



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Ministry of Local Government



AFRICAN DECADE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

**RWANDA NATIONAL DECADE STEERING
COMMITTEE**

(ADPD/RNDSC)

CENSUS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN RWANDA

November 2010

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This report would not have materialized without the participation of a large number of individuals and organizations. We would like to express our profound thanks to them.

First, we extend our thanks to the men and women with disabilities who generously agreed to respond to the census enumerators.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the various Ministries for facilitating the implementation of the census. We offer our profound gratitude to the Ministry of Health for its cooperation during the preparation and completing of the census. We also offer our sincere thanks to CHW who participated in the data collection in their respective village.

We deeply appreciate the specific support of the National Federation of Persons with Disabilities to their active participation throughout the conduct of the census demonstrated the effectiveness of the excellent collaboration to this census.

We also express our profound gratitude to UNDP for their vital financial assistance to support this census.

Lastly, we offer our profound appreciation to anyone who will use this document to strengthen and support activities of persons with disabilities in Rwanda.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADPD/RNDSC	: African Decade of Persons with Disabilities / Rwanda National Steering Committee Persons in Rwanda
CHW	: Community Health Worker
CRPD	: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
FENAPH	: Fédération National des Personnes Handicapées
HIV/AIDS	: Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus / Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
MINALOC	: Ministry of Local Government
MINISANTE	: Ministry of Health
OMS	: Organisation Mondiale de la Santé
PWD	: Persons with Disabilities
SPSS	: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme

PREFACE

This document presents the findings of the National Census of Persons with Disabilities in Rwanda. The census of persons with disabilities was held in Rwanda in October 2010 with the view to meet four main objectives:

- To know the overall total number of the Rwandan people with disabilities with their spatial distribution;
- To improve on the knowledge on the socio-demographic characteristics of the People with disabilities in Rwanda in order to ensure a more rigorous integration of the "People with Disabilities" into social and economic plans, policies and programmes;
- To update the statistical database on population, especially after the traumatic incidents of the early 1990s which had far reaching effects on the status and evolution of this population, in other words, on the size, structure and spatial distribution of this population on the one hand, and on its internal dynamics resulting from the interplay of fertility and mortality levels and migratory flows;
- The information is needed to plan training for teachers in special education, inclusive education, and vocational training programmes, and to train social workers, physical therapists, speech therapists, orthopedic specialists, other medical and psychiatric specialists, prosthetics and esthetics workshop technicians, and community-based rehabilitative workers.

The preliminary result of this census has been used to produce a summary analysis of tables and figures. It shall be possible to derive basic socio demographic indicators as well as to obtain the estimate of persons with disability in Rwanda, all of which shall serve as a reference to the categorization activity planned to be done in the near future by a medical committee from the Ministry of Health.

The data of this report relate to (1) Persons with disability size for various administrative units (Districts and Provinces), (2) Distribution of Persons with disabilities by sex, age, marital status and type of disabilities.

In conclusion, this is an extremely useful exercise of census of persons with disability which help in planning with evidence base facts.

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

I.1. Context and Legal Basis

The Census of People with Disabilities was conceived in response to the need of having reliable information on the figure of People with Disabilities in Rwanda. MINALOC through the Steering Committee of the Africa Decade of Disabled Persons in Rwanda (RNDSC) and the Nation Federation of Disabled Persons (FENAPH) aims to achieve the identification of people with disabilities, according to their categories of disability, their socio-economic characteristics as well as their specific needs.

This need was more felt when categorization of people with disability exercise was planned to be done by the Ministry of Health. According to the Law relating to Protection of the People with Disabilities in general in its article 2, *“the Ministry in charge of Health shall determine modalities of how disabled persons are put in basic categories according to their disabilities in order to help various organs to guarantee them special rights they require”*. As part of this project, the Census of people with disabilities was one activity which will be followed by the second activity of categorization of people with disabilities in Rwanda.

As a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the Government of Rwanda has confirmed its commitment to take a strategic stand on disability based on a vision which covers human rights, inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities. This vision recognises that an equal society is an inclusive society, where reasons for exclusion are examined and addressed. It is also one which recognizes that disability is part of the human condition in every society, rich and poor. Disability is not therefore a specialized concern but a fundamental issue of universal human rights.

I.2 Background

Nobody knows how many people with disabilities there are in the world. This is partly a definitional issue – it’s hard to get people to agree what “disabled” means – but mostly is because nobody has ever tried to figure it out. What is clear is that most people with disabilities live in poverty. According to the UN, two-thirds of people with moderate to severe

disabilities live below the poverty line. Only two percent of people with disabilities in developing countries have access to basic services.

Approximately 10% of the world's population, or 650 million people, live with disabilities, of which 80% live in developing countries. According to the general census of population and housing Rwanda, 2002, PWDs are estimated to 308,501, that is 3, 9% of the total population of that time.

In Rwanda, poverty can be seen as both a cause and an effect of disability. It also had a massive genocide in 1994 during which an estimated 800,000 people were killed. Even if causes of disability are not quantifiably known, the genocide and the war contributed enormously to the number of people with disability either hacked off by machete or destroyed by mines, bombs, displacement of people, poor sanitation and bullets during the genocide. The genocide also caused resources like food to be diverted and scarce, resulting in malnutrition, which in turn has caused disability. Despite all that, the genocide is not the major cause of disability in the country – poverty, disease, accidents, lack of medical care and congenital causes are more common.

