



The Republic of Rwanda



Rwanda

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

[EICV]

2013/2014

Thematic Report



- Utilities and amenities -

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

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

Thematic report

- Utilities and amenities -

March, 2016



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

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

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Claver Gatete
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR



Important technical notes for data users

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rounding of estimates

Estimates presented in the tables are expressed with one decimal place. However, to improve readability, estimates referred to in the interpretation of results have been rounded to the nearest integer, except for the discussion of relatively small percentages.

Consumption quintiles

Throughout the report results are also disaggregated by consumption quintiles. Quintiles are constructed by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption values, and dividing the population into five equal groups. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile 5, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest levels of annual consumption are allocated to quintile 1. The poorest households and their members are found in quintile 1 and the richest are found in quintile 5.¹

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

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

Executive summary

Background to the EICV4 and the EICV series

This report presents and discusses detailed results from the EICV4 and compares them with EICV3 in the areas of water and sanitation, energy, housing, transport and ICT facilities.

The EICV4 survey, conducted over a period of 12 months between October 2013 and October 2014, is the most complex survey since the series started. The survey had three components. In addition to the cross-sectional sample, analysed in this report, the EICV4 included a panel survey methodology for the first time, using a subsample of EICV3 households. At the same time as the EICV4 cross-sectional and panel surveys, the NISR conducted an independent Survey of individuals and households sampled from the VUP (Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme) list of beneficiaries using the same EICV4 questionnaire and field methodology. The VUP sample has been analysed in the report on Social Protection.

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

The EICV4 took place three years after the EICV3 was conducted (October 2010 to October 2011) and aims to provide even more timely evidence to support policy-making and continuous evaluation of the EDPRS2; prior to that the EICV was conducted every 5 years with the first survey (EICV1) conducted in 2000/01. A strong feature of the EICV series is that its methodology has remained relatively unchanged since 2000/01. This allows calculating indicators in a consistent way for more than one survey round in order to investigate trends and to inform the planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) as well as other target indicators, such as the Millennium Development Goals, and upcoming Sustainable Development Goals.

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

Water and sanitation

EICV4 shows the progress observed in the use of improved drinking water source (85% compared to 74% in EICV3) over the period of three years at national level. Usage rates are higher in Urban areas (90%) compared to rural areas (84%). At national level, 25% of households are within 0–4 minutes walking distance of an improved drinking water source

while 58% of households are within 0–14 minutes walking distance one-way). The proportion of households having access to improved sanitation increased from 75% in 2010-11 to 83% in 2013-14. Considerable improvement is notable across quintiles as well.

Energy

The survey provides also information on the main source of energy for cooking and lighting. In urban areas, the majority (67%) of households use charcoal as cooking fuel. In rural areas, firewood remains the most used type of cooking fuels, (94%). The use of charcoal has increased across all five provinces since the EICV3. Use of electricity for lighting has approximately doubled at national level since 2010-11 from 11% to 20% in 2013-14. The highest proportion of households using electricity for home lighting is found in Kigali city (73%). In other provinces the proportion of households using electricity for home lighting ranges between 9% and 15%.

Housing

The EICV4 results show an increase by eleven percentage points of households living in Imidugudu from 38% in 2010-11 to 49% in 2013-14. Single house dwelling has decreased from 92% in 2010-11 to 90% in 2013-14). This type of dwelling is more common in rural (94%) areas than in urban areas (72%) and especially in the Northern Province (99%) in 2013-14.

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 61% at national level in 2013-14 compared to 54% in 2010-11. This increase is significant even in lowest quintile from 40% in 2010-11 to 56% in 2013-14.

The majority of households country wide use mud bricks as wall construction materials (36%), while those using tree trunks with mud has decreased in rural areas from 40% in 2010-11 to 33% in 2013-14. The proportion of households that use mud bricks covered with cement has increased notably from 19% in 2010-11 to 24% in 2013-14 at national level. Beaten earth is the most commonly used flooring material in Rwandan dwellings. However, it has decreased from 78% in EICV3 to 74% in EICV4. The proportion of dwellings with cement as flooring material has increased from 17% in 2010-11 to 21% in 2013-14. In urban areas 63% of households have cement as flooring material compared to only 12% of households in rural areas.

Furthermore, the survey presents data on households with rain water management system. Results show that 17% of households in Rwanda have a way of managing rain water. Compost heap and thrown in bushes/fields remain the method that households widely use for rubbish disposal (52% and 40% respectively in EICV4).

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 example, households who walk 1-2 hours to a health centre reduced from 41% in 2010-11 to 37% in 2013; while those who walk 0-30 minutes to a health centre increased from 13.5% in 2010-11 to 18% in 2013-14.

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 motor cycles.

The proportion of households accessing all-weather roads regularly or often has increased by three percentage points from 93% in 2010-11 to 96% in 2013-14 at national level. The majority of rural households in Rwanda walk to an all-weather road in less than 20 minutes. At national level, 77% of households are satisfied with their nearest all-weather road, which shows an increase of user satisfaction level of twelve percentage points compared to 65% in EICV3. On the perceptions of changes in quality of all-weather road, 35% of respondent households think it has improved and 59% feel that the quality of all-weather roads has remained the same.

The usage rate of public transport stages, in 2013-14 stands at 82% in urban areas compared to 43.5% in rural areas. 18% and 65% 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, 2% of households own a motorcycle and 4.5% own a car in 2013-14. Ownership of bicycle is much higher in rural areas (17%) than in urban areas (10%) in EICV4.

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 EICV3 and EICV4. 64% of households own at least one mobile phone, 60% own a radio, 10% own a TV set and 2.5% own a computer in 2013-14. Access to internet has also increased from 4% of households in 2010-11 to around 9% in 2013-14. 33.5% households in urban areas have internet access compared to 4% in rural areas. Most internet access is via mobile phones (81%). At national level, 7% of the population feels confident about using a computer. In urban areas 23% of the population feels confident about using a computer, compared to 4% in rural areas in 2013/14. Households not owning an ICT device may still use public ICT services such as public internet service facilities and public phones. Only 2% of households use public internet facilities in Rwanda (regularly and often). The highest usage rate is found in Kigali (7%) compared to other provinces. The user satisfaction level is very high across the country among the households using public internet services. 92% of households are satisfied with their nearest internet services in 2013-14.

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List of abbreviations

EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
HH	Household
RPHC	Rwanda Population and Housing Census
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Chapter 1: Introduction

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

A key input into the mid-term evaluation of the EDPRS2 is the evidence collected through the EICV4 survey. Fieldwork for the survey was conducted by the NISR between October 2013 and October 2014. Three reports based on EICV4 data were released by the NISR in September 2015: The Main indicators report, Rwanda poverty profile report, and social protection and VUP report. Following from these initial publications, the NISR releases a series of seven (7) further reports that explore in depth seven (7) different topics that are of high importance to the mid-term evaluation of EDPRS2.

This report is one of the seven (7) aforementioned thematic reports. It focuses on water, sanitation, energy, transport and ICT facilities sectors. During the development of water, sanitation, energy, transport and ICT sector strategic plans for EDPRS2, key utilities and amenities related indicators were integrated in the EICV4.

This report explores a wealth of evidence collected through the EICV4. It also makes use of the fact that the sample sizes of third and fourth rounds of are sufficient to provide estimates that are reliable at the district.

Following some short methodological notes in the following section, chapter 2 and 3 of this report discuss access to water, sanitation and main source of energy for households lighting and cooking across the population of Rwanda. Chapter 4 describes the housing characteristics in Rwanda. Chapter 5 provides information on transport infrastructure. 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.

Chapter 2: Water and sanitation

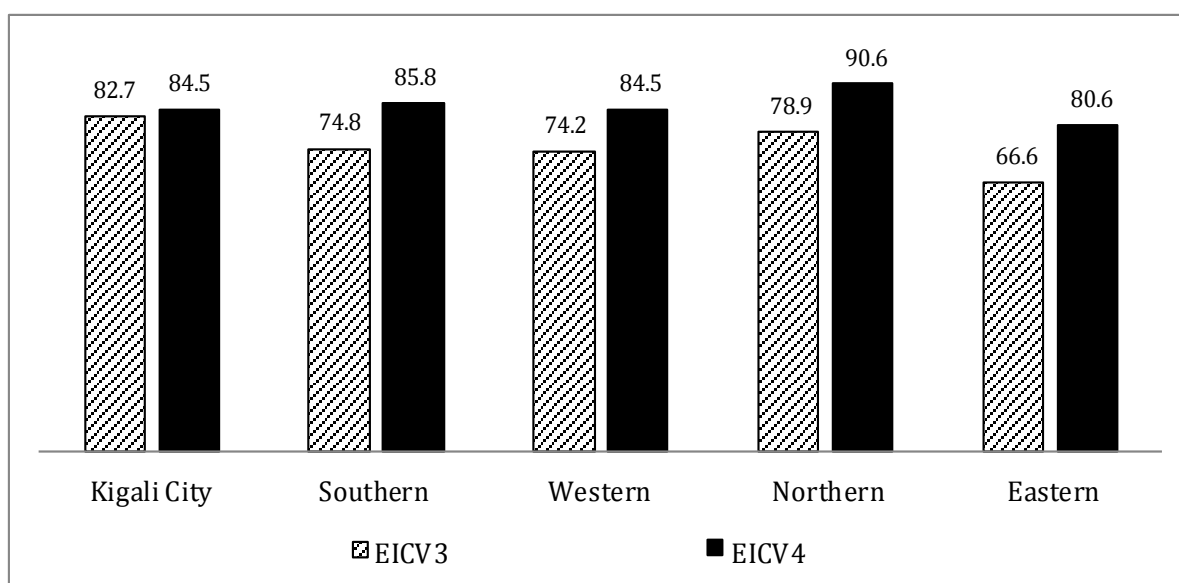
This chapter provides information on access to water and sanitation across the population of Rwanda using data from both surveys (EICV3 and EICV4). Concerning access to water the main focus is on access to improved drinking water, distance to improved water source and user satisfaction with improved water source. The estimates presented in this section measures also the progress or changes between 2010-11 and 2013-14.

2.1. Drinking water

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show the percentage of households whose main source of water is an improved source. The international definition of an improved water source includes: protected springs, public standpipes, water piped into dwelling/yard, boreholes, protected wells and rain water collection. Here the increase between 2010-11 and 2013-14 was by 12 percentage points to 84% compared to an increase by 3 percentage points to 90% in Urban during the same period.

At province level the Northern Province ranks first with the highest percentage of household (91%) using improved water sources. The majority of households in this province rely on protected springs (50%) and public stand pipes (36%) for their water. By contrast the Eastern province ranks fifth with the least percentage (81%) using improved water sources. It is worth noting that the Eastern province had the largest increase in use of improved water sources by 14% points to 81% between 2010-11 and 2013-14 compared to all other provinces.

Figure 2.1: Change in households with improved drinking water source (Percentage)



Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base population: all households.

A similar trend can be observed at quintile level whereby the percentage of households using improved water sources increased by at least 11 percentage points in the bottom four quintiles compared to 5 percentage point increase in the highest quintile.

The data also reveal that the use of improved water source may be related to type of habitat since, households living in Imidugudu increased between 2010-11 and 2013-14 by 12 percentage points. By contrast households living in other types of habitat such as isolated rural housing have the least percentage (81%) using improved water sources.

Table 2. 1: Main drinking water source/ access to improved drinking water, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat, disability status and Sex of head of HH

EICV4	% use improved	Improved drinking water source						Unimproved/other drinking water source					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Protected spring	Public standpipe	Piped into dwelling/yard	Borehole	Protected well	Rain water	Surface water	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Tank truck	Other		
All Rwanda	84.8	38.3	34	8.1	3.2	0.9	0.2	5.3	6.7	0.9	0.1	2.3	100	2,493
Province														
Kigali City	84.5	10.1	35.6	36.8	1.3	0.7	0	0.9	2.8	0.2	0.5	11.1	100	295
Southern	85.8	58.8	20.5	4.3	0.8	1.4	0	3.5	8.7	1.2	0	0.8	100	597
Western	84.5	43.5	33.7	4.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	3.3	10.9	0.4	0	0.9	100	559
Northern	90.6	50.3	36	3.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	3.1	5.5	0.4	0	0.3	100	394
Eastern	80.6	20.6	44.8	4.4	9.6	0.9	0.3	12	3.8	1.5	0	2.1	100	647
Urban/ rural														
Urban	90	6.7	42.6	39.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	8.5	100	426
Rural	83.7	44.8	32.3	1.7	3.7	1	0.2	6.3	7.9	1	0	1	100	2,067
Quintile														
Q1	81.2	47	29.3	0.4	3.2	1.2	0.2	7.3	8.8	1.5	0.1	1.1	100	421
Q2	81.7	44.4	32.5	0.8	3.3	0.5	0.2	7	9.1	0.9	0	1.3	100	458
Q3	84	43.1	34.4	1.5	4	0.8	0.2	5.3	7.9	1.2	0.1	1.7	100	489
Q4	85.8	39	37.5	5.1	2.9	1.1	0.2	5	6	0.6	0	2.7	100	532
Q5	89.4	22.9	35.2	27.5	2.7	0.8	0.3	2.9	3.2	0.4	0.2	4	100	593
Type of habitat														
Umudugudu	85.2	38.4	38.4	3.2	4.5	0.6	0.1	6.3	5.9	1	0	1.5	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	84.5	36.3	38.4	3.3	4.2	1.8	0.4	7.1	6.3	0.9	0	1.2	100	216
Isolated rural housing	81.4	57.6	20.1	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.1	5.7	11.9	0.9	0	0.1	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	86.6	9.2	36	39.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.5	10.8	100	318
Small settlement	96.5	11.4	73.6	2.9	1.6	2.4	4.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	0	100	55
Modern planned area	98.3	6.7	28.5	61.6	0	0.4	1	0	0	0	0	1.7	100	40
Disability status														

EICV4 Thematic Report- Utilities and Amenities

EICV4	% use improved	Improved drinking water source						Unimproved/other drinking water source					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Protected spring	Public standpipe	Piped into dwelling/yard	Borehole	Protected well	Rain water	Surface water	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Tank truck	Other		
without disability	85	37.7	34.2	8.7	3.3	0.9	0.2	5.2	6.5	0.8	0.1	2.4	100	2,100
with disability	83.9	41.9	32.9	5.1	2.9	0.9	0.2	5.6	7.9	1	0	1.6	100	394
Sex of head of HH														
Male	84.4	37.2	34.5	8.5	3.2	0.8	0.2	5.4	6.8	0.9	0.1	2.4	100	1,857
Female	85.9	41.7	32.7	7	3.2	1	0.3	5	6.4	0.7	0	2.1	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households

