Republic of Rwanda

NISR

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

EICV5

2016/17

Main Indicators

Report

Republic of Rwanda

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

The Fifth
Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

EICV5

2016/17

EICV5 Main Indicators Report

November 2018

United Nations RWANDA
Unity *in* Diversity

UKaid
from the British people

WORLD BANK

Acknowledgements

Important technical notes for data users

The EICV5 has three main components: cross-sectional sample of households, VUP Panel Survey receiving VUP benefits and EICV5 Panel Survey.

The EICV5 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the current household-based population of Rwanda. The NISR national master sampling frame was used for selecting the sample villages in each district. This master sample was based on the 2012 Rwanda Census frame. The villages were selected from the Master Sample, stratified by district. Within each district the sample villages were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was based on the number of households in each village from the 2012 Census frame. Within each district the villages in the master sampling frame were not explicitly stratified by urban and rural areas. However, the frame of villages within each district was ordered by urban and rural codes, and the systematic selection of the sample villages (with PPS) provides an implicit stratification of the Master Sample by urban and rural areas within each district, with a proportional allocation of the sample villages to each stratum.

Similar to the EICV4 cross-sectional survey methodology, a nationally-representative sample of clusters was assigned for the EICV5 data collection each cycle out 10 cycles, so that the sample is geographically representative over time. This process ensured that the final distribution of the sample clusters to cycles and sub-cycles was geographically representative within each district.

The objectives of the EICV5 Panel Survey are to measure the trends in key socioeconomic indicators over time for a nationally representative panel of households. The baseline survey was EICV3, and in EICV4 the panel households which moved or split were tracked and interviewed at their new location. The Panel Survey includes the panel households that remained in the original sample villages, and the split households that were tracked in EICV4. Any panel households that moved or split from this initial sample of panel households in EICV5 were also tracked. However, the additional tracking will be limited to following the original eligible members (13 years or older in EICV3, with relationship being: Household Head, Spouse of household head, son/daughter of household head, or step child/ adopted child of household head) of the EICV3 panel households.

The main objective of the VUP Panel Survey is to provide longitudinal data for a nationally-representative panel of households that received VUP benefits at the time of the EICV4, in order to obtain reliable estimates of trends in the socioeconomic indicators for these households. The VUP Survey conducted with EICV4 was based on a sample of 2,460 households selected from the VUP administrative frame using a stratified two-stage sample design.

However, only the sample households indicated that they were receiving VUP benefits at the time of the EICV4 survey were considered to be the sample for the VUP Panel Survey.

If the entire household moved or an eligible member moved, it was necessary to identify their new address so that they can be tracked there. The eligibility criteria for household members to be tracked and the tracking procedures are similar to those used for the EICV5 Panel Survey.

Regarding data collection, the NISR collected the data for the EICV5 cross-sectional, VUP panel and EICV5 panel surveys using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) with computer tablets for the first time using the same questionnaire, including the listing operation.

Rounding of estimates

Estimates presented in the tables are shown rounded to one decimal place. To improve readability, estimates referred to in the interpretation of results have been rounded to the nearest integer, except for the discussion of relatively small percentages. Moreover, estimates of total population or total number of households are shown in tables expressed in '000's. Due to the rounding, the sum of subpopulation totals (e.g. Provinces or age groups) can be minimally different from the total population estimated at national level.

Consumption quintiles

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

Consumption is used as a proxy for income, as is usual when estimating poverty. Quintiles are a relative measure of individuals' consumption in comparison to the rest of the population during a specific period.

Executive summary

Background to the EICV5 and the EICV series

This report presents and discusses key results from the EICV5 in the areas of demographic characteristics, migration, health, education, the characteristics of households and dwellings in Rwanda, economic activity patterns, environmental issues and households' access to credits and savings. It also includes selected results in the area of social protection, drawing on the thematic report about Social Protection that has been prepared in parallel to the work on the main indicators. More in-depth reports on a series of key policy areas, such as economic activity, education, youth, and gender, among others, have been produced for subsequent analysis.

The EICV5 survey, conducted over a period of 12 months between October 2016 and October 2017, is the most complex survey since the series started. In this survey, the use of traditional paper and pencil techniques has been replaced by the use of computer assisted personal interviewing techniques in order to improve the speed of delivery and quality of the data. For the first time, Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique was used as the method of data collection for the survey (EICV). The EICV5 has three main components: cross-sectional sample of households, VUP Panel Survey receiving VUP benefits and EICV5 Panel Survey.

The EICV5 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the current household-based population of Rwanda. The NISR national master sampling frame was used for selecting the sample villages in each district. This master sample was based on the 2012 Rwanda Census frame. Similar to the EICV4 cross-sectional survey methodology, a nationally-representative sample of clusters was assigned for the EICV5 data collection each cycle out 10 cycles, so that the sample is geographically representative over time. This process ensured that the final distribution of the sample clusters to cycles and sub-cycles was geographically representative within each district.

The objectives of the EICV5 Panel Survey are to measure the trends in key socioeconomic indicators over time for a nationally representative panel of households. The baseline survey was EICV3, and in EICV4 the panel households which moved or split were tracked and interviewed at their new location. The main objective of the VUP Panel Survey is to provide longitudinal data for a nationally-representative panel of households that received VUP benefits at the time of the EICV4, in order to obtain reliable estimates of trends in the socioeconomic indicators for these households.
The EICV5 took place three years after the EICV4 was conducted (October 2013–October 2014); prior to EICV4, the survey was conducted every five years, with the first survey (EICV1) conducted in 2000/01. EICV5 aims to provide timely and updated statistics to facilitate monitoring progress on poverty reduction programmes and

evaluation of different policies as stipulated in the First National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Vision 2020 and Vision 2050.

In this report, the majority of tables provide results both for EICV4 and EICV5 and highlight developments over time, as well as discussing different patterns across the provinces in Rwanda and in urban and rural areas. Emphasis has been placed on including disaggregated results for men and women, and for male- and female-headed households to explore gender-related aspects in key social and economic characteristics of persons and households in Rwanda.

Demographic characteristics, spatial distribution of the population and migration

EICV5 estimated the total population at 11.8 million in 2016/17. The population structure remains very young, with 52% of the population aged 19 years or younger. Just over 10% of the population aged 0–17 years are orphans, among which 1% are orphans who have lost both parents.

At the household level, the results suggest an average household size of 4.4 persons, with larger than average households found among lower consumption quintiles. The distribution of households by province shows that the largest percentage of households is in Eastern Province, followed by Southern Province. The comparison between EICV4 and EICV5 shows a slight shift towards Kigali City and Eastern Province. This pattern is supported by the analysis of migration, which shows that Kigali City has the highest percentage (33%) of persons who migrated there in the last five years, followed by Eastern Province (14%). Persons in the highest consumption quintile are more likely to have migrated. The most commonly cited reasons for internal migration are family or employment.

Less than 1% of the populations are international migrants (having migrated within the past five years). Individuals who were previously in Uganda or Burundi make up two-thirds of the group of international migrants.

Health

Health indicators asked about in the EICV relate to disability status, incidence of illnesses, access to health services and health insurance coverage. According to the EICV5, 4% of the populations have a disability. A 33% of the population reported a health problem in the four weeks prior to the survey interview, among whom 57% had a medical consultation. Compared to EICV4, the average time required to access the nearest health Centre on foot has decreased by seven minutes (from 57 to 50 minutes). Health insurance coverage has increased by 4 percentage points at the national level (70% in EICV4, 74% in EICV5). This masks regional differences, as coverage has increased in Northern and Kigali city Provinces.

Education

The percentage of population aged six years or older who have ever attended school is measured at 87%, with a small increase since EICV4 by 1 percentage point (from 86% in EICV4 to 87% in EIV5). The same trend is observed across all provinces as well as in rural areas and for both men and women. Net attendance rates (NARs) focus on the official school age ranges for primary (7–12 years) and secondary school (13–18 years) respectively and are defined as the percentage of children in the age group attending school in a particular reference school year. The net attendance ratio (NAR) for primary school children (age 7-12) remains stable (88% in EICV4 and 88% in EICV5). The NAR for primary school is slightly higher among girls (88%) than among boys (87%). Twenty-three percent of students in secondary school age 13-18 attend secondary school at the appropriate age with 25% for females and 21% for males. Literacy rate is defined as the number of people 15 years or older that can read and write. Overall, literacy rate has improved slightly in the three years (from 72% in EICV4 to 73% in EICV5). While the literacy rate for men is 77.5%, the rate for women is 69%. The provision of separate toilet facilities for girls and boys is understood to encourage continued attendance of girls in schools. These facilities are provided at very high levels overall (93%) and show an improvement of around two percentage points in the last three years.

Housing characteristics and access to facilities

Dwelling characteristics, access to amenities and utilities as well as ownership of durable assets can provide an indication of living conditions and well-being in Rwanda that is complementary to other poverty measures.
The EICV5 results show an increase in the share of households living in an umudugudu[1] (59%, compared to 49% three years before), in particular among the lower quintiles of the consumption distribution. The use of metal sheets as roofing material has become more common across the country, with 67% of households using this type of roofing on a national level in 2016/17 compared to 61% in EICV4. Slightly higher percentages of female-headed households than male-headed households live in isolated rural housing (18% versus 16%), in dwellings provided free of charge (9% vs 5%), dwellings with beaten earth as the main flooring material (72% versus 67%), and tree trunks with mud as the main wall material (28% versus 21%). The EICV provides evidence about the main source of energy for cooking and lighting. In urban areas, the majority (65%) of households use charcoal as cooking fuel. In rural areas, firewood remains the most common type of cooking fuel, used by 93% of the households. The use of charcoal has slightly increased across Provinces other than Kigali City and Eastern Province since the EICV4. Electrification has been a priority policy area and the EICV5 results reflect this. Electricity use for lighting has significantly increased at the national level since the last survey in 2013/14 (from 20% to 27%). Regional differences remain large, with 78% of households in Kigali City using electricity compared to percentages ranging

---

[1] A planned, clustered rural settlement.

between 14% and 22% in other provinces. Households with access to the internet (including through mobile phones) have almost doubled at the national level since the last survey in 2013/14 (from 9 % to 17%).

38% of the households in urban areas have internet access compared to 12% in rural areas. Progress can also be observed in improving use of safe drinking water (87% compared to 85% in EICV4) and sanitation (86% compared to 83% in EICV4). With regard to sanitation, a strengthened indicator considers whether toilet facilities are shared with other households. Overall, 66% of all households are using an improved type of sanitation that is not shared with other households. In regard to ownership of durable assets, little change has been observed for living room suites, mobile Phone, TV Set and Computer. In contrast, radios (including radio in Mobile phones) ownership by households has significantly increased from 60% to 74% between the two surveys.

Economic activity

The number of workers totaled 5,825,000, with female workers accounting for about 53.5%, which is almost the same as their share in the working age population. Overall working to population ratio in Rwanda remains higher at 86% of the working age population and it has not significantly changed compared to the one obtained in EICV4. The proportion of workers among the working age population in EICV4 and EICV5 was almost the same in urban (76%) as well as in rural areas (89%). While the activity rate in Kigali City was 77% in EICV5, it ranges from 87% to 89% in other provinces. Most people in Rwanda work in more than one job, particularly in rural areas. Overall 42% of employed population had two jobs and 16% had 3 jobs or more within 12 months before the survey.

Environment

The EICV collects information about waste management, households' access to information about the environment, and exposure to environmental destruction for dwellings as well as agricultural plots. Outside Kigali City, compost heaps on the household's property and disposal in the household's fields and bushes are the main methods of rubbish disposal. Use of rubbish collection services has increased in urban areas from 36% to 42% between EICV4 and EICV5. The majority of households in Rwanda (81%) receive information on environmental issues. The main sources of information were meetings and trainings (64%) and radio or TV (35%). Environmental destruction for dwellings is more common in Western Province (19%), Southern Province (15%), while it affects a lower percentage of dwellings in Kigali City. Overall, most dwellings were mainly affected by destructive rains. In the mountainous Western and Northern Provinces, households also reported mountain slides. A similar picture emerges for households with cultivated land affected by environmental destruction. Environmental destruction affected a lower percentage of households in Kigali City (16%) than nationally (49%). Households identified climate change most frequently as the main environmental issue affecting their plots.

Credits, savings and transfers

The EICV distinguishes between different households with outstanding loans, households that repaid loans in the last 12 months, households that did not request any loans, and households whose loan requests were refused. The percentage of households with outstanding loans increased between the two survey rounds, from 51% to 53%. Households in the highest quintile were more likely to have not requested credit in the last 12 months, as were female-headed households (38%) compared to male-headed households (31%). The percentage of households with credits borrowed from relative has largely increased from (29% in EICV4) to 52%, followed by the credits received through tontines 41% in EICV5. The percentage of persons aged 18 years or more with a savings account has remained stable (30%) for both surveys. The overall extent to which households send transfers to other households has decreased from 95% in EICV4 to 89% in EICV5. The vast majority of transfer-sending households send food, estimated at 92% in EICV5.

Social protection

The EICV provides information about population groups seen as potentially vulnerable, such as the young, elderly, disabled, orphaned, and women heading households. Respondents were also asked about their participation in the main social protection programmes, both in the main EICV5 survey and in VUP Panel survey. The characteristics of household heads of VUP participants indicate that they are more often female, elderly, and affected by a disability. With regard to Social Protection programmes other than VUP, the results show that 21.4% of households receive other types of income support, primarily for health or education and food relief.

Poverty

The EICV provides information on measurement of poverty, and variables that are associated with poverty, which are presented in the form of a poverty profile. The key findings shows that, the proportion of people who were poor in 2016/17 was 38.2%, compared to 39.1% in 2013/14 and was not statistically significant.

The survey provides also information on household mobility dynamics among poverty status. Results depend on EICV panel data. Throughout this section, we distinguish between short-term and medium-term mobility of the same households or individuals over time. Short-term mobility examines survey-to-survey changes, with 3 years differences, while medium-term mobility typically compares surveys at the beginning and end of time period under consideration (i.e. over a 6-year interval). Accordingly, for the analysis of short-term mobility, households are classified into "Stay poor", "Move out of poverty", Move, into poverty" or "Never poor". For multiple time periods (medium-term mobility), the population are grouped into "always poor", "transient poor (poor in certain periods and non-poor in others)", or the population who stayed out of poverty all years under consideration.

Summary of frequently requested indicators, NST and SDGs indicators from EICV5

Table.1a: Trend of EICV key indicators

No	Area	Indicator Name	2005/06 EICV2	2010/11 EICV3	2013/14 EICV4	2016/17 EICV5
1	Poverty	Poverty	56.7	44.9	39.1	38.2
2		Extreme Poverty	35.8	24.1	16.3	16.0
3		GINI index	0.522	0.490	0.448	0.429
4	Demography	Average household size	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4
5		Mean dependence ratio	87.0	85.7	82.7	80.0
6		Number of males per 100 females	90.3	90.2	91.6	92.4
7	Education	Percentage of individuals (6+ years) that have ever attended school	78.7	83.2	86.1	87.2
8		Net Attendance Rate in Primary School	86.6	89.6	87.9	87.6
9		Net Attendance Rate in Secondary School	10.4	17.8	23.0	23.2
10		Literacy rate among people aged 15-24	76.9	83.1	86.2	86.5
11	Housing	Percentage of households living in Umudugudu	17.6	37.5	49.2	58.9
12		Percentage of households with thatch or leaves roof	9.8	2.2	0.4	0.0
13		Percentage of households with metal sheet roof	43.7	54.4	61.1	67.3
14		Percentage of households with cement floor	13.3	17.1	21.1	25.8
15		Percentage of households with electricity as main source of lighting	4.3	10.8	19.8	27.1
16		Percentage of households with oil lamp as main source of lighting	12.7	9.7	5.0	1.4
17		Percentage of households with candle as main source of lighting	1.6	5.9	7.4	6.1
18		Percentage of households with firewood as main cooking fuel	88.2	86.3	83.3	79.9
19		Percentage of households with charcoal as main cooking fuel	7.9	10.6	15.2	17.4
20		Percentage of households with crop waste as main cooking fuel	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.6
21		Percentage of households with improved drinking water source	70.3	74.2	84.8	87.4
22		Percentage of households with improved sanitation	58.5	74.5	83.4	86.2

No	Area	Indicator Name	2005/06	2010/11	2013/14	2016/17
			EICV2	EICV3	EICV4	EICV5
23		Percentage of households owning radio set	46.7	60.2	59.8	73.8
24		Percentage of households owning TV set	2.4	6.4	9.9	10.4
25		Percentage of households owning computer	0.3	1.7	2.5	3.3
26		Percentage of households with access to internet	-	3.7	9.3	17.2
27		Percentage of households owning mobile phone	6.2	45.2	63.6	66.9
28		Percentage of households owning bicycle	12.9	13.4	15.8	13.3
29	**Health**	Average time (in minutes) to reach a health center	95.1	61.4	56.5	49.9
30		Prevalence of health insurance	43.3	68.8	70.0	73.9
31	**Economic Activities**	Percentage of workers in wage farm	8.2	9.8	11.7	15.9
32		Percentage of workers in wage non-farm	10.9	16.8	18.5	21.0
33		Percentage of independent/small-scale farmer	71.3	61.2	59.7	53.2
34		Percentage of Independent non-farm	8.1	9.6	9.2	8.9
35	**Saving**	Percentage of households with at least one savings account	18.9	36.1	54.1	54.7

Table.1b: Summarized SDGs and NST indicators from EICV5

N0	Area	Name of Indicator	Program SDGs	Program NST	National	Urban	Rural
1	Poverty	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	x^2	x	38.2	15.8	43.1
2		Percentage of the population living below extreme poverty line		x	16.0	5.9	18.1
3	Housing	Proportion (%) of Households with access to electricity	x	x	27.1	75.6	15.5
4		Proportion (%) of Households with internet access	x		17.2	38.1	12.2
5		Percentage of households living in planned settlement		x	61.7	38.7	67.2
6		Proportion (%) of Households living in informal[3] settlements or inadequate housing	x		38.3	61.3	32.8
7		Proportion (%) of Households with primary reliance on clean[4] cooking fuels	x		1.2	5.2	0.2
8		Percentage of households using firewood as cooking fuel		x	79.9	26.3	92.7
9		Proportion (%) of Households living within 2Km of an all-season road[5]	x		97.7	99.8	97.2
10		Proportion (%) of individuals (10Year and above) who own a mobile phone	x		36.7	63.0	30.5
11		Proportion (%) of Population using safely managed drinking water services	x	x	87.2	96.0	85.2
12		Proportion (%) of Population using safely managed sanitation services	x	x	87.5	94.2	86.0
13	Education	Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal training (TVET) in the previous 12 months	x		3.1	4.3	2.8
14		Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal training (TVET) in the previous 12 months	x		1.9	3.2	1.6

---

[2] **x** indicates indicator in SDGs or NST

[3] **Informal Settlements/Inadequate housing** includes: Unplanned clustered rural housing, Isolated rural housing, Agglomeration and Unplanned urban housing.

[4] **Clean Fuel** includes: Gas, Biogas and Electricity.

[5] **All Season Road** is a road that is open to traffic regardless of weather, season and construction materials. Typically, it is a road that can be used by household to take the harvests to the market, to take the patient to the hospital, to take heavy loads to   the dwelling, …

N0	Area	Name of Indicator	Program		National	Urban	Rural
			SDGs	NST			
15		Proportion of population in a given age group (15 years and above) achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic literacy	x		73.2	86.9	69.7
16		Proportion of population in a given age group (15 to 24 years) achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic literacy	x		86.5	92.0	84.9
17		Proportion of population in a given age group (15 years and above) achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic numeracy skills	x		73.5	87.6	69.7
18		Proportion of population in a given age group (15 to 24 years) achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic numeracy skills	x		86.7	92.5	85.1
19		Computer literacy rate of population aged 15-24 years	x		10.5	24.9	6.3
20		Computer literacy rate of population aged 15 and above	x		8.9	26.0	4.6
		Gender parity indices for key education indicators					
21		Net attendance rate (Primary)	x		1.01	0.95	1.02
22		Gross attendance rate (Primary)	x		0.99	0.92	1.00
23		Net attendance rate (Secondary)	x		1.18	0.99	1.23
24		Gross attendance rate (Secondary)	x		1.08	0.84	1.17
25		Repetition rate in primary school	x		0.86	0.95	0.85
26		Repetition rate in secondary school	x		1.32	1.70	1.19
27		Promotion rate in primary school	x		1.06	1.00	1.07
28		Promotion rate in secondary school	x		0.95	0.94	0.95
29		Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above	x		0.89	0.92	0.89
30		Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24	x		1.05	1.01	1.06
31		Percentage of individuals (6+ years) that have ever attended school	x		0.95	0.96	0.95
32		Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	x		2.2	0.0	2.7
33		Gender parity index	x		1.01	0.95	1.02
		Proportion of youth (15-24) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill					

N0	Area	Name of Indicator	Program		National	Urban	Rural
			SDGs	NST			
34		Copying or moving a file or a folder	x		4.6	12.6	2.3
35		Using Copy and Paste	x		4.3	11.7	2.2
36		Sending e-mails with attached files	x		2.8	8.6	1.2
37		Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	x		2.6	7.5	1.2
38		Connecting and installing new devices	x		2.6	7.8	1.1
39	ICT	Finding, downloading installing and configuring software	x		1.6	5.1	0.6
40		Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	x		0.9	2.8	0.4
41		Transferring files between a computer and other devices	x		1.8	5.4	0.8
42		Writing a computer program	x		1.8	5.4	0.8
43	Health	Proportion of population covered by health insurance	x	x	74.0	80.0	73.9
44	Saving	Proportion of adults (15+ years) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	x		26.3	35.5	23.9

Table of contents

List of figures

List of tables

List of abbreviations

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

Chapter 1: Demography

The total population of Rwanda is estimated to be 11.8 million in 2016/17, an increase of 0.4 million people since the EICV4 estimate of 11.4 million in 2013/14. Over the three-year period, this implies an average annual population growth rate of around 1.4%.

Population distributions by sex and age are illustrated in Figure 1.1 as well as Table 1.1 and Table 1.2. The population of Rwanda is young: 51.5% of the population is aged 19 or younger; and age group of 0-4 years is 14.5% of the total population in EICV5. Around 82% of the population is under 40 years old and 3.5% of the population is aged 65 years and above, among which females markedly outnumber males. Again the percentage of women is estimated at 52% of the total population. Kigali City has a slightly lower percentage of females compared to other Provinces (50%) while the percentage of females in the Northern Province is the highest of all the other Provinces (53%).

Figure 1.1: Population structure (%), by sex and five-year age group (EICV5)
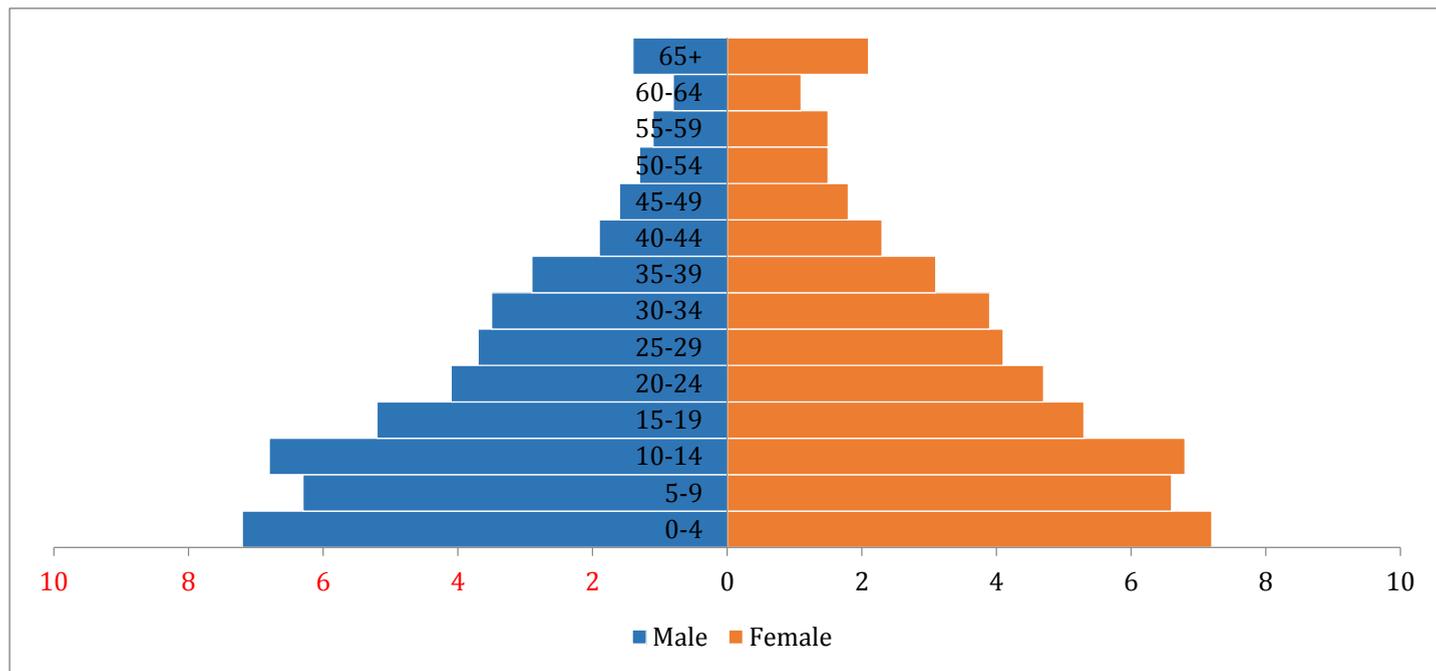
Source: NISR, EICV5.Base population: all persons.

Table 1.1: Population structure (%), by sex and five-year age group (EICV5)

EICV5	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)
	Male	**Female**		
All Rwanda	**48.0**	**52.0**	**100**	**11,893**
5 year age group				
0-4	7.2	7.2	14.4	1,709
5-9	6.3	6.6	12.9	1,530
10-14	6.8	6.8	13.7	1,626
15-19	5.2	5.3	10.5	1,250
20-24	4.1	4.7	8.8	1,052
25-29	3.7	4.1	7.7	920
30-34	3.5	3.9	7.4	885
35-39	2.9	3.1	6.1	724
40-44	1.9	2.3	4.2	502
45-49	1.6	1.8	3.4	407
50-54	1.3	1.5	2.8	333
55-59	1.1	1.5	2.6	312
60-64	0.8	1.1	1.9	225
65+	1.4	2.1	3.5	418

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.2: Distribution (%) of population, by sex according to province (EICV5)

EICV5	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)
	Male	**Female**		
All Rwanda	48.0	52.0	100	11,893
Province				
Kigali City	50.1	49.9	100	1631
Southern	47.8	52.2	100	2739
Western	47.8	52.2	100	2685
Northern	47.2	52.8	100	1841
Eastern	47.7	52.3	100	2998

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons.

Urban areas count 97 males for every 100 females; this is higher than the rural areas which count the sex ratio of 91 Males per 100 females. Kigali city has seen the largest change in the male to female ratio, increasing from 96 to 100 males per 100 females between 2 survey rounds. The sex ratio is the highest in the richest quintile and the lowest in the poorest quintile.

Table 1.3 indicates that the ratio of males to females is the highest in age groups 0–4 (100.5), 5–9 (96) and 15–19 (98). The lowest male to female ratio is among those aged 65 and above (65 Males per 100 Females)

Figure 1.2: Sex Ratio, by five-year age group (EICV5, EICV4)
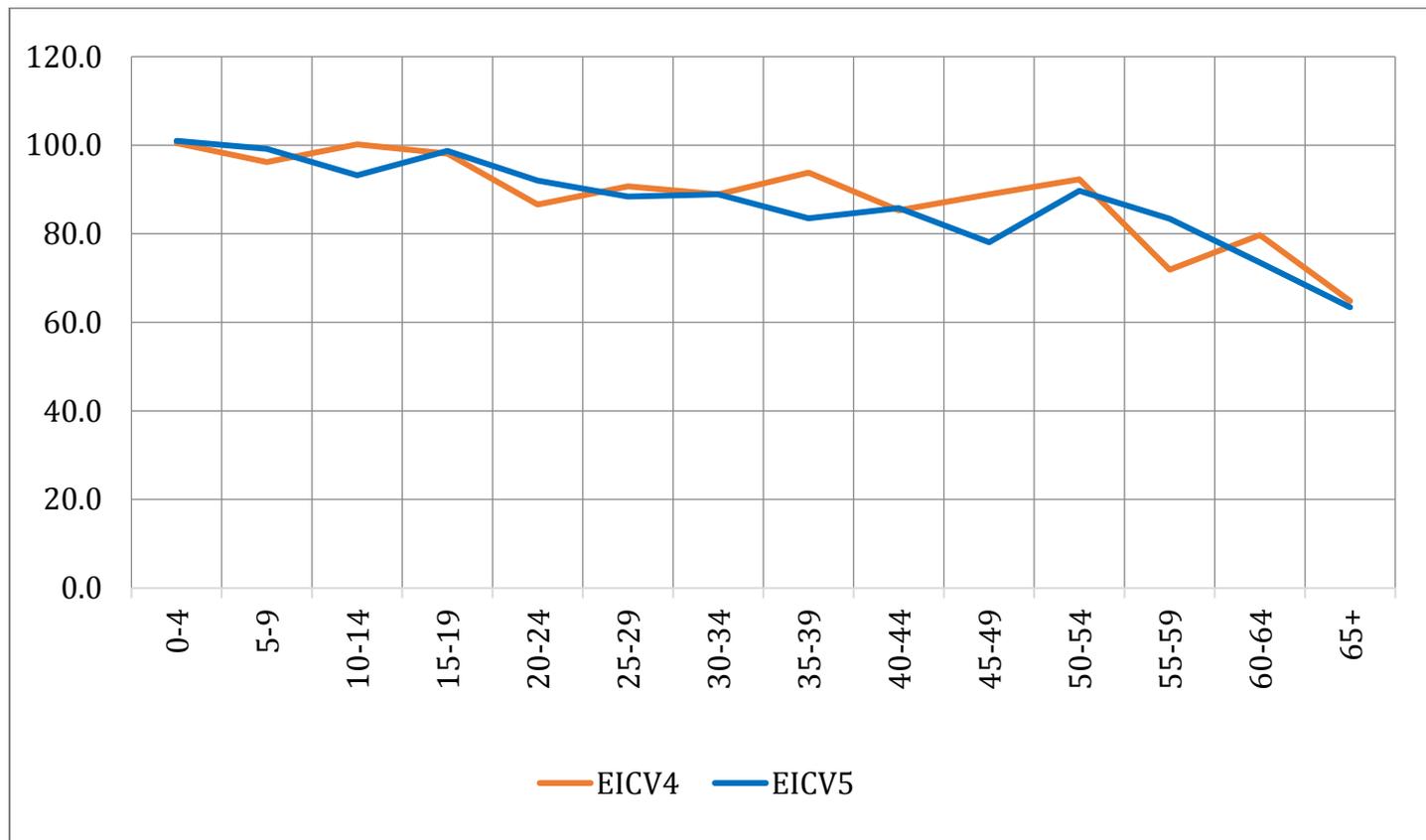
Source: NISR, EICV5, EICV4. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.3: Sex Ratio, according to urban/rural, province, five-year age group and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Sex Ratio	Female population (000s)
All Rwanda	**92.4**	**6,183**
Urban/rural		
Urban	97.1	1,113
Rural	91.3	5,070
Province		
Kigali City	100.2	815
Southern	91.6	1,429
Western	91.7	1,401
Northern	89.5	972
Eastern	91.3	1,567
5 year age group		
0-4	100.5	852
5-9	96.2	780
10-14	100.2	812
15-19	98.1	631
20-24	86.6	563
25-29	90.7	482
30-34	88.9	468
35-39	93.8	374
40-44	85.3	271
45-49	88.9	215
50-54	92.3	173
55-59	71.9	182
60-64	79.7	125
65+	64.8	254
Quintile		
Q1	87.5	1,250
Q2	88.7	1,242
Q3	90.4	1,232
Q4	94.5	1,211
Q5	100.7	1,248

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

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons.

Around 82% of the Rwandan populations live in rural areas. At the national level, the percentage of the population living in urban areas increased from 17% to 18% between the two surveys. In all provinces, the majority of the population lives in rural areas, except in Kigali City where rural population accounts for 26% of its total population. Western Province has the second highest percentage of the population living in urban areas (13%).

Table 1.4: Distribution (%) of households, by urban/rural and province (EICV5)

EICV5	Urban/rural		Total	Total population (000s)
	Urban	Rural		
All Rwanda	18.4	81.6	100	11,893
Province				
Kigali City	73.8	26.2	100	1631
Southern	9.2	90.8	100	2739
Western	13.2	86.8	100	2685
Northern	9.8	90.2	100	1841
Eastern	6.8	93.2	100	2998

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons.

Figure 1.3 and Table 1.5 present the dependency ratio by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile. The dependency ratio in Rwanda is 80 dependents per 100 persons of working age, a small decrease from EICV4 (83 per 100). The dependency ratio is lower in urban areas (59 per 100) than rural areas (85 per 100), and has increased by 4 % in urban areas between the two surveys.

Across consumption quintiles, the poorest households carry the highest burden of dependents (108 per 100 people of working age), although this has slightly reduced from 110 since EICV4. The richest households have almost half the proportion of dependents (52 per 100 people of working age), and this has decreased over time.

Figure 1.3: Dependency ratio, by consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)
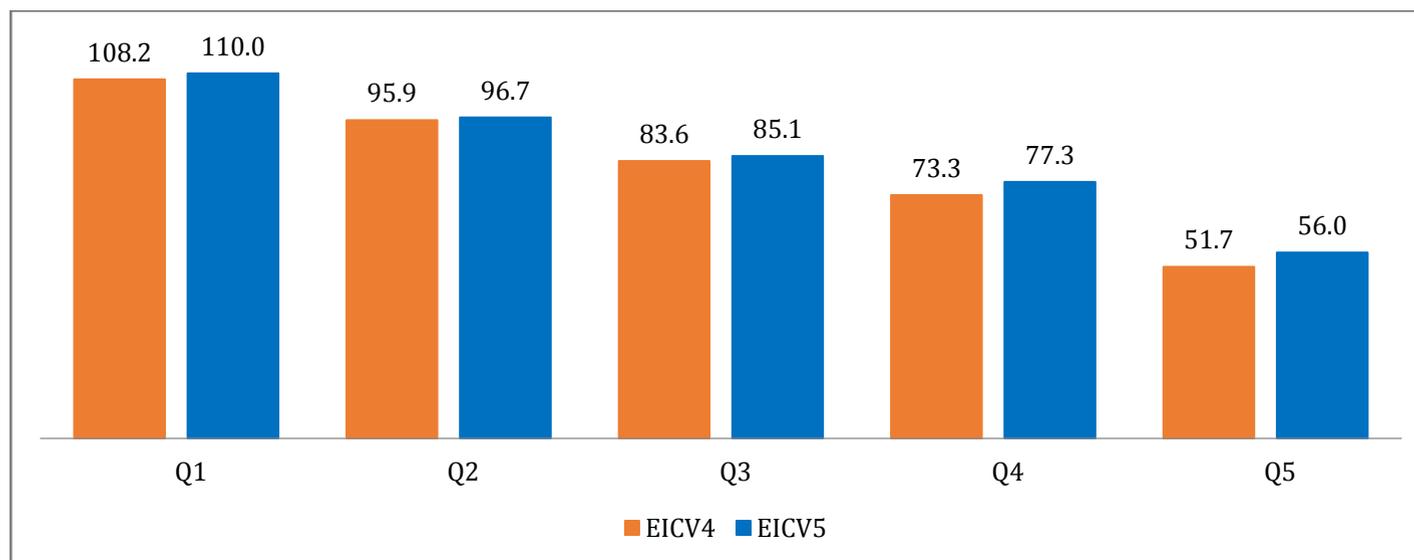
Source: EICV4 & EICV5. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.5: Dependency ratio, by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Dependency ratio	Population aged 15-64 years (000s)		EICV5	Dependency ratio	Population aged 15-64 years (000s)
All Rwanda	79.9	6,610		**Quintile**		
Urban/rural				Q1	108.2	1,126
Urban	58.9	1,381		Q2	95.9	1,197
Rural	85.5	5,229		Q3	83.6	1,278
Province				Q4	73.3	1,360
Kigali City	53.6	1,061		Q5	51.7	1,650
Southern	82.5	1,501				
Western	88.7	1,423		*Note*: Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of		
Northern	80.3	1,021		*the population aged 0–14 and 65+ years, by the population*		
Eastern	86.9	1,604		*aged 15–64 years.*		

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons.

In Rwanda 10 % of the population aged 0-17 years are orphans, among which 1% are orphans who have lost both parents; Southern Province has the highest percentage of orphans (12%) among its population aged 0–17 years. The percentage of the population aged 0–17 years who are not orphans has increased by around 1.3 percentage points from EICV4 to EICV5, driven mainly by a decrease in the percentage of single orphans, and the highest quintile having a slightly larger percentage of double orphans (Table 1.6).

