



The Republic of Rwanda



Rwanda

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey [EICV]

2013/2014



Main indicators report

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Main Indicators Report

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages

[EICV]

2013/14

August 2015



The Rwanda Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey – 2013/14, Main Indicators Report, is produced based on the results of EICV4 (2013/14) that was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

Additional information about the Rwanda Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey – 2013/14, main Indicators Report may be obtained from the NISR:

P.O. Box 6139, Kigali, Rwanda; Telephone: (250) 252 571 035

E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw; Website: <http://www.statistics.gov.rw>.

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Rwandan Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey – 2013/14, Main Indicators Report, August 2015.

Foreword

The Government of Rwanda needs updated information for monitoring progress on poverty reduction programmes and policies as stipulated in the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Vision 2020.

The 2013/14 EICV is a follow-up to the 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11 EICV surveys. Each survey provides information on monetary poverty measured in consumption expenditure terms, but also provides complementary socio-economic information that facilitates understanding changes in households living conditions.

The 2013/14 EICV was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), in collaboration with different stakeholders in the country.

Results of the 2013/14 EICV indicate substantial progress in poverty reduction and improvement in other socio-economic and demographic indicators in the last three years. The survey shows that poverty is at 39.1% as of 2013/14, down from 44.9% as was reported in 2010/11. During the same period, extreme poverty dropped from 24.1% to 16.3%.

Generally the progress is impressive. However challenges remain; many Rwandans are still poor and for many others living conditions still need to be improved especially in areas of education and employment.

I find these findings very informative; the report is an important vehicle for addressing poverty concerns and informing policy makers and other stakeholders where to intervene. We should stay on course.

I urge all stakeholders: government, researchers, partners and the general public to optimize the use of these findings.

Finally, I congratulate the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and all those who contributed in one way or another in this exercise, for the job well done.



Claver Gatete
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

Acknowledgements

While celebrating a decade since its establishment, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is honoured to present the results of EICV4 conducted in 2013/14.

Through the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2), NISR has managed to increase the frequency of some surveys to provide timely and update statistics that will facilitate monitoring and evaluation of different policies and programmes at both national and international levels.

The frequency of EICV is now three years. This is an ambitious target that we are committed to achieve in collaboration with our stakeholders in order to support evidence-based decision and planning processes with more frequent and reliable statistics.

In this regard, we present our sincere appreciation to the Government of Rwanda for its support for statistics development in the country, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and other Government Ministries and Agencies for the facilitation that we received in this endeavour and in other similar efforts.

We express our gratitude to Development Partners that support statistics development in the country and especially EICV4; including: The African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, UK Aid, European Union, One UN and other UN agencies in the country. Their contribution was of immense importance to the effective accomplishments of the survey.

We also express our profound gratitude to the advisory team of national and international experts for their advice while constructing the survey, constructing the food basket and setting a new poverty line. Their technical advice contributed to the success of the analysis.

We would also like to thank the EICV management team for their effort throughout the planning and implementation stages of 2013/14 EICV; and also appreciate the valuable support provided by administrative and financial departments of the NISR. Their contribution allowed this exercise to be carried out smoothly.



Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR



Methodological notes

Urban and rural classification in the EICV3 and EICV4 data

In the preparation of the 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC), the urban and rural classification of all villages has been updated. There were actually four codes defined for the 2012 Census: (1) urban, (2) rural, (3) peri-urban, and (4) semi-urban. Given the nature of each type of area, the NISR decided to define the urban domain as the combination of urban and semi-urban, and the rural domain as the combination of rural and peri-urban. In the fourth round of the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey/Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EICV4), the sampling frame for the clusters was based on the 2012 Rwanda Census, and the corresponding new urban and rural classification was used.

At the time of the EICV3 analysis, the urban and rural classification of the villages in the EICV3 data was based on the corresponding geographic designations from the previous Rwanda Census of Population and Housing conducted in 2002. One reason for this approach was to ensure that the EICV3 urban and rural classification was consistent with that for the EICV2 sample, which was based on a sampling frame from the 2002 Census. For the 2002 Census each old “secteur” was classified as urban or rural. Since Rwanda had been divided into new secteurs prior to the EICV3, it was necessary to use GIS databases to correctly classify the EICV3 sample villages by the 2002 urban–rural code.

In order to enable comparison of EICV4 and EICV3 estimates in urban and rural areas in this report, it has been necessary to apply the same urban/rural classification to data from both survey rounds. Instead of going back to the 2002 classification, it was decided to use the new classification established in 2012 for all tabulations by urban–rural location of the unit of analysis. This ensures that the current distribution of the population and the population characteristics are correctly represented. Therefore, the EICV3 estimates for urban/rural areas presented in this report correspond to the new classification established in 2012.

In comparing the distribution of households and population by urban and rural domains within each province from the EICV3 data using the urban–rural 2002 code with the corresponding distribution from the EICV4 data using the urban–rural 2012 variable, it was found that there are considerable differences. Estimates for urban and rural areas based on EICV3 data presented in this report may therefore differ from estimates presented in previous EICV3 reports, due to some villages having changed urban/rural status. The table below cross-tabulates the two urban–rural classification variables for the EICV3 sample of households.

Table 0.1: Classification of sample households (unweighted) in the EICV3 survey by 2002 and 2012 urban–rural classifications

	Urban (2002)	Rural (2002)	Total (2012)
Urban (2012)	1,357	705	2,062
Rural (2012)	792	11,454	12,246
Total (2002)	2,149	12,159	14,308

Source: EICV3; urban-rural classification from RPHC 2012.

Rounding of estimates

Estimates presented in the tables are shown rounded to one decimal place. To improve readability, estimates referred to in the interpretation of results have been rounded to the nearest integer, except for the discussion of relatively small percentages. Moreover, estimates of total population or total number of households are shown in tables expressed in ‘000s. Due to the rounding, the sum of subpopulation totals (e.g. Provinces or age groups) can be minimally different from the total population estimated at national level.

Consumption quintiles

The results are presented by quintile. Quintiles are determined by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption values, and dividing the population into five equal shares. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile 5, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest levels of annual consumption are allocated to quintile 1. The poorest households and their members are found in quintile 1 and the richest are found in quintile 5.¹ Consumption is used as a proxy for income, as is usual when estimating poverty. Quintiles are a relative measure of individuals' consumption in comparison to the rest of the population during a specific period. Therefore, comparisons between EICV3 and EICV4 are not informative about and are not comparable in terms of consumption levels because thresholds set to allocate population to the quintiles are not the same in different survey rounds.

¹ The shares in the tables at the individual level are slightly different from 20% in each quintile as domestic servants are excluded in the consumption aggregate estimation and hence the definition of thresholds for quintiles, but are included in most of the thematic analysis in this report. Moreover, tables at household level tend to show fewer households in the bottom quintiles and more households in the top quintiles, since quintiles are established at person-level and households in higher quintiles tend to have fewer household members.

Executive summary

Background to the EICV4 and the EICV series

This report presents and discusses key results from the EICV4 in the areas of demographic characteristics, migration, health, education, the characteristics of households and dwellings in Rwanda, economic activity patterns, agriculture, environmental issues and households' access to credits and savings. It also includes selected results in the area of social protection, drawing on the thematic report about Social Protection that has been prepared in parallel to the work on the main indicators.

More in-depth reports on a series of key policy areas, such as economic activity, education, youth, and gender, among others, are planned for subsequent analysis.

The EICV4 survey, conducted over a period of 12 months between October 2013 and October 2014, is the most complex survey since the series started. The survey had three components. In addition to the cross-sectional sample, analysed in this report, the EICV4 included a panel survey methodology for the first time, using a subsample of EICV3 households. At the same time as the EICV4 cross-sectional and panel surveys, the NISR conducted an independent survey of individuals and households sampled from the VUP (Vision 2020 Umurenge) list of beneficiaries using the same EICV4 questionnaire and field methodology. The VUP sample is analysed in the thematic report on Social Protection.

For the cross-sectional analysis, a new sample of 12,312 households was drawn using the recent RPHC4 as a sampling frame for enumeration areas as primary sampling units. Households and household members interviewed as part of the panel survey that remained in the same village as in EICV3 are also included in the cross-sectional sample, bringing the total number of households analysed to 14,419.

The EICV4 took place three years after the EICV3 was conducted (October 2010–October 2011) and aims to provide even more timely evidence to support policy-making and continuous evaluation of the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS); prior to that, the EICV was conducted every five years, with the first survey (EICV1) conducted in 2000/01. A strong feature of the EICV series is that its methodology has remained relatively unchanged since 2000/01. This makes it possible to calculate indicators in a consistent way for more than one survey round in order to investigate trends and to inform the planning framework of the EDPRS, as well as other target indicators, such as the Millennium Development Goals.

In this report, the majority of tables provide results both for EICV3 and EICV4 and highlight developments over time, as well as discussing different patterns across the provinces in Rwanda and in urban and rural areas. Emphasis has been placed on including disaggregated results for men and women, and for male- and female-headed households to explore gender-related aspects in key social and economic characteristics of persons and households in Rwanda.

Demographic characteristics, spatial distribution of the population and migration

EICV4 estimated the total population at 11.4 million in 2013/14, while the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) counted a population of 10.5 million measured in 2012. The population structure remains very young, with 53% of the population aged 19 years or younger. At the same time, one can observe a slight decrease in the share of children consistent with the demographic changes observed by the Census. Just over 11% of the population aged 0–17 years are orphans, among which 1.4% are orphans who have lost both parents. With respect to the spatial distribution of the population, the EICV4 results suggest that more than four out of five Rwandans live in rural areas and the proportion has remained relatively stable between the two surveys.

At the household level, the results suggest an average household size of 4.6 persons, with larger than average households found among lower consumption quintiles. The distribution of households by province shows that the largest percentage of households is in Eastern Province, followed by Southern Province. The comparison between EICV3 and EICV4 shows a slight shift towards Kigali City and Eastern Province. This pattern is supported by the analysis of migration, which shows that Kigali City has the highest percentage (29%) of persons who migrated there in the last five years, followed by Eastern Province (16%). Persons in the highest consumption quintile are more likely to have migrated. The most commonly cited reasons for internal migration are employment- or family-related.

Less than 1% of the population are international migrants (having migrated within the past five years). Individuals who were previously in Uganda or the Democratic Republic of Congo make up two-thirds of the group of international migrants.

Health

The concurrent timing of the Demographic Household Survey (DHS), providing detailed health-related statistics, gave the opportunity to shorten the questionnaire module on health in the EICV4 in order to reduce the average length of the interview. Health indicators asked about in the EICV relate to disability status, incidence of illnesses and accidents, access to health services and health insurance coverage. According to the EICV, 4% of the population have a disability, a slight drop from the 4.4% measured by the EICV3. Despite a different question wording, the estimate is similar to the results from the 2012 RPHC. A quarter of the population reported a health problem in the four weeks prior to the survey interview, among whom 56% had a medical consultation. Compared to EICV3, the average time required to access the nearest health centre on foot has decreased by four minutes (from 61 to 57 minutes). Health insurance coverage has remained stable at the national level (70% in EICV4, 69% in EICV3). This masks regional differences, as coverage has increased in Southern and Eastern Provinces, but has remained stable or decreased in other provinces.

Education

The percentage of population aged six years or older who have ever attended school is measured at 86%, a small increase since EICV3 across all provinces and for both men and women. Net attendance rates (NARs) focus on the official school age ranges for primary (7–12 years) and secondary school (13–18 years) respectively and are defined as the percentage of children in the age group attending school in a particular reference school year. The primary school NAR remained relatively stable in the past three years with only a minor decrease recorded between 2010 and 2013 (from 89.6% to 87.9%). In contrast, the net attendance in secondary school increased by more than five percentage points, from 18% in 2010 to 23% in 2013. The rise in the secondary school net attendance is primarily driving the increases in secondary school attendance in the rural areas of Rwanda and can be observed for all consumption quintiles.

The percentage of children attending school while older than the official age range decreased for the primary level and remained stable in the case of secondary education. Literacy levels of the population aged 15–24 years have improved by around three percentage points (from 83% to 86%), an increase that mirrors the change in persons who have ever been to school. The equipment of schools with separate toilets for girls and boys is at very high levels overall (91%) and shows an improvement of around four percentage points in the last three years.

Housing characteristics and access to facilities

Dwelling characteristics, access to amenities and utilities as well as ownership of durable assets can provide an indication of living conditions and well-being in Rwanda that is complementary to other poverty measures.

The EICV4 results show an increase in the share of households living in an umudugudu² (49%, compared to 38% three years before), in particular among the lower quintiles of the consumption distribution. The use of metal sheets as roofing material has become more common across the country, with 61% of households using this type of roofing on a national level in 2013/14 compared to 54% in EICV3. Slightly higher percentages of female-headed households than male-headed households live in isolated rural housing (27% vs 25%), in dwellings provided free of charge (8% vs 4%), dwellings with beaten earth as the main flooring material (77% vs 73%), and tree trunks with mud as the main wall material (33% vs 28%). The EICV provides evidence about the main source of energy for cooking and lighting. In urban areas, the majority (67%) of households use charcoal as cooking fuel. In rural areas, firewood remains the most common type of cooking fuel, used by 94% of the households. The use of charcoal has increased across all five provinces since the EICV3. Electrification has been a priority policy area and the EICV4 results reflect this. Electricity use for lighting has almost doubled at the national level since the last survey in 2010/11 (from 11% to 20%). Regional differences remain large, with 73% of households in Kigali City using electricity compared to percentages ranging between 9% and 15% in other provinces.

Around 9% of households have access to the internet (including through mobile phones), up from 4% in 2010/11. One-third of households in urban areas have internet access compared to 4% in rural areas. Progress can also be observed in improving use of safe drinking water (85% compared to 74% in EICV3) and sanitation (83% compared to 75% in EICV3).

The EICV also provides additional information about distance to water source. More than half of households are within 500m of an improved water source and around a quarter are within 200m. With regard to sanitation, a strengthened indicator considers whether toilet facilities are shared with other households. Overall, 64% of all households are using an improved type of sanitation that is not shared with other households. In regard to ownership of durable assets, little change has been observed for living room suites, radios and bicycles. In contrast, mobile phone ownership by households increased from 45% to 64% between the two surveys.

Economic activity

Economic activity is analysed for the working age population aged 16 years or older and both in terms of the usual status in the 12 months before the survey and their current status in the shorter reference period of seven days. At the national level, 87% of the working age population in Rwanda is usually employed; about 1% of the population is usually unemployed; and about 12% are usually inactive. The majority of individuals in Rwanda usually work in more than one job (58%), though the percentage of persons with multiple jobs has decreased slightly since EICV3 (62%). In EICV4, the total number of jobs that all individuals of working age had over the period of 12 months preceding the survey was estimated at more than 9,900,000. The increase in total jobs recorded between EICV4 and EICV3 was about 530,000, just slightly more than the estimated increase in the population aged 16 years and above (510,000). A large part of this change was due to an increase in wage non-farm jobs.

In terms of the distribution of the workforce by the main usual job, the results show that the percentage of employed individuals with a main job in wage-employment and outside farming has increased from about 17% in EICV3 to about 20% in EICV4. The percentage of persons whose main job is in wage farming has also increased, from about 10% to 11%. The percentage of independent farmers has declined as a proportion of those employed, while the self-employed, independent non-farmers have remained almost static. Using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), about 59% of main usual jobs have been classified as 'skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery work'. The large majority of these are subsistence crop farmers and subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmers. Another 22% are classified as 'elementary occupations'. The third largest category is

² A planned, clustered rural settlement.

'services and sales workers', with about 10% of the total. Together, these three categories make up over 90% of all usual main jobs in Rwanda.

Current economic activity status is similar to the usual status, as about 86% of all working age persons worked in a job for at least one hour in the seven days preceding the EICV4 survey; about 2% were unemployed and seeking work; and about 13% were economically inactive. Current unemployment rates differ by geographical location, age and the level of education, with higher unemployment in urban areas, among the younger cohorts and the more educated.

Agriculture

Agricultural characteristics analysed in the report cover the raising of livestock, land ownership and transactions, crop production and sales, agricultural processing, inputs into agricultural production, and focal areas of agricultural policies, such as land consolidation and regionalisation of crops. Overall, there has been a small reduction in the percentage of households raising livestock, owning land, cultivating crops and selling crops, while the absolute numbers have increased slightly due to population growth. Overall, 85% of crop-producing households in Rwanda have at least one of their plots protected from erosion, and 13% had at least one of their plots irrigated. Between EICV3 and EICV4, the percentage of crop-producing households with plots protected from erosion increased both in Kigali City (from 53% to 67%) and in Northern Province (from 83% to 90%). The percentage of cultivating households with at least one irrigated plot increased in Kigali City (from 6% to 12%), Western Province (from 4% to 10%), and Southern Province (from 17% to 20%), and remained similar in other parts of Rwanda. The percentage of households with plots affected by land consolidation has increased by seven percentage points to 30% since EICV3, and the removal and addition of crops due to regionalisation has also increased over the three-year period between the survey rounds.

Regarding household producing particular types of crops, the results indicate, however, some changes in the percentages of households producing particular types of crops. Increasing percentages of households cultivate Irish potatoes (from 53% to 61%) and cassava for cooking (from 52% to 59%), whereas a lower percentage are cultivating sweet potatoes (from 76% to 73%) and sorghum (from 43% to 41%). The percentage of households cultivating maize increased from 75% to 81%.

In terms of inputs for agricultural production, the percentage of households purchasing sacks and packing has decreased from 48% of crop-producing households to 44% on a national level. Use of fertiliser, chemical and to a lesser extent organic, has increased between the two surveys: 41% of crop-producing households are using some type of fertiliser, compared to 33% in EICV3. Between EICV3 and EICV4, a general increase can be observed in the number of households processing some of their agricultural raw materials into basic products. The increase occurred mainly in rural areas. It has been particularly high for the production of maize flour (from 22% to 45%), cassava leaves (from 35% to 57%), and sorghum flour (from 22% to 32%). Only a small proportion of the households sell the processed flour, cassava leaves and sorghum beer and this has remained stable since EICV3.

Environment

The EICV collects information about waste management, households' access to information about the environment, and exposure to environmental destruction for dwellings as well as agricultural plots. Outside Kigali City, compost heaps on the household's property and disposal in the household's fields and bushes are the main methods of rubbish disposal. Use of rubbish collection services has increased in Kigali City between EICV3 and EICV4, from 43% to 47%. The majority of households in Rwanda (85%) receive information on environmental issues. The main sources of information were meetings and trainings (56%) and radio or TV (43%). Environmental destruction for dwellings is more common in Western Province (27%), Northern Province (23%) and Southern Province, and affecting a lower percentage of dwellings in Eastern Province and Kigali City. Overall, most dwellings were mainly

affected by destructive rains. In the mountainous Western and Northern Provinces, households also reported mountain slides. A similar picture emerges for households with cultivated land affected by environmental destruction. Environmental destruction affected a lower percentage of households in Kigali City (36%) than nationally (42%). Households identified climate change most frequently as the main environmental issue affecting their plot(s).

Credits, savings and transfers

The EICV distinguishes between different households with outstanding loans, households that repaid loans in the last 12 months, households that did not request any loans, and households whose loan requests were refused. The percentage of households with outstanding loans decreased between the two survey rounds, from 60% to 51%, mainly due to a higher percentage of households not requesting loans. Households in the highest quintile were more likely to have not requested credit in the last 12 months, as were female-headed households (39%) compared to male-headed households (30%). While informal lenders remain the most common source of credit, the percentage of households with credits received through tontines has increased since the EICV3.

The percentage of persons aged 18 years or more with a savings account has risen from around 19% in EICV3 to 30% in EICV4; the increase has been more pronounced for males than females and can be observed across all consumption quintiles.

The overall extent to which households send transfers to other households has remained stable over time; in both survey rounds around 95% of households sent transfers to other households. The vast majority of transfer-sending households send food, estimated at 93% in EICV4.

Social protection

The EICV provides information about population groups seen as potentially vulnerable, such as the young, elderly, disabled, orphaned, and women heading households. Respondents were also asked about their participation in the main social protection programmes, both in the main EICV4 survey and in a separate survey focusing on past and present VUP participants. The characteristics of household heads of VUP participants indicate that they are more often female, elderly, and affected by a disability. With regard to Social Protection programmes other than VUP, the results show that 14% of households receive other types of income support, primarily for health or education.

The following table provides a snapshot of EICV key indicators

No	Indicator	2005/06 EICV2	2010/11 EICV3	2013/14 EICV4
1	Poverty	56.7	44.9	39.1
2	Extreme Poverty	35.8	24.1	16.3
3	GINI index	0.522	0.490	0.448
4	Ratio of 90th to 10th percentile	7.1	6.36	6.01
5	Average household size	5.0	4.8	4.6
6	Mean dependence ratio	87.0	85.7	82.7
7	Number of males per 100 females	90.3	90.2	91.6
8	% of individuals (6+ years) that have ever attended school	78.7	83.2	86.1
9	Net Attendance Rate in Primary School	86.6	89.6	87.9
10	Net Attendance Rate in Secondary School	10.4	17.8	23.0
11	Literacy rate among people aged 15-24	76.9	83.1	86.2
12	Percentage of households living in Umudugudu	17.6	37.5	49.2
13	Percentage of households with thatch or leaves roof	9.8	2.2	0.4
14	Percentage of households with metal sheet roof	43.7	54.4	61.1
15	Percentage of households with cement floor	13.3	17.1	21.1
16	Percentage of households with electricity as main source of lighting	4.3	10.8	19.8
17	Percentage of households with oil lamp as main source of lighting	12.7	9.7	5.0
18	Percentage of households with candle as main source of lighting	1.6	5.9	7.4

No	Indicator	2005/06 EICV2	2010/11 EICV3	2013/14 EICV4
19	Percentage of households with firewood as main cooking fuel	88.2	86.3	83.3
20	Percentage of households with charcoal as main cooking fuel	7.9	10.6	15.2
21	Percentage of households with crop waste as main cooking fuel	2.7	2.3	0.8
22	Percentage of households with improved drinking water source	70.3	74.2	84.8
23	Percentage of households with improved sanitation	58.5	74.5	83.4
24	Percentage of households owning radio set	46.7	60.2	59.8
25	Percentage of households owning TV set	2.4	6.4	9.9
26	Percentage of households owning computer	0.3	1.7	2.5
27	Percentage of households with access to internet	-	3.7	9.3
28	Percentage of households owning mobile phone	6.2	45.2	63.6
29	Percentage of households owning bicycle	12.9	13.4	15.8
30	Average time (in minutes) to reach a health center	95.1	61.4	56.5
31	Prevalence of health insurance	43.3	68.8	70.0
32	Percentage in Wage farm	8.2	9.8	11.4
33	Percentage in Wage non-farm	10.9	16.8	19.6
34	Percentage of Independent/Small-scale farmer	71.3	61.2	58.0
35	Percentage of Independent non-farm	8.1	9.6	9.9
36	Percentage of livestock-owning households rearing cattle	34.4	47.3	50.4
37	Percentage of livestock-owning households rearing pigs	22.9	24.1	31.9
38	Percentage of households participating in agricultural land consolidation	-	22.4	29.6
39	Percentage of crop-producing households with any plot protected from erosion	-	83.5	85.4
40	Percentage of crop-producing households participating in crop intensification	-	21.1	29.4
41	Percentage of crop-producing households purchasing chemical fertilizer	10.8	28.9	36.4
42	Percentage of crop-producing households purchasing insecticides	24.4	30.5	29.3
43	Percentage of households with at least one savings account	18.9	36.1	54.1

Note: Initially, EICV was conducted every five years. However, starting with EICV4, it is conducted every three years.

Table of contents

Foreword	i
Acknowledgements	iii
Methodological notes	v
Executive summary	vii
Table of contents	xiii
List of figures	xv
List of tables	xvii
List of abbreviations	xxiii
1 Demography	1
2 Migration	13
3 Health	23
3.1 Disability	23
3.2 Access to and use of health services	26
4 Education	33
4.1 Access to education	33
4.2 Literacy	44
4.3 User satisfaction and facilities	48
5 Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities	51
5.1 Housing characteristics	51
5.2 Access to services, infrastructure and amenities	62
5.3 Ownership of durables	81
6 Economic activity	83
6.1 Usual economic activity	83
6.1.1 Usual economic activity status	83
6.1.2 Multiplicity of usual jobs	86
6.1.3 The main usual employment of the workforce	89
6.1.4 Occupation group and industry of main usual jobs	94
6.2 Current economic activity	97
6.2.1 Current economic activity status	97
6.2.2 Current unemployment rates	100
6.2.3 The main current employment of the workforce	101
7 Agriculture	103
7.1 Raising livestock	104
7.2 Land ownership and transactions	106
7.3 Erosion protection, irrigation, regionalisation and consolidation programmes	107
7.4 Crop production and sales	111
7.5 Input and equipment use for agricultural production	121
7.6 Agricultural processing and sale of processed agricultural products	123
8 Environment	127
8.1 Waste management	127
8.2 Environmental information	128

8.3	Exposure to environmental destruction	131
9	Credits, savings and transfers	133
9.1	Credit	133
9.2	Savings	138
9.3	Transfers	139
10	Social protection	145
10.1	Perceptions of vulnerability	145
10.2	Differences in well-being by characteristic of household head	146
10.2.1	Who is participating in the VUP?	147
10.3	Demographic characteristics of current VUP beneficiaries	147
10.4	Other public income support programmes	148
11	Poverty	149
11.1	Introduction	149
	References	153
Annex A	95% Confidence Intervals for selected indicators, EICV4 and EICV3	155
A1.	Demography	155
A2.	Migration	156
A3.	Health	159
A4.	Education	160
A5.	Housing characteristics	163
A6.	Economic Activity	170
A7.	Agriculture	172
A8.	Credits, savings and transfers	174
Annex B	Standard errors and design effects for selected indicators, EICV4	175
B1.	Demography	175
B2.	Migration	176
B3.	Health	177
B4.	Education	178
B5.	Housing characteristics	181
B6.	Economic Activity	186
B7.	Agriculture	189
B8.	Credits, savings and transfers	191
Annex C	Standard errors and design effects for selected indicators, EICV3	192
C1.	Demography	192
C2.	Migration	193
C3.	Health	194
C4.	Education	196
C5.	Housing characteristics	199
C6.	Economic Activity	205
C7.	Agriculture	207
C8.	Credits, savings and transfers	209

List of figures

Figure 1.1: Population structure (%), by sex and five-year age group (EICV4)	1
Figure 1.2: Number of males per 100 females, by five-year age group (EICV4, EICV3).....	3
Figure 1.3: Dependency ratio, by consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)	5
Figure 1.4: Percentage (%) of orphans among population aged 0–17 years, by urban/rural and consumption quintile (EICV4).....	6
Figure 2.1: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last five years, by current location (urban/rural, province), consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)	13
Figure 2.2: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last five years, at district level (EICV4).....	14
Figure 2.3: Distribution (%) of population migrating from another country in the last five years, by previous country (EICV4)	15
Figure 2.4: Distribution (%) of population migrating internally in the last five years, by current province and previous province of residence (EICV4, EICV3)	17
Figure 3.1: Percentage (%) of population with disability, by urban/rural, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)	23
Figure 3.2: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to health centre, by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	28
Figure 3.3: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with health centre, by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	29
Figure 3.4: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)	30
Figure 4.1: Percentage (%) of population aged six+ years that have ever attended school, by birth cohort (EICV4)	33
Figure 4.2: Percentage (%) of population aged six+ years that have ever attended school, by urban/rural, province and sex (EICV4, EICV3)	35
Figure 4.3: NARs (%) in primary school, at district level (EICV4)	39
Figure 4.4: Over-age persons (13+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending primary school in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	40
Figure 4.5: NARs (%) in secondary school, at district level (EICV4).....	42
Figure 4.6: Over-age persons (19+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending secondary school in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)	43
Figure 4.7: Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15–24 years, at district level (EICV4).....	46
Figure 5.1: Percentage (%) of households living in an umudugudu, by province (EICV4, EICV3).....	53
Figure 5.2: Percentage (%) of households with metal sheets as main roofing material, by province (EICV4, EICV3)	58
Figure 5.3: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, by province (EICV4, EICV3)	63
Figure 5.4: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, at district level (EICV4).....	67
Figure 5.5: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to by province (EICV4, EICV3).....	69
Figure 5.6: Percentage (%) of households less than 500m away from improved drinking water source, at district level (EICV4)	73
Figure 5.7: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by province (EICV, EICV3)	74

Figure 6.1: Distribution (%) of net increase of total recorded jobs between EICV3 and EICV4, by job type.....	89
Figure 6.2: National estimates of usually employed population aged 16+ (000s), by main usual job type (farm versus non-farm) (EICV4, EICV3)	91
Figure 6.3: Percentage (%) of employed persons with main usual non-farm jobs, at district level (EICV4).....	94
Figure 6.4: Distribution (%) of main usual jobs by ISCO One-Digit Occupation Group (EICV4)	94
Figure 6.5: Distribution (%) of main usual jobs by ISIC One-Digit Industry Group (EICV4)	96
Figure 6.6: Current employed population ratios (%), at district level (EICV4).....	100
Figure 7.1: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households with at least one plot affected by land consolidation, at district level (EICV4)	109
Figure 7.2: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households that have added a crop due to regionalisation, at district level (EICV4).....	110
Figure 7.3: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households that have removed a crop due to regionalisation, at district level (EICV4).....	111
Figure 7.4: Mean share (%) of total household harvest sold in past 12 months, according to province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)	112
Figure 7.5: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households cultivating different crops (EICV4, EICV3)	113
Figure 7.6: Percentage (%) of households selling half or more of their harvest, by crop (EICV4, EICV3)	116
Figure 7.7: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households that have purchased chemical fertiliser in the past 12 months, at district level (EICV4)	122
Figure 9.1: Percentage (%) of households with credit (currently or in last 12 months), by province (EICV4, EICV3)	133
Figure 9.2: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, by province (EICV4, EICV3).....	138
Figure 11. 1: Distribution of Rwandan population identified as poor and extreme poor: EICV1-EICV4	150
Figure 11. 2: Percentage of the Rwandan population identified as poor and extreme poor by district	150
Figure 11. 3: Depth of poverty and extreme poverty over time: EICV1-EICV4	152
Figure 11. 4: Evolution of inequality measures over time: EICV1-EICV4	152

List of tables

Table 0.1: Classification of sample households (unweighted) in the EICV3 survey by 2002 and 2012 urban–rural classifications.....	v
Table 1.1: Population structure (%), by sex and five-year age group (EICV4, EICV3)	2
Table 1.2: Distribution (%) of population, by sex and province (EICV4, EICV3)	2
Table 1.3: Number of males per 100 females, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and five-year age group (EICV4, EICV3)	3
Table 1.4: Distribution (%) of population, according to urban/rural and province (EICV4, EICV3)	4
Table 1.5: Dependency ratio, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	5
Table 1.6: Distribution (%) of population aged 0–17 years, by orphan status, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	6
Table 1.7: Distribution (%) of population, by relationship to household head, urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)	8
Table 1.8: Distribution (%) of households, by urban/rural and province (EICV4, EICV3).....	10
Table 1.9: Distribution (%) of households, by size (number of members), urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	10
Table 1.10: Percentage (%) of households headed by vulnerable individuals (women, disabled persons and persons under 21), by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)	11
Table 2.1: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last five years, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex, five-year age group and relationship to head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	14
Table 2.2: Percentage (%) of population migrating from another country in the last five years, by previous country, urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4)	16
Table 2.3: Percentage (%) of population migrating internally in the last five years, by previous province of residence, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3).....	19
Table 2.4: Distribution (%) of population migrating internally in the last five years, by primary reason for moving, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4)	21
Table 3.1: Percentage (%) of population with disability, by disability type, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex and five-year age group (EICV4, EICV3)	24
Table 3.2: Percentage (%) of population reporting health problem in last four weeks and whether medical consultation was made, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4)	26
Table 3.3: Percentage (%) of population making a medical consultation in last four weeks, by reason, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex and five-year age group (EICV4).....	27
Table 3.4: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to health centre and percentage (%) of households satisfied with health centre, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	29
Table 3.5: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by type of insurance, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)	31
Table 4.1: Percentage (%) of population aged six+ years that have ever attended school, according to urban/rural, province, sex, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	34
Table 4.2: Percentage (%) of population aged 6–30 years that have attended school in the past 12 months, according to urban/rural, province, sex, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)	35
Table 4.3: Distribution (%) of population aged 6–30 years attending school in the past 12 months, by type of school, according to urban/rural, province, sex, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	36
Table 4.4: Net and GARs (%) in primary school, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	38

Table 4.5: Over-age persons (13+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending primary school in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile	40
Table 4.6: NARs and GARs (%) in secondary school, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	41
Table 4.7: Over-age persons (19+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending secondary school in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	43
Table 4.8: Percentage (%) of population aged 16–30 years that attended tertiary education in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	44
Table 4.9: Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	45
Table 4.10: Numeracy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4).....	46
Table 4.11: Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	47
Table 4.12: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with primary school, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3).....	48
Table 4.13: Percentage (%) of person aged 6–30 years attending school in the past 12 months reporting provision of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, according to urban/rural, province, sex, type of school and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)	49
Table 5.1: Distribution (%) of households by type of dwelling according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	51
Table 5.2: Distribution (%) of households by type of habitat according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	53
Table 5.3: Distribution (%) of households by current occupancy status, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	55
Table 5.4: Mean floor area of dwelling, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4, EICV3)	56
Table 5.5: Mean number of persons per bedroom, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4, EICV3).....	57
Table 5.6: Distribution (%) of households by house roofing material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	58
Table 5.7: Distribution (%) of households by house flooring material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	59
Table 5.8: Distribution (%) of households by type of wall material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	61
Table 5.9: Distribution (%) of households by main type of cooking fuel, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	62
Table 5.10: Distribution (%) of households by main source of lighting, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	65
Table 5.11: Percentage (%) of households with internet access at home (including through mobile phones), according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4, EICV3).....	67
Table 5.12: Distribution (%) of households by type of drinking water source, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	70
Table 5.13: Percentage (%) of households by distance to improved drinking water source, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4).....	72
Table 5.14: Percentage (%) of households that manage rainwater, by urban/rural, province, Sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4)	73
Table 5.15: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3).....	75
Table 5.16: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to services, by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	77

Table 5.17: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with services, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	79
Table 5.18: Percentage (%) of households by ownership of durables, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	81
Table 6.1: Distribution (%) of usual economic activity status, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV4)	84
Table 6.2: Distribution (%) of usual economic activity status, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV3)	85
Table 6.3: Distribution (%) of usual economic activity status of persons aged 16–19 years, by school attendance (EICV4, EICV3)	86
Table 6.4: Distribution (%) of number of usual jobs per person, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV4)	86
Table 6.5: Distribution (%) of number of usual jobs per person, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV3)	87
Table 6.6: National estimates of overall jobs recorded in the job roster for persons of working age (000s of jobs), according to urban/rural, province and job type (EICV4, EICV3)	88
Table 6.7: National estimates of usually employed population aged 16+ (000s), by main usual job type, according to urban/rural, province and broad age category (EICV4)	90
Table 6.8: National estimates of usually employed population aged 16+ (000s), by main usual job type, according to urban/rural, province and broad age category (EICV3)	90
Table 6.9: National estimates of usually employed population aged 16+ (000s), by main usual job type (grouped) (EICV4, EICV3, EICV2, EICV1)	91
Table 6.10: Distribution (%) of usually employed population by main usual job type, according to urban/rural, province, sex and broad age category (EICV4)	92
Table 6.11: Distribution (%) of usually employed population by main usual job type, according to urban/rural, province, sex and broad age category (EICV3)	93
Table 6.12: Distribution (%) of usually employed population by occupation group of main usual jobs, according to urban/rural and sex (EICV4)	95
Table 6.13: Distribution (%) of usually employed population by industry group of main usual jobs, according to urban/rural and sex (EICV4)	97
Table 6.14: Distribution (%) of current economic activity status, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV4)	98
Table 6.15: Distribution (%) of current economic activity status, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV3)	99
Table 6.16: Current unemployment rates (%), according to urban/rural, sex, 10-year age group and status of formal education completion (EICV4, EICV3)	101
Table 6.17: Distribution (%) of currently employed population by main current job type, according to urban/rural, province, sex and broad age category (EICV4)	102
Table 6.18: Distribution (%) of currently employed population by main current job type, according to urban/rural, province, sex and broad age category (EICV3)	102
Table 7.1: Percentage (%) of households engaging in different agricultural activities, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	103
Table 7.2: Percentage (%) of households raising different types of livestock, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	104
Table 7.3: Percentage (%) of households benefiting from the 'One Cow per Poor Family' policy or another social protection scheme, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	106
Table 7.4: Percentage (%) of households owning agricultural land in the past 12 months, and who have purchased, sold, rented out or sharecropped land, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	107
Table 7.5: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households with any plot protected by erosion, irrigated, affected by land consolidation, and crops added and removed due to regionalisation, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	108

Table 7.6: Mean share (%) of total household harvest sold in past 12 months, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	112
Table 7.7: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households cultivating different crops, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	114
Table 7.8: Percentage (%) of households selling half or more of their harvest, by crop, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	117
Table 7.9: Mean share (%) of harvest sold in past 12 months, by crop, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	119
Table 7.10: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households purchasing agricultural inputs, by type, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	121
Table 7.11: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households, by possession of hand tools and modern equipment, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	123
Table 7.12: Percentage (%) of households engaging in different types of processing, by product, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	124
Table 7.13: Percentage (%) of households selling different processed agricultural products, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	125
Table 8.1: Distribution (%) of households by main mode of waste management, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	127
Table 8.2: Percentage (%) of households receiving information on environmental issues, by main source of information, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	129
Table 8.3: Percentage (%) of households with dwelling affected by environmental destruction, by main type of destruction, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4)	131
Table 8.4: Percentage (%) of households with cultivated plots facing environmental problems on any plot, by type of problem, according to urban/rural, province and Sex of head of household (EICV4)	132
Table 9.1: Distribution (%) of households, by loan status, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head household (EICV4, EICV3)	134
Table 9.2: Percentage (%) of households with credit from various sources, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	136
Table 9.3: Percentage (%) of households borrowing for various purposes, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	137
Table 9.4: Percentage (%) of population aged 18+ years with a savings account, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)	138
Table 9.5: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	139
Table 9.6: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to another household, by transfer type, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	140
Table 9.7: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to various locations, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	141
Table 9.8: Percentage (%) of households receiving transfers from another household, by transfer type, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)	142
Table 9.9: Percentage (%) of households receiving transfers from various locations, according to urban/rural and province (EICV4, EICV3)	143
Table 10.1: Distribution of households by quintile, by ubudehe status (%)	145
Table 10.2: Distribution of individuals by quintile, by characteristic of household head	146
Table 10.3: Percentage of households in VUP sectors currently participating in VUP, by ubudehe category	147

Table 10.4: Characteristics of head of VUP participant households, by VUP component148

Table 10.5: Households receiving public income support, excluding VUP (%)148

List of abbreviations

EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey)
FARG	The Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund
GAR	Gross Attendance Rate
HH	Household
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (2012)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Demography

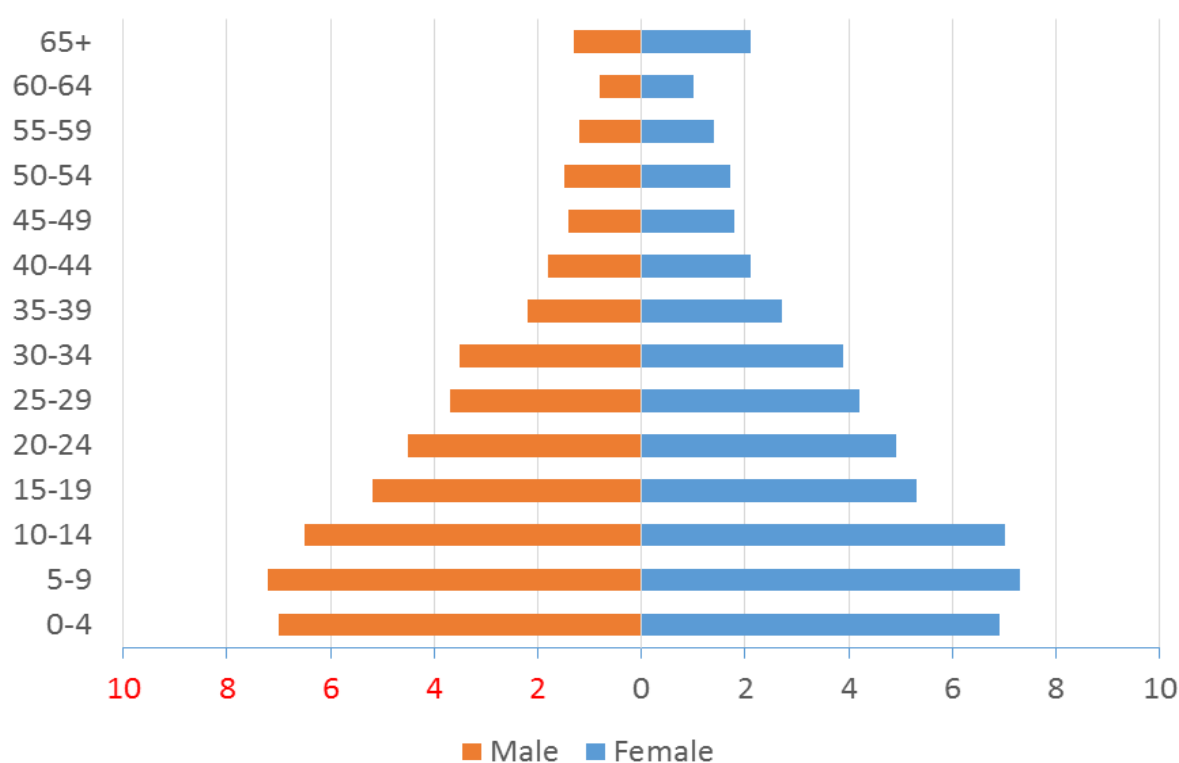
The total population of Rwanda is estimated to be 11.4 million in 2013/14, an increase of 0.6 million people since the EICV3 estimate of 10.8 million in 2010/11. Over the three year period, this implies an average annual population growth rate of around 1.8%. This survey estimate compares to a population of 10.5 million measured in 2012 according to the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4).

Population distributions by sex and age are illustrated in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2, as well as Table 1.1, Table 1.2 and Table 1.3.

Consistent with results from RPHC4, the population of Rwanda is young: 53% of the population are aged 19 or younger; this is a slight decline from 54% in EICV3, with the age group 0–4 years falling from 15% of the population in EICV3 to 14% in EICV4. Around 82% of the population are under 40 years old and 3% of the population are aged 65 years and above, among which females markedly outnumber males.

In both survey rounds, women account for around half the population; in EICV4, the percentage of women is estimated at around 52% of the population. Kigali City has a slightly lower percentage of females compared to other Provinces (51%), while the percentage of females is slightly higher than the national level in Southern and Western Provinces (53%).

Figure 1.1: Population structure (%), by sex and five-year age group (EICV4)



Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.1: Population structure (%), by sex and five-year age group (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
All Rwanda	47.8	52.2	100.0	11,424	47.4	52.6	100.0	10,762
5 year age group								
0-4	7.0	6.9	13.9	1,587	7.5	7.7	15.1	1,630
5-9	7.2	7.3	14.6	1,662	7.3	7.3	14.6	1,572
10-14	6.5	7.0	13.5	1,538	6.4	6.6	13.0	1,404
15-19	5.2	5.3	10.5	1,198	5.5	5.7	11.2	1,205
20-24	4.5	4.9	9.5	1,080	4.5	5.1	9.5	1,026
25-29	3.7	4.2	8.0	910	3.8	4.4	8.2	885
30-34	3.5	3.9	7.4	842	2.8	3.3	6.0	648
35-39	2.2	2.7	4.9	557	2.1	2.6	4.7	504
40-44	1.8	2.1	3.9	446	1.8	2.1	3.8	414
45-49	1.4	1.8	3.1	357	1.5	1.9	3.4	369
50-54	1.5	1.7	3.2	362	1.4	1.7	3.1	335
55-59	1.2	1.4	2.6	297	0.9	1.4	2.3	249
60-64	0.8	1.0	1.8	204	0.7	0.8	1.5	160
65+	1.3	2.1	3.4	384	1.3	2.0	3.4	361

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.2: Distribution (%) of population, by sex and province (EICV4, EICV3)

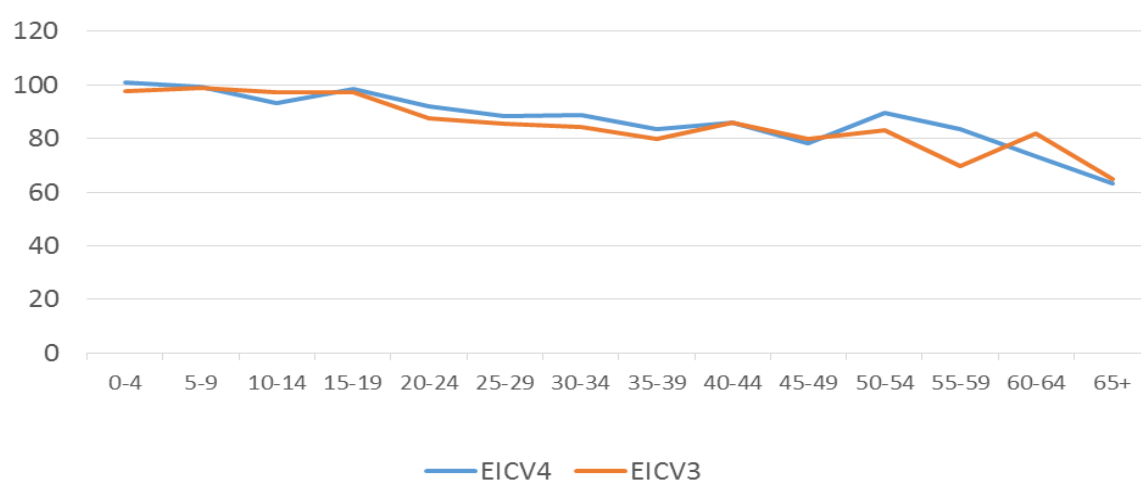
	EICV4				EICV3			
	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
All Rwanda	47.8	52.2	100.0	11,424	47.4	52.6	100.0	10,762
Province								
Kigali City	49.0	51.0	100.0	1,318	48.7	51.3	100.0	1,059
Southern Province	47.4	52.6	100.0	2,654	47.1	52.9	100.0	2,527
Western Province	47.2	52.8	100.0	2,643	46.7	53.3	100.0	2,586
Northern Province	47.8	52.2	100.0	1,803	47.0	53.0	100.0	1,981
Eastern Province	48.2	51.8	100.0	3,006	48.3	51.7	100.0	2,609

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Urban areas have 95 males for every 100 females; this is higher than in rural areas (91 males per 100 females). The Northern Province has seen the largest change in the male to female ratio, increasing from 89 to 92 males per 100 females between survey rounds. The sex ratio is the highest in the richest quintile and the lowest in the poorest quintile.

The ratio of males to females is the highest in age groups 0–4 (101), 5–9 (99) and 15–19 (99). However, there has been a drop over time in the number of males per 100 females in the age group 10–14, falling from 97 in EICV3 to 93 in EICV4. Between the ages of 20 to 39 years, there has been a notable rise in the male to female ratio over time, and also for those aged 50–59 years.

In line with Table 1.3, the lowest male to female ratio is among those aged 65 and above (63 males per 100 females).

Figure 1.2: Number of males per 100 females, by five-year age group (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.3: Number of males per 100 females, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and five-year age group (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	Number of males per 100 females	Female population (000s)	Number of males per 100 females	Female population (000s)
All Rwanda	91.6	5,963	90.2	5,657
Urban/rural				
Urban	94.9	1,011	92.9	875
Rural	90.9	4,952	89.7	4,783
Province				
Kigali City	96.0	672	95.1	543
Southern Province	90.2	1,395	89.0	1,337
Western Province	89.4	1,396	87.8	1,377
Northern Province	91.6	941	88.7	1,050
Eastern Province	92.9	1,559	93.3	1,350
5 year age group				
0-4	101.0	789	97.6	825
5-9	99.2	834	98.8	791
10-14	93.2	796	97.4	711
15-19	98.7	603	97.4	611
20-24	92.0	563	87.7	547
25-29	88.4	483	85.5	477
30-34	88.9	446	84.3	352
35-39	83.5	304	80.1	280
40-44	85.8	240	86.0	222
45-49	78.1	201	79.7	205
50-54	89.7	191	83.0	183
55-59	83.4	162	69.7	146
60-64	73.5	118	82.1	88
65+	63.4	235	65.0	219
Quintile				
Q1	87.8	1,198	87.4	1,133
Q2	90.8	1,179	88.6	1,125
Q3	89.6	1,189	87.8	1,131
Q4	90.9	1,187	90.3	1,121
Q5	98.6	1,210	97.0	1,147

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Around 83% of the Rwandan population live in rural areas, which is consistent with the figure estimated by RPHC4. At the national level, the percentage of the population living in urban areas increased from 16% to 17% between the two surveys. In all provinces, the majority of population lives in rural areas, except in Kigali City where rural population accounts for a quarter of its total population. Western Province has the second highest percentage of the population living in urban areas.

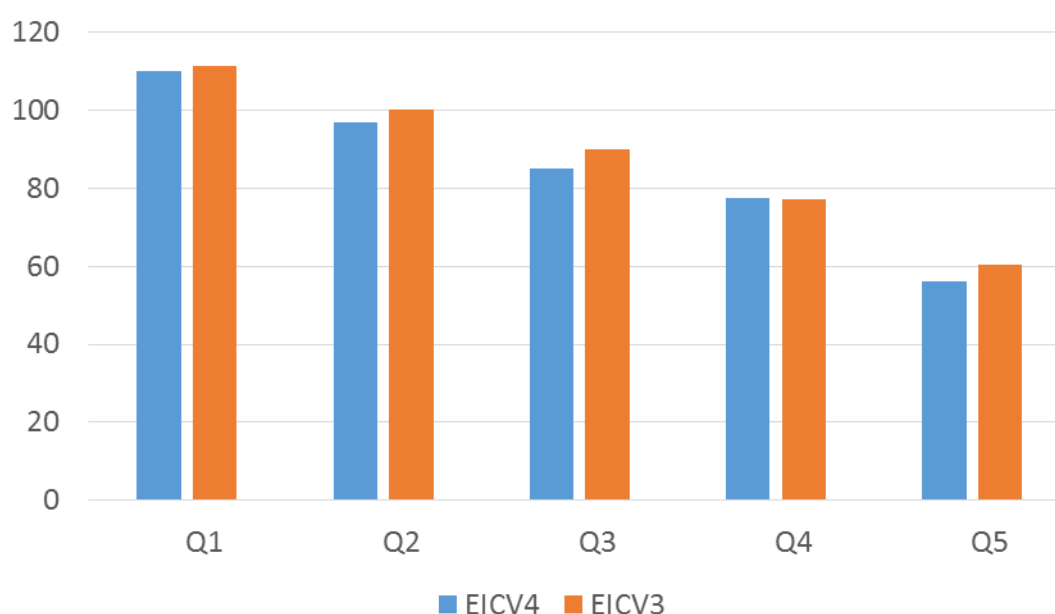
Table 1.4: Distribution (%) of population, according to urban/rural and province (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Urban/rural		Total	Total population (000s)	Urban/rural		Total	Total population (000s)
	Urban	Rural			Urban	Rural		
All Rwanda	17.3	82.7	100.0	11,424	15.7	84.3	100.0	10,762
Province								
Kigali City	74.8	25.2	100.0	1,318	75.7	24.3	100.0	1,059
Southern Province	9.2	90.8	100.0	2,654	7.0	93.0	100.0	2,527
Western Province	13.0	87.0	100.0	2,643	11.7	88.3	100.0	2,586
Northern Province	8.7	91.3	100.0	1,803	10.2	89.8	100.0	1,981
Eastern Province	8.0	92.0	100.0	3,006	7.9	92.1	100.0	2,609

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Figure 1.3 and Table 1.5 present the dependency ratio by province, urban/rural and consumption quintile. The dependency ratio in Rwanda is 83 dependents per 100 persons of working age, a small decrease from EICV3 (86 per 100). The dependency ratio is much lower in urban areas (63 per 100) than rural areas (88 per 100), and has decreased by five per hundred in urban areas between the two surveys.

Across consumption quintiles, the poorest households carry the highest burden of dependents, although this has reduced a little since EICV3; the richest households have almost half the proportion of dependents, and this has decreased over time. The ratio ranges from 110 dependents per 100 persons of working age in the lowest quintile to 56 per 100 in the highest quintile. Other quintiles either stay level or show a slight reduction in the numbers of dependents since the EICV3 survey.

Figure 1.3: Dependency ratio, by consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.5: Dependency ratio, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	Dependency ratio	Population aged 15-64 years (000s)	Dependency ratio	Population aged 15-64 years (000s)
All Rwanda	82.7	6,252	85.7	5,795
Urban/rural				
Urban	62.6	1,213	68.4	1,002
Rural	87.6	5,040	89.3	4,793
Province				
Kigali City	60.3	823	65.5	640
Southern Province	82.9	1,451	86.1	1,358
Western Province	88.5	1,402	89.6	1,364
Northern Province	84.3	978	86.6	1,062
Eastern Province	88.1	1,599	90.1	1,372
Quintile				
Q1	110.0	1,071	111.4	1,004
Q2	96.7	1,144	100.1	1,061
Q3	85.1	1,218	89.9	1,118
Q4	77.3	1,278	77.2	1,203
Q5	56.0	1,541	60.4	1,409

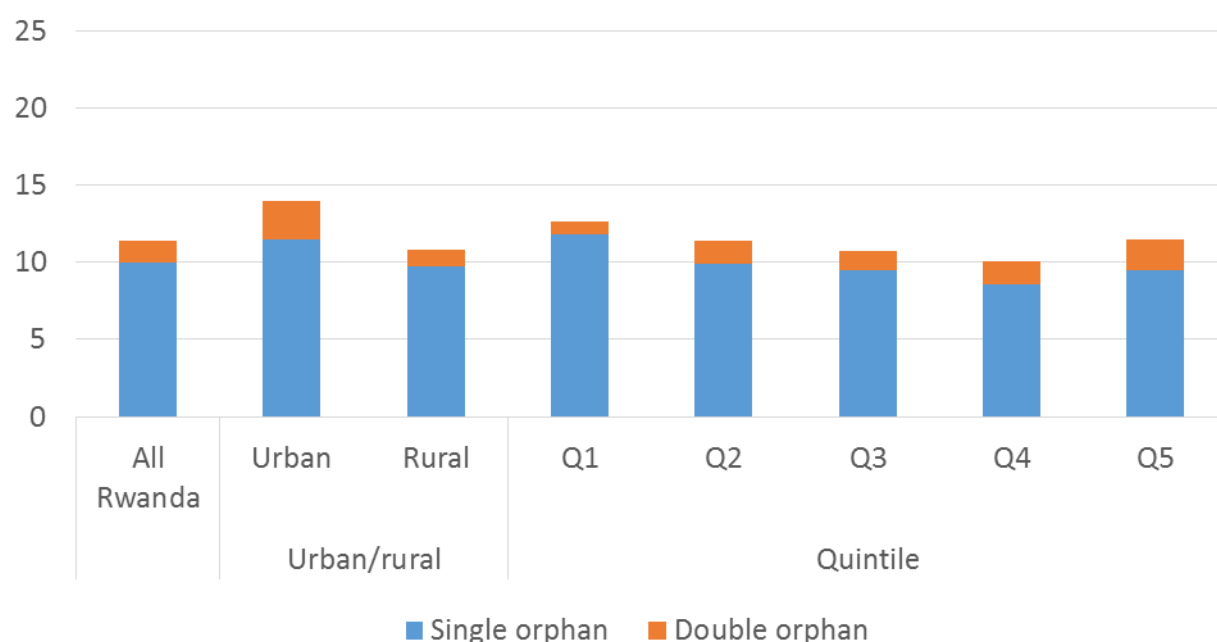
Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons. Note: Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of the population aged 0–14 and 65+ years, by the population aged 15–64 years.

Just over 11% of the population aged 0–17 years are orphans,³ among which 1.4% are orphans who have lost both parents; these estimates are consistent with those from RPHC4. Kigali City has the highest percentage of orphans (13%) among its population aged 0–17 years. The percentage of orphans is highest in both the lowest and highest consumption quintiles, with the lowest quintile having a slightly larger percentage of single orphans and the highest quintile

³ An orphan is defined as a person who has lost one or both parents through death. A person is also considered an orphan if the survivorship of one or both parents is unknown, consistent with the definition used during the RPHC4.

having a slightly larger percentage of double orphans. The percentage of the population aged 0–17 years who are not orphans has increased by around three percentage points from EICV3 to EICV4, driven mainly by a decrease in the percentage of single orphans.

Figure 1.4: Percentage (%) of orphans among population aged 0–17 years, by urban/rural and consumption quintile (EICV4)



Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 0–17 years.

Table 1.6: Distribution (%) of population aged 0–17 years, by orphan status, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Orphan status			Total	Population aged 0-17 years (000s)
	Not orphan	Single orphan	Double orphan		
All Rwanda	88.7	10.0	1.4	100.0	5,517
Urban/rural					
Urban	86.0	11.5	2.5	100.0	856
Rural	89.2	9.7	1.1	100.0	4,661
Province					
Kigali City	87.4	10.1	2.5	100.0	561
Southern Province	88.0	10.9	1.1	100.0	1,261
Western Province	88.7	10.1	1.3	100.0	1,310
Northern Province	89.8	9.1	1.1	100.0	877
Eastern Province	89.1	9.5	1.4	100.0	1,508
Quintile					
Q1	87.4	11.8	0.8	100.0	1,283
Q2	88.6	9.9	1.5	100.0	1,185
Q3	89.3	9.5	1.2	100.0	1,097
Q4	89.9	8.6	1.5	100.0	1,024
Q5	88.5	9.5	2.0	100.0	929

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 0–17 years.

EICV3	Orphan status				Total	Population aged 0-17 years (000s)
	Not orphan	Single orphan	Double orphan	Not stated		
All Rwanda	85.6	12.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	5,367
Urban/rural						
Urban	84.3	12.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	775
Rural	85.8	12.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	4,592
Province						
Kigali City	84.7	12.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	466
Southern Province	84.3	13.5	2.1	0.1	100.0	1,242
Western Province	85.2	12.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,320
Northern Province	87.1	11.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	994
Eastern Province	86.3	11.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,345
Quintile						
Q1	85.6	12.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,229
Q2	86.1	12.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,145
Q3	86.7	11.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,078
Q4	85.7	12.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	979
Q5	83.6	13.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	937

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 0–17 years. Note: Orphan status was previously presented for persons aged 0–20 years.

Table 1.7 shows the distribution of the population by relationship to the head of household. On a national level, 50% of the population are sons or daughters of the household head; this percentage ranges from 43% in urban areas to 52% in rural areas. In Kigali City, around 3% of the population are siblings of the household head, in other Provinces it is below 1%. In other four Provinces, between 5% and 7% of the population are grandchildren of the household heads, but this is less than 4% in Kigali.

Table 1.7: Distribution (%) of population, by relationship to household head, urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Relationship to head of household									Total	Total population (000s)
	Head	Spouse	Son/ daughter	Grandchild	Step/ adopted child	Brother/ sister	Other relationship	No relationship	Domestic worker		
All Rwanda	21.8	14.8	50.2	5.9	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.5	100.0	11,424
Urban/rural											
Urban	21.6	13.5	43.4	4.3	1.4	2.5	4.5	3.5	5.2	100.0	1,971
Rural	21.9	15.1	51.7	6.2	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	100.0	9,453
Province											
Kigali City	22.4	14.0	42.7	3.7	1.5	2.7	4.7	3.1	5.2	100.0	1,318
Southern Province	22.5	14.7	49.6	7.0	0.5	0.8	2.1	1.7	1.2	100.0	2,654
Western Province	21.1	14.9	52.7	5.8	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.8	100.0	2,643
Northern Province	21.9	15.4	52.6	5.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,803
Eastern Province	21.5	14.9	50.6	6.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	2.1	1.2	100.0	3,006
Sex											
Male	34.0	0.1	52.5	6.1	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	100.0	5,461
Female	10.7	28.3	48.2	5.8	0.7	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.3	100.0	5,963
Quintile											
Q1	18.8	12.8	59.1	6.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,250
Q2	20.4	14.5	54.9	6.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,251
Q3	21.7	15.6	51.5	6.7	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	0.1	100.0	2,254
Q4	23.2	16.2	48.0	6.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	2,266
Q5	24.8	15.0	38.5	4.0	1.0	2.3	4.4	3.6	6.4	100.0	2,404

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons.

EICV3	Relationship to head of household									Total	Total population (000s)
	Head	Spouse	Son/ daughter	Grandchild	Step/ adopted child	Brother/ sister	Other relationship	No relationship	Domestic worker		
All Rwanda	20.9	14.0	51.4	6.0	1.1	1.3	2.7	1.2	1.4	100.0	10,762
Urban/rural											
Urban	19.8	12.5	44.5	4.2	1.8	2.7	5.6	3.0	5.9	100.0	1,687
Rural	21.1	14.2	52.7	6.3	0.9	1.0	2.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	9,075
Province											
Kigali City	21.1	13.0	42.5	4.3	1.5	3.1	5.6	2.8	6.1	100.0	1,059
Southern Province	21.7	13.7	50.9	7.5	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.8	100.0	2,527
Western Province	20.4	13.8	53.5	5.9	0.6	1.3	2.5	1.2	0.8	100.0	2,586
Northern Province	20.7	14.8	53.2	5.4	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	1,981
Eastern Province	20.8	14.0	52.2	5.8	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.0	100.0	2,609
Sex											
Male	31.9	0.3	54.2	6.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.6	100.0	5,105
Female	11.0	26.3	48.9	6.0	1.1	1.3	3.0	1.1	1.3	100.0	5,657
Quintile											
Q1	18.0	12.5	60.0	5.9	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,123
Q2	19.5	13.7	55.7	7.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,122
Q3	21.1	14.7	53.0	6.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,124
Q4	23.0	15.2	48.4	6.6	1.2	1.4	2.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	2,133
Q5	23.0	13.8	40.8	4.2	1.7	2.4	5.1	2.9	6.1	100.0	2,260

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.8 presents the distribution of households across urban/rural areas and across provinces. It shows that 17% of households are located in urban areas, a small increase from 15% in EICV3. Eastern Province has the highest percentage of households (26%) of all, followed by 24% in Southern Province. In comparison, Kigali City and Northern Province have the smallest percentage of households with 12% and 16% respectively. The share of households located in Kigali City has increased by two percentage points since EICV3.

Table 1.8: Distribution (%) of households, by urban/rural and province (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	%	Total number of households (000s)	%	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	100.0	2,493	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural				
Urban	17.1	426	14.9	335
Rural	82.9	2,067	85.1	1,918
Province				
Kigali City	11.8	295	9.9	223
Southern Province	24.0	597	24.4	549
Western Province	22.4	559	23.4	528
Northern Province	15.8	394	18.2	411
Eastern Province	26.0	647	24.1	542

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 1.9 shows the distribution of households by size. The mean number of persons per household is estimated at 4.6 in EICV4, compared to 4.8 in EICV3. Around 53% of households have between one to four persons, a small increase from 49% in EICV3 with the increase more notable in urban areas and households in the highest consumption quintile. The highest percentage of single person households (one member only) is in Kigali City (9%), as well as among households in the highest consumption quintile (13%).

Table 1.9: Distribution (%) of households, by size (number of members), urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Mean number of persons	Household size					Total	Total number of households (000s)
		1 person	2-4 persons	5-7 persons	8-10 persons	11+ persons		
All Rwanda	4.6	5.3	47.3	38.0	8.7	0.8	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural								
Urban	4.6	7.7	46.2	33.8	10.3	1.9	100.0	426
Rural	4.6	4.7	47.5	38.9	8.3	0.6	100.0	2,067
Province								
Kigali City	4.5	8.5	47.5	33.1	9.3	1.7	100.0	295
Southern Province	4.4	5.3	49.2	38.3	6.7	0.4	100.0	597
Western Province	4.7	4.1	46.1	38.8	10.2	0.8	100.0	559
Northern Province	4.6	4.7	48.1	38.4	8.1	0.8	100.0	394
Eastern Province	4.6	5.1	45.8	39.2	9.2	0.7	100.0	647
Quintile								
Q1	5.3	0.8	34.5	51.7	12.5	0.5	100.0	422
Q2	4.9	1.7	43.0	45.2	9.4	0.7	100.0	460
Q3	4.6	2.8	49.2	39.4	8.1	0.4	100.0	489
Q4	4.3	5.2	55.0	32.2	7.0	0.6	100.0	526
Q5	4.0	13.2	51.2	26.9	7.2	1.5	100.0	596
Sex of head of household								
Male	4.9	3.8	42.0	42.7	10.5	0.9	100.0	1,857
Female	3.7	9.4	62.6	24.3	3.1	0.5	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Mean number of persons	Household size					Total	Total number of households (000s)
		1 person	2-4 persons	5-7 persons	8-10 persons	11+ persons		
All Rwanda	4.8	4.6	44.5	39.5	10.1	1.2	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural								
Urban	5.0	6.2	39.9	36.2	14.8	2.8	100.0	335
Rural	4.7	4.4	45.3	40.1	9.3	1.0	100.0	1,918
Province								
Kigali City	4.7	6.9	44.9	33.6	12.6	2.0	100.0	223
Southern Province	4.6	5.5	46.1	39.0	8.7	0.8	100.0	549
Western Province	4.9	3.2	43.9	41.1	10.5	1.3	100.0	528
Northern Province	4.8	4.6	43.9	39.6	10.8	1.1	100.0	411
Eastern Province	4.8	4.4	43.6	41.0	9.6	1.4	100.0	542
Quintile								
Q1	5.6	0.8	30.9	51.8	15.0	1.5	100.0	381
Q2	5.1	1.0	39.8	47.3	10.8	1.1	100.0	415
Q3	4.7	2.4	47.2	40.8	8.7	0.9	100.0	448
Q4	4.4	5.2	53.9	32.9	7.2	0.7	100.0	490
Q5	4.4	11.8	46.8	29.6	10.0	1.9	100.0	519
Sex of head of household								
Male	5.1	3.3	38.8	43.9	12.5	1.6	100.0	1,629
Female	3.9	8.1	59.3	28.2	4.0	0.4	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 1.10 shows the percentage of households headed by women, persons with a declared disability and individuals under 21 years old. The percentage of female-headed households decreased slightly from 28% in EICV3 to 26% in EICV4; there has been no change in the percentage of households headed by minors and a small decrease in households headed by persons with disabilities. The percentage headed by females and persons with disabilities decreases from the lowest to highest consumption quintile, while the percentage headed by minors increases.

Table 1.10: Percentage (%) of households headed by vulnerable individuals (women, disabled persons and persons under 21), by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

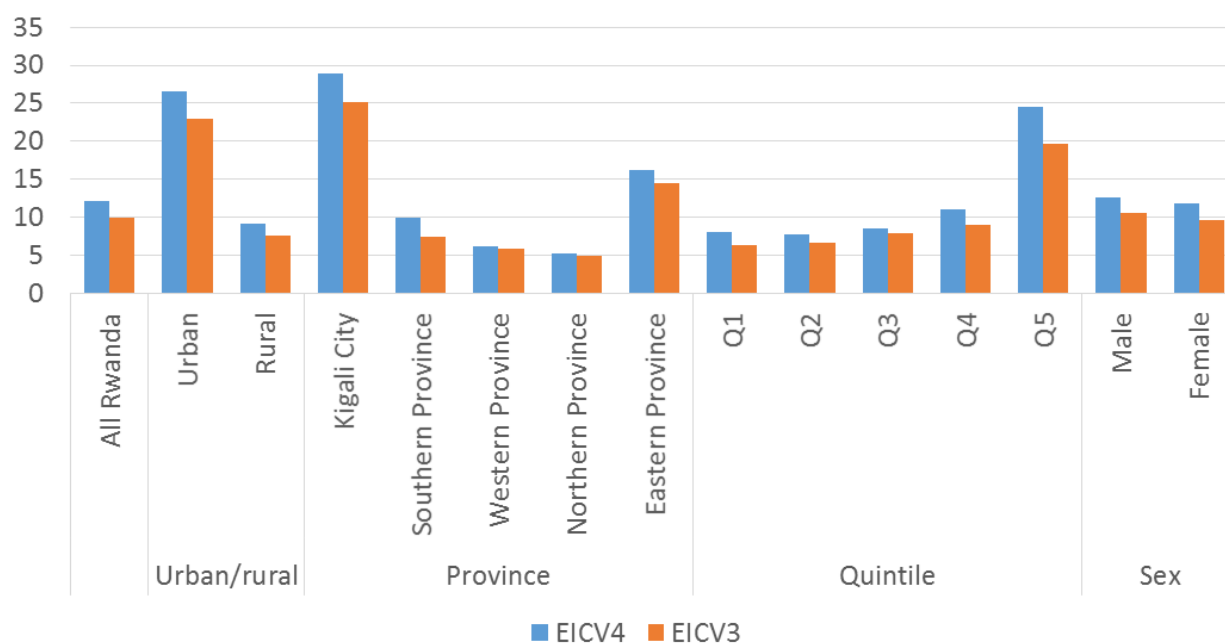
	EICV4				EICV3			
	Type of vulnerability of head			Total number of households (000s)	Type of vulnerability of head			Total number of households (000s)
	Female-headed	Disabled	Under 21		Female-headed	Disabled	Under 21	
All Rwanda	25.5	9.2	0.9	2,493	27.7	10.3	0.9	2,253
Urban/rural								
Urban	23.6	5.7	1.1	426	24.0	5.7	0.8	335
Rural	25.9	9.9	0.9	2,067	28.3	11.1	0.9	1,918
Province								
Kigali City	22.8	4.4	1.2	295	23.6	4.6	0.9	223
Southern Province	29.2	10.0	0.7	597	30.5	12.1	0.5	549
Western Province	24.5	10.3	1.1	559	28.7	11.8	1.1	528
Northern Province	24.7	12.4	0.9	394	25.1	12.1	0.9	411
Eastern Province	24.7	7.9	1.0	647	27.5	8.2	1.0	542
Quintile								
Q1	29.9	10.7	0.3	422	29.7	12.3	0.4	381
Q2	26.6	9.6	0.7	460	28.3	10.7	0.4	415
Q3	24.7	10.6	1.0	489	26.8	10.1	0.9	448
Q4	24.4	8.7	1.1	526	28.5	10.4	1.3	490
Q5	23.3	7.1	1.4	596	25.7	8.7	1.3	519

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

2 Migration

1.4 million people have migrated within or to Rwanda in the last five years, accounting for around 12% of the total population, among which 1.3 million (11% of the total resident population) are internal migrants and approximately 98 thousand (0.9% of the total population) are international migrants.⁴ Migration has increased over time; in EICV3 the percentage migrating in the last five years was estimated at 10% of the total population. According to RPHC4, the percentage of the resident population migrating in the five years prior to the census was 9%.

Figure 2.1: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last five years, by current location (urban/rural, province), consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)



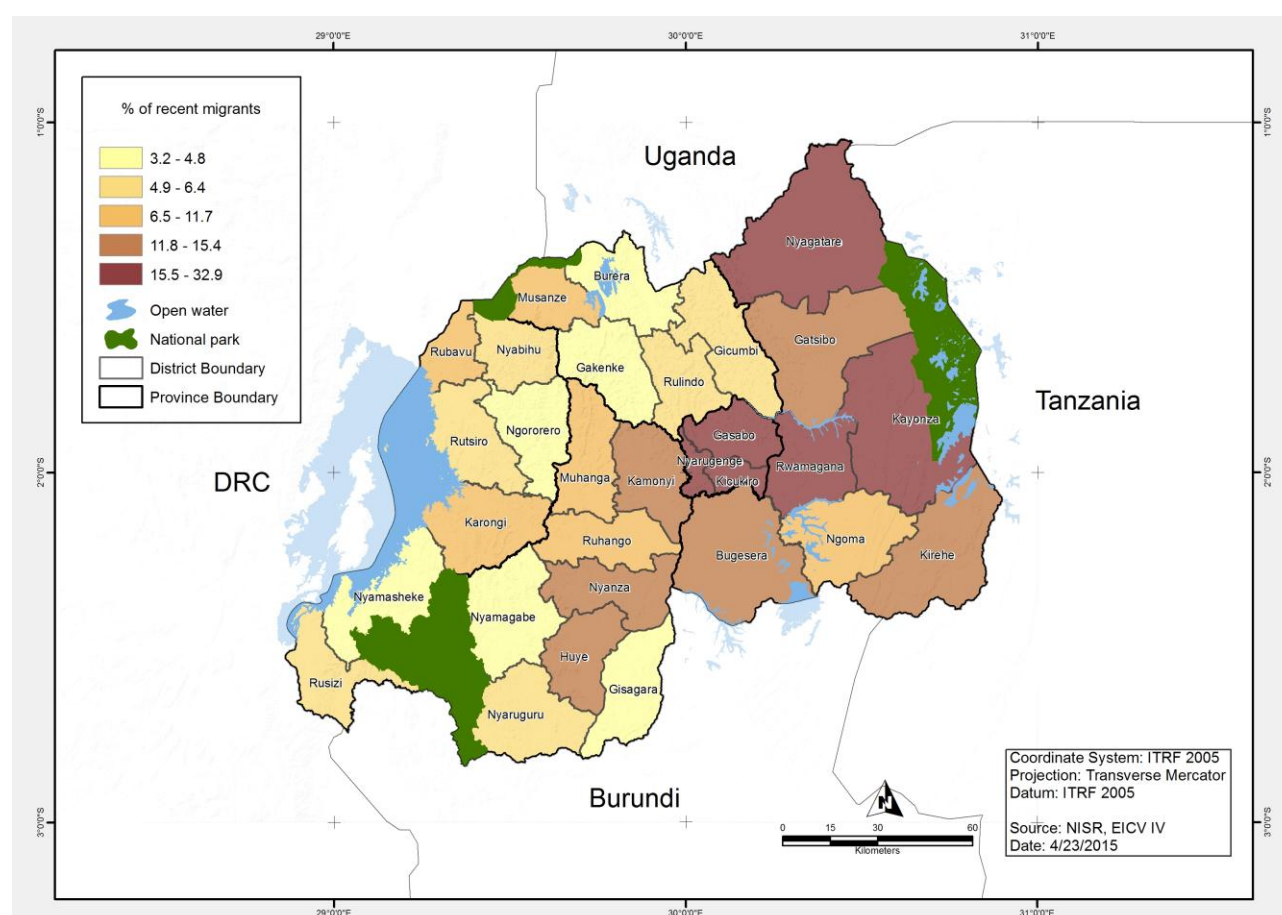
Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Kigali City has the highest percentage (29%) of persons who migrated there in the last five years, followed by Eastern Province (16%). Persons in the highest consumption quintile are more likely to have migrated.

