



The Republic of Rwanda



Rwanda

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

[EICV]

2013/2014

Thematic Report



- Gender -



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages
(EICV)

Thematic report

- Gender -

March, 2016



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



unite for children



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The EICV4 - Gender thematic Report, is produced based on the results of the Rwanda Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey – 2013/14 (EICV4) that was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

Additional information about the EICV4 - 2013/14, Gender thematic Report may be obtained from the NISR:

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Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV4 - Gender thematic Report, December 2015.

ISBN: 978-99977-43-04-6

Foreword

The Government of Rwanda needs updated information for monitoring progress on poverty reduction programmes and policies as stipulated in the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Vision 2020.

The 2013/14 EICV is a follow-up to the 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11 EICV surveys. Each survey provides information on monetary poverty measured in consumption expenditure terms, but also provides complementary socio-economic information that facilitates understanding changes in households living conditions.

The 2013/14 EICV was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), in collaboration with different stakeholders in the country.

Results of the 2013/14 EICV indicate substantial progress in poverty reduction and improvement in other socio-economic and demographic indicators in the last three years. The survey shows that poverty is at 39.1% as of 2013/14, down from 44.9% as was reported in 2010/11. During the same period, extreme poverty dropped from 24.1% to 16.3%.

Generally the progress is impressive. However challenges remain; many Rwandans are still poor and for many others living conditions still need to be improved especially in areas of education and employment.

I find these findings very informative; the report is an important vehicle for addressing poverty concerns and informing policy makers and other stakeholders where to intervene. We should stay on course.

I urge all stakeholders: government, researchers, partners and the general public to optimize the use of these findings.

Finally, I congratulate the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and all those who contributed in one way or another in this exercise, for the job well done.



Claver Gatete
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

Acknowledgements

While celebrating a decade since its establishment, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is honoured to present the results of EICV4 conducted in 2013/14.

Through the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2), NISR has managed to increase the frequency of some surveys to provide timely and update statistics that will facilitate monitoring and evaluation of different policies and programmes at both national and international levels.

The frequency of EICV is now three years. This is an ambitious target that we are committed to achieve in collaboration with our stakeholders in order to support evidence-based decision and planning processes with more frequent and reliable statistics.

In this regard, we present our sincere appreciation to the Government of Rwanda for its support for statistics development in the country, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and other Government Ministries and Agencies for the facilitation that we received in this endeavour and in other similar efforts.

We express our gratitude to Development Partners that support statistics development in the country and especially EICV4; including: The African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, UK Aid, European Union, One UN and other UN agencies in the country. Their contribution was of immense importance to the effective accomplishments of the survey.

We also express our profound gratitude to the advisory team of national and international experts for their advice while constructing the survey, constructing the food basket and setting a new poverty line. Their technical advice contributed to the success of the analysis.

We would also like to thank the EICV management team for their effort throughout the planning and implementation stages of 2013/14 EICV; and also appreciate the valuable support provided by administrative and financial departments of the NISR. Their contribution allowed this exercise to be carried out smoothly.



Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR



Important technical notes for data users

Revision of urban and rural classification in the EICV3 and EICV4 data

While preparing the 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC), the urban and rural classification of all villages was revised, hence the 2012 RPHC embraced four classifications: (1) urban, (2) rural, (3) peri-urban, and (4) semi-urban. Depending on the characteristics of a given area, the NISR defines the urban domain as the combination of urban and semi-urban, whereas the rural domain is composed of rural and peri-urban. The EICV4 sample was designed and drawn using the sampling frame of enumeration areas from the 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census, and the corresponding new urban and rural classification was taken into consideration.

In order to ensure consistency with the Urban and Rural classification for EICV2 sample, which was built on the sampling frame from the 2002 Census, the EICV3 analysis was carried out based on the urban and rural classification from the 2002 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Given the fact that prior to EICV3, Rwanda was divided into new administrative entities, the old administrative structure which was used in the 2002 Population and Housings Census had to be updated using GIS databases so as to appropriately classify the EICV3 sample villages by the Urban-rural 2002 code.

To allow a comparison between EICV4 and EICV3 estimates with respect to residence areas, it was essential to apply the same urban/rural classification to data from both survey rounds. This means using the new classification established in 2012 in both surveys (EICV3 and EICV4) for all tabulations by urban-rural location of the unit of analysis. This was done to make sure the current distribution of the population and population characteristics are correctly represented. Therefore, the EICV3 estimates disaggregated by urban/rural presented in this report reflect the new classification established in 2012.

However, it is noteworthy to mention that slight differences might be observed when comparing the distribution of households in EICV3 under the 2002 and 2012 Population and Housings Census classifications. This implies that due to some villages having changed their urban/rural status, the EICV3 data presented in this report might narrowly differ from estimates presented in previous EICV3 reports.. The following table shows a cross-tabulation of the two urban-rural classification variables for the EICV3 sample of households.

Table 0.1: Classification of sample households (unweighted) in the EICV3 survey by 2002 and 2012 urban-rural classifications

	Urban (2002)	Rural (2002)	Total (2012)
Urban (2012)	1,357	705	2,062
Rural (2012)	792	11,454	12,246
Total (2002)	2,149	12,159	14,308

Source: EICV3; urban-rural classification from RPHC 2012.

Rounding of estimates

Estimates presented in the tables are expressed with one decimal place. However, 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.

Consumption quintiles

Throughout the report results are also disaggregated by consumption quintiles. Quintiles are constructed by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption values, and dividing the population into five equal groups. 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 5.¹

EICV uses consumption as a proxy for income, as is common when estimating poverty. Quintiles are a relative measure of individuals' consumption in comparison to the rest of the population during a specific period. Therefore, comparisons between EICV3 and EICV4 do not inform about and are not comparable in terms of consumption levels as thresholds set to allocate population to the quintiles are not the same in both survey rounds.

¹ The shares in the tables at the individual level are slightly different from 20% in each quintile as domestic servants are excluded in the consumption aggregate estimation and hence the definition of thresholds for quintiles, but are included in most of the thematic analysis in this report. Moreover, tables at household level tend to show fewer households in the bottom quintiles and more households in the top quintiles, since quintiles are established at person-level and households in higher quintiles tend to have fewer household members.

Executive Summary

Background to the EICV4 and the EICV series

This report presents and discusses detailed results from the EICV4 and compares them with EICV3 in the areas of household and personal characteristics according to gender.

The survey was conducted over a period of 12 months between October 2013 and October 2014. The sampling in this survey was three fold. It included cross-sectional sample, panel sample, and individuals and households sampled from VUP list of beneficiaries.

In cross-sectional analysis, a new sample of 12,312 households was drawn using the 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census as sampling frame for enumeration areas as primary sampling units. Households and household members interviewed as part of the panel survey that remained in the same village as in EICV3 were also included in the cross-sectional sample, bringing the total number of households analysed to 14,419.

The EICV4 took place three years after the EICV3 was conducted (October 2010 to October 2011) and aimed to provide even more timely evidence to support policy-making and continuous evaluation of the EDPRS2. EICV methodology has remained unchanged since its series started in 2000/01. This has allowed to calculate indicators in a consistent way for more than one survey round in order to investigate trends and to inform the planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) as well as other target indicators, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and upcoming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In this report, the majority of tables provide results for both EICV3 and EICV4 and highlight developments over time, as well as different patterns across provinces in Rwanda, both in urban and rural areas. Emphasis has been placed on including disaggregated results for men and women and male and female-headed households to explore gender-related aspects in key social and economic characteristics of persons and households in Rwanda, as well as other types of disaggregation, such as age group, type of habitat, etc. Where necessary, districts tables have been provided in annex.

Population Characteristics

The findings of this study indicated that Rwanda registered an increase 0.6 of million people, from 10.8 million in 2010/11 to 11.4 million in 2013/14. It was also realised that the ratio of females to 100 males decreased. For example, for every 100 males, there were 109 females in 2013/14 whereas in 2010/11, there were 111 females for every 100 males.

Female-headed households

25.5% of households were reported to be headed by females while 6.4% of households were headed by females in the absence of a male head (***De facto female-headed households***) in 2013/14. The average time the male spouse in a de facto female-headed household was away was 8.6 months. It was also realised that, in 2013/14, the average time a head in a permanently male headed household spent away was 1.1 months while a head in a permanently female-headed household spent an average of 1.3 months away.

Female household heads were found much older than male household heads. Household heads of over 65 years of age were 25% in female-headed households in 2013/14 whereas heads of the same age were only 8% in male-headed households in 2013/14.

Poverty incidence of female-headed households

Considering poverty status, it was observed that female-headed households are slightly more likely to be poor than male-headed households, with 44% of female-headed households being poor compared to 37% of poor male-headed households in 2013/14. De facto female-headed households had a higher poverty rate (47%) than other households.

Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities

The housing characteristics and conditions of female-headed households are almost similar to those of male-headed households, except for the main source of lighting, where the percentage of male-headed households using electricity as the main source of lighting (21%) is higher than the percentage of female-headed households using electricity as the main source for lighting (16%). Female-headed households using firewood as the main source of lighting had more than doubled (10%) compared to male-headed households that used firewood as the main source of lighting (4%) in 2013/14.

Agricultural activities and assets

Male and female-headed households owned farm land at almost the same percentage (89%) in 2013/14.

Overall, there has been a reduction in the percentage of households raising livestock, mainly for female-headed households, from 65% in 2010/11 to 59.5% in 2013/14. Male-headed households outnumbered female-headed households in raising different types of livestock, except for pigs and goats in 2013/14.

Economic activity

About 86% of all working age persons were employed and 2% of working age individuals in 2013/14 were declared unemployed in the 7 days preceding the EICV4 survey. Working females were about 85.5% while working males were 86%. 85% of female-headed households were working in farming activities. The percentage of persons aged 18 years and above with savings account had risen from around 19% in EICV3 to 30% in EICV4, and the increase had been more pronounced for males (40%) than for females (26%).

Health Conditions

Males and females had almost the same rate for disability (4%) in Rwanda in 2013/14, with a slight decrease (0.5%) at national level since 2010/11. 70% of the population reported having health insurance in Rwanda in 2013/14, which is the case for both males and females.

Education and training

The percentage of Rwanda population that have ever attended school increased (86%) in 2013/14 compared to (83%) in 2010/11, where male were at 89% and female (84%) in 2013/14. At primary level, both Net and Gross attendance rate have decreased; from 90% in 2010/11 to 88% in 2013/14 for NAR and from 144% in 2010/11 to 134% in 2013/14 for GAR. At secondary level, net and gross attendance rate increased. The percentage of males and females aged 16 to 30 currently attending tertiary education 3.5% in 2013/14 has increased compared to 2.5% in 2010/11.

Literacy among Rwandans aged 15+ years has slightly risen from 70% in 2010/11 to 72% in 2013/14, and computer literacy of people aged 15+ years increased from 5% in 2010/11 to 8% in 2013/14.

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Abbreviations

EDPRS 2	: Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	: Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey)
GAR	: Gross Attendance Rate
GPI	: Gender Parity Index
HH	: Household
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
N.A	: Not Applicable
NAR	: Net Attendance Rate
NISR	: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
RPHC4	: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (2012)
VUP	: Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme

Chapter 1: Introduction

The second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2: 2013-2018) mainstreams a system of monitoring and evaluation at national, sub-national and sectoral levels of the government's socio-economic performance vis-a-vis the country's long term development aspirations as embodied in Rwanda Vision 2020.

A key input into the mid-term evaluation of the EDPRS2 is the evidence collected through the EICV4 survey. Fieldwork for the survey was conducted by the NISR between October 2013 and October 2014. Three reports based on EICV4 data were released by the NISR in September 2015: The Main indicators report, Rwanda poverty profile report, and social protection and VUP report.

Following from these initial publications, the NISR releases a series of seven (7) further reports that explore in depth seven (7) different topics that are of high importance to the mid-term evaluation of EDPRS2. This report is one of seven (7) thematic reports - Gender, Youth, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Utilities and Amenities, Economic Activity, and Consumption Patterns, which are highly important for the mid-term evaluation of EDPRS2. It focuses on household and personal characteristics according to gender and household headship.

This report explores a wealth of evidence collected through the EICV4 and complements it with further data sources (e.g. EICV3 and 2012 RPHC) in order to put this new evidence into a meaningful context. It also makes use of the fact that the EICV, in its fourth round, achieved a sample size that is sufficient to provide estimates that are reliable at the level of the district.

Along with the short methodological notes in the following section, chapters 2 and 3 of this report describe the population according to their demographic characteristics and their poverty incidence. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 present information on the household characteristics, agriculture activity occupied by household head and their economic activity. Finally, chapters 7 and 8 describe health conditions of household head and their education characteristics.

The annexes provide district-level estimates for selected indicators as well as confidence intervals.

Chapter 2: Demographic issues affecting gender

2.1. Demographic information and the sex ratio

According to EICV4, the population of Rwanda is estimated to be 11.4 million. Compared with EICV3 results which estimated Rwandan population at 10.8 million, Rwanda has had an increase of 0.6 million people.

Table 2.1: Population structure (%), by sex and five-year age group, (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4				EICV3			
	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)	Sex		Total	Total population (000s)
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
All Rwanda	47.8	52.2	100.0	11,424	47.4	52.6	100.0	10,762
5 year age group								
0-4	7.0	6.9	13.9	1,587	7.5	7.7	15.1	1,630
5-9	7.2	7.3	14.6	1,662	7.3	7.3	14.6	1,572
10-14	6.5	7.0	13.5	1,538	6.4	6.6	13.0	1,404
15-19	5.2	5.3	10.5	1,198	5.5	5.7	11.2	1,205
20-24	4.5	4.9	9.5	1,080	4.5	5.1	9.5	1,026
25-29	3.7	4.2	8.0	910	3.8	4.4	8.2	885
30-34	3.5	3.9	7.4	842	2.8	3.3	6.0	648
35-39	2.2	2.7	4.9	557	2.1	2.6	4.7	504
40-44	1.8	2.1	3.9	446	1.8	2.1	3.8	414
45-49	1.4	1.8	3.1	357	1.5	1.9	3.4	369
50-54	1.5	1.7	3.2	362	1.4	1.7	3.1	335
55-59	1.2	1.4	2.6	297	0.9	1.4	2.3	249
60-64	0.8	1.0	1.8	204	0.7	0.8	1.5	160
65+	1.3	2.1	3.4	384	1.3	2.0	3.4	361

Source: EICV4, EICV3. Base population: all persons

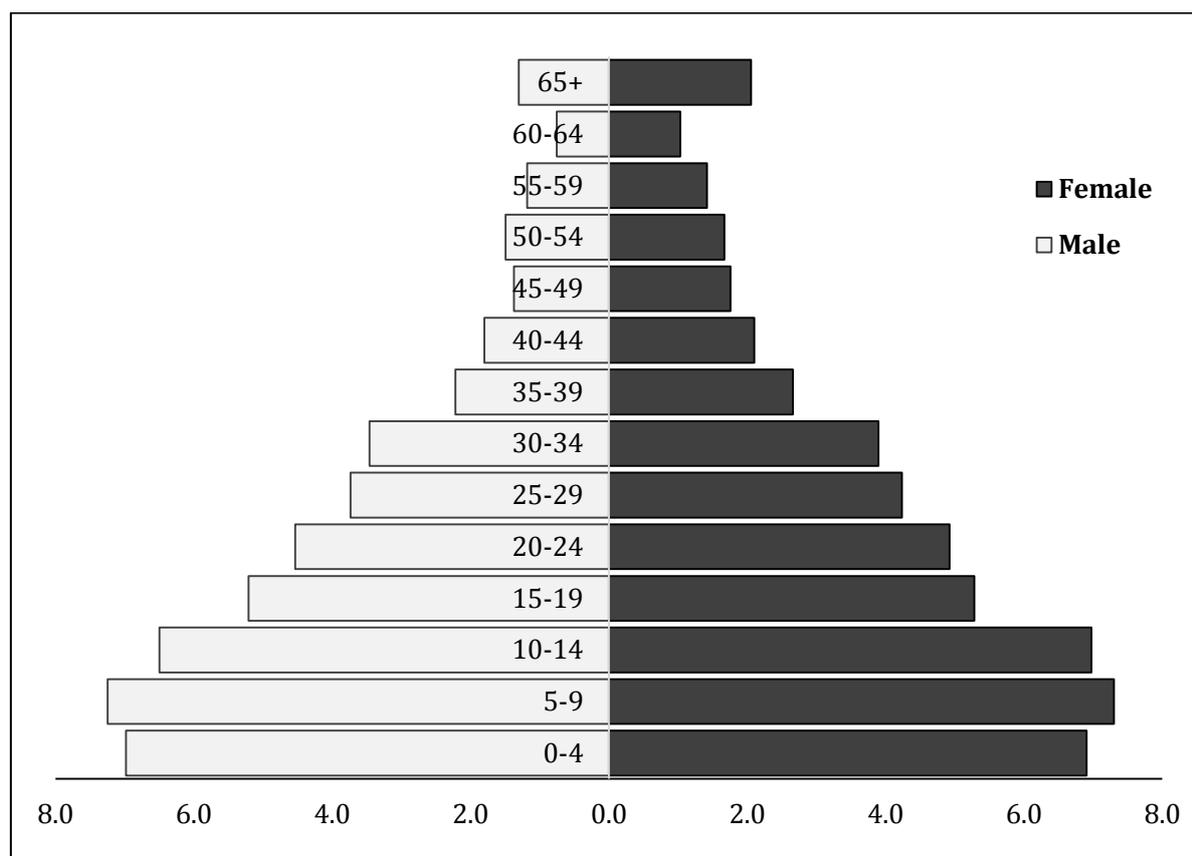
Figure 2.1: Population structure (%), by sex and five-year age group (EICV4)

Table 2.2 shows that, at national level, for every 100 males, there are 109 females compared to 111 females in 2010/11. The number of females in all provinces has decreased except in Eastern Province (108 females to 100 males in 2014, compared to 107 females to 100 males in 2010). Children show a lower ratio of girls to boys of about 99, and for those in old age, over 65 years, there are 158 women to every 100 men.

