



Republic
of Rwanda

7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY



EICV7 2023-24

MAIN INDICATORS Report



7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY

EICV7 | MAIN INDICATORS Report

Published in 2025



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Copyright © 2025 National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).
ISBN: 978-99977-43-19-0

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) Report is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) based on data collected in 2023–2024.

For additional information, please contact:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)
P.O. Box: 6139 Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: +250 788 383103 | Hotline: 4321
Email: info@statistics.gov.rw | Website: www.statistics.gov.rw

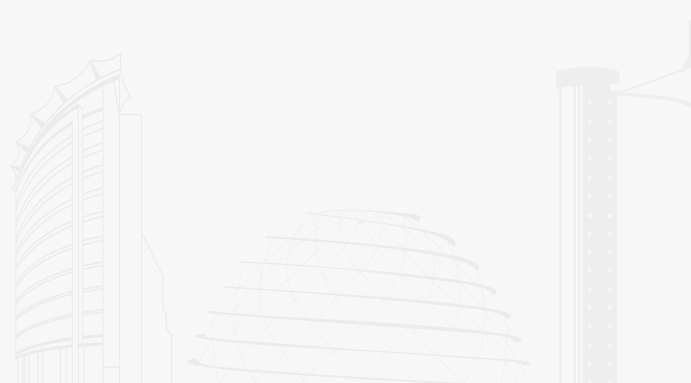
Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) (2025) Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7)
Report: NISR

Table Of Contents

List of abbreviations	9
Foreword	10
Acknowledgements	11
Important technical notes for data users	12
<i>Sampling</i>	12
<i>Data collection operations and quality assurance</i>	13
<i>Important changes in EICV7</i>	13
<i>Triangulation with other sources of data</i>	14
<i>Rounding of estimates</i>	14
<i>Consumption quintiles</i>	14
<i>Background to the EICV7</i>	15
<i>Demographic characteristics, spatial distribution of the population and migration</i>	15
<i>Health</i>	15
Executive summary	15
<i>Education</i>	16
<i>Housing characteristics and access to facilities</i>	16
<i>Economic activity</i>	17
<i>Environment</i>	17
<i>Transfers</i>	17
<i>Headcount Poverty</i>	17
<i>Trends in poverty</i>	18
<i>Social protection</i>	18
Demography	20
Migration	25
Health	29
3.1 <i>Disability</i>	29
3.2 <i>Access to and use of health services</i>	30
Education	34
4.1 <i>School Attendance</i>	34
4.2 <i>Educational attainment</i>	36
4.3 <i>Literacy and Numeracy</i>	38
4.4 <i>Access to primary education</i>	43
4.5 <i>Access to secondary education</i>	46
Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities	50
5.1 <i>Housing characteristics</i>	50
5.2 <i>Access to services, infrastructure and amenities</i>	57
5.3 <i>Ownership of durables</i>	66
Economic activity	68
6.1 <i>Workforce to population ratio</i>	68
6.2 <i>Workers and main economic activity</i>	69
6.2: <i>Working Poverty</i>	71

Environment	72
7.1 Waste management	72
7.2 Environmental information	73
7.3 Exposure to environmental destruction	73
Transfers	75
8.1 Transfers out.....	75
8.2 Transfers in	76
Poverty	78
9.1. Monetary Poverty.....	78
9.2. Multidimensional Poverty Index-MPI	83
Social Protection	85
10.1. Demographic characteristics of current VUP beneficiaries.....	85
10.2 Socio-economic characteristics of current VUP beneficiaries.....	86
Annex A: Sampling Errors for Selected Indicators	87
Annex B: EICV7 Contributors	108



Figures and Table

Table 0. 1: Trend of EICV key indicators	19
Table 1.1: Distribution (%) of population, by sex according to province	20
Table 1.2: Sex Ratio, by area of residence, province, and consumption quintile	20
Table 1. 3: Distribution (%) of population, by area of residence and province	21
Table 1. 4: Dependency ratio, by area of residence, province and consumption quintile	21
Figure 1.1: Dependency ratio, by consumption quintile	22
Figure 1. 2: Percentage (%) of orphans among population aged 0–17 years, by area of residence and consumption quintile	22
Table 1.5: Distribution (%) of population aged 0-17 years, by orphan status, according to area of residence, province and consumption quintile.....	23
Table 1.6: Distribution (%) of population, by relationship to head of household, according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile.....	23
Table 1.7: Distribution(%) of households by area of residence and provinces.....	24
Table 1. 8: Distribution (%) of households, by size (number of members), according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	24
Figure 2.1: Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by current location (area of residence, province) and sex.....	25
Table 2. 1: Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex.....	25
Table 2.2: Percentage of international migrants in the last five years, by previous country, consumption quintile, sex and place of residence in relation to area of residence and province.....	26
Figure 2. 2: Distribution (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by current province and previous province of residence	27
Table 2. 3: Percentage (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by previous province of residence, area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex	27
Table 2. 4: Distribution (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by primary reason for moving, current location (area of residence, province), consumption quintile and sex.....	28
Figure 3. 1: Percentage (%) of population aged 5 years and above with disability, by area of residence, province and sex	29
Table 3. 1: Percentage (%) of the population aged 5 years and above with disability, by disability type, area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex	30
Table 3. 2: Percentage (%) of population reporting health problem and medical consultation status according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex	30
Table 3. 3: Percentage (%) of population making a medical consultation, by reason according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex	31
Table 3. 4: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to nearest health facility, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex	32
Figure 3.2: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by area of residence, province and consumption quintile	33
Table 3.5: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by type of insurance, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex	33
Table 4. 1: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school by sex according to area of residence, province, age group and consumption quintile	34
Table 4. 2: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months by sex according to area of residence, province, age group and consumption quintile.....	35
Table 4.3: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12	

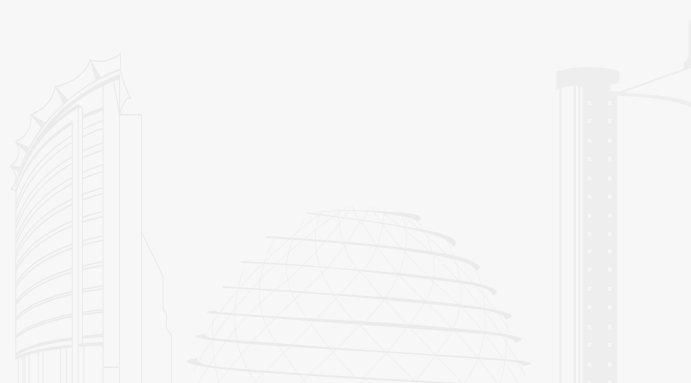
months by type of school according to area of residence, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile	36
Table 4. 4: Percent distribution of population aged 10 and over by highest level of schooling attended according to sex, residence area, province, quintiles and age group	37
Table 4. 5: Percentage of the individuals aged between 18 and 30 attending/attended an institution of higher learning by area of residence, province, age group and sex	38
Table 4. 6: Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above by sex according to province, consumption quintile and age group	39
Table 4. 7: Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24 by sex according to province, consumption quintile and age group	40
Table 4. 8: Numeracy rate of the population aged 15 and above according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile	40
Table 4. 9: Numeracy rate of the population aged between 15 and 24 according to province, sex and consumption quintile	41
Table 4. 10: Computer literacy rate of the population by age groups according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile	42
Table 4. 11: Proportion of individuals aged 10 years and above who used computer skills in last three months according to area of residence, province and sex	43
Table 4. 12: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) and Gross Attendance Rates (GARs) in primary school according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile	44
Table 4. 13: Percentage of the population aged 7 and above attending primary school in 2022 who repeated the 2022 class in 2023 by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and age group	45
Table 4. 14: Promotion rate in primary school by area of residence, province, sex, consumption quintile, age groups, disability and orphanhood status	46
Table 4. 15: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) and Gross Attendance Rates (GARs) in secondary school by area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile	47
Table 4. 16: Percentage of the population aged 13 and above attending secondary school in 2022 who repeated the 2022 class in 2023 by area of residence, province and consumption quintile	48
Table 4. 17: Promotion rate in secondary school by area of residence, province, consumption quintile, grade of the students, age, disability status and orphanhood status	49
Table 5.1: Distribution (%) of households by type of dwelling according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	50
Figure 5. 1: Percentage (%) of households living in umudugudu, by province	51
Table 5. 2: Distribution (%) of households by type of habitat according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	51
Table 5. 3: Distribution (%) of households by current occupancy status, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	52
Table 5. 4: Mean floor area of dwelling, according to area of residence, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat	53
Table 5. 5: Mean number of persons per bedroom, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household	54
Figure 5. 2: Percentage (%) of households with corrugated iron sheets as main roofing material, by province	54
Table 5. 6: Distribution (%) of households by house roofing material, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	55
Table 5.7: Distribution (%) of households by house flooring material, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	56
Table 5. 8: Distribution (%) of households by type of wall material, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	56
Table 5. 9: Distribution (%) of households by main type of cooking fuel, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	57
Table 5. 10: Distribution (%) of households by primary cooking stove, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	58

Figure 5. 3: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, by province	58
Table 5. 11: Distribution (%) of households by main source of lighting, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	59
Table 5. 12: Percentage (%) of households with internet access at home (including through mobile phones), according to area of residence, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat	60
Figure 5. 4: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to by province	60
Table 5. 13: Distribution (%) of households by type of drinking water source, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	61
Table 5. 14: Percentage (%) of households by distance to improved drinking water source, according to area of residence, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat	62
Table 5. 15: Percentage (%) of households that manage rainwater, by area of residence, province, Sex of head of household and type of habitat	62
Figure 5. 5: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by province	63
Table 5. 16: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	64
Table 5. 17: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to services, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	65
Table 5. 18: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with services, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	66
Table 5. 19: Percentage (%) of households by ownership of durables, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household	67
Table 6. 1: Workforce to population ratio by sex according to area of residence, province, quintile and age group	68
Figure 6. 1: Workforce to population ratio by level of education attained	69
Figure 6. 3: Distribution of workers in main job by broad economic activity	70
Table 6. 2: Distribution(%) of Workers by main economic activity and sex	70
Figure 6. 2: Working poverty rate by area of residence and province.	71
Table 7. 1: Distribution (%) of households by main mode of waste management, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household	72
Table 7. 2: Percentage (%) of households receiving information on environmental issues, by main source of information, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household	73
Table 7. 3: Percentage of households whose dwelling were affected by environmental destruction, by main type of destruction, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household	74
Table 8. 1: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to another household, by transfer type, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household	75
Table 8. 2: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to various locations, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household	76
Table 8. 3: Total in-wards cash transfers received by households (in Billion RWF) from various locations	77
Figure 8. 1: Cash (Nominal) transfers received by households in last 12 months (in Billion RWF)	77
Table 9. 1: Headcount poverty rate (%) -EICV7 (2023-24)	79
Table 9. 2: Headcount extreme poverty rate (%) -EICV7 (2023-24)	79
Figure 9. 1: Headcount poverty rates (%) by district, EICV7 (2023-24)	80
Figure 9. 2: Map for total headcount poverty rate by district	81
Table 9. 3: Headcount Poverty Rate in 2024 (actual) and 2017 (modelled) by area and province	82
Figure 10. 1: Censored Headcount Ratios at indicators level (k = 33.3%) or proportion of people who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator	83
Table 9. 4: Incidence, Intensity and Multidimensional Poverty Index, EICV7 (2023-24)	84
Table 10. 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of VUP beneficiaries	85
Table 10. 2: Distribution of VUP beneficiaries by VUP components	86
Table 10. 3: Households characteristics of VUP beneficiaries by VUP components	86
Table 10. 4: Poverty Status among VUP Beneficiaries by VUP components	86

Table A1.1: Distribution (%) of population, by sex and area of residence according to province	87
Table A1.2: Proportion (%) of population aged 0-17 who are orphan by sex, area of residence, province and quintiles	88
Table A1.3: Average household size (number of members), according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household.....	88
Table A2.4: Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by Area of residence, province, consumption quintile, sex, and age.....	89
Table A3.5: Percentage (%) of the population aged 5 years and above with disability, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex.....	89
Table A3.6: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to Nearest health facility, by area of residence, province and consumption quintile and sex	90
Table A3.7: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex and district	91
Table A4.8: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school by sex according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile, age group and disability status	92
Table A4.9: Percentage of the individuals aged between 18 and 30 attending/attended an institution of higher learning by area of residence, province, sex, quintiles, age group and disability status	93
Table A4.10: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) in primary school according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile and disability status	93
Table A4.11: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) in secondary school according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile and disability status.....	94
Table A5.12: Percentage (%) of households living in umudugudu, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of household head and district.....	94
Table A5.13: Percentage of households with metal/corrugated iron sheet as roofing material, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district..	95
Table A5.14: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district	96
Table A5.15: Percentage (%) of households with internet access at home (including through mobile phones), according to area of residence, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat and district	98
Table A5.16: Percentage of households using improved drinking water source, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district	99
Table A5.17: Percentage of households using improved sanitation, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district	100
Table A5.18: Percentage (%) of households by owning any mobile phone, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district	101
Table A5.19: Percentage (%) of households by owning smartphone, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district	102
Table A6.20: Workforce to population ratio by sex, area of residence, province, consumption quintile, age, disability status and district.....	103
Table A7.21: Percentage (%) of households receiving information on environmental issues, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household and district	105
Table A8.22: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to another household, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household and district	106
Table A9.23: Headcount Poverty rate (%) by area of residence, province and district	107

List of abbreviations

CAPI:	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
EDPRS:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV:	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
GAR:	Gross Attendance Rate
HH:	Household
ICT:	Information and Communications Technology
NAR:	Net Attendance Rate
NISR:	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST1:	First National Strategy for Transformation
PPS:	probability proportional to size
RPHC:	Rwanda Population and Housing Census
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
VUP:	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program



Foreword

The Government of Rwanda requires timely and accurate information to monitor progress on poverty reduction. The country's strategies and targets for poverty reduction are outlined in key policy frameworks, including the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Vision 2050.

The 2023/24 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) is the seventh in a series of surveys that began in 2000/01. It also marks a break from previous rounds, as the methodology for data collection, processing, and poverty measurement was substantially revised to align with emerging best practices. Consequently, the poverty rates from this survey round mark the beginning of a new series.

This report focuses on poverty, presenting the main findings related and offering a detailed profile of the poor—an essential step in the ongoing efforts to identify vulnerable populations and address the challenge of eliminating poverty.

Companion reports provide in-depth analysis on thematic areas including education, utilities and amenities, economic activities, agriculture, gender, youth, and multidimensional (as opposed to solely monetary) poverty

The EICV7 survey revealed that 27.4% of the population was living in poverty in 2023/24. Modelling shows that if the same methodology had been applied in 2016/17, the poverty rate at that time would have been 39.8%. This represents a reduction in poverty of just over twelve percentage points over seven years. This is a significant drop in poverty, but it is also clear that much remains to be done in order to eliminate poverty.

I extend my sincere thanks to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for their excellent work on EICV7, and for the diligence, integrity, and professionalism that they demonstrated throughout the process of collecting, analyzing, and reporting the data for this report. I am also deeply grateful to the many collaborators ranging from the thousands of households who patiently answered the long survey questionnaire, to those who provided financial and technical assistance – whose inputs were essential to the successful production of this important report.

I encourage all stakeholders—government agencies, researchers, development partners, and the public—to utilize the findings of the EICV7 effectively to drive impactful actions that improve the lives of Rwandans.



Yusuf MURANGWA

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

Acknowledgements

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) was conducted from October 2023 to October 2024, building upon the strong foundation of previous EICV surveys. Designed to provide timely and updated statistics, EICV7 supports the monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs related to poverty and wellbeing.

The protocols used to survey households and the methodology applied to measure consumption and poverty were significantly revised for EICV7 to align with evolving best practices. While the updated methodology is more robust, caution is advised when comparing the EICV7 results with those of previous EICV surveys, especially on poverty estimates. The NISR typically conducts an EICV survey every three years, a frequency made possible by the strong collaboration of our stakeholders and their support, as they share our commitment to evidence-based decision making and planning processes grounded in reliable, valid, and regular statistics.

We sincerely thank the thousands of households that participated in EICV7 for their willingness to provide data is the foundation of this report. The insights gained will play a key role in shaping policies and programs aimed at improving the living conditions of all Rwandans.

We extend our sincere gratitude to the Government of Rwanda for its strong commitment to the development of statistics in the country. Special thanks go to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, as well as other government ministries and agencies, for their support and facilitation throughout the survey process. We are particularly thankful to our development partners for their vital financial and technical support. Our special appreciation goes to the World Bank team, especially Juan Carlos Parra, Christian Camilo Gomez Canon, and Nobuo Yoshida for their technical inputs during the EICV7 implementation.

We also appreciate the support of national and international experts, whose technical contributions enhanced the quality of data analysis and reporting. The EICV7 management team deserves special recognition for their dedication and effective coordination throughout the planning, data collection, and analysis phases of the survey.

Finally, we are truly grateful to the field teams and data processing staff for their professionalism and resilience during this survey round. The implementation of this survey required the efforts of approximately 240 people, including field workers, data quality monitors, IT personnel, cartographers, analysts and report designers. Their commitment was instrumental in ensuring the production of high-quality data and reports. Additionally, we acknowledge the invaluable support provided by the administrative and finance department of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), which ensured the smooth execution of this exercise.



MURENZI Ivan
Director General, NISR

Important technical notes for data users

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) was conducted from October 2023 to October 2024, building on the strong foundation of previous EICV surveys. Since 2010, the EICV has typically been conducted every three years. However, the EICV6 was interrupted by the Covid19 pandemic, leading to a gap in the survey series. Consequently, comparisons of different indicators across EICV7 reports will primarily focus on EICV5, which was undertaken in 2016-17, and remains the most recent fully completed survey prior to EICV7.

Sampling

The EICV7 has two main components:

- A large cross-sectional sample of nationally-representative households.
- A Vision Umurenge Program (VUP) survey of households receiving VUP benefits.

The EICV7 data collection was covered over a 12 months period (October 2023 to October 2024). In order to represent the seasonality in the income and consumption data, the fieldwork was divided into nine nationally representative cycles.

The NISR developed a Master Sample of primary sampling units (PSUs) based on data from the 2022 Rwanda Census of Population and Housing. This master sample was designed to support various national household surveys during the intercensal period, including the EICV. Samples were drawn from each of the country's 30 districts (strata). Within each stratum, the Master Sample PSUs were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS), with the number of households enumerated in the Census serving as the measure of size for each Enumeration Area (EA).

In order to determine the sample size for the EICV7, NISR examined EICV5 data to compute the sampling errors and 95% confidence intervals for district level poverty rate estimates. Although the precision of EICV5 results at the district level was fairly reasonable, NISR decided to slightly increase the sample size and adjust the sample design for EICV7 to further improve the precision of the district-level results. Concerning the three districts of Kigali, a sample of 72 EAs per district was selected, while 54 EAs were selected in districts outside Kigali during the first sampling stage. Overall, a total of 1,674 EAs were distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months.

Within each district, the sample EAs were allocated to urban and rural strata in proportion to the total number of households in the Census frame. For each sampled cluster, a comprehensive listing operation of all households in the EA was conducted to update the household count in the Master Sample.

At the second sampling stage, nine households per sample Enumeration Area (EA) were selected across all districts. In order to distribute the sample interviews and facilitate the logistics during the 12-months data collection period, the sample EAs were divided into nine cycles each lasting approximately 40 days. To further facilitate the enumeration, process each cycle was subdivided into three sub-cycles of 12 days each. For the team to be able to rest and reach the sample EAs assigned to the next sub-cycle, one rest day was allocated between sub-cycles and two rest days were provided among cycles.

In each of the three districts of Kigali, eight sample EAs were enumerated per cycle, while six sample were enumerated in districts outside Kigali. With the aim to ensure high response rates, three households were randomly selected as replacements for the nine-existing households, in cases where replacements were necessary. The response rate exceeded 99% at the end of the survey.

The Vision Umurenge Program Survey was conducted alongside EICV7 and targeted households who benefited from any of the seven VUP components. The sampling frame for the VUP survey was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database. A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with EAs of beneficiaries serving as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), and nine households sampled per EA. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each EA. Adjustments were made for smaller components to ensure adequate representation in the sample.

Data collection operations and quality assurance

The comprehensive operations of the EICV7 involved careful planning, training, and execution to ensure the collection of high-quality data. During the preliminary phase, a pilot survey was conducted in July 2023, in which 15 experienced enumerators were trained for two-weeks. Following this training, the enumerators carried out a two-week field test to refine the survey tools and methodologies. The overall training of enumerators, which lasted one month from August to September 2023, and was followed by an additional two weeks of practical exercises to simulate real scenarios in the assigned districts ensuring preparedness for the main data collection phase.

During the training sessions, a number of enumerators were equipped with skills necessary to measure non-standard units. Each team of enumerators included a designated enumerator who was responsible of collecting information from local markets and restaurants. NISR used the collected information on non-standard units to convert consumed non-standard unit items by the household into standard units. Additionally, the information obtained from local restaurants was used to value the food calories consumed outside the home.

Another essential component of the EICV7 was the extension of price data collection to cover both the urban and rural areas across all the 30 districts of the country. For this purpose, a team of 17 price data collectors was trained and deployed in the field for a 12-month period from October 2023 to October 2024 to supplement the existing Consumer Price Index (CPI) team.

The NISR collected data for the EICV7 using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) with tablets. The collected data was transmitted to the central server on a daily basis to ensure timely processing and analysis. To maintain high data quality robust mechanisms were implemented, including daily inconsistency checks, monitoring of key indicators, and regular field supervision. A daily reporting system was established to facilitate real-time tracking and resolution of issues encountered during data collection. Additionally, cycle-end reports provided comprehensive updates on the ongoing field activities.

Important changes in EICV7

The EICV7 survey incorporates significant methodological advancement to provide a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of poverty in Rwanda. The methodology for poverty measurement used in the previous EICV surveys was built on EICV1, which was launched 25 years ago, and there was a need to reconsider it and, when necessary, update the methods used for data collection and processing.

Because of the differences in data collection methods and scope between EICV7 and earlier EICV surveys, direct comparison of consumption and poverty variables with those of previous surveys are not feasible. However, most other socio-economic indicators remain comparable. For consumption and poverty, we used advanced modeling techniques to allow some comparability over time.

Among the key important changes were:

- Reduction of the number of household's visits (from 8 or 11 to 5 visits per household);
- Collection of food consumption information over 7 days period (instead of 14 or 30 days);
- Separate questions on food acquisition and consumption to provide true measure of food consumption;
- More-detailed questions on food consumed away from home and on school meals, allowing these to be included in consumption;
- Additional questions to allow the measurement of gifts and in-kind payments for non-food items;
- A revised, and more realistic, method to calculate the use value of durable goods;
- Deflation to January 2024 prices using individual household-level Paasche deflators, rather than the regional-level indexes used in EICV5;
- A redefined adult equivalence scale to allow for economies of scale in non-food consumption;
- A revised poverty line starting with a calorie threshold of 2,400 kcals/adult equivalent/day (instead of 2,500), and values it using the consumption patterns of households in the second quintile (rather than the bottom two quintiles).

Triangulation with other sources of data

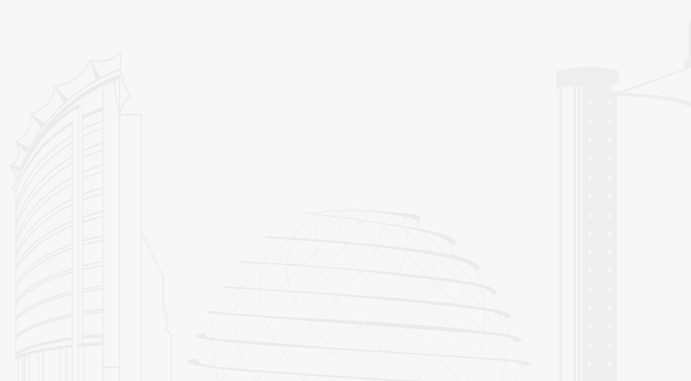
The triangulation of EICV7 data with other sources, particularly the 2022 General Population and Housing Census (GPHC) as well as other administrative data, provides an opportunity to validate key findings and ensure consistency across national statistics. However, this process faces challenges in achieving accurate comparability for certain indicators due to differences in reference periods and methodological approaches across data sources. Therefore, direct comparisons should be done with caution, considering these limitations.

Rounding of estimates

The estimates displayed in the tables are generally rounded to one decimal place. To improve the readability, estimates referring to the interpretation of results have been rounded to the nearest whole number, except for the discussion of relatively small percentages. Moreover, estimates of total population or total number of households are expressed in thousands ('000's). Due to rounding, the subtotals for subpopulation (e.g. provinces or age groups) can be marginally different when compared to the total population estimates at the national level.

Consumption quintiles

The results are presented by consumption quintiles. Quintiles are developed by sorting the sample of households based on the value of annual consumption per adult equivalent and then dividing the population into five equal shares. The top 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to fifth quintile, while the 20% of individuals with the lowest level of annual consumption are allocated to the first quintile.



Executive summary

Background to the EICV7

The EICV7 survey, conducted over a period of 12 months between October 2023 and October 2024 using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique as the method of data collection. The EICV7 has two main components: cross-sectional sample of households and VUP Survey among VUP beneficiaries.

The EICV7 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the current household-based population of Rwanda. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are enumeration areas (EAs) defined by the 2022 Rwanda general population and housing census. These EAs were stratified by district, urban, and rural areas and selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) using the number of households as the measure of size. A sample of 1,674 EAs was distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months to capture seasonal variability. In the second stage, nine households were systematically sampled within each EA, with provisions for replacements of 3 households per cluster to ensure high response rates. The response rate was more than 99%.

The main objective of the VUP survey is to measure the socioeconomic characteristics of VUP beneficiaries at national level. For the sampling design, the sampling frame was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database from LODA. A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with clusters of beneficiaries as PSUs and nine households sampled per cluster. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each cluster.

The EICV7 aims to provide timely and updated statistics to facilitate monitoring progress on poverty reduction programs and evaluation of different policies as stipulated in the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Vision 2050.

This report primarily compares results from EICV7 with those of EICV5 conducted in 2016/17, as the EICV6(2019/20) was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and therefore could not provide comprehensive data. The analysis highlights developments over time and examines patterns across Rwanda's provinces, urban and rural areas and districts where appropriate. Particular emphasis is placed on presenting disaggregated results for men and women, to explore gender-related aspects of key social and economic characteristics of individuals and households in Rwanda.

Demographic characteristics, spatial distribution of the population and migration

Rwanda's population was estimated at 13.5 million in 2023/24, with a predominantly young demographic: 58% are aged 24 or younger, and only 5% are aged 65 or above. Females comprise 52.1% of the population while the sex ratio¹ is 91.8. Population in urban areas accounts for 28.4% of the population, with Kigali City showing the highest urban concentration. The average household size was 4.1, with rural households and lower consumption quintiles having larger average sizes. Recent migration remains significant: 13.7% of the total population relocated in the last 5 years, among which 1.77 million (13.1% of the total resident population) are internal migrants, and approximately 81 thousand (0.6% of the total resident population) are international migrants, predominantly to Kigali City. The data shows that 7.2% of the children aged 0-17 years are orphans, while 0.5% of the children are orphans who have lost both parents.

Health

Approximately 2% of the population aged 5 and older has a disability. Health service access has improved, with the average time to the nearest health facility decreasing to 33 minutes. Health insurance coverage expanded to 85.3%, a 11-percentage-point increase from EICV5. Northern Province achieved the highest coverage, at 92%, while the insurance coverage rates in other provinces range from 83% to 85%. Community health insurance remains common, and covers 93% of those with health insurance. The proportion of individuals who reported a health issue in the four weeks preceding the survey stood at 27%, among which 71% had a medical consultation, up from 57% reported in EICV5.

¹ Definition: Sex Ratio is defined as number of males per 100 females.

Education

The percentage of the population aged six years or older who have ever attended school is measured at 92%, a five percentage point increase since EICV5 (when it stood at 87%). The same trend is observed across all provinces as well as in rural areas, and for both men and women. Net attendance rates (NARs) focus on the official school age ranges for primary (6–11 years) and secondary school (12–17 years) respectively and are defined as the percentage of children in the age group attending school in a particular reference school year. The net attendance ratio (NAR) for primary school children has increased to 92%, up from 88% in EICV5. The NAR for primary school is slightly higher among girls (93%) than among boys (91.7%). The NAR for secondary school stood at 33.4%, with 38% for females and 29% for males. The literacy rate is defined as the number of people 15 years or older who can read and write a simple note. Overall, the literacy rate has improved (from 73% in EICV5 to 76% in EICV7). While the literacy rate for men is 78.4%, the rate for women is 74%. Regarding the highest level of education attended, 9% of the population aged 10 and older have no formal education, 63% attended primary school, 24% have attended secondary level of education, while 4.3% have attended university.

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 EICV7 results show an increase in the share of households living in an umudugudu² (68% in EICV7, compared to 59% in EICV5), in particular among the lower quintiles of the consumption distribution. The use of corrugated iron roofing has become more common across the country, with 76% of households using this type of roofing on a national level in EICV7 compared to 67% in EICV5. This type of roofing is more common in the City of Kigali (98.6%) and Eastern province (98.9%) but lowest in Southern province (41.5%).

Households living in rented dwellings have increased in EICV7 compared to EICV5 (21% vs 17%). There has been an increase in dwellings with concrete as the main flooring material (35% versus 26%), and mud bricks with cement as the main wall material (42% versus 30%), while the proportion of dwellings tree trunks and mud has decreased to 16% from 23%. The EICV provides evidence about the main source of energy for cooking and lighting: In urban areas, the majority (51%) of households use charcoal as cooking fuel although it has declined from 65% in EICV5, while the use of bottled gas has increased from 5% to 17% in urban areas. In rural areas, firewood remains the most common type of cooking fuel, used by 92.5% of households down from 93% during EICV5. The use of charcoal has slightly increased across provinces other than Kigali City and Eastern Province since the EICV5.

Electrification has been a priority policy area and the EICV7 results reflect this. Electricity use for lighting has significantly increased at the national level since the last survey in 2016/17 (from 27% to 72%). Regional differences remain large, with 92% of households in City of Kigali using electricity compared to percentages ranging between 64% in Southern province to 71% in Eastern and Western provinces. Households with access to the internet (including through mobile phones) have significantly increased at the national level since the last survey from 17% in EICV5 to 30% in EICV7. In urban areas, 57% of the households have internet access compared to 19% in rural areas.

Progress can also be observed in the more widespread use of safe drinking water (90% compared to 87% in EICV5) and improved sanitation (94% compared to 86% in EICV5). Regarding sanitation, a strengthened indicator considers whether toilet facilities are shared with other households. Overall, 72% of all households are using an improved type of sanitation that is not shared with other households, an improvement from 66% reported in EICV5. In regard to ownership of durable assets, significant changes have been observed in EICV7 compared to EICV5 for living room suites (24% vs 18%), mobile phones (85% vs 67%), smartphones (34%) TV sets (14% vs 10%), computers (7% vs 3%) and radios (including radios in mobile phones), where ownership by households rose from 74% to 86% between the two surveys.

2 A planned, clustered rural settlement.

Economic activity

The workforce to population ratio measures the proportion of the working age population (aged 16 and over) who carried out any economic activity during last seven days prior to the interview. In previous EICV surveys, the reference period was the last 12 months, so comparison with EICV5 are not appropriate. Overall, Rwanda exhibits a workforce-to-population ratio of 80%, with men participating at a slightly higher rate (83%) compared to women (78%). Rural areas demonstrate a higher participation rate of 83%, mainly due to high subsistence farming participation, compared to urban areas, where it stands at 72%. EICV7 data also showed that a majority of workers engage in agriculture (62%), followed by services (27%) and industry (11%). The proportion of workers who are poor, stood at 25% at the national level. It is lower in urban areas (14.5%) than in rural (29%) and lower in Kigali city (7.4%) than in other provinces.

Environment

The EICV collects information about waste management, households' access to information about the environment, and exposure to environmental destruction for dwellings. At the national level, compost heaps on household property are the most common waste management method, utilized by 49% of households followed closely by disposal in household fields or bushes at 39%. Urban areas show greater adoption of organized waste collection services (37%) compared to rural areas (0.3%), where reliance on composting and disposal in fields or bushes remains dominant. Use of rubbish collection services increased in the city of Kigali from 42% to 55% between EICV5 and EICV7.

According to EICV7 data, the majority of households in Rwanda (85%) receive information on environmental issues, up from 81% in EICV5. The main sources of information were radio or TV (51%, up from 35% in EICV5) and meetings and trainings (47%, down from 64% in EICV5). Environmental destruction for dwellings was reported by 17% of all households. It is more common in Southern Province (24%) followed by Western province (18%). Overall, most dwellings were mainly affected by destructive rains. In the mountainous Western and Northern Provinces, households also reported landslides.

Transfers

The findings reveal that a significant portion of households, 84%, engage in sending transfers. Rural households (86.5%) have a higher participation rate compared to urban ones (78.8%), suggesting a strong culture of support in rural communities. Cash transfers are more prevalent in urban areas, where 59% of households send money, compared to 45% in rural areas. On the other hand, food transfers are far more common in rural settings, with 80% of households engaging in this type of assistance, highlighting the role of agricultural production in household support. Concerning cash transfers received by households, the total nominal cash transfers received by households have experienced significant growth, increasing from 78.0 billion RWF in 2016/2017 to 198.1 billion RWF in 2023/2024. This nearly threefold rise suggests an expanding role of financial transfers in household economies, possibly driven by economic shifts, increased urbanization, and improved financial connectivity.

Headcount Poverty

The EICV provides information on the measurement of poverty, and variables that are associated with poverty, which are presented in a standalone poverty profile report. The concept of monetary poverty is straightforward: a person is poor if their level of consumption per adult equivalent falls below the poverty line. In EICV7, the main poverty line is set at RWF 560,127 per adult equivalent per year in the prices of January 2024. This is the updated poverty line compared to that used to measure poverty in 2016/17(EICV5) data, and a detailed discussion of how the line was chosen may be found in the 2023/24 poverty profile report.

We also measure extreme poverty, using a poverty line of RWF 356,432 per adult equivalent per year, again in the prices of January 2024 which is the cost of basic diet per year.

The key finding from the EICV7 survey is that the headcount poverty rate, which measures the percentage of people who are poor, was 27.4% in 2024.

The poverty rate is lower in urban areas (16.7%) compared to rural (31.6%). The headcount extreme poverty rate was 5.4% at the national level in 2024.

Trends in poverty

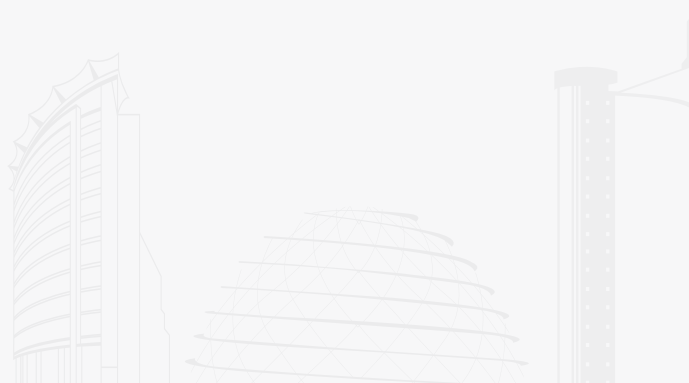
Assessing changes in poverty over time requires consistency in measurement; however, a direct comparison of poverty rates between EICV5 (2017) and EICV7 (2024) was not possible due to methodological changes in data collection and estimation incurred in EICV7. To address this limitation, predictions for 2017 are based on an OLS regression model of the log of consumption/ae p.a. in January 2024 prices, with multiple imputation. Adjusted prediction applies change based on EICV7 and EICV5 predictions to the actual EICV baseline. The poverty line for total poverty is RWF 560,127 per adult equivalent per year; for extreme poverty, it is the food poverty line of RWF 356,432. The areas defined as urban and rural changed between EICV5 and EICV7, but here we use the 2012 definitions, for consistency. CI refers to 95% confidence interval. The confidence intervals for 2017 are model-dependent. This adjustment allows for a more reasonable approximation of poverty trends over the past seven years.

By applying the aforementioned estimation method, changes in headcount poverty rates between 2017 and 2024 are summarized here:

- The national poverty rate declined significantly from an estimated 39.8% in 2017 to 27.4% in 2024. This represents a reduction of 12.4 percentage points suggesting substantial progress in poverty alleviation over the seven-year period.
- In count terms, approximately 1.5 million Rwandans came out poverty in the last 7 years between 2017 and 2024, averaging 214,000 individuals emerging from poverty each year.

Social protection

The EICV provides information about population groups seen as potentially vulnerable, such as the young, elderly, with disability, orphaned, and female-headed households. In addition to the cross-section survey, a separate sample were drawn among VUP beneficiaries and respondents were asked about their participation in the main social protection programs such as VUP. The VUP survey data revealed that the number of VUP beneficiaries is around 410,000. While males make up 47.9% of the total population, but only 26% of VUP beneficiaries, indicating a higher proportion of female beneficiaries (74%). The largest share of VUP beneficiaries is under the NSDS program (28.8%), followed by Direct Support (22.7%), and Classic Public Works (22.5%). While the national poverty rate is 27.4%, the poverty rate among VUP beneficiaries is 40.9%. The highest poverty rate is among Classic Public Works beneficiaries (48.5%), followed by Expanded Public Works (43.5%). Financial Services beneficiaries have the lowest poverty rate (32.6%). The analysis indicates that VUP programs significantly target vulnerable populations, particularly women. Despite improvements, VUP households still lag behind in access to basic services compared to the general population. Poverty rates remain high among VUP beneficiaries, highlighting the need for enhanced strategies, particularly in employment-focused initiatives like Public Works.