Figure 2.2 presents the percentage of migrants at district level; the districts of Kicukiro, Gasabo, Nyarugenge, Nyagatare, Rwamagana and Kayonza have experienced the highest rates of migration in the last five years.

Almost all population groups are more likely to have migrated within the last five years than was the case in EICV3. The percentage of females who migrated in the last five years has increased from 10% in EICV3 to 12% in EICV4, while the percentage of male migrants increased from 11% to 13%. The population aged 20–29 years has the highest percentage of migrants.

⁴ A migrant is defined as someone who has lived in their current district for five years or fewer, and whose prior residence was a different district (internal) or country (international).

Figure 2.2: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last five years, at district level (EICV4)

Source: EICV4

Table 2.1: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last five years, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex, five-year age group and relationship to head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

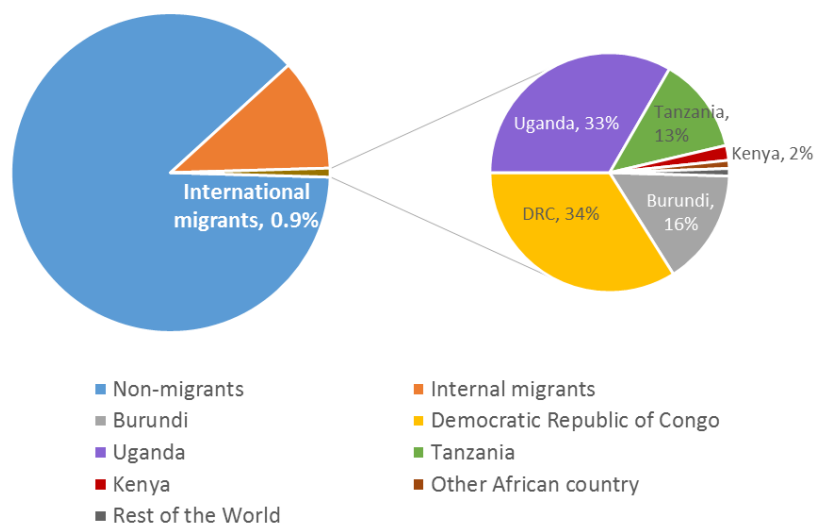
	EICV4		EICV3	
	% migrating in last 5 years	Total population (000s)	% migrating in last 5 years	Total population (000s)
All Rwanda	12.2	11,424	10.0	10,762
Urban/rural				
Urban	26.6	1,971	22.9	1,687
Rural	9.2	9,453	7.6	9,075
Province				
Kigali City	28.9	1,318	25.2	1,059
Southern Province	9.9	2,654	7.4	2,527
Western Province	6.2	2,643	5.8	2,586
Northern Province	5.3	1,803	4.9	1,981
Eastern Province	16.2	3,006	14.5	2,609
Quintile				
Q1	8.0	2,250	6.3	2,123
Q2	7.8	2,251	6.6	2,122
Q3	8.6	2,254	7.9	2,124
Q4	11.0	2,266	9.0	2,133
Q5	24.6	2,404	19.7	2,260
Sex				
Male	12.6	5,461	10.5	5,105
Female	11.8	5,963	9.6	5,657

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% migrating in last 5 years	Total population (000s)	% migrating in last 5 years	Total population (000s)
5 year age group				
0-4	7.3	1,587	5.1	1,630
5-9	10.2	1,662	8.2	1,572
10-14	9.3	1,538	8.0	1,404
15-19	14.8	1,198	12.3	1,205
20-24	22.2	1,080	18.0	1,026
25-29	21.6	910	18.4	885
30-34	15.9	842	13.8	648
35-39	13.7	557	11.2	504
40-44	10.0	446	9.0	414
45-49	8.3	357	6.7	369
50-54	5.1	362	5.3	335
55-59	5.2	297	4.9	249
60-64	4.6	204	6.9	160
65+	5.3	384	2.9	361
Relationship to head of HH				
Head	12.7	2,493	10.5	2,253
Spouse	13.6	1,692	10.9	1,501
Son/ daughter	7.4	5,740	5.9	5,536
Grandchild	12.6	675	9.7	646
Step/ adopted child	26.3	78	23.4	114
Brother/ sister	30.6	115	24.8	138
Other relationship	33.8	257	26.6	291
No relationship	37.0	201	37.6	132
Domestic worker	67.3	173	66.2	152

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons. Note: EICV3 estimates differ from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report as previously they were reported for persons aged 15+ years.

Among international migrants, over two-thirds originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda. Kigali City and Eastern Province have the highest percentages of international migrants, 1.4% and 1.2% respectively.

Figure 2.3: Distribution (%) of population migrating from another country in the last five years, by previous country (EICV4)



Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons; persons migrating from another country in last five years.

Table 2.2: Percentage (%) of population migrating from another country in the last five years, by previous country, urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4)

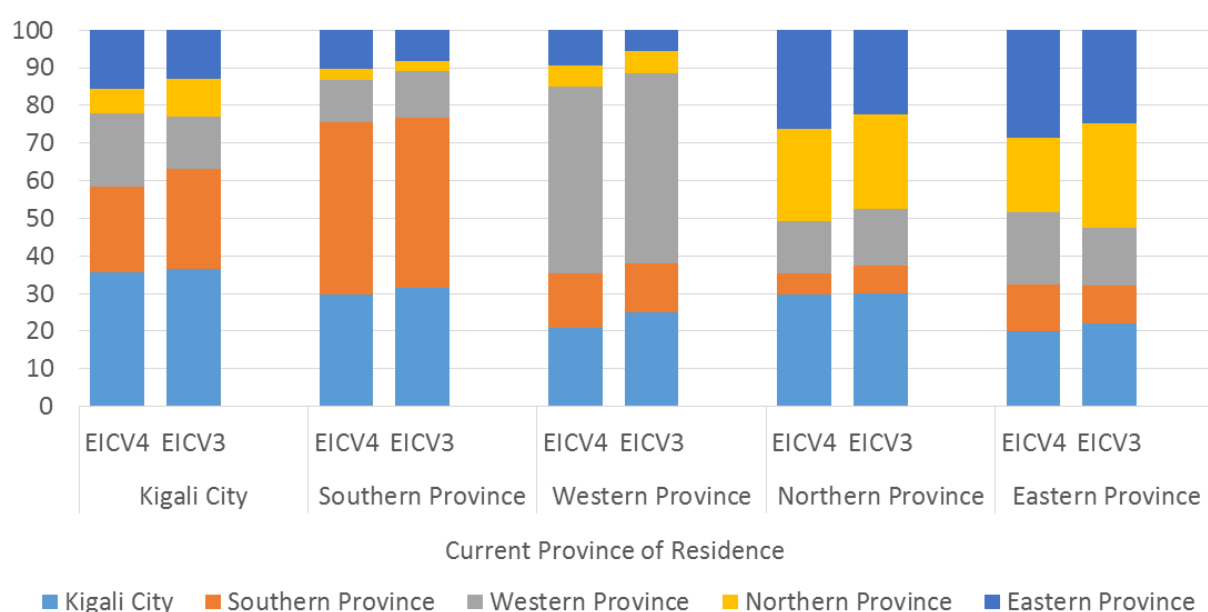
EICV4	% migrating from another country in last 5 years	Total population (000s)	Previous country							Total	Persons migrating from another country in last 5 years (000s)
			Burundi	Democratic Republic of Congo	Uganda	Tanzania	Kenya	Other African country	Rest of the World		
All Rwanda	0.9	11,424	15.6	33.9	33.3	13.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	100.0	98
Urban/rural											
Urban	1.5	1,971	8.9	42.3	34.1	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.2	100.0	30
Rural	0.7	9,453	18.6	30.1	33.0	17.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	67
Province											
Kigali City	1.4	1,318	6.9	35.9	35.4	5.5	10.5	2.5	3.5	100.0	19
Southern Province	0.5	2,654	35.6	25.5	30.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Western Province	0.8	2,643	5.9	87.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	100.0	21
Northern Province	0.5	1,803	0.0	12.5	81.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.2	100.0	8
Eastern Province	1.2	3,006	21.9	10.3	38.6	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Quintile											
Q1	0.8	2,250	19.4	45.7	17.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Q2	0.6	2,251	13.8	29.1	48.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Q3	0.7	2,254	7.3	44.6	25.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	16
Q4	0.7	2,266	17.1	28.2	37.7	16.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	17
Q5	1.4	2,404	17.5	27.4	37.3	6.6	6.0	2.8	2.4	100.0	33
Sex											
Male	1.0	5,461	17.1	29.9	35.6	13.0	2.3	0.6	1.6	100.0	52
Female	0.8	5,963	13.8	38.5	30.8	13.0	1.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	46

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons; persons migrating from another country in last five years.

The percentage of the population migrating internally in the last five years increased from 9% in EICV3 to 11% in EICV4. On a national level, the percentage of internal migrants who stated that their previous district of residence was in Northern Province has fallen from 16% in EICV3 to 12% in EICV4, whilst the percentage of migrants who stated that their previous district of residence was in Eastern Province has risen from 16% in EICV3 to 19% in EICV4. Figure 2.4 and Table 2.3 show the composition of internal migrants by the province from or within which they migrated in the last five years. Southern and Western Provinces have the highest percentages of internal migrants who moved district within the same province, 46% and 50% respectively in EICV4.

In Kigali City, the percentage of migrants arriving from Western Province increased from 14% in EICV3 to 20% in EICV4, and the percentage of migrants arriving from Eastern Province increased from 13% to 16%. The percentage of internal migrants arriving from Southern and Northern Provinces fell by around four percentage points in Kigali City. Among internal migrants in Eastern Province, the percentage arriving from Northern Province fell from 28% in EICV3 to 20% in EICV4.

Figure 2.4: Distribution (%) of population migrating internally in the last five years, by current province and previous province of residence (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons migrating internally in last five years.

Table 2.4 lists the primary reasons given for internal migration. The most commonly cited reasons are related to family and employment, with family reasons more predominant among migrants living in rural areas and employment reasons more predominant among migrants living in urban areas. Males are more likely to migrate for employment reasons, whilst females are more likely to migrate for family reasons and marriage. At the national level around 5% of internal migrants stated 'lack of land' as their main reason for migrating, although for those who have moved within or to Eastern Province the percentage stating this reason is notably higher than the national level, at 12%.

Table 2.3: Percentage (%) of population migrating internally in the last five years, by previous province of residence, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% migrating internally in last 5 years	Total population (000s)	Previous Province of residence					Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
			Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province		
All Rwanda	11.3	11,424	27.0	21.5	20.7	11.5	19.2	100.0	1,294
Urban/rural									
Urban	25.1	1,971	30.1	24.8	21.9	6.5	16.6	100.0	495
Rural	8.5	9,453	25.1	19.4	20.0	14.6	20.8	100.0	799
Province									
Kigali City	27.5	1,318	35.6	22.7	19.6	6.4	15.8	100.0	362
Southern Province	9.4	2,654	29.8	45.7	11.2	3.0	10.3	100.0	249
Western Province	5.4	2,643	20.8	14.5	49.7	5.5	9.5	100.0	142
Northern Province	4.9	1,803	29.8	5.7	13.7	24.7	26.1	100.0	88
Eastern Province	15.0	3,006	20.1	12.4	19.1	19.7	28.7	100.0	452
Quintile									
Q1	7.2	2,250	15.2	28.2	22.3	11.3	23.1	100.0	162
Q2	7.2	2,251	23.1	19.8	24.9	13.0	19.2	100.0	162
Q3	7.9	2,254	26.7	17.1	22.4	13.6	20.2	100.0	178
Q4	10.3	2,266	27.6	17.7	20.2	13.0	21.5	100.0	232
Q5	23.2	2,404	31.5	23.0	18.7	9.9	16.9	100.0	559
Sex									
Male	11.7	5,461	28.3	20.8	21.2	11.5	18.2	100.0	638
Female	11.0	5,963	25.8	22.2	20.2	11.6	20.2	100.0	656

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons; persons migrating internally in last five years.

EICV3	% migrating internally in last 5 years	Total population (000s)	Previous Province of residence					Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
			Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province		
All Rwanda	9.3	10,762	28.5	20.4	19.0	15.8	16.3	100.0	996
Urban/rural									
Urban	21.3	1,687	33.6	24.2	20.4	8.9	13.0	100.0	359
Rural	7.0	9,075	25.6	18.3	18.1	19.8	18.2	100.0	637
Province									
Kigali City	23.8	1,059	36.6	26.6	13.9	10.1	12.8	100.0	252
Southern Province	6.9	2,527	31.6	45.0	12.5	2.7	8.2	100.0	173
Western Province	4.9	2,586	24.9	13.0	50.7	5.7	5.8	100.0	126
Northern Province	4.2	1,981	30.0	7.5	15.1	25.1	22.3	100.0	84
Eastern Province	13.8	2,609	22.2	10.0	15.4	27.5	24.9	100.0	361
Quintile									
Q1	5.8	2,123	21.0	18.9	25.0	16.6	18.5	100.0	124
Q2	5.8	2,122	22.0	21.2	13.6	20.7	22.5	100.0	123
Q3	7.2	2,124	27.5	17.8	19.8	19.0	15.9	100.0	154
Q4	8.3	2,133	24.5	18.8	19.8	21.2	15.7	100.0	178
Q5	18.5	2,260	34.6	22.4	18.1	10.7	14.3	100.0	418
Sex									
Male	9.6	5,105	29.7	19.3	19.7	14.9	16.5	100.0	489
Female	9.0	5,657	27.3	21.6	18.2	16.7	16.2	100.0	507

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons; persons migrating internally in last five years.

Table 2.4: Distribution (%) of population migrating internally in the last five years, by primary reason for moving, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4)

EICV4	Primary reason for moving													Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
	Employment	Loss/ lack of employment	Marriage	Parent/HH moved	To live in own house elsewhere	Other family reasons	Desire to return home	Studies	Trade and business	Disasters or insecurity	Bad health	Lack of land	Other		
All Rwanda	19.9	9.6	6.1	29.2	1.6	22.3	0.5	3.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	4.6	1.3	100.0	1,294
Urban/rural															
Urban	35.0	6.6	6.1	23.7	1.5	18.0	0.1	6.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	495
Rural	10.5	11.4	6.0	32.6	1.6	25.0	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	7.0	1.6	100.0	799
Province															
Kigali City	36.7	6.8	5.9	21.0	1.9	19.9	0.1	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	362
Southern Province	15.0	12.9	6.4	26.0	1.2	27.7	0.9	3.6	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.1	2.3	100.0	249
Western Province	17.5	16.6	8.5	22.3	0.5	24.1	0.3	3.6	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.9	2.7	100.0	142
Northern Province	19.8	10.8	11.2	16.7	2.6	32.5	0.5	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	88
Eastern Province	9.8	7.5	4.2	42.1	1.6	18.7	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	11.6	1.1	100.0	452
Quintile															
Q1	2.2	10.2	3.2	47.0	0.8	22.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	8.9	1.8	100.0	162
Q2	5.9	11.3	5.5	37.3	0.5	26.2	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	7.7	1.9	100.0	162
Q3	7.3	10.0	5.6	35.3	0.5	26.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	8.5	2.7	100.0	178
Q4	12.8	11.2	6.8	30.8	1.2	27.0	0.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.8	100.0	232
Q5	36.0	8.1	6.9	19.0	2.6	18.0	0.1	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	559
Sex															
Male	23.3	13.2	0.6	28.8	1.9	19.5	0.4	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	5.2	1.6	100.0	638
Female	16.5	6.1	11.4	29.5	1.3	25.0	0.5	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	4.1	0.9	100.0	656

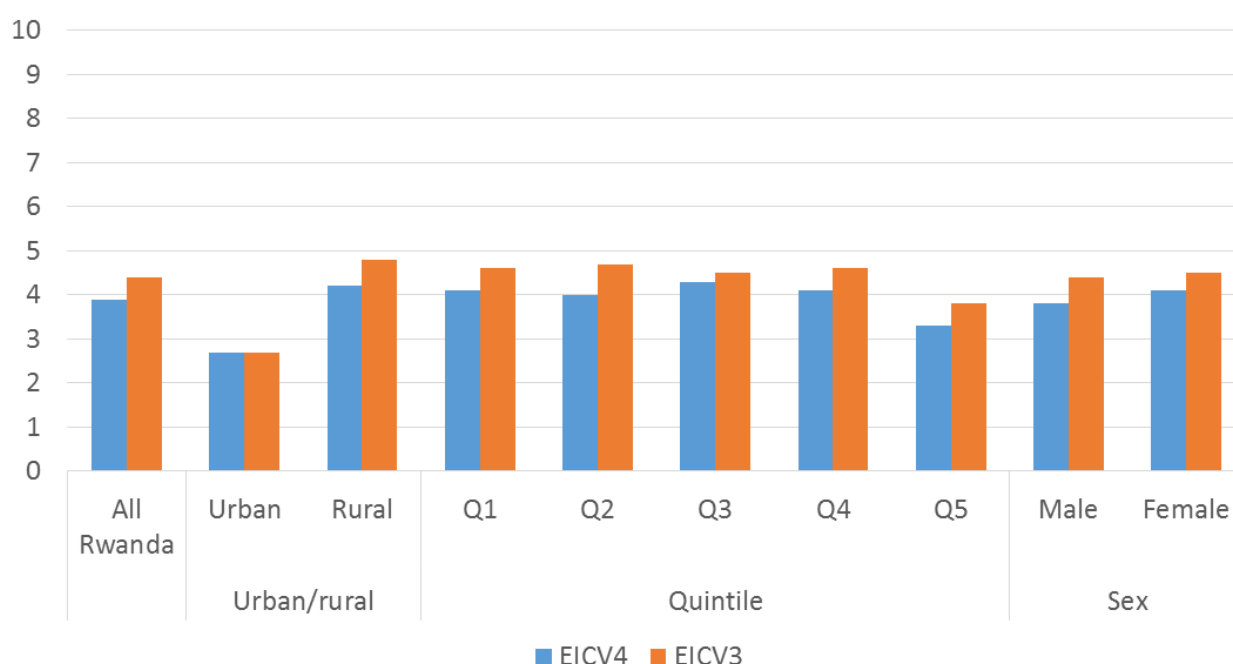
Source: EICV4. Base population: persons migrating internally in last five years.

3 Health

3.1 Disability

Around 4% of the Rwandan population reported having a disability in EICV4. The percentage of persons with a disability is larger in rural areas than in urban areas (4.2% and 2.7% respectively in EICV4), and there is very little difference by sex; 4.1% of females report having a disability compared to 3.8% for males. There is little difference between consumption quintiles. The disability prevalence rate has fallen very slightly over time.

Figure 3.1: Percentage (%) of population with disability, by urban/rural, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

The percentage of the population with disability increases with age: among people aged 65 years and above, 37% have disability. The most common disability types are disability in the legs, accounting for a quarter of the population with disability, followed by old age (20%) and mental disability (18%).

Table 3.1: Percentage (%) of population with disability, by disability type, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex and five-year age group (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% with disability	Total population (000s)	Disability type								Total	Persons with disability (000s)
			Vision disability	Deaf or mute	Disability in the arms	Disability in the legs	Mental inability	Traumatised	Very old	Other		
All Rwanda	3.9	11,424	8.6	8.5	12.4	25.2	18.1	2.6	19.7	4.9	100.0	451
Urban/rural												
Urban	2.7	1,971	8.6	4.4	13.0	30.8	20.8	4.5	13.6	4.3	100.0	52
Rural	4.2	9,453	8.6	9.0	12.3	24.5	17.8	2.3	20.5	5.0	100.0	399
Province												
Kigali City	2.4	1,318	8.2	3.8	15.0	32.0	21.5	3.1	10.7	5.8	100.0	31
Southern Province	4.4	2,654	7.9	11.2	10.6	21.3	21.2	4.0	19.6	4.3	100.0	116
Western Province	4.3	2,643	9.9	6.6	13.0	25.5	16.5	1.2	22.2	5.1	100.0	113
Northern Province	4.8	1,803	6.2	8.5	11.7	27.3	15.0	1.8	24.5	5.0	100.0	86
Eastern Province	3.5	3,006	10.1	8.9	13.5	25.7	17.9	2.9	15.8	5.2	100.0	105
Quintile												
Q1	4.1	2,250	7.6	11.0	12.9	23.0	25.7	2.0	12.9	4.7	100.0	91
Q2	4.0	2,251	7.7	10.0	14.2	24.6	21.2	2.0	16.9	3.4	100.0	90
Q3	4.3	2,254	8.4	7.4	13.0	24.6	15.4	2.8	22.6	5.8	100.0	96
Q4	4.1	2,266	11.5	8.6	9.3	24.3	13.8	2.3	24.3	5.9	100.0	94
Q5	3.3	2,404	7.6	5.0	12.5	30.4	14.1	3.9	21.7	4.7	100.0	80
Sex												
Male	3.8	5,461	9.8	8.5	13.8	28.6	17.9	1.7	14.5	5.2	100.0	207
Female	4.1	5,963	7.6	8.5	11.2	22.4	18.3	3.3	24.1	4.7	100.0	244
5 year age group												
0-4	0.8	1,587	18.4	7.5	10.1	21.5	37.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	13
5-9	1.3	1,662	13.3	21.8	12.0	28.4	23.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	21
10-14	1.7	1,538	9.6	21.3	15.2	12.9	36.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	27
15-19	2.3	1,198	10.2	21.2	15.9	23.7	24.5	2.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	28
20-24	3.0	1,080	7.5	16.4	11.1	27.2	31.8	3.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	32
25-29	2.5	910	10.8	11.1	10.3	25.0	26.4	7.5	0.0	8.8	100.0	23
30-34	2.9	842	10.8	5.0	9.2	35.2	29.8	1.3	0.0	8.7	100.0	24
35-39	3.4	557	8.4	13.4	18.6	34.5	16.1	1.6	0.0	7.3	100.0	19
40-44	4.3	446	9.3	2.5	20.8	30.2	27.0	5.7	0.0	4.5	100.0	19
45-49	6.6	357	8.8	5.2	15.5	27.8	24.4	6.6	0.0	11.7	100.0	24
50-54	6.8	362	8.7	5.0	18.6	31.7	20.7	4.7	0.0	10.7	100.0	25
55-59	10.0	297	8.2	4.1	22.8	38.7	14.3	4.3	0.5	7.2	100.0	30
60-64	12.4	204	12.0	8.4	15.3	37.1	11.2	3.0	6.1	6.8	100.0	25
65+	36.9	384	5.5	2.3	6.3	17.1	4.1	1.0	61.5	2.2	100.0	142

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons; persons with disability.

EICV3	% with disability	Total population (000s)	Disability type								Total	Persons with disability (000s)
			Vision disability	Deaf or mute	Disability in the arms	Disability in the legs	Mental disability	Trauma	Very old	Other		
All Rwanda	4.4	10,762	8.2	8.4	13.0	26.4	17.8	1.4	13.8	10.9	100.0	479
Urban/rural												
Urban	2.7	1,687	10.7	5.2	11.4	31.2	20.1	2.8	7.8	10.9	100.0	45
Rural	4.8	9,075	8.0	8.7	13.1	26.0	17.6	1.3	14.4	10.9	100.0	433
Province												
Kigali City	2.2	1,059	8.5	5.8	15.5	34.5	19.4	2.8	9.3	4.2	100.0	23
Southern Province	5.4	2,527	9.7	8.6	12.0	23.5	23.2	1.7	14.4	6.9	100.0	137
Western Province	4.6	2,586	8.3	7.1	16.5	30.2	16.0	0.9	11.9	9.1	100.0	118
Northern Province	5.0	1,981	9.3	9.3	10.2	24.3	9.5	0.1	21.8	15.5	100.0	99
Eastern Province	3.9	2,609	5.1	9.3	12.3	26.3	20.6	2.6	8.3	15.5	100.0	101
Quintile												
Q1	4.6	2,123	7.9	10.8	14.8	25.9	19.5	0.7	10.1	10.3	100.0	97
Q2	4.7	2,122	8.7	9.0	12.1	25.6	19.6	1.5	12.4	11.1	100.0	100
Q3	4.5	2,124	8.0	9.2	13.2	23.9	21.3	1.0	12.3	11.0	100.0	96
Q4	4.6	2,133	7.5	7.5	11.3	29.4	15.9	1.7	17.4	9.4	100.0	99
Q5	3.8	2,260	9.3	5.0	13.7	27.5	12.3	2.3	17.2	12.8	100.0	86
Sex												
Male	4.4	5,105	8.6	8.6	14.5	28.6	18.2	0.4	10.4	10.6	100.0	222
Female	4.5	5,657	7.9	8.2	11.6	24.6	17.5	2.3	16.7	11.2	100.0	256
5 year age group												
0-4	0.9	1,630	13.8	11.7	16.7	22.9	23.7	0.0	0.0	11.2	100.0	14
5-9	1.4	1,572	12.0	19.7	9.8	17.4	33.0	0.8	0.0	7.4	100.0	22
10-14	2.6	1,404	10.2	18.5	14.4	17.0	30.4	1.2	0.0	8.4	100.0	36
15-19	2.8	1,205	10.6	11.5	10.2	24.9	28.6	1.2	0.8	12.3	100.0	34
20-24	3.2	1,026	7.0	13.3	11.4	34.5	25.1	3.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	33
25-29	2.9	885	8.9	10.1	15.3	26.6	29.4	1.4	0.0	8.3	100.0	26
30-34	3.8	648	7.8	6.8	10.3	36.4	20.3	1.8	0.0	16.7	100.0	25
35-39	5.2	504	6.3	5.3	16.2	35.0	22.1	6.3	0.0	8.8	100.0	26
40-44	6.3	414	4.6	3.2	19.3	24.5	20.7	3.1	0.0	24.6	100.0	26
45-49	7.9	369	8.9	5.0	20.4	27.3	15.7	2.5	0.0	20.1	100.0	29
50-54	9.6	335	5.6	8.9	17.2	32.8	18.4	0.4	0.4	16.3	100.0	32
55-59	11.4	249	7.9	8.7	20.0	33.4	13.8	0.9	1.1	14.1	100.0	28
60-64	12.2	160	9.9	5.8	14.9	35.5	14.8	0.9	7.4	10.9	100.0	20
65+	35.1	361	7.5	3.6	7.3	21.3	3.6	0.1	50.4	6.0	100.0	127

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons; persons with disability.

3.2 Access to and use of health services

Among those who reported health problem in the four weeks prior to the survey interview,⁵ 56% had had a medical consultation. In Western Province, 44% of those who reported a health problem made a medical consultation, compared to 65% in Eastern Province. The percentage making a consultation ranges from 44% in the lowest consumption quintile to 68% in the highest, and does not differ between males and females.

Table 3.2: Percentage (%) of population reporting health problem in last four weeks and whether medical consultation was made, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4)

EICV4	% reporting health problem in last 4 weeks	Total population (000s)	Made medical consultation?			Total	Persons reporting health problem in last 4 weeks (000s)
			Yes	No	Don't know		
All Rwanda	25.3	11,424	55.9	44.1	0.1	100.0	2,891
Urban/rural							
Urban	21.1	1,971	62.1	37.9	0.0	100.0	417
Rural	26.2	9,453	54.8	45.1	0.1	100.0	2,474
Province							
Kigali City	21.3	1,318	58.0	42.0	0.0	100.0	280
Southern Province	30.7	2,654	54.4	45.6	0.0	100.0	814
Western Province	25.7	2,643	44.2	55.6	0.2	100.0	679
Northern Province	20.2	1,803	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	364
Eastern Province	25.1	3,006	65.1	34.8	0.0	100.0	753
Quintile							
Q1	26.6	2,250	44.2	55.7	0.1	100.0	599
Q2	25.9	2,251	49.7	50.1	0.1	100.0	584
Q3	25.4	2,254	55.8	44.2	0.0	100.0	573
Q4	25.4	2,266	62.4	37.6	0.0	100.0	575
Q5	23.3	2,404	68.1	31.8	0.0	100.0	560
Sex							
Male	22.7	5,461	55.8	44.1	0.1	100.0	1,241
Female	27.7	5,963	55.9	44.1	0.0	100.0	1,650

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons; persons reporting health problem in last four weeks.

Considering the total Rwandan population, around 17% made a medical consultation in the four weeks preceding the survey. Sickness was the major reason for medical consultation in both urban and rural areas. Aside from sickness, the most common reasons for medical consultation are general visit/preventive healthcare in urban areas, and vaccination in rural areas.

⁵ The reference period in EICV3 was two weeks and is not reported here for reasons of comparability.

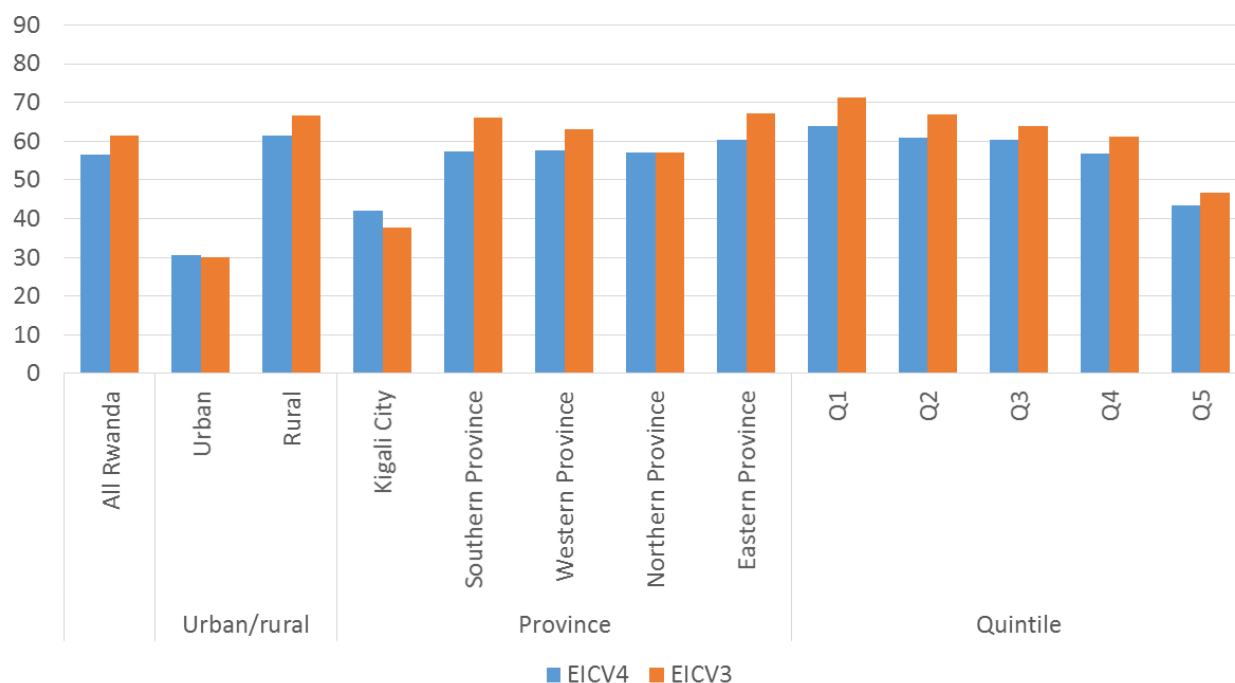
Table 3.3: Percentage (%) of population making a medical consultation in last four weeks, by reason, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex and five-year age group (EICV4)

EICV4	% making medical consultation in last 4 weeks	Total population (000s)	Reason for consultation								Total	Persons making medical consultation in last 4 weeks (000s)
			General visit or preventive	Sickness	Injury	Sickness and injury	Vaccination	Prenatal care	Postnatal care	Other		
All Rwanda	16.5	11,424	5.8	78.8	2.3	1.0	7.7	3.2	0.3	0.9	100.0	1,885
Urban/rural												
Urban	15.4	1,971	9.3	76.9	2.9	0.7	4.9	4.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	303
Rural	16.7	9,453	5.1	79.1	2.2	1.0	8.3	3.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	1,582
Province												
Kigali City	14.2	1,318	7.8	79.6	1.8	1.0	4.2	4.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	187
Southern Province	18.9	2,654	3.8	82.2	2.1	1.0	7.4	2.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	500
Western Province	14.3	2,643	9.0	69.9	3.1	0.7	10.9	3.9	0.5	1.9	100.0	378
Northern Province	14.5	1,803	5.2	76.9	2.6	1.7	9.0	3.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	261
Eastern Province	18.6	3,006	4.9	82.3	2.0	0.7	6.6	2.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	559
Quintile												
Q1	13.8	2,250	4.8	79.1	2.1	0.7	9.6	2.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	309
Q2	14.9	2,251	4.8	79.6	1.6	0.9	9.4	2.7	0.2	0.8	100.0	336
Q3	16.6	2,254	5.9	78.8	2.2	1.1	8.1	2.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	374
Q4	18.6	2,266	5.4	78.1	2.5	1.2	8.1	3.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	421
Q5	18.5	2,404	7.4	78.6	2.9	0.8	4.5	4.3	0.3	1.0	100.0	444
Sex												
Male	14.4	5,461	7.1	79.7	3.6	1.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	788
Female	18.4	5,963	4.8	78.2	1.4	0.6	7.9	5.5	0.6	1.2	100.0	1,097
5 year age group												
0-4	26.9	1,587	2.1	73.6	0.7	0.3	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	428
5-9	11.0	1,662	2.3	86.0	2.2	1.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	182
10-14	8.8	1,538	2.2	83.1	3.3	0.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	136
15-19	9.3	1,198	3.8	83.7	4.2	1.5	2.6	3.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	112
20-24	15.8	1,080	8.7	73.8	3.1	1.7	1.3	8.8	1.1	1.4	100.0	171
25-29	17.3	910	9.7	69.4	2.9	1.2	1.8	11.5	1.0	2.5	100.0	157
30-34	19.8	842	10.7	72.4	2.7	0.8	2.0	8.9	0.8	1.7	100.0	167
35-39	17.8	557	10.2	75.0	2.2	0.8	3.3	6.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	99
40-44	17.2	446	10.1	75.7	2.1	3.1	2.1	3.1	0.5	3.2	100.0	77
45-49	19.4	357	8.6	87.1	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	69
50-54	19.5	362	6.9	88.2	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	71
55-59	21.3	297	6.8	88.5	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	63
60-64	25.2	204	6.7	88.1	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	51
65+	26.9	384	4.0	92.9	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	103

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons; persons making medical consultation in last four weeks.

The estimated mean time on foot to travel to a health centre is around 57 minutes, a small decrease from 61 minutes in EICV3; the improvement in accessibility is more notable in rural areas. In Southern Province, the mean time to health centre has dropped from 66 minutes in EICV3 to 57 minutes in EICV4.

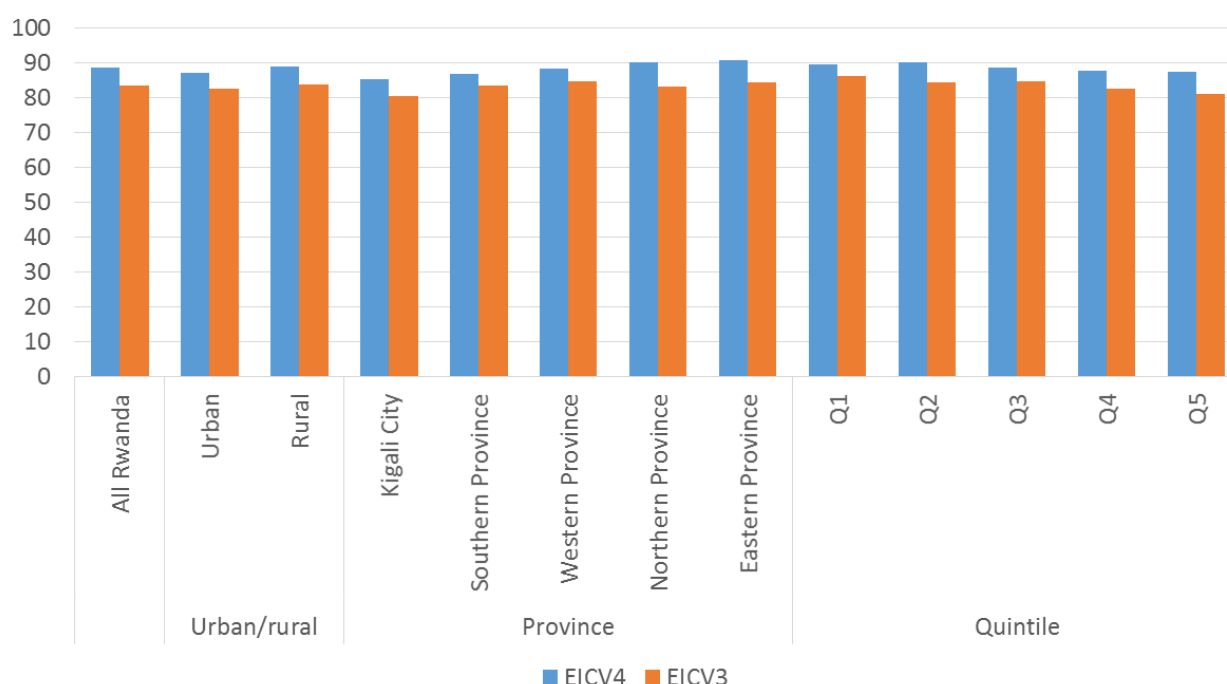
Figure 3.2: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to health centre, by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: households using health centre.

Meanwhile, the percentage of households satisfied with their health centre has increased from 84% to 89% between EICV3 and EICV4. This increase in the satisfaction rate is seen across all provinces.

Although the mean time in minutes to a health centre ranges notably from 64 minutes in the lowest consumption quintile to 43 minutes in the highest, there is little difference in the percentage satisfied with the health centre – 90% in the lowest quintiles, compared to 88% in the highest quintiles.

Figure 3.3: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with health centre, by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: households using health centre.

Table 3.4: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to health centre and percentage (%) of households satisfied with health centre, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4			EICV3		
	Mean time (minutes) to health centre	% satisfied with health centre	Households using health centre (000s)	Mean time (minutes) to health centre	% satisfied with health centre	Households using health centre (000s)
All Rwanda	56.5	88.7	2,371	61.4	83.7	2,193
Urban/rural						
Urban	30.7	87.1	377	29.9	82.7	312
Rural	61.4	89.0	1,994	66.6	83.9	1,881
Province						
Kigali City	42.0	85.5	255	37.8	80.6	202
Southern Province	57.4	86.9	571	66.1	83.5	533
Western Province	57.5	88.4	539	63.0	84.8	519
Northern Province	57.2	90.2	389	57.2	83.4	406
Eastern Province	60.3	90.9	617	67.1	84.4	533
Quintile						
Q1	64.0	89.6	408	71.3	86.3	373
Q2	61.0	90.2	446	66.9	84.4	406
Q3	60.3	88.8	473	64.0	84.9	441
Q4	56.7	87.7	509	61.3	82.7	482
Q5	43.3	87.6	535	46.8	81.2	491

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: households using health centre (sometimes, regularly, often). Notes: EICV3 estimates may differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to the exclusion of households 'never using' a service from the base population, consistent with the method applied to EICV4 data.

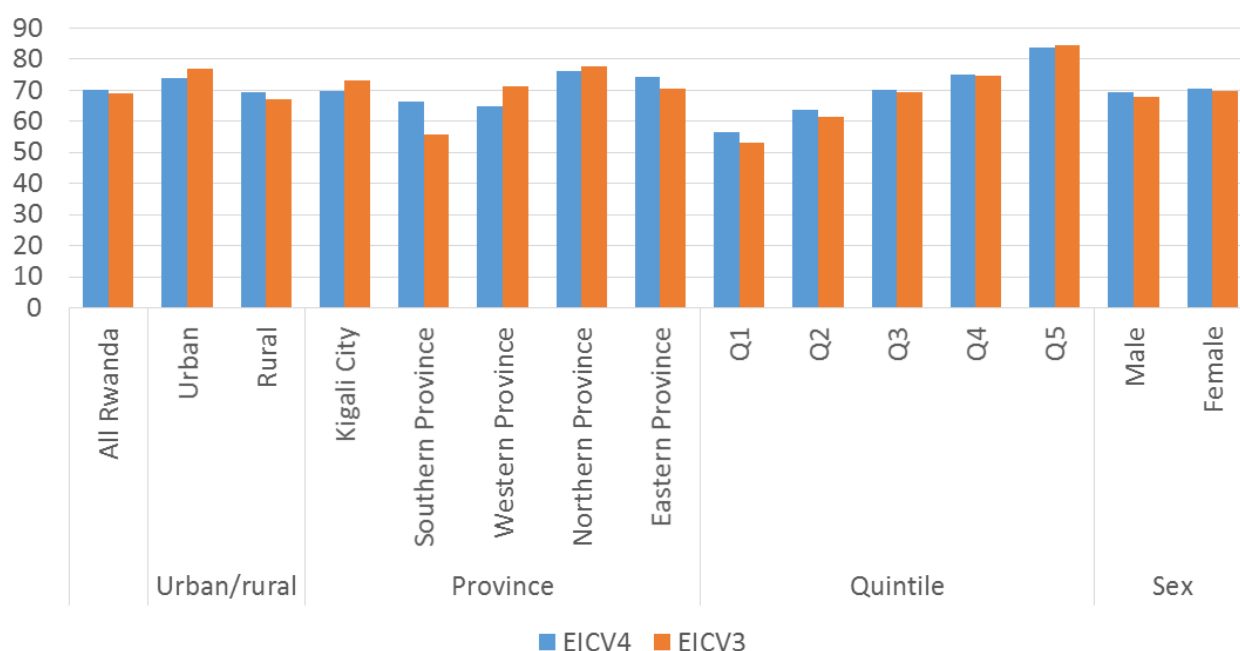
As shown in Table 3.5 and Figure 3.4, 70% of the population have health insurance in Rwanda; a similar level was found in EICV3. Male and females are just as likely to have health insurance.

The percentage with health insurance has slightly decreased from EICV3 among the urban population, but has risen slightly among rural population. In Southern Province, the percentage with health insurance has increased by around 10 percentage points from EICV3 to EICV4, compared to Western Province, where the percentage has dropped from 71% to 65%.

In the lowest consumption quintiles, the percentage with health insurance has risen by three to four percentage points whilst in the remaining quintiles the percentage has stayed at a similar level.

Mutual insurance continues to be the most common insurance provider among those with health insurance, particularly in rural areas and among persons in the lower consumption quintiles, while the percentage with insurance from the “Rwandaise d’Assurance Maladie” (RAMA) is highest in urban areas and among persons in the highest consumption quintile. The percentage with insurance from other providers, such as from employers and MMI remains, at less than 1% of those with health insurance on a national level.

Figure 3.4: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Table 3.5: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by type of insurance, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% with health insurance	Total population (000s)	Type of insurance					Total	Persons with health insurance (000s)
			RAMA	Mutual insurance	Employer	MMI	Other insurance		
All Rwanda	70.0	11,424	4.4	94.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	7,993
Urban/rural									
Urban	73.8	1,971	13.0	80.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	100.0	1,454
Rural	69.2	9,453	2.4	96.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	6,539
Province									
Kigali City	69.7	1,318	10.9	81.6	3.2	1.9	2.4	100.0	919
Southern Province	66.4	2,654	3.9	95.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,763
Western Province	64.8	2,643	4.0	94.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,712
Northern Province	76.0	1,803	3.6	95.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,370
Eastern Province	74.1	3,006	2.7	96.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,229
Quintile									
Q1	56.6	2,250	0.3	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,273
Q2	63.5	2,251	0.5	99.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,430
Q3	70.1	2,254	1.0	98.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,579
Q4	75.0	2,266	2.6	96.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,698
Q5	83.7	2,404	13.8	81.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	100.0	2,013
Sex									
Male	69.4	5,461	4.7	93.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	100.0	3,788
Female	70.5	5,963	4.0	94.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	100.0	4,205

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons; persons with health insurance.

EICV3	% with health insurance	Total population (000s)	Type of insurance					Total	Persons with health insurance (000s)
			RAMA	Mutual insurance	Employer	MMI	Other insurance		
All Rwanda	68.8	10,762	3.5	94.9	0.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	7,400
Urban/rural									
Urban	77.0	1,687	11.4	82.9	0.5	2.3	2.9	100.0	1,299
Rural	67.2	9,075	1.8	97.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	6,101
Province									
Kigali City	73.0	1,059	10.4	82.9	0.5	1.7	4.4	100.0	773
Southern Province	55.8	2,527	3.2	96.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,409
Western Province	71.3	2,586	2.9	95.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,843
Northern Province	77.7	1,981	2.8	96.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,539
Eastern Province	70.4	2,609	2.1	96.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,836
Quintile									
Q1	52.9	2,123	0.2	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,123
Q2	61.4	2,122	0.3	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,304
Q3	69.3	2,124	0.5	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,472
Q4	74.5	2,133	1.7	97.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,590
Q5	84.5	2,260	11.5	83.8	0.4	2.3	1.9	100.0	1,911
Sex									
Male	67.7	5,105	3.8	94.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	100.0	3,459
Female	69.7	5,657	3.3	95.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	100.0	3,942

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons; persons with health insurance.

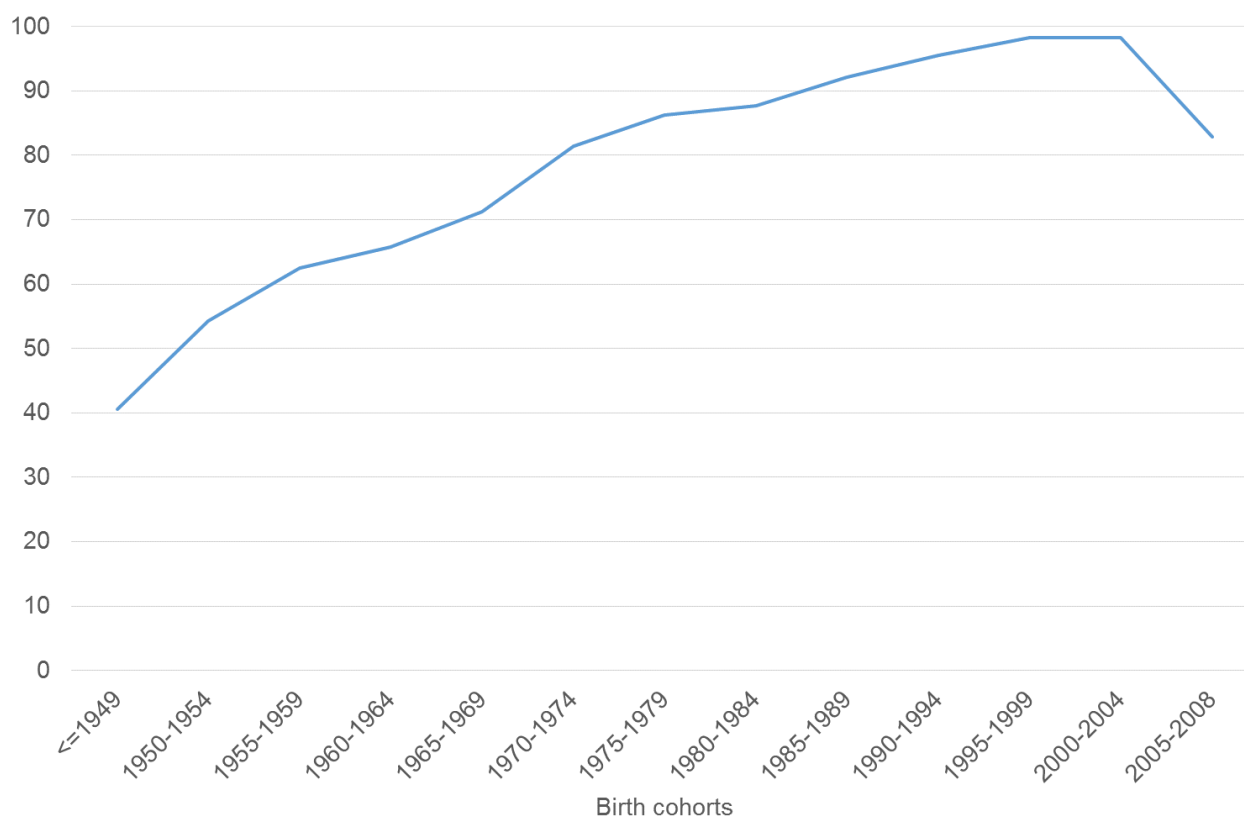
4 Education

The following section investigates current education levels and trends in the three years since EICV3 in Rwanda. The section addresses key education indicators and compares them across geographical areas and population groups.

4.1 Access to education

Figure 4.1 presents the percentage of population aged six years and above that has ever attended school by birth cohort. Access to schooling has grown steadily over the years and in particular since the birth cohort of 1970, after which the proportion of the population that has ever attended school has been consistently over 80%. Since the birth cohort of 1990, over 95% of all population age six or above has ever attended school. The lower percentage of school attendance observed among the youngest cohort (2004–2008) is due to the fact that it includes six-year olds who have not started school yet.

Figure 4.1: Percentage (%) of population aged six+ years that have ever attended school, by birth cohort (EICV4)



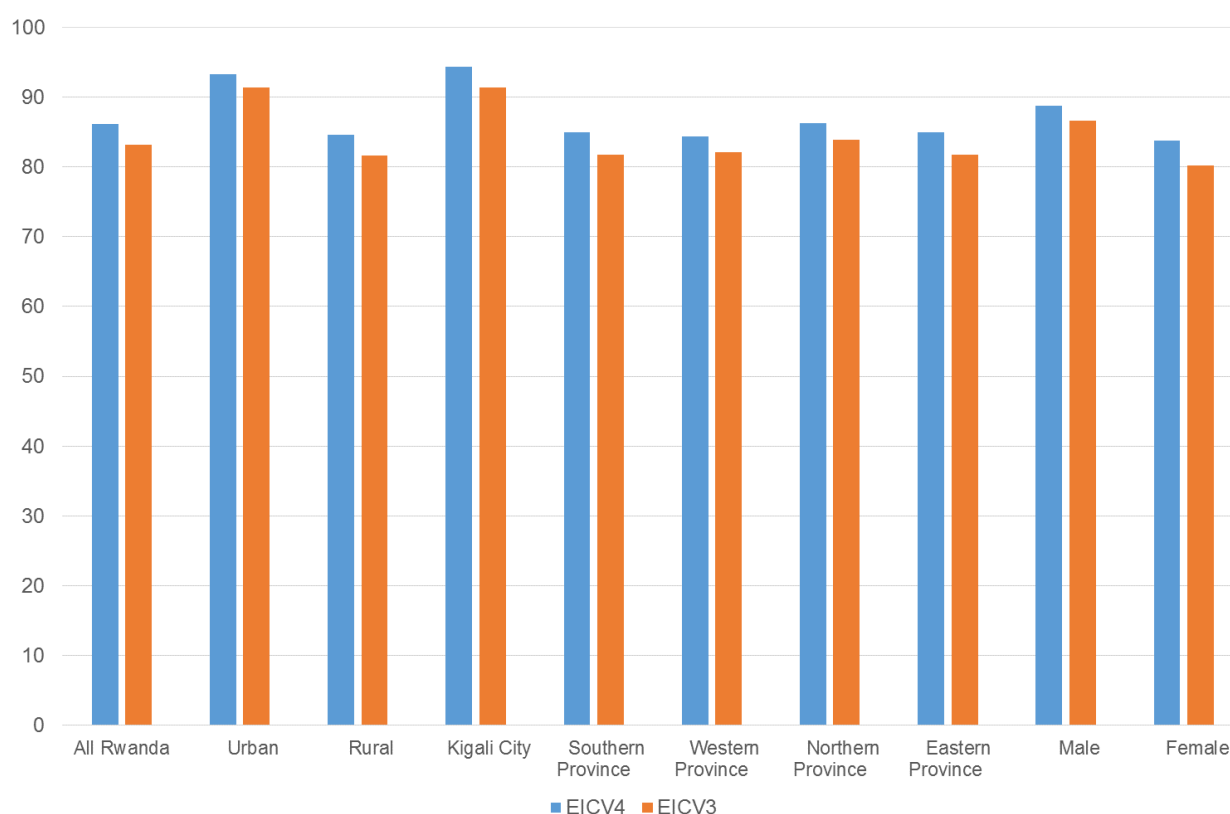
Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged six+ years.

Table 4.1: Percentage (%) of population aged six+ years that have ever attended school, according to urban/rural, province, sex, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% ever attended school	Population aged 6+ years (000s)	% ever attended school	Population aged 6+ years (000s)
All Rwanda	86.1	9,517	83.2	8,821
Urban/rural				
Urban	93.3	1,673	91.4	1,411
Rural	84.6	7,844	81.6	7,409
Province				
Kigali City	94.3	1,110	91.4	870
Southern Province	84.9	2,234	81.8	2,082
Western Province	84.4	2,179	82.1	2,112
Northern Province	86.3	1,525	83.9	1,648
Eastern Province	85.0	2,468	81.7	2,108
Sex				
Male	88.8	4,504	86.6	4,145
Female	83.8	5,013	80.2	4,676
5 year age group				
6-9	82.8	1,342	75.0	1,260
10-14	98.3	1,538	98.6	1,404
15-19	98.3	1,198	97.3	1,205
20-24	95.5	1,080	93.4	1,026
25-29	92.1	910	88.5	885
30-34	87.7	842	85.9	648
35-39	86.2	557	83.1	504
40-44	81.4	446	75.8	414
45-49	71.2	357	65.9	369
50-54	65.8	362	61.6	335
55-59	62.5	297	57.1	249
60-64	54.3	204	52.0	160
65+	40.6	384	35.9	361
Quintile				
Q1	80.8	1,841	77.7	1,708
Q2	83.8	1,848	80.2	1,714
Q3	85.1	1,884	82.6	1,712
Q4	87.8	1,894	83.7	1,758
Q5	92.5	2,050	90.6	1,928

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged six+ years.

Figure 4.2 shows an improvement of school access of three percentage points at the national level since the EICV3 survey, going from 83% to 86%. The pattern is consistent across all the provinces as well as urban and rural areas. Urban areas, and in particular Kigali City, demonstrate higher ever attendance rates than the rest of the country. The proportion who have ever attended school increased across all consumption quintiles by two to four percentage points (Table 4.1).

Figure 4.2: Percentage (%) of population aged six+ years that have ever attended school, by urban/rural, province and sex (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged six+ years.

The measure of the current school attendance is based on the self-reported school attendance at any level in the 12 months prior to the interview. The reference period is thus a relative measure of attendance for each respondent with a standardised retrospective duration of 12 months. The results of the current attendance analysis are presented in Table 4.2.

The results of current school attendance rate show a relatively stable situation, with one and a half percentage points of difference at the national level (59% and 57% in EICV4 and EICV3 respectively). There is a more pronounced increase in the youngest age group (from 75% to 82%).

Table 4.2: Percentage (%) of population aged 6–30 years that have attended school in the past 12 months, according to urban/rural, province, sex, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% attended school in past 12 months	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)	% attended school in past 12 months	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)
All Rwanda	58.9	6,268	57.3	5,952
Urban/rural				
Urban	57.8	1,160	58.4	999
Rural	59.1	5,108	57.0	4,953
Province				
Kigali City	55.0	762	53.1	606
Southern Province	60.8	1,400	58.2	1,348
Western Province	59.4	1,453	57.3	1,446
Northern Province	60.5	1,009	59.1	1,123
Eastern Province	57.5	1,644	56.7	1,429
Sex				
Male	59.4	3,046	58.7	2,878
Female	58.4	3,222	55.9	3,074

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% attended school in past 12 months	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)	% attended school in past 12 months	Population aged 6-30 years (000s)
5 year age group				
6-9	82.2	1,342	74.6	1,260
10-14	94.3	1,538	95.9	1,404
15-19	63.9	1,198	68.2	1,205
20-24	27.8	1,080	23.7	1,026
25-30	6.5	1,110	5.3	1,056
Quintile				
Q1	62.4	1,227	60.6	1,158
Q2	62.2	1,203	59.7	1,146
Q3	59.9	1,226	57.0	1,145
Q4	57.6	1,238	53.8	1,180
Q5	53.0	1,374	55.5	1,324

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 6–30 years.

Nationwide, the majority of the population attending school in the past 12 months are in public schools (56%) or free or subsidised schools (37%) (Table 4.3). There seems to be a regional pattern to the attendance of public and free/subsidised schools, with the public school type more prevalent in Northern and Eastern Provinces and Kigali City, while free/subsidised schools are more common in Western and Southern Provinces (61% and 58% respectively).

A minority of 8% of pupils attends private schools. Attendance at private schools is more common for age groups 20–24 and 25–30 years (28% and 48% respectively), which suggests a higher proportion of private schools among the late secondary and tertiary education institutions. Private schools are also more common in urban settings and, in particular, in the Kigali City, where 27% of pupils attend private schools. In both EICV3 and EICV4 one can observe a relationship between consumption quintiles and type of school. Private school attendance is considerably more common among the highest quintile (26%) than other quintiles. In general, the lower the consumption quintile, the higher the percentage of free/subsidised school attendance. At the same time, one observes a reduction of free/subsidised schooling in favour of public schools for higher consumption households.

Table 4.3: Distribution (%) of population aged 6–30 years attending school in the past 12 months, by type of school, according to urban/rural, province, sex, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Type of school			Total	Persons aged 6-30 years and attending school in past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Free/ subsidized school		
All Rwanda	55.5	7.8	36.6	100.0	3,523
Urban/rural					
Urban	57.0	25.3	17.7	100.0	642
Rural	55.2	3.9	40.9	100.0	2,881
Province					
Kigali City	63.3	26.6	10.1	100.0	397
Southern Province	38.2	4.2	57.6	100.0	806
Western Province	34.1	4.6	61.2	100.0	840
Northern Province	65.8	4.6	29.6	100.0	584
Eastern Province	81.1	7.9	11.1	100.0	897
Sex					
Male	55.9	7.9	36.2	100.0	1,725
Female	55.2	7.7	37.0	100.0	1,798
5 year age group					
6-9	55.3	5.1	39.7	100.0	938
10-14	56.6	4.2	39.2	100.0	1,448
15-19	57.8	6.3	35.9	100.0	765

EICV4	Type of school			Total	Persons aged 6-30 years and attending school in past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Free/ subsidized school		
20-24	48.8	28.2	23.0	100.0	300
25-30	41.3	48.1	10.6	100.0	72
Quintile					
Q1	48.1	1.5	50.4	100.0	732
Q2	57.2	2.1	40.7	100.0	712
Q3	59.5	2.9	37.5	100.0	700
Q4	60.2	6.9	32.9	100.0	679
Q5	53.0	26.0	21.0	100.0	700

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 6–30 years and attending school in past 12 months. Notes: Due to questionnaire routing, EICV4 estimates exclude persons whose highest successfully completed class is pre-primary.

EICV3	Type of school			Total	Persons aged 6-30 years and attending school in past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Free/ subsidized school		
All Rwanda	50.6	7.5	41.9	100.0	3,378
Urban/rural					
Urban	48.4	29.6	21.9	100.0	581
Rural	51.0	3.0	46.0	100.0	2,797
Province					
Kigali City	63.3	30.9	5.8	100.0	320
Southern Province	35.7	2.7	61.6	100.0	780
Western Province	28.9	5.1	66.1	100.0	825
Northern Province	53.3	7.1	39.6	100.0	651
Eastern Province	80.0	5.9	14.1	100.0	802
Sex					
Male	50.6	7.1	42.3	100.0	1,673
Female	50.5	8.0	41.5	100.0	1,705
5 year age group					
6-9	50.4	4.5	45.1	100.0	911
10-14	51.4	3.9	44.7	100.0	1,345
15-19	53.0	6.5	40.5	100.0	822
20-24	41.1	32.5	26.3	100.0	243
25-30	37.1	52.2	10.7	100.0	56
Quintile					
Q1	46.6	0.9	52.5	100.0	694
Q2	51.1	1.2	47.7	100.0	679
Q3	54.2	2.8	43.0	100.0	647
Q4	54.9	5.0	40.1	100.0	630
Q5	46.8	26.2	27.0	100.0	727

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 6–30 years and attending school in past 12 months. Notes: EICV3 estimates exclude persons whose current class is pre-primary.

School attendance is analysed separately for the three levels of education: primary, secondary and tertiary. The measurement of attendance rates has undergone a methodological change since the EICV3. It now refers to a specific school year rather than the time of the interview. In order to provide a consistent comparison between the two surveys, attendance rates have been recalculated for the EICV3 period and are defined as school attendance in the school year 2010 for EICV3 and school attendance in 2013 for EICV4.⁶

⁶ The change of measurement means that the estimates for EICV3 might differ from those published in the EICV3 Main Indicators and Thematic Education reports.

In order to understand the school-going practices one needs to observe the pupils who attend a particular school level and compare these with the number pupils that should attend that school level based on their age. The primary school net attendance rate (NAR) is defined as the number of children aged between seven and 12 years currently attending primary school as a percentage of the total child population between seven and 12. The gross attendance rate (GAR) is the ratio of school-going children of all ages over all children of school age for a particular schooling level. A gross attendance that exceeds the NAR occurs if children start primary school before the age of seven or remain in primary school beyond the age of 12, due to a delayed entry, interruptions in the school attendance or repetition of school years.

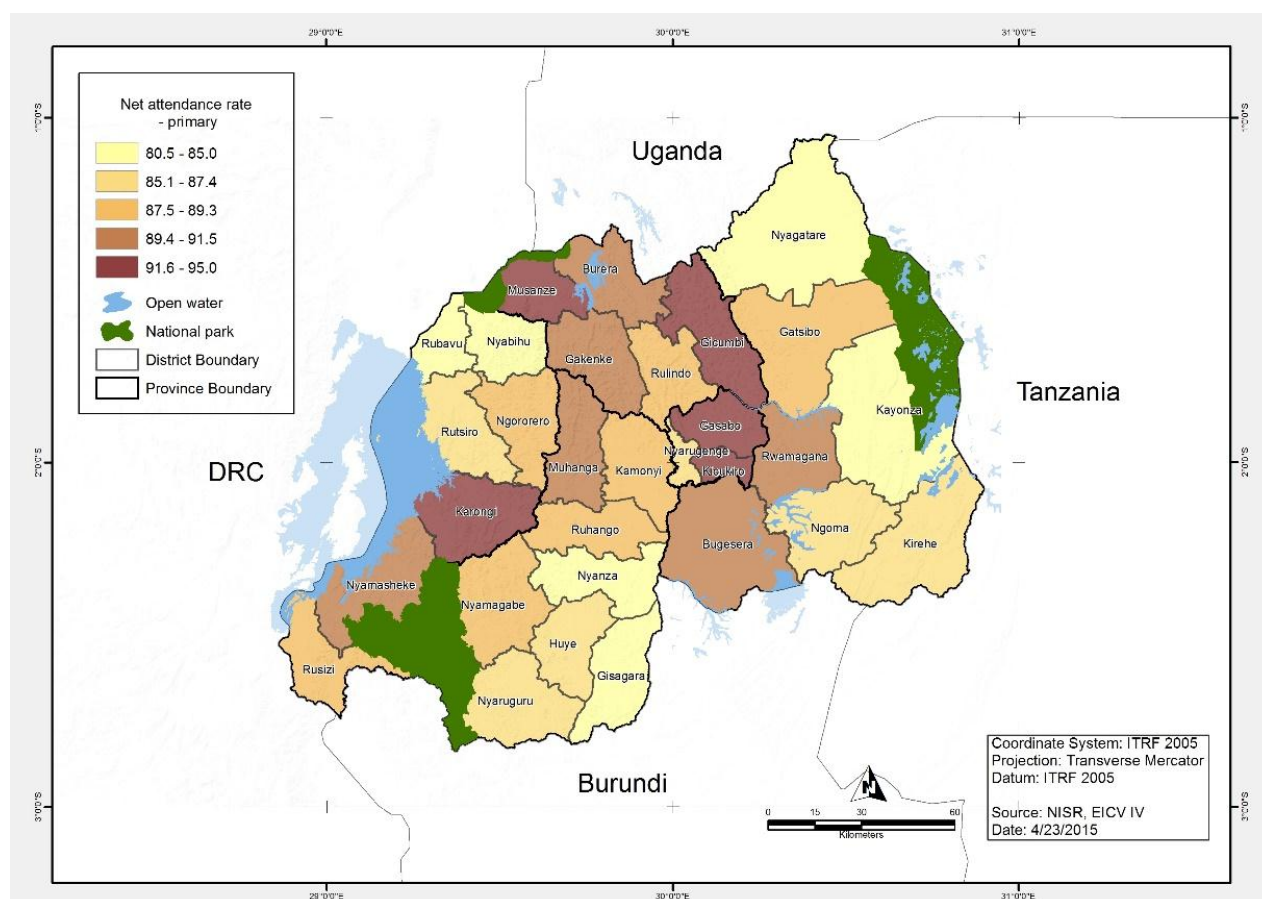
Table 4.4 presents net and GARs in primary school in years 2013 (EICV4) and 2010 (EICV3) in Rwanda.

The NAR in primary schools in Rwanda of around 88% reflects the strong commitment to achieving high levels of basic education. The primary school NAR has remained relatively stable in the past three years with only a minor recorded decrease between 2010 and 2013 (from 90% to 88%). The patterns of primary school attendance across provinces, sexes and urban–rural areas observed in 2010 remain virtually unchanged in 2013. NARs of girls exceed those of boys, while GARs are at the same level.

Table 4.4: Net and GARs (%) in primary school, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	Net attendance rate NAR (%)		Gross attendance rate GAR (%)		GAR - NAR	
	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	87.9	89.6	134.4	144.0	46.5	54.4
Urban/rural						
Urban	91.2	92.4	137.2	136.3	46.0	43.9
Rural	87.4	89.1	133.9	145.3	46.5	56.2
Province						
Kigali City	90.6	90.6	133.7	130.6	43.1	40.0
Southern Province	86.6	89.2	135.7	146.4	49.1	57.2
Western Province	87.2	89.2	134.6	144.9	47.4	55.7
Northern Province	91.7	93.3	137.2	146.2	45.5	52.9
Eastern Province	86.5	86.9	131.5	143.3	45.0	56.4
Sex						
Male	86.8	88.4	134.2	144.4	47.4	56.0
Female	89.0	90.7	134.6	143.6	45.6	52.9
Quintile						
Q1	82.2	84.3	126.7	135.7	44.5	51.4
Q2	87.8	89.9	131.4	144.7	43.6	54.8
Q3	89.2	90.7	137.7	147.8	48.5	57.1
Q4	91.2	91.5	141.4	149.6	50.2	58.1
Q5	92.5	93.5	139.5	144.8	47.0	51.3

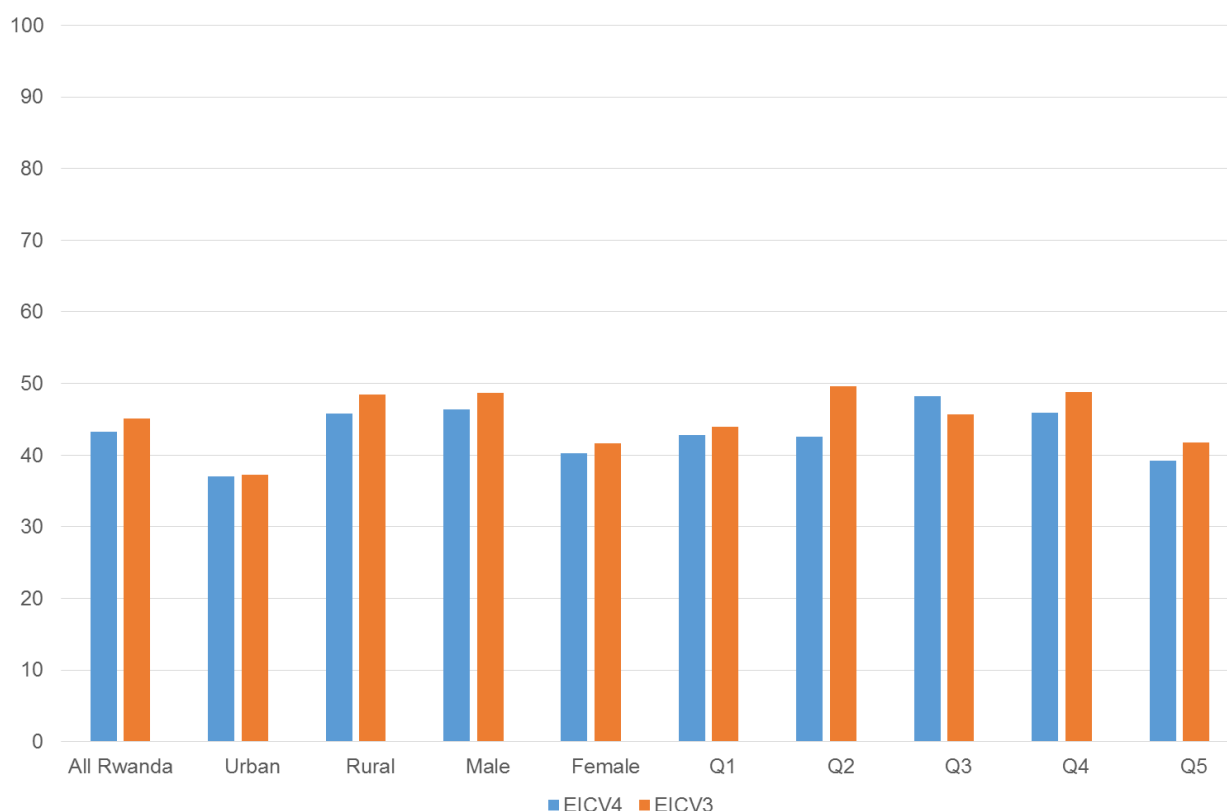
Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 7–12 years in 2013 and 2010 (denominator).

Figure 4.3: NARs (%) in primary school, at district level (EICV4)

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 7–12 years in 2013 (denominator).

In primary schools, GARs remain higher than the NARs in all provinces and for both girls and boys. This means that children older as well as younger than the official school age are in school. The most notable change from 2010 to 2013 is the drop in the GAR by 10 percentage points (from 144% to 134%). Together with a relatively stable NAR, this indicates a reduction in the number of children attending primary school who are not of primary school age, and a more stable pattern of school attendance.

To explore the age structure of children in school further, Figure 4.4 and Table 4.5 show the percentage of over-age children (aged 13 years or older) in relation to all children in primary school. Over-age children now represent less than one-third of all pupils attending primary school. Since the 2010 school year, the proportion of over-age children in primary school has dropped by approximately five percentage points (Figure 4.4), and the pattern is similar across different population groups, though is more pronounced in rural areas.

Figure 4.4: Over-age persons (13+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending primary school in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 6–30 years and attending primary school in 2013 and 2010.

Table 4.5: Over-age persons (13+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending primary school in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile

	Over-age persons (13+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending primary school	
	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	29.6	34.2
Urban/rural		
Urban	26.7	26.1
Rural	30.1	35.4
Province		
Kigali City	26.3	24.8
Southern Province	32.4	36.4
Western Province	30.7	35.0
Northern Province	26.5	32.4
Eastern Province	29.4	35.3
Sex		
Male	30.3	35.2
Female	29.0	33.1
Quintile		
Q1	31.5	35.6
Q2	29.6	35.0
Q3	30.0	35.1
Q4	29.5	35.1
Q5	26.1	28.9

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 6–30 years and attending primary school in 2013 and 2010.

The next set of tables explores the school attendance in secondary schools.

Net attendance in secondary school increased by more than five percentage points, from 18% in 2010 to 23% in 2013 (Table 4.6). The rise in secondary school net attendance is primarily driven by the increases in secondary school attendance in the rural areas of Rwanda (from 14% to 19%), while there was less of an improvement in urban areas (from 37% to 39%), and virtually no change in the province of Kigali City. Attendance rates among girls increased slightly more than among boys and the net secondary school attendance rate of girls remains higher than that of boys in 2013 (21% and 25% for boys and girls respectively). Children in quintiles in the middle of the consumption distribution experienced the largest improvements (around six percentage points), indicating that secondary schooling has become more accessible over time.

