Republic
of Rwanda

7Th
**INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD
LIVING CONDITIONS
SURVEY REPORT**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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EICV7

UTILITIES AND AMENITIES

Thematic Report

2025

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List of Abbreviations

- AU: African Union
- CAPI: Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
- EAs :   Enumeration Areas
- EAC :   East African Community
- EDPRS: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
-              EICV: Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
- HH: Household
- ICT: Information and Communications Technology
- LODA: Local Administrative Intities Development Agency
- MODA: Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis
- MPI: Multidimensional Poverty Index
- NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
- NST1:   First National Strategy for Transformation
- NST2:   Second National Strategy for Transformation
- PPS: Probability Proportional to Size
- PSUs: Primary Sampling Unity
- RPHC :   Rwanda Population and Housing Census
- SDGs :   Sustainable Development Goals
- SHS :   Solar Home System
- UNICEF :   United Nation Children's Funds
- VUP :   Vision 2020 Umurenge Program
- WHO :   World Health Organization
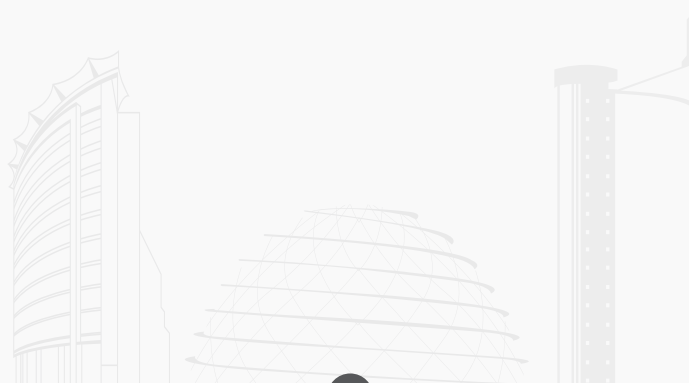
Foreword

The Government of Rwanda requires timely and accurate information to monitor progress on poverty reduction. The country's strategies and targets for poverty reduction are outlined in key policy frameworks, including the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Vision 2050.

The 2023/24 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) is the seventh in a series of surveys that began in 2000/01. It also marks a break from previous rounds, as the methodology for data collection, processing, and poverty measurement was substantially revised to align with emerging best practices. Consequently, the poverty rates from this survey round mark the beginning of a new series.

This report focuses on poverty, presenting the main findings related and offering a detailed profile of the poor—an essential step in the ongoing efforts to identify vulnerable populations and address the challenge of eliminating poverty.

Companion reports provide in-depth analysis on thematic areas including education, utilities and amenities, economic activities, agriculture, gender, youth, and multidimensional (as opposed to solely monetary) poverty

The EICV7 survey revealed that 27.4% of the population was living in poverty in 2023/24. Modelling shows that if the same methodology had been applied in 2016/17, the poverty rate at that time would have been 39.8%. This represents a reduction in poverty of just over twelve percentage points over seven years. This is a significant drop in poverty, but it is also clear that much remains to be done in order to eliminate poverty.

I extend my sincere thanks to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for their excellent work on EICV7, and for the diligence, integrity, and professionalism that they demonstrated throughout the process of collecting, analyzing, and reporting the data for this report. I am also deeply grateful to the many collaborators ranging from the thousands of households who patiently answered the long survey questionnaire, to those who provided financial and technical assistance – whose inputs were essential to the successful production of this important report.

I encourage all stakeholders—government agencies, researchers, development partners, and the public—to utilize the findings of the EICV7 effectively to drive impactful actions that improve the lives of Rwandans.

Yusuf MURANGWA

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

Acknowledgements

MURENZI Ivan

Director General, NISR

Important technical notes for data users

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) was conducted from October 2023 to October 2024, building upon the strong foundation of previous EICV surveys. Since 2010, an EICV has normally been conducted every three years, but the EICV6 was interrupted by the Covid19 pandemic, leading to a gap in the survey series. Consequently, through different EICV7 reports, the comparisons of different indicators will primarily focus on EICV5, which was undertaken in 2016-17, and is the most recent fully completed survey prior to EICV7.

Sampling

The EICV7 has two main components: a large cross-sectional sample of nationally-representative households, and a Vision Umurenge Program (VUP) survey of households receiving VUP benefits. The EICV7 data collection was covered in a period of 12 months (October 2023 to October 2024). In order to represent the seasonality in the income and consumption data, the data collection was divided into nine nationally-representative cycles for the fieldwork.

The NISR developed a Master Sample of primary sampling units (PSUs) based on the data from the 2022 Rwanda Census of Population and Housing, which was designed to provide samples for various national household surveys during the intercensal period, including the EICV. Samples were drawn from each of the country's thirty districts ("strata"). Within each stratum, the Master Sample PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), using the number of households enumerated in the Census as the measure of size for each Enumeration Area (EA).

In order to determine the sample size for the EICV7, NISR examined the EICV5 data to compute the sampling errors and 95% confidence intervals for the estimates of the poverty rate at the district level. Although the level of precision of the EICV5 results at the district level was fairly reasonable, NISR decided to increase the sample size slightly and adjust the sample design for the EICV7 to provide an improved level of precision for the district-level results. Concerning the three districts of Kigali, the sample of 72 EAs per district, and 54 EAs in districts outside the city of Kigali, were selected from the master sample for the first sampling stage. Overall, a sample of 1,674 EAs was distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months.

Within each district, the sample EAs were allocated to the urban and rural strata in proportion to the total number of households in the Census frame. For each sampled cluster, a comprehensive listing operation of all households in the EA was conducted to update the household count in the Master Sample.

At the second sampling stage, nine households per sample EA for all districts were selected. In order to distribute the sample interviews and facilitate the logistics during the data collection period over the 12-months, the sample EAs were divided into nine cycles of about 40 days each. To further facilitate the enumeration of two sample EAs by a team, three sub-cycles of 12 days each were created from every cycle. For the team to be able to rest and reach the sample EAs assigned to the next sub-cycle, one day off was given among every sub-cycle and two days among cycles.

In each district of Kigali, eight samples EAs were enumerated in each cycle while six were enumerated in districts outside of Kigali. With the aim to ensure high response rates, a random selection of three households was added to the nine-existing households, for the provision of replacement where need be. The response rate was more than 99% at the end of the survey.

The VUP Survey, conducted alongside EICV7, targeted households who benefitted from any of the seven VUP components. The sampling frame was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database. A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with EAs of beneficiaries as PSUs, and nine households sampled per EA. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each EA. Adjustments were made for smaller components to ensure adequate representation.

Data collection operations and quality assurance

The comprehensive EICV7 operations involved careful planning, training, and execution to ensure the data collected was of high quality. In July 2023 throughout the pilot survey in the preliminary phase, 15 experienced enumerators were trained for two-weeks. Following the training, the enumerators conducted a two-week field test to refine tools and methodologies. The overall training of enumerators, which lasted one month (August to September 2023), was followed by two weeks of practical exercises to simulate real scenarios in the assigned districts before the main data collection.

During the training sessions, a number of enumerators were equipped with skills to measure non-standard units. Each team of enumerators had one enumerator who was in charge of collecting information from local markets and restaurants. NISR used the collected information regarding non-standard units to convert consumed non-standard unit items by the household into standard units. The information obtained from the local restaurants has also been used to value the food calories consumed outside the home.

Another key component of EICV7 was the extension of price data collection to cover the urban and rural areas of all the 30 districts of the country. For this purpose, a team of 17 price data collectors was trained and deployed in the field during 12 months from October 2023 to October 2024 to supplement the usual Consumer Price Index (CPI) team.

The NISR collected data for the EICV7 using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) with tablets, and the data was transmitted to the server on a daily basis. Data quality was assured through robust mechanisms, including daily inconsistency checks, monitoring key indicators, and regular field supervision. Daily reporting systems facilitated real-time tracking and resolution of issues, while cycle-end reports provided comprehensive updates on the ongoing field activities.

Important changes in EICV7

The EICV7 survey incorporates significant methodological advances to provide a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of poverty in Rwanda. The methodology of poverty measurement used in the previous EICVs was built on EICV1, which was launched 25 years ago, and there was a need to reconsider it and, when necessary, update the methods used to collect and process the data.

Because of the differences in data collection methods and scope between EICV7 and earlier EICV surveys, it is not possible to directly compare the new consumption and poverty variables with those of earlier surveys, although most other socio-economic indicators remain comparable. For consumption and poverty, we used advanced modeling techniques to allow some comparability over time.

Among the more important changes were:

- Fewer visits per household (5 instead of 8 or 11);
- Information on food collected over a seven-day period (instead of 14 or 30 days);
- Separate questions on food acquisition and consumption allows for a true measure of food consumption;
- More-detailed questions on food consumed away from home, and on school meals, allow these to be included in consumption;
- Additional questions to allow for the measurement of gifts and in-kind payments for non-food items;
- A revised, and more realistic, method to compute the use value of durable goods;
- Deflation to the prices of January 2024 uses individual household-level Paasche deflators, rather than the regional-level indexes used in EICV5;
- The adult equivalence scale has been redefined to allow for economies of scale in non-food consumption;
- The poverty line starts with a calorie threshold of 2,400 kcals/adult equivalent/day (instead of 2,500), and values it using the consumption pattern of households in the second quintile (rather than the bottom two quintiles).

Triangulation with other sources of data

The triangulation of EICV7 data with other sources, particularly the 2022 General Population and Housing Census (GPHC) as well as other administrative data, provides an opportunity to validate key findings and ensure consistency across national statistics. However, for some indicators, this process faces challenges in achieving accurate comparability, due to the differences in reference periods and methodological approaches across sources. Therefore, direct comparisons should be done with caution, taking in account that limitation.

Rounding of estimates

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

Consumption quintiles

The results are presented by quintile. Quintiles are developed by sorting the sample of households by the value of annual consumption per adult equivalent, and then dividing the population into five equal shares. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile five, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest level of annual consumption are allocated to the first quintile.
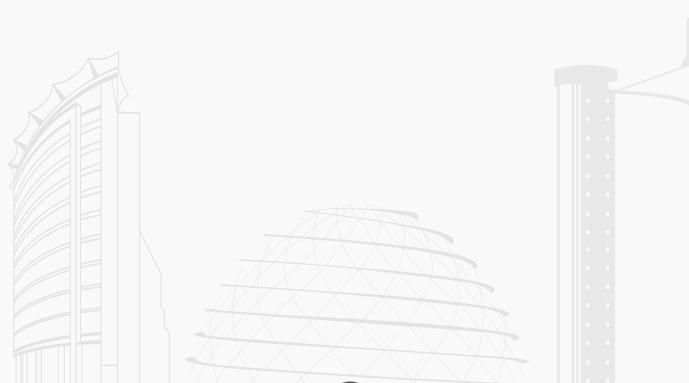
Executive summary

Background to the EICV7 and the EICV series

The EICV7 survey conducted over a period of 12 months from October 2023 to October 2024 using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique as primary method of data collection. The EICV7 has two main components: a cross-sectional sample of households and VUP Survey among VUP beneficiaries.

The EICV7 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the Rwanda's current household-based population. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are enumeration areas (EAs) defined by the 2022 Rwanda general population and housing census. These EAs were stratified by district as well as urban and rural areas and selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) approach using the number of households as the measure of size. A sample of 1,674 EAs were distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months to capture seasonal variability. In the second stage, nine households were systematically sampled within each EA, with provisions for replacements of 3 household per cluster to ensure high response rates. The response rate was more than 99%.

The main objective of the VUP survey is to measure the socioeconomic characteristics of VUP beneficiaries at national level. The sampling frame was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database from LODA. A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with clusters of beneficiaries as PSUs and nine households sampled per cluster. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each cluster.

The EICV7 aims to provide timely and updated statistics to facilitate the monitoring of progress on poverty reduction programs and the evaluation of various different policies as outlined in the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Vision 2050.

This report primarily compares results from EICV7 with those of EICV5 conducted in 2016/17, as the EICV6 (2019/20) was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and therefore could not provide comprehensive data. The analysis highlights developments over time and examines patterns across Rwanda's provinces, urban and rural areas and districts where appropriate. Particular emphasis is placed on presenting disaggregated results for men and women, to explore gender-related aspects of key social and economic characteristics of individuals and households in Rwanda.

Water and sanitation

EICV7 shows the progress observed in the use of improved drinking water source (90% compared to 87% in EICV5) over the period of six years at national level. Usage rates were higher in urban areas (97%) compared to rural areas (87%). At national level, 36% of households are within 0-4 minutes walking distance of an improved drinking water source while 70% of households are within 0-14 minutes walking distance one-way). Regardless of whether households share toilet facilities with other households, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 86% in 2016-17 to 94% in 2023-24. However, when considering only improved toilet facilities that are not shared with individuals from other households, the percentage rose from 66% in 2016-17 to 72% in 2023-24, reflecting an increase of six-percentage-points.

Energy

The survey also provides information about the main source of energy for households lighting and cooking, types of cooking stoves and cooking stove installation place. Moreover, it provides information on the national grid connectivity and reasons for not being connected to the grid. In urban areas, the majority (51%) of households use charcoal as cooking fuel. In rural areas, firewood remains the most used type of cooking fuels, (92.5%). The traditional stove (three

stones) is the mostly used cooking stove (36%) by the households followed by improved cooking stove (34%), charcoal or fire stove with 22% and gas, electric, or biogas cookstoves, used by 5% of households. EICV7 also shows that, 60% of the households set up their stoves in a separate dwelling. 18% of the households install their stoves outdoor and 4% in the same dwelling in a sleeping area. At national level, use of electricity for home lighting has increased since 2016-17 from 27% to 72% in 2023-24. The highest percentage of households using electricity for home lighting was found in City of Kigali (92%). In other provinces the percentage of households using electricity for home lighting ranges between 64% and 71%. The data reveals that 50% of Rwanda's 3.29 million households are connected to National grid, while 22% rely on solar power. Approximately, 1% of households are both connected to the National grid and solar power. The EICV7 also provides insights into various challenges that prevent households from connecting to the National grid. The main reasons include absence of grid lines in the area (41.5%), high connection cost (37%), pending applications (13%). Other challenges, each reported by approximately 3% of households, include living in inappropriate dwellings, complex administrative procedures, and other unspecified reasons.

Housing

The EICV5 results show an increase of nine-percentage-points for households living in Imidugudu from 59% in 2016-17 to 68% in 2023-24. Single house dwelling has decreased from 89% in 2016-17 to 85% in 2023-24. This type of dwelling is more common in rural (93%) areas than in urban areas (66%) and especially in the Northern Province (94%) in 2023-24. EICV also provides information on construction materials used for roofs, walls, and floors in Rwanda. The use of metal sheets as roofing material has become more common across the country, with a rate of 76% at national level in 2023-24 compared to 67% in 2016-17. This increase is also observed in the lowest quintile from 57% in 2016-17 to 65% in 2023-24. Most of the households in Rwanda use mud bricks without cement as wall construction materials (28%), while those using tree trunks with mud have decreased in rural areas from 27.5% in 2016-17 to 21% in 2023-24. The percentage of households that use mud bricks covered with cement has increased notably from 30% in 2016-17 to 42% in 2023-24 at national level. Beaten earth is the mostly used flooring material in Rwandan dwellings. However, it has decreased from 68% in EICV5 to 58% in EICV7. The percentage of dwellings with cement as flooring material has increased from 26% in 2016-17 to 35% in 2023-24. In urban areas 60% of households have cement as flooring material compared to only 24% of households in rural areas. The use of tiles as flooring material has risen from nearly 2% in 2016-17 to 4% in 2023-24 nationwide. The tiles are predominantly used by households in urban areas (14%), marking an increase of six-percentage-points from 8% since 2016-17. Furthermore, the survey presents data on households with rain-water management system. Results show that 22% of households in Rwanda have a way of managing rainwater. Compost heap and thrown in bushes/fields remain the method that households widely use for rubbish disposal (48.5% and 38.5% respectively in EICV7). Regarding access to basic services and infrastructures, the data show that the mean walking time to services such as markets, health centres, primary and secondary schools in rural areas has reduced. For instance, the proportion of households walking more than 2 hours to reach a health centre declined from 8% in 2016-17 to 7% in 2023-24, while those walking 0-30 minutes to a health centre increased significantly from 22% in 2016-17 to 30% in 2023-24.

Transport

The survey provides information on the distance to transport infrastructure, usage and perception of change in quality in the last 12 months. It also provides information on household ownership of transportation assets such as vehicles, bicycles, and motorcycles. The percentage of households accessing all-weather roads regularly or often has increased by one-percentage-point, from 98% in 2016-17 to 99% in 2023-24 at national. The majority of rural households (95%) walk to an all-weather road in less than 20 minutes. The mean distance (in meter) to an all-weather road is (287 meters) at national level in 2023-24; 67% of the households are within 200 metres and 86% are within 500 metres. Considering the threshold of two kilometers, accessibility to all-weather roads is very high to households in all regions. In urban areas, 100% of households are within 2 km to an all-weather road and 97% in rural areas. At national level, 62%

of households were satisfied with their nearest all-weather road in 2023-24. On the perceptions of changes in quality of all-weather road, 20% of respondent households think it has improved and 68% feel that the quality of all-weather roads has remained the same. The usage rate of public transport stages, in 2016-17 stands at 76% in urban areas compared to 53.5% in rural areas. 17% and 54% of rural and urban households respectively walk less than 20 minutes to a public transport stage. Majority of private vehicle (not for commercial) owners fall within the richest quintile in both surveys. In urban areas, approximately 2% of households own a motorcycle and 6% own a car in 2023-24. Ownership of bicycle is much higher in rural areas (16%) compared to urban areas (12%) in EICV7.

ICT

This report provides data on access to ICT devices and services (like mobile phones, computer, etc.) among households. Household ownership of ICT devices has increased significantly between EICV5 and EICV7. 85% of households owned at least one mobile phone, 86% owned a radio, 14% owned a TV set, and 7% owned a computer in 2023-24. Overall, 30% of the households had access to internet at home in 2023-24, this has almost increased by thirteen-percentage-points at the national level from 17% since 2016-17. 56% of households in urban areas had internet access compared to 19% in rural areas. Mobile phones are the most common used modes of accessing internet at home (96%) followed by Landline or Cable internet (2.5%), and wireless (about 2%) in 2023-24. Households not owning an ICT device may still use public ICT services such as public internet service facilities. In 2023-24, 42% of households use public internet facilities in Rwanda (regularly and often), rising from 1% in 2016-17, which represents a forty-onefold increase. The highest usage rate is observed in the Northern Province (51%), followed by the City of Kigali (44%) and the Southern Province (42%), the Western Province has the lowest usage rate at 33%. The user satisfaction level is very high across the country among the households using public internet services. In 2023-24, 97% of households are satisfied with their nearest internet services, marking an increase of six-percentage-points from 91% in 2016-17. This high level of satisfaction is consistent across regions, with 98% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas.
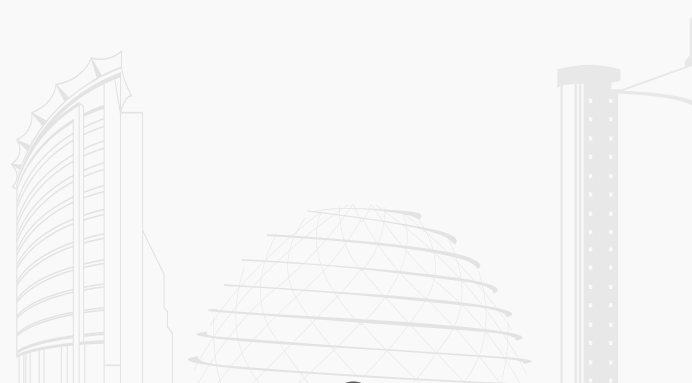
Introduction

In line with Rwanda's long-term development aspirations as embodied in Rwanda Vision 2050, the Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2 2024-2029) mainstreams a system of monitoring and evaluation at national, provincial, district and sectoral levels of the government's socio-economic performance. The overall aim of National Strategy for Transformation and vision 2050 is to increase Rwanda's Economic growth, with the specific objective of speeding up Rwanda's progress towards an upper middle-income country by 2035 and high-income country by 2050.

The evidence collected through the EICV7 fieldwork carried out by the NISR between October 2023 and October 2024 provided key inputs into the evaluation of development programmes such as the Second National Strategy for Transformation, Sustainable Development Goals, Vision 2050, AU Agenda and EAC Vision 2050.

This report is one of ten different thematic reports namely: Poverty profile, Youth, Gender, Economic Activity, Utilities and amenities, Education, Agriculture, VUP, MODA, and MPI, which will play a key role in the final evaluation of the First National Strategy for Transformation and evaluation of the Second National Strategy for Transformation.

Utilities and amenities Thematic report focuses on water, sanitation, energy, transport, and ICT facilities sectors. This report also explores a wealth of evidence collected through the EICV7. The report further makes use of the fact that the sample sizes of the fifth and seventh rounds of EICV are sufficient to provide estimates that are reliable at the district level.

Following some short methodological notes in the following section, chapter 2 and 3 of this report discuss access to water and sanitation, including safely managed drinking water and sanitation services. They also address national grid connectivity, reasons for lack of grid connectivity, energy sources for households lighting and cooking, types of cooking stoves and its installation location, and use of clean cooking fuel among Rwanda's population. Chapter 4 describes the housing characteristics in Rwanda. Chapter 5 provides information on transport infrastructures. Finally, chapter 6 presents data on access to ICT devices and services among households. The annexes provide district-level estimates for selected key indicators as well as confidence intervals.
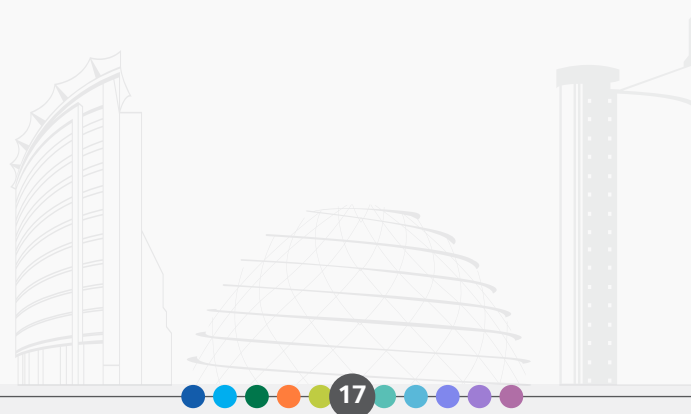
2 Water and sanitation

This chapter provides information on access to water and sanitation services among the Rwandan population, drawing insights from comprehensive data collected from both surveys (EICV7 and EICV5). Concerning access to water, the main focus is on access to improved drinking water, distance to improved water source, user satisfaction with improved water source, and safely managed drinking water services. When it comes to sanitation facilities, the primary concern is determining whether the households have improved toilet facilities or if they share them with other households. The EICV7 also highlights the status of access to safely managed sanitation services. The findings presented in this section also show the changes between 2016-17 and 2023-24.

Drinking water

This section provides insights into households that rely on improved drinking water sources for their main water supply. According to international standards, drinking water sources are classified into two categories: improved or unimproved. Improved drinking water sources include water piped into the dwelling or yard, protected springs, public standpipes, boreholes, protected wells, bottled water, water delivered by tank truck, and rainwater collection. Unimproved drinking water sources consist of unprotected springs and wells, surface water from rivers, lakes, dams, ponds, streams, irrigation channels, and other unspecified sources. As defined by SDG Target 6.1, improved drinking water sources are further classified into three categories: Safely managed, basic, and limited. The safely managed drinking water sources are those located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. The Basic drinking water sources provide improved water within a 30-minute round trip collection time, including queuing. When the collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing, these drinking water sources are classified as limited. Unimproved drinking water sources are categorized into two groups. The first group, unimproved sources, includes unprotected wells, unprotected springs, and other similar sources. The second group, Surface water, refers to water collected directly from natural bodies such as rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, and streams.

Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1 present the percentage of households that rely on improved drinking water sources. Nationally, there has been a three-percentage-point increase from 2016-17 to 2023-24, reaching about 90%. With respect to the area of residence, the estimate for urban areas increased slightly by one-percentage-point, reaching approximately 97%. In rural areas, there is a modest increase of about two-percentage-points, bringing the estimate to around 87%. At provincial level, City of Kigali stands out with the highest percentage of households (about 98%) using improved drinking water sources, compared to other provinces. This presents an increase of two-percentage-points compared to the 2016-17 estimate. A larger percentage of households in Kigali rely on piped into dwelling /yard (about 31%), public standpipes (around 24%) and bottled water (about 16%) for their water supply. In contrast, the Western Province ranks fifth, with the lowest percentage of households using improved drinking water sources in EICV7, at approximately 85%. Notably, for the other three provinces outside the City of Kigali, there has been a modest increase of between three and four percentage-points from 2016-17 to 2023-24. However, the Western Province shows a decrease of two-percentage-points, dropping from about 87% in 2016-17. This may be related to landslides and flooding disaster which damaged infrastructures including water supply system.
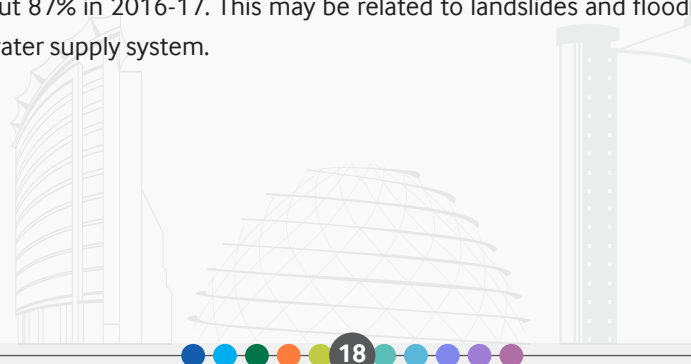
Figure 2.1: Change in households with improved drinking water source by province (Percentage)
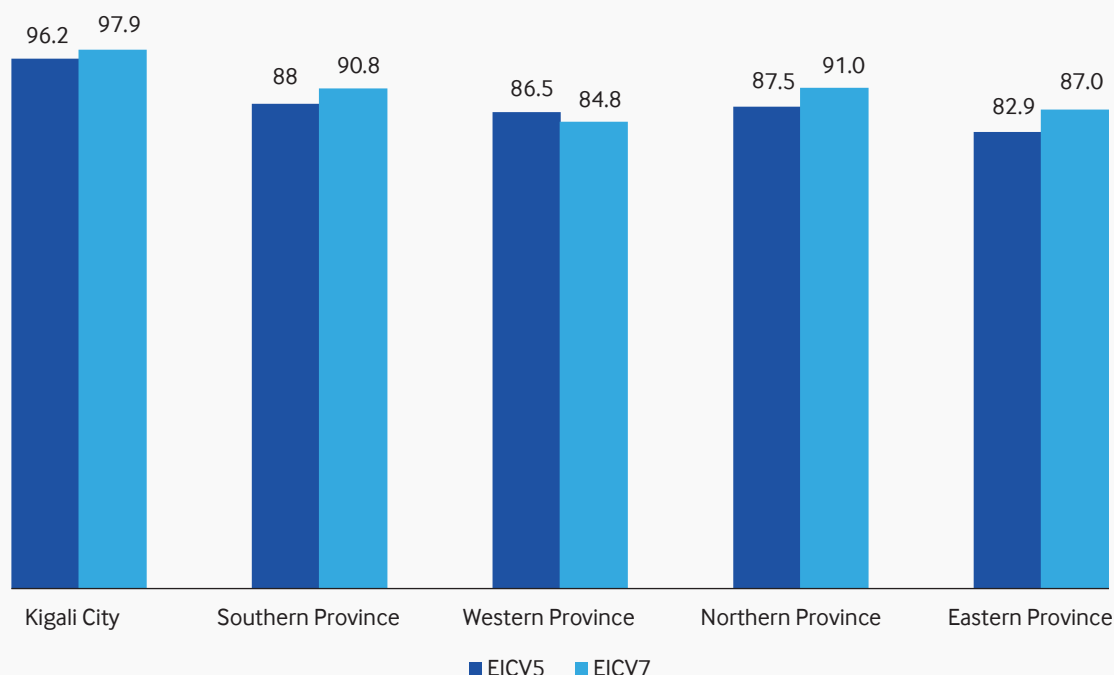
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

A similar improvement was noticeable when examining the quintile level, where the percentage of households using improved drinking water sources increased by two-percentage-points in the lowest quintile, contrasted with three-percentage-points increase in the highest quintile.

The utilization of improved drinking water source may be correlated with the type of habitat, as shown by households residing in modern planned areas and umudugudu settlements predominantly relying on such sources of drinking water. The prevalence of improved drinking water sources in these specified habitats increased by approximately one to two percentage-points between 2016-17 and 2023-24, rising from 99% to 100% and 87% to 90%, respectively. In contrast, households inhabiting other types of habitats, such as dispersed or isolated housing exhibited the poorest access to improved drinking water sources, with a slight increase from 81% to 82% over the indicated six-year period. The findings indicate minimal disparity in the use of improved drinking water source between households headed by males and females in both surveys.
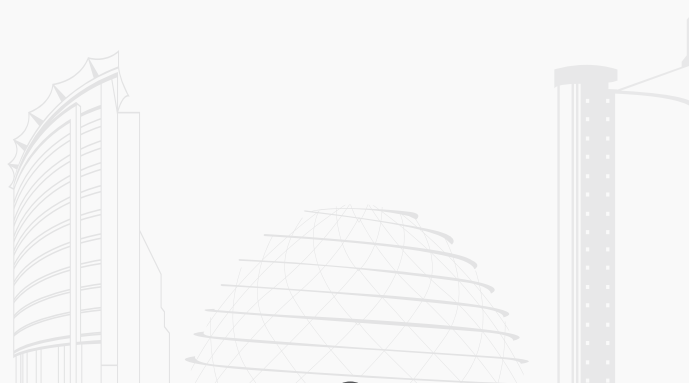
Table 2.1: Distribution (% and count) of households by main source of drinking water, according to province, area of residence, quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

EICV7	% of HHs use improved	Improved drinking water source									Unimproved/other drinking water source				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Bottled Water	Piped into dwelling / yard	Piped to neighbor HH	Public Standpipe	Borehole	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Rainwater	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring	Unprotected Well	Surface water	Other source of drinking water		
All Rwanda	89.7	3.8	12.3	5.1	33.4	2.8	31.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	6.4	0.2	3.6	0.1	100	3,290
Province																
City of Kigali	97.9	16.0	31.2	17.1	24.3	0.3	8.6	0.3			1.6	0.1	0.4		100	493
Southern Province	90.8	1.1	7.3	2.1	24.4	2.7	51.7	1.6			7.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	100	748
Western Province	84.8	1.2	11.7	3.4	30.2	0.3	36.6	0.3	1.2		12.6	0.4	2.0	0.1	100	663
Northern Province	91.0	1.0	10.4	2.8	36.8		39.4	0.3	0.2		6.4	0.0	2.6		100	507
Eastern Province	87.0	2.9	7.3	3.7	46.5	8.0	17.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.4	8.8	0.4	100	880
Area of residence																
Urban	97.1	11.9	30.1	11.3	30.1	2.1	11.2	0.1	0.2		1.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	100	964
Rural	86.6	0.5	4.9	2.6	34.7	3.1	39.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	8.3	0.3	4.7	0.2	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles																
Q1	83.9		1.6	3.4	34.1	3.0	40.8	0.7	0.3		10.0	0.3	5.8	0.1	100	547
Q2	87.3	0.1	4.4	2.8	35.1	3.5	40.2	0.8	0.3		8.2	0.3	4.1	0.1	100	606
Q3	88.2	0.2	6.1	4.8	36.9	3.0	36.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	7.5	0.3	4.0	0.1	100	664
Q4	90.8	0.7	12.2	6.7	37.6	2.9	29.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	5.9	0.2	2.9	0.2	100	718
Q5	96.0	15.6	31.8	7.0	24.3	2.0	14.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.2	100	756
Type of habitat																
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	90.1	2.1	12.3	3.6	36.3	3.5	31.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	5.9	0.2	3.7	0.1	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	98.8	6.4	16.3	7.8	45.9	4.8	16.4			1.2			1.2		100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	81.9	0.2	1.1	3.2	23.5	2.1	50.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	12.6	0.4	4.9	0.2	100	512
Modern planned urban area	99.7	34.4	42.0	6.9	12.8	0.3	3.2						0.2	0.1	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/ unplanned housing	92.0	1.3	10.5	18.0	41.0	1.1	19.5	0.3	0.2		4.9	0.5	2.7		100	312
Disability Status of the HH																
Without disability	89.8	3.9	12.4	5.2	33.3	2.8	31.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	6.4	0.2	3.5	0.1	100	3,185
With disability	86.2	1.2	8.6	2.4	34.2	5.5	33.1	0.2	0.9		8.2	0.3	4.8	0.5	100	105
Sex of Household-Head																
Male	89.8	4.2	12.9	5.0	33.6	2.7	30.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	6.3	0.2	3.6	0.1	100	2,429
Female	89.3	2.7	10.4	5.6	32.7	3.2	33.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	6.8	0.2	3.5	0.2	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	% use improved1	Improved drinking water source							Unimproved/other drinking water source				Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Piped into dwelling / yard	Public standpipe	Borehole	Protected spring	Protected well	Rain water	Tank truck	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Surface water	Other		
All Rwanda	87.5	9.4	35.4	3.0	38.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	6.5	0.5	4.4	1.0	100	2,708
Province														
Kigali City	96.2	34.0	46.3	1.0	12.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.9	100	410
Southern	88.0	4.4	21.5	2.0	57.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	1.0	2.2	1.1	100	626
Western	86.5	5.6	35.2	0.6	44.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	10.7	0.3	1.9	0.6	100	574
Northern	87.5	5.7	35.9	0.1	44.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.5	2.3	0.8	100	422
Eastern	82.9	4.7	41.4	9.0	26.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.2	0.6	11.7	1.6	100	677
Area of residence														
Urban	96.1	39.2	41.5	2.5	10.5	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	100	524
Rural	85.5	2.3	33.9	3.1	45.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	7.8	0.6	5.2	0.9	100	2,184
Wealth Quintiles														
Q1	82.0	0.2	29.9	3.3	47.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	10.1	0.6	6.8	0.5	100	433
Q2	84.7	1.0	32.5	3.7	46.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	8.6	0.6	4.8	1.2	100	481
Q3	87.3	1.5	35.9	3.7	44.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	6.6	0.7	4.5	0.8	100	528
Q4	87.5	4.8	39.1	3.0	39.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	6.1	0.4	4.8	1.2	100	573
Q5	93.2	30.8	37.2	1.8	21.8	1.1	0.1	0.4	3.0	0.4	2.1	1.3	100	694
Type of habitat														
Umudugudu	87.1	5.1	38.0	3.6	39.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	6.3	0.6	4.9	1.1	100	1,595
Unplanned clustered rural housing	87.1	3.3	31.5	3.9	46.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	0.9	4.8	0.8	100	177
Isolated rural housing	81.0	0.7	19.3	2.8	56.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	12.3	0.5	5.8	0.5	100	455
Unplanned urban housing	95.4	28.9	46.3	1.1	16.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.2	1.6	100	385
Small settlement	91.4	10.7	39.9	0.0	39.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	3.3	0.7	100	20
Modern planned area	99.0	66.5	29.3	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Disability status of the HH														
without disability	87.8	9.9	35.9	3.1	37.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.6	4.3	1.1	100	
With disability	86.6	6.9	32.5	2.4	43.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.4	5.0	1.0	100	392
Sex of head of HH														
Male	87.9	10.1	35.6	3.1	37.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.6	4.1	1.0	100	2,031
Female	86.6	7.3	34.6	2.6	41.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.4	5.2	1.1	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

The data presented in Table 2.2 demonstrate comparable trends at population level, with 89% of the population using an improved drinking water source in 2023/24, compared to 87% in 2016/17. This indicates two-percentage-points increase during the specified period.

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1   The slight difference in EICV5 estimate for improved drinking water sources between 2016-17 and the 2023-24 EICV7 report is due to the 2022 WHO and UNICEF reclassification, which recognized "Tank truck" as an improved drinking water source.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population (% and count) with improved drinking water source, by province, area of residence, quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

		EICV5		EICV7	
		Total improved water source	Total Pop. (000s)	Total improved water source	Total Pop. (000s)
All Rwanda		87.2	11,893	89.4	13,549
Province	City of Kigali	95.5	1,631	98.0	1,860
	Southern	87.8	2,739	90.5	3,030
	Western	86.7	2,685	85.0	2,906
	Northern	87.7	1,841	91.6	2,099
	Eastern	82.1	2,998	86.5	3,654
Area of residence	Urban	96.0	2,194	97.1	3,841
	Rural	85.2	9,699	86.4	9,708
Quintile	Q1	82.4	2,343	84.1	2,710
	Q2	84.9	2,345	87.6	2,711
	Q3	87.7	2,346	88.2	2,709
	Q4	87.2	2,356	90.8	2,711
	Q5	93.2	2,503	96.3	2,709
Disability status of HH	without disability	87.2	11,453	89.5	11,626
	with disability	86.1	441	87.4	242
Sex of head of HH	Male	87.4	9,588	89.5	10,830
	Female	86.1	2,305	89.2	2,719

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 2.3 shows the mean distance to the nearest main improved drinking water source. At the national level, 32% of households were located within 0-200 meters of an improved drinking water source in the 2023-24 (EICV7), compared to 25% in the 2016-17 (EICV5). This figure includes households with water piped into the yard/dwelling, those reliant on bottled water and those accessing improved drinking water sources within a 200-meters radius. When considering a threshold of 500 meters, the data reveals that 55% of households in Rwanda are within 500 meters of an improved drinking water source in 2023-24, representing a notable thirteen-percentage-point increase from the 42% reported in 2016-17. Furthermore, the data highlight a substantial proportion of rural households must travel long distance to reach an improved drinking water source, with only 19% residing within 0-200 meters, a three-percentage-point increase from 16% reported in 2016-17 and 44% situated within 0-500 meters, reflecting a ten-percentage-point increase from the 34% recorded in 2016-17. In contrast, urban households reveal that 63% are within 0-200 meters in 2023-24, down from 65.5% in 2016-17, while those within 0-500 meters of an improved drinking water source amount to 80% in 2023-24 (EICV7) and 79% in 2016-17 (EICV5).

Table 2.3: Distribution (% and count) of households by distance to the nearest improved drinking water source, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, disability status, and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Mean distance to the nearest drinking water source (m)	Distance to the nearest drinking water source									Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling /yard	Bottled water	0-200 m	201-500 m	501-1000 m	1001-2000 m	2001 + m	Unimproved source	Improved source but not nearest		
All Rwanda	419.2	12.3	3.8	15.9	22.9	14.5	6.2	0.3	10.3	13.7	100	3,290
Province												
City of Kigali	176.5	31.2	16.0	20.9	15.9	6.9	2.0		2.1	5.0	100	493
Southern Province	500.5	7.3	1.1	12.7	26.1	15.8	7.7	0.6	9.2	19.5	100	748
Western Province	439.7	11.7	1.2	15.2	23.7	15.5	6.2	0.3	15.2	11.1	100	663
Northern Province	451.2	10.4	1.0	16.1	26.2	17.5	5.2	0.4	9.0	14.1	100	507
Eastern Province	491.0	7.3	2.9	16.2	21.5	15.3	8.0	0.3	13.0	15.4	100	880
Area of residence												
Urban	181.7	30.1	11.9	21.3	16.8	9.6	0.5		2.9	6.9	100	964
Rural	545.9	4.9	0.5	13.6	25.4	16.6	8.6	0.4	13.4	16.5	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles												
Q1	559.7	1.6		14.5	25.6	17.1	7.9	0.5	16.1	16.7	100	547
Q2	529.5	4.4	0.1	15.1	25.0	17.3	7.8	0.5	12.7	17.0	100	606
Q3	494.1	6.1	0.2	16.2	26.1	16.8	6.8	0.2	11.8	15.7	100	664
Q4	426.9	12.2	0.7	18.7	24.8	14.4	6.5	0.3	9.2	13.2	100	718
Q5	211.0	31.8	15.6	14.6	14.6	8.6	3.1	0.1	4.0	7.7	100	756
Type of habitat												
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	433.3	12.3	2.1	15.7	23.1	14.7	6.5	0.3	9.9	15.4	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	261.8	16.3	6.4	25.8	25.1	8.8	1.6		1.2	15.0	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	610.7	1.1	0.2	11.2	27.1	18.8	9.0	0.5	18.1	13.9	100	512
Modern planned urban area	77.2	42.0	34.4	8.3	6.3	4.5	0.6		0.3	3.7	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	349.4	10.5	1.3	29.2	25.6	13.5	3.9	0.1	8.0	7.8	100	312
Disability Status of the HH												
Without disability	416.4	12.4	3.9	15.9	22.8	14.6	6.1	0.3	10.2	13.7	100	3,185
With disability	506.5	8.6	1.2	14.5	25.3	12.9	9.4	0.6	13.8	13.8	100	105
Sex of Household-Head												
Male	416.9	12.9	4.2	15.6	22.7	14.7	6.3	0.3	10.2	13.0	100	2,429
Female	425.9	10.4	2.7	16.8	23.4	13.9	6.0	0.5	10.7	15.6	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.
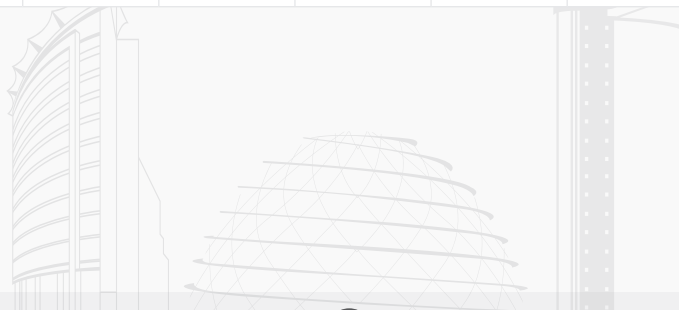
EICV5		Mean distance to the nearest improved water source (m)	Distance to nearest improved water source (metres)								Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
			Water piped into dwelling /yard	0–200 m	201–500m	501–1000 m	1001–2000 m	2001+ m	using unimproved Source	Improved source but not nearest		
All Rwanda		504.9	9.4	15.8	17.1	14.9	6.4	1.5	12.6	22.2	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	231.9	34.0	24.7	14.9	6.3	3.2	1.1	4.1	11.8	100	410
	Southern	596.4	4.5	12.7	17.4	21.6	6.9	1.5	12.1	23.4	100	626
	Western	517.7	5.6	17.2	20.9	16.9	7.2	1.0	13.5	17.7	100	574
	Northern	559.9	5.7	17.1	20.4	18.8	6.6	1.9	12.5	17.1	100	422
	Eastern	614.8	4.7	11.3	12.9	9.9	7.3	1.9	17.5	34.4	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	147.6	39.2	26.3	13.3	5.4	1.4	0.0	4.2	10.1	100	524
	Rural	626.7	2.3	13.3	18.0	17.2	7.7	1.9	14.6	25.1	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	645.6	0.2	11.7	16.7	16.9	7.5	1.3	18	27.7	100	433
	Q2	626.1	1.0	14.3	17.7	17.6	6.7	2.2	15.3	25.1	100	481
	Q3	581.3	1.5	15.6	19.7	17.0	7.3	1.4	12.7	24.7	100	528
	Q4	566.2	4.8	16.2	18.4	15.5	7.4	1.9	12.6	23.1	100	573
	Q5	293.3	30.8	19.3	13.9	9.7	4.1	1.0	7.2	14.1	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	568.2	5.1	14.5	17.1	16.0	7.0	1.5	13.1	25.6	100	1595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	568.5	3.4	16.5	18.0	16.1	7.3	2.1	13.0	23.7	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	647.8	0.7	12.4	19.3	19.3	7.5	1.9	19.2	19.8	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	260.3	28.9	25.1	15.6	7.3	3.6	1.1	4.8	13.7	100	385
	Small settlement	444.4	10.7	17.4	15.7	12.6	8.4	0.0	8.6	26.6	100	20
	Modern planned area	82.5	66.6	16.0	10.3	1.6	1.3	0.0	1.0	3.1	100	77
Disability status	without disability	497.6	9.9	16	17.1	14.9	6.2	1.5	12.4	22	100	2316
	With disability	549.5	6.9	14.9	17.3	15.1	7.7	1.3	13.4	23.2	100	392
Sex of head of HH	Male	505.9	10.1	15.6	17.2	14.9	6.6	1.7	12.3	21.7	100	2031
	Female	501.6	7.3	16.6	16.8	15	6.1	1.1	13.4	23.7	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5
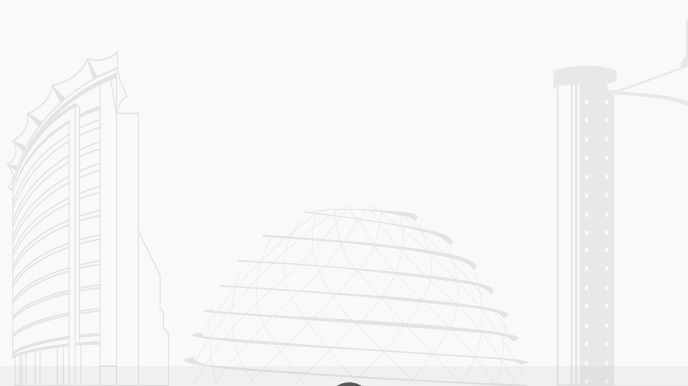
The data presented in Figure 2.2. show a decline in the proportion of households within 0-200 meters of an improved drinking water sources in urban areas and with 0-500 meters in rural areas between 2016-2017 and 2023-2024. In urban areas, approximately 62% of households had access to an improved drinking water source within 200 meters in 2023-24, compared to 70% in 2016/17, representing a decrease of eight-percentage-points over the specified period. In rural areas, 48% of households had access to an improved water source within 500 meters in 2023-24, down from 54% in 2016-17, indicating six-percentage-points decline over the same timeframe.

Figure 2.2: Percentage of HHs using an improved drinking water source that is within 200m in urban and 500m in rural

Urban HHs <= 200m to improved drinking water source   Rural HHs <= 500m to improved drinking water source
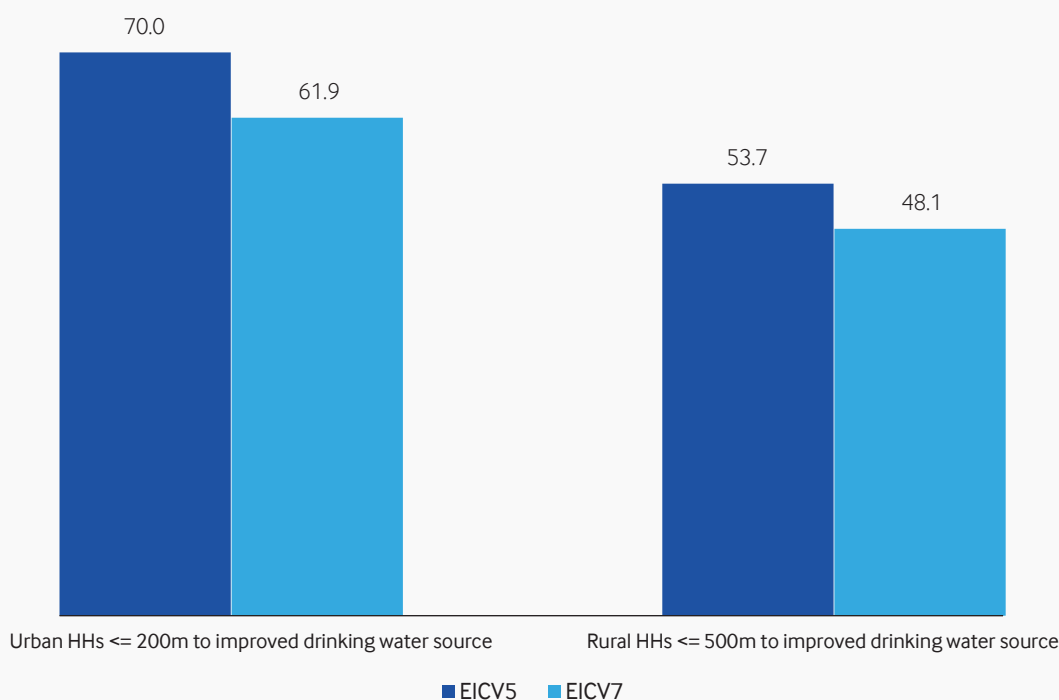
■ EICV5   ■ EICV7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Regarding the time required to access improved drinking water sources, the data in Table 2.4 indicate a national-level improvement. The proportion of households walking less than 15 minutes to an improved drinking water sources increased from 61% in 2016-17 to 70% in 2023-24. Additionally, the percentage of households spending more than 15 minutes to reach an improved drinking water sources declined from 19% in 2016-17 to 11% in 2023-24. As illustrated in Figure 2.3, the percentage of households walking less than 15 minutes has increased across all provinces and the City of Kigali. The most significant improvement was recorded in the Southern Province, where the share of households with quicker access increased by fifteen-percentage-points.
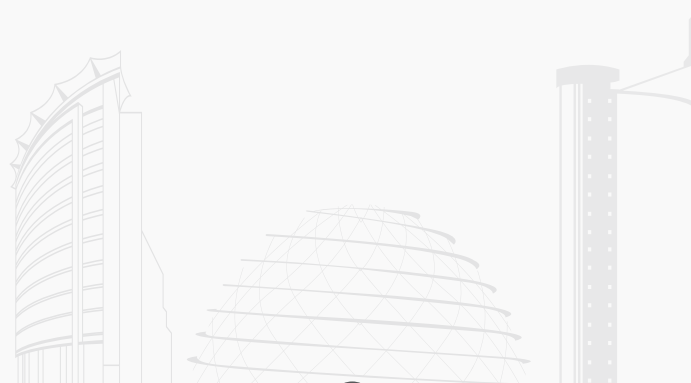
Figure 2.3: Percentage of HHs that walk less than 15 minutes to an improved drinking water source
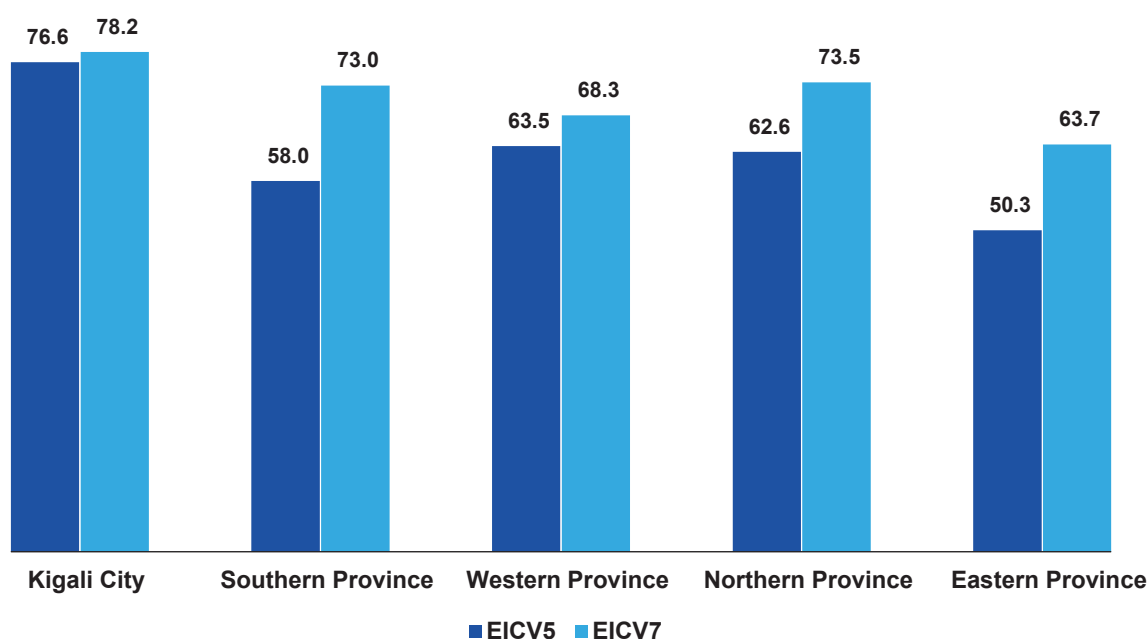
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 2.4: Distribution (% and count) of households by time to improved water source, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Mean time to improved drinking water source (Min.)	Time to improved drinking water source (Minutes)								Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		water piped into dwelling /yard	Bottled water	0-4 Min	5-14 Min	15-29 Min	30-59 Min	Not improved source	Frequency of use not known (Do not use the service at all)		
All Rwanda	7.4	12.3	3.8	20.0	34.3	9.6	1.8	10.3	7.8	100	3,290
Province											
City of Kigali	5.6	31.2	16.0	12.6	18.4	5.2	0.7	2.1	13.7	100	493
Southern Province	7.0	7.3	1.1	27.3	37.3	8.9	1.6	9.2	7.3	100	748
Western Province	7.3	11.7	1.2	19.9	35.5	9.2	1.3	15.2	6.0	100	663
Northern Province	7.3	10.4	1.0	23.8	38.3	10.7	1.9	9.0	4.9	100	507
Eastern Province	8.7	7.3	2.9	15.9	37.6	12.4	2.9	13.0	8.0	100	880
Area of residence											
Urban	5.3	30.1	11.9	15.0	25.1	5.3		2.9	9.7	100	964
Rural	8.1	4.9	0.5	22.1	38.1	11.4	2.5	13.4	7.0	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles											
Q1	8.1	1.6		22.3	38.8	11.5	2.0	16.1	7.8	100	548
Q2	8.0	4.5	0.1	22.7	38.6	11.7	2.3	12.6	7.6	100	606
Q3	7.8	6.1	0.2	22.0	38.8	10.7	2.4	11.7	7.9	100	663
Q4	7.2	12.2	0.7	21.6	36.7	9.7	1.5	9.4	8.1	100	719
Q5	5.8	31.8	15.7	13.0	21.4	5.5	0.9	4.0	7.7	100	754
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	7.4	12.3	2.1	21.2	35.8	9.9	1.8	9.9	7.0	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	4.1	16.3	6.4	31.8	30.5	1.6		1.2	12.3	100	24

EICV7	Mean time to improved drinking water source (Min.)	Time to improved drinking water source (Minutes)							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		water piped into dwelling /yard	Bottled water	0-4 Min	5-14 Min	15-29 Min	30-59 Min	Not improved source	Frequency of use not known (Do not use the service at all)		
Dispersed/Isolated housing	9.0	1.1	0.2	18.3	38.8	12.9	2.9	18.1	7.6	100	512
Modern planned urban area	3.6	42.0	34.4	5.1	10.0	2.1	0.2	0.3	6.0	100	209
Spontaneous/ informal/ unplanned housing	6.6	10.5	1.3	23.2	32.9	8.1	1.1	8.0	14.8	100	312
Disability Status of the HH											
Without disability	7.4	12.4	3.9	20.2	34.3	9.4	1.8	10.2	7.8	100	3,185
With disability	8.8	8.6	1.2	15.8	36.3	15.3	1.5	13.8	7.5	100	105
Sex of Household-Head											
Male	7.4	12.9	4.2	19.5	34.5	9.5	1.8	10.2	7.3	100	2,429
Female	7.5	10.4	2.7	21.4	33.9	9.9	1.8	10.7	9.2	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Mean time to improved water source (Min.)	Time to improved water source (Minutes)								Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
			Water piped into dwelling / yard	0-4 min	5-14 min	15-29 min	30-59 min	60+ min	No improved Source	Frequency of use not Known		
All Rwanda		9.6	9.4	17.7	33.6	13.8	5.7	0.0	12.6	7.1	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	6.3	34.0	19.4	23.2	8.2	2.6	0.0	4.1	8.5	100	410
	Southern	10.6	4.4	15.3	38.2	18.4	6.4	0.0	12.0	5.3	100	626
	Western	8.8	5.6	21.1	36.7	14.0	4.0	0.0	13.5	5.0	100	574
	Northern	10.1	5.7	17.5	39.4	13.1	6.4	0.0	12.5	5.4	100	422
	Eastern	11.1	4.7	16.3	29.3	13.4	8.0	0.0	17.4	11.0	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	6.0	39.2	17.9	23.6	8.2	2.2	0.0	4.2	4.6	100	524
	Rural	10.5	2.3	17.7	36.0	15.2	6.5	0.0	14.6	7.8	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	10.7	0.2	15.6	35.7	15.9	6.0	0.0	18.0	8.6	100	433
	Q2	10.7	1.0	17.2	36.7	15.3	7.1	0.0	15.3	7.3	100	481
	Q3	10.2	1.5	18.0	39.0	15.5	6.3	0.0	12.7	7.1	100	528
	Q4	10.0	4.8	19.3	35.3	14.9	6.4	0.0	12.6	6.7	100	573
	Q5	7.4	30.8	18.0	24.6	9.4	3.5	0.0	7.2	6.5	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	10.0	5.1	18.8	35.1	13.9	6.1	0.0	13.1	7.8	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	10.0	3.3	19.4	35.0	16.2	6.1	0.0	12.9	6.9	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	11.3	0.7	12.9	38.1	18.2	6.9	0.0	19.1	4.0	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	7.0	28.9	19.6	25.4	9.3	3.4	0.0	4.8	8.6	100	385
	Small settlement	8.7	10.7	23.8	31.5	14.0	5.8	0.0	8.6	5.7	100	20
	Modern planned area	2.9	66.5	10.6	13.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	100	77
Disability status	without disability	9.6	9.9	17.8	33.5	13.7	5.7	0.0	12.4	7.0	100	2,316
	with disability	10.0	6.9	17.2	34.2	14.6	5.8	0.0	13.4	7.8	100	392
Sex of head of HH	Male	9.6	10.1	17.3	33.6	13.9	5.8	0.0	12.3	7.0	100	2,031
	Female	9.6	7.3	18.9	33.6	13.8	5.5	0.0	13.4	7.5	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

The findings in Table 2.5 highlight the main reasons for not using the nearest drinking water sources. The most significant reason reported is related to non-functioning or improperly working water sources, which accounted for 59% in EICV7. This is followed by expensive water, which was reported at 30% in EICV7, showing an increase of nine-percentage-points from 21% in EICV5. Across provinces, the Eastern province has the highest level of non-functioning or improperly working drinking water sources, reported at 68% in 2023-24. In contrast, both the Western Province and the City of Kigali cite water as expensive, with rates of 35% each in 2023-24.

