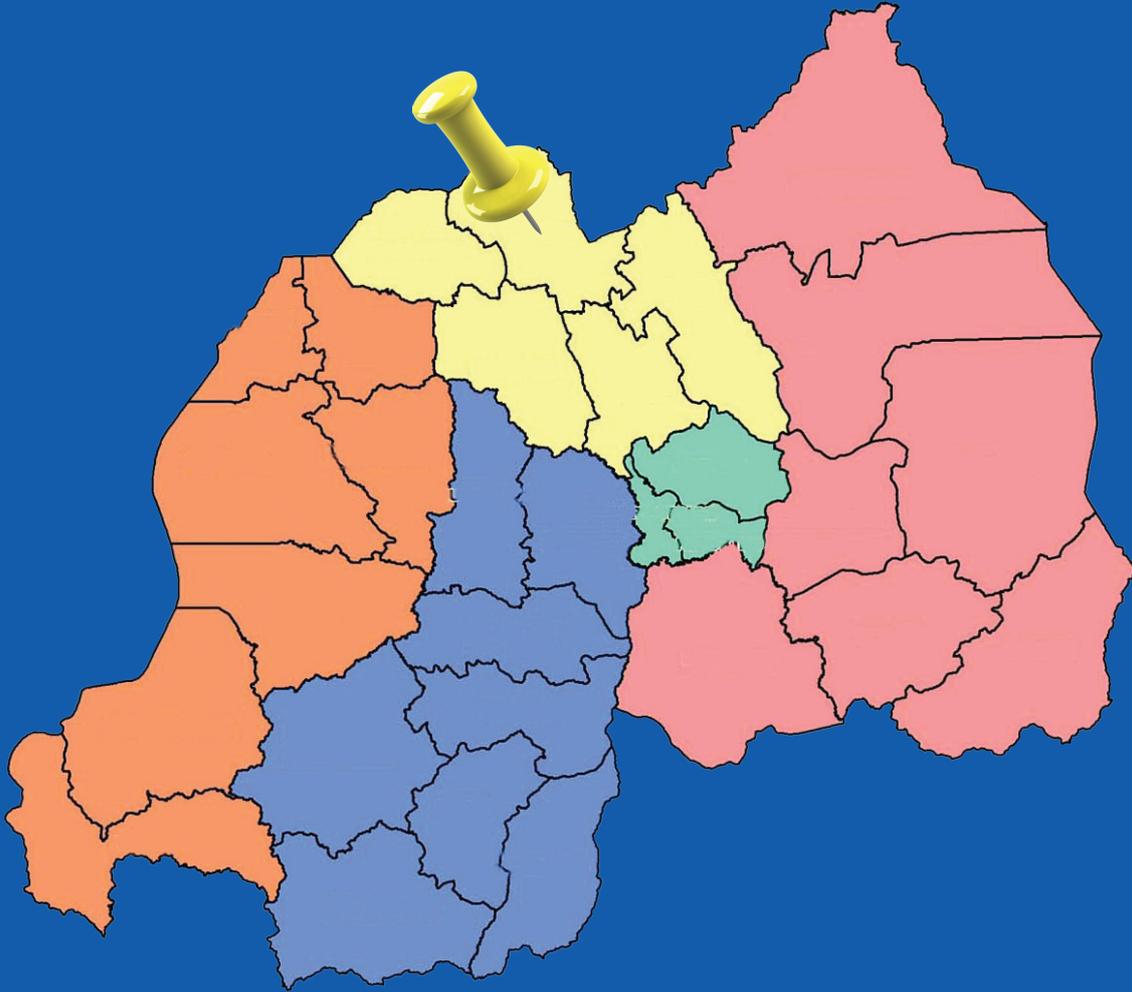


REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA



EICV3 DISTRICT PROFILE

North - Burera

Foreword

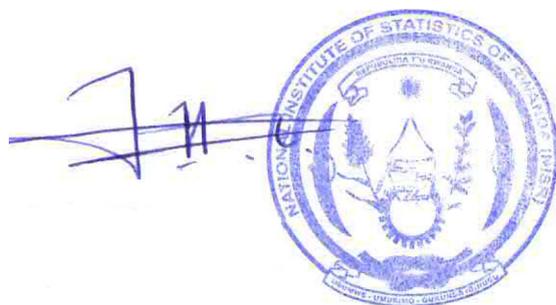
The 2010/11 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV3) is the third in the series of surveys which started in 2000/01 and is designed to monitor poverty and living conditions. The survey fieldwork commenced in November 2010 and continued for one full year. In 2010/11, for the first time the 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, twelve publications have been issued by the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR) using EICV3 data:

- A report with an overview of main indicators;
- A poverty profile;
- A series of ten thematic reports, each exploring in depth a theme from the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). The ten reports in this series are:

(i) Economic Activity; (ii) Utilities and Amenities (water/sanitation/energy/housing/transport/ Information and Communication Technology (ICT)); (iii) Social Protection; (iv) Environment and Natural Resources; (v) Consumption; (vi) Gender; (vii) Youth; (viii) Education, (ix) Agriculture; and (x) Income.

This district profile is one of 30 further documents issued by the NISR. Based on EICV3 data, each district profile discusses the living conditions in one of the 30 districts of Rwanda.



Yusuf MURANGWA
Director General

NOTES

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Abbreviations

| | |
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| EDPRS | Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| EICV | Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey) |
| HH | Household |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| LTR | Land Tenure Regularisation |
| MINALOC | Ministry of Local Government |
| NAR | Net Attendance Rate |
| NISR | National Institute of Statistics Rwanda |
| OPM | Oxford Policy Management |
| RWF | Rwandan Franc |
| VUP | Vision 2020 <i>Umurenge</i> Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

1 Introduction

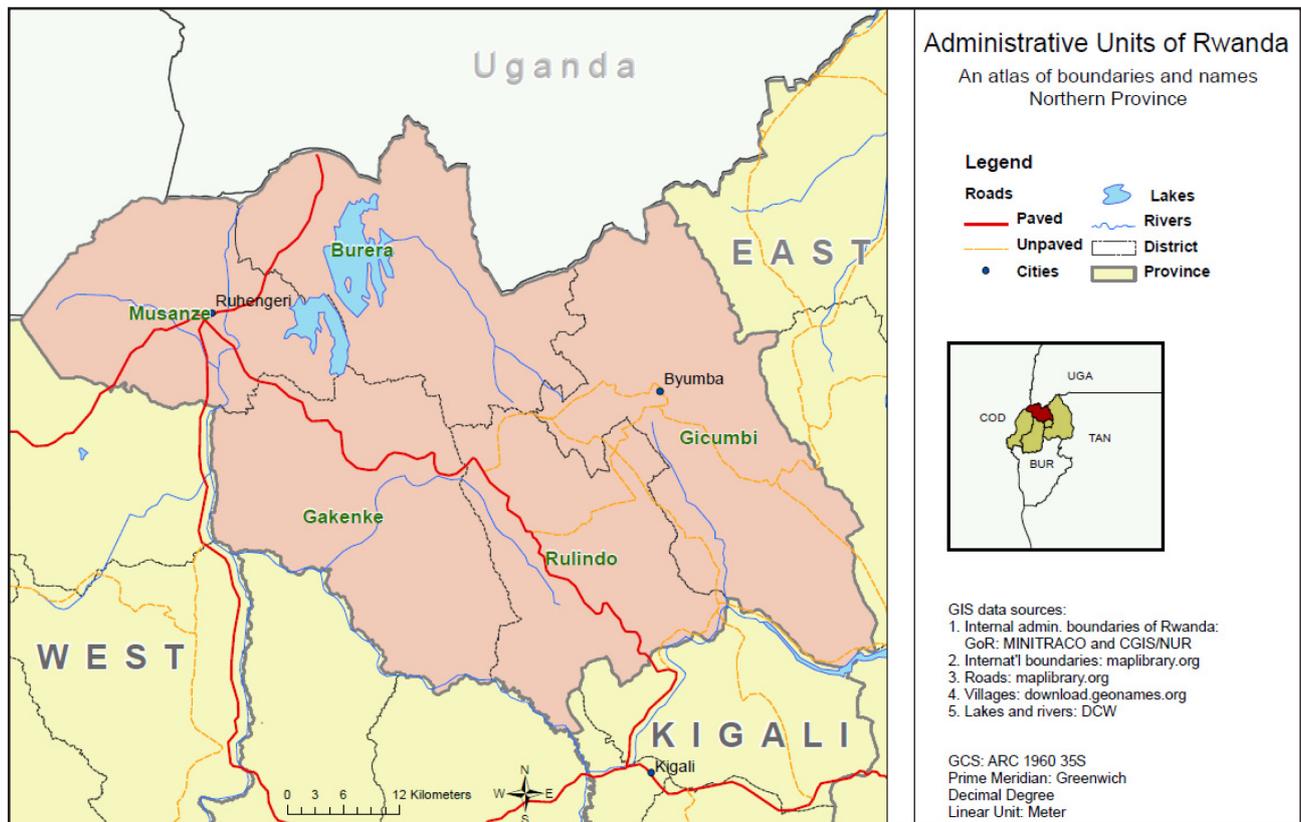
On 7 February 2012, the President of Rwanda officially launched the design phase of the EDPRS2. A key input into the development of the EDPRS2 is the evidence collected through the third Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV3), fieldwork for which was carried out by the NISR between October 2010 and November 2011. In 2010–11, for the first time the achieved sample size of 14,308 households in the EICV was sufficient to provide estimates which are reliable at the level of the district. This district profile presents the key findings from EICV3 for the district of Burera in the Northern Province.¹

This profile contains key baseline indicators for the district which are structured into eight sections as follows:

1. Demographic characteristics;
2. Poverty indicators;
3. Standards of living, which includes water and sanitation, housing and energy, ownership of selected durables, distance to facilities/services, and use of financial services;
4. Economic activities and income sources;
5. Agriculture, which includes land, farming practices, commercialisation of crop production, and livestock;
6. Education indicators covering schooling and literacy, primary and secondary education, and ICT education;
7. Vulnerable groups, including persons with major disabilities and orphans; and
8. Gender issues, including female heads of household and employment type by sex.

¹ District tables underlying all figures in this report are presented in the Annex.

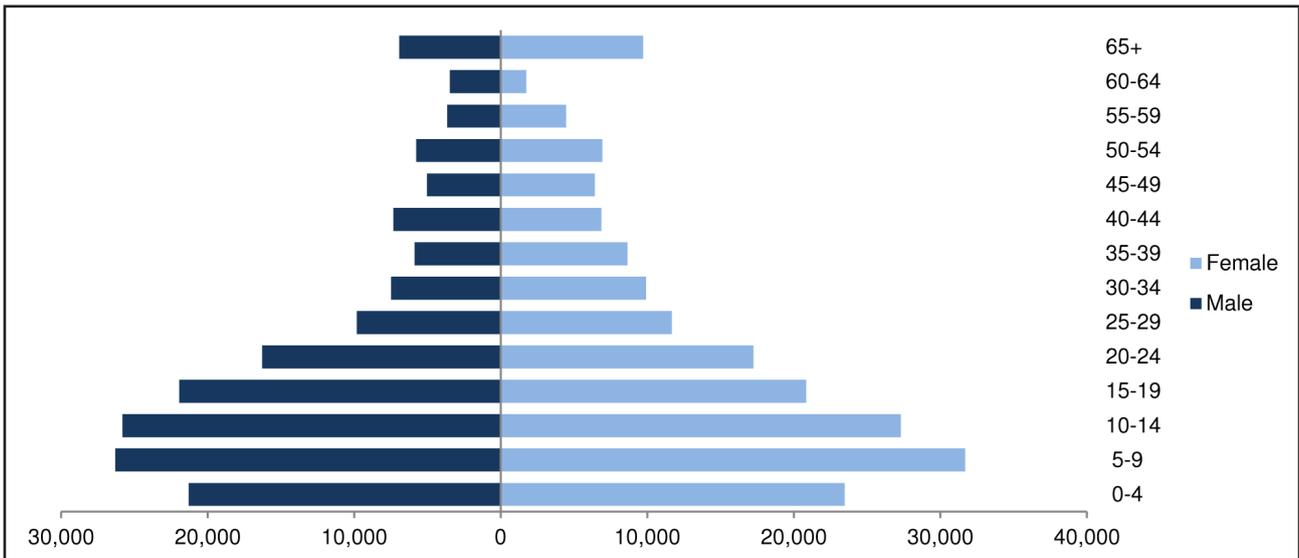
Figure 1.1 Northern Province



2 Demographics

The EICV3 survey results show that the total population of Burera district in 2010–2011 was 354,000. This represents 18% of the total population of Northern Province and 3.3% of the total population of Rwanda. Females comprised 52.8% of the population of Burera district. Figure 2.1 below clearly shows that the majority of Burera district is young with 81% of the population aged under 40 years old.

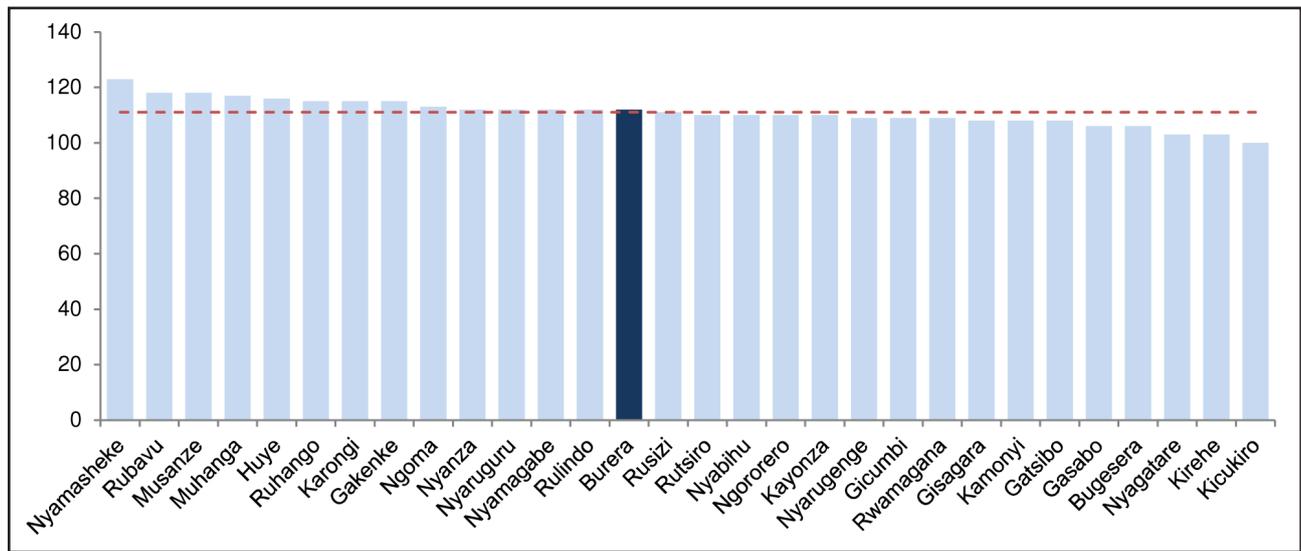
Figure 2.1 Distribution of population in Burera by age groups and sex (000s)



Source: EICV3.

As shown in Figure 2.2, Burera district has 112 females per 100 males, which is slightly above the national average of 111 females per 100 males.

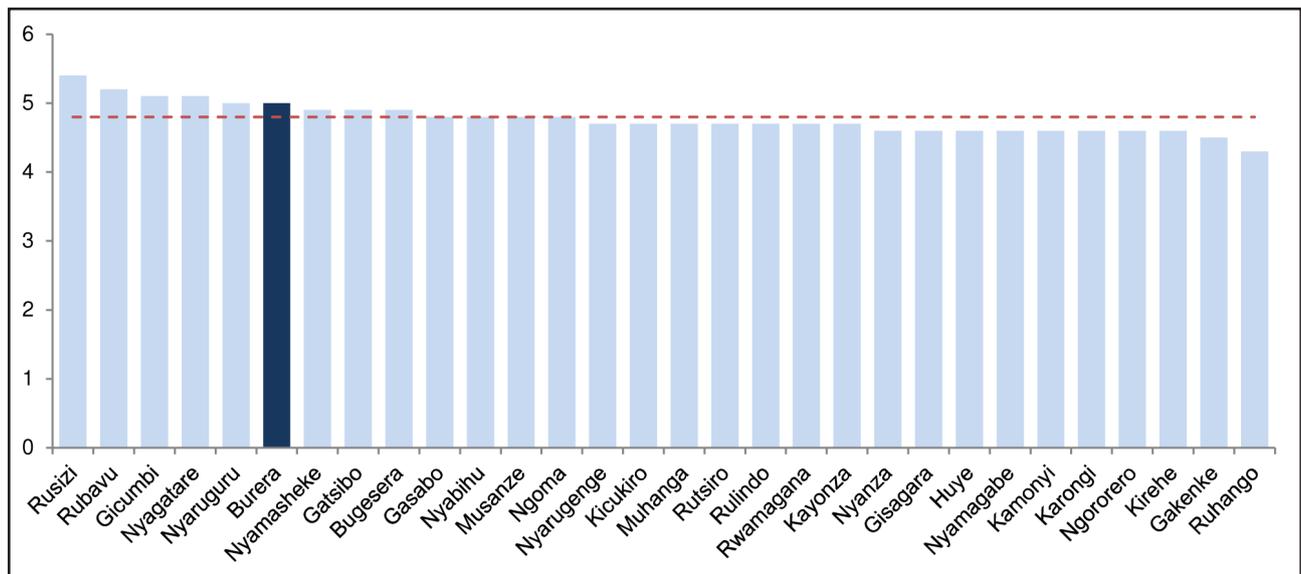
Figure 2.2 Number of females per 100 males, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

The average size of household is 5 persons for Burera district, which is above the national average of 4.8. Burera has the second highest household size among other districts in the Northern Province; the figures for the other districts are Gakenke 4.5, Rulindo 4.7, Musanze 4.8, Burera 5, and Gicumbi 5.1.

Figure 2.3 Mean household size, by district



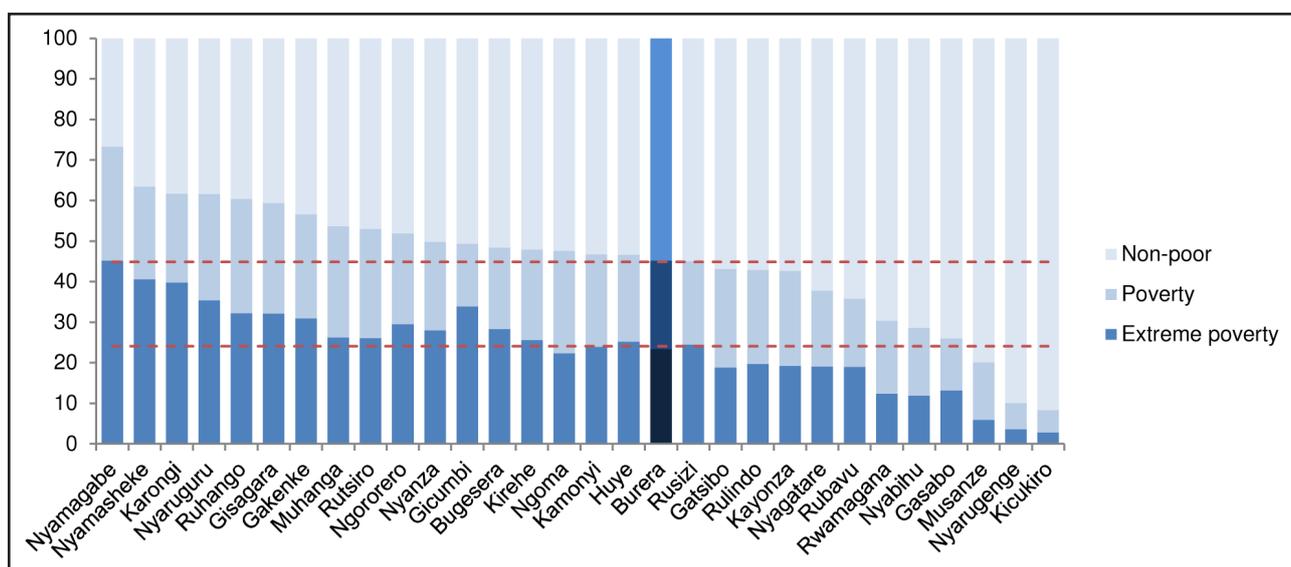
Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

3 Poverty

The poverty line defines a level of household consumption per adult below which a household is deemed to be poor. The poverty line used here is set with reference to a minimum food consumption basket, which was judged to offer the required number of calories required for a Rwandan who was likely to be involved in physically demanding work, along with an allowance for non-food consumption. An extreme poverty line was also set as the cost of buying the food consumption basket if nothing was spent on non-food at all; this line corresponds to RWF 83,000 and the poverty line corresponds to RWF 118,000.

Figure 3.1 presents the percentage of the population classified into extremely poor, poor and non-poor. Burera district is ranked 13th from bottom (45.2%) among all districts by percentage of extremely poor and poor population categories. In Burera district, 54.8% of the population is identified as non-poor, 21.8% as poor and only 23.4% as extremely poor.

Figure 3.1 Percentage of population identified as poor and extremely poor, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal lines represent national averages of poverty and extreme poverty. Districts sorted by overall poverty level.

4 Standard of living (utilities and amenities)

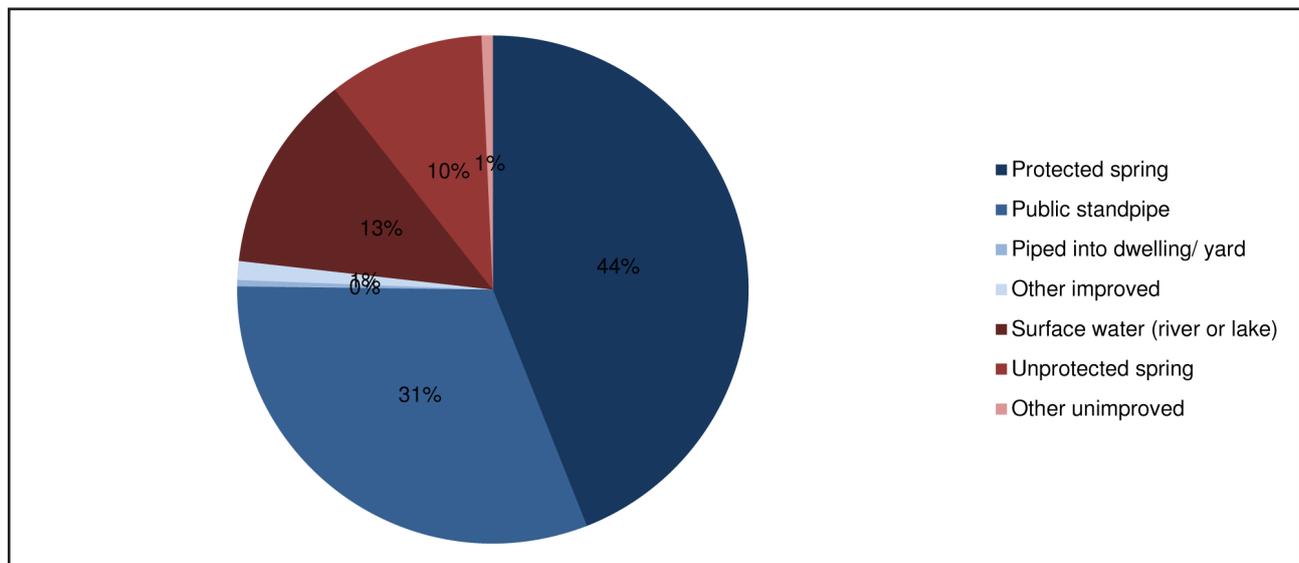
This section focuses on water and sanitation, energy and housing, ownership of selected durables, distance to facilities/services, and use of financial services. The Vision 2020, Rwanda's vision of its future development, identified the utilities and amenities discussed in this section as all being crucial requirements for Rwanda's social and economic development.

4.1 Water and sanitation

According to EICV3, 76.8% of Burera district households use an improved drinking water source. Improved drinking water source include protected springs, public standpipes, water piped into dwelling/yard, boreholes, protected wells and rainwater collection, as defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Figure 4.1 shows that 44% of households in Burera use a protected spring and 31.6% use a public standpipe. However, 23.2% of household still use unimproved drinking water sources.

This Burera district achievement is below the EDPRS national target for the water and sanitation sector, which aims to increase access to drinking water to 85% by 2012.

Figure 4.1 Main source of drinking water (percentage of households) in Burera

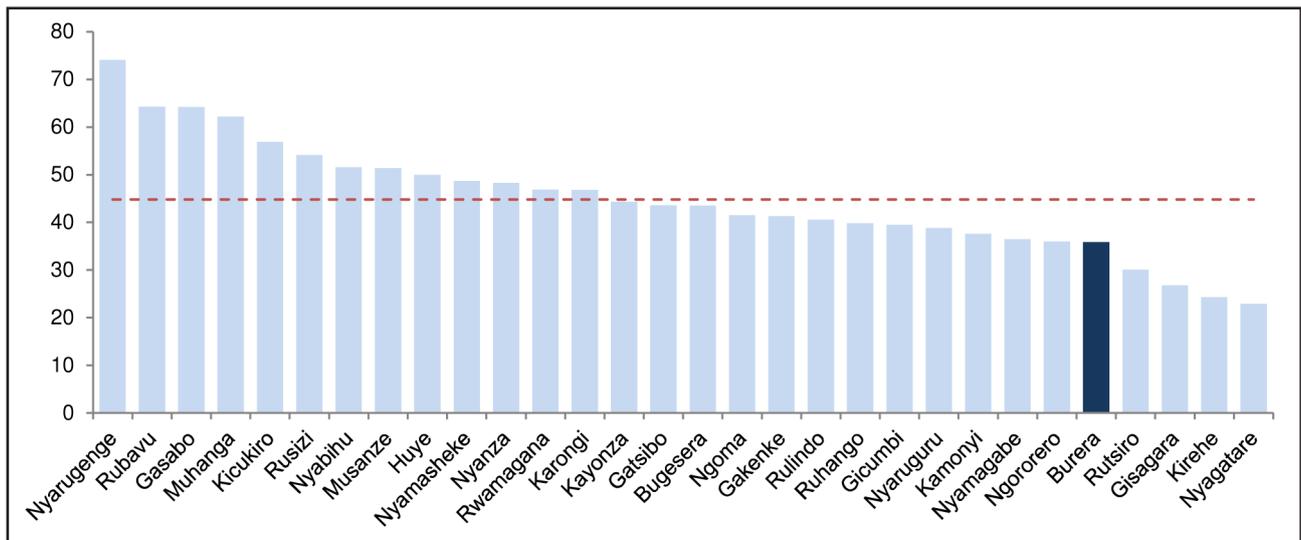


Source: EICV3. Improved sources presented in blue, unimproved in red.