'Social exclusion' is not a concept that is widely used in Rwanda, but disabled people are both actively and passively excluded in Rwandan society. Rwandans do not value disabled people. Disabled people are seen as objects of charity. They are underestimated and overprotected, and their potential and abilities are not recognized. Disabled children are seen as a source of shame and often hidden away. Name-calling is common. Disabled women find it difficult to get married. Disabled people suffer discrimination in employment. Disabled family members are sometimes passed over in matters of inheritance. Land and assets are given to others who are deemed to be able to make better use of them, thus leaving the disabled person dependant on family to support them and removing the opportunity for them to lead independent lives. Negative attitudes are particularly strong towards those with severe disabilities, people with intellectual and learning disabilities, blind and deaf people.

I.3 Objectives of the Census

I.3.1 General purpose of the census

The global objective of the Census of people with disabilities in Rwanda is to know the approximate number of people with disabilities in order to:

- Establish a database and scientific evidence on disabled people in Rwanda including their categories of disability, their residence and their socio-economic characteristics with their specific needs.
- Constitute an advocacy tool for the inclusion of disabled people in development programs and a guide to the various stakeholders for disabled people in Rwanda.

I.3.2 Specific goals

The census of people with disabilities was held in Rwanda in October 2010 with the view to meet two main objectives:

- To know the overall total number of the Rwandan people with disabilities with their spatial distribution;
- To improve on the knowledge on the socio-demographic characteristics of the People with disabilities in Rwanda in order to ensure a more rigorous integration of the "People with Disabilities" into social and economic plans, policies and programmes;
- To update the statistical database on population, especially after the traumatic incidents of the early 1990s which had far reaching effects on the status and evolution of this population, in other words, on the size, structure and spatial distribution of this population on the one hand, and on its internal dynamics resulting from the interplay of fertility and mortality levels and migratory flows;
- Policy formulation, program planning and decision making for rehabilitation services.
- The information is needed to plan training for teachers in special education, inclusive education, and vocational training programmes, and to train social workers, physical therapists, speech therapists, orthopedic specialists, other medical and psychiatric specialists, prosthetics and esthetics workshop technicians, and community-based rehabilitative workers.

I.3.3 Limitation and challenges met during the Census

Due to the limited financial resources available to conduct the Census of people with disabilities, the collection of information was door to door interviews carried out by a team a volunteer – Community Health Workers – provided by the Ministry of Health. CHW conducted a door to door data collection of people with disabilities living in their respective village. CHW received all the needed briefing and logistics of census from the Coordination Team of the Census from the RNDSC jointly with MINALOC and MINISANTE via District Hospitals. The assignment of coordinating and data quality checking of the census was conducted by the technical team; nevertheless a team of district and sector supervisors and controllers were not in place yet needed.

However, even though CHW conducted the data collection, they did not receive any formal training on how to conduct the census. To overcome that challenge, the technical team in charge of the census designed a simplified questionnaire accompanied with a detailed user manual guide for data collectors explaining all the details about the census. The interview was done with the person with disabilities directly or with the head of the household on behalf of the person with disabilities. CHW reported some cases where people with chronically disease such as HIV/AIDS were confused to PWD and people with mental disability were not easily found in their respective households.

The questionnaire used for census was simplified capturing basic socio demographic data such as location, name of persons, relationship with the head of household, age, sex, marital status and type of disability. The census did not collect information related to their needs in different domain such as health, employment, education, employment, and other social services.

I.3.4 Questionnaire and Manual

A simplified questionnaire was designed in order to collect basic information on the persons with disability, where they are and the type of disabilities.

In order to ensure the harmonious execution of the field activities involving the deployment of over 14,841 CHW each per village, a certain number of manuals containing precise instructions had to be designed such as to enable CHW who were not formally trained to successfully accomplish their individual tasks. In this direction, manuals were prepared and translated in Kinyarwanda for enumerators.

I.3.5 Communication and awareness campaign

A detailed publicity and sensitization campaign strategy was done using mass media (radio and TV announcement) by the MINALOC, to better inform the general public with special focus on people with disabilities about the Census in order to enlist their active involvement, but also the various administrative and religious authorities in order to ensure their involvement and active collaboration during the execution of the field activities of the Census.

Mass media campaign activities were launched a two weeks before the census and continued during the entire period of field data collection.

I.3.6 Field enumeration

Each village of Rwanda was covered by a CHW who conducted a door to door data collection by interviewing a person with disability himself or his tutor depending on the situation. The CHW were expected to conduct the data collection during two weeks and give a regular feedback on the progress of their work to the Health Center leader who, in turn had to proceed to make the requisite verifications and provide timely solutions to problems that arose as the work progressed. The technical team in charge of coordinating the census proceeded to the auditing of data quality. The audit data quality was done in sampled village

(two villages per district) to ensure that CHW collected information of PWD systematically across the village.

The logistic facilities on the field were quite adequate: needed materials were made available at the level of each District Hospital and Health Center. Also, a wide communication was made by the MINALOC to establish regular contacts with various local authorities such as mayors of districts and executive secretary of sectors to ensure their close collaboration on the field.

As soon as the field enumeration was officially closed, the process of assembling all the questionnaires started with the CHW who forwarded these to the Health Center and thence to the District Hospital for onward transmission to the RNDSR Secretariat in Kigali. This lasted over two weeks, during which period issues relating to verification, transportation, report writing had to be handled simultaneously

I.3.7 Data entry, tabulation and presentation of results

Data entry was carried out by skilled personnel trained by the RNDSC. The data processing phase, started with the verification and coding of the questionnaires and followed concomitantly, by the computer data entry exercise in a data base done in MS Access which shall culminate in the production of the final clean data file of the results of the Census of People with Disabilities of Rwanda.