Table 2.5: Distribution (% and count) of households not using the nearest drinking water source and main reason, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Households not using the nearest drinking water source	Reasons for not using the nearest drinking water source						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Too expensive	Does not function/ Doesn't work properly	Difficult terrain	Not safe	Long queue	Other reasons		
All Rwanda	17.8	30.1	59.4	1.0	5.9	1.5	2.0	100	607
Province									
City of Kigali	5.5	35.4	32.5	1.0	25.2	1.7	4.3	100	35
Southern Province	22.6	34.3	57.8	0.8	4.7	1.4	0.9	100	170
Western Province	15.1	35.3	54.1	1.1	4.1	1.7	3.6	100	101
Northern Province	17.4	33.3	59.5	1.1	3.7	0.9	1.4	100	89
Eastern Province	23.0	22.2	67.7	1.0	5.4	1.8	1.9	100	212
Area of residence									
Urban	8.6	36.5	40.1	0.8	17.0	2.4	3.3	100	95
Rural	21.7	29.0	63.0	1.0	3.9	1.4	1.8	100	512
Wealth Quintiles									
Q1	23.5	43.4	49.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	3.0	100	129
Q2	22.4	34.9	58.8	0.3	2.9	1.5	1.6	100	136
Q3	20.5	26.5	66.4	0.7	3.6	1.6	1.2	100	138
Q4	16.3	25.2	64.4	1.6	5.9	1.2	1.7	100	120
Q5	9.2	15.5	57.0	1.3	20.6	2.7	2.9	100	85
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	19.9	28.5	62.1	0.8	5.0	1.7	1.9	100	457
Integrated Model Village	16.2	35.4	54.2		10.4			100	5
Dispersed/Isolated housing	18.2	35.8	55.7	2.1	3.8	0.6	2.0	100	94
Modern planned urban area	3.9	24.7	29.2		38.7	1.0	6.3	100	14
Spontaneous/informal/ unplanned housing	11.6	37.9	47.3	1.5	9.9	1.9	1.6	100	37
Disability Status of the HH									
Without disability	17.8	30.3	59.3	0.9	6.0	1.5	2.0	100	586
With disability	19.7	27.2	63.4	2.1	3.2	1.3	2.8	100	21
Sex of Household-Head									
Male	17.0	27.9	61.2	0.9	6.6	1.5	1.9	100	427
Female	20.3	35.5	55.3	1.1	4.3	1.5	2.2	100	180

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		% not using drinking water declared as nearest source	Reasons for not using drinking water declared as nearest source						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
			Too expensive	Not safe	Difficult terrain	Too far	Does not function	Other		
All Rwanda		14.2	21.5	3.5	3.2	21.0	45.4	5.5	100	385
Province	City of Kigali	6.3	20.8	7.1	2.2	26.4	42.2	1.3	100	26
	Southern	11.1	32.2	5.7	2.7	21.8	32.9	4.6	100	70
	Western	12.0	20.4	5.9	6.0	29.5	33.1	5.1	100	69
	Northern	13.3	19.5	2.8	6.5	24.4	35.6	11.2	100	56
	Eastern	24.2	18.1	1.2	1.2	15.2	59.6	4.7	100	164
Area of residence	Urban	5.3	27.4	7.3	2.3	20.6	35.1	7.3	100	28
	Rural	16.3	21.0	3.2	3.3	21.1	46.2	5.3	100	357
Quintile	Q1	20.5	29.2	2.6	3.6	23.2	36.2	5.2	100	89
	Q2	17.0	24.5	3.1	2.4	23.5	41.4	4.9	100	82
	Q3	15.0	23.4	2.0	3.5	18.2	47.9	5.0	100	79
	Q4	13.4	14.7	3.4	4.4	22.1	49.5	5.9	100	77
	Q5	8.4	11.6	7.3	1.7	16.8	55.9	6.7	100	58

EICV5		% not using drinking water declared as nearest source	Reasons for not using drinking water declared as nearest source						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
			Too expensive	Not safe	Difficult terrain	Too far	Does not function	Other		
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	16.6	22.8	3.1	2.4	16.8	49.0	5.9	100	265
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	13.7	25.0	2.8	5.0	15.3	45.0	7.0	100	24
	Isolated rural housing	14.2	15.0	4.0	5.9	37.6	33.0	4.4	100	65
	Unplanned urban housing	7.3	17.2	7.1	3.3	26.2	43.7	2.4	100	28
	Small settlement	7.1	18.7	0.0	0.0	60.6	9.6	11.2	100	1
	Modern planned area	1.8	82.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	100	1
Disability status of HH	without disability	13.8	20.3	3.3	3.4	20.8	46.9	5.3	100	320
	with disability	16.4	27.1	4.4	2.3	22.1	37.4	6.6	100	64
Sex of head of HH	Male	13.7	19.9	3.7	3.1	23.1	45.2	5.0	100	279
	Female	15.6	25.5	2.8	3.4	15.6	45.8	6.9	100	105

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 2.6 shows the levels of user satisfaction with the main drinking water source used by households. The results indicate an overall decrease in user satisfaction by eight-percentage-points, from 53% in 2016/17 to 45% in 2023/24. At the provincial level, user satisfaction has decreased in almost all provinces, except for the Eastern province which recorded an increase of three-percentage-points, rising from 45% in 2016-17 to 48% in 2023-24. The City of Kigali has the highest decrease in satisfaction, with a drop of twenty-percentage-points from 54% to 34% over the same period. The Western province also shows a decrease in satisfaction, dropping fourteen-percentage-points from 55% to 41%. The decrease in satisfaction was also observed across areas of residence. In urban areas, there was a significant decrease of thirteen-percentage-points in satisfaction from 53% to 40%, while in rural areas, there was a decrease of five-percentage-points from 53% to 48%. By wealth quintile, the lowest satisfaction rate (35%) was observed among the wealthiest households (Q5), while the highest (49%) was among the poorest households (Q1). This suggests that satisfaction with drinking water services decreases as households' wealth increases. Regarding the perceived change in service quality, most of the households reported that the quality of water services remained the same over the last 12 months, with 55% in EICV5 and 56% in EICV7.

Table 2.6: Distribution (% and count) of households by level of satisfaction with main drinking water source and perceptions of changes in quality over the last 12 months, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Satisfaction		Total	Service quality change, last 12 months				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Do not know		
All Rwanda	45.4	54.6	100	9.4	55.7	11.4	23.4	100	3,290
Province									
City of Kigali	33.9	66.1	100	2.2	41.4	7.3	49.1	100	493
Southern Province	49.8	50.2	100	12.6	57.3	13.6	16.4	100	748
Western Province	40.6	59.4	100	13.7	56.3	9.3	20.8	100	663
Northern Province	52.4	47.6	100	9.8	62.5	13.1	14.6	100	507
Eastern Province	47.8	52.2	100	7.4	58.0	12.6	22.0	100	880
Area of residence									
Urban	40.0	60.0	100	4.6	45.0	9.7	40.7	100	964
Rural	47.7	52.3	100	11.4	60.1	12.2	16.2	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles									
Q1	49.3	50.7	100	11.0	63.2	10.0	15.8	100	547
Q2	48.0	52.0	100	11.3	61.2	11.9	15.6	100	606
Q3	48.8	51.2	100	11.1	59.1	12.8	17.0	100	664
Q4	48.4	51.6	100	9.2	58.6	12.4	19.8	100	718
Q5	34.9	65.1	100	5.6	40.2	10.0	44.2	100	756
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	46.5	53.5	100	10.1	56.4	12.5	20.9	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	43.9	56.1	100	7.0	52.2	10.7	30.1	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	47.4	52.6	100	11.5	62.6	9.4	16.6	100	512
Modern planned urban area	27.1	72.9	100	1.7	28.1	5.6	64.6	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	47.0	53.0	100	6.8	58.1	10.8	24.2	100	312
Disability Status of the HH									
Without disability	45.5	54.5	100	9.4	55.6	11.5	23.5	100	3,185
With disability	44.9	55.1	100	11.7	57.7	10.0	20.6	100	105
Sex of Household-Head									
Male	44.3	55.7	100	9.8	55.3	11.3	23.6	100	2,429
Female	48.7	51.3	100	8.5	56.8	11.7	23.0	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
		Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda		52.8	47.2	100	8.3	54.9	17.3	19.5	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	53.7	46.3	100	2.6	50.5	17.1	29.8	100	410
	Southern	53.0	47.0	100	10.8	59.3	17.3	12.6	100	626
	Western	54.7	45.3	100	10.5	58.2	17.0	14.2	100	574
	Northern	61.6	38.4	100	6.3	61.2	16.2	16.2	100	422
	Eastern	44.9	55.1	100	8.9	46.7	18.2	26.2	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	53.1	46.9	100	5.8	49.0	16.4	28.7	100	524
	Rural	52.7	47.3	100	8.9	56.3	17.5	17.3	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	49.9	50.1	100	8.3	56.8	15.7	19.2	100	433
	Q2	53.4	46.6	100	9.2	57.6	16.8	16.4	100	481
	Q3	55.1	44.9	100	9.1	58.2	18.2	14.5	100	528
	Q4	54.8	45.2	100	8.9	56.1	18.9	16.1	100	573
	Q5	50.7	49.3	100	6.6	48.4	16.6	28.4	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	52.1	47.9	100	9.1	54.6	17.7	18.6	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	52.1	47.9	100	11.5	57.6	16.2	14.7	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	54.4	45.6	100	9.4	60.4	16.0	14.1	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	53.8	46.2	100	3.7	51.0	17.1	28.2	100	385
	Small settlement	56.7	43.3	100	8.1	56.0	22.2	13.7	100	20
	Modern planned area	52.8	47.2	100	1.9	42.0	17.5	38.6	100	77
Disability status	without disability	53	47	100	8	55.1	17.4	19.4	100	2316
	with disability	51.6	48.4	100	9.9	53.5	16.7	19.9	100	392
Main drinking water source	Piped into dwelling	24.3	75.7	100	1	20.1	9.7	69.3	100	21
	Piped into yard	39.3	60.7	100	1.8	31.0	12.3	55.0	100	235
	Public standpipe	76.8	23.2	100	6.1	60.6	27.9	5.3	100	677
	Borehole	53.8	46.2	100	7.7	52.7	28.5	11.1	100	63
	Protected well	47.4	52.6	100	3.3	60.0	17.7	19.0	100	35
	Unprotected well	30.9	69.1	100	13.1	51.1	6.7	29.1	100	31
	Protected spring	58.0	42.0	100	9.6	63.7	16.1	10.6	100	1,026
	Unprotected spring	21.2	78.8	100	13.5	46.3	7.1	33.1	100	211
	Rainwater	51.0	49.0	100	8.2	58.1	15.5	18.2	100	13
	Tanker truck	34.8	65.2	100	4.9	69.7	0.0	25.5	100	3
	Surface water (river or lake)	26.4	73.6	100	11.0	43.1	9.9	36.0	100	372
	Other	27.8	72.2	100	3.4	37.7	9.6	49.2	100	22

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Regards SDG Target 6.1, the goal extends beyond providing access to improved drinking water sources by requiring that water be accessible on premises (within the dwelling, plot, or yard), available when needed, and free from contamination. However, the EICV7 did not include testing for drinking water contamination, making it impossible to report on the safely managed drinking water category. Consequently, the estimate presented in Table 2.10 are limited to the categories of: Basic, Limited, Unimproved, and surface water.

As indicated in Table 2.7 of the EICV7 survey, 68% of households in Rwanda have access to basic water services, while 21% have limited access. This brings the total to about 90% of the households having access to an improved drinking water source as shown in Table 2.1. Only about 4% of households use surface water. At the provincial level, the City of Kigali leads with 89% of households using basic water services, followed by the Northern Province with 70%. The Eastern Province ranks lowest, with just 56% of households using basic water services. The data further suggest a correlation

between habitat type and access to water services. Households in Integrated model villages and modern, planned urban areas are more likely to have basic water services (84% and 96%, respectively). Conversely, those in dispersed or isolated housing show the lowest usage at just 57%. Figure 2.4 illustrates a significant disparity in access to basic water services between urban and rural areas. While around 86% of urban households benefit from basic water services, this figure drops sharply to just about 61% for rural households.

Figure 2.4: Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services, EICV7
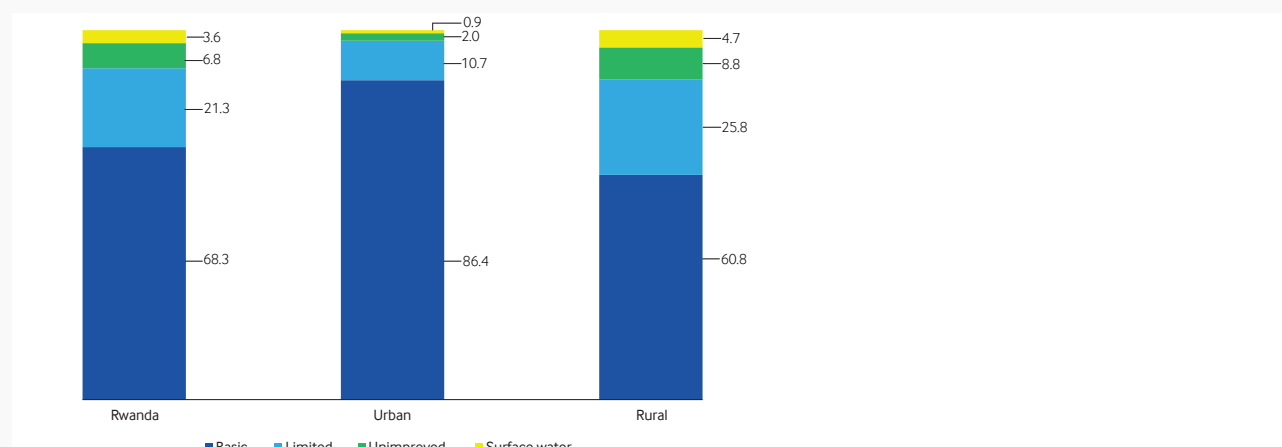
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table 2.7: Distribution (% and count) of households using safely managed drinking water services according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, type of habitat, disability status and sex of the HH head

EICV7	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
All Rwanda	68.3	21.3	6.8	3.6	100	3,290
Province						
City of Kigali	88.7	9.2	1.8	0.4	100	493
Southern Province	67.3	23.5	7.7	1.5	100	748
Western Province	68.9	15.9	13.2	2.0	100	663
Northern Province	70.4	20.6	6.4	2.6	100	507
Eastern Province	56.2	30.8	4.2	8.8	100	880
Area of residence						
Urban	86.4	10.7	2.0	0.9	100	964
Rural	60.8	25.8	8.8	4.7	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles						
Q1	58.2	25.7	10.3	5.8	100	547
Q2	59.6	27.7	8.6	4.1	100	606
Q3	64.0	24.2	7.8	4.0	100	664
Q4	69.9	20.9	6.3	2.9	100	718
Q5	85.0	11.0	2.3	1.7	100	756
Type of habitat						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	66.9	23.2	6.2	3.7	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	83.6	15.2		1.2	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	56.8	25.1	13.2	4.9	100	512
Modern planned urban area	95.9	3.8	0.1	0.2	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	77.9	14.0	5.3	2.7	100	312
Disability Status of the HH						
Without disability	68.6	21.1	6.7	3.5	100	3,185
With disability	58.6	27.6	9.0	4.8	100	105
Sex of Household-Head						
Male	68.5	21.3	6.7	3.6	100	2,429
Female	67.9	21.4	7.1	3.5	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Sanitation

This section provides an overview of household access to sanitation facilities. The facilities are classified into two main categories: improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities include flush toilets connected to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with constructed floor slab; and composting toilet. Unimproved sanitation facilities consist of pit latrines without a slab or platform, other types of toilet facilities, and open defecation (i.e., the absence of a toilet facility, use of a bush or field). According to SDGs Target 6.2, improved sanitation facilities are further classified into three categories: safely managed, basic, and limited sanitation. Safely managed sanitation refers to improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. Basic sanitation includes improved facilities that are not shared with other households, while limited sanitation refers to improved facilities shared by two or more households. Similarly, SDGs classifications define, unimproved sanitation facilities as either pit latrines without a slab or platform, or open defecation, which involves disposing of human feces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or alongside solid waste.

Without considering whether households share toilet facilities with members of other households, the results displayed in Table 2.8 shows that the national percentage of households with access to improved sanitation increased from 86% in 2016-17 to 94% in 2023-24. Over the past six years, the percentage of households in all provinces have improved their access to improved sanitation. The City of Kigali has consistently recorded the highest percentage of households with access to improved sanitation in both surveys, with 94% in 2016-17 and 99% in 2023-24. Conversely, the Southern province has reported the lowest percentage, with 75% in 2016-17 and 91% in 2023-24. Notably, the Southern Province has shown the largest increase in households with access to improved sanitation, achieving sixteen-percentage-points increase from 75% in 2016-17 compared to all other provinces.

Furthermore, the survey provides information on whether a household shares the toilet with individuals from other households. At the national level, 72% of households used an improved toilet facility not shared with other households in 2023-24, this shows, six-percentage-points increase from 66% in 2016-17. Rural areas have the highest percentage of households with unshared improved toilet facilities, with about 80% in 2023-24 compared to 71% in 2016-17, showing almost nine-percentage-points increase. In contrast, households in urban areas show a ten-percentage-points increase from 45% in 2016-17 to 55% in 2023-24 in the use of unshared improved toilet facilities. The higher percentage of rural households with unshared toilet facilities may be attributed to more space and less crowding. In urban areas, more households tend to use shared facilities due to space limitations or living in buildings with multiple households. At the provincial level, the percentage of households utilizing unshared improved toilet facilities follows a similar pattern to the area of residence. The City of Kigali has the lowest percentage of households using unshared improved toilet facilities with 47%, followed by the Southern Province with 75%. Despite being the second lowest, the Southern province has shown a significant increase of fourteen-percentage-points from 61% in 2016-17 compared to other provinces. The highest percentage of households using unshared improved toilet facilities, 83%, was observed in the Northern Province.
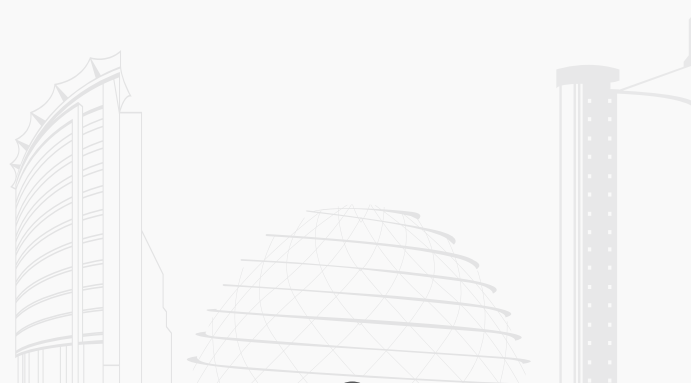
Table 2.8: Distribution (% and count) of households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

| EICV7	HHs using unshared improved toilet facility	HHs using improved (shared or not) toilet facility	HHs by type of toilet facility							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
			Flush toilet	Composting toilet	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other type of toilet	No toilet facility		
All Rwanda	72.4	94.3	3.3	0.0	2.6	88.5	4.7	0.0	0.9	100	3,290
Province											
City of Kigali	46.9	99.4	13.3		5.3	80.9	0.4		0.2	100	493
Southern Province	74.7	90.8	1.6	0.1	2.4	86.8	7.6	0.0	1.6	100	748
Western Province	76.2	94.5	1.8	0.0	2.1	90.6	5.2		0.2	100	663
Northern Province	83.2	95.1	1.2		1.3	92.5	4.0		0.9	100	507
Eastern Province	75.7	93.9	1.4	0.0	2.2	90.3	4.8	0.1	1.2	100	880
Area of residence											
Urban	55.1	98.3	10.8	0.1	4.6	82.9	1.4	0.0	0.3	100	964
Rural	79.6	92.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	90.8	6.1	0.1	1.1	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles											
Q1	72.7	88.6		0.0	1.2	87.3	9.4	0.1	1.9	100	547
Q2	76.1	92.2	0.2		1.5	90.4	6.4		1.5	100	606
Q3	75.2	94.1	0.1		1.9	92.1	5.4	0.0	0.5	100	664
Q4	73.0	96.1	0.4	0.0	1.7	94.0	3.1	0.0	0.8	100	718
Q5	66.2	98.8	13.6	0.1	5.7	79.4	1.0		0.2	100	756
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	77.6	96.7	1.6	0.0	2.6	92.5	2.6	0.0	0.6	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	75.4	100.0	5.8		15.1	79.0				100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	72.6	84.1	0.1		1.0	82.9	13.3		2.6	100	512
Modern planned urban area	61.8	98.8	32.9		5.5	60.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	41.6	91.0	0.8	0.1	1.7	88.3	8.5		0.5	100	312
Disability Status of the HH											
Without disability	72.2	94.4	3.3	0.0	2.6	88.5	4.7	0.0	0.9	100	3,185
With disability	77.6	92.8	2.3		2.4	88.1	5.8		1.3	100	105
Sex of Household-Head											
Male	75.0	95.2	3.7	0.0	2.7	88.9	4.0	0.0	0.7	100	2,429
Female	65.1	91.9	2.2		2.3	87.4	6.7	0.0	1.4	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.
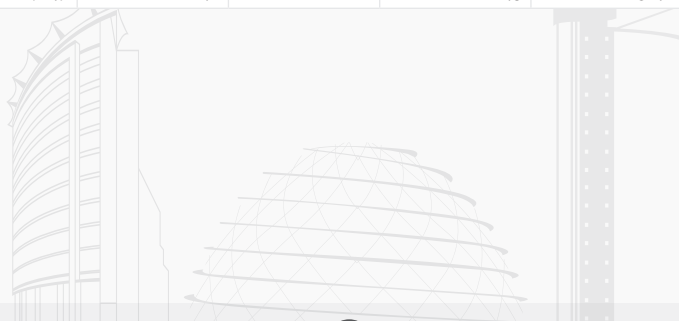
EICV5		% use improved type, not shared with other HH	% use improved	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
				Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet facility		
All Rwanda		66.2	86.2	1.9	84.3	9.8	0.2	3.8	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	41.7	94.5	9.3	85.2	3.6	0.0	1.9	100	410
	Southern	61.3	74.6	0.6	74.0	19.9	0.0	5.4	100	626
	Western	70.6	88.1	0.8	87.3	7.1	0.7	4.1	100	574
	Northern	76.9	86.5	0.7	85.7	10.0	0.2	3.4	100	422
	Eastern	75.2	90.0	0.2	89.8	6.5	0.0	3.5	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	45	93.6	9.2	84.4	4.3	0.1	2.1	100	524
	Rural	71.3	84.4	0.1	84.3	11.2	0.2	4.2	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	64.1	76.3	0.0	76.3	16.8	0.2	6.7	100	433
	Q2	66.6	81.0	0.0	81.0	14.4	0.3	4.3	100	481
	Q3	69.5	85.9	0.0	85.9	9.8	0.2	4.0	100	528
	Q4	70.3	88.5	0.0	88.5	7.9	0.1	3.5	100	573
	Q5	61.4	94.2	7.3	86.9	3.9	0.2	1.7	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	73.7	87.4	0.7	86.8	8.7	0.1	3.8	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	63.2	82.4	0.2	82.2	13.0	0.1	4.6	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	64.8	74.7	0.0	74.6	19.0	0.7	5.6	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	40.2	94.0	4.0	90.0	3.9	0.0	2.1	100	385
	Small settlement	67.1	85.8	5.3	80.5	7.5	0.0	6.8	100	20
	Modern planned area	56.7	97.7	30.1	67.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	100	77
Disability status	without disability	65.5	86.1	2	84.2	9.9	0.2	3.8	100	2316
	with disability	70.5	86.5	1.4	85.0	9.6	0.2	3.7	100	392
Sex of head of HH	Male	68.6	88	2.0	86.0	9	0.1	2.8	100	2031
	Female	59.1	80.6	1.5	79.1	12.4	0.3	6.8	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

The results presented in Table 2.9 illustrate the status of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to sanitation access in Rwanda. Countrywide, about 68% of the households have access to safely managed sanitation services, while about 5% have access to basic sanitation facilities, and about 22% have limited access. This amounts to a total of around 94% of the households having access to improved sanitation facilities as shown in Table 2.8. At the provincial level, the City of Kigali records the highest percentage of households with access to limited sanitation facilities, at 53% in 2023-24. In contrast, other provinces outside the City of Kigali show a narrower range, with access to limited sanitation facilities varying between 12% and 18%. Both the Western and Eastern provinces report approximately 18% of households relying on limited sanitation facilities, while the Southern province follows with 16%. Notably, the Northern province has the lowest percentage of households with access to such facilities, standing at 12%.

Figure 2.5 indicates that nationwide, open defecation has nearly been eradicated, with only 1% of the households still engaging in this practice. The rate is slightly higher in rural areas at 1%, while it is almost nonexistent in urban areas, recorded at just 0.3%. A notable finding is the disparity in "limited sanitation" between rural and urban areas. In rural areas, 13% of the households use limited sanitation facilities, while in urban areas, this figure rises to 43%. This trend suggests that urbanization is leading to a greater reliance on shared toilet facilities, which contributes to the higher usage of limited sanitation in urban areas.

Figure 2.5: Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, EICV7
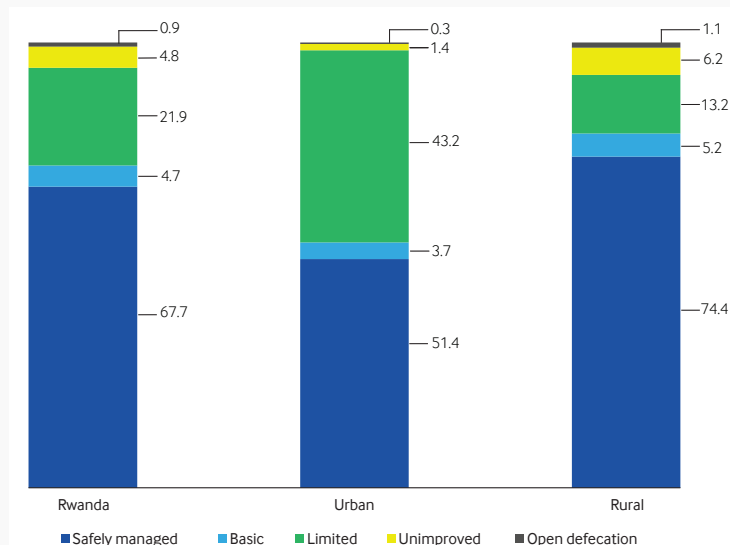
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table 2.9: Distribution (% and count) of households using safely managed sanitation services according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, type of habitat, disability status and sex of the HH head

EICV7	Safely managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
All Rwanda	67.7	4.7	21.9	4.8	0.9	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	43.9	2.9	52.6	0.4	0.2	100	493
Southern Province	68.5	6.3	16.1	7.6	1.6	100	748
Western Province	71.7	4.5	18.4	5.2	0.2	100	663
Northern Province	76.6	6.6	11.9	4.0	0.9	100	507
Eastern Province	72.1	3.6	18.2	4.9	1.2	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	51.4	3.7	43.2	1.4	0.3	100	964
Rural	74.4	5.2	13.2	6.2	1.1	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	68.2	4.5	15.9	9.6	1.9	100	547
Q2	71.3	4.8	16.1	6.4	1.5	100	606
Q3	70.3	4.9	18.9	5.5	0.5	100	664
Q4	68.2	4.8	23.1	3.1	0.8	100	718
Q5	61.5	4.7	32.6	1.0	0.2	100	756
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	72.7	4.9	19.1	2.7	0.6	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	74.6	0.7	24.6			100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	66.8	5.8	11.5	13.3	2.6	100	512
Modern planned urban area	56.5	5.4	36.9	1.0	0.2	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	39.7	1.9	49.4	8.5	0.5	100	312
Disability Status of the HH							
Without disability	67.5	4.8	22.2	4.7	0.9	100	3,185
With disability	73.2	4.3	15.3	5.8	1.3	100	105
Sex of Household-Head							
Male	70.2	4.7	20.2	4.1	0.7	100	2,429
Female	60.4	4.8	26.8	6.7	1.4	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Energy

3

This chapter provides information on the national grid connectivity, reasons for not being connected to the grid, main sources of energy for lighting and cooking in households, use of clean cooking fuel, types of cooking stoves, and installation locations of cooking stoves. The data are derived from both the EICV5 and EICV7 surveys, offering insights into the population of Rwanda. Additionally, the chapter highlights the progress made between 2016-17 and 2023-24.

National Grid Connectivity and reasons preventing household connections

This section provides insights into households' connectivity to the National grid in Rwanda. Table 3.1 illustrates the distribution of households by connection to the National grid and solar power, disaggregated by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, type of habitat, and sex of the household head. The data reveal that 72.5% of Rwanda's 3.29 million households have access to electricity. Among these, 50% are connected to the National grid, 22% rely on solar power, and approximately 1% of households have dual access to both the National grid and solar power. At provincial level, the city of Kigali records the highest connectivity rate, with approximately 91% of households connected to the National grid, while the Southern Province reports the lowest rate at 34.5%. Consequently, in the Southern Province, about 36% of households have not access to both the National grid and solar power. However, the Southern Province also displays the highest percentage of households connected to solar power, at approximately 29%. When analyzed by consumption quintile, households in the richest quintile show the highest connectivity to the National grid at 80%, compared to about 30% for those in the poorest quintile. Connectivity to the National grid also appears to be linked to type of habitat. The data shows that, 95.5% of households in modern planned areas, 57% in integrated model village, and 51% in planned rural settlements (umudugudu) were connected to the National grid. When examining the sex of the household head, the data indicates that National grid connectivity was more prevalent among male-headed households (about 52%) compared to female-headed households (about 45%).

Table 3.1. Distribution (% and count) of households by connection to the national grid and Solar power, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, type of habitat, disability status and sex of the HH head

EICV7	Overall HHs connected	Type of electricity connectivity				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		HHs on national grid	Solar-powered HHs	HHs both on national grid & solar power	HHs neither on national grid nor solar powered		
All Rwanda	72.5	50.0	21.7	0.8	27.5	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	91.9	90.6	1.2		8.1	100	493
Southern	64.4	34.5	28.8	1.0	35.6	100	748
Western	71.9	48.4	22.3	1.3	28.1	100	663
Northern	67.7	43.7	23.2	0.8	32.3	100	507
Eastern	71.9	45.1	26.0	0.7	28.1	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	88.3	82.9	5.0	0.5	11.7	100	964
Rural	66.0	36.4	28.7	0.9	34.0	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	54.2	30.5	22.9	0.8	45.8	100	547
Q2	63.1	36.7	25.9	0.5	36.9	100	606
Q3	68.7	41.6	26.1	1.0	31.3	100	664
Q4	77.0	52.2	23.8	0.9	23.0	100	718
Q5	92.5	80.0	11.7	0.8	7.5	100	756
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	76.9	50.9	24.9	1.0	23.1	100	2,233

EICV7	Overall HHs connected	Type of electricity connectivity				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		HHs on national grid	Solar-powered HHs	HHs both on national grid & solar power	HHs neither on national grid nor solar powered		
Integrated Model Village	80.3	56.8	17.4	6.1	19.7	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	38.8	11.8	26.7	0.3	61.2	100	512
Modern planned urban area	95.9	95.5	0.4		4.1	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/ unplanned housing	80.5	74.8	5.4	0.3	19.5	100	312
Disability Status of the HH							
Without disability	72.7	50.3	21.6	0.8	27.3	100	3,185
With disability	67.1	41.0	25.1	1.1	32.9	100	105
Sex of Household-Head							
Male	74.9	51.8	22.2	0.9	25.1	100	2,429
Female	65.8	44.8	20.4	0.6	34.2	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

The data presented in Figure 3.1 indicates that 27.5% of the households in Rwanda have not access to both the National grid and solar power in 2023-24. As illustrated in the figure, the proportion of households connected to the National grid is significantly higher in urban areas (approximately 83%) compared to rural areas (around 36%).

Figure 3.1: Percentage of HHs by connection to the National grid and solar power, EICV7
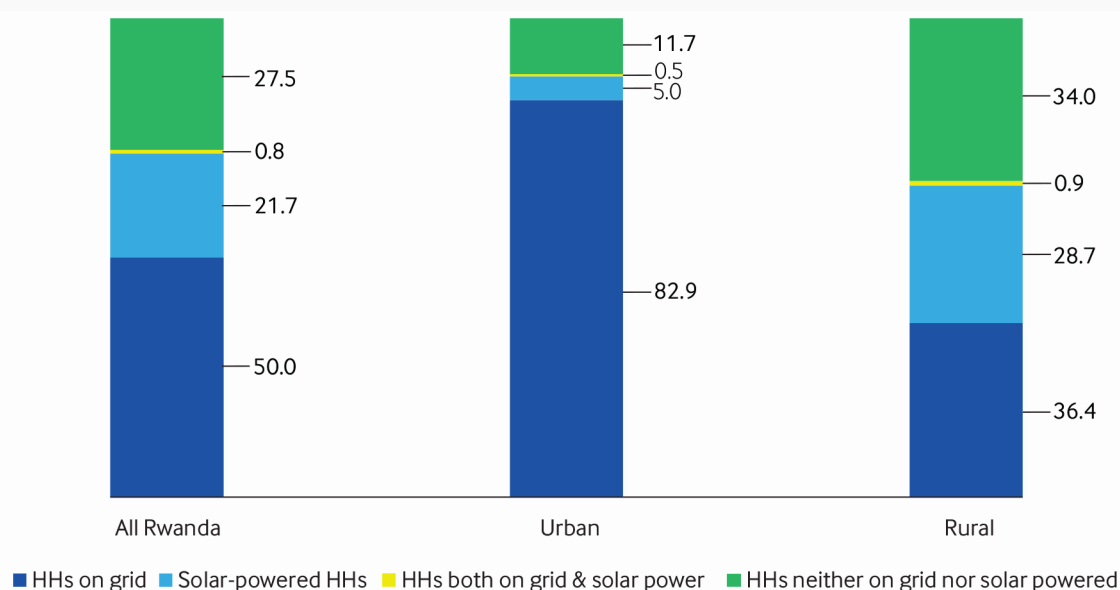
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

The data presented in Table 3.2 highlights the proportion of households by reasons for not being connected to the National grid in 2023-24. A total of 904 thousand households in Rwanda reported various challenges preventing their connection to the National grid. The most common reason cited by 41.5% of households, is the absence of grid lines in their area. The second reported reason, affecting 37% of the households, is the high cost of connection fees or installation equipment. Additionally, 13% of households reported pending applications as the reason for not being connected. Other challenges include living in inappropriate dwellings for grid connection and complicated administrative procedures, each reported by approximately 3% of households. Finally, about 3% of households mentioned other unspecified reasons.

When comparing urban and rural areas, notable differences emerge. In urban areas, 46% of households reported the high cost of connection fees or installation equipment as the main barrier, compared to 36% in rural areas. Conversely, pending applications were reported by around 13% of households in both urban and rural areas. Complicated

administrative procedures were more prominent in urban areas, affecting about 4% of households, compared to 2.5% in rural areas. Gender-based differences in reasons for not being connected to the National grid are minimal. Both male- and female-headed households reported similar percentages for complicated administrative procedures and inappropriate dwellings as barriers, at approximately 3% each.

Table 3.2: Distribution (% and count) of households by reasons for not being connected to the national grid, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, type of habitat, disability status and sex of the HH head

EICV7	Reasons for not being connected to electricity						Total	Nber of HHs neither on grid nor solar powered (in 000s)
	High cost of connection fee / installation equipment	Dwelling inappropriate for connection	Application pending	Service unavailable (No grid line in the area)	Administrative procedure is complicated	Other reasons		
All Rwanda	37.3	2.7	13.1	41.5	2.6	2.9	100	904
Province								
City of Kigali	41.4	9.1	6.2	29.1	4.3	9.9	100	40
Southern	36.7	2.6	9.9	46.3	2.4	2.1	100	266
Western	41.8	1.8	16.1	34.8	2.6	3.0	100	186
Northern	31.5	3.7	16.5	43.3	2.5	2.6	100	164
Eastern	37.7	1.7	13.1	42.2	2.8	2.6	100	248
Area of residence								
Urban	46.3	6.3	12.6	26.3	3.6	5.0	100	113
Rural	36.0	2.2	13.1	43.7	2.5	2.6	100	791
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	40.9	2.7	11.5	40.5	2.3	2.1	100	251
Q2	36.9	3.1	13.3	43.4	1.5	1.8	100	224
Q3	37.8	2.8	12.3	40.8	3.3	3.0	100	208
Q4	31.6	2.2	14.1	43.2	4.1	4.7	100	165
Q5	37.1	1.9	19.1	35.9	1.5	4.5	100	56
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	40.6	1.6	14.5	37.9	2.5	2.9	100	517
Integrated Model Village	42.1		20.6	18.9	6.1	12.3	100	5
Dispersed/Isolated housing	29.9	4.0	10.3	51.4	2.4	2.0	100	313
Modern planned urban area	64.1	7.8	5.8	22.3			100	9
Spontaneous/informal/ unplanned housing	43.2	4.0	15.8	25.5	5.2	6.3	100	61
Disability Status of the HH								
Without disability	37.2	2.8	13.2	41.4	2.7	2.8	100	870
With disability	39.6	0.7	11.1	43.4	1.6	3.6	100	34
Sex of Household-Head								
Male	35.3	2.6	14.0	42.9	2.6	2.6	100	610
Female	41.4	2.8	11.1	38.5	2.7	3.5	100	294

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Sources of Energy for cooking and home lighting

This section provides information on the main fuel used by Rwandan households for home lighting. According to the findings in Table 3.3, the percentage of households using electricity from REG or other distributors for home lighting has increased significantly, representing nearly a quarter of all households (an increase of twenty-three-percentage-points) at the national level. This figure has risen from 27% in 2016-17 to 50% in 2023-24. The upward trend in the use of electricity from REG or other distributors for home lighting is consistent across all provinces. Notably, access to electricity is particularly high among households in City of Kigali, where the rate has increased from 78% in 2016-17 to 90% in 2023-24. However, the City of Kigali has experienced a smaller increase of twelve-percentage-points compared to other provinces, where the increase has exceeded twenty-percentage-points in each province. The Eastern Province

has seen the highest increase of twenty-seven-percentage-points from 18% in 2016-17 to 45% in 2023-24, followed by the Western Province with an increase of twenty-six-percentage-points from 22% in 2016-17 to 48% in 2023-24.

Despite the growing use of electricity from REG or other distributors, the use of solar panels as a source of home lighting has also shown a significant increase of fifteen-percentage-points, rising from 7% in 2016-17 to 22% in 2023-24. At national level, Flashlight/Phone is the second most popular energy source for home lighting in 2023-24, accounting for 25% of households. This represents a decrease of eighteen-percentage-points from 43% in 2016-17.
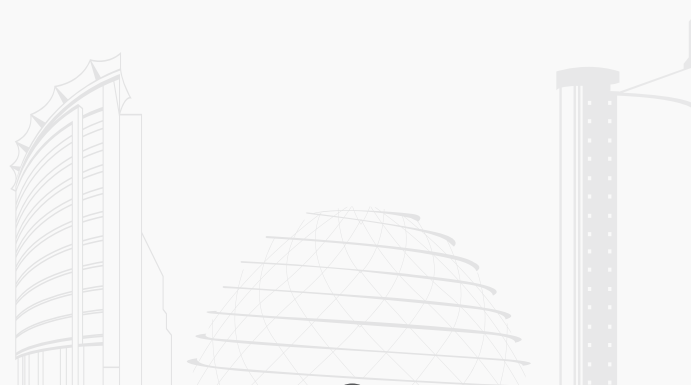
Table 3.3: Distribution (% and count) of households by primary fuel used for lighting, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Main source of lighting										Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Electricity distributors	Solar power	Rechargeable Lantern/ Rechargeable Batteries	Flashlight (Rechargeable or not) /Phone	Batteries and Bulb	Candle	Oil lamp	Traditional Lantern	Firewood	Other sources		
All Rwanda	50.0	22.1	0.1	25.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	100	3,290
Province												
City of Kigali	90.4	1.2		6.4	0.1	1.8	0.0		0.0		100	493
Southern Province	34.5	29.1	0.1	32.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	100	748
Western Province	48.3	23.0	0.1	24.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	100	663
Northern Province	43.9	23.4	0.1	30.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	100	507
Eastern Province	45.1	26.2	0.1	26.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	100	880
Area of residence												
Urban	83.0	5.1	0.0	9.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100	964
Rural	36.3	29.1	0.1	31.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles												
Q1	30.0	23.4		40.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	3.0	0.1	100	547
Q2	36.3	26.1	0.1	34.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	100	606
Q3	41.5	26.7	0.1	28.7	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	100	664
Q4	52.4	24.0	0.1	21.4	0.2	0.9		0.1	0.8	0.1	100	718
Q5	80.4	11.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.0		0.2	0.1	100	756
Type of habitat												
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	51.0	25.3	0.1	21.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	60.3	20.0		12.9	1.5	3.7		1.0	0.6		100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	11.1	26.8	0.1	55.2	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.5	3.2	0.1	100	512
Modern planned urban area	95.5	0.4	0.1	3.5		0.4				0.1	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	74.7	5.4	0.1	17.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	100	312
Disability Status of the HH												
Without disability	50.2	22.0	0.1	24.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	100	3,185
With disability	41.6	25.1	0.3	27.9	0.6	1.3		0.4	2.6	0.4	100	105
Sex of Household-Head												
Male	51.9	22.5	0.1	23.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	100	2,429
Female	44.5	20.7	0.1	30.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.2	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Main source of lighting										Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Electricity distributor	Solar panel	Recharge-able batteries	Torch/ Phone	Batteries/ Bulb	Candle	Oil Lamp	Lantern	Firewood	Other		
All Rwanda		27.1	7.3	0.2	43.4	6.5	6.1	1.4	3.5	3.7	0.6	100	2708
Province	City of Kigali	78.4	0.9	0.0	6.4	1.0	10.5	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	100	410
	Southern	14.4	8.3	0.3	48.3	13	4.7	1.4	3.3	5.7	0.5	100	626
	Western	21.6	10.1	0.1	46.1	4.6	6.1	2.0	1.7	6.9	0.8	100	574
	Northern	18.0	4.8	0.4	57.7	4.8	7.0	0.7	1.4	4.0	1.2	100	422
	Eastern	18.1	9.6	0.3	49.9	6.6	4.3	1.8	7.9	0.9	0.6	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	75.6	0.6	0.0	7.5	2.4	9.4	1.5	2.4	0.5	0.2	100	524
	Rural	15.5	9.0	0.3	52.0	7.5	5.4	1.4	3.8	4.4	0.7	100	2184
Quintile	Q1	5.1	3.9	0.1	58.6	8.8	6.9	1.6	4.2	9.8	1.0	100	433
	Q2	9.8	6.6	0.2	57.4	8.3	6.8	1.6	4.0	4.7	0.6	100	481
	Q3	16.3	8.2	0.2	51.3	7.9	6.4	1.7	4.5	3.1	0.5	100	528
	Q4	26.0	10.5	0.5	42.1	6.3	6.3	1.7	3.8	2.0	0.9	100	573
	Q5	61.9	6.7	0.1	19.2	3.0	4.9	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.4	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	19.5	8.8	0.3	49.6	6.3	5.2	1.6	4.2	3.8	0.7	100	1595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	20.0	5.6	0.3	47.0	10.6	7.9	1.7	2.2	4.1	0.7	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	5.7	9.5	0.1	57.5	11.2	3.9	1.4	3.4	6.4	0.9	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	73.3	1.2	0.0	7.6	1.3	12.7	1.1	2.3	0.4	0.2	100	385
	Small settlement	32.6	5.5	0.9	40.0	7.2	5.8	0.7	2.3	4.0	1.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	96.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	77
Disability status	without disability	27.8	7.4	0.2	42.9	6.5	6.4	1.4	3.3	3.3	0.6	100	2316
	with disability	22.7	6.7	0.2	46.1	6.5	4.8	1.4	4.8	6.2	0.7	100	392
Sex of head of HH	Male	29.4	8.3	0.3	41.8	6.5	6.0	1.5	3.3	2.5	0.5	100	2031
	Female	20.3	4.5	0.1	48.1	6.5	6.6	1.4	4.4	7.1	1.0	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
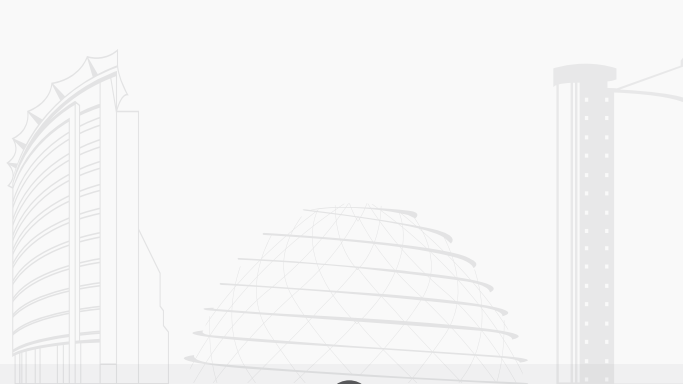
Another notable finding is the significant and consistent decline in the use of lanterns as the primary source of home lighting, from 3.5% in EICV5 to nearly zero (0.2%) in EICV7. The Figure 3.2 highlights a substantial increase in the proportion of households with access to electricity in rural areas, rising by fifty-percentage-points from 15% in EICV5 to 65% in EICV7. While households in urban areas, experienced an increase of twelve-percentage-points, from 76% in EICV5 to 88% in EICV7. Additionally, the same figure reveals a notable rise in electricity usage among households in the lowest consumption quintile, which increased by forty-eight-percentage-points, from 5% in EICV5 to 53% in EICV7. Comparatively, households in the richest consumption quintile experienced an increase of thirty-percentage-points, from 62% in EICV5 to 92% in EICV7. These trends align with government programs aimed at improving the living conditions of low-income households.

Figure 3. 2: Changes in household access to electricity (Percentage)

	Urban	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
EICV5	75.6	15.5	9.8	16.3	26.0	61.9	
EICV7	88.1	65.3	53.4	62.4	68.2	76.5	92.3
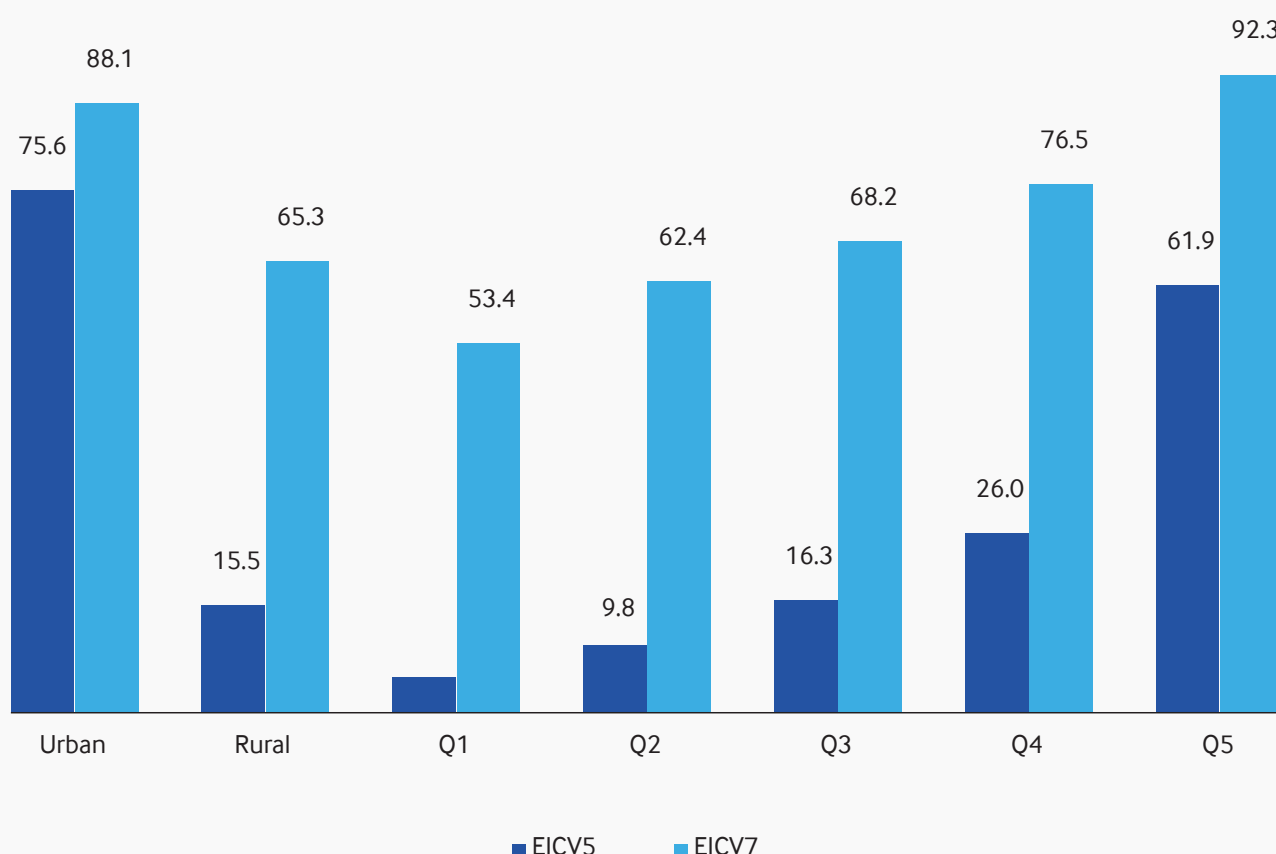
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 3.4 highlights the distribution of households by primary cooking fuels, disaggregated by province, area of residence, wealth quintiles, type of habitat, disability status, and sex of the household head. The data show a slight decrease in the use of firewood for cooking over the past six years. However, at the national level, firewood remains the most widely used cooking fuel, with usage decreasing from 80% in EICV5 to 75% in EICV7. Charcoal is the second most common cooking fuel, with usage increasing slightly from 17% in EICV5 to 19% in EICV7. In urban areas, most of the households use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel (51%), in contrast to rural areas where firewood is still the predominant cooking fuel, used by 92.5% of households in 2023-24. Although the use of gas or biogas remains low (5% in EICV7 and 1% in EICV5), there has been a noticeable increase over the six-year period. A moderate improvement of around two-percentage-points in the use of gas or biogas as a cooking fuel was observed across most provinces. Notably, in the City of Kigali, there has been a significant increase of seventeen-percentage-points, from 6% in 2016-17 to 23% in 2023-24. The survey also provides information on secondary and tertiary sources of energy for cooking. Details on these alternative cooking fuels are presented in Annex A, specifically in Table A.10 and Table A.11.

Table 3.4: Distribution (% and count) of households by primary fuel used for cooking, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Nber of HHs with cooking option at home (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or Biogas	Other type of cooking fuel		
All Rwanda	75.0	18.8	0.6	5.4	0.1	100	3,271
Province							
City of Kigali	17.0	59.4	0.1	23.4	0.1	100	483
Southern Province	89.1	8.5	0.3	1.8	0.1	100	745
Western Province	80.6	17.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	100	661
Northern Province	87.6	10.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	100	505
Eastern Province	83.4	11.7	1.8	2.9	0.2	100	877
Area of residence							
Urban	32.1	50.6	0.2	16.8	0.4	100	949
Rural	92.5	5.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	100	2,321
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	93.3	5.8	0.8		0.1	100	546
Q2	90.5	8.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	100	605
Q3	86.5	12.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	100	662
Q4	75.8	22.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	100	712
Q5	38.1	39.2	0.4	22.1	0.2	100	745
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	81.1	14.3	0.7	3.7	0.1	100	2,226
Integrated Model Village	71.6	17.6	1.2	9.6		100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	94.3	4.7	0.8	0.2		100	510
Modern planned urban area	9.7	51.0		38.9	0.4	100	204
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	42.1	53.5	0.2	4.0	0.1	100	307
Disability status of the HH							
Without disability	74.6	19.1	0.6	5.5	0.1	100	3,167
With disability	88.3	9.9	0.2	1.6		100	104
Sex of Household-Head							
Male	73.6	19.9	0.5	5.8	0.2	100	2,413
Female	78.9	15.9	0.9	4.2	0.0	100	858

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.
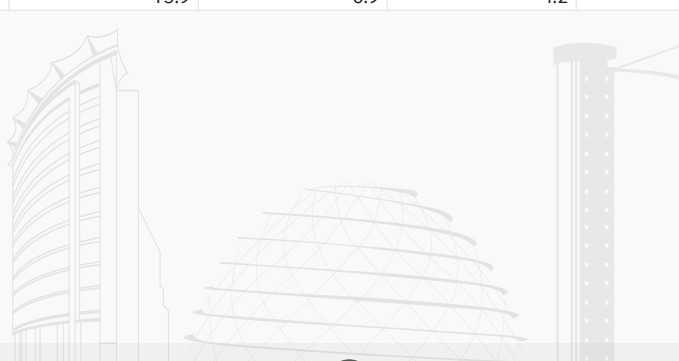
EICV5		Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or Biogas	Other		
All Rwanda		79.9	17.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	22.4	68.1	0	6.2	3.3	100	410
	Southern	92.6	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	100	626
	Western	87.2	12.2	0	0.1	0.4	100	574
	Northern	91.7	7.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	100	422
	Eastern	89.3	7.6	2.1	0.3	0.8	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	26.3	65.1	0.1	5	3.4	100	524
	Rural	92.7	6.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	97.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	100	433
	Q2	95.2	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	100	481
	Q3	91.0	8.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100	528
	Q4	85.3	13.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	100	573
	Q5	45.4	47.0	0.3	4.4	3.0	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	89.9	8.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	87.4	11.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	97.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	28.3	64.1	0.0	4.0	3.6	100	385
	Small settlement	82.8	10.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	5.4	79.8	0.0	11.0	3.8	100	77
Disability status	without disability	78.7	18.3	0.6	1.3	1.1	100	2316
	with disability	86.7	12.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	100	392
Sex of head of HH	Male	78.3	18.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	100	2031
	Female	84.7	13.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

The EICV7 also provides information on the use of clean cooking fuels that are environmentally sustainable and contribute to reducing carbon emissions. The clean fuels considered in EICV include Electricity, Solar energy, biogas, and Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG). Aligned with SDG 7.1.2, the use of clean cooking fuels reflects Rwanda's commitment to achieving universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services, while mitigating the health risks associated with indoor air pollution caused by solid fuels. Despite ongoing reliance on traditional solid fuel such as firewood and charcoal, notable progress in adopting clean fuels is observed nationwide, though usage remain low.

According to Figure 3.3, the percentage of households using clean cooking fuels at national level increased from 1% in 2016-17 to 5% in 2023-24, representing four-percentage-points of improvement over the period.

However, significant disparities exist between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, usage rose from 5% in 2016-17 to 17% in 2023-24, marking a twelve-percentage-point increase. In contrast, rural area, usage remains minimal, increasing marginally from 0.2% in 2016-17 to 1% in 2023-24, this indicates substantial challenges in expanding access to clean cooking fuels in these regions. The city of Kigali recorded the highest adoption, with 23% of households using clean cooking fuels in 2023-24, up from 6% in 2016-17, a seventeen-percentage-point increase. In other urban areas outside the city of Kigali, adoption rose from 1% in 2016-17 to 9% in 2023-24, reflecting an increase of eight-percentage-points. Despite these advancements, the nationwide adoption of clean cooking energy remains low, likely due to the persistent high reliance on solid fuels, as detailed in Table 3.4. These findings emphasize the need for sustained efforts to expand access to clean cooking technologies in order to achieve the universal access to modern energy services by 2030, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Figure 3.3: Percentage of households with primary reliance on clean cooking fuels
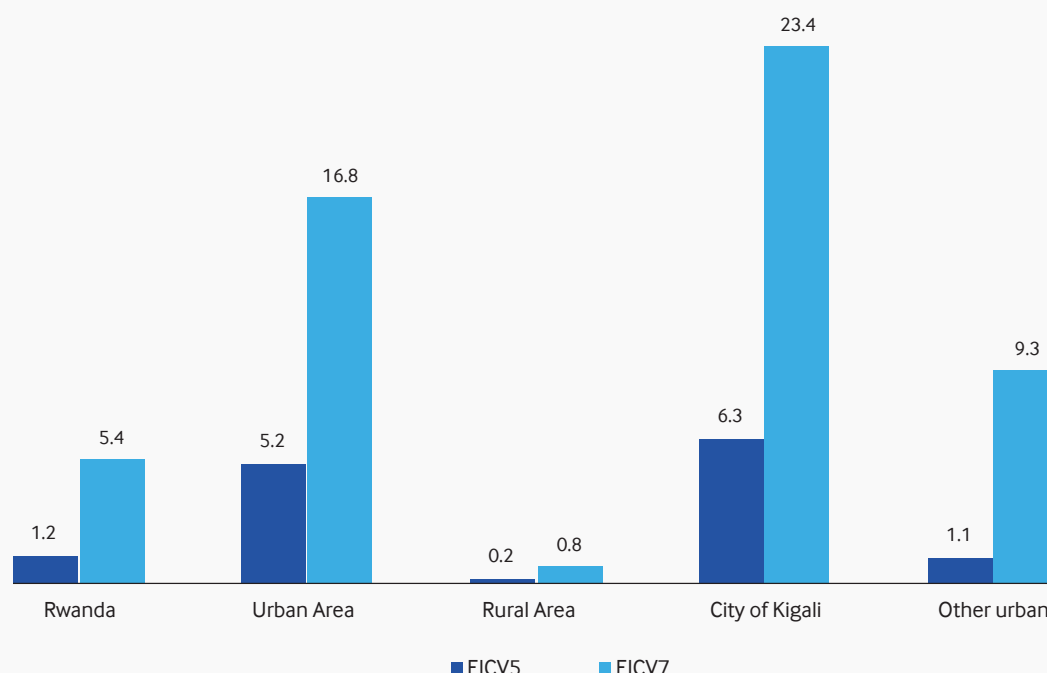
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Cooking stove and stove installation place

This section provides detailed information about the most commonly used cooking stoves. Overall, traditional stoves (three stones) and efficient cookstoves are the most frequently used by households in Rwanda. As indicated in Table 3.5, nearly about 36% of the households used traditional stoves and efficient cookstoves (34%) in 2023-24. The charcoal or fire stove is the second mostly used cooking stove, utilized by 22% of households, followed by gas, electric, or biogas cookstoves, used by 5% of households. At the provincial level, the highest percentage of households using efficient cookstoves was observed in the Southern Province (44%). In contrast, the highest percentage of households using charcoal/fire stoves was recorded in the City of Kigali (59%), followed by the Western Province (19%). The analysis also reveals that gas, electric, or biogas cookstoves are predominantly used in urban households (17%) compared to rural households (1%).

Table 3.5: Distribution (% and count) of households by type of cooking stove, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Type of cooking stove							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Gas/ Electric/ Biogas stove	Self-built stove	Charcoal / Fire stove	Improved cooking stove	Three stone	Other type of stoves	No cooking option at home		
All Rwanda	5.4	3.1	21.6	33.7	35.6	0.0	0.6	100	3,290
Province									
City of Kigali	22.9	0.7	58.7	3.0	12.5	0.0	2.1	100	493
Southern Province	1.8	1.7	14.3	43.6	38.2	0.1	0.4	100	748
Western Province	2.1	2.4	18.7	34.6	42.0		0.3	100	663
Northern Province	2.2	2.5	14.1	35.2	45.7		0.3	100	507
Eastern Province	2.9	6.5	13.4	41.1	35.7	0.1	0.3	100	880
Area of residence									
Urban	16.6	1.5	50.9	13.9	15.5	0.1	1.5	100	964
Rural	0.8	3.7	9.4	42.0	43.9	0.0	0.2	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles									

EICV7	Type of cooking stove							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Gas/ Electric/ Biogas stove	Self-built stove	Charcoal / Fire stove	Improved cooking stove	Three stone	Other type of stoves	No cooking option at home		
Q1		2.5	9.1	36.9	51.3	0.1	0.1	100	547
Q2	0.0	2.7	12.3	38.2	46.6		0.1	100	606
Q3	0.3	3.7	16.3	38.5	41.0		0.2	100	664
Q4	1.3	4.0	25.6	36.2	32.2		0.8	100	718
Q5	21.9	2.5	38.8	21.3	13.9	0.1	1.5	100	756
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	3.7	3.6	17.0	38.9	36.4	0.0	0.3	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	9.5	3.3	20.5	41.3	24.3		1.1	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	0.2	2.7	9.4	34.9	52.5	0.1	0.3	100	512
Modern planned urban area	38.2	1.2	49.1	4.7	4.6		2.2	100	209
Spontaneous/ informal/ unplanned housing	4.0	1.5	55.8	13.7	23.3	0.1	1.7	100	312
Sex of Household-Head									
Male	5.8	3.4	22.4	33.3	34.4	0.0	0.7	100	2,429
Female	4.2	2.1	19.3	35.0	38.9	0.1	0.3	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Type of cooking stove						Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
		Three stone	Self-Built Stove	Manufact-ured Stove	Charcoal/ fire stove	Efficient cookstove	Other		
All Rwanda		53.2	14.8	1.3	16.2	13.5	1.0	100	2708
Province	City of Kigali	20.2	1.7	6.5	61.7	7.0	3.0	100	410
	Southern	64.3	12.9	0.2	7.9	14.3	0.4	100	626
	Western	60.3	12.4	0.5	9.3	17.1	0.4	100	574
	Northern	70.8	12.5	0.3	6.8	9.0	0.5	100	422
	Eastern	45.9	28.0	0.5	8.2	16.4	1.0	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	18.0	3.5	5.5	56.1	14.0	3.0	100	524
	Rural	61.6	17.5	0.3	6.7	13.4	0.5	100	2184
Quintile	Q1	73.6	13.4	0.2	2.0	10.6	0.3	100	433
	Q2	67.4	15.1	0.2	4.9	12.2	0.3	100	481
	Q3	60.8	17.9	0.0	8.7	12.1	0.4	100	528
	Q4	53.0	18.5	0.1	14.1	13.9	0.5	100	573
	Q5	25.0	10.2	4.7	40.5	16.9	2.7	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	56.1	19.8	0.4	8.3	14.8	0.6	100	1595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	59.6	16.7	0.3	9.5	13.1	0.8	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	73.2	9.9	0.0	3.4	13.3	0.2	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	23.4	1.9	4.5	58.8	8.3	3.1	100	385
	Small settlement	64.9	7.4	7.3	8.5	11.8	0.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	5.0	3.2	11.5	62.3	14.7	3.3	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	51.5	15.2	1.4	17.3	13.5	1.1	100	2031
	Female	58.3	13.6	1.0	13.0	13.5	0.6	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 3.6 shows that, at the national level, the majority of households (60% in 2023-24) set up their stoves in a separate dwelling. Additionally, the data indicate that 18% of households install their stoves outdoors, while 4% place them in the same dwelling, specifically in a sleeping area. The City of Kigali and the Southern Province exhibit the highest percentages of households cooking in the same dwelling in a sleeping area, with 6% and 5% respectively. In contrast, the Eastern Province reports the lowest percentage at only 1%. The percentage of households cooking in a separate dwelling was significantly higher in rural areas (67%) compared to urban areas (44%). However, the percentage of urban households that cook within the sleeping area of their dwelling was notably higher than that of rural households (5% compared to 3%).

