THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Thematic Report

Socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

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

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

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January 2014

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) [Rwanda], 2012. *Rwanda Fourth Population and Housing Census.*
Thematic Report: **Socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities**

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List of abbreviations

CTC	Census Technical Committee
DISTAT	United Nations Disability Statistics Database
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV3	Troisième Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie de ménages
EWSA	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority
FARG	Fond D'Assistance aux Rescapés du Génocide
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICIDH	International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MTN	Mobile Telephone Networks
NCC	National Census Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RAMA	La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie
RCS	Rwanda Correctional Services
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
SMS	Short Message Service
SNR	Service National du Recensement
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

The undertaking of Population Censuses in Rwanda goes back to the year 1978 where the first ever Census was implemented. The second and third censuses were carried out in 1991 and 2002. The 2012 Census marks the Fourth in the series. It is undoubtedly that Census information, particularly if made available on a regular basis, is indispensible for planning, policy development, evaluation and for research purposes.

The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend that such invaluable information contained in the census results be used as updated benchmarks for all development planning, and in monitoring and evaluation of Rwanda's development goals.

On this occasion, I would like to seize this opportunity to thank His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda for his direct support to the census, the Government of Rwanda and development partners for providing the required resources for conducting the 2012 Census. Special gratitude goes to One UN, the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank (WB), the United Kingdom AID (UKAID-formerly DFID), UN Women and UNICEF.

I would also like to thank all members of the National Census Commission and the Census Technical Committee for their able guidance of the entire Census operation. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) deserves special appreciation for the successful implementation of this huge statistical undertaking and releasing the final results on time.

Special gratitude goes to all respondents, field staff from NISR and other government institutions and international experts for their sincere cooperation and dedication to successfully complete the mission.

Claver GATETE
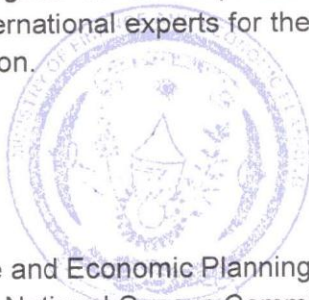
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, and
Chairperson of the National Census Commission

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is pleased to release the final results of the Fourth Population and Housing Census (PHC4). The execution of different Census phases: preparatory works, data collection, data processing, tabulation and data analysis continued for about four years -- between 2010 and 2013.

NISR has published several Census analytical reports to be of direct help to policy makers, planners, local authorities and other users. The reports have dealt with several issues from population size and distribution, education, settlement, labour, population projections to mention but a few. NISR hopes that the analytical reports would meet the demand of Census data users at central and local levels.

On this occasion, I would like to pay our sincere gratitude to the President of the Republic of Rwanda for the Presidential Decree No. 02/01 of 07/02/2011 organizing the 4th Population and Housing Census and the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning the Chairperson of the National Census Commission for the Ministerial Order No. 001/12/10/TC of 19/01/2012 determining the administrative structure and technical organization of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. These legal instruments laid a solid foundation for all activities that followed without which not much could be achieved.

I also take this opportunity to thank the National Census Commission, the Branches of the Commission at Province and District levels and the Census Technical Committee whose invaluable guidance and advice enabled carrying out Census operations in a highly professional and timely manner.

My greatest gratitude extends to the Government of Rwanda and development partners for availing logistical and technical support.

Special recognition goes to the Ministries of Defense, Local Government, Education, Internal Security, Foreign Affairs, the National Police and National Correctional Services for the direct involvement in field data collection operations.

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

Finally, the people of Rwanda, residents and visitors your cooperation was crucial for the success of the census. Thank you.

MURANGWA Yusuf

Director General,
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Executive summary

This thematic report presents the findings from the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) on the characteristics of persons with disabilities under the following three broad headings: (i) the number, prevalence, types, and causes of disability; (ii) the demographic, social and economic characteristics of persons with disabilities; and (iii) the characteristics of household heads with disabilities and the living standards of their households. The disability measure used in the 2012 Census is based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and uses the concept of activity limitations (difficulty seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing and learning/concentrating) to identify persons with disabilities.

Number, prevalence, types and causes of disability

Overall, 446,453 persons with disabilities aged 5 and above are living in Rwanda according to the 2012 Census, out of which 221,150 are male and 225,303 are female. The count of persons with disabilities by province reflects the geographical distribution of the population in general, with the largest number being found in the Southern Province (122,319) and the lowest in Kigali City (32,170). For the same reason, the number of persons with disabilities is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

When excluding children under five, for whom the identification of activity limitations poses problems, the disability prevalence rate is 5%. There is only a small difference by gender, with a prevalence rate of 5.2% for males (aged five and above) and 4.8% for females. The share of persons with a disability is larger in rural areas than in urban areas at 5% and 3% respectively. The rural/urban differences are also reflected in prevalence rates at district level. The highest concentration of persons with disabilities can be observed in Gisagara district (6.8%; Southern Province) and Karongi district (6.5%; Western Province), while the three districts of Kigali City, as well as the districts of Muhanga, Rwamagana and Musanze that account for a large urban population, register the lowest disability prevalence rates. Age is strongly related to disability status as the percentage of persons affected by disabilities increases with the age of the population. Less than 4% of under 34 year olds are with a disability, against 25% among those who are 80 and above. Young men are more affected than young women: in the 30 to 34 age group, for example, 133 men for every 100 women are affected by a disability. The sex ratio is 92 for the population without a disability in the same age group.

The most common type of disability is difficulty walking or climbing, with a prevalence rate of 3% among the resident population aged five and above. Other activity limitations have a prevalence rate below 1%. For instance, 0.9% experience difficulties learning/concentrating and 0.6% have difficulties with their eyesight. More than 93% of all persons aged five and above who live with a disability have only one disability, and around 6% have two disabilities.

Almost half of all persons aged five and above with a disability declare that their disability is due to an illness or disease. Injuries and accidents rank second, with one in five persons with a disability declaring this to be the cause. In addition, 13% have a congenital condition and for 8% the reported cause is war/mines or the genocide against the Tutsi.

Access to health care is particularly important for persons with disabilities. 85% of persons with a disability have health insurance, with only a small difference between males (84%) and females (86%). The coverage is slightly lower than among the population without a disability (87%). The urban areas, Kigali City and the Southern Province present the lowest percentages of people with

a disability who are covered by health insurance. The large majority of insured persons with disabilities are members of the 'Mutuelle de santé', the public health insurance scheme (95%).

Demographic, social and economic characteristics of persons with disabilities

The percentage of people who have never married among persons with a disability exceeds the percentage among non-disabled persons at all ages. For instance, at age 35–39, over 90% of the population without a disability is married compared to 82% among the population with a disability in the same age group. Also, the age-specific fertility rates of women with a disability are lower than those of women without a disability.

Moreover, a relatively large share of the population with a disability has no education (41%), and this is the case for 50% of women with a disability. Different age structures among persons with and without a disability may be contributing to this result. When considering only children of school age, it can be observed that the primary net attendance rate (NAR) is 68% for those with a disability, while it is 89% for the population without a disability. Also, 10% of secondary school age children with a disability are attending secondary school, compared to 20% of the population without a disability. It appears that people with a speaking disability are the least educated; 69% of them have no education and only 25% have attended primary education. Similarly, it appears that people with a disability have higher levels of illiteracy than the population without a disability, with respectively 50% and 28% illiteracy rates.

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) of persons with disabilities is, at 56%, lower than that of the population without a disability (75%). Persons facing difficulties learning/concentrating and difficulties speaking have the lowest LFPRs of 43% and 48% respectively. Self-employment is more common among the population with a disability (77% of the currently employed) than among currently employed persons without a disability (68%). Also, 13% are employees compared to 18% among the population without a disability. The main occupation and the main industry among employed persons with disabilities is agriculture, forestry or fishing. It should be noted that discrepancies between persons with and without disabilities are partly due to the age structure, as a larger proportion of the elderly work in self-employment and agriculture.

These results suggest that persons with disabilities face certain obstacles in terms of their participation in family formation, education, and employment.

Characteristics of household heads with disabilities and the living standards of their households

It has been seen that 229,198 households are headed by a person with a disability. The economic activity status of household heads with and without a disability reflects the results on employment in general, as 58% of household heads with a disability are currently employed compared to 85% of household heads without a disability. In households headed by a person with a disability, a larger number of dependents have to be supported by one working person than in households headed by a person without a disability. The economic dependency rates are 177 (i.e. 177 dependents per 100 employed persons) and 142 respectively.

Several indicators related to the living standards of a household suggest that households headed by persons with a disability tend to be slightly worse off. For instance, 69% of households headed by persons with a disability use an improved water source against 73% among households headed by persons without a disability. The share of households headed by persons with a disability that use internal pipe-borne water (0.2% against 0.5%), pipe-borne water in the compound (3% against

7%) or a public tap outside the compound (25% against 28%) is lower compared to households headed by persons without a disability. Also, only 10% of households headed by persons with a disability have access to electricity distributed by the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA), whereas this is the case for 17% of households headed by persons without a disability. On the other hand, a slightly larger proportion of households headed by persons with a disability use a pit latrine that is not shared (85%) than households headed by persons without a disability, at 82%. Although flush toilets/WCs remain very rare generally, they are even less common among households headed by persons with a disability (0.3%) than among households headed by persons without a disability (0.9%).

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

1.1 Context and justification

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

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

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

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

1.3 Census phases

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2: Context, objectives and methodology of the analysis

During the RPHC4, two questions on disabilities were included in the Census questionnaire in order to produce evidence on the number, prevalence, and characteristics of persons with disabilities. Findings from the Census provide inputs into policy design from a disability perspective. National data on the situation of persons with disabilities are also required to measure the achievements of the action programme for equalisation of opportunities and participation of persons with a disability. The findings presented in this report will inform the Government of Rwanda and other institutions committed to supporting actions for persons with disabilities. Before presenting the findings, this chapter will discuss the context that motivated the production of this thematic report, the analysis objectives and the research methodology.

2.1 Context

There are persons with disabilities in all parts of the world and all levels of society, and the number of persons with disabilities in the world is growing. However, the evidence base on disability prevalence remains thin and global estimates vary depending on the data source (e.g. Census, survey, etc.) and the definition of disability used. According to estimates based on the World Health Surveys, around 720 million people aged 15 and older in the world have difficulties in functioning (WHO, 2011). The WHO survey results also suggest that prevalence rates attain approximately 15% in most countries, with higher rates among vulnerable groups such as the elderly and the poor. Population Censuses, in contrast, tend to provide much lower estimates of disability prevalence (Mbogoni, 2002; Mont, 2007). Key risk factors associated with the growth in the population with disabilities are infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, chronic diseases that are experiencing an upward trend due to population ageing, alcohol and drug abuse, malnutrition and child labour, and injuries caused, for instance, in armed conflicts and violence, in unsafe work environments, and transport accidents. Research on disability also suggests that there is a two-way relationship between disability and poverty: disability adds to the risk of poverty, and conditions of poverty increase the risk of disability (Mitra et al., 2011). Poor people tend to be more at risk of acquiring a disability because of lack of access to good nutrition, health care, sanitation and safe living and working conditions. Once this occurs, people face barriers in accessing the education, employment, and public services that can help them escape poverty.

Over the years, the rights of persons with disabilities have been the subject of much attention in civil society and international organisations. In 1993, the United Nations adopted the '22 Standard Rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons Living with Disabilities', followed by the 'UN Convention on the Rights of Persons With disability' in 2006. The purpose of the Standard Rules is to ensure that girls, boys, women and men with disabilities, as members of their societies, have the same rights and obligations as others. They also stress the importance of harmonised data collection on disability and promote comprehensive research on all aspects, including the obstacles that affect the lives of persons with disabilities. Such data collection could be conducted in conjunction with national Censuses and household surveys. The 'United Nations Disability Statistics Database' (DISTAT) was established with the aim of compiling data from national household surveys, population Censuses, and population or civil registration systems. Despite these efforts, however, coverage of recent years remains weak.

At national level, the rights of persons with disabilities have been continuously strengthened. The constitution of Rwanda[1] stipulates equality between all Rwandans and prohibits any sort of discrimination based on disabilities. After the Government of Rwanda (GoR) ratified the UN 'Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities' in 2008, various laws and sector strategies have been implemented with the aim of supporting persons with disabilities. The National Social Protection Strategy includes programmes to empower persons with a disability. Other national strategies and programmes such as the EDPRS, Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme and the Education, Child, and Health strategic plans have integrated programmes for persons with disabilities in their strategies. Furthermore, the National Council of Persons with Disabilities was established in 2011 with the aim of mobilising and representing the views of persons with disabilities and to monitor the application of laws and other policy instruments.

The National Union of Disabilities Organisations of Rwanda was established in 2010 in order to involve organisations representing people with disabilities in all decision making relating to plans and programmes, as recommended by the UN General Assembly convention. It serves as a civil society platform bringing together national organisations such as the Rwandan Union of the Blind, the Rwandan National Association of the Deaf and others.

In response to the need for statistics on persons with disabilities, two questions on disabilities were included in the Census questionnaire and it was decided to produce a thematic report on persons with a disability for both the 2002 and 2012 Census rounds. Census data on disabilities are particularly important because they allow us to determine not only the prevalence of persons with disabilities and the type of disability but also to measure the number of persons with a disability at province, district, and sector levels.

The 2002 Census counted 308,501 persons with a disability, representing 3.9% of the population. The prevalence measured was slightly higher among males (4.1%) than females (3.1%) and increased strongly with age (SNR, 2005b). Results from the EICV3 of 2010–11 (NISR (2012a) p. 7) suggest that 4.5% of the population reported having a disability, and that 18% of households have at least one family member with a disability.[2]

Concerning the hypothesis stipulating a relation between poverty and disability, the EICV3 results show that in Rwanda 'people with disability are relatively evenly spread across all wealth groups' even if they are slightly less represented in the highest wealth quintile. The distribution of the population with a disability by wealth quintile varies from 20% (poorest quintile) to 18% (richest quintile) (NISR (2012a), p. 7). However, a higher poverty incidence is recorded among households *headed* by a person with a disability (50%) than among households headed by a person without a disability (44%) (NISR (2012a), p. 4).

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[1]The constitution of the Republic of Rwanda states:
Article 11
All Rwandans are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. Discrimination of whatever kind based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, tribe, clan, colour, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status**, physical or mental disability** or any other form of discrimination is prohibited and punishable by law.
Article 14
The State shall, within the limits of its capacity, take special measures for the welfare of the survivors of genocide against the Tutsi who were rendered destitute by the genocide against the Tutsi committed in Rwanda from October 1st, 1990 to December 31st, 1994, **the disabled**, the indigent and the elderly as well as other vulnerable groups.
Article 40….'The State has the duty to take special measures to facilitate the education of disabled people'.
[2] Data on persons with disabilities were also collected in the 2010 'Census of people with disabilities in Rwanda' (MINALOC, 2010), which gives a prevalence rate of 5.02%. However, the age distribution suggested by the Census, with a concentration in the 20–24 age group, is not consistent with results from other data sources.

2.2 Objectives

The general objective of this thematic report is to produce national, province, and district level disability statistics for the elaboration of evidence based programmes and policies concerning people with disabilities. This report also provides evidence to monitor and evaluate achievements toward the realisation of equal rights, opportunities and participation for people with disabilities.

In particular, the report aims to present findings on:

- the number of persons with disabilities and the prevalence of the different types of disability;
- the causes of these disabilities;
- the background characteristics (profile) of persons with disabilities;
- the household headship rate among people with disabilities;
- the characteristics of heads of household with disabilities; and
- the household characteristics and the living conditions of households headed by persons with disabilities compared to those headed by persons without a disability.

As disability affects only a rather small percentage of the population, Census data are particularly valuable in providing detailed evidence on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of this population group. Sample surveys, unless specifically targeting the population with disabilities, tend to have insufficient sample sizes to examine types and causes of disabilities as well as detailed cross-tabulations of characteristics of the population with disabilities.

2.3 Methodology

As this is a cross-cutting analysis of the characteristics of people with disabilities, a wide range of indicators on socio-demographic characteristics (such as mortality and nuptiality) and socio-economic characteristics (such as individuals' education, and employment status) are examined. Indicators are briefly introduced in the text and the Glossary in Annex C provides an overview of definitions.[3] For more detailed discussions of indicator constructions, readers are referred to other thematic Census reports that deal specifically with questions of employment, education, mortality, fertility, etc. The following operational definitions focus on the main population of interest in this report, i.e. people with disabilities.[4]

2.3.1 Definition of concepts and key indicators

The concept 'disability' has been rendered somewhat problematic through the divergent use of terminology by governments, professionals, legislators, persons with a disability themselves and their representative groups. The Standard Rules mentioned above have included a presentation of the International Classification adopted by the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1980. This classification outlines three major components of disablement: Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH). It provided a framework for the description and measurement of disability in Censuses and surveys in the 1980s and 1990s. In 2001, the ICIDH

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[3] The Glossary uses Haupt et al. (2011) and UN (2008) as its main source, but incorporates adjustments of definitions to the national context.
[4] Main results are presented in tables and figures in the text. More detailed tables are included in Annex D and sector-level statistics are given in Annex E. Percentages reported in the text are generally rounded to the nearest integer (presented without decimals), except for small numbers (e.g. disability prevalence among children) where rounding would obscure the message.

was replaced by the ICF. The ICF classification views disability as the result of an interaction between physiological (impairments and 'function limitations') and psychological aspects ('unaccommodating environment'). The ICF model of disability is referred to as a 'biopsychosocial' model because it associates the medical model focusing on the health condition, which was at the basis of the ICIDH, and the social model insisting on the relevance of the social environment (UN, 2001; WHO, 2002).

According to the ICF classification, disability appears as 'an umbrella' of the following three components (WHO, 2002):

Body function and structure indicates the presence of **impairment**, meaning 'any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function'. Examples of impairments include the loss of sight in an eye or paralysis of a limb. Direct questions related to this component are no longer recommended for Censuses and surveys.

Activity limitations are difficulties performing an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. It describes a functional limitation caused by impairments. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics developed a standard set of questions for Census instruments based on the activity limitations component, referring, for instance, to difficulties seeing, speaking, hearing, moving, climbing stairs and learning. Moreover, **participation restrictions** are problems that persons with disabilities may experience in day-to-day life. Restrictions may concern disadvantages that limit or prevent the fulfilment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors). Data that can be captured during Censuses or surveys relate, for instance, to the employment situation or access to schooling.

Contextual factors include two components: First are **environmental factors**, which describe the physical, social and attitudinal environment in which persons with disabilities conduct their lives. For this component, information could be collected on social attitudes, legal and social structures and targeted infrastructure such as specialised schools, accessible public transport, or architectural characteristics. The legal background discussed above provides some context on the institutional environment in Rwanda. Second, the context is determined by **personal factors**, 'which include gender, age, coping styles, social background, education, profession, past and current experience, overall behaviour pattern, character and other factors that influence how disability is experienced by the individual' (WHO, 2002).

The conceptualisation of disability provides a common language and point of reference and allows for the development of new measurement tools for use in Censuses and surveys. Impairment-based questions asked in the Census or in surveys asking directly about disabilities (such as: '*Do you have a major disability?*') have been replaced by questions enquiring about *difficulties* in basic actions (for instance, '*Do you have difficulty seeing?*') and *barriers* to participation (e.g. '*Do you have difficulty getting a job?*').

The two questions about disability included in the 2012 Census questionnaire concern all of the usual residents of each household. The first question asks whether he or she has any difficulty or problem seeing, hearing, speaking, walking or climbing, learning or concentrating or any other disability (type of disability). Where there is a positive answer, the next question enquires about the causes of this disability. The response modalities related to the causes of each disability are congenital, disease/illness, injury/accident, war/mines, genocide against the Tutsi, not known or other.

Referring to the definitions of concepts in the ICF conceptualisation, we can say that the question used in the RPHC4 primarily captures the '*activity limitations'* component. Moreover, questions on economic and employment status allow for the examination of the *participation restrictions* affecting people with disabilities, while the demographic and social statistics (age, sex, education, literacy, marital status, etc.) and household conditions are related to *personal factors*. *Environmental factors* such as laws and attitudes regarding people with disabilities are not captured in the data but were discussed in this introductory section of the report. The ICF model and the set of questions developed by the Washington Group describe not only the presence of a disability but also the severity of the problem the person with a disability has experienced. However, questions related to the evaluation of the severity of the impairment were not included in the Census questionnaire. Finally, it is important to highlight that the question asked in 2012 differs from the one included in the 2002 Census. The earlier Census asked whether household members suffered from a severe disability, with the notion of disability relating to physical impairments rather than activity limitations. Due to this conceptual move from the ICIDH to the ICF it is not possible to assess trends based on a direct comparison of results on disability prevalence from the 2002 and the 2012 Census rounds. The question about disability included in the EICV3 is also based on the ICIDH impairment approach, inquiring whether the participant 'suffer[s] from a major disability which affects his/her life in general'.

Data collected on disability and on demographic, social and economic characteristics will allow for descriptive analysis of the numbers and prevalence of disability among different population groups.

The key indicators that will be produced in this report are the following:

The number of persons with disabilities: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to be with a disability/with disabilities.

The prevalence of persons with disabilities: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to be with a disability/disabilities divided by the total number of the resident population.

Number of persons per type of disability: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to be living with a specific type of disability: for example, the number of persons who answered that they have difficulties seeing, hearing, etc. Those for whom the type of disability has not been defined will be classified as 'other disability'.

The prevalence of each type of disability: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to be living with a specific type of disability divided by the total number of the resident population.

2.3.2 Population analyzed in this report

Identifying and measuring disabilities in regard to young children is challenging for various reasons. The types of activity limitations identified in the Census questionnaire do not reflect the specific impediments that very young children face. More recently, the ICF classification has been further developed to capture the situation of children and youth (ICF-CY), but discussions within the Washington Group on a standard set of questions for inclusion in Census questionnaires are still ongoing. Secondly, proxy respondents may not be able to accurately report on the children's experience. It is therefore expected that there is an undercount of disabilities in this age group as the question used is the same as for adults. Given the large share of children in the Rwandan population, this undercount may result in lower prevalence rates when considering the entire

population. Particularly for children who have difficulties learning, walking or speaking, a disability may not be detected until an age at which the child is expected to have developed the relevant capacities.

Therefore, all tables in the main body of the report refer to the population **aged 5 years and above**.

However, to facilitate international comparisons as well as triangulation with the results published based on the 2002 Population and Housing Census from and the EICV3, selected tables referring to the total population (all ages) and the child population of interest to stakeholders are included in Annex D of the report.

Throughout the report, results are provided at national level and disaggregated by sex, province, and area of residence.

Chapter 3: Number, prevalence and causes of the different types of disability

This Chapter presents the number of usual residents aged 5 years or above who are affected by any type of disability. It also captures each type of disability separately and examines the main causes of disabilities affecting the Rwandan population. Health insurance coverage a contextual factor which is particularly important for persons with disabilities will also be examined in this section.

3.1 Number of resident population with a disability and prevalence of disabilities among the resident population

Number of persons with a disability in Rwanda

Overall, 446,453 persons with disabilities aged 5 and above are living in Rwanda according to the 2012 Census, out of which 221,150 are males and 225,303 are females (Table 1).

The count of persons with disabilities by province reflects the geographical distribution of the population in general. The largest number of persons with disabilities can be found in the Southern Province (122,319 persons), which is the most populated area in the country in terms of population size. The Eastern Province comes second with 116,757 persons with disabilities. The province of Kigali City accounts for the lowest number of persons with disabilities (32,170 persons). When considering the area of residence, one observes a much larger number of persons with disabilities in rural areas (397,746) than in urban areas (48,707). This difference mirrors the distribution of the total resident population across rural and urban areas.

Prevalence of disability among the resident population

At the national level, 5% of the resident population aged 5 years and above have a disability (Table 1). There is only a small difference by gender with a prevalence rate of 5.2% for males and 4.8% for females.

It appears that the prevalence rate of disability is higher in rural areas than in urban areas in Rwanda with 5.3% and 3.2% respectively, and this pattern holds across all provinces. Considering the prevalence rate by province, the Southern Province shows the highest prevalence of disability at 5.5%, followed by the Western and the Eastern provinces which have the same prevalence of 5.3%. In the Northern Province 4.4% of the population have a disability, while the lowest prevalence is observed in Kigali City at 3.3%.

Table 1: Number of persons with disabilities and their percentage among the resident population aged 5 years and above (Prevalence of disabilities) by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Total population (5 years and over)			Number of persons with disabilities (5 years and over)			Prevalence of disabilities (% of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Urban	777,994	732,386	1,510,380	27,289	21,418	48,707	3.5	2.9	3.2
Rural	3,518,825	3,946,741	7,465,566	193,861	203,885	397,746	5.5	5.2	5.3
Total	4,296,819	4,679,127	8,975,946	221,150	225,303	446,453	5.2	4.8	5.0
Kigali City									
Urban	397,446	353,111	750,557	12,232	8,818	21,050	3.1	2.5	2.8
Rural	111,255	115,421	226,676	5,705	5,415	11,120	5.1	4.7	4.9
Total	508,701	468,532	977,233	17,937	14,233	32,170	3.5	3.0	3.3
South									
Urban	105,390	96,801	202,191	4,751	3,714	8,465	4.5	3.8	4.2
Rural	943,007	1,073,307	2,016,314	54,610	59,244	113,854	5.8	5.5	5.7
Total	1,048,397	1,170,108	2,218,505	59,361	62,958	122,319	5.7	5.4	5.5
West									
Urban	127,255	129,950	257,205	4,504	3,855	8,359	3.5	3.0	3.3
Rural	854,402	984,527	1,838,929	48,194	53,479	101,673	5.6	5.4	5.5
Total	981,657	1,114,477	2,096,134	52,698	57,334	110,032	5.4	5.1	5.3
North									
Urban	67,028	73,239	140,267	2,125	2,055	4,180	3.2	2.8	3.0
Rural	636,522	718,921	1,355,443	29,282	31,713	60,995	4.6	4.4	4.5
Total	703,550	792,160	1,495,710	31,407	33,768	65,175	4.5	4.3	4.4
East									
Urban	80,875	79,285	160,160	3,677	2,976	6,653	4.6	3.8	4.2
Rural	973,639	1,054,565	2,028,204	56,070	54,034	110,104	5.8	5.1	5.4
Total	1,054,514	1,133,850	2,188,364	59,747	57,010	116,757	5.7	5.0	5.3

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The difference in disability prevalence rates observed for urban and rural areas of residence is also reflected at the district and sector level (Figure 1 and Table 26), as the lowest prevalence rates are found in districts with a large urban population. This is the case in Musanze district (Northern Province) with 3.3% of people affected by disabilities, the three districts of Kigali City with 3.2% to 3.4%, Muhanga (3.8%; Southern Province), and Rwamagana (3.9%; Eastern Province). The highest concentration of persons with disabilities can be observed in Gisagara (6.8%; Southern Province) and Karongi (6.5%; Western Province).

Figure 1: Prevalence of disability at sector level, for ages five and above
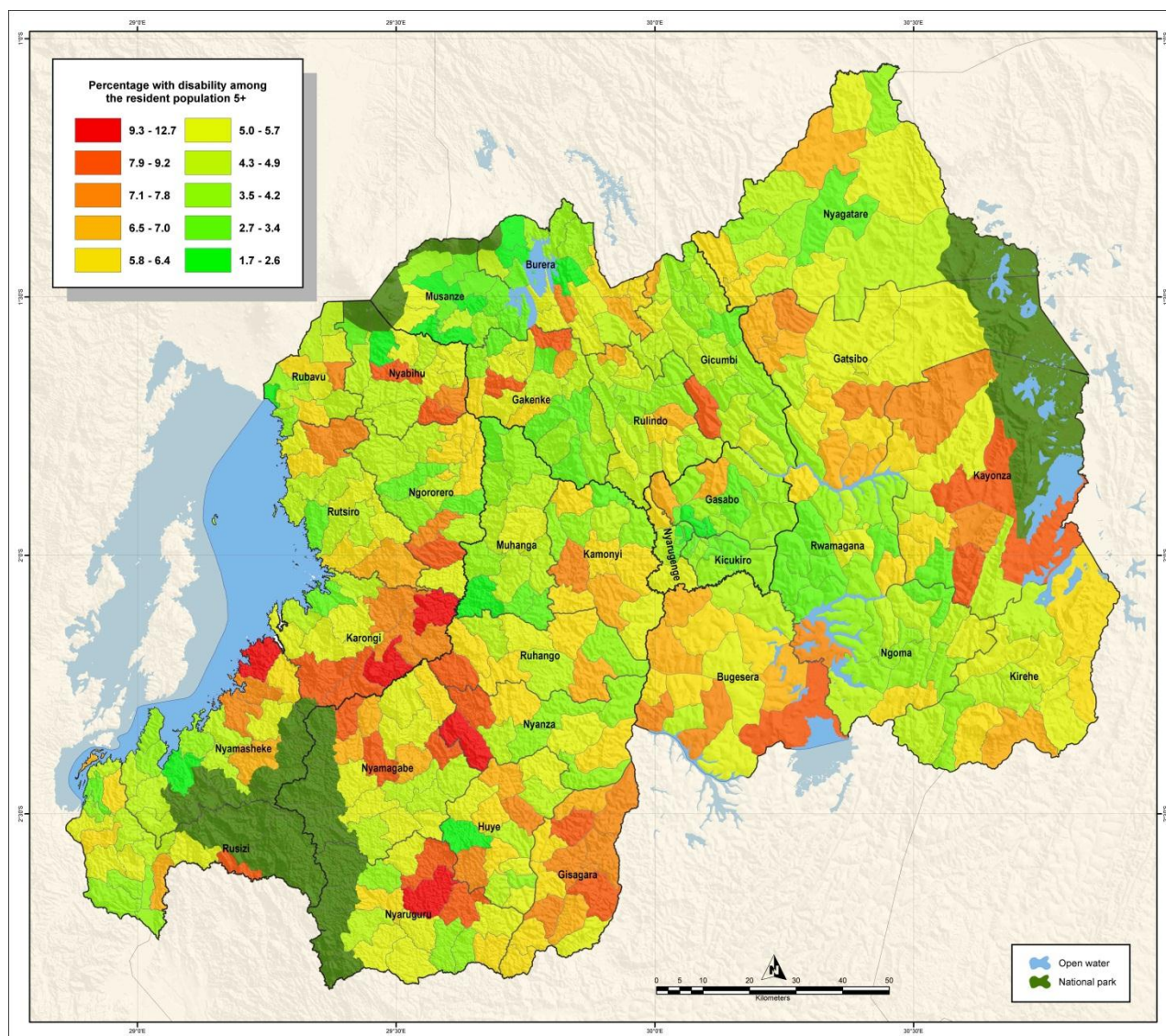
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

As was referred to in the discussion of the indicator definition above, age is expected to be strongly related to disability status. Indeed, Figure 2 shows how the percentage of persons affected by disabilities increases with age (see also Table 27 in Annex D). Figure 2 illustrates that, until the age of 34, less than 4% of the population are affected by a disability. In the 45 to 49 age group, the population share of persons with disabilities reaches 9%, and from age 60 to 80 and above the prevalence increases from 16% to 25%. This age/disability pattern can be observed in both urban and rural areas and for males as well as females. Still, the prevalence rate is higher for the population in rural areas than in urban areas regardless of the age group considered. Males and females are affected to a similar extent, although the disability prevalence is slightly higher among younger men up to the age of 45 than among women in the same age group.

