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EICV3 THEMATIC REPORT

Gender

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Foreword

The 2010/11 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey, 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 fieldwork commenced in November 2010 and continued for one full year. 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.

To date, two publications have been issued by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) using EICV3 data: a report with an overview of main indicators and a poverty profile. The present report is one of a series of 10 further documents that each explores in depth a theme from the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) using data from EICV3 and a limited number of other sources. The objective is to provide analysis that will contribute to the understanding of the sector and to support the elaboration of Rwanda's Second EDPRS.

The 10 thematic reports in this series are: (i) Economic Activity; (ii) Utilities and Amenities (water/sanitation/energy/housing/transport/ICT); (iii) Social Protection; (iv) Environment and Natural Resources; (v) Consumption; (vi) Gender; (vii) Youth; (viii) Education; (ix) Agriculture; and (x) Income.

This report also draws on information contained in the Labour Market and Economic Trends in Rwanda report from August 2007, which reported on the EICV2 survey, and the Establishment Census of 2011. The report also includes some text from the Main Indicators Report of the EICV3 and makes some revisions to the data published there as result of deeper analysis of the data.



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Director General

Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared with participation of a large number of individuals and organizations. We would like to express our gratitude to all of them.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the partner Ministries, Institutions, agencies and development partners for their respective great support and inputs throughout the process of writing and publishing this report.

We also express our profound gratitude to the team of Oxford Policy Management (OPM), and in particular to Mary Strode and her colleagues. Their technical assistance contributed to the success of this report.

We also thank the technical staff from National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for their unfailing participation in all activities of the survey data analysis, which was coordinated by HABIMANA Dominique and his assistants, APPEL Derek and KARANGWA John.

We appreciate the valuable support provided by administrative and financial departments of the NISR. Their interventions allowed this survey data analysis to be carried out smoothly and under good conditions.

Methodological notes for readers

Urban and rural classification in the EICV3 data

Although the sampling frame for the EICV3 was based on an updated frame of villages, the urban and rural classification of the villages in the EICV3 data is based on the corresponding geographic designations from the 2002 Rwanda Census of Population and Housing. Since the EICV2 sample design was based on the sampling frame from the 2002 census, this urban/rural classification in the EICV3 data makes it possible to directly compare the urban and rural results from the EICV2 and EICV3 data. However, the urban/rural codes in the EICV3 data do not represent the current status of these villages, so it is important that users understand how to interpret the urban and rural results from the data. For example, since the urban classification was mapped directly from the 2002 geographic structure of Rwanda, the estimated total urban population from the survey data will not represent the expected urban expansion of the population. It is even possible that the estimate of the percentage of the population that is urban from the EICV3 data is slightly less than that from the EICV2 data because of sampling variability.

The initial urban/rural classification of the villages in the EICV3 sampling frame was determined at the level of the old sectors. In the 2002 Rwanda census frame, 1,545 sectors were defined for Rwanda. Under the new geographic structure these were reconfigured into 416 new sectors. Each of the 2002 sectors was classified as either urban or rural, and all the zones de dénombrement within the sector were given the corresponding urban/rural code. A spreadsheet was compiled showing the geographic correspondence between the 2002 sectors and the current sectors. When all the old sectors corresponding to a new sector were either urban or rural, the corresponding classification was assigned to all the villages in this sector. However, in the case of new sectors that are composed of both urban and rural old sectors, the villages were assigned a code of 3 for 'mixed'. The EICV3 sampling frame of villages for each district was ordered by urban, mixed and rural classifications in order to provide implicit stratification and a proportional allocation of the sample to each of these groups. For EICV3 there were 106 sample villages in new sectors classified as mixed, for which it was necessary to have a special cartographic operation to determine the urban/rural classification. The file with the GPS coordinates of each EICV3 sample village was used to pinpoint the exact old sector where the village was located. In this way, it was possible to obtain the 2002 urban/rural classification for all the villages in the EICV3 sample.

The NISR is currently updating the urban and rural classification of all villages in preparation for the 2012 Rwanda census. Once these urban/rural codes have been finalised, it will be possible to merge these codes into the EICV3 data file so that the sample can be post-stratified and tabulated by the current urban and rural classification. This will not affect the weights in the survey data, which are based on the probabilities of selection. It is important to tabulate the urban and rural results using the new codes in order to represent the current distribution of the population and their characteristics (for the reference period of EICV3). However, the 2002 urban/rural codes should also be kept in the EICV3 data file for comparing the results to EICV2.

Estimates at the provincial urban/rural level

Readers should be aware that the urban component of the rural provinces is very small, as is the rural component of Kigali City. Estimates are not presented for these provincial urban and rural domains as they would be affected by large sampling errors.

Readers are recommended to check carefully the sampling errors presented in the annexes.

The tables below show the unweighted sample sizes at provincial level for urban and rural domains.

EICV3	Urban/rural		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Kigali City	1,177	171	1,348
Southern Province	492	3,348	3,840
Western Province	204	3,156	3,360
Northern Province	132	2,268	2,400
Eastern Province	144	3,216	3,360
Total	2,149	12,159	14,308

EICV2	Urban/rural		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Kigali City	954	72	1,026
Southern Province	279	1,428	1,707
Western Province	153	1,500	1,653
Northern Province	135	924	1,059
Eastern province	99	1,356	1,455
Total	1,620	5,280	6,900

Quintiles and poverty classifications

The results are presented by quintile. Quintiles are developed by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption values, and dividing the population into five equal shares. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile 5, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest levels of annual consumption are allocated to quintile 1. The poorest households and their members are found in quintile 1 and the richest are found in quintile 5. Those around the poverty line are found in quintile 3.

Consumption is used as a proxy for income, as is usual when estimating poverty. The reader should refer to the report on the Evolution of Poverty in Rwanda from 2000 to 2011 for further information on this topic.

Executive summary

Demographic issues

Females outnumber males in Rwanda by around half a million people, and this holds across all provinces. There are around 111 females for every 100 males in the population. Although in the youngest cohort females only slightly outnumber males, from adulthood onwards the ratio increases steeply until at ages over 65 there are 154 women to every 100 men. Only in Kigali City do males outnumber females in any age cohort.

Female-headed households

In Rwanda, some 28% of households are permanently headed by females. As a percentage of all households there has been a 1% reduction, although the absolute number of female-headed households has risen by around 350,000. These household heads are much older than their male counterparts and over 70% of them are widows. These households contain many grandchildren; 16% of all persons in female-headed households are grandchildren compared with just 3% in male-headed households. The parents of these grandchildren are often resident in other places.

In addition to permanently female-headed households, there are a further 6% of households where the male heads were away for more than three months out of the previous 12 months. The average time away is nine months. These we term de facto female-headed households; the permanent male heads tend to be in detention, in military service or working away from home. These households are more like their male-headed counterparts, but tend to be poorer than both the de jure female-headed households and male-headed households.

Poverty rates of female-headed households

Looking at their poverty status, female-headed households are only slightly more likely to be poor than their male-headed household counterparts, with 47.0% of female-headed households poor compared with 44.9% of all households. The percentage of all households in poverty fell by 12 percentage points over the previous five years, compared with 13 percentage points for female-headed households. It therefore seems that poverty has been falling at the same rate for male- and female-headed households. De facto female-headed households had a higher poverty rate than other households at 51%.

Ownership of assets

The housing conditions of female-headed households are similar to those of male-headed households. One of the most noticeable differences in the ownership of durables between male- and female-headed households is ownership of telephones. Female-headed households were much less likely to own a telephone with only 35% of them doing so, compared with 49% of male-headed households. Indeed, female-headed households (both types) have lower access to durables than their male-headed counterparts. Notable differences can be found with radios, mobile phones, beds, tables, chairs and bicycles

Agricultural activities and assets

Just over two-thirds of households in Rwanda keep livestock, with female-headed households almost five percentage points less likely to own livestock than their male counterparts. For households that owned animals, ownership was similar for all livestock except that female-headed households were much less likely to raise cattle, except in Eastern Province.

Land ownership was similar in male- and female-headed households, except male heads were more likely to have acquired land in the previous 12 months, which may be connected to the much older age profile of female heads. Female heads were more likely to have rented or sharecropped land.

The EICV data on land ownership are misleading as provision is made on the questionnaire for only one owner. 91% of female heads and 79% of male heads reported owning land. Very few other household members own land. However, the land registration system allows for joint and family registration in most cases, although this is not captured in the EICV.

Given the limitations of the data on ownership mentioned above, the report describes the crops grown by the sex of the declared plot owner. The crops grown are very similar for male- and female-owned plots and it was found that men and

women were equally affected by land consolidation, crop regionalisation and measures to protect land from erosion. Almost twice the proportion of adult men sell small crops regularly or occasionally compared with adult women. Half of all adult men and three-quarters of adult women are not the designated cultivators of crops.

Economic activity

Almost 90% of female heads of household work in agriculture compared with 62% of male heads. Furthermore, almost three-quarters of all women work in agriculture compared with around 60% of all men. Women are much less likely to have paid non-farm work. There are almost 2 million female small-scale farm workers compared with just over 1.1 million men. Moreover, there seems to be a route out of farming for men which is more difficult for women; over the past five years there has been a fall in the number of men working in agriculture but a rise in the number of women doing so. Men have benefited much more from the growth in non-farm jobs.

Women are highly concentrated in the agricultural sector, with some 82% of women working in agricultural occupations compared with 61% of men. The occupations in which women find work outside agriculture are sales and commerce, where similar proportions of men and women work. Men find work outside farming as drivers and machine operators or in semi-skilled occupations. Women seem to have much less access to this kind of occupation.

Time use

Almost all women spend time on cooking and on domestic chores around the home. About half of them also carry out domestic work classified by the International Labour Organisation as an economic activity, including foraging firewood, searching for animal fodder and fetching water. Over half of all women do these tasks and the time spent on them averages 11 hours per week. In all, women spend 20 hours a week on domestic tasks compared with men who spend just nine hours. While men work an average of 31 hours a week in their paid or for profit jobs, women work just 24 hours; however, when time at work and time on domestic duties are summed, then women work 51 hours a week compared with men who do just 40 hours of work per week.

A clear gender role emerges with children and young people. Boys and girls under 10 do equal amounts of domestic work, but as the children grow older girls do more hours than boys. By the age of 15 girls do almost six hours more domestic work than boys.

Income

Female-headed households derive a higher share of their income from agriculture than male-headed households, deriving a lower share of their income from wages or business activities. Female-headed households also rely more on public and private transfers when compared to male-headed households. Such transfers constitute on average 12% of the income for female-headed households, but only 9% for male-headed households.

Cultural findings

The Rwandan Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS) provides findings on women's empowerment indicating a reasonably high level of independence among Rwandese women. Around 74% of women make decisions about their own health care, 71% about major purchases and over 80% participate in their own decisions to visit their families or relatives. Working and older women show slightly higher levels of participation. Just less than 11% do not participate in these decisions, and these women tend to be young, not employed and living outside Kigali.

Decisions about how a woman's cash earnings are spent tend to be decided jointly between husband and wife (60–70%); this is also the case for decisions around the husbands' earnings. Around two-thirds of women earn less than their husbands and this is regardless of their own level of education; for example, for women with secondary level or higher education only 14% earn more than their husbands.

Men were asked to give the circumstances when a husband would be justified in hitting or beating his wife. Younger men were much more likely to think that it was justified.



Education

Attendance rates for both primary and secondary levels are accelerating faster for girls than they are for boys. Attendance is an important indicator, but educational outcomes should also be taken into account. The EICV does not ask about students' performance in school but information from the Ministry of Education(MINEDUC) does provide information on this topic. The results show boys outperforming girls in most subjects other than Kinyarwanda.

Literacy and computer skills

Female-headed households were less literate than their male counterparts; however, the much older age profile is a factor for female heads. The younger de facto female household heads had literacy rates more similar to their male counterparts, albeit still considerably lower. Taking into account all persons over the age of six, women are less likely to be able to read and write. They are also less likely to have used a computer or be able to perform a written calculation.

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Abbreviations

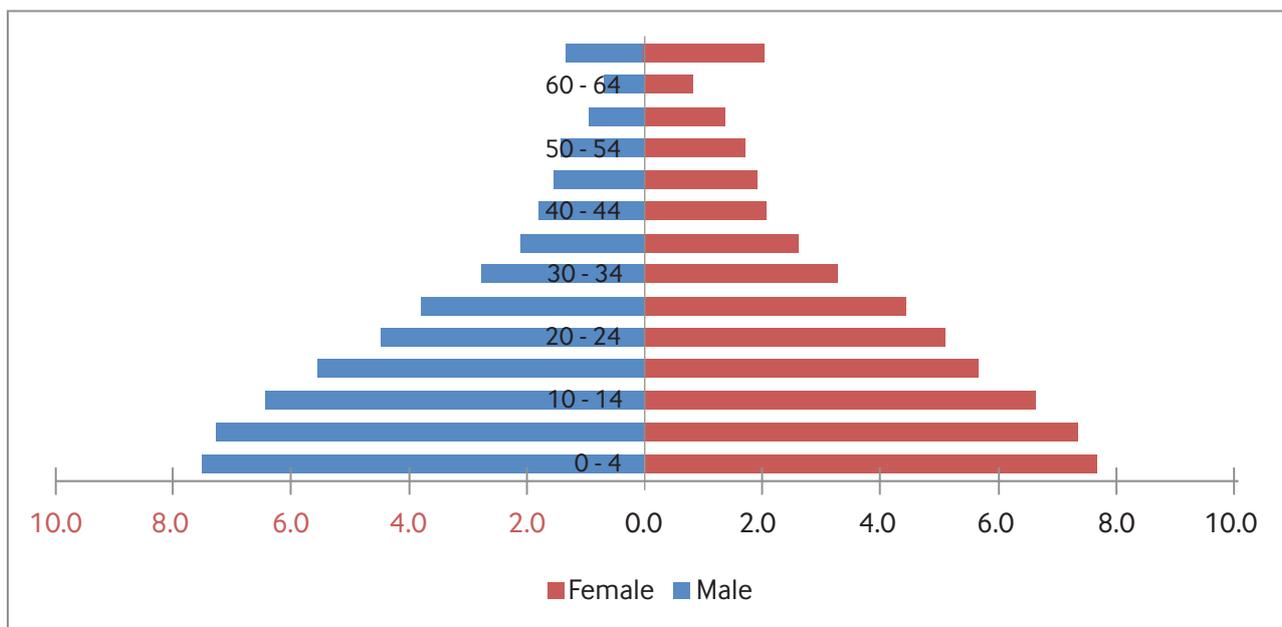
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
HH	Household
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
RDHS	Demographic and Health Survey
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

1 Demographic issues affecting gender

1.1 Demographic information and sex ratios

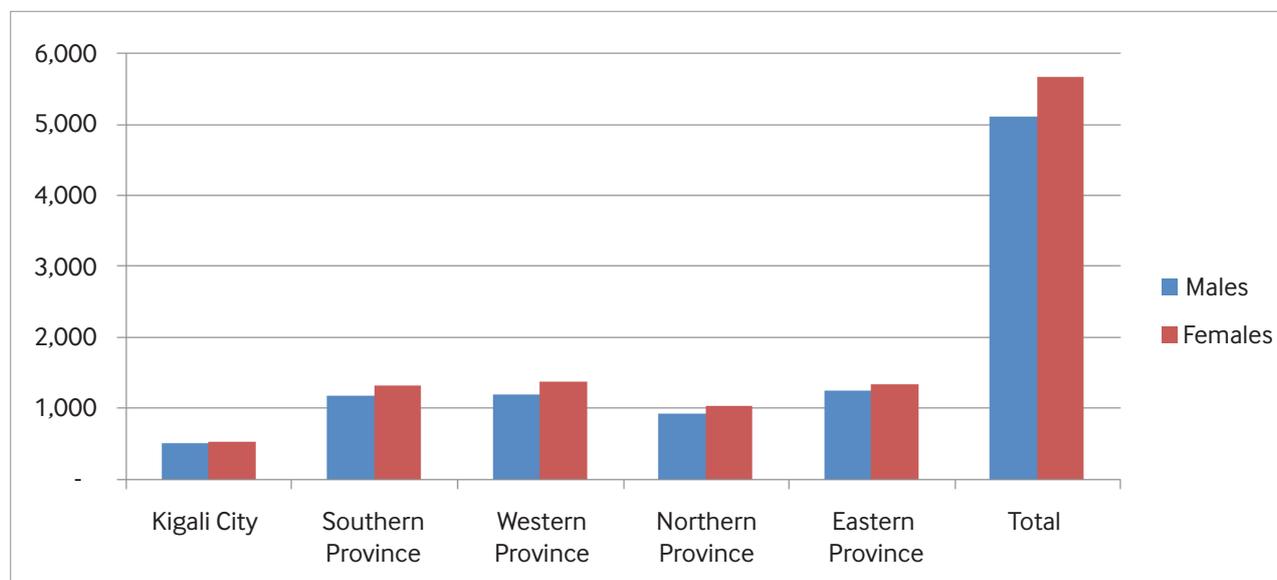
The population of Rwanda grew from 9.5 million people in 2005/06 to an estimated 10.8 million in 2010/11.¹ 5.1 million of the resident household population is male and 5.67 million is female, meaning Rwandan females outnumber males by half a million people.

