



THE THIRD INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY (EICV3)

MAIN INDICATORS REPORT

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Foreword

Dear Reader,

It is my great pleasure to present the third Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey -EICV3 (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages), which is a series of surveys which started in 2000/01 and is designed to monitor poverty and living conditions.

The content of this publication largely provides an account of estimates of the level and pattern of poverty in Rwanda in 2010/11. Concluded in late October 2011, the survey examines poverty trends in comparison to earlier, similar, surveys conducted in 2005/06 and 2000/01 and enables the measurement of total household consumption. Therefore, in combination with high quality price data from other sources, this forms the basis for analysis of consumption poverty over the period. The survey also collects information on a wide range of other, non-consumption, dimensions of living standards.

Rwanda has had an impressive record in translating its recent growth into poverty reduction across the country over the past five years; the results show a reduction in poverty at the national level by 12 percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11. This is a significant reduction over a five-year period. The findings contrast with the limited poverty reduction experienced over the period 2000/01 to 2005/06 of only 2 percentage points.

The milestones highlighted in this report are indeed a testament to the guidance and support of the top leadership in the country in the fight against poverty. we thus commend and thank the hard work and commitment of the entire Rwandan people for their enduring efforts as we strengthen our resilience in the continued journey towards economic development.

John RWANGOMBWA
Minister
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

1 Acknowledgements

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I also wish to register our appreciation to the following partner Ministries, Institutions and Individuals for their respective great support and inputs throughout the process of writing and Publishing this report.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources (MINAGRI), the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) and the Institute of Policy Research and Analysis (IPAR) Rwanda.

I am also equally greatful to the staff of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, (NISR) and The Oxford Policy Management (OPM) team who tirelessly worked so hard to ensure the report is out on time .

To all, I say, Thank you.

Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR.

2 Executive Summary

The 2010/11 survey

The 2010/11 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey or EICV3 (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages) is the third in the series of surveys which started in 2000/01 and is designed to monitor poverty and living conditions. The survey methodology has changed little over its 10 years, making it ideal for monitoring changes in the country. In 2010/11, for the first time the achieved sample size of 14,308 households in the EICV3 was sufficient to provide estimates which are reliable at the level of the district.¹¹

The survey fieldwork commenced in November 2010 and continued for one full year, ensuring that seasonal variations in consumption and income were accounted for in the survey. This sample of households was divided into 10 equally sized cycles and distributed across the country to minimise climatic and regional variation over the period of fieldwork. Interviewers visited households on several occasions over each cycle in order to aid household's recall of all their consumption items.

These preliminary results were produced within six weeks of the end of fieldwork. The speed at which the first results were produced is exceptional, and only possible because of the cleaning, checking and editing processes which were conducted throughout the fieldwork period.² The NISR is aware that timeliness of results is an important quality consideration, and the surveys were planned to coincide with key dates in the Government's planning cycle. The relevance of survey data decays quickly after the fieldwork period, and a balance must be struck between timeliness and other quality aspects. Some of the more complex measures may be subject to small revisions as deeper analysis of the data proceeds over the next few months.

Poverty and inequality

In the last five years, there has been a leap in the standard of living of the Rwandese people.³ Improvements can be observed in most of the key indicators, which supports the overall poverty results. These improvements have also been observed in the recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) results and a recent NISR publication which draws on the DHS findings and those of other official statistics.⁴

1 The urban-rural definitions used are those applicable to the 2002 Population Census. For the EICV3, the boundaries of enumeration areas or *zones de dénombrement* were changed to match those of settlement boundaries, leaving a number of new enumerations areas which included previously urban and rural enumeration areas. These were subsequently allocated urban-rural status by the NISR cartographic team.

2 The EICV3 has been subject to extensive data entry checks, including range and logical checks. Errors identified in the first part of the questionnaire were returned to the field for correction before fieldwork concluded in each enumeration area. In addition to the usual field checking by supervisors, the data were subjected to scrutiny by an international statistician who made checks on consistency and comparability between cycles and between the two surveys for a number of key variables. These findings were conveyed to all field supervisors as the fieldwork progressed. However, as analysis proceeds in the coming period more complex issues may be identified which will require further editing. This could lead to future revisions to the data, which is standard practice where preliminary results are published.

3 A full report on the poverty analysis conducted with EICV data will be published in 2012 as a companion report to this document. The poverty report will give full details about the methodology used, consumption data, calculation of the poverty line and prices used for deflation across surveys. The poverty chapter in this report is intended to only give a brief summary of the findings on poverty detailed in the companion report. It also puts the findings on poverty into the broader context of indicators discussed in this key indicators report.

4 *Improvement In Living Conditions Of Rwandan Population In 2005-2010*, NISR.

The analysis of poverty reported here is based on household consumption per adult equivalent member, adjusted for differences in prices faced by households between regions, between months of the year and allowing for inflation between one survey round and the next. With these adjustments made, the data are properly comparable over time and by location.

The results show a reduction in poverty at the national level by 12 percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11. This is a large reduction over a five-year period and one which is strongly statistically significant. This contrasts with the limited poverty reduction experienced over the period 2000/01 to 2005/06, which had been partly due to an increase in inequality over that period, among other factors.

Poverty is estimated to be 44.9% nationally, with 22.1% poor in urban areas and 48.7% poor in rural areas. Since 2005/06, the poverty headcount has fallen by some 4% in Kigali City and by 10% or more in all other provinces, with the fall highest by far in Northern Province. Poverty is highest in all three surveys in the Southern Province and lowest by far in Kigali City. The Eastern Province is the second least poor province.

Extreme poverty⁵ fell from 40% in 2000/01; to 36% in 2005/06; and to 24% in 2010/11, again a substantial reduction over the recent five-year period following a modest fall in the first five-year period. Again, the greatest reduction is in the Northern Province. The Southern Province remains the area of the country with the highest levels of extreme poverty, but here too extreme poverty fell significantly over the past five years.

Over the 2000/01 to 2005/06 period, growth rates were higher among the richer groups in the population and especially at the top of the distribution, whereas in the second five-year period growth took place throughout the distribution and was in fact faster at the bottom. The ratio of the 90th percentile of consumption to the 10th fell between 2005/06 and 2010/11, having increased sharply in the first five-year period. The Gini coefficient also falls from 0.52 in 2005/06 to 0.49 in 2010/11, lower than its level in 2000/01. It also fell in most provinces over this period, with the exception of the Northern Province. It is clear that, over this latter period, the greatest part of the Rwandan population has shared in the benefits of growth.

In both the EICV2 and EICV3, poverty levels are highest by far among those reliant mainly or heavily on farm wage labour, followed by those working in agriculture; poverty is much lower in other categories. Over the last five years, poverty falls in almost all categories, but particularly among those reliant on non-farm wage or self-employment work, or transfers. Poverty falls to a lesser extent among those reliant on agriculture or farm wage work. This suggests that non-farm activities, especially for wages, have played an important role in poverty reduction in Rwanda. This finding is reinforced by the data on the changes in the economic activities of adults.

In summary, Rwanda has had an impressive record in translating its recent growth into poverty reduction across the country over the past five years. An important element of

⁵ An extreme poverty line was also set as the cost of buying the food consumption basket if nothing was spent on non-food at all. See chapter 8.

this is that recent growth has been accompanied by falling inequality, in contrast to the previous five years.

Demographic change

The population of the country has grown from 9.5 million people in 2005/06 to an estimated 10.8 million in 2010/11. Population has grown most in Kigali City, the Northern and Eastern provinces. There has been a slight proportionate reduction in the rural population coupled with a slight rise in the urban population. The under 5 years of age category has declined as a proportion of the total population, corroborating the evidence from the DHS that the birth rate has fallen. This is accompanied by a small fall in the dependency ratio.⁶

About 19% of the population has migrated within the country in the last five years, which is no change compared to the EICV2. The trends across consumption quintiles suggest that the proportion of migrants tends to grow with the level of consumption, with richer individuals moving more often. International migrants represent about 1% of the population. Most of the international migrant population originates from the neighbouring countries of DR Congo and Tanzania (together about 74% of all international migrants).

Education

School attendance in the population has increased by 6% since 2005/06, with about 83% of the population aged 6 years or more having ever attended school. At the provincial level, the highest increase was observed in the Northern Province (about 9%) and the lowest in Kigali City (about 3%). The trend observed across consumption groups (quintiles) indicates that, in general, access to education is increasing faster among those in the lowest quintiles.

The official age for completing primary school in Rwanda is 12 years and the proportion of children over 12 years and still attending primary school has increased by 38% since EICV2. A direct consequence of children's late completion of primary school is a lower net attendance rate at the secondary school level. Even so, 21% of all children aged 13 to 18 attended secondary school, which corresponds to one in every five children in this age group, a doubling from the 10% observed in 2005/06. Trends observed at the sub-national level suggest improved access to secondary education for those living in rural areas and among the children of disadvantaged population groups. Access in Kigali City remains the highest in the country but other provinces are catching up. Despite significant strides observed in the proportion of girls aged 13 to 18 attending secondary schools, they continue to lag behind the boys. For every two boys attending secondary school, there is only one girl.

Access to tertiary education services in Rwanda has also improved since 2005/06. A larger proportion of the population aged 16 to 35 now has access to this level of

⁶ Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of the population under 15 and above 64 years by the population aged 15–64.

education (about 1% in EICV2 compared to 3% in EICV3). However, access to tertiary education remained largely a privilege for Kigali City residents, the urban population and those in the highest consumption quintile.

In general, literacy is higher among the youth, reflecting better access to education. It increased by at least 7% since EICV2, but tended to decrease when one moves from the highest consumption quintile to the lowest.

Housing characteristics and access to services/facilities

The survey has shown a major shift of households to planned communities. 39% of households now live in planned settlements (*Umudugudu*), as compared to 18% in EICV2. Changes in other housing characteristics and access to facilities and services observed between EICV2 and EICV3 need to be interpreted in the light of this noteworthy shift into planned communities.

During the survey period, households were supported to remove their thatched roofs and replace them with metal sheeting or other durable materials. The proportion of households with thatched roofs has fallen to 2% of all households, while the proportion of those living under metal roofs has increased by 10%, to 54%. There have also been increases in households using cement rather than beaten earth floors and using more durable wall materials.

Electrification of domestic dwellings has also taken place over the period between the surveys, with 6.5% more households using electricity for lighting. For those without electricity, more are using candles as their primary lighting fuel. 46% of urban and 5% of rural households now use electricity to light their homes compared with 23% and 1%, respectively, five years ago.

Comparison between the surveys shows that access to improved and safer drinking water sources increased from 70% to 74% nationally in the five-year period. Improvements were found across all provinces except Kigali City, which was already well served. The largest improvements were found in the Western and Eastern provinces.

Access to improved sanitation methods has also increased across all provinces. The improvement is particularly pronounced in rural areas, where access increased from 55% to 73%, but is also noteworthy in urban areas. The largest increase was found in the Eastern Province. It is, however, important to note that the improvements were mainly households moving from unimproved to improved latrines.

Health

The survey has shown major improvements in access to health facilities. The proportion of the population who reported an illness and/or accident and consulted a medical practitioner increased from 31% to 40% since EICV2. Health centres are increasingly becoming the main facility used for consultation among those reporting a health problem in the last two weeks. The proportion of this population visiting a health

centre increased from 49% to 66%. Two factors contributing to this increased use of health centres for consultation is their increased proximity to residential areas and the improved quality of services provided at these facilities as perceived by users. The mean time needed to reach a health centre reduced from about 95 minutes in EICV2 to 60 minutes in EICV3. The proportion of users expressing satisfaction with the services provided in health centres increased from 64% to 82%.

The proportion of population with access to health insurance has also increased since EICV2, from 43% to 69%.

Access to durable items and communications

The possession of durable items is often used as a proxy for wellbeing. Living room suites are a durable usually owned by middle class and better-off households. In the period since the EICV2, the proportion of households possessing a living room suite increased from 10% to 14%, which is driven mainly by Kigali City residents, but all other provinces also show significant relative increases. Taking less expensive items, 60% of households in Rwanda now own a radio and 6% own a television. This is up from 47% and 2%, respectively, in the EICV2.

Bicycle ownership stands at 13% of all households. Apart from the Eastern Province, where bicycle ownership increased from 28% to 33%, all other provinces show no change or a decrease in bicycle ownership.

Mobile phone coverage, on the other hand, has increased immensely between surveys. While only 6% of households owned a phone in 2005/06, this had risen to 45% in EICV3. In urban areas, mobile phone coverage of households is as high as 72%, as compared to just 27% in EICV2.

4% of households had access to the internet at home and this was true for 19% of people residing in Kigali City and 16% across all urban areas. In rural areas, less than 2% of households have access. Disaggregation by quintile shows a clear pattern: it is the households in the richest quintile that have access to the internet, while just 1% of households in the lower quintiles have internet access. No information on internet access was recorded in EICV2.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of Rwanda's economy and the majority of households in Rwanda are engaged in some sort of crop or livestock production activity. The agriculture sector is therefore widely regarded as the major catalyst for growth and poverty reduction.

The share of households' agricultural production which is marketed is an important indicator for monitoring the commercialisation of agriculture. The share of marketed output (livestock as well as crop activities) increased strongly between rounds, from 22% to 27%. This increase can be observed across all provinces, although the increase is less marked in the poorer Southern Province.

Commercialisation of crop production, as measured by the share of harvest sold, is highest in the Eastern Province, at 25%, and around 20% in all the other provinces outside Kigali City. As one would expect, commercialisation increases with quintile; the poorest quintile sells only 15% of its harvest, as compared to 19% in the second and 25% in the fourth quintile.

Noteworthy changes in livestock ownership can be found between EICV2 and EICV3. In all provinces, higher proportions of households are able to afford cattle, from 34% to 47% nationally and with particularly high increases in the Western (29% to 43%), Northern (38% to 58%) and Eastern (27% to 45%) provinces. In contrast, cattle ownership in the poorest Southern Province has improved only a little.

The survey also gives information about land consolidation, erosion protection and regionalisation of crops. 22% of crop-producing households have had at least one of their cultivated plots affected by land consolidation. The highest proportion of households reporting being affected by land consolidation is in the Northern Province, with 40% reporting changes. In the other three provinces, the proportion of households affected by land consolidation is around 19–20%. As would be expected, in the mainly urban Kigali City the incidence is very low.

84% of crop-producing households in Rwanda have at least one of their plots protected from erosion. This is particularly high in the Southern Province (93%), and at 81% to 84% in the other three provinces outside Kigali City. Regionalisation of crops has been an important government policy over recent years. 21% of households added an additional type of crop to at least one of their plots.

The EICV also allows insights into changes in crop cultivation over time. Increasing proportions of households cultivate maize and potatoes, whereas cultivation of sorghum or sweet potatoes has decreased since EICV2.

Purchases of agricultural inputs also changed, which is an indicator expected to correlate positively with increases in production. Use of sacks and packing increased from 37% to 48% between surveys for households purchasing any agricultural inputs. This is an indicator of commercialisation of production, since sacks and packaging are purchased primarily if selling is intended. Use of fertilisers also increased drastically, from 18% to 38%. For chemical fertilisers, usage increased from 11% to 29% of households, while for organic fertilisers the increases were smaller (7% to 9% of households). Use of insecticides has also increased: 31% of households used them as compared to 24% in EICV2.

Social protection and access to credit and savings accounts

Respondents were asked about their participation in three important social protection schemes: Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP) Direct Support, the Ubudehe scheme and the Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP). 8% of households benefited from the Ubudehe scheme, and this is as high as 16% in the Northern Province, and

5% of households benefited from the RSSP, but the VUP Direct Support programme only included a very small number of beneficiaries. Overall, this is below 1%, with the exception of Kigali City where it reached 1%.

In all provinces except Kigali City, the proportion of people with a savings account has at least doubled. Nationally, 21% of adults in Rwanda have at least one savings account, rising to 37% of Kigali City residents, compared to 17–20% in the more rural provinces. This is an impressive increase in access to savings institutions, up from just 9% in 2005/06. More men than women have a savings account, and the likelihood of having an account increased progressively with wealth; however, the poorer quintiles have been accelerating their access to savings accounts, with incidence rates at least tripling for the lowest three quintiles.

Comparing the results of this survey with the previous one, 16% more households had credit than was the case five years ago. Households in Kigali City have improved access to credit by more than their rural counterparts. Friends and family, informal sources and tontines are still the most important sources of credit.

Environment

One third of households reported being adversely affected by environmental problems. Most often mentioned were erosion, reduced soil fertility, and destructive rains; the latter had a stronger impact on urban dwellers.

Economic activity

The population of persons aged 16 and above has grown from 4,118,000 in the EICV1 to 5,888,000 in EICV3, which translates into a growth of some 1.8 million adult persons. Given the land constraints which have an impact on a largely agricultural workforce, providing sufficient work for the population is a challenge for the individuals concerned and for policy makers.

The percentage of employed and unemployed persons – the economically active – has declined since 2000/01. The change is explained by the growth in the proportion of adults over 16 years of age who are still students, which has almost doubled over the last 10 years. Employment has largely kept pace with the growth in the population by a combination of job creation and by prolonging the education of young adults, so increasing their skills. For those aged over 25 and less than 65 years, economic activity rates have risen progressively since 2000 to reach around 98% for those in their thirties.

85% of working adults work on their family farm for some of the time during the year, but over 70% of adults do more than one job, with urban dwellers more likely to have just one job than their rural counterparts.

The majority of persons are employed on farms either as independent farmers or as unpaid family workers on the farm. The proportion of working persons occupied on

these farms as their main job declined marginally between EICV1 and EICV2, but has remained static between EICV2 and EICV3. The growth in jobs has occurred in waged farm work, waged non-farm jobs and among the self-employed running non-farm businesses.

The poorest people are likely to be in paid agricultural work as their main job, while the better off are likely to be in paid non-farm jobs or working as self-employed in non-agricultural businesses. Small-scale farmers and their family workers are slightly more likely to be poor, in contrast to persons in the public sector who are more likely to be in the richest quintile.

In previous survey reports it has been found helpful to divide the workforce into those in waged employment and those in non-waged employment. The fastest growth has been in waged employment, while waged non-farm work and independent self-employment has also risen. In all there are now estimated to be around 650,000 more people working in Rwanda than was the case in 2005/06 and 80% of these net additional workers are in the non-agricultural sector in their main job.⁷ The public sector has remained at a similar proportion of the paid workforce between the surveys, suggesting that the growth in jobs has come largely from the private sector. Waged jobs in the formal private sector appear to have doubled between the surveys, but a more detailed analysis is expected in the coming months.

Factors influencing poverty reduction

There has been substantial creation of jobs, predominantly in non-farm activities, over the past five years. This was almost certainly an important factor contributing to poverty reduction.

A second factor identified in this report is increased agricultural production. Average land size cultivated per household has fallen over the period, the number of family farmers has remained static, but the productivity (in terms of real value of output per unit area) has increased at a much faster rate. This pattern of increased production is consistent with production data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). At the same time, there was a substantial increase in the use of chemical fertilisers in agriculture over this period.

A third factor has been increased commercialisation of agriculture. In 2005/06, households sold around 18% of their agricultural output on average; by 2010/11 the average proportion of output sold had risen to 25%. There was increased demand for agricultural production from Rwanda over this period from neighbouring countries and in part in response to food crises elsewhere.

It is important also to see the impressive degree of progress Rwanda has made over this five-year period; poverty fell over this period at a faster rate than recent reductions in the other most successful African countries in poverty reduction, including Ghana, Senegal and Uganda. It is clear that the last five years have seen a substantial reduction in poverty in Rwanda and an improvement in the living conditions of many Rwandans.

⁷ As defined by the job in which most days were worked over the previous 12 months.

Summary table of key indicators

Indicator	EICV2	EICV3
Average HH size	5.0	4.8
Mean dependence ratio	87.0	85.7
Number of males per 100 females	90.3	90.2
% of individuals (6+ years) that have ever attended school	78.7	83.2
Net Attendance Rate in Primary School	86.6	91.7
Net Attendance Rate in Secondary School	10.4	20.9
Literacy rate among people aged 15-24	76.9	83.7
% of HHs living in Umudugudu	17.6	37.5
% of HHs with thatch roof	9.8	2.2
% of HHs with electricity as main source of lighting	4.3	10.8
% of HHs with improved drinking water source	70.3	74.2
% of HHs with improved sanitation	58.5	74.5
% of HHs owning radio set	46.7	60.2
% of HHs owning living room suite	9.6	13.9
% of ill persons that consulted a medical practitioner	31.2	39.5
Average time (in minutes) to reach a health centre	95.1	59.9
Prevalence of health insurance	43.3	68.8
Economic activity rate	85.6	85
% of currently working persons aged 16+ with usual work status of wage non-farm	10.9	16.9
Share of marketed agricultural output	21.5	26.9
% of livestock-owning households owning cattle	34.4	47.3
% of HHs with any plot affected by land consolidation	-	22.4
% of crop-producing HHs with any plot protected from erosion	-	83.5
% of crop-producing HHs that added a crop type on any of their plots due to regionalisation policy	-	21.1
% of crop-producing HH purchasing fertiliser	18.0	38.3
% of crop-producing HH purchasing insecticides	24.4	30.5
% of crop-producing HH purchasing sacks and packaging	36.5	48.2
% of HHs with at least one savings account	18.9	39.4

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3 Abbreviations

DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages)
HH	Household
LTR	Land Tenure Regularisation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
RSSP	Rural Sector Support Project
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

4 Demography and migration

4.1 Population structure

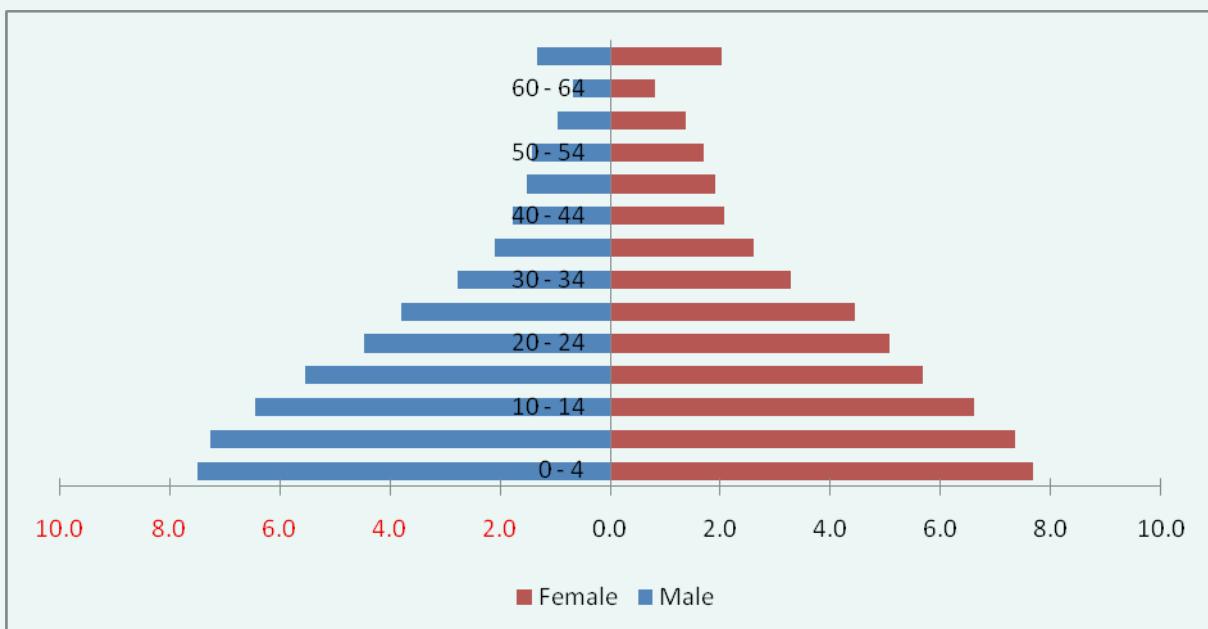
The population of Rwanda has grown from 9.5 million people in 2005/06 to an estimated 10.8 million in 2010/11.⁸ Table 1.1.1 to Table 1.1.4 as well as Figure 1.1.2 and Figure 1.1.1 present distributions of the population by urban/rural, by sex and by age.

About 85% of the Rwandan population live in rural areas and the distribution at the provincial level is similar, with the exception of Kigali City , where only 16% live in rural areas.

54% of the population are aged 19 years or younger. People aged 65 years and above make up 3% of the population.

About 53% of the population is constituted by female individuals. The ratio of males per 100 females decreases with age – in the youngest age groups it is 97–99. The majority of the population is young, with about 83% still under 40 years of age.

Figure 1. 1.1 Percentage distribution of population by age groups and sex (EICV3)



⁸ This is in line with projections from the United Nation's Population Division (UN DESA 2011, World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision).

Figure 1.1.2 Number of males per 100 females (EICV3)

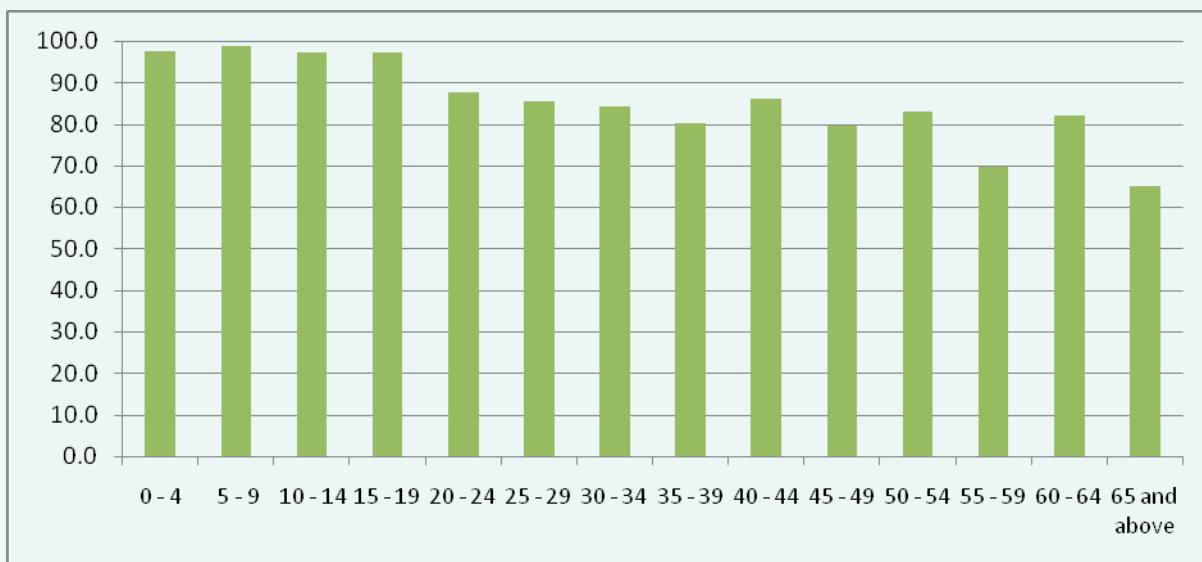


Table 1.1.1 Distribution of population by urban/rural and province (%)

Province	EICV3			EICV2		
	Area of residence		Total population (in 000s)	Area of residence		Total population (in 000s)
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
All Rwanda	14.8	85.2	10,762	16.6	83.4	9,491
Kigali City	83.8	16.2	1,059	84.6	15.4	913
Southern Province	12.6	87.4	2,527	14.3	85.7	2,420
Western Province	6.7	93.3	2,586	7.4	92.6	2,287
Northern Province	6.1	93.9	1,981	9.8	90.2	1,751
Eastern Province	3.6	96.4	2,609	5.2	94.8	2,120

Table 1.1.2 Distribution of population by age groups and sex (%)

		EICV3			EICV2			Total population (in 000s)	
		Sex			Total population (in 000s)	Sex			
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female		
All Rwanda		47.4	52.6	100.0	10,762	47.4	52.6	100.0	9,491
Age in 5-year groups	0 - 4	7.5	7.7	15.1	1,630	8.3	8.2	16.5	1,561
	5 - 9	7.3	7.3	14.6	1,572	6.8	7.2	14.0	1,331
	10 - 14	6.4	6.6	13.0	1,404	6.4	6.5	13.0	1,232
	15 - 19	5.5	5.7	11.2	1,205	6.1	6.6	12.7	1,203
	20 - 24	4.5	5.1	9.5	1,026	5.0	5.6	10.6	1,002
	25 - 29	3.8	4.4	8.2	885	3.3	3.9	7.2	687
	30 - 34	2.8	3.3	6.0	648	2.3	2.9	5.2	492
	35 - 39	2.1	2.6	4.7	504	1.8	2.3	4.1	390
	40 - 44	1.8	2.1	3.8	414	1.9	2.4	4.2	400
	45 - 49	1.5	1.9	3.4	369	1.6	2.0	3.6	342
	50 - 54	1.4	1.7	3.1	335	1.2	1.6	2.8	266
	55 - 59	.9	1.4	2.3	249	.8	1.0	1.8	170
	60 - 64	.7	.8	1.5	160	.5	.8	1.3	123
	65 and above	1.3	2.0	3.4	361	1.3	1.8	3.1	292

Table 1.1.3 Distribution of population by sex and province

		EICV3			EICV2			Total population (in 000s)	
		Sex		Total population (in 000s)	Sex				
		Male	Female		Male	Female			
All Rwanda		47.4	52.6	10,762	47.4	52.6	9,491		
Province	Kigali City	48.7	51.3	1,059	48.7	51.3	913		
	Southern Province	47.1	52.9	2,527	46.6	53.4	2,420		
	Western Province	46.7	53.3	2,586	47.9	52.1	2,287		
	Northern Province	47.0	53.0	1,981	46.9	53.1	1,751		
	Eastern Province	48.3	51.7	2,609	47.8	52.2	2,120		

Table 1.1.4 Number of males per 100 females by province

		EICV3		EICV2	
		No. of males per 100 females	No. of females in total population (in 000s)	No. of males per 100 females	No. of females in total population (in 000s)
All Rwanda		90.2	5657	90.3	4988
Province	Kigali City	95.1	543	95.0	468
	Southern Province	89.0	1337	87.2	1293
	Western Province	87.8	1377	92.1	1190
	Northern Province	88.7	1050	88.3	930
	Eastern Province	93.3	1350	91.7	1106
Urban/rural	Urban	91.5	833	92.1	818
	Rural	90.0	4825	89.9	4170
Quintile	Q1	87.4	1133	85.4	994
	Q2	88.6	1125	88.6	982
	Q3	87.8	1131	89.1	981
	Q4	90.3	1121	90.9	985
	Q5	97.0	1147	97.1	1045
Age in 5-year groups	0–4	97.6	825	101.5	775
	5–9	98.8	791	94.9	683
	10–14	97.4	711	98.5	621
	15–19	97.4	611	93.4	622
	20–24	87.7	547	90.1	527
	25–29	85.5	477	83.3	375
	30–34	84.3	352	77.3	278
	35–39	80.1	280	80.8	216
	40–44	86.0	222	79.0	224
	45–49	79.7	205	80.7	189
	50–54	83.0	183	80.1	148
	55–59	69.7	146	87.4	91
	60–64	82.1	88	70.0	72
	65 and above	65.0	219	73.1	169

Figure 1.1.3 and Table 1.1.5 Mean dependence ratio by province*present dependence ratios by consumption quintiles. The mean dependence ratio is at 85% and it reduces from 116 among the population in the lowest consumption quintile to only 62 in the highest consumption quintile.

Figure 1.1.3 Mean dependence ratio by consumption quintiles



*Table 1.1.5 Mean dependence ratio by province**

		EICV3		EICV2	
		Dependence ratio	Population aged15–64 (in 000s)	Dependence ratio	Population aged15–64 (in 000s)
All Rwanda		85.7	5,795	87.0	5,075
Province	Kigali City	65.5	640	68.7	541
	Southern Province	86.1	1,358	83.7	1,318
	Western Province	89.6	1,364	92.4	1,189
	Northern Province	86.6	1,062	96.3	892
	Eastern Province	90.1	1,372	86.7	1,136
Urban/rural	Urban	70.1	937	73.7	905
	Rural	88.7	4,858	89.9	4,170
Quintile	Q1	111.4	1,004	106.2	894
	Q2	100.1	1,061	95.6	947
	Q3	89.9	1,118	91.7	968
	Q4	77.2	1,203	83.7	1,024
	Q5	60.4	1,409	65.8	1,242

* Dependence ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of the population under 15 and above 64 years by the population aged15–64.

About 20% of the population under the age of 21 years are orphans, 3% of which are orphans of both parents. The highest percentage of orphans can be found in Kigali City (4%) as well as among children in households categorised as relatively wealthy (i.e. higher quintiles).

Figure 1.1.4 Percentage of orphans among population aged 0–20

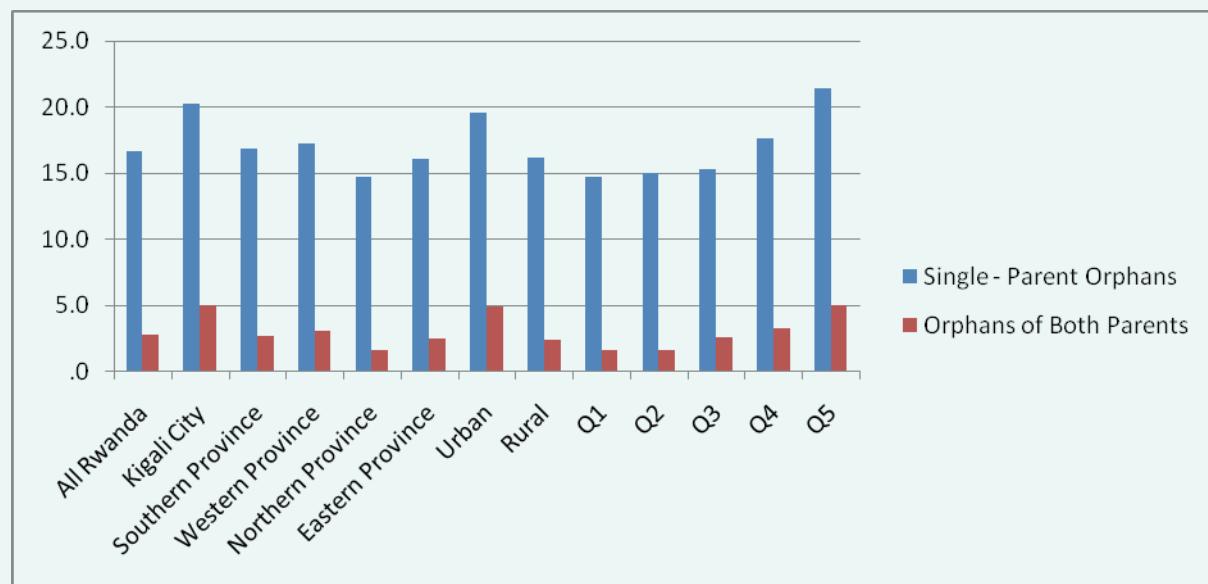


Table 1.1.6 Percentage of orphans among population aged 0–20 by province

		EICV3		Population aged 0–20 (in 000s)	
		Orphan hood			
		Single-parent orphans	Orphans of both parents		
All Rwanda		16.6	2.7	6,052	
Province	Kigali City	20.3	5.0	544	
	Southern Province	16.9	2.6	1,393	
	Western Province	17.2	3.0	1,498	
	Northern Province	14.7	1.6	1,111	
	Eastern Province	16.0	2.5	1,505	
Urban/ rural	Urban	19.5	4.9	845	
	Rural	16.2	2.3	5,206	
Quintile	Q1	14.7	1.6	1,340	
	Q2	15.0	1.6	1,259	
	Q3	15.2	2.5	1,204	
	Q4	17.6	3.2	1,120	
	Q5	21.4	5.0	1,128	

Table 1.1.7 shows the distribution of the population by relationship to the head of the household. 51% of the population are categorised as son or daughter of the household head, whereas 1% are step or adopted children. Another 1% of the population are brothers or sisters that live in their sibling's household. This proportion is highest in Kigali City.

Table 1.1.7 Distribution of population by relationship to head, province, urban/rural and sex (%)

		Relationship to head of household							Total population (in 000s)	
		Head	Spouse	Son/ Daughter	Grandchild	Step/ adopted child	Brother/ Sister	Other R/ship	No R/ship	Domestic worker
EICV3	All Rwanda	20.9	14.0	51.4	6.0	1.1	1.3	2.7	1.2	1.4
	Kigali City	21.1	13.0	42.5	4.3	1.5	3.1	5.6	2.8	6.1
	Southern	21.7	13.7	50.9	7.5	.9	.8	2.5	1.1	.8
	Western	20.4	13.8	53.5	5.9	.6	1.3	2.5	1.2	.8
	Northern	20.7	14.8	53.2	5.4	1.2	1.0	2.0	.6	1.0
	Eastern	20.8	14.0	52.2	5.8	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.0
	Urban	20.8	12.9	45.0	4.6	1.8	2.5	4.9	2.6	5.0
	Rural	21.0	14.1	52.6	6.3	.9	1.1	2.3	1.0	.8
	Sex	31.9	.3	54.2	6.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.6
EICV2	All Rwanda	19.9	12.9	53.3	5.9	.5	1.6	5.8	.0	.0
	Kigali City	19.4	11.1	44.4	4.4	.8	3.1	16.7	.0	.0
	Southern	20.6	13.0	53.3	5.6	.9	1.6	5.0	0	0
	Western	19.6	13.0	54.8	6.4	.3	1.3	4.6	.0	0
	Northern	19.8	13.2	55.8	5.7	.3	1.3	3.9	.0	0
	Eastern	19.9	13.1	53.6	6.3	.5	1.5	5.2	.0	0
	Urban	19.8	11.2	46.6	4.5	.9	2.9	14.1	.0	.0
	Rural	20.0	13.2	54.7	6.1	.5	1.3	4.2	.0	0
	Sex	30.0	.1	55.6	6.2	.6	1.5	6.0	.0	0
	Female	10.9	24.5	51.3	5.5	.5	1.7	5.7	.0	.0

Table 1.1.8 presents the distribution of households across the different provinces. 10% of households are located in Kigali. The largest proportion of households (24%) can be found in the Southern and Eastern provinces.

Table 1.1.8 Distribution of households by province and urban/rural

		EICV3		EICV2	
		HHs (%)	No. of HHs (in 000s)	HHs (%)	No. of HHs (in 000s)
Province	All Rwanda	100.0	2,253	100.0	1,892
	Kigali City	9.9	223	9.4	177
	Southern Province	24.4	549	26.4	499
	Western Province	23.4	528	23.7	448
	Northern Province	18.2	411	18.3	347
	Eastern Province	24.1	542	22.3	421
	Urban	14.7	331	16.4	311
	Rural	85.3	1,922	83.6	1,581

Table 1.1.9 shows the distribution of households by size. The mean number of persons in a household is 4.8, and 84% of households have between two and seven members. The proportion of single households (one member only) is highest in the richest quintile (12%).

Table 1.1.9 Distribution of household by size (no. of members), province, urban/rural, sex and educational level of head and quintiles (%)

		HH size						No. of HHs(in 000s)
		1 Person	2–4 Persons	5–7 Persons	8–10 Persons	11 Persons or more	Mean no. of persons	
EICV3	All Rwanda	4.6	44.5	39.5	10.1	10.1	4.8	2,253
	Kigali City	6.9	44.9	33.6	12.6	12.6	4.7	223
	Southern	5.5	46.1	39.0	8.7	8.7	4.6	549
	Province	3.2	43.9	41.1	10.5	10.5	4.9	528
	Western	4.6	43.9	39.6	10.8	10.8	4.8	411
	Northern	4.4	43.6	41.0	9.6	9.6	4.8	542
	Eastern	6.9	42.1	36.6	12.6	12.6	4.8	331
	Urban/ rural	4.3	44.9	40.1	9.7	9.7	4.8	1,922
	Urban	3.3	38.8	43.9	12.5	12.5	5.1	1,629
	Rural	8.1	59.3	28.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	624
Sex	Male	.8	30.9	51.8	15.0	15.0	5.6	381
	Female	1.0	39.8	47.3	10.8	10.8	5.1	415
	Quintile	2.4	47.2	40.8	8.7	8.7	4.7	448
	Q1	5.2	53.9	32.9	7.2	7.2	4.4	490
	Q5	11.8	46.8	29.6	10.0	10.0	4.4	519

EICV2	All Rwanda	3.9	41.6	40.2	12.4	12.4	5.0	1,892
	Kigali City	6.1	39.1	34.9	16.3	16.3	5.2	177
	Southern	4.2	45.4	38.7	10.3	10.3	4.8	499
	Region	Western	3.2	40.1	41.6	13.0	13.0	5.1
	Northern	3.7	39.9	42.1	12.9	12.9	5.0	347
	Eastern	3.5	41.3	41.2	12.3	12.3	5.0	421
	Urban/ rural	Urban	6.2	40.2	36.2	13.9	13.9	5.0
	Rural	3.4	41.9	41.0	12.1	12.1	5.0	1,581
	Sex	Male	3.2	36.0	43.0	15.3	15.3	5.4
	Female	5.5	55.6	33.1	5.2	5.2	4.2	542
	Q1	.6	31.9	49.9	16.2	16.2	5.6	329
	Q2	1.6	39.5	43.5	13.7	13.7	5.2	353
	Quintile	Q3	2.7	42.8	40.3	12.2	12.2	5.1
	Q4	3.4	47.5	38.1	10.1	10.1	4.7	398
	Q5	9.5	44.4	32.1	10.9	10.9	4.6	444

Table 1.1.10 shows the percentage of households headed by women, disabled persons or individuals under 21 years of age. The proportion of female-headed households decreased from 29% to 27%. In contrast, disabled-headed households increased from 8 to 10%.

Table 1.1.10 Percentage of households headed by vulnerable individuals (women, disabled and under-21)

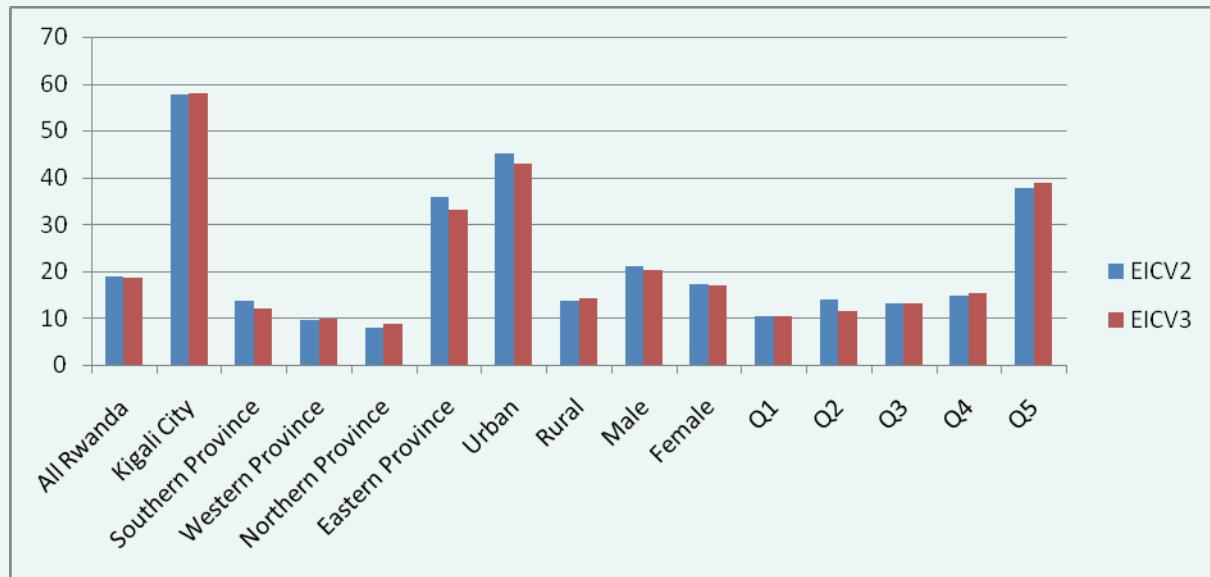
		EICV3			EICV2			
		Type of vulnerability			No. of HHs(in 000s)	Type of vulnerability		No. of HHs(in 000s)
		Women	Disabled	Under 21		Women	Disabled	
All Rwanda		27.7	10.3	.9	2,253	28.6	8.2	1.3
Kigali City		23.6	4.6	.9	223	27.0	7.6	.8
Province	Southern Province	30.5	12.1	.5	549	30.4	7.9	1.1
Urban/ rural	Western Province	28.7	11.8	1.1	528	28.8	8.4	1.7
	Northern Province	25.1	12.1	.9	411	28.2	7.3	1.7
	Eastern Province	27.5	8.2	1.0	542	27.4	9.3	1.2
Quintile	Urban	25.7	7.0	.9	331	29.5	7.8	1.8
	Rural	28.0	10.9	.9	1,922	28.5	8.3	1.2
	Q1	29.7	12.3	.4	381	33.5	9.3	1.3
Q2		28.3	10.7	.4	415	29.9	8.6	.8
Quintile	Q3	26.8	10.1	.9	448	28.3	7.5	1.3
	Q4	28.5	10.4	1.3	490	28.3	7.7	1.6
	Q5	25.7	8.7	1.3	519	24.6	8.1	1.5

* Vulnerable population includes women, individuals under 21 years of age and people with disabilities

4.2 Migration

About 19% of the population aged 15 and older has migrated across the country in the last five years, which is constant when compared to EICV2.⁹ The trend across consumption quintiles suggests that the proportion of migrants tends to grow with the level of consumption, with richer individuals moving more often.

Figure 1.2.1 Migrant population in the last 5 years (%)



⁹ Data presented in this section for both EICV2 and EICV3 is only for persons aged 15+ as migration information was not collected for children in EICV2.

Table 1.2.1 Migrant population (migrated in last 5 years) by province, urban/rural, sex, relationship to head and age (%), among population aged 15+

		EICV3	EICV2		
		Migrant population in the last 5 years	Total population 15+ (in 000s)	Migrant population in the last 5 years	Total population 15+ (in 000s)
All Rwanda		18.5	6,157	19.0	5,367
Province	Kigali City	58.0	661	57.6	557
	Southern Province	12.1	1,459	13.6	1,393
	Western Province	9.8	1,451	9.6	1,261
	Northern Province	8.8	1,138	7.8	967
	Eastern Province	33.1	1,449	35.8	1,190
	Urban	42.9	976	45.0	944
Urban/rural	Rural	14.3	5,180	13.7	4,424
	Male	20.3	2,826	21.1	2,458
	Female	17.0	3,330	17.2	2,909
	Head	18.0	2,253	19.2	1,892
	Spouse	16.7	1,501	17.3	1,224
	Son/daughter	9.4	1,697	10.2	1,645
Relationship to head	Step/adopted child	27.4	56	30.8	21
	Brother/sister	34.5	117	26.6	118
	Grandchild	9.7	133	11.7	113
	No relationship	57.0	88	.0	0
	Domestic worker	71.9	144	.0	0
	Other relationship	42.5	168	58.1	354
Age in 5-year groups	15–19	16.1	1,205	17.0	1,203
	20–24	24.3	1,026	22.6	1,002
	25–29	26.0	885	26.7	687
	30–34	21.0	648	24.9	492
	35–39	19.2	504	19.7	390
	40–44	16.4	414	16.0	400
	45–49	12.4	369	13.3	342
	50–54	9.4	335	8.7	266
	55–59	8.6	249	12.2	170
	60–64	12.0	160	8.5	123
Quintile	65 and above	5.2	361	6.6	292
	Q1	10.4	1,054	10.4	937
	Q2	11.4	1,126	14.0	1,007
	Q3	13.1	1,187	13.2	1,027
	Q4	15.2	1,298	14.9	1,096
	Q5	38.7	1,491	37.7	1,301

The migrant population can be divided into international and internal migrants. International migrants represent about 1% of the population aged 15+, as presented in Table 1.2.2. Figure 1.2.2 shows that most of the international migrant population originates from the neighbouring countries of DR Congo and Tanzania (about 74%).

Figure 1.2.2 Percentage distribution of international migrants by countries of origin (EICV3)

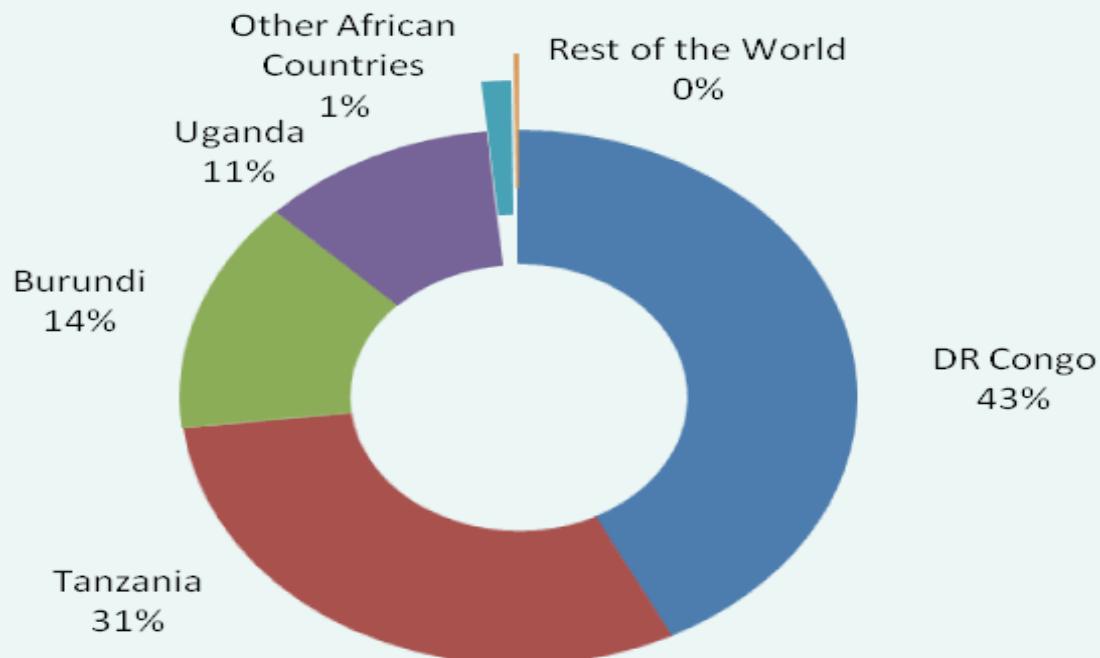


Table 1.2.2 International migrants 15+ (migrated in last 5 years) by country of origin, province, urban/rural and sex

		International migrants in last 5 years	Total population15+ (in 000s)	Countries of origin			Other African countries	Rest of the world	International migrant population15+ (in 000s) in last 5 years
				DR Congo	Tanzania	Burundi			
Province	All Rwanda	1.2	6,157	43.0	30.9	14.2	11.3	1.4	.2
	Kigali City	1.8	661	53.4	3.3	22.5	16.3	1.5	2.5
	Southern Province	.8	1,459	21.0	15.8	54.6	7.8	1.8	0
	Western Province	1.3	1,451	95.9	.7	1.5	1.6	.6	10
	Northern Province	1.2	1,138	83.5	1.3	.5	14.6	1.2	15
	Eastern Province	1.2	1,449	6.0	68.1	9.5	16.2	1.5	10
	Urban	1.7	976	51.0	9.4	20.6	15.3	1.6	11
	Rural	1.1	5,180	41.9	33.7	13.4	10.8	1.3	42
	Male	1.5	2,826	41.0	30.4	14.0	13.8	1.7	30
	Sex	.9	3,330	44.8	31.4	14.5	8.9	1.0	23
EICV3	Female	.8	1,054	39.1	33.0	19.4	8.4	.9	7
	Q1	1.2	1,126	40.9	39.0	15.9	4.0	1.4	10
	Q2	.9	1,187	44.1	34.3	14.2	7.3	1.3	8
	Q3	1.0	1,298	44.0	32.6	11.4	11.9	1.0	9
	Q4	1.9	1,491	45.0	19.6	12.7	20.8	1.7	19

Internal migrants represent 17% of the population aged 15 and older. Table 1.2.3 presents the internal migrant population according to main reason for their migration. Family and employment reasons are stated most frequently, both in EICV2 and EICV3.