Figure 2: Prevalence (%) of disability in five year age groups by area of residence and sex
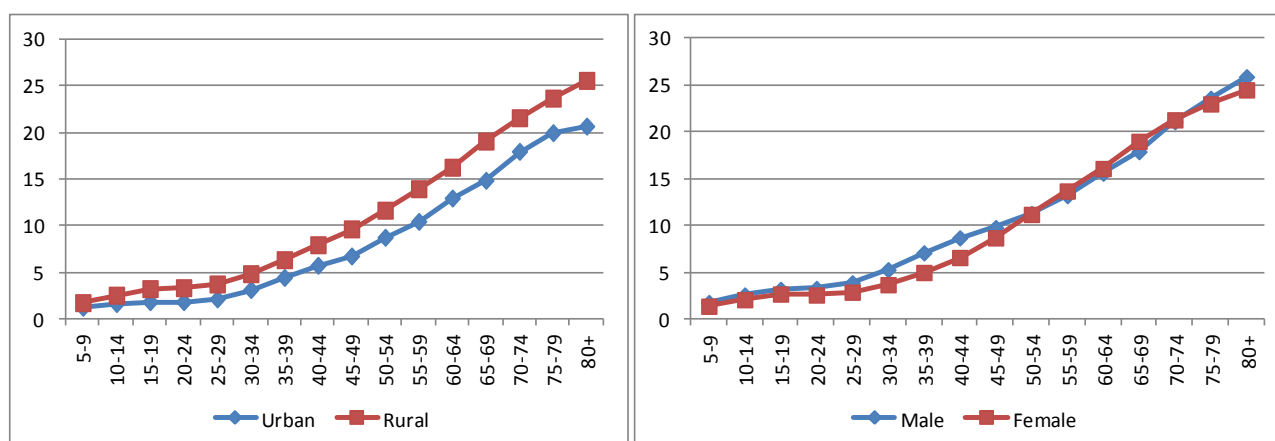
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population by age group. (2) For the corresponding table see Table 27 in the Annex.

The higher disability prevalence among males at younger ages also becomes evident from the sex ratios plotted in Figure 3. Young boys are more affected than girls, and the number of men in their thirties with disabilities exceeds the number of women with disabilities of the same age. In the 30 to 34 age group, 133 men for every 100 women are affected by a disability. Among persons without a disability, the sex ratio for this age group is only 92, i.e. there are eight more women than men aged 30 to 34.

For persons with disabilities, the sex ratio reverses at 45–49 years, when the number of women with disabilities becomes higher than that of men. As life expectancy is higher for women than for men, women are also more likely than men to be affected by disability related to old age. At older ages, the gap between the sex ratios for the population with and without a disability closes, although for both groups the number of women exceeds the number of men. The sex ratio of 100, which implies an equal number of men and women, is reached later in urban areas than in rural ones due the fact that more men than women migrate to towns and Kigali City in their youth (at 55–59 in urban and 40–44 in rural areas). This urban/rural difference in sex ratio can be observed for persons with and without disabilities (Table 28).

Figure 3: Sex ratios of persons with/without disabilities by five-year age group
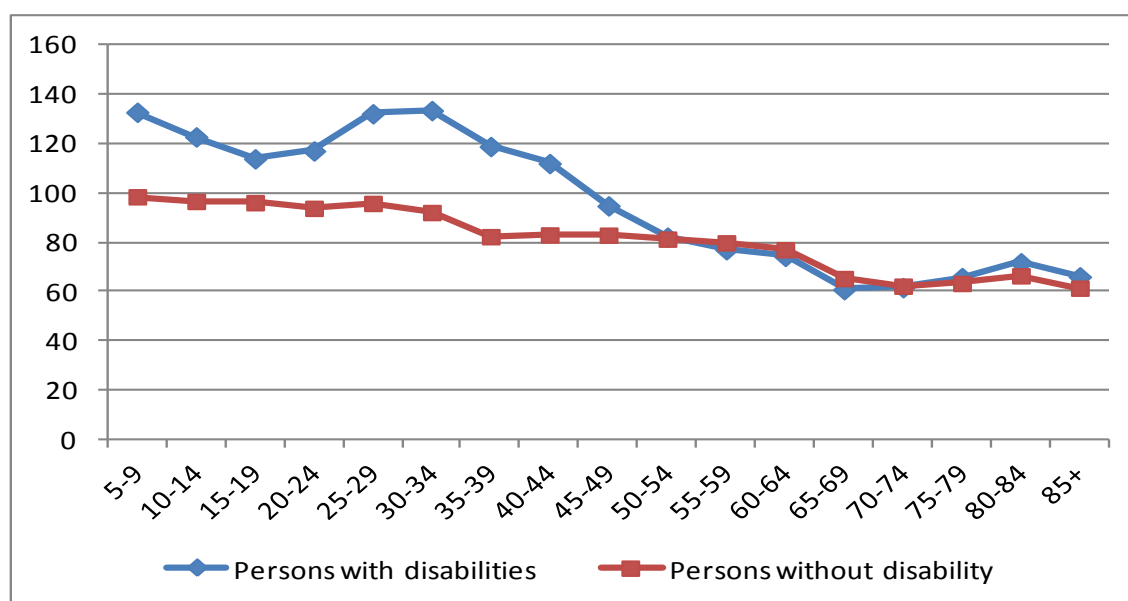
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population by age group. (2) For the corresponding table, see Table 28 in the Annex.

When distinguishing by province (Table 2), two provinces show a sex ratio higher than 100: the highly urbanised province of Kigali City and the Eastern Province. Among the population without a disability, this holds only for Kigali City, but at a lower level (108 males per 100 females) than among the population with a disability (126 males per 100 females).

Table 2: Sex ratios of persons with/without disabilities by province and area of residence (aged five and above)

Province	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Kigali City	138.7	105.4	126.0	111.9	95.9	108.0
South	127.9	92.2	94.3	108.1	87.6	89.3
West	116.8	90.1	91.9	97.3	86.6	87.9
North	103.4	92.3	93.0	91.2	88.4	88.6
East	123.6	103.8	104.8	101.2	91.7	92.4
Total	127.4	95.1	98.2	105.6	88.8	91.5
Count	48,707	397,746	446,453	1,461,673	7,067,820	8,529,493

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

Despite the fact that a different disability measure was used in the 2002 Census, the general patterns in relation to the increase in disability prevalence with age, the urban/rural differences and the higher prevalence among males at younger ages appear to be rather stable over time (SNR, 2005b).

Types of disability

Table 3 shows that the predominant type of disability is related to a difficulty walking or climbing. 220,130 people or 3% of the resident population aged five and above are affected by this disability. Other disability types affect less than 1% of the population under study, e.g. 0.9% for difficulty learning/concentrating and 0.6% for difficulties relating to eyesight. For all disability types the prevalence rate is lower in urban areas and in Kigali City than in rural areas and in other provinces. We observe no notable difference between males and females concerning the prevalence by type of disability, as can be seen in Table 38 and Table 31 in Annex D.

Table 3: Percentage of persons affected by each type of disability among the resident population aged five and above by area of residence and province

Province and Area of residence	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking / Climbing	Learning / Concentrating	Other	Type not stated
Rwanda							
Urban	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.0
Rural	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.0
Total	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.0
Count persons with disabilities	57,213	33,471	16,256	220,130	84,133	66,696	1,967
Province							
Kigali City	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.0
South	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.0
West	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.0
North	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.0
East	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above. (2) For a more detailed disaggregation by area of residence within provinces, see Table 29 in the Annex.

There is also no remarkable difference in the prevalence of types of disability across provinces. Essentially, the urban/rural difference mentioned above is also reflected at district level. Districts with a higher share of urban residents have a lower prevalence of a given type of disability than districts that are predominantly rural (Table 32 in annex D).

The importance of disabilities that limit the ability to walk or climb also becomes evident when focusing on the population with disabilities (

Table 33; Figure 4). Of all people with disabilities, almost one in two face limitations walking/climbing. Learning/concentrating accounts for 18% and 13% of persons with disabilities have problems with their vision. Impairments related to hearing and speaking are rarer, at respectively 8% and 4% of the population with a disability. Differences between men and women regarding types of disability are rather small. The Census data suggest that a higher percentage of males than females with a disability have difficulties speaking and walking/climbing, while the percentage of other types is higher for females than males.

Figure 4: Percentage of persons with disabilities aged five and above according to their disability type

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with disabilities aged five and above. (2) The percentages do not sum up to 100% as one person can be affected by more than one disability type. (3) For a more detailed disaggregation by area of residence within provinces, see
Table 33 in the Annex.

The map in Figure 5 shows the percentage of persons with a walking/climbing disability among the population with a disability in the sectors of the country. People with difficulties walking are particularly concentrated in some sectors of Rubavu, Rutsiro, Ngororero, and Nyamasheke districts in Western Province, in Musanze and Burera in Northern Province, in Kayonza district in Eastern Province and in the three districts of Kigali City.

Figure 5: Percentage of persons with disabilities aged five and above who have a walking/climbing disability
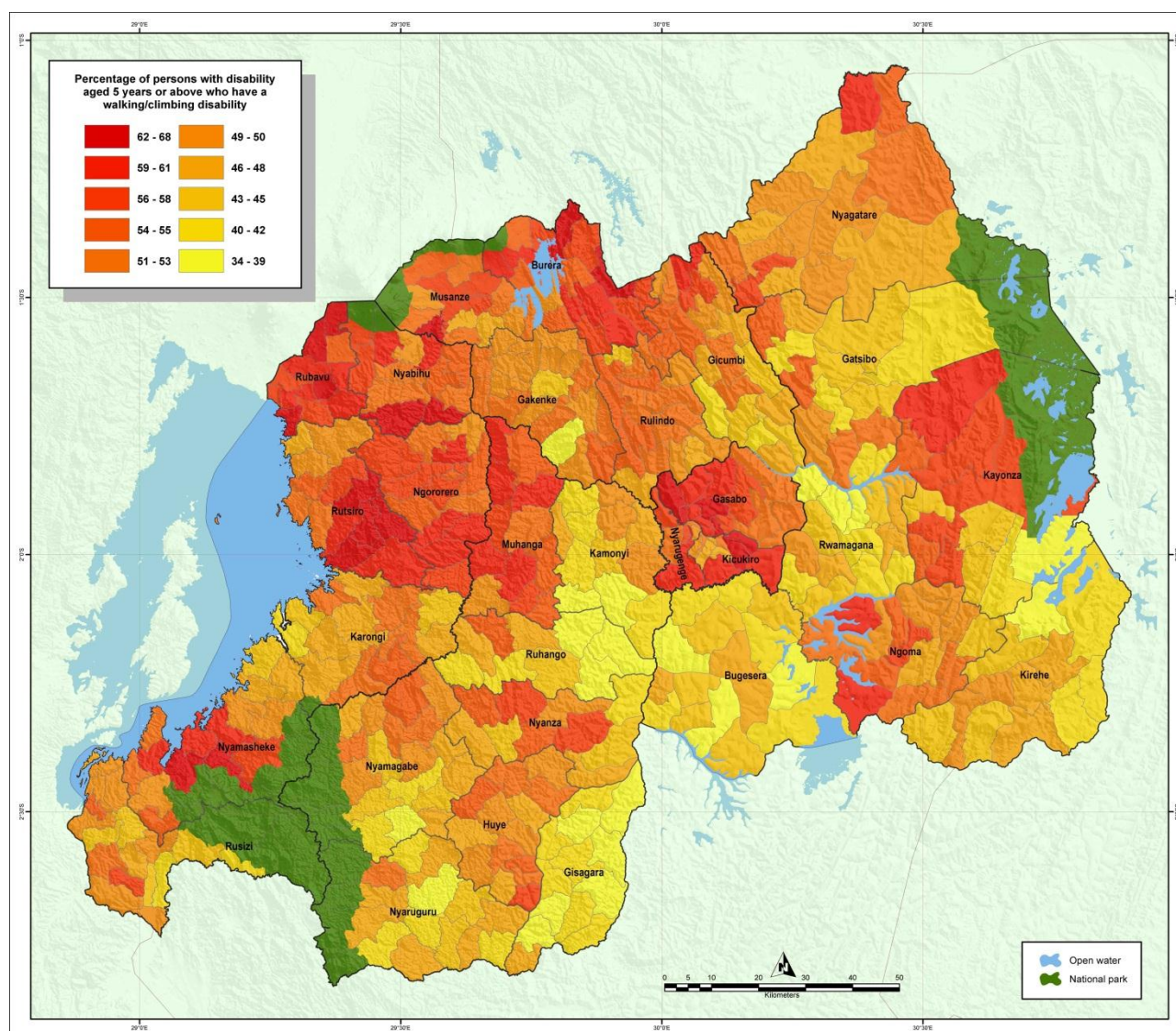
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with disabilities aged five and above.

More than 93% of all persons (aged five and above) who live with a disability have only one disability, and around 6% have two disabilities. Those who have more than two disabilities account for less than 1% (Table 34 in annex B). Among persons who have two disabilities, 19% are limited in their capacities to walk/climb as well as to learn/concentrate. 17% combine sight-related and walking/climbing disabilities, 16% hearing and speaking difficulties, and 11% have difficulties walking/climbing as well as another disability type not defined in the answer modalities of the Census questionnaire (Table 4).

Table 4: Most common combinations of disability types among persons affected by two disabilities by sex, aged five and above

Combination of 2 disabilities	Distribution of persons affected (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Walking/Climbing & Learning/Concentrating	19.4	18.7	19.0
Seeing & Walking/Climbing	15.7	18.6	17.3
Hearing & Speaking	18.4	13.0	15.5
Walking/Climbing & Other	10.2	11.5	10.9
Hearing & Walking/Climbing	5.0	6.2	5.7
Seeing & Hearing	4.3	6.0	5.2
Speaking & Walking/Climbing	5.1	3.2	4.1
Speaking & Learning/Concentrating	4.5	3.4	3.9
Seeing & Other	3.6	4.1	3.9
Seeing & Learning/Concentrating	2.5	3.5	3.0
Other combination	11.4	11.9	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with two disabilities aged five and above.

The analysis of the prevalence of types of disability by age points once again to age as an important factor relating to disability (Table 5). In fact, taking as an example a walking/climbing disability, one observes that the prevalence rate is low at young ages and increases progressively to reach 15% at age 80 and above. The prevalence of disabilities related to eyesight is also very low among children and youths (0.3% at ages 5–29) but increases to affect 6% of the population aged 80 and above.

Table 5: Prevalence of types of disability among the resident population by age group

Age	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking / Climbing	Learning / Concentrating	Other	Type Not Stated
5-9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0
10-14	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0
15-19	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.0
20-24	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0
25-29	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.0
30-34	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.0
35-59	1.0	0.4	0.2	4.6	1.5	1.6	0.0
60-64	2.1	0.9	0.2	9.4	1.9	2.5	0.0
65-69	2.7	1.2	0.2	11.4	1.8	2.7	0.0
70-74	3.6	1.6	0.3	13.1	1.8	2.9	0.0
75-79	4.6	2.0	0.3	14.2	1.8	2.8	0.0
80+	6.0	3.0	0.3	15.0	1.5	3.0	0.0
Total	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.0
Count affected persons	57,213	33,471	16,256	220,130	84,133	66,696	1,967

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population in specified age group. (2) For more details on counts, see Table 35 in the Annex.

3.2 Causes of disability

As Figure 6 shows, the major cause of disabilities in Rwanda is a disease or an illness, with almost half of all persons aged five and above with disabilities citing this as the reason for their disability. One in five respondents report that the disability was caused by an injury or accident and 13% of those with disabilities have a congenital condition. Considering war/mines and the genocide against the Tutsi together, 8% of persons with disabilities reported these events as the cause of their disability. Illness was also the main cause reported in the 2002 Census, while accidents caused only 8% of the disabilities. However, as injuries were not separately identified in the previous Census, it is difficult to determine whether this difference reflects an increase in disabilities caused by accidents or a classification of injuries into the 'other' response category in the 2002 Census.

It appears that the disabilities caused by disease/illness are more frequent among females than among males (58% compared to 45%). As women tend to live longer lives, they are more affected by illnesses related to old age than men. The situation is reversed for disabilities caused by an injury/accident (25% among males and 15% among females) and war/mines (7% among males and 3% among females).

Figure 6: Causes (%) of the disabilities stated among persons with disabilities by sex, aged five and above
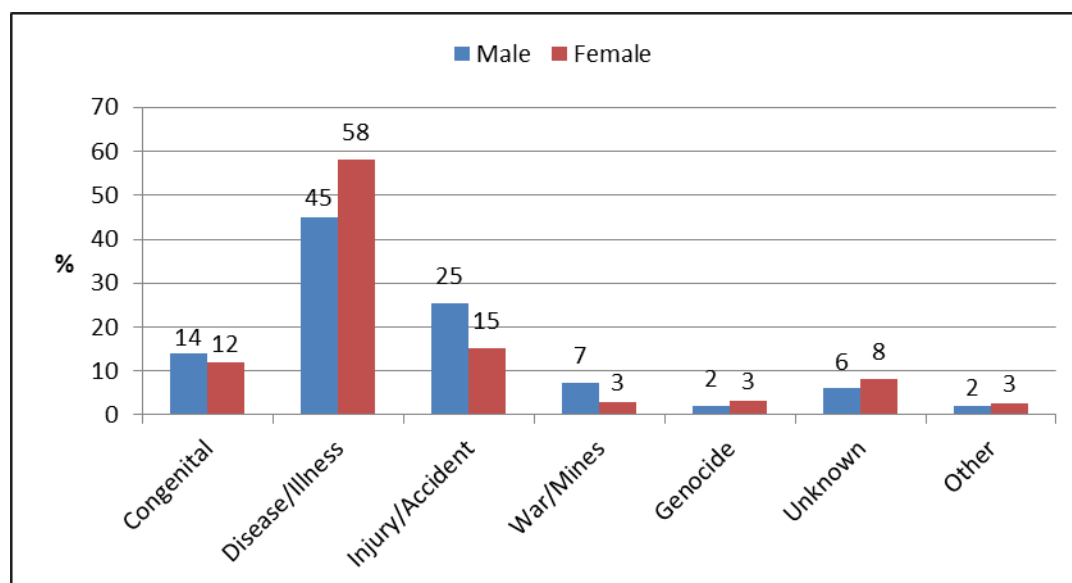
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with disabilities aged five and above. (2) The percentages do not sum up to 100% as one person can be affected by more than one disability. (3) For counts and a more detailed disaggregation by area of residence, see Table 7 below.

By area of residence, disease/illness has been more frequently reported as the cause for persons with disabilities living in rural areas (53%) than for those living in urban areas (39%). In contrast, persons in urban areas appear to be more at risk of incurring injuries and accidents (25% of causes reported in urban areas, 20% in rural areas). The situation is similar for disabilities caused by war/mines, which was declared as the cause for 11% of people with a disability in urban areas but only 5% in rural areas (Table 6).

The pattern with regard to the causes of disabilities in urban and rural areas is also present when analysing the five provinces separately. In Kigali City, the ranking of causes is the same as in urban areas in general, while all other provinces follow the rural pattern.

Table 6: Causes (count, %) of the disabilities stated among persons with disabilities by sex and area of residence, aged five and above

Area of residence and Cause of disabilities	Count			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Congenital	30,744	26,723	57,467	13.9	11.9	12.9
Disease/Illness	99,647	130,785	230,432	45.1	58.1	51.6
Injury/Accident	56,060	34,028	90,088	25.4	15.1	20.2
War/Mines	16,399	6,505	22,904	7.4	2.9	5.1
Genocide against the Tutsi	4,713	7,301	12,014	2.1	3.2	2.7
Unknown	13,155	18,397	31,552	6.0	8.2	7.1
Other	4,154	6,184	10,338	1.9	2.7	2.3
Not Stated	614	633	1247	0.3	0.3	0.3
Urban						
Congenital	3,540	2,834	6,374	13.0	13.2	13.1
Disease/Illness	8,859	10,145	19,004	32.5	47.4	39.0
Injury/Accident	8,107	3,941	12,048	29.7	18.4	24.7
War/Mines	3,990	1,136	5,126	14.6	5.3	10.5
Genocide against the Tutsi	1,044	1,602	2,646	3.8	7.5	5.4
Unknown	1,420	1,464	2,884	5.2	6.8	5.9
Other	598	582	1,180	2.2	2.7	2.4
Not Stated	157	149	306	0.6	0.7	0.6
Rural						
Congenital	27,204	23,889	51,093	14.0	11.7	12.9
Disease/Illness	90,788	120,640	211,428	46.8	59.2	53.2
Injury/Accident	47,953	30,087	78,040	24.7	14.8	19.6
War/Mines	12,409	5,369	17,778	6.4	2.6	4.5
Genocide against the Tutsi	3,669	5,699	9,368	1.9	2.8	2.4
Unknown	11,735	16,933	28,668	6.1	8.3	7.2
Other	3,556	5,602	9,158	1.8	2.8	2.3
Not Stated	457	484	941	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with disabilities aged five and above. (2) The percentages do not sum up to 100% as one person can be affected by more than one disability.

Table 7 shows the distribution of causes by types of disability. For almost all types included in the Census, disease/illness is the predominant cause reported. For instance, 68% of all sight-related disabilities have been caused by a disease or illness, and this is the case for 64% of all hearing disabilities and 50% of all disabilities constraining the ability to learn and/or concentrate. Disabilities that create difficulties speaking constitute the exception, as they are predominantly caused by congenital factors (52%). Congenital factors come second for vision disabilities (12%), hearing (23%) and learning/concentrating (17%), but for disabilities that manifest in difficulties walking/climbing the second most common cause is injuries/accidents (31%). Around 9% of persons who experience difficulties walking and 11% of persons whose ability to learn or concentrate is constrained attribute their disability to the war, mines or the genocide against the Tutsi. It is also interesting to note that, for half of the disabilities classified as 'Other', the stated cause is disease/illness. This suggests that long-term or chronic illnesses that are manifesting in a different way from the difficulties listed in the questionnaire also tend to be perceived as a disability. The distribution of causes across disability types follows the same pattern for males and females (Table 37). Disease/illness stands out as main cause even more for females than for males. It can also be highlighted that walking/climbing disabilities are caused to a similar extent by diseases/illnesses and injuries/accidents (both 37%) among males, while disease/illness is the predominant cause among females with difficulties walking (54% versus 24% caused by injuries/accidents).

Table 7: Distribution of causes of different types of disabilities, aged five and above

Type of disability	Causes of disability									
	Congenital	Disease/ Illness	Injury/ Accident	War/ Mines	Genocide against the Tutsi	Unknown	Other	Not Stated	Total	Count
Seeing	11.8	68.4	8.1	1.8	0.7	6.1	2.2	1.0	100.0	57,417
Hearing	22.9	64.3	2.8	1.7	0.9	5.1	1.8	0.5	100.0	33,674
Speaking	52.0	40.7	1.6	1.4	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	16,312
Walking / Climbing	9.2	45.0	30.7	6.9	2.4	4.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	220,669
Learning / Concentrating	16.8	49.9	8.5	4.9	5.6	12.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	84,213
Other	8.8	51.7	16.1	3.9	3.1	8.9	7.2	0.2	100.0	66,848
Type Not Stated	58.1	18.0	6.8	4.3	2.6	2.5	1.0	6.6	100.0	2,001

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: disabilities reported by persons aged five and above; i.e. this table is at the level of the disability, not the person. (2) For disaggregations by sex and area of residence, see Table 37 and Table 38 in the Annex.

3.3 Medical Insurance coverage of the population with disabilities

Table 8 indicates that 85% of persons with disabilities have health insurance with no notable difference between males (84%) and females (86%). The urban areas, Kigali City and the Southern Province present the lowest percentages of persons with a disability who are covered by health insurance compared to those in rural areas and the three other provinces. The situation is only slightly better for the resident population without a disability. For example, at national level there is a two percentage point difference between coverage among persons with and without a disability. A larger difference is found for males with disabilities in urban areas compared to males without a disability in the same area of residence (78% compared to 84% with health insurance).

Table 8: Percentage of persons with disabilities with health insurance compared to persons without a disability by sex, area of residence and province (aged five and above)

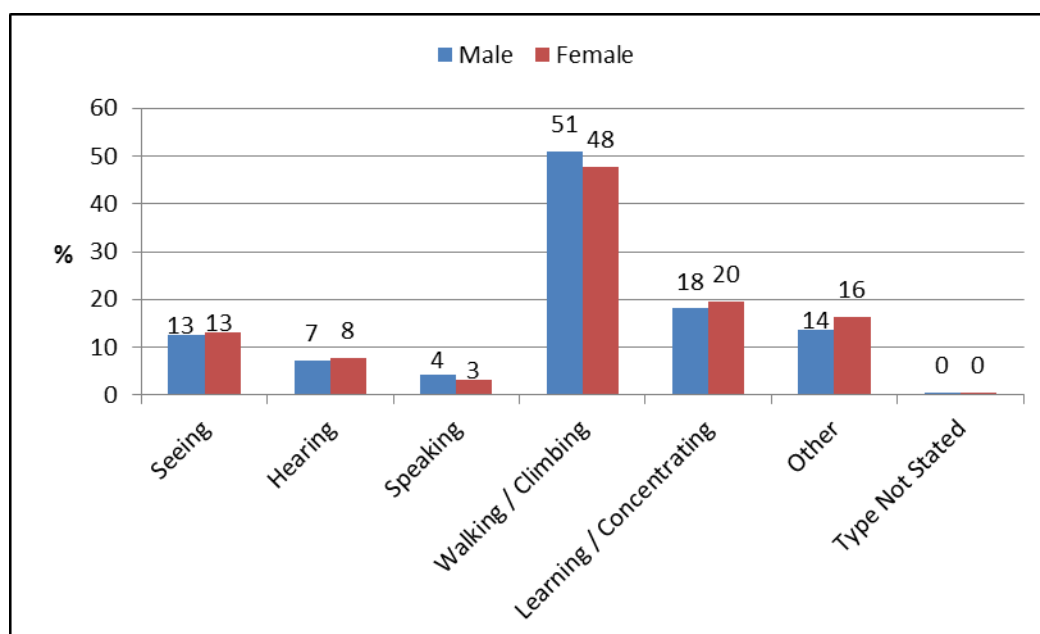|	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	83.7	86.2	84.9	85.9	87.9	86.9
Area of residence						
Urban	77.5	85.2	80.9	83.5	88.6	85.9
Rural	84.6	86.3	85.4	86.4	87.8	87.2
Province						
Kigali City	77.6	83.5	80.2	82.9	86.8	84.8
South	74.6	78.5	76.6	77.4	80.0	78.8
West	87.6	89.4	88.5	89.2	90.6	89.9
North	90.5	91.7	91.1	91.7	92.5	92.1
East	87.6	88.7	88.2	88.8	90.6	89.7
Count	221,150	225,303	446,453	4,075,669	4,453,824	8,529,493

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population aged five and above.

If covered by health insurance, the large majority of persons with disabilities are members of the 'Mutuelle de santé', the public health insurance scheme (95%) (Table 39 in Annex D). The same predominance of the Mutuelle can be observed for the population without a disability. The percentage of those who are members of RAMA (Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie) is low in general, but more so for the population with a disability (1%) than among those without a disability (3%). The difference is more visible in urban areas, where only 5% of the insured population with a disability are members of RAMA compared to 11% for those without a disability. As RAMA primarily targets civil servants and public sector employees, this finding indicates that there is low proportion of the population working in these sectors, especially among persons with disabilities. Moreover, it can been seen that FARG, a public organisation helping victims of the genocide against the Tutsi, covers a larger share of the population with disabilities (1.8%), particularly among women with a disability (2.3%), than that of the population without a disability (0.5%).

Chapter 4: Demographic and social characteristics of persons with disabilities

This part of the report describes the distribution of persons with disabilities by age groups and sex. It also explores limitations that persons with disabilities might face concerning family formation and women's reproductive life.

4.1 Age distribution and spatial distribution of persons with disabilities

The age structure of the population (aged 5 or above) with disabilities differs considerably from the population (aged 5 or above) without a disability (Figure 7). For the latter (bottom figure), one observes a distribution that is similar to the general population, with children and adolescents representing the majority of the population. In fact, 56% of males and 53% of females without disability are between 5 and 24 years of age. The age structure of the population with disabilities is very different. Only 29% of males with disabilities and 24% of females with disabilities are between 5 and 24 years old. Among males with disability the population is relatively evenly spread over age groups from 15 to 54. Among females with disabilities a "bulge" in the pyramid is observed between age 55 and 64.

For persons with disabilities, the age structure among males is thus overall slightly younger than among females. As discussed above, the difference in age structure for males and females is reflected in differences of disability causes. The major cause of disability for females is disease/illness most likely linked to old age while for males, diseases/illness and accident/injury are of similar importance.

The age structure reflects the previous discussions regarding the importance of old age in regard to disability and its prevalence rates. This difference in the age structure has to be taken into account throughout the following sections of the report when comparing the characteristics of persons with and without disabilities. Explanations of different patterns may be related to the larger share of older persons rather than the presence of a disability.