Figure 1.1 Age and sex pyramid: Rwanda 2010/11



Females outnumber males in all the provinces but less so in Kigali City. Nationally, for every 100 males there are 111 females. This ratio changes through the age groups, as is normally observed in populations, as more girls are born than boys. Children show a ratio of girls to boys of about 102; however, by early adulthood this has accelerated to 114 females for every 100 males, and by middle age this ratio has reached 120 plus. Finally, for those in old age, over 65 years, there are 154 women to every 100 men.

Figure 1.2 Males and females by province



¹ This is in line with projections from the United Nation’s Population Division (UN DESA 2011, World Population Prospects: 2010 Revision).

Table 1.1 Number of females per 100 males, by province and age group

	Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Total
0–4	106	104	103	96	103	102
5–9	95	101	104	101	101	101
10–14	92	101	107	115	94	103
15–19	143	103	100	111	87	103
20–24	113	99	124	119	116	114
25–29	95	117	132	118	118	117
30–34	90	125	126	121	123	119
35–39	87	131	122	141	133	125
40–44	107	136	117	109	106	116
45–49	100	120	137	135	125	125
50–54	91	138	136	99	113	120
55–59	156	148	139	150	133	143
60–64	164	147	110	85	133	122
65+	192	165	142	158	141	154
Total	105	112	114	113	107	111

Source: EICV3

1.1.2 District sex ratios

The district sex ratios are presented in the annex to this report.

1.2 Female-headed households

1.2.1 Changes in the last five years

A classification of households by the sex of the head is the most common gender disaggregation of survey data. In Rwanda, some 28% of households are permanently headed by females, a proportion which has fallen by 1% since 2005/06. Female-headed households are most common in Southern Province and least common in Kigali City.

Table 1.2 Vulnerable householdheads

		EICV3				EICV2			
		Type of vulnerability			No. of HHs (000s)	Type of vulnerability			No. of HHs (000s)
		Women	Disabled	Under 21		Women	Disabled	Under 21	
All Rwanda		27.7	10.3	.9	2,253	28.6	8.2	1.3	1,892
Province	Kigali City	23.6	4.6	.9	223	27.0	7.6	.8	177
	Southern Province	30.5	12.1	.5	549	30.4	7.9	1.1	499
	Western Province	28.7	11.8	1.1	528	28.8	8.4	1.7	448
	Northern Province	25.1	12.1	.9	411	28.2	7.3	1.7	347
	Eastern Province	27.5	8.2	1.0	542	27.4	9.3	1.2	421
Urban/ rural	Urban	25.7	7.0	.9	331	29.5	7.8	1.8	311
	Rural	28.0	10.9	.9	1,922	28.5	8.3	1.2	1,581
Quintile	Q1	29.7	12.3	.4	381	33.5	9.3	1.3	329
	Q2	28.3	10.7	.4	415	29.9	8.6	.8	353
	Q3	26.8	10.1	.9	448	28.3	7.5	1.3	368
	Q4	28.5	10.4	1.3	490	28.3	7.7	1.6	398
	Q5	25.7	8.7	1.3	519	24.6	8.1	1.5	444

* Vulnerable population includes women, individuals under 21 years of age and people with disabilities Table 1.1.10 from Main Indicators report

1.2.2 Hidden or de facto female-headed households

In addition to the 27.7% of households who reported the household head as female, other households were headed by females in the absence of a male head. We call these households de facto female-headed households. Overall, 6% of households were temporarily headed by females whose husbands had been away for long periods of time, bringing the total proportion of female-headed households to 34%.

Table 1.3 shows the sex of the head of household by province. It shows a much lower incidence of female-headed households in Kigali than the other provinces. The reasons for this are not clear but female-headed households are more dependent on farm jobs than male-headed households, as indeed are all females. Male heads of household are almost twice as likely to be working in non-farm jobs.

Table 1.3 Sex of householdheads

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total	No. of HHs (000s)
Kigali City	71.9	23.6	4.5	100.0	223
Southern Province	62.6	30.5	6.9	100.0	549
Western Province	65.0	28.7	6.4	100.0	528
Northern Province	69.9	25.1	5.0	100.0	411
Eastern Province	67.0	27.5	5.5	100.0	542
Total	66.5	27.7	5.9	100.0	2,253

The average time the male spouse of a household classified as de facto female headed was away was 9.1 months, compared with just one month for the permanently male and female-headed households (see Table 1.4).

From this point on in the analysis, we will either report on these households with long-term absent spouses separately or include them with the female-headed households as appropriate.

Table 1.4 Time householdhead was absent in previous 12 months

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Kigali City	0.7	0.6	8.0	2.1
Southern Province	1.2	1.3	9.8	4.7
Western Province	1.4	2.0	9.5	4.8
Northern Province	1.7	1.7	8.0	4.0
Eastern Province	0.6	0.6	8.8	2.2
Total	1.0	1.0	9.1	3.4

The reasons the male heads were absent in these de facto female-headed households was most often because of detention or compulsory service (41%) or due to work (20%) (see Table 1.5). For all absences in all households the main reason was family visits or seasonal work, but these absences were much shorter.

Table 1.5 Absence and reason for time away by sex of householdhead

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
Head absent from HH in the last 12 months				
Yes	15.6	11.6	100.0	19.4
No	84.4	88.4	0.0	80.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main reason of absence from HH in the last 12 months				
Visit friend or family	35.8	47.2	2.1	27.5
Seasonal work	37.7	4.6	19.7	26.8
Detention or compulsory service	4.2	2.3	41.1	15.0
Working away now	7.3	1.2	28.2	12.6
Health care	3.7	21.3	0.8	5.7
Other	3.7	12.8	4.9	5.6
Training	4	4.4	0.2	2.9
Attend ceremony	1.9	4.9	0	1.8
Studies	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2
Unexplained absence	0.7	0	1.4	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3

1.3 Characteristics of female household heads

Female heads of households are much older than their male counterparts. 24% of female-headed households have heads over 65 years of age, compared with just 9% of male-headed households and 6% of households with de facto female heads. 39% of male heads are under 35 years of age, compared with just 13% of female heads. The dominant characteristic of female-headed households is their older age profile. The marital status of female heads corresponds with the age profile, with some 70% of them being widows. 16% of female heads are separated from their husbands and 9% are single. The single and separated female heads comprise some 25% of female-headed households and are almost all under 65 years of age.

The de facto female-headed households are more similar to the male-headed households, in that three-quarters are married and with a similar although slightly older age profile.

Figure 1.3 Age profile of female-headed HHs (% of each type)

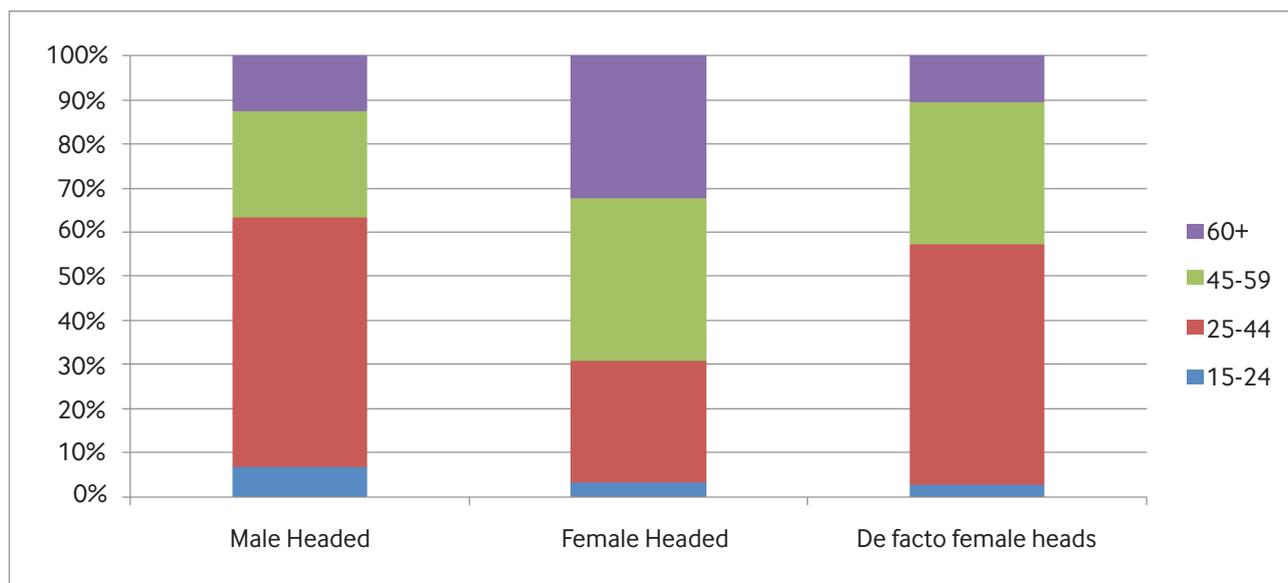


Table 1.6 Age of male and female household heads

Age group	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
15–19	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
20–24	6.2%	3.0%	2.4%	5.1%
25–29	17.0%	4.2%	8.6%	12.9%
30–34	16.1%	5.6%	13.8%	13.1%
35–39	12.6%	8.1%	15.6%	11.5%
40–44	10.8%	9.4%	16.6%	10.7%
45–49	9.4%	12.0%	12.7%	10.3%
50–54	8.5%	13.1%	14.0%	10.1%
55–59	6.1%	11.9%	5.7%	7.7%
60–64	4.1%	8.5%	4.9%	5.4%
65 and above	8.7%	23.9%	5.7%	12.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: EICV3, heads of households. Notes: (1) De facto female heads are households with a male head absent for more than three months in the previous 12 months; (2) an estimated 6,600 female heads were absent from home for more than three months – this is 0.3% of all female heads and too small to tabulate.

Table 1.7 Marital status of household heads by sex

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed
Marital status			
Married monogamously	70.2	1.0	75.8
Married polygamously	4.5	1.9	7.3
Living together	16.9	1.4	16.9
Divorced	0.1	0.5	0.0
Separated	1.2	15.6	0.0
Single	5.0	9.3	0.0
Widow or widower	2.2	70.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3

1.4 Composition of female-headed households

While the profile of female heads is elderly, that of the members of their households is very similar to the rest of the population. Female-headed households contain just 7% fewer children aged under 14, but slightly more adults and a higher proportion of the elderly. Households with absent male heads are similar to male-headed households.

Female-headed households are smaller in size than their male-headed counterparts by an average of 1.2 of a person (unsurprising as there is no male spouse). However, they contain many more grandchildren, with 16% of household members being grandchildren compared with just 3% of members in male-headed households. De facto female-headed households are similar in composition to male-headed households.

Table 1.8 Age composition of households by sex of head

Age group	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total	Estimate of population (000s)
0–14	44.7	36.3	44.4	42.8	4,606
15–34	34.3	38.2	31.8	35.0	3,765
35–64	18.5	19.0	22.1	18.9	2,030
65+	2.5	6.5	1.7	3.4	361
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10,762

Source: EICV3

Table 1.9 Household size (mean number of persons), by province and sex of head

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
Kigali City	4.8	4.3	6.0	4.7
Southern Province	4.9	3.7	5.7	4.6
Western Province	5.2	4.0	5.7	4.9
Northern Province	5.2	3.6	5.2	4.8
Eastern Province	5.1	4.0	5.7	4.8
Total	5.1	3.9	5.6	4.8

Source: EICV3, de facto female heads treated as female-headed HHs.

Table 1.10 Household composition, by sex of head

Relationship to head	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
Child	52.5	47.1	54.7	51.4
Head	19.7	25.8	17.7	20.9
Spouse	17.8	0.6	17.4	14.0
Grandchild	3.0	16.4	2.8	6.0
Other relation or inlaw	2.0	4.2	2.4	2.5
Servant	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4
Sister/brother	1.1	2.2	0.6	1.3
Unrelated	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2
Adopted child	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
Parent	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
No information	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3. Note: composition estimates for de facto female-headed households include the absent head.

As mentioned above, households permanently headed by females contain many grandchildren. It is estimated that 576,000 children under the age of 18 live in households headed by their grandparents. Of those grandchildren, 63% live in households headed by their grandmother and 37% in households headed by their grandfather.

Around 21% of these grandchildren are orphans having lost one or both parents. Around half of the children have both parents alive but residing elsewhere, and yet another 29% live with their mother in the grandparent's household while the father lives elsewhere.

Table 1.11 Grandchildren living in households headed by their grandparent, by status of parents

	Grandfather-headed	Grandmother-headed	Total
Lives with grandparent, but both parents also reside in HH	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lives with grandparent, but mother also lives in HH (father lives elsewhere)	24.2	31.6	28.9
Lives with grandparent, but mother also lives in HH (father deceased)	4.8	5.0	4.9
Lives with grandparent, but father also lives in HH (mother lives elsewhere)	0.8	1.5	1.2
Lives with grandparent, but father also lives in HH (mother deceased)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lives alone with grandparent because both parents deceased	3.9	4.5	4.3
Lives alone with grandparent because both parents live elsewhere	52.9	44.6	47.6
Lives alone with grandparent because father lives elsewhere and mother is deceased	5.5	4.1	4.6
Lives alone with grandparent because mother lives elsewhere and father is deceased	6.3	7.1	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of grandchildren under 18 living in HH headed by their grandparent (000s)	212	364	576

Source: EICV3. Based on HH members categorised as grandchildren and aged under 18. Note: Defacto female-headed HHs are grouped together with female-headed HHs since sample size for the former is too small to produce reliable estimates.

2 Poverty incidence of female-headed householdsPoverty incidence

2.1 Poverty incidence

Looking at their poverty status, female-headed households are only slightly more likely to be poor than their male-headed household counterparts, with 47.0% of female-headed households poor compared with 44.9% of all households. Poverty levels have declined among female-headed households since EICV2 by 13 percentage points. The percentage of all households in poverty fell by 12 percentage points over the previous five years, compared with 13% of female-headed households. It therefore seems that poverty has been falling at the same rate for male- and female-headed households.

Table 2.1 Poverty levels, by vulnerability of household head

	EICV1		EICV2		EICV3	
	Population share	Poverty level	Population share	Poverty level	Population share	Poverty level
Femaleheaded	27.6	66.3	23.8	60.2	22.5	47.0
Widowheaded	22.0	67.7	18.7	59.9	15.9	45.9
Childheaded*	1.3	60.1	0.7	56.9	0.4	35.0
All households	100	60.4	100	56.9	100	44.9

Source: Main Indicators report. Note: Sample size for child-headed HHs is very small, so the poverty level estimates for this group should be interpreted with caution.

Taking into account households whose male heads are absent we find a slightly different picture. De facto female-headed households, where the male head was absent for more than three months in the previous 12 months, were poorer than permanently female-headed households and were much more likely to be extremely poor.