Table 1.2.4 shows the direction of migration for internal migrants. The direction tends to grow towards the capital city compared to EICV2. In the last five years, the proportion of the migrant population opting for the capital city increased from 19 to 27%. This is also shown in Figure 1.2.3.

Figure 1.2.3 Percentage distribution of internal migrant population according to direction of migration in last 5 years

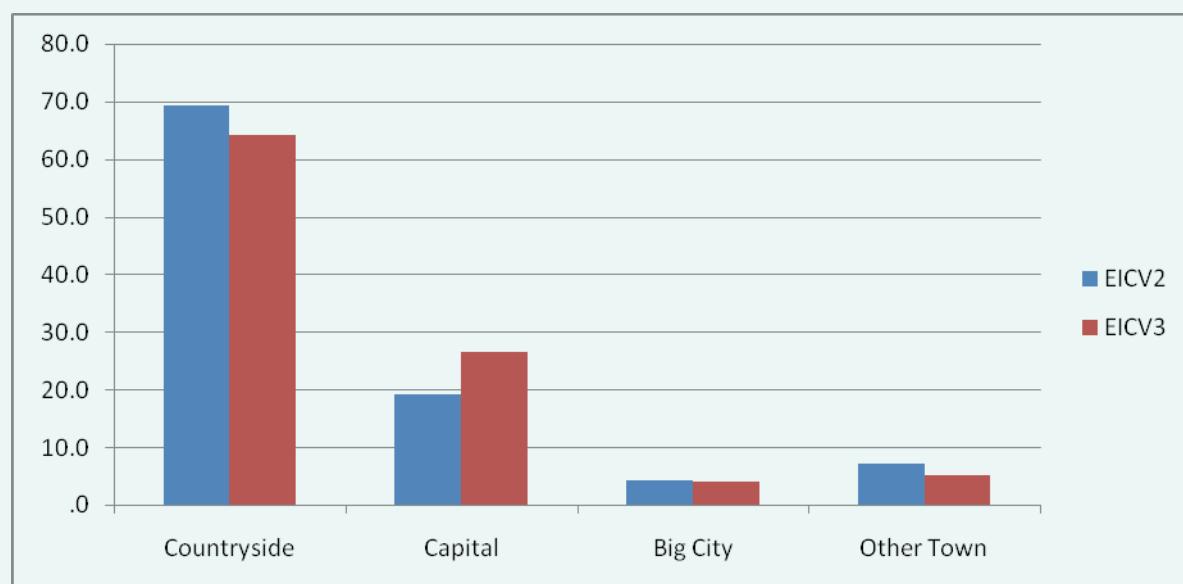


Table 1.2.3 Internal migrant population 15+ (migrated in last 5 years) according to main reason for migration by province, urban/rural and sex

		Main reasons for internal migration in last 5 years						Desire to return home			Internal migrant population 15+ (in 000s)	
		Family reasons	Employment reasons	Lack of land	Marriage	Studies	Disasters/ conflicts	Health	Trade and business	Other reasons	.8	1.4
EICV3	All Rwanda	33.1	38.7	10.1	8.2	4.6	.4	1.0	.4	.8	.8	708
	Kigali City	28.0	54.2	.6	7.2	7.8	.4	.3	.2	.1	1.5	207
	Southern	43.1	33.9	4.3	9.4	2.4	.4	1.6	.4	1.5	1.8	123
	Western	28.2	48.8	1.9	8.6	6.1	0	1.9	1.8	1.0	.6	93
	Northern	27.5	42.2	1.0	15.5	7.8	0	1.8	.2	.5	1.2	64
	Eastern	36.0	21.5	28.3	6.3	1.4	.6	.8	.1	1.0	1.5	221
	Urban	28.5	52.7	1.3	7.3	7.5	.3	.5	.2	3	1.6	246
	Rural	35.5	31.2	14.8	8.7	3.1	.4	1.3	.5	1.0	1.3	462
	Male	28.7	49.6	10.3	1.0	4.4	.3	1.3	.5	.7	1.7	349
	Female	37.4	28.0	9.9	15.3	4.9	.4	.8	.3	.8	1.0	359
Quintile	Q1	45.4	18.4	21.8	6.3	1.6	1.0	1.8	.0	1.4	.9	70
	Q2	42.1	21.3	18.4	7.9	1.4	.6	2.2	.0	1.5	1.4	77
	Q3	36.3	27.0	17.1	9.2	2.8	.7	1.5	.0	1.7	1.3	99
	Q4	35.9	33.2	12.6	11.3	1.9	0	1.6	.4	.5	1.0	122
	Q5	26.5	52.2	2.8	7.3	7.5	.2	.3	.7	.3	1.7	339
EICV2	All Rwanda	20.9	32.4	10.0	8.7	5.3	1.7	6.9	.6	1.1	11.2	570
	Kigali City	16.8	46.3	2.4	5.2	10.3	2.3	5.6	.7	.2	9.8	173
	Southern	21.7	32.3	3.2	14.4	3.2	3.2	6.8	.9	1.8	10.6	111
	Province	13.3	43.7	1.7	10.7	6.9	.2	2.9	.3	1.8	16.1	77
	Northern	15.1	26.5	8.1	12.7	3.4	.8	14.1	.0	0	17.9	44
	Eastern	29.9	14.0	27.1	6.7	1.5	.9	8.2	.7	1.4	8.7	165
	Urban	15.4	45.7	2.5	5.5	9.7	2.8	6.2	.8	.5	9.8	226
	Rural	24.6	23.6	15.0	10.8	2.5	.9	7.3	.4	1.4	12.1	344
	Male	15.6	42.2	11.8	.5	5.7	1.5	6.4	.8	1.0	12.8	290
	Female	26.5	22.2	8.2	17.2	4.9	1.8	7.4	.4	1.1	9.4	280
Quintile	Q1	27.2	18.3	20.2	7.5	1.3	2.2	8.2	.4	1.6	10.6	54
	Q2	26.0	17.1	18.6	8.2	1.8	1.1	8.3	.0	2.4	14.5	81
	Q3	27.3	17.8	16.8	9.9	.9	.8	10.1	.0	2.3	12.7	71
	Q4	26.6	20.7	12.1	11.5	7.3	1.6	7.8	.1	1.1	10.4	92
	Q5	14.6	47.5	3.0	7.9	7.7	1.9	5.1	1.1	.2	10.1	272

Table 1.2.4 Internal migrant population 15+ (migrated in last 5 years) according to direction of migration by province and urban/rural

	EICV3			EICV2			Internal migrant population15+ (last 5 years) (in 000s)	Direction of internal migration in last 5 years	Internal migrant population15+ (last 5 years) (in 000s)	Internal migrant population15+ (last 5 years) (in 000s)				
	Direction of internal migration in last 5 years					Other town								
	Countryside	Capital	Big city	Other town										
Rwanda Province	Kigali City	64.1	26.6	4.1	5.1	708	69.3	19.2	4.2	7.1				
	Southern	57.1	32.3	3.8	6.8	207	60.8	28.0	2.4	8.8				
	Western	57.3	30.9	5.5	6.4	123	56.5	29.1	9.2	4.9				
	Northern	56.8	25.8	10.0	7.4	93	65.3	13.7	8.6	12.4				
	Eastern	63.8	27.9	5.7	2.6	64	77.7	14.0	3.1	5.3				
	Urban / rural 2002 Quintile Q1	77.6	19.0	.7	2.4	221	86.4	7.4	1.1	4.8				
	Rural	59.2	30.0	4.2	6.6	246	61.5	26.3	3.8	8.5				
	Q2	66.7	24.8	4.1	4.2	462	74.4	14.6	4.6	6.2				
	Q3	72.9	19.4	2.6	5.1	70	76.9	12.7	3.6	6.2				
	Q4	70.4	21.2	3.0	4.7	77	74.1	19.0	3.2	3.8				
	Q5	66.4	26.3	3.3	3.9	99	73.9	16.2	4.8	4.5				
		71.6	21.4	2.8	4.2	122	71.7	16.2	3.3	8.8				
		57.5	31.4	5.4	5.8	339	64.3	22.4	4.9	8.4				
										272				

5 Education

5.1 Access to education

Figure 2.1.1, presenting the proportion of population aged 6 and above that have ever attended school, provides a historic perspective of progress achieved in Rwanda in terms of efforts toward expanding access to school over the years. It clearly shows that access to school has been growing steadily over the years but in particular since 1975, after which the proportion of the population that have ever attended school has been consistently over 80%, averaging between this year and the late 1980s about 93% as opposed to an average 63% registered in the period between the late 1940s and late 1960s. Of course, due to in-migration of Rwandese, this historical picture reflects the education patterns of the diaspora in their former countries.

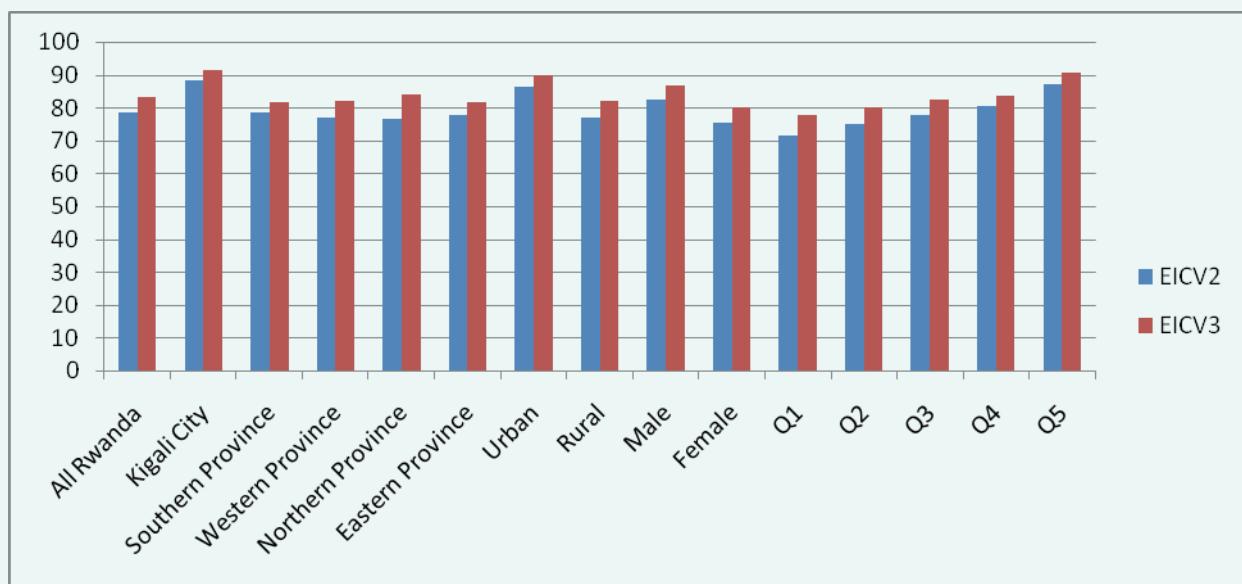
Figure 2.1.1 Percentage of population aged 6 and above that have ever attended school by age groups (EICV3)



Table 2.1.1 Percentage of individuals aged 6 and above that have ever attended school by province, urban/rural, sex, age groups and consumption quintiles

		EICV3		EICV2	
		% of population aged 6 and above that ever attended school	Population aged 6 and above (in 000s)	% of population aged 6 and above that ever attended school	Population aged 6 and above (in 000s)
All Rwanda		83.2	8,821	78.7	7,644
Province	Kigali City	91.4	870	88.4	747
	Southern Province	81.8	2,082	78.4	1,964
	Western Province	82.1	2,112	77.1	1,837
	Northern Province	83.9	1,648	76.7	1,404
	Eastern Province	81.7	2,108	77.9	1,692
	Urban	89.7	1,319	86.3	1,291
Urban/rural	Rural	82.0	7,502	77.1	6,353
	Male	86.6	4,145	82.4	3,580
	Female	80.2	4,676	75.3	4,065
	6–10	79.4	1,557	71.9	1,317
	11–15	98.6	1,376	96.3	1,211
	16–18	97.3	733	92.7	770
Sex	19–24	93.9	1,229	89.3	1,183
	25–29	88.5	885	84.7	687
	30–34	85.9	648	82.4	492
	35–39	83.1	504	74.0	390
	40–44	75.8	414	65.1	400
	45–49	65.9	369	62.1	342
Age in 5-year groups	50–54	61.6	335	56.9	266
	55–59	57.1	249	52.5	170
	60–64	52.0	160	44.4	123
	65 and above	35.9	361	30.4	292
	Q1	77.7	1,708	71.3	1,479
	Q2	80.2	1,714	75.0	1,476
Quintile	Q3	82.6	1,712	77.9	1,480
	Q4	83.7	1,758	80.6	1,505
	Q5	90.6	1,928	87.2	1,704

Figure 2.1.2 Percentage of population aged 6 and above that have ever attended school



EICV3 results indicate that about 83% of the Rwandese population aged 6 and above have ever attended school. This represents an increase of about 6% since EICV2 in 2005/06. At the provincial level, the highest increase was observed in the Northern Province (from 77 to 84%) and the lowest in Kigali City (from 88 to 91%). The trend observed across consumption groups (quintiles) indicates that, in general, access to education is increasing faster among those in the lowest quintiles.

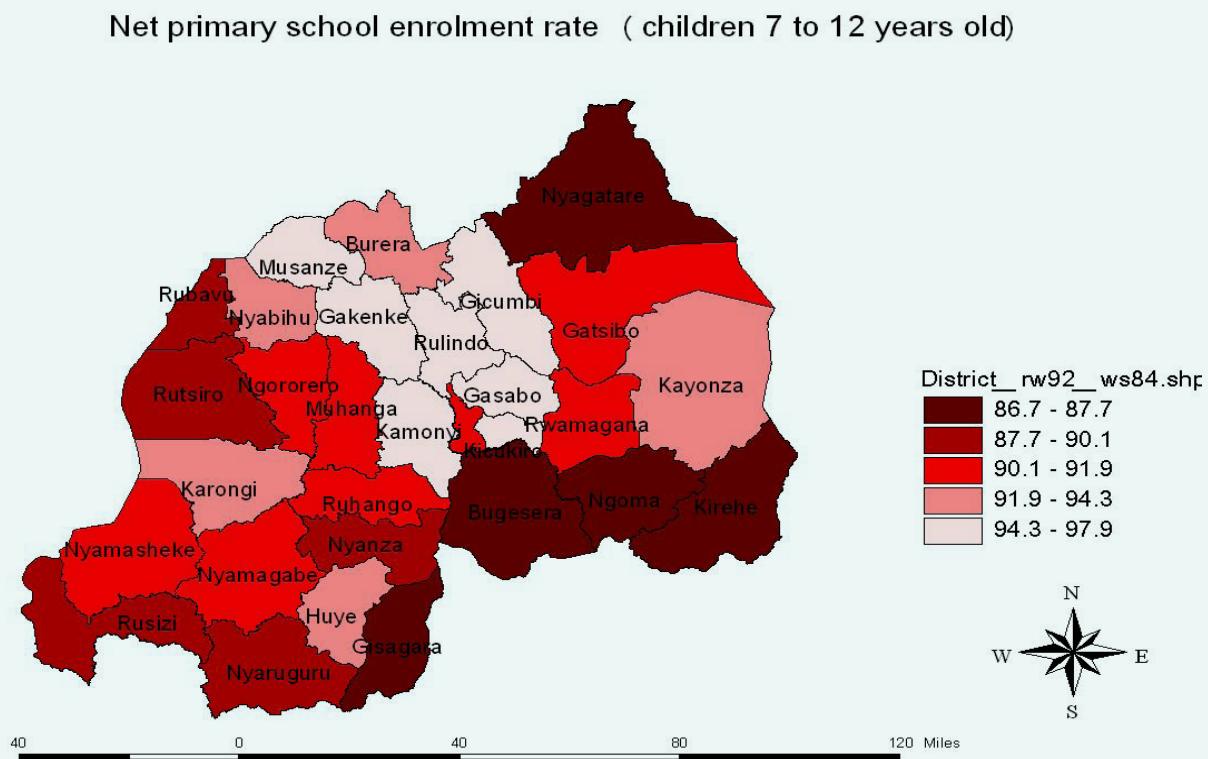
Current developments in school access are examined in this report by combining net and gross attendance rates in both primary and secondary schools. Table 2.1.2 presents net and gross attendance rates estimated from both EICV3 and EICV2.

Table 2.1.2 Net and gross attendance rates in primary school (EICV3 and EICV2)

		Net attendance rate (NAR)		Gross attendance rate (GAR)		GAR – NAR	
		EICV3	EICV2	EICV3	EICV2	EICV3	EICV2
All Rwanda		91.7	86.6	148.4	107.7	56.7	21.1
Province	Kigali City	94.1	92.0	137.3	119.7	43.1	27.7
	Southern Province	91.0	85.7	150.7	109.5	59.7	23.8
	Western Province	91.2	85.0	149.1	101.5	57.8	16.5
	Northern Province	95.7	89.2	152.8	100.2	57.0	11.0
	Eastern Province	88.9	85.0	145.7	114.9	56.8	30.0
Urban/rural	Urban	93.3	90.9	141.3	120.3	48.0	29.4
	Rural	91.5	85.8	149.4	105.5	58.0	19.6
Sex	Male	90.7	85.8	149.8	107.3	59.1	21.5
	Female	92.7	87.4	147.1	108.1	54.4	20.7
Quintile	Q1	86.9	79.9	141.9	91.2	55.0	11.3
	Q2	91.4	86.3	148.7	105.2	57.3	18.9
	Q3	93.0	88.1	150.8	111.5	57.8	23.4
	Q4	93.7	89.8	153.7	110.7	60.0	20.9
	Q5	95.7	91.2	149.4	126.1	53.7	35.0

In general, an increase was observed among children aged 7 to 12 currently attending primary school (from 87% in EICV2 up to 92% in EICV3). While this is an indication that access to primary school is widespread in the country and that Rwanda is closer to meeting the Millennium Development Goal of universal access to primary education, it is also true that it is expanding at a slow rate.

Figure 2.1.3 Net primary school attendance, EICV3



Children are, increasingly, completing primary school at a higher age. The official age for completing primary school in Rwanda is 12 and the proportion of children over 12 still attending primary school has increased since EICV2 in 2005/06. In 2005/06, for every five children aged 7 to 12, there was one over 12 years attending primary school. In 2010/11, for every two children aged 7 to 12, there is one over 12 years attending primary school.

This late completion of primary school affected children in the Northern and Western provinces more than other provinces, children living in rural areas and children in lower consumption quintiles. In the Northern Province, for example, the proportion of children over 12 still attending primary school has increased four times since 2005/06 (from 11% in EICV2 to 58% in EICV3), as opposed to an increase of about half observed in Kigali City. In rural areas, this proportion increased twice (from 20% in EICV2 to 58% in EICV3) as opposed to an increase of about 63% in urban areas. In the first quintile, it

increased four times (from 11% in EICV2 to 55% in EICV3), as opposed to an increase of about half among children in the fifth consumption quintile.

Figure 2.1.4 Children over 12 attending primary school as percentage of children aged 7 to 12

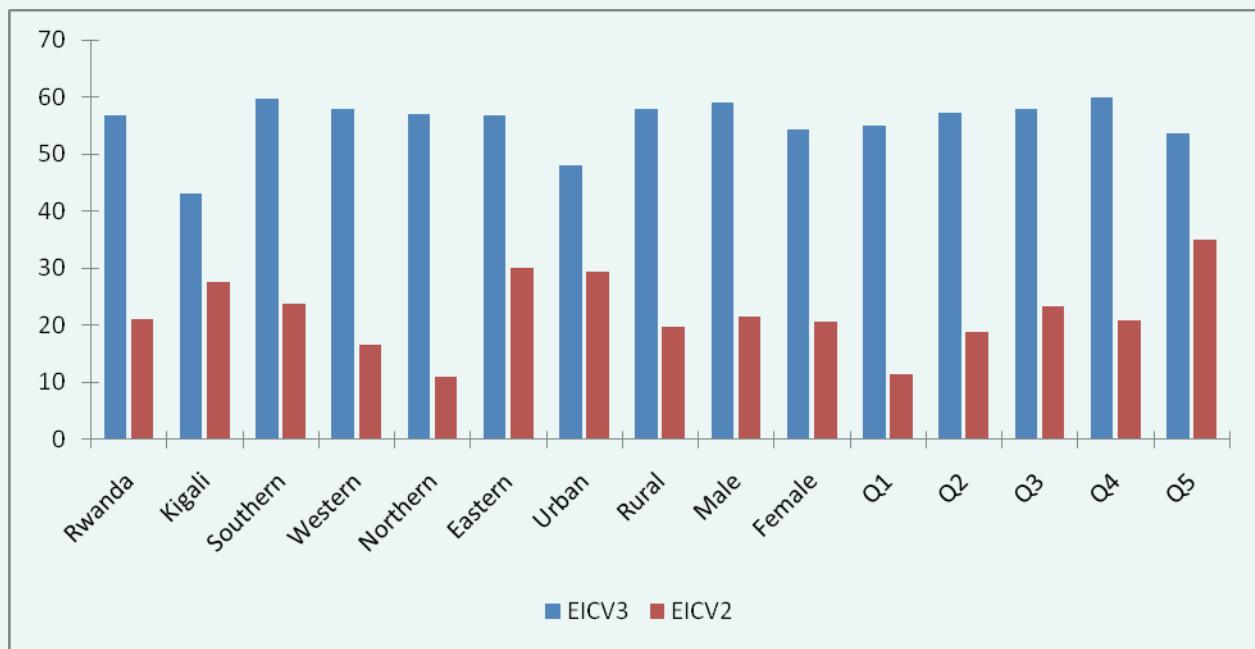
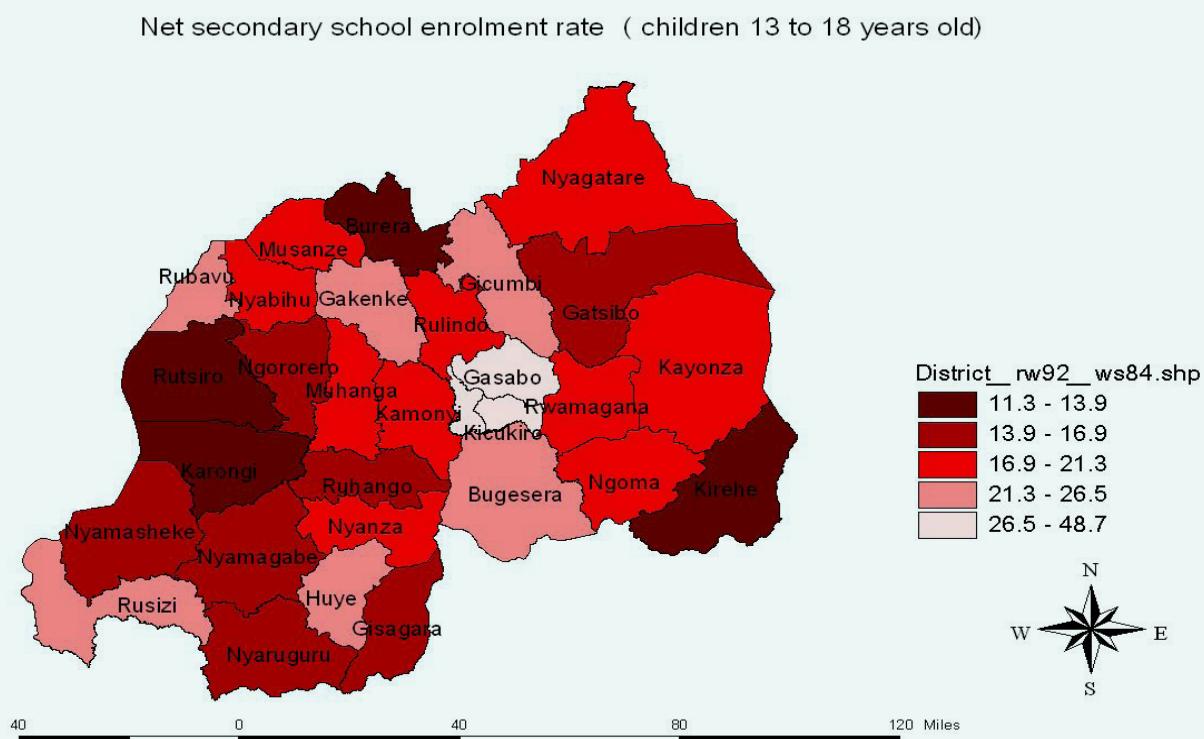


Table 2.1.3 Net and gross attendance rates in secondary school (EICV3 and EICV2)

		Net attendance rate (NAR)		Gross attendance rate (GAR)		GAR – NAR	
		EICV3	EICV2	EICV3	EICV2	EICV3	EICV2
All Rwanda		20.9	10.4	40.9	19.7	20.0	9.3
Province	Kigali City	41.0	24.6	73.7	45.2	32.7	20.6
	Southern Province	18.4	8.8	37.5	17.8	19.1	9.0
	Western Province	18.3	8.8	37.8	17.7	19.5	8.9
	Northern Province	21.3	7.3	37.5	15.0	16.2	7.7
	Eastern Province	18.5	10.6	38.2	17.4	19.7	6.8
Urban/rural	Urban	37.4	21.1	66.9	39.4	29.5	18.3
	Rural	18.2	8.3	36.6	15.8	18.4	7.5
Sex	Male	18.6	10.9	39.5	21.3	20.9	10.4
	Female	23.3	10.0	42.3	18.2	19.0	8.2
Quintile	Q1	8.6	2.2	16.0	3.9	7.4	1.7
	Q2	13.0	5.6	25.0	9.5	12.0	3.9
	Q3	18.7	9.3	36.6	16.6	17.9	7.3
	Q4	24.3	14.2	52.4	27.1	28.1	12.9
	Q5	39.8	21.3	74.6	42.3	34.8	21

A direct consequence of children's late completion of primary school is a lower net attendance rate at the secondary school level. Table 2.1.3 indicates that, in Rwanda, about 21% of all children aged 13 to 18 attend secondary school. This corresponds to only one in every five children in this age group. However, this proportion represents a doubling from the 10% observed in 2005/06.

Figure 2.1.5 Net secondary attendance rate, EICV3

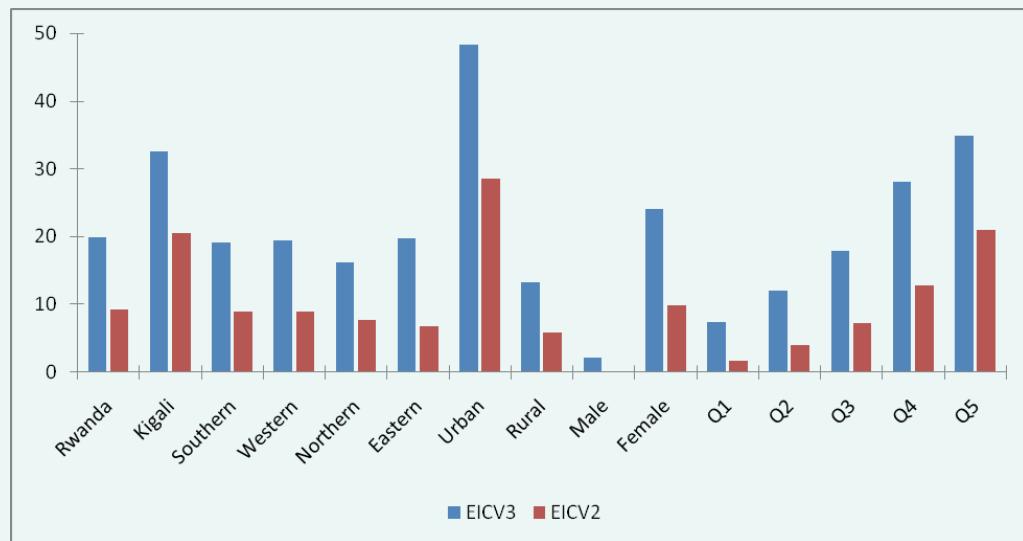


Trends observed at the sub-national level suggest an improved geographic distribution of secondary education services in urban areas. Currently at about 41%, access in Kigali City remained the highest in the country, but other provinces were catching up. In 2005/06, about one in every ten children aged 13 to 18 living outside Kigali City went to secondary school. Now, this proportion has increased to about two in every 10 children of secondary school age.

Net attendance rates for girls and boys aged 13 to 18 were 10-11% in EICV2, and increased to 19% for boys and 23% for girls in EICV3.

Across consumption quintiles, access to secondary school among children in the lowest quintile increased threefold (from 2% in EICV2 to 9% in EICV3). However, access among children in the highest quintile is four times higher.

Figure 2.1.6 Children over 18 attending secondary school as percentage of children aged 13 to 18



The late completion phenomenon observed at the primary school level is also growing among the population attending secondary school. The official age for completing secondary school is 18. The proportion of the population over 18 attending secondary school increased from 9% in EICV2 to 20% in EICV3. Trends at the sub-national level indicate that this problem tends to grow with in Kigali City, among urban learners, girls learners and in the higher consumption quintiles.

Figure 2.1.7 indicates that access to tertiary education services in Rwanda has also improved since 2005/06. A larger proportion of the population aged 16 to 35 now has access to this level of education (about 1% in EICV2 to 3% in EICV3). However, access to tertiary education remained a privilege among Kigali City residents, the urban population and those in the highest consumption quintile.

Figure 2.1.7 Percentage of population aged 16 to 35 currently attending tertiary education

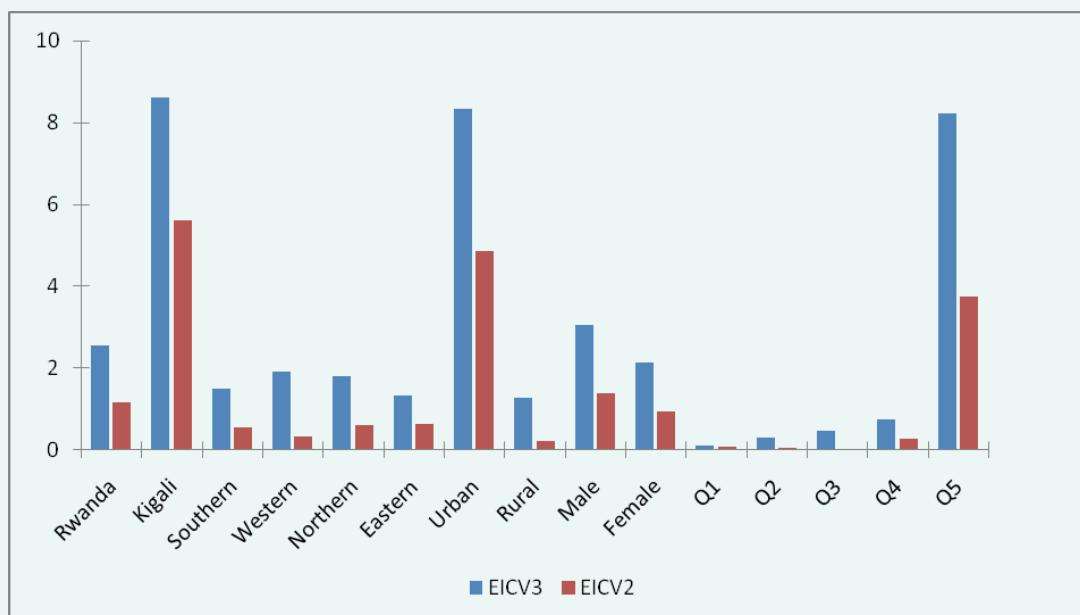


Table 2.1.4 Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 35 currently attending tertiary education by province, urban/rural, sex and consumption quintiles

		EICV3		EICV2	
		Currently attending tertiary education	Population aged 16–35 (in 000s)	Currently attending tertiary education	Population aged 16–35 (in 000s)
All Rwanda		2.6	3,605	1.2	3,218
Province	Kigali City	8.6	455	5.6	386
	Southern Province	1.5	788	.5	806
	Western Province	1.9	863	.3	755
	Northern Province	1.8	659	.6	561
	Eastern Province	1.3	841	.6	711
	Urban	8.3	640	4.9	627
Urban/rural	Rural	1.3	2,965	.2	2,590
	Male	3.0	1,690	1.4	1,497
	Female	2.1	1,914	1.0	1,721
	Q1	.1	542	.1	501
Quintile	Q2	.3	614	.0	575
	Q3	.5	689	.1	586
	Q4	.7	776	.3	666
	Q5	8.2	984	3.8	889

5.2 Literacy

Table 2.2.1 presents literacy rates among the population aged 15 to 24 and 15 and above. In general, literacy is higher among the youth, reflecting a higher access to education. It increased since EICV2 but tends to decrease when one moves from the highest consumption quintile to the lowest.

Table 2.2.1 Literacy rate (%) among population aged 15 and above by provinces, urban/rural and consumption quintiles

		15 - 24 years		15 years and more	
		EICV3	EICV2	EICV3	EICV2
All Rwanda		83.7	76.9	69.7	65.3
Province	Kigali City	89.3	86.6	86.7	82.4
	Southern Province	81.5	77.0	65.7	64.6
	Western Province	83.2	75.7	68.4	63.6
	Northern Province	84.4	76.2	68.7	62.5
	Eastern Province	82.8	73.9	68.2	62.2
Urban/rural	Urban	88.8	84.7	82.6	78.2
	Rural	82.6	75.1	67.3	62.6
Sex	Male	82.5	76.9	75.7	71.5
	Female	84.7	76.8	64.7	60.1
Quintiles	Q1	75.6	66.3	57.6	51.0
	Q2	80.7	72.9	63.0	58.9
	Q3	83.6	77.2	67.6	63.5
	Q4	86.0	80.3	71.7	68.0
	Q5	88.9	84.2	83.3	79.7

Figure 2.2.1 Computer literacy rate (%) among population aged 15 to 24 and 15 and above

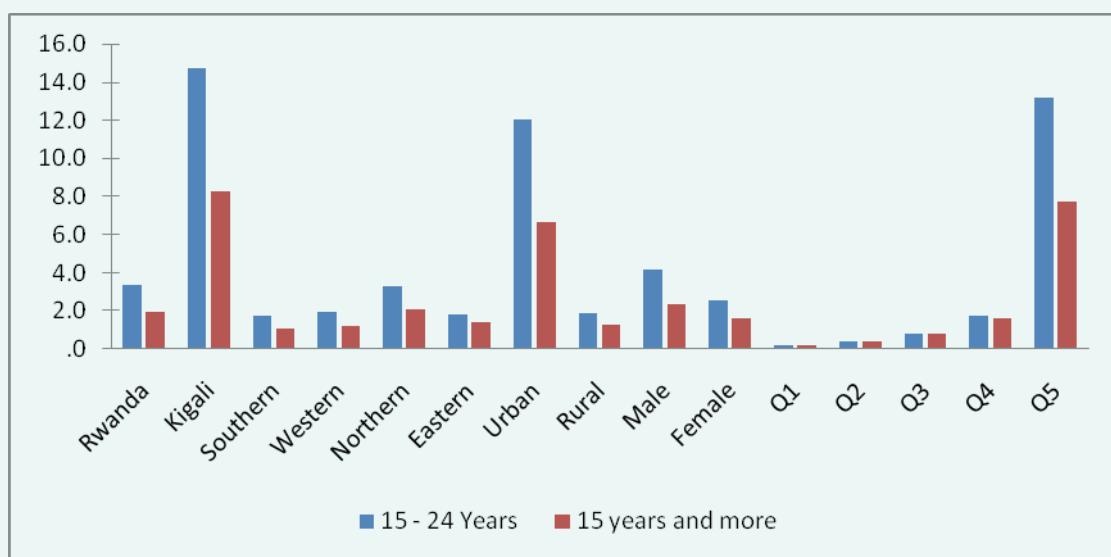


Table 2.2.2 Computer literacy rate (%) among population aged 15 to 24 and 15 and above by province, urban/rural, sex and consumption quintiles

		EICV3			
		15 and above		15–24	
		Confident about using a computer	Population aged 15 and above (in 000s)	Confident about using a computer	Population aged 15–24 (in 000s)
All Rwanda		3.3	6,157	2.0	2,232
Province	Kigali City	14.7	661	8.3	249
	Southern Province	1.7	1,459	1.1	492
	Western Province	2.0	1,451	1.2	548
	Northern Province	3.3	1,138	2.1	420
	Eastern Province	1.8	1,449	1.4	522
Urban/rural	Urban	12.0	976	6.7	372
	Rural	1.9	5,180	1.3	1,859
Sex	Male	4.2	2,826	2.4	1,074
	Female	2.6	3,330	1.6	1,157
Quintile	Q1	.2	1,054	.2	371
	Q2	.4	1,126	.4	388
	Q3	.8	1,187	.8	412
	Q4	1.8	1,298	1.6	474
	Q5	13.2	1,491	7.7	587

Computer literacy is highest in Kigali City (15%) as compared to 3% nationally. Computer literacy increases with quintile and is below 1% in the lowest three quintiles.

5.3 User satisfaction and facilities

User satisfaction with education services increased from 66% in EICV2 to 82% in EICV3. This increase is reflected across all provinces. Satisfaction is highest in Kigali City (88%) and lowest in the Western Province (76%).

Table 2.3.1 User satisfaction (%) with schools by province, urban/rural, sex, level and type of school and consumption quintiles

		EICV3		EICV2	
		% of users satisfied with education services	Population currently attending school (in 000s)	% of users satisfied with education services	Population currently attending school (in 000s)
Province	All Rwanda	81.9	3,437	66.0	2,576
	Kigali City	88.4	334	69.1	275
	Southern Province	85.3	787	67.5	631
	Western Province	76.1	835	66.3	615
	Northern Province	81.1	669	65.0	474
	Eastern Province	82.5	812	63.4	582
	Urban	87.1	526	64.5	476
	Rural	80.9	2,911	66.3	2,100
	Male	81.6	1,705	65.6	1,274
	Female	82.2	1,731	66.4	1,302
Level of school	Primary	82.3	2,690	66.5	1,640
	Post-primary	84.2	19	49.5	15
	Secondary	81.1	611	62.3	282
	University	78.1	87	75.7	29
Quintile	Q1	83.2	703	67.3	498
	Q2	80.6	685	68.2	496
	Q3	83.0	653	63.5	505
	Q4	81.1	637	67.2	501
	Q5	81.5	760	64.1	576

87% of those attending school report that their school has separate toilet facilities for boys and girls. This is highest in Kigali City (95%) and lowest in the Western Province (81%). Availability of separate toilets is lowest for respondents from lower quintiles (85% in the poorest quintile as compared to 91% in the highest).

Table 2.3.2 Use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls (%) at school by province, urban/rural, sex, level of school and consumption quintiles

		EICV3	
		Separate toilet facilities for boys and girls	Population currently attending school (in 000s)
All Rwanda		87.1	3,437
	Kigali City	95.4	334
	Southern Province	89.2	787
Province	Western Province	81.3	835
	Northern Province	84.0	669
	Eastern Province	90.3	812
Urban/rural	Urban	93.0	526
	Rural	86.1	2,911
Sex	Male	86.7	1,705
	Female	87.5	1,731
	Pre-primary	65.1	30
	Primary	85.8	2,690
Level of school	Post-primary	88.5	19
	Secondary	93.5	611
	University	91.6	87
	Q1	84.8	703
	Q2	85.6	685
Quintile	Q3	87.3	653
	Q4	87.1	637
	Q5	90.6	760

6 Housing characteristics and access to facilities

Living conditions in Rwanda can also be measured by housing standards and the extent to which the population has access to safe water sources, good sanitation and other social and economic infrastructure. Provision of clean and safe water supply is a high priority for Government because of the link that exists between inadequate supply of safe water and incidence of water-borne diseases. The same is true for adequate sanitation. This chapter discusses dwelling characteristics, access to services and ownership of key assets.

6.1 Housing characteristics

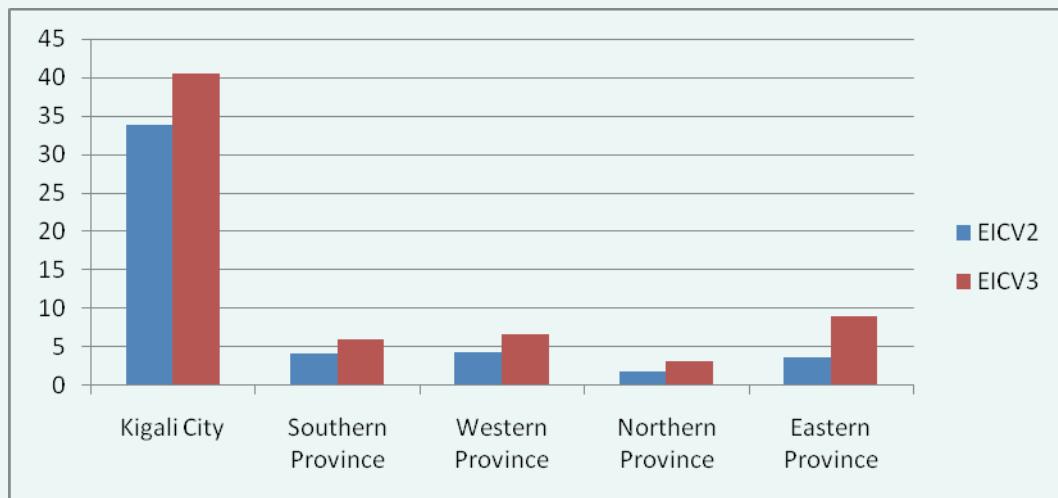
Table 3.1.1 shows that the vast majority of households in Rwanda live in single-household dwellings (92%). The only exception to this rule is Kigali City, where only 66% of households reside in such dwellings because some live in groups of enclosed dwellings. There are no noteworthy changes between EICV2 and EICV3.

Table 3.1.2 shows the type of habitat that households reside in. 39% of households live in *Umudugudu*, as compared to 18% in EICV2, showing a major shift of households to planned communities. The Eastern Province displays a particularly high incidence of households living in *Umudugudu*, with 80% in EICV3 compared with 55% in EICV2. The Northern Province has the second-highest percentage of households residing in *Umudugudu*, at 38% and 14%, respectively. Changes in other housing characteristics and access to facilities and services observed between EICV2 and EICV3 and discussed in this chapter need to be interpreted in the light of this noteworthy shift into planned communities. Apart from *Umudugudu*, the other type of habitat that people mainly reside in is isolated (rural) habitats; however, due to differing answer choices between EICV2 and EICV3, further comparison is difficult for Table 3.1.2. One fifth of all Kigali City households now live in an enclosed group of dwellings, a proportion that has increased since the previous survey. Around 62% of households in Kigali City live in informal or unplanned housing areas; nationally, the figure is closer to 8%.

Table 3.1.3 shows occupancy status for households in Rwanda. In both EICV2 and EICV3, more than 80% of households own the dwelling they inhabit. 10% rent their home and 5% get it provided free of charge. Renting is highest in Kigali City, at 41% of all households. Free-of-charge dwelling is highest in the Southern Province, at 8% as compared to 5% in all other provinces other than Kigali City. A slight reduction in owner-occupied dwellings between surveys can be observed and this is due to small increases in households living in rented homes or in dwellings provided free of charge between EICV2 and EICV3.

Figure 3.1.1 Percentage of households living in rented dwellings

Table 3.1.1 Proportion of households by type of dwelling, province and urban/rural



EICV3		Type of dwelling							Number of HHs(in 000s)
		A single house dwelling	A multiple HH dwelling	A multi-storied building with one or more HHs (flat)	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HHs	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HH	Other type of dwellings		
All Rwanda		92.4	3.0	.0	3.1	1.4	.0	2253	
Province	Kigali City	65.6	9.0	.3	20.7	4.5	.0	223	
	Southern	93.6	3.0	.0	1.5	1.9	.0	549	
	Western	94.1	2.5	.1	1.2	2.0	.1	528	
	Northern	98.8	1.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	411	
	Eastern	95.9	2.3	.0	1.5	.3	.0	542	
Urban/rural	Urban	74.1	7.7	.2	14.6	3.4	.0	331	
	Rural	95.6	2.1	.0	1.1	1.1	.0	1922	

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EICV2		Type of dwelling						
		A single house dwelling	A multiple HH dwelling	A multi-storied building with one or more HHs(flat)	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HHs	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HHs	Other type of dwellings	
All Rwanda		92.6	2.6	.2	2.8	1.3	.4	1892
Province	Kigali City	65.7	9.8	.6	17.7	5.9	.3	177
	Southern	94.0	2.4	.1	1.4	1.6	.4	499
	Western	94.7	2.5	.1	1.5	.7	.5	448
	Northern	97.7	.5	.6	.9	.3	.0	347
	Eastern	96.0	1.8	.1	1.0	.4	.8	421
Urban/rural	Urban	72.2	8.0	.3	13.5	5.1	.8	311
	Rural	96.7	1.6	.2	.6	.5	.3	1581

Table 3.1.2 Proportion of households by type of habitat, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Type of habitat							Number of HHs (in 000s)
		Umu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Agglomeration	Urban informal/unplanned housing area	Modern planned area	Other type of habitat	
All Rwanda		37.5	11.1	37.2	4.8	8.4	.6	.5	2253
Province	Kigali City	7.8	2.4	21.9	2.8	62.6	2.4	.0	223
	Southern	18.2	17.1	56.6	5.6	2.0	.2	.4	549
	Western	25.5	16.9	48.2	6.8	1.9	.5	.2	528
	Northern	38.4	7.1	44.5	3.7	5.2	1.1	.1	411
	Eastern	80.2	5.8	7.6	3.5	1.3	.1	1.5	542
Urban/rural	Urban	15.1	6.7	22.4	4.6	48.8	2.4	.1	331
	Rural	41.3	11.8	39.7	4.8	1.4	.3	.6	1922

EICV2		Type of habitat						
		Umu	Former regroupment (resettlement)	Isolated habitat	Neighbour hood lot	Unplanned community	Other type of habitat	Number of HHs (in 000s)
All Rwanda		17.6	6.3	67.1	.9	6.8	1.3	1892
Province	Kigali City	6.6	3.1	36.7	4.9	48.7	.1	177
	Southern	3.9	4.0	89.0	.6	1.1	1.3	499
	Western	5.5	16.2	72.9	.6	4.2	.5	448
	Northern	13.7	4.6	77.9	.1	1.8	2.0	347
	Eastern	54.8	1.5	38.7	.6	2.6	1.9	421
Urban/rural	Urban	11.7	6.3	39.4	4.7	33.5	4.4	311
	Rural	18.8	6.4	72.5	.2	1.5	.6	1581

Table 3.1.3 Proportion of households by current occupancy status, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Current occupancy status							
		Owner occupier (no loan or mortgage)	Owned with loan/mortgage	Tenancy / renting	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary camp or settlement	Other type of occupancy status	Number of HHs (in 000s)
All Rwanda		83.3	.7	9.7	.4	5.4	.4	.1	2253
Province	Kigali City	50.9	1.7	40.5	.9	5.6	.2	.2	223
	Southern	84.5	.4	6.0	.4	8.0	.6	.1	549
	Western	87.7	.4	6.6	.4	4.5	.2	.2	528
	Northern	90.6	.5	3.1	.2	4.9	.6	.2	411
	Eastern	85.7	.9	9.0	.2	4.0	.2	.1	542
Urban/rural	Urban	58.6	1.4	32.4	.9	6.3	.0	.2	331
	Rural	87.6	.5	5.8	.3	5.2	.4	.1	1922

EICV2		Current occupancy status							
		Owner occupier	Tenancy / renting	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary camp or settlement	Other type of occupancy status	Number of HHs (in 000s)	
All Rwanda		89.0	6.4	.2	3.4	.2	.5	1892	
Province	Kigali City	60.9	33.9	.5	3.9	.3	.7	177	
	Southern	89.5	4.1	.2	5.1	.4	.7	499	
	Western	90.7	4.4	.1	3.8	.3	.8	448	
	Northern	94.9	1.8	.2	2.3	.1	.4	347	
	Eastern	93.7	3.7	.3	1.9	.1	.3	421	
Urban/rural	Urban	66.2	25.8	.7	6.0	.1	1.2	311	
	Rural	93.5	2.6	.1	2.9	.2	.5	1581	

Table 3.1.4 Average number of persons per bedrooms by type of habitat, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Average number of persons per bedroom	Number of HHs (in 000s)
All Rwanda		2.3	2253
Province	Kigali City	2.2	223
	Southern	2.4	549
	Western	2.3	528
	Northern	2.1	411
	Eastern	2.3	542
Urban/rural	Urban	2.2	331
	Rural	2.3	1922
Type of habitat	Umuudugudu	2.3	844
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	2.4	249
	Isolated rural housing	2.3	838
	Agglomeration	2.2	107
	Unplanned urban housing	2.2	189
	Modern planned area	1.9	14
	Other	2.6	12

Table 3.1.4 shows number of persons per bedroom in a household's dwelling, which is slightly above two on average. This shows only very little variation across provinces or urban/rural. The only notable difference can be found for habitat type 'modern planned area', for which the average number is slightly below two, but due to the small sample size even this is unlikely to be significantly different from the other averages.

Table 3.1.5 presents the roofing materials that households use to cover their dwelling. The most commonly used material is metal sheets, with 54% of households living under them. Clay tiles are the second-most prominent material used by 43% of households. Roofing patterns differ strongly across provinces. In the Western and Northern provinces, the roofing material choices are roughly split half and half between metal sheets and clay tiles. In contrast, households in the Eastern Province and Kigali City use almost exclusively metal sheets, at 93% and 95%, respectively. The opposite pattern can be found in the Southern Province, where 83% of households use clay tiles for their roofs.

The same provincial patterns were previously found in the EICV2 results– more clay tiles are used in the Southern Province and more metal sheets are found in the Eastern Province and Kigali City, with an even split in the Western and Northern provinces. However, almost 10% of households were using thatch roofs in EICV2, especially in the Eastern Province. These have been mostly replaced by metal sheets, as the comparison between EICV2 and EICV3 shows.

Table 3.1.5 Proportion of households by house roofing material, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Roofing material				Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Thatch / leaves / grass	Metal sheets/ corrugated iron	Clay tiles	Other	
All Rwanda		2.2	54.4	42.5	1.0	2253
Province	Kigali City	1.7	94.6	3.3	.4	223
	Southern	1.8	14.7	82.7	.8	549
	Western	3.1	43.6	52.3	1.0	528
	Northern	2.0	49.0	48.6	.4	411
	Eastern	2.0	92.5	3.8	1.7	542
Urban/rural	Urban	.7	79.8	19.1	.4	331
	Rural	2.4	50.0	46.5	1.0	1922

EICV2		Roofing material				Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Thatch / leaves/ grass	Metal sheets/ corrugated iron	Clay tiles	Other	
All Rwanda		9.8	43.7	43.3	3.1	1892
Province	Kigali City	2.3	93.2	3.0	1.4	177
	Southern	8.0	14.1	76.3	1.5	499
	Western	5.8	36.7	54.2	3.4	448
	Northern	9.7	37.3	50.2	2.8	347
	Eastern	19.6	70.7	3.9	5.8	421
Urban/rural	Urban	2.8	73.7	18.7	4.8	311
	Rural	11.2	37.8	48.1	2.8	1581

Table 3.1.6 presents the main floor materials used by households. The most commonly used material is beaten earth (78%), followed by cement (17%). In the more rural provinces, beaten earth is used by between 78% and 87% of households, whereas in Kigali City 60% of households have cement floors.

