5th
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THE POPULATION

"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-cultural characteristics of the Population

July, 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADEPR	Association des Eglises de Pentecôte au Rwanda
AUC	African Union Commission
CDR	Crude Death Rate
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAs:	Enumeration Areas
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
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
HH	Household
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
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	People With Disability
RBA	Rwanda Broadcasting Authority
RBC	Rwanda Biomedical Center
REG	Rwanda Energy Group
RISA	Rwanda Information Society Authority
RP	Residential Promiscuity
RPHC5	Fifth Rwanda 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)
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund

UNWomen   United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID   United States 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.
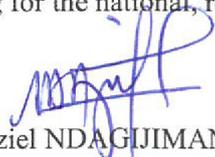
Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The socio-cultural indicators of the population considered in this thematic report of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) are the religious affiliation and the nationality of the resident population in Rwanda in 2022. Nationality is a culturalconstruct which confers to the individual identity while religious beliefs are central to culture as part of the supernatural. The data analysis in this report focuses on the distribution of the resident population in relation to these key indicators, with an assessment of crosscutting variables such as area of residence, sex, age, economic activity status, marital status, education and occupation.

Nationality: The resident population enumerated in Rwanda in 2022 has been classified into two main categories of nationalities which are Rwandans and foreign nationals. Rwandan nationals are the largest group in the country with 99.11% of the resident population. While foreign nationals constitute only 0.89%.

The largest number of foreign nationals residing in Rwanda in 2022 were from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), representing 54.88 % of all foreigners and 0.45 % of the total resident population of Rwanda. They are then followed by Burundian nationals with 34.60 %. Men are the majority among foreign nationals, except in the case of nationals of the DRC and America, where women are more prevalent. The majority of foreign nationals, reside in Kigali. Apart from the substantial proportion of DRC and Burundi nationals reside mainly in the rural areas, most foreign nationals are resident in urban areas.

With regard to employment status, Asians followed by Kenyans and Oceanians living in Rwanda have the highest proportion of employed among the foreign nationals (74.6%, 74.4% and 73.3% respectively). Whereas DRC nationals constitute the majority of foreign nationals, their participation in economic activity is fairly limited.This may be explained by the fact that the majority of them live in refugee camps.

The results indicate that the majority of the foreign nationals have a university level of education, except DRC (8.18%), Burundian (9.22%), and Tanzanian (18.15%) nationals who have a high proportion of persons with a low level of education. As for the Ugandans living in Rwanda, there are 37.44% who have a primary level and 30.75% who have a university level.

Religion: The question on religious affiliation had ten categories namely: Catholic, ADEPR, Protestant, Adventist, Other christians, Muslim, Jehovah's Witness, Traditionalist/Animist, Other Religion, No Religion and Not Stated.

The dominant religious group in Rwanda is Catholic, which represents 39.91% of the country's resident population. The second most prevalent religious group is ADEPR (21.29%), the third being Protestants (14.56%), followed by Adventists (12.17%). Other religious groups consist of Other Christians (4.18%), Muslims (2%), Other Religions (2%), and Jehovah's Witnesses (0.7%). Those with no religious affiliation represent 3.04% of the population, while traditionalists/animists represent 0.02% of the population. Therefore, Christian religious groups represent 92.81% of the population in Rwanda.

Catholic faith is also the dominant religion across all provinces with the highest proportion recorded in the Northern Province (51.59%), followers of the ADEPR religions predominate in the city of Kigali (26.69%) and in the Western Province (25%). Protestants predominate in the Eastern (16.3%) and Western provinces (15.93%).

Adherents of almost all religions live more in rural than in urban areas except Muslims who live more in urban than in rural areas.

Women are more represented than men in Rwanda's resident population, and they also predominate among adherents of Catholic, ADEPR, Protestants, Adventists, Other Christians, Jehovah's Witnesses, and other religions. However, they are less prevalent among Islamic and traditionalist/animist faiths, as well as among those with no religious affiliation.

With respect to economic activity, for all religious and non-religious groups, there are significant proportions of employed followers, ranging from

44.9% for Catholic adherents to 53.2% for traditionalists/animists while for those no stated the ratio is at 54.2%.

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

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

1.1.1.1 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.

1.1.1.2   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.

1.1.1.3   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 specifications 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.

1.1.1.4   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.

1.1.1.5   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.

1.1.1.6 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.

1.1.1.7 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.

1.1.1.8   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: CONTEXT, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE ANALYSIS

2.1. Context

2.1.1.   Socio-cultural context

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

The fundamental purpose of the RPHC5 is to provide the essential evidence to the government and its stakeholders for policy making, planning and administration. Socio-cultural characteristics of the population are important factors in how the population will adapt to new policies and new conditions. This report therefore discusses two important socio-cultural indicators which are nationality and the religious affiliation of the resident population in Rwanda in 2022.

2.1.1.1 Nationality

National identity is the foundation of an individual person's identity. In the field of politics, national development efforts should reflect the building up of a national identity with the aim of integrative development. An integrated economic system requires the wider participation of society, with national identity functioning to help the society ultimately to reach common goals and actions. Accordingly, Rwandans are now striving to strengthen their national identity not merely as a specific mark to differ from other nations but also as a firm basis for the realisation of development goals (Brubaker, 1992).
The Organic Law (N° 30/2008 of 25/07/2008) relating to the acquisition, retention, enjoyment and deprivation of Rwandan nationality has led to more foreigners applying for Rwandan citizenship. Some of these people come to live in Rwanda, and so with Rwandan nationals they too contribute to the development of the country.

2.1.1.2 Religious affiliation

According to the classification of RPHC5, religious affiliation is divided into nine categories namely Catholics, Protestants(including ADEPR), Adventists, Other christian, Muslim, Jehovah's Witnesses, Traditionalists/Animists, Other religion and those with no religious affiliation. The Rwandan population practiced the traditional/animist religion prior to the arrival of European missionaries, Muslim clergies from the Eastern African Costal countries and Middle Eastern traders. Religion plays a dynamic role in terms of culturally modelling and unifying into a single moral community and all those who adhere to it

Religion *gives meaning and purpose to life*. Many things in life are difficult to understand from the prehistoric to these days. That was certainly true, as we have seen, in prehistoric times, today's highly scientific age, much of life and death remains a mystery, and religious faith and belief help many people make sense of the situations science cannot explain. Religion also *reinforces social unity and stability* by giving people a common set of beliefs and thus is an important agent of socialization. Further, the communal practice of religion, as in houses of worship, brings people together physically, facilitates their communication and other social interaction, and thus strengthens their social bonds.

Religion can also be seen a*s an agent of social control and thus strengthens social order*. Religion

teaches people moral behaviour and thus helps them learn how to be good members of society. On one hand, religion carries moral values and social norms that can influence the lives of followers; for instance, many religions prohibit certain practices such as smoking, the drinking of alcohol,etc. Religious faith and practice can enhance psychological well-being by being a source of comfort to people in times of distress and by enhancing their social interaction with others in

places of worship. Religiosity also apparently promotes better physical health, and some studies even find that religious people tend to live longer than those who are not religious (Moberg, 2008). It is also common for certain religions to support religious values and attitudes opposed to the use of modern contraceptive methods. Hence, religious beliefs are central to the culture as part of the supernatural.

2.2. Objective of the analysis

The objective of this analysis is to describe the characteristics of the resident population of Rwanda by nationality and religious affiliations and their contribution to national building and cohesion.

2.3. Methodology of the analysis

The analysis of socio-cultural data from the 2022 Census required the interpretation of data collected on the question on nationality and on religious affiliation

While religious affiliation is further categorized into Catholic, Protestant(including ADEPR), Adventist, Other Christians (including other new evangelical protestant movements), Muslim, Jehovah's Witness, Traditionalist/Animist, Other religion and No Religion; nationality is categorised into two main groups: Rwandan and foreigner.

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

2.4. Definition of key concepts

2.4.1.   *Socio cultural characteristics*

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

The association of two separate concepts – the 'social' and the 'cultural' – in the idea of the socio-cultural is based on the notion that people acquire the content of

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

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

Religion

Religion refers to human beings' relation to that which they regard as holy, sacred, absolute, spiritual, divine, or worthy of especial reverence. It is also commonly regarded as consisting of the way people deal with ultimate concerns about their lives and their fate after death.

Religion originates in an attempt to represent and order beliefs, feelings, imaginings and actions that arise in response to direct experience of the sacred and the spiritual (Connelly, 1996). Affiliation to a religion entails adherence to its fundamental beliefs and the frequenting of liturgical services and other duties expected of an active member (Ellway, 2005). Religions are commonly taken to provide general orientation in regard to the way one lives one's life (Fasching et al., 2001). The main religions existing in Rwanda and taken into account during the RPHC5 are the following:

The Catholic Church: The Christian Catholic Church is characterised by an Episcopal hierarchy with the Pope at its head and beliefs in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition. The authority of the church lies within the hierarchy of the church and the truth is found in the Bible.

ADEPR (Associations des Eglises de Pentecôte au Rwanda): ADEPR is the first pentecostal church established in Rwanda in 1983 as a result of the association of different pentecostal denominations that had been originaly established by Swedish missionaries since 1920 and progressivey expended in diffent parts of Rwanda. ADEPR shares the same beliefs as most of protestant churches and its main mission is the expension of Christ-centered evanglism.

Islam: Islam was founded in 622 CE by the Prophet Muhammad, in Makkah (also spelled 'Mecca'). The two sacred texts of Islam are the Qur'an, which are the words of Allah 'the One True God' as given to Muhammad, and the Hadith, which is a collection of Muhammad's sayings.

Protestantism: The term *Protestant* was not initially applied to reformers in the sixteenth century but came to be used to describe all groups protesting against the Roman Catholic orthodoxy. Thus, the term *Protestant* is often used as a general term merely to signify Christians who belong to none of the churches of the Catholic tradition. Most Protestants believe Baptism that is an outward testimony of a prior inward regeneration, usually done after a person confesses Jesus Christ as their saviour and obtains an understanding of the significance of Baptism.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: The Seventh-Day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination originating in the mid-nineteenth century in the Northeast United States. The Adventist Church among Protestant Christian denominations is the observance of the Sabbath on Saturday, the seventh day.

Other Christian churches: Other Christian churches are Protestant churches that were established in Rwanda after 1994.

Traditionalist/Animist Religion: The term 'animism' is usually applied to any religious belief that recognises spirits or a spirit world as inherent and controlling within the physical world. Some spirits are the souls of deceased ancestors, while others are beings inherent in nature and the spirit realm. For some people, the spirits are intermediaries between humans and a higher god.

Jehovah's Witnesses: The religious beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses are in many ways similar to those of mainstream Christians but they believe that after the resurrection they will live in the renewed world. Moreover, Jehovah's Witnesses are permitted most forms of medical treatment, but under no circumstances must they ever have a blood transfusion.

Other religion: these are religions which are not Christian and which do not belong to the other religions mentioned above.

Nationality: Nationality is the individual membership that shows a person's relationship with the state.

Citizenship is the political status, which states that the person is recognized as a citizen of the country.

Under nationality', people symbolically construct their identity (Brubaker, 1992) which entails a place or territory seen and understood geographically as a space wherein people have something in common. Nationality means the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country or the legal right to belong to a particular nation whether by birth or naturalisation. Types of nationality are identified as single and dual nationality, the latter of which refers to the state of being a citizen of two countries.

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

An individual is a national of a particular country by birth. Thus, nationality is a natural phenomenon bestowed as an inheritance from one's parents. On the other hand, an individual becomes a citizen of a country only when he or she is accepted into that country's political framework through legal terms.

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

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

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

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the RPHC5. Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanations of indicators.

2.4.2. *Population and demographic characteristics*

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.

Area of residence refers to a place of Urban or Rural area.
The urban and rural are two different physical, socio and economic environment. Urban area is in most of the cases characterized by high concentration of population, diversified economic activities, many and

better infrastructures. This leads to different needs for population living in the two different environments and policy makers have to take note for that in all socio-economic development programs. The 2022 census consider only 5 which are classified as urban:
- Capital City (Kigali)
- Satellite cities
- Secondary Cities
- District Towns
- and Emerging centres

Since 2020, a campaign of census mapping collected different information aiming at the delineation of enumeration area. Different locations of services were

collected (offices, shops, education, health religious, entertainment facilities, etc.). Using the locations, a service concentration layer was created showing the hot spot concentration area considered as core urban centres. Each urban area among the retained ones has at least one or more hotspot zones of services concentration which can be considered as a core urban centre.

2.4.3.   Education

Early childhood development (ECD): is defined as a comprehensive approach to policies and programs for children from birth to eight years of age, their parents, and caregivers, aimed at protecting the child's rights to develop his or her full cognitive, emotional, social, and physical potential. In Rwanda, this usually refers to the age group 0–6 years.

School attendance and attendance rates: School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or program, public or private.
There is a difference between 'attending school' and being 'enrolled in school'; thus results from censuses and administrative data may differ.
School attendance is complementary to but must be distinguished from 'school enrolment', which typically is obtained from administrative data. A child can be enrolled in school but not necessarily be attending. It is recommended that these concepts be clearly defined so that countries can determine which variable they wish to collect via the census.

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR): attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (6-11) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (12-17) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The GAR for primary schools is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary schools is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

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

Educational attainment: Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received.

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. The certificates listed below are some of the certificates currently or previously awarded by the Rwandan education system:

Primary Leaving Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of six years of primary school. This certificate provides access to lower secondary education.

Ordinary 'O' Level Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of lower secondary school. This certificate provides access to senior secondary education.

TVET Certificate I: the duration to get the certificate is 3 to 9 months. There is no further educational prerequisite for enrolment to study at this level other than having reached the age of 16 years. Graduates at this level will have the basic practical skills and competencies required to carry out a specific task in the labour market.

TVET Certificate II: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum age to study at this level is 16 Years and one has completed at least primary six. Graduates at this level will have practical skills and a set of competencies required to carry out different tasks in the labour market or to pursue further learning.

TVET Certificate III: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. To study at this level, you must have completed 9Years Basic Education or have an equivalent qualification. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 1 year of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labour market.

TVET Certificate IV: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level III. At the completion

of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 2 years of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labour market.

TVET Certificate V/ Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (Technical secondary education)**:** a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in technical secondary education**.** The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level IV. Graduates at this level will have advanced practical skills and knowledge enabling them to join the labour market or proceed to higher Education.

Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (general secondary education)**:** a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in general secondary education.

NB: The Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education and Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 grant access to higher education.

ENTA (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.

A3/D4/D5 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four, or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.

A2/D6/D7 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school. **Post-primary education:** In the past, this level of education targeted technical skills and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study to enter the labor market. Some disaggregations by highest level attended may group post-primary and secondary education. The following certificates and/or diplomas were awarded at this level of education:

EMA (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.

CE/FM (*Certificat d'Edute Familiale*) – a certificate awarded upon completion of three years of post-primary education. The courses associated with these certificates were exclusive to the female population.

CERAI (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Integré*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

Tertiary Education: The duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

A diploma and an Advanced Diploma program: are between two and three years in length. Admission requires an upper-secondary qualification like the Certificate of Technical Secondary Education A2. In addition, the HEC defines certificate and diploma qualifications as exit qualifications in incomplete bachelor's programs rather than distinct study programs. Students who complete one year of study (120 credits) before dropping out may receive a Certificate of Higher Education, whereas students who complete 2 years of studies and obtainment of at least 240 credits may be awarded a Diploma and students who completed 2,5 years of studies and obtainment of at least 300 credits may be awarded an Advanced Diploma in Higher Education in Higher Education.

Bacc/diploma: a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.

Bachelor's: a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university. In Rwanda, the Bachelor's programs are offered for three-five years and each year is split into semesters or trimesters depending on the specifications of the programs.

Master's: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies. In Rwanda, the duration of Master's Programs varies between eighteen (18) and twenty-four (24) months, except in Medicine, where they last for four years. They are offered by coursework or purely by research.

PhD: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral program, usually lasting between three and four years.

School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education): SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilizing this indicator in international comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or quality as a year or grade completed in another country. SLE represents the expected number of years of schooling that will be completed, including years spent repeating one or more grades.

Literacy: Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a stock phrase that has been memorized. In the 2022 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French, Swahili and Other.

2.4.4. Employment/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).[1] They are briefly described below.

Work: work is defined as:
- "Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use" in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
- Work is defined "irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity."
- It excludes "activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation)."

The international standards recognize different forms of work: Own-use production work (production of goods and services for own final use); employment (work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit); unpaid trainee work (work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills); volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay); and other forms of work (not defined at this time by the international standards).

Working age population: The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over.

Employment: Employment is a particular form of work. Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use such as producing agricultural, fishing and gathering products for own-consumption or cleaning, decorating, gardening and maintaining one's own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods. Persons in employment comprise: (a) employed persons "at work," i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

Status in employment: Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment.[2] : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker

Branches of economic activity: Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. "Enterprise" is a broader concept than "establishment". An enterprise is a legal entity (or group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations.

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.

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[1] ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

[2] ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, http://laborsta.ilo.org.

2.4.5. Gender

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

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

Gender analysis: is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to, and control of resources, and the constraints they face relative to each other.

2.4.6. Youth

According to the UN, Youth is best understood as a period of transition from dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. That's why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other fixed age groups. Yet, age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly in relation to education and employment, because 'youth' is often referred to a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education and finding their first job.

The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.

Considering the current priorities and trends of Rwanda's Development, the definition of Youth in terms of age has been revised in this policy. It was brought from 14–35 years to 16–30 years due to a number of factors including among others:

(i) The need to keep in close conformity with regional and international bodies that Rwanda subscribes to such as:
   a. The African Youth Charter adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the African Union Assembly held in Banjul - Gambia on the 2nd July 2006, ratified by Rwanda on 7th August 2007, defines youth or young people as a category of people between the ages of 15 and 35 years;

   b. The United Nations General Assembly, by its resolution 50/81 in 1995, adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond and reiterated Page 6 of 43 that the United Nations defines "youth", as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member states;

   c. For the Commonwealth, which Rwanda joined in November 2009 and becoming the association's 54th member, youth are defined as people between 15-29 years.

(ii) With a need to harmonize the definition of youth and youth programmes taking into account the current local policies and legal frameworks, this Policy shall also complement related policies such as:

   a. The Integrated Child Policy of Rwanda that defines a child as persons below 18 years (taken care from the time before their birth until they complete the age of 18 years), the age for consent and voting rights among others. It also prohibits from employing any

person under 18 years old into employment that is deemed hazardous and worst forms of labour.

b. The National and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2008) that aims to guarantee that all TVET measures achieve the maximum economic impact through providing all sectors with appropriately qualified workforce in the needed number in accordance to the different qualification levels.

c. The Education Sector Policy (2003) with a direction clearly defined: involve vocational standards and national needs and reach a sufficient number of graduates who are well-trained and therefore able to meet the development needs of Rwanda.

d. The National Policy for Family Promotion (2005) that has among its actions to protect youth against the evils of society and to educate them to positive family values.

e. The Employment Policy (2006) that promotes the employment of youth, women, persons with disability, the marginalized and increasing their contribution to economic production.

f. The National Gender Policy (2010) that seeks to eradicate the imbalance between young man and young girls' rights among others.

g. The Rwanda Sports Development Policy (2012) that promotes youth clubs. The National Culture Heritage Policy (2014), which promotes the education of culture values to the youth.

For the case of Rwanda, law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 related to child rights and protection states that 18 years should be the starting point for differentiating „child" and „youth". However, the national youth policy points out that in Rwanda young people are those between 16 and 30. In this report we will adhere to this definition and the term „youth" is used to mean the 16–30 age groups. This choice also allows for a comparison and contextualization of results with findings based on reports on youth to discern differences within this large and heterogeneous age group, findings are also presented for the following four sub-groups:

- 16–20 years;
- 21-25 years;
- 26-30 years.

Disaggregation by these sub-groups should help reveal different demographic processes, such as the end of school attendance, marriage, fertility, labour force participation and migration. The age categories reflect transitional periods from school to the labour market, single status to marriage and the beginning of childbearing. Exceptions to these age groups are noted in the text.

2.4.7.   Children

Child: According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is defined as every human being under 18 unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. It is relevant to underline here that this period coincides with Rwanda's, as stipulated in article 3 of the National Law nº 54/2011 of 14 December 2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child, which stipulates that a child is any person under the age of 18. The age range (0–17) adopted for this report reflects this definition.

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

2.4.8. Elderly

The Elder population: The elderly population is defined as people aged 65 and over in Rwanda.

Old age: is the last period of life, associated with the decline of mental and physical capacities. The term is also used to refer to the population group known as the elderly. The precise onset of old age varies culturally and historically, as it is a social construct rather than a biological stage.

2.4.9. Marital status and nuptiality

Information on marital status was collected on the resident population aged 12 and above. The question was formulated as '*what is [name] marital status?*' and, responses were recorded as provided. Seven categories constituted the question on marital status:

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in legally accepted marital union with one partner at the moment of the Census.

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in marital union with one partner, but that was not legally officiated at the moment of the Census.

Live in a polygamous union: An individual is said to be in polygamous union when he is married with more than one spouse. People living in polygamous union in the context of this census were men having more than one wife or wife living in a marital union with such men. A polygamous man may be simultaneously in legal union with one of his wives and in consensual union with another wife or other wives.

Divorced: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to the legislation.

Separated: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without intention to be back in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

Never married: an individual who has never been in a marital union.

Widowed: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried.
The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions. Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

Unofficial monogamy: An individual is said to be monogamous when he or she is married with one spouse and polygamous in the contrary situation (Louis Henry, 1981). In the context of this census, unofficial monogamy refers to the marital union where a man or woman is married unofficially to one spouse.

CHAPTER 3: NATIONALITY

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

The RPHC5 enumerated the resident population of Rwanda as 13,246,394, of which 51.5% are female and 48.5% male.