Summary of frequently requested indicators

Table 0. 1: Trend of EICV key indicators

No	Area	Indicator Name	2005/06	2010/11	2013/14	2015/17	2023/24
			EICV2	EICV3	EICV4	EICV5	EICV7
1	Poverty ³	Poverty	56.7	44.9	39.1	39.8*	27.4
2		Extreme Poverty	35.8	24.1	16.3	11.3	5.4
3		GINI index	0.522	0.490	0.448	0.429	0.37
4	Demography	Average household size	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1
5		Mean dependence ratio	87.0	85.7	82.7	80.0	72
6		Number of males per 100 females	90.3	90.2	91.6	92.4	91.8
7	Education	Percentage of individuals (6+ years) that have ever attended school	78.7	83.2	86.1	87.2	91.9
8		Net Attendance Rate in Primary School	86.6	89.6	87.9	87.6	92.8
9		Net Attendance Rate in Secondary School	10.4	17.8	23.0	23.2	33.7
10	Housing	Literacy rate among people aged 15-24	76.9	83.1	86.2	86.5	87.7
11		Percentage of households living in Umudugudu	17.6	37.5	49.2	58.9	67.9
12		Percentage of households with thatch or leaves roof	9.8	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
13		Percentage of households with metal sheet roof	43.7	54.4	61.1	67.3	75.8
14		Percentage of households with cement floor	13.3	17.1	21.1	25.8	34.9
15		Percentage of households with electricity as main source of lighting	4.3	10.8	19.8	27.1	68.9
16		Percentage of households with oil lamp as main source of lighting	12.7	9.7	5.0	1.4	0.0
17		Percentage of households with candle as main source of lighting	1.6	5.9	7.4	6.1	0.9
18		Percentage of households with firewood as main cooking fuel	88.2	86.3	83.3	79.9	75.0
19		Percentage of households with charcoal as main cooking fuel	7.9	10.6	15.2	17.4	18.8
20		Percentage of households with crop waste as main cooking fuel	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
21		Percentage of households with improved drinking water source	70.3	74.2	84.8	87.4	89.7
22		Percentage of households with improved sanitation	58.5	74.5	83.4	86.2	94.3
23		Percentage of households owning radio set	46.7	60.2	59.8	73.8	86.1
24		Percentage of households owning TV set	2.4	6.4	9.9	10.4	14.4
25		Percentage of households owning computer	0.3	1.7	2.5	3.3	6.9
26		Percentage of households with access to internet at home (including through mobile phones)	-	3.7	9.3	17.2	29.8
28		Percentage of households owning bicycle	12.9	13.4	15.8	13.3	14.9
29	Health	Average time (in minutes) to reach a health center ⁴	95.1	61.4	56.5	49.9	31.7
30		Prevalence of health insurance	43.3	68.8	70.0	73.9	85.3
31	Economic Activities	Percentage of workers in wage farm	8.2	9.8	11.7	15.9	16.5
32		Percentage of workers in wage non-farm	10.9	16.8	18.5	21.0	27.5
33		Percentage of independent/small-scale farmer	71.3	61.2	59.7	53.2	41.1
34		Percentage of Independent non-farm	8.1	9.6	9.2	8.9	14.2

Source: NISR, EICV7

Note

*This is a modelled estimate for comparability reason with EICV7. The original rate was 38.2% for poverty and 16.0% for Extreme Poverty in EICV5

³ Due to methodological changes, figures in EICV7 could only be compared to modelled EICV5 estimates
⁴ In EICV7: calculated as time to reach nearest health facility

Demography

Population distributions by sex and age are illustrated in Table 1.1. The population of Rwanda is young: 58% of the population is aged 24 years or younger; and the age group of 0 to 9 years constituted 25% of the total population in EICV7 (2023/24). Around 78% of the population is under 40 years old and 5% of the population is aged 65 years and above, among which females markedly outnumber males. Overall, the percentage of women is estimated at 52% of the total population. Table 1.2 shows that Kigali City has a slightly lower percentage of females compared to other provinces (50.8%), while the percentage of females in the Western Province is the highest of all the other provinces (53%).

Table 1.1: Distribution (%) of population, by sex according to province

EICV7	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)
	Male	Female		
All Rwanda	47.9	52.1	100	13,549
Province				
City of Kigali	49.2	50.8	100	1,860
Southern	47.7	52.3	100	3,030
Western	47.1	52.9	100	2,906
Northern	47.6	52.4	100	2,099
Eastern	48.0	52.0	100	3,654

Source: NISR, EICV7

It can be observed in Table 1.2 that Urban areas count 93 males for every 100 females; this number is higher than the one from rural areas which count the sex ratio of 91 Males per 100 females. Moreover, Kigali city has the highest male to female ratio, with 97 males per 100 females. Data also indicates that the ratio of males to females is more or less the same in all consumption quintiles.

Table 1.2: Sex Ratio⁵, by area of residence, province, and consumption quintile

EICV7	Sex ratio	Female population (000s)	Total
All Rwanda	91.8	7,064	13,549
Residence area			
Urban	93.0	1,990	3,841
Rural	91.3	5,074	9,708
Province			
City of Kigali	97.0	944	1,860
Southern	91.4	1,583	3,030
Western	89.0	1,537	2,906
Northern	90.8	1,100	2,099
Eastern	92.4	1,899	3,654
Quintile			
Q1	93.2	1,403	2,710
Q2	92.2	1,410	2,711
Q3	90.5	1,422	2,709
Q4	90.9	1,420	2,711
Q5	92.2	1,409	2,709

Source: NISR, EICV7

It can be seen in Table 1.3 that around 72% of the Rwandan population lives in rural areas. In all provinces, the majority of the population lives in rural areas, except in Kigali City where the rural population accounts for 13% of its total population. Western Province has the second highest percentage of the population living in urban areas (23%).

⁵ Definition: Sex Ratio is defined as number of males per 100 females.

Table 1. 3: Distribution (%) of population, by area of residence and province

EICV7	Area of residence		Total	Total population (000s)
	Urban	Rural		
All Rwanda	28.4	71.6	100	13,549
Province				
City of Kigali	87.0	13.0	100	1,860
Southern	13.7	86.3	100	3,030
Western	23.0	77.0	100	2,906
Northern	17.6	82.4	100	2,099
Eastern	21.1	78.9	100	3,654

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 1.4 presents the dependency ratio by area of residence, province and consumption quintile. The dependency ratio measures the proportion of people aged under 15 or above 64 relative to those aged 15-64: in Rwanda there are 72 dependents per 100 persons of working age. The dependency ratio is lower in urban areas (60 per 100) than rural areas (77 per 100).

Across consumption quintiles, the poorest households carry the highest burden of dependents (81 per 100 people of working age), while the richest households have a far lower proportion of dependents (54 per 100 people of working age).

Table 1. 4: Dependency ratio, by area of residence, province and consumption quintile

EICV7	Dependency ratio	Population aged 15-64 years (000s)
All Rwanda	72	7,880
Residence area		
Urban	60	2,408
Rural	77	5,472
Province		
City of Kigali	54	1,205
Southern	75	1,730
Western	79	1,626
Northern	72	1,217
Eastern	74	2,102
Quintile		
Q1	81	1,499
Q2	79	1,513
Q3	74	1,555
Q4	74	1,556
Q5	54	1,759

Source: NISR, EICV7

It is clear from Figure 1.2 that the dependency ratio fell sharply between 2017 (EICV5) and 2024 (EICV7), particularly for poorer households. This reflects ongoing reductions in the fertility rate.

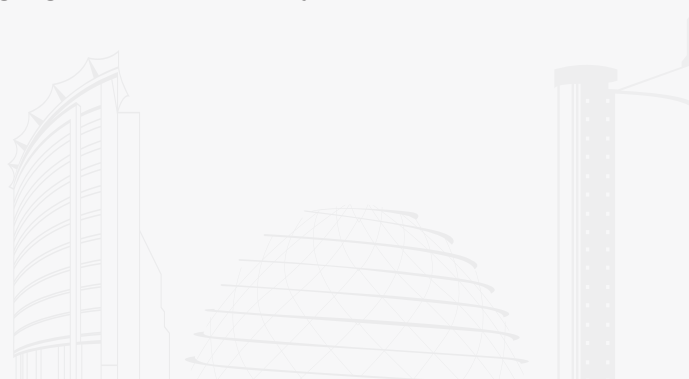
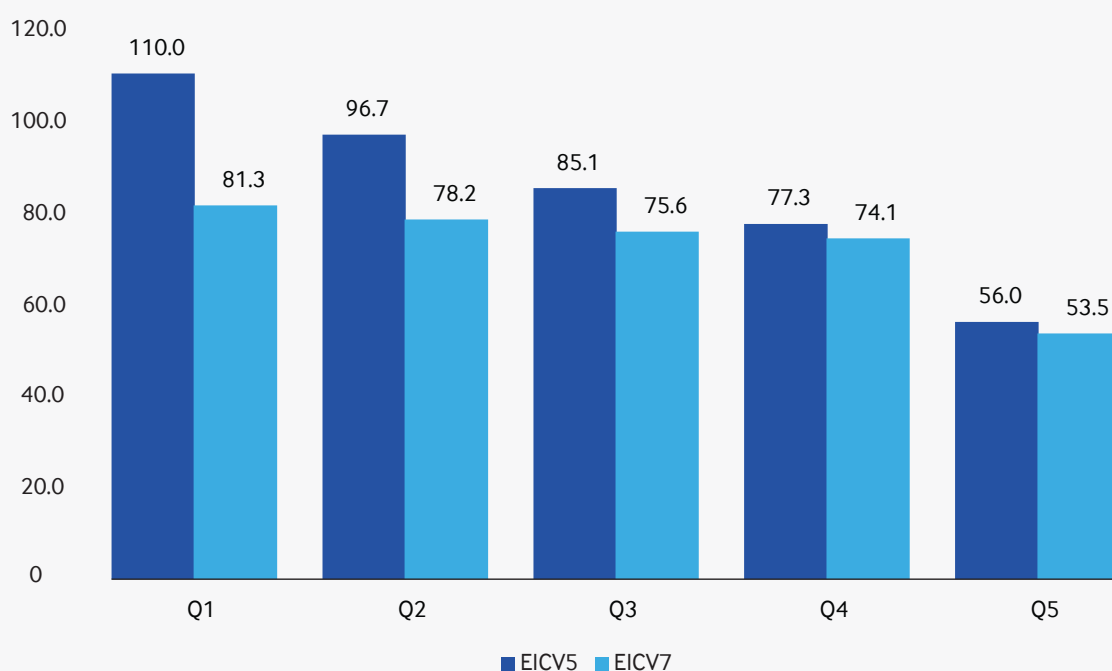


Figure 1.1: Dependency ratio, by consumption quintile



Source: NISR, EICV7

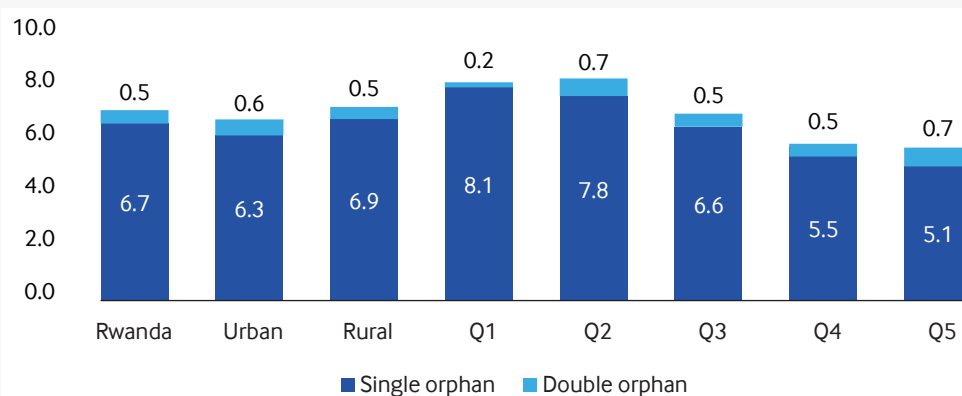
Note

The dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of the population aged 0–14 and 65+ years, by the population aged 15–64 years.

Note:

According to the data presented in Figure 1.2 and Table 1.5 we found that in Rwanda 7.2% of the population aged 0–17 years are orphans, among which 0.5% are double orphans (i.e. they are missing both of their parents). Southern Province has the highest percentage of orphans (7.9%) among its population aged 0–17 years. The percentage of the population aged 0–17 years who are not orphans has increased by around 3 percentage points from EICV5 to EICV7, driven mainly by a decrease in the percentage of single orphans. The highest quintile has a slightly larger percentage of double orphans than the other quintiles (Table 1.6).

Figure 1.2: Percentage (%) of orphans among population aged 0–17 years, by area of residence and consumption quintile



Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 1.5: Distribution (%) of population aged 0-17 years, by orphan status, according to area of residence, province and consumption quintile

EICV7	Orphan status			Total	Population aged 0-17 years (000s)
	Not orphan	Single orphan	Double orphan		
All Rwanda	92.8	6.7	0.5	100	6,005
Area of residence					
Urban	93.1	6.3	0.6	100	1,569
Rural	92.7	6.9	0.5	100	4,435
Province					
City of Kigali	93.9	5.6	0.5	100	714
Southern	92.1	7.5	0.4	100	1,352
Western	92.4	7.0	0.6	100	1,346
Northern	93.8	5.7	0.5	100	911
Eastern	92.7	6.8	0.5	100	1,681
Quintile					
Q1	91.8	8.0	0.2	100	1,352
Q2	91.8	7.6	0.6	100	1,298
Q3	92.9	6.7	0.4	100	1,215
Q4	93.7	5.7	0.6	100	1,156
Q5	94.3	5.0	0.7	100	985

Source: NISR, EICV7

Note

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.

Table 1.6 shows the distribution of the population by relationship to the head of household. Herein, at national level, 48% of the household members are sons or daughters of the household head; this percentage ranges from 44% in urban to 49% in rural areas. In the four provinces outside Kigali, between about 6% and 7% of the household members are grandchildren of the household head, but this percentage is less than 3% in Kigali City.

Table 1.6: Distribution (%) of population, by relationship to head of household, according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV7	Relationship to head of household									Total	Total population (000s)
	Household head	Spouse	Son/ daughter	Grandchild	Step/ adopted/ foster child	Brother/ sister	Other relationship	No relationship	Domestic worker		
Rwanda	24.3	15.8	47.8	5.8	0.4	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	100	13,549
Area of residence											
Urban	25.1	15.0	44.1	3.7	0.5	1.5	3.0	3.3	3.8	100	3,841
Rural	24.0	16.1	49.2	6.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	100	9,708
Province											
City of Kigali	26.5	14.5	42.6	2.3	0.4	1.8	3.5	3.3	5.1	100	1,860
Southern	24.7	15.5	47.4	7.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	100	3,030
Western	22.8	15.7	50.6	6.2	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.7	0.6	100	2,906
Northern	24.1	17.1	49.2	5.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.8	100	2,099
Eastern	24.1	16.0	47.7	6.1	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.1	100	3,654
Sex											
Male	37.5	0.3	50.1	6.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.3	1.3	100	6,485
Female	12.2	30.0	45.7	5.6	0.4	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	100	7,064
Quintile											
Q1	20.2	14.5	56.1	6.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.0	100	2,710
Q2	22.3	15.6	51.5	6.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.1	100	2,711
Q3	24.5	16.6	48.6	6.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.3	100	2,709
Q4	26.5	16.8	44.0	6.2	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.5	1.0	100	2,711
Q5	27.8	15.4	38.7	3.6	0.4	1.5	3.4	3.1	6.1	100	2,709

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 1.7 presents the distribution of households across area of residence areas and across provinces. It shows that 29% of households are in urban areas, which is very close to the 28% of people who live in urban areas (Table 1.4). Eastern Province has the highest percentage of households (27%), followed by 23% in Southern Province. In comparison, Kigali City and Northern Province have the smallest percentages of households with 15.0% and 15.4% respectively.

Table 1.7: Distribution(%) of households by area of residence and provinces

EICV7	Percent	Total households (000s)
All Rwanda	100.0	3,290
Area of residence		
Urban	29.3	964
Rural	70.7	2,326
Province		
City of Kigali	15.0	493
Southern	22.7	748
Western	20.1	663
Northern	15.4	507
Eastern	26.7	880

Source: NISR, EICV7.

Table 1.8 shows the distribution of households by size. The average number of persons per household is estimated at 4.1 in EICV7. Around 60% of households have between one to four persons, a small increase from 56% in EICV5, 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 (18%), as well as among households in the highest consumption quintile (21%).

Table 1.8: Distribution (%) of households, by size (number of members), according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

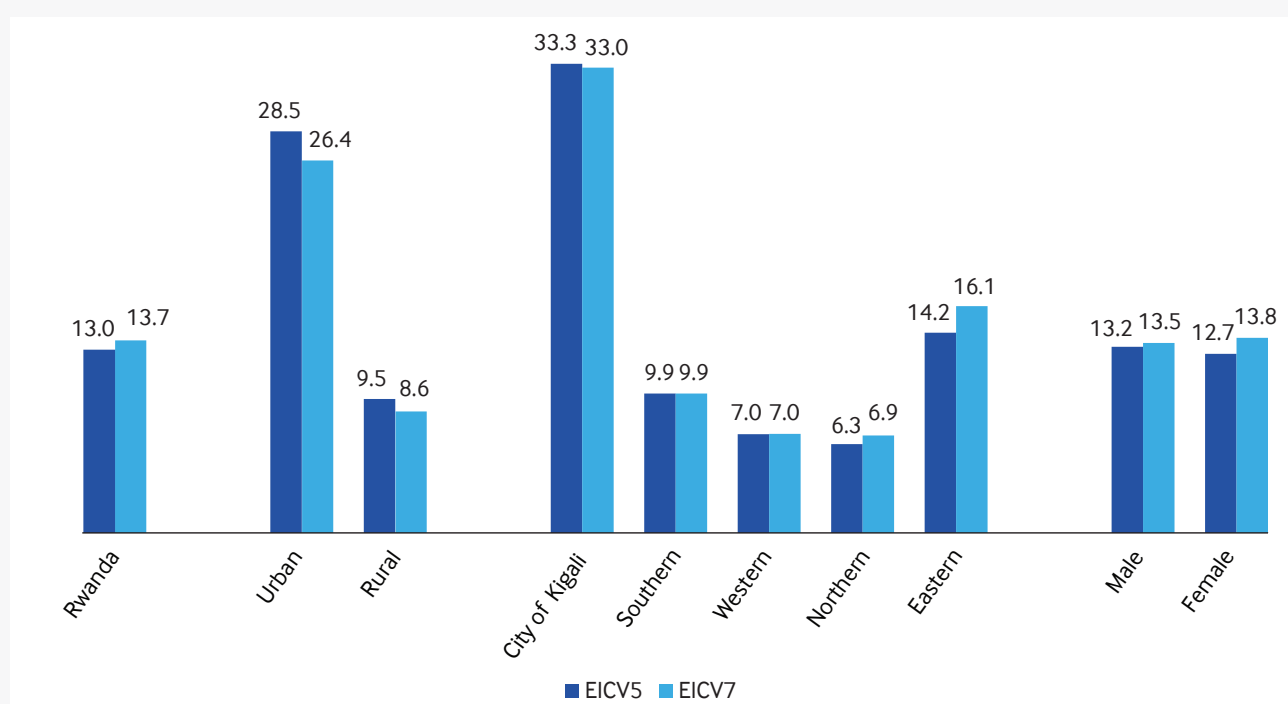
EICV7	Mean number of persons	Household size - category					Total	Total number of households (000s)
		1 person	2-4 persons	5-7 persons	8-10 persons	11+ persons		
All Rwanda	4.1	10.1	50.1	33.8	5.5	0.4	100	3,290
Area of residence								
Urban	4.0	14.1	48.4	31.0	6.0	0.5	100	964
Rural	4.2	8.5	50.9	34.9	5.3	0.4	100	2,326
Province								
City of Kigali	3.8	17.7	48.6	27.6	5.5	0.5	100	493
Southern	4.1	10.6	50.0	34.5	4.6	0.3	100	748
Western	4.4	7.4	48.9	34.9	8.2	0.6	100	663
Northern	4.1	8.1	51.6	35.6	4.5	0.2	100	507
Eastern	4.2	8.7	51.2	34.7	5.0	0.5	100	880
Sex								
Male	4.5	7.5	45.8	39.3	6.9	0.5	100	2,429
Female	3.2	17.4	62.5	18.2	1.8	0.2	100	861
Quintile								
Q1	4.9	2.5	40.7	47.1	9.0	0.8	100	548
Q2	4.5	4.4	48.6	40.7	6.0	0.3	100	606
Q3	4.1	7.1	54.9	32.8	4.9	0.3	100	663
Q4	3.8	12.0	56.2	27.4	4.0	0.3	100	719
Q5	3.6	21.1	48.2	25.6	4.7	0.5	100	754

Source: NISR, EICV7.

Migration

In this report, 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). Data from Table 2.1 show that 1.85 million people have migrated within or to Rwanda in the last five years, accounting for around 13.7% of the total population, among which 1.77 million (13.1% of the total resident population) are internal migrants (Table 2.3), and approximately 81,000 (0.6% of the total resident population) are international migrants (Table 2.2). Migration has slightly increased over time; in EICV5 the percentage of population that had migrated in the previous five years was estimated at 13% of the total population.

Figure 2.1: Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by current location (area of residence, province) and sex



Source: EICV5 & EICV7

Kigali City has the highest percentage (33%) of persons who migrated in the last five years, followed by Eastern Province (16%). Persons in the highest consumption quintile are more likely to have migrated (28%).

Table 2. 1: Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	% migrating in last 5 years	Migrants (000s)	Total population (000s)
Rwanda	13.7	1,852	13,549
Residence area			
Urban	26.4	1,016	3,841
Rural	8.6	836	9,708
Province			
City of Kigali	33.0	614	1,860
Southern	9.9	300	3,030
Western	7.0	204	2,906

EICV7	% migrating in last 5 years	Migrants (000s)	Total population (000s)
Northern	6.9	145	2,099
Eastern	16.1	588	3,654
Sex			
Male	13.5	874	6,485
Female	13.8	978	7,064
Quintile			
Q1	8.8	239	2,710
Q2	8.9	241	2,711
Q3	9.8	265	2,709
Q4	13.6	368	2,711
Q5	27.3	739	2,709

Source: NISR, EICV7

Among international migrants, over two-thirds originate are from Uganda, Tanzania and DR Congo. Kigali City and Eastern Province have the highest percentages of international migrants, about 1% each.

Table 2.2: Percentage of international migrants in the last five years, by previous country, consumption quintile, sex and place of residence in relation to area of residence and province

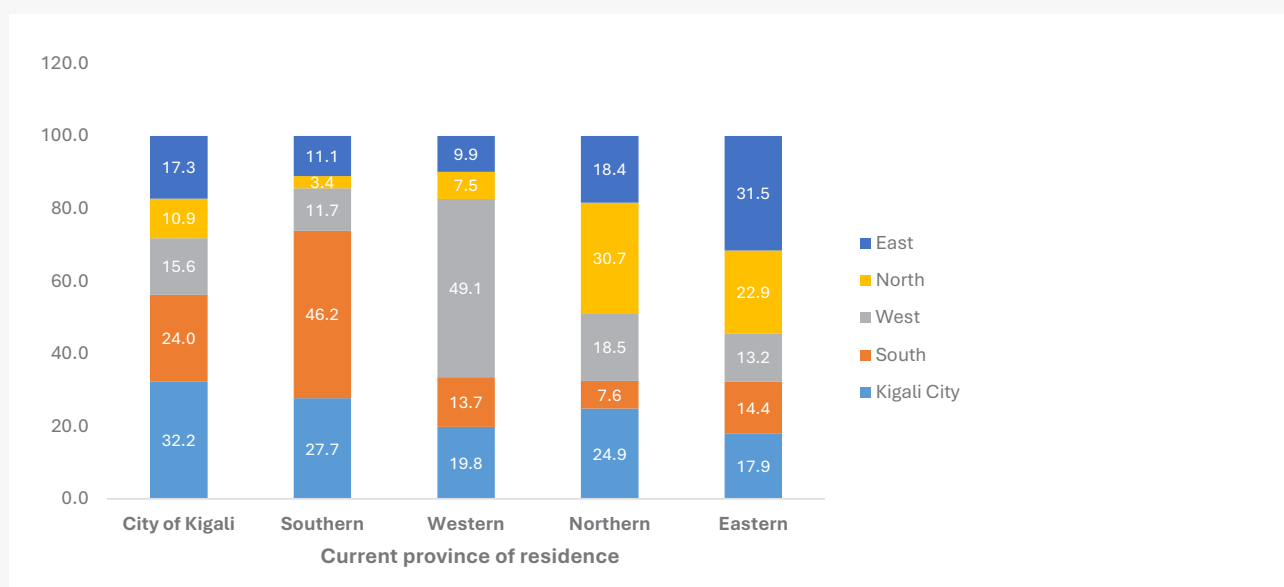
EICV7	% international migrants in the last 5 years	Total population (000s)	Previous country							Total	Total international migrants population (000s)
			Burundi	DR Congo	Uganda	Tanzania	Kenya	Other African	Rest of the world		
Rwanda	0.6	13,549	14.7	33.4	23.7	26.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	81
Residence area											
Urban	0.7	3,841	13.6	50.3	22.4	7.7	0.9	1.8	3.4	100.0	29
Rural	0.5	9,708	15.2	26.5	24.3	33.6	0.4		0.1	100.0	52
Province											
City of Kigali	0.8	1,860	24.7	27.9	28.8	2.6	2.7	3.4	10.0	100.0	14
Southern	0.2	3,030	48.8	21.7	14.3	14.3	0.6		0.3	100.0	6
Western	0.6	2,906	1.7	88.5	8.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	17
Northern	0.4	2,099	1.1	53.6	41.7	3.0	0.5			100.0	8
Eastern	1.0	3,654	11.8	7.8	29.6	50.4	0.1	0.2		100.0	36
Sex											
Male	0.7	6,485	13.9	31.2	27.7	24.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	44
Female	0.5	7,064	15.4	35.4	20.1	27.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	100.0	37
Quintile											
Q1	0.5	2,710	15.2	39.6	18.7	26.6				100.0	13
Q2	0.3	2,711	16.8	33.1	16.1	32.8	1.0		0.2	100.0	9
Q3	0.7	2,710	16.0	30.2	24.3	28.7	0.9			100.0	19
Q4	0.6	2,710	11.9	32.7	26.5	28.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	16
Q5	0.9	2,708	14.4	33.2	28.9	17.6	0.5	1.7	3.6	100.0	25

Source: NISR, EICV7.

The percentage of internal migrants between 2017 (EICV5) and 2024 (EICV7) remained relatively at 13% (See Table 2.3). At the national level, the percentage of internal migrants leaving the Northern Province increased from 9% of all migrants in EICV5 to 15% in EICV7, whilst the percentage of migrants leaving the Eastern Province decreased from 24% in EICV5 to 20% in EICV7. Figure 2.2 and Table 2.3 show the composition of internal migrants by the province from and within which they migrated in the last five years. Western and Southern Provinces have the highest percentages of internal migrants who moved from district to district within the same province, 49% and 46% respectively in EICV7.

In Kigali City, the highest percentage of migrants arriving are from Southern Province (24%), followed by Eastern (17%). Among the internal migrants in Eastern Province, the largest percentages of migrants arriving from other provinces are from the City of Kigali (31%), followed by the Northern province (23%).

Figure 2. 2: Distribution (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by current province and previous province of residence



Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 2. 3: Percentage (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by previous province of residence, area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	% internal migrants in the last 5 years	Total population (000s)	Previous province of residence					Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
			Kigali City	South	West	North	East		
Rwanda	13.1	13,549	24.5	22.3	17.8	14.9	20.5	100	1,771
Area of residence									
Urban	25.7	3,841	30.1	22.4	19.6	10.7	17.1	100	987
Rural	8.1	9,708	19.3	22.2	16.0	18.9	23.7	100	784
Province									
City of Kigali	32.3	1,860	32.2	24.0	15.6	10.9	17.3	100	600
Southern	9.7	3,030	27.7	46.2	11.7	3.4	11.1	100	294
Western	6.4	2,906	19.8	13.7	49.1	7.5	9.9	100	187
Northern	6.5	2,099	24.9	7.6	18.5	30.7	18.4	100	137
Eastern	15.1	3,654	17.9	14.4	13.2	22.9	31.5	100	552
Sex									
Male	12.8	6,485	26.8	20.4	17.8	14.5	20.5	100	830
Female	13.3	7,064	22.6	23.9	17.7	15.3	20.5	100	941
Quintile									
Q1	8.3	2,710	15.6	21.6	19.9	18.5	24.4	100	226
Q2	8.6	2,711	21.0	21.6	19.5	17.1	20.7	100	232
Q3	9.1	2,709	19.6	24.5	18.0	15.8	22.0	100	247
Q4	13.0	2,711	24.0	22.6	16.7	16.0	20.7	100	352
Q5	26.4	2,709	32.5	21.6	16.5	11.4	17.9	100	714

Source: NISR, EICV7

The data presented in table 2.4 below shows that about two fifth of movers moved to stay with family or spouse; about a third moved for economic reasons (employment), especially among men, urban residents, and those in the top quintile.

Table 2. 4: Distribution (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by primary reason for moving, current location (area of residence, province), consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	Primary reason for moving																Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
	Employment	Employment of spouse	Loss of employment	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	Health	Lack of land	Other			
Rwanda	14.1	1.6	4.0	12.6	9.4	30.5	2.4	7.9	8.9	2.6	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.3	2.3	100.0	1,771	
Area of residence																		
Urban	21.4	2.5	1.6	15.6	7.7	28.7	3.7	6.4	4.6	3.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.3	100.0	987	
Rural	7.8	0.8	6.0	10.0	10.9	32.0	1.2	9.2	12.6	1.7	0.1	0.8	1.0	3.7	2.3	100.0	784	
Province																		
City of Kigali	24.8	2.8	0.6	18.9	7.7	26.3	3.7	6.0	2.3	3.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.0	100.0	600	
Southern	11.7	1.1	11.2	8.2	13.4	25.1	2.1	9.5	7.5	3.1	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.2	2.7	100.0	294	
Western	11.5	0.9	9.0	6.1	12.1	22.0	1.6	12.1	15.9	1.9	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.3	3.6	100.0	187	
Northern	13.6	2.1	2.9	5.8	17.0	23.5	2.8	11.1	10.4	3.9	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	3.2	100.0	137	
Eastern	8.5	1.0	1.6	13.6	6.3	40.3	1.7	6.5	11.8	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	4.5	1.7	100.0	552	
Sex																		
Male	19.7	0.4	5.9	16.7	1.3	29.6	2.7	6.4	8.5	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.6	2.3	100.0	830	
Female	9.3	2.6	2.3	9.0	16.4	31.2	2.1	9.2	9.3	2.7	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.3	100.0	941	
Quintile																		
Q1	7.3	0.9	4.9	13.1	9.0	38.5	0.9	7.7	9.9	0.6		0.9	0.8	3.7	1.8	100.0	226	
Q2	6.4	0.6	5.6	12.6	9.4	34.8	1.7	9.2	11.0	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	3.5	2.3	100.0	232	
Q3	8.9	1.1	5.0	11.8	11.2	32.4	1.4	8.9	10.6	1.5	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.9	2.3	100.0	247	
Q4	10.9	1.2	4.2	13.9	11.3	28.6	1.7	9.7	9.6	2.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.8	100.0	352	
Q5	25.2	2.7	2.2	11.8	7.5	25.2	4.2	5.8	6.3	4.7	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.2	100.0	714	

Source: NISR, EICV7

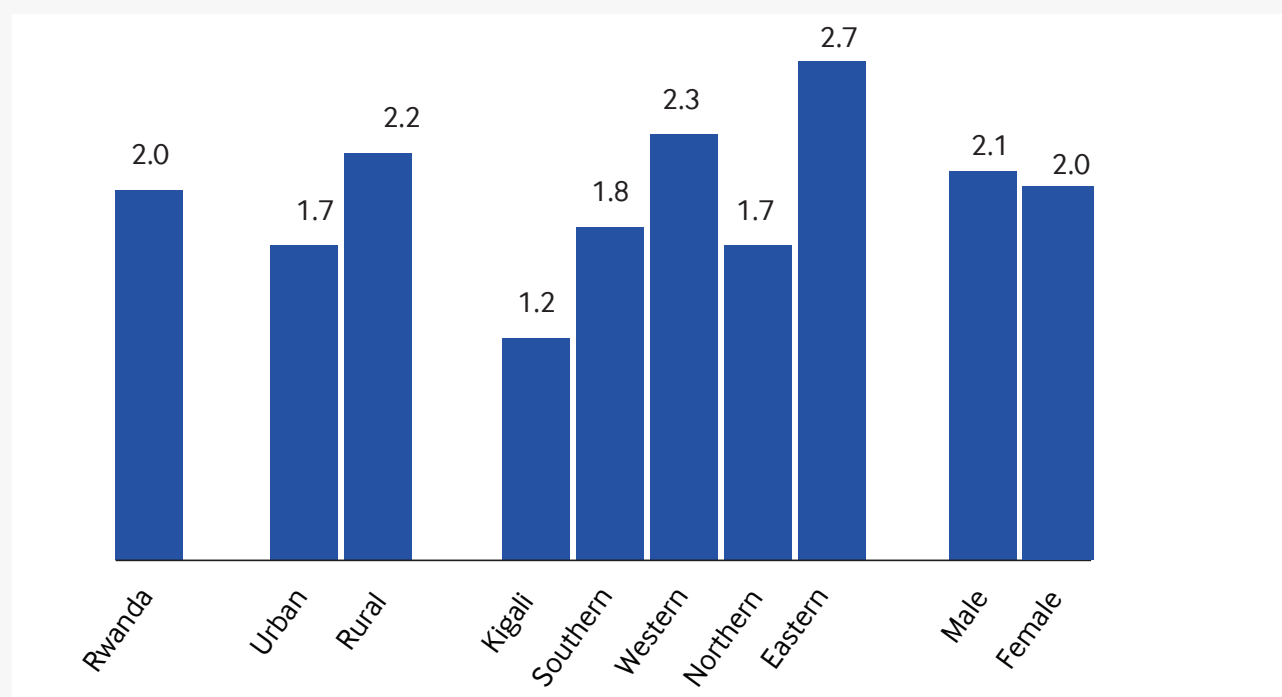
Health

This chapter presents key findings related to the health status of the Rwandan population and their access to healthcare services, based on data from the EICV7 survey. It includes data on disability prevalence, health service utilization, reasons for medical consultations, health insurance coverage and access to health facility to assess progress in health access and equity across different segments of the population.

3.1 Disability

Around 2% of the Rwandan population aged 5 years and above reported having a disability in EICV7 (Table 3.1). The percentage of persons with a disability is larger in rural areas than in urban areas (2.2% and 1.7% respectively in EICV7), and there is no difference by sex (2% for both male and female) with little difference between consumption quintiles (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3. 1: Percentage (%) of population aged 5 years and above with disability, by area of residence, province and sex



Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 3.1 also shows that the percentage of the population with disability among people aged 65 and above is the highest at 9.9%. Overall, the most common disability types are disability of moving (0.7%), followed by cognitive disability (0.6%) and vision disability (0.6%).

Table 3. 1: Percentage (%) of the population aged 5 years and above with disability, by disability type, area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	% with disability	Disability type						Persons with disability (000s)
		seeing	hearing	moving	remembering	communicating	selfcare	
Rwanda	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	242
Area of residence								
Urban	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	58
Rural	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	184
Province								
City of Kigali	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	19
Southern	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	49
Western	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	58
Northern	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	31
Eastern	2.7	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	85
Sex								
Male	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	120
Female	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	122
Quintile								
Q1	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	68
Q2	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	49
Q3	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	51
Q4	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	42
Q5	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	31

Source: NISR, EICV7

3.2 Access to and use of health services

Among those who reported health problems in the four weeks prior to the survey, 71% had a medical consultation. The proportions varied from a low of 69% in In Western Province, 69% of those who reported health problems visited a healthcare centre for consultation, compared with to 74% in Northern Province. The percentage of people visiting a healthcare centre for consultation ranged from 64% in the lowest consumption quintile to 77% in the highest. Females were only slightly more likely than men to have a medical consultation in the event of an illness (72% vs. 69%)., and does not differ much between males and females..

Table 3. 2: Percentage (%) of population reporting health problem and medical consultation status according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	% reporting health problem in last 4 weeks	Total population (000s)	Made medical consultation?		Persons reporting health problem in last 4 weeks (000s)
			Yes	No	
Rwanda	27.1	13,549	71.0	29.0	3,669
Area of residence					
Urban	26.7	3,841	71.0	29.0	1,027
Rural	27.2	9,708	71.0	29.0	2,642
Province					
City of Kigali	26.7	1,860	69.6	30.4	497
Southern	27.2	3,030	71.8	28.2	824
Western	27.7	2,906	69.0	31.0	804
Northern	26.6	2,099	74.1	25.9	559
Eastern	27.0	3,654	70.8	29.2	985
Sex					
Male	24.7	6,485	69.2	30.8	1,600
Female	29.3	7,064	72.4	27.6	2,069

EICV7	% reporting health problem in last 4 weeks	Total population (000s)	Made medical consultation?		Persons reporting health problem in last 4 weeks (000s)
			Yes	No	
Quintile					
Q1	25.8	2,710	64.5	35.5	700
Q2	26.6	2,711	68.2	31.8	720
Q3	28.0	2,709	71.9	28.1	757
Q4	28.9	2,711	72.7	27.3	783
Q5	26.2	2,709	77.2	22.8	708

Source: NISR, EICV7

Considering the total Rwandan population, around 23% had 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 a medical consultation, both in rural and urban areas, are for a vaccination, or and general /preventive healthcare visit.

Table 3.3: Percentage (%) of population making a medical consultation, by reason according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	% making medical consultation in last 4 weeks	Total population (000s)	Main reason for medical 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 (specify)		
Rwanda	22.6	13,549	3.9	78.9	4.3	0.6	8.8	2.5	0.3	0.6	100	3,061
Area of residence												
Urban	22.5	3,841	4.7	77.4	4.8	0.6	8.7	3.1	0.4	0.3	100	865
Rural	22.6	9,708	3.5	79.5	4.2	0.5	8.8	2.3	0.3	0.8	100	2,197
Province												
City of Kigali	21.6	1,860	3.9	79.8	4.3	0.6	7.2	3.3	0.5	0.4	100	402
Southern	22.8	3,030	3.8	78.7	5.3	0.6	8.5	2.4	0.2	0.6	100	690
Western	22.4	2,906	3.1	79.5	3.8	0.6	9.6	2.3	0.3	0.9	100	650
Northern	23.1	2,099	3.7	81.1	3.5	0.8	7.7	2.5	0.3	0.5	100	484
Eastern	22.8	3,654	4.6	76.9	4.5	0.4	9.8	2.6	0.4	0.8	100	835
Sex												
Male	19.8	6,485	3.9	77.8	7.1	0.8	9.8			0.5	100	1,285
Female	25.1	7,064	3.8	79.7	2.3	0.4	8.0	4.4	0.6	0.8	100	1,776
Quintile												
Q1	19.4	2,710	3.0	79.8	4.1	0.3	9.8	1.9	0.2	0.9	100	527
Q2	21.7	2,711	3.4	77.4	4.7	0.6	10.6	2.1	0.3	1.0	100	588
Q3	23.3	2,709	3.1	79.8	4.2	0.8	8.8	2.5	0.3	0.6	100	632
Q4	24.6	2,711	3.5	78.8	4.5	0.7	8.2	3.0	0.4	0.8	100	666
Q5	23.9	2,709	6.0	78.8	4.2	0.4	6.9	3.1	0.5	0.1	100	648

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 3.4 indicates that the estimated mean time required to travel to the nearest health facility was around 32 minutes in 2024, down from an average of 47 minutes in 2017. The improvement in accessibility is most notable in rural areas: outside of Kigali, the mean time to get to the nearest health facility fell by between 13 and 20 minutes between 2017 and 2024.