Changes between surveys can be observed in Kigali City, the Northern and Eastern provinces. In these three provinces, around 4% to 5% households switched from beaten earth to cement floors. This can also be seen in Figure 3.1.2.

Table 3.1.6 Proportion of households by house floor material, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Floor material					Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Other	
All Rwanda		78.4	2.2	17.1	1.5	.8	2253
Province	Kigali City	34.7	.4	60.0	.7	4.2	223
	Southern	82.0	1.1	13.6	3.1	.2	549
	Western	86.5	.1	10.3	2.3	.8	528
	Northern	87.4	.1	11.2	.6	.7	411
	Eastern	77.9	7.5	14.1	.3	.1	542
Urban/rural	Urban	43.3	1.1	50.4	2.3	3.0	331
	Rural	84.4	2.3	11.4	1.4	.4	1922

EICV2		Floor material				Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Beaten earth	Cement	Bricks	Other	
All Rwanda		84.5	13.3	1.6	.6	1892
Province	Kigali City	43.1	54.7	.7	1.5	177
	Southern	85.5	11.0	3.2	.3	499
	Western	87.9	9.2	2.3	.6	448
	Northern	93.1	6.5	.2	.1	347
	Eastern	90.0	8.7	.5	.8	421
Urban/rural	Urban	51.3	45.4	2.0	1.3	311
	Rural	91.0	7.0	1.5	.4	1581

Figure 3.1.2 Percentage of households with cement floor

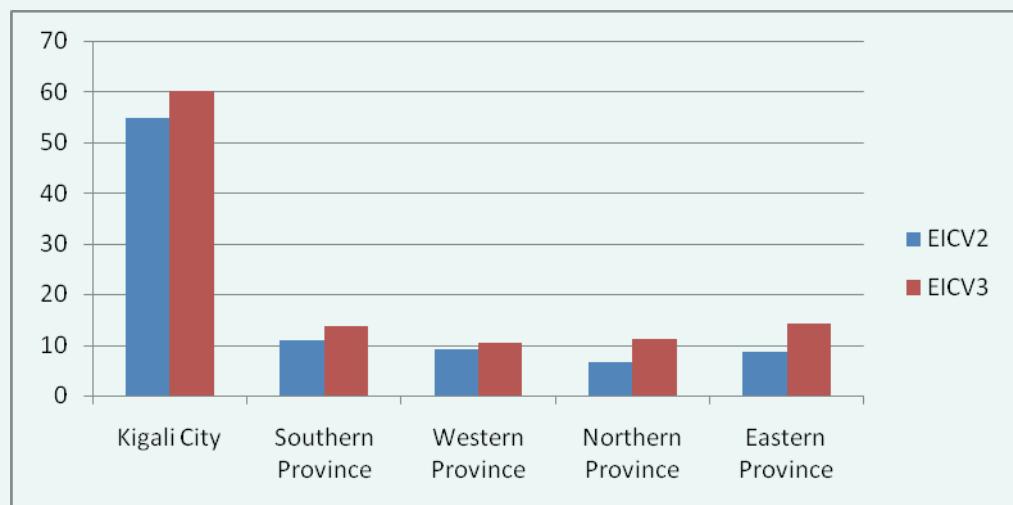


Table 3.1.7 presents the wall materials found in the houses inhabited by households in Rwanda. 36% of households use mud bricks, 35% use mud, and 19% use mud bricks covered with cement. In Kigali City, half of households have walls constructed from cement-covered mud bricks. Dwellings with walls made only of mud-covered trunks are most frequently used in the Eastern and Southern province (44–45%), but as few as 18% in Kigali City use them. Major changes can be observed between 2005/06 and 2010/11 for this indicator, as presented in figures 3.1.3 and 3.1.4. The percentage of households using cement-covered bricks increased in all provinces, with the increase being as high as three-fold in the Northern and Eastern provinces. Likewise, households using mud-covered trees fell in all provinces, with especially high decreases observed in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

Table 3.1.7 Proportion of households by wall material, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Wall material						Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Mud bricks	Mud bricks covered with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Oven-fired bricks	Other	
All Rwanda		36.1	18.7	35.2	5.5	2.5	1.9	2253
Province	Kigali City	9.7	50.2	17.6	14.5	5.3	2.8	223
	Southern	29.6	18.7	43.6	6.1	1.8	.1	549
	Western	56.5	11.4	24.3	1.3	2.3	4.3	528
	Northern	42.5	13.1	35.1	3.1	3.5	2.7	411
	Eastern	29.0	17.3	44.7	7.2	1.3	.4	542
Urban/rural	Urban	19.7	43.4	17.1	10.7	6.8	2.3	331
	Rural	39.0	14.5	38.3	4.6	1.7	1.8	1922

EICV2		Wall material						Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Mud bricks	Mud bricks covered with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Oven-fired bricks	Other	
All Rwanda		33.5	9.2	47.4	5.7	2.2	2.0	1892
Province	Kigali City	19.0	31.1	23.0	18.8	6.3	1.8	177
	Southern	27.3	11.2	53.4	5.3	2.1	.6	499
	Western	58.4	6.2	29.8	1.2	2.3	2.1	448
	Northern	38.6	3.9	50.7	3.1	1.0	2.8	347
	Eastern	16.2	5.3	66.7	7.5	1.5	2.8	421
Urban/rural	Urban	23.4	26.5	27.7	13.0	6.9	2.5	311
	Rural	35.5	5.8	51.3	4.3	1.3	1.8	1581

Figure 3.1.3 Percentage of households with cement-covered mud bricks as wall material

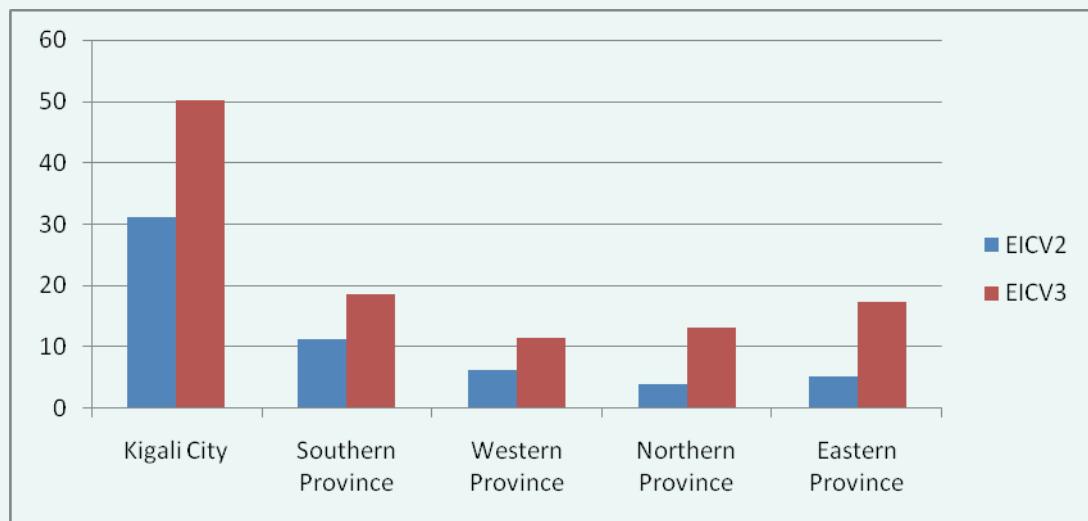


Figure 3.1.4 Percentage of households with mud-covered tree trunks as wall material

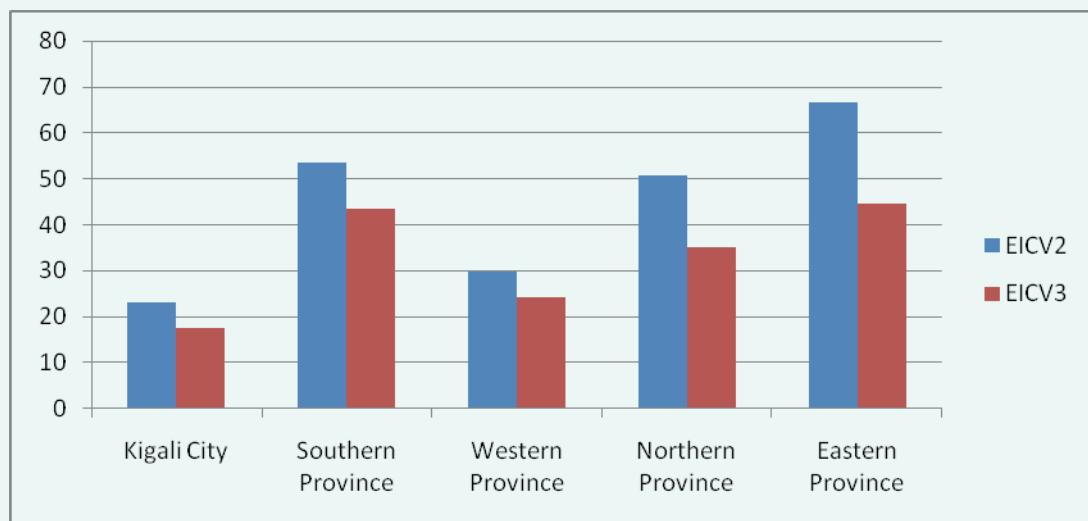


Table 3.1.8 presents the mean estimated floor area of the dwellings reported by the respondents. 40 square metres is the average floor area and the average is highest in Kigali City (54 m^2) and lowest in the Eastern Province (36 m^2). Mean floor area by type of settlement reflects similar patterns to those described in the urban/rural disaggregation, with urban settlement types being characterised by larger floor areas. It is interesting to note that the *Umudugudu* floor area coincides almost perfectly with the mean floor area of rural housings (both clustered and isolated). Minor upward trends can be observed in all provinces since EICV2, with increases of approximately $2\text{-}3\text{ m}^2$ on average, excluding Kigali City where the mean floor area has not changed.

Table 3.1.8 Mean floor area (in m²) by type of habitat, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Area of the floor for dwelling- outside	Number of HHs (in 000s)
All Rwanda		40.2	2253
Province	Kigali City	53.5	223
	Southern Province	38.9	549
	Western Province	41.8	528
	Northern Province	38.5	411
	Eastern Province	35.9	542
Urban/rural	Urban	53.0	331
	Rural	38.0	1922
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	39.4	844
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	37.2	249
	Isolated rural housing	37.1	838
	Agglomeration	42.6	107
	Unplanned urban housing	54.8	189
	Modern planned area	125.1	14
	Other	41.5	12

EICV2		Size of dwelling (floor area)	Number of HHs(in 000s)
All Rwanda		37.2	1892
Province	Kigali City	53.3	177
	Southern Province	36.0	499
	Western Province	39.1	448
	Northern Province	33.0	347
	Eastern Province	33.1	421
Urban/rural	Urban	51.3	311
	Rural	34.4	1581
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	34.5	334
	Old regrouping (resettlement)	41.6	120
	Isolated community	35.3	1269
	Neighbourhood lot	103.9	17
	Unplanned community	50.5	128
	Other	34.1	24

6.2 Access to services

This section discusses households' access to services such as electricity, safe drinking water and sanitation, which are important indicators of the population's standard of living. Table 3.2.1 presents the main cooking fuels used by households in Rwanda. By far the most common fuel is firewood, used on average by 86% of households. In rural areas, this is as high as 93%. A different pattern can be found in Kigali City and – to a lesser degree – other urban areas, where charcoal is the preferred fuel for cooking (65% in Kigali City). The same urban–rural pattern can be observed in EICV2, although the proportion using firewood has fallen very slightly in EICV3 with 95% of rural households using firewood. The pattern of firewood versus charcoal use is also reflected when disaggregating by quintile – there is a steady decrease in firewood and a steady increase in charcoal, as households get richer and become more able to afford charcoal.

Table 3.2.1 Proportion of households by main cooking fuel, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Primary cooking fuel				Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Others ¹	
All Rwanda		86.3	10.6	2.3	.8	2253
Province	Kigali City	31.5	65.0	.1	3.4	223
	Southern	94.1	2.4	3.1	.3	549
	Western	92.2	7.6	.0	.2	528
	Northern	90.9	4.5	3.9	.7	411
	Eastern	91.7	4.2	3.4	.6	542
Urban/rural	Urban	45.3	50.9	1.0	2.8	331
	Rural	93.4	3.7	2.5	.4	1922
Quintile	Q1	95.4	.5	3.8	.3	381
	Q2	95.4	1.6	2.9	.1	415
	Q3	94.2	3.0	2.7	.1	448
	Q4	91.0	6.6	2.0	.4	490
	Q5	61.0	35.7	.7	2.5	519

EICV2		Primary cooking fuel				Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Firewood	Charcoal	Miscellaneous/waste burning	Others	
All Rwanda		88.2	7.9	2.7	1.1	1892
Province	Kigali City	38.9	57.1	.2	3.6	177
	Southern	96.5	2.4	.4	.7	499
	Western	94.6	3.7	1.2	.4	448
	Northern	86.1	2.6	10.2	1.1	347
	Eastern	94.0	2.7	2.1	1.3	421
Urban/rural	Urban	51.4	42.7	1.5	4.3	311
	Rural	95.4	1.1	3.0	.5	1581
Quintile	Q1	93.6	.3	5.5	.6	329
	Q2	94.1	.9	4.0	.8	353
	Q3	96.1	.9	2.4	.5	368
	Q4	92.7	4.9	1.8	.6	398
	Q5	68.9	27.6	.8	2.5	444

Table 3.2.2 presents the main source of home lighting. This is particularly interesting

because it approximates the progress in the electrification of the country. 11% of households now use electricity as their main lighting source, as compared to 4% in EICV2. This more than doubling of electrified housing can be found not only in urban but also in rural areas. In urban areas, electrification of homes has increased from 23% to 46%, and in rural areas from less than 1% to 5%. High increases can be found in Kigali City (30% to 56%), the Western Province (2% to 8%), the Northern Province (1% to 7%) and the Eastern Province (2% to 6%). In response to this, there is a decrease found in the use of oil lamps and firewood for lighting, whereas candle use increased in all provinces.

Comparison between the surveys is difficult for lanterns and batteries, since an answer choice was added in EICV3 which distorts the responses for these categories. Disaggregation by quintile shows that electrification has benefited mainly the rich (from 18% to 39% in the richest quintile) but poorer quintiles have also benefited. The EICV2 results show that electrification was limited to the richest quintile, with all other quintiles showing negligible electrification rates. By the time of the EICV3 however, 2% of quintile 3 and 6% of quintile 4 households were using electricity as the main source of home lighting.

Table 3.2.2 Proportion of households by main source of home lighting, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Primary lighting fuel							Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Electricity distributor	Oil lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries/torch	Others	
All Rwanda		10.8	9.7	8.8	5.9	34.7	28.6	1.5	2253
Province	Kigali City	55.6	9.6	.8	12.6	13.8	6.4	1.1	223
	Southern	3.2	7.2	13.5	4.0	42.7	27.9	1.5	549
	Western	8.2	14.8	14.1	6.1	23.7	31.5	1.6	528
	Northern	6.7	4.9	8.8	7.0	30.7	40.5	1.3	411
	Eastern	5.6	11.0	2.0	4.0	49.0	26.9	1.5	542
Urban/rural	Urban	46.0	11.2	1.5	9.0	23.6	7.9	.7	331
	Rural	4.7	9.4	10.0	5.3	36.6	32.2	1.6	1922
Quintile	Q1	.4	5.2	21.2	4.8	30.8	36.2	1.4	381
	Q2	.8	6.5	9.6	4.2	41.5	35.9	1.6	415
	Q3	2.1	8.8	7.9	4.5	43.6	31.7	1.3	448
	Q4	5.6	12.2	5.6	7.6	39.0	28.5	1.4	490
	Q5	38.8	14.0	2.8	7.6	20.4	14.8	1.6	519

EICV2		Primary lighting fuel						Number of HHs(in 000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Others		
All Rwanda		4.3	12.7	15.2	1.6	64.4	1.7	1892
Province	Kigali City	29.7	29.0	.7	6.6	33.6	.4	177
	Southern	2.1	8.2	22.0	1.0	65.1	1.7	499
	Western	2.0	16.7	21.5	.9	56.2	2.7	448
	Northern	1.0	8.6	15.8	2.3	70.6	1.6	347
	Eastern	1.7	10.1	6.2	.4	80.3	1.3	421
Urban/rural	Urban	23.1	28.7	3.2	4.8	38.7	1.5	311
	Rural	.7	9.5	17.6	1.0	69.5	1.7	1581
Quintile	Q1	.0	3.0	38.0	.8	54.8	3.4	329
	Q2	.2	3.9	19.5	.3	74.1	2.1	353
	Q3	.1	7.4	14.1	1.2	75.5	1.7	368
	Q4	.6	14.9	7.2	1.3	75.1	.9	398
	Q5	17.8	29.3	3.1	3.8	45.2	.8	444

Figure 3.2.1 Percentage of households with electricity as main source of lighting, EICV3

Percentage of households with electricity as source of lighting

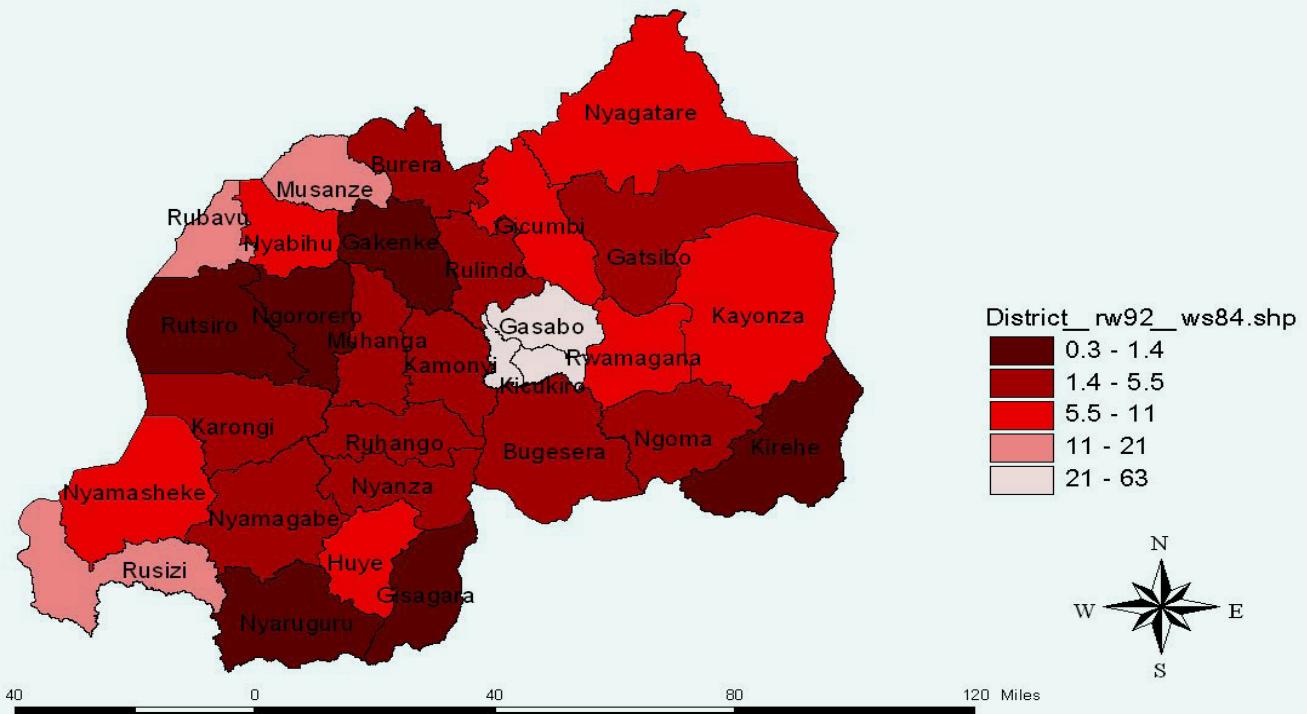


Table 3.2.3 presents households' access to the internet, which is an important policy area for Rwanda. In the EICV3 survey, 4% of households had access to the internet at home (including via mobile phone), and this was true for 19% of people residing in Kigali City (16% across all urban areas). In rural areas, less than 2% of households have internet access. Disaggregation by quintile shows a clear pattern: it is the households in the richest quintile that have access to the internet (15%), while just 1% of households in the lower quintiles have internet access. No information on internet access was recorded in EICV2.

Table 3.2.3 Proportion of households with access to the internet at home

EICV3		HHs with access to the internet at home (including on mobile phone)	Number of HHs(in 000s)
All Rwanda		3.7	2253
Province	Kigali City	19.2	223
	Southern	2.0	549
	Western	2.2	528
	Northern	2.7	411
	Eastern	1.4	542
Urban/rural	Urban	16.1	331
	Rural	1.6	1922
Quintile	Q1	.0	381
	Q2	.2	415
	Q3	.4	448
	Q4	1.0	490
	Q5	14.7	519

Table 3.2.4 presents the proportion of households using an improved drinking water source. Improved drinking water sources, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme,¹⁰ include protected springs, public standpipes, water piped into dwelling/yard, boreholes, protected wells and rain water collection.

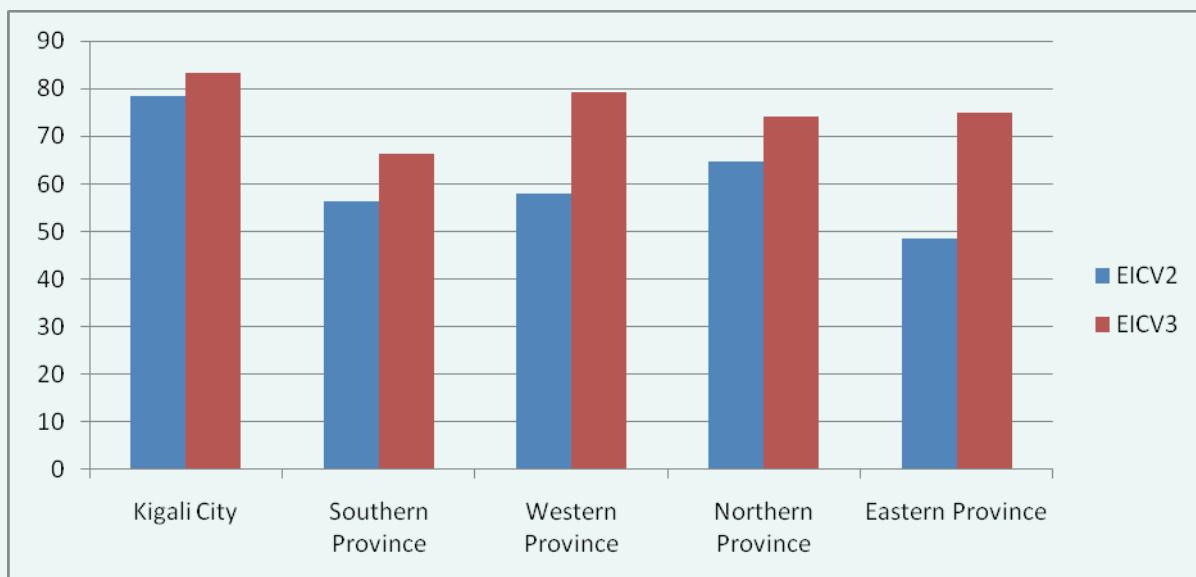
On average, 74% of households use one of these improved drinking water sources as their main source of drinking water.¹¹ Out of these, the most commonly used sources are protected springs (38%) and public standpipes (26%). Access to improved drinking water sources is highest in Kigali City (83%) and the Northern Province (79%), with the lowest proportion of household being found in the Eastern Province (67%).

Access to improved water source increases clearly with wealth; in the lowest quintile, improved water access is 68% compared with the wealthiest quintile, where 85% of households have access to improved drinking water.

In Kigali City, 33% of households have water piped directly into their dwelling or yard, but this is true for less households living in the other provinces (5%). Surface water (rivers or lakes) serves as drinking water source for 22% of households in the Eastern Province, followed by 11% in the Southern Province.

Comparison between surveys shows that improved drinking water access increased from 70% to 74% on average in the five-year period.¹² Improvements can be found across all provinces except Kigali City. The largest improvements are found in Western Province (68% to 74%) and Eastern Province (58% to 67%).

Figure 3.2.2 Percentage of households with improved drinking water source



10 <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/>

11 It is important to note that answer choices for this question were modified between EICV2 and EICV3 – such a change in options can affect the ways in which respondents answer the question on drinking water access and therefore make comparison difficult.

12 It is important to note that in the 2007 report *EICV Poverty Analysis For Rwanda's Economic Development And Poverty Reduction Strategy*, based on EICV2 data, the proportion of households with safe drinking water was reported as 64% – this was due to categorising all types of wells as 'unsafe'. However, following the WHO/UNICEF JMP definition (developed in 2008), boreholes/drilled wells should be classified as 'improved', which results in the EICV2 estimate of 70% in this report.

Figure 3.2.3 Percentage of households using improved drinking water source

Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water

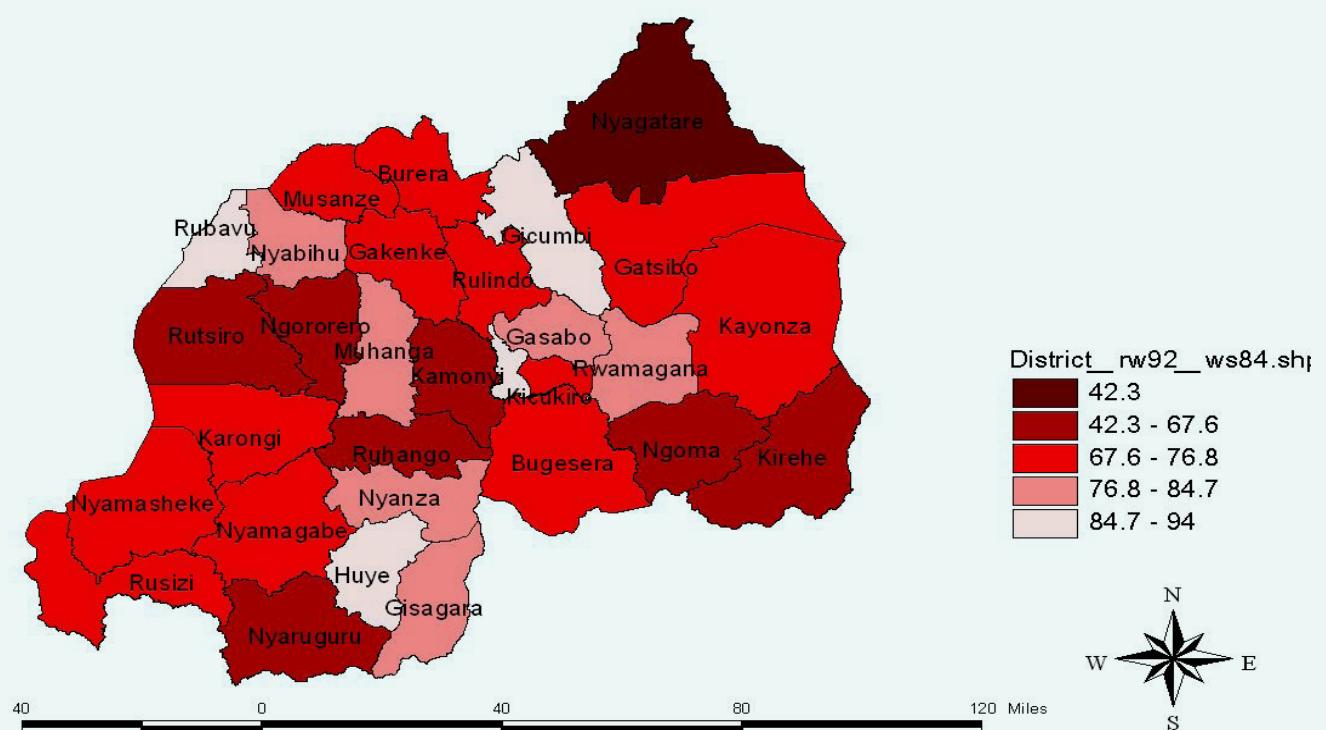


Table 3.2.4 Proportion of households with improved drinking water source, by province and urban/rural

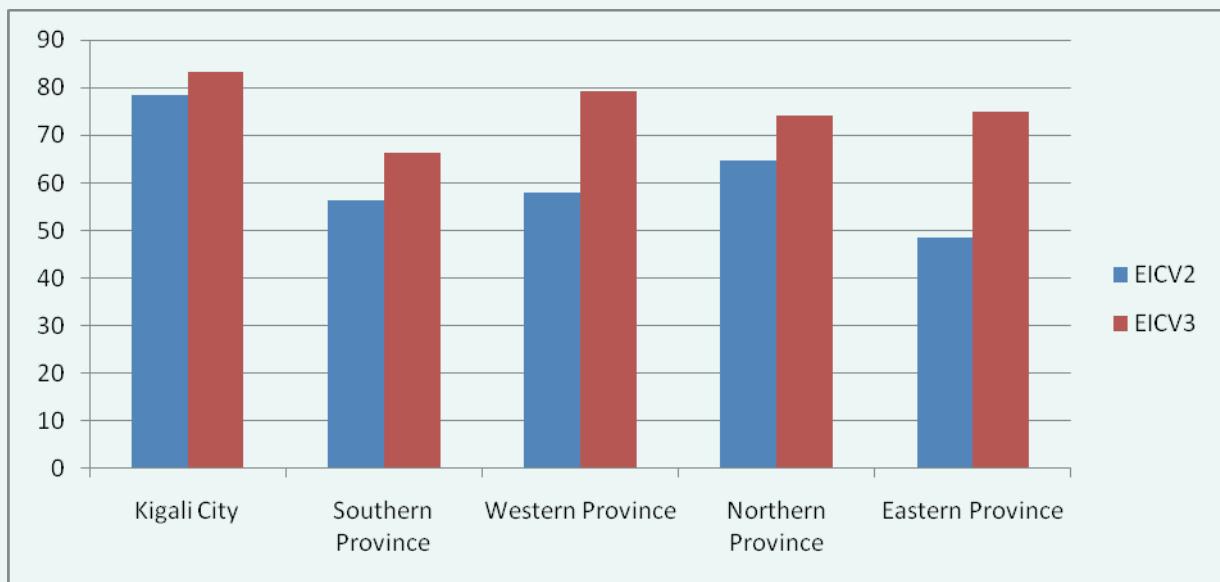
EICV3		Improved water sources							Number of HHs(in 000s)				
	Total: improved drinking water source	Protected spring	Public standpipe	Piped into dwelling/ yard	Borehole	Protected well	Rain water	Surface water (river or lake)	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Others		
All Rwanda	74.2	38.1	25.7	5.8	1.8	2.3	.4	11.6	10.6	2.3	1.3	2253	
Province	Kigali	82.7	10.0	35.0	32.6	2.1	.1	4.4	3.7	.9	8.3	223	
	Southern	74.8	54.6	13.2	2.1	.1	4.7	.0	11.1	11.0	3.0	.1	549
	Western	74.2	41.0	25.7	3.6	1.1	1.7	.1	5.8	18.2	1.4	.5	528
	Northern	78.9	46.6	26.6	4.1	.1	1.0	.5	9.7	10.2	1.0	.2	411
	Eastern	66.6	23.9	33.9	2.1	5.4	1.2	.1	22.3	5.8	4.0	1.4	542
	Urban	86.4	21.4	33.0	27.8	1.5	2.4	.2	4.8	2.1	.9	5.8	331
	Rural	72.1	41.0	24.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	.4	12.8	12.0	2.5	.6	1922
	Q1	68.4	46.5	17.3	.0	1.6	2.8	.2	13.3	15.3	2.4	.5	381
	Q2	71.4	45.4	21.6	.2	1.6	2.2	.3	13.3	12.5	2.5	.3	415
	Q3	71.5	42.4	24.2	.7	1.8	2.1	.2	13.8	11.0	2.8	.9	448
Quintile	Q4	73.2	38.0	28.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	.4	12.7	10.2	2.4	1.5	490
	Q5	84.0	22.7	33.9	23.1	1.8	1.8	.7	6.1	5.4	1.5	3.0	519

EICV2		Improved water sources						Number of HHs(in 000s)		
	Total: improved drinking water source	Free public fountain	Protected spring	Purchased at tap	Borehole	Private tap	Surface water (river/ lake/pond)	Unprotected spring	Ordinary well	Others
Province	All Rwanda	70.3	27.7	20.5	13.6	6.1	2.3	17.8	9.3	1.5
	Kigali City	84.8	7.5	7.9	50.2	5.1	14.0	8.1	5.4	.4
	Southern	73.4	29.1	32.8	2.6	7.5	1.3	16.5	8.3	1.5
	Western	67.8	23.8	22.1	12.8	8.1	.9	15.2	14.5	1.0
	Northern	76.7	46.9	14.8	9.5	4.6	1.0	12.8	9.4	.3
	Eastern	57.7	22.8	14.1	15.5	4.1	1.2	30.6	6.6	3.4
Urban/ rural	Urban	83.9	16.7	9.1	38.2	6.7	13.2	9.7	4.6	.8
	Rural	67.6	29.9	22.7	8.8	6.0	.2	19.4	10.2	1.6
Quintile	Q1	66.6	29.8	22.5	6.7	7.5	.1	18.5	11.6	2.3
	Q2	66.7	29.1	24.6	6.9	6.1	.0	19.4	11.5	1.6
	Q3	67.2	31.9	21.2	8.2	5.9	.0	19.9	10.2	1.4
	Q4	68.9	29.3	20.2	13.6	5.6	.1	19.9	8.6	1.8
	Q5	79.6	20.1	15.3	28.6	5.8	9.7	12.5	5.7	.5

Table 3.2.5 presents the proportion of households with improved sanitation, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.¹³ Sanitation types considered ‘improved’ are flush toilets and pit latrines with a floor slab. 75% of households in Rwanda have such improved facilities and these are almost exclusively pit latrines (73%). Flush toilets can mainly be found in Kigali City (8%). The proportion of households with no toilet facility of any sort is 6% nationwide and highest in the Western Province at 8%.

Compared with EICV2 results, households using improved sanitation methods have increased across all provinces. The improvement is particularly pronounced in rural areas, where access increased from 55% to 73%, but is also noteworthy in urban areas, where the proportion has increased from 75% to 83%. The largest increase was found in the Eastern Province, where access to improved sanitation rose from 59% to 75% of households. It is, however, important to note that the improvements were mainly households moving from unimproved to improved latrines – the proportion of households with no toilet at all did not decrease as strongly between the surveys or not at all when comparing the overall urban/rural estimates.

Figure 3.2.4 Percentage of households with improved sanitation



13 <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/>

Table 3.2.5 Proportion of households with improved sanitation, by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Total: improved sanitation	Improved sanitation					Number of HHs (in 000s)
			Flush toilet	Pit latrine with constructed floor slab	Pit latrine without constructed floor slab	Other type of toilet	No access to any type of toilet	
All Rwanda		74.5	1.7	72.8	19.4	.0	6.1	2253
Province	Kigali City	83.3	8.1	75.2	15.2	.1	1.5	223
	Southern	66.2	.6	65.6	27.9	.0	5.9	549
	Western	79.2	1.1	78.1	12.5	.1	8.2	528
	Northern	74.2	2.0	72.2	18.8	.0	6.9	411
	Eastern	74.9	.6	74.3	19.5	.0	5.6	542
Urban/rural	Urban	82.6	7.5	75.1	14.1	.0	3.3	331
	Rural	73.1	.7	72.4	20.3	.0	6.6	1922
Quintile	Q1	64.7	.0	64.7	25.2	.0	10.1	381
	Q2	72.1	.2	71.9	21.5	.0	6.3	415
	Q3	71.9	.2	71.7	22.2	.1	5.9	448
	Q4	74.7	.4	74.3	20.2	.0	5.1	490
	Q5	85.6	6.7	78.9	10.3	.0	4.1	519

EICV2		Total: improved sanitation	Improved sanitation					Number of HHs (in 000s)
			Flush toilet	Protected latrine	Unprotected latrine	Other type of toilet	No toilet facility	
All Rwanda		58.5	.8	57.7	34.8	.3	6.4	1892
Province	Kigali City	78.5	4.6	73.9	18.4	.0	3.0	177
	Southern	56.2	.6	55.6	36.1	.2	7.6	499
	Western	57.9	.4	57.5	34.1	.6	7.5	448
	Northern	64.6	.3	64.3	30.2	.0	5.2	347
	Eastern	48.5	.4	48.2	44.7	.3	6.4	421
Urban/rural	Urban	74.9	4.2	70.6	20.2	.1	4.9	311
	Rural	55.3	.2	55.1	37.7	.3	6.7	1581
Quintile	Q1	42.4	.2	42.2	45.7	.1	11.8	329
	Q2	51.1	.0	51.1	40.6	.5	7.8	353
	Q3	55.6	.0	55.6	39.0	.3	5.1	368
	Q4	60.9	.2	60.7	33.1	.3	5.7	398
	Q5	76.6	3.1	73.5	20.2	.1	3.0	444

6.3 Ownership of durables

Durables are an indicator of people's lifestyles and living standards and can therefore add nuances to the understanding of living conditions in the country that go beyond more basic indicators such as dwelling, sanitation or drinking water access. Table 3.3.1 below shows the percentage of households owning different durables, such as a living room suite, various electrical devices and bicycles.

Living room suites are a durable usually owned by middle-class and upper-class households. The national increase from 10% to 14% is driven mainly by Kigali City residents (44% to 52%) but all other provinces also show significant relative increases, with the Western Province rising from 7% to 12% of households and the Northern Province from 4% to 8%, indicating improvements in living standards across the country.

60% of households in Rwanda now own a radio and 6% own a television. This is up from 47% and 2%, respectively. More rural households own a radio than urban households (61% as compared to 58%) whereas the opposite is true for televisions (3% as compared to 29%). This is likely a result of both income and electrification patterns for these domains.

Mobile phone coverage has increased immensely between surveys, although it is hard to ascribe this to demand- or supply-side effects. While only 6% of households owned a phone (whether mobile or landline) in EICV2, this had risen to 45% in EICV3. In urban areas, mobile phone coverage of households is as high as 72%, as compared to just 27% in EICV2. The Southern Province has the lowest rate at 35%.

Bicycle ownership stands at 13% of households, which can be further disaggregated into 15% in rural areas and 7% in urban areas. By far the highest proportions can be found in the Eastern Province (33%), followed by the Southern Province (11%). Apart from the Eastern Province, where bicycle ownership increased from 28% to 33%, all other provinces show no change or a decrease in bicycle ownership.

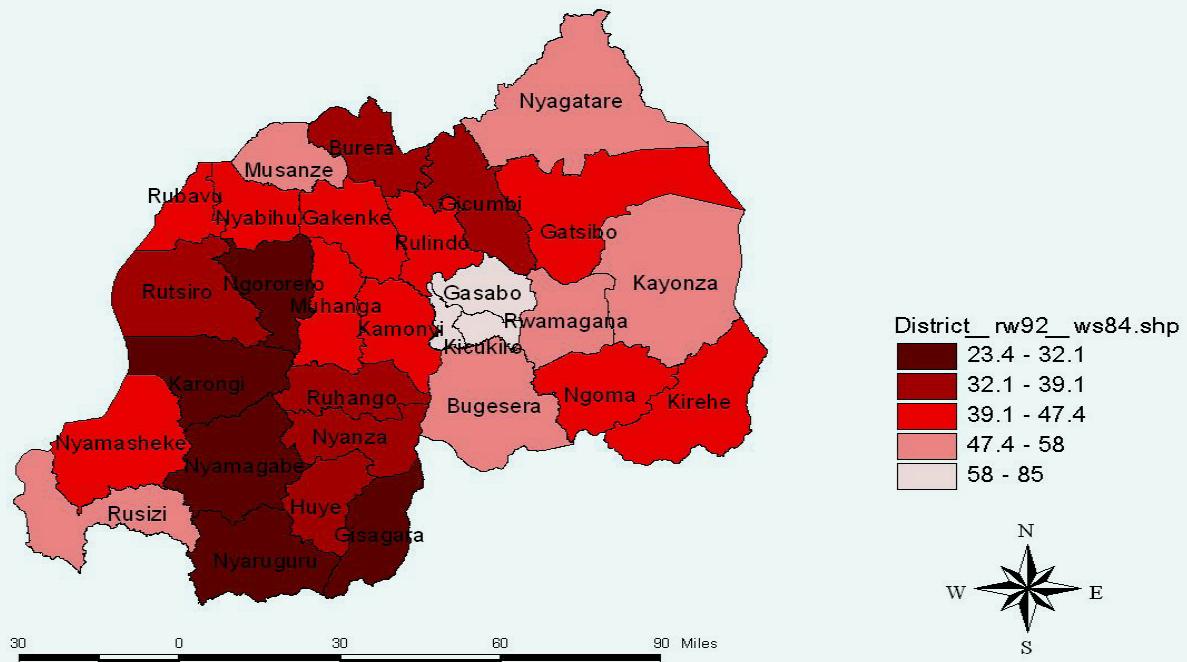
Table 3.3.1 Percentage of households owning different durable goods, by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Households owning at least one						Number of HHs (in 000s)
		Living room suite	Radio set	Television set	Computer	Mobile telephone	Bicycle	
All Rwanda		13.9	60.2	6.4	1.7	45.2	13.4	2253
Province	Kigali City	51.7	57.3	35.8	10.5	79.6	4.8	223
	Southern	7.5	60.4	2.1	.5	35.0	10.8	549
	Western	11.5	51.7	4.1	.6	40.4	2.5	528
	Northern	7.8	63.8	4.5	1.4	41.8	9.6	411
	Eastern	11.6	66.9	2.3	.5	48.4	32.9	542
Urban/ rural	Urban	44.2	57.7	29.3	8.5	71.5	6.5	331
	Rural	8.6	60.7	2.5	.5	40.6	14.5	1922
Quintile	Q1	1.0	42.9	.1	.0	17.6	4.2	381
	Q2	1.9	58.1	.1	.0	32.2	10.2	415
	Q3	5.7	63.6	.6	.0	40.8	14.2	448
	Q4	10.4	66.3	1.4	.0	50.7	18.5	490
	Q5	43.1	66.0	25.8	7.3	74.3	17.1	519

EICV2		Households owning at least one						Number of HHs(in 000s)
		Living room suite	Radio set	Television set	Computer	Telephone (landline or mobile)	Bicycle	
All Rwanda		9.6	46.7	2.4	.3	6.2	12.9	1892
Province	Kigali City	44.1	53.5	18.0	2.8	33.2	9.0	177
	Southern	4.6	46.2	.8	.0	3.1	11.8	499
	Western	6.5	37.6	1.0	.1	3.8	4.7	448
	Northern	4.1	43.8	.2	.1	3.1	9.0	347
	Eastern	8.7	56.2	1.0	.1	3.8	27.9	421
Urban/ rural	Urban	37.0	50.7	12.9	1.8	26.5	9.9	311
	Rural	4.2	45.9	.3	.0	2.2	13.5	1581
Quintile	Q1	.7	27.5	.0	.0	.1	2.0	329
	Q2	1.4	40.0	.0	.0	.3	6.8	353
	Q3	2.3	46.9	.1	.0	.5	12.0	368
	Q4	6.4	55.8	.2	.0	2.4	18.6	398
	Q5	31.6	57.7	10.0	1.4	23.6	21.6	444

Figure 3.3.1 Percentage of households with a mobile phone, EICV3

Percentage of households with a mobile phone



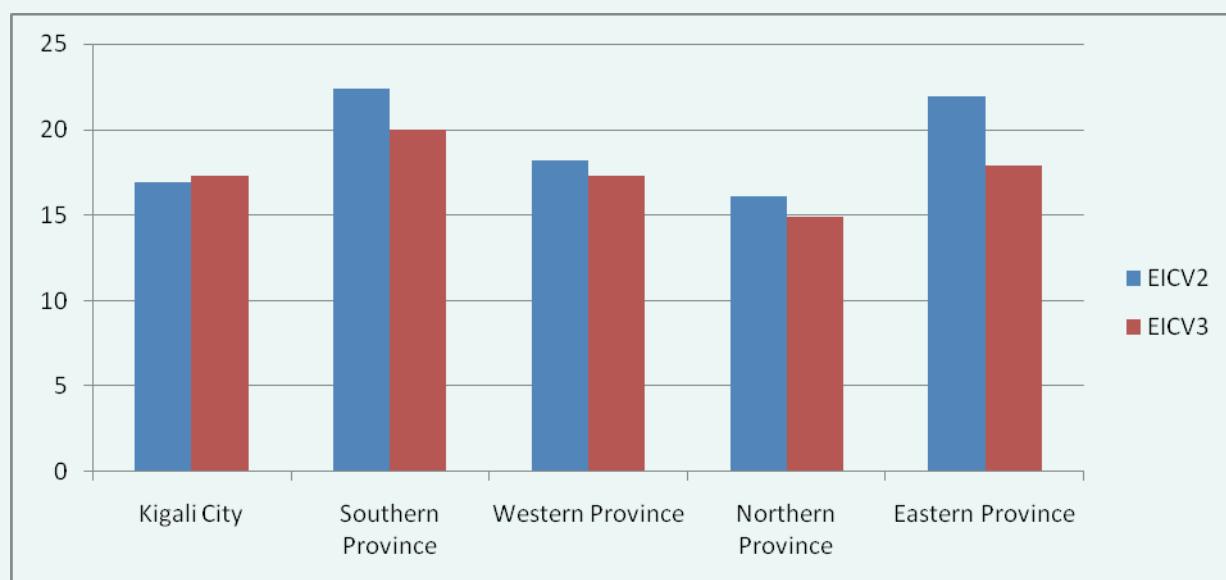
7 Health

This chapter is organised into two sections. The first section focuses on the incidence of morbidity and the type of illnesses most frequently reported. It is important to note, though, that the incidence of morbidity in this report is measured through respondents' report of having suffered from an episode of illness or accident. This report is not always based on accurate diagnosis, since only part of the population actually consult a medical practitioner. Therefore, users of these figures should take this into account. The second section focuses on access to health services and looks at the use of services for consultation, the type of facilities most frequently used among those that consulted a medical practitioner, distance to and users' satisfaction with services provided in health centres, immunisation of children under 5 against infant illnesses and access to health insurance.

7.1 Incidence of illnesses and accidents

The reported incidence of illness and/or accidents in the last two weeks prior to the survey has remained stable since EICV2, registering only a slight decrease. At the provincial level, the highest reduction in the proportion of population reporting incidence of illnesses and/or accidents was observed in the Eastern Province (from 18% in EICV2 to 22% in EICV3).

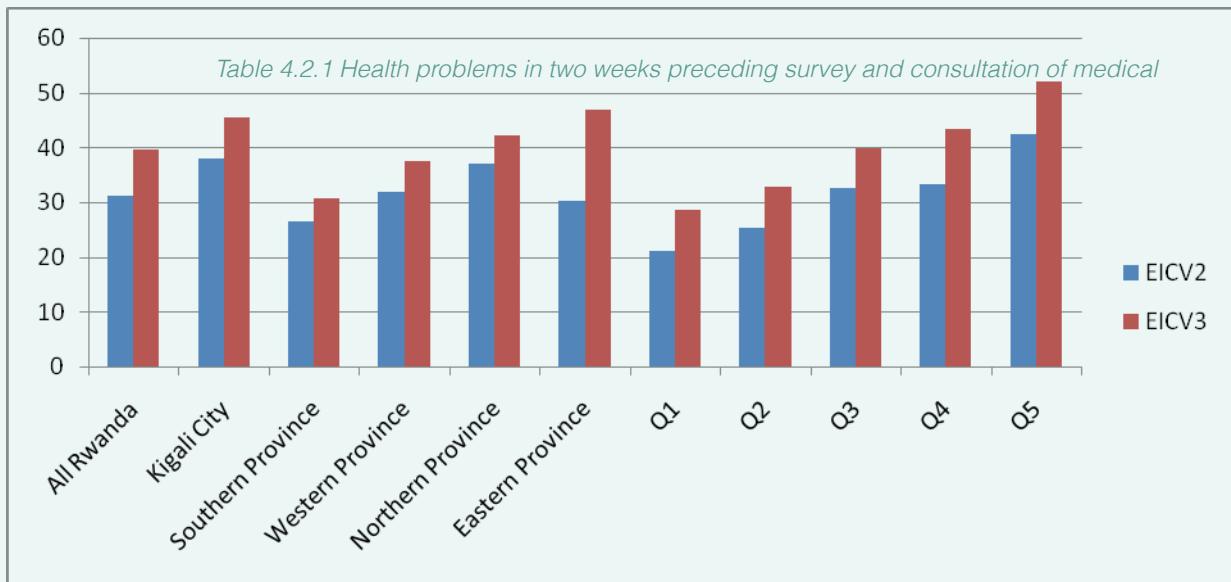
Figure 4.1.1 Percentage of the population that reported suffering from a health problem in the two weeks before the survey



7.2 Access and use of services

The proportion of the population who reported an illness and/or accident and consulted a medical practitioner increased by nine percentage points since EICV2 survey (from 31% to 40%). At the sub-national level, the highest increases were observed in the Eastern Province (from 30% to 47%), among women and among those in the lowest consumption quintile.