Table 2.2 Poverty levels, by sex of household head

	Poverty status			
	Extremely poor	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Maleheaded	22.5%	21.1%	56.3%	100.0%
Femaleheaded	26.0%	21.0%	53.0%	100.0%
De facto female headed	34.3%	16.5%	49.2%	100.0%
All HH	24.1%	20.8%	55.1%	100.0%

Source: EICV3; de facto female-headed HHs are those HHs where a married male head is absent for more than three months in the previous year.

As seen in section 1, female-headed households are more likely to be found in the rural areas outside Kigali. However, poverty estimates at the urban/rural level are not available as the sample size for urban female-headed households is too small to produce reliable results.

3 Ownership of assetsHousing

3.1 Housing

The pattern of home ownership is similar for males and females, with female-headed households more likely to be provided with a home free of charge than other households.

Table 3.1 Current occupancy status, by sex of householdhead

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
Owner-occupier	82.6%	84.6%	85.6%	83.3%
Mortgaged	.7%	.4%	1.5%	.7%
Tenancy (renting)	11.3%	6.6%	7.4%	9.7%
Dwelling provided by employer	.4%	.2%	.7%	.4%
Dwelling provided free of charge	4.7%	7.3%	4.4%	5.4%
Temporary camp	.3%	.6%	.5%	.4%
Other	.1%	.3%		.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: EICV3.

The materials used for roofing are very similar for all types of headship with female heads being a little more likely to have the thatched roofs which were being replaced nationally during the period of the EICV3 fieldwork.

The material used for walls is a little more likely to be mud-covered tree trunks in the case of female-headed households, while floors were more likely to be of beaten earth.

Table 3.2 Main roofing material, by sex of householdhead

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
Thatch or leaves	1.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%
Metal sheets	54.8%	53.9%	51.4%	54.4%
Clay tiles	42.2%	42.6%	45.5%	42.5%
Plastic or plywood	.9%	.8%	.4%	.8%
Other	.2%	.2%		.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: EICV3.

Table 3.3 Main construction material of exterior wall by sex of householdhead

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
Mud bricks	36.3%	35.8%	36.0%	36.1%
Mud bricks covered with cement	19.7%	15.5%	22.9%	18.7%
Oven fired bricks	2.7%	1.8%	2.3%	2.5%
Cement bricks	.3%	.3%	.7%	.3%
Wooden planks	.8%	.5%	.6%	.7%
Stones	.2%	.1%	.1%	.2%
Tree trunks with mud	33.6%	39.7%	32.2%	35.2%
Tree trunks with mud and cement	5.6%	5.6%	4.6%	5.5%
Plastic sheeting	.1%	.1%		.1%
Other	.6%	.6%	.6%	.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: EICV3.

Table 3.4 Main floor material, by sex of householdhead

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
Beaten earth	77.6%	81.1%	75.0%	78.4%
Hardened dung	2.0%	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%
Clay tiles	.6%	.2%	.3%	.5%
Cement	17.7%	14.7%	21.4%	17.1%
Bricks	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%
Other	.4%	.2%	.1%	.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: EICV3.

3.2 Ownership of household durables

One of the most noticeable differences in the ownership of durables between male and female-headed households is ownership of telephones. Female-headed households were much less likely to own a mobile phone, with only 35% doing so compared to 49% of male-headed households.

Female-headed households (both types) have lower access to durables than their male-headed counterparts. Notable differences can be found with radios, mobile phones, beds, tables, chairs and bicycles (see Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Ownership of householdgoods, by sex of household head

		Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	Total
Living room suite	None	84.7	90.3	81.8	86.1
	One	13.8	8.8	16.6	12.6
	Two or more	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.3
Refrigerator	None	98.4	99.1	98.2	98.6
	One	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.3
	Two or more	0.2	0.1	0	0.1
Freezer	None	99.8	99.8	98.9	99.7
	One	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.2
	Two or more	0.1	0	0	0.1

Radio	None	34.1	53.5	38.8	39.7
	One	60.9	44.1	56.9	56
	Two or more	5	2.4	4.3	4.2
Cassette radio	None	89.8	96.2	91	91.6
	One	9.4	3.5	8	7.7
	Two or more	0.8	0.3	1	0.7
TV Set	None	92.4	96.6	92.2	93.6
	One	7.1	3.2	7.4	6
	Two or more	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
Decoder	None	97.7	99.2	98	98.2
	One	2.2	0.8	2	1.8
	Two or more	0.1	0	0	0.1
Satellite dish	None	99.3	99.8	99.5	99.4
	One	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Two or more	0.1	0	0	0.1
Video or DVD player	None	94.2	97.6	94.4	95.1
	One	5.4	2.3	5.1	4.5
	Two or more	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Computer and accessories	None	97.9	99.2	98.2	98.3
	One	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.3
	Two or more	0.6	0.1	0	0.4
Music system	None	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7
	One	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Telephone landline	None	99	99.4	99.6	99.2
	One	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.7
	Two or more	0.2	0	0.3	0.2
Mobile telephone	None	51.0	64.9	50.6	54.8
	One	28.3	24.2	24.6	26.9
	Two or more	20.7	10.9	24.8	18.2
Cooker	None	99.1	99.7	99.3	99.3
	One	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Two or more	0.2	0	0	0.1
Laundry machine	None	99.9	100	100	99.9
	One	0.1	0	0	0.1
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Electric fan	None	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8
	One	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Air conditioner	None	100	100	100	100
	One	0	0	0	0
	Two or more	0	0	0	0

Sewing machine	None	97.9	98.3	97.8	98
	One	1.8	1.5	2	1.7
	Two or more	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Bed	None	27.7	41.5	27.2	31.5
	One	35.5	26.9	32.8	32.9
	Two or more	36.8	31.6	40.1	35.5
Cupboard	None	89.5	92.4	86.9	90.1
	One	8.6	6.3	10.4	8
	Two or more	2	1.4	2.7	1.8
Bookcase	None	96.8	98.1	96.8	97.1
	One	2.9	1.6	2.6	2.5
	Two or more	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Table	None	35	44.2	34.4	37.5
	One	45.3	41.3	44.6	44.1
	Two or more	19.7	14.5	21.1	18.3
Chair	None	10.9	10.7	9.5	10.8
	One	16.4	21.9	16.8	18
	Two or more	72.6	67.4	73.7	71.2
Car	None	99	99.7	98.5	99.2
	One	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.7
	Two or more	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Minibus	None	99.9	100	100	100
	One	0	0	0	0
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	None	98.9	100	99.5	99.3
	One	1	0	0.5	0.7
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Boat	None	99.9	100	99.9	99.9
	One	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Bicycle	None	83.1	94.7	88.7	86.6
	One	15.8	4.9	10.9	12.5
	Two or more	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.9

Base: EICV3. Notes: data on vehicles exclude business vehicles or those used for a taxi service.

Table 3.6 presents further detail about ownership of durables among female-headed households (both types). It shows how female-headed households differ across the five provinces.

Table 3.6 Ownership of householdgoods among female-headed households, by province

		Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province
Living room suite	None	50.4	94.2	91.8	94.2	89.4
	One	42.4	5.5	7.8	5.6	9.8
	Two or more	7.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8
Refrigerator	None	89.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9
	One	10.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Two or more	0.7	0	0.1	0	0
Freezer	None	98.9	100	99.9	98.8	99.8
	One	1.1	0	0.1	1.2	0.2
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Radio	None	49	49	61	50.7	43.6
	One	47.6	48.2	37.7	47.5	51.9
	Two or more	3.4	2.7	1.3	1.8	4.6
Cassette radio	None	81.7	97.4	96.2	94.8	96.9
	One	15.7	2.3	3.4	5	3
	Two or more	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
TV Set	None	69.5	98.9	97.5	97.9	98.3
	One	28.7	0.9	2.3	2	1.7
	Two or more	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0
Decoder	None	90.9	99.6	99.8	100	99.7
	One	9	0.4	0.2	0	0.3
	Two or more	0.1	0.0	0	0	0
Satellite dish	None	98.5	100.0	99.6	100	99.9
	One	1.5	0	0.4	0	0.1
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Video or DVD player	None	78.7	99.1	98.1	98.2	99.2
	One	19.8	0.9	1.8	1.7	0.8
	Two or more	1.5	0	0.1	0.1	0
Computer and accessories	None	91.7	99.5	99.7	100	99.7
	One	7	0.5	0.3	0	0.3
	Two or more	1.3	0	0	0	0
Music system	None	99	100	100	99.3	100
	One	1	0	0	0.7	0
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Telephone landline	None	97.8	99.7	99.1	99.7	99.8

	One	2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
	Two or more	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.1
Mobile telephone	None	25.8	71	67.6	65.9	57.5
	One	26.1	20.5	24	24.2	28.3
	Two or more	48.2	8.5	8.4	9.9	14.2
Cooker	None	97.6	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6
	One	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
	Two or more	0.2	0	0	0	0
Laundry machine	None	99.9	100	100	100	100
	One	0.1	0	0	0	0
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Electric fan	None	99.4	100	100	100	99.9
	One	0.6	0	0	0	0.1
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Air conditioner	None	100	100	100	100	100
	One	0	0	0	0	0
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing machine	None	96.3	98.9	98.8	98.1	97.4
	One	3.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.5
	Two or more	0.7	0.1	0	0.5	0.1
Bed	None	20.5	43.8	38.7	40.8	39
	One	24.3	30.9	27.4	28.3	26.1
	Two or more	55.3	25.3	33.8	30.9	34.9
Cupboard	None	65.1	94.4	93.9	95.2	92.1
	One	26.5	4.8	5.2	3.7	6.8
	Two or more	8.4	0.8	0.9	1	1.1
Bookcase	None	88.7	99.3	98.2	99.1	98.3
	One	8.7	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.6
	Two or more	2.6	0	0.4	0	0.1
Table	None	43.0	45.3	40.3	38.1	44.5
	One	34.2	41.7	45.4	43	40.4
	Two or more	22.8	13	14.4	18.9	15.1
Chair	None	28.1	9.8	7.9	6.2	10.8
	One	18.7	21.2	19.8	16	26.2
	Two or more	53.2	68.9	72.3	77.8	63.1
Car	None	95.1	99.9	99.8	100	99.8

	One	4.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.2
	Two or more	0.6	0	0.2	0	0
Minibus	None	100	100	100	100	100
	One	0	0	0	0	0
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	None	99.7	99.9	99.9	100	99.9
	One	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Boat	None	100	100	100	100	99.8
	One	0	0	0	0	0.2
	Two or more	0	0	0	0	0
Bicycle	None	98.7	95.8	99.2	96.7	81.5
	One	1.2	4.1	0.7	3.2	17.1
	Two or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4

Source: EICV3. Based on female-headed households (including de facto female-headed households).

4 Agricultural activities and assets

4.1.1 Ownership of livestock

Just over two-thirds of households in Rwanda keep livestock, with female-headed households almost five percentage points less likely to own livestock than their male counterparts. In the EICV3 survey, households were asked about eight types of livestock, and female-headed households raised fewer types. In this section, female-headed and de facto female-headed households are combined together because sample sizes at crop, animal and district level are too small to be reliable when the two female-headed categories are used separately.

The next table looks at whether any livestock were raised. At the province level the greatest disparity between male- and female-headed households was in Southern Province. District tables are also available below.

Table 4.1 Any livestock raised, by sex of household head, province and district

	Male Head		Female Head			Total
	Any Livestock		Any Livestock			Any Livestock
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
All Rwanda	30.3	69.7	34.8	65.2	31.8	68.2
Kigali City	66.0	34.0	64.2	35.8	65.5	34.5
Southern Province	24.1	75.9	31.5	68.5	26.9	73.1
Western Province	28.8	71.2	34.5	65.5	30.8	69.2
Northern Province	22.2	77.8	28.0	72.0	23.9	76.1
Eastern Province	28.2	71.8	33.3	66.7	29.9	70.1
Nyarugenge	76.4	23.6	79.2	20.8	77.2	22.8
Gasabo	56.1	43.9	54.2	45.8	55.5	44.5
Kicukiro	70.7	29.3	68.1	31.9	70.0	30.0
Nyanza	27.0	73.0	36.2	63.8	31.0	69.0
Gisagara	15.5	84.5	19.9	80.1	16.9	83.1
Nyaruguru	13.2	86.8	25.0	75.0	17.2	82.8
Huye	31.3	68.7	29.9	70.1	30.7	69.3
Nyamagabe	19.0	81.0	28.8	71.2	22.4	77.6
Ruhango	35.2	64.8	46.1	53.9	39.6	60.4
Muhanga	21.0	79.0	27.4	72.6	23.1	76.9
Kamonyi	32.7	67.3	33.3	66.7	32.9	67.1
Karongi	15.7	84.3	24.5	75.5	19.1	80.9
Rutsiro	21.1	78.9	28.8	71.2	23.6	76.4
Rubavu	50.7	49.3	55.4	44.6	52.3	47.7
Nyabihu	31.2	68.8	44.0	56.0	35.9	64.1
Ngororero	15.6	84.4	19.4	80.6	16.9	83.1
Rusizi	37.4	62.6	36.9	63.1	37.2	62.8
Nyamasheke	26.3	73.7	31.7	68.3	28.3	71.7
Rulindo	19.5	80.5	25.5	74.5	21.2	78.8
Gakenke	12.8	87.2	21.7	78.3	15.5	84.5
Musanze	35.5	64.5	41.5	58.5	37.4	62.6
Burera	18.8	81.2	29.5	70.5	21.5	78.5

Gicumbi	22.3	77.7	21.9	78.1	22.2	77.8
Rwamagana	29.1	70.9	30.9	69.1	29.8	70.2
Nyagatare	34.0	66.0	40.5	59.5	36.0	64.0
Gatsibo	28.2	71.8	25.2	74.8	27.2	72.8
Kayonza	34.6	65.4	39.7	60.3	36.1	63.9
Kirehe	26.8	73.2	35.5	64.5	29.7	70.3
Ngoma	27.8	72.2	34.0	66.0	30.1	69.9
Bugesera	17.5	82.5	31.0	69.0	21.6	78.4

Source: EICV3 Note: De facto female heads combined with female heads

Table 4.2 Animal types raised, by sex of household head

	Male Head		Female Head		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cattle	50.9	49.1	39.7	60.3	47.3	52.7
Sheep	16.6	83.4	13.9	86.1	15.7	84.3
Goats	52.4	47.6	54.2	45.8	53	47
Pigs	25.7	74.3	20.7	79.3	24.1	75.9
Rabbits	23.2	76.8	22.3	77.7	22.9	77.1
Chickens	47.7	52.3	40.9	59.1	45.5	54.5
Other poultry	2.1	97.9	0.9	99.1	1.7	98.3
Other livestock	8.8	91.2	7.9	92.1	8.5	91.5

Source: EICV3. Note: De facto female heads combined with female heads

For households that owned livestock – bearing in mind that a female-headed household was less likely to do so – animal ownership except cattle was similar for male and female heads. 51% of male heads owned cattle, compared with 40% of female heads. This may be due to cultural factors but this information is not available (readers should refer to the Social Protection thematic report for more information on the one-cow policy). Female-headed households were a little less likely to own sheep than male-headed households, but a little more likely to keep goats.

Animal ownership by province is shown in the table below. In Eastern Province female-headed households were almost as likely as males to own cattle – the issue could therefore relate to land availability as land is more available there than in other provinces.