Figure 1.4: Percentage (%) of orphans among population aged 0–17 years, by urban/rural and consumption quintile (EICV5)
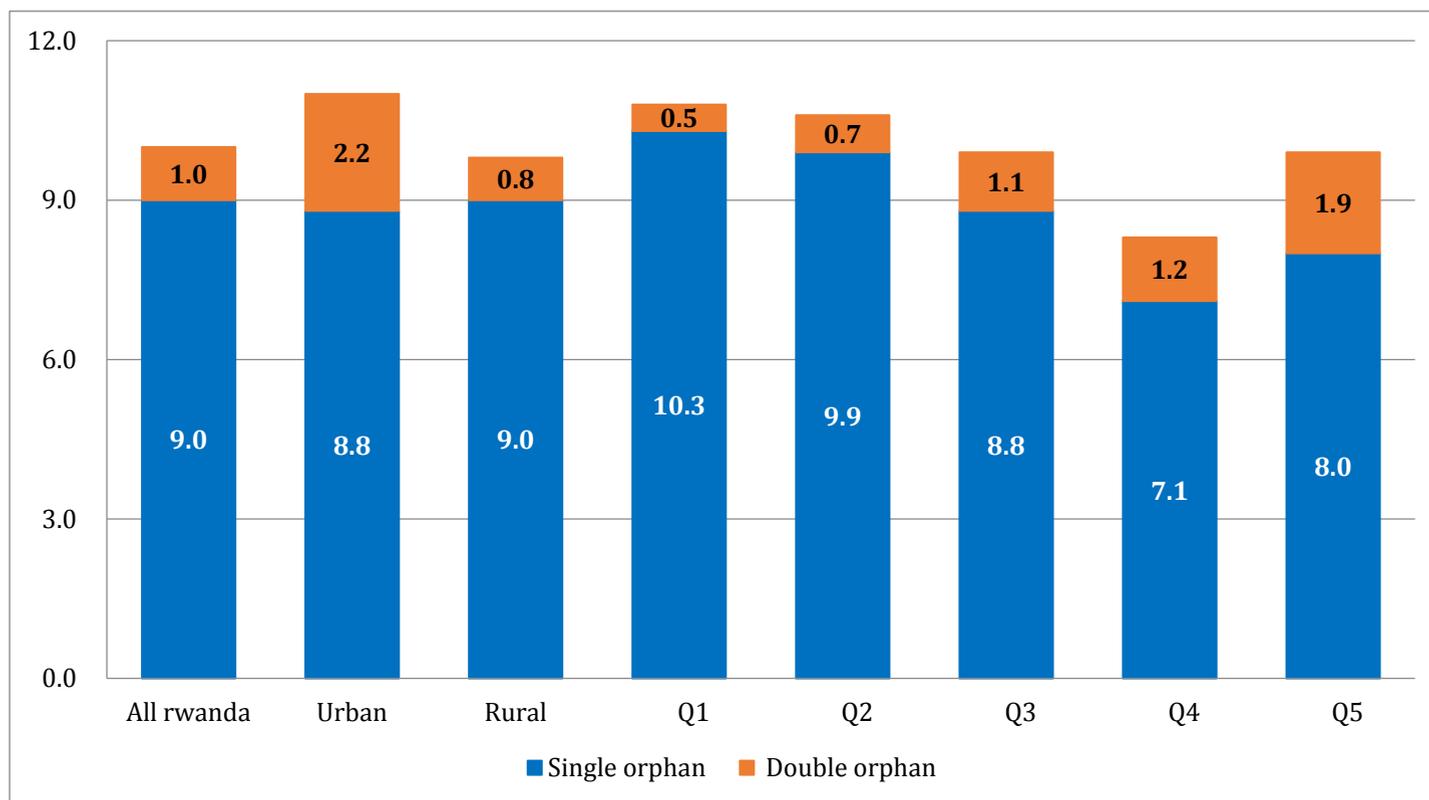
Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons.

Table 1.6: Distribution (%) of population aged 0-17 years, by orphan status, according to urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Orphan status			Total	Population aged 0-17 years (000s)
	Not orphan	Single orphan	Double orphan		
All Rwanda	90.0	9.0	1.0	100	5,688
Urban/rural					
Urban	89.0	8.8	2.2	100	908
Rural	90.2	9.0	0.8	100	4,779
Province					
Kigali City	91.0	6.8	2.1	100	639
Southern	88.6	10.4	1.1	100	1,313
Western	90.3	8.8	0.9	100	1,358
Northern	91.7	7.8	0.5	100	878
Eastern	89.6	9.5	0.9	100	1,500
Quintile					
Q1	89.2	10.3	0.5	100	1,349
Q2	89.4	9.9	0.7	100	1,244
Q3	90.1	8.8	1.1	100	1,147
Q4	91.7	7.1	1.2	100	1,038
Q5	90.1	8.0	1.9	100	911

Definition: An orphan is defined as a person who has lost one or both parents through death. A person is also considered an orphan if the survivorship of one or both parents is unknown.

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 0-17 years.

Table 1.7 shows the distribution of the population by relationship to the head of household. At national level, 50% of the household members are sons or daughters of the household head; this percentage ranges from 42% in urban to 51% in rural areas. In Kigali City, around 3% of the household members are siblings of the household head while in other Provinces it is below 1%. In other four Provinces, between 5% and nearly 7% of the household members are grandchildren of the household heads, but this is less than 3% in Kigali city.

Table 1.7: Distribution (%) of population, by relationship to head of household, according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Relationship to head of household									Total	Total population (000s)
	Head	Spouse	Son/ daughter	Grandchild	Step/ adopted child	Brother/ sister	Other relationship	No relationship	Domestic worker		
All Rwanda	22.8	15.0	49.6	5.5	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	100	11,893
Urban/rural											
Urban	23.9	13.8	42.1	3.4	1.4	2.6	4.3	3.5	5.0	100	2,194
Rural	22.5	15.3	51.3	6.0	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.7	100	9,699
Province											
Kigali City	25.1	14.0	40.1	2.6	1.5	3.0	5.0	3.4	5.2	100	1,631
Southern	22.9	14.8	49.7	6.7	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.9	100	2,739
Western	21.4	15.1	53.3	5.6	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	100	2,685
Northern	22.9	16.4	51.7	5.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	100	1,841
Eastern	22.6	14.9	50.2	6.1	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	100	2,998
Sex											
Male	35.6	0.1	51.7	5.7	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.5	100	5,711
Female	10.9	28.8	47.7	5.4	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.4	1.5	100	6,183
Quintile											
Q1	18.5	13.3	59.3	5.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	100	2,343
Q2	20.6	15.0	54.4	6.0	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.0	100	2,345
Q3	22.5	15.9	51.4	5.9	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.1	0.1	100	2,346
Q4	24.2	16.2	46.8	6.0	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.9	0.5	100	2,356
Q5	27.6	14.9	37.2	3.9	1.0	1.9	3.7	3.5	6.4	100	2,503

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons

Table 1.8 presents the distribution of households across urban/rural areas and across provinces. It shows that 19% of households are located in urban areas, a small increase from 17% in EICV4. Eastern Province has the highest percentage of households (25%) of all, followed by 23% in Southern Province. In comparison, Kigali City and Northern Province have the smallest percentage of households with 15% and nearly 16% respectively. The share of households located in Kigali City has increased by around 3 percentage points since EICV4.

Table 1.8: Distribution (%) of households, by urban/rural and province (EICV5)

EICV5	%	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	100	2708
urban/rural		
Urban	19.3	524
Rural	80.7	2184
Province		
Kigali City	15.1	410
Southern	23.1	626
Western	21.2	574
Northern	15.6	422
Eastern	25.0	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households

Table 1.9 shows the distribution of households by size. The average number of persons per household is estimated at 4.4 in EICV5, compared to nearly 4.6 in EICV4. Around 56% of households have between one to four persons, a small increase from 53% in EICV4 with the increase more notable in urban areas and households in the highest consumption quintile. The highest percentage of single person households (one member only) is in Kigali City (15%), as well as among households in the highest consumption quintile (21%).

Table 1.9: Distribution (%) of households, by size (number of members), according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

| EICV5 | Mean number of persons | Household size | | | | | Total | Total number of households (000s) |
		1 person	2-4 persons	5-7 persons	8-10 persons	11+ persons		
All Rwanda	**4.4**	**7.7**	**47.8**	**36.5**	**7.3**	**0.7**	**100**	**2,708**
Urban/rural								
Urban	4.2	12.3	47.1	31.7	7.8	1.1	100.0	524
Rural	4.4	6.6	48.0	37.6	7.2	0.6	100.0	2,184
Province								
Kigali City	4.0	14.5	48.5	29.2	6.8	1.0	100.0	410
Southern	4.4	7.1	48.7	37.3	6.4	0.5	100.0	626
Western	4.7	5.4	45.2	38.7	9.8	0.9	100.0	574
Northern	4.4	6.3	50.1	36.5	6.8	0.2	100.0	422
Eastern	4.4	7.1	47.4	38.1	6.7	0.6	100.0	677
Quintile								
Q1	5.4	1.0	33.5	51.8	12.5	1.1	100.0	434
Q2	4.8	1.2	45.4	44.9	8.1	0.4	100.0	484
Q3	4.4	3.3	52.4	37.2	6.7	0.5	100.0	528
Q4	4.1	7.0	55.9	31.0	5.5	0.7	100.0	571
Q5	3.6	20.5	48.4	24.8	5.6	0.7	100.0	691
Sex of head of household								
Male	4.7	6.0	42.6	41.5	9.1	0.8	100.0	2,031
Female	3.4	12.8	63.6	21.3	2.1	0.3	100.0	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households

Chapter 2: Migration

The table 2.1 shows that 1.5 million people have migrated within or to Rwanda in the last five years, accounting for around 13% of the total population, among which 1.4 million (12.3% of the total resident population) are internal migrants (Table 2.3), and approximately 78 thousand (0.7% of the total resident population) are international migrants (Table 2.2). Migration has increased over time; in EICV4 the percentage of population that had migrated in the previous five years was estimated at 12% of the total population.

Figure 2.1: Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by current location (urban/rural, province) and sex (EICV4, EICV5)
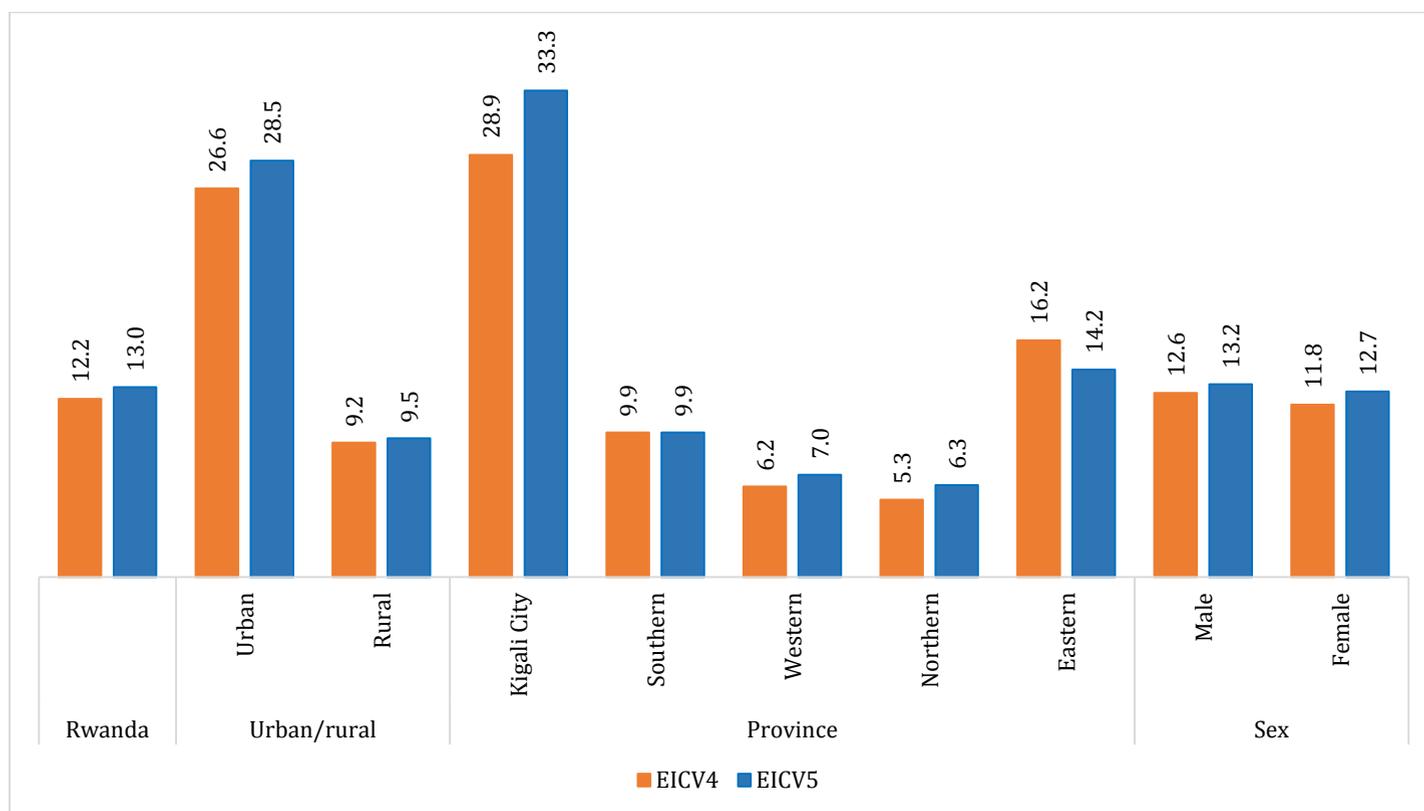
Source: EICV4 & EICV5. Base population: all persons

Kigali City has the highest percentage (33%) of persons who migrated in the last five years, followed by Eastern Province (14%). Persons in the highest consumption quintile are more likely to have migrated. The percentage of females who migrated in the last five years has increased from 12% in EICV4 to 13% in EICV5, while the percentage of male that migrated increased from 13% to 13.2%. The population aged 20–29 years has the highest percentage of migrants.

Table 2.1: Percentage (%) of population that migrated in the last five years, by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex, five-year age group and relationship to head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	% migrating in last 5 years	Total population (000s)	EICV5	% migrating in last 5 years	Total population (000s)
All Rwanda	**13.0**	**11,893**	**Sex**		
Urban/rural			Male	13.2	5,711
Urban	28.5	2,194	Female	12.7	6,183
Rural	9.5	9,699	**5 year age group**		
Province			0-4	6.9	1,709
Kigali City	33.3	1,631	5-9	10.7	1,530
Southern	9.9	2,739	10-14	8.4	1,626
Western	7.0	2,685	15-19	14.6	1,250
Northern	6.3	1,841	20-24	24.4	1,052
Eastern	14.2	2,998	25-29	26.4	920
Quintile			30-34	19.7	885
Q1	8.3	2,343	35-39	14.0	724
Q2	9.1	2,345	40-44	11.4	502
Q3	8.9	2,346	45-49	9.2	407
Q4	12.2	2,356	50-54	7.7	333
Q5	25.6	2,503	55-59	5.3	312
Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons.			60-64	3.5	225
			65+	5.3	418

Definition: A migrant is defined as someone who has lived in their current district for five years or fewer, and whose prior residence was a different district (internal) or country

Among international migrants, over two-thirds originate are from Uganda and Burundi. Kigali City and Western Province have the highest percentages of international migrants, 0.9% each.

Table 2.2: **Percentage of international migrants in the last five years, by previous country, consumption quintile, sex and place of residence in relation to urban/rural and province (EICV5)**

| EICV5 | % international migrants in the last 5 years | Total population (000s) | Previous country | | | | | | | | Total | Total international migrants in the last 5 years (000s) |
			Burundi	Democratic Republic of Congo	Uganda	Tanzania	Kenya	Other African country	Rest of the World		
All Rwanda	0.7	11,893	26.2	23.7	38.3	7.0	1.4	2.3	1.2	100	78
Urban/rural											
Urban	1.0	2,194	45.1	28.2	10.6	0.5	3.4	8.1	4.1	100	22
Rural	0.6	9,699	18.6	21.9	49.3	9.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	56
Province											
Kigali City	0.9	1,631	54.7	4.2	19.6	0.8	5.0	9.5	6.2	100	15
Southern	0.3	2,739	43.7	25.6	4.8	21.3	2.1	2.6	0.0	100	9
Western	0.9	2,685	23.3	63.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	24
Northern	0.7	1,841	1.2	2.7	94.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12
Eastern	0.6	2,998	14.2	0.0	66.7	18.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	18
Quintile											
Q1	0.7	2,343	24.8	28.4	35.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16
Q2	0.6	2,345	7.9	28.6	54.6	7.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	14
Q3	0.4	2,346	25.2	22.7	44.4	7.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100	9
Q4	0.7	2,356	18.7	26.1	43.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	15
Q5	0.9	2,503	43.7	16.1	24.0	0.5	4.1	7.6	4.0	100	23
Sex											
Male	0.7	5,711	28.7	20.2	39.4	6.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	100	42
Female	0.6	6,183	23.2	27.7	37.0	7.2	0.8	3.1	1.0	100	36

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons; persons migrating from another country in last 5 years.

The percentage of internal migrants in the last five years increased from 11% in EICV4 to 12.3 % in EICV5. At national level, the percentage of internal migrants leaving the Northern Province has fallen from 12% in EICV4 to 9% in EICV5, whilst the percentage of migrants leaving the Eastern Province has risen from 19% in EICV4 to 24% in EICV5.

Figure 2.2 and Table 2.3 show the composition of internal migrants by the province from and within which they migrated in the last five years. Southern and Western Provinces have the highest percentages of internal migrants who moved from district to district within the same province, 41% and 43% respectively in EICV5.

In Kigali City, the percentage of migrants arriving from Western Province decreased from 20% in EICV4 to 15% in EICV5, and the percentage of migrants arriving from Eastern Province increased from 16% in EICV4 to 17% in EICV5. The percentage of internal migrants arriving in Kigali city from Southern and Northern Provinces fell by around four percentage points. Among the internal migrants in Eastern Province, the percentage of migrants arriving from the Northern Province fell from 20% in EICV4 to 12.4% in EICV5.

Figure 2.2: Distribution (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by current province and previous province of residence (EICV4, EICV5)
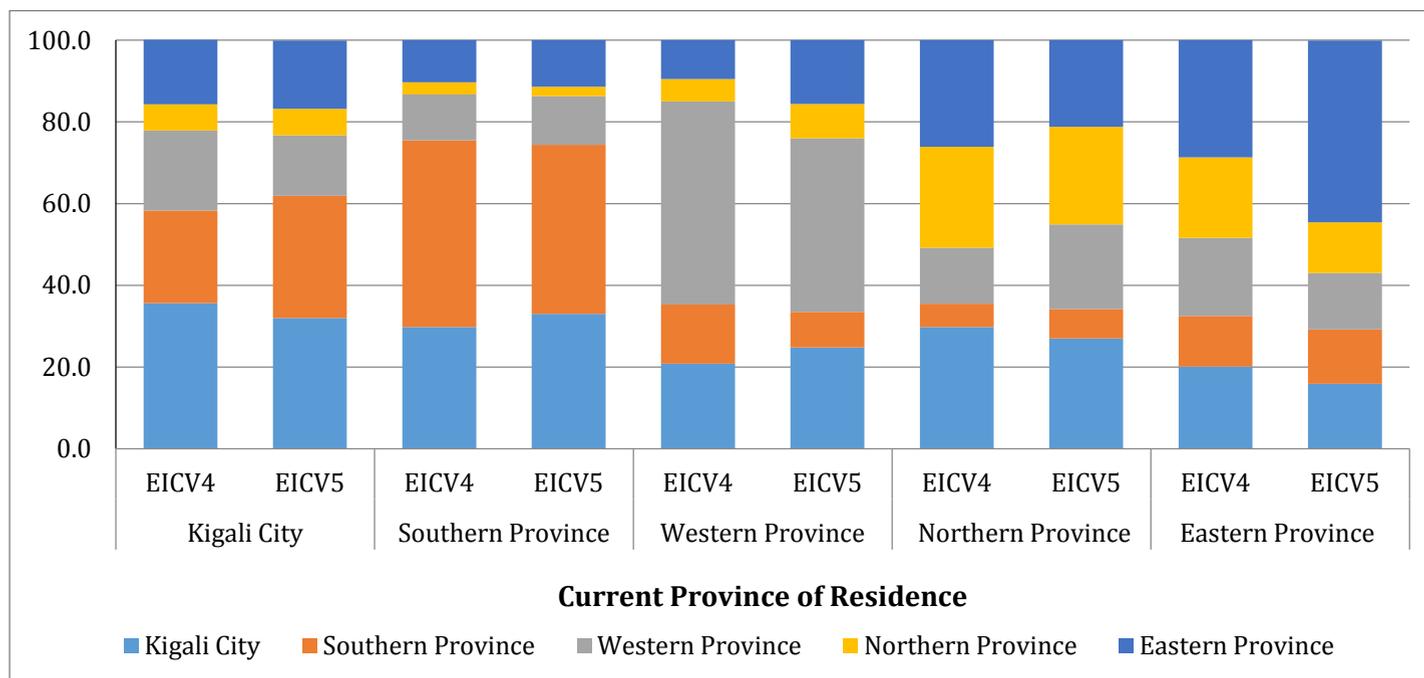
Source: EICV4 & EICV5. Base population: all persons.

Table 2.3:   Percentage (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by previous province of residence, urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV5)

EICV5	% migrating internally in last 5years	Total population (000s)	Previous province of residence					Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
			Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province		
All Rwanda	**12.3**	**11,893**	**26.6**	**23.4**	**17.5**	**8.8**	**23.7**	**100**	**1,466**
Urban/rural									
Urban	27.5	2,194	29.8	28.3	18.6	8.0	15.4	100	603
Rural	8.9	9,699	24.3	20.0	16.7	9.5	29.5	100	863
Province									
Kigali City	32.4	1,631	32.0	29.9	14.8	6.5	16.7	100	528
Southern	9.6	2,739	33.0	41.4	11.9	2.3	11.4	100	263
Western	6.1	2,685	24.8	8.7	42.5	8.4	15.6	100	164
Northern	5.6	1,841	27.0	7.2	20.7	23.9	21.2	100	104
Eastern	13.6	2,998	15.9	13.3	13.8	12.4	44.5	100	407
Quintile									
Q1	7.6	2,343	15.1	25.1	23.7	6.0	30.2	100	179
Q2	8.5	2,345	19.2	23.6	17.3	7.7	32.2	100	199
Q3	8.5	2,346	18.7	18.8	18.6	11.3	32.5	100	199
Q4	11.5	2,356	28.2	22.5	17.6	9.6	22.1	100	271
Q5	24.7	2,503	34.0	24.7	15.4	8.9	17.0	100	618
Sex									
Male	12.5	5,711	28.5	21.4	17.6	8.1	24.5	100	714
Female	12.1	6,183	24.7	25.3	17.4	9.6	23.0	100	751

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons; persons migrating internally in last 5 years.

Table 2.4: Distribution (%) of internal migrants in the last five years, by primary reason for moving, current location (urban/rural, province), consumption quintile and sex (EICV5)

EICV5	Employment	Loss/lack of employment	Marriage	Parent/HH moved	To live in own house elsewhere	Other family reasons	Desire to return home	Studies	Trade and business	Disasters or insecurity	Bad health	Lack of land	Other	Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
All Rwanda	23.1	12.8	6.3	0.2	2.9	10.3	30.3	5.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.9	4.3	0.1	1466
Urban/rural															
Urban	38.6	6.8	6.0	0.3	3.4	6.9	25.2	8.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.2	0.0	603
Rural	12.3	16.9	6.6	0.2	2.6	12.7	34.0	2.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	4.6	5.1	0.1	863
Province															
Kigali City	40.0	6.1	6.4	0.3	3.6	7.0	25.5	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.0	528
Southern	14.0	18.3	6.4	0.2	2.6	16.5	29.3	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.0	3.9	0.0	263
Western	19.1	22.9	6.1	0.0	1.6	11.1	22.5	5.6	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.7	7.3	0.6	164
Northern	18.2	10.0	11.1	0.0	3.9	16.7	24.0	5.7	0.0	0.9	3.0	2.2	4.3	0.0	104
Eastern	10.0	14.6	5.0	0.4	2.4	8.7	41.9	2.9	0.2	0.9	0.5	7.1	5.3	0.0	407
Quintile															
Q1	4.7	14.6	2.3	0.3	0.9	13.4	50.2	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.7	4.1	5.4	0.1	179
Q2	8.4	17.8	5.4	0.1	1.7	13.2	38.4	1.9	0.0	0.7	1.7	5.0	5.5	0.1	199
Q3	8.6	19.4	9.1	0.3	1.3	13.3	35.2	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	5.6	3.6	0.1	199
Q4	19.5	14.5	7.1	0.3	2.9	11.8	28.1	4.7	1.4	0.1	1.3	3.3	4.9	0.1	271
Q5	39.4	7.8	6.5	0.2	4.4	6.9	21.4	8.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	3.6	0.0	618
Sex															
Male	27.2	17.0	1.5	0.2	3.4	8.3	28.6	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	3.0	4.4	0.1	714
Female	19.3	8.8	11.0	0.3	2.4	12.2	32.0	5.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.7	4.3	0.0	751

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons migrating internally in last 5 years.

Chapter 3: Health

3.1. Disability

Around 4% of the Rwandan population aged 5 years and above reported having a disability in EICV5 and the rate has fallen very slightly over time. The percentage of persons with a disability is larger in rural areas than in urban areas (4.3% and 3.6% respectively in EICV5), and there is no difference by sex (4.2% for both male and female) with little difference between consumption quintiles.

Figure 3.1: **Percentage (%) of population aged 5 years and above with disability, by urban/rural, consumption quintile and sex (EICV4, EICV5)**
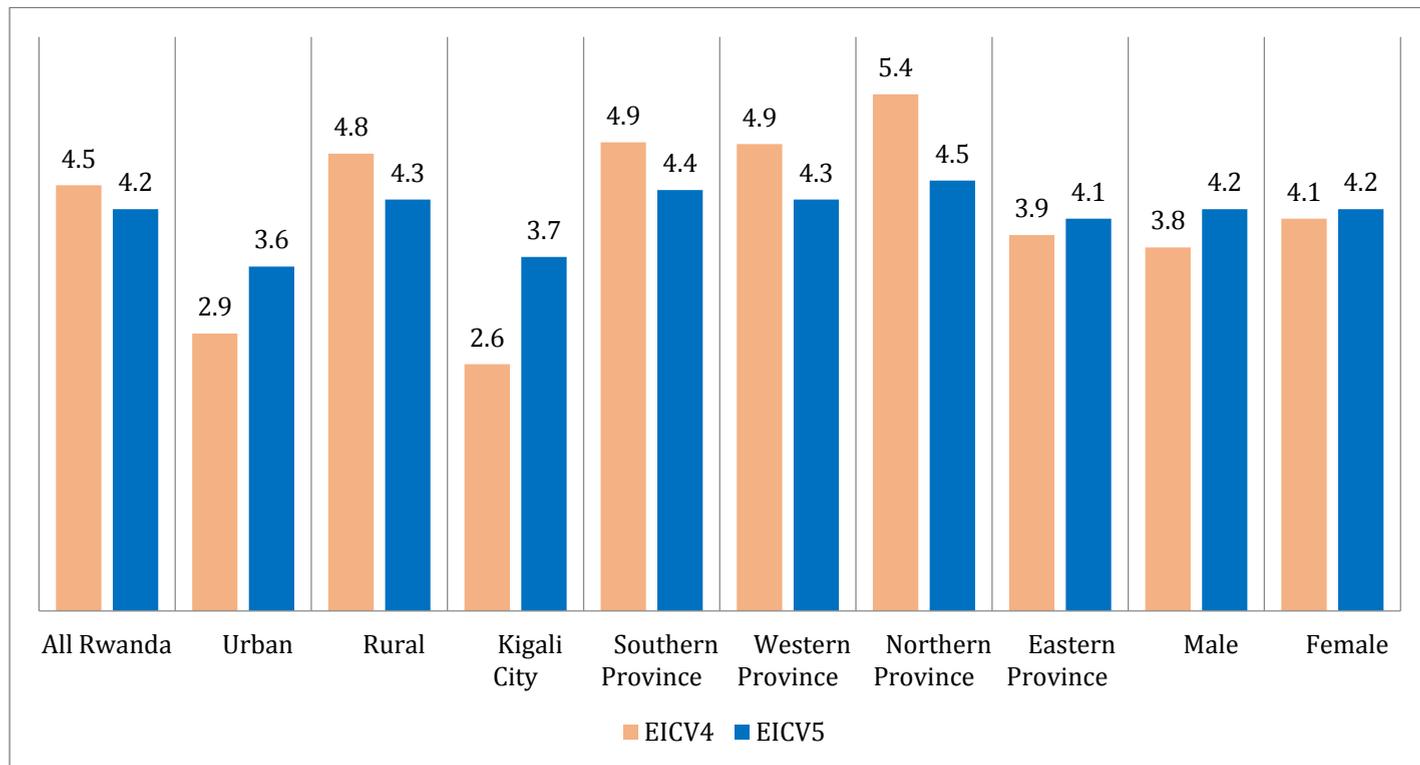
Source: EICV4 & EICV5. Base population: persons aged 5 and above.

The percentage of the population with disability among people aged 65 and above has decreased from 37% in EICV4 to 30% in EICV5. The most common disability types are disability of the legs, accounting for a quarter of the population with disability, followed by mental disability (19%) and old age (14%).

Table 3.1: Percentage (%) of the population aged 5 years and above with disability, by disability type, urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex and five-year age group (EICV5)

EICV5	% with disability	Disability type								Total	Persons with disability (000s)
		Vision disability	Deaf or mute	Disability in the arms	Disability in the legs	Mental inability	Traumaitised	Very old	Other		
All Rwanda	4.2	6.6	8.6	12.9	24.8	18.8	2.4	14.2	11.8	100.0	428
Urban/rural											
Urban	3.6	6.2	6.4	11.8	26.8	18.0	4.1	6.3	20.4	100.0	69
Rural	4.3	6.7	9.0	13.1	24.4	18.9	2.0	15.7	10.2	100.0	359
Province											
Kigali City	3.7	10.7	4.2	10.4	25.2	15.9	5.8	9.5	18.5	100.0	52
Southern	4.4	4.5	8.8	13.5	27.3	22.3	1.9	14.6	7.1	100.0	104
Western	4.3	6.2	7.8	16.6	23.4	15.7	1.6	15.5	13.3	100.0	98
Northern	4.5	6.5	9.0	10.4	24.9	18.0	2.7	17.5	11.2	100.0	71
Eastern	4.1	7.3	11.1	12.0	23.1	20.1	1.5	12.6	12.3	100.0	103
Quintile											
Q1	4.2	6.2	9.3	16.0	22.7	24.5	1.8	6.5	13.0	100.0	84
Q2	3.9	7.1	7.1	14.5	23.3	22.9	0.7	13.9	10.6	100.0	77
Q3	4.3	7.1	10.2	13.6	23.5	19.2	3.0	13.0	10.5	100.0	85
Q4	4.4	7.0	9.3	12.4	25.7	15.7	2.0	19.0	9.0	100.0	89
Q5	4.2	5.9	7.1	8.8	28.0	12.7	4.0	17.8	15.7	100.0	93
Sex											
Male	4.2	6.8	8.8	13.0	28.8	20.7	1.9	8.9	11.2	100.0	205
Female	4.2	6.5	8.4	12.8	21.1	17.0	2.8	19.0	12.4	100.0	223
5 year age group											
5-9	1.4	4.3	19.5	7.5	15.2	41.7	2.6	0.0	9.2	100.0	22
10-14	1.7	5.7	15.8	12.8	18.4	35.8	2.5	0.0	9.0	100.0	27
15-19	2.3	7.2	11.9	13.9	28.4	31.3	0.5	0.0	6.9	100.0	29
20-24	2.2	5.0	12.3	16.8	19.5	30.7	3.0	0.0	12.8	100.0	24
25-29	3.0	8.7	3.3	10.9	21.2	34.6	3.9	0.0	17.5	100.0	28

EICV5	% with disability	Disability type								Total	Persons with disability (000s)
		Vision disability	Deaf or mute	Disability in the arms	Disability in the legs	Mental inability	Traumaitised	Very old	Other		
30-34	2.9	4.4	9.4	10.1	34.4	26.2	2.5	0.0	13.0	100.0	26
35-39	3.9	5.1	9.1	15.0	33.6	19.1	3.5	0.0	14.7	100.0	28
40-44	5.1	5.6	7.2	19.0	23.8	23.1	1.2	0.0	20.1	100.0	26
45-49	6.1	8.1	7.3	25.2	23.2	15.1	4.9	0.0	16.3	100.0	25
50-54	6.4	9.4	4.1	18.4	31.6	17.5	2.4	0.0	16.8	100.0	21
55-59	7.1	8.0	8.1	14.0	33.9	13.6	3.4	0.0	19.0	100.0	22
60-64	10.7	8.6	6.1	18.7	36.2	15.5	3.1	0.0	11.7	100.0	24
65+	30.3	6.6	6.4	7.7	20.4	2.6	1.4	47.9	7.1	100.0	126

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 5 and above.

3.2.   Access to and use of health services

Among those who reported health problems in the four weeks prior to the survey, 57% had medical consultation. In Western Province, 49% of those who reported health problems visited a healthcare centre for consultation, compared with 63% in Eastern Province. The percentage of people visiting a healthcare centre for consultation ranges from 48% in the lowest consumption quintile to 66% in the highest, and does not differ much between males and females.

Table 3.2: Percentage (%) of population reporting health problem in last four weeks and whether medical consultation was made, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV5)

EICV5	% reporting health problem in last 4 weeks	Total population (000s)	Made medical consultation?			Total	Persons reporting health problem in last 4 weeks (000s)
			Yes	No	Don't know		
All Rwanda	32.5	11,893	56.9	42.9	0.2	100	3,866
Urban/rural							
Urban	26.1	2,194	59.7	40.1	0.2	100	573
Rural	33.9	9,699	56.4	43.4	0.2	100	3,293
Province							
Kigali City	26.3	1,631	59.2	40.8	0.0	100	428
Southern	38.5	2,739	55.6	44.2	0.2	100	1,054
Western	30.8	2,685	49.1	50.7	0.3	100	827
Northern	26.5	1,841	58.1	41.6	0.3	100	487
Eastern	35.7	2,998	62.8	37.1	0.1	100	1,069
Quintile							
Q1	33.5	2,343	47.7	52.1	0.2	100	786
Q2	33.3	2,345	52.4	47.4	0.2	100	782
Q3	33.4	2,346	56.2	43.6	0.2	100	785
Q4	33.4	2,356	62.7	37.2	0.1	100	788
Q5	29	2,503	66.3	33.5	0.1	100	726
Sex							
Male	29.8	5,711	56.6	43.1	0.3	100	1,704
Female	35.0	6,183	57.2	42.8	0.1	100	2,162
5 year age group							
0-4	38.7	1,709	59.9	40.1	0.1	100	661
5-9	27.9	1,530	57.9	42.1	0.0	100	426
10-14	26.0	1,626	57.1	42.9	0.0	100	423
15-19	24.2	1,250	60.0	39.6	0.3	100	303
20-24	28.0	1,052	58.6	40.9	0.4	100	294
25-29	30.5	920	56.8	42.8	0.4	100	280
30-34	31.2	885	56.3	43.5	0.2	100	276
35-39	31.8	724	58.0	41.8	0.2	100	230
40-44	35.3	502	54.2	45.5	0.3	100	177
45-49	37.1	407	51.4	48.5	0.1	100	151
50-54	42.9	333	54.4	45.3	0.2	100	143
55-59	47.8	312	52.6	47.4	0.0	100	149
60-64	50.7	225	52.2	47.6	0.2	100	114
65+	56.9	418	52.2	47.6	0.2	100	238

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons; persons reporting health problem in last 4 weeks

Considering the total Rwandan population, around 20% made a medical consultation in the four weeks preceding the survey. Sickness was the major reason for medical consultation in both urban and rural areas. Aside from sickness, the most common reasons for medical consultation are vaccination and general visit/preventive healthcare in urban areas, and in rural areas.

Table 3.3: Percentage (%) of population making a medical consultation in last four weeks, by reason according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, sex and five-year age group (EICV5)

| EICV5 | % making medical consultation in last 4 weeks | Total population (000s) | Reason for consultation | | | | | | | | Total | Persons making medical consultation in last 4 weeks (000s) |
			General visit or preventive	Sickness	Injury	Sickness and injury	Vaccination	Prenatal care	Postnatal care	Other		
All Rwanda	20.3	11,893	2.5	86.7	1.6	0.3	5.4	2.0	0.3	1.1	100	2,414
Urban/rural												
Urban	17.1	2,194	3.8	86.1	1.8	0.3	4.4	2.1	0.1	1.5	100	375
Rural	21.0	9,699	2.3	86.8	1.6	0.3	5.6	2.0	0.3	1.1	100	2,039
Province												
Kigali City	16.8	1,631	2.8	87.6	1.6	0.3	3.6	2.3	0.0	1.8	100	274
Southern	23.3	2,739	2.0	88.5	1.0	0.3	5.2	1.8	0.4	0.8	100	638
Western	16.8	2,685	1.9	86.0	1.7	0.3	6.3	2.3	0.2	1.3	100	451
Northern	17.6	1,841	6.1	79.5	2.5	0.8	6.2	2.8	0.5	1.7	100	324
Eastern	24.3	2,998	1.7	88.2	1.8	0.2	5.4	1.7	0.2	0.9	100	728
Quintile												
Q1	17.6	2,343	1.7	87.2	1.3	0.3	6.6	1.6	0.1	1.0	100	412
Q2	19.2	2,345	1.7	86.9	1.4	0.2	6.6	1.8	0.4	1.0	100	451
Q3	20.5	2,346	2.5	86.4	2.3	0.4	4.6	2.0	0.4	1.3	100	480
Q4	22.8	2,356	2.5	87.1	1.8	0.3	4.9	2.4	0.3	0.7	100	538
Q5	21.3	2,503	3.8	85.8	1.3	0.4	4.7	2.3	0.1	1.6	100	534
												Sex
Male	18.3	5,711	2.7	87.6	2.4	0.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	1,047
Female	22.1	6,183	2.4	85.9	1.0	0.2	5.2	3.6	0.5	1.2	100	1,368
5 year age group												
0-4	28.3	1,709	1.3	76.6	0.6	0.2	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	483
5-9	16.8	1,530	0.7	93.2	1.7	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	257
10-14	15.5	1,626	0.7	93.1	1.9	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	252
15-19	15.3	1,250	1.1	90.7	3.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.9	100	192

EICV5	% making medical consultation in last 4 weeks	Total population (000s)	Reason for consultation									Persons making medical consultation in last 4 weeks (000s)
			General visit or preventive	Sickness	Injury	Sickness and injury	Vaccination	Prenatal care	Postnatal care	Other	Total	
20-24	18.0	1,052	2.5	84.8	2.4	0.5	1.4	5.7	0.6	2.0	100	189
25-29	20.0	920	3.9	80.9	2.4	0.5	1.6	7.7	1.1	2.0	100	184
30-34	19.8	885	4.0	84.0	1.8	0.2	1.2	6.7	0.6	1.4	100	175
35-39	20.3	724	3.7	84.1	2.3	0.4	1.5	5.5	0.6	1.9	100	147
40-44	20.2	502	3.8	91.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.0	100	101
45-49	20.5	407	7.6	90.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	100	84
50-54	24.5	333	5.5	90.6	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	100	82
55-59	25.9	312	3.1	95.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	81
60-64	27.3	225	4.5	90.6	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	100	62
65+	30.3	418	3.5	94.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	127

Source: EICV 5. Base population: all persons; persons reporting health problem in last 4 weeks.

Table 3.4 indicates that the estimated mean time walking to travel to a health centre is around 50 minutes, a decrease from 57 minutes in EICV4; the improvement in accessibility is more notable in rural areas. In Northern Province also, the mean time to health centre has dropped from 57 minutes in EICV4 to 43 minutes in EICV5.

Meanwhile, the percentage of households satisfied with their health Centre has decreased from 89% to 85% between EICV4 and EICV5. This decrease in the satisfaction rate is seen across all provinces. Although the mean time in minutes to a health Centre ranges notably from 55 minutes in the lowest consumption quintile to 41 minutes in the highest, there is a difference in the percentage satisfied with the health Centre 88% in the lowest quintiles, compared to 82% in the highest quintiles.