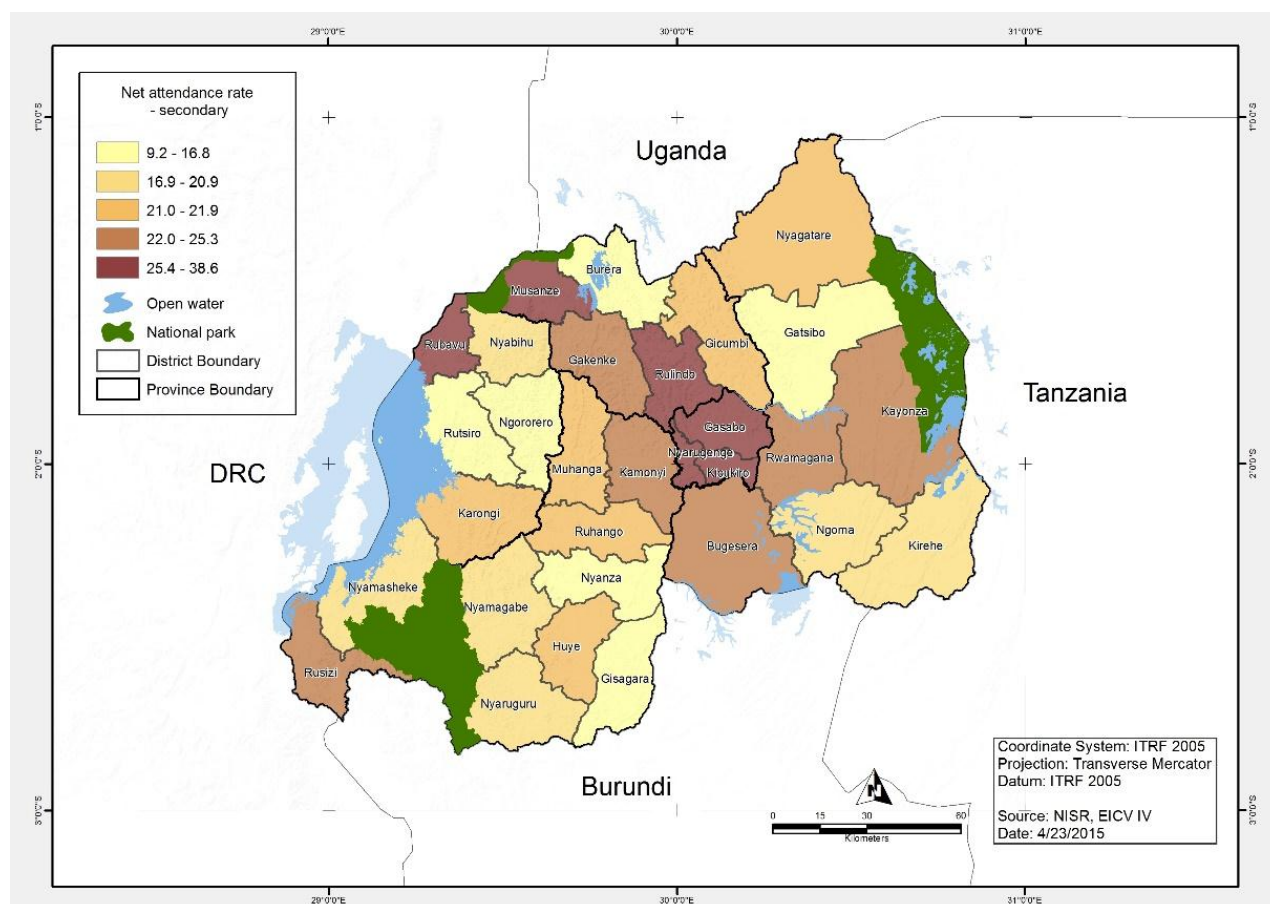
Table 4.6: NARs and GARs (%) in secondary school, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	Net attendance rate NAR (%)		Gross attendance rate GAR (%)		GAR - NAR	
	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	23.0	17.8	41.1	32.9	18.1	15.1
Urban/rural						
Urban	38.9	36.6	63.9	60.7	25.0	24.1
Rural	19.3	14.1	35.8	27.5	16.5	13.4
Province						
Kigali City	36.9	36.5	61.8	62.2	24.9	25.7
Southern Province	19.9	14.9	35.9	29.0	16.0	14.1
Western Province	19.9	16.4	39.3	30.4	19.4	14.0
Northern Province	24.2	16.5	38.8	30.2	14.6	13.7
Eastern Province	21.3	15.9	39.5	30.6	18.2	14.7
Sex						
Male	20.8	16.5	39.5	32.5	18.7	16.0
Female	25.0	19.0	42.7	33.4	17.7	14.4
Quintile						
Q1	10.1	6.7	17.7	12.0	7.6	5.3
Q2	16.3	9.5	28.4	18.8	12.1	9.3
Q3	20.2	14.8	39.4	27.2	19.2	12.4
Q4	27.6	21.1	51.4	41.7	23.8	20.6
Q5	39.8	34.8	67.7	61.9	27.9	27.1

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 13–18 years in 2013 and 2010 (denominator).

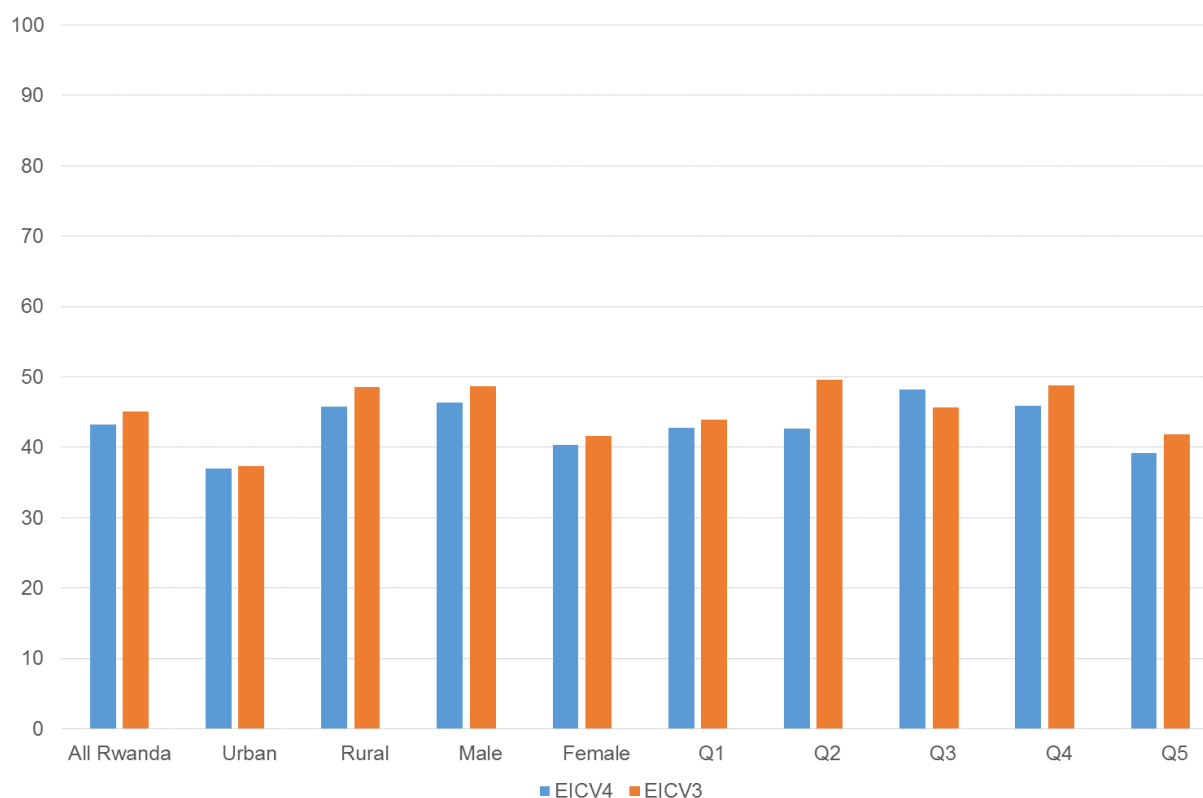
Figure 4.5 provides further insights into the geographical pattern of secondary school attendance.

Figure 4.5: NARs (%) in secondary school, at district level (EICV4)



Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 13–18 years in 2013 (denominator).

In contrast to the situation at primary school level, the proportion of over-age (aged 19 years and above) pupils in secondary school remains virtually unchanged from 45% in 2010 to 43% in 2013 at national level (Figure 4.6). The percentage of over-age pupils in urban areas is almost 10 percentage points lower than in rural ones. Western Province is the only one where the proportion of over-age pupils increased from 2010 to 2013, from 46% to 49%. The largest decrease over the last three years is observed in Northern Province.

Figure 4.6: Over-age persons (19+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending secondary school in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons attending secondary school in 2013 and 2010.

Table 4.7: Over-age persons (19+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending secondary school in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	Over-age persons (19+ years) as a percentage (%) of persons attending secondary school	
	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	43.2	45.1
Urban/rural		
Urban	37.0	37.3
Rural	45.8	48.5
Province		
Kigali City	38.6	39.2
Southern Province	43.5	47.8
Western Province	48.9	45.9
Northern Province	36.7	43.4
Eastern Province	45.4	47.8
Sex		
Male	46.4	48.7
Female	40.3	41.6
Quintile		
Q1	42.8	43.9
Q2	42.6	49.6
Q3	48.2	45.7
Q4	45.9	48.8
Q5	39.2	41.8

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 6–30 years and attending secondary school in 2013 and 2010.

Attendance of tertiary education among individuals aged 16–30 in Rwanda continues to improve since EICV3 (Table 4.8). The attendance of tertiary education almost doubled during the three years between survey rounds, from 1.7% in 2010 to 3.0% in 2013. As most of the universities are in urban centres, the attendance in tertiary education is much higher in urban than in rural areas (8.5% and 1.4% respectively). While the increase is most notable in the highest consumption quintile, small increases are also observed for people from the rest of the consumption distribution.

Table 4.8: Percentage (%) of population aged 16–30 years that attended tertiary education in 2013 and 2010, according to urban/rural, province, sex, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% attended tertiary education in 2013	Population aged 16-30 years in 2013 (000s)	% attended tertiary education in 2010	Population aged 16-30 years in 2010 (000s)
All Rwanda	3.0	3,088	1.7	2,940
Urban/rural				
Urban	8.5	687	6.2	573
Rural	1.4	2,400	0.6	2,367
Province				
Kigali City	8.6	465	6.1	377
Southern Province	2.1	657	0.9	637
Western Province	1.5	702	1.2	705
Northern Province	2.4	482	1.3	538
Eastern Province	2.1	781	0.9	684
Sex				
Male	3.5	1,479	2.0	1,381
Female	2.5	1,609	1.5	1,559
5 year age group (in 2013/2010)				
16-19	0.2	978	0.1	934
20-24	4.6	1,023	2.4	998
25-30	4.0	1,087	2.6	1,008
Quintile				
Q1	0.3	441	0.0	419
Q2	0.3	507	0.2	484
Q3	1.0	577	0.4	562
Q4	1.7	660	0.4	652
Q5	8.0	902	5.4	824

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 16–30 years in 2013 and 2010.

Men tend to have higher attendance than women, although the differences are not very pronounced. Attendance of tertiary education in the capital is decisively higher than in other parts of the country – it reached 6.1% in 2010 and 8.6% in 2013.

4.2 Literacy

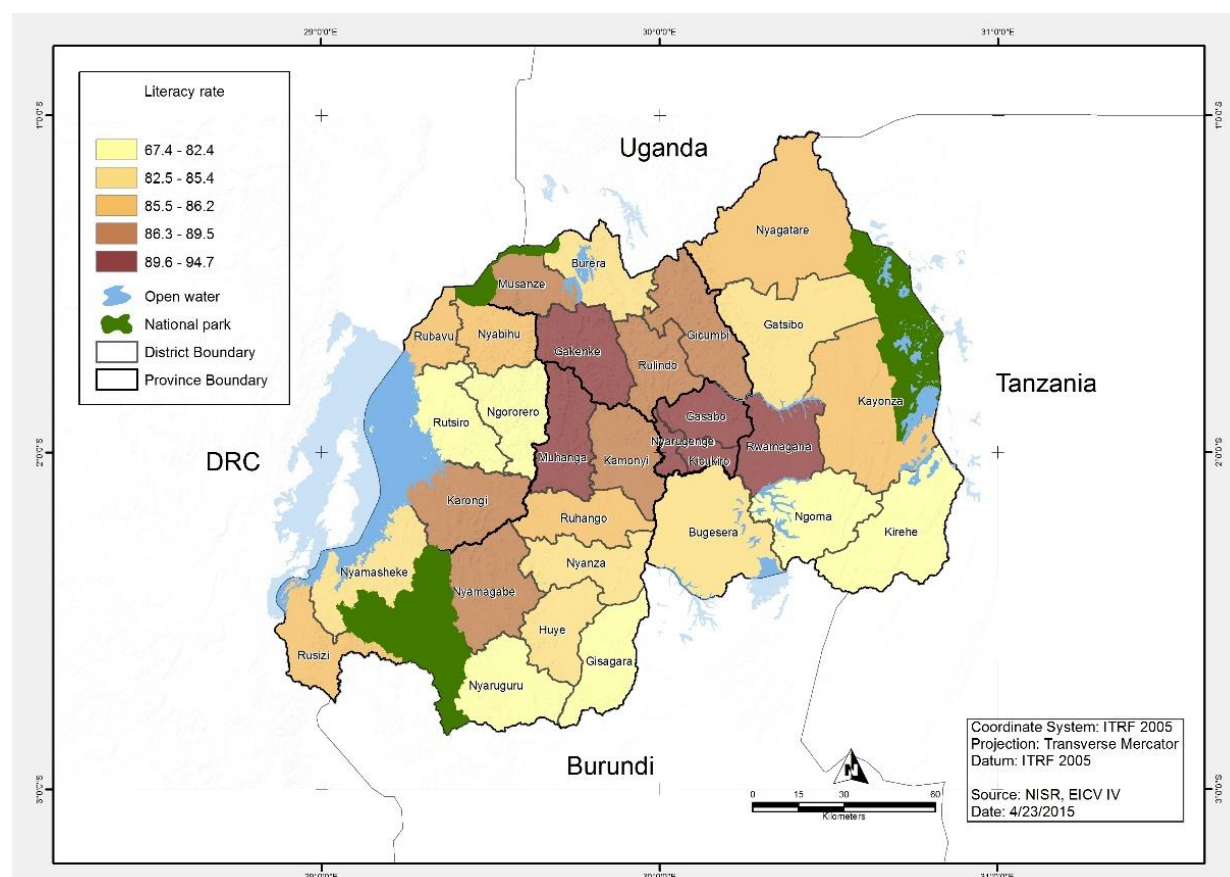
Literacy among the population of Rwanda has improved slightly in the three years since EICV3 (Table 4.9) from 70% to 72% among the population aged 15 and above. Literacy is measured through a self-assessment question on whether the respondent can read and write a simple note. Youth literacy (the population aged 15–24) has also increased from 83% to 86%.

Table 4.9: Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years		Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years	
	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	86.2	83.1	72.1	69.5
Urban/rural				
Urban	92.6	89.0	87.5	85.8
Rural	84.5	81.8	68.6	66.2
Province				
Kigali City	93.8	88.6	89.0	86.4
Southern Province	85.0	80.9	69.1	65.4
Western Province	85.3	82.9	69.3	68.3
Northern Province	87.2	83.9	71.2	68.5
Eastern Province	83.4	82.2	69.7	67.9
Sex				
Male	84.9	82.0	77.3	75.5
Female	87.5	84.2	67.6	64.5
Quintile				
Q1	77.8	74.9	59.2	57.3
Q2	84.5	80.2	65.8	62.8
Q3	86.0	83.1	69.4	67.5
Q4	88.0	85.4	75.1	71.4
Q5	91.4	88.4	85.5	83.2

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 15+ years.

Literacy is higher in urban areas (88% among the population aged 15+ and 93% among the population aged 15–24), and in particular in the City of Kigali (89% among the population aged 15+ and 94% the population aged 15–24), than in rural areas. This is consistent with the higher attendance rates observed in the cities. Looking at differences between men and women one can notice a shift in literacy rates. Overall (for the population aged 15 and above), a higher percentage of men are literate than women (77% against 68%), but the pattern is reversed among the younger cohorts, showing that women are catching up and overtaking men. In the age range of 15 to 24 years, 88% of women are literate compared to 85% of men. The same general pattern could already be observed in EICV3. While literacy rates remain slightly lower in the lower consumption quintiles, improvements have been similar across all consumption quintiles. Also, gaps between the poorer and wealthier parts of the population are narrower among the younger generation (15–24 years) than in the population aged 15+.

Figure 4.7: Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15–24 years, at district level (EICV4)

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 15–24 years.

Numeracy is measured through a self-assessment question on the ability to perform a written calculation. The results closely resemble the literacy rate distributions and the results are presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Numeracy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4)

EICV4	Numeracy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years	Numeracy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years
All Rwanda	87.8	74.1
Urban/rural		
Urban	93.4	88.4
Rural	86.2	70.8
Province		
Kigali City	94.8	90.7
Southern Province	86.0	70.6
Western Province	86.7	71.2
Northern Province	90.5	74.5
Eastern Province	84.6	71.3
Sex		
Male	86.7	79.4
Female	88.8	69.5
Quintile		
Q1	80.6	61.8
Q2	86.2	68.1
Q3	87.0	71.6
Q4	89.4	76.9
Q5	92.4	86.6

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 15+ years.

People from urban areas claim to have a higher numeracy rate than those in rural areas. The difference in numeracy rates between urban and rural areas is more pronounced among the population aged 15 or older (17 percentage points) than the younger age cohort of 15–24, with a difference of seven percentage points. This shows that the gap between urban and rural areas is closing for younger generations. Numeracy among women shows a different pattern among the younger generation, as women between 15 and 24 report higher numeracy than men (89% vs. 87%), while women in the total population score nine percentage points lower than men (70% vs. 79%). Numeracy in Kigali City and Northern Province is the highest compared to other regions. In the younger cohort, the difference between the capital and the rest of the country is less pronounced.

Computer literacy, which is measured through a question on confidence using a computer, has increased in the past three years from 5.3% to 8.4% overall and almost doubled from 6.5% to 10.9% in the younger cohort (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years		Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years	
	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	10.9	6.5	8.4	5.3
Urban/rural				
Urban	25.7	19.3	26.3	21.1
Rural	6.8	3.6	4.3	2.2
Province				
Kigali City	24.9	19.9	24.4	21.1
Southern Province	8.3	4.0	5.7	2.8
Western Province	8.6	4.1	6.4	3.2
Northern Province	10.6	6.7	6.9	5.2
Eastern Province	7.7	5.0	5.8	3.0
Sex				
Male	11.5	7.6	10.3	7.0
Female	10.3	5.5	6.8	3.9
Quintile				
Q1	3.1	0.9	1.5	0.4
Q2	4.1	1.6	1.8	0.7
Q3	6.5	3.0	3.2	1.4
Q4	9.5	5.0	5.4	2.7
Q5	24.3	17.1	24.9	17.8

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 15+ years. Note: The indicator used to measure computer literacy has been slightly modified since EICV3 for comparison purposes, since a filter question on computer use was dropped from the EICV4 questionnaire.

The urban/rural divide is very pronounced as around a quarter (26%) of all individuals living in urban areas report being computer literate. Men report being slightly more comfortable using computers than women, although the difference is small, especially among the younger cohort. Apart from the City of Kigali, where 25% of the population aged 15–24 are computer literate, there are only small provincial differences in patterns, with Northern Province ahead by approximately two to three percentage points. Differences between the highest consumption quintile (24% among the 15–24 years age group) and lower consumption quintiles (3%–10%, 15–24 age group) remain pronounced, though computer literacy rates have also increased considerably among the less wealthy population groups.

4.3 User satisfaction and facilities

Satisfaction with schools is sought at the household level and measures how far the respondent in the household is satisfied with what the primary schools in Rwanda are offering his/her children. Satisfaction with primary school is measured only for those users that state that they are using the service sometimes, often or regularly, meaning that it would be asked of households only where children were in primary school. The satisfaction with primary school is very high, with 90% of satisfied users (Table 4.12).

There are some discernible provincial differences in satisfaction with the primary schools. The households living in Kigali demonstrate the lowest satisfaction (84%), while those in Northern Province show around 10 percentage point higher satisfaction levels (94%).

Overall, there was an increase of five percentage points in satisfaction in the last three years (from 85% to 90%). Satisfaction levels in Kigali are stable and show no change in the last three years. The largest improvement in satisfaction can be observed in Northern Province.

Table 4.12: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with primary school, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% satisfied with primary school	Households using primary school (000s)	% satisfied with primary school	Households using primary school (000s)
All Rwanda	90.0	1,430	85.2	1,431
Urban/rural				
Urban	90.1	168	85.2	168
Rural	90.0	1,262	85.2	1,263
Province				
Kigali City	84.4	105	84.7	97
Southern Province	88.7	365	87.4	364
Western Province	88.0	339	81.8	349
Northern Province	94.2	252	86.6	271
Eastern Province	91.8	369	85.5	350
Quintile				
Q1	90.6	327	86.4	308
Q2	90.7	312	85.5	309
Q3	91.0	305	85.1	296
Q4	88.6	278	85.0	281
Q5	88.2	209	83.8	238

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: households using a primary (sometimes, regularly, often). Note: EICV3 estimates may differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to the exclusion of households 'never using' a service from the base population, consistent with the method applied to EICV4 data.

The provision of separate toilet facilities for girls and boys is understood to encourage continued attendance of girls in schools. These facilities are provided at very high levels overall (91%) and show an improvement of around four percentage points in the last three years (Table 4.13). The pupils going to schools in urban areas, and particularly in the province of Kigali City, report the highest percentage of schools with separate toilet facilities. The presence of schools with separate toilet facilities is lowest in the Western Province (approximately seven percentage points below the national average). The school toilet provision in Northern Province was at similar levels as Western Province three years ago, but has improved considerably since (from 84% to 93%). Children in the lowest consumption quintile have the poorest access to separate toilets for boys and girls, though improvements between the two survey rounds can be observed across all quintiles.

Table 4.13: Percentage (%) of person aged 6–30 years attending school in the past 12 months reporting provision of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, according to urban/rural, province, sex, type of school and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% reporting separate use of toilets for boys and girls	Persons aged 6-30 years and attending school in past 12 months (000s)	% reporting separate use of toilets for boys and girls	Persons aged 6-30 years and attending school in past 12 months (000s)
All Rwanda	90.8	3,523	87.3	3,378
Urban/rural				
Urban	95.3	642	93.9	581
Rural	89.8	2,881	85.9	2,797
Province				
Kigali City	97.1	397	95.4	320
Southern Province	89.0	806	89.2	780
Western Province	83.9	840	81.4	825
Northern Province	93.2	584	84.2	651
Eastern Province	94.4	897	90.8	802
Sex				
Male	90.5	1,725	87.0	1,673
Female	91.0	1,798	87.6	1,705
Type of school				
Public	92.8	1,956	89.0	1,707
Private	93.4	276	93.7	255
Free/Subsidized	87.1	1,291	84.0	1,414
Quintile				
Q1	87.6	732	85.2	694
Q2	90.8	712	85.7	679
Q3	90.7	700	87.4	647
Q4	90.9	679	87.3	630
Q5	94.1	700	90.8	727

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 6–30 years and attending school in past 12 months. Note: Due to questionnaire routing, EICV4 estimates exclude persons whose highest successfully completed class is pre-primary. EICV3 estimates exclude persons whose current class is pre-primary.

5 Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities

This chapter describes the dwelling and housing characteristics of households in Rwanda, the extent to which households have access to various amenities and facilities such as safe water and sanitation, and household ownership of durable assets such as radios, mobile phones or bicycles. Dwelling characteristics, access to amenities and utilities and ownership of durable assets can provide an indication of living conditions and well-being in Rwanda that is complementary to poverty measures based on household consumption. Many indicators in this chapter capture information for national and international indicators contained in the EDPRS and the MDGs.

5.1 Housing characteristics

Over 90% of households in Rwanda live in single-household dwellings and this proportion has slightly decreased since 2010/11. In the province of Kigali City, the proportion of this type of dwelling is considerably lower (67%) than in any other province. Compared to EICV3, the proportion of households living in apartments (multiple household buildings) has increased in Kigali City, while those living in a group of enclosed dwellings for multiple households has decreased. In Southern Province, around 6% of the households live in a single household in a group of enclosed dwellings, increasing from just below 2% in EICV3. With respect to differences by consumption quintile, one can observe that wealthier households are more likely to live in multiple household buildings.

Table 5.1: Distribution (%) of households by type of dwelling according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

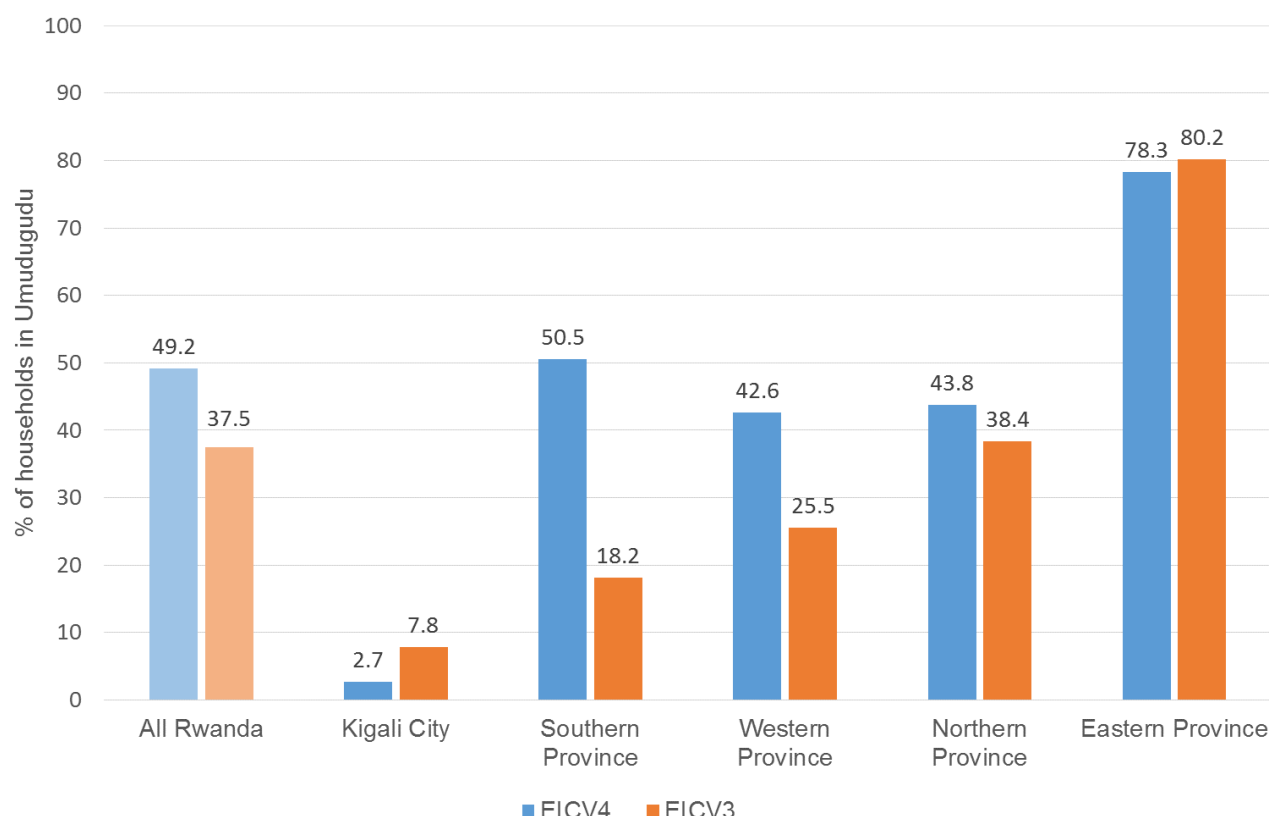
EICV4	Type of dwelling					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Single house dwelling	Multiple HH buildings	Multi-storied building with one or more HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HH		
All Rwanda	90.4	4.6	0.1	2.7	2.2	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural							
Urban	71.8	13.3	0.3	10.6	3.9	100.0	426
Rural	94.2	2.8	0.0	1.1	1.9	100.0	2,067
Province							
Kigali City	67.1	15.3	0.4	12.9	4.3	100.0	295
Southern Province	89.0	3.6	0.0	1.6	5.7	100.0	597
Western Province	95.7	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	559
Northern Province	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	394
Eastern Province	92.5	4.2	0.1	2.3	1.0	100.0	647
Quintile							
Q1	96.4	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	422
Q2	95.8	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	100.0	460
Q3	94.5	2.6	0.0	0.8	2.1	100.0	489
Q4	91.4	4.2	0.0	2.0	2.4	100.0	526
Q5	77.7	10.0	0.3	7.9	4.1	100.0	596
Sex of head of household							
Male	90.4	4.4	0.1	2.7	2.4	100.0	1,857
Female	90.4	5.1	0.1	2.7	1.7	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of dwelling						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Single house dwelling	Multiple HH building	Multi-storied building with one or more HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HH	Other		
All Rwanda	92.4	3.0	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural								
Urban	73.1	7.8	0.2	15.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	335
Rural	95.8	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,918
Province								
Kigali City	65.6	9.0	0.3	20.7	4.5	0.0	100.0	223
Southern Province	93.6	3.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	549
Western Province	94.1	2.5	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.1	100.0	528
Northern Province	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	411
Eastern Province	95.9	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	542
Quintile								
Q1	96.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	381
Q2	96.2	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	415
Q3	95.6	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	448
Q4	93.7	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	490
Q5	82.6	5.1	0.1	9.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	519
Sex of head of household								
Male	92.4	2.6	0.1	3.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,629
Female	92.6	3.9	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of households living in umudugudu across Rwanda and in each of the five provinces. In 2013/14, 49% of the households in Rwanda lived in an umudugudu, a result in line with the findings from the 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC). This is an 11 percentage point increase from EICV3 and mirrors the decrease in the proportion of households living in isolated rural housing (from 37% to 26%). This shift to planned settlement is likely to have contributed to changes in the housing characteristics and access to facilities and services discussed further below in this chapter. The move to the umudugudu is particularly rapid in Southern Province, where over half of the households now live in an umudugudu, compared to 18% in EICV3.

Figure 5.1: Percentage (%) of households living in an umudugudu, by province (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Around a third of households in Southern Province still live in an isolated rural housing habitat, but this represents a 25 percentage point drop from the situation three years ago, as shown by the EICV3. Decreases in the proportion of households in isolated rural housing have also been observed in Western and Northern Provinces. In Eastern Province one can observe an increase in unplanned clustered rural housing, while the proportion of households living in umudugudu has remained relatively stable at a high level of just below 80%.

In Kigali City, 79% of households live in unplanned urban housing, an increase of around 16 percentage points since the EICV3. The proportion of households in modern planned areas has remained relatively stable in Kigali City, but has slightly increased in other provinces. The patterns with respect to the consumption quintiles indicate that better-off households are less likely to reside in rural types of habitat, in particular isolated rural housing and umudugudu, and a higher percentage lives in unplanned and modern urban areas, as compared to households in lower quintiles.

Table 5.2: Distribution (%) of households by type of habitat according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Type of habitat						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Umudugudu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Unplanned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area		
All Rwanda	49.2	8.7	25.6	12.8	2.2	1.6	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural								
Urban	17.1	6.4	3.2	62.6	2.1	8.6	100.0	426
Rural	55.8	9.2	30.2	2.5	2.2	0.1	100.0	2,067
Province								
Kigali City	2.7	2.2	13.4	79.0	0.1	2.6	100.0	295
Southern Province	50.5	10.2	31.4	5.0	0.8	2.0	100.0	597

Western Province	42.6	8.4	35.3	4.8	7.6	1.3	100.0	559
Northern Province	43.8	8.3	42.7	2.0	1.3	2.0	100.0	394
Eastern Province	78.3	10.7	6.8	3.2	0.3	0.8	100.0	647
Quintile								
Q1	55.1	8.7	32.1	2.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	422
Q2	53.4	9.1	31.3	3.8	2.0	0.3	100.0	460
Q3	53.4	8.3	29.8	5.1	2.9	0.5	100.0	489
Q4	50.9	9.2	25.9	10.5	2.4	1.1	100.0	526
Q5	36.9	8.1	12.6	35.5	2.0	4.9	100.0	596
Sex of head of household								
Male	49.2	8.8	24.9	13.2	2.3	1.6	100.0	1,857
Female	49.2	8.3	27.4	11.7	2.0	1.5	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of habitat							Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Umudugudu	Un-planned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Un-planned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area	Other		
All Rwanda	37.5	11.1	37.2	8.4	4.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural									
Urban	23.2	6.8	6.5	54.3	3.9	4.0	1.4	100.0	335
Rural	39.9	11.8	42.6	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,918
Province									
Kigali City	7.8	2.4	21.9	62.6	2.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	223
Southern Province	18.2	17.1	56.6	2.0	5.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	549
Western Province	25.5	16.9	48.2	1.9	6.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	528
Northern Province	38.4	7.1	44.5	5.2	3.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	411
Eastern Province	80.2	5.8	7.6	1.3	3.5	0.1	1.5	100.0	542
Quintile									
Q1	33.0	11.8	51.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	381
Q2	39.2	12.4	42.1	1.8	4.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	415
Q3	40.1	11.3	40.8	2.9	4.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	448
Q4	40.9	12.1	36.5	4.4	5.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	490
Q5	33.8	8.3	20.4	27.9	6.1	2.4	1.1	100.0	519
Sex of head of household									
Male	37.7	10.9	36.2	9.1	4.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,629
Female	36.8	11.6	39.9	6.5	4.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

The majority of the households in Rwanda own their dwellings, although the proportion of households that rent their home has increased from just below 10% in EICV3 to 13.5% in EICV4. In Kigali City, there is an equal percentage of households owning and renting. In contrast, in the Northern Province, over 93% of the households own their dwelling and 3.5% rent their home. In Southern Province, 8.2% of the households live in a dwelling provided free of charge. Tenancy, or renting, is more common among the highest quintile than other quintiles. While between 7% and 10% of households in quintiles 1 to 4 rent their dwelling, this is the case for almost a third (31%) among those in quintile 5 at the time of EICV4. Moreover, one can observe a shift from owner-occupied housing to tenancy in quintile 5 since the EICV3, and a growth in rural households renting their property. The comparison between male- and female-headed households shows that the latter are more often found in dwellings provided free of charge (8% compared to 4% among male-headed households).

Table 5.3: Distribution (%) of households by current occupancy status, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Current occupancy status						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Owner occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary camp or settlement	Other		
All Rwanda	80.9	13.5	0.3	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural								
Urban	49.9	44.2	0.7	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	426
Rural	87.2	7.1	0.2	5.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,067
Province								
Kigali City	47.8	47.4	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	295
Southern Province	83.1	8.1	0.2	8.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	597
Western Province	84.9	8.7	0.2	5.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	559
Northern Province	92.6	3.5	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	394
Eastern Province	83.3	13.2	0.5	2.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	647
Quintile								
Q1	86.2	7.0	0.1	6.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	422
Q2	86.7	6.9	0.1	5.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	460
Q3	86.9	7.5	0.1	5.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	489
Q4	85.2	9.9	0.1	4.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	526
Q5	63.8	31.1	0.8	4.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	596
Sex of head of household								
Male	80.8	14.6	0.3	4.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,857
Female	81.1	10.3	0.2	8.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Current occupancy status						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Owner occupied (with/without mortgage)	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary camp or settlement	Other		
All Rwanda	84.0	9.7	0.4	5.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural								
Urban	54.4	38.1	1.1	6.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	335
Rural	89.2	4.8	0.2	5.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,918
Province								
Kigali City	52.6	40.5	0.9	5.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	223
Southern Province	84.9	6.0	0.4	8.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	549
Western Province	88.1	6.6	0.4	4.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	528
Northern Province	91.1	3.1	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	411
Eastern Province	86.6	9.0	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	542
Quintile								
Q1	88.4	4.1	0.1	6.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	381
Q2	88.1	5.1	0.3	6.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	415
Q3	88.0	6.2	0.2	5.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	448
Q4	86.2	7.8	0.4	5.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	490
Q5	71.9	22.5	0.8	4.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	519
Sex of head of household								
Male	83.6	11.0	0.4	4.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,629
Female	85.1	6.6	0.2	7.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 5.4, , Table 5.6, Table 5.7 and Table 5.8 and Figure 5.2 describe the physical characteristics of the dwelling – the size of the dwelling in terms of floor size and number of bedrooms and the material used for roofs, floors and walls.

The mean floor area of dwellings is 39 square meters at the national level. In urban areas, dwellings have an area of 49 square meters, larger than that in rural areas (37 square meters). In most areas, mean floor area has slightly decreased compared to the EICV3. In particular, the mean floor area of dwellings in Kigali City has decreased from 53 square meters in EICV3 to 46, mostly driven by the smaller floor area of unplanned urban housing in 2013/14. The dwellings of households headed by women are, on average, four square meters smaller than dwellings of male-headed households.

Table 5.4: Mean floor area of dwelling, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	Mean floor area of dwelling (m ²)	Total number of households (000s)	Mean floor area of dwelling (m ²)	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	38.9	2,493	40.0	2,253
Urban/rural				
Urban	49.2	426	57.4	335
Rural	36.8	2,067	37.0	1,918
Province				
Kigali City	45.8	295	52.7	223
Southern Province	37.8	597	38.7	549
Western Province	41.2	559	41.6	528
Northern Province	36.6	394	38.4	411
Eastern Province	36.3	647	35.7	542
Sex of head of household				
Male	40.0	1,857	41.1	1,629
Female	35.9	636	37.2	624
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu	38.2	1,227	39.1	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	37.6	216	37.2	249
Isolated rural housing	35.3	637	37.0	838
Unplanned urban housing	44.7	318	54.8	189
Small settlement	40.6	55	41.6	107
Modern planned area	80.0	40	119.5	14
Other	n.a.	n.a.	41.5	12

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households; Note: EICV3 estimates differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to the application of an outlier imputation consistent with the method applied to EICV4 data.

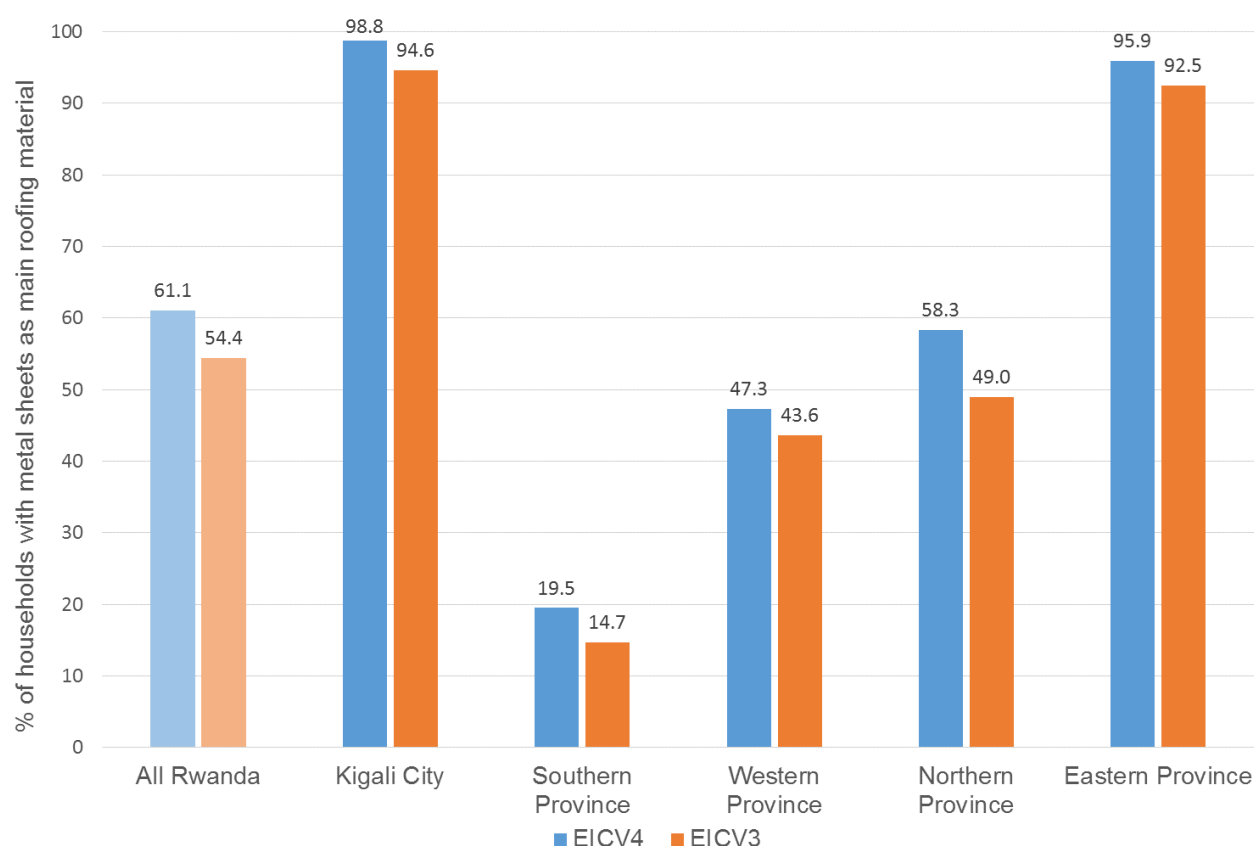
shows that, on average, 2.3 persons share one bedroom, and there is very little variation across provinces. In modern planned areas, the number is slightly smaller (2.0 persons per bedroom). Fewer people share a bedroom in female-headed households than in male-headed households. This is consistent with the smaller average household size in female-headed households, as shown in Chapter 1 (Table 1.9) of this report.

Table 5.5: Mean number of persons per bedroom, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	Average number of persons per bedroom	Total number of households (000s)	Average number of persons per bedroom	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	2.3	2,493	2.3	2,253
Urban/rural				
Urban	2.2	426	2.2	335
Rural	2.3	2,067	2.3	1,918
Province				
Kigali City	2.2	295	2.2	223
Southern Province	2.3	597	2.4	549
Western Province	2.3	559	2.3	528
Northern Province	2.1	394	2.1	411
Eastern Province	2.3	647	2.3	542
Sex of head of household				
Male	2.4	1,857	2.4	1,629
Female	1.9	636	1.9	624
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu	2.3	1,227	2.3	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	2.3	216	2.4	249
Isolated rural housing	2.3	637	2.3	838
Unplanned urban housing	2.2	318	2.2	189
Small settlement	2.4	55	2.2	107
Modern planned area	2.0	40	1.9	14
Other	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	12

Source: EICV4; EICV3. Base population: all households.

The most commonly used roofing material in Rwanda is metal sheets (61%), followed by clay tiles. Proportions of households using metal sheets have increased across all provinces between EICV3 and EICV4, and in particular in rural areas. In Kigali City and Eastern Province, almost all households use metal sheets as the roofing material. In comparison, in Southern Province, around 20% of the households use metal sheets, and clay tiles continue to be the main roofing material used by 80% of the households. Metal sheets are also almost twice as common in the wealthiest quintile (82%) than the poorest quintile (48%). However, the use of metal sheets has become more common across all quintiles since EICV3 in 2010/11. Thatch leaves as roofing material has almost completely disappeared (0.4% of households).

Figure 5.2: Percentage (%) of households with metal sheets as main roofing material, by province (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 5.6: Distribution (%) of households by house roofing material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Type of roofing material						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Other		
All Rwanda	0.4	61.1	38.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural								
Urban	0.4	88.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
Rural	0.4	55.4	44.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,067
Province								
Kigali City	0.5	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	295
Southern Province	0.0	19.5	80.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	597
Western Province	0.4	47.3	52.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	559
Northern Province	0.3	58.3	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	394
Eastern Province	0.6	95.9	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	647
Quintile								
Q1	0.2	47.5	51.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	422
Q2	0.4	49.4	50.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	460
Q3	0.3	56.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	489
Q4	0.4	63.0	36.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	526
Q5	0.4	82.2	17.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	596
Sex of head of household								
Male	0.4	61.2	38.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,857
Female	0.3	60.6	38.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of roofing material						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Other		
All Rwanda	2.2	54.4	42.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural								
Urban	0.8	87.5	11.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	335
Rural	2.4	48.6	48.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,918
Province								
Kigali City	1.7	94.6	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	223
Southern Province	1.8	14.7	82.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	549
Western Province	3.1	43.6	52.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	528
Northern Province	2.0	49.0	48.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	411
Eastern Province	2.0	92.5	3.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	542
Quintile								
Q1	4.8	39.7	53.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	381
Q2	2.6	45.3	51.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	415
Q3	1.4	49.7	47.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	448
Q4	1.7	56.5	41.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	490
Q5	1.0	74.4	24.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	519
Sex of head of household								
Male	2.0	54.6	42.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,629
Female	2.6	53.9	42.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

In three out of four households in Rwanda the main flooring material is beaten earth (74%), followed by cement (21%); there has been a slight shift from beaten earth to cement compared to the EICV3 results (Table 5.7). In Kigali City, cement is the most common flooring material (used by 64% of the households). In comparison, in Southern, Western, and Northern Provinces, around 80% or more of the households live in a dwelling with a floor of beaten earth. In Eastern Province, 9.4% of the households use hardened dung as flooring material, though this is rarely used in other parts of the country. More than 90% of households in the two poorest quintiles live in dwellings with a beaten earth floor. Cement is a more common material in the wealthier quintiles. It is the main flooring material in 19% of households in the fourth quintile and 58% of households in the fifth quintile.

Table 5.7: Distribution (%) of households by house flooring material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Type of flooring material					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Other		
All Rwanda	74.0	2.7	21.1	1.2	1.0	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural							
Urban	31.0	1.0	63.3	1.0	3.8	100.0	426
Rural	82.8	3.1	12.4	1.2	0.5	100.0	2,067
Province							
Kigali City	31.4	0.2	63.8	0.3	4.2	100.0	295
Southern Province	79.9	0.7	16.1	2.7	0.6	100.0	597
Western Province	85.2	0.2	12.3	1.5	0.9	100.0	559
Northern Province	85.9	0.2	12.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	394
Eastern Province	71.0	9.4	19.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	647
Quintile							
Q1	94.0	2.0	3.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	422
Q2	90.5	2.7	5.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	460
Q3	86.1	3.4	8.8	1.4	0.3	100.0	489
Q4	75.6	3.7	18.9	1.3	0.5	100.0	526

EICV4	Type of flooring material					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Other		
Q5	35.7	1.8	58.4	1.2	3.0	100.0	596
Sex of head of household							
Male	73.0	2.6	22.1	1.2	1.2	100.0	1,857
Female	76.8	3.1	18.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of flooring material					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Other		
All Rwanda	78.4	2.2	17.1	1.5	0.8	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural							
Urban	33.3	0.8	61.0	1.3	3.5	100.0	335
Rural	86.3	2.4	9.4	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,918
Province							
Kigali City	34.7	0.4	60.0	0.7	4.2	100.0	223
Southern Province	82.0	1.1	13.6	3.1	0.2	100.0	549
Western Province	86.5	0.1	10.3	2.3	0.8	100.0	528
Northern Province	87.4	0.1	11.2	0.6	0.7	100.0	411
Eastern Province	77.9	7.5	14.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	542
Quintile							
Q1	96.0	0.9	2.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	381
Q2	91.6	2.5	3.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	415
Q3	87.5	2.9	7.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	448
Q4	81.9	2.8	13.4	1.7	0.2	100.0	490
Q5	43.7	1.5	50.5	1.8	2.4	100.0	519
Sex of head of household							
Male	77.4	2.0	18.0	1.7	0.9	100.0	1,629
Female	81.1	2.7	14.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

The three most common types of wall material in Rwandese households are mud bricks, mud bricks covered with cement and tree trunks with a mud filler. Between EICV3 and EICV4, the proportion of households that use mud bricks covered with cement has increased from 19% to 24%. Types of wall material vary between rural and urban areas and across provinces. For example, in Kigali City, more than half of the households have mud bricks covered with cement as the wall material for their dwellings. In comparison, a third of households in Eastern Province have walls made of tree trunks with mud, and 30% have mud bricks. Relatively poor households use either mud bricks or tree trunks with mud. Among the wealthiest quintile, mud bricks covered with cement are the wall material in half of the households. For the quintiles in the middle of the distribution, one can see that the percentage of households using tree trunks with mud decreased and the percentage of mud bricks covered with cement increased. A higher percentage of female-headed households than male-headed households live in dwellings with walls made of tree trunks with mud. Changes in this indicator between the two survey rounds were of similar magnitude for both male- and female-headed households, with a decrease of tree trunks with mud of about six percentage points and an increase in mud bricks covered with cement of about five percentage points.

Table 5.8: Distribution (%) of households by type of wall material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Type of wall material								Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Mud bricks	Mud bricks covered with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Oven fired bricks	Cement bricks	Wooden Planks	Other		
All Rwanda	36.0	24.2	29.1	6.3	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural										
Urban	15.1	51.9	8.8	11.2	9.5	2.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	426
Rural	40.4	18.4	33.2	5.3	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	2,067
Province										
Kigali City	8.2	54.2	12.8	15.9	5.0	3.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	295
Southern Province	29.4	21.4	39.7	6.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	597
Western Province	58.3	13.8	20.8	1.0	2.7	0.1	2.6	0.8	100.0	559
Northern Province	44.9	15.8	30.3	4.4	2.6	0.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	394
Eastern Province	30.3	27.0	33.1	7.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	647
Quintile										
Q1	46.7	6.2	43.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	422
Q2	45.7	12.4	37.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	460
Q3	42.6	16.3	33.8	5.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	489
Q4	36.0	27.1	26.3	7.9	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	526
Q5	15.6	49.8	11.3	11.2	8.7	2.1	0.7	0.6	100.0	596
Sex of head of household										
Male	35.9	25.7	27.7	6.0	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	100.0	1,857
Female	36.4	19.7	33.1	7.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of wall material								Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Mud bricks	Mud bricks covered with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Oven fired bricks	Cement bricks	Wooden Planks	Other		
All Rwanda	36.1	18.7	35.2	5.5	2.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural										
Urban	17.4	49.8	10.1	10.2	10.0	2.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	335
Rural	39.4	13.3	39.6	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	1,918
Province										
Kigali City	9.7	50.2	17.6	14.5	5.3	2.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	223
Southern Province	29.6	18.7	43.6	6.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	549
Western Province	56.5	11.4	24.3	1.3	2.3	0.0	3.1	1.1	100.0	528
Northern Province	42.5	13.1	35.1	3.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	411
Eastern Province	29.0	17.3	44.7	7.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	542
Quintile										
Q1	45.6	5.1	45.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.1	100.0	381
Q2	43.7	9.6	42.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	415
Q3	40.9	12.8	39.3	4.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.0	100.0	448
Q4	35.5	19.0	35.7	6.7	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.1	100.0	490
Q5	19.7	41.0	17.6	10.7	8.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	519
Sex of head of household										
Male	36.3	20.0	33.5	5.5	2.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	1,629
Female	35.8	15.5	39.7	5.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

5.2 Access to services, infrastructure and amenities

This section explores households' access to services and infrastructure, such as electricity and safe drinking water.

Table 5.9 shows the main type of fuel that households use for cooking. In urban areas, the majority (67%) of households use charcoal as cooking fuel, in contrast to rural areas, where charcoal is used by only 4.4% of households. In rural areas, firewood remains the most common type of cooking fuel, used by 94% of households. The increased use of charcoal since the EICV3 is observed across all five provinces, but firewood remains by far the main type of cooking fuel outside Kigali City. It is used by between 98% and 95% of the bottom three quintiles and little change can be observed for that part of the distribution. The percentage of female-headed households using primarily firewood to cook is slightly higher than the corresponding percentage among male-headed households (86% compared to 82%).

Table 5.9: Distribution (%) of households by main type of cooking fuel, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
All Rwanda	83.3	15.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural							
Urban	29.3	67.4	0.3	0.7	2.3	100.0	426
Rural	94.4	4.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,067
Province							
Kigali City	25.6	70.8	0.3	1.0	2.4	100.0	295
Southern Province	92.6	5.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	597
Western Province	88.3	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	559
Northern Province	94.4	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	394
Eastern Province	89.9	8.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	647
Quintile							
Q1	97.5	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	422
Q2	96.3	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	460
Q3	95.0	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	489
Q4	87.4	11.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	526
Q5	50.0	47.3	0.1	0.5	2.1	100.0	596
Sex of head of household							
Male	82.2	16.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	1,857
Female	86.3	12.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

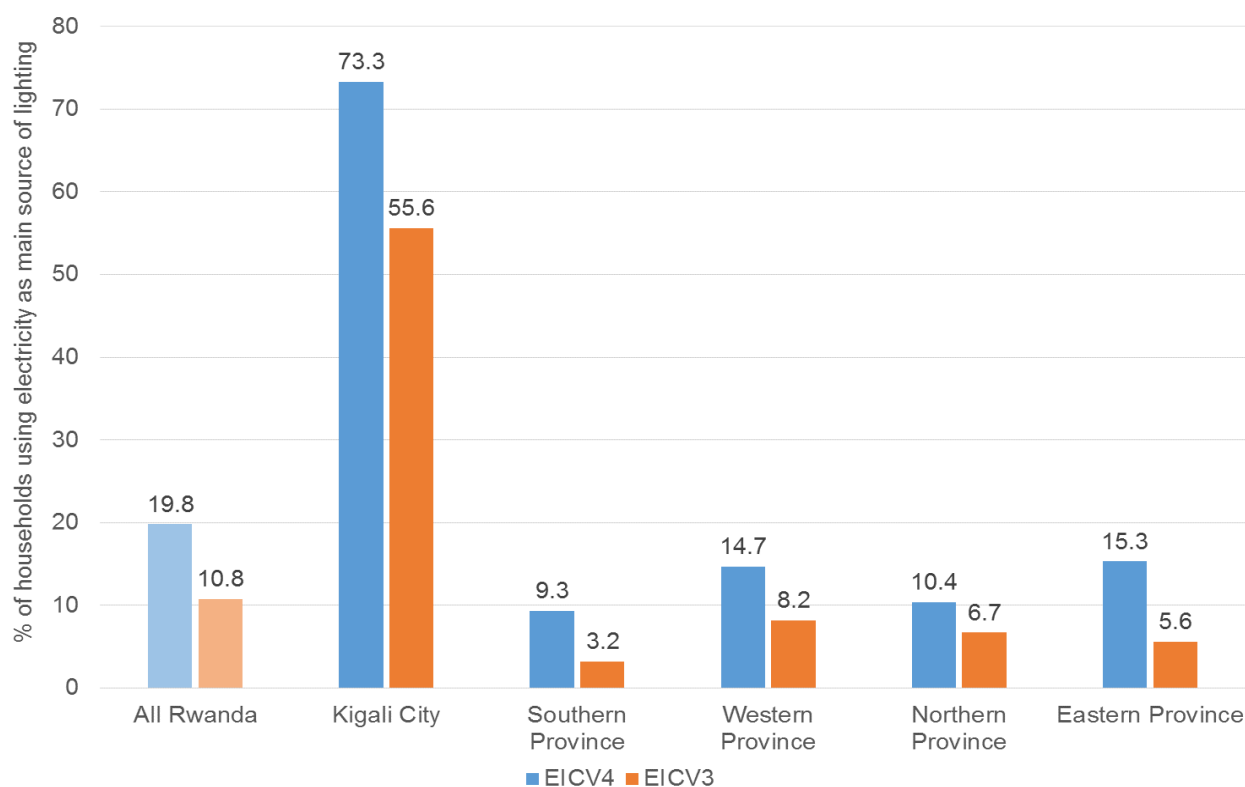
EICV3	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
All Rwanda	86.3	10.6	2.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural							
Urban	36.0	61.0	0.2	0.6	2.2	100.0	335
Rural	95.1	1.8	2.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,918
Province							
Kigali City	31.5	65.0	0.1	0.7	2.7	100.0	223
Southern Province	94.1	2.4	3.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	549
Western Province	92.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	528
Northern Province	90.9	4.5	3.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	411
Eastern Province	91.7	4.2	3.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	542
Quintile							

EICV3	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
Q1	95.4	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	381
Q2	95.4	1.6	2.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	415
Q3	94.2	3.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	448
Q4	91.0	6.6	2.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	490
Q5	61.0	35.7	0.7	0.4	2.1	100.0	519
Sex of head of household							
Male	85.5	11.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,629
Female	88.5	8.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Electrification has been a priority policy area for the Rwandan government and the EICV4 results reflect this. Overall, almost one in five households used electricity as their main source of lighting in 2013/14. Electricity use for lighting has almost doubled at the national level since the last survey in 2010/11. Increases can be seen in all five provinces. In particular, the percentage of households that use electricity as main source of lighting has grown by approximately 18 percentage points in Kigali City and 10 percentage points in Eastern Province.

Figure 5.3: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, by province (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

In rural areas, despite the increase in the use of electricity, around half of the households use batteries as their main source of lighting, followed by lanterns (15%). The largest decreases in use at national level since the last round can be observed for lanterns, oil lamps and firewood. The percentage of households using electricity as the main source of lighting remains low in the bottom quintiles, despite small increases since EICV3. The largest increase has been experienced by the wealthiest quintile, among which 57% are using electricity, compared to 39% in EICV3. Batteries have become more popular among all households, and in particular among the lower quintiles. There are also some

differences with respect to the sex of the head of the household. Among female-headed households, 16% are using electricity as a source for lighting, compared to 21% of male-headed households. In contrast, 10% of female-headed households, but only 4% of male-headed households, use firewood.

Table 5.10: Distribution (%) of households by main source of lighting, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Main source of lighting								Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil Lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries	Solar panel	Other		
All Rwanda	19.8	5.0	5.5	7.4	13.1	44.2	1.7	3.2	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural										
Urban	71.8	3.6	0.7	9.0	6.7	6.9	0.4	0.9	100.0	426
Rural	9.1	5.3	6.5	7.0	14.5	51.9	2.0	3.7	100.0	2,067
Province										
Kigali City	73.3	2.2	0.3	10.9	2.2	9.5	0.2	1.5	100.0	295
Southern Province	9.3	5.5	8.1	4.2	16.3	52.7	2.1	1.8	100.0	597
Western Province	14.7	7.2	10.6	7.4	7.8	46.7	3.0	2.8	100.0	559
Northern Province	10.4	3.5	5.8	9.7	5.8	54.8	1.4	8.5	100.0	394
Eastern Province	15.3	5.0	1.0	7.3	24.4	43.5	1.0	2.5	100.0	647
Quintile										
Q1	1.7	2.9	14.3	6.0	13.7	57.6	0.9	3.0	100.0	422
Q2	5.0	4.3	8.4	6.3	15.4	56.1	1.3	3.1	100.0	460
Q3	7.1	6.4	4.2	7.4	16.7	52.2	2.0	4.1	100.0	489
Q4	16.8	6.7	2.9	8.7	14.9	44.1	2.1	3.9	100.0	526
Q5	57.2	4.5	0.6	8.0	6.6	19.0	1.9	2.3	100.0	596
Sex of head of household										
Male	21.1	5.1	4.0	7.4	12.6	44.8	1.9	3.1	100.0	1,857
Female	16.2	4.7	10.0	7.3	14.6	42.3	1.1	3.7	100.0	636

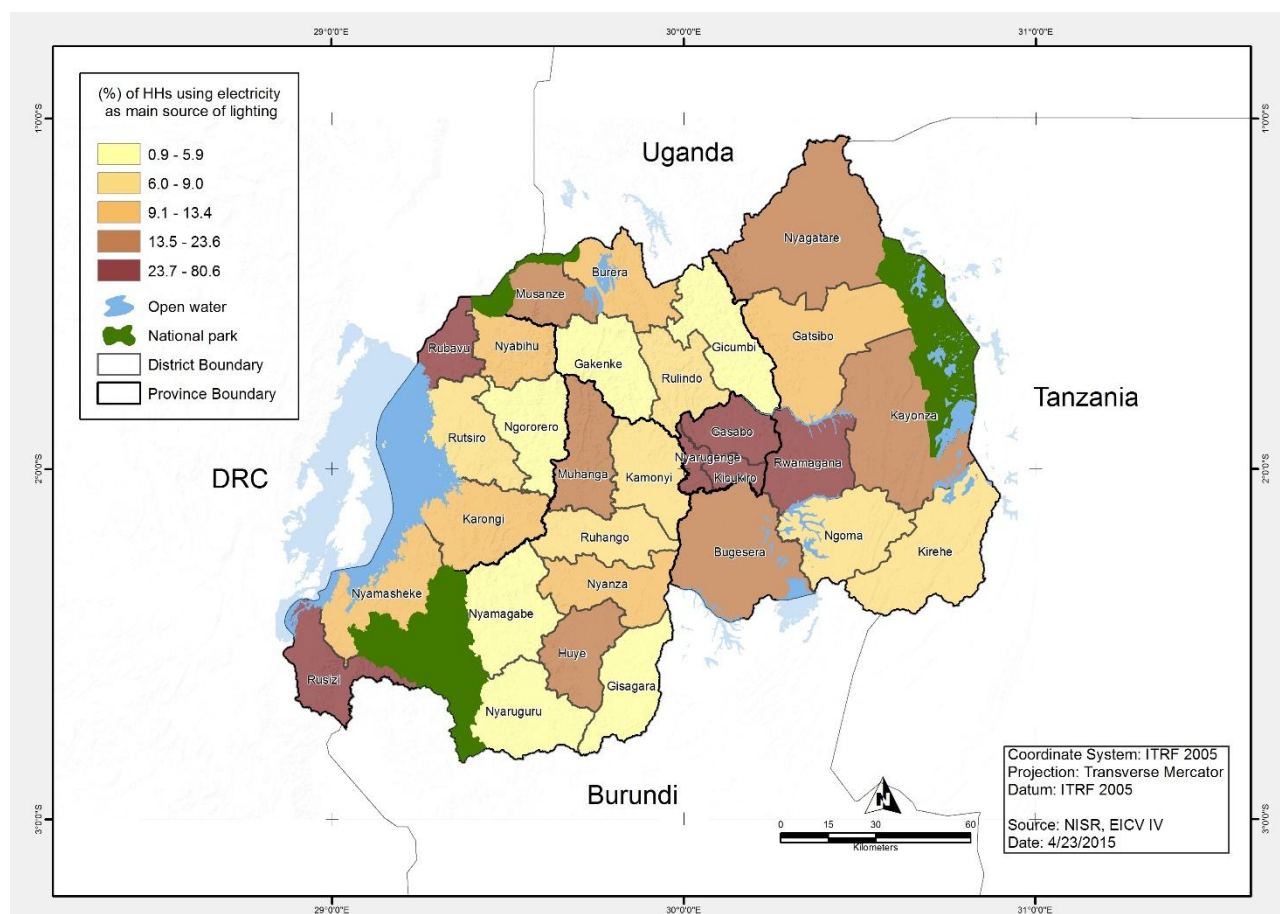
Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Main source of lighting									Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil Lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries	Solar panel	Other	Not stated		
All Rwanda	10.8	9.7	8.8	5.9	34.7	28.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural											
Urban	58.2	9.6	0.7	8.8	16.3	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	335
Rural	2.5	9.7	10.2	5.4	37.9	32.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,918
Province											
Kigali City	55.6	9.6	0.8	12.6	13.8	6.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	223
Southern Province	3.2	7.2	13.5	4.0	42.7	27.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	549
Western Province	8.2	14.8	14.1	6.1	23.7	31.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	528
Northern Province	6.7	4.9	8.8	7.0	30.7	40.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	411
Eastern Province	5.6	11.0	2.0	4.0	49.0	26.9	0.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	542
Quintile											
Q1	0.4	5.2	21.2	4.8	30.8	36.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	381
Q2	0.8	6.5	9.6	4.2	41.5	35.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	415
Q3	2.1	8.8	7.9	4.5	43.6	31.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	448
Q4	5.6	12.2	5.6	7.6	39.0	28.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	490
Q5	38.8	14.0	2.8	7.6	20.4	14.8	0.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	519
Sex of head of household											
Male	12.1	10.2	6.4	5.7	33.4	30.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,629
Female	7.3	8.3	14.9	6.3	38.0	23.8	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

The map shown in Figure 5.4 illustrates further the geographical differences in the use of electricity for lighting across the districts. Low levels remain in Southern Province.

Figure 5.4: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, at district level (EICV4)



Source: EICV4.

Promoting technology, including access to the internet, is an important policy priority in the EDPRS2. Table 5.11 shows that the percentage of households with access to the internet at home (including through mobile phones) has more than doubled since the EICV3, from 3.7% to 9.3%; this is an increase from EICV3 across all provinces and types of habitat. Access to internet at home is most prevalent in Kigali City, at 33% of the households, much higher than the other four provinces.

Table 5.11: Percentage (%) of households with internet access at home (including through mobile phones), according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% with access to internet at home	Total number of households (000s)	% with access to internet at home	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	9.3	2,493	3.7	2,253
Urban/rural				
Urban	33.5	426	19.9	335
Rural	4.4	2,067	0.9	1,918
Province				
Kigali City	33.2	295	19.2	223
Southern Province	5.6	597	2.0	549
Western Province	6.0	559	2.2	528
Northern Province	6.5	394	2.7	411

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% with access to internet at home	Total number of households (000s)	% with access to internet at home	Total number of households (000s)
Eastern Province	6.5	647	1.4	542
Sex of head of household				
Male	9.8	1,857	4.2	1,629
Female	8.0	636	2.6	624
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu	5.6	1,227	2.1	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	7.3	216	1.4	249
Isolated rural housing	2.8	637	0.7	838
Unplanned urban housing	33.8	318	24.1	189
Small settlement	10.0	55	4.0	107
Modern planned area	44.2	40	49.9	14
Other	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	12

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

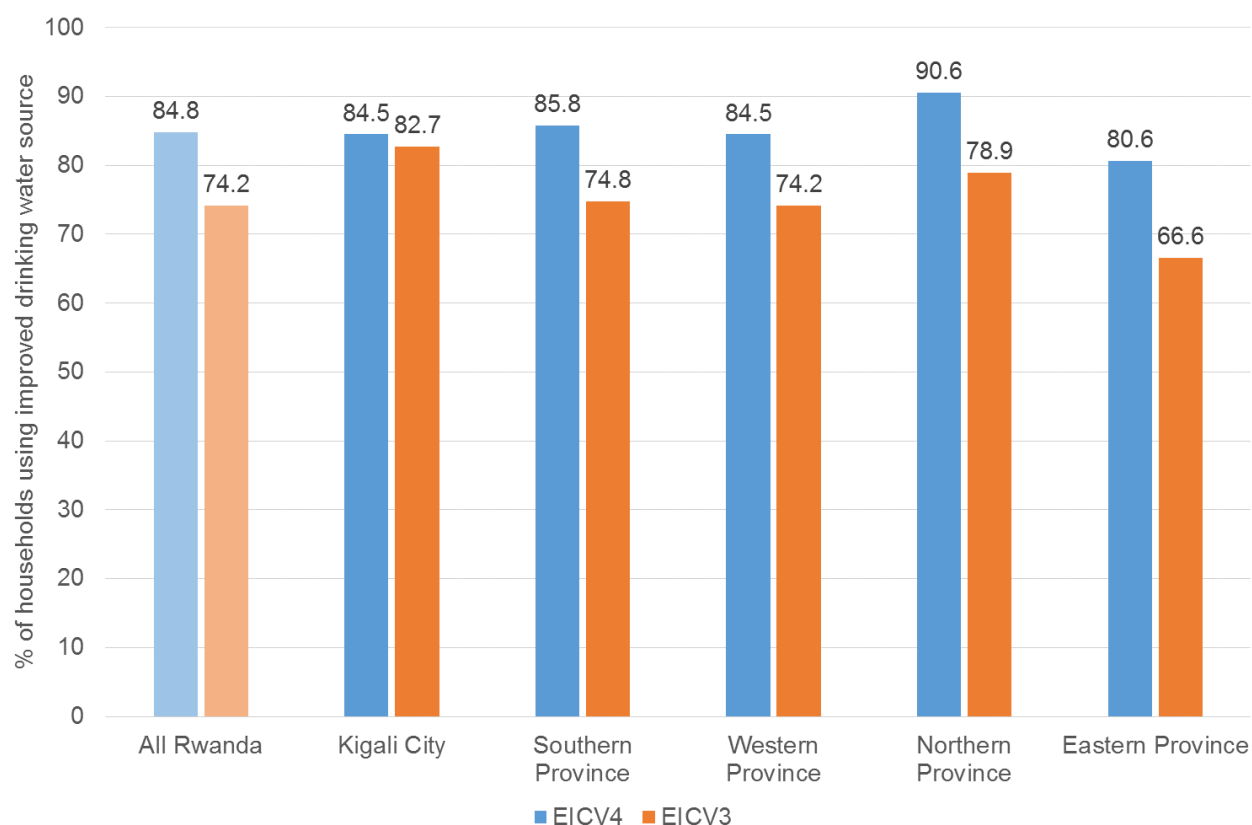
Universal access to safe water is an important policy objective. The international measure of 'improved water sources' includes pipe-borne water, either inside the dwelling or in the compound, public taps/standpipes, boreholes, protected springs or wells, and rainwater. 'Unimproved sources' include unprotected springs/wells, and all surface waters from rivers and lakes/streams/ponds. 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.

The proportion of households that use drinking water from an improved source has increased from 74% to 85% between EICV3 and EICV4.⁷ The increase is observed across all provinces, particularly in rural areas where access to improved drinking water has increased by 12 percentage points. In urban areas, nine out of 10 households use an improved drinking water source. In Kigali City, there are similar proportions of households using a water source piped into the dwelling/yard (37%) and public standpipes (36%) as the main source of drinking water. Public standpipes are the predominant drinking water source in Eastern Province, whereas in Southern, Western and Northern Provinces, protected springs are the most common drinking water source. Water piped into the dwelling or yard is used by a small percentage of households in rural areas (1.7%). Use of improved drinking water has increased for both male- and female-headed households and across all quintiles. Improvements among lower quintiles primarily come from increased use of public standpipes as a source of drinking water.

With respect to unimproved sources of drinking water, the EICV4 shows that around 11% of households in Western Province use unprotected springs, and 12% of households in Eastern Province use surface water for drinking. The 'other' category, which is also categorised as 'unimproved', is relatively large in Kigali City (12%).

⁷ The questionnaire section about water sources and drinking water changed between EICV3 and EICV4. The EICV4 questionnaire included additional questions about main water source and drinking water source. While the indicator presented is comparable in terms of the information that it captures, even small changes in questionnaires can affect the way respondents answer and therefore the comparability of results.

Figure 5.5: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to by province (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 5.12: Distribution (%) of households by type of drinking water source, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% use improved	Improved drinking water source						Unimproved/other drinking water source				Total	Total number of households (000s)
		Piped into dwelling/yard	Public standpipe	Borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other		
All Rwanda	84.8	8.1	34.0	3.2	0.9	38.3	0.2	0.9	6.7	5.3	2.4	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural													
Urban	90.0	39.4	42.6	0.6	0.5	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	8.8	100.0	426
Rural	83.7	1.7	32.3	3.7	1.0	44.8	0.2	1.0	7.9	6.3	1.0	100.0	2,067
Province													
Kigali City	84.5	36.8	35.6	1.3	0.7	10.1	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.9	11.6	100.0	295
Southern Province	85.8	4.3	20.5	0.8	1.4	58.8	0.0	1.2	8.7	3.5	0.8	100.0	597
Western Province	84.5	4.8	33.7	1.4	0.6	43.5	0.6	0.4	10.9	3.3	0.9	100.0	559
Northern Province	90.6	3.3	36.0	0.4	0.7	50.3	0.1	0.4	5.5	3.1	0.3	100.0	394
Eastern Province	80.6	4.4	44.8	9.6	0.9	20.6	0.3	1.5	3.8	12.0	2.1	100.0	647
Quintile													
Q1	81.1	0.0	27.4	3.1	1.2	49.2	0.2	1.5	9.3	7.2	0.9	100.0	422
Q2	82.1	0.6	30.1	3.2	0.8	47.3	0.1	1.1	9.0	6.9	0.9	100.0	460
Q3	84.0	1.0	34.4	3.9	0.8	43.6	0.2	1.1	8.0	5.6	1.3	100.0	489
Q4	85.7	4.1	39.1	3.5	0.9	37.9	0.2	0.4	6.1	5.0	2.7	100.0	526
Q5	89.3	29.1	36.9	2.5	0.7	19.7	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.8	5.0	100.0	596
Sex of head of household													
Male	84.4	8.5	34.5	3.2	0.8	37.2	0.2	0.9	6.8	5.4	2.4	100.0	1,857
Female	85.9	7.0	32.7	3.2	1.0	41.7	0.3	0.7	6.4	5.0	2.1	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	% use improved	Improved drinking water source					Unimproved/other drinking water source					Total	Total number of households (000s)
		Piped into dwelling / yard	Public standpipe	Borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other		
All Rwanda	74.2	5.8	25.7	1.8	2.3	38.1	0.4	2.3	10.6	11.6	1.4	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural													
Urban	87.1	34.2	38.7	1.4	1.3	11.5	0.1	0.8	2.1	3.7	6.2	100.0	335
Rural	71.9	0.9	23.4	1.9	2.5	42.8	0.4	2.5	12.0	13.0	0.5	100.0	1,918
Province													
Kigali City	82.7	32.6	35.0	2.1	3.0	10.0	0.1	0.9	3.7	4.4	8.3	100.0	223
Southern Province	74.8	2.1	13.2	0.1	4.7	54.6	0.0	3.0	11.0	11.1	0.1	100.0	549
Western Province	74.2	3.6	25.7	1.1	1.7	41.0	1.1	1.4	18.2	5.8	0.5	100.0	528
Northern Province	78.9	4.1	26.6	0.1	1.0	46.6	0.5	1.0	10.2	9.7	0.2	100.0	411
Eastern Province	66.6	2.1	33.9	5.4	1.2	23.9	0.1	4.0	5.8	22.3	1.4	100.0	542
Quintile													
Q1	68.4	0.0	17.3	1.6	2.8	46.5	0.2	2.4	15.3	13.3	0.5	100.0	381
Q2	71.4	0.2	21.6	1.6	2.2	45.4	0.3	2.5	12.5	13.3	0.3	100.0	415
Q3	71.5	0.7	24.2	1.8	2.1	42.4	0.2	2.8	11.0	13.8	0.9	100.0	448
Q4	73.2	1.5	28.4	2.1	2.8	38.0	0.4	2.4	10.2	12.7	1.6	100.0	490
Q5	84.0	23.1	33.9	1.8	1.8	22.7	0.7	1.5	5.4	6.1	3.0	100.0	519
Sex of head of household													
Male	74.1	6.7	25.8	1.8	2.2	37.2	0.3	2.2	10.5	11.8	1.4	100.0	1,629
Female	74.6	3.7	25.5	1.8	2.6	40.5	0.5	2.4	10.6	11.1	1.3	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Distance to an improved water source is one of the EDPRS2 policy indicators. This indicator considers all improved water sources reported by the household,⁸ even if the household does not presently use it. A household might not use a water source if, for instance, it is considered too expensive or is situated in difficult terrain. In urban areas, 61% of the households are within 200m of an improved drinking water source; the percentage increases to 78% if a threshold of 500m is applied. In rural areas, 47% of the households are within 500m of an improved water source. In Kigali City, over half of the households live within 200m of an improved drinking water source. In contrast, the majority of the households in Southern Province and Northern Province still live more than 500m away from an improved drinking water source. The results also show that male-headed households are located slightly nearer to an improved water source than female-headed households. Among different types of habitat, the vast majority of the households in modern planned areas and unplanned urban housing are within 500m of an improved water source. Half of the umudugudu households and unplanned clustered rural housing are within 500m of an improved water source, as is 42% of isolated rural housing, in contrast to 89% of those living in modern planned areas.