Table 4.3 Animal types raised, by sex of household head and province

		Male headed		Female headed		All HH	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kigali City	Cattle	43.4	56.6	35.8	64.2	41.2	58.8
	Sheep	5.9	94.1	4.1	95.9	5.4	94.6
	Goats	46.1	53.9	46.3	53.7	46.2	53.8
	Pigs	6.0	94.0	1.0	99.0	4.5	95.5
	Rabbits	17.3	82.7	16.9	83.1	17.2	82.8
	Chickens	55.2	44.8	49.0	51.0	53.4	46.6
	Other poultry	2.8	97.2	1.3	98.7	2.4	97.6
	Other livestock	2.7	97.3	1.9	98.1	2.5	97.5
	Southern Province	Cattle	50.9	49.1	40.2	59.8	47.1
Sheep		8.8	91.2	4.4	95.6	7.2	92.8
Goats		57.2	42.8	54.8	45.2	56.4	43.6
Pigs		41.5	58.5	30.4	69.6	37.6	62.4
Rabbits		31.1	68.9	27.1	72.9	29.7	70.3
Chickens		48.0	52.0	41.1	58.9	45.6	54.4
Other poultry		2.5	97.5	1.0	99.0	2.0	98.0
Other livestock		9.7	90.3	7.4	92.6	8.9	91.1
Western Province		Cattle	47.4	52.6	32.8	67.2	42.5
	Sheep	20.5	79.5	18.8	81.2	19.9	80.1
	Goats	49.3	50.7	52.7	47.3	50.4	49.6
	Pigs	27.2	72.8	21.0	79.0	25.1	74.9
	Rabbits	23.5	76.5	22.6	77.4	23.2	76.8
	Chickens	38.1	61.9	33.3	66.7	36.5	63.5
	Other poultry	1.6	98.4	1.1	98.9	1.4	98.6
	Other livestock	13.9	86.1	15.3	84.7	14.4	85.6
	Northern Province	Cattle	62.4	37.6	46.2	53.8	57.8
Sheep		35.2	64.8	37.1	62.9	35.8	64.2
Goats		39.4	60.6	38.9	61.1	39.3	60.7
Pigs		20.8	79.2	19.0	81.0	20.3	79.7
Rabbits		24.8	75.2	28.7	71.3	25.9	74.1
Chickens		42.1	57.9	33.6	66.4	39.7	60.3
Other poultry		0.6	99.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	99.6
Other livestock		10.8	89.2	8.8	91.2	10.2	89.8
Eastern Province		Cattle	45.9	54.1	41.9	58.1	44.6
	Sheep	6.9	93.1	4.6	95.4	6.2	93.8
	Goats	62.9	37.1	67.8	32.2	64.5	35.5
	Pigs	16.7	83.3	14.0	86.0	15.8	84.2
	Rabbits	14.7	85.3	12.9	87.1	14.1	85.9
	Chickens	59.6	40.4	52.2	47.8	57.3	42.7
	Other poultry	3.6	96.4	1.2	98.8	2.8	97.2
	Other livestock	2.8	97.2	1.6	98.4	2.4	97.6

Source: EICV3. Note: De facto female heads combined with female heads

4.1 Agricultural land ownership

The ownership of land is as common among male- as female-headed households (93%), although the area owned is not yet available but will be reported on in the Agriculture thematic report. Male heads were twice as likely to have acquired land in the previous 12 months (17%) as females (8%) and twice as likely to have bought land in the preceding four years. Land sales were similar. It should be recalled that male heads are much younger than female heads and thus more likely to be in a position of wanting to expand their farming activities.

However, female heads were somewhat more likely to have rented land or to have sharecropped land.

Table 4.4 Land ownership and purchase, by sex of household head

		Male headed	Female headed	Total
HH or any member currently owning farm land	Yes	92.7	93.4	92.9
	No	7.3	6.6	7.1
HH bought land in last 12 months	Yes	17.0	8.1	14.0
	No	83.0	91.9	86.0
HH bought land in the four years that preceded last year	Yes	26.9	13.9	22.6
	No	73.1	86.1	77.4
HH sold land in the last 12 months	Yes	9.1	8.9	9.0
	No	90.9	91.1	91.0
HH sold land in the four years preceding last year	Yes	10.1	10.5	10.3
	No	89.9	89.5	89.8
HH rented out land in the last 12 months	Yes	10.5	14.1	11.7
	No	89.5	85.9	88.3
HH sharecropped any land in the past 12 months	Yes	4.9	7.2	5.7
	No	95.1	92.8	94.3
HH lent land to anybody in the past 12 months	Yes	16.1	14.9	15.7
	No	83.9	85.2	84.3
HH received land gift in the last 12 months	Yes	9.3	6.3	8.3
	No	90.7	93.7	91.7
HH given land gift in the last 12 months	Yes	4.7	6.9	5.4
	No	95.3	93.1	94.6
HH applied for agricultural loan in the last 12 months	Yes	7.9	6.2	7.4

	No	92.1	93.8	92.6
Out of those that applied, agricultural loan approval	Yes	89.3	93.7	90.5
	No	10.7	6.3	9.5
Purpose of the agricultural loan	Terracing	0.4	0.3	0.3
	Irrigation	0.3	0.6	0.4
	Animal purchase	14.1	14.6	14.2
	Equipment	8.1	11.1	9
	Seeds and fertiliser	49.1	51.6	49.8
	Purchase of land	14.5	11.5	13.7
	Farm buildings	1.3	0.7	1.1
	Other	12.2	9.5	11.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3. Note: De facto female heads combined with female heads.

4.1.1 Primary land ownership by individuals

The table below shows agricultural land ownership by relationship to the head of household. However, these estimates need to be interpreted with great caution. In the EICV3 questionnaire, there was only provision for one owner for each plot, which introduces a bias since joint and family ownership is possible (indeed, according to the Environment Joint Sector Review 2010/11, 84% of registered private land has women as owners or co-owners). Further information should be obtained from the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority to compare these results.

The survey showed that 79% of male heads own land compared with 91% of female heads. Only 2% of female spouses were stated as primary owners of land, and just under 5% of sons and daughters.

Table 4.5 Primary land ownership, by relationship to household head

Relationship to HH head	Male headed		Female headed	
	Owns no land	Owns land	Owns no land	Owns land
HH head	20.9	79.1	9.2	90.8
Spouse of HH head	97.8	2.2	*	*
Son or daughter of HH head	95.7	4.3	95.4	4.6
Step or adopted or foster child of HH head	96.2	3.8	98.2	1.8
Father or mother of HH head	93.2	6.8	93.1	6.9
Brother or sister of HH head	95.9	4.1	91.8	8.2
Grand child of HH head	92.9	7.1	92.2	7.8
Parent in law of HH head	100.0	0	100.0	0
Brother or sister in law to HH head	100.0	0	95.8	4.2
Other relationship to HH head	96.1	3.9	98.1	1.9
No relationship to HH head	98.5	1.5	98.7	1.3
Domestic worker	98.8	1.2	96.9	3.1
All	50.5	49.5	73.7	26.3

Source: EICV3. * sample size too small. Notes: EICV3 allowed just one owner to be entered on the questionnaire. De facto female heads combined with female heads. This table was requested by users but may be of limited value because of the limitations in the data on ownership/cultivation of land.

4.2 Crops grown

Households were asked to report which crops had been grown on their agricultural plots and to give the name of the owner/cultivator of that plot. However, the questionnaire did not make provision for more than one owner/cultivator of the plot to be entered, and this may have resulted in bias as the formal land registration process allows for family ownership (see also section 4.1.1 above). Up to two crops were listed for each plot for each of two seasons. The table below shows the crop types cultivated, by the sex of the primary owner/cultivator. It is important to note that this does not take into account the quantities produced for the respective crops. The findings should therefore be considered indicative only.

Plots owned/cultivated by women grow very similar crops to those owned/cultivated by men, although with slightly more focus on beans and green vegetables.

Men and women were also equally affected by land consolidation, crop regionalisation and measures to protect land from erosion (tables not shown).

Table 4.6 Crops grown by sex of primary owner/cultivator

	% of crops grown, by sex of primary owner/cultivator	
	Male primary owner/cultivator	Female primary owner/cultivator
Rice	0.6	0.4
Maize	8.1	8.0
Sorghum	4.2	4.1
Wheat	0.5	0.6
Other cereals	0.0	0.0
Cassava for cooking	4.5	4.1
Cassava for flour	5.4	5.1
Yams	0.1	0.1
Sweet potatoes	8.7	8.9
Potatoes	3.9	3.9
Colocasia	1.8	1.9
Soybeans	1.2	1.4
Peanuts	0.9	0.9
Beans	15.7	17.1
Small peas	1.0	1.3
Sunflower (ibihwagari)	0.1	0.1
Banana fruits	1.4	1.1
Banana for cooking	4.3	4.0
Banana beer	4.9	4.5
Mangoes	0.0	0.1
Papayas or pawpaw	0.0	0.1
Avocadoes	0.2	0.2
Pineapples	0.2	0.1
Guava	0.0	0.0
Oranges	0.0	0.0
Mandarins	0.0	0.0
Lemons or citrons	0.0	0.0
Lime or maracouja	0.1	0.0
Plums	0.0	0.0
Strawberries	0.0	0.0
Other fruits (ibifensi)	0.0	0.0
Fresh beans	0.0	0.1
Green beans	0.3	0.2
Tomatoes	0.3	0.2
Onions	0.1	0.1
Garlic	0.0	0.0
Peppers	0.0	0.0
Sweet peppers	0.1	0.1

Squash or vegetable marrows	0.1	0.1
Zucchini or cucumbers	0.3	0.2
Eggplants	0.3	0.3
Carrots	0.1	0.2
Leeks	0.3	0.3
Cabbages	0.2	0.2
Lettuce or laitue	0.0	0.0
Parsley	0.0	0.0
Small fresh peas	0.1	0.1
Mushrooms or spinach	0.1	0.1
Ibishayote	0.0	0.0
Fresh small peas	0.0	0.1
Cassava leaves	0.3	0.4
Green vegetables (inyabutongo)	0.6	1.1
Imbwija	0.1	0.1
Tea	0.2	0.3
Coffee	1.6	1.5
Cane sugar	0.2	0.2
Pyretri (ibireti)	0.1	0.1
Ibobere	0.0	0.0
Others	26.5	25.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3. Note: This table was requested by users but may be of limited value because of the limitations in the data on ownership/cultivation of land.

4.3 Crops sold

In addition to primary land ownership, households were also asked to name the primary person responsible for harvesting/selling the various crops.² As with land ownership above, this may introduce a bias where more than one person was responsible, meaning findings need to be interpreted with great caution.

The primary person named responsible for harvesting/selling the various crops is in most cases the head of the household. Among the people named responsible for harvesting/selling the various types of crops, 89% are household heads, whereas household heads constitute only 38% of the overall population in that age group. Only around 8% of spouses are named as being responsible for harvesting/selling of crops.

Table 4.7 Household member mainly responsible for harvesting/selling crop, by type of sales

	Person mainly responsible for selling small-scale crops regularly	Person mainly responsible for selling small-scale crops occasionally	Person mainly responsible for selling large-scale crops	All persons 16+
HHhead	89.1	89.6	89.5	38.3
Spouse of HH head	8.0	8.4	8.3	25.5
Son or daughter	1.9	1.5	1.7	25.4
All others	1.0	0.5	0.5	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3. Base: Adults aged 16 years and over. Note: This table was requested by users but may be of limited value because of the limitations in the data on primary responsibility for crops.

² Responsibility for sales is inferred here from overall responsibility for a crop.

Table 4.8 below shows that almost twice the proportion of adult men are responsible for selling small crops regularly or occasionally compared with adult women. Half of all adult men and three-quarters of adult women are not the designated persons responsible for crops. However, in the next section we shall see that almost 2 million Rwandese women work on family farms compared with 1.1 million men. The RDHS results show us the control women have over their own earnings (see the following section).

Table 4.8 Sales of small- and large-scale crops, by sex

		Male	Female	Total
Small crops sold	Not primary person responsible for crops	52.1%	74.6%	64.3%
	Yes, sells regularly	12.4%	6.0%	8.9%
	Yes, sells occasionally	22.5%	11.2%	16.3%
	Never sells	13.0%	8.2%	10.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
No. aged 16+ (000s)		2,690	3,197	5,888
Large crops sold	Not primary person responsible for crops	52.9%	75.9%	65.4%
	Yes, sells	30.9%	14.8%	22.2%
	Never sells	16.1%	9.3%	12.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All 16 years + (000s)		2,690	3,197	5,888

Source: EICV3.Base: Adults aged 16 years or over. Note: This table was requested by users but may be of limited value because of the limitations in the data on primary responsibility for crops.

The following tables show crops sold for both large-scale and small-scale crops. The tables are ordered by percentage sold, and do not indicate the volume of crops sold or grown. The reader is referred to the forthcoming Agriculture thematic report for more detailed information on crop harvests and sales. As mentioned above, the data have limitations as only one responsible person can be entered on the questionnaires; therefore, the primary person responsible for crops mostly corresponds with the head of household.

Table 4.9 Large-scale crops sold, by sex of person mainly responsible for crop

	Male	Female	Total
Mushrooms	100.0	-	100.0
Tea	98.6	100.0	99.3
Coffee	99.0	99.1	99.0
Pyrethre (ibireti)	98.0	100.0	98.8
Tomatoes	100.0	0.0	92.3
Rice	79.2	76.3	78.4
Cabbages	74.2	68.7	72.5
Avocados	75.6	65.4	71.2
Carrots	63.2	61.4	62.8
Sorghum	58.4	56.1	57.6
Sweet peppers	100.0	0.0	51.8
Leeks	100.0	0.0	49.0
Onions	42.6	55.4	47.6
Banana beer	48.3	45.3	47.1
Wheat	47.8	43.6	46.3
Banana fruits	53.5	2.6	39.0

Peanuts	37.9	38.4	38.1
Cassava for cooking	29.7	49.6	36.6
Beans	34.4	33.8	34.2
Banana for cooking	34.5	32.7	33.9
Others	41.6	23.5	33.8
Sweet potatoes	27.7	39.4	32.9
Potatoes	34.0	29.9	32.5
Eggplants	46.9	0.0	30.4
Other cereals	33.6	21.9	28.7
Maize	27.7	23.8	26.3
Cassava for flour	23.9	21.9	23.1
Colocasia	0.0	38.2	22.0
Soybeans	19.8	22.6	20.8
Cane sugar	20.0	16.6	18.9
Small weight	18.8	18.7	18.7
Yams	23.0	0.0	18.6
Green beans	9.6	10.1	9.8
Sunflower (ibihwagari)	8.9	11.2	9.7
Fresh small peas	4.1	3.0	3.7
Fresh beans	0.0	0.6	0.2

Source: EICV3. Note: This table was requested by users but may be of limited value because of the limitations in the data on primary responsibility for crops.

Table 4.10 Small-scale crops sold, by sex of person mainly responsible for crop

	Male	Female	Total
Rice	100.0	-	100.0
Sorghum	-	100.0	100.0
Other cereals	100.0	-	100.0
Pyretre (Ibireti)	100.0	-	100.0
Sunflower (ibihwagari)	100.0	-	65.5
Leeks	51.5	45.7	48.9
Plums	45.7	46.3	45.9
Oranges	47.5	43.1	44.8
Cabbages	42.2	48.6	44.4
Coffee	37.2	59.9	44.3
Ibishayote	44.4	40.1	42.7
Mushrooms or spinach	43.7	39.6	41.7
Maize	41.7	38.8	40.6
Small fresh peas	0.0	45.6	40.1
Imbwija	37.7	42.2	39.8
Cassava for flour	39.5	38.5	39.2
Lime or maracouja	39.3	35.9	37.9
Eggplants	37.4	38.1	37.7
Fresh beans	39.2	32.6	36.6
Onions	36.3	35.9	36.2

Green vegetables (Inyabutongo)	36.9	34.3	35.8
Tomatoes	32.3	44.7	35.7
Cassava for cooking	36.2	33.3	35.2
Yam	33.8	38.3	35.1
Fresh small weight	33.8	36.3	34.9
Mushrooms	41.8	20.9	34.9
Green beans	38.2	30.8	34.6
Sweet	34.5	33.4	34.1
Cane sugar	40.9	14.8	33.8
Banana for cooking	34.6	32.2	33.7
Papayas or pawpaws	30.9	34.6	32.3
Potatoes	33.5	30.1	32.2
Colocasia	32.6	31.3	32.1
Banana fruits	32.7	30.5	31.9
Cassava leaves	29.8	33.0	31.0
Avocado	30.7	30.8	30.7
Banana beer	30.4	31.1	30.6
Zucchini or cucumber	14.1	100.0	30.2
Others	31.9	27.4	30.2
Mangoes	32.6	26.3	30.0
Guava	33.5	26.0	29.9
Pineapples	28.2	30.0	28.9
Carrots	28.9	28.9	28.9
Pepper	27.4	26.2	27.0
Squash or vegetable marrows	26.3	27.6	26.8
Other fruits (lbifensi)	32.5	17.4	25.0
Beans	24.2	16.6	21.7
Strawberries	18.5	20.9	19.4
Lemons or citrons	20.9	9.8	16.3
Sweet peppers	18.6	11.8	16.1
Wheat	9.4	-	9.4

Source: EICV3. Note: This table was requested by users but may be of limited value because of the limitations in the data on primary responsibility for crops.