Table 3. 1: Percentage distribution and number of the resident population by nationality, sex and area of residence

Area of residence	Nationality											
	Total	Rwanda	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Rwanda	Count											
Both sexes	13,246,394	13,129,019	43,108	823	1,339	4,886	59,069	3,899	1,193	788	2,252	18
Male	6,429,326	6,369,410	23,230	494	792	2,789	27,537	2,378	689	386	1,612	9
Female	6,817,068	6,759,609	19,878	329	547	2,097	31,532	1,521	504	402	640	9
Urban												
Both sexes	3,701,245	3,662,045	9,283	429	1,227	2,975	18,202	3,304	1,126	759	1,882	13
Male	1,854,525	1,832,608	5,870	277	716	1,925	8,820	2,029	647	364	1,262	7
Female	1,846,720	1,829,437	3,413	152	511	1,050	9,382	1,275	479	395	620	6
Rural												
Both sexes	9,545,149	9,466,974	33,825	394	112	1,911	40,867	595	67	29	370	5
Male	4,574,801	4,536,802	17,360	217	76	864	18,717	349	42	22	350	2
Female	4,970,348	4,930,172	16,465	177	36	1,047	22,150	246	25	7	20	3
	Percentage											
Both sexes	100.00	99.11	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.45	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
Male	100.00	99.07	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.43	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00
Female	100.00	99.16	0.29	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.46	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Urban												
Both sexes	100.00	98.94	0.25	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.49	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00
Male	100.00	98.82	0.32	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.48	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.00
Female	100.00	99.06	0.18	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.51	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Rural												
Both sexes	100.00	99.18	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.43	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male	100.00	99.17	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.41	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Female	100.00	99.19	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

As shown in Table 3.1, Rwandans (including Rwandans with dual nationalities) represent 99.11% of the resident population, while resident foreigners number only 117,375 persons and thus represent 0.89%. This clearly shows that Rwanda is mostly inhabited by native citizens.The number of foreigners in Rwanda is very small compared to the total resident population. However, the number has been continuously increasing over the last 40 years according to the data from the 1978 (8,000), 1991(50,000), 2002 (50,731), 2012 (87,346) and 2022 (117,375) Censuses. As shown in Figure 3.1 below, among all foreigners DRC nationals represent half (50.3%) of all foreign national and 0.45% of all resident population), followed by nationals of Burundi with 36.7%. Nationals of Asia, Europe, America and Oceania collectively represent 3.6%.

Figure 3. 1: Distribution of resident foreigners' nationality (%)
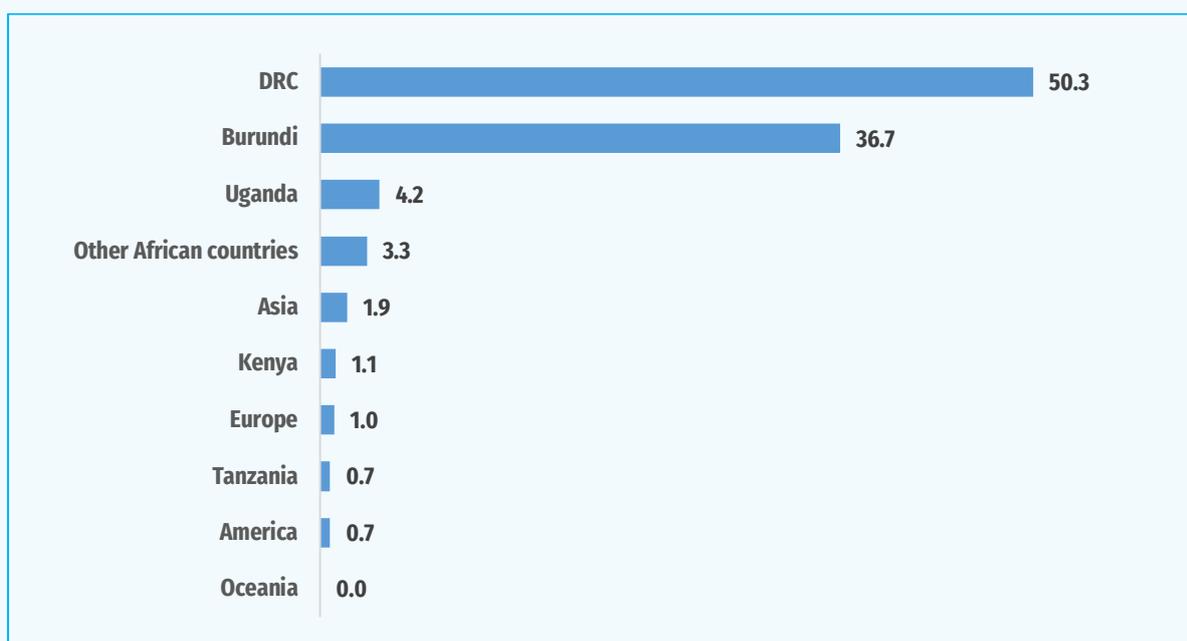
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table 3. 2: Number and percentage distribution of resident foreigners nationality, area of residence and sex

Sex and residence	Total	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
						Count					
Rwanda											
Both sexes	117,375	43,108	823	1,339	4,886	59,069	3,899	1,193	788	2,252	18
Male	59,916	23,230	494	792	2,789	27,537	2,378	689	386	1,612	9
Female	57,459	19,878	329	547	2,097	31,532	1,521	504	402	640	9
Urban											
Both sexes	39,200	9,283	429	1,227	2,975	18,202	3,304	1,126	759	1,882	13
Male	21,917	5,870	277	716	1,925	8,820	2,029	647	364	1,262	7
Female	17,283	3,413	152	511	1,050	9,382	1,275	479	395	620	6
Rural											
Both sexes	78,175	33,825	394	112	1,911	40,867	595	67	29	370	5
Male	37,999	17,360	217	76	864	18,717	349	42	22	350	2
Female	40,176	16,465	177	36	1,047	22,150	246	25	7	20	3
						Percentage					
Rwanda											
Both sexes	100	36.73	0.7	1.14	4.16	50.33	3.32	1.02	0.67	1.92	0.02
Male	100	38.77	0.82	1.32	4.65	45.96	3.97	1.15	0.64	2.69	0.02
Female	100	34.6	0.57	0.95	3.65	54.88	2.65	0.88	0.7	1.11	0.02
Urban											
Both sexes	100	23.68	1.09	3.13	7.59	46.43	8.43	2.87	1.94	4.8	0.03
Male	100	26.78	1.26	3.27	8.78	40.24	9.26	2.95	1.66	5.76	0.03
Female	100	19.75	0.88	2.96	6.08	54.28	7.38	2.77	2.29	3.59	0.03
Rural											
Both sexes	100	43.27	0.5	0.14	2.44	52.28	0.76	0.09	0.04	0.47	0.01
Male	100	45.69	0.57	0.2	2.27	49.26	0.92	0.11	0.06	0.92	0.01
Female	100	40.98	0.44	0.09	2.61	55.13	0.61	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.01

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

Table 3.2 limits the analysis to foreign nationals only and shows that among nationals of neighbouring countries who reside in Rwanda, those from the DRC are the majority with a population of 59,069, and the lowest number is that of tanzanian nationals who constitute 823 persons. The high number of DRC

resident population is due to the high number of refugees living in different camps in Rwanda.

The number of nationals from Europe, Asia, America, Oceania and other African countries is low (less than 0.09% of all residents and 5.36% of foreigner residents). Of these, the population of other african countries are the majority at 3899, while Oceania nationals are the least represented in Rwanda with only 18 enumerated persons present in Rwanda.

Apart from the DRC (54.88% of all foreigner females out of 45,96% of all foreigner male) and Americans (0.7% of all foreigner females out of 0.64% of all foreigner males) of which the female resident population is higher than the male resident, the male resident population outnumbers females across all nationalities of foreign residents in Rwanda.

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

Table 3. 3: Percentage distribution of the population by nationality and province

Nationality	Rwanda	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province
Rwanda	99.11	98.82	99.39	99.46	99.89	98.30
Burundi	0.33	0.34	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.94
Tanzania	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Kenya	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.04	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04
DRC	0.45	0.29	0.47	0.51	0.05	0.68
Other African countries	0.03	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
Europe	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
America	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asia	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Oceania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 3.3 shows that, in all provinces, foreign nationals vary from 1.70% of the total resident population in Eastern Province to about 0.60% in all other provinces except in Northern Province where it is very low (0.10%). For nationals of East Africa Community member states, Burundians are more numerous in the Eastern Province (0.94%). Nationals of DRC are found in relatively high numbers in all provinces compared to other foreign nationals (0.68% in Eastern Province, 0.51% in Western, 0.47% in Southern Province and 0.29% in City of Kigali). Other foreign nationals constitute a very low percentage in all provinces.

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

Table 3. 4: Distribution of resident foreign nationals by sex and age group (%) and count

Age group and sex	Total	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Both sexes											
0-17	38.86	39.78	26.12	20.91	34.53	41.71	19.93	23.3	35.03	13.81	11.11
18-49	50.73	51.61	61.24	69.6	57.27	46.99	73.1	46.1	45.43	68.07	55.56
50+	10.41	8.61	12.64	9.48	8.21	11.3	6.98	30.6	19.54	18.12	33.33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	117,375	43,108	823	1,339	4,886	59,069	3,899	1,193	788	2,252	18
Male											
0-17	38.23	37.65	24.09	17.55	28.04	44.64	16.74	21.63	36.27	8.81	
18-49	51.44	54.32	61.94	69.19	62.75	44.35	74.94	42.82	39.9	71.59	44.44
50+	10.32	8.04	13.97	13.26	9.21	11.01	8.33	35.56	23.83	19.6	55.56
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	59,916	23,230	494	792	2,789	27,537	2,378	689	386	1,612	9
Female											
0-17	39.51	42.27	29.18	25.78	43.16	39.14	24.92	25.6	33.83	26.41	22.22
18-49	49.99	48.46	60.18	70.2	49.98	49.31	70.22	50.6	50.75	59.22	66.67
50+	10.51	9.28	10.64	4.02	6.87	11.55	4.87	23.81	15.42	14.38	11.11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	57,459	19,878	329	547	2,097	31,532	1,521	504	402	640	9

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

Table 3.4 shows that the proportion of resident foreign nationals is higher in the age range18-49 years and constitute 50.73%. This trend is the same for both female and male foreign nationals. These proportions in the 18–49 age group vary from 73.10% among other african countries to 45.43% among those from America while that of 0-17 age group constitute 38.86% making it the second higher group.

People aged 50 and above are scarce among the foreign resident population, except among those from Oceania (33.33%), Europe (30.60%), America (19.54%) and Asia (18.12%). Foreign nationals resident in Rwanda and belonging to this age group accounted for 10.41% with the male percentage being slightly higher than that of females.

3.4. Distribution of the different nationalities by religious affiliation

The Catholic Church has the largest number of followers compared to other religions in Rwanda.

Table 3. 5: Percentage distribution of the different nationalities by religious affiliation

Religion affiliation	Nationality											
	Total	Rwanda	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Catholic	39.91	40.06	38.51	25.64	26.51	29.66	11.29	21.01	36.88	22.97	5.15	27.78
Protestant	35.86	35.93	37.52	25.15	25.47	33.03	22.08	16.57	12.15	19.67	1.95	22.22
Adventist	12.17	12.01	4.65	9.84	9.86	7.82	55.25	3.44	2.43	6.98	0.58	11.11
Other Christians	4.18	4.15	5.99	9.23	20.99	11.58	5.24	24.88	10.56	21.32	4.66	5.56
Muslim	2.00	1.98	4.81	17.74	5.53	9.76	1.01	20.70	6.12	4.95	21.36	11.11
Jehovah witness	0.70	0.70	0.64	1.34	0.52	0.39	0.74	0.62	0.84	0.76	0.00	0.00
Traditional/Animist	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.49	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.63	1.82	0.00
Other religion	2.00	1.98	3.78	4.01	6.65	3.87	3.15	5.39	3.60	6.60	37.97	0.00
No Religion	3.04	3.04	3.85	5.47	3.29	3.15	1.07	5.90	22.80	12.82	22.65	22.22
Not stated	0.13	0.13	0.23	1.09	1.05	0.74	0.15	1.28	4.61	3.30	3.86	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	13,246,394	13,129,019	43,108	823	1,339	4,886	59,069	3,899	1,193	788	2,252	18

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

As Table 3.5 shows, Catholics represent 39.91% of the resident population, followed by Protestants (35.86%) and Adventists (12.17%). Other Christians comprise of 4.18%, Muslim and other religion have 2% for each. The traditionalist/animist religion and Jehovah witness have the lowest proportion of followers at less than 1%. Those with no religion represent 3.04%.

For nationals of neighbouring countries, apart from DRC (which is dominated by Adventists at 55.25%), the Catholic faith is also dominant among other remaining nationals. Nationals of other African countries belong mainly to other Christians at 24.88%, followed by the Catholics at 21.01% and Muslims at 20.7%. The second religion for Burundians is Protestants (37.52%), for Tanzanians who are residents is Islam at 17.74% while it is Protestant for Kenyans (25.47%) and Ugandans (33.03%). For European, Oceanian and American citizens, the Catholic group dominates with 36.88%, 27.78% and 22.97% respectively. The Asian community resident in Rwanda fall in the category of other religion at 37.97%.

3.5. Background characteristics of the resident population by nationality

3.5.1.   Current marital status and nationality

The RPHC5 shows that currently persons aged 12 years and above in union [3] represent 49.16%, with those who have never married representing 44.36% (Table 3.6). Further detail on marital status by sex is provided in Annex (Table C.3). In general, the proportion of men living in union(marrried to one partner officially, married to one partner not officially and living in a polygamous union) is higher than that of women (49.28% vs 48.94%, but the proportion of female widowed is higher compared to

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[3] Persons in union/currently married persons: married to one wife/husband officially, married to one wife/husband not officially and live in polygamous union.

male who are widowed (7.99% vs 0.92%) . Similarly, the proportion of divorced women is higher than divorced men (0.28% vs 0.12%) and for separated, it

is the same situation where the proportion is 2.38% for women while it is 0.9% for men.

Table 3. 6: Percentage distribution of the different nationalities aged 12 and above by current marital status (%)

Nationality	Total		Married to one wife/husband officially	Married to one wife/husband not officially	Live in a polygamous union	Divorced	Separated	Never married	Widowed
Rwanda	9,149,581	100	31.23	16.86	1.07	0.2	1.67	44.36	4.61
Burundi	30,957	100	25.8	22.5	1.31	0.25	1.86	44.92	3.37
Tanzania	679	100	24.45	27.54	1.47	0.74	1.91	41.53	2.36
Kenya	1,112	100	47.48	11.24	0.09	1.26	0.72	38.67	0.54
Uganda	3,588	100	23.22	29.15	1.03	0.2	1.45	42.17	2.79
DRC	43,847	100	22.85	15.03	0.5	0.19	1.08	56.26	4.08
Other African countries	3,323	100	28.02	3.49	0.24	0.48	0.51	66.51	0.75
Europe	971	100	51.6	6.39	0.31	2.37	0.82	35.84	2.68
America	565	100	57.35	2.65	0.18	1.24	0.88	36.11	1.59
Asia	2,049	100	65.64	1.76	0.1	0.54	0.29	31.04	0.63
Oceania	17	100	52.94	17.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.41	0.00
Total	9,236,689	100	31.18	16.87	1.06	0.2	1.67	44.42	4.6

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

With the exception of DRC and Other african countries where the proportion of never-married persons is higher than currently married persons. For other foreign residents in Rwanda, the proportion of currently married persons is higher than that of the never-married population.

3.5.2. Level of education and nationality

Education in Rwanda is one of the main priorities of the government. Table 3.7 provides information on education by nationality for the population aged 5 and above.

Table 3. 7: Percentage Distribution of different nationalities age 3 and above by highest level of education attended

Nationality	Total		Never attended School	Pre-primary	Primary	INGOBOKA/ Vocational	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	Not stated
Rwanda	11,890,350	100	16.70	2.64	59.71	0.81	9.59	7.01	3.54	0.01
Burundi	39,407	100	19.01	6.01	42.82	0.42	11.04	13.55	7.13	0.03
Tanzania	785	100	19.24	1.91	37.07	0.64	9.81	16.82	14.52	0.00
Kenya	1,273	100	2.28	3.30	12.02	0.24	3.30	13.43	65.36	0.08
Uganda	4,556	100	13.72	2.66	31.85	0.79	7.88	16.94	26.16	0.00
DRC	55,529	100	18.37	4.12	36.47	0.72	16.69	17.09	6.51	0.03
Other African countries	3,725	100	5.40	2.71	13.53	0.27	6.66	12.99	58.34	0.11
Europe	1,134	100	2.56	3.88	10.23	0.26	3.53	12.35	67.20	0.00
America	726	100	2.34	7.30	15.70	0.14	4.13	7.85	62.53	0.00
Asia	2,188	100	2.65	1.33	7.63	0.14	2.97	16.22	68.83	0.23

Nationality	Highest level of education attended									
	Total		Never attended School	Pre-primary	Primary	INGOBOKA/ Vocational	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	Not stated
Oceania	18	100	11.11	0.00	5.56	0.00	5.56	5.56	72.22	0.00
Total	11,999,691	100	16.70	2.65	59.50	0.80	9.62	7.09	3.62	0.01

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

A remarkable majority of Rwandan residents aged 3 and above have mostly attended primary-level education (59.50%). Although efforts are being made in order to strengthen the quality of education in Rwanda, university attendance is still low. The findings of the 2022 census indicate that only 3.62% of the resident population have attended tertiary education.

Apart from DRC residents (6.51%), Burundians (7.13%), Tanzanians and Uganda(26.16% each) whose proportion at university level is similarly low, the percentages of other resident foreigners who attended university level of education vary from 58.34% among residents from other african countries to 72.22% among residents from Oceania.

Table C.4 in annex provides further details on education levels by sex. Across most nationalities (the most notable exception being Americans), education levels are higher for men than for women.

3.5.3. Economic activity status and nationality

Table 3.8 shows the employment to population ratio of the resident population aged 16 and above by nationalities. Those who in employment represent 45. 9% of all resident population and the ratio of rwandans is 46%.

Table 3. 8: Employment to population ratio by nationality for people aged 16 years and above

Nationality	Employment to population ratio
Rwanda	46.0
Burundi	32.0
Tanzania	52.7
Kenya	74.3
Uganda	67.7
DRC	15.8
Other African countries	33.8
Europe	69.1
America	64.0
Asia	74.6
Oceania	73.3
Total	45.9

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

For most groups of foreign nationals resident in Rwanda, the ratio of employed persons is higher than the national average where it can be seen that the Asians rank highest at 74.6%, followed by Kenyans at 74.3% and those from Oceania at 73.3%. However, the nationals of DRC are 15.8%, of Burundi 32% and other african countries 33.8% where it is low than that of Rwandans (Table 3.8)

Table C.5 provides further disaggregation by sex, and the proportion of employed males is slightly higher than that of females. The proportion of outside labour force persons is 47.%, with inactive females outnumbering

males. For Rwandans, the percentage of employed males slightly exceeds the percentage of employed females; males appear more likely than females to secure a job in Rwanda.

3.5.4. Occupation and nationality

Table 3. 9: Distribution of different nationalities aged 16 and above, currently employed by occupation (%)

Occupations	Nationality											
	Total	Rwanda	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Managers	1.20	1.16	2.27	6.96	24.03	7.08	2.72	29.53	31.01	31.89	36.07	27.27
Professionals	6.16	6.08	10.85	11.71	36.98	34.24	21.93	26.62	34.07	40.25	19.75	36.36
Technicians and associate professionals	2.52	2.49	4.65	9.81	11.48	7.40	7.00	13.25	7.50	9.60	16.49	0.00
Clerical support workers	1.91	1.91	2.68	1.90	2.94	2.73	3.35	2.26	2.73	3.10	3.00	0.00
Service and sales workers	6.68	6.64	11.08	11.08	5.47	6.11	22.33	6.14	5.62	3.41	5.82	9.09
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22.41	22.51	6.83	9.81	0.40	4.40	4.51	1.94	1.53	0.62	0.62	0.00
Craft and related trades workers	6.69	6.68	7.49	13.61	5.61	13.60	10.10	4.42	4.09	0.93	6.88	0.00
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.26	2.26	3.73	5.70	1.60	2.27	2.08	1.19	0.85	1.24	0.88	0.00
Elementary occupations	50.16	50.26	50.43	29.43	11.48	22.17	25.97	14.66	12.61	8.98	10.49	27.27
Not stated	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	3,592,736	3,572,025	8,630	316	749	2,161	5,872	928	587	323	1,134	11

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

Among residents with Rwandan nationality only, 50.26 % work in elementary occupation. It is also the case that the highest proportion of Burundian residents is 50.43%. This proportion is more than 20 % in residents from Tanzania, Oceania, DRC and Uganda, and it is very low in residents from America (8.98%). This proportion is higher for women than for men (see Annex Table C.5 for disaggregation by sex).

Residents from America, Oceania, Asia and other african countries are more likely to be engaged as Managers, Professionals and technicians. DRC has a high proportion in service and sales occupation at 22.33%.

Other fields of activities that have a significant number of Rwandan workers is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery with 22.51%.