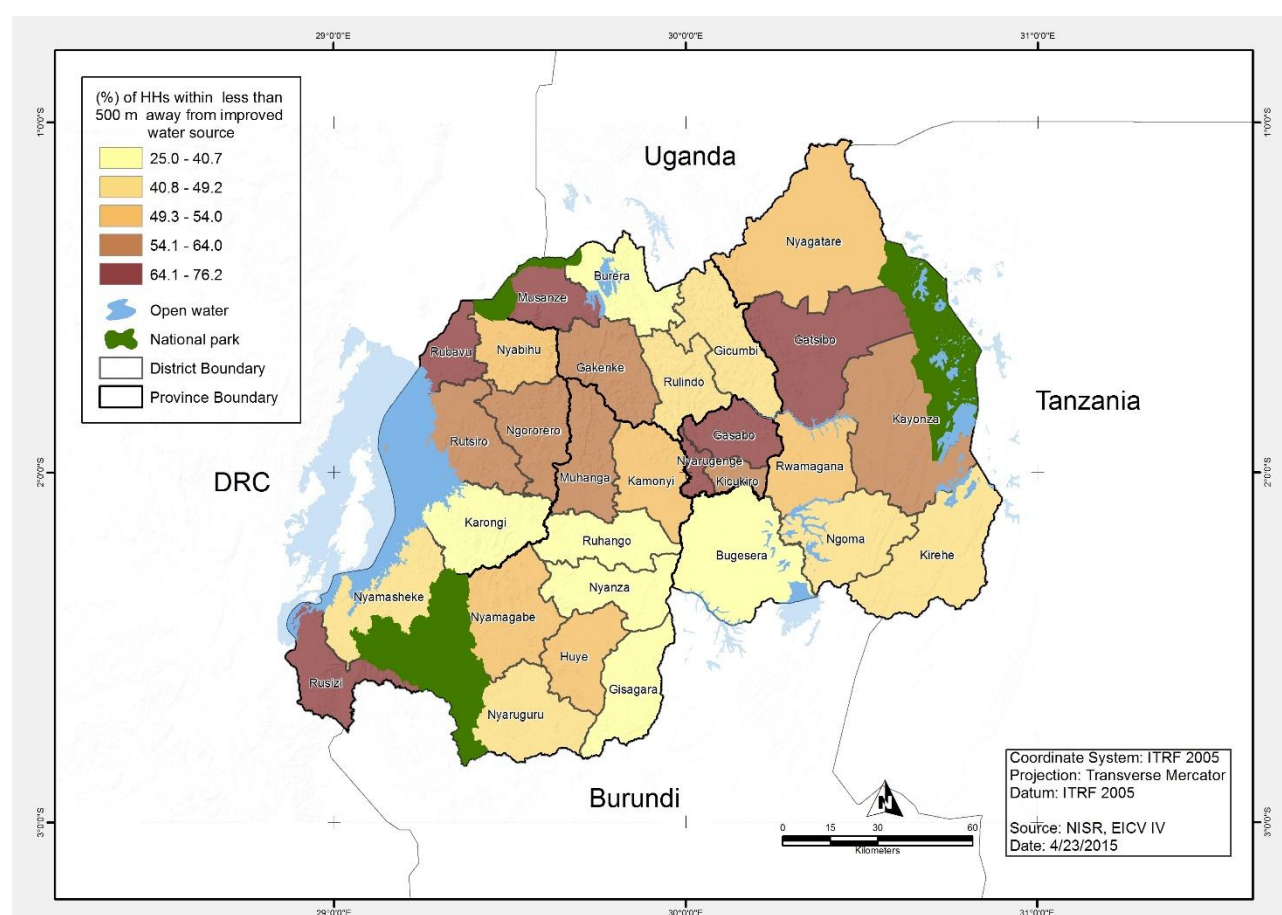
Table 5.13: Percentage (%) of households by distance to improved drinking water source, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4)

EICV4	% of households by distance to improved drinking water source		Total number of households (000s)
	less than 200m	less than 500m	
All Rwanda	26.4	52.6	2,493
Urban/rural			
Urban	60.5	78.3	426
Rural	19.4	47.3	2,067
Province			
Kigali City	54.1	70.3	295
Southern Province	19.1	45.4	597
Western Province	26.2	55.0	559
Northern Province	21.3	47.8	394
Eastern Province	23.8	52.0	647
Sex of head of household			
Male	27.0	52.9	1,857
Female	24.6	51.6	636
Type of habitat			
Umudugudu	22.8	50.6	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	24.0	51.0	216
Isolated rural housing	13.7	41.8	637
Unplanned urban housing	58.4	76.0	318
Small settlement	43.2	66.9	55
Modern planned area	74.9	88.5	40

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Figure 5.6 gives further insights into the geographical pattern of access to improved water. Lighter-shaded areas imply a relatively lower percentage of households that are less than 500m away from an improved drinking water source. Distances to improved water are relatively long in districts in Southern Province (Ruhango, Nyanza, Gisagara), in Bugesera in Eastern Province, Karongi in Western Province and Burera in Northern Province.

⁸ The questionnaire includes a sequence of questions enquiring about the main water source, the nearest drinking water source, and the water source used for drinking if the nearest drinking water source is not used. For all three sources, respondents report the distance to the source. This indicator is coded as '<500m (200m)' if at least one of the three sources is an improved type and within the indicated distance.

Figure 5.6: Percentage (%) of households less than 500m away from improved drinking water source, at district level (EICV4)

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

In 2013/14, 17% of the households take some measures to manage rainwater.⁹ Rainwater management is relatively common in Kigali City, where rainwater is managed by 35% of the households, in contrast to 8.6% and 9.5% in Southern Province and Eastern Province respectively.

Table 5.14: Percentage (%) of households that manage rainwater, by urban/rural, province, Sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV4)

EICV4	Rainwater management	
	% managing rainwater	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	17.4	2,493
Urban/rural		
Urban	32.1	426
Rural	14.4	2,067
Province		
Kigali City	35.2	295
Southern Province	8.6	597
Western Province	29.0	559
Northern Province	14.2	394
Eastern Province	9.5	647
Sex of head of household		
Male	18.5	1,857
Female	14.3	636
Type of habitat		

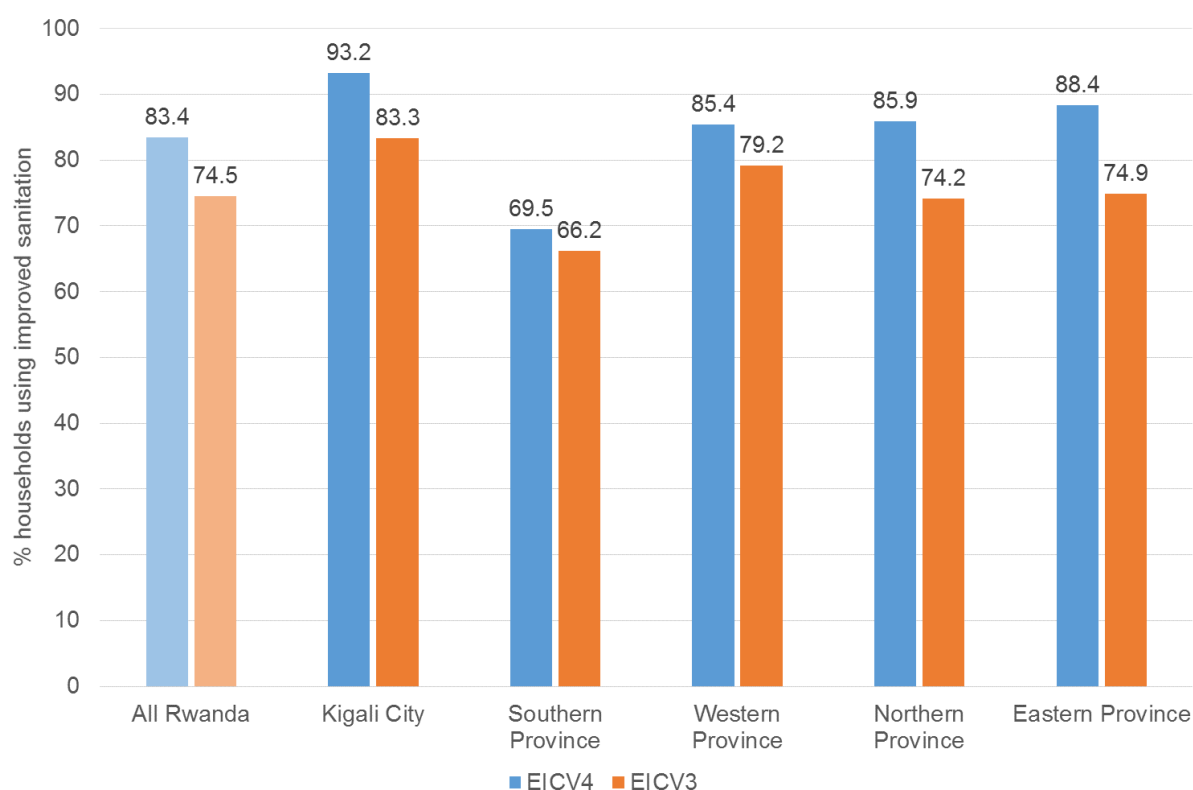
⁹ This indicator is calculated from a question that has been newly introduced into the EICV4 questionnaire.

EICV4	Rainwater management	
	% managing rainwater	Total number of households (000s)
Umudugudu	14.6	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	10.4	216
Isolated rural housing	15.6	637
Unplanned urban housing	33.2	318
Small settlement	16.8	55
Modern planned area	47.4	40

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

The following figures and tables show results on the access of households to improved sanitation. The improved sanitation definition encompasses flush toilets and pit latrines with slabs. At the national level, 83% of the households used improved sanitation at the time of the EICV4, an increase of almost nine percentage points since EICV3. The increase is observed across all provinces. In Eastern Province, the proportion of households that use improved sanitation has increased by more than 13 percentage points between EICV3 and EICV4. The lowest percentage of households using an improved type of sanitation is found in Southern Province (around 70% of the households). Households in all consumption quintiles have seen improvements in the provision of improved sanitation over the past three years and these improvements have been of a similar magnitude for both male- and female-headed households.

Figure 5.7: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by province (EICV, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme also proposes a definition of improved sanitation that takes into account whether a household shares the toilet with individuals from other households.¹⁰ Overall, 64% of all households are using an improved type of sanitation that is not shared with other households. The percentage of households in Kigali City with the exclusive use of an improved sanitation facility is below the national average.

¹⁰ This indicator is calculated from a question that has been newly introduced into the EICV4 questionnaire.

Across the entire country, the majority of the households use a pit latrine with solid slab. Flush toilets are rare outside the province of Kigali City, where 8.5% use this type of sanitation, with little change since the EICV3.

Table 5.15: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% use improved	% use improved type, not shared with other HH	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total number of households (000s)
			Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet whatsoever		
All Rwanda	83.4	63.5	1.8	81.6	13.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural									
Urban	93.5	47.2	8.6	84.9	5.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	426
Rural	81.3	66.9	0.4	80.9	15.1	0.0	3.6	100.0	2,067
Province									
Kigali City	93.2	42.2	8.5	84.7	5.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	295
Southern Province	69.5	56.0	1.1	68.4	26.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	597
Western Province	85.4	68.1	1.1	84.3	9.6	0.1	4.9	100.0	559
Northern Province	85.9	74.7	0.8	85.1	11.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	394
Eastern Province	88.4	69.4	0.6	87.8	10.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	647
Quintile									
Q1	70.4	57.0	0.2	70.2	23.5	0.0	6.1	100.0	422
Q2	76.9	63.1	0.1	76.7	19.1	0.1	4.0	100.0	460
Q3	82.8	68.4	0.1	82.7	13.9	0.0	3.2	100.0	489
Q4	87.4	68.3	0.4	87.0	10.4	0.0	2.2	100.0	526
Q5	94.4	60.2	6.7	87.7	4.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	596
Sex of head of household									
Male	85.7	66.3	1.9	83.8	12.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	1,857
Female	76.5	55.3	1.5	75.0	17.4	0.0	6.0	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	% use improved		Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total number of households (000s)
			Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet whatsoever		
All Rwanda	74.5		1.7	72.8	19.4	0.0	6.1	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural									
Urban	87.4		9.8	77.6	9.8	0.0	2.8	100.0	335
Rural	72.2		0.3	71.9	21.1	0.0	6.7	100.0	1,918
Province									
Kigali City	83.3		8.1	75.2	15.2	0.1	1.5	100.0	223
Southern Province	66.2		0.6	65.6	27.9	0.0	5.9	100.0	549
Western Province	79.2		1.1	78.1	12.5	0.1	8.2	100.0	528
Northern Province	74.2		2.0	72.2	18.8	0.0	6.9	100.0	411
Eastern Province	74.9		0.6	74.3	19.5	0.0	5.6	100.0	542
Quintile									
Q1	64.7		0.0	64.7	25.2	0.0	10.1	100.0	381
Q2	72.1		0.2	71.9	21.5	0.0	6.3	100.0	415
Q3	71.9		0.2	71.7	22.2	0.1	5.9	100.0	448
Q4	74.7		0.4	74.3	20.2	0.0	5.1	100.0	490
Q5	85.6		6.7	78.9	10.3	0.0	4.1	100.0	519
Sex of head of household									
Male	77.3		1.9	75.5	18.0	0.1	4.6	100.0	1,629
Female	67.0		1.2	65.8	22.9	0.0	10.1	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households. Note: The question about sharing toilets with other households was not in the EICV3 questionnaire, so the corresponding column is left empty.

The decrease in the meantime taken to access services between EICV3 and EICV4 indicates that various kinds of services have become more accessible to households. The average time taken to reach the closest food market/shop, public transport stage, all-weather road, primary school and health centre has reduced significantly in rural areas between the two survey rounds, for households in all consumption quintiles and regardless of the sex of the head of household.

Furthermore, there has been an increase in satisfaction rates with various services between the two rounds of the survey.

Table 5.16: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to services, by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Mean time (minutes) to service...									
	Food market/shop	Households using service (000s)	Public transport stage	Households using service (000s)	All-weather road	Households using service (000s)	Primary school	Households using service (000s)	Health centre	Households using service (000s)
All Rwanda	51.6	2,430	58.7	2,158	7.7	2,479	25.6	1,430	56.5	2,371
Urban/rural										
Urban	24.2	407	16.5	418	3.0	425	17.6	168	30.7	377
Rural	57.1	2,023	68.9	1,740	8.6	2,053	26.7	1,262	61.4	1,994
Province										
Kigali City	36.0	275	28.6	290	3.3	295	22.6	105	42.0	255
Southern Province	51.6	589	57.3	493	7.5	593	24.5	365	57.4	571
Western Province	64.2	540	69.9	433	11.7	552	24.5	339	57.5	539
Northern Province	55.6	392	73.7	351	9.5	393	25.7	252	57.2	389
Eastern Province	45.2	635	57.6	591	5.3	646	28.6	369	60.3	617
Quintile										
Q1	59.7	415	71.1	298	9.9	418	27.3	327	64.0	408
Q2	55.9	450	70.1	374	9.7	457	27.1	312	61.0	446
Q3	55.6	481	66.4	431	8.1	487	26.2	305	60.3	473
Q4	51.3	514	60.2	480	7.7	524	25.0	278	56.7	509
Q5	39.3	570	37.9	574	4.2	593	21.0	209	43.3	535
Sex of head of household										
Male	51.7	1,812	59.4	1,638	7.7	1,848	25.7	1,068	56.7	1,769
Female	51.3	618	56.7	520	7.6	631	25.4	362	56.0	602

Source: EICV4. Base population: households using a particular service (sometimes, regularly, often).

EICV3	Mean time (minutes) to service...									
	Food market/shop	Households using service (000s)	Public transport stage	Households using service (000s)	All-weather road	Households using service (000s)	Primary school	Households using service (000s)	Health centre	Households using service (000s)
All Rwanda	57.3	2,224	62.1	1,945	13.6	2,220	26.9	1,431	61.4	2,193
Urban/rural										
Urban	24.9	324	16.8	326	3.8	335	18.2	168	29.9	312
Rural	62.9	1,900	71.3	1,619	15.3	1,885	28.0	1,263	66.6	1,881
Province										
Kigali City	37.0	213	27.1	214	3.7	223	23.0	97	37.8	202
Southern Province	60.6	543	64.5	454	12.4	546	27.3	364	66.1	533
Western Province	67.1	520	73.6	432	23.4	509	24.4	349	63.0	519
Northern Province	55.1	409	61.5	345	14.2	402	28.8	271	57.2	406
Eastern Province	54.3	539	65.6	500	9.1	539	28.4	350	67.1	533
Quintile										
Q1	65.8	377	75.6	281	17.6	373	29.6	308	71.3	373
Q2	62.2	412	71.0	342	14.4	408	27.4	309	66.9	406
Q3	59.8	443	69.1	388	14.3	442	26.9	296	64.0	441
Q4	58.8	486	63.9	441	13.8	483	26.7	281	61.3	482
Q5	43.5	506	41.1	492	9.2	514	22.8	238	46.8	491
Sex of head of household										
Male	56.8	1,608	62.1	1,431	13.7	1,609	26.8	1,014	61.4	1,586
Female	58.6	616	62.2	514	13.2	611	27.0	417	61.2	608

Source: EICV3. Base population: households using a particular service (sometimes, regularly, often). Note: EICV3 estimates may differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to the exclusion of households 'never using' a service from the base population, consistent with the method applied to EICV4 data.

Table 5.17: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with services, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% satisfied with service ...									
	Food market/shop	Households using service (000s)	Public transport stage	Households using service (000s)	All-weather road	Households using service (000s)	Primary school	Households using service (000s)	Health centre	Households using service (000s)
All Rwanda	83.5	2,430	81.6	2,158	76.9	2,479	90.0	1,430	88.7	2,371
Urban/rural										
Urban	88.5	407	87.2	418	81.1	425	90.1	168	87.1	377
Rural	82.5	2,023	80.3	1,740	76.1	2,053	90.0	1,262	89.0	1,994
Province										
Kigali City	84.0	275	84.7	290	72.7	295	84.4	105	85.5	255
Southern Province	82.9	589	78.6	493	78.5	593	88.7	365	86.9	571
Western Province	80.9	540	78.7	433	69.8	552	88.0	339	88.4	539
Northern Province	84.8	392	85.0	351	78.5	393	94.2	252	90.2	389
Eastern Province	85.4	635	82.9	591	82.5	646	91.8	369	90.9	617
Quintile										
Q1	82.2	415	80.0	298	76.9	418	90.6	327	89.6	408
Q2	81.8	450	79.4	374	76.2	457	90.7	312	90.2	446
Q3	83.8	481	80.6	431	75.8	487	91.0	305	88.8	473
Q4	84.9	514	83.0	480	77.2	524	88.6	278	87.7	509
Q5	84.4	570	83.6	574	78.1	593	88.2	209	87.6	535
Sex of head of household										
Male	83.4	1,812	81.3	1,638	76.3	1,848	89.6	1,068	88.2	1,769
Female	83.9	618	82.7	520	78.7	631	91.0	362	90.2	602

Source: EICV4. Base population: households using a particular service (sometimes, regularly, often).

EICV3	% satisfied with service ...									
	Food market/shop	Households using service (000s)	Public transport stage	Households using service (000s)	All-weather road	Households using service (000s)	Primary school	Households using service (000s)	Health centre	Households using service (000s)
All Rwanda	76.0	2,224	72.2	1,945	65.0	2,220	85.2	1,431	83.7	2,193
Urban/rural										
Urban	80.8	324	87.4	326	76.9	335	85.2	168	82.7	312
Rural	75.2	1,900	69.1	1,619	62.9	1,885	85.2	1,263	83.9	1,881
Province										
Kigali City	79.0	213	88.0	214	76.5	223	84.7	97	80.6	202
Southern Province	72.7	543	65.7	454	63.9	546	87.4	364	83.5	533
Western Province	74.5	520	64.7	432	55.8	509	81.8	349	84.8	519
Northern Province	79.4	409	76.1	345	63.2	402	86.6	271	83.4	406
Eastern Province	77.0	539	75.1	500	71.4	539	85.5	350	84.4	533
Quintile										
Q1	74.4	377	70.0	281	61.1	373	86.4	308	86.3	373
Q2	76.3	412	70.5	342	64.7	408	85.5	309	84.4	406
Q3	75.7	443	70.0	388	64.5	442	85.1	296	84.9	441
Q4	75.5	486	71.1	441	64.0	483	85.0	281	82.7	482
Q5	77.7	506	77.2	492	69.5	514	83.8	238	81.2	491
Sex of head of household										
Male	75.7	1,608	72.1	1,431	64.7	1,609	85.3	1,014	83.1	1,586
Female	76.8	616	72.2	514	65.7	611	85.0	417	85.3	608

Source: EICV3. Base population: households using a particular service (sometimes, regularly, often). Note: EICV3 estimates may differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to the exclusion of households 'never using' a service from the base population, consistent with the method applied to EICV4 data.

5.3 Ownership of durables

The EICV captures ownership of durable assets by household. As shown in Table 5.18, 15% of households own living room suites, a slight increase from EICV3, mainly driven by the increases in Southern and Eastern Provinces. The percentage of households owning living room suites has in fact decreased by six percentage points in Kigali City.

Around 60% of the households own a radio, similar to the finding from 2010/11. The percentage of households owning a TV set has increased across both urban and rural areas. Similarly, there is an increase in the percentage of households owning a computer across urban and rural areas. The most pronounced increase is in the proportion of households owning a mobile phone, which grew from 45% to 64% between EICV3 and EICV4. In particular, in rural areas, cell phone ownership has grown by almost 20 percentage points. Mobile phone ownership has increased in wealthier as well as poorer households, for instance from 74% to 88% in quintile 5 and from 18% to 36% in quintile 1. Female-headed households remain disadvantaged with regard to the ownership of durables when compared to the average male-headed household.

Table 5.18: Percentage (%) of households by ownership of durables, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% owning at least one ...						Total number of households (000s)
	Living room suite	Radio	TV set	Computer	Mobile phone	Bicycle	
All Rwanda	14.6	59.8	9.9	2.5	63.6	15.8	2,493
Urban/rural							
Urban	44.9	67.5	41.4	12.2	87.9	9.7	426
Rural	8.4	58.2	3.4	0.5	58.6	17.0	2,067
Province							
Kigali City	45.4	66.9	44.1	12.8	90.0	8.2	295
Southern Province	9.7	57.9	4.9	1.3	54.0	14.8	597
Western Province	9.3	52.0	5.9	1.1	58.2	3.8	559
Northern Province	7.3	61.9	4.1	1.2	60.8	11.2	394
Eastern Province	14.1	63.9	6.1	1.0	67.0	33.3	647
Quintile							
Q1	1.0	36.6	0.1	0.0	36.4	4.8	422
Q2	2.6	53.7	0.6	0.0	50.8	11.6	460
Q3	4.7	59.5	1.2	0.0	61.9	16.5	489
Q4	14.1	66.5	5.3	0.5	71.3	23.3	526
Q5	42.1	75.2	35.3	10.2	87.5	19.4	596
Sex of head of household							
Male	15.8	66.1	11.2	2.8	68.0	18.9	1,857
Female	11.1	41.5	6.1	1.7	50.8	6.5	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	% owning at least one...						Total number of households (000s)
	Living room suite	Radio	TV set	Computer	Mobile phone	Bicycle	
All Rwanda	13.9	60.2	6.4	1.7	45.2	13.4	2,253
Urban/rural							
Urban	50.9	57.3	36.4	10.6	79.7	8.5	335
Rural	7.4	60.8	1.2	0.1	39.1	14.2	1,918
Province							
Kigali City	51.7	57.3	35.8	10.5	79.6	4.8	223
Southern Province	7.5	60.4	2.1	0.5	35.0	10.8	549
Western Province	11.5	51.7	4.1	0.6	40.4	2.5	528

EICV3	% owning at least one...						Total number of households (000s)
	Living room suite	Radio	TV set	Computer	Mobile phone	Bicycle	
Northern Province	7.8	63.8	4.5	1.4	41.8	9.6	411
Eastern Province	11.6	66.9	2.3	0.5	48.4	32.9	542
Quintile							
Q1	1.0	42.9	0.1	0.0	17.6	4.2	381
Q2	1.9	58.1	0.1	0.0	32.2	10.2	415
Q3	5.7	63.6	0.6	0.0	40.8	14.2	448
Q4	10.4	66.3	1.4	0.0	50.7	18.5	490
Q5	43.1	66.0	25.8	7.3	74.3	17.1	519
Sex of head of household							
Male	15.5	65.5	7.6	2.0	49.0	16.4	1,629
Female	9.7	46.5	3.4	0.8	35.1	5.3	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

6 Economic activity

In this section, key results on the economic activities of working age population are presented. Persons of working age are defined as individuals who are aged 16 years or older. In EICV4, the population of persons of working age was estimated to be of around 6,400,000 individuals. In EICV3, the same estimate was around 5,888,000, a difference of about 510,000 individuals.

In what follows, the results from EICV4 are mainly compared to EICV3 (2010/11) and, where appropriate, to the two previous EICV rounds (EICV1 2000/01 and EICV2 2005/06).

Due to the difference in data collection methodologies as well as different used reference periods, the comparison of results presented in this section with 2012 PHC findings should be done with caution.

6.1 Usual economic activity

Indicators that describe usual economic activity refer to a reference period of 12 months previous to the implementation of the survey.¹¹ It should be noted that the definitions of economic activity and inactivity used in both the EICV3 and EICV4 surveys are consistent with the 1988 Resolution of the 13th Conference of Labour Statisticians. This resolution has now been superseded and new definitions will be adopted in future surveys.

For the present analysis, the definition of the economically active and inactive population is as follows:

*The **economically active population** comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances during a specified time-reference period. According to these systems, the production of economic goods and services includes: all production and processing of primary products (whether for the market, for barter or for own consumption), the production of all other goods and services for the market and, in the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption. (See 1988 Resolution of the 13th Conference of Labour Statisticians, para. 5)*

6.1.1 Usual economic activity status

The usual economic activity status refers to whether individuals have been employed, unemployed, or economically inactive in the 12 months previous to the survey. Usual employment means that the person has worked for at least one hour in any sort of job in this reference period. Usual unemployment means that a respondent has not worked in a job in the year before the survey, and that she has replied that the main reason for this was unemployment and that she was seeking work.

Finally, usually inactive individuals were those who were never in employment in the year preceding the survey and did not reply that the reason for this was unemployment and that they were looking for work. This means that they did not ‘furnish to the supply of labour’ as defined above. This group includes students without jobs, who are presented separately in the

¹¹ Throughout this section 6.1, indicators will refer to this long reference period of 12 months. For ease of presentation, the term ‘usual’ will sometimes be dropped.

tables below, as they form such a significant group among usually inactive individuals. Note that students who worked in a job in the previous 12 months do not form part of this group, as they are counted as employed.

Table 6.1 below shows that about 87% of the working age population in Rwanda is usually employed, only about 1% of the population is usually unemployed, and about 12% are usually inactive. Of these, the large majority are students. The disaggregation by Urban/Rural shows that unemployment and inactivity is generally larger in urban areas compared to rural areas. This reflects the fact that the Rwandan economy is largely agricultural, i.e. that many people have jobs in agriculture, and that there are relatively more students in urban areas. This is also mirrored in the disaggregation by Provinces: relatively more people are unemployed, students, and inactive in Kigali City than in the other Provinces. Finally, the disaggregation by age groups shows that the proportion of individuals that are inactive because they are students is largest in the younger age groups (16-19 and 20-24). After that, this percentage decreases and economic activity is highest for individuals aged 30-39 years. The proportion of individuals that are inactive, but not students, is highest for the group of persons that are aged 65 years and above.

Table 6.1: Distribution (%) of usual economic activity status, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV4)

EICV4	Usual economic activity status					Total	Population aged 16+ years (000s)
	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Other inactive	Missing information		
All Rwanda	86.9	0.8	8.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	6,400
Urban/Rural							
Urban	75.9	3.5	14.0	6.5	0.1	100.0	1,217
Rural	89.5	0.2	6.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	5,183
Province							
Kigali City	76.3	4.0	12.2	7.3	0.1	100.0	822
Southern Province	87.1	0.3	8.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	1,502
Western Province	88.5	0.6	6.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,441
Northern Province	90.7	0.3	5.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	1,011
Eastern Province	88.2	0.4	8.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,624
Sex							
Male	86.9	0.6	8.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	2,970
Female	86.9	1.1	7.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	3,430
5 year age group							
16-19	59.9	0.6	34.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	961
20-24	80.8	1.6	15.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,080
25-29	94.0	1.7	2.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	910
30-34	97.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	842
35-39	97.6	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	557
40-44	96.9	0.5	0.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	446
45-49	96.3	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	357
50-54	96.7	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	362
55-59	93.8	0.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	297
60-64	92.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	204
65+	77.8	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	384

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years.

Table 6.2 below presents the same indicator for EICV3. Comparing the results with Table 6.1, it appears at first that between the two survey rounds, usual economic activity rates in general and employment to population ratio in particular increased: in EICV3, about 85% of

individuals were considered to be employed, which is about 2% points below the EICV4 estimate.

However, it is important to note that this increase is due to an increase of about 10% in the measured employment to population ratio among individuals aged 16 to 19 years, from 49% in EICV3 to 60% in EICV4. For all other age groups, employment either decreased or increased by about 1-2%. At the same time, the proportion of individuals who said that they were economically inactive because they were students in this age group decreased from 47% in EICV3 to about 35% in EICV4.

Table 6.2: Distribution (%) of usual economic activity status, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV3)

EICV3	Usual economic activity status					Total	Population aged 16+ years (000s)
	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Other inactive	Missing information		
All Rwanda	85.1	0.8	11.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	5,888
Urban/Rural							
Urban	75.4	3.9	16.3	4.4	0.1	100.0	994
Rural	87.1	0.1	10.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	4,894
Province							
Kigali City	77.1	4.8	13.1	4.9	0.1	100.0	640
Southern Province	85.3	0.2	11.0	3.4	0.1	100.0	1,394
Western Province	84.7	0.4	12.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,390
Northern Province	89.3	0.4	7.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,086
Eastern Province	85.9	0.1	11.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,379
Sex							
Male	83.7	0.7	12.3	3.3	0.1	100.0	2,690
Female	86.3	0.8	10.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	3,197
5 year age groups							
16-19	49.0	0.5	47.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	936
20-24	79.1	1.7	17.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,026
25-29	94.5	1.4	3.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	885
30-34	97.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	648
35-39	97.7	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	504
40-44	97.1	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	414
45-49	97.1	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	369
50-54	95.4	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.2	100.0	335
55-59	96.9	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	249
60-64	95.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	160
65+	84.4	0.0	0.1	15.4	0.1	100.0	361

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 16+ years.

However, the education data from both EICV4 and EICV3 indicate that school attendance for individuals aged 16 to 19 did not decrease. Rather, it seems that more school attending young persons were also employed. In this respect, Table 6.3 below shows that the proportion of school-attending people of this age who were also employed increased from 22% in EICV3 to over 38% in EICV4. This indicates that a significantly larger proportion of school attendees mentioned that they were usually employed in EICV4 than in EICV3.

Table 6.3: Distribution (%) of usual economic activity status of persons aged 16–19 years, by school attendance (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4			EICV3		
	Attended any school in 2013		Population aged 16-19 years (000s)	Attended any school in 2010		Population aged 16-19 years (000s)
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Usual economic activity status						
Employed	92.2	38.7	576	92.2	22.4	459
Unemployed	1.1	0.3	6	0.9	0.2	5
Student	1.9	55.8	331	1.7	75.4	443
Other inactive	4.8	5.1	48	5.0	2.0	29
Missing information	0.0	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	0
Total						
	100.0	100.0	961	100.0	100.0	936

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 16–19 years.

This demonstrates that the differences that can be observed between Table 6.1 and Table 6.2 represent a change in reporting patterns among students: relatively more students said that they also had a job in EICV4, and were therefore counted as employed, than in EICV3. It is important to reiterate that this does not mean that students dropped out of school and decided to work instead. Rather, in EICV4, students more often also reported that they had a job in addition to their studies.

6.1.2 Multiplicity of usual jobs

Table 6.4 and Table 6.5 below show that, over one year, the majority of individuals in Rwanda work in more than one job. In EICV4, about 58% of employed individuals of working age had two or more jobs. In EICV3, this figure was about 62%. Hence, it seems that between the two survey rounds there was a slight decrease in the proportion of individuals that were employed in more than one job and, equivalently, an increase in the proportion of individuals with just one job.

The tables below also show that having multiple jobs, in particular three or more, is a phenomenon that is more common in rural areas of Rwanda than in urban areas. It is also more common among male than female individuals. In addition, the proportion of individuals with three or more jobs is largest for middle-aged individuals: around 21% of individuals aged 30–39 years fall into this category. Both younger and older employed individuals are less likely to have three or more jobs. Moreover, there is a clear tendency for a greater number of individuals in lower consumption quintiles to have multiple jobs than individuals in higher quintiles. For example, in quintile 1 27% of individuals have one single usual job in EICV4, whereas in the fifth quintile about 60% are in this category.

Table 6.4: Distribution (%) of number of usual jobs per person, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV4)

EICV4	Number of usual jobs per person				Total	Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	1	2	3 or more	Missing information		
All Rwanda	41.9	41.2	16.8	0.2	100.0	5,560
Urban/Rural						
Urban	65.6	26.3	8.0	0.2	100.0	923
Rural	37.2	44.1	18.5	0.2	100.0	4,636
Province						
Kigali City	68.8	23.6	7.5	0.1	100.0	628
Southern Province	38.8	40.8	20.3	0.2	100.0	1,308
Western Province	38.8	42.1	18.8	0.2	100.0	1,275
Northern Province	39.0	46.2	14.7	0.2	100.0	917
Eastern Province	37.5	45.2	17.2	0.2	100.0	1,433

EICV4	Number of usual jobs per person				Total	Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	1	2	3 or more	Missing information		
Sex						
Male	37.7	40.3	21.9	0.2	100.0	2,580
Female	45.5	41.9	12.4	0.1	100.0	2,980
5 year age group						
16-19	54.6	33.2	11.9	0.3	100.0	576
20-24	44.0	38.1	17.8	0.1	100.0	873
25-29	37.8	42.0	20.1	0.1	100.0	855
30-34	34.3	44.8	20.8	0.2	100.0	821
35-39	33.5	45.8	20.7	0.1	100.0	544
40-44	33.7	48.3	17.8	0.1	100.0	432
45-49	34.7	47.5	17.7	0.0	100.0	344
50-54	38.3	46.0	15.5	0.2	100.0	350
55-59	45.2	42.4	11.9	0.4	100.0	279
60-64	53.6	37.9	8.1	0.4	100.0	188
65+	73.1	22.2	4.5	0.2	100.0	299
Quintile						
Q1	27.0	51.5	21.3	0.2	100.0	953
Q2	34.2	45.2	20.5	0.1	100.0	1,041
Q3	38.6	43.5	17.7	0.2	100.0	1,119
Q4	44.2	39.3	16.4	0.1	100.0	1,161
Q5	59.9	29.9	10.0	0.2	100.0	1,286

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table 6.5: Distribution (%) of number of usual jobs per person, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV3)

EICV3	Number of usual jobs per person				Total	Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	1	2	3 or more	Missing information		
All Rwanda	36.9	41.3	20.6	1.3	100.0	5,012
Urban/Rural						
Urban	59.3	28.8	10.0	1.9	100.0	750
Rural	32.9	43.5	22.4	1.2	100.0	4,262
Province						
Kigali City	62.3	26.9	9.0	1.7	100.0	493
Southern Province	36.6	41.9	20.5	1.0	100.0	1,189
Western Province	31.0	43.0	24.8	1.3	100.0	1,177
Northern Province	34.6	42.4	21.2	1.8	100.0	970
Eastern Province	34.3	44.0	20.8	0.9	100.0	1,184
Sex						
Male	33.0	39.5	26.6	1.0	100.0	2,252
Female	40.1	42.7	15.7	1.6	100.0	2,760
5 year age group						
16-19	46.8	33.0	16.8	3.4	100.0	459
20-24	37.4	40.0	21.0	1.5	100.0	812
25-29	32.5	42.1	24.8	0.6	100.0	837
30-34	30.9	44.4	24.2	0.6	100.0	634
35-39	29.3	45.0	25.2	0.5	100.0	492
40-44	30.4	46.5	22.7	0.4	100.0	402
45-49	32.7	45.2	21.9	0.2	100.0	359
50-54	34.1	47.3	17.7	0.9	100.0	319
55-59	42.3	40.8	15.8	1.1	100.0	241
60-64	46.6	41.8	10.7	0.9	100.0	153
65+	64.6	24.5	5.8	5.2	100.0	305

EICV3	Number of usual jobs per person				Total	Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	1	2	3 or more	Missing information		
Quintile						
Q1	24.7	49.1	24.7	1.5	100.0	870
Q2	29.4	45.0	24.0	1.6	100.0	940
Q3	34.2	42.6	22.3	1.0	100.0	991
Q4	38.3	40.0	20.6	1.1	100.0	1,065
Q5	53.2	32.2	13.1	1.4	100.0	1,146

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table 6.6 below presents the estimated number of all jobs that all individuals of working age had over the period of 12 months preceding the survey in EICV4 and EICV3. In EICV4, the total number of jobs was estimated to be over 9,900,000. This means that there were 1.8 times as many jobs as employed individuals of working age in Rwanda according to this survey. This again underlines the fact that the majority of persons in Rwanda work in more than one job.

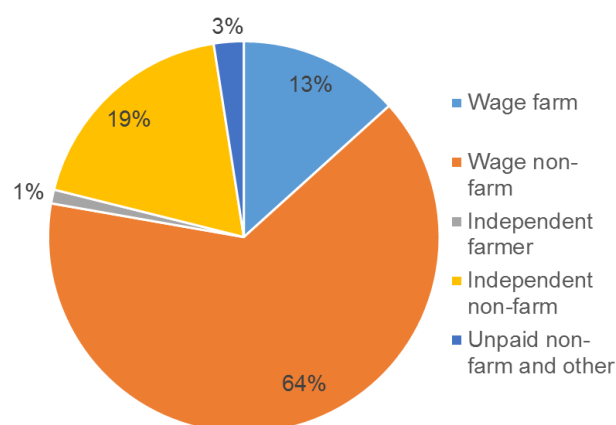
Table 6.6: National estimates of overall jobs recorded in the job roster for persons of working age (000s of jobs), according to urban/rural, province and job type (EICV4, EICV3)

Total weighted count of jobs in the roster (000s)	EICV4 (2013/14)	EICV3 (2010/11)
All Rwanda	9,935	9,409
Urban/Rural		
Urban	1,330	1,125
Rural	8,605	8,284
Province		
Kigali City	880	722
Southern Province	2,454	2,235
Western Province	2,348	2,353
Northern Province	1,627	1,837
Eastern Province	2,627	2,262
Job Type		
Wage farm	1,904	1,834
Wage non-farm	1,970	1,631
Independent farmer	4,539	4,533
Independent non-farm	1,339	1,241
Unpaid non-farm and other	184	171

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all jobs in the roster for persons aged 16+ years.

The increase in total jobs recorded between EICV4 and EICV3 was of about 530,000, just slightly more than the estimated increase in the population aged 16 years and above of 510,000. It is important to note that a very large part of this change was due to an increase in wage non-farm jobs. Figure 6.1 below shows that about 64% of the increase was due to a net increase of about 340,000.

The increase in overall jobs recorded in Rwanda seems to be the result of a shift towards Kigali City, Southern Province, and Eastern Province, while in Western Province and Northern Province the total number of jobs recorded decreased between the two survey rounds. The decrease in Northern Province was particularly large: there were 210,000 fewer jobs recorded here in EICV4 than in EICV3 (See Table 6.6 above), although the reader should note that the proportion of the population aged 16 years and above who are employed in this province has not fallen. Rather, the incidence of multiple jobs has declined (see Table 6.1 to Table 6.5 above).

Figure 6.1: Distribution (%) of net increase of total recorded jobs between EICV3 and EICV4, by job type

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all jobs in the roster for persons aged 16+ years.

6.1.3 The main usual employment of the workforce

As seen above, the majority of Rwandese usually work in more than one job. To identify the most important one, i.e. the main usual job in the year preceding the survey, jobs were ranked according to the time worked, the type of job (ranking more formal jobs higher), and the income earned in any job. Using this information, Table 6.7 and Table 6.8 below present the estimates of the different types of main usual jobs of individuals.

The typology follows previous EICV rounds, where jobs were categorised according to whether they were waged or independent jobs, farm or non-farm jobs, or unpaid jobs.

The first thing to note in the tables below is that, as could be derived earlier from employment to population ratio comparisons, the estimated number of individuals usually employed in Rwanda increased by about 550,000 from EICV3 to EICV4. This compares to the previously noted increase in overall jobs of 530,000 and an increase in the working age population of 510,000.

This means that, over the three-year period between the surveys, there was a larger increase in the number of individuals usually employed than in the working age population (see Table 6.1 and Table 6.2). The fact that the increase in individuals usually employed was larger than the increase in the estimated number of overall jobs is a consequence of the decrease in individuals reporting that they were employed in multiple jobs between two surveys (see Table 6.4 and Table 6.5).

The largest increase in usually employed persons in absolute terms seems to have been in main usual wage non-farm jobs. There were over 240,000 more individuals with main usual wage non-farm jobs in EICV4 than was the case in EICV3. This corresponds to the increase in total recorded wage non-farm jobs identified in the previous section, suggesting that many of these non-farm jobs were added to the economy between the surveys.

This increase is relatively equally distributed across urban and rural areas. There was an estimated increase of wage non-farm main jobs of over 115,000 in urban areas and over 125,000 in rural areas. The majority of these waged non-farm main jobs were taken up by young people. The increase for individuals aged 16-35 years was over 190,000 while it was around 54,000 for persons aged 36 years and above.

Table 6.7: National estimates of usually employed population aged 16+ (000s), by main usual job type, according to urban/rural, province and broad age category (EICV4)

EICV4	Main usual job type						Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm and other	Missing information	
All Rwanda	632	1,088	3,224	552	48	15	5,560
Urban/Rural							
Urban	36	487	176	197	24	3	923
Rural	595	601	3,048	355	24	12	4,636
Province							
Kigali City	18	346	107	142	14	2	628
Southern Province	147	193	857	99	10	3	1,308
Western Province	170	224	740	126	11	4	1,275
Northern Province	115	140	596	60	2	2	917
Eastern Province	181	185	925	126	11	4	1,433
Age category							
16-35	429	799	1,631	352	35	9	3,254
36+	202	290	1,593	201	13	6	2,305

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed. Notes: Non-farm cooperative members are grouped together with independent non-farmers and farm cooperative members are grouped with independent farmers.

Table 6.8: National estimates of usually employed population aged 16+ (000s), by main usual job type, according to urban/rural, province and broad age category (EICV3)

EICV3	Main usual job type						Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm and other	Missing information	
All Rwanda	491	842	3,069	481	65	65	5,012
Urban/Rural							
Urban	33	369	150	163	20	14	750
Rural	458	473	2,919	318	44	51	4,262
Province							
Kigali City	20	260	94	98	13	9	493
Southern Province	116	137	827	86	12	12	1,189
Western Province	146	176	688	134	18	15	1,177
Northern Province	101	147	624	75	4	18	970
Eastern Province	108	122	836	89	19	11	1,184
Age category							
16-35	310	606	1,557	292	43	38	2,848
36+	180	236	1,512	188	21	27	2,165

Source: EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed. Note: VUP scheme jobs have been grouped together with wage farm jobs.

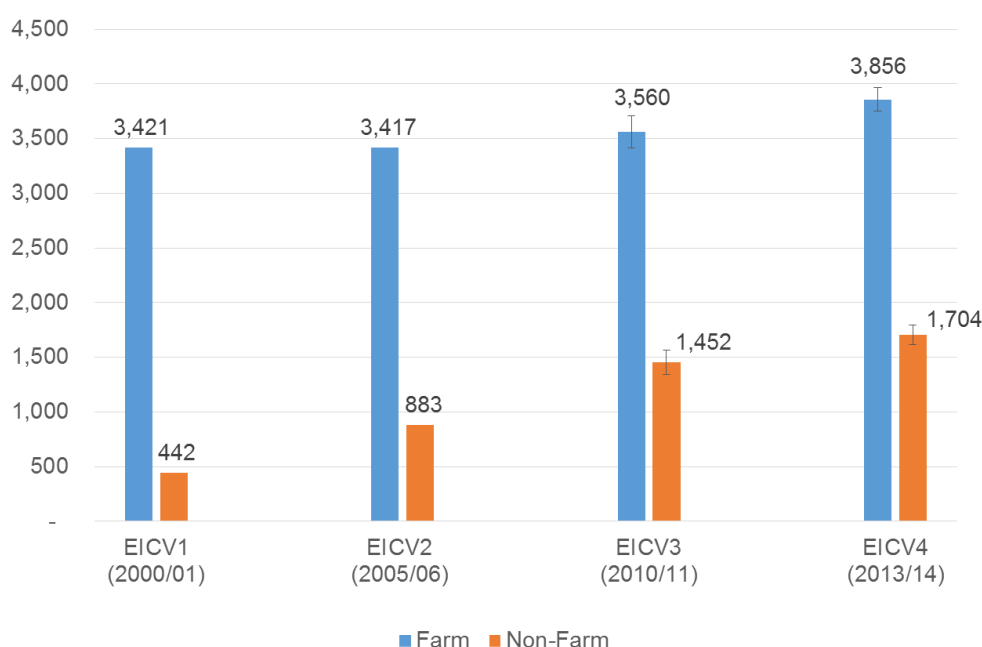
It is useful for policy purposes to group together farm and non-farm main usual jobs in order to compare the growth of employment in Rwanda in agricultural work versus non-agricultural work. Table 6.9 below presents the results of this exercise for all four EICV rounds. The table shows that there has likely been a steady increase in all types of main jobs overall, but in particular non-farm main jobs in Rwanda since the first EICV round in 2000/01.

Table 6.9: National estimates of usually employed population aged 16+ (000s), by main usual job type (grouped) (EICV4, EICV3, EICV2, EICV1)

Main usual job type	EICV4 (2013/14)	EICV3 (2010/11)	EICV2 (2005/06)	EICV1 (2000/01)
Farm	3,856	3,560	3,417	3,421
Non-farm	1,704	1,452	883	442
Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)	5,560	5,012	4,299	3,862
Population aged 16+ years (000s)	6,400	5,888	5,116	4,118

Source: EICV4, EICV3, EICV2, EICV1. Base population: persons aged 16+ years. Note: Persons with missing information have been grouped together with the non-farm category for purposes of comparison.

Figure 6.2 illustrates the results from Table 6.9, including the 99% confidence intervals for the results from EICV3 and EICV4. The figure clearly shows the increase in non-farm jobs, both absolute and relative to farm jobs. The fact that confidence intervals between EICV3 and EICV4 do not overlap gives additional robustness to this finding and indicates that the changes are statistically significant.

Figure 6.2: National estimates of usually employed population aged 16+ (000s), by main usual job type (farm versus non-farm) (EICV4, EICV3)

Source: EICV4, EICV3, EICV2, EICV1. Note: Error bars for EICV3 and EICV4 correspond to 99% confidence intervals for the point estimates: Non-Farm EICV4 [1,617; 1,791], Non-Farm EICV3 [1,342; 1,562], Farm EICV4 [3,748; 3,964], Farm EICV3 [3,412; 3,708].

Table 6.10 and Table 6.11 show how the different types of main usual jobs were distributed in Rwanda overall and by different groups of disaggregation. They further demonstrate how this distribution has changed between EICV3 and EICV4. The percentage of employed individuals with a main job in waged and outside the farming has increased from about 17% in EICV3 to about 20% in EICV4; the percentage of persons whose main job is in wage farming has also increased from about 10% to 11%. The percentage of independent farmers has declined as a proportion of those employed, while the self-employed, independent non-farmers have remained almost static.

The shift in proportions towards waged non-farm jobs was largest in Kigali City, the Southern Province, the Western Province, and the Eastern Province, while it was almost non-existent in the Northern Province. This can be linked to the estimated decreases for both the total number of jobs (Table 6.6) and in the number of people who have their usual main job in wage non-farm work (Table 6.7 and Table 6.8).

In addition, since EICV3, there has been a slight shift in the distribution of main usual job types across the different sexes. In EICV3, the proportion of individuals with wage farm employment as main usual job type was the same across women and men (10%), while in EICV4 the proportion of men with wage farm main usual jobs was lower (10%) than the proportion of women with that type of main usual job (13%).

Finally, there has also been a change of main usual job types across the different quintiles. For instance, among individuals of the poorest quintile, the proportion of wage farm main usual jobs increased from 18% in EICV3 to 24% in EICV4. There has been a decrease of 5% in the number of independent farmers in this poorest quintile.

Table 6.10: Distribution (%) of usually employed population by main usual job type, according to urban/rural, province, sex and broad age category (EICV4)

EICV4	Main usual job type						Total	Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm and other	Missing information		
All Rwanda	11.4	19.6	58.0	9.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	5,560
Urban/Rural								
Urban	3.9	52.8	19.1	21.3	2.6	0.3	100.0	923
Rural	12.8	13.0	65.8	7.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	4,636
Province								
Kigali City	2.8	55.2	17.0	22.6	2.2	0.3	100.0	628
Southern Province	11.2	14.8	65.5	7.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,308
Western Province	13.3	17.6	58.0	9.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,275
Northern Province	12.6	15.3	65.1	6.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	917
Eastern Province	12.7	12.9	64.6	8.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,433
Sex								
Male	9.5	30.7	49.0	10.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	2,580
Female	13.0	10.0	65.8	9.8	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,980
Age category								
16-35	13.2	24.5	50.1	10.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	3,254
36+	8.8	12.6	69.1	8.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	2,305
Quintile								
Q1	24.0	9.8	60.5	4.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	953
Q2	15.0	11.7	66.8	5.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,041
Q3	10.8	12.9	67.9	7.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,119
Q4	7.0	16.3	64.6	11.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,161
Q5	3.5	41.9	34.4	17.6	2.2	0.4	100.0	1,286

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed. Note: Non-farm cooperative members are grouped together with independent non-farmers; farm cooperative members are grouped with independent farmers.

Table 6.11: Distribution (%) of usually employed population by main usual job type, according to urban/rural, province, sex and broad age category (EICV3)

EICV3	Main usual job type						Total	Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm and other	Missing information		
All Rwanda	9.8	16.8	61.2	9.6	1.3	1.3	100.0	5,012
Urban/Rural								
Urban	4.4	49.3	20.1	21.7	2.7	1.9	100.0	750
Rural	10.7	11.1	68.5	7.5	1.0	1.2	100.0	4,262
Province								
Kigali City	4.0	52.8	19.1	19.8	2.6	1.7	100.0	493
Southern Province	9.7	11.5	69.6	7.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	1,189
Western Province	12.4	14.9	58.5	11.3	1.5	1.3	100.0	1,177
Northern Province	10.4	15.2	64.3	7.8	0.4	1.8	100.0	970
Eastern Province	9.1	10.3	70.6	7.5	1.6	0.9	100.0	1,184
Sex								
Male	10.1	27.3	49.1	11.6	1.0	1.0	100.0	2,252
Female	9.5	8.2	71.1	8.0	1.6	1.6	100.0	2,760
Age category								
16-35	10.9	21.3	54.7	10.3	1.5	1.3	100.0	2,847
36+	8.3	10.9	69.8	8.7	1.0	1.2	100.0	2,165
Quintile								
Q1	18.4	8.9	65.7	4.6	0.8	1.5	100.0	870
Q2	12.6	9.0	70.3	5.9	0.6	1.6	100.0	940
Q3	8.9	10.0	70.4	8.7	1.0	1.0	100.0	991
Q4	7.5	13.7	66.3	10.3	1.2	1.1	100.0	1,065
Q5	3.8	38.0	37.8	16.5	2.5	1.4	100.0	1,146

Source: EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed. Notes: VUP scheme jobs have been grouped together with wage farm jobs.

Figure 6.3 maps the proportion of employed individuals with a main usual job work in non-farm jobs by district. Non-farm jobs are highly clustered in districts with large urban areas, for example around Kigali City, Musanze and Rubavu. Similarly, predominantly rural districts have the lowest proportions of individuals with non-farm jobs.

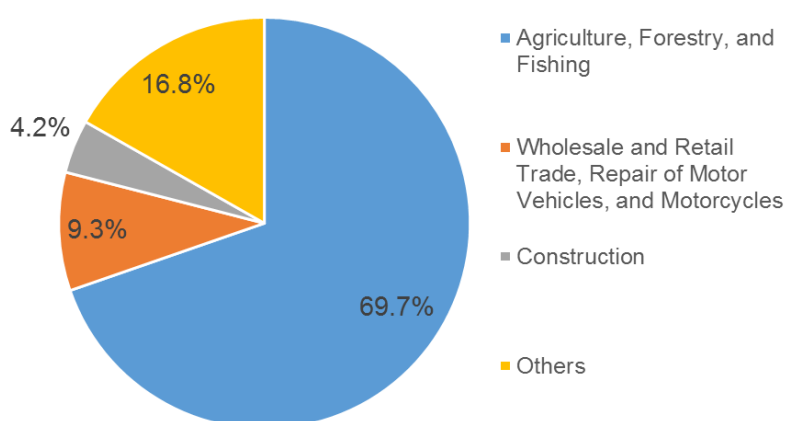
Table 6.12 and Figure 6.4 present the usually employed population's main usual jobs by ISCO occupation group. About 59% of peoples' main usual jobs have been categorised as 'skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery work'. The large majority of these are subsistence crop farmers and subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmers. Another 22% of people are classified as having 'elementary occupations'. This mostly includes, for example, agricultural, forestry, and fishery labourers, mining and construction labourers, and domestic, hotel and office cleaners. The third largest category is 'services and sales workers', with about 10% of the total. These are mostly jobs as street and market salespersons. Together, these three categories make up over 90% of all main usual jobs in Rwanda. The remaining jobs fall in categories such as 'professionals' (for example, teachers and finance professionals), 'craft and related trades workers' (for example, handicraft workers), and 'plant and machine operators, and assemblers' (for example, car, van and motorcycle drivers).

Table 6.12 indicates that there is a tendency for individuals with jobs in services and sales occupations to live in urban areas (26%) rather than in rural areas (7%). In addition, fewer individuals have their main usual jobs in the skilled agriculture category in urban areas (20%) than is the case in rural areas (66%). A higher proportion of female workers have their main usual jobs in skilled agriculture, forestry, or fishery (66%) than their male counterparts (50%). In comparison, men are more clustered in the elementary or labouring occupations.

Table 6.12: Distribution (%) of usually employed population by occupation group of main usual jobs, according to urban/rural and sex (EICV4)

EICV4	All Rwanda	Urban/Rural		Sex	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Occupation group of main usual job (ISCO 1 Digit group)					
Managers	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.2
Professionals	2.5	8.2	1.4	3.2	2.0
Technical and associate professionals	0.7	2.5	0.3	0.9	0.5
Clerical support workers	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.4
Services and sales workers	9.9	26.0	6.6	9.8	9.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	58.6	19.5	66.4	50.1	65.9
Craft and related trades workers	3.7	7.7	2.9	5.8	1.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.3	4.1	0.8	2.7	0.2
Elementary occupations	22.0	27.2	21.0	25.6	18.9
Other	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0
Missing information	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)	5,560	923	4,636	2,580	2,980

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Figure 6.5: Distribution (%) of main usual jobs by ISIC One-Digit Industry Group (EICV4)

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table 6.13 and Figure 6.5 present the distribution of individual's main usual jobs across ISIC industry classifications. The results mirror previous findings. About 70% of jobs in Rwanda are in “agriculture, forestry, and fishing”, rising to 79% for rural areas but only 23% of jobs in urban areas. For women the proportion is higher with around 79% of main usual jobs in this industry, compared to 59 % of men.

The second largest proportion of jobs (9%) can be found in “wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, and motorcycles”. Again, there are large differences between urban (22%) and rural areas (7%), although differences between male and female workers are minimal.

The third largest groups is “construction” (4%). There are relatively more jobs in this industry in urban areas (9%) than in rural areas (3%) and a greater proportion of male workers in construction (8%) than female workers (1%).

Table 6.13: Distribution (%) of usually employed population by industry group of main usual jobs, according to urban/rural and sex (EICV4)

EICV4	All Rwanda	Urban/Rural		Sex	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Industry group of main usual job (ISIC 1 Digit group)					
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	69.7	23.1	79.0	59.2	78.8
Mining and Quarrying	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.2
Manufacturing	1.9	3.6	1.6	2.9	1.1
Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Services	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Construction	4.2	8.5	3.4	7.9	1.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, and Motorcycles	9.3	22.4	6.6	9.2	9.3
Transportation and Storage	2.1	4.7	1.6	4.4	0.2
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.5
Information and Communication	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Real Estate Activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.9	3.2	0.5	1.6	0.3
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.7	2.7	0.3	1.1	0.4
Education	1.6	4.2	1.1	1.9	1.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.8	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
Other Service Activities	1.4	3.6	1.0	1.8	1.0
Activities of Households as Employers, Undifferentiated Goods- and Service-Producing Activities	3.5	11.8	1.9	3.8	3.3
Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Missing information	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)	5,560	923	4,636	2,580	2,980

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

6.2 Current economic activity

Indicators that describe current economic activity refer to a reference period of seven days before the survey interview. As interviews are collected over a 12-month period, the results reflect seasonal patterns.¹² Economic activity is defined in the section about the usual economic activity above, with the difference that there is a briefer reference period of one week.

6.2.1 Current economic activity status

The current economic activity status of individuals refers to whether individuals have been employed, unemployed, or economically inactive in the 7 days preceding the survey interview. Employment means that the person has worked in any job for at least one hour in 7 days preceding the survey or was temporary absent from the job. As before, this can include non-paid and farm jobs.¹³

Current unemployment, following the ILO definition from 1982, means that an individual has not worked for at least one hour in a job in the week before the survey, but is seeking work and is available to work.¹⁴ The definition used in EICV3 and EICV4 slightly differs from this. In EICV3, being unemployed meant not having worked and 'wishing to find employment'. Because of updates in the

¹² Throughout this section 6.2, we will refer to this short reference period of seven days when presenting economic activity indicators.

¹³ See section 6.1 for a definition of jobs and footnote for the ILO definition of individuals who are in employment.

¹⁴ International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 10.

questionnaires, this exact definition is not implemented for EICV4. Instead, wishing to find work is defined here as either “seeking a job during the last four weeks” or “desiring to work at the present time”. Note that the questionnaire design for EICV4 allows, however, to adapt this indicator to correspond to the cited ILO definition.

Finally, currently inactive individuals were defined as not having a job for at least one hour in the week preceding the survey and not wishing to find new employment (as defined above).

Table 6.14 presents the distribution of working age individuals’ current economic activity status in Rwanda. About 86% of all working age persons said that they had a job in the 7 days preceding the EICV4 survey. About 2% were unemployed and seeking work, and about 13% were economically inactive. These figures are very similar to those of usual economic activity, presented in Table 6.1, although current unemployment is about one percentage point higher than the proportion of those who were unemployed over the previous 12 months (1%). The proportion of the population that is currently employed is smaller in urban than in rural areas and current economic inactivity is about twice as higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The disaggregation by age groups shows also that current economic inactivity is largest in the youngest age group (40%) and smallest for individuals aged 30 to 39 years (2%).

Finally, there are some differences across the disaggregation by wealth quintiles: the proportion of currently employed individuals is largest for the bottom, i.e. the poorest, quintile (89%) and smallest for the top, i.e. the richest, quintile (78%). Similarly, the proportion of currently unemployed and inactive individuals is largest for the top quintile (4% and 17% respectively), and smaller for the lower quintiles. For example, 0.3% of the individuals in the bottom quintile are currently unemployed and 11% inactive.

Table 6.14: Distribution (%) of current economic activity status, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV4)

EICV4	Current economic activity status				Total	Population aged 16+ years (000s)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Missing information		
All Rwanda	85.6	1.7	12.6	0.0	100.0	6,400
Urban/Rural						
Urban	71.8	6.8	21.3	0.1	100.0	1,217
Rural	88.8	0.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	5,183
Province						
Kigali City	70.5	8.7	20.7	0.1	100.0	822
Southern Province	86.6	0.5	12.8	0.0	100.0	1,502
Western Province	88.0	0.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	1,441
Northern Province	90.0	0.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	1,011
Eastern Province	87.4	0.9	11.7	0.0	100.0	1,624
Sex						
Male	85.8	1.4	12.8	0.0	100.0	2,970
Female	85.5	2.1	12.5	0.0	100.0	3,430
5 year age group						
16-19	58.8	1.3	39.8	0.1	100.0	961
20-24	78.4	3.3	18.2	0.0	100.0	1,080
25-29	92.1	3.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	910
30-34	96.4	1.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	842
35-39	97.1	1.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	557
40-44	95.9	1.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	446
45-49	95.7	0.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	357
50-54	96.4	0.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	362
55-59	93.5	0.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	297
60-64	90.9	0.1	9.0	0.0	100.0	204

EICV4	Current economic activity status				Total	Population aged 16+ years (000s)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Missing information		
65+	76.9	0.0	23.1	0.0	100.0	384
Quintile						
Q1	89.1	0.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	1,063
Q2	88.9	0.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	1,163
Q3	88.4	0.7	10.8	0.0	100.0	1,254
Q4	86.0	1.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	1,332
Q5	78.3	4.4	17.3	0.0	100.0	1,588

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years.

Table 6.15 presents the same distribution for the previous survey round, EICV3.¹⁵ The main differences between the two rounds are that current employment rates in EICV3 were about five percentage points lower than in EICV4. This change is mainly due to fewer people being currently inactive in EICV4 than in EICV3,¹⁶ whereas unemployment rates remained static. This difference is also reflected across the different disaggregation variables.

As with usual economic activity, this change can largely be explained by the fact that current economic activity increased mostly for young individuals. In the age group of 16–19 year olds, about 44% were currently economically active in EICV3, whereas about 60% were estimated to be economically active in EICV4. This is an increase of about 16 percentage points

Table 6.15: Distribution (%) of current economic activity status, according to urban/rural, province, sex and five-year age group (EICV3)

EICV3	Current economic activity status				Total	Population aged 16+ years (000s)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Missing information		
All Rwanda	81.2	1.9	16.9	0.0	100.0	5,888
Urban/Rural						
Urban	69.4	7.1	23.5	0.0	100.0	994
Rural	83.6	0.8	15.5	0.0	100.0	4,894
Province						
Kigali City	69.8	8.7	21.4	0.0	100.0	640
Southern Province	81.5	0.8	17.8	0.0	100.0	1,394
Western Province	81.1	1.4	17.5	0.0	100.0	1,390
Northern Province	85.3	1.5	13.1	0.0	100.0	1,086
Eastern Province	83.2	0.5	16.3	0.0	100.0	1,379
Sex						
Male	79.9	1.8	18.2	0.0	100.0	2,690
Female	82.3	1.9	15.8	0.0	100.0	3,197
5 year age group						
16-19	43.6	1.0	55.4	0.0	100.0	936
20-24	74.4	3.2	22.5	0.0	100.0	1,026
25-29	90.2	3.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	885
30-34	94.4	2.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	648
35-39	94.9	1.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	504
40-44	94.4	1.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	414
45-49	94.8	1.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	369
50-54	93.0	1.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	335
55-59	94.1	1.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	249

¹⁵ Since the publication of the EICV3 thematic reports on economic activity, minor changes to the underlying data have been implemented in order to improve data quality. Hence, the estimates presented in the following tables will differ slightly from the estimates found in these reports.

¹⁶ See previous section for an explanation of the higher activity rates.

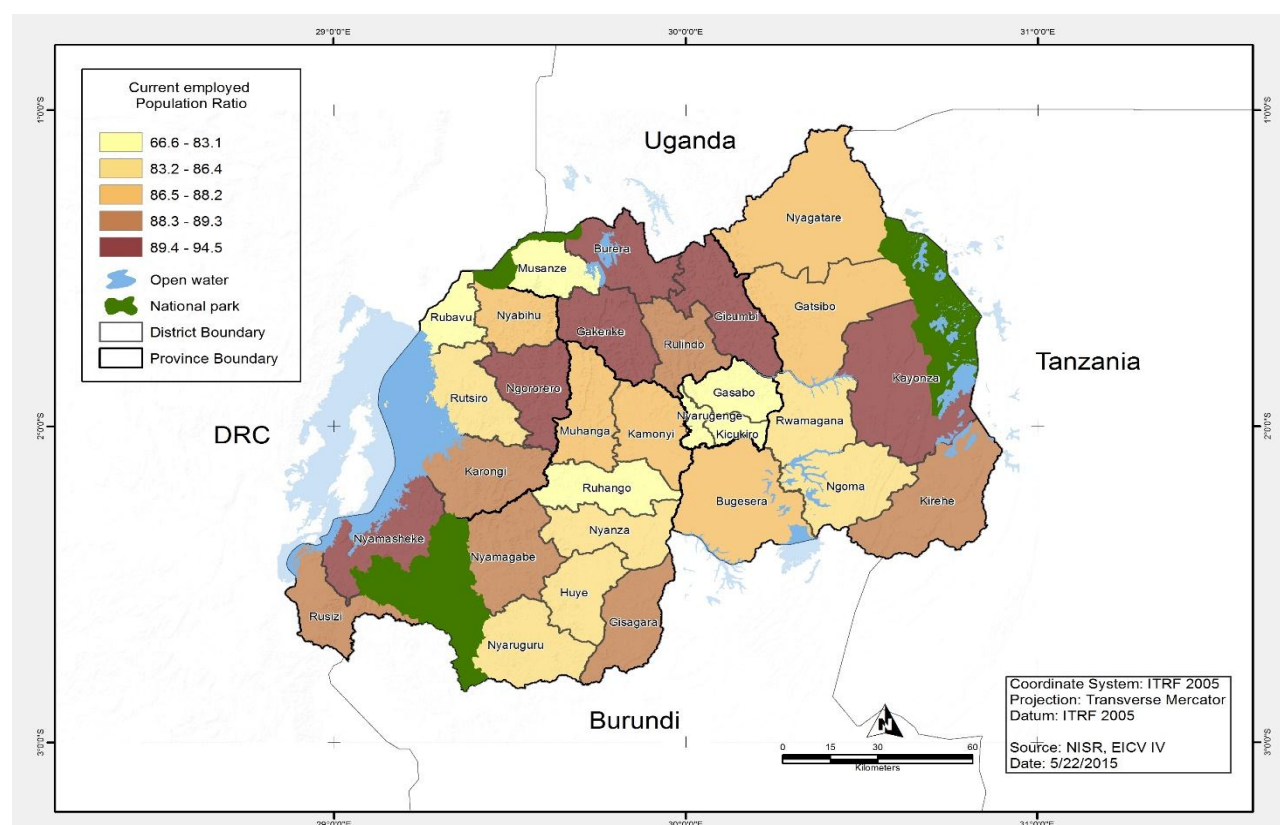
EICV3	Current economic activity status				Total	Population aged 16+ years (000s)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Missing information		
60-64	92.5	0.7	6.8	0.0	100.0	160
65+	79.8	0.1	20.1	0.0	100.0	361
Quintiles						
Q1	83.0	1.3	15.7	0.0	100.0	989
Q2	84.1	1.1	14.8	0.0	100.0	1,071
Q3	83.6	1.1	15.3	0.0	100.0	1,139
Q4	81.6	1.5	17.0	0.0	100.0	1,251
Q5	75.7	3.8	20.5	0.0	100.0	1,438

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 16+ years.

Figure 6.6 below maps the current employment to population ratio i.e. the proportion of all individuals of working age that are currently employed, by district in Rwanda.

Table 6.14 above shows that this ratio is generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The map below can be interpreted in light of this finding: districts that have a relatively large proportion of urban areas, such as e.g. Gasabo, Nyarugenge, Kicukiro, Musanze, and Rubavu, generally have lower current employment to population ratios compared to other districts.

Figure 6.6: Current employed population ratios (%), at district level (EICV4)



Source: EICV4.

6.2.2 Current unemployment rates

Table 6.16 presents current unemployment rates for EICV3 and EICV4 by region, sex, 10-year age groups, and completed formal education. Unemployment rates are defined as the number of currently unemployed working age individuals over all currently economically active individuals, i.e. excluding economically inactive persons of working age.

Overall, unemployment rates have not changed much in Rwanda. Both in EICV3 and EICV4 the estimate lies at around 2%. However, when disaggregating these figures, some changes become apparent: For example, unemployment decreased for male individuals from about 2.2% in EICV3 to about 1.6% in EICV4.

It is important to reiterate here that, as described above, employment comprises any jobs that an individual has had for at least one hour in the 7 days preceding the interview. This includes most informal, unpaid, or farm work that respondents might have carried out, for example on the family farm. The difference between urban and rural rates of current unemployment rate reflects the role farm-related work plays in rural areas: in urban areas unemployment rate is estimated at 9%, over 10 times higher than in rural areas.

Similarly, the differences in unemployment rates across levels of completed formal education illustrate this point. For EICV4, the current unemployment is around 14% for individuals who have completed University education and about 9% for individuals with completed secondary or post-primary education, falling progressively with lower levels of education.

Table 6.16: Current unemployment rates (%), according to urban/rural, sex, 10-year age group and status of formal education completion (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	Current unemployment rate (%)	Currently economically active persons aged 16+ years (000s)	Current unemployment rate (%)	Currently economically active persons aged 16+ years (000s)
All Rwanda	2.0	5,590	2.2	4,893
Urban/Rural				
Urban	8.7	957	9.2	760
Rural	0.6	4,633	1.0	4,133
Sex				
Male	1.6	2,588	2.2	2,200
Female	2.4	3,002	2.3	2,694
10 year age group				
16-24	3.3	1,461	3.4	1,213
25-34	2.7	1,695	2.9	1,454
35-44	1.2	981	1.6	883
45-54	0.7	695	1.2	669
55-64	0.1	464	0.9	386
65+	0.0	295	0.1	289
Completed formal education				
Never attended/Pre-primary	0.3	1,110	0.9	1,213
Uncompleted Primary	0.9	2,385	1.5	2,134
Primary	1.4	1,419	2.5	1,109
Secondary/Post-primary	9.0	542	9.7	353
University	13.5	135	5.5	81
Missing information	0.0	0	0.0	3

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are currently economically active.

6.2.3 The main current employment of the workforce

As with usual employment, respondents' current jobs have been ranked in order to identify their main current job. Main current jobs have been classified by job type, using the same typology as for usual jobs. Table 6.17 shows the distribution of main current jobs across job types for all currently employed individuals. The distribution is very similar to the findings for main usual jobs in Table 6.10. Table 6.18 presents the same results for the previous round of the survey, EICV3. It is clear that no major changes in the distribution of main current job types have occurred since then.