Table 3. 4: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to nearest health facility, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	Mean time (minutes) to nearest health facility (HP,HC,DH)	HHs using service (000s)
All Rwanda	31.7	3,164
Area of residence		
Urban	23.9	862
Rural	34.6	2,303
Province		
City of Kigali	25.9	414
Southern	30.8	742
Western	33.5	651
Northern	27.6	505
Eastern	36.3	853
Quintile		
Q1	35.5	539
Q2	33.1	600
Q3	32.6	654
Q4	31.6	704
Q5	26.6	667
Sex		
Male	31.7	2,330
Female	31.8	835

Source: NISR, EICV7

As shown in Table 3.5 and Figure 3.2, the EICV7 data indicates that 85% of the population in Rwanda had health insurance in 2024, compared to 74% in 2017 (EICV5). Male and female had essentially equal insurance coverage. The percentage of people with health insurance increased from EICV5 to EICV7 both for the urban and rural populations. Similarly, in Northern Province, the percentage of people with health insurance markedly higher, at 92%, than in the rest of the country.

Moreover, Figure 3.2 shows that in every consumption quintile, the percentage of people with health insurance increased between 2017 and 2024. Community-based health insurance (Mutual insurance) continues to be the most common insurance provider, covering 93% of those with health insurance (Table 3.5), 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 other insurances remains relatively low.

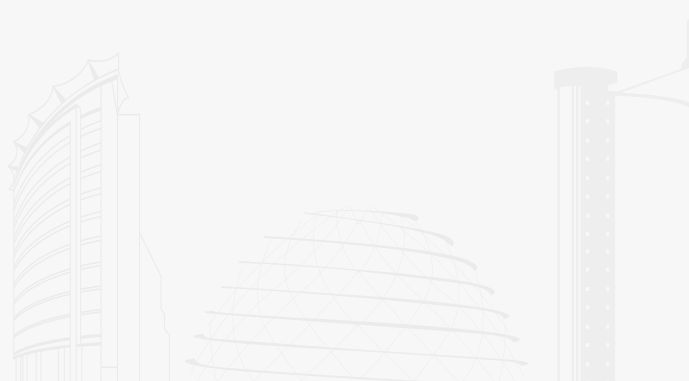
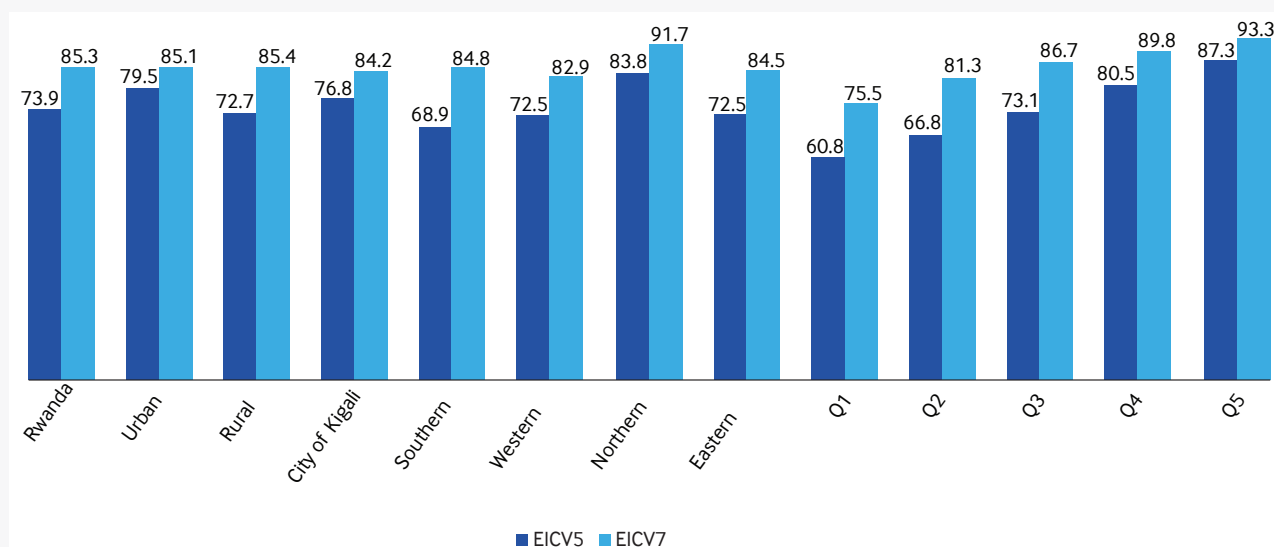


Figure 3.2: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by area of residence, province and consumption quintile



Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 3.5: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by type of insurance, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	% with medical insurance	Total population (000s)	Type of insurance				Total	Persons with health insurance (000s)
			CBHI (Mutuelle)	RSSB (former RAMA)	Employer	Other		
Rwanda	85.3	13,549	92.5	4.6	1.9	1.0	100.0	11549
Area of residence								
Urban	85.1	3,841	83.4	9.2	4.4	3.0	100.0	3265
Rural	85.4	9,708	96.2	2.7	0.8	0.3	100.0	8283
Province								
City of Kigali	84.2	1,860	83.1	7.6	4.3	5.0	100.0	1565
Southern	84.8	3,030	94.4	4.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	2568
Western	82.9	2,906	94.1	4.3	1.2	0.4	100.0	2407
Northern	91.7	2,099	93.6	4.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	1924
Eastern	84.5	3,654	93.9	3.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	3084
Sex								
Male	84.9	6,485	91.9	4.9	2.0	1.2	100.0	5499
Female	85.7	7,064	93.1	4.3	1.7	0.9	100.0	6050
Quintile								
Q1	76.0	2,710	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	2057
Q2	81.6	2,711	98.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	2210
Q3	86.0	2,709	98.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	2330
Q4	89.5	2,711	94.1	3.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	2424
Q5	93.4	2,709	75.2	15.5	5.4	3.9	100.0	2527

Source: NISR, EICV7

Education

This section presents the indicators on educational attendance and attainment. It shows key education indicators aggregated across geographical areas and population groups.

4.1 School Attendance

The table 4.1 below highlights the proportion of the population aged six years and above who have ever attended school. Nationally, 92% of this demographic had ever attended school in 2024 (EICV7) compared to 87% in 2017 (EICV5), with a slightly higher rate among males (93.6%) compared to females (90.3%). Urban areas show a greater level of educational attendance at 95.4%, compared to 90.5% in rural areas.

Kigali City leads in ever-attended rates at 96.7%, while other provinces stood at around 91%. Attendance is highest among younger cohorts, indicating improvements in educational outreach over time. Wealth disparities are evident, with attendance increasing steadily from 88% in the lowest consumption quintile to 96% in the highest.

Table 4. 1: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school by sex according to area of residence, province, age group and consumption quintile

EICV7	Population who ever attended school (%)				Population aged 6 and above (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index ⁶	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	93.6	90.3	91.9	0.97	5,468	6,067	11,535
Area of residence							
Urban	96.2	94.7	95.4	0.98	1,563	1,708	3,271
Rural	92.5	88.7	90.5	0.96	3,905	4,359	8,264
Province							
City of Kigali	97.4	96.0	96.7	0.99	773	814	1,587
Southern	92.5	89.2	90.8	0.96	1,223	1,358	2,581
Western	93.3	89.4	91.3	0.96	1,148	1,315	2,463
Northern	93.8	89.3	91.4	0.95	848	957	1,805
Eastern	92.5	89.8	91.1	0.97	1,477	1,622	3,099
Quintile							
Q1	89.0	87.7	88.3	0.99	1,113	1,196	2,309
Q2	92.8	88.6	90.6	0.96	1,080	1,214	2,295
Q3	93.8	90.0	91.8	0.96	1,078	1,218	2,296
Q4	95.0	90.3	92.5	0.95	1,088	1,219	2,307
Q5	97.3	95.0	96.1	0.98	1,108	1,220	2,328
5 year age group							
6-9	96.5	97.2	96.9	1.01	696	697	1,392
10-14	98.5	99.2	98.9	1.01	805	814	1,619
15-19	98.7	99.1	98.9	1.00	785	815	1,600
20-24	98.0	99.0	98.5	1.01	581	660	1,241
25-29	97.4	98.6	98.0	1.01	422	489	911
30-34	95.8	95.4	95.6	1.00	412	481	894
35-39	92.6	91.1	91.8	0.98	412	438	850
40-44	88.7	88.2	88.4	0.99	382	422	804
45-49	89.2	84.6	86.7	0.95	240	280	520
50-54	84.3	77.8	80.7	0.92	188	237	426
55-59	80.2	68.5	73.6	0.85	138	178	317
60-64	73.8	62.5	67.4	0.85	138	181	319
65+	73.0	44.6	56.5	0.61	269	375	644
Disability status							
Without disability	94.0	90.8	92.3	0.97	5,351	5,946	11,297
With disability	74.4	65.9	70.0	0.89	117	121	238

Source: NISR, EICV7

⁶ Gender Parity index is obtained by dividing the rates for females by those of males.

EICV considers someone as a 'currently attending school' when he/she reports having attended school in 12 months prior to the interview. The reference period is thus a relative measure of attendance for each respondent with a standardized retrospective duration of 12 months. Table 4.2 provides insights into recent school attendance among individuals aged 6 to 30 years, a critical age range for primary, secondary, and tertiary education.

Nationally, approximately 60% of individuals in this group attended school in the past 12 months, from 57% reported in EICV5, reflecting Rwanda's efforts to expand access to education. Rural areas report a higher attendance rate of 61% compared to 56% in urban areas. Among provinces, Kigali City has the lowest attendance rate at 51%, while the Western and Southern Provinces rates stood at 62%. Attendance is higher among younger age groups, especially those in primary and secondary school age brackets, and declines with age, reflecting transitions into the workforce or other activities.

Table 4. 2: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months by sex according to area of residence, province, age group and consumption quintile

EICV7	Population who attended school in the past 12 months (%)				Population aged between 6 and 30 (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	60.3	59.0	59.7	0.98	3,386	3,587	6,973
Residence area							
Urban	58.1	53.9	55.9	0.93	956	1,079	2,036
Rural	61.2	61.2	61.2	1.00	2,430	2,508	4,938
Province							
City of Kigali	53.7	49.3	51.4	0.92	467	521	989
Southern	61.5	62.7	62.1	1.02	744	755	1,499
Western	63.2	60.9	62.0	0.96	734	786	1,520
Northern	61.1	59.2	60.2	0.97	521	551	1,072
Eastern	60.0	59.8	59.9	1.00	920	974	1,894
Quintile							
Q1	59.5	61.8	60.6	1.04	737	715	1,452
Q2	64.4	61.4	62.9	0.95	690	717	1,407
Q3	60.7	60.4	60.5	0.99	665	713	1,378
Q4	60.0	58.8	59.4	0.98	660	699	1,359
Q5	56.7	53.1	54.8	0.94	634	743	1,377
5 year age group							
6-9	95.8	96.6	96.2	1.01	696	697	1,392
10-14	94.9	96.5	95.7	1.02	805	814	1,619
15-19	58.6	62.4	60.5	1.06	785	815	1,600
20-24	22.5	19.7	21.0	0.88	581	660	1,241
25-30	4.2	3.6	3.9	0.84	519	602	1,122
Disability status							
Without disability	60.6	59.2	59.9	0.98	3,344	3,548	6,891
With disability	39.5	41.6	40.5	1.05	42.75	39	82

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 4.3 examines school attendance for individuals aged 6 to 30 years, disaggregated by the type of school attended. Nationally, public schools/Government-subsidized dominate attendance, accounting for 91% of the total students attending, school followed, while private schools represent 9%. The data in Table 4.3 reflects the government's significant role in providing education.

It can also be observed from Table 4.3 that Urban areas have a higher reliance on private schools compared to rural areas, where public schools overwhelmingly dominate. This pattern is most pronounced in Kigali City, where private school attendance reaches 29%, reflecting the greater availability of private education in urban settings.

Economic factors play a significant role, with students in higher consumption quintiles more likely to attend private schools, while those in lower quintiles predominantly rely on public schools.

Table 4.3: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months by type of school according to area of residence, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile

EICV7	Type of school		Total	Population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months (000s)
	Public/Gvt-subsidized	Private		
Rwanda	91.2	8.8	100.0	4,161
Residence area				
Urban	76.6	23.4	100.0	1,138
Rural	96.7	3.3	100.0	3,023
Province				
City of Kigali	70.8	29.2	100.0	508
Southern	96.1	3.9	100.0	931
Western	94.8	5.2	100.0	942
Northern	94.5	5.5	100.0	645
Eastern	91.5	8.5	100.0	1,135
Quintile				
Q1	99.0	1.0	100.0	881
Q2	98.3	1.7	100.0	885
Q3	97.1	2.9	100.0	835
Q4	92.9	7.1	100.0	807
Q5	65.6	34.4	100.0	754
5 year age group				
6-9	90.2	9.8	100.0	1,339
10-14	94.7	5.3	100.0	1,549
15-19	94.2	5.8	100.0	968
20-24	73.5	26.5	100.0	261
25-30	40.1	59.9	100.0	43
Disability status				
Without Disability	91.2	8.8	100.0	4,127
With Disability	92.9	7.1	100.0	33

Source: NISR, EICV7

4.2 Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has attained or completed. This is distinct from the level of schooling in which an individual is currently enrolled. Table 4.4 below provides a detailed breakdown of the educational attainment of individuals aged 10 and above, categorized by sex, residence area, province, consumption quintile, and age group.

Nationally, 8.9% of the population aged 10 and over have no formal education, and most of these are over 40 years old. The majority of the population, 62.9%, has only attended primary school, while 23.9% have attended secondary school, and 4.3% have had some university education. These figures reflect the dominance of primary education as the most accessible level of schooling. Among males, 6.9% have no education compared to 10.6% of females. While relatively more males than females have just a primary education (66% vs. 61%), more females than males finished their education at the secondary level (25% vs. 23%). However, more males than females have completed some university education (4.9% vs. 3.7%), although slightly more young women than men (aged 15-24) report having some university education.

Urban areas show significantly better educational outcomes compared to rural areas. In urban settings, only 4.9% of the population lacks formal education, and 11.3% have attained university education. In contrast, rural areas have 10.5% with no formal education, and only 1.5% have reached university. Provincially, Kigali City exhibits the highest educational attainment, with 13.4% of its population achieving university education and only 3.4% having no formal education.

Economic status is closely correlated with educational attainment. In the highest consumption quintile, 19.7% of males and 15.7% of females have had some university education. Conversely, in the lowest quintile, these rates drop to near negligible levels (0.1% for males and 0.2% for females).

Educational attainment varies significantly across age groups. Younger age groups generally show higher levels of secondary and university education, reflecting the country's progress in expanding access to education over time. Older generations, particularly those aged 60 and above, have higher rates of no education, underscoring historical limitations in educational access.

Table 4. 4: Percent distribution of population aged 10 and over by highest level of schooling attended according to sex, residence area, province, quintiles and age group

EICV7	Male					Female					Total				
	No education	Primary	Secondary	University	Total	No education	Primary	Secondary	University	Total	No education	Primary	Secondary	University	Total
Rwanda	6.9	65.6	22.6	4.9	100	10.6	60.6	25.1	3.7	100	8.9	62.9	23.9	4.3	100
Area of residence															
Urban	3.9	50.1	33.6	12.3	100	5.7	47.9	35.9	10.4	100	4.9	49.0	34.8	11.3	100
Rural	8.1	71.9	18.1	1.9	100	12.5	65.6	20.8	1.1	100	10.5	68.6	19.5	1.5	100
Province															
City of Kigali	2.5	47.8	35.9	13.7	100	4.2	45.1	37.8	13.0	100	3.4	46.4	36.9	13.4	100
Southern	8.3	70.6	18.1	3.0	100	11.8	64.1	22.0	2.0	100	10.2	67.1	20.2	2.5	100
Western	7.2	67.4	21.8	3.6	100	11.6	62.7	23.3	2.3	100	9.6	64.9	22.6	2.9	100
Northern	6.9	68.8	19.9	4.3	100	12.0	61.1	24.0	2.8	100	9.7	64.7	22.1	3.5	100
Eastern	7.9	67.7	21.3	3.2	100	11.1	63.7	23.1	2.1	100	9.6	65.6	22.3	2.6	100
Quintile															
Q1	11.6	76.7	11.7	0.1	100	13.3	72.9	13.8	0.1	100	12.5	74.7	12.8	0.1	100
Q2	7.9	75.1	16.5	0.5	100	12.6	68.5	18.8	0.2	100	10.4	71.6	17.7	0.3	100
Q3	6.7	71.5	20.8	1.0	100	11.1	65.2	23.2	0.5	100	9.1	68.1	22.1	0.7	100
Q4	5.6	64.7	26.7	3.0	100	10.8	58.8	28.6	1.8	100	8.4	61.6	27.7	2.3	100
Q5	2.9	41.3	36.5	19.3	100	5.4	39.0	40.1	15.5	100	4.2	40.1	38.4	17.3	100
Age group															
10-14	1.6	91.0	7.4		100	0.9	88.1	11.0		100	1.3	89.5	9.2		100
15-19	1.4	56.0	42.5	0.1	100	0.9	44.0	54.7	0.4	100	1.1	49.9	48.7	0.2	100
20-24	2.0	51.0	40.6	6.4	100	1.1	45.6	46.8	6.5	100	1.5	48.2	43.9	6.5	100
25-29	2.6	54.0	33.2	10.2	100	1.4	46.7	43.3	8.6	100	2.0	50.1	38.7	9.3	100
30-34	4.2	57.5	28.1	10.2	100	4.6	56.7	30.8	7.9	100	4.4	57.0	29.6	9.0	100
35-39	7.4	63.5	19.2	9.8	100	8.9	70.0	13.2	7.9	100	8.2	66.9	16.1	8.8	100
40-44	11.3	72.0	9.7	6.9	100	11.8	76.3	7.9	4.0	100	11.6	74.3	8.8	5.4	100
45-49	10.8	69.1	12.2	7.8	100	15.4	73.5	7.8	3.4	100	13.3	71.5	9.9	5.4	100
50-54	15.8	68.1	10.0	6.1	100	22.3	68.9	5.6	3.3	100	19.4	68.5	7.5	4.5	100
55-59	19.9	68.8	7.0	4.3	100	31.6	63.0	3.9	1.5	100	26.5	65.5	5.3	2.7	100
60-64	26.2	64.1	5.8	3.9	100	37.5	58.8	2.5	1.2	100	32.6	61.1	3.9	2.4	100
65+	27.0	67.4	4.1	1.5	100	55.5	43.1	1.2	0.2	100	43.6	53.2	2.4	0.8	100
Disability status															
Without disability	6.5	65.6	22.9	5.0	100	10.0	60.7	25.4	3.8	100	8.4	63.0	24.3	4.4	100
With disability	26.1	63.3	9.0	1.7	100	34.9	56.8	7.9	0.4	100	30.6	60.0	8.4	1.0	100

Source: NISR, EICV7

The data presented in Table 4.5 below shows that the number of people aged 18 years and above who have attended or currently attending tertiary education level in Rwanda stood at 6.3%. In urban area, attendance in tertiary education is much higher than in rural area (13% and 3% respectively).

Table 4. 5: Percentage of the individuals aged between 18 and 30 attending/attended an institution of higher learning by area of residence, province, age group and sex

EICV7	% attended tertiary education			Population aged 18 to 30 (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	6.5	6.1	6.3	1,396	1,587	2,983
Area of residence						
Urban	13.2	12.5	12.8	464	572	1,036
Rural	3.2	2.5	2.8	932	1,015	1,947
Province						
City of Kigali	14.5	14.7	14.6	246	302	547
Southern	4.1	3.6	3.9	291	305	596
Western	5.6	4.5	5.0	284	332	616
Northern	5.7	5.0	5.3	212	243	455
Eastern	4.2	3.6	3.9	363	405	769
Quintile						
Q1	0.1	0.1	0.1	252	249	501
Q2	1.5	0.6	1.0	244	281	525
Q3	2.2	1.3	1.7	270	307	578
Q4	5.1	3.8	4.4	287	320	607
Q5	19.4	18.3	18.8	343	430	772
Age group						
16-20	1.1	1.8	1.5	432	477	909
21-25	7.6	8.1	7.9	528	614	1,141
26-30	10.6	7.7	9.1	436	497	933
Disability status						
Without disability	6.6	6.2	6.4	1,377	1,570	2,946
With disability	2.0	0.0	1.0	19	18	37

Source: NISR, EICV7

4.3 Literacy and Numeracy

In this survey, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple note, measured through self-assessment. Data presented in the table below examines literacy rates among individuals aged 15 and above, providing insights into disparities across demographic and geographic groups.

At the national level, the literacy rate stands at 75.8%, with higher rates for males (78.4%) than females (73.6%). This indicates a gender gap in literacy rates across Rwanda, with a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.94.

Urban areas exhibit significantly higher literacy rates (87%) compared to rural areas (71%). Provincial data reveals Kigali City as the leader in literacy, with a rate of 91%. Other provinces shows literacy rates ranging from 72% in the Southern Province to 75% in the Northern Province. Economic status is strongly associated with literacy rates. Individuals in the highest consumption quintile achieve a literacy rate of 90%, while those in the lowest quintile only reach 63%.

Literacy rates are highest among younger age groups, such as those aged 15–19 (87%), and steadily decline with age. The literacy rate for individuals aged 65 and above is only 21%. The table below also shows that among persons with disabilities, 44% were literate and among persons without disabilities 77% were literate.

Table 4. 6: Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above by sex according to province, consumption quintile and age group

EICV7	Literacy rate(%) among population aged 15 and above			Population aged 15 years and over (000s)			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	78.4	73.6	75.8	0.94	3,967	4,557	8,524
Residence area							
Urban	88.4	85.6	86.9	0.97	1,188	1,332	2,520
Rural	74.1	68.6	71.1	0.93	2,779	3,225	6,004
Province							
City of Kigali	91.5	89.8	90.6	0.98	601	648	1,250
Southern	73.5	70.9	72.1	0.96	886	1,022	1,908
Western	76.7	69.7	72.9	0.91	803	969	1,772
Northern	78.4	73.0	75.4	0.93	609	724	1,333
Eastern	76.3	70.5	73.2	0.92	1,068	1,193	2,260
Quintile							
Q1	64.5	60.8	62.5	0.94	751	844	1,595
Q2	71.8	67.9	69.7	0.94	744	883	1,627
Q3	77.4	73.1	75.1	0.94	784	912	1,696
Q4	82.7	75.7	79.0	0.92	801	923	1,725
Q5	92.5	87.9	90.0	0.95	886	995	1,881
Age group							
15-19	83.5	90.9	87.3	1.09	785	815	1,600
20-24	85.8	90.4	88.3	1.05	581	660	1,241
25-29	85.6	88.2	87.0	1.03	422	489	911
30-34	82.6	80.8	81.6	0.98	412	481	894
35-39	77.8	73.2	75.4	0.94	412	438	850
40-44	72.1	68.9	70.5	0.96	382	422	804
45-49	78.9	69.6	73.9	0.88	240	280	520
50-54	74.4	63.5	68.4	0.85	188	237	426
55-59	70.0	51.4	59.5	0.73	138	178	317
60-64	61.8	38.1	48.3	0.62	138	181	319
65+	54.2	20.5	34.6	0.38	269	375	644
Disability status							
Without disability	79.1	74.4	76.6	0.94	3,867	4,453	8,320
With disability	50.5	37.5	43.9	0.74	100	104	204

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 4.7 reveals that the literacy rate for individuals aged 15–24 is 87.7%, with a higher rate for females (91%) over males (85%). This gender difference highlights Rwanda's achievements in promoting female education and literacy among youth. Urban areas show a higher youth literacy rate of 92%, compared to 86% in rural areas. However, the relatively high rural literacy rate indicates significant progress in extending educational services beyond urban areas. At the provincial level, Kigali City boasts the highest literacy rate for youth at 94%. The lowest literacy rates are observed in the Eastern Province (85%) and the Southern Province (86%).

Table 4. 7: Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24 by sex according to province, consumption quintile and age group

EICV7	Literacy rate(%) among population aged 15 to 24				Population aged 15-24 (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	84.5	90.7	87.7	1.07	1,366	1,474	2,841
Area of residence							
Urban	90.5	93.9	92.3	1.04	385	476	861
Rural	82.2	89.2	85.7	1.09	981	999	1,980
Province							
City of Kigali	91.9	95.9	94.1	1.04	186	229	416
Southern	81.9	89.9	85.9	1.10	307	305	611
Western	84.5	90.6	87.7	1.07	285	319	604
Northern	85.9	93.0	89.6	1.08	206	227	433
Eastern	82.2	87.0	84.7	1.06	382	395	777
Quintile							
Q1	75.3	84.0	79.5	1.12	305	283	588
Q2	83.5	87.7	85.6	1.05	273	281	555
Q3	84.4	91.9	88.3	1.09	274	297	570
Q4	89.0	93.0	91.1	1.05	255	268	523
Q5	92.1	95.8	94.2	1.04	259	346	605
Age group							
15-19	83.5	90.9	87.3	1.09	785	815	1,600
20-24	85.8	90.4	88.3	1.05	581	660	1,241
Disability status							
Without disability	85.0	91.0	88.1	1.07	1,349	1,461	2,810
With disability	45.8	59.3	51.8	1.30	17	14	31

Source: NISR, EICV7

The below table highlights the numeracy rates for individuals aged 15 and above across Rwanda, disaggregated by geographic, demographic, and socioeconomic factors. Numeracy is defined as the ability to reason and perform simple numerical operations, based on a self-assessment of respondents' ability to perform written calculations.

Nationally, the overall numeracy rate stands at 77.6%, with men exhibiting a higher rate (80%) compared to women (75%). Urban areas report significantly higher numeracy rates (89%) than rural areas (73%). Kigali City leads with the highest numeracy rate of 91.2%, followed by the Western Northern provinces (77% each).

Individuals in the wealthiest consumption quintile report a numeracy rate of 92%, while those in the poorest quintile show significantly lower rates (65%). Numeracy rates are highest among younger age groups, particularly those aged 15–24 (89%), where they are also slightly higher for females than males. Rates decline with age, especially for women, reflecting historical differences in access to education.

Table 4. 8: Numeracy rate of the population aged 15 and above according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV7	Numeracy rate(%) among population aged 15 and above				Population aged 15 years and over (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	80.4	75.2	77.6	0.94	3,967	4,557	8,524
Area of residence							
Urban	90.3	87.5	88.8	0.97	1,188	1,332	2,520
Rural	76.1	70.1	72.9	0.92	2,779	3,225	6,004
Province							
City of Kigali	92.9	91.1	91.9	0.98	601	648	1,250
Southern	75.0	71.7	73.2	0.96	886	1,022	1,908
Western	80.9	73.6	76.9	0.91	803	969	1,772
Northern	79.5	74.6	76.8	0.94	609	724	1,333
Eastern	77.9	71.2	74.3	0.91	1,068	1,193	2,260
Quintile							
Q1	67.8	63.0	65.3	0.93	751	844	1,595
Q2	73.9	69.5	71.5	0.94	744	883	1,627

EICV7	Numeracy rate(%) among population aged 15 and above				Population aged 15 years and over (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total
Q3	79.8	75.0	77.2	0.94	784	912	1,696
Q4	84.2	76.9	80.3	0.91	801	923	1,725
Q5	93.4	89.2	91.2	0.95	886	995	1,881
Age group							
15-19	85.4	91.5	88.5	1.07	785	815	1,600
20-24	87.3	91.0	89.3	1.04	581	660	1,241
25-29	88.1	90.5	89.4	1.03	422	489	911
30-34	84.2	83.7	84.0	0.99	412	481	894
35-39	80.5	75.5	78.0	0.94	412	438	850
40-44	75.3	71.0	73.0	0.94	382	422	804
45-49	80.6	70.9	75.4	0.88	240	280	520
50-54	76.1	65.6	70.2	0.86	188	237	426
55-59	71.3	53.3	61.2	0.75	138	178	317
60-64	64.0	39.7	50.2	0.62	138	181	319
65+	55.3	22.2	36.0	0.40	269	375	644
Disability status							
Without disability	81.1	76.0	78.4	0.94	3,867	4,453	8,320
With disability	54.0	39.1	46.4	0.72	100	104	204

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 4.9 focuses on numeracy rates among individuals aged 15–24. Numeracy, defined as the ability to reason and perform simple numerical tasks, reflects foundational skills essential for economic and social engagement. At the national level, the numeracy rate for this age group is 88.8%, with females (91%) outperforming males (86%). The numeracy rate in urban areas is 94%, significantly higher than in rural areas (87%). Although this urban-rural disparity exists, the smaller gap compared to older age cohorts suggests that access to education is improving in rural regions for younger generations.

Table 4. 9: Numeracy rate of the population aged between 15 and 24 according to province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV7	Numeracy rate(%) among population aged 15 to 24				Population aged 15-24 (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	86.2	91.3	88.8	1.06	1,366	1,474	2,841
Area of residence							
Urban	92.3	95.2	93.9	1.03	385	476	861
Rural	83.8	89.4	86.6	1.07	981	999	1,980
Province							
City of Kigali	93.3	96.3	94.9	1.03	186	229	416
Southern	83.4	90.0	86.7	1.08	307	305	611
Western	88.5	92.5	90.6	1.05	285	319	604
Northern	86.1	93.3	89.9	1.08	206	227	433
Eastern	83.4	87.1	85.3	1.04	382	395	777
Quintile							
Q1	78.6	84.6	81.5	1.08	305	283	588
Q2	83.9	88.4	86.2	1.05	273	281	555
Q3	86.4	91.9	89.2	1.06	274	297	570
Q4	90.1	93.6	91.9	1.04	255	268	523
Q5	93.7	96.6	95.3	1.03	259	346	605
Age group							
15-19	85.4	91.5	88.5	1.07	785	815	1,600
20-24	87.3	91.0	89.3	1.04	581	660	1,241
Disability status							
Without disability	86.7	91.5	89.2	1.06	1,349	1,461	2,810
With disability	47.8	60.1	53.2	1.26	17	14	31

Source: NISR, EICV7

Data on Computer literacy, which is measured through a question asking about the respondent's confidence in using a computer, are presented in Table 4.10. Nationally, the computer literacy rate for individuals aged 15 and above is 12.8%, while

it is slightly higher for the 15–24 age group at 16 %. The higher literacy rate among youth highlights the increasing integration of digital skills into education. Males exhibit a higher computer literacy rate (15% for those aged 15 and above, and 17% for those aged 15–24) compared to females (11% and 15%, respectively).

Urban areas show a significantly higher computer literacy rate (28% for individuals aged 15 and above, and for those aged 15–24) compared to rural areas (7% and 10%, respectively). This contrast underscores the uneven distribution of technological resources and training opportunities between urban and rural settings. Kigali City leads in computer literacy, with rates of 32% for individuals aged 15 and above and those aged 15–24. The lowest rates are observed in the Eastern Province (10% for 15 and above, and 13% for 15–24).

Computer literacy rates vary dramatically by consumption quintile. Among individuals aged 15 and above, the computer literacy rate ranges from 3% in the poorest quintile to 36% in the wealthiest quintile. A similar pattern is observed among the 15–24 age group, with rates ranging from 5.0% to 34%.

Table 4. 10: Computer literacy rate of the population by age groups according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV7	Computer literacy rate (%) among the population aged.				
	10 years and above	15 years and above	15-24 years	16-30 years	31 years and above
Rwanda	11.0	12.8	15.6	18.2	9.0
Sex					
Male	13.1	15.3	16.5	19.9	12.2
Female	9.2	10.6	14.7	16.6	6.4
Area of residence					
Urban	24.6	27.5	27.8	32.1	24.2
Rural	5.6	6.6	10.3	11.3	3.4
Province					
City of Kigali	28.8	31.8	32.0	36.1	28.5
Southern	7.5	8.7	11.9	13.4	5.6
Western	9.0	10.6	14.7	16.9	6.2
Northern	7.8	9.0	11.1	12.9	6.5
Eastern	8.1	9.6	12.9	14.3	6.2
Quintile					
Q1	2.0	2.5	4.9	5.3	0.5
Q2	3.3	3.9	6.8	7.4	1.5
Q3	5.5	6.4	11.9	12.2	2.2
Q4	10.3	11.7	19.1	19.3	6.1
Q5	32.9	35.9	34.4	39.8	33.3
Disability status					
Without disability	11.2	13.0	15.7	18.3	9.3
With disability	2.2	2.4	4.9	4.1	1.8

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 4.11 shows the use of computer skills by individuals aged 10 years and above in the last three months, providing a snapshot of some digital engagement across Rwanda. At the national level, the proportion of individuals engaging in activities such as copying/moving files, using copy-paste tools, and creating presentations remains low, reflecting limited computer literacy and access. The most common skill reported is copying or moving a file/folder (5.6%), followed closely by using copy-paste tools (5.5%). More-advanced skills, such as creating presentations (2.5%) or writing computer programs (1.3%), are rarely reported.

Males consistently report higher engagement in computer-related activities compared to females. For example, 7.1% of males copied or moved files compared to 4.2% of females. Similarly, 5.9% of males reported connecting/installing devices compared to 3.3% of females. This highlights a gender gap in digital skills that needs to be addressed to ensure equal opportunities in digital literacy.

Urban residents show significantly higher engagement in computer skills than rural residents. For instance, 13% of urban dwellers reported copying/moving files, compared to only 2.6% in rural areas. This disparity underscores the concentration of

digital resources and training opportunities in urban settings. Kigali City leads in digital engagement, with 14.9% of residents copying/moving files and 12.4% sending emails with attachments. The Western and Southern provinces report lower proportions, reflecting the uneven distribution of technological access and education across regions.

Table 4. 11: Proportion of individuals aged 10 years and above who used computer skills in last three months according to area of residence, province and sex

EICV7	Rwanda	Sex		Area of residence		Province				
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	City of Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern
Copying or moving a file or a folder	5.6	7.1	4.2	13.0	2.6	14.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.9
Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information	5.5	7.0	4.2	12.9	2.6	14.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8
Sending e-mails with attached files	4.4	5.6	3.3	10.6	1.9	12.4	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.0
Using basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	4.4	5.4	3.4	10.3	2.0	11.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9
Connecting and installing new devices	4.5	5.9	3.3	11.0	1.9	12.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	3.3	4.4	2.4	8.1	1.4	8.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.0
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	2.5	3.3	1.8	6.3	0.9	7.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5
Transferring files between a computer and other devices	4.6	6.0	3.3	11.0	2.0	12.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2
Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.2	0.5	3.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9

Source: NISR, EICV7

4.4. Access to primary education

Access to primary education is a fundamental aspect of Rwanda's educational agenda, reflecting efforts to achieve universal primary enrollment. This sub-section evaluates attendance rates, focusing on the Net Attendance Rate (NAR), Gross Attendance Rate (GAR), promotion and repetition in primary school. The NAR measures the proportion of children aged 6–11 years enrolled in primary school, while the GAR includes all children attending primary school regardless of age (as a proportion of those aged 6–11). These indicators provide insight into the inclusivity and efficiency of the primary education system. School attendance presented in this report section refers to the 2022/2023 school year rather than the time of the survey interview.

4.4.1. Primary school Net and Gross Attendance Rates (NAR & GAR)

Table 4.12 provides a detailed analysis of primary school attendance in Rwanda, focusing on Net Attendance Rates (NARs) and Gross Attendance Rates (GARs). The NAR provides an indicator of age-appropriate attendance. In contrast, the GAR includes all children enrolled in primary school, irrespective of age, offering insights into over-age or under-age enrollment patterns due to delayed school entry or grade repetition.

Nationally, the NAR stands at 92.8%, indicating that a substantial majority of children within the official primary school age group are attending school. However, the GAR is significantly higher at 139.8%, which reflects the inclusion of students outside the official age range. This divergence between NAR and GAR highlights challenges such as delayed school entry and grade repetition, which remain prevalent in Rwanda.

Gender parity in primary school attendance is nearly achieved, with a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.02 for NAR and 0.98 for GAR, indicating an equal proportion of boys and girls attending school within the appropriate age range.

Disparities between urban and rural areas persist in primary school attendance. Urban regions report a higher NAR at 95%, compared to 92% in rural areas, reflecting better access to educational facilities and resources in cities. Interestingly, the GAR in rural areas, at 140%, slightly exceeds the urban GAR of 136%. This indicates that rural schools accommodate more over-age or under-age students, possibly due to delayed enrollment or more repetition of classes in rural areas.

At the provincial level, Northern province demonstrates the highest NAR at 96% followed by the City of Kigali (94%), indicative of effective enrollment efforts in these areas. The Northern Province also leads in GAR at 143%, suggesting a higher proportion of students outside the official age range. The Eastern Province, on the other hand, records the lowest NAR at 91%, suggesting a need for targeted interventions to improve age-appropriate enrollment in this region.

Economic status plays a significant role in determining access to primary education. Children from households in the poorest quintile report a NAR of 87%, compared to 97% for those in the wealthiest quintile. Similarly, the GAR for the poorest quintile is 139%, whereas it is highest for the second quintile at 146%.

Children with disabilities face particularly severe challenges in accessing primary education. The NAR for children with disability is significantly lower at 63%, compared to 93% for children without disability. The GAR for students with disability is equally low, emphasizing the urgent need for inclusive education policies and targeted support to ensure that children with disabilities can access and complete primary education.

Table 4. 12: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) and Gross Attendance Rates (GARs) in primary school according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV7	Primary school Net attendance ratio (NAR)				Primary school Gross attendance ratio (GAR)			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index
Rwanda	92.0	93.6	92.8	1.02	141.2	138.4	139.8	0.98
Area of residence								
Urban	95.4	95.1	95.2	1.00	140.1	133.6	136.8	0.95
Rural	90.9	93.1	92.0	1.02	141.5	140.0	140.8	0.99
Province								
City of Kigali	94.0	96.5	95.2	1.03	133.7	133.9	133.8	1.00
Southern	91.0	93.1	92.0	1.02	138.5	140.6	139.5	1.01
Western	91.6	93.4	92.5	1.02	144.4	135.6	139.9	0.94
Northern	96.0	96.3	96.1	1.00	146.2	140.5	143.3	0.96
Eastern	90.1	91.3	90.7	1.01	140.9	139.5	140.2	0.99
Quintile								
Q1	85.5	89.8	87.6	1.05	140.8	139.4	140.1	0.99
Q2	92.5	92.6	92.6	1.00	147.3	143.8	145.6	0.98
Q3	92.6	95.0	93.8	1.03	143.1	145.2	144.2	1.01
Q4	94.9	95.5	95.2	1.01	139.7	131.5	135.4	0.94
Q5	97.4	96.3	96.8	0.99	131.8	129.4	130.5	0.98
Disability status								
Without disability	92.4	93.9	93.1	1.02	141.5	138.8	140.2	0.98
With disability	61.2	62.0	61.6	1.01	63.3	62.0	62.6	0.98

Source: NISR, EICV7

4.4.2. Repetition rates in primary school

Repetition rates in primary school provide a key measure of the efficiency of the education system. They indicate the proportion of students who, for various reasons, are unable to progress to the next grade within a given academic year. This subsection explores repetition rates using data from the 2022/2023 school year cohort, by asking whether a student is currently attending the same class they were attending in the previous year (reference year). Table 4.13 shows the proportion of students aged 7 and above attending a grade in primary school in 2022/2023 who repeated the same grade in 2023/2024. Nationally, the repetition rate in primary schools is 21%. Notably, boys are more likely to repeat (24%) than girls (18%), indicating gender disparities in progression rates. Urban and rural differences are evident, with rural areas recording a higher repetition rate of 22% compared to 17% in urban areas. Northern Province shows the highest repetition rate at 23%, while Kigali City has the lowest rate at 16%.