Figure 7: Age pyramids (%) of population with disabilities and without disabilities (age 5 and above)
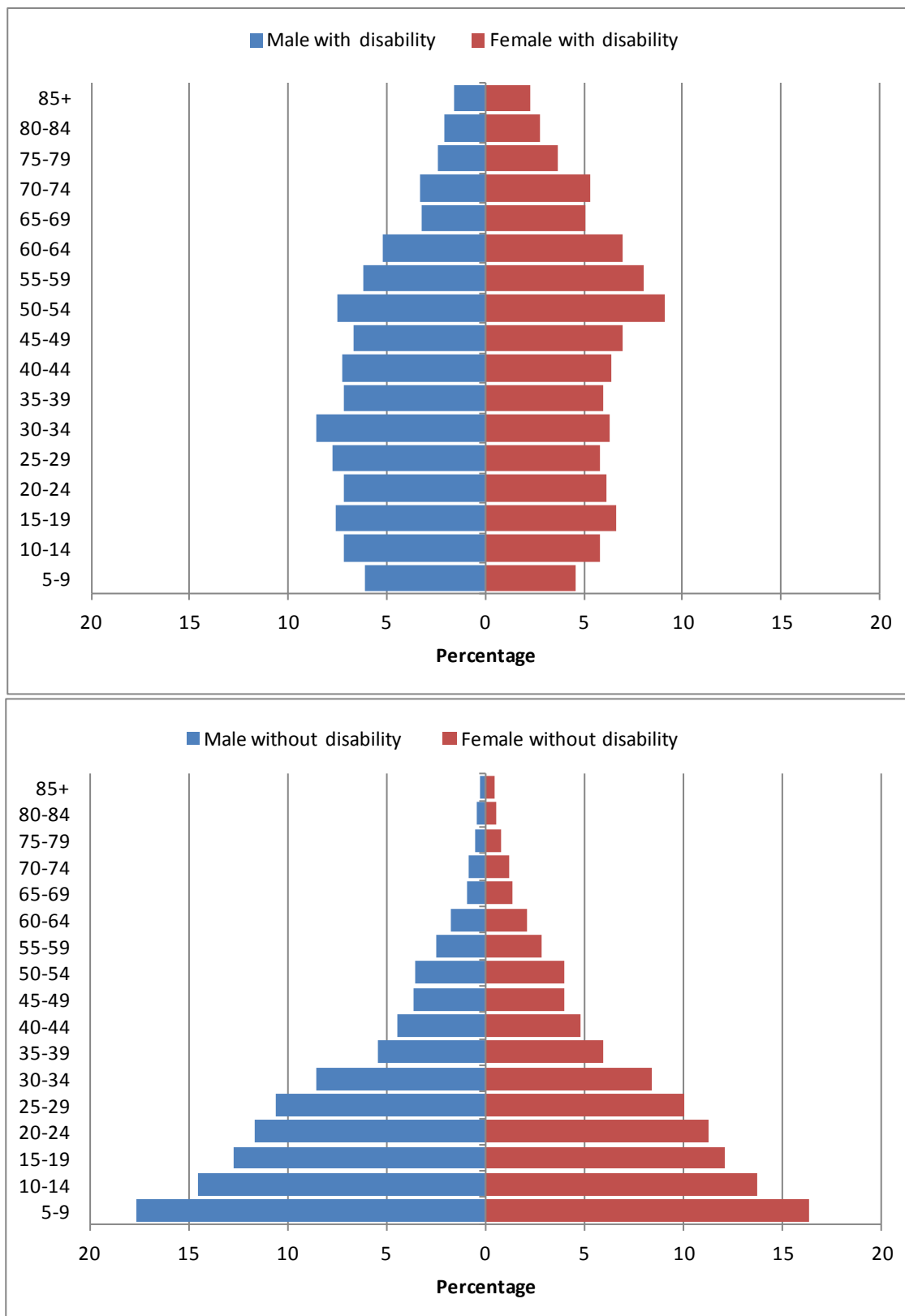
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. See also Table 40.

Although both the populations with and without disabilities are concentrated in rural areas, the proportion of the population with a disability found in rural areas is even larger than in the case of the population without a disability (89% against 83%; Table 9). Proportions of persons with disabilities are also slightly higher in the Southern (27% against 25%), Eastern (26% against 24%) and Western (25% against 23%) provinces.

The opposite is the case in Kigali City and the Northern Province. For instance, 7% of persons with disabilities are living in Kigali City compared to 11% of persons without disabilities. The difference observed can be related to the differential age structure, with older persons concentrating in rural areas and younger cohorts tending to migrate to urban areas.

Table 9: Distribution (%) of the resident population with disabilities by area of residence and province compared to persons without a disability, aged five and above

Area of residence and Province	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Area of residence						
Urban	12.3	9.5	10.9	18.4	16.0	17.1
Rural	87.7	90.5	89.1	81.6	84.0	82.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Province						
Kigali City	8.1	6.3	7.2	12.0	10.2	11.1
South	26.8	27.9	27.4	24.3	24.9	24.6
West	23.8	25.5	24.7	22.8	23.7	23.3
North	14.2	15.0	14.6	16.5	17.0	16.8
East	27.0	25.3	26.2	24.4	24.2	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	221,150	225,303	446,453	4,075,669	4,453,824	8,529,493

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without a disability aged five and above.

4.2 Marital status and nuptiality among persons with disabilities

Marriage and family formation are important demographic and social events in people's lives. Table 10 suggests that the proportion of people that have never been married among persons with disabilities is lower compared to the population without a disability, while the proportion of those who are currently married or widowed is higher than that of the population without a disability.

The age structure explains this finding: with a population that is, on average, composed of older people, more persons with disabilities have passed the age of marriage. Among women, who tend to get married at younger ages than men and also to live longer, one also observes that the percentage of widows is larger than among persons without a disability. Another factor may be the consequences of the genocide against the Tutsi, as women survived with injuries or their mental or physical health is affected after losing their husbands.

Table 10: Distribution (%) of persons with/without a disability aged 12 and above by current marital status by sex

Current marital status	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Never married	31.4	26.1	28.7	51.6	42.0	46.5
Currently married	62.8	38.7	50.5	46.4	45.3	45.8
Separated	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.5
Widowed	3.7	30.4	17.3	1.1	9.7	5.7
Divorced	1.7	3.8	2.8	0.6	2.2	1.4
Not stated	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	201,070	210,013	411,083	3,083,867	3,442,728	6,526,595

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without a disability aged 12 and above. (2) For details at the level of the area of residence, see Table 42 in the Annex.

Examining the percentage of never-married people by age group can provide more insights into the marriage behaviour of persons with disabilities. According to Figure 8, the percentage of those who have never been married among persons with a disability exceeds the percentage among non-disabled persons at all ages. For instance, at age 35–39, over 90% of the population without a disability are married compared to 82% among the population with a disability in the same age group.

Figure 8: Percentage of never-married people at each age between 12 and 49 among persons with disabilities
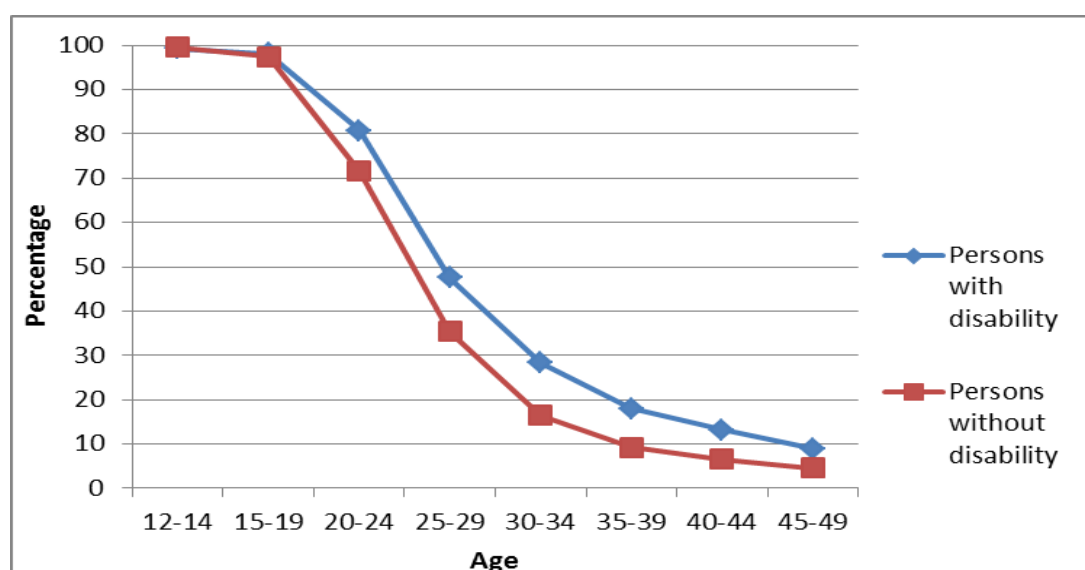
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

4.3 Fertility among women with disabilities

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) provide the number of births to women in a specific age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The ASFR is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women. The ASFRs of women with disabilities are slightly below the levels of women who are not affected by a disability for all age groups. For instance, 200 women in 1000 women aged 25-29 without a disability experience a birth in a given year, compared to 170 among women with disabilities. The total fertility rate of women with a disability also remains below the level of women without a disability, at 3.47 compared to 4.05. Mothers with a disability are, on average, slightly older at the birth of their children than mothers without a disability.

Table 11: Fertility indicators for women with and without a disability

	Females with a disability	Females without a disability
Corrected ASFR		
15-19	20	30
20-24	110	150
25-29	170	200
30-34	170	190
35-39	130	140
40-44	70	80
45-49	10	20
TFR	3.47	4.05
Mean Age at Childbearing	31.43	31.09

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Fertility statistics are computed using indirect estimation methods (see thematic report on Natality and Fertility, NISR 2013c), ASFR: Age-specific fertility rate are expressed per 1000 women; TFR: Total Fertility Rate; refers to the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period during their lifetime if they were subject to experiencing the ASFRs of a given period (expressed per one woman) (2) Base population: female resident population with/without a disability, aged 15–49.

4.4 Distribution of persons with disabilities by nationality and by religious affiliation

There is no obvious reason as to why the population with and without a disability should differ with regard to their nationality. Indeed, almost the totality of the population with a disability (99%) is Rwandan and the same distribution is observed for the population without a disability (Table 44).

The population with a disability is 46% Catholic, 34% Protestant, 11% Adventist and 2% Muslim. As seen in Table 12, there is no remarkable difference with the population without a disability, but we can observe that those who declare themselves to be Catholics and those without religious affiliation represent a slightly larger share among the population with a disability.

Table 12: Distribution (%) of persons with/without disabilities by religious affiliation by sex (aged five and above)

Area of residence and Religious affiliation	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Catholic	46.1	46.5	46.3	44.6	44.1	44.4
Protestant	31.8	36.2	34.0	34.9	39.1	37.1
Adventist	10.9	11.7	11.3	11.4	12.0	11.7
Muslim	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.0
Jehovah witness	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Traditional/ Animist	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	4.8	2.1	3.5	3.5	1.4	2.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	0.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	221,150	225,303	446,453	4,075,669	4,453,824	8,529,493

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. (1) Base population: resident population with/without a disability aged five and above.

Chapter 5: Educational characteristics of persons with disabilities

Education is an important condition for giving children with disabilities the opportunity to integrate in society and become prepared for their future lives. It is a key factor in accessing economic activities, information on health, and other opportunities.

Table 13 presents the information on school attendance of children aged 5–17 at the time of the Census. Among children with disabilities, 64% are currently attending school, while the share of children in school reaches 81% for the population without a disability. While a large percentage of children with disabilities are in school, the Census data show that some of them face difficulties accessing education. The census showed that 27% of the children with a disability have never attended school, compared to 14% among children without a disability. Moreover, 9% have left school compared with 6% for children without a disability. Lack of specialised schools and information, as well as resource constraints in the families of persons with a disability, could explain these differences. The pattern holds regardless of the area of residence.

In the 2002 Census, school attendance was analysed for children aged 7–17 and levels can therefore not be directly compared to the 2012 Census. However, comparing children with and without a disability, the 2002 Census showed a difference of 14 percentage points in terms of children who had never attended school (19% among children without a disability, 33% among children with a disability) (SNR, 2005). This gap remains similar according to the results presented in Table 13. Still, achievements in terms of increased school attendance over the past decade also appear to have benefited children with disabilities.

Table 13: Distribution (%) of children with/without disabilities aged 5–17 by current school attendance by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Current school attendance	Children with disabilities			Children without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Currently attending	63.8	64.1	63.9	80.1	81.3	80.7
No longer attending	8.4	9.2	8.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
Never attended	27.9	26.8	27.4	14.3	12.9	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	40,742	32,903	73,645	1,677,925	1,723,531	3,401,456
Urban						
Currently attending	66.3	66.2	66.2	85.7	83.7	84.7
No longer attending	7.1	9.5	8.1	5.2	8.0	6.6
Never attended	26.7	24.3	25.6	9.1	8.3	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	3,929	3,198	7,127	234,210	247,432	481,642
Rural						
Currently attending	63.5	63.8	63.7	79.2	80.9	80.1
No longer attending	8.5	9.1	8.8	5.7	5.4	5.6
Never attended	28.0	27.0	27.6	15.1	13.7	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	36,813	29,705	66,518	1,443,715	1,476,099	2,919,814

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The participation restrictions of children with disabilities in terms of their access to schooling are also observed through other indicators. Figure 9 presents the net attendance rate (NAR) both for primary and secondary levels. The NAR is calculated as the total number of students of primary/secondary school age currently attending primary/secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total official school-age population. If it is equal to 100, all school age children are actually attending the school level that corresponds to their age. It will be below 100 if children are out of school and/or they are over-age or under-age for the school level they attend. For the

primary level, the official age of school in Rwanda is 7–12 years and for the secondary level it is 13–18 years. The NAR for primary school for the population with disabilities is therefore computed as the number of 7–12 year old children with a disability who declared that they are currently attending primary school divided by the total number of children with disabilities in the age group 7–12, multiplied by 100.

There is a gap of over 20 percentage points at primary level; the NAR is 68% for the population with a disability while it is 89% for the population without a disability. At the secondary level, where attendance is considerably lower than in primary school regardless of disability status, there is a 10 percentage point gap; 12% of secondary school-age children with disabilities are attending secondary school, compared to 22% of the population without a disability. This difference is also remarkable when considering the two areas of residence, particularly for the secondary level, where the NAR is 22% for the population with a disability against 40% for the population without a disability in urban areas and 11% for the population with a disability against 19% for the population without a disability in rural areas (Table 46).

Figure 9: Net attendance rates (primary and secondary) for children with/without disabilities
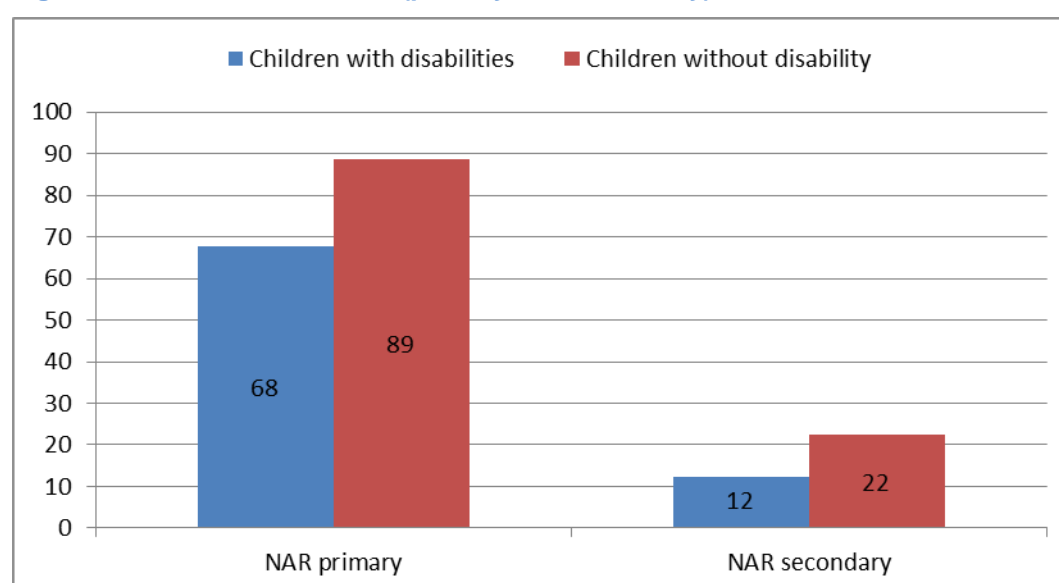
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) NAR primary is equal to the number of primary school-age children (7–12) with (without) a disability currently attending primary school, divided by the primary school-age population with (without) a disability. NAR secondary is equal to the number of secondary school age children (13–18) with (without) a disability currently attending secondary school, divided by the secondary school-age population with (without) a disability.

The percentage of persons who have attended school at some point in their lives is higher among younger generations than older ones, a trend that can be observed for persons with as well as without a disability (Figure 10; Table 47). The general trend reflects the improvements in the education system and coverage in terms of access to primary school. For the population with a disability, 81% of the children aged between 10 and 14 have attended school at some time, while the proportion is down to 41% at age 50 and above. By gender, the level of attendance appears to be in favour of males starting from age 15 to 19, and the difference grows larger with age (four percentage points in the 20–24 age group, compared to 28 percentage points at 50 and above). In the youngest cohorts, girls are no longer disadvantaged in their access to schooling, an observation that holds for the population with and without a disability.

When comparing the situation between persons with disabilities and without a disability over age groups, Figure 10 shows that the percentage of the population with a disability which has attended school at some point is lower than the corresponding share of the population without a disability.

The difference is larger at the younger ages (16 percentage points at age 10–14) and narrows progressively to five percentage points at 50 and above. Children with a disability are not always able to access to schooling. Older cohorts, on the other hand, may have become disabled at a later stage in life, often due to illnesses related to old age. As they acquired their education prior to that point, the gap between persons with and without a disability appears smaller.

Figure 10: Percentage of persons with/without disabilities who have ever attended school by age
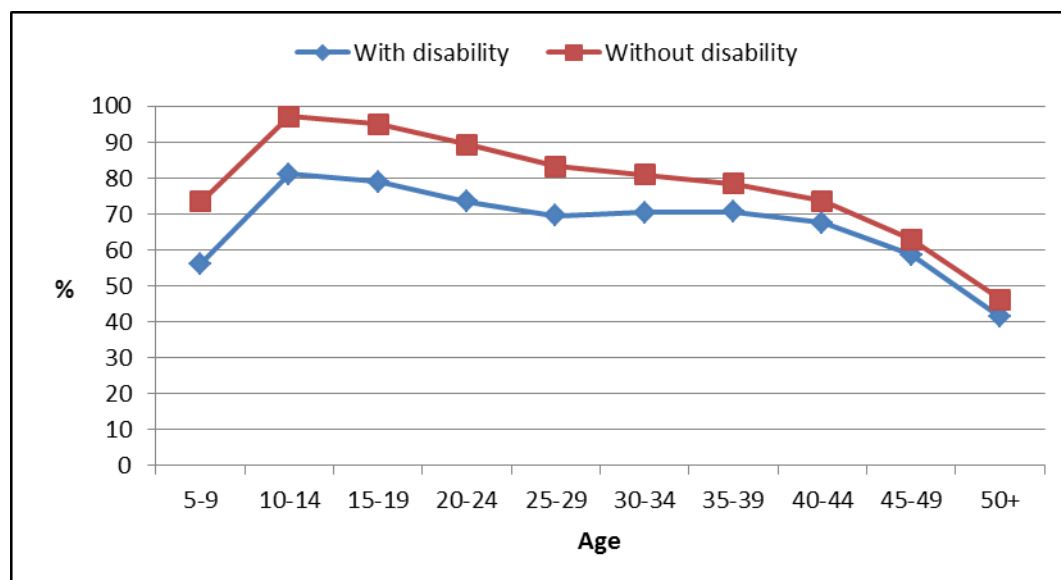
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five and above. (2) For details on differences by sex, see Table 47 in the Annex.

5.1 Highest level of education attended among persons with disabilities

The differential access to education is also reflected when comparing levels of education for persons with and without a disability.

A large share of the population with a disability has no formal education (41%), and this is the case for 50% of women with a disability. Most persons with disabilities who have attended school stopped at the primary level. Those who have a secondary level of education represent only 6%, and the percentage is slightly higher for males (8%) than females (5%). The situation is better in urban areas where 27% of persons with disabilities are uneducated and 18% attain secondary level (Figure 11;Table 14).

A considerably smaller proportion (20%) of the population without a disability has no education. For 61%, primary school is the highest level attended and 15% have post-primary/secondary or higher levels of education.

The main explanation for this discrepancy is that the population with a disability is largely composed of older persons, who did not benefit from an education in their youth. A second factor is the differential access to education that seems to be related to the disability status observed in Figure 10 above.

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Table 14: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by level of education as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Level of education	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
No education	32.3	49.6	41.1	17.0	22.5	19.9
Preschool	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.2	2.9	3.0
Primary	55.4	41.9	48.6	62.8	60.0	61.3
Post-primary	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
Secondary	7.8	5.1	6.4	12.4	11.2	11.8
University	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.7	1.6	2.1
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	221,150	225,303	446,453	4,075,669	4,453,824	8,529,493
Urban						
No education	21.7	34.4	27.3	9.0	11.7	10.3
Preschool	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.8	3.0	2.9
Primary	49.3	43.7	46.8	51.2	50.9	51.1
Post-primary	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secondary	19.7	14.8	17.5	24.8	24.5	24.6
University	4.8	2.4	3.7	10.0	7.8	8.9
Not stated	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	27,289	21,418	48,707	750,705	710,968	1,461,673
Rural						
No education	33.8	51.2	42.7	18.9	24.6	21.9
Preschool	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.2	2.9	3.1
Primary	56.2	41.7	48.8	65.4	61.7	63.5
Post-primary	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
Secondary	6.1	4.1	5.1	9.7	8.7	9.1
University	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.7
Not stated	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	193,861	203,885	397,746	3,324,964	3,742,856	7,067,820

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five or above.

Figure 11: Distribution (%) of persons with/without disabilities aged 5 years and above by level of education
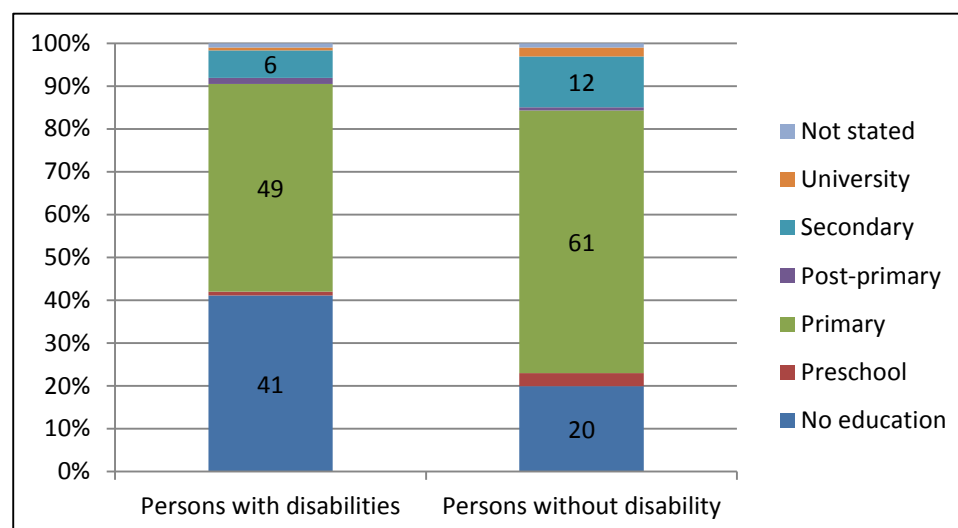
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five or above.

The analysis of the level of education by type of disability should provide further insights into barriers to school participation (Table 15). It appears that those people who have a speaking disability are the least educated; the proportion of such persons with no level of education is relatively high at 69% and primary school is the highest level attended for 25%.

Table 15: Distribution (%) of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by level of education by type of disability

	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking/ climbing	Learning/ concentrating	Other	Type Not Stated
No education	41.4	49.7	68.8	40.5	44.1	37.9	18.5
Preschool	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	3.4
Primary	47.9	43.1	24.8	48.5	46.4	52.5	62.0
Post-primary or higher	8.6	5.1	3.3	9.5	7.2	7.9	15.1
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	57,213	33,471	16,256	220,130	84,133	66,696	1,967

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without disability aged five or above. (2) For details on differences by sex and area of residence see Table 48 in the Annex.

5.2 Literacy among persons with disabilities

As it is the case with education, literacy allows persons with disabilities to access information, to participate in activities that require being able to read and write (such as banking or use of computers) and to access better jobs. To evaluate the level of literacy, the Census asks whether a person is able to read and write with understanding in one or several languages namely Kinyarwanda, English, French or other languages, or if he/she cannot read and write with understanding in any language. The results related to this question are presented in Table 16 for the population aged 15 and above. The level of illiteracy is almost twice as high among persons affected by a disability compared to persons without a disability, among men as well as women. Literacy levels are lower among persons with disabilities regardless of the language, with the only exception of literacy in "other languages" in rural areas. This pattern is, once again, likely to be due to a combination of differences in the age structure and disadvantages experienced by the population who are disabled in terms of informal or formal education.

Table 16: Percentage of persons with disabilities aged 15 and above literate in each of the Rwandan official languages compared to persons without a disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Language(s) of literacy	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
None	40.1	60.3	50.4	23.0	32.3	28.0
Kinyarwanda	55.6	37.8	46.4	72.8	65.8	69.1
French	8.2	4.3	6.2	13.6	10.1	11.7
English	6.6	3.9	5.2	17.4	13.6	15.4
Other	4.5	1.2	2.8	5.2	2.5	3.8
Not Stated	3.8	1.6	2.7	3.4	1.3	2.3
Urban						
None	20.6	39.1	28.7	8.9	14.6	11.6
Kinyarwanda	65.6	55.8	61.3	81.6	81.5	81.5
French	18.6	12.2	15.8	29.1	26.4	27.8
English	15.2	9.3	12.6	32.5	28.5	30.6
Other	15.6	6.5	11.6	16.5	10.3	13.5
Not Stated	12.7	4.2	9.0	7.7	2.5	5.2
Rural						
None	42.9	62.5	53.2	26.7	36.0	31.7
Kinyarwanda	54.1	35.9	44.6	70.5	62.6	66.2
French	6.7	3.4	5.0	9.5	6.7	8.0
English	5.4	3.3	4.3	13.4	10.5	11.8
Other	2.9	0.7	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.6
Not Stated	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.0	1.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. (1) Base population: resident population with/without a disability aged 15 or above.

Chapter 6: Economic activity among persons with disabilities

Integration of the population with disability in economic activities is one of the ways of facilitating them to enhance their own individual development and to contribute to the development of the country. This part of the report aims to examine the situation in this domain compared to the situation of the population without a disability. The population analyzed corresponds to the working-age population as defined by Rwandan law, and thus excludes children under the age of 16. Indicators used, such as economic activity status, the LFPR, and unemployment rates, will be disaggregated by age and sex. The distribution of the currently employed persons with disabilities by occupation, branch of activity, and status in employment will also be discussed.

6.1 Economic activity status and labour force participation

The results on economic activity status presented in Table 17 show the predominance of the currently employed population followed by the inactive population, both among those with and without disability.

The comparison of the population with and without a disability shows, however, a clear difference between the proportions of currently employed among those with a disability (52%) and without a disability (71%). In return, the share of the inactive population is higher for the population with a disability than that without a disability (43% compared to 25%). The pattern remains the same in the two areas of residence and for males as well as females. The age structure that characterises persons with disabilities, the difference in education (a large share of the population with a disability has no formal education, as seen above) and the type of disability itself can be drawn on to explain this situation.

Table 17: Distribution (%) of persons with/without disabilities aged 16 and above by economic activity status by sex

Economic activity status	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Currently employed	55.8	48.9	52.3	72.4	69.7	71.0
Unemployed	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.5
Inactive	38.7	47.8	43.4	22.5	26.7	24.8
Not stated	3.3	0.9	2.1	3.0	0.7	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	187,354	198,458	385,812	2,614,443	2,953,833	5,568,276

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above. (2) For details on the area of residence, see Table 49 in the Annex.

The inactive population for the 2012 Census are defined as persons who were not working during the seven days prior to the Census night and were not ready to work.

This inactive population is dominated by the elderly for persons with disabilities at 25% against 9% for the population without a disability and this confirms the hypothesis that age-structure differences are a main driver in explaining lower levels of current employment. In contrast, it is the proportion of students that dominates the population without a disability, at 56% against 13% for the population with a disability. The population without a disability is both younger and shows higher levels of school attendance. The proportion of persons looking after their family/homes is higher for those without a disability than for those with, at 25% and 18% respectively. The age factor also explains why the proportion of retired persons is higher among the population with a disability than among that without a disability, even if this proportion is very low in both groups. The data also show that the 'Other inactive' response modality includes a large proportion of persons

with disabilities (43%). The pattern remains whether comparing disabled and non-disabled males or females and across the two areas of residence (Table 50 in annex D).

Table 18: Distribution (%) of the inactive population aged 16 and above with/without disabilities by type of inactivity by sex

Type of inactive population	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Looking after family/home	14.4	21.2	18.2	15.2	33.1	25.4
Retired	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Old-age	20.8	27.8	24.8	6.7	9.8	8.5
Student	15.7	10.1	12.5	66.4	47.3	55.5
Other	47.1	39.1	42.6	10.9	9.1	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	72,506	94,768	167,274	589,073	789,361	1,378,434

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above. (2) For details on the area of residence, see Table 50.

The next section focuses on the labour force participation rate (LFPR) in an attempt to disentangle further the interplay between age structure and constrained access to the labour market. The 2012 Census considered as labour force or active population the sum of the employed population during the seven days preceding the Census and the unemployed population that was available to work when the occasion would be presented to them. The LFPR is then defined as the ratio between the active and the sum of the active and inactive populations. The small difference between the LFPR and the sum of currently employed and unemployed in Table 19 is due to the fact that persons who did not state their economic activity status are excluded from the denominator of the LFPR.