CHAPTER 4: RELIGION

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

Table 4.1: Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population by religious affiliation by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and sex	Total	Catholic	ADEPR	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/ Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Rwanda												
Both sexes	13,246,394	5,286,003	2,820,813	1,928,741	1,612,482	553,174	265,317	93,131	2,112	264,319	402,517	17,785
Male	6,429,326	2,613,804	1,289,561	908,511	770,296	250,508	147,797	44,978	1,214	120,325	269,959	12,373
Female	6,817,068	2,672,199	1,531,252	1,020,230	842,186	302,666	117,520	48,153	898	143,994	132,558	5,412
Urban												
Both sexes	3,701,245	1,311,625	904,788	379,825	449,808	239,900	164,304	36,554	878	102,245	104,832	6,486
Male	1,854,525	681,552	426,827	184,665	221,349	109,310	90,200	17,904	532	46,930	70,816	4,440
Female	1,846,720	630,073	477,961	195,160	228,459	130,590	74,104	18,650	346	55,315	34,016	2,046
Rural												
Both sexes	9,545,149	3,974,378	1,916,025	1,548,916	1,162,674	313,274	101,013	56,577	1,234	162,074	297,685	11,299
Male	4,574,801	1,932,252	862,734	723,846	548,947	141,198	57,597	27,074	682	73,395	199,143	7,933
Female	4,970,348	2,042,126	1,053,291	825,070	613,727	172,076	43,416	29,503	552	88,679	98,542	3,366
Rwanda												
Both sexes	100	39.91	21.29	14.56	12.17	4.18	2	0.7	0.02	2	3.04	0.13
Male	100	40.65	20.06	14.13	11.98	3.9	2.3	0.7	0.02	1.87	4.2	0.19
Female	100	39.2	22.46	14.97	12.35	4.44	1.72	0.71	0.01	2.11	1.94	0.08
Urban												
Both sexes	100	35.44	24.45	10.26	12.15	6.48	4.44	0.99	0.02	2.76	2.83	0.18
Male	100	36.75	23.02	9.96	11.94	5.89	4.86	0.97	0.03	2.53	3.82	0.24
Female	100	34.12	25.88	10.57	12.37	7.07	4.01	1.01	0.02	3	1.84	0.11
Rural												
Both sexes	100	41.64	20.07	16.23	12.18	3.28	1.06	0.59	0.01	1.7	3.12	0.12
Male	100	42.24	18.86	15.82	12	3.09	1.26	0.59	0.01	1.6	4.35	0.17
Female	100	41.09	21.19	16.6	12.35	3.46	0.87	0.59	0.01	1.78	1.98	0.07

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

Among all religions, Catholics are the most dominant. As shown in Table 4.1, there are 5,286,003 people who are Catholic, which is equivalent to 39.91% of the resident population. Adherants of the ADEPR faith constitute 21.29%. This is the second most popular religion among the resident population followed by protestants at 14.56%. The adventists comprise of 12.17%. Other groups such as other christians, Muslims, Jehovah's Witnesses, traditionalists/ animists, other religion, and the non-religious group represent a small proportion of below 5% (each) of the resident population at national level. In almost all religion affiliations, there are more female followers than male and they have a high concentration of followers in rural than urban areas except in Muslim where there are more male followers than female and its adherents are more in urban than rural areas.

The 2022 Census shows that Rwandans are a religious people; people professing to follow no religion comprise of 3.04%. Another noteworthy aspect of the religious make-up is that the Christian denominations (Catholics, ADEPR, Protestants, Adventists, other christians and Jehovah's Witnesses) have more followers than the non-Christian religions (i.e. Muslims and traditionalists/animists).

The Northern Province has the highest percentage of Catholics, at 51.59% of its population. The City of

Kigali has the highest percentage of ADEPR followers (26.69%) while the Eastern Province (16.30%) and Western Province (15.93%) have the most Protestants. Adventists are more prevalent in Western Province and constitute 14.58% of the resident population in the province. Kigali City has the highest proportion of Other christians, Muslims and Jehovah witness, with 7.04%, 4.70% and 1.08% respectively.

Figure 4.1: Distribution (%) of resident population by religious affiliation (national level)
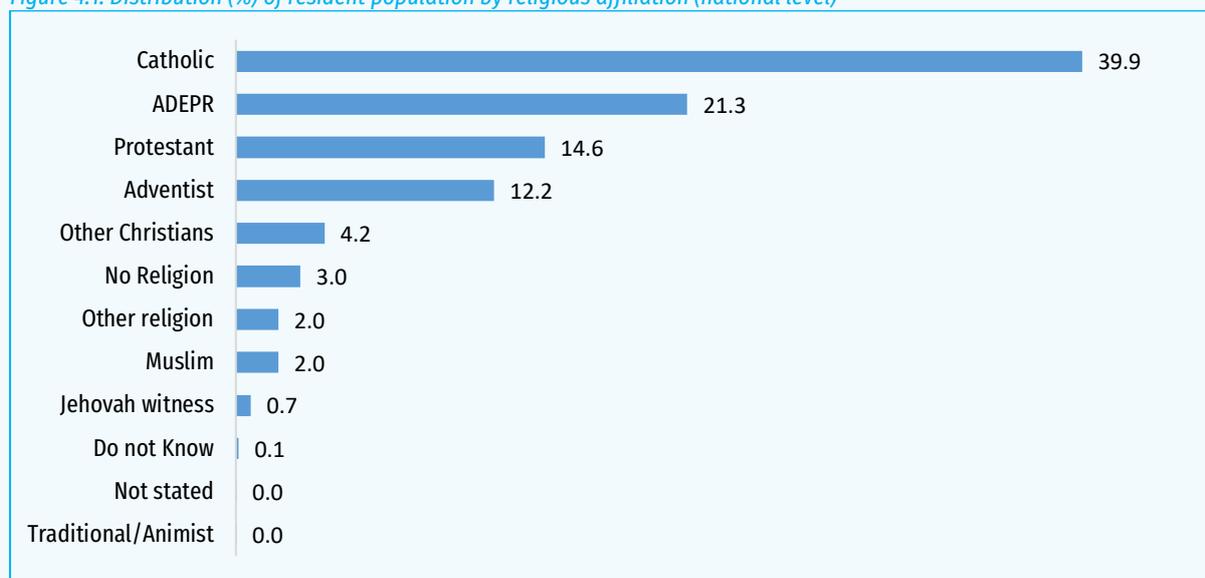
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022(NISR)

As Figure 4.1 shows, the number of non-religious people (3%) exceeds that of Muslims and other religion (2% each), while it is also significantly above the number of Jehovah's Witnesses (0.7%) and followers of traditional/animist religion (less than 0.1%).

Figure 4. 2: Percent distribution of resident population by religious affiliation and area of residence
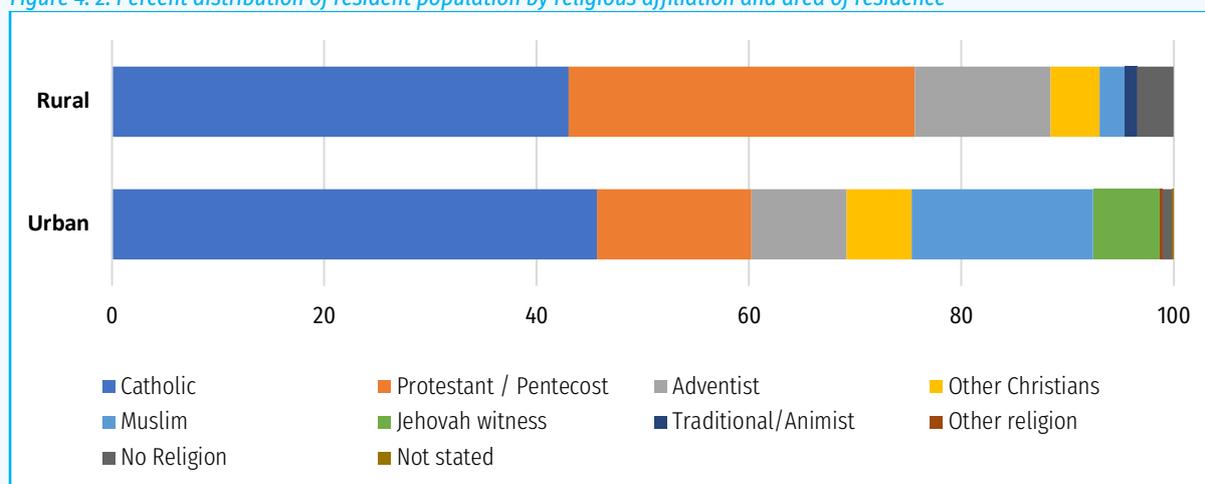
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022(NISR).

Looking at Figure 4.2 we find that Other christians, Muslims and other religion are represented more in urban areas while Adventist followers are almost the same in both urban nd rural areas.

4.2. Trends in religious affilliation between 1978 and 2022 by resident population

Figure 4.3 below shows that the proportion of Catholics in Rwanda continue to decrease: from 62.6% in 1991 to 39.9% in 2022, and that of Protestant has decreased during the last decade from 37.7% in 2012 to 35.9% in 2022 (including ADEPR).

Figure 4. 3:Trends in religious affiliation between 1978 and 2022 by resident population
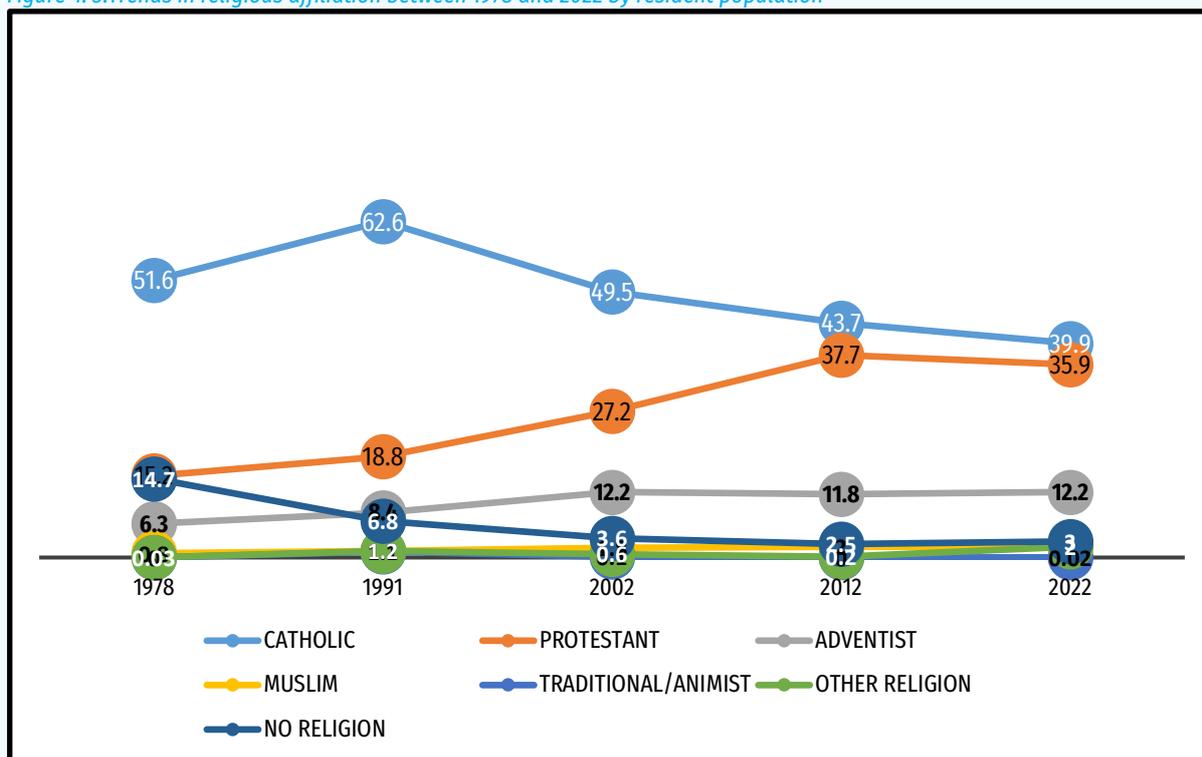
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022(NISR)

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

Table 4.2 shows that in all provinces, the age group that has the highest proportion of Catholics is the group of people aged 50 and older. The age group that has the lowest percentage of Catholics in all provinces is the group of people aged 0-17. The situation is different among Protestants and other christians where the younger age groups of 0-17 and 18-49 dominate. For Muslims, the largest proportion of followers is found in the 18-49 age group.

People without religion are also found in all age groups but with slightly more predominance in the 0-17 bracket at the national level.

Table 4.2: Distribution of the resident population by religious affiliation by age group and Province

Province and age group(years)	Religious affiliation											
	Catholic	Protestant[4]	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/ Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated		Total
Rwanda												
0-17	37.58	38.01	12.10	4.32	1.80	0.64	0.01	2.09	3.33	0.12	100	5,896,601
18-49	39.62	35.46	12.40	4.26	2.33	0.76	0.02	1.98	3.01	0.16	100	5,776,347
50+	49.67	29.23	11.62	3.32	1.56	0.74	0.02	1.71	2.05	0.09	100	1,573,446
Total	39.91	35.86	12.17	4.18	2.00	0.70	0.02	2.00	3.04	0.13	100	13,246,394
City of Kigali												
0-17	32.57	40	8.84	7.04	4.42	1.04	0.02	2.66	3.25	0.16	100	661,643
18-49	36.61	33.77	10.12	7.17	4.85	1.07	0.03	2.49	3.6	0.27	100	959,232
50+	46.22	28.47	7.93	6.03	5.12	1.41	0.04	2.25	2.37	0.17	100	124,680
Total	35.76	35.75	9.48	7.04	4.7	1.08	0.03	2.54	3.38	0.22	100	1,745,555
Southern Province												
0-17	47.51	31.79	12.69	1.54	1.13	0.39	0.01	1.08	3.74	0.12	100	1,333,748
18-49	48.56	31.7	12.78	1.57	1.42	0.47	0.01	1.11	2.26	0.13	100	1,230,614
50+	55.23	27.16	12.36	1.31	1.08	0.54	0.01	0.96	1.29	0.06	100	438,337
Total	49.07	31.08	12.68	1.52	1.24	0.44	0.01	1.07	2.77	0.11	100	3,002,699
Western Province												
0-17	31.18	43.24	14.18	3.95	1.39	0.64	0.01	2.22	3.11	0.08	100	1,355,679
18-49	33.29	40.53	14.92	3.75	1.78	0.77	0.01	2.06	2.78	0.1	100	1,194,595
50+	42.41	33.21	14.98	3.33	1.08	0.69	0.02	1.93	2.28	0.08	100	346,210
Total	33.39	40.92	14.58	3.79	1.51	0.7	0.01	2.12	2.87	0.09	100	2,896,484
Northern Province												
0-17	49.51	32.82	10.46	1.87	0.77	0.52	0.01	1.12	2.83	0.08	100	888,804
18-49	51.17	30.63	11.1	1.87	1.02	0.64	0.01	1.13	2.32	0.11	100	890,909
50+	60.18	24.77	9.35	1.66	0.53	0.59	0.02	1.1	1.74	0.06	100	258,798
Total	51.59	30.84	10.6	1.84	0.85	0.58	0.01	1.12	2.47	0.09	100	2,038,511
Eastern Province												
0-17	30.43	40.74	12.09	7.09	2.19	0.75	0.02	3.07	3.49	0.15	100	1,656,727
18-49	32.39	38.44	12.32	6.44	2.68	0.85	0.02	2.81	3.84	0.2	100	1,500,997
50+	44.22	31.16	10.52	5.7	2.04	0.87	0.03	2.56	2.77	0.12	100	405,421
Total	32.82	38.68	12.01	6.66	2.38	0.81	0.02	2.9	3.56	0.17	100	3,563,145

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[4] Protestant: Including ADEPR

4.4. Background characteristics of the resident population by religious affiliation

2.4.10. Current marital status and religious affiliation

As shown in Table 4.3, the categories that have the highest proportions of followers in all religions and also within the non-religious group are people that are in union and those who have never been married. Across all affiliation categories, the percentage which has ever beenin union is greater than the percentage of those who have never married except for Other christians and Muslim where the persons who have never married are greater than those who are currently married. Traditionalists/Animists has the highest percentage of ever-married persons.

Table 4.3: Distribution (%) of affiliated members of different religious groups age12 and above by current marital status and sex

Sex and Current marital status	Religious affiliation										
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/ Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Both sexes											
Married to one wife/husband officially	31.18	33.18	31.65	30.45	27.82	18.21	40.37	30.06	28.46	14.23	13.10
Married to one wife/husband not officially	16.87	14.81	17.51	18.23	17.02	26.74	10.67	20.32	18.77	25.6	19.13
Live in a polygamous union	1.06	0.83	1.15	1.16	1.39	1.59	0.69	2.21	1.33	1.91	1.94
Divorced	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.3	0.36	0.34	0.58	0.28	0.23	0.17
Separated	1.67	1.48	1.74	1.60	1.97	2.32	1.47	2.01	2.06	2.81	2.25
Never married	44.42	44.14	43.65	43.98	47.2	47.63	42.76	39.87	44.68	52.74	61.09
Widowed	4.6	5.38	4.09	4.38	4.30	3.14	3.69	4.94	4.42	2.48	2.31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	9,236,689	3,817,956	3,187,763	1,134,244	378,393	192,976	68,016	1,540	179,318	263,306	13,177
Male											
Married to one wife/husband officially	31.83	33.86	33.13	31.03	29.8	17.52	40.75	30.33	30.49	14.76	13.01
Married to one wife/husband not officially	16.74	15.13	16.59	17.83	15.98	26.96	10.99	20.11	17.69	25.66	19.46
Live in a polygamous union	0.71	0.59	0.69	0.73	0.77	1.19	0.53	2.00	0.77	1.60	2.13
Divorced	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.15	0.67	0.11	0.18	0.12
Separated	0.90	0.94	0.71	0.77	0.67	1.71	0.76	0.67	0.73	2.11	1.58
Never married	48.78	48.15	48.11	48.76	52.05	51.58	45.98	44.22	49.62	54.83	62.92
Widowed	0.92	1.21	0.66	0.76	0.58	0.76	0.85	2.00	0.59	0.86	0.79
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	4,419,991	1,878,897	1,419,937	531,317	163,156	110,566	32,366	900	77,718	195,256	9,878
Female											
Married to one wife/husband officially	30.58	32.52	30.47	29.94	26.33	19.15	40.03	29.69	26.9	12.7	13.37
Married to one wife/husband not officially	16.98	14.5	18.26	18.58	17.8	26.45	10.38	20.63	19.59	25.44	18.16
Live in a polygamous union	1.38	1.06	1.52	1.54	1.86	2.14	0.83	2.50	1.76	2.81	1.36
Divorced	0.28	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.42	0.47	0.52	0.47	0.41	0.37	0.33
Separated	2.38	2.01	2.56	2.34	2.96	3.14	2.12	3.91	3.08	4.8	4.27
Never married	40.42	40.26	40.07	39.76	43.53	42.32	39.83	33.75	40.91	46.75	55.62
Widowed	7.99	9.42	6.85	7.57	7.11	6.33	6.27	9.06	7.36	7.13	6.88
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	4,816,698	1,939,059	1,767,826	602,927	215,237	82,410	35,650	640	101,600	68,050	3,299

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

Among men who are affiliated with different denominations (Catholics, Protestants, Adventist and Jehovah witnesses) those who are ever married(married to one partener officially, not officially and live in a polygamous union) are greater than those never married except in other christian affiliations, muslim and those with no religion where those who are never married are greater than those ever married.

The percentage of divorced persons varies between 0.18% (Catholics) and 0.58% (traditionalist/animist). There are generally more women than men in all religions except Islam and traditionalists/animistswhich have a higher number of males.

2.4.11. Level of education and religious affiliation

Table 4. 4: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of the different religious groups aged five and above by sex and level of education.

Sex and level of Education	Religious affiliation										
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/ Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Both sexes											
Never attended School	16.7	15.87	17.36	16.18	15.52	12.09	10.15	20.76	17.45	27.91	24.7
Pre-primary	2.65	2.32	2.86	2.73	3.57	3.36	2.83	3.04	3.23	2.16	2.31
Primary	59.5	60.66	60.58	57.87	52.09	50.8	56.07	47.96	55.05	58.1	51.33
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	0.8	0.95	0.71	0.73	0.64	0.89	1.42	0.52	0.6	0.4	1.02
Lower secondary	9.62	9.49	9.31	10.79	10.12	14.35	13.23	7.01	9.49	5.58	8.67
Upper secondary	7.09	6.95	6.38	7.92	9.99	13.1	11.93	8.66	8.46	3.63	6.33
University	3.62	3.74	2.79	3.77	8.06	5.39	4.36	12.06	5.72	2.19	4.91
Not stated	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	11,999,691	4,820,600	4,267,542	1,468,152	502,322	243,953	85,843	1,941	239,302	353,998	16,038
Male											
Never attended School	15.16	13.97	16.01	14.22	13.71	11.38	9.19	18.79	15.59	26.53	23.39
Pre-primary	2.69	2.3	3.04	2.82	3.91	2.99	2.79	2.67	3.56	1.61	1.88
Primary	61.01	62.67	61.81	59.34	52.91	51.72	56.57	44.88	55.99	59.43	52.41
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	0.89	1.06	0.77	0.83	0.7	0.99	1.53	0.71	0.65	0.47	1.25
Lower secondary	8.96	8.79	8.6	10.33	9.61	13.75	12.47	7.3	9	5.69	8.93
Upper secondary	7.04	6.84	6.39	7.99	9.88	13.32	12.18	9.97	8.39	3.84	6.37
University	4.23	4.34	3.37	4.45	9.26	5.8	5.24	15.67	6.8	2.41	5.05
Not stated	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0	0.02	0.02	0.72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	5,806,954	2,381,890	1,957,633	698,324	225,105	136,874	41,342	1,123	107,840	245,319	11,504
Female											
Never attended School	18.15	17.72	18.51	17.95	16.99	13	11.03	23.47	18.98	31.04	28.01
Pre-primary	2.63	2.35	2.71	2.65	3.29	3.84	2.86	3.55	2.95	3.41	3.42
Primary	58.08	58.71	59.53	56.54	51.43	49.62	55.59	52.2	54.27	55.1	48.59
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	0.72	0.84	0.66	0.64	0.6	0.75	1.32	0.24	0.57	0.25	0.42
Lower secondary	10.24	10.17	9.91	11.22	10.53	15.12	13.94	6.6	9.88	5.34	8.03
Upper secondary	7.13	7.06	6.37	7.85	10.08	12.81	11.71	6.85	8.51	3.16	6.22
University	3.05	3.15	2.3	3.15	7.07	4.86	3.55	7.09	4.84	1.69	4.57
Not stated	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.75
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	6,192,737	2,438,710	2,309,909	769,828	277,217	107,079	44,501	818	131,462	108,679	4,534

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

Table 4.4 shows that the highest proportion of adherents with no education is that of those with no religion (27.9%). Jehovah's Witnesses have the smallest uneducated proportion, at 10.5%. The

religion with the highest proportion of followers with primary level is catholic(60.66%), followed by Protestant(60.58%).