EICV3	% use improved	Improved drinking water source						Unimproved/other drinking water source					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Protected spring	Public standpipe	Piped into dwelling/yard	Borehole	Protected well	Rain water	Surface water	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Tank truck	Other		
All Rwanda	74.2	38.1	25.7	5.8	1.8	2.3	0.4	11.6	10.6	2.3	0	1.4	100	2,253
Province														
Kigali City	82.7	10	35	32.6	2.1	3	0.1	4.4	3.7	0.9	0	8.3	100	223
Southern	74.8	54.6	13.2	2.1	0.1	4.7	0	11.1	11	3	0	0.1	100	549
Western	74.2	41	25.7	3.6	1.1	1.7	1.1	5.8	18.2	1.4	0	0.5	100	528
Northern	78.9	46.6	26.6	4.1	0.1	1	0.5	9.7	10.2	1	0	0.2	100	411
Eastern	66.6	23.9	33.9	2.1	5.4	1.2	0.1	22.3	5.8	4	0.1	1.4	100	542
Urban/ rural														
Urban	87.1	11.5	38.7	34.2	1.4	1.3	0.1	3.7	2.1	0.8	0	6.2	100	335
Rural	71.9	42.8	23.4	0.9	1.9	2.5	0.4	13	12	2.5	0	0.5	100	1,918
Quintile														
Q1	68.4	46.5	17.3	0	1.6	2.8	0.2	13.3	15.3	2.4	0	0.5	100	381
Q2	71.4	45.4	21.6	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.3	13.3	12.5	2.5	0	0.3	100	415
Q3	71.5	42.4	24.2	0.7	1.8	2.1	0.2	13.8	11	2.8	0	0.9	100	448
Q4	73.2	38	28.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	0.4	12.7	10.2	2.4	0	1.6	100	490
Q5	84	22.7	33.9	23.1	1.8	1.8	0.7	6.1	5.4	1.5	0.1	3	100	519
Type of habitat														
Umudugudu	73.5	33.5	32.4	2.9	2.6	1.8	0.5	14.9	8.1	2.7	0.1	0.8	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	74.9	41.6	25.7	1.6	2.5	3.3	0.3	11.4	9.9	3.2	0	0.7	100	249
Isolated rural housing	71	51.1	15.5	0.4	1	2.8	0.2	10.8	16	2.2	0	0.1	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	87	5.9	35.4	43.1	1	1.6	0	1	2.1	0.7	0	9.2	100	189
Small settlement	79	28.8	38.1	6.5	0.9	2.4	2.3	11.8	6.8	0.6	0	1.8	100	107
Modern	95.2	3.2	8.2	82.8	0	1.1	0	1.1	0.8	0	0	2.9	100	14

EICV3	% use improved	Improved drinking water source						Unimproved/other drinking water source					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Protected spring	Public standpipe	Piped into dwelling/yard	Borehole	Protected well	Rain water	Surface water	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Tank truck	Other		
planned area														
Other	63.6	21.1	22.9	3.2	16.5	0	0	23	0	1.4	0	11.9	100	12
Disability status														
without disability	74.5	37.6	26.2	6.3	1.8	2.3	0.4	11.5	10.4	2.2	0	1.4	100	1,839
with disability	72.7	40.8	23.7	3.7	1.8	2.4	0.3	12.4	11.4	2.4	0	1.2	100	414
Sex of head of HH														
Male	74.1	37.2	25.8	6.7	1.8	2.2	0.3	11.8	10.5	2.2	0	1.3	100	1,629
Female	74.6	40.5	25.5	3.7	1.8	2.6	0.5	11.1	10.6	2.4	0	1.4	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Computation of data at population level reveals an increased use of improved drinking water sources 85% in 2013-14/ compared to 75% in 2010-11 as highlighted in Table 2.2.

Table 2. 2: Percentage of the population with improved drinking water source, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat, disability status and Sex of head of HH

	EICV4		EICV3	
	Total improved water source	Total Pop. (in 000s)	Total improved water source	Total Pop. (in 000s)
All Rwanda	85	11,432	74.7	10,762
Province				
Kigali City	86	1,319	84.3	1,059
Southern	85.3	2,655	74.4	2,527
Western	85	2,646	75.1	2,586
Northern	90.6	1,803	79.6	1,981
Eastern	80.9	3,009	66.8	2,609
Urban/rural				
Urban	90.8	1,973	88.7	1,687
Rural	83.7	9,459	72	9,075
Quintile				
Q1	81.3	2,256	68.6	2,123
Q2	82	2,252	72.1	2,122
Q3	84.6	2,258	72.2	2,124
Q4	85.7	2,271	73.7	2,133
Q5	90.9	2,395	85.9	2,260
Disability status				
without disability	85	10,981	74.7	10,284
with disability	84.1	451	72.7	479
Sex of head of HH				
Male	84.7	9,107	74.7	8,349
Female	86.1	2,325	74.6	2,413

Source: EICV4 and EICV3.

Table 2.3 shows the mean distance to the nearest main improved water source. At national level, 24% of households are within 0–200 meters of an improved water source compared to 25% in EICV3. This includes households with water piped into the yard/dwelling and those who access improved water sources within 200m.

Table 2. 3: Distance to improved water source, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat, disability status and Sex of head of HH

EICV4	Mean distance to nearest main improved water source (m)	Distance to nearest improved water source (meters)								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling /yard	0-200 m	201-500m	501-1,000m	1001-2,000m	2001+ m	using unimproved Source	Missing info		
All Rwanda	530.1	8.1	16	18.6	14.9	6.9	0.7	15.2	19.5	100	2,493
Province											
Kigali City	228.2	36.9	15.6	11.5	6.5	2.9	0.1	15.5	11.1	100	295
Southern	636.2	4.3	12.1	20	18.8	9	0.6	14.2	21.1	100	597
Western	526.1	4.8	20.5	22.7	15.3	6.7	1.1	15.5	13.5	100	559
Northern	604.3	3.3	19.4	20.5	22.1	8.8	1	9.4	15.7	100	394
Eastern	542.5	4.4	13.9	15.9	10.6	5.8	0.6	19.4	29.4	100	647
Urban/ rural											
Urban	155.2	39.4	20.5	12.2	6.3	0.3	0	10	11.4	100	426
Rural	627.3	1.7	15.1	19.9	16.7	8.3	0.9	16.3	21.2	100	2,067
Quintile											
Q1	645.3	0.4	14	20.1	17.8	8.1	0.8	18.8	20.1	100	421
Q2	616.9	0.8	15.1	20.1	16.3	7.6	0.7	18.3	21.1	100	458
Q3	611.3	1.5	15.6	20	16.4	7.3	0.7	16	22.4	100	489
Q4	556.2	5.1	17.4	19.4	15.2	7.5	0.7	14.2	20.5	100	532
Q5	333.8	27.5	17.3	14.5	10.3	4.6	0.6	10.6	14.6	100	593
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu	578.2	3.2	16	19.3	15.2	7.3	0.7	14.8	23.5	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	580.2	3.3	17.7	19	13.3	7.2	1.2	15.5	22.8	100	216
Isolated rural housing	684.2	0.7	12.6	21.3	20.5	9.6	0.9	18.7	15.8	100	637

EICV4	Mean distance to nearest main improved water source (m)	Distance to nearest improved water source (meters)								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling /yard	0-200 m	201-500m	501-1,000m	1001-2,000m	2001+ m	using unimproved Source	Missing info		
Unplanned urban housing	159.6	39.7	18	10.9	5.2	0.9	0	13.4	11.9	100	318
Small settlement	428.6	2.9	39.4	18.6	14.8	4.5	1.7	3.5	14.6	100	55
Modern planned area	120.5	61.6	13.5	10.4	5.5	0.5	0	1.7	6.9	100	40
Disability status											
without disability	521.5	8.7	16	18.5	14.8	6.7	0.7	15.1	19.6	100	2,100
with disability	576.2	5.1	16	19.1	15.8	8.2	0.6	16.1	19.1	100	394
Sex of head of HH											
Male	520.3	8.5	16.2	18.2	15	6.6	0.7	15.6	19.3	100	1,857
Female	558.4	7	15.6	19.7	14.9	7.8	0.7	14.1	20.2	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households

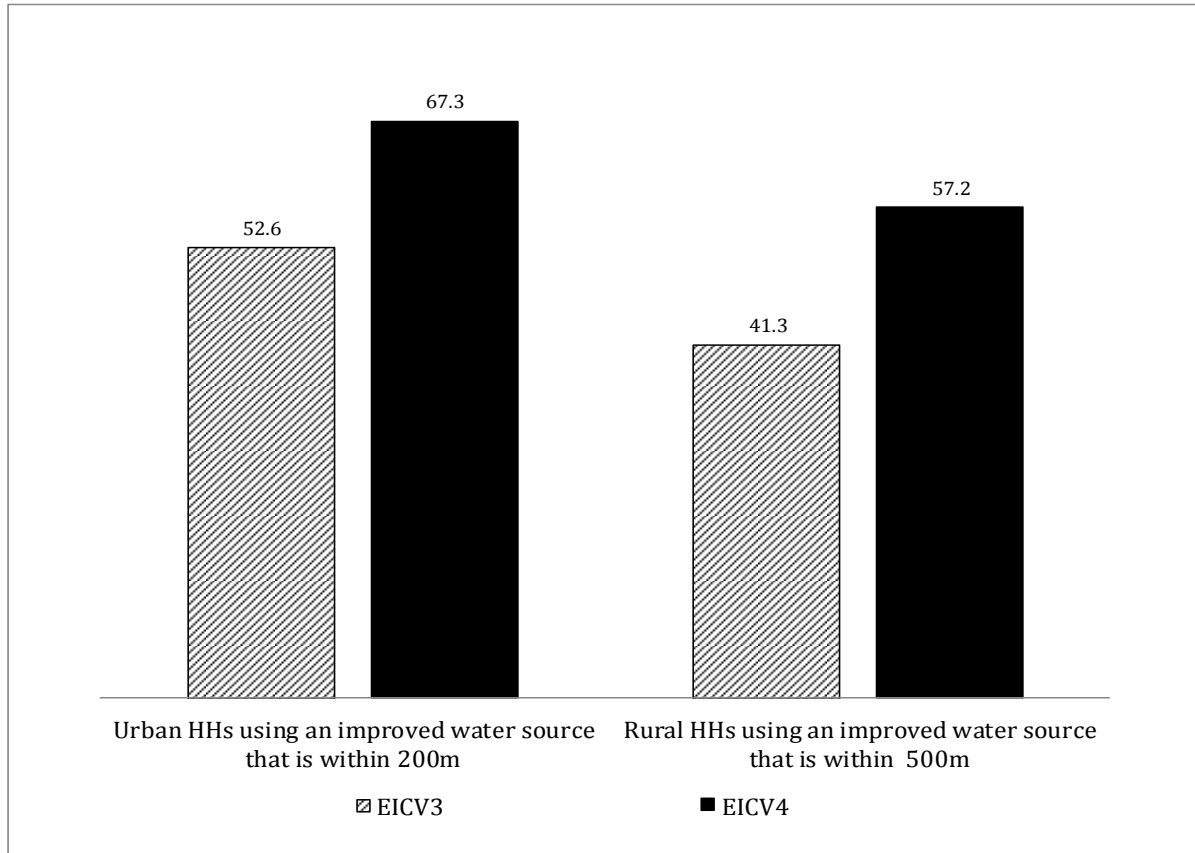
EICV3	Mean distance to nearest main improved water source (m)	Distance to nearest improved water source (meters)								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling /yard	0-200m	201-500m	501-1,000m	1001-2,000m	2001+ m	using unimproved Source	Missing info		
All Rwanda	510.7	5.8	18.8	20.5	14.5	6.6	0.6	25.8	7.5	100	2,253
Province											
Kigali City	226.6	32.6	20.3	12.3	6.6	2.1	0.4	17.3	8.4	100	223
Southern	594.3	2.1	14.6	23.0	20.6	7.8	0.3	25.2	6.4	100	549
Western	442.7	3.6	22.8	23.0	12.5	4.2	0.5	25.8	7.7	100	528
Northern	565.0	4.1	20.5	23.6	15.7	9.0	1.1	21.1	5.0	100	411
Eastern	586.2	2.1	17.2	16.4	12.6	7.8	0.6	33.4	9.9	100	542
Urban/ rural											
Urban	180.1	34.2	25.3	13.2	6.6	1.1	0.0	12.9	6.8	100	335
Rural	582.8	0.9	17.6	21.7	15.9	7.6	0.7	28.1	7.6	100	1,918

Quintile											
Q1	586.9	0.1	15.7	21.3	16.4	7.1	0.5	31.6	7.4	100	381
Q2	578.6	0.2	17.9	21.1	16.1	7.3	0.4	28.6	8.4	100	415
Q3	594.0	0.7	16.8	22.5	15.0	8.3	0.5	28.5	7.6	100	448
Q4	532.8	1.5	20.1	22.4	14.9	5.9	0.9	26.8	7.5	100	490
Q5	345.3	23.1	22.2	15.7	11.0	4.8	0.5	16.0	6.7	100	519
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu	569.0	2.9	18.8	19.3	14.4	8.1	0.7	26.5	9.4	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	565.6	1.6	19.8	21.5	16.8	7.1	0.8	25.1	7.4	100	249
Isolated rural housing	563.2	0.4	16.9	24.3	16.7	6.6	0.5	29.0	5.6	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	124.6	43.1	24.5	9.5	4.4	0.5	0.0	13.1	5.0	100	189
Small settlement	482.9	6.5	21.8	19.7	13.4	6.0	0.8	21.0	10.9	100	107
Modern planned area	20.1	82.8	7.4	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.9	100	14
Other	281.4	3.2	23.2	15.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	36.4	13.6	100	12
Disability status											
without disability	504.7	6.3	18.9	20.4	14.3	6.5	0.6	25.5	7.4	100	1,839
with disability	538.6	3.7	18.0	20.7	15.4	6.8	0.5	27.3	7.6	100	414
Sex of head of HH											
Male	501.7	6.7	18.7	20.4	14.4	6.5	0.5	25.9	7.0	100	1,629
Female	534.8	3.7	19.0	20.7	14.8	7.0	0.8	25.5	8.7	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households. Note: (1) EICV3 estimates differ slightly from those reported in the EICV3 Thematic Report due to a new urban /rural classification used in EICV4.

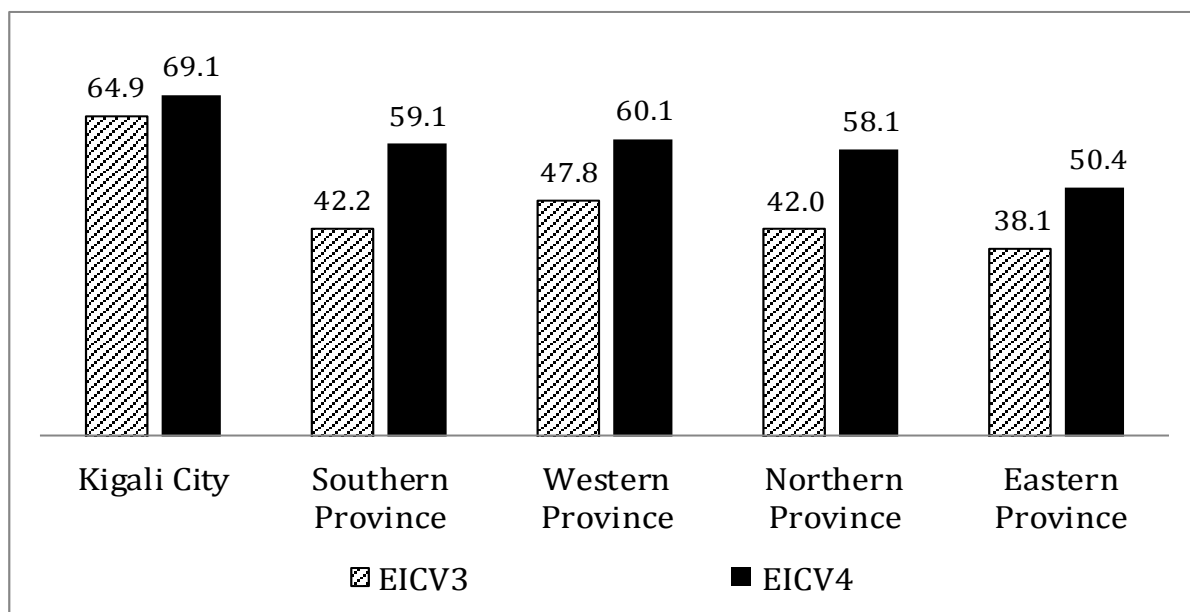
It emerges from the data that in urban areas, 67% of households access improved water source within 200m in 2013-14, compared to 53% in 2010-11; whereas in rural areas, 57% of household access improved water source within 500 m compared to 41% in 2010-11 as shown in Figure2.2.

