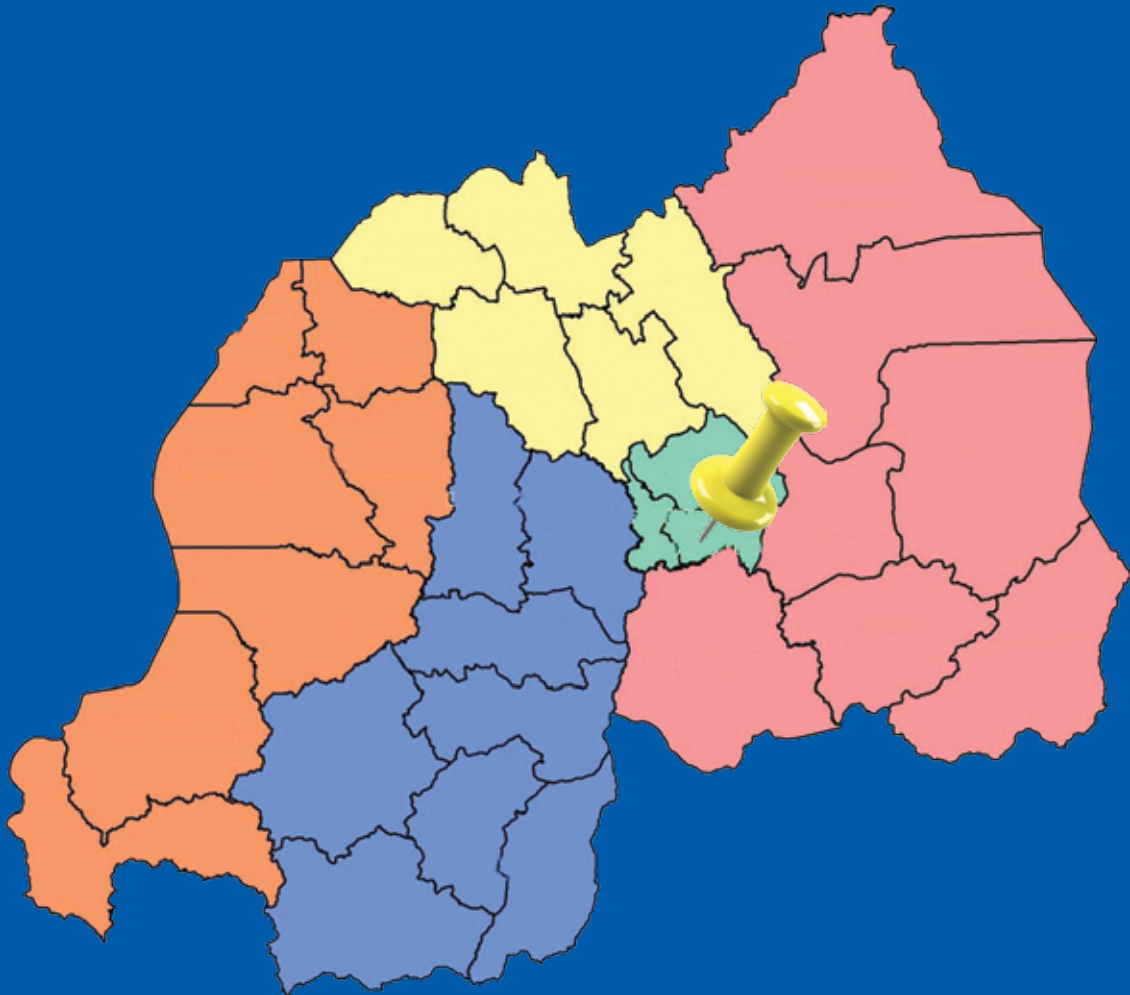


REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA



# EICV3 DISTRICT PROFILE

## Kigali - Kicukiro





## Foreword

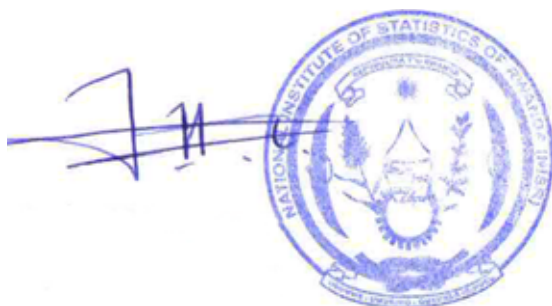
The 2010/11 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV3) is the third in the series of surveys which started in 2000/01 and is designed to monitor poverty and living conditions. The survey fieldwork commenced in November 2010 and continued for one full year. In 2010/11, for the first time the 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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We also thank the technical staff from National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for their unfailing participation in all activities of the survey data analysis, which was coordinated by HABIMANA Dominique and his assistants, APPEL Derek and KARANGWA John.

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## Abbreviations

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 Kicukiro in Kigali.<sup>1</sup>

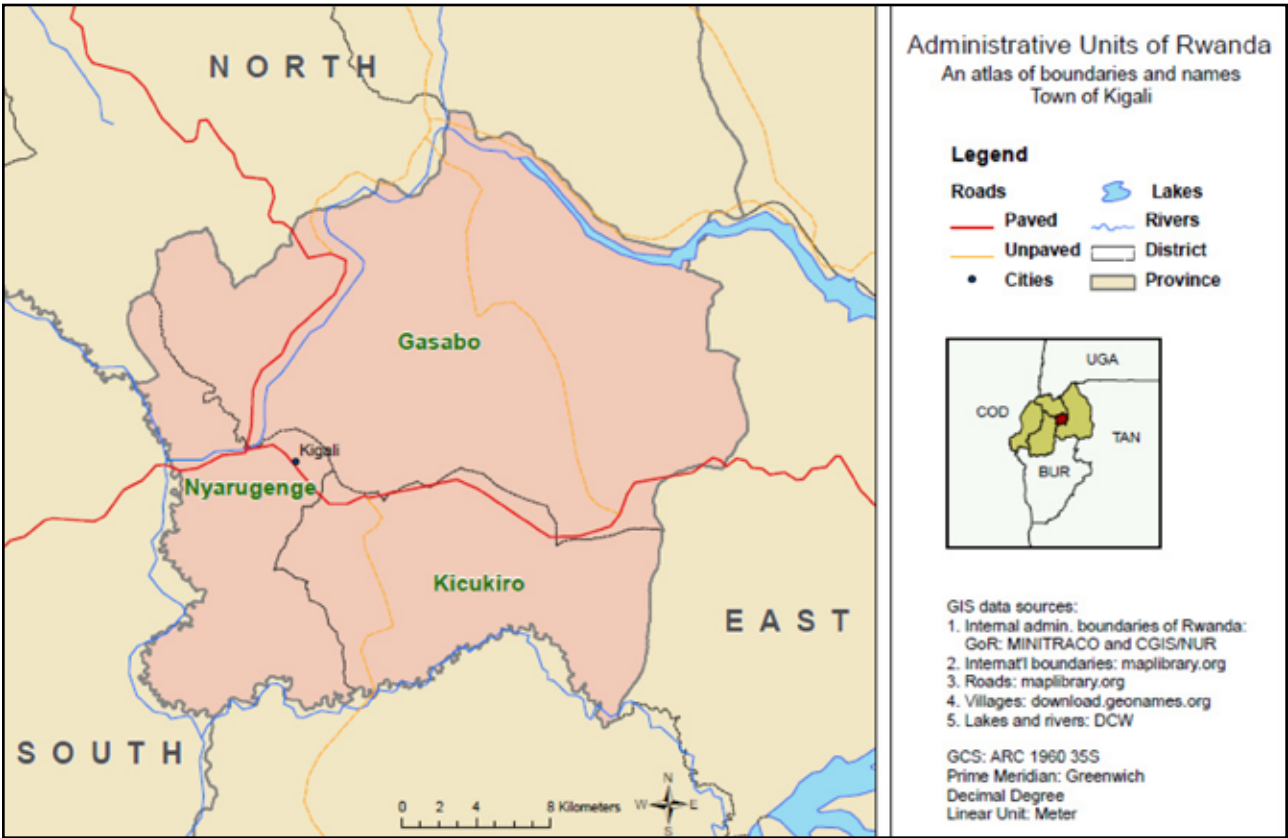
This profile contains key baseline indicators for the district which are structured into eight sections as follows:

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.

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

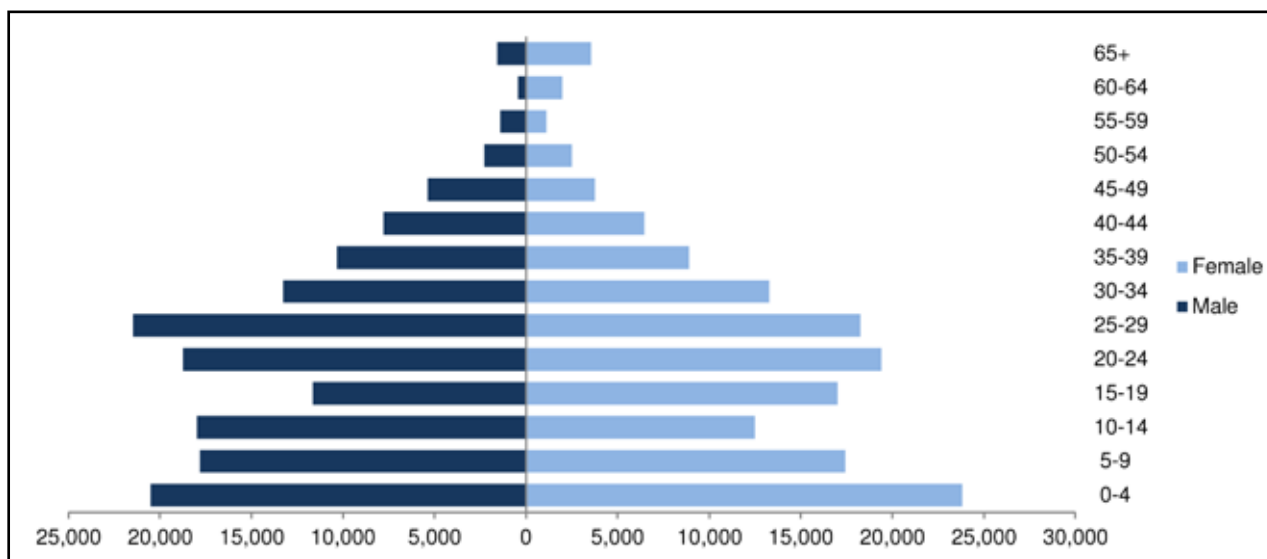
Figure 1.1      **Kigali**



## 2 Demographics

The EICV3 survey results shows that the total population of Kicukiro district in 2010–2011 was 301,000, representing 28% of the total population of Kigali City and 2.8% of the total population of Rwanda. Females comprised 49.8% of the population of Kicukiro district. Figure 2.1 below clearly shows that the majority of the population of Kicukiro district is young, with 87% of the population aged less than 40 years old; females in this age group represent 86% of all females, while males represent 87% of all males.

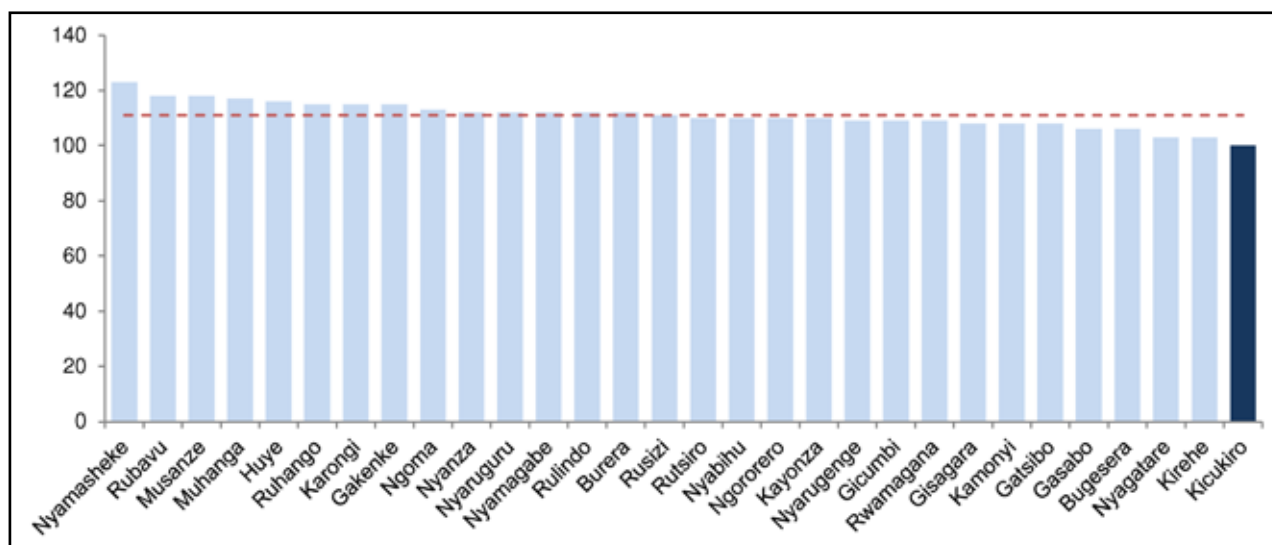
Figure 2.1 Distribution of population in Kicukiro by age groups and sex (000s)



Source: EICV3.

As shown in Figure 2.2, females equal males with 100 females for every 100 males, which is below the national average of 111 females per 100 males. It therefore has the fewest females per 100 males of any of the districts.

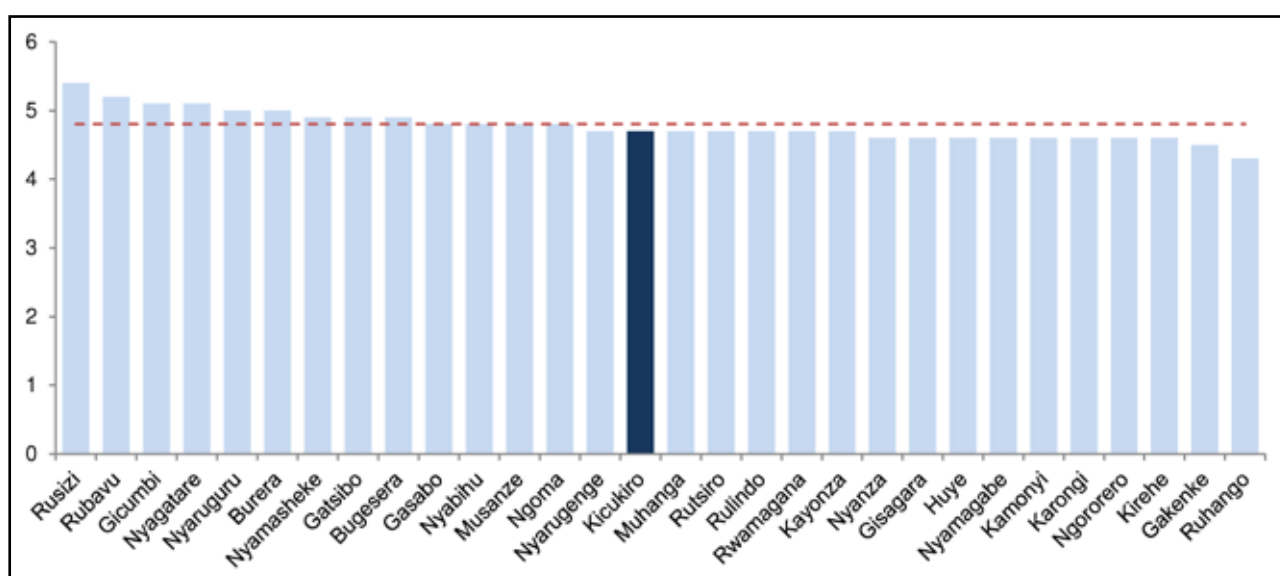
Figure 2.2 Number of females per 100 males, by district



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

Figure 2.3 below presents the mean household size by district. The average size of the household is 4.7 for Kicukiro district, which is a slightly below the national average. The results show that the household size does not decrease with urban area, as might be expected. Kicukiro is an urban district; it, however, comes above many other rural districts. This is the case also for other districts of Kigali City (Nyarugenge and Gasabo), which have average household sizes of 4.7 and 4.8 respectively. This may be due to some peri-urban and rural areas which are administratively included in these urban districts.