Table 6.17: Distribution (%) of currently employed population by main current job type, according to urban/rural, province, sex and broad age category (EICV4)

EICV4	Main current job type					Total	Currently employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm and other		
All Rwanda	12.2	20.5	54.5	11.4	1.3	100.0	4,893
Urban/Rural							
Urban	3.9	54.4	16.2	22.5	3.0	100.0	773
Rural	13.8	14.1	61.7	9.4	1.0	100.0	4,119
Province							
Kigali City	2.6	58.0	13.4	23.4	2.6	100.0	522
Southern Province	12.0	16.1	61.4	9.2	1.3	100.0	1,162
Western Province	14.2	18.7	54.4	11.4	1.3	100.0	1,096
Northern Province	13.8	15.7	60.9	9.2	0.5	100.0	832
Eastern Province	13.7	13.9	61.1	10.1	1.3	100.0	1,280
Sex							
Male	12.1	32.9	40.7	13.7	0.7	100.0	2,311
Female	12.4	9.4	66.9	9.4	1.9	100.0	2,581
Age category							
16-35	13.1	25.5	47.6	12.2	1.6	100.0	2,811
36+	11.1	13.8	63.9	10.4	0.8	100.0	2,081

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are currently employed and have reported a job in the last seven days. Note: Non-farm cooperative members are grouped together with independent non-farmers; farm cooperative members are grouped with independent farmers.

Table 6.18: Distribution (%) of currently employed population by main current job type, according to urban/rural, province, sex and broad age category (EICV3)

EICV3	Main current job type					Total	Currently employed persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm and other		
All Rwanda	11.9	18.7	56.5	11.5	1.3	100.0	4,454
Urban/Rural							
Urban	4.5	52.2	16.3	24.3	2.7	100.0	636
Rural	13.1	13.2	63.2	9.4	1.1	100.0	3,818
Province							
Kigali City	4.3	55.0	16.0	22.1	2.5	100.0	419
Southern Province	12.3	13.7	64.1	8.8	1.1	100.0	1,064
Western Province	13.5	16.2	56.2	12.7	1.4	100.0	1,039
Northern Province	12.5	18.3	58.8	9.9	0.6	100.0	863
Eastern Province	12.2	12.4	63.4	10.4	1.6	100.0	1,069
Sex							
Male	12.0	30.8	42.2	13.9	1.0	100.0	2,027
Female	11.7	8.7	68.5	9.6	1.6	100.0	2,427
Age category							
16-35	12.5	23.8	49.9	12.3	1.6	100.0	2,503
36+	11.0	12.3	65.1	10.6	1.0	100.0	1,951

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 16+ years who are currently employed and have reported a job in the last seven days. Note: VUP scheme jobs have been grouped together with wage farm jobs.

7 Agriculture

Agriculture remains the backbone of Rwanda's economy and the majority of households in Rwanda are engaged in some sort of crop or livestock production activity. Agriculture makes up around a third of gross domestic product (MINECOFIN, 2013; NISR, 2015). As discussed in the Section on Economic Activity, close to 70% of working individuals aged 16 years or above are usually employed in agriculture. In recent years, the Government of Rwanda has implemented several ambitious programmes to increase the productivity of the agriculture sector. The motivation behind these actions is reflected in the Ministry of Agriculture's vision: *'Our Vision is to modernize Agriculture and Livestock to achieve food security. One of the key pillars of this vision is the transformation of Agriculture from subsistence to a productive high-value, market oriented farming that is environmentally friendly and has an impact on other sectors of the economy.'*

This chapter discusses the way in which Rwandese households engage in crop and livestock production, and what changes can be observed between EICV4 and EICV3.

Table 7.1 presents the percentage of households engaged in different agricultural activities: livestock rearing, crop production and sale, and the processing and sale of agricultural products.

Overall, there has been a reduction in the percentage of households raising livestock, cultivating crops and selling crops, while the absolute numbers have increased slightly due to population growth. Urban areas, Kigali City in particular, experienced a reduction in the percentage of households raising livestock and a large drop in households engaged in crop cultivation, both in relative and absolute numbers. The share of households processing agricultural products¹⁷ from their own production has seen a steep increase between the surveys, while the share of households also selling these processed products has increased only marginally. The proportion of households selling crops has reduced by 5%, with a reduction across all provinces.

A more detailed discussion of the different trends within each of these different agricultural activities will be given in the sections below.

Table 7.1: Percentage (%) of households engaging in different agricultural activities, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% engaging in different agricultural activities...					Total number of households (000s)
	HH raises livestock	HH engages in crop production	HH engages in crop production and sells crops	HH processes agricultural products from own production	HH processes and sells agricultural products from own production	
All Rwanda	64.5	87.4	73.0	78.7	18.6	2,493
Urban/rural						
Urban	30.9	43.9	29.8	34.0	3.0	426
Rural	71.4	96.3	81.9	87.9	21.9	2,067
Province						
Kigali City	27.5	36.3	26.1	30.4	6.0	295
Southern Province	71.3	95.8	82.3	89.4	29.0	597
Western Province	66.0	91.1	71.4	75.2	17.1	559
Northern Province	74.1	95.9	82.1	87.8	21.1	394
Eastern Province	67.8	94.4	81.8	88.4	14.7	647
Sex of head of household						
Male	66.2	86.7	73.2	78.1	19.3	1,857
Female	59.5	89.4	72.6	80.6	16.6	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

¹⁷ This indicator previously included households who processed agricultural products using other input sources, such as purchases and gifts.

EICV3	% engaging in different agricultural activities...					Total number of households (000s)
	HH raises livestock	HH engages in crop production	HH engages in crop production and sells crops	HH processes agricultural products from own production	HH processes and sells agricultural products from own production	
All Rwanda	68.2	93.0	78.3	54.2	16.4	2,253
Urban/rural						
Urban	35.3	62.7	32.7	21.9	2.5	335
Rural	73.9	98.3	86.3	59.9	18.8	1,918
Province						
Kigali City	34.5	55.6	31.0	22.8	5.2	223
Southern Province	73.1	97.1	86.3	59.8	22.5	549
Western Province	69.2	96.3	77.6	49.9	17.5	528
Northern Province	76.1	98.3	84.3	47.9	14.9	411
Eastern Province	70.1	96.9	85.9	70.6	14.8	542
Sex of head of household						
Male	69.6	92.4	77.5	54.6	17.3	1,629
Female	64.6	94.4	80.4	53.1	14.1	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

7.1 Raising livestock

The percentage of households in Rwanda raising some type of livestock declined slightly over time from 68% to 65%, continuing the trend from EICV2. This trend is more pronounced in urban areas and particularly in Kigali City (35% to 28%), where population growth has been relatively higher, and among female-headed households (65% to 60%). Table 7.2 presents the percentage of livestock-raising households raising different types of animals. Goats, cattle and chicken remain the most commonly owned types, at 51%, 50% and 46% respectively of livestock-raising households. Cattle- and sheep-rearing is particularly high in Northern Province, goat-rearing is highest in Eastern Province (65%), and pig-rearing in Southern Province (47%). Raising cattle is far more common among male-headed households than female-headed ones (53% compared to 41%), as is raising pigs (34% compared to 26%) and chickens (47% compared to 39%), while a higher percentage of female-headed households than male-headed households raise goats (56% compared to 50%).

The percentage of households raising cattle has risen nationally by three percentage points, from 47% to 50%, which is driven by an increase in Kigali City, Southern and Western Provinces. The percentage of households raising pigs increased from 24% to 32% nationally. This increase was largest in Southern Province (38% to 47%), Eastern Province (16% to 25%) and Northern Province (20% to 28%). The proportion of households raising rabbits decreased nationally from 23% to 18%. This decrease was most pronounced in Northern Province (26% to 18%), Southern Province (30% to 24%) and Western Province (23% to 18%).

Table 7.2: Percentage (%) of households raising different types of livestock, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Type of livestock								Households raising livestock (000s)
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Other animals	
All Rwanda	50.4	13.9	51.3	31.9	18.3	45.5	1.8	6.3	1,607
Urban/rural									
Urban	45.1	9.9	39.1	17.6	14.3	47.8	3.2	2.6	132
Rural	50.9	14.3	52.4	33.2	18.7	45.3	1.7	6.7	1,475
Province									
Kigali City	46.7	5.5	47.6	8.8	14.6	49.8	4.0	1.2	81

EICV4	Type of livestock								Households raising livestock (000s)
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Other animals	
Southern Province	52.0	7.0	53.6	47.4	23.9	46.7	1.3	6.7	426
Western Province	46.7	18.0	44.4	30.7	18.0	42.6	1.2	10.3	369
Northern Province	60.4	31.5	37.6	28.1	18.5	40.0	0.8	9.0	292
Eastern Province	45.9	7.0	64.8	24.8	13.7	49.5	3.2	1.9	439
Sex of head of household									
Male	53.3	14.4	49.8	33.7	19.1	47.3	1.9	6.5	1,229
Female	40.8	12.4	56.4	26.2	15.8	39.4	1.4	5.7	378

Source: EICV4. Base population: households raising any type of livestock.

EICV3	Type of livestock								Households raising livestock (000s)
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Other animals	
All Rwanda	47.3	15.7	53.0	24.1	22.9	45.5	1.7	8.6	1,536
Urban/rural									
Urban	41.0	6.9	40.3	10.5	13.2	51.1	4.3	3.1	118
Rural	47.8	16.4	54.0	25.2	23.7	45.0	1.5	9.0	1,418
Province									
Kigali City	41.2	5.4	46.2	4.5	17.2	53.4	2.4	2.5	77
Southern Province	47.1	7.2	56.4	37.6	29.7	45.6	2.0	8.9	401
Western Province	42.5	19.9	50.4	25.1	23.2	36.5	1.4	14.4	365
Northern Province	57.8	35.8	39.3	20.3	25.9	39.7	0.4	10.2	313
Eastern Province	44.6	6.2	64.5	15.8	14.1	57.3	2.8	2.4	380
Sex of head of household									
Male	50.3	16.5	52.0	25.7	23.2	47.7	2.1	8.7	1,133
Female	38.9	13.5	55.8	19.5	22.1	39.4	0.8	8.1	403

Source: EICV3. Base population: households raising any type of livestock.

EICV4 also asked questions about receiving livestock from different social protection schemes. As shown in Table 7.3, 6% of Rwandan households received a cow under the 'One Cow per Poor Family' policy. The highest rate of this can be observed in Eastern Province (10%). Other social protection schemes and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) also distributed animals to households: 9% of households received such an animal overall, and the proportion of households benefiting from such programmes was highest in Southern Province (11%) and Northern Province (12%). More female-headed households (13%) than male-headed households (7%) have received an animal from other social protection schemes.

Table 7.3: Percentage (%) of households benefiting from the 'One Cow per Poor Family' policy or another social protection scheme, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Social protection scheme		Total number of households (000s)
	One cow policy	Any animal from NGOs/social protection scheme	
All Rwanda	6.0	8.7	2,493
Urban/rural			
Urban	1.8	3.6	426
Rural	6.9	9.7	2,067
Province			
Kigali City	1.7	3.3	295
Southern Province	5.5	10.5	597
Western Province	3.7	8.4	559
Northern Province	6.8	11.9	394
Eastern Province	10.0	7.7	647
Sex of head of household			
Male	6.1	7.4	1,857
Female	5.8	12.5	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households. Note: Only households that raised animals in the past 12 months were asked about these schemes.

EICV3	Social protection scheme		Total number of households (000s)
	One cow policy	Any animal from NGOs/social protection scheme	
All Rwanda	3.9	9.4	2,253
Urban/rural			
Urban	1.1	2.8	335
Rural	4.4	10.6	1,918
Province			
Kigali City	0.9	3.8	223
Southern Province	3.3	10.1	549
Western Province	2.4	9.6	528
Northern Province	4.0	12.0	411
Eastern Province	7.1	8.8	542
Sex of head of household			
Male	3.8	8.3	1,629
Female	4.2	12.3	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households. Note: Only households that raised animals in the past 12 months were asked about these schemes.

7.2 Land ownership and transactions

Table 7.4 indicates that 89% of all households in Rwanda own agricultural land, decreasing from 94% in EICV3, and with a strong divide between urban (60%) and rural areas (95%). The percentage of land-owning households that have purchased, sold, or rented out land has declined slightly over time, while the percentage that sharecropped land has risen slightly, from 6% in EICV3 to 8% in EICV4.

The land market remains strongest in Northern Province; 18% of land-owning households have purchased land and 9% sold land over the past 12 months. Giving out land for sharecropping is a more common practice in Eastern Province, with an increase from 7% to 12% since EICV3. In Western Province, a smaller percentage of households purchased land (from 17% to 14%) and sold land (11% to 7%).

While there is no significant difference between male- and female-headed households in terms of land ownership, both groups of households engage very differently in the land market. The percentage of households that purchased land in the past 12 months was much higher among male-headed

households (16% compared to 5% in female-headed households), whereas female-headed households more often rented out land or gave it out for sharecropping.

Table 7.4: Percentage (%) of households owning agricultural land in the past 12 months, and who have purchased, sold, rented out or sharecropped land, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% owning agricultural land in past 12 months	Total number of households (000s)	Transaction in past 12 months				Households owning agricultural land in past 12 months (000s)
			Purchased land	Sold land	Rented out land	Sharecropped land	
All Rwanda	89.3	2,493	13.5	8.1	11.4	7.7	2,226
Urban/rural							
Urban	60.2	426	11.6	6.6	11.5	7.3	257
Rural	95.3	2,067	13.8	8.3	11.4	7.7	1,969
Province							
Kigali City	60.5	295	13.2	10.0	9.1	3.8	179
Southern Province	94.3	597	12.9	6.9	12.0	4.7	563
Western Province	90.0	559	12.5	7.3	12.3	9.9	503
Northern Province	96.5	394	17.5	8.9	10.4	4.2	381
Eastern Province	92.8	647	12.5	9.0	11.3	11.8	601
Sex of head of household							
Male	89.5	1,857	16.4	8.5	10.3	6.9	1,661
Female	88.8	636	5.0	7.1	14.7	10.0	565

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households; households owning agricultural land in past 12 months.

EICV3	% owning agricultural land in past 12 months	Total number of households (000s)	Transaction in past 12 months				Households owning agricultural land in past 12 months (000s)
			Purchased land	Sold land	Rented out land	Sharecropped land	
All Rwanda	93.5	2,253	15.0	9.7	12.5	6.1	2,106
Urban/rural							
Urban	70.9	335	11.8	8.2	10.8	4.5	237
Rural	97.4	1,918	15.4	9.9	12.7	6.3	1,869
Province							
Kigali City	68.8	223	9.5	6.5	9.4	2.2	154
Southern Province	96.8	549	13.2	7.7	14.0	4.6	532
Western Province	95.7	528	16.7	10.7	13.3	9.9	505
Northern Province	97.9	411	17.3	10.8	12.3	3.6	403
Eastern Province	94.8	542	15.0	10.7	11.5	7.0	514
Sex of head of household							
Male	93.4	1,629	18.0	9.8	11.5	5.4	1,522
Female	93.7	624	7.3	9.4	15.3	7.7	585

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households; households owning agricultural land in past 12 months. Note: Previously, transactions were reported as a percentage of all households in Rwanda.

7.3 Erosion protection, irrigation, regionalisation and consolidation programmes

Over recent years, land consolidation and the regionalisation of crops have been a focus of agricultural policies, as has the protection of land from erosion. Table 7.5 shows that 85% of crop-producing households in Rwanda have at least one of their plots protected from erosion, and 13% have at least one of their plots irrigated. Both are particularly high in Southern Province, where 93% of crop-cultivating households had a plot protected from erosion and 20% of households had an irrigated plot. Between EICV3 and EICV4, the percentage of crop-producing households with plots protected from

erosion increased both in Kigali City (from 53% to 67%) and in Northern Province (from 83% to 90%). The percentage of cultivating households with at least one irrigated plot increased in Kigali City (from 6% to 12%), Western Province (from 4% to 10%), and Southern Province (from 17% to 20%), and remained level in other parts of Rwanda.

Table 7.5 also presents the percentage of crop-producing households with any cultivated plot affected by land consolidation, which is 30% at a national level, an increase of seven percentage points since EICV3. The highest percentages of households affected by land consolidation are in Northern Province (43%) and Western Province (38%).

In EICV4, 29% of crop-cultivating households reported having added additional types of crops to at least one of their plots due to regionalisation, and 24% of households cultivating crops have removed at least one type of crop from any of their plots due to regionalisation. Both the addition and removal of particular crops has seen increases since EICV3. The percentage of households affected by regionalisation follows the pattern of land consolidation, and is highest in Northern Province (34% added; 32% removed crops) and Western Province (39% added; 28% removed crops), and lowest in Kigali City (8% added; 6% removed crops).

While regionalisation efforts have increased in all of Rwanda, the change is particularly noteworthy for Western Province: the percentage of households that added a crop type increased from 17% to 39%, and the percentage of households that removed a crop from 6% to 28%.

Among crop-producing households, male-headed households more often had a plot protected from erosion (87% compared to 82%) or a plot with irrigation during the last season (14% compared to 10%). Since EICV3, the increase in land consolidation and regionalisation programmes was higher among male-headed households. For example, while the percentage of crop-cultivating households that added crops due to regionalisation increased by 10 percentage points (22% to 32%) between the rounds for male-headed households, the increase was smaller for female-headed households at six percentage points (18% to 24%).

Table 7.5: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households with any plot protected by erosion, irrigated, affected by land consolidation, and crops added and removed due to regionalisation, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% of households ...					Households engaging in crop production (000s)
	With any plot protected from erosion	With any irrigated plot in the last season	With any plot affected by land consolidation	Added a crop due to regionalisation	Removed a crop due to regionalisation	
All Rwanda	85.4	12.9	29.6	29.4	24.0	2,178
Urban/rural						
Urban	68.0	11.0	25.2	21.5	18.0	187
Rural	87.0	13.1	30.1	30.1	24.5	1,991
Province						
Kigali City	66.5	11.7	5.6	8.4	5.8	107
Southern Province	93.4	20.2	24.4	28.0	23.2	572
Western Province	83.8	10.0	38.4	38.7	28.3	509
Northern Province	89.6	8.2	43.3	34.3	32.0	378
Eastern Province	79.8	11.5	22.9	23.5	19.2	611
Sex of head of household						
Male	86.5	14.1	31.6	31.5	25.9	1,610
Female	82.2	9.5	24.1	23.5	18.6	568

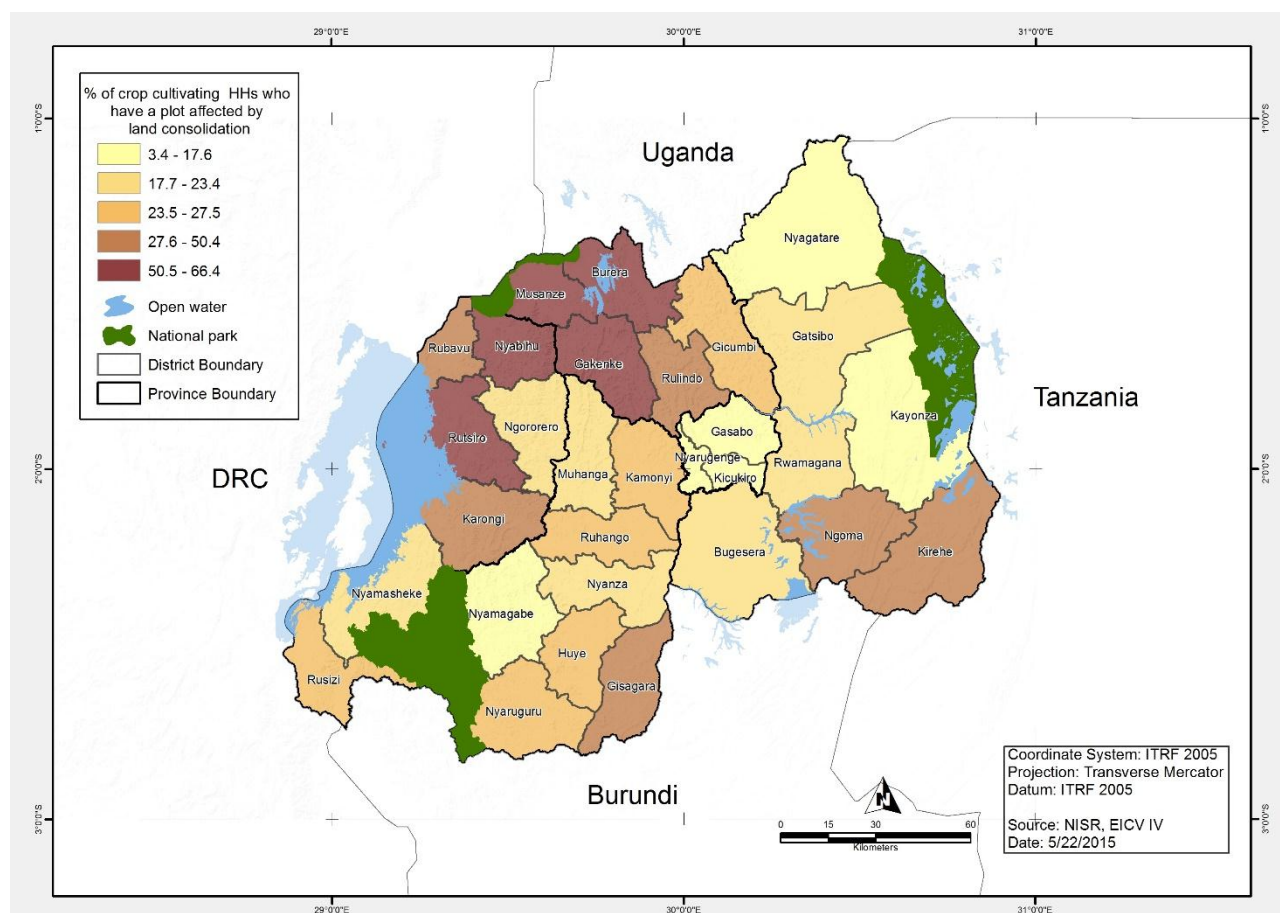
Source: EICV4. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

EICV3	% of households ...					Households engaging in crop production (000s)
	With any plot protected from erosion	With any irrigated plot in the last season	With any plot affected by land consolidation	Added a crop due to regionalisation	Removed a crop due to regionalisation	
All Rwanda	83.5	9.6	22.4	21.1	7.1	2,095
Urban/rural						
Urban	52.1	4.5	15.0	13.9	2.3	210
Rural	87.0	10.1	23.2	21.9	7.7	1,885
Province						
Kigali City	53.3	6.3	3.3	3.8	1.9	124
Southern Province	93.2	17.0	18.8	22.8	7.5	533
Western Province	83.8	4.2	20.4	17.4	5.7	508
Northern Province	83.2	6.9	39.7	30.9	12.4	404
Eastern Province	80.6	10.2	19.2	19.3	5.4	525
Sex of head of household						
Male	84.4	10.6	23.6	22.1	7.3	1,506
Female	81.1	7.0	19.4	18.4	6.6	589

Source: EICV3. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

The following maps display the percentage of crop-cultivating households that have been affected by land consolidation and regionalisation at district level. In districts in the north and north-west, such as Musanze, Burera, Gakenke, Nyabihu and Rutsiru, between 50% and 66% of households have plots affected by land consolidation. Land consolidation is least common in districts in Eastern Province as well as Nyamagabe.

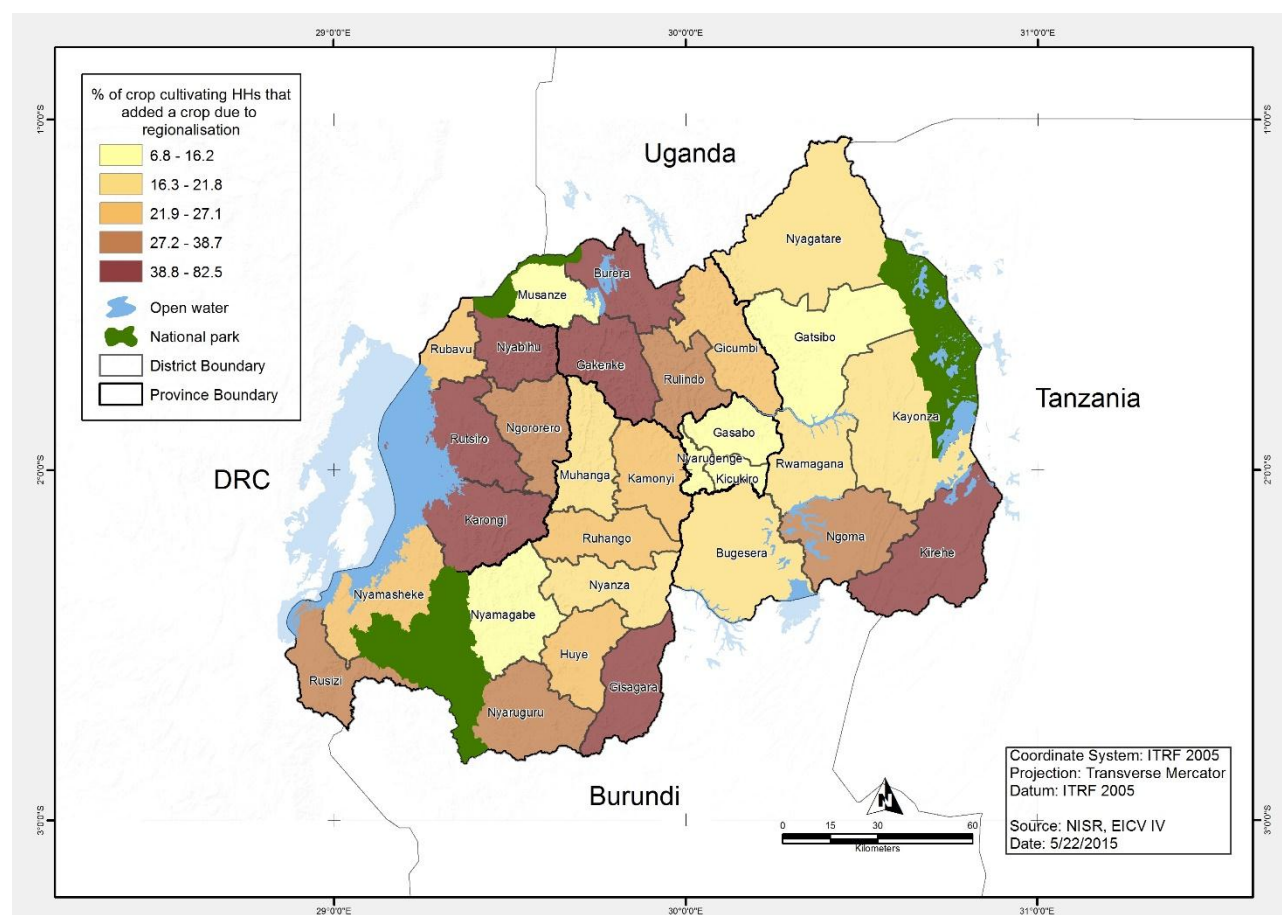
Figure 7.1: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households with at least one plot affected by land consolidation, at district level (EICV4)



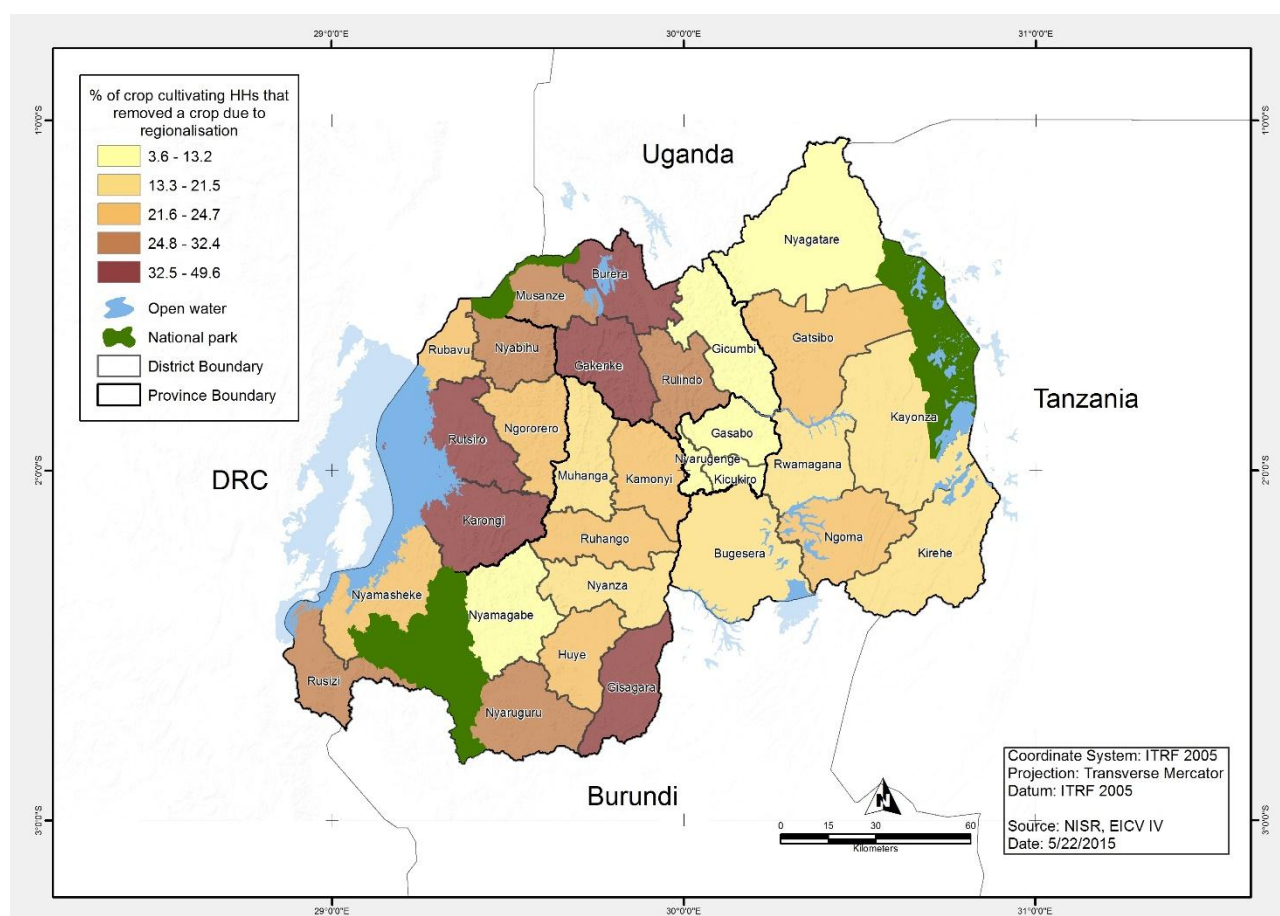
Source: EICV4. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

A relatively high proportion of crop-cultivating households in Burera, and Gakenke in Northern Province, in Nyabihu, Rutsiro, Karongi in Western Province, and in Gisagara in Southern Province have added and removed crops due to regionalisation policies. In Kirehe in Eastern Province, the percentage of households that have added crops is relatively high.

Figure 7.2: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households that have added a crop due to regionalisation, at district level (EICV4)



Source: EICV4. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

Figure 7.3: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households that have removed a crop due to regionalisation, at district level (EICV4)

Source: EICV4. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

7.4 Crop production and sales

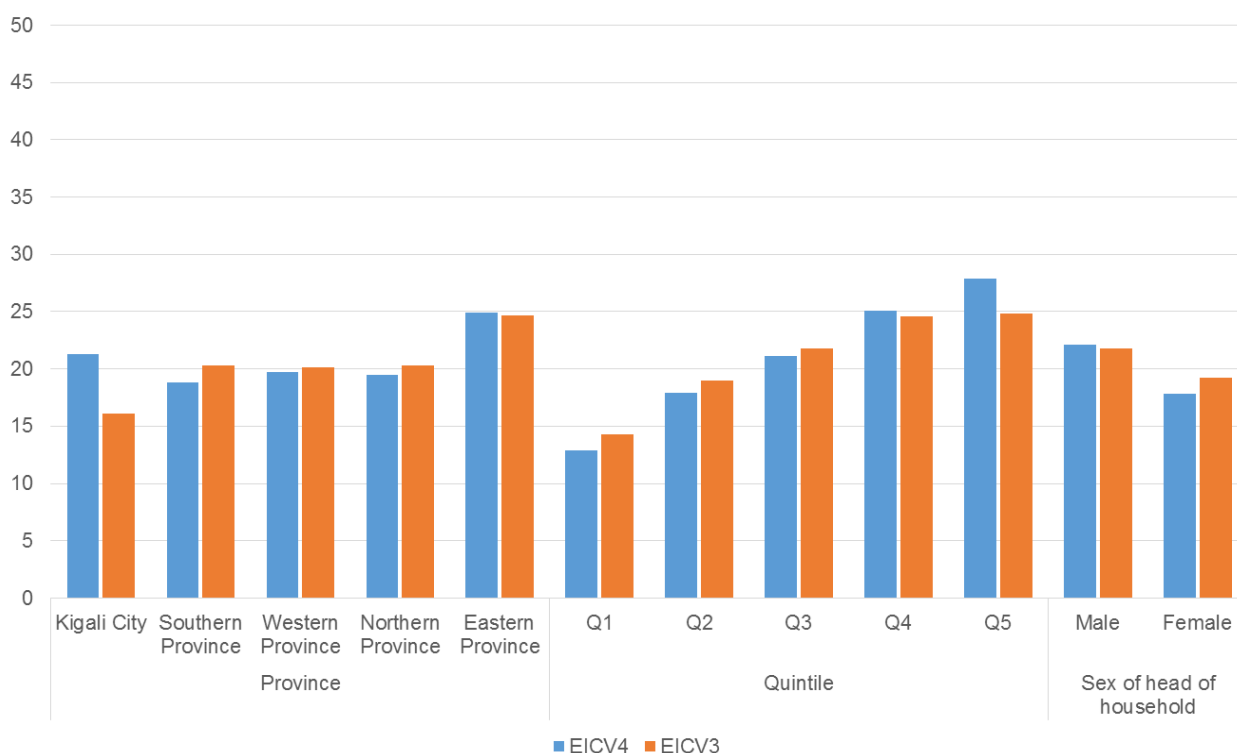
Crop production constitutes the major part of agricultural production for many Rwandan households. This section presents information on crop production and crop sales. The EICV is not a specialised agricultural survey and accurately measuring harvest values and agricultural production sales values is a difficult undertaking. As a result, the estimates presented in this section should be considered as indicative only, in particular with regard to the estimated levels. Given the consistent methodology over EICV rounds, the results can, however, provide insights into trends and offer comparisons across particular groups of households.

Table 7.6 and Figure 7.4 show the mean share of total harvest sold. Commercialisation of crop production, as measured by the share of harvest sold, is highest in Eastern Province, at 25%, followed by Kigali City, at 21%, and around 19% in all the other provinces. Compared to EICV3, the level of commercialisation has only increased in Kigali City where it rose from 16% to 21%, but has stayed the same in all other provinces.

Table 7.6: Mean share (%) of total household harvest sold in past 12 months, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	Mean share of total household harvest sold (%)	Households engaging in crop production (000s)	Mean share of total household harvest sold (%)	Households engaging in crop production (000s)
All Rwanda	21.0	2,178	21.1	2,095
Urban/rural				
Urban	20.8	187	17.1	210
Rural	21.0	1,991	21.6	1,885
Province				
Kigali City	21.3	107	16.1	124
Southern Province	18.8	572	20.3	533
Western Province	19.7	509	20.1	508
Northern Province	19.5	378	20.3	404
Eastern Province	24.9	611	24.7	525
Quintile				
Q1	12.9	409	14.3	376
Q2	17.9	441	19.0	405
Q3	21.1	464	21.8	438
Q4	25.1	481	24.6	467
Q5	27.9	384	24.8	409
Sex of head of household				
Male	22.1	1,610	21.8	1,506
Female	17.8	568	19.2	589

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: households engaging in crop production. Note: The mean share of total household (HH) harvest sold is calculated by taking the mean over all HH ratios between the total annual value of crops sold and the total annual value of the harvest.

Figure 7.4: Mean share (%) of total household harvest sold in past 12 months, according to province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV3)

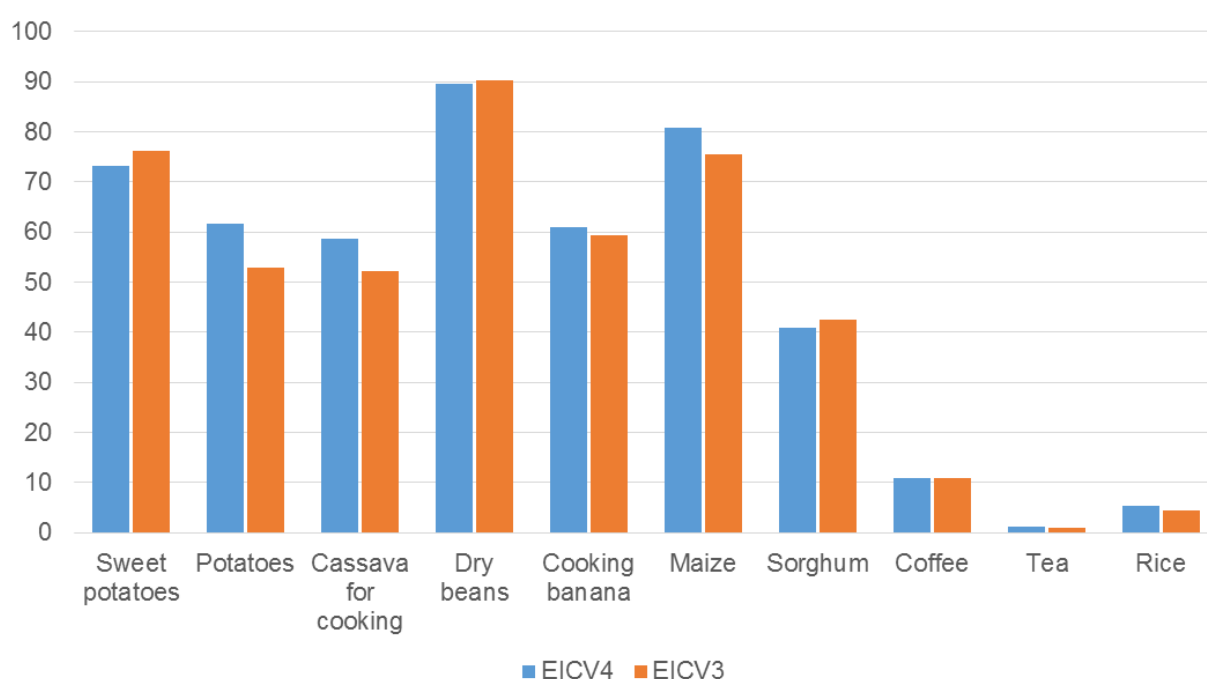
Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

Figure 7.5 and Table 7.7 present the percentage of crop-cultivating households producing specific crops. It thereby draws a picture of the cultivation decisions made by households across the different provinces as well as quintiles. The information contained in this table also allows the reader to observe how decisions for or against specific crops have changed over time. It is, however, important to note that this information needs to be interpreted with caution, as it says nothing about the amount of a selected crop cultivated.

Increasing percentages of households cultivate (Irish) potatoes (from 53% to 61%) and cassava for cooking (from 52% to 59%), whereas a lower percentage are cultivating sweet potatoes (from 76% to 73%) and sorghum (from 43% to 41%). The percentage of households cultivating maize¹⁸ increased from 75% to 81%, with most of the increase driven by Northern Province and Kigali City. The percentage of households growing coffee and tea remained relatively stable between the surveys, as did it for rice.

The change in crop-growing patterns is not homogenous: the decrease in households cultivating sweet potatoes is largely driven by the activities of relatively poorer households and is more pronounced in female-headed households. In the lowest quintile, the percentage of households growing sweet potatoes decreased from 82% to 74%, while remaining steady at 60% in the highest quintile.

Figure 7.5: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households cultivating different crops (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

¹⁸ Maize is recorded with a single code in EICV3 data; and with two codes (maize and fresh maize) in EICV4. Both types are considered in the estimates referring to maize.

Table 7.7: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households cultivating different crops, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% cultivating...										Households engaging in crop production (000s)
	Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava for cooking	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice	
All Rwanda	73.3	61.6	58.7	89.5	61.0	80.9	40.9	10.8	1.2	5.4	2,178
Urban/rural											
Urban	42.7	47.5	37.9	82.0	44.4	72.0	27.5	3.7	0.3	3.0	187
Rural	76.1	62.9	60.6	90.2	62.6	81.7	42.2	11.4	1.3	5.7	1,991
Province											
Kigali City	56.9	40.3	62.1	87.4	60.2	76.1	34.6	4.7	0.0	2.2	107
Southern Province	85.8	64.5	75.9	92.1	61.0	74.3	48.3	14.5	1.6	10.2	572
Western Province	66.9	51.8	37.6	81.3	45.6	76.9	9.8	14.3	2.5	2.0	509
Northern Province	77.0	73.0	40.6	93.8	59.1	84.1	48.0	5.5	1.3	0.7	378
Eastern Province	67.3	63.8	70.7	91.8	75.3	89.2	56.7	8.6	0.1	7.3	611
Quintile											
Q1	74.3	49.3	52.6	85.6	53.0	73.5	34.0	9.2	1.1	4.6	409
Q2	77.4	61.9	59.6	90.7	60.8	81.5	41.6	10.6	1.3	6.0	441
Q3	77.7	67.9	62.6	91.5	64.4	82.6	45.0	12.6	1.4	5.9	464
Q4	74.7	67.4	62.1	91.8	64.8	85.1	44.5	11.5	1.2	6.0	481
Q5	60.3	59.7	55.1	87.2	61.1	80.6	38.3	9.6	1.0	4.4	384
Sex of head of household											
Male	73.9	61.8	58.9	89.6	61.2	81.9	40.7	10.8	1.3	5.9	1,610
Female	71.6	61.1	58.2	89.5	60.5	78.0	41.7	10.7	1.0	4.0	568

Source: EICV4. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

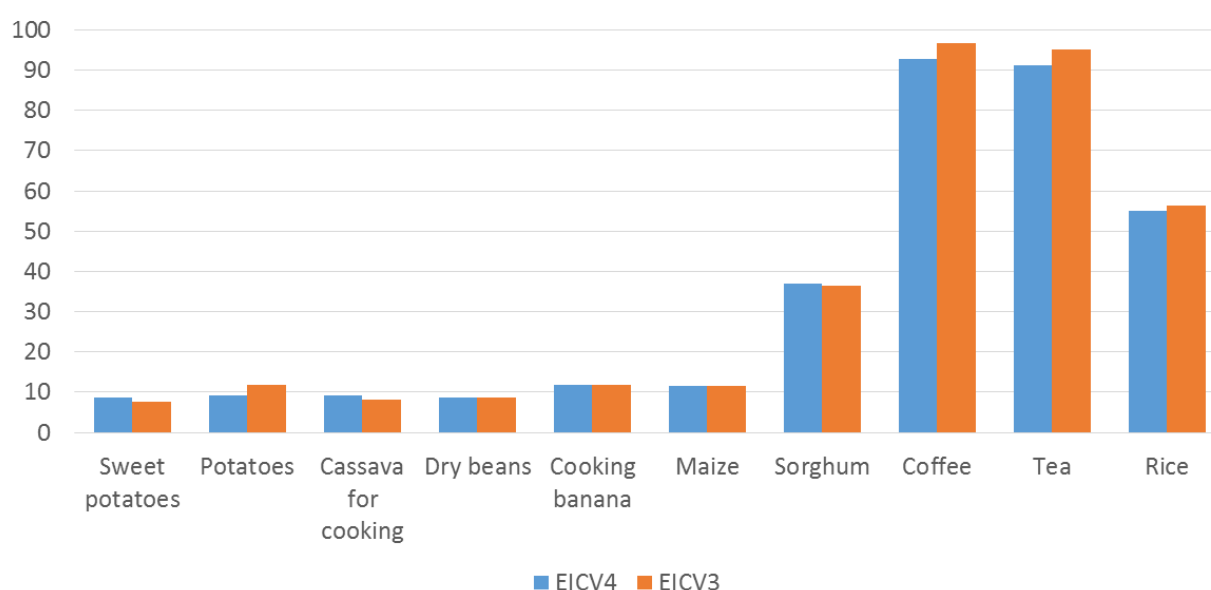
EICV3	% cultivating...										Households engaging in crop production (000s)
	Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava for cooking	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice	
All Rwanda	76.3	52.9	52.3	90.3	59.3	75.4	42.5	10.8	0.9	4.5	2,095
Urban/rural											
Urban	31.7	29.8	23.5	67.4	38.0	59.8	19.5	3.2	0.2	2.2	210
Rural	81.3	55.5	55.5	92.8	61.7	77.2	45.1	11.7	1.0	4.7	1,885
Province											
Kigali City	40.7	20.9	38.2	65.4	53.5	61.7	28.3	2.3	0.0	1.9	124
Southern Province	88.0	58.3	65.7	93.1	58.8	69.7	52.2	16.4	1.4	9.8	533
Western Province	73.3	46.5	36.4	85.2	48.1	71.6	10.3	14.4	1.8	2.5	508
Northern Province	77.3	58.1	33.2	95.1	52.6	73.0	44.1	3.6	0.5	0.8	404
Eastern Province	75.1	57.3	71.9	94.3	77.2	90.1	65.9	9.3	0.0	4.5	525
Quintile											
Q1	81.5	43.3	50.1	90.2	53.0	66.8	40.1	9.4	0.7	3.3	376
Q2	81.7	52.5	56.3	92.6	61.6	77.0	43.7	11.2	1.0	4.6	405
Q3	80.8	56.6	56.2	92.8	62.2	77.6	45.7	12.0	1.2	5.7	438
Q4	77.8	58.0	55.0	93.1	62.0	81.0	46.1	12.5	0.6	5.3	467
Q5	59.8	52.5	42.9	82.0	56.7	73.2	36.0	8.6	1.0	3.2	409
Sex of head of household											
Male	76.4	53.2	52.6	90.1	59.2	75.9	41.9	10.6	0.9	4.8	1,506
Female	76.0	52.3	51.3	90.5	59.7	74.2	44.2	11.4	0.8	3.6	589

Source: EICV3. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

The following tables present information on the level of commercialisation for different crops, measured as the percentage of households selling half or more of their harvest of a specific crop (Table 7.8), and the mean shares of harvest sold for the same crops (Table 7.9). In both tables, the base population is the households cultivating a specific crop.

Some crops are more strongly commercialised than others. Coffee (93% of harvest sold) and tea (91% of harvest sold) are grown by relatively few farmers, but are clearly grown for sale. Rice is grown by a small proportion of households and shows signs of strong commercialisation, with just over half of the households selling half or more of their harvest, with an average sale ratio of around 48%. Of the more frequently grown crops, sorghum (33% of harvest sold) and maize (13% of harvest sold) have higher commercialisation, while other crops like sweet potatoes, potatoes, cassava and bean are little marketed, and where this is done, by a small proportion of households.

Figure 7.6: Percentage (%) of households selling half or more of their harvest, by crop (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: households cultivating a specific crop.

Table 7.8: Percentage (%) of households selling half or more of their harvest, by crop, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% selling half or more of their harvest of...									
	Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava for cooking	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice
All Rwanda	8.7	9.3	9.1	8.8	11.7	11.6	37.1	92.9	91.1	55.0
Urban/rural										
Urban	13.7	13.1	15.7	9.4	14.6	14.0	40.8	84.8	100.0	39.1
Rural	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.8	11.5	11.4	36.8	93.1	90.9	55.8
Province										
Kigali City	13.9	5.8	16.4	7.3	13.2	10.7	25.7	76.4		22.4
Southern Province	7.7	5.7	6.7	6.3	11.2	9.4	20.7	95.2	95.5	53.6
Western Province	8.5	16.2	8.6	3.4	13.5	5.8	12.4	93.1	88.0	60.0
Northern Province	8.6	11.8	10.6	8.5	12.0	9.4	32.5	92.5	93.4	17.2
Eastern Province	9.5	6.6	10.2	15.6	10.8	18.9	57.3	90.7	61.1	59.8
Quintile										
Q1	2.2	4.0	2.8	3.5	6.3	4.1	31.2	93.5	100.0	45.2
Q2	4.4	6.5	5.6	5.9	8.7	8.3	34.4	95.1	88.1	48.3
Q3	7.0	8.1	8.1	8.6	11.4	11.1	36.1	92.1	88.5	58.9
Q4	12.7	10.9	12.0	11.9	15.1	14.9	39.9	93.4	87.0	62.3
Q5	19.9	16.5	17.2	14.2	16.1	18.8	43.2	90.0	96.2	57.8
Sex of head of household										
Male	9.2	10.0	9.7	9.4	11.7	12.3	38.1	93.2	91.7	55.3
Female	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.1	11.7	9.5	34.2	92.1	89.2	53.7

Source: EICV4. Base population: households cultivating a specific crop.

EICV3	% selling half or more of their harvest of...									
	Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava for cooking	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice
All Rwanda	7.6	11.9	8.1	8.7	11.8	11.6	36.4	96.8	95.2	56.3
Urban/rural										
Urban	17.6	23.4	12.2	10.0	11.1	15.2	49.6	94.9	62.8	75.3
Rural	7.2	11.2	7.9	8.6	11.9	11.3	35.8	96.9	96.0	55.3
Province										
Kigali City	14.5	10.6	13.1	5.1	8.7	8.2	36.1	100.0		81.1
Southern Province	6.1	6.7	6.5	4.9	12.5	12.2	21.1	96.9	98.0	52.8
Western Province	10.2	19.6	7.4	4.5	12.4	9.7	19.9	96.4	93.4	70.1
Northern Province	5.7	18.3	10.2	9.3	11.6	7.4	32.6	96.6	100.0	14.6
Eastern Province	7.8	6.3	8.4	16.2	11.6	15.8	53.3	97.1	0.0	59.5
Quintile										
Q1	1.6	4.1	3.0	4.3	7.7	5.5	29.7	98.3	94.0	39.1
Q2	4.1	7.7	4.8	6.9	9.8	8.4	32.9	96.0	96.4	59.1
Q3	7.5	11.8	7.0	8.2	11.9	11.4	38.0	97.5	100.0	57.1
Q4	9.7	13.0	11.3	10.9	12.6	13.8	37.6	96.6	94.0	56.3
Q5	17.2	20.6	14.3	12.9	16.5	17.6	43.9	95.6	89.3	66.6
Sex of head of household										
Male	7.6	12.9	8.3	8.9	11.1	12.2	37.6	97.0	97.0	57.2
Female	7.8	9.2	7.5	8.0	13.5	10.0	33.7	96.3	89.8	53.2

Source: EICV3. Base population: households cultivating a specific crop.

Table 7.9: Mean share (%) of harvest sold in past 12 months, by crop, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Mean share (%) of harvest sold									
	Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava for cooking	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice
All Rwanda	10.9	9.5	9.8	11.1	12.6	13.2	32.9	92.5	91.3	47.9
Urban/rural										
Urban	13.7	11.9	14.1	10.5	13.9	13.9	36.9	84.7	100.0	41.8
Rural	10.8	9.3	9.6	11.1	12.5	13.1	32.7	92.7	91.1	48.1
Province										
Kigali City	13.6	6.1	15.2	9.5	11.4	10.0	22.8	73.6		12.5
Southern Province	10.4	6.1	7.9	9.4	10.9	10.7	20.5	94.5	95.5	46.7
Western Province	11.2	15.9	9.3	5.2	13.9	7.5	11.9	92.4	88.4	52.5
Northern Province	12.1	12.5	10.9	11.4	12.4	12.2	28.3	92.8	93.5	12.1
Eastern Province	10.2	6.6	10.8	17.1	13.4	20.2	49.4	91.0	61.1	52.4
Quintile										
Q1	5.0	4.3	4.1	5.9	7.2	6.4	28.2	93.8	100.0	38.3
Q2	7.6	7.1	6.6	8.9	10.1	10.6	31.5	94.2	89.1	42.0
Q3	9.8	9.1	9.3	11.4	12.0	12.6	32.2	91.4	88.7	50.8
Q4	14.6	11.1	12.2	13.6	15.9	16.1	34.7	93.0	86.9	53.4
Q5	19.6	15.1	16.8	15.5	16.5	19.5	37.6	90.0	96.0	53.6
Sex of head of household										
Male	11.3	10.3	10.3	11.5	12.8	13.9	33.6	92.7	91.9	48.0
Female	9.8	7.3	8.5	10.0	11.9	11.1	31.2	91.8	89.4	47.2

Source: EICV4. Base population: households cultivating a specific crop.

EICV3	Mean share (%) of harvest sold									
	Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava for cooking	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice
All Rwanda	10.2	11.8	9.0	11.7	12.7	11.8	32.9	96.7	95.2	47.4
Urban/rural										
Urban	16.9	18.9	10.4	10.4	11.2	14.0	42.2	94.6	62.8	61.7
Rural	9.9	11.4	8.9	11.8	12.9	11.6	32.4	96.7	96.1	46.7
Province										
Kigali City	15.7	9.0	12.0	7.7	9.0	8.6	29.2	100.0		51.4
Southern Province	9.8	7.2	8.0	8.4	12.6	11.4	20.6	96.4	98.0	45.7
Western Province	12.4	18.0	8.6	6.5	12.7	9.7	17.2	96.2	93.5	58.2
Northern Province	9.2	17.2	10.5	12.5	13.0	8.8	30.1	97.8	99.9	20.4
Eastern Province	8.8	7.6	9.2	19.5	13.4	16.2	46.9	97.4	0.0	48.5
Quintile										
Q1	3.8	4.9	4.3	7.2	8.2	6.0	28.3	97.6	94.0	34.2
Q2	7.4	8.6	5.9	10.2	10.6	8.9	30.7	95.8	96.8	51.1
Q3	10.1	11.3	8.5	11.8	13.2	11.8	34.0	97.5	100.0	48.4
Q4	12.8	13.1	12.0	13.8	14.5	14.2	33.1	96.7	93.9	46.3
Q5	18.4	19.2	14.5	14.9	16.2	16.9	38.3	95.6	89.3	54.7
Sex of head of household										
Male	10.2	12.6	9.3	11.8	12.3	12.5	33.8	96.9	97.0	47.9
Female	10.3	9.7	8.3	11.3	13.9	10.2	30.7	96.2	90.1	45.7

Source: EICV3. Base population: households cultivating a specific crop.

7.5 Input and equipment use for agricultural production

Table 7.10 shows the percentage of crop-producing households who purchased agricultural inputs in the past 12 months.¹⁹ Use of sacks and packing can be seen as an indicator of commercialisation of production, since sacks and packaging are purchased primarily if selling is intended; the remaining inputs indicate the degree of intensification of agriculture.

The percentage of crop-producing households purchasing improved seeds has changed little between the surveys, and ranges between 13% in Eastern Province and 26% in Northern Province.

Over time, the percentage of households purchasing sacks and packing has decreased from 48% of crop-producing households to 44%. While the percentage increased in Kigali City (from 18% to 28%), it decreased in Western Province (from 37% to 30%), in Northern Province (from 49% to 43%) and in Eastern Province (74% to 60%). In Eastern Province this trend coincides with a lower percentage of households purchasing insecticides (36% in EICV3 to 23% in EICV4). This decline may be due to changing input requirements of households due to changing crop patterns or agricultural techniques, as well as to changes in the free provision of certain inputs. EICV does not capture information that would allow us to distinguish different reasons for the change.

The increase in the percentage of households purchasing chemical fertiliser previously observed has continued, rising from 29% to 36% of households on a national level. The increase was largest in Western Province (from 37% to 49%) and Northern Province (from 39% to 49%). In Eastern Province and Kigali City, this percentage remains relatively low in EICV4, at 23% and 17% respectively.

There is a notable gap between female- and male-headed households in purchasing modern agricultural inputs, and it is widening. For example, while 40% of male-headed crop-cultivating households purchased chemical fertiliser, only 26% of female-headed crop-cultivating households did so. For male-headed households, this number had increased by eight percentage points, for female-headed households by five percentage points.

Table 7.10: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households purchasing agricultural inputs, by type, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% having purchased inputs for agricultural production						Households engaging in crop production (000s)
	Improved seeds	Sacks and packing	Organic fertilisers	Chemical fertilisers	Organic or Chemical fertilisers	Insecticides	
All Rwanda	19.5	43.5	11.9	36.4	41.2	29.3	2,178
Urban/rural							
Urban	18.8	32.4	12.8	26.0	31.6	24.7	187
Rural	19.6	44.5	11.9	37.4	42.1	29.7	1,991
Province							
Kigali City	15.7	28.1	11.9	16.6	23.8	23.5	107
Southern Province	22.0	40.6	11.8	35.1	40.3	28.9	572
Western Province	21.1	30.1	13.1	49.4	53.4	30.1	509
Northern Province	25.8	43.1	17.7	48.9	54.2	39.8	378
Eastern Province	12.6	60.2	7.5	22.5	26.9	23.4	611
Sex of head of household							
Male	21.3	46.0	13.4	40.2	45.4	32.3	1,610
Female	14.2	36.3	7.9	25.7	29.4	20.7	568

Source: EICV4. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

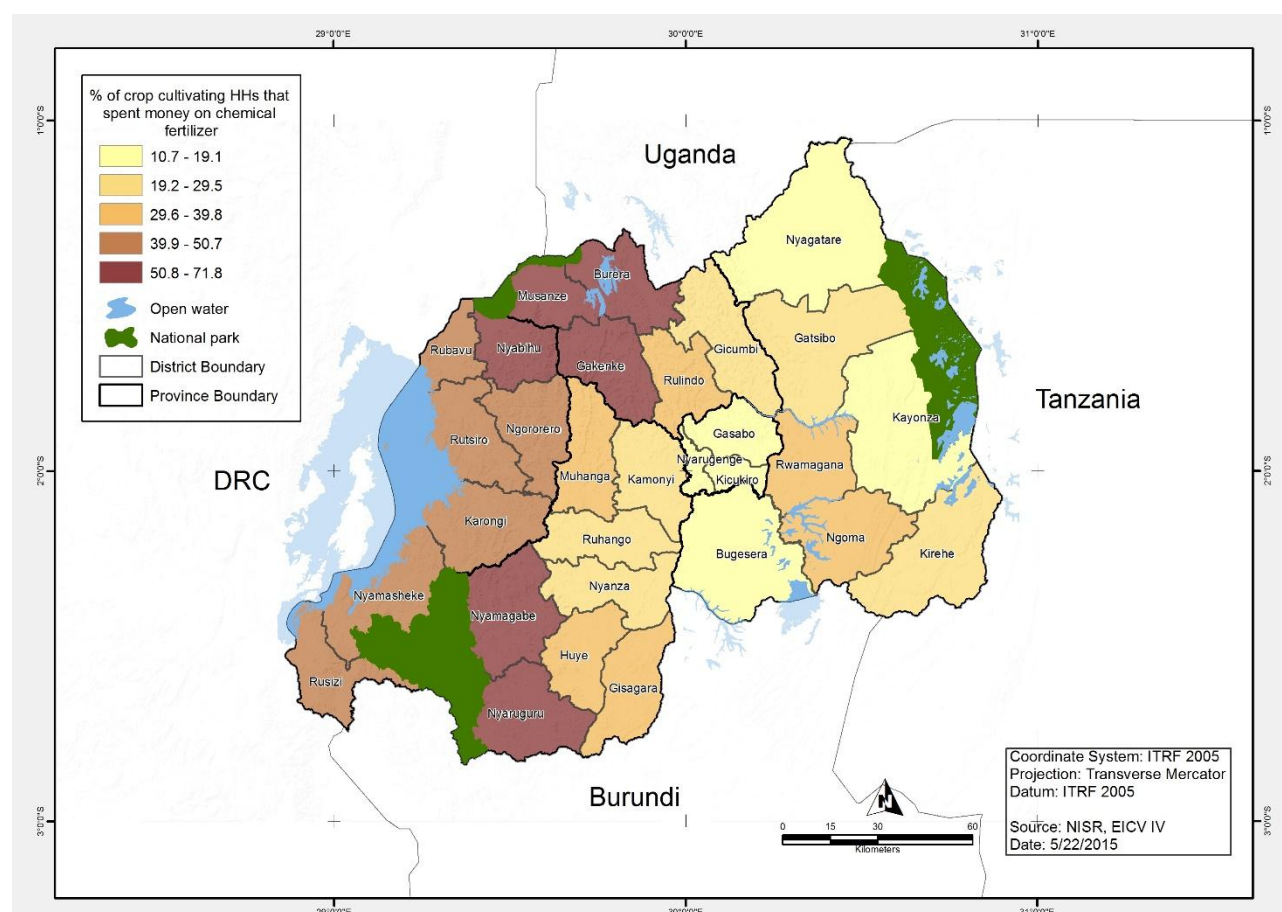
¹⁹ The EICV survey asks whether households incurred any expenditure on the reported items; if some of these items (e.g. fertilisers) were distributed to the household free of charge by the government or other institutions, the proportions reported could be slightly understating the true usage rates. Likewise, the EICV does not ask questions about the extent to which any of the purchased items were used for agricultural production.

EICV3	% having purchased inputs for agricultural production						Households engaging in crop production (000s)
	Improved seeds	Sacks and packing	Organic fertilisers	Chemical fertilisers	Organic or Chemical fertilisers	Insecticides	
All Rwanda	18.8	48.2	9.3	28.9	33.3	30.5	2,095
Urban/rural							
Urban	16.3	26.3	6.5	15.8	19.2	22.1	210
Rural	19.0	50.6	9.6	30.4	34.8	31.4	1,885
Province							
Kigali City	10.1	17.6	5.1	10.7	13.7	19.3	124
Southern Province	22.7	39.1	9.7	26.2	31.2	25.2	533
Western Province	18.6	37.4	10.4	37.3	41.7	28.4	508
Northern Province	26.4	49.2	14.8	39.0	44.8	36.5	404
Eastern Province	11.1	74.4	4.7	20.2	23.1	36.0	525
Sex of head of household							
Male	20.9	50.2	10.5	32.1	36.7	33.4	1,506
Female	13.2	43.0	6.2	20.9	24.6	23.1	589

Source: EICV3. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

Figure 7.7 provides further insights into the percentage of households spending money on chemical fertiliser at district level. In districts in Northern Province (Musanze, Gakenke, Burera), in Nyabihu in Western Province and in Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru in Southern Province, between 51% and 72% of households that cultivate crops report purchases of chemical fertiliser over the 12-month reference period. Purchases of chemical fertiliser are much less common among crop-cultivating households in Eastern Province.

Figure 7.7: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households that have purchased chemical fertiliser in the past 12 months, at district level (EICV4)



Source: EICV4. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

Table 7.11 shows the possession of hand tools, such as shovels, rakes and spades, and modern agricultural equipment, such as picking or peeling machines. Some limited increases between EICV3 and EICV4 can be observed for selected items (e.g. for rakes and spades, and picks in Northern Province), but overall possession of hand tools remains very low. The data suggest that crop-cultivating households possess few modern agricultural tools such as sowers or ploughs. This yields an important insight into agricultural production in Rwanda; whilst a higher percentage of households are using modern inputs such as chemical fertilisers, typical household farms cultivate their farms without much mechanisation, possibly due to the land configuration.

Table 7.11: Percentage (%) of crop-producing households, by possession of hand tools and modern equipment, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Hand tools				Modern equipment				Households engaging in crop production (000s)
	Hoes and shovels	Rakes and spades	Picks	Wheel barrow	Peeling machine	Mills / pestles	Sower / drill	Plough	
All Rwanda	97.3	26.8	17.9	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,178
Urban/rural									
Urban	88.0	38.1	21.7	8.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	187
Rural	98.2	25.8	17.5	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,991
Province									
Kigali City	91.1	46.6	25.7	9.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	107
Southern Province	98.2	24.6	23.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	572
Western Province	96.2	26.4	11.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	509
Northern Province	97.9	26.8	27.5	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	378
Eastern Province	98.1	25.8	11.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	611
Sex of head of household									
Male	97.5	31.2	20.0	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,610
Female	96.8	14.4	11.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	568

Source: EICV4. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

EICV3	Hand tools				Modern equipment				Households engaging in crop production (000s)
	Hoes and shovels	Rakes and spades	Picks	Wheel barrow	Peeling machine	Mills / pestles	Sower / drill	Plough	
All Rwanda	96.4	23.0	14.7	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,095
Urban/rural									
Urban	80.6	33.0	15.3	9.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	210
Rural	98.1	21.9	14.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,885
Province									
Kigali City	82.7	35.6	19.3	10.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	124
Southern Province	98.5	21.3	21.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	533
Western Province	96.1	22.2	9.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	508
Northern Province	96.6	23.5	16.3	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	404
Eastern Province	97.6	22.2	10.5	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	525
Sex of head of household									
Male	96.2	26.5	16.9	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,506
Female	96.9	14.1	9.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	589

Source: EICV3. Base population: households engaging in crop production.

7.6 Agricultural processing and sale of processed agricultural products

EICV asks whether households process agricultural products such as grains, cassava or banana into basic products like flour or beverages. Processing of agricultural raw materials into basic products is one of the main ways for households to add value to their production. Table 7.12 presents the

percentage of households processing different agricultural products from their own production. (Note that processing households using raw materials from sources other than own production are excluded from the following analysis.)

Between EICV3 and EICV4, a general increase can be observed in the number of households processing some of their agricultural raw materials into basic products. The increase occurred mainly in rural areas. It was particularly high for the production of maize flour (from 22% to 45%), cassava leaves (from 35% to 57%) and sorghum flour (from 22% to 32%). The increase for banana juice, beer and sorghum beer has been more moderate.

Table 7.12: Percentage (%) of households engaging in different types of processing, by product, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% processing specific agricultural products from own production							Total number of households (000s)
	Maize flour	Sorghum flour	Cassava flour	Cassava leaves	Banana juice	Banana beer	Sorghum beer	
All Rwanda	44.5	31.5	35.0	56.5	21.6	16.7	21.4	2,493
Urban/rural								
Urban	15.7	10.2	9.5	23.4	4.1	2.6	5.7	426
Rural	50.4	35.9	40.3	63.3	25.3	19.6	24.7	2,067
Province								
Kigali City	11.2	11.6	13.1	24.7	7.2	5.4	7.9	295
Southern Province	33.9	41.5	49.9	67.5	31.3	26.1	30.9	597
Western Province	41.8	8.1	30.0	55.7	21.3	14.3	4.4	559
Northern Province	55.5	41.7	19.1	61.2	21.0	20.2	26.9	394
Eastern Province	65.1	45.5	45.5	58.8	20.0	13.0	30.3	647
Sex of head of household								
Male	46.0	31.1	35.1	56.4	22.3	17.5	21.5	1,857
Female	40.2	32.8	34.9	57.0	19.7	14.3	21.2	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	% processing specific agricultural products from own production							Total number of households (000s)
	Maize flour	Sorghum flour	Cassava flour	Cassava leaves	Banana juice	Banana beer	Sorghum beer	
All Rwanda	22.4	21.5	28.2	34.8	16.9	14.2	14.9	2,253
Urban/rural								
Urban	8.5	7.0	7.2	13.7	3.0	2.1	3.4	335
Rural	24.8	24.0	31.9	38.4	19.4	16.3	16.9	1,918
Province								
Kigali City	5.8	10.1	9.6	18.1	5.8	4.4	7.9	223
Southern Province	11.9	25.5	39.0	38.9	20.7	19.7	19.0	549
Western Province	16.9	4.5	22.3	38.4	19.6	14.1	2.8	528
Northern Province	20.4	21.1	12.3	31.7	12.2	13.8	11.2	411
Eastern Province	46.6	38.9	42.7	36.3	18.7	12.9	28.2	542
Sex of head of household								
Male	23.2	21.4	28.8	35.1	17.6	15.3	15.0	1,629
Female	20.3	21.8	26.6	33.9	15.0	11.3	14.6	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 7.13 presents for each of the products the percentage of households that sell part of the products they produced from their own production. A small proportion of the households processing different flour types, cassava leaves and sorghum beer from their own production also sell the product. There has been no significant change between the surveys. This suggests that households have increased their consumption of processed products from own production.

On the other hand, banana beer is primarily produced for sale, with 82% of the households selling the processed product. Among households producing banana juice, 18% are selling the product. The

percentage of households selling has decreased nationally between EICV3 and EICV4 for banana juice (from 21% to 18%) and for banana beer (from 86% to 82%).

Table 7.13: Percentage (%) of households selling different processed agricultural products, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% selling specific processed agricultural products from own production						
	Maize flour	Sorghum flour	Cassava flour	Cassava leaves	Banana juice	Banana beer	Sorghum beer
All Rwanda	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.1	18.2	82.4	5.5
Urban/rural							
Urban	1.3	0.8	2.4	0.2	12.3	71.9	3.0
Rural	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.1	18.4	82.7	5.7
Province							
Kigali City	2.2	0.0	2.9	1.4	23.4	67.6	2.7
Southern Province	0.6	0.4	2.6	0.0	17.7	83.2	7.6
Western Province	1.0	1.4	2.2	0.1	21.8	84.7	5.1
Northern Province	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	15.1	87.0	4.7
Eastern Province	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	16.7	77.3	4.4
Sex of head of household							
Male	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.1	17.4	82.6	5.9
Female	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.1	21.0	81.7	4.5

Source: EICV4. Base population: households processing specific agricultural product.

EICV3	% selling specific processed agricultural products from own production						
	Maize flour	Sorghum flour	Cassava flour	Cassava leaves	Banana juice	Banana beer	Sorghum beer
All Rwanda	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	20.8	86.4	5.6
Urban/rural							
Urban	0.0	2.0	2.7	0.4	17.1	77.7	0.0
Rural	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.2	20.9	86.6	5.8
Province							
Kigali City	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.3	17.5	89.4	3.9
Southern Province	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.1	24.1	86.0	6.7
Western Province	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.5	25.9	85.3	17.2
Northern Province	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	15.5	92.3	2.2
Eastern Province	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	15.2	83.2	5.0
Sex of head of household							
Male	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	20.2	86.3	5.3
Female	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	22.7	86.8	6.4

Source: EICV3. Base population: households processing specific agricultural product.

8 Environment

The environment is one of the most important of a country's resources. Maintaining and understanding the environment one lives in is important in terms of both individual health and the well-being of society as a whole. This chapter presents data on how Rwandese manage waste, how they receive information about environmental issues and how they are affected by environmental destruction. Some of these questions have changed between the EICV3 and EICV4 surveys and consequently no historical comparisons can be made.

8.1 Waste management

Table 8.1 presents the main mode of waste management adopted by households. Outside Kigali City, compost heaps on the household's own property and disposal in the household's fields and bushes are the main methods of rubbish disposal. The percentage of households with compost heaps as the main rubbish disposal ranges from 52% in Northern Province to 62% in Eastern Province, while that of households disposing rubbish mainly in their fields and bushes varies from 35% in Eastern Province to 47% in Northern Province. Very few households mainly dispose of their rubbish in rivers, lakes or ditches, or burn it.

A small percentage of households in urban areas use publicly managed refuse areas (4%). A notable change between EICV3 and EICV4 is the increase in the use of rubbish collection services in Kigali City (from 43% to 47%). On the other hand, in the rest of the country a lower percentage of households use composts heaps compared to EICV3, but dispose of their rubbish directly in bushes or fields. This change has been most pronounced in Northern Province.

Female-headed households use relatively fewer compost heaps on their own property (47% compared to 53%) as their main mode of rubbish disposal, and tend to use the household's fields and bushes more frequently (46% compared to 38%).

Table 8.1: Distribution (%) of households by main mode of waste management, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Main mode of rubbish disposal (waste management)							Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Publicly managed refuse area	Rubbish collection service	Thrown in the HH's fields/bushes	Dumped in river/lakes/ditches	Burnt	Compost heap on own property	Other ways of rubbish disposal used		
All Rwanda	1.5	6.2	40.2	0.1	0.1	51.6	0.2	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural									
Urban	3.5	35.8	29.8	0.4	0.2	29.5	0.8	100.0	426
Rural	1.1	0.1	42.4	0.1	0.0	56.2	0.1	100.0	2,067
Province									
Kigali City	1.1	46.5	30.7	0.5	0.1	20.6	0.5	100.0	295
Southern Province	1.4	0.5	43.6	0.0	0.0	54.3	0.2	100.0	597
Western Province	1.5	1.5	43.6	0.2	0.0	52.9	0.2	100.0	559
Northern Province	0.8	0.7	46.7	0.0	0.0	51.7	0.1	100.0	394
Eastern Province	2.3	0.7	34.6	0.0	0.1	62.1	0.1	100.0	647
Sex of head of household									
Male	1.5	6.5	38.4	0.1	0.1	53.2	0.2	100.0	1,857
Female	1.5	5.4	45.6	0.2	0.0	47.1	0.1	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Main mode of rubbish disposal (waste management)							Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Publicly managed refuse area	Rubbish collection service	Thrown in the HH's fields / bushes	Dumped in river / lakes / ditches	Burnt	Compost heap on own property	Other ways of rubbish disposal used		
All Rwanda	1.9	5.0	31.1	2.5	0.0	59.4	0.1	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural									
Urban	3.0	30.0	29.2	2.0	0.0	35.7	0.1	100.0	331
Rural	1.7	0.7	31.5	2.6	0.0	63.5	0.1	100.0	1,922
Province									
Kigali City	1.6	42.6	33.4	1.9	0.1	20.5	0.0	100.0	223
Southern Province	1.9	0.2	32.6	1.9	0.0	63.3	0.0	100.0	549
Western Province	3.0	1.7	35.2	3.2	0.0	56.8	0.2	100.0	528
Northern Province	1.0	0.5	28.8	2.8	0.0	66.9	0.1	100.0	411
Eastern Province	1.6	0.9	26.5	2.6	0.0	68.3	0.1	100.0	542
Sex of head of household									
Male	2.0	5.2	28.8	2.4	0.0	61.4	0.0	100.0	1,629
Female	1.5	4.2	37.1	2.8	0.0	54.1	0.2	100.0	624

Source: EICV3; Base population: all households

8.2 Environmental information

Table 8.2 presents the percentage of households that have received information on environmental issues, and the main source from which households reported receiving this information. The format of this question was new in EICV4 and consequently no historical comparisons can be made.