Figure 12: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among persons with/without disabilities aged 16 and above by sex
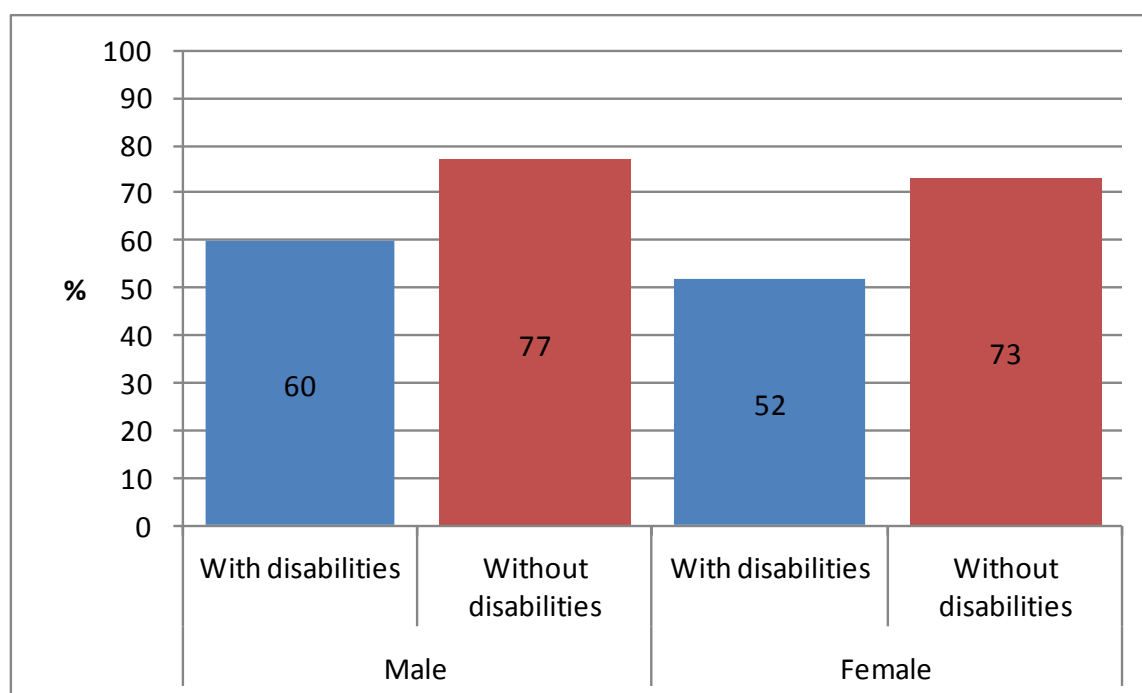
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active+inactive) for resident population aged 16 or older.

The LFPR of the population with a disability is, at 56%, considerably lower than that of the population without a disability (75%), which corresponds to the discussion of the economic activity status above. This is also true when comparing males and females between the two groups (Figure 12).

Figure 13 and Table 19 show, moreover, that the LFPR is higher for the population without a disability regardless of the age group considered. Even at young ages, the difference is remarkable. This gap implies that age is not the sole factor explaining unequal access to the labour market between persons with disabilities and those without. The level of education, barriers to accessing particular types of activity, and the type and severity of the disability could be pertinent limitations in regard to participation in economic activities, as was referred to above. For both persons with and without disabilities, labour force participation of women is approximately six percentage points below the rate of the male population.

Figure 13: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by age group
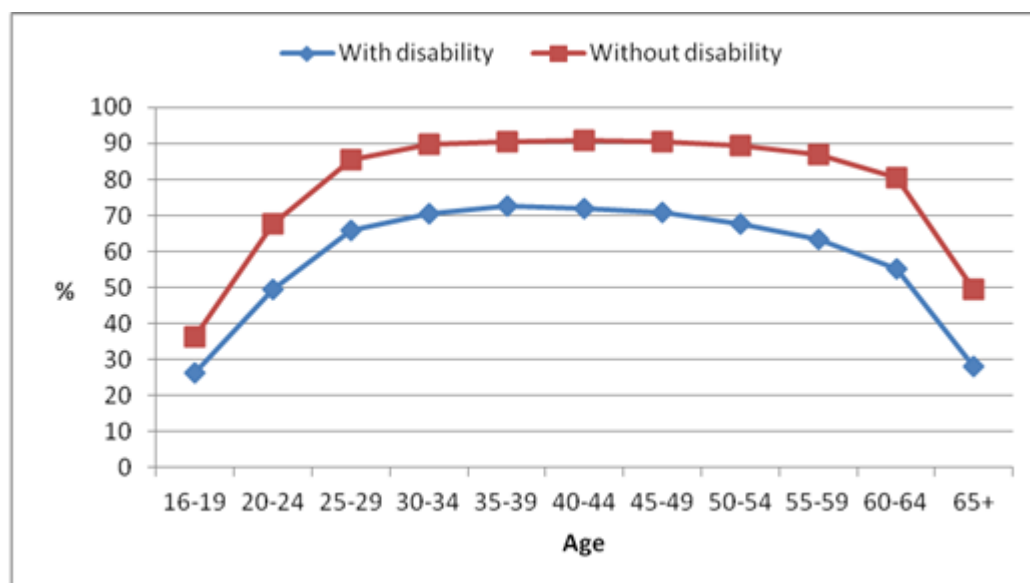
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active + inactive) in the specific age group.

Table 19: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among persons with disabilities aged 16 and above compared to persons without a disability by age group and sex

Age-group (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**
16-19	26.3	26.3	26.3	35.8	36.4	36.1
20-24	51.7	47.2	49.6	68.1	67.6	67.8
25-29	69.1	61.5	65.8	88.3	83.0	85.6
30-34	74.1	66.1	70.6	93.4	86.4	89.7
35-39	76.2	68.4	72.6	94.2	87.6	90.5
40-44	75.3	67.9	71.8	94.1	88.3	90.9
45-49	74.0	67.6	70.7	93.8	88.1	90.6
50-54	70.1	65.5	67.5	92.9	86.8	89.5
55-59	67.0	60.9	63.5	90.7	84.3	87.0
60-64	59.0	52.6	55.2	84.5	77.6	80.5
65+	31.2	26.0	28.0	55.1	46.1	49.6
Total	60.0	51.8	55.7	76.8	73.1	74.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active + inactive) in the specific age group.

Figure 14 shows the labour force participation rate of the population with a disability by type of disability. Persons facing difficulties learning/concentrating are particularly disadvantaged in regard to their access to the labour market (43%), while the LFPR of the population with walking/climbing and vision-related difficulties is the same as the national average for the population with disabilities. As previously mentioned, the main cause of disability among persons classified as having 'another type of disability' not listed in the answer modalities is disease/illness. Their labour participation rate (62%) exceeds the national average, suggesting that chronic illness may represent less of a limitation to participating in the labour market than other types of disability.

Figure 14: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among persons with disabilities aged 16 and above by type of disability
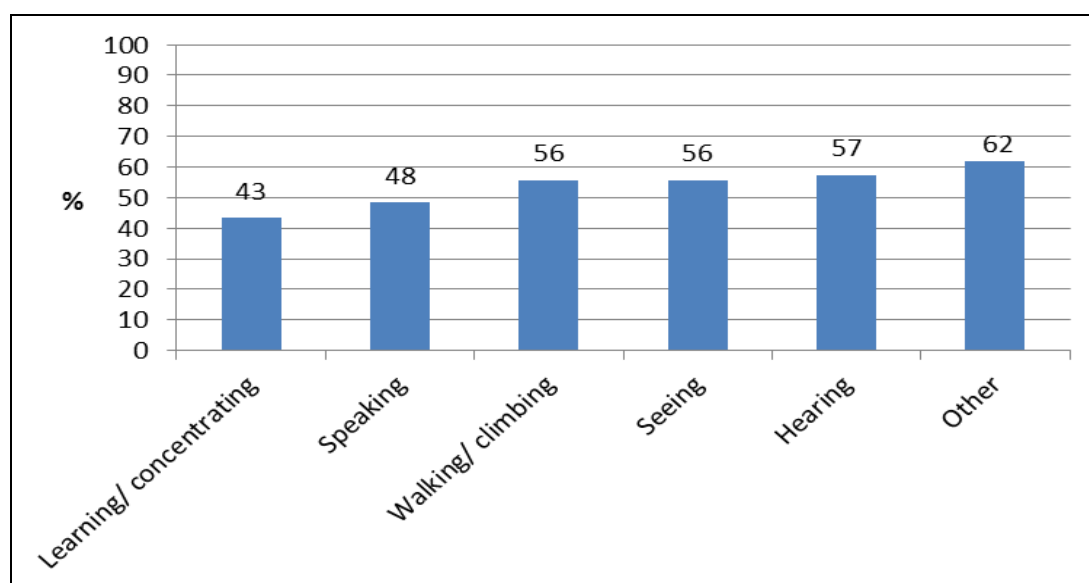
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active+inactive) by disability type.

Table 20 provides more details on the differences by area of residence, sex, and age group.

The LFPRs for men exceed the ones of women for all types of disability. The gap is particularly large for persons affected by walking/climbing disabilities (10 percentage points). In regard to the area of residence, one observes higher LFPRs in rural than in urban areas, except for walking/climbing disabilities, for which labour force participation is the same for both areas of residence. Considering different age groups, the data suggest that young people with a speaking or learning/concentrating disability have the lowest LFPRs.

Table 20: LFPR among persons with disabilities aged 16 and above by type of disability, sex, age and area of residence

	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking/ climbing	Learning/ concentrating	Other	Type Not Stated
Rwanda	55.8	57.4	48.4	55.6	43.3	62.1	73.7
Sex							
Male	60.8	61.9	50.5	60.7	46.0	65.3	76.3
Female	51.6	53.5	46.0	50.4	41.1	59.7	71.4
Area of residence							
Urban	50.3	50.0	37.4	55.8	36.7	56.1	69.8
Rural	56.3	58.1	49.9	55.5	44.1	62.6	74.6
Age							
16-24	42.9	46.1	33.6	39.6	26.7	45.8	50.0
25-34	76.1	77.7	58.9	72.3	47.2	75.7	88.6
35-59	75.0	78.4	65.2	69.6	53.7	72.3	88.3
60+	32.7	33.8	35.1	34.1	32.8	38.5	50.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active+inactive) by disability type.

6.2 Status in employment

The majority of the currently employed population aged 16 and above are self-employed, both among persons with and without a disability (Table 21). However, the population affected by a disability tends to be even more concentrated in self-employed jobs than the population without a disability (75% as compared to 68%). At the same time, a smaller percentage access wage employment (13% as compared to 18%), indicating that salaried jobs pose higher barriers than self-employed work. The proportion of contributing family workers is slightly higher among the

population without a disability again possibly due to the fact that this group is, on average, younger but the difference is small. The proportion of employers is negligible for both groups. In fact, for the population with a disability, being elderly and with low levels of education, the labour market opportunities are essentially restricted to working on their own account.

When distinguishing by the area of residence, one observes that the proportion of employees is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The better access to wage employment in urban areas is observed for both persons with and without a disability. Still, persons without a disability remain advantaged, as 48% are in waged employed compared to 40% among those with a disability. The age structure, with a larger share of older people among those who are disabled as well as the self-employed, also contributes to this result.

Table 21: Distribution (%) of persons with/without disabilities currently employed aged 16 and above by status in employment by sex

Area of residence and Status in employment	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Employee	17.8	7.7	12.9	25.0	11.7	18.1
Employer	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Self-employed	72.8	77.5	75.1	64.3	71.7	68.2
Contributing family worker	4.7	10.4	7.5	5.9	12.5	9.4
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	104,626	97,119	201,745	1,893,386	2,057,551	3,950,937
Urban						
Employee	46.6	27.3	39.7	54.7	38.3	47.7
Employer	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9
Self-employed	42.3	56.9	47.5	33.9	46.1	39.1
Contributing family worker	1.7	5.5	3.1	1.9	5.3	3.3
Producers' cooperative member	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	7.3	9.1	7.9	7.7	9.2	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	12,010	6,700	18,710	367,053	270,554	637,607
Rural						
Employee	14.0	6.3	10.2	17.8	7.7	12.3
Employer	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Self-employed	76.7	79.0	77.9	71.6	75.6	73.8
Contributing family worker	5.1	10.8	7.9	6.9	13.6	10.5
Producers' cooperative member	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	92,616	90,419	183,035	1,526,333	1,786,997	3,313,330

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above.

6.3 Institutional sector of employment

The large majority of the population both with and without a disability works in the private sector, at 95% of persons with disabilities and 94% of those without (Table 22). Only 2% of the population with a disability work in the public sector, compared to 4% for the population without a disability. This observation is consistent with the results on the type of health insurance discussed above. The relatively low level of education and the older age among persons with disabilities may explain this difference in terms of employment in the public sector.

Table 22: Distribution (%) of currently employed aged 16 and above by institutional sector of employment by disability status and sex

Institutional sector of employment	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Public	3.3	1.4	2.4	5.1	3.0	4.0
Private	94.2	95.8	94.9	92.4	94.4	93.5
Non-profit institution	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Not stated	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	104,626	97,119	201,745	1,893,386	2,057,551	3,950,937

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without disability aged 16 or above. (2) For a disaggregation by area of residence, see Table 52.

6.4 Main occupation and main industry of persons with disabilities

The international standard classification of occupations (ISCO) has been used to code the occupations reported by respondents and the results are presented at the one-digit level. Among the currently employed population aged 16 and above, the large majority works in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. Persons with disabilities are even more concentrated in these occupations (79%) than persons without a disability (72%). The different age structure, level of education and disability types that result in limitations in terms of accessing alternative occupations could explain this difference. The percentage of services and sales occupations is larger for persons without disabilities (9%) than for persons with disabilities (6%). There is no large difference in regard to other occupations, which constitute very small shares for both groups.

Figure 15: Distribution (%) of persons with disabilities currently employed aged 16 and above by main occupation compared to persons without a disability

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above. (2) For a detailed listing of occupations (ISCO one-digit code), see Table 53.

Table 53 in the Annex D provides further details on the occupation by sex and area of residence in addition to the disability status. A larger proportion of women and of people in rural areas works in agricultural occupations than men and people in urban areas, independently of the disability status. Among currently employed persons with a disability, 88% of women work in agricultural occupations compared to 71% of men. On the other hand, a slightly larger proportion of men with a disability than women with a disability are involved in non-agricultural occupations. The general

pattern of differences between persons with and without disabilities is similar in rural areas and in urban areas, but the share of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations is considerably higher in rural (84%) than in urban areas (30%). In urban areas, occupations related to service and sales, craft and related trades, plant and machine operation, and elementary occupations become more important options, both for persons with and without disabilities.

The industry of the economic activity is captured by the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). As can be seen in Figure 16, 82% of persons with disabilities are working in agriculture, forestry or fishing, compared to 75% of the population without a disability. A larger proportion of women than men both with and without a disability work in agricultural industries, suggesting that men face lower barriers in accessing non-agricultural industries (Table 62). Other industries that can be highlighted as they each contain around 3% of the employed population with disabilities are manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The corresponding proportions among the population without a disability are slightly higher.

Figure 16: Distribution (%) of industry of economic activity by disability status for employed persons aged 16 and above
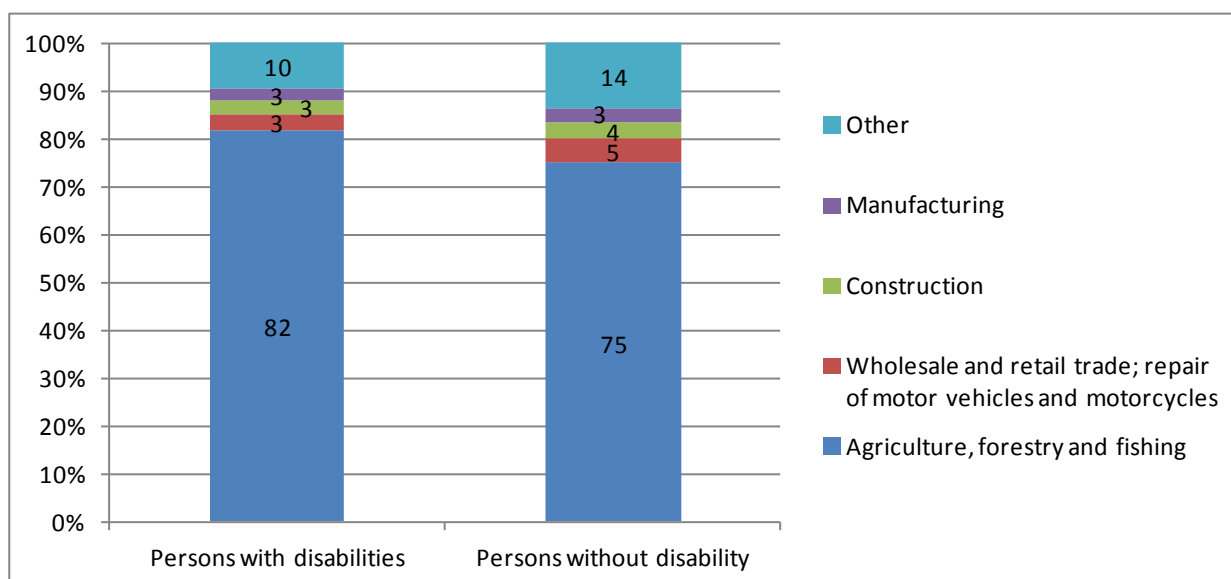
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above. (2) For a detailed listing of industries (ISIC one-digit code), see Table 54 in the Annex.

Chapter 7: Household headship among persons with disabilities and the living conditions of households headed by persons with disabilities

The social and economic characteristics of the head of the household and characteristics of the household itself have an effect on the persons living in the household. Persons with disabilities who are heading households have been considered as potentially vulnerable group, similar to households headed by the elderly, children, or widows. As discussed in previous sections, persons with disabilities also tend to be older, thus meaning they are exposed to two types of identified vulnerability. Moreover, the population with a disability is in particular need of good access to infrastructure such as water, sanitation and an adequate energy source in their daily life. This section aims to provide some evidence on the profile of households headed by persons with disabilities compared to household heads without disabilities.

7.1 Household headship rates among persons with disabilities

The household headship rate is the percentage of the household heads among the population aged 12 or older. In Rwanda, the genocide against the Tutsi and HIV/AIDS have entailed the existence of child- headed households. For this reason, the calculation of the household headship rate considers in the denominator the population aged 12 and above instead of focusing exclusively on the adult population. However, as can be seen from Figure 17, household headship rates among children are close to zero for the population with as well as without a disability.

Overall, 229,198 households are headed by a person with a disability, compared to 2,176,978 households headed by persons without a disability (Table 24). In terms of headship rates, this means that 57% of persons with disabilities are heading a household, against 34% of the population without a disability (Table 55). However, this difference is primarily a result of the age structure among persons with disabilities, with a large share of elderly people among whom the proportion of households heads is larger than among younger persons. Once one compares the headship rates of persons with and without a disability by age group, this difference disappears (Figure 17).

As Figure 17 shows, for most age groups there is no notable difference in headship rates between men with and without a disability, the exception being the 30 to 39 age group with a difference of five percentage points in favour of men without a disability. For the female population, however, one observes that a larger share of women affected by a disability is heading a household compared to women without a disability. The gap is largest in the 40–49 and 50–59 age groups, where headship rates among women with a disability exceed the ones of those without by around 10 percentage points. As previously discussed, the fact that the percentage of currently married is lower and the percentage of widowed is higher among women with disabilities may contribute to this difference in headship rates. The percentage of household heads is larger among males than females, both among persons with and without a disability.

Figure 17: Household headship rates among persons with/without disabilities by sex and age group
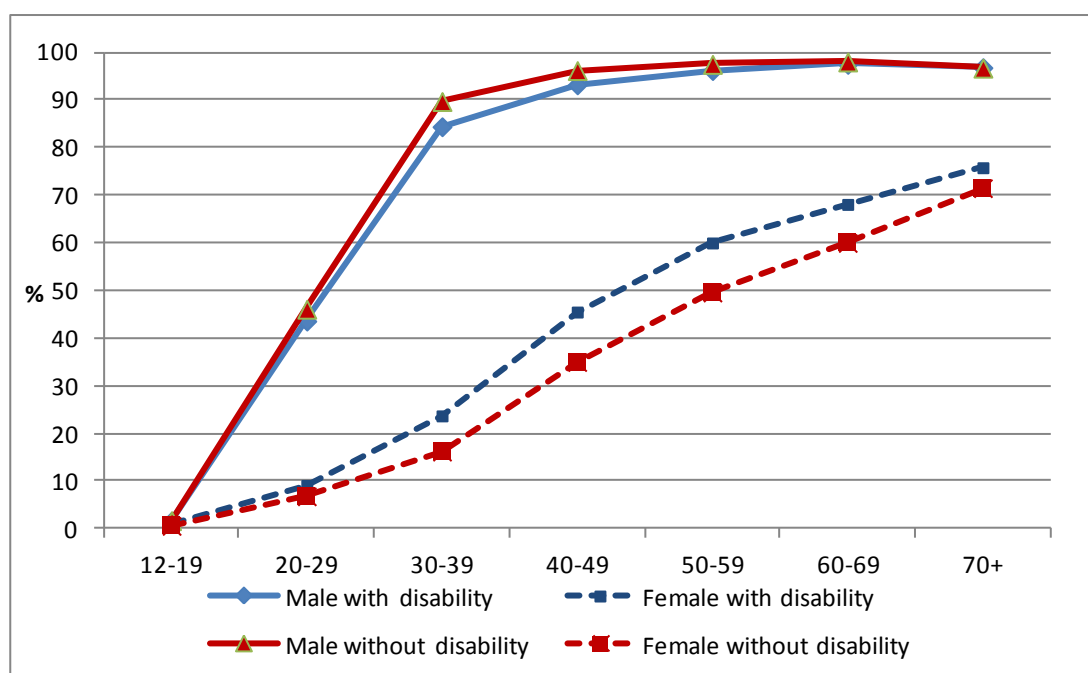
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without a disability aged 12 and above. (2) For details on the area of residence, see Table 55.

7.2 Characteristics of household heads with disabilities and the living standards of their households

The economic activity status of household heads with and without a disability is similar to the case of the population with and without a disability in general. The share of employed household heads is lower among those affected by a disability, in favour of a larger share of inactive persons (Table 23). This difference is most likely to be driven by the older age structure among household heads with disabilities. The proportion of unemployed persons is similar in both groups, at 2.3% among heads of household with a disability and 2.1% among those without a disability.

Table 23: Distribution (%) of household heads with/without disabilities by economic activity status by sex

Economic activity status	Household head with disabilities			Household head without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Employed	64.5	48.4	58.2	89.1	76.7	85.7
Unemployed	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.1
Inactive	33.2	49.4	39.6	9.0	20.9	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	139,262	89,936	229,198	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: persons with/without disabilities heading a household. (2) For disaggregation by area of residence, see Table 56.

The analysis of dependency ratios provides insights into how many dependents have to be supported by a working adult. Two indicators can be constructed. The demographic dependency ratio simply uses age groups to define those who tend to be among the dependents (children and the elderly) and those who tend to be economically active (persons of working age according to the national definition). The economic dependency ratio uses the actual economic activity status to identify dependents as those who are inactive or unemployed. A dependency ratio of 100 would imply that one working age/economically active person has to support one dependent. According to Table 24, both demographic and economic dependency ratios tend to be higher in households

headed by persons with a disability, the only exception being the demographic dependency ratio in female-headed rural households. The lower share of employed persons among the population with a disability can explain the difference in economic dependency ratios. This difference does not seem to be compensated through other economically active household members. The age structure, which is shifted toward older ages among persons with disabilities, contributes to a higher demographic dependency ratio. Overall, more dependents need to be supported in households headed by persons with disabilities, adding to the potential vulnerability of such households.

Table 24: Demographic and economic dependency ratios by disability status, sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	Demographic dependency ratios		Economic dependency ratios	
	Household heads with disabilities	Household heads without a disability	Household heads with disabilities	Household heads without a disability
Rwanda				
Male	105.0	93.1	174.3	137.9
Female	95.2	94.1	184.9	158.2
Both sexes	101.9	93.3	177.4	142.3
Urban				
Male	84.7	66.7	204.9	137.2
Female	74.3	70.9	262.1	201.9
Both sexes	81.6	67.5	219.3	148.3
Rural				
Male	107.8	99.7	171.0	138.0
Female	97.8	98.9	178.4	151.7
Both sexes	104.6	99.5	173.2	141.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Demographic dependency ratio (national definition): (number of 0–15 years old+ 60+/16–59)*100. For the international definition, see NISR (2013b).

The aim of policy interventions targeting persons with disabilities is to ensure that they enjoy the same opportunities and similar living conditions as the population without a disability. The tenure of the dwelling, the quality of water used, and the source of energy analysed in this report are some elements that allow for an evaluation of households' living conditions.

A larger percentage of heads of households who are affected by a disability own the housing unit they are living in (88%) than those without a disability (80%) (Figure 18;Table 59). This pattern can be observed in urban as well as rural areas and among female and male heads of household. This tendency of higher ownership rates is likely to be related to the differential age structure in the population with and without a disability. The area of residence and the type of activity may also play a role: elderly people, living essentially in rural areas and working in agriculture, tend to live in owner-occupied housing. In urban areas, the data indicate a slightly higher share of heads of household with disabilities benefiting from free lodging (5% versus 4%).

Figure 18: Distribution (%) of households by tenure of the housing unit and disability status of the head of household (HoH)
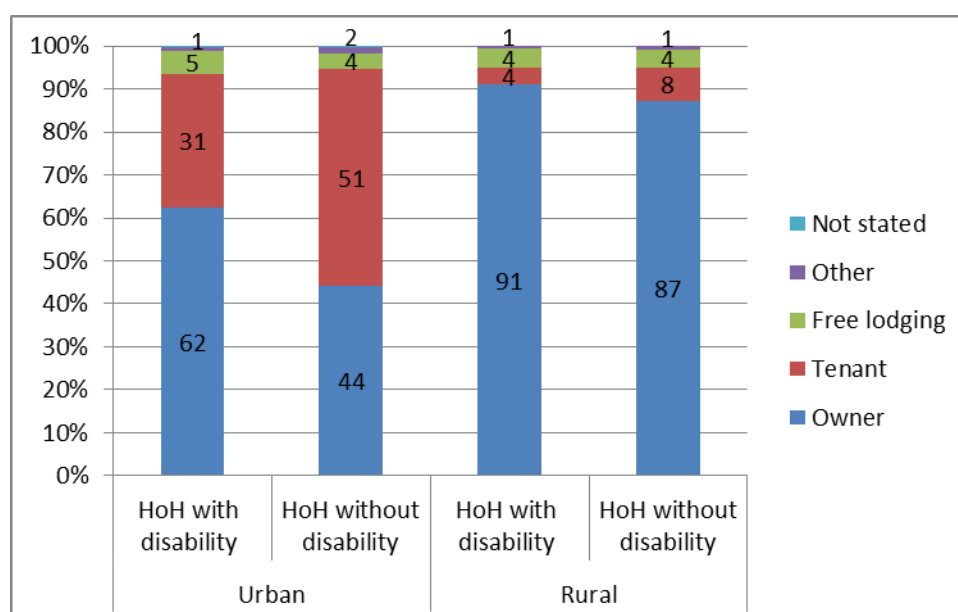
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without a disability. (2) See also Table 59.

In terms of the number of occupants who share one bedroom, Table 25 shows that households headed by persons with a disability and those without do not differ very much. In both cases, the average is slightly above two persons per bedroom. Comparing male-headed and female-headed households one can see that fewer persons share one bedroom in female-headed households, regardless of the disability status of the household head.

Table 25: Average number of occupants per bedroom in households headed by persons with/without disabilities by sex of household head and area of residence

Area of residence	Household head with disabilities			Household head without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3
Area of residence						
Urban	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1
Rural	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.4

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

Improved water sources include pipe-borne water (either inside the dwelling or in the compound), public taps, protected springs or wells, and rain water. Universal access to safe water is an important policy objective for the population in general. Persons with health problems and disabilities are particularly in need of good access to infrastructure, especially when walking is a major impediment. In Figure 19, the total height of the bar shows the percentage of households using an improved water source, whatever the type. Households headed by a person with a disability are revealed to be slightly disadvantaged in regard to access to an improved water source. For instance, 73% of households in rural areas headed by a person without a disability have access to an improved water source, compared to 67% among households with a head with a disability. Protected springs and public taps are the main improved source for both groups in rural areas. However, a larger share of households with household heads with a disability than those without rely on water from a protected spring or well, and the proportion of households with access to internal pipe-borne water is lower than for households headed by a person without a disability. For both groups, households in rural areas are lagging behind urban households in terms of their access to an improved water source.

Figure 19: Use of improved water source by disability status of head of household (HoH) and area of residence
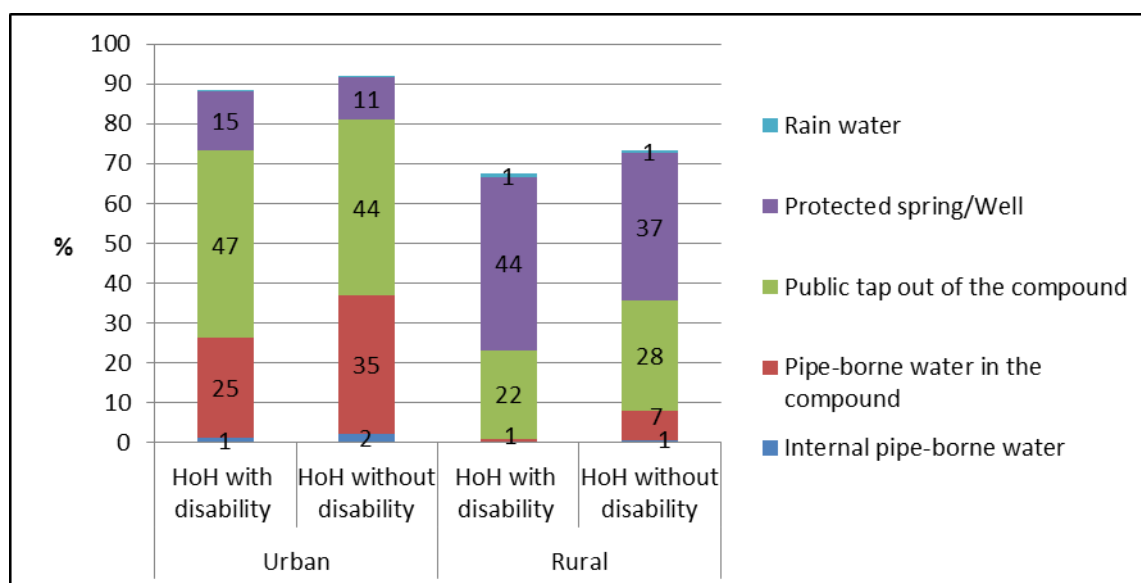
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without a disability. (2) See also Table 60.

In regard to the type of sanitation, the Census questionnaire only distinguishes between flush toilet/WC, pit latrine that is not shared with other households, shared pit latrine,[5] bush, and other. 'Pit latrine' thus includes improved pit latrines that are ventilated or with a slab and pit latrines without a slab however, the latter would not be considered 'improved' sanitation.

Overall, the pit latrine (not shared) is the most common type of toilet facility in Rwandan households, whether headed by persons with or without a disability (Figure 20; Table 61 in annex D). However, it appears that the proportion of households that have this type of toilet facility is slightly higher among households headed by persons with disabilities (85%) than among those headed by persons without a disability (82%). This gap is driven by differences in sanitation in urban areas, where 64% of households with household heads with disabilities use a pit latrine that is not shared compared to 56% in the non-disabled group. The second most common toilet facility is the pit latrine shared with other households. Moreover, 1.5% of the households headed by persons with disabilities do not have any toilet facility and use the bush. This proportion is slightly lower among households headed by persons without a disability (0.9%). Flush toilets/WC systems remain rare, as only 0.3% of the households headed by persons with disabilities and 0.9% of households headed by persons without a disability have access to this type of sanitation facility. The percentage is slightly higher in urban areas with 3% and 5% respectively.