The data analysis phase done in SPSS 16.0 software involve the transformation of the raw statistical data that would be computed into summarized tables and graphs.

This report is the first of documents which shall be published which will be followed by the final database of people with disabilities by the Ministry of Health after the categorization exercise which will be done countrywide. The other documents which shall eventually be produced and released to all potential users between after the categorization of people with disabilities and shall include: the approved and final database of people with disabilities in Rwanda, a final summary report on the results of the categorization per district.

II. PRESENTATION OF PRELIMINARY RESULTATS

II.1 Methodology

The approach used for the collection of information was door to door interviews carried out by CHW using a questionnaire. The interview was conducted with the person with disabilities directly or with the head of the household on behalf of the person with disabilities.

The preliminary results the census of people with disabilities were obtained through an exhaustive computer processing of all census forms data done by the RNDSC after the data verification and data entry of all forms. After processing all those steps, these preliminary results are sufficiently reliable and can henceforth be used with a fairly high degree of confidence. The report presents summary tabulations of the PWD of all ordinary household and centers of the country.

II.2 Definition of concepts used

'Disability' is a generic term that includes a deficiency, a limitation of activity or a restriction of involvement (*OMS, 2001*). Disability is the disadvantage that results from differences between what the society expects from a person and what that person is able to perform, considering his/her deficiencies.

According to the Rwandan law, disability means the condition of a person's impairment of health ability he or she should have been in possession, and consequently leading to deficiency compared to others (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda, August 2009*).

Under this law, a disabled person is any individual who was born without congenital abilities like those of others or one who was deprived of such abilities due to disease, accident, conflict or any other reasons which may cause disability.

This document uses the terminology 'disability' to express, in broad context, all the factors relating a person to enjoy the access to services.

According to the Ministerial order N° 20/18 of 27/7/2009 determining the modalities of classifying persons with disabilities into basic categories based on the degree of disability. In Rwanda context, people with disabilities shall be classified under the following categories:

1. Physically disabled persons;
2. Sight-impaired persons;
3. Deaf-and-dumb persons or persons with either of these disabilities;
4. Mentally disabled persons;
5. Persons with disabilities not specified in the above categories approved by the Medical committee.

After classification into one of the different categories specified under Article 2 and 3 of this Order, the Medical committee shall issue them a card that indicates the disability, degree of disability and the signature of the Medical Committee President according to the law to protect PWDs. [Ministerial Order No 20/18 of 27/7/2009]

II.3. Residence of persons with disability

The preliminary results of the census of Persons with Disabilities in Rwanda carried out in September 2010 reveal a total of **522,856 PWD** (composed of 263,928 females and 258,928 males). During the general census of the population of 2002, the total number of PWD reported was 308 501 people.

According to the National Population Projection 2007-2022 published by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Rwandan population is estimated in 2010 to 10,412,820 persons. Comparing the population projection of 2010 with the results of this Census, persons with disabilities represent 5.02% of the Rwandan Population (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, National Population Project 2007-2022, p21, July 2009).

In terms of figures, the Western Province has the highest population of PWD (**139,886 PWD**) followed by the Southern Province and Eastern Province, while provinces with low number of PWD are Kigali City and Northern Province.

Table 1. Distribution of PWD by Province

Provinces / City	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Eastern Province	60,992	51.3	57,968	48.7	118,960	100.0
Kigali City	14,508	50.5	14,218	49.5	28,726	100.0
Northern Province	46,186	48.2	49,564	51.8	95,750	100.0
Southern Province	68,806	49.3	70,728	50.7	139,534	100.0
Western Province	68,436	48.9	71,450	51.1	139,886	100.0
Total	258,928	49.5	263,928	50.5	522,856	100.0

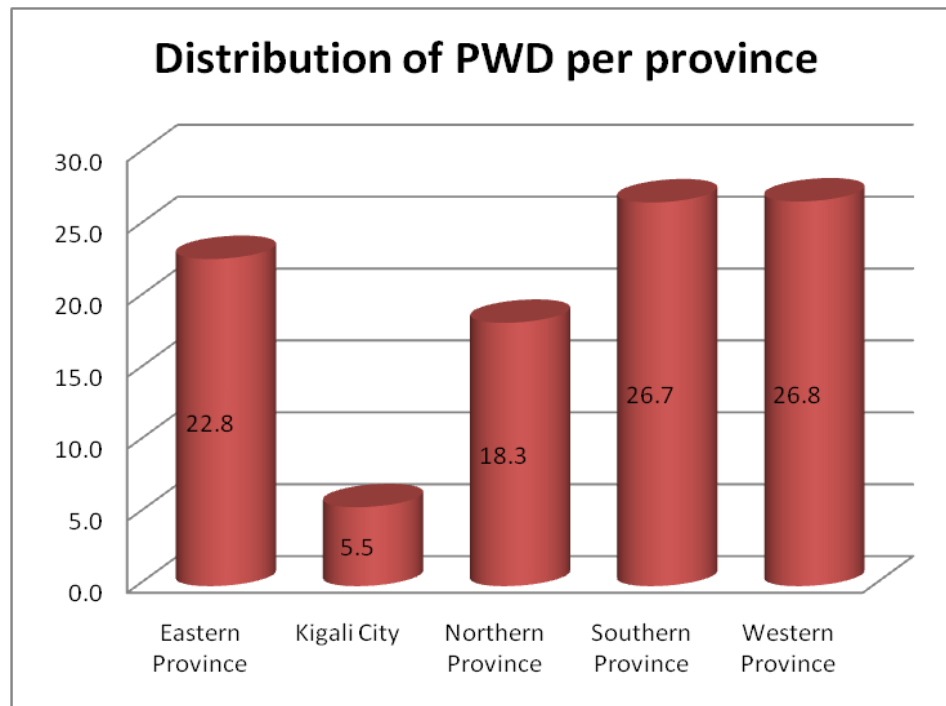
There is no big discrepancy between male and female. The proportion of female is slightly high to male in Northern, Southern and Western Province respectively 51.8% versus 48.2%, 50.7% versus 49.3% and 51.1% versus 48.9%. In Kigali City and Eastern province, the proportion of male is greater than female as follows: Kigali city: 51.3% of male versus 48.7% and Eastern Province: 50.5% versus 49.5%.