Figure 2.3 Mean household size, by district



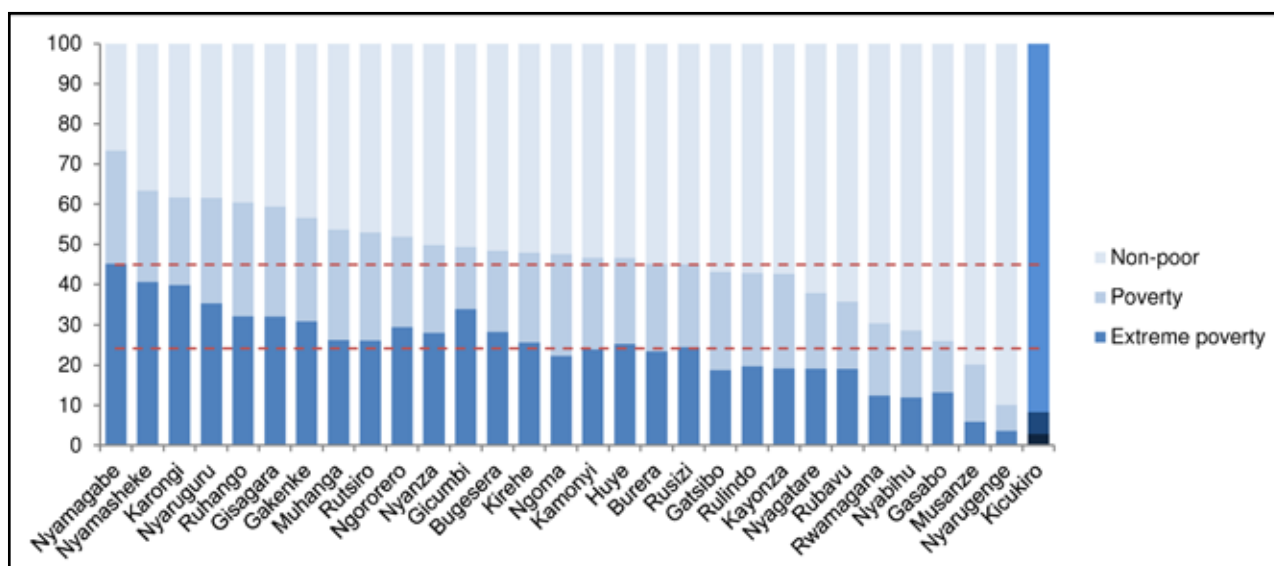
Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

### 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. Kicukiro district is ranked first for non-poor among all districts. It has the first position among all districts, with a low percentage (8%) of extreme-poor and poor<sup>2</sup> population categories. In Kicukiro district, 92% of the population is identified as non-poor, 5.5% as poor and only 2.8% as extremely poor.

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

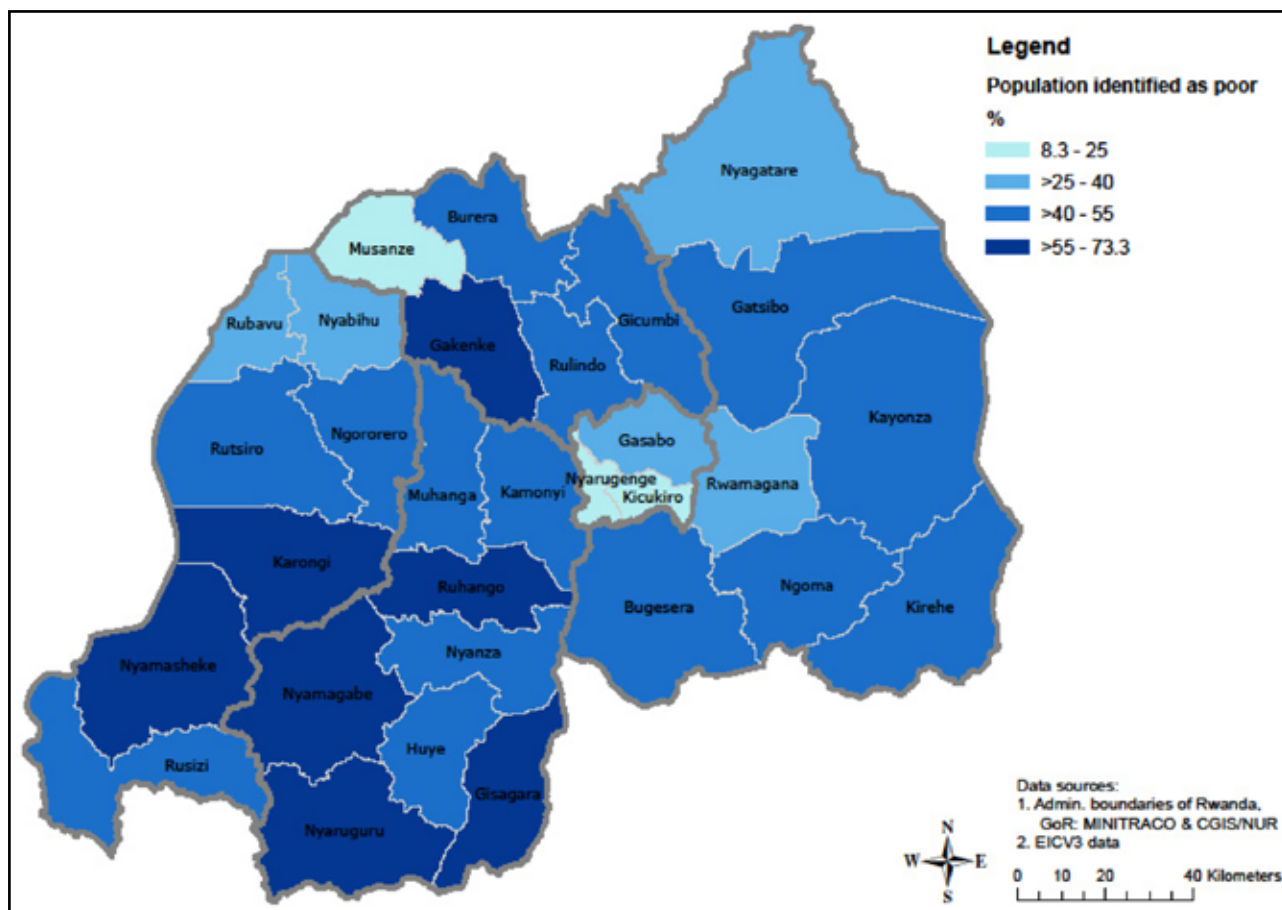


Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal lines represent national averages of poverty and extreme poverty. Districts sorted by overall poverty level.

2 The poor category excludes the extreme-poor.

The map presented in Figure 3.2 shows that the population of Kicukiro district is identified as mostly non-poor. It occupies the first position in the country with the fewest poor (including extremely poor) in its population. Among other remaining districts, only Nyarugenge (10%) and Musanze (20%) have below 25% of their populations classified as poor or extremely poor, as shown on the map below.

Figure 3.2 **Map: Percentage of population identified as poor, by district**



## 4 Standard of living (utilities and amenities)

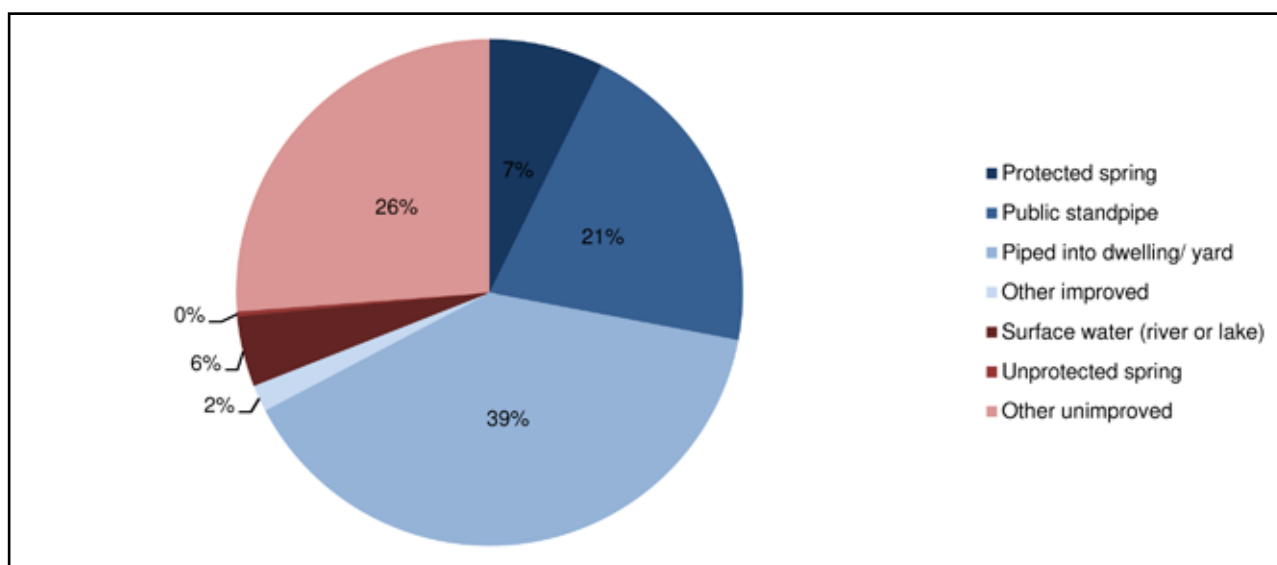
This section focuses on water and sanitation, energy and housing, ownership of selected durables, distance to facilities/services, and use of financial services. The Vision 2020, Rwanda's vision of its future development, identified the utilities and amenities discussed in this section as all being crucial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

### 4.1 Water and sanitation

The EICV3 results show that 69.7% of households in Kicukiro district use an improved drinking water source. Improved drinking water sources 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 60% of households in Kicukiro district use a public standpipe or water piped into dwelling/yard. However, 31% of households in this district still use an unimproved drinking water, representing an estimated 93,000 households. This estimate should be treated with caution however, given that it is driven by a large percentage of households who stated "other" as their main drinking water source, and it is difficult to evaluate whether this "other" is indeed an unimproved source.

Kicukiro district is still below the EDPRS national target for the water and sanitation sector, which is to increase access to drinking water to 85% by 2012.

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



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



The map presented in Figure 4.2 below shows the percentage distribution of households using an improved water source by district. It shows that Kicukiro district is ranked in the third interval category of districts with between 60% and 70% of households using an improved drinking water source. As above, this estimate should be treated with great caution, given that it is driven by a large percentage of households who stated “other” as their main drinking water source, and it is difficult to evaluate whether this “other” is indeed an unimproved source.

Figure 4.2 **Map: Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source, by district**

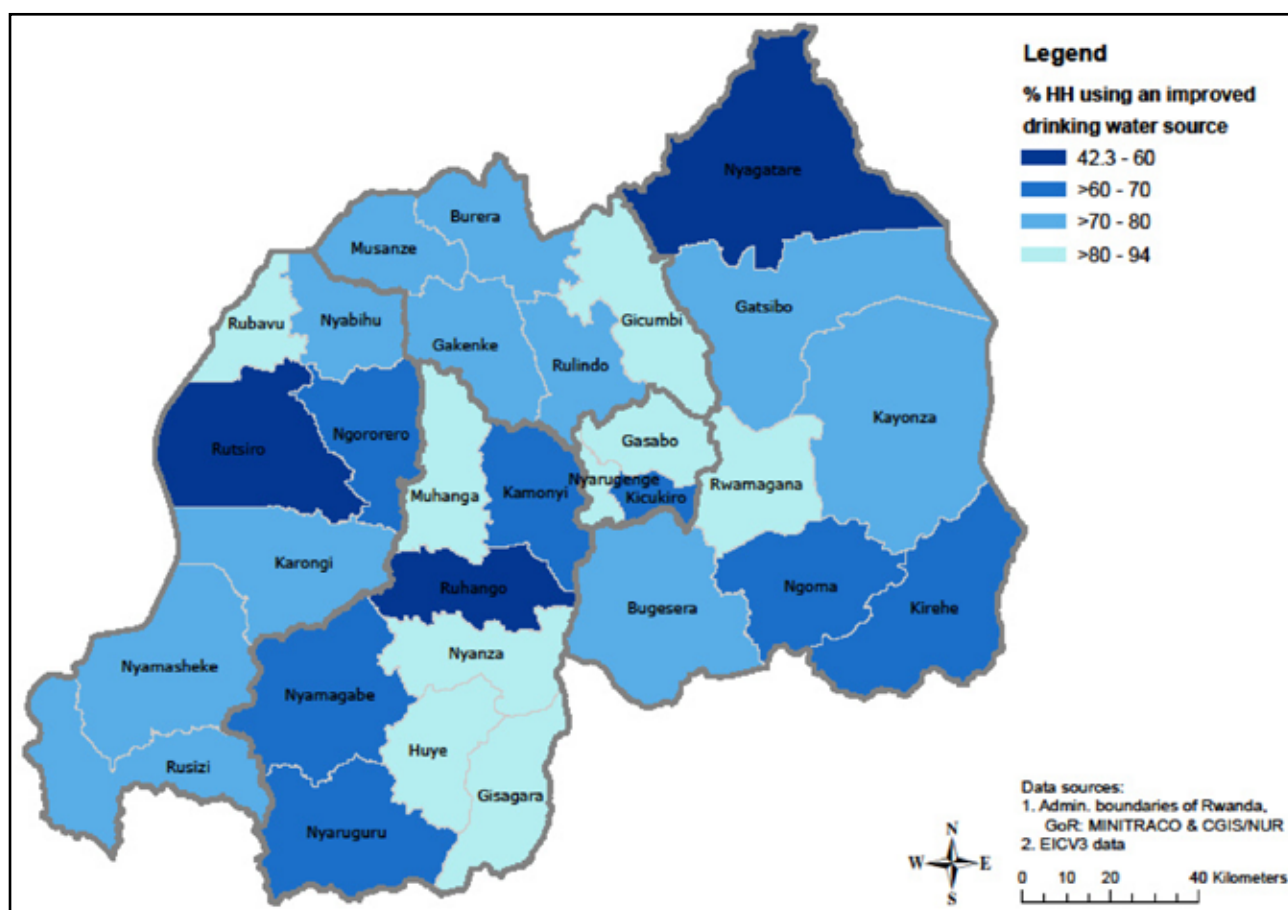
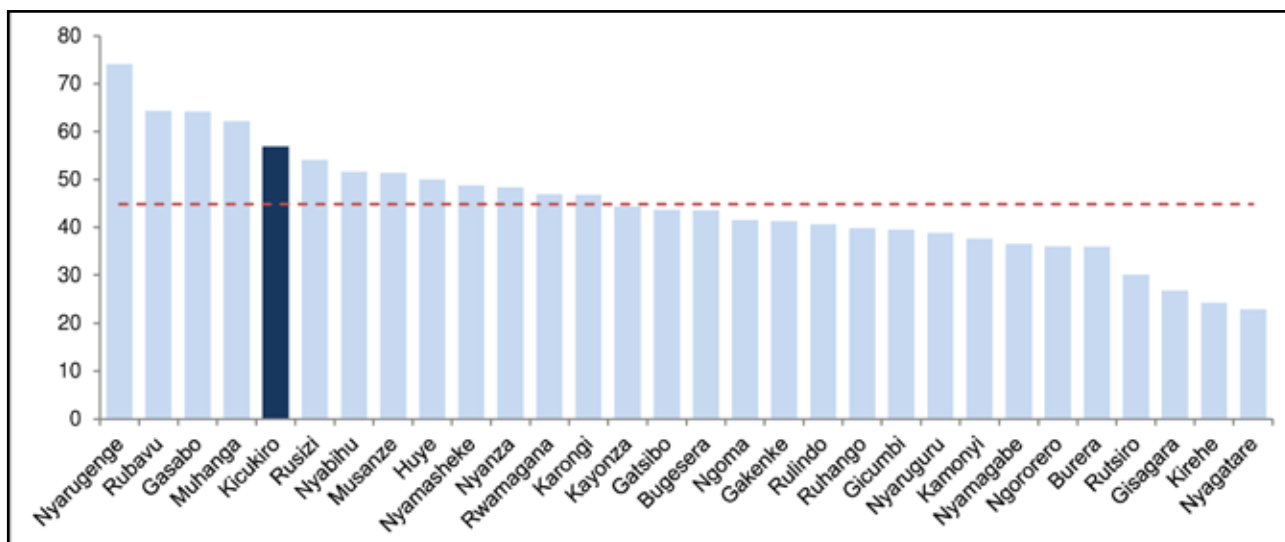


Figure 4.3 shows that 57% of households in Kicukiro district are within 15 minutes' walking distance of an improved water source. Kicukiro district ranks fifth after Nyarugenge (74.1%), Rubavu (64.3%), Gasabo (64.2%) and Muhanga (62.2%) districts. However, 6.8% of households in Kicukiro district still walk 30 minutes and above to reach an improved water source.

The mean time to an improved water source in Kicukiro district is 6.2 minutes, which is better than the national average (14.4 minutes).