Table 2.2: Number of females per 100 males, by province and age group, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	TOTAL
EICV4						
0-4	91	98	106	101	97	99
5-9	100	108	96	96	102	101
10-14	118	99	110	106	110	107
15-19	122	94	106	100	96	101
20-24	114	106	118	107	101	109
25-29	98	117	125	114	110	113
30-34	94	106	122	119	118	113
35-39	88	130	119	124	129	120
40-44	83	142	126	120	108	117
45-49	113	134	121	121	138	128
50-54	114	116	117	97	111	111
55-59	103	135	111	138	109	120
60-64	123	147	138	160	113	136
65+	229	177	129	154	159	158

	Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	TOTAL
EICV4						
TOTAL	104	111	112	109	108	109
EICV3						
0-4	106	104	103	96	103	102
5-9	95	101	104	101	101	101
10-14	92	101	107	115	94	103
15-19	143	103	100	111	87	103
20-24	113	99	124	119	116	114
25-29	95	117	132	118	118	117
30-34	90	125	126	121	123	119
35-39	87	131	122	141	133	125
40-44	107	136	117	109	106	116
45-49	100	120	137	135	125	125
50-54	91	138	136	99	113	120
55-59	156	148	139	150	133	143
60-64	164	147	110	85	133	122
65+	192	165	142	158	141	154
Total	105	112	114	113	107	111

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

2.2. Female-headed households

2.2.1 Changes in the last three years

The most common gender disaggregation of the survey data is the classification of households by the sex of the head. The findings of this study show that 25.5% of households in Rwanda are permanently headed by females, a proportion which has fallen by two percentage points since 2010/11. Female-headed households are most common in Southern Province and least common in Kigali city as shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Vulnerable household heads by Urban/rural, province and quintile, (EICV4, EICV3)

Area of residence	EICV4				EICV3			
	Type of vulnerability			Total number of households (000s)	Type of vulnerability			Total number of households (000s)
	Female headed	Disabled	Under 21		Female headed	Disabled	Under 21	
All Rwanda	25.5	9.2	0.9	2,493	27.7	10.3	0.9	2,253
Urban/rural								
Urban	23.6	5.7	1.1	426	24.0	5.7	0.8	335
Rural	25.9	9.9	0.9	2,067	28.3	11.1	0.9	1,918
Provinces								
Kigali City	22.8	4.4	1.2	295	23.6	4.6	0.9	223
Southern	29.2	10.0	0.7	597	30.5	12.1	0.5	549
Western	24.5	10.3	1.1	559	28.7	11.8	1.1	528
Northern	24.7	12.4	0.9	394	25.1	12.1	0.9	411
Eastern	24.7	7.9	1.0	647	27.5	8.2	1.0	542
Quintiles								
Q1	29.4	11.4	0.6	421	29.7	12.3	0.4	381
Q2	27.1	9.4	0.6	458	28.3	10.7	0.4	415
Q3	23.6	9.0	0.8	489	26.8	10.1	0.9	448
Q4	25.4	9.6	1.0	532	28.5	10.4	1.3	490
Q5	23.2	7.4	1.6	593	25.7	8.7	1.3	519

Source: EICV4 and EICV3.

2.2.2 Hidden or de facto female-headed households

Besides the 25.5% of households who reported to be headed by females, there were other households that were headed by females just because the male heads were absent. These households were referred to as *de facto female-headed households*.

Overall, Table 2.4 shows that 6.4% of households were temporarily headed by females whose husbands had been away for long periods of time. This brought the total proportion of female-headed households to 32% in 2013/14 compared to 34% in 2010/11.

Table 2.4: Sex of the household heads by province, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto Female-headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
EICV 4					
Kigali City	72.6	22.8	4.6	100	295
Southern Province	64.3	29.2	6.6	100	597
Western Province	67.5	24.5	8.0	100	559
Northern Province	68.8	24.7	6.5	100	394
Eastern Province	69.8	24.7	5.5	100	647
Total	68.1	25.5	6.4	100	2,493
EICV 3					
Kigali City	71.9	23.6	4.5	100	223
Southern Province	62.6	30.5	6.9	100	549
Western Province	65.0	28.7	6.4	100	528
Northern Province	69.9	25.1	5.0	100	411
Eastern Province	67.0	27.5	5.5	100	542
Total	66.5	27.7	5.9	100	2,253

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

As Table 2.5 indicates, the average time the male spouse of a household classified as de facto female-headed spent away was 8.6 months. With regard to the permanent household heads, the average time the permanent male household heads had been away was estimated at 1.1 months while the permanent female household heads had been away for 1.3 months.

Table 2.5: Time (months) household head was absent in previous 12 months by province, (EICV4, EICV3)

Province	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
EICV 4				
Kigali City	1.1	1.2	8.5	2.5
Southern Province	1.1	1.1	9.3	4.0
Western Province	1.3	2.1	8.7	4.4
Northern Province	1.5	1.2	8.1	3.6
Eastern Province	0.7	1.1	8.1	2.5
Total	1.1	1.3	8.6	3.3
EICV 3				
Kigali City	0.7	0.6	8	2.1
Southern Province	1.2	1.3	9.8	4.7
Western Province	1.4	2	9.5	4.8

Province	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
Northern Province	1.7	1.7	8	4
Eastern Province	0.6	0.6	8.8	2.2
Total	1	1	9.1	3.4

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

The findings show that, generally, the main reasons for absences in all households were family visit or seasonal work. However, as portrayed in Table 2.6, most male-heads in the De facto female-headed households were absent because of detention or compulsory services (33%), or due to work (22%).

Table 2.6: Absence and reason for time away by sex of the household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
Household-head absent from HH in the last 12 months				
Yes	16.9	13.7	100	21.4
No	83.1	86.3	0	78.6
Total	100	100	100	100
Main reason of absence from HH in the last 12 months				
Visit friend or family	31.7	47.9	2.9	25.8
Seasonal work	32.2	3.9	18.9	23.6
Detention or compulsory service	13.7	2.9	33	17.7
Working away now	2.6	0.8	21.8	8
Health care	4.6	21.7	1.3	6.4
Other	4.7	10.3	7.4	6.4
Not yet joined the Household	2.1	4.8	8.5	4.4
Training	3.9	2	0.9	2.7
Attend ceremony	2.8	5.1	0.1	2.4
Studies	1.6	0.6	2	1.6
Unexplained absence	0.2	0	3.1	1
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
Household-head absent from HH in the last 12 months				
Yes	15.6	11.6	100	19.4
No	84.4	88.4	0	80.6
Total	100	100	100	100
Main reason of absence from HH in the last 12 months				
Visit friend or family	35.8	47.2	2.1	27.5
Seasonal work	37.7	4.6	19.7	26.8
Detention or compulsory service	4.2	2.3	41.1	15
Working away now	7.3	1.2	28.2	12.6
Health care	3.7	21.3	0.8	5.7
Other	3.7	12.8	4.9	5.6
Training	4	4.4	0.2	2.9
Attend ceremony	1.9	4.9	0	1.8
Studies	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2
Unexplained absence	0.7	0	1.4	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

2.3. Characteristics of female household heads

Table 2.7 shows that, generally, female household heads are much older than male household heads. 25% of female household heads were over 65 years old in 2013/14, compared with just 8% of male household heads of the same age. Again 21% of male-heads were under 30 years, compared to 8.5% of female heads under 30 years in 2013/14.

With regard to the marital status of female household heads, 69% of them are widows. 13% of female heads are separated from their husbands and 12% are single (see Table 2.8). The single and separated female heads comprise some 25% of female-headed households and are almost all under 65 years of age.

Figure 2. 2: Age profile of Household heads (% of each type), EICV4

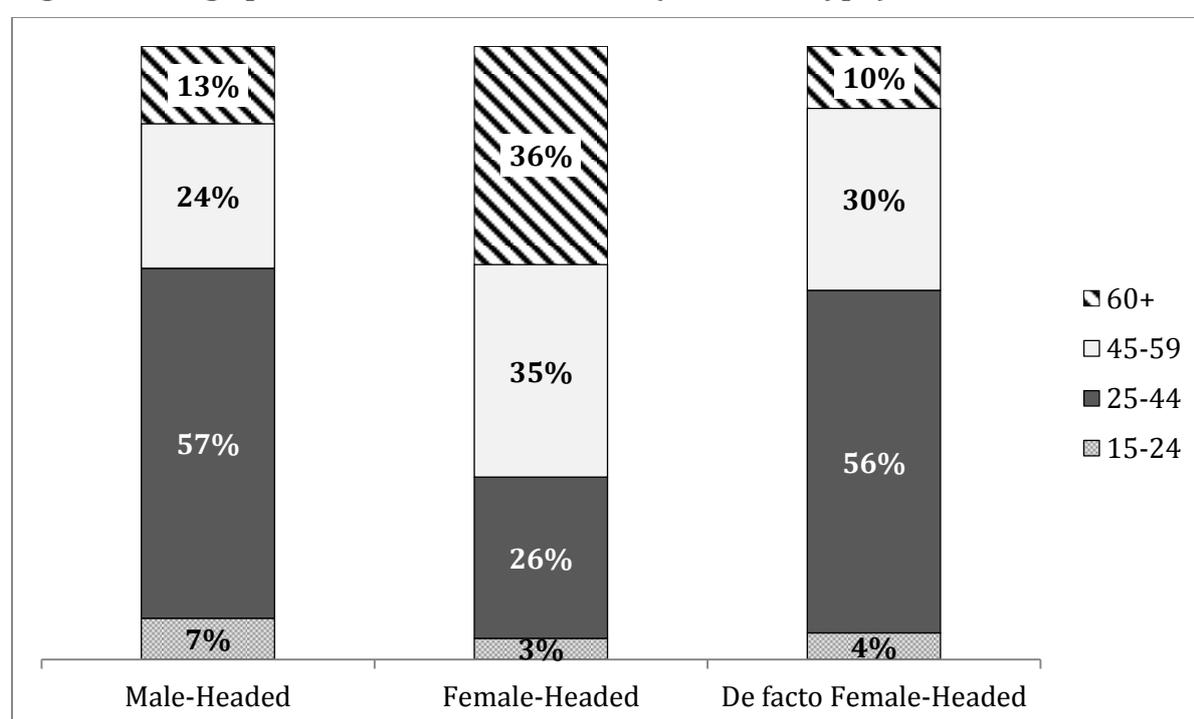


Table 2.7: Age of household heads, (EICV4, EICV3)

Age group	Male Headed	Female Headed	De facto Female Headed	Total
EICV 4				
15-19	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
20-24	6.2	2.8	4.1	5.2
25-29	14.6	5.1	13.5	12.1
30-34	19.1	6.1	16.8	15.7
35-39	13.0	7.0	12.6	11.4
40-44	10.4	8.1	13.0	10.0
45-49	7.9	10.3	9.5	8.6
50-54	8.8	11.4	11.4	9.7
55-59	6.9	13.0	8.8	8.6
60-64	4.5	10.7	4.9	6.1
65 +	8.1	24.9	5.2	12.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Age group	Male Headed	Female Headed	De facto Female Headed	Total
EICV 3				
15-19	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
20-24	6.2	3.0	2.4	5.1
25-29	17.0	4.2	8.6	12.9
30-34	16.1	5.6	13.8	13.1
35-39	12.6	8.1	15.6	11.5
40-44	10.8	9.4	16.6	10.7
45-49	9.4	12.0	12.7	10.3
50-54	8.5	13.1	14.0	10.1
55-59	6.1	11.9	5.7	7.7
60-64	4.1	8.5	4.9	5.4
65 +	8.7	23.9	5.7	12.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table 2.8: Marital status of household heads, (EICV4, EICV3)

Marital status	Male Headed	Female Headed	De facto Female Headed
EICV 4			
Married monogamously with legal certificate	63.8	1	63
Married monogamously without legal certificate	16.9	0.7	17.9
Married polygamously	3.2	2.7	9.7
Living together	7.3	0.3	9.4
Divorced	0.1	1.5	0
Separated	1.3	13.4	0
Single	5.1	11.6	0
Widow or widower	2.2	69	0
Total	100	100	100
EICV 3			
Married monogamously	70.2	1	75.8
Married polygamously	4.5	1.9	7.3
Living together	16.9	1.4	16.9
Divorced	0.1	0.5	0
Separated	1.2	15.6	0
Single	5	9.3	0
Widow or widower	2.2	70.3	0
Total	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

2.4. Composition of female-headed households

The findings of the study show that the characteristics of the members of female-headed households are not far different from those of the rest of the population. They were 6% fewer for children aged under 15 years, and slightly with more adults and with a high proportion of the elderly in 2013/14. Households with absent male heads are similar to male-headed households (see Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Age composition of households by sex of the household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Age group	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto female-headed	Total	Estimate of population (000s)
EICV4					
0-14	43.5	36	42.3	41.9	4,788
15-34	34.7	37.7	34.4	35.3	4,029
35-64	19.3	19.2	21.8	19.5	2,223
65+	2.5	7.2	1.5	3.4	384
Total	100	100	100	100	11,424
EICV3					
0-14	44.7	36.3	44.4	42.8	4,606
15-34	34.3	38.2	31.8	35	3,765
35-64	18.5	19	22.1	18.9	2,030
65+	2.5	6.5	1.7	3.4	361
Total	100	100	100	100	10,762

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table 2.10 shows that female-headed households were smaller in size than male-headed households by a difference of 1.2 in 2013/14. However, female-headed households contain many more grandchildren, with 18% of household members being grandchildren, compared with just 3% of members in male-headed households being grandchildren. De facto female-headed households are almost similar in composition with male-headed households (see Table 2.11).

Table 2.10: Household size (mean number of persons), by province, (EICV4, EICV3)

Province	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto female-headed	Total
EICV 4				
Kigali City	4.6	4.0	5.2	4.5
Southern Province	4.8	3.6	5.1	4.4
Western Province	5.1	3.6	5.3	4.7
Northern Province	5	3.4	4.8	4.6
Eastern Province	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.6
Total	4.9	3.7	5.2	4.6
EICV 3				
Kigali City	4.8	4.3	6	4.7
Southern Province	4.9	3.7	5.7	4.6
Western Province	5.2	4	5.7	4.9
Northern Province	5.2	3.6	5.2	4.8
Eastern Province	5.1	4	5.7	4.8
Total	5.1	3.9	5.6	4.8

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table 2.11: Household composition, by sex of the household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Relationship to head	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto female-headed	Total
EICV 4				
Child	51.5	45.3	51.4	50.3
Head	20.5	27.4	19.3	21.8
Spouse	18.5	0.3	18.9	14.8
Grandchild	2.8	17.9	3.0	5.9

Relationship to head	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto female-headed	Total
Other relation or in-law	1.6	3.7	2.0	2.1
Servant	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5
Sister/brother	0.9	1.7	0.4	1.0
Unrelated	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.8
Adopted child	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
Parent	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
Child	52.5	47.1	54.7	51.4
Head	19.7	25.8	17.7	20.9
Spouse	17.8	0.6	17.4	14
Grandchild	3.0	16.4	2.8	6
Other relation or in-law	2.0	4.2	2.4	2.5
Servant	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4
Sister/brother	1.1	2.2	0.6	1.3
Unrelated	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2
Adopted child	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
Parent	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
No information	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Chapter 3: Poverty incidence of female-headed households

3.1. Poverty levels, by vulnerability of household head and by sex of household head

With regard to poverty incidence, the findings of this study show that poverty levels declined among female-headed households from 47% in 2010/11 to 44% in 2013/14 as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Poverty levels, by vulnerability of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	Population share	Poverty level	Population share	Poverty level
Female-headed	20.6	43.8	22.5	47
Widow-headed	14.5	40.2	15.9	45.9
Child-headed	0.4	27.1	0.4	35
All households	100	39.1	100	44.9

Source: EICV4 and EICV3, (Base population: All household heads)

Although poverty levels declined in female-headed households since 2010/11, the findings of this study still show that female-headed households were slightly more likely to be poor than male-headed households, with 44% of female-headed households being poor² compared to 37% of male-headed households being poor in 2013/14, (see Table 3.2).

Regarding De facto female-headed households, those are households whose male heads were absent for more than three months in the previous 12 months. These are seemingly poorer (47%) than permanently male and female-headed households and much more likely to be extremely poor (24%) compared to all households (16%).

Table 3. 2: Poverty levels, by sex of the household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Household head	Poverty status			Total
	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Non-poor	
EICV 4				
Male headed	14.6	22.3	63.1	100.0
Female headed	19.5	24.4	56.2	100.0
De facto female headed	24.2	22.6	53.2	100.0
All Household	16.3	22.8	60.9	100.0
EICV 3				
Male headed	22.5	21.1	56.3	100.0
Female headed	26.0	21.0	53.0	100.0
De facto female headed	34.3	16.5	49.2	100.0
All Household	24.1	20.8	55.1	100.0

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

² Poor is defined as sum of extremely poor and moderate poor

Chapter 4: Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities

4.1. Housing characteristics

The characteristics of headed household by type of habitat as shown in Table 4.1 indicate that both male and female-headed households living in Imidugudu increased by eleven and twelve percentage points between EICV4 and EICV3. On the other hand, households living in Imidugudu for male and female-headed households were almost at the same level in 2013/14.