Table 3.6: Distribution (% and count) of households by cooking stove installation place, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Cooking stove installation place						Total	Nber of HHs with cooking option at home (in 000s)
	In dwelling, not in sleeping area	In dwelling, in a sleeping area	In a separate dwelling	In a veranda	Outdoors	Other		
All Rwanda	16.4	3.6	60.4	1.2	18.4	0.0	100	3,271
Province								
City of Kigali	20.8	5.9	34.7	4.4	34.3		100	483
Southern Province	24.1	5.0	60.1	0.4	10.4	0.0	100	745
Western Province	24.3	4.7	62.2	0.6	8.2		100	661
Northern Province	10.3	2.4	71.4	0.2	15.7		100	505
Eastern Province	4.9	0.9	67.2	1.3	25.8		100	877
Area of residence								
Urban	21.3	5.1	44.5	2.6	26.6	0.0	100	949
Rural	14.4	3.0	66.9	0.7	15.1		100	2,321
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	19.7	5.1	51.8	0.6	22.8		100	546
Q2	16.2	3.6	59.2	0.9	20.1		100	605
Q3	13.2	3.3	64.4	1.1	18.0		100	662
Q4	12.6	2.8	65.7	1.2	17.7		100	712
Q5	20.5	3.5	59.1	2.1	14.8	0.0	100	745
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	14.1	3.0	65.7	1.0	16.2	0.0	100	2,226
Integrated Model Village	17.1	2.8	63.6	1.8	14.7		100	24
Dispersed/ Isolated housing	19.6	4.9	56.8	0.8	17.9		100	510
Modern planned urban area	29.6	4.3	46.5	1.5	18.2		100	204
Spontaneous/ informal/ unplanned housing	18.8	5.0	36.8	3.6	35.8		100	307
Sex of Household-Head								
Male	15.1	3.1	62.6	1.2	18.1	0.0	100	2,413
Female	19.9	5.0	54.4	1.4	19.3		100	858

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		In dwelling, not in sleeping area	In dwelling, in a sleeping area	In a separate Dwelling	In a veranda	Outdoors	Other	Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
				Cooking stove installation place					
All Rwanda		19.5	5.0	53.4	1.3	20.1	0.7	100	2708
Province	City of Kigali	11.6	2.3	34.7	4.0	44.9	2.6	100	410
	Southern	31.8	9.5	51.8	0.4	6.2	0.4	100	626
	Western	32.6	8.2	51.8	0.4	6.7	0.4	100	574
	Northern	16.7	2.6	63.9	1.3	15.3	0.2	100	422
	Eastern	3.7	1.2	61.0	1.2	32.2	0.6	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	15.9	4.2	39.3	3.5	34.5	2.6	100	524
	Rural	20.4	5.1	56.8	0.7	16.6	0.3	100	2184
Quintile	Q1	26.3	9.9	41.1	0.5	22.1	0.0	100	433
	Q2	23.8	6.1	48.9	0.8	20.2	0.1	100	481
	Q3	20.8	4.2	55.3	0.8	18.9	0.1	100	528
	Q4	15.3	3.9	61.3	1.2	18.1	0.3	100	573
	Q5	14.9	2.6	56.2	2.4	21.3	2.5	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	19.0	4.6	58.2	0.9	17.0	0.4	100	1595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	22.7	7.5	54.0	0.7	14.3	0.8	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	25.4	7.5	54.6	0.6	11.9	0.1	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	13.7	3.2	33.3	3.2	44.1	2.5	100	385
	Small settlement	39.6	9.6	45.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	12.1	0.8	48.4	5.6	29.8	3.3	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	18.3	4.4	55.1	1.3	20.0	0.9	100	2031
	Female	23.2	6.7	48.3	1.2	20.5	0.2	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
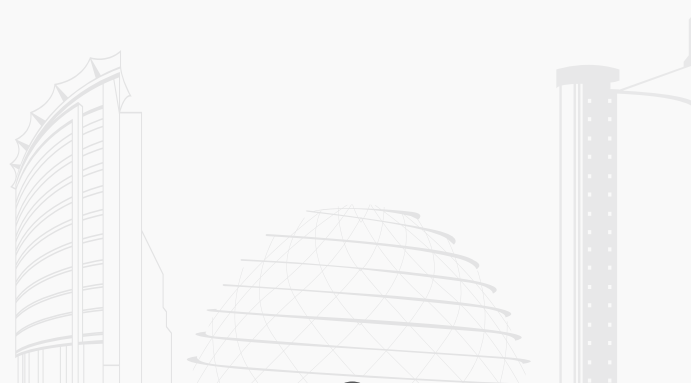
Housing

This chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of Rwanda's housing situation, focusing on various aspects such as the type of dwelling, physical characteristics of housing, waste management facilities, household relocation, rent arrangements, dwellings, and ownership of durables. The estimates presented in this chapter highlight the progress made between EICV5 and EICV7.

Dwelling characteristics

The data in this section reveal a notable improvement in housing patterns in Rwanda, with the proportion of households residing in Imidugudu increasing significantly from 59% in 2016-17 to 68% in 2023-24, as illustrated in Figure 4.1. Meanwhile, the share of households in dispersed or isolated housing slightly declined from 17% to 16% over the same period.

Figure 4.1: Changes in specific habitat types
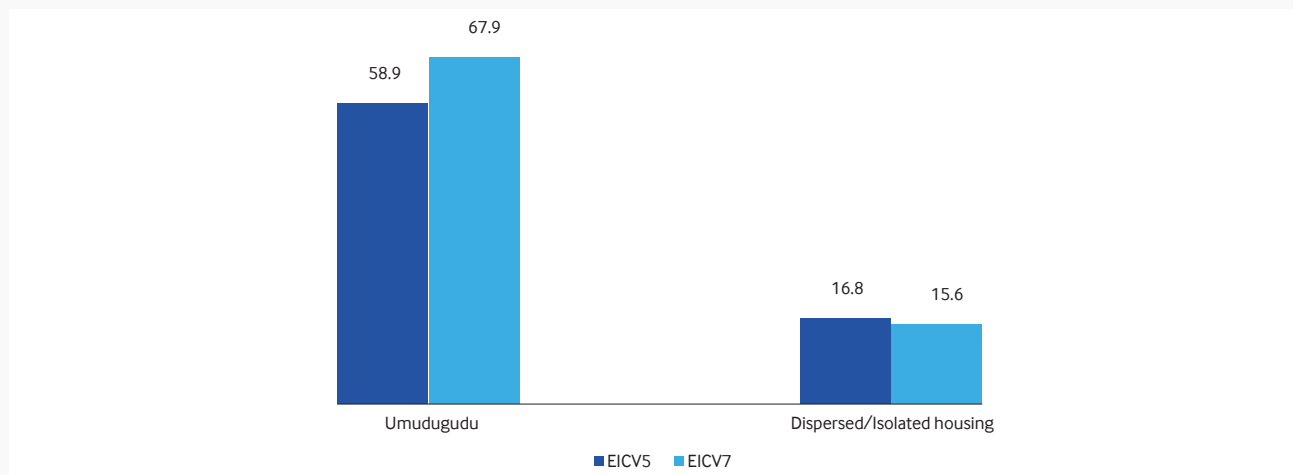
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 4.1 illustrates the distribution of households by settlement type in Rwanda. At National level, Umudugudu remains the most prevalent settlement, with 68% of households in 2023-24. Other households reside in dispersed/Isolated housing (16%), spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing (9.5%), modern planned urban areas (6%), and integrated model villages (about 1%). At provincial level, the Eastern Province records the highest percentage of households in Umudugudu settlement (84%), while the Northern Province has the lowest (69%), a figure that remained the same from the EICV5. As expected, the City of Kigali has the lowest percentage of households in Umudugudu settlement.

Over the past six years (2016-17 and 2023-24), significant changes have occurred in settlement patterns. Countrywide, the percentage of households residing in Umudugudu has increased from 59% in 2016-17 to 68% in 2023-24. Meanwhile, the percentage of households in dispersed/ Isolated housing remained the same with around 16% across both surveys (EICV5 and EICV7). At the provincial level, the Eastern Province consistently had the highest percentage of households in Umudugudu, although it experienced a slight decline from 87% in 2016-17 to 84% in 2023-24. Conversely, households in Umudugudu in the Southern Province recorded an increase of fifteen-percentage-points, from 57% in 2016-17 to 72% in 2023-24, while households in the Western Province present an increase of around twelve-percentage-points, from 59.5% to 71% over the same period.

The City of Kigali exhibits the most significant growth in Imidugudu settlements, increasing from just 4% in 2016-17 to 28% in 2023-24, an increase of twenty-four-percentage-points. Additionally, Kigali City leads in modern planned urban area, with the percentage of households in this category rising from 17% in 2016-17 to 27% in 2023-24, an increase of ten-percentage-points.

Table 4.1: Distribution (% and count) of households by types of habitat, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Type of habitat					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model village	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban area	Spontaneous / informal/ unplanned housing		
All Rwanda	67.9	0.7	15.6	6.3	9.5	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	27.8	1.0	7.4	27.0	36.7	100	493
Southern Province	71.7	0.9	20.5	2.2	4.6	100	748
Western Province	71.4	0.4	18.7	2.4	7.0	100	663
Northern Province	68.8	0.7	23.5	4.2	2.7	100	507
Eastern Province	83.8	0.6	8.9	2.5	4.2	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	51.1	1.1	4.3	21.2	22.4	100	964
Rural	74.8	0.6	20.2	0.2	4.2	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	69.8	0.9	21.8	0.9	6.6	100	547
Q2	71.4	0.5	18.9	1.5	7.7	100	606
Q3	70.8	0.6	18.1	1.9	8.5	100	664
Q4	69.0	0.7	15.7	3.7	10.8	100	718
Q5	60.0	0.9	5.9	20.6	12.6	100	756
Sex of HH-Head							
Male	68.2	0.6	15.1	6.6	9.5	100	2,429
Female	66.9	1.0	16.9	5.7	9.5	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

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

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 4.2 shows that single house dwellings (House occupied by one household) decreased by four-percentage-points since EICV5, from 89% in 2016-17 to 85% in 2023-24. This type of dwelling is more common in rural areas (93%) compared to urban areas (66%). Notably, the Northern Province leads in this type of dwelling in both surveys, though it has seen a reduction of 3.5 percentage-points from 97.5% in 2016-17 to 94% in 2023-24.

Table 4.2: Distribution (% and count) of households by types of dwelling, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Type of dwelling					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	House occupied by one household	House occupied by multiple Households	Multi-storied building with one/more HHs(flat)	Several buildings in a compound occupied by one HH	Several buildings in a compound occupied by multiple HHs		
All Rwanda	85.2	8.9	0.3	1.2	4.4	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	57.8	25.3	1.4	0.4	15.2	100	493
Southern Province	88.8	6.1	0.1	2.6	2.4	100	748
Western Province	91.7	6.0	0.1	0.4	1.9	100	663
Northern Province	93.9	3.8	0.1	1.0	1.3	100	507
Eastern Province	87.7	7.3	0.1	1.1	3.8	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	65.6	20.2	0.8	0.8	12.6	100	964
Rural	93.4	4.2	0.1	1.3	1.1	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	92.3	5.3	0.1	0.9	1.4	100	547
Q2	91.5	5.5	0.1	0.9	1.9	100	606
Q3	89.6	6.8		1.4	2.1	100	664
Q4	84.7	9.2	0.0	1.5	4.6	100	718
Q5	71.7	15.7	1.0	1.0	10.6	100	756
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	88.3	7.0	0.1	1.4	3.2	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	51.4	37.5	3.7		7.4	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	95.6	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	100	512
Modern planned urban area	61.5	18.9	2.9	0.8	15.9	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	64.4	24.0	0.1	0.5	11.1	100	312
Sex of Household-Head							
Male	85.7	8.5	0.3	1.3	4.3	100	2,429
Female	84.0	10.1	0.3	0.8	4.8	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.
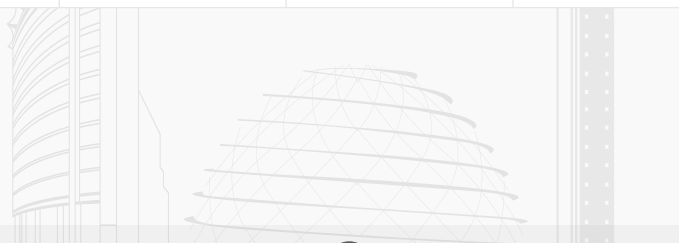
EICV5		Type of dwelling					Total	Nber of HHs(in 000s)
		Single house dwelling	Multiple HH dwelling	Multi-storied building with one or more HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HH		
All Rwanda		88.8	6.0	0.1	3.8	1.3	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	49.5	25.6	0.5	19.3	5.1	100	410
	Southern	94.7	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	100	626
	Western	95.5	2.7	0.0	1.2	0.5	100	574
	Northern	97.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.8	100	422
	Eastern	96.0	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	59.4	19.8	0.4	16.2	4.2	100	524
	Rural	95.9	2.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	100	433
	Q2	95.1	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.4	100	481
	Q3	93.3	4.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	100	528
	Q4	91.2	5.7	0.1	2.4	0.6	100	573
	Q5	73.5	11.8	0.4	10.6	3.8	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	96.1	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.6	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	92.8	5.1	0.0	1.2	0.9	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	98.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	53.8	23.2	0.3	19.6	3.2	100	385
	Small settlement	84.1	9.6	2.0	3.6	0.7	100	20
	Modern planned area	49.7	25.9	1.0	10.6	12.7	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	88.7	5.8	0.1	4.0	1.5	100	2031
	Female	89.2	6.7	0.1	3.3	0.7	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 4.3 presents data on the average number of people per bedroom across Rwanda. In 2023-24, the National average was 1.9 persons per bedroom, with a minimal difference between urban (1.9) and rural areas (1.8). The data also reveal that the percentage of households with an average of four or more people sleeping in the same bedroom has slightly reduced, decreasing from 8% in 2016-17 to 5% in 2023-24. The number of persons per bedroom was higher in the City of Kigali and Eastern Province with an average of two persons. In terms household headship, female-headed households tend to have fewer people per bedroom compared to male-headed households. With regards to quintiles, the data indicate that the higher the quintile, the lower the number of people sharing the same bedroom, with 1.5 people per bedroom in the highest quintile and 2.3 people per bedroom in the lowest quintile.

*Table 4.3: Distribution (% and count) of households by number of persons per bedroom, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, and sex of head of HH*

EICV7	Mean no. of people per bedroom	Number of persons per bedroom					Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Less than 2 Persons)	2-4 Persons	4-6 Persons	6 or More Persons	Total	
All Rwanda	1.9	53.0	42.2	4.2	0.6	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	2.0	48.9	43.1	7.2	0.8	100	493
Southern Province	1.8	54.8	41.3	3.3	0.5	100	748
Western Province	1.8	53.8	42.3	3.6	0.3	100	663
Northern Province	1.7	59.2	38.6	2.0	0.2	100	507
Eastern Province	2.0	49.4	44.5	5.0	1.1	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	1.9	52.2	41.3	6.0	0.6	100	964
Rural	1.8	53.3	42.6	3.5	0.6	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	2.3	33.7	57.0	7.4	1.9	100	547
Q2	2.1	42.5	51.9	4.9	0.7	100	606
Q3	1.9	52.2	43.0	4.3	0.5	100	664
Q4	1.7	58.5	37.8	3.5	0.2	100	718
Q5	1.5	70.7	27.2	2.0	0.1	100	756
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	1.8	54.0	41.9	3.6	0.5	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	1.9	57.6	35.8	6.4	0.2	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	1.9	49.9	44.6	4.4	1.1	100	512
Modern planned urban area	1.7	62.1	35.1	2.7	0.1	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/ unplanned housing	2.1	44.1	46.1	9.0	0.7	100	312
Sex of Household-Head							
Male	2.0	48.6	46.4	4.3	0.7	100	2,429
Female	1.6	65.2	30.5	3.8	0.4	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Mean no. of people per bedroom	Average number of persons per bedroom				Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
			Less than 2 Persons	2-4 Persons	4-6 Persons	6 or More Persons		
All Rwanda		2.2	34.8	56.8	7.5	0.9	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	2.1	43.7	48.0	6.9	1.4	100	410
	Southern	2.3	33.1	57.4	8.7	0.8	100	626
	Western	2.3	32.4	59.2	7.9	0.6	100	574
	Northern	2.1	38.7	55.8	5.0	0.5	100	422
	Eastern	2.3	30.6	60.2	7.9	1.3	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	2.1	42.8	49.4	6.5	1.3	100	524
	Rural	2.2	32.9	58.6	7.7	0.8	100	2,184

EICV5		Mean no. of people per bedroom	Average number of persons per bedroom				Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
			Less than 2 Persons	2-4 Persons	4-6 Persons	6 or More Persons		
Quintile	Q1	2.8	12.6	69.4	15.6	2.5	100	433
	Q2	2.5	21.0	66.4	11.2	1.4	100	481
	Q3	2.3	29.3	62.0	8.0	0.7	100	528
	Q4	2.1	38.1	56.9	4.5	0.5	100	573
	Q5	1.7	59.6	38.3	2.0	0.1	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	2.2	33.5	58.6	7.1	0.8	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	2.3	32.3	57.0	9.5	1.2	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	2.3	31.5	58.8	8.9	0.8	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	2.1	42.2	49.0	7.5	1.3	100	385
	Small settlement	2.1	34.7	59.8	5.5	0.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	1.9	49.0	46.5	3.7	0.8	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	2.3	28.5	61.9	8.5	1.1	100	2031
	Female	1.8	53.7	41.5	4.4	0.5	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 4.4 shows the mean floor area in square meters (m²) of households' dwellings in Rwanda. The national mean floor area has increased by two square meters from 40 m² in 2016-17 to 42 m² in 2023-24. In urban areas, the average dwelling floor area is larger, at 48 m², compared to 40 m² in rural areas. However, the mean floor area in urban areas remained unchanged between EICV5 and EICV7. The average floor area of dwellings for households in Imidugudu settlements (43 m²) closely aligns with the national average in 2023-24. Wealthier households and those in modern planned areas occupy larger spaces, averaging 56 m² and 68 m², respectively.

Table 4.4: Distribution (% and count) of households by floor area, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Mean floor area of the dwelling (sqrm)	Floor area of the dwelling					Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		1-24 (m2)	25-49 (m2)	50-74 (m2)	75+ (m2)	Total	
All Rwanda	42.4	20.6	53.3	17.8	8.3	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	45.2	38.9	33.4	12.3	15.5	100	493
Southern Province	41.7	18.8	56.1	18.5	6.5	100	748
Western Province	44.2	13.7	56.0	22.8	7.5	100	663
Northern Province	41.6	13.8	62.0	17.9	6.4	100	507
Eastern Province	40.6	21.2	55.0	16.4	7.4	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	48.0	29.7	36.9	16.9	16.5	100	964
Rural	40.1	16.9	60.1	18.1	4.9	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	35.1	23.1	62.4	12.4	2.1	100	547
Q2	37.9	20.2	61.4	15.0	3.4	100	606
Q3	38.4	20.5	58.4	17.6	3.6	100	664
Q4	41.6	19.2	52.2	21.5	7.0	100	718
Q5	55.6	20.8	36.6	20.6	22.0	100	756
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	42.8	17.2	55.5	19.5	7.8	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	48.4	15.0	43.9	26.6	14.6	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	35.2	23.4	61.1	13.7	1.9	100	512
Modern planned urban area	68.1	23.6	27.8	14.8	33.9	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	34.0	39.6	42.2	13.4	4.8	100	312
Sex of Household-Head							
Male	44.2	18.7	52.7	19.2	9.4	100	2,429
Female	37.3	26.3	55.0	13.7	5.0	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Mean floor area of dwelling (sqrm)	Floor area of dwelling				Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
			1-24(m2)	25-49(m2)	50-74(m2)	75+(m2)		
All Rwanda		40.1	22.3	55.7	15.4	6.6	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	43.6	40.7	32.2	11.6	15.6	100	410
	Southern	40	20.0	59.1	14.9	6.0	100	626
	Western	41.8	15.0	59.2	20.5	5.2	100	574
	Northern	39.7	16.6	63.7	14.9	4.8	100	422
	Eastern	37.0	23.1	58.7	14.1	4.1	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	47.8	34.8	33.0	15.0	17.3	100	524
	Rural	38.3	19.3	61.1	15.5	4.1	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	33.0	26.9	63.3	8.8	1.1	100	433
	Q2	34.6	23.5	63.4	11.7	1.4	100	481
	Q3	37.3	20.7	61.9	14.0	3.4	100	528
	Q4	40.0	18.6	57.3	19.4	4.7	100	573
	Q5	50.8	22.9	39.5	19.8	17.8	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	40.1	17.7	60.0	16.8	5.5	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	37.6	24.0	58.7	13.7	3.7	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	36.6	20.6	62.5	14.5	2.3	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	39.1	40.8	35.4	12.1	11.8	100	385
	Small settlement	48.5	12.7	54.9	22.9	9.5	100	20
	Modern planned area	70.5	32.9	20.2	10.1	36.8	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	41.2	21.1	55.7	16.1	7.1	100	2031
	Female	37.0	26.1	55.6	13.2	5.1	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

The percentage of households using metal sheets as roofing material increased by nine-percentage-points, from 67% in 2016-17 to 76% in 2023-24. Figure 4.2 shows that metal sheets are the most commonly used roofing material across Rwanda, followed by clay tiles.

Figure 4.2: Changes in roofing material
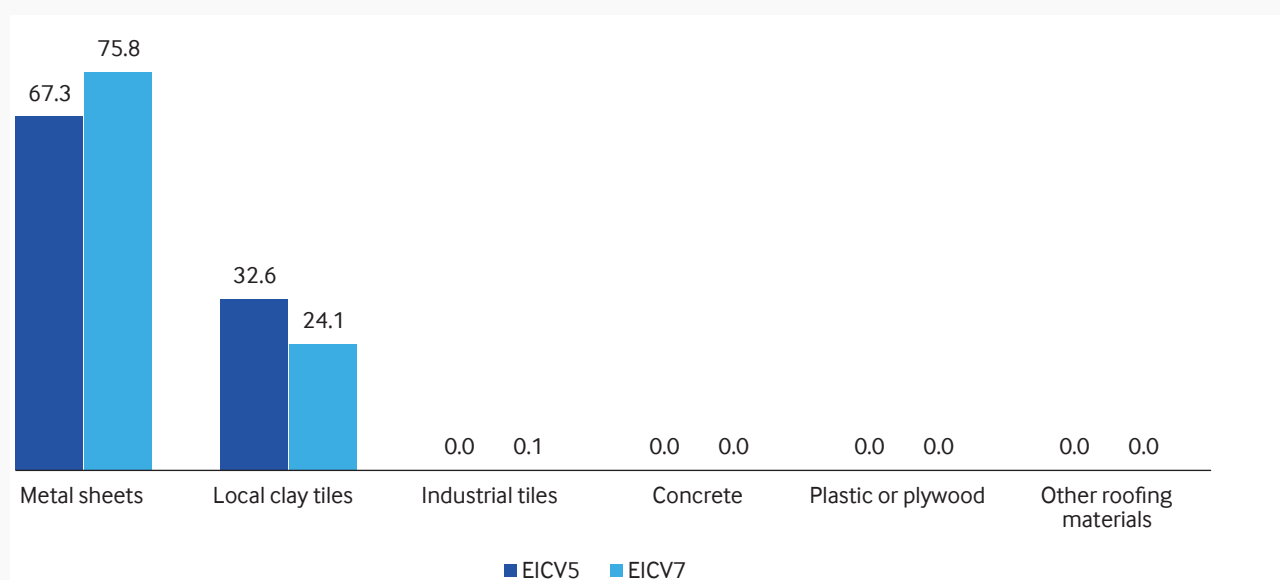
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 4.5 indicates that nearly all households in the city of Kigali and the Eastern Province use metal sheets as roofing material at 99% each. The Southern Province has the lowest percentage of households using metal sheets at 41.5%. However, this represents an increase of fourteen-percentage-points from 28% in 2016-17. This increase in the use of metal sheets corresponds to a shift from clay tiles, as the use of clay tiles decreased from 72% in 2016-17 to 58.5% in 2023-24. Clay tiles remain the predominant roofing material for 58.5% of households in the Southern Province. In urban

areas, metal sheets are used by 94.5% of households compared to 68% in rural areas. Additionally, the use of metal sheets as roofing material has increased in both the lowest and highest quintiles, from 56.5% to 65% and from 84% to 91%, respectively, between 2016-17 and 2023-24.

Table 4.5: Distribution (% and count) of households by roof construction material of the dwelling, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Type of roofing material						Total	Total nber of HHs (in000s)
	Metal sheets	Local clay tiles	Industrial tiles	Concrete	Non-durable roofing materials	Other roofing materials		
All Rwanda	75.8	24.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,290
Province								
City of Kigali	98.6	1.2		0.2			100	493
Southern Province	41.5	58.5	0.0				100	748
Western Province	61.1	38.9				0.0	100	663
Northern Province	83.4	16.6					100	507
Eastern Province	98.9	0.8	0.2		0.0	0.1	100	880
Area of residence								
Urban	94.5	5.4		0.1			100	964
Rural	68.1	31.8	0.1		0.0	0.0	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	65.2	34.7	0.1				100	547
Q2	69.5	30.4	0.1			0.0	100	606
Q3	71.3	28.6		0.0		0.0	100	664
Q4	77.7	22.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	100	718
Q5	90.7	9.1	0.1	0.1	0.0		100	756
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	76.0	23.9		0.0		0.0	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	90.6	8.6		0.8			100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	57.0	42.6	0.3		0.1		100	512
Modern planned urban area	96.0	3.5		0.3		0.2	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	90.4	9.6					100	312
Sex of Household-Head								
Male	76.6	23.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,429
Female	73.7	26.3	0.0			0.0	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Type of roofing material							Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Local clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Industrial tiles	Other		
All Rwanda		0.0	67.3	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	0.0	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	410
	Southern	0.0	27.6	72.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	626
	Western	0.0	51.4	48.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	574
	Northern	0.0	67.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	422
	Eastern	0.0	98.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	0.0	91.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	524
	Rural	0.0	61.5	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	0.0	56.5	43.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	433
	Q2	0.0	57.4	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	481
	Q3	0.0	61.1	38.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	528
	Q4	0.0	69.1	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	573
	Q5	0.0	84.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	694

EICV5		Type of roofing material							Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Local clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Industrial tiles	Other		
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	0.0	67.7	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	0.0	62.5	37.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	0.0	39.8	59.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	0.0	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	385
	Small settlement	0.0	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	0.0	97.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	0.0	67.6	32.3	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	2,031
	Female	0.0	66.4	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 4.6 presents data on wall construction materials used by households in the country. Overall, the largest proportion (42%) used mud bricks with cement in 2023-24, representing an increase of twelve-percentage-points since 2016-17. The data also reveal a positive trend in the reduced use of mud bricks without cement as a wall material, decreasing from 35% in 2016-17 to 28% in 2023-24, a decrease of six-percentage-points. In rural areas, the use of tree trunks with mud declined significantly by approximately five-percentage-points, from 25.5% in 2016-17 to 21% in 2023-24, as shown in Figure 4.3. Another notable finding is that the percentage of households using burnt bricks and cement blocks increased by around two-percentage-points nationwide, from 3.5% in 2016-17 to 5% in 2023-24. The types of wall materials used vary across provinces. In the City of Kigali, 65% of households have mud bricks covered with cement as the primary wall construction material for their dwellings in 2023-24, an increase of five-percentage-points since 2016-17. In comparison, households in the Western Province had the highest percentage (44%) of dwellings covered with mud bricks as wall construction materials and the lowest percentage (31.5%) of mud bricks covered with cement.

Table 4.6: Distribution (% and count) of households by wall construction material of the dwelling, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Type of wall material										Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Mud bricks without cement	Mud bricks with cement	Tree trunks with mud without cement	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Burnt bricks without cement	Burnt bricks with cement	Cement blocks	Stones	Wooden planks	Other type of wall materials		
All Rwanda	28.0	42.4	15.9	7.9	0.9	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	100	3,290
Province												
City of Kigali	8.0	65.2	4.1	9.0	1.4	9.1	3.0	0.1		0.0	100	493
Southern Province	22.2	39.1	23.1	11.8	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.0			100	748
Western Province	43.7	31.5	15.5	2.3	1.1	3.7	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.1	100	663
Northern Province	38.1	35.2	15.4	6.0	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.7		0.6	100	507
Eastern Province	26.5	44.7	16.8	9.2	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.1		0.2	100	880
Area of residence												
Urban	14.0	62.2	4.3	6.3	1.5	9.3	2.0	0.3		0.1	100	964
Rural	33.8	34.2	20.6	8.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles												
Q1	41.5	23.4	27.6	5.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	100	547
Q2	37.9	31.4	20.8	7.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	100	606
Q3	33.2	37.9	17.7	8.8	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100	664
Q4	24.6	49.5	13.2	9.0	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	100	718
Q5	8.9	62.1	4.2	7.7	1.8	12.0	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	100	756
Type of habitat												
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	27.3	43.5	16.6	8.3	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	14.5	37.8	4.2	5.4	9.5	18.9	8.9			0.7	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	46.5	23.1	23.3	5.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2		0.5	100	512
Modern planned urban area	3.5	56.1	1.9	4.5	3.4	24.2	5.5	0.8		0.2	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	20.4	57.1	8.4	11.4	0.5	2.2		0.1			100	312
Sex of Household-Head												
Male	26.7	44.6	14.9	7.6	0.9	3.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	100	2,429
Female	31.6	36.1	18.5	8.8	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Type of wall material								Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Mud bricks	Mud bricks covered with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Oven fired bricks	Cement bricks	Wooden Planks	Other		
All Rwanda		35.4	30.3	23.1	6.7	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	10.9	59.7	6.9	12.1	5.4	4.3	0.1	0.6	100	410
	Southern	29	27.2	34.2	7.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	626
	Western	53.6	20.2	18.4	1.8	2.7	0.1	1.8	1.5	100	574
	Northern	45.9	23.2	21.8	4.8	2.9	0.1	0.0	1.4	100	422
	Eastern	34.2	28.2	27.3	8.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	16.8	58.4	4.5	7.7	8.3	3.5	0.2	0.6	100	524
	Rural	39.9	23.5	27.5	6.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	49.8	11.1	34.4	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	100	433
	Q2	46.7	17.1	30.1	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	100	481
	Q3	41.7	23.5	26.7	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	100	528
	Q4	33.5	33.9	21.1	8.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	100	573
	Q5	15.3	53.5	9.9	8.7	8.4	3.0	0.3	0.8	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	36.8	27.0	26.5	6.5	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	44.4	23.0	24.8	3.9	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	50.3	16.5	26.8	4.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	13.2	57.1	8.9	12.7	4.5	2.7	0.2	0.7	100	385
	Small settlement	44.3	28.1	11.9	3.9	4.1	2.0	0.0	5.7	100	20
	Modern planned area	6.9	62.9	0.2	1.8	18.0	9.5	0.0	0.6	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	35.2	31.9	21.5	6.5	3	0.9	0.4	0.6	100	2031
	Female	36.0	25.3	27.7	7.2	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
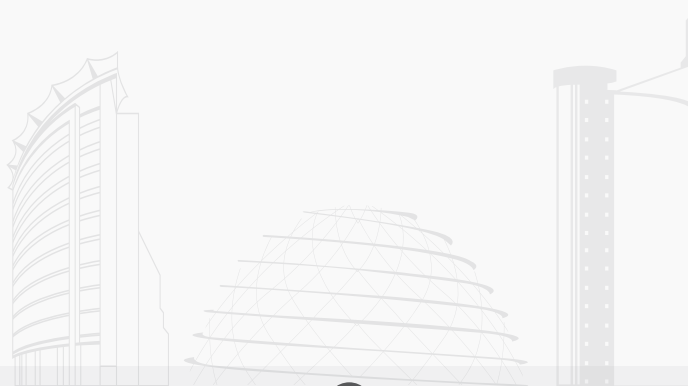
Figure 4.3: Changes in wall material used in rural dwellings
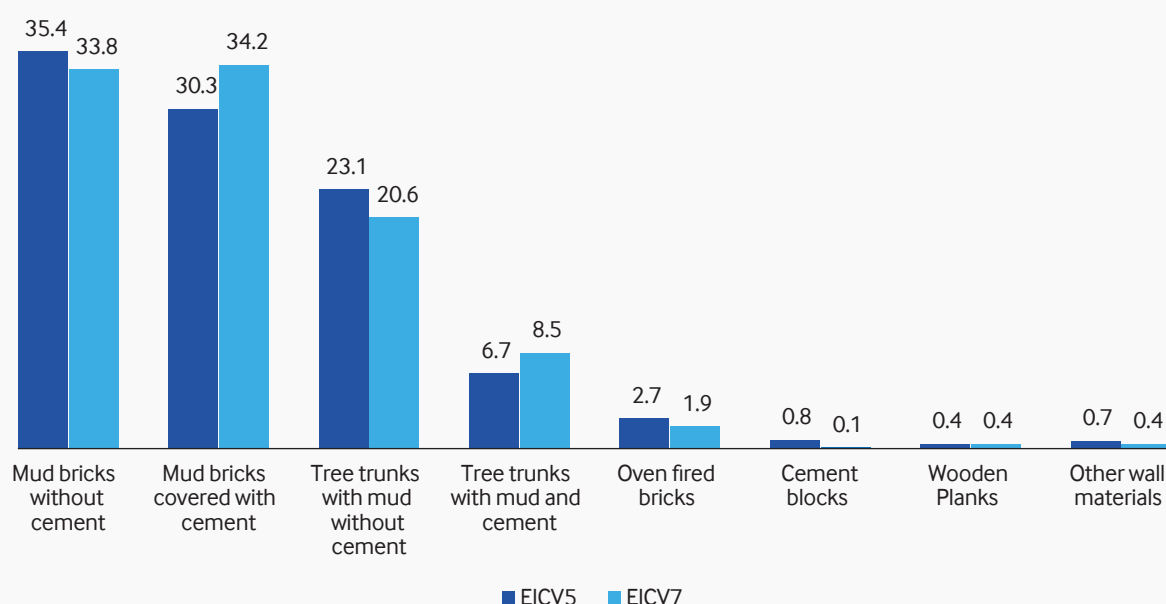
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 4.7 describes the floor construction materials of dwellings in Rwanda. Beaten earth remains the mostly used flooring material, though its usage has decreased by ten-percentage-points, from 68% in 2016-17 to 58% in 2023-24. At the national level, cement is the second most common flooring material utilized by approximately one out of three households (35%) . This represents an increase of nine-percentage-points since 2016-17. In 2023-24, 60% of urban households used cement as flooring material compared to 24% of rural households.

Another significant finding is the increase in the use of tiles as flooring material, which has risen from nearly 2% in 2016-17 to 4% in 2023-24 nationwide. This type of flooring material is predominantly used by households in urban areas (14%), marking an increase of six-percentage-points from 8% since 2016-17. Figure 4.4 illustrates the rise in the use of cement floors across all provinces, with substantial increases observed: 9% in the Southern, 8% in the Northern, 10% in the Western, and 15% in the Eastern provinces in 2023-24.

Table 4.7: Distribution (% and count) of households by floor construction material of the dwelling, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Type of flooring material						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Tiles	Other floor materials		
All Rwanda	58.3	1.7	34.9	0.7	4.3	0.1	100	3,290
Province								
City of Kigali	15.7	0.1	63.3	0.0	20.8		100	493
Southern Province	65.9	2.1	28.8	1.7	1.3	0.1	100	748
Western Province	71.0	0.0	26.3	1.0	1.4	0.2	100	663
Northern Province	73.1	0.4	25.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	100	507
Eastern Province	57.6	4.2	36.3	0.1	1.7	0.2	100	880
Area of residence								
Urban	25.1	0.3	60.1	0.5	13.8	0.1	100	964
Rural	72.0	2.2	24.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	84.6	1.9	12.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	100	547
Q2	77.2	1.9	19.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	100	606
Q3	69.2	1.9	27.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	100	664
Q4	53.6	2.0	42.5	0.8	1.1	0.1	100	718
Q5	18.9	0.8	62.8	0.5	16.8	0.2	100	756
Type of habitat								

EICV7	Type of flooring material						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Tiles	Other floor materials		
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	60.2	2.1	34.5	0.9	2.1	0.2	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	35.1	2.4	59.5		3.1		100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	84.3	1.4	13.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	100	512
Modern planned urban area	6.9	0.2	54.9		37.8	0.2	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	37.9	0.1	57.5	0.5	4.0		100	312
Sex of Household-Head								
Male	56.3	1.7	36.3	0.8	4.7	0.2	100	2,429
Female	63.8	1.5	30.8	0.6	3.1	0.1	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Type of flooring material						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Tiles	Other		
All Rwanda		68.2	2.9	25.8	1.2	1.6	0.3	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	26.1	0.1	64.3	0.2	8.9	0.3	100	410
	Southern	73.3	3.2	20.1	2.8	0.3	0.3	100	626
	Western	81.6	0.0	15.9	1.8	0.2	0.4	100	574
	Northern	81.2	0.0	17	0.7	0.4	0.6	100	422
	Eastern	69.3	8.4	21.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	26.8	0.2	64.5	0.6	7.6	0.3	100	524
	Rural	78.1	3.5	16.6	1.4	0.2	0.3	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	91.9	2.4	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	100	433
	Q2	85.5	3.3	9.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	100	481
	Q3	79.7	3.4	14.6	1.6	0.2	0.4	100	528
	Q4	68.0	3.9	26.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	100	573
	Q5	32.7	1.5	58.8	1.0	5.7	0.3	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	73.8	4.2	19.8	1.5	0.5	0.3	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	78.9	1.2	18.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	86.2	1.7	11.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	30.9	0.1	63.5	0.9	4.2	0.4	100	385
	Small settlement	66.7	0.8	28.6	1.0	2.9	0.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	7.7	0.0	67.6	0.0	24.6	0.0	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	66.9	2.7	27	1.3	1.7	0.4	100	2031
	Female	72.0	3.2	22.4	0.9	1.3	0.2	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Figure 4.4: Changes in Percentage of HHs living in dwelling with cemented floor by Province
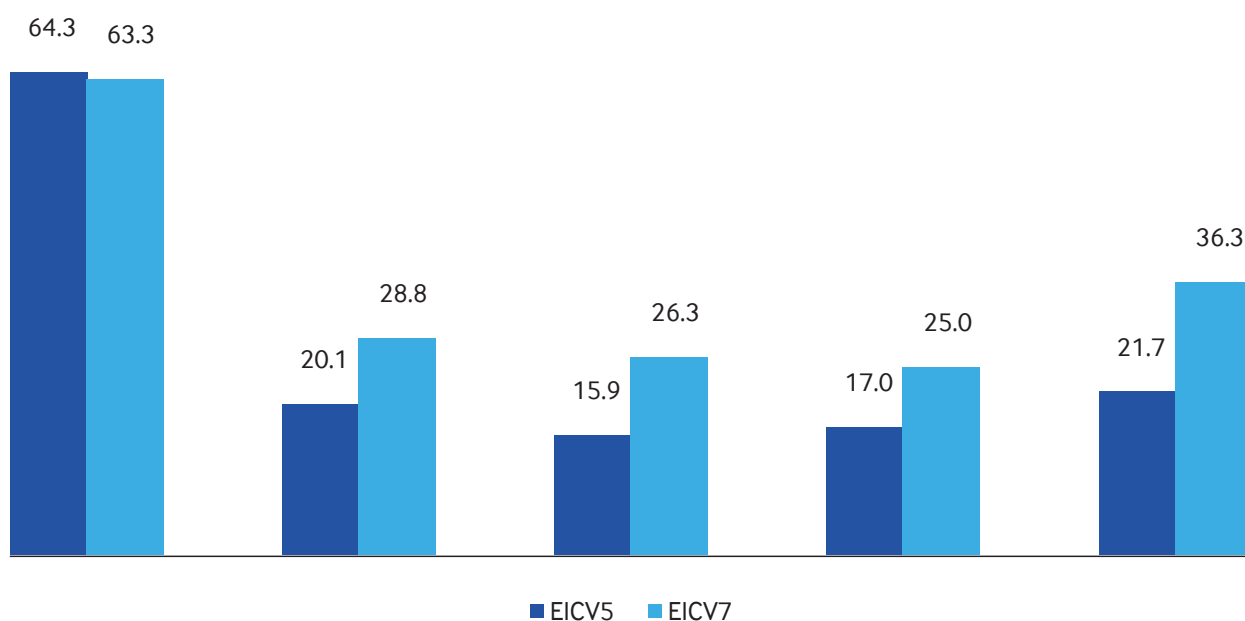
■ EICV5 ■ EICV7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Regarding rainwater management, Table 4.8 presents data on how households manage rainwater from their dwelling's roofs. Overall, in 2023-24, 22% of households had a method for managing rainwater, marking a significant improvement from 14.5% in 2016-17. However, the majority of households (78%) still do not have any rainwater collection or drainage method, except in the City of Kigali, where about 50% of households manage rainwater from their dwellings. Ditches remain the most common method used by 15% of households in 2023-24, up from 9% in 2016-17. The breakdown of rainwater management systems by habitat type indicates that households in modern planned areas predominantly use ditches in both surveys, with usage increasing from 39.5% in 2016-17 to 43% in 2023-24. Additionally, the percentage of households using tanks for rainwater management rose by three-percentage-points, from 2% in 2016-17 to 5% in 2023-24.

Table 4.8: Distribution (% and count) of households with rainwater catchment systems, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, disability status and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Total % of HHs with rainwater catchment system	Households with type of rainwater catchment system						Total nber of HHs (in000s)
		Rainwater tank	Ditch	Piped away	Other type of rainwater management	No measures	Total	
All Rwanda	22.2	5.3	14.7	2.1	0.1	77.8	100	3,290
Province								
City of Kigali	49.7	10.7	36.5	2.5	0.0	50.3	100	493
Southern Province	10.2	2.0	6.9	1.2		89.8	100	748
Western Province	27.3	4.7	20.8	1.6	0.2	72.7	100	663
Northern Province	15.3	5.1	9.6	0.7		84.7	100	507
Eastern Province	17.1	5.8	7.5	3.7	0.1	82.9	100	880
Area of residence								
Urban	41.9	9.7	29.6	2.5	0.0	58.1	100	964
Rural	14.0	3.5	8.5	1.9	0.1	86.0	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	12.7	1.3	9.3	2.1	0.0	87.3	100	547
Q2	14.1	2.0	9.5	2.5	0.1	85.9	100	606
Q3	13.7	3.0	9.4	1.2	0.0	86.3	100	664
Q4	20.1	4.3	13.9	1.8	0.1	79.9	100	718
Q5	44.9	13.9	28.2	2.7	0.1	55.1	100	756
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	20.3	4.7	13.1	2.4	0.1	79.7	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	51.5	34.5	17.1			48.5	100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	9.6	2.4	6.1	1.1	0.0	90.4	100	512
Modern planned urban area	62.6	18.6	42.7	1.3		37.4	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	26.9	3.4	21.3	2.1	0.1	73.1	100	312
Disability Status of the HH								
Without disability	22.1	5.3	14.8	1.9	0.1	77.9	100	3,185
With disability	25.8	6.9	11.9	6.7	0.2	74.2	100	105
Sex of Household-Head								
Male	23.5	5.6	15.8	2.0	0.1	76.5	100	2,429
Female	18.5	4.6	11.7	2.1	0.0	81.5	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Total % of HHs with rainwater catchment system	Households with type of rainwater catchment system					Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
			Rain water tank	Ditch	Piped away	Other	No measure		
All Rwanda		14.5	2.2	9.4	1.6	1.3	85.5	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	30.3	4.3	22.5	2.8	0.8	69.7	100	410
	Southern	6.3	1.1	4.0	1.0	0.2	93.7	100	626
	Western	18.3	1.9	13.6	0.8	2.0	81.7	100	574
	Northern	15.9	2.1	7.9	3.0	3.0	84.1	100	422
	Eastern	8.4	2.2	3.9	1.3	1.0	91.6	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	30.3	4.4	21.9	3.1	0.9	69.7	100	524
	Rural	10.7	1.7	6.4	1.3	1.4	89.3	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	7.8	0.5	5.1	1.0	1.2	92.2	100	433
	Q2	9.1	1.3	5.3	1.1	1.3	90.9	100	481
	Q3	10.7	1.5	6.7	1.5	1.0	89.3	100	528
	Q4	13.2	1.9	8.2	1.6	1.5	86.8	100	573
	Q5	26.5	4.6	18.0	2.5	1.4	73.5	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	12.3	2.1	7.3	1.4	1.5	87.7	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	11.6	0.9	8.2	1.4	1.2	88.4	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	8.5	1.2	5.1	1.1	1.1	91.5	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	24	2.5	17.7	2.9	0.9	76.0	100	385
	Small settlement	23.3	9.6	11.9	1.8	0.0	76.7	100	20
	Modern planned area	51.8	9.2	39.5	2.9	0.3	48.2	100	77
Disability status	without disability	14.7	2.2	9.5	1.7	1.3	85.3	100	2,316
	with disability	13.6	2.3	8.6	1.3	1.3	86.4	100	392
Sex of head of HH	Male	15.7	2.3	10.4	1.7	1.4	84.3	100	2,031
	Female	10.8	2.0	6.5	1.4	1.0	89.2	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Concerning the rubbish disposal, Table 4.9 highlights that compost heaps and disposal in bushes/fields remain the most widely used methods by households in Rwanda, with 48.5% and 38.5% respectively in 2016-17. A close analysis reveals a slight increase of three-percentage-points in the use of rubbish collection services at the national level, from 8% in 2016-17 to 11% in 2023-24. The data illustrate that rubbish collection services operate more in urban areas, although there has been a decrease of five-percentage-points from 42% in EICV5 to 37% in EICV7. This reduction in the use of rubbish collection services in urban areas corresponds to an increase of 6.5 percentage-points in the use of compost heaps, rising from 21.5% in EICV5 to 28% in EICV7. In rural areas, 57% of households use a compost heap as their main method of rubbish disposal, and 41% throw their waste in bushes or fields in 2023-24.

Table 4.9: Distribution (% and count) of households by waste management facilities, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Compost heap	Thrown in bushes/fields	Rubbish collection service	Dumped in river/ lake/ ditches	Publicly managed refuse area	Burnt	Other type of rubbish disposal		
All Rwanda	48.5	38.5	11.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	100	3,290
Province									
City of Kigali	13.4	31.2	54.5	0.5	0.4			100	493
Southern Province	54.0	40.8	2.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	100	748
Western Province	50.4	43.9	3.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.3	100	663
Northern Province	51.4	44.1	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	100	507
Eastern Province	60.5	33.1	4.3	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	100	880
Area of residence									
Urban	27.8	32.2	36.7	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.2	100	964
Rural	57.1	41.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles									
Q1	50.3	47.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	100	547
Q2	52.8	43.4	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	100	606
Q3	52.3	43.1	3.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	100	664
Q4	52.3	37.6	7.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	718
Q5	36.8	25.0	35.5	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	100	756
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	54.8	37.2	5.9	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	39.4	34.6	12.7		13.3			100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	48.5	49.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	512
Modern planned urban area	11.9	18.3	68.3		1.3		0.2	100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	29.0	42.7	25.0	0.8	2.4		0.1	100	312
Sex of Household-Head									
Male	50.3	36.2	11.4	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	100	2,429
Female	43.6	44.7	9.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
		Compost heap	Thrown in bushes/ fields	Rubbish collection service	Dumped in river/ lake	Publicly managed refuse area	Burnt	Other		
All Rwanda		42.5	46.5	8.3	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	13.6	33.5	48.9	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	100	410
	Southern	37.6	58.8	0.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.3	100	626
	Western	47.1	48.5	1.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.5	100	574
	Northern	46.2	50.5	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	100	422
	Eastern	58.5	38.7	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	21.5	30.8	42.1	0.4	4.2	0.3	0.7	100	524
	Rural	47.6	50.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	40.4	57.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.5	100	433
	Q2	44.4	52.8	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	100	481
	Q3	46.4	49.9	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	100	528
	Q4	47.0	45.9	4.1	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.3	100	573
	Q5	36.0	33.0	27.1	0.2	2.9	0.3	0.4	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	50.9	45.9	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	38.5	55.4	0.4	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.8	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	40.1	58.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	19.5	36.8	39.0	0.4	3.4	0.5	0.4	100	385
	Small settlement	39.8	50.2	3.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	8.3	16.7	70.1	1.5	2.5	0.4	0.5	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	44	44.6	8.7	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.3	100	2,031
	Female	38.3	52.0	7.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
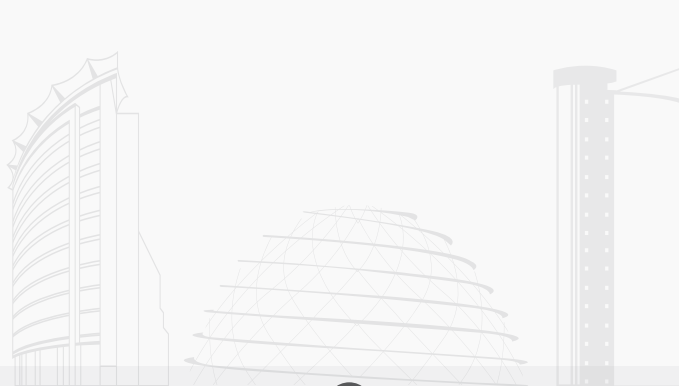
Distance to basic public services

This section provides information on mean walking time to essential public amenities, including markets, primary and secondary schools, and health centers. In general, the data indicate that the specified services have become a little bit more accessible to households between EICV5 (2016-17) and EICV7 (2023-24). As illustrated in Table 4.10, rural areas experienced a slight decrease in average walking time to these services during this period. For instance, the proportion of households walking more than 2 hours to reach a health center declined from 8% in 2016-17 to 7% in 2023-24, representing a one-percentage-point decrease. Conversely, the percentage of households walking for less than 30 minutes to a health center increased significantly by eight-percentage-points from 22% in 2016-17 to 30% in 2023-24.

Table 4.10: Distribution (% and count) of households by walking time to basic services (market/shop, primary schools, secondary schools, health centre), according to area of residence

EICV7	Mean walking time to service (Minutes)	Time to service (Minutes)						Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		0-29 minutes' walk	30-59 minutes' walk	60-119 minutes' walk	120+ minutes' walk	No use/ not known	Total	
Food market/shop								
All Rwanda	48.3	28.7	27.8	28.5	7.0	8.0	100	3,290
Urban	25.0	52.9	26.2	7.2	0.5	13.2	100	964
Rural	57.1	18.6	28.5	37.3	9.7	5.9	100	2,326
Primary school								
All Rwanda	19.7	34.6	12.4	1.3	0.1	51.6	100	3,290
Urban	16.8	25.9	5.4	0.5	0.0	68.2	100	964
Rural	20.4	38.3	15.3	1.6	0.1	44.7	100	2,326
Secondary schools								
All Rwanda	27.9	8.0	5.1	1.8	0.1	85.0	100	3,290
Urban	20.9	7.9	2.7	0.5	0.0	89.0	100	964
Rural	29.8	8.1	6.1	2.4	0.1	83.3	100	2,326
Health centre								
All Rwanda	46.9	37.1	18.0	32.8	5.5	6.7	100	3,290
Urban	31.2	53.8	12.7	15.8	1.2	16.6	100	964
Rural	52.5	30.1	20.2	39.8	7.2	2.7	100	2,326

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Mean walking time to service minutes	Time to service (minutes)					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		0–29 min	30–59 min	60–119 min	120+min	Frequency of use not known		
Food market/shop								
All Rwanda	50.0	23.9	25.2	43	2.9	5.1	100	2,708
Urban	25.7	51.8	29.5	7.7	0.2	10.8	100	524
Rural	55.4	17.1	24.2	51.4	3.5	3.7	100	2,184
Primary school								
All Rwanda	25.4	30.9	17.7	4.8	0.0	46.5	100	2,708
Urban	20.6	24.2	7.9	1.9	0.0	66.0	100	524
Rural	26.1	32.5	20.1	5.5	0.0	41.9	100	2184
Secondary school								
All Rwanda	35.7	6.0	5.1	2.7	0.3	85.9	100	2,708
Urban	23.0	8.0	4.3	0.6	0.0	87.0	100	524
Rural	38.5	5.5	5.3	3.2	0.4	85.6	100	2,184
Health centre								
All Rwanda	49.9	26.1	31.4	30.7	7.2	4.5	100	2708
Urban	33.0	44.9	27.6	12.4	2.4	12.7	100	524
Rural	53.5	21.6	32.3	35.1	8.4	2.6	100	2184

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Figure 4.5 illustrates a general decrease in walking time to basic services, except for food market/shop, where a slight increase of two minutes was observed, rising from 55 minutes in EICV5 (2016-17) to 57 minutes in EICV7 (2023-24).

Figure 4.5: Change in walking time to basic services (in minutes)
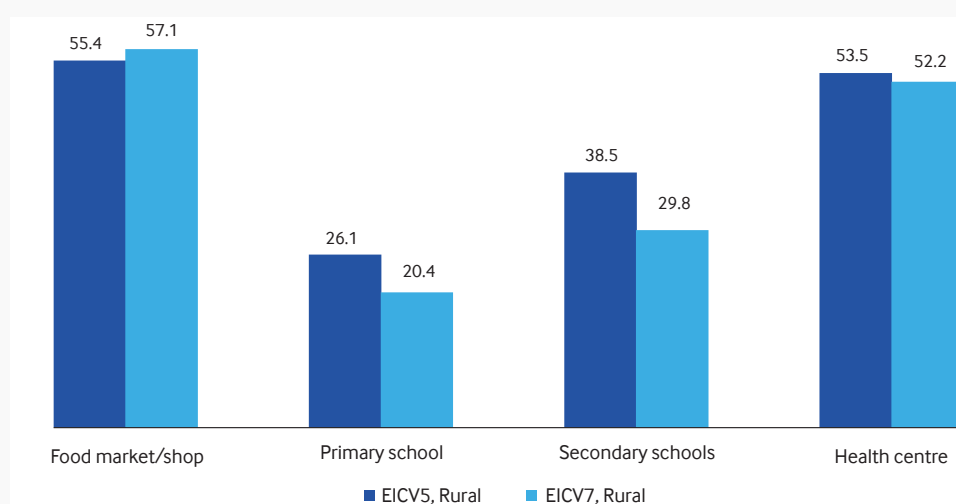
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Relocation

This section deals with information related to household relocation. Table 4.11 shows that, at the national level, 73% of households reported having lived in a different dwelling before moving to their current one. This percentage has decreased by two-percentage-points since EICV5 in 2016-17. The level of household relocation has changed moderately in EICV7. The data also reveal that 46% of households have lived in their current dwelling for less than five years, a reduction of four-percentage-points from 50% in 2016-17.

Table 4.11: Distribution (% and count) of households that lived in other dwelling before occupying current dwelling and time spent in current dwelling, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	HHs previously occupying other dwelling before moving to current	Time spent in current dwelling						Total no. of HHs occupying other dwelling before moving to current (000s)
		< 5 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	20+ Years	Total	
All Rwanda	72.6	46.2	18.7	13.7	7.0	14.3	100	2,389
Province								
City of Kigali	81.6	72.7	13.9	6.0	3.3	4.1	100	402
Southern Province	65.5	38.7	19.8	16.0	7.4	18.1	100	489
Western Province	70.7	40.5	19.4	16.1	7.2	16.9	100	468
Northern Province	70.8	34.0	21.9	15.0	8.4	20.7	100	359
Eastern Province	76.2	46.5	18.7	14.1	8.1	12.6	100	670
Area of residence								
Urban	80.6	64.6	15.4	8.0	4.5	7.4	100	777
Rural	69.3	37.4	20.3	16.4	8.2	17.7	100	1,612
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	73.8	41.9	19.5	17.1	8.1	13.3	100	404
Q2	72.1	41.7	20.3	15.9	8.1	14.1	100	437
Q3	69.6	41.3	19.3	14.0	7.2	18.2	100	462
Q4	71.8	44.6	17.8	13.6	6.6	17.3	100	516
Q5	75.6	58.2	17.4	9.3	5.5	9.5	100	571
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	72.2	42.2	19.9	14.9	7.9	15.1	100	1,612

EICV7	HHs previously occupying other dwelling before moving to current	Time spent in current dwelling						Total no. of HHs occupying other dwelling before moving to current (000s)
		< 5 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	20+ Years	Total	
Integrated Model Village	86.9	51.7	29.7	10.1	4.3	4.2	100	21
Dispersed/Isolated housing	65.2	38.8	18.3	15.0	7.1	20.8	100	333
Modern planned urban area	83.2	68.8	14.4	7.7	3.6	5.5	100	174
Spontaneous/informal/ unplanned housing	79.7	66.2	14.0	8.0	3.9	7.8	100	249
Sex of Household-Head								
Male	72.4	46.9	18.7	13.6	7.0	13.8	100	2,305
Female	80.5	27.2	20.7	15.4	7.9	28.8	100	84

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		HH occupying other dwelling before moving to current	Time spent in current dwelling					Total	Total no. of HHs occupying other dwelling before moving to current (000s)
			Less than 5 years	5-9 Years	10-14 Year	15-19 Year	More than 20 Years		
All Rwanda		75.1	50.4	19.9	9.7	8.0	12.0	100	2,033
Province	City of Kigali	85.7	73.6	11.7	6.0	4.2	4.6	100	351
	Southern	68.5	46.0	18.8	8.7	7.5	19.1	100	429
	Western	70.3	44.2	20.3	11.2	7.4	17.0	100	403
	Northern	71.1	39.7	21.7	12.4	9.9	16.3	100	300
	Eastern	81.2	49.2	25.0	10.2	10.2	5.4	100	549
Area of residence	Urban	84.9	69.9	12.7	7.6	5.0	4.7	100	445
	Rural	72.7	44.9	22.0	10.2	8.8	14.1	100	1,588
Quintile	Q1	77.7	46.3	25.6	10.8	7.8	9.4	100	336
	Q2	73.8	45.9	23.4	10.9	8.0	11.8	100	355
	Q3	72.1	46.6	21.1	9.8	8.6	13.9	100	380
	Q4	72.5	48.8	18.0	10.0	8.5	14.7	100	415
	Q5	78.7	59.6	14.9	7.8	7.2	10.5	100	546
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	74.9	47.3	23.1	9.9	9.3	10.4	100	1,195
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	71.3	44.0	18.8	11.4	7.4	18.3	100	126
	Isolated rural housing	67.2	35.5	18.3	12.0	9.2	25.2	100	306
	Unplanned urban housing	83.6	73.6	11.4	5.9	3.6	5.4	100	322
	Small settlement	76.3	42.5	25.9	18.5	0.9	12.3	100	15
	Modern planned area	90.1	74.7	13.0	7.3	2.9	2.0	100	69
Sex of head of HH	Male	71.2	53.9	20.8	9.5	7.0	8.7	100	1446
	Female	86.7	41.6	17.8	10.0	10.3	20.3	100	586

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Regarding the reasons for household relocation, Table 4.12 outlines the main reasons driving households to move from one dwelling to another. These include 26% of households relocating to a better house in EICV7 compared to 29% in EICV5, building or buying their own house (26% in both EICV7 and EICV5), and moving to a better neighborhood (19% in EICV7 compared to 16% in EICV5) in 2023-24.