Figure 4.2.1 Percentage of population that reported illnesses in the last two weeks and consulted a medical practitioner

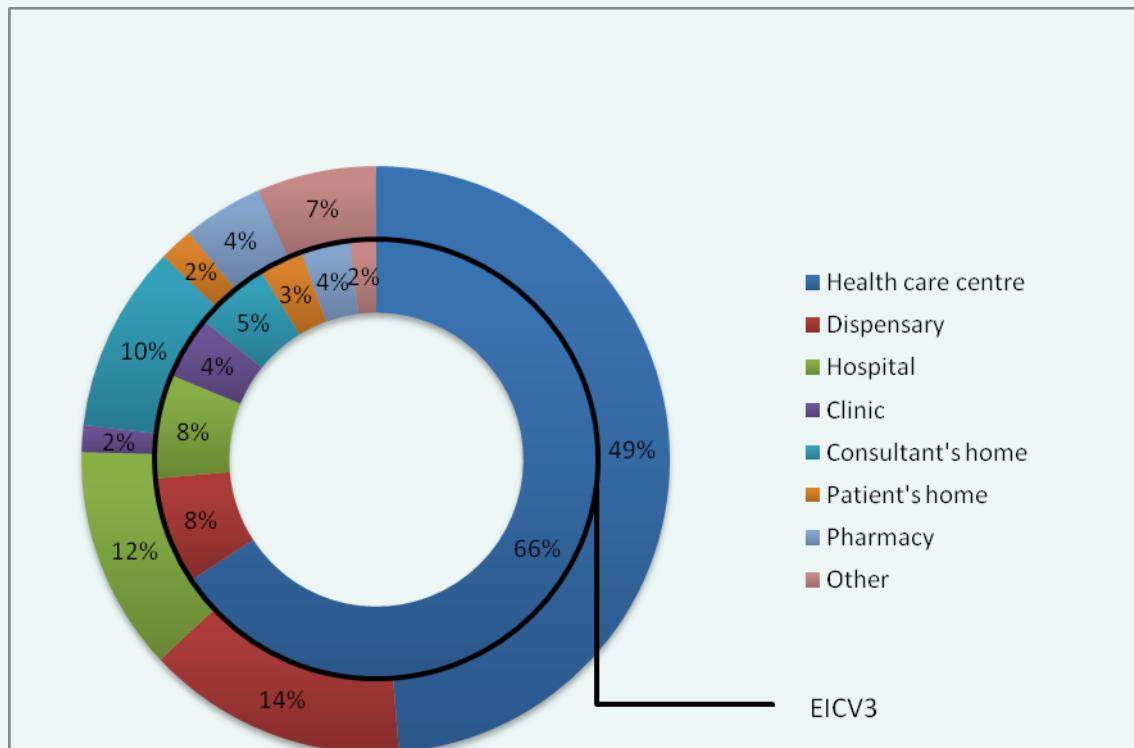


practitioners, EICV2 and EICV3

	EICV3			EICV2				
	% reporting illnesses	Total population (in 000s)	% of population that reported illnesses and consulted a medical practitioner	Population reporting illnesses (in 000s)	% reporting illnesses	Total population (in 000s)	% of population that reported illnesses and consulted a medical practitioner	Population reporting illnesses (in 000s)
All Rwanda	17.6	10,762	39.5	1,898	19.6	9,491	31.2	1,857
Kigali City	17.3	1,059	45.4	183	16.9	913	37.9	155
Southern	20.0	2,527	30.8	505	22.4	2,420	26.6	542
Western	17.3	2,586	37.6	448	18.2	2,287	31.8	415
Northern	14.9	1,981	42.1	296	16.1	1,751	37.0	281
Eastern	17.9	2,609	46.9	466	21.9	2,120	30.2	464
0-4	24.3	1,630	49.4	396	27.1	1,561	40.8	423
5-9	12.2	1,572	36.0	192	14.7	1,331	29.2	196
10-14	9.2	1,404	31.7	130	12.1	1,232	20.8	149
15-19	10.1	1,205	36.0	122	12.0	1,203	30.2	145
20-24	13.7	1,026	43.4	141	15.4	1,002	32.2	154
25-29	17.5	885	41.7	155	18.9	687	31.6	130
30-34	19.8	648	43.3	128	21.2	492	32.0	104
35-39	20.0	504	39.4	101	20.9	390	33.9	82
40-44	21.4	414	37.7	89	25.8	400	27.9	103
45-49	24.0	369	35.3	89	27.4	342	27.5	94
50-54	26.6	335	34.2	89	28.6	266	23.6	76
55-59	31.4	249	33.7	78	32.3	170	28.5	55
60-64	30.3	160	30.0	49	34.7	123	26.8	43
65 and above	39.1	361	31.2	141	35.3	292	22.1	103
Q1	17.2	2123	28.6	366	18.9	1843	21.1	348
Q2	17.5	2122	32.7	372	20.2	1853	25.3	374
Q3	18.0	2124	39.9	383	19.4	1856	32.5	360
Q4	18.1	2133	43.3	385	20.3	1881	33.3	383
Q5	17.4	2260	52.1	392	19.0	2059	42.4	392

As shown in Figure 4.2.2 as well as Table 4.2.2, health centres are increasingly becoming the main facility used for consultation among those reporting a health problem in the last two weeks. The proportion of this population visiting a health centre increased from 49% in EICV2 to 66% in EICV3.

Figure 4.2.2 Percentage of population reporting illnesses in the last two weeks and consulted a medical practitioner by type of facility visited for consultation (EICV2 and EICV3)



Two factors contributing to this increased use of health centre for consultation is their increased proximity to residential areas and the improved quality of services provided at these facilities as perceived by users. As shown in Table 4.2.3, the mean time needed to reach a health centre reduced from about 95 minutes in EICV2 to 60 minutes in EICV3. At the sub-national level, the highest reductions were observed in the Western Province and Kigali City and among individuals in the highest consumption quintile.

Table 4.2.2 Percentage of population who consulted a medical practitioner in the last two weeks and type of health facility visited for consultation among population that consulted a health professional/practitioner by province, urban/rural and sex

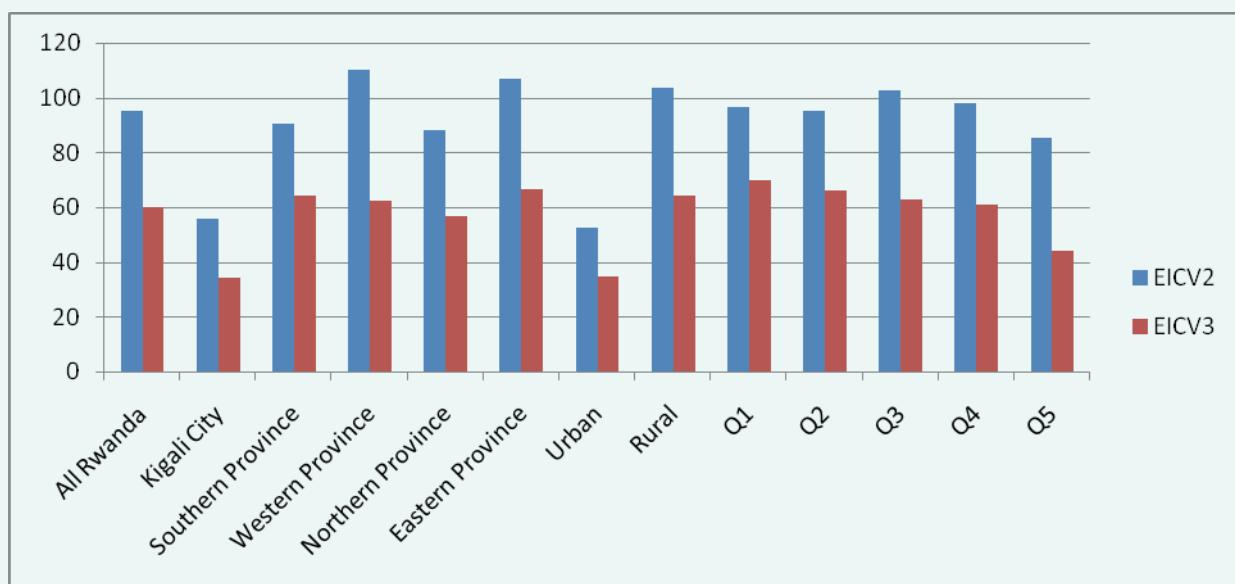
		Population reporting illness in last 2 weeks (in 000s)	Type of health facility visited for consultation					Other type of facilities	Population who consulted a medical practitioner (in 000s)	
	% of population who consulted a medical practitioner		Health care centre	Dispensary	Hospital	Clinic	Consultant's home	Patient's home	Pharmacy	
All Rwanda	39.5	1,898	65.8	7.8	7.6	4.5	5.5	3.2	3.6	1.9
Province	Kigali	45.4	183	44.7	12.8	11.6	25.8	3.7	.7	.1
	Southern	30.8	505	70.6	5.0	6.5	2.6	3.8	6.4	2.8
	Western	37.6	448	66.6	9.6	8.5	1.6	7.5	1.5	2.1
	Northern	42.1	296	71.8	11.4	5.9	3.3	3.2	1.0	1.4
	Eastern	46.9	466	66.4	4.5	7.0	.9	7.1	4.5	8.0
Urban/rural	Urban	43.3	279	48.2	11.1	14.0	19.7	2.8	9	2.1
	Rural	38.9	1,619	69.2	7.2	6.3	1.6	6.0	3.7	3.9
Sex	Male	39.3	784	62.7	7.8	8.2	5.7	4.3	3.6	2.1
	Female	39.7	1,114	68.0	7.9	7.1	3.7	5.3	2.5	3.6
	0-4	49.4	396	58.7	8.3	3.0	4.4	10.7	7.5	3.0
	5-9	36.0	192	65.9	6.2	5.2	6.3	3.8	5.7	3.8
	10-14	31.7	130	68.1	9.4	8.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	2.7
Age group	15-19	36.0	122	70.2	3.2	8.8	5.7	3.1	1.4	6.9
	20-24	43.4	141	71.0	4.6	14.6	2.3	2.7	.4	4.1
	25-29	41.7	155	68.9	9.9	7.6	5.2	2.7	.8	4.5
	30-34	43.3	128	67.4	5.9	9.9	8.3	3.6	.6	2.4
	35-39	39.4	101	66.8	5.4	11.9	6.8	4.3	.0	2.7
EICV3	40-44	37.7	89	70.5	11.4	7.0	3.5	3.8	.0	3.8
	45-49	35.3	89	71.5	7.3	12.6	1.0	3.4	.7	2.7
	50-54	34.2	89	67.6	7.9	7.5	3.6	6.2	2.0	4.8
	55-59	33.7	78	66.5	9.7	8.9	2.2	6.2	1.0	4.9
	60-64	30.0	49	70.0	4.3	16.7	3.0	1.9	.0	2.3
Quintile	65 +	31.2	141	65.3	15.2	6.1	3.3	2.5	3.6	.7
	Q1	28.6	366	72.4	4.1	4.7	.1	8.1	3.3	4.0
	Q2	32.7	372	68.6	6.5	5.3	.8	7.0	7.6	2.1
	Q3	39.9	383	71.2	5.6	4.7	1.2	6.9	3.6	4.4
	Q4	43.3	385	69.3	6.7	8.1	1.6	5.2	2.6	4.9
	Q5	52.1	392	53.9	13.2	12.2	13.9	.8	.8	.9

				Type of health facility visited for consultation						Population who consulted a medical practitioner (in 000s)	
		% of population who consulted a medical practitioner	Population reporting illness in last 2 weeks (in 000s)	Health care centre	Dispensary	Hospital	Clinic	Consultants home	Patient's home	Pharmacy	Other type of facilities
	All Rwanda	31.2	1,857	48.7	14.4	12.3	1.5	10.3	1.9	4.4	6.5
Province	Kigali City	37.9	155	37.8	22.6	19.1	9.2	3.8	1.0	2.5	3.9
	Southern	26.6	542	53.8	17.4	10.4	.8	7.3	1.0	3.4	5.9
	Western	31.8	415	41.0	17.1	15.9	.2	10.9	3.2	4.3	7.2
	Northern	37.0	281	48.3	10.7	10.9	.3	17.8	1.8	3.6	6.7
	Eastern	30.2	464	55.7	7.9	9.1	1.0	9.8	2.0	7.0	7.5
	Urban	36.9	286	31.3	24.7	23.2	6.1	3.7	.1	2.6	8.3
Sex	Rural	30.1	1,571	52.6	12.0	9.9	.5	11.7	2.3	4.8	6.1
	Male	32.7	818	47.6	14.9	11.3	1.6	11.2	1.5	5.4	6.6
	Female	30.0	1,038	49.7	13.8	13.2	1.4	9.5	2.2	3.6	6.5
	0-4	40.8	423	50.9	14.1	7.7	1.2	11.1	1.1	5.5	8.5
	5-9	29.2	196	49.8	17.1	8.3	1.1	11.1	1.3	5.6	5.6
	10-14	20.8	149	48.7	17.9	10.7	.6	5.5	4.2	4.8	7.7
EICV2	15-19	30.2	145	55.5	11.5	11.3	.8	6.5	3.8	3.0	7.6
	20-24	32.2	154	43.0	15.4	19.6	.5	9.3	3.4	4.7	4.0
	25-29	31.6	130	50.4	15.8	14.6	1.6	11.5	.8	3.0	2.3
	30-34	32.0	104	55.0	12.6	12.0	5.6	4.0	.0	2.5	8.4
	35-39	33.9	82	44.1	11.6	18.4	3.9	12.3	.0	4.9	4.7
	40-44	27.9	103	44.2	17.3	11.2	1.6	12.2	.0	5.7	7.8
Age group	45-49	27.5	94	41.3	11.7	18.6	2.1	12.4	3.7	.8	9.4
	50-54	23.6	76	35.9	16.5	23.6	2.2	7.2	5.5	1.8	7.3
	55-59	28.5	55	58.0	5.7	19.0	.0	9.1	.0	5.9	2.4
	60-64	26.8	43	42.9	17.3	19.1	.0	17.8	.0	2.9	.0
	65 and above	22.1	103	44.1	13.1	12.2	.4	17.0	5.3	4.5	3.5
	Q1	30.2	463.6	55.7	7.9	9.1	1.0	9.8	2.0	7.0	7.5
Quintile	Q2	36.9	286.3	31.3	24.7	23.2	6.1	3.7	.1	2.6	8.3
	Q3	30.1	1,570.7	52.6	12.0	9.9	.5	11.7	2.3	4.8	6.1
	Q4	32.7	818.5	47.6	14.9	11.3	1.6	11.2	1.5	5.4	6.6
	Q5	30.0	1,038.5	49.7	13.8	13.2	1.4	9.5	2.2	3.6	6.5

Table 4.2.3 Mean time (in minutes) taken to reach the health centre and user satisfaction with services by province, and urban/rural

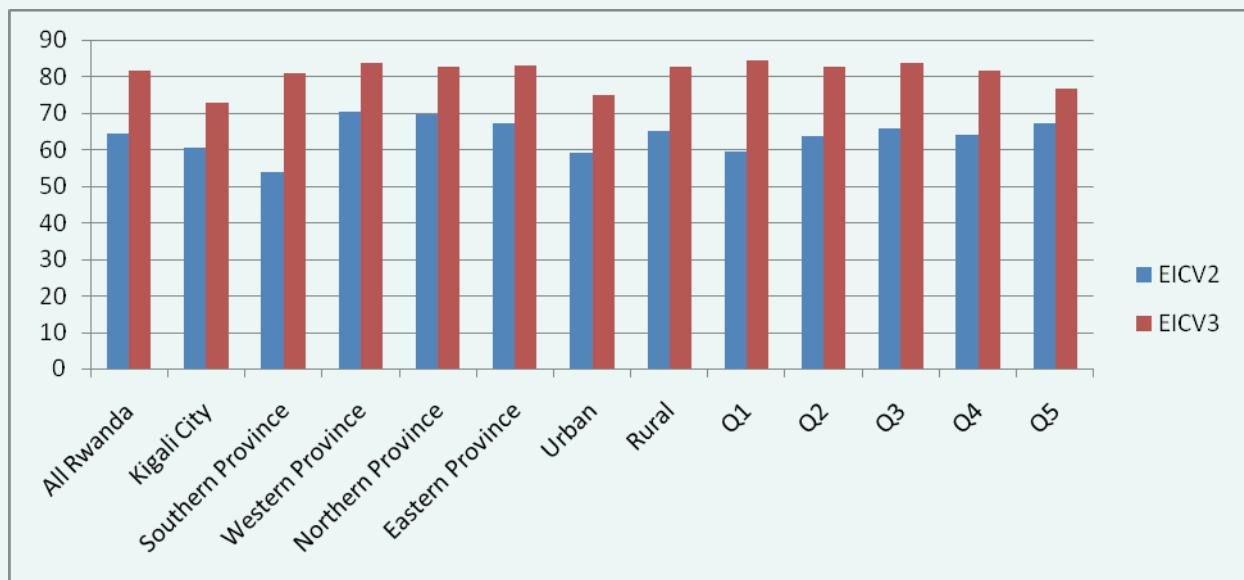
		EICV3			EICV2		
		Time (in minutes) to reach health centre	HHs satisfied with service used	No. of HHs(in 000s)	Time (in minutes) to reach health centre	HHs satisfied with service used	No. of HHs(in 000s)
All Rwanda		59.9	81.5	2,253	95.1	64.2	1,892
Province	Kigali City	34.1	72.7	223	55.9	60.5	177
	Southern	64.1	81.0	549	90.4	53.9	499
	Western	62.3	83.5	528	110.0	70.2	448
	Northern	56.5	82.5	411	88.3	69.6	347
	Eastern	66.6	83.1	542	107.0	67.1	421
Urban/ rural	Urban	34.8	74.8	331	52.6	59.2	311
	Rural	64.3	82.7	1,922	103.5	65.2	1,581
Quintile	Q1	69.8	84.5	381	96.5	59.4	329
	Q2	66.0	82.6	415	95.1	63.6	353
	Q3	63.0	83.6	448	102.6	65.9	368
	Q4	61.0	81.4	490	98.2	64.0	398
	Q5	44.2	76.8	519	85.1	67.0	444

Figure 4.2.3 Mean time (in minutes) taken to reach the health centre



The proportion of users expressing satisfaction with the services provided in health centres increased from 64% in EICV2 to 82% in EICV3. However, at the sub-national level, increases in users' satisfaction were highest in the Southern Province and among the population in the lowest consumption quintile.

Figure 4.2.4 Users satisfaction with services provided in health centres (%)



Another indication of improved access to health services is the proportion of children under 5 who are fully immunised against infant illnesses. This proportion appears to have increased dramatically since EICV2 and will be reported on in subsequent reports when the data has been fully verified. At the sub-national level, the largest improvements were observed in Kigali City and the Eastern Province and among the population in the lowest consumption quintile. The Rwanda DHS survey also finds a substantial increase in immunisation rates during this time period. The DHS 2010 preliminary report finds an immunisation rate of 90% as compared to 75% in the DHS 2005.

Finally, the proportion of population with access to health insurance also increased since EICV2, from 43% to 69% in EICV3. This means that, in 2010/11, seven in every 10 individuals in Rwanda are covered by some type of health insurance. At the sub-national level, the highest increases in the population with a health insurance were observed in Kigali City (from 39% to 73%), among women (from 44% to 70% as compared to from 44% to 68% among men) and among those in the highest consumption quintile (from 52% to 85%).

Figure 4.2.5 Percentage of the population with health insurance

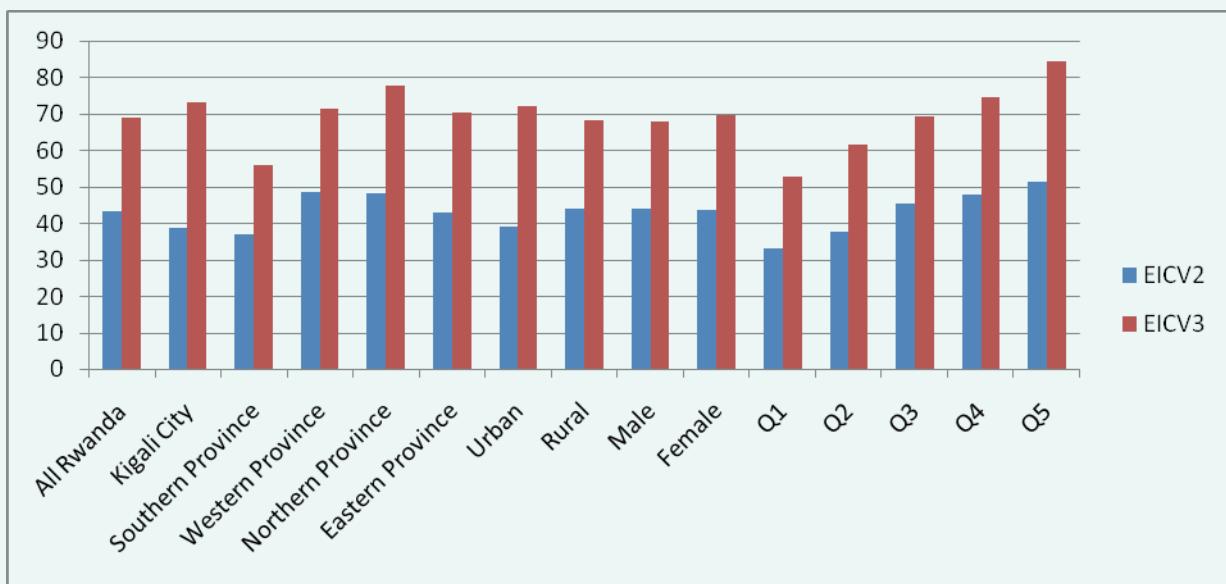


Table 4.2.4 Prevalence of health insurance in the population by type of insurance, province, urban/rural and sex

		% of the population with health insurance	Total population (in 000s)	Type of health Insurance					Population covered by health insurance (in 000s)
				RAMA	Mutual insurance	Employer	MMI	Other type of health insurance	
EICV3	Rwanda	68.8	10,762	2.4	65.3	.1	.6	.4	7,400
		Kigali City	1,059	7.6	60.5	.4	1.3	3.2	773
		Southern Province	2,527	1.8	53.6	.0	.2	.2	1,409
		Western	2,586	2.1	68.3	.1	.7	.1	1,843
		Northern	1,981	2.2	74.9	.0	.5	.2	1,539
		Eastern	2,609	1.5	68.2	.0	.6	.1	1,836
		Urban/ rural	1,595	7.3	61.0	.3	1.3	2.2	1,150
		Rural	9,167	1.6	66.0	.1	.4	.1	6,250
		Sex	5,105	2.6	63.9	.1	.6	.5	3,459
		Male	5,657	2.3	66.4	.1	.5	.4	3,942
		Female	2,123	.1	52.6	.0	.0	.2	1,123
		Q1	2,122	.2	61.2	.0	.0	.1	1,304
		Q2	2,124	.4	68.7	.0	.0	.2	1,472
		Quintile	2,133	1.3	72.5	.0	.6	.1	1,590
		Q5	2,260	9.7	70.9	.3	2.0	1.6	1,911
EICV2	Rwanda	43.3	9,491	2.2	38.0	.2	2.9	.0	4,109
		Kigali City	913	6.8	26.1	1.4	4.4	.0	353
		Southern Province	2,420	1.4	30.9	.0	4.6	.0	894
		Western	2,287	1.8	43.8	.2	2.8	.0	1,112
		Northern	1,751	2.2	44.4	.1	1.4	.0	842
		Eastern	2,120	1.4	39.9	.0	1.5	.0	908
		Urban/ rural	1,571	6.8	24.2	1.1	7.1	.0	615
		Rural	7,920	1.3	40.8	.0	2.0	.0	3,494
		Sex	3,563	2.3	38.3	.3	3.0	.0	1,565
		Male	4,053	2.1	38.1	.2	3.2	.0	1,764
		Female	1,843	.4	30.4	.0	2.4	.0	613
		Q1	1,853	.4	34.2	.0	2.9	.0	696
		Q2	1,856	.6	43.1	.1	1.6	.0	844
		Quintile	1,881	1.3	43.8	.1	2.5	.0	896
		Q5	2,059	7.6	38.5	.8	4.6	.0	1,060

8 Economic activity

8.1 The economically active and inactive

This report refers to persons of working age, which is defined as those aged 16 and above and compares the results from 2000/01 (EICV1), 2005/06 (EICV2) and 2010/11 (EICV3) in respect of key variables.

8.1.1 Population growth

The population of persons aged 16 years and above has grown from 4,118,000 in the EICV1 to 5,888,000 in EICV3, which is a growth of some 1.8 million adult persons over 10 years. Given the land constraints in the country, providing sufficient work for the population is a challenge for individuals and for policy makers.

Table 5.1.1 Population and economic activity rate changes

Survey	Total persons (in 000s)	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Other inactive
EICV3	5,888	84.2%	0.8%	11.3%	3.6%
EICV2	5,116	84.0%	1.6%	10.0%	4.3%
EICV1	4,118	86.7%	1.4%	6.3%	5.5%

All persons aged 16 years and above

Table 5.1.1 above shows that the percentage of employed and unemployed persons has declined since 2000/01. This is explained by the growth in the proportion of adults who are still students, which has almost doubled over the last 10 years. Employment has largely kept pace with the growth in the population by prolonging the education of young adults.

8.1.2 Usual economic activity rates

Usual economic activity is defined as those people who were employed or were unemployed over the previous 12 months, as a proportion of all persons in the selected age groups. Table 5.1.2 below shows the rates for the three surveys. For those aged under 19, the rate has fallen by over 25% in the past 10 years, and fallen by over 10% for those aged between 19 and 25. For those aged over 25 and less than 65, economic activity rates have risen progressively between the surveys to reach around 98% for those in their thirties.

Table 5.1.2 Economic activity rates

Age group	EICV3	EICV2	EICV1
16–18	43.9%	55.8%	69.6%
19–24	77.2%	82.1%	86.7%
25–29	95.7%	95.1%	94.5%
30–34	98.0%	97.4%	96.4%
35–39	98.0%	96.8%	97.0%
40–44	97.1%	96.8%	96.1%
45–49	97.1%	96.6%	95.2%
50–54	94.9%	95.3%	96.8%
55–59	96.1%	94.1%	92.2%
60–64	94.6%	90.6%	91.8%
Over 65	80.3%	77.8%	77.1%
All	85.0%	85.6%	88.1%

All persons aged 16 years and above.

8.1.3 Diversity of employment

Most working people in Rwanda have more than one job; in fact, just 37% have one job, 42% have two jobs and the remaining 21% have three or more jobs. Urban dwellers are more likely than rural workers to have just one job. This data is not directly comparable with the EICV2 results as the question format used in 2005/06 was rather different. However, it appears that multiple job working is now more common than it was five years ago.

Table 5.1.3 Number of jobs per person – EICV3

Number of jobs per person	Urban	Rural	Total
1	57.60%	33.80%	37.30%
2	29.80%	43.90%	41.90%
3 or more	12.60%	22.30%	20.90%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%

All persons aged 16 years and above.

8.1.4 Economic activities over the past 12 months

The survey also asked whether people did any of the following activities at all over the previous 12 months. This is a catch-all question to determine any incidence of work in any of these categories. It is distinct from the main job, which is discussed below, and, given the multiple economic activities which are characteristic of the Rwandese people and the land constraints under which farming takes place, it indicates the extent to which adults are supplementing their main jobs with farming and small business activities. The categories were as follows:

- Cultivated own farm
- Paid agricultural activity
- Worked for salary or wages in non-farm
- Run a non-farm business
- VUP Public Works Programme

The results show a diversity of work patterns, with some 85% of all working adults cultivating their own farm in the previous 12 months and 35% of people doing paid farm work.

One quarter of working persons were running a small business during the previous 12 months – defined as having ‘run or operated a non-farm business for cash or profit for him/herself like a small shop or other income generating activity.’

Survey respondents were also asked to list all their economic activities over the previous 12 months. At the analytical stage, the main job was assessed from these based on the number of working days spent on each job over the year.¹⁴ For those whose main job (by time) in the previous 12 months was carrying out paid agricultural work, 86% were also cultivating their own farm, suggesting that these two types of work complement one another. This was also a finding in the EICV2 survey, where some household members of the poorest farming households spent the majority of their working time doing paid work on the holdings of other households

Table 5.1.4 Economic activities undertaken in previous 12 months

EICV3	Total
Any of the following work in previous 12 months	
Cultivated own farm	85%
Paid agricultural activity	35%
Worked for salary or wages in non-farm	28%
Run a non-farm small business	25%
VUP Public Works Programme	2%

Persons aged 16 and above who were working in the previous 12 months.

8.2 The main usual employment of the workforce

The graphs and data below reflect the main usual job of employed persons aged 16 and above. The majority of persons are employed on farms either as independent farmers or as unpaid family workers on the farm. The proportion of working persons occupied on these farms declined marginally between EICV1 and EICV2 but has remained static in the last five years. The growth in work has occurred in waged farm jobs, waged non-farm jobs and among independent self-employed non-farm business.

¹⁴ In the event of the same number of days being spent on two or more jobs by an individual, ‘hours worked in the previous seven days’ was used to allocate a main job and, failing this, ‘job status’ was used.

Figure 5.2.1 Type of job

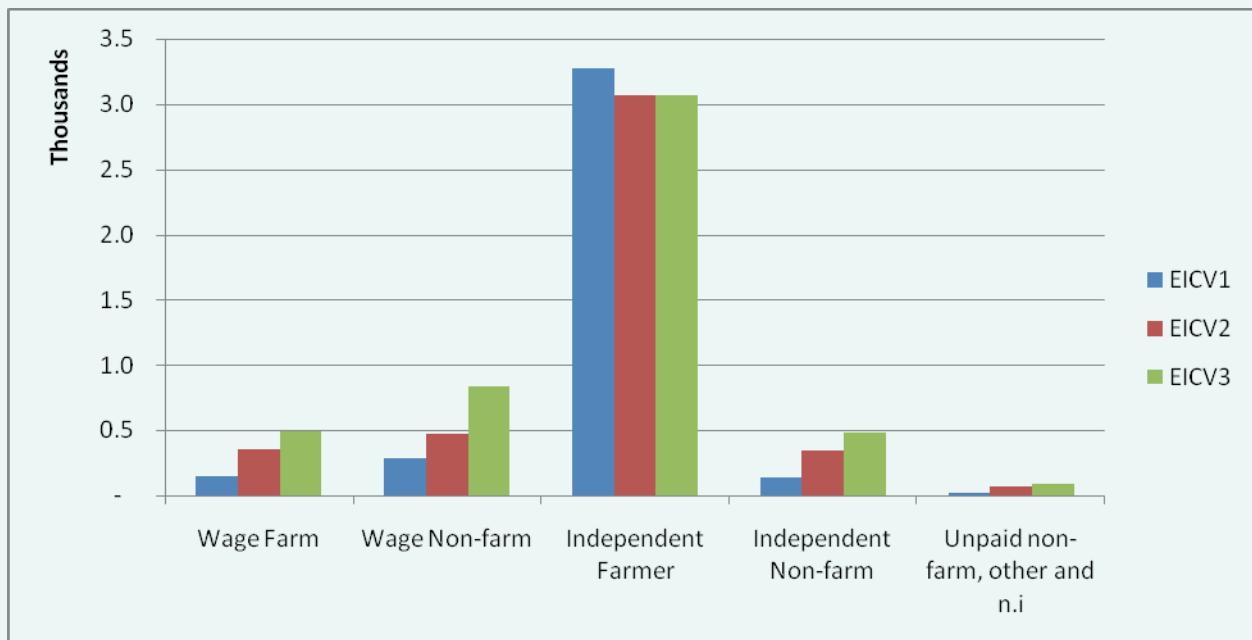
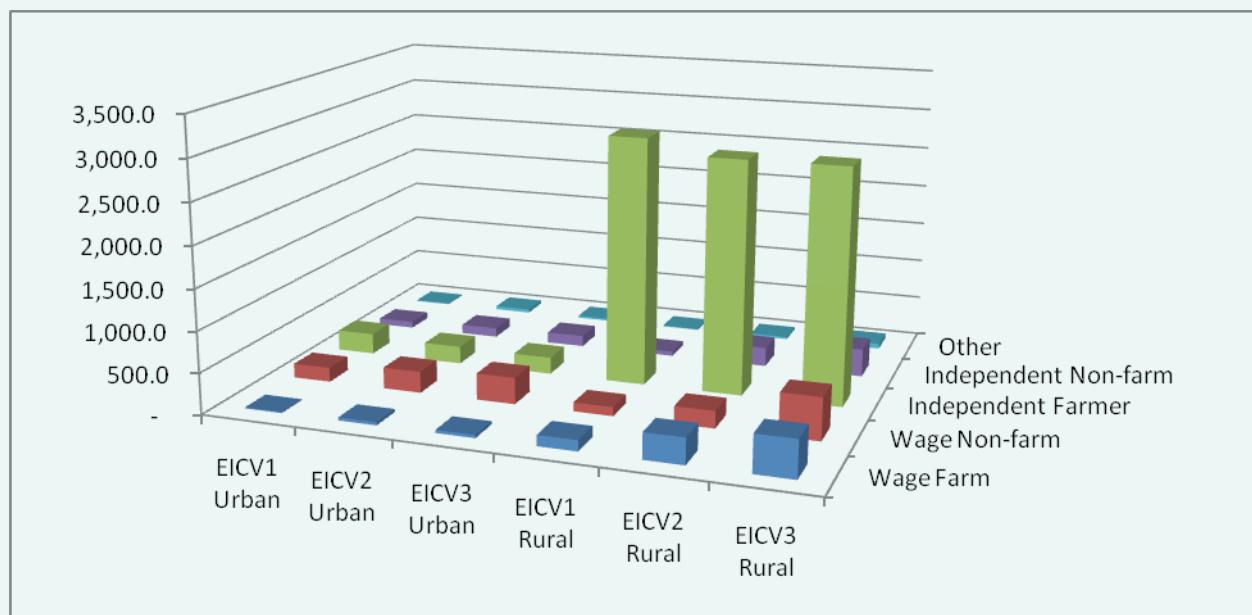


Figure 5.2.2 Urban and rural job types



For those employed in paid jobs it is possible to undertake analysis by employer. The questions asked in the surveys were not directly comparable, as the EICV2 included a large other category which largely comprised those in domestic service and agriculture – this was not replicated in the EICV3. However, it is clear that the public sector has remained at a similar proportion of the paid workforce between the surveys, while the growth in jobs has come largely from the private sector. Waged jobs in the formal private sector appear to have doubled between the surveys. Detailed analysis will be required to investigate this further.

8.2.1 Main job type and regional variations

In previous survey reports, it has been found helpful to divide the workforce into those in waged employment and those in non-waged employment, sub-divided into those working in agriculture and non-agricultural activities. The estimate of the number of working adults in each of the categories is given to enable changes in the economy to be monitored.

Table 5.2.1 Type of job (000s of persons)

	EICV3	EICV2	EICV1
Wage farm	490	352	143
Wage non-farm	838	468	284
Independent farmer	3,063	3,065	3,278
Independent non-farm	479	347	134
Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i	89	68	24
All working 16+ years	4,960	4,299	3,862

Main jobs of those working and aged 16 and above.

The fastest growth in the last five years has been in waged employment: waged farm work has grown by 138,000 persons, waged non-farm work has increased by almost 370,000, and independent self-employment outside the farming sector has risen by almost 133,000. In all, there are now around 650,000 more people working in Rwanda and 80% of these have been absorbed into the non-agricultural sector.

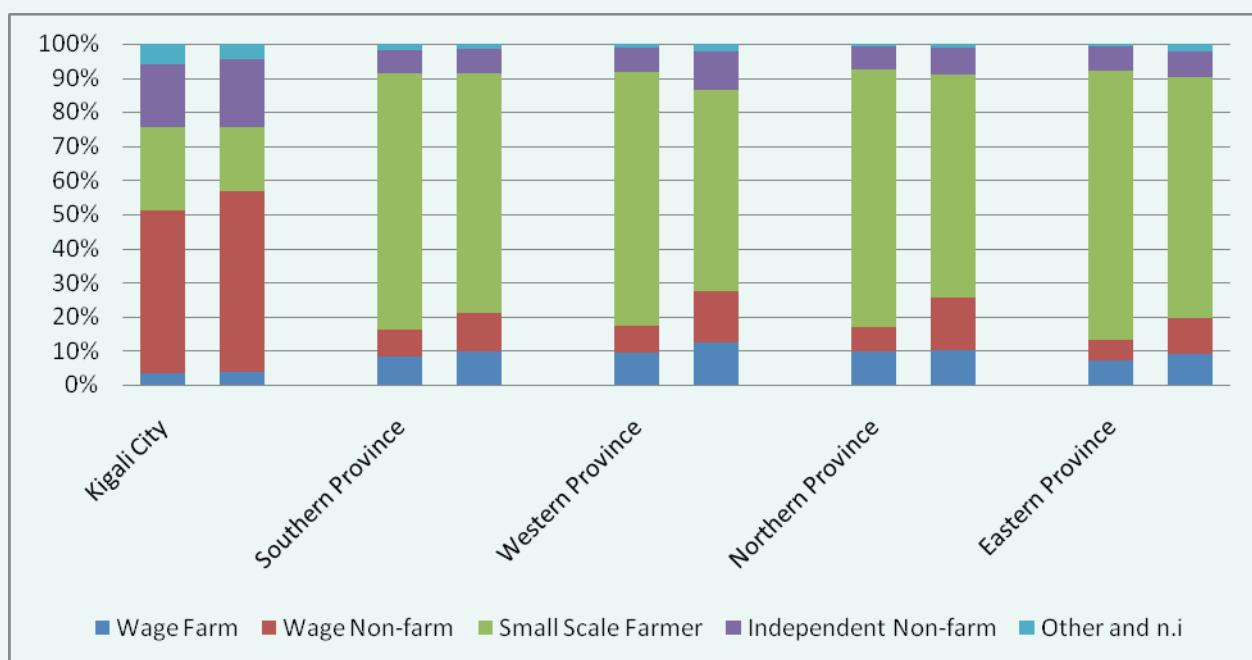
The changes to the type of job people did over the previous 12 months are marked in all provinces, but the move out of small-scale farming is most pronounced in the Western Province. The proportions of those working in waged non-farm work have almost doubled in the Western and Northern provinces and have grown in other provinces too. This phenomenon should be investigated in the deeper analysis which will follow this preliminary report.

Table 5.2.2 EICV3 main job of working adults by region and work type

EICV3	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scale farmer	Independent non-farm	Other and n.i	Total	No. of working adults
Kigali City	4.1%	52.9%	19.1%	19.8%	4.0%	100.0%	487.1
Southern	9.8%	11.6%	70.1%	7.2%	1.3%	100.0%	1,178.3
Western	12.5%	15.0%	59.0%	11.5%	2.0%	100.0%	1,164.3
Northern	10.6%	15.4%	65.3%	7.9%	0.8%	100.0%	954.9
Eastern	9.2%	10.4%	70.9%	7.5%	2.0%	100.0%	1,175.3
All working adults	9.9%	16.9%	61.8%	9.7%	1.8%	100.0%	4,959.8

EICV2	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scale farmer	Independent non-farm	Other and n.i	Total	No. of working adults
Kigali City	3.5%	47.7%	24.5%	18.2%	6.2%	100.0%	388.7
Southern Province	8.4%	7.6%	75.2%	6.9%	1.8%	100.0%	1,120.9
Western Province	9.4%	7.8%	74.5%	7.2%	1.0%	100.0%	1,023.9
Northern Province	9.6%	7.5%	75.3%	6.8%	0.8%	100.0%	788.6
Eastern Province	7.3%	6.0%	78.8%	7.2%	0.7%	100.0%	977.1
All working adults	8.2%	10.9%	71.3%	8.1%	1.6%	100.0%	4,299.2

Figure 5.2.3 Job types, EICV2 (left bars) and EICV3 (right bars)



1.3 Changes in occupation

Agricultural occupations dominate the workforce. However, there has also been a move away from agricultural occupations to those in the professions, commerce and sales and in semi-skilled occupations including driving and machine operators. This move out of agriculture has affected both sexes; however, men have been able to do so more effectively than women, with 9% fewer men working in agriculture and 4% of women doing so. 82% of women currently work in agriculture compared with 61% of men.

Table 5.3.1 EICV3 occupation group by sex and urban/rural

EICV3	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Professionals	3.5%	2.0%	7.1%	1.9%	2.7%
Senior officials and managers	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Office clerks	1.0%	0.8%	3.7%	0.4%	0.9%
Commercial and sales	7.7%	7.4%	15.7%	6.1%	7.5%
Skilled service sector	7.0%	4.0%	18.3%	3.2%	5.4%
Agricultural and fishery workers	61.3%	81.9%	34.5%	79.2%	72.6%
Semi-skilled operatives	12.9%	2.8%	12.3%	6.5%	7.4%
Drivers and machine operators	5.2%	0.3%	6.4%	1.9%	2.5%
Unskilled labourers	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Missing information	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Persons aged 16 years and above who were working in the previous 12 months.

EICV2	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Professionals	2.6%	1.5%	5.8%	1.3%	2.0%
Senior officials and managers	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Office clerks	0.6%	0.5%	2.7%	0.2%	0.6%
Commercial and sales	6.5%	5.4%	15.1%	4.2%	5.9%
Skilled service sector	7.2%	4.1%	22.6%	2.4%	5.5%
Agricultural and fishery workers	71.2%	86.3%	37.8%	87.2%	79.5%
Semi-skilled operatives	8.6%	1.9%	11.5%	3.7%	4.9%
Drivers and machine operators	1.2%	0.0%	2.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Unskilled labourers	2.0%	0.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%
Missing information	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Persons aged 16 years and above who were working in the previous 12 months.

8.3 Poverty and job type

The poorest people are likely to be in waged agricultural work as their main job, while the better off are likely to be working in paid non-farm jobs or as self-employed in non-agricultural businesses. Small-scale farmers and their family workers are slightly more likely to be poor, while persons in paid work in the public sector are more likely to be in the richest quintile.

Table 5.4.1 Poverty status by job type

Usual work status	Poverty status EICV2				Poverty status EICV3			
	Extremely poor	Poor	Non-poor	Total	Extremely poor	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Wage farm	13.3%	7.2%	5.1%	8.2%	17.9%	11.8%	6.4%	9.9%
Wage non-farm	4.4%	5.3%	17.9%	10.9%	9.1%	9.3%	22.2%	16.9%
Small-scale farmer	77.0%	80.0%	63.5%	71.3%	67.0%	71.4%	56.7%	61.8%
Independent non-farm	4.5%	6.8%	11.1%	8.1%	4.8%	6.5%	12.5%	9.7%
Other and n.i	.8%	.7%	2.5%	1.6%	1.3%	.9%	2.3%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

All persons aged 16 and above and usually working.

Table 5.4.2 Employment sector by quintile for those in waged jobs

EICV3	Quintile					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total
Public	2.2%	4.1%	6.8%	15.7%	71.2%	100.0%
Parastatal	7.3%	11.3%	16.9%	19.0%	45.5%	100.0%
Private, formal	9.4%	8.1%	10.1%	17.4%	54.9%	100.0%
Private, informal	22.6%	18.6%	16.0%	16.8%	26.0%	100.0%
NGO local	1.5%	7.2%	8.1%	17.7%	65.5%	100.0%
International	2.8%	4.2%	2.7%	14.3%	76.0%	100.0%
Other	10.4%	6.9%	5.6%	15.3%	61.9%	100.0%
Don't know	25.0%	21.3%	20.3%	25.6%	7.7%	100.0%
All Rwanda	17.8%	15.2%	14.1%	16.9%	36.1%	100.0%

All those in waged employment in their main job and aged 16 and above.

This pattern is more prominent when people's main work status is analysed by consumption quintile. 19% of adults living in the poorest quintile worked as waged agricultural workers as compared with just 4% of adults living in the 20% of households who consume the most (quintile 5). This is more pronounced in those working in non-farm waged work, with just 9% of those in the poorest quintile having paid work compared with 38% of those living in the richest households. The richest quintile is characterised by many fewer family farmers and more waged and self-employed workers in the non-agricultural sector.

Table 5.4.3 Quintile by work status

EICV3	Quintile					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total
Wage farm	18.7%	12.8%	9.0%	7.5%	3.8%	9.9%
Wage non-farm	9.0%	9.1%	10.1%	13.8%	38.1%	16.9%
Small-scale farmer	66.5%	71.0%	70.8%	66.7%	38.1%	61.8%
Independent non-farm	4.7%	6.0%	8.7%	10.3%	16.6%	9.7%
Other and n.i	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	3.4%	1.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
EICV2	Quintile					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total
Wage farm	16.2%	9.7%	6.7%	5.4%	4.4%	8.2%
Wage non-farm	3.7%	5.2%	5.5%	7.9%	28.5%	10.9%
Small-scale farmer	74.8%	79.2%	80.1%	77.1%	49.3%	71.3%
Independent non-farm	4.3%	5.2%	6.8%	8.0%	14.4%	8.1%
Other and n.i	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.6%	3.4%	1.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

All 16 years or more and usually working..

9 Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of Rwanda's economy and the majority of households in Rwanda are engaged in some sort of crop or livestock production activity. The agriculture sector is therefore widely regarded as the major catalyst for growth and poverty reduction. Agricultural growth was 3.2% in the year 2010/11 (NISR 2011). As a share of GDP, the agriculture sector makes up 31% (MINAGRI 2011). In recent years, the Government of Rwanda has implemented several ambitious programmes to increase the productivity of the agriculture sector. The motivation behind these actions is reflected in the Ministry of Agriculture's vision: 'Our Vision is to modernize Agriculture and Livestock to achieve food security. One of the key pillars of this vision is the transformation of Agriculture from subsistence to a productive high-value, market-oriented farming that is environmentally friendly and has an impact on other sectors of the economy.'

This chapter discusses the way in which Rwandan households engage in crop and livestock production, and what changes can be observed between EICV2 and EICV3.

To begin with, Table 6.0.1 presents an important summary indicator for monitoring the commercialisation of agriculture –the share of households' agricultural production which is marketed (this includes all agricultural production, from livestock as well as crops). This measures whether people produced in order to consume their agricultural production themselves or whether they produced in order to sell their goods on markets, although the proportion marketed can also reflect household food surpluses.¹⁵ The share of marketed output increased strongly between rounds, from 22% to 27%, indicating a successful increase in the commercialisation of agriculture. This increase can be observed across all provinces, although the increase is less marked in the poorer Southern Province.

Table 6.0.1 Share of marketed agricultural output, by province and urban/rural

		EICV3	EICV2
All Rwanda		26.9%	21.5%
Province	Kigali City	31.0%	26.0%
	Southern Province	24.0%	20.6%
	Western Province	26.0%	20.4%
	Northern Province	26.3%	19.5%
	Eastern Province	30.0%	24.6%
Urban/rural	Urban	28.5%	23.8%
	Rural	26.7%	21.3%

¹⁵ Share of marketed output is calculated as sales value of all agricultural production over the sales value of all agricultural production plus the value of consumption of self-produced foodstuffs.

Table 6.0.2 presents the proportions of the population engaged in different agricultural activities: livestock rearing, land cultivation for crop production, and the processing of agricultural products. No major changes between surveys can be observed, although the proportions engaged in agricultural activities have fallen a little because of the rise in the number of households in the country while the number of households engaged in agriculture is static. A more detailed discussion of the different trends within each of these different agricultural activities will be given in the sections below: livestock rearing in Section 6.1; land transactions and Land Tenure Regularisation (LTR) programme in Section 6.2; land cultivation for crop production in sections 6.3 to 6.5; and processing in Section 6.6.

Table 6.0.2 Percentage of households engaged in various agricultural activities, by province and urban/rural

EICV3		% of HHs by different agricultural activities			Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
		HHs owning livestock	HHs cultivating land for crop production	HHs engaged in processing	
All Rwanda		68.2	93.0	58.5	2253
Province	Kigali City	34.5	55.6	32.3	223
	Southern	73.1	97.1	61.6	549
	Western	69.2	96.3	55.8	528
	Northern	76.1	98.3	51.3	411
	Eastern	70.1	96.9	74.1	542
Urban/rural	Urban	41.2	66.2	34.9	331
	Rural	72.8	97.6	62.5	1922

EICV2		% HH by different agricultural activities			Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
		HHs owning livestock	HHs cultivating land for crop production	HHs engaged in processing	
All Rwanda		71.3	91.5	55.3	1892
Province	Kigali City	40.6	42.4	26.8	177
	Southern	75.3	96.1	59.8	499
	Western	73.2	96.4	45.5	448
	Northern	73.7	96.1	48.9	347
	Eastern	75.6	97.8	77.4	421
Urban/rural	Urban	47.2	55.6	32.5	311
	Rural	76.1	98.6	59.7	1581

9.1 Livestock

68% of all households in Rwanda own some type of livestock, a slight decline since EICV2 when 71% of households owned livestock. Table 6.1.1 below presents the percentage of households owning different types of livestock. Goats, cattle and chicken are the most commonly owned types, at 53%, 47% and 46% of livestock-owning households. Cattle and sheep ownership is particularly high in the Northern Province, whereas goat ownership is highest in the Eastern Province (65%).

Noteworthy changes can be found between EICV2 and EICV3. In all provinces, higher proportions of households are able to afford cattle, from 34% to 47% nationally and with particularly high increases in the Western (29% to 43%), Northern (38% to 58%) and Eastern (27% to 45%) provinces. In contrast, cattle ownership in the Southern Province has improved only a little, supporting the finding of slower poverty reduction experienced in that province.

In contrast, the percentage of households owning smaller types of livestock (with the exception of rabbits) has decreased between surveys: goats from 65% to 53% and sheep from 19% to 16%.

Table 6.1.1 Proportion of households owning different types of livestock by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Type of livestock								Total no.of HHs owning livestock (in 000s)
		Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Other animals	
All Rwanda		47.3	15.7	53.0	24.1	22.9	45.5	1.7	8.5	1536
Province	Kigali City	41.2	5.4	46.2	4.5	17.2	53.4	2.4	2.5	77
	Southern	47.1	7.2	56.4	37.6	29.7	45.6	2.0	8.9	401
	Western	42.5	19.9	50.4	25.1	23.2	36.5	1.4	14.4	365
	Northern	57.8	35.8	39.3	20.3	25.9	39.7	.4	10.2	312
	Eastern	44.6	6.2	64.5	15.8	14.1	57.3	2.8	2.4	379
Urban/rural	Urban	40.0	5.3	47.4	14.8	18.4	50.2	3.0	3.7	136
	Rural	48.0	16.7	53.5	25.0	23.4	45.1	1.6	9.0	1399

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households owning livestock.

EICV2		Type of livestock								Total no.of HHs owning livestock(in 000s)
		Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Other animals	
All Rwanda		34.4	19.1	64.5	22.9	14.5	48.0	3.3	4.8	1349
Province	Kigali City	36.4	7.9	65.5	7.5	7.6	50.0	5.7	2.4	72
	Southern	42.6	12.8	61.8	41.2	21.7	50.9	2.5	2.8	376
	Western	28.8	23.1	62.6	24.0	16.4	45.9	1.6	9.5	327
	Northern	37.8	40.2	54.0	13.8	14.3	38.1	1.4	6.4	255
	Eastern	27.2	7.8	78.0	10.7	5.7	54.3	6.8	1.7	318
Urban/ rural	Urban	34.1	8.8	62.5	15.6	10.8	47.8	6.0	1.2	146
	Rural	34.4	20.3	64.8	23.7	14.9	48.0	2.9	5.3	1203

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households owning livestock.

The EICV3 also asked questions about receiving livestock from different social protection schemes. 4% of all Rwandan households received a cow under the one-cow per poor family policy. The highest rate can be observed in the Eastern Province (7%). Other social protection schemes and NGOs also distributed animals to households: 9% of households received such an animal overall, with the highest proportions to be found in the Northern Province (12%).

Table 6.1.2 Proportion of households benefiting from one cow per poor family policy or other social protection scheme by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Social protection scheme		Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
		One cow policy	Any animal from NGOs/social protection scheme	
All Rwanda			3.9	9.4
Province	Kigali City		.9	3.8
	Southern		3.3	10.1
	Western		2.4	9.6
	Northern		4.0	12.0
	Eastern		7.1	8.8
Urban/rural	Urban		1.6	4.9
	Rural		4.3	10.2

9.2 Land transactions and LTR programme

EICV3 asked questions about transactions regarding land, i.e. purchases, sales and renting, as well as sharecropping. Table 6.2.1 indicates that 14% had purchased land over the last 12 months, 9% had sold land and 12% had rented out land. The Northern Province, which has experienced particularly strong growth over the past years, has the highest rate of land purchases in the country.

Table 6.2.1 Proportion of households that own any land, have purchased, sold, rented out or sharecropped land over the last 12 months by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Over last 12 months				Total no.of HHs(in 000s)
		Purchased land	Sold land	Rented out land	Sharecropped land	
All Rwanda		14.0	9.0	11.7	5.7	2253
Province	Kigali City	6.6	4.5	6.5	1.5	223
	Southern	12.8	7.4	13.5	4.4	549
	Western	16.0	10.3	12.7	9.4	528
	Northern	17.0	10.6	12.0	3.5	411
	Eastern	14.3	10.2	10.9	6.7	542
Urban/rural	Urban	6.5	5.5	8.1	2.2	331
	Rural	15.3	9.7	12.3	6.3	1922

Table 6.2.2 presents the proportion of households exposed to the LTR programme, which is 54% overall. The highest rates can be found in the Eastern Province (61%), followed by Kigali City (58%). The lowest incidence is found in the Western Province (43%). The EICV3 also asked about the stage of the process exposed households were in and this revealed that all households exposed to LTR during the EICV3 period were still at the demarcation stage.