Table 4.1: Type of habitat by sex of the household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Type of habitat	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
Umudugudu	49.0	49.2	50.9	49.2
Unplanned clustered rural housing	8.8	8.3	9.2	8.7
Isolated rural housing	24.9	27.4	25.5	25.6
Unplanned urban	13.4	11.7	10.9	12.8
Small settlement	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2
Modern planned area	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
Umudugudu	37.8	36.8	36.1	37.5
Unplanned clustered rural housing	11.0	11.6	9.8	11.1
Isolated rural housing	35.8	39.9	40.7	37.2
Unplanned urban housing	9.3	6.5	6.7	8.4
Small settlement	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.8
Modern planned area	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
Other	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

As shown in Table 4.2, the pattern of current occupancy by household head was almost similar for male and female-headed households. However, the number of female-headed households owning dwelling provided free of charge was double the number of male-headed households with free dwelling in 2013/14.

Table 4.2: Current occupancy status, by sex of the household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Occupancy status	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
Owner-occupier	80.6	81.1	82.5	80.9
Tenancy (renting)	14.7	10.3	12.9	13.5
Dwelling provided by employer	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Dwelling provided free of charge	4.1	8.1	4.0	5.1
Temporary camp	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
Owner-occupier	83.3	85.1	87.2	84.0
Tenancy (renting)	11.3	6.6	7.3	9.7
Dwelling provided by employer	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4
Dwelling provided free of charge	4.7	7.3	4.3	5.4
Temporary camp	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4
Other	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3

As shown in Table 4.3, the proportion of both male and female-headed households using metal sheets as main roofing materials increased between the EICV3 and EICV4. Male-headed households using metal roofing sheets increased from 55% in 2010/11 to 62% in 2013/14 while female-headed households using metal roofing sheets increased from 54% in 2010/11 to 61% in 2013/14.

Table 4.3: Main roofing material, by sex of the household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Roofing material	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
Thatch or leaves	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Metal sheets	61.7	60.7	55.8	61.1
Clay tiles	37.7	39.0	43.6	38.4
Concrete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plastic or plywood	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV3				
Thatch or leaves	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.2
Metal sheets	54.9	53.9	51.1	54.4
Clay tiles	42.2	42.6	45.5	42.5
Concrete	0.1	.00	0.1	0.1
Plastic or plywood	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table 4.4 shows that the main materials used for walls by female-headed households were mud bricks (36%) and tree trunks with mud (33%) in 2013/14. However, in male-

headed households, mud brick walls were used by 36% of the households while 33% of the households used walls made of tree trunks with mud in 2013/14.

Table 4.4: Main construction material of exterior wall by sex of the household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Construction material	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
Mud bricks	36.0	36.4	34.6	36.0
Tree trunks with mud	27.7	33.1	27.3	29.1
Mud bricks covered with cement	25.4	19.7	28.7	24.2
Tree trunks with mud and cement	6.1	7.1	4.8	6.3
Oven fired bricks	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.8
Wooden planks	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Cement bricks	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
Mud bricks	36.3	35.8	35.7	36.1
Tree trunks with mud	33.6	39.7	32.3	35.2
Mud bricks covered with cement	19.8	15.5	22.7	18.7
Tree trunks with mud and cement	5.6	5.6	4.7	5.5
Oven fired bricks	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.5
Wooden planks	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Cement bricks	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3
Other	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

As indicated in Table 4.5, it was also observed that female-headed households that used beaten earth as the main material for the floor in 2013/14 were 77% while male-headed households who used beaten earth for their floors in 2013/14 were only 73%.

Table 4.5: Main floor material, by sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Main floor material	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
Beaten earth	73.1	76.8	72.1	74.0
Hardened dung	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.7
Cement	21.9	18.4	23.3	21.1
Bricks	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.2
Other	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
Beaten earth	77.6	81.1	75.2	78.4
Hardened dung	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.2
Cement	17.7	14.7	21.2	17.1
Bricks	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.5
Other	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

4.2. Access to services, infrastructure and amenities

Regarding the main type of fuel that households use for cooking, Table 4.6 shows that 86% of female-headed households used firewood in 2013/14 while male-headed households that used firewood in 2013/14 were 82%. Charcoal is more used by male-headed households than female-headed households.

Table 4.6: Main type of cooking fuel by sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Type of cooking fuel	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
Firewood	82.2	86.3	82.8	83.3
Charcoal	16.2	12.2	15.9	15.2
Crop waste	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8
Gas or biogas	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Other	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
Firewood	85.3	88.5	86.6	86.3
Charcoal	11.7	8.1	10.9	10.6
Crop waste	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.3
Gas or biogas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Electricity use as a source of lighting has more than doubled for female-headed households (from 7% in 2010/11 to 16% in 2013/14). In 2013/14, the percentage of female-headed households who used firewood for lighting (10%) was more than twice the percentage of male-headed households as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Main source of lighting by sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Source of lighting	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
Electricity distributor	21.1	16.2	20.9	19.8
Oil Lamp	5.1	4.7	5.6	5
Firewood	3.8	10.0	5.6	5.5
Candle	7.3	7.3	8.5	7.4
Lantern	12.8	14.6	11.3	13.1
Batteries	45.0	42.3	43.5	44.2
Solar panel	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.7
Other	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
Electricity distributor	12.1	7.3	12	10.8
Oil Lamp	10	8.3	12.6	9.7
Firewood	6.3	14.9	8.1	8.8
Candle	6.0	6.3	3.2	5.9
Lantern	33.3	38.0	34.8	34.7

Source of lighting	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
Batteries	30.8	23.8	27.5	28.6
Solar panel	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV3

Overall, the percentage of households with access to the internet at home has more than doubled, from 4% in 2010/11 to 9% in 2013/14. This is also the case for both male and female-headed households that have almost tripled from 3% in 2010/11 to 8% in 2013/14, and for male-headed households that have more than doubled from 4% in 2010/11 to 10% in 2013/14 (see Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Households with internet access at home, (EICV4, EICV3)

Households heads	EICV4		EICV3	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Male-Headed	90.4	9.6	96.0	4.0
Female-Headed	92.0	8.0	97.4	2.6
De facto Female-Headed	88.2	11.8	94.5	5.5
Total	90.7	9.3	96.3	3.7

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

The proportion of female-headed households that use improved drinking water sources has increased from 75% in 2010/11 to 86% in 2013/14, as shown in Table 4.9. Results show also that the percentage of both male and female-headed households using unimproved and other drinking water sources has decreased within the period of the two surveys (EICV3 and EICV4).

Table 4.9: Improved drinking water source, Unimproved & other drinking water sources by sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Drinking water source	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
% of Households use improved drinking water source	84.3	85.9	85.9	84.8
Type of Improved drinking water source				
Piped into dwelling/yard	8.5	7.0	8.5	8.1
Public standpipe	34.6	32.7	32.9	34
Borehole	3.3	3.2	2.5	3.2
Protected well	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Protected spring	36.8	41.7	40.5	38.3
Type of Unimproved & other drinking water source				
Rain water	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Unprotected well	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.9
Unprotected spring	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.7
Surface water	5.5	5.0	4.2	5.3
Other	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
% of Households use improved	74	74.6	75	74.2

Drinking water source	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
drinking water source				
Type of Improved drinking water source				
Piped into dwelling/yard	6.6	3.7	7.5	5.8
Public standpipe	26	25.5	23.4	25.7
Borehole	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.8
Protected well	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.3
Protected spring	36.9	40.5	41.4	38.1
Type of Unimproved & other drinking water source				
Rain water	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
Unprotected well	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3
Unprotected spring	10.5	10.6	11.1	10.6
Surface water	11.9	11.1	10.8	11.6
Other	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

The increase in using improved sanitation was observed across all household heads between two surveys (EICV3 and EICV4). On the other hand, the use of unimproved sanitation by male and female-headed households has decreased between 2010/11 and 2013/14 as shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, by sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Sanitation	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4				
% of Households using improved sanitation	85.9	76.5	83.6	83.4
% of Households using improved type of sanitation, but not shared with other Households	66.5	55.3	64.3	63.5
Types of Improved sanitation				
Flush toilet	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.8
Pit latrine with solid slab	84.0	75	82.4	81.6
Type of Unimproved sanitation				
Pit latrine without solid slab	12.0	17.4	13.4	13.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
No toilet whatsoever	2.1	6.0	2.9	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV 3				
% of Households using improved sanitation	77.3	67	77.7	74.5
% of Households using improved type of sanitation, but not shared with other Households³	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Types of Improved sanitation				

³ Information on shared toilets was not available in EICV3

Sanitation	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
Flush toilet	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.7
Pit latrine with solid slab	75.5	65.8	75.4	72.8
Type of Unimproved sanitation				
Pit latrine without solid slab	18.1	22.9	18	19.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
No toilet whatsoever	4.6	10.1	4.2	6.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

4.3. Ownership of household goods and durables

Regarding the ownership of durables, less female-headed households owned mobile phones (51%) compared to male-headed households (68%) in 2013/14. A similar situation is observed in ownership of computer and accessories, where female-headed households owning computers were 2% compared to 3% of male-headed households in 2013/14, (see Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Ownership of household goods, by sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Household goods		Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
EICV 4					
Bench	None	22.2	23.4	24.7	22.6
	One	31.6	40.0	33.3	33.8
	Two or more	46.3	36.7	42.0	43.6
Chairs sale a manger	None	49.9	56.1	53.0	51.6
	One	10.2	12.0	10.1	10.7
	Two or more	39.9	31.9	36.9	37.7
Beds	None	20.4	34.2	22.3	24.0
	One	36.4	28.3	33.0	34.1
	Two or more	43.2	37.5	44.7	41.8
Table sale a manger	None	40.4	51.4	41.9	43.3
	One	45.8	40.0	44.8	44.3
	Two or more	13.8	8.6	13.3	12.4
Radio (with or without CD player)	None	32.9	58.5	44.6	40.2
	One	58.9	38.1	49.0	53.0
	Two or more	8.2	3.4	6.4	6.8
Mobile telephone	None	32.1	49.1	30.8	36.3
	One	34.2	32.6	29.9	33.5
	Two or more	33.8	18.3	39.4	30.2
TV set	None	88.8	93.8	88.4	90.1
	One	10.6	5.9	11.6	9.5
	Two or more	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5
Satellite dish	None	99.0	99.5	99.4	99.1
	One	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8
	Two or more	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Video / DVD player	None	91.3	96.1	91.7	92.6
	One	8.2	3.7	7.9	7.1
	Two or more	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Decoder	None	95.3	97.1	95.2	95.7
	One	4.4	2.8	4.4	4.0
	Two or more	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3

Household goods		Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
Music system	None	99.5	99.8	99.2	99.5
	One	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4
	Two or more	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Computer and accessories	None	97.2	98.2	96.3	97.4
	One	2.2	1.5	2.9	2.1
	Two or more	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5
Living room suite (arm chairs, couch, coffee tables)	None	84.5	88.8	81.1	85.4
	One	14.7	10.8	17.7	13.9
	Two or more	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.7
Bicycle (For home use only)	None	80.3	93.4	89.2	84.2
	One	18.4	6.2	10.1	14.8
	Two or more	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.0
Cupboard	None	89.2	92.3	88.3	89.9
	One	9.6	6.6	10.5	8.9
	Two or more	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
Cooker	None	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.4
	One	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
	Two or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Laundry machine	None	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
	One	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Two or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Electric fan	None	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
	One	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Two or more	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sewing machine	None	97.9	98.6	98.9	98.1
	One	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.7
	Two or more	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refrigerator/ Freezer	None	98.2	99.0	98.8	98.5
	One	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
	Two or more	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Electric generator	None	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.8
	One	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
	Two or more	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Electric hotplate (burner)	None	99.5	99.8	99.5	99.6
	One	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
	Two or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Power Stabiliser	None	98.0	99.1	97.6	98.2
	One	1.9	0.8	2.4	1.6
	Two or more	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Still Camera	None	98.6	99.4	98.0	98.8
	One	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.2
	Two or more	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Video camera	None	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8
	One	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Two or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Motorcycle (For home use only)	None	98.7	99.8	99.4	99.1
	One	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.9
	Two or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Car (for home use only)	None	98.9	99.7	99.6	99.2
	One	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7
	Two or more	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
EICV 3					
Living room suite	None	84.7	90.3	81.8	86.1
	One	13.8	8.8	16.6	12.6

Household goods		Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
	Two or more	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.3
Refrigerator	None	98.4	99.1	98.2	98.6
	One	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.3
	Two or more	0.2	0.1	0	0.1
Freezer	None	99.8	99.8	98.9	99.7
	One	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.2
	Two or more	0.1	0	0	0.1
Radio	None	34.1	53.5	38.8	39.7
	One	60.9	44.1	56.9	56
	Two or more	5	2.4	4.3	4.2
Cassette radio	None	89.8	96.2	91	91.6
	One	9.4	3.5	8	7.7
	Two or more	0.8	0.3	1	0.7
TV Set	None	92.4	96.6	92.2	93.6
	One	7.1	3.2	7.4	6
	Two or more	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
Decoder	None	97.7	99.2	98	98.2
	One	2.2	0.8	2	1.8
	Two or more	0.1	0	0	0.1
Satellite dish	None	99.3	99.8	99.5	99.4
	One	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Two or more	0.1	0	0	0.1
Video or DVD player	None	94.2	97.6	94.4	95.1
	One	5.4	2.3	5.1	4.5
	Two or more	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Computer and accessories	None	97.9	99.2	98.2	98.3
	One	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.3
	Two or more	0.6	0.1	0	0.4
Music system	None	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7
	One	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Telephone landline	None	99	99.4	99.6	99.2
	One	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.7
	Two or more	0.2	0	0.3	0.2
Mobile telephone	None	51	64.9	50.6	54.8
	One	28.3	24.2	24.6	26.9
	Two or more	20.7	10.9	24.8	18.2
Cooker	None	99.1	99.7	99.3	99.3
	One	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Two or more	0.2	0	0	0.1
Laundry machine	None	99.9	100	100	99.9
	One	0.1	0	0	0.1
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Electric fan	None	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8
	One	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Air conditioner	None	100	100	100	100
	One	0	0	0	0
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Sewing machine	None	97.9	98.3	97.8	98
	One	1.8	1.5	2	1.7
	Two or more	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Bed	None	27.7	41.5	27.2	31.5
	One	35.5	26.9	32.8	32.9

Household goods		Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
	Two or more	36.8	31.6	40.1	35.5
Cupboard	None	89.5	92.4	86.9	90.1
	One	8.6	6.3	10.4	8
	Two or more	2	1.4	2.7	1.8
Bookcase	None	96.8	98.1	96.8	97.1
	One	2.9	1.6	2.6	2.5
	Two or more	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Table	None	35	44.2	34.4	37.5
	One	45.3	41.3	44.6	44.1
	Two or more	19.7	14.5	21.1	18.3
Chair	None	10.9	10.7	9.5	10.8
	One	16.4	21.9	16.8	18
	Two or more	72.6	67.4	73.7	71.2
Car	None	99	99.7	98.5	99.2
	One	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.7
	Two or more	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Minibus	None	99.9	100	100	100
	One	0	0	0	0
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	None	98.9	100	99.5	99.3
	One	1	0	0.5	0.7
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Boat	None	99.9	100	99.9	99.9
	One	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
	Two or more	0	0	0	0
Bicycle	None	83.1	94.7	88.7	86.6
	One	15.8	4.9	10.9	12.5
	Two or more	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.9

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Chapter 5: Agricultural activities

5.1. Agricultural land ownership

Table 5.1 indicates that male and female-headed households owned farm land at almost the same percentage (89%) in 2013/14. Although land ownership was also almost similar in EICV3 (93%), the comparison of land ownership in EICV3 and EICV4 shows that there has been a small decrease from 93% in EICV3 to 89% in EICV4. An upward trend is only observed in the percentage of both male and female-headed households that sharecropped any land in the past 12 months, from 7% in 2010/11 to 9% in 2013/14 for female-headed households for instance.