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[5] In the English version of the Census questionnaire, the 'not shared' and 'shared' pit latrine were referred to as the 'private' and 'public' pit latrine respectively.

Figure 20: Type of toilet facility used by disability status of head of household (HoH) and area of residence
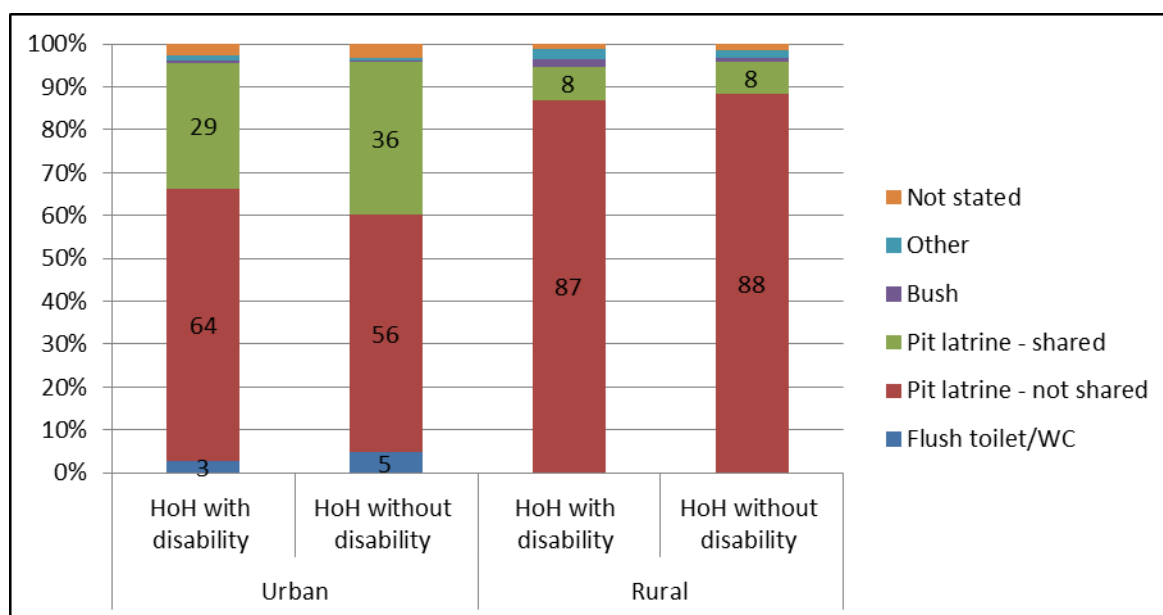
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without a disability. (2) See also Table 61.

The main sources of energy for lighting are kerosene lamps, firewood, electricity supplied by EWSA and candles. Figure 21 shows that the proportion of households using electricity provided by EWSA is lower among households headed by persons with disabilities than those headed by persons without a disability (10% and 17% respectively). There is no remarkable difference regarding the use of kerosene lamps between households headed by persons with disabilities and those without (39% for HoH with disability and 40% of HoH without disability. However, the proportion of those using firewood is higher among households headed by persons with disabilities (13% an 7% respectively), while candles tend to be commonly used among households headed by persons without a disability. The proportion of households using energy sources such as generators, biogas, or paraffin for lighting is very low. 'Other' energy sources as depicted in Figure 21 include sources used by a very small proportion of households (hydro-electric, solar, generator, paraffin, and biogas), though these account together for less than 2%. It also includes energy types not specified as answer modalities in the Census questionnaire, and these account for 27% of cited energy sources among households headed by a person with a disability. While not coded in the Census data, possible sources of energy captured by the 'other' category include battery-powered lamps and torches (as indicated, for example, by the results of the EICV3; NISR 2012b, p.18).

Figure 21: Main source of energy for lighting by disability status of head of household (HoH)
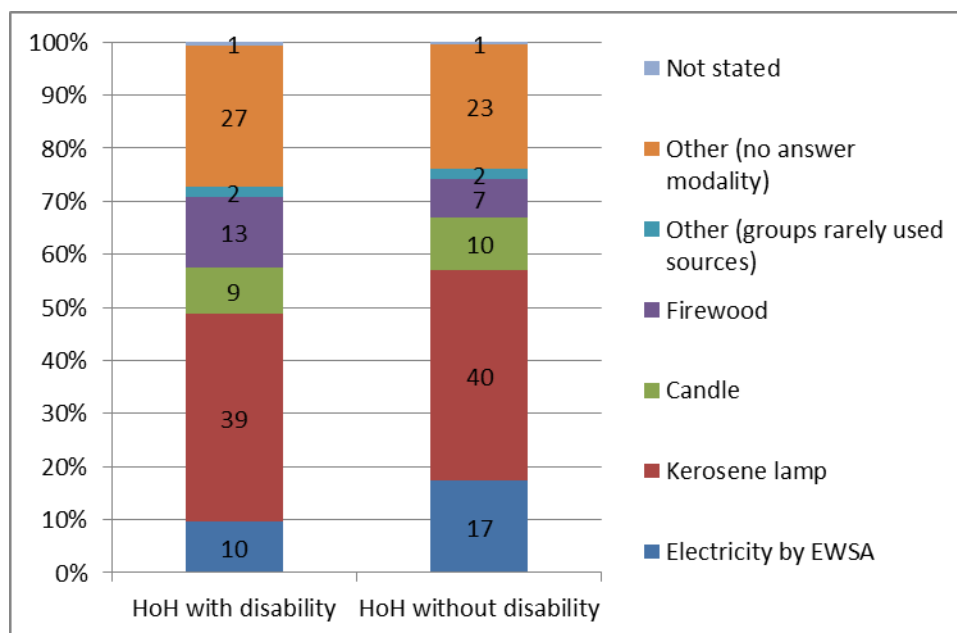
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: households headed by a person with/without a disability. (2) See also Table 62.

Conclusion

The Census results allow not only an evaluation of the size and prevalence of disability levels in the country but also facilitate examination of the opportunities offered to persons with disabilities and the level of their participation in the development of the country.

Overall, 446,453 persons with disabilities aged 5 or above are living in Rwanda, with slightly more females (225,303) than males (221,150) affected by an activity limitation. The move away from the impairment-based approach to measuring disability that was used in 2002 to the activity limitation and functioning approach in 2012 did not lead to large increases in the disability prevalence measured. In 2012, 5% of the resident population aged 5 years or older had a disability. Urban areas and the districts characterised by large urban populations such as Kigali City, Musanze, Rwamagana and Ruhango have a lower prevalence of persons with disabilities than rural areas.

The age structure among persons with disabilities is the opposite of that of the population without a disability: prevalence is the lowest among the youngest age groups and increases progressively with age, resulting in a relatively small share of children among persons with a disability. Among the elderly, disabilities are much more common. For instance, 25% of those aged 80 and above have a disability. Age is therefore an important factor, as the characteristics of persons with disabilities are different from those without a disability not only because of their disability status but also because of their older age.

The majority of persons with disability old, young, men and women are limited in their ability to walk/climb. Walking-related disabilities are more common in rural than in urban areas. The second most common type of disability manifests itself in problems concentrating or learning, followed by disabilities related to vision, hearing, and speaking. The large majority of the population with disability has one single type of disability, while around seven out of 100 persons with disabilities are affected by multiple disabilities.

Most disabilities, regardless of the type, are caused by diseases or illnesses. A larger percentage of women, the elderly, and people in rural areas than men, younger persons and people in urban areas report a disease or illness as the cause of their disability. Injuries or accidents are also an important cause of disability, especially in urban areas and among young men with disabilities.

Access to health care is particularly important for persons with disabilities. 85% of persons with a disability have health insurance, with only a small difference between males (84%) and females (86%). The coverage is slightly lower than among the population without a disability (87%). The urban areas, Kigali City and the Southern Province present the lowest percentages of people with a disability who are covered by health insurance. The large majority of insured persons with disabilities are members of the 'Mutuelle de santé', the public health insurance scheme (95%).

Marriage and childbearing are important events in people's lives and reflect the extent of participation in society by persons with disabilities. The Census results on marital status indicate that the share of people that have never been married among persons with disabilities is higher than among persons without a disability, whatever the age group considered. For instance, at age 35–39, over 90% of the population without a disability is married compared to 82% among the population with a disability in the same age group. Furthermore, fertility rates among women with a disability are lower than those of women without a disability.

41% of persons with disabilities have no education. This is the case for 20% of the population without disability, where the percentage of secondary-level and university-educated people is higher than among the population with disabilities. Moreover, illiteracy is more common among persons with disabilities. It should be noted that these findings could partly be explained by the high proportion of elderly people among persons with disabilities. However, statistics based on the child population give a similar picture. The lower NAR at both primary (68% compared to 89%) and secondary level (12% compared to 22%) and the smaller proportion of children aged 3–18 that are currently attending school or have ever attended school compared to children without a disability show that persons with disabilities might face some obstacles in terms of their access to education.

Persons with disabilities also seem to be less involved in economic activities in comparison to persons without a disability. The LFPR of persons with disabilities is, at 56%, compared to 75% among the population without a disability. Age-specific analysis of the data shows that the labour force participation of persons with disabilities remains below the activity levels of persons without a disability at all ages. The level of participation in the labour force is particularly low among women with a disability, the urban population with a disability and among those who have a disability that affects the ability to concentrate/learn or speak. In comparison with the employed population without a disability, persons with disabilities are slightly less represented in the public sector and a larger percentage work on their own account, particularly in agriculture, forestry or fishing.

Similarly to the population with disabilities in general, among household heads with a disability the share of currently employed is smaller and the share of inactive larger than among household heads without a disability. The percentage of household heads with a disability who own the house they live in is larger than for heads of household without activity limitations, particularly in rural areas. This result is, once again, related to the larger proportion of elderly people among the population with disabilities who are more often house owners than the younger population.

Households headed by people with disabilities appear to be disadvantaged in regard to various housing characteristics. For example, a smaller proportion uses electricity compared to those headed by persons without a disability. Conversely, a larger proportion uses firewood as the main energy source of lighting than households headed by persons without a disability. While the difference is not large, households headed by a person with a disability are also worse off in regard to their use of improved water sources. Considering different types of improved water sources, the data also suggest that a larger proportion of households headed by a person without a disability have piped water in the compound or in the house, while the proportion of households using taps outside of the compound or protected springs is larger among those headed by a person with a disability. Pit latrines, in particular latrines that are not shared with other households, are the most common type of sanitation facility in the country, among households headed by persons with disabilities as well as by persons without a disability. A small proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities is without any toilet facility and thus such households use the bush. This proportion is, however, even lower among households headed by persons without a disability.

Given the profile of persons with disabilities living in Rwanda, a number of areas for policy consideration emerge. These relate, in particular, to the interaction between old age and vulnerability to disabilities, the integration of persons with disabilities into economic activities in both the public and private sectors, educational opportunities for persons with disabilities, the development of strategies to prevent illnesses/diseases and injuries that cause disabilities, and strategies for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

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Annex A Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

A.1 Objectives of the Census

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

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

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

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

A.2 Methodology and Census phases

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

A.2.1 Census mapping

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

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

A.2.2 Pilot Census

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

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

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

A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

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

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

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

A.2.4 Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.5 Recruitment and training of field staff

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.6 Actual Census enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.2.7 Post-enumeration activities

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

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

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

A.3   Data quality assessment

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

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

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

Annex B   Census questionnaire

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

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

B1 Private households: person record

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING		NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

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**GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2012**

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY: …………………………………………………………………………………|__|

L02. DISTRICT: …………………………………………………………………………………………………|__|

L03. SECTOR: ……………………………………………………………………………………………|__|__|

L04. CELL: …………………………………………………………………………………………………|__|__|

L05. VILLAGE: ……………………………………………………………………………………………|__|__|

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA): ……………………………………………………………………|__|__|

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER: ………………………………………………………………………|__|__|__|

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: …………………………………………………………………|__|__|__|

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

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

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

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRESENT RESIDENTS (PR)			
ABSENT RESIDENTS (AR)			
TOTAL RESIDENTS (PR + AR)			
VISITORS (VIS)			
TOTAL ENUMERATED			
RESIDENTS ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD			

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER	VERIFIER	DATA ENTRY CLERK
Name :…………………………… Date: ……………………………. Signature:	Name :…………………………… Date: ……………………………. Signature:	Name:……………………………. Date: ……………………………. Signature: Code: |__|__|

N°	Name and First Name (P01)	Relationship to the Head of Household (P02)	Sex (P03)	Age at last birthday (P05)
	1. **Resident household members** Write the names of all resident members who were present or absent during the census night: (15-16/08/2012) according to the following order : - The Head of the Household ; - Unmarried resident children of the head of the household whose mothers /fathers are not resident in the same household beginning with the eldest ; -The first Spouse, followed by her unmarried children resident in the household beginning with the eldest ; -The second, third, … .Spouses, followed by their unmarried children resident in the household beginning with the eldest; - Married resident children of the head of the household followed by their resident spouses and children; - Children unrelated to the head being brought up within the household; - Other resident persons who are related either to the head of the household or to his spouse or spouses; - Other resident persons who are unrelated either to the head of the household or to his spouse or spouses; - Names of all other residents who did not spend the census night within the household; **2. Visitors** Record the names of all visitors who spent the census night within the household (if any).	What is [NAME]'s Relationship to the head of the household? *Circle the code corresponding to the response options found at the bottom of the page, depending on the declaration of the respondent.*	What is [NAME]'s Sex? *Circle the number which matches the response given.*	How old was [NAME] at his/ her Last Birth-day? *If respondent do not know the exact age; Use the historical calendar provided to estimate his/her age.*
1		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
2		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
3		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
4		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
5		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
6		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
7		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
8		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
9		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
10		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
11		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|
12		1. HH 3. SD 5. FM 7. GC 9. NR 2. SP 4. UC 6. BS 8. OR	1. Male 2. Female	|_|_|_|

Relationship to the head

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

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SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01 – Serial Number of the person

NAME: _____

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

1. Head of Household

P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male   2. Female

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

Month:_____   Year:

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

Record age in completed years

P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?

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

FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

P07 – Where [NAME] was born?

Province: _____

District: _____

Foreign Country: _____

P08 – What is [NAME]'s Nationality?

1st Nationality: _____

2nd Nationality: _____

Foreigner: _____

(Record the name of the country)

P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province: _____

District: _____

Foreign Country: _____

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

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

P11 – What is [NAME]'s Religion?

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

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

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

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

D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

P14 – Parental survivorship and residence

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

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

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

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

P15 – Was [NAME]'s birth registered?
1. Yes   2. No   3. Don't know

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

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

		Record the SUM of the codes circled
Kinyarwanda	1	
French	2	
English	4	
Other	8	
None	0	

P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

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

1. Yes → Go to P25
2. No

P21 – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/8/12)?

0. Home worker
1. Non-worker (Never worked)
2. Non-worker (Ever worked)
3. On leave, but has job → Go to P25
4. Retired
5. Old age
6. Student → Go to P23
7. Other: …………………………….

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

1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing
2. Production
3. Services/Selling → Go to P25
4. House worker at someone's house
5. Home worker at own house
6. None

P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?

1. Yes   2. No → Go to P29

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

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

_____

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

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

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

_____

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

If never married and FEMALE → P33

If Widowed or Divorced → P32

If never married and MALE → Next Person

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

Current number of spouses:

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

Current rank as spouse:

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

Age at first marriage :

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

Male   Female

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

Male   Female

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

Male   Female

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

Male   Female

SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01 – Serial Number of the person ☐☐

NAME: _____

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

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

P03 – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male
2. Female

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

Month: _____ ☐☐   Year: ☐☐☐☐

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

Record age in completed years ☐☐☐

P06 – What is residence status of [NAME]?

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

FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

P07 – Where [NAME] was born?

Province: _____
District: _____   ☐☐☐
Foreign Country: _____

P08 – What is [NAME]'s Nationality?

1st Nationality: _____
2nd Nationality: _____   ☐☐☐
Foreigner: _____
(Record the name of the country)

P09 – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province: _____
District: _____   ☐☐☐
Foreign Country: _____

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

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

P11 – What is [NAME]'s Religion?

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

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

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

If None (Write 0 in first D ➞ P13)

D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

P14 – Parental survivorship and residence

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

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

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

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

P15 – Was [NAME]'s birth registered?

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

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

Kinyarwanda	1	Record the SUM of the codes circled
French	2	
English	4	☐☐
Other	8	
None	0	

P17 – Has [NAME] ever attended school?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

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

1. Yes ➞ Go to P25
2. No

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

0. Home worker
1. Non-worker (Never worked)
2. Non-worker (Ever worked)
3. On leave, but has job ➞ P25
4. Retired
5. Oldness
6. Student ⎫ Go to P23
7. Other: …………………………..

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

1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing
2. Production ⎫ Go to P25
3. Services/Selling
4. House worker at someone's house
5. Home worker at own house
6. None

P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?

1. Yes   2. No ➞ Go to P29

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

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

_____   ☐☐☐☐

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

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

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

_____   ☐☐☐☐

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

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

FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

If never married and FEMALE ➞ P33

If Widowed or Divorced ➞ P32

If never married and MALE ➞ Next Person

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

Current number of spouses: ☐

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

Current rank as spouse: ☐

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

Age at first marriage : ☐☐

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

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

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

Male ☐☐   Female ☐☐

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

Male ☐☐   Female ☐☐

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

Male ☐   Female ☐

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

Male ☐   Female ☐

B.1 Private households: household record and mortality record

SECTION H: HOUSING UNITS CHARACTERISTICS

H01 – TYPE OF HABITAT
1. Umudugudu (clustered rural settlement)
2. Old settlement
3. Dispersed/Isolated housing
4. Planned urban housing
5. Spontaneous/Squatter housing
6. Other type of housing

H02 – TYPE OF BUILDING
1. House occupied by one household
2. House occupied by several households
3. Storey building occupied by one or more households
4. Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households
5. Other type of building

H03 – TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNIT
1. Owner   5. Staff housing
2. Tenant   6. Refuge/Temporary camp settlement
3. Hire purchase   7. Other........................
4. Free lodging

H04 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF
What is the main material used for the roof?
(In case of a storey building, consider the roof of the last floor)
1. Iron Sheets   5. Concrete
2. Local Tiles   6. Cartoons/Sheathing
3. Industrial Tiles   7. Grass
4. Asbestos   8. Other material

H05 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS
What is the main material used for the walls?
1. Wood/Mud   6. Stone
2. Wood/Cemented mud 7. Timber
3. Sundried bricks   8. Burnt bricks
4. Plastic Sheathing/Cardboard 9. Other
5. Cement blocks/Concrete

H06 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR
What is the main material used for the floor?
1. Earth/Sand   4. Burn bricks
2. Concrete   5. Timber
3. Stone   6. Other

H07 – NUMBER OF ROOMS
How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?

H08 – NUMBER OF BED ROOMS
How many of these rooms are used for sleeping?

H09 – NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS
How many persons usually sleep in the housing unit?

H10 – MAIN SOURCE OF WATER
What is the main source of water supply for members of the household?
1. Internal pipe-born water
2. Pipe-born water in the compound
3. Public tap out of the compound
4. Protected Spring/Well
5. Unprotected Spring/Well
6. Rain water
7. River
8. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
9. Other

H11 – TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY
What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?
1. Flush toilet/Water Closet (WC) system
2. Private pit latrine
3. Public pit latrine
4. Bush
5. Other

H12 – MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING
What is the main source of energy the household uses for lighting?
1. Electricity by EWSA
2. Hydro-electric or other private source
3. Solar power   4. Generator
5. Kerosene lamp   6. Paraffin
7. Biogas   8. Candle
9. Firewood   10. Other

H13 – MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING
What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?
1. Electricity   5. Firewood
2. Gas   6. Charcoal
3. Biogas   7. Grass/Leaves
4. Kerosene   8. Other

H14 – ENERGY SAVING STOVE
Do you have an energy saving stove in this house?
1. Yes, and it is used   2. Yes, but it is not used
3. No

H15 – MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL
What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?
1. Compost dumping   2. Private dust bins
3. Public refuse dumps 4. In the bush
5. On the farms
6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter
7. Other

H16 – MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL
What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?
1. Sump   5. Main sewer
2. In the courtyard   6. Cesspool
3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels 7. Bush
4. In the street   8. Other

H17- H25 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS
How many does the household have of the following assets in functioning condition?
H17 – Radio
H18 – Television
H19 – Telephone (fixed line)
H20 – Cell phone
H21 – Refrigerator/ Freezer
H22 – Computer
H23 – Vehicles
H24 – Motorcycles
H25 – Bicycles

H26 – INTERNET ACCESS: Does any member of this household have access to Internet?
1. Yes   2. No → Go to H28-H34

H27 – Where do you access Internet?

		Record the SUM of the codes circled
From Home	1	
From Office / School	2	
From Cyber Cafe	4	
Other	8	

H28-H34 – How many cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry/fowl and rabbits do you have in this household?
H28a – Local breed cow
H28b – Cross breed cow
H28c – Exotic breed cow
H29 – Goats
H30 – Sheep
H31 – Pigs
H32 – Rabbits
H33 – Poultry
H34 – Other poultry

H35 – During the last 12 months (15/08/2011 – 15/08/2012), has any member of this household done agriculture activity or rented his land?
1. Yes, in his own land
2. Yes, in land he rented
3. No, he/she has rented it out
4. No, he/she has not rented it
5. No, without land

SECTION M: MORTALITY

Please record information on deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months.
Do not forget the children.
M1 – Is there any member of the household who died during the last 12 months (15/08/2011-15/08/2012)?
1. Yes   2. No → End of the interview
M2 – Specify the sex, age and cause of death.

Death No.	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Age at death (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	Cause 1. Accident 2. Murder 3. Violence 4. Suicide 5. Injury 6. Illness If 1-5 and → Next Person	If death of Woman aged 12-49, ...		
				Did the death occur while pregnant? 1. Yes 2. No	Did the death occur during childbirth? 1. Yes 2. No	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy was terminated? 1. Yes 2. No

B.2   Institutional households: person record

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA
P.O. Box 6139 Kigali. Tel.: (+250)252571035
Fax: (+250)252570705 E-mail :info@statistics.gov.rw

**GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2012**

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

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY: ....|__|

L02. DISTRICT: ....|__|

L03. SECTOR: ....|__|__|

L04. CELL: ....|__|__|

L05. VILLAGE: ....|__|__|

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA): ....|__|__|

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

L08. BUILDING NUMBER: ....|__|__|__|

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ....|__|__|__|

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD:...| 2 |__|__|

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

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

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRESENT RESIDENTS (PR)			
ABSENT RESIDENTS (AR)			
TOTAL RESIDENTS (PR + AR)			
VISITORS (VIS)			
TOTAL ENUMERATED			
RESIDENTS ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD			

CONTROL SHEET

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

CODER	VERIFIER	DATA ENTRY CLERK
Name :……………………….	Name :……………………….	Name:……………………….
Date:	Date:	Date: ....
Signature:	Signature:	Signature: Code: |__|__|

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

	SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION (cont'd)					
	QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		FOR MEMBERS AGED 3 YEARS or ABOVE			MEMBERS AGED 12 YEARS or ABOVE
	Where was [NAME] Residing previously? (District and Province or Country)	Does [NAME] have any disability? If yes, what were the causes? If None *(Write 0 in D and Go to P17)*	Has [NAME] ever attended preschool, school or literacy program? *If P17 = 1 Go to P29*	What is highest level of school or literacy program [NAME] attended?	How many years of school did [NAME] complete at that level?	What is [NAME]'s marital status?
	P09	P12	P17	P18a	P18b	P29
1		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
2		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
3		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
4		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
5		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
6		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
7		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
8		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
9		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|		1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
10		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
11		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
12		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
13		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
14		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has ever attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced
15		D C D C D C D C D C	1. Has never attended 2. Has never attended 3. Is currently attended	|___|	|___|	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed 5. Divorced

P12: **Type of disability (D)**
1. Seeing
2. Hearing
3. Speaking
4. Walking/Climbing
5. Learning/Concentrating
6. Other

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

P18a: **Level**
0. Preschool
1. Primary
2. Post-primary
3. Secondary
4. University

P18b **Year completed**
0 1 2 3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
0 1 2 3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+

Annex C   Glossary of key terms and definitions

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

C.1   Population and demographic characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability status: characterises the population into those with and without a disability. The 'International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health' defines disability as 'an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).' The following limitations in activity

functioning are considered in the RPHC4: seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing, learning/concentrating and another type of difficulty/disability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2   Housing and household characteristics

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

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

Private household: consists of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. Persons in a private household may or may not be related, or may constitute a combination

of persons both related and unrelated. In order to facilitate analysis of the de jure population (usual residents) across thematic reports, private households were further categorised as follows:

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

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

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

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

Sources of drinking water*:* have been split into improved and unimproved sources. Improved sources include internal pipe-borne water, pipe-borne water in the compound, public tap outside the compound, protected spring/well, and rain water. These categorisations are based on the definition developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (NISR, n.d.) in 2010. Unimproved sources include unprotected springs/wells, rivers and lakes/streams/ponds/surface water.

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

C.3   Education

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

- **Pre-primary education:** is organised in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six.
- **Primary education:** lasts for six years and the official age at this level is seven to 12.
- **Secondary education:** lasts for six years and the official age for this level is 13 to 18. It is composed of lower secondary (the first three years – often referred to as Tronc Commun) and upper secondary (the second three years). The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:
    - i) **ENTA:** (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire)* – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
    - ii) **A3/D4/D5**: certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
    - iii) **A2/D6/D7**: certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

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

education. The following certificates and/or diplomas were awarded at this level of education:

   i) **EMA** (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxiliaire*): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.
   ii) **CE/FM** (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Integré/Certificat d'Etude Familiale*)*:* a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

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

   i) **Bacc/diploma**: a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.
   ii) **Bachelor's**: a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university.
   iii) **Master's**: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies.
   iv) **PhD**: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral programme, usually lasting between three and four years.