Islam has a higher percentage of followers with an upper secondary level of education than other religions (13.1%), followed by Jehovah witnesses (11.93%) while the traditional religion has the highest percentage of followers with university level education compared to other religions (12.06%).

In general, among all religions and the non-religious group, uneducated females are more prevalent than uneducated males. Likewise, there are higher percentages of persons with secondary(except in catholic where it is 7.06% for females against 6.84% for male and other religion where it is 8.51% for female against 8.39% for male) and university levels among male followers than among female followers.

2.4.12. Economic activity status and religious affiliation

According to Table 4.5, for all religions and the non-religious group, the employment to population ratio vary from 44.9% for Catholics to 53.2% for traditionalists/animists and it is 54.2% for those with not stated affiliation. The percentage of employed residents is generally higher for males than females across all affiliation categories totalling 52.4% for males versus 40.2% for females.

Table 4. 5: Employment to population ratio by religion and sex

Religion affiliation	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Catholic	44.9	51.2	38.9
Protestant	46.1	52.8	41.1
Adventist	45.7	52.4	40.1
Other Christians	47.7	54.4	43.0
Muslim	48.8	57.5	37.6
Jehovah witness	47.7	54.9	41.4
Traditional/Animist	53.2	61.0	42.7
Other religion	46.7	53.1	42.1
No Religion	51.7	54.9	42.3
Not stated	54.2	59.1	39.8
Total	45.9	52.4	40.2

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

In almost all religions the employment to population ratio is between 44.9% to 48.8% except in Traditional/animist religion and for those with no religion where the employment to population ratio is more than 50% (53.2% and 51.7% respectively).

2.4.13. Occupation and religious affiliation

The most prevalent occupation in Rwanda across all religions and the non-religious group is elementary occupations. According to RPHC5, this category represents 50.16% across religions. It is 63.06% among those with no religion, 59.86% among no stated, 50.85% among Protestants, and 50% among Catholics.

The occupation in second place across all religions and the non-religious group is skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers where it is 22.41% at national level and it is 23.66% among Adventist, 23.54% among Catholics and 23.30% among ADEPR followers.

Table 4. 6: Distribution (%) of affiliated members of different religious groups aged five and above, currently employed by occupation.

Occupations	Religious affiliation										
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Managers	1.2	1.22	0.94	0.99	3	2.07	1.26	3.23	1.99	1.05	2.3
Professionals	6.16	6.47	5.48	6.46	8.62	7.04	9	12.5	7.09	3.18	4.73
Technicians_and_associate_ professionals	2.52	2.31	2.31	2.49	4.39	5.46	3.7	5.48	3.46	2.14	2.83
Clerical_support_workers	1.91	1.83	1.69	1.94	3.45	3.58	2.06	1.83	2.68	1.5	2.3
Service_and_sales_workers	6.68	5.98	6.85	6.53	8.84	12.99	9.71	10.25	8.12	5.22	7.24
Skilled_agricultura_forestry_and_fishery workers	22.41	23.54	23.3	23.66	16.61	11.08	19.89	14.89	19.2	12.5	9.76
Craft_and_related_trades_ workers	6.69	6.57	6.33	6.78	5.82	12.24	11.16	9.27	5.99	8.48	8.21
Plant_and_machine_ operators_and_assemblers	2.26	2.07	2.24	2.34	2.08	5.25	2.35	1.83	1.98	2.86	2.76
Elementary_occupations	50.16	50	50.85	48.81	47.19	40.27	40.87	40.73	49.48	63.06	59.86
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.02
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	3,592,736	1,461,797	1,239,736	439,545	152,796	79,234	27,754	712	71,031	114,124	6,007

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

The third,fourth   and fifth most prevalent occupations outlined in Table 4.6 are 'craft and related tradesworkers', Service and sales workers and Professionals, where the proportions are far less prevalent than the first and second (6.69%, 6.68% and 6.16% respectively).

The **'craft and related tradesworkers'** category has a very high proportion among male followers compared to female followers across all religions and the non-religious group (Table C.9 in Annex). Other areas of occupation have very small percentages in all religions and for the non-religious group.

CONCLUSION

The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census data is a huge data source that has been used to produce a set of thematic reports. Socio-cultural characteristics of the population is one of that set of thematic reports. The general objective of this report is to describe the profile of the population according to its socio-cultural characteristics. The two socio-cultural aspects of the population considered in this report are the religious affiliation and the nationality of the resident population in Rwanda in 2022.

The main religious affiliation described in this report include Catholic, ADEPR, Protestant, Adventist, Jehovah's Witness, other christians, Muslim or Traditionalist/Animist.

Nationality, on the other hand, is analysed through two main variables: Rwandan and foreigner. In 2022, only 117,375 foreign nationals are resident in Rwanda. Comparing this with the proportion of foreign nationals in Rwanda in 2012, the number has increased.The majority of the foreign nationals in the country are from DRC representing 50.33%. This situation is due to the large number of refugees coming from the DRC into Rwanda over the last two decades.

Substantial proportion of DRC and Burundi nationals mostly reside in rural areas, the rest of foreign nationals are resident in urban areas.

Asians and Kenyans living in Rwanda have the highest proportion of economically active persons among foreign nationals (74.6% and 74.3%), followed by Oceanians with 73.3%.

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

With regard to religion, the evidence shows that the resident population of Rwanda is predominantly of Christian faith with the Catholic religion being dominant in the country (39.91%). The catholic religion is experiencing a decline in terms of its proportion of followers over the past decades. The second religion affiliation is ADEPR (21.29%), followed by Protestants (14.56%), Adventists represent 12.17% of the population, and Muslims represent 2.00%, with a relatively high concentration in urban areas. The traditionalist/animist religion is close to extinction as the proportion of its followers does not even represent 0.10% of the resident population of Rwanda in 2022.

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Annex A: 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	
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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	08. Brother/Sister
02.Spouse	09. Grand Child
03.Son or daughter	10. Son/Daughter-in-law
04.Adoptive child	11. Other relative
05.Father/ Mother	12. House help
06.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	13. Non-relative
07.Bother-in-law/Sister-in-law	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 UKNOWN 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	08.Traditional/Animist
03.Protestant	09. Other religion
04.Adventist	10. No Religion
05.Other Christians	11. Not stated
06.Muslim	99. Do not Know
07. Jehovah witness	

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

1.Mutuelle	5. Employer
2.RSSB (former RAMA)	6. Private insurance companies
3.MMI	7. NGOs
4.Schools	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   3. No
2. Yes, one of them   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   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

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   **=>P46**
2. Annual leave/ maternity leave
3. Seasonal worker   **=>P42**
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

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	FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 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

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

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   08. Candles
02. Private Hydro Mini grid   09. Firewood
03. Standalone solar system   10. Batteries
04. Private Solar Mini Grid   11. flashlight /phone flashlight
05. Generator   12. Rechargeable battery
06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp   13. Lantern
07. Biogas   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   11. Peat
05. Kerosene/Parafine   12. sawdust
06. Biogas   13. Straw/shrub/grass
07. Solar power   14. Other(specify)
8. Crop waste   15. Do not cook **=>H19**
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette

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   5. Main sewer
2. In the courtyard   6. Cesspool
3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels   7. Bush
4. In the street   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 |

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali

Hotline:4321

Tel: +250-788383103

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 (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   5. Employer
2.RSSB (Ex: RAMA)   6. Private insurance companies
3.MMI   7. NGOs
4.Schools   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

	NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

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

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 B: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the RPHC5. Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanations of indicators.

B.1 Socio cultural Characteristics of the population

Religion

Religion refers to human beings' relation to that which they regard as holy, sacred, absolute, spiritual, divine, or worthy of especial reverence. It is also commonly regarded as consisting of the way people deal with ultimate concerns about their lives and their fate after death.

Religion originates in an attempt to represent and order beliefs, feelings, imaginings and actions that arise in response to direct experience of the sacred and the spiritual (Connelly, 1996). Affiliation to a religion entails adherence to its fundamental beliefs and the frequenting of liturgical services and other duties expected of an active member (Ellway, 2005). Religions are commonly taken to provide general orientation in regard to the way one lives one's life (Fasching et al., 2001). The main religions existing in Rwanda and taken into account during the RPHC5 are the following:

The Catholic Church: The Christian Catholic Church is characterised by an Episcopal hierarchy with the Pope at its head and beliefs in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition. The authority of the church lies within the hierarchy of the church and the truth is found in the Bible.

ADEPR (Associations des Eglises de Pentecôte au Rwanda): ADEPR is the first pentecostal church established in Rwanda in 1983 as a result of the association of different pentecostal denominations that had been originaly established by Swedish missionaries since 1920 and progressivey expended in diffent parts of Rwanda. ADEPR shares the same beliefs as most of protestant churches and its main

mission is the expension of Christ-centered evanglism.

Islam: Islam was founded in 622 CE by the Prophet Muhammad, in Makkah (also spelled 'Mecca'). The two sacred texts of Islam are the Qur'an, which are the words of Allah 'the One True God' as given to Muhammad, and the Hadith, which is a collection of Muhammad's sayings.

Protestantism: The term *Protestant* was not initially applied to reformers in the sixteenth century but came to be used to describe all groups protesting against the Roman Catholic orthodoxy. Thus, the term *Protestant* is often used as a general term merely to signify Christians who belong to none of the churches of the Catholic tradition. Most Protestants believe Baptism that is an outward testimony of a prior inward regeneration, usually done after a person confesses Jesus Christ as their saviour and obtains an understanding of the significance of Baptism.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: The Seventh-Day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination originating in the mid-nineteenth century in the Northeast United States. The Adventist Church among Protestant Christian denominations is the observance of the Sabbath on Saturday, the seventh day.

Other Christian churches: Other Christian churches are Protestant churches that were established in Rwanda after 1994.

Traditionalist/Animist Religion: The term 'animism' is usually applied to any religious belief that recognises spirits or a spirit world as inherent and controlling within the physical world. Some spirits are the souls of deceased ancestors, while others are beings inherent in nature and the spirit realm. For some people, the spirits are intermediaries between humans and a higher god.

Jehovah's Witnesses: The religious beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses are in many ways similar to those of mainstream Christians but they believe that after the resurrection they will live in the renewed

world. Moreover, Jehovah's Witnesses are permitted most forms of medical treatment, but under no circumstances must they ever have a blood transfusion.

Other religion: these are religions which are not Christian and which do not belong to the other religions mentioned above.

Nationality: Nationality is the individual membership that shows a person's relationship with the state.

Citizenship is the political status, which states that the person is recognized as a citizen of the country.

Under nationality', people symbolically construct their identity (Brubaker, 1992) which entails a place or territory seen and understood geographically as a space wherein people have something in common. Nationality means the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country or the legal right to belong to a particular nation whether by birth or naturalisation. Types of nationality are identified as single and dual nationality, the latter of which refers to the state of being a citizen of two countries.

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

An individual is a national of a particular country by birth. Thus, nationality is a natural phenomenon bestowed as an inheritance from one's parents. On the other hand, an individual becomes a citizen of a country only when he or she is accepted into that country's political framework through legal terms.

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

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

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

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the RPHC5. Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanations of indicators.

B. 2 Population and demographic characteristics

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.

Area of residence refers to a place of Urban or Rural area. The urban and rural are two different physical, socio and economic environment. Urban area is in most of the cases characterized by high concentration of population, diversified economic activities, many and better infrastructures. This leads to different needs for population living in the two different environments and policy makers have to take note for that in all socio-economic development programs. The 2022 census consider only 5 which are classified as urban:
- Capital City (Kigali)
- Satellite cities
- Secondary Cities

- District Towns
- and Emerging centres

Since 2020, a campaign of census mapping collected different information aiming at the delineation of enumeration area. Different locations of services were collected (offices, shops, education, health religious, entertainment facilities, etc.). Using the locations, a service concentration layer was created showing the hot spot concentration area considered as core urban centres. Each urban area among the retained ones has at least one or more hotspot zones of services concentration which can be considered as a core urban centre.

B.3 Education

Early childhood development (ECD): is defined as a comprehensive approach to policies and programs for children from birth to eight years of age, their parents, and caregivers, aimed at protecting the child's rights to develop his or her full cognitive, emotional, social, and physical potential. In Rwanda, this usually refers to the age group 0–6 years.

School attendance and attendance rates: School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or program, public or private.
There is a difference between 'attending school' and being 'enrolled in school'; thus results from censuses and administrative data may differ.
School attendance is complementary to but must be distinguished from 'school enrolment', which typically is obtained from administrative data. A child can be enrolled in school but not necessarily be attending. It is recommended that these concepts be clearly defined so that countries can determine which variable they wish to collect via the census.

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR): attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (6-11) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (12-17) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The GAR for primary schools is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary schools is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

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

Educational attainment: Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received.

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. The certificates listed below are some of the certificates currently or previously awarded by the Rwandan education system:

Primary Leaving Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of six years of primary school. This certificate provides access to lower secondary education.

Ordinary 'O' Level Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of lower secondary school. This certificate provides access to senior secondary education.

TVET Certificate I: the duration to get the certificate is 3 to 9 months. There is no further educational prerequisite for enrolment to study at this level other than having reached the age of 16 years. Graduates at this level will have the basic practical skills and competencies required to carry out a specific task in the labour market.

TVET Certificate II: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum age to study at this level is 16 Years and one has completed at least primary six. Graduates at this level will have practical skills and a set of competencies required to carry out different tasks in the labour market or to pursue further learning.

TVET Certificate III: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. To study at this level, you must have completed 9Years Basic Education or have an equivalent qualification. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 1 year of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labour market.

TVET Certificate IV: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level III. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 2 years of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labour market.

TVET Certificate V/ Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (Technical secondary education): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in technical secondary education. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level IV. Graduates at this level will have advanced practical skills and knowledge enabling them to join the labour market or proceed to higher Education.

Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (general secondary education): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in general secondary education.

NB: The Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education and Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 grant access to higher education.

ENTA (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.

A3/D4/D5 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four, or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.

A2/D6/D7 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

Post-primary education: In the past, this level of education targeted technical skills and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study to enter the labor market. Some disaggregations by highest level attended may group post-primary and secondary education. The following certificates and/or diplomas were awarded at this level of education:

EMA (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.

CE/FM (*Certificat d'Edute Familiale*) – a certificate awarded upon completion of three years of post-primary education. The courses associated with these certificates were exclusive to the female population.

CERAI (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Integré*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

Tertiary Education: The duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

A diploma and an Advanced Diploma program: are between two and three years in length. Admission requires an upper-secondary qualification like the Certificate of Technical Secondary Education A2. In addition, the HEC defines certificate and diploma qualifications as exit qualifications in incomplete bachelor's programs rather than distinct study programs. Students who complete one year of study (120 credits) before dropping out may receive a Certificate of Higher Education, whereas students who complete 2 years of studies and obtainment of at least 240 credits may be awarded a Diploma and students who completed 2,5 years of studies and obtainment of at least 300 credits may be awarded an Advanced Diploma in Higher Education in Higher Education.

Bacc/diploma: a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.

Bachelor's: a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university. In Rwanda, the Bachelor's programs are offered for three-five years and each year is split into semesters or trimesters depending on the specifications of the programs.

Master's: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies. In Rwanda, the duration of Master's Programs varies between eighteen (18) and twenty-four (24) months, except in Medicine, where they last for four years. They are offered by coursework or purely by research.

PhD: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral program, usually lasting between three and four years.

School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education): SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilizing this indicator in international comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or quality as a year or grade completed in another country. SLE represents the expected number of years of schooling that will be completed, including years spent repeating one or more grades.

Literacy: Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a stock phrase that has been memorized. In the 2022 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French, Swahili and Other.

B.4 Employment/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).[5] They are briefly described below.

Work: work is defined as:
▪ "Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use" in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
▪ Work is defined "irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity."
▪ It excludes "activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be

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[5]ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19th

International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

performed by another person on one's own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation)."

The international standards recognize different forms of work: Own-use production work (production of goods and services for own final use); employment (work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit); unpaid trainee work (work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills); volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay); and other forms of work (not defined at this time by the international standards).

Working age population: The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over.

Employment: Employment is a particular form of work. Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use such as producing agricultural, fishing and gathering products for own-consumption or cleaning, decorating, gardening and maintaining one's own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods. Persons in employment comprise: (a) employed persons "at work," i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

Status in employment: Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment.6 : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker

Branches of economic activity: Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. "Enterprise" is a broader concept than "establishment". An enterprise is a legal entity (or group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations.

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.

B.5 Gender

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

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

Gender analysis: is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to, and control of resources, and the constraints they face relative to each other.

B.6 Youth

According to the UN, Youth is best understood as a period of transition from dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. That's why, as a category, youth is more

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6ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International

Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, http://laborsta.ilo.org.

fluid than other fixed age groups. Yet, age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly in relation to education and employment, because 'youth' is often referred to a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education and finding their first job.

The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.

Considering the current priorities and trends of Rwanda's Development, the definition of Youth in terms of age has been revised in this policy. It was brought from 14–35 years to 16–30 years due to a number of factors including among others:

(i) The need to keep in close conformity with regional and international bodies that Rwanda subscribes to such as:
a. The African Youth Charter adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the African Union Assembly held in Banjul - Gambia on the 2nd July 2006, ratified by Rwanda on 7th August 2007, defines youth or young people as a category of people between the ages of 15 and 35 years;

b. The United Nations General Assembly, by its resolution 50/81 in 1995, adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond and reiterated Page 6 of 43 that the United Nations defines "youth", as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member states;

c. For the Commonwealth, which Rwanda joined in November 2009 and becoming the association's 54th member, youth are defined as people between 15-29 years.
(ii) With a need to harmonize the definition of youth and youth programmes taking into account the current local policies and legal frameworks, this Policy shall also complement related policies such as:

a. The Integrated Child Policy of Rwanda that defines a child as persons below 18 years (taken care from the time before their birth until they complete the age of 18 years), the age for consent and voting rights among others. It also prohibits from employing any person under 18 years old into employment that is deemed hazardous and worst forms of labour.

b. The National and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2008) that aims to guarantee that all TVET measures achieve the maximum economic impact through providing all sectors with appropriately qualified workforce in the needed number in accordance to the different qualification levels.

c. The Education Sector Policy (2003) with a direction clearly defined: involve vocational standards and national needs and reach a sufficient number of graduates who are well-trained and therefore able to meet the development needs of Rwanda.

d. The National Policy for Family Promotion (2005) that has among its actions to protect youth against the evils of society and to educate them to positive family values.

e. The Employment Policy (2006) that promotes the employment of youth, women, persons with disability, the marginalized and increasing their contribution to economic production.
f. The National Gender Policy (2010) that seeks to eradicate the imbalance between young man and young girls' rights among others.
g. The Rwanda Sports Development Policy (2012) that promotes youth clubs. The National Culture Heritage Policy (2014), which promotes the education of culture values to the youth.
For the case of Rwanda, law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 related to child rights and protection states that 18 years should be the starting point for differentiating „child" and „youth". However, the national youth policy points out that in Rwanda young people are those between 16 and 30. In this report we will adhere to this definition and the term „youth" is used to mean the 16–30 age groups. This choice also allows for a comparison and contextualization of results with findings based on reports on youth to discern differences within this large and heterogeneous age group, findings are also presented for the following four sub-groups:
-      16–20 years;
-      21-25 years;
-      26-30 years.
Disaggregation by these sub-groups should help reveal different demographic processes, such as the end of school attendance, marriage, fertility, labour force participation and migration. The age categories reflect transitional periods from school to the labour market, single status to marriage and the beginning of

childbearing. Exceptions to these age groups are noted in the text.

B.7 Children

***Child*:** According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is defined as every human being under 18 unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. It is relevant to underline here that this period coincides with Rwanda's, as stipulated in article 3 of the National Law nº 54/2011 of 14 December 2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child, which stipulates that a child is any person under the age of 18. The age range (0–17) adopted for this report reflects this definition.

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

B.8 Elderly

***The Elder population*:** The elderly population is defined as people aged 65 and over in Rwanda.

***Old age*:** is the last period of life, associated with the decline of mental and physical capacities. The term is also used to refer to the population group known as the elderly. The precise onset of old age varies culturally and historically, as it is a social construct rather than a biological stage.

B.9 Marital status and nuptiality

Information on marital status was collected on the resident population aged 12 and above. The question was formulated as '*what is [name] marital status?*' and, responses were recorded as provided. Seven categories constituted the question on marital status:

***Married to one wife/husband officially*:** an individual who was in legally accepted marital union with one partner at the moment of the Census.

***Married to one wife/husband officially*:** an individual who was in marital union with one partner, but that was not legally officiated at the moment of the Census.

***Live in a polygamous union*:** An individual is said to be in polygamous union when he is married with more than one spouse. People living in polygamous union in the context of this census were men having more than one wife or wife living in a marital union with such men. A polygamous man may be simultaneously in legal union with one of his wives and in consensual union with another wife or other wives.

***Divorced*:** an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to the legislation.

***Separated*:** an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without intention to be back in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

***Never married*:** an individual who has never been in a marital union.

***Widowed*:** a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried.
The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions. Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

***Unofficial monogamy*:** An individual is said to be monogamous when he or she is married with one spouse and polygamous in the contrary situation (Louis Henry, 1981). In the context of this census, unofficial monogamy refers to the marital union where a man or woman is married unofficially to one spouse.

