
- RECORD 888 IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH
- IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH =>P12B

P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad?
1.Rwanda
2.Foreign Country =>P11B

P11A In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living Here? =>P12B
(SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)

P11B: In which Country [NAME] was residing previously?
(SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P12B: What is [NAME's] Nationality ?
CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

P13 What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?

01.Catholic
02.Protestant /Pentecost
03. Adventist
04. Other Christians
05.Muslim
06. Jehovah witness
07. Traditional/Animist
08. Other religion
09. No Religion
10. Not stated
99.Do not know

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1.Mutuelle
2.RSSB (Ex: RAMA)
3.MMI
4.Schools
5. Employer
6. Private insurance companies
7. NGOs
8. None
9. Do not know

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P15A: Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing?
1.Yes
2. No => P16A

P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses?
1.Yes
2. No => P15B

P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses?
1.Yes
2. No => P16A

P15B: Would you say [NAME] has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No, no difficulty 1.Yes some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot see at all

P16A: Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ?
1.Yes
2. No => P17A

P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
1.Yes
2. No => P16B

P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid?
1. Yes
2. No => P17A

P16B: Would you say [NAME] has some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty 1.Yes some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot hear at all

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P17A: Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

1.Yes
2. No => P18A

P17B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty 1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot walk or climb steps at all

P18A: Using his/her usual (customary) language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example being understood?

1.Yes
2. No => P19A

P18B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty 1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot communicate at all

P19A: Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?

1.Yes
2.No => P20A

P19B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No difficulty 1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot do at all

P20A: Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?

1.Yes
2. No => P21A

P20B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No, no difficulty
1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty
3.Cannot do at all

P21A: Does [NAME] have a short stature?

1.Yes
2.No

P22A: Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?

1.Yes
2.No

P29: Has [NAME] ever attended or is currently attending school /ECD?

1.Has ever attended
2.Is currently attending
3.Has never attended =>P32

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?

1.ECD =>P32
2.Nursery
3.Primary
4.INGOBOKA /Vocational training
5. Lower secondary
6. Upper secondary
7. Tertiary

P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?

WRITTE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS IS UNKNOWN

P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

1. Primary school certificate
2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II
3. EMA/ENTA
4. O'level Certificate
5. A3/D4/D5
6. A2/D6/D7
7. TVET certificate III
8. TVET certificate IV
9. TVET certificate V
10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)
11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs
12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs
13. Post Graduate Diploma
14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs
15. Doctorate (PhD)
16. None 99. Do not know

QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?

MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA

1. Kinyarwanda 8. Swahili
2. English 16. Other
4. French 0. None

P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?

(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)

1.Yes, Still Attending
2.Yes, Completed
3.Never attended

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?
NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS

1.Yes
2.No **=>P36A**
9. Do not know**=>P36A**

P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?

1.From Home
2.From work place
3.From School/Place of Education
4.From Another Person's home
5.From Community Internet access facility
6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility
7.Other

P36A: Does [NAME] own a mobile phone?

1. Yes
2. No **=> P50A IF SHE IS A FEMALE AGED 10YEARS AND ABOVE. OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON**

NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS

P36 C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?

1.Smart phone
2.Ordinary phone with radio
3.Ordinary phone without radio

IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE

NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?

1.Yes
2.No **=> Next Person**

P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had?

P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had?

P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0

P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0

P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021- 15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?

1.Yes
2.No **=> Next Person**

P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0

P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0
=> GO TO NEXT PERSON

Annex 5: Glossary of the Key Terms and Definitions

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC5). Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanation of indicators.

a) Population and Demographic Characteristics

Resident status: People with resident status are persons who have been living in a place for more than six months where they were enumerated or who have the intention to stay there for more than six months. These individuals represent the population usually living in such places.

Present residents: individuals present in their place of usual residence on the reference night, or

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

Visitors: Persons who were not usual residents of the household. They might be absent residents in another place in Rwanda, or non-residents of the country, for example, tourists present at the time of the Census from other countries.

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

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

Mean age of a population: the mathematical average age of all the members of a population.

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

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

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

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

Sex ratio: The ratio of males to the number of females in a population, usually computed for age group and expressed per 100 females. A sex ratio of 100 would imply that there are as many males as females.

Age structure: The proportion of the total population in each age group.

Age-sex structure: the composition of a population as determined by the proportion of males and females in each age category.