Figure 4.3 shows the 36% of households in Burera district are within 15 minutes' walking distance of an improved water source. Burera district ranks fifth from the bottom on this indicator; it is among the districts with fewer people close to improved water sources. Also, 21% of households in Burera district still walk more 30 minutes and above to reach an improved water source.

The mean time to an improved water source in Burera district is 18.2 minutes, which is above the national average (14.4 minutes), and is the second highest figure in the Northern Province after Gicumbi district.

Figure 4.3 Percentage of households within 15 minutes' walking distance to improved water source, by district



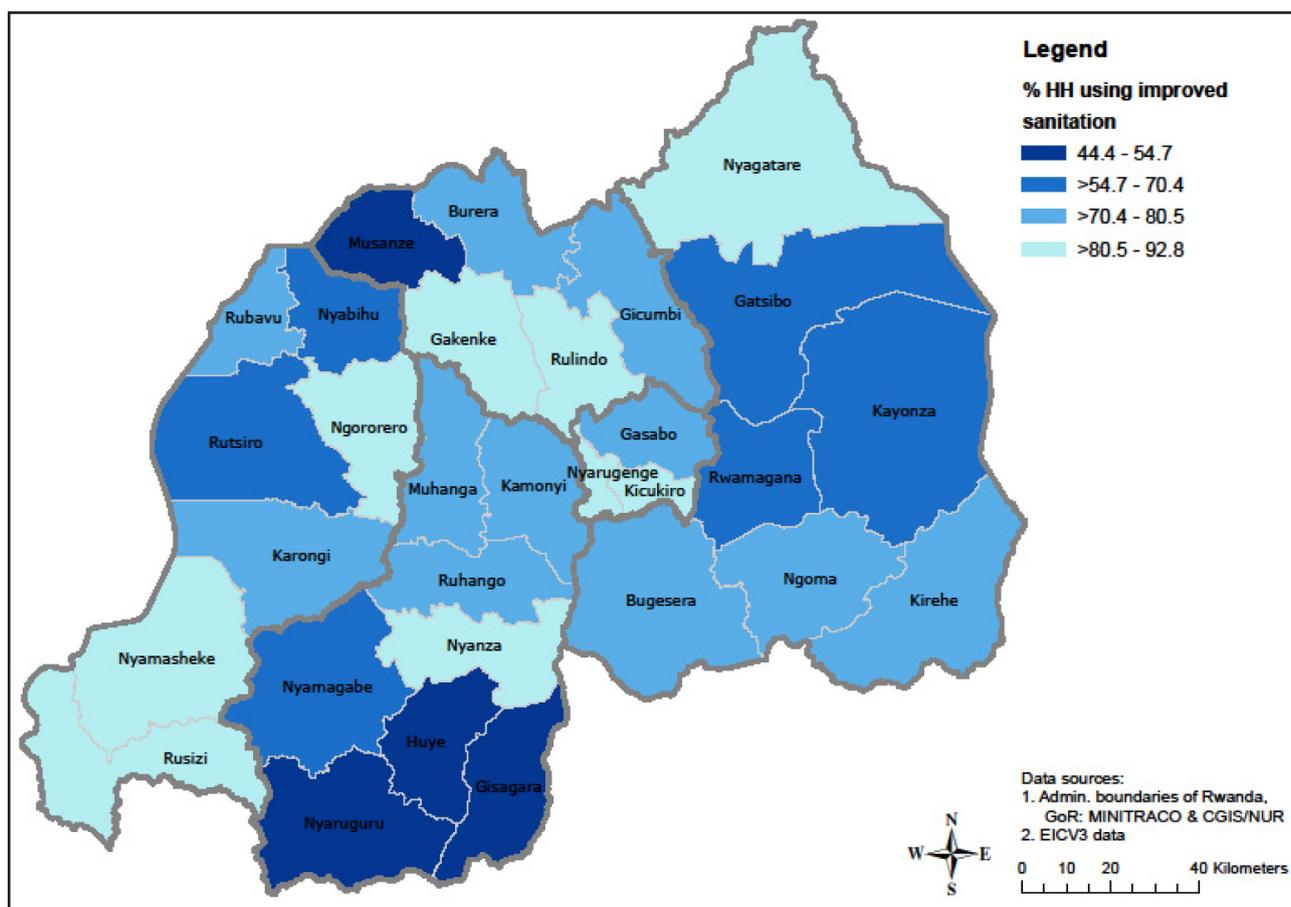
Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme defines an ‘improved sanitation facility’ as flush toilets and pit latrines with a floor slab.²

Figure 4.4 presents the percentage of household having improved sanitation facilities by district. It shows that Burera district has 78.4% of households with access to improved sanitation facilities, which is higher than the national average (74.4%).

The EDPRS target on sanitation is to have 65% of the total population with hygienic sanitation by 2012. It is clear that Burera district has achieved and even surpassed this target by more than 13.4 percentage points.

Figure 4.4 **Map: Percentage of households using improved sanitation, by district**



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

4.2 Housing and energy

This section describes the housing and energy characteristics of the household. The habitat sub-sector has the main objective of contributing to sustainable economic growth and the wellbeing of the Rwandan population by improving habitat and urbanism infrastructure. The sub-sector engages in a programme to modernise cities in Rwanda, especially in the habitat areas, with interventions to curb the proliferation of unplanned housing and to improve living standards in irregular neighbourhoods.³

The guiding documents of the sub-sector are the Vision 2020 and the EDPRS. As summarised in the sub-sector's EDPRS Self-Assessment Report (2008–2011), the objectives of the Vision 2020 with regard to human settlement are summarised as follows:

- Having urbanisation master plans and particular development plans for towns;
- Using urban land according to adopted plans; and
- Developing basic infrastructure in urban areas and other rural development zones.

The objectives of the EDPRS with regard to human settlement and management of public property are worded as follows:

- Planning and development of improved human facilities in both rural and urban areas;
- Sustainable and rational use of land and environmental protection;
- Designing urban master plans;
- Construction of regrouped settlements (*Imidugudu*);
- 10,000 ha of marked-out and improved plots;
- Restructuring of seven districts where the population suffer from bad living conditions; and
- Accommodating public facilities into comfortable buildings in accordance with the need for rapid and quality services.

In order to achieve these objectives, the sector has stipulated specific sub-programmes to be focused on:

- Real estate promotion, construction and maintenance of public buildings;
- Registration of land plots with all necessary statutory requirements;
- *Imidugudu* promotion and development of master plans;
- Support for housing financing;
- Establishment of main planning, urban architectural designs and simplified plans of 30 municipalities (district towns);
- Improvement of informal/peripheral neighbourhoods;

3 Introduction to the habitat and urbanism sub-sector, MINIFRA (<http://www.mininfra.gov.rw/index.php?id=26>)

- Sensitisation on the standards of construction and urbanism as well as the protection of the urban environment; and
- Promotion of low cost and indigenous good materials and techniques for home building.

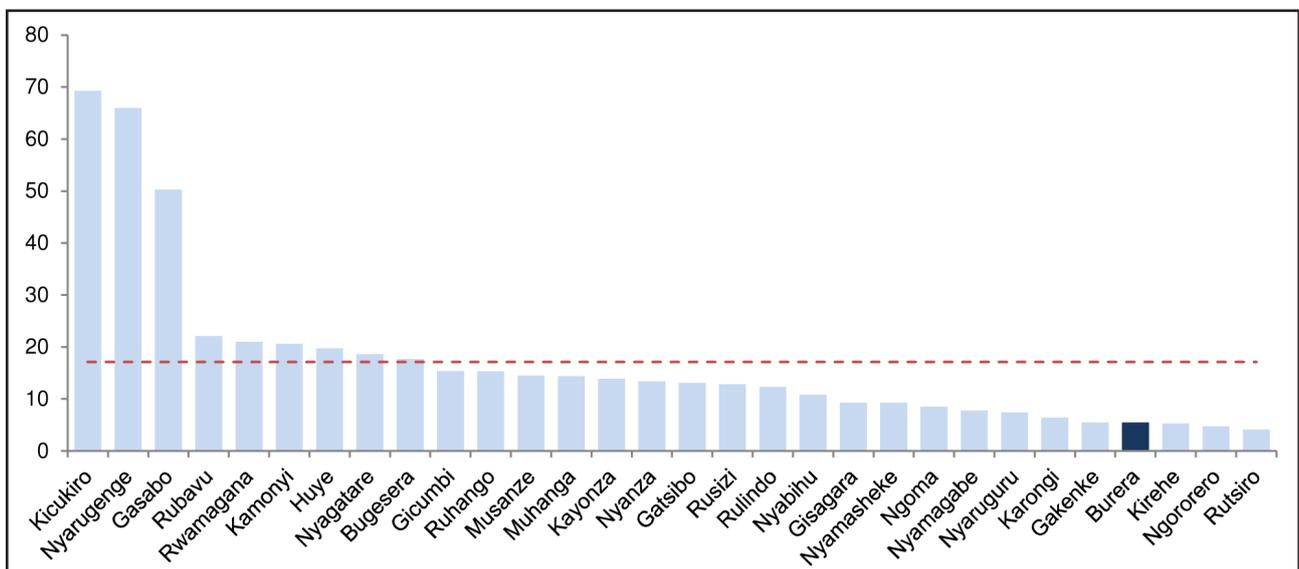
Energy is regarded as a key requirement for the development of the national economy and essential to the development of industries and businesses, as well as to the delivery of high-quality services from social institutions such as health facilities, schools and administrative offices.

The EDPRS energy sector objectives are increasing access to energy, a sustainable tariff structure, diversification of energy resources, and security and strengthening of institutional framework and institutional capacity. Two main targets and indicators related to electricity generation capacity and numbers of electricity connections were defined for the period of the EDPRS.⁴

4.2.1 Dwelling characteristics

Figure 4.5 describes the construction material used for flooring by district. It shows that Burera district is among the districts with a lower use of cement flooring material at 5.5%; on this indicator, the district ranks fourth from bottom. The average national level is at 17.1%. Beaten earth is the most commonly used material in Burera district (94% of households).

Figure 4.5 Percentage of households with cement floor, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

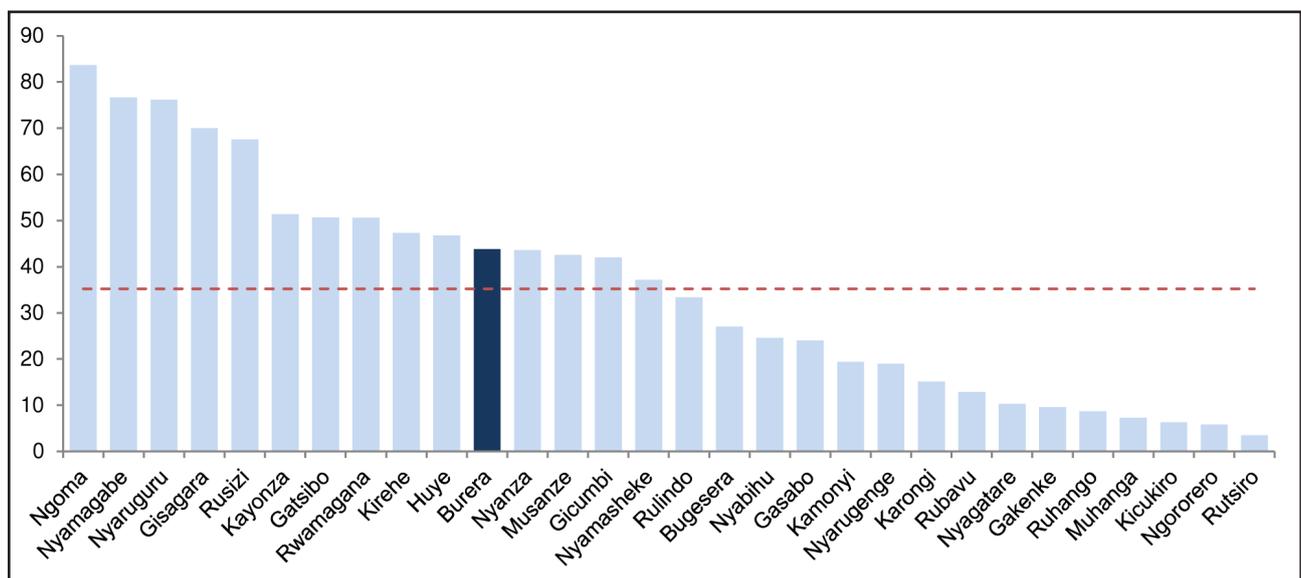
4 Energy sector EDPRS Self-Assessment, EWSA, MININFRA, November 2011.

Figure 4.6 below presents the percentage of households with mud-covered tree trunks as their main wall material by district. The main wall material of dwellings were classified as follows: mud bricks, mud bricks covered with cement, tree trunks with mud, tree trunks with mud and cement, oven-fired brick, and other unspecified material.

In Burera district, 43.8% of households use mud-covered tree trunks as their main wall material; this is followed by mud bricks (43.5%).

At national level, 35.2% of households use mud-covered tree trunks, while in urban areas the figure is only 17.1% and 38.3% in rural areas. It is clear that Burera district is still below the national and urban area averages in terms of improving wall construction material.

Figure 4.6 Percentage of households with mud-covered tree trunks as wall material, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

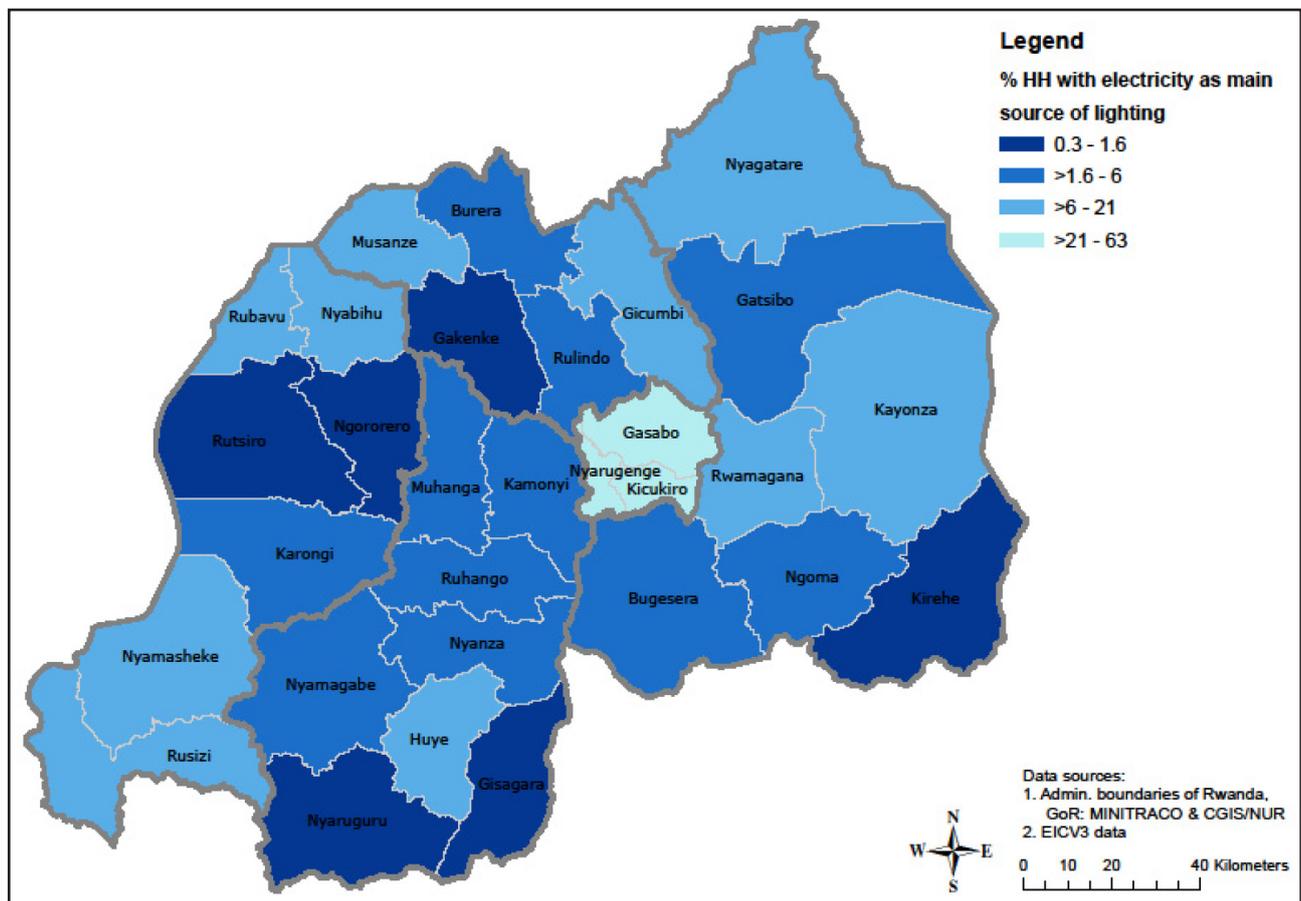
4.2.2 Energy characteristics

The primary sources of energy used for lighting by households were categorised as follows: electricity, oil lamp, firewood, candle, lantern, battery, and other unspecified sources.

Figure 4.7 presents the distribution of households using electricity as the main source of lighting by district. In Burera district, only 3.2% of households use electricity as their main source of lighting, ranking the district third ranked after Musanze (14.5%), Gicumbi (8.9) in Northern Province. Gakenke has the lowest percentage within Northern Province of 1%.

The urban area average is 46.1% of households using electricity as their main source of lighting, while it is only 4.8% in rural areas and 10.8% at national level. Hence Burera district is below the national, urban and rural area averages.

Figure 4.7 **Map: Percentage of households with electricity as main source of lighting, by district**



4.3 Ownership of selected durables

The EICV3 provides information on ownership of selected ICT devices by district and categorises them into mobile phone, landline phone, computer, radio, TV set and video/DVD player.

When the Vision 2020 was elaborated in 1998/99, the national consultative process stated: ‘Telecommunication coverage in Rwanda is very low. The communication policy will take advantage of the small size of the country, its high population density and the single local language to attract investors so that the sector can be liberalised. By 2020, Rwanda projects to have internet access at all administrative levels, for all secondary schools and for a large number of primary schools. Telephone services will be widespread in rural areas’.

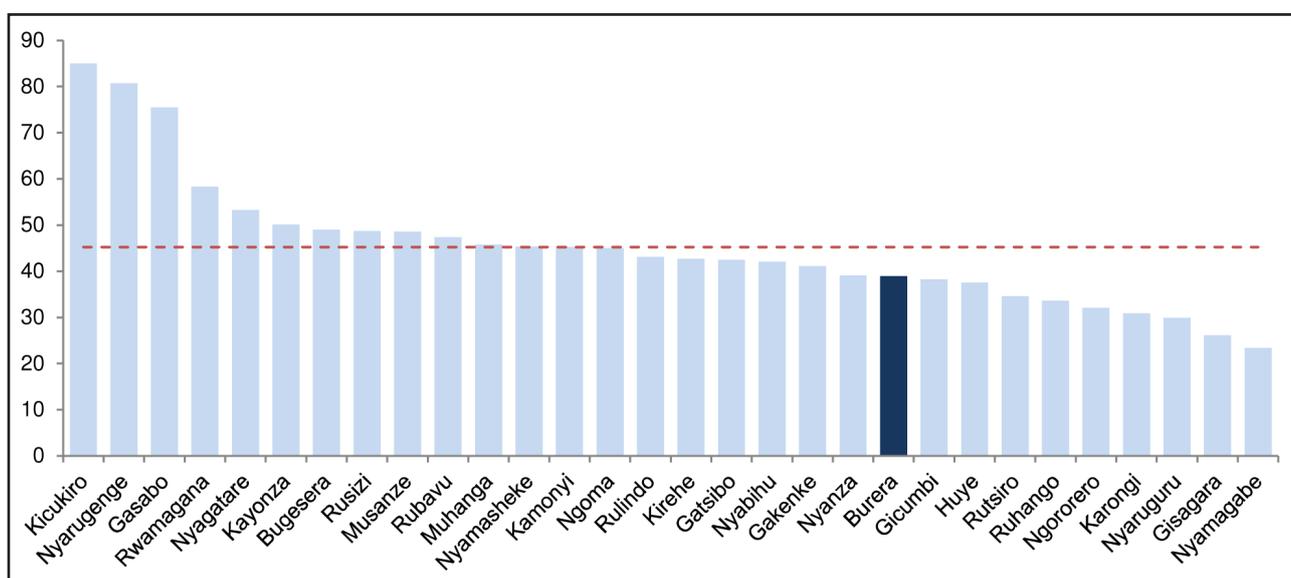
Ever since, the ICT sector has been regarded a key element of Rwanda’s development process. It is expected to create jobs, facilitate general economy development, and ensure that Rwanda will transform into a globally competitive, information-rich, knowledge-based economy.⁵

In line with these aspirations, the EDPRS/Common Performance Assessment Framework defines two sector-relevant progress indicators: ICT penetration in terms of voice (i.e. phone) and data (i.e. internet) services.

Figure 4.8 below describes the percentage of households owning a mobile phone by district. It shows that Burera district has 39% of households owning a mobile phone, ranking the district fourth within Northern Province after Musanze (48.6%), Gakenke (41.1%) and Rulindo (43.1%).

In urban areas, 71.5% of households own a mobile phone, while in rural areas the figure is 40.6% and 45.2% country-wide.

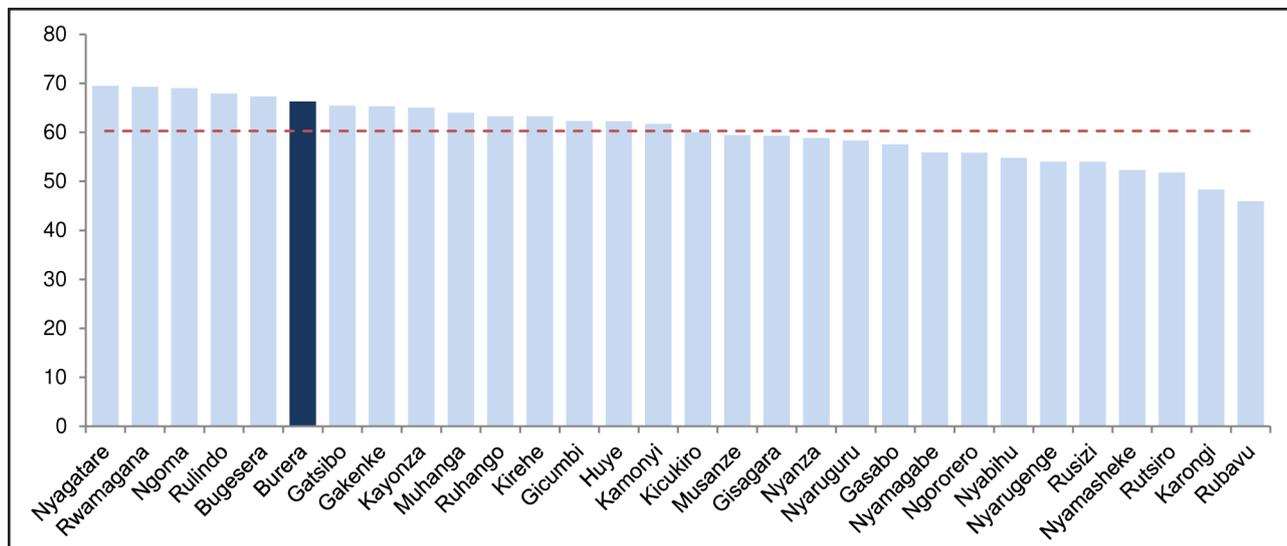
Figure 4.8 Percentage of households owning mobile phone, by district



Source: EICV3.

Figure 4.9 below describes the percentage of households owning a radio by district. In Burera district, 66.3% of households own a radio, ranking it sixth nationally. The national average for households owning a radio is 46.7%, while in urban areas it is 50.7% and in rural areas 45.9%. The first ranked district with the highest percentage of households owning a radio is Nyagatare district (69.5%).

Figure 4.9 Percentage of households owning radio set, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

4.4 Distance to facilities/services

Walking distance to basic services can be considered an indicator of both provision and coverage of such services and the remoteness of households' dwellings. The basic services were categorised into Food Market/Shop, Primary School, Secondary School, and Health Centre.

Figure 4.10 shows the mean walking distance to primary school by district. The mean walking distance to primary school in Burera district is 24.3 minutes and 27.2% of households are between 30 and 59 minutes of a primary school. This walking distance to a primary school in Burera district is higher than the mean distance in urban areas, which is 19.4 minutes. In rural areas, the mean walking distance to a primary school is 28.6 minutes, while it is 27.2 minutes country-wide.