5 Economic activity

5.1 Heads of household

Table 5.1 Householdheads:usual work status by sex

Usual work status	Sex of HH head		
	Male	Female	Total
Wage farm	9.4	10.3	9.7
Wage non-farm	23.9	5.1	18.7
Small-scalefarmer	53.1	75.9	59.4
Independent non-farm	12.8	8.5	11.6
Other and n.i	0.8	0.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total no. ofHHs(000s)	1,551	593	2,144

Source: EICV3. Base: All HHheads in work in previous 12 months(excluding de facto heads)

Female household heads are concentrated in agricultural jobs as the main usual occupation. 76% are independent farmers and a further 10% are waged farm workers, meaning 86% of female household heads work in farming. This compares with 62% of male heads.

5.2 Economic activity of all adults

Female economic activity rates are slightly higher than those of their male counterparts, both in the usual reference period over the previous 12 months and in the last seven days.This is largely because young men stay on in education longer than their female counterparts.

Table 5.2 Employment rate, by sex and age

	Usual employment (12-month reference period)			Current employment (seven-day reference period)
	EICV1	EICV2	EICV3	EICV3
All Rwanda	86.7	84.0	84.2	80.9
Male	85.4	82.6	83.1	79.6
Female	87.8	85.3	85.2	82.0
16–24 years	77.1	70.0	63.7	59.2
25–34 years	93.3	93.6	95.5	91.7
35–44 years	95.8	95.7	97.1	94.4
45–54 years	95.1	94.9	95.8	93.7
55–64 years	91.6	91.9	95.4	93.2
65+ years	76.7	77.1	80.3	79.5
Persons aged 16+ years (000s)	4,118	5,116	5,888	5,888

Base: All persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV1,2,3 (Economic Activity thematic report)

Table 5.3 Percentage of the population who were students and inactive, by sex

	% of students (12-month reference period)			% of students (seven-day reference period)
	EICV1	EICV2	EICV3	EICV3
All Rwanda	6.3	10.0	11.3	11.2
Male	7.4	11.3	12.4	12.6
Female	5.5	9.0	10.4	10.0

Base: Persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV1,2,3 (from Economic Activity thematic report)

Whilst it was seen in the last section that women were less likely to be the main owners or cultivators of agricultural land, it can be seen that almost three-quarters of women (72%) work in the agricultural sector on family farms. Women are much less likely to have paid non-farm work, at 8% compared with 27% of men. They are equally likely to be working as paid farm workers and only a little less likely to be working in their own non-farm small business. It is therefore women who are working disproportionately on small farms.

Table 5.4 Main job, by sex and age

EICV3	Usual main job					Total	Total number of persons (000s)*
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i		
All Rwanda	9.9	16.9	61.8	9.7	1.8	100.0	4,960
Male	10.2	27.4	49.4	11.7	1.4	100.0	2,234
Female	9.7	8.3	71.9	8.0	2.1	100.0	2,725
16–24	12.2	23.6	53.3	8.3	2.5	100.0	1,249
25–34	10.1	19.7	56.5	11.7	2.0	100.0	1,465
35–44	9.7	16.8	60.0	11.9	1.6	100.0	891
45–54	9.7	10.8	69.8	8.6	1.1	100.0	674
55–64	7.2	6.8	78.8	6.5	0.8	100.0	390
65+	3.7	2.1	88.7	4.6	0.9	100.0	290

Base: Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working. Source: EICV3

Table 5.5 Employment type by sex, age group and urban/rural

	Male						Female					
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scale farmer	Independent non-farm	Other and n.i	Total	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scale farmer	Independent non-farm	Other and n.i	Total
16–18	15.7	28.6	45.3	7.5	3.0	100	10.8	19.9	58.7	7.4	3.2	100
19–24	12.2	33.5	42.7	9.6	2.0	100	11.5	14.7	63.2	7.8	2.6	100
25–29	9.5	33.3	42.9	13.4	0.9	100	10.7	9.7	67.4	9.4	2.9	100
30–34	9.4	30.9	43.4	15.5	0.8	100	10.4	7.9	68.5	9.8	3.3	100
35–39	9.6	29.8	43.6	15.9	1.1	100	10.5	6.9	70.0	10.6	2.0	100
40–44	7.9	28.2	49.1	13.4	1.4	100	10.1	6.7	72.7	8.6	1.9	100
45–49	9.8	23.3	55.1	11.0	0.8	100	10.3	3.9	77.0	7.6	1.2	100
50–54	10.1	17.3	61.0	10.1	1.5	100	8.7	2.7	81.3	6.4	0.9	100
55–59	9.9	13.6	65.9	9.5	1.1	100	5.6	1.9	87.4	4.5	0.6	100
60–64	8.5	13.5	69.2	7.5	1.4	100	5.6	1.7	86.7	5.7	0.2	100
65+	5.2	4.9	82.5	6.0	1.4	100	2.8	0.2	92.6	3.8	0.6	100
Urban	4.4	57.6	17.8	17.7	2.5	100	5.7	31.6	38.6	19.6	4.5	100
Rural	11.3	21.6	55.5	10.5	1.2	100	10.3	4.7	77.1	6.2	1.8	100
Total	10.2	27.4	49.4	11.7	1.4	100	9.7	8.3	71.8	8.0	2.1	100
Population estimate (000s)	227	612	1,105	260	31	2,234	263	227	1,958	219	58	2,725

Source: EICV3 persons aged 16+ years who are usually working.

There are almost 2 million female small-scale farm workers compared with just over 1.1 million men. From the table above, it can be seen that the proportions of the workforce taking this kind of work fall dramatically in both sexes in the younger age groups; over 80% of women over 50 years of age do family farm work compared with just 60% of women under 25 year olds. For men the proportions decrease from over 60% in family farming among those over 50 years of age to around 43% for those under 25.

5.2.2 Number of jobs in the economy

The number of net new jobs (subject to sampling and non-sampling error) in the economy is 661,000 since EICV2. There has been a fall in the number of men working in agriculture and a rise in the number of women doing so. While there has been a rise from 336,000 to 612,000 in non-farm wage jobs for men, the rise for women has only been from 132,000 to 227,000. This shows that males have benefited much more from the growth in non-farm jobs observed since 2005/06.

Table 5.6 Number of jobs (main usual job) in 2005/06 and 2010/11 (in 000s), by sex

	Male			Female			Total		
	EICV3	EICV2	% change	EICV3	EICV2	% change	EICV3	EICV2	% change
Wage farm	227	194	16.9	263	157	67.2	490	352	39.2
Wage non-farm	612	336	81.9	227	132	71.6	838	468	79.1
Small-scale farming	1,105	1,176	-6.1	1,958	1,888	3.7	3,063	3,065	-0.1
Independent non-farm	260	204	27.4	219	142	54.1	479	347	38.0
Other and n.i	31	16	89.1	58	52	12.3	89	68	30.9
All working 16+ years	2,234	1,927	15.9	2,725	2,372	14.9	4,960	4,299	15.4

Source: EICV2 and EICV3. All adults (16+) working in the past 12 months.

5.2.3 Occupation and gender

Women are highly concentrated in the agricultural sector, some 82% of women work in agricultural occupations compared with 61% of men. The occupations in which women find work outside agriculture are sales and commerce, where similar proportions of men and women work. Skilled service occupations employ some 4% of women compared with 7% of men. Men find work outside farming as drivers and machine operators, or in semi-skilled occupations. Women seem to have much less access to this kind of occupation. 2% of women are in professional occupations compared with 3.5% of men.

Table 5.7 Main occupation by sex and age

EICV3	All Rwanda	Sex		Age group					
		Male	Female	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+
Professionals	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.4	4.0	3.5	2.9	1.2	0.6
Senior officials and managers	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Office clerks	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
Commercial and sales	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.3	9.6	9.2	6.0	3.6	2.0
Skilled service sector	5.4	7.0	4.0	10.6	4.9	4.3	2.3	1.6	0.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	72.6	61.3	81.9	67.0	67.6	70.6	80.1	86.5	92.7
Semi-skilled operatives	7.4	12.9	2.8	8.1	8.1	8.2	6.4	5.2	3.0
Drivers and machine operators	2.6	5.2	0.3	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.1
Unskilled labourers	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Missing information	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0								
All 16+ years usually working (000s)	4,960	2,234	2,725	1,249	1,465	891	674	390	290

Base: All persons aged 16+ years working in past 12 months. Source: EICV3 (from economic activity thematic report)

6 Time use

6.1 Hours spent on domestic and paid work adults

Almost all women spend time on cooking and on domestic chores around the home. About half of them also carry out domestic work which is classified by the International Labour Organisation as an economic activity, that is foraging firewood, searching for animal fodder and fetching water. Over half of all women do these tasks and the time spent on them averages 11 hours per week, overall women spend 20 hours a week on domestic tasks compared with men who spend just 9 hours. While men work an average of 31 hours a week in their paid or for profit jobs, women work just 24 hours; however when time at work and time on domestic duties is summed, then women work 51 hours a week compared with men who do just 40 hours of all work per week.

Table 6.1 EICV3, Hours spent per week on domestic duties and work by sex

Domesticwork	Male		Female		All	
	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours
Worked in last seven days						
Foraging firewood	26.8%	2	51.0%	3	40.0%	3
Fodder searching	49.0%	7	55.0%	6	52.3%	7
Water fetching	35.7%	2	58.7%	2	48.3%	2
Going to the market	26.3%	3	53.2%	3	41.0%	3
Cooking	19.0%	4	93.7%	14	59.7%	12
Other household chores	36.4%	2	90.9%	5	66.1%	4
All hours on domestic work		9		27		20
Hours worked in all current jobs		31		24		27
All hours domestic and work for profit or pay		40		51		47

Base: EICV3. All working persons 16 years and over (Economic Activity thematic report).

On average adults are spending similar amounts of time per week on domestic tasks compared with EICV2, and two more hours worked in jobs. However, the EICV2 did not ask about the time people spent gathering fodder, which means the estimates for total hours spent on domestic chores from the two surveys are not directly comparable.

Table 6.2 EICV2, Hours spent per week on domestic duties and work by sex

Domesticwork	Male		Female		All	
	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours
Worked in last seven days						
Foraging firewood	24.0	3	44.0	3	34.9	3
Water fetching	37.1	2	55.2	3	46.9	3
Going to the market	22.3	3	43.2	3	33.6	3
Cooking	15.9	6	84.2	14	52.9	12
Other household chores	27.7	2	79.8	6	55.9	4
All hours on domestic work		7		26		18
Hours worked in all current jobs		30		24		25
All Hours domestic and work for profit or pay		37		50		43

Base: EICV2. All working persons (16+) (Economic Activity thematic report). Note: No information on fodder searching available in EICV2.

Table 6.3 For employees, average total number of hours worked in all jobs, by sector, EICV3

Sector of work	Male	Female	Total
	Median	Median	Median
Public	48	44	45
Parastatal	45	48	47
Private, formal	50	45	48
Private, informal non-farm	42	60	46
Private, informal farm	30	24	26
Total	41	32	39

Base: All persons (16+) who were working in the previous seven days, in paid work

6.2 Children's time use

Children were asked to give the time they spent on domestic tasks in the previous seven days. Boys and girls under 10 spent a similar amount of time on their domestic duties, but from 10 upwards a clear gender role emerges. Girls begin to spend more time on domestic duties than boys; from the age of 10 to 14 girls are spending four hours a week more than boys on domestic duties, with boys tending to do more fodder collection and girls more cooking. By the age of 15, girls are spending six hours more on domestic tasks than boys of the same age.

Table 6.4 Children's time use on domestic jobs

	Male				Female			
	6–9	10–14	15–19	Total	6–9	10–14	15–19	Total
Foraging firewood for household last seven days								
% of children doing this	34.9	52.5	46.1	44.3	36.1	56.8	54.7	47.7
Median hours spent	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4
Fodder searching or grazing for household animals last seven days								
% of children doing this	33.1	57.5	62.2	47.3	24.4	44.2	49.9	36.2
Median hours spent	4	6	7	5	3	4	4	4
Water searching or fetching last seven days								
% of children doing this	72.9	83.7	81.5	78.8	72.1	85.3	84.3	79.6
Median hours spent	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4
Going to the market for household last seven days								
% of children doing this	1.2	7.3	10.0	4.9	2.0	12.5	21.6	8.8
Median hours spent	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
Cooking for household last seven days								
% of children doing this	16.1	38.2	43.0	29.0	25.0	70.6	83.6	52.1
Median hours spent	3	4	4	3	3	6	7	6
Other household chores; laundry, cleaning, looking after children, etc. last seven days								
% of children doing this	19.8	44.8	55.9	34.9	38.7	75.9	84.3	60.6
Median hours spent	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Total time on domestic tasks (median)	8	13	15	11	8	17	21	14

Source: EICV3 children aged 6 to 19 years.

7 Income and access to savingsIncome shares

7.1 Income shares

In line with the economic activity observed for household heads earlier, female-headed households derive a higher share of their income from agriculture than male-headed households and derive a lower share of their income from wages or business activities.

Female-headed households rely more on public and private transfers when compared to male-headed households. Such transfers constitute on average 12% of the income for female-headed households, but only 9% for male-headed households.

Table 7.1 % of household income derived from various sources, by sex of household head

	Male headed	Female headed	De facto female headed	All Rwanda
Agriculture	44.2	49.8	43.2	45.7
Wages	27.2	19.3	32.0	25.3
Business income	11.8	7.8	8.5	10.5
Public transfers	2.9	4.0	2.8	3.2
Private transfers	6.0	9.3	5.7	6.9
Rents	7.9	9.7	7.8	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of households (000s)	1,497	624	132	2,253

Source: EICV3. Note: Rents include revenue from lending out land and sharecropping, minus expenses.

7.2 Access to savings

The table below 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. More men than women have savings accounts, at 29% as compared to 14%.

Table 7.2 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+ (000s)
All Rwanda		20.6	5395
Province	Kigali City	37.3	593
	Southern Province	17.7	1284
	Western Province	17.3	1267
	Northern Province	19.8	987
	Eastern Province	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

Source: EICV3.

EICV2		% of individuals 18+ with a savings account	Total population 18+ (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

Source: EICV2.

8 Cultural factors

8.1 Findings from RDHS on decision making in the household

The RDHS³ provides findings on women's empowerment that show a reasonably high level of independence among Rwandese women. The tables below are extracted from the 2010 RDHS and show that around 74% of women make decisions about their own health care, 71% about major purchases and over 80% participate in their own decisions to visit family or relatives. Working and older women show slightly higher levels of participation. However, just fewer than 11% do not participate in these decisions, and these women tend to be young, not employed and living outside Kigali.

Decisions about how a woman's cash earnings are spent tend to be decided jointly between husband and wife (60–70%), which is also the case for decisions around the husbands' earnings (see Table 8.4). Around two-thirds of women earn less than their husbands and this is regardless of their own level of education. For example, only 14% of women with secondary level or higher education earn more than their husbands.

Men were asked to give the circumstances when a husband would be justified in hitting or beating his wife. For older men aged 40–45 years, 15% thought it justified. However, younger men were much more likely to think that it was acceptable, with almost 35% agreeing that it was justified.