Table 4.12: Distribution (% and count) of households by main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation									Total	Total no. of HHs changing accommodation (000s)
	Resettlement-policy	Evacuated disaster	Get a better house	Build/buy own house	Renting cost	Move to a better neighborhood	Access to new/different job	Forced by owner/parent	Other reasons for changing accommodation		
All Rwanda	3.1	3.3	26.0	26.3	10.4	19.4	5.6	3.4	2.4	100	2,389
Province											
City of Kigali	1.3	1.5	13.7	20.5	24.4	16.4	13.6	6.4	2.1	100	402
Southern Province	3.2	4.6	26.5	27.0	8.5	21.4	3.0	3.7	2.1	100	489
Western Province	2.4	6.7	31.1	26.2	6.4	19.7	2.6	2.1	2.8	100	468
Northern Province	3.0	4.3	39.9	21.4	4.2	21.2	2.9	1.9	1.3	100	359
Eastern Province	4.8	0.6	22.1	32.0	9.3	18.4	6.3	3.2	3.2	100	670
Area of residence											
Urban	1.4	1.7	16.8	25.5	19.8	16.3	10.5	5.5	2.5	100	777
Rural	4.0	4.1	30.5	26.7	5.8	20.8	3.3	2.4	2.4	100	1,612
Wealth Quintiles											
Q1	4.0	5.3	25.6	28.3	9.1	18.0	2.8	4.4	2.6	100	404
Q2	3.2	4.2	26.4	28.3	9.4	19.8	2.6	3.5	2.6	100	437
Q3	4.2	3.4	29.3	25.5	9.5	19.2	2.8	3.4	2.8	100	462
Q4	3.1	3.0	28.5	24.0	10.8	20.8	4.6	2.9	2.3	100	516
Q5	1.7	1.5	21.1	26.2	12.3	18.9	13.1	3.2	2.0	100	571
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	4.1	3.5	27.1	27.0	8.3	19.9	4.6	3.1	2.4	100	1,612
Integrated Model Village	16.1	12.9	15.7	14.6	12.6	16.1	6.7	1.9	3.4	100	21
Dispersed/Isolated housing	0.9	4.0	32.4	27.0	7.4	19.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	100	333
Modern planned urban area	0.9	0.1	14.4	25.0	18.4	20.4	14.0	4.4	2.3	100	174
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	0.4	2.9	19.6	23.1	21.6	14.6	9.7	5.8	2.3	100	249
Sex of Household-Head											
Male	2.7	3.1	24.5	29.3	10.4	18.7	6.5	3.2	1.7	100	1,671
Female	4.3	3.9	29.6	19.4	10.1	20.8	3.6	4.1	4.2	100	718

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation									Total	Total no. of HHs changing accommodation (000s)
		Resettlement policy	Evacuated / disaster	Get a better house	Build/ buy own house	Renting cost	Move to a better neighborhood	Access to new/ different job	Forced by owner/ parent	Other		
All Rwanda		6.9	1.5	29.0	26.1	9.1	15.9	4.3	2.8	4.4	100	2,033
Province	City of Kigali	0.9	0.1	15.1	26.6	26.2	11.9	10.7	4.4	4.0	100	351
	Southern	8.3	2.1	28.6	24.9	7.2	17.3	2.9	3.1	5.5	100	429
	Western	6.1	3.0	32.7	26.0	4.0	18.5	2.6	2.4	4.8	100	403
	Northern	5.4	2.2	44.5	24.7	2.6	13.5	2.5	1.5	3.1	100	300
	Eastern	11.2	0.7	27.0	27.6	7.0	16.6	3.5	2.4	4.1	100	549
Area of residence	Urban	1.4	0.8	15.6	27.4	21.9	12.7	11.7	4.0	4.4	100	445
	Rural	8.5	1.8	32.7	25.7	5.6	16.7	2.2	2.4	4.4	100	1,588
Quintile	Q1	9.1	2.5	30.6	27.7	5.7	15.4	1.1	3.7	4.3	100	336
	Q2	8.4	1.7	32.5	24.8	8.2	16.3	1.1	2.9	4.2	100	355
	Q3	8.4	1.8	31.4	23.4	7.8	18.2	2.0	3.1	4.0	100	380
	Q4	7.2	1.5	29.0	27.0	8.3	16.4	3.8	2.5	4.4	100	415
	Q5	3.5	0.8	24.1	27.2	13.4	13.8	10.4	2.1	4.8	100	546
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	11.2	1.8	28.2	26.5	5.6	18.1	2.6	2.0	3.9	100	1,195
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	1.5	2.4	34.0	29.2	5.5	13.0	4.2	3.7	6.5	100	126
	Isolated rural housing	1.0	1.8	46.7	21.8	3.8	14.3	2.1	2.9	5.6	100	306
	Unplanned urban housing	0.2	0.4	15.9	25.5	26.7	11.5	11.0	4.6	4.2	100	322
	Small settlement	2.0	1.0	39.6	26.5	6.9	12.9	5.4	3.4	2.3	100	15
	Modern planned area	2.1	0.0	14.4	34.6	19.4	9.6	11.1	4.6	4.1	100	69
Sex of head of HH	Male	6.3	1.4	26.9	28.5	10.2	15.9	5.1	2.4	3.4	100	1446
	Female	8.5	2.0	34.2	20.2	6.6	15.8	2.2	3.7	6.9	100	586

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
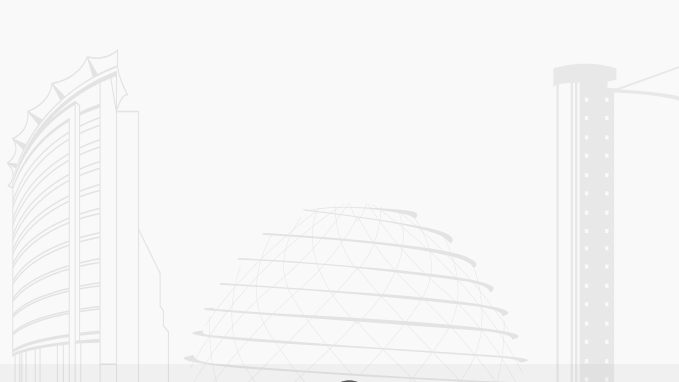
Dwelling ownership and rent arrangements

This section provides information on the trend in dwelling ownership status between EICV5 and EICV7. Table 4.13 shows that in 2023-24, the majority of households in Rwanda (72%) own their dwellings, while 21% reside in rented accommodations. However, since 2016-17, the percentage of households owning their dwellings has decreased by four-percentage-points, while those renting has increased by five-percentage-points. At the provincial level, the City of Kigali has the highest percentage of households renting (60% in 2023-24 vs 54% in 2016-17) and the lowest percentage of households owning their dwellings (34% in 2023-24 vs 38.5% in 2016-17). In contrast, the Northern Province has the highest percentage of households owning their dwellings (87% in 2023-24 vs 90% in 2016-17), followed by the Western Province (82% in 2023-24 vs. 85% in 2016-17). Tenancy is more common in urban areas, where almost one in two households lives in rented dwelling (49%), compared to rural areas, where only 10% of households rent their dwellings in 2023-24. Tenancy is most common in the richest quintile, increasing from 34% in 2016-17 to 39% in 2023-24.

Table 4.13: Distribution (% and count) of households by occupancy status, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Current occupancy status							Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Owner occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary settlement	Other type of occupancy status	Total	
All Rwanda	72.4	21.3	0.4	5.6	0.2	0.0	100	3,290
Province								
City of Kigali	34.2	60.6	0.3	4.8	0.1		100	493
Southern Province	78.0	13.3	0.2	8.3	0.2		100	748
Western Province	81.6	12.8	0.1	5.1	0.3	0.0	100	663
Northern Province	87.0	9.3	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.1	100	507
Eastern Province	73.7	19.5	1.0	5.4	0.3	0.1	100	880
Area of residence								
Urban	45.9	48.7	0.3	4.9	0.3		100	964
Rural	83.4	10.0	0.4	5.9	0.2	0.1	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	79.1	13.6	0.3	6.6	0.3	0.1	100	547
Q2	79.3	13.1	0.3	7.0	0.3		100	606
Q3	77.8	15.7	0.2	5.9	0.4	0.0	100	664
Q4	74.1	20.7	0.5	4.6	0.1	0.1	100	718
Q5	55.6	39.1	0.7	4.4	0.1	0.0	100	756
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	77.1	17.3	0.2	5.1	0.2	0.1	100	2,233
Integrated Model Village	64.8	22.0	1.8	11.4			100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	82.1	8.3	1.0	8.3	0.3		100	512
Modern planned urban area	37.8	57.3	0.4	4.3	0.2		100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	46.3	47.9	0.3	5.1	0.4	0.1	100	312
Sex of Household-Head								
Male	73.3	21.7	0.5	4.3	0.2	0.0	100	2,429
Female	69.9	20.2	0.2	9.2	0.4	0.1	100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Current occupancy status						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Owner occupied (with/ without mortgage)	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary camp or settlement	Other		
All Rwanda		76.5	16.7	0.4	6.0	0.2	0.1	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	38.5	53.8	0.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	100	410
	Southern	80.8	10.7	0.2	8.1	0.1	0.1	100	626
	Western	85.4	8.3	0.1	5.7	0.3	0.2	100	574
	Northern	89.7	5.9	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.3	100	422
	Eastern	79.9	13.6	0.8	5.3	0.2	0.1	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	43.1	50.0	0.7	5.9	0.2	0.2	100	524
	Rural	84.6	8.7	0.4	6.1	0.2	0.1	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	83.7	7.8	0.2	7.8	0.4	0.1	100	433
	Q2	82.7	10.4	0.0	6.4	0.3	0.1	100	481
	Q3	82.3	11.7	0.3	5.5	0.0	0.2	100	528
	Q4	80.5	12.4	0.5	6.3	0.2	0.2	100	573
	Q5	60.1	33.8	0.9	4.9	0.2	0.1	100	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	84.0	10.1	0.2	5.3	0.2	0.2	100	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	79.7	13.0	0.4	6.3	0.5	0.1	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	86.8	4.5	0.8	7.5	0.3	0.1	100	455
	Unplanned urban housing	39.3	52.7	0.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	100	385
	Small settlement	68.2	20.5	2.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	100	20
	Modern planned area	41.8	51.8	1.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	100	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	76.6	17.5	0.5	5.1	0.1	0.1	100	2031
	Female	76.2	14.1	0.1	8.8	0.4	0.4	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

The data presented in Table 4.13 reveals that in Rwanda, the majority of households own their dwellings. Estimates in Table 4.14 provide detailed information on dwelling ownership, highlighting a general trend toward joint ownership between household head and his/her spouse. At the national level, over half of the dwellings are jointly owned by the household head and his/her spouse (56%) in both surveys between 2016-17 and 2023-24. The percentage of households with joint ownership is slightly higher in urban areas (57%) than in rural areas (56%). At provincial level, the City of Kigali demonstrates a higher joint ownership rate (63%), followed by the Western Province (62%). The lowest prevalence of joint ownership is observed in the Southern and Eastern Provinces, recording 51% each.

Table 4.14: Distribution (% and count) of households owning the dwelling according to the specific household member(s) owning the dwelling, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Owner of the dwelling for HHs owning dwelling							Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Head	Spouse	Spouse and Head	Other HH member	Relative	Other	Total	
All Rwanda	41.7	1.8	56.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	2,381
Province								
City of Kigali	31.8	4.0	63.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	100	169
Southern Province	45.9	2.6	51.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100	583
Western Province	36.2	1.5	62.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	541
Northern Province	38.7	0.7	60.4	0.1		0.1	100	441
Eastern Province	47.0	1.4	51.1	0.3		0.2	100	648
Area of residence								
Urban	38.6	3.4	57.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	442
Rural	42.3	1.4	55.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	100	1,939
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	38.9	2.0	58.8	0.2		0.1	100	433
Q2	40.5	1.3	57.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	100	480
Q3	41.5	1.2	57.1	0.1	0.1		100	516
Q4	43.1	1.7	54.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	531
Q5	44.1	2.8	52.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	100	420
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	41.6	1.6	56.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	1,722
Integrated Model Village	50.2	1.1	48.7				100	16
Dispersed/Isolated housing	43.2	1.6	54.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	420
Modern planned urban area	31.6	6.7	60.8	0.4		0.5	100	79
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	42.1	1.8	55.5	0.5		0.2	100	145
Sex of Household-Head								
Male	23.6	2.3	73.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	1,780
Female	95.1	0.3	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	100	601

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.
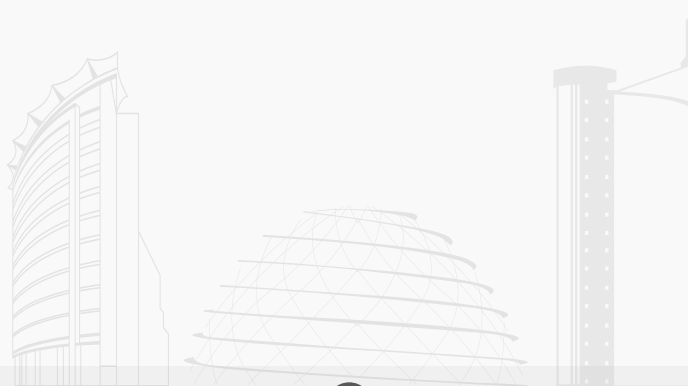
ICV5 Head		Owner of the dwelling for HHs owning dwelling						Total	Total no. of HHs where HH is owned (000s)
		Spouse	Spouse with Head	Other HH member	Relative	Other			
All Rwanda		43.3	0.7	55.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	2,073
Province	City of Kigali	55.6	0.5	43.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	100	158
	Southern	46.6	0.6	52.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	505
	Western	36.6	0.8	61.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	100	490
	Northern	40.6	1.3	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	379
	Eastern	44.5	0.4	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	540
Area of residence	Urban	47.7	1.4	50.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	100	226
	Rural	42.7	0.6	56.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	1,847
Quintile	Q1	41.1	0.8	57.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	100	362
	Q2	38.7	0.9	60.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	398
	Q3	42.1	0.7	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	434
	Q4	44.9	0.6	54.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100	461
	Q5	48.9	0.6	49.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	100	417
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	42.3	0.7	56.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	1,340
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	47.1	0.6	51.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	100	141
	Isolated rural housing	40.3	0.7	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	395
	Unplanned urban housing	55.5	1.2	43.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	151
	Small settlement	49.9	1.4	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13
	Modern planned area	42.2	0.5	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	32
Sex of head of HH	Male	25.3	0.8	73.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	1,557
	Female	97.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	100	516

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

With reference to demographic and income characteristics, Table 4.15 shows that households owning their dwelling are distributed almost equally across the different wealth quintiles ranging between 17 and 23% both in EICV5 and EICV7. A close analysis reveals that renting dwellings is mostly common in the highest quintiles (44%) compared to the lowest quintiles (10%). In addition, the percentage of households renting their accommodation is predominantly found within the age group of 20-39 in both surveys (approximately 73% in 2023-24 compared to 76% in 2016-17). The distribution of households according to size indicates that tenancy is heavily skewed towards smaller households (1-4 people), with 81% in 2023-24 compared to 77% in 2016-17.

Table 4.15: Demographic and income characteristics comparison of HH renting versus HH owning dwelling

EICV7	Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling			All Rwanda
	Owner-occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer/free	
Wealth Quintiles				
Q1	18.2	10.6	19.1	16.6
Q2	20.2	11.3	22.4	18.4
Q3	21.7	14.8	20.5	20.1
Q4	22.3	21.1	18.5	21.8
Q5	17.7	42.1	19.6	23.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Household Size Category				
1-2 People	16.7	38.3	35.3	22.4
3-4 People	36.1	42.5	40.7	37.8
5-6 People	31.7	14.9	19.5	27.3
7+People	15.5	4.2	4.5	12.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Sex of Household-Head	74.7	75.2	58.9	73.9
Male	25.3	24.8	41.1	26.1
Female	100	100	100	100
Total	74.7	75.2	58.9	73.9

EICV7	Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling			All Rwanda
	Owner-occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer/free	
Age of Household-Head				
14-19 Years	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2
20-29 Years	7.8	31.9	19.5	13.7
30-39 Years	22.1	40.7	28.3	26.4
40-49 Years	25.0	16.6	19.9	22.9
50-59 Years	17.0	6.5	13.8	14.6
60-69 Years	16.0	2.6	9.5	12.7
70+Years	12.1	0.9	8.2	9.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	72.3	54.9	60.5	67.9
Integrated Model Village	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.7
Dispersed/Isolated housing	17.6	6.0	24.4	15.6
Modern planned urban area	3.3	17.0	5.0	6.3
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	6.1	21.3	8.6	9.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling			All Rwanda
		Owner-occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer / free	
Quintile	Q1	17.5	7.5	19.9	16.0
	Q2	19.2	11.1	17.7	17.8
	Q3	21.0	13.7	17.4	19.5
	Q4	22.2	15.7	22.2	21.2
	Q5	20.1	52.0	22.8	25.6
	Total	100	100	100	100
Household Size	1-2 People	14.2	38.2	33.6	19.5
	3-4 People	35.1	39.2	39.6	36.1
	5-6 People	31.8	16.7	20.2	28.5
	7 + People	19.0	5.9	6.6	16.0
	Total	100	100	100	100
Sex of Household-head	Male	75.1	78.9	65.7	75.0
	Female	24.9	21.1	34.3	25.0
	Total	100	100	100	100
Age of Household-head	14-19Years	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
	20-29Years	10.9	37.3	25.9	16.3
	30-39Years	26.7	38.6	30.8	28.9
	40-49Years	20.7	15.0	19.6	19.7
	50-59Years	19.1	6.1	9.4	16.3
	60-69Years	12.9	1.6	7.4	10.7
	70+ Years	9.6	0.5	6.2	7.8
	Total	100	100	100	100
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	64.6	35.7	50.2	58.9
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	6.8	5.1	6.8	6.5
	Isolated rural housing	19.0	4.6	21.5	16.8
	Unplanned urban housing	7.3	44.9	17.4	14.2
	Small settlement	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7
	Modern planned area	1.5	8.8	2.8	2.8
	Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Ownership of home assets

The survey also collects data on household ownership of durable assets. Table 4.16 indicates that refrigerator ownership increased slightly, from 2% of households in EICV5 to 3% in EICV7 at the national level. In contrast, cooking appliance ownership has increased significantly, from 3% in 2016-17 to 9% in 2023-24. At the provincial level, refrigerator ownership is more prevalent in the City of Kigali, where 14% of households own at least one in EICV7, compared to 9% in EICV5. In other provinces, ownership remains low, increasing marginally from less than 1% in EICV5 to 1% in EICV7. Ownership of at least one cooking appliance has grown substantially among households in modern planned areas, by twenty-six-percentage-points rising from 23% in 2016-17 to 49% in 2023-24. Similarly, refrigerator ownership in these areas has increased, with 29.5% of households owning at least one in EICV7, marking a 3.5 percentage-point increase from 25% in EICV5.

Table4 .16: Distribution (% and count) of households owning at least one refrigerator and cooking machine, by province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one ...		Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Refrigerator	Cooker machine	
All Rwanda	2.9	8.6	3,290
Province			
City of Kigali	13.9	31.9	493
Southern Province	0.9	4.4	748
Western Province	1.0	3.9	663
Northern Province	0.7	5.2	507
Eastern Province	1.2	4.9	880
Area of residence			
Urban	9.5	23.8	964
Rural	0.2	2.3	2,326
Wealth Quintiles			
Q1	0.0	0.9	547
Q2	0.0	0.7	606
Q3	0.0	1.3	664
Q4	0.2	4.3	718
Q5	12.5	31.1	756
Type of habitat			
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	1.4	6.1	2,233
Integrated Model Village	3.1	13.6	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	0.0	1.5	512
Modern planned urban area	29.5	48.6	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	1.1	11.1	312
Sex of Household-Head			
Male	3.3	9.4	2,429
Female	1.9	6.5	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		% of households owning ...		Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Refrigerator	Cooker machine	
All Rwanda		1.6	3.0	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	8.6	9.5	410
	Southern	0.4	1.0	626
	Western	0.5	2.8	574
	Northern	0.3	1.7	422
	Eastern	0.3	1.8	677
Area of residence	Urban	7.9	8.9	524
	Rural	0.2	1.6	2,184
Quintile	Q1	0.0	1.6	433
	Q2	0.0	0.9	481
	Q3	0.0	1.2	528
	Q4	0.2	1.0	573
	Q5	6.3	8.2	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	0.5	2.0	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	0.3	1.0	177
	Isolated rural housing	0.1	1.2	455
	Unplanned urban housing	4.1	5.9	385
	Small settlement	2.9	4.2	20
	Modern planned area	25.4	22.7	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	1.9	2.9	2031
	Female	1.0	3.1	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
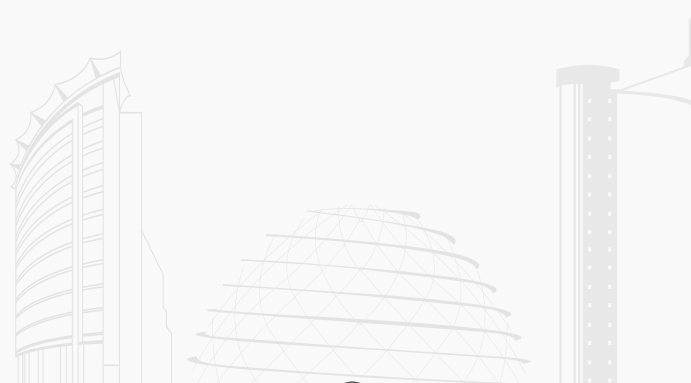
5 Transport

This chapter deals with households' perceptions of the transport infrastructure in their communities. In Rwanda, the main mode of transportation is basically land transportation. The EICV surveys provide information on household perception of: - distance to transport infrastructure, the use or non-use of transport infrastructure and perceptions about any change in quality of the infrastructure. In addition, this section provides information on trend in household ownership of assets used for transportation such as vehicles, motorcycles, and bicycles between 2016-17 and 2023-24.

Household perceptions of transport infrastructure

This section focuses on two transport amenities: all-weather roads and public transport stages. Table 5.1 reveals that countrywide, the percentage of households regularly or often accessing all-weather roads increased slightly, from 98% in 2016-17 to 99% in 2023-24. The Southern Province demonstrated an improvement in the usage of all-weather roads reaching 99%, an increase of two-percentage-points since 2016-17, followed by the Northern Province with an increase of one-percentage-point from 98% since 2016-17. Conversely, the Western Province showed a decrease in the usage of all-weather roads, by approximately one-percentage-point to 96.5% of households in 2023-24. As a result, the usage rate in the Western province was the lowest among all provinces. Consequently, 3.5% of households in the Western Province reported using all-weather roads sometimes or not at all in 2023-24. This information aligns with the data presented in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Usage rates for all-weather roads in rural areas, EICV7
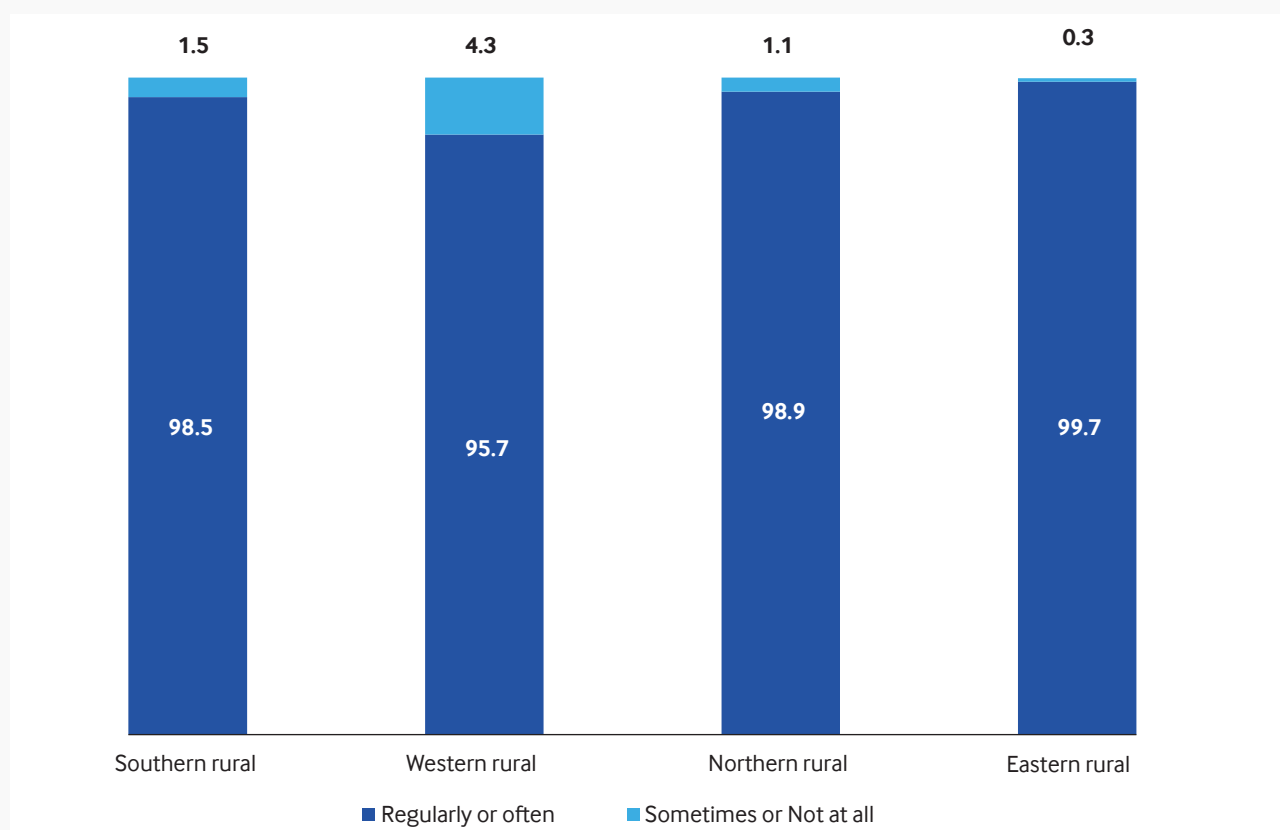
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 5.1: Distribution (% and count) of households by usage rates for all-weather road, by province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Use frequency of all-weather road						Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know the service	Total	
All Rwanda	87.3	11.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	99.2	0.7	0.0		0.1	100	493
Southern Province	89.2	9.5	1.2	0.0		100	748
Western Province	82.8	13.7	3.3	0.2		100	663
Northern Province	87.2	11.9	0.6	0.4		100	507
Eastern Province	82.4	17.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	95.1	4.6	0.2		0.1	100	964
Rural	84.1	14.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	83.0	14.2	2.7	0.1		100	547
Q2	83.5	14.8	1.6	0.1		100	606
Q3	86.0	13.1	0.7	0.2		100	664
Q4	88.3	10.9	0.7	0.1		100	718
Q5	93.6	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100	756

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Use frequency of all-weather road					Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
		Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda		90.3	7.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	86.8	12.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	100	410
	Southern	88.6	8.2	2.9	0.2	0.1	100	626
	Western	86.4	10.7	2.6	0.2	0.0	100	574
	Northern	93.6	4.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	100	422
	Eastern	95.0	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	84.8	12.9	2.0	0.2	0.1	100	524
	Rural	91.6	6.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	90.6	7.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	100	433
	Q2	92.2	5.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	100	481
	Q3	90.7	7.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	100	528
	Q4	89.2	9.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	100	573
	Q5	89.3	9.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	100	694

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

As illustrated in Figure 5.2, the data indicate that the majority (95%) of rural households in Rwanda are within a 20-minute walking distance from an all-weather road. Another notable observation from Table 5.2 is the improvement in road provision across all provinces since 2016-17, with access ranging between 89% and 100%. However, the Western Province continues to have the lowest percentage of households accessing an all-weather road within 20 minutes in both surveys (87% in 2016-17 and 89% in 2023-24).

Table 5.2: Distribution (% and count) of households by walking time to nearest all-weather road, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Walking time to the nearest all-weather road					Total HHs (in 000s)
	0-19 minutes 'walk	20-59 minutes 'walk	60-119 minutes 'walk	No use/not known	Total	
All Rwanda	96.0	3.5	0.3	0.1	100	3,290
Province						
City of Kigali	99.6	0.3		0.1	100	493
Southern Province	97.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	100	748
Western Province	88.7	10.1	1.0	0.2	100	663
Northern Province	93.9	5.3	0.5	0.4	100	507
Eastern Province	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100	880
Area of residence						
Urban	99.5	0.5		0.1	100	964
Rural	94.6	4.8	0.4	0.2	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles						
Q1	93.4	5.7	0.8	0.1	100	547
Q2	94.9	4.6	0.3	0.1	100	606
Q3	95.6	4.0	0.2	0.2	100	664
Q4	96.4	3.2	0.3	0.1	100	718
Q5	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	100	756

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

EICV5		Walking time to the nearest all-weather road					Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (000s)
		0–19 minutes' walk	20–59 minutes' walk	60–119 minutes' walk	120+minutes' walk	Don't know of facility		
All Rwanda		93.4	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	410
	Southern	93.8	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	100	626
	Western	86.6	12.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	100	574
	Northern	88.1	10.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	100	422
	Eastern	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	97.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	100	524
	Rural	92.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	90.9	7.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	100	433
	Q2	90.4	8.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	100	481
	Q3	92.2	6.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	100	528
	Q4	94.1	5.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	100	573
	Q5	97.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	694

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Figure 5.2: Percentage of rural HHs that walk to an all-weather road in less than 20 minutes
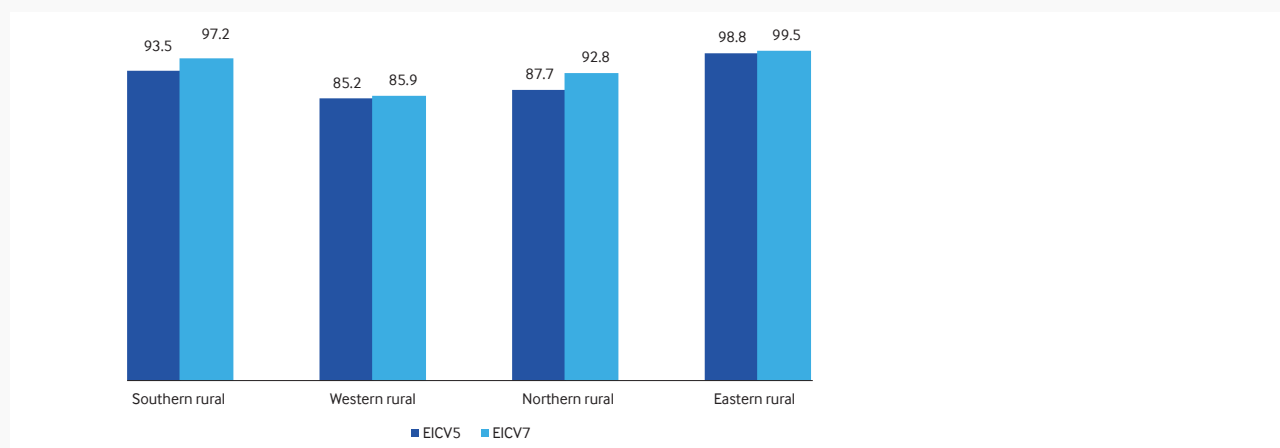
ource: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Accessibility to all-weather roads is not only assessed by travel time but also by distance. Table 5.3 shows that the mean distance to an all-weather road at the national level decreased from 329 meters in 2016-17 to 287 meters in 2023-24. In 2023-24, 67% of households were within 200 meters of an all-weather road, while 86% were within 500 meters. As expected, the mean distance to an all-weather road was almost twice as high in rural areas (343 meters) as in urban areas (151 meters). At the provincial level, households in the Western Province traveled the farthest (566 meters) to reach an all-weather road, whereas those in the Eastern Province traveled the shortest distance (111 meters). The data also reveal that accessibility to an all-weather road might be related to the type of habitat. Households in integrated model villages and modern planned urban areas located closer to all-weather roads, with mean distance of 120 meters and 96 meters, respectively. In contrast, households in dispersed or isolated housing had to travel further, though the mean distance decreased from 731 meters in 2016-17 to 590 meters in 2023-24.

Table 5.3: Distribution (% and count) of households by distance to an all-weather road in meters, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Mean distance to all-weather road (m)	Distance to all-weather road in meters							Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
		0-200m	201-500 m	501-1000 m	1001-1500 m	1501-2000 m	more than 2000m	Total	
All Rwanda	286.6	67.2	19.0	8.5	2.0	1.4	1.9	100	3,285
Province									
City of Kigali	171.9	73.7	21.3	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	100	493
Southern Province	241.0	68.7	19.8	7.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	100	747
Western Province	566.3	46.9	23.3	15.2	4.9	3.5	6.1	100	661
Northern Province	404.4	53.0	24.1	15.2	3.1	2.3	2.3	100	505
Eastern Province	111.4	85.7	10.8	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	100	879
Area of residence									
Urban	150.6	78.6	16.7	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	100	963
Rural	343.0	62.5	19.9	10.3	2.7	1.9	2.6	100	2,322
Wealth Quintiles									
Q1	382.2	61.1	21.3	9.5	2.4	1.7	4.0	100	546
Q2	332.5	62.3	20.0	11.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	100	605
Q3	317.6	62.6	20.8	10.4	2.7	1.7	1.9	100	662
Q4	281.4	67.2	19.2	8.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	100	717
Q5	158.3	79.6	14.7	4.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	100	755
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	243.9	71.6	17.2	6.9	1.6	1.1	1.5	100	2,229
Integrated Model Village	119.9	85.6	9.8	3.9	0.7			100	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	590.2	39.6	27.1	19.0	5.0	3.7	5.5	100	511
Modern planned urban area	95.6	88.5	10.2	1.2				100	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	234.9	65.5	24.8	7.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	100	312

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Mean distance to an all-weather road (m)	Distance to all-weather road in metters						Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
			0-200 m	201-500 m	501-1000 m	1001-1500 m	1501-2000 m	more than2000 m		
All Rwanda		329	68.5	15.1	9.7	2.5	2.0	2.3	100	2,703
Province	City of Kigali	115	90.0	9.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100	409
	Southern	352	63.3	18.7	11.1	2.4	2.0	2.5	100	624
	Western	577	49.6	19.1	17.1	5.3	4.1	4.8	100	572
	Northern	495	54.4	18.8	15.2	4.3	3.0	4.2	100	421
	Eastern	125	84.8	9.6	4.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	100	676
Area of residence	Urban	148	84.5	10.7	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	100	522
	Rural	373	64.6	16.1	11.1	2.9	2.4	2.8	100	2181

EICV5		Mean distance to an all-weather road (m)	Distance to all-weather road in metters						Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
			0-200 m	201-500 m	501-1000 m	1001-1500 m	1501-2000 m	more than2000 m		
Quintile	Q1	430	59.7	18.7	12.2	3.6	2.9	2.9	100	432
	Q2	420	61.7	16.5	12.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	100	480
	Q3	354	66.1	15.7	10.5	2.9	2.1	2.7	100	526
	Q4	323	68.0	14.5	11.3	2.4	1.6	2.2	100	572
	Q5	190	80.7	11.8	4.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	100	693
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	258	73.9	13.8	7.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	100	1591
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	427	57.0	19.5	14.7	3.6	2.0	3.2	100	177
	Isolated rural housing	731	34.8	22.7	23.2	6.9	6.0	6.4	100	454
	Unplanned urban housing	130	87.3	10.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	100	384
	Small settlement	764	47.6	18.2	13.6	9.9	5.1	5.7	100	20
	Modern planned area	93	92.2	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	77

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Considering the threshold of two kilometers, accessibility to all-weather roads is very high to households in all regions and is almost to the same magnitude. In urban areas, 100% of households are within 2 km to an all-weather road and 97% in rural areas as shown in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3: Percentage of HHs that are within 2km to an all-weather road by region
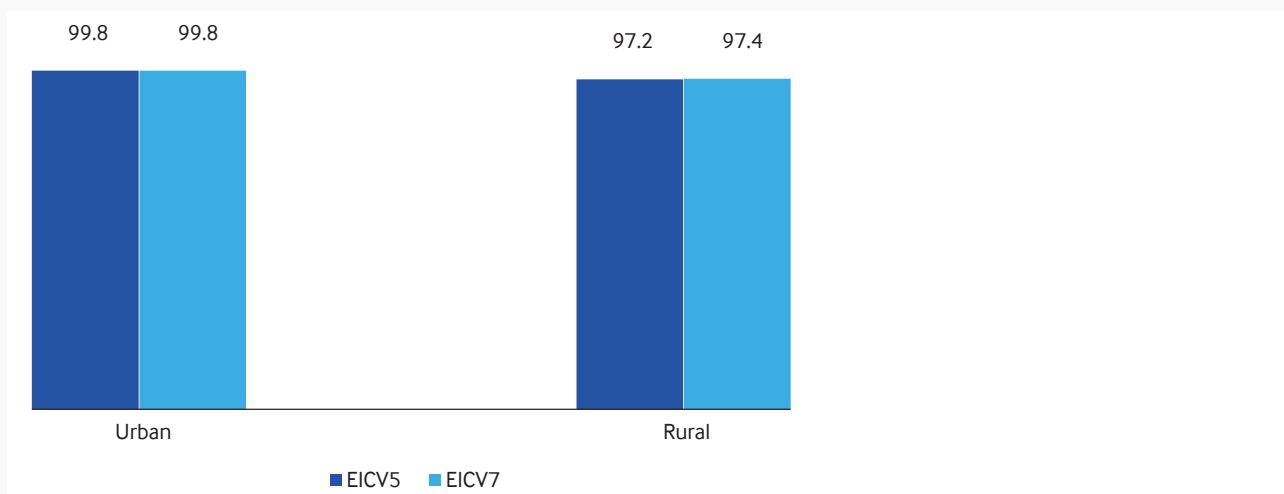
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 5.4 presents the reasons reported by households for the infrequent or non-use of roads. The data show that in 2023-24, 13% of households do not use all-weather roads due to the long distance, an increase of two-percentage-points from 11% in 2016-17. Additionally, it was observed that 77% of households did not use all-weather roads because they did not need them frequently in 2023-24, this represented a slight decrease of two-percentage-points from 79% in 2016-17.

Table 5.4: Distribution (% and count) of households by reasons for not using all-weather road, according to area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Reasons for not using all-weather road						Total no. of HHs not using the service (000s)
	Too far	Poor quality service	No need	Infrequent need	Other	Total	
All Rwanda	12.7	4.6	4.3	77.3	1.2	100	40
Area of residence							
Urban	18.7	11.4		70.0		100	2
Rural	12.3	4.2	4.5	77.7	1.2	100	38
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	10.8	4.6	1.0	82.1	1.5	100	15
Q2	5.5	4.8	7.5	82.2		100	10
Q3	9.9		9.2	77.0	4.0	100	6
Q4	21.2	10.9	3.9	64.0		100	6
Q5	41.0			59.0		100	3

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Reasons for not using all-weather road					Total	Total no. of HHs not using the service (000s)
		Too far	Poor quality of service	No need	Infrequent need	Other		
All Rwanda		11.1	2.3	5.5	78.7	2.4	100	49
Area of residence	Urban	9.3	2.3	6.2	79.5	2.7	100	12
	Rural	11.7	2.3	5.2	78.5	2.3	100	38
Quintile	Q1	12.2	1.9	5.4	79.8	0.7	100	9
	Q2	15.4	1.6	5.0	78.1	0.0	100	10
	Q3	6.9	3.6	10.8	75.2	3.5	100	9
	Q4	6.5	4.4	2.9	83.6	2.7	100	10
	Q5	14.6	0.0	3.7	76.9	4.8	100	11

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Regarding user satisfaction, Table 5.5 shows that at the national level, 62% of households are satisfied with their nearest all-weather road, compared to 79% in EICV5. This indicates a decline in user satisfaction of seventeen-percentage-points. The highest user satisfaction was observed in the Eastern Province, with 74% of households expressing satisfaction, while the lowest was in the Western Province, with 47% in 2023-24. Regarding perceptions of changes in the quality of all-weather roads, 20% of respondents observed an improvement in EICV7. Additionally, 68% of households perceived no change in quality, while 12% noticed a decline in quality over the past 12 months in 2023-24.

Table 5.5: Distribution (% and count) of households by user satisfaction with all-weather roads and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Satisfaction			Service quality change, last 12 months					Total no. of HHs using the service (000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Total	Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know	Total	
All Rwanda	61.7	38.3	100	11.8	67.7	20.4	0.0	100	3,285
Province									
City of Kigali	52.5	47.5	100	11.2	76.5	12.2		100	493
Southern Province	64.1	35.9	100	14.4	63.5	22.1	0.0	100	747
Western Province	46.6	53.4	100	18.9	63.2	17.9		100	661
Northern Province	64.7	35.3	100	8.9	66.1	24.9	0.1	100	505
Eastern Province	74.3	25.7	100	6.3	70.7	23.0	0.0	100	879
Area of residence									
Urban	61.7	38.3	100	9.6	72.7	17.7	0.0	100	963
Rural	61.6	38.4	100	12.7	65.7	21.6	0.0	100	2,322
Wealth Quintiles									
Q1	63.3	36.7	100	11.4	69.1	19.5		100	546
Q2	62.4	37.6	100	12.5	66.3	21.2		100	605

EICV7	Satisfaction			Service quality change, last 12 months					Total no. of HHs using the service (000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Total	Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know	Total	
Q3	62.2	37.8	100	12.0	66.2	21.8		100	662
Q4	61.3	38.7	100	11.7	68.4	19.8	0.1	100	717
Q5	59.8	40.2	100	11.6	68.5	19.9	0.0	100	755

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change, last 12 months				Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
		Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda		79.0	21.0	100	4.5	60.4	34.9	0.3	100	2,703
Province	City of Kigali	69.4	30.6	100	6.2	66.6	26.9	0.4	100	409
	Southern	78.6	21.4	100	4.9	55.5	39.4	0.2	100	624
	Western	74.4	25.6	100	4.9	62.7	32.2	0.1	100	572
	Northern	85.2	14.8	100	2.7	64.8	32.4	0.1	100	421
	Eastern	85.1	14.9	100	4.0	56.2	39.3	0.4	100	676
Area of residence	Urban	75.3	24.7	100	5.3	64.7	29.6	0.4	100	522
	Rural	79.9	20.1	100	4.4	59.3	36.1	0.2	100	2,181
Quintile	Q1	81.8	18.2	100	3.5	60.1	36.4	0.0	100	432
	Q2	79.2	20.8	100	4.7	60.5	34.5	0.3	100	480
	Q3	80.0	20.0	100	4.4	59.6	36.0	0.1	100	526
	Q4	77.4	22.6	100	4.9	58.4	36.3	0.4	100	572
	Q5	77.6	22.4	100	4.8	62.6	32.2	0.4	100	693

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 5.6 presents data on the usage of public transport stages. In urban areas, 76% of the households reported using public transport stage regularly or often in 2023-24, reflecting a decline of one-percentage-point from 77% of the households since 2016-17. In rural areas, 53.5% of the households reported using public transport stage regularly or often, marking an increase of 2.5 percentage-points from 51% between 2016-17 and 2023-24. The highest usage rate of public transport stages was in City of Kigali (84%) while the lowest usage rate is observed in the Western Province, where 51% of households reported that they use public transport stages sometimes or not at all in 2016-17. This associates with information illustrated in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.4: Usage rates for public transport stage in rural areas, EICV7
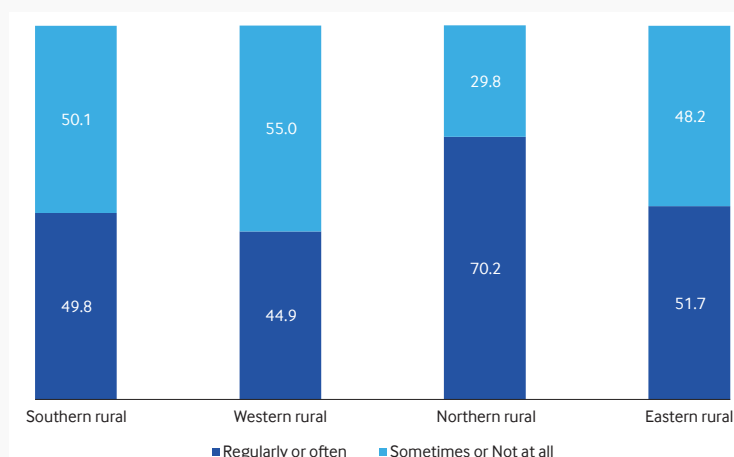
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table 5.6: Distribution (% and count) of households by usage rates for public transport stage, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Use frequency of public transport stage						Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know the service	Total	
All Rwanda	43.3	16.9	29.3	10.5	0.1	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	72.6	11.3	8.6	7.4	0.1	100	493
Southern Province	38.8	15.4	33.4	12.2	0.1	100	748
Western Province	30.9	18.3	39.4	11.3	0.0	100	663
Northern Province	40.5	30.4	19.5	9.5		100	507
Eastern Province	41.6	12.3	35.3	10.7	0.1	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	59.2	16.9	17.7	6.2		100	964
Rural	36.7	16.8	34.1	12.3	0.1	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	33.7	12.1	37.7	16.5	0.1	100	547
Q2	37.7	16.0	34.9	11.4		100	606
Q3	40.3	17.7	31.5	10.4	0.1	100	664
Q4	45.0	18.3	27.9	8.8	0.1	100	718
Q5	55.8	18.9	18.1	7.2	0.0	100	756

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Use frequency of public transport stage					Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
		Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda		43.2	12.9	31.4	12.4	0.1	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	63.7	23.2	10.5	2.7	0.0	100	410
	Southern	25.8	11.6	38.6	23.8	0.2	100	626
	Western	41.3	11.6	32.9	14.1	0.2	100	574
	Northern	42.6	7.2	40.2	9.9	0.1	100	422
	Eastern	48.9	12.4	30.7	8.0	0.1	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	54.9	22.4	19.4	3.1	0.2	100	524
	Rural	40.4	10.6	34.3	14.7	0.1	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	33.4	7.1	36.4	23.0	0.2	100	433
	Q2	37.7	8.7	37.6	15.8	0.2	100	481
	Q3	40.7	11.1	35.7	12.3	0.1	100	528
	Q4	43.2	14.8	32.1	9.7	0.1	100	573
	Q5	55.0	19.1	20.1	5.8	0.1	100	694

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Regarding the walking time to the nearest public transport stage, Table 5.7 shows that only 17% of households in rural areas walk less than 20 minutes to reach a public transport stage, compared to 54% in urban areas. This represents a decline of one-percentage-point in rural areas and 11.5 percentage-points in urban areas for access to the nearest public transport stage within 20 walking minutes. The Western Province has the lowest percentage of households with access to a public transport stage in less than 20 minutes (19.5%), which marks an increase of 2.5 percentage-points from 17% in EICV5. Access to a public transport stage within 20 minutes remains consistently higher among households in the richest quintile across both surveys.
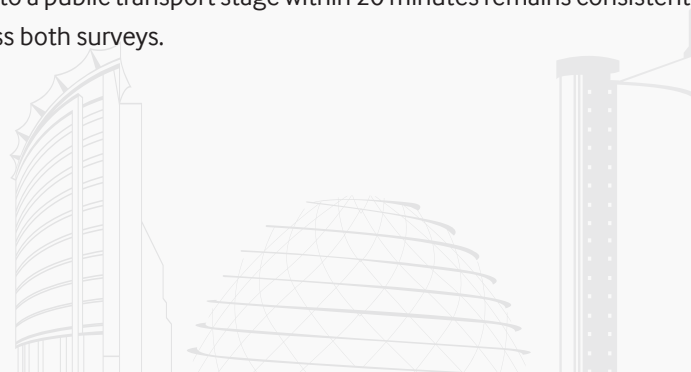
Table 5.7: Distribution (% and count) of households by walking time to nearest public transport stage, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Walking time to the nearest public transport stage						Total HHs (in 000s)
	0-19 minutes' walk	20-59 minutes' walk	60-119 minutes' walk	120+ minutes' walk	No use/not known	Total	
All Rwanda	27.7	29.4	21.1	11.2	10.6	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	50.4	34.0	7.0	1.1	7.5	100	493
Southern Province	20.1	31.5	25.2	10.9	12.3	100	748
Western Province	19.5	26.4	23.7	19.1	11.3	100	663
Northern Province	21.0	30.8	25.4	13.4	9.5	100	507
Eastern Province	31.6	26.4	21.2	10.0	10.8	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	53.9	33.3	5.6	1.1	6.2	100	964
Rural	16.9	27.7	27.5	15.4	12.4	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	17.7	28.2	24.3	13.2	16.5	100	547
Q2	19.3	29.5	26.4	13.4	11.4	100	606
Q3	21.1	31.0	24.5	12.9	10.5	100	664
Q4	27.6	30.4	21.0	12.2	8.8	100	718
Q5	47.7	27.7	11.7	5.6	7.2	100	756

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Walking time to the nearest public transport stage					Total	Total HHs (in 000s)
		0–19 minutes' walk	20–59 minutes' walk	60–119 minutes' walk	120+ minutes' walk	Don't know of facility		
All Rwanda		26.8	26.6	29.5	4.5	12.6	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	57.6	30.9	8.8	0.0	2.7	100	410
	Southern	17.4	24.4	30.1	4.1	24.0	100	626
	Western	20.3	26.2	32.7	6.5	14.3	100	574
	Northern	21.3	27.6	32.9	8.1	10.0	100	422
	Eastern	25.9	25.7	36.8	3.6	8.0	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	65.5	27.5	3.4	0.3	3.3	100	524
	Rural	17.6	26.3	35.8	5.5	14.8	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	15.4	23.3	32.3	5.8	23.2	100	433
	Q2	17.4	26.0	34.5	6.0	16.0	100	481
	Q3	21.2	27.0	34.7	4.6	12.4	100	528
	Q4	23.0	29.4	33.0	4.8	9.8	100	573
	Q5	47.9	26.3	17.6	2.3	5.9	100	694

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 5.8 presents the reasons for non-use or infrequent use of public transport stages. In urban areas, 85% of households reported that they did not need to use public transport stages often (no need or infrequent need) in 2023-24, compared to 91% in 2016-17. Similarly, in rural areas, 87% of households reported infrequent need for public transport stages in 2023-24, with only 5% indicating that the service was too far away in 2023-24.

Table 5.8: Distribution (% and count) of households by reasons for not using public transport stage, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Reasons for not using public transport stage							Total no. of HHs not using the service (in 000s)
	Too far	Poor quality service	No need	Infrequent need	Too expensive	Other	Total	
All Rwanda	4.3	5.1	15.6	70.8	3.2	0.9	100	1,309
Province								
City of Kigali	8.7	11.2	28.3	50.3	0.5	1.0	100	79
Southern Province	2.4	2.9	16.1	73.2	5.4	0.0	100	341
Western Province	4.3	5.0	14.9	72.8	1.7	1.2	100	336

EICV7	Reasons for not using public transport stage							Total no. of HHs not using the service (in 000s)
	Too far	Poor quality service	No need	Infrequent need	Too expensive	Other	Total	
Northern Province	9.8	6.8	15.1	61.7	5.6	0.9	100	147
Eastern Province	2.9	5.3	13.6	74.4	2.3	1.5	100	405
Area of residence								
Urban	2.5	9.6	16.4	69.0	1.7	0.8	100	230
Rural	4.6	4.2	15.5	71.2	3.5	1.0	100	1,078
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	3.5	2.1	18.4	71.3	4.3	0.3	100	296
Q2	3.2	3.2	14.2	75.3	3.7	0.5	100	281
Q3	3.8	5.0	15.2	71.5	3.7	0.7	100	278
Q4	6.2	6.7	14.1	68.5	2.7	1.9	100	263
Q5	4.9	10.7	16.3	65.6	0.7	1.7	100	191

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Reasons for not using public transport stage					Total	Total no. of HHs not using the service (in 000s)
		Too far	Poor quality of service	No need	Infrequent need	Other		
All Rwanda		6.4	1.7	18.3	68.2	5.4	100	1,190
Province	City of Kigali	14.8	2.8	12.7	66.5	3.1	100	54
	Southern	5.1	1.5	27.4	59.4	6.6	100	392
	Western	7.6	2.0	16.2	66.5	7.7	100	271
	Northern	5.8	1.0	13.0	75.3	5.0	100	212
	Eastern	5.7	2.2	12.1	77.8	2.2	100	262
Area of residence	Urban	4.0	0.8	8.7	82.4	4.1	100	119
	Rural	6.6	1.8	19.3	66.7	5.6	100	1,072
Quintile	Q1	5.9	0.7	25.3	61.2	6.9	100	258
	Q2	5.2	1.7	19.7	67.3	6.1	100	258
	Q3	6.2	1.9	16.8	70.7	4.4	100	254
	Q4	6.9	1.6	14.7	71.6	5.3	100	240
	Q5	8.2	3.1	13.0	71.7	4.1	100	180

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 5.9 presents data on the satisfaction levels of households using public transport stages. Overall, 77.5% of households report being satisfied, indicating a decrease of 5.5 percentage-points from 83% in 2016-17. The level of user satisfaction in urban areas was higher (81%) compared to rural areas (76%). Additionally, 27% of respondents perceived an improvement in the quality of public transport stages, 68.5% observed no significant change in sevice quality, and only 4% noticed a decline in quality over the past 12 months in 2023-24.

Table 5.9: Distribution (% and count) of households by user satisfaction with public transport stage and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Satisfaction			Service quality change, last 12 months					Total no. of HHs using the service (000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Total	Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know	Total	
All Rwanda	77.5	22.5	100	4.1	68.5	27.2	0.2	100	2,942
Province									
City of Kigali	76.7	23.3	100	3.1	68.2	28.8		100	456
Southern Province	77.5	22.5	100	4.6	67.8	27.5	0.1	100	655
Western Province	75.3	24.7	100	5.1	70.9	23.8	0.3	100	588
Northern Province	74.1	25.9	100	4.4	68.2	27.1	0.3	100	458
Eastern Province	81.6	18.4	100	3.3	67.7	28.8	0.1	100	785
Area of residence									
Urban	81.2	18.8	100	3.9	65.1	31.0	0.0	100	904

EICV7	Satisfaction			Service quality change, last 12 months					Total no. of HHs using the service (000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Total	Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know	Total	
Rural	75.8	24.2	100	4.1	70.1	25.6	0.2	100	2,038
Wealth Quintiles									
Q1	79.1	20.9	100	3.1	73.8	22.9	0.2	100	456
Q2	78.5	21.5	100	3.3	71.6	24.8	0.3	100	537
Q3	77.8	22.2	100	4.2	68.3	27.2	0.3	100	594
Q4	77.0	23.0	100	4.7	66.3	28.9	0.0	100	654
Q5	75.9	24.1	100	4.6	64.9	30.5		100	701

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
		Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda		82.6	17.4	100	1.7	63.0	33.3	2.0	100	2,368
Province	City of Kigali	85.4	14.6	100	4.1	59.5	36.1	0.3	100	399
	Southern	80.1	19.9	100	2.1	59.7	35.4	2.8	100	476
	Western	79.5	20.5	100	1.3	64.3	32.4	2.1	100	492
	Northern	85.8	14.2	100	0.6	72.2	25.4	1.7	100	380
	Eastern	83.1	16.9	100	0.8	61.1	35.6	2.5	100	622
Area of residence	Urban	87.6	12.4	100	3.0	57.8	38.5	0.8	100	507
	Rural	81.2	18.8	100	1.3	64.4	31.9	2.3	100	1,862
Quintile	Q1	83.4	16.6	100	1.0	64.2	32.1	2.7	100	332
	Q2	80.6	19.4	100	1.3	66.0	29.9	2.8	100	404
	Q3	82.0	18.0	100	1.2	62.9	33.7	2.3	100	462
	Q4	82.5	17.5	100	1.5	62.6	34.1	1.7	100	517
	Q5	83.9	16.1	100	2.7	60.9	35.2	1.1	100	653

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Ownership of transportation assets

This section presents information on the ownership of transport assets for private use only, excluding commercial use. Table 5.10 indicates that in 2023-24, the ownership rates for bicycles, motorcycles, and cars were 15%, 2%, and 2%, respectively. However, bicycle ownership declined by two-percentage-points from 17% in EICV5, while car ownership increased by nearly one-percentage-point from 1% in EICV5 at the national level. In the City of Kigali, the percentage of households owning at least one car has risen by almost three-percentage-points from 5.5% in 2016-17. In rural areas, 16% of households own a bicycle, reflecting an increase of two-percentage-points from 14% in 2016-17, driven by households in the Eastern Province, which has the highest bicycle ownership rate (30%). The data also reveal that motorcycles and cars are predominantly owned by households in the richest quintile in both surveys.

Table 5.10: Distribution (% and count) of households by ownership of transportation assets (bicycle, motorcycle, vehicles), according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat and sex of head of HH

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one ….			Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	
All Rwanda	14.9	1.6	1.7	3,290
Province				
City of Kigali	8.2	1.4	8.0	493
Southern Province	14.1	1.1	0.6	748
Western Province	4.2	0.8	0.6	663
Northern Province	10.4	1.0	0.4	507
Eastern Province	29.9	3.0	0.7	880
Area of residence				
Urban	11.6	1.8	5.6	964
Rural	16.2	1.5	0.1	2,326

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one			Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	**Motorcycle**	**Car**	
Wealth Quintiles				
Q1	8.0	0.1	0.0	547
Q2	13.0	0.1	0.0	606
Q3	16.0	0.7	0.0	664
Q4	19.2	1.7	0.0	718
Q5	16.3	4.6	7.5	756
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	17.8	1.9	0.7	2,233
Integrated Model Village	12.1	0.8	1.2	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	8.6	0.4	0.1	512
Modern planned urban area	7.4	1.5	18.5	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	9.4	1.4	0.6	312
Sex of Household-Head				
Male	18.2	2.1	2.2	2,429
Female	5.4	0.1	0.5	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		% of households owning ...			Number of HHs (in 000s)
		Bicycle	**Motorcycle**	**Car**	
All Rwanda		13.3	1.0	1.0	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	8.1	1.3	5.5	410
	Southern	11.5	0.9	0.2	626
	Western	3.8	0.5	0.2	574
	Northern	8.9	0.7	0.4	422
	Eastern	29.2	1.3	0.3	677
Area of residence	Urban	9	1.3	4.9	524
	Rural	14.4	0.9	0.1	2,184
Quintile	Q1	4.9	0.0	0.0	433
	Q2	9.7	0.0	0.0	481
	Q3	13.8	0.1	0.0	528
	Q4	19.1	1.1	0.0	573
	Q5	16.0	2.8	4.1	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	16.6	1.0	0.4	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	10.9	0.2	0.0	177
	Isolated rural housing	8.2	0.4	0.0	455
	Unplanned urban housing	8.9	1.4	2.4	385
	Small settlement	6.4	0.0	2.9	20
	Modern planned area	6.6	2.6	15.8	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	16.2	1.3	1.3	2031
	Female	4.9	0.1	0.4	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Information and Communication Technology

6
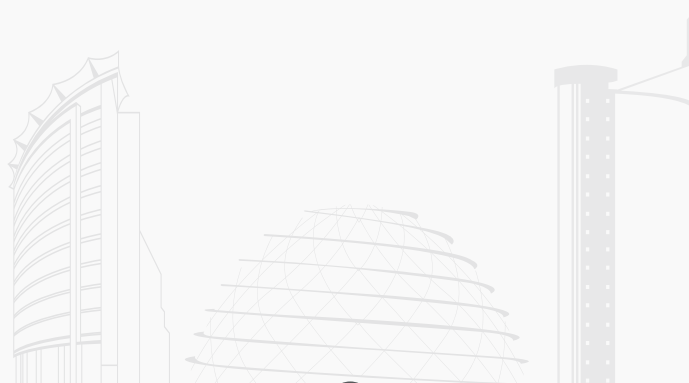
This chapter discusses the trends in household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) devices, such as mobile phones and computers. Additionally, it provides information on the distance to ICT services, usage rates, and levels of user satisfaction, comparing data from 2016-17 and 2023-24.