Figure 4.10 **Map: Mean walking distance to basic services (in minutes): Primary school, by district**

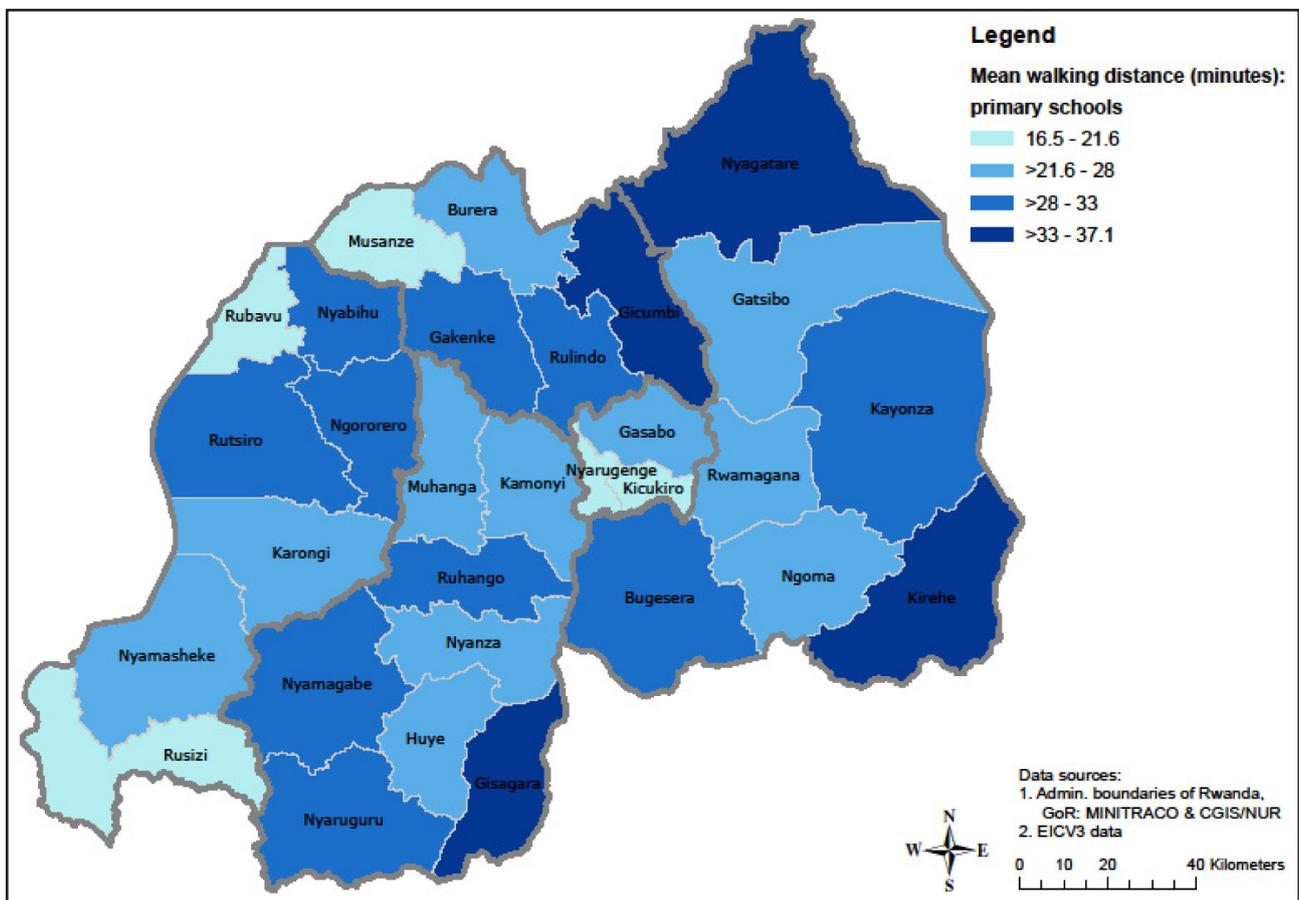
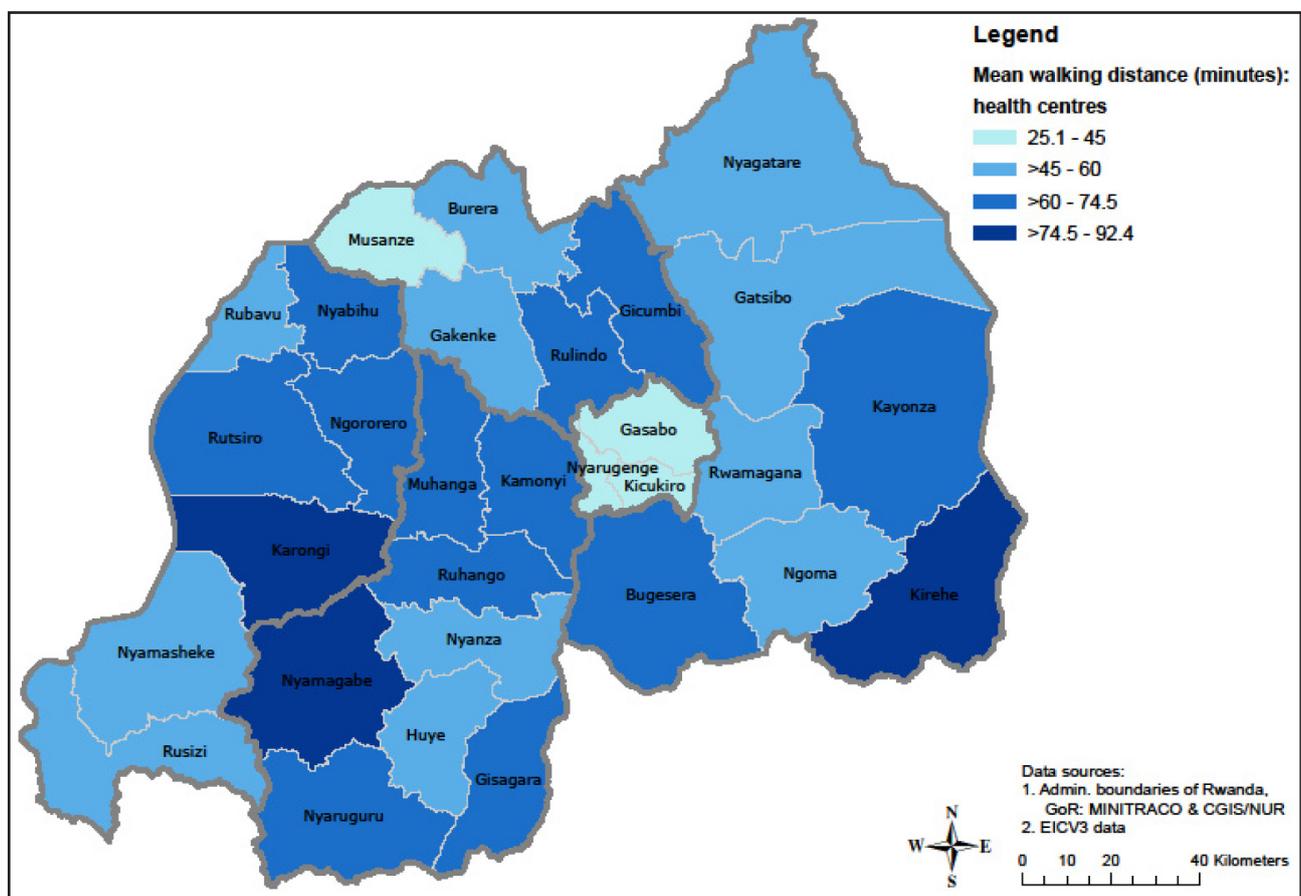


Figure 4.11 below shows the mean walking distance to a health centre by district. In Burera district, the mean walking distance to a health centre is 54.4 minutes and 55.2% of households walk for under an hour to reach a health centre.

The mean walking distance to a health centre is 35 minutes in urban areas and 64.4 minutes in rural areas, while it is one hour country-wide.

When compared to urban areas, Burera district health centres are further from household dwellings by 19.4 minutes on average.

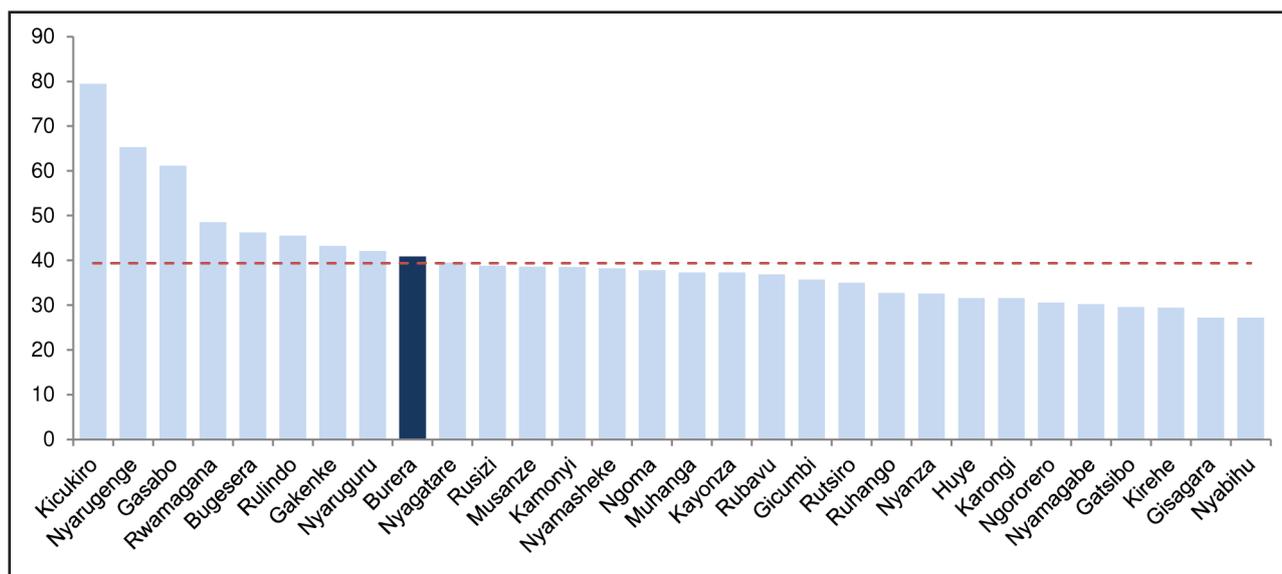
Figure 4.11 **Map: Mean walking distance to basic services (in minutes): Health centre, by district**



4.5 Use of financial services

Figure 4.12 presents the percentage of households with at least one saving account by district. It shows that in Burera district, 41% of households have at least one saving account, ranking the district third within Northern Province after Rulindo (45.5%) and Gakenke (43.2%). At national level, 39.4% of households have at least one saving account.

Figure 4.12 Percentage of households with at least one savings account, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

5 Economic activity and income sources

5.1 Economic activity

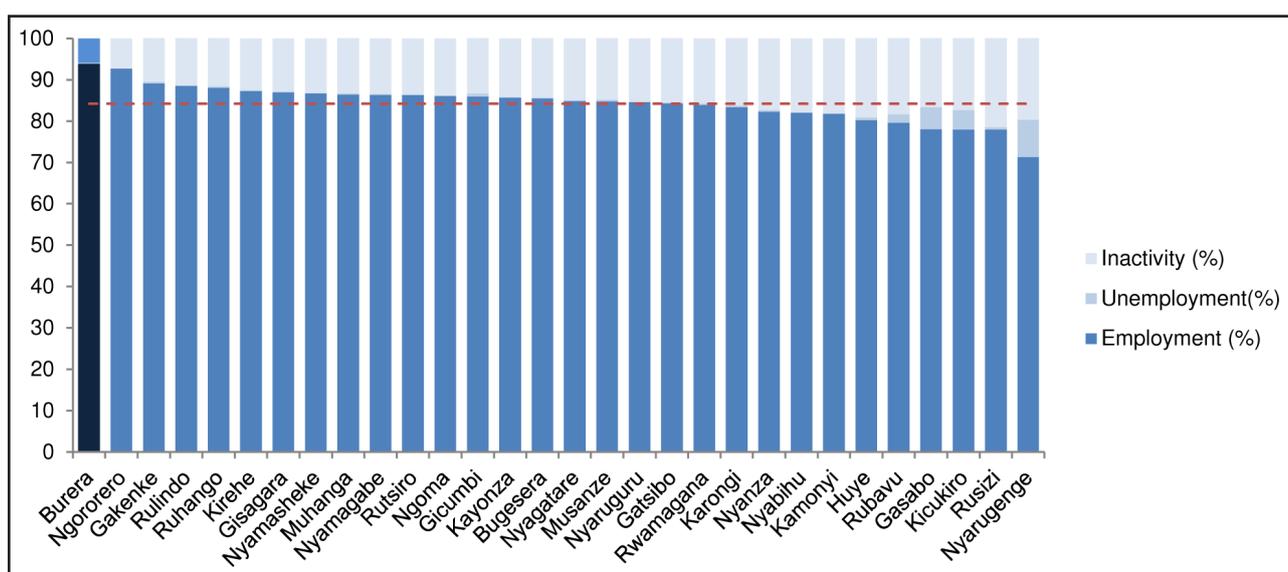
This section refers to the population aged 16 years and above, as 16 years is the legal working age in Rwanda. Employment questions were asked of all individuals aged six years and above but only data for those aged 16 years and above appear in this section. It should be noted that the survey collected data about all the jobs people did over a 12-month period, as well as about those they did in the last seven days. We refer to the former as usual economic activity and to the latter as current economic activity.

The formal International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment is those people who work under one hour per week but are actively seeking work and able to start immediately. In many low-income countries that do not have social safety nets, formal unemployment is quite low because it is rare to be able to afford to do no work at all. We present here statistics for formal unemployment and an estimate for the small number of discouraged workers. We also look at broader measures such as underemployment, which consist of those working part time, but who would like to work more hours a week.

Figure 5.1 below presents usual employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity among persons aged 16 years and above by district

In Burera district, overall employment rate is 94% of the resident population aged 16 years and above, the unemployment rate is 0.2% and the economic inactivity rate is 5.9%. As shown in Figure 5.1 below, Burera district is has the highest employment rate nationally. The national average employment rate is 84%, the unemployment rate is 0.9% and the economic inactivity rate is 15%.

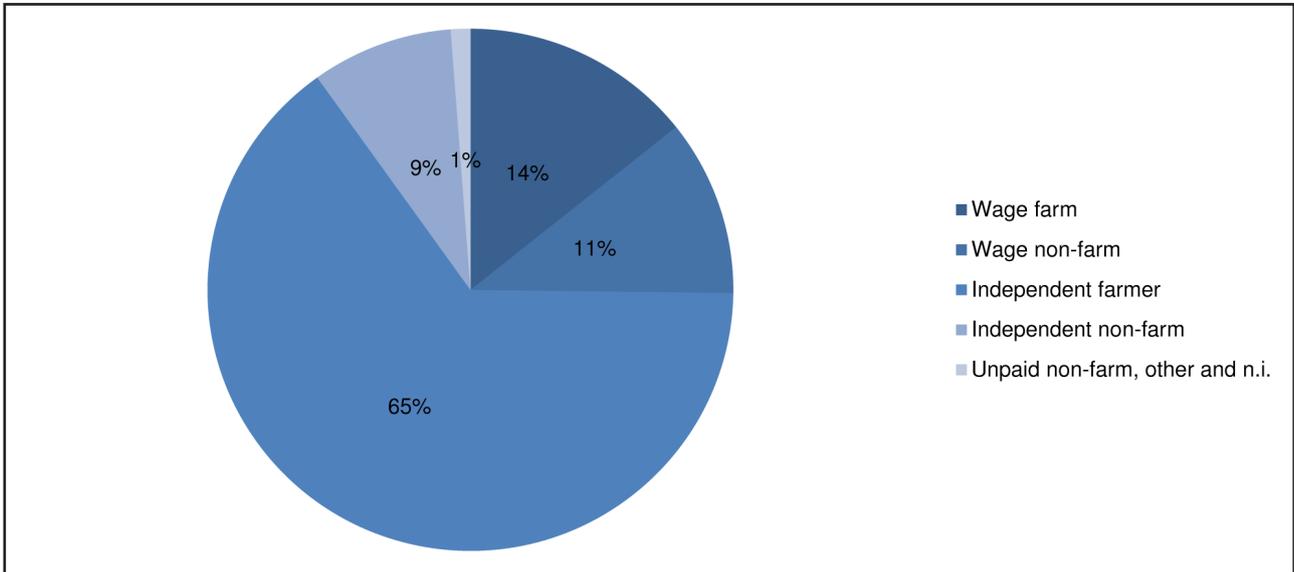
Figure 5.1 Economic activity: Employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity among persons aged 16 and above (usual), by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons aged 16 and above. Horizontal line represents national average of employment rate.

Figure 5.2 presents employment types by the *usual main job* in Burera district. It shows that most people aged 16 years and above in Burera have independent farmer as their main job (65%). The second most frequent main job is wage farm (14%).

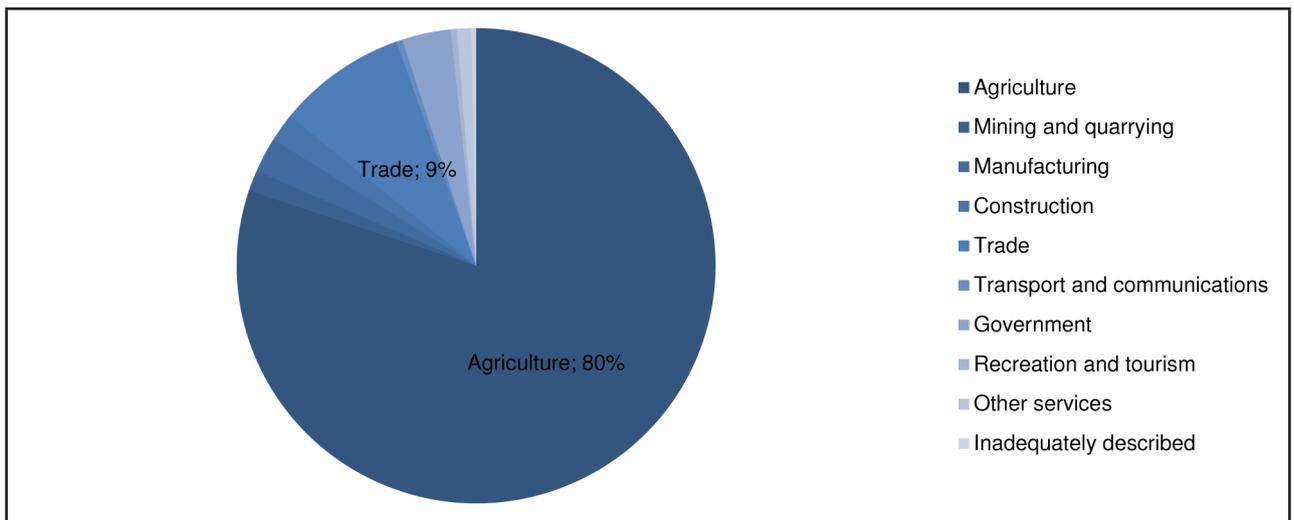
Figure 5.2 Employment types (usual main job) in Burera



Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons aged 16 and above usually working.

Figure 5.3 describes the industry of usual main jobs in Burera district. Agriculture is shown as the main industry for 80% of the population aged 16 and above, followed by Trade (9%).

Figure 5.3 Industry of usual main jobs in Burera



Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons aged 16 and above usually working.

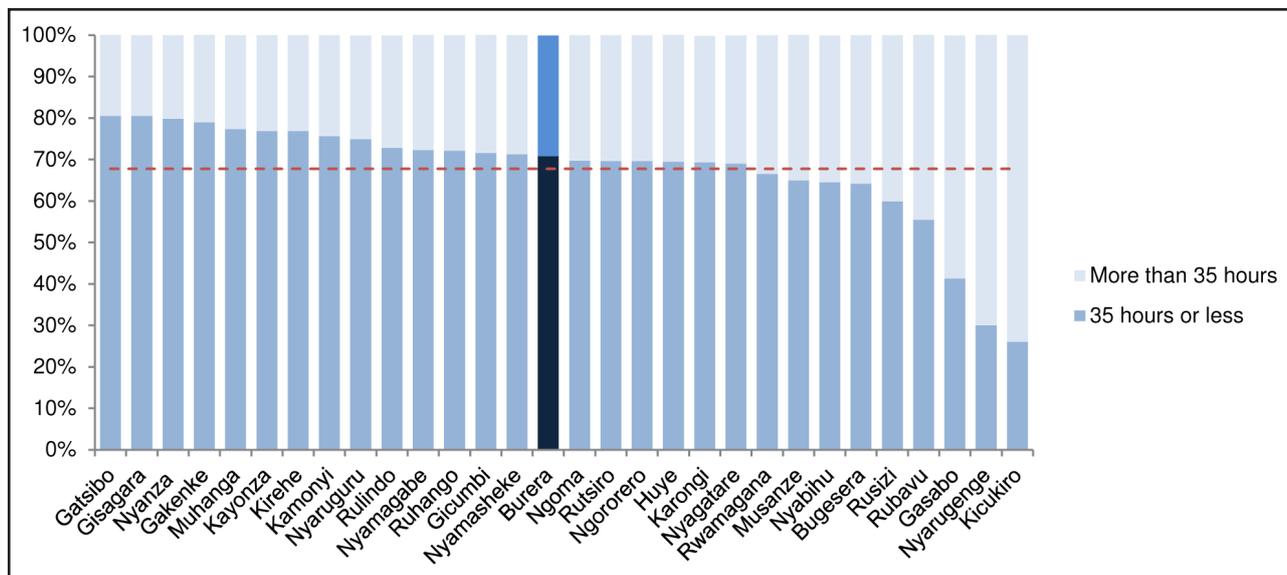
Figure 5.4 below presents the percentage of underemployed people – meaning the percentage of working people that worked 35 hours or fewer in all their jobs in the previous seven days – by district. Taking all the jobs that people did in the seven days before the survey we can start to understand underemployment. People whose main job is a waged job work on average 45 hours per week in all of their jobs (though this type of job holder is the least likely to be involved in more than one job). Those who work in small businesses as owners work 36 hours a week. Those who work as independent farmers work just 24 hours per week in all jobs, and waged farm workers work just 29 hours. People working on farms are the most likely to be working in more than one job at a time.

Setting a definition of underemployment at 35 hours a week or fewer, two-thirds of Rwandese adults can be defined as underemployed. Those working in farm jobs are the most likely to be underemployed, although it should be noted that farm workers must spend more time on gathering fodder for animals, fetching water and firewood, and marketing produce, which is not here counted as economic activity.

Only Kigali City has a significant percentage of the population working more than 35 hours a week, which is related to the higher than average proportion of jobs in Kigali that are non-farm paid work.

In Burera district, 70.8% of adults worked 35 hours or fewer in all their jobs in the seven days prior to the survey data collection and are classified as underemployed. This figure is higher than the national average of 68.7%.

Figure 5.4 Underemployment (percentage of working people that worked 35 hours or fewer in all their jobs in the previous seven days), by district

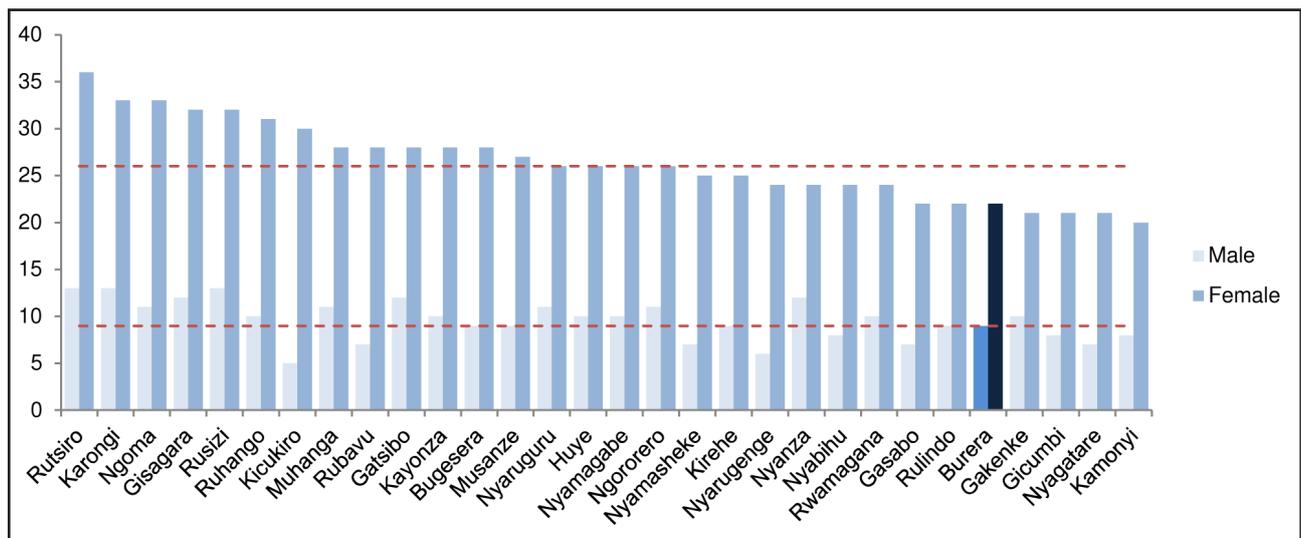


Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all adults 16 years and above who worked in the previous seven days, and gave the numbers of hours worked in all their jobs. Horizontal line represents national average.

Figure 5.5 describes the median number of hours spent in the last seven days on domestic duties by men and women by district. All persons were asked how many hours they spent on domestic duties. Fetching water, fodder and firewood are officially classed as economic activity according to the ILO.

In Burera district, the median number of hours spent on all domestic duties in the last 7 days, by all persons 16 and above, including working and non-working persons, is 16 hours where males spent nine hours and females 22 hours. The national median number of hours spent by females on all domestic duties is 26 hours while males spent nine hours, together making an average of 19 hours.

Figure 5.5 Median number of hours spent in last seven days on domestic duties by men and women, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Domestic duties include foraging for firewood, fodder searching, water fetching, going to the market, cooking, and other household chores. Fetching water, fodder and firewood are officially classed as economic activity according to the ILO. Estimates based on all adults aged 16 years and above (both working and non-working). Horizontal lines represent the national average of median hours spent on domestic duties by men (lower line) and women (upper line). Districts are ordered by the median number of hours spent on domestic duties by women.

5.2 Income sources

This section focuses on five main components of income: agricultural income, wage income, business income, rent income, and income from transfers.