Table 5.1: Land ownership and purchase, by sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV 4		Male headed	Female headed	Total
HH or any member currently owning farm land	Yes	89.5	88.8	89.3
	No	10.5	11.2	10.7
HH bought land in last 12 months	Yes	16.4	5.0	13.5
	No	83.6	95.0	86.5
HH sold land in the last 12 months	Yes	8.5	7.1	8.1
	No	91.5	92.9	91.9
HH rented out land in the last 12 months	Yes	10.3	14.7	11.4
	No	89.7	85.3	88.6
HH sharecropped any land in the past 12 months	Yes	6.9	10.0	7.7
	No	93.1	90.0	92.3
HH received land gift in the last 12 months	Yes	7.9	3.7	6.8
	No	92.1	96.3	93.2
EICV 3				
HH or any member currently owning farm land	Yes	92.7	93.4	92.9
	No	7.3	6.6	7.1
HH bought land in last 12 months	Yes	17	8.1	14
	No	83	91.9	86
HH sold land in the last 12 months	Yes	9.1	8.9	9
	No	90.9	91.1	91
HH rented out land in the last 12 months	Yes	10.5	14.1	11.7
	No	89.5	85.9	88.3
HH sharecropped any land in the past 12 months	Yes	4.9	7.2	5.7
	No	95.1	92.8	94.3
HH received land gift in the last 12 months	Yes	9.3	6.3	8.3
	No	90.7	93.7	91.7

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

5.2. Livestock

Overall, there has been a decrease in the percentage of households raising livestock, and mainly for female-headed households, from 65% in 2010/11 to 59.5% in 2013/14. Among provinces, Kigali city has experienced a higher decrease (seven percentage points) in the percentage of households that were raising livestock between 2010/11 and 2013/14, as shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Any livestock raised, by sex of household head, area of residence and quintile, (EICV4, EICV3)

Area of residence	Male Headed		Female Headed		Total	
	Any Livestock		Any Livestock		Any Livestock	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
EICV 4						
All Rwanda	33.8	66.2	40.5	59.5	35.5	64.5
Urban/rural						
Urban	68.9	31.1	70.6	29.4	69.0	31.0
Rural	25.7	74.3	34.9	65.1	28.6	71.4
Province						
Kigali City	72.9	27.1	71.3	28.7	72.5	27.5
Southern Province	26.2	73.8	33.2	66.8	28.7	71.3
Western Province	30.1	69.9	42.0	58.0	34.0	66.0
Northern Province	22.4	77.6	33.7	66.3	25.9	74.1
Eastern Province	29.8	70.2	37.6	62.4	32.2	67.8
Quintile						
Q1	37.4	62.6	47.8	52.2	40.5	59.5
Q2	30.3	69.7	37.5	62.5	32.3	67.7
Q3	27.3	72.7	34.8	65.2	29.1	70.9
Q4	28.1	71.9	34.6	65.4	29.7	70.3
Q5	44.4	55.6	47.4	52.6	45.1	54.9
EICV 3						
All Rwanda	30.4	69.6	35.4	64.6	31.8	68.2
Urban/rural						
Urban	59.4	40.6	57.1	43.0	58.8	41.2
Rural	25.3	74.7	32.0	68.0	27.2	72.8
Province						
Kigali City	66.3	33.7	62.8	37.2	65.5	34.5
Southern Province	24.6	75.4	32.0	68.0	26.9	73.1
Western Province	29.3	70.7	34.4	65.6	30.8	69.2
Northern Province	21.9	78.1	30.0	70.0	23.9	76.1
Eastern Province	28.2	71.8	34.3	65.7	29.9	70.1
Quintile						
Q1	32.2	67.9	39.0	61.0	34.2	65.8
Q2	25.1	74.9	34.0	66.0	27.6	72.4
Q3	22.7	77.3	29.9	70.2	24.6	75.4
Q4	25.7	74.3	30.7	69.3	27.1	72.9
Q5	44.2	55.8	43.6	56.4	44.0	56.0

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

The percentage of female-headed households raising cattle and pigs rose slightly over time. As shown in Table 5.3, male-headed households outnumbered female-headed households in raising different types of livestock in 2013/14, except for goats.

Table 5.3: Animal types raised, by sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

Animal types	Male Headed		Female Headed		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
EICV 4						
Cattle	53.3	46.7	40.8	59.2	50.4	49.6
Sheep	14.4	85.6	12.4	87.6	13.9	86.1
Goats	49.8	50.2	56.4	43.6	51.3	48.7
Pigs	33.7	66.3	26.2	73.8	31.9	68.1

Rabbits	19.1	80.9	15.8	84.2	18.3	81.7
Chickens	47.3	52.7	39.4	60.6	45.5	54.5
Other poultry	1.9	98.1	1.4	98.6	1.8	98.2
Other livestock	6.5	93.5	5.7	94.3	6.3	93.7
EICV 3						
Cattle	50.9	49.1	39.7	60.3	47.3	52.7
Sheep	16.6	83.4	13.9	86.1	15.7	84.3
Goats	52.4	47.6	54.2	45.8	53.0	47.0
Pigs	25.7	74.3	20.7	79.3	24.1	75.9
Rabbits	23.2	76.8	22.3	77.7	22.9	77.1
Chickens	47.7	52.3	40.9	59.9	45.5	54.5
Other poultry	2.1	97.9	0.9	99.1	1.7	98.3
Other livestock	8.8	91.2	7.9	92.1	8.6	91.4

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Chapter 6: Economic activity

6.1. Usual working status

Table 6.1 indicates that 85% of women heading households work in farming. 76% work as independent farmers and 10% work as wage farmers. For men heading households, only 61% were in farming in 2013/14.

Table 6. 1: Usual work status of sex of household head, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Male	Female	Total
Usual work status (EICV4)			
Wage Farm	8	9.8	8.5
Wage Non-farm	27.6	6.7	22.3
Independent farmer	53.5	75.6	59
Independent non farmer	10.8	7.9	10
Unpaid non farmer & NS	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100
Total number of Households (000s)	1,774	591	2,365
Usual work status (EICV3)			
Wage Farm	9.4	10.4	9.7
Wage Non-farm	23.9	5.1	18.7
Independent farmer	53.1	75.9	59.4
Independent non farmer	12.8	8.5	11.6
Unpaid non farmer & NS	0.8	0.2	0.6
Total	100	100	100
Total number of Households (000s)	1,551	592	2,143

Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base: All HH-heads in work in the previous 12 months (excluding de facto heads)

6.2. Economic activity of all adults

Table 6.2 shows that about 86% of all working age persons were employed in the 7 days preceding the EICV4 survey. Among working age females, about 85.5% were employed while for working age males 86% were employed. The employment rate for females is more pronounced than the employment rate for males. This applies to all provinces except Kigali city where 78% of males and 63 % of females were employed in 2013/14.

Table 6.2: Employment rate, by sex, age and area of residence, (EICV4, EICV3)

Area of residence	Usual employment (12-month reference period)			Current employment (seven-day reference period)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EICV4						
Rwanda	86.9	86.9	86.9	85.8	85.5	85.6
Area of residence						
Urban	79.7	72.3	75.9	76.9	67.1	71.8
Rural	88.6	90.2	89.5	88	89.6	88.8
Province						
Kigali City	81.9	71.1	76.3	78	63.3	70.5
Southern Province	85.5	88.4	87.1	85	88	86.6
Western Province	87.1	89.6	88.5	86.7	89.2	88

Area of residence	Usual employment (12-month reference period)			Current employment (seven-day reference period)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Northern Province	90.3	91	90.7	89.5	90.5	90
Eastern Province	88.4	88.1	88.2	87.4	87.4	87.4
Age Group						
16-24	71.7	70.3	71	70.2	68.2	69.2
25-34	96.6	94.9	95.7	95.3	93.1	94.1
35-44	97.3	97.3	97.3	96.7	96.5	96.6
45-54	95.2	97.6	96.5	94.6	97.2	96
55-64	90.6	95	93.1	90.2	94.2	92.5
65+	77.7	77.8	77.8	77	76.8	76.9
Population aged 16+ years (000s)	2,970	3,430	6,400	2,970	3,430	6,400
EICV3						
Rwanda	83.7	86.3	85.1	79.9	82.3	81.2
Area of residence						
Urban	78.3	72.8	75.4	73.4	65.8	69.4
Rural	84.9	88.9	87.1	81.3	85.6	83.6
Province						
Kigali City	81.5	73	77.1	76	64.5	69.8
Southern Province	83	87.2	85.3	79.1	83.4	81.5
Western Province	81.6	87.2	84.7	77.9	83.7	81.1
Northern Province	88.3	90.2	89.3	84.3	86.2	85.3
Eastern Province	84.1	87.4	85.9	81.5	84.7	83.2
Age Group						
16-24	63.5	65.9	64.7	58.2	61	59.7
25-34	96.1	95.8	95.9	92.9	91.2	92
35-44	96.3	98.4	97.4	93.4	95.8	94.7
45-54	93.4	98.7	96.3	90.9	96.4	93.9
55-64	95.1	97.3	96.3	92.5	94.2	93.5
65+	83.9	84.8	84.4	79.6	79.9	79.8
Population aged 16+ years (000s)	2,690	3,197	5,888	2,690	3,197	5,888

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Regarding unemployment, 2% of working age individuals in 2013/14 were declared unemployed in the 7 days preceding the EICV4 survey. Unemployment rate is more counted for females (2.4%) than males (1.6%). Unemployment rate for females in urban areas (12%) is twice higher compared to males (6%), (See Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Unemployment rate by sex and area of residence, (EICV4, EICV3)

Area of residence	EICV4			EICV3		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Area of residence						
Urban	5.6	11.7	8.7	7.3	10.8	9.1
Rural	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.9
Province						
Kigali City	6.5	15.7	11.0	8.9	14.1	11.4
Southern Province	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.6	1
Western Province	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
Northern Province	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.8	2	1.9
Eastern Province	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Overall, the number of jobs in wage farm and wage non- farm increased by 21% between EICV3 and EICV4. 24% of the new jobs in Wage non-farm were occupied by females compared to 20% of those jobs that were occupied by males.

Table 6.4: Number of jobs (main usual job) in 2010/11 and in 2013/2014 (in 000s), by sex, (EICV4)

Number of jobs EICV4 (000s)	Male			Female			Total		
	EICV4	EICV3	% change	EICV4	EICV3	% change	EICV4	EICV3	% change
Wage farm	806	759	6.2	1,098	1,075	2.1	1,904	1,834	3.8
Wage non-farm	1,468	1,228	19.6	501	403	24.3	1,970	1,631	20.8
Independent farmer	1,928	1,907	1.1	2,611	2,625	-0.5	4,539	4,533	0.1
Independent non-farm	661	603	9.5	678	637	6.3	1,339	1,241	7.9
Unpaid non-farm and other	54	54	-0.3	130	117	11.1	184	171	7.5
Total	4,916	4,551	8	5,019	4,859	3.3	9,935	9,409	5.6

Source: EICV4

As shown in Table 6.5 more females (66%) were in agriculture sector compared to males (43%) in 2013/14.

Table 6.5: Main occupation by sex, age and educational level, (EICV4)

Occupation	Sex		Area of residence		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Managers	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.4
Professionals	3	1.9	8.1	1.4	2.4
Technical and associate professionals	0.8	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.6
Clerical support workers	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.3
Services and sales workers	12.5	9.9	26.3	8.2	11.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery	42.8	66.2	18.5	62.3	55.3
Craft and related trades workers	6.3	1.7	8.1	3.1	3.9
Plant and machine operators, and assemble	2.6	0.2	4.1	0.8	1.3

Occupation	Sex		Area of residence		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Elementary occupations	30	18.8	28.1	23.2	24
NS	1	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	2,548	2,931	874	4,604	5,478

Source: EICV4

At national level, the percentage of females employed as independent farmers (66%) outnumbered the one of males (41%) in 2013/14. In urban areas, males who were employed as wage non-farmers (66%) were far ahead of females (40%) as indicated in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Percentage of employed population by sex according to job type and area of residence, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Usual job type	Population Currently Employed		
		Male	Female	Total
EICV4				
Rwanda	Wage Farmer	11.7	12.5	12.2
	Wage Non-farmer	33.2	9.9	20.8
	Independent farmer	41.3	66.2	54.6
	Independent non-farmer	13.1	9.6	11.2
	Unpaid non-farmer & NS	0.6	1.7	1.2
	Total	100	100	100
Urban	Wage Farmer	2.7	5.2	3.9
	Wage Non-farmer	65.6	40.1	53.3
	Independent farmer	9.8	26.3	17.7
	Independent non-farmer	20.6	23.9	22.2
	Unpaid non-farmer & NS	1.4	4.5	2.9
	Total	100	100	100
Rural	Wage Farmer	13.7	13.8	13.7
	Wage Non-farmer	26.3	4.8	14.6
	Independent farmer	48.1	72.9	61.6
	Independent non-farmer	11.4	7.2	9.1
	Unpaid non-farmer & NS	0.5	1.3	0.9
	Total	100	100	100
EICV3				
Rwanda	Wage Far	12	11.7	11.9
	Wage Non	30.8	8.7	18.7
	Independent farmer	42.2	68.5	56.5
	Independent non farmer	13.9	9.6	11.5
	Unpaid non farmer & NS	1	1.6	1.3
	Total	100	100	100
Urban	Wage Far	3.6	5.4	4.5
	Wage Non	63.4	40.2	52.2
	Independent farmer	9.1	24.1	16.3
	Independent non farmer	22.3	26.4	24.3
	Unpaid non farmer & NS	1.5	4	2.7
	Total	100	100	100
Rural	Wage Far	13.7	12.6	13.1
	Wage Non	24.4	4.2	13.2
	Independent farmer	48.7	74.9	63.2
	Independent non farmer	12.3	7.2	9.4

	Usual job type	Population Currently Employed		
		Male	Female	Total
	Unpaid non farmer & NS	0.9	1.2	1.1
	Total	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table 6.7 indicates that males and females were more employed in the private sector whereby females were 97% while males were 95% in 2013/14.

Table 6.7: Percentage of employed population by sex, institutional sector and area of residence (EICV4)

Institutional Sector		Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	Public	3.8	2.1	2.9
	Private	95.5	97.3	96.5
	Others	0.4	0.3	0.4
	NS	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Total	100	100	100
Urban	Public	7.9	5.8	6.9
	Private	90.6	92.6	91.6
	Others	1.2	1.1	1.2
	NS	0.3	0.4	0.3
	Total	100	100	100
Rural	Public	2.9	1.5	2.2
	Private	96.6	98	97.4
	Others	0.2	0.2	0.2
	NS	0.3	0.2	0.3
	Total	100	100	100

Source: EICV4

Table 6.8 indicates that 41% of individuals owning businesses in Rwanda have attended primary school but not completed. In urban areas, female business owners (33%) outnumber male business owners (27%) while in rural areas males (48%) are ahead of females (44%) in owning businesses.

Table 6.8: Percentage of individuals (16+) owning businesses by sex, urban/rural residence and educational level (EICV4)

Educational level	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never attended school	8.5	14.5	11.2	4.8	6.8	5.8	10	18.7	13.7
Primary not Completed	41.9	40.3	41.1	27.1	33.2	30.2	47.6	44.2	46.2
Primary Completed	28.1	24.9	26.6	28.2	27.3	27.7	28	23.5	26.1
Post primary	3.3	3.5	3.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
Lower secondary	7.5	8.3	7.9	10.8	11.2	11	6.2	6.8	6.4
Upper secondary	8.1	7.4	7.8	14.5	13.5	14	5.6	4	4.9
University	2.7	1.1	2	9	2.6	5.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100								

Source: EICV4

6.3. Hours spent on domestic and paid work adults

Although in general male employees work more hours (38 hours) than female employees (30 hours) in Rwanda as portrayed in Table 6.10, the focus on domestic

work shows that women spent most time in cooking. As Table 6.9 shows, 76% of women reported to have spent 10 hours per week in cooking while 44% of males spent 7 hours per week on fodder or grazing.

Table 6.9: Hours spent per week on domestic duties and work by sex, (EICV4, EICV3)

Domestic work	Male		Female		All	
	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours
EICV4						
Fetch water for the household	50.3	2	62.6	2	56.8	2
Forage for firewood	29.5	2	43.2	3	36.7	3
Searching for fodder or grazing	43.9	7	43.7	4	43.8	5
Go to the market for the household for shopping	22.3	2	44	2	33.8	2
Cook for the household	22.6	3	76.2	10	50.9	8
Other household chores	37.1	2	78.4	3	58.9	3
All hours on domestic work		8		21		15
Hours worked in all current jobs		35		28		30
All hours domestic and work for profit or pay		43		53		48
EICV3						
Forage for firewood	26.8	2	51.0	3	40.0	3
Fodder searching	49.0	7	55.0	6	52.3	7
Water fetching	35.7	2	58.7	2	48.3	2
Going to the market	26.3	3	53.2	3	41.0	3
Cooking	19.0	4	93.7	14	59.7	12
Other household chores	36.4	2	90.9	5	66.1	4
All hours on domestic work		9		27		20
Hours worked in all current jobs		31		24		27
All hours domestic and work for profit or pay		40		51		47

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table 6.10: Employees average total number of hours worked in all jobs, by Sector and by sex, EICV4

Sector of work	Male	Female	Total
	Median	Median	Median
Public	52	45	49
Private	37	30	33
Others	42	41	42
NS	35	32	34
Total	38	30	34

Source: EICV4

6.4. Access to savings

The percentage of persons aged 18 years and above with savings accounts has risen from around 19% in EICV3 to 30% in EICV4. The increase has been more pronounced for males (26% in EICV3 to 40% EICV4) than females (12.5% in EICV3 to 22% in

EICV4). There has been a similar increase in the percentage of people aged 18+ years with a savings account in urban and rural areas, (see Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Percentage of individuals (18+) with access to saving facilities by sex, educational level and urban/rural residence, (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4		EICV3	
	% with a savings account	Population aged 18+ years (000s)	% with a savings account	Population aged 18+ years (000s)
All Rwanda	30.0	5,907	18.7	5,395
Urban/rural				
Urban	43.0	1,115	32.5	913
Rural	27.0	4,791	15.9	4,482
Province				
Kigali City	44.9	757	33.6	593
Southern Province	28.6	1,392	15.8	1,284
Western Province	26.8	1,333	16.0	1,267
Northern Province	25.9	926	18.0	987
Eastern Province	29.2	1,498	17.8	1,264
Quintile				
Q1	16.9	967	8.6	894
Q2	22.2	1,066	11.8	978
Q3	26.4	1,157	14.3	1,046
Q4	31.0	1,242	18.7	1,154
Q5	46.1	1,475	34.1	1,323
Sex				
Male	39.6	2,730	26.1	2,443
Female	21.8	3,177	12.5	2,952

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Chapter 7: Health Conditions

7.1. Disability

Table 7.1 indicates that both males and females (4%) in 2013/14 in Rwanda reported having disability, with a slight decrease (0.5%) at national level since 2010/11. Table 7.1 shows a slight difference between males and females having different types of disability.