Among socioeconomic groups, repetition rates are highest in the poorest quintile (26%) and progressively decline with wealth, reaching a low of 11% in the wealthiest quintile. This pattern underscores the role of economic disadvantage in hindering educational progression. Age-wise, repetition rates are highest among younger students aged 7–8 years (30%) and decline

steadily with age, reaching 11% among those aged 17–18 years. This trend suggests that younger students may struggle more with adapting to the school environment, particularly in the early grades. It is worth noting that a low gender parity index in the table below shows better female performance.

Table 4. 13: Percentage of the population aged 7 and above attending primary school in 2022 who repeated the 2022 class in 2023 by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and age group

EICV7	Repetition rate in primary school			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Rwanda	24.1	18.0	21.1	0.75
Area of residence				
Urban	18.7	15.4	17.0	0.82
Rural	25.9	18.9	22.4	0.73
Province				
City of Kigali	18.2	14.1	16.2	0.78
Southern	27.4	18.8	23.1	0.69
Western	22.8	19.1	21.0	0.84
Northern	26.2	20.3	23.3	0.78
Eastern	23.5	16.7	20.1	0.71
Quintile				
Q1	27.6	24.4	26.0	0.88
Q2	25.8	19.0	22.5	0.73
Q3	26.5	17.9	22.1	0.67
Q4	23.8	15.8	19.8	0.67
Q5	12.5	9.5	11.0	0.77
Age group				
7-8	32.9	27.0	29.9	0.82
9-10	25.3	17.9	21.6	0.71
11-12	24.8	18.0	21.3	0.73
13-14	23.9	16.5	20.3	0.69
15-16	18.2	13.0	15.9	0.71
17-18	10.2	12.7	11.3	1.24
>18	5.7	0.0	3.8	0.00
Disability status				
Without disability	23.9	17.8	20.9	0.75
With disability	42.0	41.7	41.8	0.99
Orphan status				
Not orphan	24.1	18.3	21.2	0.76
Single/double orphan	27.8	17.0	22.3	0.61

Source: NISR, EICV7

4.4.3. Promotion rates in primary school

Table 4.14 provides an analysis of the promotion rates in primary schools across Rwanda, focusing on demographic and socioeconomic factors. The national promotion rate is 72%, indicating that roughly three-fourths of primary school students successfully progressed to the next grade in the academic year. Gender disparities are evident, with females (76%) outperforming males (68%) in promotion rates. This trend reflects the relative success of female students in primary education and possibly higher rates of repetition or dropout among boys.

Urban areas have a higher promotion rate (77%) compared to rural areas (70%). At the provincial level, Kigali City leads with the highest promotion rate (76%), followed by the Eastern Province (73%). The Southern Province has the lowest rate at 70%, hinting at regional challenges in educational advancement.

Students from the wealthiest quintile achieve a promotion rate of 84%, compared to 66% for those in the poorest quintile. This disparity highlights the critical role of economic status in enabling academic progression. Age-related trends show that students near the end of primary school, particularly those aged 9–10 and 11–12 years, have the highest promotion rate (of at least 76%) while older students, aged 17 and above, exhibit significantly lower rates. Students with disabilities face significant

barriers, with a promotion rate of 46%, compared to 72% for their peers without disability. This stark contrast underscores the need for targeted interventions to support inclusive education.

Table 4. 14: Promotion rate in primary school by area of residence, province, sex, consumption quintile, age groups, disability and orphanhood status

EICV7	Promotion rate in primary school			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Rwanda	68.3	75.7	72.0	1.11
Residence area				
Urban	74.4	78.5	76.5	1.06
Rural	66.3	74.8	70.4	1.13
Province				
City of Kigali	73.6	79.2	76.4	1.07
Southern	64.7	75.4	70.0	1.17
Western	68.2	74.2	71.1	1.09
Northern	67.9	74.4	71.1	1.10
Eastern	69.3	76.7	73.0	1.11
Quintile				
Q1	63.8	68.5	66.2	1.07
Q2	66.9	74.2	70.4	1.11
Q3	64.6	76.3	70.4	1.18
Q4	69.3	78.4	73.8	1.13
Q5	82.4	86.3	84.3	1.05
Age group				
7-8	66.6	72.3	69.5	1.09
9-10	73.2	81.8	77.5	1.12
11-12	73.0	79.5	76.3	1.09
13-14	66.8	74.7	70.4	1.12
15-16	64.4	69.3	66.4	1.08
17-18	57.4	47.9	54.0	0.83
>18	20.2	16.1	18.9	0.80
Grade of the students				
Primary 1	60.8	67.7	64.1	1.11
Primary 2	71.0	78.7	74.6	1.11
Primary 3	76.0	83.6	79.9	1.10
Primary 4	71.0	78.0	74.5	1.10
Primary 5	63.9	71.6	67.9	1.12
Disability status				
Without disability	68.5	76.0	72.2	1.11
With disability	45.1	46.4	45.7	1.03
Orphanhood status				
Not orphan	69.3	75.9	72.6	1.10
Single/double orphan	61.9	77.0	69.5	1.25

Source: NISR, EICV7

4.5 Access to secondary education

This section examines the extent of access to secondary education in Rwanda, focusing on indicators such as net and gross attendance rates, repetition rates, and promotion rates. Secondary education is a critical stage for equipping students with advanced knowledge and skills necessary for higher education and workforce readiness. The analysis provides insights into disparities in access based on geographic, economic, and demographic factors.

4.5.1 Net and Gross Attendance Rates (NAR & GAR) in secondary school

Table 4.15 provides a detailed breakdown of Net Attendance Rates (NAR) and Gross Attendance Rates (GAR) in secondary schools. The NAR reflects the percentage of students attending secondary school who are of the official age (12–17 years), while the GAR includes students of all ages in secondary education (as a percentage of those aged 12-17). These indicators

shed light on the efficiency and inclusiveness of secondary education.

Nationally, the NAR for secondary schools stands at 33.7%, with females at 38% and males at 29%, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.31, indicating that females are more likely to attend secondary school than males. The GAR, which includes over-aged and under-aged students, is higher at 48.2%, with females at 53% and males at 44%, yielding a GPI of 1.21. These figures highlight the broader female inclusivity of secondary education while emphasizing age-related enrollment challenges. Urban-rural disparities are pronounced. Urban areas exhibit a NAR of 45%, compared to 30% in rural areas. Similarly, the GAR is 63% in urban settings, contrasting with 43% in rural regions. Kigali City leads with the highest NAR at 46% and GAR at 64%, followed by the Western Province with a NAR of 34% and GAR of 49%.

The NAR for the wealthiest quintile (Q5) stands at 55%, more than double that of the poorest quintile (Q1) at 20%. The GAR further highlights this gap, with Q5 reporting 78% compared to 28% for Q1. These figures underline the financial barriers faced by low-income households in accessing secondary education.

Table 4. 15: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) and Gross Attendance Rates (GARs) in secondary school by area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile

	Secondary school Net attendance ratio (NAR)				Secondary school Gross attendance ratio (GAR)			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index
Rwanda	29.1	38.1	33.7	1.31	43.5	52.8	48.2	1.21
Area of residence								
Urban	43.5	46.6	45.1	1.07	61.3	64.6	63.0	1.05
Rural	24.4	35.1	29.7	1.44	37.7	48.6	43.1	1.29
Province								
City of Kigali	44.7	47.0	45.9	1.05	62.8	64.3	63.6	1.02
Southern	25.7	37.9	31.8	1.47	39.9	53.2	46.6	1.33
Western	29.6	39.2	34.3	1.32	44.0	53.6	48.7	1.22
Northern	28.2	36.6	32.5	1.30	41.5	52.4	47.0	1.26
Eastern	26.1	34.8	30.5	1.33	39.8	47.6	43.7	1.19
Quintile								
Q1	16.5	23.5	19.9	1.43	24.2	32.1	28.0	1.33
Q2	22.5	32.9	27.7	1.46	35.3	44.3	39.8	1.25
Q3	27.9	38.8	33.5	1.39	44.2	55.5	50.0	1.26
Q4	35.9	46.6	41.2	1.30	51.7	64.5	58.0	1.25
Q5	55.5	54.6	55.0	0.98	80.0	75.7	77.6	0.95
Disability status								
Without disability	29.4	38.3	33.9	1.31	43.8	53.0	48.5	1.21
With disability	9.8	18.5	13.7	1.89	63.3	62.0	62.6	0.98

Source: NISR, EICV7

4.5.2. Repetition rates in secondary school

Table 4.16 focuses on repetition rates among secondary school students aged 13 years and above, providing insights into the challenges faced in retaining students within their respective grades. Nationally, the overall repetition rate is 8.4%, with females showing a higher rate of 10% compared to males at 7%. Urban areas have a lower repetition rate of 6% compared to 10% in rural areas.

Among provinces, the Southern Province records the highest repetition rate at 11%, followed by the Western Province at 9%. Kigali City has the lowest rate at 6%. Repetition rates decrease with increasing household wealth. The second-poorest quintile (Q2) has the highest repetition rate at 12%, while the richest quintile (Q5) records the lowest rate at 5%.

Repetition rates are highest among students aged 15–16 years at 12%, suggesting struggles in transitioning to higher secondary grades. Rates decline among older students, with those aged 19–20 years at 5.0%, likely due to students dropping out or moving on to other pursuits. Students with disabilities face significantly higher repetition rates at 18%, particularly for females (29%) compared to males (8%). Orphans also experience challenges, with both single and double orphans recording a repetition rate of 17%.

Table 4. 16: Percentage of the population aged 13 and above attending secondary school in 2022 who repeated the 2022 class in 2023 by area of residence, province and consumption quintile

EICV7	Repetition rate in secondary school			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Rwanda	7.0	9.5	8.4	1.35
Area of residence				
Urban	5.6	6.7	6.2	1.19
Rural	7.9	11.1	9.7	1.41
Province				
City of Kigali	5.0	6.5	5.8	1.30
Southern	9.4	12.7	11.3	1.34
Western	8.5	9.0	8.8	1.06
Northern	4.7	9.7	7.6	2.07
Eastern	6.4	8.9	7.7	1.40
Quintile				
Q1	8.3	12.4	10.6	1.50
Q2	9.6	14.7	12.4	1.53
Q3	8.1	8.2	8.2	1.02
Q4	7.2	8.9	8.2	1.25
Q5	4.1	6.4	5.4	1.55
Age group				
13-14	8.1	12.1	10.6	1.49
15-16	11.6	11.5	11.5	0.99
17-18	5.6	10.0	8.1	1.77
19-20	4.5	5.5	5.0	1.23
21-22	4.1	3.2	3.7	0.78
23+	5.2	16.2	9.5	3.13
Disability status				
Without disability	7.0	9.4	8.4	1.34
With disability	7.7	28.9	18.0	3.73
Orphan status				
Not orphan	9.1	11.0	10.2	1.21
Single orphan	20.9	14.4	16.9	0.69
Double orphan	0.0	27.8	17.0	

Source: NISR, EICV7

4.5.3. Promotion rate in secondary school

Table 2.17 below presents the promotion rates of secondary school students. Promotion rates reflect the proportion of students who successfully progress to the next grade within a given academic year. Nationally, the promotion rate in secondary schools is 85%, with males at 87% slightly outperforming females at 84%, indicating a small gender gap in academic progression.

Urban areas report a promotion rate of 88%, compared to that of rural areas at 84%. Among provinces, Kigali City has a promotion rate of 90%, followed by the Northern Province at 88%, and the Western Province at 85% while the Southern Province exhibits the lowest rate at 82%. The wealthiest quintile achieved an 89% promotion rate compared to 82% in the poorest quintile (Q1).

Table 4. 17: Promotion rate in secondary school by area of residence, province, consumption quintile, grade of the students, age, disability status and orphanhood status

EICV7	Promotion rate in secondary school			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Rwanda	86.7	83.9	85.1	0.97
Residence area				
Urban	89.4	86.8	88.0	0.97
Rural	85.2	82.4	83.6	0.97
Province				
City of Kigali	89.8	89.2	89.5	0.99
Southern	80.9	82.0	81.5	1.01
Western	87.2	83.8	85.3	0.96
Northern	92.9	85.1	88.3	0.92
Eastern	86.0	82.0	83.9	0.95
Quintile				
Q1	85.5	79.8	82.4	0.93
Q2	83.5	78.1	80.5	0.94
Q3	82.2	85.8	84.2	1.04
Q4	87.0	86.6	86.8	1.00
Q5	92.8	86.3	89.3	0.93
Age group				
13-14	90.4	86.9	88.2	0.96
15-16	83.4	82.8	83.0	0.99
17-18	87.4	81.6	84.2	0.93
19-20	88.0	85.1	86.5	0.97
21-22	89.3	88.5	88.9	0.99
23+	82.7	89.4	85.4	1.08
Grade of the students				
Secondary 1	87.2	81.7	84.2	0.94
Secondary 2	75.1	77.9	76.7	1.04
Secondary 4	94.2	92.4	93.3	0.98
Secondary 5	97.2	90.5	93.4	0.93
Disability status				
Without disability	86.7	83.9	85.2	0.97
With disability	87.8	67.7	78.5	0.77
Orphanhood status				
Not orphan	85.5	85.2	85.3	1.00
Single/double orphan	78.5	74.5	76.0	0.95

Source: NISR, EICV7

Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities

This chapter explores the living conditions of households in Rwanda, focusing on housing characteristics, access to essential services, and ownership of durable assets. Housing quality and access to basic amenities such as water, electricity, sanitation, and cooking fuel are critical indicators of household well-being. This analysis provides insights into spatial, socioeconomic, and demographic disparities in housing conditions and service access, which are pivotal for understanding the broader socio-economic landscape of Rwanda.

5.1 Housing characteristics

Table 5.1 categorizes households in Rwanda based on their type of dwelling, and provides a comprehensive view of housing diversity and its distribution across different population groups. Nationally, 85.2% of households reside in single house dwellings, making it the predominant housing type. Urban areas exhibit more diversity in housing structures, with 65.6% living in single house dwellings and 20.2% in multiple household buildings. In rural areas, single house dwellings dominate at 93.4%, reflecting the traditional housing patterns of rural Rwanda.

Among provinces, Northern Province has the highest proportion of households in single house dwellings at 93.9%, while Kigali City has the lowest at 57.8%. Kigali City also has the highest percentage of households in multi-storied buildings (1.4%) and enclosed dwellings with multiple households (15.2%), indicative of its urbanized and densely populated environment.

Table 5.1: Distribution (%) of households by type of dwelling according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

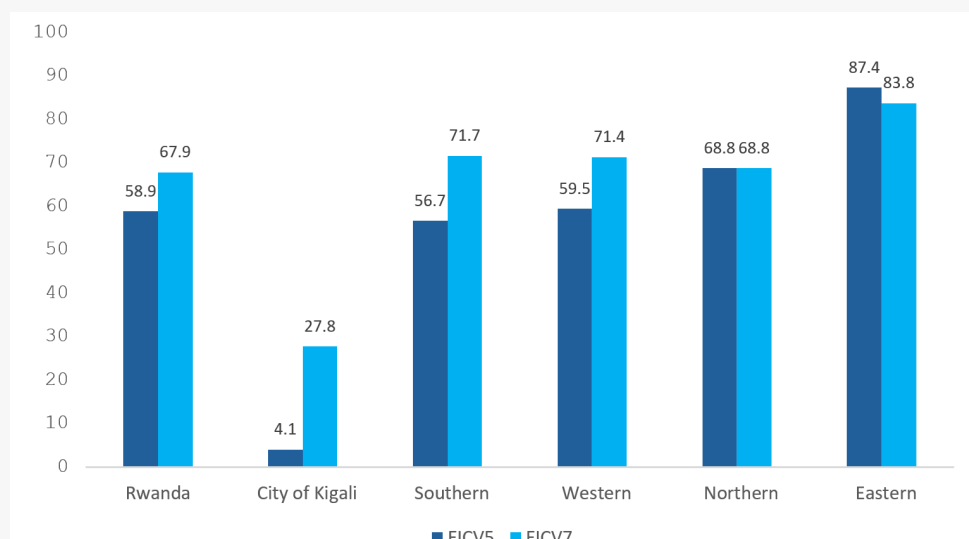
EICV7	Type of dwelling					Total	Total households (000s)
	Single house dwelling	Multiple HH buildings	Multi-storied building with one or more HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HH		
Rwanda	85.2	8.9	0.3	4.4	1.2	100.0	3,290
Area of residence							
Urban	65.6	20.2	0.8	12.6	0.8	100.0	964
Rural	93.4	4.2	0.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	2,326
Province							
City of Kigali	57.8	25.3	1.4	15.2	0.4	100.0	493
Southern	88.8	6.1	0.1	2.4	2.6	100.0	748
Western	91.6	6.0	0.1	1.9	0.4	100.0	663
Northern	93.9	3.8	0.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	507
Eastern	87.7	7.3	0.1	3.8	1.1	100.0	880
Quintile							
Q1	92.3	5.3	0.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	547
Q2	91.5	5.5	0.1	1.9	0.9	100.0	606
Q3	89.6	6.8		2.1	1.4	100.0	664
Q4	84.7	9.2	0.0	4.6	1.5	100.0	718
Q5	71.7	15.7	1.0	10.6	1.0	100.0	756
Sex of household head							
Male	85.7	8.5	0.3	4.3	1.3	100.0	2,429
Female	84.0	10.1	0.3	4.8	0.8	100.0	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

This figure 5.1 illustrates the percentage of households living in planned rural settlements (umudugudu) across different provinces, comparing data from EICV5 (2015/17) and EICV7 (2023/24). The umudugudu program is a key government initiative aimed at improving rural housing conditions and access to services by encouraging clustered settlement patterns.

Nationally, the percentage of households living in umudugudu settlements increased from 58.9% in EICV5 to 68% in EICV7, indicating an overall increase in the adoption of this housing model. Eastern Province recorded the highest proportion of households in umudugudu settlements at 83.8%; Northern Province follows at 68.8%, while the Western and Southern Provinces report 71.4% and 71.7%, respectively. Kigali City has the lowest adoption rate at 27.8%, reflecting its urban nature and limited feasibility for clustered rural settlements.

Figure 5. 1: Percentage (%) of households living in umudugudu, by province



Source: NISR, EICV7 & EICV5.

Table 5.2 explores the distribution of households by the type of habitat, categorized into Umudugudu (planned rural settlements), Integrated Model Villages, Dispersed or Isolated Housing, Modern Planned Urban Areas, and Spontaneous or Informal Settlements. Nationally, 67.9% of households live in Umudugudu settlements. Integrated Model Villages represent a small portion at 0.7%, while 15.6% of households reside in Dispersed or Isolated Housing. Modern Planned Urban Areas account for 6.3%, and 9.5% of households live in Spontaneous or Informal Settlements.

Urban areas exhibit a broader range of housing types, with 51.1% of households living in Umudugudu settlements, 21.2% in Modern Planned Urban Areas, and 22.4% in Spontaneous Settlements. In rural areas, Umudugudu dominates at 74.8%, while Dispersed Housing is more common (20.2%). In the poorest quintile (Q1), 70.3% of households live in Umudugudu settlements, while 21.9% reside in Dispersed Housing. Conversely, the wealthiest quintile (Q5) shows a more diverse distribution, with 58.7% in Umudugudu settlements, 21.0% in Modern Planned Urban Areas, and 13.5% in Spontaneous Settlements.

Table 5. 2: Distribution (%) of households by type of habitat according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Type of habitat					Total	Total households (000s)
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban area	Spontaneous/ informal/ unplanned housing		
Rwanda	67.9	0.7	15.6	6.3	9.5	100	3,290
Area of residence							
Urban	51.1	1.1	4.3	21.2	22.4	100	964
Rural	74.8	0.6	20.2	0.2	4.2	100	2,326
Province							
City of Kigali	27.8	1.0	7.4	27.0	36.7	100	493
Southern	71.7	0.9	20.5	2.2	4.6	100	748
Western	71.4	0.4	18.7	2.4	7.0	100	663
Northern	68.8	0.7	23.5	4.2	2.7	100	507
Eastern	83.8	0.6	8.9	2.5	4.2	100	880

EICV7	Type of habitat					Total	Total households (000s)
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban area	Spontaneous/ informal/ unplanned housing		
Quintile							
Q1	69.8	0.9	21.8	0.9	6.6	100	547
Q2	71.4	0.5	18.9	1.5	7.7	100	606
Q3	70.8	0.6	18.1	1.9	8.5	100	664
Q4	69.0	0.7	15.7	3.7	10.8	100	718
Q5	60.0	0.9	5.9	20.6	12.6	100	756
Sex of household head							
Male	68.2	0.6	15.1	6.6	9.5	100	2,429
Female	66.9	1.0	16.9	5.7	9.5	100	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.3 examines the current occupancy status of households in Rwanda, including categories such as owner-occupied housing, rented dwellings, employer-provided accommodations, and homes provided free of charge. Nationally, 72.4% of households own their dwellings, reflecting the predominance of owner-occupied housing in Rwanda. Rented dwellings account for 21.3%, while 5.6% of households live in housing provided free of charge.

Urban and rural disparities are stark. In rural areas, 83.4% of households own their homes compared to only 45.9% in urban areas. Renting is significantly more common in urban settings, where 48.7% of households are tenants, compared to just 10.0% in rural areas. These differences highlight the greater reliance on rental housing in cities, likely due to land scarcity and the high cost of buying a house.

Provincially, Kigali City has the highest proportion of rented dwellings at 60.6% and the lowest rate of homeownership at 34.2%, reflecting its urbanized nature and higher rental market activity. In contrast, Northern Province reports the highest homeownership rate at 87.0%, followed by Western Province at 81.6%. Homeownership decreases as household wealth increases: among the poorest quintile (Q1), 79.8% of households own their dwellings, compared to 54.1% in the wealthiest quintile (Q5). Conversely, renting increases with wealth, with 40.8% of households in Q5 renting their homes, compared to only 13.3% in Q1.

Table 5.3: Distribution (%) of households by current occupancy status, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Current occupancy status						Total	Total households (000s)
	Owner occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary settlement	Other specify		
Rwanda	72.4	21.3	0.4	5.6	0.2	0.0	100	3,290
Area of residence								
Urban	45.9	48.7	0.3	4.9	0.3		100	964
Rural	83.4	10.0	0.4	5.9	0.2	0.1	100	2,326
Province								
City of Kigali	34.2	60.6	0.3	4.8	0.1		100	493
Southern	78.0	13.3	0.2	8.3	0.2		100	748
Western	81.6	12.8	0.1	5.1	0.3	0.0	100	663
Northern	87.0	9.3	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.1	100	507
Eastern	73.7	19.5	1.0	5.4	0.3	0.1	100	880
Quintile								
Q1	79.8	13.3	0.3	6.4	0.2	0.0	100	546
Q2	80.3	12.0	0.2	7.0	0.4	0.0	100	606
Q3	77.3	15.7	0.2	6.4	0.4	0.0	100	664
Q4	74.8	20.1	0.5	4.4	0.2	0.1	100	718
Q5	54.1	40.8	0.7	4.3	0.1		100	756
Sex of household head								
Male	73.3	21.7	0.5	4.3	0.2	0.0	100	2,429
Female	69.9	20.2	0.2	9.2	0.4	0.1	100	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.4 highlights the mean floor area of dwellings in Rwanda, providing insights into housing quality. Nationally, the mean floor area of dwellings is 42.4 square meters (m²), reflecting an improvement in housing conditions compared to that reported in EICV5 (40 m²). Urban households enjoy more spacious dwellings, with a mean floor area of 48.0 m², compared to 40.1 m² in rural areas. This urban advantage reflects differences in income levels and access to modern housing infrastructure. Provincially, Kigali City leads with the highest mean floor area of 45.2 m², followed by the Western Province at 44.2 m². The Eastern Province reports the smallest mean floor area at 40.6 m².

Economic disparities are evident, with households in the wealthiest quintile (Q5) enjoying significantly larger dwellings (mean floor area 55.6 m²) compared to those in the poorest quintile (Q1), whose mean floor area is only 35.1 m². This pattern underscores the strong correlation between household income and housing standards. Gender differences in the floor area of dwellings are also notable. Male-headed households have a larger mean floor area of 44.2 m², compared to 37.3 m² for female-headed households.

Table 5. 4: Mean floor area of dwelling, according to area of residence, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat

EICV7	Mean floor area of dwelling (m2)	Total households (000s)
Rwanda	42.4	3,290
Area of residence		
Urban	48.0	964
Rural	40.1	2,326
Province		
City of Kigali	45.2	493
Southern	41.7	748
Western	44.2	663
Northern	41.6	507
Eastern	40.6	880
Quintile		
Q1	35.1	547
Q2	37.9	606
Q3	38.4	664
Q4	41.6	718
Q5	55.6	756
Sex of household head		
Male	44.2	2,429
Female	37.3	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.5 provides insights into housing density in Rwanda by examining the average number of persons per bedroom. Nationally, the mean number of persons per bedroom is 1.9, indicating moderate housing density across Rwanda. Urban households show a slightly higher average of 2.0 persons per bedroom, compared to 1.8 persons per bedroom in rural areas. Provincially, the Southern and Western Provinces report the lowest average density, each at 1.8 persons per bedroom. By contrast, Kigali City and the Eastern Province exhibit higher averages of 2.0 persons per bedroom. Households in the poorest quintile (Q1) have the highest mean density at 2.3 persons per bedroom, while those in the wealthiest quintile (Q5) enjoy the lowest density at 1.5 persons per bedroom. Male-headed households have a slightly higher average density of 2.0 persons per bedroom, compared to 1.6 persons per bedroom for female-headed households.

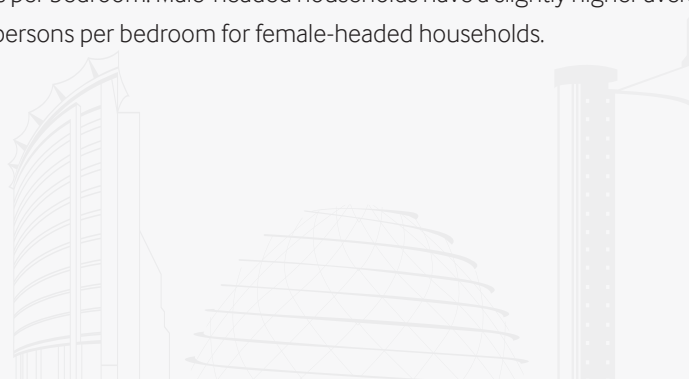


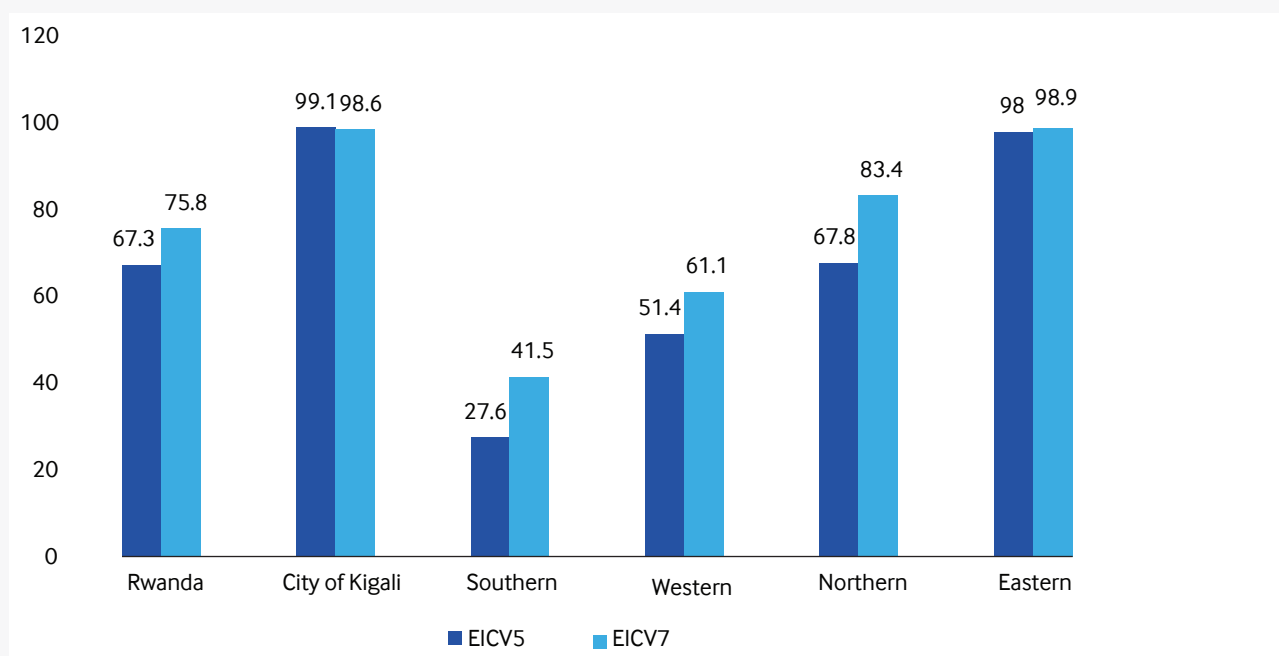
Table 5. 5: Mean number of persons per bedroom, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household

EICV7	Average number of persons per bedroom	Total households (000s)
Rwanda	1.9	3,290
Area of residence		
Urban	1.9	964
Rural	1.8	2,326
Province		
City of Kigali	2.0	493
Southern	1.8	748
Western	1.8	663
Northern	1.7	507
Eastern	2.0	880
Quintile		
Q1	2.3	546
Q2	2.1	606
Q3	1.9	664
Q4	1.7	718
Q5	1.5	756
sex of household head		
Male	2.0	2,429
Female	1.6	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Figure 5.2 illustrates the proportion of households using corrugated iron sheets as the primary roofing material across Rwanda's provinces, comparing data from the EICV5 (2016/17) and EICV7 (2023/24) surveys. This indicator reflects improvements in housing quality and access to durable construction materials over time. At the national level, the percentage of households using metal sheets as roofing material increased from 67% in EICV5 to 76% in EICV7, indicating a positive trend in housing improvement.

Figure 5. 2: Percentage (%) of households with corrugated iron sheets as main roofing material, by province



Source: EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 5.6 categorizes households in Rwanda based on the primary material used for roofing. Roofing material is an essential measure of housing quality, reflecting the durability and resilience of dwellings. Nationally, 75.8% of households use metal sheets or corrugated iron as the primary roofing material, followed by 24.1% relying on local clay tiles. Usage of other materials,

such as concrete and industrial tiles, is negligible.

Urban areas overwhelmingly use metal sheets, accounting for 94.5% of dwellings, compared to 68.1% in rural areas. The reliance on clay tiles is higher in rural settings (31.8%) due to accessibility and affordability. Provincially, the Eastern Province has the highest percentage of households using metal sheets (98.9%), followed closely by Kigali City (98.6%). Conversely, the Southern Province shows the lowest reliance on metal sheets at 41.5%, with the majority (58.5%) using clay tiles. The wealthiest quintile (Q5) has the highest proportion of households using metal sheets (91.4%), while the poorest quintile (Q1) has 64.5%, reflecting affordability gaps in accessing durable materials.

Table 5. 6: Distribution (%) of households by house roofing material, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Main roofing material for dwelling			Total	Total households (000s)
	Metal sheets/corrugated iron	Local clay tiles	Other (specify)		
Rwanda	75.8	24.1	0.1	100.0	3,290
Area of residence					
Urban	94.5	5.4	0.1	100.0	964
Rural	68.1	31.8	0.1	100.0	2,326
Province					
City of Kigali	98.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	493
Southern	41.5	58.5	0.0	100.0	748
Western	61.1	38.9	0.0	100.0	663
Northern	83.4	16.6		100.0	507
Eastern	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	880
Quintile					
Q1	65.2	34.7	0.1	100.0	547
Q2	69.5	30.4	0.1	100.0	606
Q3	71.3	28.6	0.1	100.0	664
Q4	77.7	22.2	0.1	100.0	718
Q5	90.7	9.1	0.2	100.0	756
Sex of household head					
Male	76.6	23.3	0.1	100.0	2,429
Female	73.7	26.3	0.1	100.0	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.7 provides a breakdown of households based on their primary flooring material, categorized as beaten earth, hardened dung, cement, bricks, tiles, or other materials. Nationally, 58.3% of households use beaten earth as their primary flooring material, followed by 34.9% using cement. Tiles are used by 4.3%, while bricks and other materials have minimal usage. Urban households predominantly use cement, with 60.1% reporting it as the primary flooring material, compared to only 24.4% in rural areas. Beaten earth is more common in rural areas, accounting for 72.0%, compared to 25.1% in urban settings.

Kigali City has the highest percentage of households with cement flooring at 63%, while the Northern Province has the lowest at 25%. Beaten earth is most common in the Northern Province (73%) and least common in Kigali City (16%). Among the wealthiest quintile (Q5), 63% of households use cement, while only 13% of the poorest quintile (Q1) do. Beaten earth is most prevalent among the poorest households (85%) and decreases significantly among wealthier households (19%).



Table 5.7: Distribution (%) of households by house flooring material, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Type of flooring material							Total households (000s)
	Beaten earth	Dung hardened	Cement	Bricks	Tiles	Other	Total	
Rwanda	58.3	1.7	34.9	0.7	4.3	0.1	100	3,290
Area of residence								
Urban	25.1	0.3	60.1	0.5	13.8	0.1	100	964
Rural	72.0	2.2	24.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	100	2,326
Province								
City of Kigali	15.7	0.1	63.3	0.0	20.8		100	493
Southern	65.9	2.1	28.8	1.7	1.3	0.1	100	748
Western	71.0	0.0	26.3	1.0	1.4	0.2	100	663
Northern	73.1	0.4	25.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	100	507
Eastern	57.6	4.2	36.3	0.1	1.7	0.2	100	880
Quintile								
Q1	84.6	1.9	12.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	100	547
Q2	77.2	1.9	19.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	100	606
Q3	69.2	1.9	27.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	100	664
Q4	53.6	2.0	42.5	0.8	1.1	0.1	100	718
Q5	18.9	0.8	62.8	0.5	16.8	0.2	100	756
Sex of household head								
Male	56.3	1.7	36.3	0.8	4.7	0.2	100	2,429
Female	63.8	1.5	30.8	0.6	3.1	0.1	100	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.8 presents the distribution of households by the main material used for constructing walls. Wall material is a significant housing quality indicator, reflecting economic capacity and resilience of dwellings. Nationally, 28% of households use mud bricks as the primary wall material. Mud bricks with cement account for 42.4%, while tree trunks with mud account for 16%.

Urban areas show a higher usage of mud bricks with cement (62%) compared to rural areas (34%), where mud bricks also account for 34% of household walls. Provincially, Kigali City has the highest percentage of households using mud bricks with cement at 65%, while the Western Province reports the highest reliance on mud bricks (44%).

Table 5.8: Distribution (%) of households by type of wall material, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Type of wall material								Total	Total households (000s)
	Mud bricks	Mud bricks with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Oven fired bricks	Cement blocks	Wooden planks	Other		
Rwanda	28.0	42.4	15.9	7.9	4.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	100	3,290
Residence area										
Urban	14.0	62.2	4.3	6.3	10.8	2.0		0.4	100	964
Rural	33.8	34.2	20.6	8.5	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	100	2,326
Province										
City of Kigali	8.0	65.2	4.1	9.0	10.5	3.0		0.2	100	493
Southern	22.2	39.1	23.1	11.8	3.6	0.1		0.0	100	748
Western	43.7	31.5	15.5	2.3	4.8	0.3	1.5	0.4	100	663
Northern	38.1	35.2	15.4	6.0	3.9	0.2		1.3	100	507
Eastern	26.5	44.7	16.8	9.2	2.0	0.5		0.3	100	880
Quintile										
Q1	41.5	23.4	27.6	5.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	100	547
Q2	37.9	31.4	20.8	7.6	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	100	606
Q3	33.2	37.9	17.7	8.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	100	664
Q4	24.6	49.5	13.2	9.0	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	100	718
Q5	8.9	62.1	4.2	7.7	13.7	2.6	0.2	0.5	100	756
sex of household head										
Male	26.7	44.6	14.9	7.6	4.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	100	2,429
Female	31.6	36.1	18.5	8.8	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	100	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

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 provides insights into the primary cooking fuels used by households across Rwanda. Nationally, 75% of households rely on firewood as their primary cooking fuel, followed by 18.8% using charcoal, and 5.4% using gas. Urban households show significant differences, with 32% using firewood compared to 93% in rural areas. Charcoal is the dominant fuel in urban areas, used by 51% of households, while only 6% of rural households rely on it. Gas usage is higher in urban areas (17%) than in rural areas (1%), reflecting disparities in access to and affordability of modern fuels.

Provincially, Kigali City has the highest percentage of households using gas (23%) and charcoal (59%), while firewood is least used (17%). In contrast, Southern Province exhibits the highest reliance on firewood (89%), followed closely by Northern Province (88%). Among the wealthiest quintile (Q5), 38% of households use firewood, while 39% use charcoal and 22% use gas. Conversely, in the poorest quintile (Q1), 93% rely on firewood, and the use of gas is negligible. These patterns highlight the strong correlation between income and access to cleaner cooking fuels. Gender differences are minimal.

Table 5. 9: Distribution (%) of households by main type of cooking fuel, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Main source of cooking fuel					Total	Total households (000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Gas or Biogas	Crop waste	Other		
Rwanda	75.0	18.8	5.4	0.6	0.1	100	3,271
Area of residence							
Urban	32.1	50.6	16.8	0.2	0.4	100	949
Rural	92.5	5.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	100	2,321
Province							
City of Kigali	17.0	59.4	23.4	0.1	0.1	100	483
Southern	89.1	8.5	1.8	0.3	0.1	100	745
Western	80.5	17.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	100	661
Northern	87.6	10.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	100	505
Eastern	83.4	11.7	2.9	1.8	0.2	100	877
Quintile							
Q1	93.3	5.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	100	546
Q2	90.5	8.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	100	605
Q3	86.5	12.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	100	662
Q4	75.8	22.3	1.3	0.5	0.1	100	712
Q5	38.1	39.2	22.1	0.4	0.2	100	745
Sex of household head							
Male	73.6	19.9	5.8	0.5	0.2	100	2,413
Female	78.9	15.9	4.2	0.9	0.1	100	858

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.10 provides insights into the primary types of cooking stoves used by households across Rwanda. Nationally, 35.6% of households rely on three-stone/traditional stoves, followed by 33.7% using improved cooking stoves, and 21.6% using charcoal or firewood stoves. Modern Cooking stoves are used by only 5.4% of households. Urban households exhibit a higher adoption rate of modern stoves, with 17% using gas stoves compared to only 1% in rural areas. Conversely, traditional stoves dominate in rural households, with 44% relying on three-stone stoves, compared to 16% in urban areas.