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



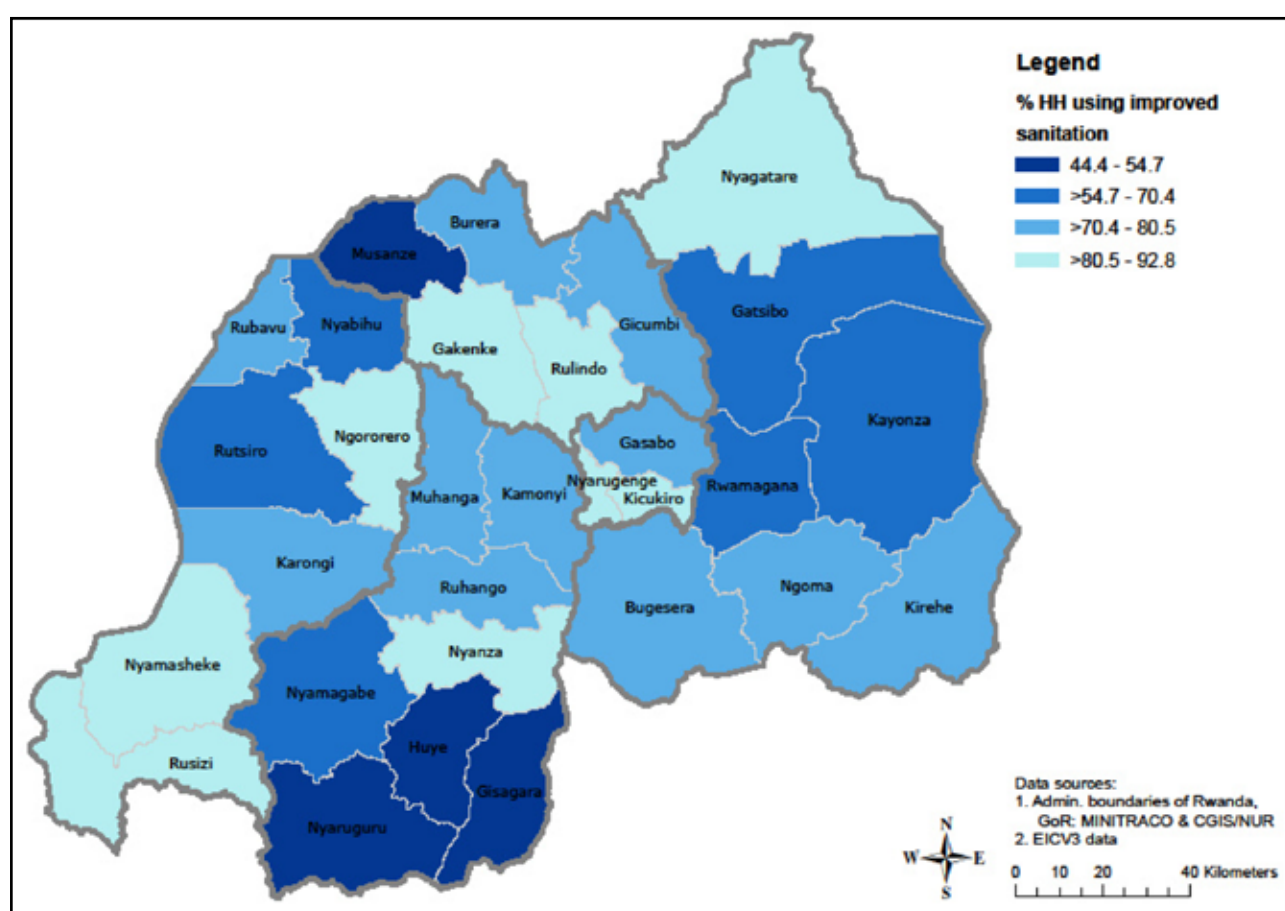
Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme defines an ‘improved sanitation facility’ as flush toilets and pit latrines with a floor slab.<sup>3</sup>

The map in Figure 4.4 below presents the percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities by district. It shows that Kicukiro district has 89% 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 Kicukiro district has achieved and even surpassed this target by 22 percentage points, 14 percentage points more than the national average level of achievement.

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



3 <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 informal neighbourhoods.<sup>4</sup>

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 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;

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4 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.

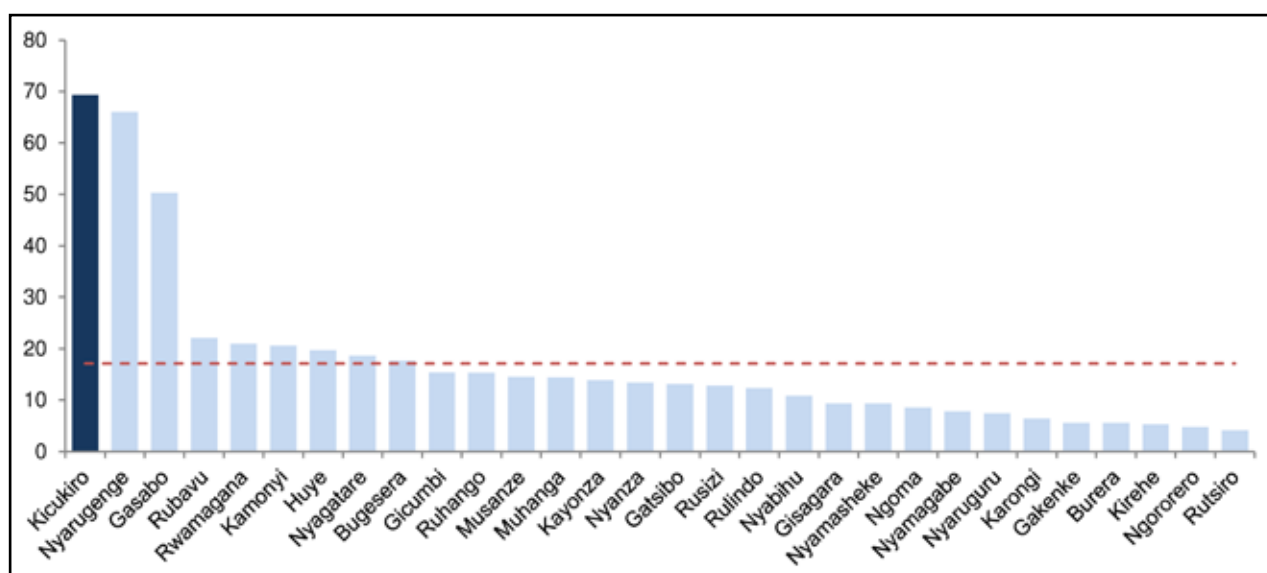
Energy is regarded as a key requirement for the development of the national economy and essential to the development of industries and businesses, as well as to the delivery of high-quality services from social institutions such as health facilities, schools and administrative offices.

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.<sup>5</sup>

#### 4.2.1 Dwelling characteristics

Figure 4.5 presents the construction material used for flooring by district. It shows that Kicukiro district is the first district in terms of cement flooring being the most commonly used material with 69.3%. Beaten earth comes second with 25%. Half of urban households have cement flooring, but at national level the average is only 17.1%.

Figure 4.5 Percentage of households with cement floor, by district



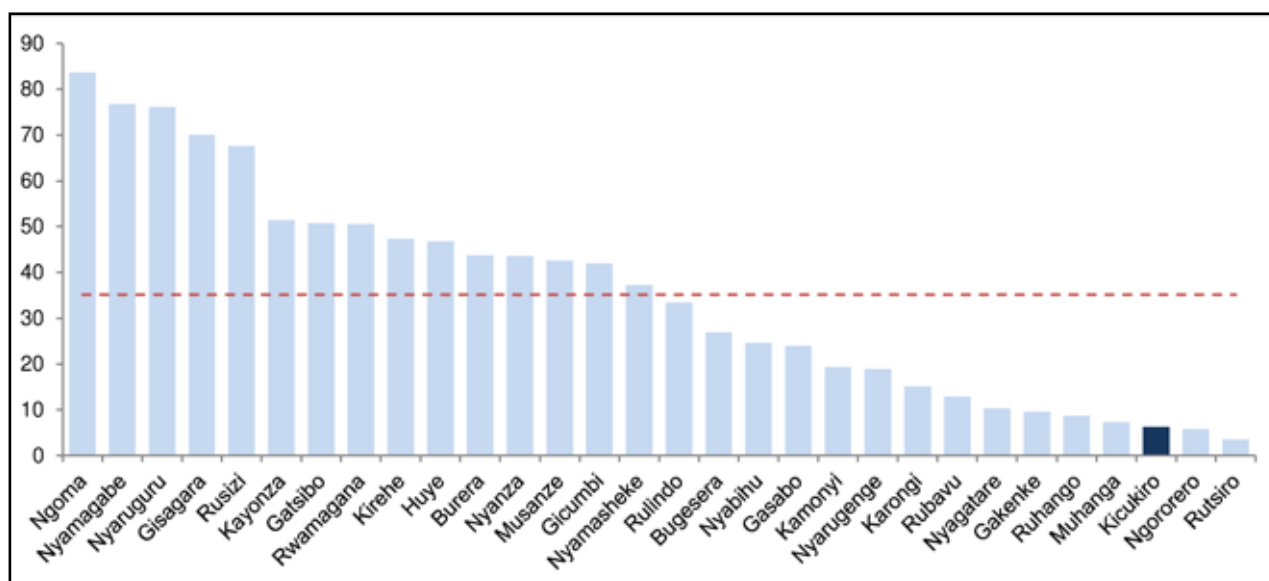
Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

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

Figure 4.6 below presents the percentage of households with mud-covered tree trunks as 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 Kicukiro district, only 6% of households use mud-covered tree trunks as wall material; mud bricks covered with cement is the most commonly used with 66%. At national level, 35.2% of households have mud-covered tree trunks as wall material; in urban areas this represents only 17.1% and 38.3% in rural areas.

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



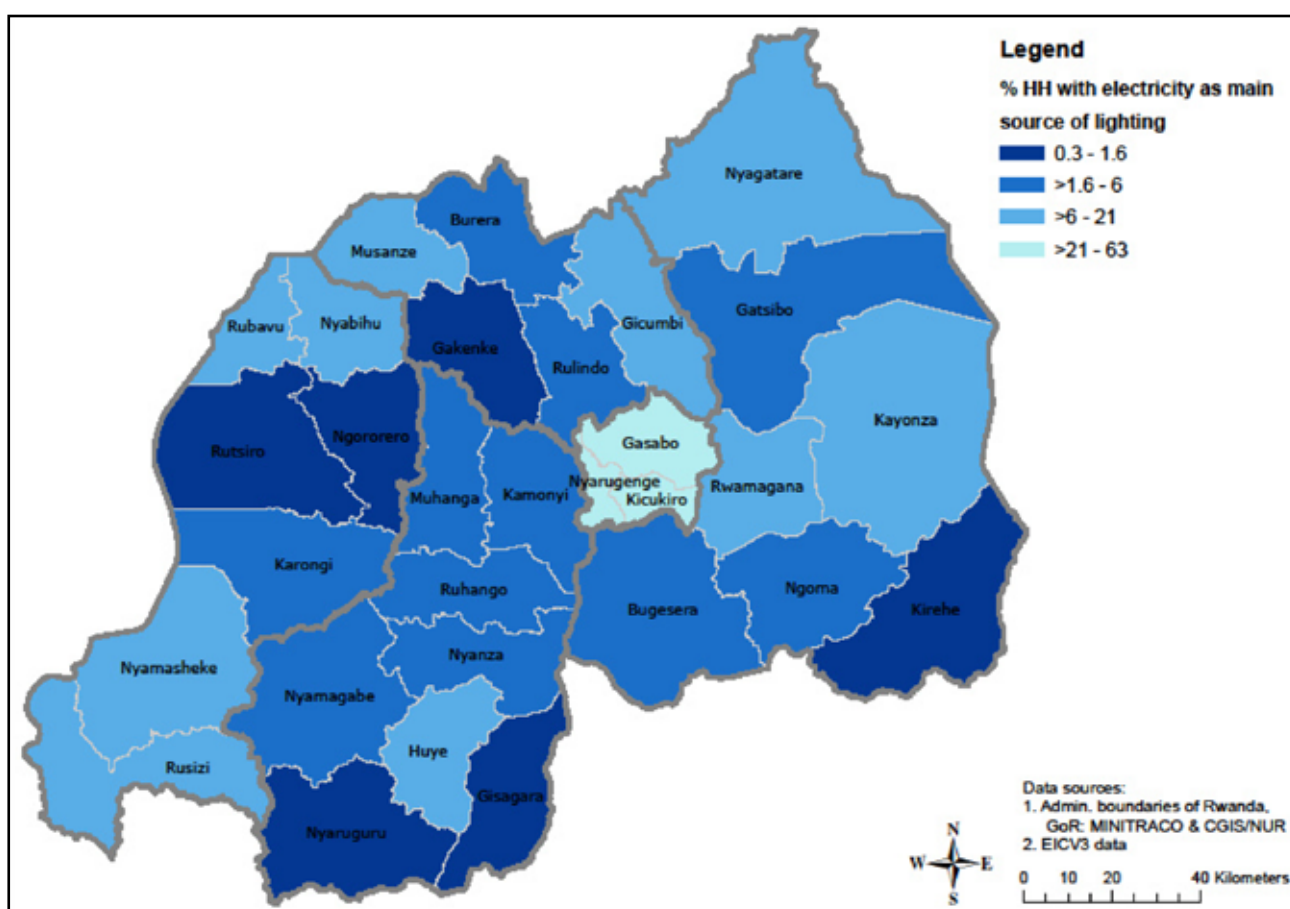
Source: EICV3. Note: Horizontal line represents national average.

### 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 main source of lighting by district. In Kicukiro district, 63% of households use electricity as their main source of lighting, meaning that the district comes first among all districts. The urban area has 46.1% of households using electricity as the main source of lighting, compared with only 4.8% in rural areas and 10.8% at national level.

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.

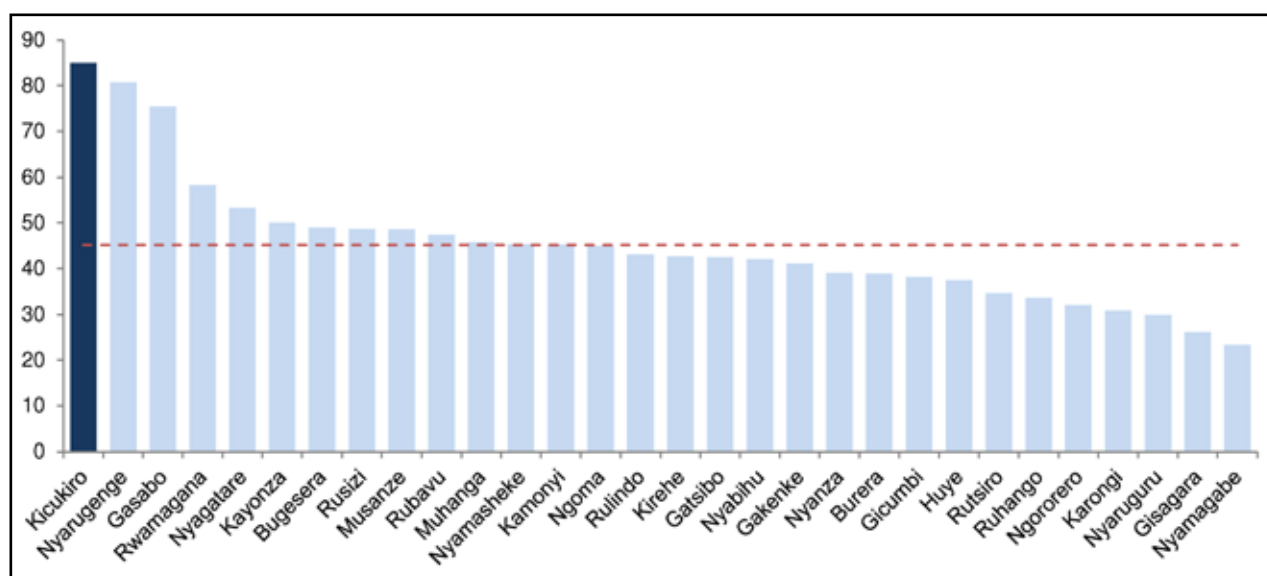
When the Vision 2020 was elaborated in 1998/99, the national consultative process stated: ‘Telecommunication coverage in Rwanda is very low. The communication policy will take advantage of the small size of the country, its high population density and the single local language to attract investors so 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.<sup>6</sup>

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 presents the percentage of households owning a mobile phone by district. It shows that Kicukiro district has 85% of households owning one or more mobile phones and is ranked first among all districts. In urban areas 71.5% of households own a mobile phone while in rural areas the figure is 40.6%; it is 45.2% country-wide.

Figure 4.8 Percentage of households owning mobile phone, by district



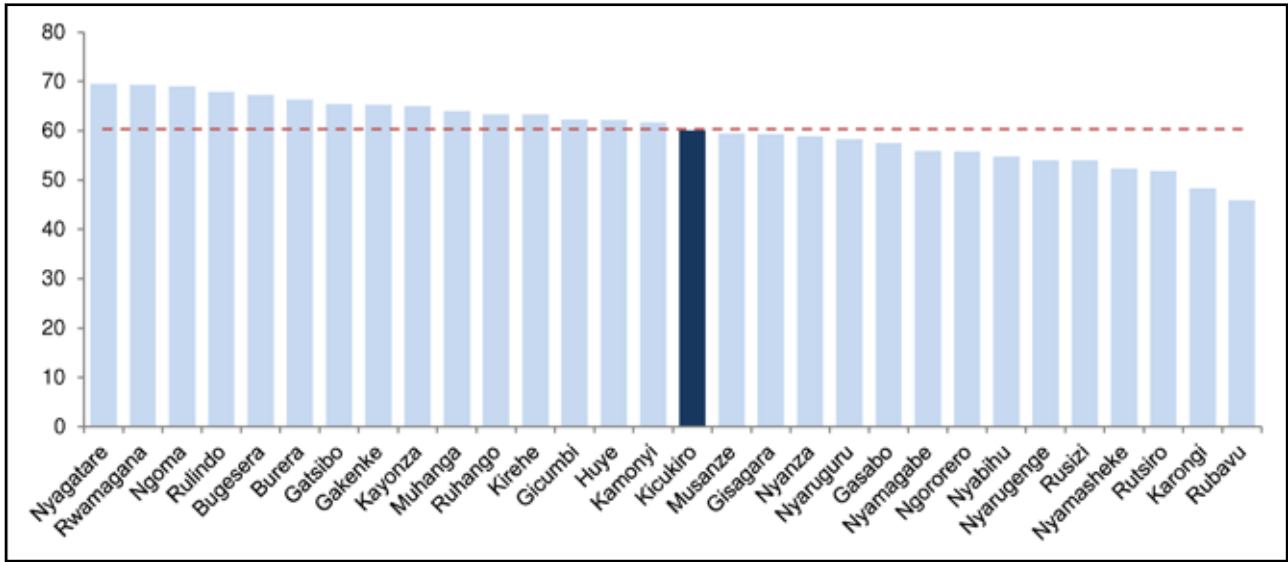
Source: EICV3.

6 ICT Sector EDPRS Self-Assessment Report, Ministry of Information and Communications Technology, December 2011.



Figure 4.9 below describes the percentage of households owning a radio by district. In Kicukiro district, 60% of households own a radio. The national average of households owning a radio is 60.3%, while in urban areas it is 57.7% and in rural areas 60.7%. The first ranked district for percentage of households owning a radio is Nyagatare district (69.5%).