Figure 2. 2: Percentage of HHs using an improved water source that is within 200m in Urban and 500m in Rural



Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Another important finding to note is that at national level 58% of households walk for less than 15 minutes to access improved drinking water sources in 2013-14 compared to 45% in 2010-11. The distribution at provincial level is shown in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2. 3: Percentage of HHs that walk less than 15 minutes to an improved water source


Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 2. 4: Time to improved water source, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat, disability status and Sex of head of HH

EICV4	Mean time to improved water source (Min.)	Time to improved water source (Minutes)								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling /yard	0-4 min	5-14 min	15-29 min	30-59 min	60+ min	Using unimproved Source	Frequency of use not Known		
All Rwanda	11.2	8.1	17	32.9	14.8	6.6	1.3	15.2	4.2	100	2,493
Province											
Kigali City	8.1	36.9	12.6	19.6	6.6	4	1.2	15.5	3.7	100	295
Southern	10.8	4.3	17.8	37	16.9	5.9	0.8	14.2	3.1	100	597
Western	10.4	4.8	18.8	36.6	13.3	5.7	1	15.5	4.4	100	559
Northern	12.5	3.3	15.5	39.3	21	7.8	1.8	9.4	2	100	394
Eastern	12.7	4.4	17.7	28.2	13.9	8.3	1.6	19.4	6.5	100	647
Urban/ rural											
Urban	5.3	39.4	18.2	21.2	5.4	1.4	0	10	4.4	100	426
Rural	12.2	1.7	16.8	35.3	16.7	7.6	1.5	16.3	4.1	100	2,067

EICV4	Mean time to improved water source (Min.)	Time to improved water source (Minutes)								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling /yard	0-4 min	5-14 min	15-29 min	30-59 min	60+ min	Using unimproved Source	Frequency of use not Known		
Quintile											
Q1	12.3	0.4	14.3	37.6	16.4	7.7	1.4	18.8	3.5	100	421
Q2	12.1	0.8	17.5	33.8	16.1	7.9	1.4	18.3	4.2	100	458
Q3	11.9	1.5	17.2	36.3	16.1	7.5	1.4	16	4	100	489
Q4	11.2	5.1	18.4	34.1	16	6.2	1.2	14.2	4.8	100	532
Q5	8.9	27.5	17.2	25	10.3	4.2	1	10.6	4.2	100	593
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu	11.6	3.2	19.8	33.7	14.6	7.7	1.3	14.8	4.9	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	11.2	3.3	17.6	34.8	17.4	6.3	1	15.5	4	100	216
Isolated rural housing	13	0.7	12	38	19.4	7	1.8	18.7	2.5	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	6.1	39.7	14.7	19.9	5.2	2.3	0.4	13.4	4.4	100	318
Small settlement	8.9	2.9	28.3	35.5	17.2	4.3	0.2	3.5	8	100	55
Modern planned area	5.3	61.6	13.1	17.4	4.7	0.6	0	1.7	1	100	40
Disability status											
without disability	11.1	8.7	17	32.7	14.6	6.5	1.1	15.1	4.3	100	2,100
with disability	11.9	5.1	17.1	34.1	15.4	7	1.9	16.1	3.4	100	394
Sex of head of HH											
Male	11.2	8.5	17.1	32.5	14.5	6.5	1.2	15.6	4	100	1857
Female	11.4	7	16.7	34.1	15.6	6.7	1.3	14.1	4.5	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Mean time to improved water source (Min.)	Time to improved water source (Minutes)								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling /yard	0-4 min	5-14 min	15-29 min	30-59 min	60+ min	Unimproved Source	Frequency of use not Known		
All Rwanda	14.4	5.8	10.2	28.7	16.6	10.0	2.1	25.8	0.7	100	2,253
Province											
Kigali City	10.5	32.6	11.5	20.8	7.7	7.6	1.8	17.3	0.8	100	223
Southern	14.8	2.1	8.5	31.6	19.8	10.6	1.5	25.2	0.8	100	549
Western	12.9	3.6	11.0	33.2	16.6	7.2	1.6	25.8	1.1	100	528
Northern	16.1	4.1	9.4	28.5	20.1	14.2	2.5	21.1	0.3	100	411
Eastern	16.1	2.1	11.1	24.9	14.6	10.1	3.3	33.4	0.5	100	542
Urban/ rural											
Urban	7.5	34.2	15.0	25.6	7.4	3.9	0.5	12.9	0.6	100	335
Rural	15.9	0.9	9.3	29.3	18.2	11.1	2.4	28.1	0.7	100	1,918
Quintile											
Q1	16.4	0.1	7.6	30.1	15.8	11.9	2.3	31.6	0.7	100	381
Q2	15.6	0.2	8.1	31.2	18.6	10.2	2.5	28.6	0.7	100	415
Q3	15.7	0.7	9.4	28.9	19.0	10.9	2.1	28.5	0.4	100	448
Q4	14.8	1.5	11.4	30.0	17.0	10.1	2.5	26.8	0.8	100	490
Q5	11.1	23.1	13.2	24.4	13.2	7.6	1.5	16.0	0.9	100	519
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu	15.7	2.9	10.5	28.5	17.2	11.0	2.9	26.5	0.5	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	15.1	1.6	10.7	30.5	17.2	11.7	2.0	25.1	1.2	100	249
Isolated rural housing	15.5	0.4	7.2	31.6	19.2	10.2	1.9	29.0	0.6	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	5.9	43.1	16.7	18.9	4.6	2.7	0.3	13.1	0.7	100	189
Small settlement	14.0	6.5	17.4	24.9	15.0	11.6	1.8	21.0	1.9	100	107
Modern planned area	5.4	82.8	7.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.1	100	14
Other	11.0	3.2	17.9	25.9	8.3	8.4	0.0	36.4	0.0	100	12
Disability status											
without disability	14.3	6.3	10.4	28.7	16.5	9.9	2.1	25.5	0.6	100	1,839
with disability	15.1	3.7	9.0	28.9	17.1	10.7	2.2	27.3	1.1	100	414
Sex of head of HH											
Male	14.3	6.7	10.1	28.3	16.2	10.1	2.1	25.9	0.6	100	1,629
Female	14.7	3.7	10.3	29.8	17.6	9.9	2.3	25.5	0.9	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

The findings detailed in Table 2.5 highlight the main reasons of not using the nearest drinking water sources. The prominent reason relate to non functioning water sources (38%) followed by expensive water (16%). Across provinces, the Eastern province has the highest level of non functioning drinking water sources (60%), while water is viewed as expensive in the Northern Province (29%).

Table 2.5: Percentage of HHs not using the nearest drinking water source and main reason, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat and Sex of head of HH

EICV4	% 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	16.6	16.4	2.8	3.2	37.0	37.6	3.0	100	415
Province									
Kigali City	9.0	9.9	8.6	4.6	40.2	34.7	2.1	100	27
Southern	14.8	19.1	2.7	4.4	57.8	12.5	3.6	100	88
Western	17.3	9.6	4.4	5.0	50.7	28.0	2.3	100	97
Northern	9.9	28.9	1.9	3.0	38.5	24.5	3.3	100	39
Eastern	25.3	17.0	1.3	1.4	16.8	60.4	3.2	100	164
Urban/rural									
Urban	9.0	15.1	5.6	5.4	40.1	28.4	5.5	100	38
Rural	18.2	16.5	2.6	3.0	36.6	38.6	2.8	100	376
Quintile									
Q1	19.5	26.0	1.7	2.1	33.2	34.6	2.4	100	82
Q2	19.3	18.5	3.3	3.6	41.7	31.9	1.0	100	88
Q3	17.7	16.4	3.4	3.3	35.8	37.7	3.5	100	87
Q4	16.9	10.9	2.8	3.6	36.6	42.5	3.6	100	90
Q5	11.4	9.2	2.9	3.4	37.2	42.3	4.9	100	68
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu	19.0	18.7	2.2	1.7	28.2	46.4	2.8	100	233
Unplanned clustered rural housing	16.9	13.3	2.5	5.3	32.3	42.9	3.7	100	37
Isolated rural housing	16.6	13.1	3.1	5.8	57.9	18.3	1.7	100	105
Unplanned urban housing	10.5	13.0	7.0	3.7	39.5	32.3	4.5	100	33
Small settlement	9.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	25.1	32.1	25.5	100	5
Modern planned area	2.7	33.6	0.0	0.0	34.3	32.0	0.0	100	1
Disability status									
without	16.5	16.2	2.6	3.1	36.9	38.0	3.2	100	347

EICV4	% 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		
disability with disability	17.3	17.0	3.9	4.0	37.4	36.0	1.9	100	68
Sex of head of HH									
Male	16.6	14.7	3.0	3.3	37.9	38.3	2.8	100	308
Female	16.8	21.2	2.4	3.1	34.3	35.6	3.5	100	107

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households not using drinking water source declares as nearest source.

Concerning the satisfaction with the service on drinking water sources, the data reveal an overall increase in user satisfaction level from 54% to 55%; but a significant decrease is observed in Kigali city and urban areas as shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2. 6: User satisfaction with main drinking water source and perceptions of changes in quality over the last 12 months, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat, disability status and Sex of head of HH

EICV4	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda	55.3	44.8	100	9.3	53.7	18.9	18.1	100	2,493
Province									
Kigali City	44.1	55.9	100	6.1	50.8	10.5	32.7	100	295
Southern	57.6	42.4	100	9.8	57.3	18.1	14.7	100	597
Western	56.9	43.1	100	10.9	49.7	21.7	17.7	100	559
Northern	65.5	34.5	100	7.3	60.2	24.5	8.1	100	394
Eastern	50.5	49.5	100	10.0	51.4	17.7	21.0	100	647
Urban/rural									
Urban	50.8	49.2	100	5.1	45.1	15.7	34.1	100	426
Rural	56.2	43.8	100	10.1	55.5	19.6	14.8	100	2,067
Quintile									
Q1	56.5	43.5	100	9.6	56.4	18.9	15.2	100	421
Q2	56.1	43.9	100	8.9	55.5	20.0	15.7	100	458
Q3	57.8	42.2	100	10.5	55.3	20.1	14.2	100	489
Q4	57.3	42.7	100	9.3	53.8	20.8	16.2	100	532
Q5	49.8	50.2	100	8.3	49.3	15.5	26.9	100	593
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu	56.1	43.9	100	10.3	54.3	19.6	15.8	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	50.1	49.9	100	9.7	54.3	20.3	15.7	100	216

EICV4	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
Isolated rural housing	58.9	41.1	100	9.6	57.3	19.5	13.7	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	48.3	51.7	100	4.9	47.2	13.4	34.6	100	318
Small settlement	69.5	30.5	100	7.0	49.6	31.5	11.9	100	55
Modern planned area	35.8	64.2	100	7.7	34.6	7.6	50.1	100	40
Disability status									
without disability	55.0	45.0	100	9.3	53.7	18.6	18.4	100	2,100
with disability	56.7	43.3	100	9.1	53.9	20.3	16.6	100	394
Main drinking water source									
Piped into dwelling	24.9	75.1	100	3.0	24.4	1.4	71.2	100	11
Piped into yard	34.0	66.0	100	2.2	30.8	8.5	58.6	100	192
Public standpipe	78.2	21.8	100	7.4	53.3	34.7	4.6	100	646
Borehole	52.4	47.6	100	12.9	66.3	15.0	5.9	100	58
Protected well	61.9	38.1	100	12.9	62.5	20.5	4.1	100	22
Unprotected well	27.9	72.2	100	9.6	55.5	7.4	27.5	100	35
Protected spring	64.2	35.8	100	10.9	66.5	17.7	4.9	100	913
Unprotected spring	19.7	80.3	100	9.9	37.6	6.2	46.3	100	207
Rain water	37.6	62.4	100	10.4	49.8	10.8	29.1	100	16
Tanker truck	23.9	76.1	100	0.0	27.5	20.6	51.9	100	3
Surface water (river or lake)	28.8	71.2	100	11.7	44.1	9.2	35.1	100	335
Other	37.0	63.0	100	6.8	37.7	13.5	42.1	100	54

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households

EICV3	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda	53.9	46.1	100	8.3	67.6	21.8	2.3	100	2,253
Province									
Kigali City	64.1	35.9	100	4.7	69.2	19.4	6.7	100	223
Southern	52.1	47.9	100	10.5	62.7	25.3	1.6	100	549
Western	53.5	46.5	100	9.4	67.1	21.1	2.5	100	528
Northern	54.6	45.4	100	8.3	71.7	19.5	0.5	100	411
Eastern	51.3	48.7	100	6.7	69.3	21.7	2.3	100	542
Urban/rural									
Urban	67.8	32.2	100	4.1	68.1	22.1	5.7	100	335
Rural	51.4	48.6	100	9.1	67.5	21.7	1.7	100	1,918
Quintile									
Q1	50.6	49.4	100	8.7	68.2	21.4	1.8	100	381
Q2	51.6	48.4	100	9.2	68.8	20.5	1.6	100	415
Q3	52.2	47.8	100	9.0	66.0	23.4	1.7	100	448
Q4	53.2	46.8	100	8.6	67.9	21.6	1.8	100	490

Q5	60.2	39.8	100	6.6	67.3	21.9	4.2	100	519
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu	52.3	47.7	100	7.8	66.9	23.4	1.9	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	57.8	42.2	100	8.9	63.5	25.2	2.4	100	249
Isolated rural housing	50.1	49.9	100	9.9	68.9	19.6	1.7	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	69.6	30.4	100	3.6	71.8	18.2	6.5	100	189
Small settlement	56.1	43.9	100	8.4	65.2	24.4	2.0	100	107
Modern planned area	78.7	21.3	100	2.3	59.1	29.0	9.5	100	14
Other	54.1	45.9	100	3.6	74.3	20.9	1.3	100	12
Disability status									
without disability	54.0	46.0	100	8.2	67.9	21.7	2.2	100	1,839
with disability	53.3	46.7	100	8.9	66.5	22.1	2.5	100	414
Main drinking water source									
Piped into dwelling	80.2	19.8	100	2.3	69.0	16.7	12.0	100	12
Piped into yard	72.4	27.6	100	3.2	58.5	25.1	13.2	100	119
Public standpipe	74.5	25.5	100	6.0	59.4	33.8	0.8	100	579
Borehole	69.5	30.5	100	4.5	61.4	33.7	0.4	100	41
Protected well	52.0	48.0	100	14.7	63.4	19.8	2.2	100	52
Unprotected well	22.4	77.6	100	9.2	80.6	7.5	2.7	100	51
Protected spring	58.5	41.5	100	9.9	67.3	22.3	0.5	100	859
Unprotected spring	13.5	86.5	100	12.7	79.1	5.7	2.4	100	238
Rain water	47.2	52.8	100	1.6	77.0	16.5	4.9	100	9
Tanker truck	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Surface water (river or lake)	24.3	75.7	100	6.8	78.0	9.6	5.6	100	262
Other	55.0	45.0	100	5.9	79.9	9.4	4.8	100	30

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

2.2. Sanitation

Over all data show an increased access to improved sanitation. Based on Table 2.7, it is clear that the proportion of households with access to improved sanitation increased from 75% in 2010-11 to 83% in 2013-14. Notable improvement is also observed in the poorest quintiles.