The majority of households in Rwanda (85%) receive information on environmental issues. There is very little difference between rural and urban areas, but a lower percentage of households in Western Province (78%) and Southern Province (83%) stated having received information on environmental issues. The main sources of information were meetings and training (56%) and radio or TV (43%). As one would expect, radio and TV were more frequently stated as the main source in urban areas than in rural areas, and more frequently in Kigali City than in other parts of the country.

Relatively fewer female-headed households had received information on environmental issues (79% compared to 87% for male-headed households), and less from radio/TV, but more through meetings and training events.

Table 8.2: Percentage (%) of households receiving information on environmental issues, by main source of information, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% receiving information on environmental issues	Total number of households (000s)	Main sources of information on environmental issues					Total	Households receiving information on environmental issues (000s)
			Meetings / Trainings	School	Radio / TV	Other type of media	Others		
All Rwanda	84.9	2,493	56.2	0.6	42.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,115
Urban/rural									
Urban	85.7	426	36.1	1.1	62.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	365
Rural	84.7	2,067	60.3	0.6	38.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,750
Province									
Kigali City	87.3	295	34.9	1.0	63.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	258
Southern Province	82.9	597	58.0	0.5	41.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	495
Western Province	77.5	559	68.3	0.5	30.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	433
Northern Province	89.5	394	65.5	0.9	33.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	353
Eastern Province	89.0	647	49.3	0.5	50.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	576
Sex of head of household									
Male	87.0	1,857	53.6	0.6	45.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,615
Female	78.7	636	64.3	0.9	34.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	500

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households; households receiving information on environmental issues.

EICV3	Main sources of information on environmental issues							Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Meetings/ training	School	Radio	Other type of media	Other sources	None	Don't Know		
All Rwanda	55.1	0.7	39.4	1.2	0.3	2.1	1.2	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural									
Urban	35.2	1.4	52.5	6.4	0.8	2.7	1.0	100.0	331
Rural	58.5	0.6	37.1	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.3	100.0	1,922
Province									
Kigali City	31.8	1.9	53.5	8.8	1.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	223
Southern Province	54.4	0.6	40.8	0.3	0.6	2.6	0.7	100.0	549
Western Province	62.1	1.0	30.5	0.3	0.1	3.4	2.6	100.0	528
Northern Province	54.5	0.2	41.7	1.0	0.2	0.9	1.5	100.0	411
Eastern Province	58.9	0.5	39.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	542
Sex of head of household									
Male	51.9	0.7	43.5	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.7	100.0	1,629
Female	63.3	0.7	28.7	0.5	0.4	3.8	2.6	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

8.3 Exposure to environmental destruction

The EICV4 questionnaire asked households 'Has your dwelling faced any problems that resulted from environmental destruction in the previous 12 months?' and 'What is the main disaster you have experienced with your dwelling?' The same was asked for every plot cultivated by a household. Answers to such questions need to be interpreted with caution since they report only the main destruction and are necessarily based on household perceptions. The format of these questions was new in EICV4 and consequently no historical comparisons can be made.

Table 8.3 presents the percentage of households with dwellings affected by environmental destruction, and, among those households, the main environmental destruction affecting their dwelling. Environmental destruction is relatively common in Western Province (27%), Northern Province (23%) and Southern Province (22%), while it affects a lower percentage of dwellings in Eastern Province and Kigali City. Overall, most dwellings were mainly affected by destructive rainfall. In the mountainous Western and Northern Provinces households also reported mountain slides, which typically are linked to heavy rains.

Table 8.3: Percentage (%) of households with dwelling affected by environmental destruction, by main type of destruction, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4)

EICV4	% with dwelling affected by environmental destruction	Total number of households (000s)	Main environmental destruction affecting dwelling					Households facing environmental destruction (000s)
			Floods	Mountain slides	Destructive rains	Other environmental destruction	Total	
All Rwanda	20.1	2,493	8.5	21.6	53.0	16.9	100.0	502
Urban/rural								
Urban	11.7	426	9.1	13.2	61.5	16.2	100.0	50
Rural	21.9	2,067	8.4	22.5	52.1	16.9	100.0	452
Province								
Kigali City	9.8	295	2.5	6.1	75.3	16.0	100.0	29
Southern Province	22.3	597	8.4	10.8	74.4	6.5	100.0	133
Western Province	27.4	559	11.6	37.1	31.8	19.5	100.0	153
Northern Province	23.1	394	9.2	34.4	37.3	19.2	100.0	91
Eastern Province	14.7	647	4.8	4.3	65.6	25.2	100.0	95
Sex of head of household								
Male	19.6	1,857	9.1	23.1	49.8	17.9	100.0	363
Female	21.8	636	6.9	17.5	61.4	14.2	100.0	138

Source: EICV4. Base population: first two columns: all households; further columns: households with dwellings affected by environmental destruction.

A similar picture emerges from Table 8.4, which displays the percentage of households with cultivated land affected by environmental destruction and the main types of environmental disasters experienced. Nationally, environmental destruction of agricultural plots affected 42% of households. The percentage was lower in Kigali City (36%). Households identified climate change most frequently as the main environmental issue affecting their plot(s). In Western and Northern Provinces, households also reported plots being affected by landslides and erosion. The numbers in this section have to be interpreted with caution and give only an indication of the *main* environmental problems as perceived by the households. Multiple problems would not be captured. The estimates cannot be interpreted as a measure of the prevalence of different types of natural destruction due to the subjective nature of the responses and the focus on the main problem.

Table 8.4: Percentage (%) of households with cultivated plots facing environmental problems on any plot, by type of problem, according to urban/rural, province and Sex of head of household (EICV4)

EICV4	% facing environmental problems on any plot	% where one plot is mainly affected by...							Households cultivating at least one plot (000s)
		Floods	Erosion	Land slides	Change of climate	Destructive rains	Loss of soil fertility	Other problems	
All Rwanda	41.6	2.7	8.8	6.0	22.1	4.8	3.2	0.7	2,185
Urban/rural									
Urban	33.6	2.7	6.6	1.9	19.0	3.2	2.1	0.4	189
Rural	42.4	2.7	9.0	6.4	22.4	5.0	3.3	0.8	1,996
Province									
Kigali City	36.1	1.6	4.8	0.4	22.8	6.6	2.2	0.0	107
Southern Province	40.0	3.6	9.3	3.0	23.3	3.4	3.3	0.2	574
Western Province	42.4	3.6	14.2	13.2	12.0	4.5	4.3	1.7	512
Northern Province	42.6	3.1	11.6	11.7	15.8	4.0	2.8	1.1	380
Eastern Province	43.0	0.9	2.8	0.1	33.1	6.6	2.6	0.2	613
Sex of head of household									
Male	42.6	2.8	8.9	6.3	22.7	5.2	3.3	0.8	1,616
Female	39.0	2.2	8.6	5.2	20.3	3.9	3.0	0.5	569

Source: EICV4. Base population: households with at least one cultivated plot.

9 Credits, savings and transfers

9.1 Credit

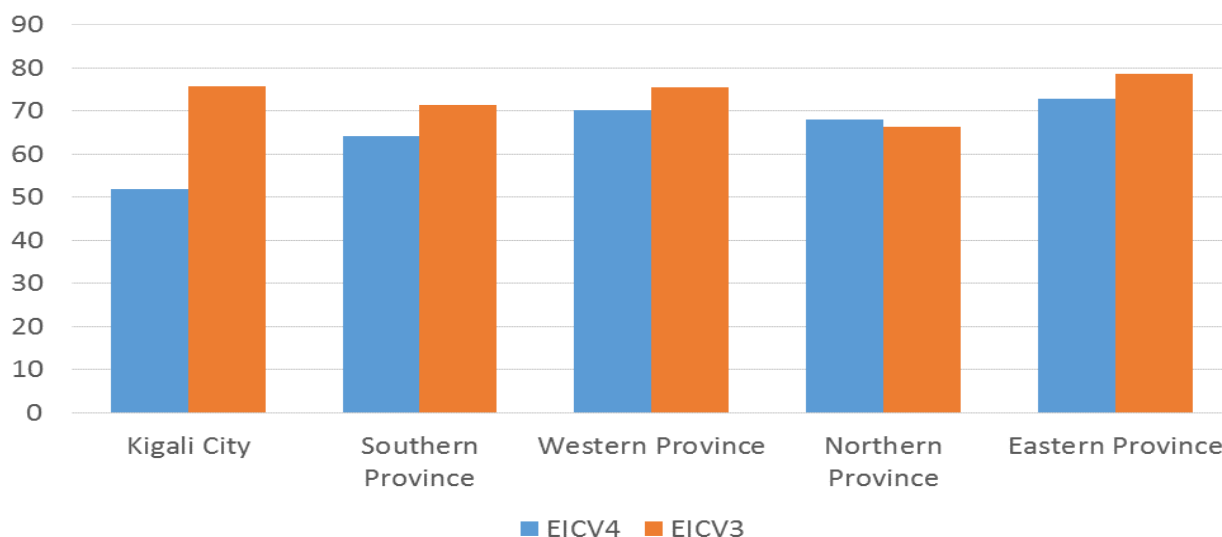
Lack of access to credit is widely regarded a major hindrance to successful development, especially for poor agricultural households. However, excessive debt can likewise be a major problem. EICV4 data allow us to differentiate between:

- Households with current outstanding loan(s);
- Households which had held loan(s) in the last 12 months and had repaid them all;
- Households which did not hold any loan(s) in the last 12 months and had not requested a loan;²⁰ and
- Households which did not hold any loan(s) in the last 12 months, and which had requested for loan(s) but failed to obtain the loan(s).²¹

Table 9.1 presents households' access to credit according to these four categories. On a national level, the percentage of households with a current outstanding loan has dropped from 60% in EICV3 to 51% in EICV4; all provinces have seen a fall in this percentage, most notably Kigali City and Eastern Province. In Kigali this fall coincides with a large rise in the percentage of households which did not have a loan because they did not request one (from 23% to 46%), and a fall in the percentage which had held a loan in the last 12 months and had repaid everything, which implies that fewer households want loans. Across all other provinces, the percentage of households without loans rose. Combining both current and repaid credit in the last 12 months, Northern Province is the only region where the percentage of households holding a loan has risen slightly.

Households in the highest quintile were more likely to have not requested credit in the last 12 months, as were female-headed households (39%) compared to male-headed households (30%).

Figure 9.1: Percentage (%) of households with credit (currently or in last 12 months), by province (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3; Base population: all households

²⁰ It is important to note that questions about holding or failing to secure credit can easily lead to response bias in favour of self-classification into the third group.

²¹ It is possible that some households had members who had held loans in the last 12 months and also had been refused loans; this category is not differentiated here as the EICV3 questionnaire routing in the credit section did not allow this type of household to be identified in EICV3 data.

Table 9.1: Distribution (%) of households, by loan status, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Loan status				Total	Total number of households (000s)
	HH currently has outstanding loan(s)	HH borrowed in last 12 months - all repaid	No loan-did not request	Requested loan-refused		
All Rwanda	50.8	16.1	32.1	0.9	100.0	2,493
Urban/rural						
Urban	44.0	12.3	41.9	1.5	100.0	426
Rural	52.3	16.9	30.1	0.7	100.0	2,067
Province						
Kigali City	40.6	11.3	46.4	1.6	100.0	295
Southern Province	51.6	12.6	34.8	1.0	100.0	597
Western Province	53.5	16.7	28.9	0.7	100.0	559
Northern Province	50.4	17.6	31.3	0.7	100.0	394
Eastern Province	52.7	20.2	26.4	0.7	100.0	647
Quintile						
Q1	56.0	13.1	30.6	0.3	100.0	422
Q2	51.9	16.5	31.0	0.6	100.0	460
Q3	52.5	17.5	29.0	0.9	100.0	489
Q4	49.1	17.4	32.4	1.0	100.0	526
Q5	46.5	15.7	36.4	1.3	100.0	596
Sex of head of household						
Male	52.3	17.0	29.8	1.0	100.0	1,857
Female	46.7	13.7	38.9	0.6	100.0	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households

EICV3	Loan status				Total	Total number of households (000s)
	HH currently has outstanding loan(s)	HH borrowed in last 12 months - all repaid	No loan-did not request	Requested loan-refused		
All Rwanda	59.5	14.1	25.6	0.7	100.0	2,253
Urban/rural						
Urban	58.4	13.5	27.2	0.8	100.0	335
Rural	59.7	14.2	25.4	0.6	100.0	1,918
Province						
Kigali City	61.5	14.2	23.3	0.9	100.0	223
Southern Province	59.1	12.3	28.0	0.5	100.0	549
Western Province	61.2	14.2	23.8	0.8	100.0	528
Northern Province	52.1	14.2	33.1	0.4	100.0	411
Eastern Province	63.0	15.6	20.4	0.8	100.0	542
Quintile						
Q1	62.0	12.0	24.9	0.9	100.0	381
Q2	61.2	14.5	24.0	0.3	100.0	415
Q3	60.9	14.3	24.3	0.5	100.0	448
Q4	59.2	13.9	26.4	0.6	100.0	490
Q5	55.4	15.4	28.1	1.0	100.0	519
Sex of head of household						
Male	60.7	14.6	24.0	0.7	100.0	1,629
Female	56.5	12.8	30.0	0.7	100.0	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households. Notes: EICV3 estimates differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to the loan status indicator being constructed differently to account for a questionnaire change in the deposit and savings section.

Table 9.2 shows the various sources of credit that borrowing households had used in the last 12 months; in EICV3 around 56% of households had borrowed from informal lenders – this percentage has now fallen to 39%. The percentage using a tontine rose by a similar magnitude, particularly in rural areas; in both EICV3 and EICV4, Northern Province has the highest percentage of households using a tontine for credit. Meanwhile in Kigali City, borrowing from a commercial bank became more prevalent. The percentage of households borrowing from relatives rose over time, with a notable increase in Western Province.

Table 9.3 presents the various reasons for borrowing stated by households with credit; the purchase of household items is the main reason for borrowing in both survey rounds, falling from 39% to 36% over time but with an increase from 39% to 55% in Eastern Province. A higher percentage of female-headed households borrowed for the purchase of household items compared to male-headed households, 42% and 35% respectively; 11% of female-headed households with credit in the last 12 months borrowed for education purposes, compared to 7% of male-headed households. The second most important reason for borrowing is business expansion, reported by 22% of households, as in EICV3.

The percentage of households borrowing to purchase agricultural equipment has risen from 11% to 14% on a national level, but in Northern Province it has risen from 10% to 20% and in Southern Province from 9% to 15%. Southern Province has also seen an increase in the percentage of households borrowing for business expansion, from 17% to 23%.

Table 9.2: Percentage (%) of households with credit from various sources, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% with credit from...											Households which have borrowed in last 12 months (000s)
	Commercial Bank	Borrowed from relative	Credit cooperative	Tontine (community)	Informal lenders	Microfinance	VUP financial service Loan	Ubedehe loan	SACCOs	Employer loan	Other	
All Rwanda	6.2	29.4	4.2	35.9	39.3	1.8	2.3	0.6	5.2	1.1	1.6	1,669
Urban/rural												
Urban	22.3	24.9	5.0	12.6	39.2	3.6	0.5	0.1	5.2	3.6	1.0	240
Rural	3.5	30.2	4.0	39.8	39.3	1.5	2.6	0.7	5.2	0.7	1.7	1,429
Province												
Kigali City	21.2	13.9	5.1	9.4	53.2	3.3	0.6	0.2	3.5	4.2	0.7	153
Southern Province	4.3	24.4	4.2	43.7	38.3	1.9	3.7	0.3	6.0	0.6	2.1	383
Western Province	4.1	58.9	4.9	29.9	16.6	1.5	2.6	0.2	5.0	1.1	3.0	392
Northern Province	4.0	23.4	3.2	47.7	34.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	6.5	0.7	0.4	268
Eastern Province	5.8	17.4	3.8	36.3	57.4	1.3	1.7	0.4	4.5	0.8	0.9	472
Sex of head of household												
Male	7.0	29.2	4.5	36.1	38.7	2.1	2.5	0.6	5.7	1.2	1.5	1,285
Female	3.3	30.1	3.2	35.2	41.4	0.9	1.7	0.6	3.5	0.8	1.9	384

Source: EICV4. Base population: households which have borrowed in the last 12 months.

EICV3	% with credit from...									Households which have borrowed in last 12 months (000s)
	State Bank	Commercial Bank	Borrowed from relative	Credit cooperative	Tontine (community)	Informal lenders	Microfinance	VUP Loan	Other	
All Rwanda	1.0	5.1	27.0	7.6	19.6	56.4	1.2	1.5	4.6	1,658
Urban/rural										
Urban	3.0	16.4	18.3	9.5	7.0	61.7	2.6	0.4	2.3	241
Rural	0.7	3.2	28.5	7.3	21.8	55.5	0.9	1.7	4.9	1,418
Province										
Kigali City	2.1	13.5	15.7	6.6	5.1	74.8	2.7	0.3	2.0	169
Southern Province	0.6	4.4	27.1	6.2	16.3	58.8	1.0	1.6	4.0	392
Western Province	0.8	3.6	45.1	7.8	19.1	40.7	0.8	1.1	3.9	398
Northern Province	1.3	5.2	23.8	7.3	36.4	44.1	0.8	1.5	3.0	273
Eastern Province	1.0	3.8	16.5	9.3	18.2	69.3	1.3	2.1	7.7	426
Sex of head of household										
Male	1.2	6.1	26.9	8.4	20.1	55.1	1.3	1.7	4.6	1,227
Female	0.4	2.4	27.1	5.5	18.2	60.1	0.8	0.9	4.4	432

Source: EICV3. Base population: households which have borrowed in the last 12 months.

Table 9.3: Percentage (%) of households borrowing for various purposes, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% borrowing with purpose of...										Households which have borrowed in last 12 months (000s)
	Agricultural equipment	Agricultural inputs	Business expansion	Home improvement	Education	Medical treatment	Ceremonial	Purchase of household items	Livestock purchase	Other	
All Rwanda	14.4	2.5	21.8	11.3	7.8	11.2	4.3	36.2	3.8	20.6	1,669
Urban/rural											
Urban	5.3	0.3	27.3	18.7	11.5	6.5	3.2	30.4	0.9	23.1	240
Rural	15.9	2.9	20.9	10.1	7.2	12.0	4.5	37.1	4.3	20.2	1,429
Province											
Kigali City	3.2	0.1	25.9	20.2	10.2	4.3	1.7	27.3	1.5	32.0	153
Southern Province	15.3	2.2	23.0	9.3	8.0	12.3	5.0	32.0	6.1	22.7	383
Western Province	14.4	5.3	20.5	10.9	7.7	11.3	5.7	26.0	4.2	31.4	392
Northern Province	19.7	2.5	20.9	10.6	8.2	12.6	5.4	29.8	3.9	15.2	268
Eastern Province	14.1	1.2	21.0	11.0	6.8	11.7	2.7	54.5	2.4	9.3	472
Sex of head of household											
Male	15.1	2.8	23.9	12.3	6.9	11.1	4.2	34.6	4.1	20.4	1,285
Female	11.8	1.6	14.8	8.2	10.9	11.7	4.5	41.7	2.9	21.0	384

Source: EICV4. Base population: households which have borrowed in the last 12 months.

EICV3	% borrowing with purpose of...										Households which have borrowed in last 12 months (000s)
	Agricultural equipment	Agricultural inputs	Business expansion	Home improvement	Education	Medical treatment	Ceremonial	Purchase of household items	Livestock purchase	Other	
All Rwanda	10.6	5.5	21.8	12.4	6.8	9.8	5.6	38.5	4.2	22.5	1,658
Urban/rural											
Urban	3.1	1.8	27.8	15.9	9.7	5.6	3.1	33.5	1.7	32.1	241
Rural	11.9	6.1	20.8	11.8	6.3	10.5	6.0	39.4	4.6	20.9	1,418
Province											
Kigali City	3.1	0.1	24.7	16.5	8.7	7.9	2.7	32.0	2.0	49.3	169
Southern Province	9.0	3.8	16.9	7.9	5.5	8.3	4.7	44.2	4.9	23.2	392
Western Province	14.6	6.9	22.8	11.1	7.5	9.3	7.5	40.3	4.5	14.0	398
Northern Province	10.2	5.1	24.6	12.0	8.3	10.5	7.0	30.6	5.6	15.9	273
Eastern Province	11.6	8.2	22.4	16.2	5.7	12.0	4.8	39.3	3.1	23.3	426
Sex of head of household											
Male	11.1	5.7	23.8	13.0	5.9	10.0	5.7	37.3	4.6	22.2	1,227
Female	9.3	4.9	16.1	10.6	9.5	9.1	5.3	42.0	2.8	23.3	432

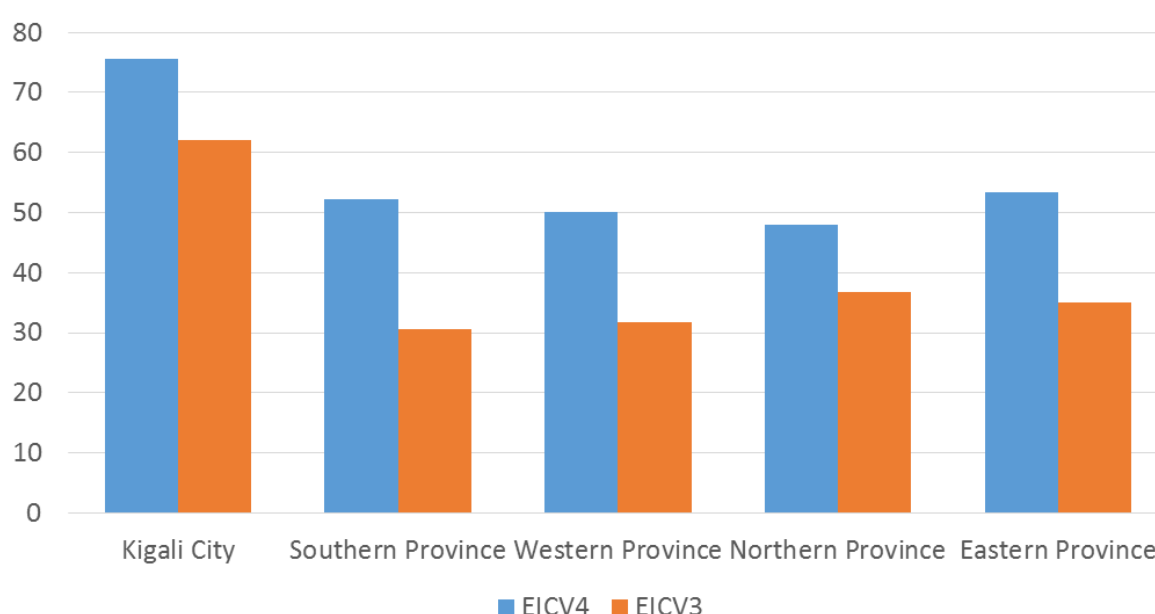
Source: EICV3. Base population: households which have borrowed in the last 12 months.

9.2 Savings

The percentage of persons aged 18 years or more with a savings account has risen from around 19% in EICV3 to 30% in EICV4; the increase has been more pronounced for males than females. There has been a similar increase in the percentage of those aged 18+ years with a savings account in both urban and rural areas, the rural percentage increasing by a slightly larger extent; the largest increase took place in Southern Province (from 16% to 29%).

A similar pattern is present on a household level (Table 9.5); the percentage of households with at least one savings account rose from 36% to 54% over time, with the largest increase in Southern Province, followed by Western and Eastern Provinces. The percentage of households with at least one savings account ranges from 34% in the lowest consumption quintile to 77% in the highest.

Figure 9.2: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, by province (EICV4, EICV3)



Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 9.4: Percentage (%) of population aged 18+ years with a savings account, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% with a savings account	Population aged 18+ years (000s)	% with a savings account	Population aged 18+ years (000s)
All Rwanda	30.0	5,907	18.7	5,395
Urban/rural				
Urban	43.0	1,115	32.5	913
Rural	27.0	4,791	15.9	4,482
Province				
Kigali City	44.9	757	33.6	593
Southern Province	28.6	1,392	15.8	1,284
Western Province	26.8	1,333	16.0	1,267
Northern Province	25.9	926	18.0	987
Eastern Province	29.2	1,498	17.8	1,264
Quintile				
Q1	16.9	967	8.6	894
Q2	22.2	1,066	11.8	978

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% with a savings account	Population aged 18+ years (000s)	% with a savings account	Population aged 18+ years (000s)
Q3	26.4	1,157	14.3	1,046
Q4	31.0	1,242	18.7	1,154
Q5	46.1	1,475	34.1	1,323
Sex				
Male	39.6	2,730	26.1	2,443
Female	21.8	3,177	12.5	2,952

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 18+ years. Note: EICV3 estimates differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to a questionnaire change – 'tontine' was removed as an answer option in the EICV4 deposit and savings section, and is now excluded from the EICV3 calculation for comparability.

Table 9.5: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% with at least one savings account	Total number of households (000s)	% with at least one savings account	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	54.1	2,493	36.1	2,253
Urban/rural				
Urban	73.2	426	62.5	335
Rural	50.2	2,067	31.5	1,918
Province				
Kigali City	75.6	295	62.0	223
Southern Province	52.2	597	30.5	549
Western Province	50.1	559	31.7	528
Northern Province	48.0	394	36.7	411
Eastern Province	53.4	647	35.0	542
Quintile				
Q1	33.7	422	18.3	381
Q2	43.4	460	25.3	415
Q3	50.4	489	29.8	448
Q4	57.7	526	37.6	490
Q5	76.8	596	61.8	519
Sex of head of household				
Male	57.6	1,857	39.3	1,629
Female	44.0	636	27.9	624

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households. Note: EICV3 estimates differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to a questionnaire change – 'tontine' was removed as an answer option in the EICV4 deposit and savings section, and is now excluded from the EICV3 calculation for comparability.

9.3 Transfers

The overall extent to which households send transfers to other households has remained stable over time; in both survey rounds around 95% of households sent transfers to other households. The vast majority of transfer-sending households send food, estimated at 93% in EICV4. In Kigali City, this percentage is the lowest compared to other regions but has risen from 70% to 77% over time, while in all other provinces it has declined slightly. The percentage sending cash has fallen in most provinces, notably in Southern and Western Provinces. In Kigali City, where the percentage sending cash is the highest, there has been a small increase over time, from 77% to 79%. Just over half of male-headed transfer-sending households sent cash, compared to 42% of female-headed households. The percentage of households sending other in-kind transfers has risen across all provinces, particularly in Western and Northern Provinces.

Table 9.6: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to another household, by transfer type, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% sending transfers to other household	Total number of households (000s)	% sending transfer type...			Households sending transfers to other households (000s)
			Cash	Food	Other in-kind	
All Rwanda	94.5	2,493	49.8	92.8	48.5	2,356
Urban/rural						
Urban	90.7	426	73.1	79.4	54.4	387
Rural	95.3	2,067	45.2	95.5	47.3	1,970
Province						
Kigali City	90.6	295	78.8	76.6	57.2	267
Southern Province	93.3	597	40.8	94.1	49.3	558
Western Province	95.4	559	44.1	96.0	51.7	533
Northern Province	96.0	394	44.9	97.0	40.9	379
Eastern Province	95.7	647	53.4	93.4	45.7	620
Sex of head of household						
Male	95.3	1,857	52.3	92.6	48.6	1,770
Female	92.1	636	42.2	93.5	48.1	586

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households; households sending transfers to another household.

EICV3	% sending transfers to other household	Total number of households (000s)	% sending transfer type...			Households sending transfers to other households (000s)
			Cash	Food	Other in-kind	
All Rwanda	95.4	2,253	56.2	94.4	37.5	2,149
Urban/rural						
Urban	92.7	335	77.0	76.3	49.8	310
Rural	95.8	1,918	52.7	97.5	35.4	1,838
Province						
Kigali City	89.5	223	77.1	70.3	52.4	200
Southern Province	95.6	549	53.5	96.0	44.6	525
Western Province	97.6	528	53.6	97.7	30.0	515
Northern Province	96.0	411	52.1	97.8	25.4	394
Eastern Province	95.0	542	56.5	96.2	41.1	515
Sex of head of household						
Male	95.8	1,629	59.8	94.1	37.7	1,560
Female	94.3	624	46.7	95.2	36.8	588

Source: EICV3. Base population: first two columns: all households; further columns: households sending transfers to another household

Table 9.7 shows where households have been sending transfers; in EICV3, 85% of transfer-sending households sent transfers to other rural areas, and 77% sent transfers to the same town/village. However, in EICV4 around 80% of households stated that they sent transfers to other rural areas and 80% also to the same town/village. In Kigali City there has been a large increase over time in the percentage sending transfers to a household in the same village/town, rising from 55% to 74%, but a fall in the percentage of households sending transfers to rural areas (from 60% to 47%). The percentage of households sending transfers to another city has risen from 7% to 10%.

Table 9.7: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to various locations, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% sending transfers to...							Households sending transfers to other households (000s)
	Same village or town	Kigali	Other city	Other rural	Neighbouring countries	Other African countries	Rest of world	
All Rwanda	79.7	13.0	9.8	79.9	2.2	0.8	0.2	2,356
Urban/rural								
Urban	68.6	22.5	20.1	64.5	2.9	1.7	0.7	387
Rural	81.8	11.2	7.7	83.0	2.0	0.6	0.1	1,970
Province								
Kigali City	74.1	33.8	13.4	46.8	2.4	1.8	0.7	267
Southern Province	80.5	14.2	10.4	82.3	1.7	0.4	0.1	558
Western Province	80.1	7.3	10.0	86.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	533
Northern Province	79.8	6.1	9.8	90.4	1.8	0.5	0.1	379
Eastern Province	80.8	12.2	7.5	80.4	3.4	1.0	0.2	620

Source: EICV3. Base population: households sending transfers to another household.

EICV3	% sending transfers to...							Households sending transfers to other households (000s)
	Same village or town	Kigali	Other city	Other rural	Neighbouring countries	Other African countries	Rest of world	
All Rwanda	77.4	11.8	7.4	85.4	2.5	0.7	0.2	2,149
Urban/rural								
Urban	62.6	28.5	17.7	71.6	3.9	2.3	1.0	310
Rural	79.9	8.9	5.6	87.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	1,838
Province								
Kigali City	55.1	39.1	12.4	59.6	2.9	2.5	1.4	200
Southern Province	79.3	11.7	7.5	87.8	1.6	0.5	0.0	525
Western Province	81.4	6.1	9.3	89.8	2.5	0.5	0.1	515
Northern Province	75.7	6.3	6.5	92.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	394
Eastern Province	81.6	11.1	4.1	83.2	4.0	0.7	0.1	515

Source: EICV4. Base population: households sending transfers to another household.

The overall percentage of households stating that they receive transfers has declined slightly over time, from 97% in EICV3 to 95% in EICV4. In Kigali City the percentage receiving cash transfers increased from 60% to 68%, while in Southern and Western Provinces the percentage fell by around five percentage points. Female-headed transfer-receiving households were more likely to receive cash (63%) compared to male-headed households (50%).

Eastern Province previously had the highest percentage of households receiving other in-kind transfers (66%); in EICV4 it now has one of the lowest percentages – it has dropped to 45%. In Northern Province the percentage receiving in-kind transfers has risen from 30% to 45%. The receiving of food transfers remains high, with the percentage in Kigali City rising from 82% to 87%. In Western and Northern Provinces, 98% of transfer-receiving households receive food.

Table 9.8: Percentage (%) of households receiving transfers from another household, by transfer type, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% receiving transfers from other household	Total number of households (000s)	% receiving transfer type...			Households receiving transfers from other household (000s)
			Cash	Food	Other in-kind	
All Rwanda	95.1	2,493	53.3	94.6	48.4	2,371
Urban/rural						
Urban	90.0	426	65.0	87.4	47.1	384
Rural	96.2	2,067	51.1	96.0	48.6	1,987
Province						
Kigali City	91.9	295	67.6	87.4	48.8	271
Southern Province	93.4	597	51.6	93.8	52.5	558
Western Province	96.5	559	51.9	97.5	50.6	539
Northern Province	96.8	394	47.3	97.7	45.2	382
Eastern Province	95.9	647	53.7	94.1	44.5	621
Sex of head of household						
Male	94.7	1,857	49.8	94.7	45.0	1,759
Female	96.2	636	63.4	94.4	58.1	612

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households; households receiving transfers from another household.

EICV3	% receiving transfers from other household	Total number of households (000s)	% receiving transfer type...			Households receiving transfers from other household (000s)
			Cash	Food	Other in-kind	
All Rwanda	96.5	2,253	54.9	94.3	55.6	2,174
Urban/rural						
Urban	93.6	335	62.2	85.0	54.2	314
Rural	97.0	1,918	53.6	95.8	55.8	1,861
Province						
Kigali City	91.2	223	60.4	81.6	54.0	204
Southern Province	96.4	549	57.3	94.6	59.0	529
Western Province	98.9	528	56.8	97.4	62.3	522
Northern Province	97.1	411	47.3	98.2	30.3	399
Eastern Province	96.1	542	54.1	92.8	65.5	521
Sex of head of household						
Male	96.1	1,629	51.4	94.4	52.6	1,566
Female	97.5	624	63.7	93.9	63.3	608

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households; households receiving transfers from another household.

Among transfer-receiving households there has been a notable decline in the percentage receiving transfers from Kigali, from 34% to 16%; this has been seen more in Western and Eastern Provinces than in other areas. In Kigali City, the percentage receiving transfers from the same town/village rose from 53% to 75%. There has been a fall across all provinces in the percentage receiving transfers from other rural areas.

Table 9.9: Percentage (%) of households receiving transfers from various locations, according to urban/rural and province (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% receiving transfers from...							Households receiving transfers from other households (000s)
	Same village or town	Kigali	Other city	Other rural	Neighbouring countries	Other African countries	Rest of world	
All Rwanda	76.8	15.9	9.7	76.5	2.1	1.4	1.4	2,371
Urban/rural								
Urban	66.6	25.9	18.7	57.8	3.2	3.6	5.1	384
Rural	78.8	13.9	8.0	80.1	1.9	0.9	0.6	1,987
Province								
Kigali City	74.8	34.0	10.3	38.6	1.8	3.9	5.5	271
Southern Province	74.8	19.3	11.5	77.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	558
Western Province	78.2	11.3	10.1	85.6	2.5	1.0	0.8	539
Northern Province	76.6	7.6	9.2	88.0	2.2	1.1	0.5	382
Eastern Province	78.5	13.9	7.8	76.8	2.5	1.1	0.9	621

Source: EICV4. Base population: households receiving transfers from another household.

EICV3	% receiving transfers from...							Households receiving transfers from other households (000s)
	Same village or town	Kigali	Other city	Other rural	Neighbouring countries	Other African countries	Rest of world	
All Rwanda	72.3	34.1	8.3	80.5	2.3	0.8	1.4	2,174
Urban/rural								
Urban	57.8	42.2	15.1	61.2	5.0	2.8	6.9	314
Rural	74.7	32.8	7.1	83.7	1.9	0.5	0.5	1,861
Province								
Kigali City	52.7	46.5	9.1	45.2	3.0	3.2	8.4	204
Southern Province	74.3	28.0	9.7	83.7	1.3	0.7	0.6	529
Western Province	77.7	44.4	10.2	88.7	2.8	0.8	0.7	522
Northern Province	69.0	9.4	7.7	90.1	1.7	0.3	0.6	399
Eastern Province	74.9	44.1	5.0	75.4	3.0	0.5	1.0	521

Source: EICV3. Base population: households receiving transfers from another household.

10 Social protection

The Government of Rwanda considers that social protection measures can make an essential contribution to the achievement of its development goals. The flagship social protection programme is the VUP with its three components, the Direct Support Programme, the Public Works Programme and the Financial Services Programme. Other initiatives include the Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG), the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (RDRC), the Girinka 'One Cow per Poor Family' programme, and the Rural Sector Support Project, as well as subsidised subscriptions for mutual health insurance and in-kind social care services.

This section provides a summary of key findings from the thematic report on social protection provision. The social protection analysis is based on two different samples: (i) the cross-sectional sample used in the remainder of this report – this sample provides nationally representative estimates of household and population characteristics; and (ii) a separate sample based on the list of potential and current VUP beneficiaries maintained by the VUP office. A more detailed discussion of the samples as well as the VUP programme is contained in the social protection report and methodological background documents.

10.1 Perceptions of vulnerability

Under the ubudehe categorization, communities periodically rank the households in their area on a scale of 1 to 6 according to their perceived poverty and vulnerability status, with a score of 1 being the most vulnerable and 6 the least²². Table 10.1 presents the distribution of households across quintiles.

Here we see that, for the ubudehe categories relevant for VUP participation, some 37% of households in ubudehe category 1 and 29% of households in ubudehe category 2 are in the lowest quintile. Households in ubudehe categories 1 and 2 range up to the highest consumption quintile although there are far fewer in the wealthier quintiles than in the poorer quintiles. Households classified as ubudehe category 3 are rather evenly distributed across quintiles.

Table 10.1: Distribution of households by quintile, by ubudehe status (%)

Ubudehe category	Quintile					Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
1	37.0	25.9	15.0	13.9	8.2	100.0
2	29.2	24.4	21.6	16.1	8.8	100.0
3	15.2	18.9	21.3	23.8	20.8	100.0
4	5.5	11.8	16.1	23.6	43.1	100.0
5	0.0	8.2	4.2	13.9	73.7	100.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Missing	10.4	12.0	14.4	18.8	44.4	100.0

Source: EICV4 cross-section. Base population: all households.

Vulnerability, in the sense of the risk of being in poverty today or falling into poverty in the future, is often perceived to be greater for certain groups of the population than for others. For instance, very young and very old people are often thought to be at a greater than average risk of being or becoming poor, because if they face a shock such as ill health or the loss of a worker in the household then they may have fewer alternative resources to rely on for their livelihood than a working-age adult. In the remainder of this section we analyse a range of factors in turn to explore whether they are associated with a greater or lesser likelihood of material well-being. These are the percentage of children and elderly people in the household compared with working-age adults; the age of individuals; orphan

²² The most recent ubudehe ranking, at the time of the EICV4 survey, was in 2012. The classification system is being completely revised in 2015 and households are being reclassified.

status of children and young people under 21; the characteristics of the household head; disability status; and whether the household lives in an urban or rural area.

10.2 Differences in well-being by characteristic of household head

Vulnerability, in the sense of the risk of being in poverty today or falling into poverty in the future, is often perceived to be greater for certain groups of the population than for others. This section discusses differences in well-being of the population, measured in terms of consumption quintiles, by characteristics of the household head. Households headed by women are commonly perceived to be more vulnerable to shocks than those headed by men. The first three rounds of the EICV household survey, EICV1 to EICV3, confirmed that female-headed households were slightly more likely to be poor than male-headed households, but the gap had reduced considerably during the period 2000–12. In EICV4 we find some evidence of the same phenomenon: about 24% of individuals in households headed by women are in the poorest quintile, compared with 19% of those headed by males, a difference of five percentage points (Table 10.2). This gap has increased slightly in the lowest quintile (from two and a half percentage points in EICV3).

Table 10.2: Distribution of individuals by quintile, by characteristic of household head

	EICV4							
	Rwanda	Sex of HH head		Age of HH head			HH head with a disability	
		Male	Female	<21	21-59	60+	No	Yes
Quintile								
Q1	19.7	18.7	23.7	8.8	20.5	15.9	19.3	23.7
Q2	19.7	19.5	20.5	16.1	19.8	19.0	19.6	20.4
Q3	19.7	20.1	18.4	24.8	19.1	22.8	19.5	22.5
Q4	19.8	20.2	18.5	23.8	19.4	22.0	20.0	17.5
Q5	21.0	21.6	19.0	26.5	21.2	20.3	21.5	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	EICV3							
	Rwanda	Sex of HH head		Age of HH head			HH head with a disability	
		Male	Female	<21	21-59	60+	No	Yes
Quintile								
Q1	19.7	19.2	21.7	9.8	20.3	17.1	19.4	23.4
Q2	19.7	19.5	20.6	12.2	19.8	19.7	19.5	21.6
Q3	19.7	20.0	18.7	22.0	19.7	19.6	19.8	19.1
Q4	19.8	19.7	20.2	31.9	19.1	23.7	19.9	18.7
Q5	21.0	21.7	18.8	24.1	21.2	20.0	21.4	17.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV4 cross-section; EICV3. Base: all individuals.

Table 10.2 also reveals that individuals in households headed by young people under the age of 21 or by older people aged 60+ tend, on average, to be less prone to consumption poverty than those of other households. This pattern has been consistently identified throughout all four rounds of the EICV survey. One possible explanation why households headed by younger people are better off than others (9% are in the lowest consumption quintile, compared with 20% nationally) is that they are looking after much smaller households: for people living in a household headed by a young person, mean household size is 2.2, or less than half the national average.²³ Households headed by a person with a disability have a greater-than-average propensity to be in lower consumption quintiles: some 24% are

²³ Further robust analysis of the households headed by the very young is difficult, owing to their very low incidence in the population (only 0.4% of households are headed by a person under 21). Partitioning the sample by these households yields too few observations for inference.

in the lowest consumption quintile while only 16% are in the highest. This distribution remains little changed from that found in EICV3.

10.2.1 Who is participating in the VUP?

In principle, every household that lives in a VUP participating sector is eligible for assistance from the programme if it is in *ubudehe* categories 1 or 2, unless it has been excluded for non-compliance. If no one in the household is able to work, the household is eligible for Direct Support; if at least one member can work, the household is eligible to participate in Public Works.

Just 21% of households in *ubudehe* category 1 who are living in VUP sectors, and 13% of those in category 2, are classified as currently participating in the VUP (Table 10.3). Part of the reason why the coverage of these households is much less than the desired 100% is because only about half of all VUP sectors offer all three programme components; also, in many sectors where the Public Works component is formally active, there is insufficient work available to reach all those that wish to undertake it.

Table 10.3: Percentage of households in VUP sectors currently participating in VUP, by *ubudehe* category

Ubudehe category	Currently participating?			Participation by VUP component		
	No	Yes	Total	Direct Support	Public Works	Financial Services
1	78.7	21.3	100.0	18.4	2.5	0.4
2	87.5	12.5	100.0	6.5	5.0	1.8
3	94.9	5.1	100.0	0.7	2.1	2.4
4	96.2	3.8	100.0	0.6	0.5	2.7
5	100.0	0.0	100.0	-	-	-
6	100.0	0.0	100.0	-	-	-
Missing	97.3	2.7	100.0	0.8	1.2	0.8

Source: EICV4 Cross-section. Base: all respondents living in a VUP sector. Note: (1) *ubudehe* status is supplied by the sector office. (2) Households can participate in financial services as well as another component. The sum of the estimates for the three components on the right-hand-side of the table can therefore exceed the estimate of the percentage of households participating in any of the VUP programme components.

As expected, the percentage of households in *ubudehe* categories 3–6 who are participating in the VUP is very much lower than in categories 1 and 2. However, despite being officially eligible only for the Financial Services component, we find a small number of households listed in categories three and 4 who report being on the Direct Support or Public Works components. One possible explanation suggested by MINALOC is that some of these households may have appealed for, and been granted, a reclassification of their *ubudehe* status but the records have not been updated.

10.3 Demographic characteristics of current VUP beneficiaries

When we look at the characteristics of the head of VUP beneficiary households interviewed as part of the separate VUP survey, we find clear differences depending on the VUP component (Table 10.4). Among Direct Support households the head is mostly elderly, female and very often has a disability (71% are over the age of 60, 65% are female, and 42% have a disability), which is quite exceptional for Rwanda, where nationally just 18% of household heads are over 60, 26% are female heads of household and only 9% are disabled. The heads of households benefiting from Public Works or Financial Services are much closer to the norm, with a similar distribution of ages to the national average, but with even fewer heads having a disability (only 5%, in the case of households benefiting from Public Works).

Table 10.4: Characteristics of head of VUP participant households, by VUP component

	Rwanda	All VUP	VUP component		
			Direct Support	Public Works	Financial Services
Sex of household head (%)					
Male	74.5	54.8	35.4	65.9	77.7
Female	25.5	45.2	64.6	34.1	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of household head (%)					
Under 21	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.1
21-59	80.7	56.6	28.5	79.5	83.6
60+	18.3	42.9	70.6	20.0	16.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household head with a disability (%)	9.2	23.6	42.4	5.0	6.9
Mean years of education of HH head	4.1	2.6	1.5	2.9	3.8

Source: EICV4 cross-section (Rwanda column); other columns: EICV4 VUP. Base: all currently participating households.

10.4 Other public income support programmes

Social protection support in Rwanda is not confined to the VUP. Some 14% of households report receiving public income support from other sources (Table 10.5). Households in the lowest quintile are twice as likely to receive some income support as those in the highest quintile (19% vs 10%). This support consists largely of the financial assistance provided to households to support health and education expenditure, particularly in rural areas. The FARG and food relief programmes are reported to have each assisted about 1% of households in the country over the last year; a similar proportion of households report having received formal social security in the form of a pension from the Rwanda Social Security Board or another old age grant. This formal social security is more widely found in urban than in rural areas, reflecting the greater proportion of people in formal sector employment in urban areas. A small percentage of households report having received support through the RDRC programme.

Table 10.5: Households receiving public income support, excluding VUP (%)

	EICV 4							
				Selected types of support				
	No support	Any support	Total	Rwanda Social Security Board pension / old age grant	FARG	RDRC	Health / education payments	Food relief
All Rwanda	86.0	14.0	100.0	1.4	1.1	0.1	11.6	0.8
Urban / rural								
Urban	89.6	10.4	100.0	1.8	1.8	0.3	6.9	0.8
Rural	85.3	14.7	100.0	1.4	0.9	0.1	12.6	0.8
Quintile								
Q1	80.6	19.4	100.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	17.9	1.4
Q2	84.2	15.8	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	13.9	1.1
Q3	86.0	14.0	100.0	1.4	0.9	0.1	11.7	1.0
Q4	87.4	12.6	100.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	10.4	0.6
Q5	90.0	10.0	100.0	2.5	1.5	0.2	6.4	0.3

Source: EICV4 cross-section. Base: all households.

11 Poverty

11.1 Introduction

Rwanda is experiencing fast socio, demographic and economic transformation since 2000. It has been recording on average 8% GDP annual growth during that period, mainly driven by agriculture and services. In addition, socio-demographic indicators have witnessed substantial improvement from 2000 onward.

Following the crisis period; the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi era, the country developed a long term vision “Vision 2020” with five year development programmes: PRSP, EDPRS1 and EDPRS2 respectively. The main objective of each was poverty reduction.

With the need to adequately plan interventions and monitor progress in poverty reduction, estimation of absolute monetary poverty in Rwanda started in a regular manner since 2001 when the first Household Living Condition Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages- EICV1) was undertaken.

Monetary poverty was estimated and analysed as the main objective in all successive EICV surveys (EICV2, EICV3 and the present EICV4). However, the surveys also provide a rich set of complementary social-economic indicators that facilitate understanding of changes in households living conditions.

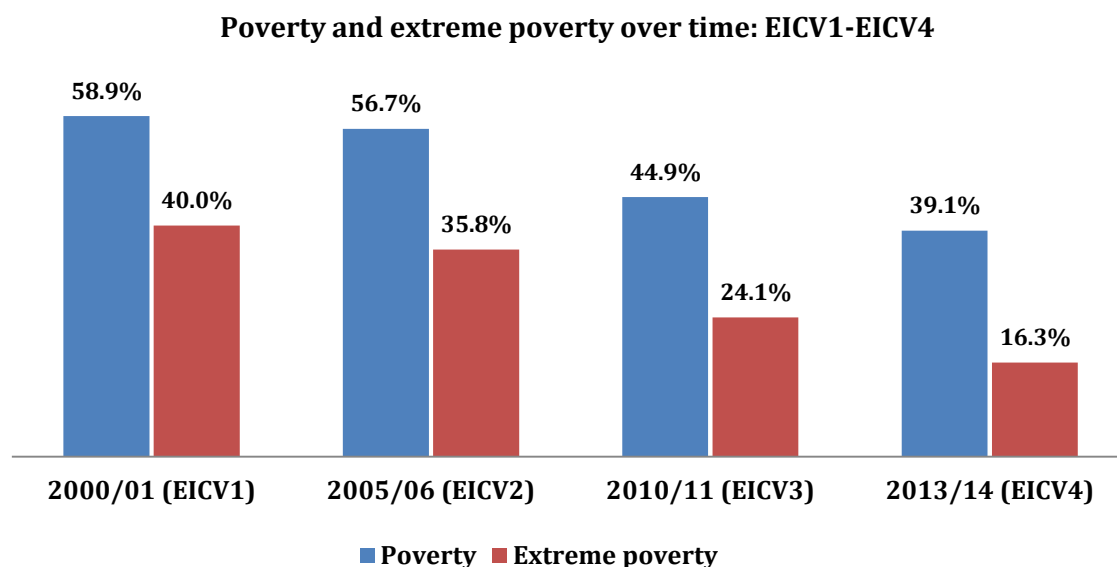
As for EICV2 carried out in 2005/06 and EICV3 carried out in 2010/11 poverty was estimated using the poverty line derived from EICV1 after deflating the consumption expenditure in both surveys so as to reflect prices that prevailed in 2001.

For EICV4 carried out in 2013/14 it has been deemed necessary to update the poverty line. It has been a long time since 2000/01, in the same time several changes have occurred in the socio-economic structure of the country including the consumption pattern of the population.

This poverty section is built up principally on the basis of the EICV4 results and complemented by information from other sources.

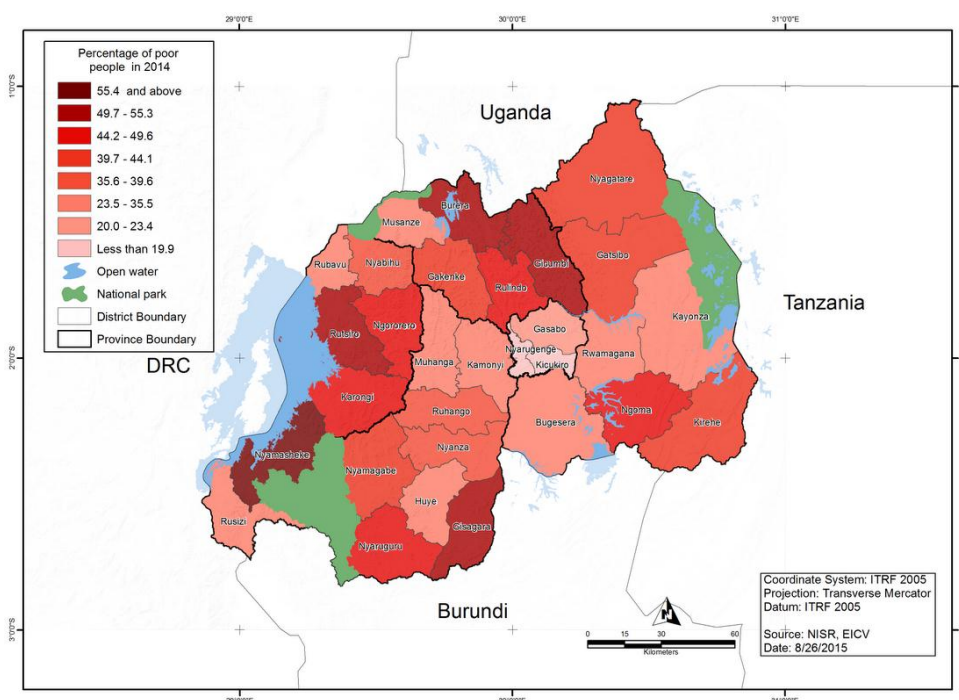
11.2. Incidence of poverty

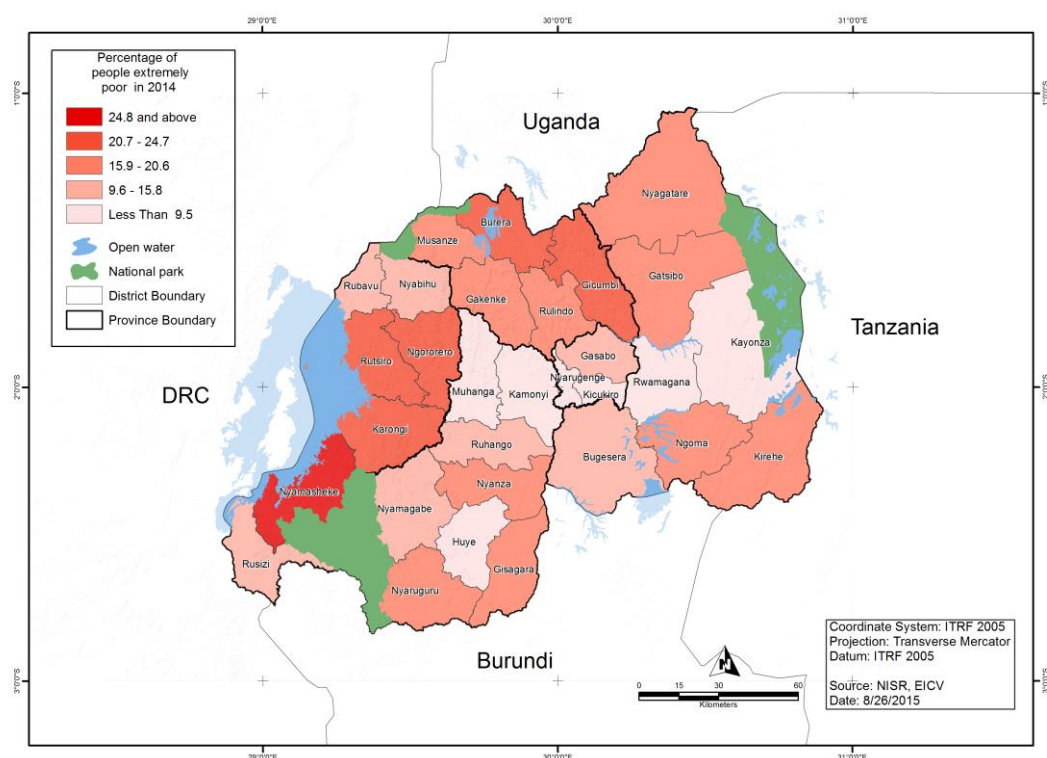
This is the share of the population whose total consumption is below the total poverty line (RWF 159,375 in January 2014 prices), that is, the share of the population that cannot afford to buy a basic basket of goods (food and Non-food). At this threshold, 39.1% of the population are identified as poor (Figure 11. 1) compared to 44.9% that were identified as poor in EICV3 IN 2010/11.

Figure 11. 1: Distribution of Rwandan population identified as poor and extreme poor: EICV1-EICV4

11.3 Spatial pattern of poverty and extreme poverty

Figure 11. 2 presents the maps of poverty and extreme poverty by district in Rwanda in 2013/14. These show important regional differential of poverty and extreme poverty. Poverty in Rwanda in 2013/14 is lowest in the three districts of Kigali City. Its incidence is notably low in Kamonyi, Rwamagana and Kayanza. The greatest concentrations of poverty in Rwanda are in the South and the West, including of Gicumbi and Burera districts from Northern Province. The regional variations of extreme poverty follow similar patterns.

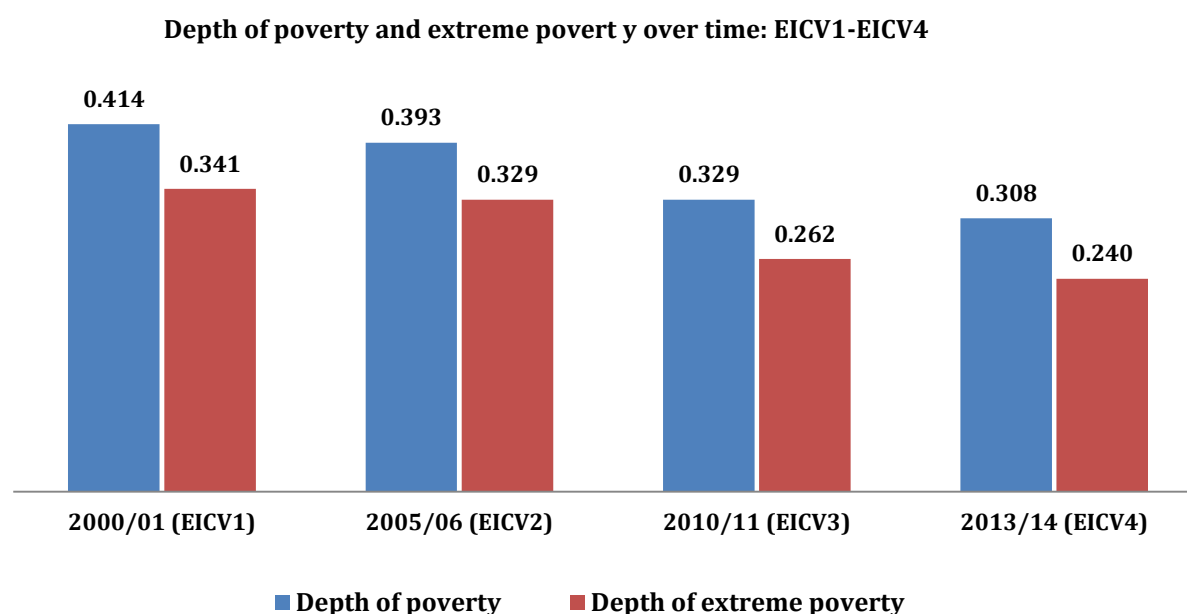
Figure 11. 2: Percentage of the Rwandan population identified as poor and extreme poor by district**Map 1: Poverty by District, 2013/14**

Map 2: Extreme poverty by District, 2013/14


11.4 Depth of poverty

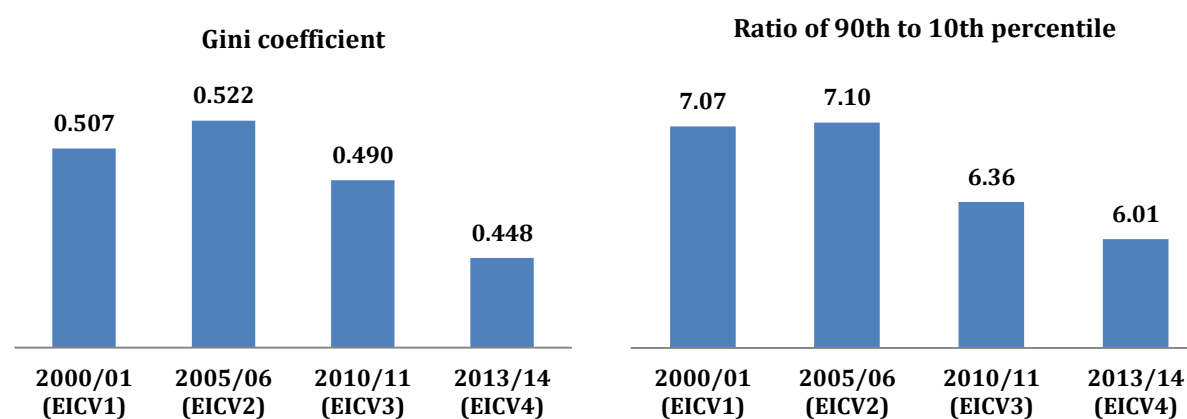
This provides information regarding how far off households are from the poverty line. This measure captures the mean aggregate consumption shortfall relative to the poverty line across the whole population. It is obtained by adding up all the shortfalls of the poor (assuming that the non-poor have a shortfall of zero) and dividing the total by the population. In other words, it estimates the total resources needed to bring all the poor to the level of the poverty line divided by the number of individuals in the population.

At national level, in 2013/14 both depth of poverty 0.308 and extreme poverty 0.24 is below those reported in 2010/11 and 2005/6 (Figure 11. 3).

Figure 11. 3: Depth of poverty and extreme poverty over time: EICV1-EICV4


11.5 Evolution of inequality

The evolution of the two commonly used measures of inequality is presented in Figure 11. 4. At national level, the ratio of the 90th percentile of consumption to the 10th falls between 2010/11 and 2013/14 from 6.36 and similarly, the Gini coefficient also falls from 0.490 to 0.448 between 2010/11 and 2013/14 respectively.

Figure 11. 4: Evolution of inequality measures over time: EICV1-EICV4


References

- MINECOFIN (2013). Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II, 2013–2018.
- NISR (2015). Gross Domestic Product 2014; published March 2015.

Annex A 95% Confidence Intervals for selected indicators, EICV4 and EICV3

A1. Demography

Table A1.1: Percentage (%) of households headed by women, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	25.5	24.8	26.2	14,419	27.7	26.8	28.5	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	23.6	21.7	25.5	2,275	24.0	21.8	26.2	2,062
Rural	25.9	25.1	26.7	12,144	28.3	27.4	29.2	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	22.8	20.2	25.3	1,363	23.6	20.8	26.3	1,348
Southern Province	29.2	27.7	30.6	3,865	30.5	28.9	32.1	3,840
Western Province	24.5	23.1	26.0	3,383	28.7	27.1	30.2	3,360
Northern Province	24.7	23.0	26.4	2,420	25.1	22.7	27.5	2,400
Eastern Province	24.7	23.3	26.2	3,388	27.5	25.9	29.2	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	29.9	28.1	31.7	2,527	29.7	27.7	31.7	2,449
Q2	26.6	25.0	28.2	2,735	28.3	26.4	30.2	2,699
Q3	24.7	23.1	26.3	2,875	26.8	25.1	28.5	2,849
Q4	24.4	22.7	26.0	3,028	28.5	26.7	30.3	3,103
Q5	23.3	21.7	24.8	3,254	25.7	23.7	27.7	3,208

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A1.2: Percentage (%) of households headed by disabled person, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	9.2	8.7	9.7	14,419	10.3	9.7	11.0	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	5.7	4.6	6.7	2,275	5.7	4.5	6.8	2,062
Rural	9.9	9.4	10.5	12,144	11.1	10.5	11.8	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	4.4	3.2	5.5	1,363	4.6	3.2	5.9	1,348
Southern Province	10.0	9.0	10.9	3,865	12.1	11.0	13.2	3,840
Western Province	10.3	9.1	11.4	3,383	11.8	10.4	13.2	3,360
Northern Province	12.4	11.0	13.8	2,420	12.1	10.2	14.0	2,400
Eastern Province	7.9	6.9	8.8	3,388	8.2	7.1	9.3	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	10.7	9.4	11.9	2,527	12.3	10.7	13.8	2,449
Q2	9.6	8.5	10.7	2,735	10.7	9.5	11.9	2,699
Q3	10.6	9.4	11.8	2,875	10.1	8.9	11.2	2,849
Q4	8.7	7.7	9.7	3,028	10.4	9.1	11.7	3,103
Q5	7.1	6.2	8.1	3,254	8.7	7.6	9.9	3,208

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households

Table A1.3: Percentage (%) of households headed by person under 21 years, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	0.9	0.8	1.1	14,419	0.9	0.7	1.0	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	1.1	0.7	1.6	2,275	0.8	0.4	1.2	2,062
Rural	0.9	0.7	1.1	12,144	0.9	0.7	1.1	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	1.2	0.6	1.7	1,363	0.9	0.3	1.5	1,348
Southern Province	0.7	0.4	0.9	3,865	0.5	0.3	0.7	3,840
Western Province	1.1	0.8	1.4	3,383	1.1	0.8	1.5	3,360
Northern Province	0.9	0.5	1.3	2,420	0.9	0.5	1.3	2,400
Eastern Province	1.0	0.7	1.3	3,388	1.0	0.6	1.4	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	0.3	0.1	0.6	2,527	0.4	0.1	0.6	2,449
Q2	0.7	0.4	1.0	2,735	0.4	0.2	0.6	2,699
Q3	1.0	0.7	1.4	2,875	0.9	0.5	1.2	2,849
Q4	1.1	0.7	1.4	3,028	1.3	0.9	1.6	3,103
Q5	1.4	1.0	1.8	3,254	1.3	0.8	1.8	3,208

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households

A2. Migration

Table A2.1: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile, sex, 5 year age group and relationship to head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	12.2	11.4	13.0	66,035	10.0	9.5	10.6	68,398
Urban/rural								
Urban	26.6	24.5	28.8	10,575	22.9	20.9	25.0	10,353
Rural	9.2	8.3	10.0	55,460	7.6	7.1	8.2	58,045
Province								
Kigali City	28.9	25.7	32.1	6,154	25.2	22.6	27.8	6,516
Southern Province	9.9	8.7	11.1	17,204	7.4	6.6	8.3	17,741
Western Province	6.2	5.4	7.0	15,940	5.8	4.9	6.7	16,534
Northern Province	5.3	4.5	6.2	11,069	4.9	3.9	5.9	11,425
Eastern Province	16.2	14.1	18.4	15,668	14.5	12.9	16.1	16,182
Quintile								
Q1	8.0	6.9	9.1	13,444	6.3	5.4	7.2	13,541
Q2	7.8	6.9	8.8	13,349	6.6	5.8	7.5	13,773
Q3	8.6	7.2	10.0	13,173	7.9	7.0	8.8	13,535
Q4	11.0	9.8	12.2	12,974	9.0	7.8	10.1	13,606
Q5	24.6	23.1	26.2	13,095	19.7	18.2	21.2	13,943
Sex								
Male	12.6	11.8	13.5	31,520	10.5	9.8	11.2	32,490
Female	11.8	11.0	12.6	34,515	9.6	9.0	10.2	35,908
5 year age group								
0-4	7.3	6.6	8.0	9,111	5.1	4.6	5.7	10,300
5-9	10.2	9.0	11.3	9,622	8.2	7.3	9.0	10,044
10-14	9.3	8.2	10.4	8,946	8.0	7.2	8.8	8,857
15-19	14.8	13.6	16.1	6,896	12.3	11.2	13.3	7,679
20-24	22.2	20.6	23.8	6,177	18.0	16.6	19.4	6,440
25-29	21.6	20.2	23.1	5,217	18.4	17.0	19.7	5,632
30-34	15.9	14.5	17.2	4,870	13.8	12.5	15.2	4,157
35-39	13.7	11.9	15.5	3,190	11.2	9.8	12.6	3,202
40-44	10.0	8.4	11.6	2,559	9.0	7.7	10.4	2,640
45-49	8.3	6.9	9.8	2,070	6.7	5.5	7.8	2,336
50-54	5.1	4.0	6.2	2,114	5.3	4.3	6.4	2,159
55-59	5.2	4.0	6.5	1,755	4.9	3.8	6.1	1,602
60-64	4.6	3.0	6.2	1,216	6.9	4.9	8.9	1,031

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
65+	5.3	4.0	6.6	2,292	2.9	2.0	3.8	2,319
Relationship to head of HH								
Head	12.7	11.9	13.5	14,419	10.5	9.9	11.2	14,308
Spouse	13.6	12.6	14.6	9,772	10.9	10.1	11.7	9,484
Son/ daughter	7.4	6.6	8.2	33,231	5.9	5.4	6.5	35,151
Grandchild	12.6	11.0	14.2	4,005	9.7	8.4	11.0	4,176
Step/ adopted child	26.3	20.4	32.2	415	23.4	19.2	27.6	710
Brother/ sister	30.6	26.1	35.0	656	24.8	21.2	28.4	892
Other relationship	33.8	30.7	37.0	1,448	26.6	24.1	29.0	1,849
No relationship	37.0	33.5	40.5	1,141	37.6	33.2	42.0	845
Domestic worker	67.3	63.7	70.9	947	66.2	61.6	70.7	983

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons. Notes (1) EICV3 estimates differ from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report as previously they were reported for persons aged 15+ years.

Table A2.2: Percentage (%) of population migrating from another country in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	0.9	0.7	1.0	66,035	0.8	0.6	0.9	68,398
Urban/rural								
Urban	1.5	1.1	1.9	10,575	1.6	1.1	2.2	10,353
Rural	0.7	0.6	0.8	55,460	0.6	0.5	0.7	58,045
Province								
Kigali City	1.4	0.9	1.9	6,154	1.4	0.7	2.1	6,516
Southern Province	0.5	0.3	0.7	17,204	0.6	0.4	0.8	17,741
Western Province	0.8	0.5	1.1	15,940	0.9	0.6	1.3	16,534
Northern Province	0.5	0.3	0.7	11,069	0.7	0.5	0.9	11,425
Eastern Province	1.2	0.9	1.5	15,668	0.7	0.5	0.9	16,182
Quintile								
Q1	0.8	0.5	1.1	13,444	0.5	0.3	0.7	13,541
Q2	0.6	0.4	0.9	13,349	0.8	0.5	1.2	13,773
Q3	0.7	0.4	1.0	13,173	0.7	0.4	1.0	13,535
Q4	0.7	0.5	1.0	12,974	0.6	0.4	0.8	13,606
Q5	1.4	1.1	1.7	13,095	1.2	0.9	1.6	13,943
Sex								
Male	1.0	0.8	1.1	31,520	0.9	0.8	1.1	32,490
Female	0.8	0.6	0.9	34,515	0.7	0.5	0.8	35,908

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons. Notes (1) EICV3 estimates differ from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report as previously they were reported for persons aged 15+ years.

Table A2.3: Percentage (%) of population migrating internally in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	11.3	10.6	12.1	66,035	9.3	8.7	9.8	68,398
Urban/rural								
Urban	25.1	23.1	27.1	10,575	21.3	19.4	23.2	10,353
Rural	8.5	7.6	9.3	55,460	7.0	6.5	7.6	58,045
Province								
Kigali City	27.5	24.5	30.4	6,154	23.8	21.2	26.3	6,516
Southern Province	9.4	8.2	10.6	17,204	6.9	6.0	7.7	17,741
Western Province	5.4	4.6	6.1	15,940	4.9	4.1	5.6	16,534
Northern Province	4.9	4.0	5.7	11,069	4.2	3.3	5.2	11,425
Eastern Province	15.0	12.9	17.2	15,668	13.8	12.3	15.4	16,182
Quintile								
Q1	7.2	6.2	8.2	13,444	5.8	4.9	6.7	13,541
Q2	7.2	6.3	8.2	13,349	5.8	5.0	6.6	13,773
Q3	7.9	6.5	9.3	13,173	7.2	6.4	8.1	13,535
Q4	10.3	9.1	11.5	12,974	8.3	7.2	9.5	13,606
Q5	23.2	21.7	24.8	13,095	18.5	17.1	19.9	13,943

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
Sex								
Male	11.7	10.9	12.5	31,520	9.6	8.9	10.2	32,490
Female	11.0	10.2	11.8	34,515	9.0	8.4	9.5	35,908

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons. Notes (1) EICV3 estimates differ from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report as previously they were reported for persons aged 15+ years.