Table 7.1: Population with disability, by sex, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Male	Female	Total	Persons with disability (000s)
EICV4				
% with disability	3.8	4.1	4.0	451
Disability type				
Vision disability	9.8	7.6	8.6	9.8
Deaf or mute	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Disability in the arms	13.8	11.2	12.4	13.8
Disability in the legs	28.6	22.4	25.2	28.6
Mental disability	17.9	18.3	18.1	17.9
Trauma	1.7	3.3	2.6	1.7
Very old	14.5	24.1	19.7	14.5
Other	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.2
Total	100	100	100	11,424
EICV3				
% with disability	4.4	4.5	4.5	479
Disability type				
Vision disability	8.6	7.9	8.2	39
Deaf or mute	8.6	8.2	8.4	40
Disability in the arms	14.5	11.6	13	62
Disability in the legs	28.6	24.6	26.4	127
Mental disability	18.2	17.5	17.8	85
Trauma	0.4	2.3	1.4	7
Very old	10.4	16.7	13.8	66
Other	10.6	11.2	10.9	52
Total	100	100	100	10,762

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

7.2. Health insurance

As shown in Table 7.2, 70% of the population have health insurance in Rwanda, which is the case for both males and females. People are using different types of insurance and minor differences are observed between the two sexes for each type.

Table 7.2: Percentage of population with health insurance, by type of insurance and by sex, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Male	Female	Total	Persons with health insurance (000s)
EICV4				
% with health insurance	69.4	70.5	70.0	7,993
Type of insurance				
RAMA	4.7	4.0	4.4	348
Mutual insurance	93.4	94.5	94.0	7,513
Employer	0.5	0.4	0.4	34
MMI	0.9	0.6	0.8	60
Other insurance	0.5	0.5	0.5	38
Total	100	100	100	11,424
EICV3				
% with health insurance	67.7	69.7	68.8	7,400
Type of insurance				
RAMA	3.8	3.3	3.5	260
Mutual insurance	94.4	95.4	94.9	7,023
Employer	0.2	0.1	0.1	9
MMI	0.9	0.7	0.8	60
Other insurance	0.8	0.6	0.6	48
Total	100	100	100	10,762

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Chapter 8: Education and training

8.1. Primary, secondary and tertiary education

Table 8.1 indicates that the percentage of Rwandans that have ever attended school increased (86%) in 2013/14 compared to (83%) in 2010/11. The percentage of males and females that have ever attended school has also increased with males (89%) outnumbering females (84%) in 2013/14.

Table 8.1: Percentage of individuals (6+) that have ever attended school by urban/rural, province, age groups and quintile, (EICV4, EICV3)

Area of Residence	% ever attended school			Population aged 6+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total	
EICV4				
All Rwanda	88.8	83.8	86.1	9,517
Urban/rural				
Urban	94.6	92.1	93.3	1,673
Rural	87.5	82.0	84.6	7,844
Province				
Kigali City	95.6	93.1	94.3	1,110
Southern	87.4	82.8	84.9	2,234
Western	87.7	81.5	84.4	2,179
Northern	89.5	83.5	86.3	1,525
Eastern	87.5	82.7	85.0	2,468
5 year age group				
6-9	81.2	84.3	82.8	1,342
10-14	98.0	98.7	98.3	1,538
15-19	97.8	98.8	98.3	1,198
20-24	96.0	95.1	95.5	1,080
25-29	93.1	91.3	92.1	910
30-34	89.0	86.7	87.7	842
35-39	89.3	83.7	86.2	557
40-44	85.7	77.7	81.4	446
45-49	77.0	66.7	71.2	357
50-54	74.4	58.1	65.8	362
55-59	72.3	54.4	62.5	297
60-64	69.6	43.1	54.3	204
65+	62.0	27.1	40.6	384
Quintile				
Q1	82.8	79.3	80.9	1,838
Q2	86.3	82.1	84.0	1,858
Q3	88.5	82.7	85.4	1,876
Q4	90.7	84.9	87.7	1,898
Q5	94.5	89.5	92.0	2,046
EICV3				
All Rwanda	86.6	80.2	83.2	8,821
Urban/rural				
Urban	93.3	89.6	91.4	1,411
Rural	85.3	78.4	81.6	7,409
Province				
Kigali City	92.8	90.0	91.4	870
Southern	84.9	79.1	81.8	2,082

Area of Residence	% ever attended school			Population aged 6+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total	
Western	86.3	78.4	82.1	2,112
Northern	87.8	80.6	83.9	1,648
Eastern	84.9	78.8	81.7	2,108
5 year age group				
5-9	73.9	76.0	75.0	1,260
10-14	98.2	98.9	98.6	1,404
15-19	97.3	97.4	97.3	1,205
20-24	94.3	92.5	93.4	1,026
25-29	90.6	86.7	88.5	885
30-34	87.5	84.6	85.9	648
35-39	86.9	80.1	83.1	504
40-44	79.9	72.4	75.8	414
45-49	75.6	58.1	65.9	369
50-54	71.1	53.6	61.6	335
55-59	73.5	45.7	57.1	249
60-64	70.5	36.9	52.0	160
65+	56.1	22.8	35.9	361
Quintile				
Q1	80.6	75.2	77.7	1,708
Q2	83.4	77.5	80.2	1,714
Q3	86.2	79.5	82.6	1,712
Q4	87.8	80.1	83.7	1,758
Q5	93.4	88.0	90.6	1,928

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

At primary level, both Net Attendance Rate (NAR) and Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) decreased between 2010/11 and 2013/14. NAR decreased from 90% in 2010/11 to 88% in 2013/14 while GAR decreased from 144% in 2010/11 to 134% in 2013/14. As Table 8.2 illustrates, the same case is observed by gender distribution where both NAR and GAR for boys and girls decreased between EICV3 and EICV4.

Table 8.2: Net and gross attendance rates in primary school by urban/rural, province, age groups and quintile, (EICV4, EICV3)

Area of Residence	Net attendance rate NAR (%)			Gross attendance rate GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EICV4						
All Rwanda	86.8	89.0	87.9	134.2	134.6	134.4
Urban/rural						
Urban	91.8	86.0	91.2	139.0	135.4	137.2
Rural	90.7	88.7	87.4	133.4	134.4	133.9
Province						
Kigali City	92.5	88.8	90.6	139.0	129.1	133.7
Southern Province	85.7	87.5	86.6	135.0	136.4	135.7
Western Province	85.4	88.9	87.2	132.2	137.0	134.6
Northern Province	90.7	92.7	91.7	136.6	137.7	137.2
Eastern Province	84.7	88.2	86.5	132.1	131.0	131.5
Quintile						
Q1	80.7	84.2	82.4	122.2	129.4	125.7
Q2	85.2	89.4	87.4	131.5	134.2	132.9

Area of Residence	Net attendance rate NAR (%)			Gross attendance rate GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q3	89.2	90.6	89.9	138.8	133.8	136.3
Q4	91.3	90.9	91.1	144.4	141.9	143.1
Q5	92.0	92.3	92.1	141.9	136.3	139.0
EICV3						
All Rwanda	88.4	90.7	89.6	144.4	143.6	144.0
Urban/rural						
Urban	91.0	93.7	92.4	134.7	137.9	136.3
Rural	88.0	90.1	89.1	146.0	144.6	145.3
Province						
Kigali City	90.5	90.8	90.6	127.7	133.9	130.6
Southern Province	87.8	90.7	89.2	144.2	148.6	146.4
Western Province	88.3	90.1	89.2	146.9	143.1	144.9
Northern Province	93.3	93.3	93.3	148.0	144.6	146.2
Eastern Province	84.8	89.0	86.9	145.1	141.4	143.3
Quintile						
Q1	82.3	86.1	84.3	136.1	135.3	135.7
Q2	88.8	91.0	89.9	142.5	146.9	144.7
Q3	90.1	91.4	90.7	146.9	148.7	147.8
Q4	90.7	92.3	91.5	153.8	145.6	149.6
Q5	92.7	94.2	93.5	146.2	143.6	144.8

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table 8.3 indicates that comparing the figures of 2010/11 and 2013/14, the increase in the NAR and GAR in secondary school for girls was faster than that of boys. It was also observed that attendance rates in Kigali city was far ahead compared to other provinces for both males and females in 2013/14.

Table 8.3: Net and gross attendance rates in secondary school by urban/rural, province, age groups and quintile, (EICV4, EICV3)

Area of Residence	Net attendance rate NAR (%)			Gross attendance rate GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EICV4						
All Rwanda	20.8	25.0	23.0	39.5	42.7	41.1
Urban/rural						
Urban	39.8	38.2	38.9	67.0	61.4	63.9
Rural	16.9	21.6	19.3	33.7	37.9	35.8
Province						
Kigali City	36.8	36.9	36.9	64.4	59.8	61.8
Southern Province	17.7	22.2	19.9	33.1	38.8	35.9
Western Province	18.1	21.5	19.9	38.3	40.3	39.3
Northern Province	21.3	27.0	24.2	36.7	40.8	38.8
Eastern Province	19.2	23.4	21.3	38.0	41.0	39.5
Quintile						
Q1	9.7	11.6	10.6	17.1	17.6	17.4
Q2	15.4	18.1	16.8	29.4	30.3	29.9
Q3	17.8	23.2	20.5	37.1	43.6	40.3
Q4	22.8	29.5	26.3	46.5	52.3	49.5

Area of Residence	Net attendance rate NAR (%)			Gross attendance rate GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q5	38.3	41.3	39.8	67.4	68.1	67.8
EICV3						
All Rwanda	16.5	19.0	17.8	32.5	33.4	32.9
Urban/rural						
Urban	38.5	12.7	36.6	64.7	57.6	60.7
Rural	35.1	15.5	14.1	26.9	28.0	27.5
Province						
Kigali City	35.7	37.2	36.5	66.9	58.6	62.2
Southern	13.6	16.3	14.9	27.8	30.1	29.0
Western	16.3	16.4	16.4	31.1	29.7	30.4
Northern	14.8	18.1	16.5	30.0	30.4	30.2
Eastern	14.6	17.4	15.9	29.3	32.2	30.6
Quintile						
Q1	6.3	7.1	6.7	12.4	11.6	12.0
Q2	8.6	10.5	9.5	18.6	19.1	18.8
Q3	13.7	15.8	14.8	27.6	26.8	27.2
Q4	18.2	24	21.1	40.9	42.5	41.7
Q5	34.3	35.3	34.8	61.2	62.6	61.9

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table 8.4 indicates that the percentage on girls attending primary school in 2013/14 was equal to boys regardless of age. For secondary school, girls that attended that level in 2013/14 outnumber boys as shown in Table 8.4. In 2013/14 gender parity was more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas.

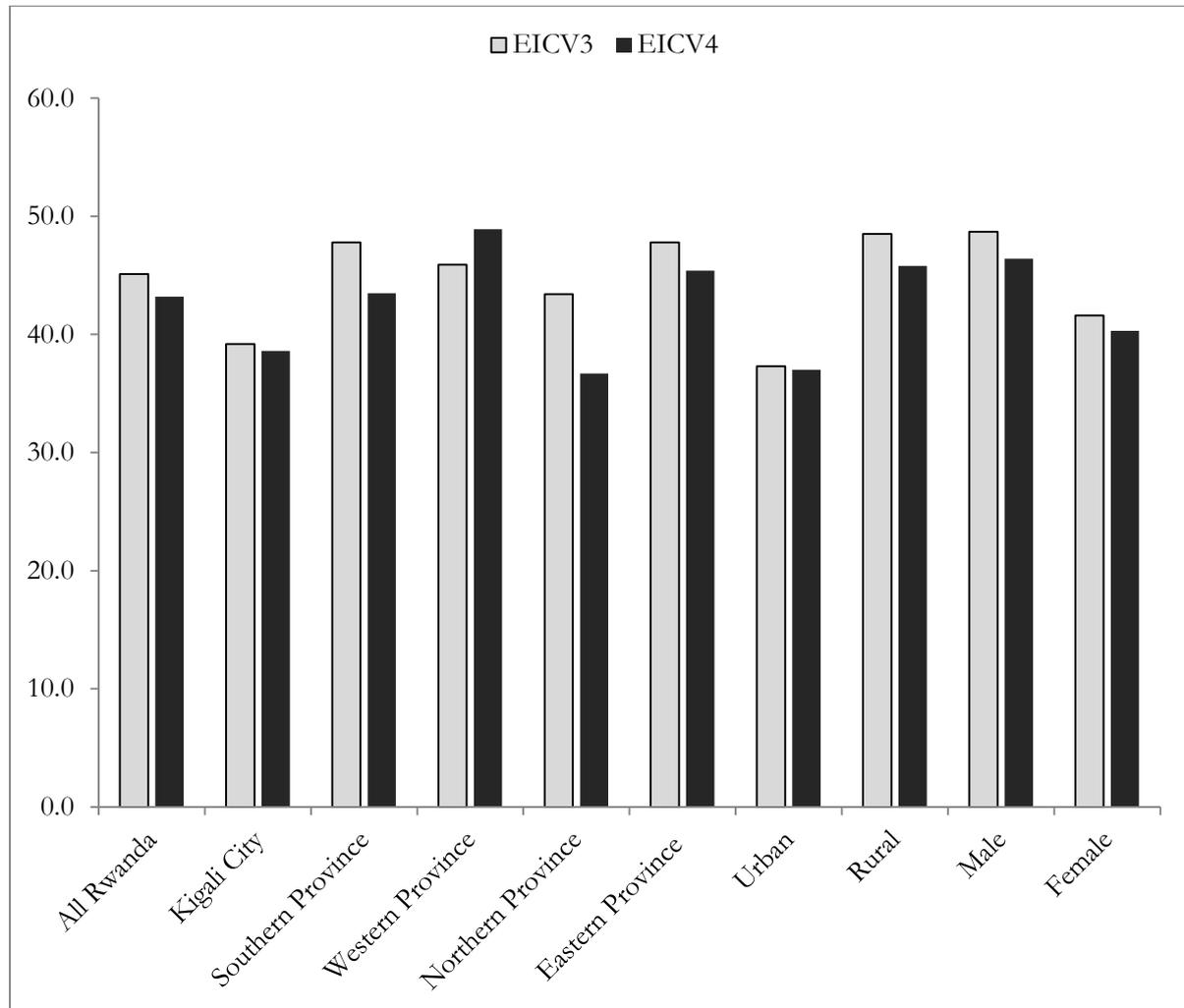
Table 8.4: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary and secondary school attendance for girls compared to boys by urban/rural, province, age groups and quintile, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Gender Parity Index (GPI)			
	Primary		Secondary	
	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	1.00	0.99	1.08	1.03
Urban/rural				
Urban	0.97	1.02	0.92	0.89
Rural	1.01	0.99	1.12	1.04
Province				
Kigali City	0.93	1.05	0.93	0.88
Southern Province	1.01	1.03	1.17	1.08
Western Province	1.04	0.97	1.05	0.95
Northern Province	1.01	0.98	1.11	1.01
Eastern Province	0.99	0.97	1.08	1.10
Quintile				
Q1	1.04	0.99	1.20	0.94
Q2	1.05	1.03	1.18	1.03
Q3	1.02	1.01	1.30	0.97
Q4	1.00	0.95	1.29	1.04
Q5	1.00	0.98	1.08	1.02

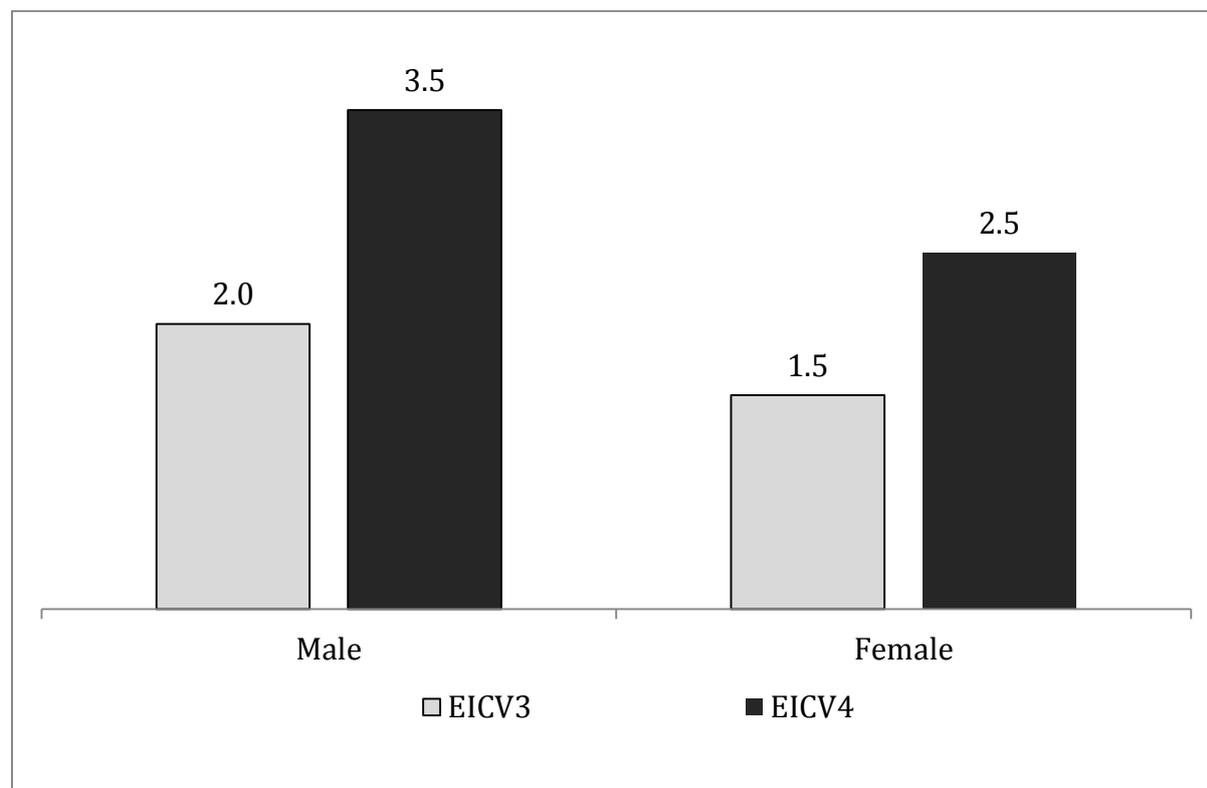
Source: EICV4 and EICV3; Note: The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is then calculated by dividing the female Gross Enrolment Ratio by the male Gross Enrolment Ratio for the given level of education.