Table 2. 7: Sanitation type used/access to improved sanitation, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat, and disability status

EICV4	% of use of improved sanitation	% of use of improved and not shared with other HH	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
			Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet facilities		
All Rwanda	83.4	63.5	1.8	81.6	13.5	0	3.2	100	2,493
Province									
Kigali City	93.2	42.2	8.5	84.7	5.8	0	1	100	295
Southern	69.5	56	1.1	68.4	26	0	4.5	100	597
Western	85.4	68.1	1.1	84.3	9.6	0.1	4.9	100	559

Northern	85.9	74.7	0.8	85.1	11.1	0	3	100	394
Eastern	88.4	69.4	0.6	87.8	10.3	0	1.4	100	647
Urban / rural									
Urban	93.5	47.2	8.6	84.9	5.3	0	1.2	100	426
Rural	81.3	66.9	0.4	80.9	15.1	0	3.6	100	2,067
Quintile									
Q1	73.6	59.3	0	73.5	20.5	0	5.9	100	421
Q2	77.1	62.4	0.3	76.8	19	0.1	3.8	100	458
Q3	83	66.5	0.1	82.9	13.6	0	3.4	100	489
Q4	85.5	66.8	0.5	85.1	12.5	0	2	100	532
Q5	93.5	61.9	6.7	86.8	5	0	1.5	100	593
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu	85	69.6	0.4	84.6	11.9	0	3.1	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	72.1	52.2	0.1	72.1	23.1	0	4.8	100	216
Isolated rural housing	78.2	67.5	0.3	77.8	17.9	0.1	3.9	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	92.9	40	7.5	85.5	6.6	0	0.5	100	318
Small settlement	86.9	59.8	3	83.9	7.3	0	5.8	100	55
Modern planned area	95.9	66.2	29.3	66.7	3.2	0	0.9	100	40
Disability status									
without disability	83.9	63	1.9	82.1	13	0	3.1	100	2,100
with disability	80.3	66.2	1.4	78.9	16	0	3.7	100	394
Sex of head of HH									
Male	85.7	66.3	1.9	83.8	12.1	0	2.2	100	1,857
Female	76.6	55.3	1.5	75	17.4	0	6	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	% of use of improved sanitation	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet facilities		
All Rwanda	74.5	1.7	72.8	19.4	0.0	6.1	100	2,253
Province								
Kigali City	83.3	8.1	75.2	15.2	0.1	1.5	100	223
Southern	66.2	0.6	65.6	27.9	0.0	5.9	100	549
Western	79.2	1.1	78.1	12.5	0.1	8.2	100	528
Northern	74.2	2.0	72.2	18.8	0.0	6.9	100	411

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Eastern	74.9	0.6	74.3	19.5	0.0	5.6	100	542
Urban/ rural								
Urban	87.4	9.8	77.6	9.8	0.0	2.8	100	335
Rural	72.2	0.3	71.9	21.1	0.0	6.7	100	1,918
Quintile								
Q1	64.7	0.0	64.7	25.2	0.0	10.1	100	381
Q2	72.1	0.2	71.9	21.5	0.0	6.3	100	415
Q3	71.9	0.2	71.7	22.2	0.1	5.9	100	448
Q4	74.7	0.4	74.3	20.2	0.0	5.1	100	490
Q5	85.6	6.7	78.9	10.3	0.0	4.1	100	519
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	75.2	1.1	74.1	18.4	0.0	6.4	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	65.6	0.3	65.3	26.5	0.0	7.9	100	249
Isolated rural housing	71.6	0.2	71.4	22.1	0.1	6.3	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	90.8	9.2	81.6	8.0	0.0	1.3	100	189
Small settlement	78.6	1.7	76.9	13.4	0.1	7.9	100	107
Modern planned area	98.3	43.6	54.7	0.3	0.0	1.5	100	14
Other	87.5	13.8	73.7	11.1	0.0	1.4	100	12
Disability status								
without disability	75.2	1.8	73.4	19.0	0.1	5.7	100	1,839
with disability	71.3	1.4	69.8	20.9	0.0	7.8	100	414
Sex of head of HH								
Male	77.3	1.9	75.5	18.1	0.1	4.6	100	1,629
Female	67.0	1.3	65.8	22.9	0.0	10.1	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households

Chapter 3: Energy

This chapter provides information about the main source of energy for households lighting and cooking across the population of Rwanda using data from both surveys (EICV3 and EICV4). In addition, it highlights the progress made between 2010-11 and 2013-14.

3.1. Fuel use

Over the period of three years the findings in table 3.1 show that the households using electricity 2010-11 for home lighting have almost doubled at the national level (from 11% in 2010-11 to 20% in 2013-14). Access to electricity is predominantly very high in the households living in Kigali city where it has risen from 56% to 73% between 2010-11 and 2013-14.

Table 3.1: Primary fuel used for lighting, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat and disability status

EICV4	Main source of lighting								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil Lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries	Solar panel	Other		
All Rwanda	19.8	5.0	5.5	7.4	13.1	44.2	1.7	3.2	100	2,493
Province										
Kigali City	73.3	2.2	0.3	10.9	2.2	9.5	0.2	1.5	100	295
Southern	9.3	5.5	8.1	4.2	16.3	52.7	2.1	1.8	100	597
Western	14.7	7.2	10.6	7.4	7.8	46.7	3.0	2.8	100	559
Northern	10.4	3.5	5.8	9.7	5.8	54.8	1.4	8.5	100	394
Eastern	15.3	5.0	1.0	7.3	24.4	43.5	1.0	2.5	100	647
Urban/rural										
Urban	71.8	3.6	0.7	9.0	6.7	6.9	0.4	0.9	100	426
Rural	9.1	5.3	6.5	7.0	14.5	51.9	2.0	3.7	100	2,067
Quintile										
Q1	2.9	2.7	13.8	7.3	12.3	56.7	0.9	3.5	100	421
Q2	5.9	4.3	7.7	6.6	15.5	54.8	1.2	3.9	100	458
Q3	9.5	5.8	4.8	7.4	15.8	51.6	1.8	3.2	100	489
Q4	17.8	6.7	3.3	7.9	15.4	43.3	2.1	3.5	100	532
Q5	52.9	5.1	0.6	7.5	7.8	21.7	2.2	2.3	100	593
Type of habitat										
Umudugudu	12.1	5.3	5.2	7.2	16.3	48.5	2.1	3.3	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	19.9	6.0	4.3	7.9	15.1	43.7	0.8	2.5	100	216
Isolated rural housing	3.4	5.3	9.3	5.3	10.8	59.5	2.1	4.3	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	75.4	3.2	0.7	9.9	4.9	4.0	0.4	1.5	100	318
Small settlement	16.6	3.6	7.2	19.3	14.4	36.0	0.0	2.9	100	55
Modern planned area	79.8	2.4	0.5	7.8	5.8	2.6	0.5	0.9	100	40
Disability status										
without disability	21.0	5.0	4.7	7.6	13.0	43.8	1.7	3.3	100	2,100
with disability	13.8	5.5	10.3	6.2	13.7	46.1	1.8	2.7	100	394
Sex of head of HH										
Male	21.1	5.1	4.0	7.4	12.6	44.8	1.9	3.1	100	1,857
Female	16.2	4.7	10.0	7.3	14.6	42.3	1.1	3.7	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

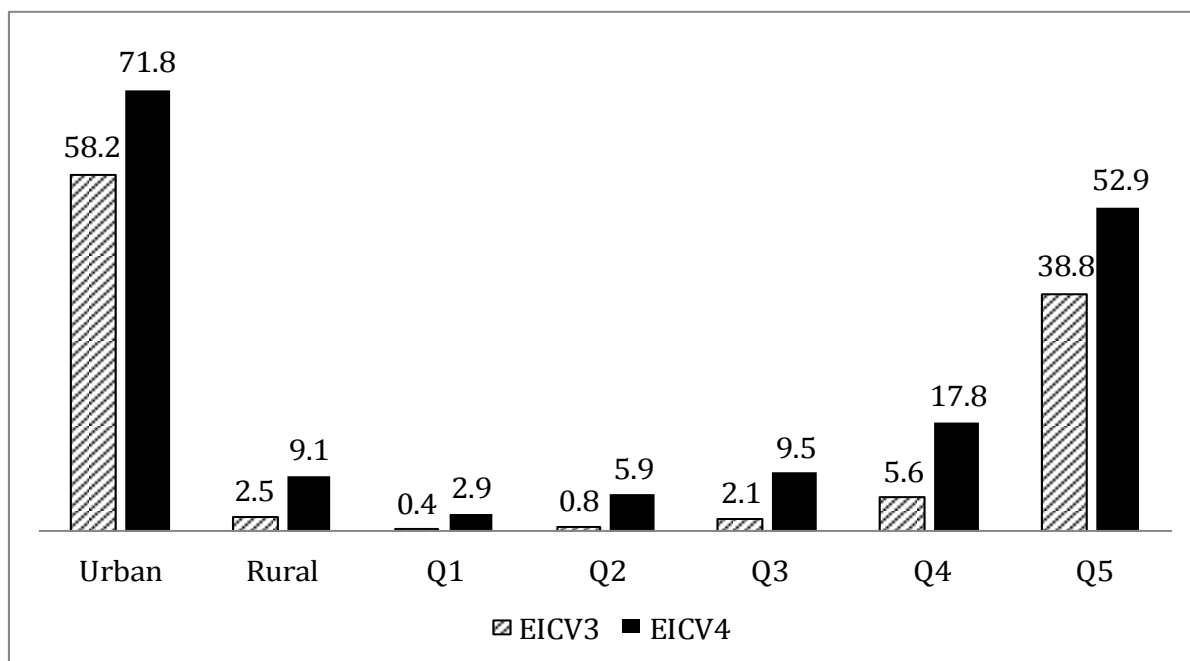
EICV3	Main source of lighting									Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil Lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries	Solar panel	Other	Not stated		
All Rwanda	10.8	9.7	8.8	5.9	34.7	28.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	100	2,253
Province											
Kigali City	55.6	9.6	0.8	12.6	13.8	6.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	100	223
Southern	3.2	7.2	13.5	4.0	42.7	27.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	100	549
Western	8.2	14.8	14.1	6.1	23.7	31.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	100	528
Northern	6.7	4.9	8.8	7.0	30.7	40.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	100	411
Eastern	5.6	11.0	2.0	4.0	49.0	26.9	0.3	1.3	0.0	100	542
Urban/rural											
Urban	58.2	9.6	0.7	8.8	16.3	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100	335
Rural	2.5	9.7	10.2	5.4	37.9	32.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	100	1,918
Quintile											
Q1	0.4	5.2	21.2	4.8	30.8	36.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	100	381
Q2	0.8	6.5	9.6	4.2	41.5	35.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	100	415
Q3	2.1	8.8	7.9	4.5	43.6	31.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	100	448
Q4	5.6	12.2	5.6	7.6	39.0	28.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	100	490
Q5	38.8	14.0	2.8	7.6	20.4	14.8	0.7	0.9	0.0	100	519
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu	6.4	10.0	5.6	5.4	41.3	29.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	5.9	14.3	10.2	5.8	32.4	29.8	0.2	1.4	0.1	100	249
Isolated rural housing	1.0	8.4	14.1	5.2	36.1	33.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	72.1	7.5	0.0	10.5	7.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100	189
Small settlement	13.5	10.7	6.1	8.1	31.0	28.3	0.4	1.9	0.0	100	107
Modern planned area	85.7	6.6	0.0	1.7	4.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	14
Other	35.3	6.8	0.0	7.1	26.5	23.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	12
Disability status											
Without disability	11.7	9.6	7.3	6.2	34.8	29.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	100	1,839
With disability	6.8	10.2	15.3	4.6	34.4	27.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	100	414
Sex of head of HH											
Male	12.1	10.2	6.4	5.7	33.5	30.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	100	1,629
Female	7.3	8.3	14.9	6.3	38.0	23.8	0.1	1.3	0.0	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

The proportion of households using batteries as their main source of home lighting has also increased where around half of the households use batteries (44%) in 2013-14. Another interesting finding to note is the significant decrease in the use of lantern as the

main source of home lighting from 35% in EICV3 to 13% in EICV4. Figure 3.1 shows that electricity use is high in the richest consumption quintile with 59% as compared to the lowest quintile with 3 % in 2013-14.

Figure 3. 1: Changes in household access to electricity (Percentage)



Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 3.2 provides information on primary fuel sources used for cooking. Use of firewood for cooking has declined slightly in the last 3 years. However at national level firewood remains the most widely used cooking fuel with 83% in EICV4 from 86% in EICV3, followed by charcoal (15% in EICV4 and 10% in EICv3). In urban areas, the majority of households use charcoal as a main source of cooking fuel (67%). In rural areas, firewood is the most commonly used cooking fuel by 94% of the households in 2013-14.

Table 3. 2: Primary fuel used for cooking, by province, urban/rural, quintile, habitat and disability status

EICV4	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
All Rwanda	83.3	15.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	25.6	70.8	0.3	1	2.4	100	295
Southern	92.6	5.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	100	597
Western	88.3	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	100	559
Northern	94.4	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	100	394
Eastern	89.9	8.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	29.3	67.4	0.3	0.7	2.3	100	426
Rural	94.4	4.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	100	2,067

EICV4	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
Quintile							
Q1	96.3	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	100	421
Q2	94.9	3.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	100	458
Q3	92.9	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100	489
Q4	86.0	13.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	100	532
Q5	54.8	42.3	0.2	0.5	2.1	100	593
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu	92.9	5.8	1.0	0.0	0.3	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	85.8	12.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	100	216
Isolated rural housing	97.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	22.6	73.7	0.3	0.9	2.7	100	318
Small settlement	83.1	16.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	100	55
Modern planned area	25.9	70.7	0.0	1.0	2.4	100	40
Disability status							
without disability	82.1	16.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	100	2,100
with disability	89.7	8.3	1.3	0.1	0.7	100	394
Sex of head of HH							
Male	82.2	16.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	100	1,857
Female	86.3	12.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
All Rwanda	86.3	10.6	2.3	0.1	0.7	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	31.5	65.0	0.1	0.7	2.7	100	223
Southern	94.1	2.4	3.1	0.1	0.3	100	549
Western	92.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	528
Northern	90.9	4.5	3.9	0.0	0.7	100	411
Eastern	91.7	4.2	3.4	0.1	0.6	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	36.0	61.0	0.2	0.6	2.2	100	335
Rural	95.1	1.8	2.7	0.0	0.4	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	95.4	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.3	100	381
Q2	95.4	1.6	2.9	0.0	0.1	100	415
Q3	94.2	3.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	100	448
Q4	91.0	6.6	2.0	0.0	0.4	100	490
Q5	61.0	35.7	0.7	0.4	2.1	100	519
Type of habitat							

EICV3	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
Umudugudu	91.8	5.4	2.3	0.1	0.3	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	92.3	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.6	100	249
Isolated rural housing	96.4	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.4	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	15.4	80.3	0.0	0.7	3.6	100	189
Small settlement	82.9	11.9	4.6	0.0	0.6	100	107
Modern planned area	28.0	69.8	0.0	1.0	1.3	100	14
Other	79.8	16.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	100	12
Disability status							
without disability	85.3	11.8	2.1	0.1	0.7	100	1,839
with disability	91.0	5.3	3.0	0.0	0.7	100	414
Sex of head of HH							
Male	85.5	11.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	100	1,629
Female	88.5	8.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

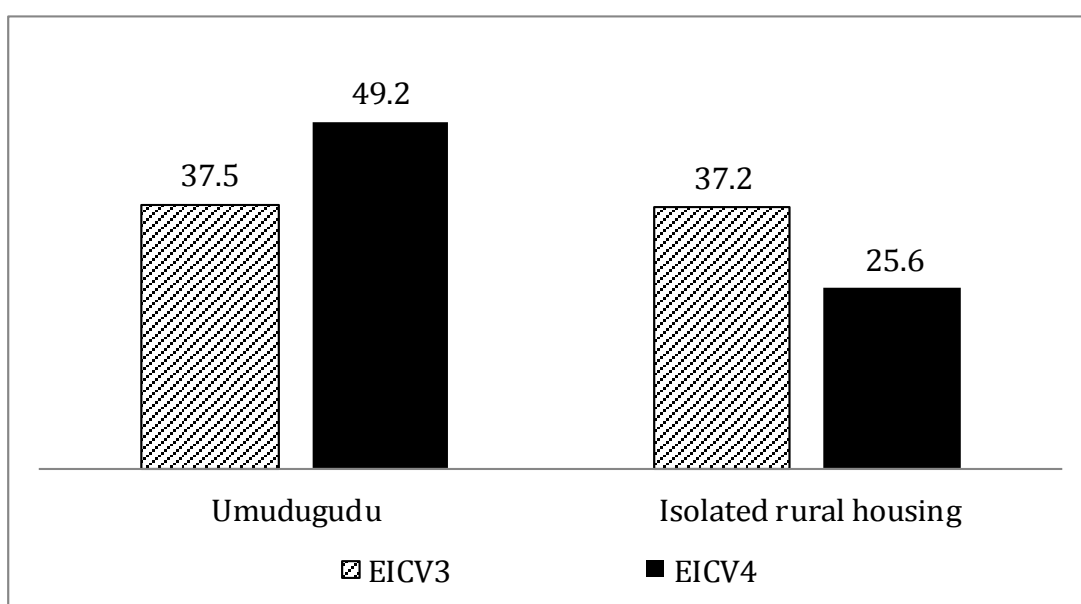
Chapter 4: Housing

This chapter focuses on the type of dwelling, housing characteristics, waste management facilities, household relocation, rent arrangements, dwelling and durables in Rwanda. The estimates presented in this chapter indicate the progress made between EICV3 and EICV4.