Table 2. Distribution of PWD per province by type of disability

District / Provinces	Physical disabled persons		Sight-impaired persons		Deaf-and-dumb persons		Mentally disabled persons		Other disability		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Kigali City	12,282	42.8	3,636	12.7	2,530	8.8	6,186	21.5	4,092	14.2	28,726	100.0
Eastern Province	49,298	41.4	14,874	12.5	12,712	10.7	23,604	19.8	18,472	15.5	118,960	100.0
Northern Province	43,146	45.1	14,450	15.1	7,834	8.2	13,486	14.1	16,826	17.6	95,742	100.0
Southern Province	104,726	43.0	32,960	13.5	23,076	9.5	43,276	17.8	39,390	16.2	243,428	100
Western Province	66,494	47.5	18,468	13.2	12,204	8.7	20,236	14.5	22,484	16.1	139,886	100.0
Total	230,304	44.0	66,754	12.8	49,670	9.5	92,158	17.6	83,970	16.1	522,856	100.0

Across all the provinces, physical disabled persons constitute the highest proportion of PWD with 44% followed by mentally disabled persons. The 1994 genocide left behind big number of physical disabled persons as well as people affected psychologically and traumatized.

Figure 1. Percentage of PWD by Province



The figure shows that concentration of PWD is higher in Western and Southern Province respectively (26.8 % and 26.7%). Considering other source of information, those provinces

are geographically big and have high number of Centers and schools which accommodate big number of PWD.

Gicumbi district is reported to have high number of PWD with 5.1% of the total number of PWD followed by Nyamasheke and Nyabihu with 4.9% each, while Nyarugenge and Gasabo have low number of PWD respectively 1.8% and 1.2%.

Table 3. Distribution of PWD by District

No	Districts	PWD	Proportion in %
1	BUGESERA	22,900	4.4
2	BURERA	17,266	3.3
3	GAKENKE	19,396	3.7
4	GASABO	13,050	2.5
5	GATSIBO	20,110	3.8
6	GICUMBI	26,420	5.1
7	GISAGARA	19,166	3.7
8	HUYE	12,086	2.3
9	KAMONYI	16,122	3.1
10	KARONGI	20,356	3.9
11	KAYONZA	11,652	2.2
12	KICUKIRO	6,346	1.2
13	KIREHE	16,900	3.2
14	MUHANGA	19,952	3.8
15	MUSANZE	14,982	2.9
16	NGOMA	13,626	2.6
17	NGORORERO	17,058	3.3
18	NYABIHU	25,878	4.9
19	NYAGATARE	19,330	3.7
20	NYAMAGABE	23,710	4.5
21	NYAMASHEKE	25,820	4.9
22	NYANZA	15,610	3.0
23	NYARUGENGE	9,330	1.8
24	NYARUGURU	14,486	2.8
25	RUBAVU	14,308	2.7
26	RUHANGO	18,410	3.5
27	RULINDO	17,678	3.4
28	RUSIZI	18,974	3.6

29	RUTSIRO	17,492	3.3
30	RWAMAGANA	14,442	2.8
Total		522,856	100

As the census was done in household or centers accommodating PWD, most of PWD who spend their day in begging or doing other small business in Kigali City, were counted in their respective household or residence. Consequently, few of them live in Nyarugenge and Kicukiro Districts.