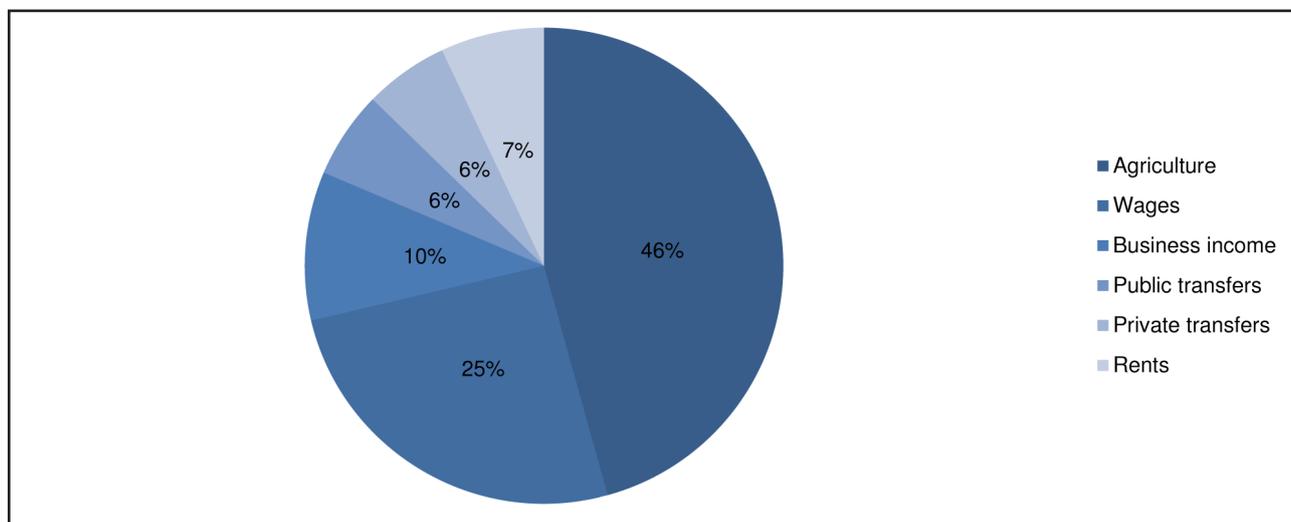
- Household agricultural income: this component is first divided into agricultural income (income from land cultivation) and livestock income. Unless otherwise specified, this report sums the two components into one agricultural component. It includes revenues from sale of crops, processed crop products, livestock products and other agricultural products, own consumption of food and non-food products, and the revenues from renting out livestock and sale of small animals. The income aggregate deducts costs on crop inputs, inputs used for processing crop products, and expenditure on livestock and the cost of renting land. Within the costs, the income aggregate includes the depreciation of land and agricultural equipment. The depreciation rate is equal to 0.2 per annum.
- Wage income: this includes cash and in-kind revenues received from farm and non-farm work. In-kind payments include food and other agricultural products, provision of house and other benefits received for the work.
- Non-farm self-employment (business): this includes income received net of labour and other inputs.
- Income from rents: this includes actual rents received from renting out livestock, agricultural equipment and land (rent and sharecropping), as well as imputed rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.
- Transfers: transfers include remittances received (cash and in-kind) and other private transfers. It also includes public transfers. Private transfers received from dowry and sales of assets and land are excluded.

All income values are in real terms, with the price index equal to 100 in January 2011. The price deflator used here to express values in real terms is the same one that was used in the poverty analysis. The price index is based on a general basket of goods including food and non-food items, thus implicitly assuming the income generated by a household is spent on this general basket of goods.

The EICV3 results shows that at the national level agriculture contributes the largest share of a household's income (46%), followed by wage income (25%), business income (i.e. self-employment), transfers, and rents.

Figure 5.6 below presents the household income shares in Burera district. It shows that household income is driven by agriculture (46%), followed by wage income (25%) and business income (10%).

Figure 5.6 Household income shares in Burera



Source: EICV3.

6 Agriculture

This section seeks to inform and support the development of the EDPRS2 with data from the EICV3 and focuses on the agriculture sector. It provides detailed insights into the living conditions of the Rwandan population with regard to agricultural production. Agriculture is the backbone of Rwanda's economy and the majority of households in Rwanda are currently engaged in some sort of crop or livestock production activity.

In recent years, the Government of Rwanda has implemented several ambitious programmes to increase the productivity of the agriculture sector. The motivation behind these actions is reflected in the Ministry of Agriculture's vision: 'Our Vision is to modernise Agriculture and Livestock to achieve food security. One of the key pillars of this vision is the transformation of Agriculture from subsistence to a productive high-value, market-oriented farming that is environmentally friendly and has an impact on other sectors of the economy.'

This section explores a wealth of evidence on agricultural production collected through the EICV3.

6.1 Land

One of the major inputs in agricultural production is land. Rwanda is a small country with total arable land of about 1.4 million hectares.⁶

Given a growing population combined with strong reliance on agriculture, it is clear that land is one of the scarcest resources in Rwanda. The EICV collects detailed data on land use and the agricultural activities of Rwandan households. It is however important to note that the EICV is not a specialised agricultural survey.

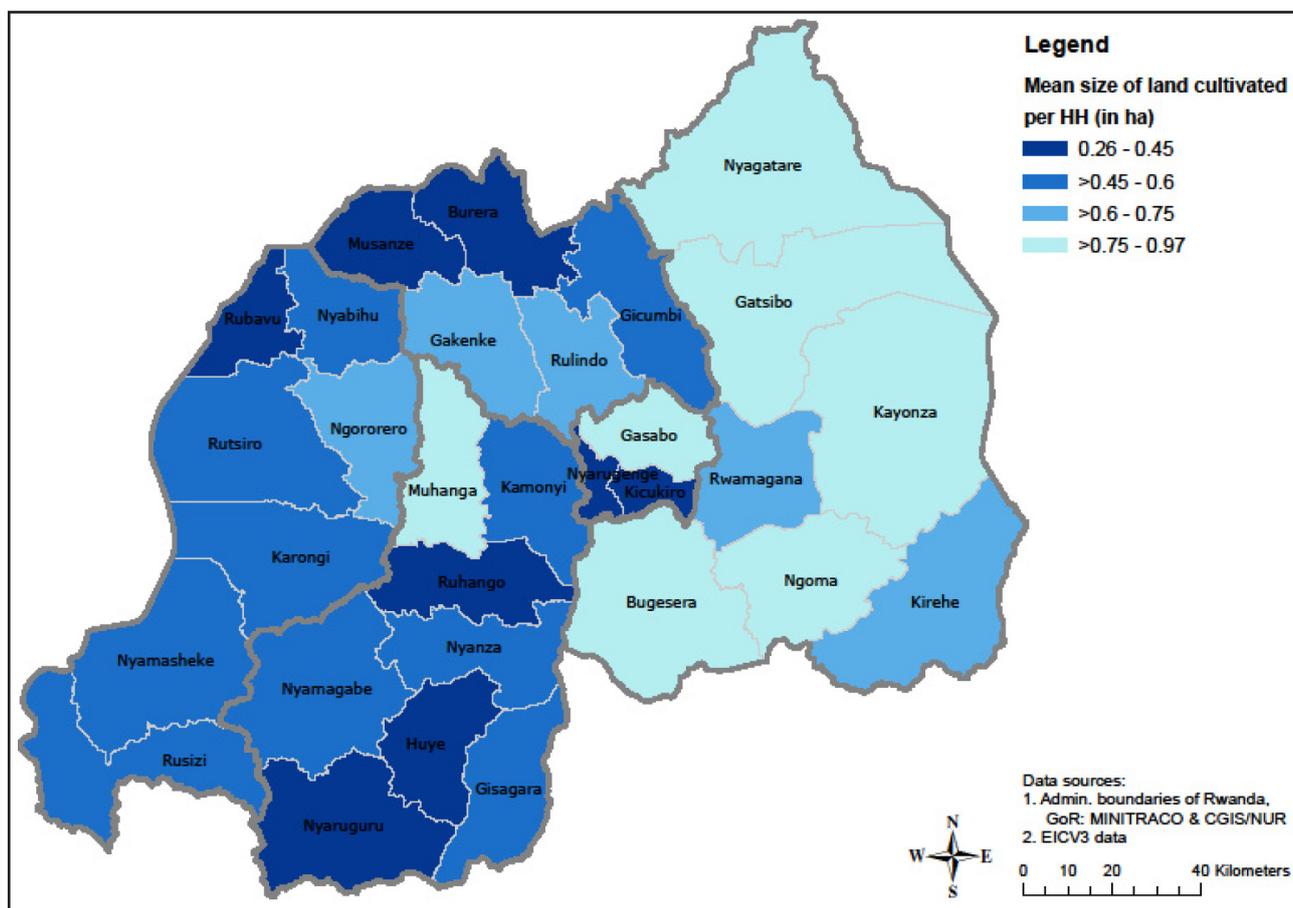
Since the EICV does not require that the plot sizes of a household are measured, it is possible that estimates of land size are not as reliable as those that would be obtained by a specialist agricultural survey, nor are issues of land quality addressed.⁷ Here we classify households which cultivate land into the following categories; very small cultivators (under 0.3 ha), small cultivators (0.3 to 0.9 ha), medium cultivators (0.9 to 3 ha) and large cultivators (more than 3 ha).

6 Rwanda State of Environment and Outlook, REMA/UNEP, 2009.

7 The CFSVA 2009 survey estimates that nationally, 19% cultivated under 0.1 ha, 37% under 0.2 ha, and 59% under 0.5 ha. EICV3 estimates that 16% cultivated under 0.1 ha, 32% under 0.2 ha, and 66% under 0.5 ha.

Figure 6.1 shows the mean size of land cultivated per household (in ha), by district. For Burera district, the mean size of land cultivated per household is 0.39 ha, which is below the national average (0.59 ha), rural average (0.6 ha) and urban average (0.46 ha). The figure for Burera is among the lowest mean sizes. The district also has 91.3% of households cultivating under 0.9 ha of land,⁸ compared to the national average of 83.4%.

Figure 6.1 Map: Mean size of land cultivated per household (ha), by district

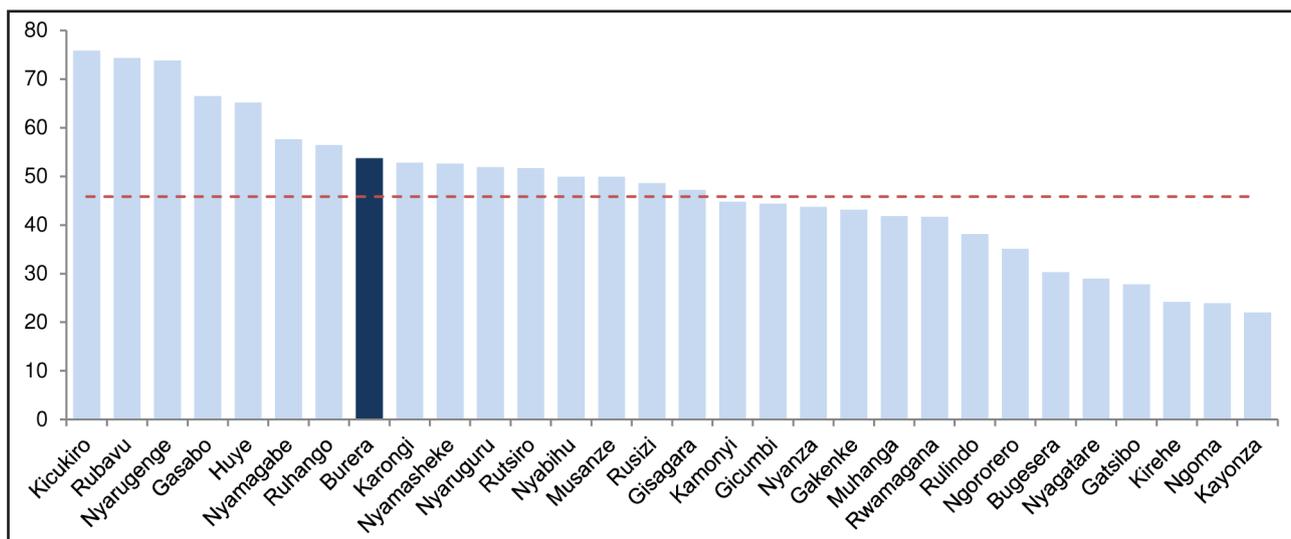


8 The Food and Agriculture Organisation estimates that on average a Rwandan household requires at least 0.9 ha to conduct sustainable agriculture (National Land Policy Report).

Figure 6.2 below presents the proportion of households cultivating under 0.3 ha land by district, and shows that they represent 53.7% in Burera. This is less than the urban average of 67.3%.

Burera district has 0% of households cultivating land larger than or equal to 3 ha. The national average size of cultivating households for this category represents 1.9%, while in urban areas it is 2.6% and in rural areas 1.8%.

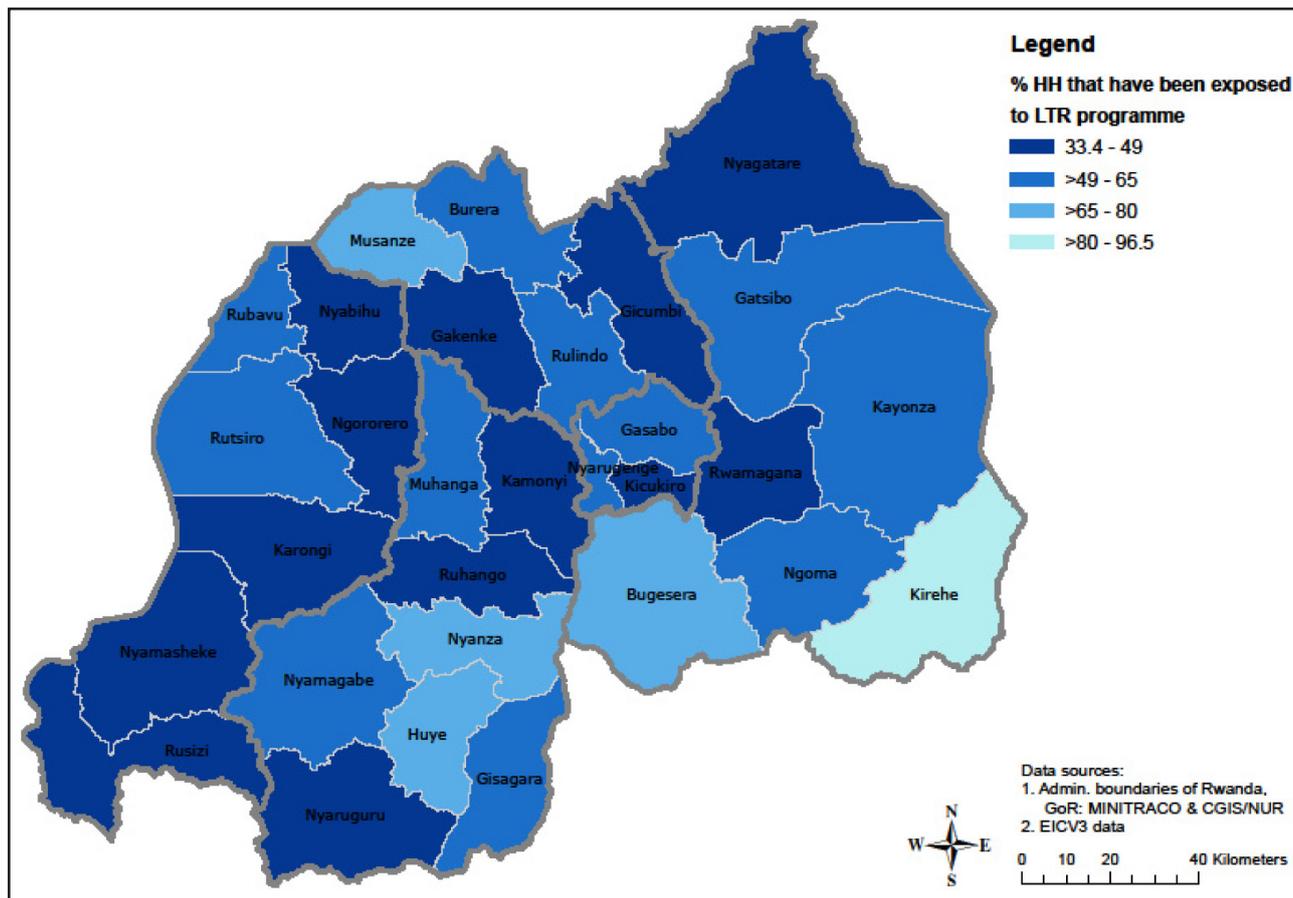
Figure 6.2 Percentage of cultivating households with under 0.3 ha land, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all households cultivating land for crop production. Horizontal line represents national average.

Figure 6.3 below shows the proportion of households that have been exposed to the Land Tenure Regularisation (LTR) programme by district. Burera district has 61.3% of households that have been exposed to the LTR programme. This proportion is 54.1% country-wide on average.

Figure 6.3 **Map: Percentage of households that have been exposed to LTR programme, by district**



6.2 Farming practices

Figure 6.4 presents the percentage of cultivated land which has been protected against soil erosion by district.

The percentage of land that has been reported as protected against soil erosion in Burera district is 73.4%. Rubavu is reported to have the lowest percentage (47.9%) and Nyabihu the highest (94.1%) among all districts.

Around 78% of cultivated land nationally is reported as being protected against erosion, with Northern Province having the lowest percentage and Southern Province the highest.

Figure 6.4 Map: Percentage of land protected against soil erosion, by district

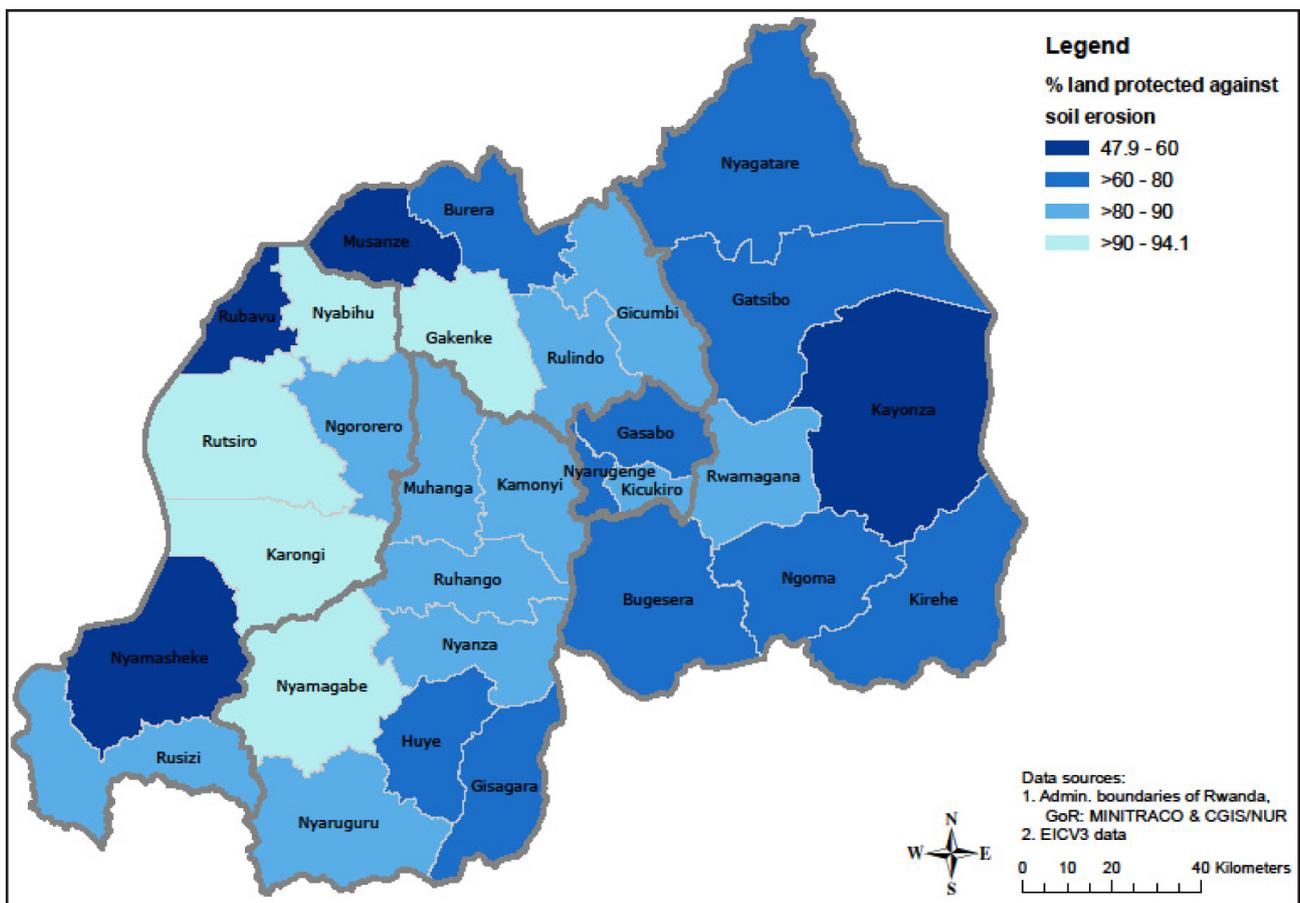
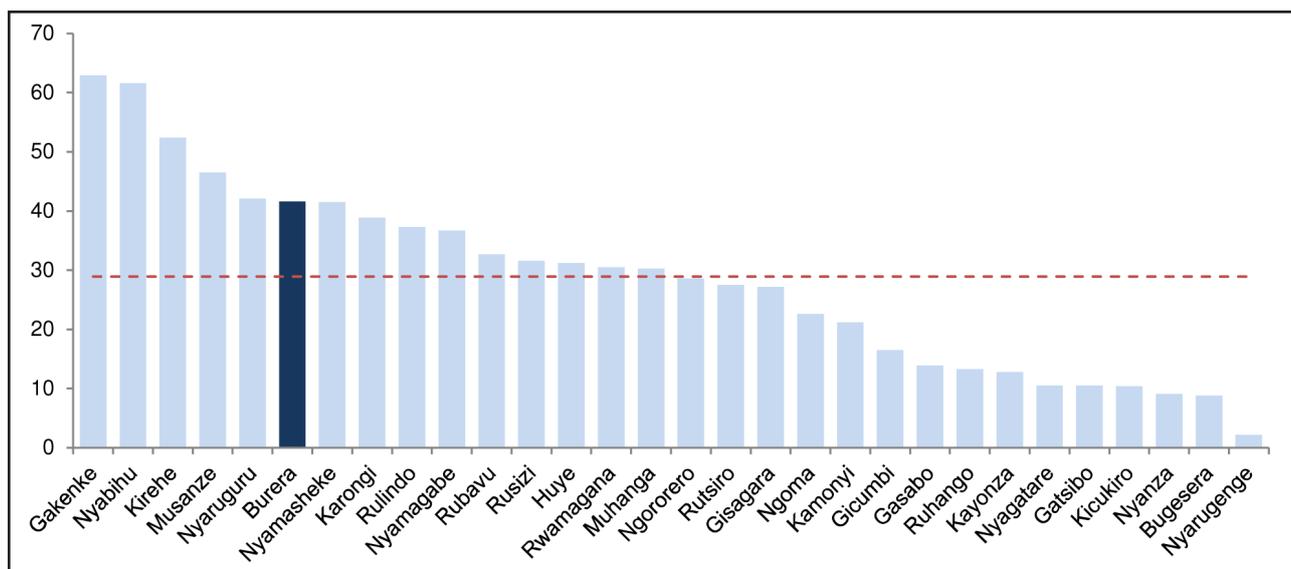


Figure 6.5 presents the percentage of agricultural households incurring expenditure on chemical fertiliser by district, which in Burera district is around 41.6%.

The national average is around 29% with Gakenke district incurring the highest percentage (63%) and Nyarugenge district the lowest (2.2%) among all districts.

Figure 6.5 Percentage of agricultural households incurring expenditure on chemical fertiliser, by district



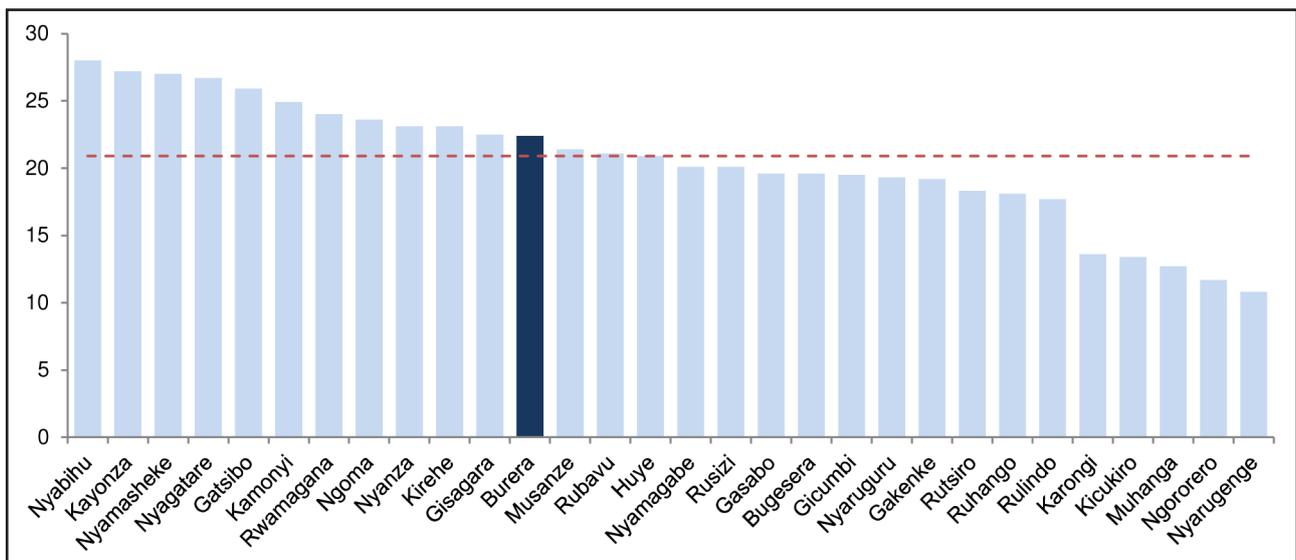
Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all households cultivating land for crop production. Horizontal line represents national average.

6.3 Commercialisation of crop production

Figure 6.6 below presents the mean share of harvest sold, by district. Commercialisation of crop production overall, as measured by the share of harvest sold (including *households selling zero crops*), is 22.4% in Burera district. It is 20.9% at national level and around 20% in all other provinces outside Northern Province. It is highest in Nyabihu district (28%) and lowest in Nyarugenge district (10.8%).