Annex C: Supplementary tables

Table C. 1: Distribution (%) of the foreign population by foreign nationalities by province and sex

Province and sex	Nationality										
	Total	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Rwanda											
Both sexes	117,375	43,108	823	1,339	4,886	59,069	3,899	1,193	788	2,252	18
Male	59,916	23,230	494	792	2,789	27,537	2,378	689	386	1,612	9
Female	57,459	19,878	329	547	2,097	31,532	1,521	504	402	640	9
City of Kigali											
Both sexes	20,554	5,903	306	1,131	2,146	4,978	2,829	956	674	1,622	9
Male	12,438	3,711	206	670	1,441	2,785	1,702	542	328	1,048	5
Female	8,116	2,192	100	461	705	2,193	1,127	414	346	574	4
Southern Province											
Both sexes	18,208	3,155	85	77	273	14,077	256	82	25	177	1
Male	8,466	1,558	57	42	161	6,268	164	45	13	157	1
Female	9,742	1,597	28	35	112	7,809	92	37	12	20	0
Western Province											
Both sexes	15,671	436	34	32	175	14,661	123	75	24	107	4
Male	7,364	254	22	21	107	6,723	92	43	11	88	3
Female	8,307	182	12	11	68	7,938	31	32	13	19	1
Northern Province											
Both sexes	2,307	156	12	28	911	994	70	29	35	71	1
Male	1,121	116	4	14	386	449	50	20	18	64	0
Female	1,186	40	8	14	525	545	20	9	17	7	1
Eastern Province											
Both sexes	60,635	33,458	386	71	1,381	24,359	621	51	30	275	3
Male	30,527	17,591	205	45	694	11,312	370	39	16	255	
Female	30,108	15,867	181	26	687	13,047	251	12	14	20	3
Rwanda											
Both sexes	100	36.73	0.70	1.14	4.16	50.33	3.32	1.02	0.67	1.92	0.02
Male	100	38.77	0.82	1.32	4.65	45.96	3.97	1.15	0.64	2.69	0.02
Female	100	34.60	0.57	0.95	3.65	54.88	2.65	0.88	0.70	1.11	0.02
City of Kigali											

Province and sex	Nationality										
	Total	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Both sexes	100	28.72	1.49	5.50	10.44	24.22	13.76	4.65	3.28	7.89	0.04
Male	100	29.84	1.66	5.39	11.59	22.39	13.68	4.36	2.64	8.43	0.04
Female	100	27.01	1.23	5.68	8.69	27.02	13.89	5.10	4.26	7.07	0.05
Southern Province											
Both sexes	100	17.33	0.47	0.42	1.50	77.31	1.41	0.45	0.14	0.97	0.01
Male	100	18.4	0.67	0.50	1.90	74.04	1.94	0.53	0.15	1.85	0.01
Female	100	16.39	0.29	0.36	1.15	80.16	0.94	0.38	0.12	0.21	0.00
Western Province											
Both sexes	100	2.78	0.22	0.20	1.12	93.55	0.78	0.48	0.15	0.68	0.03
Male	100	3.45	0.3	0.29	1.45	91.3	1.25	0.58	0.15	1.2	0.04
Female	100	2.19	0.14	0.13	0.82	95.56	0.37	0.39	0.16	0.23	0.01
Northern Province											
Both sexes	100	6.76	0.52	1.21	39.49	43.09	3.03	1.26	1.52	3.08	0.04
Male	100	10.35	0.36	1.25	34.43	40.05	4.46	1.78	1.61	5.71	0.00
Female	100	3.37	0.67	1.18	44.27	45.95	1.69	0.76	1.43	0.59	0.08
Eastern Province											
Both sexes	100	55.18	0.64	0.12	2.28	40.17	1.02	0.08	0.05	0.45	0.00
Male	100	57.62	0.67	0.15	2.27	37.06	1.21	0.13	0.05	0.84	0.00
Female	100	52.7	0.60	0.09	2.28	43.33	0.83	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.01

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

Table C. 2: Distribution (%) of the foreign population by foreign nationalities by sex and age group

Sex and Age group	Total	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Count											
Both sexes											
0-17	45,608	17,147	215	280	1,687	24,635	777	278	276	311	2
18-49	59,544	22,250	504	932	2,798	27,759	2,850	550	358	1,533	10
50+	12,223	3,711	104	127	401	6,675	272	365	154	408	6
Total	117,375	43,108	823	1,339	4,886	59,069	3,899	1,193	788	2,252	18
Male											
0-17	22,907	8,745	119	139	782	12,293	398	149	140	142	0
18-49	30,823	12,618	306	548	1,750	12,212	1,782	295	154	1,154	4
50+	6,186	1,867	69	105	257	3,032	198	245	92	316	5
Total	59,916	23,230	494	792	2,789	27,537	2,378	689	386	1,612	9
Female											
0-17	22,701	8,402	96	141	905	12,342	379	129	136	169	2
18-49	28,721	9,632	198	384	1,048	15,547	1,068	255	204	379	6
50+	6037	1844	35	22	144	3643	74	120	62	92	1
Total	57,459	19,878	329	547	2,097	31,532	1,521	504	402	640	9
Percent											
Both sexes											
0-17	100.00	37.60	0.47	0.61	3.70	54.01	1.70	0.61	0.61	0.68	0.00
18-49	100.00	37.37	0.85	1.57	4.70	46.62	4.79	0.92	0.60	2.57	0.02
50+	100.00	30.36	0.85	1.04	3.28	54.61	2.23	2.99	1.26	3.34	0.05
Total	100.00	36.73	0.70	1.14	4.16	50.33	3.32	1.02	0.67	1.92	0.02
Male											
0-17	100.00	38.18	0.52	0.61	3.41	53.66	1.74	0.65	0.61	0.62	0.00
18-49	100.00	40.94	0.99	1.78	5.68	39.62	5.78	0.96	0.50	3.74	0.01
50+	100.00	30.18	1.12	1.70	4.15	49.01	3.20	3.96	1.49	5.11	0.08
Total	100.00	38.77	0.82	1.32	4.65	45.96	3.97	1.15	0.64	2.69	0.02
Female											
0-17	100.00	37.01	0.42	0.62	3.99	54.37	1.67	0.57	0.60	0.74	0.01
18-49	100.00	33.54	0.69	1.34	3.65	54.13	3.72	0.89	0.71	1.32	0.02
50+	100.00	30.54	0.58	0.36	2.39	60.34	1.23	1.99	1.03	1.52	0.02
Total	100.00	34.60	0.57	0.95	3.65	54.88	2.65	0.88	0.70	1.11	0.02

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Table C. 3: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities age12 and above by nationality, sex and marital status

Sex and current marital status	Nationality											
	Total	Rwanda	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Both sexes												
Married to one wife/ husband officially	31.18	31.23	25.80	24.45	47.48	23.22	22.85	28.02	51.60	57.35	65.64	52.94
Married to one wife/ husband not officially	16.87	16.86	22.50	27.54	11.24	29.15	15.03	3.49	6.39	2.65	1.76	17.65
Live in a polygamous union	1.06	1.07	1.31	1.47	0.09	1.03	0.50	0.24	0.31	0.18	0.10	0.00
Divorced	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.74	1.26	0.20	0.19	0.48	2.37	1.24	0.54	0.00
Separated	1.67	1.67	1.86	1.91	0.72	1.45	1.08	0.51	0.82	0.88	0.29	0.00
Never married	44.42	44.36	44.92	41.53	38.67	42.17	56.26	66.51	35.84	36.11	31.04	29.41
Widowed	4.60	4.61	3.37	2.36	0.54	2.79	4.08	0.75	2.68	1.59	0.63	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	9,236,689	9,149,581	30,957	679	1,112	3,588	43,847	3,323	971	565	2,049	17
Male												
Married to one wife/husband officially	31.83	31.89	23.21	23.79	52.79	24.67	22.74	27.10	56.57	61.25	67.49	55.56
Married to one wife/ husband not officially	16.74	16.74	22.52	27.91	14.85	31.44	12.82	3.21	8.06	3.32	1.93	22.22
Live in a polygamous union	0.71	0.71	0.78	1.21	0.15	1.01	0.32	0.14	0.53	0.37	0.13	0.00
Divorced	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.73	0.74	0.23	0.14	0.43	2.45	0.74	0.53	0.00
Separated	0.90	0.90	1.32	2.43	0.44	1.14	0.38	0.43	0.18	0.37	0.20	0.00
Never married	48.78	48.71	51.38	43.20	30.44	40.78	62.77	68.20	31.00	33.95	29.45	22.22
Widowed	0.92	0.92	0.66	0.73	0.59	0.73	0.83	0.48	1.23	0.00	0.27	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	4,419,991	4,375,371	17,026	412	680	2,185	19,877	2,085	571	271	1,504	9
Female												
Married to one wife / husband officially	30.58	30.62	28.96	25.47	39.12	20.96	22.95	29.56	44.50	53.74	60.55	50.00
Married to one wife/ husband not officially	16.98	16.97	22.46	26.97	5.56	25.59	16.86	3.96	4.00	2.04	1.28	12.50
Live in a polygamous union	1.38	1.39	1.96	1.87	0.00	1.07	0.65	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Divorced	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.75	2.08	0.14	0.23	0.57	2.25	1.70	0.55	0.00
Separated	2.38	2.38	2.52	1.12	1.16	1.92	1.66	0.65	1.75	1.36	0.55	0.00
Never married	40.42	40.37	37.02	38.95	51.62	44.33	50.87	63.65	42.75	38.10	35.41	37.50

Sex and current marital status	Nationality											
	Total	Rwanda	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Widowed	7.99	8.00	6.68	4.87	0.46	5.99	6.78	1.21	4.75	3.06	1.65	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	4,816,698	4,774,210	13,931	267	432	1,403	23,970	1,238	400	294	545	8

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

Table C. 4: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities age 3 years and above by level of education and sex

Sex and level of Education	Nationality											
	Total	Rwanda	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Both sexes												
Never attended school	16.70	16.70	19.01	19.24	2.28	13.72	18.37	5.40	2.56	2.34	2.65	11.11
Pre-primary	2.65	2.64	6.01	1.91	3.30	2.66	4.12	2.71	3.88	7.30	1.33	0.00
Primary	59.50	59.71	42.82	37.07	12.02	31.85	36.47	13.53	10.23	15.70	7.63	5.56
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.80	0.81	0.42	0.64	0.24	0.79	0.72	0.27	0.26	0.14	0.14	0.00
Lower secondary	9.62	9.59	11.04	9.81	3.30	7.88	16.69	6.66	3.53	4.13	2.97	5.56
Upper secondary	7.09	7.01	13.55	16.82	13.43	16.94	17.09	12.99	12.35	7.85	16.22	5.56
University	3.62	3.54	7.13	14.52	65.36	26.16	6.51	58.34	67.20	62.53	68.83	72.22
Not stated	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	11,999,691	11,890,350	39,407	785	1,273	4,556	55,529	3,725	1,134	726	2,188	18
Male												
Never attended school	15.16	15.18	15.73	17.58	2.24	10.55	13.14	4.36	2.27	3.12	1.77	11.11
Pre-primary	2.69	2.67	5.53	1.91	2.77	2.18	4.33	2.09	3.78	8.22	1.08	0.00
Primary	61.01	61.26	43.00	37.08	10.28	27.13	36.64	12.60	9.83	15.58	6.26	0.00
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	0.89	0.89	0.52	0.85	0.26	1.03	0.78	0.17	0.30	0.28	0.19	0.00
Lower secondary	8.96	8.92	11.26	9.96	2.64	7.18	16.66	5.76	3.18	3.68	1.52	0.00
Upper secondary	7.04	6.94	15.40	16.74	11.07	19.26	19.30	12.34	11.50	6.80	16.82	0.00
University	4.23	4.11	8.51	15.89	70.62	32.67	9.11	62.58	69.14	62.32	72.04	88.89
Not stated	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	5,806,954	5,751,088	21,354	472	759	2,617	25,767	2,293	661	353	1,581	9
Female												
Never attended School	18.15	18.12	22.88	21.73	2.33	18.00	22.9	7.05	2.96	1.61	4.94	11.11
Pre-primary	2.63	2.61	6.58	1.92	4.09	3.30	3.94	3.70	4.02	6.43	1.98	0.00
Primary	58.08	58.26	42.6	37.06	14.59	38.22	36.32	15.01	10.78	15.82	11.2	11.11
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.72	0.72	0.30	0.32	0.19	0.46	0.66	0.42	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lower secondary	10.24	10.21	10.78	9.58	4.28	8.82	16.71	8.1	4.02	4.56	6.75	11.11
Upper secondary	7.13	7.07	11.36	16.93	16.93	13.82	15.17	14.04	13.53	8.85	14.66	11.11
University	3.05	3.01	5.48	12.46	57.59	17.38	4.27	51.54	64.48	62.73	60.46	55.56
Not stated	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	6,192,737	6,139,262	18,053	313	514	1,939	29,762	1,432	473	373	607	9

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

Table C. 5: Distribution (%) of the different nationalities age 16 years and above currently employed by occupation and sex

Occupations	Nationality											
	Total	Rwanda	Burundi	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	DRC	Other African countries	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania
Both sexes												
Managers	1.20	1.16	2.27	6.96	24.03	7.08	2.72	29.53	31.01	31.89	36.07	27.27
Professionals	6.16	6.08	10.85	11.71	36.98	34.24	21.93	26.62	34.07	40.25	19.75	36.36
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	2.52	2.49	4.65	9.81	11.48	7.4	7.00	13.25	7.50	9.60	16.49	0.00
Clerical_support_workers	1.91	1.91	2.68	1.90	2.94	2.73	3.35	2.26	2.73	3.1	3	0.00
Service_and_sales_workers	6.68	6.64	11.08	11.08	5.47	6.11	22.33	6.14	5.62	3.41	5.82	9.09
Skilled_agricultural,_forestry_and_fishery workers	22.41	22.51	6.83	9.81	0.40	4.40	4.51	1.94	1.53	0.62	0.62	0.00
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	6.69	6.68	7.49	13.61	5.61	13.6	10.10	4.42	4.09	0.93	6.88	0.00
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	2.26	2.26	3.73	5.70	1.60	2.27	2.08	1.19	0.85	1.24	0.88	0.00
Elementary_occupations	50.16	50.26	50.43	29.43	11.48	22.17	25.97	14.66	12.61	8.98	10.49	27.27
Not stated	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	3,592,736	3,572,025	8,630	316	749	2,161	5,872	928	587	323	1,134	11
Male												
Managers	1.45	1.39	2.26	7.11	23.28	6.96	3.34	29.91	29.79	34.88	34.65	42.86
Professionals	6.46	6.36	10.41	12.13	34.73	34.17	24.55	25.87	30.85	30.81	19.51	14.29
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	3.23	3.19	5.07	7.95	14.5	9.4	7.77	14.02	9.57	9.88	17.38	0.00
Clerical_support_workers	2.50	2.49	2.95	2.51	2.86	3.09	4.46	2.46	2.13	3.49	3.15	0.00
Service_and_sales_workers	6.01	5.97	10.33	10.88	4.39	5.58	17.54	6.36	6.12	5.23	6.2	14.29
Skilled_agricultural,_forestry_and_fishery workers	18.42	18.53	5.13	5.86	0.19	2.23	3.05	2.17	2.39	1.16	0.61	0.00
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	9.98	9.97	9.36	17.15	7.44	18.27	12.26	5.35	5.85	1.16	7.01	0.00
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	4.05	4.05	5.22	7.53	2.1	3.09	3.43	1.59	0.8	1.16	1.02	0.00
Elementary_occupations	47.91	48.03	49.25	28.87	10.5	17.21	23.58	12.28	12.5	12.21	10.47	28.57
Not stated	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	1,918,636	1,904,652	6,059	239	524	1,522	3,409	692	376	172	984	7
Female												
Managers	0.92	0.90	2.29	6.49	25.78	7.36	1.87	28.39	33.18	28.48	45.33	0.00
Professionals	5.82	5.76	11.86	10.39	42.22	34.43	18.31	28.81	39.81	50.99	21.33	75.00
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	1.71	1.70	3.66	15.58	4.44	2.66	5.93	11.02	3.79	9.27	10.67	0.00
Clerical_support_workers	1.24	1.24	2.02	0.00	3.11	1.88	1.83	1.69	3.79	2.65	2.00	0.00
Service_and_sales_workers	7.44	7.40	12.84	11.69	8.00	7.36	28.95	5.51	4.74	1.32	3.33	0.00
Skilled_agricultural,_forestry_and_fishery workers	26.99	27.07	10.81	22.08	0.89	9.55	6.54	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	2.93	2.92	3.07	2.60	1.33	2.50	7.11	1.69	0.95	0.66	6.00	0.00

Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.00	0.44	0.31	0.20	0.00	0.95	1.32	0.00	0.00
Elementary_occupations	52.74	52.81	53.21	31.17	13.78	33.96	29.27	21.61	12.8	5.30	10.67	25.00
Not stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	1,674,100	1,667,373	2,571	77	225	639	2,463	236	211	151	150	4

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

Table C 6: Distribution (%) of the resident population by religious affiliation by province and age group

Province and age group	Religious affiliation										
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Rwanda											
0-17	5,896,601	100	37.58	38.01	12.10	4.32	1.80	0.64	0.01	2.09	3.33	0.12
18-49	5,776,347	100	39.62	35.46	12.40	4.26	2.33	0.76	0.02	1.98	3.01	0.16
50+	1,573,446	100	49.67	29.23	11.62	3.32	1.56	0.74	0.02	1.71	2.05	0.09
Total	13,246,394	100	39.91	35.86	12.17	4.18	2.00	0.70	0.02	2.00	3.04	0.13
City of Kigali											
0-17	661,643	100	32.57	40	8.84	7.04	4.42	1.04	0.02	2.66	3.25	0.16
18-49	959,232	100	36.61	33.77	10.12	7.17	4.85	1.07	0.03	2.49	3.6	0.27
50+	124,680	100	46.22	28.47	7.93	6.03	5.12	1.41	0.04	2.25	2.37	0.17
Total	1,745,555	100	35.76	35.75	9.48	7.04	4.7	1.08	0.03	2.54	3.38	0.22
Southern Province											
0-17	1,333,748	100	47.51	31.79	12.69	1.54	1.13	0.39	0.01	1.08	3.74	0.12
18-49	1,230,614	100	48.56	31.7	12.78	1.57	1.42	0.47	0.01	1.11	2.26	0.13
50+	438,337	100	55.23	27.16	12.36	1.31	1.08	0.54	0.01	0.96	1.29	0.06
Total	3,002,699	100	49.07	31.08	12.68	1.52	1.24	0.44	0.01	1.07	2.77	0.11
Western Province											
0-17	1,355,679	100	31.18	43.24	14.18	3.95	1.39	0.64	0.01	2.22	3.11	0.08
18-49	1,194,595	100	33.29	40.53	14.92	3.75	1.78	0.77	0.01	2.06	2.78	0.10
50+	346,210	100	42.41	33.21	14.98	3.33	1.08	0.69	0.02	1.93	2.28	0.08
Total	2,896,484	100	33.39	40.92	14.58	3.79	1.51	0.70	0.01	2.12	2.87	0.09
Northern Province											
0-17	888,804	100	49.51	32.82	10.46	1.87	0.77	0.52	0.01	1.12	2.83	0.08
18-49	890,909	100	51.17	30.63	11.10	1.87	1.02	0.64	0.01	1.13	2.32	0.11
50+	258,798	100	60.18	24.77	9.35	1.66	0.53	0.59	0.02	1.10	1.74	0.06

Province and age group	Religious affiliation											
	Total		Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Total	2,038,511	100	51.59	30.84	10.60	1.84	0.85	0.58	0.01	1.12	2.47	0.09
Eastern Province												
0-17	1,656,727	100	30.43	40.74	12.09	7.09	2.19	0.75	0.02	3.07	3.49	0.15
18-49	1,500,997	100	32.39	38.44	12.32	6.44	2.68	0.85	0.02	2.81	3.84	0.20
50+	405,421	100	44.22	31.16	10.52	5.70	2.04	0.87	0.03	2.56	2.77	0.12
Total	3,563,145	100	32.82	38.68	12.01	6.66	2.38	0.81	0.02	2.90	3.56	0.17

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

Table C. 7: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups by nationality and sex

Sex and Nationality	Religious affiliation										
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Both sexes											
Rwanda	99.11	99.49	99.32	97.80	98.56	98.20	99.15	96.07	98.12	99.09	97.40
Burundi	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.12	0.47	0.78	0.30	0.43	0.62	0.41	0.56
Tanzania	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.05
Kenya	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.08
Uganda	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.20
DRC	0.45	0.13	0.27	2.02	0.56	0.23	0.47	0.62	0.70	0.16	0.48
Other African countries	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.30	0.03	0.43	0.08	0.06	0.28
Europe	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.31
America	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.24	0.02	0.03	0.15
Asia	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.00	1.94	0.32	0.13	0.49
Oceania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	13,246,394	5,286,003	4,749,554	1,612,482	553,174	265,317	93,131	2,112	264,319	40,2517	17,785
Male											
Rwanda	99.07	99.44	99.29	97.87	98.39	97.84	99.02	94.73	97.83	99.04	97.55
Burundi	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.13	0.51	0.91	0.36	0.49	0.67	0.45	0.62
Tanzania	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.05
Kenya	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.07
Uganda	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.24	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.18
DRC	0.43	0.13	0.27	1.94	0.59	0.26	0.54	0.74	0.69	0.16	0.41
Other African countries	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.22	0.39	0.03	0.58	0.10	0.06	0.21
Europe	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.24
America	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.33	0.02	0.02	0.10
Asia	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.22	0.00	2.80	0.52	0.15	0.57
Oceania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	6,429,326	2,613,804	2,198,072	770,296	2505,08	14,7797	44,978	1,214	120,325	269,959	12,373
Female											
Rwanda	99.16	99.55	99.34	97.74	98.70	98.66	99.27	97.88	98.37	99.20	97.04
Burundi	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.11	0.43	0.63	0.24	0.33	0.57	0.33	0.42
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.06
Kenya	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.09
Uganda	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.26