II.4 Demographic Information of PWD in Rwanda

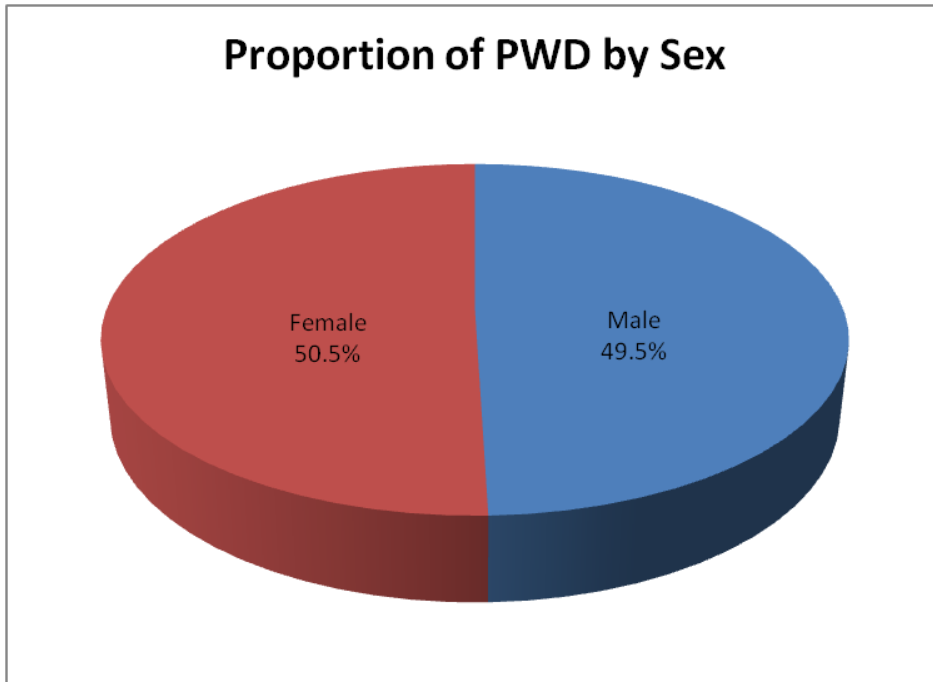
II.4.1. Sex structure of PWD

The sex structure of PWD is almost equally distributed among male and female respectively 50.5% of female against 49.5 % of male.

Table 4. Sex of PWD

Sex of respondent	PWD	Proportion in %
Male	258,928	49.5
Female	263,928	50.5
Total	522,856	100

Figure 2. Distribution of PWD by sex



II.4.2. Age of PWD

Age of PWD has been investigated from two perspectives: first, a population pyramid was analyzed, second age specific sex distribution was analyzed too.

Age pyramid: Based on the five years grouping of the population for both sex, a table was drawn and shows that there is not big difference in number between male and female by age group.

Table 5. Age group of PWD by sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1322	1068	2390
5-9	2182	1772	3954
10-14	29022	20888	49910
15-19	2480	2420	4900
20-24	199048	210442	409490
25-29	3520	4106	7626

30-34	5358	3874	9232
35-39	2186	2140	4326
40-44	2038	1954	3992
45-49	2198	2276	4474
50-54	2080	2482	4562
55-59	1742	2254	3996
60-64	1472	2038	3510
65-69	1032	1718	2750
70-74	1224	1806	3030
75 +	2024	2690	4714
Total	258928	263928	522856

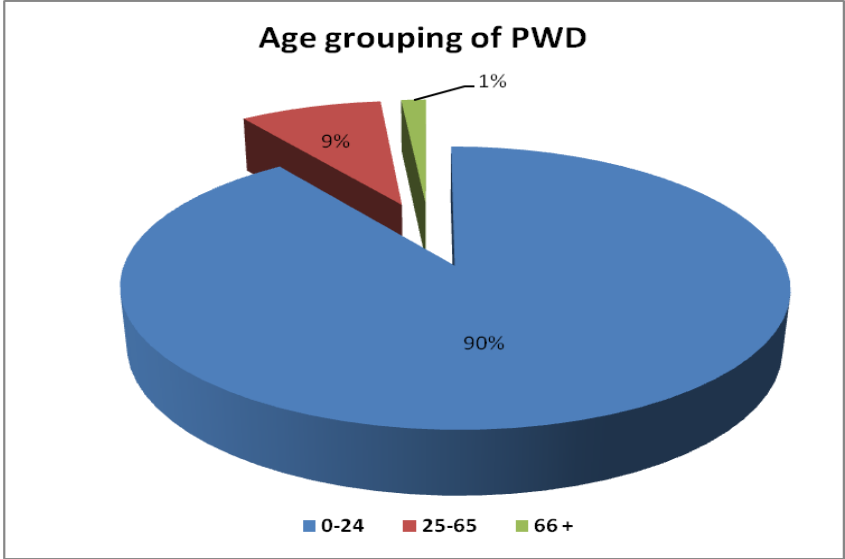
Most of PWD who are accommodated in centers and schools their age group was not very sure. The analysis showed that most children are taken at school or training centers at advanced age because of several factors related negative attitude of the community toward children with disability and availability of services for children with disabilities (schools and centers).

Table 6. Proportion of PWD by age group

Age Group	PWD	Proportion in %
0-4	2,390	0.5
5-9	3,954	0.8
10-14	49,910	9.5
15-19	4,900	0.9
20-24	409,490	78.3
25-29	7,626	1.5
30-34	9,232	1.8
35-39	4,326	0.8
40-44	3,992	0.8
45-49	4,474	0.9
50-54	4,562	0.9
55-59	3,996	0.8
60-64	3,510	0.7
65-69	2,750	0.5
70-74	3,030	0.6
75 +	4,714	0.9
Total	522,856	100

From the table above, the big proportion of PWD in Rwanda are under 25 years old. Another age grouping was done to see the concentration of PWD reached by the census considering the fact that some families still have negative attitude to their children and keep them locked behind doors, therefore did not want to count their children.

Figure 3. Age group of PWD



The big percentage of PWD 90% is under 25 years old therefore they fall under the school aging period.

