

Rwanda

SOURCE

Name of source: *Population and Housing Census 2012*

Institution responsible for the statistics: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda P.O Box: 6139 Kigali, Rwanda, Tel: +250 252 571035, Fax +250 252 570705, e-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw

Type of source: Population census

Periodicity: Every 10 years

Objectives: To produce national, province, and district level disability statistics on (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 statistics are used for the elaboration of evidence based programmes and policies concerning people with disabilities. The statistics also provide evidence to monitor and evaluate achievements toward the realisation of equal rights, opportunities and participation for people with disabilities.

COVERAGE

Disabilities: All types (seeing, hearing, speaking, moving/mobility, body movement, gripping/holding, learning, behaviour, personal care difficulties)

Population groups: 16 and above

Total population covered: 100%

Economic activities: All economic activities

Sectors covered: Public, private, non-profit institutions

Labour force status: Currently employed, unemployed, inactive, not stated

Status in Employment: Employees, employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers, members of producers' cooperatives, persons not classifiable by status

Geographic areas: Whole country

Other limitations: Na

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Term used to denote 'disability': 'Handicap'

Definition of this term: According to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (2001) classification, disability appears as „an umbrella“ of the following three

components (WHO, 2002): body function or structure, activity limitations and contextual factors.

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).

Source of this definition: The disability measure used in the 2012 Census is based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (2001) and uses the concept of activity limitations (difficulty seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing and learning/concentrating) to identify persons with disabilities.

Questions used to identify persons with disabilities: 'Is ... severely handicapped?' (Type and cause) Possible types: seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing, learning/concentrating, other, type not stated. Possible causes: congenital, disease/illness, injury/accident, war/mines, genocide, unknown, other.

'What is his/her economic activity?' Possible answers: currently employed, unemployed, inactive, not stated.

Minimum duration to be considered as a person with disability: No

CLASSIFICATION

Classifications: Sex, age, level of education, other personal characteristics, type of living arrangements, status in employment, occupation, economic activity, type of disability, cause of disability

Cross-classifications: No

REFERENCE PERIOD: Year

DISSEMINATION

National publications: Population and Housing Census 2012 Socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities

Website:

<http://www.lmis.gov.rw/scripts/publication/reports/Fourth%20Rwanda%20Population%20and%20Housing%20Census%20Disability.pdf>