Table 6.2.2 Proportion of households that have been exposed to LTR programme, by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Exposed to LTR programme	Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
			(in 000s)
All Rwanda		54.1	2253
Province	Kigali City	57.5	223
	Southern Province	55.3	549
	Western Province	43.3	528
	Northern Province	55.4	411
	Eastern Province	61.0	542
Urban/rural 2002	Urban	56.5	331
	Rural	53.7	1922

9.3 Cultivated plots

Table 6.3.1 presents the percentage of households with any cultivated plot affected by land consolidation, which is true for 22% of households. The highest proportion of households reporting being affected by land consolidation is in the Northern Province, with 40%. In Kigali City, the incidence is very low and in the other three provinces it is approximately 19–20%.

Table 6.3.1 Percentage of households with any plot affected by land consolidation, by province and urban/rural

EICV3	Percentage of HHs with any plot affected by land consolidation	Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
All Rwanda	22.4	2095
Province	Kigali City	3.3
	Southern Province	18.8
	Western Province	20.4
	Northern Province	39.7
	Eastern Province	19.2
Urban/rural	Urban	13.1
	Rural	23.5

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

Table 6.3.2 shows that 84% of crop-producing households in Rwanda have at least one of their plots protected from erosion. This is particularly high in the Southern Province (93%) and stands at 81% to 84% in the other three provinces outside Kigali City.

Table 6.3.2 Percentage of households with any plot protected from erosion, by province and urban/rural

EICV3	Percentage of HHs with any land protected from erosion	Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
All Rwanda	83.5	2095
Province	Kigali City	53.3
	Southern Province	93.3
	Western Province	83.8
	Northern Province	83.2
	Eastern Province	80.6
Urban/rural	Urban	62.9
	Rural	85.9

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

Regionalisation of crops has been an important government policy over recent years. Table 6.3.3 shows that 21% of households reported adding an additional type of crop to at least one of their plots. In the Northern Province, this is as high as 31%. It is lowest in the Western Province (17%) and in Kigali City (4%). Table 6.3.4, on the other hand, shows the percentage of households that reported removing any type of crop from at least one of their plots. This is much lower, at 7% on average at the national level. The patterns of removal match those of addition, albeit at a much lower level.

Table 6.3.3 Percentage of households that added a crop type on any of their plots due to regionalisation policy, by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Percentage of HHs which added a crop on any of their plots due to regionalisation	Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
All Rwanda		21.1	2095
Province	Kigali City	3.8	124
	Southern Province	22.9	533
	Western Province	17.4	508
	Northern Province	30.9	404
	Eastern Province	19.2	525
Urban/rural	Urban	14.1	219
	Rural	21.9	1875

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

Table 6.3.4 Percentage of households that removed a crop type from any of their plots due to regionalisation policy, by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Percentage of HHs which removed crop on any of their plots due to regionalisation	Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
All Rwanda		7.1	2095
Province	Kigali City	1.9	124
	Southern Province	7.5	533
	Western Province	5.7	508
	Northern Province	12.4	404
	Eastern Province	5.4	525
Urban/rural	Urban	4.2	219
	Rural	7.5	1875

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

9.4 Crop production and sales

Crop production constitutes the major part of agricultural production for many Rwandan households. This section presents information on crop production and crop sales. The EICV is not a specialised agricultural survey and accurately measuring harvest values and agricultural production sales values is a difficult undertaking. Therefore, the estimates presented in this section should only be considered indicative.

Table 6.4.1 shows the mean share of total harvest sold, which is calculated as total sales value over total harvest value for each household.

Commercialisation of crop production, as measured by the share of harvest sold, is highest in the Eastern Province, at 25%, and around 20% in all the other provinces outside Kigali City. As one would expect, commercialisation increases with quintile; the poorest quintile sells only 15% of its harvest, as compared to 19% in the second and 25% in the fourth quintile. Compared to EICV2, commercialisation has increased in all provinces and especially so in the Northern Province, where it rose from 14% to 20%.

Table 6.4.1 Total crop harvest and sales

EICV3		Mean share of total HHs harvest (over past 12 months) sold	Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
All Rwanda		21.1	2095
Province	Kigali City	16.2	124
	Southern Province	20.3	533
	Western Province	20.2	508
	Northern Province	20.2	404
	Eastern Province	24.8	525
Urban/rural	Urban	16.7	219
	Rural	21.6	1875
Quintile	Q1	14.5	376
	Q2	19.0	405
	Q3	21.8	438
	Q4	24.5	467
	Q5	24.7	409

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

EICV2		Mean share of total HHs harvest (over past 12 months) sold	Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
All Rwanda		19.4	1731
Province	Kigali City	13.8	75
	Southern Province	21.9	479
	Western Province	19.2	432
	Northern Province	14.4	334
	Eastern Province	21.7	412
Urban/rural	Urban	29.1	173
	Rural	18.3	1558
Quintile	Q1	10.6	320
	Q2	16.4	343
	Q3	16.9	358
	Q4	29.5	376
	Q5	22.1	333

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

Figure 6.4.1 shows how share of harvest sold increases with wealth/quintile, and also shows the remarkable increases in commercialisation observed between rounds for the lowest three quintiles.

Figure 6.4.1 Mean share of total household harvest sold

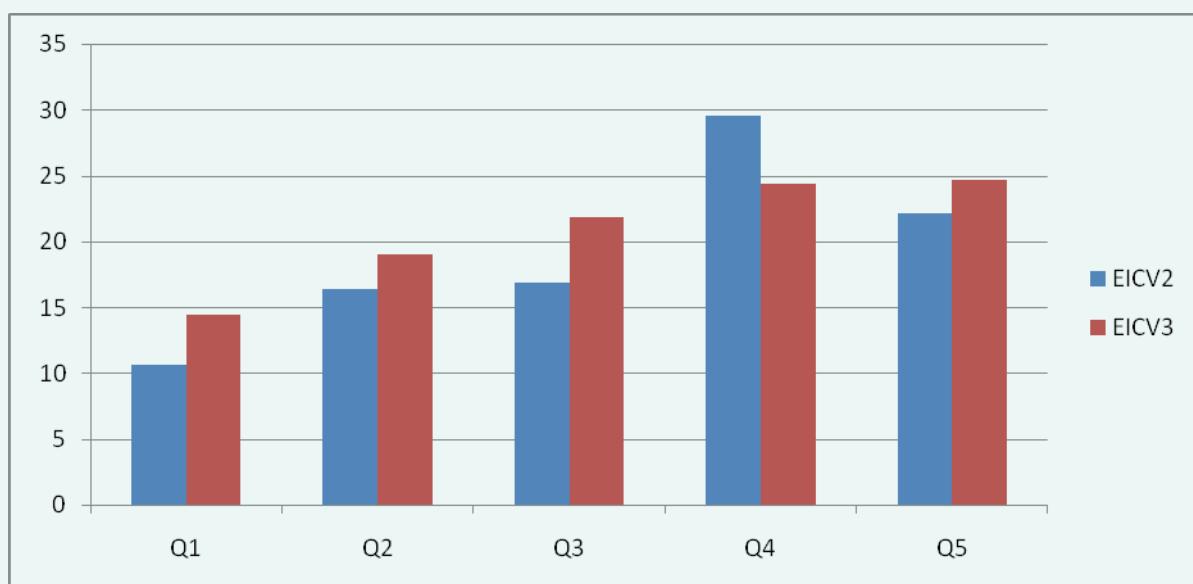
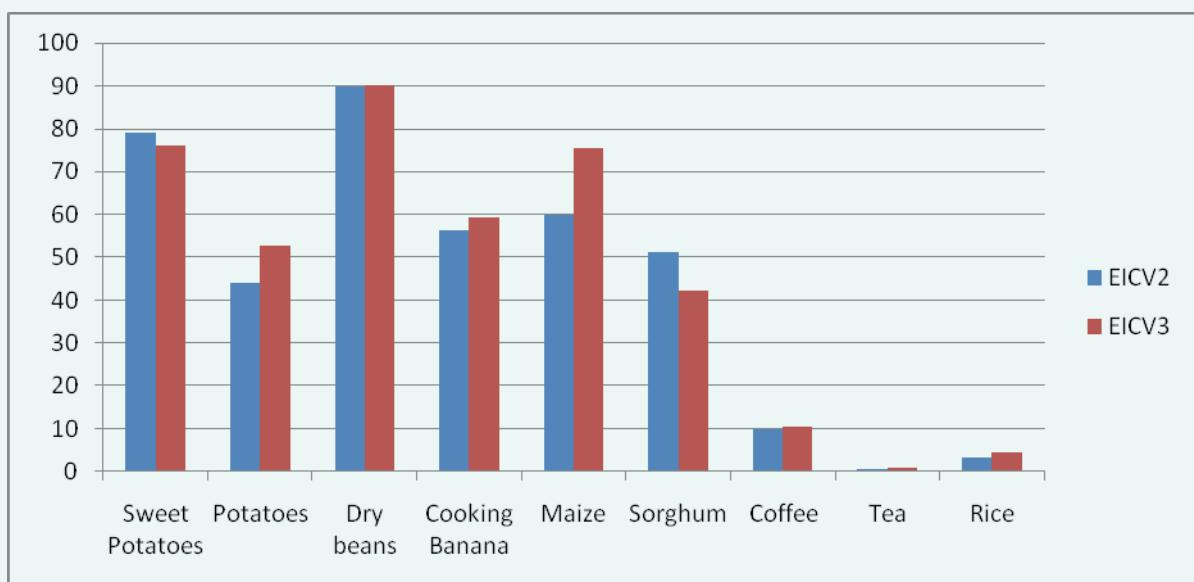


Table 6.4.2 presents the proportion of households producing specific crops. It thereby draws a picture of the cultivation decisions made by households across the different provinces as well as quintiles.

The information contained in this table also allows the reader to observe how decisions for or against specific crops have changed over time. This is also highlighted in Figure 6.4.2. Increasing proportions of households cultivate maize and potatoes, whereas cultivation of sorghum or sweet potatoes has decreased since EICV2. This is broadly in line with the Government policies on encouraging/discouraging the cultivation of specific crops. Interestingly, the proportion of households growing coffee and tea remained relatively stable between surveys.

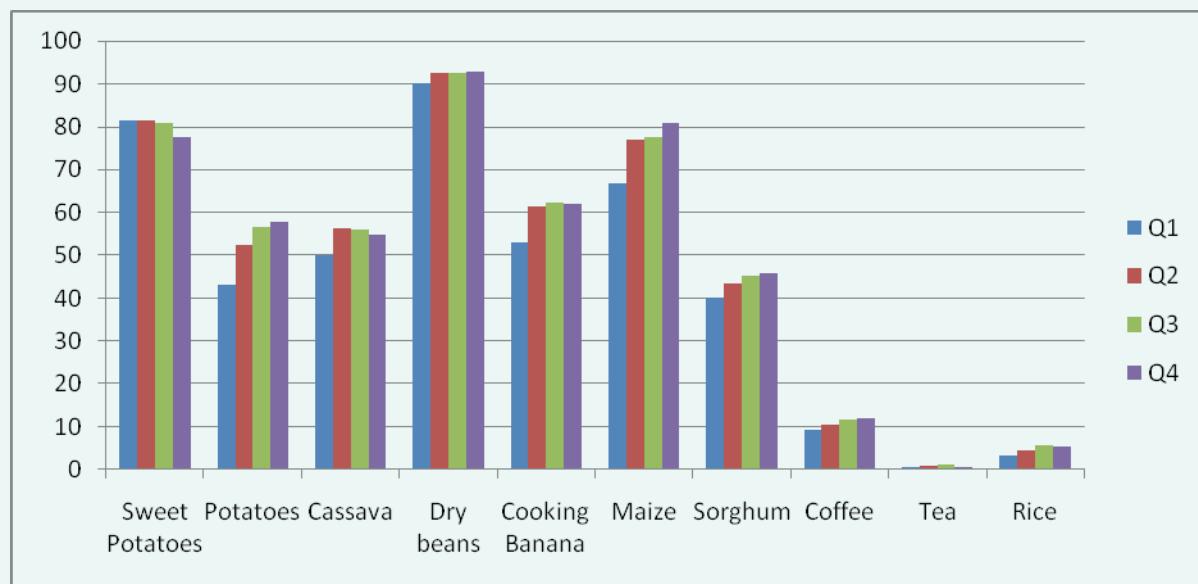
It also becomes clear that there are certain crops that are preferred by the poor, such as sweet potatoes, whereas other crops such as maize or potatoes, are cultivated more frequently by households in the higher quintiles.. This is also shown in Figure 6.4.3. It is, however, important to note that this information needs to be interpreted with caution, as this says nothing about the amount of a selected crop cultivated.

Figure 6.4.2 Percentage of households cultivating different crops



Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

Figure 6.4.3 Percentage of households cultivating different crops, by quintiles 1 to 4



Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

Noteworthy changes between EICV2 and EICV3 can be found in the production of maize, potatoes, beans and sweet potatoes. Sweet potato production decreased between rounds, whereas maize, potato and bean production increased. More information about production values will be included in reports on the agricultural sector due to be published in 2012.

Table 6.4.2 Percentage of households cultivating different crops

EICV3		% of HHs cultivating							Total no. of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
		Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Rice
Province	All Rwanda	76.1	52.8	52.2	90.2	59.2	75.4	42.3	10.4
	Kigali City	40.6	20.7	38.1	65.4	53.5	61.6	28.2	2.3
	Southern	87.9	58.2	65.7	93.1	58.7	69.6	52.1	15.8
	Western	73.0	46.3	36.2	85.2	48.1	71.6	10.3	13.7
	Northern	77.0	57.8	33.2	95.0	52.3	72.9	44.0	3.5
	Eastern	74.8	57.2	71.9	94.2	77.1	90.0	65.3	9.1
Quintile	Urban	51.4	32.9	37.3	75.3	51.0	65.4	26.9	7.0
	Rural	79.0	55.1	53.9	91.9	60.2	76.5	44.1	10.8
	Q1	81.4	43.2	50.1	90.2	52.9	66.8	40.0	9.3
	Q2	81.4	52.5	56.3	92.5	61.5	76.9	43.4	10.6
	Q3	80.7	56.5	56.1	92.6	62.2	77.6	45.3	11.6
	Q4	77.6	57.8	54.9	92.9	61.9	80.9	45.9	12.0
	Q5	59.5	52.0	42.7	82.0	56.4	73.1	36.0	8.3

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

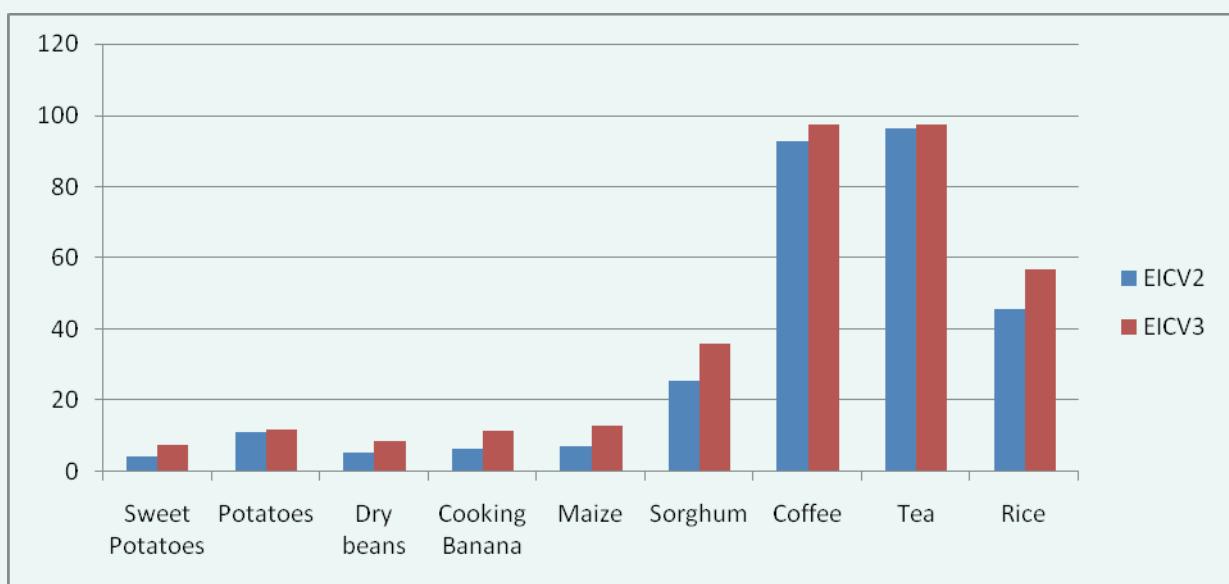
EICV2		% of HHs cultivating...							Total no. of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)			
		Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice	
All Rwanda	79.1	43.9	53.8	89.7	56.2	60.0	51.1	9.8	.7	3.4		1731
Province	Kigali City	70.9	21.4	53.8	85.0	55.2	63.0	49.4	4.2	.0	1.4	75
	Southern	90.0	38.1	65.0	90.2	48.7	41.4	55.8	11.9	1.1	5.9	479
	Western	72.0	36.1	46.9	84.6	43.8	57.9	16.5	14.5	1.0	1.6	432
	Northern	74.5	57.6	36.4	94.6	57.6	68.2	64.0	6.0	.6	1.5	334
	Eastern	79.2	51.9	62.0	91.5	76.7	76.5	71.9	6.5	.1	4.4	412
	Urban	62.5	27.3	43.5	86.2	52.1	50.6	43.8	8.0	.1	.3	173
Quintile	Rural	81.0	45.8	54.9	90.1	56.6	61.0	51.9	10.0	.7	3.8	1558
	Q1	76.2	32.3	44.0	85.4	44.9	46.6	48.7	8.3	.4	2.4	320
	Q2	81.3	43.3	53.0	92.2	54.8	56.9	52.3	9.6	.6	2.5	343
	Q3	82.7	47.2	55.6	90.8	57.7	62.5	51.9	10.2	.9	3.5	358
	Q4	81.7	47.3	58.8	90.8	62.1	65.2	53.9	11.3	.7	3.7	376
	Q5	72.9	48.5	56.4	88.9	60.0	67.3	48.2	9.2	.8	5.1	333

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

Tables 6.4.3 and 6.4.4 present information on commercialisation at the crop level (mean shares calculated only from households cultivating a given crop). As seen in Table 6.4.1 above, the mean share of marketed crop output increased overall from 19 to 21%. The tables below go into further detail by analysing this at the crop level.

If a household sells more than 50% of its harvest of a specific crop, this indicates an advanced level of commercialisation. Table 6.4.3 and Figure 6.4.4 show the percentage of households selling more than 50% of their harvest of different crops. Table 6.4.4 presents mean shares of harvest sold for the same crops.

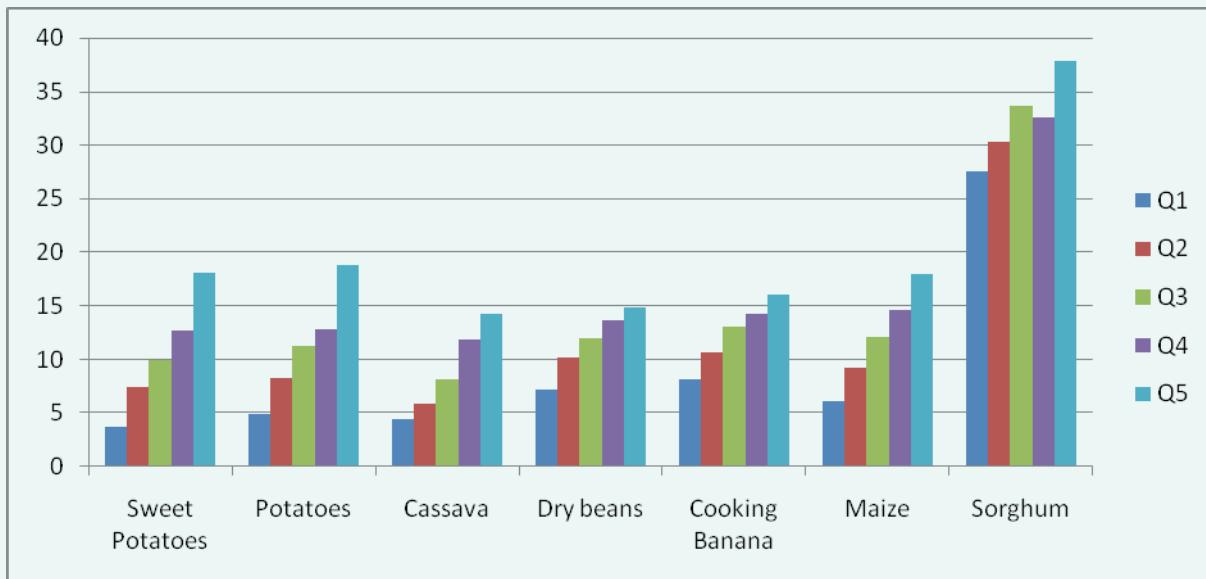
Figure 6.4.4 Percentage of households selling more than half of their harvest, for various crops



Some crops are more strongly commercialised than others. This is unsurprising for crops like coffee (97% of harvest sold), tea (97% of harvest sold) or rice (47%); however, sorghum also has relatively high shares sold (32%), followed by cooking bananas (13%) and maize (12%). The selling ratio increased for all the crops discussed compared to EICV2, with the exception of potatoes, for which the ratio remained unchanged.

It can be seen that the share of harvest sold increases constantly with quintile for all the relevant crops, as highlighted in Figure 6.4.5. This quintile analysis shows that, for poor households, many crops are hardly being sold at all, with the exception of sorghum. Quintile patterns between surveys do not change much.

Figure 6.4.5 Share of harvest sold for different crops, by quintile, EICV3



Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating a specific crop.

Table 6.4.3 Percentage of households selling more than half of their harvest of specific crops (among households cultivating this crop)

EICV3		% of HHs selling more than half of their harvest of...							Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)			
		Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice	
All Rwanda	7.5	11.8	8.0	8.8	11.6	12.8	36.1	97.5	97.5	56.9	2095	
Province	Kigali City	13.9	10.7	12.4	5.5	9.0	8.8	35.9	100.0	.	81.1	124
	Southern	6.1	6.8	6.6	5.6	12.3	12.3	21.1	97.8	100.0	54.1	533
	Western	10.0	19.5	7.3	4.6	12.1	10.5	19.9	97.1	96.7	70.1	508
	Northern	5.5	18.1	10.1	8.9	11.7	9.6	32.2	96.6	100.0	14.6	404
	Eastern	7.6	6.2	8.2	16.2	11.3	17.6	52.8	97.4	.0	59.0	525
	Urban	13.6	7.2	10.1	6.7	13.6	13.8	35.4	100.0	100.0	83.5	219
Quintile	Rural	7.1	12.1	7.8	9.0	11.4	12.7	36.1	97.3	97.5	56.3	1875
	Q1	1.6	4.1	3.1	4.5	7.6	5.8	29.2	99.1	100.0	39.1	376
	Q2	4.0	7.6	4.8	7.0	9.6	9.1	32.8	97.2	100.0	58.7	405
	Q3	7.4	11.9	6.8	8.5	11.8	12.4	37.2	97.5	100.0	58.4	438
	Q4	9.6	12.8	11.2	10.7	12.2	15.2	37.7	97.4	93.3	57.5	467
	Q5	16.8	20.5	14.2	13.1	16.4	20.0	43.2	96.3	92.2	66.9	409

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating a specific crop.

EICV2		% of HHs selling more than half of their harvest of...									Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)	
		Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice	
Province	All Rwanda	4.4	11.1	11.7	5.5	6.5	7.3	25.5	92.6	96.4	45.7	1731
	Kigali City	8.9	2.3	11.1	3.7	2.6	5.9	19.1	88.6	.	66.7	75
	Southern	4.7	7.4	15.0	3.0	9.7	10.3	14.7	94.8	100.0	42.6	479
	Western	4.8	22.5	10.8	3.6	7.3	7.8	15.0	92.1	90.3	86.5	432
	Northern	2.7	12.5	9.0	4.0	5.7	4.2	25.2	82.9	100.0	34.9	334
	Eastern	4.4	5.3	9.9	11.6	4.6	7.7	38.7	96.7	100.0	37.0	412
Urban/rural	Urban	7.0	7.7	16.0	3.8	8.3	10.5	19.2	91.3	.0	50.9	173
	Rural	4.2	11.3	11.4	5.6	6.3	7.1	26.1	92.7	97.9	45.6	1558
	Q1	.8	6.5	6.1	2.2	7.3	5.0	20.2	93.5	100.0	34.6	320
	Q2	2.0	8.7	7.7	3.4	7.3	4.8	23.6	91.3	100.0	36.3	343
	Q3	3.7	10.0	11.5	5.6	4.7	8.0	27.4	93.6	100.0	50.3	358
	Q4	5.2	11.6	13.0	5.7	5.9	8.2	25.7	91.0	100.0	37.4	376
Quintile	Q5	10.8	16.8	18.7	10.3	7.7	9.5	30.2	94.2	84.1	58.5	333

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating a specific crop.

Table 6.4.4 Selling ratio per crop (among households cultivating this crop)

EICV3		Share of harvest sold							Total no. of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)		
		Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice
All Rwanda	10.1	11.6	8.9	11.7	12.6	12.3	32.4	97.0	97.3	47.2	2095
	Kigali City	15.3	9.1	11.5	7.8	9.3	8.6	28.9	100.0	.	51.4
	Southern	9.8	7.2	8.0	8.9	12.5	11.4	20.4	96.8	99.4	45.8
	Western	12.2	17.8	8.4	6.5	12.4	10.0	17.1	96.8	96.7	58.2
	Northern	8.9	16.7	10.4	12.2	13.0	9.8	29.5	96.3	99.9	508
	Eastern	8.7	7.5	9.1	19.3	13.1	16.9	46.4	97.6	.	404
	Urban	14.4	6.7	10.2	8.6	12.9	12.1	30.9	98.5	100.0	51.8
Urban/rural	Rural	9.8	11.9	8.8	12.0	12.6	12.3	32.5	96.9	97.2	47.1
	Q1	3.7	4.9	4.4	7.2	8.2	6.1	27.6	98.5	100.0	33.8
	Q2	7.4	8.3	5.9	10.2	10.6	9.2	30.3	96.4	100.0	405
	Q3	10.0	11.2	8.2	12.0	13.1	12.1	33.6	97.0	99.2	48.0
	Q4	12.7	12.8	11.8	13.7	14.2	14.6	32.6	97.0	93.2	46.9
	Q5	18.1	18.8	14.3	14.9	16.1	18.0	37.9	96.0	92.2	467
											409

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating a specific crop.

EICV2		Share of harvest sold									Total no. of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
		Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Cassava	Dry beans	Cooking banana	Maize	Sorghum	Coffee	Tea	Rice
Province	All Rwanda	7.4	11.6	13.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	24.0	91.2	96.0	39.6
	Kigali City	9.0	7.3	10.8	5.6	6.2	7.0	18.6	86.0	.	60.8
	Southern	8.0	8.6	15.7	5.6	10.3	9.9	16.0	92.6	98.9	39.5
	Western	8.6	21.4	12.8	5.1	8.8	9.3	14.4	91.3	90.3	73.4
	Northern	6.5	12.4	11.0	6.0	7.0	4.9	24.5	81.9	100.0	25.4
	Eastern	6.0	6.6	11.0	15.2	7.5	8.6	34.0	95.7	100.0	30.0
	Urban	9.6	7.0	16.1	5.8	9.3	9.7	17.9	91.4	0	38.2
	Rural	7.2	11.9	12.7	8.1	8.2	8.0	24.6	91.2	97.4	39.7
	Q1	3.0	6.7	7.3	3.5	7.5	5.3	21.2	91.4	95.2	32.8
	Q2	5.4	10.5	9.7	6.0	8.0	6.0	22.4	91.0	100.0	31.8
Quintile	Q3	7.2	11.9	12.8	8.9	7.3	8.4	25.4	91.8	100.0	40.1
	Q4	8.9	11.9	15.0	9.0	8.5	9.0	24.4	88.7	100.0	37.7
	Q5	12.6	15.1	18.2	11.7	10.0	10.8	26.6	94.1	84.1	47.8
											333

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating a specific crop.

9.5 Input and equipment use for agricultural production

Table 6.5.1 shows the proportion of crop-producing households who purchased agricultural inputs. Use of sacks and packing increased from 37% to 48% between surveys for households purchasing any agricultural inputs. This is an indicator of commercialisation of production, since sacks and packaging are purchased primarily if selling is intended. As already seen in the above section, this implies that higher proportions and higher total numbers of households have started to sell part of their production in the market place, as compared to EICV2.

Use of fertilisers also increased dramatically, from 18% to 38%. A higher increase can be observed for chemical fertilisers (11% to 29% of households) than for organic fertilisers (7% to 9% of households).¹⁶ Use of insecticides has also increased; 31% of households used them as compared to 24% in EICV2. As discussed in Section 6.4 above, this will have contributed to increased crop productivity.

Table 6.5.2 presents possession of hand tools and modern agricultural equipment such as shovels, rakes and spades, picks or peeling machines. This shows that only a small proportion of agricultural households possess hand tools and even fewer use modern agricultural equipment. Despite some increases between EICV2 and EICV3 for selected items (e.g. picks), this yields an important insight into agricultural production in Rwanda: whilst more and more households are benefitting from using agricultural inputs such as fertilisers for their yields, many still seem to be cultivating their fields with the simplest means possible, without using more sophisticated tools and equipment.

¹⁶ The EICV survey asks whether households incurred any expenditure on the reported items – if some of these items (e.g. fertilisers) were distributed to the household free of charge by the government or other institutions, the proportions reported could be slightly understating the true usage rates.

Table 6.5.1 Proportion of households purchasing agricultural inputs (equipment and services by type of equipment or service by province and urban/rural)

EICV3		Inputs for agricultural production						Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
		Improved seeds	Sacks and packing	Organic fertilisers	Chemical fertilisers	Organic or Chemical fertilisers	Insecticides	
All Rwanda		18.8	48.2	9.3	28.9	38.3	30.5	2095
Province	Kigali City	10.1	17.6	5.1	10.7	15.8	19.3	124
	Southern	22.7	39.1	9.7	26.2	35.9	25.2	533
	Western	18.6	37.4	10.4	37.3	47.7	28.4	508
	Northern	26.4	49.2	14.8	39.0	53.8	36.5	404
	Eastern	11.1	74.4	4.7	20.2	24.9	36.0	525
Urban/rural	Urban	15.9	25.8	7.0	16.2	23.2	18.5	219
	Rural	19.1	50.8	9.6	30.4	40.0	31.9	1875

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

EICV2		Inputs for agricultural production						Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
		Sacks and packing	Organic fertilisers	Chemical fertilisers	Organic or chemical fertilisers	Insecticides		
All Rwanda		36.5	7.0	11.0	18.0	24.4		1732
Province	Kigali City	28.9	5.8	7.6	13.4	23.2		75
	Southern	27.9	8.4	12.1	20.5	20.6		480
	Western	23.7	7.2	14.1	21.3	22.8		432
	Northern	42.5	9.2	12.9	22.0	27.2		334
	Eastern	56.7	3.6	5.6	9.2	28.7		412
Urban/rural	Urban	16.9	5.4	5.1	10.4	17.5		173
	Rural	38.7	7.2	11.7	18.8	25.2		1559

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

Table 6.5.2 Proportion of households by possession of hand tools and modern equipment by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Hand tools				Modern equipment			Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
		Hoes and shovels	Rakes and spades	Picks	Wheel barrow	Peeling machine	Mills/ pestles	Sower/ drill	
All Rwanda	96.4	23.0	14.7	2.5	.1	.1	.2	.1.6	2095
Province	Kigali City	82.7	35.6	19.3	10.5	.0	.0	.3	.6
	Southern	98.5	21.3	21.6	1.3	.3	.3	.1	.9
	Western	96.1	22.2	9.3	1.8	.1	.1	.1	508
	Northern	96.6	23.5	16.3	2.9	.0	.0	.2	404
	Eastern	97.6	22.2	10.5	2.2	.1	.1	.3	525
	Urban	86.7	30.6	17.4	7.1	.1	.1	.3	219
Urban/rural	Rural	97.5	22.1	14.4	1.9	.1	.1	.2	1.7
									1875

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

EICV2		Hand tools				Modern equipment			Total no.of HHs cultivating land for crop production (in 000s)
		Hoes and shovels	Rakes and spades	Picks	Wheel barrow	Peeling machine	Mills/pestles	Sower/drill	
All Rwanda		97.9	21.6	9.4	2.5	.2	.3	.0	1732
Province	Kigali City	93.1	39.7	22.4	9.7	.0	.4	.0	75
	Southern	98.6	21.0	7.1	2.2	.1	.2	.0	480
	Western	97.1	19.0	6.5	1.5	.6	.3	.2	432
	Northern	97.6	20.0	11.9	1.6	.0	.2	.0	334
	Eastern	99.2	23.0	10.9	3.2	.1	.4	.0	412
Urban/rural	Urban	93.5	29.9	16.0	7.5	.1	.5	.0	173
	Rural	98.4	20.7	8.7	1.9	.2	.3	.0	1559

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households cultivating land for crop production.

9.6 Processing

Table 6.6.1 presents the different types of agricultural processing activities that households are engaged in. As seen in Table 6.0.1 above, 55% and 59% of all households were engaged in some sort of processing activity in EICV2 and EICV3, respectively. Maize flour processing increased from 31% to 46% of households engaged in processing. In contrast, sorghum flour processing decreased from 58% to 47% of processing households. Production of beers decreased between surveys from 62% to 49% of households engaged in processing.

Table 6.6.1 Households engaged in different types of processing

EICV3		% of HHs engaged in different processing activities				Total no. of HHs engaged in processing (in 000s)
		Maize flour	Sorghum flour	Banana juice	Beer (local or sorghum) ²	
All Rwanda		45.6	47.3	30.9	48.5	1317
Province	Kigali City	20.4	39.9	22.2	40.3	72
	Southern	21.2	51.0	35.3	59.0	338
	Western	37.4	18.3	37.6	35.8	294
	Northern	50.4	53.8	25.3	48.0	210
	Eastern	74.1	63.5	26.9	50.7	401
	Urban/rural	27.1	31.9	21.0	31.9	115
	Rural	47.4	48.8	31.9	50.1	1201

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households engaged in processing.

EICV2		% HHs engaged in different processing activities				Total no. of HHs engaged in processing (in 000s)
		Maize flour	Sorghum flour	Banana juice	Beer (banana or sorghum)	
All Rwanda		31.2	57.5	34.2	62.1	1045
Province	Kigali City	19.2	69.2	34.9	58.0	47
	Southern	11.1	50.1	29.5	64.9	298
	Western	29.1	20.5	37.0	49.0	203
	Northern	27.7	69.3	30.9	64.9	169
	Eastern	54.6	79.5	38.3	66.9	325
	Urban/rural	27.2	49.5	19.8	38.3	101
	Rural	31.6	58.3	35.7	64.7	944

Note: Estimates calculated as percentage of total number of households engaged in processing.

10 Social protection, savings and access to credit

In recent years, the Government of Rwanda has introduced several schemes of social protection or support. This chapter discusses the coverage of three schemes. It also analyses the population's access to credit markets and savings accounts.

10.1 Social protection and community development

Respondents of the EICV3 were asked about their participation in three important social protection and community development schemes: VUP Direct Support, the Ubudehe scheme and the RSSP. VUP Direct Support aims to support poor households to access social services and thereby increase health and education coverage. Ubudehe supports citizens by encouraging engagement in problem-solving processes using locally designed institutions, as well as encouraging participation in poverty analysis and sector planning. RSSP is a project that aims at revitalising the rural economy through rehabilitation of marshlands and hillsides, as well as strengthening commodity chains by intensifying production, promoting agricultural value addition, and expanding access to markets.

Table 7.1.1 presents the proportion of households that received support from the three schemes. 8% of households overall benefited from the Ubudehe scheme and this is as high as 16% in the Northern Province. In the other provinces, the proportions of beneficiaries of the Ubudehe scheme are lower, at 8% in the Southern and Western provinces, 5% in the Eastern Province and 4% in Kigali City.

5% of households benefited from the RSSP. The highest proportion of targeted households are found in the Southern and Eastern provinces (8%). The lowest proportion is in the Northern Province (2%) and in Kigali City (0.4%).

The VUP Direct Support programme targets only a very small number of beneficiaries. Overall, this is below 1% and, with the exception of Kigali (1%), all remaining provinces show less than 1% of households targeted by VUP.

Analysis by quintile shows that VUP Direct Support was relatively successful in targeting poor households, with scheme participation decreasing with quintile. In contrast, the Ubudehe Scheme as well as RSSP benefited households across all quintiles, with only the richest quintile showing smaller proportions of beneficiaries.

Table 7.1.1 Households that have ever benefited from social protection programs by type of programme, province and urban/rural

EICV3		Social protection scheme			Total no.of HHs(in 000s)
		VUP Direct Support	Ubudehe Scheme	RSSP/ MINAGRI Programme	
Province	All Rwanda	.8	8.3	5.1	2253
	Rwanda	1.2	4.0	.4	223
	Kigali City	.8	8.0	8.3	549
	Southern	.8	7.7	3.3	528
	Western	.8	15.5	1.9	411
	Northern	.7	5.4	8.1	542
	Eastern	.2	3.5	1.3	331
	Urban	.9	9.1	5.8	1922
	Rural	1.3	9.5	4.0	381
	Quintile	1.0	10.1	5.8	415
Urban/rural	Q1	.8	8.7	5.7	448
	Q2	.7	8.8	6.6	490
	Q3	.4	5.0	3.6	519
	Q4				
	Q5				

10.2 Credit and savings

Lack of access to credit is widely regarded a major hindrance for successful development, especially of poor agricultural households. However, excess debt can likewise be a major problem. The EICV3 data allows us to differentiate between:

- Households that are currently holding a loan;
- Households that are not currently holding credit but did so during the past 12 months;
- Households not currently holding credit and that didn't request any in the past 12 months; and
- Households that failed to secure credit.

The first two groups can be considered as having access to credit, whereas the last group does not; for the third group, access to credit cannot be established.¹⁷

Table 7.2.1 presents households' access to credit according to these four categories. 74% of households have access to credit, whereas less than 1% do not and the remaining 26% did not request credit during the last 12 months. The proportion of households having no access to credit is negligible across all the different domains analysed. Compared to EICV2, 16% more households have credit and a similar

¹⁷ It is important to note of course that questions about holding or failing to secure credit can easily lead to response bias in favour of self-classification into the third group.

reduction in the proportion of households with no access to credit is also observed, suggesting that many more households are now able to access credit. Households in Kigali City have improved access to credit by more than their rural counterparts, as shown in Figure 7.2.1. Of the more rural provinces, access to credit in the Southern Province is less improved than in the Eastern Province, although credit is more widely accessed in the Southern Province.

This also leads to the question of whether Kigali City residents are facing more debt-related problems than in EICV2.

Figure 7.2.1 Percentage of households with credit (currently or in past 12 months)

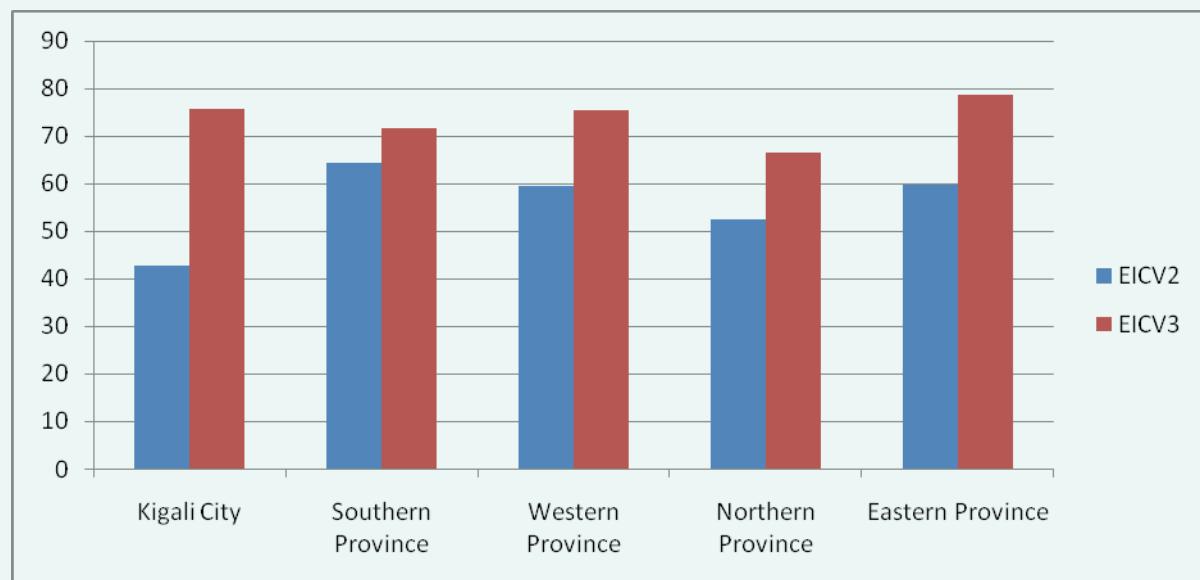


Table 7.2.1 Access to credit by provinces and urban/rural

EICV3		Access to credit		Unknown	No access to credit	Total no.of HHs (000s)
		HH currently has a loan	HH currently has no loan, but had credit during the past 12 months			
Province	All Rwanda	59.9	13.8	25.6	.7	2253
	Kigali City	62.8	13.0	23.3	.9	223
	Southern	59.4	12.1	28.0	.5	549
	Western	61.5	14.0	23.8	.8	528
	Northern	52.6	13.8	33.1	.4	411
Urban/rural	Eastern	63.0	15.7	20.4	.8	542
	Urban	59.3	12.2	27.7	.7	331
Quintile	Rural	60.0	14.1	25.3	.7	1922
	Q1	61.8	12.3	24.9	.9	381
	Q2	61.8	14.0	24.0	.3	415
	Q3	61.2	14.0	24.3	.5	448
	Q4	59.5	13.5	26.4	.6	490
	Q5	56.1	14.8	28.1	1.0	519

EICV2		Access to credit		Unknown	No access to credit	Total no.of HHs (000s)
		HH currently has a loan	HH currently has no loan, but had credit during the past 12 months			
Province	All Rwanda	45.9	11.9	40.7	1.4	1892
	Kigali City	34.7	8.1	55.2	2.1	177
	Southern	50.0	14.3	34.5	1.2	499
	Western	49.6	9.8	38.9	1.6	448
	Northern	41.6	10.7	46.5	1.2	347
Urban / Rural	Eastern	45.6	14.0	38.9	1.5	421
	Urban	35.7	9.2	53.0	2.0	311
Quintile	Rural	47.9	12.4	38.3	1.3	1581
	Q1	47.0	9.7	42.0	1.2	329
	Q2	45.4	12.5	40.6	1.5	353
	Q3	46.1	12.5	40.4	.9	368
	Q4	46.9	11.9	39.3	1.9	398
	Q5	44.7	12.6	41.2	1.5	444

Table 7.2.2 shows the different sources of credit that the people with credit are using.¹⁸ The EICV3 data shows that informal institutions, such as relatives/friends, informal lenders or tontines, are used by a much higher proportion of households than banks or microfinance institutions. 27% of households with a loan have at least one of their loans with their relatives. This is especially true in the Northern Province, with 45% doing so. The tontines are another important source of credit with rural households, at 22%. Informal lenders are even more widely used, by 56% of people with at least one loan, and 70% or more in Kigali City and the Eastern Province are using informal lenders. In addition to informal lenders, 14% of households with loans in Kigali City hold a loan from a commercial bank. Loans from VUP are held by less than 2% of households.

Comparison with EICV2 is difficult since answer choices changed drastically. It seems, however, that relatives are becoming less important as a source of credit, from 69% in EICV2 to 27% in EICV3.

18 Since households can have more than one type of credit, percentages per domain do not sum up to 100%.

Table 7.2.2 Percentage of households receiving credit from various sources by province and urban/rural

EICV3		% of HHs with credit from...						Total no. of HHs with a loan (in 000s)			
		State bank	Commercial bank	Relatives/family	Credit cooperative	Tontine (community)	Informal lenders	Microfinance	VUP loan	Other sources	
All Rwanda		1.0	5.1	27.0	7.6	19.6	56.4	1.2	1.5	4.6	1659
Kigali City		2.1	13.6	15.7	6.6	5.1	74.9	2.7	.3	2.0	169
Southern		.6	4.4	27.2	6.2	16.3	58.8	1.0	1.6	4.0	392
Province		.8	3.6	45.2	7.8	19.2	40.7	.8	1.1	3.9	398
Northern		1.3	5.2	23.8	7.3	36.5	44.1	.8	1.5	3.0	273
Eastern		1.0	3.8	16.5	9.3	18.2	69.3	1.3	2.1	7.8	427
Urban/ rural		1.9	13.1	17.5	7.4	8.3	66.7	2.3	.8	2.5	237
Rural		.9	3.8	28.6	7.7	21.5	54.7	1.0	1.6	4.9	1422

Base: All households currently with a loan.

EICV2		% of HHs that hold a credit from...								Total no. of HHs with a loan (in 000s)				
		State bank	Private bank	Popular bank	COOPEC	Agricultural society	Co- operative	Employer	Other modern institution	Lender	Relative/ friend	Tontine (community)	Other traditional institution	
All Rwanda		.9	1.4	5.8	4.8	6.0	12.2	.5	2.2	1.3	68.9	6.2	2.3	1094
Kigali City		1.6	7.1	8.7	14.7	1.8	12.7	4.2	2.2	2.2	49.1	3.7	3.2	76
Southern		.8	.6	5.3	4.2	7.4	10.1	.3	2.1	.6	73.0	5.1	2.8	320
Western		1.3	1.6	5.7	4.6	3.4	12.4	.1	2.2	2.5	72.5	5.9	1.3	266
Northern		.7	.9	5.9	2.5	7.8	13.8	.3	2.0	.9	66.0	6.7	2.4	181
Eastern		.6	1.1	5.6	4.4	7.1	13.3	.2	2.5	.7	67.7	8.2	2.2	251
Urban/	Urban	1.6	5.7	10.5	12.2	1.9	13.0	2.8	1.6	2.0	52.9	2.6	2.2	140
rural	Rural	.8	.8	5.1	3.7	6.6	12.1	.2	2.3	1.2	71.2	6.7	2.3	954

Base: All households currently with a loan.

Table 7.2.3 presents the percentage of individuals aged 18 and above that have a savings account. 21% of people in Rwanda have at least one savings account, with 37% for Kigali City residents as compared to 17% to 20% in the remaining provinces. More men than women have savings accounts, at 29% as compared to 14%. The likelihood of having a savings account increases progressively with wealth. Whereas only 10% of households in the lowest quintile have a savings account, this is true for 37% of persons in the richest quintile.

Comparison with EICV2 shows an impressive increase in access to savings institutions, from 9% to 21%. In all provinces but Kigali City, the proportion of people with a savings account has at least doubled. Also, the increases found are particularly high in relative terms for the poorer quintiles, with incidence rates at least tripling for the lowest three quintiles.

Table 7.2.3 Percentage of individuals 18+ with access to saving facilities by province, urban/rural and sex

EICV3		% of individuals 18+ with a savings account	Total population 18+ (in 000s)
All Rwanda		20.6	5395
Province	Kigali City	37.3	593
	Southern	17.7	1284
	Western	17.3	1267
	Northern	19.8	987
	Eastern	19.6	1264
Urban/rural	Urban	33.2	869
	Rural	18.2	4526
Sex	Male	28.7	2443
	Female	13.9	2952
Quintile	Q1	9.6	894
	Q2	12.9	978
	Q3	15.8	1046
	Q4	20.7	1154
	Q5	37.4	1323
EICV2		% of individuals 18+ with a savings account	Total population 18+ (in 000s)
All Rwanda		9.2	4612
Province	Kigali City	21.9	486
	Southern Province	7.1	1213
	Western Province	8.4	1074
	Northern Province	7.1	830
	Eastern Province	8.1	1009
Urban/rural	Urban	20.3	816
	Rural	6.8	3796
Sex	Male	14.1	2091
	Female	5.1	2521
Quintile	Q1	1.7	770
	Q2	2.7	857
	Q3	4.7	887
	Q4	8.1	961
	Q5	23.5	1137

Table 7.2.3 above presented the percentage of individuals with savings accounts; however, it is clear that, for many households, one savings account per household is regarded as sufficient. It is therefore informative to compare the above table with Table 7.2.4 below, which presents the percentage of households with at least one savings account.

This shows similar patterns as above. 39% of households have at least one savings account, as compared to 19% in EICV2. Access to savings accounts increases with wealth, with 20% in the poorest quintile having an account as compared to 67% in the richest. As noted above, the relative increases are particularly high for the poorer quintiles, for which rates at least triple, or increase as much as from 4% in EICV2 to 20% in EICV3 in the case of the poorest quintile. A particularly strong increase can be found for the Northern Province, which had the lowest rate in EICV2 (15%) but in EICV3 had the second-highest rate (40%) after Kigali City.

Figure 7.2.2 Percentage of households with a savings account

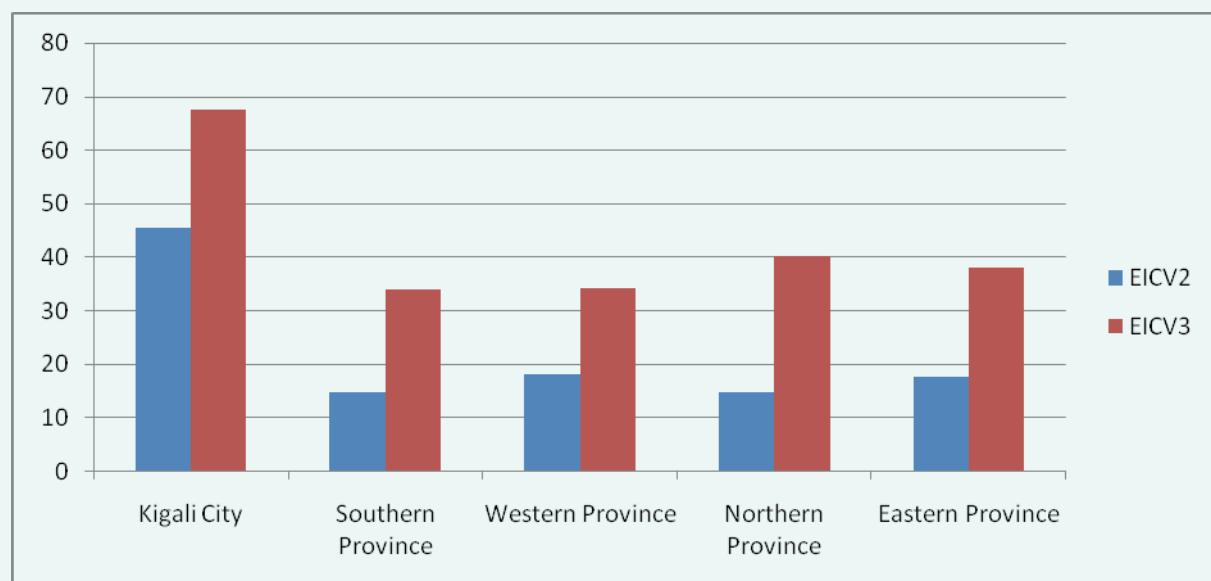


Table 7.2.4 Percentage of households with at least one savings account by province, urban/rural and sex

EICV3		HHs with at least one savings account	Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
All Rwanda		39.4	2253
Province	Kigali City	67.5	223
	Southern Province	33.8	549
	Western Province	34.2	528
	Northern Province	40.1	411
	Eastern Province	37.9	542
Urban/rural	Urban	60.4	331
	Rural	35.8	1922
Quintile	Q1	20.4	381
	Q2	27.6	415
	Q3	32.7	448
	Q4	41.5	490
	Q5	66.7	519
EICV2		HHs with at least one savings account	Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
All Rwanda		18.9	1892
Province	Kigali City	45.5	177
	Southern Province	14.6	499
	Western Province	18.0	448
	Northern Province	14.6	347
	Eastern Province	17.5	421
Urban/rural	Urban	40.8	311
	Rural	14.6	1581
Quintile	Q1	3.7	329
	Q2	6.3	353
	Q3	11.2	368
	Q4	18.5	398
	Q5	47.1	444

11 Poverty

The EICV household survey is designed to be able to measure poverty in monetary terms. The third EICV survey was designed to be comparable with the two previous rounds.