II.4.3. Marital Status of PWD

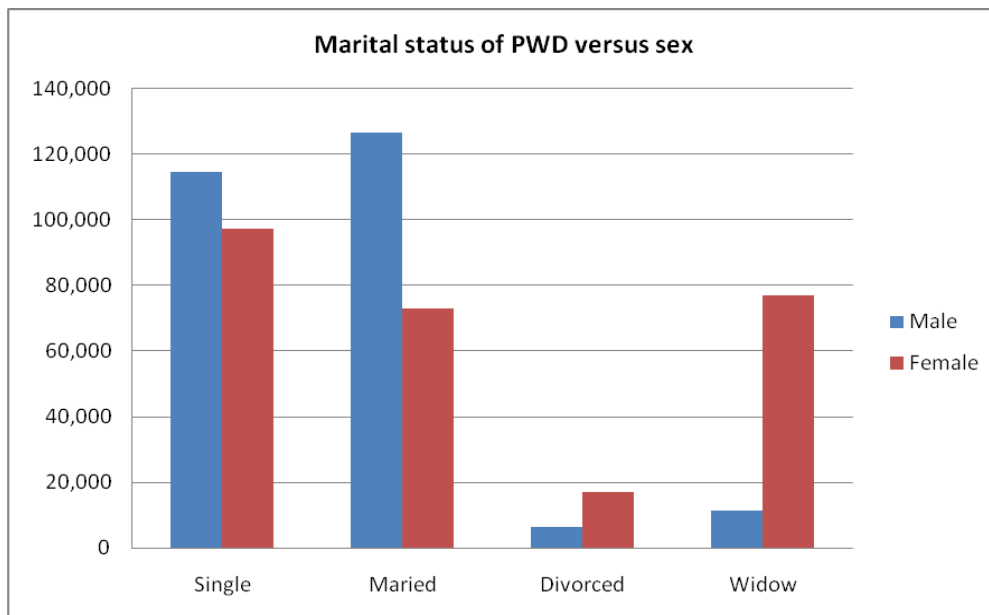
According to the data of the census, 40% of PWD are single while 38.1% are married. Nevertheless, a consistent number of PWD don't live with their partners either they divorced or are widows.

Table 7. Marital status of PWD

Marital Status of PWD	PWD	Proportion in %
Single	211,742	40.5
Married	199,238	38.1
Divorced	23,592	4.5
Widow	88,284	16.9
Total	522,856	100

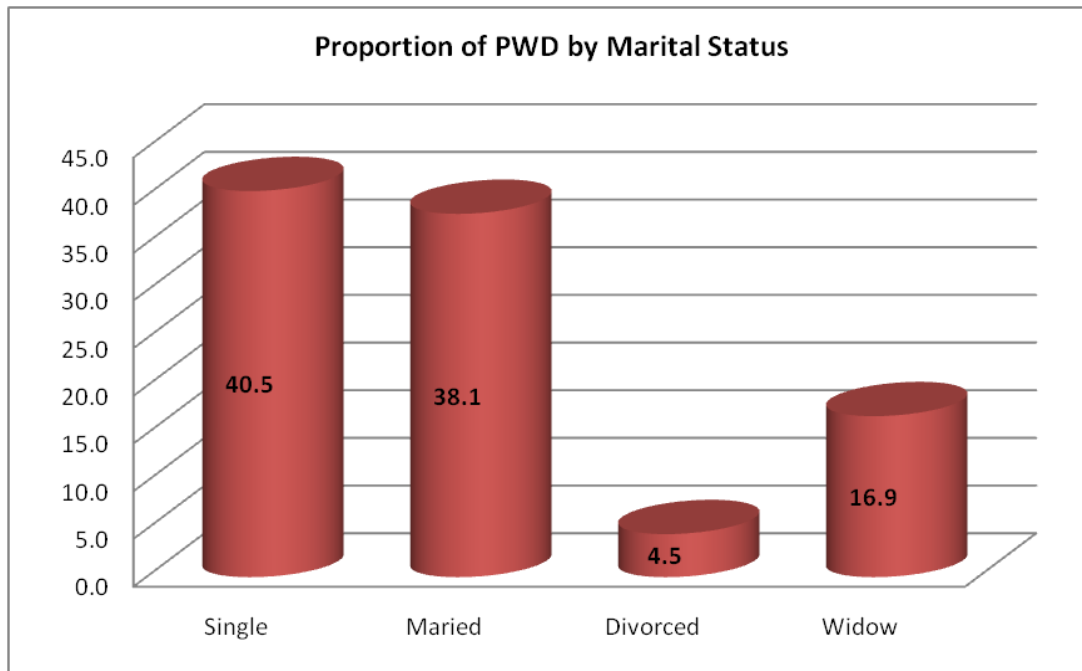
Male constitutes the high number of PWD who are either single or married, while female constitute the big number of widow and divorced.

Figure 4: Marital status of PWD by sex



Even if 38.1 % of PWD report that they are married, the majority of them do not have a legal marriage.

Figure 5: Proportion of PWD by Marital status



From the graph above, 40.5% of PWD in Rwanda are single while 38.1% are married. Nevertheless, 4.5% of PWD are divorced and 16.9% are widow.

II.4.4 Type of disabilities

According to the Rwandan law, there is five type of disability. Each PWD during the census was categorized under one of the type of disability. The table below shows that big number of PWD are physically disabled (230,304) followed by mentally disabled persons (92,158).

Note that people with combination of type of disability or any other type of disability not specified are categorized under the 5th type of disability named "Other disability".

Considering the sex parameter, the ratio female is relatively higher than male in all type of disability except Deaf-and-dump persons with disabilities.