4.1. Dwelling characteristics

The data in this section show a substantial increase of households living in Imidugudu from 37.5% in 2010-11 to 49% in 2013-14 as detailed in Figure 4.1. It is also notable that households living in isolated rural housing reduced considerably.

Figure 4. 1: Change in specific habitat types



Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 4.1 shows that the Eastern province registers the highest percentage of population living in Imidugudu settlements (78%). However, the Southern Province has the highest rate of growth in Imidugudu settlements: over half of the households (50.5%) live in Umudugudu in 2013-14, compared to 18% in 2010-11.

Table 4. 1: Types of habitat, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	Type of habitat						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Umudugudu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Unplanned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area		
All Rwanda	49.2	8.7	25.6	12.8	2.2	1.6	100	2,493
Province								
Kigali City	2.7	2.2	13.4	79.0	0.1	2.6	100	295
Southern	50.5	10.2	31.4	5.0	0.8	2.0	100	597
Western	42.6	8.4	35.3	4.8	7.6	1.3	100	559
Northern	43.8	8.3	42.7	2.0	1.3	2.0	100	394
Eastern	78.3	10.7	6.8	3.2	0.3	0.8	100	647
Urban/ural								
Urban	17.1	6.4	3.2	62.6	2.1	8.6	100	426
Rural	55.8	9.2	30.2	2.5	2.2	0.1	100	2,067
Quintile								
Q1	52.6	7.8	33.1	4.6	1.6	0.3	100	421
Q2	53.1	8.9	30.6	5.3	1.8	0.4	100	458
Q3	52.9	8.4	28.4	6.9	3.0	0.3	100	489
Q4	49.6	9.6	26.1	11.5	2.3	0.9	100	532
Q5	40.4	8.6	13.5	30.2	2.1	5.1	100	593
Sex of head of HH								
Male	49.2	8.8	24.9	13.2	2.3	1.6	100	1,857
Female	49.2	8.3	27.4	11.7	2.0	1.5	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of habitat							Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Umudugudu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Unplanned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area	Other		
All Rwanda	37.5	11.1	37.2	8.4	4.8	0.6	0.5	100	2,253
Province									
Kigali City	7.8	2.4	21.9	62.6	2.8	2.4	0.0	100	223
Southern	18.2	17.1	56.6	2.0	5.6	0.2	0.4	100	549
Western	25.5	16.9	48.2	1.9	6.8	0.5	0.2	100	528
Northern	38.4	7.1	44.5	5.2	3.7	1.1	0.1	100	411
Eastern	80.2	5.8	7.6	1.3	3.5	0.1	1.5	100	542
Urban/rural									
Urban	23.2	6.8	6.5	54.3	3.9	4.0	1.4	100	335
Rural	39.9	11.8	42.6	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.4	100	1,918
Quintile									
Q1	33.0	11.8	51.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.2	100	381
Q2	39.2	12.4	42.1	1.8	4.3	0	0.3	100	415
Q3	40.1	11.3	40.8	2.9	4.5	0.0	0.3	100	448
Q4	40.9	12.1	36.5	4.4	5.4	0.1	0.6	100	490
Q5	33.8	8.3	20.4	27.9	6.1	2.4	1.1	100	519
Sex of head of HH									
Male	37.7	10.9	36.2	9.1	4.9	0.7	0.5	100	1,629
Female	36.8	11.7	39.9	6.5	4.4	0.3	0.5	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

According to Table 4.2, single house dwelling has decreased slightly since EICV3 (from 92% in 2010-11 to 90% in 2013-14) and this type of dwelling is more common in rural areas (94%) than urban areas (72%) in 2013-14. The Northern Province dominates other provinces in this type of dwelling (99%) in 2013-14.

Table 4. 2: Types of dwelling, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	Type of dwelling					Total	Total no. 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	90.4	4.6	0.1	2.7	2.2	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	67.1	15.3	0.4	12.9	4.3	100	295
Southern	89.0	3.6	0.0	1.6	5.7	100	597
Western	95.7	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	100	559
Northern	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	100	394
Eastern	92.5	4.2	0.1	2.3	1.0	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	71.8	13.3	0.3	10.6	3.9	100	426
Rural	94.2	2.8	0.0	1.1	1.9	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	96.8	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	100	421
Q2	96.0	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	100	458
Q3	93.9	3.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	100	489
Q4	91.0	4.7	0.0	1.7	2.6	100	532
Q5	78.2	9.0	0.3	7.6	4.9	100	593
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu	94.3	2.9	0.0	1.3	1.5	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	89.0	5.8	0.0	1.9	3.3	100	216
Isolated rural housing	95.4	1.5	0.0	0.6	2.4	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	67.1	16.3	0.3	12.8	3.5	100	318
Small settlement	93.1	5.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	100	55
Modern planned area	79.6	6.5	0.5	7.6	5.9	100	40
Sex of head of HH							
Male	90.4	4.4	0.1	2.7	2.4	100	1,857
Female	90.4	5.1	0.1	2.7	1.7	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of dwelling						Total	Total no. 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	Other		
All Rwanda	92.4	3.0	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.0	100	2,253
Province								
Kigali City	65.6	9.0	0.3	20.7	4.5	0.0	100	223
Southern	93.6	3.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	100	549
Western	94.1	2.5	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.1	100	528
Northern	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	411
Eastern	95.9	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	100	542
Urban/rural								
Urban	73.1	7.8	0.2	15.7	3.2	0.0	100	335
Rural	95.8	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	100	1,918
Quintile								
Q1	96.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	100	381
Q2	96.2	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	100	415
Q3	95.6	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	100	448
Q4	93.7	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	100	490
Q5	82.6	5.1	0.1	9.4	2.8	0.0	100	519
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	96.7	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	94.9	3.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	100	249
Isolated rural housing	95.1	1.7	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	61.5	9.8	0.2	25.3	3.3	0.0	100	189
Small settlement	90.3	3.9	0.1	4.4	1.3	0.0	100	107
Modern planned area	75.2	3.5	1.6	9.8	9.8	0.0	100	14
Other	81.4	10.9	0.0	5.0	1.4	1.4	100	12
Sex of head of HH								
Male	92.4	2.6	0.1	3.3	1.6	0.0	100	1,629
Female	92.6	3.9	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.0	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 4.3 shows that the average number of people per bedroom is at least 2 both in urban and rural areas in 2013-14. For about 9% of households in Rwanda, on average four or more people sleep in the same bedroom. With reference to quintiles, the data show that the higher the quintile, the lower the number of people sharing the same bedroom (2 per bedroom in the highest and 3 per bedroom in the lowest).

Table 4. 3: Number of persons per bedroom, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	Mean no. of people per bedroom	Average number of persons per bedroom				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Less than 2 Persons	2-4 Persons	4-6 Persons	6 or More Persons		
All Rwanda	2.3	33.1	58.4	7.8	0.8	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	2.2	36.8	54.4	8.0	0.8	100	295
Southern	2.3	34.0	56.5	8.6	1.0	100	597
Western	2.3	30.2	61.5	7.6	0.7	100	559
Northern	2.1	37.0	57.8	5.0	0.2	100	394
Eastern	2.3	30.7	59.6	8.8	0.9	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.2	37.3	54.5	7.4	0.8	100	426
Rural	2.3	32.2	59.2	7.9	0.8	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	2.8	15.8	67.4	14.4	2.4	100	421
Q2	2.5	21.5	67.6	9.8	1.2	100	458
Q3	2.3	29.2	62.1	8.3	0.5	100	489
Q4	2.1	37.5	56.9	5.5	0.1	100	532
Q5	1.8	53.5	43.2	3.3	0.1	100	593
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu	2.3	32.1	59.2	8.0	0.7	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	2.3	30.3	59.4	9.3	1.0	100	216
Isolated rural housing	2.3	32.9	59.2	7.1	0.8	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	2.2	37.1	54.2	7.9	0.7	100	318
Small settlement	2.4	29.2	61.6	7.7	1.4	100	55
Modern planned area	2.0	54.0	41.3	3.9	0.8	100	40
Sex of head of HH							
Male	2.4	26.3	64.0	8.9	0.9	100	1,857
Female	1.9	52.9	42.0	4.6	0.5	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Mean no. of people per bedroom	Average number of persons per bedroom				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Less than 2 persons	2-4 Persons	4-6 Persons	6 or More Persons		
All Rwanda	2.3	35.3	54.6	8.7	1.4	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	2.2	37.3	52.3	9.0	1.4	100	223
Southern	2.4	33.9	54.1	10.1	2.0	100	549
Western	2.3	30.4	60.1	8.5	1.1	100	528
Northern	2.1	40.6	53.1	5.8	0.5	100	411
Eastern	2.3	36.4	52.0	9.6	2.0	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	2.2	40.4	50.0	8.5	1.1	100	335

Rural	2.3	34.4	55.4	8.7	1.5	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	2.9	13.4	65.3	17.6	3.8	100	381
Q2	2.6	22.2	64.6	11.4	1.8	100	415
Q3	2.3	32.3	58.3	8.1	1.3	100	448
Q4	2.1	44.6	48.9	5.8	0.7	100	490
Q5	1.8	55.4	41.1	3.3	0.2	100	519
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu	2.3	36.3	54.2	8.2	1.2	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	2.4	33.2	55.5	9.4	2.0	100	249
Isolated rural housing	2.3	33.7	55.8	9.1	1.4	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	2.2	39.1	50.2	9.7	1.0	100	189
Small settlement	2.2	35.6	55.6	7.3	1.5	100	107
Modern planned area	1.9	51.3	45.9	2.2	0.7	100	14
Other	2.6	28.8	57.3	5.9	8.0	100	12
Sex of head of HH							
Male	2.4	29.1	59.2	10.0	1.7	100	1,629
Female	1.9	51.2	42.8	5.2	0.7	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 4.4 shows the mean floor area (in m²) of Rwandan households' dwellings. This is 39m² on average and Imidugudu are roughly in line with the national average. Although wealthier households and households in modern planned areas occupy larger spaces, the mean floor area has not changed significantly since 2010-11 at national level.

Table 4.4: Floor area, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	Mean floor area of dwelling (sqm)	Floor area of dwelling				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		1-24(m ²)	25-49(m ²)	50-74(m ²)	75+(m ²)		
All Rwanda	38.9	21.9	58.3	14.1	5.8	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	45.8	32.7	37.0	14.6	15.6	100	295
Southern	37.8	21.7	61.6	12.6	4.1	100	597
Western	41.2	17.0	59.3	17.7	6.0	100	559
Northern	36.6	18.1	66.6	11.9	3.3	100	394
Eastern	36.3	23.5	59.2	13.2	4.1	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	49.2	27.6	37.2	17.0	18.2	100	426
Rural	36.8	20.7	62.7	13.5	3.2	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	30.6	32.6	60.2	6.3	0.9	100.0	421
Q2	33.7	24.5	64.8	9.6	1.1	100.0	458
Q3	35.5	20.7	66.0	11.6	1.8	100.0	489
Q4	39.4	16.9	61.2	18.0	3.9	100.0	532
Q5	51.2	17.6	43.2	21.5	17.7	100	593
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu	38.2	19.1	61.8	14.8	4.2	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural	37.6	22.9	57.3	15.0	4.8	100	216

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housing							
Isolated rural housing	35.3	22.2	64.5	11.2	2.1	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	44.7	32.4	36.7	15.6	15.4	100	318
Small settlement	40.6	18.1	59.9	16.5	5.5	100	55
Modern planned area	80.0	15.4	28.3	15.6	40.7	100	40
Sex of head of HH							
Male	40.0	20.8	57.8	14.9	6.5	100	1,857
Female	35.9	24.9	60.0	11.5	3.6	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

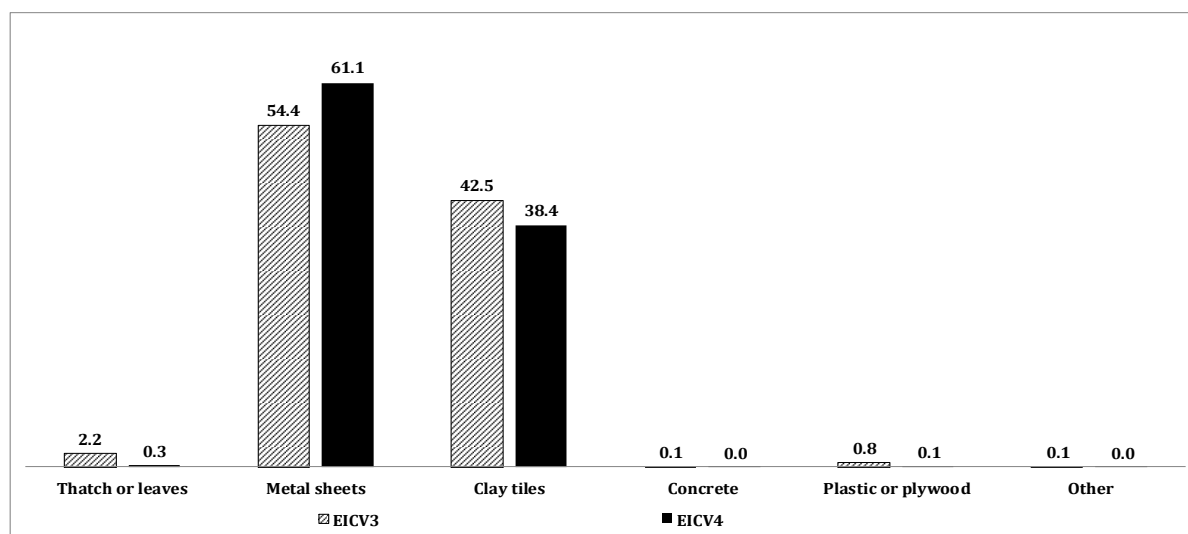
EICV3	Mean floor area of dwelling (sqm)	Floor area of dwelling				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		1-24 (m ²)	25-49 (m ²)	50-74 (m ²)	75+ (m ²)		
All Rwanda	40.0	23.6	56.2	13.2	7.0	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	52.7	26.4	37.2	17.0	19.4	100	223
Southern	38.7	23.8	58.1	12.0	6.1	100	549
Western	41.6	17.1	59.5	17.0	6.4	100	528
Northern	38.4	24.1	60.0	10.0	5.9	100	411
Eastern	35.7	28.3	55.8	11.7	4.2	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	57.4	22.2	37.5	16.0	24.2	100	335
Rural	37.0	23.9	59.4	12.8	4.0	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	30.4	36.6	57.3	5.3	0.8	100	381
Q2	33.7	28.5	60.5	9.1	1.9	100	415
Q3	36.9	22.0	61.0	14.0	3.0	100	448
Q4	39.4	18.5	60.9	15.2	5.4	100	490
Q5	55.3	16.4	43.3	19.9	20.5	100	519
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu	39.1	23.4	57.7	13.1	5.9	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	37.2	27.2	55.6	11.7	5.6	100	249
Isolated rural housing	37.0	22.8	60.6	13.2	3.5	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	54.8	26.8	33.6	15.8	23.8	100	189
Small settlement	41.6	21.4	55.8	14.1	8.7	100	107
Modern planned area	119.5	5.8	18.6	8.3	67.3	100	14
Other	41.5	19.3	55.8	19.9	5.0	100	12
Sex of head of HH							
Male	41.1	22.6	55.7	14.0	7.7	100	1,629
Female	37.2	26.3	57.3	11.4	5.1	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

In 2013-14 the proportion of households using metal sheets has increased substantially: 61% against 54% in 2010-11. Figure 4.2 shows that households predominantly use metal sheets as roofing materials across Rwanda compared to other types. It is

important to note that the use of metal sheets as roofing materials has increased even for the bottom quintile (from 40% in 2010-11 to 56% in 2013-14).