Ownership of ICT devices and internet access

The ownership of ICT devices is steadily increasing in Rwanda, with some becoming essential to daily life. This section presents information at the household level, where ownership refers to at least one household member possessing an ICT device. Therefore, household-level ICT penetration estimates may be higher than individual-level estimates. The ICT devices considered in this analysis include radio, mobile phones (basic or smartphone), computer, TV set, and Video/DVD player.

At the national level, 85% of households own at least one mobile phone (either basic or smartphone), marking seventeen-percentage-points increase from 67% in 2016-17. Given the significant role of smartphones2 in facilitating access to information, communication and financial transactions, thereby fostering economic growth and improving quality of life, EICV7 distinguishes between basic phones and smartphones. In 2023-24, 34% of households own at least one smartphone. Smart phone ownership is most prevalent among urban households (62%) and those in the highest wealth quintile (71%). At the provincial level, mobile phone ownership is highest in the City of Kigali, where 96% of households own at least one mobile phone. This is followed by the Western and Northern Provinces, each with 86%, while the Southern Province records the lowest ownership rate with 80.5%.

Nationwide, TV ownership is relatively low, with 14% of households. The highest ownership rate is observed in the City of Kigali (39%), while in other provinces, it ranges between 8% and 12%.

Computer ownership remains limited, with only 7% of households owning a computer in 2023-24, marking a modest increase of four-percentage-points from 3% in 2016-17. The City of Kigali has the highest ownership rate at 20%, whereas in other Provinces, computer ownership remains low, ranging between 4% and 5%. A notable increase is also observed in radio3 ownership, rising from 74% in 2016-17 to 86% in 2023-24.

Female-headed households continue to be disadvantaged in terms of ICT device ownership. In 2023-24, 76% of female-headed households own a radio, 74% a mobile phone, 4% a computer, and 8% a TV set. In comparison, male-headed households have significantly higher ownership rates: 90% own a radio, 88% a mobile phone, 8% a computer, and 17% a TV set. Overall, ICT devices ownership is the highest among households in the richest wealth quintiles and urban areas in both survey periods as presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Distribution (% and count) of households by ownership of ICT devices (Mobile phone, Computer, Radio, TV set, Video/DVD player), according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile, habitat, and sex of head of HH

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one ….						Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	Smart Phone	TV set	Video/ DVD player	
All Rwanda	86.1	6.9	84.6	34.3	14.4	9.5	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	95.7	20.1	96.3	69.2	39.1	10.2	493
Southern Province	80.5	4.2	76.9	22.7	8.3	7.8	748

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2   Smartphones, offering internet access and various applications.

3   Household with at least one member having a mobile phone with a radio was considered as a household owning a radio.

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one						Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	Smart Phone	TV set	Video/ DVD player	
Western Province	86.1	4.2	85.5	30.5	10.3	13.2	663
Northern Province	86.5	4.8	84.6	28.7	8.9	8.5	507
Eastern Province	85.3	4.9	83.7	30.8	12.0	8.4	880
Area of residence							
Urban	93.8	17.3	94.1	61.9	32.7	13.1	964
Rural	83.0	2.5	80.6	22.9	6.8	8.0	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	76.1	0.4	74.1	11.9	2.0	4.3	547
Q2	83.2	0.8	81.0	17.6	4.8	6.3	606
Q3	84.5	1.6	82.8	24.3	5.9	7.9	664
Q4	88.2	3.5	85.9	36.1	13.3	9.5	718
Q5	95.3	24.1	95.2	71.2	39.7	17.3	756
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	87.1	5.3	85.3	32.8	12.4	10.3	2,233
Integrated Model Village	88.6	5.8	86.0	43.7	20.9	13.2	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	75.7	1.2	73.0	13.4	2.9	4.8	512
Modern planned urban area	97.3	39.8	98.4	83.3	56.2	15.3	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	88.5	5.3	88.7	46.5	19.4	7.6	312
Sex of Household-Head							
Male	89.6	7.9	88.1	37.4	16.9	11.1	2,429
Female	76.3	3.8	74.5	25.8	7.6	4.9	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		% of households owning ...					Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	TV set	Video / DVD Player	
All Rwanda		73.8	3.3	66.9	10.4	6.7	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	91.5	12.8	88.0	36.0	25.1	410
	Southern	67.2	1.7	58.3	5.2	3.3	626
	Western	69.5	1.2	64.1	6.5	4.3	574
	Northern	73.2	1.9	64.5	5.7	3.6	422
	Eastern	73.1	1.6	66.1	5.8	2.9	677
Area of residence	Urban	91.3	13.1	88.6	35.0	24.2	524
	Rural	69.6	0.9	61.7	4.5	2.6	2,184
Quintile	Q1	52.0	0.0	44.1	0.3	0.2	433
	Q2	64.0	0.1	55.4	1.4	0.7	481
	Q3	72.0	0.2	64.0	2.0	1.1	528
	Q4	79.6	0.7	72.9	7.0	3.9	573
	Q5	90.7	12.0	86.5	31.9	21.6	694
Type of habitat	Umudugudu	71.7	1.8	64.6	6.3	3.7	1,595
	Unplanned clustered rural housing	68.6	0.9	61.7	6.5	4.1	177
	Isolated rural housing	65.7	0.2	56.4	1.7	0.9	455
	Unplanned urban housing	89.7	8.6	85.8	29.4	20.9	385
	Small settlement	73.0	4.6	68.5	14.6	6.3	20
	Modern planned area	97.3	31.2	95.9	58.8	40.2	77
Sex of head of HH	Male	78.6	3.6	71.1	11.9	7.9	2031
	Female	59.3	2.3	54.3	5.7	3.3	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Figure 6.1 which shows trend in ownership of ICT devices between 2016-17 and 2023-24 reveals an increase across all devices at national level.

Figure 6.1: Changes in ownership of ICT devices
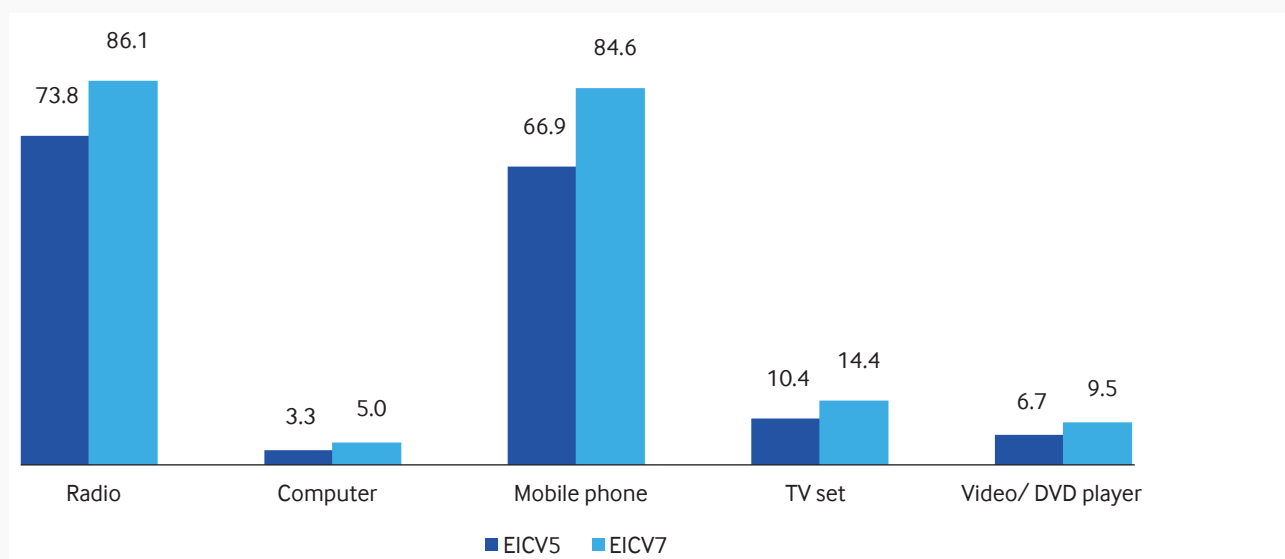
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

The survey also provides information on private internet access at home, as shown in Table 6.2 and Figure 6.2. Overall, 30% of households have internet access at home in 2023-24 (EICV7), representing an increase of thirteen-percentage-points from 17% in 2016-17 (EICV5). The findings indicate that 57% of urban households have internet access in EICV7, up from 38% in EICV5, while 19% of rural households have access in EICV7, compared to 12% in EICV5. Significant improvements are observed across all five provinces. Notably, the percentage of households with internet access in the City of Kigali increased by twenty-seven percentage-points, from 39% in 2016-17 to 66% in 2023-24. In other provinces, the increase in the percentage of households with internet access ranges between nine and eleven-percentage-points, with the Southern province at 21% in 2023-24 compared to 12% in 2016-17, and the Western province at 25.5% in 2023-24 compared to 14% in 2016-17. Mobile phones remain the most common mode of accessing the internet at home (about 96%), followed by landline or cable internet representing (2.5%) and wireless (2%) in 2023-24. Internet access at home is mostly predominantly in the highest quintile in both surveys (41%in EICV5 and 66% in EICV7).

Figure 6.2: Percentage of HHs with internet access at home
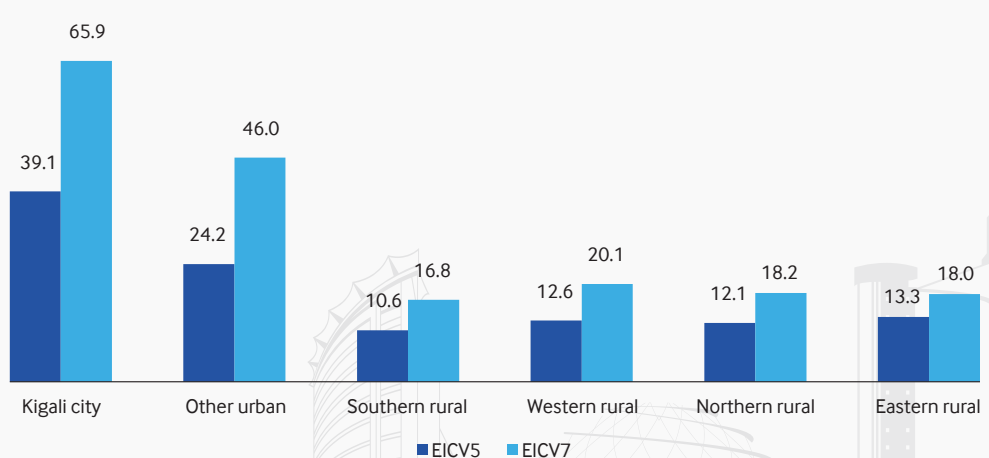
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Table 6.2: Distribution (% and count) of households with internet access at home, and type of internet connection, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	% of HHs with internet at home	Type of internet connectivity					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Mobile phone	Landline/ Cable internet	Modem	Wireless	Other types of internets		
All Rwanda	29.8	95.6	2.5	0.2	1.6	0.0	100	3,290
Province								
City of Kigali	65.9	88.6	7.3	0.3	3.8		100	493
Southern Province	21.1	98.8	0.1	0.2	0.9		100	748
Western Province	25.5	99.0	0.3		0.8		100	663
Northern Province	23.5	99.4		0.2	0.4		100	507
Eastern Province	23.9	99.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	100	880
Area of residence								
Urban	56.6	92.3	4.4	0.3	2.9		100	964
Rural	18.7	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles								
Q1	9.5	99.6	0.4				100	547
Q2	14.1	100.0					100	606
Q3	19.4	99.7		0.1	0.2		100	664
Q4	30.3	99.7		0.3			100	718
Q5	65.8	91.6	4.9	0.3	3.2	0.1	100	756
Sex of HH-Head								
Male	32.7	95.4	2.5	0.2	1.8	0.0	100	2,429
Female	21.6	96.4	2.4	0.2	1.0		100	861

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		% of HH with internet access at home	Types of internet connectivity				Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
			Mobile phone	Landline/ LAN	Modem	Wireless		
All Rwanda		17.2	95.8	0.1	3.8	0.3	100	2708
Province	City of Kigali	39.1	93.5	0.0	5.9	0.6	100	410
	Southern	11.7	95.8	0.2	3.8	0.2	100	626
	Western	14.1	98.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	100	574
	Northern	13.0	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	100	422
	Eastern	14.4	97.1	0.0	2.7	0.2	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	38.1	92.5	0.0	6.9	0.6	100	524
	Rural	12.2	98.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	100	2184
Quintile	Q1	4.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	433
	Q2	6.4	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	481
	Q3	9.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	528
	Q4	14.8	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100	573
	Q5	40.9	93.4	0.1	6.1	0.5	100	694
Sex of HH-Head	Male	18.6	95.7	0.0	4.0	0.3	100	2,031
	Female	13.3	96.6	0.2	3.0	0.2	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Public ICT facilities

This section examines the usage rates and satisfaction levels associated with public internet service facilities. Table 6.3 indicates that Rwanda has experienced a significant increase in households utilizing public internet facilities (regularly and often), rising from 1% in 2016-17 to 42% in 2023-24, representing a forty-onefold increase. The highest usage rate is observed in the Northern Province (51%), followed by the City of Kigali (44%) and the Southern Province (42%). In contrast, the Western Province has the lowest usage rate at 33%. Notably, public internet usage has grown substantially across all regions. For instance, in urban areas, the usage rate increased by forty-one-percentage-points, from 3% in EICV5 to 44.5% in EICV7. Similarly, in rural areas, the rate also grew by forty-percentage-points, from nearly 1% in EICV5 to 41% in EICV7. This substantial rise may be attributed to a significant decrease in the percentage of households

unaware of internet services, which dropped from 21.5% in 2016-17 to 4% in 2023-24. Additionally, the expansion of various online services in Rwanda, including the Irembo platform which facilitates access to government services such as passport applications, driving licenses, birth, death, and marriage certificates alongside the growth of digital payment systems like mobile money, is likely a significant contributor to this increase.

Table 6.3: Distribution (% and count) of households by usage rates for internet service facility, according to province, area of residence, consumption quintile and sex of head of HH

EICV7	Use frequency of internet service facility						Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know the service	Total	
All Rwanda	31.8	9.9	26.3	27.8	4.2	100	3,290
Province							
City of Kigali	36.6	7.0	14.4	39.3	2.7	100	493
Southern Province	32.1	9.9	25.6	27.7	4.7	100	748
Western Province	23.4	9.3	33.5	27.1	6.8	100	663
Northern Province	27.5	23.5	21.4	22.5	5.2	100	507
Eastern Province	37.6	4.2	30.9	25.0	2.3	100	880
Area of residence							
Urban	34.2	10.3	21.1	32.1	2.3	100	964
Rural	30.8	9.8	28.4	26.0	5.0	100	2,326
Wealth Quintiles							
Q1	27.7	6.3	28.2	30.2	7.7	100	547
Q2	29.7	8.4	28.6	28.2	5.0	100	606
Q3	31.4	10.6	27.9	25.8	4.3	100	664
Q4	33.4	11.2	26.0	25.5	3.9	100	718
Q5	35.3	11.9	21.8	29.5	1.5	100	756

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Use frequency of internet service facility					Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
		Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know the service		
All Rwanda		0.5	0.5	2.2	73.2	23.5	100	2,708
Province	City of Kigali	1.0	1.5	4.7	81.8	11.0	100	410
	Southern	0.4	0.4	2.0	57.3	39.9	100	626
	Western	0.5	0.4	2.2	75.4	21.5	100	574
	Northern	0.7	0.3	1.2	77.5	20.3	100	422
	Eastern	0.3	0.4	1.3	78.3	19.8	100	677
Area of residence	Urban	1.0	1.8	6.2	81.6	9.4	100	524
	Rural	0.4	0.2	1.2	71.2	26.9	100	2,184
Quintile	Q1	0.1	0.1	0.2	65.9	33.7	100	433
	Q2	0.3	0.1	0.4	70.6	28.6	100	481
	Q3	0.2	0.1	0.7	73.7	25.3	100	528
	Q4	0.4	0.4	1.6	74.9	22.8	100	573
	Q5	1.4	1.6	6.2	77.8	13.0	100	694
Sex of head of HH	Male	0.5	0.6	2.3	75.2	21.4	100	2,031
	Female	0.6	0.2	1.8	67.4	30.0	100	677

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table 6.4 presents data on satisfaction levels among households using public internet services. In 2023-24, 97% of households expressed satisfaction with their nearest internet services, marking a six-percentage-points increase from 91% in 2016-17. That high level of satisfaction was consistent across regions, with 98% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas. Additionally, 38% of households perceived an improvement in the quality of public internet services in 2023-24, representing a seven-percentage-points rose from 31% in 2016-17. Meanwhile, 62% of households felt that the quality of services remained unchanged in both surveys.

Table 6.4: Distribution (% and count) of households by satisfaction with internet service and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, according to province, area of residence and consumption quintile

EICV7	Satisfaction			Service quality change, last 12 months					Total no. of HHs using the service (000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Total	Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know	Total	
Province	97.4	2.6	100	0.4	61.8	37.8	0.0	100	2,236
All Rwanda									
City of Kigali	97.1	2.9	100	0.4	67.4	32.2		100	286
Southern Province	98.7	1.3	100	0.2	58.4	41.4		100	506
Western Province	96.6	3.4	100	0.7	65.4	33.9		100	439
Northern Province	96.7	3.3	100	0.2	54.7	45.0	0.1	100	366
Eastern Province	97.6	2.4	100	0.4	63.5	36.1		100	640
Area of residence									
Urban	97.9	2.1	100	0.5	64.6	34.9		100	632
Rural	97.3	2.7	100	0.3	60.7	39.0	0.0	100	1,604
Wealth Quintiles									
Q1	98.1	1.9	100	0.2	68.2	31.6		100	340
Q2	98.1	1.9	100	0.2	61.4	38.4		100	405
Q3	96.7	3.3	100	0.4	61.8	37.8		100	464
Q4	97.2	2.8	100	0.7	58.6	40.7	0.0	100	507
Q5	97.4	2.6	100	0.4	61.0	38.7		100	522

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5		Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
		Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda		91.2	8.8		1.8	61.8	30.8	5.6	100	88
Province	City of Kigali	94.6	5.4		1.0	65.7	30.8	2.4	100	29
	Southern	92.7	7.3		1.8	58.5	30.7	8.9	100	17
	Western	86.5	13.5		2.2	64.8	25.5	7.5	100	18
	Northern	90.3	9.7		1.7	65.1	30.0	3.1	100	9
	Eastern	88.9	11.1		3.2	51.3	38.4	7.1	100	13
Area of residence	Urban	94.2	5.8		1.4	64.9	29.6	4.1	100	47
	Rural	87.8	12.2		2.3	58.3	32.1	7.3	100	41
Quintile	Q1	71.3	28.7		0.0	68.7	31.3	0.0	100	2
	Q2	86.0	14.0		5.4	69.9	24.7	0.0	100	4
	Q3	89.0	11.0		3.3	53.1	43.6	0.0	100	5
	Q4	91.4	8.6		0.0	59.7	27.3	13.0	100	13
	Q5	92.2	7.8		1.9	62.3	30.8	5.0	100	63

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Annex A: District disaggregation tables for selected indicators from EICV7 and EICV5

Table A.1: Distribution (% and count) of households by main source of drinking water, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	% of HHs using improved drinking water source	Improved drinking water source									Unimproved drinking water source				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Bottled Water	Piped into dwelling/ yard/ compound	Piped to neighbor HH	Public Standpipe	Borehole	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Rain Water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring	Unprotected Well	River/ Lake / Surface water	Other source		
All Rwanda	89.7	3.8	12.3	5.1	33.4	2.8	31.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	6.4	0.2	3.6	0.1	100	3,290
District of residence																
Nyarugenge	99.4	14.1	36.6	13.5	31.2	0.3	3.4	0.3			0.3		0.3		100	107
Gasabo	96.3	14.0	27.0	16.5	23.6		14.9	0.3			2.9	0.3	0.5		100	252
Kicukiro	99.7	21.4	34.8	20.9	20.2	0.8	1.2	0.3			0.2		0.1		100	134
Nyanza	89.1	1.3	5.4	0.9	21.4	1.5	58.5	0.2			6.6		4.2		100	92
Gisagara	98.5		2.0	0.6	19.9		67.6	8.4			0.6	0.2	0.6		100	98
Nyaruguru	86.0	0.2	3.4	1.0	30.5		50.9				12.0		2.0		100	74
Huye	97.9	2.9	16.5	1.5	43.4		33.4	0.2			1.9		0.2		100	94
Nyamagabe	81.6		6.1	3.6	21.3		50.2	0.4			18.2		0.2		100	91
Ruhango	90.5	0.6	8.0	4.4	17.8	11.7	45.4	2.6			6.1	0.2	2.9	0.2	100	92
Muhanga	92.4	2.1	12.4	1.7	13.2	1.8	61.3				6.7	0.2	0.7		100	92
Kamonyi	89.2	1.2	4.9	2.7	28.0	5.8	46.5	0.2			9.3		1.5		100	115
Karongi	78.5		9.7	3.7	28.1		36.2	0.6	0.2		16.1	0.2	5.2		100	88
Rutsiro	63.8		3.8	1.7	13.9		43.9	0.6			32.7	0.2	3.3		100	84
Rubavu	95.8	4.9	17.0	2.8	60.0		8.4	0.2	2.4		2.7	0.2	1.0	0.4	100	124
Nyabihu	82.4		7.4	2.3	23.0		43.2		6.5		13.3	2.3	2.0		100	76
Ngororero	82.8		3.5	1.3	15.8		62.0	0.2			16.4	0.2	0.6		100	90
Rusizi	94.2	1.0	22.1	7.2	31.7	1.6	30.4	0.2			4.8		0.8	0.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	88.0	0.9	13.3	3.7	25.4		44.4	0.2			9.3	0.2	2.2	0.2	100	97
Rulindo	87.4	1.3	6.8	3.3	24.9		50.5	0.6			9.9		2.7		100	91
Gakenke	84.1		8.1	2.4	22.7		50.5	0.4			13.4		2.5		100	94
Musanze	91.8	2.4	22.6	4.0	47.2		14.9	0.6			3.7		4.6		100	120
Burera	90.6		5.3	0.6	40.6		43.5		0.6		6.5	0.2	2.7		100	91
Gicumbi	99.2	0.9	6.4	3.4	44.3		44.1		0.2		0.4		0.4		100	110
Rwamagana	93.7	3.8	16.8	4.4	30.0	0.2	38.3				2.5		3.6	0.2	100	127
Nyagatare	87.3	1.3	4.6	2.0	50.9	24.3	2.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	11.1	1.0	100	155
Gatsibo	87.0	1.3	3.3	2.0	47.3	7.5	24.5		0.4	0.6	2.2	0.2	10.2	0.4	100	129
Kayonza	89.4	0.8	4.7	4.1	56.4	5.2	17.8	0.4			3.6		7.0		100	122
Kirehe	86.4	0.7	6.4	5.0	58.9	0.6	14.2		0.6		5.0	0.2	8.3		100	106
Ngoma	75.0	0.2	6.7	1.4	41.1	8.1	17.2		0.2		11.1	2.0	11.7	0.2	100	102
Bugesera	87.7	10.6	8.9	7.1	41.5	5.2	13.0	0.2	1.2		2.5		9.4	0.4	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	% use improved	Improved drinking water source							Unimproved/other drinking water source				Total	Total no.of HHs (in 000s)
		Piped into dwelling / yard	Public standpipe	Borehole	Protected spring	Protected well	Rain water	Tank truck	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Surface water	Other		
Rwanda	87.5	9.4	35.4	3.0	38.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	6.5	0.5	4.4	1.0	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	96.9	41.2	48.9	1.1	3.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.3	100	81
Gasabo	95.8	26.6	50.2	0.7	16.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	100	230
Kicukiro	96.5	45.2	35.2	1.5	12.4	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.6	100	98
Nyanza	86.6	5.3	15.5	2.7	62.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.6	4.8	1.5	100	79
Gisagara	95.5	2.8	28.5	0.0	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	100	82
Nyaruguru	82.6	2.0	38.2	0.0	42.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.1	2.7	1.1	100	64
Huye	89.7	4.7	32.7	0.5	50.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.2	2.2	1.1	100	82
Nyamagabe	84.5	4.1	12.1	0.0	67.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	100	77
Ruhango	87.9	2.6	11.0	14.4	56.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.2	3.8	0.4	100	71
Muhanga	83.2	9.5	14.3	0.0	50.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	100	78
Kamonyi	91.9	3.9	21.1	0.0	65.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	100	93
Karongi	90.2	7.9	27.0	0.6	54.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.2	2.4	1.5	100	78
Rutsiro	65.5	0.9	27.9	0.0	36.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	3.1	0.5	100	73
Rubavu	98.6	16.3	67.3	0.4	12.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	100	96
Nyabihu	86.0	0.7	30.7	0.0	53.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	10.5	0.6	2.7	0.2	100	67
Ngororero	84.0	0.6	11.7	0.0	71.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	100	82
Rusizi	87.6	5.0	45.7	2.7	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	100	95
Nyamasheke	89.0	5.1	26.8	0.0	55.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	100	83
Rulindo	92.3	2.8	42.2	0.0	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.5	2.0	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	71.0	1.3	18.0	0.0	51.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	100	84
Musanze	92.5	16.2	59.4	0.0	16.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.0	2.1	100	91
Burera	94.0	2.7	47.7	0.2	42.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	88.0	4.5	12.4	0.2	68.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.6	2.6	0.8	100	88
Rwamagana	88.3	10.7	28.8	0.0	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.6	3.7	100	89
Nyagatare	80.4	4.0	42.6	26.7	5.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.4	14.3	1.9	100	132
Gatsibo	79.1	2.1	27.5	6.9	42.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.3	14.4	0.4	100	108
Kayonza	88.1	2.6	45.8	4.3	32.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	9.3	1.5	100	83
Kirehe	84.3	2.0	53.6	2.3	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	8.1	1.1	100	87
Ngoma	82.6	6.6	44.9	0.8	29.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.0	5.4	2.9	100	83
Bugesera	79.8	5.7	49.0	12.4	9.4	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.4	19.6	0.0	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
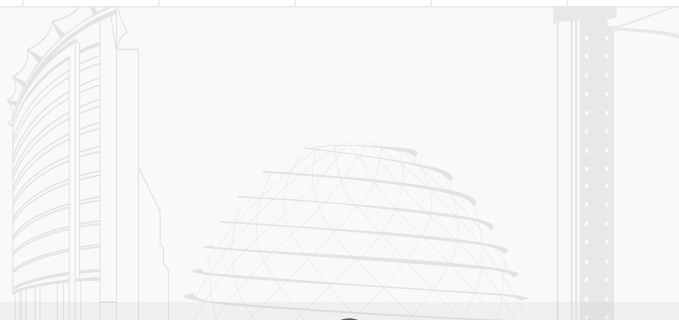
Table A.2: Distribution (% and count) of households by time to improved water source, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	Mean time to improved drinking water source (Min.)	Time to improved drinking water source (Minutes)								Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		water piped into dwelling /yard	Bottled water	0-4 Min	5-14 Min	15-29 Min	30-59 Min	Not improved source	Frequency of use not known (Do not use the service at all)		
All Rwanda	7.4	12.3	3.8	20.0	34.3	9.6	1.8	10.3	7.8	100	3,290
District of residence											
Nyarugenge	4.6	36.6	14.1	15.8	18.5	6.0	0.8	0.6	7.6	100	107
Gasabo	6.3	27.0	14.0	14.3	18.6	5.7	1.1	3.7	15.6	100	252
Kicukiro	5.1	34.8	21.4	6.9	17.8	3.8	0.1	0.3	14.8	100	134
Nyanza	8.6	5.4	1.3	21.4	38.5	12.4	3.0	10.9	7.1	100	92
Gisagara	8.6	2.0		25.7	38.0	14.5	1.6	1.5	16.6	100	98
Nyaruguru	8.5	3.4	0.2	21.1	42.0	11.2	3.9	14.0	4.2	100	74
Huye	5.8	16.5	2.9	33.8	31.9	4.4	2.1	2.1	6.2	100	94
Nyamagabe	4.5	6.1		42.8	29.3	2.3		18.4	1.1	100	91
Ruhango	6.7	8.0	0.6	21.8	37.7	7.8	0.6	9.5	14.0	100	92
Muhanga	5.5	12.4	2.1	27.0	42.3	4.2		7.6	4.5	100	92
Kamonyi	7.9	4.9	1.2	24.4	38.8	13.5	2.0	10.8	4.3	100	115
Karongi	8.8	9.7		11.4	38.5	11.4	1.3	21.5	6.3	100	88
Rutsiro	7.9	3.8		15.4	28.5	7.7	1.3	36.2	7.1	100	84
Rubavu	6.9	17.0	4.9	27.0	31.5	9.4	2.1	4.2	3.8	100	124
Nyabihu	9.4	7.4		10.2	44.5	15.5	2.8	17.6	2.0	100	76
Ngororero	6.6	3.5		26.6	42.2	6.4		17.2	4.1	100	90
Rusizi	6.4	22.1	1.0	19.2	32.1	9.1	0.4	5.8	10.4	100	105
Nyamasheke	6.2	13.3	0.9	24.3	34.7	5.8	1.4	12.0	7.6	100	97
Rulindo	8.7	6.8	1.3	18.9	38.9	14.9	3.1	12.6	3.5	100	91
Gakenke	6.8	8.1		29.7	33.6	5.2	2.8	15.9	4.7	100	94
Musanze	7.4	22.6	2.4	13.3	32.8	12.9	2.1	8.2	5.7	100	120
Burera	9.6	5.3		13.2	47.8	18.3	1.7	9.4	4.4	100	91
Gicumbi	4.8	6.4	0.9	42.9	39.9	3.0		0.8	6.0	100	110
Rwamagana	8.6	16.8	3.8	14.4	37.9	8.5	2.5	6.3	9.9	100	127
Nyagatare	9.0	4.6	1.3	14.4	47.4	12.0	3.7	12.7	3.9	100	155
Gatsibo	8.1	3.3	1.3	22.5	37.7	8.9	3.3	13.0	9.9	100	129
Kayonza	7.9	4.7	0.8	22.1	35.3	14.3	2.7	10.6	9.5	100	122
Kirehe	8.5	6.4	0.7	15.5	42.5	14.5	3.0	13.6	3.9	100	106
Ngoma	9.2	6.7	0.2	11.0	36.8	13.9	1.6	25.0	4.8	100	102
Bugesera	9.5	8.9	10.6	11.5	25.2	15.6	2.9	12.3	13.0	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Mean time to improved water source (Min.)	Time to improved water source (Minutes)								Total	Total Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling / yard	0-4 min	5-14 min	15-29 min	30-59 min	60+ min	No improved Source	Frequency of use not Known		
Rwanda	9.6	9.4	17.7	33.6	13.8	5.7	0.0	12.6	7.1	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	7.5	41.2	22.1	19.1	6.0	5.6	0.0	3.1	2.9	100	81
Gasabo	6.5	26.6	20.2	25.9	10.3	2.0	0.0	4.2	10.7	100	230
Kicukiro	4.9	45.2	15.3	20.4	5.0	1.4	0.0	4.8	7.9	100	98
Nyanza	13.1	5.3	11.9	35.6	19.0	11.8	0.0	13.4	2.8	100	79
Gisagara	10.6	2.8	14.7	40.3	23.3	5.2	0.0	4.5	9.2	100	82
Nyaruguru	7.6	2.0	25.7	30.0	10.9	2.3	0.0	17.4	11.7	100	64
Huye	9.4	4.7	16.4	39.6	18.5	2.3	0.0	10.3	8.2	100	82
Nyamagabe	10.8	4.1	9.8	40.9	24.4	3.6	0.0	15.5	1.7	100	77
Ruhango	10.0	2.6	19.0	41.7	13.7	7.0	0.0	12.1	3.8	100	71
Muhanga	9.7	9.5	15.0	36.0	15.2	4.6	0.0	16.8	2.9	100	78
Kamonyi	12.4	3.9	12.7	40.1	19.7	12.4	0.0	8.1	3.2	100	93
Karongi	8.0	7.9	24.8	40.1	12.4	2.9	0.0	9.8	2.2	100	78
Rutsiro	9.7	0.9	14.5	29.0	12.6	3.6	0.0	34.5	5.0	100	73
Rubavu	7.8	16.3	21.5	44.2	12.5	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.9	100	96
Nyabihu	8.4	0.7	24.2	42.6	12.8	4.2	0.0	14.0	1.5	100	67
Ngororero	11.8	0.6	11.4	39.2	23.4	7.4	0.0	16.0	2.0	100	82
Rusizi	8.4	5.0	24.9	28.6	13.0	2.9	0.0	12.4	13.2	100	95
Nyamasheke	8.2	5.1	25.8	34.1	11.3	4.1	0.0	11.0	8.5	100	83
Rulindo	8.1	2.8	25.4	43.1	11.1	4.3	0.0	7.7	5.6	100	78
Gakenke	10.6	1.3	11.5	33.4	14.9	4.8	0.0	29.0	5.0	100	84
Musanze	8.7	16.2	17.6	39.4	9.3	4.4	0.0	7.5	5.5	100	91
Burera	7.5	2.7	24.6	50.5	11.6	0.4	0.0	6.0	4.2	100	82
Gicumbi	15.6	4.5	9.3	31.4	18.5	17.5	0.0	12.0	6.8	100	88
Rwamagana	12.2	10.7	9.4	26.4	18.2	6.3	0.0	11.7	17.4	100	89
Nyagatare	11.8	4.0	18.0	30.6	15.2	9.6	0.0	19.6	3.2	100	132
Gatsibo	11.7	2.1	7.5	29.1	12.0	5.7	0.0	20.9	22.7	100	108
Kayonza	13.1	2.6	13.9	35.2	18.1	16.1	0.0	11.9	2.2	100	83
Kirehe	8.2	2.0	26.7	28.1	8.6	4.6	0.0	15.7	14.3	100	87
Ngoma	11.6	6.6	14.9	33.8	11.0	9.9	0.0	17.4	6.4	100	83
Bugesera	8.2	5.7	24.2	22.4	10.1	4.0	0.0	22.5	11.1	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.3: Distribution (% and count) of households by level of satisfaction with main drinking water source and perceptions of changes in quality over the last 12 months, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	Satisfaction		Total	Service quality change, last 12 months				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Do not know		
All Rwanda	45.4	54.6	100	9.4	55.7	11.4	23.4	100	3,290
District of residence									
Nyarugenge	55.0	45.0	100	2.5	55.6	6.7	35.3	100	107
Gasabo	27.6	72.4	100	2.2	40.9	7.3	49.6	100	252
Kicukiro	29.1	70.9	100	2.1	30.9	7.8	59.3	100	134
Nyanza	50.1	49.9	100	8.4	67.2	5.0	19.4	100	92
Gisagara	38.5	61.5	100	19.3	51.8	10.1	18.9	100	98
Nyaruguru	39.3	60.7	100	14.6	64.7	5.4	15.2	100	74
Huye	54.8	45.2	100	6.7	39.7	30.2	23.3	100	94
Nyamagabe	52.4	47.6	100	15.5	58.9	17.4	8.2	100	91
Ruhango	42.7	57.3	100	14.5	53.2	9.6	22.8	100	92
Muhanga	57.8	42.2	100	11.6	53.9	20.1	14.4	100	92
Kamonyi	59.3	40.7	100	10.9	68.6	10.3	10.3	100	115
Karongi	32.8	67.2	100	17.4	46.0	12.6	23.9	100	88
Rutsiro	28.3	71.7	100	13.3	64.1	7.4	15.1	100	84
Rubavu	50.1	49.9	100	6.1	61.4	8.0	24.6	100	124
Nyabihu	54.6	45.4	100	16.1	66.2	8.1	9.6	100	76
Ngororero	44.2	55.8	100	14.9	54.2	12.9	18.0	100	90
Rusizi	36.7	63.3	100	16.0	52.5	7.2	24.4	100	105
Nyamasheke	36.5	63.5	100	14.6	51.0	9.1	25.3	100	97
Rulindo	58.7	41.3	100	6.7	74.6	8.8	9.9	100	91
Gakenke	44.7	55.3	100	10.1	54.5	11.6	23.8	100	94
Musanze	50.2	49.8	100	8.1	61.1	13.0	17.8	100	120
Burera	53.7	46.3	100	11.2	66.9	12.1	9.8	100	91
Gicumbi	54.9	45.1	100	13.1	57.1	18.7	11.1	100	110
Rwamagana	41.6	58.4	100	7.1	50.4	11.4	31.2	100	127
Nyagatare	56.8	43.2	100	3.2	65.6	14.2	16.9	100	155
Gatsibo	54.6	45.4	100	6.2	64.6	10.0	19.2	100	129
Kayonza	60.2	39.8	100	5.0	66.6	9.4	19.1	100	122
Kirehe	49.6	50.4	100	9.6	56.0	21.9	12.5	100	106
Ngoma	41.3	58.7	100	10.0	62.5	9.3	18.3	100	102
Bugesera	29.4	70.6	100	12.1	40.8	12.7	34.4	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change, last 12 months				Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda	52.8	47.2	100	8.3	54.9	17.3	19.5	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	49.8	50.2	100	1.7	53.1	8.8	36.4	100.0	81
Gasabo	57.1	42.9	100	3.4	50.6	21.4	24.6	100	230
Kicukiro	49.1	50.9	100	1.2	48.2	14.1	36.5	100	98
Nyanza	44.4	55.6	100	17.8	54.1	19.6	8.5	100	79
Gisagara	59.7	40.3	100	8.2	70.9	8.4	12.5	100	82
Nyaruguru	44.8	55.2	100	11.2	45.2	16.8	26.8	100	64
Huye	39.9	60.1	100	8.3	67.9	9.9	13.9	100	82
Nyamagabe	54.8	45.2	100	11.3	70.1	8.5	10.1	100	77
Ruhango	41.9	58.1	100	21.4	48.3	19.8	10.6	100	71
Muhanga	60.9	39.1	100	7.1	55.7	21.5	15.7	100	78
Kamonyi	71.7	28.3	100	3.8	58.3	31.6	6.2	100	93
Karongi	53.3	46.7	100	11.2	68.3	7.5	12.9	100	78
Rutsiro	41.5	58.5	100	11.7	53.4	13.0	21.9	100	73
Rubavu	77.1	22.9	100	8.7	55.1	27.5	8.7	100	96
Nyabihu	69.8	30.2	100	8.0	62.0	22.1	7.8	100	67
Ngororero	55.0	45.0	100	12.0	68.6	11.9	7.4	100	82
Rusizi	32.2	67.8	100	14.3	51.2	10.2	24.4	100	95
Nyamasheke	55.2	44.8	100	6.9	51.2	26.4	15.4	100	83
Rulindo	64.1	35.9	100	2.8	62.2	22.9	12.1	100	78
Gakenke	47.1	52.9	100	11.2	56.3	12.2	20.2	100	84
Musanze	72.1	27.9	100	0.4	62.1	13.7	23.7	100	91
Burera	57.7	42.3	100	10.5	67.6	10.9	11.0	100	82
Gicumbi	66.2	33.8	100	7.0	58.3	21.4	13.2	100	88
Rwamagana	46.8	53.2	100	4.6	52.8	10.1	32.5	100	89
Nyagatare	52.5	47.5	100	5.4	47.1	25.9	21.7	100	132
Gatsibo	31.4	68.6	100	8.8	34.0	15.8	41.4	100	108
Kayonza	66.7	33.3	100	6.4	63.1	21.5	9.0	100	83
Kirehe	45.8	54.2	100	11.2	43.1	22.2	23.5	100	87
Ngoma	43.7	56.3	100	12.8	45.2	21.4	20.6	100	83
Bugesera	28.9	71.1	100	14.5	45.2	8.8	31.5	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.4: Distribution (% and count) of households not using the nearest drinking water source and main reasons , by district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	HHs not using the nearest drinking water source	Reasons for not using the nearest drinking water source						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Too expensive	Does not function / Doesn't work properly	Difficult terrain	Not safe	Long queue	Other reasons		
All Rwanda	17.8	30.1	59.4	1.0	5.9	1.5	2.0	100	607
District of residence									
Nyarugenge	3.5	61.6	21.0		17.4			100	5
Gasabo	7.9	28.6	37.6	1.5	26.0	1.9	4.4	100	24
Kicukiro	2.5	42.1	21.4		27.5	2.1	6.9	100	7
Nyanza	20.1	27.2	56.5		8.0	7.2	1.0	100	18
Gisagara	42.6	26.2	73.8					100	42
Nyaruguru	28.4	30.2	64.8	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.5	100	21
Huye	13.8	56.7	38.9	2.9		1.4		100	13
Nyamagabe	16.2	28.8	64.7		3.9	2.7		100	15
Ruhango	27.3	28.1	63.5	0.8	5.3		2.3	100	25
Muhanga	19.6	36.7	42.6	3.0	17.7			100	18
Kamonyi	14.6	61.0	27.9		7.0		4.0	100	17
Karongi	16.0	43.6	55.2		1.3			100	14
Rutsiro	32.3	11.7	85.3	1.1	1.3	0.6		100	27
Rubavu	4.0	66.6	4.8		4.3	19.0	5.3	100	5
Nyabihu	6.8	22.7	42.8	9.2	18.7	6.6		100	5

EICV7	HHs not using the nearest drinking water source	Reasons for not using the nearest drinking water source						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Too expensive	Does not function / Doesn't work properly	Difficult terrain	Not safe	Long queue	Other reasons		
Ngororero	14.0	23.0	75.5	1.5				100	13
Rusizi	16.3	39.1	36.4		6.0	1.2	17.2	100	17
Nyamasheke	20.0	61.0	28.9	1.0	7.0		2.1	100	20
Rulindo	15.9	34.7	60.9		3.2	1.2		100	15
Gakenke	12.8	31.9	68.1					100	12
Musanze	14.8	22.6	71.9	2.8	1.3	1.4		100	18
Burera	16.4	28.3	65.3		1.2	1.3	3.9	100	15
Gicumbi	26.4	42.3	44.8	1.6	8.4	0.7	2.2	100	29
Rwamagana	23.2	34.4	57.0	0.9	6.7	1.0		100	30
Nyagatare	12.3	10.6	65.0	3.5	6.0	2.7	12.1	100	21
Gatsibo	23.9	30.9	59.8	1.6	4.3	3.3		100	32
Kayonza	19.3	22.5	71.7	1.0	4.7			100	24
Kirehe	24.8	8.4	84.8	1.1	2.5	3.2		100	27
Ngoma	43.5	24.1	70.9		1.5		3.5	100	45
Bugesera	20.9	18.0	65.7		13.2	3.1		100	33

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	% not using drinking water declared as nearest source	Reasons for not using drinking water declared as nearest source						Total	Total no. of HHs not using the nearest drinking water source in (000s)
		Too expensive	Not safe	Difficult terrain	Too far	Does not function	Other		
All Rwanda	14.2	21.5	3.5	3.2	21.0	45.4	5.5	100	385
Nyarugenge	3.5	10.2	0.0	10.1	8.0	71.6	0.0	100	3
Gasabo	6.3	29.6	11.6	2.0	32.8	24.1	0.0	100	14
Kicukiro	8.8	9.7	2.0	0.0	21.7	62.8	3.8	100	9
Nyanza	9.9	17.9	2.1	0.0	36.1	35.6	8.2	100	8
Gisagara	11.1	52.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	33.3	1.8	100	9
Nyaruguru	27.0	30.7	2.4	0.4	29.7	29.8	6.9	100	17
Huye	11.6	38.2	24.4	3.9	1.7	28.0	3.7	100	9
Nyamagabe	7.8	34.0	10.4	7.7	26.5	21.4	0.0	100	6
Ruhango	14.8	16.0	3.0	4.8	20.0	53.4	2.7	100	10
Muhanga	6.6	6.8	3.2	6.2	35.0	41.1	7.6	100	5
Kamonyi	4.9	73.4	0.0	3.9	10.4	8.1	4.3	100	5
Karongi	11.3	19.6	8.1	15.3	25.7	26.8	4.6	100	9
Rutsiro	20.1	10.1	17.8	3.3	45.6	22.2	1.0	100	15
Rubavu	2.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	36.9	30.0	21.5	100	2
Nyabihu	11.9	35.9	0.0	0.0	44.0	14.5	5.6	100	8
Ngororero	4.1	6.6	0.0	16.0	66.7	10.8	0.0	100	3
Rusizi	20.6	25.6	1.9	3.5	5.8	52.5	10.7	100	20
Nyamasheke	15.0	19.9	2.9	9.0	29.5	38.6	0.0	100	12
Rulindo	13.0	32.4	0.0	8.2	12.7	34.0	12.7	100	10
Gakenke	19.7	11.3	8.4	6.6	33.3	29.3	11.1	100	17
Musanze	8.6	36.2	0.0	2.4	7.2	30.1	24.1	100	8
Burera	11.0	17.1	0.0	17.3	13.8	41.7	10.2	100	9
Gicumbi	14.3	11.4	1.3	0.0	40.2	44.2	2.9	100	13
Rwamagana	28.1	26.1	0.7	0.8	15.0	55.4	2.1	100	25
Nyagatare	18.1	18.9	2.2	1.2	36.9	36.5	4.2	100	24
Gatsibo	41.4	8.9	0.6	0.0	5.8	82.8	2.0	100	45
Kayonza	9.8	4.4	2.4	2.2	34.3	35.0	21.7	100	8
Kirehe	23.7	15.9	0.9	1.7	11.7	69.8	0.0	100	21
Ngoma	21.1	35.0	2.0	2.2	22.7	22.5	15.7	100	18
Bugesera	25.3	20.5	0.9	2.6	2.1	70.6	3.2	100	24

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.5: Distribution (% and count) of households using safely managed drinking water according to district (EICV7)

EICV7	Safely managed drinking water				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface water		
All Rwanda	68.3	21.3	6.8	3.6	100	3,290
District of residence						
Nyarugenge	92.4	7.0	0.3	0.3	100	107
Gasabo	84.0	12.3	3.2	0.5	100	252
Kicukiro	94.7	5.0	0.2	0.1	100	134
Nyanza	55.1	34.0	6.6	4.2	100	92
Gisagara	44.1	54.4	0.8	0.6	100	98
Nyaruguru	50.3	35.7	12.0	2.0	100	74
Huye	86.7	11.2	1.9	0.2	100	94
Nyamagabe	76.7	4.9	18.2	0.2	100	91
Ruhango	76.2	14.3	6.6	2.9	100	92
Muhanga	80.3	12.2	6.9	0.7	100	92
Kamonyi	66.9	22.4	9.3	1.5	100	115
Karongi	50.2	28.4	16.3	5.2	100	88
Rutsiro	45.2	18.7	32.9	3.3	100	84
Rubavu	86.6	9.2	3.3	1.0	100	124
Nyabihu	66.4	16.0	15.6	2.0	100	76
Ngororero	72.7	10.1	16.6	0.6	100	90
Rusizi	78.4	15.9	5.0	0.8	100	105
Nyamasheke	71.9	16.1	9.8	2.2	100	97
Rulindo	62.4	25.0	9.9	2.7	100	91
Gakenke	68.7	15.5	13.4	2.5	100	94
Musanze	69.2	22.6	3.7	4.6	100	120
Burera	64.0	26.6	6.7	2.7	100	91
Gicumbi	85.0	14.2	0.4	0.4	100	110
Rwamagana	67.7	26.0	2.7	3.6	100	127
Nyagatare	59.1	28.1	1.7	11.1	100	155
Gatsibo	60.9	26.0	2.8	10.2	100	129
Kayonza	59.0	30.4	3.6	7.0	100	122
Kirehe	53.6	32.9	5.2	8.3	100	106
Ngoma	40.6	34.3	13.3	11.7	100	102
Bugesera	48.8	38.9	2.9	9.4	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table A.6: Distribution (% and count) of households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	HHs using unshared improved toilet facility	HHs using improved (shared or not) toilet facility	HHs by type of toilet facility							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
			Flush toilet	Compo-sting toilet	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other type of toilet	No toilet facility		
All Rwanda	72.4	94.3	3.3	0.0	2.6	88.5	4.7	0.0	0.9	100	3,290
Nyarugenge	43.8	100.0	12.7		2.5	84.8				100	107
Gasabo	48.8	98.9	11.2		5.4	82.3	0.7		0.4	100	252
Kicukiro	45.6	100.0	17.6		7.5	75.0				100	134
Nyanza	68.8	84.5	0.6	0.2	2.0	81.7	12.9		2.5	100	92
Gisagara	68.3	82.6	0.2		1.3	81.2	12.6		4.8	100	98
Nyaruguru	83.7	98.2			1.8	96.4	1.6		0.2	100	74
Huye	77.2	99.2	6.5		1.3	91.4	0.6	0.2		100	94
Nyamagabe	79.2	92.5	0.4		2.7	89.5	5.9		1.6	100	91
Ruhango	70.7	90.6	1.3		2.7	86.6	7.3		2.1	100	92
Muhanga	81.5	96.0	3.0	0.2	4.5	88.3	2.7		1.3	100	92
Kamonyi	71.3	86.2	0.8		2.7	82.7	13.8			100	115
Karongi	84.6	98.1	0.4		2.4	95.3	1.7		0.2	100	88
Rutsiro	80.5	95.3	0.6		2.7	92.0	4.0		0.6	100	84

EICV7	HHs using unshared improved toilet facility	HHs using improved (shared or not) toilet facility	HHs by type of toilet facility							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
			Flush toilet	Compo-sting toilet	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other type of toilet	No toilet facility		
Rubavu	54.0	89.5	6.1		5.3	78.0	10.3		0.2	100	124
Nyabihu	66.0	86.4	0.6		0.4	85.3	13.0		0.6	100	76
Ngororero	81.6	95.0			1.3	93.7	5.0			100	90
Rusizi	83.8	99.4	3.0		0.2	96.2	0.6			100	105
Nyamasheke	87.8	97.8	0.2	0.2	1.2	96.1	2.0		0.2	100	97
Rulindo	83.1	92.8	0.8		1.3	90.7	7.2			100	91
Gakenke	85.8	93.0	0.2		0.9	91.9	4.5		2.5	100	94
Musanze	73.3	96.3	3.2		1.0	92.1	3.3		0.4	100	120
Burera	87.4	93.6	0.6		1.5	91.6	4.5		1.8	100	91
Gicumbi	88.4	98.6	0.9		1.7	95.9	1.3		0.2	100	110
Rwamagana	75.9	93.6	2.9	0.2	1.0	89.5	5.4		1.0	100	127
Nyagatare	71.7	92.9	0.1		1.8	91.0	5.8		1.2	100	155
Gatsibo	82.4	94.5	0.2		5.2	89.1	3.9		1.6	100	129
Kayonza	76.1	94.7	0.9		3.7	90.1	3.7	0.3	1.3	100	122
Kirehe	78.4	95.9	0.2		1.8	93.9	1.9		2.2	100	106
Ngoma	81.1	91.2	0.9		0.9	89.4	8.4		0.4	100	102
Bugesera	67.4	94.5	4.1		1.0	89.4	4.2	0.7	0.6	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	% use improved type ,not shared with other HHs	%use improved type	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
			Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet whatsoever		
Rwanda	66.2	86.2	1.9	84.3	9.8	0.2	3.8	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	35.9	99.3	6.9	92.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	100	81
Gasabo	42.5	92.8	5.9	86.9	4.6	0.0	2.6	100	230
Kicukiro	44.7	94.5	19.3	75.2	4.2	0.0	1.3	100	98
Nyanza	41.0	53.3	0.2	53.2	39.6	0.0	7.1	100	79
Gisagara	49.0	59.8	1.1	58.7	28.5	0.0	11.7	100	82
Nyaruguru	67.8	82.8	0.4	82.4	13.5	0.0	3.8	100	64
Huye	62.0	78.7	0.5	78.3	14.8	0.0	6.4	100	82
Nyamagabe	65.8	80.6	0.6	80.0	12.1	0.0	7.4	100	77
Ruhango	45.2	53.4	0.4	52.9	44.1	0.0	2.5	100	71
Muhanga	80.4	93.9	1.1	92.8	5.2	0.0	0.8	100	78
Kamonyi	76.8	91.5	0.6	91.0	5.2	0.2	3.0	100	93
Karongi	73.5	84.6	0.2	84.5	10.5	0.0	4.9	100	78
Rutsiro	79.0	91.1	0.0	91.1	5.1	0.2	3.6	100	73
Rubavu	54.0	94.1	2.7	91.3	2.0	0.0	3.9	100	96
Nyabihu	63.6	80.1	0.0	80.1	10.9	0.2	8.8	100	67
Ngororero	63.9	77.6	0.0	77.6	13.8	4.6	3.9	100	82
Rusizi	73.3	90.4	1.4	89.0	7.9	0.0	1.7	100	95
Nyamasheke	89.0	96.0	0.3	95.8	0.6	0.0	3.3	100	83
Rulindo	74.1	84.6	0.1	84.5	14.7	0.0	0.7	100	78
Gakenke	88.3	94.7	0.1	94.6	3.2	0.0	2.1	100	84
Musanze	70.4	83.2	2.9	80.3	11.1	0.3	5.4	100	91
Burera	70.5	81.4	0.0	81.4	11.8	0.0	6.8	100	82
Gicumbi	80.9	88.2	0.2	88.0	9.4	0.6	1.8	100	88
Rwamagana	77.2	92.3	0.7	91.6	3.3	0.0	4.4	100	89
Nyagatare	77.2	94.7	0.2	94.5	3.3	0.0	2.0	100	132
Gatsibo	71.1	82.2	0.2	82.0	14.4	0.0	3.4	100	108
Kayonza	66.9	83.9	0.0	83.9	10.8	0.0	5.3	100	83
Kirehe	80.2	95.3	0.0	95.3	2.8	0.0	2.0	100	87
Ngoma	81.1	94.3	0.4	93.9	3.0	0.0	2.7	100	83
Bugesera	72.7	87.0	0.3	86.7	7.7	0.0	5.3	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.7: Distribution (% and count) of households using safely managed sanitation facility according to district (EICV7)

EICV7	Safely managed sanitation facility					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Safely managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation		
All Rwanda	64.0	4.3	20.9	9.7	1.2	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	40.3	2.9	55.6	1.2		100	107
Gasabo	46.8	1.5	48.6	2.8	0.4	100	252
Kicukiro	40.1	5.4	54.1	0.5		100	134
Nyanza	62.1	1.3	14.4	18.7	3.5	100	92
Gisagara	58.5	3.7	13.3	18.7	5.8	100	98
Nyaruguru	66.5	15.9	14.4	3.0	0.2	100	74
Huye	76.0	0.8	21.6	1.7		100	94
Nyamagabe	71.1	3.8	12.7	10.8	1.6	100	91
Ruhango	52.7	14.6	17.6	12.6	2.5	100	92
Muhanga	75.1	3.4	13.9	6.1	1.5	100	92
Kamonyi	56.1	3.9	11.8	27.7	0.6	100	115
Karongi	79.7	1.2	13.4	5.2	0.6	100	88
Rutsiro	71.5	4.9	13.6	8.7	1.2	100	84
Rubavu	44.7	4.4	32.0	18.8	0.2	100	124
Nyabihu	45.4	9.8	16.2	28.0	0.6	100	76
Ngororero	73.7	5.5	13.0	7.5	0.2	100	90
Rusizi	81.3	1.4	15.0	2.3		100	105
Nyamasheke	84.5	0.6	9.5	5.2	0.2	100	97
Rulindo	68.1	7.3	9.4	15.2		100	91
Gakenke	76.1	3.2	7.1	10.6	3.1	100	94
Musanze	67.3	3.1	22.4	6.8	0.4	100	120
Burera	80.2	1.2	5.8	10.0	2.9	100	91
Gicumbi	73.4	14.4	10.2	1.7	0.4	100	110
Rwamagana	59.9	3.5	15.8	19.5	1.2	100	127
Nyagatare	65.9	2.1	20.6	10.1	1.2	100	155
Gatsibo	74.2	6.0	11.5	6.0	2.2	100	129
Kayonza	72.5	2.6	17.9	5.4	1.5	100	122
Kirehe	72.1	4.1	17.3	3.9	2.6	100	106
Ngoma	68.7	0.8	8.2	21.9	0.4	100	102
Bugesera	57.6	3.9	25.6	11.6	1.2	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table A.8: Distribution (% and count) of households by primary fuel used for lighting, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	Main source of home lighting										Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Electricity distributors	Solar power	Rechargeable Lantern/ Rechargeable Batteries	Flashlight (Rechargeable or not) / Phone	Batteries and Bulb	Candle	Oil lamp	Traditional Lantern	Firewood	Other sources		
All Rwanda	50.0	22.1	0.1	25.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	100	3,290
District of residence												
Nyarugenge	94.4	0.3		3.4		1.7			0.2		100	107
Gasabo	86.9	1.8		9.3	0.2	1.9					100	252
Kicukiro	93.8	0.9		3.3		1.9	0.2				100	134
Nyanza	35.5	27.2		34.9	0.2		0.2	0.2	1.7	0.2	100	92
Gisagara	37.4	12.8		45.8		0.8		0.2	2.9		100	98
Nyaruguru	28.4	42.3	0.2	24.0	0.4	1.4		0.4	2.7	0.2	100	74
Huye	46.7	23.9		25.3	0.2	0.9		0.4	2.6		100	94
Nyamagabe	20.8	37.4		36.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	3.6		100	91
Ruhango	39.8	29.3	0.2	28.8	0.2	0.4			1.2		100	92
Muhanga	38.0	29.5		27.1	3.0	0.8			1.7		100	92
Kamonyi	29.1	33.4	0.4	33.6		1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	100	115
Karongi	30.8	37.0	0.2	30.4		0.4			1.2		100	88
Rutsiro	40.5	30.6		25.6		0.7		0.2	2.3	0.2	100	84
Rubavu	67.9	6.5		17.3	2.7	2.5		0.4	2.3	0.4	100	124
Nyabihu	40.2	20.4		37.6					1.8		100	76
Ngororero	34.0	34.0		26.6	0.2			0.4	4.8		100	90
Rusizi	65.2	13.6		17.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	100	105
Nyamasheke	47.4	26.8	0.3	22.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	100	97
Rulindo	30.6	36.7	0.2	30.4	0.6	1.4		0.2			100	91
Gakenke	28.4	38.7		31.0		0.2		0.2	1.2	0.2	100	94
Musanze	64.4	8.5		25.1	0.2	1.0	0.2		0.6		100	120
Burera	51.5	15.8	0.2	29.3		0.4		0.6	1.8	0.2	100	91
Gicumbi	39.5	22.0		35.5	0.4	0.8		0.2	1.6		100	110
Rwamagana	57.5	22.9		18.4		0.8			0.2	0.2	100	127
Nyagatare	37.5	26.8		34.5	0.7				0.4		100	155
Gatsibo	31.4	32.5		33.9	0.4	1.0		0.4	0.4		100	129
Kayonza	39.5	31.2	0.4	23.0	3.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.8		100	122
Kirehe	53.9	21.7	0.2	23.1	0.6	0.6					100	106
Ngoma	37.6	33.7		27.5		0.4		0.2	0.6		100	102
Bugesera	58.9	16.1		24.1	0.2	0.4			0.2		100	138