Table 3.4: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to health centre and percentage of households satisfied with health Centre, by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Mean time (minutes) to health centre	% satisfied with health centre	Households using health centre (000s)
All Rwanda	49.9	85.4	2,585
Urban/rural			
Urban	33.1	81.8	457
Rural	53.5	86.1	2,128
Province			
Kigali City	31.4	81.3	349
Southern	56.2	86.7	596
Western	53.6	85.0	567
Northern	43.2	89.7	413
Eastern	55.1	83.9	659
Quintile			
Q1	55.5	88.2	423
Q2	54.4	86.8	470
Q3	52.2	86.5	516
Q4	50.2	84.0	556
Q5	40.4	82.5	620

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: households using health centre (sometimes, regularly, and often)

As shown in Table3.5 and Figure 3.2, the EICV5 data indicates that 74% of the population in Rwanda has got health insurance compared to 70% in EICV4. Male and female have equal access to health insurance. The percentage of people with health insurance has slightly increased from EICV4 to EICV5 both for the urban and rural population. Similarly, in Northern Province, the percentage of people with health insurance has increased by around 8 percentage points from EICV4 to EICV5, while in the Eastern Province the data indicates a decrease of nearly 1.5 percentage points from EICV4 to EICV5.

In consumption quintiles, the percentage with health insurance has all increased. Community based health insurance (Mutual insurance) continues to be the most common insurance provider among those with health insurance, particularly in rural areas and among persons in the lower consumption quintiles, while the percentage with insurance from the "Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie" (RAMA) is highest in urban areas and among persons in the highest consumption quintile. The percentage with insurance from other providers such as from employers and MMI remains relatively low.

Figure 3.2: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by urban/rural, province and consumption quintile (EICV4, EICV5)
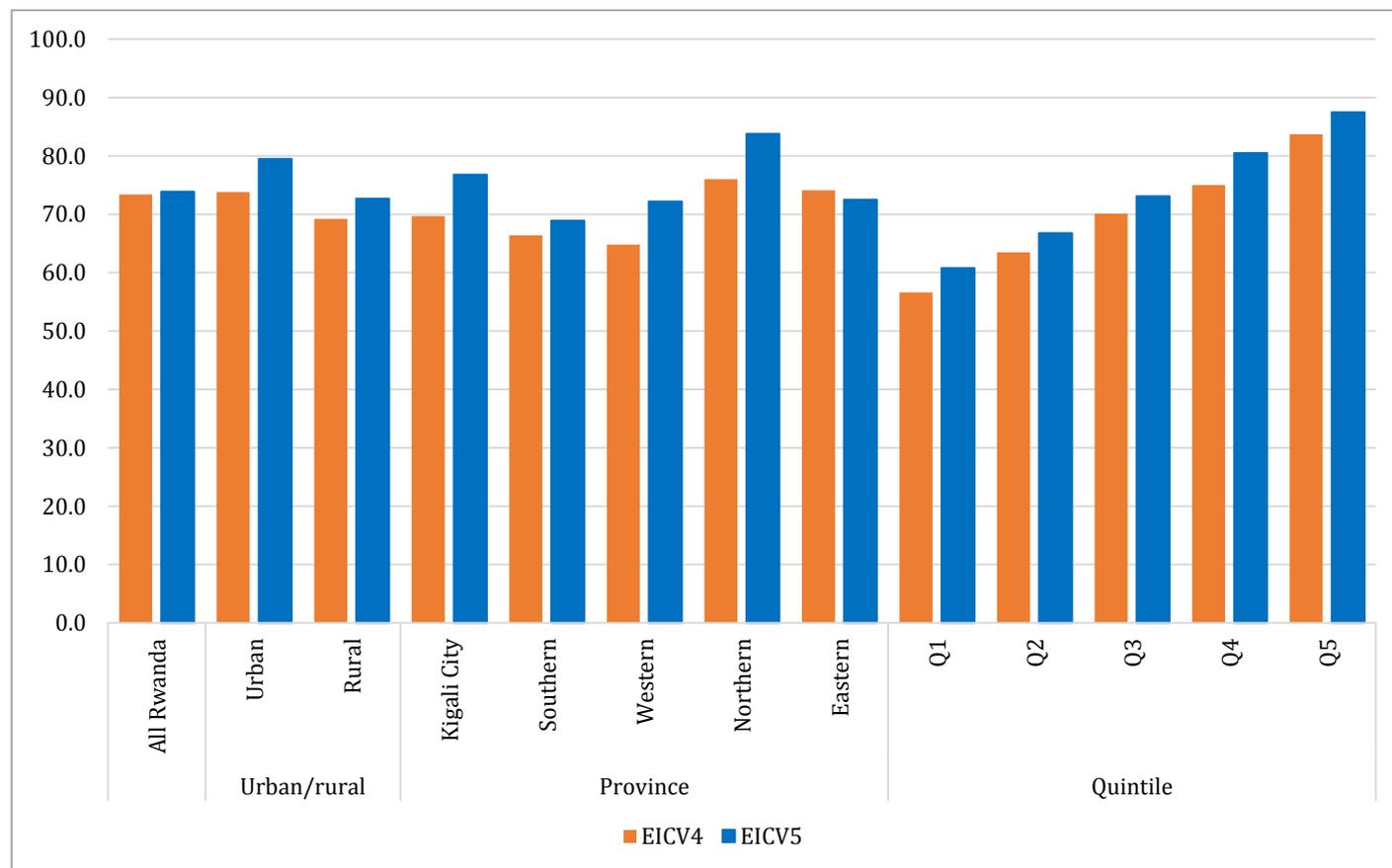
Source: EICV4 & EICV5.

Table 3.5: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, by type of insurance, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV5)

| EICV5 | % with health insurance | Total population (000s) | Type of insurance | | | | | Total | Persons with health insurance (000s) |
			RAMA	Mutual insurance	Employer	MMI	Other insurance		
All Rwanda	73.9	11,893	4.3	93.5	0.2	1.2	0.8	100	8,794
Urban/rural									
Urban	79.5	2194	11	82.3	0.7	3.2	2.8	100	1745
Rural	72.7	9699	2.6	96.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	100	7049
Province									
Kigali City	76.8	1631	9	84	0.7	2.9	3.4	100	1252
Southern	68.9	2739	4.3	94.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	100	1886
Western	72.2	2685	3.2	95.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	100	1940
Northern	83.8	1841	3.9	94.8	0	1	0.2	100	1542
Eastern	72.5	2998	2.7	95.8	0	1.3	0.2	100	2174
Quintile									
Q1	60.8	2343	0.1	99.7	0	0.1	0.1	100	1426
Q2	66.8	2345	0.5	99.1	0	0.2	0.1	100	1567
Q3	73.1	2346	1	98.7	0	0.3	0.1	100	1716
Q4	80.5	2356	2.2	96.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	100	1896
Q5	87.5	2503	14.1	79.1	0.7	3.5	2.5	100	2190
Sex									
Male	73.4	5711	4.6	92.8	0.2	1.4	0.9	100	4190
Female	74.5	6183	3.9	94.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	100	4604

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all persons with health insurance.

Chapter 4: Education

The following section presents the indicators on education attendance, education attainment and literacy rates of the population in Rwanda. It shows key education indicators aggregated across geographical areas and population groups.

4.1.   School Attendance

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school by according to background characteristics. Overall, ever attended school has remained consistently high in Rwanda (87%) over the past three years, with 90% of all men and 85% of all women age 6 and above who have ever attended school. In general, ever attended school is higher in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (88%). In addition, Kigali City has the highest percentage of people who have ever attended school (95%) compared to other provinces. In terms of gender, no major disparity can be observed between males and females among pupils ever attended school.

Table 4.1: Percentage of the population aged 6 and above who have ever attended school by sex according to urban/rural, province, age group and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Population who ever attended school (%)				Population aged 6 and above (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index	Male	Female	Total
All Rwanda	**89.5**	**85.1**	**87.2**	**0.95**	**4,712**	**5,189**	**9,901**
Urban/rural							
Urban	94.9	91.0	92.9	0.96	910	942	1,852
Rural	88.2	83.8	85.9	0.95	3,802	4,247	8,049
Province							
Kigali City	95.2	91.4	93.3	0.96	685	690	1,375
Southern	88.4	85.4	86.8	0.97	1,091	1,211	2,302
Western	88.2	83.2	85.6	0.94	1,045	1,169	2,213
Northern	89.7	84.1	86.7	0.94	717	819	1,536
Eastern	88.3	83.7	85.9	0.95	1,175	1,300	2,474
Age group							
6-9	84.5	86.6	85.6	1.02	609	638	1,247
10-14	98.1	98.9	98.5	1.01	814	812	1,626
15-19	97.4	98.4	97.9	1.01	619	631	1,250
20-24	96.7	96.9	96.8	1.00	488	563	1,052
25-29	94.0	93.2	93.6	0.99	438	482	920
30-34	89.4	87.3	88.3	0.98	417	468	885

EICV5	Population who ever attended school (%)				Population aged 6 and above (000s)		
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index	Male	Female	Total
35-39	88.0	84.3	86.1	0.96	350	374	724
40-44	83.9	78.4	80.9	0.93	231	271	502
45-49	81.8	72.6	76.9	0.89	191	215	407
50-54	73.4	63.7	68.4	0.87	160	173	333
55-59	72.5	57.4	63.7	0.79	131	182	312
60-64	69.1	46.4	56.5	0.67	100	125	225
65+	64.5	30.2	43.7	0.47	164	254	418
Quintile							
Q1	82.9	80.9	81.8	0.98	882	1,027	1,909
Q2	87.4	83.9	85.5	0.96	881	1,033	1,914
Q3	89.5	84.9	87.1	0.95	914	1,026	1,940
Q4	91.4	85.0	88.1	0.93	960	1,024	1,983
Q5	95.0	90.4	92.7	0.95	1,075	1,080	2,154
Disability status							
Not disabled	90.3	86.5	88.3	0.96	4,508	4,967	9,475
Disabled	71.2	53.3	61.9	0.75	204	222	425

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 6 and above.

EICV considers someone as a 'currently attending school' when he/she reports having attended school in 12 months prior to the interview. The reference period is thus a relative measure of attendance for each respondent with a standardized retrospective duration of 12 months. According to Table 4.2, over half (59%) of population aged between 6 and 30 attended school in the past 12 months preceding the interview. When age is considered, younger students had the highest attendance in the last 12 months. The highest current attendances were observed among those aged between 6 and 9 (85%) and those aged between 10 and 14 (95%) while the lowest was found among those aged between 25 and 30 (5%).

Table 4.2: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months by sex according to urban/rural, province, age group and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Population who attended school in the past 12 months (%)				Population aged between 6 and 30 (000s)		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender Parity index**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
All Rwanda	**59.4**	**56.4**	**57.8**	**0.95**	**3,066**	**3,244**	**6,310**
Urban/rural							
Urban	53.9	49.4	51.6	0.92	597	641	1,238
Rural	60.7	58.1	59.4	0.96	2,469	2603	5,072
Province							
Kigali City	50.4	44.6	47.4	0.89	436	471	907
Southern	61.3	59.7	60.5	0.97	700	714	1,414
Western	63.3	58.2	60.7	0.92	697	733	1,430
Northern	59.9	58.5	59.1	0.98	467	510	977
Eastern	59.0	57.2	58.1	0.97	766	815	1,581
Age group							
6-9	83.9	85.8	84.9	1.02	609	638	1,247
10-14	94.5	95.7	95.1	1.01	814	812	1,626
15-19	62.0	59.8	60.9	0.96	619	631	1,250
20-24	24.8	18.2	21.3	0.73	488	563	1,052
25-30	6.8	4.0	5.3	0.58	536	599	1,135
Quintile							
Q1	82.9	80.9	61.8	0.98	599	662	1,261
Q2	87.4	83.9	60.4	0.96	581	653	1,234
Q3	89.5	84.9	59.5	0.95	599	629	1,227
Q4	91.4	85.0	56.9	0.93	618	613	1,231
Q5	95.0	90.4	51.2	0.95	669	686	1,355
Disability status							
Not disabled	90.3	86.5	58.3	0.96	2,994	3,183	6,177
Disabled	71.2	53.3	35.8	0.75	72	61	133

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 6 and 30

EICV5 results indicate that public and government-aided schools are the most attended schools in Rwanda with 56% and 36 % respectively (Table 4.3). However, there is still a remarkable gap between urban and rural areas regarding private school attendance (28% and 4% respectively). Kigali City presents the highest number of people who attended private schools compared to other provinces (30%) while the Eastern province has the highest number of people who attended public schools (77%). Government-aided schools are predominant among the

population in the poorest quintile (44%) while private schools are more common among those in the richest quintile and among those aged between 25 and 30 (28% and 48% respectively).

Table 4.3: Percentage of the population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months by type of school according to urban/rural, province, sex, age group and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Type of school			Total	Population aged between 6 and 30 who attended school in the past 12 months (000s)
	Public school	Private school	Government-aided school		
All Rwanda	**55.7**	**7.9**	**36.4**	**100**	**3,650**
Urban/rural					
Urban	56.3	27.6	16.1	100	638
Rural	55.6	3.6	40.8	100	3,012
Province					
Kigali City	60.3	30.0	9.7	100	430
Southern	39.7	4.4	55.9	100	856
Western	43.1	3.4	53.5	100	868
Northern	63.2	5.2	31.7	100	578
Eastern	76.7	6.6	16.7	100	919
Sex					
Male	55.4	8.0	36.7	100	1,822
Female	56.1	7.8	36.1	100	1,828
5 year age group					
6-9	52.5	6.6	40.9	100	1,058
10-14	57.3	4.1	38.7	100	1,547
15-19	58.0	7.9	34.2	100	761
20-24	51.7	27.8	20.4	100	224
25-30	44.5	48.3	7.2	100	60
Quintile					
Q1	54.1	1.8	44.1	100	780
Q2	55.0	1.8	43.2	100	746
Q3	59.1	2.7	38.2	100	731
Q4	59.0	6.6	34.4	100	700
Q5	51.6	27.6	20.8	100	693

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 6 and 30 and attending school in past 12 months.

4.2.   Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has attained or completed. This is distinct from the level of schooling that an individual is attending. Tables 4.4 and 4.5 show the percent distribution of male and female household populations aged 10 and above by highest level of education attained according to urban/rural, province, household consumption quintile and age group. As shown in Table 4.4 and 4.5, the vast majority of Rwandans have attended school, many have attended primary school. Overall 10% of males age 10 and above have never been to school, 69% attended primary school, 14% attended secondary school and 3.7% attained university school.

Educational attainment of females is similar to that of males. Fifteen percent of females age 10 and above have never attended school, 65% attended primary school, 14.5% attended secondary school, and 2.6% attained university school. The result also showed disparity in education attainment between urban and rural for both females and males. For example, more males in urban areas (12.4%) than males in rural areas (1.5%) had attained university education. Likewise, less females in rural areas (0.9%) than females in urban areas (10.4%) attained university education. Disaggregation of educational attendance by provinces revealed disparities among provinces at higher levels of education. Attainment levels in Kigali City, for both males and females, were the highest compared with other provinces.

The comparison between the educational outcomes of the population from the lowest consumption quintile and those from the highest quintile reveals a big gap at university level. For example, 13% of males from the highest quintile attained university level versus 0.2% of males from the lowest quintile among).

Table 4.4: Percent distribution of male population age 10 and over by highest level of schooling attended according to background characteristics (EICV5)

EICV5	Male highest level of schooling							
	No Education	Pre primary	Primary	Post primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
All Rwanda	**9.7**	**0.3**	**69.1**	**2.8**	**14.4**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**100**
Urban/rural								
Urban	4.3	0.2	50.5	5.8	26.9	12.4	0.0	100
Rural	11.1	0.3	73.8	2.1	11.3	1.5	0.0	100
Province								
Kigali City	4.0	0.1	52.3	5.6	26.4	11.6	0.0	100
Southern	10.6	0.2	73.3	2.9	10.9	2.1	0.0	100
Western	10.9	0.2	71.8	2.1	12.8	2.3	0.0	100
Northern	10.8	0.2	70.4	2.1	13.5	3.0	0.1	100
Eastern	10.8	0.6	72.3	2.1	12.3	1.9	0.0	100
Quintile								
Q1	15.1	0.8	78.3	0.9	4.8	0.2	0.0	100
Q2	11.9	0.2	77.4	1.7	8.5	0.3	0.0	100
Q3	9.9	0.3	76.2	1.9	11.3	0.4	0.0	100
Q4	8.7	0.1	70.2	3.3	15.9	1.9	0.0	100
Q5	4.9	0.0	49.4	5.4	27.1	13.0	0.0	100
Age group								
10-14	1.9	1.2	95.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100
15-19	2.6	0.1	69.5	1.8	26.1	0.0	0.0	100
20-24	3.3	0.0	53.0	5.0	35.0	3.9	0.0	100
25-29	6.0	0.0	57.9	3.5	22.4	10.1	0.0	100
30-34	10.6	0.0	66.8	2.7	11.8	8.1	0.0	100
35-39	12.0	0.1	70.2	2.3	9.7	5.8	0.1	100
40-44	16.1	0.0	63.6	4.6	9.5	6.3	0.0	100
45-49	18.2	0.1	60.6	7.3	7.7	6.0	0.0	100
50-54	26.6	0.0	57.4	7.3	6.2	2.4	0.1	100
55-59	27.6	0.0	64.2	3.1	3.9	1.1	0.1	100
60-64	30.9	0.0	60.3	2.7	4.6	1.5	0.2	100
65-69	27.5	0.0	66.5	0.8	4.2	1.0	0.0	100
70-74	40.3	0.0	54.6	1.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	100
75-79	34.6	0.0	57.4	3.2	3.6	1.2	0.0	100
80-84	35.1	0.0	57.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100
85+	59.4	0.6	39.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 10 and above in 2016

Table 4.5: Percent distribution of female population age 10 and over by highest level of schooling attended according to background characteristics (EICV5)

EICV5	Female highest level of schooling							
	No Education	Pre primary	Primary	Post primary	Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
All Rwanda	**15.2**	**0.2**	**65.3**	**2.2**	**14.5**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**100**
Urban/rural								
Urban	8.5	0.2	50.0	4.1	26.8	10.4	0.0	100
Rural	16.7	0.2	68.7	1.8	11.7	0.9	0.0	100
Province								
Kigali City	7.6	0.2	50.3	4.5	26.5	10.9	0.0	100
Southern	14.7	0.1	68.9	2.5	12.0	1.7	0.0	100
Western	17.2	0.2	67.5	1.5	12.3	1.2	0.0	100
Northern	17.2	0.1	64.2	2.0	14.9	1.6	0.0	100
Eastern	16.5	0.3	68.7	1.5	11.9	1.0	0.0	100
Quintile								
Q1	18.6	0.3	75.5	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	100
Q2	16.2	0.3	74.3	1.1	8.0	0.1	0.0	100
Q3	15.8	0.2	70.2	1.8	11.9	0.1	0.0	100
Q4	16.0	0.2	63.6	2.7	16.4	1.1	0.0	100
Q5	9.9	0.2	45.4	4.4	29.3	10.9	0.0	100
Age group								
10-14	1.1	0.9	95.2	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	100
15-19	1.6	0.0	64.3	1.2	32.9	0.0	0.0	100
20-24	3.1	0.0	52.4	3.8	36.8	3.9	0.0	100
25-29	6.8	0.1	61.6	2.9	21.1	7.5	0.0	100
30-34	12.7	0.1	68.1	2.1	10.7	6.3	0.0	100
35-39	15.7	0.1	69.8	2.4	8.4	3.7	0.0	100
40-44	21.7	0.1	65.1	3.4	6.7	3.0	0.0	100
45-49	27.4	0.0	60.9	6.0	3.7	2.2	0.0	100
50-54	36.3	0.0	54.5	4.9	2.9	1.4	0.0	100
55-59	42.6	0.0	51.5	2.8	2.0	1.0	0.0	100
60-64	53.6	0.0	42.0	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.0	100
65-69	59.9	0.0	36.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	100
70-74	68.3	0.0	29.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100
75-79	72.6	0.0	27.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
80-84	81.1	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	100
85+	87.8	0.6	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 10 and above in 2016

The number of people attended tertiary education level in Rwanda is only 3.1% as shown in Table 4.6. In urban area, attendance rate in tertiary education is much higher than in rural area (7.8% and 1.6% respectively).

Table 4.6: Percentage of the individuals aged between 16 and 30 attending an institution of higher learning by urban/rural, province, age group and sex (EICV5)

EICV5	Population who attended tertiary education in 2016 (%)				Population aged between 16 and 30 in 2016 (000s)		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender Parity Index**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
All Rwanda	**3.5**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**0.79**	**1472**	**1625**	**3,098**
Urban/rural							
Urban	8.3	7.3	7.8	0.87	376	396	772
Rural	1.8	1.3	1.6	0.71	1096	1229	2,325
Province							
Kigali City	8.1	7.1	7.6	0.88	283	307	590
Southern	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.16	315	338	652
Western	2.6	1.4	2.0	0.56	306	352	658
Northern	3.1	1.7	2.3	0.55	228	255	483
Eastern	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.70	340	373	714
Age group							
16-20	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.17	585	609	1194
21-25	6.7	5.1	5.8	0.76	458	522	979
26-30	3.8	2.5	3.1	0.67	430	495	924
Quintile							
Q1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.00	195	247	442
Q2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.23	227	284	511
Q3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.42	272	304	576
Q4	2.2	2.0	2.1	0.91	330	335	665
Q5	9.0	8.0	8.5	0.89	449	456	905
Disability status							
Not disabled	3.6	2.8	3.2	0.79	1429	1588	3017
Disabled	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.77	43	37	80

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 16 and 30 in 2016.

4.3. Literacy and Numeracy

In this survey, literacy was measured through a self-assessment question on whether the respondent can read and write a simple note. Table 4.7 shows the distribution of literate population aged 15 and above by background characteristics. Literacy among the population of Rwanda has improved between 2014 and 2017. Overall, the adult literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above is 73%. Seventy-eight percent of males and 69% of female are literate considering they are able to read and write a simple note.

Population living in urban areas are more likely to be literate than those living in rural areas (87% vs 70%), and the gap in literacy rates between males and females is higher in rural than in urban areas. Ninety-one percent of urban males and 83% of urban female are literate, as compared with 74% of rural male and 66 of rural females. Literacy among females decreases with age, from 88% among those aged between 15 and 19 to 63% among those aged between 45 and 49. Across provinces, Kigali City has the highest literacy rate of 88% while Western Province has the lowest (69%) literacy rate. Table 4.7 also shows that among the persons with disabilities 43% were literate and among persons without disabilities 75% were literate. Implying that person with disabilities who are literate are more successful in their face-to-face communication with others and are more readily acceptable by their peers without disabilities.

Table 4.7: Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above by sex according to province, consumption quintile and age group (EICV5)

| EICV5 | Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rwanda | | | | Urban | | | | Rural | | | |
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
All Rwanda	77.6	69.4	73.2	0.89	90.7	83.2	86.9	0.92	74.0	66.1	69.7	0.89
Province												
Kigali City	89.6	85.6	87.6	0.95	92.6	87.9	90.2	0.95	79.9	78.0	79.0	0.98
Southern	73.1	67.6	70.1	0.93	87.2	78.2	82.4	0.90	71.6	66.5	68.9	0.93
Western	74.9	64.1	69.0	0.86	87.3	75.8	81.4	0.87	72.7	62.4	67.0	0.86
Northern	76.7	67.9	72.0	0.89	88.2	77.1	82.3	0.87	75.5	67.0	70.9	0.89
Eastern	76.4	67.1	71.4	0.88	89.6	76.8	83.2	0.86	75.2	66.4	70.5	0.88
Quintile												
Q1	63.4	56.0	59.3	0.88	71.1	57.2	63.4	0.81	62.8	55.9	59.0	0.89
Q2	70.6	64.1	67.0	0.91	74.0	70.9	72.3	0.96	70.3	63.5	66.5	0.90
Q3	75.3	68.4	71.6	0.91	83.9	71.3	77.5	0.85	74.2	68.1	70.9	0.92
Q4	79.9	71.4	75.5	0.89	89.7	78.1	83.7	0.87	78.2	70.2	74.0	0.90

| EICV5 | Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rwanda | | | | Urban | | | | Rural | | | |
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Q5	90.2	82.5	86.3	0.91	95.3	90.7	93.0	0.95	84.9	74.4	79.6	0.88
Disability status												
Not disabled	78.9	71.5	75.0	0.91	91.3	84.6	87.9	0.93	75.4	68.3	71.6	0.91
Disabled	54.2	32.6	42.7	0.60	74.7	55.6	64.0	0.74	50.6	28.0	38.6	0.55
Age group												
15-19	82.4	88.4	85.4	1.07	91.3	91.2	91.3	1.00	80.5	87.7	84.0	1.09
20-24	86.8	88.6	87.8	1.02	91.8	93.5	92.7	1.02	84.9	87.0	86.1	1.02
25-29	84.4	80.4	82.3	0.95	95.1	89.0	92.1	0.94	79.9	77.6	78.7	0.97
30-34	77.4	71.5	74.2	0.92	90.5	80.4	85.3	0.89	73.1	68.8	70.8	0.94
35-39	77.4	72.0	74.6	0.93	91.4	87.4	89.6	0.96	73.4	68.8	70.9	0.94
40-44	76.9	66.9	71.5	0.87	90.2	81.3	85.8	0.90	73.5	63.9	68.2	0.87
45-49	77.3	62.8	69.6	0.81	88.5	83.4	86.6	0.94	74.0	60.1	66.2	0.81
50-54	66.9	48.9	57.5	0.73	91.5	62.3	77.6	0.68	62.2	46.9	54.1	0.75
55-59	63.7	39.2	49.5	0.62	79.5	58.3	66.9	0.73	61.9	36.9	47.4	0.60
60-64	55.7	28.3	40.5	0.51	76.5	46.3	56.4	0.61	53.7	25.4	38.3	0.47
65-69	61.0	23.0	39.3	0.38	77.6	53.1	65.9	0.68	58.2	19.8	35.8	0.34
70-74	46.7	17.2	28.4	0.37	67.3	30.4	43.5	0.45	43.5	14.9	25.8	0.34
75-79	54.2	11.2	28.9	0.21	62.4	20.7	40.6	0.33	53.2	10.3	27.6	0.19
80-84	38.8	2.2	13.6	0.06	67.0	5.0	19.3	0.07	36.3	1.8	12.9	0.05
85+	21.0	3.4	9.7	0.16	0.0	7.1	4.7	0.0	22.5	3.1	10.0	0.14

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 15 and above

Table 4.8 shows the literacy rates for persons aged between 15 and 24. Overall, the youth literacy rate is 86.5%. Eighty-nine percent of females are literate compared to 84% of men. In terms of consumption quintiles, notwithstanding some improvements made in the youngest age cohort (15 - 24 years), literacy rate has been increasing for the population in the richest quintiles (from 91% in 2014 to 93% in 2017).

Youth literacy rates among both males and females are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The urban-rural gap in youth literacy is wider among males. The female youth literacy rate is highest in Kigali City (93%) and lowest in Western Province (86%). Among males, Southern Province register the lowest youth literacy rate (82%). Among youth, gender disparities in literacy skills are generally smaller and improving more quickly over time.

Table 4.8: Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24 by sex according to province, consumption quintile and age group (EICV5)

EICV5	Literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24											
	Rwanda				Urban				Rural			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
All Rwanda	84.3	88.5	86.5	1.05	91.6	92.4	92.0	1.01	82.3	87.4	84.9	1.06
Province												
Kigali City	90.5	92.6	91.6	1.02	93.0	93.2	93.1	1.00	82.1	90.0	85.7	1.10
Southern	82.2	89.0	85.6	1.08	91.5	91.5	91.5	1.00	81.1	88.7	84.9	1.09
Western	83.1	85.6	84.4	1.03	88.6	89.1	88.9	1.01	82.1	84.9	83.6	1.03
Northern	84.7	90.6	87.7	1.07	88.6	94.7	91.8	1.07	84.2	90.1	87.3	1.07
Eastern	83.1	86.6	84.9	1.04	90.2	91.6	90.9	1.01	82.4	86.2	84.4	1.05
Quintile												
Q1	75.7	78.6	77.2	1.04	78.9	78.7	78.8	1.00	75.5	78.6	77.1	1.04
Q2	80.6	85.9	83.4	1.07	74.4	86.9	81.3	1.17	81.2	85.8	83.6	1.06
Q3	84.6	88.9	86.8	1.05	92.4	92.2	92.3	1.00	83.4	88.6	86.2	1.06
Q4	85.2	92.2	88.7	1.08	89.0	92.5	90.8	1.04	84.6	92.2	88.3	1.09
Q5	91.5	93.3	92.5	1.02	95.1	93.9	94.5	0.99	87.6	92.6	90.1	1.06
Disability status												
Not disabled	85.1	89.2	87.2	1.05	92.0	92.6	92.3	1.01	83.2	88.2	85.7	1.06
Disabled	54.8	55.5	55.1	1.01	71.4	75.1	73.1	1.05	51.6	51.6	51.6	1.00
Age group												
15-19	82.4	88.4	85.4	1.07	91.3	91.2	91.3	1.00	80.5	87.7	84.0	1.09
20-24	86.8	88.6	87.8	1.02	91.8	93.5	92.7	1.02	84.9	87.0	86.1	1.02

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 15 and 24

Numeracy is the ability to reason and to apply simple numerical concepts. In this survey, numeracy was measured through a self-assessment question on the ability to perform a written calculation. The results closely resemble the literacy rate distributions and the results are presented in Table 4.9. At National level, about 72% of the population has numeracy skills. Numeracy among females is lower (69%) than for males (78%). Numeracy rates are higher in urban areas than rural areas (87.6% versus 69.8% respectively)

Table 4.9: Numeracy rate of the population aged 15 and above according to province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Rwanda				Urban				Rural			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
All Rwanda	78.0	69.4	73.4	0.89	91.6	83.7	87.6	0.91	74.3	65.9	69.8	0.89
Province												
Kigali City	91.6	86.4	89.0	0.94	94.3	88.8	91.6	0.94	82.6	78.7	80.6	0.95
Southern	72.5	66.1	69.1	0.91	87.8	76.3	81.7	0.87	70.9	65.0	67.7	0.92
Western	75.6	64.6	69.6	0.85	87.3	76.1	81.6	0.87	73.6	62.9	67.7	0.85
Northern	75.3	66.3	70.5	0.88	88.1	78.0	82.7	0.89	73.9	65.1	69.1	0.88
Eastern	77.6	68.6	72.8	0.88	87.7	77.3	82.5	0.88	76.8	68.0	72.1	0.89
Quintile												
Q1	63.9	56.5	59.8	0.88	70.1	60.2	64.7	0.86	63.4	56.2	59.4	0.89
Q2	71.3	64.2	67.4	0.90	76.4	70.7	73.2	0.92	70.8	63.7	66.9	0.90
Q3	75.9	68.1	71.7	0.90	85.3	72.5	78.9	0.85	74.6	67.6	70.8	0.91
Q4	80.7	71.5	75.8	0.89	90.9	80.2	85.4	0.88	78.8	70.0	74.2	0.89
Q5	90.1	82.2	86.1	0.91	96.1	90.5	93.3	0.94	84.0	74.1	78.9	0.88
Disability status												
Not disabled	79.3	71.5	75.1	0.90	92.3	85.0	88.6	0.92	75.6	68.2	71.6	0.90
Disabled	55.9	33.1	43.7	0.59	75.6	56.8	65.1	0.75	52.4	28.3	39.6	0.54
Age group												
15-19	83.0	88.5	85.7	1.07	90.8	91.3	91.0	1.01	81.3	87.7	84.5	1.08
20-24	87.2	88.5	87.9	1.01	94.2	93.6	93.9	0.99	84.6	86.9	85.9	1.03
25-29	84.3	80.0	82.1	0.95	95.4	88.4	92.0	0.93	79.8	77.3	78.4	0.97
30-34	79.0	70.8	74.7	0.90	92.2	82.9	87.4	0.90	74.8	67.2	70.8	0.90
35-39	78.0	72.0	74.9	0.92	92.5	89.6	91.2	0.97	73.7	68.3	70.8	0.93
40-44	77.9	67.0	72.0	0.86	90.6	80.7	85.7	0.89	74.5	64.1	68.8	0.86
45-49	76.5	64.1	69.9	0.84	90.0	83.2	87.5	0.92	72.6	61.6	66.4	0.85
50-54	67.3	49.9	58.3	0.74	91.1	64.3	78.3	0.71	62.9	47.8	54.9	0.76
55-59	62.5	40.0	49.4	0.64	82.5	56.1	66.7	0.68	60.2	38.0	47.3	0.63
60-64	56.7	27.6	40.5	0.49	77.6	47.8	57.8	0.62	54.6	24.2	38.2	0.44
65-69	38.9	22.66	39.1	0.58	76.7	52.6	65.1	0.69	58.5	19.4	35.7	0.33
70-74	54.8	16.15	27.1	0.29	68.4	28.7	42.7	0.42	41.5	13.9	24.4	0.34

| | Numeracy rate of the population aged 15 and above | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rwanda | | | | Urban | | | | Rural | | | |
EICV5	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender parity index**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender parity index**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender parity index**
75-79	48.2	10.32	27.4	0.21	56.3	20.7	37.7	0.37	51.2	9.3	26.2	0.18
80-84	57.5	3.96	16.0	0.07	100	12.3	32.6	0.12	37.4	2.8	13.9	0.07
85+	78.8	2.9	9.4	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	3.1	10.1	0.14

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 15 and above

The difference in numeracy rates between urban and rural areas is more pronounced among the population aged 15 and above (18 percentage points) than the younger age cohort of 15–24 years, with a difference of 7 percentage points. This shows that the gap between urban and rural areas is closing for younger generations.

Numeracy among women shows a different pattern among the younger generation, as women between 15 and 24 report higher numeracy than men (89% against 85%), while women aged 15 and above score nine percentage points lower than men (69% against 78%). Numeracy in Kigali City and Northern Province is the highest compared to other regions. In the younger cohort, the difference between Kigali City and the rest of the country is less pronounced (see Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Numeracy rate of the population aged between 15 and 24 according to province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Rwanda				Urban				Rural			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
All Rwanda	84.8	88.5	86.7	1.04	92.7	92.4	92.5	1.00	82.7	87.3	85.1	1.06
Province												
Kigali City	93.4	93.0	93.2	1.00	95.2	93.3	94.2	0.98	87.3	91.7	89.3	1.05
Southern	81.9	88.7	85.3	1.08	92.7	91.2	92.0	0.98	80.5	88.4	84.4	1.10
Western	83.1	85.6	84.4	1.03	87.8	88.4	88.1	1.01	82.3	85.1	83.8	1.03
Northern	83.6	88.8	86.3	1.06	88.1	95.0	91.8	1.08	83.1	88.0	85.6	1.06
Eastern	84.3	87.7	86.1	1.04	88.3	92.0	90.2	1.04	84.0	87.3	85.8	1.04
Quintile												
Q1	75.8	78.1	77.1	1.03	78.9	77.2	78.1	0.98	75.6	78.2	76.9	1.03
Q2	81.3	87.0	84.1	1.07	75.9	92.1	84.8	1.21	81.8	86.5	84.3	1.06
Q3	84.8	88.7	86.9	1.05	89.4	92.2	90.6	1.03	84.1	88.4	86.4	1.05
Q4	86.1	92.2	89.4	1.07	90.8	92.8	91.9	1.02	85.2	92.0	88.6	1.08
Q5	92.1	93.0	92.3	1.01	96.8	93.4	95.0	0.97	87.0	92.5	89.8	1.06
Disability status												
Not disabled	85.5	89.1	87.4	1.04	93.2	92.6	92.9	0.99	83.4	88.1	85.8	1.06
Disabled	59.0	57.5	58.3	0.97	68.8	78.1	73.1	1.14	57.1	53.5	55.4	0.94
Age group												
15-19	83.0	88.5	85.7	1.07	90.8	91.3	91.0	1.01	81.3	87.7	84.5	1.08
20-24	87.2	88.5	87.9	1.01	94.2	93.6	93.9	0.99	84.6	86.9	85.9	1.03

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 15 and 24

Computer literacy, which is measured through a question on confidence using a computer, has increased in the past three years. Overall computer literacy reported in 2016 for Rwanda is 8.9%. The urban/rural divide is very pronounced as around a quarter (26%) of all individuals living in urban areas report being computer literate. The computer literacy rate for those living in rural areas is 4.6%. Among provinces the highest level of computer literacy is reported from the Kigali City (24.3%) while the lowest percentage is reported from the Eastern province (5.4%). As given in Table 4.11, the Computer literacy among male (10.9%) is higher than that of female (7.2%). Households with higher income, of course, are more likely to have a computer literacy than those with

lower income: in 2017, household in the highest quintile reported computer literacy more than thirty times as high as households in the lowest quintile (26.8% versus 0.8%).

Apart from Kigali City, where about 24% of the population aged between 15 and 24 are computer literate, there are only small provincial differences in patterns, with Northern Province ahead by approximately one to two percentage points. Differences between the highest consumption quintile (26% among the 15-24 years' age group) and lowest consumption quintile (2% among the 15-24 years' age group) is pronounced.

Table 4.11: Computer literacy rate of the population aged between 15 and 24 and 15 and above according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Computer literacy rate among the population aged between 15 and 24	Computer literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above
All Rwanda	**10.5**	**8.9**
Urban/rural		
Urban	24.9	26.0
Rural	6.3	4.6
Province		
Kigali City	23.7	24.3
Southern	7.7	5.9
Western	8.1	6.2
Northern	8.9	7.3
Eastern	7.2	5.4
Sex		
Male	11.4	10.9
Female	9.7	7.2
Quintile		
Q1	1.6	0.8
Q2	3.4	1.7
Q3	5.2	2.7
Q4	9.3	5.9
Q5	25.6	26.8

Source: NISR, EICV5`Base population: persons aged between 15 and 24 and persons aged 15 and above

4.4. Access to education

4.4.1. Access to primary school

School attendance presented in this report section refers to a specific school year rather than the time of the interview.

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

The primary school Net Attendance Rate (NAR) is defined as the number of children of official primary school age (which is between 7 and 12 in Rwanda) who are enrolled in primary school education in a given school year expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. Table 4.12 presents the NARs and GARs in primary school in years 2016 (EICV5) in Rwanda. The primary school NAR has remained relatively stable in the past three years with only a minor recorded decrease between 2014 and 2017 (from 87.9% to 87.6%). In urban areas, 87% of children aged between 7 and 12 attend primary school compared with 88% in rural areas. There is some variation in the NAR by region. Northern Province leads with a primary NAR of 91%. Eastern Province has the lowest NAR, with 84% of children aged between 7 and 12 attending primary school. There is virtually no difference in the primary net attendance rate by sex; the NAR is 87% for males versus 88% for females. In addition, the NAR is lowest among school-age children in the poorest households (82%) and is highest among children in the richest households (93%).

The Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) measures attendance irrespective of the official age at each level. The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population (age 7-12). A major contributing factor to high GAR is children starting primary school later than the recommended age of 7 years. Overall, the primary school GAR is 132%, with the highest GAR in the Northern Province (139%). Considering the urban and rural areas, it is notable that the GAR in the urban areas is higher (133%) than in rural areas (123%). In Rwanda, the GAR at the primary level is higher for boys than for girls (133% versus 132%). As was the case with the NAR, the primary GAR is highest among children in the richest households (137).

The table also includes a third school attendance indicator: the gender Parity Index (GPI), which is the ratio of the NAR/GAR for females to the NAR/GAR for males. The narrower the gap between the sexes, the closer the index is to 1. GPI for primary school Net attendance ratio is 1.01, and there are only minimal variations according to residence, province, or consumption quintile. This implies that there is almost no gender gap. However, GPI for primary school Net attendance ratio for disabled pupils is 0.89. This indicates that more disabled males attend primary school than disabled female. The data indicates substantial proportion of primary school pupils falls

outside the official age range for primary schooling: whereas the primary school NAR is 88 percent, the GAR is 132%, indicating that for every 88 pupils age between 7 and 12, there are 44 pupils who are either younger than age 7 or older than age 12.

Table 4.12: Net Attendance Rates (NARs) and Gross Attendance Rates (GARs) in primary school according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5)

EICV5	Primary school Net attendance ratio (NAR)				Primary school Gross attendance ratio(GAR)			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity index
All Rwanda	**87.1**	**88.2**	**87.6**	**1.01**	**133.0**	**131.6**	**132.3**	**0.99**
Urban/rural								
Urban	89.5	85.3	87.3	0.95	133.8	123.5	128.5	0.92
Rural	86.7	88.6	87.7	1.02	132.9	132.9	132.9	1.00
Province								
Kigali City	88.9	88.3	88.6	0.99	129.8	128.9	129.4	0.99
Southern	87.1	89.7	88.4	1.03	133.0	134.1	133.5	1.01
Western	88.2	88.2	88.2	1.00	133.7	133.4	133.6	1.00
Northern	91.2	91.2	91.2	1.00	142.8	135.4	138.9	0.95
Eastern	83.2	84.9	84.1	1.02	128.2	126.3	127.2	0.99
Quintile								
Q1	79.3	82.0	80.7	1.03	123.0	125.8	124.4	1.02
Q2	87.8	87.8	87.8	1.00	129.0	128.9	129.0	1.00
Q3	89.5	89.8	89.7	1.00	140.1	133.5	136.7	0.95
Q4	90.4	92.6	91.5	1.02	141.7	138.3	140.0	0.98
Q5	92.9	92.7	92.8	1.00	137.3	135.8	136.6	0.99
Disability status								
Not disabled	87.6	88.6	88.1	1.01	133.7	132.0	132.8	0.99
Disabled	63.7	56.7	60.9	0.89	98.3	102.6	100	1.04

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 7 and 12 in 2016

Repetition rates in primary school

In EICV5, repetition and promotion rates in primary school were calculated based on a 2015 population cohort. This means that the analysis focused on all individuals who were attending primary school in 2015 and in 2016 either repeated the class they were attending in 2015 or were promoted to the next grade. The repetition rate refers to whether a student is currently attending the same class he/she was attending in the previous year (reference year) regardless of the reason. Table 4.13 shows that nationwide, about 22% of children attending primary school repeated the class they were attending in 2015 which corresponds to a decrease of 3% since 2013. The highest repetition rate was observed in the Western Province (25%) while the lowest was found in Kigali City (14%). The majority of repeaters in primary school were boys (24%) whereas girls accounted for 21%. The tabulation of repetition rate in primary schools at district level is included in the Education Thematic report (visit NISR website).

Table 4.13: Percentage of the population aged 8 and above attending primary school in 2015 who repeated the 2015 class in 2016 by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, age, disability status and orphan-hood (EICV5)

EICV5	Repetition rate in primary school			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
All Rwanda	**24.1**	**20.7**	**22.4**	**0.86**
Urban/rural				
Urban	14.6	13.9	14.3	0.95
Rural	25.5	21.8	23.7	0.85
Province				
Kigali City	14.6	12.5	13.6	0.86
Southern	26.2	19.9	23.1	0.76
Western	25.9	25.0	25.4	0.97
Northern	20.2	15.4	17.8	0.76
Eastern	25.6	23.4	24.5	0.91
Quintile				
Q1	27.5	24.0	25.7	0.87
Q2	27.1	22.9	25.0	0.85
Q3	25.0	21.7	23.4	0.87
Q4	22.6	18.5	20.6	0.82
Q5	13.4	11.5	12.5	0.86
Age group				
8-9	25.7	20.8	23.2	0.81
10-11	23.2	18.6	20.9	0.80
12-13	21.1	18.1	19.6	0.86

EICV5	Repetition rate in primary school			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender parity index**
14-15	20.2	19.3	19.7	0.96
16-17	19.1	20.2	19.6	1.05
18+	12.9	11.7	12.5	0.91
Disability status				
Not disabled	24.0	20.6	22.3	0.86
Disabled	29.4	29.1	29.3	0.99
Orphanhood				
Not orphans	24.1	20.9	22.5	0.87
Single-parent orphans	26.3	20.8	23.6	0.79
Double-parent orphans	11.5	15.5	13.5	1.34

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base Population: Persons aged 8 and above attending primary school in 2015

Promotion rates in primary school

Table 4.14 presents a breakdown of promotion rates by geographic and gender characteristics. It indicates that at the national level, about 75 of each 100 children attending primary school were promoted to the next grade in 2015. This represents an upsurge of around 4% since 2013. However, the distribution of this coverage reveals sharp differences between urban and rural areas and between various provinces of the country. In fact, it averages 84% in the urban areas and 73% in rural areas. Kigali City and Northern Province had the highest promotion rate (84% and 80% respectively).

Gender specific analysis showed a difference in promotion rates between males and females. Female students were more likely to make it to the next grade compared to male students (77% and 73% respectively). It is clear that when consumption quintiles were considered, promotion rates became higher among students belonging in the wealthiest quintile (86%) and among children with no disability (75%). When age of the student was considered, older children were more likely to be promoted to the next grade compared to the younger ones. Promotion rates by sex at primary school for each district are illustrated in Annex of Education Thematic Report (visit NISR website).

Table 4.14: Promotion rate in primary school by urban/rural, province, sex, consumption quintiles, age groups, grade of the students, disability and orphan hood status (EICV5)

EICV5	Promotion rate in primary school			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
All Rwanda	**72.7**	**77.0**	**74.9**	**1.06**
Urban/rural				
Urban	84.2	84.0	84.1	1.00
Rural	70.8	75.8	73.3	1.07
Province				
Kigali City	83.8	84.6	84.2	1.01
Southern	70.5	78.0	74.2	1.11
Western	71.2	73.3	72.2	1.03
Northern	77.2	82.3	79.8	1.07
Eastern	69.9	73.6	71.8	1.05
Quintile				
Q1	66.4	71.9	69.2	1.08
Q2	69.1	74.3	71.8	1.08
Q3	72.5	76.0	74.2	1.05
Q4	75.2	80.0	77.5	1.06
Q5	85.2	87.6	86.4	1.03
Age group				
8-9	66.8	74.0	67.4	1.11
10-11	74.8	80.2	75.6	1.07
12-13	77.5	80.7	79.2	1.04
14-15	75.7	78.0	77.8	1.03
16-17	73.5	72.5	73.3	0.99
18+	69.3	67.4	69.5	0.97
Grade of the students				
Primary1	64.0	68.6	66.2	1.07
Primary2	73.3	78.5	75.8	1.07
Primary3	77.2	80.1	78.7	1.04
Primary4	75.5	80.5	78.1	1.07
Primary5	73.7	74.4	74.1	1.01
Primary6	87.3	89.6	88.5	1.03
Disability status				
Not disabled	72.9	77.1	75.0	1.06
Disabled	62.0	67.2	64.2	1.08
Orphan-hood				
Not orphans	73.2	77.5	75.3	1.06

EICV5	Promotion rate in primary school			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender parity index**
Single-parent orphans	69.5	75.8	72.7	1.09
Double-parent orphans	82.2	72.0	76.9	0.88

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: Persons attending primary school in 2015

4.4.2. Access to secondary school

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

The next set of tables explores the school attendance in secondary schools. At the secondary level, a far lower proportion of school-age youth attend school than is the case at the primary level. Twenty-three percent of persons aged between 13 and 18 attends secondary school in Rwanda (see Table 4.15). A number of students falls outside the official age range for secondary schooling: the secondary NAR is 23% and the GAR is 35%, indicating that for every 23 students age between 13 and 18, there are 12 students who are either younger than age 13 or older than age 18.

At secondary level, there is an urban-rural difference: 39.5% of persons in urban areas attend secondary school, compared with about 20% of those in rural areas. In addition, as at primary level, females are more likely than males to attend school (with 25% for females and 21% for males). Regional differences in both net and gross attendance rates are substantial, and are even more striking than those at the primary level. The secondary school NAR in the Kigali City (39%) is two times higher than the NAR in the Southern Province (19%) and in the Eastern Province.

The secondary NAR in the most advantaged households is about 43%, which is more than four times greater than the NAR in the least advantaged households (9%), and more than two times higher than the NAR in the second quintile (16%), suggesting that only persons in the more advantaged quintiles have meaningful access to secondary schooling.

The GPI for secondary school Net attendance ratio is 1.18; this indicates that boys are somewhat educationally disadvantaged at this level. The inequality is greater in rural areas, which is 1.23 compared with 0.99 in urban areas. The disparity in attendance between female and males at the primary level is high in all provinces except in Kigali City (see Table 4.15).

Table 4.15: **Net Attendance Rates (NARs) and Gross Attendance Rates (GARs) in secondary school by urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5)**

EICV5	Secondary school Net attendance rate (NAR)				Secondary school Gross attendance rate (GAR)			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender Parity index**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender Parity index**
All Rwanda	**21.3**	**25.1**	**23.2**	**1.18**	**33.5**	**36.2**	**34.8**	**1.08**
Urban/rural								
Urban	39.8	39.3	39.5	0.99	60.6	50.8	55.3	0.84
Rural	17.5	21.6	19.5	1.23	27.9	32.5	30.2	1.17
Province								
Kigali City	42.0	36.7	39.2	0.87	59.3	46.2	52.3	0.78
Southern	17.4	22.3	19.8	1.29	27.5	33.7	30.5	1.22
Western	20.3	22.8	21.6	1.12	32.9	35.3	34.1	1.08
Northern	21.1	28.1	24.6	1.33	31.4	39.6	35.5	1.26
Eastern	16.4	21.6	19.0	1.32	29.0	31.5	30.2	1.09
Quintile								
Q1	8.9	8.6	8.8	0.97	12.9	13.0	13.0	1.01
Q2	14.3	17.2	15.8	1.21	22.2	23.6	22.9	1.06
Q3	18.4	24.5	21.4	1.33	30.9	35.3	33.1	1.14
Q4	24.6	32.3	28.2	1.31	38.5	49.8	43.7	1.29
Q5	41.9	43.2	42.6	1.03	65.3	59.9	62.4	0.92
Disability status								
Not disabled	21.5	25.3	23.4	1.18	21.5	25.3	35.1	1.18
Disabled	13.5	14.4	13.9	1.07	13.5	14.4	21.4	1.07

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 13 and 18 in 2016

Repetition rates in secondary school

Repetition rates in secondary school for a 2015 cohort of the population disaggregated by geographic, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics are observed in Table 4.16. Differentials by geographic location and province indicate that in the last 3 years the highest repetition rate was observed in the Western Province (6%). Repetition was more prevalent in the urban (4.3%) than in the rural area (3.8%).

Table 4.16: **Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attending secondary school in 2015 who repeated the 2015 class in 2016 by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, age, disability status and orphan-hood (EICV5)**

EICV5	Repetition rate in secondary school			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Gender parity index**
All Rwanda	**3.4**	**4.5**	**3.9**	1.32
Urban/rural				
Urban	3.2	5.4	4.3	1.70
Rural	3.5	4.1	3.8	1.19
Province				
Kigali City	2.1	3.1	2.6	1.52
Southern	4.2	5.4	4.9	1.29
Western	7.4	4.9	6.1	0.67
Northern	1.0	4.0	2.6	4.05
Eastern	1.3	4.4	3.0	3.35
Quintile				
Q1	4.2	7.3	5.8	1.73
Q2	3.9	3.0	3.4	0.76
Q3	2.8	6.7	4.8	2.38
Q4	3.6	4.5	4.1	1.22
Q5	3.1	3.2	3.1	1.03
Age group				
14-15	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.58
16-17	3.9	4.0	3.9	1.02
18-19	4.4	6.0	5.3	1.35
20-21	2.5	2.3	2.4	0.89
22-23	3.5	5.0	4.1	1.43
24+	1.1	10.4	5.3	9.92
Disability status				
Not disabled	3.4	4.3	3.9	1.29
Disabled	5.6	12.5	9.5	2.24
Orphan-hood				
Not orphans	3.5	4.2	3.9	1.20
Single-parent orphans	5.6	6.5	6.1	1.16
Double-parent orphans	3.6	3.8	3.7	1.06

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: Persons aged 14 and above attending secondary school in 2015.

Promotion rate in secondary school

Table 4.17 shows a breakdown of promotion rates by geographic location and gender characteristics. It reveals that nationwide, promotion rate in secondary school decreased by almost 1% from 87% in EICV4 to 86% in EICV5. Results show that a similar pattern was observed across various differentials and the urban area was the most affected (from 91% to 88% which shows a decrease of 3% since 2013) compared to the rural area (from 86% to 85% which shows a decrease of 1% since EICV4).

Across provinces, the highest promotion rate was observed in Kigali City (87%) while the lowest was found in the Southern and Western Provinces (85% each). From the gender viewpoint, although the difference was minimal, male students were still more likely to get promoted in the next secondary grade than females (88% and 84% respectively). Promotion rate was the highest among students belonging in the wealthiest quintile (89%) and among those not disabled (86%). When age of students is considered, those aged between 14 and 15 were most likely to make it to a next grade in secondary (94%).

Table 4.17: **Promotion rate in secondary school by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile, grade of the students, age, disability status and orphan hood (EICV5)**

EICV5	Promotion rate in secondary school			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
All Rwanda	**88.3**	**83.8**	**85.9**	0.95
Urban/rural				
Urban	90.4	85	87.6	0.94
Rural	87.3	83.2	85.1	0.95
Province				
Kigali City	89.7	84.9	87.3	0.95
Southern	86.1	84.6	85.3	0.98
Western	85.7	84.4	85	0.98
Northern	90.6	82.7	86.1	0.91
Eastern	89.8	81.9	85.6	0.91
Quintile				
Q1	87.5	73.4	79.8	0.84
Q2	87.8	79.2	83.2	0.9
Q3	87.4	82.2	84.6	0.94
Q4	86.8	82.7	84.6	0.95
Q5	90.1	88.4	89.2	0.98
Disability status				
Not disabled	88.5	83.8	86	0.95
Disabled	76.9	80.8	79	1.05

EICV5	Promotion rate in secondary school			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index
Grade of the students				
Secondary 1	88.5	84.7	93.9	0.96
Secondary 2	85.5	78.5	89.8	0.92
Secondary 3	74.5	75.2	84	1.01
Secondary 4	94.6	92.5	84.7	0.98
Secondary 5	97.5	87.6	82.3	0.9
Secondary 6	97.8	91.1	84.1	0.93
Age group				
14-15	95.2	93	93.9	0.98
16-17	91.2	88.7	89.8	0.97
18-19	88.9	80.2	84	0.9
20-21	87	82.5	84.7	0.95
22-23	84	80.5	82.3	0.96
24+	87.1	80.9	84.1	0.93
Orphan-hood				
Not orphans	90.8	86.5	88.4	0.95
Single-parent orphans	87.8	83.9	85.5	0.96
Double-parent orphans	95.8	63.9	77	0.67

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: Persons attending secondary school in 2015

Chapter 5: Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities

This chapter provides detailed insights into the housing situation and focuses on the type of dwelling, housing physical characteristics, waste management facilities, household relocation, rent arrangements, dwelling and durables in Rwanda. The estimates presented in this chapter indicate the progress made between 2013-14 (EICV4) and 2016-17 (EICV5).

5.1. Housing characteristics

According to Table 5.1, single house dwelling has decreased slightly by one percentage point since 2013-14 (from 90% in EICV4 to 89% in EICV5) and this type of dwelling is more common in rural areas (96%) than urban areas (59%). The Northern Province dominates other provinces in this type of dwelling in both surveys (99%) in EICV4 compared to (97.5%) in EICV5. For more comparison with EICV4 estimates, Table 4.2 in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report serves as a reference.

Table 5.1: Distribution (%) of households by type of dwelling according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Type of dwelling					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Single house dwelling	Multiple HH buildings	Multi-storied building with one or more HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HH		
All Rwanda	**88.8**	**6.0**	**0.1**	**3.8**	**1.3**	**100**	**2,708**
Urban/rural							
Urban	59.4	19.8	0.4	16.2	4.2	100	524
Rural	95.9	2.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	100	2,184
Province							
Kigali City	49.5	25.6	0.5	19.3	5.1	100	410
Southern	94.7	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	100	626
Western	95.5	2.7	0.0	1.2	0.5	100	574
Northern	97.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.8	100	422
Eastern	96.0	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	100	677
Quintile							
Q1	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	100	433
Q2	95.1	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.4	100	481
Q3	93.3	4.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	100	528
Q4	91.2	5.7	0.1	2.4	0.6	100	573

EICV5	Type of dwelling					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Single house dwelling	Multiple HH buildings	Multi-storied building with one or more HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HH		
Q5	73.5	11.8	0.4	10.6	3.8	100	694
Sex of head of household							
Male	88.7	5.8	0.1	4.0	1.5	100	2,031
Female	89.2	6.7	0.1	3.3	0.7	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

The percentage of households living in umudugudu settlements has substantially increased by ten percentage points from 49% in EICV4 to 59% in EICV5 at national level. The data indicates that the percentage of households living in umudugudu has increased across all provinces as illustrated in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Percentage (%) of households living in umudugudu, by province (EICV4, EICV5)
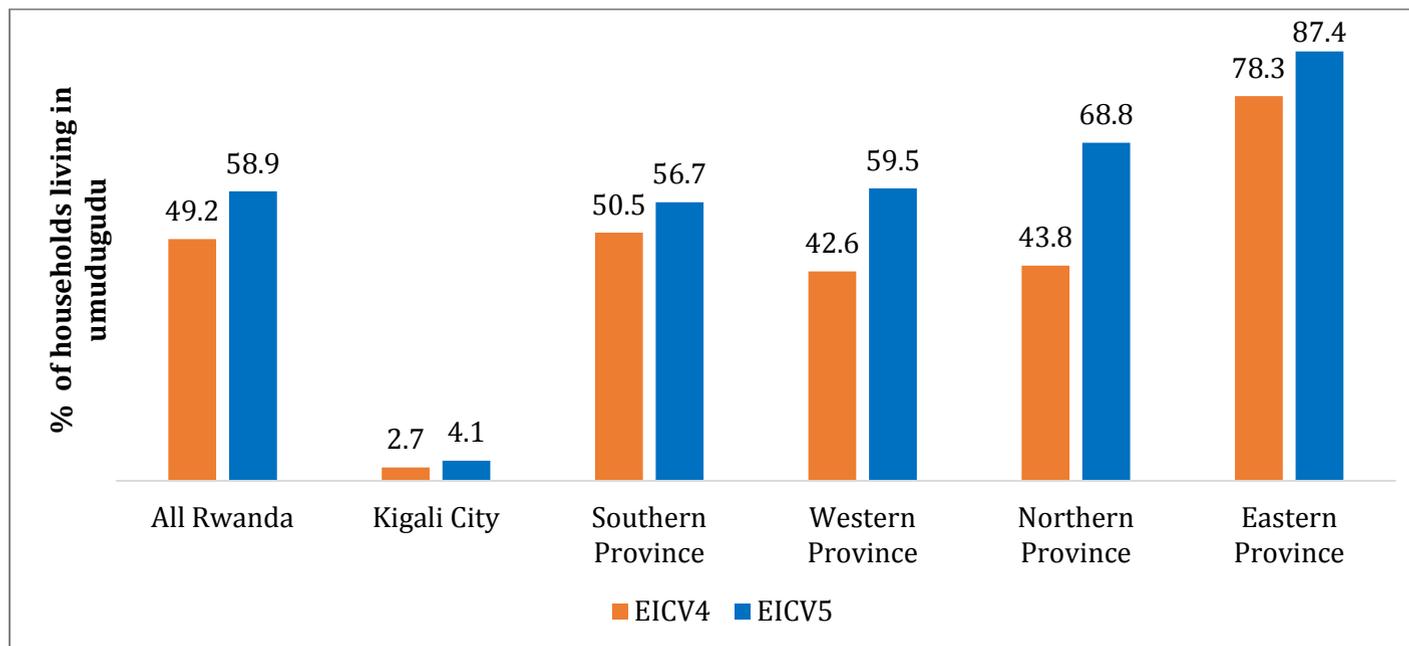
Source: NISR, EICV5 & EICV4.

Table 5.2 shows that the Eastern province registers the highest percentage of population living in umudugudu settlements in both surveys (78% in EICV4 and 87% in EICV5). However, the Northern Province has the highest growth rate of twenty-five percentage points in umudugudu settlements: where 44% of the households were living in umudugudu in EICV4 compared to 69% in EICV5, followed by the Western Province where 43% of the households were living in umudugudu in EICV4 and 59.5% in EICV5. For detailed information on comparison with EICV4, see (Table 4.1) in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report.

Table 5.2: Distribution (%) of households by type of habitat according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Type of habitat						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Umudugudu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Unplanned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area		
All Rwanda	58.9	6.5	16.8	14.2	0.7	2.8	100	2,708
Urban/rural								
Urban	24.8	5.5	2.9	52.5	0.4	13.9	100	524
Rural	67.0	6.8	20.1	5.0	0.8	0.2	100	2,184
Province								
Kigali City	4.1	0.1	0.8	77.3	0.3	17.4	100	410
Southern	56.7	8.5	28.9	4.8	0.7	0.3	100	626
Western	59.5	13.0	22.1	3.1	2.3	0.0	100	574
Northern	68.8	7.1	21.8	1.5	0.1	0.7	100	422
Eastern	87.4	2.8	7.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	100	677
Quintile								
Q1	66.8	6.8	21.4	4.2	0.6	0.1	100	433
Q2	64.1	6.4	21.3	7.2	0.7	0.3	100	481
Q3	64.1	7.0	18.6	8.6	0.7	1.0	100	528
Q4	61.8	7.0	17.1	12.0	0.7	1.3	100	573
Q5	43.9	5.7	9.2	31.4	0.9	9.0	100	694
Sex of head of household								
Male	58.5	6.5	16.4	14.8	0.7	3.1	100	2,031
Female	60.1	6.7	17.9	12.5	0.8	2.1	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Table 5.3 indicates that the majority of households in Rwanda in 2016-17 own their dwellings (76.5%), while (17%) live in rented dwellings. However, the percentage of households owning their dwelling has reduced by 4.5 percentage points, while those living in the rented dwellings has increased by 2.5 percentage points since EICV4. At provincial level, Kigali City has the highest percentage of households renting the dwellings (54%) and the least percentage of households owning their dwelling (38.5%) in EICV5. In contrast, the Northern Province has the highest percentage of households owning their dwellings (90%) followed by the Western Province with 85%. The renting is more common in the households in urban areas where one in two households lives in the rented dwelling (50%) while in rural areas only 9% of the households live in the rented dwellings. For the sake of comparison with EICV4 estimates, Table 4.13 in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report serves as a reference.

Table 5.3: Distribution (%) of households by current occupancy status, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

| EICV5 | Current occupancy status | | | | | | Total | Total number of households (000s) |
	Owner occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary camp or settlement	Other		
All Rwanda	**76.5**	**16.7**	**0.4**	**6.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**100**	**2708**
Urban/rural								
Urban	43.1	50	0.7	5.9	0.2	0.2	100	524
Rural	84.6	8.7	0.4	6.1	0.2	0.1	100	2,184
Province								
Kigali City	38.5	53.8	0.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	100	410
Southern	80.8	10.7	0.2	8.1	0.1	0.1	100	626
Western	85.4	8.3	0.1	5.7	0.3	0.2	100	574
Northern	89.7	5.9	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.3	100	422
Eastern	79.9	13.6	0.8	5.3	0.2	0.1	100	677
Quintile								
Q1	83.7	7.8	0.2	7.8	0.4	0.1	100	433
Q2	82.7	10.4	0.0	6.4	0.3	0.1	100	481
Q3	82.3	11.7	0.3	5.5	0.0	0.2	100	528
Q4	80.5	12.4	0.5	6.3	0.2	0.2	100	573
Q5	60.1	33.8	0.9	4.9	0.2	0.1	100	694
Sex of head of household								
Male	76.6	17.5	0.5	5.1	0.1	0.1	100	2,031
Female	76.2	14.1	0.1	8.8	0.4	0.4	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Table 5.4 shows the mean floor area (in square meters m²) of households' dwellings in Rwanda. The National mean floor area of the dwelling has slightly increased by one percentage point from 39m² in EICV4 to 40 m² in EICV5. In urban areas, dwellings have a floor area of 48 m², larger than that in rural areas (38 m²). However, the mean floor area has decreased by one percentage point in urban areas compared to EICV4. The floor area of dwellings for households that live in umudugudu settlements are similarly in line with the national average in EICV5. Although households in modern planned areas occupy larger spaces (70.5 m²). For further comparison with EICV4 estimates, see (Table 4.4) in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report.

Table 5.4: Mean floor area of dwelling, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV5)

EICV5	Mean floor area of dwelling (m²)	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	**40.1**	**2,708**
Urban/rural		
Urban	47.8	524
Rural	38.3	2,184
Province		
Kigali City	43.6	410
Southern	40	626
Western	41.8	574
Northern	39.7	422
Eastern	37	677
Sex of head of household		
Male	41.2	2,031
Female	37	677
Type of habitat		
Umudugudu	40.1	1,595
Unplanned clustered rural housing	37.6	177
Isolated rural housing	36.6	455
Unplanned urban housing	39.1	385
Small settlement	48.5	20
Modern planned area	70.5	77

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Table 5.5 shows that, on average, 2.2 persons share one bedroom in EICV5, and data shows almost no change across provinces. In modern planned areas, the number is slightly smaller (1.9 persons per bedroom). Fewer people share a bedroom in female-headed households (1.8 persons) than in male-headed households (2.3

persons). Analysis also reveals a very little variation across regions (urban and rural) both in EICV4 and EICV5. For more comparison with EICV4 estimates, Table 4.3 in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report serves as a reference.

Table 5.5: Mean number of persons per bedroom, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV5)

EICV5	Average number of persons per bedroom	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	**2.2**	**2,708**
Urban/rural		
Urban	2.1	524
Rural	2.2	2,184
Province		
Kigali City	2.1	410
Southern	2.3	626
Western	2.3	574
Northern	2.1	422
Eastern	2.3	677
Sex of head of household		
Male	2.3	2,031
Female	1.8	677
Type of habitat		
Umudugudu	2.2	1,595
Unplanned clustered rural housing	2.3	177
Isolated rural housing	2.3	455
Unplanned urban housing	2.1	385
Small settlement	2.1	20
Modern planned area	1.9	77

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Regarding the roofing materials, the percentage of households using metal sheets has increased by six percentage points from 61% in EICV4 to 67% in EICV5. Across Rwanda, households mostly use metal sheets as roofing materials compared to other types of roofing materials, followed by clay tiles as shown in Figure 5.2.

Table 5.6 shows that in Kigali city and the Eastern province almost all households use metal sheets (99% to 98% respectively). The Southern Province has the least percentage (28%) of households using metal sheets as their roofing materials, and clay tiles remain the most predominant roofing material used by 72% of the households. In urban households, metal sheets are mostly used (92%) compared to rural areas (61.5%). It is important to note that the use of metal sheets as roofing materials has also increased both in the lowest and highest quintiles from

56% to 57% and 76% to 84% respectively between EICV4 and EICV5. For detailed information on comparison with EICV4, see (Table 4.5) in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report.

Figure 5.2: Percentage (%) of households with metal sheets as main roofing material, by province (EICV4, EICV5)
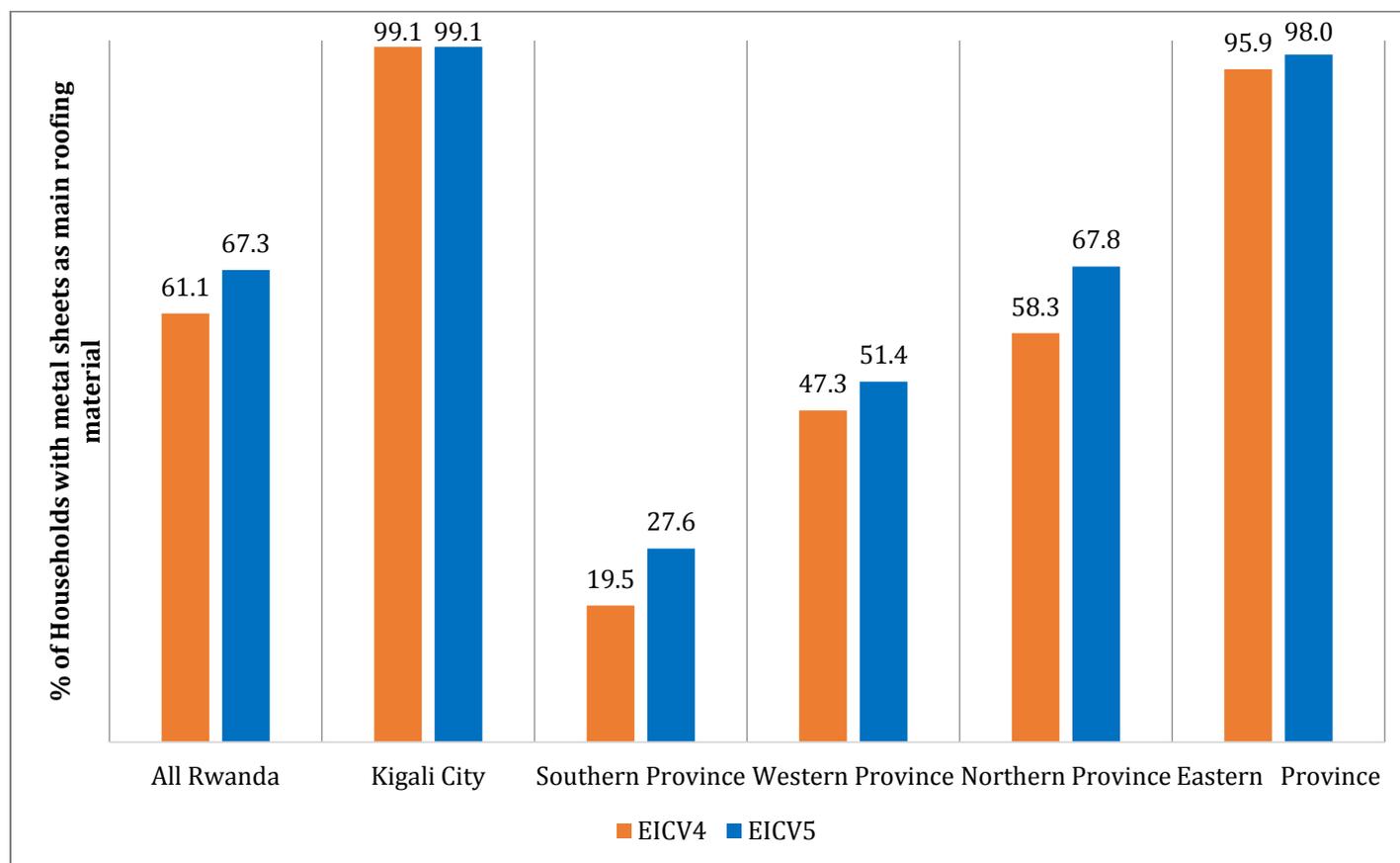
Source: EICV4 & EICV5.

Table 5.6: Distribution (%) of households by house roofing material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Type of roofing material						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Other		
All Rwanda	0.0	67.3	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	2708
Urban/rural								
Urban	0.0	91.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	524
Rural	0.0	61.5	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	2184
Province								
Kigali City	0.0	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	410
Southern	0.0	27.6	72.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	626
Western	0.0	51.4	48.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	574
Northern	0.0	67.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	422
Eastern	0.0	98.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	677
Quintile								
Q1	0.0	56.5	43.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	433
Q2	0.0	57.4	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	481
Q3	0.0	61.1	38.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	528
Q4	0.0	69.1	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	573
Q5	0.0	84.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	694
Sex of head of household								
Male	0.0	67.6	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	2031
Female	0.0	66.4	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Table 5.7 describes the flooring materials of the dwelling. The beaten earth is the most commonly used flooring materials in the dwellings in Rwanda though it has reduced by six percentage points from 74% in 2013-14 to 68% in EICV5. At National level, Cement is the second common used flooring material, where one out of four households has cement (26%); this shows an increase of five percentage points since EICV4. In urban areas 64.5% of households have cement as flooring material compared to 17% of rural households in EICV5.

Another important finding that emerges from the data is that, countrywide, the proportion of households that use tiles as their flooring material has increased from almost 1% in EICV4 to 2% in EICV5. This type of flooring material is mostly used by households in urban areas (8%). Analysis illustrates that the use of cement floors has increased across all provinces, with some substantial increase around 4% of households in the Southern, Western and Northern provinces in EICV5. For the sake of comparison with EICV4 estimates, Table 4.7 in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report serves as a reference.

Table 5.7: Distribution (%) of households by house flooring material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Type of flooring material						Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Tiles	Other		
All Rwanda	**68.2**	**2.9**	**25.8**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**100**	**2,708**
Urban/rural								
Urban	26.8	0.2	64.5	0.6	7.6	0.3	100	524
Rural	78.1	3.5	16.6	1.4	0.2	0.3	100	2,184
Province								
Kigali City	26.1	0.1	64.3	0.2	8.9	0.3	100	410
Southern	73.3	3.2	20.1	2.8	0.3	0.3	100	626
Western	81.6	0.0	15.9	1.8	0.2	0.4	100	574
Northern	81.2	0.0	17	0.7	0.4	0.6	100	422
Eastern	69.3	8.4	21.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	100	677
Quintile								
Q1	91.9	2.4	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	100	433
Q2	85.5	3.3	9.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	100	481
Q3	79.7	3.4	14.6	1.6	0.2	0.4	100	528
Q4	68.0	3.9	26.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	100	573
Q5	32.7	1.5	58.8	1.0	5.7	0.3	100	694
Sex of head of household								
Male	66.9	2.7	27.0	1.3	1.7	0.4	100	2,031
Female	72.0	3.2	22.4	0.9	1.3	0.2	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Table 5.8 presents data on material used for constructing walls. Over all, the majority of the households in the country use mud bricks 35% in EICV5. This shows a decrease of one percentage point since EICV4. In rural areas, the use of tree trunks with mud has significantly decreased by around eight percentage points from 33% in EICV4 to 25.5% in EICV5. Another important finding to note is that, the proportion of households that use mud bricks covered with cement has increased by six percentage points from 24% in EICV4 to 30% in EICV5 at national level.

The types of wall material used vary across all provinces. In Kigali City, 60% of the households have mud bricks covered with cement as the wall material for their dwellings, this shows an increase of six percentage points since EICV4. In comparison with other Provinces, Households in the Western Province have the highest percentage (54%) of dwellings made with mud bricks as wall construction materials, and the least percentage (20%) of mud bricks covered with cement. For further comparison with EICV4 estimates, see (Table 4.6) in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report.

Table 5.8: Distribution (%) of households by type of wall material, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Type of wall material								Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Mud bricks	Mud bricks covered with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Oven fired bricks	Cement bricks	Wooden Planks	Other		
All Rwanda	**35.4**	**30.3**	**23.1**	**6.7**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**100**	**2708**
Urban/rural										
Urban	16.8	58.4	4.5	7.7	8.3	3.5	0.2	0.6	100	524
Rural	39.9	23.5	27.5	6.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	100	2,184
Province										
Kigali City	10.9	59.7	6.9	12.1	5.4	4.3	0.1	0.6	100	410
Southern	29	27.2	34.2	7.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	626
Western	53.6	20.2	18.4	1.8	2.7	0.1	1.8	1.5	100	574
Northern	45.9	23.2	21.8	4.8	2.9	0.1	0.0	1.4	100	422
Eastern	34.2	28.2	27.3	8.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	677
Quintile										
Q1	49.8	11.1	34.4	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	100	433
Q2	46.7	17.1	30.1	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	100	481
Q3	41.7	23.5	26.7	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	100	528
Q4	33.5	33.9	21.1	8.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	100	573
Q5	15.3	53.5	9.9	8.7	8.4	3.0	0.3	0.8	100	694
Sex of head of household										
Male	35.2	31.9	21.5	6.5	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	100	2,031
Female	36.0	25.3	27.7	7.2	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

5.2.   Access to services, infrastructure and amenities

This section explores households' access to services and infrastructure, such as electricity and safe drinking water. Table 5.9 provides information on primary sources of fuel used for cooking. Use of firewood for cooking has declined slightly in the last 3 years. However, at national level firewood remains the most widely used cooking fuel with 80% in EICV5 from 83% in EICV4, followed by charcoal (15% in EICV4 and 17% in EICV5). In urban areas, the majority of households use charcoal as a main source of cooking fuel (65%), in contrast to rural areas where, firewood remains the most commonly used cooking fuel by 93% of the households in EICV5.

Although the level of the usage of gas or biogas is very low (1% in EICV5 and 0.2% in EICV4) the increase over three-years period is tangible. The slight improvement in the use of Gas or Biogas as a source of cooking fuel is observed almost across all provinces, except in Kigali City where, a significant increase of five percentage points has been observed from 1% in EICV4 to 6% in EICV5. For more comparison with EICV4 estimates, Table 3.2 in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report serves as a reference.

Table 5.9: Distribution (%) of households by main type of cooking fuel, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
All Rwanda	**79.9**	**17.4**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**100**	**2,708**
Urban/rural							
Urban	26.3	65.1	0.1	5.0	3.4	100	524
Rural	92.7	6.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	100	2,184
Province							
Kigali City	22.4	68.1	0.0	6.2	3.3	100	410
Southern	92.6	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	100	626
Western	87.2	12.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	100	574
Northern	91.7	7.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	100	422
Eastern	89.3	7.6	2.1	0.3	0.8	100	677
Quintile							
Q1	97.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	100	433
Q2	95.2	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	100	481
Q3	91.0	8.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100	528
Q4	85.3	13.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	100	573
Q5	45.4	47.0	0.3	4.4	3.0	100	694
Sex of head of household							
Male	78.3	18.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	100	2031
Female	84.7	13.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Over the period of three years the findings in Table 5.10 show that the households using electricity for home lighting have increased by seven percentage points at the national level from 20% in 2013-14 (EICV4) to 27% in 2016-17(EICV5). The increased use of electricity as a source of home lighting is observed across all provinces.