Provincially, Kigali City leads in the adoption of modern cooking stoves, with 23% of households using gas stoves. Northern and Western Provinces have higher reliance on three-stone/traditional stoves, accounting for 46% and 42% of households, respectively. Improved cooking stoves are most prevalent in the Southern Province, used by 44% of households. Among the wealthiest quintile (Q5), 22% of households use modern stoves, compared to virtually no usage in the poorest quintile (Q1). Traditional stoves dominate in Q1 households at 51%, while improved cooking stoves account for 37%.

Table 5. 10: Distribution (%) of households by primary cooking stove, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

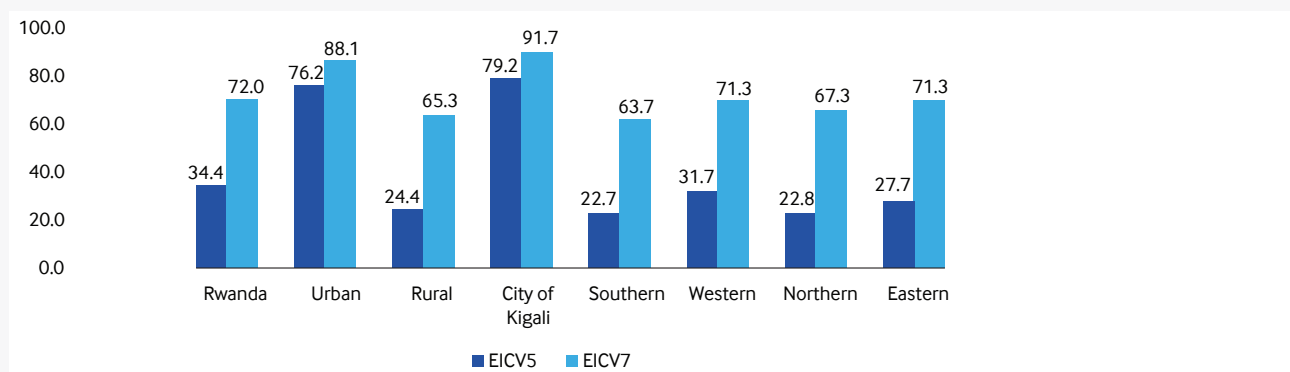
EICV7	Type of your primary cook stove							Total	Total households (000s)
	Gas/ Electric/ Biogas stove	Self-built solid fuel	Charcoal/ fire	Improved cooking stove	Three stone/ Traditional	No cooking option	Other stove		
Rwanda	5.4	3.1	21.6	33.7	35.6	0.6	0.0	100	3,290
Residence area									
Urban	16.6	1.5	50.9	13.9	15.6	1.5	0.1	100	964
Rural	0.8	3.7	9.4	42.0	43.9	0.2	0.0	100	2,326
Province									
City of Kigali	22.9	0.7	58.7	3.0	12.5	2.1	0.0	100	493
Southern	1.8	1.7	14.3	43.6	38.2	0.4	0.0	100	748
Western	2.1	2.4	18.7	34.6	42.0	0.3		100	663
Northern	2.2	2.5	14.1	35.2	45.7	0.3		100	507
Eastern	2.9	6.5	13.4	41.1	35.7	0.3	0.1	100	880
Quintile									
Q1		2.5	9.1	36.9	51.3	0.1	0.1	100	547
Q2	0.0	2.7	12.3	38.2	46.6	0.1		100	606
Q3	0.3	3.7	16.3	38.5	41.0	0.2		100	664
Q4	1.3	4.0	25.6	36.2	32.2	0.8		100	718
Q5	21.9	2.5	38.8	21.3	13.9	1.5	0.1	100	756
Sex of household head									
Male	5.8	3.4	22.4	33.3	34.4	0.7	0.0	100	2,429
Female	4.2	2.1	19.4	35.0	38.9	0.3	0.1	100	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

The data presented in Figure 5.3 highlights the percentage of households using electricity as the primary source of lighting across the provinces of Rwanda. Over the period between EICV5 and EICV7 (2017 to 2024), there was a notable increase in the adoption of electricity as the main lighting source, reflecting efforts to expand energy access and improve living standards. Nationally, the use of electricity as the main source of lighting increased significantly, from 34.4% in EICV5 to 72.0% in EICV7. This remarkable growth reflects the success of Rwanda's electrification initiatives, driven by expanded infrastructure and government policies promoting access to modern energy. Kigali City shows the highest electrification rate, with an increase from 79% in EICV5 to 92% in EICV7. This reflects the urban advantage in accessing electricity due to concentrated infrastructure.

Among provinces, use of electricity for lighting in Northern Province increased from 23% to 67%, and the in Western Province it rose from 32% to 71%. Southern Province improved from 23% to 64%, while Eastern Province recorded growth in coverage from 28% to 71% of households. Despite these improvements, disparities persist, with rural areas (65%) lagging behind urban regions (88%).

Figure 5. 3: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, by province



Source: EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 5.11 provides a breakdown of households by their primary source of lighting, including electricity, solar power, torch/phone flash, and other alternatives. Nationally, 50% of households use electricity from distributors as their main source of lighting, torch/phone flash at 25.0% ranks second, followed by Solar power at 22%. Other sources, such as firewood and candles, contribute minimally to household lighting needs. Urban households are significantly more likely to use main electricity for lighting (83%) compared to rural households (36%), reflecting better infrastructure and access in urban areas. Conversely, rural households rely more heavily on solar power (29%) and torch/phone flashlights (31%) than their urban counterparts.

Table 5. 11: Distribution (%) of households by main source of lighting, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Main source energy for home lightin							Total	Total households (000s)
	Electricity distributor	Torch or phone flash	Solar power	Firewood	Candle	Batteries+ bulb	Other		
Rwanda	50.0	25.0	22.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	3,290
Residence area									
Urban	83.0	9.6	5.2	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	964
Rural	36.3	31.4	29.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	100.0	2,326
Province									
City of Kigali	90.4	6.4	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	493
Southern	34.5	32.3	29.2	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	748
Western	48.3	24.5	23.1	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	663
Northern	43.9	30.2	23.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	507
Eastern	45.1	26.7	26.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	880
Quintile									
Q1	30.0	40.0	23.4	3.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	100.0	547
Q2	36.3	34.0	26.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	606
Q3	41.5	28.7	26.7	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	664
Q4	52.4	21.4	24.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	718
Q5	80.4	7.1	11.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	756
Sex of household head									
Male	51.9	23.1	22.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	2,429
Female	44.5	30.4	20.8	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.12 presents the percentage of households with access to the internet at home, including through mobile phones. Nationally, 29.8% of households have internet access at home compared to 17% recorded in EICV5(2017). This represents a significant improvement in connectivity, demonstrating progress in Rwanda's digital transformation agenda. Urban households are significantly more connected, with 57% reporting internet access at home, compared to 19% of rural households. Provincially, Kigali City leads in internet access, with 66% of households connected. Southern Province has the lowest proportion, at 21%, followed by the Northern Province at 24%.

Households in different types of habitats exhibit varying levels of connectivity. Modern planned urban areas report the highest access rates (78%), while households in dispersed or isolated rural housing have the lowest access (10%). Male-headed households are more likely to have internet access (33%) than female-headed households (22%). There is also wide variation by quintile: those in the top quintile are over six times as likely to have internet access at home as those in the lowest quintile (66% vs. 10%).

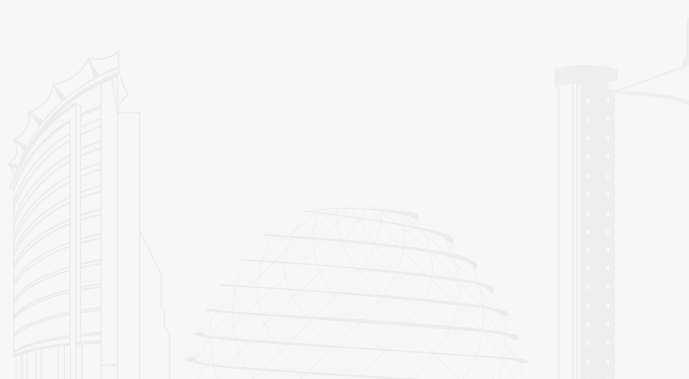


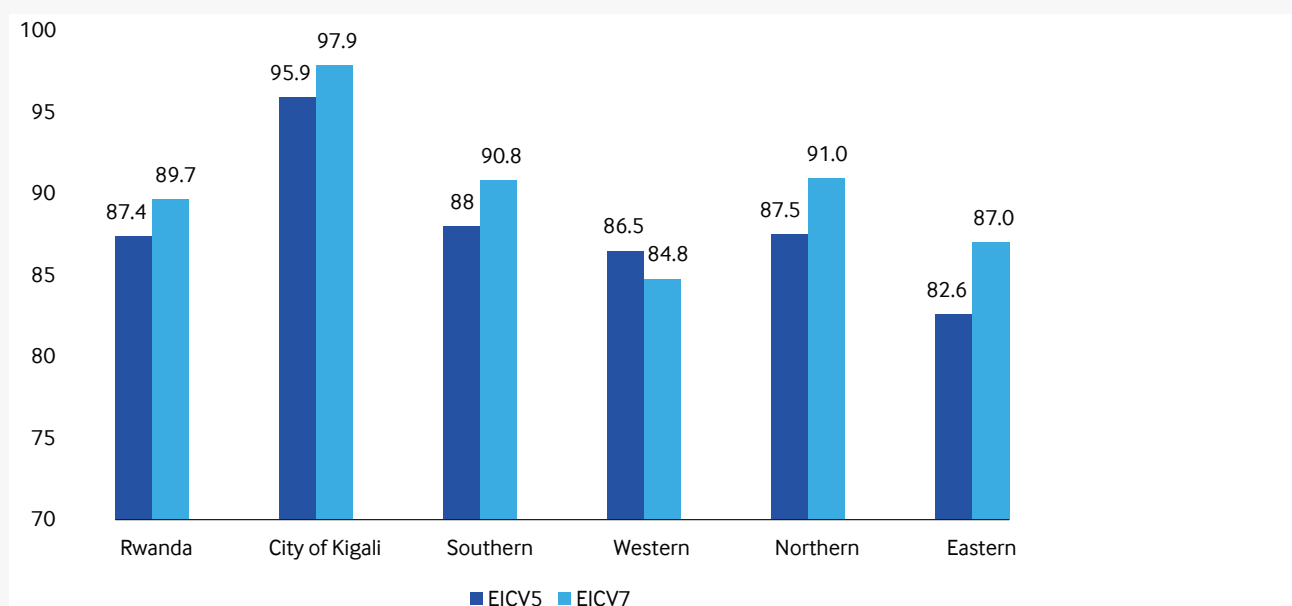
Table 5. 12: Percentage (%) of households with internet access at home (including through mobile phones), according to area of residence, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat

EICV7	% with access to internet at home	Total households (000s)
Rwanda	29.8	3,290
Area of residence		
Urban	56.6	964
Rural	18.7	2,326
Province		
City of Kigali	65.9	493
Southern	21.1	748
Western	25.5	663
Northern	23.5	507
Eastern	23.9	880
Quintile		
Q1	9.5	547
Q2	14.1	606
Q3	19.4	664
Q4	30.3	718
Q5	65.8	756
Sex of household head		
Male	32.7	2,429
Female	21.6	861
Type of habitat		
Umuugudu (Planned rural settlement)	28.0	2,233
Integrated Model Village	37.6	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	10.0	512
Modern planned urban area	77.6	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	42.7	312

Source: NISR, EICV7

Figure 5.4 compares the percentage of households using improved drinking water sources across provinces from EICV5 to EICV7. The data reflects a nationwide increase in access, rising from 87.4% in EICV5 to 89.7% in EICV7. Kigali City recorded the highest percentage of households with improved water access, increasing from 96% in EICV5 to 98% in EICV7, representing an two-percentage-point rise. In contrast, Western Province, which ranks lowest, reported a decrease from 87% in EICV5 to 85% in EICV7.

Figure 5. 4: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to by province



Source: NISR, EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 5.13 presents the distribution of households by type of drinking water source across various demographics. Nationally, 89.7% of households rely on improved drinking water sources. Among these, public taps/standpipes are the most commonly used source, accounting for 33.4%, followed closely by protected wells at 31.2%. On the other hand, 10.3% of households use unimproved sources, with unprotected springs being the most common among them at 6.4%. Urban households report 97% reliance on improved water sources, with a relatively high prevalence of piped water systems (30% in compounds and 11% piped to neighbors). Conversely, rural households report the use of improved drinking water at 87%, with protected wells (40%) and public taps (35%) being the primary sources.

Provincially, the City of Kigali shows the highest usage of improved sources at 98%, with a significant proportion accessing piped water systems. However, in other provinces such as Western and Northern provinces, reliance on protected wells (39% and 37%, respectively) dominates, suggesting limited availability of piped water systems. Southern Province stands out with the highest reliance on protected springs at 52%. Households in the highest consumption quintile (Q5) report 96% use of improved sources, predominantly piped systems (32% in compounds). In contrast, the lowest quintile (Q1) shows only 8% reliance on improved sources, with significant dependence on public taps (34%) and protected wells (41%).

Table 5. 13: Distribution (%) of households by type of drinking water source, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	% use improved drinking water	Improved drinking water source										Unimproved drinking water source					Total	Total households (000s)
		Piped into Dwelling	Piped into compound, yard	Piped to neighbor HH	Public tap/standpipe	Tube Well/Borehole	Protected spring	Protected well	Rain water	Bottled water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	River,Stream or Irrigation Channel	Lake,Pond or Surface water	Other		
Rwanda	89.7	0.2	12.1	5.1	33.4	2.8	31.2	0.5	0.4	3.8	0.0	6.4	0.2	2.3	1.2	0.1	100	3,290
Area of residence																		
Urban	97.1	0.5	29.6	11.3	30.1	2.1	11.2	0.1	0.2	11.9	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	100	964
Rural	86.6	0.1	4.8	2.6	34.7	3.1	39.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	8.3	0.3	3.0	1.7	0.2	100	2,326
Province																		
City of Kigali	97.9	0.3	30.9	17.1	24.3	0.3	8.6	0.3	0.0	16.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	493
Southern	90.8	0.1	7.2	2.1	24.4	2.7	51.7	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	100	748
Western	84.8	0.3	11.4	3.4	30.2	0.3	36.6	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	12.6	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	100	663
Northern	91.0	0.1	10.3	2.8	36.8		39.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	100	507
Eastern	87.0	0.1	7.2	3.7	46.5	8.0	17.9	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.1	3.5	0.4	4.9	3.8	0.4	100	880
Quintile																		
Q1	83.9	0.0	1.6	3.4	34.1	3.0	40.8	0.7	0.3		0.0	10.0	0.3	3.8	2.0	0.1	100	547
Q2	87.3	0.0	4.4	2.8	35.1	3.5	40.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	8.2	0.3	2.5	1.6	0.1	100	606
Q3	88.2		6.1	4.8	36.9	3.0	36.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	7.5	0.3	2.7	1.3	0.1	100	664
Q4	90.8	0.1	12.2	6.7	37.6	2.9	29.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.2	2.1	0.8	0.2	100	718
Q5	96.0	0.7	31.1	7.0	24.3	2.0	14.4	0.2	0.6	15.6	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	100	756
sex of household head																		
Male	89.8	0.2	12.8	5.0	33.6	2.7	30.5	0.4	0.4	4.2	0.0	6.3	0.2	2.4	1.2	0.1	100	2,429
Female	89.3	0.3	10.2	5.6	32.7	3.2	33.3	0.8	0.5	2.7	0.1	6.8	0.2	2.3	1.3	0.2	100	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

The data of Table 5.14 provides insights into the percentage of households by distance to improved drinking water sources. At the national level, 31.7% of households are within 200 meters of an improved drinking water source, and this figure increases to 52.7% for households within 500 meters. Urban households have significantly better access, with 60% of them located

within 200 meters and 77% within 500 meters. In contrast, rural households lag behind, with only 19% within 200 meters of an improved water sources, and 43% within 600 meters.

The type of habitat also plays a significant role. Modern planned urban areas provide the best access to improved water, with 83% of households within 200 meters and 91% within 500 meters. In contrast, dispersed or isolated housing areas fare poorly, with only 11% of households within 200 meters and 40% within 500 meters.

Table 5. 14: Percentage (%) of households by distance to improved drinking water source, according to area of residence, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat

EICV7	less than 200 m	less than 500 m	Total households (000s)
Rwanda	31.7	52.7	2,949.7
Area of residence			
Urban	59.8	77.4	935.9
Rural	18.7	42.5	2,013.8
Province			
City of Kigali	65.5	82.0	482.4
Southern	20.9	45.5	678.9
Western	29.9	50.8	562.0
Northern	24.8	52.0	460.9
Eastern	25.5	44.4	765.6
Quintile			
Q1	15.9	39.6	458.9
Q2	18.1	41.9	528.9
Q3	21.5	45.9	585.0
Q4	30.1	54.6	651.2
Q5	61.4	75.2	725.6
Sex of household head			
Male	32.7	53.3	2,180.8
Female	29.0	51.2	768.8
Type of habitat			
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	29.6	51.0	2,011.4
Integrated Model Village	44.0	73.5	24.0
Dispersed/Isolated housing	11.5	37.1	418.9
Modern planned urban area	83.1	90.6	208.0
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	38.1	63.7	287.3

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.15 provides an analysis of the percentage of households that manage rainwater. Data shows that nationally, 22.2% of households manage rainwater. In urban areas, 42% of households have a mechanism for managing rainwater, compared to only 14% in rural areas. Provincial data reveals significant variation. Kigali City leads with 50% of households managing rainwater, while Southern Province has the lowest rate at 10%.

Table 5. 15: Percentage (%) of households that manage rainwater, by area of residence, province, Sex of head of household and type of habitat

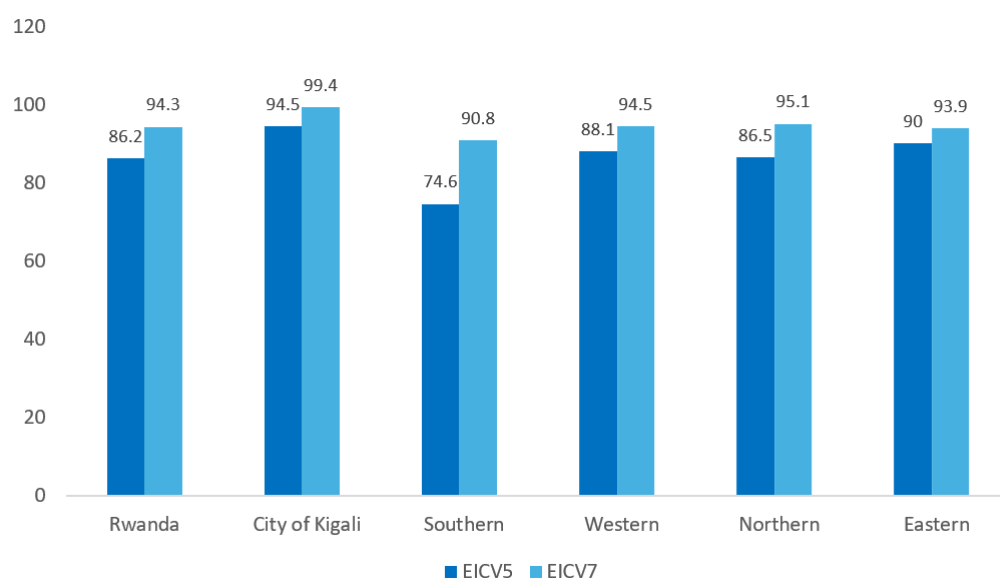
EICV7	% of HHs managing rainwater	Total households (000s)
Rwanda	22.2	3,290
Area of residence		
Urban	41.9	964
Rural	14.0	2,326
Province		
City of Kigali	49.7	493
Southern	10.2	748
Western	27.3	663
Northern	15.3	507
Eastern	17.1	880
Quintile		

EICV7	% of HHs managing rainwater	Total households (000s)
Q1	12.7	547
Q2	14.1	606
Q3	13.7	664
Q4	20.1	718
Q5	44.9	756
Sex of household head		
Male	23.5	2,429
Female	18.5	861
Type of habitat		
Umutugudu (Planned rural settlement)	20.3	2,233
Integrated Model Village	51.5	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	9.6	512
Modern planned urban area	62.6	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	26.9	312

Source: NISR, EICV7

The data in Figure 5.6 reveals improvements in access to improved sanitation across Rwanda. At the national level, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation rose from 86.2% in 2017 (EICV5) to 94% in 2024 (EICV7). The highest increase was observed in Southern Province, which saw a 16-percentage-point rise, reaching 91% in EICV7. Kigali City maintains the highest percentage of households with improved sanitation, at 99%.

Figure 5. 5: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by province



Source: EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 5.16 provides further granularity, showing the types of sanitation facilities used by households. Nationally, 94% of households use improved sanitation, with 72% utilizing facilities that are not shared with other households. The remaining 6% rely on unimproved sanitation, including pit latrines without solid slabs and other types.

In urban areas, 98% of households have access to improved sanitation, compared to 93% in rural regions. A smaller percentage of urban households, at 55%, use sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, while in rural areas, this figure is significantly higher, at 80%, which may indicate more standalone households in less dense areas.

Across provinces, Kigali City leads with 99% of households using improved sanitation, followed by Northern Province at 95%. Southern Province trails at 91%, despite its noted improvement over time. The reliance on shared facilities is more common in Kigali City, where only 47% of households use facilities that are not shared.

Table 5. 16: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Percentage of HHs using improved sanitation	Percentage of HHs using improved type, not shared with other HH	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total households (000s)
			Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without constructed floor slab	Other	No toilet		
Rwanda	94.3	72.4	3.3	91.0	4.7	0.1	0.9	100	3,290
Residence area									
Urban	98.2	55.0	10.8	87.4	1.4	0.1	0.3	100	964
Rural	92.7	79.6	0.2	92.5	6.1	0.1	1.1	100	2,326
Province									
City of Kigali	99.4	46.9	13.3	86.2	0.4		0.2	100	493
Southern	90.8	74.6	1.6	89.2	7.6	0.1	1.6	100	748
Western	94.5	76.1	1.8	92.7	5.2	0.0	0.2	100	663
Northern	95.1	83.2	1.2	93.8	4.0		0.9	100	507
Eastern	93.9	75.7	1.4	92.5	4.8	0.2	1.2	100	880
Quintile									
Q1	88.5	72.6		88.5	9.4	0.2	1.9	100	547
Q2	92.2	76.1	0.2	91.9	6.4		1.5	100	606
Q3	94.1	75.2	0.1	94.0	5.4	0.0	0.5	100	664
Q4	96.1	73.0	0.4	95.7	3.1	0.1	0.8	100	718
Q5	98.7	66.2	13.6	85.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	100	756
Sex of household head									
Male	95.2	74.9	3.7	91.5	4.0	0.1	0.7	100	2,429
Female	91.9	65.1	2.2	89.7	6.7	0.0	1.4	100	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.17 provides an in-depth look at the average time households take to reach essential services on foot. Nationally, the average time to reach a food market or shop is 48.3 minutes, while accessing public transport stages takes slightly longer at 49.5 minutes. The shortest travel times are to all-weather roads, with households averaging just 3.9 minutes. Primary schools are relatively close, with a mean travel time of 19.7 minutes.

Urban households enjoy significantly shorter travel times across all services compared to their rural counterparts. Urban residents take an average of 25.0 minutes to access food markets, whereas rural households take 57.1 minutes. Similarly, public transport stages are much closer in urban areas, requiring just 21.2 minutes on average, compared to 62.1 minutes in rural areas. Even access to primary schools, which generally are more evenly distributed, shows urban households averaging 16.8 minutes compared to 20.4 minutes for rural households.

Table 5. 17: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to services, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Mean time (minutes) to service...											
	Food market/shop	HHs using service (000s)	Public transport stage	HHs using service (000s)	All-weather road	HHs using service (000s)	Primary school	HHs using service (000s)	Health Centre	HHs using service (000s)	Nearest health facility (HP, HC, DH)	HHs using service (000s)
Rwanda	48.3	3,026	49.5	2,942	3.9	3,285	19.7	1,592	46.9	3,068	31.7	3,164
Area of residence												
Urban	25.0	837	21.2	904	2.2	963	16.8	306	31.2	804	23.9	862
Rural	57.1	2,189	62.1	2,038	4.6	2,322	20.4	1,286	52.5	2,264	34.6	2,303
Province												
City of Kigali	25.7	402	22.3	456	2.5	493	19.3	131	33.6	378	25.9	414
Southern	48.7	724	54.0	655	3.0	747	19.2	401	46.6	733	30.8	742
Western	56.0	611	65.9	588	7.3	661	19.3	350	46.8	635	33.5	651
Northern	47.1	480	54.6	458	5.5	505	20.4	281	42.4	499	27.6	505
Eastern	53.9	810	46.3	785	2.0	879	20.2	430	56.2	823	36.3	853
Quintile												
Q1	55.7	506	58.8	456	5.0	547	21.0	356	53.5	531	35.5	539
Q2	53.7	571	57.6	537	4.5	605	19.8	367	49.8	589	33.1	600
Q3	52.6	621	55.0	593	4.3	662	20.1	345	49.5	643	32.6	654
Q4	47.7	660	50.7	656	3.9	719	19.7	326	46.4	687	31.6	704
Q5	34.5	668	31.5	700	2.4	753	16.5	197	36.4	618	26.6	667
Sex												
Male	48.2	2,243	49.9	2,207	3.9	2,427	19.8	1,208	47.1	2,257	31.7	2,330
Female	48.4	783	48.3	736	4.0	858	19.3	384	46.4	811	31.8	835

Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 5.18 presents data on the percentage of households satisfied with various services, including food markets, public transport, all-weather roads, primary schools, and health centers. Nationally, satisfaction levels vary across services, with 82.1% of households expressing satisfaction with food markets and 77.5% satisfied with public transport. The satisfaction level for all-weather roads stands at 61.7%, while primary schools have the highest satisfaction rate at 91.3%. Health centers also perform well, with 83.2% of households satisfied.

Urban households generally report higher satisfaction levels than rural households across all services except primary schools. For example, urban satisfaction with food markets is 83%, compared to 82% in rural areas. Similarly, satisfaction with public transport is 81% in urban areas but drops to 76% in rural regions. Rural households, however, exhibit slightly higher satisfaction with primary schools, at 92%, compared to 89% in urban areas.

Table 5. 18: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with services, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	% satisfied with service ...									
	Food market/ shop	HHs using service (000s)	Public transport stage	HHs using service (000s)	All- weather road	HHs using service (000s)	Primary school	HHs using service (000s)	Health Centre	HHs using service (000s)
Rwanda	82.1	3,026	77.5	2,942	61.7	3,285	91.3	1,592	83.2	3,068
Area of residence										
Urban	83.0	837	81.2	904	61.7	963	88.9	306	82.1	804
Rural	81.7	2,189	75.8	2,038	61.6	2,322	91.9	1,286	83.6	2,264
Province										
City of Kigali	82.4	402	76.7	456	52.5	493	83.1	131	82.9	378
Southern	84.4	724	77.5	655	64.1	747	94.6	401	86.6	733
Western	76.3	611	75.3	588	46.6	661	90.3	350	76.5	635
Northern	82.7	480	74.1	458	64.7	505	92.8	281	86.0	499
Eastern	83.7	810	81.6	785	74.3	879	90.5	430	83.7	823
Quintile										
Q1	81.1	506	79.0	456	63.3	547	93.3	356	86.1	531
Q2	82.0	571	78.4	537	62.5	605	92.8	367	84.2	589
Q3	83.3	621	77.9	593	62.4	662	92.1	345	83.6	643
Q4	82.7	660	76.8	656	61.0	719	88.9	326	81.3	687
Q5	81.1	668	76.0	700	59.7	753	87.5	197	81.3	618
Sex										
Male	80.8	2,243	76.1	2,207	60.5	2,427	90.6	1,208	82.3	2,257

Source: NISR, EICV7

5.3 Ownership of durables

The EICV collects information on ownership of durable assets by households. Table 5.19 provides an overview of household ownership of durable goods. Nationally, 24.2% of households own a living room suite, while 65% own beds, and 80% possess mattresses. Ownership of bicycles is relatively low at 15%, and 85% of households own at least one mobile phone, whereas 34% have a smartphone. Ownership of computers remains minimal at 7%, and 14% of households own a television set. Radios (including those embedded in mobile phones) remain the most commonly owned durable good, with 86% of households possessing at least one.

Urban households show higher ownership rates of durable goods compared to rural households. For example, 45% of urban households own a living room suite, compared to just 16% in rural areas. Urban households also have greater access to modern technology, with 62% owning smartphones and 17% having computers, whereas rural figures are significantly lower at 23% and 3%, respectively. Similarly, television ownership is more prevalent in urban areas (33%) than in rural areas (7%).

Provincially, Kigali City leads in the ownership of most durables, with 47% of households owning living room suites and 96% owning radios. Eastern Province shows the highest bicycle ownership at 30%, reflecting its rural and less-hilly character and the reliance on bicycles for transportation. Northern Province reports the highest ownership of beds (81%), while the Southern Province has the lowest rate of television ownership at 8%.

Male-headed households generally report higher ownership rates across all categories. For instance, 26.6% of male-headed households own living room suites compared to 17.5% of female-headed households. Smartphone ownership stands at 37.4% for male-headed households and 25.8% for female-headed households. Similarly, 16.9% of male-headed households own televisions, whereas only 7.6% of female-headed households do.

Table 5. 19: Percentage (%) of households by ownership of durables, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	% HHs owning at least one ...									Total number of households (000s)
	Living room suite	Beds	Mattresses	Bicycle	Mobile Phone	Smart phone	Computer	Television sets	Radio	
Rwanda	24.2	65.3	80.4	14.9	84.6	34.3	6.9	14.4	86.1	3,290
Residence area										
Urban	44.8	61.8	93.6	11.6	94.1	61.9	17.3	32.7	93.8	964
Rural	15.7	66.7	74.9	16.2	80.6	22.9	2.5	6.8	83.0	2,326
Province										
City of Kigali	46.7	57.2	95.8	8.2	96.3	69.2	20.1	39.1	95.7	493
Southern	18.7	65.1	71.3	14.1	77.0	22.7	4.2	8.3	80.5	748
Western	20.2	78.1	76.3	4.2	85.5	30.5	4.2	10.3	86.1	663
Northern	19.9	80.9	79.0	10.4	84.7	28.7	4.8	8.9	86.5	507
Eastern	21.8	51.2	83.3	29.9	83.8	30.8	4.9	12.0	85.3	880
Quintile										
Q1	5.9	49.5	56.9	7.9	74.0	11.9	0.4	2.0	76.0	548
Q2	11.7	61.2	74.3	12.9	80.8	17.5	0.8	4.7	83.1	606
Q3	15.5	65.5	79.6	16.1	83.1	24.4	1.7	6.0	84.6	663
Q4	25.5	69.1	87.5	19.1	85.8	36.0	3.5	13.2	88.1	719
Q5	54.1	76.1	96.1	16.4	95.5	71.4	24.2	39.9	95.5	754
Sex										
Male	26.6	69.0	83.5	18.2	88.2	37.4	7.9	16.9	89.6	2,429
Female	17.5	54.6	71.4	5.4	74.5	25.8	3.8	7.6	76.3	861

Source: NISR, EICV7.

Economic activity

EICV7 included a series of questions on jobs a person did in the seven days prior to the interview. As some people were involved in more than one job during that period, each person who reported more jobs was asked to identify the job for which they spent the most time, and that was considered as the main job. The present chapter presents the characteristics of the main job with respect to individual characteristics of workers as well as the labor market characteristics of the main job itself.

The analysis in this chapter mainly focuses on work done in the seven days prior to the interview, whether for pay or profit or unpaid. The analysis of other labour market indicators such as employment, unemployment and underemployment, is no longer part of the EICV report. Instead, these indicators are found in the specialized quarterly labor force survey reports.

6.1 Workforce to population ratio

The workforce to population ratio measures the proportion of the working-age population who carried out any economic activity during last seven days prior to the interview. In previous EICV reports, the reference period was over the 12 months prior to the interview.

Table 6.1 shows the workforce-to-population ratio. Overall, Rwanda exhibits a workforce-to-population ratio of 80.0%, with men participating at a slightly higher rate (82.6%) compared to women (77.8%). Rural areas demonstrate a higher participation rate of 83% relative to urban areas, where it stands at 72%.

Geographically, the workforce participation is lowest in Kigali City at 73%, likely due to its urban characteristics. Northern Province leads with the highest participation rate of 85%, followed closely by other predominantly rural provinces, reflecting the significant role of agriculture and informal work in these areas.

An age group analysis shows that the workforce participation ratio is lowest among those aged 16–19 at 47%, likely because many in this group are pursuing education. The ratio peaks for individuals aged 30–59, reaching over 90%, before declining for those aged 65 and above to 73%, consistent with retirement trends. The proportion of adults who were working was 90% while it was 68% among youth (16–30).

Individuals with disabilities have a workforce-to-population ratio of 51%, significantly lower than the 81% recorded for those without disabilities.

Table 6. 1: Workforce to population ratio by sex according to area of residence, province, quintile and age group

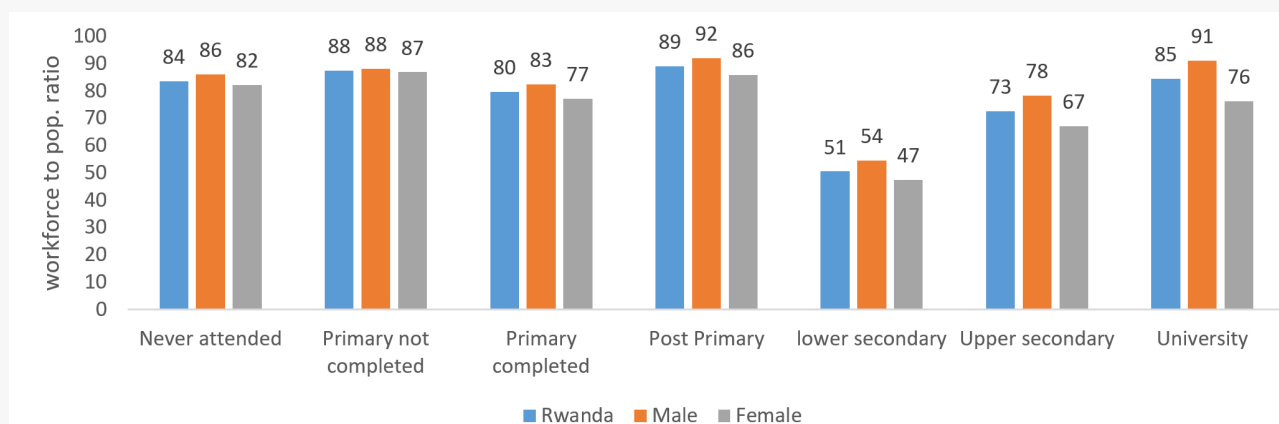
EICV7	Workforce to population ratio (%)			Population aged 16 and above(000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	82.6	77.8	80.0	3,812	4,390	8,201
Area of residence						
Urban	79.3	65.7	72.1	1,152	1,289	2,441
Rural	84.1	82.8	83.4	2,660	3,100	5,760
Province						
City of Kigali	81.8	64.8	73.0	587	631	1,218
Southern	82.3	81.7	82.0	849	983	1,832
Western	81.8	79.9	80.8	769	931	1,701
Northern	86.1	83.8	84.8	585	697	1,283
Eastern	82.0	76.2	78.9	1,021	1,147	2,167
Quintile						
Q1	77.8	80.6	79.3	709	802	1,512
Q2	83.9	81.9	82.8	711	845	1,556
Q3	84.1	80.7	82.2	752	877	1,629
Q4	84.6	77.9	81.0	774	897	1,671

EICV7	Workforce to population ratio (%)			Population aged 16 and above(000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q5	82.6	69.2	75.5	865	968	1,833
Age group						
16-19	49.5	44.9	47.2	629	647	1,277
20-24	75.7	68.4	71.8	581	660	1,241
25-29	91.4	82.8	86.8	422	489	911
30-34	95.5	87.1	90.9	412	481	894
35-39	94.7	90.1	92.3	412	438	850
40-44	95.3	92.3	93.7	382	422	804
45-49	95.3	92.5	93.8	240	280	520
50-54	92.9	94.2	93.6	188	237	426
55-59	92.6	89.8	91.0	138	178	317
60-64	89.0	88.6	88.8	138	181	319
65+	78.4	69.7	73.3	269	375	644
Youth/Adults						
Youth	71.0	65.3	68.0	1,730	1,910	3,640
Adult	92.3	87.4	89.6	2,082	2,480	4,562
Disability status						
Without disability	83.3	78.6	80.8	3,714	4,287	8,001
With disability	56.9	45.3	50.9	98	103	200

Source: NISR, EICV7

Figure 6.1 presents the analysis of workforce to population ratio by level of education completed. It shows that participation ratios were higher among low-education level groups as compared to those who lower and upper secondary. The proportion of the working age population without any level of secondary school education that had job during the reference period was around 84% while the proportion for those with a lower secondary school level was the lowest at around 51% and the one for upper secondary school graduates was 73%. The proportion of university graduates who carried out any economic activity during the last seven days was 85%. Across all levels of education, it is evident that the rate was higher among males compared to that of females

Figure 6. 1: Workforce to population ratio by level of education attained

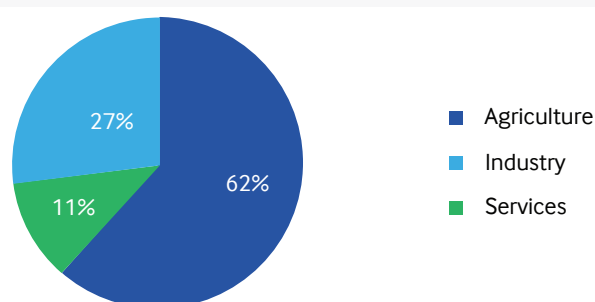


Source: NISR, EICV7

6.2 Workers and main economic activity

Figure 6.3 presents the distribution of workers based on their primary job across broad economic activities, providing insights into the structure of Rwanda's labor market. The figure shows that agriculture remains the dominant sector, employing 62% of the workforce. Industry-related activities, account for a smaller portion of the workforce (11%) while service sector account for 27% of the total primary jobs.

Figure 6. 3: Distribution of workers in main job by broad economic activity



Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 6.2 in the report presents the distribution of workers by main economic activity and sex, offering a detailed overview of Rwanda's labor market segmentation. The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector remains the dominant employer, accounting for 61.6% of total workers. However, gender disparities are evident, with 72% of female workers compared to 51% of male workers engaged in this sector.