Figure 4.9      **Percentage of households owning a 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/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 a primary school by district. The mean walking distance to a primary school in Kicukiro district is 16.5 minutes and 80.9% of households are between 0 and 29 minutes from a primary school, while 16% of households are between 30 and 59 minutes from a primary school.

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

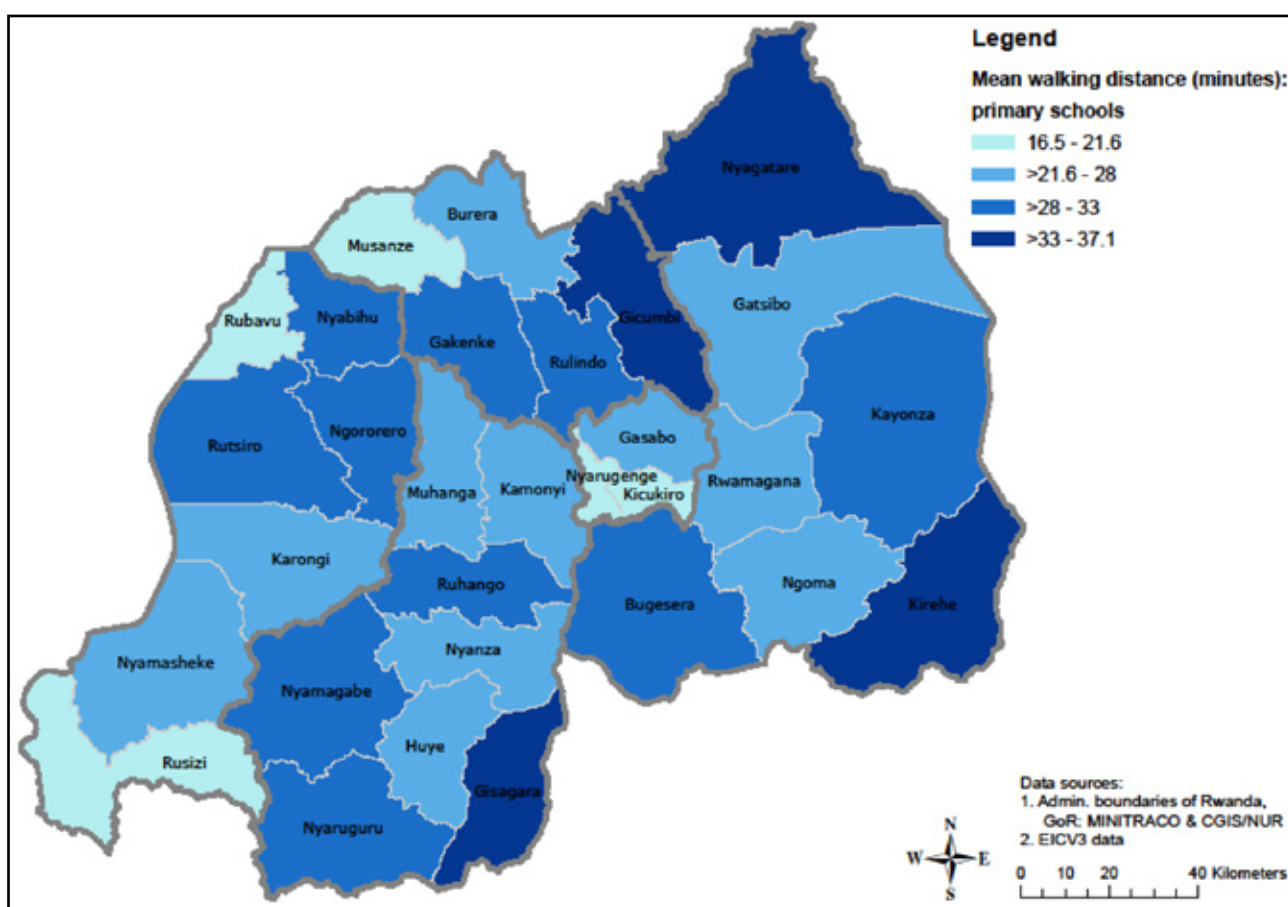
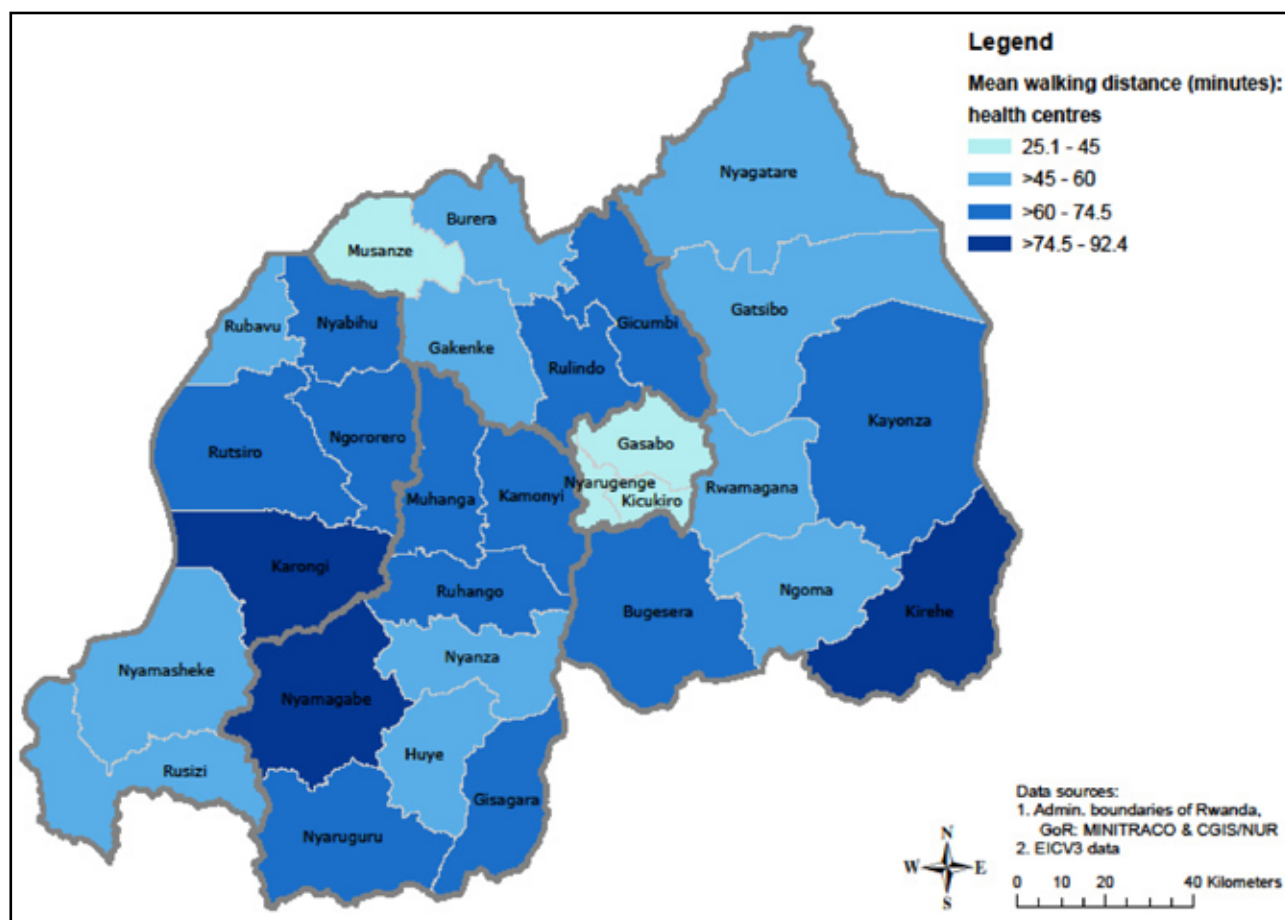


Figure 4.11 shows the mean walking distance to a health centre by district. In Kicukiro district, the mean walking distance to a health centre is 33.6 minutes and 80.6% of households walk for under an hour on average to reach a health centre.

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

When compared to urban areas, the mean walking distance to a health centre is lower in Kicukiro district.

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



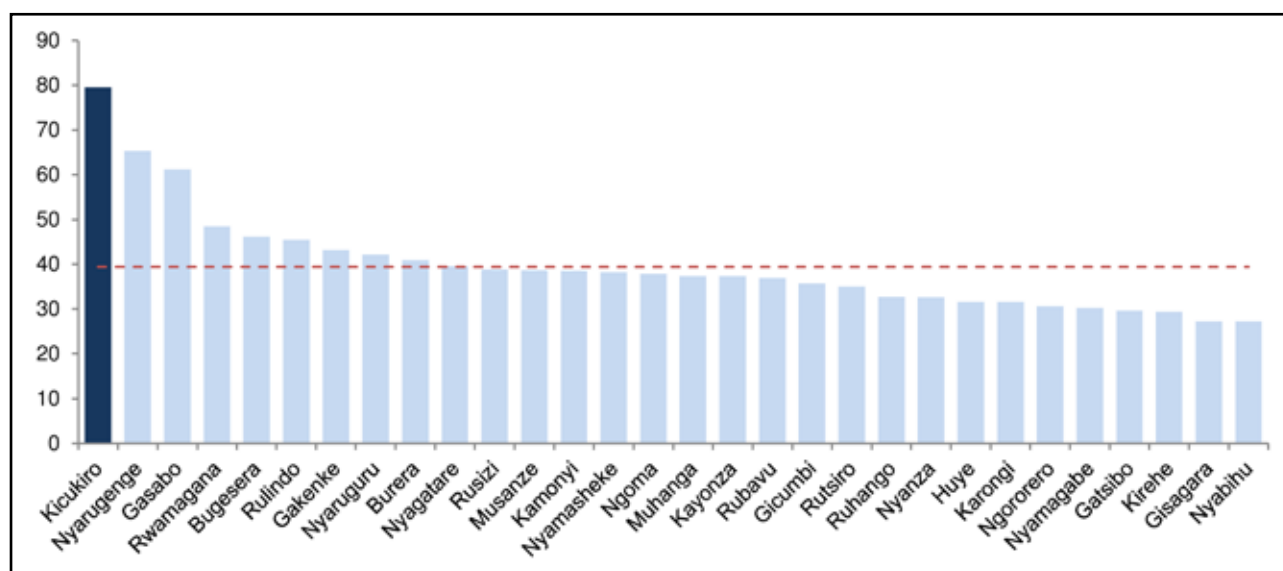
## 4.5 Use of financial services

Figure 4.12 presents the percentage of households with at least one saving account by district. It shows that, in Kicukiro district, 79.5% of households have at least one saving account, making this the leading district in percentage terms.

At national level, 39.4% of households have at least one saving account. At the sub-national level, 60.4% of urban households have at least a saving account and 35.8% in rural areas. Apart from Kigali City, which has the highest percentage of households with at least one saving account, other provinces vary between 33.8% and 40.1%.

Considering individuals aged 18 and above, the EICV3 shows that 21% of people in Rwanda have at least one savings account, with 37% for Kigali City residents as compared to 17% to 20% in the remaining provinces.

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.

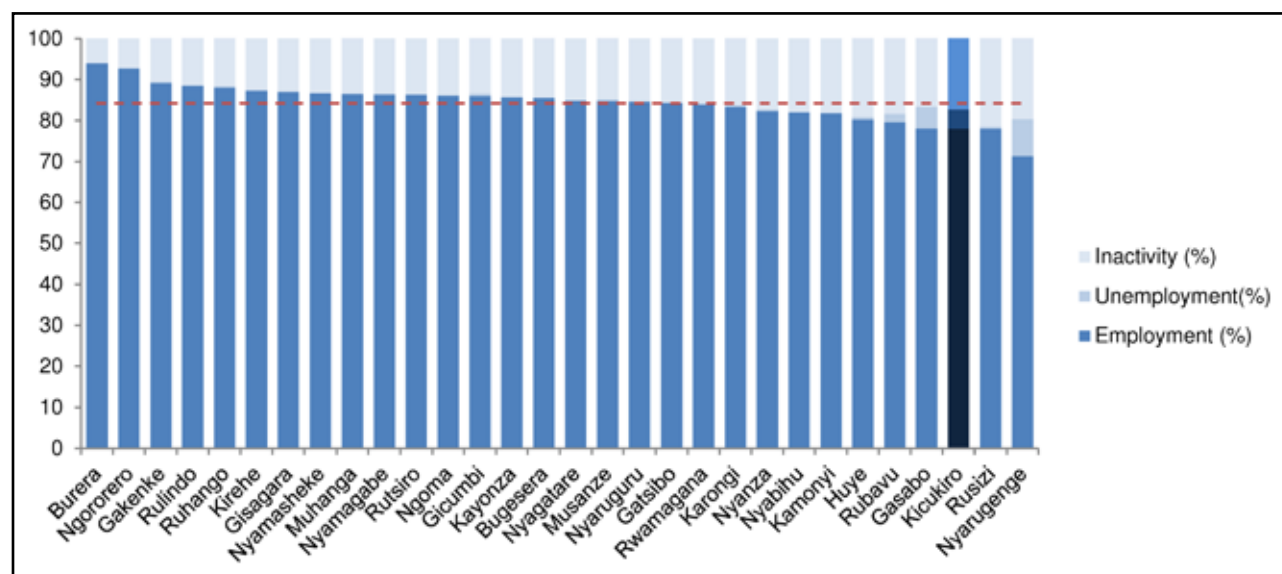
The formal International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment is those people who work under one hour per week but are actively seeking work and able to start immediately. In many low-income countries that do not have social safety nets, formal unemployment is quite low because it is 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.

The overall employment rate in Kicukiro district is 78% of the resident population aged 16 years and above; the unemployment rate is 4.7% and the economic inactivity rate is 18.3%. As shown in Figure 5.1, Kicukiro district is ranked third last after Nyarugenge district (71.3%) and Rusizi district (78%).

The national average employment rate is 84%, the unemployment rate is 0.9% and the economic inactivity rate is 15%.

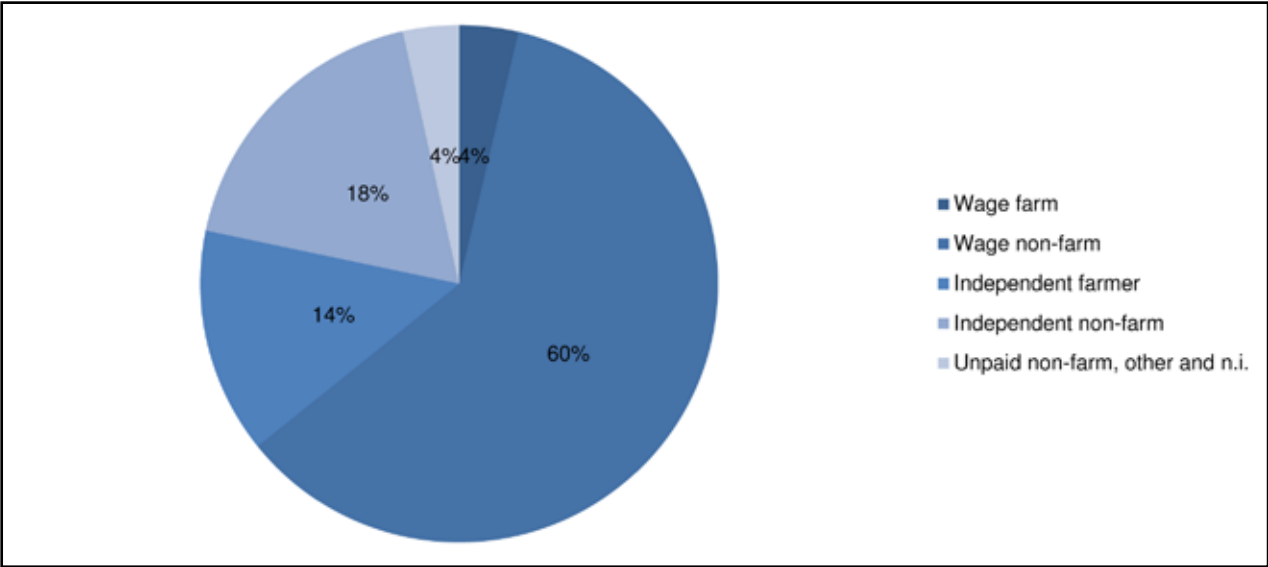
**Figure 5.1 Economic activity: Employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity among persons aged 16 and above (usual), by district**



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 Kicukiro district. It shows that most people aged 16 years and above in Kicukiro have waged non-farm work as their main job (60%). This is followed by independent non-farm work with 18%, then independent farm work with 14%.