Access to electricity is mostly very high in the households living in Kigali city where it has risen from 73% to 78 % over the same period. Despite the increase in the use of electricity, use of solar Panel as a source of home lighting has also made an important increase of five percentage points from 2% in EICV4 to 7% in EICV5. At National level, batteries[6] remain the most common source of home lighting in both surveys, this has shown an increase of six percentage points from 44% in EICV4 to 50% in EICV5. For detailed information on comparison with EICV4, see (Table 3.1) in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report.

Figure 5.3: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, by province (EICV4, EICV5)
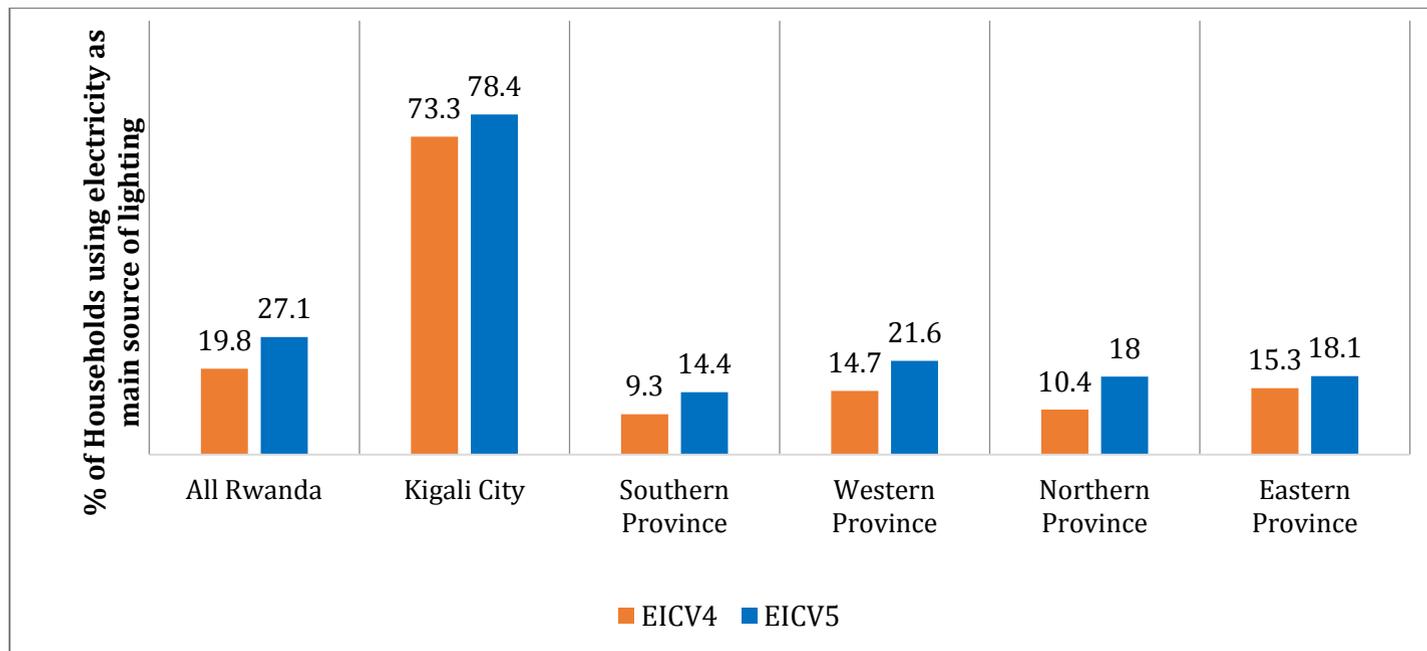
Source: EICV4 & EICV5.

---

[6]The batteries reported here as source of home lighting includes: Non-rechargeable batteries or Bulb, rechargeable batteries, Torch and Phone.

Table 5.10: Distribution (%) of households by main source of lighting, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Main Source of lighting								Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil Lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries	Solar panel	Other		
All Rwanda	**27.1**	**1.4**	**3.7**	**6.1**	**3.5**	**50.1**	**7.3**	**0.6**	**100**	**2,708**
Urban/rural										
Urban	75.6	1.5	0.5	9.4	2.4	9.8	0.6	0.2	100	524
Rural	15.5	1.4	4.4	5.4	3.8	59.8	9.0	0.7	100	2,184
Province										
Kigali City	78.4	0.8	0.4	10.5	1.5	7.4	0.9	0.1	100	410
Southern	14.4	1.4	5.7	4.7	3.3	61.6	8.3	0.5	100	626
Western	21.6	2.0	6.9	6.1	1.7	50.8	10.1	0.8	100	574
Northern	18	0.7	4.0	7.0	1.4	62.9	4.8	1.2	100	422
Eastern	18.1	1.8	0.9	4.3	7.9	56.8	9.6	0.6	100	677
Quintile										
Q1	5.1	1.6	9.8	6.9	4.2	67.5	3.9	1.0	100	433
Q2	9.8	1.6	4.7	6.8	4.0	65.9	6.6	0.6	100	481
Q3	16.3	1.7	3.1	6.4	4.5	59.3	8.2	0.5	100	528
Q4	26.0	1.7	2.0	6.3	3.8	48.9	10.5	0.9	100	573
Q5	61.9	0.8	1.0	4.9	1.9	22.3	6.7	0.4	100	694
Sex of head of household										
Male	29.4	1.5	2.5	6	3.3	48.6	8.3	0.5	100	2,031
Female	20.3	1.4	7.1	6.6	4.4	54.7	4.5	1.0	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

The survey provides also information on private internet access at home as shown in Table 5.11. Overall, 17% of the households have access to internet at home in EICV5, this has almost doubled at the national level from 9% of the households since the last survey in EICV4. The findings also show that, 38% of urban and 12% of rural households have access to the internet at home in EICV5. A significant improvement can be seen in all provinces. In particular, the percentage of households that have access to internet has increased by approximately eight percentage points in the Western and Eastern Provinces. For the sake of comparison with EICV4 estimates, Table 6.2 in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report serves as a reference.

Table 5.11: Percentage (%) of households with internet access at home (including through mobile phones), according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV5)

EICV5	% with access to internet at home	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	**17.2**	**2,708**
Urban/rural		
Urban	38.1	524
Rural	12.2	2,184
Province		
Kigali City	39.1	410
Southern	11.7	626
Western	14.1	574
Northern	13	422
Eastern	14.4	677

EICV5	% with access to internet at home	Total number of households (000s)
Sex of head of household		
Male	18.5	2,031
Female	13.2	677
Type of habitat		
Umudugudu	14.2	1595
Unplanned clustered rural housing	11.2	177
Isolated rural housing	9.6	455
Unplanned urban housing	32.9	385
Small settlement	18.4	20
Modern planned area	58.9	77

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Figure 5.4 and Table 5.12 show the percentage of households whose main source of water is an improved source. The international definition of an improved water source includes: protected springs, public standpipes, water piped into dwelling/yard, boreholes, protected wells and rainwater collection. Here the increase between 2013-14 (EICV4) and 2016-17 (EICV5) at national level amounts 3 percentage points reaching 87%. The corresponding increase for urban and rural respectively is 6 and 2 reaching 96% and 85%.

At provincial level, Kigali city ranks the first with the highest percentage of households (96%) using improved water sources. It is worth noting that the Kigali city has the largest increase in use of improved water sources by eleven percentage points between EICV4 and EICV5 compared to all other provinces. The higher percentage   of households in Kigali rely on piped into dwelling /yard (34%) and public stand pipes (46%) for their water.

 By contrast the Eastern province ranks fifth with the least percentage in two rounds of the survey (81% in EICV4 and 83% in EICV5) using improved water sources. On the other side, Northern Province experienced decline in the percentage of households using an improved drinking water source from 91% in EICV4 to 87.5% in EICV5; it shows a decrease about three percentage points, as for the remaining three provinces all have experienced increase (thought modest) of about 2 percentage points between EICV4 and EICV5.

A similar improvement is observed at quintile level whereby the percentage of households using improved water sources increased by at least 1percentage point in the lowest quintile compared to 3 percentage points increase in the highest quintile. The use of improved water source may be related to type of habitat since, households living in Imidugudu are mostly using improved water sources, the increase in the prevalence of improved water sources between EICV4 and EICV5 amounts to approximately two percentage points from 85% to 87%. By contrast, households living in other types of habitat such as isolated rural housing have the poorest access to improved water sources (81%) without any significant change over the indicated three-year period. The data show a very small difference in the use of improved water source between households headed by males and those headed by females in both surveys. For further comparison with EICV4 estimates, see (Table 2.1) in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report.

Figure 5.4: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to by province (EICV4, EICV5)
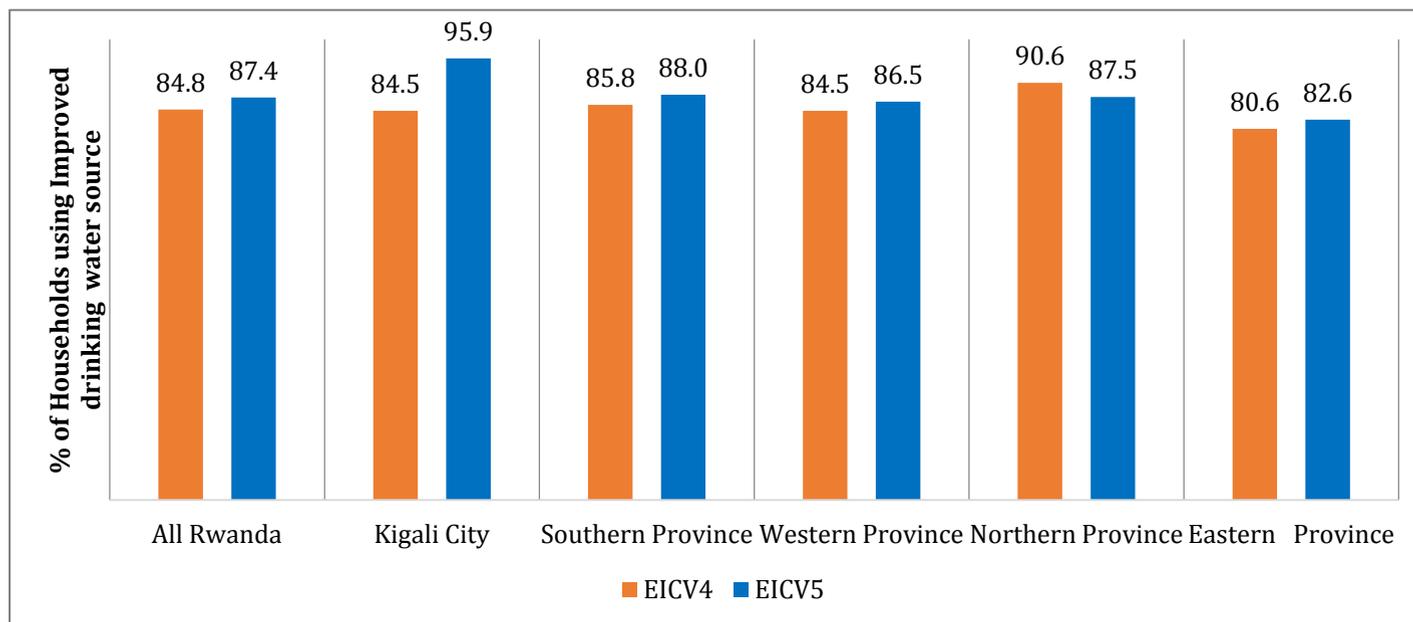
Source: EICV4 & EICV5.

Table 5.12: Distribution (%) of households by type of drinking water source, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

| EICV5 | % use improved | Improved drinking water source | | | | | | Unimproved/other drinking water source | | | | Total | Total number of households (000s) |
		Piped into dwelling/yard	Public standpipe	Borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other		
All Rwanda	87.4	9.4	35.4	3.0	1.2	38.3	0.1	0.5	6.5	4.4	1.2	100	2,708
Urban/rural													
Urban	95.8	39.2	41.5	2.5	2.0	10.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	100	524
Rural	85.4	2.3	33.9	3.1	1.1	45.0	0.1	0.6	7.8	5.2	1.0	100	2184
Province													
Kigali City	95.9	34	46.3	1.0	1.9	12.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.2	1.3	100	410
Southern	88.0	4.4	21.5	2.0	2.1	57.9	0.0	1.0	7.8	2.2	1.1	100	626
Western	86.5	5.6	35.2	0.6	0.6	44.3	0.3	0.3	10.7	1.9	0.6	100	574
Northern	87.5	5.7	35.9	0.1	0.9	44.9	0.0	0.5	8.9	2.3	0.8	100	422
Eastern	82.6	4.7	41.4	9.0	0.9	26.6	0.1	0.6	3.2	11.7	1.9	100	677
Quintile													
Q1	82.0	0.2	29.9	3.3	1.4	47.1	0.1	0.6	10.1	6.8	0.5	100	433
Q2	84.7	1	32.5	3.7	1.0	46.3	0.1	0.6	8.6	4.8	1.2	100	481
Q3	87.3	1.5	35.9	3.7	1.4	44.7	0.1	0.7	6.6	4.5	0.8	100	528
Q4	87.4	4.8	39.1	3.0	1.3	39.0	0.1	0.4	6.1	4.8	1.2	100	573
Q5	92.8	30.8	37.2	1.8	1.1	21.8	0.1	0.4	3.0	2.1	1.7	100	694
Sex of head of household													
Male	87.7	10.1	35.6	3.1	1.4	37.4	0.1	0.6	6.4	4.1	1.2	100	2031
Female	86.6	7.3	34.6	2.6	0.9	41.1	0.1	0.4	6.7	5.2	1.2	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

The data in table 5.13 reveals that in urban areas, 70% of the households are within 200m of an improved drinking water source, compared to 67% in EICV4. The percentage increases to 87% in EICV5 from 83% if a threshold of 500m is applied.

In rural areas, 54% of the households are within 500m of an improved water source in EICV5. In Kigali City, 63% of the households live within 200m of an improved drinking water source. In contrast, the majority of the households in Southern Province and Eastern Province still live more than 500m away from an improved drinking

water source. The results also show that male-headed households and female-headed households are located almost to the same distance to an improved water source in EICV5 considering both thresholds.

Table 5.13: Percentage (%) of households by distance to improved drinking water source, according to urban/rural, province, sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV5)

EICV5	% of HHs by distance to improved drinking water source		Total number of households (000s)
	less than 200 m	less than 500 m	
All Rwanda	**34.4**	**60.2**	**2,708**
Urban/rural			
Urban	70.0	87.3	524
Rural	25.8	53.7	2,184
Province			
Kigali City	63.4	81.5	410
Southern	25.8	53.4	626
Western	33.2	62	574
Northern	31.1	58	422
Eastern	27.7	53.3	677
Sex of head of household			
Male	34.4	60.0	2,031
Female	34.2	60.7	677
Type of habitat			
Umudugudu	29.7	56.9	1,595
Unplanned clustered rural housing	31.0	59.2	177
Isolated rural housing	21.6	49.8	455
Unplanned urban housing	59.2	78.8	385
Small settlement	45.3	67.4	20
Modern planned area	86.4	96.8	77

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

As for the rainwater management, Table 5.14 presents data on the ways used by households to manage rainwater from their dwellings' roof. Overall, 14.5% of the households have a way of managing rainwater, this shows a decrease of 2.5 percentage points from 17% since EICV4 (2013-14). Comparing both surveys (EICV5 and EICV4), the rainwater management has relatively reduced across all provinces and regions. For more comparison with EICV4 estimates, Table 4.8 in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report serves as a reference.

Table 5.14: Percentage (%) of households that manage rainwater, by urban/rural, province, Sex of head of household and type of habitat (EICV5)

EICV5	Percentage of HHs managing rainwater	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	**14.5**	**2,708**
Urban/rural		
Urban	30.3	524
Rural	10.7	2,184
Province		
Kigali City	30.3	410
Southern	6.3	626
Western	18.3	574
Northern	15.9	422
Eastern	8.4	677
Sex of head of household		
Male	15.7	2031
Female	10.8	677
Type of habitat		
Umudugudu	12.3	1,595
Unplanned clustered rural housing	11.6	177
Isolated rural housing	8.5	455
Unplanned urban housing	24	385
Small settlement	23.3	20
Modern planned area	51.8	77

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

The results presented in Table 5.15 and Figure 5.5   provide information on the access of households to improved sanitation. At national level, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation has increased from 83% in EICV4 (2013-14) to 86% in EICV5 (2016-17).

Households in all provinces have shown improvements in the provision of improved sanitation over the past three years. Households in Kigali City present the highest percentage with access to improved sanitation (94%) while the households in Southern province present the least percentage (75%) with access to improved sanitation. However, the Southern province had the largest increase in households with access to improved sanitation by five percentage points from 70% in EICV4 to 75 % between EICV4 and EICV5 compared to all other provinces. In addition, analysis provides information on whether a household shares the toilet with individuals from other

households. At National level, the percentage of households that use an improved sanitation that is not shared with other households has increased by three percentage points from 63% in EICV4 to 66% in EICV5. The disaggregation by urban/rural reveals that households using an improved sanitation that is not shared with other households is generally larger in rural areas (71%) compared to urban areas (45%). For detailed information on comparison with EICV4, see (Table 2.7) in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report.

Figure 5.5: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by province (EICV4, EICV5)
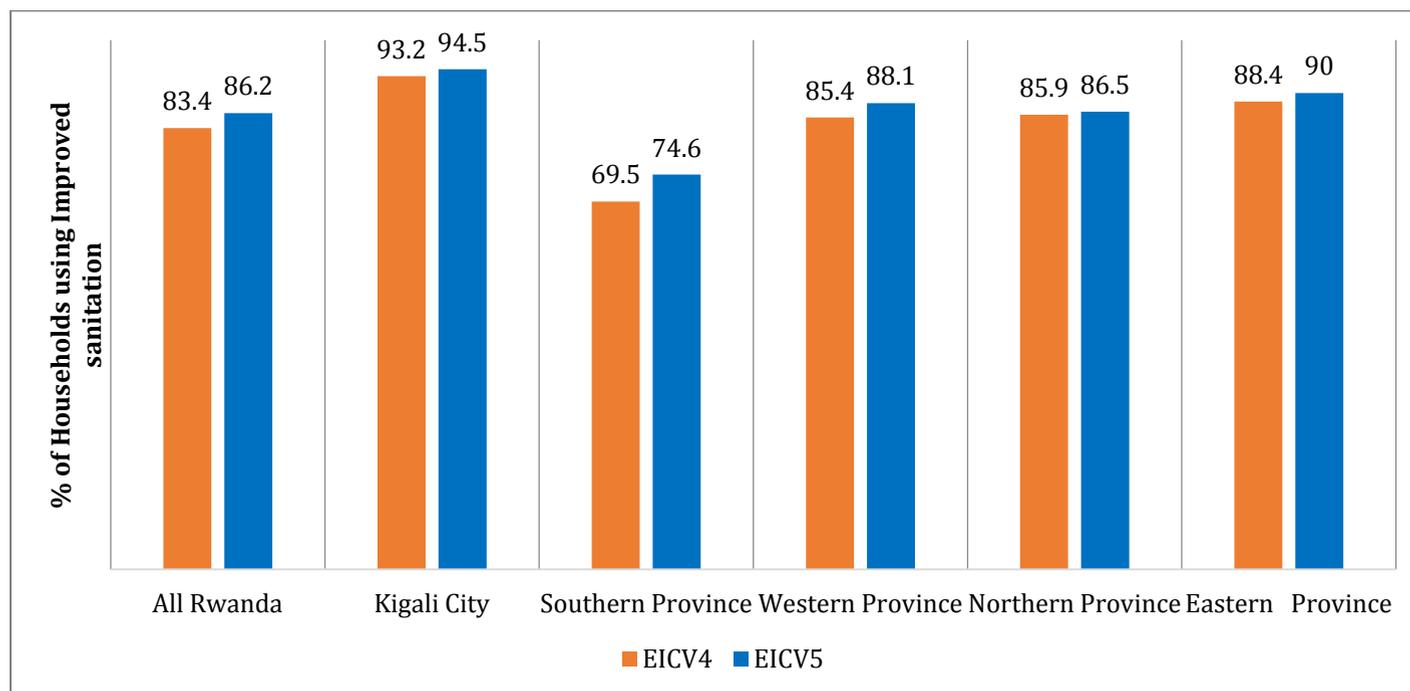
Source: EICV4 & EICV5.

Table 5.15: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Percentage of households using improved	Percentage of households using improved type, not shared with other HH	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total number of households (000s)
			Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet whatsoever		
All Rwanda	**86.2**	**66.2**	**1.9**	**84.3**	**9.8**	**0.2**	**3.8**	**100**	**2,708**
Urban/rural									
Urban	93.6	45.0	9.2	84.4	4.3	0.1	2.1	100	524
Rural	84.4	71.3	0.1	84.3	11.2	0.2	4.2	100	2,184
Province									
Kigali City	94.5	41.7	9.3	85.2	3.6	0.0	1.9	100	410
Southern	74.6	61.3	0.6	74.0	19.9	0.0	5.4	100	626
Western	88.1	70.6	0.8	87.3	7.1	0.7	4.1	100	574
Northern	86.5	76.9	0.7	85.7	10.0	0.2	3.4	100	422
Eastern	90.0	75.2	0.2	89.8	6.5	0.0	3.5	100	677
Quintile									
Q1	76.3	64.1	0.0	76.3	16.8	0.2	6.7	100	433
Q2	81.0	66.6	0.0	81.0	14.4	0.3	4.3	100	481
Q3	85.9	69.5	0.0	85.9	9.8	0.2	4.0	100	528
Q4	88.5	70.3	0.0	88.5	7.9	0.1	3.5	100	573
Q5	94.2	61.4	7.3	86.9	3.9	0.2	1.7	100	694
Sex of head of household									
Male	88.0	68.6	2.0	86.0	9.0	0.1	2.8	100	2,031
Female	80.6	59.1	1.5	79.1	12.4	0.3	6.8	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households

Regarding access to public services, the decrease in meantime taken to access services between EICV4 and EICV5 indicates that various kinds of services have become more accessible to households as indicated in Table 5.16. The average time taken to reach the closest food market/shop, public transport stage, all-weather road, primary school and health Centre has reduced significantly in rural areas between the two survey rounds, for households

in all consumption quintiles and regardless of the sex of the head of household. Furthermore, there has been an increase in satisfaction rates with services like (Public transport stage and all-weather road) between the two rounds of the survey. However, the data shows a decrease in the satisfaction level for services like Food market/shop, Primary school and Health Centre as illustrated in Table 5.17.

Table 5.16: Mean time (in minutes, on foot) to services, by urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Mean time (minutes) to service…									
	Food market/ shop	HHs using service (000s)	Public transport stage	HHs using service (000s)	All-weather road	HHs using service (000s)	Primary school	HHs using service (000s)	Health Centre	HHs using service (000s)
All Rwanda	**50.0**	**2,571**	**44.4**	**2,368**	**5.1**	**2,703**	**25.4**	**1,448**	**49.9**	**2,585**
Urban/rural										
Urban	25.7	467	17.0	507	3.3	522	20.6	178	33.0	457
Rural	55.4	2,103	51.9	1,862	5.5	2,181	26.1	1,269	53.5	2,128
Province										
Kigali City	30.8	348	21.0	399	2.8	409	23.2	119	31.4	349
Southern	55.2	593	49.4	476	5.1	624	25.4	350	56.2	596
Western	56.8	551	50.2	492	7.9	572	25.4	348	53.6	567
Northern	48.4	412	52.1	380	7.5	421	23.0	236	43.1	413
Eastern	50.8	666	46.3	622	2.4	676	27.4	394	55.1	659
Quintile										
Q1	56.8	417	52.8	332	6.2	432	26.1	325	55.5	423
Q2	55.2	463	52.2	404	6.1	480	26.5	324	54.4	470
Q3	52.9	512	48.7	462	5.5	526	26.0	313	52.2	516
Q4	51.3	552	47.2	517	4.9	572	25.3	287	50.2	556
Q5	38.2	627	30.0	653	3.4	693	21.5	198	40.3	620
Sex of head of household										
Male	49.8	1,929	44.3	1,800	5.0	2,028	25.7	1,101	49.8	1,932
Female	50.6	642	44.9	568	5.2	675	24.5	346	50.0	653

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often.

Table 5.17: Percentage (%) of households satisfied with services, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5, EICV4)

EICV5	% satisfied with service …									
	Food market / shop	HHs using service (000s)	Public transport stage	HHs using service (000s)	All-weather road	HHs using service (000s)	Primary school	HHs using service (000s)	Health Centre	HHs using service (000s)
All Rwanda	**82.3**	**2,571**	**82.6**	**2,368**	**79.0**	**2,703**	**88.1**	**1,448**	**85.4**	**2,585**
Urban/rural										
Urban	84.1	467	87.6	507	75.3	522	89.3	178	81.8	457
Rural	81.9	2,103	81.2	1,862	79.9	2,181	88.0	1,269	86.1	2,128
Province										
Kigali City	89.2	348	85.4	399	69.4	409	88.0	119	81.3	349
Southern	76.5	593	80.1	476	78.6	624	88.2	350	86.7	596
Western	77.2	551	79.5	492	74.4	572	88.6	348	85.0	567
Northern	89.4	412	85.8	380	85.2	421	92.3	236	89.7	413
Eastern	83.8	666	83.1	622	85.1	676	85.3	394	83.9	659
Quintile										
Q1	81.9	417	83.4	332	81.8	432	88.9	325	88.2	423
Q2	81.5	463	80.6	404	79.2	480	87.9	324	86.8	470
Q3	82.0	512	82.0	462	80.0	526	89.2	313	86.5	516
Q4	82.2	552	82.5	517	77.4	572	87.0	287	84.0	556
Q5	83.6	627	83.9	653	77.6	693	87.2	198	82.5	620
Sex of head of household										
Male	81.8	1,929	82.3	1,800	78.4	2,028	87.4	1,101	84.0	1,932
Female	83.8	642	83.4	568	80.8	675	90.5	346	89.5	653

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often.

5.3.   Ownership of durables

The EICV captures information on ownership of durable assets by household. The results presented in Table 5.18 show that, overall, 18% of the households own living room suites, this has increased by three percentage points since EICV4. At province level, Kigali city ranks first with the highest percentage of household (46%) owning living room suites. However, the Northern Province displays the largest increase in the households owning living room suites by six percentage points from 7% in EICV4 to 13% in EICV5. The most striking increase is observed in the

percentage of households owning at least one radio7, which increased from 60% to 74% between EICV4 and EICV5. The data also shows that, 67% of the households own at least one mobile phone, this has increased by three percentage points from 64% since EICV4.

In rural areas, cell phone ownership has increased by three percentage points from 59% in EICV4 to 62% in EICV5. It is important to note that mobile phone ownership has significantly increased for the households in bottom quintiles, for instance from 38% to 44% in quintile 1 and from 52% to 55% in quintile2. The percentage of households owning a computer has also increased by almost one percentage point from 2.5% to 3% between 2013-14 and 2016-17. Similarly, there is an increase in the percentage of households owning a computer across urban and rural areas. In general, the female-headed households remain deprived with regard to ownership of durables (59% of radio, 54% of mobile phone, 2% of computer and 6% of TV set) when compared to the average male-headed households (79% of radio, 71% of mobile phone, 4% of computer and 12% of TV set) in EICV5. For the sake of comparison with EICV4 estimates (on radio, TV set, computer, mobile phone and bicycle), Table 6.1 and Table 5.10 in EICV5 Utilities and Amenities Thematic report serve as a reference.

Table 5.18: Percentage (%) of households by ownership of durables, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	% owning at least one …						Total number of households (000s)
	Living room suite	Radio	TV set	Computer	Mobile phone	Bicycle	
All Rwanda	**17.9**	**73.8**	**10.4**	**3.3**	**66.9**	**13.3**	**2,708**
Urban/rural							
Urban	45.6	91.3	35.0	13.1	88.6	9.0	524
Rural	11.3	69.6	4.5	0.9	61.7	14.4	2,184
Province							
Kigali City	46.4	91.5	36.0	12.8	88.0	8.1	410
Southern	11.0	67.2	5.2	1.7	58.3	11.5	626
Western	13.2	69.5	6.5	1.2	64.1	3.8	574
Northern	13.4	73.2	5.7	1.9	64.5	8.9	422
Eastern	13.8	73.1	5.8	1.6	66.1	29.2	677
Quintile							

---

[7] EICV5 adds a question asking whether a household member owns a mobile phone with radio. Thus, in analysis, household with at least one household member having a mobile phone with radio was considered as household owning a radio.

EICV5	% owning at least one …						Total number of households (000s)
	Living room suite	Radio	TV set	Computer	Mobile phone	Bicycle	
Q1	2.4	52.0	0.3	0.0	44.1	4.9	433
Q2	5.5	64.0	1.4	0.1	55.4	9.7	481
Q3	8.7	72.0	2.0	0.2	64.0	13.8	528
Q4	17.8	79.6	7.0	0.7	72.9	19.1	573
Q5	43.2	90.7	31.9	12.0	86.5	16.0	694
Sex of head of household							
Male	19.6	78.6	11.9	3.6	71.1	16.2	2,031
Female	12.8	59.3	5.7	2.3	54.3	4.9	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households

Chapter 6: Economic activity

6.1. Main usually job

During the survey, a series of questions on jobs a person had done during 12 months prior to the interview was asked. As some people were involved in more than one job during that period, each person who reported more jobs was asked to identify the job for which s/he spent most of time and that was considered as the main job. The current methodology to identify the main job is slightly different from the one used in previous series of EICV reports. For the sake of comparison, the same methodology used in EICV5 was applied to EICV4. The present chapter presents the main job with respect to individual characteristics of workers as well as the labor market characteristics of the main job itself.

The analysis in the present section will focus on the main job in a period of 12 months prior to the interview. The analysis of indicators based on short reference period such as unemployment and underemployment, etc. is no longer part of EICV report. Instead, these indicators are analysed in the labor force survey introduced by NISR in 2016.

6.1.1. Workforce to population ratio

The workforce to population ratio measures the proportion of working age population who carried out any economic activity during 12 months prior to the interview. In previous series of EICV reports it was referred to as usual employment rate.

The workforce to population ratio in Rwanda has remained almost stable between (84% and 86%) in more than 10 years from EICV2 to EICV5. The highest rate (86.6%) was obtained in EICV4 while the lowest rate was obtained in EICV2 (84%). The workforce to population ratio found in EICV5 (86%) has a little change as compared to the one of the previous EICV4 (86.6%). The stability in workforce to population ratio may be related to the population growth which kept the pace with the increase number of workers as presented in Figure 6.2.

Figure 6.1: Trend of Workforce to population ratio
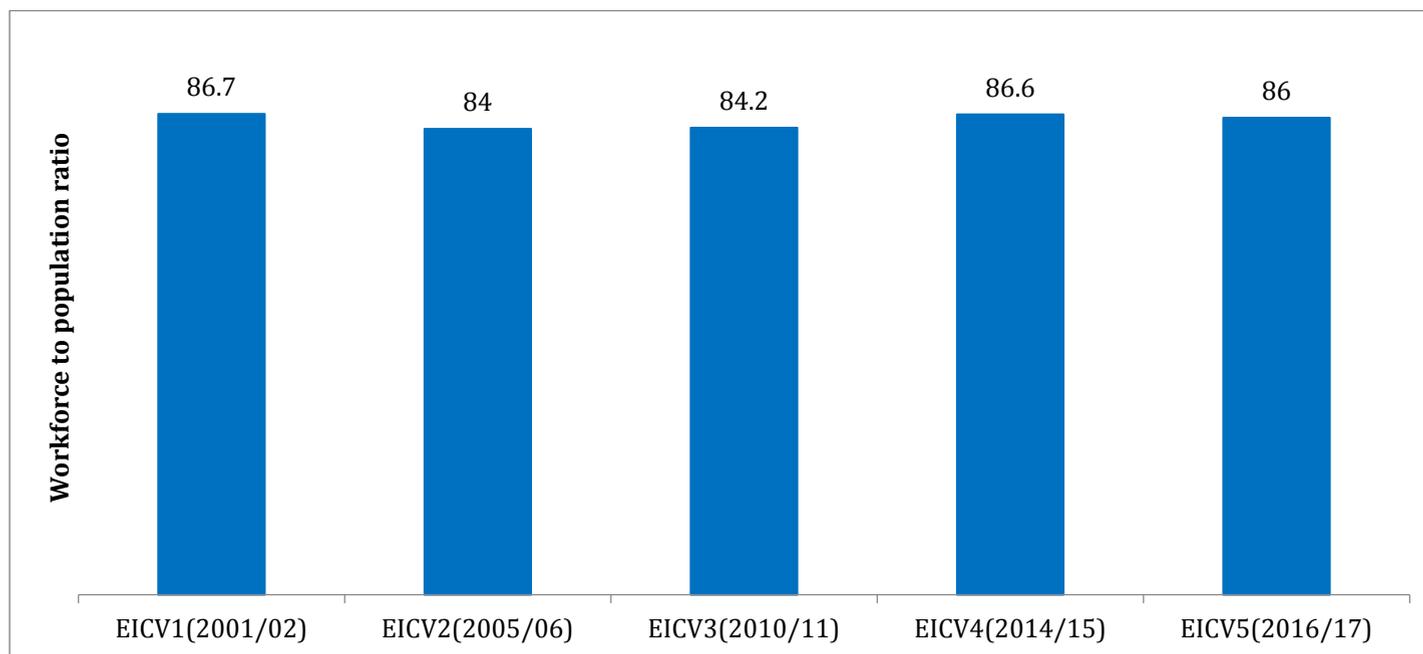
Source: EICV1, EICV2, EICV4, EICV4, EICV5

Across almost all series of EICVs the annual increase rate of working population has been slight lower than the annual increase rate of the working age population, with the exception of EICV4, whereby the annually increase rate of working population was 3.8% compared to 2.5% annual increase of working age population.

Figure 6.2: Annual change rate of working age population and workers
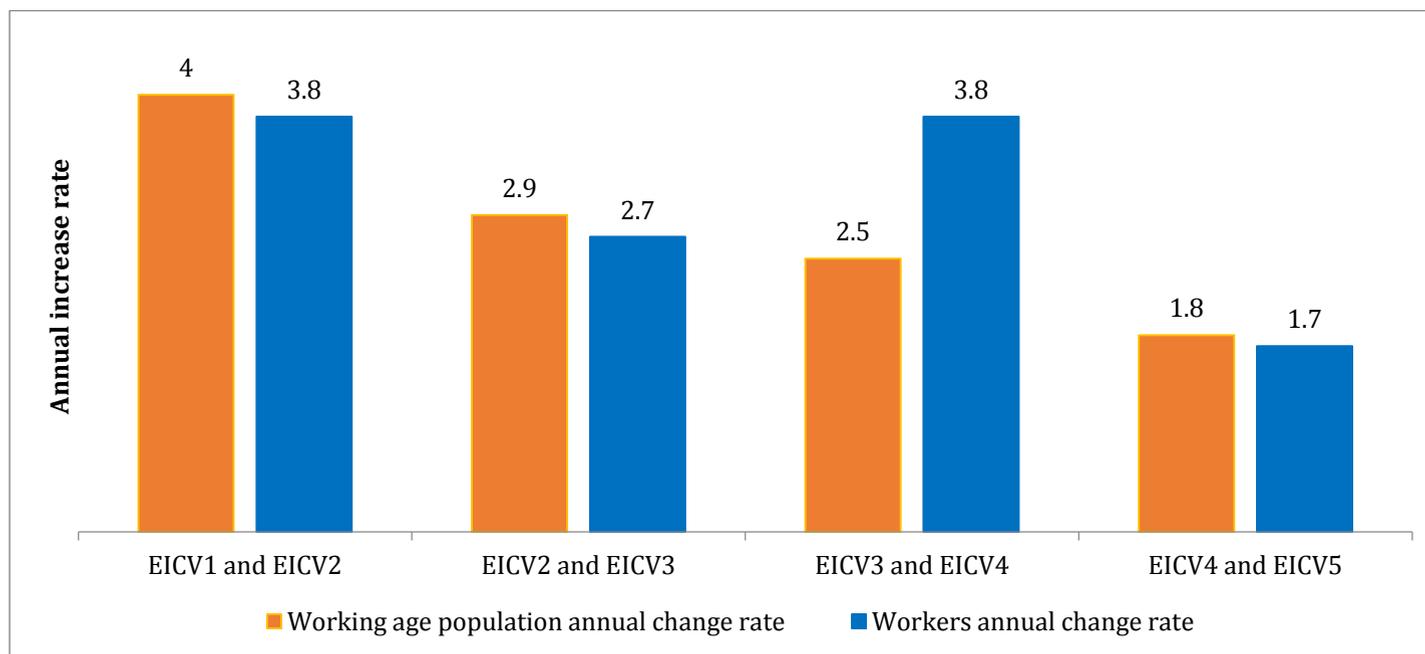
Source: EICV1, EICV2, EICV3, EICV4 & EICV5.

Figure 6.3 presents the workforce to population ratio and working poverty rate, according to the areas of residence and provinces of respondents. The proportion of workers among the working age population in EICV4 and EICV5 was almost the same in urban (76%) as well as in rural areas (89%). The low workforce to population ratio in urban areas as compared to rural areas is also reflected in the City of Kigali as compared to other provinces. While the workforce to population ratio in City of Kigali was 77% in EICV5, it ranges from 87% to 89% in other provinces. Northern Province is the one that registered the highest increase (3 percentage points) in workforce to population ratio between EICV4 and EICV5.

The working poverty rate is lower in urban areas than in rural areas and lower in Kigali city than in other provinces while the employment to population ratio is lower in urban areas than in rural areas and lower in the City of Kigali than in other provinces. This indicates the predominance of low income generating jobs in rural areas than in urban areas, and in others provinces than in the City of Kigali.