Industrial sectors, such as manufacturing, mining, and construction, employ a smaller portion of the workforce. Manufacturing accounts for 3.5% of workers, with slightly higher male representation (4.3% compared to 2.8% for females). The construction industry is even more male-dominated, employing 11.2% of male workers compared to just 2.2% of females.

Service sectors show a relatively balanced gender representation in some areas. Wholesale and retail trade employs 9.3% of the workforce, with 9.7% of females and 8.9% of males engaged in this activity. Other service sectors, such as accommodation and food service activities, also have comparable male and female representation, each accounting for about 2% of workers.

Table 6. 2: Distribution(%) of Workers by main economic activity and sex

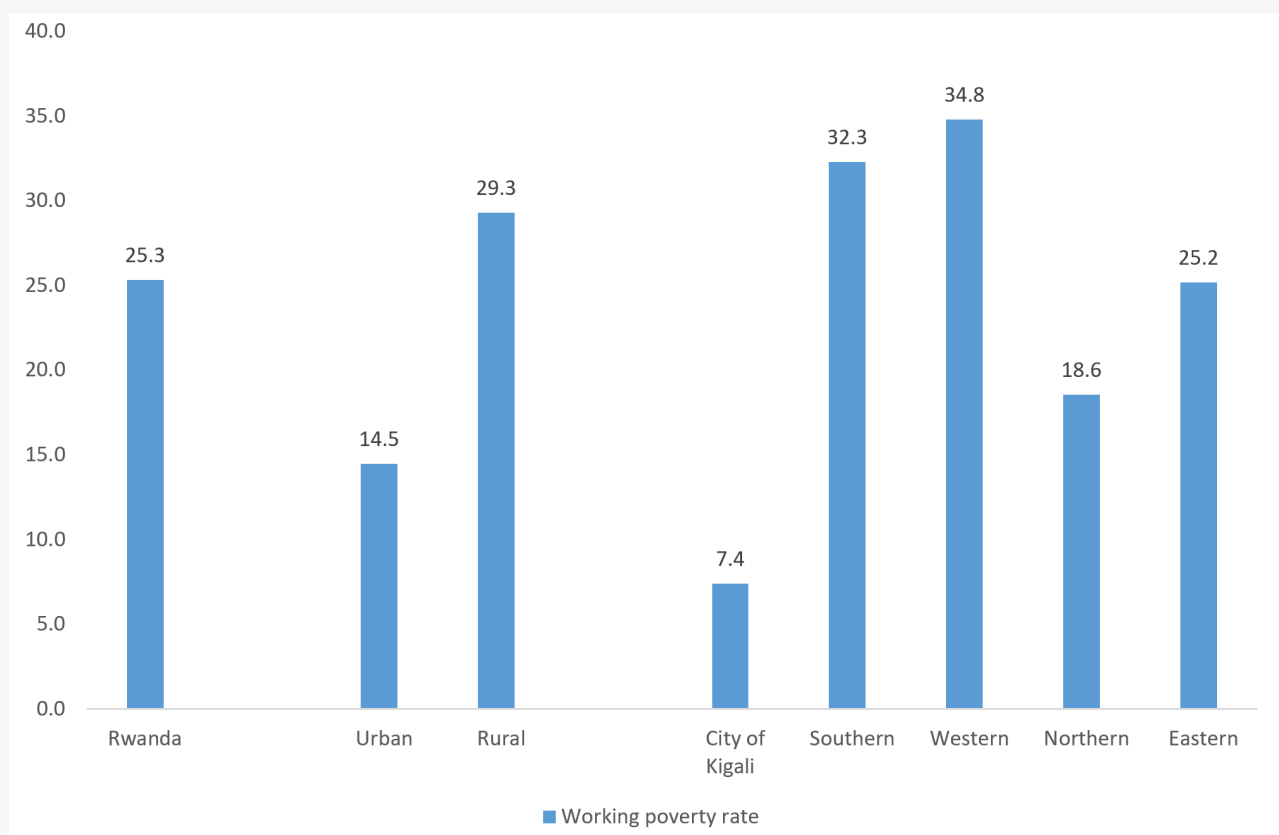
EICV7	Male		Female		Total	
	%	Counts (000s)	%	Counts (000s)	%	Counts (000s)
A:Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	50.7	1,598	71.6	2,445	61.6	4,043
B:Mining and Quarrying	1.9	61	0.4	12	1.1	74
C:Manufacturing	4.3	135	2.8	95	3.5	230
D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning Supply	0.2	5	0.0	1	0.1	6
E: Water Supply,Gas, and Remediation Services	0.2	7	0.2	6	0.2	13
F:Construction	11.2	353	2.2	74	6.5	427
G: Wholesale and Retail trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	8.9	279	9.7	331	9.3	610
H: Transportation and Storage	6.7	211	0.3	9	3.4	221
I: Accommodation and Food Services Activities	2.1	67	2.0	69	2.1	136
J: Information and Communication	0.4	12	0.2	8	0.3	20
K: Financial and Insurance Activities	0.5	17	0.6	20	0.6	37
L: Real Estate Activities	0.2	6	0.1	2	0.1	8
M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.6	18	0.4	12	0.5	30
N: Administrative and Support Activities	1.3	42	0.9	30	1.1	72
O: Public Administration and Defense;Compulsory Social Security	2.8	87	0.8	27	1.7	114
P: Education	2.4	77	2.3	78	2.4	154
Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.7	23	0.6	22	0.7	45
R: Arts,Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	10	0.3	11	0.3	20
S: Other Service Activities	1.9	60	1.2	42	1.6	102
T: Activities of Households as Employers	2.6	81	3.5	120	3.1	200
U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0	3
Total	100.0	3,150	100.0	3,415	100.0	6,564

Source: NISR, EICV7

6.2: Working Poverty

Working poverty rate which is defined, in this report, as the proportion of individuals engaged in any form of work who are poor was 25% in 2024 at national level. It is lower in urban areas (14.5%) than in rural (29%) and lower in Kigali city (7%) than in other provinces. This proportion is highest in Western Province (35%) followed by Southern Province (32%).

Figure 6. 2: Working poverty rate by area of residence and province.



Source: NISR, EICV7

Environment

The environment is one of the most important resources for the country. Maintaining and understanding the environment is important in terms of both individual health and the well-being of society as a whole. This chapter presents data on how Rwandans manage waste, how they receive information about environmental issues, and how they are affected by environmental degradation

7.1 Waste management

Table 7.1 provides an overview of how households in Rwanda manage waste. The data reveal significant disparities and trends in waste management practices across different regions and socioeconomic settings. At the national level, compost heaps on household property are the most common waste management method, utilized by 48.5% of households. Disposal in household fields or bushes follows closely at 38.5%. Urban areas show greater adoption of organized waste collection services (36.7%) compared to rural areas (0.3%), where reliance on composting and disposal in fields or bushes remains dominant. Only 2.7% of urban households and 1.4% of rural households use publicly managed refuse areas.

Provincially, Kigali City leads in the use of rubbish collection services, with 55% of households adopting this method. Conversely, in Eastern Province, the most common practice is composting on household property (61%). Northern and Western provinces also demonstrate a high reliance on compost heaps and field/bush disposal. Wealthier quintiles are more likely to access rubbish collection services. Among the highest income households (Q5), 36% use rubbish collection services, compared to only 1% in the poorest quintile (Q1).

Table 7. 1: Distribution (%) of households by main mode of waste management, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household

EICV7	Main mode of rubbish disposal (waste management)					Total	Total households (000s)
	Publicly managed refuse area	Rubbish collection Service	Thrown in HH fields or bushes	Compost heap on own property	Other		
Rwanda	1.7	11.0	38.5	48.5	0.3	100	3,290
Area of residence							
Urban	2.7	36.7	32.2	27.8	0.7	100	964
Rural	1.4	0.3	41.1	57.1	0.2	100	2,326
Province							
City of Kigali	0.4	54.5	31.2	13.4	0.5	100	493
Southern	2.7	2.3	40.8	54.0	0.2	100	748
Western	2.0	3.2	43.9	50.3	0.5	100	663
Northern	1.1	3.1	44.1	51.4	0.2	100	507
Eastern	1.8	4.3	33.1	60.5	0.2	100	880
Quintile							
Q1	1.2	0.9	47.1	50.3	0.5	100	547
Q2	1.7	1.8	43.4	52.8	0.3	100	606
Q3	1.4	3.0	43.1	52.3	0.2	100	664
Q4	2.0	7.9	37.6	52.3	0.3	100	718
Q5	2.2	35.5	25.0	36.8	0.4	100	756
Sex of household head							
Male	1.8	11.4	36.2	50.3	0.3	100	2,429
Female	1.6	9.8	44.7	43.6	0.3	100	861

Source: NISR, EICV7.

7.2 Environmental information

Table 7.3 provides a detailed analysis of the percentage of households in Rwanda receiving information on environmental issues. Nationally, 85.4% of households reported receiving such information, with radio and TV being the most common source (50.6%), followed closely by meetings and trainings (46.8%). Other sources, such as social media (2.3%) and schools (0.2%), played a relatively minor role in disseminating environmental awareness.

Urban and rural areas displayed significant differences in their reliance on information sources. Urban households were more likely to access environmental information through media channels, with 66% depending on radio or TV and 6% utilizing social media. In contrast, rural households predominantly relied on community-based dissemination methods, as 55% of these households reported receiving information through meetings and trainings.

Table 7. 2: Percentage (%) of households receiving information on environmental issues, by main source of information, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household

EICV7	% receiving information on environmental issues	Total number of households (000s)	main source of information on environmental issues					Total	HHs receiving information on environmental issues (000s)
			Radio/TV	Social Media	Meetings/ trainings	school	Other (specify)		
Rwanda	85.4	3,290	50.6	2.3	46.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,810
Area of residence									
Urban	86.3	964	66.4	5.7	27.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	832
Rural	85.1	2,326	44.0	0.9	55.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,978
Province									
City of Kigali	88.9	493	69.5	7.9	22.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	438
Southern	87.3	748	49.7	1.3	48.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	653
Western	85.6	663	42.2	1.6	55.9	0.2		100.0	568
Northern	84.0	507	44.0	1.4	54.6		0.0	100.0	426
Eastern	82.5	880	50.4	0.9	48.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	726
Quintile									
Q1	79.9	547	37.3	0.6	61.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	437
Q2	84.9	606	42.6	0.9	56.2	0.3		100.0	514
Q3	84.8	664	47.7	0.8	51.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	563
Q4	86.5	718	51.4	1.8	46.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	621
Q5	89.4	756	67.0	6.2	26.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	676
Sex of household head									
Male	87.4	2,429	53.6	2.3	43.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,123
Female	79.9	861	41.2	2.5	56.2	0.1		100.0	687

Source: NISR, EICV7.

7.3 Exposure to environmental destruction

The EICV7 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?' Answers to such questions need to be interpreted with caution since they report only the main destruction and are necessarily based on household perceptions.

Data presented below in Table 7.4 shows that 16.7% of households reported that their dwellings were affected by environmental destruction in the last 12 months. The most common cause was heavy rain, impacting 57.1% of affected households, followed by heavy winds at 32.9%. Floods and mountain slides were less frequent but still notable at 2.3% and 5.1%, respectively.

Southern Province recorded the highest percentage of affected households at 24%, with heavy rain accounting for 63% of cases. The Western Province followed at 19%, but it also reported the highest occurrence of mountain slides (11%). Kigali City

had the lowest percentage of affected households at 8%, likely due to urban infrastructure and lower exposure to natural disasters.

Table 7. 3: Percentage of households whose dwelling were affected by environmental destruction, by main type of destruction, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household

EICV7	% with dwelling affected by environmental destruction	Total number of households (000s)	Main environmental destruction affecting dwelling					Total	HHs with dwelling affected by environmental destruction (000s)
			Floods	Mountain slides	Heavy rain	Heavy Wind	Other (specify)		
Rwanda	16.7	3,290	2.3	5.1	57.1	32.9	2.6	100.0	549
Area of residence									
Urban	11.3	964	5.5	4.1	55.5	33.3	1.7	100.0	108
Rural	18.9	2,326	1.5	5.4	57.5	32.8	2.9	100.0	440
Province									
City of Kigali	7.8	493	2.4	5.5	60.8	31.4		100.0	38
Southern	24.1	748	0.9	2.7	63.3	32.6	0.5	100.0	180
Western	18.7	663	5.5	11.1	45.9	29.0	8.6	100.0	124
Northern	14.4	507	2.9	9.0	56.9	30.2	1.0	100.0	73
Eastern	15.2	880	0.7	0.5	58.3	38.9	1.6	100.0	134
Quintile									
Q1	21.7	547	1.5	3.4	53.7	38.1	3.2	100.0	119
Q2	19.4	606	1.4	6.0	58.4	32.3	1.9	100.0	118
Q3	17.6	664	2.5	7.1	56.4	31.0	3.0	100.0	117
Q4	16.6	718	3.0	4.7	60.1	29.5	2.7	100.0	119
Q5	10.1	756	3.3	3.9	56.9	33.9	2.1	100.0	76
Sex of household head									
Male	16.4	2,429	2.4	5.5	55.4	33.8	2.9	100.0	399
Female	17.3	861	1.9	4.1	61.6	30.5	2.0	100.0	149

Source: NISR, EICV7

Transfers

8.1 Transfers-out

This section presents the data on cash transfers from one household to another and transfers of in-kind items such as food, clothing, and household materials.

Table 8.1 below presents the percentage of households that send transfers to other households, disaggregated by type of transfer (cash, food, and in-kind) and region (urban, rural, and provinces). The findings reveal that a significant portion of households, 84.3%, engage in sending transfers. Rural households (86.5%) have a higher participation rate compared to urban ones (78.8%), suggesting a strong culture of support in rural communities.

Cash transfers are more prevalent in urban areas, where 59% of households send money, compared to 45% in rural areas. On the other hand, food transfers are far more common in rural settings, with 80% of households engaging in this type of assistance, highlighting the role of agricultural production in household support. Other in-kind transfers, such as goods and services, also show a higher prevalence in rural areas. These patterns suggest that urban households tend to rely more on monetary assistance, while rural households depend on food and in-kind contributions for mutual support.

Table 8. 1: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to another household, by transfer type, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household

EICV7	% sending transfers to other household	% sending Cash transfers	% sending food transfers	% sending other in-kind transfers	Total number of HHS (000s)
Rwanda	84.3	49.2	73.8	42.8	3,290
Area of residence					
Urban	78.8	58.6	59.7	38.3	964
Rural	86.5	45.3	79.7	44.7	2,326
Province					
City of Kigali	74.7	60.0	49.9	31.3	493
Southern	77.2	38.8	69.2	37.7	748
Western	94.0	53.0	87.6	58.9	663
Northern	88.6	50.4	81.5	40.5	507
Eastern	85.7	48.5	76.3	43.0	880
Quintile					
Q1	78.0	30.3	67.5	43.2	548
Q2	84.4	40.7	77.4	43.2	606
Q3	86.2	45.8	79.1	43.0	663
Q4	86.4	54.1	78.3	42.2	719
Q5	84.9	68.2	66.6	42.7	754
Sex of household head					
Male	85.4	52.1	74.7	42.9	2,429
Female	81.0	41.1	71.3	42.6	861

Source: NISR, EICV7

Data presented in Table 8.2 below categorizes household transfers based on their geographic destination. The data indicate that most transfers occur within the same village or town, accounting for 74.1% of all household transfers. This reflects strong localized support networks, where families and communities rely on one another for financial and material assistance.

Transfers to Kigali and other urban areas are less frequent but still significant, with 16% of households sending money to Kigali and 13% to other towns. This suggests that urban migration influences financial flows, as families in rural areas send support to relatives who have moved to cities. Transfers to other rural areas remain high at 73.1%, reinforcing the idea that inter-household assistance is a key feature of rural life.

International transfers are relatively low, with only 1.6% of households sending money to bordering countries and an even smaller percentage—less than 0.5%—sending money outside Africa.

Table 8. 2: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to various locations, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household

EICV7	% sending transfers to various locations							Households sending transfers to other households (000s)
	Same village or town	Kigali	Other town	Other countryside	Bordering countries	Other African country	Outside of Africa	
Rwanda	74.1	16.2	12.7	73.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	2,737
Area of residence								
Urban	62.7	25.3	17.2	65.1	2.0	0.5	0.5	748
Rural	78.4	12.8	11.0	76.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	1,989
Province								
City of Kigali	56.8	34.1	9.7	53.6	1.7	0.4	0.9	361
Southern	76.8	16.6	12.4	73.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	567
Western	75.6	12.7	17.1	87.1	2.6	0.3	0.0	619
Northern	75.5	10.6	10.9	78.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	445
Eastern	78.4	13.6	11.9	67.5	1.8	0.4	0.1	745
Quintile								
Q1	73.9	7.9	7.3	72.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	422
Q2	78.5	10.3	9.5	72.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	505
Q3	78.9	11.4	9.9	75.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	564
Q4	77.9	18.4	13.9	74.1	1.5	0.4	0.1	614
Q5	62.7	28.8	20.3	71.2	2.6	0.5	0.6	632
Sex of household head								
Male	73.4	16.0	12.8	74.2	1.6	0.3	0.2	2,048
Female	76.1	17.0	12.5	69.6	1.6	0.3	0.2	689

Source: NISR, EICV7

8.2 Transfers-in

This section examines the total amount of cash transfers received by households from different locations. The data show that Rwandan households received a total of 198.1 billion Rwandan Francs (RWF) in cash transfers. A significant portion of this amount comes from in-country sources, particularly from Kigali, which alone accounts for 61.5 billion RWF in received transfers. This highlights Kigali's central role in financial flows, likely due to its economic opportunities and higher earning potential.

In-country transfers dominate, with large amounts also received from the same village or town, other towns, and rural areas. This reinforces the idea that financial assistance is largely community-based. Transfers from outside Africa, totaling 51.5 billion RWF, and from other African countries, amounting to 14.5 billion RWF, demonstrate the increasing role of international remittances in household financial stability. Despite this, local support systems remain the primary source of financial aid.

Table 8. 3: Total in-wards cash transfers received by households (in Billion RWF) from various locations

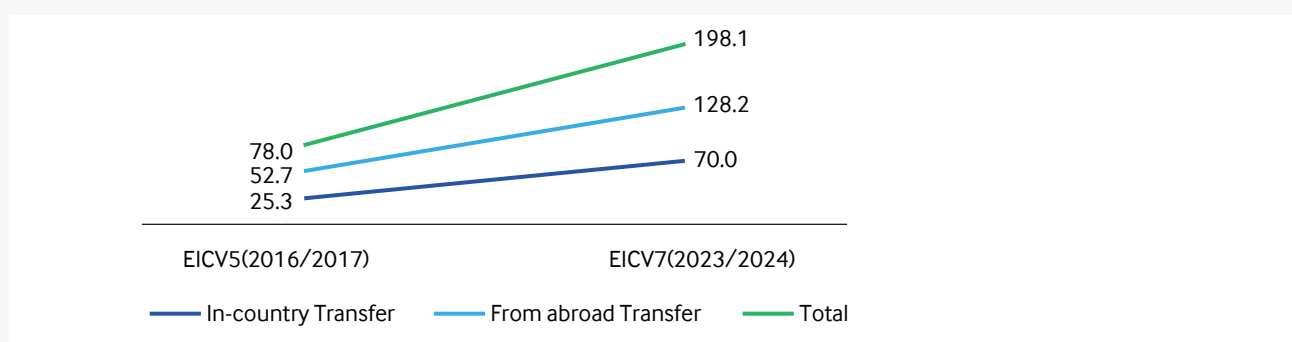
EICV7	Total cash inwards transfers received by households (in Billion RWF)							Total	Households received transfers (000s)
	Same village/town	Kigali	Other town	Other countryside	Bordering Countries	Other African country	Out of Africa		
Rwanda	26.50	61.53	16.21	23.92	3.91	14.52	51.52	198.10	1,937
Area of residence									
Urban	19.97	46.18	8.71	9.57	2.24	13.45	47.39	147.51	571
Rural	6.52	15.35	7.50	14.35	1.66	1.07	4.13	50.59	1,367
Province									
City of Kigali	16.82	23.63	3.58	4.10	1.00	3.98	33.10	86.20	256
Southern	2.12	7.48	3.18	4.37	0.39	0.61	2.84	20.99	442
Western	1.76	16.88	3.16	5.42	0.83	0.89	5.78	34.72	449
Northern	2.83	4.03	0.95	4.00	0.55	7.83	2.64	22.83	290
Eastern	2.97	9.51	5.35	6.03	1.14	1.22	7.16	33.37	500
Quintile									
Q1	0.87	1.49	0.60	1.71	0.21	0.08	0.16	5.12	296
Q2	1.44	2.58	0.92	2.42	0.34	0.30	0.68	8.69	349
Q3	2.27	2.93	1.11	3.53	0.58	0.32	0.66	11.39	393
Q4	3.61	8.39	3.45	5.40	0.66	0.91	1.77	24.17	440
Q5	18.30	46.14	10.12	10.86	2.12	12.92	48.26	148.72	458

Source: NISR, EICV7.

The Figure below illustrates the changes in cash transfers received by households in Rwanda over two survey periods: EICV5 (2016/2017) and EICV7 (2023/2024), providing insights into the growth of financial support networks over time. The total cash transfers received by households have experienced significant growth, increasing from 78.0 billion RWF in 2016/2017 to 198.1 billion RWF in 2023/2024. This nearly threefold rise suggests an expanding role of financial transfers in household economies, possibly driven by economic shifts, increased urbanization, and improved financial connectivity.

A notable increase is observed in in-country transfers, which rose from 52.7 billion RWF to 128.2 billion RWF over the two survey periods. This growth indicates that domestic financial support has strengthened, likely due to improved income distribution, stronger community networks, and easier access to financial transaction mechanisms such as mobile money and banking services. Similarly, transfers from abroad have nearly tripled, increasing from 25.3 billion RWF to 70.0 billion RWF. This sharp rise highlights the growing role of international remittances in household incomes.

Figure 8. 1: Cash (Nominal) transfers received by households in last 12 months (in Billion RWF)



Source: NISR, EICV7&5

Poverty

Poverty remains a critical challenge worldwide, defined not only by a lack of income but also by a multidimensional deprivation of basic needs such as health, education, and living standards. For developing countries like Rwanda, understanding and addressing poverty is a priority for achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life for its citizens. This chapter delves into the concept of poverty, explores its different dimensions, and examines its implications for Rwanda's socio-economic growth.

In the Rwandan context, monetary poverty remains a key measure, often defined as the proportion of the population whose consumption falls below the established poverty line. Beyond monetary poverty, Rwanda has embraced the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to capture a more holistic view of deprivation. The MPI considers multiple factors—such as access to healthcare, education, and adequate housing—providing a broader understanding of the conditions that perpetuate poverty. This approach aligns with Rwanda's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1, which seeks to eradicate poverty in all its forms.

Through a detailed analysis of these approaches, this chapter aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of poverty in all its forms.

9.1. Monetary Poverty

Over the past two decades, Rwanda's GDP has increased almost fourfold, far outpacing the growth of the population. This has been reflected in a rising standard of living, and improvements in a wide array of social indicators. The Rwanda Vision 2020, as articulated in 2000 and revised in 2012, established ambitious targets for further economic and social development over the years ahead.

One of the targets is a substantial reduction in poverty, and the central purposes of this report are to provide an update on the extent of poverty in Rwanda, to document the trends in poverty, and to set out the correlates of poverty in the form of a poverty profile.

The main reason to measure poverty is to help ensure that the poor are not overlooked, which in turn helps keep public policy focused on ways to help people rise out of poverty. A second reason is to allow one to determine the extent to which policy measures – such as education, health insurance, and transfer payments – are reaching the poor and serving them well.

It is widely accepted that poverty has many dimensions. Amartya Sen conceives of poverty as the lack of those elements that allow individuals to function successfully in society. This includes money, of course, but also such things as good health, literacy, self-confidence, adequate housing, and the ability to connect with others. Some researchers have tried to create an index of multidimensional poverty that aggregates such measures (Alkire et al. 2015; UNDP 2016), recognizing the need to acknowledge the complexity of poverty and the need for some summary measure of it.

The approach used in this section is a traditional one of using a money metric in which case a measure of monetary poverty is constructed, and substantial details about other measures such as housing and the association with monetary poverty are provided. The benefit of this approach is that it generates a measure of poverty that is widely understood and is comparable with measures of poverty from earlier surveys, allowing us to track the evolution of poverty over time. As a practical matter, measures of wellbeing such as consumption or income per adult equivalent are closely correlated with other dimensions of poverty, and tell a similar story.

The data presented in this section comes from the fifth Integrated Living Standards Survey (EICV7). A total of 15,054 randomly chosen households, representing 62,110 people, were surveyed between late October 2023 and early October 2024, and asked about their habits of spending, the sources of their income, and a wide variety of other variables related to such things as education, health, demography, assets, housing, and their response to economic shocks. For convenience, this report will refer to EICV7 data as being for 2024, although some of the data were collected late 2023.

9.1.1. Poverty Levels

We now turn to the measurement of monetary poverty. The concept is straightforward: a person is poor if their level of consumption per capita falls below the poverty line. The main poverty line is set at RWF 560,127 per adult equivalent per year in the prices of January 2024. This is the updated poverty line compared to that used to measure poverty 2016/17(EICV5) data, and a detailed discussion of how the line was chosen may be found in the 2023/24 poverty profile report.

We also measure extreme poverty, using a poverty line of RWF 356,432 per adult equivalent per year, again in the prices of January 2024.

Our key finding from the EICV7 survey is that the headcount poverty rate which measures the percentage of people who are poor – was 27.4% in 2024 (Table 9.1 below). The poverty gap measure, which measures the proportion by which the real consumption of the poor fell below the poverty line, stood at 6.1% in 2024. The poverty rate is lower in urban areas (17%) compared to rural (32%). Provincially, Western province recorded the highest headcount poverty rate at 37% followed by Southern province (35%), Eastern province (27%) and Northern province (20%) while the City of Kigali showed the lowest headcount poverty rate at 9%.

Table 9. 1: Headcount poverty rate (%) -EICV7 (2023-24)

EICV7	Total Poverty rate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Rwanda	27.4	0.5	26.4	28.3	1.8	1.9
Area of residence						
Urban	16.7	0.9	14.9	18.5	5.4	2.5
Rural	31.6	0.6	30.4	32.7	1.9	1.7
Province						
City of Kigali	9.1	1.1	7.0	11.1	11.8	2.8
Southern	34.7	1.0	32.7	36.7	2.9	1.5
Western	37.4	1.2	35.1	39.7	3.1	1.9
Northern	20.2	1.1	18.0	22.3	5.3	1.7
Eastern	26.8	1.0	24.7	28.8	3.9	2.3

Source: NISR, EICV7

EICV7 data also revealed that extreme poverty rate stood at 5.4% at the national level (Table 9.2). Urban areas showed a lower rate of extreme poverty than rural. Western Province remained on top of other provinces with an extreme poverty rate of 9%, followed by Southern Province (7%).

Table 9. 2: Headcount extreme poverty rate (%) -EICV7 (2023-24)

EICV7	Extreme Poverty rate (%)	Std. error (%)	95% CI lower bound	95% CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Rwanda	5.4	0.3	4.9	6.0	4.9	2.1
Area of residence						
Urban	3.1	0.4	2.2	3.9	13.7	2.5
Rural	6.4	0.3	5.7	7.0	5.2	2.0
Province						
City of Kigali	1.1*	0.4	0.3	1.9	36.2	3.0
Southern	7.4	0.6	6.2	8.6	8.2	1.8
Western	9.0	0.8	7.5	10.5	8.5	2.3
Northern	3.2*	0.5	2.2	4.3	16.6	2.1
Eastern	4.5	0.5	3.6	5.3	10.2	2.0

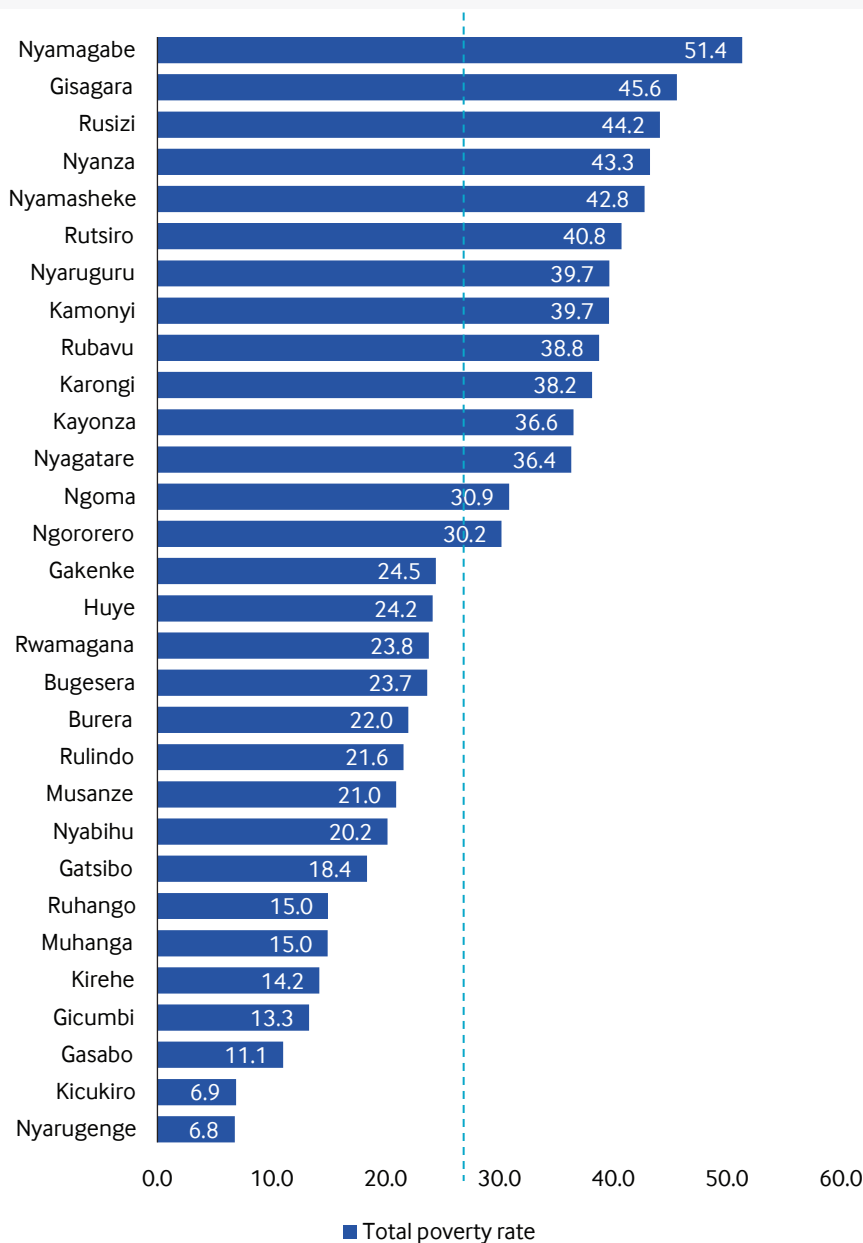
Source: NISR, EICV7

Note

* indicates that the coefficient of variation (CV) of that estimate is greater than 15%

Figure 9.1 below ranks Rwanda's districts in descending order based on poverty rates. It highlights disparities across districts, with Nyamagabe (51.4%), Gisagara (46.6%), Rusizi (44.2%), Nyanza (43.3%) and Nyamasheke (42.7%) the five districts having the highest poverty rates. In contrast, Nyarugenge (6.8%), Kicukiro (6.9%), and Gasabo (11.1%)—all part of Kigali City— and Gicumbi (13.3%), Kirehe (14.2%), Muhanga (15.0%) and Ruhango (15.0%), have the lowest poverty rates

Figure 9. 1: Headcount poverty rates (%) by district, EICV7 (2023-24)



Source: NISR, EICV7

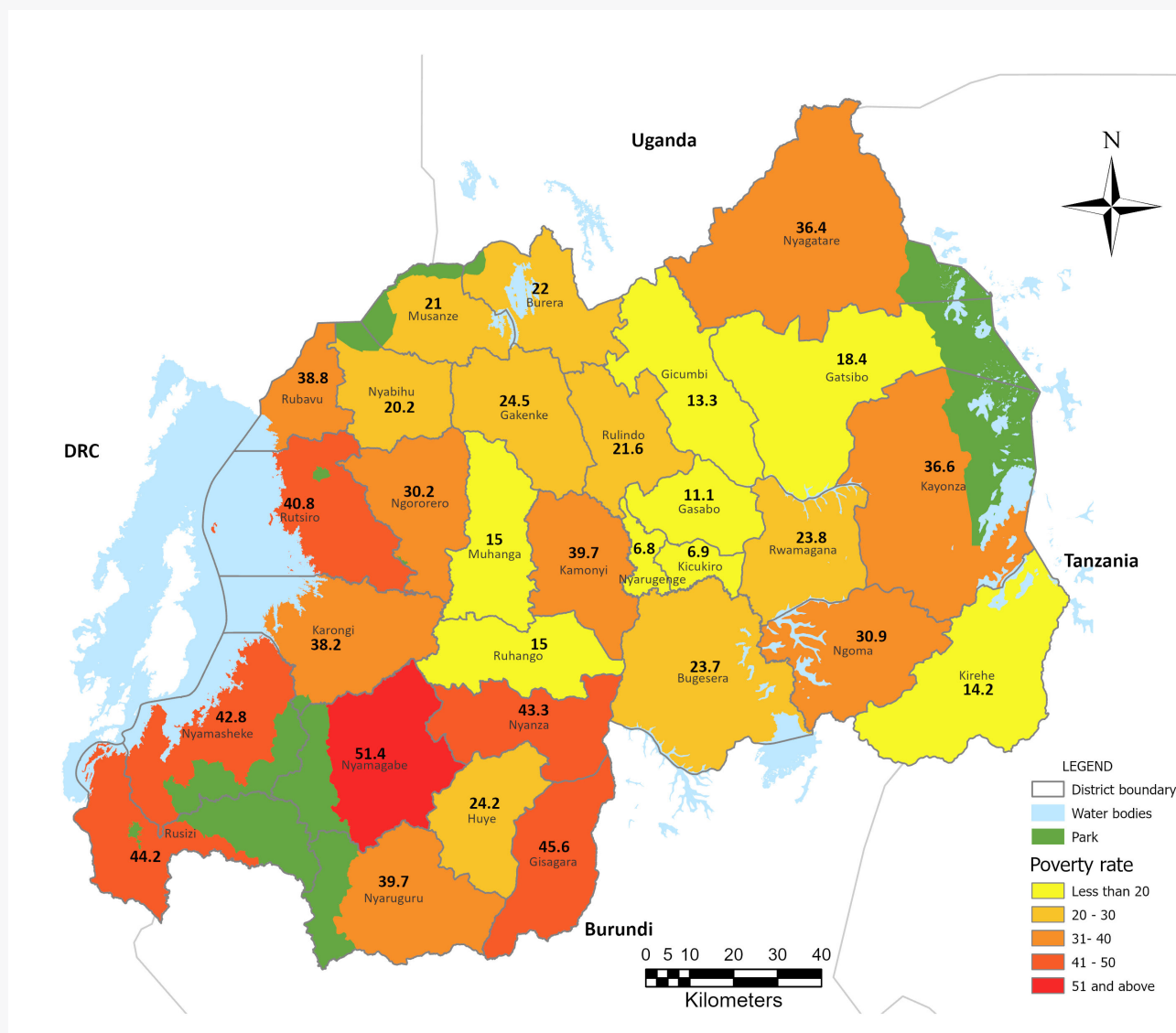
Note

Dashed vertical line indicates average national poverty rate (27.4%)

9.1.2 Poverty Map

The geographic dimension of poverty is evident in the maps shown in Figure 9.2.

Figure 9. 2: Map for total headcount poverty rate by district



Source: NISR, EICV7

9.1.3 Trends in poverty

Assessing changes in poverty over time requires consistency in measurement; however, a direct comparison of poverty rates between EICV5 (2017) and EICV7 (2024) was not possible due to methodological changes in data collection and estimation. To address this limitation, Predictions for 2017 are based on an OLS regression model of the log of consumption per adult equivalent per year in January 2024 prices, with multiple imputation. Adjusted prediction applies change based on EICV7 and EICV5 predictions to the actual EICV baseline. The poverty line for total poverty is RWF 560,127 per adult equivalent per year; for extreme poverty, it is the food poverty line of RWF 356,432. The areas defined as urban and rural changed between EICV5 and EICV7, but here we use the 2012 definitions, for consistency. CI refers to 95% confidence interval. The confidence intervals for 2017 are model-dependent. This adjustment allows for a reasonable approximation of poverty trends over the past seven years.

Table 9.3 below presents the changes in headcount poverty rates between 2017 and 2024:

- The national poverty rate declined significantly from an estimated 39.8% in 2017 to 27.4% in 2024. This represents a reduction of 12.4 percentage points, suggesting substantial progress in poverty alleviation over the seven-year period.
- In counts terms, **approximately 1.5 million Rwandans** were lifted out poverty in the last 7 years between 2017 and 2024, averaging **214,000 individuals lifted out of poverty each year**.
- Poverty in urban areas decreased from 18.8% in 2017 to 12.7% in 2024, a reduction of 6.2 percentage points. Rural areas experienced a more significant drop, from 44.0% to 31.6%, indicating a reduction of 12.4 percentage points.
- All provinces recorded notable declines in poverty, with the Western Province showing the largest reduction (-15.0 percentage points), followed by the Northern and Southern Provinces (respectively, -13.4 and -13.1 percentage points). The Eastern Provinces recorded lowest poverty reductions, at 12.3 percentage points.