Area of residence refers to a place or district where people live and is occupied primarily by private residences.

b) Housing and Household Characteristics

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

Household: the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. It consists of one or several persons who live in the same dwelling and share meals.

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

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

Subsequently, and across all thematic reports, any analysis of the characteristics of the private households will refer to the definition in (a) above.

Types of private households:

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

Institutional household: It comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC5, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

Head of household: S/he refers to a person recognised as such by other members of the household. Every private household has one and only one household head.

Structure: According to census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for residence purposes. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units.

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

Improved source of water: According to the latest definitions from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene (JMP, 2017), improved sources of drinking water include: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water. Contrary to the previous definition of MDGs, packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved water sources according to SDGs definition.

Unimproved source of water: Any other source of drinking water which does not belong to the types of water defined above as improved is classified as unimproved source. This includes the following: unprotected well, Unprotected spring, surface water (river, lake, dam, pond, stream, irrigation channel, etc.).

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

c) Migration and Spatial Mobility

Migration: Geographic and spatial mobility involving a relatively permanent change in usual residence between clearly defined political or statistical units. It has associated dimensions of time and space.

Internal Migration: Refers to migration across regional administrative boundaries within a country. Internal migration can be categorized by type (in-migration and out-migration) and directional flow (rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural, and urban-urban).

An in-migrant: Is a person who enters a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area, but within the same country.

An out-migrant: Is a person who departs from a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country.

Lifetime Migration: Is the migration that occurs between birth and the time of the census. Thus, a lifetime migrant is one whose current district of residence is different from his or her district/country of birth, regardless of intervening migration.

Lifetime migrants: As defined in the UN's Manual VI (1970), lifetime migrants are those whose place of birth is not the same as the current place of residence. The number stated in this case is, however, an underestimation of both the number of migrations that the population has experienced and the number of migrants that have occurred during the lifetime of the living population. People who moved from the place of birth to a given place of destination and then returned before the Census date, as well as people who moved but died before the Census date, will not be counted.

Place of birth: According to the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the place of birth is the usual place of residence of the mother at the time of the respondent's birth. This question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their places of birth and hence have migrated. Sometimes expectant mothers move from rural areas to urban areas for the delivery since maternity services are better in the towns. This kind of movement is short-lived and must not be confused with a migratory one. Even though the district boundaries have changed over time, the objective is to relate a person's place of birth to the district as now constituted. For districts which have been split by administrative reform, enumerators were asked to find the actual district of birth and give its current name.

Recent Migration: Is the movement in the recent past of persons enumerated during the census, relative to their previous place of residence (5 years or less) prior to census. A recent migrant is one whose current district of residence is different from his or her previous place/district of residence, five years ago or less. Note that if the person was still living in the district, then he/she was not considered as a migrant

Gross migration: Gross migration is the total flow of migrants across an administrative border, i.e. in-migrants + out-migrants, or in the case of international migration, immigrants + emigrants. Net migration is the difference between the inward and outward flows of migration, i.e. in-migrants – out-migrants or immigrants – emigrants.

Net-Migration: This is the balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to direction of the balance, it may be characterized as net in-migration or net out-migration. Thus, net flow in or out is indicated by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign.

International migration: This is the process by which one changes his place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries into another country.

d) Education

Educational qualifications (level of education): Qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles, and so forth that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study, or private study, whether conferred in the home country or abroad, and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies. The acquisition of an educational qualification, therefore, implies the successful completion of a course of study or training program.

According to national needs, information on qualifications may be collected from persons who have reached a certain minimum age or level of educational attainment. Such information should refer to the title of the highest certificate, diploma, or degree received.

Academic degree obtained: An academic degree is a college or university diploma, often associated with a title and sometimes associated with an academic position, which is usually awarded in recognition of the recipient having either satisfactorily completed a prescribed course of study or having conducted a scholarly endeavor deemed worthy of his or her admission to the degree. The most common degrees awarded today are Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, and doctoral (PhD) degrees. Most higher education institutions generally offer certificates and several programs leading to the awarding of a Master of Advanced Studies, which is predominantly known as a Diplôme d'études supérieures specialises under its original French designation.

e) Economic Activity

The main concepts and definitions used in the census are in line with the international standards on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).[2] They are briefly described below.

Working age population: The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over.

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person.

[2]ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization,* 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.