Figure 6.3: Workforce to population ratio and working poverty rate by area of residence and province
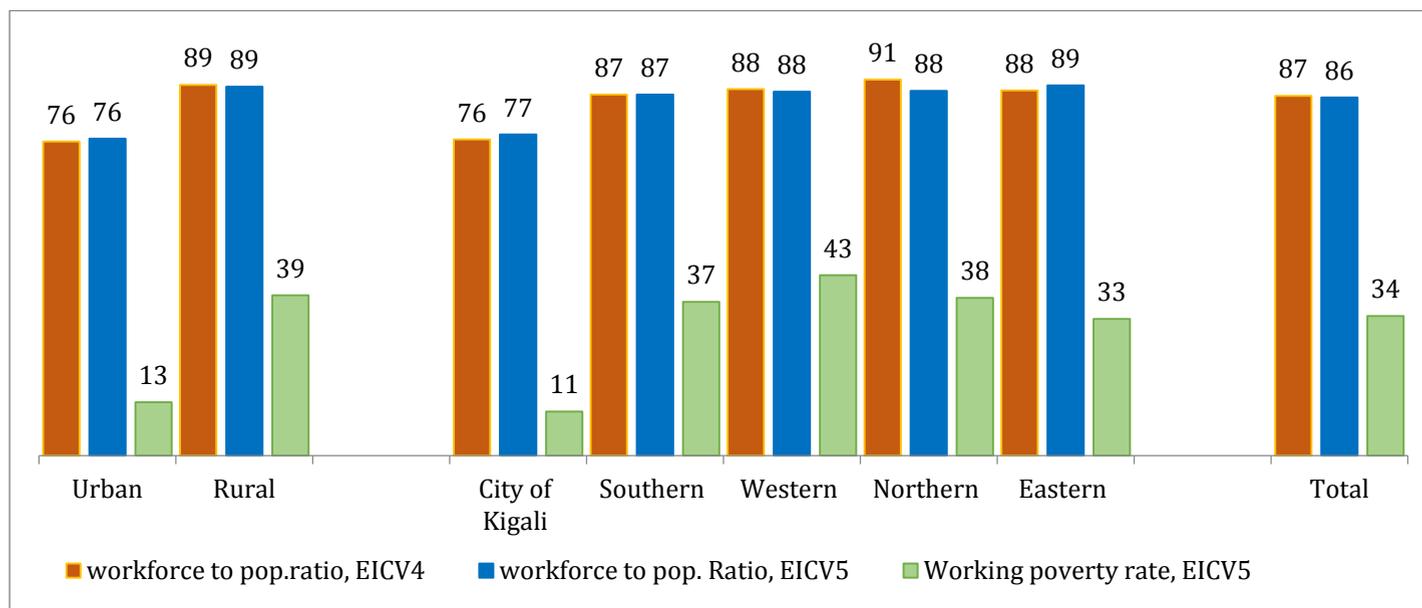
Source: EICV4 and EICV5

The workforce to population ratio is still independent of sex as it was during the previous EICV reports. The proportion of males and females who were working in EICV5 was around 86%. The analysis of workforce to population ratio by age group reveals that at low age the workforce to population ratio is low (55%) as there is an important number of working age youth who are still at school. The workforce to population ratio increases with age and it reaches a pick between 34 and 44 years old (97%) before decreasing. It keeps decreasing slightly till the age of 64, after which a sharp decreasing is apparent as most people are retiring and get out of economic activity. The structure of workforce to population ratio by age group is the same in both EICV4 and EICV5, but there has been a significant decrease in workforce to population ratio of young age group (16-19) from 60% to 55.5%.

The analysis on the reason behind this decrease shows that the transition from school to work for young people is becoming difficult with the time. The results show that the proportion of young people in that age group who reported that studies was the main reason for not working decreased from 86% in EICV4 to 80% in EICV5 and the proportion of them who reported "the lack of job" and "domestic duties" increased by 2 percentage point and 5

percentage point respectively. In the same way, the proportion of youth aged 16 to 24 years old who reported the lack of job as the main reason of not working doubled from 4% to 8% from EICV4 to EICV5.

Due to the presence of low workforce to population ratio in the low age group, it is obvious to have low workforce to population ratio among youth as compared to adults. The proportion of adults who were working in EICV5 and EICV4 was 94% while it was 77% and 79% among youth (16-30).

Table 6.1: Workforce to population ratio by sex and age group (EICV5)

EICV5	Worked during 12 months
Sex and age of workers	
Male	85.8
Female	86.6
Age group	
16-19	55.5
20-24	80.4
25-29	92.1
30-34	96.5
35-39	97.1
40-44	97.1
45-49	96.5
50-54	96.4
55-59	94.9
60-64	92.5
65+	78.1
Young/Adult	
Young	77.2
Adult	94.2
Total	**86.2**

Source: NISR, EICV5

The analysis of workforce to population ratio by level of education reveals that ratios were higher among low education level groups as compared to those who are highly educated. The proportion of working age population without any level of secondary schools that had job during the reference period was around 90% while the proportion of those with a lower secondary school level was around 57% and the one for upper secondary school graduates was 76%. The proportion of university graduates who carried out any economic activity during the last 12 months was 75%; lower than the proportion of low level of education or unskilled population and higher than

the one of middle skilled people. Between EICV4 and EICV5 there was a visible increase of working level among lower secondary school graduates from 52% in EICV4 to 57% in EICV5.

Figure 6.4: Workforce to population ratio by level of education attained (EICV4 and EICV5)
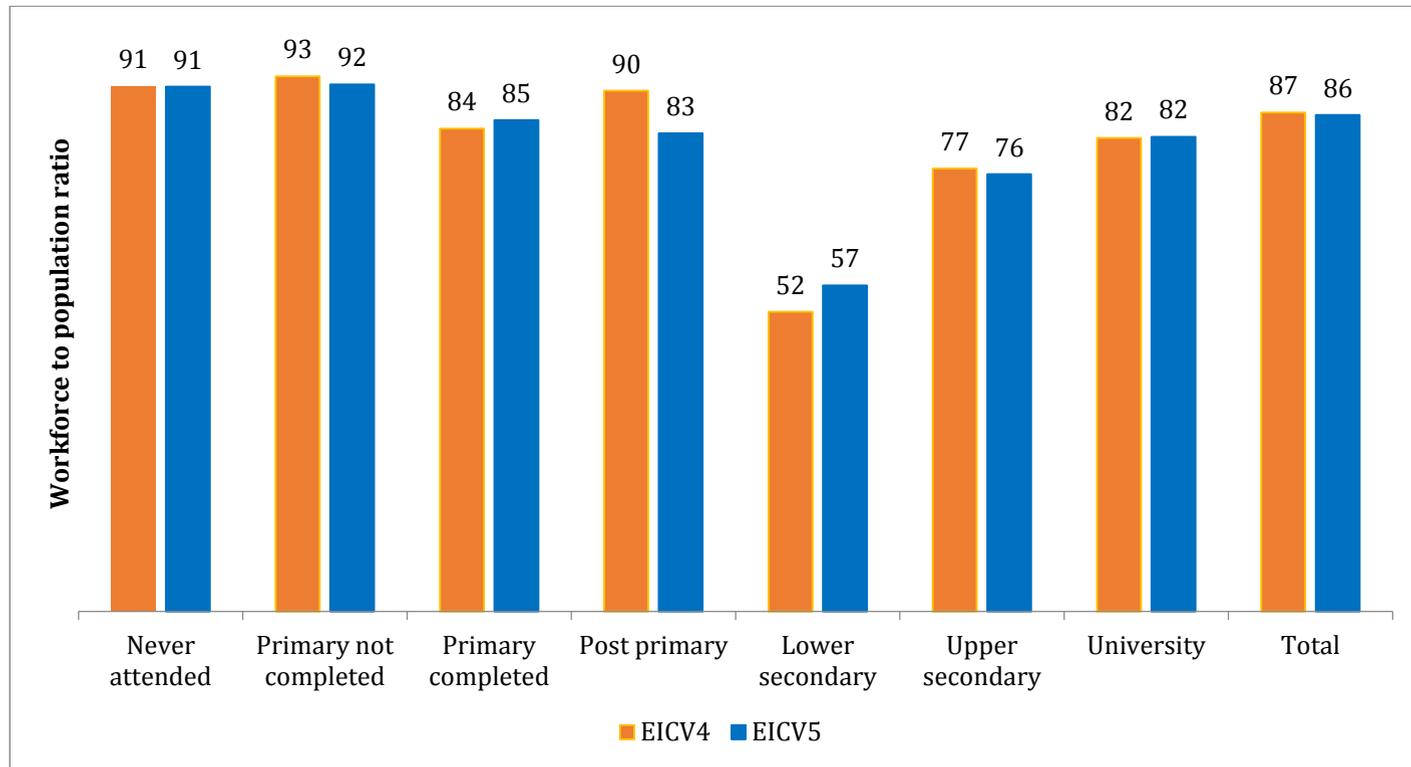
Source: EICV4 and EICV5

The low level of workforce to population ratio among middle and high skilled working age population is in most case influenced by the enrollment in schools of a substantial number of young people. The workforce to population ratio calculated for the population who was not studying during the survey revealed that 90% of lower secondary school graduates carried out an economic activity during the reference period while the ratio was 88% among upper secondary schools graduates and 89% for university graduates.

6.1.2: Workers and main job type

Figure 6.5 presents the distribution of workers by main job type. The proportion of independent farmers in the total workers has decreased over time since EICV1 conducted in 2000/01. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in paid farming and paid non-farming activities has increased over time. Independent farmers represented 53% of all workers in EICV5. The corresponding proportion in EICV4 was 60%, indicating a decrease of 7 percentage points between EICV4 and EICV5. Dissimilarly, the proportion of wage farmers has increased by around 4 percentage points from 11% in EICV4 to 16% in EICV5. In the same way, the proportion of wage non-farm has increased by more than 2.5 percentage point from 18.5% in EICV4 to 21% in EICV5. While the proportion of independent non farmers has significantly increased from EICV1 to EICV3, the proportion has been almost the same from EICV4 to EICV5.

Figure 6.5: Distribution of workers in main job by main job type (EICV5 and EICV4)
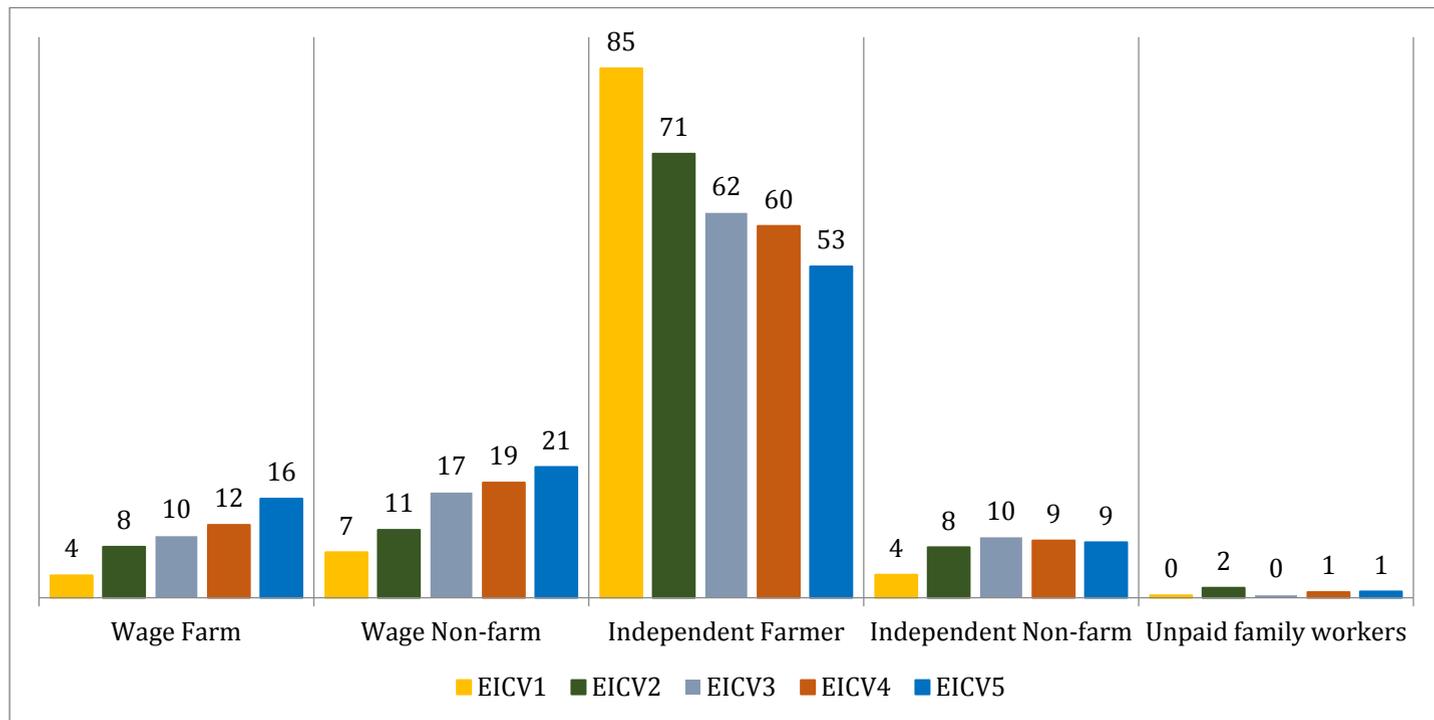
Source: EICV1, EICV2, EICV3, EICV4 & EICV5

Figure 6.6 presents working poverty rates by the type of main job of workers for EICV4 and EICV5. At the National level, the working poverty rate has slightly decreased by 1 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5, however, the decrease is not statistically significant at 95% confidence interval. Between both EICVs, the working poverty rate has significantly decreased among wage non-farm from 19.2% to 17.5% and among independent farmers from 37.7% to 34%. On the other hand, it has significantly increased among independent non farmers from 17.4% to 20.2% and insignificantly increased at 95% confidence interval, among wage farm from 60.4% to 62.5%.

Figure 6.6: Working poverty rate by the type of main job (EICV4 and EICV5)
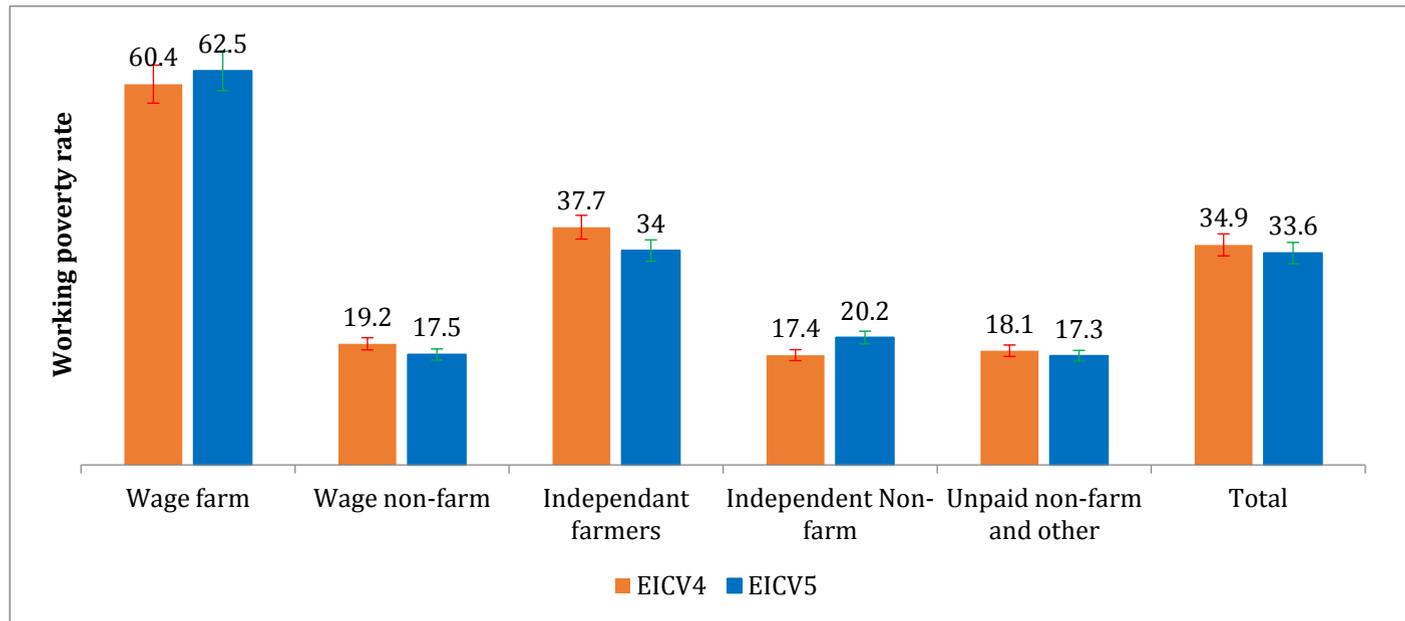
Source: EICV4 and EICV5.

6.2: Multiplicity of jobs

During the survey, each person aged 16 years and above was asked to list all jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the interview. For each reported job, different characteristics were recorded. This chapter presents the volume and the characteristics of those jobs.

6.2.1. Number of Jobs per worker

Table 6.2 shows the extent to which workers were involved in multiple jobs. In EICV5, around 58% of workers were involved in more than one job, which was the same situation in EICV4. The table shows also that having more than one job is a common phenomenon in rural areas than in urban areas. The proportion of workers who were involved in more than two jobs during the reference period in rural areas was around twice higher than those living in urban areas. This phenomenon may be influenced by agricultural seasonality where during the dry season many people in rural areas look and find alternative non-agricultural jobs while waiting for the next high agricultural season. Further examination of workers who were involved in at least 3 jobs reveals that 53% of them were independent farmers while 15% of them were wage-farm in their main jobs. Workers living in the City of Kigali are less likely to be involved in more than one job as compared to the workers living in other provinces. While the proportion of workers who had three or more job is 9% in Kigali, the corresponding proportion in other provinces varies between 16% and 17%. From the same table, we can also observe that having more jobs is more common among male workers than females and among adults than among young workers.

Table 6.2: Distribution of workers by the number of jobs in last 12 months prior to interview, according to place of residence, sex and age group (EICV5)

EICV5	Number of usual jobs per person			Total	Count (,000s)
	1 job	2 jobs	3 or more jobs		
Area of residence					
Urban	67.4	24.1	8.5	100	1,063
Rural	38.3	44.2	17.5	100	4,763
Province					
Kigali City	69.1	22.3	8.6	100	822
Southern	40.3	42.5	17.1	100	1,35
Western	41.2	41	17.8	100	1,277
Northern	39.6	44.4	16	100	924
Eastern	36.9	46.2	17	100	1,452
Sex					
Male	41.9	37.9	20.3	100	2,711
Female	44.9	43	12.1	100	3,114
Young/Adult					
Young(16-30)	45	38.5	16.4	100	2,443
Adult(31+)	39.6	44	16.4	100	3,382
Total	**41.9**	**41.7**	**16.4**	**100**	**5,825**

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table 6.3 presents the relationship between the number of jobs per a worker and their level of wealth. The results indicate that more jobs a worker has, more s/he is likely to live in poor household. The proportion of workers in the first quintile increases with the number of jobs, from 11% for workers involved in 1 job to 22.5% for workers involved in 3 or more jobs. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in the fifth quintile decrease as the number of jobs increase from 34.5% for 1 job to 12% for 3 jobs or more.

During the three years period between EIV4 and EICV5, there has been a slight increase in the proportions of workers with one job from lower to upper consumptions quintiles; while the situation for those with more than one job seem to be worsened between EICV4[8] and EICV5.

Table 6.3: Distribution of workers by the number of jobs in the 12 months prior to interview, according to consumption quintiles (EICV5)

EICV5	Number of jobs per person			Total
Consumption quintile	1 job	2 jobs	3 or more jobs	
Quintile1	10	21.4	22.4	16.8
Quintile2	13.2	22.1	22.8	18.5
Quintile3	17.2	21.3	23.1	19.9
Quintile4	23.6	19.4	19.3	21.1
Quintile5	36	15.9	12.4	23.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: NISR, EICV5.

[8] Thematic report on Economic activities, Table 4.2

Chapter 7: Environment

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

7.1.   Waste management

Table 7.1 presents main mode of waste management adopted by households. Compost heaps on the household's own property and disposal in the household's fields and bushes are the main methods of rubbish disposal with 43% and 47% respectively. Very few households mainly dispose their rubbish in rivers, lakes or ditches, or burn it. The use of rubbish collection services in urban areas between EICV4 and EICV5 has increased from 36% to 42%. On the other hand, in the rural areas the percentage of households disposing their rubbish directly in bushes or fields has increased from 42% to 50% between EICV4 and EICV5. This change has been mostly pronounced in Eastern Province.

Table 7.1: Distribution (%) of households by main mode of waste management, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	Main mode of rubbish disposal (waste management)							Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Publicly managed refuse area	Rubbish collection service	Thrown in the HH's fields/ bushes	Dumped in river/ lakes/ ditches	Burnt	Compost heap on own property	Other ways of rubbish disposal used		
All Rwanda	2.0	8.3	46.5	0.2	0.1	42.5	0.4	100	2,708
Urban/rural									
Urban	4.2	42.1	30.8	0.4	0.3	21.5	0.7	100	524
Rural	1.5	0.2	50.2	0.1	0.1	47.6	0.3	100	2,184
Province									
Kigali City	2.6	48.9	33.5	0.7	0.3	13.6	0.3	100	410
Southern	2.5	0.7	58.8	0.1	0.1	37.6	0.3	100	626

EICV5	Main mode of rubbish disposal (waste management)							Total	Total number of households (000s)
	Publicly managed refuse area	Rubbish collection service	Thrown in the HH's fields/ bushes	Dumped in river/ lakes/ ditches	Burnt	Compost heap on own property	Other ways of rubbish disposal used		
Western	2.2	1.6	48.5	0.1	0.0	47.1	0.5	100	574
Northern	1.6	1.1	50.5	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.5	100	422
Eastern	1.3	1.0	38.7	0.1	0.1	58.5	0.2	100	677
Sex of head of household									
Male	2.1	8.7	44.6	0.2	0.1	44.0	0.3	100	2,031
Female	1.7	7.3	52	0.1	0.0	38.3	0.5	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households

7.2.   Environmental information

Table 7.2 presents the percentage of households that have received information on environmental issues, and the main source of information. The majority of households (81%) received information on environmental issues. A high percentage of households in Eastern Province (89%) and Southern Province (86%) stated having received information on environmental issues. The main sources of information were meetings, training (64%) and radio or TV (35%). Radio and TV were more frequently stated as the main source in urban areas than in rural areas, and more frequently in Kigali City than in other provinces. Relatively fewer female-headed households had received information on environmental issues (76%) compared with male-headed households (83%).

Table 7.2: Percentage (%) of households receiving information on environmental issues, by main source of information, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV5)

| EICV5 | % receiving information on environmental issues | Total number of households (000s) | Main sources of information on environmental issues | | | | | Total | HHs receiving information on environmental issues (000s) |
			Meetings/ Trainings	School	Radio / TV	Other type of media	Others		
All Rwanda	**81.4**	**2,708**	**64.4**	**0.2**	**34.9**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**100**	**2,204**
Urban/rural									
Urban	75.4	524	33.3	0.6	64.7	1.1	0.3	100	395
Rural	82.8	2,184	71.2	0.2	28.4	0.1	0.1	100	1,809
Province									
Kigali City	75.7	410	30.2	0.4	68.2	1.0	0.2	100	310
Southern	86.0	626	68.8	0.3	30.6	0.2	0.1	100	539
Western	74.8	574	72.1	0.4	27.3	0.1	0.2	100	429
Northern	76.4	422	70.7	0.1	29.1	0.1	0	100	323
Eastern	89.2	677	69.3	0.1	30.2	0.2	0.2	100	604
Sex of head of household									
Male	83.2	2,031	61.5	0.1	37.9	0.3	0.1	100	1,690
Female	75.9	677	74	0.6	25	0.1	0.2	100	514

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: Households receiving information on environmental issues

7.3.   Exposure to environmental destruction

The EICV5 questionnaire asked households 'Has your dwelling faced any problems that resulted from environmental destruction in the previous 12 months?' and 'What is the main disaster you have experienced with your dwelling?' The same was asked for every plot cultivated by a household. Answers to such questions need to be interpreted with caution since they report only the main destruction and are necessarily based on household perceptions.

Table 7.3 presents the percentage of households whose dwellings were affected by environmental destruction, and the main environmental destruction that affected them. Environmental destruction is relatively common in Western Province (19%), Southern Province (15%) and relatively less common in Kigali City. Overall, most dwellings were mainly affected by destructive rainfall. In the Western and Northern Provinces households also reported landslides which typically are linked to heavy rains.

Table 7.3: Percentage of households whose dwelling were affected by environmental destruction, by main type of destruction, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	% with dwelling affected by environmental destruction	Main environmental destruction affecting dwelling					Total number of households (000s)
		Floods	Mountain slides	Destructive rains	Other	Total	
All Rwanda	**13.1**	**6.0**	**22.0**	**56.8**	**15.1**	**100**	**2,708**
Urban/rural							
Urban	5.3	12.7	10.3	61.2	15.8	100	524
Rural	14.9	5.5	23.0	56.5	15.0	100	2,184
Province							
Kigali City	3.8	6.7	5.5	76.9	10.9	100	410
Southern	14.8	7.6	18.4	63.4	10.5	100	626
Western	18.6	4.1	34.3	49.1	12.5	100	574
Northern	12.6	7.3	35.2	45.4	12.2	100	422
Eastern	12.6	5.8	5.4	62.9	25.9	100	677
Sex of head of household							
Male	12.7	6.7	23.1	54.9	15.3	100	2,031
Female	14.0	4.0	19.2	62.1	14.6	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5 Base population: All Households

A similar picture emerges from Table 7.4. The table displays the percentage of households whose cultivated land was affected by environmental destruction and the main types of environmental disasters experienced. Nationally, households affected by environmental destruction on agricultural plots has increases from 42% to 49% in EICV4 and EICV5 respectively.

The percentage was lower in Kigali City (16%). Households identified climate change as the main environmental issue affecting their plot(s). In the Western and Northern Provinces, households also reported plots being affected by landslides and erosion. The numbers in this section have to be interpreted with caution and give only an indication of the main environmental problems as perceived by the households. Multiple problems could not be captured. The estimates cannot be interpreted as a measure of the prevalence of different types of natural destruction due to the subjective nature of the responses and the focus on the main problem.

Table 7.4: Percentage of households whose cultivated plots faced environmental problems on any plot, by type of problem, according to urban/rural, province and Sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	% facing environmental problems on any plot	% where one plot is mainly affected by…							Households cultivating at least one plot (000s)
		Floods	Erosion	Land slides	Change of climate	Destructive rains	Loss of soil fertility	Other problems	
All Rwanda	48.5	2.3	8.8	5	32.9	3.4	3.7	1.3	2,248
Urban/rural									
Urban	28.6	2.4	7.8	2.3	15	3.1	1.8	0.2	202
Rural	50.5	2.3	8.9	5.2	34.6	3.4	3.9	1.4	2,045
Province									
Kigali City	15.8	1.1	3.7	0.2	7.4	1.2	3.1	0.3	127
Southern	51.9	2.3	9.3	3	37.1	2.9	6.6	0.6	582
Western	39.7	3.2	12.3	11.5	13.8	5.3	4.6	1.6	511
Northern	30.4	3	11.6	8.4	10.4	2.2	2.1	1.1	397
Eastern	70.5	1.4	4.7	0.3	63.8	3.5	1.6	1.9	630
Sex of head of household									
Male	48.8	2.5	9	5	33	3.6	3.8	1.3	1,674
Female	47.6	1.8	8.2	4.9	32.6	2.8	3.5	1.3	573

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: Households cultivating at least one plot

Chapter 8: Credits, savings and transfers

8.1. Credit

This subchapter present data on the following main indicators:

- Households with current outstanding loan(s);
- Households which had held loan(s) in the last 12 months and had repaid them all;
- Households which did not hold any loan(s) in the last 12 months and had not requested a loan; and
- Households which did not hold any loan(s) in the last 12 months, and which had requested for loan(s) but failed to obtain the loan(s).

Table 8.1 present households' access to credit according to these four categories. At national level, the percentage of households with a current outstanding loan has raised from 51% in EICV4 to 53% in EICV5; Kigali City has seen an increase from 41% in EICV4 to 47.2% in EICV5.

Across all other provinces, the percentage of households without loans rose compared to EICV4. Households in the highest quintile were more likely to have not requested credit in the last 12 months, as were female-headed households (38%) compared to male-headed households (31%).

Figure 8.1: Percentage (%) of households with credit (currently or in last 12 months), by province (EICV5, EICV4)
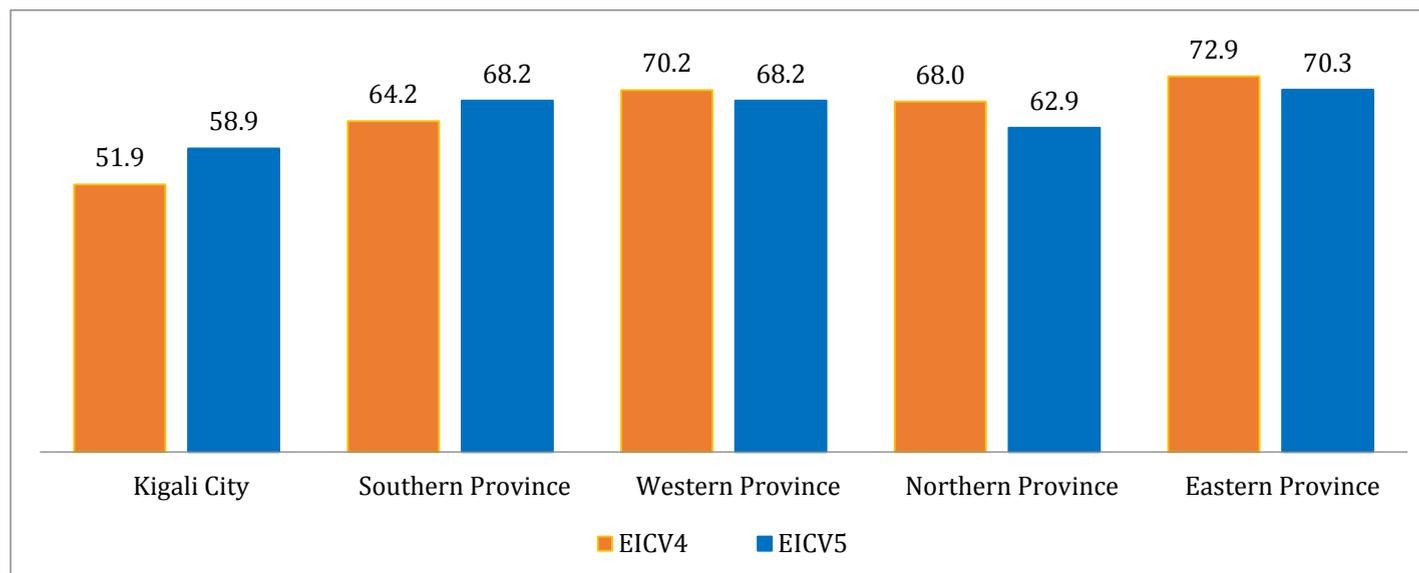
Source: EICV4 & EICV5. Base population: Households which have borrowed in the last 12months.

Table 8.1: Distribution (%) of households, by loan status, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head household (EICV5)

EICV5	Loan status				Total	Total number of households (000s)
	HH currently has outstanding loan(s)	HH borrowed in last 12 months - all repaid	No loan-did not request	Requested loan-refused		
All Rwanda	**52.6**	**13.9**	**32.6**	**0.9**	**100**	**2,708**
Urban/rural						
Urban	45.8	10.1	43.1	1.1	100	524
Rural	54.2	14.9	30.1	0.8	100	2,184
Province						
Kigali City	47.2	11.7	40.1	0.9	100	410
Southern	53.9	14.3	30.4	1.4	100	626
Western	55.0	13.2	31.3	0.5	100	574
Northern	51.7	11.2	36.3	0.8	100	422
Eastern	53.1	17.2	28.9	0.8	100	677

EICV5	Loan status				Total	Total number of households (000s)
	HH currently has outstanding loan(s)	**HH borrowed in last 12 months - all repaid**	**No loan-did not request**	**Requested loan-refused**	**Total**	
Quintile						
Q1	57.0	11.6	30.7	0.6	100	433
Q2	56.0	14.7	28.5	0.8	100	481
Q3	55.1	14.3	29.6	1.0	100	528
Q4	50.8	15.6	33.0	0.7	100	573
Q5	47.1	13.2	38.6	1.2	100	694
Sex of head of household						
Male	54.0	14.3	30.8	1.0	100	2,031
Female	48.5	12.9	38.0	0.7	100	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

Table 8.2 shows the various sources of credit used by households to borrow money in the last 12 months. Households using credit from relatives rise from 29.4% in EICV4 to 52% in EICV5 in the last 12 months and the ones borrowing from informal lenders had decreased from 39% in EICV4 to 13% in EICV5, a similar magnitude, particularly in rural areas; in both EICV4 and EICV5, Northern Province has the highest percentage of households using a tontine for credit. Meanwhile in Kigali City, borrowing from a commercial bank became more prevalent. The percentage of households borrowing from relatives rose over time, with a notable increase in Western Province.

Table 8.2: Percentage (%) of households with credit from various sources, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	(%) of households with credit from various sources											Households which have borrowed in last 12 months (000s)
	Commercial Bank	Borrowed from relative	Credit cooperative	Tontine (community)	Informal lenders	Microfinance	VUP financial service Loan	Ubedehe loan	SACCOs	Employer loan	Other	
All Rwanda	**6.0**	**51.8**	**3.6**	**40.5**	**12.7**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**5.9**	**0.4**	**4.3**	**1,801**
Urban/rural												
Urban	21.3	41.7	3.6	17.0	20.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	4.7	1.0	4.6	293
Rural	3.0	53.8	3.6	45.0	11.3	1.8	1.8	1.0	6.2	0.3	4.3	1,509
Province												
Kigali City	19.4	42.1	2.9	13.9	25.3	2.4	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.9	5.6	241
Southern	3.5	52.4	3.3	40.6	16.6	2.3	1.7	0.4	6.4	0.3	3.8	427
Western	3.9	58.0	4.7	41.4	8.7	1.3	1.5	0.6	6.1	0.6	5.2	392
Northern	4.2	42.0	4.4	50.6	8.7	2.7	2.4	3.1	9.0	0.1	2.5	265
Eastern	4.2	56.7	3.0	47.4	8.5	1.8	1.5	0.7	5.2	0.3	4.3	476
Sex of head of household												
Male	7.1	50.4	4.0	40.4	12.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	6.8	0.6	4.4	1,386
Female	2.2	56.6	2.4	40.7	13.9	1.1	1.2	0.4	3.0	0.0	4.0	415

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: Households which have borrowed in the last 12months.

Table 8.3 presents the various reasons for borrowing stated by households with credit; the purchase of household items is the main reason for borrowing in both survey rounds, falling from 36% to 24% over time but with an increase from 27% to 39% in Kigali city. A slight difference in percentage of female-headed households borrowed for the purchase of household items compared to male-headed households, 24.2% and 23.6% respectively; 8% of female-headed households with credit in the last 12 months borrowed for education purposes, compared to 6.4% of male-headed households. The second most important reason for borrowing is business expansion, reported by 18% of households in EICV5. The percentage of households borrowing to purchase agricultural equipment has decreased from 14% to 10% on a national level and a slight decrease in all provinces.

Table 8.3: Percentage (%) of households borrowing for various purposes, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	(%) of households borrowing for various purposes										Households which have borrowed in last 12 months (000s)
	Agricultural equipment	Agricultural inputs	Business expansion	Home improvement	Education	Medical treatment	Ceremonial	Purchase of household items	Livestock purchase	Other	
All Rwanda	9.9	3.3	17.8	8.2	6.7	11.3	3.9	23.7	4.3	42.9	1,801
Urban/rural											
Urban	3.2	0.8	25.5	13.1	7.1	6.4	1.7	32.5	1.5	31.1	293
Rural	11.2	3.8	16.3	7.3	6.6	12.2	4.3	22.0	4.8	45.2	1,509
Province											
Kigali City	2.2	0.1	22.2	12.2	6.3	6.4	1.3	39.3	1.0	29.8	241
Southern	11.7	3.7	16.1	7.4	5.7	11.6	4.2	22.9	4.8	45.3	427
Western	9.8	6.0	18.5	8.0	7.8	11.6	5.9	14.7	5.2	49.7	392
Northern	15.9	3.0	14.9	8.3	7.4	12.9	4.5	28.5	7.4	29.2	265
Eastern	9.0	2.7	18.3	7.2	6.3	12.3	3.0	21.3	3.0	49.3	476
Sex of head of household											
Male	10.1	3.6	19.1	8.9	6.4	11.4	3.6	23.6	4.5	41.5	1,386
Female	9.1	2.3	13.4	6.2	7.5	10.8	4.8	24.2	3.4	47.5	415

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: households which have borrowed in the last 12 months.

8.2. Savings

The percentage of persons aged 18 years and above with a savings account has slightly decreased from 30.0% to 29.7 % in EICV4 and EICV5 respectively (Table 8.4). The persons aged 18+ years with a savings account has been more pronounced for males than females; and again it is more pronounced for highest quintile than the lowest quintile. There has been decrease in the percentage of those aged 18+ years with a savings account in urban from 43% in EICV4 to 39.3 % in EICV5; the largest increase took place in Northern Province (from 26% in EICV4 to 30% in EICV5).

A similar pattern is presented at household level (Table 8.5) and (Figure 8.2); the percentage of households with at least one savings account slightly decreased from 54% to 53.7 % over time, with the small increase in Southern Province and Northern Province. The percentage of households with at least one savings account ranges from 38% in the lowest consumption quintile to 75% in the highest.

Figure 8.2: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, by province (EICV4, EICV5)
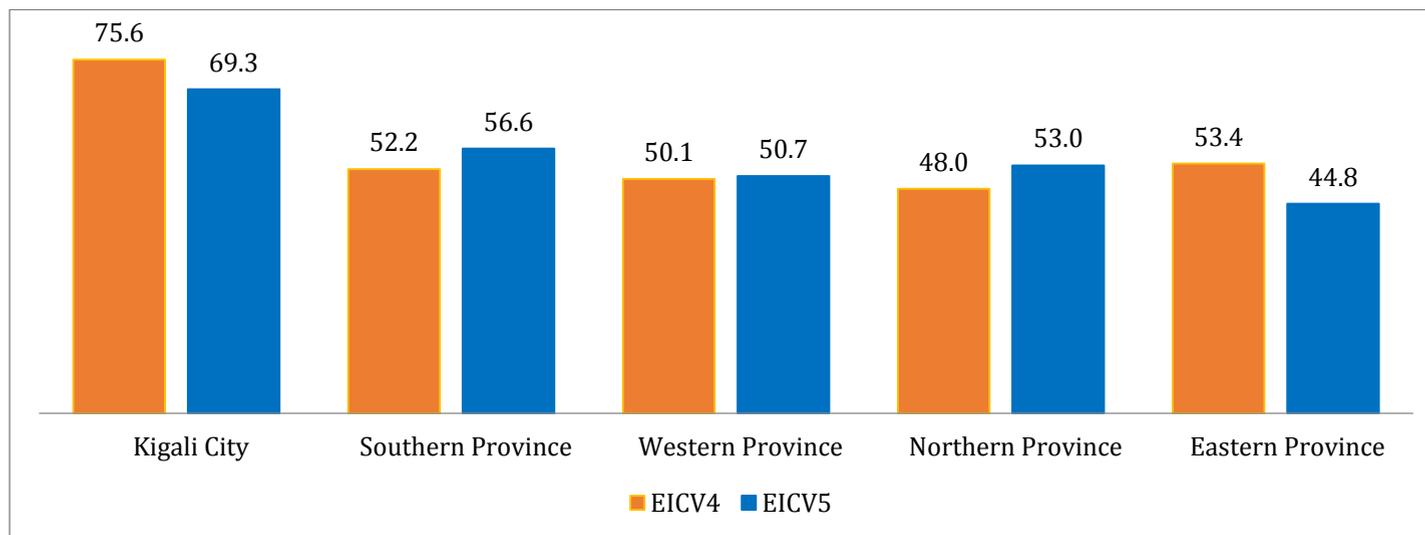
Source: NISR, EICV5, EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table 8.4: Percentage (%) of population aged 18+ years with a savings account, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex (EICV5)

EICV5	% with a savings account	Population aged 18+ years (000s)	EICV5	% with a savings account	Population aged 18+ years (000s)
All Rwanda	**29.7**	**6,206**	**Quintile**		
Urban/rural			Q1	18.9	996
Urban	39.3	1,286	Q2	21.5	1,100
Rural	27.2	4,920	Q3	24.9	1,200
Province			Q4	29.6	1,318
Kigali City	40.0	992	Q5	45.7	1,593
Southern	31.3	1,425	**Sex**		
Western	26.6	1,327	Male	38.0	2,881
Northern	29.7	963	Female	22.4	3,325
Eastern	24.0	1,498			

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 18+ years.