The mean share of harvest sold for fruit and vegetables (9.4%) is lower than for staple crops (23.9%) in Burera district.

Figure 6.6 Mean share of harvest sold, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all households cultivating land for crop production. Horizontal line represents national average.

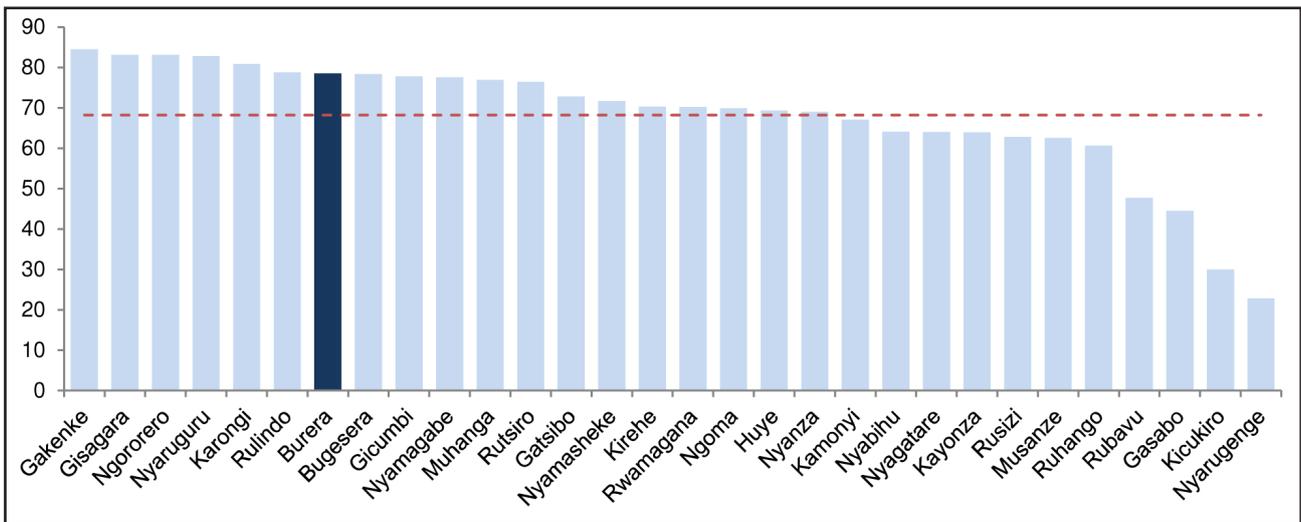
6.4 Livestock

In addition to crops, livestock is another important source of income and food for agricultural households.

Figure 6.7 presents the percentage of households raising livestock over the last 12 months by district and shows that 78.5% of all households in Burera district raise some type of livestock, ranking the district seventh nationally.

This percentage is 68.2% at national level, 72.8% in rural areas, 41.8% in urban areas and is between 69% and 76% in other provinces, excluding Kigali City where it is 34.5%.

Figure 6.7 Percentage of households raising livestock over the last 12 months, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

7 Education

Rwanda Vision 2020 acknowledges Rwanda as ‘suffering from serious deficiencies in terms of trained human capital’ and states as its major objective, the creation of ‘a knowledge-based and technology-led economy’ for which ‘comprehensive human resources development is considered to be one of the necessary pillars [for Rwanda] to reach the status of a middle income country (US\$ 220 GDP/capita in 2003 to US\$ 900 GDP/capita by 2020)’.⁹

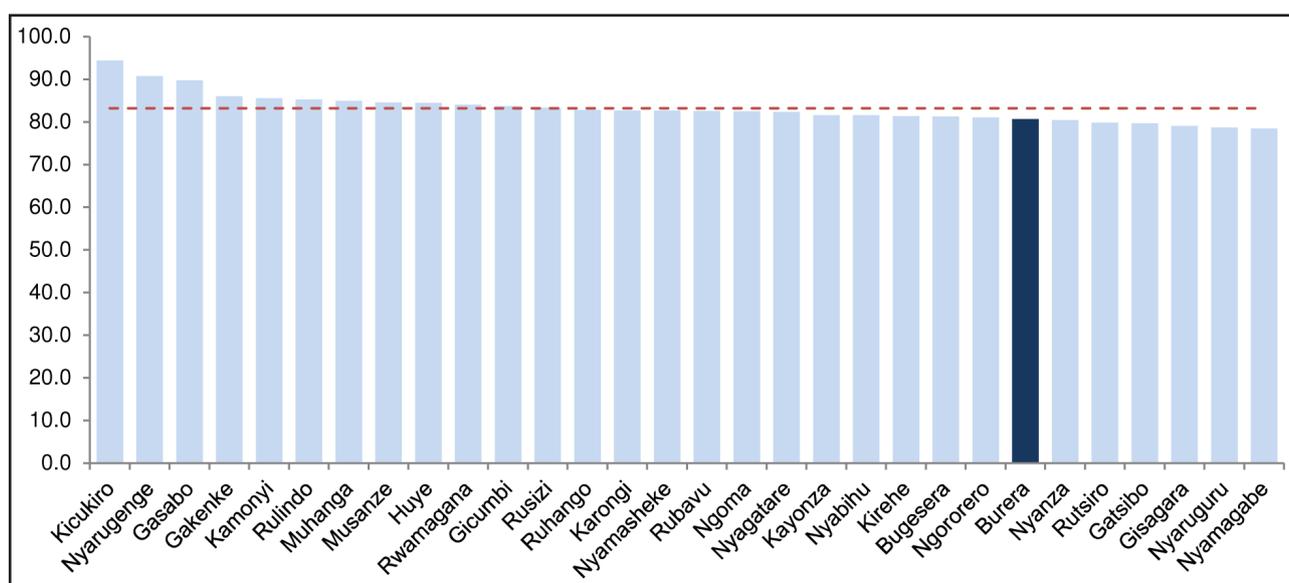
Although education is this section’s general theme, it focuses essentially on access to education rather than other areas of interest such as pupil/student performance and the quality of services delivered by the education system in Rwanda. This is because the EICV3 did not collect the data necessary for a comprehensive review of these areas of interest.

7.1 Schooling and literacy

Figure 7.1 below presents the percentage distribution of individuals aged six and above that have ever attended school by district.

Burera district is ranked bottom seventh with 80.6% of individuals aged six and above having at some time attended school. This percentage is below the national average of 83.2%; Burera district has the lowest figure in Northern Province. The first district is Kicukiro (94.4%), followed by Nyarugenge (90.7%). All other districts range from 78.4% to 86%.

Figure 7.1 Percentage of individuals aged six and above that have ever attended school, by district

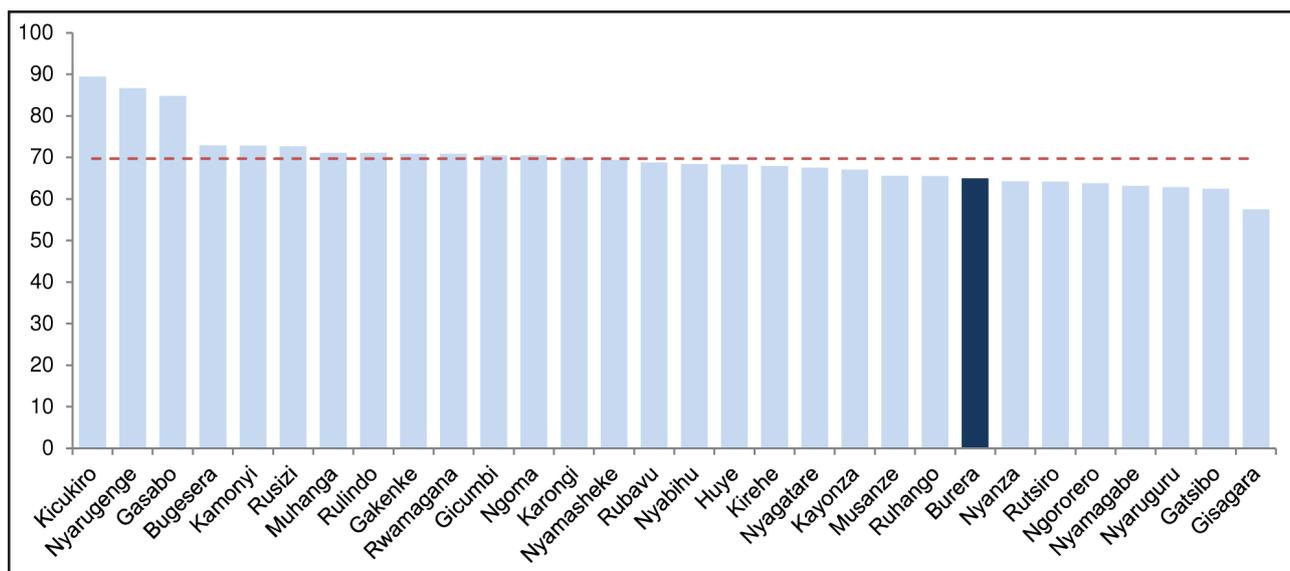


Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons 6 and above. Horizontal line represents national average.

Figure 7.2 shows that Burera district is ranked bottom eighth by literacy rate, with a level of 65% among the population aged 15 and above. Apart from Kicukiro (89.5%), Nyarugenge (86.7%) and Gasabo (84.8%), other districts range from 56.5% (Gisagara) to 72.9% (Bugesera).

At national level, the average level of literacy rate is 69.7%. It is 82.6% in urban areas and 67.3% in rural areas. The average literacy rate in the provinces ranges from 67.5% in Southern Province to 68.7% in Northern Province, excluding Kigali City where it is 86.7%.

Figure 7.2 Literacy rate (%) among population aged 15 and above, by district



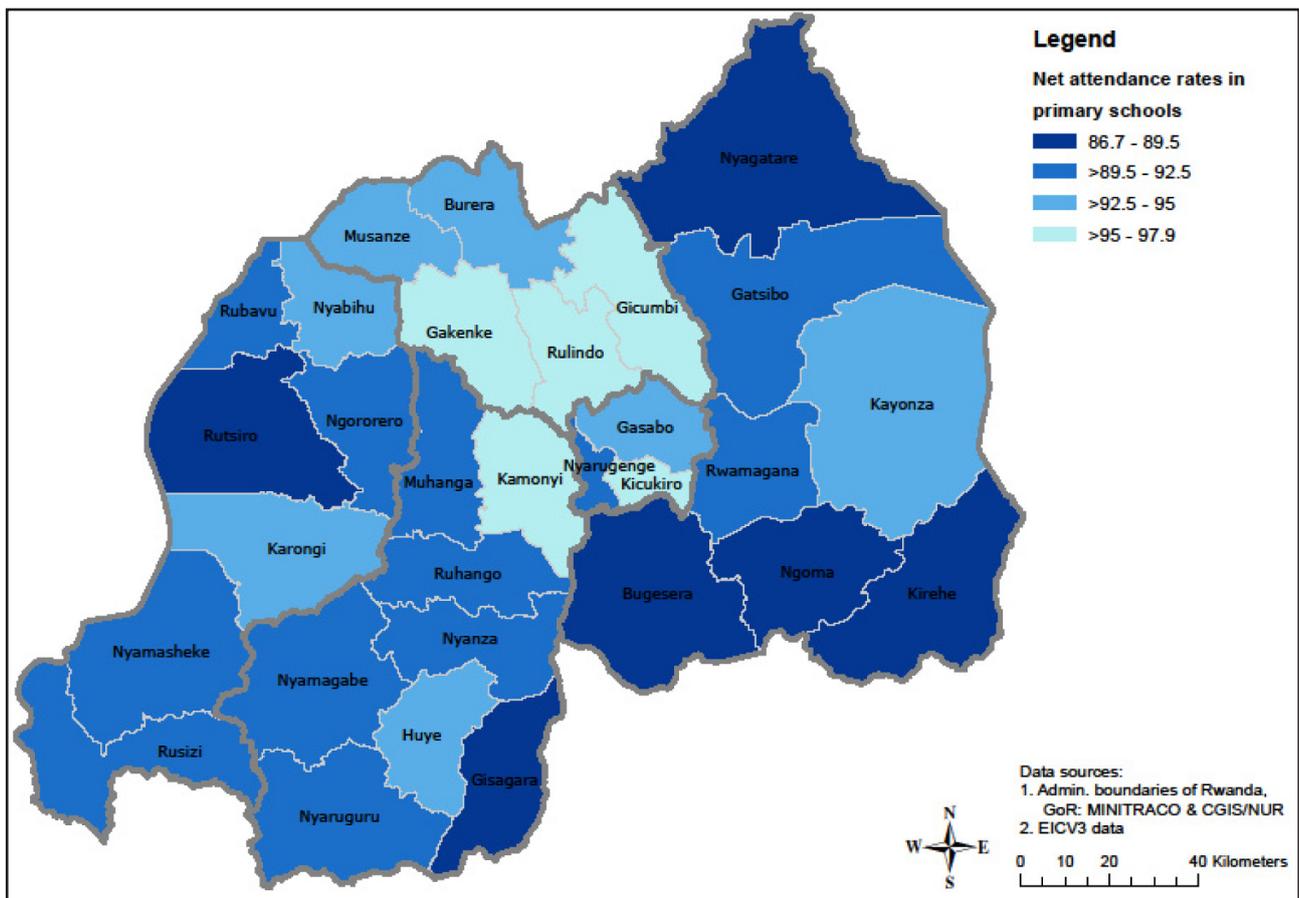
Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons aged 15 and above. Horizontal line represents national average.

7.2 Primary and secondary education

In Rwanda, the education and training system is structured into four main levels. A pre-primary level, which lasts three years, precedes the primary level that lasts six years. Above primary school, two levels exist, the first being a technical or vocational education, which aims at preparing students to enter the labour market once they complete this level, and the second being a secondary education, aimed at those students that wish to pursue a college or university degree before entering the labour market. Each of these levels is a six-year long programme. A fourth level is available for those completing secondary education or, in some cases, such as technical courses like those in the area of engineering, the technical or vocational levels. This education level is referred to as higher learning and comprises colleges and universities, lasting a maximum of seven years. The Nine-Year Basic Education Policy aims at ensuring that all children are 'able to get education in nine years (six years of primary education and three years of general cycle of secondary education) without paying school fees'.¹⁰

Figure 7.3 presents the net attendance rates (NARs) in primary school, by district. The NAR in primary school for Burera district is 93.7%, above the national average of 91.7%, and the averages for urban (93.3%) and rural (91.5%) areas.

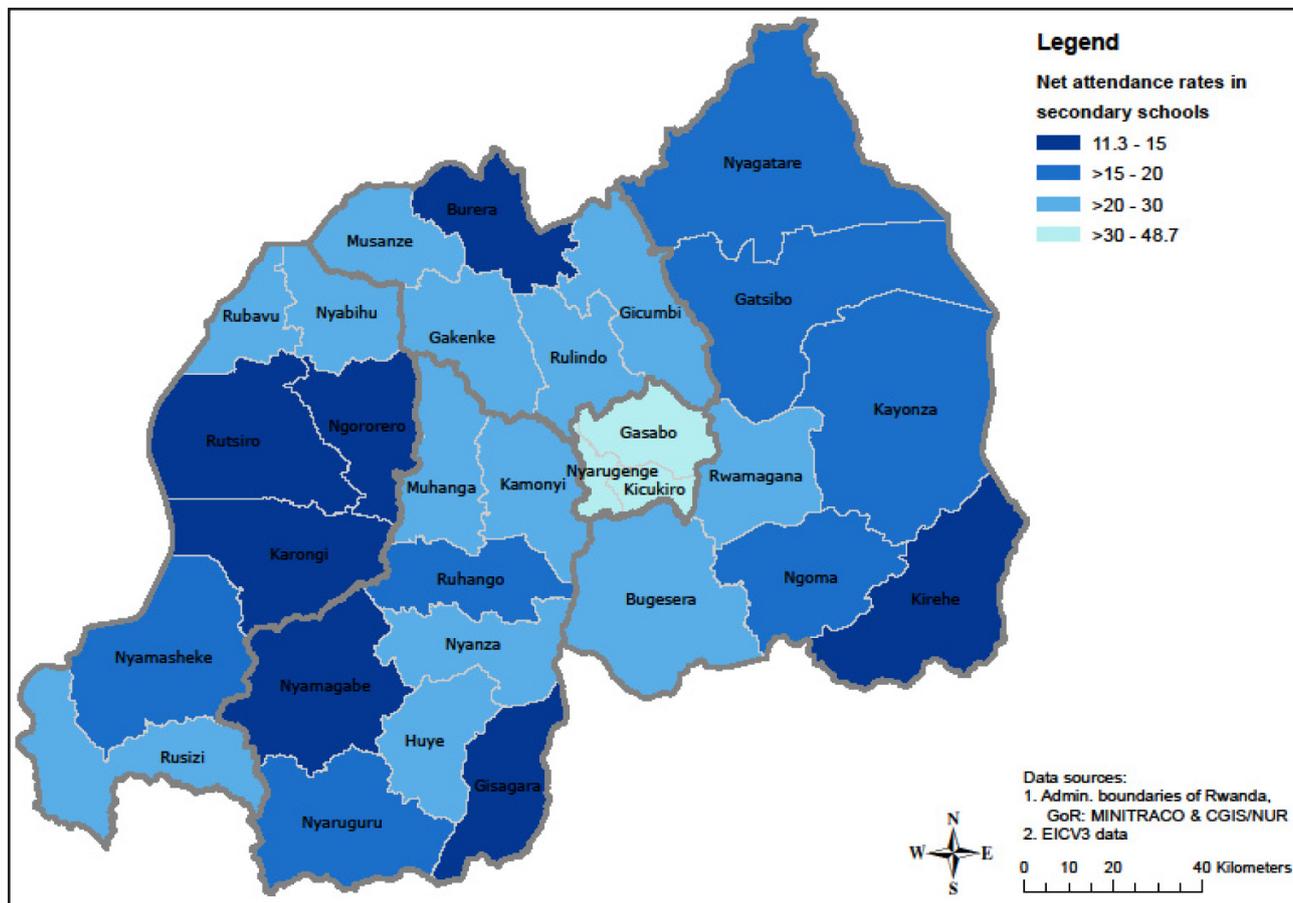
Figure 7.3 Map: NARs in primary school, by district



10 Nine-Year Basic Education Implementation – Fast Track Strategies, p3, MINEDUC, November 2008.

Figure 7.4 below presents the NARs in secondary school by district. Burera district has a NAR in secondary school of 11.3%, which is below the national average of around 21%, and the averages for rural areas (18.2%) and urban areas (37.4%).

Figure 7.4 Map: NARs in secondary school, by district

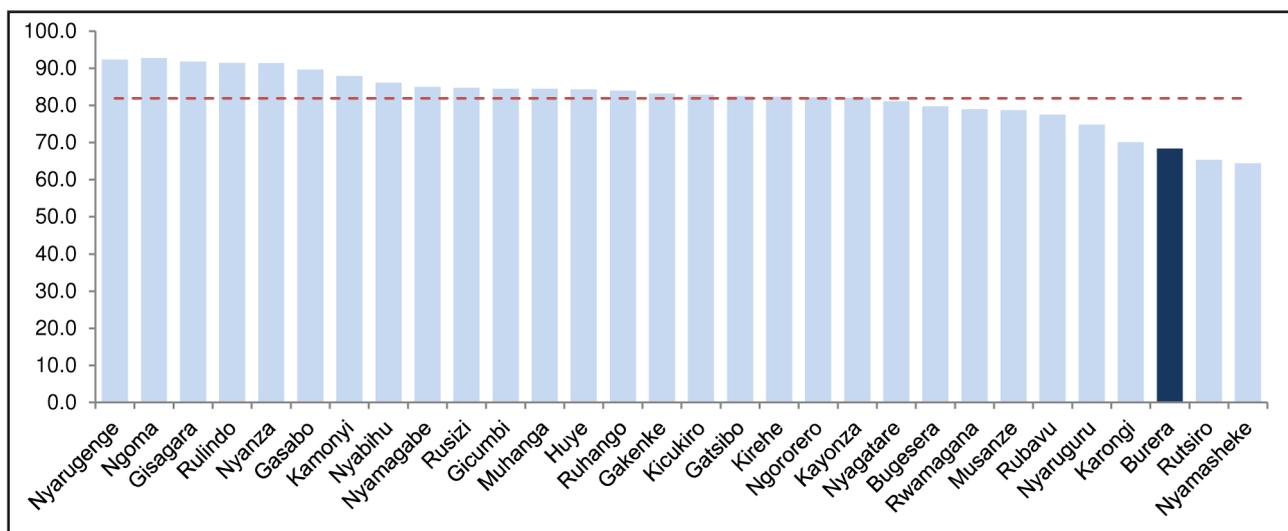


The EICV3 survey asked users of all levels of the education system questions about their satisfaction with the education services received. Although on a self-perceived basis, these questions allow for a review of the progress observed in the level of satisfaction of users.

Figure 7.5 below presents these results by district. Across all Burera district, 68.4% of the users of education services in 2010–11 were satisfied with these services. This is below the national level of users’ satisfaction (81.9%).

The results show that satisfaction is lower among users in rural areas (80.9%) than in urban areas (87.1%).

Figure 7.5 Percentage of users satisfied with education services, by district



Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons currently attending education. Horizontal line represents national average.

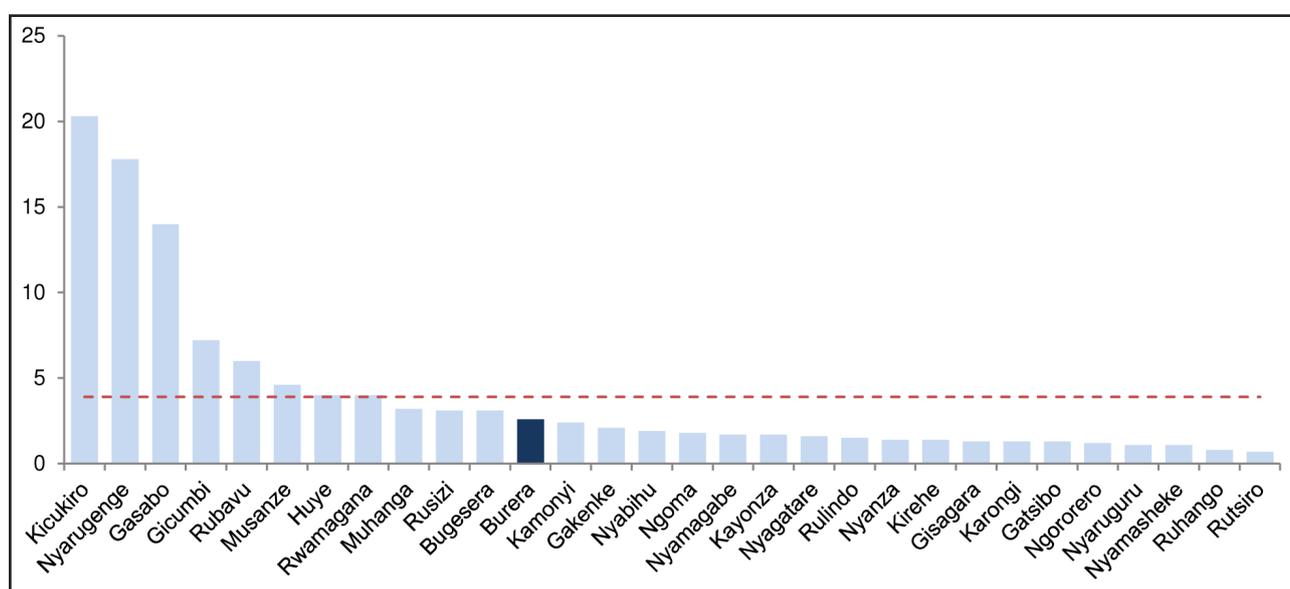
7.3 ICT education

Figure 7.6 presents results of a broader approach, investigating computer literacy in the overall population aged six and above that have used a computer before and would feel confident about using one again, by district.

The survey results show that 2.6% of Burera district have used a computer before and would feel confident using one again.

Among the urban population, 14% can be classified as computer literate, but this applies to only 2% of the rural population. Only 4% at national level can be classified as computer literate.

Figure 7.6 **Computer literacy: Percentage of population aged six and above that have used a computer before and would feel confident about using one again, by district**



Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

8 Vulnerable groups

Groups that are considered particularly vulnerable by the Government of Rwanda are children under five years old, elderly people aged 60 and over, and people with disabilities. The government of Rwanda delivers a core set of social protection programmes through the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), supported by a number of complementary initiatives delivered by other ministries.

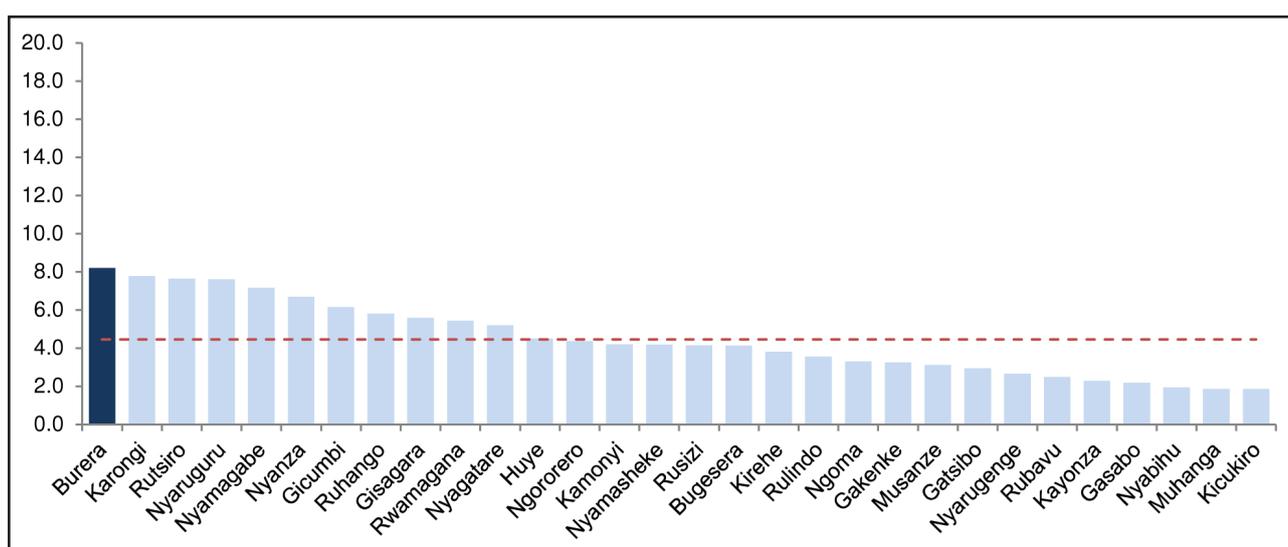
The main programme run by MINALOC, and a flagship of the EDPRS 2008–2012, is the Vision 2020 *Umurenge* Programme (VUP) which contains three pillars: VUP public works, VUP direct support, and VUP financial services. The three pillars represent public works for the poor who are able to work, cash transfers for very poor households without labour capacity, and financial services such as the *Ubudehe* Credit Scheme.