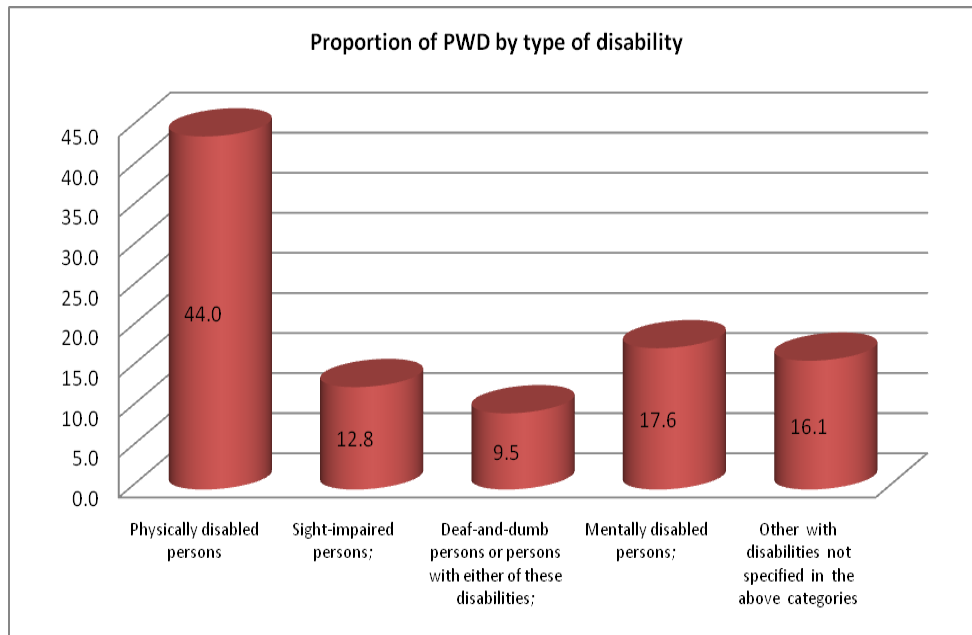
Table 8. Type of disability by sex

No	Type of disability	Male	Female	Total
1	Physically disabled persons	122,640	107,664	230,304
2	Sight-impaired persons	32,572	34,182	66,754
3	Deaf-and-dumb persons or persons with either of these disabilities	25,710	23,960	49,670
4	Mentally disabled persons	43,552	48,606	92,158
5	Other with disabilities not specified in the above categories	34,454	49,516	83,970
	Total	258,928	263,928	522,856

During the census, people with hearing or speaking impairment were interviewed through the family members who helped as translators. Nevertheless, some PWD with mental disability were not reached because they do not have a specific address to be found, therefore it was difficult to capture them in these statistics.

According to the type of disability, the category of physically disabled persons (44.0%) constitute the big proportion of PWD followed by mentally disabled persons (17.6%) while the category with few PWD is deaf and dump persons with disabilities (9.5%).

Figure 6. Proportion of PWD by type of disability



The census revealed that the big proportion are physically disabled persons (44%) followed by mentally disabled persons (17,6%). Deaf and dumb persons constitute a small community of PWD in Rwanda with 9.5% of PWD.

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

After 8 years of the 3rd General Census of Population and Housing in 2002 which gave out a figure on disability in Rwanda with the increase of needed and updated statistical data on disability in Rwanda for the implementation of the Ministerial Order No 20/18 of 27/7/2009 determining the modalities of classifying Persons with Disabilities into basic categories based on the degree of disability, the Steering committee of the African Decade of Persons with disabilities jointly with the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Health organised a national census of Person with disabilities in Rwanda.

The main objective of the census was thus to establish a database and a scientific evidence of persons with disabilities in Rwanda. Information collected is made of basic demographic characteristic of persons with disability in Rwanda to be used in the second phase of Categorisation of Persons with Disabilities by the Medical Committee which will approve the final list of PWD in Rwanda and will issue a card indicating the disability, degree of disability and the signature of the Medical Committee President.

This report concludes with a recommendation of collecting detailed information of PWD during the next coming General Census of Population and Housing and other Surveys done at the national level. A technical team on disability could work with the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda to capture some indicators on disabilities and a specific analysis and report on disabilities could be done.

ANEXES :**Annex 1. Total number of PWD by sex per District**

Districts / Provinces	Male	Female	Total	Prop in %
Gasabo	6538	6512	13050	2.5
Nyarugenge	4582	4748	9330	1.8
Kicukiro	3388	2958	6346	1.2
Kigali City	14508	14218	28726	5.5
Burera	8234	9032	17266	3.3
Gakenke	9416	9980	19396	3.7
Gicumbi	12780	13640	26420	5.1
Musanze	7092	7890	14982	2.9
Rulindo	8658	9020	17678	3.4
Northern Province	46180	49562	95742	18.3
Nyamagabe	11516	12194	23710	4.5
Muhanga	10390	9562	19952	3.8
Gisagara	9000	10166	19166	3.7
Huye	6614	5472	12086	2.3
Kamonyi	7772	8350	16122	3.1
Nyanza	7292	8318	15610	3.0
Ruhango	8834	9576	18410	3.5
Nyaruguru	7392	7094	14486	2.8
Southern Province	68810	70732	139542	26.6
Kayonza	6114	5538	11652	2.2
Bugesera	11430	11470	22900	4.4
Kirehe	8852	8048	16900	3.2
Ngoma	6610	7016	13626	2.6
Nyagatare	10498	8832	19330	3.7
Rwamagana	7246	7196	14442	2.8
Gatsibo	10242	9868	20110	3.8
Eastern Province	60992	57968	118960	22.8
Nyamasheke	12444	13376	25820	4.9
Karongi	9258	11098	20356	3.9
Ngororero	7820	9238	17058	3.3
Nyabihu	12498	13380	25878	4.9
Rubavu	7186	7122	14308	2.7
Rusizi	10272	8702	18974	3.6
Rutsiro	8960	8532	17492	3.3
Western Province	68438	71448	139886	26.8
Total	258928	263928	522856	100