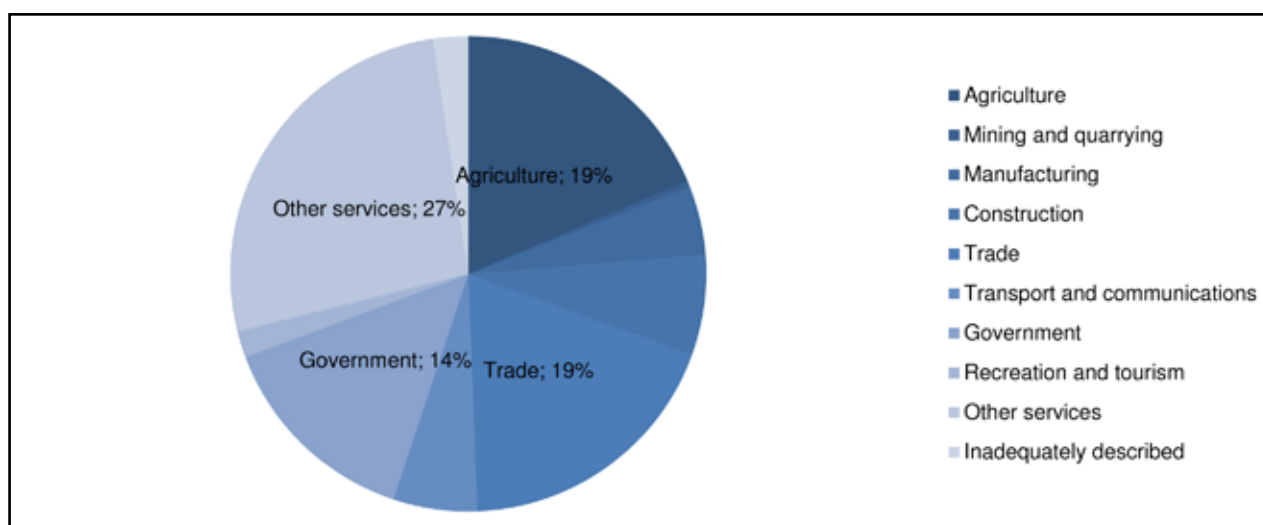
Figure 5.2      **Employment types (usual main job) in Kicukiro**



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

Figure 5.3 below describes the industry of usual main jobs in Kicukiro district. It shows that ‘other services’, including utilities and financial services, is the main industry for 26.5% of the population aged 16 and above, followed by trade (18.9%), agriculture (18.6%) and government services (14.2%).

**Figure 5.3 Industry of usual main jobs in Kicukiro**



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

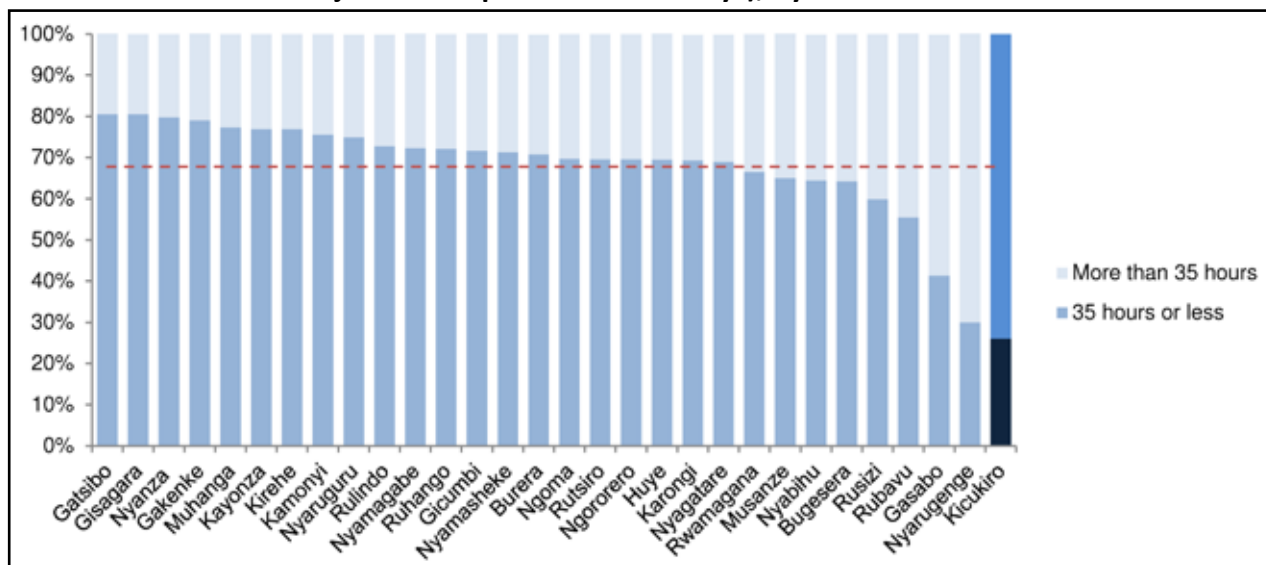
Figure 5.4 below presents the percentage of underemployed people – meaning the percentage of working people that worked 35 hours or fewer in all their jobs in the previous seven days – by district. Taking all the jobs that people did in the seven days before the survey we can start to understand underemployment. 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 are 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.

Figure 5.4 shows that in Kicukiro district, 26% of adults worked 35 hours or fewer in all their jobs in the previous seven days of survey data collection and are therefore classified as underemployed.

Figure 5.4 **Underemployment (percentage of working people who 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.

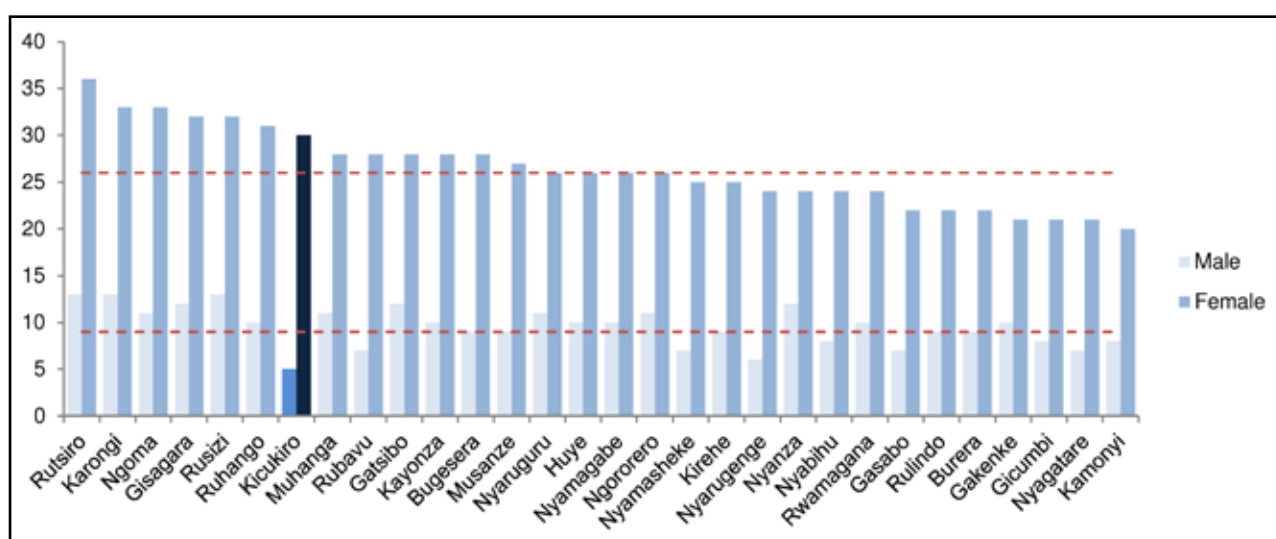
Figure 5.5 presents the median number of hours spent in the last seven days on domestic duties by men and women by district. All persons were asked how many hours they spent on domestic duties. Fetching water, fodder and firewood are officially classed as economic activity according to the ILO.

In Kicukiro district, the median number of hours spent on all domestic duties in the last seven days prior to the survey, by all persons 16 and above, including working and non-working persons, is 19 hours where males spent five hours and females 30 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.

Kicukiro district has the same median number of hours spent on domestic duties as the national average.



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 dowries and sales of assets and land are excluded.

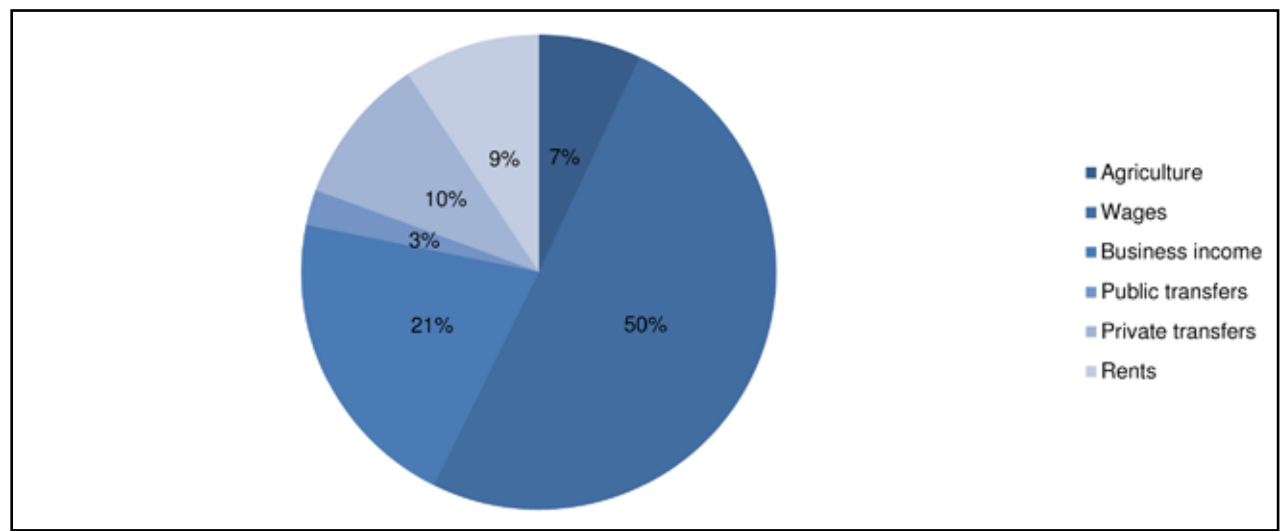
All income values are in real terms, with the price index equal to 100 in January 2011. The price deflator used here to express values in real terms is the same one that was used in the poverty analysis. The price index is

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 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 Kicukiro district. It shows that the half of household income is driven by wage income (50%), followed by business income (21%) and private transfer income (10%). The smallest contributor to household income in Kicukiro district is public transfers, making up 2.4% of income. Rental income (9%) is greater than agriculture income (7%) in Kicukiro district.

Figure 5.6      **Household income shares in Kicukiro**



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.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup> 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).

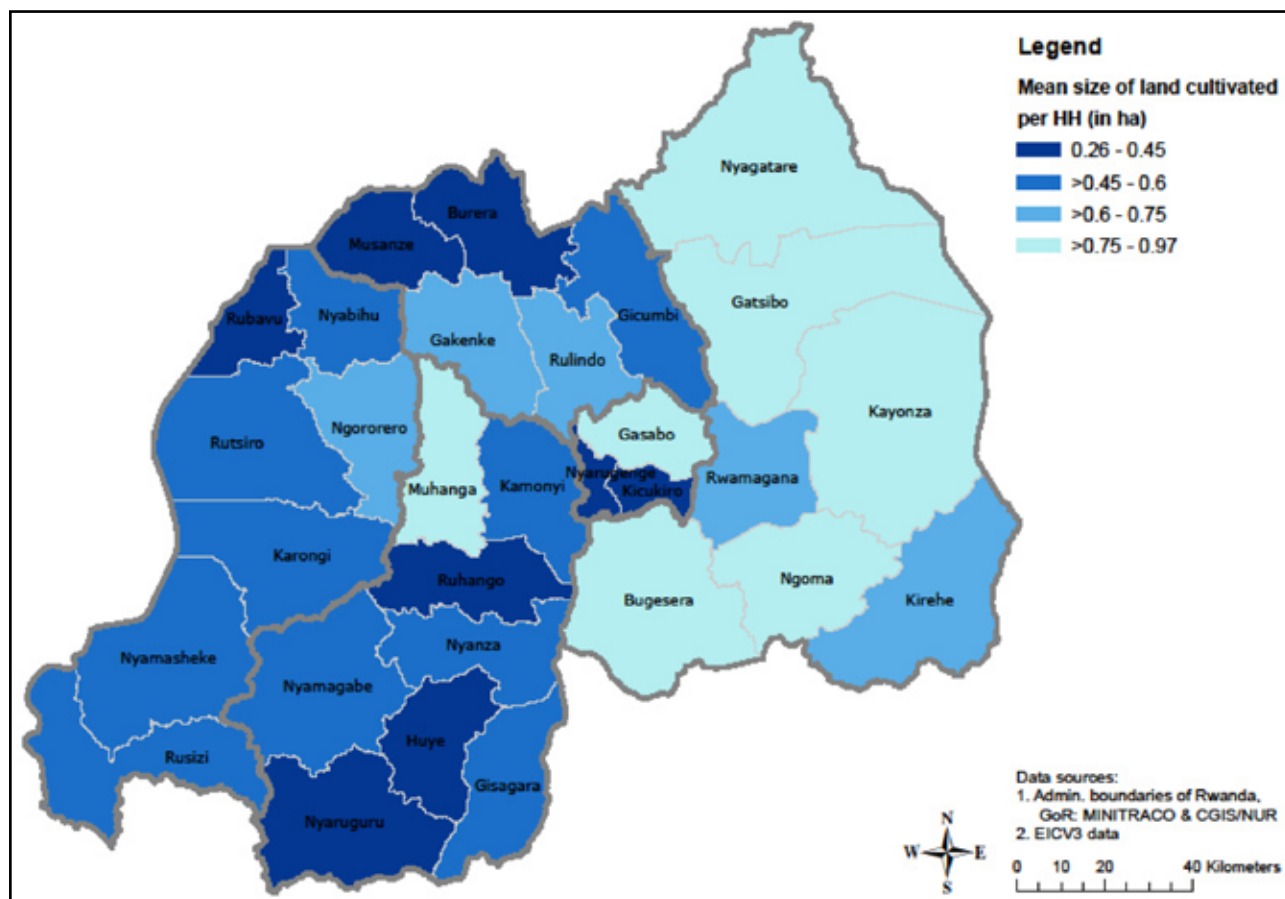
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<sup>7</sup> Rwanda State of Environment and Outlook, REMA/UNEP, 2009.

<sup>8</sup> 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 presents the mean size of land cultivated per household (in ha), by district. For Kicukiro district, the mean size of land cultivated per household is 0.36 ha, which is below the national average (0.59), rural average (0.6) and urban average (0.46). Kicukiro district also has 90.8% of cultivating farming under 0.9 ha of land.<sup>9</sup> This is unsurprising as Kicukiro is an urban district in Kigali City.

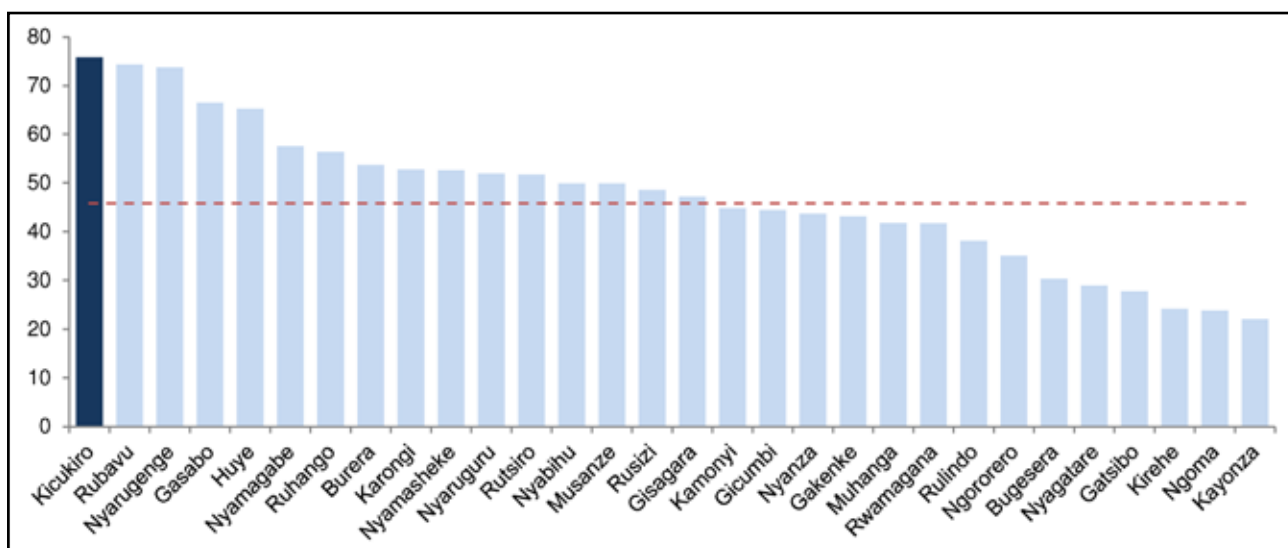
Figure 6.1 **Map: Mean size of land cultivated per household (ha), by district**



<sup>9</sup> The Food and Agriculture Organisation estimates that on average a Rwandan household requires at least 0.9ha 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 75.8% in Kicukiro district. This is higher than the urban average of 67.3% as well as the national average (45.8%). This situation may be due to the fact that Kicukiro is an urban district in Kigali City.

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.

The map presented in Figure 6.3 below shows the proportion of households that have been exposed to the Land Tenure Regularisation (LTR) programme by district. It shows that Kicukiro district has only 47% of households that have been exposed to LTR programme, which is lower than the country-wide on average (54%).