In addition to the VUP, MINALOC runs two other social assistance schemes, the Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund, and the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission. Outside these core programmes are the social protection initiatives run by other ministries such as the Girinka ‘One Cow per Poor Family’ programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, the free basic education programme, subsidised subscriptions for mutual health insurance, and in-kind social care services run by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion. Moreover, Rwanda has a limited system of contributory social protection mechanisms that enable people in formal employment to access medical care and an old-age pension.

8.1 People with disabilities

Figure 8.1 presents the percentage distribution of persons with a major disability, by district. It shows that Burera is the district with the highest percentage of people with a major disability (8.2%). This percentage is above the national average of 4.5%.

Figure 8.1 Percentage of persons with major disability, by district

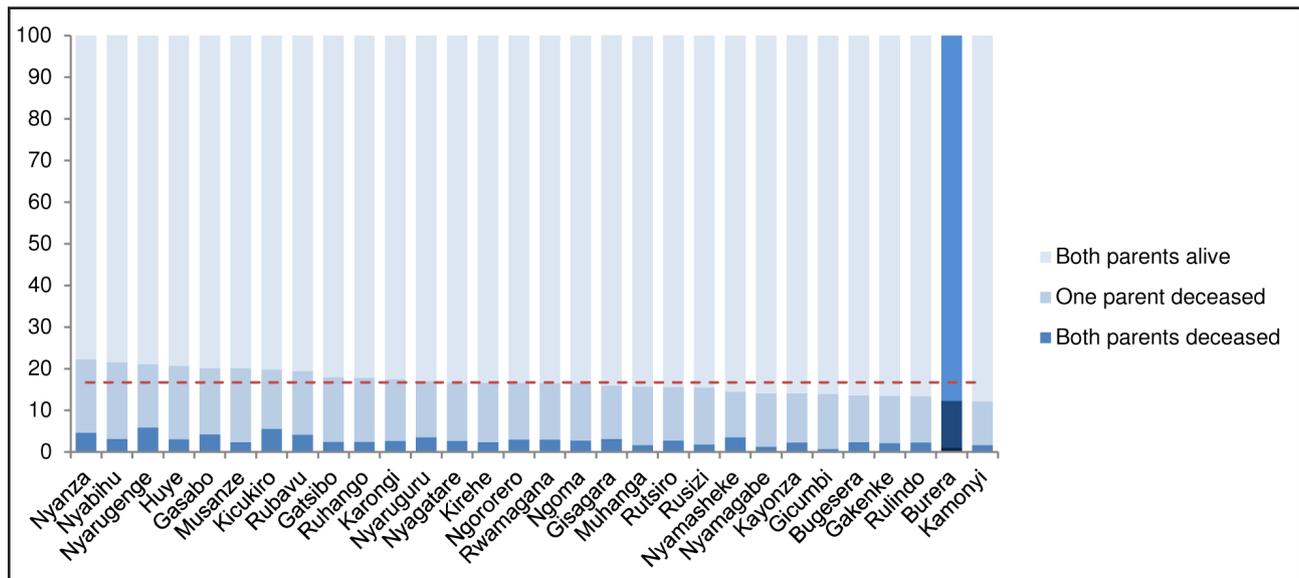


Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

8.2 Orphans

Figure 8.2 below presents the percentage distribution of orphans – including those with one parent or both parents deceased – among the population aged 0–20, by district. It shows that Burera district has 1% of orphans with both parents deceased and 11.2% of orphans with one parent deceased. Both these indicators are below the national level averages, which are 2.7% and 14% respectively.

Figure 8.2 Percentage of orphans (one parent or both parents) among population aged 0–20, by district



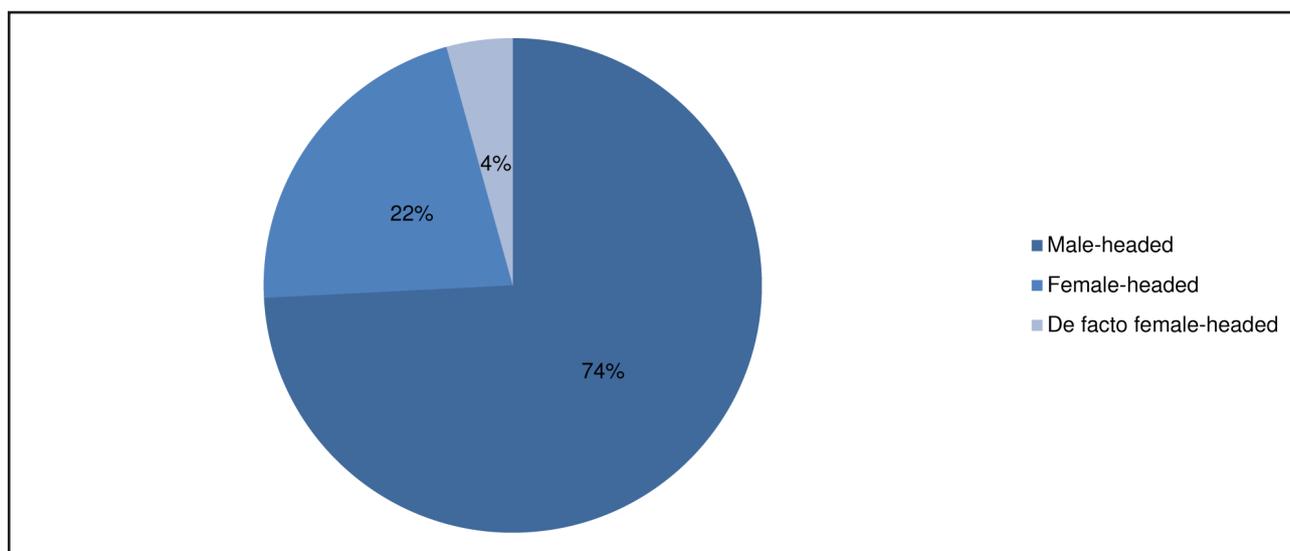
Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons aged 0–20. Districts ordered by percentage of orphans (one or both parents). Horizontal line represents national average of orphans (one or both parents).

9 Some gender aspects

The resident population of Burera district is 354,000, of which 167,000 are male and 187,000 female, meaning females outnumber males by 20,000.

Figure 8.3 below presents the percentage of heads of household by gender in Burera district. It shows that 22% of households in Burera district are headed by females and 4% are '*de facto female-headed households*', i.e. those headed by females in the absence of a male head who is ordinarily present.

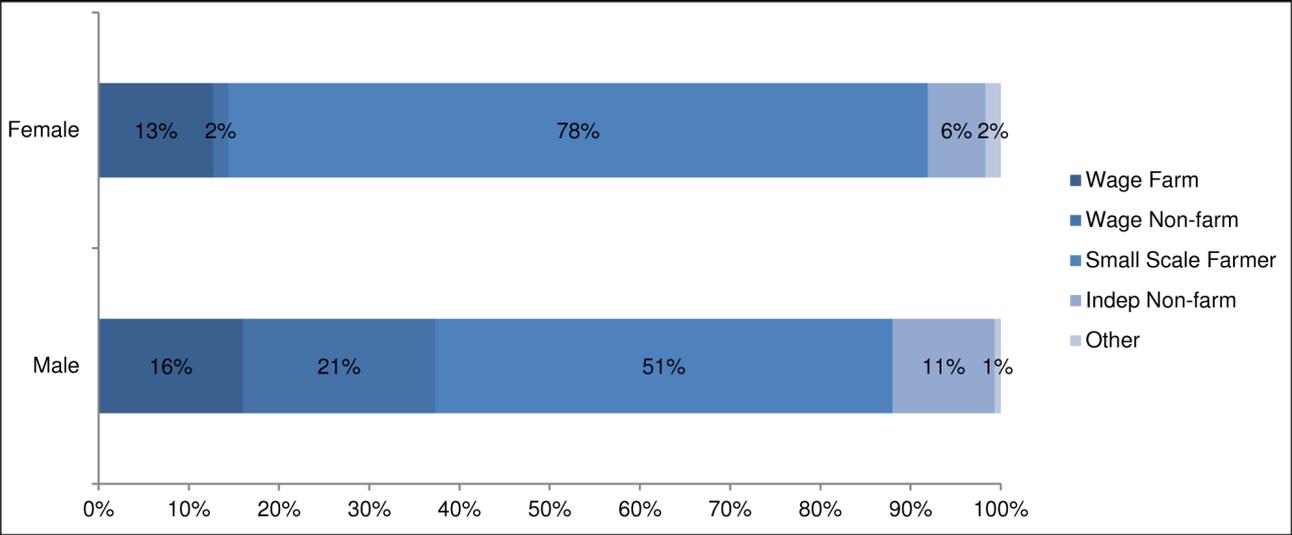
Figure 9.1 Sex of heads of household in Burera



Source: EICV3. Note: In addition to the 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*'. These households were temporarily headed by females whose husbands had been away for long periods of time.

Figure 9.2 shows the percentage distribution of employment by gender in Burera district. It shows that the majority of females in Burera district are small-scale farm workers (78%), and 13% are wage farm workers. The majority of males are also involved in small-scale farm work (51%); 21% are involved in wage non-farm work, 16% in wage farm work and 11% in independent non-farm work.

Figure 9.2 Employment type by sex in Burera



Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all working people aged 16 and above.

10 Conclusions for Burera

The percentage for the poor category in Burera district is similar to the national average of 45%. The percentage of households in Burera district with access to improved drinking water source is 76.8%, which is below the EDPRS target of 85% by 2012. All the other districts in Northern Province are also below the national target, except for Gicumbi, with 89.4% of households having access to an improved water source. Only 36% of households in Burera district are within 15 minutes' walking distance of an improved water source; thus Burera is among the districts with a low proportion of people close to an improved water sources. Access to improved water sources remains a challenge for the district.

The percentage of households that uses electricity as the main source of lighting in Burera district is only 3.2%, which is below the rural, urban and national averages.

In Burera district, the mean walking distance to a health centre is 54.4 minutes, compared to 35 minutes in urban areas and 64.4 minutes in all rural areas, while it is one hour country-wide.

In Burera district, the overall employment rate is 94% of the resident population aged 16 years and above; the unemployment rate is 0.2% and the economic inactivity rate is 5.9%. Burera district has the highest employment rate nationally.

The predominant industry of usual main jobs in Burera district is agriculture, with 80% of the population aged 16 year and above involved in it. Agriculture also provides the main source of income with 45% of households having it as their main source of income.

The literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above in Burera district is 65%, which is below the national average of 69.7% and is the lowest in Northern Province. ICT education is also still low in Burera district: the percentage of the population aged six and above that has used a computer before and would feel confident about using one again is only 2.6%, compared to the national average of 4%.

Burera is the district with the highest percentage of people with a major disability (8.2%); the figure is almost double the national average of 4.5%. In contrast, the percentage of orphans (one parent or both parents deceased) among the population aged 0–20 is very low at 1% for both parents and 11% for one parent.

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Annex A District tables for all indicators presented in this report

A.1 Demographics

Table A.1 Distribution of population by age groups and sex (000s)

| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65+ | Total |
|------------|--------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| Nyarugenge | 19 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 135 |
| | Female | 21 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 147 |
| Gasabo | 39 | 32 | 25 | 22 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 231 |
| | Female | 38 | 28 | 23 | 31 | 24 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 246 |
| Kicukiro | 21 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 151 |
| | Female | 24 | 17 | 12 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 150 |
| Nyanza | 22 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 145 |
| | Female | 24 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 162 |
| Gisagara | 31 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 162 |
| | Female | 27 | 25 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 175 |
| Nyaruguru | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 144 |
| | Female | 25 | 23 | 24 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 160 |
| Huye | 21 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 147 |
| | Female | 23 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 172 |
| Nyamagabe | 23 | 24 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 156 |
| | Female | 25 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 174 |
| Ruhango | 22 | 22 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 141 |
| | Female | 25 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 163 |
| Muhanga | 21 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 137 |
| | Female | 20 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 160 |
| Kamonyi | 24 | 25 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 159 |
| | Female | 23 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 171 |
| Karongi | 25 | 26 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 165 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|-----|
| | Female | 26 | 26 | 24 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 190 |
| Rutsiro | Male | 25 | 28 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 155 |
| | Female | 27 | 24 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 171 |
| Rubavu | Male | 38 | 32 | 24 | 24 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 194 |
| | Female | 36 | 40 | 32 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 229 |
| Nyabihu | Male | 24 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 157 |
| | Female | 23 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 173 |
| Ngororero | Male | 27 | 29 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 163 |
| | Female | 27 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 179 |
| Rusizi | Male | 29 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 198 |
| | Female | 26 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 22 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 219 |
| Nyamasheke | Male | 27 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 13 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 177 |
| | Female | 35 | 30 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 217 |
| Rulindo | Male | 22 | 23 | 21 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 139 |
| | Female | 19 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 155 |
| Gakenke | Male | 26 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 160 |
| | Female | 28 | 28 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 185 |
| Musanze | Male | 32 | 29 | 24 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 191 |
| | Female | 30 | 32 | 33 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 225 |
| Burera | Male | 21 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 167 |
| | Female | 23 | 32 | 27 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 187 |
| Gicumbi | Male | 39 | 41 | 39 | 32 | 29 | 25 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 274 |
| | Female | 34 | 30 | 51 | 38 | 37 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 298 |
| Rwamagana | Male | 23 | 24 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 152 |
| | Female | 23 | 24 | 22 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 166 |
| Nyagatare | Male | 35 | 31 | 34 | 26 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 209 |
| | Female | 37 | 32 | 29 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 215 |
| Gatsibo | Male | 38 | 36 | 37 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 236 |
| | Female | 41 | 39 | 28 | 25 | 26 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 255 |
| Kayanza | Male | 25 | 26 | 21 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 158 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|
| | Female | 28 | 27 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 174 |
| Kirehe | Male | 27 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 162 |
| | Female | 25 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 167 |
| Ngoma | Male | 28 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 152 |
| | Female | 25 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 171 |
| Bugesera | Male | 32 | 33 | 24 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 190 |
| | Female | 35 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 201 |
| All Rwanda | Male | 805 | 781 | 693 | 595 | 479 | 408 | 297 | 224 | 191 | 164 | 152 | 102 | 72 | 142 | 5,105 |
| | Female | 825 | 791 | 711 | 611 | 547 | 477 | 352 | 280 | 222 | 205 | 183 | 146 | 88 | 219 | 5,657 |

Table A.2 **Number of females per 100 males**

| District | Number of females per 100 males |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 111 |
| 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 |

Table A.3 Mean household size

| | Mean number of persons in HH | Total number of HHs (000s) |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 4.8 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 4.7 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 4.8 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 4.7 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 4.6 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 4.6 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 5 | 61 |
| Huye | 4.6 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 4.6 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 4.3 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 4.7 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 4.6 | 72 |
| Karongi | 4.6 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 4.7 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 5.2 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 4.8 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 4.6 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 5.4 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 4.9 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 4.7 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 4.5 | 76 |
| Musanze | 4.8 | 87 |
| Burera | 5 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 5.1 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 4.7 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 5.1 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 4.9 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 4.7 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 4.6 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 4.8 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 4.9 | 80 |

A.2 Poverty

Table A.4 Percentage of population identified as poor or extremely poor

| | Extreme poverty | Poverty (excluding extreme) | Non-poor | Total |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------|
| Rwanda | 24.1 | 20.8 | 55.1 | 100.0 |
| Nyarugenge | 3.6 | 6.5 | 89.9 | 100.0 |
| Gasabo | 13.2 | 12.8 | 74.0 | 100.0 |
| Kicukiro | 2.8 | 5.5 | 91.7 | 100.0 |
| Nyanza | 28.0 | 21.8 | 50.2 | 100.0 |
| Gisagara | 32.1 | 27.3 | 40.6 | 100.0 |
| Nyaruguru | 35.4 | 26.2 | 38.4 | 100.0 |
| Huye | 25.2 | 21.4 | 53.4 | 100.0 |
| Nyamagabe | 45.2 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
| Ruhango | 32.2 | 28.2 | 39.6 | 100.0 |
| Muhanga | 26.2 | 27.4 | 46.4 | 100.0 |
| Kamonyi | 23.9 | 22.8 | 53.3 | 100.0 |
| Karongi | 39.8 | 21.9 | 38.3 | 100.0 |
| Rutsiro | 26.1 | 26.9 | 47.0 | 100.0 |
| Rubavu | 19.0 | 16.8 | 64.2 | 100.0 |
| Nyabihu | 11.9 | 16.7 | 71.4 | 100.0 |
| Ngororero | 29.5 | 22.4 | 48.1 | 100.0 |
| Rusizi | 24.5 | 20.5 | 55.0 | 100.0 |
| Nyamasheke | 40.6 | 22.8 | 36.6 | 100.0 |
| Rulindo | 19.7 | 23.2 | 57.1 | 100.0 |
| Gakenke | 30.9 | 25.7 | 43.4 | 100.0 |
| Musanze | 5.9 | 14.2 | 79.9 | 100.0 |
| Burera | 23.4 | 21.8 | 54.8 | 100.0 |
| Gicumbi | 33.9 | 15.4 | 50.7 | 100.0 |
| Rwamagana | 12.4 | 18.0 | 69.6 | 100.0 |
| Nyagatare | 19.1 | 18.7 | 62.2 | 100.0 |
| Gatsibo | 18.8 | 24.3 | 56.9 | 100.0 |
| Kayonza | 19.2 | 23.4 | 57.4 | 100.0 |
| Kirehe | 25.6 | 22.3 | 52.1 | 100.0 |
| Ngoma | 22.3 | 25.3 | 52.4 | 100.0 |
| Bugesera | 28.3 | 20.1 | 51.6 | 100.0 |

A.3 Standard of living (utilities and amenities)

Table A.5 Main source of drinking water

| | Total improved water source | Improved water sources | | | | | | | | | | Total no. of HHs (000s) | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | Protected spring | Public standpipe | Piped into dwelling/yard | Borehole | Protected well | Rain water | Surface water (river or lake) | Unprotected spring | Unprotected well | Tanker truck | | Other |
| All Rwanda | 74.2 | 38.1 | 25.7 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 94.0 | 1.8 | 47.0 | 39.4 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 84.7 | 16.7 | 36.9 | 24.0 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 69.0 | 7.3 | 20.7 | 39.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 82.1 | 62.3 | 15.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 82.1 | 61.8 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 66.1 | 44.4 | 14.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 21.5 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 61 |
| Huye | 91.0 | 63.7 | 17.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 68.4 | 50.9 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 17.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 58.7 | 46.5 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 17.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 84.4 | 64.7 | 11.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 65.9 | 43.0 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 11.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72 |
| Karongi | 74.7 | 51.7 | 13.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 14.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 59.9 | 50.3 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 28.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 93.4 | 14.8 | 59.6 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 79.6 | 52.5 | 25.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 63.7 | 54.7 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 30.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 72.8 | 27.4 | 30.8 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 20.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 78 |
| Nyamashoke | 72.6 | 40.1 | 28.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 23.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 74.6 | 59.7 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 16.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 74.6 | 57.3 | 15.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 74.0 | 13.8 | 53.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 87 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Burera | 76.8 | 44.0 | 31.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 89.4 | 58.9 | 17.3 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 82.0 | 28.4 | 44.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 11.9 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 42.3 | 2.2 | 18.1 | 3.1 | 15.4 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 40.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 72.3 | 33.8 | 32.7 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 72.0 | 26.8 | 37.1 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 61.5 | 33.7 | 27.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 67.6 | 40.7 | 21.8 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 70.6 | 4.7 | 56.2 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 80 |

Table A.6 Walking distance to improved water source (in minutes)

| | Mean time to improved water source (minutes) | Time to improved water source (minutes) | | | | | | No improved source | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | | Water piped into dwelling/yard | 0–4 min | 5–14 min | 15–29 min | 30–59 min | 60+ min | | | |
| All Rwanda | 14.4 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 28.7 | 16.7 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 9.4 | 39.5 | 15.8 | 18.8 | 6.0 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 10.5 | 24.1 | 13.3 | 26.8 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 6.2 | 39.3 | 4.5 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 13.6 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 36.9 | 23.5 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 22.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 22.1 | 28.4 | 20.7 | 6.1 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 14.2 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 30.7 | 18.5 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Huye | 13.9 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 34.2 | 28.1 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 15.7 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 27.4 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 1.1 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 12.2 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 29.0 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 9.6 | 4.1 | 14.9 | 43.2 | 18.4 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 15.9 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 30.5 | 14.4 | 11.4 | 2.4 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Karongi | 14.1 | 1.6 | 11.6 | 33.6 | 17.9 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 17.4 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 23.6 | 16.8 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 12.8 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 38.0 | 16.1 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 12.0 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 37.5 | 21.2 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 14.4 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 30.4 | 18.3 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 10.6 | 6.1 | 17.1 | 30.9 | 11.4 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 11.9 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 37.4 | 15.8 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 14.7 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 28.3 | 20.3 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 15.3 | 0.6 | 7.5 | 33.2 | 20.7 | 11.3 | 1.2 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 9.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 27.9 | 17.3 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Burera | 18.2 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 28.8 | 19.9 | 18.0 | 3.0 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 20.4 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 25.6 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 14.8 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 31.2 | 20.5 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 17.6 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 57.7 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 14.2 | 0.7 | 13.5 | 29.4 | 18.8 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 16.1 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 33.0 | 14.8 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 26.0 | 0.2 | 7.2 | 16.9 | 11.2 | 16.1 | 10.0 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 16.3 | 1.4 | 13.1 | 27.0 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 4.4 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 13.5 | 2.3 | 16.2 | 25.0 | 14.9 | 9.7 | 2.2 | 29.6 | 100.0 | 80 |

Table A.7 Sanitation

| | Total improved sanitation | Improved sanitation | | | | | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Flush toilet | Pit latrine with solid slab | Pit latrine without slab | Other | No toilet facilities | |
| All Rwanda | 74.5 | 1.7 | 72.8 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 92.0 | 7.1 | 84.9 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 74.3 | 7.1 | 67.2 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 89.0 | 10.5 | 78.5 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 88.6 | 0.8 | 87.8 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 44.4 | 0.2 | 44.2 | 47.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 51.2 | 0.2 | 50.9 | 44.3 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 61 |
| Huye | 54.7 | 2.8 | 51.9 | 40.4 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 70.2 | 0.0 | 70.2 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 72.9 | 0.6 | 72.3 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 76.0 | 0.5 | 75.5 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 72.3 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 72 |
| Karongi | 76.6 | 0.1 | 76.4 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 63.4 | 1.3 | 62.0 | 24.8 | 0.3 | 11.6 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 80.1 | 2.3 | 77.8 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 15.6 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 70.4 | 1.8 | 68.6 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 90.2 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 85.1 | 1.6 | 83.5 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 85.9 | 0.2 | 85.7 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 82.6 | 0.0 | 82.6 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 86.2 | 0.4 | 85.7 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 51.7 | 3.2 | 48.5 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 87 |
| Burera | 78.4 | 0.2 | 78.2 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 76.0 | 4.2 | 71.8 | 13.0 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 62.0 | 1.1 | 60.8 | 35.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 92.8 | 0.8 | 91.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 67.4 | 0.0 | 67.4 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 66.3 | 0.3 | 66.0 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 75.2 | 0.1 | 75.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 78.7 | 1.1 | 77.6 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 80.5 | 0.7 | 79.8 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 80 |

Table A.8 Main flooring material of the dwelling

| | Floor material | | | | | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Beaten earth | Cement | Bricks | Hardened dung | Other | | |
| All Rwanda | 78.4 | 17.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 30.9 | 66.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 43.1 | 50.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 25.3 | 69.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 83.7 | 13.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 84.8 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 86.9 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Huye | 72.2 | 19.7 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 91.1 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 79.8 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 79.7 | 14.4 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 78.1 | 20.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Karongi | 91.4 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 88.7 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 74.5 | 22.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 89.2 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 93.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 83.0 | 12.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 86.7 | 9.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 86.0 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 91.2 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 85.1 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Burera | 93.9 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 83.5 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 72.9 | 21.0 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 76.5 | 18.6 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 82.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 81.8 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 76.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 72.3 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 81.6 | 17.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |

Table A.9 Main wall material of the dwelling

| | Wall material | | | | | | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Mud bricks | Mud bricks covered with cement | Tree trunks with mud | Tree trunks with mud and cement | Oven-fired bricks | Other | | |
| All Rwanda | 36.1 | 18.7 | 35.2 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 9.6 | 39.9 | 19.0 | 23.8 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 8.0 | 46.4 | 24.0 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 12.5 | 65.7 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 27.8 | 19.6 | 43.6 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 10.2 | 9.6 | 70.0 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 11.9 | 7.7 | 76.2 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Huye | 17.1 | 20.1 | 46.8 | 11.5 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 12.1 | 3.4 | 76.7 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 56.0 | 32.9 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 66.1 | 19.3 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 37.5 | 35.7 | 19.4 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Karongi | 76.8 | 7.7 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 85.4 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 50.8 | 24.1 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 55.8 | 14.1 | 24.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 83.9 | 9.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 11.6 | 2.0 | 67.6 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 37.2 | 10.9 | 37.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 41.8 | 16.2 | 33.4 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 73.7 | 13.3 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 32.0 | 10.2 | 42.6 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Burera | 43.5 | 4.0 | 43.8 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 29.2 | 19.2 | 42.0 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 11.9 | 19.6 | 50.6 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 52.2 | 32.8 | 10.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 25.3 | 14.5 | 50.7 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 25.7 | 14.0 | 51.4 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 38.6 | 7.3 | 47.3 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 4.7 | 2.3 | 83.7 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 38.9 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 80 |