Table 8.5: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	% with at least one savings account	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	**53.7**	**2,708**
Urban/rural		
Urban	67.7	524
Rural	50.4	2,184
Province		
Kigali City	69.3	410
Southern	56.6	626
Western	50.7	574
Northern	53.0	422
Eastern	44.8	677
Quintile		
Q1	37.8	433
Q2	43.1	481
Q3	48.3	528
Q4	54.5	573
Q5	74.6	694
Sex of head of household		
Male	55.8	2,031
Female	47.4	677

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households.

8.3.   Transfers

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

According to the data in Table 8.6, the overall extent to which households send transfers to other households have decreased from 95% in EICV4 to 88.5% in EICV5. The vast majority of transfers is that of food items which is estimated at 92% in EICV5 with a slight decrease from EICV4 (93%). Kigali City, present the lowest rate of cash transfer compared to other provinces both in EICV4 and EICV5. The data further indicates that in all the provinces the percentage of households transferring food items to others has declined slightly.

Similarly, the percentage of households sending cash to other households has fallen in most provinces, except in the Northern Province where the data shows an increase from 45% in EICV4 to 51% in EICV5. In Kigali City, where the percentage of sending cash is the highest, there has been a small decrease over time, from 79% to 75%. Comparing money transfers by sex, the data indicates that just over half of male-headed households had transferred cash, compared to 37% of female-headed households. The percentage of households sending other in-kind transfers has risen across all provinces, except in Kigali City.

Table 8.6: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to another household, by transfer type, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	% sending transfers to other household	Total number of households (000s)	(%) of households sending transfers to another household			Households sending transfers to other households (000s)
			Cash	Food	Other in-kind	
All Rwanda	**88.5**	**2,708**	**47.6**	**92.2**	**51.7**	**2,398**
Urban/rural						
Urban	76.5	524	70.6	77.6	51.7	401
Rural	91.4	2,184	42.9	95.1	51.7	1,997
Province						
Kigali City	76.2	410	74.5	77.3	52.6	312
Southern	90.2	626	38.7	93.5	56.5	564
Western	92.8	574	41.4	94.1	52.2	533
Northern	84.4	422	51.3	95.7	47.1	356
Eastern	93.4	677	45.4	94.8	49.4	632
Sex of head of household						
Male	88.8	2,031	50.9	92.3	52.1	1,803
Female	87.9	677	37.4	92.0	50.7	595

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households; households sending transfers to another household.

Table 8.7 present the data on households sending transfers to other households living in various locations. The data indicates that in EICV5 around 75% of households had sent transfers to other households living in rural areas. In Kigali City there has been a large decrease in the percentage of households sending transfers to a household in the same village/town, from 74% in EICV4 to 37% in EICV5. Kigali city presents an increase in the percentage of households sending transfers to rural areas (from 47% in EICV4 to 53% in EICV5). The percentage of households sending transfers to another city has risen from 10% in EICV4 to 12% in EICV5.

Table 8.7: Percentage (%) of households sending transfers to various locations, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	% sending transfers to various locations							Households sending transfers to other households (000s)
	Same village or town	Kigali	Other city	Other rural	Neighboring countries	Other African countries	Rest of world	
All Rwanda	**74.7**	**17.3**	**12.2**	**75.4**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**2,398**
Urban/rural								
Urban	42.5	44.1	19.0	60.3	2.6	1.4	0.7	401
Rural	81.2	11.9	10.9	78.5	2.0	0.3	0.0	1,997
Province								
Kigali City	37.1	63.7	10.2	53.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	312
Southern	84.4	13.3	11.4	78.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	564
Western	75.3	8.9	13.3	78.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	533
Northern	81.1	8.3	18.5	79.3	3.0	0.5	0.0	356
Eastern	80.6	10.2	9.5	79.4	2.5	0.3	0.0	632
Sex of head of household								
Male	74.1	16.9	12.3	77.3	2.2	0.5	0.1	1,803
Female	76.7	18.7	11.9	69.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	595

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: households sending transfers to another household.

The overall percentage of households stating that they receive transfers has declined slightly over time, from 95% to 89% in EICV5. In Kigali City the percentage of household receiving cash transfers decreased from 68% in EICV4 to 58.5% in EICV5, while in Southern and Western Provinces the percentage increased by around five and three percentage points. Female-headed transfer-receiving households were more likely to receive cash (91%) compared to male-headed households (89%).

Southern Province has highest percentage of households receiving other in-kind transfers (60%); in EICV5. In Eastern Province the percentage receiving in-kind transfers has risen from 45% in EICV4 to 55% in EICV5. The receiving of food transfers remains high, with the percentage in Kigali City rising from 87% to 89%. In Western and Northern Provinces, 97% of transfer-receiving households receive food.

Table 8.8: Percentage (%) of households receiving transfers from another household, by transfer type, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household (EICV5)

EICV5	% receiving transfers from other household	Total number of households (000s)	% receiving transfer from another household			Households receiving transfers from other household (000s)
			Cash	Food	Other in-kind	
All Rwanda	**89.3**	**2,708**	**57.3**	**95.5**	**54.8**	**2,417**
Urban/rural						
Urban	74.3	524	59.8	87.3	45.9	389
Rural	92.8	2,184	56.8	97.0	56.5	2,028
Province						
Kigali City	71.0	410	58.5	89.1	44.6	291
Southern	91.7	626	56.9	95.4	60.4	574
Western	96.3	574	55.4	97.5	56.8	552
Northern	86.3	422	57.6	97.1	50.6	364
Eastern	93.9	677	58.4	95.8	54.9	635
Sex of head of household						
Male	88.6	2,031	53.4	95.7	51.5	1,799
Female	91.3	677	68.4	95.0	64.3	618

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: all households; households receiving transfers from another household.

Among transfer-receiving households there has been an increase in the percentage receiving transfers from Kigali, from 16% to 22%. This has been observed more in the Southern and Eastern Provinces than in other areas. At national level, the percentage receiving transfers from the same town/village decreased from 75% to 35.5%. There has been a decrease across all provinces in the percentage receiving transfers from other rural areas.

Table 8.9: Percentage (%) of households receiving transfers from various locations, according to urban/rural and province (EICV5)

EICV5	(%) of households receiving transfers from various locations							Households receiving transfers from other household (000s)
	Same village or town	Kigali	Other city	Other rural	Neighboring countries	Other African countries	Rest of world	
All Rwanda	**73.7**	**22.4**	**15.0**	**74.6**	**3.0**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**2,417**
Urban/rural								
Urban	41.4	46.6	21.4	50.1	2.9	2.5	5.3	389
Rural	79.9	17.7	13.8	79.3	3.0	0.8	0.7	2,028
Province								
Kigali City	35.5	65.6	11.3	40.9	1.9	2.4	5.8	291
Southern	81.3	22.3	15.2	77.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	574
Western	74.8	13.7	16.7	80.2	2.8	0.7	0.8	552
Northern	79.7	12.7	22.0	79.5	5.1	0.8	0.9	364
Eastern	80.0	15.7	11.2	79.8	3.7	1.0	0.8	635
Sex of head of household								
Male	72.4	20.9	14.2	75.8	2.7	0.9	1.1	1,799
Female	77.4	26.8	17.6	71.1	3.9	1.3	2.2	618

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: households receiving transfers from another household.

Chapter 9: Social Protection

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

The flagship social protection programme comprises the "Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme" (VUP) with its three main components, the Direct Support Programme, the Public Works Programme and the Financial Services Programme. Other initiatives include the Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG), the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (RDRC), the Girinka 'One Cow per Poor Family' programme, and the Rural Sector Support Project, as well as subsidised subscriptions for community based health insurance and in-kind social care services.

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

9.1.   Perceptions of vulnerability

With the new ubudehe categorization framework created in 2014, households are ranked on a scale of 1 to 4, based on their social-economic status, and property ownership– in terms of land and other belongings, and what the household members do to earn a living. Table 9.1 presents the distribution of households across quintiles. Here we see that, for the ubudehe categories relevant for VUP participation, some 25% of households in ubudehe category 1 and 18% of households in ubudehe category 2 are in the lowest quintile.

Table 9.1: Distribution of households by quintile and ubudehe status (%)

Ubudehe category		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Not found on list	Rwanda
	Q1	25.3	18.5	11.5	0	11.1	16
	Q2	22.7	20.2	15.3	2.5	11.9	17.8
Quintile	Q3	21.6	20.9	18.8	0	14.4	19.5
	Q4	17.6	21.1	22.7	2.6	21.3	21.2
	Q5	12.8	19.2	31.7	95	41.3	25.6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NISR, EICV5 cross-section. Base population: all households

9.2. Differences in well-being by characteristic of household head

Further, the section presents the data on factors associated with the likelihood of material well-being. It indicates the percentage of children and old people in the household compared with working-age adults; the age of individuals; orphan status of children and young people under the age of 21; the characteristics of the household head; disability status; and whether the household lives in an urban and rural areas.

This section discusses differences in well-being of the population, measured in terms of consumption quintiles, by characteristics of the household head. According to data in Table 9.2, households headed by women are more vulnerable to shocks than those headed by men. About 17% of households headed by females were in lowest quintile compared to 16% of those headed by males.

Table 9.2: Distribution of individuals by quintile and characteristic of household head

		EICV5						
	Rwanda	**Sex of HH head**		**Age of HH head**			**Does HH head have a disability?**	
		Male	**Female**	**<21**	**21-59**	**60+**	**No**	**Yes**
Quintile								
Q1	16.0	15.8	16.6	11.9	16.9	12.0	15.9	16.7
Q2	17.8	17.9	17.3	12.6	18.1	16.3	17.7	17.9
Q3	19.5	19.3	20.0	15.9	19.3	20.5	19.5	19.6
Q4	21.2	21.1	21.4	23.3	20.0	26.2	21.1	21.9
Q5	25.6	26.0	24.6	36.4	25.7	25.0	25.8	23.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NISR, EICV5 cross-section; EICV4. Base: all individuals.

Table 9.2 further indicates that individuals in households headed by young people under the age of 21 or older people aged 60+ tend, on average, to be in the lowest consumption quintile than those of other households. The data shows a percentage of 11.9% and 12.0% for the under 21 and older people aged 60+ in the lowest quintile respectively, compared with 16% of the national level).

9.2.1. Who is participating in the VUP?

In principle, every household that lives in a VUP participating sector is eligible for assistance from the programme. Households classified as Ubudehe categories 1 and 2, the two poorest categories, are, in principle, eligible for Direct Support or Public Works. Households in Ubudehe category 3, as well as those in categories 1 and 2, may apply for a Financial Services loan; households ranked in higher categories may also apply for a Financial Services loan provided that they do so as part of a group containing Ubudehe categories 1 and 2.

Just 24% of households in Ubudehe category 1 and only 2% of household in category 2 are currently participating in VUP program (Table 10.3). Among household in Ubudehe category 1, 14.1% are Direct support beneficiaries; about 10% are beneficiaries of Public works and 0.4% are beneficiaries of Financial services. As expected, the percentage of households in Ubudehe categories 3 and 4 who are participating in the VUP framework is very much lower than in categories 1 and 2.

Table 9.3: Percentage of households in VUP sectors currently participating in VUP, by ubudehe category

Ubudehe category	Currently participating?			Distribution of participants		
	No	Yes	Total	Direct Support	Public Works	Financial Services
Category 1	75.7	24.3	100	14.1	9.8	0.4
Category 2	98.3	1.7	100	0.0	0.7	1.0
Category 3	98.9	1.1	100	0.0	0.0	1.1
Category 4	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not found on list	99.5	0.5	100	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rwanda	95.1	4.9	100	2.2	1.8	0.9

Source: NISR, EICV5 Cross-section. Base: all respondents living in a VUP sector.

9.3. Demographic characteristics of current VUP beneficiaries

A close observation of the characteristics of the head of the household beneficiary of VUP initiative framework indicates differences depending on the VUP component (Table 9.4). Among the households benefiting from the Direct Support, the household heads are mostly female (70%) and in old age (being a man or woman) over the age of 60, (83.7%), or the head of the household has a visible disability (48.6%).

Table 9.4: Characteristics of head of VUP participant households, by VUP component

EICV5	Rwanda	All VUP	VUP component		
			Direct Support	Public Works	Financial Services
Sex of household head (%)					
Male	75.0	54.7	29.8	56.9	80.0
Female	25.0	45.3	70.2	43.1	20.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Age of household head (%)					
Under 21	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
21-59	80.7	56.2	15.9	75.6	84.2
60+	18.5	43.7	83.7	24.4	15.8

EICV5	Rwanda	All VUP	VUP component		
			Direct Support	**Public Works**	**Financial Services**
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Household head with a disability (%)	8.2	24.2	48.6	15.6	10.1
Education level for the head of the household					
Never Been to School	22.6	39.2	61.2	34.1	19.7
Did Not Complete Primary	41.4	39.9	28.9	32.7	46.8
Completed Primary	27.8	18.8	9.6	31.0	32.4
Completed Post Primary, Secondary or Higher	8.2	2.0	0.3	2.2	1.1

Source: NISR, EICV5 cross-section (Rwanda column); other columns: EICV5 VUP. Base: all currently participating households.

9.4. Other public income support programmes

Social protection support in Rwanda is not confined to the VUP initiative only. Data indicates that 21% of households received public income support from other sources (Table 9.5). According to the data, 30% of the households in the lowest quintile and 16% in the highest quintile indicated to have received public income support. This support consists largely of the financial assistance provided to households to support health and education expenditure.

Household benefiting from health and education support, and food relief programmes are reported to have each assisted about 14.5% and 6.8% respectively over last year prior to the survey. Similarly, the proportion of households which report to have received formal social security in the form of a pension from the Rwanda Social Security Board or any other old age support fund and FARG is estimated at around 1% of all the households receiving social protection support.

Table 9.5: Households receiving public income support, excluding VUP (%) by Urban / rural and quintile

	EICV5							
	No support	**Any support**	**Total**	**RSSB pension / old age grant**	**FARG**	**RDRC**	**Health / education payments**	**Food relief**
All Rwanda	**78.6**	**21.4**	**100**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**14.5**	**6.8**
Urban / rural								
Urban	83.9	16.1	100	3.0	2.1	0.1	10.7	2.5
Rural	77.3	22.7	100	1.0	0.9	0.1	15.4	7.8
Quintile								
Q1	70.3	29.7	100	0.5	0.5	0	21.1	11.3
Q2	76	24	100	0.8	0.7	0	17.2	7.6
Q3	78.2	21.8	100	0.8	0.7	0	15	7.9
Q4	80.7	19.3	100	1.4	1.4	0.1	11.7	6.4
Q5	84.1	15.9	100	2.7	2.1	0.2	10.4	2.9

Source: EICV4 cross-section. Base: all households.

Chapter 10: Poverty

10.1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

The data presented in this report comes from the fifth Integrated Living Standards Survey (EICV5). A total of 14,580 randomly-chosen households, representing 64,314 people, were surveyed between late October 2016 and early October 2017, and asked about their habits of spending, the sources of their income, and a wide variety of other variables related to such things as education, health, demography, assets, housing, and their response to economic shocks. Care has been taken to ensure that EICV5 numbers are comparable with those collected in

2013/14 under EICV4, which allows us to look at the evolution of poverty and other indicators over time. For convenience, this report will refer to EICV5 data as being for 2017, and the EICV4 data as being for 2014, although some of the data were collected late in the previous years.

10.2. Poverty Levels and Trends

We now turn to the measurement of monetary poverty. The concept is straightforward: a person is poor if their level of consumption per capita falls below the poverty line. The main poverty line is set at RWF 159,375 per adult equivalent per year in the prices of January 2014. This is the same poverty line that was used to measure poverty in 2014 using the EICV4 data, and a detailed discussion of how the line was chosen may be found in the 2013/14 poverty report (NISR 2015).

We also measure extreme poverty, using a poverty line of RWF 105,064 per adult equivalent per year, again in the prices of January 2014. This is the cost of buying enough food to provide an adequate number of calories, with a diet that reflects the observed behavior of poor households, but it does not make any allowance for non-food spending.

10.2.1. Essential poverty data

Our key finding from the EICV5 survey is that the headcount poverty rate which measures the percentage of people who are poor – was 38.2% in 2017. This is slightly lower than the poverty rate of 39.1% observed in 2014. The trend of poverty, though the five EICV surveys that have been undertaken since 2001, are shown in Figure 10.1.

Figure 10.1: Headcount poverty rate (%) over time: EICV1 - EICV5
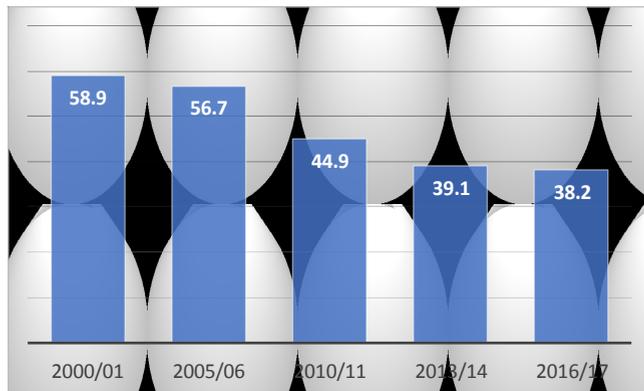
The poverty gap measure, which measures the proportion by which the real consumption of the poor fell below the poverty line, stood at 0.117 in 2017, down very slightly from 0.120 in 2014, and well below the 0.148 observed in 2011. The changes in the poverty rates between 2014 and 2017 a drop of 0.9 percentage points in total poverty and of 0.4 percentage points in extreme poverty are not statistically significant (further details about extreme poverty rates are shown in Table 10.1). This may be seen in the relatively large standard errors associated with these reductions.

10.2.2. Geographic Pattern of Poverty

Geographically, the poverty rate fell substantially in Kigali City, and somewhat in Northern Province, but rose in the Southern and Western provinces, as shown in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Poverty Headcount Rates by Province

	Total Poverty				Extreme Poverty				Note: * indicates
	2014 (EICV4)	2017 (EICV5)	Change % points		2014 (EICV4)	2017 (EICV5)	Change % points		change in poverty rate is statistically significant at 10% level of significance. Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding errors. Based on responses from 14,149 households for EICV4 and 14,580 households for EICV5.
	Percentages								
Rwanda	**39.1**	**38.2**	**-0.9**		**16.3**	**16**	**-0.4**		
Standard error	*0.62*	*0.61*	*0.87*		*0.47*	*0.45*	*0.64*		
Area of Residence									
Urban	15.9	15.8	0.0		5.5	5.9	0.4		
Rural	43.7	43.1	-0.7		18.5	18.1	-0.4		
Province									
City of Kigali	20.9	13.9	-6.9 *		9.4	4.2	-5.2 *		
Southern	38.4	41.4	3.1		12.9	16.9	4.0 *		
Western	45.2	47.1	1.9		21.5	21.6	0.1		
Northern	45.9	42.3	-3.6		20.1	17.4	-2.8		
Eastern	38	37.4	-0.6		15.5	15.3	-0.2		

Sources: NISR, EICV4 and EICV5

Another way of presenting these numbers is by asking where the country's poor people are located. Table 10.2 shows that while 18% of the population lives in urban areas, only 7% of the poor are in towns and cities, with the remaining 93% in rural areas. Kigali city has 13% of the population but only 5% of the poor.

Table 10.2: Poverty by Geographic Domain

	Distribution of the poor				Distribution of the population		
	2015 (EICV4)	2017 (EICV5)	Change % points		2014 (EICV4)	2017 (EICV5)	Change % points
	Percentages						
Rwanda	**100**	**100**	**0.0**		**100**	**100**	**0.0**
Area of Residence							
Urban	6.8	7.4	0.8		16.7	17.8	1.1
Rural	93.2	92.6	-0.8		83.3	82.2	-1.1
Province							
City of Kigali	5.9	4.8	-1.1		11.1	13.2	2.1
Southern	22.9	25.1	2.2		23.3	23.2	-0.1
Western	27.0	28.1	1.1		23.3	22.8	-0.5
Northern	18.6	17.3	-1.3		15.9	15.6	-0.3
Eastern	25.6	24.7	-0.9		26.4	25.3	-1.1

Sources: NISR, EICV4 and EICV5

10.2.3. Maps

The geographic dimension of poverty is evident in the maps shown in Figure 10.2 and Figure 10.3. The first of these maps shows the total poverty rate by district, while the second shows the extreme poverty rate.

Areas with low poverty are shown in light red, while those with high poverty are displayed in dark red. The low poverty rates in the city of Kigali and Rwamagana district are evident, as are the relatively high poverty rates in districts abutting Lake Kivu as well as in the far south.

Figure 10.2: Poverty rate by district, 2017
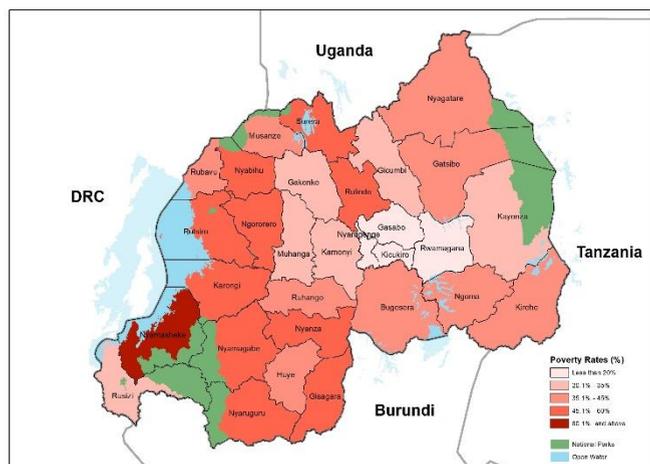
Figure 10.3: Extreme poverty rate by district, 2017
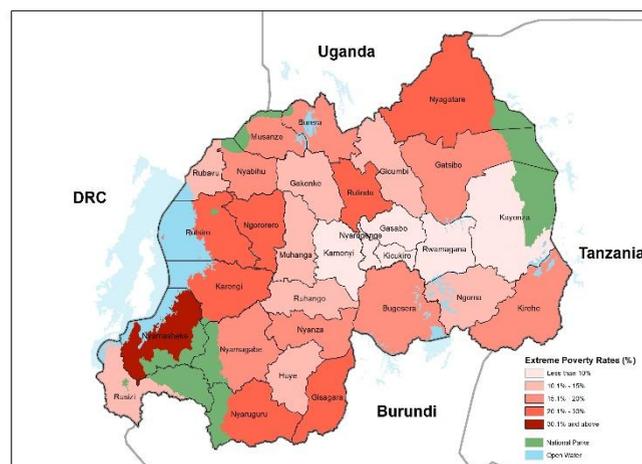
10.3. Poverty Transitions

In addition to the 14,580 households interviewed as part of the EICV5 cross-section, a further 2,427 households were interviewed, using the same questionnaire, as part of a panel study. The panel households were first identified randomly as part of the EICV3 survey in 2010/11; under EICV4, those households were re-interviewed, including the "splits" that occurred when a member of one of the original households left to establish a new households; and in 2016/17, the original households and all the subsequent splits were interviewed again. These EICV5 panel data are distinct for the EICV5 cross-section data, and when suitably weighted, allow us to verify the change in poverty over time, as well as to examine how individuals move out of and into poverty.

For 2011, the poverty rates for the cross-section and panel data were almost identical, as table 10.3 shows. For both sources, the poverty rate fell sharply by 2014. The reduction in the headcount poverty rate between 2014 and 2017 was 0.9 percentage points according to the cross-section data, and 1.4 percentage points based on the panel data. The differences are well within the margin of sampling error, and both show only a modest (and not statistically significant) reduction in poverty during the latter period.

Table 10.3: Poverty Rates from Cross-Section and Panel Survey Data

	EICV3: 2010/11	EICV4: 2013/14	EICV5: 2016/17
Headcount Poverty rate			
Cross-section data	44.9*	39.1*	38.2
Panel data	44.8	38.1	36.7
Poverty Gap rate			
Cross-section data	14.8*	12.0*	11.7
Panel data	15.1	11.7	10.8
Sample size			
Cross-section data	14,308*	14,419*	14,580
Panel data	1,996	2,432	2,427

Sources: NISR: EICV3, EICV4 and EICV5. Note: * includes panel sample.

✓ Short Term Mobility between 2013/14 and 2016/17

Although net poverty reduction between 2013/14 and 2016/17 was only 1.37 percentage points and this change is statistically insignificant, large movements in to and out of poverty occurred. The panel data allow us to identify who transitions into and out of poverty, and the relevant information is shown in Table 10.4. Almost a quarter (24.6%) of persons stayed in poverty between 2013/14 and 2016/17, and a half were poor in neither period. An

estimated 13.4% moved out of poverty, while 11.7% fell into poverty, during this period, implying that somewhat fewer people were poor in 2017 than in 2014.

Economic growth between 2013/14 and 2016/17 as well as improvements in human capital had positive impact on 35 percent of the poor who became non-poor, but if insurance and income-stabilization schemes specially in agriculture activities were well targeted, there would not be non-poor who became poor and poverty would have been reduced remarkably (by 11.7 %).

Table 10.4: Transition Matrix of Movements into and out of Poverty 2013/14-2016/17

	Stayed poor	Became poor	Exited poverty	Never poor	Total across	% population within group
All Rwanda	**24.6**	**11.7**	**13.4**	**50.2**	**100**	**100**
Urban/rural						
Urban	12.6	5.0	11.3	71.1	100	21.8
Rural	28.0	13.6	14	44.4	100	78.2
Province					100	
Kigali City	14.5	1.9	12.5	71.2	100	10.0
Southern	26.9	14.10	9.4	49.6	100	24.0
Western	27.9	15.7	12.1	44.3	100	24.0
Northern	29.9	8.2	15.9	46.0	100	16.8
Eastern	19.9	11.9	17.3	51.0	100	25.2

Source: NISR, EICV4 and EICV5 panel surveys.

✓ Medium-Term Mobility between 2010/11 and 2016/17

Almost one fifth (19.2 %) of individuals in Rwanda were in poverty in all three years (2010/11, 2013/14 and 2016/17), while 38.1 % did not experience poverty at any of these times (never poor). About one person out of five persons experienced two spells of poverty over the three waves and about one of four persons fell into poverty in one spell out of three. More precisely, 42.8 % changed their poverty status at some point between 2010/11 and 2016/17, as Table shows. Table 10.5 also shows that that 45.3 % of the poor in 2010/11 were out of poverty in 2016/17 and 21.2 % of the non-poor in 2010/11 fell into poverty in 2016/17. If poverty reduction policy targeted households with unstable income, there would not be non-poor who became poor and poverty would have been reduced remarkably (by 21.2 %).

Table 10.5: Distribution of Individuals by poverty spells 2010/11-2016/17 (three waves), %

Medium-term Mobility; Living standards between 2010/11 and 2016/17	Poverty Spells[9]								
	PPP	**PPN**	**PNP**	**NPP**	**PNN**	**NPN**	**NNP**	**NNN**	**Total**
All Rwanda	**19.2**	**7.8**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**12.5**	**5.5**	**6.6**	**38.1**	**100**
Urban/rural									
Urban	9.0	5.1	2.3	3.5	9.9	6.0	3.4	60.9	100
Rural	21.9	8.5	6.1	5.6	13.2	5.3	7.4	32.0	100
Provinces									
Kigali City	10.8	7.9	1.5	4.1	7.3	5.1	0.5	62.8	100
Southern	20.4	6.1	7.9	4.9	15.0	3.4	6.8	35.7	100
Western	21.0	6.6	5.3	6.4	8.8	5.8	10.6	35.5	100
Northern	24.5	9.2	4.7	4.1	20.3	6.1	3.7	27.5	100
Eastern	15.7	9.5	4.7	5.1	10.5	6.9	6.6	41.0	100

Source: NISR, EICV3, EICV4 and EICV5 panel surveys.

The panel data set is a rich source of information on how the economic and social experience of households changes over time, and is analyzed in much greater detail in the companion *Rwanda Poverty Panel Report 2010/11 – 2016/17*.

---

[9] **PPP:** Poor in all years

   PPN: Poor in 2010/11 and 2013/14 but exit poverty in 2016/17

   PNP: Poor in 2010/11, exit in 2013/14 and returned to poverty in 2016/17

   PNN: Poor in 2010/11, exit in 2013/14 and stayed non-poor in 2016/17

   NPP: Non-poor in 2010/11 but poor in 2013/14 and 2016/17

   NNP: Non-poor in both 2010/11 and 2013/14 but fell in poverty in 2016/17

   NPN: Non-poor in 2010/11, fell into poverty in 2013/14, and moved out of poverty in 2016/17

   NNN: Non-poor in all years.

References

1. Alkire, Sabina, James Foster, Suman Seth, Maria Emma Santos, Jose Manuel Roche, and Paula Ballon. 2015. *Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis*, Oxford University Press.
2. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. 2105. *Rwanda Poverty Profile Report 2013/2014*, Kigali.
3. Sen, Amartya. 1983 Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation. Oxford University Press.
4. United Nations Development Programme. 2016. Human Development Report 2016: Human Development for Everyone. New York, NY.

Annex A: 95% Confidence intervals, standard errors and design effects for selected indicators, EICV5

A1. Demography

Table A1.1: Percentage (%) of households headed by women, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and disability status of HH

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	25	0.42	24.2	25.8	0.0168	1.38	14,580
Urban/rural							
Urban	22.1	1.17	19.8	24.4	0.0529	2.24	2,526
Rural	25.7	0.43	24.8	26.5	0.0169	1.16	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	21	1.47	18.1	23.9	0.07	2.88	1,620
Southern Province	28	0.77	26.5	29.5	0.0274	0.98	3,840
Western Province	24.7	0.81	23.1	26.2	0.0327	1.08	3,360
Northern Province	24	0.89	22.3	25.8	0.037	0.99	2,400
Eastern Province	25.5	0.82	23.9	27.1	0.0323	1.3	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	26.2	0.99	24.3	28.2	0.0378	1.19	2,434
Q2	24.6	0.91	22.8	26.4	0.0371	1.17	2,652
Q3	25.8	0.85	24.1	27.5	0.0329	1.07	2,882
Q4	24.9	0.86	23.2	26.5	0.0345	1.21	3,068
Q5	24	0.81	22.4	25.6	0.0339	1.34	3,544

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A1.2: Percentage (%) of households headed by disabled person, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	8.2	0.23	7.7	8.6	0.0288	1.07	14,580
Urban/rural							
Urban	5.8	0.55	4.7	6.9	0.0949	1.56	2,526
Rural	8.7	0.26	8.2	9.2	0.0293	0.97	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	5.7	0.69	4.4	7.1	0.1211	1.97	1,620
Southern Province	8.8	0.47	7.9	9.7	0.0531	0.92	3,840
Western Province	9.2	0.48	8.2	10.1	0.0526	0.86	3,360
Northern Province	9.5	0.62	8.2	10.7	0.0658	1.03	2,400
Eastern Province	7.4	0.43	6.6	8.2	0.0576	0.96	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	8.9	0.58	7.8	10.1	0.0655	0.98	2,434
Q2	8.3	0.57	7.1	9.4	0.0687	1.11	2,652
Q3	8.2	0.52	7.2	9.2	0.0636	1.03	2,882
Q4	8.2	0.51	7.2	9.2	0.062	1.06	3,068
Q5	7.5	0.46	6.6	8.5	0.0616	1.15	3,544

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A1.3: Percentage (%) of households headed by person under 21 years, according to urban/rural, Province and consumption quintile

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	0.8	0.08	0.6	0.9	0.1078	1.34	14,580
Urban/rural							
Urban	1.3	0.28	0.8	1.9	0.2136	1.72	2,526
Rural	0.7	0.08	0.5	0.8	0.1222	1.16	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	0.7	0.27	0.2	1.2	0.3767	2.23	1,620
Southern Province	0.5	0.13	0.3	0.8	0.2335	0.99	3,840
Western Province	0.9	0.18	0.5	1.2	0.2034	1.12	3,360
Northern Province	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.2282	1.03	2,400
Eastern Province	0.9	0.19	0.6	1.3	0.2057	1.46	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.6	0.16	0.3	0.9	0.2621	1.01	2,434
Q2	0.5	0.16	0.2	0.9	0.2962	1.24	2,652
Q3	0.6	0.15	0.3	0.9	0.2338	1.01	2,882
Q4	0.8	0.17	0.5	1.2	0.1989	1.02	3,068
Q5	1.1	0.21	0.7	1.5	0.1888	1.5	3,544

Source: NISR, EICV5.

A2. Migration

Table A2.1: Percentage (%) of population migrating in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	13	0.38	12.2	13.7	0.0291	8.11	64,314
Urban/rural							
Urban	28.5	1.13	26.3	30.7	0.0395	7.38	10,728
Rural	9.5	0.37	8.7	10.2	0.0393	8.49	53,586
Province							
Kigali City	33.3	1.45	30.5	36.1	0.0435	8.31	6,511
Southern Province	9.9	0.57	8.8	11.1	0.0577	5.43	16,837
Western Province	7	0.42	6.2	7.8	0.0607	4.02	15,680
Northern Province	6.3	0.53	5.3	7.3	0.0842	4.75	10,480
Eastern Province	14.2	0.83	12.5	15.8	0.0586	9.2	14,806
Quintile							
Q1	8.3	0.6	7.1	9.5	0.0717	5.9	13,107
Q2	9.1	0.67	7.8	10.4	0.0734	6.83	12,887
Q3	8.9	0.52	7.8	9.9	0.0589	4.28	12,842
Q4	12.2	0.81	10.6	13.7	0.0662	7.74	12,676
Q5	25.6	0.89	23.9	27.4	0.0348	5.63	12,802
Sex							
Male	13.2	0.4	12.5	14	0.0303	4.33	30,778
Female	12.7	0.4	11.9	13.5	0.0317	4.9	33,536

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A2.2: Percentage (%) of population migrating from another country in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	0.7	0.05	0.6	0.8	0.0826	2.9	64,314
Urban/rural							
Urban	1.0	0.17	0.7	1.4	0.1685	3.46	10,728
Rural	0.6	0.05	0.5	0.7	0.0955	2.77	53,586
Province							
Kigali City	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.2145	3.74	6,511
Southern Province	0.3	0.07	0.2	0.5	0.1985	1.98	16,837
Western Province	0.9	0.14	0.6	1.2	0.1525	3.04	15,680
Northern Province	0.7	0.13	0.4	0.9	0.1875	2.38	10,480
Eastern Province	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1747	2.91	14,806
Quintile							
Q1	0.7	0.14	0.4	1	0.2037	3.65	13,107
Q2	0.6	0.11	0.4	0.8	0.1851	2.65	12,887
Q3	0.4	0.08	0.3	0.6	0.1924	1.9	12,842
Q4	0.7	0.11	0.4	0.9	0.1626	2.2	12,676
Q5	0.9	0.14	0.6	1.2	0.1571	3.1	12,802
Sex of head of household							
Male	0.7	0.07	0.6	0.9	0.0918	1.92	30,778
Female	0.6	0.06	0.5	0.7	0.1034	2.11	33,536

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A2.3: Percentage (%) of population migrating internally in the last 5 years, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	12.3	0.38	11.6	13.1	0.0305	8.39	64,314
Urban/rural							
Urban	27.5	1.12	25.3	29.7	0.0408	7.47	10,728
Rural	8.9	0.37	8.2	9.6	0.0416	8.86	53,586
Province							
Kigali City	32.4	1.42	29.6	35.2	0.0439	8.15	6,511
Southern Province	9.6	0.57	8.5	10.7	0.0595	5.57	16,837
Western Province	6.1	0.41	5.3	6.9	0.0664	4.16	15,680
Northern Province	5.6	0.52	4.6	6.6	0.0922	5.05	10,480
Eastern Province	13.6	0.83	12	15.2	0.0609	9.46	14,806
Quintile							
Q1	7.6	0.58	6.5	8.8	0.0763	6.09	13,107
Q2	8.5	0.67	7.2	9.8	0.0786	7.25	12,887
Q3	8.5	0.52	7.4	9.5	0.0615	4.44	12,842
Q4	11.5	0.8	9.9	13.1	0.0698	8.07	12,676
Q5	24.7	0.88	23	26.4	0.0355	5.6	12,802
Sex							
Male	12.5	0.4	11.7	13.3	0.032	4.52	30,778
Female	12.1	0.4	11.4	12.9	0.033	5.03	33,536

Source: NISR, EICV5.