Sex and Nationality	Religious affiliation										
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/ Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
DRC	0.46	0.13	0.28	2.10	0.53	0.18	0.40	0.45	0.71	0.15	0.65
Other African countries	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.20	0.02	0.22	0.06	0.06	0.44
Europe	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.46
America	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.26
Asia	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.78	0.16	0.08	0.31
Oceania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	6,817,068	2,672,199	2,551,482	842,186	302,666	117,520	48,153	898	143,994	132,558	5,412

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

Table B. 8: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups aged 12 years and above by current marital status and sex

Sex and Current marital status	Religious affiliation										
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Both sexes											
Married to one wife /husband officially	31.18	33.18	31.65	30.45	27.82	18.21	40.37	30.06	28.46	14.23	13.10
Married to one wife/ husband not officially	16.87	14.81	17.51	18.23	17.02	26.74	10.67	20.32	18.77	25.60	19.13
Live in a polygamous union	1.06	0.83	1.15	1.16	1.39	1.59	0.69	2.21	1.33	1.91	1.94
Divorced	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.36	0.34	0.58	0.28	0.23	0.17
Separated	1.67	1.48	1.74	1.60	1.97	2.32	1.47	2.01	2.06	2.81	2.25
Never married	44.42	44.14	43.65	43.98	47.20	47.63	42.76	39.87	44.68	52.74	61.09
Widowed	4.60	5.38	4.09	4.38	4.30	3.14	3.69	4.94	4.42	2.48	2.31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	9,236,689	3,817,956	3,187,763	1,134,244	378,393	192,976	68,016	1,540	179,318	263,306	13,177
Male											
Married to one wife /husband officially	31.83	33.86	33.13	31.03	29.80	17.52	40.75	30.33	30.49	14.76	13.01
Married to one wife /husband not officially	16.74	15.13	16.59	17.83	15.98	26.96	10.99	20.11	17.69	25.66	19.46
Live in a polygamous union	0.71	0.59	0.69	0.73	0.77	1.19	0.53	2.00	0.77	1.60	2.13
Divorced	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.15	0.67	0.11	0.18	0.12
Separated	0.90	0.94	0.71	0.77	0.67	1.71	0.76	0.67	0.73	2.11	1.58
Never married	48.78	48.15	48.11	48.76	52.05	51.58	45.98	44.22	49.62	54.83	62.92
Widowed	0.92	1.21	0.66	0.76	0.58	0.76	0.85	2	0.59	0.86	0.79
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	4,419,991	1,878,897	1,419,937	531,317	163,156	110,566	32,366	900	77,718	195,256	9,878
Female											
Married to one wife /husband officially	30.58	32.52	30.47	29.94	26.33	19.15	40.03	29.69	26.9	12.7	13.37
Married to one wife /husband not officially	16.98	14.5	18.26	18.58	17.8	26.45	10.38	20.63	19.59	25.44	18.16
Live in a polygamous union	1.38	1.06	1.52	1.54	1.86	2.14	0.83	2.5	1.76	2.81	1.36
Divorced	0.28	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.42	0.47	0.52	0.47	0.41	0.37	0.33
Separated	2.38	2.01	2.56	2.34	2.96	3.14	2.12	3.91	3.08	4.8	4.27
Never married	40.42	40.26	40.07	39.76	43.53	42.32	39.83	33.75	40.91	46.75	55.62
Widowed	7.99	9.42	6.85	7.57	7.11	6.33	6.27	9.06	7.36	7.13	6.88
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	4,816,698	1,939,059	1,767,826	602,927	215,237	82,410	35,650	640	101,600	68,050	3,299

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

Table C. 9: Distribution (%) of the affiliated members of different religious groups aged 16 years and above currently employed by occupation and sex

Occupations	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Both sexes											
Managers	1.20	1.22	0.94	0.99	3.00	2.07	1.26	3.23	1.99	1.05	2.30
Professionals	6.16	6.47	5.48	6.46	8.62	7.04	9.00	12.50	7.09	3.18	4.73
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	2.52	2.31	2.31	2.49	4.39	5.46	3.70	5.48	3.46	2.14	2.83
Clerical_support_workers	1.91	1.83	1.69	1.94	3.45	3.58	2.06	1.83	2.68	1.50	2.30
Service_and_sales_workers	6.68	5.98	6.85	6.53	8.84	12.99	9.71	10.25	8.12	5.22	7.24
Skilled_agricultural,_forestry_and_fishery_ workers	22.41	23.54	23.30	23.66	16.61	11.08	19.89	14.89	19.20	12.50	9.76
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	6.69	6.57	6.33	6.78	5.82	12.24	11.16	9.27	5.99	8.48	8.21
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	2.26	2.07	2.24	2.34	2.08	5.25	2.35	1.83	1.98	2.86	2.76
Elementary_occupations	50.16	50.00	50.85	48.81	47.19	40.27	40.87	40.73	49.48	63.06	59.86
Not stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	3,592,736	1,461,797	1,239,736	439,545	152,796	79,234	27,754	712	71,031	114,124	6,007
Male											
Managers	1.45	1.43	1.22	1.23	3.64	2.24	1.47	3.62	2.80	0.99	2.09
Professionals	6.46	6.57	5.92	6.82	10.16	7.53	9.47	15.74	8.54	3.27	4.66
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	3.23	2.95	3.12	3.24	5.41	5.92	4.70	7.02	4.54	2.33	2.86
Clerical_support_workers	2.50	2.32	2.40	2.66	4.09	4.34	2.41	2.13	3.52	1.61	2.39
Service_and_sales_workers	6.01	5.64	6.27	5.96	6.76	9.75	6.79	9.36	6.38	4.57	6.14
Skilled_agricultural,_forestry_and_fishery_workers	18.42	19.25	19.41	19.82	14.24	8.61	16.09	12.77	15.69	11.70	8.65
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	9.98	9.94	9.61	9.77	8.81	15.81	15.83	12.13	9.42	10.12	9.39
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	4.05	3.59	4.34	4.33	4.06	7.72	4.16	2.77	3.87	3.50	3.33
Elementary_occupations	47.91	48.31	47.70	46.17	42.83	38.08	39.06	34.47	45.24	61.90	60.47
Not stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	1,918,636	806,807	612,508	229,647	72,674	52,451	14,799	470	33,943	90,449	4,888
Female											
Managers	0.92	0.96	0.67	0.72	2.43	1.76	1.02	2.48	1.25	1.26	3.22
Professionals	5.82	6.35	5.05	6.06	7.23	6.08	8.45	6.20	5.76	2.87	5.00
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	1.71	1.53	1.51	1.68	3.47	4.56	2.56	2.48	2.47	1.42	2.68
Clerical_support_workers	1.24	1.22	1.00	1.15	2.86	2.09	1.67	1.24	1.92	1.09	1.88
Service_and_sales_workers	7.44	6.41	7.41	7.16	10.73	19.35	13.05	11.98	9.72	7.69	12.06
Skilled_agricultural,_forestry_and_fishery_workers	26.99	28.82	27.10	27.86	18.76	15.93	24.24	19.01	22.42	15.53	14.57

Occupations	Religious affiliation										
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional/Animist	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	2.93	2.42	3.11	3.51	3.11	5.26	5.81	3.72	2.86	2.22	3.04
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.28	0.41	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.42	0.27
Elementary_occupations	52.74	52.07	53.93	51.71	51.14	44.57	42.93	52.89	53.35	67.50	57.19
Not stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count	1,674,100	654,990	627,228	209,898	80,122	26,783	12,955	242	37,088	23,675	1,119

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

Annex D: Sector-level tables

Table D. 1: Distribution (%) of the resident population by religious affiliation and sector of residence

Sector	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Rwanda	**13,246,394**	**100**	**39.91**		**12.17**	**4.18**	**2.00**	**0.70**	**0.02**	**2.00**	**3.04**	**0.13**
Nyarugenge												
Gitega	26,668	100	36.29	31.70	9.99	6.84	9.12	1.27	0.03	1.06	3.42	0.28
Kanyinya	31,026	100	41.20	36.20	7.91	2.91	3.50	1.39	0.01	1.14	5.49	0.25
Kigali	61,499	100	35.51	39.91	8.92	2.52	6.44	1.02	0.01	1.39	4.12	0.17
Kimisagara	56,534	100	32.25	38.38	11.13	4.59	6.59	1.66	0.01	2.03	3.14	0.22
Mageregere	59,747	100	34.78	37.54	8.39	3.74	6.51	1.37	0.02	1.96	5.51	0.18
Muhima	22,531	100	43.39	29.27	11.26	5.10	3.87	1.05	0.06	2.57	3.22	0.22
Nyakabanda	29,580	100	33.19	27.32	11.41	5.66	16.20	1.38	0.04	1.59	3.00	0.22
Nyamirambo	55,315	100	33.03	25.99	7.98	6.35	19.94	1.18	0.03	2.07	3.29	0.16
Nyarugenge	16,665	100	29.16	18.10	5.95	4.97	36.45	0.84	0.10	1.95	2.23	0.25
Rwezamenyo	14,754	100	30.26	18.76	7.99	6.95	30.30	1.12	0.03	1.97	2.32	0.29
Total	374,319	100	34.86	32.91	9.19	4.62	11.31	1.27	0.03	1.77	3.84	0.21
Gasabo												
Bumbogo	112,899	100	32.47	44.18	9.52	4.95	1.50	1.05	0.04	2.36	3.72	0.19
Gatsata	46,262	100	39.04	37.82	8.43	3.47	3.92	1.55	0.02	2.44	3.12	0.18
Gikomero	19,630	100	27.76	51.49	11.76	1.15	0.27	0.56	0.00	1.02	5.82	0.18
Gisozi	75,611	100	34.68	37.21	10.77	6.98	2.53	1.37	0.04	2.69	3.44	0.29
Jabana	63,862	100	43.58	34.66	7.55	4.98	2.22	1.32	0.01	2.29	3.26	0.13
Jali	41,156	100	49.72	33.21	6.16	4.01	1.34	1.05	0.01	1.31	3.11	0.08
Kacyiru	30,036	100	39.73	29.97	10.45	9.80	3.49	1.03	0.02	2.41	2.88	0.22
Kimihurura	16,425	100	37.29	32.88	9.52	8.96	3.38	0.87	0.10	2.28	4.30	0.41
Kimironko	61,733	100	38.08	30.65	9.14	12.52	3.10	0.71	0.05	2.65	2.80	0.29
Kinyinya	125,400	100	33.10	40.56	9.46	6.50	2.55	0.95	0.03	3.39	3.20	0.26
Ndera	95,164	100	33.65	39.61	11.06	6.53	1.92	0.75	0.03	2.58	3.67	0.22
Nduba	68,424	100	37.35	40.75	8.65	3.58	1.55	1.27	0.01	2.37	4.24	0.21
Remera	38,648	100	35.91	34.47	9.27	9.19	2.96	0.92	0.04	3.28	3.55	0.41
Rusororo	61,787	100	31.98	35.57	10.68	10.09	3.19	0.62	0.03	4.22	3.43	0.19
Rutunga	22,468	100	38.59	48.38	3.25	1.30	0.49	0.78	0.04	0.88	6.19	0.12
Total	879,505	100	36.12	38.36	9.33	6.43	2.31	1.01	0.03	2.63	3.56	0.22

Sector	Religious affiliation											
	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Kicukiro												
Gahanga	79,082	100	37.11	38.04	9.66	4.54	3.09	1.31	0.01	2.68	3.25	0.31
Gatenga	67,084	100	33.94	35.85	9.98	7.69	5.06	1.29	0.02	2.84	3.09	0.22
Gikondo	19,803	100	40.22	27.85	9.70	8.53	5.70	1.41	0.05	3.08	3.15	0.31
Kagarama	21,277	100	37.72	28.94	10.33	12.82	3.55	1.33	0.06	2.65	2.41	0.18
Kanombe	72,346	100	34.04	33.23	10.87	11.66	2.55	0.75	0.06	4.23	2.39	0.24
Kicukiro	14,039	100	36.68	28.16	11.03	12.08	5.48	1.02	0.04	2.74	2.54	0.24
Kigarama	63,153	100	32.82	33.95	8.25	9.33	8.42	1.52	0.03	2.23	3.26	0.19
Masaka	78,788	100	39.94	34.67	9.54	8.01	2.16	0.66	0.02	2.65	2.18	0.16
Niboye	26,912	100	38.93	24.73	10.78	13.61	3.30	1.56	0.09	3.75	2.72	0.53
Nyarugunga	49,247	100	31.68	29.12	11.24	20.15	2.50	0.46	0.03	2.80	1.84	0.18
Total	491,731	100	35.82	33.26	9.97	9.98	3.96	1.07	0.03	2.95	2.70	0.24
Nyanza												
Busasamana	50,661	100	29.36	29.34	23.24	3.14	10.58	0.33	0.02	1.25	2.62	0.10
Busoro	39,644	100	38.65	25.87	27.78	0.58	0.42	0.62	0.02	1.04	4.84	0.17
Cyabakamyi	23,199	100	36.02	10.25	51.26	0.38	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.56	1.22	0.11
Kibilizi	40,939	100	36.20	29.85	26.42	0.49	0.77	0.39	0.01	0.59	5.12	0.16
Kigoma	41,004	100	23.16	25.47	45.16	0.97	2.50	0.16	0.00	0.58	1.92	0.08
Mukingo	45,708	100	24.52	16.91	51.86	0.90	1.66	0.40	0.01	0.81	2.80	0.13
Muyira	42,041	100	27.79	35.23	29.67	0.89	1.33	0.30	0.02	0.55	4.11	0.11
Ntyazo	33,826	100	37.39	31.83	22.76	0.41	0.55	0.33	0.00	0.72	5.85	0.14
Nyagisozi	28,092	100	40.33	31.87	25.42	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.00	0.31	1.35	0.16
Rwabicuma	20,604	100	21.45	29.65	44.11	0.53	0.53	0.12	0.01	0.57	2.87	0.17
Total	365,718	100	31.21	26.94	33.94	0.98	2.34	0.32	0.01	0.74	3.38	0.13
Gisagara												
Gikonko	28,772	100	33.93	44.37	17.09	0.92	0.64	0.48	0.00	0.31	1.72	0.52
Gishubi	31,860	100	47.74	34.53	11.48	1.03	0.11	0.34	0.01	0.93	3.67	0.16
Kansi	22,310	100	63.27	27.75	5.68	0.26	0.51	1.07	0.00	0.17	1.14	0.15
Kibirizi	31,445	100	60.90	30.82	4.65	0.60	0.30	0.39	0.00	0.73	1.54	0.08
Kigembe	22,488	100	73.44	20.57	2.00	0.31	0.81	1.00	0.01	0.43	1.39	0.04
Mamba	45,283	100	51.29	36.25	6.82	2.18	0.42	0.43	0.00	0.54	2.01	0.06
Muganza	36,530	100	68.10	25.45	4.44	0.16	0.31	0.22	0.01	0.24	1.01	0.06
Mugombwa	36,469	100	53.83	19.18	24.57	0.50	0.22	0.33	0.01	0.46	0.85	0.06
Mukindo	32,393	100	69.11	17.58	10.60	0.43	0.05	0.63	0.00	0.15	1.41	0.04

Sector	Religious affiliation											
	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Musha	28,762	100	49.74	28.30	17.70	0.94	0.37	0.30	0.01	0.80	1.75	0.10
Ndora	30,171	100	57.82	28.12	9.21	1.40	0.65	0.38	0.00	0.65	1.62	0.14
Nyanza	19,627	100	70.67	22.40	1.93	1.11	0.29	0.63	0.00	0.62	2.28	0.07
Save	30,941	100	67.26	24.06	5.29	0.45	0.43	0.69	0.00	0.36	1.40	0.05
Total	397,051	100	58.26	27.99	9.76	0.84	0.38	0.50	0.00	0.49	1.67	0.11
Nyaruguru												
Busanze	29,795	100	38.64	42.85	9.10	2.42	0.40	0.41	0.03	1.09	4.99	0.07
Cyahinda	24,929	100	51.69	35.32	4.19	0.67	0.05	0.42	0.00	0.93	6.59	0.12
Kibeho	25,885	100	67.90	24.65	1.90	1.16	0.18	0.29	0.01	0.68	2.91	0.33
Kivu	19,812	100	46.50	39.52	2.18	6.83	0.07	0.46	0.00	1.18	3.13	0.13
Mata	16,117	100	65.66	27.66	1.09	0.94	0.19	0.34	0.01	1.00	2.86	0.25
Muganza	21,383	100	53.78	35.60	1.62	1.51	0.99	0.09	0.01	0.70	5.58	0.13
Munini	19,760	100	71.77	19.56	3.68	1.59	0.17	0.44	0.00	0.55	2.18	0.05
Ngera	24,242	100	62.68	31.87	2.43	0.92	0.17	0.33	0.01	0.39	1.13	0.08
Ngoma	24,358	100	70.39	24.48	0.92	0.59	0.97	0.50	0.00	0.69	1.38	0.07
Nyabimata	18,843	100	33.20	42.14	13.46	3.50	0.24	0.22	0.01	1.28	5.80	0.15
Nyagisozi	19,674	100	49.80	43.90	1.61	0.46	0.14	0.08	0.01	0.14	3.81	0.07
Ruheru	27,712	100	13.83	58.83	21.52	1.23	0.14	0.11	0.04	0.53	3.66	0.11
Ruramba	18,705	100	48.59	43.22	2.15	1.69	0.32	0.34	0.03	0.98	2.49	0.19
Rusenge	26,911	100	55.55	34.70	2.27	1.25	0.04	0.34	0.02	0.66	4.79	0.38
Total	318,126	100	51.46	36.37	5.21	1.71	0.29	0.31	0.01	0.76	3.71	0.15
Huye												
Gishamvu	14,676	100	68.62	25.14	1.88	0.53	0.78	0.77	0.00	0.54	1.64	0.10
Huye	28,232	100	59.36	31.60	2.43	1.71	0.60	1.44	0.00	1.07	1.73	0.06
Karama	18,323	100	61.73	30.73	1.56	1.26	0.20	0.51	0.01	0.71	3.18	0.11
Kigoma	25,455	100	51.35	34.26	8.91	0.18	0.12	0.45	0.00	0.26	4.38	0.08
Kinazi	33,114	100	30.66	40.89	16.90	1.84	1.04	0.50	0.01	1.08	6.91	0.16
Maraba	26,807	100	51.51	40.19	3.34	0.46	0.45	1.06	0.01	0.27	2.64	0.06
Mbazi	35,807	100	63.95	29.78	2.04	0.60	0.85	0.92	0.00	0.50	1.32	0.04
Mukura	26,340	100	62.77	28.16	2.96	1.17	1.63	0.58	0.05	0.87	1.79	0.02
Ngoma	35,578	100	53.49	28.42	6.53	1.89	4.85	1.06	0.01	0.87	2.83	0.05
Ruhashya	24,050	100	62.34	28.17	3.11	1.15	0.85	1.45	0.02	0.72	2.12	0.07
Rusatira	29,842	100	57.16	28.05	9.50	0.68	0.73	0.72	0.01	0.35	2.71	0.08
Rwaniro	23,239	100	58.11	26.51	10.08	0.56	0.38	1.87	0.00	0.52	1.80	0.17

Sector	Religious affiliation											
	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Simbi	23,284	100	66.98	25.35	4.64	0.40	0.50	0.54	0.00	0.15	1.41	0.03
Tumba	37,153	100	50.87	33.79	4.85	4.67	1.75	0.84	0.04	1.37	1.73	0.10
Total	381,900	100	55.95	31.22	5.93	1.36	1.19	0.91	0.01	0.70	2.64	0.08
Nyamagabe												
Buruhukiro	27,146	100	58.55	26.13	2.36	2.95	0.03	0.52	0.00	1.33	8.05	0.07
Cyanika	25,693	100	60.34	28.88	5.53	1.04	0.43	0.17	0.01	0.91	2.60	0.08
Gasaka	41,558	100	32.62	37.09	21.56	1.54	1.13	0.48	0.01	3.00	2.45	0.12
Gatare	19,151	100	54.21	25.36	5.83	3.01	0.70	0.44	0.02	2.51	7.78	0.14
Kaduha	22,898	100	47.78	37.85	6.69	2.09	0.28	0.41	0.01	1.11	3.66	0.11
Kamegeri	14,400	100	44.06	48.50	2.76	0.10	0.97	0.18	0.00	0.09	3.17	0.17
Kibirizi	23,287	100	36.87	53.42	5.29	0.05	0.98	0.20	0.00	0.09	3.01	0.07
Kibumbwe	13,767	100	30.80	50.11	7.37	2.59	3.54	0.06	0.03	1.13	4.26	0.12
Kitabi	28,172	100	41.51	47.55	2.18	2.37	0.56	0.25	0.03	1.68	3.73	0.15
Mbazi	12,511	100	51.59	37.92	7.30	0.26	0.20	0.22	0.00	0.21	2.25	0.06
Mugano	19,738	100	34.92	44.39	12.64	0.71	0.06	0.12	0.01	0.30	6.73	0.12
Musange	20,345	100	32.44	38.94	21.88	0.97	0.09	0.36	0.00	1.13	3.97	0.21
Musebeya	20,416	100	47.82	31.50	8.74	3.84	0.15	0.28	0.00	3.10	4.49	0.08
Mushubi	13,972	100	42.98	42.43	9.20	0.89	0.68	0.10	0.00	0.68	2.98	0.05
Nkomane	18,012	100	45.56	32.16	16.78	0.71	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.60	3.96	0.13
Tare	24,561	100	40.25	51.11	3.14	0.96	1.57	0.29	0.00	0.41	2.21	0.06
Uwinkingi	25,874	100	56.95	33.72	2.47	0.47	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.31	5.57	0.12
Total	371,501	100	44.60	38.77	8.69	1.50	0.66	0.27	0.01	1.23	4.16	0.11
Ruhango												
Bweramana	31,152	100	32.13	12.44	50.22	0.49	0.40	0.19	0.00	0.62	3.34	0.16
Byimana	40,046	100	64.62	19.75	9.83	1.15	1.16	0.39	0.00	1.20	1.84	0.05
Kabagali	25,602	100	27.11	26.12	41.64	0.87	0.46	0.05	0.00	0.28	3.34	0.12
Kinazi	51,016	100	35.39	34.77	19.75	2.42	1.56	0.36	0.00	1.19	4.47	0.10
Kinihira	25,932	100	54.74	15.16	27.38	0.76	0.30	0.03	0.01	0.33	1.23	0.08
Mbuye	45,747	100	51.26	27.06	16.30	0.94	0.67	0.10	0.00	1.28	2.29	0.11
Mwendo	25,908	100	69.70	15.48	12.66	0.27	0.20	0.11	0.00	0.70	0.84	0.04
Ntongwe	38,100	100	24.61	34.59	33.54	0.70	1.25	0.09	0.00	0.67	4.39	0.16
Ruhango	75,618	100	36.37	22.17	32.87	1.88	2.88	0.17	0.01	1.21	2.31	0.13
Total	359,121	100	42.73	24.08	26.67	1.24	1.28	0.18	0.00	0.94	2.76	0.11
Muhanga												