Annex 2. Total number of PWD by type of disability per districts and Provinces

District / Provinces	Physical disabled persons		Sight-impaired persons		Deaf-and-dumb persons		Mentally disabled persons		Other disability		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Gasabo	5,584	42.8	1,526	11.7	1,292	9.9	2,770	21.2	1,878	14.4	13,050	100
Kicukiro	2,878	45.4	616	9.7	534	8.4	1,504	23.7	814	12.8	6,346	100
Nyarugenge	3,820	40.9	1,494	16.0	704	7.5	1,912	20.5	1,400	15.0	9,330	100
Kigali City	12,282	42.8	3,636	12.7	2,530	8.8	6,186	21.5	4,092	14.2	28,726	100
Bugesera	9,186	40.1	2,780	12.1	2,696	11.8	4,580	20.0	3,658	16.0	22,900	100
Gatsibo	8,190	40.7	3,058	15.2	1,908	9.5	3,004	14.9	3,950	19.6	20,110	100
Kayanza	5,332	45.8	1,208	10.4	1,440	12.4	2,118	18.2	1,554	13.3	11,652	100
Kirehe	6,560	38.8	1,946	11.5	1,894	11.2	3,452	20.4	3,048	18.0	16,900	100
Ngoma	5,720	42.0	1,278	9.4	1,248	9.2	3,886	28.5	1,494	11.0	13,626	100
Nyagatare	8,716	45.1	2,502	12.9	1,948	10.1	3,532	18.3	2,632	13.6	19,330	100
Rwamagana	5,594	38.7	2,102	14.6	1,578	10.9	3,032	21.0	2,136	14.8	14,442	100
Eastern Province	49,298	41.4	14,874	12.5	12,712	10.7	23,604	19.8	18,472	15.5	118,960	100
Burera	8,016	46.4	2,692	15.6	1,326	7.7	2,484	14.4	2,748	15.9	17,266	100
Gakenke	8,578	44.2	2,596	13.4	1,660	8.6	2,774	14.3	3,788	19.5	19,396	100
Gicumbi	11,156	42.2	4,226	16.0	2,008	7.6	3,908	14.8	5,122	19.4	26,420	100
Musanze	7,058	47.1	2,258	15.1	1,486	9.9	1,916	12.8	2,264	15.1	14,982	100
Rulindo	8,338	47.2	2,678	15.1	1,354	7.7	2,404	13.6	2,904	16.4	17,678	100
Northern Province	43,146	45.1	14,450	15.1	7,834	8.2	13,486	14.1	16,826	17.6	95,742	100
Gisagara	7,598	39.6	2,332	12.2	1,874	9.8	4,754	24.8	2,608	13.6	19,166	100
Huye	6,218	51.4	872	7.2	1,556	12.9	2,416	20.0	1,024	8.5	12,086	100
Kamonyi	6,032	37.4	1,792	11.1	1,648	10.2	3,308	20.5	3,342	20.7	16,122	100
Muhanga	7,924	39.7	2,174	10.9	2,200	11.0	4,254	21.3	3,400	17.0	19,952	100
Nyamagabe	10,260	43.3	2,816	11.9	2,078	8.8	3,950	16.7	4,606	19.4	23,710	100
Nyanza	7,004	44.9	1,994	12.8	1,690	10.8	3,200	20.5	1,722	11.0	15,610	100
Nyaruguru	6,756	46.6	1,512	10.4	1,198	8.3	2,546	17.6	2,474	17.1	14,486	100
Ruhango	7,292	39.6	1,834	10.0	2,146	11.7	4,218	22.9	2,920	15.9	18,410	100
Southern Province	59,084	42.3	15,326	11.0	14,390	10.3	28,646	20.5	22,096	15.8	139,542	100
Karongi	9,144	44.9	2,920	14.3	1,776	8.7	2,522	12.4	3,994	19.6	20,356	100
Ngororero	8,306	48.7	2,752	16.1	1,232	7.2	2,058	12.1	2,710	15.9	17,058	100
Nyabihu	12,972	50.1	4,162	16.1	2,042	7.9	2,736	10.6	3,966	15.3	25,878	100
Nyamasheke	11,352	44.0	2,564	9.9	2,310	8.9	4,570	17.7	5,024	19.5	25,820	100
Rubavu	7,456	52.1	2,180	15.2	1,248	8.7	1,590	11.1	1,834	12.8	14,308	100
Rusizi	8,748	46.1	1,674	8.8	1,964	10.4	4,296	22.6	2,292	12.1	18,974	100
Rutsiro	8,516	48.7	2,216	12.7	1,632	9.3	2,464	14.1	2,664	15.2	17,492	100
Western	66,494	47.5	18,468	13.2	12,204	8.7	20,236	14.5	22,484	16.1	139,886	100

Province												
Total	230,304	44.0	66,754	12.8	49,670	9.5	92,158	17.6	83,970	16.1	522,856	100