A full report on the poverty analysis conducted with EICV data will be published in 2012 as a companion report to this document. The poverty report will give full details about the methodology used, consumption data, and calculation of the poverty line, as well as the prices used for deflation across surveys. This chapter is intended to only give a brief summary of the findings on poverty detailed in the companion report. It also puts the findings on poverty into the broader context of indicators covered in this key indicators report.

The analysis of poverty reported here is based on household consumption per adult equivalent member, adjusted for differences in prices faced by households between regions, between months of the year and allowing for inflation between one survey round and the next. With these adjustments made, the data are properly comparable over time and by location.

The poverty line defines a level of household consumption per adult below which a household is deemed to be poor. The poverty line used here is the same one used in the analysis of the EICV1 survey in 2001, which was 64,000 RwF per adult per year in January 2001 prices. This poverty line was set with reference to a minimum food consumption basket, which was judged to offer the required number of calories required for a Rwandan who was likely to be involved in physically demanding work, along with an allowance for non-food consumption. An extreme poverty line was also set as the cost of buying the food consumption basket if nothing was spent on non-food at all; this line was 45,000 RwF per adult per year in January 2001 prices. In current prices, these lines correspond to 118,000 RwF and 83,000 RwF, respectively.

This chapter focuses on the change in poverty over the period covered by the three EICV surveys and also on the evolution of inequality. The chapter also reports on the spatial pattern of poverty as observed in 2010/11 survey.

11.1 The pattern of poverty change

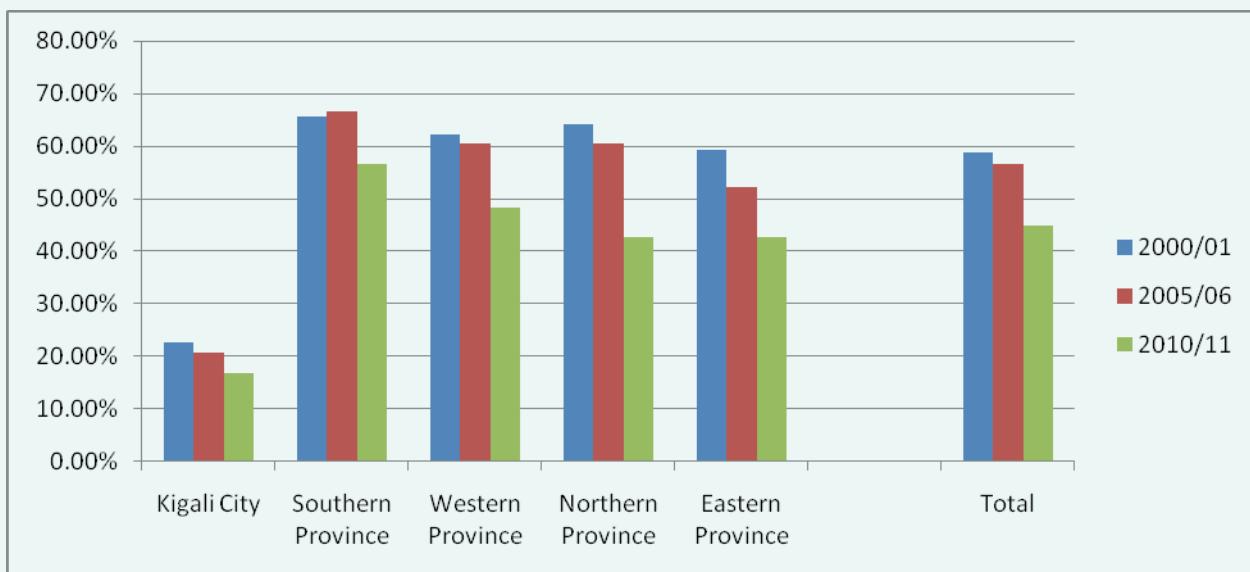
The proportion of the Rwandan population identified as poor according to the three EICV surveys is summarised in Table 8.8.1 and graphically in Figure 8.1.1, disaggregated by province and by urban/rural location.

Table 8.1.1 Percentage of the Rwandan population identified as poor

Province	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11
Kigali City	22.7%	20.8%	16.8%
Southern Province	65.5%	66.7%	56.5%
Western Province	62.3%	60.4%	48.4%
Northern Province	64.2%	60.5%	42.8%
Eastern Province	59.3%	52.1%	42.6%
Urban		28.5%	22.1%
Rural		61.9%	48.7%
Total	58.9%	56.7%	44.9%

Comparing levels of poverty by province, poverty is highest in all three rounds in the Southern Province and lowest by far in Kigali City. The Eastern Province is the second least poor province.

Figure 8.1.1 Changes in poverty in Rwanda

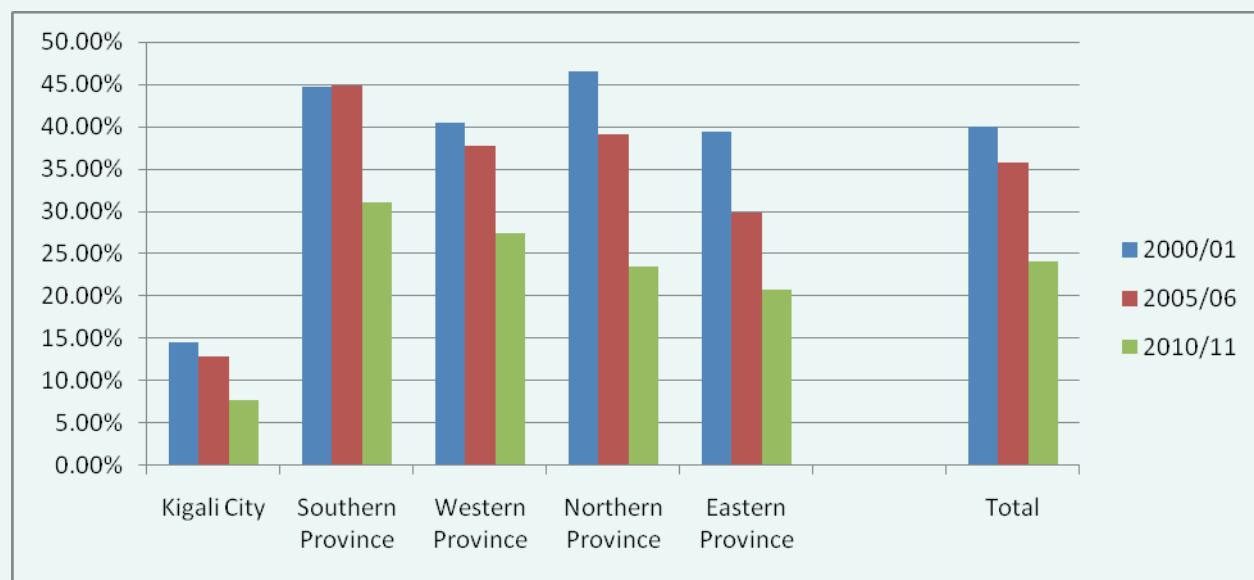


Focusing on changes, the results show a reduction in poverty at the national level by 12 percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11, a large reduction over this five-year period and one which is strongly statistically significant. This contrasts with the limited poverty reduction experienced over the period 2000/01 to 2005/06, which had been partly due to an increase in inequality over that period, among other factors.

Reductions in poverty over the 2005/06 to 2010/11 period are observed in all provinces, but the reduction is largest in the Northern Province. Nonetheless, there have been large reductions in all provinces, including the Southern

Province where poverty had in fact increased between 2000/01 and 2005/06. These changes are also statistically significant in all cases.

Figure 8.1.2 Evolution of extreme poverty in Rwanda, by province



Extreme poverty fell from 40% in 2000/01 to 36% in 2005/06 to 24% in 2010/11, again a substantial reduction over the recent five-year period following a modest fall in the first five-year period. The pattern of change by province is highlighted in Figure 8.1.2. This shows large reductions in all provinces, all of which are statistically significant. Again, the greatest reduction is in the Northern Province. The Southern Province remains the area of the country with the highest levels of extreme poverty, but here too extreme poverty fell significantly over the past five years.

Table 8.1.2 Extreme poverty in Rwanda

Province	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11
Kigali City	14.5%	12.9%	7.8%
Southern Province	44.7%	44.9%	31.1%
Western Province	40.4%	37.7%	27.4%
Northern Province	46.5%	39.1%	23.5%
Eastern Province	39.4%	29.9%	20.8%
Urban		16.0%	10.4%
Rural		39.5%	26.4%
Total	40.0%	35.8%	24.1%

In summary, Rwanda has had an impressive record in translating its recent growth into poverty reduction across the country over the past five years. An important element of this is that recent growth has been accompanied by falling inequality over the past five years, in contrast to the previous five years.

Over the 2000/01 to 2005/06 period, growth rates were higher among richer groups and especially at the top of the distribution, whereas in the second five-year period growth took place throughout the distribution and was in fact faster at the bottom. Table 8.1.3 summarises the evolution of two commonly used measures of inequality. The ratio of the 90th percentile of consumption to the 10th fell between 2005/06 and 2010/11, having increased sharply in the first five-year period. The Gini coefficient also falls from 0.52 in 2005/06 to 0.49 in 2010/11, lower than its level in 2000/01. It also fell in most provinces over this period, with the exception of the Northern Province. It is clear that, over this latter period, the greatest part of the Rwandan population has shared in the benefits of growth.

Table 8.1.3 Evolution of inequality in Rwanda

Gini coefficient	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11
Rwanda	0.507	0.522	0.490
Kigali City	0.559	0.586	0.559
Southern Province	0.425	0.446	0.373
Western Province	0.445	0.492	0.395
Northern Province	0.457	0.431	0.438
Eastern Province	0.403	0.436	0.362
Ratio of 90th to 10th percentile	7.066	7.100	6.357

Table 8.1.4 uses the household income data collected by the survey to summarise the economic activities which people are predominantly engaged in and the extent of poverty among those working in each category. The first five categories are of households obtaining 50% or more of their household income from the indicated source; the last two categories pursue more diversified strategies which are distinguished by the importance or not of farm wage in their activities. There is an increase in diversification between EICV2 and EICV3, but in both years the large majority earn half or more of their income from one activity, which in most cases is agriculture. There is an increase in the importance of non-wage income over the period and a reduction in non-farm self-employment income, though both sources remain important and self-employment is a growing phenomenon for the population (see Chapter 5).

Table 8.1.4 Population shares and poverty classified by the main household activity

	Share of population (%)		Percentage of poverty	
	EICV2	EICV3	EICV2	EICV3
Mostly agriculture	56.6	52.2	62.8	52.2
Mostly farm wage	4.3	3.6	88.1	76.6
Mostly non-farm wage	7.3	10.7	36.6	22.8
Mostly non-farm self-employment	27.0	16.2	46.5	24.2
Mostly transfers	1.5	2.2	45.6	28.6
Diversified, but farm wage more than 30%	1.0	4.1	77.3	76.2
Diversified, but farm wage less than 30%	2.3	11.1	28.4	47.6
Total	100.0	100.0	56.7	44.9

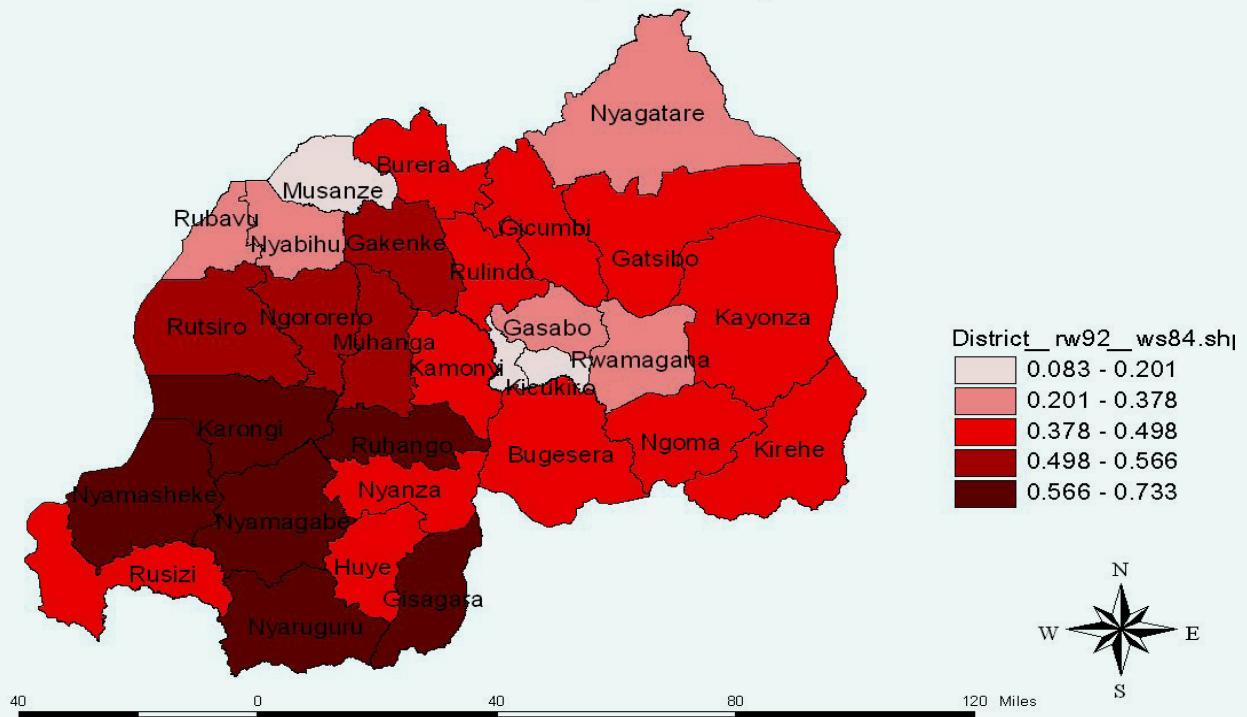
In both years, poverty levels are highest by far among those reliant mainly or heavily on farm wage labour, followed by those working in agriculture; poverty is much lower in other categories. Over this period, poverty falls in almost all categories but particularly among those reliant on non-farm wage or self-employment work or transfers. Poverty falls to a lesser extent among those reliant on agriculture or farm wage work. This suggests that non-farm activities, especially for wages, have played an important role in poverty reduction in Rwanda. This finding is reinforced by the data on the economic activities of adults.

1.2 The spatial pattern of poverty in Rwanda

The EICV3 survey was conducted with a sufficiently large sample to enable disaggregation to the district level. Figure 8.2.1 shows a map of poverty in Rwanda by district. This will be discussed in more depth in subsequent reports.

Figure 8.2.1 Poverty in Rwanda by district, 2010/11

EICV3: poverty



11.2 Consumption and consistency with other indicators

The analysis of poverty reported here is based on household consumption per adult equivalent member, adjusted for differences in prices faced by households between regions, between months of the year and allowing for inflation between one survey round and the next. Table 8.3.1 shows a summary of mean consumption over the three surveys, which reflects the increase in standard of living found throughout this report and in the poverty estimates.

Table 8.3.1 Average consumption per adult equivalent in real terms (RwF 2011)

Province	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11
Kigali City	253,243	289,504	324,844
Southern Province	68,481	71,550	106,754
Western Province	76,602	87,448	92,896
Northern Province	73,408	76,095	109,995
Eastern Province	71,397	89,901	104,487
Urban	293,322	240,553	274,030
Rural	66,902	73,875	98,896
Total	90,601	99,749	123,891

To what extent is the pattern of significant poverty reduction over the 2005/06 to 2010/11 period supported by other indicators? As seen in the other chapters of this report, close to all indicators of education, health, access to services, etc. reveal improvements between 2005/06 and 2010/11 at national level, in urban and rural areas, in all provinces and in all quintile groups.

This is also consistent with evidence from other sources. The preliminary DHS survey results for 2010 showed a dramatic improvement in infant mortality over the past five years, putting the infant mortality rate in Rwanda on a comparable basis with that for Kenya. There was also evidence for quite good reduction in malnutrition, increased use of health services (in particular linked to giving birth) and a sharp fall in the fertility rate. This also confirms the pattern of significant welfare improvement over the period, as revealed by the EICV surveys

11.3 What might account for the observed changes?

What factors might account for Rwanda's progress in reducing poverty over the period? One contributory factor is likely to be the declining fertility rate just mentioned above. However, analysis of the EICV data in other chapters of this report helps identify factors that seem to have contributed to the poverty change. Comparing the composition of income between 2005/06 and 2010/11 shows an important increase in the contribution of wage income and also an increase in income from transfers; agricultural income falls modestly, although it remains the majority source of income.

Table 8.4.1 Shares of income

		Agriculture	Farm wage	Non-farm wage	Other	Public transfers	Private transfers
EICV3	All Rwanda	49.5%	9.0%	14.2%	19.0%	1.9%	6.3%
	Kigali City	16.3%	3.0%	38.3%	30.1%	2.2%	10.2%
	Southern	55.2%	10.4%	11.1%	15.2%	1.8%	6.3%
	Western	46.6%	9.1%	12.8%	22.3%	2.6%	6.6%
	Northern	52.4%	9.5%	14.0%	17.2%	1.6%	5.2%
	Eastern	57.4%	9.5%	9.6%	16.6%	1.6%	5.2%
	Urban	22.0%	4.4%	32.6%	29.8%	1.9%	9.3%
	Rural	54.1%	9.8%	11.2%	17.3%	1.9%	5.8%
EICV2	All Rwanda	56.0%	6.2%	9.1%	23.7%	0.2%	4.4%
	Kigali City	17.9%	2.0%	35.5%	36.9%	0.8%	6.8%
	Southern	58.9%	6.8%	7.1%	23.1%	0.2%	3.6%
	Western	59.6%	6.7%	7.3%	21.1%	0.2%	4.7%
	Northern	59.6%	7.1%	7.1%	20.6%	0.1%	5.2%
	Eastern	60.9%	5.9%	4.7%	24.6%	0.2%	3.5%
	Urban	23.7%	2.8%	27.9%	36.9%	0.7%	7.9%
	Rural	61.9%	6.8%	5.7%	21.3%	0.1%	3.8%

Chapter 5 on economic activity confirmed the importance of wage activity by identifying that there has been substantial creation of jobs, predominantly in non-farm activities, over the past five years. This was almost certainly an important factor contributing to poverty reduction.

A second factor identified in this report is increased agricultural production. Average land size cultivated per household has fallen over the period and the number of family farmers has remained static, but productivity (in terms of real value of output per unit area) has increased at a very fast rate. This pattern of increased production is consistent with production data from MINAGRI. At the same time, there was a substantial increase in the use of chemical fertilisers in agriculture over this period.

A third factor has been increased commercialisation of agriculture. In 2005/06, households sold around 18% of their output on average; by 2010/11, the average proportion of output sold had risen to 25%. There was increased demand for agricultural production from Rwanda over this period from neighbouring countries and in part in response to food crises elsewhere.

It is important also to see the impressive degree of progress Rwanda has made over this five-year period; poverty fell over this period at a faster rate than recent reductions in the other most successful African countries in poverty reduction, including Ghana, Senegal and Uganda.¹⁹ It is clear that the last five years have seen a substantial reduction in poverty in Rwanda and an improvement in the living conditions of many Rwandans.

¹⁹ Ghana reduced poverty by 11 percentage points between 1998/99 and 2005/06, Senegal by 8.5 percentage points between 2001 and 2006 and Uganda by 6.6 percentage points between 2006/07 and 2009/10 or 14.3 percentage points over the longer period of 2002/03 to 2009/10.

12 Environment

The environment is one of the most important resources of a country. Maintaining and understanding the environment one lives in is important both in terms of individual health as well as the wellbeing of society as a whole.

This chapter presents data on how Rwandans treat their environment, how they receive information about environmental issues and how they are affected by environmental destruction. Most of these questions are new to the EICV3 survey and consequently no historical comparisons can be made.

1.1 Environmental issues

Table 9.1.1 presents the main mode of rubbish disposal adopted by households. The most common mode is composting on a heap on the household's premises, which 59% of households use. Such compost heaps are used by 64% of rural and 36% of urban households. The second most widely used mode is throwing waste into the household's fields or bushes, used by 31% of households. In Kigali City, 43% of households use the rubbish collection service.

Figure 9.1.1 Main mode of rubbish disposal, EICV3

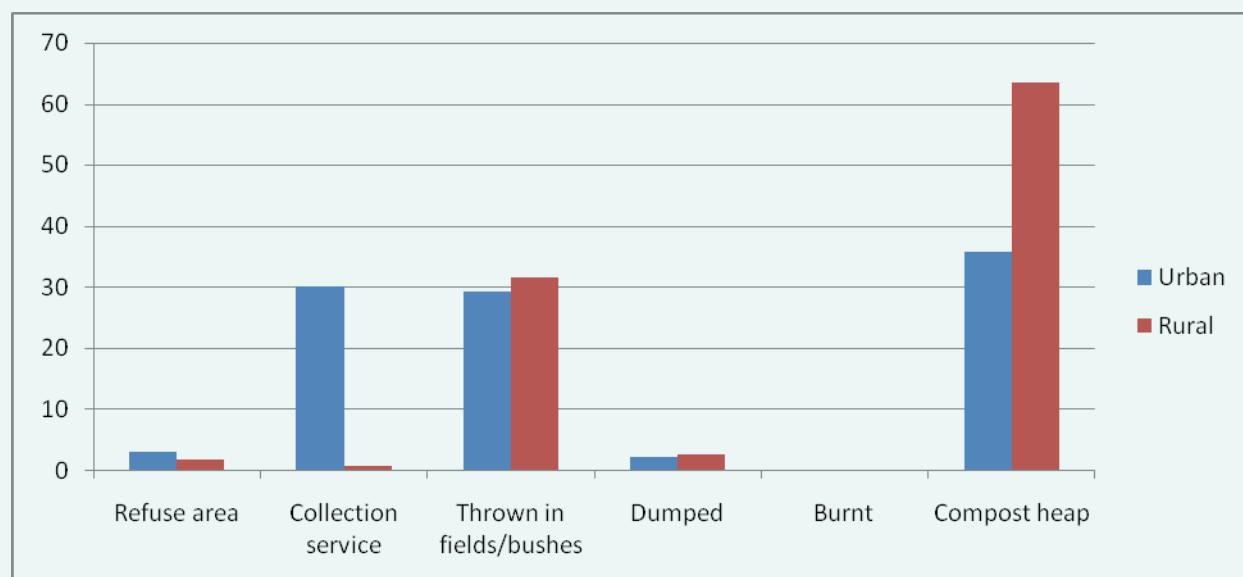


Table 9.1.1 Percentage of households according to mode of rubbish disposal (waste management) by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Main mode of rubbish disposal (waste management)							Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
		Publicly managed refuse area	Rubbish collection service	Thrown in the HH's fields/ bushes	Dumped in river / lakes / ditches	Burnt	Compost heap on own property	Other ways of rubbish disposal used	
All Rwanda		1.9	5.0	31.1	2.5	.0	59.4	.1	2253
Province	Kigali City	1.6	42.6	33.4	1.9	.1	20.5	.0	223
	Southern	1.9	.2	32.6	1.9	.0	63.3	.0	549
	Western	3.0	1.7	35.2	3.2	.0	56.8	.2	528
	Northern	1.0	.5	28.8	2.8	.0	66.9	.1	411
	Eastern	1.6	.9	26.5	2.6	.0	68.3	.1	542
	Urban	3.0	30.0	29.2	2.0	.0	35.7	.1	331
Urban/rural	Rural	1.7	.7	31.5	2.6	.0	63.5	.1	1922

EICV2		Main mode of rubbish disposal (waste management)							Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
		Public dumpster	Rubbish collection service	Thrown in the HH's fields/ bushes	Thrown elsewhere	Burnt	Compost heap	Other ways of rubbish disposal used	
All Rwanda		2.4	3.9	34.7	1.4	.1	56.4	1.1	1892
Province	Kigali City	2.8	35.7	26.0	3.0	.4	28.6	3.6	177
	Southern	3.1	.4	34.9	1.6	.1	59.1	.7	499
	Western	1.8	1.4	40.4	.5	.1	54.6	1.2	448
	Northern	2.9	.1	32.5	1.5	.0	62.5	.5	347
	Eastern	1.8	.4	34.1	1.2	.1	61.5	.8	421
	Urban	6.6	22.5	28.7	3.6	.2	36.0	2.3	311
Urban/rural	Rural	1.6	.2	35.9	.9	.1	60.4	.8	1581

Table 9.1.2 presents the main source from which households report to receive information on environmental issues. More than 50% of households claim they have received some form of training or meeting informing them about environmental issues. Such training sessions or meetings are reported by more than 54% of households in all provinces outside Kigali City but only by 32% of Kigali City residents.

Another 39% state that the radio is their main source of information on such issues. In Kigali City this is even higher, with 62% stating that their main source of information is either the radio or another type of media.

Table 9.1.2 Main source of information on environmental issues by province and urban/rural

EICV3		Main sources of information on environmental issues							Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
		Meetings/ training	Radio	School	Other type of media	Other sources	None	Don't Know	
All Rwanda		55.1	39.4	.7	1.2	.3	2.1	1.2	2253
Province	Kigali City	31.8	53.5	1.9	8.8	1.1	2.4	.5	223
	Southern	54.4	40.8	.6	.3	.6	2.6	.7	549
	Western	62.1	30.5	1.0	.3	.1	3.4	2.6	528
	Northern	54.5	41.7	.2	1.0	.2	.9	1.5	411
	Eastern	58.9	39.0	.5	.1	.0	.9	.5	542
Urban/rural	Urban	35.2	52.5	1.4	6.4	.8	2.7	1.0	331
	Rural	58.5	37.1	.6	.3	.2	2.0	1.3	1922

Table 9.1.3 presents the proportion of households that have faced problems of environmental destruction. The EICV3 questionnaire asked 'Have you and your household faced any problems that resulted from environmental destruction?' as well as 'What major problem have you faced as a result of environmental destruction?' Answers to such questions are necessarily based on household perceptions and need to be interpreted with caution.²⁰ 34% of households reported facing problems of environmental degradation, with the highest proportions of households to be found in the Southern and Eastern provinces, at 41% of households in both. In Kigali City, only 9% reported being subject to environmental problems. Overall, rural households are about twice as likely to report facing problems as compared to urban households, who are not in such regular contact with the land. Urban dwellers do suffer destructive rains, however, which is commonly a problem of urbanisation.

The two main problems reported by rural households are erosion and a reduction in agricultural production or land fertility. In the Northern Province, erosion seems to be a particularly big problem, with 44% of those facing problems naming this one issue as their main problem.

20 It is important to note that only one (main) type of problem could be stated in the questionnaire by a household.

Figure 9.1.2 Major problem related to environmental destruction, EICV3

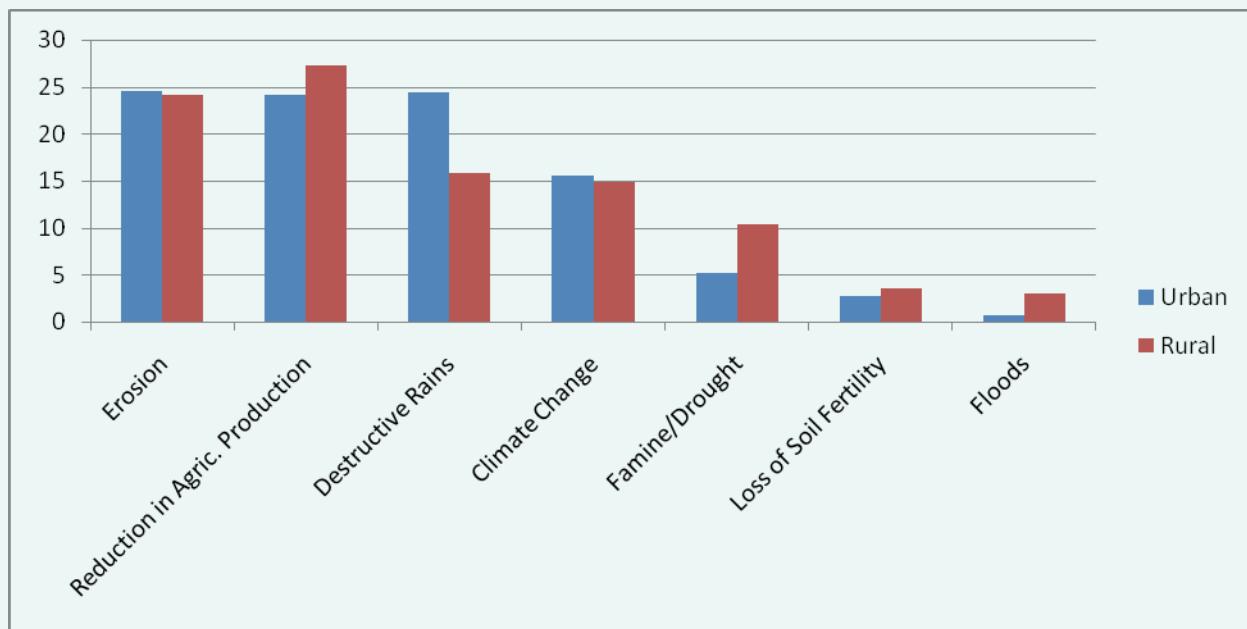


Table 9.1.3 Proportion of households according to exposure to problems related to environmental destruction by major problems faced and province and urban/rural

EICV3		% of HHs facing problems of environment destruction	Total no.of HHs	Major problems related to environmental destruction								Total no.of HHs facing environmental destruction
				Erosion	Reduction in agricultural production	Destructive rains	Climate change	Famine/drought	Loss of soil fertility	Floods	Other problems	
All Rwanda		33.8	2253	24.2	27.1	16.5	14.9	9.9	3.5	2.8	.9	762
Province	Kigali City	8.5	223	38.5	16.1	28.2	9.3	1.8	.0	.7	4.7	19
	Southern	40.5	549	20.5	29.5	14.0	20.7	10.8	1.5	2.4	.6	223
	Western	35.5	528	37.9	25.1	19.5	6.4	1.2	6.7	2.3	.9	187
	Northern	27.3	411	43.7	15.1	25.1	5.5	.2	4.2	4.7	1.5	112
	Eastern	40.8	542	5.4	33.3	11.2	21.6	22.2	2.9	2.8	.6	221
Urban/rural	Urban	18.9	331	24.5	24.1	24.4	15.5	5.2	2.7	.7	2.7	63
	Rural	36.4	1922	24.2	27.3	15.8	14.9	10.4	3.6	3.0	.7	699

Annex A

95% confidence intervals for selected indicators by domain, EICV2 and EICV3

For ease of comparison, all tables in this Annex are numbered to match the table numbers in the report body.

Table 1.1.1. Estimates of total population by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence Interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	9,491,397	9,304,729	9,678,066	34,785	10,762,085	10,460,427	11,063,743	68,398
SEX								
Male	4,503,381	4,403,793	4,602,970	16,528	5,104,946	4,959,716	5,250,175	32,490
Female	4,988,016	4,878,904	5,097,128	18,257	5,657,139	5,491,604	5,822,674	35,908
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	1,571,108	1,474,463	1,667,753	8,255	1,594,632	1,421,767	1,767,496	10,448
Rural	7,920,289	7,760,587	8,079,991	26,530	9,167,453	8,833,964	9,500,943	57,950
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	913,018	797,698	1,028,339	5,333	1,059,087	1,003,974	1,114,199	6,516
Southern	2,420,489	2,323,570	2,517,409	8,314	2,526,929	2,467,576	2,586,283	17,741
Western	2,286,786	2,179,927	2,393,646	8,460	2,586,485	2,482,065	2,690,906	16,534
Northern	1,750,675	1,543,762	1,957,588	5,340	1,981,039	1,754,129	2,207,950	11,425
Eastern	2,120,428	1,920,030	2,320,826	7,338	2,608,544	2,460,068	2,757,020	16,182

Table 1.1.10a. Percentage of households headed by women, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	28.6	27.5	29.7	6,900	27.7	26.8	28.5	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	29.5	27.2	31.8	1,620	25.7	23.5	27.9	2,149
Rural	28.5	27.2	29.7	5,280	28.0	27.1	29.0	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	27.0	23.8	30.1	1,026	23.6	20.8	26.3	1,348
Southern	30.4	28.4	32.4	1,707	30.5	28.9	32.1	3,840
Western	28.8	26.5	31.0	1,653	28.7	27.1	30.2	3,360
Northern	28.2	25.3	31.1	1,059	25.1	22.7	27.5	2,400
Eastern	27.4	25.0	29.9	1,455	27.5	25.9	29.2	3,360

1.1.10b Percentage of households headed by disabled persons, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	8.2	7.5	8.9	6,900	10.3	9.7	11.0	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	7.8	6.2	9.4	1,620	7.0	5.7	8.4	2,149
Rural	8.3	7.5	9.0	5,280	10.9	10.2	11.6	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	7.6	5.7	9.5	1,026	4.6	3.2	5.9	1,348
Southern	7.9	6.6	9.2	1,707	12.1	11.0	13.2	3,840
Western	8.4	7.0	9.8	1,653	11.8	10.4	13.2	3,360
Northern	7.3	5.8	8.9	1,059	12.1	10.2	14.0	2,400
Eastern	9.3	7.8	10.8	1,455	8.2	7.1	9.3	3,360

Table 1.1.10c Percentage of households headed by persons under 21, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	1.3	1.0	1.6	6,900	0.9	0.7	1.0	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								

Urban	1.8	1.0	2.6	1,620	0.9	0.4	1.5	2,149
Rural	1.2	0.9	1.5	5,280	0.9	0.7	1.0	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	0.8	0.3	1.3	1,026	0.9	0.3	1.5	1,348
Southern	1.1	0.6	1.5	1,707	0.5	0.3	0.7	3,840
Western	1.7	1.0	2.4	1,653	1.1	0.8	1.5	3,360
Northern	1.7	0.9	2.5	1,059	0.9	0.5	1.3	2,400
Eastern	1.2	0.6	1.7	1,455	1.0	0.6	1.4	3,360

Table 2.1.2a. Net primary school enrolment rate (children aged 7 to 12), by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	85.9	84.7	87.0	5,530	91.7	91.1	92.3	11,538
SEX								
Male	84.8	83.3	86.4	2,701	90.7	89.8	91.6	5,750
Female	86.9	85.4	88.4	2,829	92.7	91.9	93.4	5,788
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	90.1	88.0	92.3	1,191	93.3	91.9	94.8	1,520
Rural	85.1	83.8	86.4	4,339	91.5	90.8	92.1	10,018
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	91.0	88.8	93.2	732	94.1	92.3	95.9	880
Southern	84.6	82.4	86.7	1,327	91.0	89.7	92.3	2,979
Western	84.4	81.9	86.9	1,407	91.2	90.0	92.5	2,877
Northern	88.9	86.3	91.5	918	95.7	94.7	96.8	2,035
Eastern	84.3	81.5	87.2	1,146	88.9	87.4	90.3	2,767
QUINTILE								
Q1	78.8	76.2	81.4	1,236	86.9	85.5	88.4	2,912
Q2	85.6	83.4	87.8	1,112	91.4	90.3	92.6	2,609
Q3	87.4	85.2	89.6	1,037	93.0	91.8	94.2	2,287
Q4	89.1	87.0	91.1	1,015	93.7	92.6	94.9	2,001
Q5	90.9	88.7	93.2	1,130	95.7	94.6	96.8	1,729

Table 2.1.2b. Gross primary school enrolment rate, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	108.0	104.6	111.4	28,018	148.4	146.4	150.4	68,398
SEX								
Male	107.6	102.5	112.7	13,141	149.8	146.7	152.9	32,490
Female	108.4	104.1	112.7	14,877	147.1	144.3	149.8	35,908
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	120.6	113.4	127.8	6,799	141.3	136.2	146.3	10,448
Rural	105.7	102.0	109.5	21,219	149.4	147.2	151.6	57,950
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	119.9	113.0	126.9	4,384	137.3	130.8	143.7	6,516
Southern	109.7	102.2	117.1	6,728	150.7	147.2	154.1	17,741
Western	101.8	95.4	108.1	6,826	149.1	145.3	152.8	16,534
Northern	100.5	93.2	107.9	4,263	152.8	146.8	158.7	11,425
Eastern	115.4	107.5	123.4	5,817	145.7	141.8	149.6	16,182
QUINTILE								
Q1	91.4	84.9	97.9	5,015	141.9	137.3	146.6	13,541
Q2	105.4	98.9	112.0	5,124	148.7	145.2	152.2	13,773
Q3	111.6	104.8	118.4	5,094	150.8	146.8	154.9	13,535
Q4	111.3	104.6	118.0	5,352	153.7	149.2	158.2	13,606
Q5	126.7	119.4	134.1	7,433	149.4	144.7	154.0	13,943

Table 2.1.3a. Net secondary school enrolment rate (children aged 13 to 18), by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	10.2	9.2	11.1	5,466	20.9	19.4	22.5	9,757
SEX								
Male	10.8	9.4	12.1	2,651	18.6	17.0	20.1	4,840
Female	9.5	8.3	10.8	2,815	23.3	21.3	25.2	4,917
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	20.4	17.8	23.0	1,302	37.4	33.5	41.2	1,454
Rural	8.1	7.1	9.2	4,164	18.2	16.5	19.9	8,303
PROVINCE								

Kigali City	24.1	20.2	28.1	819	41.0	35.9	46.2	846
Southern	8.8	6.7	10.8	1,233	18.4	16.5	20.3	2,507
Western	8.6	6.6	10.5	1,402	18.3	16.4	20.2	2,457
Northern	7.2	5.4	9.1	817	21.3	15.1	27.6	1,638
Eastern	10.0	7.7	12.2	1,195	18.5	16.4	20.7	2,309
QUINTILE								
Q1	2.2	1.2	3.3	1,119	8.6	7.2	9.9	2,050
Q2	5.6	4.1	7.0	1,023	13.0	11.4	14.6	2,007
Q3	9.2	7.0	11.4	973	18.7	16.9	20.6	1,865
Q4	13.5	11.0	16.0	963	24.3	22.1	26.6	1,820
Q5	20.7	18.2	23.2	1,388	39.8	35.6	44.0	2,015

Table 2.1.3b. Gross secondary school enrolment rate, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	19.8	18.1	21.5	28,018	40.9	38.8	43.0	68,398
SEX								
Male	21.4	19.2	23.6	13,141	39.5	37.1	41.8	32,490
Female	18.3	16.3	20.3	14,877	42.3	39.5	45.1	35,908
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	39.4	35.2	43.7	6,799	66.9	61.3	72.5	10,448
Rural	15.9	14.1	17.8	21,219	36.6	34.3	38.9	57,950
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	45.2	37.9	52.5	4,384	73.7	66.2	81.2	6,516
Southern	17.9	14.6	21.1	6,728	37.5	34.1	40.9	17,741
Western	17.7	14.4	21.0	6,826	37.8	34.1	41.5	16,534
Northern	15.2	11.5	18.9	4,263	37.5	30.6	44.4	11,425
Eastern	17.5	13.5	21.6	5,817	38.2	34.3	42.1	16,182
QUINTILE								
Q1	4.0	2.6	5.3	5,015	16.0	14.1	18.0	13,541
Q2	9.5	7.0	12.0	5,124	25.0	22.6	27.5	13,773
Q3	16.8	13.5	20.1	5,094	36.6	33.5	39.8	13,535
Q4	27.1	22.9	31.3	5,352	52.4	48.2	56.6	13,606
Q5	42.5	37.9	47.0	7,433	74.6	69.6	79.6	13,943

Table 2.2.1a. Literacy rate for persons aged 15 to 24, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	76.9	75.6	78.2	8,133	83.7	82.9	84.5	14,119
SEX								
Male	76.9	75.3	78.6	3,881	82.5	81.5	83.6	6,820
Female	76.8	75.2	78.5	4,252	84.7	83.7	85.7	7,299
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	84.7	82.4	87.0	2,167	88.8	87.3	90.3	2,485
Rural	75.1	73.6	76.7	5,966	82.6	81.7	83.5	11,634
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	86.6	83.9	89.4	1,453	89.3	87.4	91.1	1,577
Southern	77.0	74.3	79.8	1,846	81.5	80.0	83.0	3,465
Western	75.7	72.9	78.4	1,943	83.2	81.6	84.8	3,527
Northern	76.2	73.4	79.1	1,198	84.4	82.1	86.8	2,336
Eastern	73.9	70.7	77.0	1,693	82.8	81.3	84.4	3,214
QUINTILE								
Q1	66.3	62.8	69.7	1,310	75.6	73.4	77.9	2,306
Q2	72.9	69.9	75.9	1,385	80.7	78.1	83.3	2,528
Q3	77.2	74.5	79.8	1,398	83.6	81.9	85.3	2,638
Q4	80.3	77.6	82.9	1,556	86.0	84.6	87.5	3,029
Q5	84.2	82.4	86.0	2,484	88.9	87.6	90.2	3,618

Table 2.2.1b. Literacy rate for persons aged 15 and above, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	65.3	64.3	66.3	19,769	69.7	68.9	70.6	39,197
SEX								
Male	71.5	70.3	72.7	9,087	75.7	74.8	76.6	18,024
Female	60.1	58.9	61.4	10,682	64.7	63.7	65.6	21,173
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	78.2	76.1	80.3	5,026	82.6	80.9	84.3	6,472
Rural	62.6	61.4	63.7	14,743	67.3	66.4	68.2	32,725
PROVINCE								

Kigali City	82.4	79.6	85.3	3,307	86.7	84.8	88.5	4,126
Southern	64.6	62.6	66.6	4,750	65.7	64.6	66.8	10,247
Western	63.6	61.6	65.6	4,689	68.4	66.8	70.0	9,305
Northern	62.5	60.1	64.8	2,938	68.7	65.8	71.6	6,522
Eastern	62.2	59.7	64.8	4,085	68.2	66.6	69.7	8,997
QUINTILE								
Q1	51.0	48.8	53.2	3,174	57.6	56.1	59.1	6,703
Q2	58.9	56.9	60.9	3,484	63.0	61.0	65.0	7,321
Q3	63.5	61.5	65.4	3,532	67.6	66.4	68.9	7,617
Q4	68.0	66.1	70.0	3,876	71.7	70.6	72.8	8,290
Q5	79.7	78.3	81.2	5,703	83.3	82.1	84.6	9,266

Table 3.1.5a. Percentage of households with a thatch roof, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	9.8	8.7	11.0	6,900	2.2	1.8	2.5	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	2.8	1.4	4.2	1,620	0.7	0.3	1.1	2,149
Rural	11.2	9.9	12.5	5,280	2.4	2.0	2.8	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	2.3	0.5	4.0	1,026	1.7	0.5	2.9	1,348
Southern	8.0	6.1	9.9	1,707	1.8	1.3	2.4	3,840
Western	5.8	4.6	7.1	1,653	3.1	2.2	3.9	3,360
Northern	9.7	6.8	12.5	1,059	2.0	1.2	2.7	2,400
Eastern	19.6	16.2	22.9	1,455	2.0	1.3	2.7	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	19.8	16.7	22.8	1,119	4.8	3.7	5.9	2,449
Q2	11.2	9.2	13.2	1,226	2.6	1.8	3.3	2,699
Q3	9.9	8.0	11.8	1,268	1.4	1.0	1.9	2,849
Q4	7.2	5.6	8.8	1,397	1.7	1.2	2.2	3,103
Q5	3.7	2.6	4.7	1,890	1.0	0.5	1.4	3,208

Table 3.1.5b. Percentage of households with a metal sheet roof, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	43.7	41.5	45.9	6,900	54.4	52.8	56.0	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	73.7	69.3	78.0	1,620	79.8	75.5	84.0	2,149
Rural	37.8	35.3	40.3	5,280	50.0	48.1	51.9	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	93.2	89.7	96.8	1,026	94.6	92.3	96.8	1,348
Southern	14.1	10.5	17.7	1,707	14.7	12.4	17.0	3,840
Western	36.7	31.8	41.5	1,653	43.6	40.0	47.2	3,360
Northern	37.3	30.9	43.8	1,059	49.0	43.7	54.3	2,400
Eastern	70.7	67.1	74.3	1,455	92.5	90.8	94.2	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	25.9	22.6	29.1	1,119	39.7	37.1	42.3	2,449
Q2	33.0	29.8	36.3	1,226	45.3	43.1	47.6	2,699
Q3	39.0	35.7	42.2	1,268	49.7	47.2	52.3	2,849
Q4	46.3	42.7	49.9	1,397	56.5	54.1	58.9	3,103
Q5	67.1	63.8	70.3	1,890	74.4	71.9	76.8	3,208

Table 3.1.5c. Percentage of households with a clay tile roof, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	43.3	40.8	45.8	6,900	42.5	40.9	44.1	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	18.7	15.9	21.4	1,620	19.1	14.9	23.4	2,149
Rural	48.1	45.2	51.0	5,280	46.5	44.6	48.4	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	3.0	0.8	5.2	1,026	3.3	1.4	5.3	1,348
Southern	76.3	72.1	80.6	1,707	82.7	80.3	85.1	3,840
Western	54.2	48.2	60.1	1,653	52.3	48.8	55.9	3,360
Northern	50.2	42.3	58.0	1,059	48.6	43.2	54.0	2,400
Eastern	3.9	2.0	5.7	1,455	3.8	2.4	5.2	3,360
QUINTILE								

Q1	49.9	45.5	54.3	1,119	53.8	51.2	56.4	2,449
Q2	51.8	48.0	55.6	1,226	51.1	48.7	53.4	2,699
Q3	48.1	44.5	51.7	1,268	47.8	45.2	50.3	2,849
Q4	43.1	39.2	46.9	1,397	41.1	38.7	43.5	3,103
Q5	27.9	24.7	31.0	1,890	24.2	21.8	26.5	3,208

Table 3.2.1a. Percentage of households using firewood for cooking, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	88.2	87.2	89.2	6,900	86.3	85.1	87.5	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	51.4	47.6	55.1	1,620	45.3	40.0	50.5	2,149
Rural	95.4	94.5	96.4	5,280	93.4	92.3	94.4	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	38.9	31.2	46.7	1,026	31.5	24.8	38.3	1,348
Southern	96.5	95.2	97.8	1,707	94.1	92.8	95.5	3,840
Western	94.6	92.8	96.3	1,653	92.2	89.8	94.5	3,360
Northern	86.1	83.1	89.1	1,059	90.9	87.5	94.4	2,400
Eastern	94.0	91.5	96.5	1,455	91.7	89.9	93.5	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	93.6	91.9	95.3	1,119	95.4	94.4	96.5	2,449
Q2	94.1	92.8	95.4	1,226	95.4	94.5	96.3	2,699
Q3	96.1	95.0	97.3	1,268	94.2	93.2	95.3	2,849
Q4	92.7	91.1	94.2	1,397	91.0	89.7	92.4	3,103
Q5	68.9	66.3	71.5	1,890	61.0	58.0	64.1	3,208

Table 3.2.1b. Percentage of households using charcoal for cooking, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	7.9	7.1	8.7	6,900	10.6	9.5	11.8	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	42.7	39.5	45.9	1,620	50.9	45.8	56.1	2,149

Rural	1.1	0.5	1.7	5,280	3.7	2.7	4.7	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	57.1	49.7	64.5	1,026	65.0	58.5	71.5	1,348
Southern	2.4	1.1	3.7	1,707	2.4	1.4	3.4	3,840
Western	3.7	2.1	5.3	1,653	7.6	5.3	9.9	3,360
Northern	2.6	1.6	3.7	1,059	4.5	1.0	7.9	2,400
Eastern	2.7	0.8	4.6	1,455	4.2	2.7	5.8	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	0.3	0.1	0.6	1,119	0.5	0.2	0.8	2,449
Q2	0.9	0.5	1.4	1,226	1.6	1.0	2.2	2,699
Q3	0.9	0.4	1.4	1,268	3.0	2.2	3.8	2,849
Q4	4.9	3.7	6.1	1,397	6.6	5.4	7.8	3,103
Q5	27.6	25.1	30.2	1,890	35.7	32.7	38.8	3,208

Table 3.2.2. Percentage of households with electricity as source of lighting, by domain

Domain	EICV2			No. observ.	EICV3			No. observ.
	Estimate	Confidence interval			Estimate	Confidence interval		
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	4.3	3.8	4.9	6,900	10.8	9.5	12.1	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	23.1	20.4	25.7	1,620	46.0	41.2	50.8	2,149
Rural	0.7	0.3	1.0	5,280	4.7	3.4	6.0	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	29.7	25.1	34.2	1,026	55.6	49.6	61.7	1,348
Southern	2.1	1.2	2.9	1,707	3.2	1.9	4.6	3,840
Western	2.0	0.9	3.0	1,653	8.2	5.9	10.6	3,360
Northern	1.0	0.4	1.6	1,059	6.7	1.7	11.7	2,400
Eastern	1.7	0.6	2.7	1,455	5.6	3.8	7.5	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,119	0.4	0.2	0.7	2,449
Q2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1,226	0.8	0.4	1.2	2,699
Q3	0.1	0.0	0.3	1,268	2.1	1.5	2.8	2,849
Q4	0.6	0.2	0.9	1,397	5.6	4.6	6.5	3,103
Q5	17.8	15.7	19.8	1,890	38.8	35.1	42.6	3,208

Table 3.2.4. Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	70.3	67.9	72.6	6,900	74.2	72.5	75.9	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	83.9	80.3	87.4	1,620	86.4	83.4	89.4	2,149
Rural	67.6	64.8	70.3	5,280	72.1	70.1	74.1	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	84.8	79.4	90.1	1,026	82.7	78.7	86.7	1,348
Southern	73.4	69.6	77.3	1,707	74.8	72.1	77.5	3,840
Western	67.8	63.3	72.3	1,653	74.2	70.9	77.4	3,360
Northern	76.7	71.2	82.3	1,059	78.9	74.8	83.0	2,400
Eastern	57.7	51.2	64.2	1,455	66.6	62.0	71.2	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	66.6	62.6	70.5	1,119	68.4	65.6	71.3	2,449
Q2	66.7	63.0	70.3	1,226	71.4	68.9	73.9	2,699
Q3	67.2	63.8	70.6	1,268	71.5	69.1	73.9	2,849
Q4	68.9	65.2	72.6	1,397	73.2	70.8	75.5	3,103
Q5	79.6	77.0	82.1	1,890	84.0	82.0	85.9	3,208

Table 3.2.5. Percentage of households with improved toilet facility, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	58.5	56.8	60.2	6,900	74.5	73.5	75.5	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	74.9	71.3	78.4	1,620	82.6	79.6	85.5	2,149
Rural	55.3	53.4	57.2	5,280	73.1	72.0	74.2	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	78.5	72.6	84.5	1,026	83.3	79.2	87.3	1,348
Southern	56.2	53.0	59.3	1,707	66.2	64.4	68.0	3,840
Western	57.9	54.7	61.1	1,653	79.2	77.4	81.0	3,360
Northern	64.6	60.5	68.8	1,059	74.2	71.2	77.1	2,400
Eastern	48.5	44.7	52.4	1,455	74.9	72.9	76.8	3,360