Figure 4. 2: Changes in roofing material



Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 4.5 shows that in Kigali city and the Eastern province almost all households use metal sheets (99% to 96% respectively).

Table 4. 5: Roofing material of the dwelling, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	Type of roofing material						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Other		
All Rwanda	0.3	61.1	38.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	2,492
Province								
Kigali City	0.2	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	294
Southern	0.1	19.5	80.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100	597
Western	0.4	47.3	52.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	559
Northern	0.3	58.3	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	394
Eastern	0.6	95.9	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	647
Urban/rural								
Urban	0.2	88.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	426
Rural	0.4	55.4	44.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	2,067
Quintile								
Q1	0.2	55.6	43.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	420
Q2	0.4	53.5	46.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	458
Q3	0.4	56.1	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	489
Q4	0.3	60.2	39.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	532
Q5	0.3	75.8	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	593
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	0.4	63.6	35.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	0.3	58.0	41.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	216
Isolated rural	0.3	38.7	60.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	637

housing								
Unplanned urban housing	0.0	92.4	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	318
Small settlement	0.7	75.8	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55
Modern planned area	0.0	89.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	39
Sex of head of HH								
Male	0.4	61.2	38.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	1,857
Female	0.2	60.7	39.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	635

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of roofing material						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Other		
All Rwanda	2.2	54.4	42.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	100	2,253
Province								
Kigali City	1.7	94.6	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	223
Southern	1.8	14.7	82.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	100	549
Western	3.1	43.6	52.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	100	528
Northern	2.0	49.0	48.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	100	411
Eastern	2.0	92.5	3.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	100	542
Urban/rural								
Urban	0.8	87.5	11.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	100	335
Rural	2.4	48.6	48.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	100	1,918
Quintile								
Q1	4.8	39.7	53.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	100	381
Q2	2.6	45.3	51.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	100	415
Q3	1.4	49.7	47.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	100	448
Q4	1.7	56.5	41.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	100	490
Q5	1.0	74.4	24.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	100	519
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	1.8	70.2	26.7	0.0	1.2	0.1	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	4.2	45.6	48.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	100	249
Isolated rural housing	2.4	30.0	66.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	0.6	95.5	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	189
Small settlement	1.3	61.0	36.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	100	107
Modern planned area	0.0	89.0	10.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100	14
Other	1.6	81.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12
Sex of head of HH								
Male	2.0	54.6	42.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	100	1,629
Female	2.6	53.9	42.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 4.6 presents data on material used for constructing walls. Over all, it emerges that the majority of households country wide use mud bricks (36%), while those using tree trunks with mud has decreased in rural areas from 40% in 2010-11 to 33% in 2013-14 as shown by Figure 4.3. Another important finding to note is that the types of wall material used vary across all provinces and the proportion of households that use mud

bricks covered with cement has increased from 19% in 2010-11 to 24% in 2013-14 at national level.

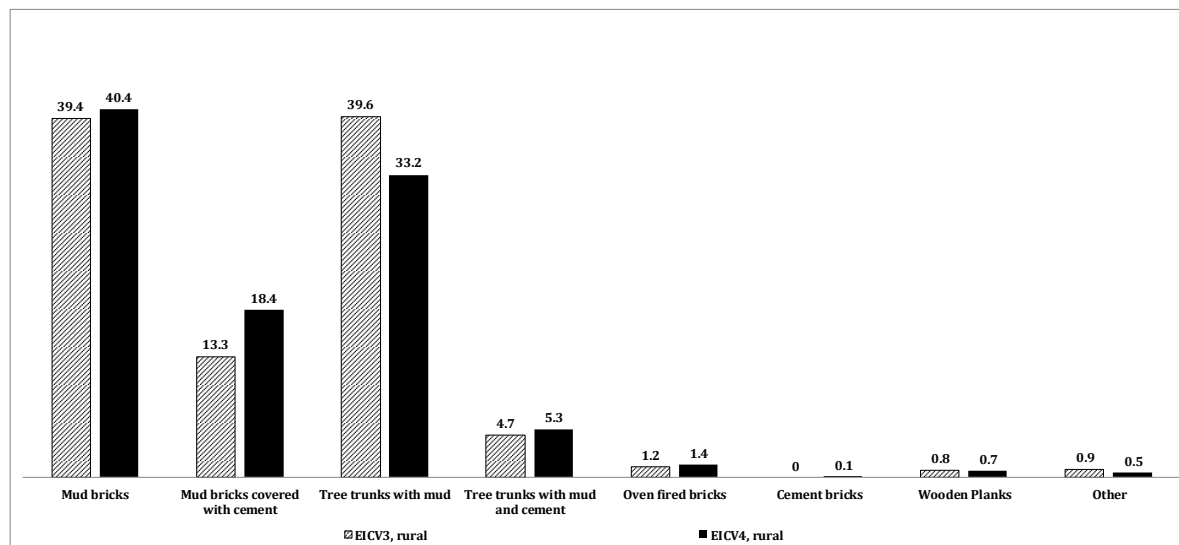
Table 4. 6: Wall material of the dwelling, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	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		
All Rwanda	36.0	24.2	29.1	6.3	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	100	2,493
Province										
Kigali City	8.2	54.2	12.8	15.9	5.0	3.5	0.1	0.3	100	295
Southern	29.4	21.4	39.7	6.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	597
Western	58.3	13.8	20.8	1.0	2.7	0.1	2.6	0.8	100	559
Northern	44.9	15.8	30.3	4.4	2.6	0.2	0.0	1.8	100	394
Eastern	30.3	27.0	33.1	7.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	647
Urban/rural										
Urban	15.1	51.9	8.8	11.2	9.5	2.7	0.3	0.6	100	426
Rural	40.4	18.4	33.2	5.3	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	100	2,067
Quintile										
Q1	47.5	7.0	41.3	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	100	421
Q2	45.9	12.0	37.2	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	100	458
Q3	42.3	17.4	32.9	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	100	489
Q4	34.2	28.0	27.6	7.8	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	100	532
Q5	16.8	47.9	12.3	10.9	8.9	2.1	0.7	0.6	100	593
Type of habitat										
Umudugudu	36.6	22.0	33.0	5.2	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	35.9	26.8	29.2	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100	216
Isolated rural housing	47.9	11.4	33.5	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	11.5	56.4	8.7	13.6	6.9	2.6	0.3	0.2	100	318
Small settlement	49.6	12.7	23.1	3.2	4.2	0.8	2.1	4.4	100	55
Modern planned area	8.3	37.6	6.9	4.9	35.9	3.9	0.9	1.5	100	40
Sex of head of HH										
Male	35.9	25.7	27.7	6.0	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	100	1,857
Female	36.5	19.7	33.1	7.2	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households

EICV3	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		
All Rwanda	36.1	18.7	35.2	5.5	2.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	100	2,253
Province										
Kigali City	9.7	50.2	17.6	14.5	5.3	2.6	0.1	0.1	100	223
Southern	29.6	18.7	43.6	6.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	549
Western	56.5	11.4	24.3	1.3	2.3	0.0	3.1	1.1	100	528
Northern	42.5	13.1	35.1	3.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	100	411
Eastern	29.0	17.3	44.7	7.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	542
Urban/rural										
Urban	17.4	49.8	10.1	10.2	10.0	2.0	0.2	0.4	100	335
Rural	39.4	13.3	39.6	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	100	1,918
Quintile										
Q1	45.6	5.1	45.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.1	100	381
Q2	43.7	9.6	42.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	100	415
Q3	40.9	12.8	39.3	4.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.0	100	448
Q4	35.5	19.0	35.7	6.7	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.1	100	490
Q5	19.7	41.0	17.6	10.7	8.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	100	519
Type of habitat										
Umudugudu	34.8	17.7	38.9	4.9	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.0	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	33.6	13.2	44.7	5.2	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	100	249
Isolated rural housing	44.9	11.2	37.3	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	10.4	56.9	6.7	13.6	9.8	1.7	0.3	0.6	100	189
Small settlement	36.1	24.9	26.0	5.1	4.5	0.1	1.2	2.1	100	107
Modern planned area	1.9	44.8	0.8	2.8	41.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	100	14
Other	21.4	47.4	6.1	7.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12
Sex of head of HH										
Male	36.3	20.0	33.5	5.5	2.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	100	1,629
Female	35.8	15.5	39.8	5.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Figure 4. 3: Changes in wall material used in rural dwellings

Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base population: all households.

With regard to flooring materials, Table 4.7 shows that beaten earth is the most commonly used in the dwellings in Rwanda (74%), followed by cement with 21% in 2013-14. In urban areas 63% of households have cement as flooring material compared to 12% of rural households. Nevertheless at national level, a close analysis of data reveals notable improvements, considering that 17% of rural households had cement floors in 2010-11. Figure 4.4 illustrates that the use of cement floors has slightly increased across all provinces, with some specific prominence in the Eastern province.

Table 4. 7: Floor material of the dwelling, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	Type of flooring mater					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Other		
All Rwanda	74.0	2.7	21.1	1.2	1.0	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	31.4	0.2	63.8	0.3	4.2	100	295
Southern	79.9	0.7	16.1	2.7	0.6	100	597
Western	85.2	0.2	12.3	1.5	0.9	100	559
Northern	85.9	0.2	12.4	0.6	0.9	100	394
Eastern	71.0	9.4	19.2	0.2	0.2	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	31.0	1.0	63.3	1.0	3.8	100	426
Rural	82.8	3.1	12.4	1.2	0.5	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	93.6	2.3	3.6	0.3	0.2	100	421
Q2	90.2	2.9	5.5	1.0	0.5	100	458
Q3	84.6	3.3	10.5	1.3	0.4	100	489
Q4	74.1	3.4	20.7	1.4	0.5	100	532
Q5	38.7	1.8	54.8	1.6	3.1	100	593
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu	78.6	4.5	15.3	1.2	0.5	100	1,227
Unplanned	74.2	3.1	21.0	1.5	0.2	100	216

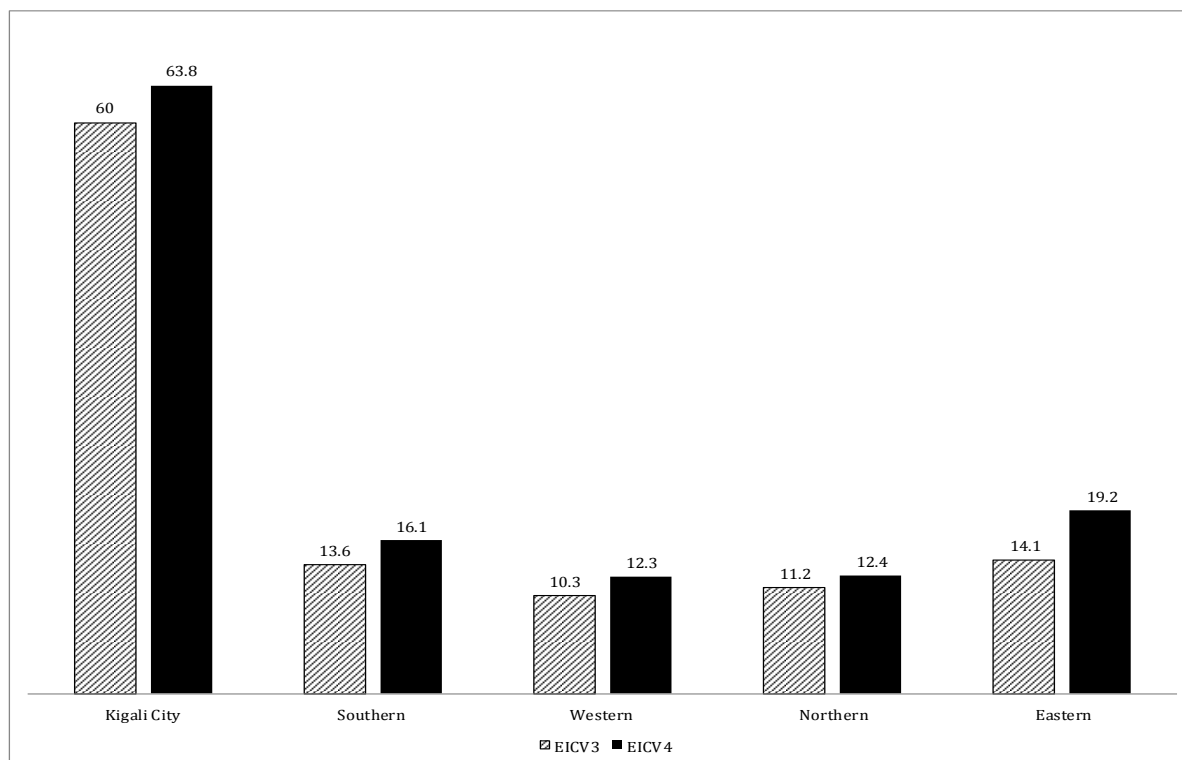
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clustered rural housing							
Isolated rural housing	90.0	0.7	7.6	1.2	0.6	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	29.0	0.2	66.8	0.9	3.2	100	318
Small settlement	83.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.5	100	55
Modern planned area	23.07	0	60.78	2.93	13.21	100	40
Sex of head of HH							
Male	73.0	2.6	22.1	1.2	1.2	100	1,857
Female	76.8	3.1	18.5	1.0	0.7	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Type of flooring material					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Other		
All Rwanda	78.4	2.2	17.1	1.5	0.8	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	34.7	0.4	60.0	0.7	4.2	100	223
Southern	82.0	1.1	13.6	3.1	0.2	100	549
Western	86.5	0.1	10.3	2.3	0.8	100	528
Northern	87.4	0.1	11.2	0.6	0.7	100	411
Eastern	77.9	7.5	14.1	0.3	0.1	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	33.3	0.8	61.0	1.3	3.5	100	335
Rural	86.3	2.4	9.4	1.6	0.3	100	1,918
Quintiles							
Q1	96.0	0.9	2.3	0.7	0.2	100	381
Q2	91.6	2.5	3.8	1.4	0.6	100	415
Q3	87.5	2.9	7.3	1.9	0.4	100	448
Q4	81.9	2.8	13.4	1.7	0.2	100	490
Q5	43.7	1.5	50.5	1.8	2.4	100	519
Type of habitat							
Umudugudu	80.2	4.8	13.1	1.2	0.8	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	84.9	0.7	11.3	2.7	0.4	100	249
Isolated rural housing	89.8	0.7	7.6	1.7	0.2	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	21.1	0.2	74.3	0.9	3.6	100	189
Small settlement	73.8	0.2	23.7	1.7	0.6	100	107
Modern planned area	6.9	0.0	76.0	2.7	14.4	100	14
Other	47.2	0.0	51.5	0.0	1.4	100	12
Sex of head of HH							
Male	77.4	2.0	18.0	1.7	1.0	100	1,629
Female	81.1	2.7	14.8	1.1	0.5	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Figure 4. 4: Changes in Percentage of HHs with cement flooring

Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage of households with rain water management system. 17% of households in Rwanda have a way of managing rain water. Households in Rwanda use mostly ditch (13%) as a way of managing rainwater compared to other used types of rainwater management system. Only 2% of households use rain water tanks in 2013-14.