Table 8.1 Women's participation in decision making (RDHS)

Percentage of currently married women age 15 – 49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband by background characteristics, Rwanda 2010

Background Characteristics	Specific decisions			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15 – 19	69.8	68.5	73.1	54.8	15.7	89
20 – 24	68.8	68.2	79.3	54.3	11.9	998
25 – 29	71.3	69.3	79.3	54.9	11.5	1,773
30 – 34	76.6	72.2	81.7	61.1	10.5	1,458
35 – 39	73.3	72.1	84.0	59.4	9.8	1,112
40 – 44	78.2	75.3	81.6	65.6	10.3	780
45 – 49	77.2	72.5	84.2	61.9	9.3	688
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	63.7	62.9	70.6	53.4	22.5	666
Employed for cash	75.4	73.4	82.5	60.7	9.6	4,424
Employed not for cash	73.5	68.9	82.0	56.1	9.2	1,806
Missing	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1

³For the 2010 RDHS, 12,540 households were successfully interviewed. In these interviewed households, 13,790 women were identified as eligible for the individual interview. Interviews were successfully completed with 99.1% of these women. Of the 6,414 eligible men identified in half of the household sample, 98.7% were successfully interviewed. There is little variation in response rates by urban/rural residence. The fieldwork for data collection for the RDHS was conducted for about six months from 26 September 2010 to 10 March 2011; and the data entry took place from 1 November 2010 to 21 April 2011.

Number of living children						
0	70.4	76.1	83.7	59.1	7.9	429
1 – 2	72.2	71.3	81.0	57.5	10.6	2,478
3 – 4	74.1	69.6	80.0	57.6	11.3	2,133
5+	76.2	71.8	82.4	61.7	11.1	1,858
Residence						
Urban	80.8	79.1	88.2	67.8	5.8	926
Rural	72.7	70.0	80.2	57.3	11.5	5,971
Region						
City of Kigali	78.9	78.6	87.8	66.6	6.7	726
South	71.5	73.2	82.1	56.5	8.0	1,614
West	75.9	68.7	80.2	60.4	13.3	1,675
North	70.5	69.3	81.6	54.5	10.1	1,151
East	73.7	69.8	78.4	58.8	13.1	1,731
Education						
No education	69.2	67.9	78.3	55.4	14.5	1,355
Primary	73.6	70.8	80.8	58.0	10.6	4,816
Secondary and higher	83.3	80.0	89.3	69.6	4.9	727
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	68.3	67.4	75.9	52.7	14.5	1,352
Second	71.8	68.2	79.9	56.5	11.8	1,388
Middle	71.3	69.9	80.7	56.0	11.7	1,394
Fourth	76.0	71.8	82.5	60.7	9.8	1,415
Highest	81.4	78.9	87.1	67.9	6.0	1,348
Total	73.7	71.2	81.2	58.7	10.8	6,897

Table 8.2 Control over women's cash earnings (RDHS)

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15 – 49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Rwanda 2010

Background Characteristics	Persons who decides how the wife's cash earning are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know / missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15 – 19	6.4	74.1	19.5	0.0	100.0	4.5	83.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
20 – 24	14.5	67.2	17.3	0.9	100.0	5.9	75.8	15.5	0.9	1.9	100.0	616
25 – 29	11.8	71.1	16.2	0.9	100.0	7.3	70.7	19.1	1.6	1.4	100.0	1,178
30 – 34	18.4	67.7	13.2	0.6	100.0	7.3	69.8	19.9	1.9	1.2	100.0	935
35 – 39	22.9	62.1	14.1	0.8	100.0	13.5	60.6	18.7	5.2	2.0	100.0	730
40 – 44	24.1	58.4	16.3	1.2	100.0	13.9	57.1	22.5	4.7	1.9	100.0	486
45 – 49	28.0	61.3	9.0	1.6	100.0	15.2	55.1	19.8	5.9	4.0	100.0	435

Number of living children												
0	11.1	72.0	14.9	2.0	100.0	7.6	70.4	18.7	1.2	2.0	100.0	246
1–2	14.7	69.9	14.6	0.9	100.0	7.5	72.1	17.0	1.9	1.5	100.0	1,615
3–4	20.1	63.6	15.7	0.6	100.0	10.2	63.9	20.6	3.8	1.5	100.0	1,407
5+	22.7	62.4	13.7	1.1	100.0	12.3	61.6	20.2	3.5	2.4	100.0	1,157
Residence												
Urban	28.5	62.4	8.4	0.6	100.0	13.9	64.2	18.2	2.4	1.3	100.0	628
Rural	16.6	66.6	15.8	1.0	100.0	8.9	67.0	19.2	3.0	1.9	100.0	3,796
Region												
City of Kigali	29.8	60.5	9.2	0.5	100.0	15.3	70.5	11.8	1.6	0.8	100.0	529
South	21.4	67.4	9.9	1.3	100.0	9.1	50.5	34.0	4.6	1.8	100.0	900
West	15.2	70.2	13.7	0.9	100.0	10.2	69.3	14.9	3.5	2.1	100.0	1,042
North	18.0	67.0	13.7	1.2	100.0	9.4	69.2	15.3	2.8	3.3	100.0	765
East	13.7	63.3	22.4	0.6	100.0	7.0	73.2	17.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	1,188
Education												
No education	21.7	60.1	16.6	1.5	100.0	10.3	66.5	17.6	3.2	2.4	100.0	850
Primary	16.9	67.1	15.3	0.7	100.0	8.5	66.7	20.3	2.9	1.6	100.0	3,065
Secondary and higher	21.0	69.9	8.2	1.0	100.0	15.0	66.7	14.0	2.7	1.6	100.0	509

Table 8.3 Women's empowerment (RDHS)

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who participate in all decision-making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Rwanda 2010

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate ¹			
0	Na	24.7	743
1–2	Na	38.7	2,103
3	Na	48.2	4,052
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ²			
0	66.2	Na	2,948
1–2	57.3	Na	1,680
3–4	53.2	Na	1,270
5	46.2	Na	999

Na – Not applicable

¹ See table 15.5 for the list of decisions

² See table 15.6 for the list of reasons

Table 8.4 Women's control over their own earnings and those of their husbands(RDHS)

Percent distributions of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by persons who decides how the husbands cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings. Rwanda 2010

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earning are used:					Total	Number of women	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
	Mainly wife	wife and husband Jointly	Mainly husband	Missing	Total			Mainly wife	wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Others	Missing	Total
More than husband	37.1	54.4	8.5	0	100	425	15.4	54.4	29.4	0.5	0.3	100	425
Less than husband	16.2	66.6	17.1	0	100	2,948	2.6	65.2	32.1	0	0.1	100	20,948
Same as husband	8.4	80	11.7	0	100	843	2.2	78.7	18.6	0	0.5	100	843
Husband has no cash													
Earnings or did not work	65	29.3	507	0	100	129	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but													
has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	0	5.2	64.9	28.8	0.3	0.8	100	1,807
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	0	4	59.6	35.8	0	0.5	100	666
Don't know/missing	24.3	18.3	6.8	50.6	100	79	6.6	31.6	28.3	2.6	30.9	100	79
Total	18.3	66.0	14.7	0.9	100	4,424	4.2	65.2	29.7	0.1	0.8	100	6,769

na=not applicable

Table 8.5 Men's attitudes to wife beating(RDHS)

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating or hitting his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Rwanda 2010

Background characteristics	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	6.1	15.5	16.1	26.4	14.6	34.6	1,449
20-24	4.5	10	10.4	19.3	10.9	25.1	1,159
25-29	5.1	10	113.1	18.7	9.6	25.1	1,038
30-34	2.8	8.1	8.9	14.6	7.5	20.5	710
35-39	2.6	7.6	8.1	12.7	5.8	17.9	490
40-44	3.7	7.4	6.8	12.5	6.8	18.7	430
45-49	3	6.9	7.2	11.3	7.3	15.3	412

9 Education and training

9.1 Primary, secondary and tertiary education

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% compared to 2005/06. Attendance rates for girls are accelerating a little faster than for boys, but overall there is still a slightly higher proportion of women in Rwanda that have never attended school.

Table 9.1 Percentage of individuals (6+) that have ever attended school by province, urban/rural, sex, age groups and consumption quintiles

	EICV3		EICV2	
	% of population aged 6+ that have ever attended school	Population aged 6+ (000s)	% of population aged 6+ that have ever attended school	Population aged 6+ (000s)
All Rwanda	83.2	8,821	78.7	7,644
Province	Kigali City	870	88.4	747
	Southern Province	2,082	78.4	1,964
	Western Province	2,112	77.1	1,837
	Northern Province	1,648	76.7	1,404
	Eastern Province	2,108	77.9	1,692
Urban/rural	Urban	1,319	86.3	1,291
	Rural	7,502	77.1	6,353
Sex	Male	4,145	82.4	3,580
	Female	4,676	75.3	4,065
Age in five-year groups	6–10	1,557	71.9	1,317
	11–15	1,376	96.3	1,211
	16–18	733	92.7	770
	19–24	1,229	89.3	1,183
	25–29	885	84.7	687
	30–34	648	82.4	492
	35–39	504	74.0	390
	40–44	414	65.1	400
	45–49	369	62.1	342
	50–54	335	56.9	266
	55–59	249	52.5	170
	60–64	160	44.4	123
	65 and above	361	30.4	292

Source: Main Indicators Report

At the primary school level, gross and net attendance rates for both boys and girls have risen, and by similar amounts. Overall, net attendance rates are slightly higher for boys but gross attendance rates are slightly lower.

The big difference between net and gross attendance rates can be explained by late completion. Children in Rwanda are increasingly completing primary school at a higher age. The official age for completing primary school in Rwanda is 12. However, the percentage of children over the age of 12 still attending primary school (as a percentage of children aged 7 to 12) was more than 50% in 2010/11, and similar for boys and girls.

Table 9.2 Net and gross attendance rates in primary school (EICV3 and EICV2)

		Net attendance rate		Gross attendance rate	
		EICV3	EICV2	EICV3	EICV2
All Rwanda		91.7	86.6	148.4	107.7
Province	Kigali City	94.1	92.0	137.3	119.7
	Southern Province	91.0	85.7	150.7	109.5
	Western Province	91.2	85.0	149.1	101.5
	Northern Province	95.7	89.2	152.8	100.2
	Eastern Province	88.9	85.0	145.7	114.9
Urban/rural	Urban	93.3	90.9	141.3	120.3
	Rural	91.5	85.8	149.4	105.5
Sex	Male	90.7	85.8	149.8	107.3
	Female	92.7	87.4	147.1	108.1

Source: Main indicators report

A direct consequence of children's late completion of primary school can be a lower net attendance rate at the secondary school level. The below table indicates that, in Rwanda, about 19% of all boys aged 13 to 18 attend secondary school compared to 23% of girls in that age group. The increase in the net secondary school attendance rates for girls is faster than that of boys when compared to 2005/06.

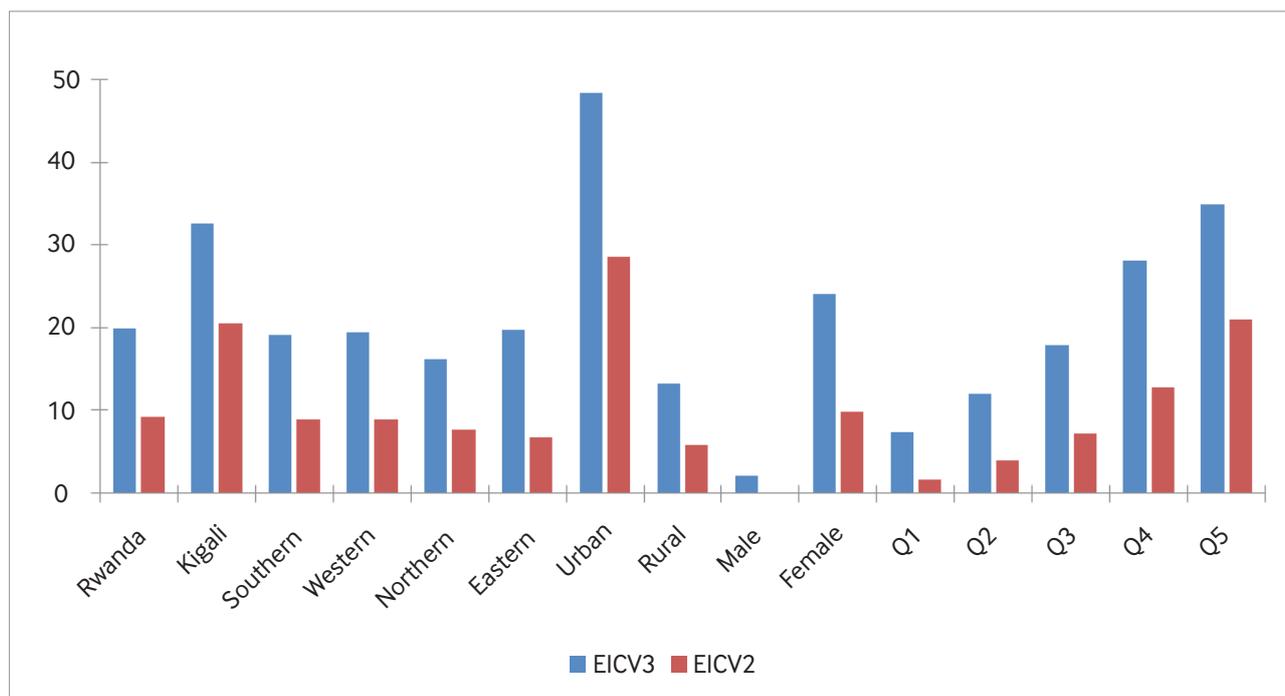
Table 9.3 Net and gross attendance rates in secondary school (EICV3 and EICV2)

		Net attendance rate		Gross attendance rate	
		EICV3	EICV2	EICV3	EICV2
All Rwanda		20.9	10.4	40.9	19.7
Province	Kigali City	41.0	24.6	73.7	45.2
	Southern Province	18.4	8.8	37.5	17.8
	Western Province	18.3	8.8	37.8	17.7
	Northern Province	21.3	7.3	37.5	15.0
	Eastern Province	18.5	10.6	38.2	17.4
Urban/rural	Urban	37.4	21.1	66.9	39.4
	Rural	18.2	8.3	36.6	15.8
Sex	Male	18.6	10.9	39.5	21.3
	Female	23.3	10.0	42.3	18.2

Source: Main indicators report

The late completion phenomenon observed at the primary school level also exists at the secondary level. The official age for completing secondary school is 18. The percentage of the population over 18 attending secondary school (as a percentage of children aged 13 to 18) was 20% in 2010/11. It is mainly females over 18 that remain in secondary school. Hardly any males remain in secondary school over the age of 18, as shown in the figure below.