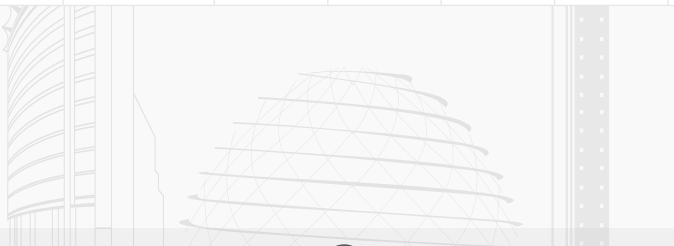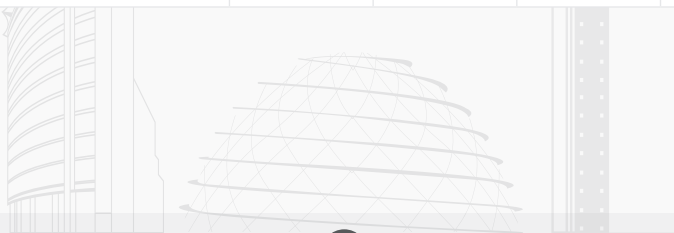| EICV5	Main source of home lighting										Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil Lamp	Fire-wood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries / Bulb	Recharge-able batteries	Torch/ Phone	Solar panel	Other		
Rwanda	27.1	1.4	3.7	6.1	3.5	6.5	0.2	43.4	7.3	0.6	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	81.3	0.5	0.0	7.7	1.1	1.3	0.0	6.3	1.3	0.5	100	81
Gasabo	74.7	1.0	0.7	11.8	1.9	1.3	0.0	7.5	1.0	0.1	100	230
Kicukiro	84.4	0.5	0.0	9.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.0	100	98
Nyanza	14.3	0.3	1.6	2.1	4.9	4.2	0.2	58.1	14.3	0.0	100	79
Gisagara	10.3	0.2	11.7	3.3	2.0	10.6	0.0	54.0	7.0	1.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	9.4	0.2	12.9	5.3	1.2	7.3	0.1	56.0	7.2	0.5	100	64
Huye	14.0	1.6	6.2	7.2	4.7	5.1	0.2	48.9	11.6	0.5	100	82
Nyamagabe	8.8	1.0	9.7	4.6	0.2	9.6	0.2	56.0	9.5	0.4	100	77
Ruhango	19.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	4.6	42.1	0.2	22.7	3.4	0.4	100	71
Muhanga	19.6	2.0	2.5	3.7	3.5	4.1	0.0	57.2	7.1	0.2	100	78
Kamonyi	18.2	3.5	0.6	8.3	5.1	21.7	1.0	35.0	6.0	0.7	100	93
Karongi	13.9	0.7	4.8	2.2	0.6	1.5	0.0	54.9	21	0.4	100	78
Rutsiro	11.3	1.9	7.9	5.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	57.4	13.9	1.0	100	73
Rubavu	40.8	2.0	7.2	14.4	2.9	7.2	0.0	24.4	0.4	0.7	100	96
Nyabihu	17.0	0.6	7.3	8.5	2.5	3.7	0.0	56.4	2.0	1.8	100	67
Ngororero	7.0	1.2	12.6	2.0	1.7	3.3	0.2	63.6	7.6	0.8	100	82
Rusizi	32.2	3.0	3.5	4.8	1.4	11.3	0.0	32.0	11.2	0.6	100	95
Nyamasheke	22.1	4.0	5.6	4.5	2.1	2.4	0.2	43.2	15.3	0.5	100	83
Rulindo	15.1	0.8	2.3	7.2	0.4	4.5	0.2	56.2	9.6	3.7	100	78
Gakenke	11.9	0.5	3.2	1.3	1.6	5.6	0.9	68.4	5.4	1.2	100	84
Musanze	32.3	0.6	8.1	12.8	1.3	3.5	0.2	39.2	1.6	0.4	100	91
Burera	18.0	1.0	3.7	2.6	2.7	5.5	0.2	60.6	5.6	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	11.9	0.6	2.2	10.3	1.0	5.0	0.4	65.2	2.3	1.0	100	88
Rwamagana	28.1	3.3	0.4	7.8	4.1	5.0	0.2	40.9	9.1	1.1	100	89
Nyagatare	15.3	0.4	0.2	4.5	1.1	8.2	0.0	58.8	11.0	0.4	100	132
Gatsibo	13.7	1.4	0.8	4.3	1.1	4.4	0.2	57.1	16.6	0.4	100	108
Kayonza	18.9	4.3	1.1	4.7	11.6	17.7	1.2	29.0	10.6	0.9	100	83
Kirehe	15.6	1.4	0.7	1.4	17.3	3.8	0.3	53.2	6.4	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	18.1	2.7	2.1	2.2	27.0	3.8	0.2	34.9	7.5	1.5	100	83
Bugesera	18.8	0.2	1.4	5.1	0.0	3.4	0.2	66.4	4.4	0.0	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
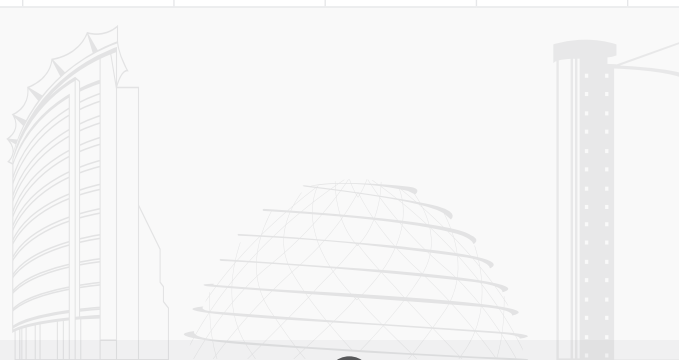
Table A.9: Distribution (% and count) of households by primary cooking fuel, by district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or Biogas	Other type of cooking fuel		
All Rwanda	75.0	18.8	0.6	5.4	0.1	100	3,271
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	17.6	58.7		23.5	0.2	100	102
Gasabo	19.5	59.8		20.6	0.1	100	250
Kicukiro	11.8	59.2	0.3	28.6		100	130
Nyanza	90.8	8.1	0.2	0.9		100	91
Gisagara	97.3	2.3	0.2	0.2		100	98
Nyaruguru	96.1	3.5		0.4		100	73
Huye	82.7	12.4		4.8		100	93
Nyamagabe	94.3	5.4		0.3		100	91
Ruhango	88.0	7.8	2.3	1.5	0.5	100	92
Muhanga	82.2	13.6		3.8	0.4	100	91
Kamonyi	83.9	13.5		2.5	0.2	100	115
Karongi	86.2	11.7	0.4	1.6		100	88
Rutsiro	95.2	4.4		0.4		100	84
Rubavu	52.9	41.2		5.9		100	123
Nyabihu	80.3	19.3		0.4		100	75
Ngororero	92.9	6.9		0.2		100	90
Rusizi	75.4	19.8	0.6	3.7	0.4	100	105
Nyamasheke	92.1	7.2		0.7		100	96
Rulindo	87.2	10.6		2.0	0.2	100	91
Gakenke	94.1	5.0		0.9		100	94
Musanze	70.6	23.4	0.2	5.6	0.2	100	120
Burera	95.4	4.4		0.2		100	90
Gicumbi	94.6	3.9	0.2	1.3		100	110
Rwamagana	71.1	22.6	0.4	5.9		100	126
Nyagatare	89.9	5.4	3.6	1.1		100	154
Gatsibo	85.3	9.3	3.5	1.7	0.2	100	129
Kayonza	85.0	13.1	0.6	1.3		100	122
Kirehe	90.1	4.1	4.4	1.4		100	106
Ngoma	93.7	4.0		2.3		100	102
Bugesera	71.6	21.1		6.1	1.2	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
Rwanda	79.9	17.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	20.6	67.8	0.0	8.0	3.7	100	81
Gasabo	26.2	66.8	0.0	3.8	3.3	100	230
Kicukiro	15.2	71.3	0.0	10.3	3.2	100	98
Nyanza	93.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	79
Gisagara	95.9	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	100	82
Nyaruguru	95.6	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	100	64
Huye	88.2	11.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	96.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	77
Ruhango	94.8	3.1	0.8	0.0	1.3	100	71
Muhanga	89.1	10.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	100	78
Kamonyi	88.8	10.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	100	93
Karongi	92.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	78
Rutsiro	97.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	73
Rubavu	58.9	40.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	100	96
Nyabihu	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67
Ngororero	96.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	82
Rusizi	86.2	12.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	100	95
Nyamasheke	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	83
Rulindo	93.5	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	100	78
Gakenke	97.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	84
Musanze	80.7	18.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	100	91

EICV5	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
Burera	91.6	5.9	1.8	0.6	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	96.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	100	88
Rwamagana	76.8	17.7	4.0	0.6	0.9	100	89
Nyagatare	90.1	5.5	2.3	0.4	1.6	100	132
Gatsibo	92.3	4.5	3.0	0.2	0.0	100	108
Kayonza	91.7	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	100	83
Kirehe	95.4	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	100	87
Ngoma	85.9	7.6	4.9	0.6	1.0	100	83
Bugesera	91.4	7.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.10: Distribution (% and count) of households by secondary cooking fuel according to district (EICV7)

EICV7	Type of secondary cooking fuel						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or Biogas	Other type of cooking fuel	No second fuel		
All Rwanda	32.9	11.3	5.7	2.5	0.3	47.3	100	3,271
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	12.1	13.5	0.9	7.7	0.8	64.9	100	102
Gasabo	17.0	18.0	0.3	10.0	1.2	53.5	100	250
Kicukiro	11.1	20.2	0.8	11.4	0.6	55.8	100	130
Nyanza	70.4	3.9	0.6	1.6	0.7	22.8	100	91
Gisagara	53.8	1.1	1.5			43.7	100	98
Nyaruguru	79.9	7.0	0.8		0.2	12.1	100	73
Huye	5.7	17.1	1.5	2.8	0.2	72.7	100	93
Nyamagabe	30.0	8.5	2.3	0.4		58.8	100	91
Ruhango	53.0	4.2	17.3	0.2		25.2	100	92
Muhanga	39.7	9.9	6.1	1.5	0.2	42.5	100	91
Kamonyi	7.5	12.7	2.0	1.7		76.1	100	115
Karongi	61.1	5.2	17.5	0.9		15.4	100	88
Rutsiro	68.3	9.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	20.7	100	84
Rubavu	33.2	25.0		3.5		38.4	100	123
Nyabihu	69.0	19.6	0.2	0.6		10.6	100	75
Ngororero	69.9	2.7	0.2	0.2		27.0	100	90
Rusizi	12.6	3.5	0.6			83.3	100	105
Nyamasheke	27.1	13.0		1.2		58.7	100	96
Rulindo	10.3	20.5		2.5	0.2	66.5	100	91
Gakenke	63.0	7.6	0.2	0.7		28.5	100	94
Musanze	45.3	22.5	2.1	4.2	0.4	25.5	100	120
Burera	23.7	11.2		0.5	0.5	64.1	100	90
Gicumbi	26.8	5.6		0.4		67.2	100	110
Rwamagana	22.6	27.3	6.8	3.2	0.2	39.8	100	126
Nyagatare	38.6	4.8	11.5	0.4		44.7	100	154
Gatsibo	55.8	2.4	20.9	0.2	0.2	20.5	100	129
Kayonza	15.9	1.0	51.1	0.4	0.4	31.2	100	122
Kirehe	20.7	2.5	14.6			62.2	100	106
Ngoma	3.6	2.0	1.5			92.9	100	102
Bugesera	13.7	20.4	1.5	4.3	0.4	59.7	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table A.11: Distribution (% and count) of households by third cooking fuel, according to district (EICV7)

EICV7	Type of tertiary cooking fuel						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or Biogas	Other type of cooking fuel	No third fuel		
All Rwanda	9.6	2.9	10.3	0.7	0.4	76.2	100	1,725
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	4.5	0.8	3.4			91.3	100	36
Gasabo	5.3	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.4	88.2	100	116
Kicukiro	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.7		93.9	100	58
Nyanza	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.1	0.5	92.6	100	71
Gisagara	3.0	2.6	35.1			59.2	100	55
Nyaruguru	4.2	4.8	2.8		0.4	87.8	100	65
Huye	6.9	2.6		3.6	1.6	85.3	100	25
Nyamagabe	6.2		0.4	1.1		92.4	100	38
Ruhango	20.5	1.4	46.6	0.5		31.0	100	69
Muhanga	13.1	0.4	11.6	1.0		73.9	100	52
Kamonyi	4.1			0.8	1.7	93.4	100	27
Karongi	10.0	2.2	27.2	0.5		60.1	100	74
Rutsiro	4.4	3.6	10.5		0.8	80.6	100	66
Rubavu	10.3	9.4			0.4	79.9	100	76
Nyabihu	21.1	7.6		0.9		70.4	100	67
Ngororero	2.6	5.1	0.3			92.0	100	66
Rusizi			3.7			96.3	100	18
Nyamasheke	4.4	4.9	1.0	1.9		87.8	100	40
Rulindo	3.9			2.4		93.8	100	31
Gakenke	2.0	4.2	0.3	0.9		92.6	100	67
Musanze	12.4	9.7	11.5	0.3	1.1	65.0	100	89
Burera	0.6	1.7		0.6		97.0	100	32
Gicumbi	4.5	0.7	3.1	0.7		91.0	100	36
Rwamagana	9.1	2.1	5.5	2.7		80.6	100	76
Nyagatare	15.5	0.7	20.8			62.9	100	85
Gatsibo	19.1	1.1	30.2			49.6	100	103
Kayonza	21.9		15.6		0.4	62.1	100	84
Kirehe	29.7		16.7			53.6	100	40
Ngoma	9.0		2.9	6.6		81.6	100	7
Bugesera	2.6	3.5	0.5	1.6		91.7	100	55

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table A.12: Distribution (% and count) of households by type of cooking stove, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	Type of cooking stove							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Gas/ Electric/ Biogas stove	Self-built stove	Charcoal/ Fire stove	Improved cooking stove	Three stone /Traditional stove	Other type of stoves	No cooking option at home		
All Rwanda	5.4	3.1	21.6	33.7	35.6	0.0	0.6	100	3,290
District of residence									
Nyarugenge	22.6	0.8	59.2	1.4	11.9	0.1	4.0	100	107
Gasabo	20.5	0.6	58.6	4.8	14.6		1.0	100	252
Kicukiro	27.9	0.9	58.5	1.1	9.0		2.7	100	134
Nyanza	0.9	4.9	13.7	24.6	55.8		0.2	100	92
Gisagara	0.2	0.2	5.2	42.8	51.6			100	98
Nyaruguru	0.4	2.5	3.1	66.7	27.1		0.2	100	74
Huye	4.8	1.8	13.2	66.1	13.3		0.8	100	94
Nyamagabe	0.3	1.3	8.8	48.2	41.4			100	91
Ruhango	1.5	0.8	19.8	32.8	44.1	0.5	0.6	100	92
Muhanga	3.8	1.4	17.9	40.0	36.6		0.4	100	92
Kamonyi	2.5	1.1	27.6	34.2	34.1		0.6	100	115
Karongi	1.6	0.4	17.2	34.7	45.8		0.2	100	88
Rutsiro	0.4	9.5	4.8	49.6	35.7			100	84
Rubavu	5.8	3.8	43.5	12.3	33.8		0.8	100	124
Nyabihu	0.4	0.4	18.2	34.1	46.6		0.2	100	76
Ngororero	0.2		7.7	53.2	38.8			100	90
Rusizi	3.7	1.2	22.1	25.5	47.2		0.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	0.7	1.0	7.4	42.8	47.9		0.2	100	97
Rulindo	2.2	1.6	27.3	32.7	36.2			100	91
Gakenke	0.9	8.2	5.1	51.0	34.4		0.4	100	94
Musanze	5.6		23.8	22.0	48.5		0.2	100	120
Burera	0.2	1.0	6.2	22.6	69.3		0.6	100	91
Gicumbi	1.3	2.5	6.6	48.8	40.6		0.2	100	110
Rwamagana	5.8		24.5	46.4	22.6		0.6	100	127
Nyagatare	1.1	8.4	5.4	58.0	26.7		0.3	100	155
Gatsibo	1.7	12.6	10.3	19.9	55.2	0.2		100	129
Kayonza	1.3	8.8	14.3	37.1	38.1		0.4	100	122
Kirehe	1.4	7.8	8.7	49.2	32.5		0.3	100	106
Ngoma	2.3	8.0	5.9	52.5	31.0	0.2		100	102
Bugesera	6.0	0.6	23.6	25.7	43.3	0.2	0.6	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Type of cooking stove						Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Three stone	Self-Built Stove	Gas/ Electric/ Biogas stove	Charcoal/ fire stove	Efficient cookstove	Other		
All Rwanda	53.2	14.8	1.3	16.2	13.5	1.0	100	2708
Nyarugenge	16.2	2.0	8.7	65.9	4.5	2.8	100	81
Gasabo	24.0	1.3	3.9	61.6	6.1	3.2	100	230
Kicukiro	14.4	2.4	10.6	58.7	11.1	2.8	100	98
Nyanza	65.7	7.0	0.0	12.0	14.1	1.2	100	79
Gisagara	57.7	27.9	0.5	7.9	5.9	0.1	100	82
Nyaruguru	69.2	12.1	0.2	2.7	15.1	0.7	100	64
Huye	62.7	19.8	0.4	10.8	6.3	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	75.7	11.6	0.2	2.4	9.6	0.4	100	77
Ruhango	63.0	12.6	0.0	4.5	18.6	1.3	100	71
Muhanga	60.0	11.4	0.5	7.7	20.4	0.0	100	78
Kamonyi	61.7	1.6	0.0	12.8	23.8	0.0	100	93
Karongi	54.6	24.3	0.2	4.4	16.2	0.4	100	78
Rutsiro	67.5	15.0	0.0	2.4	15.1	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	48.7	1.8	0.8	33.1	15.1	0.5	100	96
Nyabihu	69.7	5.4	0.0	11.5	12.6	0.8	100	67
Ngororero	68.5	5.2	0.2	2.3	23.5	0.3	100	82
Rusizi	50.9	23.8	0.7	5.8	18.2	0.7	100	95
Nyamasheke	67.9	10.7	1.1	1.5	18.5	0.2	100	83
Rulindo	63.6	11.8	0.2	7.5	15.3	1.5	100	78
Gakenke	63.0	25.1	0.0	2.1	8.6	1.2	100	84
Musanze	76.7	1.7	0.4	17.5	3.6	0.0	100	91
Burera	80.4	4.6	0.6	4.2	10.1	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	69.5	19.6	0.4	2.2	8.3	0.0	100	88
Rwamagana	46.6	11.3	0.6	16.8	23.7	1.0	100	89
Nyagatare	41.5	43.0	0.7	6.3	6.3	2.2	100	132
Gatsibo	54.7	23.4	0.2	4.0	17.6	0.0	100	108
Kayonza	37.9	42.2	0.5	8.0	11.1	0.4	100	83
Kirehe	41.4	39.7	0.0	4.1	14.3	0.5	100	87
Ngoma	49.9	23.2	1.0	9.0	15.5	1.5	100	83
Bugesera	48.8	9.2	0.3	11.0	29.9	0.8	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.13: Distribution (% and count) of households by cooking stove installation area, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	Cooking stove installation area						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	In dwelling, not in sleeping area	In dwelling, in a sleeping area	In a separate dwelling	In a veranda (Roofed platform with at least two open sides)	Outdoors	Other		
All Rwanda	16.4	3.6	60.4	1.2	18.4	0.0	100	3,271
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	21.4	6.9	26.5	3.1	42.2		100	102
Gasabo	21.7	4.8	37.5	6.0	30.0		100	250
Kicukiro	18.6	7.2	35.6	2.2	36.4		100	130
Nyanza	19.6	5.7	60.3		14.4		100	91
Gisagara	37.5	4.2	43.9	0.6	13.8		100	98
Nyaruguru	35.2	6.1	42.9	0.6	15.2		100	73
Huye	27.5	4.4	57.3	0.8	10.1		100	93
Nyamagabe	27.3	4.7	63.0	0.3	4.7		100	91
Ruhango	17.8	8.9	66.8	0.2	6.1	0.2	100	92
Muhanga	14.3	5.3	76.8	0.4	3.1		100	91
Kamonyi	16.5	2.0	66.1	0.2	15.1		100	115
Karongi	16.8	4.3	71.3		7.6		100	88
Rutsiro	34.3	5.1	60.0	0.4	0.2		100	84
Rubavu	42.8	7.8	30.6	0.8	18.0		100	123
Nyabihu	36.6	6.1	49.9	0.4	6.9		100	75

EICV7	Cooking stove installation area						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	In dwelling, not in sleeping area	In dwelling, in a sleeping area	In a separate dwelling	In a veranda (Roofed platform with at least two open sides)	Outdoors	Other		
Ngororero	20.8	5.2	71.7		2.3		100	90
Rusizi	10.9	2.1	74.8	1.0	11.1		100	105
Nyamasheke	6.8	2.0	83.3	1.4	6.5		100	96
Rulindo	7.7	3.2	77.3	0.4	11.3		100	91
Gakenke	10.8	2.3	75.9	0.2	10.9		100	94
Musanze	19.8	3.1	58.6	0.2	18.3		100	120
Burera	8.1	2.3	70.1		19.6		100	90
Gicumbi	3.7	1.1	77.6		17.6		100	110
Rwamagana	9.0	1.5	64.9	1.2	23.4		100	126
Nyagatare	1.9	0.2	66.7	1.6	29.5		100	154
Gatsibo	3.4	0.4	69.8	0.4	25.9		100	129
Kayonza	2.9	1.6	64.2	2.6	28.6		100	122
Kirehe	3.6	0.6	75.1	1.8	18.8		100	106
Ngoma	3.0	1.0	70.2		25.8		100	102
Bugesera	10.0	1.2	61.6	1.1	26.2		100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Cooking stove installation area						Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	In dwelling, not in sleeping area	In dwelling, in a sleeping area	In a separate Dwelling	In a veranda	Outdoors	Other		
All Rwanda	19.5	5.0	53.4	1.3	20.1	0.7	100	2708
Nyarugenge	10.0	1.3	31.8	4.3	50.0	2.6	100	81
Gasabo	11.9	2.3	33.6	4.0	45.8	2.5	100	230
Kicukiro	12.3	3.1	39.7	3.6	38.5	2.8	100	98
Nyanza	25.2	8.4	56	0.2	9.2	1.0	100	79
Gisagara	52.7	13.0	28.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	51.6	11.7	33.9	0.2	2	0.6	100	64
Huye	41.0	9.0	40.8	0.2	8.9	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	34.0	10.1	53.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	100	77
Ruhango	21.6	6.2	68.7	0.4	2.0	1.1	100	71
Muhanga	18.9	8.0	69.1	1.2	2.8	0.0	100	78
Kamonyi	14.4	9.3	61.1	0.2	15	0.0	100	93
Karongi	30.3	7.7	53.4	0.7	7.5	0.4	100	78
Rutsiro	44.2	8.0	46.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	53.6	11.5	24.8	0.3	9.1	0.7	100	96
Nyabihu	48.4	8.8	40.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	100	67
Ngororero	29.0	14.9	53.7	0.0	2.0	0.3	100	82
Rusizi	11.7	3.5	67.0	0.8	16.4	0.7	100	95
Nyamasheke	14.6	3.0	75.9	0.6	5.6	0.2	100	83
Rulindo	11.8	2.3	70.2	1.8	13.2	0.6	100	78
Gakenke	21.8	2.9	71.1	0.4	3.3	0.5	100	84
Musanze	25.1	4.0	53.1	1.5	16.3	0.0	100	91
Burera	16.6	1.7	59.2	1.2	21.4	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	7.6	2.0	67.1	1.4	21.9	0.0	100	88
Rwamagana	4.6	0.6	58.1	4.8	30.8	1.1	100	89
Nyagatare	4.4	2.0	54.2	0.2	38.0	1.2	100	132
Gatsibo	3.6	0.8	63.1	0.0	32.6	0.0	100	108
Kayonza	2.7	0.7	56.7	1.3	38.3	0.4	100	83
Kirehe	2.0	0.4	71.6	1.1	24.4	0.5	100	87
Ngoma	2.9	1.0	64.3	1.5	30.1	0.2	100	83
Bugesera	5.0	2.8	62.2	0.8	28.8	0.4	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.14: Distribution (% and count) of households by types of habitat, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	Type of habitat					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban area	Spontaneous / informal/ unplanned housing		
All Rwanda	67.9	0.7	15.6	6.3	9.5	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	17.8	0.8	8.3	25.4	47.7	100	107
Gasabo	28.0	0.3	10.2	22.3	39.2	100	252
Kicukiro	35.6	2.7	1.4	37.2	23.2	100	134
Nyanza	70.9		23.4	3.3	2.4	100	92
Gisagara	81.4	0.4	18.2			100	98
Nyaruguru	85.0	1.7	9.3	1.7	2.4	100	74
Huye	80.2	2.3	12.6	1.4	3.4	100	94
Nyamagabe	64.8	0.4	27.8	1.9	5.0	100	91
Ruhango	62.7	0.4	34.4		2.5	100	92
Muhanga	70.6		12.9	4.2	12.3	100	92
Kamonyi	62.5	2.0	22.9	4.8	7.9	100	115
Karongi	56.1		38.9		5.0	100	88
Rutsiro	82.2		17.6		0.2	100	84
Rubavu	70.2		9.0	9.0	11.9	100	124
Nyabihu	68.3		20.7	0.2	10.8	100	76
Ngororero	60.8		29.4		9.8	100	90
Rusizi	82.1	2.4	7.4	4.1	3.9	100	105
Nyamasheke	78.4	0.4	14.8	0.2	6.3	100	97
Rulindo	54.5	0.8	41.5	2.2	1.1	100	91
Gakenke	85.9	0.4	12.4	1.3		100	94
Musanze	68.4	0.8	10.0	15.1	5.6	100	120
Burera	79.9	1.7	18.4			100	91
Gicumbi	57.5		36.9		5.6	100	110
Rwamagana	79.6		9.5	1.6	9.4	100	127
Nyagatare	82.5		12.3		5.3	100	155
Gatsibo	71.0	2.7	21.9	0.2	4.3	100	129
Kayonza	83.6	1.8	12.2	0.9	1.6	100	122
Kirehe	92.9		3.8	2.5	0.8	100	106
Ngoma	91.2		0.4		8.3	100	102
Bugesera	88.7			11.3		100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Type of habitat						Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Umudugudu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Unplanned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area		
Rwanda	58.9	6.5	16.8	14.2	0.7	2.8	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	6.6	0.0	0.4	91.9	0.2	0.8	100	81
Gasabo	2.8	0.3	1.2	71.2	0.2	24.3	100	230
Kicukiro	4.8	0.0	0.2	79.7	0.4	14.9	100	98
Nyanza	21.7	8.0	67.3	2.8	0.0	0.3	100	79
Gisagara	87.2	4.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	75.9	7.5	14.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	100	64
Huye	64.4	12.4	14.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	71.1	3.6	21.8	3.1	0.2	0.2	100	77
Ruhango	40.0	19.8	38.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	57.3	4.9	16.1	20.6	0.5	0.6	100	78
Kamonyi	40.0	8.7	47.4	1.2	2.4	0.4	100	93
Karongi	74.6	2.9	18.7	3.6	0.2	0.0	100	78
Rutsiro	78.8	3.8	16.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	80.5	8.1	3.9	4.7	2.8	0.0	100	96
Nyabihu	18.2	17.5	48.5	2.8	13.0	0.0	100	67
Ngororero	41.7	10.3	47.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	100	82
Rusizi	46.4	35.1	9.1	8.9	0.6	0.0	100	95

EICV5	Type of habitat							Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Umudugudu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Unplanned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area	Total	
Nyamasheke	70.3	9.8	19.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	83
Rulindo	57.6	3.7	38.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	85.4	0.4	14.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	84
Musanze	72.4	1.2	18.1	6.4	0.0	1.8	100	91
Burera	71.3	3.1	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	82
Gicumbi	56.8	26.4	14.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	100	88
Rwamagana	83.9	3.5	10.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	100	89
Nyagatare	81.8	2.4	11.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	100	132
Gatsibo	86.3	1.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	108
Kayonza	93.7	1.8	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	97.7	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	88.1	0.9	4.7	5.5	0.6	0.2	100	83
Bugesera	83.9	8.6	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.15: Distribution (% and count) of households by types of dwelling, according to district (EICV7 & EICV5)

EICV7	Type of dwelling					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	House occupied by one household	House occupied by multiple Households	Multi-storied building with one/more HHs(flat)	Several buildings in a compound occupied by one HH	Several buildings in a compound occupied by multiple HHs		
All Rwanda	85.2	8.9	0.3	1.2	4.4	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	43.7	31.8	2.0	0.5	22.0	100	107
Gasabo	60.2	29.9	1.4	0.4	8.1	100	252
Kicukiro	64.4	11.4	1.0	0.2	23.0	100	134
Nyanza	88.4	4.2		6.2	1.2	100	92
Gisagara	93.7	6.3				100	98
Nyaruguru	94.5	5.5				100	74
Huye	81.1	11.9		1.0	6.0	100	94
Nyamagabe	96.0	3.6	0.3			100	91
Ruhango	85.2	5.5		2.7	6.6	100	92
Muhanga	80.9	5.8	0.2	8.7	4.4	100	92
Kamonyi	90.8	5.8	0.2	2.1	1.1	100	115
Karongi	97.1	2.9				100	88
Rutsiro	96.8	3.2				100	84
Rubavu	77.8	13.7	0.2	1.0	7.2	100	124
Nyabihu	91.9	5.6		1.1	1.5	100	76
Ngororero	96.1	3.4			0.4	100	90
Rusizi	91.4	6.3			2.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	95.8	3.6	0.2	0.4		100	97
Rulindo	95.6	3.6	0.4		0.4	100	91
Gakenke	92.0	3.5		4.4	0.2	100	94
Musanze	86.7	7.7		0.6	4.9	100	120
Burera	98.6	1.4				100	91
Gicumbi	98.3	1.7				100	110
Rwamagana	84.7	6.3		1.6	7.4	100	127
Nyagatare	88.0	10.6		0.2	1.2	100	155
Gatsibo	97.0	2.8		0.2		100	129
Kayonza	87.9	10.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	100	122
Kirehe	89.3	8.6		0.7	1.4	100	106
Ngoma	94.1	3.8	0.2	0.6	1.4	100	102
Bugesera	75.5	7.6		4.1	12.8	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Type of dwelling					Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Single house dwelling	Multiple HH dwelling	Multi-storied building with one or more HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: multiple HH	Group of enclosed dwellings: single HH		
Rwanda	88.8	6.0	0.1	3.8	1.3	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	43.0	37.7	0.3	14.7	4.2	100	81
Gasabo	51.8	31.0	0.0	13.2	4.0	100	230
Kicukiro	49.6	3.1	1.9	37.2	8.2	100	98
Nyanza	95.4	2.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	100	79
Gisagara	95.3	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	95.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	64
Huye	94.6	4.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	100	82
Nyamagabe	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Ruhango	96.0	2.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	100	71
Muhanga	89.6	4.7	0.0	2.0	3.6	100	78
Kamonyi	97.0	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	100	93
Karongi	97.3	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	78
Rutsiro	96.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100	73
Rubavu	94.0	1.5	0.0	4.2	0.3	100	96
Nyabihu	93.3	2.7	0.0	1.7	2.4	100	67
Ngororero	97.3	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	100	82
Rusizi	92.4	6.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	100	95
Nyamasheke	98.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	100	83
Rulindo	98.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	100	78
Gakenke	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84
Musanze	95.4	1.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	100	91
Burera	97.3	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	97.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.7	100	88
Rwamagana	94.0	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	89
Nyagatare	97.7	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	100	132
Gatsibo	97.3	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	100	108
Kayonza	95.9	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	94.8	3.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	100	83
Bugesera	92.6	1.7	0.0	1.8	3.9	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.16: Distribution (% and count) of households by number of persons per bedroom, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Mean nber of people per bedroom	Average number of persons per bedroom				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Less than 2 Persons)	2-4 Persons	4-6 Persons	6 or More Persons		
All Rwanda	1.9	53.0	42.2	4.2	0.6	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	2.0	48.0	43.7	7.9	0.4	100	107
Gasabo	2.0	48.6	43.4	7.0	1.0	100	252
Kicukiro	1.9	50.2	42.0	7.1	0.7	100	134
Nyanza	1.8	52.0	44.5	3.1	0.4	100	92
Gisagara	1.9	45.2	52.0	2.3	0.4	100	98
Nyaruguru	1.9	50.0	46.9	3.1		100	74
Huye	1.8	58.2	36.6	4.4	0.8	100	94
Nyamagabe	1.8	56.2	40.0	3.7		100	91
Ruhango	1.8	55.8	40.0	3.3	0.9	100	92
Muhanga	1.6	62.7	35.1	2.3		100	92
Kamonyi	1.8	57.5	37.2	4.0	1.3	100	115

EICV7	Mean nber of people per bedroom	Average number of persons per bedroom				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Less than 2 Persons)	2-4 Persons	4-6 Persons	6 or More Persons		
Karongi	1.9	49.2	45.2	5.2	0.4	100	88
Rutsiro	1.7	59.6	37.7	2.5	0.2	100	84
Rubavu	2.0	47.6	45.3	6.6	0.4	100	124
Nyabihu	1.8	54.2	43.4	2.5		100	76
Ngororero	1.8	55.0	41.0	3.3	0.6	100	90
Rusizi	1.9	51.9	44.9	3.0	0.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	1.7	61.5	37.1	1.2	0.2	100	97
Rulindo	1.8	52.5	44.7	2.4	0.4	100	91
Gakenke	1.7	59.1	38.4	2.5		100	94
Musanze	1.7	59.6	38.5	1.6	0.2	100	120
Burera	1.7	61.8	36.6	1.4	0.2	100	91
Gicumbi	1.7	62.1	35.6	2.1	0.2	100	110
Rwamagana	2.0	47.9	47.0	4.0	1.1	100	127
Nyagatare	2.0	48.6	44.0	5.3	2.0	100	155
Gatsibo	1.8	54.4	41.9	3.4	0.2	100	129
Kayonza	2.1	44.1	47.2	6.6	2.1	100	122
Kirehe	1.7	60.0	36.3	3.3	0.4	100	106
Ngoma	2.0	47.7	45.7	6.0	0.6	100	102
Bugesera	2.0	45.1	48.1	6.2	0.6	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EIVC5	Mean no. of people per bedroom	Average number of persons per bedroom				Total	Total Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Less than 2	2-4 persons	4-6 persons	6 or more persons		
All Rwanda	2.2	34.8	56.8	7.5	0.9	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	2.0	45.1	48.2	5.9	0.8	100	81
Gasabo	2.1	43.9	47.6	6.8	1.8	100	230
Kicukiro	2.1	42.3	48.8	8.0	0.9	100	98
Nyanza	2.3	34.1	56.1	8.9	0.8	100	79
Gisagara	2.3	26.1	64.2	9.2	0.4	100	82
Nyaruguru	2.4	31.7	54.6	12.6	1.1	100	64
Huye	2.0	43.6	52.6	3.8	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	2.3	27.0	65.0	7.6	0.5	100	77
Ruhango	2.1	38.5	55.1	6.0	0.4	100	71
Muhanga	2.3	33.0	55.7	10.4	0.9	100	78
Kamonyi	2.4	31.3	55.4	11.4	1.9	100	93
Karongi	2.2	32.4	60.8	6.1	0.7	100	78
Rutsiro	2.2	29.0	64.2	6.6	0.2	100	73
Rubavu	2.2	38.7	53.1	7.7	0.4	100	96
Nyabihu	2.3	29.7	61.4	8.5	0.4	100	67
Ngororero	2.5	22.1	66.8	10.1	1.0	100	82
Rusizi	2.3	33.2	58.2	7.7	0.8	100	95
Nyamasheke	2.1	39.4	51.9	8.4	0.2	100	83
Rulindo	2.0	44.9	49.1	5.8	0.2	100	78
Gakenke	2.0	39.3	57.3	3.4	0.0	100	84
Musanze	2.2	34.1	59.7	5.6	0.6	100	91
Burera	1.9	44.4	53.1	2.5	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	2.3	32.0	58.5	7.8	1.7	100	88
Rwamagana	2.1	35.8	57.4	6.1	0.7	100	89
Nyagatare	2.4	27.3	64.2	7.5	1.0	100	132
Gatsibo	2.3	28.5	64.4	6.2	0.9	100	108
Kayonza	2.4	26.3	64.4	7.7	1.7	100	83
Kirehe	2.3	31.7	57.8	8.9	1.6	100	87
Ngoma	2.1	41.7	48.3	8.1	1.9	100	83
Bugesera	2.5	25.6	61.6	11.4	1.4	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.17: Distribution (% and count) of households by floor area, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

| EICV7 | Mean floor area of the dwelling (sqm) | Floor area of the dwelling | | | | Total | Total nber of HHs (in 000s) |
		1-24 (m2)	25-49 (m2)	50-74 (m2)	75+ (m2)		
All Rwanda	42.4	20.6	53.3	17.8	8.3	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	37.8	40.5	37.2	12.3	9.9	100	107
Gasabo	46.5	37.5	34.5	13.2	14.8	100	252
Kicukiro	48.7	40.1	28.2	10.4	21.3	100	134
Nyanza	35.3	32.1	51.1	12.1	4.7	100	92
Gisagara	36.0	22.0	63.5	12.6	1.8	100	98
Nyaruguru	47.1	8.1	53.0	31.3	7.6	100	74
Huye	45.1	16.2	58.4	15.7	9.7	100	94
Nyamagabe	40.7	9.7	67.5	19.8	3.0	100	91
Ruhango	39.1	24.3	54.9	14.8	6.0	100	92
Muhanga	46.0	15.2	51.3	22.8	10.6	100	92
Kamonyi	44.6	20.2	49.8	21.4	8.5	100	115
Karongi	43.7	11.4	62.2	19.7	6.8	100	88
Rutsiro	45.0	8.9	61.8	24.1	5.2	100	84
Rubavu	45.0	21.8	45.5	22.4	10.3	100	124
Nyabihu	43.1	11.8	59.2	23.1	5.8	100	76
Ngororero	40.2	12.5	62.4	22.9	2.2	100	90
Rusizi	47.2	14.7	49.0	23.4	13.0	100	105
Nyamasheke	44.0	11.0	57.9	24.2	7.0	100	97
Rulindo	42.1	11.1	65.7	16.7	6.6	100	91
Gakenke	39.2	17.9	60.5	17.2	4.4	100	94
Musanze	46.6	10.9	54.8	24.7	9.5	100	120
Burera	38.9	17.3	64.0	14.3	4.4	100	91
Gicumbi	39.8	12.7	66.2	14.9	6.2	100	110
Rwamagana	40.3	21.2	52.1	20.7	6.0	100	127
Nyagatare	42.9	19.6	55.0	14.2	11.2	100	155
Gatsibo	39.9	17.7	58.0	18.3	5.9	100	129
Kayonza	39.4	27.3	51.0	14.5	7.2	100	122
Kirehe	37.2	23.2	58.9	14.4	3.5	100	106
Ngoma	40.3	17.1	61.9	14.5	6.4	100	102
Bugesera	43.1	22.3	50.5	17.5	9.8	100.0	138

| EICV5 | Mean floor area of dwelling (sqm) | Floor area of dwelling | | | | Total | Total no.of HHs(in 000s) |
		1-24 (m2)	25-49 (m2)	50-74 (m2)	75+(m2)		
All Rwanda	40.1	22.3	55.7	15.4	6.6	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	39.3	38.0	38.2	13.7	10.1	100	81
Gasabo	41.0	44.6	30.2	10.7	14.5	100	230
Kicukiro	53.3	33.5	31.9	11.9	22.8	100	98
Nyanza	35.9	24.8	57.6	14.6	3.0	100	79
Gisagara	33.9	29.5	58.1	10.2	2.2	100	82
Nyaruguru	39.0	16.5	68.3	9.4	5.8	100	64
Huye	40.8	17.4	59.3	16.9	6.4	100	82
Nyamagabe	38.6	15.8	65.8	14.1	4.3	100	77
Ruhango	44.3	17.9	59.6	14.9	7.6	100	71
Muhanga	45.4	16.4	54.6	19.2	9.9	100	78
Kamonyi	42.3	20.4	52.6	18.2	8.8	100	93
Karongi	45.1	10.0	60.4	23.0	6.6	100	78
Rutsiro	46.4	8.4	55.5	29.8	6.3	100	73
Rubavu	45.1	16.5	54.3	19.5	9.7	100	96
Nyabihu	41.1	13.7	58.6	25.0	2.7	100	67
Ngororero	37.9	13.9	67.5	17.3	1.3	100	82
Rusizi	36.2	24.6	57.7	14.1	3.6	100	95
Nyamasheke	41.4	14.9	61.3	18.0	5.8	100	83
Rulindo	38.7	19.6	60.1	15.8	4.5	100	78
Gakenke	35.1	20.7	66.5	10.4	2.4	100	84
Musanze	48.2	12.3	56.5	20.8	10.4	100	91
Burera	37.5	16.8	65.1	15.4	2.7	100	82

EICV5	Mean floor area of dwelling (sqm)	Floor area of dwelling				Total	Total no.of HHs(in 000s)
		1-24 (m2)	25-49 (m2)	50-74 (m2)	75+(m2)		
Gicumbi	38.3	14.1	70.5	11.8	3.6	100	88
Rwamagana	38.6	21.5	53.5	19.6	5.4	100	89
Nyagatare	35.5	26.3	57.3	13.9	2.4	100	132
Gatsibo	38.2	21.2	59.6	15.8	3.3	100	108
Kayonza	35.1	28.9	54.2	14.0	2.9	100	83
Kirehe	35.2	22.7	62.3	12.4	2.6	100	87
Ngoma	38.7	22.5	56.5	13.0	8.0	100	83
Bugesera	38.3	18.1	66.8	10.0	5.1	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.18: Distribution (% and count) of households by roofing material of the dwelling, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Type of roofing material						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Metal sheets	Local clay tiles	Industrial tiles	Concrete	(Sheeting or plywood (Non-durable materials)	Other type of roofing materials		
All Rwanda	75.8	24.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,290
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	99.6	0.3	--	0.1	--	--	100	107
Gasabo	97.9	1.8	--	0.2	--	--	100	252
Kicukiro	99.0	0.7	--	0.2	--	--	100	134
Nyanza	53.5	46.5	--	--	--	--	100	92
Gisagara	41.8	58.2	--	--	--	--	100	98
Nyaruguru	30.1	69.7	0.2	--	--	--	100	74
Huye	55.2	44.8	--	--	--	--	100	94
Nyamagabe	23.0	77.0	--	--	--	--	100	91
Ruhango	28.1	71.9	--	--	--	--	100	92
Muhanga	26.4	73.6	--	--	--	--	100	92
Kamonyi	65.1	34.9	--	--	--	--	100	115
Karongi	45.7	54.3	--	--	--	--	100	88
Rutsiro	12.3	87.7	--	--	--	--	100	84
Rubavu	78.2	21.8	--	--	--	--	100	124
Nyabihu	60.2	39.8	--	--	--	--	100	76
Ngororero	27.8	72.2	--	--	--	--	100	90
Rusizi	97.5	2.5	--	--	--	--	100	105
Nyamasheke	87.7	12.1	--	--	--	0.2	100	97
Rulindo	67.7	32.3	--	--	--	--	100	91
Gakenke	72.8	27.2	--	--	--	--	100	94
Musanze	88.9	11.1	--	--	--	--	100	120
Burera	90.1	9.9	--	--	--	--	100	91
Gicumbi	94.2	5.8	--	--	--	--	100	110
Rwamagana	99.1	0.4	--	--	0.3	0.2	100	127
Nyagatare	99.8	0.2	--	--	--	--	100	155
Gatsibo	97.6	2.2	0.2	--	--	--	100	129
Kayonza	98.7	--	1.0	--	--	0.3	100	122
Kirehe	99.2	0.8	--	--	--	--	100	106
Ngoma	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	100	102
Bugesera	98.1	1.9	--	--	--	--	100	138
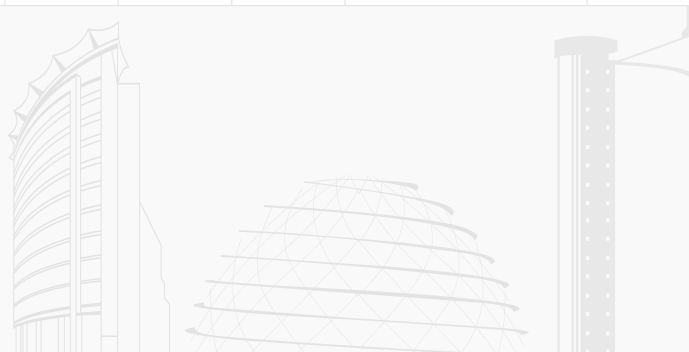
EICV5	Type of roofing material							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Thatch / leaves	Metal sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Industrial tiles	Other		
Rwanda	0.0	67.3	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	0.0	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	81
Gasabo	0.0	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	230
Kicukiro	0.0	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	98
Nyanza	0.0	36.3	63.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79
Gisagara	0.0	22.9	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	82
Nyaruguru	0.0	21.5	78.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	64
Huye	0.0	37.1	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	0.0	18.3	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Ruhango	0.0	15.3	84.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	0.2	13.0	86.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	78
Kamonyi	0.0	49.5	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	93
Karongi	0.0	32.0	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	78
Rutsiro	0.0	10.5	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	0.0	72.5	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	96
Nyabihu	0.0	38.2	61.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	67
Ngororero	0.0	8.9	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Rusizi	0.0	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	95
Nyamasheke	0.0	78.3	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	83
Rulindo	0.0	50.7	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	0.0	44.6	55.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84
Musanze	0.0	74.5	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	91
Burera	0.0	78.8	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	0.0	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88
Rwamagana	0.0	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	89
Nyagatare	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	132
Gatsibo	0.0	96.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	108
Kayonza	0.0	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	0.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	0.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	83
Bugesera	0.0	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
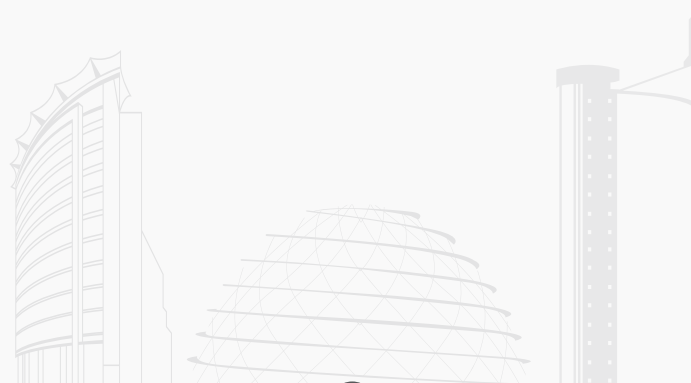
Table A.19: Distribution (% and count) of households by wall material of the dwelling, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Type of wall material										Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Mud bricks without cement	Mud bricks with cement	Tree trunks with mud without cement	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Burnt bricks without cement	Burnt bricks with cement	Cement blocks	Stones	Wooden planks	Other type of wall materials		
All Rwanda	28.0	42.4	15.9	7.9	0.9	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	100	3,290
District of residence												
Nyarugenge	5.1	63.4	3.3	17.0	0.9	6.4	3.8				100	107
Gasabo	9.3	65.0	5.9	7.5	0.8	9.1	2.2	0.3			100	252
Kicukiro	8.0	67.0	1.3	5.6	2.7	11.4	3.9			0.2	100	134
Nyanza	22.9	42.6	18.6	13.9		1.6	0.2	0.2			100	92
Gisagara	17.2	20.0	36.7	25.4	0.4	0.4					100	98
Nyaruguru	11.8	10.9	57.6	17.3	0.4	1.8	0.2				100	74
Huye	14.0	39.9	21.2	16.3	3.5	4.9		0.2			100	94
Nyamagabe	16.3	9.1	52.4	17.2	0.9	3.9	0.2				100	91
Ruhango	26.2	68.0	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.5					100	92
Muhanga	35.8	55.2	2.1	0.4	1.8	4.7					100	92
Kamonyi	30.1	58.0	4.8	4.1	1.2	1.6	0.2				100	115
Karongi	66.1	31.1	1.8		0.2	0.6	0.2				100	88
Rutsiro	53.3	44.8			0.4	1.5					100	84
Rubavu	33.2	42.1	14.9	1.0	1.0	4.5	0.4		2.6	0.2	100	124
Nyabihu	49.8	34.6	10.7	1.8	0.4	1.1		1.4	0.2		100	76
Ngororero	62.6	36.5	0.4	0.4		0.2					100	90
Rusizi	18.8	5.6	48.7	8.7	3.5	12.3	1.5	0.6		0.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	33.2	27.7	23.9	3.0	1.4	3.4		0.4	7.0		100	97
Rulindo	40.7	40.1	9.6	6.9	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.4			100	91
Gakenke	51.6	39.9	2.9	0.6	1.9	2.8		0.2			100	94
Musanze	23.6	32.7	22.6	10.2	0.6	7.0		1.2		2.2	100	120
Burera	44.3	18.8	27.7	4.9	1.0	1.2		1.8		0.2	100	91
Gicumbi	34.8	43.2	13.1	6.2	0.6	2.1					100	110
Rwamagana	21.1	45.7	16.5	13.3	0.2	3.0		0.2			100	127
Nyagatare	41.8	54.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.4			0.2	100	155
Gatsibo	29.0	39.9	16.3	11.9		2.1	0.4	0.4			100	129
Kayonza	23.9	38.1	21.7	13.1	0.4	1.5	0.4			1.0	100	122
Kirehe	30.2	39.6	17.9	10.3	0.3	1.4	0.1			0.2	100	106
Ngoma	18.2	11.9	51.0	16.4	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2			100	102
Bugesera	17.4	71.6	4.1	3.2	0.4	1.8	1.5				100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Type of wall material								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Mud bricks	Mud bricks covered with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud and cement	Oven fired bricks	Cement bricks	Wooden Planks	Other		
Rwanda	35.4	30.3	23.1	6.7	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	3.6	44.7	10.1	32.7	5.7	2.4	0.6	0.3	100	81
Gasabo	14.4	62.6	7.6	7.4	3.9	3.3	0.0	0.8	100	230
Kicukiro	8.6	65.6	2.7	5.9	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.4	100	98
Nyanza	32.8	26.1	32.7	6.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	79
Gisagara	16.7	15.1	53.9	12.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	13.7	12.6	65.0	8.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	64
Huye	12.6	30.9	39.4	15.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	11.3	5.4	70.0	9.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Ruhango	43.2	43.8	8.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	71
Muhanga	56.3	36.6	3.7	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	78
Kamonyi	42.1	43.3	8.7	3.7	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	93
Karongi	72.9	20.7	4.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	78
Rutsiro	70.7	26.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	73
Rubavu	39.3	37.8	14.2	2.0	3.3	0.0	2.5	1.0	100	96
Nyabihu	66.1	18.6	11.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	100	67
Ngororero	81.0	15.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	82
Rusizi	23.9	1.0	58.7	2.0	7.6	0.1	1.8	4.8	100	95
Nyamasheke	33.6	21.9	27.6	6.1	3.3	0.4	7.0	0.0	100	83
Rulindo	34.1	32.4	23.6	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	69.1	21.3	5.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	84
Musanze	36.9	19.1	29.8	5.3	5.6	0.3	0.0	2.9	100	91
Burera	45.6	13.1	33.7	4.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	100	82
Gicumbi	43.5	30.5	16.5	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	88
Rwamagana	25.1	30.5	27.9	13.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	89
Nyagatare	53.5	40.6	1.7	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	132
Gatsibo	39.4	22.5	29.3	6.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	108
Kayonza	21.6	20.3	43.2	12.1	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	100	83
Kirehe	33.9	23.9	32.1	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	13.6	7.5	61.5	14.1	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	83
Bugesera	39.4	44.1	12.0	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.20: Distribution (% and count) of households by floor material of the dwelling, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Type of flooring material						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Tiles	Other		
All Rwanda	58.3	1.7	34.9	0.7	4.3	0.1	100	3,290
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	15.9		67.2	0.2	16.7		100	107
Gasabo	18.7	0.2	60.6		20.5		100	252
Kicukiro	10.0		65.3		24.7		100	134
Nyanza	71.5	0.4	26.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	100	92
Gisagara	80.0	0.6	17.7	1.7			100	98
Nyaruguru	68.4	14.4	15.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	100	74
Huye	55.8	1.1	34.4	4.5	4.0	0.2	100	94
Nyamagabe	81.0	0.2	17.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	100	91
Ruhango	59.9	3.0	34.8	1.7	0.6		100	92

EICV7	Type of flooring material						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Tiles	Other		
Muhanga	53.9		40.6	3.5	1.8	0.2	100	92
Kamonyi	58.5	0.2	39.0		2.3		100	115
Karongi	75.3		23.6	1.1			100	88
Rutsiro	72.9		22.3	4.6	0.2		100	84
Rubavu	54.7		40.2	0.4	4.1	0.6	100	124
Nyabihu	74.5	0.2	24.4		0.8		100	76
Ngororero	80.0		19.7	0.2			100	90
Rusizi	73.9		22.7	0.8	2.4	0.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	72.1		25.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	100	97
Rulindo	65.8	0.2	32.0	1.4	0.2	0.4	100	91
Gakenke	80.4		18.8	0.8			100	94
Musanze	62.3		33.7	0.4	3.4	0.2	100	120
Burera	84.8		15.0	0.2			100	91
Gicumbi	75.0	1.6	23.2		0.2		100	110
Rwamagana	53.4	0.2	42.8	0.2	3.3		100	127
Nyagatare	62.0		36.8		1.0	0.2	100	155
Gatsibo	56.8	14.4	28.4	0.2	0.2		100	129
Kayonza	56.7	14.4	27.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	100	122
Kirehe	64.3	0.2	34.7		0.8		100	106
Ngoma	72.9		26.9			0.2	100	102
Bugesera	41.4		53.2	0.2	5.1	0.2	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Type of flooring material						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Tiles	Other		
Rwanda	68.2	2.9	25.8	1.2	1.6	0.3	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	23.5	0.0	71.2	0.0	5.1	0.3	100	81
Gasabo	28.7	0.2	62.9	0.0	7.8	0.3	100	230
Kicukiro	22.3	0.0	61.9	0.8	14.7	0.3	100	98
Nyanza	78.2	0.7	19.7	1.2	0.0	0.2	100	79
Gisagara	77.7	2.6	14.4	4.7	0.4	0.3	100	82
Nyaruguru	77.4	9.0	10.7	2.8	0.1	0.0	100	64
Huye	58.5	12.2	22.6	5.9	0.2	0.6	100	82
Nyamagabe	85.6	0.0	12.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	100	77
Ruhango	72.7	2.0	22.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	100	71
Muhanga	68.1	0.2	27.2	3.6	0.4	0.5	100	78
Kamonyi	70.1	0.0	28.5	0.0	1.1	0.3	100	93
Karongi	81.0	0.0	16.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100	78
Rutsiro	82.6	0.2	12.5	4.0	0.0	0.6	100	73
Rubavu	66.2	0.0	32.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	100	96
Nyabihu	83.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	67
Ngororero	87.4	0.0	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	100	82
Rusizi	88.7	0.0	7.7	3.2	0.2	0.2	100	95
Nyamasheke	83.5	0.0	14.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	100	83
Rulindo	78.2	0.0	20.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	84.6	0.0	12.7	1.4	0.2	1.1	100	84
Musanze	74.8	0.0	23.0	0.4	1.5	0.2	100	91
Burera	85.7	0.0	12.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	100	82
Gicumbi	83.1	0.2	15.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	100	88
Rwamagana	72.1	2.2	24.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	100	89
Nyagatare	71.1	2.4	26.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	132
Gatsibo	78.0	1.5	19.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	108
Kayonza	46.9	34.0	18.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	57.3	23.8	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	87
Ngoma	78.3	1.6	19.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	83
Bugesera	76.9	0.0	21.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.21: Distribution (% and count) of households with rainwater catchment systems, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Total % of HHs with rainwater catchment system	Type of rainwater catchment system					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
		Rain-water tank	Ditch	Piped away	Other type of rainwater management	No measures		
All Rwanda	22.2	5.3	14.7	2.1	0.1	77.8	100	3,290
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	36.6	6.7	28.3	1.4	0.1	63.4	100	107
Gasabo	54.8	9.8	41.3	3.7		45.2	100	252
Kicukiro	50.4	15.5	33.8	1.0		49.6	100	134
Nyanza	3.6	1.0	2.5	0.1		96.4	100	92
Gisagara	6.0	1.2	4.5	0.2		94.0	100	98
Nyaruguru	4.9	1.7	3.2			95.1	100	74
Huye	18.0	3.7	13.0	1.3		82.0	100	94
Nyamagabe	3.5	0.9	1.8	0.8		96.5	100	91
Ruhango	7.6	0.8	4.5	2.2		92.4	100	92
Muhanga	18.6	2.4	14.0	2.3		81.4	100	92
Kamonyi	16.8	4.0	10.3	2.5		83.2	100	115
Karongi	13.6	1.3	7.7	4.5		86.4	100	88
Rutsiro	7.4	1.7	4.5	0.8	0.4	92.6	100	84
Rubavu	33.0	9.0	22.7	0.3	1.1	67.0	100	124
Nyabihu	19.1	9.3	9.6	0.2		80.9	100	76
Ngororero	11.6	4.6	6.1	0.8		88.4	100	90
Rusizi	41.1	2.7	35.6	2.8		58.9	100	105
Nyamasheke	55.9	3.5	50.7	1.7		44.1	100	97
Rulindo	10.0	3.4	5.5	1.0		90.0	100	91
Gakenke	7.7	2.1	5.0	0.6		92.3	100	94
Musanze	26.6	5.6	19.8	1.2		73.4	100	120
Burera	11.7	7.9	3.6	0.2		88.3	100	91
Gicumbi	17.0	6.1	10.7	0.2		83.0	100	110
Rwamagana	16.0	4.1	11.0	0.6	0.2	84.0	100	127
Nyagatare	28.5	6.3	2.9	19.3		71.5	100	155
Gatsibo	15.7	6.2	9.1	0.4		84.3	100	129
Kayonza	11.1	5.2	5.5	0.2	0.2	88.9	100	122
Kirehe	12.8	6.0	6.3	0.4	0.2	87.2	100	106
Ngoma	6.1	2.0	3.8	0.2		93.9	100	102
Bugesera	23.0	9.2	13.4	0.2	0.2	77.0	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Total % of HHs with rainwater catchment system	Type of rainwater catchment system					Total	Total no. ofHHs (in 000s)
		Rain water tank	Ditch	Piped away	Other	No measure		
All Rwanda	14.5	2.2	9.4	1.6	1.3	85.5	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	20.2	3.5	15.2	0.3	1.2	79.8	100	81
Gasabo	25.7	2.7	20.2	2.0	0.7	74.3	100	230
Kicukiro	49.7	8.7	33.9	6.7	0.5	50.3	100	98
Nyanza	4.2	0.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	95.8	100	79
Gisagara	4.9	0.8	3.4	0.7	0.0	95.1	100	82
Nyaruguru	4.1	2.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	95.9	100	64
Huye	4.6	1.3	3.1	0.2	0.0	95.4	100	82
Nyamagabe	9.7	1.0	6.6	2.1	0.0	90.3	100	77
Ruhango	6.4	1.1	4.0	0.4	0.8	93.6	100	71
Muhanga	12.1	1.1	7.0	3.3	0.7	87.9	100	78
Kamonyi	4.5	0.6	3.2	0.7	0.0	95.5	100	93
Karongi	7.1	1.2	4.5	1.3	0.0	92.9	100	78
Rutsiro	18.9	0.2	3.5	0.2	15.0	81.1	100	73
Rubavu	23.7	5.3	16.8	1.3	0.2	76.3	100	96
Nyabihu	13.2	4.5	8.3	0.4	0.0	86.8	100	67
Ngororero	8.5	0.8	6.7	0.8	0.2	91.5	100	82
Rusizi	24.6	0.5	23.6	0.5	0.0	75.4	100	95
Nyamasheke	28.7	0.4	27.3	0.9	0.2	71.3	100	83