QUINTILE								
Q1	42.4	39.1	45.8	1,119	64.7	62.5	66.9	2,449
Q2	51.1	47.7	54.4	1,226	72.1	70.1	74.1	2,699
Q3	55.6	52.6	58.6	1,268	71.9	69.9	73.8	2,849
Q4	60.9	57.7	64.2	1,397	74.7	72.7	76.6	3,103
Q5	76.6	74.2	79.1	1,890	85.6	83.8	87.4	3,208

Table 3.3.1a. Percentage of households with a living room suite, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	9.6	8.7	10.5	6,900	13.9	12.7	15.0	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	37.0	33.6	40.4	1,620	44.2	40.5	47.8	2,149
Rural	4.2	3.4	5.0	5,280	8.6	7.4	9.9	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	44.1	38.3	49.8	1,026	51.7	47.0	56.3	1,348
Southern	4.6	3.3	6.0	1,707	7.5	6.2	8.8	3,840
Western	6.5	4.8	8.2	1,653	11.5	9.5	13.5	3,360
Northern	4.1	2.6	5.6	1,059	7.8	3.5	12.2	2,400
Eastern	8.7	6.4	11.1	1,455	11.6	9.6	13.7	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	0.7	0.2	1.2	1,119	1.0	0.6	1.4	2,449
Q2	1.4	0.8	2.0	1,226	1.9	1.4	2.4	2,699
Q3	2.3	1.6	3.1	1,268	5.7	4.7	6.6	2,849
Q4	6.4	5.0	7.8	1,397	10.4	9.2	11.7	3,103
Q5	31.6	29.1	34.1	1,890	43.1	40.0	46.3	3,208

Table 3.3.1b. Percentage of households with a radio, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	46.7	45.2	48.1	6,900	60.2	59.3	61.2	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	50.7	47.9	53.5	1,620	57.7	55.1	60.2	2,149
Rural	45.9	44.2	47.5	5,280	60.7	59.6	61.7	12,159

PROVINCE								
	Kigali City	53.5	50.2	56.9	1,026	57.3	53.9	60.7
Southern	46.2	43.2	49.1	1,707	60.4	58.7	62.2	3,840
Western	37.6	34.6	40.7	1,653	51.7	49.5	54.0	3,360
Northern	43.8	40.2	47.5	1,059	63.8	61.6	65.9	2,400
Eastern	56.2	53.5	58.9	1,455	66.9	65.1	68.6	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	27.5	24.7	30.4	1,119	42.9	40.6	45.2	2,449
Q2	40.0	36.9	43.1	1,226	58.1	56.2	60.1	2,699
Q3	46.9	44.0	49.8	1,268	63.6	61.6	65.7	2,849
Q4	55.8	52.9	58.7	1,397	66.3	64.5	68.2	3,103
Q5	57.7	55.0	60.4	1,890	66.0	63.9	68.1	3,208

Table 3.3.1c. Percentage of households with a television, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	2.4	2.0	2.8	6,900	6.4	5.3	7.5	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	12.9	10.8	14.9	1,620	29.3	25.7	32.9	2,149
Rural	0.3	0.1	0.5	5,280	2.5	1.4	3.6	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	18.0	14.6	21.4	1,026	35.8	31.1	40.4	1,348
Southern	0.8	0.4	1.2	1,707	2.1	1.2	3.1	3,840
Western	1.0	0.3	1.7	1,653	4.1	2.6	5.6	3,360
Northern	0.2	0.0	0.5	1,059	4.5	-0.2	9.3	2,400
Eastern	1.0	0.4	1.7	1,455	2.3	1.5	3.1	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,119	0.1	0.0	0.2	2,449
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,226	0.1	0.0	0.3	2,699
Q3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	1,268	0.6	0.3	0.9	2,849
Q4	0.2	-0.2	0.6	1,397	1.4	1.0	1.9	3,103
Q5	10.0	8.5	11.4	1,890	25.8	22.1	29.4	3,208

Table 3.3.1d. Percentage of households with a computer, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	0.3	0.2	0.5	6,900	1.7	1.3	2.1	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	1.8	0.9	2.7	1,620	8.5	6.8	10.1	2,149
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.1	5,280	0.5	0.1	0.9	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	2.8	1.3	4.4	1,026	10.5	8.1	12.9	1,348
Southern	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,707	0.5	0.2	0.9	3,840
Western	0.1	-0.1	0.2	1,653	0.6	0.2	1.0	3,360
Northern	0.1	-0.1	0.2	1,059	1.4	-0.3	3.2	2,400
Eastern	0.1	0.0	0.2	1,455	0.5	0.2	0.8	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,119	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,449
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,226	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,699
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,268	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,849
Q4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,397	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,103
Q5	1.4	0.7	2.0	1,890	7.3	5.7	8.9	3,208

Table 3.3.1e. Percentage of households with a mobile phone, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	6.2	5.6	6.9	6,900	45.2	43.9	46.5	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	26.5	23.7	29.3	1,620	71.5	68.1	75.0	2,149
Rural	2.2	1.7	2.8	5,280	40.6	39.2	42.0	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	33.2	28.5	37.9	1,026	79.6	75.7	83.6	1,348
Southern	3.1	2.1	4.1	1,707	35.0	32.9	37.0	3,840
Western	3.8	2.5	5.0	1,653	40.4	37.8	43.0	3,360
Northern	3.1	1.7	4.5	1,059	41.8	37.7	46.0	2,400
Eastern	3.8	2.5	5.2	1,455	48.4	46.0	50.8	3,360

QUINTILE								
Q1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	1,119	17.6	15.8	19.3	2,449
Q2	0.3	-0.1	0.8	1,226	32.2	30.2	34.1	2,699
Q3	0.5	0.1	0.9	1,268	40.8	38.6	43.0	2,849
Q4	2.4	1.6	3.3	1,397	50.7	48.7	52.8	3,103
Q5	23.6	21.3	25.9	1,890	74.3	72.0	76.7	3,208

Table 3.3.1f. Percentage of households with a bicycle, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	12.9	11.8	14.0	6,900	13.4	12.6	14.1	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	9.9	8.2	11.6	1,620	6.5	5.0	7.9	2,149
Rural	13.5	12.2	14.8	5,280	14.5	13.6	15.4	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	9.0	6.6	11.3	1,026	4.8	3.6	6.0	1,348
Southern	11.8	9.8	13.8	1,707	10.8	9.7	11.9	3,840
Western	4.7	3.2	6.1	1,653	2.5	1.9	3.1	3,360
Northern	9.0	7.2	10.8	1,059	9.6	8.2	11.0	2,400
Eastern	27.9	24.4	31.4	1,455	32.9	30.8	35.1	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	2.0	1.1	2.9	1,119	4.2	3.4	5.1	2,449
Q2	6.8	5.2	8.3	1,226	10.2	8.9	11.5	2,699
Q3	12.0	9.8	14.1	1,268	14.2	12.8	15.7	2,849
Q4	18.6	16.1	21.0	1,397	18.5	16.9	20.0	3,103
Q5	21.6	19.4	23.8	1,890	17.1	15.4	18.7	3,208

Table 4.2.1a. Percentage of population reporting illness in last two weeks, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	19.6	18.9	20.3	34,785	17.6	17.2	18.1	68,398
SEX								
Male	18.2	17.4	19.0	16,528	15.4	14.9	15.9	32,490
Female	20.8	20.0	21.7	18,257	19.7	19.1	20.2	35,908
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	18.2	16.5	20.0	8,255	17.5	16.2	18.7	10,448
Rural	19.8	19.1	20.6	26,530	17.7	17.2	18.1	57,950
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	16.9	15.4	18.5	5,333	17.3	15.7	18.8	6,516
Southern	22.4	20.8	24.0	8,314	20.0	19.1	20.8	17,741
Western	18.2	16.9	19.4	8,460	17.3	16.5	18.2	16,534
Northern	16.1	14.5	17.6	5,340	14.9	14.0	15.9	11,425
Eastern	21.9	20.3	23.4	7,338	17.9	16.9	18.9	16,182
QUINTILE								
Q1	18.9	17.5	20.3	6,257	17.2	16.2	18.2	13,541
Q2	20.2	18.8	21.6	6,455	17.5	16.7	18.4	13,773
Q3	19.4	18.1	20.7	6,407	18.0	17.1	19.0	13,535
Q4	20.3	18.9	21.8	6,689	18.1	17.2	18.9	13,606
Q5	19.0	17.8	20.2	8,977	17.4	16.4	18.3	13,943

Table 4.2.1b. Percentage of population reporting illness who consulted a medical practitioner in the last two weeks, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	31.2	29.4	32.9	6,737	39.5	38.1	40.9	11,944
SEX								
Male	32.7	30.3	35.0	2,963	39.3	37.6	41.1	4,974
Female	30.0	28.1	31.9	3,774	39.7	38.0	41.3	6,970

URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	36.9	32.2	41.7	1,432	43.3	39.6	46.9	1,769
Rural	30.1	28.3	32.0	5,305	38.9	37.3	40.4	10,175
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	37.9	33.5	42.4	878	45.4	40.8	50.0	1,048
Southern	26.6	23.3	29.9	1,842	30.8	28.7	32.9	3,532
Western	31.8	28.1	35.5	1,576	37.6	34.9	40.2	2,855
Northern	37.0	32.9	41.1	862	42.1	38.0	46.2	1,666
Eastern	30.2	26.7	33.7	1,579	46.9	43.9	49.9	2,843
QUINTILE								
Q1	21.1	17.8	24.3	1,197	28.6	26.1	31.2	2,330
Q2	25.3	22.4	28.2	1,309	32.7	29.6	35.7	2,375
Q3	32.5	29.3	35.8	1,264	39.9	37.4	42.4	2,419
Q4	33.3	30.2	36.5	1,353	43.3	40.8	45.9	2,460
Q5	42.4	38.9	45.9	1,614	52.1	49.2	55.0	2,360

Table 4.2.5. Percentage of population covered by health insurance, by domain

Domain	EICV2			No. observ.	EICV3			No. observ.
	Estimate	Confidence interval			Estimate	Confidence interval		
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	43.3	41.4	45.2	34,785	68.8	67.4	70.2	68,398
SEX								
Male	43.3	41.3	45.3	16,528	67.7	66.3	69.2	32,490
Female	43.3	41.3	45.2	18,257	69.7	68.3	71.1	35,908
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	39.1	35.6	42.6	8,255	72.1	69.0	75.2	10,448
Rural	44.1	42.0	46.3	26,530	68.2	66.6	69.8	57,950
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	38.7	34.2	43.1	5,333	73.0	69.2	76.7	6,516
Southern	36.9	33.2	40.6	8,314	55.8	53.3	58.2	17,741
Western	48.6	44.7	52.5	8,460	71.3	68.6	74.0	16,534
Northern	48.1	43.1	53.0	5,340	77.7	74.3	81.1	11,425
Eastern	42.8	38.7	47.0	7,338	70.4	67.3	73.5	16,182
QUINTILE								
Q1	33.2	29.8	36.7	6,257	52.9	50.3	55.5	13,541
Q2	37.6	34.3	40.8	6,455	61.4	59.1	63.8	13,773
Q3	45.5	42.4	48.5	6,407	69.3	67.2	71.4	13,535
Q4	47.7	44.4	50.9	6,689	74.5	72.7	76.4	13,606
Q5	51.5	48.7	54.3	8,977	84.5	82.7	86.3	13,943

Table 5.2.2a. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of wage farm (including VUP), by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	8.2	7.5	8.9	15,659	9.9	9.4	10.4	31,529
SEX								
Male	10.1	9.2	11.0	7,111	10.2	9.5	10.8	14,242
Female	6.6	5.9	7.4	8,548	9.7	9.0	10.3	17,287
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	5.5	3.8	7.1	3,536	5.1	4.0	6.1	4,810
Rural	8.7	7.9	9.4	12,123	10.7	10.1	11.3	26,719
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	3.5	2.4	4.5	2,247	4.1	2.7	5.5	3,006
Southern	8.4	7.2	9.7	3,832	9.8	8.9	10.8	8,268
Western	9.4	7.7	11.2	3,778	12.5	11.2	13.9	7,403
Northern	9.6	7.8	11.4	2,429	10.6	9.5	11.7	5,530
Eastern	7.3	6.0	8.6	3,373	9.2	8.1	10.2	7,322

Table 5.2.2b. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of wage non-farm, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
	Lower limit	Upper limit				Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	10.9	10.1	11.6	15,659	16.9	16.0	17.8	31,529
SEX								
Male	17.4	16.2	18.7	7,111	27.4	26.2	28.6	14,242
Female	5.6	5.0	6.2	8,548	8.3	7.5	9.2	17,287
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	38.7	35.8	41.6	3,536	44.4	41.1	47.7	4,810
Rural	5.7	5.1	6.4	12,123	12.2	11.3	13.0	26,719
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	47.7	41.6	53.7	2,247	52.9	48.9	56.9	3,006
Southern	7.6	6.2	9.0	3,832	11.6	10.3	12.8	8,268
Western	7.8	6.5	9.1	3,778	15.0	13.6	16.5	7,403
Northern	7.5	6.0	9.0	2,429	15.4	12.9	18.0	5,530
Eastern	6.0	4.7	7.3	3,373	10.4	8.9	11.8	7,322

Table 5.2.2c. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of independent farmer, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	32.1	31.3	33.0	15,659	30.8	30.1	31.6	31,529
SEX								
Male	42.4	40.8	43.9	7,111	37.7	36.5	38.9	14,242
Female	23.8	22.7	24.8	8,548	25.2	24.3	26.2	17,287
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	17.1	15.2	19.1	3,536	16.2	14.2	18.2	4,810
Rural	34.9	34.0	35.8	12,123	33.4	32.6	34.1	26,719
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	11.6	8.8	14.5	2,247	11.5	9.2	13.7	3,006
Southern	33.8	32.0	35.7	3,832	34.8	33.8	35.9	8,268
Western	35.5	33.5	37.5	3,778	27.4	26.1	28.8	7,403
Northern	32.0	30.2	33.8	2,429	34.8	32.5	37.1	5,530
Eastern	34.8	33.1	36.4	3,373	35.0	33.9	36.1	7,322

Table 5.2.2d. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of unpaid family worker on farm, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	39.2	38.2	40.1	15,659	30.9	30.2	31.6	31,529
SEX								
Male	18.7	17.5	19.8	7,111	11.7	11.1	12.4	14,242
Female	55.8	54.4	57.3	8,548	46.6	45.4	47.8	17,287
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	15.1	12.6	17.5	3,536	12.2	10.4	14.0	4,810
Rural	43.6	42.7	44.6	12,123	34.1	33.3	34.9	26,719
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	12.9	8.7	17.1	2,247	7.7	5.7	9.7	3,006
Southern	41.4	39.2	43.6	3,832	35.2	34.0	36.5	8,268
Western	38.9	37.0	40.9	3,778	31.5	30.1	33.0	7,403
Northern	43.2	41.5	45.0	2,429	30.4	28.2	32.6	5,530
Eastern	44.0	42.1	46.0	3,373	35.9	34.6	37.3	7,322

Table 5.2.2e. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of independent non-farmer, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	8.1	7.5	8.6	15,659	9.7	9.1	10.2	31,529
SEX								
Male	10.6	9.8	11.4	7,111	11.7	10.9	12.4	14,242
Female	6.0	5.3	6.7	8,548	8.0	7.4	8.7	17,287
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	17.2	15.6	18.8	3,536	18.6	17.1	20.2	4,810
Rural	6.4	5.8	7.0	12,123	8.1	7.5	8.7	26,719
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	18.2	15.9	20.5	2,247	19.8	18.2	21.5	3,006
Southern	6.9	5.8	8.0	3,832	7.2	6.6	7.9	8,268
Western	7.2	6.0	8.5	3,778	11.5	10.2	12.7	7,403
Northern	6.8	5.5	8.2	2,429	7.9	5.9	9.9	5,530
Eastern	7.2	6.1	8.4	3,373	7.5	6.6	8.5	7,322

Table 5.2.2f. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of non-farm family unpaid worker, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	1.6	1.2	2.0	15,659	1.3	1.1	1.4	31,529
SEX								
Male	0.8	0.6	1.1	7,111	0.9	0.8	1.1	14,242
Female	2.2	1.5	2.8	8,548	1.6	1.3	1.8	17,287
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	6.3	4.1	8.5	3,536	2.4	1.8	2.9	4,810
Rural	0.7	0.5	0.9	12,123	1.1	1.0	1.2	26,719
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	6.1	4.1	8.2	2,247	2.6	2.0	3.3	3,006
Southern	1.8	0.7	3.0	3,832	1.0	0.7	1.2	8,268
Western	1.0	0.6	1.5	3,778	1.5	1.2	1.8	7,403
Northern	0.8	0.2	1.5	2,429	0.4	0.3	0.6	5,530
Eastern	0.7	0.4	1.0	3,373	1.6	1.2	1.9	7,322

Table 7.2.4. Percentage of households with access to a savings account, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	18.9	17.6	20.2	6,900	39.4	38.0	40.8	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	40.8	37.2	44.5	1,620	60.4	57.1	63.7	2,149
Rural	14.6	13.2	16.0	5,280	35.8	34.3	37.3	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	45.5	40.3	50.7	1,026	67.5	63.6	71.5	1,348
Southern	14.6	12.4	16.8	1,707	33.8	31.5	36.1	3,840
Western	18.0	15.3	20.6	1,653	34.2	31.8	36.7	3,360
Northern	14.6	11.7	17.4	1,059	40.1	35.8	44.3	2,400
Eastern	17.5	14.3	20.7	1,455	37.9	35.1	40.7	3,360
QUINTILE								
Q1	3.7	2.6	4.8	1,119	20.4	18.4	22.3	2,449
Q2	6.3	4.9	7.7	1,226	27.6	25.7	29.4	2,699
Q3	11.2	9.3	13.0	1,268	32.7	30.7	34.7	2,849
Q4	18.5	16.2	20.8	1,397	41.5	39.4	43.5	3,103
Q5	47.1	44.1	50.1	1,890	66.7	64.1	69.2	3,208

Table 8.1.1. Poverty rate (percent) by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
		Lower limit	Upper limit			Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	56.7	54.9	58.5	6,900	44.9	43.4	46.5	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	28.5	24.7	32.2	1,620	22.1	18.9	25.3	2,149
Rural	61.9	59.8	63.9	5,280	48.7	47.0	50.4	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	20.8	15.1	26.5	1,026	16.8	13.0	20.5	1,348
Southern	66.7	63.7	69.7	1,707	56.5	54.0	59.0	3,840
Western	60.4	56.6	64.2	1,653	48.4	45.4	51.4	3,360
Northern	60.5	55.8	65.3	1,059	42.8	38.0	47.6	2,400
Eastern	52.1	47.7	56.5	1,455	42.6	40.0	45.2	3,360

Table 8.1.2. Extreme poverty rate (percent) by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
	Lower limit	Upper limit				Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	35.8	34.1	37.6	6,900	24.1	22.9	25.3	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	16.0	13.1	18.8	1,620	10.4	8.4	12.4	2,149
Rural	39.5	37.5	41.5	5,280	26.4	25.0	27.7	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	12.9	8.3	17.5	1,026	7.8	5.4	10.1	1,348
Southern	44.9	42.0	47.8	1,707	31.1	28.9	33.3	3,840
Western	37.7	33.6	41.8	1,653	27.4	24.9	29.9	3,360
Northern	39.1	34.7	43.4	1,059	23.5	19.8	27.2	2,400
Eastern	29.9	26.2	33.6	1,455	20.8	18.8	22.9	3,360

Table 8.3.1. Average annual household consumption, by domain

Domain	EICV2				EICV3			
	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.	Estimate	Confidence interval		No. observ.
	Lower limit	Upper limit				Lower limit	Upper limit	
RWANDA	99,749	94,410	105,089	6,900	123,891	108,680	139,102	14,308
URBAN/RURAL								
Urban	240,553	214,210	266,896	1,620	274,030	238,545	309,515	2,149
Rural	73,875	69,736	78,014	5,280	98,896	82,429	115,364	12,159
PROVINCE								
Kigali City	289,504	245,540	333,468	1,026	324,844	276,760	372,928	1,348
Southern	71,550	66,310	76,789	1,707	106,754	53,537	159,971	3,840
Western	87,448	74,879	100,017	1,653	92,896	85,450	100,343	3,360
Northern	76,095	67,029	85,161	1,059	109,995	82,966	137,025	2,400
Eastern	89,901	81,097	98,705	1,455	104,487	87,447	121,527	3,360

Annex B

Tables on standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for selected estimates from EICV3 data

For ease of comparison, all tables in this Annex are numbered to match the table numbers in the report body.

Table 1.1.1. Estimates of total population by domain

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	No. observations
			Lower	Upper		
Rwanda	10,762,085	153754.7	10,460,427	11,063,743	0.014	68,398
Sex						
Male	5,104,946	74023.4	4,959,716	5,250,175	0.015	32,490
Female	5,657,139	84372.9	5,491,604	5,822,674	0.015	35,908
Residence						
Urban	1,594,632	88108.9	1,421,767	1,767,496	0.055	10,448
Rural	9,167,453	169979.2	8,833,964	9,500,943	0.019	57,950
Province						
Kigali City	1,059,087	28090.7	1,003,974	1,114,199	0.027	6,516
Southern	2,526,929	30252.4	2,467,576	2,586,283	0.012	17,741
Western	2,586,485	53223.1	2,482,065	2,690,906	0.021	16,534
Northern	1,981,039	115656.1	1,754,129	2,207,950	0.058	11,425
Eastern	2,608,544	75678.2	2,460,068	2,757,020	0.029	16,182

Table 1.1.10a Percentage of households headed by women, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	27.7	0.44	26.8	28.5	0.016	1.36	14,308
Residence							
Urban	25.7	1.10	23.5	27.9	0.043	1.35	2,149
Rural	28.0	0.48	27.1	29.0	0.017	1.37	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	23.6	1.39	20.8	26.3	0.059	1.54	1,348
Southern	30.5	0.84	28.9	32.1	0.027	1.15	3,840
Western	28.7	0.81	27.1	30.2	0.028	1.09	3,360
Northern	25.1	1.23	22.7	27.5	0.049	2.10	2,400
Eastern	27.5	0.84	25.9	29.2	0.030	1.21	3,360

Table 1.1.10b Percentage of households headed by disabled persons, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	10.3	0.32	9.7	11.0	0.031	1.58	14,308
Residence							
Urban	7.0	0.67	5.7	8.4	0.096	1.47	2,149
Rural	10.9	0.36	10.2	11.6	0.033	1.63	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	4.6	0.68	3.2	5.9	0.149	1.51	1,348
Southern	12.1	0.55	11.0	13.2	0.046	1.01	3,840
Western	11.8	0.70	10.4	13.2	0.060	1.61	3,360
Northern	12.1	0.97	10.2	14.0	0.080	2.32	2,400
Eastern	8.2	0.57	7.1	9.3	0.070	1.50	3,360

Table 1.1.10c. Percentage of households headed by persons under 21, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	0.9	0.09	0.7	1.0	0.097	1.20	14,308
Residence							
Urban	0.9	0.29	0.4	1.5	0.303	1.87	2,149
Rural	0.9	0.09	0.7	1.0	0.100	1.08	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	0.9	0.29	0.3	1.5	0.319	1.35	1,348
Southern	0.5	0.11	0.3	0.7	0.226	0.88	3,840
Western	1.1	0.18	0.8	1.5	0.159	0.98	3,360
Northern	0.9	0.19	0.5	1.3	0.213	1.10	2,400
Eastern	1.0	0.21	0.6	1.4	0.217	1.62	3,360

Table 2.1.2a. Net primary school enrolment rate (children aged 7 to 12), by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	91.7	0.32	91.1	92.3	0.003	1.55	11,538
Sex							
Male	90.7	0.44	89.8	91.6	0.005	1.31	5,750
Female	92.7	0.38	91.9	93.4	0.004	1.25	5,788
Residence							
Urban	93.3	0.75	91.9	94.8	0.008	1.33	1,520
Rural	91.5	0.35	90.8	92.1	0.004	1.60	10,018
Province							

Kigali City	94.1	0.93	92.3	95.9	0.010	1.41	880
Southern	91.0	0.65	89.7	92.3	0.007	1.39	2,979
Western	91.2	0.62	90.0	92.5	0.007	1.38	2,877
Northern	95.7	0.52	94.7	96.8	0.005	1.48	2,035
Eastern	88.9	0.72	87.4	90.3	0.008	1.50	2,767
Quintile							
Q1	86.9	0.74	85.5	88.4	0.008	1.38	2,912
Q2	91.4	0.59	90.3	92.6	0.006	1.13	2,609
Q3	93.0	0.62	91.8	94.2	0.007	1.34	2,287
Q4	93.7	0.58	92.6	94.9	0.006	1.16	2,001
Q5	95.7	0.57	94.6	96.8	0.006	1.43	1,729

Table 2.1.2b. Gross primary school enrolment rate, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	148.4	1.03	146.4	150.4	0.007	1.28	68,398
Sex							
Male	149.8	1.58	146.7	152.9	0.011	1.40	32,490
Female	147.1	1.40	144.3	149.8	0.010	1.27	35,908
Residence							
Urban	141.3	2.58	136.2	146.3	0.018	1.28	10,448
Rural	149.4	1.12	147.2	151.6	0.008	1.29	57,950
Province							
Kigali City	137.3	3.31	130.8	143.7	0.024	1.48	6,516
Southern	150.7	1.77	147.2	154.1	0.012	0.82	17,741
Western	149.1	1.92	145.3	152.8	0.013	1.07	16,534
Northern	152.8	3.05	146.8	158.7	0.020	2.22	11,425
Eastern	145.7	1.99	141.8	149.6	0.014	1.14	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	141.9	2.36	137.3	146.6	0.017	1.67	13,541
Q2	148.7	1.79	145.2	152.2	0.012	0.85	13,773
Q3	150.8	2.06	146.8	154.9	0.014	0.99	13,535
Q4	153.7	2.31	149.2	158.2	0.015	1.04	13,606
Q5	149.4	2.38	144.7	154.0	0.016	1.20	13,943

Table 2.1.3a. Net secondary school enrolment rate (children aged 13 to 18), by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	20.9	0.78	19.4	22.5	0.037	3.63	9,757
Sex							
Male	18.6	0.80	17.0	20.1	0.043	2.07	4,840
Female	23.3	1.00	21.3	25.2	0.043	2.79	4,917
Residence							
Urban	37.4	1.95	33.5	41.2	0.052	2.29	1,454
Rural	18.2	0.85	16.5	19.9	0.047	4.10	8,303
Province							
Kigali City	41.0	2.61	35.9	46.2	0.064	2.42	846
Southern	18.4	0.98	16.5	20.3	0.053	1.46	2,507
Western	18.3	0.96	16.4	20.2	0.052	1.49	2,457
Northern	21.3	3.18	15.1	27.6	0.149	11.27	1,638
Eastern	18.5	1.11	16.4	20.7	0.060	1.94	2,309
Quintile							
Q1	8.6	0.69	7.2	9.9	0.080	1.27	2,050
Q2	13.0	0.81	11.4	14.6	0.062	1.14	2,007
Q3	18.7	0.93	16.9	20.6	0.050	1.06	1,865
Q4	24.3	1.15	22.1	26.6	0.047	1.30	1,820
Q5	39.8	2.16	35.6	44.0	0.054	4.06	2,015

Table 2.1.3b. Gross secondary school enrolment rate, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	40.9	1.07	38.8	43.0	0.026	2.80	68,398
Sex							
Male	39.5	1.20	37.1	41.8	0.030	1.74	32,490
Female	42.3	1.45	39.5	45.1	0.034	2.56	35,908
Residence							
Urban	66.9	2.86	61.3	72.5	0.043	1.86	10,448
Rural	36.6	1.16	34.3	38.9	0.032	3.09	57,950
Province							
Kigali City	73.7	3.84	66.2	81.2	0.052	1.88	6,516
Southern	37.5	1.73	34.1	40.9	0.046	1.81	17,741
Western	37.8	1.88	34.1	41.5	0.050	2.26	16,534
Northern	37.5	3.51	30.6	44.4	0.094	6.46	11,425
Eastern	38.2	1.99	34.3	42.1	0.052	2.45	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	16.0	1.00	14.1	18.0	0.062	1.32	13,541
Q2	25.0	1.24	22.6	27.5	0.050	1.22	13,773
Q3	36.6	1.59	33.5	39.8	0.044	1.30	13,535
Q4	52.4	2.14	48.2	56.6	0.041	1.52	13,606
Q5	74.6	2.55	69.6	79.6	0.034	1.93	13,943

Table 2.2.1a. Literacy rate for persons aged 15 to 24, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	83.7	0.41	82.9	84.5	0.005	1.73	14,119
Sex							
Male	82.5	0.52	81.5	83.6	0.006	1.31	6,820
Female	84.7	0.52	83.7	85.7	0.006	1.56	7,299
Residence							
Urban	88.8	0.76	87.3	90.3	0.009	1.37	2,485
Rural	82.6	0.46	81.7	83.5	0.006	1.77	11,634
Province							
Kigali City	89.3	0.95	87.4	91.1	0.011	1.50	1,577
Southern	81.5	0.77	80.0	83.0	0.009	1.23	3,465
Western	83.2	0.82	81.6	84.8	0.010	1.69	3,527
Northern	84.4	1.18	82.1	86.8	0.014	2.82	2,336
Eastern	82.8	0.80	81.3	84.4	0.010	1.48	3,214
Quintile							
Q1	75.6	1.14	73.4	77.9	0.015	1.67	2,306
Q2	80.7	1.33	78.1	83.3	0.016	2.80	2,528
Q3	83.6	0.89	81.9	85.3	0.011	1.51	2,638
Q4	86.0	0.75	84.6	87.5	0.009	1.42	3,029
Q5	88.9	0.66	87.6	90.2	0.007	1.66	3,618

Table 2.2.1b. Literacy rate for persons aged 15 and above, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	69.7	0.42	68.9	70.6	0.006	3.33	39,197
Sex							
Male	75.7	0.46	74.8	76.6	0.006	2.12	18,024
Female	64.7	0.50	63.7	65.6	0.008	2.32	21,173
Residence							
Urban	82.6	0.85	80.9	84.3	0.010	3.17	6,472
Rural	67.3	0.47	66.4	68.2	0.007	3.39	32,725
Province							
Kigali City	86.7	0.96	84.8	88.5	0.011	3.37	4,126
Southern	65.7	0.58	64.6	66.8	0.009	1.40	10,247
Western	68.4	0.80	66.8	70.0	0.012	2.78	9,305
Northern	68.7	1.50	65.8	71.6	0.022	7.62	6,522
Eastern	68.2	0.79	66.6	69.7	0.012	2.67	8,997
Quintile							
Q1	57.6	0.78	56.1	59.1	0.014	1.69	6,703
Q2	63.0	1.02	61.0	65.0	0.016	3.19	7,321
Q3	67.6	0.62	66.4	68.9	0.009	1.35	7,617
Q4	71.7	0.56	70.6	72.8	0.008	1.30	8,290
Q5	83.3	0.65	82.1	84.6	0.008	2.91	9,266

Table 2.4.3. Computer literacy rate for persons aged 15 and above, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	5.3	0.35	4.6	6.0	0.066	9.74	39,197
Sex							
Male	7.0	0.43	6.1	7.8	0.062	5.19	18,024
Female	3.9	0.32	3.3	4.6	0.081	5.76	21,173
Residence							
Urban	17.6	1.11	15.4	19.8	0.063	5.30	6,472
Rural	3.0	0.37	2.3	3.8	0.122	15.53	32,725
Province							
Kigali City	21.1	1.42	18.3	23.9	0.068	5.16	4,126
Southern	2.8	0.33	2.2	3.4	0.117	3.66	10,247
Western	3.2	0.44	2.4	4.1	0.134	5.63	9,305
Northern	5.2	1.50	2.2	8.1	0.290	33.32	6,522
Eastern	3.0	0.34	2.3	3.6	0.115	3.77	8,997
Quintile							
Q1	0.4	0.09	0.3	0.6	0.203	1.18	6,703
Q2	0.7	0.10	0.5	0.9	0.152	1.15	7,321
Q3	1.4	0.17	1.0	1.7	0.125	1.67	7,617
Q4	2.7	0.21	2.3	3.1	0.079	1.42	8,290
Q5	17.8	1.00	15.9	19.8	0.056	6.48	9,266

Table 3.1.5a. Percentage of households with a thatch roof, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	2.2	0.18	1.8	2.5	0.081	2.11	14,308
Residence							
Urban	0.7	0.21	0.3	1.1	0.300	1.37	2,149
Rural	2.4	0.20	2.0	2.8	0.084	2.16	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	1.7	0.61	0.5	2.9	0.361	3.19	1,348
Southern	1.8	0.29	1.3	2.4	0.156	1.60	3,840
Western	3.1	0.43	2.2	3.9	0.141	2.12	3,360
Northern	2.0	0.40	1.2	2.7	0.202	2.14	2,400
Eastern	2.0	0.34	1.3	2.7	0.172	2.10	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	4.8	0.55	3.7	5.9	0.115	1.62	2,449
Q2	2.6	0.38	1.8	3.3	0.146	1.51	2,699
Q3	1.4	0.23	1.0	1.9	0.163	1.09	2,849
Q4	1.7	0.27	1.2	2.2	0.160	1.38	3,103
Q5	1.0	0.24	0.5	1.4	0.241	1.91	3,208

Table 3.1.5b. Percentage of households with a metal sheet roof, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	54.4	0.82	52.8	56.0	0.015	3.94	14,308
Residence							
Urban	79.8	2.18	75.5	84.0	0.027	6.24	2,149
Rural	50.0	0.96	48.1	51.9	0.019	4.57	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	94.6	1.14	92.3	96.8	0.012	3.63	1,348
Southern	14.7	1.17	12.4	17.0	0.079	3.80	3,840
Western	43.6	1.83	40.0	47.2	0.042	4.57	3,360
Northern	49.0	2.69	43.7	54.3	0.055	7.62	2,400
Eastern	92.5	0.86	90.8	94.2	0.009	3.69	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	39.7	1.33	37.1	42.3	0.033	1.79	2,449
Q2	45.3	1.16	43.1	47.6	0.026	1.43	2,699
Q3	49.7	1.28	47.2	52.3	0.026	1.88	2,849
Q4	56.5	1.23	54.1	58.9	0.022	1.92	3,103
Q5	74.4	1.26	71.9	76.8	0.017	2.75	3,208

Table 3.1.5c. Percentage of households with a clay tile roof, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	42.5	0.82	40.9	44.1	0.019	3.97	14,308
Residence							
Urban	19.1	2.17	14.9	23.4	0.113	6.44	2,149
Rural	46.5	0.97	44.6	48.4	0.021	4.63	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	3.3	1.00	1.4	5.3	0.300	4.45	1,348
Southern	82.7	1.21	80.3	85.1	0.015	3.57	3,840
Western	52.3	1.81	48.8	55.9	0.035	4.43	3,360
Northern	48.6	2.76	43.2	54.0	0.057	8.04	2,400
Eastern	3.8	0.71	2.4	5.2	0.186	4.76	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	53.8	1.34	51.2	56.4	0.025	1.77	2,449
Q2	51.1	1.21	48.7	53.4	0.024	1.55	2,699
Q3	47.8	1.30	45.2	50.3	0.027	1.92	2,849
Q4	41.1	1.23	38.7	43.5	0.030	1.95	3,103
Q5	24.2	1.20	21.8	26.5	0.050	2.60	3,208

Table 3.2.1a. Percentage of households using firewood for cooking, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	86.3	0.62	85.1	87.5	0.007	4.75	14,308
Residence							
Urban	45.3	2.66	40.0	50.5	0.059	6.07	2,149
Rural	93.4	0.54	92.3	94.4	0.006	5.83	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	31.5	3.45	24.8	38.3	0.109	7.88	1,348
Southern	94.1	0.70	92.8	95.5	0.007	3.07	3,840
Western	92.2	1.20	89.8	94.5	0.013	6.72	3,360
Northern	90.9	1.76	87.5	94.4	0.019	9.84	2,400
Eastern	91.7	0.92	89.9	93.5	0.010	3.87	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	95.4	0.52	94.4	96.5	0.005	1.53	2,449
Q2	95.4	0.47	94.5	96.3	0.005	1.34	2,699
Q3	94.2	0.54	93.2	95.3	0.006	1.55	2,849
Q4	91.0	0.69	89.7	92.4	0.008	1.82	3,103
Q5	61.0	1.56	58.0	64.1	0.025	3.38	3,208

Table 3.2.1b. Percentage of households using charcoal for cooking, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	10.6	0.59	9.5	11.8	0.056	5.30	14,308
Residence							
Urban	50.9	2.62	45.8	56.1	0.051	5.82	2,149
Rural	3.7	0.50	2.7	4.7	0.137	8.79	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	65.0	3.31	58.5	71.5	0.051	6.87	1,348
Southern	2.4	0.50	1.4	3.4	0.207	3.74	3,840
Western	7.6	1.17	5.3	9.9	0.155	6.60	3,360
Northern	4.5	1.78	1.0	7.9	0.399	19.50	2,400
Eastern	4.2	0.81	2.7	5.8	0.190	5.53	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.5	0.15	0.2	0.8	0.309	1.15	2,449
Q2	1.6	0.31	1.0	2.2	0.196	1.64	2,699
Q3	3.0	0.41	2.2	3.8	0.137	1.64	2,849
Q4	6.6	0.62	5.4	7.8	0.093	1.93	3,103
Q5	35.7	1.55	32.7	38.8	0.043	3.48	3,208

Table 3.2.2. Percentage of households with electricity as source of lighting, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	10.8	0.68	9.5	12.1	0.063	6.91	14,308
Residence							
Urban	46.0	2.43	41.2	50.8	0.053	5.01	2,149
Rural	4.7	0.66	3.4	6.0	0.140	11.93	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	55.6	3.09	49.6	61.7	0.056	5.54	1,348
Southern	3.2	0.68	1.9	4.6	0.208	5.09	3,840
Western	8.2	1.19	5.9	10.6	0.144	6.28	3,360
Northern	6.7	2.54	1.7	11.7	0.381	27.31	2,400
Eastern	5.6	0.94	3.8	7.5	0.168	5.81	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.4	0.14	0.2	0.7	0.323	1.14	2,449
Q2	0.8	0.20	0.4	1.2	0.253	1.37	2,699
Q3	2.1	0.34	1.5	2.8	0.160	1.60	2,849
Q4	5.6	0.50	4.6	6.5	0.091	1.51	3,103
Q5	38.8	1.92	35.1	42.6	0.050	5.17	3,208

Table 3.2.3. Percentage of households with internet access, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	3.7	0.33	3.1	4.4	0.088	4.28	14,308
Residence							
Urban	16.1	1.26	13.6	18.5	0.079	2.50	2,149
Rural	1.6	0.32	1.0	2.2	0.202	8.09	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	19.2	1.71	15.9	22.6	0.089	2.70	1,348
Southern	2.0	0.32	1.3	2.6	0.164	1.87	3,840
Western	2.2	0.46	1.3	3.1	0.213	3.37	3,360
Northern	2.7	1.35	0.1	5.4	0.492	17.91	2,400
Eastern	1.4	0.24	0.9	1.9	0.175	1.50	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.1	1.000	0.83	2,449
Q2	0.2	0.08	0.0	0.4	0.451	1.01	2,699
Q3	0.4	0.11	0.2	0.6	0.287	0.94	2,849
Q4	1.0	0.18	0.7	1.4	0.171	0.96	3,103
Q5	14.7	1.15	12.4	16.9	0.079	3.54	3,208

Table 3.2.4. Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	74.2	0.88	72.5	75.9	0.012	5.87	14,308
Residence							
Urban	86.4	1.53	83.4	89.4	0.018	4.21	2,149
Rural	72.1	1.01	70.1	74.1	0.014	6.18	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	82.7	2.04	78.7	86.7	0.025	4.17	1,348
Southern	74.8	1.39	72.1	77.5	0.019	3.59	3,840
Western	74.2	1.67	70.9	77.4	0.023	4.93	3,360
Northern	78.9	2.09	74.8	83.0	0.026	6.89	2,400
Eastern	66.6	2.34	62.0	71.2	0.035	8.55	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	68.4	1.44	65.6	71.3	0.021	2.34	2,449
Q2	71.4	1.27	68.9	73.9	0.018	2.09	2,699
Q3	71.5	1.25	69.1	73.9	0.017	2.19	2,849
Q4	73.2	1.20	70.8	75.5	0.016	2.29	3,103
Q5	84.0	0.98	82.0	85.9	0.012	2.38	3,208

Table 3.2.5. Percentage of households with improved toilet facility, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	74.5	0.52	73.5	75.5	0.007	2.06	14,308
Residence							
Urban	82.6	1.50	79.6	85.5	0.018	3.33	2,149
Rural	73.1	0.56	72.0	74.2	0.008	1.96	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	83.3	2.05	79.2	87.3	0.025	4.33	1,348
Southern	66.2	0.93	64.4	68.0	0.014	1.37	3,840
Western	79.2	0.93	77.4	81.0	0.012	1.79	3,360
Northern	74.2	1.50	71.2	77.1	0.020	3.08	2,400
Eastern	74.9	1.00	72.9	76.8	0.013	1.85	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	64.7	1.11	62.5	66.9	0.017	1.32	2,449
Q2	72.1	1.02	70.1	74.1	0.014	1.38	2,699
Q3	71.9	1.01	69.9	73.8	0.014	1.43	2,849
Q4	74.7	1.01	72.7	76.6	0.013	1.67	3,103
Q5	85.6	0.90	83.8	87.4	0.011	2.18	3,208

Table 3.3.1a. Percentage of households with a living room suite, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	13.9	0.60	12.7	15.0	0.043	4.31	14,308
Residence							
Urban	44.2	1.86	40.5	47.8	0.042	2.96	2,149
Rural	8.6	0.62	7.4	9.9	0.072	6.01	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	51.7	2.38	47.0	56.3	0.046	3.25	1,348
Southern	7.5	0.67	6.2	8.8	0.089	2.26	3,840
Western	11.5	1.03	9.5	13.5	0.089	3.50	3,360
Northern	7.8	2.23	3.5	12.2	0.285	18.14	2,400
Eastern	11.6	1.05	9.6	13.7	0.090	3.69	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	1.0	0.21	0.6	1.4	0.209	1.08	2,449
Q2	1.9	0.27	1.4	2.4	0.140	1.02	2,699
Q3	5.7	0.48	4.7	6.6	0.084	1.23	2,849
Q4	10.4	0.63	9.2	11.7	0.061	1.35	3,103
Q5	43.1	1.60	40.0	46.3	0.037	3.44	3,208

Table 3.3.1b. Percentage of households with a radio, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	60.2	0.50	59.3	61.2	0.008	1.49	14,308
Residence							
Urban	57.7	1.32	55.1	60.2	0.023	1.51	2,149
Rural	60.7	0.54	59.6	61.7	0.009	1.51	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	57.3	1.74	53.9	60.7	0.030	1.76	1,348
Southern	60.4	0.90	58.7	62.2	0.015	1.19	3,840
Western	51.7	1.14	49.5	54.0	0.022	1.75	3,360
Northern	63.8	1.11	61.6	65.9	0.017	1.40	2,400
Eastern	66.9	0.88	65.1	68.6	0.013	1.22	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	42.9	1.17	40.6	45.2	0.027	1.36	2,449
Q2	58.1	0.99	56.2	60.1	0.017	1.06	2,699
Q3	63.6	1.06	61.6	65.7	0.017	1.38	2,849
Q4	66.3	0.93	64.5	68.2	0.014	1.21	3,103
Q5	66.0	1.07	63.9	68.1	0.016	1.69	3,208

Table 3.3.1c. Percentage of households with a television, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	6.4	0.55	5.3	7.5	0.085	7.15	14,308
Residence							
Urban	29.3	1.84	25.7	32.9	0.063	3.44	2,149
Rural	2.5	0.57	1.4	3.6	0.230	16.39	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	35.8	2.38	31.1	40.4	0.067	3.53	1,348
Southern	2.1	0.47	1.2	3.1	0.221	3.76	3,840
Western	4.1	0.78	2.6	5.6	0.191	5.26	3,360
Northern	4.5	2.43	-0.2	9.3	0.535	35.82	2,400
Eastern	2.3	0.40	1.5	3.1	0.171	2.40	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.1	0.07	0.0	0.2	0.715	1.24	2,449
Q2	0.1	0.07	0.0	0.3	0.561	1.00	2,699
Q3	0.6	0.16	0.3	0.9	0.249	1.12	2,849
Q4	1.4	0.23	1.0	1.9	0.157	1.13	3,103
Q5	25.8	1.85	22.1	29.4	0.072	5.95	3,208

Table 3.3.1d. Percentage of households with a computer, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	1.7	0.21	1.3	2.1	0.125	3.88	14,308
Residence							
Urban	8.5	0.86	6.8	10.1	0.102	2.02	2,149
Rural	0.5	0.20	0.1	0.9	0.386	9.75	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	10.5	1.23	8.1	12.9	0.117	2.30	1,348
Southern	0.5	0.16	0.2	0.9	0.305	1.76	3,840
Western	0.6	0.21	0.2	1.0	0.337	2.38	3,360
Northern	1.4	0.89	-0.3	3.2	0.618	14.63	2,400
Eastern	0.5	0.15	0.2	0.8	0.306	1.61	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	2,449
Q2	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.1	0.999	0.86	2,699
Q3	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	2,849
Q4	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.1	0.999	1.48	3,103
Q5	7.3	0.80	5.7	8.9	0.110	3.17	3,208

Table 3.3.1e. Percentage of households with a mobile phone, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	45.2	0.66	43.9	46.5	0.015	2.54	14,308
Residence							
Urban	71.5	1.76	68.1	75.0	0.025	3.22	2,149
Rural	40.6	0.72	39.2	42.0	0.018	2.61	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	79.6	2.03	75.7	83.6	0.025	3.62	1,348
Southern	35.0	1.03	32.9	37.0	0.029	1.64	3,840
Western	40.4	1.34	37.8	43.0	0.033	2.53	3,360
Northern	41.8	2.11	37.7	46.0	0.051	4.83	2,400
Eastern	48.4	1.24	46.0	50.8	0.026	2.14	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	17.6	0.87	15.8	19.3	0.050	1.29	2,449
Q2	32.2	1.00	30.2	34.1	0.031	1.22	2,699
Q3	40.8	1.13	38.6	43.0	0.028	1.50	2,849
Q4	50.7	1.04	48.7	52.8	0.021	1.36	3,103
Q5	74.3	1.18	72.0	76.7	0.016	2.44	3,208

Table 3.3.1f. Percentage of households with a bicycle, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	13.4	0.40	12.6	14.1	0.030	1.99	14,308
Residence							
Urban	6.5	0.75	5.0	7.9	0.116	1.96	2,149
Rural	14.5	0.46	13.6	15.4	0.032	2.08	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	4.8	0.61	3.6	6.0	0.128	1.17	1,348
Southern	10.8	0.58	9.7	11.9	0.054	1.23	3,840
Western	2.5	0.30	1.9	3.1	0.118	1.21	3,360
Northern	9.6	0.74	8.2	11.0	0.077	1.64	2,400
Eastern	32.9	1.10	30.8	35.1	0.033	1.89	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	4.2	0.44	3.4	5.1	0.105	1.19	2,449
Q2	10.2	0.66	8.9	11.5	0.065	1.27	2,699
Q3	14.2	0.75	12.8	15.7	0.052	1.31	2,849
Q4	18.5	0.78	16.9	20.0	0.042	1.27	3,103
Q5	17.1	0.86	15.4	18.7	0.050	1.73	3,208

Table 4.2.1a. Percentage of population reporting illness in last two weeks, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	17.6	0.22	17.2	18.1	0.013	2.32	68,398
Sex							
Male	15.4	0.26	14.9	15.9	0.017	1.65	32,490
Female	19.7	0.28	19.1	20.2	0.014	1.82	35,908
Residence							
Urban	17.5	0.63	16.2	18.7	0.036	2.80	10,448
Rural	17.7	0.24	17.2	18.1	0.014	2.33	57,950
Province							
Kigali City	17.3	0.81	15.7	18.8	0.047	3.08	6,516
Southern	20.0	0.42	19.1	20.8	0.021	1.81	17,741
Western	17.3	0.42	16.5	18.2	0.024	2.02	16,534
Northern	14.9	0.47	14.0	15.9	0.032	2.24	11,425
Eastern	17.9	0.50	16.9	18.9	0.028	2.85	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	17.2	0.51	16.2	18.2	0.030	2.50	13,541
Q2	17.5	0.43	16.7	18.4	0.025	1.76	13,773
Q3	18.0	0.48	17.1	19.0	0.027	2.14	13,535
Q4	18.1	0.43	17.2	18.9	0.024	1.67	13,606
Q5	17.4	0.47	16.4	18.3	0.027	2.26	13,943

Table 4.2.1b. Percentage of population reporting illness who consulted a medical practitioner in the last two weeks, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	39.5	0.72	38.1	40.9	0.018	2.58	11,944
Sex							
Male	39.3	0.91	37.6	41.1	0.023	1.71	4,974
Female	39.7	0.83	38.0	41.3	0.021	2.04	6,970
Residence							
Urban	43.3	1.86	39.6	46.9	0.043	2.49	1,769
Rural	38.9	0.79	37.3	40.4	0.020	2.66	10,175
Province							
Kigali City	45.4	2.34	40.8	50.0	0.052	2.57	1,048
Southern	30.8	1.08	28.7	32.9	0.035	1.75	3,532
Western	37.6	1.35	34.9	40.2	0.036	2.21	2,855
Northern	42.1	2.10	38.0	46.2	0.050	3.39	1,666
Eastern	46.9	1.52	43.9	49.9	0.032	2.74	2,843
Quintile							
Q1	28.6	1.30	26.1	31.2	0.045	1.91	2,330
Q2	32.7	1.57	29.6	35.7	0.048	2.64	2,375
Q3	39.9	1.29	37.4	42.4	0.032	1.67	2,419
Q4	43.3	1.29	40.8	45.9	0.030	1.66	2,460
Q5	52.1	1.48	49.2	55.0	0.028	2.17	2,360

Table 4.2.5. Percentage of population covered by health insurance, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	68.8	0.72	67.4	70.2	0.010	16.51	68,398
Sex							
Male	67.7	0.76	66.3	69.2	0.011	8.72	32,490
Female	69.7	0.72	68.3	71.1	0.010	8.80	35,908
Residence							
Urban	72.1	1.59	69.0	75.2	0.022	12.88	10,448
Rural	68.2	0.81	66.6	69.8	0.012	17.67	57,950
Province							
Kigali City	73.0	1.91	69.2	76.7	0.026	12.49	6,516
Southern	55.8	1.25	53.3	58.2	0.022	10.29	17,741
Western	71.3	1.38	68.6	74.0	0.019	15.31	16,534
Northern	77.7	1.75	74.3	81.1	0.022	22.31	11,425
Eastern	70.4	1.57	67.3	73.5	0.022	19.77	16,182
Quintile							
Q1	52.9	1.32	50.3	55.5	0.025	9.56	13,541
Q2	61.4	1.19	59.1	63.8	0.019	8.14	13,773
Q3	69.3	1.08	67.2	71.4	0.016	7.40	13,535
Q4	74.5	0.94	72.7	76.4	0.013	6.31	13,606
Q5	84.5	0.92	82.7	86.3	0.011	9.32	13,943