Sector	Religious affiliation											
	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Cyeza	34,540	100	65.98	24.86	2.80	2.28	1.25	0.13	0.00	1.64	1.01	0.05
Kabacuzi	28,192	100	76.01	17.75	2.25	1.73	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.80	1.07	0.08
Kibangu	20,326	100	67.26	21.39	7.88	0.08	1.13	0.35	0.00	0.12	1.72	0.06
Kiyumba	23,364	100	82.45	12.93	1.82	0.94	0.21	0.18	0.00	0.89	0.53	0.06
Muhanga	28,700	100	72.03	19.11	4.34	1.15	0.39	0.29	0.01	1.29	1.35	0.05
Mushishiro	21,071	100	76.64	16.73	3.48	0.46	0.25	0.61	0.00	0.50	1.31	0.03
Nyabinoni	16,253	100	47.41	38.57	7.20	0.56	0.09	3.33	0.00	0.57	2.15	0.12
Nyamabuye	59,961	100	52.05	28.28	6.98	4.16	3.16	0.39	0.00	3.13	1.68	0.17
Nyarusange	28,308	100	66.21	24.47	3.33	1.29	0.31	0.38	0.00	1.30	2.64	0.06
Rongi	29,389	100	66.01	27.32	3.23	0.64	0.26	0.54	0.00	0.76	1.18	0.05
Rugendabari	17,363	100	69.76	14.86	12.05	1.08	0.09	0.46	0.00	0.78	0.90	0.02
Shyogwe	50,966	100	58.71	25.68	6.08	3.16	1.53	0.49	0.02	2.59	1.71	0.04
Total	358,433	100	65.02	23.39	5.03	1.92	1.05	0.50	0.00	1.54	1.47	0.07
Kamonyi												
Gacurabwenge	36,859	100	40.43	39.88	7.92	1.82	5.14	0.55	0.01	1.50	2.64	0.11
Karama	20,879	100	37.04	43.27	5.76	4.62	2.03	0.22	0.01	3.56	3.34	0.16
Kayenzi	25,209	100	51.11	37.57	2.81	3.61	0.56	0.25	0.00	2.20	1.77	0.11
Kayumbu	17,106	100	47.61	42.56	1.92	3.79	0.72	0.25	0.01	2.17	0.93	0.04
Mugina	45,894	100	45.78	35.79	9.64	1.99	0.55	0.49	0.00	2.37	3.25	0.14
Musambira	42,198	100	57.28	26.69	5.95	2.03	3.71	0.46	0.00	1.72	2.06	0.10
Ngamba	16,416	100	57.70	38.63	1.32	0.23	0.60	0.10	0.01	0.11	1.26	0.05
Nyamiyaga	45,645	100	42.66	40.35	8.37	2.87	1.02	0.27	0.02	1.97	2.39	0.08
Nyarubaka	28,225	100	58.21	23.20	9.50	2.49	1.01	0.14	0.17	3.24	1.88	0.16
Rugarika	59,952	100	43.19	36.76	9.07	1.83	2.85	0.83	0.03	2.10	3.22	0.12
Rukoma	39,688	100	20.45	67.27	5.38	0.48	1.47	0.48	0.00	0.60	3.76	0.10
Runda	72,778	100	41.31	35.64	8.53	3.93	4.61	0.85	0.01	2.26	2.57	0.29
Total	450,849	100	43.98	38.63	7.23	2.47	2.42	0.50	0.02	2.00	2.61	0.14
Karongi												
Bwishyura	40,720	100	17.19	45.08	27.93	2.71	1.17	0.45	0.00	1.74	3.55	0.17
Gashari	21,263	100	28.10	44.82	18.43	1.99	0.33	0.16	0.01	1.62	4.38	0.16
Gishyita	23,687	100	11.53	20.15	62.08	1.80	0.28	0.33	0.01	0.68	2.98	0.16
Gitesi	29,312	100	11.30	50.42	31.79	1.92	0.23	0.17	0.00	1.52	2.57	0.08
Mubuga	23,455	100	19.97	33.55	39.42	1.60	0.51	0.38	0.00	0.76	3.62	0.19
Murambi	22,374	100	15.47	63.02	15.59	0.33	0.45	0.32	0.00	0.13	4.58	0.12

Sector	Count	Total	Religious affiliation									
			Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Murundi	27,236	100	33.73	45.81	13.20	0.23	0.07	0.40	0.00	0.30	6.13	0.11
Mutuntu	25,652	100	35.00	35.98	24.17	1.37	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.46	2.78	0.11
Rubengera	40,337	100	11.31	55.14	22.85	2.89	1.79	0.33	0.01	1.73	3.71	0.25
Rugabano	34,207	100	31.46	42.12	20.54	0.61	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.95	3.35	0.17
Ruganda	19,132	100	11.16	66.09	17.69	1.08	0.03	0.10	0.00	1.10	2.64	0.10
Rwankuba	38,286	100	27.34	36.79	28.30	3.48	0.14	0.13	0.01	1.23	2.46	0.12
Twumba	28,208	100	19.90	42.73	31.19	1.71	0.03	0.03	0.00	1.03	3.30	0.08
Total	373,869	100	21.10	44.55	27.04	1.81	0.50	0.26	0.01	1.09	3.51	0.14
Rutsiro												
Boneza	29,206	100	29.08	36.62	25.11	2.31	3.95	0.36	0.00	0.99	1.57	0.02
Gihango	27,481	100	52.57	28.54	12.96	1.99	0.37	0.79	0.01	1.27	1.37	0.12
Kigeyo	24,308	100	47.35	28.49	13.13	4.70	3.23	0.82	0.00	0.43	1.83	0.01
Kivumu	35,027	100	41.05	31.21	8.54	10.26	1.57	2.10	0.00	3.56	1.62	0.09
Manihira	19,386	100	21.24	56.28	11.46	4.50	0.10	0.25	0.01	2.95	3.15	0.06
Mukura	38,627	100	19.86	58.95	9.44	3.58	0.09	0.75	0.00	2.33	4.91	0.09
Murunda	23,401	100	42.07	36.20	6.44	4.68	0.24	0.17	0.01	5.55	4.58	0.08
Musasa	25,716	100	52.16	23.57	18.40	1.33	0.68	1.36	0.00	0.85	1.59	0.06
Mushonyi	24,085	100	51.55	25.56	11.14	2.24	5.10	0.56	0.01	1.61	2.13	0.11
Mushubati	31,539	100	27.39	40.56	25.07	2.50	0.32	0.25	0.03	1.87	1.92	0.08
Nyabirasi	33,304	100	24.08	42.98	17.25	7.01	0.40	1.85	0.03	2.91	3.41	0.08
Ruhango	30,452	100	36.85	41.99	9.78	4.91	1.22	0.33	0.03	2.02	2.83	0.05
Rusebeya	26,648	100	26.65	59.11	3.64	3.07	0.04	0.33	0.00	2.92	4.16	0.09
Total	369,180	100	35.56	39.66	13.40	4.23	1.28	0.81	0.01	2.25	2.72	0.07
Rubavu												
Bugeshi	33,892	100	18.57	30.65	27.68	12.96	0.81	0.30	0.00	5.61	3.36	0.05
Busasamana	40,542	100	32.76	40.67	12.59	6.49	0.41	0.33	0.04	3.81	2.85	0.06
Cyanzarwe	38,977	100	17.64	45.68	17.60	8.93	0.81	1.30	0.02	3.87	4.10	0.07
Gisenyi	51,594	100	31.72	26.21	15.56	7.56	12.53	1.55	0.02	2.68	2.03	0.14
Kanama	37,584	100	18.67	43.35	23.90	5.19	0.78	1.49	0.02	3.48	3.00	0.11
Kanzenze	23,127	100	14.65	31.44	39.43	6.21	1.00	0.58	0.03	3.42	3.12	0.11
Mudende	32,077	100	21.75	30.97	30.21	10.14	0.45	0.59	0.02	2.32	3.45	0.10
Nyakiriba	50,834	100	26.61	39.61	19.84	4.57	2.66	1.85	0.01	2.05	2.71	0.10
Nyamyumba	48,718	100	40.30	39.27	4.78	5.30	2.56	2.01	0.03	3.50	2.17	0.09
Nyundo	42,305	100	48.98	27.25	7.50	6.10	1.06	2.02	0.03	4.44	2.54	0.08

Sector	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Rubavu	80,107	100	25.88	33.70	12.55	8.25	8.85	2.10	0.02	5.69	2.84	0.10
Rugerero	66,926	100	36.80	36.40	9.26	4.72	4.66	1.92	0.01	3.70	2.45	0.08
Total	546,683	100	29.16	35.46	16.28	7.01	3.87	1.49	0.02	3.81	2.80	0.09
Nyabihu												
Bigogwe	34,439	100	13.50	28.62	45.21	5.63	1.13	0.37	0.01	1.72	3.68	0.13
Jenda	43,168	100	13.62	45.18	26.13	6.05	1.03	0.64	0.00	3.97	3.29	0.09
Jomba	21,897	100	50.54	28.29	10.00	4.46	0.92	0.91	0.00	0.88	3.92	0.08
Kabatwa	20,841	100	19.02	25.13	30.54	16.36	0.74	0.62	0.03	5.12	2.38	0.06
Karago	25,832	100	33.86	36.63	18.55	2.21	0.36	0.31	0.02	1.63	6.28	0.15
Kintobo	15,315	100	35.83	19.29	36.13	2.12	0.35	0.32	0.01	2.59	3.22	0.13
Mukamira	33,013	100	18.17	28.21	45.32	2.65	0.83	0.31	0.02	1.39	3.01	0.09
Muringa	22,599	100	30.43	36.43	20.81	4.19	0.33	0.77	0.00	1.62	5.37	0.06
Rambura	28,820	100	42.87	25.92	21.06	1.36	0.41	0.59	0.01	1.98	5.72	0.08
Rugera	26,938	100	44.41	25.77	24.67	1.85	0.22	0.52	0.02	1.44	1.04	0.05
Rurembo	24,399	100	28.87	38.42	20.42	3.36	0.33	0.98	0.01	1.77	5.71	0.12
Shyira	21,786	100	39.33	48.73	6.44	1.15	1.10	0.72	0.00	0.63	1.82	0.08
Total	319,047	100	29.03	32.96	26.48	4.27	0.68	0.58	0.01	2.11	3.79	0.09
Ngororero												
Bwira	20,012	100	42.36	41.16	11.64	0.76	0.06	0.74	0.03	0.35	2.77	0.10
Gatumba	24,952	100	61.78	27.20	3.63	0.85	0.57	1.86	0.00	0.46	3.59	0.06
Hindiro	26,040	100	70.64	18.63	3.63	1.88	0.64	1.82	0.00	1.32	1.39	0.06
Kabaya	36,324	100	45.25	24.37	14.38	6.19	3.54	0.66	0.01	2.05	3.49	0.05
Kageyo	25,929	100	45.75	33.41	15.19	1.05	0.12	0.42	0.01	1.63	2.34	0.09
Kavumu	32,791	100	21.91	47.34	13.66	8.23	0.15	0.28	0.03	2.91	5.36	0.13
Matyazo	27,673	100	70.23	21.62	4.02	0.46	0.48	1.75	0.01	0.31	1.08	0.03
Muhanda	31,869	100	7.78	46.03	27.23	8.07	0.53	0.47	0.02	4.17	5.65	0.06
Muhororo	22,273	100	53.32	28.38	12.54	1.18	0.17	0.70	0.00	1.01	2.62	0.08
Ndaro	24,444	100	49.13	44.02	1.13	0.63	0.05	1.39	0.01	0.28	3.24	0.14
Ngororero	38,823	100	55.59	33.51	5.04	1.36	0.66	0.91	0.01	0.84	2.01	0.08
Nyange	24,859	100	59.05	28.97	2.69	1.30	0.19	2.00	0.00	1.25	4.44	0.11
Sovu	31,966	100	17.51	51.26	11.06	4.38	0.42	0.26	0.03	5.27	9.33	0.48
Total	367,955	100	44.96	34.58	10.01	3.11	0.67	0.98	0.01	1.82	3.75	0.12
Rusizi												
Bugarama	42,830	100	20.12	48.51	7.39	4.35	14.11	0.70	0.01	1.63	3.08	0.10

Sector	Count	Total	Religious affiliation									
			Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Butare	25,483	100	58.88	31.46	3.51	2.10	0.03	0.27	0.00	1.60	2.10	0.06
Bweyeye	18,109	100	25.43	52.42	15.00	2.21	0.44	0.44	0.00	1.20	2.84	0.02
Gashonga	26,791	100	60.54	36.45	0.83	1.20	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.14	0.62	0.05
Giheke	20,740	100	40.29	49.41	5.32	1.30	0.21	0.18	0.00	1.39	1.85	0.04
Gihundwe	41,615	100	48.02	41.69	2.38	2.74	0.70	0.25	0.01	2.26	1.81	0.14
Gikundamvura	21,909	100	42.49	45.83	5.26	3.03	0.50	0.13	0.00	0.52	2.12	0.13
Gitambi	25,119	100	48.70	44.78	0.62	1.09	0.15	0.64	0.00	1.74	2.24	0.05
Kamembe	34,883	100	33.48	47.24	3.07	2.42	9.65	0.48	0.03	1.83	1.72	0.09
Muganza	32,849	100	29.72	48.99	8.18	4.36	1.15	0.89	0.00	2.60	4.03	0.07
Mururu	29,774	100	48.54	41.35	0.83	1.64	0.30	0.09	0.00	1.92	5.28	0.06
Nkanka	19,857	100	57.15	36.46	2.32	0.74	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.85	2.35	0.03
Nkombo	18,637	100	47.94	37.14	6.05	2.98	0.18	0.18	0.06	2.18	3.24	0.04
Nkungu	21,696	100	68.46	29.36	0.30	0.13	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.38	1.20	0.01
Nyakabuye	33,200	100	62.73	32.35	0.89	0.88	0.21	0.27	0.02	1.01	1.59	0.04
Nyakarenzo	18,384	100	56.24	38.43	0.94	0.85	0.17	0.44	0.00	1.32	1.53	0.08
Nzahaha	30,399	100	49.73	46.15	0.52	1.18	0.20	0.59	0.00	0.25	1.36	0.03
Rwimbogo	23,254	100	55.70	40.51	0.50	0.51	0.28	0.79	0.08	0.73	0.84	0.07
Total	485,529	100	46.26	41.93	3.46	2.04	2.21	0.39	0.01	1.38	2.25	0.07
Nyamasheke												
Bushekeri	29,680	100	25.99	61.75	3.50	4.54	0.15	0.17	0.00	1.64	2.24	0.02
Bushenge	22,624	100	31.42	58.59	4.93	1.94	0.13	0.10	0.00	1.15	1.71	0.03
Cyato	26,996	100	24.39	58.30	4.61	5.46	0.03	0.13	0.01	4.90	2.07	0.10
Gihombo	29,843	100	12.56	45.05	37.15	2.68	0.23	0.12	0.00	0.83	1.33	0.04
Kagano	39,994	100	49.37	42.49	1.94	2.51	0.15	0.39	0.01	1.40	1.66	0.10
Kanjongo	40,341	100	12.00	69.39	3.37	8.36	0.42	0.20	0.02	4.04	2.11	0.08
Karambi	29,726	100	14.92	58.74	20.55	2.27	0.11	0.10	0.03	1.34	1.89	0.05
Karengera	32,504	100	68.22	26.66	0.36	1.99	0.01	0.25	0.00	1.04	1.44	0.03
Kirimbi	25,647	100	9.30	65.68	20.10	0.80	0.34	0.50	0.18	1.79	1.27	0.05
Macuba	33,319	100	12.90	70.85	11.29	1.82	0.36	0.04	0.00	0.96	1.66	0.13
Mahembe	20,043	100	9.86	44.35	40.17	2.62	0.13	0.16	0.02	0.80	1.83	0.04
Nyabitekeri	29,293	100	33.73	47.60	11.58	2.44	0.04	0.14	0.01	2.37	2.03	0.08
Rangiro	17,967	100	7.30	83.79	0.94	4.44	0.11	0.01	0.03	1.88	1.44	0.07
Ruharambuga	28,180	100	38.02	53.70	1.23	2.67	0.10	0.22	0.00	1.24	2.80	0.02
Shangi	28,064	100	28.60	61.20	3.35	3.22	0.16	0.06	0.00	1.81	1.55	0.05

Sector	Count	Total	Religious affiliation									
			Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Total	434,221	100	26.47	55.85	10.28	3.29	0.17	0.18	0.02	1.86	1.81	0.06
Rulindo												
Base	20,528	100	72.44	20.17	3.49	1.27	0.46	0.47		0.59	1.06	0.05
Burega	13,893	100	65.05	28.05	1.30	1.22	0.15	0.39	0.03	1.04	2.75	0.04
Bushoki	23,570	100	76.30	18.74	1.94	0.43	0.24	0.56	0.00	0.35	1.37	0.06
Buyoga	24,721	100	65.92	24.63	4.30	1.10	0.15	0.40	0.00	0.70	2.71	0.09
Cyinzuzi	15,768	100	64.65	26.21	1.53	1.33	0.34	1.33	0.00	1.75	2.76	0.11
Cyungo	15,350	100	70.42	22.66	3.22	0.57	0.14	0.40	0.01	0.59	1.74	0.25
Kinihira	17,145	100	70.21	22.13	3.88	0.52	0.30	0.36	0.00	0.96	1.56	0.06
Kisaro	23,113	100	48.88	38.70	5.75	1.09	0.27	0.30	0.00	1.22	3.72	0.07
Masoro	27,311	100	54.41	32.57	2.30	1.84	1.54	1.08	0.03	0.76	5.34	0.14
Mbogo	19,101	100	78.40	17.15	1.62	0.24	0.33	0.81	0.00	0.31	0.97	0.17
Murambi	27,283	100	52.86	33.42	3.79	1.86	1.26	1.43	0.00	1.31	3.91	0.17
Ngoma	12,703	100	72.97	17.39	2.13	3.82	0.35	0.37	0.00	1.34	1.49	0.15
Ntarabana	24,748	100	52.33	33.99	5.42	0.97	2.24	0.47	0.05	0.76	3.67	0.09
Rukozo	17,021	100	70.52	24.45	0.76	0.63	0.07	0.69	0.00	0.42	2.41	0.04
Rusiga	13,452	100	73.41	20.79	3.10	0.24	0.29	0.31	0.00	0.23	1.55	0.07
Shyorongi	43,744	100	40.50	41.61	6.33	1.85	1.92	1.42	0.01	1.29	4.94	0.14
Tumba	20,693	100	79.43	14.99	2.26	0.39	0.28	0.64	0.00	0.28	1.59	0.14
Total	360,144	100	62.49	27.51	3.48	1.18	0.77	0.75	0.01	0.84	2.87	0.11
Gakenke												
Busengo	21,392	100	66.98	25.33	3.89	0.64	0.15	0.54	0.02	0.86	1.52	0.06
Coko	17,942	100	62.13	20.56	13.40	0.95	0.09	0.39	0.01	0.31	2.15	0.02
Cyabingo	18,785	100	68.67	22.09	5.57	0.56	0.15	0.57	0.01	0.28	2.00	0.10
Gakenke	25,325	100	69.48	16.81	9.41	0.49	0.47	0.36	0.00	0.99	1.89	0.10
Gashenyi	22,647	100	59.49	17.98	15.56	2.05	0.13	1.03	0.07	1.17	2.44	0.06
Janja	16,007	100	70.43	18.99	7.37	0.43	0.17	0.34	0.01	0.54	1.67	0.05
Kamubuga	23,336	100	34.38	51.00	9.26	0.31	0.24	0.30	0.02	0.24	4.15	0.09
Karambo	13,617	100	72.61	15.92	7.89	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.00	0.32	2.22	0.07
Kivuruga	19,967	100	43.93	44.93	7.89	0.40	0.60	0.95	0.00	0.23	1.03	0.06
Mataba	15,520	100	60.00	19.84	14.38	0.37	0.08	2.27	0.00	0.12	2.85	0.08
Minazi	14,193	100	56.01	10.89	29.40	1.25	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.62	1.66	0.05
Mugunga	19,963	100	49.13	37.17	7.33	1.34	0.66	1.11	0.01	1.24	1.95	0.07
Muhondo	21,334	100	72.71	21.47	3.22	0.29	0.07	0.71	0.00	0.44	1.07	0.02