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

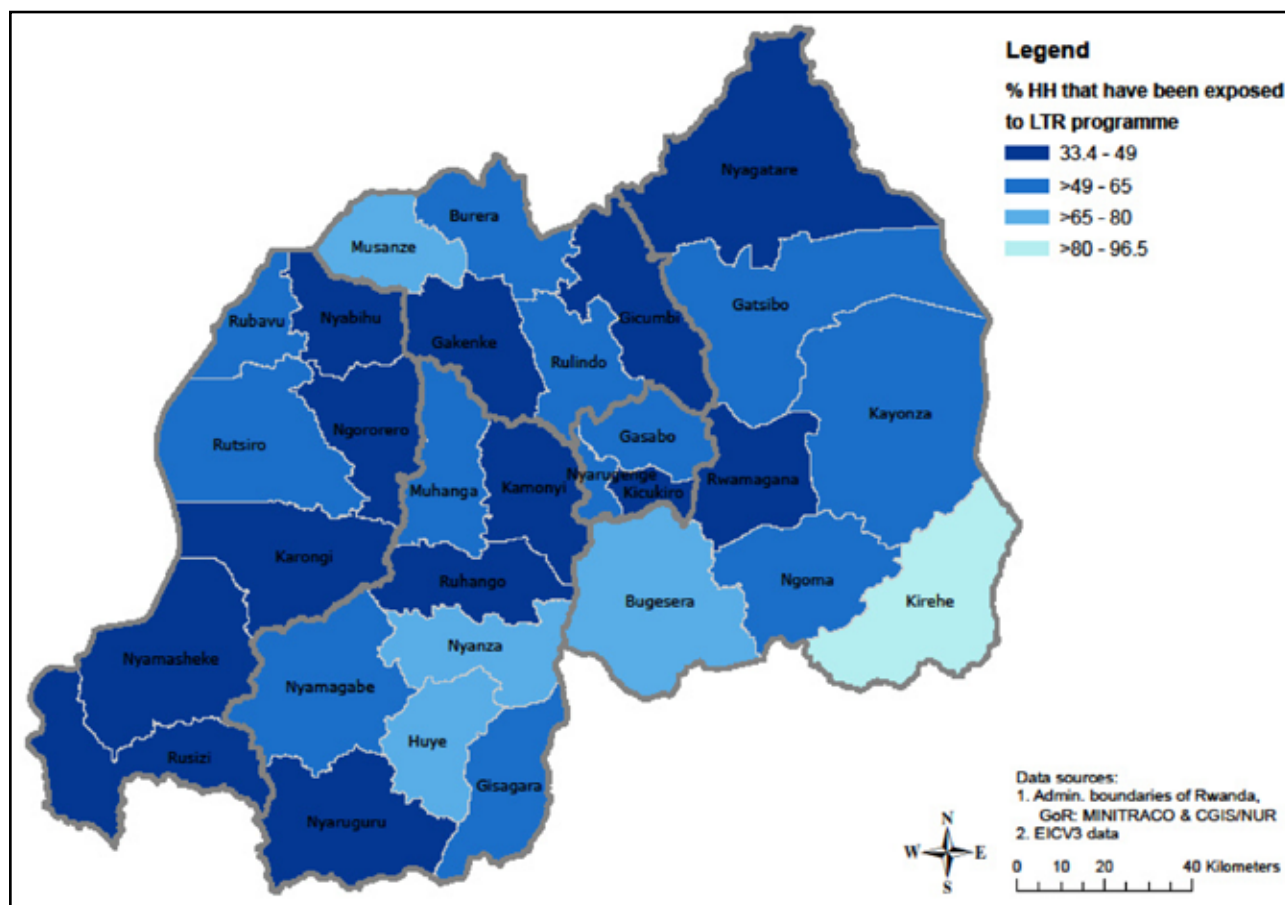


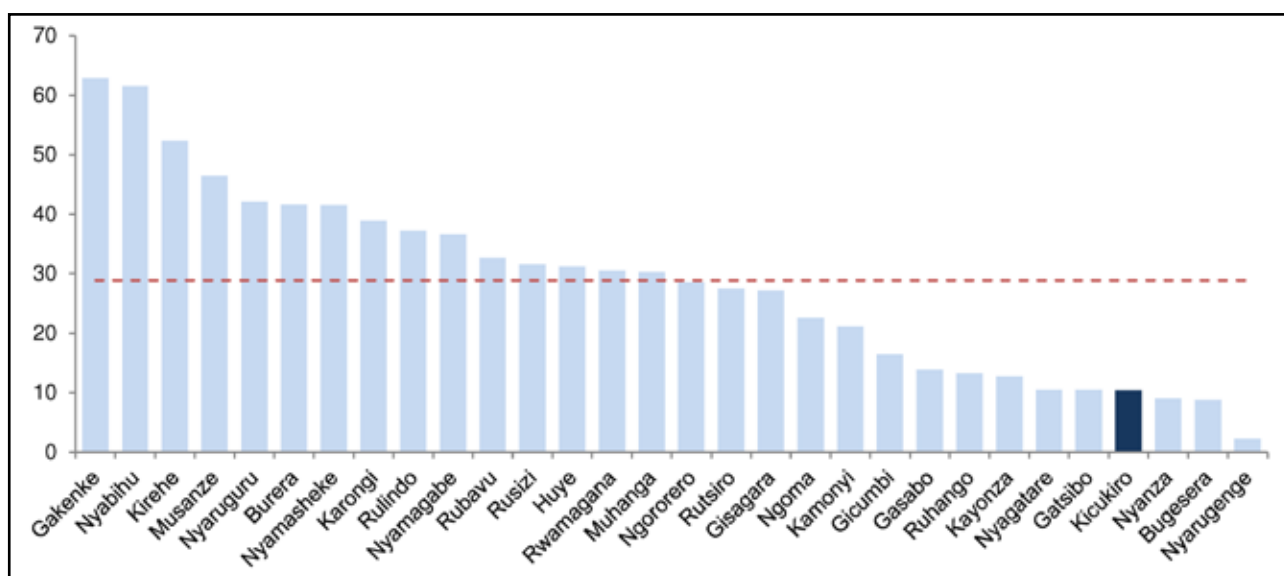




Figure 6.5 presents the percentage of agricultural households incurring expenditure on chemical fertiliser by district.

The percentage of agricultural households incurring expenditure on chemical fertiliser in Kicukiro district is 10.4%. The national average is around 29% with Gakenke district incurring the highest (63%) percentage and Nyarugenge district incurring the lowest of all districts.

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



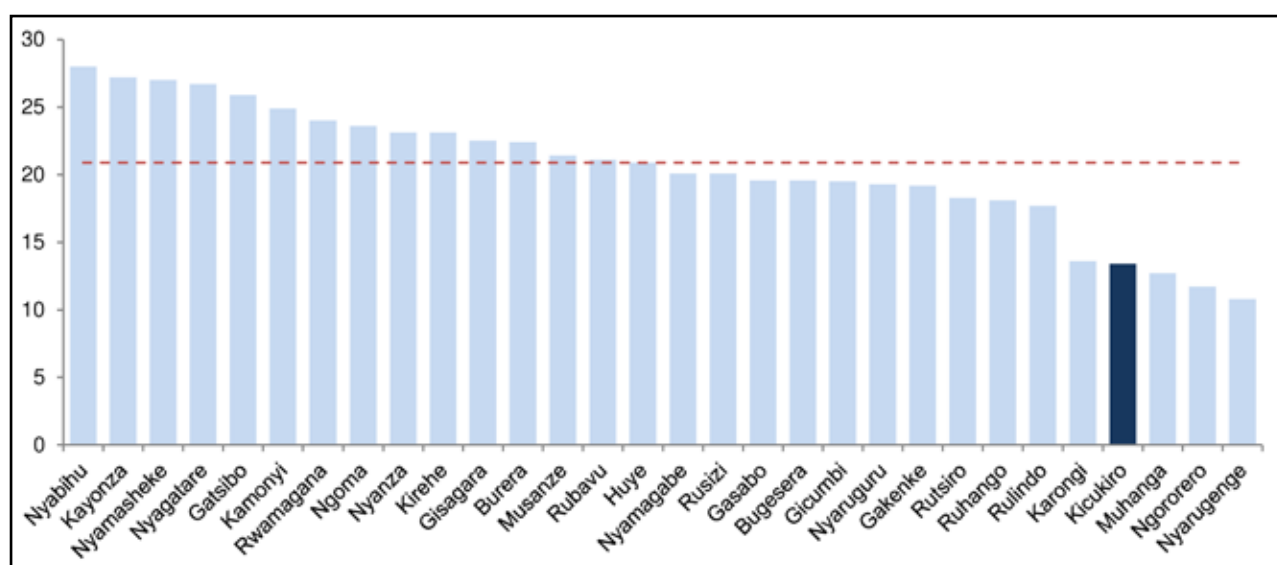
Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all households cultivating land for crop production. Horizontal line represents national average.

### 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 13.4% in Kicukiro district. It is 20.9% at national level and around 20% in all other provinces outside Kigali City. It is the highest in Nyabihu district (28%) and lowest in Nyarugenge district (10.8%).

The mean share of harvest sold for fruit and vegetable is slightly lower than that of staple crops in Kicukiro district, a pattern that remains the same at national, urban and rural areas levels.

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.

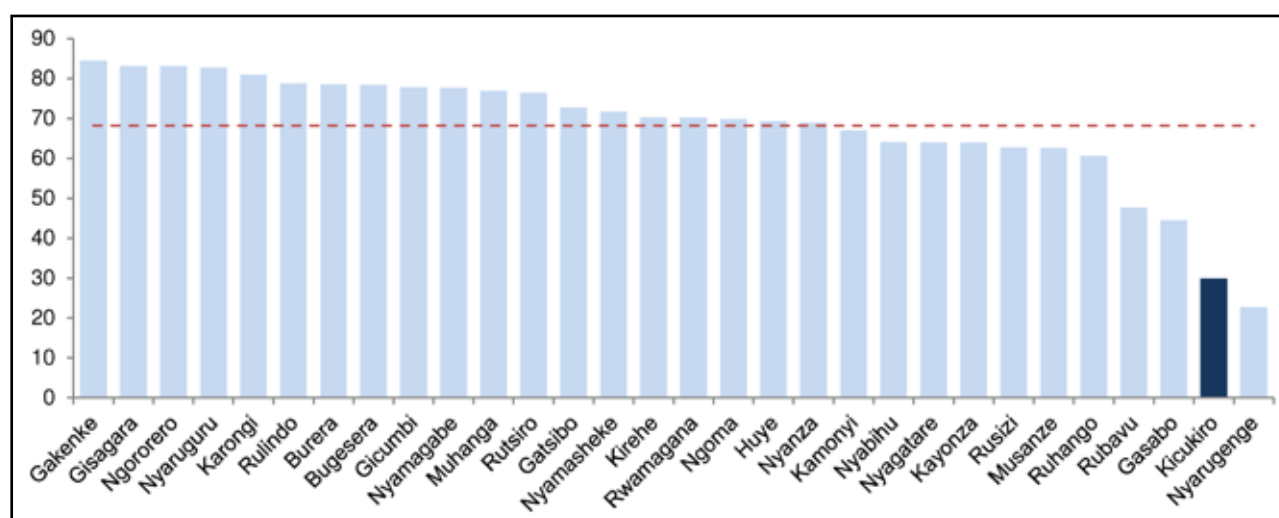
## 6.4 Livestock

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 only 30% of all households in Kicukiro district raised some type of livestock.

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)’.<sup>10</sup>

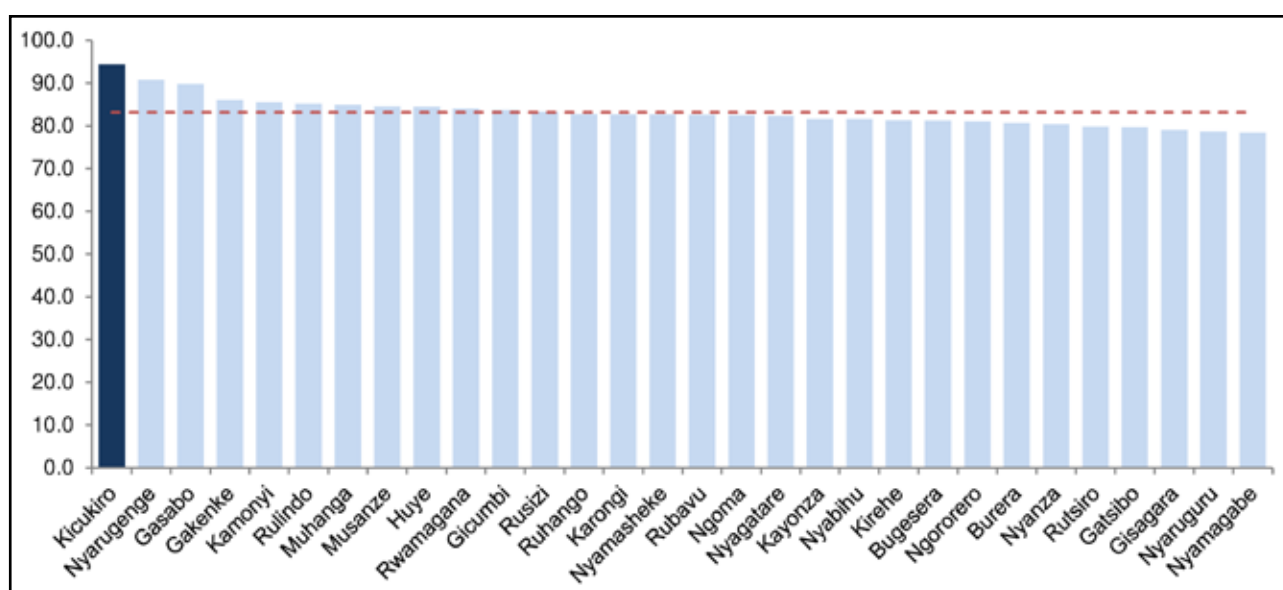
Although education is this section’s general theme, it focuses essentially on access to education rather than other areas of interest such as pupil/student performance and the quality of services delivered by the education system in Rwanda. This is because the EICV3 survey did not collect the data necessary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

### 7.1 Schooling and literacy

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

It shows that Kicukiro district is ranked first with 94.4% of individuals aged six and above having ever attended school. 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**

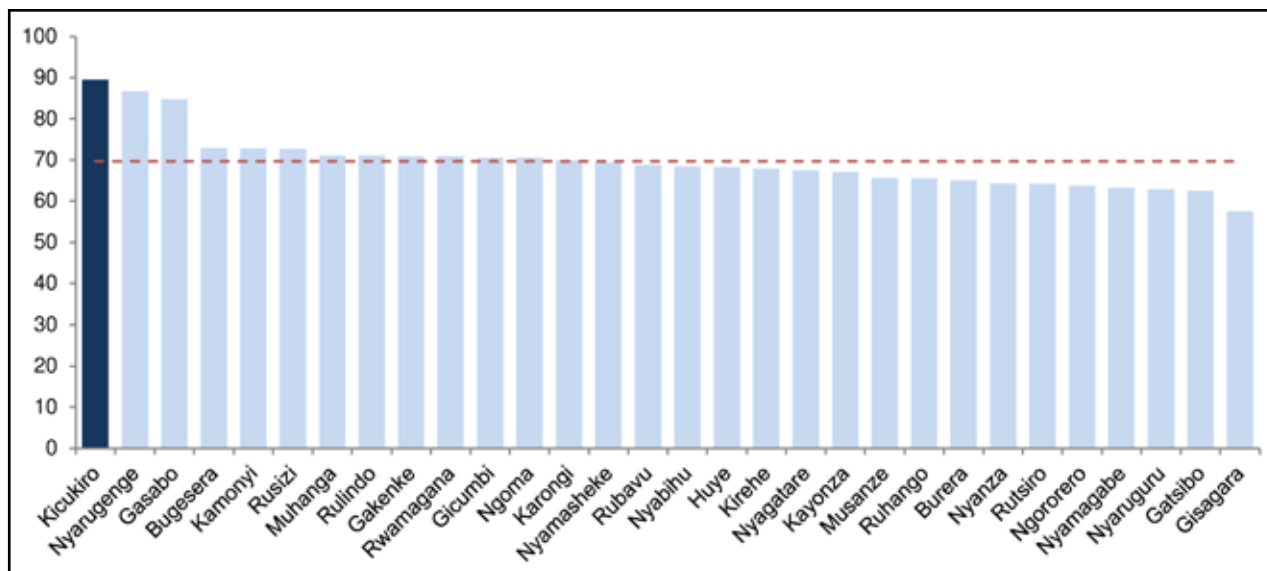


Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons aged six and above. Horizontal line represents national average.

Figure 7.2 shows that Kicukiro district is ranked first in literacy among all districts with a literacy rate of 89.5% among the population aged 15 and above, followed by Nyarugenge district (86.7%) and Gasabo district (84.8%). Other districts range from 56.5% (Gisagara) to 72.9% (Bugesera).