At national level, the percentage of children over 19 years attending secondary school has decreased, from 45% in 2010/11 to 43% in 2013/14 as shown by Figure 8.1. The downward trend is also observed in all provinces, except Western Province where the percentage of children over 19 years attending secondary school increased from 46% in 2010/11 to 49% in 2013/14.

Figure 8. 1: Children over 19 attending secondary school as percentage of children aged 13 to 18 by sex, (EICV4, EICV3)



The percentage of males and females aged 16 to 30 currently attending tertiary education has increased in 2013/14 compared to 2010/11. Figure 8.2 shows that a higher proportion of males (3.5%) go to university compared to the lower proportion of females (2.5%) that go to university.

Figure 8.2: Percentage of population aged 16 to 30 years currently attending tertiary education by sex, (EICV4, EICV3)

8.2. Literacy and computer skills

Literacy among the population of Rwanda aged 15+ years has slightly risen from 70% in 2010/11 to 72% in 2013/14. The literacy in males and females aged 15+ years also increased within the same period. However, the literacy of the population aged 15-24 years increased by 3% between 2010/11 and 2013/14 as shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, province and sex, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15-24 years		Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15+ years	
	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	86.2	83.1	72.1	69.5
Urban/rural				
Urban	92.6	89.0	87.5	85.8
Rural	84.5	81.8	68.6	66.2
Province				
Kigali City	93.8	88.6	89.0	86.4
Southern Province	85.0	80.9	69.1	65.4
Western Province	85.3	82.9	69.3	68.3
Northern Province	87.2	83.9	71.2	68.5
Eastern Province	83.4	82.2	69.7	67.9
Sex				
Male	84.9	82.0	77.3	75.5
Female	87.5	84.2	67.6	64.5

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Table 8.6 indicates that, computer literacy of the population aged 15+ years have increased from 5.3% in 2010/11 to 8.4 in 2013/14. On gender disaggregation, both males and females computer literacy increased for the population aged 15+ years in 2013/14.

Table 8.6: Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years, according to urban/rural, province and sex, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years		Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years	
	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	10.9	6.5	8.4	5.3
Urban/rural				
Urban	25.7	19.3	26.3	21.1
Rural	6.8	3.6	4.3	2.2
Province				
Kigali City	24.9	19.9	24.4	21.1
Southern Province	8.3	4.0	5.7	2.8
Western Province	8.6	4.1	6.4	3.2
Northern Province	10.6	6.7	6.9	5.2
Eastern Province	7.7	5.0	5.8	3.0
Sex				
Male	11.5	7.6	10.3	7.0
Female	10.3	5.5	6.8	3.9

Source: EICV4, EICV3

Female household heads were much less able to read a simple written note (44%) than male household heads (75.5%). Female household heads are also far behind (39%) in being able to write a simple written note than male household heads (72%) as illustrated in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7: Literacy rate of household heads

EICV4		Male	Female	De facto Female	Total
Able to read a simple written note	Yes	75.5	44.2	78	67.7
	No	24.5	55.8	22	32.3
	Total	100	100	100	100
Able to write a simple written note	Yes	72.1	39.1	75.9	64
	No	27.9	60.9	24.1	36
	Total	100	100	100	100
Able to do a written calculation	Yes	74.5	40.8	77.4	66.1
	No	25.5	59.2	22.6	33.9
	Total	100	100	100	100
Ever use a computer	Yes	6.8	3.2	11	6.1
	No	93.2	96.8	89	93.9
	Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4

Taking into account all persons over the age of 10, females are less likely to be able to read and write. They are also less likely to have used a computer before and are less likely to be able to perform a written calculation (see Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Literacy rate of all persons (10+), by sex, (EICV4)

EICV4		Male	Female	Total
Able to read a simple written note	Yes	75.3	70.6	72.8
	No	24.7	29.4	27.2
	Total	100	100	100
Able to write a simple written note	Yes	72.4	66.8	69.4
	No	27.6	33.2	30.6
	Total	100	100	100
Able to do a written calculation	Yes	75.8	69.7	72.6
	No	24.2	30.3	27.4
	Total	100	100	100
Ever use a computer	Yes	8.6	5.8	7.1
	No	91.4	94.2	92.9
	Total	100	100	100

Source: EICV4

Annex A: District tables for selected indicators

Table A.1: Vulnerable household heads by District, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Women	Disabled	Under 21	Total number of households (000s)
EICV4				
All Rwanda	25.5	9.2	0.9	2,493
Nyarugenge	19.5	5.2	1.3	73
Gasabo	24	4.9	1.2	147
Kicukiro	23.5	2.5	0.9	76
Nyanza	30.9	8.7	0.6	77
Gisagara	28.1	9.4	0.7	79
Nyaruguru	26.2	14.2	0.6	61
Huye	34.4	9.2	1.1	79
Nyamagabe	25.4	8.9	0.7	73
Ruhango	28	17	0.6	77
Muhanga	30.2	5.3	0.8	73
Kamonyi	29.1	7.7	0.2	79
Karongi	28.1	14.8	0.6	75
Rutsiro	26.2	13.2	0.9	73
Rubavu	21.4	5.3	2.1	92
Nyabihu	22.4	10	1.5	64
Ngororero	20	6.7	1.8	81
Rusizi	26.4	12.5	0.6	89
Nyamasheke	27.2	10.4	0.2	86
Rulindo	29.2	9.6	0.4	69
Gakenke	23.4	11.7	1.1	80
Musanze	26.4	10.5	0.9	86
Burera	21.2	15.4	1.3	74
Gicumbi	23.8	14.5	0.8	86
Rwamagana	27.5	3.9	0.9	85
Nyagatare	23.6	10.3	1.2	113
Gatsibo	23.8	12.6	1.7	105
Kayonza	24.7	5.9	0.6	86
Kirehe	24.5	9.3	0.8	84
Ngoma	27.6	8.4	0.6	81
Bugesera	22.2	3.2	0.8	94
EICV3				
All Rwanda	27.7	10.3	0.9	2,253
Nyarugenge	22.8	5.6	1.1	60
Gasabo	26.1	4.7	0.9	99
Kicukiro	20.3	3.3	0.8	64
Nyanza	35.3	14.3	0.5	67
Gisagara	26.3	10.7	0.2	74
Nyaruguru	29	19.3	1.0	61
Huye	35.6	8.1	0.2	70
Nyamagabe	27.4	18.8	0.5	71
Ruhango	35.6	13.5	0.9	71
Muhanga	27.7	2.6	0.2	63
Kamonyi	27.1	9.3	0.4	72
Karongi	31.1	21.7	0.5	77
Rutsiro	28	16.2	1.8	69
Rubavu	30.1	7.0	1.8	82
Nyabihu	32.5	3.9	1.6	68
Ngororero	24.5	12.5	0.9	74

	Women	Disabled	Under 21	Total number of households (000s)
Rusizi	26.2	9.7	0.2	78
Nyamasheke	28.4	11.4	1.3	80
Rulindo	26.4	8.1	1.1	63
Gakenke	25.2	8.5	1.3	76
Musanze	27.1	8.2	0.7	87
Burera	21.5	20.5	1.2	71
Gicumbi	25	14.4	0.6	113
Rwamagana	32.8	12.4	2.2	68
Nyagatare	24.5	8.6	0.2	84
Gatsibo	28.8	6.0	1.3	100
Kayonza	24.9	4.2	0.7	70
Kirehe	28	8.9	0.8	72
Ngoma	31.8	6.4	1.0	68
Bugesera	23.1	11.5	0.8	80

Source: EICV3

Table A.2: Number of females per 100 males, by district, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Number of females per 100 males
EICV4	
All Rwanda	109
Nyarugenge	97
Gasabo	102
Kicukiro	116
Nyanza	113
Gisagara	113
Nyaruguru	109
Huye	108
Nyamagabe	113
Ruhango	107
Muhanga	112
Kamonyi	111
Karongi	111
Rutsiro	112
Rubavu	108
Nyabihu	109
Ngororero	111
Rusizi	112
Nyamasheke	120
Rulindo	112
Gakenke	108
Musanze	114
Burera	106
Gicumbi	107
Rwamagana	119
Nyagatare	106
Gatsibo	103
Kayonza	103
Kirehe	105
Ngoma	110
Bugesera	109
EICV3	
All Rwanda	111
Nyarugenge	109
Gasabo	106
Kicukiro	100
Nyanza	112
Gisagara	108
Nyaruguru	112
Huye	116
Nyamagabe	112
Ruhango	115
Muhanga	117
Kamonyi	108
Karongi	115
Rutsiro	110
Rubavu	118
Nyabihu	110
Ngororero	110
Rusizi	111
Nyamasheke	123

	Number of females per 100 males
Rulindo	112
Gakenke	115
Musanze	118
Burera	112
Gicumbi	109
Rwamagana	109
Nyagatare	103
Gatsibo	108
Kayonza	110
Kirehe	103
Ngoma	113
Bugesera	106

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.3: Sex of the Household-heads by district, (EICV4, EICV3)

District	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of households (000s)
EICV4					
All Rwanda	68.1	25.5	6.4	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	77	19.5	3.5	100	73
Gasabo	71.6	24	4.3	100	147
Kicukiro	70.4	23.5	6.1	100	76
Nyanza	63.5	30.9	5.6	100	77
Gisagara	64.4	28.1	7.5	100	79
Nyaruguru	64.6	26.2	9.2	100	61
Huye	58.5	34.4	7.1	100	79
Nyamagabe	65.6	25.4	9	100	73
Ruhango	65	28	7	100	77
Muhanga	66	30.2	3.8	100	73
Kamonyi	66.8	29.1	4.2	100	79
Karongi	64.4	28.1	7.5	100	75
Rutsiro	66.9	26.2	6.9	100	73
Rubavu	74.6	21.4	4	100	92
Nyabihu	66.4	22.4	11.2	100	64
Ngororero	65.6	20	14.5	100	81
Rusizi	68.2	26.4	5.4	100	89
Nyamasheke	64.8	27.2	8	100	86
Rulindo	61.8	29.2	9	100	69
Gakenke	71	23.4	5.5	100	80
Musanze	66.9	26.4	6.8	100	86
Burera	71.7	21.2	7.2	100	74
Gicumbi	71.8	23.8	4.4	100	86
Rwamagana	68.6	27.5	3.8	100	85
Nyagatare	69.9	23.6	6.5	100	113
Gatsibo	69.4	23.8	6.8	100	105
Kayonza	69.9	24.7	5.4	100	86
Kirehe	70.5	24.5	4.9	100	84
Ngoma	67.8	27.6	4.6	100	81
Bugesera	72.2	22.2	5.6	100	94
EICV3					
All Rwanda	66.5	27.7	5.9	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	74.5	22.8	2.7	100	60
Gasabo	69.6	26.1	4.3	100	99
Kicukiro	73.1	20.3	6.6	100	64
Nyanza	56.5	35.3	8.1	100	67
Gisagara	67.8	26.3	5.9	100	74
Nyaruguru	65.9	29.0	5.1	100	61
Huye	55.2	35.6	9.2	100	70
Nyamagabe	64.7	27.4	7.9	100	71
Ruhango	59.4	35.6	5.0	100	71
Muhanga	66.8	27.7	5.5	100	63
Kamonyi	64.4	27.1	8.5	100	72
Karongi	61.1	31.1	7.7	100	77
Rutsiro	67.1	28.0	4.9	100	69
Rubavu	65.3	30.1	4.6	100	82
Nyabihu	63.1	32.5	4.4	100	68
Ngororero	66.1	24.5	9.5	100	74
Rusizi	67.4	26.2	6.4	100	78

District	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Nyamasheke	64.0	28.4	7.6	100	80
Rulindo	70.6	26.4	3.0	100	63
Gakenke	69.5	25.2	5.3	100	76
Musanze	67.7	27.1	5.3	100	87
Burera	74.2	21.5	4.3	100	71
Gicumbi	68.8	25.0	6.2	100	113
Rwamagana	59.3	32.8	8.0	100	68
Nyagatare	70.0	24.5	5.5	100	84
Gatsibo	67.1	28.8	4.1	100	100
Kayonza	70.5	24.9	4.7	100	70
Kirehe	67.0	28.0	5.0	100	72
Ngoma	63.3	31.8	4.9	100	68
Bugesera	70.0	23.1	6.9	100	80

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.4: Time household head was absent in previous 12 months by district, (EICV4, EICV3)

District	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
EICV4				
All Rwanda	1.1	1.3	8.6	3.3
Nyarugenge	0.9	2.1	9.2	2.4
Gasabo	1.4	1.1	8.3	3.0
Kicukiro	1.0	1.0	8.3	2.0
Nyanza	1.3	1.5	8.8	3.8
Gisagara	1.6	1.3	9.2	5.6
Nyaruguru	1.2	1.1	9.8	4.2
Huye	1.3	1.3	9.7	5.2
Nyamagabe	0.9	0.7	8.1	2.6
Ruhango	2.3	7.8	10.3	7.6
Muhanga	1.0	1.3	10.0	3.0
Kamonyi	0.7	0.1	9.0	2.6
Karongi	1.5	2.6	9.0	4.8
Rutsiro	1.4	1.3	9.7	4.9
Rubavu	1.7	2.9	8.5	4.3
Nyabihu	1.4	1.1	8.2	4.0
Ngororero	1.0	3.1	8.6	4.5
Rusizi	1.0	1.8	9.3	3.8
Nyamasheke	1.6	3.8	8.2	4.9
Rulindo	1.3	0.8	9.3	5.3
Gakenke	1.7	1.2	7.4	3.7
Musanze	1.7	1.4	7.6	3.2
Burera	1.4	2.5	7.7	3.7
Gicumbi	1.1	0.7	8.2	2.9
Rwamagana	0.9	1.2	8.7	3.4
Nyagatare	1.0	1.2	7.5	2.4
Gatsibo	0.7	0.9	7.6	2.7
Kayonza	0.6	1.2	8.4	1.8
Kirehe	1.2	1.5	8.9	3.8
Ngoma	0.7	1.9	8.3	3.3
Bugesera	0.4	0.7	8.2	1.9
EICV3				
All Rwanda	1.0	1.0	9.1	3.4
Nyarugenge	1.8	2.1	7.2	3.3
Gasabo	1.3	0.6	9.4	3.6
Kicukiro	0.4	0.4	7.0	1.2
Nyanza	2.1	2.3	9.6	6.1
Gisagara	1.6	4.6	11.3	7.1
Nyaruguru	0.6	1.4	9.6	3.4
Huye	1.4	2.4	10.7	6.6
Nyamagabe	0.8	1.0	8.3	2.7
Ruhango	1.4	0.0	8.9	2.9
Muhanga	1.3	1.5	9.8	4.3
Kamonyi	2.4	1.5	10.3	7.8
Karongi	1.3	0.7	10.6	5.2
Rutsiro	2.1	5.5	10.0	6.7
Rubavu	1.2	1.3	10.4	4.9
Nyabihu	1.5	1.3	8.7	3.7
Ngororero	1.7	2.9	8.5	4.6

District	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
Rusizi	0.9	0.6	10.7	4.9
Nyamasheke	1.4	3.8	8.1	4.5
Rulindo	2.5	4.0	8.7	5.3
Gakenke	1.9	5.1	8.8	5.5
Musanze	1.7	1.5	8.4	5.2
Burera	1.8	2.1	7.9	3.5
Gicumbi	1.5	1.1	7.1	3.1
Rwamagana	0.4	0.6	8.9	1.7
Nyagatare	0.4	0.7	8.6	1.9
Gatsibo	0.2	0.0	9.3	1.0
Kayonza	1.4	3.6	8.8	5.2
Kirehe	1.1	1.4	8.1	2.8
Ngoma	1.3	1.6	9.0	3.9
Bugesera	1.4	0.6	8.9	5.0

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.5: Mean number of persons in household, by sex of head of household by district, (EICV4, EICV3)