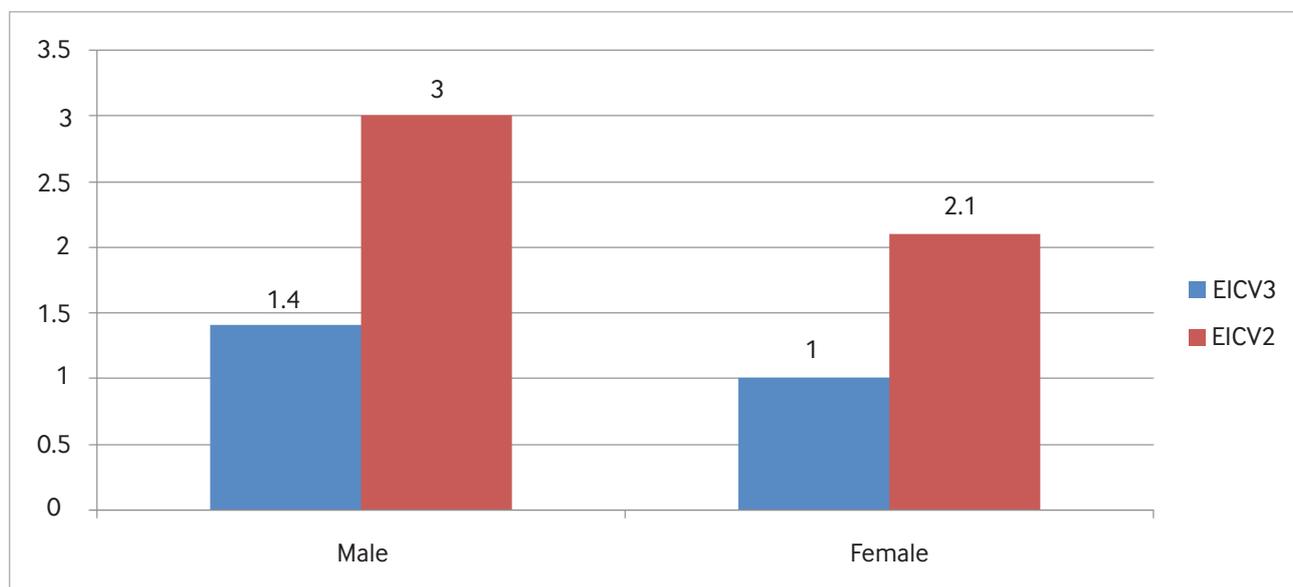
Figure 9.1 Children over 18 attending secondary school as percentage of children aged 13 to 18



Source: Main Indicators report

Access to tertiary education services in Rwanda is relatively low, with just 2.6% of individuals aged 16 to 35 currently attending tertiary education. Higher proportions of males go to university than females.

Figure 9.2 Percentage of population aged 16 to 35 currently attending tertiary education



Source: Main indicators report

9.2 School performance by boys and girls

Attendance is an important indicator, but educational outcomes should also be taken into account. The EICV does not ask about students' performance in school, but MINEDUC does provide information on this topic. The results show boys outperforming girls in most subjects other than Kinyarwanda. Secondary performance scores are reproduced below, but readers should refer to the Rwanda Education Statistics 2012 report published by MINEDUC for further information on this topic.

Table 9.4 Primary students' performance by subject in 2009 and 2010 (MINEDUC)

	2009							2010						
	Sat for exams		Passed		% of students passed			Sat for exams		Passed		% of students passed		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total
Subjects														
Mathematics	84,881	72,690	36,886	37,291	43.5	51.3	47.1	87,281	73,720	59,363	54,661	68.0	74.1	70.8
EST	84,887	72,722	44,299	47,123	52.2	64.8	58.0	87,333	73,776	65,351	60,206	74.8	81.6	77.9
Social studies	84,895	72,689	48,922	53,725	57.6	73.9	65.1	87,270	73,700	62,648	61,635	71.8	83.6	77.2
English	84,837	72,648	37,099	34,010	43.7	46.8	45.2	87,305	73,724	75,241	63,372	86.2	86.0	86.1
Kinyarwanda	84,886	72,710	65,670	56,975	77.4	78.4	77.8	87,323	73,771	80,058	67,845	91.7	92.0	91.8

Source: MINEDUC

Table 9.5 Ordinary secondary performance by subject, 2009 and 2010 (MINEDUC)

	2009							2010						
	Sat for exams		Passed		% of students passed			Sat for exams		Passed		% of students passed		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total
Subjects														
Mathematics	25,031	26,697	15,933	19,630	63.7	73.5	68.8	29,762	29,382	18,222	21,293	61.2	72.5	66.8
Physics	25,015	26,679	14,909	19,664	59.6	73.7	66.9	29,754	29,372	20,738	24,084	69.7	82.0	75.8
Chemistry	25,009	26,641	13,067	18,425	52.2	69.2	61.0	29,724	29,320	16,050	20,686	54.0	70.6	62.2
Biology	25,023	26,687	13,657	19,486	54.6	73.0	64.1	29,725	29,341	16,375	21,180	55.1	72.2	63.6
Geography	25,033	26,694	15,123	23,029	60.4	86.3	73.8	29,742	29,377	23,097	27,440	77.7	93.4	85.5
History	25,028	26,692	13,648	20,985	54.5	78.6	67.0	29,743	29,359	22,446	26,400	75.5	89.9	82.6
Kinyarwanda	25,031	26,689	20,934	22,633	83.6	84.8	84.2	29,760	29,385	27,069	27,932	91.0	95.1	93.0
English	25,033	26,692	15,456	18,790	61.7	70.4	66.2	29,751	29,371	18,704	23,598	62.9	80.3	71.6

Source: MINEDUC

Table 9.6 Advanced secondary performance by subject, 2009 and 2010 (MINEDUC)

Subjects	2009							2010						
	Sat for exams		Passed		% of students passed			Sat for exams		Passed		% of students passed		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total
Mathematics	4,968	6,991	3,277	5,090	66.0	72.8	70.0	5,445	7,187	3,581	4,946	65.8	68.8	67.5
Physics	2,357	3,897	1,733	3,236	73.5	83.0	79.5	2,512	4,037	1,869	3,223	74.4	79.8	77.8
Chemistry	4,293	5,930	4,061	5,579	94.6	94.1	94.3	4,922	6,584	4,371	5,973	88.8	90.7	89.9
Biology	3,203	3,860	2,942	3,708	91.9	96.1	94.2	3,477	4,270	2,935	3,904	84.4	91.4	88.3
Geography	5,081	6,863	4,463	6,518	87.8	95.0	91.9	5,501	7,065	4,719	6,648	85.8	94.1	90.5
History	4,226	5,497	3,599	5,174	85.2	94.1	90.2	4,548	5,644	3,489	5,036	76.7	89.2	83.6
Economics	4,269	5,610	3,868	5,344	90.6	95.3	93.2	4,687	5,931	3,972	5,335	84.7	90.0	87.7
Computer science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	31	30	100.0	96.8	98.4
English	704	1,428	550	1,339	78.1	93.8	88.6	1,086	1,641	769	1,505	70.8	91.7	83.4
French	348	663	195	491	56.0	74.1	67.9	385	659	323	597	83.9	90.6	88.1
Kinyarwanda	676	1,418	663	1,406	98.1	99.2	98.8	712	1,523	668	1,455	93.8	95.5	95.0
Kiswahili	328	756	293	737	89.3	97.5	95.0	327	864	294	836	89.9	96.8	94.9

Source: MINEDUC

9.3 Literacy and computer skills

Female heads of households were much less literate than their male counterparts, but it should be noted that the much older age profile is a driving factor behind this finding for female heads. The younger defacto female household headshad literacy rates more similar to their male counterparts, albeit still considerably lower.

Table 9.7 Literacy of household heads by sex

		Male head	Female head	De facto female head
Able to read a simple written note	Yes	74.1	42.9	64.5
	No	25.9	57.1	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to write a simple letter	Yes	70.2	37.6	59.6
	No	29.8	62.4	40.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to do a written calculation	Yes	77.2	45.5	66.8
	No	22.8	54.5	33.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever used a computer	Yes	6.0	2.3	6.0
	No	94.0	97.7	94.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3 Household heads

Taking into account all persons over the age of 6 years, women are less likely to be able to read and write. They are also less likely to have used a computer before or be able to perform a written calculation.

Table 9.8 **Literacy of all persons (6+), by sex**

		Male	Female	Total
Able to read a simple written note	Yes	64.4	60.5	62.4
	No	35.6	39.5	37.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to write a simple letter	Yes	61.4	56.7	58.9
	No	38.6	43.3	41.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to do a written calculation	Yes	71.0	66.0	68.4
	No	29.0	34.0	31.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever used a computer	Yes	7.7	5.5	6.5
	No	92.3	94.5	93.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3 all persons aged 6 years and above.

References

McKay, A. and Perge, E. (2012), The Evolution of Poverty in Rwanda From 2000 to 2011: Results from the EICV household surveys.

NISR (2012) The Third Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV3) Main Indicators Report.

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, MEASURE DHS (2012), Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2010: Final Report

Ministry of Education, Rwanda Education Statistics, 2012

Annex A District tables for selected indicators

A.1 Number of females per 100 males, by district

District	Number of females per 100 males
Nyarugenge	109
Gasabo	106
Kicukiro	100
Nyanza	112
Gisagara	108
Nyaruguru	112
Huye	116
Nyamagabe	112
Ruhango	115
Muhanga	117
Kamonyi	108
Karongi	115
Rutsiro	110
Rubavu	118
Nyabihu	110
Ngororero	110
Rusizi	111
Nyamasheke	123
Rulindo	112
Gakenke	115
Musanze	118
Burera	112
Gicumbi	109
Rwamagana	109
Nyagatare	103
Gatsibo	108
Kayonza	110
Kirehe	103
Ngoma	113
Bugesera	106
All Rwanda	111

A.2 Female-headed households by district, EICV3

District	Maleheaded	Femaleheaded	De facto femaleheaded	Total
Nyarugenge	74.5	22.8	2.7	100.0
Gasabo	69.6	26.1	4.3	100.0
Kicukiro	73.1	20.3	6.6	100.0
Nyanza	56.5	35.3	8.2	100.0
Gisagara	67.8	26.3	5.9	100.0
Nyaruguru	66.1	29.0	4.9	100.0
Huye	55.2	35.6	9.2	100.0
Nyamagabe	64.8	27.4	7.9	100.0
Ruhango	59.4	35.6	5.0	100.0
Muhanga	67.0	27.7	5.3	100.0
Kamonyi	64.4	27.1	8.5	100.0
Karongi	61.1	31.1	7.7	100.0
Rutsiro	67.1	28.0	4.9	100.0
Rubavu	65.9	30.1	4.1	100.0
Nyabihu	63.1	32.5	4.4	100.0
Ngororero	66.1	24.5	9.5	100.0
Rusizi	67.4	26.2	6.4	100.0
Nyamasheke	64.0	28.4	7.6	100.0
Rulindo	70.8	26.4	2.8	100.0
Gakenke	69.5	25.2	5.3	100.0
Musanze	67.7	27.1	5.3	100.0
Burera	74.2	21.5	4.3	100.0
Gicumbi	68.8	25.0	6.2	100.0
Rwamagana	59.3	32.8	8.0	100.0
Nyagatare	70.0	24.5	5.5	100.0
Gatsibo	67.1	28.8	4.2	100.0
Kayonza	70.5	24.9	4.7	100.0
Kirehe	67.0	28.0	5.0	100.0
Ngoma	63.3	31.8	4.9	100.0
Bugesera	70.2	23.1	6.7	100.0
All Rwanda	66.5	27.7	5.9	100.0

A.3 Mean number of persons in household, by sex of head of household and district

District	Male head	Female head	Total
Nyarugenge	4.9	4.1	4.7
Gasabo	4.9	4.4	4.8
Kicukiro	4.8	4.5	4.7
Nyanza	5	3.9	4.6
Gisagara	4.9	3.6	4.6
Nyaruguru	5.4	3.9	5
Huye	5	3.8	4.6
Nyamagabe	5	3.6	4.6
Ruhango	4.6	3.7	4.3
Muhanga	5.1	3.6	4.7
Kamonyi	4.9	3.6	4.6
Karongi	5.1	3.6	4.6
Rutsiro	5.1	3.9	4.7
Rubavu	5.5	4.4	5.2
Nyabihu	5.1	4.2	4.8
Ngororero	4.9	3.7	4.6
Rusizi	5.8	4	5.4
Nyamasheke	5.3	3.8	4.9
Rulindo	5	3.7	4.7
Gakenke	4.9	3.5	4.5
Musanze	5.2	3.6	4.8
Burera	5.4	3.4	5
Gicumbi	5.5	3.7	5.1
Rwamagana	5	4	4.7
Nyagatare	5.4	4.1	5.1
Gatsibo	5.1	4.4	4.9
Kayonza	5	3.8	4.7
Kirehe	4.9	3.8	4.6
Ngoma	5.2	3.9	4.8
Bugesera	5.3	3.7	4.9

A.4 Employment type (usual main job), by sex, province and district

	Males						Females					
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scale farmer	Independent non-farm	Other	Total	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scale farmer	Independent non-farm	Other and n.i	Total
Nyarugenge	2.1	63.5	7.2	23.8	3.3	100	3.5	40.6	22.6	26.8	6.5	100
Gasabo	3.7	61.6	13.5	17.8	3.5	100	6.3	35.0	36.4	18.1	4.3	100
Kicukiro	3.3	71.9	7.4	15.4	2.0	100	4.2	48.0	21.3	21.3	5.2	100
Nyanza	12.0	21.4	56.6	9.3	0.7	100	10.0	3.0	82.6	3.8	0.6	100
Gisagara	15.0	11.9	62.1	9.0	2.0	100	15.9	2.8	77.3	3.5	0.5	100
Nyaruguru	11.1	19.6	57.4	8.7	3.2	100	7.8	3.3	83.5	4.4	1.0	100
Huye	8.4	26.8	53.3	10.6	0.9	100	9.0	9.4	75.9	4.9	0.8	100
Nyamagabe	11.0	21.5	57.0	10.3	0.2	100	13.7	6.5	70.3	7.6	1.9	100
Ruhango	13.9	11.8	62.2	10.3	1.8	100	9.9	4.3	77.7	5.4	2.6	100
Muhanga	4.2	23.5	60.0	11.9	0.5	100	3.5	4.8	85.4	4.7	1.6	100
Kamonyi	6.8	22.0	57.4	13.1	0.7	100	4.6	7.1	83.0	3.8	1.5	100
Karongi	11.9	16.6	63.7	5.9	1.8	100	11.2	3.8	81.0	3.4	0.7	100
Rutsiro	14.2	23.7	47.5	12.6	2.1	100	14.1	4.9	74.5	4.5	2.0	100
Rubavu	12.0	41.4	29.6	16.4	0.6	100	10.5	10.3	44.1	29.6	5.6	100
Nyabihu	22.1	22.3	41.2	13.6	0.9	100	23.2	2.0	58.9	13.2	2.7	100
Ngororero	10.2	21.3	57.5	9.7	1.3	100	8.0	3.1	82.8	4.9	1.2	100
Rusizi	6.7	28.4	48.0	14.1	2.7	100	7.5	6.8	69.5	13.8	2.4	100
Nyamasheke	12.9	35.5	40.3	9.3	2.0	100	14.8	7.0	67.4	9.1	1.7	100
Rulindo	15.4	28.8	45.6	9.5	0.6	100	15.0	5.4	75.0	3.2	1.5	100
Gakenke	7.7	20.3	60.8	11.1	0.0	100	5.8	3.9	86.3	3.3	0.7	100
Musanze	9.4	41.7	36.9	11.8	0.2	100	10.1	6.1	73.3	9.8	0.8	100
Burera	16.0	21.3	50.6	11.3	0.7	100	12.7	1.7	77.5	6.4	1.7	100
Gicumbi	11.4	26.5	53.0	8.7	0.4	100	6.9	8.2	77.9	5.9	1.1	100
Rwamagana	7.2	21.0	57.5	12.1	2.3	100	5.9	5.7	77.6	7.8	3.0	100
Nyagatare	12.8	16.8	57.1	12.1	1.2	100	13.6	4.4	74.5	3.4	4.0	100
Gatsibo	13.6	13.6	63.9	8.8	0.1	100	11.3	5.2	78.7	3.3	1.5	100
Kayonza	6.4	18.0	60.6	13.4	1.5	100	6.4	4.7	79.7	5.8	3.4	100
Kirehe	7.8	12.8	68.7	9.4	1.3	100	9.0	2.4	84.2	2.6	1.8	100
Ngoma	9.7	15.0	61.0	12.4	1.9	100	4.7	4.9	83.2	5.2	2.1	100
Bugesera	7.9	21.9	61.3	7.4	1.5	100	8.8	7.0	74.6	7.5	2.1	100
All Rwanda	10.2	27.4	49.4	11.7	1.4	100	9.7	8.3	71.8	8.0	2.1	100