Table 4. 8: Percentage of HHs with rainwater catchment systems, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	Total % of HHs with rainwater catchment system	Households with types of rainwater catchment system				Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Rain water tank	Ditch	Piped away	Other	
All Rwanda	17.4	2.1	13.4	1.8	0.3	2,493
Province						
Kigali City	35.2	4.5	27.8	2.9	0.0	295
Southern	8.6	0.5	6.1	1.9	0.0	597
Western	29.0	1.4	24.6	2.4	0.6	559
Northern	14.2	2.9	10.6	0.7	0.2	394
Eastern	9.5	2.6	5.5	1.2	0.4	647
Urban/rural						
Urban	32.1	4.3	25.27	2.32	0.17	426
Rural	14.4	1.6	10.95	1.65	0.26	2,067
Quintile						
Q1	11.4	0.7	9.8	0.7	0.4	421
Q2	13.7	1.2	10.9	1.5	0.2	458

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Q3	14.3	1.3	11.2	1.6	0.2	489
Q4	15.7	1.8	11.8	2.1	0.1	532
Q5	28.8	4.6	21.1	2.7	0.4	593
Type of habitat						
Umudugudu	14.6	2.1	10.7	1.6	0.2	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	10.4	1.3	8.6	0.5	0.3	216
Isolated rural housing	15.6	1.0	12.6	2.0	0.1	637
Unplanned urban housing	33.2	4.1	26.5	2.7	0.0	318
Small settlement	16.8	1.3	11.0	0.7	3.8	55
Modern planned area	47.4	7.8	35.9	3.8	0.0	40
Disability status						
without disability	17.9	2.2	13.7	1.8	0.2	2,100
with disability	15.1	1.5	11.7	1.7	0.3	394
Sex of head of HH						
Male	18.5	2.3	14.4	1.7	0.3	1,857
Female	14.3	1.6	10.6	2.0	0.2	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

Table 4.9 highlights that compost heap and thrown in bushes/fields remain the most widely used method by households for rubbish disposal in Rwanda (52% and 40% respectively in EICV4). A close analysis reveals a slight increase in the use of rubbish collection services at national level from 5% in EICV3 to 6% in EICV4.

Table 4. 9: Waste management facilities, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total no. 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	51.6	40.2	6.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	100	2,493
Province									
Kigali City	20.6	30.7	46.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	100	295
Southern	54.3	43.6	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	100	597
Western	52.9	43.6	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	100	559
Northern	51.8	46.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	100	394
Eastern	62.2	34.6	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	100	647
Urban/rural									
Urban	29.5	29.8	35.8	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.8	100	426
Rural	56.2	42.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	100	2,067
Quintile									
Q1	47.1	50.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	100	421
Q2	53.1	44.6	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	100	458
Q3	53.9	43.2	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	489
Q4	54.8	39.3	4.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	532
Q5	49.0	27.8	19.1	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.6	100	593
Type of habitat									
Umudugudu	59.7	38.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	100	1,227

EICV4	Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total no. of HHs in (000s)
	Compost heap	Thrown in bushes / fields	Rubbish collection service	Dumped in river /lake	Publicly managed refuse area	Burnt	Other		
Unplanned clustered rural housing	50.9	43.9	1.5	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.2	100	216
Isolated rural housing	52.5	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	23.7	29.7	42.9	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.5	100	318
Small settlement	33.2	60.3	0.5	0.0	5.7	0.4	0.0	100	55
Modern planned area	41.5	19.5	29.9	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.8	100	40
Sex of head of HH									
Male	53.2	38.4	6.5	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	100	1,857
Female	47.1	45.6	5.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total no. 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	59.4	31.1	5.0	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	100	2,253
Province									
Kigali City	20.5	33.4	42.6	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	100	223
Southern	63.4	32.6	0.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100	549
Western	56.8	35.2	1.7	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.2	100	528
Northern	66.9	28.8	0.5	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	100	411
Eastern	68.3	26.5	0.9	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	100	542
Urban/rural									
Urban	33.9	24.6	33.1	3.4	4.8	0.1	0.1	100	335
Rural	63.9	32.3	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	100	1,918
Quintile									
Q1	56.7	39.7	0.2	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	100	381
Q2	61.9	34.0	0.5	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	415
Q3	63.9	30.9	0.7	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	100	448
Q4	64.9	29.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	490
Q5	50.4	24.4	18.8	2.7	3.6	0.0	0.2	100	519
Type of habitat									
Umudugu du	66.4	27.7	1.4	2.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	100	844

EICV3	Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total no. of HHs in (000s)
	Compost heap	Thrown in bushes/ fields	Rubbish collection service	Dumped in river/ lake	Publicly managed refuse area	Burnt	Other		
Unplanned clustered rural housing	62.9	30.9	0.1	3.7	2.3	0.0	0.1	100	249
Isolated rural housing	60.6	36.8	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	21.6	22.9	47.9	3.2	4.3	0.1	0.0	100	189
Small settlement	57.1	32.6	1.7	2.8	5.7	0.0	0.1	100	107
Modern planned area	29.4	10.7	46.9	3.9	6.7	0.1	2.4	100	14
Other	61.1	23.1	5.3	3.7	6.5	0.0	0.4	100	12
Sex of head of HH									
Male	61.4	28.8	5.2	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	100	1,629
Female	54.1	37.2	4.3	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.2	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

4.2. Distance to basic services

This section focuses on the mean walking time to key public amenities (Market, Primary, and secondary schools, health centres) Table 4.10 shows that the mean walking time to services in rural areas decreased between the two surveys.. For example while 41% of households walked 1-2 hours to a health centre in 2010-11, 37% spend the same time in 2013-14. Similarly the percentage of households walking 0-30 minutes to a health center increased from 13.5% to 18% between 2010-11 and 2013-14.

Table 4. 10: Walking distance to basic services (market/shop, public transport stage, primary schools, secondary schools, health centre)

EICV4	Mean walking time to service minutes	Time to service (minutes)					Frequency of use not known	Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s) using the service
		0-29 min	30-59 min	60-119 min	120+ min				
Food market/shop									
All Rwanda	51.6	31.1	25.9	28.9	11.6	2.5	100	2,493	
Urban	24.2	61.4	24.0	9.5	0.6	4.5	100	426	
Rural	57.1	24.9	26.3	32.9	13.9	2.1	100	2,067	
Primary school									

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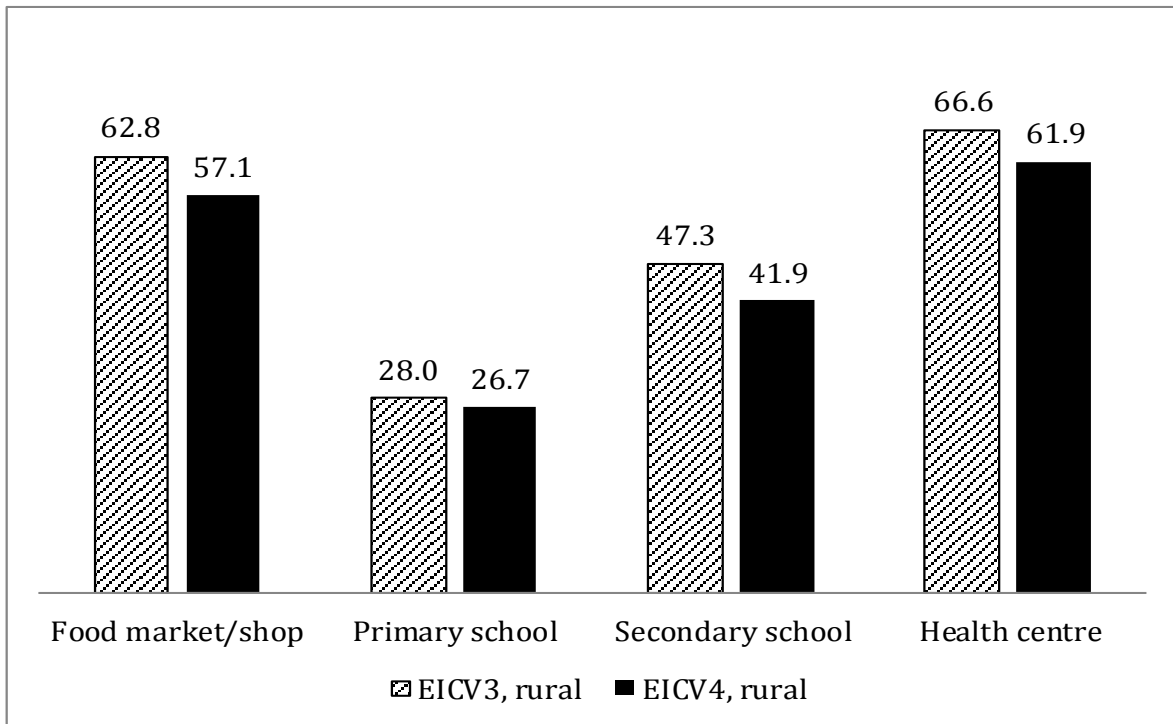
All Rwanda	25.6	33.6	18.2	5.2	0.3	42.6	100	2,493
Urban	17.6	30.8	7.9	0.8	0.0	60.5	100	426
Rural	26.7	34.2	20.4	6.14	0.4	38.9	100	2,067
Secondary school								
All Rwanda	38.3	7.4	5.6	3.5	0.8	82.8	100	2,493
Urban	21.7	12.9	4.0	1.2	0.0	81.9	100	426
Rural	41.9	6.2	5.9	4.0	1.0	82.9	100	2,067
Health centre								
All Rwanda	56.9	22.4	28.6	32.5	11.5	4.9	100	2,493
Urban	30.7	45.5	29.1	12.6	1.2	11.6	100	426
Rural	61.9	17.7	28.5	36.6	13.6	3.5	100	2,067

Source: EICV4. Base population: Households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often.

EICV3	Mean walking time to service minutes	Time to service (minutes)					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s) using the service
		0-29 min	30-59 min	60-119 min	120+min	Frequency of use not known		
Food market/shop								
All Rwanda	57.3	25.8	26.9	31.7	14.3	1.3	100	2,253
Urban	24.9	59.3	30.2	6.5	1.0	3.2	100	335
Rural	62.8	19.9	26.3	36.1	16.7	1.0	100	1,918
Primary school								
All Rwanda	26.9	54.4	34.4	10.3	0.8	0.1	100	2,253
Urban	18.2	79.3	18.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	100	335
Rural	28.0	50.1	37.2	11.8	0.9	0.1	100	1,918
Secondary school								
All Rwanda	42.1	32.2	32.6	26.2	8.3	0.8	100	2,253
Urban	23.4	66.2	27.9	5.0	0.5	0.3	100	335
Rural	47.3	26.2	33.5	29.8	9.7	0.8	100	1,918
Health centre								
All Rwanda	61.4	18.9	29.5	37.0	14.6	0.0	100	2,253
Urban	29.9	50.2	37.3	11.6	0.8	0.0	100	335
Rural	66.6	13.5	28.2	41.4	16.9	0.0	100	1,918

Source: EICV3. Base population: Households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often; Notes :(1) EICV3 Estimates may differ slightly from what reported in EICV3 Thematic report due to the exclusion of households "never using" a service from the base population, consistent with the method applied to EICV4 data.

Figure 4. 5: Change in walking distance to basic services (in minutes)



Source: EICV4 and EICV3.

4.3. Relocation

The previous section showed that the distance to basic services has decreased overall. The present section explores information related to household relocation. In this regard, Table 4.11 shows that in 2013-14, 75% of households reported having lived in a different dwelling prior to shifting to the one they currently occupy; which displays an increase of three percentage points since 2010-11. The most notable observation is that households are relocating at an increased rate since 47% in 2010-11 had spent less than five years in their current dwelling compared to 50% in 2013-14.

Table 4. 11: Percentage of HH that lived in other dwelling before occupying current dwelling and time spent in current dwelling, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	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	74.7	50.3	17.7	10.8	9.1	12.2	100	1,863
Province								
Kigali City	84.9	65.2	15.3	8.7	5.1	5.8	100	251
Southern	67.1	46.9	14.6	9.1	9.5	20.0	100	401
Western	71.2	46.6	17.5	11.4	8.2	16.4	100	398
Northern	73.8	41.5	19.2	13.7	10.8	14.9	100	291
Eastern	80.7	53.4	20.7	11.0	10.5	4.4	100	523
Urban/rural								
Urban	84.3	64.2	15.3	10.3	4.9	5.3	100	360
Rural	72.7	46.9	18.3	10.9	10.1	13.8	100	1,503
Quintile								
Q1	80.4	54.7	16.4	11.2	8.8	8.9	100	338
Q2	76.6	46.9	20.1	11.7	9.5	11.9	100	351
Q3	71.3	45.5	20.2	11.4	9.4	13.5	100	349
Q4	70.7	46.5	17.9	10.1	10.0	15.6	100	376
Q5	75.6	56.5	14.9	9.9	7.9	10.8	100	448
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	76.0	52.8	18.0	10.7	9.8	8.7	100	933
Unplanned clustered rural housing	72.3	46.1	20.7	11.4	8.1	13.8	100	157
Isolated rural housing	67.0	33.2	18.8	12.5	11.6	23.9	100	427
Unplanned urban housing	84.7	68.7	13.6	7.9	4.2	5.6	100	270
Small settlement	79.9	58.3	16.8	11.0	5.4	8.5	100	44
Modern planned area	83.8	56.6	16.6	12.5	5.2	9.1	100	33
Sex of head of HH								
Male	70.1	54.8	18.8	10.5	7.2	8.7	100	1,301
Female	88.3	39.9	15.2	11.4	13.4	20.2	100	561

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	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	72.2	46.9	17.7	14.1	7.4	14.0	100	1,627
Province								
Kigali City	78.0	64.0	14.4	11.7	4.0	5.9	100	174
Southern	61.1	35.9	16.7	12.4	11.9	23.1	100	336
Western	70.6	44.1	18.8	10.8	8.1	18.3	100	372
Northern	71.3	40.8	20.0	15.3	8.6	15.4	100	293
Eastern	83.4	54.7	17.3	18.3	3.9	5.9	100	452
Urban/rural								
Urban	82.3	63.5	15.1	12.4	3.4	5.5	100	276
Rural	70.5	43.5	18.2	14.4	8.1	15.7	100	1,351
Quintile								
Q1	76.4	48.6	20.5	12.5	7.6	10.8	100	292
Q2	72.3	43.4	19.5	14.6	8.2	14.3	100	300
Q3	69.2	44.0	18.2	13.2	7.7	16.8	100	310
Q4	70.0	42.3	15.7	15.8	8.6	17.6	100	343
Q5	73.7	54.8	15.5	14.1	5.0	10.7	100	383
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	78.9	51.6	17.6	18.1	5.0	7.7	100	665
Unplanned clustered rural housing	68.3	45.5	18.5	10.3	9.0	16.7	100	170
Isolated rural housing	64.2	33.7	18.4	12.0	11.5	24.5	100	538
Unplanned urban housing	82.2	68.5	13.6	10.5	2.3	5.0	100	155
Small settlement	73.0	54.0	20.5	9.7	6.5	9.4	100	78
Modern planned area	77.3	69.7	11.6	10.5	2.1	6.1	100	11
Other	74.3	53.2	16.6	22.5	2.1	5.6	100	9
Sex of head of HH								
Male	67.3	52.0	18.4	13.2	5.7	10.7	100	1,097
Female	85.0	36.2	16.1	16.0	10.8	21.0	100	530

Source: EICV3.