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

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



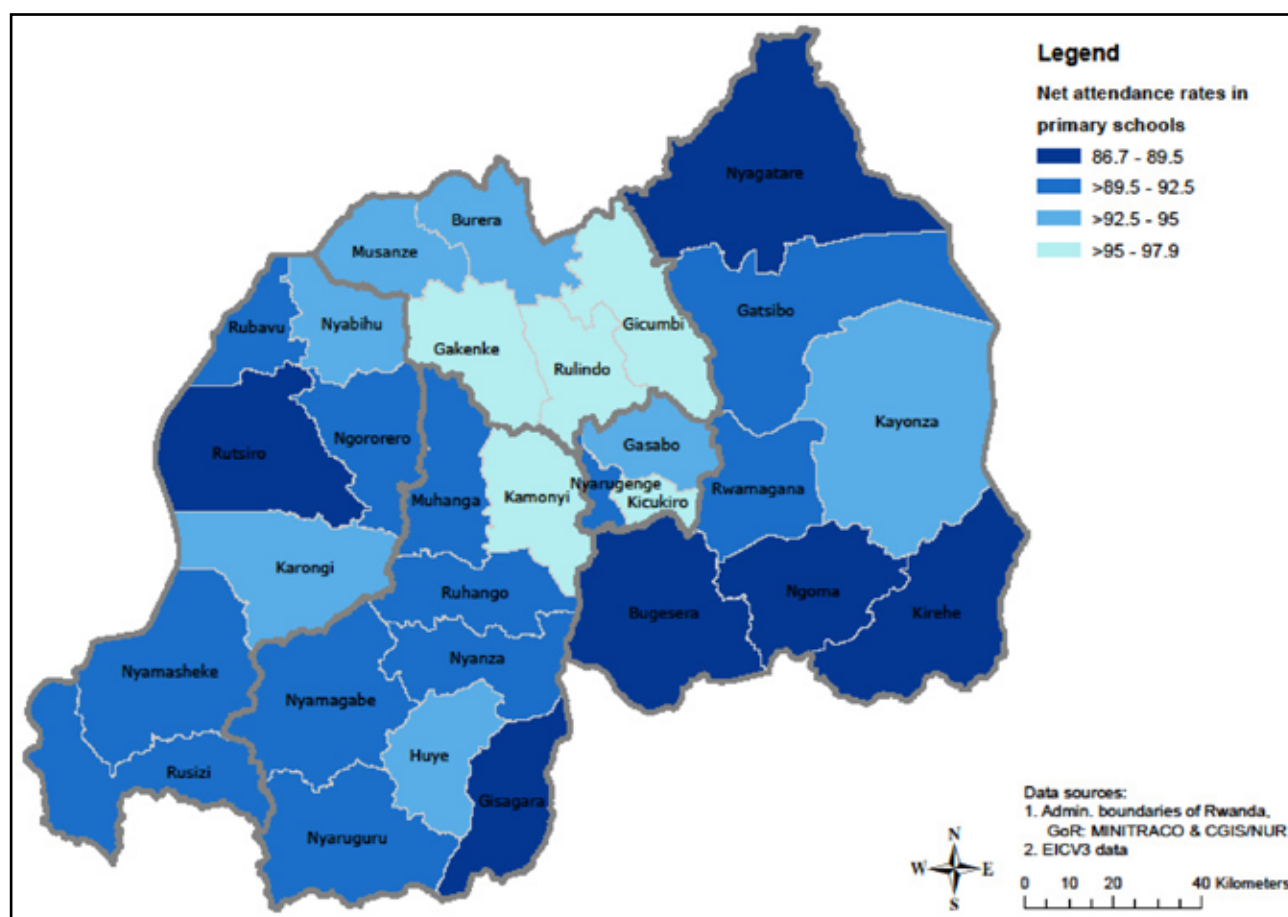
Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons 15 and above. Horizontal line represents national average.

## 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'.<sup>11</sup>

Figure 7.3 below presents the net attendance rates (NARs) in primary school, by district. The NAR in primary school for Kicukiro district is 95.3%. This is above the national average of 91.7%, urban (93.3%) and rural (91.5%) areas, and Kigali City (94.1%).

Figure 7.3 Map: NARs in primary school, by district

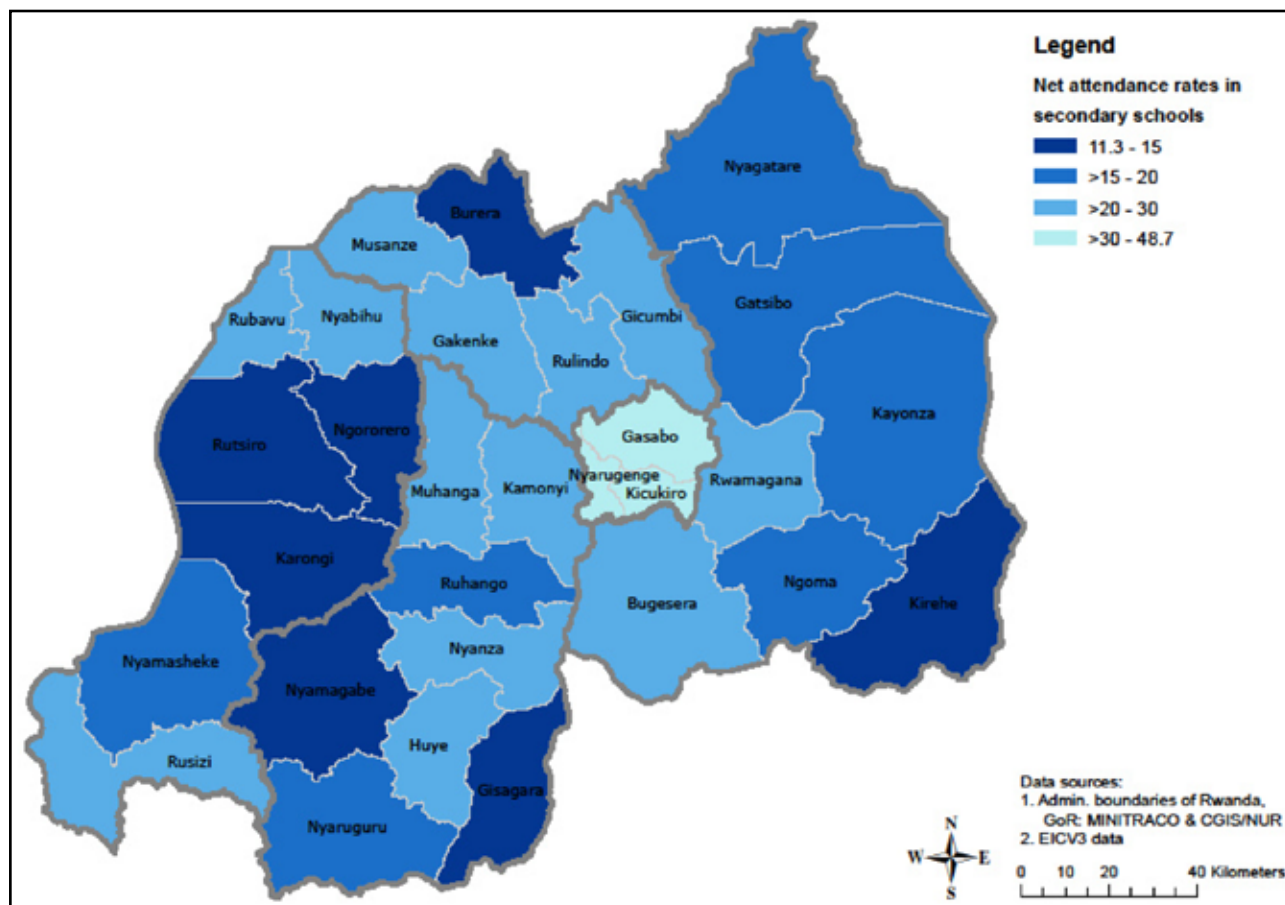


11 Nine-Year Basic Education Implementation – Fast Track Strategies, p. 3, MINEDUC, November 2008.

The map presented in Figure 7.4 below presents NAR in secondary school by district. It shows that Kicukiro district is ranked among the three first districts within highest NAR in secondary school.

Across all Kicukiro district, the NAR in secondary school is 48.7% – the highest of all districts – and above the national average of around 21%, rural areas (18.2%) and urban areas (37.4%).

Figure 7.4      **Map: NARs in secondary school, by district**

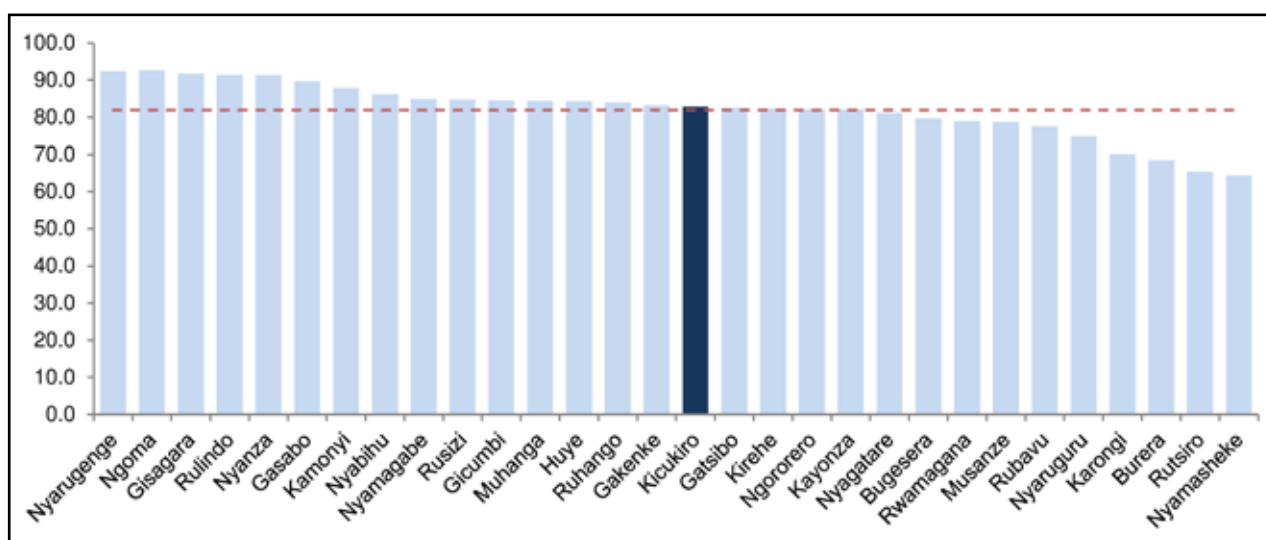


The EICV3 survey asked users of all levels of the education system questions about their satisfaction with the education services received. Although on a self-perceived basis, these questions allow for a review of the progress observed in the level of satisfaction of users.

Figure 7.5 below presents these results by district. Across all Kicukiro district, 82.9% of the users of education services in 2010–11 were satisfied with these services. This indicator is below the averages for the Nyarugenge (92.4%) and Gasabo (89.7%) districts of Kigali City, although it is above the national level of user satisfaction (81.9%).

The EICV3 results show that satisfaction is lower among users in rural areas (80.9%) than those 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.



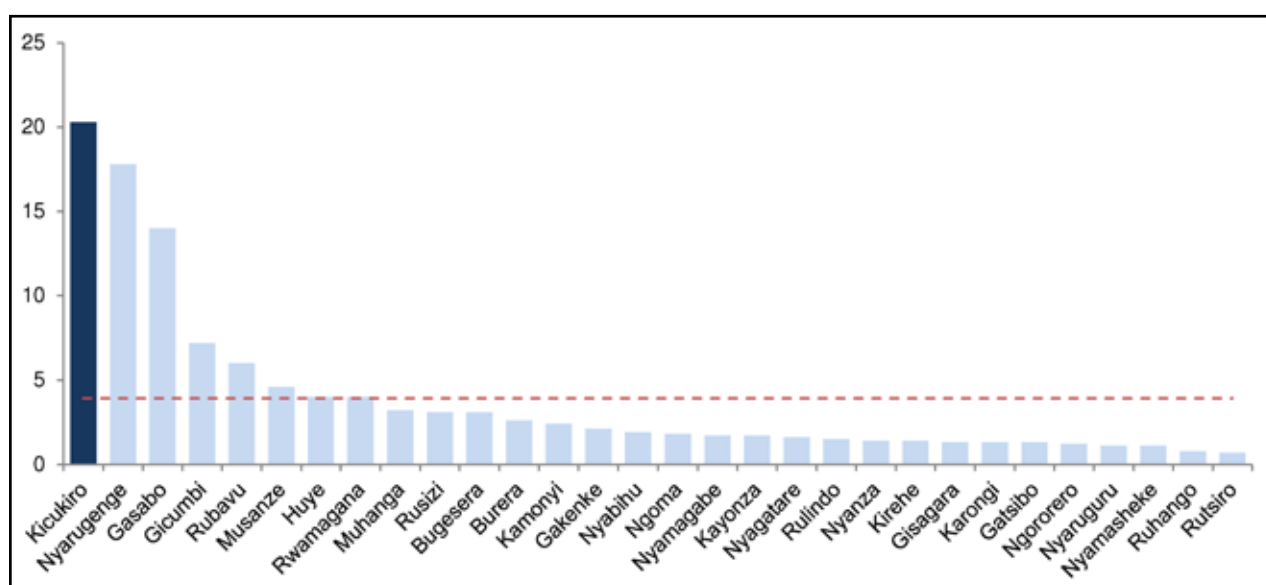
### 7.3 ICT education

Figure 7.6 presents the 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 20.3% of the population aged six and above in Kicukiro district has used a computer before and would feel confident using one again, which ranks Kicukiro district first in computer literacy among all the districts.

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.

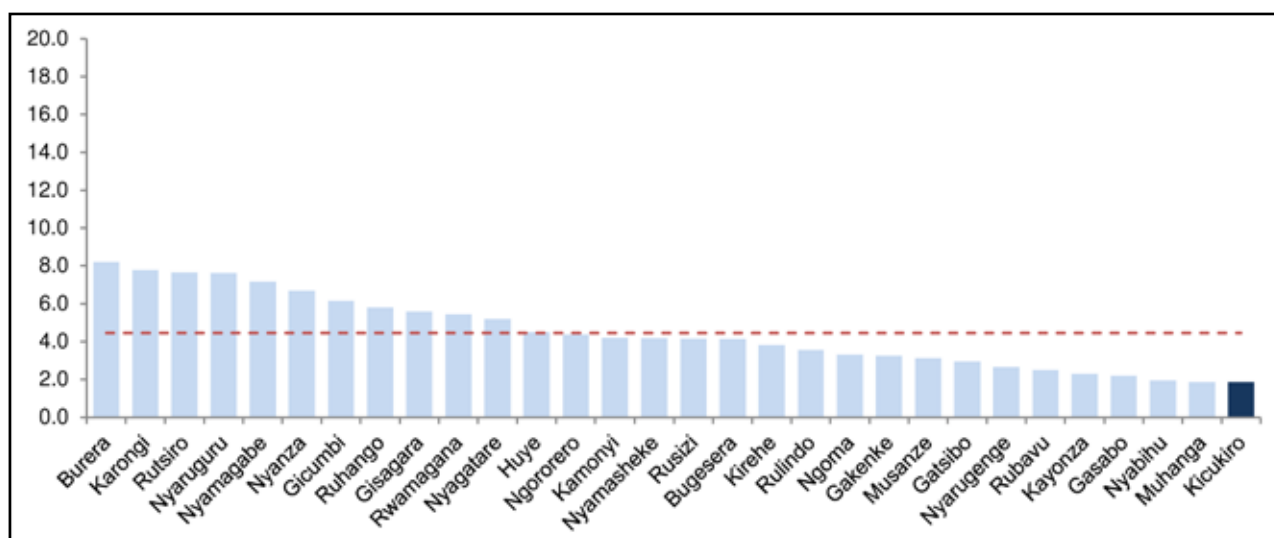
The government delivers a core set of social protection programmes through the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), supported by a number of complementary initiatives delivered by other ministries.

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.

Figure 8.1 presents the percentage distribution of persons with a major disability, by district. It shows that Kicukiro district has the lowest percentage of people with a major disability (1.9%). This percentage is far below the national average of 4.5%, as well as the average for Kigali City (2.3%). The district with the most people with a major disability is Burera, with 8.2%.