Table 9. 3: Headcount Poverty Rate in 2024 (actual) and 2017 (modelled) by area and province

	Total Poverty			Extreme Poverty		
	EICV7 actual	EICV5 predicted	Change	EICV7 actual	EICV5 predicted	Change
	2024	2017	2017-24	2024	2017	2017-24
	% of individuals who are poor		% point change	% of individuals who are extremely poor		% point change
Rwanda	27.4	39.8	-12.4	5.4	11.3	-5.9
95% confidence interval	26.4-28.4	37.7-41.4		4.9-6.0	10.3-12.4	
Province						
Kigali City	9.1	14.3	-5.3	1.1	2.5	-1.5
CI:	7.0-11.2	9.2-16.2		0.3-1.9	0.7-4.2	
South	34.7	47.6	-12.9	7.4	15.3	-7.9
CI:	32.7-36.7	44.8-51.2		6.2-8.6	13.3-17.7	
West	37.4	51.7	-14.3	9.0	17.3	-8.3
CI:	35.0-39.8	48.9-55.0		7.5-10.5	14.2-19.5	
North	20.2	33.0	-12.8	3.2	8.1	-4.9
CI:	18.1-22.3	31.3-38.7		2.2-4.3	6.3-9.8	
East	26.8	39.2	-12.4	4.5	9.7	9.0
CI:	24.7-28.8	34.5-40.4		3.6-5.3	7.8-10.9	
Area of residence						
Urban	16.7	18.9	-6.2	3.1	6.0	-2.9
CI	14.8-18.6	15.4-22.4		2.2-3.9	4.3-8.1	
Rural	31.6	44.3	-13.7	6.4	12.5	-6.2
CI	30.4-32.8	42.1-46.0		5.7-7.0	11.3-13.7	

Source: NISR, EICV7

9.2. Multidimensional Poverty Index-MPI

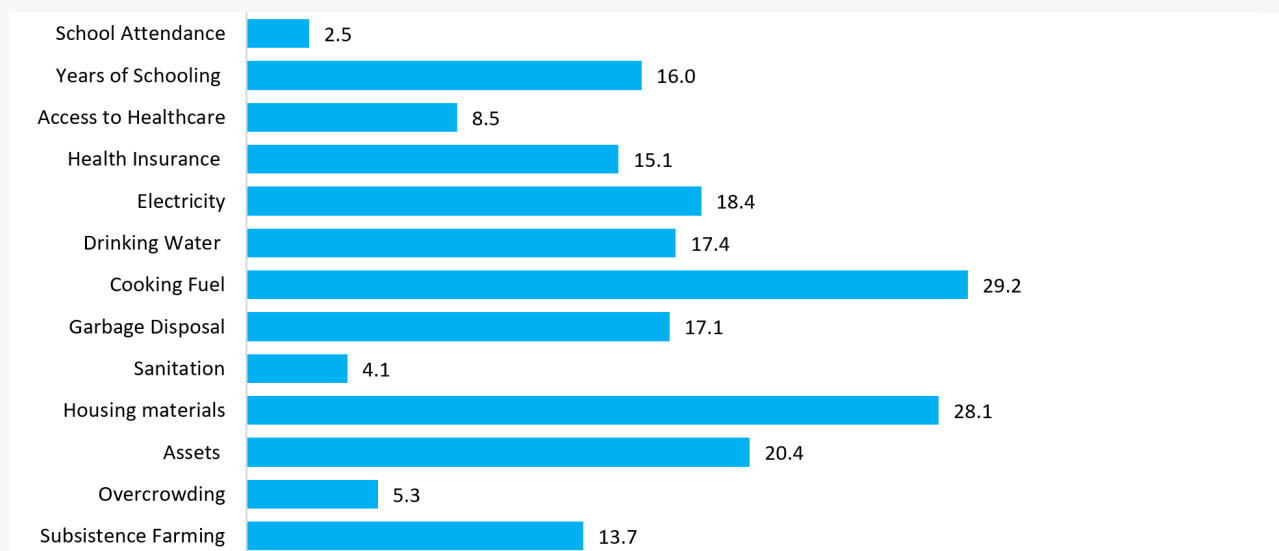
Rwanda's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) serves as a nationally defined measure of poverty, aligned with the Alkire-Foster method, to provide a comprehensive analysis of deprivation across various social indicators. Like other national MPIs, Rwanda's MPI identifies who is poor through the headcount ratio (H), the extent of their poverty through intensity (A), and the overall MPI score, which is calculated as the product of these two components. This approach offers a more holistic perspective than traditional income-based measures. By highlighting the overlapping nature of deprivations, it also enables policymakers to assess poverty at national, area of residence, and provincial levels, facilitating targeted interventions that address disparities across different communities. Additionally, it helps distinguish between individuals who meet the official poverty threshold and those experiencing significant deprivations despite not being classified as poor. This approach supports the development of evidence-based policies aimed at enhancing social welfare, promoting sustainable development, and ensuring that economic progress is accompanied by overall improvements in well-being.

9.2.1. Censored headcount ratios for each indicator

The censored headcount ratios presented in this figure below provide a detailed breakdown of the proportion of people who are multidimensional poor (with poverty cutoff of $k=33.3$) and simultaneously deprived in each indicator. The results highlight that cooking fuel (29.2%) and housing materials (28.1%) exhibits the highest levels of deprivation among those classified as MPI poor. This indicates that inadequate housing conditions and the reliance on inefficient cooking methods remain critical challenge affecting the poor. Indicators such as access to improved drinking water (17.4%) and health insurance (15.1%) also reveal notable deprivation levels among MPI-poor individuals.

Encouragingly, some indicators exhibit lower levels of deprivation among MPI poor, such as school attendance (2.5%), sanitation (4.1%), overcrowding (5.3%), and access to healthcare facilities (8.5%). These figures indicate that significant progress in ensuring access to healthcare, and education infrastructure in recent years.

Figure 10. 1: Censored Headcount Ratios at indicators level ($k = 33.3\%$) or proportion of people who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator.



Source: NISR, EICV7

Table 9. 4: Incidence, Intensity and Multidimensional Poverty Index, EICV7 (2023-24)

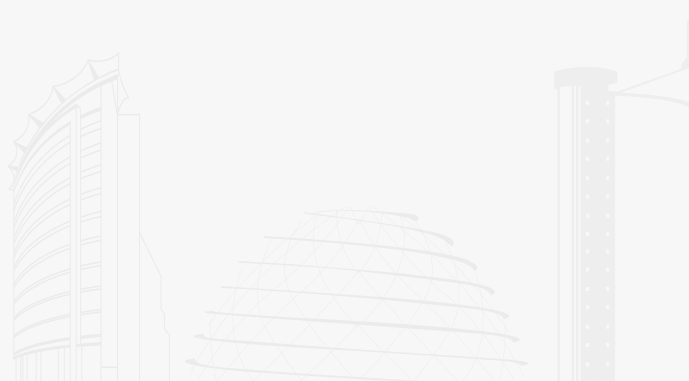
	Incidence (%)	Intensity (%)	MPI
Rwanda	30.5	44.6	0.136
Residence area			
Urban	14.8	43.9	0.065
Rural	36.7	44.8	0.164
Province			
City of Kigali	12.4	43.0	0.053
Southern	35.2	45.0	0.158
Western	33.5	44.6	0.149
Northern	28.7	42.9	0.123
Eastern	34.4	45.5	0.157

Source: NISR, EICV7

A stark contrast exists between urban and rural areas, with 14.8% of the urban population being multidimensionally poor, compared to 36.7% in rural areas. However, the intensity of poverty remains similar in both areas, with urban poverty intensity at 43.9% and rural poverty intensity at 44.8%, meaning that those who are poor in urban areas still face considerable deprivation. Consequently, the MPI score in rural areas (0.164) is nearly three times higher than in urban areas (0.065), reinforcing the need for targeted rural development initiatives.

At the provincial level, the city of Kigali has the lowest MPI score (0.053), with only 12.4% of its population experiencing multidimensional poverty, and the poverty intensity at 43%. In contrast, the Southern Province (MPI: 0.158) and the Eastern Province (MPI: 0.157) exhibit the highest levels of multidimensional poverty, with 35.2% and 34.4% of their populations affected, respectively. These provinces also show the highest intensity of poverty, with 45.5% in Eastern Province and 45% in Southern Province, indicating that poor individuals in these regions experience severe deprivations.

The Western and Northern provinces fall in between, with MPI scores of 0.149 and 0.123, respectively. Meanwhile, the Northern Province has a lower incidence (28.7%) and poverty intensity (42.9%) outside of Kigali, contributing to its comparatively lower MPI (0.123). These variations emphasize the importance of geographically targeted poverty alleviation programs that consider both the incidence and severity of poverty, ensuring equitable economic progress across all regions of Rwanda.



Social Protection

The Government of Rwanda has built a social protection system that aims to uplift the living standards for vulnerable and poor families and improve social welfare.

The flagship social protection programme comprises the “Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme” (VUP) with its five main components, Direct Support (DS), Public Works(PW), Expanded Public Works (ePW), Nutrition Sensitive Direct Support (NSDS), and Financial Services (FS). Other social protection initiatives include the Girinka ‘One Cow per Poor Family’ programme, and the Rural Sector Support Project, as well as subsidised subscriptions for community-based health insurance and other in-kind social care services.

This chapter provides a summary of key data related to the provision of social protection. The social protection analysis is based on two different samples: (i) A cross-sectional sample that provides nationally representative estimates of household and population characteristics; and (ii) a separate sample of VUP beneficiaries.

10.1. Demographic characteristics of current VUP beneficiaries

According to table 10.1 below, it is evident that the total population of Rwanda is approximately 13.55 million, while the number of VUP beneficiaries is around 410,000. Males make up 47.9% of the total population, but only 26% of VUP beneficiaries, indicating a higher proportion of female beneficiaries (74%). This suggests that VUP programs primarily serve women, compared to men. Regarding level of education completed, about 74% of the VUP beneficiaries aged 10 and above, had never been to school or did not Complete Primary whilst this proportion stood at 57% among all Rwandans aged 10 and above.

Table 10. 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of VUP beneficiaries

	All Rwanda		VUP beneficiaries	
	Counts(000s)	Percent	Counts(000s)	Percent
Rwanda	13,549	100.0	410	100.0
Sex				
Male	6,485	47.9	108	26.4
Female	7,064	52.1	302	73.6
Age group				
Under 21	6,913	51.0	7	1.8
21-59	5,674	41.9	277	67.5
60+	962	7.1	126	30.7
Disability status				
With disability	242	2.0	21	5.3
Without disability	11,626	98.0	386	94.7
Level of education completed [aged 10+]				
Never been to school	895	8.8	115	28.1
Did Not Complete Primary	4,926	48.6	186	45.7
Completed Primary	2,615	25.8	81	19.8
Completed Post Primary, Secondary or Higher	1,707	16.8	26	6.4

Source: NISR, EICV7

The table 10.2 below depict data on the distribution of VUP beneficiaries by VUP components. The largest share of VUP beneficiaries is under the NSDS program (28.8%), followed by Direct Support (22.7%), and Classic Public Works (22.5%). Males are more likely to be enrolled in Classic Public Works (39.1%), whereas females have a higher proportion in Direct Support (23%). Financial Services benefit 11.9% of total VUP beneficiaries, with women making up a smaller share (8.3%) while NSDS program caters for women (39%) .

Table 10. 2: Distribution of VUP beneficiaries by VUP components

	All VUP Beneficiaries (000s)	VUP Components				
		Direct Support	Classic Public Work	Expanded Public Work	NSDS	Financial Services
Rwanda	410	22.7	22.5	18.8	28.8	11.9
Male	108	21.4	39.1	18.5	1.7	21.8
Female	302	23.1	16.5	19.0	38.5	8.3

Source: NISR, EICV7

10.2 Socio-economic characteristics of current VUP beneficiaries

Data presented in the table 10.3 below shows the performance of selected indicators among VUP beneficiaries as compared to the national level. Access to improved drinking water is slightly lower among VUP households (82.8%) compared to the national average (89.7%). Access to electricity is also lower among VUP households (63.6%) than the national average (72.0%). Looking at households with improved flooring material(cement/tiles), it is evident that almost all VUP beneficiaries have the dwellings with not improved floor materials. Among VUP components, Classic Public Works has the highest percentage of households with access to improved drinking water (87.8%), while Direct Support beneficiaries have the lowest (80%). This highlights that VUP households still experience significant gaps in access to basic utilities compared to the general population.

Table 10. 3: Households characteristics of VUP beneficiaries by VUP components

	Cross-Section survey	VUP survey					
	All Rwanda households	All VUP households	VUP components				
			Direct Support	Classic Public Work	Expanded Public Work	NSDS	Financial Services
Households with improved drinking water source	89.7	82.8	80.1	87.8	83.8	81.0	85.5
Households with access to electricity	72.0	63.6	58.3	60.7	63.3	64.4	85.6
Households with improved sanitation	94.3	93.2	91.8	92.7	94.6	92.4	98.7
Households with improved flooring material(cement/tiles)	39.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: NISR, EICV7

The national poverty rate is 27.4%, while the poverty rate among VUP beneficiaries is 40.9%. The highest poverty rate is among Classic Public Works beneficiaries (48.5%), followed by Expanded Public Works (43.5%). Financial Services beneficiaries have the lowest poverty rate (32.6%), indicating a potential link between financial services and improved economic well-being. These findings suggest that while VUP programs support vulnerable populations, additional efforts may be needed to reduce poverty rates among certain groups.

Table 10. 4: Poverty Status among VUP Beneficiaries by VUP components

	Cross-Section survey	VUP survey					
	All Rwanda	All VUP beneficiaries	VUP components				
			Direct Support	Classic Public Work	Expanded Public Work	NSDS	Financial Services
Poverty Rate	27.4	40.9	35.0	48.5	43.5	41.4	32.6
Welfare Categories							
Severally Poor	5.4	8.9	8.8	14.8	10.3	6.7	5.6
Moderately poor	21.9	32.0	26.2	33.7	33.2	34.7	27.0
Non-Poor	72.6	59.1	65.0	51.5	56.5	58.6	67.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NISR, EICV7

A: Sampling Errors for Selected Indicators

Table A1.1: Distribution (%) of population, by sex and area of residence according to province

Province	Estimate/ measure of precision	Sex		Residence area		Total
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Rwanda	%	47.86	52.14	28.35	71.65	100
	SE	0.18	0.18	0.28	0.28	
	CV	0.37	0.34	0.97	0.38	
	CI	[47.52,48.21]	[51.79,52.48]	[27.81,28.89]	[71.11,72.19]	
	DEFF	0.77	0.77	2.32	2.32	
City of Kigali	%	49.25	50.75	87.05	12.95	100
	SE	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	
	CV	1.02	0.99	0.56	3.79	
	CI	[48.26,50.23]	[49.77,51.74]	[86.06,87.98]	[12.02,13.94]	
	DEFF	0.86	0.86	1.82	1.82	
Southern	%	47.75	52.25	13.69	86.31	100
	SE	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	
	CV	0.73	0.67	2.64	0.42	
	CI	[47.06,48.43]	[51.57,52.94]	[13,14.42]	[85.58,87]	
	DEFF	0.67	0.67	1.54	1.54	
Western	%	47.10	52.90	23.02	76.98	100
	SE	0.36	0.36	0.50	0.50	
	CV	0.77	0.68	2.16	0.65	
	CI	[46.39,47.81]	[52.19,53.61]	[22.06,24.01]	[75.99,77.94]	
	DEFF	0.69	0.69	1.86	1.86	
Northern	%	47.58	52.42	17.57	82.43	100
	SE	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.45	
	CV	0.83	0.76	2.55	0.54	
	CI	[46.81,48.36]	[51.64,53.19]	[16.71,18.46]	[81.54,83.29]	
	DEFF	0.61	0.61	1.33	1.33	
Eastern	%	48.02	51.98	21.06	78.94	100
	SE	0.38	0.38	0.48	0.48	
	CV	0.79	0.73	2.27	0.61	
	CI	[47.28,48.77]	[51.23,52.72]	[20.14,22.01]	[77.99,79.86]	
	DEFF	0.96	0.96	2.30	2.30	

Table A1.2: Proportion (%) of population aged 0-17 who are orphan by sex, area of residence, province and quintiles

EICV7	Orphanhood (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	7.21	0.23	6.76	7.66	3.20	2.19
Sex						
Male	7.03	0.29	6.46	7.60	4.13	1.78
Female	7.40	0.28	6.84	7.95	3.83	1.61
Area of residence						
Urban	6.87	0.47	5.94	7.79	6.86	2.49
Rural	7.33	0.26	6.82	7.85	3.60	2.08
Province						
City of Kigali	6.12	0.71	4.73	7.50	11.58	2.86
Southern	7.91	0.47	6.99	8.83	5.94	1.88
Western	7.65	0.47	6.72	8.57	6.15	1.93
Northern	6.20	0.55	5.12	7.28	8.91	2.19
Eastern	7.31	0.46	6.41	8.22	6.30	2.42
Quintile						
Q1	8.20	0.54	7.14	9.27	6.60	2.42
Q2	8.22	0.54	7.15	9.29	6.63	2.34
Q3	7.08	0.50	6.10	8.07	7.09	2.13
Q4	6.35	0.44	5.49	7.20	6.86	1.69
Q5	5.69	0.47	4.77	6.62	8.30	1.88

Table A1.3: Average household size (number of members), according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household

EICV7	Average HH size	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	4.12	0.02	4.08	4.16	0.46	1.29
Sex						
Male	4.46	0.02	4.42	4.50	0.48	1.23
Female	3.16	0.03	3.10	3.22	0.92	1.13
Area of residence						
Urban	3.99	0.04	3.90	4.07	1.06	1.66
Rural	4.17	0.02	4.13	4.21	0.48	1.10
Province						
City of Kigali	3.77	0.07	3.64	3.90	1.75	1.99
Southern	4.05	0.03	3.99	4.12	0.80	0.94
Western	4.38	0.04	4.31	4.46	0.91	1.06
Northern	4.14	0.04	4.06	4.22	0.99	1.09
Eastern	4.15	0.04	4.08	4.22	0.89	1.39
Quintile						
Q1	4.95	0.04	4.86	5.03	0.88	1.21
Q2	4.47	0.04	4.40	4.55	0.82	1.05
Q3	4.09	0.04	4.01	4.16	0.88	1.10
Q4	3.77	0.04	3.70	3.84	0.97	1.16
Q5	3.59	0.04	3.51	3.68	1.24	1.45

Table A2.4: Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by Area of residence, province, consumption quintile, sex, and age

EICV7	Migrant (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	13.67	0.28	13.12	14.22	2.06	4.19
Sex						
Male	13.48	0.32	12.85	14.10	2.37	2.60
Female	13.85	0.31	13.24	14.45	2.22	2.56
Area of residence						
Urban	26.44	0.71	25.05	27.82	2.67	4.51
Rural	8.62	0.28	8.06	9.17	3.28	4.52
Province						
City of Kigali	33.03	1.10	30.87	35.18	3.33	4.66
Southern	9.90	0.44	9.04	10.76	4.42	2.98
Western	7.02	0.36	6.32	7.72	5.08	2.60
Northern	6.92	0.49	5.96	7.89	7.09	3.60
Eastern	16.10	0.71	14.71	17.50	4.42	6.28
Quintile						
Q1	8.81	0.60	7.63	9.99	6.84	5.60
Q2	8.89	0.51	7.90	9.88	5.70	3.94
Q3	9.80	0.51	8.80	10.79	5.18	3.61
Q4	13.57	0.56	12.47	14.67	4.12	3.32
Q5	27.29	0.76	25.80	28.78	2.79	3.62
Age group						
0-4	8.21	0.35	7.51	8.90	4.31	1.28
5-9	11.93	0.47	11.00	12.86	3.97	1.69
10-14	9.85	0.44	8.99	10.72	4.46	1.61
15-19	13.74	0.50	12.76	14.72	3.64	1.55
20-24	24.39	0.70	23.03	25.75	2.85	1.49
25-29	29.67	0.86	27.98	31.36	2.90	1.49
30-34	22.72	0.79	21.17	24.27	3.48	1.46
35-39	16.34	0.72	14.93	17.75	4.40	1.47
40-44	9.81	0.61	8.62	11.01	6.20	1.54
45-49	8.44	0.68	7.10	9.78	8.09	1.44
50-54	7.55	0.69	6.20	8.90	9.09	1.32
55-59	4.91	0.70	3.53	6.28	14.28	1.53
60-64	4.47	0.59	3.32	5.63	13.16	1.19
65+	4.57	0.47	3.65	5.49	10.26	1.49

Table A3.5: Percentage (%) of the population aged 5 years and above with disability, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	% with disability	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	2.04	0.07	1.90	2.18	3.48	1.37
Sex						
Male	2.14	0.10	1.95	2.32	4.46	1.12
Female	1.95	0.09	1.77	2.13	4.63	1.22
Area of residence						
Urban	1.72	0.13	1.46	1.98	7.66	1.59
Rural	2.16	0.08	2.00	2.33	3.89	1.31
Province						
City of Kigali	1.16	0.14	0.89	1.44	12.13	1.29
Southern	1.83	0.12	1.59	2.07	6.77	1.04
Western	2.29	0.15	1.99	2.59	6.67	1.21
Northern	1.66	0.15	1.37	1.95	8.89	1.14
Eastern	2.68	0.18	2.33	3.03	6.62	1.76
Quintile						
Q1	2.85	0.20	2.46	3.24	6.96	1.55
Q2	2.09	0.16	1.78	2.40	7.61	1.34
Q3	2.16	0.16	1.84	2.48	7.52	1.35

EICV7	% with disability	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Q4	1.79	0.14	1.51	2.06	7.91	1.24
Q5	1.31	0.14	1.04	1.57	10.48	1.59
Age group						
5-9	1.04	0.12	0.81	1.27	11.22	1.05
10-14	1.21	0.13	0.95	1.48	11.11	1.13
15-19	1.03	0.13	0.79	1.28	12.18	1.14
20-24	1.16	0.15	0.86	1.47	13.33	1.19
25-29	1.40	0.19	1.02	1.78	13.70	1.11
30-34	1.60	0.21	1.19	2.01	13.16	1.15
35-39	1.55	0.21	1.13	1.96	13.70	1.15
40-44	1.90	0.24	1.42	2.37	12.69	1.15
45-49	2.35	0.36	1.65	3.06	15.20	1.33
50-54	3.76	0.46	2.86	4.65	12.13	1.12
55-59	3.54	0.50	2.56	4.52	14.15	1.07
60-64	4.52	0.56	3.42	5.62	12.43	1.07
65+	9.94	0.60	8.76	11.12	6.05	1.19

Table A3.6: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to Nearest health facility, by area of residence, province and consumption quintile and sex

EICV7	Mean time (minutes)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	31.70	0.52	30.67	32.73	1.66	5.30
Sex of household head						
Male	31.66	0.56	30.56	32.77	1.78	4.47
Female	31.82	0.65	30.53	33.10	2.06	2.19
Area of residence						
Urban	23.92	0.73	22.48	25.36	3.07	3.86
Rural	34.62	0.67	33.31	35.93	1.93	5.89
Province						
City of Kigali	25.86	1.18	23.54	28.18	4.57	4.44
Southern	30.85	0.88	29.11	32.58	2.87	4.72
Western	33.50	1.07	31.40	35.61	3.20	4.45
Northern	27.64	0.95	25.77	29.50	3.44	4.92
Eastern	36.32	1.37	33.63	39.01	3.77	6.53
Quintile						
Q1	35.54	0.92	33.74	37.35	2.59	2.62
Q2	33.06	0.70	31.69	34.43	2.12	1.81
Q3	32.61	0.72	31.19	34.03	2.22	2.11
Q4	31.63	0.65	30.36	32.89	2.04	2.03
Q5	26.57	0.77	25.06	28.09	2.90	2.30

Table A3.7: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex and district

EICV7	% with health insurance	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	85.31	0.36	84.60	86.02	0.43	6.53
Sex						
Male	84.91	0.39	84.15	85.67	0.46	3.49
Female	85.68	0.38	84.93	86.43	0.45	3.87
Area of residence						
Urban	85.08	0.73	83.64	86.51	0.86	7.41
Rural	85.40	0.42	84.59	86.22	0.49	6.18
Province						
City of Kigali	84.19	1.14	81.95	86.43	1.36	8.34
Southern	84.83	0.70	83.46	86.21	0.83	5.30
Western	82.89	0.81	81.29	84.48	0.98	6.19
Northern	91.67	0.66	90.38	92.97	0.72	5.48
Eastern	84.55	0.76	83.06	86.03	0.89	7.31
Quintile						
Q1	76.02	0.94	74.18	77.86	1.23	5.99
Q2	81.59	0.77	80.09	83.10	0.94	4.87
Q3	86.03	0.69	84.68	87.38	0.80	4.89
Q4	89.54	0.55	88.45	90.62	0.62	4.04
Q5	93.38	0.44	92.51	94.24	0.47	3.92
District						
Nyarugenge	81.76	1.80	78.24	85.29	2.20	3.90
Gasabo	86.25	1.80	82.73	89.78	2.08	12.10
Kicukiro	82.08	1.99	78.17	85.98	2.42	6.13
Nyanza	82.32	1.94	78.51	86.13	2.36	4.32
Gisagara	85.04	1.80	81.51	88.58	2.12	4.67
Nyaruguru	90.10	1.48	87.20	93.00	1.64	3.86
Huye	82.88	1.80	79.35	86.40	2.17	3.90
Nyamagabe	86.00	1.83	82.42	89.58	2.12	4.61
Ruhango	83.82	1.93	80.04	87.61	2.30	4.47
Muhanga	89.83	1.59	86.72	92.95	1.77	4.37
Kamonyi	80.60	2.56	75.57	85.62	3.18	9.28
Karongi	85.07	1.85	81.45	88.69	2.17	4.58
Rutsiro	82.26	2.32	77.72	86.81	2.82	6.19
Rubavu	79.49	1.90	75.76	83.23	2.40	5.57
Nyabihu	87.47	1.58	84.37	90.57	1.81	3.37
Ngororero	87.76	1.87	84.10	91.42	2.13	5.25
Rusizi	78.09	2.52	73.16	83.03	3.22	8.50
Nyamasheke	83.97	2.17	79.72	88.22	2.58	7.08
Rulindo	90.41	1.85	86.79	94.03	2.04	6.67
Gakenke	96.35	0.78	94.83	97.87	0.81	2.94
Musanze	88.93	1.68	85.62	92.23	1.89	6.62
Burera	93.04	1.19	90.70	95.38	1.28	3.88
Gicumbi	90.77	1.40	88.02	93.53	1.55	5.07
Rwamagana	82.68	1.82	79.11	86.24	2.20	5.43
Nyagatare	81.56	2.13	77.37	85.74	2.62	9.27
Gatsibo	84.47	1.88	80.79	88.16	2.22	6.69
Kayonza	83.05	2.26	78.62	87.47	2.72	8.52
Kirehe	89.41	1.67	86.13	92.69	1.87	5.80
Ngoma	89.81	1.54	86.79	92.82	1.71	4.86
Bugesera	83.73	2.04	79.73	87.73	2.44	8.02

Table A4.8: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school by sex according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile, age group and disability status

EICV7	% ever attended school	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	91.86	0.14	91.59	92.13	0.15	1.34
Sex						
Male	93.56	0.17	93.22	93.90	0.19	1.26
Female	90.34	0.18	89.98	90.69	0.20	1.06
Area of residence						
Urban	95.40	0.23	94.95	95.84	0.24	1.77
Rural	90.46	0.17	90.13	90.80	0.19	1.26
Province						
City of Kigali	96.67	0.29	96.10	97.25	0.30	1.96
Southern	90.76	0.27	90.23	91.28	0.29	1.00
Western	91.24	0.30	90.65	91.82	0.33	1.26
Northern	91.42	0.34	90.75	92.09	0.37	1.22
Eastern	91.08	0.31	90.48	91.68	0.34	1.64
Quintile						
Q1	88.31	0.36	87.60	89.02	0.41	1.34
Q2	90.60	0.31	90.00	91.21	0.34	1.17
Q3	91.76	0.29	91.19	92.34	0.32	1.20
Q4	92.48	0.28	91.93	93.03	0.30	1.20
Q5	96.12	0.22	95.70	96.55	0.22	1.33
Age group						
5-9	96.85	0.26	96.34	97.37	0.27	1.44
10-14	98.87	0.16	98.56	99.18	0.16	1.63
15-19	98.89	0.14	98.62	99.15	0.14	1.22
20-24	98.53	0.17	98.20	98.87	0.17	1.14
25-29	98.05	0.22	97.62	98.47	0.22	1.05
30-34	95.58	0.35	94.89	96.27	0.37	1.21
35-39	91.81	0.45	90.92	92.69	0.49	1.06
40-44	88.42	0.57	87.30	89.55	0.65	1.18
45-49	86.74	0.73	85.32	88.16	0.84	1.09
50-54	80.57	0.96	78.70	82.45	1.19	1.14
55-59	73.47	1.15	71.21	75.73	1.57	0.99
60-64	67.39	1.27	64.90	69.88	1.88	1.07
65+	56.38	0.95	54.53	58.24	1.68	1.07
Disability status						
Without disability	92.32	0.13	92.06	92.59	0.15	1.33
With disability	70.04	1.49	67.11	72.97	2.13	1.16

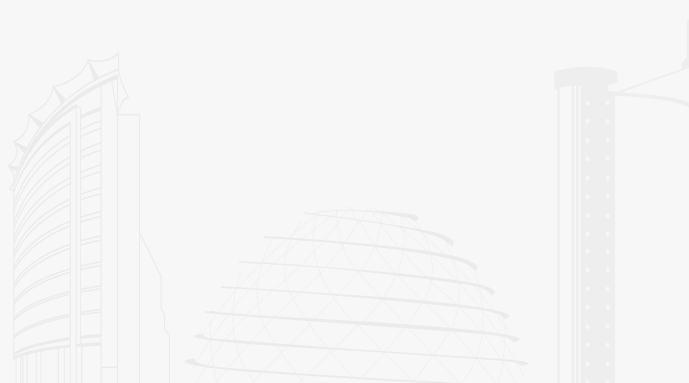


Table A4.9: Percentage of the individuals aged between 18 and 30 attending/attended an institution of higher learning by area of residence, province, sex, quintiles, age group and disability status

EICV7	% ever attended higher learning	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	6.30	0.31	5.68	6.91	4.99	2.27
Sex						
Male	6.53	0.40	5.74	7.31	6.11	1.65
Female	6.10	0.39	5.33	6.86	6.37	1.90
Area of residence						
Urban	12.81	0.78	11.27	14.34	6.11	2.57
Rural	2.83	0.20	2.43	3.23	7.23	1.34
Province						
City of Kigali	14.57	1.24	12.15	17.00	8.48	3.04
Southern	3.86	0.38	3.11	4.60	9.84	1.05
Western	5.01	0.52	4.00	6.02	10.31	1.57
Northern	5.33	0.77	3.82	6.85	14.47	2.44
Eastern	3.90	0.43	3.05	4.74	11.04	1.72
Age group						
18-20	1.45	0.21	1.04	1.86	14.37	1.26
21-25	7.89	0.50	6.92	8.86	6.28	1.75
26-30	9.07	0.54	8.01	10.13	5.94	1.49

Table A4.10: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) in primary school according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile and disability status

EICV7	Primary net attendance (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	92.79	0.31	92.18	93.40	0.34	1.37
Sex						
Male	92.02	0.45	91.13	92.90	0.49	1.30
Female	93.56	0.38	92.81	94.31	0.41	1.13
Area of residence						
Urban	95.23	0.55	94.15	96.30	0.57	1.55
Rural	91.98	0.37	91.24	92.71	0.41	1.34
Province						
City of Kigali	95.20	0.86	93.51	96.90	0.91	1.71
Southern	92.02	0.60	90.83	93.20	0.65	1.04
Western	92.55	0.64	91.28	93.81	0.70	1.28
Northern	96.14	0.53	95.10	97.18	0.55	1.12
Eastern	90.74	0.72	89.32	92.15	0.79	1.61
Quintile						
Q1	87.65	0.80	86.07	89.23	0.92	1.33
Q2	92.56	0.63	91.32	93.79	0.68	1.19
Q3	93.80	0.59	92.64	94.96	0.63	1.12
Q4	95.19	0.53	94.15	96.23	0.56	1.13
Q5	96.83	0.49	95.86	97.80	0.51	1.11
Disability status						
Without disability	93.15	0.31	92.54	93.76	0.33	1.40
With disability	61.59	4.98	51.84	71.35	8.08	1.11

Table A4.11: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) in secondary school according to area of residence, province, sex and consumption quintile and disability status

EICV7	Secondary net attendance (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	33.66	0.60	32.49	34.83	1.77	1.43
Sex						
Male	29.12	0.75	27.65	30.60	2.58	1.22
Female	38.13	0.83	36.50	39.77	2.18	1.32
Area of residence						
Urban	45.11	1.37	42.43	47.79	3.03	1.72
Rural	29.74	0.65	28.48	31.01	2.17	1.34
Province						
City of Kigali	45.89	2.00	41.97	49.81	4.35	1.60
Southern	31.82	1.14	29.58	34.06	3.59	1.23
Western	34.30	1.23	31.88	36.72	3.59	1.37
Northern	32.47	1.49	29.55	35.38	4.58	1.36
Eastern	30.51	1.16	28.24	32.78	3.79	1.61
Quintile						
Q1	19.85	1.01	17.88	21.83	5.08	1.39
Q2	27.65	1.08	25.54	29.76	3.90	1.13
Q3	33.48	1.23	31.06	35.91	3.69	1.25
Q4	41.16	1.34	38.52	43.79	3.26	1.20
Q5	54.97	1.49	52.05	57.89	2.71	1.27
Disability status						
Without disability	33.89	0.60	32.71	35.07	1.78	1.44
With disability	13.67	3.53	6.76	20.59	25.79	1.05

Table A5.12: Percentage (%) of households living in umudugudu, by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of household head and district

EICV7	% HHs living in umudugudu	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	67.87	0.66	66.58	69.16	0.97	2.98
Sex of household head						
Male	68.22	0.70	66.85	69.59	1.03	2.51
Female	66.88	0.93	65.05	68.71	1.39	1.54
Area of residence						
Urban	51.08	1.64	47.87	54.29	3.20	4.72
Rural	74.82	0.63	73.59	76.06	0.84	2.23
Province						
City of Kigali	27.84	2.07	23.78	31.89	7.43	4.80
Southern	71.74	1.29	69.20	74.28	1.80	2.82
Western	71.42	1.27	68.94	73.91	1.77	2.38
Northern	68.85	1.63	65.65	72.04	2.37	2.87
Eastern	83.76	1.24	81.34	86.19	1.48	4.53
Quintile						
Q1	69.84	1.12	67.65	72.03	1.60	1.48
Q2	71.38	1.01	69.41	73.36	1.41	1.38
Q3	70.81	0.99	68.87	72.75	1.40	1.43
Q4	69.02	0.99	67.08	70.96	1.43	1.50
Q5	59.95	1.43	57.15	62.76	2.38	2.94
District						
Nyarugenge	17.79	2.69	12.51	23.06	15.12	2.41
Gasabo	27.99	3.20	21.71	34.27	11.45	5.88
Kicukiro	35.56	4.09	27.54	43.57	11.49	4.46
Nyanza	70.94	3.55	63.97	77.90	5.01	2.56
Gisagara	81.39	1.93	77.61	85.18	2.37	1.10
Nyaruguru	84.99	3.06	78.99	90.98	3.60	2.47
Huye	80.25	3.59	73.21	87.28	4.47	3.48
Nyamagabe	64.76	3.35	58.19	71.32	5.17	2.05

EICV7	% HHs living in umudugudu	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Ruhango	62.74	4.83	53.26	72.22	7.70	4.22
Muhanga	70.57	3.29	64.13	77.02	4.66	2.18
Kamonyi	62.46	4.29	54.05	70.87	6.87	4.14
Karongi	56.06	2.86	50.45	61.66	5.10	1.33
Rutsiro	82.22	2.63	77.06	87.37	3.20	1.81
Rubavu	70.15	4.22	61.87	78.43	6.02	4.81
Nyabihu	68.25	3.20	61.98	74.53	4.69	1.63
Ngororero	60.81	2.87	55.18	66.44	4.72	1.43
Rusizi	82.13	3.07	76.10	88.16	3.74	3.10
Nyamasheke	78.37	3.10	72.29	84.46	3.96	2.51
Rulindo	54.50	3.50	47.63	61.36	6.43	2.07
Gakenke	85.92	2.00	82.00	89.85	2.33	1.42
Musanze	68.45	4.63	59.37	77.53	6.76	5.46
Burera	79.87	3.98	72.05	87.69	4.99	4.10
Gicumbi	57.51	2.94	51.75	63.28	5.11	1.78
Rwamagana	79.60	2.66	74.38	84.83	3.35	2.54
Nyagatare	82.47	3.55	75.51	89.43	4.30	6.17
Gatsibo	70.95	2.94	65.18	76.73	4.15	2.49
Kayanza	83.57	3.57	76.57	90.57	4.27	5.20
Kirehe	92.94	2.77	87.51	98.37	2.98	5.66
Ngoma	91.25	1.88	87.57	94.93	2.06	2.06
Bugesera	88.66	4.02	80.78	96.54	4.53	10.16

Table A5.13: Percentage of households with metal/corrugated iron sheet as roofing material, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district

EICV7	% HHs with metal/corrugated iron sheets roofing	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	75.81	0.44	74.95	76.67	0.58	1.57
Sex of household head						
Male	76.57	0.48	75.62	77.51	0.63	1.44
Female	73.68	0.76	72.19	75.18	1.03	1.18
Area of residence						
Urban	94.51	0.53	93.47	95.54	0.56	2.36
Rural	68.07	0.57	66.94	69.19	0.84	1.60
Province						
City of Kigali	98.59	0.49	97.64	99.55	0.50	3.88
Southern	41.49	1.15	39.24	43.73	2.76	1.85
Western	61.10	1.33	58.49	63.71	2.18	2.26
Northern	83.44	1.24	81.02	85.86	1.48	2.56
Eastern	98.90	0.26	98.39	99.40	0.26	2.44
Quintile						
Q1	65.23	1.15	62.97	67.50	1.77	1.47
Q2	69.47	0.91	67.68	71.26	1.32	1.09
Q3	71.29	0.88	69.57	73.02	1.23	1.15
Q4	77.73	0.77	76.22	79.24	0.99	1.13
Q5	90.70	0.54	89.63	91.76	0.60	1.21
District						
Nyarugenge	99.59	0.23	99.13	100.05	0.24	0.66
Gasabo	97.94	0.89	96.19	99.69	0.91	4.57
Kicukiro	99.03	0.63	97.79	100.27	0.64	2.55
Nyanza	53.54	4.26	45.19	61.90	7.95	3.06
Gisagara	41.85	2.95	36.06	47.64	7.06	1.61
Nyaruguru	30.08	2.48	25.21	34.94	8.25	0.99
Huye	55.17	3.08	49.13	61.20	5.58	1.64
Nyamagabe	22.96	2.79	17.47	28.44	12.17	1.84
Ruhango	28.07	2.86	22.46	33.69	10.20	1.72

EICV7	% HHs with metal/corrugated iron sheets roofing	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Muhanga	26.42	2.46	21.59	31.25	9.32	1.31
Kamonyi	65.13	3.74	57.80	72.46	5.74	3.24
Karongi	45.68	5.12	35.64	55.73	11.21	4.25
Rutsiro	12.30	2.30	7.80	16.81	18.66	1.87
Rubavu	78.22	4.00	70.37	86.07	5.12	5.32
Nyabihu	60.17	3.99	52.34	68.01	6.63	2.30
Ngororero	27.77	3.47	20.96	34.58	12.50	2.47
Rusizi	97.48	1.54	94.46	100.50	1.58	4.65
Nyamasheke	87.68	2.84	82.11	93.24	3.24	3.29
Rulindo	67.72	3.80	60.27	75.18	5.61	2.77
Gakenke	72.75	2.96	66.96	78.55	4.06	1.90
Musanze	88.86	2.78	83.41	94.31	3.13	4.29
Burera	90.10	2.21	85.76	94.44	2.46	2.28
Gicumbi	94.23	1.91	90.49	97.98	2.03	3.38
Rwamagana	99.12	0.42	98.30	99.95	0.42	1.19
Nyagatare	99.78	0.22	99.36	100.21	0.22	1.53
Gatsibo	97.56	1.20	95.19	99.92	1.23	3.60
Kayanza	98.68	0.69	97.32	100.03	0.70	2.06
Kirehe	99.21	0.39	98.45	99.96	0.39	0.91
Ngoma	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.08
Bugesera	98.10	0.86	96.41	99.79	0.88	2.51