Table 5.2.2a. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of wage farm (including VUP), by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	9.9	0.27	9.4	10.4	0.027	2.61	31,529
Sex							
Male	10.2	0.33	9.5	10.8	0.032	1.71	14,242
Female	9.7	0.33	9.0	10.3	0.034	2.21	17,287
Residence							
Urban	5.1	0.53	4.0	6.1	0.105	2.76	4,810
Rural	10.7	0.30	10.1	11.3	0.028	2.57	26,719
Province							
Kigali City	4.1	0.71	2.7	5.5	0.174	4.04	3,006
Southern	9.8	0.48	8.9	10.8	0.049	1.97	8,268
Western	12.5	0.68	11.2	13.9	0.054	3.11	7,403
Northern	10.6	0.56	9.5	11.7	0.053	2.03	5,530
Eastern	9.2	0.54	8.1	10.2	0.059	2.61	7,322

Table 5.2.2b. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of wage non-farm, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	16.9	0.44	16.0	17.8	0.026	4.35	31,529
Sex							
Male	27.4	0.61	26.2	28.6	0.022	2.72	14,242
Female	8.3	0.44	7.5	9.2	0.053	4.47	17,287
Residence							
Urban	44.4	1.68	41.1	47.7	0.038	5.32	4,810
Rural	12.2	0.43	11.3	13.0	0.035	4.68	26,719
Province							
Kigali City	52.9	2.05	48.9	56.9	0.039	5.25	3,006
Southern	11.6	0.64	10.3	12.8	0.056	3.04	8,268
Western	15.0	0.74	13.6	16.5	0.049	3.18	7,403
Northern	15.4	1.28	12.9	18.0	0.083	7.70	5,530
Eastern	10.4	0.75	8.9	11.8	0.072	4.53	7,322

Table 5.2.2c. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of independent farmer, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	30.8	0.36	30.1	31.6	0.012	1.91	31,529
Sex							
Male	37.7	0.60	36.5	38.9	0.016	2.16	14,242
Female	25.2	0.50	24.3	26.2	0.020	2.31	17,287
Residence							
Urban	16.2	1.03	14.2	18.2	0.064	3.67	4,810
Rural	33.4	0.39	32.6	34.1	0.012	1.85	26,719
Province							
Kigali City	11.5	1.13	9.2	13.7	0.099	3.92	3,006
Southern	34.8	0.53	33.8	35.9	0.015	0.92	8,268
Western	27.4	0.68	26.1	28.8	0.025	1.71	7,403
Northern	34.8	1.17	32.5	37.1	0.034	3.70	5,530
Eastern	35.0	0.56	33.9	36.1	0.016	1.04	7,322

Table 5.2.2d. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of unpaid family worker on farm, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	30.9	0.38	30.2	31.6	0.012	2.12	31,529
Sex							
Male	11.7	0.33	11.1	12.4	0.028	1.49	14,242
Female	46.6	0.59	45.4	47.8	0.013	2.48	17,287
Residence							
Urban	12.2	0.93	10.4	14.0	0.076	3.74	4,810
Rural	34.1	0.41	33.3	34.9	0.012	2.07	26,719
Province							
Kigali City	7.7	1.03	5.7	9.7	0.134	4.68	3,006
Southern	35.2	0.63	34.0	36.5	0.018	1.33	8,268
Western	31.5	0.74	30.1	33.0	0.023	1.87	7,403
Northern	30.4	1.12	28.2	32.6	0.037	3.62	5,530
Eastern	35.9	0.69	34.6	37.3	0.019	1.54	7,322

Table 5.2.2e. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of independent non-farmer, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	9.7	0.30	9.1	10.2	0.031	3.18	31,529
Sex							
Male	11.7	0.38	10.9	12.4	0.032	1.97	14,242
Female	8.0	0.33	7.4	8.7	0.041	2.51	17,287
Residence							
Urban	18.6	0.81	17.1	20.2	0.043	2.01	4,810
Rural	8.1	0.31	7.5	8.7	0.039	3.55	26,719
Province							
Kigali City	19.8	0.84	18.2	21.5	0.042	1.38	3,006
Southern	7.2	0.33	6.6	7.9	0.046	1.25	8,268
Western	11.5	0.62	10.2	12.7	0.054	2.78	7,403
Northern	7.9	1.03	5.9	9.9	0.130	8.87	5,530
Eastern	7.5	0.48	6.6	8.5	0.064	2.51	7,322

Table 5.2.2f. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of non-farm family unpaid worker, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	1.3	0.07	1.1	1.4	0.058	1.36	31,529
Sex							
Male	0.9	0.09	0.8	1.1	0.099	1.33	14,242
Female	1.6	0.11	1.3	1.8	0.070	1.34	17,287
Residence							
Urban	2.4	0.26	1.8	2.9	0.110	1.36	4,810
Rural	1.1	0.07	1.0	1.2	0.067	1.36	26,719
Province							
Kigali City	2.6	0.32	2.0	3.3	0.123	1.26	3,006
Southern	1.0	0.13	0.7	1.2	0.131	1.26	8,268
Western	1.5	0.15	1.2	1.8	0.105	1.23	7,403
Northern	0.4	0.08	0.3	0.6	0.200	1.02	5,530
Eastern	1.6	0.18	1.2	1.9	0.114	1.57	7,322

Table 6.1.2a. Percentage of households receiving a cow through the Government's 'one cow Per poor family policy', by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	3.9	0.19	3.5	4.3	0.049	1.43	14,308
Residence							
Urban	1.6	0.37	0.8	2.3	0.236	1.86	2,149
Rural	4.3	0.22	3.9	4.7	0.051	1.44	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	0.9	0.31	0.3	1.6	0.334	1.51	1,348
Southern	3.3	0.35	2.6	4.0	0.106	1.33	3,840
Western	2.4	0.29	1.8	3.0	0.121	1.21	3,360
Northern	4.0	0.48	3.0	4.9	0.121	1.59	2,400
Eastern	7.1	0.56	6.0	8.2	0.078	1.61	3,360

Table 6.1.2b. Percentage of households receiving an animal through an NGO, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	9.4	0.34	8.7	10.1	0.036	1.90	14,308
Residence							
Urban	4.9	0.79	3.3	6.4	0.161	2.82	2,149
Rural	10.2	0.37	9.5	10.9	0.037	1.87	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	3.8	0.91	2.0	5.6	0.240	3.24	1,348
Southern	10.1	0.66	8.9	11.4	0.065	1.67	3,840
Western	9.6	0.71	8.2	11.0	0.074	1.96	3,360
Northern	12.0	0.95	10.2	13.9	0.079	2.22	2,400
Eastern	8.8	0.63	7.6	10.0	0.071	1.69	3,360

Table 7.1.1a. Percentage of households currently benefitting from the VUP Direct Support Programme, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	0.8	0.11	0.6	1.0	0.136	2.20	14,308
Residence							
Urban	0.2	0.11	0.0	0.4	0.444	0.99	2,149
Rural	0.9	0.13	0.7	1.2	0.140	2.24	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	1.2	0.65	-0.1	2.4	0.564	5.32	1,348
Southern	0.8	0.19	0.4	1.1	0.243	1.59	3,840
Western	0.8	0.20	0.4	1.2	0.239	1.65	3,360
Northern	0.8	0.26	0.3	1.3	0.314	2.13	2,400
Eastern	0.7	0.17	0.4	1.0	0.243	1.47	3,360

Table 7.1.1b. Percentage of households that have received a Ubudehe Credit Scheme loan, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	8.3	0.35	7.6	9.0	0.043	2.35	14,308
Residence							
Urban	3.5	0.66	2.2	4.8	0.190	2.75	2,149
Rural	9.1	0.40	8.3	9.9	0.044	2.41	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	4.0	0.93	2.1	5.8	0.234	3.23	1,348
Southern	8.0	0.69	6.7	9.4	0.086	2.25	3,840
Western	7.7	0.65	6.4	8.9	0.085	2.02	3,360
Northern	15.5	1.27	13.0	18.0	0.082	3.23	2,400
Eastern	5.4	0.58	4.2	6.5	0.108	2.32	3,360

Table 7.1.1c. Percentage of households that have received benefits from RSSP/MINAGRI Programme, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	5.1	0.37	4.4	5.9	0.073	4.11	14,308
Residence							
Urban	1.3	0.32	0.7	1.9	0.248	1.70	2,149
Rural	5.8	0.43	4.9	6.6	0.075	4.22	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	0.4	0.18	0.0	0.8	0.459	1.22	1,348
Southern	8.3	1.02	6.3	10.3	0.122	4.76	3,840
Western	3.3	0.73	1.9	4.7	0.222	5.63	3,360
Northern	1.9	0.38	1.1	2.6	0.200	2.01	2,400
Eastern	8.1	0.85	6.4	9.8	0.105	3.36	3,360

Table 7.2.4. Percentage of households with access to a savings account, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	39.4	0.70	38.0	40.8	0.018	2.92	14,308
Residence							
Urban	60.4	1.69	57.1	63.7	0.028	2.53	2,149
Rural	35.8	0.76	34.3	37.3	0.021	3.08	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	67.5	2.02	63.6	71.5	0.030	2.67	1,348
Southern	33.8	1.18	31.5	36.1	0.035	2.19	3,840
Western	34.2	1.25	31.8	36.7	0.036	2.33	3,360
Northern	40.1	2.17	35.8	44.3	0.054	5.15	2,400
Eastern	37.9	1.43	35.1	40.7	0.038	2.99	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	20.4	1.01	18.4	22.3	0.050	1.54	2,449
Q2	27.6	0.96	25.7	29.4	0.035	1.22	2,699
Q3	32.7	1.01	30.7	34.7	0.031	1.32	2,849
Q4	41.5	1.05	39.4	43.5	0.025	1.43	3,103
Q5	66.7	1.28	64.1	69.2	0.019	2.45	3,208

Table 8.1.1. Poverty rate (percent) by domain

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	44.9	0.79	43.4	46.5	0.018	3.59	14,308
Residence							
Urban	22.1	1.65	18.9	25.3	0.075	3.23	2,149
Rural	48.7	0.86	47.0	50.4	0.018	3.60	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	16.8	1.91	13.0	20.5	0.114	3.49	1,348
Southern	56.5	1.26	54.0	59.0	0.022	2.19	3,840
Western	48.4	1.54	45.4	51.4	0.032	3.28	3,360
Northern	42.8	2.45	38.0	47.6	0.057	6.51	2,400
Eastern	42.6	1.32	40.0	45.2	0.031	2.49	3,360

Table 8.1.2. Extreme poverty rate (percent) by domain

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	24.1	0.61	22.9	25.3	0.025	2.92	14,308
Residence							
Urban	10.4	1.02	8.4	12.4	0.098	2.29	2,149
Rural	26.4	0.69	25.0	27.7	0.026	3.01	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	7.8	1.21	5.4	10.1	0.156	2.74	1,348
Southern	31.1	1.13	28.9	33.3	0.036	2.03	3,840
Western	27.4	1.27	24.9	29.9	0.046	2.83	3,360
Northern	23.5	1.88	19.8	27.2	0.080	5.21	2,400
Eastern	20.8	1.04	18.8	22.9	0.050	2.27	3,360

Table 8.3.1. Average annual household consumption by domain

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	123,891	7,757.0	108,680	139,102	0.063	1.61	14,308
Residence							
Urban	274,030	18,095.9	238,545	309,515	0.066	2.94	2,149
Rural	98,896	8,397.7	82,429	115,364	0.085	1.49	12,159
Province							
Kigali City	324,844	24,521.0	276,760	372,928	0.075	2.64	1,348
Southern	106,754	27,138.5	53,537	159,971	0.254	1.25	3,840
Western	92,896	3,797.5	85,450	100,343	0.041	3.97	3,360
Northern	109,995	13,784.0	82,966	137,025	0.125	22.85	2,400
Eastern	104,487	8,689.7	87,447	121,527	0.083	2.86	3,360

Annex C

Tables on standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for selected estimates from EICV2 data

For ease of comparison, all tables in this Annex are numbered to match the table numbers in the report body.

Table 1.1.1. Estimates of total population by domain

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	No. observations
			Lower	Upper		
Rwanda	9,491,397	95,044.6	9,304,729	9,678,066	0.010	34,785
Sex						
Male	4,503,381	50,706.7	4,403,793	4,602,970	0.011	16,528
Female	4,988,016	55,555.7	4,878,904	5,097,128	0.011	18,257
Residence						
Urban	1,571,108	49,208.2	1,474,463	1,667,753	0.031	8,255
Rural	7,920,289	81,314.4	7,760,587	8,079,991	0.010	26,530
Province						
Kigali City	913,018	58,717.1	797,698	1,028,339	0.064	5,333
Southern	2,420,489	49,347.9	2,323,570	2,517,409	0.020	8,314
Western	2,286,786	54,409.2	2,179,927	2,393,646	0.024	8,460
Northern	1,750,675	105,352.5	1,543,762	1,957,588	0.060	5,340
Eastern	2,120,428	102,035.5	1,920,030	2,320,826	0.048	7,338

Table 1.1.10a Percentage of households headed by women, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	28.6	0.56	27.5	29.7	0.020	1.07	6,900
Residence							
Urban	29.5	1.17	27.2	31.8	0.040	0.75	1,620
Rural	28.5	0.63	27.2	29.7	0.022	1.14	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	27.0	1.59	23.8	30.1	0.059	0.83	1,026
Southern	30.4	1.00	28.4	32.4	0.033	0.86	1,707
Western	28.8	1.15	26.5	31.0	0.040	1.06	1,653
Northern	28.2	1.48	25.3	31.1	0.053	1.38	1,059
Eastern	27.4	1.24	25.0	29.9	0.045	1.20	1,455

Table 1.1.10b. Percentage of households headed by disabled persons, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	8.2	0.34	7.5	8.9	0.041	1.06	6,900
Residence							
Urban	7.8	0.81	6.2	9.4	0.104	1.04	1,620
Rural	8.3	0.37	7.5	9.0	0.045	1.06	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	7.6	0.96	5.7	9.5	0.127	0.85	1,026
Southern	7.9	0.67	6.6	9.2	0.085	1.12	1,707
Western	8.4	0.72	7.0	9.8	0.085	1.10	1,653
Northern	7.3	0.78	5.8	8.9	0.106	1.13	1,059
Eastern	9.3	0.75	7.8	10.8	0.080	1.02	1,455

Table 1.1.10c. Percentage of households headed by persons under 21, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	1.3	0.14	1.0	1.6	0.108	1.08	6,900
Residence							
Urban	1.8	0.40	1.0	2.6	0.220	1.03	1,620
Rural	1.2	0.15	0.9	1.5	0.123	1.10	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	0.8	0.26	0.3	1.3	0.324	0.55	1,026
Southern	1.1	0.24	0.6	1.5	0.221	0.98	1,707
Western	1.7	0.34	1.0	2.4	0.203	1.15	1,653
Northern	1.7	0.40	0.9	2.5	0.230	1.18	1,059
Eastern	1.2	0.29	0.6	1.7	0.254	1.17	1,455

Table 2.1.2a. Net primary school enrolment rate (children aged 7 to 12), by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	85.9	0.60	84.7	87.0	0.007	1.63	5,530
Sex							
Male	84.8	0.78	83.3	86.4	0.009	1.29	2,701
Female	86.9	0.76	85.4	88.4	0.009	1.44	2,829
Residence							
Urban	90.1	1.11	88.0	92.3	0.012	1.18	1,191
Rural	85.1	0.68	83.8	86.4	0.008	1.69	4,339
Province							
Kigali City	91.0	1.11	88.8	93.2	0.012	0.71	732
Southern	84.6	1.09	82.4	86.7	0.013	1.28	1,327
Western	84.4	1.27	81.9	86.9	0.015	1.71	1,407
Northern	88.9	1.34	86.3	91.5	0.015	1.99	918
Eastern	84.3	1.46	81.5	87.2	0.017	1.93	1,146
Quintile							
Q1	78.8	1.32	76.2	81.4	0.017	1.40	1,236
Q2	85.6	1.12	83.4	87.8	0.013	1.17	1,112
Q3	87.4	1.11	85.2	89.6	0.013	1.22	1,037
Q4	89.1	1.06	87.0	91.1	0.012	1.19	1,015
Q5	90.9	1.16	88.7	93.2	0.013	1.56	1,130

Table 2.1.2b. Gross primary school enrolment rate, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	108.0	1.73	104.6	111.4	0.016	1.46	28,018
Sex							
Male	107.6	2.59	102.5	112.7	0.024	1.57	13,141
Female	108.4	2.18	104.1	112.7	0.020	1.22	14,877
Residence							
Urban	120.6	3.67	113.4	127.8	0.030	1.05	6,799
Rural	105.7	1.92	102.0	109.5	0.018	1.52	21,219
Province							
Kigali City	119.9	3.56	113.0	126.9	0.030	0.60	4,384
Southern	109.7	3.78	102.2	117.1	0.034	1.69	6,728
Western	101.8	3.22	95.4	108.1	0.032	1.34	6,826
Northern	100.5	3.73	93.2	107.9	0.037	1.55	4,263
Eastern	115.4	4.03	107.5	123.4	0.035	1.42	5,817
Quintile							
Q1	91.38	3.3	84.9	97.851	0.04	1	5015
Q2	105.44	3.3	98.9	112.022	0.03	1	5124
Q3	111.60	3.4	104.8	118.359	0.03	1	5094
Q4	111.27	3.4	104.6	117.951	0.03	1	5352
Q5	126.73	3.7	119.4	134.097	0.03	1	7433

Table 2.1.3a. Net secondary school enrolment rate (children aged 13 to 18), by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	10.2	0.50	9.2	11.1	0.049	1.52	5,466
Sex							
Male	10.8	0.69	9.4	12.1	0.064	1.33	2,651
Female	9.5	0.63	8.3	10.8	0.066	1.29	2,815
Residence							
Urban	20.4	1.32	17.8	23.0	0.065	0.98	1,302
Rural	8.1	0.54	7.1	9.2	0.066	1.77	4,164
Province							
Kigali City	24.1	2.02	20.2	28.1	0.084	1.15	819
Southern	8.8	1.03	6.7	10.8	0.117	1.74	1,233
Western	8.6	0.99	6.6	10.5	0.116	1.74	1,402
Northern	7.2	0.94	5.4	9.1	0.130	1.31	817
Eastern	10.0	1.16	7.7	12.2	0.116	1.91	1,195
Quintile							
Q1	2.2	0.54	1.2	3.3	0.241	1.61	1,119
Q2	5.6	0.75	4.1	7.0	0.134	1.15	1,023
Q3	9.2	1.13	7.0	11.4	0.122	1.58	973
Q4	13.5	1.26	11.0	16.0	0.094	1.34	963
Q5	20.7	1.25	18.2	23.2	0.061	1.12	1,388

Table 2.1.3b. Gross secondary school enrolment rate, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	19.8	0.88	18.1	21.5	0.044	2.06	28,018
Sex							
Male	21.4	1.12	19.2	23.6	0.052	1.52	13,141
Female	18.3	1.02	16.3	20.3	0.056	1.55	14,877
Residence							
Urban	39.4	2.16	35.2	43.7	0.055	1.04	6,799
Rural	15.9	0.95	14.1	17.8	0.059	2.49	21,219
Province							
Kigali City	45.2	3.72	37.9	52.5	0.082	1.53	4,384
Southern	17.9	1.64	14.6	21.1	0.092	1.88	6,728
Western	17.7	1.67	14.4	21.0	0.094	2.13	6,826
Northern	15.2	1.88	11.5	18.9	0.123	2.22	4,263
Eastern	17.5	2.06	13.5	21.6	0.118	3.08	5,817
Quintile							
Q1	3.95	0.7	2.6	5.341	0.18	2	5015
Q2	9.53	1.3	7.0	12.027	0.13	2	5124
Q3	16.77	1.7	13.5	20.085	0.10	2	5094
Q4	27.11	2.2	22.9	31.339	0.08	2	5352
Q5	42.47	2.3	37.9	47.022	0.05	1	7433

Table 2.2.1a. Literacy rate for persons aged 15 to 24, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	76.9	0.67	75.6	78.2	0.009	2.09	8,133
Sex							
Male	76.9	0.84	75.3	78.6	0.011	1.57	3,881
Female	76.8	0.86	75.2	78.5	0.011	1.76	4,252
Residence							
Urban	84.7	1.18	82.4	87.0	0.014	1.60	2,167
Rural	75.1	0.78	73.6	76.7	0.010	2.19	5,966
Province							
Kigali City	86.6	1.39	83.9	89.4	0.016	1.48	1,453
Southern	77.0	1.39	74.3	79.8	0.018	2.21	1,846
Western	75.7	1.40	72.9	78.4	0.019	2.09	1,943
Northern	76.2	1.44	73.4	79.1	0.019	1.70	1,198
Eastern	73.9	1.60	70.7	77.0	0.022	2.42	1,693
Quintile							
Q1	66.3	1.76	62.8	69.7	0.027	2.00	1,310
Q2	72.9	1.54	69.9	75.9	0.021	1.79	1,385
Q3	77.2	1.35	74.5	79.8	0.018	1.58	1,398
Q4	80.3	1.35	77.6	82.9	0.017	1.88	1,556
Q5	84.2	0.91	82.4	86.0	0.011	1.29	2,484

Table 2.2.1b. Literacy rate for persons aged 15 and above, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	65.3	0.52	64.3	66.3	0.008	2.34	19,769
Sex							
Male	71.5	0.60	70.3	72.7	0.008	1.61	9,087
Female	60.1	0.63	58.9	61.4	0.011	1.81	10,682
Residence							
Urban	78.2	1.06	76.1	80.3	0.014	2.29	5,026
Rural	62.6	0.59	61.4	63.7	0.009	2.44	14,743
Province							
Kigali City	82.4	1.45	79.6	85.3	0.018	2.99	3,307
Southern	64.6	1.02	62.6	66.6	0.016	2.34	4,750
Western	63.6	1.03	61.6	65.6	0.016	2.13	4,689
Northern	62.5	1.20	60.1	64.8	0.019	2.21	2,938
Eastern	62.2	1.29	59.7	64.8	0.021	3.11	4,085
Quintile							
Q1	51.0	1.13	48.8	53.2	0.022	1.78	3,174
Q2	58.9	1.00	56.9	60.9	0.017	1.55	3,484
Q3	63.5	0.99	61.5	65.4	0.016	1.61	3,532
Q4	68.0	1.00	66.1	70.0	0.015	1.86	3,876
Q5	79.7	0.73	78.3	81.2	0.009	1.58	5,703

Table 3.1.5a. Percentage of households with a thatch roof, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	9.8	0.57	8.7	11.0	0.058	2.51	6,900
Residence							
Urban	2.8	0.71	1.4	4.2	0.252	2.08	1,620
Rural	11.2	0.66	9.9	12.5	0.059	2.53	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	2.3	0.89	0.5	4.0	0.395	2.33	1,026
Southern	8.0	0.97	6.1	9.9	0.120	2.32	1,707
Western	5.8	0.64	4.6	7.1	0.110	1.23	1,653
Northern	9.7	1.46	6.8	12.5	0.150	3.07	1,059
Eastern	19.6	1.70	16.2	22.9	0.087	2.83	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	19.8	1.55	16.7	22.8	0.078	1.82	1,119
Q2	11.2	1.02	9.2	13.2	0.091	1.35	1,226
Q3	9.9	0.97	8.0	11.8	0.098	1.42	1,268
Q4	7.2	0.79	5.6	8.8	0.110	1.37	1,397
Q5	3.7	0.53	2.6	4.7	0.143	1.28	1,890

Table 3.1.5b. Percentage of households with a metal sheet roof, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	43.7	1.10	41.5	45.9	0.025	3.42	6,900
Residence							
Urban	73.7	2.21	69.3	78.0	0.030	2.88	1,620
Rural	37.8	1.26	35.3	40.3	0.033	3.93	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	93.2	1.80	89.7	96.8	0.019	3.34	1,026
Southern	14.1	1.85	10.5	17.7	0.131	5.14	1,707
Western	36.7	2.48	31.8	41.5	0.068	4.33	1,653
Northern	37.3	3.26	30.9	43.8	0.087	5.77	1,059
Eastern	70.7	1.84	67.1	74.3	0.026	2.51	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	25.9	1.65	22.6	29.1	0.064	1.71	1,119
Q2	33.0	1.65	29.8	36.3	0.050	1.59	1,226
Q3	39.0	1.67	35.7	42.2	0.043	1.58	1,268
Q4	46.3	1.82	42.7	49.9	0.039	1.94	1,397
Q5	67.1	1.64	63.8	70.3	0.024	1.98	1,890

Table 3.1.5c. Percentage of households with a clay tile roof, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	43.3	1.26	40.8	45.8	0.029	4.45	6,900
Residence							
Urban	18.7	1.41	15.9	21.4	0.076	1.50	1,620
Rural	48.1	1.47	45.2	51.0	0.031	5.04	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	3.0	1.13	0.8	5.2	0.376	2.83	1,026
Southern	76.3	2.17	72.1	80.6	0.028	4.77	1,707
Western	54.2	3.04	48.2	60.1	0.056	6.09	1,653
Northern	50.2	4.01	42.3	58.0	0.080	8.16	1,059
Eastern	3.9	0.94	2.0	5.7	0.243	3.67	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	49.9	2.25	45.5	54.3	0.045	2.44	1,119
Q2	51.8	1.93	48.0	55.6	0.037	1.93	1,226
Q3	48.1	1.84	44.5	51.7	0.038	1.82	1,268
Q4	43.1	1.97	39.2	46.9	0.046	2.30	1,397
Q5	27.9	1.62	24.7	31.0	0.058	2.11	1,890

Table 3.2.1a. Percentage of households using firewood for cooking, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	88.2	0.52	87.2	89.2	0.006	1.77	6,900
Residence							
Urban	51.4	1.90	47.6	55.1	0.037	1.65	1,620
Rural	95.4	0.47	94.5	96.4	0.005	2.94	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	38.9	3.94	31.2	46.7	0.101	4.24	1,026
Southern	96.5	0.66	95.2	97.8	0.007	2.34	1,707
Western	94.6	0.89	92.8	96.3	0.009	2.54	1,653
Northern	86.1	1.52	83.1	89.1	0.018	2.45	1,059
Eastern	94.0	1.30	91.5	96.5	0.014	4.60	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	93.6	0.87	91.9	95.3	0.009	1.51	1,119
Q2	94.1	0.66	92.8	95.4	0.007	1.02	1,226
Q3	96.1	0.59	95.0	97.3	0.006	1.24	1,268
Q4	92.7	0.78	91.1	94.2	0.008	1.31	1,397
Q5	68.9	1.33	66.3	71.5	0.019	1.34	1,890

Table 3.2.1b. Percentage of households using charcoal for cooking, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	7.9	0.40	7.1	8.7	0.051	1.54	6,900
Residence							
Urban	42.7	1.65	39.5	45.9	0.039	1.26	1,620
Rural	1.1	0.31	0.5	1.7	0.288	5.29	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	57.1	3.79	49.7	64.5	0.066	3.79	1,026
Southern	2.4	0.66	1.1	3.7	0.277	3.43	1,707
Western	3.7	0.80	2.1	5.3	0.216	2.96	1,653
Northern	2.6	0.53	1.6	3.7	0.204	1.41	1,059
Eastern	2.7	0.96	0.8	4.6	0.357	5.40	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	0.3	0.14	0.1	0.6	0.419	0.73	1,119
Q2	0.9	0.22	0.5	1.4	0.237	0.69	1,226
Q3	0.9	0.25	0.4	1.4	0.270	0.92	1,268
Q4	4.9	0.63	3.7	6.1	0.128	1.23	1,397
Q5	27.6	1.31	25.1	30.2	0.047	1.39	1,890

Table 3.2.2. Percentage of households with electricity as source of lighting, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	4.3	0.27	3.8	4.9	0.062	1.20	6,900
Residence							
Urban	23.1	1.33	20.4	25.7	0.058	1.14	1,620
Rural	0.7	0.19	0.3	1.0	0.288	3.16	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	29.7	2.32	25.1	34.2	0.078	1.68	1,026
Southern	2.1	0.44	1.2	2.9	0.211	1.73	1,707
Western	2.0	0.56	0.9	3.0	0.285	2.66	1,653
Northern	1.0	0.32	0.4	1.6	0.319	1.30	1,059
Eastern	1.7	0.52	0.6	2.7	0.313	2.54	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	1,119
Q2	0.2	0.10	0.0	0.3	0.598	0.74	1,226
Q3	0.1	0.09	0.0	0.3	0.711	0.86	1,268
Q4	0.6	0.19	0.2	0.9	0.343	0.95	1,397
Q5	17.8	1.03	15.7	19.8	0.058	1.18	1,890

Table 3.2.4. Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	70.3	1.21	67.9	72.6	0.017	4.84	6,900
Residence							
Urban	83.9	1.81	80.3	87.4	0.022	2.75	1,620
Rural	67.6	1.40	64.8	70.3	0.021	5.14	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	84.8	2.72	79.4	90.1	0.032	3.72	1,026
Southern	73.4	1.96	69.6	77.3	0.027	3.61	1,707
Western	67.8	2.28	63.3	72.3	0.034	3.89	1,653
Northern	76.7	2.81	71.2	82.3	0.037	5.61	1,059
Eastern	57.7	3.31	51.2	64.2	0.057	6.90	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	66.6	2.03	62.6	70.5	0.030	2.23	1,119
Q2	66.7	1.86	63.0	70.3	0.028	2.01	1,226
Q3	67.2	1.73	63.8	70.6	0.026	1.84	1,268
Q4	68.9	1.88	65.2	72.6	0.027	2.39	1,397
Q5	79.6	1.30	77.0	82.1	0.016	1.69	1,890

Table 3.2.5. Percentage of households with improved toilet facility, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	58.5	0.85	56.8	60.2	0.015	2.06	6,900
Residence							
Urban	74.9	1.81	71.3	78.4	0.024	1.98	1,620
Rural	55.3	0.94	53.4	57.2	0.017	2.09	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	78.5	3.03	72.6	84.5	0.039	3.53	1,026
Southern	56.2	1.60	53.0	59.3	0.029	1.90	1,707
Western	57.9	1.63	54.7	61.1	0.028	1.78	1,653
Northern	64.6	2.10	60.5	68.8	0.032	2.45	1,059
Eastern	48.5	1.98	44.7	52.4	0.041	2.41	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	42.4	1.70	39.1	45.8	0.040	1.43	1,119
Q2	51.1	1.70	47.7	54.4	0.033	1.50	1,226
Q3	55.6	1.53	52.6	58.6	0.028	1.28	1,268
Q4	60.9	1.64	57.7	64.2	0.027	1.64	1,397
Q5	76.6	1.24	74.2	79.1	0.016	1.40	1,890

Table 3.3.1a. Percentage of households with a living room suite, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	9.6	0.44	8.7	10.5	0.046	1.58	6,900
Residence							
Urban	37.0	1.73	33.6	40.4	0.047	1.46	1,620
Rural	4.2	0.42	3.4	5.0	0.100	2.56	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	44.1	2.92	38.3	49.8	0.066	2.25	1,026
Southern	4.6	0.68	3.3	6.0	0.146	1.90	1,707
Western	6.5	0.89	4.8	8.2	0.136	2.12	1,653
Northern	4.1	0.77	2.6	5.6	0.185	1.88	1,059
Eastern	8.7	1.18	6.4	11.1	0.135	2.68	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	0.7	0.25	0.2	1.2	0.351	1.05	1,119
Q2	1.4	0.32	0.8	2.0	0.229	0.96	1,226
Q3	2.3	0.39	1.6	3.1	0.167	0.90	1,268
Q4	6.4	0.70	5.0	7.8	0.110	1.21	1,397
Q5	31.6	1.28	29.1	34.1	0.041	1.23	1,890

Table 3.3.1b. Percentage of households with a radio, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	46.7	0.73	45.2	48.1	0.016	1.48	6,900
Residence							
Urban	50.7	1.43	47.9	53.5	0.028	0.94	1,620
Rural	45.9	0.83	44.2	47.5	0.018	1.59	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	53.5	1.69	50.2	56.9	0.032	0.74	1,026
Southern	46.2	1.49	43.2	49.1	0.032	1.64	1,707
Western	37.6	1.56	34.6	40.7	0.041	1.70	1,653
Northern	43.8	1.87	40.2	47.5	0.043	1.80	1,059
Eastern	56.2	1.38	53.5	58.9	0.024	1.18	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	27.5	1.45	24.7	30.4	0.053	1.27	1,119
Q2	40.0	1.57	36.9	43.1	0.039	1.33	1,226
Q3	46.9	1.49	44.0	49.8	0.032	1.20	1,268
Q4	55.8	1.48	52.9	58.7	0.027	1.29	1,397
Q5	57.7	1.38	55.0	60.4	0.024	1.26	1,890

Table 3.3.1c. Percentage of households with a television, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	2.4	0.19	2.0	2.8	0.078	1.03	6,900
Residence							
Urban	12.9	1.04	10.8	14.9	0.080	1.09	1,620
Rural	0.3	0.10	0.1	0.5	0.315	1.91	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	18.0	1.73	14.6	21.4	0.097	1.32	1,026
Southern	0.8	0.21	0.4	1.2	0.255	0.98	1,707
Western	1.0	0.35	0.3	1.7	0.353	2.02	1,653
Northern	0.2	0.13	0.0	0.5	0.604	0.98	1,059
Eastern	1.0	0.33	0.4	1.7	0.322	1.64	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	1,119
Q2	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	1,226
Q3	0.1	0.06	-0.1	0.2	1.000	0.76	1,268
Q4	0.2	0.19	-0.2	0.6	0.907	2.49	1,397
Q5	10.0	0.75	8.5	11.4	0.075	1.02	1,890

Table 3.3.1d. Percentage of households with a computer, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	0.3	0.08	0.2	0.5	0.240	1.27	6,900
Residence							
Urban	1.8	0.45	0.9	2.7	0.253	1.32	1,620
Rural	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.1	0.710	0.85	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	2.8	0.78	1.3	4.4	0.275	1.43	1,026
Southern	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.1	1.001	0.77	1,707
Western	0.1	0.06	-0.1	0.2	1.000	0.91	1,653
Northern	0.1	0.06	-0.1	0.2	1.001	0.75	1,059
Eastern	0.1	0.05	0.0	0.2	0.754	0.62	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	1,119
Q2	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	1,226
Q3	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	1,268
Q4	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	.	.	1,397
Q5	1.4	0.32	0.7	2.0	0.239	1.27	1,890

Table 3.3.1e. Percentage of households with a mobile phone, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	6.2	0.33	5.6	6.9	0.053	1.30	6,900
Residence							
Urban	26.5	1.42	23.7	29.3	0.054	1.19	1,620
Rural	2.2	0.27	1.7	2.8	0.118	1.86	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	33.2	2.39	28.5	37.9	0.072	1.68	1,026
Southern	3.1	0.51	2.1	4.1	0.164	1.57	1,707
Western	3.8	0.63	2.5	5.0	0.169	1.82	1,653
Northern	3.1	0.71	1.7	4.5	0.230	2.15	1,059
Eastern	3.8	0.67	2.5	5.2	0.176	1.90	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	0.1	0.10	-0.1	0.3	1.002	1.15	1,119
Q2	0.3	0.21	-0.1	0.8	0.615	1.68	1,226
Q3	0.5	0.22	0.1	0.9	0.416	1.21	1,268
Q4	2.4	0.43	1.6	3.3	0.176	1.12	1,397
Q5	23.6	1.16	21.3	25.9	0.049	1.21	1,890

Table 3.3.1f. Percentage of households with a bicycle, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	12.9	0.57	11.8	14.0	0.044	1.98	6,900
Residence							
Urban	9.9	0.85	8.2	11.6	0.086	0.92	1,620
Rural	13.5	0.66	12.2	14.8	0.049	2.14	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	9.0	1.21	6.6	11.3	0.135	1.17	1,026
Southern	11.8	1.00	9.8	13.8	0.085	1.75	1,707
Western	4.7	0.74	3.2	6.1	0.159	2.03	1,653
Northern	9.0	0.94	7.2	10.8	0.104	1.37	1,059
Eastern	27.9	1.81	24.4	31.4	0.065	2.50	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	2.0	0.46	1.1	2.9	0.228	1.30	1,119
Q2	6.8	0.78	5.2	8.3	0.115	1.25	1,226
Q3	12.0	1.11	9.8	14.1	0.093	1.56	1,268
Q4	18.6	1.26	16.1	21.0	0.068	1.53	1,397
Q5	21.6	1.11	19.4	23.8	0.052	1.19	1,890

Table 4.2.1a. Percentage of population reporting illness in last two weeks, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	19.6	0.36	18.9	20.3	0.018	2.84	34,785
Sex							
Male	18.2	0.40	17.4	19.0	0.022	1.77	16,528
Female	20.8	0.44	20.0	21.7	0.021	2.11	18,257
Residence							
Urban	18.2	0.89	16.5	20.0	0.049	3.05	8,255
Rural	19.8	0.39	19.1	20.6	0.020	2.83	26,530
Province							
Kigali City	16.9	0.78	15.4	18.5	0.046	1.45	5,333
Southern	22.4	0.82	20.8	24.0	0.037	3.44	8,314
Western	18.2	0.63	16.9	19.4	0.035	2.23	8,460
Northern	16.1	0.80	14.5	17.6	0.050	3.06	5,340
Eastern	21.9	0.80	20.3	23.4	0.037	2.95	7,338
Quintile							
Q1	18.9	0.73	17.5	20.3	0.039	2.36	6,257
Q2	20.2	0.69	18.8	21.6	0.034	2.04	6,455
Q3	19.4	0.64	18.1	20.7	0.033	1.79	6,407
Q4	20.3	0.74	18.9	21.8	0.036	2.35	6,689
Q5	19.0	0.61	17.8	20.2	0.032	1.82	8,977

Table 4.2.1b. Percentage of population reporting illness who consulted a medical practitioner in the last two weeks, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	31.2	0.88	29.4	32.9	0.028	2.47	6,737
Sex							
Male	32.7	1.19	30.3	35.0	0.037	1.93	2,963
Female	30.0	0.97	28.1	31.9	0.032	1.71	3,774
Residence							
Urban	36.9	2.42	32.2	41.7	0.066	2.63	1,432
Rural	30.1	0.95	28.3	32.0	0.032	2.47	5,305
Province							
Kigali City	37.9	2.27	33.5	42.4	0.060	1.24	878
Southern	26.6	1.68	23.3	29.9	0.063	2.86	1,842
Western	31.8	1.90	28.1	35.5	0.060	2.51	1,576
Northern	37.0	2.08	32.9	41.1	0.056	1.90	862
Eastern	30.2	1.80	26.7	33.7	0.060	2.60	1,579
Quintile							
Q1	21.1	1.67	17.8	24.3	0.079	2.13	1,197
Q2	25.3	1.47	22.4	28.2	0.058	1.56	1,309
Q3	32.5	1.66	29.3	35.8	0.051	1.65	1,264
Q4	33.3	1.60	30.2	36.5	0.048	1.61	1,353
Q5	42.4	1.79	38.9	45.9	0.042	1.87	1,614

Table 4.2.5. Percentage of population covered by health insurance, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	43.3	0.96	41.4	45.2	0.022	13.18	34,785
Sex							
Male	43.3	1.01	41.3	45.3	0.023	6.84	16,528
Female	43.3	0.98	41.3	45.2	0.023	7.23	18,257
Residence							
Urban	39.1	1.79	35.6	42.6	0.046	7.79	8,255
Rural	44.1	1.10	42.0	46.3	0.025	14.17	26,530
Province							
Kigali City	38.7	2.27	34.2	43.1	0.059	7.28	5,333
Southern	36.9	1.87	33.2	40.6	0.051	13.44	8,314
Western	48.6	1.99	44.7	52.5	0.041	13.31	8,460
Northern	48.1	2.53	43.1	53.0	0.053	16.55	5,340
Eastern	42.8	2.11	38.7	47.0	0.049	14.24	7,338
Quintile							
Q1	33.2	1.77	29.8	36.7	0.053	9.57	6,257
Q2	37.6	1.65	34.3	40.8	0.044	7.91	6,455
Q3	45.5	1.57	42.4	48.5	0.035	6.81	6,407
Q4	47.7	1.65	44.4	50.9	0.035	7.59	6,689
Q5	51.5	1.41	48.7	54.3	0.027	6.06	8,977

Table 5.2.2a. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of wage farm (including VUP), by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	8.2	0.36	7.5	8.9	0.044	2.65	15,659
Sex							
Male	10.1	0.47	9.2	11.0	0.047	1.72	7,111
Female	6.6	0.39	5.9	7.4	0.059	2.14	8,548
Residence							
Urban	5.5	0.85	3.8	7.1	0.156	3.46	3,536
Rural	8.7	0.39	7.9	9.4	0.045	2.56	12,123
Province							
Kigali City	3.5	0.52	2.4	4.5	0.151	1.16	2,247
Southern	8.4	0.64	7.2	9.7	0.076	2.20	3,832
Western	9.4	0.90	7.7	11.2	0.096	3.58	3,778
Northern	9.6	0.91	7.8	11.4	0.095	2.78	2,429
Eastern	7.3	0.66	6.0	8.6	0.090	2.27	3,373

Table 5.2.2b. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of wage non-farm, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	10.9	0.38	10.1	11.6	0.035	2.36	15,659
Sex							
Male	17.4	0.63	16.2	18.7	0.036	1.94	7,111
Female	5.6	0.30	5.0	6.2	0.054	1.51	8,548
Residence							
Urban	38.7	1.48	35.8	41.6	0.038	2.27	3,536
Rural	5.7	0.33	5.1	6.4	0.057	2.66	12,123
Province							
Kigali City	47.7	3.10	41.6	53.7	0.065	5.48	2,247
Southern	7.6	0.72	6.2	9.0	0.095	3.05	3,832
Western	7.8	0.65	6.5	9.1	0.083	2.17	3,778
Northern	7.5	0.78	6.0	9.0	0.103	2.49	2,429
Eastern	6.0	0.65	4.7	7.3	0.108	2.67	3,373

Table 5.2.2c. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of independent farmer, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	32.1	0.43	31.3	33.0	0.014	1.36	15,659
Sex							
Male	42.4	0.78	40.8	43.9	0.019	1.77	7,111
Female	23.8	0.55	22.7	24.8	0.023	1.43	8,548
Residence							
Urban	17.1	1.01	15.2	19.1	0.059	1.77	3,536
Rural	34.9	0.47	34.0	35.8	0.013	1.28	12,123
Province							
Kigali City	11.6	1.44	8.8	14.5	0.123	2.85	2,247
Southern	33.8	0.94	32.0	35.7	0.028	1.63	3,832
Western	35.5	1.01	33.5	37.5	0.029	1.68	3,778
Northern	32.0	0.91	30.2	33.8	0.028	1.10	2,429
Eastern	34.8	0.83	33.1	36.4	0.024	1.09	3,373

Table 5.2.2d. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of unpaid family worker on farm, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	39.2	0.48	38.2	40.1	0.012	1.54	15,659
Sex							
Male	18.7	0.57	17.5	19.8	0.030	1.49	7,111
Female	55.8	0.73	54.4	57.3	0.013	1.87	8,548
Residence							
Urban	15.1	1.25	12.6	17.5	0.083	3.02	3,536
Rural	43.6	0.49	42.7	44.6	0.011	1.27	12,123
Province							
Kigali City	12.9	2.14	8.7	17.1	0.166	5.80	2,247
Southern	41.4	1.11	39.2	43.6	0.027	2.08	3,832
Western	38.9	0.97	37.0	40.9	0.025	1.50	3,778
Northern	43.2	0.91	41.5	45.0	0.021	0.97	2,429
Eastern	44.0	0.99	42.1	46.0	0.022	1.41	3,373

Table 5.2.2e. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of independent non-farmer, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	8.1	0.30	7.5	8.6	0.037	1.89	15,659
Sex							
Male	10.6	0.43	9.8	11.4	0.040	1.35	7,111
Female	6.0	0.33	5.3	6.7	0.056	1.72	8,548
Residence							
Urban	17.2	0.82	15.6	18.8	0.048	1.16	3,536
Rural	6.4	0.31	5.8	7.0	0.049	2.17	12,123
Province							
Kigali City	18.2	1.15	15.9	20.5	0.063	1.27	2,247
Southern	6.9	0.57	5.8	8.0	0.082	2.06	3,832
Western	7.2	0.63	6.0	8.5	0.087	2.20	3,778
Northern	6.8	0.70	5.5	8.2	0.102	2.20	2,429
Eastern	7.2	0.59	6.1	8.4	0.082	1.88	3,373

Table 5.2.2f. Percentage of current working population aged 16 and above with a usual work status of non-farm family unpaid worker, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	1.6	0.20	1.2	2.0	0.126	3.99	15,659
Sex							
Male	0.8	0.13	0.6	1.1	0.150	1.33	7,111
Female	2.2	0.33	1.5	2.8	0.151	4.38	8,548
Residence							
Urban	6.3	1.12	4.1	8.5	0.177	5.20	3,536
Rural	0.7	0.09	0.5	0.9	0.123	1.41	12,123
Province							
Kigali City	6.1	1.04	4.1	8.2	0.169	2.65	2,247
Southern	1.8	0.58	0.7	3.0	0.314	7.59	3,832
Western	1.0	0.22	0.6	1.5	0.217	1.81	3,778
Northern	0.8	0.33	0.2	1.5	0.407	3.91	2,429
Eastern	0.7	0.15	0.4	1.0	0.226	1.24	3,373

Table 6.5.1a. Percentage of agricultural households purchasing sacks and packing materials, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	39.4	0.91	37.6	41.1	0.023	1.93	5,585
Residence							
Urban	19.6	2.81	14.1	25.2	0.143	2.60	699
Rural	41.4	0.95	39.5	43.2	0.023	1.88	4,886
Province							
Kigali City	32.2	4.66	23.0	41.3	0.145	2.33	308
Southern	30.3	1.62	27.1	33.5	0.053	1.90	1,507
Western	26.1	1.82	22.6	29.7	0.069	2.33	1,449
Northern	45.0	2.11	40.9	49.2	0.047	1.98	966
Eastern	59.3	1.97	55.5	63.2	0.033	2.20	1,355

Table 6.5.1b. Percentage of agricultural households purchasing organic fertilisers, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	7.5	0.44	6.7	8.4	0.059	1.57	5,585
Residence							
Urban	6.2	1.22	3.8	8.6	0.195	1.32	699
Rural	7.7	0.47	6.7	8.6	0.061	1.59	4,886
Province							
Kigali City	6.4	1.45	3.6	9.3	0.225	0.82	308
Southern	9.2	0.92	7.4	11.0	0.100	1.55	1,507
Western	8.0	0.91	6.2	9.8	0.114	1.54	1,449
Northern	9.7	1.17	7.4	12.0	0.121	1.72	966
Eastern	3.7	0.63	2.5	5.0	0.169	1.53	1,355

Table 6.5.1c. Percentage of agricultural households purchasing chemical fertilisers, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	11.8	0.86	10.1	13.5	0.073	4.01	5,585
Residence							
Urban	5.9	1.10	3.7	8.0	0.188	1.14	699
Rural	12.4	0.94	10.6	14.3	0.076	4.17	4,886
Province							
Kigali City	8.5	2.03	4.5	12.4	0.239	1.24	308
Southern	13.1	1.37	10.4	15.8	0.104	2.52	1,507
Western	15.5	2.27	11.1	20.0	0.146	5.37	1,449
Northern	13.6	2.35	9.0	18.2	0.173	5.18	966
Eastern	5.9	1.15	3.6	8.1	0.195	3.26	1,355

Table 6.5.1d. Percentage of agricultural households purchasing insecticides, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	26.3	1.01	24.4	28.3	0.038	2.95	5,585
Residence							
Urban	20.4	2.54	15.4	25.4	0.125	2.06	699
Rural	26.9	1.08	24.8	29.1	0.040	3.03	4,886
Province							
Kigali City	26.1	4.37	17.5	34.7	0.167	2.32	308
Southern	22.5	1.64	19.2	25.7	0.073	2.36	1,507
Western	25.1	2.55	20.1	30.1	0.102	4.73	1,449
Northern	28.8	2.57	23.7	33.8	0.089	3.54	966
Eastern	30.0	1.63	26.8	33.2	0.054	1.74	1,355

Table 7.2.4. Percentage of households with access to a savings account, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	18.9	0.65	17.6	20.2	0.035	1.93	6,900
Residence							
Urban	40.8	1.87	37.2	44.5	0.046	1.65	1,620
Rural	14.6	0.70	13.2	16.0	0.048	2.25	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	45.5	2.65	40.3	50.7	0.058	1.84	1,026
Southern	14.6	1.12	12.4	16.8	0.077	1.85	1,707
Western	18.0	1.35	15.3	20.6	0.075	2.04	1,653
Northern	14.6	1.45	11.7	17.4	0.099	2.13	1,059
Eastern	17.5	1.63	14.3	20.7	0.093	2.84	1,455
Quintile							
Q1	3.7	0.56	2.6	4.8	0.152	1.06	1,119
Q2	6.3	0.71	4.9	7.7	0.112	1.09	1,226
Q3	11.2	0.94	9.3	13.0	0.084	1.21	1,268
Q4	18.5	1.17	16.2	20.8	0.063	1.32	1,397
Q5	47.1	1.51	44.1	50.1	0.032	1.48	1,890

Table 8.1.1. Poverty rate (percent) by domain

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	56.7	0.92	54.9	58.5	0.016	2.39	6,900
Residence							
Urban	28.5	1.91	24.7	32.2	0.067	1.92	1,620
Rural	61.9	1.02	59.8	63.9	0.017	2.60	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	20.8	2.91	15.1	26.5	0.140	3.15	1,026
Southern	66.7	1.53	63.7	69.7	0.023	1.86	1,707
Western	60.4	1.93	56.6	64.2	0.032	2.60	1,653
Northern	60.5	2.42	55.8	65.3	0.040	3.15	1,059
Eastern	52.1	2.23	47.7	56.5	0.043	3.09	1,455

Table 8.1.2. Extreme poverty rate (percent) by domain

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	35.8	0.88	34.1	37.6	0.025	2.32	6,900
Residence							
Urban	16.0	1.45	13.1	18.8	0.091	1.68	1,620
Rural	39.5	1.00	37.5	41.5	0.025	2.43	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	12.9	2.32	8.3	17.5	0.180	2.94	1,026
Southern	44.9	1.48	42.0	47.8	0.033	1.57	1,707
Western	37.7	2.09	33.6	41.8	0.055	3.10	1,653
Northern	39.1	2.20	34.7	43.4	0.056	2.62	1,059
Eastern	29.9	1.89	26.2	33.6	0.063	2.63	1,455

Table 8.3.1. Average annual household consumption by domain

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	99,749	2,718.7	94,410	105,089	0.027	1.16	6,900
Residence							
Urban	240,553	13,412.9	214,210	266,896	0.056	1.02	1,620
Rural	73,875	2,107.4	69,736	78,014	0.029	1.98	5,280
Province							
Kigali City	289,504	22,384.8	245,540	333,468	0.077	1.34	1,026
Southern	71,550	2,667.7	66,310	76,789	0.037	1.02	1,707
Western	87,448	6,399.8	74,879	100,017	0.073	1.79	1,653
Northern	76,095	4,616.0	67,029	85,161	0.061	2.84	1,059
Eastern	89,901	4,482.8	81,097	98,705	0.050	1.23	1,455