EICV5	Total % of HHs with rainwater catchment system	Type of rainwater catchment system					Total	Total no. ofHHs (in 000s)
		Rain water tank	Ditch	Piped away	Other	No measure		
Rulindo	6.2	1.5	4.6	0.0	0.1	93.8	100	78
Gakenke	28.0	0.8	16.9	10.4	0.0	72.0	100	84
Musanze	13.0	1.2	10.8	1.0	0.0	87.0	100	91
Burera	7.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.3	93.0	100	82
Gicumbi	24.2	4.7	4.5	1.2	13.8	75.8	100	88
Rwamagana	10.7	1.1	5.5	0.3	3.7	89.3	100	89
Nyagatare	6.2	2.2	3.6	0.4	0.0	93.8	100	132
Gatsibo	7.2	2.1	4.7	0.4	0.0	92.8	100	108
Kayonza	9.3	3.3	1.2	0.8	4.0	90.7	100	83
Kirehe	10.0	4.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	90.0	100	87
Ngoma	13.5	0.8	4.8	7.7	0.2	86.5	100	83
Bugesera	4.2	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.0	95.8	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.22: Distribution (% and count) of households by waste management facilities, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Compost heap	Thrown in bushes / fields	Rubbish collection service	Dumped in river/lake/ ditches	Publicly managed refuse area	Burnt	Others		
All Rwanda	48.5	38.5	11.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	100	3,290
District of residence									
Nyarugenge	8.5	35.4	55.4	0.2	0.6			100	107
Gasabo	17.0	30.2	51.9	0.6	0.3			100	252
Kicukiro	10.6	29.7	58.6	0.7	0.5			100	134
Nyanza	69.8	27.8	1.7		0.8			100	92
Gisagara	62.6	37.0			0.4			100	98
Nyaruguru	66.6	31.9			1.4			100	74
Huye	62.9	29.4	5.6	0.4	1.5		0.2	100	94
Nyamagabe	33.5	64.4	0.3		1.8			100	91
Ruhango	67.1	29.7	2.1		0.8	0.2		100	92
Muhanga	41.7	49.2	7.0	0.4	1.7			100	92
Kamonyi	34.1	53.0	1.5	0.2	11.0		0.2	100	115
Karongi	59.8	36.8	0.8	0.2	2.4			100	88
Rutsiro	51.0	46.0		0.2	2.7			100	84
Rubavu	27.7	55.3	13.0	0.2	2.7	0.3	0.9	100	124
Nyabihu	53.3	42.7			4.0			100	76
Ngororero	34.1	62.9	0.6	0.2	2.2			100	90
Rusizi	63.8	31.8	3.2	0.4	0.2		0.6	100	105
Nyamasheke	68.5	30.7	0.4		0.4			100	97
Rulindo	55.5	41.8	1.4		1.0	0.2		100	91
Gakenke	51.4	46.3	0.9		1.2		0.2	100	94
Musanze	49.2	37.9	10.1	0.2	2.4	0.2		100	120
Burera	44.4	54.6			0.8	0.2		100	91
Gicumbi	56.0	42.2	1.4		0.2		0.2	100	110
Rwamagana	67.2	25.0	6.2		1.6			100	127
Nyagatare	41.7	53.2	3.4		1.8			100	155
Gatsibo	70.7	28.2	0.4		0.6			100	129
Kayonza	74.6	18.9	2.2		4.1		0.2	100	122
Kirehe	73.6	23.8	0.3		2.2		0.1	100	106
Ngoma	75.4	21.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.2		100	102
Bugesera	32.3	51.2	14.6		1.7	0.2		100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Compost heap	Thrown in bushes / fields	Rubbish collection service	Dumped in river /lake	Publicly managed refuse area	Burnt	Other		
All Rwanda	42.5	46.5	8.3	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	12.7	29.2	55.7	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	81
Gasabo	14.9	37.3	43.4	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.6	100	230
Kicukiro	11.4	28.2	56.2	0.4	3.0	0.9	0.0	100	98
Nyanza	38.6	58.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.0	100	79
Gisagara	48.8	47.8	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	43.5	55.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	64
Huye	43.1	55.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	100	82
Nyamagabe	39.0	59.6	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	100	77
Ruhango	37.0	59.8	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.5	100	71
Muhanga	31.4	63.5	1.8	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	100	78
Kamonyi	22.4	68.5	2.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100	93
Karongi	59.4	38.2	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	100	78
Rutsiro	45.4	52.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	26.4	63.2	8.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	100	96
Nyabihu	44.0	51.4	0.2	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.4	100	67
Ngororero	46.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	100	82
Rusizi	47.0	48.7	0.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.2	100	95
Nyamasheke	64.5	33.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	100	83
Rulindo	53.7	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	78
Gakenke	57.1	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	100	84
Musanze	38.9	53.6	4.1	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.4	100	91
Burera	34.8	63.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	100	82
Gicumbi	47.2	48.4	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	100	88
Rwamagana	61.5	34.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.7	100	89
Nyagatare	42.2	52.1	3.6	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	100	132
Gatsibo	65.0	33.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	108
Kayonza	65.8	32.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	83.5	15.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	74.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	100	83
Bugesera	28.2	69.6	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.23: Distribution (% and count) of households by main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation									Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Resettlement-policy	Evacuated-disaster	Get a better house	Build/buy own house	Renting cost	Move to a better neighborhood	Access to new/ different job	Forced by owner /parent	Other reasons		
All Rwanda	3.1	3.3	26.0	26.3	10.4	19.4	5.6	3.4	2.4	100	2,389
District of residence											
Nyarugenge	0.1	1.4	13.3	22.2	24.6	17.8	17.1	2.1	1.4	100	87
Gasabo	1.5	2.2	14.0	21.5	24.5	15.6	11.9	6.4	2.4	100	206
Kicukiro	1.9	0.4	13.7	17.3	23.9	16.6	14.2	9.9	2.1	100	109
Nyanza	0.9	0.3	34.0	31.5	4.3	23.3	3.4	1.8	0.6	100	64
Gisagara	2.8	10.8	24.9	26.8	8.3	23.4	0.6	1.5	0.9	100	68
Nyaruguru	14.6	0.7	17.2	22.2	2.3	36.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	100	47
Huye	5.5	6.8	20.4	28.8	10.5	13.8	5.8	3.7	4.7	100	63
Nyamagabe	1.5	0.9	31.0	31.7	7.3	25.7	0.7	1.3		100	45
Ruhango	0.9	0.9	27.8	32.7	9.7	15.5	2.8	6.5	3.3	100	63
Muhanga	2.2	8.6	31.3	15.7	11.2	19.3	2.6	5.3	3.9	100	61
Kamonyi	0.3	5.4	24.8	26.7	12.0	19.4	4.6	5.7	0.9	100	79
Karongi	2.7	13.4	17.1	31.3	9.6	19.8	2.1	0.8	3.2	100	46
Rutsiro	10.4	8.0	13.1	30.7	8.3	24.5	1.7	0.6	2.7	100	52
Rubavu	0.5	4.5	33.0	30.6	9.3	10.7	4.1	5.1	2.1	100	98
Nyabihu	1.2	5.0	29.7	28.7	6.9	20.3	2.8	4.2	1.2	100	53
Ngororero	0.3	13.5	32.0	25.6	4.9	19.4	1.6	0.5	2.1	100	61
Rusizi	2.7	4.4	29.7	21.2	4.3	31.1	2.4	0.5	3.7	100	83
Nyamasheke	1.6	2.6	51.0	18.7	2.2	15.7	2.2	1.9	4.1	100	76
Rulindo	0.4	2.0	33.4	21.7	7.6	25.7	4.6	1.3	3.3	100	57
Gakenke	2.3	14.3	38.8	17.0	1.9	18.7	4.3	0.9	1.8	100	66
Musanze	3.0	2.8	34.9	25.4	5.9	20.6	3.0	3.1	1.4	100	90
Burera	8.5	1.1	47.2	21.9	2.9	15.0	1.9	1.5		100	65
Gicumbi	1.2	1.7	45.1	19.8	3.1	25.7	1.2	1.9	0.3	100	80
Rwamagana	3.1		16.2	36.5	9.6	18.6	5.8	7.1	3.2	100	92
Nyagatare	3.6	0.3	19.4	39.6	14.5	9.7	8.9	1.8	2.2	100	121
Gatsibo	4.2	0.8	32.4	29.0	4.4	24.9	2.0	1.4	0.8	100	96
Kayonza	6.2	0.8	19.0	33.0	5.4	16.9	8.9	5.2	4.7	100	94
Kirehe	1.3	1.1	24.4	29.2	8.6	27.2	4.0	1.8	2.4	100	84
Ngoma	10.6	0.6	30.8	23.5	6.8	19.7	4.5	1.2	2.3	100	70
Bugesera	5.6	1.0	16.5	29.5	13.1	15.9	8.4	3.7	6.3	100	113

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation									Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Resettlement policy	Evacuated / disaster	Get a better house	Build/ buy own house	Renting cost	Move to a better neighborhood	Access to new/ different job	Forced by owner / parent	Other		
All Rwanda	6.9	1.5	29.0	26.1	9.1	15.9	4.3	2.8	4.4	100	2,033
Nyarugenge	1.7	0.4	14.5	24.5	25.9	15.8	9.2	5.2	2.8	100	70
Gasabo	0.9	0.0	17.0	25.3	24.5	11.7	11.9	4.6	4.1	100	198
Kicukiro	0.2	0.1	11.1	31.7	30.6	9.1	9.3	3.4	4.7	100	83
Nyanza	1.4	1.2	35.5	27.0	6.1	9.8	4.2	4.4	10.4	100	53
Gisagara	23.5	1.3	19.4	25.4	9.6	11.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	100	61
Nyaruguru	15.3	1.9	31.7	20.5	1.6	14.1	2.4	4.3	8.2	100	46
Huye	6.4	0.0	21.5	25.8	10.3	24.9	2.2	2.5	6.5	100	56
Nyamagabe	16.5	4.9	28.8	27.6	2.4	12.5	1.3	3.1	2.8	100	46
Ruhango	0.8	2.2	27.9	28.0	8.4	21.4	2.1	3.6	5.4	100	47
Muhanga	2.0	6.4	33.3	19.6	6.3	21.8	3.9	2.2	4.6	100	51
Kamonyi	1.5	0.0	32.1	25.0	10.4	20.9	4.2	2.1	3.8	100	68
Karongi	2.0	2.0	34.6	22.6	3.2	22.4	4.4	3.3	5.6	100	50
Rutsiro	15.7	3.2	19.3	24.9	3.8	27.2	0.2	1.2	4.5	100	44
Rubavu	1.1	0.6	25.9	37.6	8.3	13.4	6.9	3.2	2.9	100	77
Nyabihu	1.5	2.6	43.4	26.2	4.3	11.8	2.1	3.9	4.1	100	48
Ngororero	2.6	10.7	36.2	22.9	1.5	14.6	1.6	2.0	7.8	100	57
Rusizi	14.2	1.6	34.3	21.2	3.0	16.6	0.7	2.1	6.2	100	74
Nyamasheke	5.8	1.0	35.9	22.9	2.5	27.8	0.5	0.8	2.8	100	55
Rulindo	0.6	0.3	44.8	26.7	2.2	13.8	5.8	2.4	3.4	100	55
Gakenke	10.0	4.8	47.5	12.7	1.4	19.1	0.7	1.0	2.7	100	63
Musanze	6.0	2.7	40.3	27.1	5.2	12.3	2.9	0.6	3.0	100	64
Burera	5.8	1.0	46.4	23.3	2.2	15.2	2.3	1.1	2.7	100	61
Gicumbi	3.9	2.0	43.4	34.8	1.8	6.4	1.2	2.5	4.0	100	58
Rwamagana	8.3	0.8	23.9	31.3	9.4	11.1	2.5	5.3	7.5	100	65
Nyagatare	3.8	0.6	28.7	30.9	10.6	17.5	3.8	1.4	2.6	100	118
Gatsibo	6.1	1.3	26.8	24.5	5.2	25.2	4.5	1.3	5.1	100	86
Kayonza	9.8	0.8	18.9	36.2	7.3	14.2	3.3	3.0	6.5	100	71
Kirehe	12.6	0.2	37.7	20.5	3.6	18.6	3.6	2.1	1.1	100	69
Ngoma	24.9	0.7	22.0	25.8	3.4	13.7	3.3	1.9	4.2	100	64
Bugesera	19.1	0.0	29.5	22.7	7.4	12.8	3.2	2.6	2.9	100	76

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.
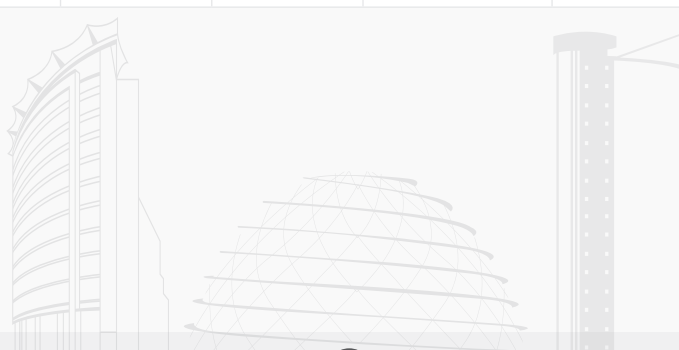
Table A. 24: Distribution (% and count) of households by occupancy status, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Current occupancy status						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Owner occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary settlement	Other		
All Rwanda	72.4	21.3	0.4	5.6	0.2	0.0	100	3,290
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	32.9	60.9	0.5	5.4	0.3		100	107
Gasabo	38.6	56.9		4.5			100	252
Kicukiro	27.1	67.4	0.6	4.8	0.2		100	134
Nyanza	74.3	17.9	0.3	7.4			100	92
Gisagara	79.9	8.7	0.2	11.1			100	98
Nyaruguru	89.3	4.2		6.2	0.2		100	74
Huye	72.6	16.7	0.2	9.6	0.9		100	94
Nyamagabe	85.0	8.0		7.0			100	91
Ruhango	75.4	14.4		10.0	0.2		100	92
Muhanga	75.1	17.0	0.4	7.3	0.2		100	92
Kamonyi	75.1	17.0	0.5	7.3	0.2		100	115
Karongi	82.5	10.3		6.9	0.4		100	88
Rutsiro	89.7	6.6	0.2	3.3	0.2		100	84
Rubavu	68.3	25.9		4.9	0.9		100	124
Nyabihu	78.8	13.3	0.4	7.3	0.2		100	76
Ngororero	85.5	7.1		7.2	0.2		100	90
Rusizi	81.7	14.2	0.2	3.8	0.2		100	105
Nyamasheke	89.1	7.2		3.4		0.2	100	97
Rulindo	86.5	8.4	0.2	4.9			100	91
Gakenke	89.0	7.4		3.2		0.4	100	94
Musanze	77.7	18.4		3.5	0.4		100	120
Burera	93.7	4.9		1.5			100	91
Gicumbi	90.2	5.4		3.5	0.8		100	110
Rwamagana	66.2	25.5	1.5	6.6	0.2		100	127
Nyagatare	71.3	21.5	1.3	5.8	0.1		100	155
Gatsibo	81.7	11.7	0.8	5.6		0.2	100	129
Kayonza	73.2	18.4	2.0	6.0	0.4		100	122
Kirehe	80.8	15.0		4.2			100	106
Ngoma	85.5	11.3		2.3	0.2	0.6	100	102
Bugesera	61.8	29.7	1.1	6.5	0.9		100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Current occupancy status						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Owner occupied (with/without mortgage)	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary camp or settlement	Other		
All Rwanda	76.5	16.7	0.4	6.0	0.2	0.1	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	38.4	56.0	0.4	5.1	0.2	0.0	100	81
Gasabo	38.8	52.6	0.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	100	230
Kicukiro	38.1	54.8	1.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	100	98
Nyanza	77.9	13.4	0.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	100	79
Gisagara	80.9	12.7	0.0	6.3	0.1	0.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	84.3	6.6	0.0	8.6	0.2	0.2	100	64
Huye	75.1	11.7	0.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	84.6	5.6	0.2	9.4	0.0	0.2	100	77
Ruhango	85.3	7.5	0.2	6.8	0.2	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	82.8	10.7	0.2	6.1	0.2	0.0	100	78
Kamonyi	77.2	15.2	0.4	6.6	0.4	0.2	100	93
Karongi	86.8	8.0	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.7	100	78
Rutsiro	90.6	3.8	0.2	5.1	0.2	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	72.9	19.7	0.2	6.3	0.6	0.2	100	96
Nyabihu	81.5	7.9	0.0	9.9	0.6	0.0	100	67
Ngororero	88.5	4.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.5	100	82
Rusizi	86.2	8.9	0.2	4.4	0.3	0.0	100	95
Nyamasheke	93.4	2.9	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.2	100	83

EICV5	Current occupancy status						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Owner occupied (with/without mortgage)	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer	Dwelling provided free of charge	Temporary camp or settlement	Other		
Rulindo	87.6	7.1	0.4	4.0	0.4	0.5	100	78
Gakenke	92.8	2.9	0.2	3.9	0.1	0.0	100	84
Musanze	85.8	10.6	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.4	100	91
Burera	90.7	4.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	91.8	3.7	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.4	100	88
Rwamagana	72.8	16.4	1.0	9.1	0.5	0.1	100	89
Nyagatare	74.4	18.3	1.6	5.3	0.2	0.2	100	132
Gatsibo	81.8	10.0	1.1	6.7	0.0	0.4	100	108
Kayonza	81.1	13.3	0.7	4.5	0.4	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	85.6	12.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	100	87
Ngoma	88.1	8.7	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	100	83
Bugesera	78.3	14.1	0.8	6.4	0.4	0.0	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.25: Distribution (% and count) of households owning the dwelling according to the specific household member(s) owning the dwelling, by district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling						Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Head	Spouse	Spouse and Head	Other HH member	Relative	Other		
All Rwanda	41.7	1.8	56.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	2,381
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	38.1	1.5	60.0	0.3			100	35
Gasabo	29.6	0.3	69.7	0.4			100	97
Kicukiro	31.5	16.4	49.3	0.5	0.6	1.7	100	36
Nyanza	48.9	2.8	48.4				100	68
Gisagara	50.1		49.9				100	78
Nyaruguru	27.9	0.8	70.0	1.0	0.3		100	66
Huye	75.3	7.6	16.5	0.3		0.3	100	68
Nyamagabe	47.8	0.5	51.7				100	78
Ruhango	38.3	1.9	58.7	0.6	0.5		100	70
Muhanga	39.3	1.9	58.8				100	69
Kamonyi	39.9	5.3	54.6	0.2			100	87
Karongi	29.7	0.2	70.1				100	72
Rutsiro	34.8	0.4	63.8	0.2	0.7		100	75
Rubavu	43.2	4.4	51.8		0.3	0.3	100	84
Nyabihu	42.0	0.6	56.9	0.5			100	60
Ngororero	36.6	2.1	61.1	0.2			100	77
Rusizi	30.8	1.3	68.0				100	86
Nyamasheke	37.1	0.7	62.2				100	86
Rulindo	37.9	1.7	59.9	0.5			100	79
Gakenke	44.4	0.3	55.0			0.2	100	84
Musanze	48.8		51.0			0.3	100	93
Burera	30.7	0.2	69.1				100	85
Gicumbi	31.7	1.3	66.8	0.2			100	99
Rwamagana	35.1	0.3	64.0	0.6			100	84
Nyagatare	40.7	2.8	56.0	0.5			100	110
Gatsibo	52.9	0.7	45.3	0.5		0.5	100	106
Kayonza	46.4	2.5	50.5	0.3		0.3	100	90
Kirehe	48.4	1.1	50.2			0.3	100	86
Ngoma	71.9	1.7	26.2	0.2			100	87
Bugesera	33.6	0.6	65.8				100	86

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

| EICV5 | Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling | | | | | | Total | Total no. of HHs where HH is owned (in 000s) |
	Head	Spouse	Spouse with Head	Other HH member	Relative	Other		
All Rwanda	43.3	0.7	55.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	2,073
Nyarugenge	59.0	0.0	40.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	31
Gasabo	56.4	0.6	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	89
Kicukiro	50.8	0.6	48.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	37
Nyanza	37.6	0.0	61.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	100	61
Gisagara	54.9	0.3	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	66
Nyaruguru	36.2	0.0	63.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	100	54
Huye	48.8	1.5	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	61
Nyamagabe	51.0	0.0	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	66
Ruhango	44.6	0.9	53.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	100	61
Muhanga	55.6	2.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65
Kamonyi	41.9	0.2	57.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	72
Karongi	29.3	1.2	69.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	68
Rutsiro	35.1	1.2	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	66
Rubavu	34.1	1.4	63.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	100	70
Nyabihu	45.3	0.2	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	55
Ngororero	32.5	0.2	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	73
Rusizi	29.0	0.5	68.6	1.6	0.0	0.2	100	82
Nyamasheke	52.5	0.9	46.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	100	77
Rulindo	50.6	0.2	48.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	68
Gakenke	31.8	3.4	63.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	78
Musanze	27.7	1.6	70.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	78
Burera	31.7	0.4	67.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100	74
Gicumbi	61.1	0.6	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81
Rwamagana	54.2	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65
Nyagatare	39.3	0.3	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	98
Gatsibo	59.8	0.2	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	89
Kayonza	34.1	1.4	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67
Kirehe	39.8	0.2	59.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100	74
Ngoma	49.8	0.2	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73
Bugesera	33.7	0.3	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	74

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.26: Distribution (% and count) of households owning a refrigerator , and cooker machine, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

| EICV7 | % of HHs owning at least one | | Total nber of HHs (in 000s) |
	Refrigerator	Cooker machine	
All Rwanda	2.9	8.6	3,290
District of residence			
Nyarugenge	12.1	38.7	107
Gasabo	12.3	24.7	252
Kicukiro	18.5	40.1	134
Nyanza	0.1	3.7	92
Gisagara	0.0	1.3	98
Nyaruguru	0.0	5.1	74
Huye	3.2	7.9	94
Nyamagabe	0.3	0.2	91
Ruhango	0.4	2.3	92
Muhanga	1.9	8.8	92
Kamonyi	1.1	5.4	115
Karongi	0.2	4.9	88
Rutsiro	0.0	1.1	84

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one		Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Refrigerator	Cooker machine	
Rubavu	3.7	6.2	124
Nyabihu	0.0	1.9	76
Ngororero	0.0	1.6	90
Rusizi	1.4	6.4	105
Nyamasheke	0.4	3.2	97
Rulindo	1.5	1.8	91
Gakenke	0.3	2.8	94
Musanze	1.5	10.6	120
Burera	0.0	5.2	91
Gicumbi	0.2	3.9	110
Rwamagana	2.2	5.1	127
Nyagatare	0.0	1.0	155
Gatsibo	0.4	8.6	129
Kayonza	0.8	4.7	122
Kirehe	0.0	2.9	106
Ngoma	1.1	3.8	102
Bugesera	3.8	7.8	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	% of households owning...		Total Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Refrigerator	Cooker machine	
All Rwanda	1.6	3.0	2,708
Nyarugenge	7.5	10.2	81
Gasabo	4.9	6.5	230
Kicukiro	18.2	15.7	98
Nyanza	0.3	0.2	79
Gisagara	0.4	0.4	82
Nyaruguru	0.0	1.4	64
Huye	0.2	0.7	82
Nyamagabe	0.2	0.2	77
Ruhango	0.4	2.7	71
Muhanga	1.5	2.0	78
Kamonyi	0.5	0.7	93
Karongi	0.1	0.6	78
Rutsiro	0.0	0.2	73
Rubavu	1.8	1.4	96
Nyabihu	0.0	2.1	67
Ngororero	0.0	0.0	82
Rusizi	0.9	2.9	95
Nyamasheke	0.6	12.1	83
Rulindo	0.0	0.2	78
Gakenke	0.0	0.6	84
Musanze	1.1	1.2	91
Burera	0.0	6.3	82
Gicumbi	0.2	0.3	88
Rwamagana	0.5	5.0	89
Nyagatare	0.0	1.1	132
Gatsibo	0.4	0.2	108
Kayonza	0.3	2.0	83
Kirehe	0.0	0.2	87
Ngoma	0.5	2.8	83
Bugesera	0.6	2.0	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5..

Table A.27: Distribution (% and count) of households by usage rates for all-weather roads, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Usage rates for all-weather road					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know the service		
All Rwanda	87.3	11.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	99.9	0.1				100	107
Gasabo	98.8	1.0			0.2	100	252
Kicukiro	99.2	0.6	0.2			100	134
Nyanza	73.8	22.6	3.6			100	92
Gisagara	99.8	0.2				100	98
Nyaruguru	87.7	11.7	0.6			100	74
Huye	99.6	0.4				100	94
Nyamagabe	55.3	40.0	4.7			100	91
Ruhango	98.6	1.2		0.2		100	92
Muhanga	97.3	2.3	0.4			100	92
Kamonyi	98.0	1.2	0.8			100	115
Karongi	77.5	11.2	10.9	0.4		100	88
Rutsiro	84.4	13.6	1.9	0.2		100	84
Rubavu	84.8	11.8	3.5			100	124
Nyabihu	96.9	2.6	0.4			100	76
Ngororero	58.4	40.8	0.8			100	90
Rusizi	86.5	9.7	3.2	0.6		100	105
Nyamasheke	91.6	6.0	2.2	0.2		100	97
Rulindo	98.2	1.8				100	91
Gakenke	77.7	18.3	2.3	1.8		100	94
Musanze	98.3	1.5	0.2			100	120
Burera	64.6	34.9	0.2	0.2		100	91
Gicumbi	92.6	7.2	0.2			100	110
Rwamagana	86.8	12.4	0.8			100	127
Nyagatare	71.7	28.2		0.2		100	155
Gatsibo	99.1	0.9				100	129
Kayonza	98.8	0.8			0.4	100	122
Kirehe	99.7	0.3				100	106
Ngoma	11.5	88.3	0.2			100	102
Bugesera	99.4		0.6			100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Usage rates for all-weather road					Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	90.3	7.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	97.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	81
Gasabo	90.1	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	230
Kicukiro	70.7	28.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	100	98
Nyanza	93.1	5.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	100	79
Gisagara	98.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	98.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	64
Huye	93.7	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	87.5	10.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	100	77
Ruhango	66.8	27.1	5.4	0.3	0.4	100	71
Muhanga	72.8	14.3	12.5	0.4	0.0	100	78
Kamonyi	95.7	2.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	100	93
Karongi	97.9	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	78
Rutsiro	72.8	20.9	4.7	1.6	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	79.7	16.7	3.3	0.0	0.2	100	96
Nyabihu	79.9	13.5	6.4	0.2	0.0	100	67
Ngororero	90.5	7.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100	82
Rusizi	88.8	9.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	95

EICV5	Usage rates for all-weather road					Total	Total Nber of HHs (000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
Nyamasheke	93.9	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	83
Rulindo	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	92.6	5.1	1.9	0.4	0.0	100	84
Musanze	92.5	5.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	100	91
Burera	90.9	5.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	93.6	4.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	100	88
Rwamagana	76.3	23.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	100	89
Nyagatare	98.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	132
Gatsibo	94.1	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	108
Kayonza	98.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	98.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	83
Bugesera	97.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5

Table A.28: Distribution (% and count) of households by walking time to nearest all-weather road, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Walking time to the nearest all-weather road				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	0-19 minutes'walk	20-59 minutes'walk	60-119 minutes'walk	No use/not known		
All Rwanda	96.0	3.5	0.3	0.1	100	3,290
District of residence						
Nyarugenge	99.9	0.1			100	107
Gasabo	99.2	0.6		0.2	100	252
Kicukiro	100.0				100	134
Nyanza	96.8	3.0	0.2		100	92
Gisagara	100.0				100	98
Nyaruguru	95.9	4.1			100	74
Huye	100.0				100	94
Nyamagabe	93.5	6.5			100	91
Ruhango	98.9	0.9		0.2	100	92
Muhanga	98.5	1.5			100	92
Kamonyi	97.0	3.0			100	115
Karongi	82.2	17.2	0.2	0.4	100	88
Rutsiro	82.1	15.7	2.0	0.2	100	84
Rubavu	95.8	3.8	0.4		100	124
Nyabihu	81.0	17.7	1.2		100	76
Ngororero	88.6	10.8	0.6		100	90
Rusizi	91.4	5.2	2.8	0.6	100	105
Nyamasheke	94.1	5.5	0.2	0.2	100	97
Rulindo	92.6	7.2	0.2		100	91
Gakenke	93.8	4.3	0.2	1.8	100	94
Musanze	92.4	6.5	1.1		100	120
Burera	94.8	5.0		0.2	100	91
Gicumbi	95.8	3.3	0.9		100	110
Rwamagana	99.0	1.0			100	127
Nyagatare	99.2	0.6		0.2	100	155
Gatsibo	99.8	0.2			100	129
Kayonza	99.6			0.4	100	122
Kirehe	99.8	0.2			100	106
Ngoma	99.7	0.3			100	102
Bugesera	99.8		0.2		100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

| EICV5 | Walking time to the nearest all-weather road | | | | | Total | Total no. of HHs (000s) |
	0-19 minutes' walk	20-59 minutes' walk	60-119 minutes' walk	120 + minutes' walk	Don't know of facility		
All Rwanda	93.4	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81
Gasabo	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	230
Kicukiro	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	98
Nyanza	90.7	8.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	79
Gisagara	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	82
Nyaruguru	97.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	64
Huye	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	89.5	8.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	100	77
Ruhango	88.8	9.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	100	71
Muhanga	87.5	11.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	100	78
Kamonyi	97.2	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	93
Karongi	89.4	10.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	78
Rutsiro	77.9	19.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	100	73
Rubavu	95.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	96
Nyabihu	71.8	25.3	2.7	0.0	0.2	100	67
Ngororero	77.8	20.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Rusizi	92.3	6.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	100	95
Nyamasheke	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	83
Rulindo	87.4	11.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	80.6	16.9	2.1	0.0	0.4	100	84
Musanze	90.6	6.8	2.2	0.0	0.4	100	91
Burera	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Gicumbi	87.3	10.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	88
Rwamagana	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	89
Nyagatare	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	132
Gatsibo	97.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	108
Kayonza	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	83
Bugesera	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.29: Distribution (% and count) of households by user satisfaction with all-weather road and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

| EICV7 | Satisfaction | | Total | Service quality change, last 12 months | | | | Total | Total nber of HHs (in 000s) |
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda	61.7	38.3	100	11.8	67.7	20.4	0.0	100	3,285
District of residence									
Nyarugenge	74.3	25.7	100	9.0	83.3	7.8		100	107
Gasabo	44.2	55.8	100	10.3	79.6	10.1		100	252
Kicukiro	50.8	49.2	100	14.8	65.4	19.9		100	134
Nyanza	66.2	33.8	100	11.4	81.5	7.1		100	92
Gisagara	83.0	17.0	100	8.3	54.3	37.5		100	98
Nyaruguru	62.3	37.7	100	10.1	73.1	16.8		100	74
Huye	61.7	38.3	100	18.8	47.6	33.6		100	94
Nyamagabe	58.3	41.7	100	17.2	55.1	27.7		100	91
Ruhango	61.3	38.7	100	11.9	72.7	15.4		100	92
Muhanga	60.2	39.8	100	22.1	48.6	29.3		100	92
Kamonyi	59.2	40.8	100	15.1	74.8	9.9	0.2	100	115
Karongi	37.1	62.9	100	32.8	48.9	18.3		100	88
Rutsiro	47.1	52.9	100	11.6	73.7	14.7		100	84
Rubavu	53.5	46.5	100	17.5	63.9	18.6		100	124
Nyabihu	76.9	23.1	100	9.1	62.3	28.6		100	76
Ngororero	56.3	43.7	100	24.5	54.6	20.9		100	90
Rusizi	34.2	65.8	100	17.8	65.9	16.4		100	105

EICV7	Satisfaction		Total	Service quality change, last 12 months				Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
Nyamasheke	26.3	73.7	100	18.3	71.9	9.7		100	96
Rulindo	73.1	26.9	100	4.6	78.3	17.1		100	91
Gakenke	64.5	35.5	100	9.6	62.4	27.6	0.4	100	93
Musanze	52.9	47.1	100	9.5	67.4	23.1		100	120
Burera	65.0	35.0	100	10.1	61.0	28.9		100	91
Gicumbi	70.4	29.6	100	10.3	61.9	27.8		100	110
Rwamagana	72.7	27.3	100	7.9	73.0	18.9	0.2	100	127
Nyagatare	86.2	13.8	100	2.8	75.4	21.9		100	155
Gatsibo	80.2	19.8	100	5.6	61.1	33.3		100	129
Kayonza	72.3	27.7	100	2.6	85.3	12.1		100	122
Kirehe	64.1	35.9	100	11.0	60.4	28.6		100	106
Ngoma	79.8	20.2	100	2.4	80.1	17.5		100	102
Bugesera	62.7	37.3	100	11.8	60.4	27.8		100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no of HHs using the service (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda	79.0	21.0	100	4.5	60.4	34.9	0.3	100	2,703
Nyarugenge	85.2	14.8	100	2.4	73.8	23.4	0.3	100	81
Gasabo	61.5	38.5	100	7.3	67.6	24.8	0.4	100	230
Kicukiro	74.8	25.2	100	6.7	58.2	34.7	0.4	100	98
Nyanza	69.6	30.4	100	8.5	43.4	47.7	0.4	100	79
Gisagara	90.3	9.7	100	1.1	66.4	32.5	0.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	80.0	20.0	100	2.6	48.6	48.5	0.2	100	64
Huye	79.6	20.4	100	2.3	61.1	36.6	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	74.6	25.4	100	4.4	78.3	17.1	0.2	100	77
Ruhango	73.9	26.1	100	9.2	46.2	44.4	0.2	100	71
Muhanga	78.8	21.2	100	5.9	52.0	42.2	0.0	100	78
Kamonyi	81.0	19.0	100	5.3	47.1	47.2	0.5	100	93
Karongi	81.0	19.0	100	2.4	79.6	17.9	0.1	100	78
Rutsiro	74.5	25.5	100	6.2	76.8	17.0	0.0	100	72
Rubavu	73.3	26.7	100	8.1	51.5	40.2	0.2	100	96
Nyabihu	77.3	22.7	100	8.1	63.4	28.4	0.0	100	67
Ngororero	72.6	27.4	100	4.7	59.7	35.6	0.0	100	82
Rusizi	51.4	48.6	100	4.6	62.2	32.7	0.6	100	95
Nyamasheke	95.2	4.8	100	0.7	50.8	48.5	0.0	100	83
Rulindo	86.0	14.0	100	1.0	62.1	36.9	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	70.2	29.8	100	6.6	62.2	31.0	0.2	100	84
Musanze	91.8	8.2	100	0.2	73.8	26.0	0.0	100	90
Burera	88.9	11.1	100	0.9	65.1	33.6	0.4	100	82
Gicumbi	88.5	11.5	100	4.6	60.2	35.1	0.0	100	88
Rwamagana	89.7	10.3	100	1.3	77.4	20.8	0.6	100	89
Nyagatare	87.7	12.3	100	4.5	52.1	43.4	0.0	100	132
Gatsibo	83.0	17.0	100	2.3	57.1	39.8	0.8	100	108
Kayonza	92.6	7.4	100	0.7	50.7	47.9	0.7	100	83
Kirehe	74.5	25.5	100	1.6	70.9	27.6	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	75.0	25.0	100	16.0	26.6	57.0	0.4	100	83
Bugesera	91.9	8.1	100	2.6	58.5	38.3	0.6	100	94

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.30: Distribution (% and count) of households by usage rates for public transport stage, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Usage rates for public transport stage					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know the service		
All Rwanda	43.3	16.9	29.3	10.5	0.1	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	84.8	3.8	5.4	6.0		100	107
Gasabo	65.9	18.0	8.0	8.0	0.1	100	252
Kicukiro	75.4	4.7	12.5	7.5		100	134
Nyanza	2.8	7.1	69.1	21.0		100	92
Gisagara	32.6	7.7	37.9	21.8		100	98
Nyaruguru	24.4	15.8	48.6	10.4	0.8	100	74
Huye	78.7	5.2	13.2	2.9		100	94
Nyamagabe	4.5	26.9	51.7	16.6	0.2	100	91
Ruhango	39.9	9.3	38.2	12.6		100	92
Muhanga	24.6	54.0	10.1	11.3		100	92
Kamonyi	87.0	2.0	8.3	2.6		100	115
Karongi	7.2	5.8	76.8	10.3		100	88
Rutsiro	49.7	8.2	34.7	7.4		100	84
Rubavu	23.3	22.6	43.6	10.5		100	124
Nyabihu	88.9	7.8	2.1	1.2		100	76
Ngororero	4.4	53.9	29.1	12.6		100	90
Rusizi	20.9	11.3	56.9	10.7	0.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	36.5	15.4	24.1	24.0		100	97
Rulindo	60.2	33.1	5.6	1.0		100	91
Gakenke	27.9	33.0	24.8	14.2		100	94
Musanze	36.1	37.1	20.0	6.8		100	120
Burera	43.9	41.9	5.9	8.3		100	91
Gicumbi	36.8	9.2	37.4	16.6		100	110
Rwamagana	4.4	23.4	62.0	10.3		100	127
Nyagatare	58.4	12.5	27.5	1.7		100	155
Gatsibo	29.8	9.7	25.3	35.1		100	129
Kayonza	83.5	3.8	8.4	3.8	0.4	100	122
Kirehe	71.1	4.7	18.5	5.7		100	106
Ngoma	6.0	27.2	61.3	5.6		100	102
Bugesera	34.5	7.0	46.2	12.1	0.2	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Usage rates for public transport stage					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	43.2	12.9	31.4	12.4	0.1	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	56.0	22.5	17.1	4.3	0.0	100	81
Gasabo	71.8	18.1	8.1	2.0	0.0	100	230
Kicukiro	51.0	35.6	10.6	2.8	0.0	100	98
Nyanza	26.3	4.5	46.6	22.6	0.0	100	79
Gisagara	24.1	2.7	33.2	39.9	0.0	100	82
Nyaruguru	23.5	13.2	31.8	30.9	0.6	100	64
Huye	5.8	33.4	39.5	20.6	0.7	100	82
Nyamagabe	34.8	4.1	31.4	29.6	0.0	100	77
Ruhango	26.0	7.2	41.4	25.1	0.3	100	71
Muhanga	25.2	13.8	44.9	15.9	0.2	100	78
Kamonyi	38.6	12.9	38.9	9.6	0.0	100	93
Karongi	70.6	9.3	4.7	15.4	0.0	100	78
Rutsiro	13.9	10.1	45.6	30.4	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	40.1	18.4	33.8	7.2	0.4	100	96
Nyabihu	50.1	17.4	29.6	2.9	0.0	100	67
Ngororero	45.7	15.8	28.9	9.6	0.0	100	82
Rusizi	13.4	6.6	54.7	24.7	0.6	100	95

EICV5	Usage rates for public transport stage					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
Nyamasheke	59.6	4.0	28.6	7.8	0.0	100	83
Rulindo	56.7	1.2	38.2	3.9	0.0	100	78
Gakenke	29.4	13.1	45.6	12.0	0.0	100	84
Musanze	39.5	5.6	45.9	8.8	0.2	100	91
Burera	70.7	3.3	17.1	8.7	0.2	100	82
Gicumbi	19.8	12.2	52.4	15.7	0.0	100	88
Rwamagana	31.3	34.9	30.0	3.8	0.0	100	89
Nyagatare	50.3	13.7	32.4	3.2	0.4	100	132
Gatsibo	20.6	9.0	45.4	25.0	0.0	100	108
Kayonza	70.9	4.5	21.3	3.3	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	87.1	2.2	7.2	3.5	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	54.7	4.8	31.4	9.0	0.0	100	83
Bugesera	36.2	16.3	41.2	6.4	0.0	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.31: Distribution (% and count) of households by walking time to nearest public transport stage, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Walking distance to the nearest public transport stage					Total	Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	0-19 minutes' walk	20-59 minutes' walk	60-119 minutes' walk	120+ minutes' walk	No use/not known		
All Rwanda	27.7	29.4	21.1	11.2	10.6	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	62.8	23.5	7.5	0.2	6.0	100	107
Gasabo	46.1	36.8	7.1	1.9	8.1	100	252
Kicukiro	48.7	37.0	6.4	0.5	7.5	100	134
Nyanza	13.9	20.5	23.8	21.0	21.0	100	92
Gisagara	12.2	32.2	27.6	6.2	21.8	100	98
Nyaruguru	9.0	38.5	24.3	17.0	11.2	100	74
Huye	24.7	31.2	32.6	8.6	2.9	100	94
Nyamagabe	25.7	27.6	21.3	8.6	16.9	100	91
Ruhango	21.1	30.3	19.4	16.6	12.6	100	92
Muhanga	31.4	30.3	19.2	7.7	11.3	100	92
Kamonyi	20.9	40.7	31.1	4.7	2.6	100	115
Karongi	15.7	26.9	24.5	22.6	10.3	100	88
Rutsiro	7.9	24.2	26.5	34.0	7.4	100	84
Rubavu	26.7	25.0	19.4	18.3	10.5	100	124
Nyabihu	29.6	31.6	30.3	7.2	1.2	100	76
Ngororero	10.6	24.7	25.7	26.4	12.6	100	90
Rusizi	22.2	30.0	21.7	15.2	10.9	100	105
Nyamasheke	21.3	22.9	21.1	10.7	24.0	100	97
Rulindo	18.2	24.8	32.4	23.6	1.0	100	91
Gakenke	17.3	27.6	31.9	8.9	14.2	100	94
Musanze	37.7	34.6	14.7	6.1	6.8	100	120
Burera	9.1	33.1	34.4	15.1	8.3	100	91
Gicumbi	17.9	32.2	18.1	15.2	16.6	100	110
Rwamagana	28.7	29.3	25.2	6.4	10.3	100	127
Nyagatare	37.5	39.3	13.0	8.6	1.7	100	155
Gatsibo	25.6	17.4	15.5	6.4	35.1	100	129
Kayonza	42.8	19.3	27.1	6.5	4.3	100	122
Kirehe	26.6	23.7	19.2	24.8	5.7	100	106
Ngoma	35.0	28.6	24.3	6.6	5.6	100	102
Bugesera	24.8	24.5	26.0	12.4	12.3	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Walking distance to the nearest public transport stage					Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
	0-19 minutes' walk	20—59 minutes' walk	60—119 minutes' walk	120+minutes' walk	Don't know of facility		
All Rwanda	26.8	26.6	29.5	4.5	12.6	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	65.0	23.8	6.8	0.0	4.3	100	81
Gasabo	51.9	35.1	11.0	0.0	2.0	100	230
Kicukiro	64.9	27.0	5.3	0.0	2.8	100	98
Nyanza	7.9	18.2	35.5	15.9	22.6	100	79
Gisagara	17.0	13.5	27.9	1.6	39.9	100	82
Nyaruguru	15.9	26.1	25.4	1.1	31.5	100	64
Huye	16.8	32.9	29.1	0.0	21.2	100	82
Nyamagabe	13.7	15.5	40.4	0.8	29.6	100	77
Ruhango	20.4	19.1	25.8	9.3	25.4	100	71
Muhanga	20.8	36.4	23.2	3.5	16.1	100	78
Kamonyi	25.3	31.8	31.9	1.4	9.6	100	93
Karongi	18.2	34.6	26.6	5.3	15.4	100	78
Rutsiro	12.7	21.2	26.3	9.4	30.4	100	73
Rubavu	25.5	30.3	32.5	4.2	7.6	100	96
Nyabihu	26.9	27.6	42.3	0.2	2.9	100	67
Ngororero	11.8	18.5	45.1	15.0	9.6	100	82
Rusizi	17.2	28.1	26.6	2.8	25.3	100	95
Nyamasheke	29.8	22.2	31.4	8.8	7.8	100	83
Rulindo	12.7	15.5	47.0	21.0	3.9	100	78
Gakenke	10.2	31.4	39.2	7.2	12.0	100	84
Musanze	33.6	31.3	25.9	0.2	9.0	100	91
Burera	40.3	30.4	17.9	2.5	8.9	100	82
Gicumbi	9.3	28.2	35.8	11.1	15.7	100	88
Rwamagana	20.7	30.8	44.8	0.0	3.8	100	89
Nyagatare	26.8	28.1	34.0	7.5	3.6	100	132
Gatsibo	9.6	21.5	37.3	6.7	25.0	100	108
Kayonza	26.9	16.4	50.3	3.1	3.3	100	83
Kirehe	32.7	23.5	37.0	3.3	3.5	100	87
Ngoma	40.0	23.3	27.6	0.0	9.0	100	83
Bugesera	28.5	34.5	28.7	2.0	6.4	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A32: Distribution (% and count) of households by distance to an all-weather road in meters, according to district (EICV5)

EICV7	Mean distance to all-weather road (m)	Distance to all-weather road in meters						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		0-200m	201-500m	501-1000m	1001-1500m	1501-2000m	more than 2000m		
All Rwanda	286.6	67.2	19.0	8.5	2.0	1.4	1.9	100	3,285
District of residence									
Nyarugenge	230.9	61.1	32.1	6.0	0.7		0.1	100	107
Gasabo	160.5	75.4	19.3	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	100	252
Kicukiro	146.6	80.5	16.4	3.2				100	134
Nyanza	273.3	65.1	20.8	7.7	3.2	1.3	1.9	100	92
Gisagara	112.9	83.8	13.9	2.1		0.2		100	98
Nyaruguru	353.7	48.3	33.2	12.4	2.0	2.9	1.2	100	74
Huye	112.1	85.9	11.1	2.9				100	94
Nyamagabe	437.6	52.2	27.0	10.1	4.3	2.7	3.8	100	91
Ruhango	226.8	67.0	19.5	10.7	1.8	0.4	0.6	100	92
Muhanga	224.7	67.9	21.8	7.1	1.7	1.5		100	92
Kamonyi	226.0	72.9	15.4	7.7	1.0	2.0	1.1	100	115
Karongi	780.9	21.1	36.6	18.8	6.0	7.0	10.5	100	88
Rutsiro	668.9	42.9	17.8	19.3	9.4	3.3	7.2	100	84
Rubavu	303.3	70.6	16.0	8.0	1.2	1.6	2.6	100	124

EICV7	Mean distance to all-weather road (m)	Distance to all-weather road in meters						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
		0-200m	201-500m	501-1000m	1001-1500m	1501-2000m	more than 2000m		
Nyabihu	758.6	44.7	10.7	24.5	6.1	6.6	7.4	100	76
Ngororero	636.7	39.2	22.4	20.2	7.1	4.4	6.8	100	90
Rusizi	565.7	49.2	29.3	10.8	2.7	0.8	7.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	403.9	49.9	29.7	10.3	4.4	2.6	3.1	100	96
Rulindo	560.7	40.4	20.3	27.6	5.6	2.9	3.3	100	91
Gakenke	472.1	41.1	30.3	21.9	2.9	1.4	2.3	100	93
Musanze	423.6	58.1	21.8	9.0	3.5	4.6	2.9	100	120
Burera	315.2	56.1	25.3	14.1	3.0	0.8	0.8	100	91
Gicumbi	270.1	65.2	23.5	7.2	1.0	1.0	2.1	100	110
Rwamagana	128.8	87.8	7.9	3.3		0.6	0.4	100	127
Nyagatare	130.4	83.4	11.1	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	100	155
Gatsibo	122.4	84.0	10.6	4.5	0.6		0.2	100	129
Kayonza	60.5	92.8	5.0	1.4	0.7			100	122
Kirehe	122.8	79.7	16.2	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	100	106
Ngoma	180.3	74.0	23.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	100	102
Bugesera	49.1	94.9	4.7	0.2			0.2	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Mean distance to an all-weather road (m)	Distance to all-weather road in meters						Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
		0-200 m	201-500 m	501-1000 m	1001-1500 m	1501-2000 m	more than2000 m		
All Rwanda	329.3	68.5	15.1	9.7	2.5	2.0	2.3	100	2,703
Nyarugenge	131.1	86.0	12.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	100	81
Gasabo	126.0	89.5	9.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	100	230
Kicukiro	77.5	94.4	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	98
Nyanza	528.6	53.1	23.4	11.5	3.4	3.9	4.7	100	79
Gisagara	213.0	70.7	17.0	10.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	100	82
Nyaruguru	260.8	65.9	19.7	11.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	100	64
Huye	78.2	88.5	9.7	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	82
Nyamagabe	514.4	45.8	20.4	22.2	6.2	3.1	2.3	100	77
Ruhango	591.3	50.6	25.0	8.9	5.2	2.7	7.5	100	71
Muhanga	421.6	61.5	16.2	12.3	3.2	2.7	4.2	100	78
Kamonyi	254.4	67.2	19.4	10.5	0.3	1.6	1.0	100	93
Karongi	604.5	41.8	26.3	18.2	6.3	3.3	4.1	100	78
Rutsiro	1073.4	26.6	21.9	22.6	8.8	6.9	13.2	100	72
Rubavu	268.4	73.2	11.4	8.6	4.0	1.0	1.8	100	96
Nyabihu	741.9	39.3	15.9	25.0	8.2	6.3	5.2	100	67
Ngororero	763.4	32.2	20.2	25.4	5.9	10.4	5.9	100	82
Rusizi	509.1	53.1	22.3	14.3	4.0	1.6	4.7	100	95
Nyamasheke	231.5	71.6	16.5	9.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	100	83
Rulindo	564.7	45.2	23.6	16.3	6.9	3.3	4.5	100	78
Gakenke	789.9	37.4	21.1	19.9	7.0	5.2	9.4	100	84
Musanze	301.2	70.8	12.4	10.8	2.5	2.5	1.1	100	90
Burera	453.6	53.0	20.4	18.2	3.2	1.5	3.7	100	82
Gicumbi	391.7	63.3	17.3	11.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	100	88
Rwamagana	207.6	71.1	20.3	7.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	100	89
Nyagatare	89.6	88.5	7.7	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	100	132
Gatsibo	109.9	88.5	5.5	4.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	100	108
Kayonza	179.9	76.0	16.8	5.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	100	83
Kirehe	49.9	95.2	2.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87
Ngoma	198.8	78.9	12.3	5.7	0.7	1.5	0.9	100	83
Bugesera	68.0	92.1	4.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	94

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.33: Distribution (% and count) of households by user satisfaction with public transport stage and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Satisfaction		Total	Service quality change, last 12 months				Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda	77.5	22.5	100	4.1	68.5	27.2	0.2	100	2,942
District of residence									
Nyarugenge	84.5	15.5	100	4.7	78.5	16.8		100	100
Gasabo	73.5	26.5	100	1.8	68.9	29.3		100	232
Kicukiro	76.2	23.8	100	4.0	58.5	37.5		100	124
Nyanza	81.5	18.5	100	1.8	89.5	8.7		100	72
Gisagara	83.8	16.2	100	1.9	59.9	37.9	0.3	100	77
Nyaruguru	78.2	21.8	100	2.8	67.7	29.5		100	65
Huye	88.7	11.3	100	1.7	54.2	43.8	0.2	100	91
Nyamagabe	71.3	28.7	100	1.8	79.6	18.6		100	76
Ruhango	62.8	37.2	100	17.1	64.1	18.7		100	81
Muhanga	78.7	21.3	100	5.8	51.9	42.3		100	81
Kamonyi	75.0	25.0	100	3.4	76.7	19.7	0.2	100	112
Karongi	75.1	24.9	100	9.1	57.7	33.1		100	79
Rutsiro	61.4	38.6	100	5.5	67.4	25.2	1.8	100	78
Rubavu	82.4	17.6	100	4.7	64.8	30.5		100	111
Nyabihu	92.5	7.5	100	1.7	78.2	20.1		100	75
Ngororero	76.1	23.9	100	6.3	70.9	22.5	0.3	100	79
Rusizi	75.5	24.5	100	2.9	79.8	17.3		100	94
Nyamasheke	60.6	39.4	100	5.5	78.8	15.5	0.3	100	73
Rulindo	71.5	28.5	100	2.0	79.4	18.5		100	91
Gakenke	65.7	34.3	100	7.3	69.6	23.1		100	81
Musanze	73.2	26.8	100	3.9	67.6	28.1	0.4	100	112
Burera	67.7	32.3	100	7.1	70.7	21.4	0.9	100	83
Gicumbi	90.6	9.4	100	2.2	54.7	43.1		100	92
Rwamagana	83.0	17.0	100	3.2	67.9	28.9		100	114
Nyagatare	88.4	11.6	100	1.1	68.9	30.0		100	152
Gatsibo	87.5	12.5	100	2.3	54.6	43.1		100	84
Kayonza	82.4	17.6	100	2.2	84.7	13.1		100	117
Kirehe	72.6	27.4	100	4.4	61.6	34.0		100	100
Ngoma	84.6	15.4	100	1.1	70.5	28.4		100	96
Bugesera	72.1	27.9	100	9.1	61.6	28.6	0.7	100	121

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda	82.6	17.4	100	1.7	63.0	33.3	2.0	100	2,368
Nyarugenge	83.2	16.8	100	7.1	59.3	33.1	0.6	100	78
Gasabo	88.4	11.6	100	1.4	63.2	35.1	0.2	100	225
Kicukiro	80.3	19.7	100	7.9	51.1	40.7	0.3	100	96
Nyanza	71.9	28.1	100	1.1	55.7	38.5	4.7	100	61
Gisagara	78.7	21.3	100	0.5	84.6	13.8	1.1	100	49
Nyaruguru	83.6	16.4	100	1.0	44.8	48.9	5.3	100	44
Huye	59.6	40.4	100	1.7	77.9	20.1	0.3	100	64
Nyamagabe	90.9	9.1	100	0.7	81.0	16.6	1.8	100	55
Ruhango	74.7	25.3	100	9.9	44.9	42.8	2.4	100	53
Muhanga	90.4	9.6	100	1.0	44.6	52.2	2.2	100	66
Kamonyi	88.6	11.4	100	1.5	49.4	44.9	4.3	100	84
Karongi	84.8	15.2	100	1.0	75.7	20.8	2.6	100	66
Rutsiro	75.6	24.4	100	1.7	49.6	47.0	1.7	100	51
Rubavu	91.7	8.3	100	1.4	58.4	40.0	0.2	100	88
Nyabihu	80.0	20.0	100	0.0	65.0	34.0	1.0	100	66
Ngororero	74.2	25.8	100	1.9	80.3	15.1	2.7	100	74
Rusizi	64.9	35.1	100	1.8	69.2	22.8	6.2	100	71

EICV5	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs using the service (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
Nyamasheke	82.0	18.0	100	1.1	50.0	48.4	0.5	100	76
Rulindo	87.8	12.2	100	0.2	70.0	28.5	1.2	100	75
Gakenke	71.7	28.3	100	2.2	75.7	17.4	4.6	100	74
Musanze	96.6	3.4	100	0.2	71.3	26.8	1.6	100	82
Burera	83.9	16.1	100	0.5	86.2	12.2	1.2	100	75
Gicumbi	87.7	12.3	100	0.0	58.0	42.0	0.0	100	74
Rwamagana	82.2	17.8	100	0.4	87.4	10.3	1.9	100	85
Nyagatare	83.5	16.5	100	0.2	60.2	39.4	0.2	100	128
Gatsibo	84.2	15.8	100	1.3	48.4	40.1	10.1	100	81
Kayonza	88.3	11.7	100	0.5	67.9	30.1	1.4	100	80
Kirehe	84.0	16.0	100	1.2	64.4	33.0	1.4	100	84
Ngoma	80.9	19.1	100	0.5	36.4	61.9	1.2	100	75
Bugesera	78.9	21.1	100	1.8	60.1	35.3	2.8	100	89

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.34: Distribution (% and count) of households by reasons for not using public transport stage, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Reasons for not using public transport stage						Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Too far	Poor quality service	No need	Infrequent need	Too expensive	Other		
All Rwanda	4.3	5.1	15.6	70.8	3.2	0.9	100	1,309
District of residence								
Nyarugenge	2.2	13.6	40.5	39.3	3.0	1.5	100	12
Gasabo	15.5	9.7	22.8	50.6		1.5	100	40
Kicukiro	1.6	12.5	31.0	55.0			100	27
Nyanza	1.8	0.5	21.9	74.5	1.4		100	82
Gisagara	0.3	2.1	14.0	71.2	12.4		100	59
Nyaruguru	5.0	1.1	13.1	68.2	12.3	0.4	100	43
Huye	5.1	2.7	14.2	76.7	1.3		100	15
Nyamagabe	1.5	2.1	8.9	87.4			100	62
Ruhango	3.2	9.3	10.3	75.2	2.0		100	47
Muhanga	0.9	6.9	46.6	32.5	13.0		100	20
Kamonyi	7.2	3.6	9.2	73.1	6.9		100	13
Karongi	5.2	0.2	11.3	83.3			100	77
Rutsiro	8.0	4.9	8.8	72.5	5.9		100	35
Rubavu	3.3	2.2	9.5	81.4	1.8	1.8	100	67
Nyabihu	13.2		30.3	56.4			100	3
Ngororero			28.8	70.8	0.5		100	38
Rusizi	3.4	0.3	12.6	77.4	2.7	3.6	100	71
Nyamasheke	5.9	28.9	24.9	39.0	0.9	0.4	100	46
Rulindo			12.5	81.6	5.9		100	6
Gakenke	18.6	1.0	10.4	63.0	6.9		100	37
Musanze	4.1	26.7	7.1	58.3	3.0	0.8	100	32
Burera	24.5		35.3	34.4	5.8		100	13
Gicumbi	5.3	1.8	18.3	66.7	6.2	1.7	100	59
Rwamagana	1.7	6.3	8.5	82.4	0.8	0.3	100	92
Nyagatare	3.3	0.8		92.4	2.9	0.6	100	45
Gatsibo		5.2	34.5	49.8	4.2	6.3	100	78
Kayonza	8.1	36.2	12.7	29.7	9.9	3.3	100	15
Kirehe	2.4	6.6	16.0	71.3	2.9	0.8	100	26
Ngoma	2.6	0.3	2.5	94.7			100	68
Bugesera	6.5	4.7	15.6	71.1	2.1		100	81

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Reasons for not using public transport stage					Total	Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Too far	Poor quality of service	No need	Infrequent need	Other		
All Rwanda	6.4	1.7	18.3	68.2	5.4	100	1,190
Nyarugenge	9.9	0.0	14.5	74.1	1.5	100	17
Gasabo	20.1	3.6	14.2	57.7	4.5	100	23
Kicukiro	12.2	5.2	7.8	72.2	2.6	100	13
Nyanza	1.4	0.0	25.7	69.2	3.7	100	54
Gisagara	6.0	3.7	40.4	36.6	13.3	100	60
Nyaruguru	6.9	3.6	40.8	44.7	4.1	100	40
Huye	6.5	0.3	32.2	57.8	3.1	100	50
Nyamagabe	2.9	0.3	48.1	42.4	6.3	100	47
Ruhango	7.1	0.3	14.2	67.8	10.6	100	47
Muhanga	5.3	3.0	5.5	79.7	6.6	100	48
Kamonyi	5.3	0.4	10.8	79.9	3.6	100	45
Karongi	3.8	10.7	54.0	24.5	7.0	100	16
Rutsiro	15.8	0.0	10.1	68.3	5.7	100	55
Rubavu	3.7	0.0	10.4	83.4	2.5	100	40
Nyabihu	2.2	0.0	7.8	87.0	2.9	100	22
Ngororero	9.3	1.1	20.6	64.5	4.6	100	32
Rusizi	5.5	1.5	17.7	59.6	15.7	100	76
Nyamasheke	6.8	7.4	12.6	67.7	5.5	100	30
Rulindo	3.4	0.0	9.2	77.1	10.3	100	33
Gakenke	6.8	1.5	13.2	70.2	8.3	100	48
Musanze	6.1	0.0	11.0	79.4	3.5	100	50
Burera	8.1	6.8	28.8	51.4	4.9	100	21
Gicumbi	5.1	0.0	10.9	83.4	0.6	100	60
Rwamagana	3.9	4.0	6.2	80.8	5.0	100	30
Nyagatare	12.2	1.7	8.1	76.0	2.0	100	48
Gatsibo	4.4	0.0	18.5	76.6	0.6	100	76
Kayonza	7.9	0.0	10.0	80.1	1.9	100	20
Kirehe	8.6	29.2	25.1	37.1	0.0	100	9
Ngoma	5.7	0.5	8.0	83.3	2.5	100	34
Bugesera	0.8	1.8	10.7	83.0	3.7	100	45