Source: EICV3. All aged 16 years or more and working

Annex B 95% confidence intervals for selected indicators

B.1 % of male-headed households, EICV3

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.665	0.005	0.656	0.674	14,308
Province					
Kigali City	0.719	0.015	0.691	0.748	1,348
Southern Province	0.626	0.009	0.609	0.643	3,840
Western Province	0.650	0.009	0.633	0.666	3,360
Northern Province	0.699	0.013	0.674	0.725	2,400
Eastern Province	0.670	0.009	0.653	0.687	3,360
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.687	0.011	0.665	0.710	2,149
Rural	0.661	0.005	0.651	0.671	12,159
District					
Nyarugenge	0.745	0.023	0.700	0.790	449
Gasabo	0.696	0.025	0.647	0.746	450
Kicukiro	0.731	0.025	0.682	0.780	449
Nyanza	0.565	0.024	0.517	0.613	480
Gisagara	0.678	0.024	0.631	0.725	480
Nyaruguru	0.661	0.023	0.616	0.705	480
Huye	0.552	0.026	0.502	0.603	480
Nyamagabe	0.647	0.026	0.597	0.698	480
Ruhango	0.594	0.027	0.541	0.646	480
Muhanga	0.670	0.021	0.629	0.712	480
Kamonyi	0.644	0.022	0.599	0.688	480
Karongi	0.611	0.022	0.568	0.655	480
Rutsiro	0.671	0.021	0.629	0.713	480
Rubavu	0.658	0.022	0.615	0.702	480
Nyabihu	0.631	0.023	0.585	0.677	480
Ngororero	0.661	0.021	0.621	0.701	480
Rusizi	0.674	0.026	0.622	0.726	480
Nyamasheke	0.640	0.022	0.596	0.684	480
Rulindo	0.708	0.019	0.671	0.746	480
Gakenke	0.695	0.022	0.651	0.739	480
Musanze	0.677	0.026	0.625	0.728	480
Burera	0.742	0.019	0.704	0.780	480
Gicumbi	0.688	0.036	0.618	0.758	480
Rwamagana	0.593	0.022	0.550	0.635	480
Nyagatare	0.700	0.023	0.655	0.745	480
Gatsibo	0.671	0.021	0.630	0.712	480
Kayonza	0.705	0.023	0.659	0.750	480
Kirehe	0.670	0.023	0.626	0.715	480
Ngoma	0.633	0.018	0.598	0.668	480
Bugesera	0.702	0.026	0.650	0.754	480

B.2 % of female-headed households, EICV3

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.277	0.004	0.268	0.285	14,308
Province					
Kigali City	0.236	0.014	0.208	0.263	1,348
Southern Province	0.305	0.008	0.289	0.321	3,840
Western Province	0.287	0.008	0.271	0.302	3,360
Northern Province	0.251	0.012	0.227	0.275	2,400
Eastern Province	0.275	0.008	0.259	0.292	3,360
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.257	0.011	0.235	0.279	2,149
Rural	0.28	0.005	0.271	0.29	12,159
District					
Nyarugenge	0.228	0.02	0.189	0.267	449
Gasabo	0.261	0.026	0.211	0.311	450
Kicukiro	0.203	0.021	0.161	0.245	449
Nyanza	0.353	0.026	0.303	0.404	480
Gisagara	0.263	0.024	0.215	0.311	480
Nyaruguru	0.29	0.021	0.25	0.331	480
Huye	0.356	0.027	0.303	0.408	480
Nyamagabe	0.274	0.025	0.225	0.323	480
Ruhango	0.356	0.027	0.303	0.409	480
Muhanga	0.277	0.017	0.244	0.309	480
Kamonyi	0.271	0.02	0.233	0.31	480
Karongi	0.311	0.021	0.27	0.352	480
Rutsiro	0.28	0.019	0.243	0.318	480
Rubavu	0.301	0.023	0.255	0.346	480
Nyabihu	0.325	0.023	0.279	0.371	480
Ngororero	0.245	0.018	0.209	0.28	480
Rusizi	0.262	0.023	0.217	0.307	480
Nyamasheke	0.284	0.021	0.243	0.325	480
Rulindo	0.264	0.019	0.227	0.301	480
Gakenke	0.252	0.022	0.208	0.296	480
Musanze	0.271	0.025	0.222	0.319	480
Burera	0.215	0.018	0.179	0.25	480
Gicumbi	0.25	0.033	0.185	0.316	480
Rwamagana	0.328	0.022	0.284	0.371	480
Nyagatare	0.245	0.022	0.203	0.287	480
Gatsibo	0.288	0.019	0.249	0.326	480
Kayonza	0.249	0.02	0.21	0.288	480
Kirehe	0.28	0.022	0.238	0.323	480
Ngoma	0.318	0.019	0.28	0.356	480
Bugesera	0.231	0.029	0.174	0.288	480

B.3 % of de facto female-headed households, EICV3

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.059	0.002	0.054	0.063	14,308
Province					
Kigali City	0.045	0.006	0.033	0.057	1,348
Southern Province	0.069	0.004	0.061	0.077	3,840
Western Province	0.064	0.005	0.054	0.074	3,360
Northern Province	0.05	0.005	0.041	0.059	2,400
Eastern Province	0.055	0.004	0.046	0.063	3,360
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.056	0.005	0.046	0.066	2,149
Rural	0.059	0.002	0.054	0.064	12,159
District					
Nyarugenge	0.027	0.008	0.011	0.044	449
Gasabo	0.043	0.01	0.022	0.063	450
Kicukiro	0.066	0.013	0.04	0.091	449
Nyanza	0.081	0.011	0.059	0.104	480
Gisagara	0.059	0.014	0.031	0.087	480
Nyaruguru	0.049	0.009	0.032	0.066	480
Huye	0.092	0.013	0.066	0.118	480
Nyamagabe	0.079	0.01	0.058	0.099	480
Ruhango	0.05	0.01	0.031	0.07	480
Muhanga	0.053	0.01	0.032	0.074	480
Kamonyi	0.085	0.015	0.055	0.115	480
Karongi	0.077	0.017	0.045	0.11	480
Rutsiro	0.049	0.01	0.03	0.068	480
Rubavu	0.041	0.012	0.017	0.064	480
Nyabihu	0.044	0.013	0.018	0.071	480
Ngororero	0.095	0.014	0.067	0.122	480
Rusizi	0.064	0.013	0.039	0.089	480
Nyamasheke	0.076	0.015	0.046	0.106	480
Rulindo	0.028	0.008	0.013	0.043	480
Gakenke	0.053	0.011	0.032	0.074	480
Musanze	0.053	0.01	0.034	0.072	480
Burera	0.043	0.01	0.025	0.062	480
Gicumbi	0.062	0.01	0.042	0.081	480
Rwamagana	0.08	0.014	0.053	0.107	480
Nyagatare	0.055	0.011	0.033	0.076	480
Gatsibo	0.041	0.011	0.021	0.062	480
Kayonza	0.047	0.011	0.026	0.068	480
Kirehe	0.05	0.011	0.028	0.071	480
Ngoma	0.049	0.01	0.029	0.068	480
Bugesera	0.067	0.014	0.04	0.094	480

B.4 % of working women(16+) in small-scale farming

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.718	0.007	0.704	0.731	20,321
Province					
Kigali City	0.284	0.027	0.231	0.338	2,070
Southern Province	0.793	0.01	0.775	0.812	5,378
Western Province	0.682	0.012	0.659	0.706	4,879
Northern Province	0.78	0.024	0.733	0.827	3,388
Eastern Province	0.787	0.011	0.765	0.809	4,606
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.384	0.022	0.341	0.427	3,282
Rural	0.77	0.007	0.756	0.784	17,039
District					
Nyarugenge	0.223	0.051	0.124	0.323	687
Gasabo	0.36	0.047	0.267	0.452	704
Kicukiro	0.212	0.038	0.139	0.286	679
Nyanza	0.826	0.023	0.781	0.871	666
Gisagara	0.773	0.021	0.732	0.814	648
Nyaruguru	0.835	0.017	0.801	0.869	665
Huye	0.759	0.037	0.686	0.832	707
Nyamagabe	0.703	0.031	0.642	0.764	660
Ruhango	0.777	0.026	0.726	0.829	648
Muhanga	0.854	0.028	0.799	0.91	709
Kamonyi	0.829	0.025	0.78	0.878	675
Karongi	0.81	0.021	0.77	0.851	678
Rutsiro	0.743	0.019	0.705	0.781	653
Rubavu	0.439	0.04	0.361	0.517	701
Nyabihu	0.589	0.036	0.517	0.66	677
Ngororero	0.828	0.015	0.798	0.858	645
Rusizi	0.695	0.041	0.615	0.776	780
Nyamasheke	0.674	0.03	0.615	0.733	745
Rulindo	0.75	0.021	0.708	0.791	688
Gakenke	0.863	0.017	0.83	0.897	667
Musanze	0.733	0.034	0.666	0.799	696
Burera	0.775	0.028	0.721	0.83	662
Gicumbi	0.779	0.077	0.628	0.931	675
Rwamagana	0.776	0.03	0.717	0.835	660
Nyagatare	0.745	0.036	0.674	0.816	655
Gatsibo	0.787	0.025	0.739	0.836	675
Kayonza	0.796	0.026	0.745	0.846	655
Kirehe	0.841	0.017	0.807	0.875	640
Ngoma	0.832	0.022	0.789	0.875	673
Bugesera	0.746	0.039	0.67	0.822	648

B.5 % of working men (16+) in small-scale farming

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.494	0.007	0.481	0.508	17,184
Province					
Kigali City	0.1	0.014	0.073	0.128	1,935
Southern Province	0.583	0.012	0.559	0.607	4,415
Western Province	0.468	0.014	0.441	0.495	4,024
Northern Province	0.497	0.019	0.46	0.535	2,833
Eastern Province	0.615	0.013	0.589	0.641	3,977
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.179	0.015	0.15	0.209	2,964
Rural	0.554	0.008	0.539	0.569	14,220
District					
Nyarugenge	0.072	0.026	0.022	0.123	644
Gasabo	0.136	0.027	0.084	0.189	612
Kicukiro	0.074	0.016	0.043	0.105	679
Nyanza	0.566	0.042	0.484	0.649	535
Gisagara	0.619	0.029	0.563	0.676	547
Nyaruguru	0.574	0.031	0.513	0.634	594
Huye	0.533	0.04	0.454	0.612	550
Nyamagabe	0.569	0.028	0.515	0.623	558
Ruhango	0.623	0.034	0.556	0.69	505
Muhanga	0.6	0.036	0.53	0.67	565
Kamonyi	0.574	0.038	0.5	0.647	561
Karongi	0.637	0.031	0.576	0.699	562
Rutsiro	0.475	0.035	0.407	0.543	546
Rubavu	0.296	0.041	0.216	0.375	577
Nyabihu	0.413	0.047	0.321	0.505	577
Ngororero	0.574	0.025	0.524	0.624	538
Rusizi	0.481	0.042	0.4	0.563	677
Nyamasheke	0.403	0.031	0.342	0.463	547
Rulindo	0.457	0.037	0.386	0.529	535
Gakenke	0.608	0.028	0.554	0.662	547
Musanze	0.368	0.042	0.286	0.45	564
Burera	0.505	0.026	0.455	0.556	590
Gicumbi	0.53	0.052	0.427	0.633	597
Rwamagana	0.578	0.035	0.51	0.647	607
Nyagatare	0.571	0.036	0.501	0.642	573
Gatsibo	0.639	0.03	0.58	0.698	558
Kayonza	0.605	0.036	0.535	0.675	556
Kirehe	0.687	0.03	0.628	0.746	541
Ngoma	0.61	0.034	0.543	0.678	562
Bugesera	0.615	0.037	0.542	0.688	580

B.6 % of female-headed households (both types) owning a mobile phone

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.376	0.009	0.359	0.393	4,822
Province					
Kigali City	0.742	0.034	0.676	0.809	374
Southern Province	0.29	0.014	0.262	0.317	1,435
Western Province	0.324	0.016	0.293	0.355	1,184
Northern Province	0.341	0.028	0.286	0.396	714
Eastern Province	0.425	0.017	0.391	0.458	1,115
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.653	0.023	0.607	0.698	681
Rural	0.332	0.009	0.314	0.35	4,141
District					
Nyarugenge	0.773	0.049	0.677	0.87	114
Gasabo	0.695	0.06	0.576	0.813	138
Kicukiro	0.798	0.039	0.722	0.875	122
Nyanza	0.344	0.033	0.279	0.408	209
Gisagara	0.235	0.032	0.173	0.298	156
Nyaruguru	0.238	0.038	0.164	0.311	162
Huye	0.344	0.04	0.265	0.424	217
Nyamagabe	0.144	0.036	0.073	0.214	165
Ruhango	0.281	0.044	0.194	0.368	198
Muhanga	0.363	0.037	0.291	0.436	159
Kamonyi	0.347	0.039	0.27	0.424	169
Karongi	0.256	0.034	0.19	0.323	189
Rutsiro	0.229	0.031	0.168	0.289	157
Rubavu	0.389	0.059	0.274	0.505	166
Nyabihu	0.359	0.048	0.265	0.453	177
Ngororero	0.314	0.037	0.242	0.386	164
Rusizi	0.369	0.042	0.286	0.451	154
Nyamasheke	0.343	0.03	0.284	0.401	177
Rulindo	0.321	0.051	0.22	0.422	141
Gakenke	0.372	0.045	0.283	0.46	146
Musanze	0.364	0.051	0.263	0.465	147
Burera	0.248	0.042	0.166	0.331	123
Gicumbi	0.361	0.074	0.216	0.506	157
Rwamagana	0.528	0.038	0.453	0.603	193
Nyagatare	0.52	0.058	0.406	0.635	145
Gatsibo	0.445	0.035	0.375	0.514	160
Kayonza	0.404	0.056	0.294	0.515	145
Kirehe	0.289	0.037	0.215	0.362	158
Ngoma	0.382	0.04	0.304	0.46	176
Bugesera	0.373	0.042	0.291	0.456	138

B.7 % of male-headed households owning a mobile phone

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.490	0.008	0.475	0.505	9,486
Province					
Kigali City	0.817	0.019	0.780	0.855	974
Southern Province	0.386	0.012	0.362	0.409	2,405
Western Province	0.447	0.016	0.416	0.479	2,176
Northern Province	0.452	0.023	0.406	0.497	1,686
Eastern Province	0.513	0.015	0.484	0.543	2,245
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.743	0.018	0.708	0.779	1,468
Rural	0.444	0.008	0.428	0.461	8,018
District					
Nyarugenge	0.819	0.029	0.762	0.876	335
Gasabo	0.782	0.033	0.716	0.847	312
Kicukiro	0.869	0.034	0.802	0.935	327
Nyanza	0.428	0.035	0.360	0.497	271
Gisagara	0.273	0.029	0.215	0.331	324
Nyaruguru	0.330	0.024	0.283	0.377	318
Huye	0.400	0.043	0.317	0.484	263
Nyamagabe	0.283	0.029	0.226	0.339	315
Ruhango	0.374	0.037	0.302	0.446	282
Muhanga	0.505	0.037	0.433	0.577	321
Kamonyi	0.512	0.035	0.443	0.582	311
Karongi	0.343	0.043	0.258	0.428	291
Rutsiro	0.403	0.030	0.344	0.462	323
Rubavu	0.518	0.042	0.436	0.601	314
Nyabihu	0.458	0.043	0.373	0.542	303
Ngororero	0.324	0.033	0.259	0.390	316
Rusizi	0.545	0.045	0.457	0.633	326
Nyamasheke	0.517	0.041	0.436	0.598	303
Rulindo	0.476	0.034	0.409	0.542	339
Gakenke	0.428	0.031	0.366	0.489	334
Musanze	0.545	0.054	0.439	0.650	333
Burera	0.438	0.025	0.389	0.488	357
Gicumbi	0.392	0.066	0.262	0.522	323
Rwamagana	0.616	0.039	0.540	0.693	287
Nyagatare	0.538	0.033	0.474	0.602	335
Gatsibo	0.416	0.040	0.338	0.494	320
Kayonza	0.542	0.027	0.490	0.594	335
Kirehe	0.494	0.035	0.425	0.563	322
Ngoma	0.490	0.035	0.421	0.559	304
Bugesera	0.540	0.045	0.451	0.629	342

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