A3. Health

Table A3.1: Percentage (%) of population with disability, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile, sex and 5 year age group

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	3.9	3.8	4.1	66,035	4.4	4.3	4.6	68,398
Urban/rural								
Urban	2.7	2.3	3.0	10,575	2.7	2.3	3.0	10,353
Rural	4.2	4.0	4.4	55,460	4.8	4.6	5.0	58,045
Province								
Kigali City	2.4	1.9	2.8	6,154	2.2	1.8	2.6	6,516
Southern Province	4.4	4.0	4.7	17,204	5.4	5.0	5.8	17,741
Western Province	4.3	3.9	4.7	15,940	4.6	4.2	5.0	16,534
Northern Province	4.8	4.3	5.2	11,069	5.0	4.5	5.4	11,425
Eastern Province	3.5	3.2	3.8	15,668	3.9	3.5	4.2	16,182
Quintile								
Q1	4.1	3.7	4.4	13,444	4.6	4.2	5.0	13,541
Q2	4.0	3.6	4.4	13,349	4.7	4.2	5.2	13,773
Q3	4.3	3.8	4.7	13,173	4.5	4.1	4.9	13,535
Q4	4.1	3.7	4.5	12,974	4.6	4.2	5.1	13,606
Q5	3.3	3.0	3.7	13,095	3.8	3.4	4.2	13,943
Sex								
Male	3.8	3.6	4.0	31,520	4.4	4.1	4.6	32,490
Female	4.1	3.9	4.3	34,515	4.5	4.3	4.8	35,908
5 year age group								
0-4	0.8	0.6	1.0	9,111	0.9	0.7	1.1	10,300
5-9	1.3	1.0	1.5	9,622	1.4	1.2	1.7	10,044
10-14	1.7	1.5	2.0	8,946	2.6	2.2	2.9	8,857
15-19	2.3	1.9	2.7	6,896	2.8	2.4	3.2	7,679
20-24	3.0	2.5	3.4	6,177	3.2	2.7	3.7	6,440
25-29	2.5	2.0	2.9	5,217	2.9	2.5	3.3	5,632
30-34	2.9	2.4	3.4	4,870	3.8	3.2	4.4	4,157
35-39	3.4	2.8	4.0	3,190	5.2	4.4	6.1	3,202
40-44	4.3	3.5	5.1	2,559	6.3	5.2	7.3	2,640
45-49	6.6	5.5	7.7	2,070	7.9	6.5	9.2	2,336
50-54	6.8	5.7	7.9	2,114	9.6	8.3	11.0	2,159
55-59	10.0	8.6	11.5	1,755	11.4	9.8	13.1	1,602
60-64	12.4	10.5	14.4	1,216	12.2	10.0	14.4	1,031
65+	36.9	34.7	39.0	2,292	35.1	32.5	37.6	2,319

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons

Table A3.2: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence level		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	70.0	68.9	71.0	66,035	68.8	67.4	70.2	68,398
Urban/rural								
Urban	73.8	71.3	76.3	10,575	77.0	73.6	80.4	10,353
Rural	69.2	68.0	70.3	55,460	67.2	65.7	68.7	58,045
Province								
Kigali City	69.7	66.6	72.9	6,154	73.0	69.2	76.7	6,516
Southern Province	66.4	64.3	68.5	17,204	55.8	53.3	58.2	17,741
Western Province	64.8	62.4	67.2	15,940	71.3	68.6	74.0	16,534
Northern Province	76.0	73.5	78.5	11,069	77.7	74.3	81.1	11,425
Eastern Province	74.1	72.1	76.2	15,668	70.4	67.3	73.5	16,182
Quintile								
Q1	56.6	54.4	58.8	13,444	52.9	50.3	55.5	13,541
Q2	63.5	61.5	65.5	13,349	61.4	59.1	63.8	13,773
Q3	70.1	68.2	71.9	13,173	69.3	67.2	71.4	13,535
Q4	75.0	73.2	76.7	12,974	74.5	72.7	76.4	13,606
Q5	83.7	82.5	85.0	13,095	84.5	82.7	86.3	13,943
Sex								
Male	69.4	68.2	70.5	31,520	67.7	66.3	69.2	32,490
Female	70.5	69.4	71.6	34,515	69.7	68.3	71.1	35,908

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons

A4. Education

Table A4.1: Primary Net Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	87.9	87.9	88.0	11,078	89.6	89.5	89.6	11,119
Urban/rural								
Urban	91.2	91.0	91.4	1,460	92.4	92.2	92.5	1,521
Rural	87.4	87.3	87.5	9,618	89.1	89.0	89.2	9,598
Province								
Kigali City	90.6	90.3	90.8	798	90.6	90.4	90.9	880
Southern Province	86.6	86.5	86.8	2,898	89.2	89.1	89.3	2,865
Western Province	87.2	87.0	87.3	2,772	89.2	89.1	89.3	2,749
Northern Province	91.7	91.5	91.8	1,955	93.3	93.2	93.4	1,993
Eastern Province	86.5	86.4	86.7	2,655	86.9	86.7	87.0	2,632
Sex								
Male	86.8	86.7	86.9	5,453	88.4	88.4	88.5	5,527
Female	89.0	88.9	89.1	5,625	90.7	90.6	90.7	5,592
Quintile								
Q1	82.2	82.1	82.4	2,914	84.3	84.1	84.4	2,759
Q2	87.8	87.7	88.0	2,572	89.9	89.8	90.0	2,474
Q3	89.2	89.1	89.4	2,217	90.7	90.6	90.9	2,190
Q4	91.2	91.1	91.4	1,923	91.5	91.4	91.7	1,963
Q5	92.5	92.3	92.6	1,452	93.5	93.4	93.6	1,733

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 7-12 years in 2013 and 2010 (denominator).

Table A4.2: Primary Gross Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	134.4	134.2	134.6	36,159	144.0	143.8	144.2	37,778
Urban/rural								
Urban	137.2	136.7	137.6	6,209	136.3	135.8	136.8	6,158
Rural	133.9	133.7	134.1	29,950	145.3	145.0	145.5	31,620
Province								
Kigali City	133.7	133.1	134.3	3,567	130.6	129.9	131.2	3,798
Southern Province	135.7	135.4	136.0	9,094	146.4	146.0	146.8	9,466
Western Province	134.6	134.3	135.0	8,787	144.9	144.6	145.3	9,272
Northern Province	137.2	136.8	137.6	6,185	146.2	145.6	146.8	6,397
Eastern Province	131.5	131.1	131.9	8,526	143.3	142.9	143.7	8,845
Sex								
Male	134.2	133.9	134.4	17,570	144.4	144.1	144.6	18,333
Female	134.6	134.3	134.8	18,589	143.6	143.3	143.8	19,445
Quintile								
Q1	126.7	126.4	127.1	7,331	135.7	135.2	136.2	7,345
Q2	131.4	131.1	131.8	7,148	144.7	144.3	145.0	7,453
Q3	137.7	137.3	138.1	7,138	147.8	147.4	148.2	7,302
Q4	141.4	141.0	141.9	7,071	149.6	149.2	150.0	7,529
Q5	139.5	139.0	140.0	7,471	144.8	144.3	145.3	8,149

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 7-12 years in 2013 and 2010 (denominator).

Table A4.3: Secondary Net Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	23.0	22.8	23.1	8,845	17.8	17.6	17.9	9,591
Urban/rural								
Urban	38.9	38.6	39.2	1,567	36.6	36.1	37.0	1,521
Rural	19.3	19.2	19.4	7,278	14.1	14.0	14.1	8,070
Province								
Kigali City	36.9	36.4	37.3	848	36.5	36.1	37.0	860
Southern Province	19.9	19.7	20.1	2,307	14.9	14.8	15.1	2,457
Western Province	19.9	19.6	20.1	2,101	16.4	16.2	16.5	2,423
Northern Province	24.2	23.9	24.5	1,593	16.5	16.0	17.1	1,609
Eastern Province	21.3	21.1	21.5	1,996	15.9	15.7	16.1	2,242
Sex								
Male	20.8	20.7	21.0	4,346	16.5	16.3	16.6	4,760
Female	25.0	24.8	25.1	4,499	19.0	18.9	19.2	4,831
Quintile								
Q1	10.1	10.0	10.3	1,898	6.7	6.6	6.9	1,927
Q2	16.3	16.1	16.5	1,769	9.5	9.4	9.6	1,908
Q3	20.2	20.0	20.4	1,704	14.8	14.6	14.9	1,832
Q4	27.6	27.4	27.9	1,650	21.1	20.9	21.3	1,864
Q5	39.8	39.6	40.1	1,824	34.8	34.5	35.2	2,060

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 13-18 years in 2013 and 2010 (denominator).

Table A4.4: Secondary Gross Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	41.1	40.9	41.3	36,159	32.9	32.7	33.1	37,778
Urban/rural								
Urban	63.9	63.4	64.4	6,209	60.7	60.1	61.2	6,158
Rural	35.8	35.7	36.0	29,950	27.5	27.3	27.6	31,620
Province								
Kigali City	61.8	61.1	62.6	3,567	62.2	61.5	62.9	3,798
Southern Province	35.9	35.6	36.2	9,094	29.0	28.7	29.2	9,466
Western Province	39.3	39.0	39.7	8,787	30.4	30.0	30.7	9,272
Northern Province	38.8	38.4	39.2	6,185	30.2	29.5	30.9	6,397
Eastern Province	39.5	39.1	39.8	8,526	30.6	30.3	31.0	8,845
Sex								
Male	39.5	39.3	39.7	17,570	32.5	32.2	32.7	18,333
Female	42.7	42.4	42.9	18,589	33.4	33.1	33.6	19,445
Quintile								
Q1	17.7	17.5	17.9	7,331	12.0	11.8	12.2	7,345
Q2	28.4	28.1	28.7	7,148	18.8	18.6	19.0	7,453
Q3	39.4	39.1	39.8	7,138	27.2	26.9	27.5	7,302
Q4	51.4	51.0	51.8	7,071	41.7	41.3	42.0	7,529
Q5	67.7	67.4	68.1	7,471	61.9	61.5	62.3	8,149

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 13-18 years in 2013 and 2010 (denominator).

Table A4.5: Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15-24 years, according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	86.2	85.5	86.9	13,073	83.1	82.3	83.9	14,119
Urban/rural								
Urban	92.6	91.4	93.7	2,634	89.0	87.4	90.7	2,567
Rural	84.5	83.6	85.3	10,439	81.8	80.9	82.7	11,552
Province								
Kigali City	93.8	92.4	95.2	1,481	88.6	86.7	90.5	1,577
Southern Province	85.0	83.5	86.5	3,193	80.9	79.4	82.4	3,465
Western Province	85.3	83.7	87.0	3,154	82.9	81.3	84.5	3,527
Northern Province	87.2	85.6	88.8	2,227	83.9	81.5	86.2	2,336
Eastern Province	83.4	81.9	85.0	3,018	82.2	80.6	83.8	3,214
Sex								
Male	84.9	83.9	85.9	6,386	82.0	81.0	83.0	6,820
Female	87.5	86.6	88.4	6,687	84.2	83.1	85.2	7,299
Quintile								
Q1	77.8	75.7	79.9	2,201	74.9	72.6	77.2	2,306
Q2	84.5	82.8	86.2	2,337	80.2	77.6	82.8	2,528
Q3	86.0	84.5	87.4	2,562	83.1	81.4	84.9	2,638
Q4	88.0	86.6	89.4	2,667	85.4	83.9	86.9	3,029
Q5	91.4	90.3	92.5	3,306	88.4	87.1	89.7	3,618

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 15-24 years.

Table A4.6: Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	72.1	71.5	72.8	38,356	69.5	68.7	70.3	39,197
Urban/rural								
Urban	87.5	86.2	88.8	6,754	85.8	84.1	87.4	6,441
Rural	68.6	67.9	69.3	31,602	66.2	65.5	67.0	32,756
Province								
Kigali City	89.0	87.3	90.7	3,981	86.4	84.5	88.3	4,126
Southern Province	69.1	67.8	70.4	10,084	65.4	64.3	66.6	10,247
Western Province	69.3	67.7	70.8	9,033	68.3	66.7	69.8	9,305
Northern Province	71.2	69.7	72.6	6,469	68.5	65.5	71.4	6,522
Eastern Province	69.7	68.3	71.1	8,789	67.9	66.4	69.5	8,997
Sex								
Male	77.3	76.6	78.1	17,834	75.5	74.6	76.4	18,024
Female	67.6	66.8	68.4	20,522	64.5	63.5	65.4	21,173
Quintile								
Q1	59.2	57.7	60.6	6,697	57.3	55.8	58.8	6,703
Q2	65.8	64.5	67.0	7,196	62.8	60.8	64.8	7,321
Q3	69.4	68.2	70.6	7,623	67.5	66.3	68.7	7,617
Q4	75.1	73.9	76.2	7,902	71.4	70.3	72.5	8,290
Q5	85.5	84.5	86.5	8,938	83.2	81.9	84.4	9,266

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: persons aged 15+ years.

A5. Housing characteristics

Table A5.1: Percentage (%) of households with a thatch roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	0.4	0.3	0.5	14,419	2.2	1.8	2.5	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.6	2,275	0.8	0.4	1.3	2,062
Rural	0.4	0.2	0.5	12,144	2.4	2.0	2.8	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	0.5	0.2	0.9	1,363	1.7	0.5	2.9	1,348
Southern Province	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,865	1.8	1.3	2.4	3,840
Western Province	0.4	0.1	0.7	3,383	3.1	2.2	3.9	3,360
Northern Province	0.3	0.1	0.5	2,420	2.0	1.2	2.7	2,400
Eastern Province	0.6	0.3	0.9	3,388	2.0	1.3	2.7	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	0.2	0.0	0.4	2,527	4.8	3.7	5.9	2,449
Q2	0.4	0.2	0.7	2,735	2.6	1.8	3.3	2,699
Q3	0.3	0.1	0.6	2,875	1.4	1.0	1.9	2,849
Q4	0.4	0.2	0.7	3,028	1.7	1.2	2.2	3,103
Q5	0.4	0.2	0.6	3,254	1.0	0.5	1.4	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	0.4	0.3	0.6	10,704	2.0	1.6	2.4	10,330
Female	0.3	0.1	0.4	3,715	2.6	1.9	3.3	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.2: Percentage (%) of households with a metal sheet roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	61.1	59.8	62.3	14,419	54.4	52.8	56.0	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	88.6	85.6	91.6	2,275	87.5	84.2	90.8	2,062
Rural	55.4	53.8	57.0	12,144	48.6	46.7	50.4	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	98.8	98.2	99.4	1,363	94.6	92.3	96.8	1,348
Southern Province	19.5	17.1	21.9	3,865	14.7	12.4	17.0	3,840
Western Province	47.3	44.2	50.3	3,383	43.6	40.0	47.2	3,360
Northern Province	58.3	54.0	62.6	2,420	49.0	43.7	54.3	2,400
Eastern Province	95.9	94.4	97.3	3,388	92.5	90.8	94.2	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	47.5	44.9	50.0	2,527	39.7	37.1	42.3	2,449
Q2	49.4	47.2	51.6	2,735	45.3	43.1	47.6	2,699
Q3	56.0	53.9	58.2	2,875	49.7	47.2	52.3	2,849
Q4	63.0	60.9	65.1	3,028	56.5	54.1	58.9	3,103
Q5	82.2	80.6	83.7	3,254	74.4	71.9	76.8	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	61.2	59.9	62.6	10,704	54.6	52.8	56.3	10,330
Female	60.6	58.9	62.4	3,715	53.9	51.8	56.0	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.3: Percentage (%) of households with a clay tile roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	38.4	37.2	39.7	14,419	42.5	40.9	44.1	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	10.9	7.9	13.9	2,275	11.0	7.8	14.2	2,062
Rural	44.1	42.5	45.7	12,144	48.0	46.2	49.9	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	0.6	0.1	1.0	1,363	3.3	1.4	5.3	1,348
Southern Province	80.3	77.9	82.7	3,865	82.7	80.3	85.1	3,840
Western Province	52.1	49.0	55.2	3,383	52.3	48.8	55.9	3,360
Northern Province	41.4	37.1	45.7	2,420	48.6	43.2	54.0	2,400
Eastern Province	3.4	2.0	4.9	3,388	3.8	2.4	5.2	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	51.9	49.4	54.5	2,527	53.8	51.2	56.4	2,449
Q2	50.1	47.8	52.3	2,735	51.1	48.7	53.4	2,699
Q3	43.6	41.4	45.7	2,875	47.8	45.2	50.3	2,849
Q4	36.5	34.5	38.6	3,028	41.1	38.7	43.5	3,103
Q5	17.3	15.7	18.8	3,254	24.2	21.8	26.5	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	38.2	36.9	39.6	10,704	42.5	40.7	44.2	10,330
Female	38.9	37.1	40.7	3,715	42.6	40.6	44.7	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.4: Percentage (%) of households using firewood for cooking, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	83.3	82.0	84.5	14,419	86.3	85.1	87.5	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	29.3	25.0	33.5	2,275	36.0	31.2	40.8	2,062
Rural	94.4	93.6	95.2	12,144	95.1	94.4	95.7	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	25.6	19.4	31.7	1,363	31.5	24.8	38.3	1,348
Southern Province	92.6	90.7	94.6	3,865	94.1	92.8	95.5	3,840
Western Province	88.3	85.8	90.9	3,383	92.2	89.8	94.5	3,360
Northern Province	94.4	92.3	96.5	2,420	90.9	87.5	94.4	2,400
Eastern Province	89.9	87.8	91.9	3,388	91.7	89.9	93.5	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	97.5	96.5	98.5	2,527	95.4	94.4	96.5	2,449
Q2	96.3	95.5	97.2	2,735	95.4	94.5	96.3	2,699
Q3	95.0	94.0	96.0	2,875	94.2	93.2	95.3	2,849
Q4	87.4	85.7	89.0	3,028	91.0	89.7	92.4	3,103
Q5	50.0	47.3	52.6	3,254	61.0	58.0	64.1	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	82.2	80.9	83.6	10,704	85.5	84.1	86.8	10,330
Female	86.3	84.7	87.9	3,715	88.5	87.1	90.0	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.5: Percentage (%) of households using charcoal for cooking, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	15.2	14.0	16.4	14,419	10.6	9.5	11.8	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	67.4	63.3	71.6	2,275	61.0	56.3	65.7	2,062
Rural	4.4	3.6	5.1	12,144	1.8	1.4	2.3	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	70.8	64.8	76.7	1,363	65.0	58.5	71.5	1,348

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
Southern Province	5.8	4.0	7.6	3,865	2.4	1.4	3.4	3,840
Western Province	11.1	8.6	13.5	3,383	7.6	5.3	9.9	3,360
Northern Province	5.1	3.1	7.2	2,420	4.5	1.0	7.9	2,400
Eastern Province	8.1	6.3	10.0	3,388	4.2	2.7	5.8	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	0.8	0.4	1.1	2,527	0.5	0.2	0.8	2,449
Q2	2.4	1.7	3.1	2,735	1.6	1.0	2.2	2,699
Q3	4.2	3.3	5.1	2,875	3.0	2.2	3.7	2,849
Q4	11.7	10.1	13.3	3,028	6.6	5.4	7.8	3,103
Q5	47.3	44.7	49.9	3,254	35.7	32.7	38.8	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	16.2	14.9	17.5	10,704	11.6	10.3	12.9	10,330
Female	12.2	10.7	13.7	3,715	8.1	6.8	9.4	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.6: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	19.8	18.4	21.3	14,419	10.8	9.5	12.1	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	71.8	68.2	75.5	2,275	58.2	53.6	62.8	2,062
Rural	9.1	7.9	10.3	12,144	2.5	1.9	3.1	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	73.3	67.8	78.7	1,363	55.6	49.6	61.7	1,348
Southern Province	9.3	7.0	11.5	3,865	3.2	1.9	4.6	3,840
Western Province	14.7	12.0	17.4	3,383	8.2	5.9	10.6	3,360
Northern Province	10.4	7.9	12.9	2,420	6.7	1.7	11.7	2,400
Eastern Province	15.3	12.1	18.6	3,388	5.6	3.8	7.5	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	1.7	1.1	2.3	2,527	0.4	0.2	0.7	2,449
Q2	5.0	3.9	6.0	2,735	0.8	0.4	1.2	2,699
Q3	7.1	5.9	8.3	2,875	2.1	1.5	2.8	2,849
Q4	16.8	14.9	18.6	3,028	5.6	4.6	6.5	3,103
Q5	57.2	54.5	60.0	3,254	38.8	35.1	42.6	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	21.1	19.5	22.6	10,704	12.1	10.6	13.6	10,330
Female	16.2	14.5	17.9	3,715	7.3	6.1	8.6	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.7: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	84.8	83.5	86.1	14,419	74.2	72.5	75.9	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	90.0	87.6	92.3	2,275	87.1	84.1	90.2	2,062
Rural	83.7	82.2	85.2	12,144	71.9	70.0	73.9	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	84.5	80.9	88.0	1,363	82.7	78.7	86.7	1,348
Southern Province	85.8	83.7	87.9	3,865	74.8	72.1	77.5	3,840
Western Province	84.5	82.2	86.9	3,383	74.2	70.9	77.4	3,360
Northern Province	90.6	88.4	92.8	2,420	78.9	74.8	83.0	2,400
Eastern Province	80.6	77.1	84.1	3,388	66.6	62.0	71.2	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	81.1	78.8	83.4	2,527	68.4	65.6	71.2	2,449
Q2	82.1	80.1	84.0	2,735	71.4	68.9	73.9	2,699
Q3	84.0	82.2	85.8	2,875	71.5	69.1	73.9	2,849

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
Q4	85.7	84.0	87.5	3,028	73.2	70.8	75.5	3,103
Q5	89.3	87.6	90.9	3,254	84.0	82.0	85.9	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	84.4	83.0	85.8	10,704	74.1	72.2	75.9	10,330
Female	85.9	84.3	87.5	3,715	74.6	72.5	76.6	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.8: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	83.4	82.6	84.1	14,419	74.5	73.5	75.5	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	93.5	92.0	95.0	2,275	87.4	84.5	90.2	2,062
Rural	81.3	80.4	82.2	12,144	72.2	71.2	73.3	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	93.2	91.1	95.4	1,363	83.3	79.3	87.3	1,348
Southern Province	69.5	67.6	71.4	3,865	66.2	64.4	68.0	3,840
Western Province	85.4	84.0	86.8	3,383	79.2	77.4	81.0	3,360
Northern Province	85.9	84.1	87.7	2,420	74.2	71.2	77.1	2,400
Eastern Province	88.4	87.0	89.7	3,388	74.9	72.9	76.8	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	70.4	68.4	72.4	2,527	64.7	62.5	66.9	2,449
Q2	76.9	75.1	78.6	2,735	72.1	70.1	74.1	2,699
Q3	82.8	81.3	84.3	2,875	71.9	69.9	73.8	2,849
Q4	87.4	86.1	88.7	3,028	74.7	72.7	76.6	3,103
Q5	94.4	93.6	95.3	3,254	85.6	83.8	87.4	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	85.7	84.9	86.5	10,704	77.3	76.2	78.4	10,330
Female	76.5	75.1	78.0	3,715	67.0	65.3	68.7	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.9: Percentage (%) of households owning a living room suite, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	14.6	13.6	15.6	14,419	13.9	12.7	15.0	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	44.9	41.5	48.3	2,275	50.9	46.7	55.1	2,062
Rural	8.4	7.6	9.2	12,144	7.4	6.7	8.1	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	45.4	41.4	49.4	1,363	51.7	47.0	56.3	1,348
Southern Province	9.7	7.9	11.4	3,865	7.5	6.2	8.8	3,840
Western Province	9.3	7.6	11.0	3,383	11.5	9.5	13.5	3,360
Northern Province	7.3	5.7	8.9	2,420	7.8	3.5	12.2	2,400
Eastern Province	14.1	11.9	16.3	3,388	11.6	9.6	13.7	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	1.0	0.6	1.4	2,527	1.0	0.6	1.4	2,449
Q2	2.6	2.0	3.2	2,735	1.9	1.4	2.4	2,699
Q3	4.7	3.9	5.5	2,875	5.7	4.7	6.6	2,849
Q4	14.1	12.6	15.6	3,028	10.4	9.2	11.7	3,103
Q5	42.1	39.8	44.4	3,254	43.1	40.0	46.3	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	15.8	14.7	16.9	10,704	15.5	14.1	16.8	10,330
Female	11.1	9.8	12.4	3,715	9.7	8.4	10.9	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.10: Percentage (%) of households owning a radio, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	59.8	58.8	60.8	14,419	60.2	59.3	61.2	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	67.5	65.1	70.0	2,275	57.3	54.7	59.8	2,062
Rural	58.2	57.1	59.3	12,144	60.8	59.7	61.8	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	66.9	64.0	69.7	1,363	57.3	53.9	60.7	1,348
Southern Province	57.9	56.0	59.7	3,865	60.4	58.7	62.2	3,840
Western Province	52.0	49.9	54.1	3,383	51.7	49.5	54.0	3,360
Northern Province	61.9	59.5	64.2	2,420	63.8	61.6	65.9	2,400
Eastern Province	63.9	61.8	65.9	3,388	66.9	65.1	68.6	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	36.6	34.6	38.5	2,527	42.9	40.6	45.2	2,449
Q2	53.7	51.6	55.7	2,735	58.1	56.2	60.1	2,699
Q3	59.5	57.7	61.4	2,875	63.6	61.6	65.7	2,849
Q4	66.5	64.7	68.3	3,028	66.3	64.5	68.2	3,103
Q5	75.2	73.6	76.9	3,254	66.0	63.9	68.1	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	66.1	65.0	67.1	10,704	65.5	64.4	66.6	10,330
Female	41.5	39.7	43.2	3,715	46.5	44.7	48.3	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.11: Percentage (%) of households owning a TV set, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	9.9	9.1	10.8	14,419	6.4	5.3	7.5	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	41.4	38.2	44.7	2,275	36.4	31.3	41.5	2,062
Rural	3.4	2.8	4.0	12,144	1.2	0.9	1.4	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	44.1	39.8	48.4	1,363	35.8	31.1	40.4	1,348
Southern Province	4.9	3.5	6.2	3,865	2.1	1.2	3.1	3,840
Western Province	5.9	4.4	7.3	3,383	4.1	2.6	5.6	3,360
Northern Province	4.1	2.6	5.5	2,420	4.5	-0.2	9.3	2,400
Eastern Province	6.1	4.4	7.8	3,388	2.3	1.5	3.1	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	2,527	0.1	0.0	0.2	2,449
Q2	0.6	0.3	1.0	2,735	0.1	0.0	0.3	2,699
Q3	1.2	0.8	1.7	2,875	0.6	0.3	0.9	2,849
Q4	5.3	4.4	6.2	3,028	1.4	1.0	1.9	3,103
Q5	35.3	33.0	37.6	3,254	25.8	22.1	29.4	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	11.2	10.2	12.2	10,704	7.6	6.3	8.8	10,330
Female	6.1	5.1	7.1	3,715	3.4	2.5	4.3	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.12: Percentage (%) of households owning a computer, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	2.5	2.2	2.9	14,419	1.7	1.3	2.1	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	12.2	10.4	14.0	2,275	10.6	8.3	12.9	2,062
Rural	0.5	0.4	0.7	12,144	0.1	0.1	0.2	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	12.8	10.3	15.2	1,363	10.5	8.1	12.9	1,348

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
Southern Province	1.3	0.8	1.9	3,865	0.5	0.2	0.9	3,840
Western Province	1.1	0.6	1.7	3,383	0.6	0.2	1.0	3,360
Northern Province	1.2	0.6	1.8	2,420	1.4	-0.3	3.2	2,400
Eastern Province	1.0	0.6	1.4	3,388	0.5	0.2	0.8	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,527	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,449
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,735	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,699
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,875	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,849
Q4	0.5	0.1	0.8	3,028	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,103
Q5	10.2	8.8	11.6	3,254	7.3	5.7	8.9	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	2.8	2.4	3.2	10,704	2.0	1.5	2.6	10,330
Female	1.7	1.2	2.3	3,715	0.8	0.5	1.1	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.13: Percentage (%) of households owning a mobile phone, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	63.6	62.6	64.7	14,419	45.2	43.9	46.5	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	87.9	86.1	89.8	2,275	79.7	76.9	82.5	2,062
Rural	58.6	57.5	59.8	12,144	39.1	37.9	40.3	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	90.0	87.7	92.2	1,363	79.6	75.7	83.6	1,348
Southern Province	54.0	52.0	56.0	3,865	35.0	32.9	37.0	3,840
Western Province	58.2	56.0	60.4	3,383	40.4	37.8	43.0	3,360
Northern Province	60.8	58.3	63.2	2,420	41.8	37.7	46.0	2,400
Eastern Province	67.0	64.8	69.1	3,388	48.4	46.0	50.8	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	36.4	34.4	38.4	2,527	17.6	15.8	19.3	2,449
Q2	50.8	48.8	52.8	2,735	32.2	30.2	34.1	2,699
Q3	61.9	60.1	63.8	2,875	40.8	38.6	43.0	2,849
Q4	71.3	69.5	73.0	3,028	50.7	48.7	52.8	3,103
Q5	87.5	86.2	88.9	3,254	74.3	72.0	76.7	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	68.0	66.9	69.1	10,704	49.0	47.5	50.5	10,330
Female	50.8	49.1	52.6	3,715	35.1	33.3	36.9	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A5.14: Percentage (%) of households owning a bicycle, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	15.8	15.0	16.5	14,419	13.4	12.6	14.1	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	9.7	8.1	11.3	2,275	8.5	6.4	10.7	2,062
Rural	17.0	16.1	17.9	12,144	14.2	13.3	15.1	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	8.2	6.0	10.4	1,363	4.8	3.6	6.0	1,348
Southern Province	14.8	13.5	16.1	3,865	10.8	9.7	11.9	3,840
Western Province	3.8	3.0	4.5	3,383	2.5	1.9	3.1	3,360
Northern Province	11.2	9.6	12.7	2,420	9.6	8.2	11.0	2,400
Eastern Province	33.3	31.2	35.4	3,388	32.9	30.8	35.1	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	4.8	3.9	5.7	2,527	4.2	3.4	5.1	2,449
Q2	11.6	10.2	13.0	2,735	10.2	8.9	11.5	2,699
Q3	16.5	15.0	18.1	2,875	14.2	12.8	15.7	2,849
Q4	23.3	21.6	25.1	3,028	18.5	16.9	20.0	3,103
Q5	19.4	17.8	21.1	3,254	17.1	15.4	18.7	3,208

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
Sex of head of household								
Male	18.9	18.0	19.9	10,704	16.4	15.5	17.4	10,330
Female	6.5	5.6	7.4	3,715	5.3	4.4	6.3	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

A6. Economic Activity

Table A6.1: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with wage farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	11.4	10.8	11.9	32,183	9.8	9.3	10.3	31,822
Urban/rural								
Urban	3.9	3.1	4.7	4,944	4.4	3.4	5.4	4,655
Rural	12.8	12.2	13.4	27,239	10.7	10.2	11.3	27,167
Province								
Kigali City	2.8	1.9	3.7	2,915	4.0	2.7	5.4	3,042
Southern Province	11.2	10.3	12.2	8,472	9.7	8.8	10.7	8,343
Western Province	13.3	12.1	14.6	7,699	12.4	11.1	13.7	7,483
Northern Province	12.6	11.4	13.8	5,626	10.4	9.3	11.6	5,577
Eastern Province	12.7	11.5	13.9	7,471	9.1	8.1	10.1	7,377
Sex								
Male	9.5	8.9	10.1	14,858	10.1	9.5	10.7	14,353
Female	13.0	12.3	13.7	17,325	9.5	8.9	10.2	17,469
Age category								
16-35	13.2	12.5	13.9	18,749	10.9	10.2	11.6	18,024
36+	8.8	8.2	9.3	13,434	8.3	7.7	9.0	13,798
Quintile								
Q1	24.0	22.6	25.4	5,699	18.4	17.0	19.9	5,492
Q2	15.0	13.9	16.1	6,194	12.6	11.4	13.8	6,107
Q3	10.8	9.8	11.7	6,565	8.9	7.9	10.0	6,319
Q4	7.0	6.2	7.8	6,686	7.5	6.5	8.4	6,773
Q5	3.5	2.9	4.0	7,039	3.8	3.2	4.4	7,131

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table A6.2: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with wage non-farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	19.6	18.7	20.4	32,183	16.8	16.0	17.6	31,822
Urban/rural								
Urban	52.8	49.9	55.6	4,944	49.3	46.4	52.2	4,655
Rural	13.0	12.3	13.6	27,239	11.1	10.5	11.7	27,167
Province								
Kigali City	55.2	51.0	59.3	2,915	52.8	48.8	56.8	3,042
Southern Province	14.8	13.2	16.3	8,472	11.5	10.2	12.7	8,343
Western Province	17.6	16.0	19.1	7,699	14.9	13.5	16.4	7,483
Northern Province	15.3	13.6	17.0	5,626	15.2	12.8	17.6	5,577
Eastern Province	12.9	11.5	14.3	7,471	10.3	8.8	11.8	7,377
Sex								
Male	30.7	29.5	31.8	14,858	27.3	26.1	28.5	14,353
Female	10.0	9.2	10.8	17,325	8.2	7.4	9.1	17,469
Age category								
16-35	24.5	23.4	25.6	18,749	21.3	20.2	22.4	18,024
36+	12.6	11.8	13.3	13,434	10.9	10.2	11.6	13,798
Quintile								
Q1	9.8	8.9	10.7	5,699	8.9	7.7	10.1	5,492
Q2	11.7	10.8	12.7	6,194	9.0	8.1	9.9	6,107
Q3	12.9	11.8	13.9	6,565	10.0	9.2	10.9	6,319
Q4	16.3	15.2	17.5	6,686	13.7	12.7	14.8	6,773
Q5	41.9	39.9	43.9	7,039	38.0	36.0	39.9	7,131

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table A6.3: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with independent farmer as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	58.0	57.0	59.0	32,183	61.2	60.0	62.5	31,822
Urban/rural								
Urban	19.1	16.3	21.8	4,944	20.1	17.2	22.9	4,655
Rural	65.8	64.8	66.7	27,239	68.5	67.5	69.4	27,167
Province								
Kigali City	17.0	13.0	21.0	2,915	19.1	15.1	23.0	3,042
Southern Province	65.5	63.6	67.4	8,472	69.6	67.7	71.5	8,343
Western Province	58.0	55.8	60.3	7,699	58.5	56.2	60.7	7,483
Northern Province	65.1	63.1	67.0	5,626	64.3	60.3	68.4	5,577
Eastern Province	64.6	62.6	66.5	7,471	70.6	68.5	72.7	7,377
Sex								
Male	49.0	47.7	50.2	14,858	49.1	47.8	50.4	14,353
Female	65.8	64.7	66.9	17,325	71.1	69.7	72.5	17,469
Age category								
16-35	50.1	48.9	51.3	18,749	54.7	53.3	56.1	18,024
36+	69.1	68.0	70.2	13,434	69.8	68.6	71.1	13,798
Quintile								
Q1	60.5	58.8	62.2	5,699	65.7	64.1	67.4	5,492
Q2	66.8	65.3	68.3	6,194	70.3	68.6	71.9	6,107
Q3	67.9	66.4	69.4	6,565	70.4	68.9	71.9	6,319
Q4	64.6	63.0	66.2	6,686	66.3	64.7	67.9	6,773
Q5	34.4	32.5	36.4	7,039	37.8	35.2	40.4	7,131

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table A6.4: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with independent non-farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	9.9	9.5	10.4	32,183	9.6	9.0	10.2	31,822
Urban/rural								
Urban	21.3	19.7	22.9	4,944	21.7	20.0	23.4	4,655
Rural	7.7	7.2	8.1	27,239	7.5	7.0	7.9	27,167
Province								
Kigali City	22.6	20.6	24.6	2,915	19.8	18.1	21.4	3,042
Southern Province	7.5	6.8	8.2	8,472	7.2	6.6	7.9	8,343
Western Province	9.9	8.9	10.8	7,699	11.3	10.1	12.5	7,483
Northern Province	6.6	5.8	7.4	5,626	7.8	5.8	9.8	5,577
Eastern Province	8.8	7.8	9.7	7,471	7.5	6.6	8.4	7,377
Sex								
Male	10.1	9.5	10.7	14,858	11.6	10.9	12.3	14,353
Female	9.8	9.2	10.3	17,325	8.0	7.3	8.6	17,469
Age category								
16-35	10.8	10.2	11.4	18,749	10.3	9.6	10.9	18,024
36+	8.7	8.1	9.3	13,434	8.7	8.0	9.5	13,798
Quintile								
Q1	4.9	4.3	5.5	5,699	4.6	4.0	5.3	5,492
Q2	5.9	5.2	6.6	6,194	5.9	5.2	6.7	6,107
Q3	7.9	7.2	8.7	6,565	8.7	7.8	9.5	6,319
Q4	11.1	10.2	12.1	6,686	10.3	9.4	11.2	6,773
Q5	17.6	16.5	18.7	7,039	16.5	15.1	17.9	7,131

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table A6.5: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with unpaid non-farm/other as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	0.9	0.7	1.0	32,183	1.3	1.1	1.4	31,822
Urban/rural								
Urban	2.6	2.0	3.1	4,944	2.7	2.2	3.3	4,655
Rural	0.5	0.4	0.6	27,239	1.0	0.9	1.2	27,167
Province								
Kigali City	2.2	1.6	2.7	2,915	2.6	2.0	3.2	3,042
Southern Province	0.8	0.6	1.0	8,472	1.0	0.7	1.2	8,343
Western Province	0.9	0.6	1.2	7,699	1.5	1.2	1.8	7,483
Northern Province	0.3	0.1	0.4	5,626	0.4	0.2	0.6	5,577
Eastern Province	0.8	0.5	1.0	7,471	1.6	1.2	1.9	7,377
Sex								
Male	0.5	0.3	0.6	14,858	1.0	0.8	1.1	14,353
Female	1.2	1.0	1.4	17,325	1.6	1.3	1.8	17,469
Age category								
16-35	1.1	0.9	1.3	18,749	1.5	1.3	1.7	18,024
36+	0.5	0.4	0.7	13,434	1.0	0.8	1.2	13,798
Quintile								
Q1	0.5	0.3	0.7	5,699	0.8	0.6	1.1	5,492
Q2	0.4	0.1	0.6	6,194	0.6	0.4	0.8	6,107
Q3	0.3	0.2	0.4	6,565	1.0	0.7	1.3	6,319
Q4	0.7	0.4	0.9	6,686	1.2	0.9	1.5	6,773
Q5	2.2	1.8	2.7	7,039	2.5	2.1	2.9	7,131

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

A7. Agriculture

Table A7.1: Percentage (%) of households raising livestock, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	64.5	63.4	65.5	14,419	68.2	67.0	69.4	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	30.9	27.8	34.1	2,275	35.3	32.0	38.6	2,062
Rural	71.4	70.4	72.4	12,144	73.9	72.8	75.1	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	27.5	23.0	32.0	1,363	34.5	29.6	39.4	1,348
Southern Province	71.3	69.5	73.1	3,865	73.1	71.4	74.8	3,840
Western Province	66.0	64.0	68.1	3,383	69.2	66.9	71.6	3,360
Northern Province	74.1	71.9	76.2	2,420	76.1	72.7	79.5	2,400
Eastern Province	67.8	65.7	69.9	3,388	70.1	68.0	72.2	3,360
Sex of head of household								
Male	66.2	65.0	67.4	10,704	69.6	68.3	70.8	10,330
Female	59.5	57.7	61.3	3,715	64.6	62.6	66.5	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A7.2: Percentage (%) of households engaging in crop production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	87.4	86.4	88.3	14,419	93.0	92.2	93.8	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	43.9	39.6	48.1	2,275	62.7	58.2	67.1	2,062
Rural	96.3	95.8	96.9	12,144	98.3	97.9	98.6	12,246

Province								
Kigali City	36.3	30.5	42.0	1,363	55.6	50.1	61.2	1,348
Southern Province	95.8	94.8	96.9	3,865	97.1	96.3	98.0	3,840
Western Province	91.1	89.2	93.0	3,383	96.3	94.9	97.6	3,360
Northern Province	95.9	94.4	97.3	2,420	98.3	97.6	99.0	2,400
Eastern Province	94.4	93.1	95.8	3,388	96.9	95.8	98.0	3,360
Sex of head of household								
Male	86.7	85.6	87.8	10,704	92.4	91.5	93.3	10,330
Female	89.4	88.1	90.6	3,715	94.4	93.5	95.3	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A7.3: Percentage (%) of households processing agricultural products from own production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	78.7	77.6	79.8	14,419	54.2	52.8	55.7	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	34.0	30.0	37.9	2,275	21.9	18.3	25.5	2,062
Rural	87.9	87.0	88.9	12,144	59.9	58.3	61.4	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	30.4	24.6	36.1	1,363	22.8	17.4	28.1	1,348
Southern Province	89.4	87.7	91.1	3,865	59.8	57.5	62.1	3,840
Western Province	75.2	72.9	77.6	3,383	49.9	46.9	53.0	3,360
Northern Province	87.8	85.9	89.7	2,420	47.9	44.3	51.5	2,400
Eastern Province	88.4	86.6	90.2	3,388	70.6	68.1	73.0	3,360
Sex of head of household								
Male	78.1	76.8	79.3	10,704	54.6	53.1	56.2	10,330
Female	80.6	79.0	82.2	3,715	53.1	50.9	55.4	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A7.4: Percentage (%) of households processing and selling agricultural products from own production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	18.6	17.7	19.6	14,419	16.4	15.4	17.3	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	3.0	1.9	4.0	2,275	2.5	1.5	3.5	2,062
Rural	21.9	20.8	23.0	12,144	18.8	17.7	19.9	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	6.0	3.9	8.2	1,363	5.2	3.0	7.4	1,348
Southern Province	29.0	26.8	31.3	3,865	22.5	20.6	24.4	3,840
Western Province	17.1	14.9	19.2	3,383	17.5	15.1	19.8	3,360
Northern Province	21.1	18.9	23.2	2,420	14.9	12.5	17.3	2,400
Eastern Province	14.7	13.1	16.3	3,388	14.8	13.3	16.4	3,360
Sex of head of household								
Male	19.3	18.3	20.4	10,704	17.3	16.2	18.3	10,330
Female	16.6	15.2	18.0	3,715	14.1	12.8	15.4	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table A7.5: Percentage (%) of households benefiting from One Cow Policy, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	6.0	5.6	6.5	14,419	3.9	3.5	4.3	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	1.8	1.0	2.6	2,275	1.1	0.6	1.7	2,062
Rural	6.9	6.4	7.4	12,144	4.4	3.9	4.8	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	1.7	0.8	2.6	1,363	0.9	0.3	1.6	1,348

Southern Province	5.5	4.8	6.3	3,865	3.3	2.6	4.0	3,840
Western Province	3.7	3.1	4.4	3,383	2.4	1.8	3.0	3,360
Northern Province	6.8	5.6	7.9	2,420	4.0	3.0	4.9	2,400
Eastern Province	10.0	8.8	11.2	3,388	7.1	6.0	8.2	3,360
Sex of head of household								
Male	6.1	5.6	6.6	10,704	3.8	3.3	4.2	10,330
Female	5.8	5.1	6.6	3,715	4.2	3.6	4.9	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households. Notes: (1) Only households which raised animals in the past 12 months were asked about this scheme.

Table A7.6: Percentage (%) of households receiving any animal from NGOs/social protection scheme, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	8.7	8.1	9.2	14,419	9.4	8.7	10.1	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	3.6	2.5	4.7	2,275	2.8	1.6	4.1	2,062
Rural	9.7	9.1	10.3	12,144	10.6	9.8	11.3	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	3.3	1.8	4.7	1,363	3.8	2.0	5.6	1,348
Southern Province	10.5	9.4	11.7	3,865	10.1	8.9	11.4	3,840
Western Province	8.4	7.3	9.5	3,383	9.6	8.2	11.0	3,360
Northern Province	11.9	10.3	13.6	2,420	12.0	10.2	13.9	2,400
Eastern Province	7.7	6.7	8.6	3,388	8.8	7.6	10.0	3,360
Sex of head of household								
Male	7.4	6.8	7.9	10,704	8.3	7.6	9.0	10,330
Female	12.5	11.4	13.7	3,715	12.3	11.1	13.4	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households. Notes: (1) Only households which raised animals in the past 12 months were asked about this scheme.

A8. Credits, savings and transfers

Table A8.1: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations	Estimate (%)	Confidence interval		No. of observations
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All Rwanda	54.1	52.9	55.4	14,419	36.1	34.8	37.4	14,308
Urban/rural								
Urban	73.2	70.4	76.0	2,275	62.5	58.9	66.0	2,062
Rural	50.2	48.9	51.5	12,144	31.5	30.3	32.7	12,246
Province								
Kigali City	75.6	72.3	78.9	1,363	62.0	57.6	66.3	1,348
Southern Province	52.2	49.9	54.5	3,865	30.5	28.3	32.7	3,840
Western Province	50.1	47.4	52.7	3,383	31.7	29.4	34.1	3,360
Northern Province	48.0	45.0	50.9	2,420	36.7	32.5	40.8	2,400
Eastern Province	53.4	51.0	55.9	3,388	35.0	32.3	37.6	3,360
Quintile								
Q1	33.7	31.6	35.9	2,527	18.3	16.5	20.0	2,449
Q2	43.4	41.3	45.5	2,735	25.3	23.5	27.1	2,699
Q3	50.4	48.4	52.4	2,875	29.8	27.9	31.7	2,849
Q4	57.7	55.7	59.7	3,028	37.6	35.6	39.7	3,103
Q5	76.8	75.0	78.6	3,254	61.8	59.3	64.4	3,208
Sex of head of household								
Male	57.6	56.3	59.0	10,704	39.3	37.8	40.8	10,330
Female	44.0	42.0	45.9	3,715	27.9	25.9	29.8	3,978

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all households. Notes (1) EICV3 estimates differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to a questionnaire change; 'Tontine' was removed as an answer option in the EICV4 deposit and savings section, and is now excluded from the EICV3 calculation for comparability.

Annex B Standard errors and design effects for selected indicators, EICV4

B1. Demography

Table B1.1: Percentage (%) of households headed by women, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	25.5	0.37	24.8	26.2	0.015	1.05	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	23.6	0.97	21.7	25.5	0.041	1.28	2,275
Rural	25.9	0.40	25.1	26.7	0.016	1.02	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	22.8	1.31	20.2	25.3	0.057	1.65	1,363
Southern Province	29.2	0.73	27.7	30.6	0.025	0.90	3,865
Western Province	24.5	0.74	23.1	26.0	0.030	0.96	3,383
Northern Province	24.7	0.86	23.0	26.4	0.035	0.92	2,420
Eastern Province	24.7	0.74	23.3	26.2	0.030	1.09	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	29.9	0.92	28.1	31.7	0.031	0.99	2,527
Q2	26.6	0.83	25.0	28.2	0.031	0.94	2,735
Q3	24.7	0.83	23.1	26.3	0.033	1.04	2,875
Q4	24.4	0.82	22.7	26.0	0.034	1.12	3,028
Q5	23.3	0.78	21.7	24.8	0.034	1.17	3,254

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B1.2: Percentage (%) of households headed by disabled person, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	9.2	0.25	8.7	9.7	0.027	1.10	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	5.7	0.54	4.6	6.7	0.095	1.33	2,275
Rural	9.9	0.29	9.4	10.5	0.029	1.10	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	4.4	0.58	3.2	5.5	0.134	1.40	1,363
Southern Province	10.0	0.48	9.0	10.9	0.048	0.89	3,865
Western Province	10.3	0.58	9.1	11.4	0.056	1.18	3,383
Northern Province	12.4	0.71	11.0	13.8	0.057	1.05	2,420
Eastern Province	7.9	0.49	6.9	8.8	0.062	1.23	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	10.7	0.64	9.4	11.9	0.060	1.06	2,527
Q2	9.6	0.56	8.5	10.7	0.058	0.96	2,735
Q3	10.6	0.61	9.4	11.8	0.057	1.10	2,875
Q4	8.7	0.52	7.7	9.7	0.060	1.04	3,028
Q5	7.1	0.47	6.2	8.1	0.067	1.17	3,254

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B1.3: Percentage (%) of households headed by person under 21 years, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	0.9	0.08	0.8	1.1	0.086	1.02	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	1.1	0.22	0.7	1.6	0.198	1.09	2,275
Rural	0.9	0.09	0.7	1.1	0.095	1.00	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	1.2	0.30	0.6	1.7	0.257	1.33	1,363
Southern Province	0.7	0.13	0.4	0.9	0.193	0.86	3,865
Western Province	1.1	0.17	0.8	1.4	0.155	0.86	3,383
Northern Province	0.9	0.20	0.5	1.3	0.221	1.03	2,420
Eastern Province	1.0	0.17	0.7	1.3	0.170	1.09	3,388
Quintile							

Q1	0.3	0.11	0.1	0.6	0.335	0.93	2,527
Q2	0.7	0.17	0.4	1.0	0.239	1.08	2,735
Q3	1.0	0.18	0.7	1.4	0.179	0.94	2,875
Q4	1.1	0.19	0.7	1.4	0.179	1.06	3,028
Q5	1.4	0.21	1.0	1.8	0.152	1.11	3,254

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

B2. Migration

Table B2.1: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile, sex, 5 year age group and relationship to head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	12.2	0.40	11.4	13.0	0.033	10.07	66,035
Urban/rural							
Urban	26.6	1.09	24.5	28.8	0.041	6.95	10,575
Rural	9.2	0.42	8.3	10.0	0.046	11.62	55,460
Province							
Kigali City	28.9	1.62	25.7	32.1	0.056	9.71	6,154
Southern Province	9.9	0.60	8.7	11.1	0.061	6.25	17,204
Western Province	6.2	0.42	5.4	7.0	0.067	4.57	15,940
Northern Province	5.3	0.45	4.5	6.2	0.085	4.21	11,069
Eastern Province	16.2	1.11	14.1	18.4	0.068	15.64	15,668
Quintile							
Q1	8.0	0.56	6.9	9.1	0.070	5.57	13,444
Q2	7.8	0.50	6.9	8.8	0.064	4.46	13,349
Q3	8.6	0.74	7.2	10.0	0.086	8.98	13,173
Q4	11.0	0.63	9.8	12.2	0.057	5.26	12,974
Q5	24.6	0.80	23.1	26.2	0.032	4.76	13,095
Sex							
Male	12.6	0.43	11.8	13.5	0.034	5.30	31,520
Female	11.8	0.41	11.0	12.6	0.035	5.71	34,515
5 year age group							
0-4	7.3	0.35	6.6	8.0	0.048	1.65	9,111
5-9	10.2	0.58	9.0	11.3	0.057	3.58	9,622
10-14	9.3	0.56	8.2	10.4	0.060	3.30	8,946
15-19	14.8	0.66	13.6	16.1	0.044	2.36	6,896
20-24	22.2	0.84	20.6	23.8	0.038	2.53	6,177
25-29	21.6	0.74	20.2	23.1	0.034	1.70	5,217
30-34	15.9	0.69	14.5	17.2	0.044	1.74	4,870
35-39	13.7	0.92	11.9	15.5	0.067	2.29	3,190
40-44	10.0	0.81	8.4	11.6	0.081	1.88	2,559
45-49	8.3	0.75	6.9	9.8	0.089	1.50	2,070
50-54	5.1	0.55	4.0	6.2	0.107	1.30	2,114
55-59	5.2	0.64	4.0	6.5	0.122	1.41	1,755
60-64	4.6	0.82	3.0	6.2	0.180	1.82	1,216
65+	5.3	0.67	4.0	6.6	0.127	2.00	2,292
Relationship to head of HH							
Head	12.7	0.41	11.9	13.5	0.032	2.14	14,420
Spouse	13.6	0.52	12.6	14.6	0.038	2.27	9,772
Son/ daughter	7.4	0.40	6.6	8.2	0.054	7.87	33,231
Grandchild	12.6	0.82	11.0	14.2	0.065	2.36	4,005
Step/ adopted child	26.3	3.02	20.4	32.2	0.115	2.12	415
Brother/ sister	30.6	2.27	26.1	35.0	0.074	1.61	656
Other relationship	33.8	1.61	30.7	37.0	0.047	1.71	1,448
No relationship	37.0	1.81	33.5	40.5	0.049	1.63	1,141
Domestic worker	67.3	1.84	63.7	70.9	0.027	1.54	947

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons.

Table B2.2: Percentage (%) of population migrating from another country in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	0.9	0.07	0.7	1.0	0.080	3.65	66,035
Urban/rural							
Urban	1.5	0.21	1.1	1.9	0.135	3.27	10,575
Rural	0.7	0.07	0.6	0.8	0.098	3.73	55,460
Province							
Kigali City	1.4	0.26	0.9	1.9	0.178	3.53	6,154
Southern Province	0.5	0.08	0.3	0.7	0.166	2.14	17,204
Western Province	0.8	0.15	0.5	1.1	0.186	4.18	15,940
Northern Province	0.5	0.10	0.3	0.7	0.217	2.28	11,069
Eastern Province	1.2	0.17	0.9	1.5	0.143	4.30	15,668
Quintile							
Q1	0.8	0.17	0.5	1.1	0.214	4.72	13,444
Q2	0.6	0.12	0.4	0.9	0.198	3.18	13,349
Q3	0.7	0.15	0.4	1.0	0.211	4.14	13,173
Q4	0.7	0.13	0.5	1.0	0.174	2.95	12,974
Q5	1.4	0.17	1.1	1.7	0.122	2.91	13,095
Sex							
Male	1.0	0.08	0.8	1.1	0.085	2.20	31,520
Female	0.8	0.07	0.6	0.9	0.096	2.45	34,515

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons.

Table B2.3: Percentage (%) of population migrating internally in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	11.3	0.39	10.6	12.1	0.035	10.10	66,035
Urban/rural							
Urban	25.1	1.03	23.1	27.1	0.041	6.44	10,575
Rural	8.5	0.41	7.6	9.3	0.049	12.15	55,460
Province							
Kigali City	27.5	1.50	24.5	30.4	0.055	8.63	6,154
Southern Province	9.4	0.59	8.2	10.6	0.063	6.38	17,204
Western Province	5.4	0.38	4.6	6.1	0.070	4.24	15,940
Northern Province	4.9	0.43	4.0	5.7	0.089	4.23	11,069
Eastern Province	15.0	1.10	12.9	17.2	0.073	16.44	15,668
Quintile							
Q1	7.2	0.52	6.2	8.2	0.073	5.35	13,444
Q2	7.2	0.49	6.3	8.2	0.067	4.59	13,349
Q3	7.9	0.72	6.5	9.3	0.091	9.23	13,173
Q4	10.3	0.62	9.1	11.5	0.060	5.41	12,974
Q5	23.2	0.79	21.7	24.8	0.034	4.85	13,095
Sex							
Male	11.7	0.42	10.9	12.5	0.036	5.35	31,520
Female	11.0	0.40	10.2	11.8	0.037	5.70	34,515

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons.

B3. Health

Table B3.1: Percentage (%) of population with disability, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile, sex and 5 year age group

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	3.9	0.09	3.8	4.1	0.023	1.42	66,035
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.7	0.19	2.3	3.0	0.070	1.54	10,575
Rural	4.2	0.10	4.0	4.4	0.025	1.45	55,460
Province							
Kigali City	2.4	0.22	1.9	2.8	0.095	1.65	6,154
Southern Province	4.4	0.19	4.0	4.7	0.043	1.30	17,204
Western Province	4.3	0.21	3.9	4.7	0.048	1.59	15,940
Northern Province	4.8	0.23	4.3	5.2	0.048	1.23	11,069
Eastern Province	3.5	0.17	3.2	3.8	0.047	1.41	15,668

Quintile							
Q1	4.1	0.18	3.7	4.4	0.044	1.07	13,444
Q2	4.0	0.18	3.6	4.4	0.046	1.15	13,349
Q3	4.3	0.21	3.8	4.7	0.049	1.41	13,173
Q4	4.1	0.21	3.7	4.5	0.050	1.44	12,974
Q5	3.3	0.18	3.0	3.7	0.055	1.47	13,095
Sex							
Male	3.8	0.12	3.6	4.0	0.031	1.16	31,520
Female	4.1	0.12	3.9	4.3	0.029	1.26	34,515
5 year age group							
0-4	0.8	0.10	0.6	1.0	0.122	1.11	9,111
5-9	1.3	0.13	1.0	1.5	0.100	1.23	9,622
10-14	1.7	0.14	1.5	2.0	0.079	0.99	8,946
15-19	2.3	0.20	1.9	2.7	0.087	1.25	6,896
20-24	3.0	0.23	2.5	3.4	0.076	1.11	6,177
25-29	2.5	0.24	2.0	2.9	0.095	1.21	5,217
30-34	2.9	0.24	2.4	3.4	0.083	1.01	4,870
35-39	3.4	0.32	2.8	4.0	0.094	0.99	3,190
40-44	4.3	0.41	3.5	5.1	0.096	1.07	2,559
45-49	6.6	0.56	5.5	7.7	0.085	1.06	2,070
50-54	6.8	0.56	5.7	7.9	0.082	1.03	2,114
55-59	10.0	0.75	8.6	11.5	0.075	1.07	1,755
60-64	12.4	1.00	10.5	14.4	0.081	1.08	1,216
65+	36.9	1.11	34.7	39.0	0.030	1.17	2,292

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons.

Table B3.2: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	70.0	0.54	68.9	71.0	0.008	9.14	66,035
Urban/rural							
Urban	73.8	1.26	71.3	76.3	0.017	9.35	10,575
Rural	69.2	0.60	68.0	70.3	0.009	9.15	55,460
Province							
Kigali City	69.7	1.60	66.6	72.9	0.023	9.22	6,154
Southern Province	66.4	1.06	64.3	68.5	0.016	7.71	17,204
Western Province	64.8	1.22	62.4	67.2	0.019	9.89	15,940
Northern Province	76.0	1.26	73.5	78.5	0.017	9.01	11,069
Eastern Province	74.1	1.05	72.1	76.2	0.014	9.93	15,668
Quintile							
Q1	56.6	1.13	54.4	58.8	0.020	6.72	13,444
Q2	63.5	1.02	61.5	65.5	0.016	5.79	13,349
Q3	70.1	0.94	68.2	71.9	0.013	5.51	13,173
Q4	75.0	0.89	73.2	76.7	0.012	5.55	12,974
Q5	83.7	0.66	82.5	85.0	0.008	4.40	13,095
Sex							
Male	69.4	0.57	68.2	70.5	0.008	4.87	31,520
Female	70.5	0.56	69.4	71.6	0.008	5.13	34,515

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons.

B4. Education

Table B4.1: Primary Net Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	87.9	0.04	87.9	88.0	0.000	1.47	11,078
Urban/rural							
Urban	91.2	0.08	91.0	91.4	0.001	1.33	1,460
Rural	87.4	0.04	87.3	87.5	0.000	1.47	9,618
Province							
Kigali City	90.6	0.12	90.3	90.8	0.001	1.72	798
Southern Province	86.6	0.07	86.5	86.8	0.001	1.09	2,898
Western Province	87.2	0.08	87.0	87.3	0.001	1.57	2,772
Northern Province	91.7	0.07	91.5	91.8	0.001	1.26	1,955
Eastern Province	86.5	0.08	86.4	86.7	0.001	1.68	2,655

Sex							
Male	86.8	0.05	86.7	86.9	0.001	1.29	5,453
Female	89.0	0.05	88.9	89.1	0.001	1.27	5,625
Quintile							
Q1	82.2	0.08	82.1	82.4	0.001	1.31	2,914
Q2	87.8	0.08	87.7	88.0	0.001	1.37	2,572
Q3	89.2	0.08	89.1	89.4	0.001	1.31	2,217
Q4	91.2	0.07	91.1	91.4	0.001	1.08	1,923
Q5	92.5	0.08	92.3	92.6	0.001	1.27	1,452

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 7-12 years in 2013 (denominator).

Table B4.2: Primary Gross Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	134.4	0.09	134.2	134.6	0.001	1.12	36,159
Urban/rural							
Urban	137.2	0.24	136.7	137.6	0.002	1.16	6,209
Rural	133.9	0.10	133.7	134.1	0.001	1.12	29,950
Province							
Kigali City	133.7	0.30	133.1	134.3	0.002	1.25	3,567
Southern Province	135.7	0.17	135.4	136.0	0.001	0.86	9,094
Western Province	134.6	0.18	134.3	135.0	0.001	1.08	8,787
Northern Province	137.2	0.21	136.8	137.6	0.002	1.09	6,185
Eastern Province	131.5	0.19	131.1	131.9	0.001	1.38	8,526
Sex							
Male	134.2	0.13	133.9	134.4	0.001	1.14	17,570
Female	134.6	0.12	134.3	134.8	0.001	1.06	18,589
Quintile							
Q1	126.7	0.17	126.4	127.1	0.001	1.09	7,331
Q2	131.4	0.17	131.1	131.8	0.001	1.02	7,148
Q3	137.7	0.19	137.3	138.1	0.001	0.99	7,138
Q4	141.4	0.21	141.0	141.9	0.001	1.01	7,071
Q5	139.5	0.24	139.0	140.0	0.002	1.18	7,471

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 7-12 years in 2013 (denominator).

Table B4.3: Secondary Net Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	23.0	0.06	22.8	23.1	0.003	1.70	8,845
Urban/rural							
Urban	38.9	0.16	38.6	39.2	0.004	1.74	1,567
Rural	19.3	0.06	19.2	19.4	0.003	1.44	7,278
Province							
Kigali City	36.9	0.22	36.4	37.3	0.006	2.05	848
Southern Province	19.9	0.10	19.7	20.1	0.005	1.29	2,307
Western Province	19.9	0.13	19.6	20.1	0.006	2.01	2,101
Northern Province	24.2	0.14	23.9	24.5	0.006	1.62	1,593
Eastern Province	21.3	0.11	21.1	21.5	0.005	1.63	1,996
Sex							
Male	20.8	0.07	20.7	21.0	0.003	1.40	4,346
Female	25.0	0.08	24.8	25.1	0.003	1.40	4,499
Quintile							
Q1	10.1	0.08	10.0	10.3	0.008	1.25	1,898
Q2	16.3	0.10	16.1	16.5	0.006	1.34	1,769
Q3	20.2	0.11	20.0	20.4	0.005	1.24	1,704
Q4	27.6	0.12	27.4	27.9	0.004	1.29	1,650
Q5	39.8	0.13	39.6	40.1	0.003	1.36	1,824

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 13-18 years in 2013 (denominator).

Table B4.4: Secondary Gross Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	41.1	0.09	40.9	41.3	0.002	1.89	36,159
Urban/rural							
Urban	63.9	0.25	63.4	64.4	0.004	1.90	6,209
Rural	35.8	0.09	35.7	36.0	0.002	1.61	29,950
Province							
Kigali City	61.8	0.37	61.1	62.6	0.006	2.63	3,567
Southern Province	35.9	0.15	35.6	36.2	0.004	1.41	9,094
Western Province	39.3	0.19	39.0	39.7	0.005	1.77	8,787
Northern Province	38.8	0.19	38.4	39.2	0.005	1.63	6,185
Eastern Province	39.5	0.18	39.1	39.8	0.004	1.86	8,526
Sex							
Male	39.5	0.11	39.3	39.7	0.003	1.48	17,570
Female	42.7	0.12	42.4	42.9	0.003	1.59	18,589
Quintile							
Q1	17.7	0.11	17.5	17.9	0.006	1.35	7,331
Q2	28.4	0.15	28.1	28.7	0.005	1.35	7,148
Q3	39.4	0.18	39.1	39.8	0.005	1.42	7,138
Q4	51.4	0.19	51.0	51.8	0.004	1.27	7,071
Q5	67.7	0.20	67.4	68.1	0.003	1.27	7,471

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 13-18 years in 2013 (denominator).

Table B4.5: Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15-24 years, according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	86.2	0.37	85.5	86.9	0.004	1.50	13,073
Urban/rural							
Urban	92.6	0.59	91.4	93.7	0.006	1.42	2,634
Rural	84.5	0.43	83.6	85.3	0.005	1.47	10,439
Province							
Kigali City	93.8	0.72	92.4	95.2	0.008	1.60	1,481
Southern Province	85.0	0.78	83.5	86.5	0.009	1.33	3,193
Western Province	85.3	0.85	83.7	87.0	0.010	1.74	3,154
Northern Province	87.2	0.81	85.6	88.8	0.009	1.24	2,227
Eastern Province	83.4	0.80	81.9	85.0	0.010	1.58	3,018
Sex							
Male	84.9	0.51	83.9	85.9	0.006	1.29	6,386
Female	87.5	0.45	86.6	88.4	0.005	1.26	6,687
Quintile							
Q1	77.8	1.06	75.7	79.9	0.014	1.39	2,201
Q2	84.5	0.86	82.8	86.2	0.010	1.31	2,337
Q3	86.0	0.75	84.5	87.4	0.009	1.18	2,562
Q4	88.0	0.70	86.6	89.4	0.008	1.26	2,667
Q5	91.4	0.55	90.3	92.5	0.006	1.33	3,306

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 15-24 years.

Table B4.6: Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	72.1	0.34	71.5	72.8	0.005	2.23	38,356
Urban/rural							
Urban	87.5	0.67	86.2	88.8	0.008	2.94	6,754
Rural	68.6	0.36	67.9	69.3	0.005	1.91	31,602
Province							
Kigali City	89.0	0.86	87.3	90.7	0.010	3.66	3,981
Southern Province	69.1	0.66	67.8	70.4	0.010	1.83	10,084
Western Province	69.3	0.79	67.7	70.8	0.011	2.55	9,033
Northern Province	71.2	0.74	69.7	72.6	0.010	1.62	6,469
Eastern Province	69.7	0.72	68.3	71.1	0.010	2.39	8,789
Sex							
Male	77.3	0.39	76.6	78.1	0.005	1.53	17,834
Female	67.6	0.42	66.8	68.4	0.006	1.66	20,522

Quintile							
Q1	59.2	0.75	57.7	60.6	0.013	1.51	6,697
Q2	65.8	0.64	64.5	67.0	0.010	1.27	7,196
Q3	69.4	0.59	68.2	70.6	0.009	1.24	7,623
Q4	75.1	0.60	73.9	76.2	0.008	1.51	7,902
Q5	85.5	0.51	84.5	86.5	0.006	1.96	8,938

Source: EICV4. Base population: persons aged 15+ years.