Table A.10 Main source of lighting

| | Primary source of lighting | | | | | | | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Electricity distributors | Oil lamp | Fire-wood | Candle | Lantern | Battery | Other | | |
| All Rwanda | 10.8 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 34.7 | 28.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 61.6 | 9.2 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 47.3 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 10.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 63.0 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 2.9 | 9.7 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 52.6 | 27.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 0.3 | 4.0 | 14.7 | 2.4 | 29.4 | 48.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 0.7 | 4.4 | 43.0 | 7.8 | 14.3 | 28.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Huye | 8.3 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 5.6 | 46.7 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 2.7 | 7.6 | 24.9 | 9.1 | 19.6 | 30.6 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 2.6 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 57.0 | 19.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 56.8 | 26.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 3.5 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 64.1 | 18.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Karongi | 2.8 | 9.4 | 27.3 | 5.4 | 18.7 | 33.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 0.4 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 8.8 | 22.4 | 44.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 21.0 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 12.0 | 22.6 | 26.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 10.0 | 6.5 | 15.6 | 6.6 | 33.7 | 26.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 0.4 | 9.9 | 19.1 | 2.3 | 27.5 | 40.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 13.5 | 33.2 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 16.9 | 24.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 7.7 | 22.1 | 13.8 | 4.2 | 24.9 | 25.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 2.6 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 10.2 | 23.1 | 50.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 1.0 | 4.8 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 29.9 | 52.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 14.5 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 40.7 | 30.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Burera | 3.2 | 6.0 | 14.2 | 7.0 | 31.8 | 36.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 8.9 | 5.3 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 27.2 | 37.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 9.8 | 18.9 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 44.4 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 11.0 | 16.1 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 25.3 | 40.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 2.5 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 7.5 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 69.8 | 10.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 1.6 | 9.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 64.8 | 21.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 3.4 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 76.1 | 11.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 4.3 | 13.8 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 80 |

Table A.11 Percentage of households owning various devices

| | Mobile phone | Landline phone | Computer | Radio | TV set | Video/DVD player | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|--------------|----------------|----------|-------|--------|------------------|-------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 45.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 60.3 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 80.7 | 3.0 | 11.9 | 54.0 | 39.8 | 11.9 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 75.5 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 57.5 | 27.1 | 9.8 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 85.0 | 1.2 | 10.3 | 60.0 | 45.5 | 10.3 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 39.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 58.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 26.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.3 | 0.7 | 0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 29.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 58.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 61 |
| Huye | 37.5 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 62.2 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 23.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 55.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 33.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 1.7 | 0 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 45.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 64.0 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 45.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 61.7 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 72 |
| Karongi | 30.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 48.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 34.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 51.8 | 0.4 | 0 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 47.4 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 45.9 | 12.1 | 2.6 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 42.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 54.8 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 32.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 55.8 | 0.0 | 0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 48.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 54.0 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 45.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 52.3 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 43.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 67.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 41.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 65.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 76 |
| Musanze | 48.6 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 59.4 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 87 |
| Burera | 38.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 66.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 38.2 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 62.3 | 9.2 | 3.2 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 58.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 69.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 53.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 69.5 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 42.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 65.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 50.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 65.0 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 42.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 0.6 | 0 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 45.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 69.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 49.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 67.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 80 |

Table A.12 Mean walking distance to basic services (in minutes): Primary school

| EICV3 | Mean time to service (minutes) | Time to service (minutes) | | | | | Frequency of use not known | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | | 0–29 min | 30–59 min | 60–119 min | 120+ min | | | | |
| All Rwanda | 27.2 | 54.7 | 34.3 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,253 | |
| Nyarugenge | 17.3 | 82.5 | 14.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 60 | |
| Gasabo | 25.5 | 59.1 | 32.9 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 | |
| Kicukiro | 16.5 | 80.7 | 16.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 64 | |
| Nyanza | 25.7 | 55.6 | 39.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 | |
| Gisagara | 35.5 | 34.5 | 45.8 | 18.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 | |
| Nyaruguru | 28.5 | 51.2 | 36.7 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 | |
| Huye | 23.0 | 63.8 | 32.1 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 | |
| Nyamagabe | 31.0 | 42.8 | 44.2 | 12.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 | |
| Ruhango | 30.1 | 46.0 | 40.0 | 12.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 | |
| Muhanga | 26.4 | 52.6 | 38.2 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 | |
| Kamonyi | 25.7 | 53.8 | 39.8 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 72 | |
| Karongi | 24.6 | 59.8 | 30.3 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 | |
| Rutsiro | 29.0 | 48.9 | 37.8 | 12.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 | |
| Rubavu | 19.9 | 75.1 | 19.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 | |
| Nyabihu | 28.7 | 47.8 | 44.6 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 68 | |
| Ngororero | 32.1 | 42.5 | 40.8 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 | |
| Rusizi | 21.2 | 65.1 | 31.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 | |
| Nyamasheke | 25.4 | 59.5 | 31.7 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 | |
| Rulindo | 28.9 | 45.5 | 42.6 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 63 | |
| Gakenke | 30.9 | 41.2 | 46.6 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 76 | |
| Musanze | 21.6 | 67.7 | 29.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 | |
| Burera | 24.3 | 62.8 | 27.2 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 71 | |
| Gicumbi | 37.1 | 39.7 | 32.6 | 24.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 | |
| Rwamagana | 26.6 | 50.7 | 40.3 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 | |
| Nyagatare | 34.4 | 43.8 | 35.1 | 17.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 | |
| Gatsibo | 24.2 | 62.5 | 31.6 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 | |
| Kayonza | 29.7 | 52.1 | 36.1 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 | |
| Kirehe | 34.6 | 41.9 | 35.9 | 21.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72 | |
| Ngoma | 24.4 | 62.8 | 30.6 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 68 | |
| Bugesera | 28.4 | 54.2 | 29.9 | 14.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 80 | |

Table A.13 Mean walking distance to basic services (in minutes): Health centre

| EICV3 | Mean time to service (minutes) | Time to service (minutes) | | | | | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | | 0–29 min | 30–59 min | 60–119 min | 120+ min | Frequency of use not known | | |
| All Rwanda | 60.1 | 19.0 | 29.9 | 37.5 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 25.1 | 63.3 | 25.8 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 43.6 | 25.0 | 44.3 | 26.5 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 33.6 | 41.3 | 39.3 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 57.5 | 15.0 | 34.1 | 41.9 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 70.0 | 11.7 | 23.2 | 45.5 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 72.0 | 17.8 | 13.6 | 45.2 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Huye | 45.2 | 24.4 | 43.9 | 26.6 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 78.0 | 9.6 | 23.8 | 41.8 | 24.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 65.6 | 8.7 | 25.6 | 54.7 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 71.6 | 11.6 | 26.3 | 38.2 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 61.6 | 13.2 | 30.7 | 44.4 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Karongi | 77.7 | 9.6 | 24.3 | 40.6 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 69.0 | 12.5 | 22.9 | 46.7 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 49.3 | 24.3 | 40.1 | 28.7 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 61.4 | 19.0 | 28.5 | 40.5 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 64.5 | 12.9 | 29.5 | 42.5 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 56.2 | 29.5 | 26.9 | 27.9 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 57.6 | 19.5 | 31.8 | 36.9 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 65.8 | 14.2 | 28.6 | 39.3 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 56.3 | 15.2 | 35.7 | 42.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 44.0 | 28.8 | 42.3 | 28.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Burera | 54.4 | 21.2 | 34.0 | 33.3 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 61.9 | 11.0 | 33.0 | 42.7 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 59.3 | 21.8 | 27.0 | 36.5 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 59.9 | 25.9 | 18.4 | 39.8 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 56.8 | 12.9 | 37.1 | 44.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 64.2 | 19.6 | 26.3 | 36.3 | 17.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 92.4 | 5.2 | 16.9 | 37.3 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 58.8 | 21.3 | 30.0 | 37.4 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 74.5 | 12.3 | 19.3 | 44.4 | 23.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 80 |

Table A.14 Percentage of households with at least one savings account

| | % of HH with a savings account | Total no. of HHs ('000s) |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 39.4 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 65.3 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 61.2 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 79.5 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 32.6 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 27.2 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 42.1 | 61 |
| Huye | 31.6 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 30.2 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 32.7 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 37.3 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 38.5 | 72 |
| Karongi | 31.6 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 35.0 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 36.9 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 27.2 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 30.6 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 38.8 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 38.2 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 45.5 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 43.2 | 76 |
| Musanze | 38.6 | 87 |
| Burera | 40.9 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 35.7 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 48.5 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 39.5 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 29.6 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 37.3 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 29.4 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 37.8 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 46.2 | 80 |

A.4 Economic activity and income

Table A.15 Economic activity: Employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity among persons aged 16 and above (12-month period)

| | Employment rate | Unemployment rate | Inactivity rate | All population aged 16+ (000s) |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 84.2 | 0.9 | 15.0 | 5,888 |
| Nyarugenge | 71.3 | 9.0 | 21.7 | 173 |
| Gasabo | 78.0 | 5.3 | 17.7 | 280 |
| Kicukiro | 77.9 | 4.7 | 18.3 | 186 |
| Nyanza | 82.2 | 0.4 | 17.4 | 167 |
| Gisagara | 86.9 | 0.2 | 12.9 | 184 |
| Nyaruguru | 84.6 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 160 |
| Huye | 80.2 | 0.6 | 19.3 | 181 |
| Nyamagabe | 86.3 | 0.2 | 13.5 | 178 |
| Ruhango | 88.0 | 0.3 | 11.8 | 170 |
| Muhanga | 86.4 | 0.3 | 13.4 | 167 |
| Kamonyi | 81.8 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 185 |
| Karongi | 83.3 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 196 |
| Rutsiro | 86.3 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 170 |
| Rubavu | 79.6 | 2.0 | 18.7 | 213 |
| Nyabihu | 82.0 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 177 |
| Ngororero | 92.7 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 182 |
| Rusizi | 77.9 | 0.6 | 21.6 | 235 |
| Nyamasheke | 86.7 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 215 |
| Rulindo | 88.5 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 160 |
| Gakenke | 89.1 | 0.4 | 10.6 | 193 |
| Musanze | 84.7 | 0.4 | 15.0 | 225 |
| Burera | 93.9 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 186 |
| Gicumbi | 85.9 | 0.7 | 13.5 | 321 |
| Rwamagana | 83.9 | 0.3 | 15.8 | 178 |
| Nyagatare | 84.8 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 212 |
| Gatsibo | 84.3 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 258 |
| Kayonza | 85.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 177 |
| Kirehe | 87.2 | 0.2 | 12.6 | 175 |
| Ngoma | 86.1 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 174 |
| Bugesera | 85.4 | 0.3 | 14.4 | 204 |

Table A.16 Employment type (usual main job)

| | Wage farm | Wage non-farm | Independent farmer | Independent non-farm | Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i. | Total | All 16+ usually working (000s) |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 9.9 | 16.9 | 61.8 | 9.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 4,960 |
| Nyarugenge | 2.7 | 53.0 | 14.3 | 25.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Gasabo | 5.1 | 47.9 | 25.3 | 17.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 219 |
| Kicukiro | 3.7 | 60.5 | 14.1 | 18.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Nyanza | 10.9 | 11.0 | 71.4 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Gisagara | 15.5 | 6.9 | 70.5 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Nyaruguru | 9.3 | 10.7 | 71.6 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Huye | 8.7 | 16.8 | 66.3 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Nyamagabe | 12.5 | 13.3 | 64.3 | 8.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Ruhango | 11.7 | 7.6 | 70.9 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Muhanga | 3.8 | 12.8 | 74.5 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Kamonyi | 5.6 | 13.7 | 71.6 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Karongi | 11.5 | 9.2 | 73.7 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Rutsiro | 14.1 | 13.1 | 62.7 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Rubavu | 11.1 | 23.9 | 37.8 | 23.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Nyabihu | 22.7 | 10.9 | 51.2 | 13.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Ngororero | 9.0 | 11.3 | 71.4 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Rusizi | 7.1 | 16.4 | 60.0 | 14.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Nyamasheke | 14.0 | 18.9 | 56.1 | 9.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Rulindo | 15.2 | 15.8 | 61.9 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Gakenke | 6.6 | 11.2 | 75.1 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Musanze | 9.8 | 21.6 | 57.4 | 10.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Burera | 14.3 | 10.9 | 64.9 | 8.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 175 |
| Gicumbi | 8.9 | 16.5 | 66.6 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 276 |
| Rwamagana | 6.5 | 12.9 | 68.1 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Nyagatare | 13.2 | 10.1 | 66.5 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Gatsibo | 12.3 | 8.9 | 72.2 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Kayonza | 6.4 | 10.7 | 71.1 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Kirehe | 8.5 | 7.0 | 77.3 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Ngoma | 6.9 | 9.3 | 73.5 | 8.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Bugesera | 8.4 | 13.8 | 68.5 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 174 |

Table A.17 Industry of usual main job

| | Agriculture, fishing, forestry | Mining and quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Trade | Transport and communications | Government | Recreation and tourism | Other services (including utilities and financial services) | Inadequately described | Total | Total no. of working persons 16+ |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 72.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 4,960 |
| Nyarugenge | 17.1 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 26.2 | 6.6 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 20.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Gasabo | 31.4 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 17.1 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 18.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 219 |
| Kicukiro | 18.6 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 18.9 | 5.7 | 14.2 | 1.8 | 26.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Nyanza | 82.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Gisagara | 86.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Nyaruguru | 81.2 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Huye | 75.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Nyamagabe | 78.2 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Ruhango | 83.2 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Muhanga | 78.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Kamonyi | 77.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Karongi | 86.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Rutsiro | 78.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Rubavu | 50.4 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 23.6 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Nyabihu | 73.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Ngororero | 81.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Rusizi | 69.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 13.7 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Nyamasheke | 72.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Rulindo | 76.8 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Gakenke | 82.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Musanze | 67.1 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Burera | 80.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 175 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Gicumbi | 75.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 276 |
| Rwamagana | 76.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Nyagatare | 79.6 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Gatsibo | 84.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Kayonza | 79.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 9.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Kirehe | 88.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Ngoma | 81.5 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Bugesera | 77.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 174 |

Table A.18 Hours worked in all jobs in the previous seven days

| District | 1 to 5 hours | 6 to 15 hours | 16 to 25 hours | 26 to 35 hours | 36 to 45 hours | 46 or more hours | Total |
|------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------|
| All Rwanda | 5.9% | 18.6% | 23.0% | 20.3% | 13.3% | 18.9% | 100.0% |
| Nyarugenge | 2.4% | 7.8% | 10.2% | 9.6% | 14.2% | 55.9% | 100.0% |
| Gasabo | 3.0% | 12.6% | 12.6% | 13.1% | 12.0% | 46.6% | 100.0% |
| Kicukiro | 3.3% | 9.3% | 7.6% | 5.9% | 12.0% | 61.9% | 100.0% |
| Nyanza | 9.5% | 22.4% | 25.4% | 22.5% | 11.3% | 8.9% | 100.0% |
| Gisagara | 4.7% | 22.9% | 33.7% | 19.2% | 9.7% | 9.8% | 100.0% |
| Nyaruguru | 8.0% | 20.6% | 26.9% | 19.4% | 11.8% | 13.2% | 100.0% |
| Huye | 5.9% | 16.6% | 24.0% | 23.0% | 13.3% | 17.3% | 100.0% |
| Nyamagabe | 5.4% | 16.7% | 25.2% | 25.0% | 15.9% | 11.9% | 100.0% |
| Ruhango | 8.5% | 18.4% | 22.8% | 22.4% | 14.3% | 13.6% | 100.0% |
| Muhanga | 7.3% | 19.9% | 29.4% | 20.7% | 9.3% | 13.4% | 100.0% |
| Kamonyi | 6.9% | 21.7% | 28.1% | 18.9% | 11.8% | 12.6% | 100.0% |
| Karongi | 4.7% | 18.1% | 26.2% | 20.3% | 14.2% | 16.3% | 100.0% |
| Rutsiro | 5.9% | 20.6% | 21.2% | 21.9% | 16.0% | 14.4% | 100.0% |
| Rubavu | 5.3% | 17.2% | 14.4% | 18.6% | 15.9% | 28.7% | 100.0% |
| Nyabihu | 5.1% | 17.9% | 20.1% | 21.4% | 16.1% | 19.3% | 100.0% |
| Ngororero | 6.8% | 18.2% | 24.2% | 20.4% | 13.8% | 16.6% | 100.0% |
| Rusizi | 3.6% | 14.8% | 19.4% | 22.1% | 18.4% | 21.7% | 100.0% |
| Nyamasheke | 9.7% | 20.2% | 22.8% | 18.6% | 13.9% | 14.8% | 100.0% |
| Rulindo | 5.0% | 17.0% | 26.1% | 24.7% | 12.2% | 14.9% | 100.0% |
| Gakenke | 5.6% | 20.2% | 28.8% | 24.4% | 11.2% | 9.9% | 100.0% |
| Musanze | 4.7% | 19.5% | 21.8% | 19.0% | 15.1% | 20.0% | 100.0% |
| Burera | 8.2% | 24.5% | 18.5% | 19.6% | 13.0% | 16.1% | 100.0% |
| Gicumbi | 6.1% | 21.5% | 25.5% | 18.5% | 11.1% | 17.4% | 100.0% |
| Rwamagana | 6.1% | 15.9% | 25.0% | 19.5% | 15.9% | 17.6% | 100.0% |
| Nyagatare | 3.9% | 18.0% | 23.5% | 23.6% | 14.3% | 16.6% | 100.0% |
| Gatsibo | 4.7% | 22.7% | 28.1% | 25.0% | 10.1% | 9.5% | 100.0% |
| Kayonza | 8.2% | 21.9% | 25.5% | 21.3% | 11.3% | 11.8% | 100.0% |
| Kirehe | 5.7% | 20.8% | 24.7% | 25.7% | 13.2% | 9.9% | 100.0% |
| Ngoma | 6.5% | 16.8% | 24.4% | 22.0% | 14.8% | 15.5% | 100.0% |
| Bugesera | 6.2% | 18.2% | 20.5% | 19.3% | 15.2% | 20.6% | 100.0% |

Table A.19 Median number of hours spent on all domestic duties in last seven days, by all persons aged 16 and above (including working and non-working persons)

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| All Rwanda | 9 | 26 | 19 |
| Nyarugenge | 6 | 24 | 16 |
| Gasabo | 7 | 22 | 15 |
| Kicukiro | 5 | 30 | 19 |
| Nyanza | 12 | 24 | 19 |
| Gisagara | 12 | 32 | 23 |
| Nyaruguru | 11 | 26 | 19 |
| Huye | 10 | 26 | 20 |
| Nyamagabe | 10 | 26 | 20 |
| Ruhango | 10 | 31 | 23 |
| Muhanga | 11 | 28 | 20 |
| Kamonyi | 8 | 20 | 16 |
| Karongi | 13 | 33 | 23 |
| Rutsiro | 13 | 36 | 26 |
| Rubavu | 7 | 28 | 22 |
| Nyabihu | 8 | 24 | 18 |
| Ngororero | 11 | 26 | 20 |
| Rusizi | 13 | 32 | 23 |
| Nyamasheke | 7 | 25 | 18 |
| Rulindo | 9 | 22 | 16 |
| Gakenke | 10 | 21 | 16 |
| Musanze | 9 | 27 | 21 |
| Burera | 9 | 22 | 16 |
| Gicumbi | 8 | 21 | 16 |
| Rwamagana | 10 | 24 | 17 |
| Nyagatare | 7 | 21 | 15 |
| Gatsibo | 12 | 28 | 21 |
| Kayonza | 10 | 28 | 20 |
| Kirehe | 9 | 25 | 19 |
| Ngoma | 11 | 33 | 22 |
| Bugesera | 9 | 28 | 20 |

Table A.20 Income shares

| | Agriculture | Wages | Business income | Public transfers | Private transfers | Rents | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 45.7% | 25.3% | 10.5% | 3.2% | 6.9% | 8.4% | 100.0% | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 9.1% | 40.1% | 28.1% | 3.0% | 10.7% | 9.0% | 100.0% | 60 |
| Gasabo | 16.4% | 42.2% | 18.0% | 2.1% | 9.5% | 11.8% | 100.0% | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 7.0% | 50.3% | 20.9% | 2.4% | 10.1% | 9.3% | 100.0% | 64 |
| Nyanza | 52.4% | 20.4% | 9.3% | 1.1% | 7.3% | 9.5% | 100.0% | 67 |
| Gisagara | 52.9% | 21.8% | 4.9% | 7.0% | 5.4% | 8.1% | 100.0% | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 49.9% | 21.7% | 6.8% | 7.4% | 5.6% | 8.7% | 100.0% | 61 |
| Huye | 47.7% | 27.9% | 8.5% | 0.7% | 6.4% | 8.7% | 100.0% | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 42.8% | 25.5% | 7.3% | 8.9% | 8.2% | 7.3% | 100.0% | 71 |
| Ruhango | 56.2% | 22.4% | -0.9% | 0.8% | 9.6% | 11.8% | 100.0% | 71 |
| Muhanga | 55.1% | 20.0% | 8.0% | 1.3% | 7.1% | 8.6% | 100.0% | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 54.5% | 20.3% | 9.8% | 1.0% | 5.7% | 8.7% | 100.0% | 72 |
| Karongi | 51.2% | 20.7% | 5.3% | 8.8% | 8.3% | 5.8% | 100.0% | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 49.4% | 23.2% | 12.7% | 1.4% | 6.9% | 6.4% | 100.0% | 69 |
| Rubavu | 29.3% | 27.1% | 21.7% | 6.4% | 7.4% | 8.2% | 100.0% | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 43.0% | 25.7% | 12.4% | 6.7% | 6.6% | 5.6% | 100.0% | 68 |
| Ngororero | 53.9% | 20.7% | 7.5% | 5.6% | 6.4% | 5.9% | 100.0% | 74 |
| Rusizi | 43.6% | 22.8% | 16.1% | 1.0% | 6.7% | 9.8% | 100.0% | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 44.3% | 29.0% | 8.5% | 0.7% | 9.1% | 8.4% | 100.0% | 80 |
| Rulindo | 52.4% | 23.5% | 8.8% | 3.0% | 4.7% | 7.6% | 100.0% | 63 |
| Gakenke | 56.5% | 21.6% | 7.0% | 3.5% | 6.1% | 5.5% | 100.0% | 76 |
| Musanze | 46.1% | 26.5% | 10.2% | 3.5% | 6.9% | 6.9% | 100.0% | 87 |
| Burera | 45.7% | 25.6% | 10.1% | 5.9% | 5.7% | 7.0% | 100.0% | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 48.4% | 24.8% | 9.3% | 3.3% | 5.1% | 9.0% | 100.0% | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 42.3% | 22.3% | 20.6% | 0.2% | 4.6% | 10.1% | 100.0% | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 44.8% | 25.0% | 8.6% | 4.4% | 8.3% | 8.9% | 100.0% | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 60.2% | 16.0% | 8.0% | 2.1% | 5.7% | 8.0% | 100.0% | 100 |
| Kayonza | 57.4% | 18.9% | 11.4% | 0.1% | 5.5% | 6.6% | 100.0% | 70 |
| Kirehe | 54.4% | 23.2% | 4.3% | 2.3% | 4.6% | 11.3% | 100.0% | 72 |
| Ngoma | 56.3% | 21.3% | 8.0% | 0.2% | 5.1% | 9.1% | 100.0% | 68 |
| Bugesera | 46.2% | 28.2% | 6.6% | 0.7% | 8.3% | 10.1% | 100.0% | 80 |

A.5 Agriculture

Table A.21 Size of land cultivated per household (in ha)

| EICV3 | Mean size of cultivated land (ha) | Median size of cultivated land (ha) | Size of cultivated land | | | | Total | Number of HHs cultivating land for crop production (000s) |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | <0.3 ha | 0.3–0.9 ha | 0.9–3 ha | >=3 ha | | |
| All Rwanda | 0.59 | 0.33 | 45.8 | 37.6 | 14.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 2,095 |
| Nyarugenge | 0.26 | 0.05 | 73.8 | 18.9 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 25 |
| Gasabo | 0.80 | 0.15 | 66.5 | 21.7 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Kicukiro | 0.36 | 0.06 | 75.8 | 15.0 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Nyanza | 0.52 | 0.34 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Gisagara | 0.56 | 0.33 | 47.2 | 39.2 | 11.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 0.44 | 0.28 | 51.9 | 36.7 | 10.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Huye | 0.41 | 0.20 | 65.2 | 25.1 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Nyamagabe | 0.51 | 0.25 | 57.6 | 32.2 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Ruhango | 0.45 | 0.27 | 56.4 | 32.9 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Muhanga | 0.97 | 0.37 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 12.7 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Kamonyi | 0.53 | 0.34 | 44.8 | 40.2 | 14.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Karongi | 0.50 | 0.28 | 52.8 | 37.4 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Rutsiro | 0.57 | 0.29 | 51.7 | 32.7 | 12.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Rubavu | 0.26 | 0.13 | 74.3 | 21.4 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Nyabihu | 0.46 | 0.30 | 49.9 | 39.8 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Ngororero | 0.63 | 0.42 | 35.1 | 46.4 | 16.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 0.46 | 0.31 | 48.6 | 40.7 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Nyamasheke | 0.49 | 0.27 | 52.6 | 32.8 | 13.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Rulindo | 0.70 | 0.39 | 38.1 | 46.0 | 14.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Gakenke | 0.62 | 0.34 | 43.1 | 37.4 | 17.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 0.45 | 0.30 | 49.9 | 37.1 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Burera | 0.39 | 0.28 | 53.7 | 37.6 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Gicumbi | 0.49 | 0.34 | 44.4 | 41.2 | 13.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Rwamagana | 0.70 | 0.36 | 41.7 | 35.9 | 19.1 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nyagatare | 0.77 | 0.51 | 29.0 | 37.4 | 31.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Gatsibo | 0.76 | 0.49 | 27.8 | 47.5 | 22.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kayonza | 0.82 | 0.56 | 22.0 | 46.4 | 29.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Kirehe | 0.73 | 0.56 | 24.2 | 45.5 | 29.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Ngoma | 0.83 | 0.56 | 23.9 | 47.4 | 25.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Bugesera | 0.88 | 0.52 | 30.3 | 40.6 | 24.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 78 |