District	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto female-headed	Total
EICV 4				
All Rwanda	4.9	3.7	5.2	4.6
Nyarugenge	4.5	4.1	6.2	4.5
Gasabo	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.4
Kicukiro	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.6
Nyanza	4.8	3.7	4.8	4.5
Gisagara	4.7	3.5	4.8	4.4
Nyaruguru	5.2	3.8	4.9	4.8
Huye	4.9	3.7	4.9	4.5
Nyamagabe	4.9	3.5	5.6	4.6
Ruhango	4.8	3.4	5.3	4.5
Muhanga	4.5	3.4	5.3	4.2
Kamonyi	4.6	3.4	5.0	4.3
Karongi	5.0	3.5	5.1	4.6
Rutsiro	4.9	3.5	5.6	4.6
Rubavu	5.2	3.9	5.3	5.0
Nyabihu	4.9	3.7	5.5	4.7
Ngororero	4.7	3.3	5.0	4.5
Rusizi	5.4	3.7	5.8	5.0
Nyamasheke	5.2	3.9	5.0	4.8
Rulindo	5.0	3.3	5.0	4.5
Gakenke	4.8	3.4	4.4	4.4
Musanze	4.8	3.8	4.7	4.6
Burera	5.2	3.3	4.7	4.7
Gicumbi	5.1	3.2	5.2	4.6
Rwamagana	4.9	3.9	5.6	4.6
Nyagatare	5.0	3.9	5.5	4.8
Gatsibo	4.8	3.4	5.8	4.5
Kayonza	4.9	4.1	5.4	4.7
Kirehe	4.8	3.7	5.6	4.6
Ngoma	5.0	3.9	5.4	4.7
Bugesera	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.6
EICV 3				
All Rwanda	5.1	3.9	5.6	4.8
Nyarugenge	4.8	4.1	6.3	4.7
Gasabo	4.9	4.4	5.4	4.8
Kicukiro	4.6	4.5	6.4	4.7
Nyanza	4.8	3.9	6.0	4.6
Gisagara	4.9	3.6	5.6	4.6
Nyaruguru	5.4	3.9	6.1	5.0
Huye	4.9	3.8	5.6	4.6
Nyamagabe	4.9	3.6	5.7	4.6
Ruhango	4.5	3.7	5.1	4.3
Muhanga	5.1	3.6	5.7	4.7
Kamonyi	4.9	3.6	5.4	4.6
Karongi	5.0	3.6	5.5	4.6
Rutsiro	5.1	3.9	5.3	4.7
Rubavu	5.5	4.4	6.1	5.2
Nyabihu	5.1	4.2	5.1	4.8
Ngororero	4.9	3.7	5.1	4.6
Rusizi	5.8	4.0	6.5	5.4

District	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto female-headed	Total
EICV 4				
Nyamasheke	5.3	3.8	5.9	4.9
Rulindo	5.0	3.7	5.4	4.7
Gakenke	4.9	3.5	4.7	4.5
Musanze	5.2	3.6	5.4	4.8
Burera	5.4	3.4	5.1	5.0
Gicumbi	5.5	3.7	5.5	5.1
Rwamagana	4.9	4.0	5.9	4.7
Nyagatare	5.3	4.1	5.9	5.1
Gatsibo	5.1	4.4	5.7	4.9
Kayonza	5.0	3.8	5.4	4.7
Kirehe	4.9	3.8	5.2	4.6
Ngoma	5.1	3.9	6.5	4.8
Bugesera	5.2	3.7	5.5	4.9

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.6: Any livestock raised, by sex of household head and District, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Male Head		Female Head		Total	
	Any Livestock		Any Livestock		Any Livestock	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
EICV 4						
All Rwanda	33.8	66.2	40.5	59.5	35.5	64.5
Nyarugenge	78.7	21.3	77.8	22.2	78.6	21.4
Gasabo	67.5	32.5	66.2	33.8	67.2	32.8
Kicukiro	77.4	22.6	75.5	24.5	76.9	23.1
Nyanza	39.5	60.5	45.2	54.8	41.3	58.7
Gisagara	21.4	78.6	28.4	71.6	23.4	76.6
Nyaruguru	20.6	79.4	27.9	72.1	22.5	77.5
Huye	30.8	69.2	35.4	64.7	32.4	67.6
Nyamagabe	18.0	82.0	22.0	78.0	19.0	81.0
Ruhango	38.6	61.4	45.2	54.8	40.4	59.6
Muhanga	23.9	76.1	32.7	67.4	26.6	73.4
Kamonyi	18.8	81.2	31.6	68.4	22.5	77.5
Karongi	19.8	80.2	30.5	69.5	22.8	77.2
Rutsiro	19.9	80.1	34.9	65.2	23.8	76.2
Rubavu	57.9	42.1	66.0	34.0	59.6	40.4
Nyabihu	29.3	70.7	46.9	53.1	33.3	66.7
Ngororero	19.5	80.6	29.1	70.9	21.4	78.6
Rusizi	28.9	71.1	43.5	56.5	32.7	67.3
Nyamasheke	34.7	65.4	49.2	50.8	38.6	61.4
Rulindo	21.4	78.6	28.4	71.6	23.5	76.5
Gakenke	12.3	87.8	14.8	85.2	12.9	87.1
Musanze	35.3	64.7	43.2	56.8	37.3	62.7
Burera	27.4	72.6	38.3	61.7	29.7	70.3
Gicumbi	21.1	78.9	38.8	61.2	25.3	74.7
Rwamagana	33.9	66.1	41.0	59.0	35.8	64.2
Nyagatare	33.4	66.6	39.5	60.5	34.8	65.2
Gatsibo	26.7	73.3	41.9	58.1	30.3	69.7
Kayonza	35.5	64.5	34.8	65.2	35.3	64.7
Kirehe	27.7	72.3	32.7	67.3	29.0	71.0
Ngoma	30.4	69.6	34.0	66.0	31.4	68.6
Bugesera	27.2	72.8	33.3	66.7	28.5	71.5
EICV 3						
All Rwanda	30.4	69.6	35.4	64.6	31.8	68.2
Nyarugenge	76.7	23.3	78.9	21.2	77.2	22.8
Gasabo	57.0	43.0	51.4	48.6	55.5	44.5
Kicukiro	70.4	29.6	68.8	31.2	70.0	30.0
Nyanza	28.7	71.3	35.2	64.8	31.0	69.0
Gisagara	16.3	83.7	18.7	81.3	16.9	83.1
Nyaruguru	14.6	85.4	23.5	76.5	17.2	82.8
Huye	30.2	69.8	31.6	68.4	30.7	69.3
Nyamagabe	18.8	81.2	32.1	67.9	22.4	77.6
Ruhango	35.9	64.1	46.3	53.7	39.6	60.4
Muhanga	21.6	78.4	27.2	72.8	23.1	76.9
Kamonyi	32.0	68.0	35.3	64.7	32.9	67.1
Karongi	17.5	82.5	22.7	77.3	19.1	80.9
Rutsiro	21.7	78.3	28.5	71.5	23.6	76.4
Rubavu	51.5	48.5	54.1	45.9	52.3	47.7
Nyabihu	33.0	67.0	42.1	57.9	35.9	64.1
Ngororero	15.9	84.1	20.0	80.0	16.9	83.1

	Male Head		Female Head		Total	
	Any Livestock		Any Livestock		Any Livestock	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Rusizi	38.2	61.8	34.5	65.5	37.2	62.8
Nyamasheke	25.8	74.2	34.6	65.5	28.3	71.7
Rulindo	19.3	80.7	26.6	73.4	21.2	78.8
Gakenke	13.3	86.7	22.0	78.0	15.5	84.5
Musanze	35.0	65.0	44.0	56.0	37.4	62.6
Burera	19.1	80.9	30.7	69.3	21.5	78.5
Gicumbi	21.1	78.9	25.4	74.6	22.2	77.8
Rwamagana	29.4	70.6	30.7	69.3	29.8	70.2
Nyagatare	34.3	65.7	41.1	59.0	36.0	64.0
Gatsibo	27.5	72.5	26.7	73.3	27.2	72.8
Kayonza	34.5	65.5	40.9	59.1	36.1	63.9
Kirehe	27.4	72.7	35.6	64.4	29.7	70.3
Ngoma	27.5	72.5	35.7	64.3	30.1	69.9
Bugesera	17.8	82.2	34.0	66.0	21.6	78.4

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.7: Employment to population ratio, by sex and district, (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4			EICV3		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Rwanda	85.8	85.5	85.6	79.9	82.3	81.2
Nyarugenge	75.3	57.7	66.6	75.6	56.5	65.7
Gasabo	79.0	67.9	73.3	76.4	69.6	72.8
Kicukiro	79.5	60.4	69.2	74.4	64.1	69.2
Nyanza	85.4	86.5	86.0	76.4	82.5	79.8
Gisagara	86.1	90.4	88.4	83.5	87.8	85.8
Nyaruguru	83.7	88.2	86.1	80.0	86.3	83.3
Huye	81.7	86.8	84.4	75.2	81.7	78.8
Nyamagabe	87.5	89.6	88.6	80.5	83.6	82.2
Ruhango	80.5	85.4	83.1	77.8	79.8	78.9
Muhanga	87.9	88.5	88.2	81.5	85.3	83.6
Kamonyi	87.8	88.5	88.2	77.7	80.9	79.4
Karongi	86.8	91.3	89.3	76.0	87.9	82.5
Rutsiro	81.9	90.0	86.4	81.0	87.8	84.7
Rubavu	83.6	79.8	81.6	75.1	77.9	76.6
Nyabihu	86.5	86.6	86.6	74.9	81.9	78.7
Ngororero	87.3	92.1	90.0	86.4	89.7	88.2
Rusizi	87.3	89.5	88.4	74.0	80.9	77.7
Nyamasheke	92.5	94.6	93.7	79.8	82.2	81.2
Rulindo	86.9	91.2	89.3	88.3	87.0	87.6
Gakenke	90.1	90.3	90.2	87.6	90.3	89.0
Musanze	81.4	83.3	82.4	82.4	83.2	82.8
Burera	94.7	94.4	94.5	83.3	82.8	83.1
Gicumbi	94.5	94.0	94.3	82.2	87.4	85.0
Rwamagana	87.6	83.4	85.3	78.7	82.9	80.9
Nyagatare	87.3	86.1	86.7	81.2	84.9	83.1
Gatsibo	88.5	86.4	87.4	80.8	85.2	83.2
Kayonza	90.2	90.7	90.4	82.0	81.0	81.5
Kirehe	86.4	90.7	88.7	84.5	88.4	86.6
Ngoma	85.1	87.2	86.3	81.4	88.7	85.4
Bugesera	86.2	88.4	87.4	82.4	82.0	82.2

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.8: Unemployment rate, by sex and district, (EICV4, EICV3)

	EICV4			EICV3		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Rwanda	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nyarugenge	8.9	17.8	12.9	8.1	17.6	12.6
Gasabo	6.1	13.5	9.8	6.6	11.4	9.1
Kicukiro	4.8	17.8	11.4	11.7	14.1	12.8
Nyanza	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.9
Gisagara	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Huye	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.8	0.5	1.5
Nyamagabe	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5
Ruhango	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.3	2.3	2.7
Muhanga	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kamonyi	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.8
Karongi	1.8	0.4	1.0	2.2	0.2	1.0
Rutsiro	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Rubavu	2.0	3.4	2.8	3.6	5.4	4.6
Nyabihu	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.5	2.3
Ngororero	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4
Rusizi	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.9
Nyamasheke	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.8
Rulindo	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2
Gakenke	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.7
Musanze	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.9
Burera	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.9	6.2	5.6
Gicumbi	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.9
Rwamagana	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.0
Nyagatare	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Gatsibo	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
Kayonza	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Kirehe	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
Ngoma	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Bugesera	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.5

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.9: Percentage of individuals (6+) that have ever attended school by sex and District, (EICV4, EICV3)

District	% ever attended school			Population aged 6+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total	
EICV4				
All Rwanda	88.8	83.8	86.1	9,517
Nyarugenge	95.6	93.7	94.6	276
Gasabo	95.1	92.8	93.9	541
Kicukiro	96.7	93.2	94.8	293
Nyanza	86.8	82.2	84.4	286
Gisagara	83.1	78.4	80.6	286
Nyaruguru	82.1	77.5	79.7	243
Huye	88.6	86.2	87.3	303
Nyamagabe	88.9	81.8	85.1	282
Ruhango	86.6	83.6	85.0	287
Muhanga	93.2	86.8	89.8	262
Kamonyi	89.7	85.0	87.2	287
Karongi	89.5	85.2	87.2	289
Rutsiro	84.6	77.3	80.7	277
Rubavu	87.2	78.5	82.6	365
Nyabihu	87.4	79.8	83.4	248
Ngororero	83.9	79.1	81.4	300
Rusizi	89.7	84.5	86.9	364
Nyamasheke	90.6	85.2	87.6	335
Rulindo	87.6	82.3	84.8	263
Gakenke	91.0	87.7	89.2	298
Musanze	91.8	87.0	89.2	332
Burera	89.3	79.5	84.3	296
Gicumbi	87.5	80.5	83.8	336
Rwamagana	90.0	86.1	87.9	321
Nyagatare	88.2	80.5	84.2	452
Gatsibo	87.3	83.1	85.1	391
Kayonza	87.4	83.9	85.6	329
Kirehe	86.6	80.2	83.3	317
Ngoma	86.6	81.2	83.7	313
Bugesera	86.3	84.2	85.2	346
EICV3				
All Rwanda	86.6	80.2	83.2	8,821
Nyarugenge	91.3	90.2	90.7	235
Gasabo	91.4	88.3	89.8	385
Kicukiro	96.2	92.6	94.4	250
Nyanza	83.6	77.6	80.4	252
Gisagara	80.8	77.5	79.0	268
Nyaruguru	82.2	75.5	78.7	251
Huye	87.0	82.3	84.5	267
Nyamagabe	83.4	73.9	78.4	272
Ruhango	86.1	79.9	82.8	250
Muhanga	88.0	82.4	84.9	248
Kamonyi	88.1	83.2	85.5	274
Karongi	87.1	79.0	82.7	294
Rutsiro	83.6	76.5	79.9	265
Rubavu	88.2	78.1	82.6	332
Nyabihu	86.3	77.3	81.6	274
Ngororero	85.3	77.3	81.1	275
Rusizi	87.3	79.9	83.3	352

District	% ever attended school			Population aged 6+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total	
EICV4				
Nyamasheke	85.8	80.1	82.7	321
Rulindo	87.8	83.0	85.2	244
Gakenke	89.3	83.1	86.0	279
Musanze	89.3	80.8	84.6	342
Burera	85.6	76.2	80.6	299
Gicumbi	87.4	80.5	83.7	483
Rwamagana	86.3	82.0	84.0	263
Nyagatare	87.0	77.8	82.3	339
Gatsibo	82.3	77.2	79.7	400
Kayonza	83.6	79.8	81.6	268
Kirehe	86.7	76.3	81.3	267
Ngoma	86.7	79.0	82.5	260
Bugesera	82.6	80.0	81.3	312

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.10: Net and gross attendance rates in primary school by District, (EICV4, EICV3)

District	Net attendance rate			Gross attendance rate		
	NAR (%)			GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EICV4						
All Rwanda	86.8	89.0	87.9	134.2	134.6	134.4
Nyarugenge	86.5	84.5	85.5	135.4	117.2	125.9
Gasabo	94.7	90.2	92.3	141.3	134.9	137.9
Kicukiro	94.5	90.2	92.1	138.2	129.1	133.1
Nyanza	80.1	84.8	82.5	123.2	127.2	125.3
Gisagara	80.0	83.2	81.6	130.5	130.4	130.4
Nyaruguru	85.1	85.4	85.3	140.4	134.8	137.6
Huye	84.6	86.1	85.3	128.7	137.0	132.8
Nyamagabe	89.3	89.3	89.3	155.3	139.5	146.5
Ruhango	89.1	88.4	88.8	142.7	139.7	141.3
Muhanga	91.0	92.0	91.5	132.8	138.8	135.6
Kamonyi	87.0	91.9	89.3	129.1	144.9	136.6
Karongi	88.1	95.0	91.7	144.2	148.1	146.2
Rutsiro	84.6	90.1	87.4	134.6	143.1	138.9
Rubavu	80.1	80.8	80.5	117.7	115.8	116.7
Nyabihu	81.7	88.8	85.2	125.5	133.8	129.7
Ngororero	87.7	88.9	88.3	127.7	133.2	130.3
Rusizi	87.3	91.1	89.4	138.8	141.4	140.2
Nyamasheke	88.9	90.4	89.7	141.8	150.3	146.0
Rulindo	88.1	90.0	89.1	134.5	127.3	130.9
Gakenke	90.7	88.9	89.8	135.0	127.1	131.1
Musanze	93.1	96.7	95.0	141.5	141.4	141.4
Burera	89.1	92.1	90.5	135.6	147.6	141.2
Gicumbi	92.0	94.3	93.2	136.2	141.9	139.1
Rwamagana	90.3	89.6	89.9	134.4	132.2	133.1
Nyagatare	81.3	84.9	83.1	134.1	137.8	136.0
Gatsibo	87.6	89.6	88.6	137.4	138.6	138.0
Kayonza	78.0	87.9	82.9	121.3	126.4	123.8
Kirehe	87.0	87.8	87.4	132.2	134.6	133.4
Ngoma	83.1	88.1	85.8	129.2	117.6	122.9
Bugesera	88.2	90.5	89.5	135.1	127.7	131.1
EICV3						
All Rwanda	88.4	90.7	89.6	144.4	143.6	144.0
Nyarugenge	87.4	90.7	89.1	121.9	134.1	128.1
Gasabo	90.1	88.6	89.3	133.9	130.8	132.4
Kicukiro	93.6	95.2	94.3	123.8	139.7	130.2
Nyanza	81.1	89.7	85.3	145.0	152.0	148.4
Gisagara	83.8	82.9	83.3	151.0	135.6	142.3
Nyaruguru	85.4	88.0	86.8	149.0	142.2	145.5
Huye	89.3	92.5	90.8	132.5	145.6	138.6
Nyamagabe	87.4	93.3	90.2	145.9	157.3	151.4
Ruhango	93.0	90.2	91.6	154.4	149.1	151.9
Muhanga	91.0	93.1	92.0	135.2	154.4	144.3
Kamonyi	90.6	96.7	93.5	143.1	154.9	148.6
Karongi	86.6	94.3	90.7	169.4	165.9	167.6