B5. Housing characteristics

Table B5.1: Percentage (%) of households with a thatch roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	0.4	0.06	0.3	0.5	0.159	1.37	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	0.4	0.12	0.1	0.6	0.329	1.02	2,275
Rural	0.4	0.07	0.2	0.5	0.180	1.44	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	0.5	0.19	0.2	0.9	0.362	1.18	1,363
Southern Province	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.1	0.713	0.87	3,865
Western Province	0.4	0.14	0.1	0.7	0.338	1.54	3,383
Northern Province	0.3	0.11	0.1	0.5	0.371	0.93	2,420
Eastern Province	0.6	0.16	0.3	0.9	0.257	1.52	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	0.2	0.10	0.0	0.4	0.411	1.03	2,527
Q2	0.4	0.13	0.2	0.7	0.319	1.14	2,735
Q3	0.3	0.13	0.1	0.6	0.396	1.47	2,875
Q4	0.4	0.14	0.2	0.7	0.331	1.43	3,028
Q5	0.4	0.11	0.2	0.6	0.270	1.04	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	0.4	0.07	0.3	0.6	0.177	1.39	10,704
Female	0.3	0.09	0.1	0.4	0.338	1.10	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.2: Percentage (%) of households with a metal sheet roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	61.1	0.64	59.8	62.3	0.010	2.45	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	88.6	1.52	85.6	91.6	0.017	5.64	2,275
Rural	55.4	0.80	53.8	57.0	0.015	3.13	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	98.8	0.31	98.2	99.4	0.003	1.35	1,363
Southern Province	19.5	1.23	17.1	21.9	0.063	3.34	3,865
Western Province	47.3	1.57	44.2	50.3	0.033	3.18	3,383
Northern Province	58.3	2.21	54.0	62.6	0.038	4.59	2,420
Eastern Province	95.9	0.75	94.4	97.3	0.008	5.26	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	47.5	1.31	44.9	50.0	0.028	1.69	2,527
Q2	49.4	1.13	47.2	51.6	0.023	1.36	2,735
Q3	56.0	1.10	53.9	58.2	0.020	1.40	2,875
Q4	63.0	1.06	60.9	65.1	0.017	1.47	3,028
Q5	82.2	0.80	80.6	83.7	0.010	1.51	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	61.2	0.69	59.9	62.6	0.011	2.14	10,704
Female	60.6	0.92	58.9	62.4	0.015	1.30	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.3: Percentage (%) of households with a clay tile roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	38.4	0.64	37.2	39.7	0.017	2.46	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	10.9	1.52	7.9	13.9	0.139	5.86	2,275
Rural	44.1	0.81	42.5	45.7	0.018	3.15	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	0.6	0.22	0.1	1.0	0.395	1.48	1,363
Southern Province	80.3	1.23	77.9	82.7	0.015	3.33	3,865
Western Province	52.1	1.57	49.0	55.2	0.030	3.19	3,383
Northern Province	41.4	2.21	37.1	45.7	0.054	4.61	2,420
Eastern Province	3.4	0.73	2.0	4.9	0.214	6.10	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	51.9	1.31	49.4	54.5	0.025	1.68	2,527
Q2	50.1	1.13	47.8	52.3	0.023	1.36	2,735
Q3	43.6	1.10	41.4	45.7	0.025	1.40	2,875
Q4	36.5	1.06	34.5	38.6	0.029	1.47	3,028
Q5	17.3	0.79	15.7	18.8	0.046	1.52	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	38.2	0.69	36.9	39.6	0.018	2.14	10,704
Female	38.9	0.92	37.1	40.7	0.024	1.30	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.4: Percentage (%) of households using firewood for cooking, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	83.3	0.64	82.0	84.5	0.008	4.20	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	29.3	2.18	25.0	33.5	0.074	5.66	2,275
Rural	94.4	0.42	93.6	95.2	0.004	3.94	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	25.6	3.15	19.4	31.7	0.123	8.90	1,363
Southern Province	92.6	1.01	90.7	94.6	0.011	5.14	3,865
Western Province	88.3	1.28	85.8	90.9	0.014	5.14	3,383
Northern Province	94.4	1.05	92.3	96.5	0.011	4.78	2,420
Eastern Province	89.9	1.03	87.8	91.9	0.012	4.39	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	97.5	0.51	96.5	98.5	0.005	2.56	2,527
Q2	96.3	0.43	95.5	97.2	0.004	1.38	2,735
Q3	95.0	0.51	94.0	96.0	0.005	1.56	2,875
Q4	87.4	0.84	85.7	89.0	0.010	1.93	3,028
Q5	50.0	1.36	47.3	52.6	0.027	2.57	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	82.2	0.69	80.9	83.6	0.008	3.47	10,704
Female	86.3	0.81	84.7	87.9	0.009	2.05	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.5: Percentage (%) of households using charcoal for cooking, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	15.2	0.61	14.0	16.4	0.040	4.13	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	67.4	2.13	63.3	71.6	0.032	5.08	2,275
Rural	4.4	0.38	3.6	5.1	0.088	4.22	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	70.8	3.05	64.8	76.7	0.043	7.68	1,363
Southern Province	5.8	0.93	4.0	7.6	0.161	5.49	3,865
Western Province	11.1	1.25	8.6	13.5	0.113	5.13	3,383
Northern Province	5.1	1.03	3.1	7.2	0.200	4.96	2,420
Eastern Province	8.1	0.95	6.3	10.0	0.117	4.50	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	0.8	0.19	0.4	1.1	0.250	1.16	2,527
Q2	2.4	0.36	1.7	3.1	0.151	1.49	2,735

Q3	4.2	0.46	3.3	5.1	0.110	1.51	2,875
Q4	11.7	0.81	10.1	13.3	0.069	1.94	3,028
Q5	47.3	1.32	44.7	49.9	0.028	2.42	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	16.2	0.66	14.9	17.5	0.041	3.42	10,704
Female	12.2	0.78	10.7	13.7	0.064	2.08	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.6: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	19.8	0.73	18.4	21.3	0.037	4.84	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	71.8	1.87	68.2	75.5	0.026	4.27	2,275
Rural	9.1	0.63	7.9	10.3	0.069	5.74	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	73.3	2.78	67.8	78.7	0.038	6.76	1,363
Southern Province	9.3	1.14	7.0	11.5	0.123	5.32	3,865
Western Province	14.7	1.37	12.0	17.4	0.094	4.88	3,383
Northern Province	10.4	1.28	7.9	12.9	0.123	4.02	2,420
Eastern Province	15.3	1.65	12.1	18.6	0.107	7.83	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	1.7	0.31	1.1	2.3	0.186	1.44	2,527
Q2	5.0	0.54	3.9	6.0	0.110	1.67	2,735
Q3	7.1	0.59	5.9	8.3	0.084	1.52	2,875
Q4	16.8	0.95	14.9	18.6	0.057	1.99	3,028
Q5	57.2	1.40	54.5	60.0	0.024	2.74	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	21.1	0.79	19.5	22.6	0.038	4.04	10,704
Female	16.2	0.88	14.5	17.9	0.054	2.08	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.7: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	84.8	0.66	83.5	86.1	0.008	4.82	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	90.0	1.22	87.6	92.3	0.014	4.07	2,275
Rural	83.7	0.75	82.2	85.2	0.009	4.96	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	84.5	1.82	80.9	88.0	0.022	4.32	1,363
Southern Province	85.8	1.08	83.7	87.9	0.013	3.32	3,865
Western Province	84.5	1.19	82.2	86.9	0.014	3.50	3,383
Northern Province	90.6	1.13	88.4	92.8	0.012	3.41	2,420
Eastern Province	80.6	1.79	77.1	84.1	0.022	7.68	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	81.1	1.18	78.8	83.4	0.015	2.22	2,527
Q2	82.1	1.01	80.1	84.0	0.012	1.83	2,735
Q3	84.0	0.91	82.2	85.8	0.011	1.74	2,875
Q4	85.7	0.90	84.0	87.5	0.010	2.01	3,028
Q5	89.3	0.83	87.6	90.9	0.009	2.50	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	84.4	0.69	83.0	85.8	0.008	3.93	10,704
Female	85.9	0.80	84.3	87.5	0.009	1.94	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.8: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	83.4	0.39	82.6	84.1	0.005	1.61	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	93.5	0.75	92.0	95.0	0.008	2.30	2,275
Rural	81.3	0.46	80.4	82.2	0.006	1.66	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	93.2	1.09	91.1	95.4	0.012	3.23	1,363
Southern Province	69.5	0.99	67.6	71.4	0.014	1.58	3,865
Western Province	85.4	0.72	84.0	86.8	0.008	1.34	3,383
Northern Province	85.9	0.91	84.1	87.7	0.011	1.56	2,420
Eastern Province	88.4	0.69	87.0	89.7	0.008	1.74	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	70.4	1.03	68.4	72.4	0.015	1.23	2,527
Q2	76.9	0.88	75.1	78.6	0.011	1.15	2,735
Q3	82.8	0.75	81.3	84.3	0.009	1.13	2,875
Q4	87.4	0.65	86.1	88.7	0.007	1.19	3,028
Q5	94.4	0.43	93.6	95.3	0.005	1.24	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	85.7	0.41	84.9	86.5	0.005	1.45	10,704
Female	76.5	0.73	75.1	78.0	0.010	1.10	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.9: Percentage (%) of households owning a living room suite, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	14.6	0.49	13.6	15.6	0.034	2.77	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	44.9	1.72	41.5	48.3	0.038	2.96	2,275
Rural	8.4	0.41	7.6	9.2	0.049	2.64	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	45.4	2.04	41.4	49.4	0.045	2.87	1,363
Southern Province	9.7	0.88	7.9	11.4	0.091	3.03	3,865
Western Province	9.3	0.87	7.6	11.0	0.093	2.89	3,383
Northern Province	7.3	0.82	5.7	8.9	0.112	2.25	2,420
Eastern Province	14.1	1.12	11.9	16.3	0.080	3.90	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	1.0	0.20	0.6	1.4	0.204	1.00	2,527
Q2	2.6	0.33	2.0	3.2	0.126	1.12	2,735
Q3	4.7	0.41	3.9	5.5	0.087	1.05	2,875
Q4	14.1	0.77	12.6	15.6	0.055	1.50	3,028
Q5	42.1	1.18	39.8	44.4	0.028	1.95	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	15.8	0.56	14.7	16.9	0.035	2.53	10,704
Female	11.1	0.66	9.8	12.4	0.059	1.62	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.10: Percentage (%) of households owning a radio, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	59.8	0.50	58.8	60.8	0.008	1.50	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	67.5	1.25	65.1	70.0	0.018	1.75	2,275
Rural	58.2	0.54	57.1	59.3	0.009	1.46	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	66.9	1.44	64.0	69.7	0.022	1.59	1,363
Southern Province	57.9	0.94	56.0	59.7	0.016	1.25	3,865
Western Province	52.0	1.07	49.9	54.1	0.021	1.48	3,383
Northern Province	61.9	1.20	59.5	64.2	0.019	1.39	2,420
Eastern Province	63.9	1.06	61.8	65.9	0.017	1.82	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	36.6	1.00	34.6	38.5	0.027	1.04	2,527
Q2	53.7	1.05	51.6	55.7	0.019	1.17	2,735

Q3	59.5	0.94	57.7	61.4	0.016	1.05	2,875
Q4	66.5	0.91	64.7	68.3	0.014	1.13	3,028
Q5	75.2	0.85	73.6	76.9	0.011	1.33	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	66.1	0.53	65.0	67.1	0.008	1.37	10,704
Female	41.5	0.91	39.7	43.2	0.022	1.26	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.11: Percentage (%) of households owning a TV set, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	9.9	0.43	9.1	10.8	0.044	3.02	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	41.4	1.65	38.2	44.7	0.040	2.77	2,275
Rural	3.4	0.31	2.8	4.0	0.089	3.38	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	44.1	2.19	39.8	48.4	0.050	3.32	1,363
Southern Province	4.9	0.70	3.5	6.2	0.143	3.61	3,865
Western Province	5.9	0.73	4.4	7.3	0.125	3.15	3,383
Northern Province	4.1	0.73	2.6	5.5	0.181	3.17	2,420
Eastern Province	6.1	0.87	4.4	7.8	0.143	4.96	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	0.1	0.06	-0.1	0.2	0.999	1.56	2,527
Q2	0.6	0.18	0.3	1.0	0.275	1.30	2,735
Q3	1.2	0.21	0.8	1.7	0.174	1.07	2,875
Q4	5.3	0.47	4.4	6.2	0.089	1.34	3,028
Q5	35.3	1.18	33.0	37.6	0.034	2.11	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	11.2	0.50	10.2	12.2	0.044	2.67	10,704
Female	6.1	0.51	5.1	7.1	0.084	1.68	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.12: Percentage (%) of households owning a computer, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	2.5	0.19	2.2	2.9	0.074	2.05	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	12.2	0.93	10.4	14.0	0.076	1.99	2,275
Rural	0.5	0.09	0.4	0.7	0.160	1.68	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	12.8	1.26	10.3	15.2	0.099	2.45	1,363
Southern Province	1.3	0.27	0.8	1.9	0.205	1.96	3,865
Western Province	1.1	0.27	0.6	1.7	0.236	2.06	3,383
Northern Province	1.2	0.30	0.6	1.8	0.250	1.73	2,420
Eastern Province	1.0	0.21	0.6	1.4	0.209	1.65	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0		0.00	2,527
Q2	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0		0.00	2,735
Q3	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0		0.00	2,875
Q4	0.5	0.17	0.1	0.8	0.366	1.85	3,028
Q5	10.2	0.70	8.8	11.6	0.068	1.84	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	2.8	0.22	2.4	3.2	0.077	1.86	10,704
Female	1.7	0.28	1.2	2.3	0.162	1.70	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.13: Percentage (%) of households owning a mobile phone, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	63.6	0.53	62.6	64.7	0.008	1.72	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	87.9	0.96	86.1	89.8	0.011	2.12	2,275
Rural	58.6	0.58	57.5	59.8	0.010	1.65	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	90.0	1.15	87.7	92.2	0.013	2.49	1,363
Southern Province	54.0	1.02	52.0	56.0	0.019	1.45	3,865
Western Province	58.2	1.13	56.0	60.4	0.019	1.71	3,383
Northern Province	60.8	1.25	58.3	63.2	0.021	1.49	2,420
Eastern Province	67.0	1.11	64.8	69.1	0.017	2.07	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	36.4	1.03	34.4	38.4	0.028	1.12	2,527
Q2	50.8	1.03	48.8	52.8	0.020	1.13	2,735
Q3	61.9	0.95	60.1	63.8	0.015	1.08	2,875
Q4	71.3	0.89	69.5	73.0	0.012	1.17	3,028
Q5	87.5	0.68	86.2	88.9	0.008	1.45	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	68.0	0.56	66.9	69.1	0.008	1.58	10,704
Female	50.8	0.91	49.1	52.6	0.018	1.21	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B5.14: Percentage (%) of households owning a bicycle, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	15.8	0.40	15.0	16.5	0.025	1.75	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	9.7	0.83	8.1	11.3	0.085	1.92	2,275
Rural	17.0	0.47	16.1	17.9	0.028	1.85	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	8.2	1.13	6.0	10.4	0.138	2.89	1,363
Southern Province	14.8	0.68	13.5	16.1	0.046	1.28	3,865
Western Province	3.8	0.38	3.0	4.5	0.100	1.27	3,383
Northern Province	11.2	0.78	9.6	12.7	0.070	1.41	2,420
Eastern Province	33.3	1.07	31.2	35.4	0.032	1.93	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	4.8	0.46	3.9	5.7	0.095	1.11	2,527
Q2	11.6	0.70	10.2	13.0	0.060	1.26	2,735
Q3	16.5	0.81	15.0	18.1	0.049	1.35	2,875
Q4	23.3	0.89	21.6	25.1	0.038	1.36	3,028
Q5	19.4	0.84	17.8	21.1	0.043	1.57	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	18.9	0.47	18.0	19.9	0.025	1.58	10,704
Female	6.5	0.46	5.6	7.4	0.071	1.28	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

B6. Economic Activity

Table B6.1: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with wage farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	11.4	0.27	10.8	11.9	0.024	2.31	32,183
Urban/rural							
Urban	3.9	0.41	3.1	4.7	0.103	2.32	4,944
Rural	12.8	0.31	12.2	13.4	0.024	2.27	27,239
Province							
Kigali City	2.8	0.47	1.9	3.7	0.169	2.98	2,915
Southern Province	11.2	0.47	10.3	12.2	0.042	1.70	8,472
Western Province	13.3	0.64	12.1	14.6	0.048	2.63	7,699
Northern Province	12.6	0.60	11.4	13.8	0.047	1.72	5,626

Eastern Province	12.7	0.62	11.5	13.9	0.049	2.85	7,471
Sex							
Male	9.5	0.28	8.9	10.1	0.030	1.41	14,858
Female	13.0	0.35	12.3	13.7	0.027	1.82	17,325
Age category							
16-35	13.2	0.36	12.5	13.9	0.027	2.16	18,749
36+	8.8	0.29	8.2	9.3	0.033	1.38	13,434
Quintile							
Q1	24.0	0.73	22.6	25.4	0.030	1.60	5,699
Q2	15.0	0.56	13.9	16.1	0.037	1.48	6,194
Q3	10.8	0.50	9.8	11.7	0.046	1.69	6,565
Q4	7.0	0.39	6.2	7.8	0.055	1.54	6,686
Q5	3.5	0.27	2.9	4.0	0.077	1.57	7,039

Source: EICV4. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table B6.2: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with wage non-farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	19.6	0.43	18.7	20.4	0.022	3.86	32,183
Urban/rural							
Urban	52.8	1.45	49.9	55.6	0.027	4.49	4,944
Rural	13.0	0.33	12.3	13.6	0.026	2.62	27,239
Province							
Kigali City	55.2	2.12	51.0	59.3	0.038	6.59	2,915
Southern Province	14.8	0.80	13.2	16.3	0.054	3.88	8,472
Western Province	17.6	0.81	16.0	19.1	0.046	3.33	7,699
Northern Province	15.3	0.87	13.6	17.0	0.057	3.09	5,626
Eastern Province	12.9	0.72	11.5	14.3	0.056	3.82	7,471
Sex							
Male	30.7	0.59	29.5	31.8	0.019	2.46	14,858
Female	10.0	0.40	9.2	10.8	0.041	3.13	17,325
Age category							
16-35	24.5	0.56	23.4	25.6	0.023	3.23	18,749
36+	12.6	0.38	11.8	13.3	0.030	1.78	13,434
Quintile							
Q1	9.8	0.46	8.9	10.7	0.047	1.30	5,699
Q2	11.7	0.49	10.8	12.7	0.041	1.38	6,194
Q3	12.9	0.55	11.8	13.9	0.043	1.73	6,565
Q4	16.3	0.60	15.2	17.5	0.036	1.75	6,686
Q5	41.9	1.03	39.9	43.9	0.025	3.23	7,039

Source: EICV4. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table B6.3: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with independent farmer as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	58.0	0.53	57.0	59.0	0.009	3.65	32,183
Urban/rural							
Urban	19.1	1.42	16.3	21.8	0.074	6.97	4,944
Rural	65.8	0.49	64.8	66.7	0.007	2.83	27,239
Province							
Kigali City	17.0	2.06	13.0	21.0	0.121	10.89	2,915
Southern Province	65.5	0.98	63.6	67.4	0.015	3.22	8,472
Western Province	58.0	1.15	55.8	60.3	0.020	3.98	7,699
Northern Province	65.1	0.99	63.1	67.0	0.015	2.26	5,626
Eastern Province	64.6	0.98	62.6	66.5	0.015	3.46	7,471
Sex							
Male	49.0	0.64	47.7	50.2	0.013	2.44	14,858
Female	65.8	0.55	64.7	66.9	0.008	2.29	17,325
Age category							
16-35	50.1	0.62	48.9	51.3	0.012	2.88	18,749
36+	69.1	0.58	68.0	70.2	0.008	2.08	13,434
Quintile							
Q1	60.5	0.86	58.8	62.2	0.014	1.72	5,699

Q2	66.8	0.77	65.3	68.3	0.012	1.61	6,194
Q3	67.9	0.75	66.4	69.4	0.011	1.67	6,565
Q4	64.6	0.82	63.0	66.2	0.013	1.96	6,686
Q5	34.4	1.00	32.5	36.4	0.029	3.28	7,039

Source: EICV4. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table B6.4: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with independent non-farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	9.9	0.23	9.5	10.4	0.023	1.92	32,183
Urban/rural							
Urban	21.3	0.81	19.7	22.9	0.038	2.09	4,944
Rural	7.7	0.22	7.2	8.1	0.029	1.90	27,239
Province							
Kigali City	22.6	1.00	20.6	24.6	0.044	2.07	2,915
Southern Province	7.5	0.35	6.8	8.2	0.047	1.35	8,472
Western Province	9.9	0.48	8.9	10.8	0.049	1.94	7,699
Northern Province	6.6	0.40	5.8	7.4	0.061	1.41	5,626
Eastern Province	8.8	0.48	7.8	9.7	0.055	2.43	7,471
Sex							
Male	10.1	0.31	9.5	10.7	0.031	1.60	14,858
Female	9.8	0.28	9.2	10.3	0.028	1.50	17,325
Age category							
16-35	10.8	0.31	10.2	11.4	0.028	1.83	18,749
36+	8.7	0.30	8.1	9.3	0.034	1.49	13,434
Quintile							
Q1	4.9	0.31	4.3	5.5	0.063	1.13	5,699
Q2	5.9	0.35	5.2	6.6	0.060	1.35	6,194
Q3	7.9	0.38	7.2	8.7	0.048	1.28	6,565
Q4	11.1	0.47	10.2	12.1	0.042	1.51	6,686
Q5	17.6	0.57	16.5	18.7	0.032	1.65	7,039

Source: EICV4. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table B6.5: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with unpaid non-farm/other as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	0.9	0.07	0.7	1.0	0.076	1.63	32,183
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.6	0.26	2.0	3.1	0.103	1.50	4,944
Rural	0.5	0.06	0.4	0.6	0.106	1.59	27,239
Province							
Kigali City	2.2	0.30	1.6	2.7	0.138	1.53	2,915
Southern Province	0.8	0.10	0.6	1.0	0.136	1.08	8,472
Western Province	0.9	0.16	0.6	1.2	0.178	2.05	7,699
Northern Province	0.3	0.07	0.1	0.4	0.272	1.05	5,626
Eastern Province	0.8	0.13	0.5	1.0	0.174	1.93	7,471
Sex							
Male	0.5	0.07	0.3	0.6	0.142	1.43	14,858
Female	1.2	0.10	1.0	1.4	0.082	1.43	17,325
Age category							
16-35	1.1	0.10	0.9	1.3	0.091	1.74	18,749
36+	0.5	0.07	0.4	0.7	0.126	1.16	13,434
Quintile							
Q1	0.5	0.10	0.3	0.7	0.218	1.26	5,699
Q2	0.4	0.13	0.1	0.6	0.353	2.72	6,194
Q3	0.3	0.07	0.2	0.4	0.239	1.08	6,565
Q4	0.7	0.11	0.4	0.9	0.168	1.25	6,686
Q5	2.2	0.21	1.8	2.7	0.093	1.47	7,039

Source: EICV4. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

B7. Agriculture

Table B7.1: Percentage (%) of households raising livestock, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	64.5	0.54	63.4	65.5	0.008	1.84	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	30.9	1.62	27.8	34.1	0.052	3.01	2,275
Rural	71.4	0.51	70.4	72.4	0.007	1.54	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	27.5	2.31	23.0	32.0	0.084	4.59	1,363
Southern Province	71.3	0.90	69.5	73.1	0.013	1.37	3,865
Western Province	66.0	1.03	64.0	68.1	0.016	1.52	3,383
Northern Province	74.1	1.11	71.9	76.2	0.015	1.46	2,420
Eastern Province	67.8	1.07	65.7	69.9	0.016	1.97	3,388
Sex of head of household							
Male	66.2	0.61	65.0	67.4	0.009	1.78	10,704
Female	59.5	0.93	57.7	61.3	0.016	1.31	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B7.2: Percentage (%) of households engaging in crop production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	87.4	0.49	86.4	88.3	0.006	3.17	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	43.9	2.16	39.6	48.1	0.049	4.68	2,275
Rural	96.3	0.28	95.8	96.9	0.003	2.72	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	36.3	2.93	30.5	42.0	0.081	6.35	1,363
Southern Province	95.8	0.54	94.8	96.9	0.006	2.51	3,865
Western Province	91.1	0.98	89.2	93.0	0.011	3.86	3,383
Northern Province	95.9	0.74	94.4	97.3	0.008	3.14	2,420
Eastern Province	94.4	0.70	93.1	95.8	0.007	3.50	3,388
Sex of head of household							
Male	86.7	0.55	85.6	87.8	0.006	2.79	10,704
Female	89.4	0.66	88.1	90.6	0.007	1.67	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B7.3: Percentage (%) of households processing agricultural products from own production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	78.7	0.57	77.6	79.8	0.007	2.82	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	34.0	2.01	30.0	37.9	0.059	4.44	2,275
Rural	87.9	0.49	87.0	88.9	0.006	2.68	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	30.4	2.94	24.6	36.1	0.097	7.00	1,363
Southern Province	89.4	0.87	87.7	91.1	0.010	2.77	3,865
Western Province	75.2	1.20	72.9	77.6	0.016	2.49	3,383
Northern Province	87.8	0.98	85.9	89.7	0.011	2.06	2,420
Eastern Province	88.4	0.92	86.6	90.2	0.010	3.08	3,388

Sex of head of household							
Male	78.1	0.62	76.8	79.3	0.008	2.43	10,704
Female	80.6	0.83	79.0	82.2	0.010	1.63	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B7.4: Percentage (%) of households processing and selling agricultural products from own production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	18.6	0.48	17.7	19.6	0.026	2.18	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	3.0	0.53	1.9	4.0	0.179	2.41	2,275
Rural	21.9	0.56	20.8	23.0	0.025	2.17	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	6.0	1.11	3.9	8.2	0.184	3.73	1,363
Southern Province	29.0	1.15	26.8	31.3	0.039	2.20	3,865
Western Province	17.1	1.11	14.9	19.2	0.065	2.79	3,383
Northern Province	21.1	1.10	18.9	23.2	0.052	1.65	2,420
Eastern Province	14.7	0.81	13.1	16.3	0.055	1.96	3,388
Sex of head of household							
Male	19.3	0.53	18.3	20.4	0.027	1.92	10,704
Female	16.6	0.71	15.2	18.0	0.043	1.33	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table B7.5: Percentage (%) of households benefiting from One Cow Policy, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	6.0	0.23	5.6	6.5	0.038	1.34	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	1.8	0.41	1.0	2.6	0.226	2.35	2,275
Rural	6.9	0.27	6.4	7.4	0.038	1.31	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	1.7	0.46	0.8	2.6	0.266	2.14	1,363
Southern Province	5.5	0.38	4.8	6.3	0.068	0.94	3,865
Western Province	3.7	0.34	3.1	4.4	0.092	1.05	3,383
Northern Province	6.8	0.60	5.6	7.9	0.089	1.32	2,420
Eastern Province	10.0	0.63	8.8	11.2	0.063	1.63	3,388
Sex of head of household							
Male	6.1	0.26	5.6	6.6	0.043	1.30	10,704
Female	5.8	0.40	5.1	6.6	0.069	1.07	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households. Notes: (1) Only households which raised animals in the past 12 months were asked about this scheme.

Table B7.6: Percentage (%) of households receiving any animal from NGOs/social protection scheme, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	8.7	0.28	8.1	9.2	0.032	1.42	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	3.6	0.56	2.5	4.7	0.155	2.21	2,275
Rural	9.7	0.32	9.1	10.3	0.033	1.39	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	3.3	0.76	1.8	4.7	0.233	3.12	1,363
Southern Province	10.5	0.60	9.4	11.7	0.057	1.32	3,865
Western Province	8.4	0.56	7.3	9.5	0.067	1.33	3,383
Northern Province	11.9	0.84	10.3	13.6	0.071	1.54	2,420
Eastern Province	7.7	0.48	6.7	8.6	0.063	1.24	3,388
Sex of head of household							
Male	7.4	0.29	6.8	7.9	0.040	1.33	10,704
Female	12.5	0.59	11.4	13.7	0.047	1.16	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households. Notes: (1) Only households which raised animals in the past 12 months were asked about this scheme.

B8. Credits, savings and transfers

Table B8.1: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	54.1	0.62	52.9	55.4	0.011	2.23	14,419
Urban/rural							
Urban	73.2	1.43	70.4	76.0	0.019	2.56	2,275
Rural	50.2	0.67	48.9	51.5	0.013	2.17	12,144
Province							
Kigali City	75.6	1.67	72.3	78.9	0.022	2.58	1,363
Southern Province	52.2	1.20	49.9	54.5	0.023	1.98	3,865
Western Province	50.1	1.34	47.4	52.7	0.027	2.34	3,383
Northern Province	48.0	1.50	45.0	50.9	0.031	2.05	2,420
Eastern Province	53.4	1.27	51.0	55.9	0.024	2.42	3,388
Quintile							
Q1	33.7	1.11	31.6	35.9	0.033	1.35	2,527
Q2	43.4	1.09	41.3	45.5	0.025	1.28	2,735
Q3	50.4	1.03	48.4	52.4	0.020	1.20	2,875
Q4	57.7	1.02	55.7	59.7	0.018	1.29	3,028
Q5	76.8	0.92	75.0	78.6	0.012	1.63	3,254
Sex of head of household							
Male	57.6	0.67	56.3	59.0	0.012	1.99	10,704
Female	44.0	0.98	42.0	45.9	0.022	1.44	3,715

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Annex C Standard errors and design effects for selected indicators, EICV3

C1. Demography

Table C1.1: Percentage (%) of households headed by women, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	27.7	0.44	26.8	28.5	0.016	1.35	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	24.0	1.13	21.8	26.2	0.047	1.50	2,062
Rural	28.3	0.47	27.4	29.2	0.017	1.32	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	23.6	1.39	20.8	26.3	0.059	1.53	1,348
Southern Province	30.5	0.84	28.9	32.1	0.027	1.15	3,840
Western Province	28.7	0.81	27.1	30.2	0.028	1.08	3,360
Northern Province	25.1	1.23	22.7	27.5	0.049	2.09	2,400
Eastern Province	27.5	0.84	25.9	29.2	0.030	1.21	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	29.7	1.02	27.7	31.7	0.034	1.20	2,449
Q2	28.3	0.97	26.4	30.2	0.034	1.21	2,699
Q3	26.8	0.87	25.1	28.5	0.032	1.10	2,849
Q4	28.5	0.90	26.7	30.3	0.032	1.25	3,103
Q5	25.7	1.02	23.7	27.7	0.040	1.78	3,208

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C1.2: Percentage (%) of households headed by disabled person, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	10.3	0.32	9.7	11.0	0.031	1.57	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	5.7	0.61	4.5	6.8	0.107	1.47	2,062
Rural	11.1	0.35	10.5	11.8	0.032	1.54	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	4.6	0.68	3.2	5.9	0.149	1.50	1,348
Southern Province	12.1	0.55	11.0	13.2	0.046	1.00	3,840
Western Province	11.8	0.70	10.4	13.2	0.060	1.60	3,360
Northern Province	12.1	0.97	10.2	14.0	0.080	2.31	2,400
Eastern Province	8.2	0.57	7.1	9.3	0.070	1.49	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	12.3	0.81	10.7	13.8	0.066	1.49	2,449
Q2	10.7	0.61	9.5	11.9	0.057	1.02	2,699
Q3	10.1	0.59	8.9	11.2	0.059	1.10	2,849
Q4	10.4	0.67	9.1	11.7	0.064	1.50	3,103
Q5	8.7	0.60	7.6	9.9	0.068	1.47	3,208

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C1.3: Percentage (%) of households headed by person under 21 years, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	0.9	0.09	0.7	1.0	0.097	1.19	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	0.8	0.21	0.4	1.2	0.274	1.26	2,062
Rural	0.9	0.09	0.7	1.1	0.103	1.18	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	0.9	0.29	0.3	1.5	0.319	1.35	1,348
Southern Province	0.5	0.11	0.3	0.7	0.226	0.87	3,840
Western Province	1.1	0.18	0.8	1.5	0.159	0.97	3,360
Northern Province	0.9	0.19	0.5	1.3	0.213	1.09	2,400
Eastern Province	1.0	0.21	0.6	1.4	0.217	1.61	3,360

Quintile							
Q1	0.4	0.12	0.1	0.6	0.318	0.90	2,449
Q2	0.4	0.12	0.2	0.6	0.302	0.93	2,699
Q3	0.9	0.18	0.5	1.2	0.208	1.09	2,849
Q4	1.3	0.20	0.9	1.6	0.157	0.97	3,103
Q5	1.3	0.26	0.8	1.8	0.198	1.71	3,208

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

C2. Migration

Table C2.1: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile, sex, 5 year age group and relationship to head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	10.0	0.30	9.5	10.6	0.029	6.63	68,398
Urban/rural							
Urban	22.9	1.05	20.9	25.0	0.046	6.63	10,353
Rural	7.6	0.28	7.1	8.2	0.037	6.59	58,045
Province							
Kigali City	25.2	1.32	22.6	27.8	0.053	6.27	6,516
Southern Province	7.4	0.42	6.6	8.3	0.057	4.15	17,741
Western Province	5.8	0.46	4.9	6.7	0.080	6.46	16,534
Northern Province	4.9	0.51	3.9	5.9	0.104	6.98	11,425
Eastern Province	14.5	0.81	12.9	16.1	0.056	8.74	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	6.3	0.47	5.4	7.2	0.075	5.11	13,541
Q2	6.6	0.44	5.8	7.5	0.066	4.14	13,773
Q3	7.9	0.47	7.0	8.8	0.060	4.13	13,535
Q4	9.0	0.58	7.8	10.1	0.065	5.61	13,606
Q5	19.7	0.78	18.2	21.2	0.039	5.47	13,943
Sex							
Male	10.5	0.34	9.8	11.2	0.033	4.04	32,490
Female	9.6	0.30	9.0	10.2	0.031	3.69	35,908
5 year age group							
0-4	5.1	0.27	4.6	5.7	0.053	1.57	10,300
5-9	8.2	0.43	7.3	9.0	0.052	2.42	10,044
10-14	8.0	0.41	7.2	8.8	0.051	2.00	8,857
15-19	12.3	0.53	11.2	13.3	0.043	1.99	7,679
20-24	18.0	0.72	16.6	19.4	0.040	2.27	6,440
25-29	18.4	0.68	17.0	19.7	0.037	1.74	5,632
30-34	13.8	0.69	12.5	15.2	0.050	1.66	4,157
35-39	11.2	0.70	9.8	12.6	0.063	1.59	3,202
40-44	9.0	0.69	7.7	10.4	0.076	1.51	2,640
45-49	6.7	0.58	5.5	7.8	0.087	1.28	2,336
50-54	5.3	0.53	4.3	6.4	0.100	1.19	2,159
55-59	4.9	0.58	3.8	6.1	0.118	1.14	1,602
60-64	6.9	1.02	4.9	8.9	0.147	1.65	1,031
65+	2.9	0.46	2.0	3.8	0.160	1.75	2,319
Relationship to head of HH							
Head	10.5	0.33	9.9	11.2	0.031	1.67	14,308
Spouse	10.9	0.40	10.1	11.7	0.037	1.61	9,484
Son/ daughter	5.9	0.27	5.4	6.5	0.046	4.60	35,151
Grandchild	9.7	0.66	8.4	11.0	0.068	2.02	4,176
Step/ adopted child	23.4	2.14	19.2	27.6	0.092	1.85	710
Brother/ sister	24.8	1.85	21.2	28.4	0.074	1.60	892
Other relationship	26.6	1.26	24.1	29.0	0.047	1.50	1,849
No relationship	37.6	2.25	33.2	42.0	0.060	1.81	845
Domestic worker	66.2	2.31	61.6	70.7	0.035	2.30	983

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons. Notes (1) EICV3 estimates differ from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report as previously they were reported for persons aged 15+ years.

Table C2.2: Percentage (%) of population migrating from another country in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	0.8	0.07	0.6	0.9	0.087	4.04	68,398
Urban/rural							
Urban	1.6	0.28	1.1	2.2	0.169	5.16	10,353
Rural	0.6	0.06	0.5	0.7	0.099	3.55	58,045
Province							
Kigali City	1.4	0.34	0.7	2.1	0.246	5.78	6,516
Southern Province	0.6	0.09	0.4	0.8	0.164	2.48	17,741
Western Province	0.9	0.17	0.6	1.3	0.186	5.31	16,534
Northern Province	0.7	0.11	0.5	0.9	0.165	2.29	11,425
Eastern Province	0.7	0.12	0.5	0.9	0.170	3.28	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	0.5	0.11	0.3	0.7	0.224	3.38	13,541
Q2	0.8	0.18	0.5	1.2	0.217	5.33	13,773
Q3	0.7	0.15	0.4	1.0	0.232	4.87	13,535
Q4	0.6	0.10	0.4	0.8	0.152	2.02	13,606
Q5	1.2	0.17	0.9	1.6	0.137	3.39	13,943
Sex							
Male	0.9	0.08	0.8	1.1	0.089	2.35	32,490
Female	0.7	0.07	0.5	0.8	0.107	2.72	35,908

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons. Notes (1) EICV3 estimates differ from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report as previously they were reported for persons aged 15+ years.

Table C2.3: Percentage (%) of population migrating internally in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	9.3	0.28	8.7	9.8	0.031	6.49	68,398
Urban/rural							
Urban	21.3	0.97	19.4	23.2	0.045	5.99	10,353
Rural	7.0	0.28	6.5	7.6	0.039	6.70	58,045
Province							
Kigali City	23.8	1.29	21.2	26.3	0.054	6.18	6,516
Southern Province	6.9	0.41	6.0	7.7	0.060	4.22	17,741
Western Province	4.9	0.38	4.1	5.6	0.078	5.14	16,534
Northern Province	4.2	0.51	3.3	5.2	0.119	7.95	11,425
Eastern Province	13.8	0.79	12.3	15.4	0.057	8.74	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	5.8	0.46	4.9	6.7	0.079	5.18	13,541
Q2	5.8	0.40	5.0	6.6	0.069	4.01	13,773
Q3	7.2	0.46	6.4	8.1	0.063	4.16	13,535
Q4	8.3	0.58	7.2	9.5	0.069	5.93	13,606
Q5	18.5	0.73	17.1	19.9	0.039	5.04	13,943
Sex							
Male	9.6	0.32	8.9	10.2	0.034	3.87	32,490
Female	9.0	0.29	8.4	9.5	0.032	3.67	35,908

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons. Notes (1) EICV3 estimates differ from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report as previously they were reported for persons aged 15+ years.

C3. Health

Table C3.1: Percentage (%) of population with disability, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile, sex and 5 year age group

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	4.4	0.09	4.3	4.6	0.021	1.45	68,398
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.7	0.18	2.3	3.0	0.067	1.34	10,353
Rural	4.8	0.11	4.6	5.0	0.023	1.47	58,045
Province							
Kigali City	2.2	0.22	1.8	2.6	0.097	1.45	6,516
Southern Province	5.4	0.21	5.0	5.8	0.038	1.36	17,741

Western Province	4.6	0.20	4.2	5.0	0.043	1.47	16,534
Northern Province	5.0	0.23	4.5	5.4	0.047	1.46	11,425
Eastern Province	3.9	0.18	3.5	4.2	0.048	1.51	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	4.6	0.21	4.2	5.0	0.046	1.35	13,541
Q2	4.7	0.26	4.2	5.2	0.055	2.03	13,773
Q3	4.5	0.21	4.1	4.9	0.046	1.33	13,535
Q4	4.6	0.21	4.2	5.1	0.046	1.40	13,606
Q5	3.8	0.21	3.4	4.2	0.056	1.79	13,943
Sex							
Male	4.4	0.13	4.1	4.6	0.030	1.31	32,490
Female	4.5	0.13	4.3	4.8	0.028	1.37	35,908
5 year age group							
0-4	0.9	0.10	0.7	1.1	0.108	1.07	10,300
5-9	1.4	0.13	1.2	1.7	0.090	1.17	10,044
10-14	2.6	0.18	2.2	2.9	0.070	1.17	8,857
15-19	2.8	0.21	2.4	3.2	0.074	1.22	7,679
20-24	3.2	0.25	2.7	3.7	0.078	1.32	6,440
25-29	2.9	0.22	2.5	3.3	0.078	1.01	5,632
30-34	3.8	0.31	3.2	4.4	0.080	1.06	4,157
35-39	5.2	0.43	4.4	6.1	0.083	1.21	3,202
40-44	6.3	0.51	5.2	7.3	0.082	1.19	2,640
45-49	7.9	0.70	6.5	9.2	0.089	1.58	2,336
50-54	9.6	0.69	8.3	11.0	0.071	1.15	2,159
55-59	11.4	0.86	9.8	13.1	0.075	1.16	1,602
60-64	12.2	1.11	10.0	14.4	0.091	1.17	1,031
65+	35.1	1.31	32.5	37.6	0.037	1.72	2,319

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons.

Table C3.2: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	68.8	0.72	67.4	70.2	0.010	16.40	68,398
Urban/rural							
Urban	77.0	1.74	73.6	80.4	0.023	18.31	10,353
Rural	67.2	0.77	65.7	68.7	0.011	15.32	58,045
Province							
Kigali City	73.0	1.91	69.2	76.7	0.026	12.41	6,516
Southern Province	55.8	1.25	53.3	58.2	0.022	10.22	17,741
Western Province	71.3	1.38	68.6	74.0	0.019	15.21	16,534
Northern Province	77.7	1.75	74.3	81.1	0.022	22.17	11,425
Eastern Province	70.4	1.57	67.3	73.5	0.022	19.65	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	52.9	1.32	50.3	55.5	0.025	9.50	13,541
Q2	61.4	1.19	59.1	63.8	0.019	8.08	13,773
Q3	69.3	1.08	67.2	71.4	0.016	7.35	13,535
Q4	74.5	0.94	72.7	76.4	0.013	6.27	13,606
Q5	84.5	0.92	82.7	86.3	0.011	9.26	13,943
Sex							
Male	67.7	0.76	66.3	69.2	0.011	8.66	32,490
Female	69.7	0.72	68.3	71.1	0.010	8.74	35,908

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons.

C4. Education

Table C4.1: Primary Net Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	89.6	0.03	89.5	89.6	0.000	1.40	11,119
Urban/rural							
Urban	92.4	0.07	92.2	92.5	0.001	1.28	1,521
Rural	89.1	0.04	89.0	89.2	0.000	1.39	9,598
Province							
Kigali City	90.6	0.11	90.4	90.9	0.001	1.32	880
Southern Province	89.2	0.07	89.1	89.3	0.001	1.18	2,865
Western Province	89.2	0.06	89.1	89.3	0.001	1.16	2,749
Northern Province	93.3	0.06	93.2	93.4	0.001	1.47	1,993
Eastern Province	86.9	0.08	86.7	87.0	0.001	1.47	2,632
Sex							
Male	88.4	0.05	88.4	88.5	0.001	1.28	5,527
Female	90.7	0.04	90.6	90.7	0.000	1.16	5,592
Quintile							
Q1	84.3	0.08	84.1	84.4	0.001	1.26	2,759
Q2	89.9	0.07	89.8	90.0	0.001	1.17	2,474
Q3	90.7	0.07	90.6	90.9	0.001	1.44	2,190
Q4	91.5	0.07	91.4	91.7	0.001	1.07	1,963
Q5	93.5	0.06	93.4	93.6	0.001	1.23	1,733

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 7-12 years in 2010 (denominator).

Table C4.2: Primary Gross Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	144.0	0.10	143.8	144.2	0.001	1.30	37,778
Urban/rural							
Urban	136.3	0.24	135.8	136.8	0.002	1.27	6,158
Rural	145.3	0.11	145.0	145.5	0.001	1.26	31,620
Province							
Kigali City	130.6	0.31	129.9	131.2	0.002	1.38	3,798
Southern Province	146.4	0.19	146.0	146.8	0.001	0.93	9,466
Western Province	144.9	0.19	144.6	145.3	0.001	1.04	9,272
Northern Province	146.2	0.30	145.6	146.8	0.002	2.33	6,397
Eastern Province	143.3	0.20	142.9	143.7	0.001	1.12	8,845
Sex							
Male	144.4	0.15	144.1	144.6	0.001	1.24	18,333
Female	143.6	0.14	143.3	143.8	0.001	1.27	19,445
Quintile							
Q1	135.7	0.24	135.2	136.2	0.002	1.76	7,345
Q2	144.7	0.18	144.3	145.0	0.001	0.85	7,453
Q3	147.8	0.20	147.4	148.2	0.001	0.91	7,302
Q4	149.6	0.23	149.2	150.0	0.002	0.99	7,529
Q5	144.8	0.26	144.3	145.3	0.002	1.51	8,149

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 7-12 years in 2010 (denominator).

Table C4.3: Secondary Net Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	17.8	0.07	17.6	17.9	0.004	3.35	9,591
Urban/rural							
Urban	36.6	0.23	36.1	37.0	0.006	3.57	1,521
Rural	14.1	0.05	14.0	14.1	0.003	1.54	8,070
Province							
Kigali City	36.5	0.23	36.1	37.0	0.006	2.05	860
Southern Province	14.9	0.09	14.8	15.1	0.006	1.36	2,457
Western Province	16.4	0.09	16.2	16.5	0.005	1.38	2,423
Northern Province	16.5	0.29	16.0	17.1	0.018	11.28	1,609

Eastern Province	15.9	0.10	15.7	16.1	0.007	1.88	2,242
Sex							
Male	16.5	0.08	16.3	16.6	0.005	2.26	4,760
Female	19.0	0.08	18.9	19.2	0.004	2.25	4,831
Quintile							
Q1	6.7	0.07	6.6	6.9	0.011	1.63	1,927
Q2	9.5	0.07	9.4	9.6	0.007	1.09	1,908
Q3	14.8	0.09	14.6	14.9	0.006	1.18	1,832
Q4	21.1	0.11	20.9	21.3	0.005	1.26	1,864
Q5	34.8	0.17	34.5	35.2	0.005	2.87	2,060

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 13-18 years in 2010 (denominator).

Table C4.4: Secondary Gross Attendance Rate (%), according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	32.9	0.10	32.7	33.1	0.003	2.99	37,778
Urban/rural							
Urban	60.7	0.28	60.1	61.2	0.005	2.32	6,158
Rural	27.5	0.08	27.3	27.6	0.003	1.96	31,620
Province							
Kigali City	62.2	0.33	61.5	62.9	0.005	1.74	3,798
Southern Province	29.0	0.14	28.7	29.2	0.005	1.58	9,466
Western Province	30.4	0.16	30.0	30.7	0.005	2.01	9,272
Northern Province	30.2	0.36	29.5	30.9	0.012	8.21	6,397
Eastern Province	30.6	0.18	30.3	31.0	0.006	2.37	8,845
Sex							
Male	32.5	0.11	32.2	32.7	0.003	1.80	18,333
Female	33.4	0.13	33.1	33.6	0.004	2.62	19,445
Quintile							
Q1	12.0	0.10	11.8	12.2	0.008	1.59	7,345
Q2	18.8	0.11	18.6	19.0	0.006	1.15	7,453
Q3	27.2	0.15	26.9	27.5	0.005	1.47	7,302
Q4	41.7	0.18	41.3	42.0	0.004	1.45	7,529
Q5	61.9	0.23	61.5	62.3	0.004	1.94	8,149

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 13-18 years in 2010 (denominator).

Table C4.5: Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15-24 years, according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	83.1	0.41	82.3	83.9	0.005	1.73	14,119
Urban/rural							
Urban	89.0	0.84	87.4	90.7	0.009	1.88	2,567
Rural	81.8	0.44	80.9	82.7	0.005	1.52	11,552
Province							
Kigali City	88.6	0.97	86.7	90.5	0.011	1.48	1,577
Southern Province	80.9	0.79	79.4	82.4	0.010	1.25	3,465
Western Province	82.9	0.82	81.3	84.5	0.010	1.64	3,527
Northern Province	83.9	1.20	81.5	86.2	0.014	2.86	2,336
Eastern Province	82.2	0.81	80.6	83.8	0.010	1.49	3,214
Sex							
Male	82.0	0.53	81.0	83.0	0.006	1.28	6,820
Female	84.2	0.53	83.1	85.2	0.006	1.55	7,299
Quintile							
Q1	74.9	1.16	72.6	77.2	0.016	1.69	2,306
Q2	80.2	1.33	77.6	82.8	0.017	2.74	2,528
Q3	83.1	0.90	81.4	84.9	0.011	1.51	2,638
Q4	85.4	0.77	83.9	86.9	0.009	1.43	3,029
Q5	88.4	0.67	87.1	89.7	0.008	1.65	3,618

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 15-24 years.

Table C4.6: Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, Province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	69.5	0.42	68.7	70.3	0.006	3.29	39,197
Urban/rural							
Urban	85.8	0.86	84.1	87.4	0.010	3.95	6,441
Rural	66.2	0.38	65.5	67.0	0.006	2.10	32,756
Province							
Kigali City	86.4	0.95	84.5	88.3	0.011	3.23	4,126
Southern Province	65.4	0.58	64.3	66.6	0.009	1.40	10,247
Western Province	68.3	0.80	66.7	69.8	0.012	2.72	9,305
Northern Province	68.5	1.51	65.5	71.4	0.022	7.59	6,522
Eastern Province	67.9	0.79	66.4	69.5	0.012	2.63	8,997
Sex							
Male	75.5	0.46	74.6	76.4	0.006	2.09	18,024

Female	64.5	0.50	63.5	65.4	0.008	2.30	21,173
Quintile							
Q1	57.3	0.79	55.8	58.8	0.014	1.69	6,703
Q2	62.8	1.01	60.8	64.8	0.016	3.16	7,321
Q3	67.5	0.62	66.3	68.7	0.009	1.34	7,617
Q4	71.4	0.56	70.3	72.5	0.008	1.29	8,290
Q5	83.2	0.65	81.9	84.4	0.008	2.86	9,266

Source: EICV3. Base population: persons aged 15+ years.

C5. Housing characteristics

Table C5.1: Percentage (%) of households with a thatch roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	2.2	0.18	1.8	2.5	0.081	2.09	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	0.8	0.25	0.4	1.3	0.295	1.56	2,062
Rural	2.4	0.20	2.0	2.8	0.084	2.12	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	1.7	0.61	0.5	2.9	0.361	3.17	1,348
Southern Province	1.8	0.29	1.3	2.4	0.156	1.59	3,840
Western Province	3.1	0.43	2.2	3.9	0.141	2.11	3,360
Northern Province	2.0	0.40	1.2	2.7	0.202	2.13	2,400
Eastern Province	2.0	0.34	1.3	2.7	0.172	2.08	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	4.8	0.55	3.7	5.9	0.115	1.61	2,449
Q2	2.6	0.38	1.8	3.3	0.146	1.50	2,699
Q3	1.4	0.23	1.0	1.9	0.163	1.08	2,849
Q4	1.7	0.27	1.2	2.2	0.160	1.38	3,103
Q5	1.0	0.24	0.5	1.4	0.241	1.90	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	2.0	0.19	1.6	2.4	0.093	1.84	10,330
Female	2.6	0.34	1.9	3.3	0.129	1.77	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.2: Percentage (%) of households with a metal sheet roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	54.4	0.82	52.8	56.0	0.015	3.92	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	87.5	1.69	84.2	90.8	0.019	5.57	2,062
Rural	48.6	0.94	46.7	50.4	0.019	4.30	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	94.6	1.14	92.3	96.8	0.012	3.61	1,348
Southern Province	14.7	1.17	12.4	17.0	0.079	3.78	3,840
Western Province	43.6	1.83	40.0	47.2	0.042	4.55	3,360
Northern Province	49.0	2.69	43.7	54.3	0.055	7.57	2,400
Eastern Province	92.5	0.86	90.8	94.2	0.009	3.67	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	39.7	1.33	37.1	42.3	0.033	1.78	2,449
Q2	45.3	1.16	43.1	47.6	0.026	1.42	2,699
Q3	49.7	1.28	47.2	52.3	0.026	1.87	2,849
Q4	56.5	1.23	54.1	58.9	0.022	1.90	3,103
Q5	74.4	1.26	71.9	76.8	0.017	2.74	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	54.6	0.87	52.8	56.3	0.016	3.19	10,330
Female	53.9	1.08	51.8	56.0	0.020	1.87	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.3: Percentage (%) of households with a clay tile roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	42.5	0.82	40.9	44.1	0.019	3.95	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	11.0	1.65	7.8	14.2	0.150	5.95	2,062
Rural	48.0	0.95	46.2	49.9	0.020	4.37	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	3.3	1.00	1.4	5.3	0.300	4.42	1,348
Southern Province	82.7	1.21	80.3	85.1	0.015	3.54	3,840
Western Province	52.3	1.81	48.8	55.9	0.035	4.40	3,360
Northern Province	48.6	2.76	43.2	54.0	0.057	7.99	2,400
Eastern Province	3.8	0.71	2.4	5.2	0.186	4.73	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	53.8	1.34	51.2	56.4	0.025	1.76	2,449
Q2	51.1	1.21	48.7	53.4	0.024	1.54	2,699
Q3	47.8	1.30	45.2	50.3	0.027	1.91	2,849
Q4	41.1	1.23	38.7	43.5	0.030	1.93	3,103
Q5	24.2	1.20	21.8	26.5	0.050	2.58	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	42.5	0.88	40.7	44.2	0.021	3.29	10,330
Female	42.6	1.05	40.6	44.7	0.025	1.78	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.4: Percentage (%) of households using firewood for cooking, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	86.3	0.62	85.1	87.5	0.007	4.72	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	36.0	2.43	31.2	40.8	0.067	5.45	2,062
Rural	95.1	0.34	94.4	95.7	0.004	2.97	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	31.5	3.45	24.8	38.3	0.109	7.83	1,348
Southern Province	94.1	0.70	92.8	95.5	0.007	3.05	3,840
Western Province	92.2	1.20	89.8	94.5	0.013	6.68	3,360
Northern Province	90.9	1.76	87.5	94.4	0.019	9.78	2,400
Eastern Province	91.7	0.92	89.9	93.5	0.010	3.85	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	95.4	0.52	94.4	96.5	0.005	1.52	2,449
Q2	95.4	0.47	94.5	96.3	0.005	1.33	2,699
Q3	94.2	0.54	93.2	95.3	0.006	1.54	2,849
Q4	91.0	0.69	89.7	92.4	0.008	1.81	3,103
Q5	61.0	1.56	58.0	64.1	0.025	3.35	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	85.5	0.70	84.1	86.8	0.008	4.03	10,330
Female	88.5	0.73	87.1	90.0	0.008	2.10	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.5: Percentage (%) of households using charcoal for cooking, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	10.6	0.59	9.5	11.8	0.056	5.27	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	61.0	2.38	56.3	65.7	0.039	5.07	2,062
Rural	1.8	0.24	1.4	2.3	0.130	3.84	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	65.0	3.31	58.5	71.5	0.051	6.83	1,348
Southern Province	2.4	0.50	1.4	3.4	0.207	3.72	3,840
Western Province	7.6	1.17	5.3	9.9	0.155	6.56	3,360
Northern Province	4.5	1.78	1.0	7.9	0.399	19.37	2,400
Eastern Province	4.2	0.81	2.7	5.8	0.190	5.50	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.5	0.15	0.2	0.8	0.309	1.14	2,449
Q2	1.6	0.31	1.0	2.2	0.196	1.63	2,699

Q3	3.0	0.41	2.2	3.7	0.137	1.63	2,849
Q4	6.6	0.62	5.4	7.8	0.093	1.92	3,103
Q5	35.7	1.55	32.7	38.8	0.043	3.45	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	11.6	0.65	10.3	12.9	0.056	4.32	10,330
Female	8.1	0.67	6.8	9.4	0.083	2.41	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.6: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	10.8	0.68	9.5	12.1	0.063	6.87	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	58.2	2.36	53.6	62.8	0.041	4.87	2,062
Rural	2.5	0.30	1.9	3.1	0.119	4.46	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	55.6	3.09	49.6	61.7	0.056	5.50	1,348
Southern Province	3.2	0.68	1.9	4.6	0.208	5.06	3,840
Western Province	8.2	1.19	5.9	10.6	0.144	6.24	3,360
Northern Province	6.7	2.54	1.7	11.7	0.381	27.13	2,400
Eastern Province	5.6	0.94	3.8	7.5	0.168	5.77	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.4	0.14	0.2	0.7	0.323	1.13	2,449
Q2	0.8	0.20	0.4	1.2	0.253	1.36	2,699
Q3	2.1	0.34	1.5	2.8	0.160	1.59	2,849
Q4	5.6	0.50	4.6	6.5	0.091	1.50	3,103
Q5	38.8	1.92	35.1	42.6	0.050	5.13	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	12.1	0.77	10.6	13.6	0.063	5.74	10,330
Female	7.3	0.65	6.1	8.6	0.089	2.49	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.7: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	74.2	0.88	72.5	75.9	0.012	5.83	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	87.1	1.56	84.1	90.2	0.018	4.62	2,062
Rural	71.9	1.00	70.0	73.9	0.014	6.01	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	82.7	2.04	78.7	86.7	0.025	4.14	1,348
Southern Province	74.8	1.39	72.1	77.5	0.019	3.57	3,840
Western Province	74.2	1.67	70.9	77.4	0.023	4.89	3,360
Northern Province	78.9	2.09	74.8	83.0	0.026	6.85	2,400
Eastern Province	66.6	2.34	62.0	71.2	0.035	8.50	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	68.4	1.44	65.6	71.2	0.021	2.33	2,449
Q2	71.4	1.27	68.9	73.9	0.018	2.08	2,699
Q3	71.5	1.25	69.1	73.9	0.017	2.17	2,849
Q4	73.2	1.20	70.8	75.5	0.016	2.28	3,103
Q5	84.0	0.98	82.0	85.9	0.012	2.37	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	74.1	0.95	72.2	75.9	0.013	4.84	10,330
Female	74.6	1.06	72.5	76.6	0.014	2.33	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.8: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	74.5	0.52	73.5	75.5	0.007	2.05	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	87.4	1.46	84.5	90.2	0.017	4.13	2,062
Rural	72.2	0.54	71.2	73.3	0.007	1.76	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	83.3	2.05	79.3	87.3	0.025	4.30	1,348
Southern Province	66.2	0.93	64.4	68.0	0.014	1.36	3,840
Western Province	79.2	0.93	77.4	81.0	0.012	1.78	3,360
Northern Province	74.2	1.50	71.2	77.1	0.020	3.06	2,400
Eastern Province	74.9	1.00	72.9	76.8	0.013	1.84	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	64.7	1.11	62.5	66.9	0.017	1.32	2,449
Q2	72.1	1.02	70.1	74.1	0.014	1.37	2,699
Q3	71.9	1.01	69.9	73.8	0.014	1.42	2,849
Q4	74.7	1.01	72.7	76.6	0.013	1.66	3,103
Q5	85.6	0.90	83.8	87.4	0.011	2.17	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	77.3	0.56	76.2	78.4	0.007	1.87	10,330
Female	67.0	0.88	65.3	68.7	0.013	1.38	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.9: Percentage (%) of households owning a living room suite, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	13.9	0.60	12.7	15.0	0.043	4.28	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	50.9	2.14	46.7	55.1	0.042	3.89	2,062
Rural	7.4	0.37	6.7	8.1	0.051	2.49	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	51.7	2.38	47.0	56.3	0.046	3.23	1,348
Southern Province	7.5	0.67	6.2	8.8	0.089	2.25	3,840
Western Province	11.5	1.03	9.5	13.5	0.089	3.47	3,360
Northern Province	7.8	2.23	3.5	12.2	0.285	18.02	2,400
Eastern Province	11.6	1.05	9.6	13.7	0.090	3.66	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	1.0	0.21	0.6	1.4	0.209	1.07	2,449
Q2	1.9	0.27	1.4	2.4	0.140	1.01	2,699
Q3	5.7	0.48	4.7	6.6	0.084	1.22	2,849
Q4	10.4	0.63	9.2	11.7	0.061	1.34	3,103
Q5	43.1	1.60	40.0	46.3	0.037	3.42	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	15.5	0.69	14.1	16.8	0.044	3.73	10,330
Female	9.7	0.64	8.4	10.9	0.066	1.86	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.10: Percentage (%) of households owning a radio, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	60.2	0.50	59.3	61.2	0.008	1.48	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	57.3	1.28	54.7	59.8	0.022	1.43	2,062
Rural	60.8	0.55	59.7	61.8	0.009	1.52	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	57.3	1.74	53.9	60.7	0.030	1.75	1,348
Southern Province	60.4	0.90	58.7	62.2	0.015	1.18	3,840
Western Province	51.7	1.14	49.5	54.0	0.022	1.74	3,360
Northern Province	63.8	1.11	61.6	65.9	0.017	1.39	2,400
Eastern Province	66.9	0.88	65.1	68.6	0.013	1.21	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	42.9	1.17	40.6	45.2	0.027	1.35	2,449
Q2	58.1	0.99	56.2	60.1	0.017	1.05	2,699

Q3	63.6	1.06	61.6	65.7	0.017	1.37	2,849
Q4	66.3	0.93	64.5	68.2	0.014	1.20	3,103
Q5	66.0	1.07	63.9	68.1	0.016	1.68	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	65.5	0.55	64.4	66.6	0.008	1.38	10,330
Female	46.5	0.89	44.7	48.3	0.019	1.27	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.11: Percentage (%) of households owning a TV set, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	6.4	0.55	5.3	7.5	0.085	7.11	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	36.4	2.59	31.3	41.5	0.071	6.18	2,062
Rural	1.2	0.14	0.9	1.4	0.115	1.93	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	35.8	2.38	31.1	40.4	0.067	3.51	1,348
Southern Province	2.1	0.47	1.2	3.1	0.221	3.74	3,840
Western Province	4.1	0.78	2.6	5.6	0.191	5.23	3,360
Northern Province	4.5	2.43	-0.2	9.3	0.535	35.59	2,400
Eastern Province	2.3	0.40	1.5	3.1	0.171	2.38	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.1	0.07	0.0	0.2	0.715	1.23	2,449
Q2	0.1	0.07	0.0	0.3	0.561	1.00	2,699
Q3	0.6	0.16	0.3	0.9	0.249	1.11	2,849
Q4	1.4	0.23	1.0	1.9	0.157	1.12	3,103
Q5	25.8	1.85	22.1	29.4	0.072	5.91	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	7.6	0.63	6.3	8.8	0.083	5.84	10,330
Female	3.4	0.45	2.5	4.3	0.133	2.48	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.12: Percentage (%) of households owning a computer, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	1.7	0.21	1.3	2.1	0.125	3.86	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	10.6	1.17	8.3	12.9	0.110	3.08	2,062
Rural	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.2	0.241	1.02	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	10.5	1.23	8.1	12.9	0.117	2.29	1,348
Southern Province	0.5	0.16	0.2	0.9	0.305	1.75	3,840
Western Province	0.6	0.21	0.2	1.0	0.337	2.36	3,360
Northern Province	1.4	0.89	-0.3	3.2	0.618	14.53	2,400
Eastern Province	0.5	0.15	0.2	0.8	0.306	1.60	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0		0.00	2,449
Q2	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.1	0.999	0.86	2,699
Q3	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0		0.00	2,849
Q4	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.1	0.999	1.47	3,103
Q5	7.3	0.80	5.7	8.9	0.110	3.15	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	2.0	0.28	1.5	2.6	0.137	4.04	10,330
Female	0.8	0.16	0.5	1.1	0.208	1.36	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.13: Percentage (%) of households owning a mobile phone, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	45.2	0.66	43.9	46.5	0.015	2.53	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	79.7	1.45	76.9	82.5	0.018	2.75	2,062
Rural	39.1	0.62	37.9	40.3	0.016	1.96	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	79.6	2.03	75.7	83.6	0.025	3.60	1,348
Southern Province	35.0	1.03	32.9	37.0	0.029	1.62	3,840
Western Province	40.4	1.34	37.8	43.0	0.033	2.51	3,360
Northern Province	41.8	2.11	37.7	46.0	0.051	4.80	2,400
Eastern Province	48.4	1.24	46.0	50.8	0.026	2.12	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	17.6	0.87	15.8	19.3	0.050	1.28	2,449
Q2	32.2	1.00	30.2	34.1	0.031	1.21	2,699
Q3	40.8	1.13	38.6	43.0	0.028	1.49	2,849
Q4	50.7	1.04	48.7	52.8	0.021	1.35	3,103
Q5	74.3	1.18	72.0	76.7	0.016	2.42	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	49.0	0.76	47.5	50.5	0.015	2.37	10,330
Female	35.1	0.91	33.3	36.9	0.026	1.43	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C5.14: Percentage (%) of households owning a bicycle, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	13.4	0.40	12.6	14.1	0.030	1.97	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	8.5	1.08	6.4	10.7	0.127	3.20	2,062
Rural	14.2	0.46	13.3	15.1	0.033	2.16	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	4.8	0.61	3.6	6.0	0.128	1.16	1,348
Southern Province	10.8	0.58	9.7	11.9	0.054	1.23	3,840
Western Province	2.5	0.30	1.9	3.1	0.118	1.20	3,360
Northern Province	9.6	0.74	8.2	11.0	0.077	1.63	2,400
Eastern Province	32.9	1.10	30.8	35.1	0.033	1.88	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	4.2	0.44	3.4	5.1	0.105	1.18	2,449
Q2	10.2	0.66	8.9	11.5	0.065	1.27	2,699
Q3	14.2	0.75	12.8	15.7	0.052	1.30	2,849
Q4	18.5	0.78	16.9	20.0	0.042	1.26	3,103
Q5	17.1	0.86	15.4	18.7	0.050	1.72	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	16.4	0.48	15.5	17.4	0.029	1.75	10,330
Female	5.3	0.49	4.4	6.3	0.091	1.85	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

C6. Economic Activity

Table C6.1: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with wage farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	9.8	0.27	9.3	10.3	0.028	2.62	31,822
Urban/rural							
Urban	4.4	0.51	3.4	5.4	0.117	2.96	4,655
Rural	10.7	0.30	10.2	11.3	0.028	2.50	27,167
Province							
Kigali City	4.0	0.70	2.7	5.4	0.175	4.00	3,042
Southern Province	9.7	0.48	8.8	10.7	0.049	1.96	8,343
Western Province	12.4	0.67	11.1	13.7	0.054	3.10	7,483
Northern Province	10.4	0.57	9.3	11.6	0.055	2.15	5,577
Eastern Province	9.1	0.53	8.1	10.1	0.059	2.59	7,377
Sex							
Male	10.1	0.33	9.5	10.7	0.032	1.68	14,353
Female	9.5	0.34	8.9	10.2	0.035	2.28	17,469
Age category							
16-35	10.9	0.34	10.2	11.6	0.031	2.15	18,024
36+	8.3	0.33	7.7	9.0	0.039	1.90	13,798
Quintile							
Q1	18.4	0.74	17.0	19.9	0.040	2.00	5,492
Q2	12.6	0.61	11.4	13.8	0.049	2.04	6,107
Q3	8.9	0.55	7.9	10.0	0.061	2.33	6,319
Q4	7.5	0.49	6.5	8.4	0.065	2.30	6,773
Q5	3.8	0.30	3.2	4.4	0.078	1.76	7,131

Source: EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table C6.2: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with wage non-farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	16.8	0.43	16.0	17.6	0.026	4.23	31,822
Urban/rural							
Urban	49.3	1.49	46.4	52.2	0.030	4.22	4,655
Rural	11.1	0.31	10.5	11.7	0.028	2.56	27,167
Province							
Kigali City	52.8	2.02	48.8	56.8	0.038	5.12	3,042
Southern Province	11.5	0.64	10.2	12.7	0.055	3.01	8,343
Western Province	14.9	0.73	13.5	16.4	0.049	3.16	7,483
Northern Province	15.2	1.24	12.8	17.6	0.081	7.29	5,577
Eastern Province	10.3	0.74	8.8	11.8	0.072	4.49	7,377
Sex							
Male	27.3	0.61	26.1	28.5	0.022	2.68	14,353
Female	8.2	0.43	7.4	9.1	0.053	4.36	17,469
Age category							
16-35	21.3	0.56	20.2	22.4	0.027	3.44	18,024
36+	10.9	0.37	10.2	11.6	0.034	1.97	13,798
Quintile							
Q1	8.9	0.62	7.7	10.1	0.070	2.63	5,492
Q2	9.0	0.46	8.1	9.9	0.051	1.51	6,107
Q3	10.0	0.44	9.2	10.9	0.044	1.34	6,319
Q4	13.7	0.53	12.7	14.8	0.039	1.60	6,773
Q5	38.0	0.98	36.0	39.9	0.026	2.95	7,131

Source: EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table C6.3: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with independent farmer as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	61.2	0.63	60.0	62.5	0.010	5.25	31,822
Urban/rural							
Urban	20.1	1.44	17.2	22.9	0.072	6.13	4,655
Rural	68.5	0.49	67.5	69.4	0.007	3.03	27,167
Province							
Kigali City	19.1	2.00	15.1	23.0	0.105	8.13	3,042
Southern Province	69.6	0.96	67.7	71.5	0.014	3.29	8,343
Western Province	58.5	1.15	56.2	60.7	0.020	4.06	7,483
Northern Province	64.3	2.07	60.3	68.4	0.032	11.44	5,577
Eastern Province	70.6	1.06	68.5	72.7	0.015	4.07	7,377
Sex							
Male	49.1	0.68	47.8	50.4	0.014	2.68	14,353
Female	71.1	0.71	69.7	72.5	0.010	4.29	17,469
Age category							
16-35	54.7	0.73	53.3	56.1	0.013	3.84	18,024
36+	69.8	0.63	68.6	71.1	0.009	2.60	13,798
Quintile							
Q1	65.7	0.86	64.1	67.4	0.013	1.80	5,492
Q2	70.3	0.84	68.6	71.9	0.012	2.01	6,107
Q3	70.4	0.78	68.9	71.9	0.011	1.85	6,319
Q4	66.3	0.82	64.7	67.9	0.012	2.01	6,773
Q5	37.8	1.32	35.2	40.4	0.035	5.42	7,131

Source: EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table C6.4: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with independent non-farm as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	9.6	0.29	9.0	10.2	0.031	3.17	31,822
Urban/rural							
Urban	21.7	0.84	20.0	23.4	0.039	2.00	4,655
Rural	7.5	0.24	7.0	7.9	0.032	2.28	27,167
Province							
Kigali City	19.8	0.83	18.1	21.4	0.042	1.36	3,042
Southern Province	7.2	0.33	6.6	7.9	0.046	1.25	8,343
Western Province	11.3	0.61	10.1	12.5	0.054	2.76	7,483
Northern Province	7.8	1.01	5.8	9.8	0.130	8.83	5,577
Eastern Province	7.5	0.48	6.6	8.4	0.064	2.47	7,377
Sex							
Male	11.6	0.38	10.9	12.3	0.032	1.97	14,353
Female	8.0	0.32	7.3	8.6	0.041	2.49	17,469
Age category							
16-35	10.3	0.33	9.6	10.9	0.032	2.13	18,024
36+	8.7	0.38	8.0	9.5	0.044	2.53	13,798
Quintile							
Q1	4.6	0.34	4.0	5.3	0.074	1.48	5,492
Q2	5.9	0.38	5.2	6.7	0.064	1.52	6,107
Q3	8.7	0.44	7.8	9.5	0.051	1.53	6,319
Q4	10.3	0.44	9.4	11.2	0.043	1.44	6,773
Q5	16.5	0.71	15.1	17.9	0.043	2.68	7,131

Source: EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

Table C6.5: Percentage (%) of usually employed population aged 16+ years with unpaid non-farm/other as main usual work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	1.3	0.07	1.1	1.4	0.057	1.36	31,822
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.7	0.28	2.2	3.3	0.105	1.45	4,655
Rural	1.0	0.07	0.9	1.2	0.069	1.36	27,167

Province							
Kigali City	2.6	0.32	2.0	3.2	0.123	1.25	3,042
Southern Province	1.0	0.13	0.7	1.2	0.130	1.24	8,343
Western Province	1.5	0.15	1.2	1.8	0.102	1.20	7,483
Northern Province	0.4	0.08	0.2	0.6	0.202	1.03	5,577
Eastern Province	1.6	0.18	1.2	1.9	0.114	1.55	7,377
Sex							
Male	1.0	0.09	0.8	1.1	0.097	1.31	14,353
Female	1.6	0.11	1.3	1.8	0.069	1.32	17,469
Age category							
16-35	1.5	0.11	1.3	1.7	0.070	1.37	18,024
36+	1.0	0.09	0.8	1.2	0.095	1.22	13,798
Quintile							
Q1	0.8	0.14	0.6	1.1	0.168	1.30	5,492
Q2	0.6	0.11	0.4	0.8	0.187	1.24	6,107
Q3	1.0	0.14	0.7	1.3	0.143	1.30	6,319
Q4	1.2	0.15	0.9	1.5	0.121	1.24	6,773
Q5	2.5	0.21	2.1	2.9	0.084	1.31	7,131

Source: EICV3. Base: persons aged 16+ years who are usually employed.

C7. Agriculture

Table C7.1: Percentage (%) of households raising livestock, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	68.2	0.60	67.0	69.4	0.009	2.34	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	35.3	1.67	32.0	38.6	0.047	2.60	2,062
Rural	73.9	0.57	72.8	75.1	0.008	2.09	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	34.5	2.48	29.6	39.4	0.072	3.85	1,348
Southern Province	73.1	0.87	71.4	74.8	0.012	1.36	3,840
Western Province	69.2	1.19	66.9	71.6	0.017	2.24	3,360
Northern Province	76.1	1.74	72.7	79.5	0.023	4.32	2,400
Eastern Province	70.1	1.08	68.0	72.2	0.015	1.92	3,360
Sex of head of household							
Male	69.6	0.64	68.3	70.8	0.009	1.97	10,330
Female	64.6	1.00	62.6	66.5	0.015	1.72	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C7.2: Percentage (%) of households engaging in crop production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	93.0	0.39	92.2	93.8	0.004	3.40	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	62.7	2.28	58.2	67.1	0.036	4.74	2,062
Rural	98.3	0.18	97.9	98.6	0.002	2.22	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	55.6	2.83	50.1	61.2	0.051	4.61	1,348
Southern Province	97.1	0.44	96.3	98.0	0.005	2.41	3,840
Western Province	96.3	0.68	94.9	97.6	0.007	4.23	3,360
Northern Province	98.3	0.37	97.6	99.0	0.004	2.17	2,400
Eastern Province	96.9	0.56	95.8	98.0	0.006	3.66	3,360
Sex of head of household							
Male	92.4	0.46	91.5	93.3	0.005	3.18	10,330
Female	94.4	0.46	93.5	95.3	0.005	1.60	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C7.3: Percentage (%) of households processing agricultural products from own production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	54.2	0.74	52.8	55.7	0.014	3.12	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	21.9	1.84	18.3	25.5	0.084	4.22	2,062
Rural	59.9	0.78	58.3	61.4	0.013	3.09	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	22.8	2.72	17.4	28.1	0.119	5.96	1,348
Southern Province	59.8	1.18	57.5	62.1	0.020	2.02	3,840
Western Province	49.9	1.55	46.9	53.0	0.031	3.23	3,360
Northern Province	47.9	1.84	44.3	51.5	0.039	3.56	2,400
Eastern Province	70.6	1.23	68.1	73.0	0.017	2.51	3,360
Sex of head of household							
Male	54.6	0.77	53.1	56.2	0.014	2.50	10,330
Female	53.1	1.16	50.9	55.4	0.022	2.14	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C7.4: Percentage (%) of households processing and selling agricultural products from own production, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	16.4	0.49	15.4	17.3	0.030	2.47	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.5	0.51	1.5	3.5	0.208	2.32	2,062
Rural	18.8	0.56	17.7	19.9	0.030	2.52	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	5.2	1.11	3.0	7.4	0.215	3.57	1,348
Southern Province	22.5	0.96	20.6	24.4	0.043	1.85	3,840
Western Province	17.5	1.20	15.1	19.8	0.068	3.33	3,360
Northern Province	14.9	1.23	12.5	17.3	0.083	3.11	2,400
Eastern Province	14.8	0.80	13.3	16.4	0.054	1.76	3,360
Sex of head of household							
Male	17.3	0.55	16.2	18.3	0.032	2.16	10,330
Female	14.1	0.66	12.8	15.4	0.047	1.41	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table C7.5: Percentage (%) of households benefiting from One Cow Policy, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	3.9	0.19	3.5	4.3	0.049	1.42	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	1.1	0.28	0.6	1.7	0.246	1.46	2,062
Rural	4.4	0.22	3.9	4.8	0.051	1.44	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	0.9	0.31	0.3	1.6	0.334	1.50	1,348
Southern Province	3.3	0.35	2.6	4.0	0.106	1.32	3,840
Western Province	2.4	0.29	1.8	3.0	0.121	1.21	3,360
Northern Province	4.0	0.48	3.0	4.9	0.121	1.58	2,400
Eastern Province	7.1	0.56	6.0	8.2	0.078	1.60	3,360
Sex of head of household							
Male	3.8	0.22	3.3	4.2	0.058	1.34	10,330
Female	4.2	0.34	3.6	4.9	0.081	1.15	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households. Notes: (1) Only households which raised animals in the past 12 months were asked about this scheme.

Table C7.6: Percentage (%) of households receiving any animal from NGOs/social protection scheme, according to urban/rural, Province and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	9.4	0.34	8.7	10.1	0.036	1.89	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.8	0.63	1.6	4.1	0.224	3.11	2,062
Rural	10.6	0.38	9.8	11.3	0.036	1.89	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	3.8	0.91	2.0	5.6	0.240	3.22	1,348
Southern Province	10.1	0.66	8.9	11.4	0.065	1.66	3,840
Western Province	9.6	0.71	8.2	11.0	0.074	1.95	3,360
Northern Province	12.0	0.95	10.2	13.9	0.079	2.20	2,400
Eastern Province	8.8	0.63	7.6	10.0	0.071	1.68	3,360
Sex of head of household							
Male	8.3	0.37	7.6	9.0	0.044	1.81	10,330
Female	12.3	0.60	11.1	13.4	0.049	1.33	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households. Notes: (1) Only households which raised animals in the past 12 months were asked about this scheme.

C8. Credits, savings and transfers

Table C8.1: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV3	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	36.1	0.68	34.8	37.4	0.019	2.85	14,308
Urban/rural							
Urban	62.5	1.82	58.9	66.0	0.029	3.01	2,062
Rural	31.5	0.63	30.3	32.7	0.020	2.25	12,246
Province							
Kigali City	62.0	2.20	57.6	66.3	0.036	2.92	1,348
Southern Province	30.5	1.12	28.3	32.7	0.037	2.06	3,840
Western Province	31.7	1.20	29.4	34.1	0.038	2.23	3,360
Northern Province	36.7	2.12	32.5	40.8	0.058	5.07	2,400
Eastern Province	35.0	1.37	32.3	37.6	0.039	2.86	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	18.3	0.91	16.5	20.0	0.050	1.33	2,449
Q2	25.3	0.92	23.5	27.1	0.036	1.18	2,699
Q3	29.8	0.98	27.9	31.7	0.033	1.30	2,849
Q4	37.6	1.04	35.6	39.7	0.028	1.44	3,103
Q5	61.8	1.31	59.3	64.4	0.021	2.40	3,208
Sex of head of household							
Male	39.3	0.77	37.8	40.8	0.020	2.55	10,330
Female	27.9	0.98	25.9	29.8	0.035	1.89	3,978

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households. Notes (1) EICV3 estimates differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Main Indicators Report due to a questionnaire change; 'Tontine' was removed as an answer option in the EICV4 deposit and savings section, and is now excluded from the EICV3 calculation for comparability.

EICV4 Staff

EICV4 National Coordination

Yusuf Murangwa

EICV4 Technical Coordination

Dominique Habimana

EICV4 Field Coordination

Juvenal Munyarugerero

EICV4 analysis

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| - HABIMANA Dominique | - Andrej Kveder |
| - MUNYARUGERERO Juvenal | - Shuang Chen |
| - NKURUNZIZA Apell Derek | - Andreas Kutka |
| - Ali Baba MWANGO | - Clare O'Brien |
| - MUGABO Serge | - Cora Mezger |
| - MUTSINZI Salomon | - David Megill |
| - BYIRINGIRO James | - Stephi Springham |
| - NZABONIMPA Jean-Claude | - Paul Jasper |
| - KAMANA Roger | - Martina Garcia |
| - MWIZERWA Nicolas | |
| - Mary Strode | |

EICV4 Poverty analysis

- Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General-NISR
- Dominique HABIMANA, Director of Statistical Methods, Research and Publication-NISR
- Dr Mohammed F. Abulata, Senior Technical Advisor-NISR
- Juvenal Munyarugerero, EICV4 Coordinator - NISR
- Appel DEREK, Team Leader -NISR
- Baba Ali Mwango, Statistician –NISR

Poverty Analysis review

- Professor Heba El Laithy, International poverty expert

EICV4 data processing

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| - Donath NKUNDIMANA | - Mario Vaisman |
| - Faustin SHARANGABO | - Juste Nitiema |
| - Jean Marie Vianney NKURUNZIZA | |

EICV4 Proof reading, designing and copy-editing

- Jean Claude NYIRIMANZI
- Ruben MUHAYITETO
- Rajiv RANJAN

EICV4 – Fieldwork Supervision

- Mugabo Jean
- Kamana Roger
- Mwizerwa Nicolas
- Nzabonimpa Jean Claude
- Segahwege Astrid
- Serugendo Jean Baptiste

EICV4 Staff - Centre Zone

Province	Number of Center Staff	Province	Number of Center Staff
Kigali City Zone		Western Zone	
Nyarugenge	7	Karongi	6
Gasabo	7	Rutsiro	6
Kicukiro	7	Rubavu	6
Southern Zone		Nyabihu	6
Nyanza	6	Ngororero	6
Gisagara	6	Rusizi	6
Nyaruguru	6	Nyamasheke	6
Huye	6	Eastern Zone	
Nyamagabe	6	Rwamagana	6
Ruhango	6	Nyagatare	6
Muhanga	6	Gatsibo	6
Kamonyi	6	Kayonza	6
Nothorn Zone		Kirehe	6
Rulindo	6	Ngoma	6
Gakenke	6	Bugesera	6
Musanze	6		
Burera	6		
Gicumbi	6		

EICV4 VUP

Zones	Number EICV 4 VUP Staff
Kigali City Zone	10
Southern Zone	7
Western Zone	7
Nothorn Zone	6
Eastern Zone	7

EICV4 Panel

Zones	Number of EICV 4 PANEL Staff
Kigali City Zone	3
Southern Zone	3
Western Zone	3
Nothorn Zone	3
Eastern Zone	3