A3. Health

Table A3.1: Percentage (%) of population with disability, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex

EICV5	Estimate(%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	**4.2**	**0.1**	**4**	**4.4**	**0.0232**	**1.3**	**55,179**
Urban/rural							
Urban	3.6	0.25	3.1	4.1	0.0693	1.87	9,346
Rural	4.3	0.11	4.1	4.5	0.0245	1.22	45,833
Province							
Kigali City	3.7	0.34	3	4.3	0.0917	2.44	5,698
Southern Province	4.4	0.2	4	4.8	0.0451	1.2	14,534
Western Province	4.3	0.19	3.9	4.7	0.044	1.07	13,331
Northern Province	4.5	0.25	4	5	0.0555	1.24	8,987
Eastern Province	4.1	0.18	3.7	4.4	0.0436	1.11	12,629
Quintile							
Q1	4.2	0.22	3.8	4.7	0.0516	1.26	11,071
Q2	3.9	0.2	3.5	4.3	0.05	1.09	10,909
Q3	4.3	0.2	3.9	4.7	0.0469	1.06	10,943
Q4	4.4	0.23	3.9	4.8	0.0513	1.33	10,946
Q5	4.2	0.23	3.8	4.7	0.0555	1.62	11,310
Sex							
Male	4.2	0.13	4	4.5	0.0315	1.15	26,211
Female	4.2	0.13	3.9	4.4	0.0305	1.17	28,968

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A3.2: Percentage (%) of population with health insurance, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of HH

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence level		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	73.9	0.5	73	74.9	0.0068	8.37	64,314
Urban/rural							
Urban	79.5	1.1	77.4	81.7	0.0138	8.77	10,728
Rural	72.7	0.56	71.6	73.8	0.0077	8.23	53,586
Province							
Kigali City	76.8	1.42	74	79.6	0.0185	10.01	6,511
Southern Province	68.9	1	66.9	70.8	0.0146	6.95	16,837
Western Province	72.2	1.06	70.2	74.3	0.0146	8.1	15,680
Northern Province	83.8	0.99	81.8	85.7	0.0118	7.16	10,480
Eastern Province	72.5	1.11	70.4	74.7	0.0153	9.95	14,806
Quintile							
Q1	60.8	1.13	58.6	63.1	0.0186	6.82	13,107
Q2	66.8	1.07	64.8	68.9	0.016	6.52	12,887
Q3	73.1	0.94	71.3	75	0.0129	5.71	12,842
Q4	80.5	0.84	78.8	82.1	0.0105	5.76	12,676
Q5	87.5	0.69	86.1	88.8	0.0079	5.89	12,802
Sex of head of household							
Male	73.4	0.54	72.3	74.4	0.0074	4.64	30,778
Female	74.5	0.52	73.4	75.5	0.0069	4.69	33,536

Source: NISR, EICV5.

A4. Education

Table A4.1: Primary Net Attendance Rate (NAR) according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	87.6	0.4	86.8	88.4	0.0045	1.55	10,653
Urban/rural							
Urban	87.3	1.28	84.8	89.8	0.0147	2.23	1,405
Rural	87.7	0.41	86.9	88.5	0.0047	1.45	9,248
Province							
Kigali City	88.6	1.6	85.4	91.7	0.018	2.45	750
Southern Province	88.4	0.69	87.0	89.7	0.0078	1.21	2,888
Western Province	88.2	0.75	86.7	89.7	0.0085	1.39	2,732
Northern Province	91.2	0.75	89.7	92.6	0.0082	1.15	1,691
Eastern Province	84.1	0.92	82.3	85.9	0.0109	1.79	2,592
Sex							
Male	87.1	0.52	86.1	88.1	0.006	1.27	5,291
Female	88.2	0.52	87.1	89.2	0.0059	1.4	5,362
Quintile							
Q1	80.7	0.89	78.9	82.4	0.011	1.4	2,846
Q2	87.8	0.7	86.4	89.2	0.0079	1.11	2,469
Q3	89.7	0.71	88.3	91.1	0.008	1.18	2,146
Q4	91.5	0.75	90.0	93.0	0.0082	1.35	1,846
Q5	92.8	0.75	91.4	94.3	0.0081	1.19	1,346

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 7 and 12 in 2016.

Table A4.2: Primary Gross Attendance Rate (NAR) according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	132.3	0.09	132.1	132.5	0.0007	1.1	34,087
Urban/rural							
Urban	128.5	0.27	127.9	129.0	0.0021	1.52	6,096
Rural	132.9	0.09	132.7	133.1	0.0007	1.04	27,991
Province							
Kigali City	129.4	0.41	128.6	130.2	0.0031	2.33	3,625
Southern Province	133.5	0.15	133.2	133.8	0.0011	0.75	8,698
Western Province	133.6	0.18	133.2	133.9	0.0013	1.05	8,380
Northern Province	138.8	0.21	138.4	139.2	0.0015	0.9	5,572
Eastern Province	127.2	0.18	126.9	127.6	0.0014	1.21	7,812
Sex							
Male	133.0	0.14	132.8	133.3	0.001	1.21	16,553
Female	131.5	0.12	131.3	131.8	0.0009	1.11	17,534
Quintile							
Q1	124.4	0.17	124.1	124.8	0.0014	1.04	7,064
Q2	129.0	0.17	128.6	129.3	0.0013	0.97	6,817
Q3	136.7	0.2	136.4	137.1	0.0014	1.06	6,690
Q4	140.0	0.22	139.5	140.4	0.0016	1.11	6,592
Q5	136.6	0.25	136.1	137.1	0.0019	1.29	6,924

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 7 and 12 in 2016.

Table A4.3: Secondary Net Attendance Rate (NAR) according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	23.2	6.3	22.0	24.5	0.0	1.9	8,688
Urban/rural							
Urban	39.5	20.3	35.5	43.5	0.0	2.8	1,483
Rural	19.6	5.7	18.4	20.7	0.0	1.5	7,205
Province							
Kigali City	39.2	27.2	33.8	44.5	0.0	3.4	795
Southern Province	19.8	10.2	17.8	21.8	0.0	1.3	2,286
Western Province	21.6	12.9	19.0	24.1	0.0	2.0	2,176
Northern Province	24.7	13.9	22.0	27.4	0.0	1.5	1,482
Eastern Province	19.0	10.5	17.0	21.1	0.0	1.5	1,949
Sex							
Male	21.3	7.4	19.9	22.8	0.0	1.4	4,301
Female	25.1	8.4	23.5	26.8	0.0	1.6	4,387
Quintile							
Q1	8.8	7.3	7.3	10.1	0.0	1.2	1,906
Q2	15.8	9.7	13.7	17.5	0.0	1.2	1,733
Q3	21.4	10.9	19.2	23.4	0.0	1.2	1,695
Q4	28.3	12.7	27.1	32.2	0.0	1.4	1,653
Q5	42.6	17.1	37.9	44.4	0.0	2.1	1,701

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 13 and 18 in 2016

Table A4.4: Secondary Gross Attendance Rate (NAR) according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	34.7	0.1	34.6	34.9	0.0	2.0	34,087
Urban/rural							
Urban	55.1	0.3	54.6	55.6	0.0	2.5	6,096
Rural	30.1	0.1	30.0	30.3	0.0	1.7	27,991
Province							
Kigali City	52.1	0.3	51.5	52.8	0.0	2.9	3,625
Southern Province	30.4	0.1	30.2	30.7	0.0	1.3	8,698
Western Province	34.1	0.2	33.7	34.4	0.0	2.5	8,380
Northern Province	35.5	0.2	35.2	35.9	0.0	1.8	5,572
Eastern Province	30.1	0.2	29.8	30.4	0.0	2.0	7,812
Sex							
Male	33.4	0.1	33.1	33.6	0.0	1.6	16,553
Female	36.1	0.1	35.9	36.3	0.0	1.7	17,534
Quintile							
Q1	13.0	0.1	12.8	13.2	0.0	1.4	7,064
Q2	22.9	0.1	22.7	23.2	0.0	1.3	6,817
Q3	33.1	0.2	32.8	33.4	0.0	1.4	6,690
Q4	43.5	0.2	43.2	43.9	0.0	1.3	6,592
Q5	62.2	0.3	61.7	62.6	0.0	2.2	6,924

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 13 and 18 in 2016.

Table A4.5: Literacy rate for the population aged between 15 and 24 according to urban/rural, province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	86.5	0.4	85.7	87.3	0.0	1.7	12,394
Urban/rural							
Urban	92.0	0.8	90.4	93.7	0.0	2.6	2,513
Rural	84.9	0.5	84.0	85.8	0.0	1.6	9,881
Province							
Kigali City	91.6	1.2	89.3	93.9	0.0	3.7	1,530
Southern Province	85.6	0.7	84.3	87.0	0.0	1.0	3,114
Western Province	84.4	0.9	82.6	86.1	0.0	1.7	3,017
Northern Province	87.7	0.8	86.1	89.4	0.0	1.2	2,059
Eastern Province	84.9	0.9	83.2	86.7	0.0	1.9	2,674
Sex							
Male	84.3	0.6	83.2	85.4	0.0	1.5	5,961
Female	88.5	0.5	87.6	89.4	0.0	1.4	6,433
Quintile							
Q1	77.2	1.1	75.0	79.4	0.0	1.5	2,144
Q2	83.4	1.0	81.5	85.2	0.0	1.4	2,237
Q3	86.8	0.8	85.4	88.3	0.0	1.2	2,375
Q4	88.7	0.8	87.1	90.3	0.0	1.7	2,579
Q5	92.5	0.7	91.2	93.8	0.0	2.1	3,059

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged between 15 and 24.

Table A4.6: Literacy rate for the population aged 15 and above, according to urban/rural,   province, sex and consumption quintile

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	73.2	0.4	72.5	73.9	0.0	2.4	37,895
Urban/rural							
Urban	86.9	0.8	85.4	88.4	0.0	4.0	6,977
Rural	69.7	0.4	69.0	70.4	0.0	2.0	30,918
Province							
Kigali City	87.6	1.0	85.7	89.5	0.0	5.0	4,418
Southern Province	70.1	0.6	68.9	71.3	0.0	1.7	9,924
Western Province	69.0	0.8	67.4	70.6	0.0	2.5	8,893
Northern Province	72.0	0.8	70.4	73.6	0.0	2.0	6,246
Eastern Province	71.4	0.7	70.0	72.8	0.0	2.3	8,414
Sex							
Male	77.5	0.4	76.8	78.3	0.0	1.6	17,656
Female	69.4	0.4	68.5	70.2	0.0	1.8	20,239
Quintile							
Q1	59.3	0.8	57.8	60.8	0.0	1.6	6,561
Q2	67.0	0.7	65.6	68.4	0.0	1.6	7,005
Q3	71.5	0.6	70.3	72.8	0.0	1.5	7,412
Q4	75.4	0.6	74.3	76.6	0.0	1.5	7,948
Q5	86.2	0.5	85.3	87.2	0.0	1.8	8,969

Source: NISR, EICV5. Base population: persons aged 15 and above.

A5. Housing characteristics

Table A5.1:   Percentage (%) of households with a metal sheet roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**67.3**	**0.67**	**66**	**68.6**	**0.0099**	**2.95**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	91.6	1.15	89.4	93.9	0.0126	4.87	2,526
Rural	61.5	0.84	59.8	63.1	0.0136	3.47	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	99.1	0.29	98.6	99.7	0.003	2.23	1,620
Southern Province	27.6	1.55	24.5	30.6	0.0563	4.07	3,840
Western Province	51.4	1.67	48.1	54.6	0.0326	3.46	3,360
Northern Province	67.8	2.14	63.6	72	0.0316	4.77	2,400
Eastern Province	98	0.38	97.2	98.7	0.0039	2.59	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	56.5	1.34	53.9	59.1	0.0237	1.7	2,429
Q2	57.4	1.23	55.0	59.8	0.0215	1.61	2,656
Q3	61.1	1.15	58.9	63.4	0.0189	1.59	2,868
Q4	69.1	1.0	67.1	71.1	0.0145	1.45	3,078
Q5	84.1	0.75	82.7	85.6	0.0089	1.57	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	67.6	0.73	66.2	69	0.0108	2.66	10,856
Female	66.4	0.93	64.6	68.2	0.014	1.42	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A5.2: Percentage (%) of households with a clay tile roof, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval Lower limit	Upper limit	CV	Design effect	No. of observations
All Rwanda	**32.6**	**0.67**	**31.3**	**33.9**	**0.0204**	**2.95**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	8.3	1.15	6.1	10.6	0.1382	4.88	2,526
Rural	38.4	0.83	36.8	40.1	0.0217	3.46	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	0.8	0.29	0.2	1.4	0.3545	2.29	1,620
Southern Province	72.2	1.55	69.2	75.3	0.0215	4.04	3,840
Western Province	48.5	1.67	45.3	51.8	0.0344	3.45	3,360
Northern Province	32.2	2.14	28	36.3	0.0664	4.75	2,400
Eastern Province	2.2	0.38	1.2	2.7	0.1895	2.64	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	43.3	1.34	40.6	45.9	0.031	1.71	2,429
Q2	42.5	1.23	40.1	44.9	0.029	1.62	2,656
Q3	38.8	1.15	36.5	41	0.0297	1.59	2,868
Q4	30.9	1.01	28.9	32.8	0.0326	1.46	3,078
Q5	15.8	0.75	14.4	17.3	0.0474	1.58	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	32.3	0.73	30.9	33.8	0.0225	2.66	10,856
Female	33.4	0.93	31.6	35.2	0.0277	1.41	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A5.3:　Percentage (%) of households using firewood for cooking, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV4	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**79.9**	**0.79**	**78.3**	**81.4**	**0.0098**	**5.6**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	26.3	2.08	22.2	30.4	0.0789	6.27	2,526
Rural	92.7	0.55	91.6	93.8	0.0059	5.2	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	22.4	2.66	17.2	27.6	0.1185	8.95	1,620
Southern Province	92.6	0.95	90.7	94.4	0.0103	4.41	3,840
Western Province	87.2	1.37	84.6	89.9	0.0157	5.21	3,360
Northern Province	91.7	1.3	89.2	94.3	0.0142	5.07	2,400
Eastern Province	89.3	1.06	87.2	91.3	0.0119	4.27	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	97.4	0.38	96.6	98.1	0.0039	1.29	2,429
Q2	95.2	0.61	94	96.4	0.0064	2.14	2,656
Q3	91	0.81	89.4	92.6	0.0089	2.26	2,868
Q4	85.3	1.04	83.2	87.3	0.0121	2.63	3,078
Q5	45.4	1.38	42.7	48.1	0.0305	2.89	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	78.3	0.88	76.5	80	0.0113	5.03	10,856
Female	84.7	0.83	83.1	86.3	0.0098	1.95	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A5.4: Percentage (%) of households using charcoal for cooking, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**17.4**	**0.75**	**16.0**	**18.9**	**0.0428**	**5.63**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	65.1	1.92	61.4	68.9	0.0295	4.58	2,526
Rural	6.0	0.53	4.9	7	0.0893	5.96	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	68.1	2.39	63.4	72.7	0.0351	5.79	1,620
Southern Province	6.5	0.93	4.7	8.3	0.1422	4.75	3,840
Western Province	12.2	1.32	9.6	14.8	0.1084	5.04	3,360
Northern Province	7.3	1.22	4.9	9.7	0.1673	5.02	2,400
Eastern Province	7.6	0.92	5.8	9.4	0.1214	4.39	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	1.3	0.28	0.8	1.9	0.209	1.38	2,429
Q2	3.7	0.57	2.6	4.8	0.1536	2.36	2,656
Q3	8.0	0.78	6.5	9.6	0.0977	2.37	2,868
Q4	13.9	1.03	11.9	15.9	0.074	2.73	3,078
Q5	47.0	1.37	44.3	49.7	0.0293	2.83	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	18.9	0.85	17.2	20.6	0.0452	5.21	10,856
Female	13	0.77	11.5	14.5	0.0588	1.89	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A5.5: Percentage (%) of households using electricity as main source of lighting, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**27.1**	**0.75**	**25.6**	**28.6**	**0.0276**	**4.12**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	75.6	1.76	72.1	79	0.0233	4.73	2,526
Rural	15.5	0.67	14.1	16.8	0.0436	4.1	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	78.4	2.18	74.1	82.6	0.0278	6.18	1,620
Southern Province	14.4	1.22	12	16.8	0.0848	4.08	3,840
Western Province	21.6	1.49	18.7	24.6	0.0688	4.04	3,360
Northern Province	18	1.59	14.9	21.2	0.0881	3.88	2,400
Eastern Province	18.1	1.42	15.3	20.8	0.0789	4.99	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	5.1	0.51	4.1	6.1	0.1011	1.27	2,429
Q2	9.8	0.74	8.4	11.3	0.0754	1.6	2,656
Q3	16.3	0.93	14.5	18.1	0.0571	1.8	2,868
Q4	26.0	1.07	23.9	28.1	0.0412	1.84	3,078
Q5	61.9	1.22	59.6	64.3	0.0197	2.37	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	29.4	0.85	27.7	31	0.0289	3.79	10,856
Female	20.3	0.85	18.6	22	0.042	1.64	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A5.6: Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**87.4**	**0.56**	**86.3**	**88.5**	**0.0064**	**4.19**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	95.8	0.58	94.6	96.9	0.006	2.33	2,526
Rural	85.4	0.68	84.1	86.8	0.0079	4.32	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	95.9	0.85	94.2	97.5	0.0089	4.03	1,620
Southern Province	88	0.91	86.2	89.8	0.0103	2.62	3,840
Western Province	86.5	1.04	84.4	88.5	0.0121	2.88	3,360
Northern Province	87.5	1.23	85.1	89.9	0.014	3.13	2,400
Eastern Province	82.6	1.64	79.3	85.8	0.0199	6.8	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	82.0	1.1	79.8	84.2	0.0135	1.92	2,429
Q2	84.7	0.92	82.9	86.5	0.0108	1.69	2,656
Q3	87.3	0.8	85.8	88.9	0.0092	1.66	2,868
Q4	87.4	0.83	85.8	89.1	0.0095	1.94	3,078
Q5	92.8	0.64	91.5	94.1	0.0069	2.28	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	87.7	0.57	86.6	88.8	0.0065	3.34	10,856
Female	86.6	0.78	85.1	88.2	0.0091	1.94	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A5.7: Percentage (%) of households using improved sanitation, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**86.2**	**0.35**	**85.5**	**86.9**	**0.0041**	**1.52**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	93.6	0.84	92	95.2	0.009	3.31	2,526
Rural	84.4	0.41	83.6	85.2	0.0049	1.52	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	94.5	0.94	92.6	96.3	0.01	3.77	1,620
Southern Province	74.6	0.89	72.9	76.4	0.0119	1.41	3,840
Western Province	88.1	0.67	86.8	89.4	0.0076	1.33	3,360
Northern Province	86.5	0.93	84.6	88.3	0.0108	1.68	2,400
Eastern Province	90	0.61	88.8	91.2	0.0067	1.49	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	76.3	0.93	74.4	78.1	0.0122	1.11	2,429
Q2	81.0	0.82	79.4	82.6	0.0102	1.14	2,656
Q3	85.9	0.72	84.5	87.4	0.0084	1.23	2,868
Q4	88.5	0.63	87.3	89.8	0.0071	1.21	3,078
Q5	94.2	0.47	93.3	95.1	0.005	1.51	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	88	0.37	87.3	88.8	0.0042	1.43	10,856
Female	80.6	0.75	79.1	82	0.0093	1.31	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A5.8: Percentage (%) of households owning a living room suite, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**17.9**	**0.49**	**16.9**	**18.9**	**0.0273**	**2.38**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	45.6	1.59	42.5	48.7	0.0349	2.88	2,526
Rural	11.3	0.42	10.4	12.1	0.0373	2.08	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	46.4	1.84	42.8	50	0.0397	3.01	1,620
Southern Province	11	0.79	9.5	12.6	0.0712	2.12	3,840
Western Province	13.2	1.11	11	15.3	0.084	3.3	3,360
Northern Province	13.4	1.15	11.2	15.7	0.0856	2.59	2,400
Eastern Province	13.8	0.86	12.2	15.5	0.0619	2.24	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	2.4	0.33	1.7	3.0	0.137	1.07	2,429
Q2	5.5	0.61	4.3	6.7	0.111	1.85	2,656
Q3	8.7	0.65	7.5	10.0	0.0742	1.5	2,868
Q4	17.8	0.86	16.1	19.5	0.0481	1.54	3,078
Q5	43.2	1.18	40.9	45.6	0.0274	2.13	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	19.6	0.56	18.5	20.7	0.0288	2.2	10,856
Female	12.8	0.65	11.5	14.1	0.0508	1.38	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A5.9: Percentage (%) of households owning a radio, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**73.8**	**0.45**	**72.9**	**74.7**	**0.0061**	**1.54**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	91.3	0.71	90	92.7	0.0077	1.79	2,526
Rural	69.6	0.49	68.6	70.5	0.007	1.31	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	91.5	1.08	89.4	93.6	0.0118	3.3	1,620
Southern Province	67.2	0.87	65.5	68.9	0.0129	1.15	3,840
Western Province	69.5	1.11	67.3	71.6	0.0159	1.78	3,360
Northern Province	73.2	1.04	71.2	75.3	0.0141	1.24	2,400
Eastern Province	73.1	0.88	71.4	74.9	0.0121	1.45	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	52.0	1.1	49.9	54.2	0.0212	1.14	2,429
Q2	64.0	0.98	62.1	66.0	0.0153	1.08	2,656
Q3	72.0	0.92	70.2	73.8	0.0128	1.2	2,868
Q4	79.6	0.8	78.0	81.1	0.0101	1.23	3,078
Q5	90.7	0.56	89.6	91.8	0.0061	1.37	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	78.6	0.46	77.7	79.5	0.0059	1.39	10,856
Female	59.3	0.92	57.5	61.1	0.0156	1.28	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A5.10: Percentage (%) of households owning a TV set, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**10.4**	**0.41**	**9.6**	**11.2**	**0.0399**	**2.68**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	35	1.52	32	38	0.0434	2.86	2,526
Rural	4.5	0.29	3.9	5	0.064	2.24	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	36	1.92	32.2	39.8	0.0534	3.54	1,620
Southern	5.2	0.63	4	6.5	0.1206	2.71	3,840
Western	6.5	0.78	4.9	8	0.1214	3.14	3,360
Northern	5.7	0.84	4	7.3	0.1483	3.01	2,400
Eastern Province	5.8	0.57	4.7	6.9	0.0988	2.19	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.3	0.12	0.1	0.6	0.3578	1.04	2,429
Q2	1.4	0.27	0.9	1.9	0.1909	1.34	2,656
Q3	2.0	0.27	1.5	2.6	0.1341	1.06	2,868
Q4	7.0	0.54	5.9	8.1	0.0777	1.4	3,078
Q5	31.9	1.14	29.7	34.1	0.0356	2.22	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	11.9	0.49	11	12.9	0.0411	2.51	10,856
Female	5.7	0.45	4.8	6.5	0.0788	1.36	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A5.11: Percentage (%) of households owning a computer, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**3.3**	**0.21**	**2.9**	**3.7**	**0.0648**	**2.08**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	13.1	0.98	11.2	15	0.0749	2.38	2,526
Rural	0.9	0.11	0.7	1.1	0.1129	1.42	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	12.8	1.22	10.4	15.2	0.0953	2.95	1,620
Southern	1.7	0.31	1.1	2.3	0.1831	1.95	3,840
Western	1.2	0.23	0.7	1.6	0.1996	1.45	3,360
Northern	1.9	0.4	1.1	2.7	0.2076	1.93	2,400
Eastern	1.6	0.31	1.0	2.2	0.1855	2.1	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0	0	0		0	2,429
Q2	0.1	0.06	0	0.2	0.5852	0.96	2,656
Q3	0.2	0.08	0	0.3	0.4193	0.96	2,868
Q4	0.7	0.15	0.4	1.0	0.2093	0.98	3,078
Q5	12.0	0.71	10.6	13.4	0.0593	1.8	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	3.6	0.26	3.1	4.1	0.0715	2.11	10,856
Female	2.3	0.31	1.7	2.9	0.1349	1.54	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A5.12: Percentage (%) of households owning a mobile phone, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**66.9**	**0.52**	**65.9**	**67.9**	**0.0077**	**1.76**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	88.6	0.92	86.8	90.4	0.0104	2.38	2,526
Rural	61.7	0.55	60.7	62.8	0.0088	1.48	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	88	1.3	85.4	90.5	0.0148	3.53	1,620
Southern	58.3	1.02	56.3	60.3	0.0175	1.45	3,840
Western	64.1	1.14	61.8	66.3	0.0179	1.76	3,360
Northern	64.5	1.2	62.2	66.9	0.0186	1.43	2,400
Eastern	66.1	1.03	64.1	68.1	0.0156	1.73	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	44.1	1.07	42	46.2	0.0243	1.08	2,429
Q2	55.4	1.02	53.4	57.4	0.0184	1.09	2,656
Q3	64.0	1	62	66	0.0157	1.24	2,868
Q4	72.9	0.89	71.2	74.6	0.0121	1.22	3,078
Q5	86.5	0.64	85.3	87.8	0.0074	1.33	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	71.1	0.55	70	72.2	0.0078	1.63	10,856
Female	54.3	0.95	52.5	56.2	0.0175	1.33	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A5.13: Percentage (%) of households owning a bicycle, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**13.3**	**0.35**	**12.7**	**14**	**0.0261**	**1.53**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	9	0.82	7.4	10.6	0.091	2.3	2,526
Rural	14.4	0.41	13.6	15.2	0.0282	1.57	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	8.1	1.01	6.1	10	0.1254	3.04	1,620
Southern	11.5	0.58	10.3	12.6	0.0507	1.12	3,840
Western	3.8	0.42	3	4.6	0.112	1.52	3,360
Northern	8.9	0.73	7.5	10.4	0.0815	1.48	2,400
Eastern	29.2	0.95	27.3	31	0.0327	1.6	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	4.9	0.59	3.8	6.1	0.119	1.71	2,429
Q2	9.7	0.71	8.3	11.1	0.0734	1.5	2,656
Q3	13.8	0.73	12.4	15.3	0.0531	1.29	2,868
Q4	19.1	0.81	17.5	20.7	0.0423	1.3	3,078
Q5	16.0	0.66	14.7	17.3	0.0415	1.22	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	16.2	0.43	15.3	17	0.0263	1.46	10,856
Female	4.9	0.38	4.1	5.6	0.077	1.11	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A5.14: Percentage (%) of households with tile floor, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile and sex of household head

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	**1.6**	**0.16**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**0.1008**	**2.41**	**14,580**
Urban/rural							
Urban	7.6	0.8	6.1	9.1	0.0988	2.27	2,526
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.273	1.4	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	8.9	1.0	7.0	10.8	0.11	2.61	1,620
Southern	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4175	2.06	3,840
Western	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4062	1.22	3,360
Northern	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3255	1	2,400
Eastern	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4923	2.08	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	2,429
Q2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7073	0.88	2,656
Q3	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.9987	6.68	2,868
Q4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5211	3.8	3,078
Q5	5.7	0.6	4.5	6.8	0.102	2.33	3,549
Sex of head of household							
Male	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.1115	2.38	10,856
Female	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.2003	1.86	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5

A6. Economic Activity

Table A6.1: Percentage (%) of usually workers aged 16+ years with wage farm as main usually work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV5	Percentage of wage farm workers	Standard error	95% confidence interval		cv	Design effect	Number of observations
			Upper	Lower			
All Rwanda	**15.65**	**0.35**	**14.96**	**16.33**	**0.02**	**2.91**	**4,970**
Urban/rural							
Urban	5.68	0.64	4.42	6.94	0.11	4.41	273
Rural	17.87	0.4	17.09	18.65	0.02	2.78	4,697
Province							
City of Kigali	4.79	0.7	3.42	6.17	0.15	4.78	126
Southern	14.46	0.61	13.25	15.66	0.04	2.22	1,192
Western	18.1	0.77	16.59	19.6	0.04	2.73	1,396
Northern	16	0.91	14.21	17.78	0.06	3.07	837
Eastern	20.51	0.82	18.91	22.12	0.04	3.21	1,419
Sex							
Male	14.49	0.41	13.69	15.28	0.03	1.94	2,167
Female	16.65	0.4	15.87	17.44	0.02	1.95	2,803
Young/Adult							
16-30	16.09	0.47	15.16	17.01	0.03	2.18	2,121
31+	15.33	0.38	14.58	16.08	0.02	2.05	2,849
Quintile							
Q1	35.09	0.95	33.22	36.95	0.03	2.1	1,882
Q2	22.69	0.76	21.21	24.18	0.03	1.9	1,307
Q3	15.48	0.61	14.27	16.68	0.04	1.8	974
Q4	8.59	0.47	7.68	9.51	0.05	1.84	598
Q5	2.85	0.26	2.34	3.35	0.09	1.79	209

Source: NISR, EICV5

Table A6.2: Percentage (%) of usually workers aged 16+ years with wage off- farm as main usually work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV5	Percentage of wage off-farm workers	Standard error	95% confidence interval		cv	Design effect	Number of observations
			Upper	Lower			
All Rwanda	**21.11**	**0.54**	**20.05**	**22.16**	**0.03**	**5.45**	**6,073**
Urban/rural							
Urban	55.08	1.4	52.34	57.82	0.03	4.51	2,693
Rural	13.53	0.42	12.7	14.36	0.03	3.93	3,380
Province							
City of Kigali	59.33	1.64	56.11	62.55	0.03	4.94	1,922
Southern	14.93	0.85	13.27	16.59	0.06	4.11	1,209
Western	15.81	0.74	14.36	17.27	0.05	2.83	1,160
Northern	15.25	0.92	13.44	17.06	0.06	3.27	804
Eastern	13.6	0.78	12.07	15.12	0.06	4.02	978
Sex							
Male	32.17	0.69	30.82	33.51	0.02	3.16	4,326
Female	11.48	0.5	10.51	12.46	0.04	4.1	1,747
Young/Adult							
16-30	28.15	0.72	26.73	29.57	0.03	3.41	3,375
31+	16.02	0.49	15.06	16.98	0.03	3.25	2,698
Quintile							
Q1	10.25	0.56	9.17	11.34	0.05	1.76	533
Q2	12.05	0.64	10.8	13.3	0.05	2.24	651
Q3	13.82	0.65	12.54	15.1	0.05	2.23	790
Q4	17.23	0.76	15.74	18.71	0.04	2.66	1,035
Q5	45.38	1.04	43.34	47.42	0.02	3.26	3,064

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A6.3: Percentage (%) of usually workers aged 16+ years with independent- farmer as main usually work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV5	Percentage of independent farm workers	Standard error	95% confidence interval		cv	Design effect	Number of observations
			Upper	Lower			
All Rwanda	**53.31**	**0.65**	**52.03**	**54.59**	**0.01**	**5.37**	**17,476**
Urban/rural							
Urban	16.39	1.28	13.88	18.9	0.08	6.85	983
Rural	61.55	0.58	60.41	62.7	0.01	3.7	16,493
Province							
City of Kigali	12.62	1.55	9.58	15.65	0.12	9.65	390
Southern	64.44	1.13	62.23	66.66	0.02	4.04	5,404
Western	55.82	0.98	53.9	57.73	0.02	2.67	4,189
Northern	61.15	1.24	58.73	63.58	0.02	3.2	3,231
Eastern	58.82	0.94	56.98	60.66	0.02	2.85	4,262
Sex							
Male	42.65	0.73	41.22	44.07	0.02	3.15	6,535
Female	62.6	0.69	61.24	63.96	0.01	3.43	10,941
Young/Adult							
16-30	45.11	0.83	43.49	46.73	0.02	3.64	6,205
31+	59.24	0.63	58.01	60.47	0.01	2.97	11,271
Quintile							
Q1	49.39	1.02	47.38	51.4	0.02	2.21	2,780
Q2	58.66	1.04	56.61	60.7	0.02	2.61	3,613
Q3	63.36	0.9	61.59	65.14	0.01	2.2	4,128
Q4	63.6	1.07	61.49	65.7	0.02	3.3	4,348
Q5	34.37	1.11	32.19	36.55	0.03	4.07	2,607

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A6.4: Percentage (%) of usually workers aged 16+ years with independent non-farm as main usually work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV5	Percentage of independent off-farm workers	Standard error	95% confidence interval		cv	Design effect	Number of observations
			Upper	Lower			
All Rwanda	**8.95**	**0.25**	**8.45**	**9.44**	**0.03**	**2.45**	**2,629**
Urban/rural							
Urban	20.09	0.75	18.61	21.56	0.04	2.03	1,013
Rural	6.46	0.23	6.01	6.92	0.04	2.26	1,616
Province							
City of Kigali	20.56	0.89	18.81	22.31	0.04	2.16	680
Southern	5.55	0.39	4.79	6.32	0.07	2.12	445
Western	9.26	0.49	8.29	10.23	0.05	2	666
Northern	7.09	0.48	6.16	8.02	0.07	1.71	368
Eastern	6.44	0.38	5.7	7.18	0.06	1.87	470
Sex							
Male	10.24	0.36	9.53	10.95	0.04	2.07	1,428
Female	7.82	0.32	7.2	8.44	0.04	2.33	1,201
Young/Adult							
16-30	9.26	0.36	8.55	9.97	0.04	2.06	1,115
31+	8.73	0.29	8.16	9.29	0.03	1.89	1,514
Quintile							
Q1	4.89	0.34	4.22	5.55	0.07	1.3	256
Q2	6.03	0.42	5.2	6.86	0.07	1.83	343
Q3	6.64	0.38	5.9	7.37	0.06	1.42	407
Q4	9.67	0.53	8.62	10.72	0.06	2.17	576
Q5	15.38	0.6	14.2	16.56	0.04	2.06	1,047

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Table A6.5: Percentage (%) of usually workers aged 16+ years with contributing family worker as main usually work type, according to urban/rural, Province, sex, broad age category and consumption quintile

EICV5	Percentage of contributing family workers	Standard error	95% confidence interval		cv	Design effect	Number of observations
			Upper	Lower			
All Rwanda	**0.98**	**0.07**	**0.84**	**1.12**	**0.07**	**1.71**	**282**
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.76	0.29	2.19	3.32	0.1	1.77	137
Rural	0.59	0.06	0.47	0.7	0.1	1.41	145
Province							
City of Kigali	2.7	0.36	2.01	3.4	0.13	2.13	97
Southern	0.61	0.11	0.4	0.82	0.18	1.4	47
Western	1.01	0.13	0.75	1.27	0.13	1.25	69
Northern	0.51	0.11	0.29	0.73	0.22	1.26	25
Eastern	0.63	0.1	0.43	0.83	0.16	1.31	44
Sex							
Male	0.46	0.06	0.33	0.58	0.14	1.3	66
Female	1.44	0.12	1.2	1.68	0.08	1.73	216
Young/Adult							
16-30	1.4	0.14	1.13	1.67	0.1	1.8	162
31+	0.68	0.07	0.54	0.82	0.11	1.46	120
Quintile							
Q1	0.38	0.11	0.16	0.6	0.3	1.79	19
Q2	0.57	0.16	0.26	0.89	0.28	2.55	26
Q3	0.7	0.12	0.46	0.94	0.18	1.36	41
Q4	0.91	0.17	0.57	1.25	0.19	2.19	56
Q5	2.02	0.2	1.64	2.41	0.1	1.48	140

Source: NISR, EICV5.

A7. Environment

Table A7.1: Percentage (%) of households with dwelling affected by environmental destruction, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile, sex of head of household

EICV5	Estimates (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No of observations
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit			
All Rwanda	13.1	0.35	12.4	13.7	0.0267	1.56	14580
Urban/Rural							
Urban	5.3	0.62	4.1	6.5	0.1169	2.15	2526
Rural	14.9	0.4	14.1	15.7	0.0271	1.52	12054
Province							
Kigali City	3.8	0.58	2.7	5	0.1502	1.99	1620
Southern	14.8	0.7	13.5	16.2	0.0473	1.31	3840
Western	18.6	0.81	17	20.2	0.0436	1.34	3360
Northern	12.6	0.93	10.8	14.5	0.0738	1.79	2400
Eastern	12.6	0.71	11.2	13.9	0.0562	1.66	3360
Quintile							
Q1	16.8	0.87	15.1	18.5	0.0516	1.25	2429
Q2	13.9	0.77	12.4	15.4	0.055	1.27	2656
Q3	15.3	0.72	13.9	16.7	0.0468	1.12	2868
Q4	13.5	0.67	12.2	14.8	0.0493	1.17	3078
Q5	8.1	0.5	7.1	9	0.0615	1.24	3549
Sex of head of household							
Male	12.7	0.39	12	13.5	0.0309	1.52	10856
Female	14	0.62	12.8	15.2	0.0443	1.16	3724

Source: NISR, EICV5.

A8. Credits, savings and transfers

Table A8.1: Percentage (%) of households with at least one savings account, according to urban/rural, Province, consumption quintile, sex of head of household

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower limit	Upper limit			
All Rwanda	53.7	0.58	52.6	54.9	0.0107	1.95	14,580
Urban/rural							
Urban	67.7	1.44	64.9	70.6	0.0212	2.67	2,526
Rural	50.4	0.62	49.2	51.6	0.0124	1.83	12,054
Province							
Kigali City	69.3	1.84	65.7	72.9	0.0265	3.5	1,620
Southern Province	56.6	1.05	54.5	58.6	0.0185	1.5	3,840
Western Province	50.7	1.24	48.3	53.1	0.0245	1.9	3,360
Northern Province	53	1.48	50.1	55.9	0.0279	1.99	2,400
Eastern Province	44.8	1.13	42.5	47	0.0253	1.89	3,360
Quintile							
Q1	37.8	1.12	35.7	40	0.0296	1.24	2,434
Q2	43.2	1.13	40.9	45.4	0.0262	1.36	2,652
Q3	47.8	1	45.8	49.7	0.0209	1.14	2,882
Q4	54.8	1.04	52.8	56.9	0.0189	1.34	3,068
Q5	74.8	0.89	73.1	76.5	0.0119	1.56	3,544
Sex of head of household							
Male	55.8	0.64	54.6	57.1	0.0115	1.83	10,856
Female	47.4	0.95	45.6	49.3	0.02	1.31	3,724

Source: NISR, EICV5.

Annex E: Persons who contributed to the EICV5 Rwanda Main Indicators Report

National Coordinators
- Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General of NISR
- Ivan MURENZI, Deputy Director General of NISR

National technical Coordinators
- Dominique Habimana, Director of SMRP
- Roger Kamana, Team Leader Statistician

Sampling Experts
- David Megill, Consultant
- Roger Kamana, Team Leader Statistician

National field work Coordinator
- Juvenal MUNYARUGERER

Regional data collection Supervisors
- Jean Baptiste Serugendo
- Astrid SEGAHWEGE
- Jean Claude Nzabonimpa
- Serge Mugabo
- Alice Uwimana
- Ali Baba Mwango

Data collection IT supervisors
- Jimmy Mukasa, Director of ICT
- Donat Nkundimana, Team Leader
- Massud HARERIMANA
- Jean Jacques Faustin Sharangabo
- Jean Marie Vianney NKURUNZIZ

EICV5 Main Indicators Analysis and report writing
- Baba Ali Mwango, Team Leader Statistician, NISR
- Roger Kamana, Team Leader Statistician, NISR
- James Byiringiro, Team Leader Statistician, NISR
- Serge MUGABO, Statistician, NISR
- Alice Uwimana, Statistician, NISR
- Martin Uwitonze, Statistician, NISR
- Jean Claude Nzabonimpa, Statistician, NISR
- Didier Muhoza, Statistician, NISR
- Norbert Habimana, Statistician, NISR
- Professor Jonathan Haughton, International poverty expert
- Professor Heba El Laithy, International poverty expert
- Professor Dominique Haughton, International poverty expert

Design and layout
- Jean Claude Nyirimanzi