District	Net attendance rate			Gross attendance rate		
	NAR (%)			GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rutsiro	85.4	88.5	86.9	140.8	133.7	137.3
Rubavu	84.7	83.6	84.1	137.1	125.8	130.7
Nyabihu	94.9	95.8	95.3	143.3	147.8	145.6
Ngororero	90.9	91.3	91.1	139.7	146.1	142.9
Rusizi	83.9	90.0	87.1	143.6	140.5	142.0
Nyamasheke	92.3	90.0	91.1	157.9	149.6	153.6
Rulindo	92.0	93.3	92.7	134.8	146.3	140.4
Gakenke	95.4	88.3	91.9	140.4	137.9	139.2
Musanze	91.2	94.8	93.3	153.8	141.3	146.6
Burera	90.0	91.2	90.7	148.0	141.2	144.3
Gicumbi	96.3	96.0	96.1	156.1	152.0	153.9
Rwamagana	87.3	90.6	89.2	148.4	136.9	141.9
Nyagatare	82.1	92.6	87.0	140.8	142.1	141.4
Gatsibo	83.0	85.2	84.1	148.8	143.1	146.0
Kayonza	90.6	91.5	91.1	149.2	148.8	149.0
Kirehe	82.4	92.0	87.0	140.8	146.6	143.6
Ngoma	86.2	84.6	85.4	147.8	126.7	136.7
Bugesera	84.8	87.4	86.0	141.9	145.3	143.6

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.11: Net and Gross Attendance Rate in secondary school, by District, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Net attendance rate			Gross attendance rate		
	NAR (%)			GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EICV4						
All Rwanda	20.8	25.0	23.0	39.5	42.7	41.1
Nyarugenge	32.7	34.3	33.6	55.5	57.3	56.5
Gasabo	34.9	40.0	37.6	65.2	64.5	64.8
Kicukiro	45.7	33.8	38.8	72.2	53.5	61.4
Nyanza	17.6	15.8	16.7	40.1	39.0	39.6
Gisagara	12.2	13.8	13.0	22.9	30.3	26.3
Nyaruguru	18.8	21.7	20.2	34.6	40.4	37.4
Huye	22.6	20.1	21.3	35.2	33.4	34.3
Nyamagabe	17.7	24.1	20.9	34.9	39.5	37.2
Ruhango	19.0	25.3	22.0	32.3	37.3	34.7
Muhanga	14.8	28.1	21.5	30.9	42.0	36.5
Kamonyi	18.5	28.3	23.4	34.1	49.8	41.8
Karongi	16.6	26.3	21.8	34.3	49.0	42.2
Rutsiro	9.6	8.8	9.2	22.8	19.6	21.3
Rubavu	29.1	23.3	26.1	54.2	39.6	46.7
Nyabihu	13.3	25.7	20.1	33.4	46.3	40.5
Ngororero	17.6	15.5	16.5	29.2	29.2	29.2
Rusizi	21.4	27.9	24.8	44.5	45.5	45.0
Nyamasheke	14.0	19.4	16.9	41.0	48.1	44.7
Rulindo	22.4	36.5	29.3	41.1	51.2	46.0
Gakenke	14.9	31.0	23.7	31.4	42.1	37.2
Musanze	30.2	33.4	31.9	47.3	46.1	46.7
Burera	18.3	12.6	15.5	32.1	32.9	32.5
Gicumbi	19.6	22.4	21.0	31.7	33.6	32.7
Rwamagana	16.9	31.3	25.3	39.7	48.7	44.9
Nyagatare	21.3	22.1	21.7	36.5	36.7	36.6
Gatsibo	15.3	18.2	16.8	31.6	32.8	32.2
Kayanza	22.8	25.5	24.1	38.2	48.1	43.0
Kirehe	19.9	18.1	18.9	47.7	29.1	37.8
Ngoma	15.4	24.8	19.7	35.2	50.4	42.1
Bugesera	21.2	24.9	23.1	41.0	47.3	44.2
EICV3						
All Rwanda	16.5	19.0	17.8	32.5	33.4	32.9
Nyarugenge	40.3	34.1	36.6	60.7	55.3	57.5
Gasabo	30.4	36.2	33.6	58.7	57.5	58.0
Kicukiro	40.6	42.5	41.7	89.3	64.3	74.9
Nyanza	10.4	16.6	13.6	30.1	26.1	28.1
Gisagara	9.1	12.1	10.5	18.0	22.9	20.3
Nyaruguru	16.9	11.6	14.4	29.4	25.2	27.4
Huye	24.2	25.8	25.1	42.0	45.2	43.7
Nyamagabe	12.9	11.9	12.4	23.3	20.7	22.0
Ruhango	12.8	14.2	13.5	26.9	31.9	29.4
Muhanga	10.1	19.0	14.8	28.6	30.4	29.5
Kamonyi	12.2	19.4	15.8	26.7	38.8	32.7
Karongi	13.0	9.9	11.4	23.3	22.2	22.8
Rutsiro	8.6	13.0	10.6	21.6	21.0	21.3
Rubavu	20.4	17.6	19.0	41.1	32.4	36.8
Nyabihu	19.6	19.3	19.5	37.6	34.9	36.2
Ngororero	13.9	15.1	14.6	25.0	24.3	24.6

	Net attendance rate			Gross attendance rate		
	NAR (%)			GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rusizi	20.6	24.8	22.7	38.9	38.2	38.6
Nyamasheke	14.7	12.3	13.5	24.9	29.6	27.2
Rulindo	13.6	22.5	18.8	31.3	34.6	33.2
Gakenke	15.2	20.2	17.7	30.6	34.6	32.6
Musanze	17.0	16.4	16.7	30.4	28.2	29.2
Burera	10.4	8.7	9.6	26.8	17.4	22.2
Gicumbi	16.4	21.3	19.1	31.0	35.1	33.2
Rwamagana	17.7	21.6	19.7	36.3	41.1	38.7
Nyagatare	16.8	22.1	19.1	32.3	35.3	33.6
Gatsibo	10.6	12.5	11.4	22.3	32.4	26.6
Kayonza	17.8	16.7	17.3	32.6	29.9	31.3
Kirehe	9.9	12.6	11.1	28.0	25.2	26.7
Ngoma	17.0	11.7	14.5	29.7	24.3	27.2
Bugesera	14.2	23.4	18.8	27.7	34.6	31.1

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Table A.12: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary and secondary school attendance by District, (EICV4, EICV3)

	Gender Parity Index (GPI)			
	Primary		Secondary	
	EICV4	EICV3	EICV4	EICV3
All Rwanda	1.00	0.99	1.08	1.03
Nyarugenge	0.87	1.10	1.03	0.91
Gasabo	0.95	0.98	0.99	0.98
Kicukiro	0.93	1.13	0.74	0.72
Nyanza	1.03	1.05	0.97	0.87
Gisagara	1.00	0.90	1.32	1.27
Nyaruguru	0.96	0.95	1.17	0.86
Huye	1.06	1.10	0.95	1.07
Nyamagabe	0.90	1.08	1.13	0.89
Ruhango	0.98	0.97	1.15	1.19
Muhanga	1.05	1.14	1.36	1.06
Kamonyi	1.12	1.08	1.46	1.45
Karongi	1.03	0.98	1.43	0.96
Rutsiro	1.06	0.95	0.86	0.98
Rubavu	0.98	0.92	0.73	0.79
Nyabihu	1.07	1.03	1.39	0.93
Ngororero	1.04	1.05	1.00	0.97
Rusizi	1.02	0.98	1.02	0.98
Nyamasheke	1.06	0.95	1.17	1.19
Rulindo	0.95	1.08	1.25	1.11
Gakenke	0.94	0.98	1.34	1.13
Musanze	1.00	0.92	0.97	0.93
Burera	1.09	0.95	1.02	0.65
Gicumbi	1.04	0.97	1.06	1.13
Rwamagana	0.98	0.92	1.23	1.13
Nyagatare	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.09
Gatsibo	1.01	0.96	1.04	1.45
Kayonza	1.04	1.00	1.26	0.92
Kirehe	1.02	1.04	0.61	0.90
Ngoma	0.91	0.86	1.43	0.82
Bugesera	0.95	1.02	1.15	1.25

Source: EICV4 and EICV3

Annex B: 95% confidence intervals for selected indicators**Table B. 1: % of male-headed households, EICV4**

Area of residence	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.681	0.004	0.673	0.689	14,419
Province					
Kigali City	0.726	0.014	0.699	0.752	1,363
Southern Province	0.643	0.008	0.627	0.658	3,865
Western Province	0.675	0.008	0.658	0.691	3,383
Northern Province	0.688	0.01	0.669	0.707	2,420
Eastern Province	0.698	0.008	0.682	0.714	3,388
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.702	0.011	0.679	0.723	2,275
Rural	0.677	0.004	0.668	0.686	12,144
District					
Nyarugenge	0.770	0.021	0.727	0.807	452
Gasabo	0.716	0.021	0.674	0.755	458
Kicukiro	0.704	0.029	0.644	0.757	454
Nyanza	0.635	0.026	0.583	0.684	483
Gisagara	0.644	0.024	0.595	0.690	488
Nyaruguru	0.646	0.027	0.592	0.696	488
Huye	0.585	0.023	0.539	0.630	480
Nyamagabe	0.656	0.023	0.610	0.700	483
Ruhango	0.650	0.019	0.612	0.686	480
Muhanga	0.660	0.019	0.622	0.695	481
Kamonyi	0.668	0.019	0.629	0.704	482
Karongi	0.644	0.025	0.593	0.691	483
Rutsiro	0.669	0.016	0.636	0.700	482
Rubavu	0.746	0.020	0.705	0.783	480
Nyabihu	0.664	0.024	0.616	0.708	483
Ngororero	0.656	0.026	0.604	0.704	487
Rusizi	0.682	0.020	0.642	0.720	487
Nyamasheke	0.648	0.022	0.604	0.689	481
Rulindo	0.618	0.021	0.575	0.658	484
Gakenke	0.710	0.019	0.671	0.747	482
Musanze	0.669	0.027	0.615	0.719	485
Burera	0.717	0.018	0.68	0.751	483
Gicumbi	0.718	0.021	0.676	0.758	486
Rwamagana	0.686	0.019	0.647	0.723	484
Nyagatare	0.699	0.022	0.655	0.74	484
Gatsibo	0.694	0.020	0.654	0.731	483
Kayonza	0.699	0.027	0.644	0.749	484
Kirehe	0.705	0.022	0.659	0.747	483
Ngoma	0.678	0.021	0.634	0.718	483
Bugesera	0.722	0.018	0.685	0.757	487

Source: EICV4

Table B. 2: % of Female-headed households, EICV4

Area of residence	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.255	0.004	0.248	0.262	14,419
Province					
Kigali City	0.228	0.013	0.203	0.254	1,363
Southern Province	0.292	0.007	0.277	0.306	3,865
Western Province	0.245	0.007	0.231	0.260	3,383
Northern Province	0.247	0.009	0.231	0.265	2,420
Eastern Province	0.247	0.007	0.233	0.262	3,388
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.236	0.010	0.218	0.256	2,275
Rural	0.259	0.004	0.251	0.267	12,144
District					
Nyarugenge	0.195	0.019	0.161	0.235	452
Gasabo	0.240	0.021	0.202	0.284	458
Kicukiro	0.235	0.025	0.190	0.286	454
Nyanza	0.309	0.024	0.264	0.358	483
Gisagara	0.281	0.022	0.240	0.326	488
Nyaruguru	0.262	0.021	0.223	0.305	488
Huye	0.344	0.021	0.305	0.386	480
Nyamagabe	0.254	0.021	0.215	0.298	483
Ruhango	0.280	0.017	0.248	0.315	480
Muhanga	0.302	0.019	0.266	0.340	481
Kamonyi	0.291	0.019	0.254	0.330	482
Karongi	0.281	0.022	0.240	0.326	483
Rutsiro	0.262	0.020	0.226	0.303	482
Rubavu	0.214	0.016	0.184	0.248	480
Nyabihu	0.224	0.019	0.189	0.262	483
Ngororero	0.200	0.021	0.161	0.245	487
Rusizi	0.264	0.019	0.229	0.302	487
Nyamasheke	0.272	0.021	0.233	0.314	481
Rulindo	0.292	0.020	0.255	0.332	484
Gakenke	0.234	0.018	0.201	0.271	482
Musanze	0.264	0.022	0.222	0.309	485
Burera	0.212	0.016	0.183	0.244	483
Gicumbi	0.238	0.019	0.202	0.278	486
Rwamagana	0.275	0.017	0.244	0.310	484
Nyagatare	0.236	0.019	0.202	0.275	484
Gatsibo	0.238	0.016	0.208	0.270	483
Kayonza	0.247	0.024	0.204	0.296	484
Kirehe	0.245	0.022	0.205	0.291	483
Ngoma	0.276	0.022	0.235	0.322	483
Bugesera	0.222	0.017	0.190	0.258	487

Source: EICV4

Table B. 3: % of De facto female-headed households, EICV4

Area of residence	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.064	0.002	0.060	0.068	14,419
Province					
Kigali City	0.046	0.006	0.036	0.059	1,363
Southern Province	0.066	0.004	0.058	0.075	3,865
Western Province	0.080	0.005	0.071	0.091	3,383
Northern Province	0.065	0.005	0.055	0.076	2,420
Eastern Province	0.055	0.004	0.047	0.063	3,388
Urban/rural 2002					
Urban	0.062	0.005	0.053	0.073	2,275
Rural	0.064	0.002	0.059	0.069	12,144
District					
Nyarugenge	0.035	0.009	0.022	0.056	452
Gasabo	0.043	0.009	0.029	0.064	458
Kicukiro	0.061	0.013	0.040	0.094	454
Nyanza	0.056	0.011	0.038	0.083	483
Gisagara	0.075	0.014	0.052	0.107	488
Nyaruguru	0.092	0.019	0.060	0.137	488
Huye	0.071	0.012	0.050	0.099	480
Nyamagabe	0.090	0.013	0.068	0.118	483
Ruhango	0.070	0.010	0.052	0.093	480
Muhanga	0.038	0.010	0.022	0.065	481
Kamonyi	0.042	0.010	0.026	0.066	482
Karongi	0.075	0.011	0.055	0.101	483
Rutsiro	0.069	0.012	0.048	0.097	482
Rubavu	0.040	0.010	0.024	0.066	480
Nyabihu	0.112	0.017	0.083	0.150	483
Ngororero	0.145	0.020	0.109	0.189	487
Rusizi	0.054	0.010	0.037	0.077	487
Nyamasheke	0.080	0.012	0.060	0.107	481
Rulindo	0.090	0.017	0.061	0.131	484
Gakenke	0.055	0.011	0.037	0.082	482
Musanze	0.068	0.011	0.049	0.092	485
Burera	0.072	0.012	0.051	0.099	483
Gicumbi	0.044	0.008	0.030	0.062	486
Rwamagana	0.038	0.010	0.023	0.063	484
Nyagatare	0.065	0.010	0.047	0.088	484
Gatsibo	0.068	0.011	0.049	0.094	483
Kayonza	0.054	0.010	0.038	0.077	484
Kirehe	0.049	0.013	0.030	0.081	483
Ngoma	0.046	0.008	0.032	0.066	483
Bugesera	0.056	0.011	0.038	0.080	487

Source: EICV4

EICV4 Staff

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- Nzabonimpa Jean Claude
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- Serugendo Jean Baptiste

EICV4 Staff - Centre Zone

Province	Number of Center Staff	Province	Number of Center Staff
Kigali City Zone		Western Zone	
Nyarugenge	7	Karongi	6
Gasabo	7	Rutsiro	6
Kicukiro	7	Rubavu	6
Southern Zone		Nyabihu	6
Nyanza	6	Ngororero	6
Gisagara	6	Rusizi	6
Nyaruguru	6	Nyamasheke	6
Huye	6	Eastern Zone	
Nyamagabe	6	Rwamagana	6
Ruhango	6	Nyagatare	6
Muhanga	6	Gatsibo	6
Kamonyi	6	Kayonza	6
Nothern Zone		Kirehe	6
Rulindo	6	Ngoma	6
Gakenke	6	Bugesera	6
Musanze	6		
Burera	6		
Gicumbi	6		

Zones	EICV4 VUP		Zones	EICV4 Panel	
		Number EICV 4 VUP Staff			Number of EICV 4 PANEL Staff
Kigali City Zone		10	Kigali City Zone		3
Southern Zone		7	Southern Zone		3
Western Zone		7	Western Zone		3
Nothern Zone		6	Nothern Zone		3
Eastern Zone		7	Eastern Zone		3