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.35: Distribution (% and count) of households by ownership of transportation assets (bicycle, motorcycle, vehicles), according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one …			Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	
All Rwanda	14.9	1.6	1.7	3,290
District of residence				
Nyarugenge	3.6	1.3	4.3	107
Gasabo	9.2	1.4	8.5	252
Kicukiro	9.8	1.3	10.1	134
Nyanza	18.1	1.8	0.3	92
Gisagara	21.0	0.4	0.0	98
Nyaruguru	10.2	1.2	0.2	74
Huye	17.9	1.6	2.6	94
Nyamagabe	8.9	0.9	0.0	91
Ruhango	14.8	1.5	0.2	92
Muhanga	9.9	1.8	1.2	92
Kamonyi	11.3	0.2	0.4	115
Karongi	3.3	1.3	0.2	88
Rutsiro	2.1	0.4	0.0	84
Rubavu	7.2	0.6	2.5	124
Nyabihu	7.1	0.2	0.0	76
Ngororero	1.5	0.4	0.0	90
Rusizi	6.0	0.9	0.8	105
Nyamasheke	1.3	1.7	0.2	97

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one ...			Nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	
Rulindo	13.0	1.8	0.6	91
Gakenke	7.3	0.5	0.2	94
Musanze	6.9	0.0	0.8	120
Burera	11.7	0.8	0.0	91
Gicumbi	13.6	2.1	0.5	110
Rwamagana	20.3	1.7	2.1	127
Nyagatare	32.2	3.3	0.2	155
Gatsibo	29.6	3.2	0.4	129
Kayonza	27.0	3.5	0.0	122
Kirehe	34.9	1.7	0.2	106
Ngoma	33.7	3.1	0.5	102
Bugesera	32.7	4.5	1.4	138

EICV5	% of households owning ...			Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	
All Rwanda	13.3	1.0	1.0	2,708
Nyarugenge	3.0	0.5	2.9	81
Gasabo	9.2	1.4	3.5	230
Kicukiro	9.7	1.7	12.3	98
Nyanza	14.2	0.7	0.0	79
Gisagara	17.8	1.8	0.0	82
Nyaruguru	7.6	0.3	0.3	64
Huye	10.7	0.6	0.4	82
Nyamagabe	7.4	1.1	0.2	77
Ruhango	15.8	0.8	0.0	71
Muhanga	11.6	1.7	0.4	78
Kamonyi	6.8	0.2	0.0	93
Karongi	2.5	1.8	0.0	78
Rutsiro	1.4	0.5	0.0	73
Rubavu	5.3	0.0	0.5	96
Nyabihu	3.3	0.0	0.0	67
Ngororero	2.3	0.3	0.0	82
Rusizi	8.1	0.2	0.7	95
Nyamasheke	2.3	1.1	0.1	83
Rulindo	12.1	0.9	0.0	78
Gakenke	5.4	1.1	0.0	84
Musanze	7.1	0.2	1.7	91
Burera	8.8	0.8	0.0	82
Gicumbi	11.6	0.9	0.2	88
Rwamagana	25.1	1.1	0.3	89
Nyagatare	35.2	1.8	0.2	132
Gatsibo	24.6	1.6	0.2	108
Kayonza	26.1	1.1	0.2	83
Kirehe	25.9	1.2	0.0	87
Ngoma	27.7	0.8	0.4	83
Bugesera	36.8	1.0	0.5	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.36: Distribution (% and count) of households by ownership of ICT devices (Mobile phone, Computer, Radio, TV set & Video/DVD player), according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	% of HHs owning at least one …						Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	Smart phone	Television set	Video/DVD player	
All Rwanda	86.1	6.9	84.6	34.3	14.4	9.5	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	94.6	16.9	94.1	69.0	39.2	9.6	107
Gasabo	95.7	17.7	96.5	67.0	38.1	9.4	252
Kicukiro	96.6	27.2	97.6	73.7	40.9	12.3	134
Nyanza	82.0	2.8	77.4	21.0	9.0	2.9	92
Gisagara	73.5	1.0	67.8	15.1	2.8	4.2	98
Nyaruguru	79.5	3.0	75.2	18.4	3.8	14.8	74
Huye	81.3	10.8	79.0	30.2	12.7	6.9	94
Nyamagabe	76.1	1.8	71.4	15.1	3.3	2.8	91
Ruhango	79.7	3.5	75.7	21.8	11.3	20.9	92
Muhanga	86.0	6.0	82.8	29.0	13.0	5.4	92
Kamonyi	85.3	4.6	84.3	29.1	9.9	6.1	115
Karongi	85.8	2.8	84.3	25.9	6.1	11.4	88
Rutsiro	82.5	2.3	82.3	20.5	5.4	9.2	84
Rubavu	84.7	7.2	85.0	43.3	20.1	18.9	124
Nyabihu	85.9	2.3	85.6	26.1	5.7	3.9	76
Ngororero	83.5	1.7	82.4	19.4	2.7	1.9	90
Rusizi	91.1	7.5	90.4	40.6	16.6	28.9	105
Nyamasheke	88.5	3.2	87.4	29.8	9.9	11.6	97
Rulindo	89.5	4.1	86.4	29.0	10.5	10.6	91
Gakenke	83.7	4.5	81.4	22.8	3.3	11.6	94
Musanze	88.8	9.3	88.5	38.5	15.6	12.7	120
Burera	84.6	1.6	83.0	23.1	5.8	4.8	91
Gicumbi	85.4	3.4	83.1	27.6	7.6	2.5	110
Rwamagana	87.5	8.3	84.5	39.2	16.3	3.1	127
Nyagatare	84.9	3.4	84.0	26.6	12.4	1.4	155
Gatsibo	85.8	1.9	82.6	25.7	8.7	15.1	129
Kayonza	83.4	3.9	82.6	28.8	11.4	12.5	122
Kirehe	84.9	3.0	84.5	25.4	7.7	6.7	106
Ngoma	82.0	5.2	79.1	25.1	8.7	13.2	102
Bugesera	88.0	8.2	87.5	42.8	16.8	9.4	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	% of households owning …					Total no. of HHs(in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	TV set	Video / DVD Player	
All Rwanda	73.8	3.3	66.9	10.4	6.7	2,708
Nyarugenge	93.5	12.2	90.1	39.2	27.2	81
Gasabo	89.9	9.6	85.7	29.6	22.4	230
Kicukiro	93.8	20.9	91.4	48.3	29.6	98
Nyanza	65.8	0.8	55.0	4.7	3.4	79
Gisagara	54.3	1.6	44.4	2.4	1.2	82
Nyaruguru	64.5	2.0	53.5	2.7	1.8	64
Huye	65.3	1.2	55.4	6.7	4.4	82
Nyamagabe	66.0	1.1	53.3	3.0	1.6	77
Ruhango	74.6	1.7	66.7	2.9	1.9	71
Muhanga	74.8	3.8	69.7	9.1	5.6	78
Kamonyi	72.3	1.4	67.4	8.9	5.4	93
Karongi	69.6	1.4	63.3	5.0	3.5	78
Rutsiro	63.5	0.2	56.4	2.3	0.7	73
Rubavu	73.0	3.1	68.7	14.0	7.1	96
Nyabihu	65.7	0.5	62.1	5.3	4.6	67
Ngororero	67.5	0.6	57.5	2.4	2.1	82
Rusizi	71.3	0.8	67.8	7.8	6.2	95
Nyamasheke	73.5	1.2	70.2	6.1	4.4	83

EICV5	% of households owning …					Total no. of HHs(in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	TV set	Video / DVD Player	
Rulindo	73.7	1.3	65.2	5.4	2.0	78
Gakenke	71.0	0.8	60.3	1.9	1.9	84
Musanze	76.9	4.4	71.2	12.5	8.3	91
Burera	73.8	2.3	66.4	3.5	2.0	82
Gicumbi	70.7	0.6	59.3	4.6	3.4	88
Rwamagana	77.8	2.6	71.9	10.3	7.2	89
Nyagatare	74.7	1.1	69.7	5.6	1.7	132
Gatsibo	70.8	1.7	63.2	4.2	2.3	108
Kayonza	70.9	1.5	65.5	5.4	3.8	83
Kirehe	74.5	0.2	66.2	2.8	1.3	87
Ngoma	73.9	2.0	64.3	5.6	2.4	83
Bugesera	69.3	2.7	60.9	6.9	2.4	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Table A.37: Distribution (% and count) of households by usage rates for internet service facility, according to district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Usage rates for internet service facility						Total nber of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know the service	Total	
All Rwanda	31.8	9.9	26.3	27.8	4.2	100	3,290
District of residence							
Nyarugenge	47.9	5.0	7.6	35.7	3.9	100	107
Gasabo	25.5	9.9	14.3	46.9	3.4	100	252
Kicukiro	48.4	3.1	20.2	28.0	0.3	100	134
Nyanza	2.7	3.1	43.4	49.5	1.4	100	92
Gisagara	24.6	5.1	22.7	43.5	4.1	100	98
Nyaruguru	19.5	9.8	41.5	14.3	15.1	100	74
Huye	67.6	3.3	21.5	6.8	0.8	100	94
Nyamagabe	0.5	8.2	43.6	34.5	13.2	100	91
Ruhango	36.3	10.2	26.7	25.5	1.2	100	92
Muhanga	25.5	42.2	6.6	23.6	2.1	100	92
Kamonyi	67.9	0.4	7.1	22.0	2.6	100	115
Karongi	1.2	1.8	64.8	18.7	13.5	100	88
Rutsiro	34.2	9.9	31.1	21.1	3.7	100	84
Rubavu	16.3	13.3	38.8	31.2	0.4	100	124
Nyabihu	79.0	8.2	4.2	8.5		100	76
Ngororero	1.6	20.5	23.8	45.4	8.7	100	90
Rusizi	18.6	1.9	36.8	37.4	5.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	25.3	8.8	28.5	20.6	16.7	100	97
Rulindo	37.7	23.0	3.6	34.3	1.4	100	91
Gakenke	24.0	20.3	22.7	25.5	7.5	100	94
Musanze	18.0	27.4	34.6	17.5	2.5	100	120
Burera	49.7	39.9	3.5	6.3	0.6	100	91
Gicumbi	13.9	8.8	35.3	28.9	13.0	100	110
Rwamagana	2.2	12.2	46.9	37.9	0.7	100	127
Nyagatare	54.2	0.6	29.8	13.6	1.8	100	155
Gatsibo	43.4	4.4	15.4	34.5	2.3	100	129
Kayonza	80.3	5.4	2.3	7.4	4.7	100	122
Kirehe	51.7	0.9	15.5	31.4	0.5	100	106
Ngoma	1.5	4.9	82.2	9.5	1.9	100	102
Bugesera	24.2	2.0	31.0	38.8	4.0	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

EICV5	Usage rates for internet service facility					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	0.5	0.5	2.2	73.2	23.5	100	2,708
Nyarugenge	1.1	1.4	6.0	91.3	0.1	100	81
Gasabo	0.9	0.5	3.1	78.5	17.0	100	230
Kicukiro	1.0	3.8	7.3	81.8	6.1	100	98
Nyanza	0.7	0.4	2.6	43.4	52.8	100	79
Gisagara	0.0	0.4	2.0	62.9	34.8	100	82
Nyaruguru	0.4	0.2	0.9	24.5	74.0	100	64
Huye	0.0	0.0	2.3	54.5	43.2	100	82
Nyamagabe	1.0	0.2	1.8	59.0	37.9	100	77
Ruhango	0.4	0.4	1.3	80.4	17.5	100	71
Muhanga	0.2	0.5	3.1	67.3	28.9	100	78
Kamonyi	0.4	0.6	1.9	61.7	35.4	100	93
Karongi	2.0	0.0	1.8	65.4	30.8	100	78
Rutsiro	0.3	0.6	0.4	71.3	27.3	100	73
Rubavu	0.0	1.0	2.7	78.4	17.9	100	96
Nyabihu	0.0	0.0	2.0	86.2	11.9	100	67
Ngororero	0.5	0.5	2.4	84.9	11.7	100	82
Rusizi	0.2	0.5	3.9	61.0	34.4	100	95
Nyamasheke	0.7	0.2	1.9	83.0	14.3	100	83
Rulindo	0.0	0.0	1.6	60.3	38.2	100	78
Gakenke	0.4	0.4	0.8	77.9	20.4	100	84
Musanze	1.0	0.2	1.5	74.0	23.3	100	91
Burera	1.1	0.4	1.4	75.5	21.6	100	82
Gicumbi	1.0	0.4	0.8	97.6	0.2	100	88
Rwamagana	0.0	0.9	2.0	89.6	7.6	100	89
Nyagatare	0.2	0.4	2.1	69.8	27.6	100	132
Gatsibo	0.2	0.4	0.6	81.5	17.3	100	108
Kayonza	0.7	0.3	0.9	64.1	34.0	100	83
Kirehe	0.4	0.0	0.7	84.0	14.9	100	87
Ngoma	0.6	0.4	1.6	68.3	29.1	100	83
Bugesera	0.2	0.5	0.9	91.6	6.8	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5.

Annex B: Confidence Intervals for selected indicators, EICV7

Table B.1: Percentage of HH whose main drinking water source is improved, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	89.7	0.5	88.8	90.6	15,054
City of Kigali	97.9	0.7	96.5	99.3	1,938
Southern	90.8	0.8	89.3	92.3	3,885
Western	84.8	1.0	82.8	86.8	3,400
Northern	91.0	1.0	88.9	93.0	2,430
Eastern	87.0	1.2	84.7	89.3	3,401
Other urban	96.1	0.7	94.7	97.5	2,299
Southern rural	89.8	0.9	88.2	91.5	3,330
Western rural	81.2	1.3	78.7	83.7	2,726
Northern rural	89.9	1.2	87.5	92.2	2,043
Eastern rural	84.9	1.4	82.1	87.7	2,718
Urban	97.1	0.5	96.1	98.1	3,994
Rural	86.6	0.6	85.4	87.8	11,060
Q1	83.9	0.9	82.1	85.7	2,541
Q2	87.3	0.8	85.8	88.8	2,840
Q3	88.2	0.7	86.7	89.6	3,104
Q4	90.8	0.6	89.5	92.0	3,272
Q5	96.0	0.4	95.2	96.8	3,297
Nyarugenge	99.4	0.4	98.7	100.2	647
Gasabo	96.3	1.4	93.6	99.0	644
Kicukiro	99.7	0.2	99.2	100.1	647
Nyanza	89.1	2.1	84.9	93.3	486
Gisagara	98.5	0.6	97.3	99.7	486
Nyaruguru	86.0	2.8	80.5	91.4	486
Huye	97.9	1.2	95.6	100.2	485
Nyamagabe	81.6	3.4	74.8	88.3	486
Ruhango	90.5	1.8	87.0	93.9	486
Muhanga	92.4	1.8	88.8	96.0	486
Kamonyi	89.2	2.5	84.4	94.1	484
Karongi	78.5	3.1	72.5	84.5	486
Rutsiro	63.8	3.8	56.3	71.4	486
Rubavu	95.8	1.7	92.5	99.1	485
Nyabihu	82.4	3.9	74.8	90.1	486
Ngororero	82.8	2.9	77.1	88.5	485
Rusizi	94.2	1.5	91.2	97.2	486
Nyamasheke	88.0	2.4	83.4	92.6	486
Rulindo	87.4	2.4	82.8	92.1	486
Gakenke	84.1	3.2	77.8	90.5	486
Musanze	91.8	2.4	87.1	96.4	486
Burera	90.6	2.6	85.4	95.7	486
Gicumbi	99.2	0.4	98.4	100.0	486
Rwamagana	93.7	2.2	89.3	98.1	486
Nyagatare	87.3	3.2	81.0	93.5	486
Gatsibo	87.0	2.6	81.8	92.2	486
Kayonza	89.4	3.0	83.6	95.2	485
Kirehe	86.4	3.5	79.6	93.2	486
Ngoma	75.0	4.4	66.4	83.6	486
Bugesera	87.7	3.0	81.9	93.5	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.2: Percentage of population whose main water source is improved, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	89.4	0.5	88.5	90.4	62,110
City of Kigali	98.0	0.6	96.7	99.2	7,312
Southern	90.5	0.8	88.8	92.1	15,804
Western	85.0	1.1	82.9	87.1	14,841
Northern	91.6	1.0	89.5	93.6	10,058
Eastern	86.5	1.3	84.0	88.9	14,095
Other urban	96.0	0.8	94.5	97.6	9,633
Southern rural	89.5	0.9	87.7	91.3	13,598
Western rural	81.3	1.3	78.7	83.9	11,816
Northern rural	90.4	1.2	88.1	92.8	8,450
Eastern rural	84.4	1.5	81.4	87.3	11,301
Urban	97.1	0.5	96.0	98.1	15,958
Rural	86.4	0.6	85.1	87.6	46,152
Q1	84.1	1.0	82.2	86.0	12,579
Q2	87.6	0.8	86.1	89.2	12,697
Q3	88.2	0.8	86.6	89.7	12,686
Q4	90.8	0.7	89.5	92.2	12,368
Q5	96.3	0.5	95.4	97.2	11,780
Nyarugenge	99.4	0.4	98.6	100.1	2,388
Gasabo	96.6	1.2	94.3	99.0	2,497
Kicukiro	99.5	0.3	98.9	100.2	2,427
Nyanza	87.9	2.4	83.2	92.6	1,938
Gisagara	98.5	0.7	97.2	99.8	1,983
Nyaruguru	86.2	2.7	80.8	91.5	2,271
Huye	97.2	1.8	93.7	100.7	1,929
Nyamagabe	81.8	3.8	74.4	89.1	1,938
Ruhango	91.0	1.8	87.5	94.5	1,875
Muhanga	92.6	1.8	89.1	96.1	1,845
Kamonyi	88.3	2.6	83.1	93.5	2,025
Karongi	79.0	3.2	72.8	85.2	2,056
Rutsiro	64.2	3.7	56.9	71.5	2,129
Rubavu	95.2	2.0	91.2	99.1	2,139
Nyabihu	82.6	3.9	74.9	90.3	2,073
Ngororero	82.8	3.3	76.3	89.4	1,896
Rusizi	94.3	1.7	91.0	97.5	2,313
Nyamasheke	87.6	2.7	82.2	93.0	2,235
Rulindo	88.1	2.5	83.2	93.0	1,971
Gakenke	83.2	3.4	76.5	89.9	1,928
Musanze	92.5	2.3	88.0	97.0	2,024
Burera	92.1	2.3	87.6	96.6	2,062
Gicumbi	99.4	0.4	98.7	100.1	2,073
Rwamagana	93.7	2.1	89.5	97.9	1,972
Nyagatare	87.0	3.3	80.5	93.6	2,103
Gatsibo	87.0	2.7	81.6	92.4	2,044
Kayonza	88.6	3.2	82.4	94.8	2,040
Kirehe	86.6	3.4	79.9	93.3	1,955
Ngoma	75.0	4.4	66.4	83.6	1,965
Bugesera	84.9	3.8	77.5	92.4	2,016

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.
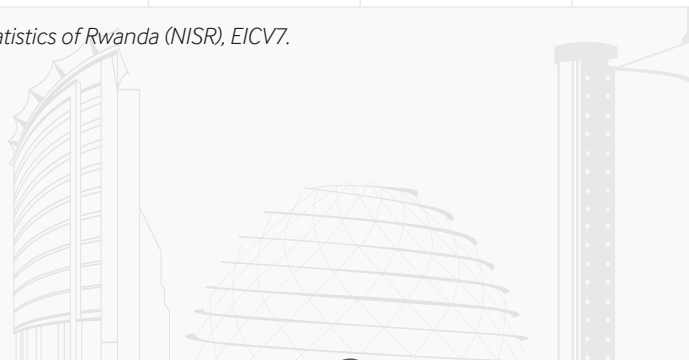
Table B.3: Mean distance (meters) to nearest improved drinking water source, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	419.2	7.3	404.9	433.5	11,306
City of Kigali	176.5	14.5	148.0	205.1	1,818
Southern	500.5	14.8	471.4	529.6	2,762
Western	439.7	15.5	409.2	470.2	2,458
Northern	451.2	17.4	417.0	485.5	1,861
Eastern	491.0	16.7	458.1	523.8	2,407
Other urban	231.3	11.2	209.3	253.4	1,980
Southern rural	551.8	16.0	520.5	583.1	2,303
Western rural	525.2	16.9	492.1	558.3	1,860
Northern rural	512.5	17.8	477.5	547.5	1,507
Eastern rural	568.6	18.5	532.4	604.9	1,838
Urban	181.7	7.8	166.4	196.9	3,606
Rural	545.9	8.7	528.8	563.0	7,700
Q1	559.7	12.9	534.4	585.0	1,689
Q2	529.5	12.5	505.0	553.9	1,964
Q3	494.1	10.9	472.6	515.5	2,236
Q4	426.9	11.0	405.3	448.6	2,513
Q5	211.0	9.1	193.3	228.8	2,904
Nyarugenge	168.4	21.1	127.0	209.7	621
Gasabo	203.1	26.4	151.3	254.9	571
Kicukiro	137.0	17.3	103.1	171.0	626
Nyanza	635.8	51.1	535.7	736.0	345
Gisagara	712.1	59.1	596.3	827.9	278
Nyaruguru	618.7	43.2	534.0	703.4	304
Huye	348.0	34.0	281.4	414.6	409
Nyamagabe	351.1	34.0	284.4	417.7	364
Ruhango	478.1	36.9	405.8	550.4	320
Muhanga	415.9	33.7	349.8	482.0	368
Kamonyi	538.4	38.9	462.1	614.7	374
Karongi	583.5	40.7	503.5	663.4	329
Rutsiro	515.4	49.5	418.3	612.6	210
Rubavu	351.0	40.4	271.7	430.2	446
Nyabihu	495.5	45.2	406.8	584.3	375
Ngororero	524.0	26.8	471.5	576.6	352
Rusizi	376.3	38.8	300.2	452.4	393
Nyamasheke	375.5	34.4	308.0	443.0	353
Rulindo	613.9	38.0	539.3	688.5	357
Gakenke	408.9	33.2	343.7	474.1	365
Musanze	424.6	48.5	329.5	519.6	400
Burera	500.6	36.4	429.2	572.0	384
Gicumbi	341.8	22.9	297.0	386.7	355
Rwamagana	462.1	51.3	361.5	562.8	359
Nyagatare	527.4	35.3	458.3	596.6	385
Gatsibo	520.3	33.5	454.5	586.1	342
Kayonza	470.1	41.6	388.4	551.7	370
Kirehe	514.4	43.0	430.0	598.7	349
Ngoma	599.4	52.4	496.7	702.2	246
Bugesera	392.5	50.1	294.3	490.7	356

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.4: Mean time (minutes) to improved drinking water source, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	7.4	0.1	7.2	7.6	10,743
City of Kigali	5.6	0.4	4.8	6.3	982
Southern	7.0	0.2	6.6	7.4	3,019
Western	7.3	0.2	6.9	7.7	2,363
Northern	7.3	0.2	6.9	7.8	1,948
Eastern	8.7	0.3	8.2	9.2	2,431
Other urban	5.8	0.2	5.4	6.3	1,533
Southern rural	7.3	0.2	6.9	7.7	2,649
Western rural	7.9	0.2	7.5	8.4	1,930
Northern rural	7.8	0.3	7.3	8.3	1,665
Eastern rural	9.0	0.3	8.4	9.6	1,984
Urban	5.3	0.2	5.0	5.7	2,335
Rural	8.1	0.1	7.8	8.3	8,408
Q1	8.1	0.2	7.8	8.5	1,921
Q2	8.0	0.2	7.6	8.3	2,193
Q3	7.8	0.2	7.5	8.2	2,379
Q4	7.2	0.2	6.9	7.5	2,454
Q5	5.8	0.2	5.4	6.2	1,796
Nyarugenge	4.6	0.5	3.6	5.6	417
Gasabo	6.3	0.6	5.1	7.6	305
Kicukiro	5.1	0.4	4.3	5.8	260
Nyanza	8.6	0.7	7.3	9.9	372
Gisagara	8.6	0.7	7.2	9.9	388
Nyaruguru	8.5	0.7	7.1	9.9	382
Huye	5.8	0.7	4.5	7.1	361
Nyamagabe	4.5	0.4	3.7	5.3	382
Ruhango	6.7	0.4	6.0	7.4	347
Muhanga	5.5	0.3	4.9	6.2	392
Kamonyi	7.9	0.5	6.9	8.9	395
Karongi	8.8	0.4	7.9	9.6	308
Rutsiro	7.9	0.6	6.8	9.1	263
Rubavu	6.9	0.7	5.6	8.2	361
Nyabihu	9.4	0.6	8.1	10.6	370
Ngororero	6.6	0.3	6.0	7.3	369
Rusizi	6.4	0.5	5.5	7.4	346
Nyamasheke	6.2	0.5	5.3	7.1	346
Rulindo	8.7	0.5	7.8	9.7	384
Gakenke	6.8	0.5	5.8	7.8	356
Musanze	7.4	0.7	6.0	8.8	375
Burera	9.6	0.5	8.6	10.7	402
Gicumbi	4.8	0.3	4.3	5.3	431
Rwamagana	8.6	0.7	7.1	10.0	325
Nyagatare	9.0	0.6	7.8	10.3	386
Gatsibo	8.1	0.6	7.0	9.2	359
Kayonza	7.9	0.7	6.6	9.2	368
Kirehe	8.5	0.7	7.1	9.9	385
Ngoma	9.2	0.6	8.1	10.3	319
Bugesera	9.5	0.7	8.0	10.9	289

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.
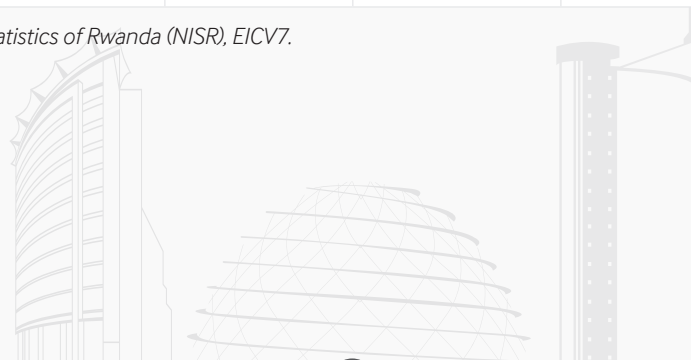
Table B.5: Percentage of HH with unshared improved sanitation, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	72.4	0.5	71.5	73.3	15,054
City of Kigali	46.9	1.9	43.2	50.5	1,938
Southern	74.7	0.8	73.1	76.3	3,885
Western	76.2	0.8	74.6	77.8	3,400
Northern	83.2	0.9	81.4	84.9	2,430
Eastern	75.7	1.0	73.8	77.6	3,401
Other urban	65.6	1.3	63.1	68.2	2,299
Southern rural	76.2	0.8	74.7	77.8	3,330
Western rural	79.8	0.9	78.1	81.5	2,726
Northern rural	86.5	0.8	84.8	88.1	2,043
Eastern rural	78.2	1.0	76.2	80.3	2,718
Urban	55.1	1.2	52.8	57.4	3,994
Rural	79.6	0.5	78.7	80.5	11,060
Q1	72.7	1.0	70.8	74.5	2,541
Q2	76.1	0.9	74.3	77.8	2,840
Q3	75.2	0.8	73.5	76.8	3,104
Q4	73.0	0.9	71.3	74.8	3,272
Q5	66.2	1.1	64.2	68.3	3,297
Nyarugenge	43.8	3.0	38.0	49.7	647
Gasabo	48.8	3.1	42.8	54.9	644
Kicukiro	45.6	2.7	40.3	51.0	647
Nyanza	68.8	2.3	64.2	73.3	486
Gisagara	68.3	2.3	63.7	72.9	486
Nyaruguru	83.7	1.6	80.5	86.8	486
Huye	77.2	2.4	72.5	81.8	485
Nyamagabe	79.2	1.9	75.6	82.9	486
Ruhango	70.7	2.6	65.7	75.7	486
Muhanga	81.5	2.0	77.6	85.3	486
Kamonyi	71.3	2.4	66.7	76.0	484
Karongi	84.6	1.8	81.1	88.1	486
Rutsiro	80.5	1.7	77.2	83.8	486
Rubavu	54.0	2.8	48.6	59.4	485
Nyabihu	66.0	2.4	61.3	70.7	486
Ngororero	81.6	2.1	77.6	85.6	485
Rusizi	83.8	2.0	79.9	87.6	486
Nyamasheke	87.8	1.9	84.0	91.6	486
Rulindo	83.1	1.9	79.5	86.8	486
Gakenke	85.8	1.6	82.6	88.9	486
Musanze	73.3	2.7	68.0	78.5	486
Burera	87.4	1.6	84.4	90.5	486
Gicumbi	88.4	1.6	85.4	91.4	486
Rwamagana	75.9	2.4	71.2	80.6	486
Nyagatare	71.7	2.6	66.7	76.7	486
Gatsibo	82.4	2.2	78.1	86.6	486
Kayonza	76.1	2.2	71.7	80.5	485
Kirehe	78.4	2.3	73.8	82.9	486
Ngoma	81.1	2.0	77.1	85.1	486
Bugesera	67.4	3.1	61.2	73.5	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.6: Percentage of HH with improved sanitation, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	94.3	0.2	93.9	94.8	15,054
City of Kigali	99.4	0.3	99.0	99.9	1,938
Southern	90.8	0.5	89.8	91.9	3,885
Western	94.5	0.5	93.6	95.5	3,400
Northern	95.1	0.5	94.1	96.0	2,430
Eastern	93.9	0.5	92.9	94.9	3,401
Other urban	97.1	0.4	96.3	97.9	2,299
Southern rural	90.2	0.6	89.1	91.4	3,330
Western rural	93.5	0.6	92.4	94.7	2,726
Northern rural	94.3	0.6	93.2	95.4	2,043
Eastern rural	93.1	0.6	91.9	94.3	2,718
Urban	98.3	0.3	97.8	98.8	3,994
Rural	92.7	0.3	92.1	93.3	11,060
Q1	88.6	0.7	87.2	89.9	2,541
Q2	92.2	0.5	91.1	93.2	2,840
Q3	94.1	0.4	93.3	94.9	3,104
Q4	96.1	0.4	95.4	96.8	3,272
Q5	98.8	0.2	98.4	99.2	3,297
Nyarugenge	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	647
Gasabo	98.9	0.5	98.0	99.9	644
Kicukiro	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	647
Nyanza	84.5	2.2	80.2	88.8	486
Gisagara	82.6	1.9	78.9	86.4	486
Nyaruguru	98.2	0.7	96.9	99.5	486
Huye	99.2	0.4	98.4	100.0	485
Nyamagabe	92.5	1.2	90.3	94.8	486
Ruhango	90.6	1.6	87.5	93.7	486
Muhanga	96.0	1.0	94.1	97.9	486
Kamonyi	86.2	1.7	82.8	89.5	484
Karongi	98.1	0.6	97.0	99.3	486
Rutsiro	95.3	1.1	93.3	97.4	486
Rubavu	89.5	1.9	85.7	93.2	485
Nyabihu	86.4	1.9	82.7	90.0	486
Ngororero	95.0	1.3	92.5	97.6	485
Rusizi	99.4	0.3	98.7	100.1	486
Nyamasheke	97.8	0.8	96.2	99.3	486
Rulindo	92.8	1.4	89.9	95.6	486
Gakenke	93.0	1.3	90.5	95.5	486
Musanze	96.3	1.0	94.4	98.2	486
Burera	93.6	1.2	91.2	96.0	486
Gicumbi	98.6	0.5	97.6	99.6	486
Rwamagana	93.6	1.4	90.9	96.2	486
Nyagatare	92.9	1.5	90.0	95.9	486
Gatsibo	94.5	1.1	92.4	96.6	486
Kayonza	94.7	1.3	92.1	97.2	485
Kirehe	95.9	1.0	94.0	97.8	486
Ngoma	91.2	1.5	88.2	94.2	486
Bugesera	94.5	1.4	91.7	97.3	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.7: Percentage of HH using electricity distributor as primary source of lighting, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	72.0	0.5	71.0	73.1	15,054
City of Kigali	91.7	1.1	89.5	93.8	1,938
Southern	63.7	1.1	61.5	65.8	3,885
Western	71.4	1.1	69.1	73.6	3,400
Northern	67.3	1.4	64.5	70.2	2,430
Eastern	71.3	1.1	69.2	73.4	3,401
Other urban	82.5	1.3	80.0	85.0	2,299
Southern rural	61.0	1.2	58.7	63.3	3,330
Western rural	66.8	1.2	64.4	69.2	2,726
Northern rural	63.5	1.5	60.4	66.5	2,043
Eastern rural	69.3	1.2	67.1	71.6	2,718
Urban	88.1	0.8	86.5	89.8	3,994
Rural	65.3	0.6	64.1	66.6	11,060
Q1	53.4	1.1	51.3	55.6	2,541
Q2	62.4	1.0	60.4	64.4	2,840
Q3	68.2	0.9	66.4	70.1	3,104
Q4	76.5	0.8	74.8	78.1	3,272
Q5	92.3	0.6	91.3	93.4	3,297
Nyarugenge	94.7	1.1	92.5	97.0	647
Gasabo	88.7	2.0	84.8	92.7	644
Kicukiro	94.7	1.0	92.8	96.7	647
Nyanza	62.6	3.5	55.9	69.4	486
Gisagara	50.3	2.9	44.5	56.0	486
Nyaruguru	70.7	2.7	65.5	76.0	486
Huye	70.6	3.1	64.5	76.8	485
Nyamagabe	58.2	3.1	52.2	64.2	486
Ruhango	69.2	3.2	62.9	75.4	486
Muhanga	67.5	3.3	61.1	73.9	486
Kamonyi	62.5	3.2	56.3	68.7	484
Karongi	67.8	3.0	61.9	73.6	486
Rutsiro	71.3	2.8	65.7	76.8	486
Rubavu	74.5	3.4	67.9	81.1	485
Nyabihu	60.6	3.1	54.5	66.7	486
Ngororero	68.0	3.1	61.9	74.0	485
Rusizi	78.8	2.8	73.4	84.3	486
Nyamasheke	74.3	2.3	69.8	78.7	486
Rulindo	67.2	2.8	61.8	72.7	486
Gakenke	67.1	3.1	61.0	73.3	486
Musanze	72.9	3.5	66.0	79.8	486
Burera	67.4	3.4	60.6	74.2	486
Gicumbi	61.5	2.9	55.8	67.3	486
Rwamagana	80.4	2.1	76.2	84.5	486
Nyagatare	64.4	2.9	58.6	70.1	486
Gatsibo	63.9	2.8	58.4	69.4	486
Kayonza	70.7	2.9	65.0	76.5	485
Kirehe	75.6	3.1	69.5	81.6	486
Ngoma	71.3	2.7	66.0	76.6	486
Bugesera	75.0	2.8	69.5	80.6	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.8: Percentage of HH using firewood as primary source of cooking fuel, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	75.0	0.6	73.8	76.2	14,966
City of Kigali	17.0	1.9	13.4	20.7	1,891
Southern	89.1	1.0	87.3	91.0	3,871
Western	80.6	1.3	77.9	83.2	3,392
Northern	87.6	1.4	84.9	90.3	2,423
Eastern	83.4	1.2	81.1	85.8	3,389
Other urban	50.1	2.1	46.0	54.2	2,279
Southern rural	95.2	0.5	94.3	96.0	3,322
Western rural	91.7	0.8	90.2	93.2	2,723
Northern rural	95.8	0.5	94.8	96.9	2,038
Eastern rural	90.7	0.8	89.2	92.2	2,713
Urban	32.1	1.4	29.3	34.9	3,928
Rural	92.5	0.4	91.8	93.3	11,038
Q1	93.3	0.6	92.1	94.5	2,539
Q2	90.5	0.7	89.2	91.8	2,837
Q3	86.5	0.8	85.0	87.9	3,098
Q4	75.8	0.9	73.9	77.7	3,249
Q5	38.1	1.2	35.8	40.3	3,243
Nyarugenge	17.6	3.1	11.6	23.6	622
Gasabo	19.5	3.2	13.2	25.8	638
Kicukiro	11.8	1.9	8.1	15.6	631
Nyanza	90.8	2.2	86.5	95.1	485
Gisagara	97.3	0.8	95.8	98.9	486
Nyaruguru	96.1	1.1	94.0	98.2	485
Huye	82.7	3.9	75.1	90.3	481
Nyamagabe	94.3	1.6	91.1	97.5	486
Ruhango	88.0	2.7	82.8	93.2	483
Muhanga	82.2	3.5	75.3	89.0	484
Kamonyi	83.9	3.3	77.5	90.3	481
Karongi	86.2	2.8	80.7	91.7	485
Rutsiro	95.2	1.1	93.0	97.4	486
Rubavu	52.9	4.8	43.4	62.4	481
Nyabihu	80.3	3.5	73.3	87.2	485
Ngororero	92.9	2.2	88.5	97.3	485
Rusizi	75.4	4.3	67.0	83.9	485
Nyamasheke	92.1	1.9	88.5	95.8	485
Rulindo	87.2	2.9	81.6	92.9	486
Gakenke	94.1	2.2	89.8	98.5	484
Musanze	70.6	4.8	61.3	80.0	485
Burera	95.4	1.3	92.9	97.9	483
Gicumbi	94.6	1.8	91.0	98.2	485
Rwamagana	71.1	4.3	62.7	79.5	483
Nyagatare	89.9	1.7	86.5	93.3	484
Gatsibo	85.3	2.4	80.7	90.0	486
Kayonza	85.0	3.0	79.1	90.9	483
Kirehe	90.1	1.9	86.3	93.9	484
Ngoma	93.7	2.3	89.2	98.2	486
Bugesera	71.6	4.5	62.9	80.4	483

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.9: Percentage of HH using charcoal as primary source of cooking fuel, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	18.8	0.5	17.8	19.9	14,966
City of Kigali	59.4	2.0	55.6	63.3	1,891
Southern	8.5	0.8	7.1	10.0	3,871
Western	17.1	1.2	14.8	19.4	3,392
Northern	10.0	1.1	7.9	12.2	2,423
Eastern	11.7	0.9	9.8	13.5	3,389
Other urban	39.8	1.7	36.5	43.1	2,279
Southern rural	4.1	0.4	3.2	4.9	3,322
Western rural	7.8	0.7	6.4	9.3	2,723
Northern rural	3.3	0.4	2.5	4.2	2,038
Eastern rural	5.9	0.6	4.7	7.1	2,713
Urban	50.6	1.3	47.9	53.2	3,928
Rural	5.9	0.3	5.2	6.5	11,038
Q1	5.8	0.6	4.7	7.0	2,539
Q2	8.4	0.6	7.2	9.7	2,837
Q3	12.5	0.7	11.1	13.9	3,098
Q4	22.3	0.9	20.5	24.1	3,249
Q5	39.2	1.1	36.9	41.4	3,243
Nyarugenge	58.7	3.0	52.9	64.6	622
Gasabo	59.8	3.3	53.3	66.3	638
Kicukiro	59.2	2.6	54.2	64.2	631
Nyanza	8.1	2.0	4.2	12.0	485
Gisagara	2.3	0.8	0.8	3.8	486
Nyaruguru	3.5	0.9	1.8	5.2	485
Huye	12.4	2.7	7.1	17.8	481
Nyamagabe	5.4	1.5	2.5	8.3	486
Ruhango	7.8	2.0	3.9	11.6	483
Muhanga	13.6	2.6	8.5	18.7	484
Kamonyi	13.5	2.8	8.0	18.9	481
Karongi	11.7	2.4	7.1	16.4	485
Rutsiro	4.4	1.1	2.2	6.5	486
Rubavu	41.2	4.1	33.2	49.2	481
Nyabihu	19.3	3.4	12.5	26.1	485
Ngororero	6.9	2.2	2.7	11.2	485
Rusizi	19.8	3.5	12.9	26.6	485
Nyamasheke	7.2	1.6	4.0	10.3	485
Rulindo	10.6	2.5	5.7	15.4	486
Gakenke	5.0	1.9	1.2	8.7	484
Musanze	23.4	3.7	16.0	30.7	485
Burera	4.4	1.2	2.0	6.7	483
Gicumbi	3.9	1.2	1.6	6.2	485
Rwamagana	22.6	3.3	16.2	29.0	483
Nyagatare	5.4	1.4	2.7	8.1	484
Gatsibo	9.3	2.1	5.2	13.4	486
Kayonza	13.1	2.8	7.6	18.6	483
Kirehe	4.1	1.3	1.5	6.7	484
Ngoma	4.0	1.6	0.9	7.1	486
Bugesera	21.1	3.3	14.6	27.6	483

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.10: Percentage of HH residing in Imidugudu, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	67.9	0.7	66.5	69.2	15,054
City of Kigali	27.8	2.1	23.7	32.0	1,938
Southern	71.7	1.3	69.2	74.3	3,885
Western	71.4	1.3	68.8	74.0	3,400
Northern	68.8	1.7	65.4	72.2	2,430
Eastern	83.8	1.3	81.3	86.2	3,401
Other urban	68.7	2.3	64.2	73.3	2,299
Southern rural	73.7	1.3	71.2	76.3	3,330
Western rural	70.6	1.2	68.2	73.0	2,726
Northern rural	72.0	1.5	69.1	75.0	2,043
Eastern rural	85.7	1.2	83.4	88.1	2,718
Urban	51.1	1.8	47.6	54.6	3,994
Rural	74.8	0.7	73.4	76.2	11,060
Q1	69.8	1.1	67.6	72.0	2,541
Q2	71.4	1.0	69.4	73.4	2,840
Q3	70.8	1.0	68.8	72.8	3,104
Q4	69.0	1.0	67.1	71.0	3,272
Q5	60.0	1.5	57.1	62.8	3,297
Nyarugenge	17.8	2.7	12.5	23.0	647
Gasabo	28.0	3.3	21.6	34.4	644
Kicukiro	35.6	4.1	27.5	43.6	647
Nyanza	70.9	3.7	63.8	78.1	486
Gisagara	81.4	1.9	77.6	85.2	486
Nyaruguru	85.0	3.0	79.1	90.8	486
Huye	80.2	3.6	73.3	87.2	485
Nyamagabe	64.8	3.5	57.9	71.6	486
Ruhango	62.7	4.9	53.1	72.3	486
Muhanga	70.6	3.7	63.3	77.8	486
Kamonyi	62.5	4.2	54.1	70.8	484
Karongi	56.1	3.3	49.7	62.4	486
Rutsiro	82.2	2.6	77.0	87.4	486
Rubavu	70.2	4.2	61.8	78.5	485
Nyabihu	68.3	3.4	61.6	74.9	486
Ngororero	60.8	2.9	55.2	66.5	485
Rusizi	82.1	3.2	75.9	88.3	486
Nyamasheke	78.4	3.6	71.4	85.4	486
Rulindo	54.5	3.5	47.6	61.3	486
Gakenke	85.9	1.9	82.1	89.7	486
Musanze	68.4	5.1	58.5	78.4	486
Burera	79.9	3.9	72.1	87.6	486
Gicumbi	57.5	3.4	50.9	64.1	486
Rwamagana	79.6	2.7	74.3	84.9	486
Nyagatare	82.5	3.5	75.6	89.4	486
Gatsibo	71.0	2.9	65.2	76.7	486
Kayonza	83.6	3.6	76.5	90.6	485
Kirehe	92.9	2.7	87.7	98.2	486
Ngoma	91.2	1.8	87.6	94.9	486
Bugesera	88.7	4.4	80.0	97.3	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.11: Percentage of HH owning bicycle, EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	14.9	0.3	14.2	15.6	15,054
City of Kigali	8.2	0.8	6.6	9.7	1,938
Southern	14.1	0.6	12.9	15.3	3,885
Western	4.2	0.4	3.4	5.0	3,400
Northern	10.4	0.7	9.0	11.7	2,430
Eastern	29.9	1.0	28.0	31.9	3,401
Other urban	15.0	1.0	13.1	17.0	2,299
Southern rural	14.5	0.7	13.2	15.9	3,330
Western rural	2.8	0.3	2.2	3.5	2,726
Northern rural	10.5	0.8	9.0	12.0	2,043
Eastern rural	31.4	1.1	29.2	33.6	2,718
Urban	11.6	0.7	10.3	12.9	3,994
Rural	16.2	0.4	15.4	17.1	11,060
Q1	8.0	0.6	6.9	9.1	2,541
Q2	13.0	0.7	11.6	14.4	2,840
Q3	16.0	0.7	14.6	17.4	3,104
Q4	19.2	0.8	17.7	20.6	3,272
Q5	16.3	0.7	14.8	17.7	3,297
Nyarugenge	3.6	0.7	2.2	5.0	647
Gasabo	9.2	1.3	6.6	11.9	644
Kicukiro	9.8	1.4	7.1	12.6	647
Nyanza	18.1	2.0	14.2	22.1	486
Gisagara	21.0	2.0	17.1	24.9	486
Nyaruguru	10.2	1.5	7.2	13.1	486
Huye	17.9	1.7	14.5	21.3	485
Nyamagabe	8.9	1.6	5.8	12.0	486
Ruhango	14.8	2.1	10.6	18.9	486
Muhanga	9.9	1.8	6.3	13.4	486
Kamonyi	11.3	1.2	8.9	13.7	484
Karongi	3.3	0.9	1.6	5.0	486
Rutsiro	2.1	0.6	0.9	3.3	486
Rubavu	7.2	1.3	4.8	9.7	485
Nyabihu	7.1	1.4	4.3	9.9	486
Ngororero	1.5	0.6	0.3	2.7	485
Rusizi	6.0	1.3	3.5	8.5	486
Nyamasheke	1.3	0.5	0.3	2.2	486
Rulindo	13.0	1.7	9.7	16.2	486
Gakenke	7.3	1.3	4.7	9.9	486
Musanze	6.9	1.3	4.3	9.5	486
Burera	11.7	1.5	8.8	14.6	486
Gicumbi	13.6	1.8	10.0	17.2	486
Rwamagana	20.3	2.0	16.4	24.2	486
Nyagatare	32.2	2.2	27.9	36.5	486
Gatsibo	29.6	2.6	24.5	34.6	486
Kayonza	27.0	2.3	22.6	31.5	485
Kirehe	34.9	3.0	29.0	40.8	486
Ngoma	33.7	2.5	28.8	38.6	486
Bugesera	32.7	3.3	26.3	39.1	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.12: Percentage of HH owning motorcycle (for private use only), EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.8	15,054
City of Kigali	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.9	1,938
Southern	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	3,885
Western	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.1	3,400
Northern	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	2,430
Eastern	3.0	0.3	2.4	3.7	3,401
Other urban	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.7	2,299
Southern rural	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	3,330
Western rural	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	2,726
Northern rural	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.6	2,043
Eastern rural	3.0	0.3	2.3	3.7	2,718
Urban	1.8	0.2	1.3	2.2	3,994
Rural	1.5	0.1	1.3	1.8	11,060
Q1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,541
Q2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,840
Q3	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	3,104
Q4	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.2	3,272
Q5	4.6	0.4	3.8	5.3	3,297
Nyarugenge	1.3	0.4	0.4	2.2	647
Gasabo	1.4	0.5	0.5	2.3	644
Kicukiro	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.1	647
Nyanza	1.8	0.6	0.6	2.9	486
Gisagara	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	486
Nyaruguru	1.2	0.5	0.3	2.2	486
Huye	1.6	0.6	0.4	2.8	485
Nyamagabe	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.7	486
Ruhango	1.5	0.6	0.3	2.7	486
Muhanga	1.8	0.6	0.5	3.0	486
Kamonyi	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	484
Karongi	1.3	0.5	0.3	2.3	486
Rutsiro	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	486
Rubavu	0.6	0.3	-0.1	1.3	485
Nyabihu	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	486
Ngororero	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.9	485
Rusizi	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.7	486
Nyamasheke	1.7	0.6	0.4	3.0	486
Rulindo	1.8	0.6	0.6	3.1	486
Gakenke	0.5	0.3	-0.2	1.1	486
Musanze	0.0	0.0			486
Burera	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	486
Gicumbi	2.1	0.6	0.9	3.3	486
Rwamagana	1.7	0.6	0.6	2.9	486
Nyagatare	3.3	1.0	1.4	5.3	486
Gatsibo	3.2	1.0	1.3	5.0	486
Kayonza	3.5	0.8	1.8	5.1	485
Kirehe	1.7	0.5	0.6	2.7	486
Ngoma	3.1	0.8	1.5	4.6	486
Bugesera	4.5	0.9	2.7	6.3	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.13: Percentage of HH owning car (for private use only), EICV7

EICV7	Estimate	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted counts
All Rwanda	1.7	0.2	1.4	2.1	15,054
City of Kigali	8.0	1.2	5.7	10.3	1,938
Southern	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	3,885
Western	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.1	3,400
Northern	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	2,430
Eastern	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	3,401
Other urban	2.8	0.5	1.9	3.7	2,299
Southern rural	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	3,330
Western rural	0.0	0.0			2,726
Northern rural	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	2,043
Eastern rural	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2,718
Urban	5.6	0.6	4.3	6.8	3,994
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	11,060
Q1	0.0	0.0			2,541
Q2	0.0	0.0			2,840
Q3	0.0	0.0			3,104
Q4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,272
Q5	7.5	0.8	6.0	9.0	3,297
Nyarugenge	4.3	1.3	1.9	6.8	647
Gasabo	8.5	2.1	4.5	12.6	644
Kicukiro	10.1	1.6	7.0	13.2	647
Nyanza	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.8	486
Gisagara	0.0	0.0			486
Nyaruguru	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	486
Huye	2.6	1.0	0.6	4.5	485
Nyamagabe	0.0	0.0			486
Ruhango	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	486
Muhanga	1.2	0.5	0.1	2.2	486
Kamonyi	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	484
Karongi	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	486
Rutsiro	0.0	0.0			486
Rubavu	2.5	1.2	0.1	4.8	485
Nyabihu	0.0	0.0			486
Ngororero	0.0	0.0			485
Rusizi	0.8	0.5	-0.2	1.8	486
Nyamasheke	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.7	486
Rulindo	0.6	0.3	-0.1	1.3	486
Gakenke	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.7	486
Musanze	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	486
Burera	0.0	0.0			486
Gicumbi	0.5	0.3	-0.2	1.1	486
Rwamagana	2.1	0.9	0.4	3.8	486
Nyagatare	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.7	486
Gatsibo	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	486
Kayonza	0.0	0.0			485
Kirehe	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	486
Ngoma	0.5	0.3	-0.2	1.1	486
Bugesera	1.4	0.7	-0.1	2.9	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.14: Percentage of HH owning mobile phone, EICV7

EICV7	Coefficient	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	84.6	0.3	83.9	85.2	15,054
City of Kigali	96.3	0.5	95.3	97.2	1,938
Southern	76.9	0.8	75.4	78.4	3,885
Western	85.5	0.7	84.1	86.8	3,400
Northern	84.6	0.8	83.0	86.2	2,430
Eastern	83.7	0.7	82.4	85.1	3,401
Other urban	91.3	0.7	89.9	92.7	2,299
Southern rural	74.6	0.8	73.0	76.3	3,330
Western rural	83.4	0.8	81.7	85.0	2,726
Northern rural	83.1	0.9	81.3	84.9	2,043
Eastern rural	82.0	0.8	80.4	83.6	2,718
Urban	94.1	0.4	93.2	95.0	3,994
Rural	80.6	0.4	79.8	81.4	11,060
Q1	74.1	0.9	72.3	75.9	2,541
Q2	81.0	0.8	79.4	82.5	2,840
Q3	82.8	0.7	81.5	84.2	3,104
Q4	85.9	0.6	84.6	87.1	3,272
Q5	95.2	0.4	94.5	96.0	3,297
Nyarugenge	94.1	1.2	91.8	96.3	647
Gasabo	96.5	0.7	95.2	97.9	644
Kicukiro	97.6	0.7	96.2	99.1	647
Nyanza	77.4	2.2	73.0	81.8	486
Gisagara	67.8	2.3	63.3	72.3	486
Nyaruguru	75.2	2.0	71.4	79.1	486
Huye	79.0	1.9	75.3	82.7	485
Nyamagabe	71.4	2.5	66.5	76.3	486
Ruhango	75.7	2.3	71.3	80.1	486
Muhanga	82.8	1.8	79.2	86.4	486
Kamonyi	84.3	2.0	80.4	88.1	484
Karongi	84.3	2.0	80.2	88.3	486
Rutsiro	82.3	2.1	78.2	86.4	486
Rubavu	85.0	1.7	81.7	88.4	485
Nyabihu	85.6	1.7	82.2	88.9	486
Ngororero	82.4	1.9	78.7	86.2	485
Rusizi	90.4	1.5	87.6	93.3	486
Nyamasheke	87.4	1.8	83.9	90.9	486
Rulindo	86.4	1.9	82.7	90.0	486
Gakenke	81.4	1.7	78.1	84.8	486
Musanze	88.5	1.6	85.4	91.6	486
Burera	83.0	2.2	78.6	87.3	486
Gicumbi	83.1	1.8	79.7	86.6	486
Rwamagana	84.5	1.7	81.2	87.8	486
Nyagatare	84.0	1.8	80.6	87.5	486
Gatsibo	82.6	2.1	78.6	86.6	486
Kayonza	82.6	1.7	79.3	86.0	485
Kirehe	84.5	1.4	81.7	87.3	486
Ngoma	79.1	2.2	74.9	83.3	486
Bugesera	87.5	1.9	83.8	91.1	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.15: Percentage of HH owning radio, EICV7

EICV7	Coefficient	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	86.1	0.3	85.6	86.7	15,054
City of Kigali	95.7	0.5	94.8	96.7	1,938
Southern	80.5	0.7	79.2	81.9	3,885
Western	86.1	0.6	84.9	87.4	3,400
Northern	86.5	0.7	85.1	87.9	2,430
Eastern	85.3	0.6	84.1	86.6	3,401
Other urban	91.3	0.7	89.9	92.7	2,299
Southern rural	78.8	0.8	77.3	80.3	3,330
Western rural	84.3	0.8	82.8	85.9	2,726
Northern rural	85.2	0.8	83.6	86.8	2,043
Eastern rural	84.1	0.7	82.8	85.5	2,718
Urban	93.8	0.4	93.0	94.7	3,994
Rural	83.0	0.4	82.2	83.7	11,060
Q1	76.1	0.9	74.4	77.8	2,541
Q2	83.2	0.7	81.8	84.6	2,840
Q3	84.5	0.7	83.1	85.8	3,104
Q4	88.2	0.6	87.1	89.4	3,272
Q5	95.3	0.4	94.5	96.0	3,297
Nyarugenge	94.6	1.2	92.3	96.9	647
Gasabo	95.7	0.7	94.4	97.1	644
Kicukiro	96.6	0.8	95.1	98.2	647
Nyanza	82.0	1.8	78.5	85.5	486
Gisagara	73.5	2.1	69.4	77.7	486
Nyaruguru	79.5	1.7	76.2	82.7	486
Huye	81.3	2.0	77.5	85.2	485
Nyamagabe	76.1	2.2	71.8	80.4	486
Ruhango	79.7	2.3	75.2	84.1	486
Muhanga	86.0	1.8	82.4	89.5	486
Kamonyi	85.3	1.7	81.9	88.6	484
Karongi	85.8	2.1	81.7	89.9	486
Rutsiro	82.5	1.9	78.7	86.3	486
Rubavu	84.7	1.6	81.6	87.9	485
Nyabihu	85.9	1.6	82.8	89.0	486
Ngororero	83.5	1.7	80.2	86.7	485
Rusizi	91.1	1.3	88.5	93.6	486
Nyamasheke	88.5	1.6	85.4	91.6	486
Rulindo	89.5	1.4	86.7	92.3	486
Gakenke	83.7	1.7	80.3	87.1	486
Musanze	88.8	1.4	86.0	91.5	486
Burera	84.6	2.0	80.7	88.5	486
Gicumbi	85.4	1.6	82.3	88.6	486
Rwamagana	87.5	1.4	84.8	90.3	486
Nyagatare	84.9	1.6	81.6	88.1	486
Gatsibo	85.8	1.5	82.8	88.7	486
Kayonza	83.4	1.8	79.8	87.0	485
Kirehe	84.9	1.4	82.2	87.6	486
Ngoma	82.0	2.0	78.0	86.0	486
Bugesera	88.0	1.8	84.5	91.6	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

Table B.16: Percentage of HH owning TV set, EICV7

EICV7	Coefficient	Std. error	95% lower bound	95% upper bound	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	14.4	0.4	13.7	15.1	15,054
City of Kigali	39.1	1.8	35.6	42.6	1,938
Southern	8.3	0.5	7.3	9.4	3,885
Western	10.3	0.7	9.0	11.6	3,400
Northern	8.9	0.7	7.5	10.4	2,430
Eastern	12.0	0.6	10.8	13.2	3,401
Other urban	25.6	1.1	23.3	27.8	2,299
Southern rural	5.3	0.4	4.5	6.2	3,330
Western rural	5.7	0.5	4.7	6.8	2,726
Northern rural	5.5	0.6	4.3	6.7	2,043
Eastern rural	8.6	0.6	7.4	9.8	2,718
Urban	32.7	1.1	30.6	34.8	3,994
Rural	6.8	0.3	6.3	7.4	11,060
Q1	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.7	2,541
Q2	4.8	0.4	3.9	5.6	2,840
Q3	5.9	0.5	5.0	6.8	3,104
Q4	13.3	0.6	12.0	14.5	3,272
Q5	39.7	1.1	37.6	41.9	3,297
Nyarugenge	39.2	2.8	33.7	44.7	647
Gasabo	38.1	2.8	32.6	43.7	644
Kicukiro	40.9	2.9	35.2	46.7	647
Nyanza	9.0	1.5	6.0	12.1	486
Gisagara	2.8	0.7	1.4	4.1	486
Nyaruguru	3.8	0.8	2.2	5.4	486
Huye	12.7	1.7	9.3	16.1	485
Nyamagabe	3.3	1.1	1.0	5.5	486
Ruhango	11.3	1.8	7.6	14.9	486
Muhanga	13.0	1.9	9.4	16.7	486
Kamonyi	9.9	1.4	7.0	12.7	484
Karongi	6.1	1.2	3.8	8.5	486
Rutsiro	5.4	1.2	3.1	7.6	486
Rubavu	20.1	2.2	15.8	24.5	485
Nyabihu	5.7	1.5	2.7	8.7	486
Ngororero	2.7	0.9	1.0	4.5	485
Rusizi	16.6	2.1	12.4	20.8	486
Nyamasheke	9.9	1.6	6.7	13.0	486
Rulindo	10.5	1.9	6.8	14.2	486
Gakenke	3.3	0.7	2.0	4.7	486
Musanze	15.6	2.4	11.0	20.3	486
Burera	5.8	1.0	3.7	7.8	486
Gicumbi	7.6	1.2	5.3	10.0	486
Rwamagana	16.3	1.9	12.5	20.1	486
Nyagatare	12.4	1.4	9.6	15.3	486
Gatsibo	8.7	1.2	6.3	11.1	486
Kayonza	11.4	1.5	8.4	14.4	485
Kirehe	7.7	1.4	5.0	10.4	486
Ngoma	8.7	1.7	5.5	12.0	486
Bugesera	16.8	1.8	13.3	20.3	486

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7.

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