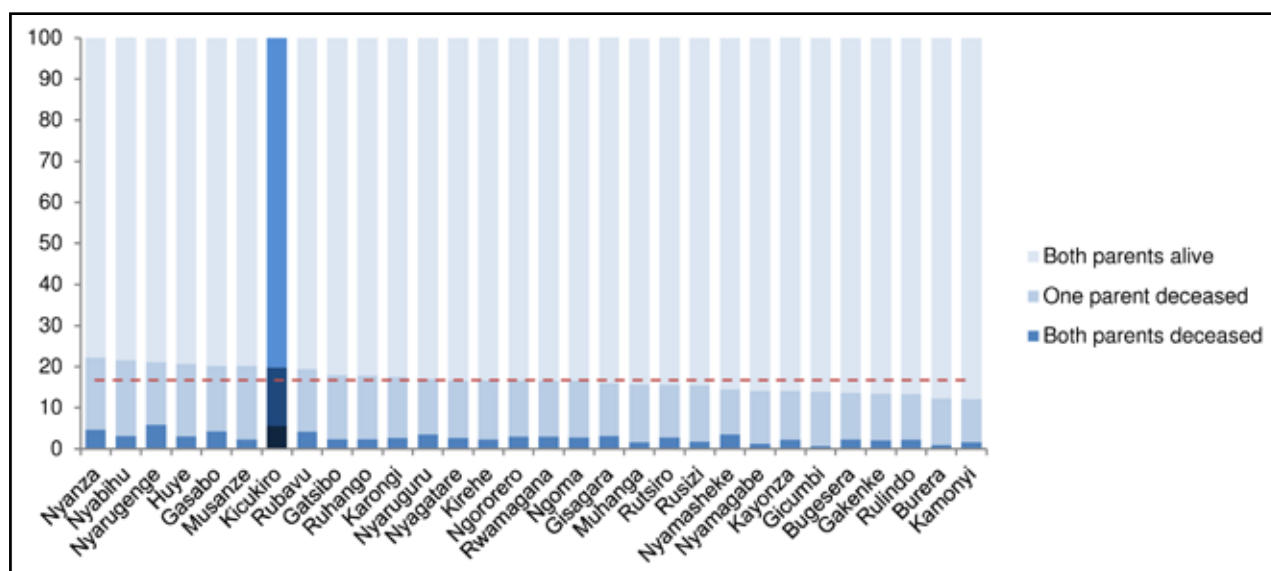
Figure 8.1 Percentage of persons with major disability, by district



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

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 Kicukiro district has 5.5% of orphans with both parents deceased and 14.2% of orphans with one parent deceased. All these two indicators are above 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**



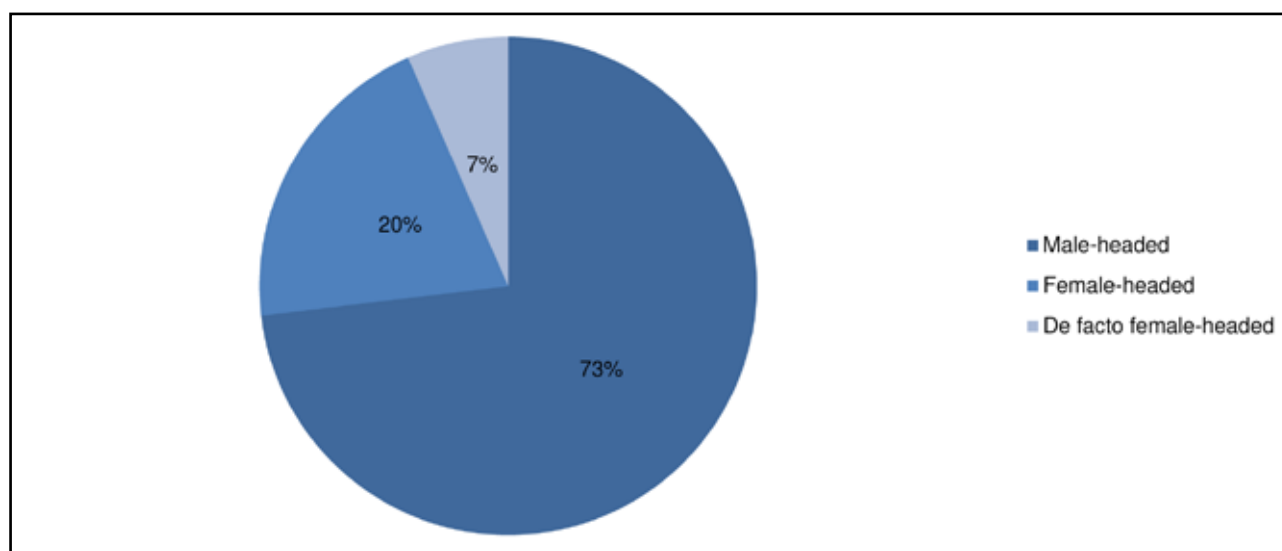
Source: EICV3. Note: Based on all persons aged 0–20. Districts ordered by percentage of orphans (one or both parents). Horizontal line represents national average of orphans (one or both parents).

## 9 Some gender aspects

The resident population of Kicukiro district is 301,000. Males comprise 151,000 of the resident population and females 150,000, meaning males outnumber females by only 1,000 people.

Figure 8.3 below presents the percentage of heads of household by gender in Kicukiro district. It shows that 20% of households in Kicukiro district are headed by females and 7% are '*de facto female-headed households*', i.e. those which were headed by females in the absence of a male head who is ordinarily present.

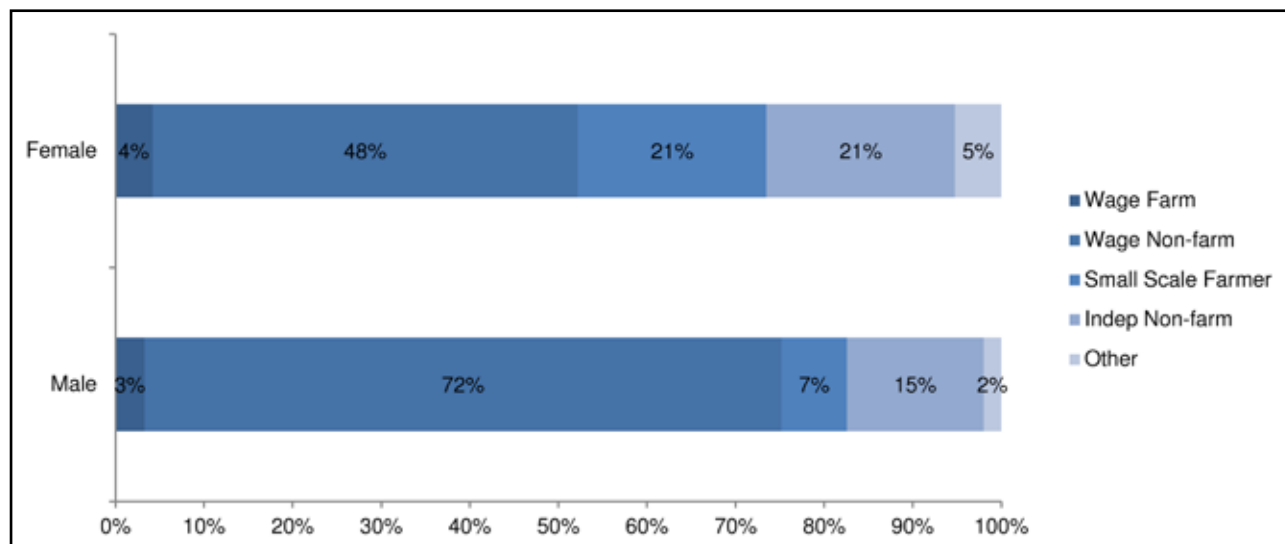
Figure 9.1 Sex of heads of household in Kicukiro



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 Kicukiro district. It shows that the majority of females in Kicukiro district are wage non-farm workers (48%); small scale-farm workers and independent non-farm workers each represents 21.3%. Males are more involved in wage non-farm work with 71.9% employed in this way; another 15.4% are non-farm workers.

Figure 9.2      **Employment type by sex in Kicukiro**



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

## 10 Conclusions for Kicukiro

The main finding from the EICV3 results show that many of the indicators in this report identify Kicukiro as the highest performing district, with a few exceptions.

The estimated total population of Kicukiro district in 2010–2011 was 301,000, representing 28% of the total population of Kigali City and 2.8% of the total population of Rwanda. Females comprise 49.8% of the population. The average size of the household is 4.7 persons. The majority of the population of Kicukiro district is young, with 87% of the population aged less than 40 years old, and 46% less than 19 years old.

Kicukiro has been classified as a largely non-poor district. It occupies the top position among all the districts of the country, with a very low percentage (8%) of poor people (including extreme-poor).

Regarding water and sanitation, 69.7% of households in Kicukiro district use an improved drinking water source. This is still below the EDPRS national target for the water and sanitation sector, which is to increase access to drinking water to 85% by 2012. In addition, 57% of households in Kicukiro district are within 15 minutes' walking distance of an improved water source; the district is ranked fifth among all districts on this measure. The mean time to an improved water source is 6.2 minutes, which is much better than the national average of 14.4 minutes.

Kicukiro district has achieved and even surpassed the EDPRS target on sanitation, which is to have 65% of the total population with improved sanitation by 2012.

Concerning dwelling characteristics, Kicukiro district is the top performing district where cement flooring is concerned. Cement is the most commonly used flooring material; it is being used by 69.3% of households. However, beaten earth comes second as flooring material with 25% of households using this material. Bricks covered with cement are the most popular wall material (66% of households). The primary source of energy used for lighting by households in Kicukiro is electricity (63%), ranking it first among all districts. Regarding ownership of durables, Kicukiro district has the highest proportion of households owning a mobile phone (85%).

The mean walking distance to primary school in Kicukiro district is 16.5 minutes and 80.9% of households are between 0 and 29 minutes from a primary school, while the mean distance in urban areas is 19.4 minutes. The mean walking distance to a health centre is 33.6 minutes and 80.6% of households walk less than an hour on average to a health centre.

With regard to the use of financial services, 79.5% of households in Kicukiro have at least one saving account and the district is ranked first of all districts of the country.

The overall employment rate in Kicukiro district is 78% of the resident population aged 16 years and above; the unemployment rate is 4.7% and the economic inactivity rate is 18.3%. Kicukiro has the third lowest employment rate, partly explained by the high secondary enrolment rate. 60% of people aged 16 years and above in Kicukiro have '*wage non-farm*' as their main job. '*Other services*', including utilities and financial services, describe the usual main job for 26.5% of the population aged 16 and above, followed by '*trade*' (18.9%). Half of household income is driven by wages (50%), followed by business income (21%) and private transfer income (10%).

It is also interesting to note that Kicukiro has the lowest underemployment rate (26%) for *adults who worked 35 hours or fewer in all their jobs in the seven days previous to survey data collection*. In Kicukiro district, the median number of hours spent on all domestic duties in the last seven days prior to the survey is 19 hours: males spent five hours and females 30 hours. The national median number of hours spent by females on all domestic duties is 26 hours while males spent 9 hours, together making a median of 19 hours.

Agricultural indicators reflect the fact that Kicukiro is an urban district. The mean size of land cultivated per household is 0.36 ha which is below the national average (0.59), rural average (0.6) and urban average (0.46). Kicukiro district also has 90.8% of cultivating households that cultivate under 0.9 ha of land. This is unsurprising as Kicukiro is an urban district in Kigali City. The percentage of households raising livestock over the last 12 months is only 30% in Kicukiro district, while it is 68.2% at national level.

With regards to education, Kicukiro district is ranked first with 94.4% of individuals aged six and above having ever attended school. It is also ranked the most literate district with a literacy rate of 89.5% among the population aged 15 and above. The NAR in primary school for Kicukiro district is 95.3%, and the NAR in secondary school 48.7%, the highest of all districts. In the district, 82.9% of the users of education services in 2010–11 were satisfied with these services. This indicator is below the average of Nyarugenge (92.4%) and Gasabo (89.7%) districts of Kigali City, although it is above the national level of users' satisfaction (81.9%). Kicukiro district is the most computer literate among all the districts of the country.

Kicukiro district has the lowest percentage of people with a major disability (1.9%), which is far below both the national average (4.5%) and the average for Kigali City (2.3%). Orphans with both parents deceased represent 5.5% and orphans with one parent deceased represent 14.2%. These two indicators are above the national level averages, which are 2.7% and 14% respectively.

In Kicukiro district, 20% of households are headed by females and 7% are '*de facto female-headed households*'. The majority (48%) of females in Kicukiro district are wage non-farm workers, with small-scale farm workers and independent non-farm workers representing 21% each. The proportion of males involved in wage non-farm work is 71.9%.

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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	Male	19	17	13	14	16	18	14	6	6	4	3	2	1	2	135
	Female	21	17	16	21	20	17	9	8	5	4	2	3	2	3	147
Gasabo	Male	39	32	25	22	28	23	20	15	9	6	4	2	3	3	231
	Female	38	28	23	30	31	24	20	11	12	8	4	5	3	7	246
Kicukiro	Male	21	18	18	12	19	21	13	10	8	5	2	1	0	2	151
	Female	24	17	12	17	19	18	13	9	6	4	3	1	2	4	150
Nyanza	Male	22	24	21	15	14	12	5	7	5	6	4	3	1	5	145
	Female	24	23	20	17	12	11	10	8	6	8	5	5	4	10	162
Gisagara	Male	31	22	19	18	14	13	10	6	5	6	5	4	3	4	162
	Female	27	25	21	16	14	14	13	9	6	6	6	7	4	6	175
Nyaruguru	Male	22	20	21	22	13	11	7	6	4	4	5	3	2	4	144
	Female	25	23	24	18	13	12	8	7	5	5	7	5	2	7	160
Huye	Male	21	24	21	15	15	11	8	7	6	5	4	4	2	5	147
	Female	23	23	20	18	16	12	9	11	9	7	7	7	3	7	172
Nyamagabe	Male	23	24	23	18	14	10	8	6	7	6	5	4	3	6	156
	Female	25	25	23	19	14	14	8	9	6	7	6	5	4	9	174
Ruhango	Male	22	22	17	17	13	13	7	4	5	6	4	2	2	6	141
	Female	25	21	18	16	13	15	9	6	8	8	7	4	3	10	163
Muhanga	Male	21	20	19	15	13	9	8	7	7	4	4	5	2	4	137
	Female	20	22	20	16	13	13	12	8	8	6	8	4	3	7	160
Kamonyi	Male	24	25	21	16	14	11	9	8	6	6	6	4	3	4	159
	Female	23	22	19	19	12	15	10	10	12	6	7	4	4	8	171
Karongi	Male	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

Cont'd

		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
	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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	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
	Nyamasheke	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

Cont'd

	Total improved water source	Total improved water source							Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Tanker truck	Other	Total no. of HHs (000s)
		Protected spring	Public standpipe	Piped into dwelling/yard	Borehole	Protected well	Rain water	Surface water (river or lake)					
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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	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	Firewood	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
Kayanza	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)					Total	Total no. of HHs (000s)
		0–29 min	30–59 min	60–119 min	120+ min	Frequency of use not known		
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
Kayanza	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
Nyamashoke	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

Cont'd

	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+
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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	10	28	20
Kirehe	9	25	19
Ngoma	11	33	22
Bugesera	9	28	20

Table A.20 Income shares

	Agri- culture	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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	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
Kayanza	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**

	<b>NAR (%)</b>	<b>Population aged 7 to 12 (000s)</b>
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
Kayanza	92.9	56
Kirehe	86.7	57
Ngoma	86.7	56
Bugesera	87.7	66



Table A.30      **NARs in secondary school**

	<b>NAR (%)</b>	<b>Population aged 13 to 18 (000s)</b>
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
Kayanza	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

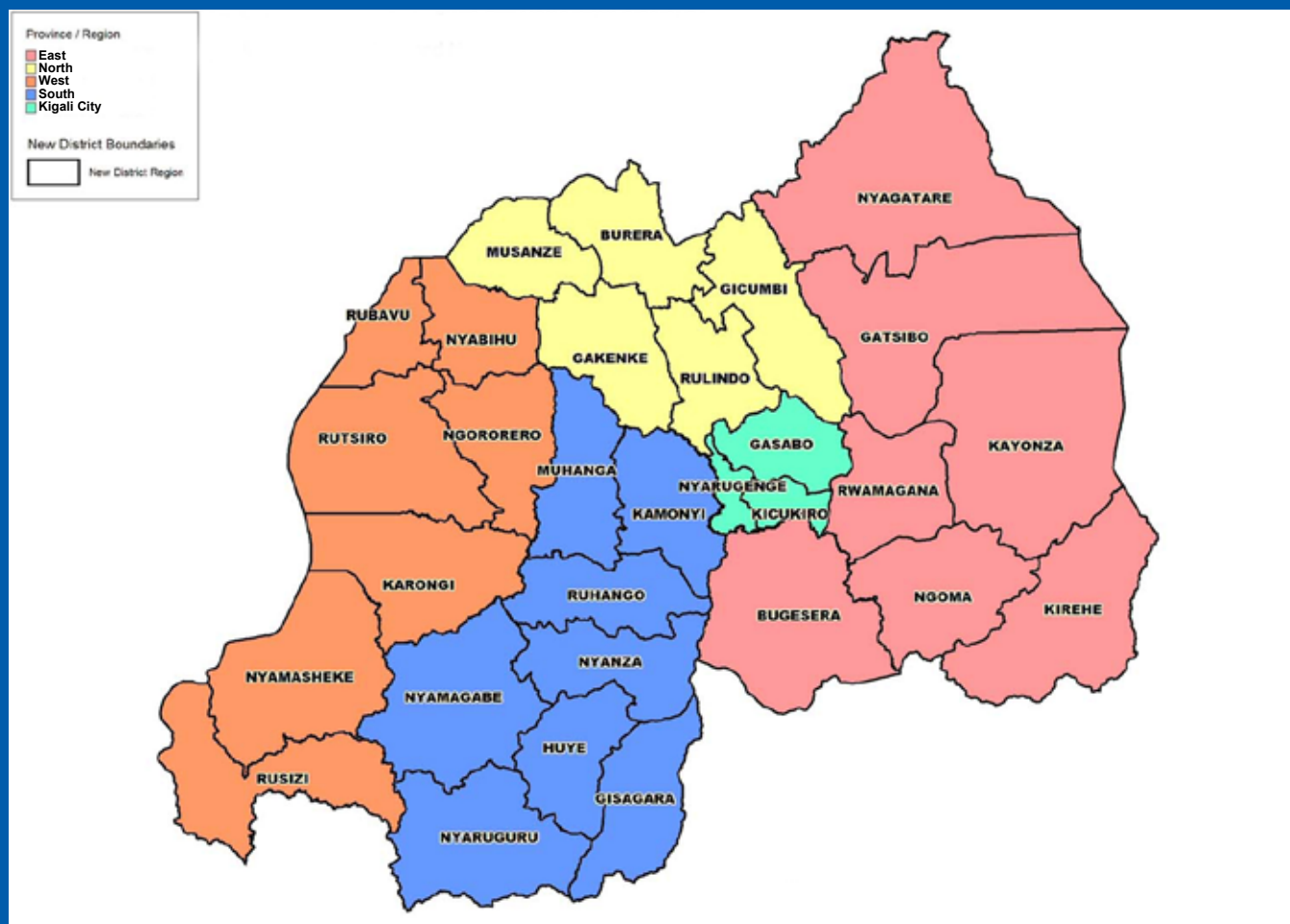
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		14–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–35 years	Non-youth	Total population
Musanze	(000s)	58	40	39	26	253	416
	(%)	13.9	9.6	9.5	6.2	60.8	100.0
Burera	(000s)	53	34	21	21	225	354
	(%)	14.9	9.5	6.1	5.9	63.6	100.0
Gicumbi	(000s)	91	66	46	30	340	572
	(%)	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

## NOTES

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