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

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

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

C.4   Employment/economic activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.5 Socio-cultural characteristics

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

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

Annex D   Supplementary tables

Table 26: Number of persons with disabilities and their percentage among the resident population aged 5 years and above (prevalence of disabilities) by sex and district

Province and District	Number of persons with disabilities			Prevalence of disabilities (% of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City						
Nyarugenge	4,450	3,451	7,901	3.4	2.9	3.2
Gasabo	8,641	6,877	15,518	3.7	3.2	3.4
Kicukiro	4,846	3,905	8,751	3.4	2.9	3.2
South						
Nyanza	7,402	7,817	15,219	5.5	5.5	5.5
Gisagara	8,581	9,894	18,475	6.9	6.8	6.8
Nyaruguru	7,261	7,825	15,086	6.2	5.9	6.0
Huye	7,485	7,365	14,850	5.5	5.0	5.3
Nyamagabe	8,118	8,817	16,935	5.9	5.6	5.8
Ruhango	7,259	7,924	15,183	5.6	5.5	5.5
Muhanga	5,510	5,029	10,539	4.2	3.4	3.8
Kamonyi	7,745	8,287	16,032	5.6	5.4	5.5
West						
Karongi	8,312	10,122	18,434	6.3	6.7	6.5
Rutsiro	7,171	7,852	15,023	5.5	5.4	5.4
Rubavu	7,781	7,410	15,191	4.8	4.2	4.5
Nyabihu	6,062	6,831	12,893	5.2	5.1	5.1
Ngororero	6,625	7,764	14,389	5.1	5.1	5.1
Rusizi	8,496	8,200	16,696	5.3	4.6	4.9
Nyamasheke	8,251	9,155	17,406	5.5	5.3	5.4
North						
Rulindo	5,750	6,112	11,862	4.9	4.6	4.8
Gakenke	6,866	7,598	14,464	5.0	4.9	4.9
Musanze	5,064	5,304	10,368	3.4	3.2	3.3
Burera	5,873	6,605	12,478	4.3	4.3	4.3
Gicumbi	7,854	8,149	16,003	4.8	4.5	4.7
East						
Rwamagana	5,338	5,031	10,369	4.1	3.7	3.9
Nyagatare	10,113	8,402	18,515	5.3	4.2	4.7
Gatsibo	11,536	11,133	22,669	6.6	5.8	6.2
Kayonza	9,198	8,683	17,881	6.6	5.8	6.2
Kirehe	7,733	7,750	15,483	5.6	5.2	5.4
Ngoma	6,350	6,561	12,911	4.7	4.4	4.6
Bugesera	9,479	9,450	18,929	6.5	6.1	6.3
Total	221,150	225,303	446,453	5.2	4.8	5.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 27: Number of persons with disabilities and prevalence in 5-years age-groups by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Age-group (Years)	Number of persons with disabilities			Prevalence of disabilities (% of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
5-9	13,971	10,519	24,490	1.8	1.4	1.6
10-14	16,382	13,336	29,718	2.6	2.1	2.4
15-19	17,310	15,191	32,501	3.2	2.7	2.9
20-24	16,355	13,965	30,320	3.3	2.6	3.0
25-29	17,767	13,438	31,205	3.9	2.9	3.4
30-34	19,496	14,608	34,104	5.3	3.7	4.5
35-39	16,434	13,817	30,251	7.1	5.0	5.9
40-44	16,559	14,783	31,342	8.7	6.6	7.5
45-49	15,212	16,039	31,251	9.8	8.7	9.2
50-54	17,176	20,917	38,093	11.3	11.2	11.3
55-59	14,146	18,375	32,521	13.2	13.7	13.5
60-64	11,929	16,049	27,978	15.6	16.1	15.9
65-69	7,199	11,838	19,037	17.9	19.0	18.6
70-74	7,449	12,101	19,550	21.1	21.3	21.2
75-79	5,544	8,437	13,981	23.6	23.0	23.2
80+	8,221	11,890	20,111	25.9	24.5	25.0
Urban						
5-9	1,371	1,012	2,383	1.4	1.0	1.2
10-14	1,547	1,277	2,824	1.8	1.4	1.6
15-19	1,783	1,601	3,384	2.0	1.6	1.8
20-24	2,165	1,842	4,007	1.9	1.7	1.8
25-29	2,675	1,771	4,446	2.3	1.9	2.1
30-34	3,245	1,753	4,998	3.7	2.5	3.1
35-39	2,863	1,494	4,357	5.4	3.3	4.4
40-44	2,568	1,495	4,063	6.5	4.7	5.7
45-49	2,024	1,342	3,366	7.3	5.9	6.7
50-54	1,973	1,609	3,582	8.8	8.4	8.7
55-59	1,428	1,351	2,779	10.2	10.6	10.4
60-64	1,180	1,217	2,397	12.6	13.1	12.9
65-69	660	942	1,602	14.2	15.3	14.8
70-74	665	973	1,638	17.9	18.0	17.9
75-79	499	720	1,219	20.7	19.4	19.9
80+	643	1,019	1,662	22.4	19.6	20.6
Rural						
5-9	12,600	9,507	22,107	1.9	1.4	1.7
10-14	14,835	12,059	26,894	2.8	2.2	2.5
15-19	15,527	13,590	29,117	3.4	2.9	3.2
20-24	14,190	12,123	26,313	3.7	2.9	3.3
25-29	15,092	11,667	26,759	4.4	3.1	3.7
30-34	16,251	12,855	29,106	5.8	4.0	4.8
35-39	13,571	12,323	25,894	7.6	5.3	6.3
40-44	13,991	13,288	27,279	9.3	6.9	7.9
45-49	13,188	14,697	27,885	10.3	9.0	9.6
50-54	15,203	19,308	34,511	11.7	11.5	11.6
55-59	12,718	17,024	29,742	13.7	14.0	13.9
60-64	10,749	14,832	25,581	16.0	16.4	16.2
65-69	6,539	10,896	17,435	18.4	19.4	19.0
70-74	6,784	11,128	17,912	21.5	21.6	21.5
75-79	5,045	7,717	12,762	24.0	23.4	23.6
80+	7,578	10,871	18,449	26.2	25.1	25.5

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 28: Sex ratios of the persons with disabilities by 5-year age-group as compared to persons without disability by area of residence

5-year age-group (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
5-9	135.5	132.5	132.8	99.8	98.3	98.5
10-14	121.1	123.0	122.8	95.4	96.8	96.6
15-19	111.4	114.3	113.9	86.8	98.2	96.1
20-24	117.5	117.1	117.1	105.1	90.8	93.8
25-29	151.0	129.4	132.2	120.9	89.4	95.8
30-34	185.1	126.4	133.5	123.7	85.0	92.1
35-39	191.6	110.1	118.9	114.2	75.8	82.3
40-44	171.8	105.3	112.0	121.2	76.5	83.0
45-49	150.8	89.7	94.8	121.4	77.4	82.9
50-54	122.6	78.7	82.1	116.5	77.1	81.3
55-59	105.7	74.7	77.0	109.7	76.5	79.8
60-64	97.0	72.5	74.3	100.9	74.5	77.0
65-69	70.1	60.0	60.8	77.0	63.9	65.3
70-74	68.3	61.0	61.6	68.9	61.5	62.2
75-79	69.3	65.4	65.7	64.0	63.2	63.3
80-84	71.1	71.7	71.7	56.8	67.5	66.4
85+	53.8	67.2	66.0	48.9	63.1	61.4
Total	127.7	96.0	99.0	104.8	90.4	92.6
Count	48,707	397,746	446,453	146,1673	7,067,820	8,529,493

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 29: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by province and area of residence for age 5 years or above – both Sexes

Province and Area of residence	Seeing		Hearing		Speaking		Walking / Climbing		Learning / Concentrating		Other		Type Not Stated	
	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)
Rwanda														
Urban	4,995	0.3	3,045	0.2	1,951	0.1	26,272	1.7	9,473	0.6	5,933	0.4	349	0.0
Rural	52,218	0.7	30,426	0.4	14,305	0.2	193,858	2.6	74,660	1.0	60,763	0.8	1,618	0.0
Total	57,213	0.6	33,471	0.4	16,256	0.2	220,130	2.5	84,133	0.9	66,696	0.7	1,967	0.0
Kigali City														
Urban	1,995	0.3	1,217	0.2	790	0.1	12,000	1.6	4,075	0.5	2,164	0.3	141	0.0
Rural	1,221	0.5	799	0.4	390	0.2	6,290	2.8	2,271	1.0	895	0.4	39	0.0
Total	3,216	0.3	2,016	0.2	1,180	0.1	18,290	1.9	6,346	0.6	3,059	0.3	180	0.0
South														
Urban	890	0.4	563	0.3	334	0.2	4,151	2.1	1,923	1.0	1,174	0.6	45	0.0
Rural	13,434	0.7	9,130	0.5	4,449	0.2	51,558	2.6	25,844	1.3	18,230	0.9	197	0.0
Total	14,324	0.6	9,693	0.4	4,783	0.2	55,709	2.5	27,767	1.3	19,404	0.9	242	0.0
West														
Urban	924	0.4	553	0.2	383	0.1	4,601	1.8	1,435	0.6	948	0.4	56	0.0
Rural	13,875	0.8	6,776	0.4	3,298	0.2	53,795	2.9	16,641	0.9	14,866	0.8	274	0.0
Total	14,799	0.7	7,329	0.4	3,681	0.2	58,396	2.8	18,076	0.9	15,814	0.8	330	0.0
North														
Urban	447	0.3	294	0.2	200	0.1	2,247	1.6	741	0.5	547	0.4	53	0.0
Rural	8,964	0.7	4,475	0.3	2,366	0.2	31,282	2.3	9,438	0.7	8,557	0.6	510	0.0
Total	9,411	0.6	4,769	0.3	2,566	0.2	33,529	2.2	10,179	0.7	9,104	0.6	563	0.0
East														
Urban	739	0.5	418	0.3	244	0.2	3,273	2.0	1,299	0.8	1,100	0.7	54	0.0
Rural	14,724	0.7	9,246	0.5	3,802	0.2	50,933	2.5	20,466	1.0	18,215	0.9	598	0.0
Total	15,463	0.7	9,664	0.4	4,046	0.2	54,206	2.5	21,765	1.0	19,315	0.9	652	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 30: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by province and area of residence for 5 years or above - male

Province and Area of residence	Seeing		Hearing		Speaking		Walking / Climbing		Learning / Concentrating		Other		Type Not Stated	
	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)
Rwanda														
Urban	2,631	0.3	1,559	0.2	1,101	0.1	15,612	2.0	4,950	0.6	2,953	0.4	195	0.0
Rural	24,965	0.7	14,443	0.4	7,969	0.2	97,129	2.8	35,172	1.0	26,951	0.8	763	0.0
Total	27,596	0.6	16,002	0.4	9,070	0.2	112,741	2.6	40,122	0.9	29,904	0.7	958	0.0
Kigali City														
Urban	1,053	0.3	624	0.2	462	0.1	7,347	1.8	2,205	0.6	1,165	0.3	82	0.0
Rural	602	0.5	416	0.4	214	0.2	3,331	3.0	1,081	1.0	420	0.4	19	0.0
Total	1,655	0.3	1,040	0.2	676	0.1	10,678	2.1	3,286	0.6	1,585	0.3	101	0.0
South														
Urban	499	0.5	306	0.3	187	0.2	2,481	2.4	1,001	1.0	567	0.5	30	0.0
Rural	6,219	0.7	4,374	0.5	2,523	0.3	25,497	2.7	12,038	1.3	7,842	0.8	100	0.0
Total	6,718	0.6	4,680	0.4	2,710	0.3	27,978	2.7	13,039	1.2	8,409	0.8	130	0.0
West														
Urban	483	0.4	270	0.2	216	0.2	2,610	2.1	734	0.6	439	0.3	28	0.0
Rural	6,488	0.8	3,057	0.4	1,787	0.2	25,815	3.0	7,840	0.9	6,376	0.7	127	0.0
Total	6,971	0.7	3,327	0.3	2,003	0.2	28,425	2.9	8,574	0.9	6,815	0.7	155	0.0
North														
Urban	216	0.3	152	0.2	103	0.2	1,203	1.8	367	0.5	235	0.4	29	0.0
Rural	4,193	0.7	2,116	0.3	1,322	0.2	15,335	2.4	4,370	0.7	3,850	0.6	225	0.0
Total	4,409	0.6	2,268	0.3	1,425	0.2	16,538	2.4	4,737	0.7	4,085	0.6	254	0.0
East														
Urban	380	0.5	207	0.3	133	0.2	1,971	2.4	643	0.8	547	0.7	26	0.0
Rural	7,463	0.8	4,480	0.5	2,123	0.2	27,151	2.8	9,843	1.0	8,463	0.9	292	0.0
Total	7,843	0.7	4,687	0.4	2,256	0.2	29,122	2.8	10,486	1.0	9,010	0.9	318	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 31: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by province and area of residence for age 5 years or above - female

Province and Area of residence	Seeing		Hearing		Speaking		Walking / Climbing		Learning / Concentrating		Other		Type Not Stated	
	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)
Rwanda														
Urban	2,364	0.3	1,486	0.2	850	0.1	10,660	1.5	4,523	0.6	2,980	0.4	154	0.0
Rural	27,253	0.7	15,983	0.4	6,336	0.2	96,729	2.5	39,488	1.0	33,812	0.9	855	0.0
Total	29,617	0.6	17,469	0.4	7,186	0.2	107,389	2.3	44,011	0.9	36,792	0.8	1,009	0.0
Kigali City														
Urban	942	0.3	593	0.2	328	0.1	4,653	1.3	1,870	0.5	999	0.3	59	0.0
Rural	619	0.5	383	0.3	176	0.2	2,959	2.6	1,190	1.0	475	0.4	20	0.0
Total	1,561	0.3	976	0.2	504	0.1	7,612	1.6	3,060	0.7	1,474	0.3	79	0.0
South														
Urban	391	0.4	257	0.3	147	0.2	1,670	1.7	922	1.0	607	0.6	15	0.0
Rural	7,215	0.7	4,756	0.4	1,926	0.2	26,061	2.4	13,806	1.3	10,388	1.0	97	0.0
Total	7,606	0.7	5,013	0.4	2,073	0.2	27,731	2.4	14,728	1.3	10,995	0.9	112	0.0
West														
Urban	441	0.3	283	0.2	167	0.1	1,991	1.5	701	0.5	509	0.4	28	0.0
Rural	7,387	0.8	3,719	0.4	1,511	0.2	27,980	2.8	8,801	0.9	8,490	0.9	147	0.0
Total	7,828	0.7	4,002	0.4	1,678	0.2	29,971	2.7	9,502	0.9	8,999	0.8	175	0.0
North														
Urban	231	0.3	142	0.2	97	0.1	1,044	1.4	374	0.5	312	0.4	24	0.0
Rural	4,771	0.7	2,359	0.3	1,044	0.1	15,947	2.2	5,068	0.7	4,707	0.7	285	0.0
Total	5,002	0.6	2,501	0.3	1,141	0.1	16,991	2.1	5,442	0.7	5,019	0.6	309	0.0
East														
Urban	359	0.5	211	0.3	111	0.1	1,302	1.6	656	0.8	553	0.7	28	0.0
Rural	7,261	0.7	4,766	0.5	1,679	0.2	23,782	2.3	10,623	1.0	9,752	0.9	306	0.0
Total	7,620	0.7	4,977	0.4	1,790	0.2	25,084	2.2	11,279	1.0	10,305	0.9	334	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 32: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by district for age 5 years or above - both sexes

Province/ district	Seeing		Hearing		Speaking		Walking / Climbing		Learning / Concentrating		Other		Type Not Stated	
	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)	Number of affected people	Preva-lence (%)
Kigali City														
Nyarugenge	772	0.3	509	0.2	309	0.1	4,424	1.8	1,637	0.7	688	0.3	61	0.0
Gasabo	1,532	0.3	977	0.2	569	0.1	9,105	2.0	3,039	0.7	1,234	0.3	70	0.0
Kicukiro	912	0.3	530	0.2	302	0.1	4,761	1.7	1,670	0.6	1,137	0.4	49	0.0
South														
Nyanza	1,889	0.7	1,217	0.4	603	0.2	7,636	2.8	3,178	1.2	1,789	0.7	26	0.0
Gisagara	2,022	0.7	1,697	0.6	593	0.2	7,128	2.6	4,451	1.6	3,917	1.5	17	0.0
Nyaruguru	1,680	0.7	954	0.4	454	0.2	6,520	2.6	3,612	1.4	2,951	1.2	22	0.0
Huye	1,533	0.5	1,237	0.4	598	0.2	7,527	2.7	3,934	1.4	1,008	0.4	31	0.0
Nyamagabe	2,187	0.7	1,203	0.4	586	0.2	7,797	2.6	3,517	1.2	2,955	1.0	40	0.0
Ruhango	2,025	0.7	1,219	0.4	646	0.2	6,414	2.3	3,293	1.2	2,843	1.0	36	0.0
Muhanga	1,063	0.4	862	0.3	620	0.2	5,863	2.1	2,228	0.8	790	0.3	39	0.0
Kamonyi	1,925	0.7	1,304	0.4	683	0.2	6,824	2.3	3,554	1.2	3,151	1.1	31	0.0
West														
Karongi	2,584	0.9	1,170	0.4	574	0.2	8,862	3.1	3,034	1.1	3,840	1.4	49	0.0
Rutsiro	2,283	0.8	1,024	0.4	523	0.2	8,327	3.0	2,227	0.8	1,625	0.6	30	0.0
Rubavu	2,110	0.6	1,022	0.3	453	0.1	9,146	2.7	1,864	0.6	1,344	0.4	65	0.0
Nyabihu	2,131	0.8	777	0.3	332	0.1	7,128	2.8	1,686	0.7	1,712	0.7	35	0.0
Ngororero	2,047	0.7	958	0.3	535	0.2	8,003	2.8	2,122	0.7	1,954	0.7	25	0.0
Rusizi	1,771	0.5	1,262	0.4	655	0.2	7,883	2.3	3,781	1.1	2,565	0.8	65	0.0
Nyamasheke	1,873	0.6	1,116	0.3	609	0.2	9,047	2.8	3,362	1.0	2,774	0.9	61	0.0
North														
Rulindo	1,631	0.7	848	0.3	460	0.2	5,972	2.4	2,069	0.8	1,746	0.7	138	0.1
Gakenke	2,063	0.7	943	0.3	592	0.2	7,129	2.4	2,276	0.8	2,479	0.8	107	0.0
Musanze	1,457	0.5	900	0.3	444	0.1	5,473	1.7	1,544	0.5	1,249	0.4	90	0.0
Burera	1,910	0.7	958	0.3	421	0.1	7,179	2.5	1,635	0.6	1,114	0.4	125	0.0
Gicumbi	2,350	0.7	1,120	0.3	649	0.2	7,776	2.3	2,655	0.8	2,516	0.7	103	0.0
East														
Rwamagana	1,184	0.4	860	0.3	474	0.2	4,386	1.7	2,525	1.0	1,635	0.6	87	0.0
Nyagatare	2,613	0.7	1,608	0.4	669	0.2	9,267	2.4	3,081	0.8	2,371	0.6	139	0.0
Gatsibo	3,091	0.8	1,895	0.5	701	0.2	10,354	2.8	4,252	1.2	3,753	1.0	116	0.0
Kayonza	2,050	0.7	1,364	0.5	573	0.2	8,909	3.1	3,335	1.2	2,809	1.0	92	0.0
Kirehe	2,271	0.8	1,325	0.5	535	0.2	6,818	2.4	2,641	0.9	2,927	1.0	97	0.0
Ngoma	1,480	0.5	1,051	0.4	462	0.2	6,619	2.3	2,512	0.9	1,616	0.6	47	0.0
Bugesera	2,774	0.9	1,561	0.5	632	0.2	7,853	2.6	3,419	1.1	4,204	1.4	74	0.0
Total	57,213	0.6	33,471	0.4	16,256	0.2	220,130	2.5	84,133	0.9	66,696	0.7	1,967	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 33: Percentage of persons with disability aged 5 years or above reporting different types of disability, by sex, area of residence and province

Province and Area of residence	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking / Climbing	Learning / Concentrating	Other	Type Not Stated
Rwanda	12.8	7.5	3.6	49.3	18.8	14.9	0.4
Sex							
Male	12.5	7.2	4.1	51.0	18.1	13.5	0.4
Female	13.1	7.8	3.2	47.7	19.5	16.3	0.4
Area of residence							
Urban	10.3	6.3	4.0	53.9	19.4	12.2	0.7
Rural	13.1	7.6	3.6	48.7	18.8	15.3	0.4
Province							
Kigali	10.0	6.3	3.7	56.9	19.7	9.5	0.6
South	11.7	7.9	3.9	45.5	22.7	15.9	0.2
West	13.4	6.7	3.3	53.1	16.4	14.4	0.3
North	14.4	7.3	3.9	51.4	15.6	14.0	0.9
East	13.2	8.3	3.5	46.4	18.6	16.5	0.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 34: Number of persons affected by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or more disabilities and their distribution among persons with disabilities by sex, area of residence and province for 5 years or above

Sex, Area of residence and Province	1 disability		2 disabilities		3 disabilities		4 disabilities		5 disabilities or more		Total number	Total
	Number of affected people	%	Number of affected people	%	Number of affected people	%	Number of affected people	%	Number of affected people	%		
Rwanda	415,891	93.2	27,222	6.1	2,742	0.6	452	0.1	146	0.0	446,453	100.0
Sex												
Male	207,188	93.7	12,446	5.6	1,228	0.6	218	0.1	70	0.0	221,150	100.0
Female	208,703	92.6	14,776	6.6	1,514	0.7	234	0.1	76	0.0	225,303	100.0
Area of residence												
Urban	45,640	93.7	2,729	5.6	265	0.5	47	0.1	26	0.1	48,707	100.0
Rural	370,251	93.1	24,493	6.2	2,477	0.6	405	0.1	120	0.0	397,746	100.0
Province												
Kigali City	30,190	93.9	1,768	5.5	173	0.5	30	0.1	9	0.0	32,170	100.0
South	113,566	92.8	7,768	6.4	828	0.7	122	0.1	35	0.0	122,319	100.0
West	102,266	92.9	6,961	6.3	684	0.6	98	0.1	23	0.0	110,032	100.0
North	60,731	93.2	3,931	6.0	391	0.6	88	0.1	34	0.1	65,175	100.0
East	109,138	93.5	6,794	5.8	666	0.6	114	0.1	45	0.0	116,757	100.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 35: Number of persons affected by each type of disability and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence) by age group (both sexes)

Age	Seeing		Hearing		Speaking		Walking / Climbing		Learning / Concentrating		Other		Type Not Stated	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
5-9	3,827	0.3	2,976	0.2	3,147	0.2	8,044	0.5	6,201	0.4	3,002	0.2	299	0.0
10-14	3,739	0.3	4,165	0.3	2,673	0.2	10,858	0.9	7,547	0.6	3,190	0.3	274	0.0
15-19	3,804	0.3	3,871	0.3	2,369	0.2	13,143	1.2	8,451	0.8	3,349	0.3	254	0.0
20-24	3,344	0.3	2,534	0.2	1,737	0.2	12,296	1.2	8,511	0.8	3,909	0.4	196	0.0
25-29	2,954	0.3	2,014	0.2	1,202	0.1	13,716	1.5	8,080	0.9	4,773	0.5	202	0.0
30-34	2,998	0.4	1,981	0.3	1,088	0.1	16,137	2.1	7,820	1.0	5,642	0.7	174	0.0
35-59	19,153	1.0	8,055	0.4	2,766	0.2	84,944	4.6	28,265	1.5	28,926	1.6	454	0.0
60-64	3,689	2.1	1,582	0.9	380	0.2	16,614	9.4	3,333	1.9	4,351	2.5	41	0.0
65-69	2,811	2.7	1,186	1.2	236	0.2	11,664	11.4	1,885	1.8	2,786	2.7	31	0.0
70-74	3,320	3.6	1,461	1.6	248	0.3	12,093	13.1	1,696	1.8	2,673	2.9	17	0.0
75-79	2,787	4.6	1,212	2.0	175	0.3	8,567	14.2	1,104	1.8	1,716	2.8	13	0.0
80+	4,787	6.0	2,434	3.0	235	0.3	12,054	15.0	1,240	1.5	2,379	3.0	12	0.0
Total	57,213	0.6	33,471	0.4	16,256	0.2	220,130	2.5	84,133	0.9	66,696	0.7	1,967	0.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 36: Number and percentage of the persons with disabilities who quoted different causes of disabilities by province and area of residence, for 5 years and above

Area of residence and Cause of disabilities	Count					Percentage				
	Kigali City	South	West	North	East	Kigali City	South	West	North	East
Rwanda										
Congenital	3,948	15,983	14,859	8,694	13,983	12.3	13.1	13.5	13.3	12.0
Disease/Illness	12,028	63,933	58,449	35,931	60,091	37.4	52.3	53.1	55.1	51.5
Injury/Accident	8,380	22,518	22,413	12,284	24,493	26.1	18.4	20.4	18.9	21.0
War/Mines	3,483	3,981	5,487	3,263	6,690	10.8	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.7
Genocide against the Tutsi	1,872	4,253	2,326	475	3,088	5.8	3.5	2.1	0.7	2.6
Unknown	2,039	11,022	6,468	4,257	7,766	6.3	9.0	5.9	6.5	6.7
Other	791	3,161	2,165	1,359	2,862	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.5
Not Stated	183	251	311	227	275	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Urban										
Congenital	2,620	1,064	1,265	626	799	12.5	12.6	15.1	15.0	12.0
Disease/Illness	7,068	3,474	3,690	1,967	2,805	33.6	41.0	44.1	47.1	42.2
Injury/Accident	5,690	1,977	1,937	879	1,565	27.0	23.4	23.2	21.0	23.5
War/Mines	2,652	575	784	445	670	12.6	6.8	9.4	10.7	10.1
Genocide against the Tutsi	1,415	572	235	66	358	6.7	6.8	2.8	1.6	5.4
Unknown	1,292	676	383	179	354	6.1	8.0	4.6	4.3	5.3
Other	530	245	122	71	212	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.7	3.2
Not Stated	135	75	59	22	15	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2
Rural										
Congenital	1,328	14,919	13,594	8,068	13,184	11.9	13.1	13.4	13.2	12.0
Disease/Illness	4,960	60,459	54,759	33,964	57,286	44.6	53.1	53.9	55.7	52.0
Injury/Accident	2,690	20,541	20,476	11,405	22,928	24.2	18.0	20.1	18.7	20.8
War/Mines	831	3,406	4,703	2,818	6,020	7.5	3.0	4.6	4.6	5.5
Genocide against the Tutsi	457	3,681	2,091	409	2,730	4.1	3.2	2.1	0.7	2.5
Unknown	747	10,346	6,085	4,078	7,412	6.7	9.1	6.0	6.7	6.7
Other	261	2,916	2,043	1,288	2,650	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.4
Not Stated	48	176	252	205	260	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 37: Distribution of causes of different types of disabilities by sex; for age 5 years and above

Sex and Type of disability	Causes of disability									
	Congenital	Disease/ Illness	Injury/ Accident	War/ Mines	Genocide against the Tutsi	Unknown	Other	Not Stated	Total	Count types
Both sexes										
Seeing	11.8	68.4	8.1	1.8	0.7	6.1	2.2	1.0	100.0	57,417
Hearing	22.9	64.3	2.8	1.7	0.9	5.1	1.8	0.5	100.0	33,674
Speaking	52.0	40.7	1.6	1.4	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	16,312
Walking / Climbing	9.2	45.0	30.7	6.9	2.4	4.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	220,669
Learning / Concentrating	16.8	49.9	8.5	4.9	5.6	12.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	84,213
Other	8.8	51.7	16.1	3.9	3.1	8.9	7.2	0.2	100.0	66,848
Type Not Stated	58.1	18.0	6.8	4.3	2.6	2.5	1.0	6.6	100.0	2,001
Male										
Seeing	13.2	63.3	11.6	2.8	0.7	5.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	27,694
Hearing	25.0	61.9	3.7	2.1	0.8	4.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	16,101
Speaking	52.5	39.8	1.7	1.7	0.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	9,098
Walking / Climbing	9.8	36.5	37.1	10.1	2.0	3.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	113,006
Learning / Concentrating	18.2	46.3	11.4	6.4	4.1	12.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	40,155
Other	10.4	46.5	21.5	5.9	2.5	7.7	5.3	0.2	100.0	29,970
Type Not Stated	56.7	17.9	7.1	4.1	2.9	3.7	1.2	6.4	100.0	977
Female										
Seeing	10.4	73.1	4.7	0.9	0.8	6.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	29,723
Hearing	20.9	66.5	2.0	1.3	1.0	5.5	2.2	0.5	100.0	17,573
Speaking	51.5	41.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	3.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	7,214
Walking / Climbing	8.6	54.0	23.9	3.4	2.8	5.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	107,663
Learning / Concentrating	15.6	53.2	5.9	3.6	7.0	13.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	44,058
Other	7.6	56.0	11.7	2.2	3.6	9.9	8.8	0.2	100.0	36,878
Type Not Stated	59.4	18.1	6.6	4.6	2.3	1.5	0.8	6.7	100.0	1,024

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 38: Distribution of causes of different types of disabilities by area of residence; for 5 years and above

Sex and Type of disability	Causes of disability									
	Congenital	Disease/ Illness	Injury/ Accident	War/ Mines	Genocide against the Tutsi	Unknown	Other	Not Stated	Total	Count types
Rwanda										
Seeing	11.8	68.4	8.1	1.8	0.7	6.1	2.2	1.0	100.0	57,417
Hearing	22.9	64.3	2.8	1.7	0.9	5.1	1.8	0.5	100.0	33,674
Speaking	52.0	40.7	1.6	1.4	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	16,312
Walking / Climbing	9.2	45.0	30.7	6.9	2.4	4.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	220,669
Learning / Concentrating	16.8	49.9	8.5	4.9	5.6	12.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	84,213
Other	8.8	51.7	16.1	3.9	3.1	8.9	7.2	0.2	100.0	66,848
Type Not Stated	58.1	18.0	6.8	4.3	2.6	2.5	1.0	6.6	100.0	2,001
Urban										
Seeing	12.6	60.3	10.8	4.5	1.8	5.9	2.1	2.0	100.0	5,030
Hearing	25.6	56.1	4.7	3.2	2.4	4.4	2.3	1.2	100.0	3,077
Speaking	52.1	37.6	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.9	0.5	1.5	100.0	1,964
Walking / Climbing	9.1	31.7	35.8	13.7	4.8	3.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	26,364
Learning / Concentrating	17.9	37.5	10.5	9.4	10.8	11.5	1.9	0.4	100.0	9,486
Other	9.0	43.6	17.4	7.0	6.0	9.2	7.2	0.6	100.0	5,943
Type Not Stated	48.5	21.4	9.3	7.3	4.5	1.7	2.0	5.4	100.0	355
Rural										
Seeing	11.7	69.1	7.8	1.6	0.6	6.1	2.3	0.9	100.0	52,387
Hearing	22.6	65.1	2.6	1.5	0.8	5.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	30,597
Speaking	52.0	41.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	3.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	14,348
Walking / Climbing	9.2	46.8	30.0	5.9	2.1	4.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	194,305
Learning / Concentrating	16.7	51.5	8.3	4.4	4.9	12.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	74,727
Other	8.8	52.5	16.0	3.6	2.8	8.9	7.2	0.2	100.0	60,905
Type Not Stated	60.1	17.3	6.3	3.7	2.2	2.7	0.8	6.9	100.0	1,646

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 39: Distribution (%) of insured by Type of medical insurance by disability status, sex and area of residence, age 5 and above

Area of residence and Type of medical insurance	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Mutuelle	95.3	95.4	95.3	94.5	95.2	94.9
RAMA	1.6	1.0	1.3	3.6	3.0	3.2
MMI	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
FARG	1.4	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
Insurance Cie	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employer	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	185,122	194,117	379,239	3,500,631	3,915,196	7,415,827
Urban						
Mutuelle	87.8	90.4	89.0	83.4	85.0	84.2
RAMA	6.5	4.1	5.4	11.0	10.1	10.5
MMI	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5
FARG	1.4	2.9	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Insurance Cie	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
School	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employer	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	21,145	18,249	39,394	626,508	629,635	1,256,143
Rural						
Mutuelle	96.2	95.9	96.1	96.9	97.2	97.0
RAMA	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
MMI	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

Area of residence and Type of medical insurance	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
FARG	1.4	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Insurance Cie	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	163,977	175,868	339,845	2,874,123	3,285,561	6,159,684

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 40: Age distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence, age 5 and above

Area of residence and 5-year age-group (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
5-9	6.3	4.7	5.5	18.2	17.0	17.6
10-14	7.4	5.9	6.7	14.9	14.1	14.5
15-19	7.8	6.7	7.3	13.0	12.4	12.7
20-24	7.4	6.2	6.8	11.9	11.6	11.7
25-29	8.0	6.0	7.0	10.8	10.3	10.5
30-34	8.8	6.5	7.6	8.6	8.5	8.5
35-39	7.4	6.1	6.8	5.3	5.9	5.6
40-44	7.5	6.6	7.0	4.3	4.7	4.5
45-49	6.9	7.1	7.0	3.4	3.8	3.6
50-54	7.8	9.3	8.5	3.3	3.7	3.5
55-59	6.4	8.2	7.3	2.3	2.6	2.5
60-64	5.4	7.1	6.3	1.6	1.9	1.7
65-69	3.3	5.3	4.3	0.8	1.1	1.0
70-74	3.4	5.4	4.4	0.7	1.0	0.9
75-79	2.5	3.7	3.1	0.4	0.6	0.5
80-84	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
85+	1.6	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	221,150	225,303	446,453	4,075,669	4,453,824	8,529,493
Urban						
5-9	5.0	4.7	4.9	13.3	14.0	13.7
10-14	5.7	6.0	5.8	11.4	12.6	11.9
15-19	6.5	7.5	7.0	11.6	14.2	12.9
20-24	7.9	8.6	8.2	15.2	15.3	15.2
25-29	9.8	8.3	9.1	15.1	13.2	14.1
30-34	11.9	8.2	10.3	11.4	9.8	10.6
35-39	10.5	7.0	9.0	6.8	6.2	6.5
40-44	9.4	7.0	8.3	4.9	4.3	4.6
45-49	7.4	6.3	6.9	3.4	3.0	3.2
50-54	7.2	7.5	7.4	2.7	2.5	2.6
55-59	5.2	6.3	5.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
60-64	4.3	5.7	4.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
65-69	2.4	4.4	3.3	0.5	0.7	0.6
70-74	2.4	4.5	3.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
75-79	1.8	3.4	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
80-84	1.4	2.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
85+	0.9	2.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	27,289	21,418	48,707	750,705	710,968	1,461,673
Rural						
5-9	6.5	4.7	5.6	19.4	17.5	18.4
10-14	7.7	5.9	6.8	15.7	14.4	15.0
15-19	8.0	6.7	7.3	13.3	12.0	12.6
20-24	7.3	6.0	6.6	11.1	10.9	11.0
25-29	7.8	5.7	6.7	9.8	9.7	9.8
30-34	8.4	6.3	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.1
35-39	7.0	6.0	6.5	5.0	5.8	5.4
40-44	7.2	6.5	6.9	4.1	4.8	4.5
45-49	6.8	7.2	7.0	3.4	4.0	3.7
50-54	7.8	9.5	8.7	3.4	4.0	3.7
55-59	6.6	8.4	7.5	2.4	2.8	2.6
60-64	5.5	7.3	6.4	1.7	2.0	1.9
65-69	3.4	5.3	4.4	0.9	1.2	1.1
70-74	3.5	5.5	4.5	0.8	1.1	0.9
75-79	2.6	3.8	3.2	0.5	0.7	0.6
80-84	2.2	2.9	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
85+	1.7	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	193,861	203,885	397,746	3,324,964	3,742,856	7,067,820