Sector	Religious affiliation											
	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Muyongwe	16,053	100	70.93	15.77	9.15	0.66	0.87	0.57	0.00	0.56	1.46	0.02
Muzo	21,816	100	56.80	28.78	9.70	0.28	0.08	1.77	0.00	0.53	1.97	0.09
Nemba	16,854	100	65.30	24.96	6.51	0.15	0.74	0.21	0.00	0.47	1.51	0.15
Ruli	22,464	100	66.80	25.04	4.83	0.60	0.59	0.29	0.00	0.44	1.34	0.06
Rusasa	19,242	100	50.00	31.90	14.58	1.51	0.15	0.51	0.02	0.78	0.50	0.05
Rushashi	18,835	100	66.91	12.30	16.47	1.07	0.10	0.48	0.08	0.63	1.92	0.04
Total	365,292	100	60.77	25.02	9.97	0.72	0.30	0.68	0.01	0.59	1.87	0.07
Musanze												
Busogo	28,264	100	31.41	22.75	36.41	2.85	1.83	0.72	0.01	2.27	1.68	0.06
Cyuve	62,179	100	36.67	26.67	26.37	4.03	1.82	0.54	0.01	1.78	2.03	0.07
Gacaca	30,719	100	64.99	22.08	10.34	0.65	0.56	0.31	0.00	0.52	0.50	0.05
Gashaki	14,272	100	47.74	43.67	4.29	1.08	0.11	0.64	0.01	1.74	0.69	0.04
Gataraga	26,721	100	39.77	24.77	26.32	3.41	0.60	0.82	0.00	1.88	2.32	0.10
Kimonyi	21,681	100	51.87	20.25	20.46	3.56	0.59	0.42	0.00	0.77	1.91	0.16
Kinigi	32,297	100	23.59	29.72	40.90	1.59	0.32	0.38	0.02	0.72	2.67	0.08
Muhoza	69,741	100	43.37	24.99	15.16	4.02	7.08	0.88	0.01	2.80	1.56	0.13
Muko	26,472	100	55.47	16.48	22.05	1.52	0.54	0.66	0.00	1.33	1.89	0.06
Musanze	47,720	100	42.18	21.79	24.99	4.91	0.56	0.42	0.00	1.92	3.18	0.06
Nkotsi	17,349	100	59.78	15.59	15.57	3.68	0.24	1.65	0.00	2.15	1.25	0.08
Nyange	31,274	100	31.38	19.88	39.31	3.82	0.79	0.30	0.01	2.17	2.26	0.08
Remera	19,987	100	77.67	16.84	3.24	0.30	0.35	0.76	0.01	0.25	0.54	0.05
Rwaza	23,120	100	72.66	15.16	9.00	0.78	0.11	0.48	0.00	0.81	0.94	0.05
Shingiro	24,726	100	41.98	19.79	27.96	4.30	0.13	0.21	0.00	2.69	2.85	0.10
Total	476,522	100	45.31	22.98	22.69	3.05	1.68	0.60	0.01	1.73	1.88	0.08
Burera												
Bungwe	16,322	100	59.42	31.93	1.36	4.10	0.28	0.24	0.00	1.53	1.12	0.04
Butaro	38,013	100	33.42	46.18	14.27	3.01	0.39	0.21	0.04	1.06	1.32	0.09
Cyanika	44,510	100	37.32	45.59	9.75	3.19	0.80	0.23	0.00	1.39	1.64	0.09
Cyeru	14,719	100	51.31	36.81	8.84	0.24	0.58	0.23	0.00	0.73	1.22	0.04
Gahunga	28,059	100	37.70	28.86	30.00	1.36	0.28	0.40	0.00	0.41	0.89	0.09
Gatebe	18,867	100	58.00	27.51	2.94	6.60	0.35	0.22	0.01	1.48	2.75	0.14
Gitovu	11,531	100	41.27	41.84	11.99	1.58	0.34	1.28	0.00	0.78	0.89	0.03
Kagogo	23,089	100	47.94	42.33	5.10	2.06	0.36	0.12	0.02	0.85	1.19	0.04
Kinoni	19,017	100	45.73	21.67	30.31	0.41	0.21	0.29	0.01	0.53	0.82	0.02

							Religious affiliation						
Sector	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Kinyababa	23,746	100	33.88	52.86	10.83	0.68	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.22	0.77	0.06
Kivuye	18,057	100	41.81	45.75	8.03	1.66	0.47	0.09	0.02	1.40	0.70	0.07
Nemba	21,401	100	65.30	22.70	9.20	0.47	0.10	0.64	0.02	0.24	1.28	0.04
Rugarama	27,051	100	38.62	35.14	20.10	2.86	0.32	0.13	0.01	1.48	1.32	0.03
Rugengabari	20,920	100	39.70	53.20	4.95	0.15	0.08	0.31	0.00	0.22	1.26	0.12
Ruhunde	20,157	100	58.07	33.69	2.25	0.57	0.23	0.19	0.00	0.22	4.67	0.12
Rusarabuye	20,659	100	31.91	35.95	27.82	1.25	0.65	0.37	0.01	0.40	1.58	0.06
Rwerere	21,611	100	48.30	42.81	4.85	0.27	0.22	0.26	0.00	0.36	2.82	0.11
Total	387,729	100	43.76	38.75	12.46	1.92	0.38	0.30	0.01	0.82	1.54	0.07
Gicumbi												
Bukure	20,454	100	44.15	45.27	4.90	0.26	0.83	1.04	0.00	0.20	3.21	0.14
Bwisige	17,274	100	51.96	37.25	0.75	0.52	2.62	0.69	0.01	1.49	4.60	0.12
Byumba	43,134	100	38.67	41.77	2.98	5.27	1.83	0.82	0.01	3.09	5.42	0.14
Cyumba	17,218	100	45.50	46.74	1.68	1.10	1.81	0.31	0.01	0.74	2.01	0.09
Giti	17,431	100	40.14	46.81	3.06	1.35	0.77	0.67	0.00	1.39	5.63	0.18
Kageyo	20,888	100	38.20	45.58	3.53	2.00	1.28	0.93	0.00	3.83	4.53	0.12
Kaniga	16,772	100	43.34	52.80	0.94	0.79	0.44	0.18	0.01	0.73	0.72	0.05
Manyagiro	22,635	100	56.77	28.04	3.70	4.29	0.37	0.37	0.00	1.99	4.32	0.14
Miyove	20,223	100	45.26	40.05	3.86	1.89	0.08	0.21	0.00	0.85	7.69	0.11
Mukarange	18,543	100	56.09	37.17	1.41	1.69	0.21	0.15	0.00	1.05	2.17	0.06
Muko	20,050	100	47.93	42.71	1.54	0.13	0.87	0.68	0.00	0.28	5.80	0.06
Mutete	27,517	100	46.10	39.61	2.72	5.53	0.67	0.56	0.00	1.59	3.01	0.21
Nyamiyaga	20,939	100	57.61	32.98	1.81	1.03	0.09	0.11	0.00	1.39	4.90	0.07
Nyankenke	27,183	100	47.51	40.77	2.38	1.89	0.97	0.46	0.01	0.99	4.83	0.17
Rubaya	12,044	100	60.51	34.97	2.10	0.62	0.18	0.12	0.00	0.46	0.98	0.06
Rukomo	28,127	100	41.17	46.45	2.22	1.68	0.85	0.95	0.00	1.18	5.34	0.16
Rushaki	15,048	100	64.03	31.58	1.23	0.23	0.60	0.18	0.03	0.12	1.92	0.09
Rutare	27,837	100	50.93	39.33	2.03	1.15	1.47	0.24	0.00	1.24	3.51	0.11
Ruvune	21,990	100	52.49	36.39	1.05	1.44	0.58	1.69	0.00	2.00	4.21	0.15
Rwamiko	14,821	100	61.13	29.84	2.20	0.47	0.78	1.05	0.03	1.17	3.14	0.20
Shangasha	18,696	100	60.93	32.11	2.11	0.50	0.27	0.53	0.01	1.01	2.45	0.10
Total	448,824	100	48.82	39.77	2.38	1.94	0.90	0.60	0.01	1.41	4.05	0.12
Rwamagana												
Fumbwe	33,074	100	28.61	47.97	7.01	6.40	1.41	0.79	0.01	2.68	5.00	0.13

Sector	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
						Religious affiliation						
Gahengeri	35,732	100	36.72	40.10	9.41	2.59	1.52	0.85	0.02	3.04	5.61	0.15
Gishali	36,692	100	37.54	38.00	12.78	2.60	2.30	1.17	0.00	1.86	3.55	0.21
Karenge	28,525	100	53.38	28.92	10.13	1.31	0.75	1.70	0.01	0.82	2.88	0.11
Kigabiro	47,358	100	30.60	34.07	9.32	7.98	11.23	1.15	0.02	2.55	2.92	0.16
Muhazi	53,482	100	32.54	39.27	11.19	4.06	4.64	0.65	0.02	2.54	4.97	0.13
Munyaga	20,812	100	26.28	43.46	19.16	2.47	2.81	0.72	0.09	1.91	3.00	0.12
Munyiginya	24,197	100	30.55	35.58	22.25	2.94	2.05	0.71	0.01	1.42	4.31	0.19
Musha	27,525	100	28.55	49.67	9.19	1.81	2.35	0.79	0.01	1.56	5.78	0.30
Muyumbu	56,881	100	37.53	35.47	11.41	8.04	1.45	0.92	0.01	2.39	2.68	0.11
Mwulire	33,936	100	31.48	40.64	8.70	7.61	1.94	1.24	0.04	2.89	5.07	0.38
Nyakaliro	37,538	100	47.47	30.07	13.21	2.71	1.93	0.73	0.02	1.68	2.12	0.07
Nzige	19,285	100	51.16	31.55	8.75	2.09	0.60	1.06	0.02	0.70	3.92	0.15
Rubona	29,916	100	32.80	46.10	10.61	1.12	3.73	0.51	0.00	0.85	4.09	0.17
Total	484,953	100	35.82	38.35	11.30	4.32	3.10	0.93	0.02	2.06	3.94	0.16
Nyagatare												
Gatunda	35,310	100	45.49	39.35	6.80	2.11	0.94	1.61	0.06	1.18	2.36	0.10
Karama	32,949	100	37.62	39.68	10.74	4.79	1.94	0.67	0.02	2.04	2.29	0.23
Karangazi	96,915	100	23.46	37.44	12.90	13.66	1.69	0.83	0.05	6.53	3.23	0.21
Katabagemu	43,719	100	26.49	45.95	16.84	3.37	0.75	0.66	0.03	2.27	3.54	0.10
Kiyombe	18,801	100	64.17	32.51	0.77	0.46	0.27	0.31	0.02	0.45	0.96	0.08
Matimba	28,487	100	24.08	41.20	11.36	10.12	3.04	0.69	0.01	6.32	2.90	0.28
Mimuri	34,373	100	33.63	45.07	10.90	1.75	1.50	1.67	0.02	1.10	4.25	0.10
Mukama	25,659	100	45.51	42.00	4.73	2.49	0.61	0.80	0.01	1.17	2.54	0.15
Musheri	37,343	100	23.76	40.21	16.48	11.65	1.42	0.73	0.00	2.54	3.09	0.13
Nyagatare	81,915	100	23.18	40.62	14.03	10.38	1.62	0.75	0.02	6.30	2.82	0.28
Rukomo	43,650	100	31.62	40.87	15.20	4.04	1.27	1.63	0.02	1.56	3.67	0.11
Rwempasha	38,592	100	21.61	40.21	10.24	19.78	1.37	0.72	0.01	2.66	3.02	0.38
Rwimiyaga	82,620	100	20.70	39.19	17.54	11.14	1.65	1.02	0.02	4.50	4.01	0.24
Tabagwe	53,528	100	29.10	46.57	9.79	8.40	1.09	0.63	0.01	2.21	2.05	0.14
Total	653,861	100	28.69	40.75	12.56	8.75	1.44	0.91	0.02	3.62	3.06	0.19
Gatsibo												
Gasange	20,725	100	34.94	50.61	3.62	2.35	1.14	0.72	0.00	1.11	5.29	0.20
Gatsibo	40,940	100	34.78	33.67	15.34	4.74	6.45	0.58	0.04	2.02	2.34	0.05
Gitoki	43,414	100	34.94	42.09	7.09	6.33	1.99	0.74	0.02	3.20	3.49	0.10

Sector	Religious affiliation											
	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Kabarore	71,769	100	25.60	39.45	11.67	11.22	2.50	0.58	0.03	4.86	3.94	0.15
Kageyo	24,702	100	51.14	33.14	1.39	4.81	1.82	0.78	0.01	3.79	2.93	0.19
Kiramuruzi	40,028	100	27.34	44.53	9.28	4.59	8.88	0.76	0.00	1.59	2.81	0.23
Kiziguro	39,757	100	35.45	40.19	7.90	5.13	4.09	1.09	0.01	2.76	3.25	0.13
Muhura	33,325	100	39.27	47.49	1.77	2.58	3.26	0.41	0.00	0.63	4.45	0.13
Murambi	38,498	100	38.58	46.96	5.38	1.34	0.89	0.64	0.01	1.18	4.91	0.12
Ngarama	38,006	100	38.76	39.77	5.78	5.28	2.60	1.82	0.01	2.31	3.50	0.17
Nyagihanga	28,812	100	46.05	41.06	1.65	1.17	4.55	1.17	0.03	1.41	2.78	0.13
Remera	31,771	100	38.06	38.29	5.68	6.20	3.51	1.10	0.01	2.34	4.60	0.22
Rugarama	49,442	100	27.85	40.06	10.28	11.11	2.33	1.67	0.05	2.32	4.09	0.23
Rwimbogo	49,975	100	30.41	36.79	14.65	8.86	1.26	0.90	0.05	3.60	3.11	0.36
Total	551,164	100	34.42	40.65	8.21	6.15	3.23	0.92	0.02	2.59	3.64	0.17
Kayonza												
Gahini	46,009	100	23.17	53.61	9.53	5.15	1.87	0.31	0.02	2.85	3.36	0.14
Kabare	40,228	100	31.89	33.30	16.23	8.12	1.43	0.32	0.01	5.05	3.55	0.10
Kabarondo	37,839	100	23.88	46.15	9.98	10.51	2.78	0.33	0.01	3.53	2.68	0.17
Mukarange	54,818	100	24.10	39.85	11.62	11.38	3.70	0.66	0.05	5.02	3.51	0.10
Murama	23,381	100	21.12	46.96	11.71	10.33	1.89	0.45	0.04	3.36	4.02	0.11
Murundi	57,809	100	27.01	38.12	10.35	11.65	1.54	1.18	0.05	4.64	5.23	0.22
Mwiri	37,931	100	25.09	40.38	8.72	17.10	1.35	0.35	0.01	2.47	4.45	0.09
Ndego	24,389	100	25.89	38.04	20.52	5.99	0.96	1.47	0.05	2.99	3.80	0.30
Nyamirama	38,562	100	28.20	38.75	12.92	7.82	2.83	0.57	0.01	3.78	4.90	0.22
Rukara	38,231	100	28.54	48.91	7.39	4.36	3.17	0.49	0.01	3.43	3.57	0.13
Ruramira	21,185	100	30.45	44.83	12.14	1.01	4.15	0.26	0.00	1.99	4.92	0.26
Rwinkwavu	36,774	100	33.03	39.31	13.13	4.90	1.60	0.71	0.05	2.62	4.46	0.18
Total	457,156	100	26.80	42.12	11.66	8.67	2.27	0.60	0.03	3.66	4.03	0.16
Kirehe												
Gahara	44,462	100	32.22	31.41	14.89	10.29	1.90	0.78	0.01	4.32	4.10	0.09
Gatore	31,687	100	28.98	38.71	15.52	8.47	3.31	1.08	0.02	1.92	1.83	0.16
Kigarama	37,136	100	29.13	40.83	16.67	6.49	1.26	0.55	0.03	1.80	3.03	0.21
Kigina	34,642	100	33.42	33.49	14.25	10.03	2.50	0.48	0.02	2.74	2.89	0.18
Kirehe	29,547	100	30.98	34.27	15.93	10.25	2.10	0.53	0.02	3.72	2.07	0.14
Mahama	81,014	100	27.01	30.70	25.64	7.35	1.98	0.66	0.03	4.07	2.41	0.13
Mpanga	40,173	100	24.10	36.84	22.76	8.04	1.03	0.54	0.00	2.85	3.68	0.15

Sector	Count	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Musaza	30,095	100	29.39	39.68	18.10	6.49	1.60	0.62	0.00	1.90	2.09	0.13
Mushikiri	32,841	100	34.97	36.22	10.64	8.69	2.43	0.21	0.02	3.54	3.14	0.14
Nasho	33,665	100	33.37	37.80	20.67	1.83	1.33	0.39	0.06	1.23	3.26	0.06
Nyamugari	42,938	100	29.93	31.64	19.21	8.54	1.93	0.67	0.03	3.97	3.90	0.19
Nyarubuye	22,660	100	37.55	39.65	10.78	3.45	1.25	0.61	0.04	3.76	2.65	0.26
Total	460,860	100	30.28	35.14	18.20	7.64	1.89	0.60	0.02	3.12	2.95	0.15
Ngoma												
Gashanda	19,345	100	53.64	28.79	6.61	2.82	2.26	0.97	0.01	2.14	2.70	0.06
Jarama	31,122	100	27.89	34.46	15.89	6.12	4.13	1.44	0.02	3.24	6.70	0.11
Karembo	17,726	100	58.65	28.85	4.02	2.47	2.00	0.56	0.00	1.17	2.23	0.06
Kazo	32,450	100	47.84	30.70	5.96	5.91	2.29	0.90	0.00	3.84	2.47	0.09
Kibungo	31,445	100	34.73	34.66	8.05	7.54	6.23	0.85	0.01	5.43	2.37	0.14
Mugesera	28,637	100	64.27	19.64	2.48	5.14	1.50	1.04	0.02	2.69	3.15	0.07
Murama	26,702	100	32.88	44.03	2.97	8.83	3.18	0.15	0.02	5.34	2.42	0.17
Mutenderi	24,915	100	59.49	21.40	5.42	5.39	1.85	0.81	0.00	3.31	2.21	0.12
Remera	32,344	100	30.31	40.51	7.51	9.71	3.96	0.39	0.02	3.48	3.96	0.15
Rukira	29,893	100	32.62	34.83	6.68	13.89	2.89	0.22	0.01	5.10	3.58	0.16
Rukumberi	39,420	100	42.78	32.26	10.04	4.49	1.89	1.70	0.02	1.77	4.95	0.10
Rurenge	33,391	100	33.49	45.50	8.34	3.42	2.77	1.27	0.00	2.51	2.61	0.10
Sake	28,822	100	55.16	25.38	6.82	3.11	1.25	1.01	0.01	2.51	4.65	0.10
Zaza	27,836	100	62.68	22.63	3.08	3.39	1.87	1.30	0.00	1.26	3.62	0.15
Total	404,048	100	44.26	32.18	6.99	6.04	2.78	0.93	0.01	3.18	3.51	0.11
Bugesera												
Gashora	32,251	100	31.10	41.25	14.49	1.46	4.83	0.77	0.01	1.88	4.04	0.16
Juru	33,753	100	50.34	30.42	11.11	2.69	0.84	0.46	0.00	1.24	2.81	0.10
Kamabuye	24,502	100	28.05	46.05	15.59	2.59	2.94	0.78	0.00	0.27	3.67	0.06
Mareba	29,266	100	24.50	44.29	21.74	3.42	1.42	0.46	0.01	0.76	3.26	0.14
Mayange	54,084	100	33.21	39.65	13.74	5.33	1.92	0.80	0.00	2.27	2.73	0.36
Musenyi	40,610	100	31.16	42.52	15.12	3.41	1.63	0.79	0.00	1.46	3.71	0.20
Mwogo	30,171	100	42.79	32.15	9.32	4.07	3.37	1.45	0.01	2.03	4.71	0.09
Ngeruka	37,328	100	23.61	48.77	18.18	1.73	1.05	0.22	0.01	0.52	5.75	0.15
Ntarama	45,530	100	38.99	34.09	9.10	7.07	2.75	0.85	0.03	2.75	4.20	0.17
Nyamata	81,480	100	33.87	37.26	10.69	9.05	2.91	0.62	0.02	3.13	2.23	0.23
Nyarugenge	25,406	100	19.24	37.05	27.48	4.36	0.71	0.36	0.02	3.67	6.90	0.22

Sector	Count	Total	Religious affiliation									
			Catholic	Protestant	Adventist	Other Christians	Muslim	Jehovah witness	Traditional	Other religion	No Religion	Not stated
Rilima	32,862	100	34.66	38.61	11.89	6.27	2.07	0.70	0.02	2.78	2.87	0.14
Ruhuha	30,028	100	29.94	37.12	20.21	4.69	1.31	0.68	0.00	1.41	4.34	0.32
Rweru	37,976	100	27.75	43.32	13.44	3.00	2.87	0.86	0.02	3.21	5.37	0.15
Shyara	15,856	100	19.00	46.05	22.49	2.39	1.07	0.81	0.01	2.09	5.97	0.13
Total	551,103	100	32.22	39.43	14.56	4.69	2.22	0.70	0.01	2.10	3.88	0.19

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

Annex 2: 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:
Bigirimana Florent
Bizimungu Clement
Mbangutse Olivier
Karera Albert
Niyitegeka Beatha
Ntawiha Athanasie
Kiconco Jovia
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Ndazigaruye Alfred
Munderere Théophile
Irambona Eddy Mercus

Archiving:
Kabandana Pierre Claver

ICT Infrastructures:
Sharangabo Jean Jacques
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	Labour force
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):
Mungai Mercy
Kantengwa Kathy
Harindimana Florien

International Consultants for thematic analysis

Dr. Macoumba Thiam
Dr. Sunday Adedini Adepoju
Dr. Ghislain Mbep Fomekong
Dr. Anne Akoya Khasakhala
Mr. Ben Obonyo Jarabi
Dr. George Odipo
Mr. Robert C.B. Buluma
Dr. Alfred Agwanda Otieno

Census Communication Team

Habarugira Venant
Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Tugirimana Jean Paul
Segahwege Astride
Serugendo Jean Baptiste
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
Rugarama Nsengiyumva Jean	MoH	Nyampundu Benita	MINEDUC
Habimana Jean Pierre	MINIYOUTH	Ndaruhutse Jean Bosco	MINICOFIN
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