Table A.22 Percentage of households that have been exposed to LTR programme

| | % of HHs exposed to LTR | Total no. of HHs ('000s) |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 54.1 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 56.3 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 64.9 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 47.2 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 67.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 54.7 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 46.7 | 61 |
| Huye | 65.5 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 60.0 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 47.3 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 52.3 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 48.4 | 72 |
| Karongi | 33.4 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 51.1 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 53.0 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 41.0 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 41.7 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 40.2 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 42.6 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 51.8 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 46.8 | 76 |
| Musanze | 69.8 | 87 |
| Burera | 61.3 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 48.5 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 49.0 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 48.2 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 54.1 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 49.9 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 96.5 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 63.3 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 69.1 | 80 |

Table A.23 Percentage of land irrigated and protected against soil erosion

| | | | Total cultivated land area (000 ha) |
|------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | % land irrigated | % land protected against erosion | |
| All Rwanda | 3.0 | 78.1 | 1,228 |
| Nyarugenge | 1.7 | 68.6 | 6 |
| Gasabo | 5.1 | 73.2 | 54 |
| Kicukiro | 1.7 | 83.5 | 11 |
| Nyanza | 2.8 | 83.5 | 33 |
| Gisagara | 5.2 | 78.2 | 41 |
| Nyaruguru | 2.7 | 89.2 | 27 |
| Huye | 4.3 | 76.4 | 27 |
| Nyamagabe | 2.9 | 91.3 | 36 |
| Ruhango | 2.5 | 80.9 | 31 |
| Muhanga | 1.9 | 88.3 | 60 |
| Kamonyi | 2.7 | 88.4 | 36 |
| Karongi | 1.4 | 90.2 | 38 |
| Rutsiro | 0.4 | 90.1 | 39 |
| Rubavu | 0.1 | 47.9 | 18 |
| Nyabihu | 0.0 | 94.1 | 30 |
| Ngororero | 1.5 | 89.6 | 46 |
| Rusizi | 4.6 | 81.2 | 35 |
| Nyamasheke | 0.7 | 53.6 | 38 |
| Rulindo | 5.7 | 87.0 | 43 |
| Gakenke | 1.6 | 92.2 | 47 |
| Musanze | 0.3 | 53.3 | 38 |
| Burera | 0.8 | 73.4 | 27 |
| Gicumbi | 1.0 | 89.8 | 54 |
| Rwamagana | 5.5 | 86.3 | 45 |
| Nyagatare | 5.9 | 64.5 | 61 |
| Gatsibo | 5.7 | 76.4 | 75 |
| Kayonza | 3.3 | 51.6 | 54 |
| Kirehe | 3.6 | 79.2 | 51 |
| Ngoma | 2.1 | 63.7 | 56 |
| Bugesera | 3.7 | 76.4 | 68 |

Table A.24 Percentage of agricultural households incurring expenditure on fertiliser

| | Chemical fertiliser | Organic fertiliser | Total no. of HHs cultivating land for crop production ('000s) |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 28.9 | 9.3 | 2,093 |
| Nyarugenge | 2.2 | 4.3 | 25 |
| Gasabo | 13.9 | 6.2 | 68 |
| Kicukiro | 10.4 | 3.4 | 32 |
| Nyanza | 9.1 | 4.8 | 64 |
| Gisagara | 27.2 | 7.4 | 73 |
| Nyaruguru | 42.1 | 15.5 | 60 |
| Huye | 31.2 | 11.7 | 66 |
| Nyamagabe | 36.7 | 13.9 | 70 |
| Ruhango | 13.3 | 7.4 | 69 |
| Muhanga | 30.3 | 11.9 | 62 |
| Kamonyi | 21.2 | 5.2 | 68 |
| Karongi | 38.9 | 5.8 | 75 |
| Rutsiro | 27.5 | 12.8 | 68 |
| Rubavu | 32.7 | 1.5 | 71 |
| Nyabihu | 61.6 | 14.1 | 66 |
| Ngororero | 28.6 | 13.7 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 31.6 | 11.5 | 75 |
| Nyamasheke | 41.5 | 13.6 | 78 |
| Rulindo | 37.3 | 19.8 | 62 |
| Gakenke | 62.9 | 17.4 | 76 |
| Musanze | 46.5 | 12.8 | 85 |
| Burera | 41.6 | 16.2 | 70 |
| Gicumbi | 16.5 | 10.8 | 111 |
| Rwamagana | 30.5 | 11.5 | 64 |
| Nyagatare | 10.5 | 0.9 | 80 |
| Gatsibo | 10.5 | 6.7 | 99 |
| Kayonza | 12.8 | 2.4 | 66 |
| Kirehe | 52.4 | 4.0 | 70 |
| Ngoma | 22.6 | 4.8 | 67 |
| Bugesera | 8.8 | 3.1 | 78 |

Table A.25 Mean share of harvest sold

| EICV3 | Mean share of harvest sold | | | Number of HHs cultivating land for crop production (000s) |
|------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | Overall | Staple crops | Fruit and veg | |
| All Rwanda | 20.9 | 19.3 | 13.6 | 2,095 |
| Nyarugenge | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 25 |
| Gasabo | 19.6 | 20.1 | 16.3 | 68 |
| Kicukiro | 13.4 | 14.4 | 8.7 | 32 |
| Nyanza | 23.1 | 21.6 | 13.9 | 64 |
| Gisagara | 22.5 | 20.9 | 16.4 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 19.3 | 17.0 | 20.3 | 60 |
| Huye | 20.9 | 15.9 | 23.3 | 66 |
| Nyamagabe | 20.1 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 70 |
| Ruhango | 18.1 | 16.1 | 12.6 | 69 |
| Muhanga | 12.7 | 10.3 | 16.3 | 62 |
| Kamonyi | 24.9 | 19.0 | 29.9 | 68 |
| Karongi | 13.6 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 75 |
| Rutsiro | 18.3 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 68 |
| Rubavu | 21.1 | 20.5 | 9.5 | 71 |
| Nyabihu | 28.0 | 29.5 | 6.5 | 66 |
| Ngororero | 11.7 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 20.1 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 75 |
| Nyamasheke | 27.0 | 18.8 | 15.8 | 78 |
| Rulindo | 17.7 | 13.8 | 23.3 | 62 |
| Gakenke | 19.2 | 16.7 | 19.1 | 76 |
| Musanze | 21.4 | 23.3 | 8.9 | 85 |
| Burera | 22.4 | 23.9 | 9.4 | 70 |
| Gicumbi | 19.5 | 17.3 | 19.7 | 111 |
| Rwamagana | 24.0 | 22.8 | 13.5 | 64 |
| Nyagatare | 26.7 | 27.1 | 6.4 | 80 |
| Gatsibo | 25.9 | 25.2 | 9.3 | 99 |
| Kayonza | 27.2 | 28.5 | 9.9 | 66 |
| Kirehe | 23.1 | 23.4 | 8.4 | 70 |
| Ngoma | 23.6 | 23.9 | 9.2 | 67 |
| Bugesera | 19.6 | 19.5 | 11.3 | 78 |

Table A.26 Percentage of households raising livestock over the last 12 months

| | % of HHs raising livestock | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 68.2 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 22.8 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 44.5 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 30.0 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 69.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 83.1 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 82.8 | 61 |
| Huye | 69.3 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 77.6 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 60.6 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 76.9 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 67.1 | 72 |
| Karongi | 80.9 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 76.4 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 47.7 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 64.1 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 83.1 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 62.8 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 71.7 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 78.8 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 84.5 | 76 |
| Musanze | 62.6 | 87 |
| Burera | 78.5 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 77.8 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 70.2 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 64.0 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 72.8 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 63.9 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 70.3 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 69.9 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 78.4 | 80 |

A.6 Education

Table A.27 Percentage of individuals aged six and above that have ever attended school

| | Ever attended school | Never attended school | Total | Total no. of persons aged 6+ (000s) |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 83.2 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 8,821 |
| Nyarugenge | 90.7 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Gasabo | 89.8 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 385 |
| Kicukiro | 94.4 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Nyanza | 80.4 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 252 |
| Gisagara | 79.0 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Nyaruguru | 78.7 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Huye | 84.5 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Nyamagabe | 78.4 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 272 |
| Ruhango | 82.8 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Muhanga | 84.9 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 248 |
| Kamonyi | 85.5 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Karongi | 82.7 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 294 |
| Rutsiro | 79.9 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Rubavu | 82.6 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Nyabihu | 81.6 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Ngororero | 81.1 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Rusizi | 83.3 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 352 |
| Nyamasheke | 82.7 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 321 |
| Rulindo | 85.2 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 244 |
| Gakenke | 86.0 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Musanze | 84.6 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Burera | 80.6 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Gicumbi | 83.7 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 483 |
| Rwamagana | 84.0 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Nyagatare | 82.3 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Gatsibo | 79.7 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 400 |
| Kayonza | 81.6 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Kirehe | 81.4 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Ngoma | 82.5 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Bugesera | 81.3 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 312 |

Table A.28 Literacy rate (%) among population aged 15 and above

| | Literacy rate (%) | Total no. of persons 15+ (000s) |
|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 69.7 | 6,157 |
| Nyarugenge | 86.7 | 179 |
| Gasabo | 84.8 | 291 |
| Kicukiro | 89.5 | 190 |
| Nyanza | 64.3 | 174 |
| Gisagara | 57.5 | 191 |
| Nyaruguru | 62.9 | 169 |
| Huye | 68.3 | 188 |
| Nyamagabe | 63.2 | 188 |
| Ruhango | 65.5 | 180 |
| Muhanga | 71.1 | 174 |
| Kamonyi | 72.8 | 195 |
| Karongi | 69.9 | 206 |
| Rutsiro | 64.2 | 178 |
| Rubavu | 68.8 | 221 |
| Nyabihu | 68.4 | 185 |
| Ngororero | 63.8 | 190 |
| Rusizi | 72.7 | 245 |
| Nyamasheke | 69.4 | 225 |
| Rulindo | 71.1 | 167 |
| Gakenke | 70.9 | 200 |
| Musanze | 65.6 | 235 |
| Burera | 65.0 | 198 |
| Gicumbi | 70.5 | 338 |
| Rwamagana | 70.9 | 185 |
| Nyagatare | 67.5 | 225 |
| Gatsibo | 62.5 | 272 |
| Kayonza | 67.1 | 186 |
| Kirehe | 67.9 | 184 |
| Ngoma | 70.5 | 181 |
| Bugesera | 72.9 | 215 |

Table A.29 NARs in primary school

| | NAR (%) | Population aged 7 to 12 (000s) |
|------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 91.7 | 1,813 |
| Nyarugenge | 91.4 | 38 |
| Gasabo | 95.0 | 65 |
| Kicukiro | 95.3 | 39 |
| Nyanza | 89.6 | 53 |
| Gisagara | 87.3 | 51 |
| Nyaruguru | 89.6 | 55 |
| Huye | 92.6 | 55 |
| Nyamagabe | 90.5 | 57 |
| Ruhango | 91.9 | 49 |
| Muhanga | 90.7 | 50 |
| Kamonyi | 95.7 | 55 |
| Karongi | 94.3 | 60 |
| Rutsiro | 88.8 | 60 |
| Rubavu | 89.7 | 79 |
| Nyabihu | 93.7 | 59 |
| Ngororero | 91.4 | 57 |
| Rusizi | 90.1 | 71 |
| Nyamasheke | 91.4 | 65 |
| Rulindo | 95.4 | 54 |
| Gakenke | 95.7 | 55 |
| Musanze | 95.0 | 73 |
| Burera | 93.7 | 68 |
| Gicumbi | 97.9 | 99 |
| Rwamagana | 90.6 | 53 |
| Nyagatare | 87.1 | 74 |
| Gatsibo | 90.4 | 85 |
| Kayonza | 92.9 | 56 |
| Kirehe | 86.7 | 57 |
| Ngoma | 86.7 | 56 |
| Bugesera | 87.7 | 66 |

Table A.30 NARs in secondary school

| | NAR (%) | Population aged 13 to 18 (000s) |
|------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 20.9 | 1538 |
| Nyarugenge | 40.0 | 38 |
| Gasabo | 37.5 | 62 |
| Kicukiro | 48.7 | 34 |
| Nyanza | 20.5 | 43 |
| Gisagara | 15.0 | 46 |
| Nyaruguru | 16.9 | 49 |
| Huye | 23.4 | 43 |
| Nyamagabe | 14.7 | 49 |
| Ruhango | 16.1 | 41 |
| Muhanga | 20.8 | 41 |
| Kamonyi | 20.7 | 44 |
| Karongi | 13.7 | 53 |
| Rutsiro | 11.6 | 45 |
| Rubavu | 23.3 | 58 |
| Nyabihu | 20.9 | 53 |
| Ngororero | 14.8 | 46 |
| Rusizi | 24.5 | 70 |
| Nyamasheke | 15.4 | 57 |
| Rulindo | 21.2 | 40 |
| Gakenke | 26.5 | 43 |
| Musanze | 20.1 | 62 |
| Burera | 11.3 | 55 |
| Gicumbi | 25.8 | 92 |
| Rwamagana | 21.3 | 45 |
| Nyagatare | 18.1 | 64 |
| Gatsibo | 15.9 | 73 |
| Kayonza | 19.1 | 48 |
| Kirehe | 13.9 | 45 |
| Ngoma | 19.5 | 44 |
| Bugesera | 22.8 | 55 |

Table A.31 Percentage of users satisfied with education services

| | Satisfied with education service attending | Problem with education service attending | Don't know | Total | Total no. of persons currently attending an education facility (000s) |
|------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 81.9 | 16.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 3,437 |
| Nyarugenge | 92.4 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Gasabo | 89.7 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Kicukiro | 82.9 | 16.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98 |
| Nyanza | 91.3 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Gisagara | 91.8 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Nyaruguru | 74.9 | 24.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Huye | 84.3 | 14.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Nyamagabe | 85.0 | 12.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Ruhango | 84.0 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Muhanga | 84.5 | 14.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Kamonyi | 87.9 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Karongi | 70.1 | 28.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Rutsiro | 65.4 | 31.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Rubavu | 77.5 | 22.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Nyabihu | 86.1 | 13.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 115 |
| Ngororero | 82.1 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Rusizi | 84.8 | 14.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Nyamasheke | 64.4 | 34.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Rulindo | 91.4 | 8.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Gakenke | 83.2 | 15.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Musanze | 78.7 | 20.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Burera | 68.4 | 18.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Gicumbi | 84.5 | 14.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Rwamagana | 78.9 | 19.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Nyagatare | 81.2 | 18.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 141 |
| Gatsibo | 82.5 | 15.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Kayonza | 82.1 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Kirehe | 82.4 | 15.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 98 |
| Ngoma | 92.8 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Bugesera | 79.7 | 18.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 119 |

Table A.32 Use of computers among population aged six and above

| | Never used computer before | Used computer before but not confident to use it again | Used computer before and confident to use it again (computer literate) | Total | Total no. of persons 6+ ('000s) |
|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 93.5 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 8,820 |
| Nyarugenge | 75.4 | 6.7 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Gasabo | 78.2 | 7.8 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 385 |
| Kicukiro | 71.6 | 8.1 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Nyanza | 96.1 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 252 |
| Gisagara | 97.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Nyaruguru | 97.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Huye | 92.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Nyamagabe | 96.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 272 |
| Ruhango | 96.2 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Muhanga | 94.6 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 248 |
| Kamonyi | 96.1 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Karongi | 96.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 294 |
| Rutsiro | 97.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Rubavu | 90.9 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Nyabihu | 95.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Ngororero | 97.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Rusizi | 94.8 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 352 |
| Nyamasheke | 97.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 321 |
| Rulindo | 96.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 244 |
| Gakenke | 96.9 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Musanze | 93.3 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Burera | 96.0 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Gicumbi | 89.7 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 483 |
| Rwamagana | 93.6 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Nyagatare | 95.6 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Gatsibo | 97.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 400 |
| Kayonza | 96.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Kirehe | 97.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Ngoma | 96.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Bugesera | 95.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 311 |

Source: EICV3. Notes: Calculated only for persons aged six and above. The EICV3 survey assumes that illiterate people do not use computers.

A.7 Vulnerable groups and gender issues

Table A.33 Percentage of persons with major disability

| | Major disability | No major disability | Total | Total no. of persons (000s) |
|------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 4.5 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 10,762 |
| Nyarugenge | 2.7 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Gasabo | 2.2 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 476 |
| Kicukiro | 1.9 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 301 |
| Nyanza | 6.7 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 307 |
| Gisagara | 5.6 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 337 |
| Nyaruguru | 7.6 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Huye | 4.5 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 319 |
| Nyamagabe | 7.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 330 |
| Ruhango | 5.8 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Muhanga | 1.9 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Kamonyi | 4.2 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 329 |
| Karongi | 7.8 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 354 |
| Rutsiro | 7.6 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Rubavu | 2.5 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 423 |
| Nyabihu | 1.9 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Ngororero | 4.4 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 341 |
| Rusizi | 4.2 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 417 |
| Nyamasheke | 4.2 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 393 |
| Rulindo | 3.6 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 294 |
| Gakenke | 3.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 345 |
| Musanze | 3.1 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 416 |
| Burera | 8.2 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 354 |
| Gicumbi | 6.2 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 572 |
| Rwamagana | 5.4 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 318 |
| Nyagatare | 5.2 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 424 |
| Gatsibo | 3.0 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 491 |
| Kayonza | 2.3 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Kirehe | 3.8 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 329 |
| Ngoma | 3.3 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 323 |
| Bugesera | 4.1 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 391 |

Table A.34 Percentage of orphans (one parent or both parents) among population aged 0–20

| | Both parents deceased | One parent deceased | Both parents alive | Total | Total no. of persons aged 0–20 |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 2.7 | 14.0 | 83.4 | 100.0 | 6,052 |
| Nyarugenge | 5.8 | 15.3 | 78.9 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Gasabo | 4.2 | 15.9 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Kicukiro | 5.5 | 14.2 | 80.3 | 100.0 | 148 |
| Nyanza | 4.6 | 17.6 | 77.8 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Gisagara | 3.1 | 12.8 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Nyaruguru | 3.5 | 13.5 | 83.0 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Huye | 3.0 | 17.7 | 79.3 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Nyamagabe | 1.2 | 12.8 | 86.0 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Ruhango | 2.4 | 15.4 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Muhanga | 1.6 | 14.1 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Kamonyi | 1.6 | 10.5 | 87.9 | 100.0 | 175 |
| Karongi | 2.6 | 14.9 | 82.5 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Rutsiro | 2.7 | 12.9 | 84.5 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Rubavu | 4.1 | 15.3 | 80.6 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Nyabihu | 3.1 | 18.4 | 78.6 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Ngororero | 2.9 | 13.7 | 83.4 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Rusizi | 1.8 | 13.6 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Nyamasheke | 3.5 | 10.9 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Rulindo | 2.2 | 11.1 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Gakenke | 2.1 | 11.3 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Musanze | 2.3 | 17.8 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 237 |
| Burera | 1.0 | 11.2 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Gicumbi | 0.7 | 13.2 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 321 |
| Rwamagana | 2.9 | 13.6 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 177 |
| Nyagatare | 2.6 | 14.0 | 83.4 | 100.0 | 254 |
| Gatsibo | 2.4 | 15.5 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Kayonza | 2.2 | 11.8 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Kirehe | 2.3 | 14.3 | 83.4 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Ngoma | 2.7 | 13.8 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Bugesera | 2.3 | 11.3 | 86.4 | 100.0 | 227 |

Table A.35 Sex of heads of household

| District | Male-headed | Female-headed | De facto female-headed | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| All Rwanda | 66.5 | 27.7 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| Nyarugenge | 74.5 | 22.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Gasabo | 69.6 | 26.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kicukiro | 73.1 | 20.3 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nyanza | 56.5 | 35.3 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Gisagara | 67.8 | 26.3 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Nyaruguru | 66.1 | 29.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Huye | 55.2 | 35.6 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Nyamagabe | 64.8 | 27.4 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Ruhango | 59.4 | 35.6 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Muhanga | 67.0 | 27.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Kamonyi | 64.4 | 27.1 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Karongi | 61.1 | 31.1 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rutsiro | 67.1 | 28.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Rubavu | 65.9 | 30.1 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyabihu | 63.1 | 32.5 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Ngororero | 66.1 | 24.5 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Rusizi | 67.4 | 26.2 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Nyamasheke | 64.0 | 28.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Rulindo | 70.8 | 26.4 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Gakenke | 69.5 | 25.2 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Musanze | 67.7 | 27.1 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Burera | 74.2 | 21.5 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Gicumbi | 68.8 | 25.0 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Rwamagana | 59.3 | 32.8 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Nyagatare | 70.0 | 24.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Gatsibo | 67.1 | 28.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Kayonza | 70.5 | 24.9 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Kirehe | 67.0 | 28.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Ngoma | 63.3 | 31.8 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Bugesera | 70.2 | 23.1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 80 |

Table A.36 Employment type by sex (usual main job)

| | Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Wage farm | Wage non-farm | Small-scale farmer | Indep. non-farm | Other | Total | Wage farm | Wage non-farm | Small-scale farmer | Indep. non-farm | Other and n.i | Total |
| All Rwanda | 10.2 | 27.4 | 49.4 | 11.7 | 1.4 | 100 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 71.8 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 100 |
| 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 |

Table A.37 Youth population (000s)

| | | 14–19 years | 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–35 years | Non-youth | Total population |
|------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| All Rwanda | (000s) | 1,491 | 1,026 | 885 | 757 | 6,603 | 10,762 |
| | (%) | 13.9 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 61.4 | 100.0 |
| Nyarugenge | (000s) | 41 | 36 | 35 | 28 | 143 | 282 |
| | (%) | 14.4 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 9.9 | 50.5 | 100.0 |
| Gasabo | (000s) | 61 | 59 | 46 | 45 | 264 | 476 |
| | (%) | 12.9 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 55.4 | 100.0 |
| Kicukiro | (000s) | 35 | 38 | 40 | 32 | 156 | 301 |
| | (%) | 11.6 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 10.5 | 52.0 | 100.0 |
| Nyanza | (000s) | 40 | 26 | 23 | 18 | 200 | 307 |
| | (%) | 13.1 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 65.1 | 100.0 |
| Gisagara | (000s) | 45 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 211 | 337 |
| | (%) | 13.2 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 62.7 | 100.0 |
| Nyaruguru | (000s) | 48 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 190 | 304 |
| | (%) | 15.9 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 62.6 | 100.0 |
| Huye | (000s) | 42 | 31 | 24 | 21 | 201 | 319 |
| | (%) | 13.2 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 63.2 | 100.0 |
| Nyamagabe | (000s) | 47 | 27 | 24 | 18 | 214 | 330 |
| | (%) | 14.1 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 64.9 | 100.0 |
| Ruhango | (000s) | 39 | 26 | 28 | 19 | 193 | 304 |
| | (%) | 12.8 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 63.4 | 100.0 |
| Muhanga | (000s) | 39 | 26 | 22 | 24 | 186 | 297 |
| | (%) | 13.3 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 62.6 | 100.0 |
| Kamonyi | (000s) | 44 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 211 | 329 |
| | (%) | 13.4 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 64.0 | 100.0 |
| Karongi | (000s) | 53 | 33 | 24 | 23 | 221 | 354 |
| | (%) | 15.1 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 62.5 | 100.0 |
| Rutsiro | (000s) | 41 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 203 | 326 |
| | (%) | 12.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 62.1 | 100.0 |
| Rubavu | (000s) | 58 | 41 | 33 | 32 | 259 | 423 |
| | (%) | 13.7 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 61.3 | 100.0 |
| Nyabihu | (000s) | 50 | 37 | 22 | 21 | 199 | 331 |
| | (%) | 15.3 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 60.4 | 100.0 |
| Ngororero | (000s) | 43 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 216 | 341 |
| | (%) | 12.5 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 63.3 | 100.0 |
| Rusizi | (000s) | 68 | 43 | 27 | 26 | 254 | 417 |
| | (%) | 16.2 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 60.9 | 100.0 |
| Nyamasheke | (000s) | 58 | 35 | 34 | 27 | 240 | 393 |
| | (%) | 14.8 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 60.9 | 100.0 |
| Rulindo | (000s) | 40 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 184 | 294 |
| | (%) | 13.5 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 62.7 | 100.0 |
| Gakenke | (000s) | 40 | 32 | 36 | 27 | 210 | 345 |
| | (%) | 11.7 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 60.9 | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Musanze | (000s) | 58 | 40 | 39 | 26 | 253 | 416 |
| | (%) | 13.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 60.8 | 100.0 |
| Burera | (000s) | 53 | 34 | 21 | 21 | 225 | 354 |
| | (%) | 14.9 | 9.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 63.6 | 100.0 |
| Gicumbi | (000s) | 91 | 66 | 46 | 30 | 340 | 572 |
| | (%) | 15.8 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 59.4 | 100.0 |
| Rwamagana | (000s) | 44 | 33 | 23 | 26 | 193 | 318 |
| | (%) | 13.7 | 10.2 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 60.6 | 100.0 |
| Nyagatare | (000s) | 59 | 36 | 30 | 28 | 270 | 424 |
| | (%) | 14.0 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 63.7 | 100.0 |
| Gatsibo | (000s) | 68 | 44 | 40 | 30 | 310 | 491 |
| | (%) | 13.9 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 63.1 | 100.0 |
| Kayanza | (000s) | 46 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 205 | 332 |
| | (%) | 13.9 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 61.9 | 100.0 |
| Kirehe | (000s) | 44 | 32 | 30 | 20 | 203 | 329 |
| | (%) | 13.4 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 61.8 | 100.0 |
| Ngoma | (000s) | 43 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 201 | 323 |
| | (%) | 13.4 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 62.4 | 100.0 |
| Bugesera | (000s) | 52 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 245 | 391 |
| | (%) | 13.4 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 62.7 | 100.0 |