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 41: Distribution (%) of the resident population with disabilities by area of residence and province as compared to the persons without disability; for 5 years and above

Area of residence and Province	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Area of residence						
Urban	12.3	9.5	10.9	18.4	16.0	17.1
Rural	87.7	90.5	89.1	81.6	84.0	82.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Province						
Kigali City	8.1	6.3	7.2	12.0	10.2	11.1
South	26.8	27.9	27.4	24.3	24.9	24.6
West	23.8	25.5	24.7	22.8	23.7	23.3
North	14.2	15.0	14.6	16.5	17.0	16.8
East	27.0	25.3	26.2	24.4	24.2	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	221,150	225,303	446,453	4,075,669	4,453,824	8,529,493

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 42: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities aged 12 years and above by current marital status as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Current marital status	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Never married	31.4	26.1	28.7	51.6	42.0	46.5
Currently married	62.8	38.7	50.5	46.4	45.3	45.8
Separated	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.5
Widowed	3.7	30.4	17.3	1.1	9.7	5.7
Divorced	1.7	3.8	2.8	0.6	2.2	1.4
Not stated	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	201,070	210,013	411,083	3,083,867	3,442,728	6,526,595
Urban						
Never married	37.1	33.1	35.3	58.7	48.9	54.0
Currently married	56.8	33.3	46.5	39.4	40.8	40.1
Separated	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4
Widowed	3.7	28.0	14.4	0.9	7.1	3.9
Divorced	2.0	4.5	3.1	0.8	2.4	1.6
Not stated	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	25,349	19,993	45,342	616,557	576,092	1,192,649
Rural						
Never married	30.6	25.3	27.9	49.9	40.6	44.9
Currently married	63.7	39.3	51.0	48.2	46.2	47.1
Separated	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.5
Widowed	3.7	30.7	17.7	1.1	10.3	6.0
Divorced	1.6	3.7	2.7	0.6	2.1	1.4
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	175,721	190,020	365,741	2,467,310	2,866,636	5,333,946

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 43: Percentage never-married at ages between 12 and 49 years among the persons with disabilities as compared to the persons without disability by sex

Age (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
12-14 years	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.4	99.5
15-19 years	98.8	97.2	98.1	98.9	95.9	97.4
20-24 years	83.0	78.0	80.7	81.9	61.7	71.5
25-29 years	47.3	48.0	47.6	44.3	26.9	35.4
30-34 years	26.4	30.8	28.3	19.9	13.1	16.4
35-39 years	15.7	20.7	18.0	10.2	8.5	9.3
40-44 years	11.8	14.8	13.2	6.7	6.5	6.5
45-49 years	8.4	9.5	8.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
Total	46.6	46.8	46.7	58.8	49.1	53.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 44: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities by nationality as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence (5 years and above)

Area of residence and Nationality	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Rwanda only	98.9	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.9	98.8
Rwanda and other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burundi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
DRC	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other African Country	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	221,150	225,303	446,453	4,075,669	4,453,824	8,529,493
Urban						
Rwanda only	97.6	97.8	97.7	97.1	97.6	97.3
Rwanda and other	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Burundi	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uganda	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
DRC	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other African Country	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	27,289	21,418	48,707	750,705	710,968	1,461,673
Rural						
Rwanda only	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.1
Rwanda and other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burundi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DRC	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other African Country	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	193,861	203,885	397,746	3,324,964	3,742,856	7,067,820

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

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Table 45: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities by religious affiliation as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence (age 5 years and above)

Area of residence and Religious affiliation	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Catholic	46.1	46.5	46.3	44.6	44.1	44.4
Protestant	31.8	36.2	34.0	34.9	39.1	37.1
Adventist	10.9	11.7	11.3	11.4	12.0	11.7
Muslim	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.0
Jehovah witness	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Traditional/ Animist	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	4.8	2.1	3.5	3.5	1.4	2.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	0.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	221,150	225,303	446,453	4,075,669	4,453,824	8,529,493
Urban						
Catholic	37.5	40.1	38.7	36.7	34.7	35.7
Protestant	29.2	36.4	32.4	35.1	43.0	38.9
Adventist	9.8	11.0	10.3	10.9	11.8	11.4
Muslim	6.6	5.7	6.2	7.0	6.2	6.6
Jehovah witness	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1
Traditional/ Animist	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	4.0	1.7	3.0	3.2	1.2	2.2
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Not stated	11.2	3.4	7.8	5.7	1.5	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	27,289	21,418	48,707	750,705	710,968	1,461,673
Rural						
Catholic	47.3	47.2	47.2	46.4	45.9	46.1
Protestant	32.2	36.2	34.2	34.9	38.4	36.8
Adventist	11.1	11.8	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.8
Muslim	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1
Jehovah witness	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Traditional/ Animist	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	4.9	2.2	3.5	3.6	1.4	2.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	193,861	203,885	397,746	3,324,964	3,742,856	7,067,820

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 46: Net attendance rates (primary and secondary) for children with and without disabilities, by area of residence and sex

Area of residence and Current school attendance	Children with disabilities			Children without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	67.4	67.8	67.6	87.8	89.5	88.6
NAR primary	11.3	13.6	12.4	20.4	24.1	22.3
NAR secondary						
Urban						
NAR primary	67.1	68.7	67.8	90.7	91.2	90.9
NAR secondary	21.6	22.0	21.8	39.9	40.3	40.1
Rural						
NAR primary	67.4	67.7	67.5	87.3	89.2	88.3
NAR secondary	10.2	12.6	11.3	16.8	20.8	18.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 47: Percentage of persons with disabilities who have ever attended school as compared to persons without disability by sex and age

Age	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
5-9	55.8	56.7	56.2	72.5	74.4	73.5
10-14	80.9	81.5	81.2	96.7	97.5	97.1
15-19	79.3	78.4	78.9	94.6	95.3	95.0
20-24	75.4	71.4	73.5	90.2	88.8	89.4
25-29	71.7	66.8	69.6	85.0	81.5	83.2
30-34	73.2	66.7	70.4	83.1	79.0	81.0
35-39	74.8	65.6	70.6	82.0	75.5	78.4
40-44	73.4	61.0	67.6	78.8	69.4	73.7
45-49	66.2	51.5	58.6	70.7	56.6	63.0
50+	57.3	29.8	41.3	61.4	34.8	46.2
Total	67.7	50.4	59.0	83.0	77.5	80.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 48: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by level of education by type of disability, sex and area of residence

	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking/ climbing	Learning/ concentrating	Other	Type Not Stated
Rwanda							
No education	41.4	49.7	68.8	40.5	44.1	37.9	18.5
Preschool	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	3.4
Primary	47.9	43.1	24.8	48.5	46.4	52.5	62.0
Post-primary or higher	8.6	5.1	3.3	9.5	7.2	7.9	15.1
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	57,213	33,471	16,256	220,130	84,133	66,696	1,967
Male							
No education	32.1	42.5	66.7	29.5	38.8	30.0	17.0
Preschool	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	2.9
Primary	55.8	49.0	26.7	56.9	50.6	58.9	62.2
Post-primary or higher	9.7	6.1	3.5	12.0	8.3	9.2	16.7
Not stated	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	27,596	16,002	9,070	112,741	40,122	29,904	958
Female							
No education	50.1	56.2	71.5	52.1	48.9	44.4	19.8
Preschool	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	3.9
Primary	40.5	37.6	22.3	39.6	42.7	47.3	61.8
Post-primary or higher	7.6	4.2	3.0	6.8	6.1	6.8	13.5
Not stated	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	29,617	17,469	7,186	107,389	44,011	36,792	1,009
Urban							
No education	28.4	36.4	53.4	24.5	34.1	27.3	10.0
Preschool	1.3	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.8	1.1	2.6
Primary	46.7	45.6	30.6	46.8	44.5	49.6	53.3
Post-primary or higher	22.2	15.6	11.0	27.0	18.3	21.0	33.0
Not stated	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	4,995	3,045	1,951	26,272	9,473	5,933	349
Rural							
No education	42.6	51.0	70.9	42.7	45.3	39.0	20.3
Preschool	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	3.6
Primary	48.0	42.8	24.0	48.7	46.7	52.7	63.9
Post-primary or higher	7.3	4.1	2.2	7.1	5.8	6.6	11.2
Not stated	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	52,218	30,426	14,305	193,858	74,660	60,763	1,618

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 49: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities aged 16 years and above by economic activity status as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Economic activity status	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Currently employed	55.8	48.9	52.3	72.4	69.7	71.0
Unemployed	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.5
Inactive	38.7	47.8	43.4	22.5	26.7	24.8
Not stated	3.3	0.9	2.1	3.0	0.7	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	187,354	198,458	385,812	2,614,443	2,953,833	5,568,276
Urban						
Currently employed	50.0	35.6	43.7	66.8	53.9	60.6
Unemployed	3.7	5.0	4.3	3.5	6.7	5.1
Inactive	34.2	56.2	43.9	22.5	37.8	29.8
Not stated	12.1	3.3	8.2	7.2	1.6	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	24,024	18,831	42,855	549,851	502,444	1,052,295
Rural						
Currently employed	56.7	50.3	53.4	73.9	72.9	73.4
Unemployed	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.9
Inactive	39.4	46.9	43.3	22.5	24.5	23.6
Not stated	2.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	163,330	179,627	342,957	2,064,592	2,451,389	4,515,981

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 50: Distribution (%) of the inactive population aged 16 years and above with disabilities by type as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Type of inactive population	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Looking after family/home	14.4	21.2	18.2	15.2	33.1	25.4
Retired	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Old-age	20.8	27.8	24.8	6.7	9.8	8.5
Student	15.7	10.1	12.5	66.4	47.3	55.5
Other	47.1	39.1	42.6	10.9	9.1	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	72,506	94,768	167,274	589,073	789,361	1,378,434
Urban						
Looking after family/home	13.3	29.3	22.3	10.0	37.1	26.4
Retired	4.7	2.9	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.3
Old-age	15.2	23.6	19.9	3.4	5.4	4.6
Student	19.8	12.1	15.5	70.5	45.6	55.4
Other	47.0	32.1	38.6	14.4	10.9	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	8,208	10,583	18,791	123,830	190,040	313,870
Rural						
Looking after family/home	14.5	20.1	17.7	16.5	31.8	25.1
Retired	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Old-age	21.5	28.4	25.4	7.6	11.2	9.6
Student	15.1	9.8	12.1	65.3	47.9	55.5
Other	47.1	39.9	43.1	9.9	8.5	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	64,298	84,185	148,483	465,243	599,321	1,064,564

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 51: Labour force participation rate among the persons with disabilities aged 16 years and above as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Urban	61.1	41.9	52.2	75.7	61.6	68.8
Rural	59.8	52.8	56.1	77.0	75.4	76.2
Total	60.0	51.8	55.7	76.8	73.1	74.8
Kigali City						
Urban	64.5	39.6	53.6	77.9	60.1	69.5
Rural	59.2	45.7	52.4	74.9	62.0	68.2
Total	62.8	41.9	53.2	77.3	60.5	69.2
South						
Urban	59.0	46.4	52.7	75.5	66.0	70.6
Rural	56.7	49.1	52.6	74.5	72.2	73.3
Total	56.8	49.0	52.6	74.6	71.7	73.0
West						
Urban	54.9	37.7	46.8	68.3	56.7	62.3
Rural	59.2	53.9	56.3	76.6	76.5	76.5
Total	58.8	52.8	55.6	75.5	74.1	74.7
North						
Urban	59.1	47.3	53.2	75.3	69.6	72.3
Rural	59.6	55.1	57.2	80.4	79.9	80.1
Total	59.5	54.7	57.0	79.9	78.9	79.4
East						
Urban	60.7	45.7	53.6	75.3	64.3	69.7
Rural	63.7	55.3	59.5	77.8	76.2	77.0
Total	63.5	54.8	59.1	77.6	75.4	76.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 52: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities currently employed aged 16 years and above by institutional sector of employment as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Institutional sector of employment	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Public	3.3	1.4	2.4	5.1	3.0	4.0
Private	94.1	95.7	94.9	92.4	94.4	93.5
Non-profit institution	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Not stated	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	104,626	97,119	201,745	1,893,386	2,057,551	3,950,937
Urban						
Public	10.5	6.2	8.9	11.8	10.0	11.0
Private	84.6	86.8	85.4	83.4	83.5	83.4
Non-profit institution	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4
Not stated	3.4	6.2	4.4	3.2	5.3	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	12,010	6,700	18,710	367,053	270,554	637,607
Rural						
Public	2.4	1.1	1.7	3.5	2.0	2.7
Private	95.4	96.4	95.9	94.6	96.1	95.4
Non-profit institution	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Not stated	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	92,616	90,419	183,035	1,526,333	1,786,997	3,313,330

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 53: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities currently employed aged 16 years and above by main occupation as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Main occupation	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Managers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4
Professionals	1.4	0.8	1.1	3.1	2.2	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4

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Service and sales workers	7.4	3.9	5.7	10.3	7.6	8.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	71.2	87.8	79.2	62.0	82.0	72.4
Craft and related trades workers	8.7	1.7	5.3	10.1	1.9	5.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.1	0.1	1.1	3.5	0.1	1.7
Elementary occupations	5.8	3.2	4.6	6.9	3.3	5.0
Occupation not stated	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	104,626	97,119	201,745	1,893,386	2,057,551	3,950,937
Urban						
Managers	1.3	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.8
Professionals	4.8	4.3	4.6	8.0	8.4	8.2
Technicians and associate professionals	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.7	2.8	3.3
Clerical support workers	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.8
Service and sales workers	23.7	27.9	25.2	27.7	38.8	32.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	22.4	43.6	29.9	13.8	29.6	20.5
Craft and related trades workers	19.6	6.7	15.0	19.6	5.5	13.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	8.7	0.3	5.7	9.8	0.3	5.8
Elementary occupations	10.4	7.7	9.4	9.7	6.3	8.2
Occupation not stated	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.3	4.7	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	12,010	6,700	18,710	367,053	270,554	637,607
Rural						
Managers	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Professionals	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Clerical support workers	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Service and sales workers	5.3	2.1	3.7	6.1	2.9	4.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	77.6	91.0	84.2	73.6	89.9	82.4
Craft and related trades workers	7.3	1.4	4.3	7.8	1.4	4.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.3	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.1	1.0
Elementary occupations	5.3	2.9	4.1	6.2	2.8	4.4
Occupation not stated	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	92,616	90,419	183,035	1,526,333	1,786,997	3,313,330

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 54: Distribution (%) of the persons with disabilities currently employed aged 16 years and above by main industry as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Main industry	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**
Rwanda						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	74.3	90.0	81.9	65.1	84.1	75.0
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	3.4	1.5	2.5	3.7	1.8	2.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Construction	5.0	0.4	2.8	6.7	0.6	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.3	2.3	3.3	6.0	4.1	5.0
Transportation and storage	2.4	0.1	1.3	4.1	0.1	2.0
Accommodation and food service activities	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8
Information and communication	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6
Public administration and defence	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.0
Education	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.8
Human health and social work	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7

activities						
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.9
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Industry not stated	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	104,626	97,119	201,745	1,893,386	2,057,551	3,950,937
Urban						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.9	46.3	32.5	15.9	31.7	22.6
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Construction	12.0	1.8	8.3	12.9	1.9	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.1	15.7	14.7	16.3	19.9	17.8
Transportation and storage	10.6	0.5	7.0	11.9	0.6	7.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.8
Information and communication	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	4.7	1.1	3.4	3.0	1.2	2.2
Public administration and defence	4.6	1.1	3.4	4.9	2.4	3.8
Education	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.3	4.0
Human health and social work activities	1.9	3.2	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other service activities	4.1	2.3	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.9
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	3.6	9.1	5.6	7.5	15.1	10.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Industry not stated	3.6	5.9	4.4	3.0	4.8	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	12,010	6,700	18,710	367,053	270,554	637,607
Rural						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	80.7	93.3	86.9	76.9	92.1	85.1
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.5
Manufacturing	3.0	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.3	2.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	4.1	0.3	2.2	5.2	0.4	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.0	1.3	2.2	3.6	1.7	2.6
Transportation and storage	1.3	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.1	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Public administration and defence	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4
Education	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.4
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.5
Activities of households as employers; producing for own use	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.1

Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry not stated	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	92,616	90,419	183,035	1,526,333	1,786,997	3,313,330

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 55: Household headship rates among the persons with disabilities aged 12 years and above as compared to the persons without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and age-group (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
12-19	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	0.6	1.1
20-29	43.6	9.1	28.2	46.1	6.8	25.8
30-39	84.4	23.7	57.3	89.7	16.2	50.3
40-49	93.2	45.5	69.3	96.2	35.0	62.1
50-59	96.2	60.0	75.7	97.5	49.6	70.3
60-69	97.5	68.1	79.8	98.0	60.0	75.5
70+	96.8	75.8	83.9	96.7	71.5	81.0
Total 12+	71.5	43.2	56.9	52.5	17.6	33.9
Urban						
12-19	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.6	0.8	1.6
20-29	44.7	14.2	31.3	43.3	10.2	27.3
30-39	81.2	27.6	61.9	83.9	18.1	53.3
40-49	90.0	49.3	73.4	93.8	34.8	65.7
50-59	91.3	64.9	77.7	94.8	53.2	73.5
60-69	93.3	71.5	80.5	95.3	63.1	76.9
70+	90.8	65.1	74.4	89.9	61.1	70.8
Total 12+	68.9	40.3	55.6	51.4	15.7	33.7
Rural						
12-19	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.0
20-29	43.5	8.3	27.7	47.0	6.0	25.3
30-39	85.0	23.2	56.6	91.5	15.8	49.5
40-49	93.7	45.2	68.8	96.7	35.0	61.4
50-59	96.7	59.6	75.5	97.9	49.2	70.0
60-69	97.9	67.8	79.7	98.3	59.7	75.3
70+	97.3	76.7	84.7	97.4	72.7	82.1
Total 12+	71.9	43.5	57.1	52.7	18.0	34.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 56: Distribution (%) of the household heads with disabilities by economic activity status as compared to the household heads without disability by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Economic activity status	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Employed	64.5	48.4	58.2	89.1	76.7	85.7
Unemployed	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.1
Inactive	33.2	49.4	39.6	9.0	20.9	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	139,262	89,936	229,198	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978
Urban						
Employed	65.8	38.2	56.5	87.9	65.6	82.7
Unemployed	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.0	5.6	3.6
Inactive	30.0	57.6	39.3	9.1	28.8	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	15,400	7,789	23,189	296,151	89,271	385,422
Rural						
Employed	64.3	49.4	58.4	89.4	78.6	86.3
Unemployed	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7
Inactive	33.6	48.7	39.6	9.0	19.5	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	123,862	82,147	206,009	1,277,882	513,674	1,791,556

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 57: Mean and Median size of the households headed by persons with disabilities as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Mean and Median size of the household	Household heads with disabilities			Household heads without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Mean size	4.8	3.3	4.2	4.6	3.6	4.3
Median size	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Count	139,262	89,936	229,198	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978
Urban						
Mean size	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.1
Median size	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Count	15,400	7,789	23,189	296,151	89,271	385,422
Rural						
Mean size	4.8	3.2	4.2	4.7	3.6	4.4
Median size	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Count	123,862	82,147	206,009	1,277,882	513,674	1,791,556

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 58: Demographic and economic dependency rates among the households headed by persons with disabilities as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Sex	Demographic dependency rates		Economic dependency rates	
	Household heads with disabilities	Household heads without disability	Household heads with disabilities	Household heads without disability
Rwanda				
Male	105.0	93.1	174.3	137.9
Female	95.2	94.1	184.9	158.2
Both sexes	101.9	93.3	177.4	142.3
Urban				
Male	84.7	66.7	204.9	137.2
Female	74.3	70.9	262.1	201.9
Both sexes	81.6	67.5	219.3	148.3
Rural				
Male	107.8	99.7	171.0	138.0
Female	97.8	98.9	178.4	151.7
Both sexes	104.6	99.5	173.2	141.1

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Demographic dependency rate (national definition): (number of 0-15 years old+ 60+/16-59)*100. For international definition please refer to NISR (2013b).

Table 59: Distribution (%) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by tenure of the housing unit as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Tenure of the housing unit	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Owner	86.9	90.0	88.1	78.6	82.5	79.7
Tenant	8.4	4.3	6.8	16.7	11.3	15.2
Hire purchase	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	3.9	5.2	4.4	3.7	5.5	4.2
Staff housing	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	139,262	89,936	229,198	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978
Urban						
Owner	58.0	71.2	62.4	41.6	53.1	44.2
Tenant	36.1	21.4	31.1	53.4	41.0	50.5
Hire purchase	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Free lodging	4.6	6.5	5.3	3.2	4.9	3.6
Staff housing	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.2
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	15,400	7,789	23,189	296,151	89,271	385,422
Rural						
Owner	90.5	91.7	91.0	87.2	87.6	87.3
Tenant	5.0	2.7	4.1	8.2	6.1	7.6
Hire purchase	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Free lodging	3.9	5.1	4.3	3.8	5.6	4.3
Staff housing	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Refuge/Temporary camp settlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	123,862	82,147	206,009	1,277,882	513,674	1,791,556

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 60: Distribution (%) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of water as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of water	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Internal pipe-borne water	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
Pipe-borne water in the compound	3.9	2.6	3.4	8.2	5.2	7.4
Public tap out of the compound	25.1	24.1	24.7	28.2	27.1	27.9
Protected spring/Well	39.4	42.4	40.6	35.7	39.6	36.8
Unprotected Spring/Well	14.8	15.0	14.9	12.7	13.3	12.9
Rain water	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
River	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.4
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	7.6	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	139,262	89,936	229,198	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978
Urban						
Internal pipe-borne water	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.8	2.3
Pipe-borne water in the compound	26.7	21.9	25.1	36.5	28.9	34.7
Public tap out of the compound	46.6	47.4	46.9	43.2	46.3	43.9
Protected spring/Well	14.1	16.7	15.0	10.0	13.5	10.8
Unprotected Spring/Well	4.7	5.6	5.0	3.3	4.1	3.5
Rain water	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
River	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.9
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	2.6	3.4	2.9	1.3	1.6	1.4
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not stated	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	15,400	7,789	23,189	296,151	89,271	385,422
Rural						
Internal pipe-borne water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
Pipe-borne water in the compound	1.1	0.7	0.9	8.2	5.2	7.4
Public tap out of the compound	22.4	21.9	22.2	28.2	27.1	27.9
Protected spring/Well	42.5	44.9	43.5	35.7	39.6	36.8
Unprotected Spring/Well	16.0	15.9	16.0	12.7	13.3	12.9
Rain water	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
River	7.9	7.3	7.7	6.3	6.4	6.4
Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface Water	8.2	7.6	7.9	6.3	6.3	6.3
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	123,862	82,147	206,009	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 61: Distribution (%) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by type of toilet facility as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Type of toilet facility	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.9
Pit latrine – not shared	85.8	82.5	84.5	82.7	81.5	82.4
Pit latrine - shared	9.4	10.9	10.0	12.5	12.4	12.5
Bush	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.9
Other	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.6	1.6
Not stated	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	139,262	89,936	229,198	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978
Urban						
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	3.0	2.0	2.7	5.1	3.4	4.7
Pit latrine – not shared	62.4	66.4	63.7	54.8	57.8	55.5
Pit latrine - shared	30.5	26.4	29.1	35.8	34.3	35.5
Bush	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3
Other	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.6
Not stated	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	15,400	7,789	23,189	296,151	89,271	385,422
Rural						
Flush toilet/Water closet (WC) system	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pit latrine – not shared	88.7	84.0	86.9	89.2	85.6	88.2
Pit latrine - shared	6.8	9.4	7.8	7.1	8.6	7.5
Bush	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.0
Other	1.9	3.4	2.5	1.4	2.8	1.8
Not stated	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	123,862	82,147	206,009	1,277,882	513,674	1,791,556

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 62: Distribution (%) of the households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of energy for lighting as compared to the households headed by persons without disability by sex of the household head and area of residence

Area of residence and Main source of energy for lighting	Household head with disabilities			Household head Without disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Electricity by EWSA	11.1	7.5	9.7	19.2	12.4	17.3
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar power	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Generator	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	39.3	38.6	39.0	39.1	41.6	39.8
Paraffin	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Biogas	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	9.3	7.8	8.7	10.0	9.0	9.7
Firewood	10.2	18.4	13.4	5.6	12.2	7.4
Other	27.5	25.3	26.7	23.7	22.4	23.4
Not stated	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	139,262	89,936	229,198	1,574,033	602,945	2,176,978
Urban						
Electricity by EWSA	57.1	46.5	53.6	70.9	56.8	67.6
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Generator	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	23.4	30.1	25.7	15.3	24.8	17.5
Paraffin	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	11.7	11.4	11.6	9.5	11.8	10.0
Firewood	1.6	4.1	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.8
Other	4.9	5.9	5.2	2.8	3.4	2.9
Not stated	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	15,400	7,789	23,189	296,151	89,271	385,422
Rural						
Electricity by EWSA	5.4	3.8	4.7	7.2	4.7	6.5
Hydro-electric or other private source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar power	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Generator	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	41.3	39.5	40.6	44.6	44.6	44.6
Paraffin	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Biogas	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Candle	9.0	7.4	8.4	10.1	8.6	9.7
Firewood	11.3	19.8	14.6	6.8	14.0	8.8
Other	30.4	27.2	29.1	28.6	25.8	27.8
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	123,862	82,147	206,009	1,277,882	513,674	1,791,556

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Tables on the total resident population (all ages) and children

Table 63: Number of persons with disabilities and their percentage among the resident population (Prevalence of disabilities) by sex, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Total population			Number of persons with disabilities			Prevalence of disabilities (% of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda									
Urban	891,806	845,878	1,737,684	28,071	21,985	50,056	3.2	2.6	2.9
Rural	4,173,062	4,605,227	8,778,289	199,957	208,293	408,250	4.8	4.5	4.7
Total	5,064,868	5,451,105	10,515,973	228,028	230,278	458,306	4.5	4.2	4.4
Kigali City									
Urban	451,673	407,659	859,332	12,579	9,099	21,678	2.8	2.2	2.5
Rural	134,450	138,904	273,354	5,932	5,578	11,510	4.4	4.0	4.2
Total	586,123	546,563	1,132,686	18,511	14,677	33,188	3.2	2.7	2.9
South									
Urban	119,353	110,413	229,766	4,872	3,786	8,658	4.1	3.4	3.8
Rural	1,114,401	1,245,808	2,360,209	56,381	60,528	116,909	5.1	4.9	5.0
Total	1,233,754	1,356,221	2,589,975	61,253	64,314	125,567	5.0	4.7	4.9
West									
Urban	149,586	151,726	301,312	4,656	3,954	8,610	3.1	2.6	2.9
Rural	1,018,859	1,151,068	2,169,927	49,664	54,482	104,146	4.9	4.7	4.8
Total	1,168,445	1,302,794	2,471,239	54,320	58,436	112,756	4.7	4.5	4.6
North									
Urban	77,284	83,524	160,808	2,195	2,093	4,288	2.8	2.5	2.7
Rural	741,172	824,390	1,565,562	30,060	32,296	62,356	4.1	3.9	4.0
Total	818,456	907,914	1,726,370	32,255	34,389	66,644	3.9	3.8	3.9
East									
Urban	93,910	92,556	186,466	3,769	3,053	6,822	4.0	3.3	3.7
Rural	1,164,180	1,245,057	2,409,237	57,920	55,409	113,329	5.0	4.5	4.7
Total	1,258,090	1,337,613	2,595,703	61,689	58,462	120,151	4.9	4.4	4.6

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 64: Number of persons with disabilities and their percentage among the resident population (prevalence of disabilities) by sex and district (all ages)

Province and District	Number of persons with disabilities			Prevalence of disabilities (% of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kigali City						
Nyarugenge	4,573	3,557	8,130	3.1	2.6	2.9
Gasabo	8,955	7,101	16,056	3.3	2.8	3.0
Kicukiro	4,983	4,019	9,002	3.1	2.6	2.8
South						
Nyanza	7,621	7,986	15,607	4.8	4.8	4.8
Gisagara	8,956	10,137	19,093	6.0	5.9	5.9
Nyaruguru	7,484	7,981	15,465	5.4	5.2	5.3
Huye	7,689	7,534	15,223	4.9	4.4	4.6
Nyamagabe	8,338	8,985	17,323	5.2	5.0	5.1
Ruhango	7,486	8,083	15,569	4.9	4.8	4.9
Muhanga	5,664	5,127	10,791	3.7	3.1	3.4
Kamonyi	8,015	8,481	16,496	4.9	4.8	4.8
West						
Karongi	8,564	10,301	18,865	5.5	5.9	5.7
Rutsiro	7,397	7,986	15,383	4.8	4.7	4.7
Rubavu	8,014	7,568	15,582	4.1	3.6	3.9
Nyabihu	6,194	6,922	13,116	4.5	4.4	4.5
Ngororero	6,797	7,906	14,703	4.4	4.4	4.4
Rusizi	8,799	8,413	17,212	4.6	4.0	4.3
Nyamasheke	8,555	9,340	17,895	4.8	4.6	4.7
North						
Rulindo	5,895	6,226	12,121	4.4	4.1	4.2
Gakenke	7,071	7,757	14,828	4.4	4.3	4.4
Musanze	5,207	5,421	10,628	3.0	2.8	2.9
Burera	6,025	6,702	12,727	3.8	3.8	3.8
Gicumbi	8,057	8,283	16,340	4.3	4.0	4.1
East						
Rwamagana	5,497	5,170	10,667	3.6	3.2	3.4
Nyagatare	10,375	8,608	18,983	4.5	3.6	4.1
Gatsibo	11,957	11,426	23,383	5.8	5.1	5.4
Kayonza	9,491	8,902	18,393	5.7	5.0	5.3
Kirehe	7,961	7,920	15,881	4.9	4.5	4.7
Ngoma	6,581	6,720	13,301	4.1	3.8	4.0
Bugesera	9,827	9,716	19,543	5.6	5.2	5.4
Total	228,028	230,278	458,306	4.5	4.2	4.4