Table A5.14: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting by area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district

EICV7	% HHs with access to electricity	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	72.02	0.49	71.05	72.99	0.69	1.82
Sex of household head						
Male	74.43	0.53	73.40	75.47	0.71	1.61
Female	65.20	0.86	63.51	66.89	1.32	1.29
Area of residence						
Urban	88.15	0.78	86.61	89.69	0.89	2.60
Rural	65.34	0.62	64.13	66.55	0.94	1.79
Province						
City of Kigali	91.66	0.86	89.97	93.35	0.94	2.18
Southern	63.65	1.07	61.55	65.76	1.69	1.70
Western	71.35	1.02	69.34	73.35	1.43	1.55
Northern	67.34	1.36	64.69	70.00	2.01	1.94
Eastern	71.32	1.06	69.25	73.40	1.48	2.21
Quintile						
Q1	53.44	1.11	51.26	55.62	2.08	1.24
Q2	62.39	1.02	60.39	64.38	1.63	1.22
Q3	68.21	0.93	66.39	70.03	1.36	1.21
Q4	76.46	0.81	74.87	78.05	1.06	1.20
Q5	92.31	0.53	91.27	93.36	0.58	1.38
District						
Nyarugenge	94.75	0.93	92.93	96.57	0.98	0.85
Gasabo	88.72	1.56	85.66	91.77	1.75	2.79
Kicukiro	94.74	0.94	92.90	96.58	0.99	1.08
Nyanza	62.65	3.42	55.95	69.35	5.45	2.09
Gisagara	50.26	2.93	44.52	56.00	5.82	1.53
Nyaruguru	70.72	2.72	65.38	76.06	3.85	1.20
Huye	70.63	2.80	65.13	76.13	3.97	1.63
Nyamagabe	58.18	3.08	52.14	64.23	5.30	1.63
Ruhango	69.17	3.08	63.13	75.21	4.45	1.88

EICV7	% HHs with access to electricity	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Muhanga	67.48	2.99	61.61	73.35	4.44	1.71
Kamonyi	62.51	3.00	56.63	68.39	4.80	2.02
Karongi	67.76	2.89	62.10	73.42	4.26	1.53
Rutsiro	71.06	2.82	65.53	76.59	3.97	1.48
Rubavu	74.45	2.55	69.46	79.45	3.42	1.93
Nyabihu	60.60	2.58	55.53	65.66	4.26	0.97
Ngororero	67.97	3.05	61.99	73.95	4.49	1.76
Rusizi	78.85	2.62	73.70	83.99	3.32	1.98
Nyamasheke	74.27	2.30	69.75	78.79	3.10	1.23
Rulindo	67.21	2.64	62.03	72.39	3.93	1.32
Gakenke	67.15	3.01	61.23	73.06	4.49	1.77
Musanze	72.89	3.06	66.88	78.89	4.20	2.61
Burera	67.40	3.41	60.71	74.09	5.06	2.20
Gicumbi	61.53	2.88	55.87	67.19	4.69	1.77
Rwamagana	80.37	1.96	76.52	84.23	2.44	1.42
Nyagatare	64.36	2.98	58.52	70.20	4.63	2.74
Gatsibo	63.93	2.75	58.54	69.32	4.30	1.94
Kayanza	70.74	2.95	64.95	76.52	4.17	2.35
Kirehe	75.55	3.16	69.36	81.74	4.18	2.61
Ngoma	71.28	2.70	66.00	76.57	3.78	1.65
Bugesera	75.04	2.73	69.68	80.39	3.64	2.52

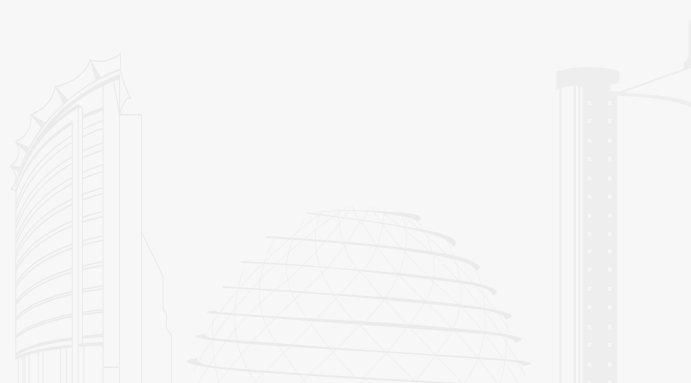


Table A5.15: Percentage (%) of households with internet access at home (including through mobile phones), according to area of residence, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat and district

EICV7	% HHs with access to internet at home (including mobile phone)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	29.82	0.48	28.88	30.75	1.60	1.64
Sex of household head						
Male	32.71	0.55	31.64	33.78	1.67	1.51
Female	21.64	0.76	20.15	23.14	3.52	1.35
Area of residence						
Urban	56.64	1.19	54.30	58.97	2.10	2.54
Rural	18.70	0.47	17.78	19.63	2.52	1.56
Province						
City of Kigali	65.91	1.75	62.47	69.35	2.66	3.08
Southern	21.05	0.83	19.42	22.69	3.96	1.43
Western	25.50	0.87	23.79	27.21	3.41	1.21
Northern	23.49	1.20	21.14	25.84	5.10	1.85
Eastern	23.94	0.95	22.08	25.80	3.96	1.99
Quintile						
Q1	9.46	0.65	8.18	10.74	6.88	1.24
Q2	14.10	0.73	12.66	15.54	5.20	1.23
Q3	19.42	0.80	17.86	20.98	4.10	1.23
Q4	30.28	0.88	28.56	32.00	2.89	1.19
Q5	65.84	0.98	63.91	67.77	1.49	1.49
Type of habitat						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	28.03	0.59	26.87	29.18	2.10	1.76
Integrated Model Village	37.63	6.71	24.47	50.79	17.83	2.13
Dispersed/Isolated housing	9.95	0.72	8.54	11.37	7.22	1.35
Modern planned urban area	77.55	2.07	73.50	81.61	2.67	2.34
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	42.67	1.71	39.32	46.03	4.01	1.71
District						
Nyarugenge	65.65	2.58	60.60	70.71	3.93	1.44
Gasabo	63.67	2.93	57.92	69.42	4.60	4.29
Kicukiro	70.32	2.61	65.21	75.43	3.71	1.99
Nyanza	14.95	2.08	10.87	19.03	13.91	1.43
Gisagara	28.49	2.46	23.67	33.32	8.63	1.33
Nyaruguru	16.84	1.88	13.16	20.53	11.16	0.85
Huye	28.06	2.73	22.70	33.42	9.74	1.59
Nyamagabe	9.24	1.55	6.20	12.28	16.77	1.20
Ruhango	18.65	2.19	14.35	22.94	11.74	1.34
Muhanga	25.69	2.28	21.22	30.15	8.86	1.14
Kamonyi	24.16	2.79	18.69	29.62	11.54	2.24
Karongi	24.05	2.66	18.84	29.26	11.04	1.55
Rutsiro	16.18	2.02	12.21	20.14	12.49	1.15
Rubavu	27.48	1.93	23.70	31.26	7.01	1.05
Nyabihu	22.09	2.16	17.86	26.32	9.77	0.94
Ngororero	13.85	1.85	10.23	17.47	13.33	1.18
Rusizi	44.14	2.64	38.96	49.31	5.98	1.36
Nyamasheke	25.58	2.56	20.56	30.60	10.00	1.52
Rulindo	25.98	2.89	20.31	31.65	11.13	1.82
Gakenke	18.10	2.23	13.72	22.47	12.32	1.44
Musanze	31.94	3.14	25.78	38.10	9.84	2.50
Burera	16.96	1.70	13.62	20.31	10.04	0.86
Gicumbi	22.19	2.72	16.85	27.53	12.27	2.16
Rwamagana	36.77	2.74	31.40	42.14	7.45	1.88
Nyagatare	23.04	2.37	18.40	27.69	10.27	2.24
Gatsibo	15.27	2.18	11.00	19.55	14.27	2.17
Kayanza	14.28	1.93	10.49	18.07	13.54	1.71
Kirehe	16.69	2.45	11.88	21.49	14.69	2.09
Ngoma	19.75	2.68	14.49	25.02	13.59	2.12
Bugesera	38.46	2.89	32.78	44.14	7.53	2.24

Table A5.16: Percentage of households using improved drinking water source, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district

EICV7	% HHs with using improved drinking water source)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	89.66	0.45	88.77	90.55	0.50	3.32
Sex of household head						
Male	89.77	0.48	88.83	90.72	0.54	2.82
Female	89.34	0.62	88.12	90.57	0.70	1.61
Area of residence						
Urban	97.10	0.53	96.07	98.13	0.54	4.33
Rural	86.58	0.60	85.40	87.76	0.69	3.31
Province						
City of Kigali	97.87	0.71	96.47	99.27	0.73	5.50
Southern	90.82	0.76	89.33	92.31	0.84	2.37
Western	84.79	1.00	82.84	86.74	1.17	2.33
Northern	90.96	1.03	88.94	92.99	1.13	3.00
Eastern	87.00	1.17	84.71	89.29	1.34	4.85
Quintile						
Q1	83.91	0.93	82.09	85.74	1.11	1.61
Q2	87.30	0.77	85.80	88.80	0.88	1.47
Q3	88.16	0.73	86.74	89.59	0.82	1.54
Q4	90.75	0.65	89.49	92.02	0.71	1.63
Q5	95.99	0.41	95.18	96.79	0.43	1.51
Type of habitat						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	90.09	0.53	89.04	91.13	0.59	3.23
Integrated Model Village	98.80	1.10	96.64	100.97	1.12	1.14
Dispersed/Isolated housing	81.87	1.10	79.71	84.03	1.34	1.91
Modern planned urban area	99.68	0.18	99.32	100.04	0.18	1.01
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	91.97	1.07	89.86	94.07	1.17	2.23
District						
Nyarugenge	99.40	0.38	98.65	100.15	0.39	1.21
Gasabo	96.27	1.38	93.56	98.97	1.43	6.11
Kicukiro	99.66	0.21	99.25	100.08	0.21	0.82
Nyanza	89.14	2.09	85.04	93.25	2.35	1.90
Gisagara	98.53	0.61	97.33	99.72	0.62	1.14
Nyaruguru	85.97	2.75	80.57	91.36	3.20	2.11
Huye	97.93	1.17	95.64	100.22	1.19	2.88
Nyamagabe	81.56	3.44	74.82	88.31	4.22	3.28
Ruhango	90.47	1.73	87.09	93.86	1.91	1.46
Muhanga	92.42	1.75	88.99	95.85	1.89	1.83
Kamonyi	89.25	2.44	84.46	94.04	2.74	3.28
Karongi	78.52	3.04	72.57	84.48	3.87	2.20
Rutsiro	63.82	3.82	56.32	71.33	5.99	2.43
Rubavu	95.79	1.59	92.67	98.90	1.66	3.53
Nyabihu	82.44	3.74	75.11	89.77	4.53	3.34
Ngororero	82.78	2.91	77.08	88.48	3.51	2.44
Rusizi	94.24	1.52	91.25	97.23	1.62	2.06
Nyamasheke	88.02	2.30	83.51	92.52	2.61	2.21
Rulindo	87.44	2.36	82.81	92.08	2.70	2.12
Gakenke	84.14	3.18	77.90	90.38	3.78	3.26
Musanze	91.75	2.30	87.23	96.27	2.51	3.86
Burera	90.56	2.65	85.37	95.76	2.92	3.41
Gicumbi	99.19	0.39	98.42	99.96	0.40	0.97
Rwamagana	93.70	2.22	89.34	98.05	2.37	4.87
Nyagatare	87.26	3.11	81.17	93.35	3.56	6.15
Gatsibo	86.98	2.63	81.82	92.14	3.02	3.62
Kayanza	89.41	2.95	83.63	95.19	3.30	5.14
Kirehe	86.42	3.51	79.53	93.32	4.07	5.10
Ngoma	74.99	4.45	66.27	83.72	5.93	4.92
Bugesera	87.69	2.87	82.07	93.32	3.27	4.82

Table A5.17: Percentage of households using improved sanitation, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district

EICV7	% HHs with using improved sanitation)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	94.32	0.22	93.90	94.74	0.23	1.32
Sex of household head						
Male	95.18	0.23	94.74	95.63	0.24	1.26
Female	91.89	0.46	90.98	92.79	0.50	1.12
Area of residence						
Urban	98.20	0.24	97.72	98.68	0.25	1.48
Rural	92.71	0.29	92.15	93.28	0.31	1.31
Province						
City of Kigali	99.45	0.25	98.96	99.93	0.25	2.54
Southern	90.79	0.53	89.76	91.82	0.58	1.13
Western	94.51	0.43	93.68	95.35	0.45	1.06
Northern	95.08	0.48	94.14	96.01	0.50	1.13
Eastern	93.87	0.51	92.88	94.86	0.54	1.79
Quintile						
Q1	88.51	0.68	87.18	89.84	0.77	1.14
Q2	92.16	0.55	91.09	93.23	0.59	1.15
Q3	94.09	0.42	93.26	94.92	0.45	0.98
Q4	96.12	0.35	95.43	96.81	0.37	1.09
Q5	98.75	0.22	98.32	99.18	0.22	1.33
District						
Nyarugenge	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.22
Gasabo	98.92	0.48	97.97	99.87	0.49	2.54
Kicukiro	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.23
Nyanza	84.28	2.23	79.91	88.66	2.65	1.58
Gisagara	82.62	1.92	78.85	86.39	2.33	1.15
Nyaruguru	98.21	0.69	96.86	99.56	0.70	0.91
Huye	99.17	0.41	98.37	99.97	0.41	0.86
Nyamagabe	92.53	1.17	90.24	94.81	1.26	0.82
Ruhango	90.57	1.59	87.46	93.68	1.75	1.24
Muhanga	95.79	1.05	93.73	97.84	1.09	1.14
Kamonyi	86.17	1.52	83.19	89.15	1.76	1.02
Karongi	98.14	0.58	97.00	99.28	0.59	0.74
Rutsiro	95.34	1.07	93.24	97.43	1.12	0.98
Rubavu	89.46	1.41	86.69	92.22	1.57	1.19
Nyabihu	86.37	1.73	82.98	89.76	2.00	0.88
Ngororero	95.04	1.30	92.49	97.58	1.37	1.47
Rusizi	99.39	0.34	98.72	100.06	0.34	0.93
Nyamasheke	97.52	0.81	95.93	99.12	0.84	1.21
Rulindo	92.78	1.41	90.02	95.53	1.52	1.23
Gakenke	93.01	1.27	90.51	95.50	1.37	1.07
Musanze	96.32	0.93	94.51	98.14	0.96	1.33
Burera	93.63	1.22	91.24	96.02	1.30	1.03
Gicumbi	98.58	0.51	97.59	99.57	0.51	0.92
Rwamagana	93.35	1.36	90.67	96.02	1.46	1.74
Nyagatare	92.95	1.49	90.02	95.88	1.60	2.41
Gatsibo	94.50	1.05	92.44	96.56	1.11	1.26
Kayanza	94.67	1.29	92.13	97.20	1.37	1.86
Kirehe	95.89	0.97	94.00	97.78	1.01	1.15
Ngoma	91.17	1.49	88.25	94.10	1.64	1.29
Bugesera	94.52	1.40	91.77	97.26	1.48	2.39

Table A5.18: Percentage (%) of households by owning any mobile phone, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district

EICV7	% HHs with mobile phone)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	84.60	0.32	83.96	85.23	0.38	1.20
Sex of household head						
Male	88.18	0.33	87.54	88.82	0.37	1.14
Female	74.48	0.73	73.05	75.92	0.98	1.11
Area of residence						
Urban	94.13	0.44	93.27	95.00	0.47	1.56
Rural	80.64	0.42	79.83	81.46	0.52	1.19
Province						
City of Kigali	96.28	0.48	95.35	97.22	0.50	1.44
Southern	76.99	0.76	75.51	78.48	0.98	1.10
Western	85.51	0.69	84.17	86.86	0.80	1.15
Northern	84.68	0.81	83.08	86.28	0.96	1.18
Eastern	83.77	0.69	82.41	85.13	0.83	1.42
Quintile						
Q1	74.02	0.90	72.24	75.79	1.22	1.06
Q2	80.77	0.77	79.25	82.29	0.96	1.07
Q3	83.06	0.71	81.68	84.44	0.85	1.07
Q4	85.82	0.63	84.58	87.06	0.74	1.09
Q5	95.54	0.38	94.79	96.29	0.40	1.17
District						
Nyarugenge	94.06	1.17	91.77	96.35	1.24	1.19
Gasabo	96.51	0.68	95.17	97.85	0.71	1.61
Kicukiro	97.63	0.74	96.17	99.09	0.76	1.47
Nyanza	77.41	2.24	73.01	81.82	2.90	1.21
Gisagara	67.80	2.29	63.31	72.29	3.38	1.08
Nyaruguru	75.25	1.96	71.41	79.08	2.60	0.69
Huye	79.23	1.87	75.56	82.89	2.36	0.91
Nyamagabe	71.85	2.51	66.93	76.77	3.49	1.30
Ruhango	75.71	2.25	71.29	80.13	2.98	1.17
Muhanga	82.77	1.83	79.17	86.36	2.21	0.98
Kamonyi	84.28	1.95	80.44	88.11	2.32	1.52
Karongi	84.26	2.05	80.24	88.28	2.43	1.27
Rutsiro	82.26	2.09	78.16	86.36	2.54	1.15
Rubavu	85.04	1.72	81.67	88.41	2.02	1.31
Nyabihu	85.78	1.68	82.48	89.07	1.96	0.80
Ngororero	82.43	1.90	78.70	86.16	2.30	1.03
Rusizi	90.44	1.45	87.59	93.29	1.60	1.17
Nyamasheke	87.37	1.78	83.89	90.86	2.03	1.26
Rulindo	86.56	1.86	82.91	90.21	2.15	1.25
Gakenke	81.43	1.71	78.07	84.79	2.10	0.83
Musanze	88.51	1.60	85.37	91.65	1.81	1.38
Burera	82.95	2.22	78.60	87.31	2.68	1.45
Gicumbi	83.14	1.77	79.67	86.60	2.12	1.12
Rwamagana	84.70	1.68	81.41	88.00	1.98	1.27
Nyagatare	84.01	1.76	80.55	87.46	2.10	1.64
Gatsibo	82.60	2.05	78.58	86.63	2.49	1.74
Kayanza	82.63	1.71	79.29	85.98	2.06	1.14
Kirehe	84.47	1.42	81.67	87.26	1.69	0.75
Ngoma	79.10	2.15	74.88	83.32	2.72	1.30
Bugesera	87.66	1.85	84.02	91.29	2.11	2.01

Table A5.19: Percentage (%) of households by owning smartphone, according to area of residence, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household and district

EICV7	% HHs with smartphone)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	34.35	0.49	33.39	35.31	1.42	1.59
Sex of household head						
Male	37.37	0.56	36.28	38.46	1.49	1.47
Female	25.83	0.79	24.28	27.39	3.07	1.30
Area of residence						
Urban	61.92	1.13	59.69	64.14	1.83	2.41
Rural	22.93	0.52	21.91	23.94	2.25	1.61
Province						
City of Kigali	69.21	1.60	66.07	72.35	2.31	2.71
Southern	22.73	0.83	21.10	24.36	3.66	1.35
Western	30.51	1.03	28.49	32.53	3.37	1.51
Northern	28.71	1.20	26.36	31.06	4.18	1.63
Eastern	30.83	1.01	28.85	32.81	3.28	1.93
Quintile						
Q1	11.85	0.69	10.49	13.21	5.86	1.16
Q2	17.49	0.79	15.94	19.04	4.51	1.19
Q3	24.43	0.87	22.73	26.13	3.55	1.23
Q4	35.96	0.89	34.23	37.70	2.47	1.12
Q5	71.43	0.94	69.58	73.27	1.32	1.50
District						
Nyarugenge	68.96	2.60	63.85	74.07	3.78	1.55
Gasabo	66.95	2.57	61.90	72.00	3.85	3.46
Kicukiro	73.66	2.58	68.60	78.72	3.50	2.10
Nyanza	20.97	2.46	16.15	25.80	11.73	1.53
Gisagara	15.10	1.88	11.41	18.78	12.45	1.24
Nyaruguru	18.42	1.96	14.58	22.25	10.62	0.86
Huye	30.19	2.50	25.29	35.09	8.28	1.27
Nyamagabe	15.06	2.14	10.87	19.25	14.18	1.49
Ruhango	21.84	2.49	16.95	26.72	11.40	1.53
Muhanga	28.98	2.38	24.32	33.65	8.20	1.15
Kamonyi	29.12	2.55	24.12	34.12	8.75	1.66
Karongi	25.89	2.82	20.35	31.43	10.91	1.67
Rutsiro	20.53	2.26	16.10	24.96	10.99	1.20
Rubavu	43.35	2.95	37.56	49.14	6.81	2.01
Nyabihu	26.05	2.13	21.88	30.22	8.16	0.81
Ngororero	19.40	2.21	15.08	23.73	11.37	1.28
Rusizi	40.59	3.04	34.64	46.55	7.48	1.84
Nyamasheke	29.80	2.64	24.63	34.97	8.85	1.47
Rulindo	28.99	3.05	23.00	34.97	10.53	1.89
Gakenke	22.78	2.32	18.22	27.33	10.19	1.32
Musanze	38.45	2.94	32.68	44.22	7.65	2.01
Burera	23.08	1.87	19.42	26.74	8.08	0.81
Gicumbi	27.57	2.74	22.19	32.95	9.95	1.90
Rwamagana	39.21	2.64	34.03	44.38	6.73	1.70
Nyagatare	26.63	2.61	21.52	31.75	9.79	2.47
Gatsibo	25.74	2.56	20.71	30.76	9.96	2.04
Kayonza	28.78	2.38	24.11	33.45	8.27	1.55
Kirehe	25.37	2.64	20.20	30.55	10.40	1.78
Ngoma	25.13	2.67	19.89	30.37	10.62	1.77
Bugesera	42.79	2.93	37.04	48.53	6.85	2.22

Table A6.20: Workforce to population ratio by sex, area of residence, province, consumption quintile, age, disability status and district

EICV7	Workforce to population Ratio (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	80.04	0.27	79.52	80.56	0.33	1.66
Sex						
Male	82.63	0.33	81.98	83.29	0.40	1.35
Female	77.79	0.35	77.10	78.47	0.45	1.42
Area of residence						
Urban	72.11	0.54	71.04	73.17	0.75	1.64
Rural	83.40	0.30	82.82	83.98	0.35	1.66
Province						
City of Kigali	72.98	0.75	71.50	74.46	1.03	1.61
Southern	81.99	0.48	81.05	82.92	0.58	1.30
Western	80.77	0.56	79.66	81.88	0.70	1.60
Northern	84.84	0.54	83.79	85.90	0.64	1.33
Eastern	78.95	0.60	77.77	80.12	0.76	2.15
Quintile						
Q1	79.26	0.59	78.11	80.42	0.74	1.45
Q2	82.80	0.51	81.80	83.80	0.62	1.30
Q3	82.23	0.53	81.20	83.26	0.64	1.41
Q4	80.99	0.54	79.93	82.04	0.67	1.45
Q5	75.53	0.61	74.33	76.74	0.81	1.71
Age group						
15-19	47.19	0.75	45.73	48.66	1.58	1.31
20-24	71.82	0.70	70.44	73.20	0.98	1.39
25-29	86.78	0.61	85.59	87.97	0.70	1.34
30-34	90.94	0.47	90.03	91.85	0.51	1.08
35-39	92.29	0.45	91.40	93.18	0.49	1.12
40-44	93.70	0.45	92.82	94.59	0.48	1.27
45-49	93.81	0.56	92.72	94.90	0.59	1.27
50-54	93.58	0.58	92.44	94.72	0.62	1.10
55-59	91.05	0.78	89.51	92.58	0.86	1.09
60-64	88.75	0.87	87.05	90.45	0.98	1.10
65+	73.33	0.88	71.60	75.06	1.20	1.18
Disability Status						
Without disability	80.77	0.26	80.25	81.28	0.33	1.63
With disability	50.93	1.75	47.50	54.36	3.43	1.12
District						
Nyarugenge	73.08	1.23	70.66	75.50	1.69	0.91
Gasabo	74.03	1.19	71.69	76.37	1.61	2.10
Kicukiro	70.99	1.29	68.45	73.53	1.82	1.27
Nyanza	77.31	1.44	74.49	80.13	1.86	1.19
Gisagara	87.40	1.24	84.96	89.84	1.42	1.46
Nyaruguru	89.34	1.16	87.07	91.61	1.30	1.25
Huye	82.34	1.12	80.15	84.53	1.36	0.89
Nyamagabe	82.81	1.35	80.16	85.45	1.63	1.31
Ruhango	84.98	1.30	82.43	87.54	1.53	1.31
Muhanga	80.40	1.40	77.64	83.15	1.75	1.28
Kamonyi	74.73	1.44	71.91	77.55	1.92	1.51

EICV7	Workforce to population Ratio (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Karongi	85.28	1.31	82.70	87.85	1.54	1.40
Rutsiro	89.27	1.04	87.24	91.30	1.16	1.09
Rubavu	70.73	1.79	67.22	74.24	2.53	2.29
Nyabihu	84.06	1.45	81.22	86.91	1.72	1.35
Ngororero	87.68	0.99	85.74	89.63	1.13	0.86
Rusizi	77.18	1.54	74.16	80.20	1.99	1.83
Nyamasheke	78.67	1.11	76.49	80.85	1.41	0.85
Rulindo	86.60	1.10	84.45	88.75	1.27	1.07
Gakenke	89.92	1.09	87.78	92.07	1.22	1.41
Musanze	80.75	1.27	78.26	83.24	1.57	1.45
Burera	79.58	1.29	77.05	82.11	1.62	1.07
Gicumbi	87.87	1.12	85.67	90.07	1.28	1.57
Rwamagana	76.57	1.48	73.67	79.47	1.93	1.71
Nyagatare	72.76	1.66	69.51	76.02	2.28	2.50
Gatsibo	77.40	1.52	74.42	80.38	1.96	1.96
Kayonza	77.51	1.90	73.77	81.25	2.46	2.92
Kirehe	85.54	1.20	83.19	87.88	1.40	1.37
Ngoma	87.61	1.38	84.90	90.32	1.58	1.99
Bugesera	79.71	1.47	76.82	82.59	1.84	2.03

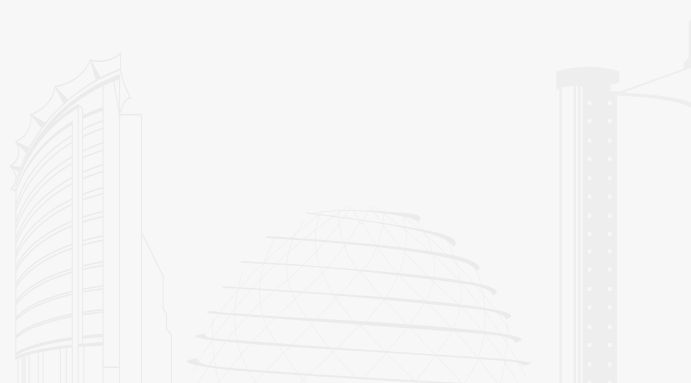


Table A7.21: Percentage (%) of households receiving information on environmental issues, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household and district

EICV7	% HHs receiving information on environmental issues)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	85.43	0.30	84.83	86.02	0.36	1.12
Sex						
Male	87.39	0.34	86.72	88.07	0.39	1.19
Female	79.88	0.65	78.61	81.15	0.81	1.03
Area of residence						
Urban	86.32	0.61	85.12	87.51	0.71	1.38
Rural	85.06	0.35	84.38	85.74	0.41	1.02
Province						
City of Kigali	88.95	0.84	87.30	90.60	0.95	1.62
Southern	87.33	0.55	86.25	88.42	0.63	0.94
Western	85.64	0.65	84.37	86.91	0.76	1.03
Northern	83.99	0.78	82.47	85.51	0.92	1.04
Eastern	82.50	0.64	81.25	83.76	0.77	1.14
Quintile						
Q1	79.89	0.85	78.23	81.55	1.06	1.12
Q2	84.87	0.70	83.50	86.24	0.82	1.05
Q3	84.83	0.67	83.52	86.15	0.79	1.06
Q4	86.51	0.65	85.24	87.78	0.75	1.18
Q5	89.37	0.59	88.22	90.53	0.66	1.26
District						
Nyarugenge	93.15	1.00	91.18	95.12	1.08	0.77
Gasabo	89.17	1.35	86.53	91.80	1.51	2.16
Kicukiro	85.18	1.59	82.07	88.29	1.86	1.22
Nyanza	88.56	1.43	85.76	91.36	1.61	0.84
Gisagara	89.31	1.64	86.10	92.51	1.83	1.26
Nyaruguru	91.95	1.50	89.00	94.90	1.64	1.03
Huye	92.99	1.20	90.64	95.35	1.29	0.95
Nyamagabe	83.43	1.38	80.73	86.14	1.65	0.57
Ruhango	86.97	1.83	83.39	90.55	2.10	1.24
Muhanga	77.35	1.82	73.79	80.92	2.35	0.79
Kamonyi	88.44	1.49	85.52	91.35	1.68	1.14
Karongi	98.61	0.63	97.37	99.86	0.64	1.19
Rutsiro	88.55	1.50	85.62	91.49	1.69	0.85
Rubavu	75.82	2.25	71.40	80.24	2.97	1.57
Nyabihu	86.06	1.72	82.69	89.42	1.99	0.85
Ngororero	78.25	1.80	74.73	81.78	2.29	0.78
Rusizi	97.29	0.67	95.99	98.60	0.68	0.81
Nyamasheke	77.76	2.02	73.80	81.71	2.59	1.04
Rulindo	86.65	1.68	83.35	89.94	1.94	1.02
Gakenke	79.14	1.98	75.26	83.03	2.50	1.02
Musanze	80.60	1.86	76.96	84.24	2.30	1.21
Burera	74.45	2.17	70.19	78.71	2.92	1.03
Gicumbi	97.50	0.76	96.00	98.99	0.78	1.20
Rwamagana	76.75	1.88	73.05	80.45	2.45	1.16
Nyagatare	69.83	1.51	66.87	72.80	2.17	0.77
Gatsibo	91.02	1.47	88.13	93.91	1.62	1.57
Kayanza	77.33	2.04	73.33	81.34	2.64	1.33
Kirehe	88.99	1.38	86.28	91.69	1.55	0.94
Ngoma	95.31	1.05	93.26	97.37	1.10	1.15
Bugesera	84.20	1.90	80.48	87.91	2.25	1.71

Table A8.22: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to another household, according to area of residence, province and sex of head of household and district

EICV7	% HHs sending transfers)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	84.25	0.33	83.61	84.90	0.39	1.24
Sex of household head						
Male	85.42	0.37	84.69	86.14	0.43	1.23
Female	80.97	0.69	79.61	82.33	0.86	1.23
Area of residence						
Urban	78.83	0.76	77.35	80.31	0.96	1.51
Rural	86.50	0.35	85.82	87.18	0.40	1.09
Province						
City of Kigali	74.71	1.27	72.23	77.20	1.70	1.92
Southern	77.19	0.71	75.80	78.59	0.92	0.98
Western	94.03	0.46	93.13	94.94	0.49	1.15
Northern	88.56	0.72	87.14	89.98	0.82	1.20
Eastern	85.75	0.60	84.58	86.92	0.70	1.17
Quintile						
Q1	77.99	0.89	76.25	79.74	1.14	1.16
Q2	84.45	0.70	83.07	85.83	0.83	1.04
Q3	86.23	0.69	84.89	87.58	0.79	1.20
Q4	86.41	0.67	85.09	87.72	0.78	1.26
Q5	84.84	0.77	83.33	86.36	0.91	1.60
District						
Nyarugenge	89.50	1.58	86.40	92.60	1.77	1.30
Gasabo	68.47	2.06	64.43	72.51	3.01	2.27
Kicukiro	74.69	2.22	70.33	79.05	2.98	1.60
Nyanza	66.22	2.83	60.67	71.77	4.27	1.50
Gisagara	89.18	1.27	86.69	91.66	1.42	0.75
Nyaruguru	95.54	0.92	93.74	97.34	0.96	0.67
Huye	84.00	1.96	80.15	87.84	2.34	1.23
Nyamagabe	65.39	1.65	62.15	68.63	2.53	0.50
Ruhango	97.03	0.81	95.45	98.62	0.83	0.96
Muhanga	76.55	2.03	72.57	80.53	2.65	0.96
Kamonyi	52.43	2.76	47.01	57.84	5.27	1.61
Karongi	96.97	0.80	95.41	98.53	0.82	0.87
Rutsiro	94.43	1.28	91.91	96.95	1.36	1.20
Rubavu	90.23	1.41	87.46	93.00	1.57	1.28
Nyabihu	87.32	1.89	83.61	91.03	2.17	1.12
Ngororero	97.74	0.74	96.29	99.19	0.76	1.02
Rusizi	95.68	1.00	93.71	97.65	1.05	1.18
Nyamasheke	95.90	1.05	93.83	97.96	1.10	1.25
Rulindo	82.09	1.91	78.34	85.84	2.33	1.04
Gakenke	92.96	1.28	90.45	95.47	1.38	1.08
Musanze	96.40	1.02	94.39	98.40	1.06	1.66
Burera	81.79	2.03	77.80	85.79	2.49	1.15
Gicumbi	87.17	1.82	83.60	90.75	2.09	1.50
Rwamagana	63.86	1.54	60.83	66.89	2.42	0.60
Nyagatare	81.49	1.79	77.99	84.99	2.19	1.50
Gatsibo	92.32	1.50	89.39	95.26	1.62	1.87
Kayonza	96.41	1.04	94.37	98.44	1.08	1.74
Kirehe	86.48	1.73	83.08	89.87	2.00	1.24
Ngoma	89.36	1.51	86.41	92.31	1.68	1.11
Bugesera	91.86	1.64	88.65	95.07	1.78	2.27

Table A9.23: Headcount Poverty rate (%) by area of residence, province and district

EICV7	Total Poverty rate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV (%)	Design effect
Rwanda	27.36	0.50	26.39	28.34	1.81	1.87
Area of residence						
Urban	16.69	0.91	14.92	18.47	5.42	2.52
Rural	31.58	0.59	30.42	32.75	1.87	1.75
Province						
City of Kigali	9.05	1.06	6.97	11.14	11.75	2.84
Southern	34.67	1.01	32.68	36.66	2.92	1.53
Western	37.41	1.17	35.12	39.70	3.12	1.88
Northern	20.15	1.08	18.04	22.26	5.35	1.68
Eastern	26.78	1.04	24.73	28.82	3.90	2.25
District						
Nyarugenge	6.80	1.20	4.44	9.16	17.69	0.99
Gasabo	11.06	1.85	7.44	14.68	16.70	3.74
Kicukiro	6.93	1.34	4.30	9.55	19.31	1.53
Nyanza	43.27	2.82	37.73	48.81	6.53	1.32
Gisagara	45.59	2.69	40.32	50.86	5.89	1.29
Nyaruguru	39.70	2.54	34.72	44.67	6.39	1.03
Huye	24.19	2.70	18.89	29.49	11.17	1.65
Nyamagabe	51.39	3.21	45.09	57.70	6.25	1.67
Ruhango	14.99	2.44	10.21	19.78	16.26	1.84
Muhanga	14.95	2.19	10.66	19.24	14.63	1.45
Kamonyi	39.65	3.33	33.11	46.18	8.41	2.49
Karongi	38.19	3.36	31.60	44.78	8.79	1.97
Rutsiro	40.78	2.99	34.91	46.64	7.34	1.51
Rubavu	38.81	3.10	32.73	44.88	7.98	2.45
Nyabihu	20.41	2.23	16.03	24.78	10.92	1.09
Ngororero	30.24	2.69	24.96	35.53	8.91	1.35
Rusizi	44.16	3.43	37.43	50.90	7.78	2.66
Nyamasheke	42.67	2.57	37.63	47.72	6.03	1.33
Rulindo	21.64	2.09	17.54	25.73	9.65	1.06
Gakenke	24.47	2.89	18.80	30.15	11.83	1.88
Musanze	20.98	2.70	15.68	26.28	12.88	2.46
Burera	21.79	1.85	18.17	25.41	8.47	0.85
Gicumbi	13.31	2.10	9.19	17.43	15.77	1.99
Rwamagana	23.86	2.59	18.78	28.94	10.85	2.11
Nyagatare	36.37	2.79	30.89	41.84	7.67	2.51
Gatsibo	18.41	2.63	13.24	23.57	14.30	2.78
Kayanza	36.55	3.23	30.22	42.89	8.84	2.57
Kirehe	14.24	2.13	10.06	18.41	14.95	1.76
Ngoma	30.94	2.63	25.77	36.10	8.51	1.48
Bugesera	23.70	2.63	18.55	28.85	11.08	2.43

National Coordination

- MURENZI Ivan, Director General of NISR
- Ndakize Michel, Ag. Deputy Director General of NISR
- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Kayitesi Claudette, Ag. Director of SMRP unit, NISR
- Nyirimanzi Jean Claude, NISR training Center Manager

National Technical Coordination

- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Muhoza Didier, Poverty Statistics Specialist, NISR

Prices survey National Technical Coordination

- Tuyisenge Methode, Economic Statistics Specialist, NISR

Sampling

- David Megill, International Consultant
- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Muhoza Didier, Poverty Statistics Specialist, NISR

Main indicators report, Data Analysis and Report Writing

- Tuyisenge Methode, Economic Statistics Specialist, NISR

National field work Coordination

- Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Field Coordination Consultant
- Hakizimana Vedaste, Team Leader Statistician

Regional Data Collection Supervision

- Tuyisenge Methode
- Uwamahoro Pacifique
- Nzabonimpa Jean Claude
- Hakizimana Vedaste
- Muhoza Didier
- Niyomubyeyi Vanessa
- Ntwyigabo Espoir
- Uwitonze Martin
- Neza Nadege
- Habimana Norbert

Data Processing

- Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT
- Sebahire Jean Nepomuscene, Application Admin and Data Processing Officer
- Niyigena Eric, Application Admin and Data Processing Officer
- Ndayishimiye Jean Bosco, Big Data Management Specialist
- Mukanshimiyimana Peruth, Application Admin & Data Processing Officer
- Jean Jacques Faustin Sharangabo, Application Admin & Data Processing Officer

Cartography

- Bizimungu Clement, GIS

Proofreading

- Dr Kayijuka Idrissa, University Of Rwanda

Editing

- NEEMA Kalisa Grace

Template Development, Layout Design and Typesetting

- UWAMUNGU Thierry



EICV7
2023-24

MAIN INDICATORS
Report