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 65: Children of pre-primary age (3-6) by disability status, province and area of residence

	With disability					Without disability				
	3	4	5	6	3 to 6	3	4	5	6	3 to 6
Rwanda										
Urban	322	390	416	510	1,638	44,313	43,942	42,154	41,880	172,289
Rural	2,851	3,402	3,634	4,306	14,193	269,353	277,791	265,377	280,216	1,092,737
Total	3,173	3,792	4,050	4,816	15,831	313,666	321,733	307,531	322,096	1,265,026
Kigali City										
Urban	153	185	160	210	708	20,848	20,376	18,998	18,126	78,348
Rural	105	123	109	148	485	9,196	9,573	8,551	8,134	35,454
Total	258	308	269	358	1,193	30,044	29,949	27,549	26,260	113,802
South										
Urban	39	52	55	59	205	5,431	5,439	5,315	5,359	21,544
Rural	836	994	1,080	1,243	4,153	72,471	75,108	69,974	75,665	293,218
Total	875	1,046	1,135	1,302	4,358	77,902	80,547	75,289	81,024	314,762
West										
Urban	71	73	89	113	346	8,843	8,738	8,755	8,903	35,239
Rural	708	713	890	997	3,308	67,486	65,197	66,246	69,456	268,385
Total	779	786	979	1,110	3,654	76,329	73,935	75,001	78,359	303,624
North										
Urban	22	38	39	53	152	4,027	4,201	4,098	4,429	16,755
Rural	342	507	475	589	1,913	42,957	45,716	44,168	49,208	182,049
Total	364	545	514	642	2,065	46,984	49,917	48,266	53,637	198,804
East										
Urban	37	42	73	75	227	5,164	5,188	4,988	5,063	20,403
Rural	860	1,065	1,080	1,329	4,334	77,243	82,197	76,438	77,753	313,631
Total	897	1,107	1,153	1,404	4,561	82,407	87,385	81,426	82,816	334,034

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 66: Disability status of the child population (0-17 years) by sex and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	With disabi-lities	Without disability	Total	With disabi-lities	Without disabi-lity	Total	With disabi-lities	Without disability	Total
Rwanda									
Urban	4,711	347,240	351,951	3,765	360,357	364,122	8,476	707,597	716,073
Rural	42,909	2,091,856	2,134,765	34,113	2,130,177	2,164,290	77,022	4,222,033	4,299,055
Total	47,620	2,439,096	2,486,716	37,878	2,490,534	2,528,412	85,498	4,929,630	5,015,128
Kigali City									
Urban	1,864	155,031	156,895	1,521	163,129	164,650	3,385	318,160	321,545
Rural	1,154	61,685	62,839	948	62,723	63,671	2,102	124,408	126,510
Total	3,018	216,716	219,734	2,469	225,852	228,321	5,487	442,568	448,055
South									
Urban	770	44,919	45,689	578	46,146	46,724	1,348	91,065	92,413
Rural	12,576	553,672	566,248	9,810	560,404	570,214	22,386	1,114,076	1,136,462
Total	13,346	598,591	611,937	10,388	606,550	616,938	23,734	1,205,141	1,228,875
West									
Urban	958	69,845	70,803	762	71,221	71,983	1,720	141,066	142,786
Rural	10,398	525,577	535,975	8,213	539,174	547,387	18,611	1,064,751	1,083,362
Total	11,356	595,422	606,778	8,975	610,395	619,370	20,331	1,205,817	1,226,148
North									
Urban	451	36,755	37,206	361	38,236	38,597	812	74,991	75,803
Rural	5,972	368,664	374,636	4,649	380,241	384,890	10,621	748,905	759,526
Total	6,423	405,419	411,842	5,010	418,477	423,487	11,433	823,896	835,329
East									
Urban	668	40,690	41,358	543	41,625	42,168	1,211	82,315	83,526
Rural	12,809	582,258	595,067	10,493	587,635	598,128	23,302	1,169,893	1,193,195
Total	13,477	622,948	636,425	11,036	629,260	640,296	24,513	1,252,208	1,276,721

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Annex E   Sector-level tables

Table 67: Count of the resident population aged 5 years and above with disabilities by sex and sector of residence

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rwanda	221,150	225,303	446,453	8,975,946
Nyarugenge				
Gitega	380	322	702	25,331
Kanyinya	595	462	1,057	18,114
Kigali	573	509	1,082	24,911
Kimisagara	455	313	768	40,399
Mageregere	477	473	950	19,076
Muhima	597	299	896	27,114
Nyakabanda	387	304	691	22,585
Nyamirambo	587	457	1,044	35,204
Nyarugenge	205	170	375	19,202
Rwezamenyo	194	142	336	15,208
Gasabo				
Bumbogo	436	410	846	28,830
Gatsata	512	378	890	31,950
Gikomero	279	251	530	13,822
Gisozi	444	327	771	37,482
Jabana	650	476	1,126	28,584
Jali	706	776	1,482	21,648
Kacyiru	445	376	821	33,263
Kimihurura	253	150	403	19,448
Kimironko	1,259	596	1,855	51,664
Kinyinya	968	712	1,680	47,955
Ndera	666	543	1,209	34,522
Nduba	696	729	1,425	21,030
Remera	437	321	758	37,892
Rusororo	543	502	1,045	29,708
Rutunga	347	330	677	14,871
Kicukiro				
Gahanga	418	389	807	22,884
Gatenga	808	704	1,512	41,809
Gikondo	282	224	506	15,348
Kagarama	194	178	372	12,690
Kanombe	635	502	1,137	38,694
Kicukiro	298	227	525	14,852
Kigarama	666	458	1,124	38,393
Masaka	601	564	1,165	33,285
Niboye	351	301	652	23,776
Nyarugunga	593	358	951	35,689
Nyanza				
Busasamana	765	721	1,486	36,828
Busoro	560	600	1,160	28,675
Cyabakamyi	676	934	1,610	19,135
Kibilizi	810	899	1,709	26,931
Kigoma	668	569	1,237	29,925
Mukingo	1,418	1,280	2,698	44,511
Muyira	769	856	1,625	29,645
Ntyazo	395	421	816	22,233
Nyagisozi	1,015	1,165	2,180	22,295
Rwabicuma	326	372	698	15,124
Gisagara				
Gikonko	603	705	1,308	19,277
Gishubi	678	740	1,418	20,092
Kansi	507	637	1,144	15,549
Kibirizi	671	754	1,425	22,289
Kigembe	539	550	1,089	17,253
Mamba	1,020	1,050	2,070	29,003
Muganza	837	1,104	1,941	24,470
Mugombwa	596	723	1,319	19,064

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Mukindo	520	605	1,125	22,449
Musha	789	888	1,677	20,195
Ndora	584	847	1,431	19,844
Nyanza	491	494	985	16,199
Save	746	797	1,543	24,413
Nyaruguru				
Busanze	579	646	1,225	23,085
Cyahinda	335	317	652	18,181
Kibeho	1,065	1,270	2,335	18,442
Kivu	297	259	556	15,157
Mata	478	487	965	12,111
Muganza	446	513	959	16,637
Munini	340	348	688	13,621
Ngera	478	621	1,099	19,131
Ngoma	603	608	1,211	19,281
Nyabimata	349	345	694	14,598
Nyagisozi	292	308	600	15,643
Ruheru	794	780	1,574	30,174
Ruramba	400	422	822	14,969
Rusenge	805	901	1,706	20,395
Huye				
Gishamvu	262	291	553	11,357
Huye	531	585	1,116	18,752
Karama	501	518	1,019	13,960
Kigoma	516	580	1,096	21,351
Kinazi	550	605	1,155	21,649
Maraba	282	270	552	21,274
Mbazi	621	694	1,315	26,690
Mukura	460	454	914	17,029
Ngoma	969	363	1,332	25,479
Ruhashya	657	722	1,379	18,841
Rusatira	462	539	1,001	21,370
Rwaniro	615	668	1,283	18,242
Simbi	561	574	1,135	19,038
Tumba	498	502	1,000	27,170
Nyamagabe				
Buruhukiro	550	583	1,133	19,926
Cyanika	503	545	1,048	21,469
Gasaka	922	752	1,674	35,782
Gatare	415	452	867	13,382
Kaduha	446	510	956	17,553
Kamegeri	304	326	630	11,819
Kibirizi	422	465	887	18,667
Kibumbwe	330	400	730	10,540
Kitabi	453	476	929	21,837
Mbazi	362	473	835	10,276
Mugano	372	410	782	15,426
Musange	472	501	973	15,904
Musebeya	608	722	1,330	16,393
Mushubi	330	443	773	11,055
Nkomane	540	649	1,189	14,116
Tare	530	553	1,083	19,629
Uwinkingi	559	557	1,116	20,574
Ruhango				
Bweramana	677	771	1,448	25,072
Byimana	773	759	1,532	29,636
Kabagali	777	945	1,722	20,282
Kinazi	669	767	1,436	36,568
Kinihira	645	715	1,360	21,675
Mbuye	990	1,117	2,107	35,121
Mwendo	534	523	1,057	22,469
Ntongwe	809	959	1,768	26,673
Ruhango	1,385	1,368	2,753	56,684
Muhanga				
Cyeza	634	630	1,264	26,489
Kabacuzi	520	608	1,128	22,227

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kibangu	363	307	670	17,394
Kiyumba	455	459	914	19,080
Muhanga	483	478	961	22,367
Mushishiro	335	305	640	17,519
Nyabinoni	240	240	480	14,425
Nyamabuye	651	530	1,181	38,901
Nyarusange	317	232	549	22,173
Rongi	484	502	986	23,304
Rugendabari	362	320	682	14,999
Shyogwe	666	418	1,084	39,573
Kamonyi				
Gacurabwenge	686	766	1,452	23,988
Karama	331	344	675	16,032
Kayenzi	541	617	1,158	19,990
Kayumbu	251	306	557	13,550
Mugina	880	929	1,809	32,942
Musambira	990	1,082	2,072	29,385
Ngamba	187	167	354	12,376
Nyamiyaga	1,084	1,208	2,292	32,765
Nyarubaka	647	728	1,375	21,704
Rugarika	832	875	1,707	29,408
Rukoma	691	732	1,423	30,419
Runda	625	533	1,158	29,941
Karongi				
Bwishyura	471	441	912	27,235
Gashari	539	693	1,232	17,075
Gishyita	417	457	874	17,345
Gitesi	464	611	1,075	21,070
Mubuga	332	358	690	15,626
Murambi	623	734	1,357	18,539
Murundi	960	1,356	2,316	22,230
Mututu	687	892	1,579	19,675
Rubengera	661	653	1,314	28,634
Rugabano	893	1,118	2,011	27,866
Ruganda	625	857	1,482	14,867
Rwankuba	826	831	1,657	32,377
Twumba	814	1,121	1,935	21,138
Rutsiro				
Boneza	564	396	960	20,970
Gihango	459	448	907	19,739
Kigeyo	653	700	1,353	21,307
Kivumu	717	775	1,492	27,930
Manihira	285	339	624	13,664
Mukura	828	1,106	1,934	28,239
Murunda	384	438	822	15,486
Musasa	303	317	620	19,778
Mushonyi	534	508	1,042	21,185
Mushubati	623	745	1,368	21,888
Nyabirasi	817	957	1,774	24,081
Ruhango	573	619	1,192	24,253
Rusebeya	431	504	935	18,236
Rubavu				
Bugeshi	570	595	1,165	25,241
Busasamana	551	618	1,169	26,028
Cyanzarwe	691	860	1,551	24,073
Gisenyi	589	456	1,045	47,785
Kanama	500	521	1,021	24,018
Kanzenze	607	745	1,352	17,803
Mudende	559	581	1,140	21,881
Nyakiriba	1,015	423	1,438	25,508
Nyamyumba	582	513	1,095	31,340
Nyundo	713	799	1,512	25,228
Rubavu	599	600	1,199	34,722
Rugerero	805	699	1,504	34,881
Nyabihu				
Bigogwe	636	620	1,256	27,404

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Jenda	256	244	500	29,361
Jomba	656	823	1,479	17,720
Kabatwa	284	276	560	16,283
Karago	774	953	1,727	21,743
Kintobo	317	331	648	13,388
Mukamira	589	679	1,268	24,656
Muringa	466	441	907	19,171
Rambura	536	644	1,180	24,344
Rugera	501	579	1,080	20,356
Rurembo	465	599	1,064	19,917
Shyira	582	642	1,224	16,814
Ngororero				
Bwira	518	670	1,188	15,800
Gatumba	410	464	874	20,477
Hindiro	590	733	1,323	20,800
Kabaya	611	683	1,294	29,359
Kageyo	442	492	934	19,555
Kavumu	324	374	698	23,856
Matyazo	605	682	1,287	22,012
Muhanda	487	601	1,088	23,371
Muhororo	270	246	516	18,401
Ndaro	663	877	1,540	19,289
Ngororero	825	921	1,746	29,500
Nyange	499	577	1,076	18,749
Sovu	381	444	825	22,217
Rusizi				
Bugarama	472	448	920	24,477
Butare	478	468	946	16,882
Bweyeye	455	530	985	11,216
Gashonga	559	558	1,117	19,869
Giheke	480	568	1,048	16,705
Gihundwe	383	343	726	23,266
Gikundamvura	493	519	1,012	14,999
Gitambi	565	527	1,092	19,741
Kamembe	515	315	830	23,610
Muganza	481	393	874	22,477
Mururu	508	520	1,028	20,560
Nkanka	380	358	738	15,534
Nkombo	444	459	903	13,742
Nkungu	401	379	780	17,765
Nyakabuye	621	603	1,224	25,056
Nyakarenzo	400	454	854	13,374
Nzahaha	499	483	982	23,530
Rwimbogo	362	275	637	16,104
Nyamasheke				
Bushekeri	264	278	542	20,647
Bushenge	437	461	898	18,604
Cyato	627	802	1,429	20,599
Gihombo	1,022	1,140	2,162	20,937
Kagano	564	600	1,164	28,238
Kanjongo	639	714	1,353	28,061
Karambi	558	670	1,228	23,156
Karengera	615	599	1,214	25,183
Kirimbi	636	721	1,357	18,958
Macuba	808	907	1,715	24,112
Mahembe	399	512	911	14,302
Nyabitekeri	476	494	970	25,427
Rangiro	279	322	601	12,496
Ruharambuga	484	472	956	20,857
Shangi	443	463	906	22,166
Rulindo				
Base	342	397	739	15,176
Burega	361	395	756	11,229
Bushoki	360	336	696	17,688
Buyoga	346	369	715	19,424
Cyinzuzi	315	404	719	11,718
Cyungo	340	461	801	11,748

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kinihira	313	354	667	13,516
Kisaro	354	335	689	17,484
Masoro	339	379	718	17,600
Mbogo	320	304	624	14,658
Murambi	415	445	860	15,095
Ngoma	203	212	415	9,234
Ntarabana	354	329	683	15,288
Rukozo	363	395	758	13,206
Rusiga	269	249	518	9,368
Shyorongi	436	439	875	20,091
Tumba	320	309	629	17,155
Gakenke				
Busengo	451	507	958	17,441
Coko	240	260	500	14,349
Cyabingo	286	242	528	15,521
Gakenke	420	534	954	19,679
Gashenyi	370	439	809	17,504
Janja	504	621	1,125	13,772
Kamubuga	618	775	1,393	17,556
Karambo	333	372	705	10,604
Kivuruga	393	426	819	15,830
Mataba	379	409	788	12,415
Minazi	195	204	399	11,677
Mugunga	519	516	1,035	16,646
Muhondo	333	327	660	17,646
Muyongwe	304	359	663	13,518
Muzo	451	505	956	18,376
Nemba	224	229	453	13,696
Ruli	268	282	550	16,398
Rusasa	313	318	631	15,711
Rushashi	265	273	538	15,736
Musanze				
Busogo	180	209	389	18,325
Cyuve	494	515	1,009	33,414
Gacaca	294	289	583	20,110
Gashaki	184	177	361	11,715
Gataraga	503	545	1,048	19,455
Kimonyi	176	206	382	13,297
Kinigi	424	398	822	23,622
Muhoza	602	550	1,152	45,280
Muko	349	375	724	16,419
Musanze	327	368	695	27,486
Nkotsi	124	184	308	11,655
Nyange	325	318	643	23,932
Remera	283	269	552	16,793
Rwaza	327	352	679	18,165
Shingiro	472	549	1,021	17,986
Burera				
Bungwe	360	416	776	12,880
Butaro	523	608	1,131	27,169
Cyanika	335	282	617	32,101
Cyeru	396	395	791	11,063
Gahunga	470	475	945	22,068
Gatebe	450	488	938	14,442
Gitovu	197	251	448	8,971
Kagogo	322	315	637	16,375
Kinoni	204	265	469	15,444
Kinyababa	309	339	648	18,155
Kivuye	381	457	838	13,292
Nemba	368	501	869	15,642
Rugarama	271	271	542	20,868
Rugengabari	400	502	902	15,764
Ruhunde	312	384	696	14,724
Rusarabuye	209	197	406	15,971
Rwerere	366	459	825	15,785
Gicumbi				
Bukure	337	341	678	14,822

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Bwisige	214	217	431	13,344
Byumba	736	777	1,513	31,850
Cyumba	259	316	575	12,655
Giti	239	229	468	12,473
Kageyo	626	580	1,206	26,357
Kaniga	248	229	477	13,224
Manyagiro	449	466	915	16,734
Miyove	322	340	662	14,121
Mukarange	275	286	561	14,058
Muko	287	300	587	15,155
Mutete	758	892	1,650	20,049
Nyamiyaga	297	286	583	15,652
Nyankenke	424	471	895	19,154
Rubaya	299	340	639	9,115
Rukomo	460	471	931	21,822
Rushaki	228	246	474	11,010
Rutare	479	436	915	20,470
Ruvune	329	346	675	16,323
Rwamiko	304	305	609	11,249
Shangasha	284	275	559	13,952
Rwamagana				
Fumbwe	485	554	1,039	17,962
Gahengeri	300	293	593	19,581
Gishali	371	332	703	19,308
Karenge	301	252	553	19,719
Kigabiro	468	431	899	28,080
Muhazi	678	395	1,073	25,764
Munyaga	371	455	826	13,581
Munyiginya	330	345	675	14,170
Musha	325	313	638	17,525
Muyumbu	373	302	675	20,597
Mwulire	479	467	946	18,270
Nyakaliro	219	266	485	17,150
Nzige	230	213	443	13,388
Rubona	408	413	821	20,268
Nyagatare				
Gatunda	552	526	1,078	23,788
Karama	495	446	941	23,270
Karangazi	1,262	893	2,155	47,579
Katabagemu	783	678	1,461	28,808
Kiyombe	487	465	952	15,239
Matimba	444	386	830	20,061
Mimuri	574	513	1,087	23,098
Mukama	590	533	1,123	18,787
Musheri	738	617	1,355	26,981
Nyagatare	864	648	1,512	43,860
Rukomo	555	501	1,056	28,951
Rwempasha	614	537	1,151	17,491
Rwimiyaga	1,456	1,135	2,591	47,370
Tabagwe	699	524	1,223	28,192
Gatsibo				
Gasange	310	302	612	15,092
Gatsibo	1,048	1,105	2,153	31,339
Gitoki	808	701	1,509	27,960
Kabarore	1,257	1,109	2,366	42,291
Kageyo	428	391	819	18,230
Kiramuruzi	870	982	1,852	26,374
Kiziguro	814	751	1,565	25,433
Muhura	716	720	1,436	25,461
Murambi	758	863	1,621	24,248
Ngarama	991	884	1,875	25,596
Nyagihanga	718	667	1,385	20,885
Remera	668	725	1,393	22,141
Rugarama	1,223	1,163	2,386	31,341
Rwimbogo	927	770	1,697	30,377
Kayonza				
Gahini	779	688	1,467	27,469

Sector of residence	Persons aged 5 years and above with disabilities			Total resident population aged 5 years and above
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Kabare	699	660	1,359	29,222
Kabarondo	424	369	793	25,836
Mukarange	852	837	1,689	35,286
Murama	695	724	1,419	16,835
Murundi	1,152	1,028	2,180	29,765
Mwiri	861	826	1,687	19,212
Ndego	692	648	1,340	16,020
Nyamirama	794	735	1,529	25,678
Rukara	815	860	1,675	26,520
Ruramira	465	443	908	14,183
Rwinkwavu	970	865	1,835	23,808
Kirehe				
Gahara	724	824	1,548	33,086
Gatore	440	482	922	22,706
Kigarama	884	890	1,774	26,326
Kigina	591	490	1,081	22,786
Kirehe	515	426	941	20,421
Mahama	660	620	1,280	19,888
Mpanga	852	872	1,724	26,829
Musaza	659	688	1,347	21,655
Mushikiri	630	667	1,297	23,778
Nasho	466	515	981	22,900
Nyamugari	861	813	1,674	31,001
Nyarubuye	451	463	914	16,465
Ngoma				
Gashanda	244	247	491	13,617
Jarama	431	470	901	19,720
Karembo	278	298	576	12,429
Kazo	471	498	969	23,058
Kibungo	677	400	1,077	24,794
Mugesera	449	470	919	21,657
Murama	319	381	700	19,119
Mutenderi	489	574	1,063	17,671
Remera	377	386	763	23,052
Rukira	469	598	1,067	21,440
Rukumberi	831	961	1,792	23,238
Rurenge	572	546	1,118	23,762
Sake	340	361	701	19,660
Zaza	403	371	774	19,588
Bugesera				
Gashora	609	653	1,262	18,357
Juru	464	459	923	19,754
Kamabuye	461	472	933	17,557
Mareba	535	583	1,118	18,747
Mayange	724	553	1,277	25,184
Musenyi	830	855	1,685	24,197
Mwogo	306	334	640	14,648
Ngeruka	825	985	1,810	25,614
Ntarama	501	521	1,022	14,781
Nyamata	919	830	1,749	29,430
Nyarugenge	650	703	1,353	17,310
Rilima	752	672	1,424	22,460
Ruhuha	469	451	920	19,351
Rweru	1,082	1,048	2,130	23,710
Shyara	352	331	683	11,178

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

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

National Census Commission

Chairperson:
  Claver GATETE   Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
  John RWANGOMBWA   Former Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
Vice Chairperson:
  James MUSONI   Minister of Local Government
Secretary:
  Yusuf MURANGWA   Director General of NISR
  Dr. Diane KARUSISI   Former Acting Director General of NISR

Members of the National Census Commission

Venantia TUGIREYEZU	Minister in the Office of the President
Stella Ford MUGABO	Minister of Cabinet Affairs
James KABAREBE	Minister of Defense
Sheikh Mussa HARERIMANA	Minister of Internal Security
Louise MUSHIKIWABO	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Dr. Vincent BIRUTA	Minister of Education
Dr. Mathias HAREBAMUNGU	Minister of State in charge of Primary and Secondary Education
Dr. Agnes BINAGWAHO	Minister of Health
Odda GASINZIGWA	Minister in Prime Minister's Office in charge of Gender and Family Promotion
Jean Philbert NSENGIMANA	Minister of Youth and ICT
Prof. Silas LWAKABAMBA	Minister of Infrastructure
Albert NSENGIYUMVA	Former Minister of Infrastructure
Anastase MUREKEZI	Minister of Public Service and Labour
Stanislas KAMANZI	Minister of Natural Resources
Willy RUKUNDO	Former Acting Director General of ORINFOR
Arthur ASIIMWE	Director General of RBA
Hannington NAMARA	CEO of the Private Sector Federation
Robert BAYIGAMBA	Former CEO of the Private Sector Federation

National Technical Committee

Chairperson:
  Leonard MINEGA RUGWABIZA   Former Director of National Development Planning and Research in MINECOFIN

Vice Chairperson: Director General of Planning in MINALOC
  Egide RUGAMBA
Secretary: Census Coordinator of the RPHC4
  Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

Members of the National Technical Committee

Dr. Agnes NTIBANYURWA   Assistant Representative of UNFPA in charge of Population and Development
Esther MUTAMBA   Director General of Rwanda Housing Authority
Anna MUGABO   Director General of Labour and Employment
Dr. Erasme RWANAMIZA   Director General of Education
Innocent MUSABYIMANA   Director of Planning in MINIRENA
Jeanne d'Arc UMULISA   Director of Planning and M&E in MIGEPROF
Parfait UWARIRAYE   Director of Planning in MINISANTE
Redempter BATETE MUKUNZI   Director of Youth Employment and Program Coordination
Antonio MUTORO   Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

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

Kigali City:
Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

Sothern Province:
Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

Western Province:
Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor
Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

Northern Province:
Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

Eastern Province:
Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor
Members of the Branches of the NCC at District Level (Mayors of Districts)

Solange MUKASONGA	Nyarugenge District	Gedeon RUBONEKA	Ngororero District
Willy NDIZEYE	Gasabo District	Oscar NZEYIMANA	Rusizi District
Paul Jules NDAMAGE	Kicukiro District	Jean Baptiste HABYARIMANA	Nyamasheke District
Abdallah MURENZI	Nyanza District	Justus KANGWAGYE	Rulindo District
Leandres KAREKAZI	Gisagara District	Deogratias NZAMWITA	Gakenke District
Francois HABITEGEKO	Nyaruguru District	Winifrida MPEBYEMUNGU	Musanze District
Eugene MUZUKA KAYIRANGA	Huye District	Samuel SEMBAGARE	Burera District
Philbert MUGISHA	Nyamagabe District	Alexandre MVUYEKURE	Gicumbi District
Francois Xavier MBABAZI	Ruhango District	Nehemie UWIMANA	Rwamagana District
Yvonne MTAKWASUKU	Muhanga District	Fred SABITI ATUHE	Nyagatare District
Jacques RUTSINGA	Kamonyi District	Ambrose RUBONEZA	Gatsibo District
Bernard KAYUMBA	Karongi District	John MUGABO	Kayonza District
Gaspard BYUKUSENGE	Rutsiro District	Protais MURAYIRE	Kirehe District
Sheikh Hassan BAHAME	Rubavu District	Aphrodice NAMBAJE	Ngoma District
Abdoulatif TWAHIRWA	Nyabihu District	Louis RWAGAJU	Bugesera District

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Dr. Diane KARUSISI, Former Acting Director General of NISR

Census Technical Director
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI

Census National Coordinator
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Census Field Operations

Census National Coordinators

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Major-General Jacques MUSEMAKWELI	Rwanda Defence Force
Eric KAYIRANGA	Rwanda National Police
Alex MUGISHA	Rwanda Correctional Services

Census Province Coordinators

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Baudouin RUTERANA	Southern Province
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI	Western Province
Francois SEKAMONDO	Northern Province
Astrid SEGAHWEGE	Eastern Province

Census District Coordinators

Jean Nepo. RWABUKUMBA	Nyarugenge District	Patrick NSHIMIYIMANA	Rusizi District
Franck Mine	Gasabo District	Jean BIZIMANA	Nyamasheke District
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Evelyne KANYONGA	Gisagara District	Beatrice UWAYEZU	Musanze District
Etienne KWIZERA	Nyaruguru District	Esther MAHUKU	Burera District
Juvenal NTAMBARA	Huye District	Vital HABINSHUTI	Gicumbi District
Albert KARERA	Nyamagabe District	Ephrem RUKUNDO	Rwamagana District
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Andre KAJABIKA	Kamonyi District	David MASENGEHO	Gatsibo District
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Jean Marc MUKUNDABANTU	Rutsiro District	Basile NJAMAHORO	Kirehe District
Jean MUGABO	Rubavu District	Dominique MICOMYIZA	Ngoma District
Immaculee MUKANGENDO	Nyabihu District	Eugene UWIRAGIYE	Ngoma District
Olivier MBANGUTSE	Ngororero District	Florence UWIMBABAZI	Bugesera District
Wellars MUDASHIMA	Rusizi District		

Zone and Sector Controllers and Enumerators

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

Sector Controllers:
451 (mostly Sector Education Officers)

Enumerators:
24,005 (mostly Primary School Teachers)

Cartography and Data Processing

Programmer:
Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT
Assistant Programmers:
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Data Entry Clerks:
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Clement BIZIMUNGU
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Pierre Claver KABANDANA

Administration and Finance

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Liberal SEBULIKOKO	Former Coordinator of Basket Fund
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Jerome UWIBAMBE	Accountant in NISR
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Esperance UWIMANA	Former HR Manager of Temporary Staff in NISR
Nina RURANGIRWA	HR Manager of Temporary Staff in NISR
Maureen TWAHIRWA	Former Public Relations Officer
Yolande KABEGA	Former Public Relations Officer
Antoinette HABINSHUTI	Planning Officer
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Jean Paul NDISANZE	Planning Officer
Hassan YAHYA	Coordinator of Basket Fund
Eric BUGINGO	Procurement Officer
Alphonse SHUMBUSHO	Procurement Officer
Gerald YEMUKAMA	Procurement Officer
Nadine BABYEYI	Administrative Assistant
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Sita KAZIMBAYA	Messenger

Census Data Analysis
National Data Analysts

Jean RUGARAMA	Population Size and Spatial Distribution
Dieudonne MUHOZA	Marital Status and Nuptiality
Beatrice UWAYEZU	Fertility
Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI	Mortality
Dr. Bosco BINENWA	Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Population
Pierre Claver RUTAYISIRE	Migration and Spatial Mobility
Prof. Emmanuel TWARABAMENYE	Characteristics of Housing and Households
James BYIRINGIRO	Labour Force
Charles RURANGA	Measurement and Mapping of Non-Monetary Poverty
Annonciata MUKABAGIRE	Education
Dominique M.KANOBANA	Gender
Apolline MUKANYONGA	Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Disability
Jules RUBYUTSA	Socio-Economic Status of Children
Venant HABARUGIRA	Socio-Economic Status of Youth
Michel NDAKIZE	Socio-Economic Status of Elderly
Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA	Population Projections

International Technical Support

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Jean Marc HIE, International Data Processing Expert
Dr. Macoumba THIAM, International Census Analyst
Dr. Ben MWASI, International GIS Expert

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Cora MEZGER Jean Michel	Prof. James BROWN
DURR	Wine LANGERAAR
Gilberto RIBEIRO	Stephi SPRINGHAM
Philippe N. GAFISHI	Sophia KAMARUDEEN
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	Johnson FIFI

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