With regard to reasons pushing households to relocate, Table 4.12 provides information on the main reasons behind this trend. These include: getting better house (33%), building / buying own house (25%) and moving to a better neighborhood (15%) in 2013-14.

Table 4. 12: Main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	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	9.8	1.4	32.9	25.0	6.4	14.8	3.4	3.1	3.1	100	1,863
Province											
Kigali City	1.2	0.2	19.8	29.2	19.7	12.2	9.6	3.9	4.2	100	251
Southern	12.0	0.9	35.7	23.1	4.6	14.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	100	401
Western	6.1	3.6	35.7	26.2	4.8	14.7	2.4	3.4	3.1	100	398
Northern	9.3	2.3	47.0	16.1	2.1	18.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	100	291
Eastern	15.5	0.2	27.1	28.7	5.2	14.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	100	523
Urban/ rural											
Urban	2.1	0.4	19.7	29.5	19.2	12.1	9.0	4.2	4.0	100	360
Rural	11.7	1.7	36.1	24.0	3.4	15.5	2.0	2.9	2.9	100	1,503
Quintile											
Q1	14.0	2.3	33.7	23.0	3.9	14.5	0.9	4.3	3.6	100	338
Q2	11.0	1.7	34.1	25.4	5.4	14.9	0.9	3.8	2.8	100	351
Q3	11.1	1.4	36.4	24.1	5.1	15.0	1.2	3.1	2.5	100	349
Q4	10.0	1.2	35.5	24.8	6.6	14.4	2.2	2.4	3.0	100	376
Q5	4.7	0.7	26.6	27.2	10.1	15.2	9.8	2.4	3.4	100	448
Type of habitat											
Umudugudu	18.3	1.4	29.0	25.4	3.8	14.8	2.0	2.7	2.6	100	933
Unplanned clustered rural housing	2.2	1.7	37.5	24.6	6.7	16.6	3.4	3.8	3.4	100	157
Isolated rural housing	1.3	2.0	48.7	21.9	1.8	16.9	1.5	2.7	3.2	100	427
Unplanned urban housing	1.3	0.3	19.5	26.9	22.5	11.3	9.9	4.1	4.1	100	270
Small settlement	1.2	1.3	42.3	27.2	3.5	9.7	6.3	4.1	4.5	100	44
Modern planned area	0.0	0.6	16.2	40.1	12.3	12.9	8.3	6.7	2.9	100	33
Sex of head of HH											
Male	9.5	1.3	30.4	27.1	7.2	15.0	4.1	2.9	2.6	100	1,301
Female	10.5	1.7	38.9	20.2	4.7	14.3	1.7	3.7	4.3	100	561

Source: EICV4.

4.4. Dwelling ownership and rent arrangements

The follow section examines the trend in status of ownership of dwelling between the two surveys. Table 4.13 shows that the majority of households in Rwanda in 2013-14 own their dwellings (81%) i, while (13.5% live in rented dwellings. However, the percentage of households owning their dwelling has slightly reduced by 3 percentage

points in 2013-14. Tenancy/ renting is most common in the richest quintile (28%) compared to other quintiles.

Table 4. 13: Occupancy status, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	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	80.9	13.5	0.3	5.1	0.2	0.1	100	2,493
Province								
Kigali City	47.8	47.4	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.0	100	295
Southern	83.1	8.1	0.2	8.2	0.4	0.0	100	597
Western	84.9	8.7	0.2	5.9	0.3	0.0	100	559
Northern	92.6	3.5	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.1	100	394
Eastern	83.3	13.2	0.5	2.9	0.2	0.1	100	647
Urban/ rural								
Urban	49.9	44.2	0.7	5.1	0.1	0.0	100	426
Rural	87.2	7.1	0.2	5.1	0.2	0.1	100	2,067
Quintile								
Q1	86.1	7.7	0.1	5.8	0.4	0.1	100	421
Q2	85.8	8.0	0.1	5.7	0.3	0.0	100	458
Q3	85.6	8.6	0.2	5.5	0.1	0.0	100	489
Q4	84.0	10.8	0.2	4.7	0.3	0.1	100	532
Q5	66.6	28.2	0.7	4.4	0.1	0.1	100	593
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	86.5	8.7	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.1	100	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	79.5	12.9	0.1	7.0	0.5	0.1	100	216
Isolated rural housing	90.4	3.3	0.1	5.8	0.4	0.0	100	637
Unplanned urban housing	44.5	50.0	0.5	5.0	0.1	0.0	100	318
Small settlement	79.5	13.4	1.6	4.5	1.0	0.0	100	55
Modern planned area	55.9	36.5	1.9	5.0	0.7	0.0	100	40
Sex of head of HH								
Male	80.8	14.6	0.3	4.1	0.2	0.1	100	1,857
Female	81.1	10.3	0.2	8.1	0.3	0.0	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	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	84.0	9.7	0.4	5.4	0.4	0.1	100	2,253
Province								
Kigali City	52.6	40.5	0.9	5.6	0.2	0.2	100	223
Southern	84.9	6.0	0.4	8.0	0.6	0.1	100	549
Western	88.1	6.6	0.4	4.5	0.2	0.2	100	528
Northern	91.1	3.1	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.2	100	411
Eastern	86.6	9.0	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.1	100	542
Urban/ rural								
Urban	54.4	38.1	1.1	6.0	0.2	0.2	100	335
Rural	89.2	4.8	0.2	5.3	0.4	0.1	100	1,918
Quintile								
Q1	88.4	4.1	0.1	6.3	1.0	0.2	100	381
Q2	88.1	5.1	0.3	6.1	0.3	0.1	100	415
Q3	88.0	6.2	0.2	5.3	0.2	0.2	100	448
Q4	86.2	7.8	0.4	5.1	0.3	0.2	100	490
Q5	71.9	22.5	0.8	4.6	0.2	0.1	100	519
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	88.4	6.8	0.2	4.2	0.3	0.1	100	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	85.3	7.0	0.2	6.0	1.2	0.3	100	249
Isolated rural housing	90.0	3.0	0.3	6.3	0.3	0.1	100	838
Unplanned urban housing	43.0	50.8	0.5	5.5	0.0	0.3	100	189
Small settlement	76.3	16.1	0.8	6.5	0.1	0.2	100	107
Modern planned area	65.9	27.3	2.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	100	14
Other	68.1	18.3	10.6	1.6	1.4	0.0	100	12
Sex of head of HH								
Male	83.6	11.0	0.4	4.7	0.3	0.1	100	1,629
Female	85.1	6.6	0.2	7.3	0.6	0.3	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

The section on dwelling ownership and rent arrangements revealed that in Rwanda, the majority of households own their dwellings. Estimates in Table 4.14 provide detailed information on the owner of the dwelling whereby the general trend points towards joint ownership of the head and his/her spouse. More than half of houses is jointly owned (58%) in 2013-14, which is an increase of eleven percentage points from 2010-11(47%). The proportion of households with house joint ownership is much higher in rural areas (59%) than in urban areas (50%). A similar trend appears at provincial level where joint ownership is much higher in the Northern Province in both surveys (53% in EIC3 and 65% in EICV4) compared to other provinces.

Table 4.14: For those owning dwelling: owner of dwelling, by province, urban/rural, quintile and habitat

EICV4	Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling						Total	Total no. of HHs where HH is owned (000s)
	Head	Spouse	Spouse with Head	Other HH member	Relative	Other		
All Rwanda	40.9	0.9	57.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	2,016
Province								
Kigali City	56.9	1.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	141
Southern	41.5	0.6	57.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	100	496
Western	37.5	1.2	61.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	475
Northern	33.8	0.5	65.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	100	365
Eastern	44.1	0.9	54.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	539
Urban/rural								
Urban	48.1	1.9	49.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100	213
Rural	40.1	0.8	58.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	1,803
Quintile								
Q1	41.6	1.2	56.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	362
Q2	39.2	0.9	59.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	393
Q3	37.1	0.8	61.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	100	419
Q4	41.5	0.7	57.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	100	447
Q5	45.5	0.8	53.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	395
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	39.6	0.8	59.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	1,061
Unplanned clustered rural housing	39.5	0.8	59.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	172
Isolated rural housing	41.0	0.7	57.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	100	576
Unplanned urban housing	53.5	1.8	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	142
Small settlement	36.7	2.2	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	44
Modern planned area	42.0	2.4	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	22
Sex of head of HH								
Male	21.4	1.1	77.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	1,500
Female	97.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	100	516

Source: EICV4. Base population: households owning their dwelling.

EICV3	Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling						Total	Total no. of HHs where HH is owned (000s)
	Head	Spouse	Spouse with Head	Other HH member	Relative	Other		
All Rwanda	50.7	1.2	47.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	100	1,892
Province								
Kigali City	63.2	3.0	31.4	0.3	0.6	1.6	100	118
Southern	53.4	0.8	45.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	100	466
Western	52.0	1.1	46.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	100	465
Northern	44.5	1.6	53.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	100	374
Eastern	48.5	0.8	50.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	469
Urban/rural								
Urban	56.6	2.4	39.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	100	182
Rural	50.1	1.0	48.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	100	1,710
Quintile								
Q1	50.1	0.9	48.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100	337
Q2	48.2	1.0	50.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	100	365
Q3	47.3	1.2	50.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	100	394
Q4	52.9	1.1	45.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	100	422
Q5	54.8	1.5	42.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	100	373
Type of habitat								
Umudugudu	48.1	1.2	50.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	100	746
Unplanned clustered rural housing	60.7	0.9	37.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	100	213
Isolated rural housing	49.8	0.8	48.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	100	754
Unplanned urban housing	56.3	2.9	39.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	100	81
Small settlement	52.4	1.8	45.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	100	82
Modern planned area	52.1	11.4	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9
Other	36.6	0.0	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8
Sex of head of HH								
Male	32.9	1.4	65.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	100	1,362
Female	96.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	100	531

Source: EICV3. Base population: households owning their dwelling.

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 (varies in the range of 18-22% in EICV4). A close analysis reveals that renting of dwellings is mostly common in highest quintiles (50%) compared to the lowest quintiles. In addition, the proportion of households renting their accommodation is predominantly found within the age group of 20–39 in both surveys (around 75%).

Table 4. 15: Demographic and income characteristics comparison of HH renting versus HH owning dwelling

EICV4	Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling			All Rwanda
	Owner-occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer / free	
Quintile				
Q1	18.0	9.6	18.3	16.8
Q2	19.5	11.0	19.7	18.4
Q3	20.8	12.6	20.7	19.7
Q4	22.2	17.1	19.1	21.3
Q5	19.6	49.8	22.4	23.8
Total	100	100	100	100
Household Size				
1-2 People	12.1	31.1	31.5	15.7
3-4 People	35.3	42.7	42.0	36.7
5-6 People	32.0	19.1	20.5	29.6
7 and more People	20.6	7.1	6.0	18.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Sex of Household-head				
Male	74.4	80.5	60.7	74.5
Female	25.6	19.5	39.3	25.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Age of Household-head				
14-19 Years	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.5
20-29 Years	13.1	37.7	26.7	17.1
30-39 Years	25.0	38.8	28.9	27.1
40-49 Years	19.6	13.6	16.2	18.6
50-59 Years	20.7	5.9	12.8	18.3
60-69 Years"	11.7	2.1	5.9	10.1
70+ Years"	9.6	0.9	7.2	8.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu	52.6	31.6	43.2	49.3
Unplanned clustered rural housing	8.5	8.3	11.4	8.7
Isolated rural housing	28.6	6.2	28.1	25.5
Unplanned urban housing	7.0	47.4	12.8	12.8
Small settlement	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2
Modern planned area	1.1	4.3	2.0	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	Owner of the dwelling for those owning dwelling			All Rwanda
	Owner-occupied	Tenancy (renting)	Dwelling provided by employer / free	
Quintile				
Q1	17.8	7.1	18.7	16.8
Q2	19.3	9.7	20.5	18.4
Q3	20.8	12.7	18.8	19.9
Q4	22.3	17.4	20.6	21.7
Q5	19.7	53.1	21.4	23.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Household Size				
1-2 People	11.7	27.3	24.6	14.0
3-4 People	34.0	41.1	41.0	35.1
5-6 People	31.5	22.9	24.5	30.3
7 and more People	22.8	8.7	9.9	20.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Sex of Household-head				
Male	72.0	81.4	64.2	72.4
Female	28.0	18.6	35.8	27.6
Total	100	100	100	100
Age of Household-head				
14-19 Years	0.3	0.5	2.5	0.4
20-29 Years	14.6	39.6	31.4	18.0
30-39 Years	23.3	35.6	24.2	24.6
40-49 Years	21.9	14.9	19.0	21.1
50-59 Years	19.6	6.1	11.1	17.8
60-69 Years	10.4	2.8	6.8	9.4
70+ Years	10.0	0.6	4.9	8.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu	39.4	26.3	28.6	37.5
Unplanned clustered rural housing	11.3	7.9	12.0	11.0
Isolated rural housing	39.8	11.4	42.9	37.2
Unplanned urban housing	4.3	43.8	8.6	8.4
Small settlement	4.3	7.9	6.0	4.8
Modern planned area	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.6
Other	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV3.

4.5. Ownership of home assets (Refrigerator and cooking machine)

The survey captures information on ownership of durable assets by households. Table 4.16 shows the proportion of households owning at least one refrigerator and cooking machine to be 1.5% and 0.5% respectively at national level. Ownership of refrigerator is most common in Kigali city (9%) compared to other provinces and in modern planned areas (19%) compared to other types of habitat.

Table 4. 16: Percentage of households owning at least one refrigerator and cooking machine

EICV4	% of households owning ...		Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Refrigerator	Cooking machine	
All Rwanda	1.5	0.5	2,493
Province			
Kigali City	9.2	2.9	295
Southern	0.3	0.2	597
Western	0.6	0.4	559
Northern	0.4	0.3	394
Eastern	0.6	0.1	647
Urban/rural			
Urban	8.0	2.6	426
Rural	0.2	0.1	2,067
Quintile			
Q1	0.0	0.0	421
Q2	0.0	0.0	458
Q3	0.1	0.0	489
Q4	0.1	0.0	532
Q5	6.2	2.3	593
Type of habitat			
Umudugudu	0.3	0.2	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	0.4	0.2	216
Isolated rural housing	0.2	0.1	637
Unplanned urban housing	7.7	2.3	318
Small settlement	0.5	0.0	55
Modern planned area	19.0	8.0	40
Sex of head of HH			
Male	1.7	0.6	1,857
Female	0.9	0.4	636

Source: EICV4. Base Population: all households

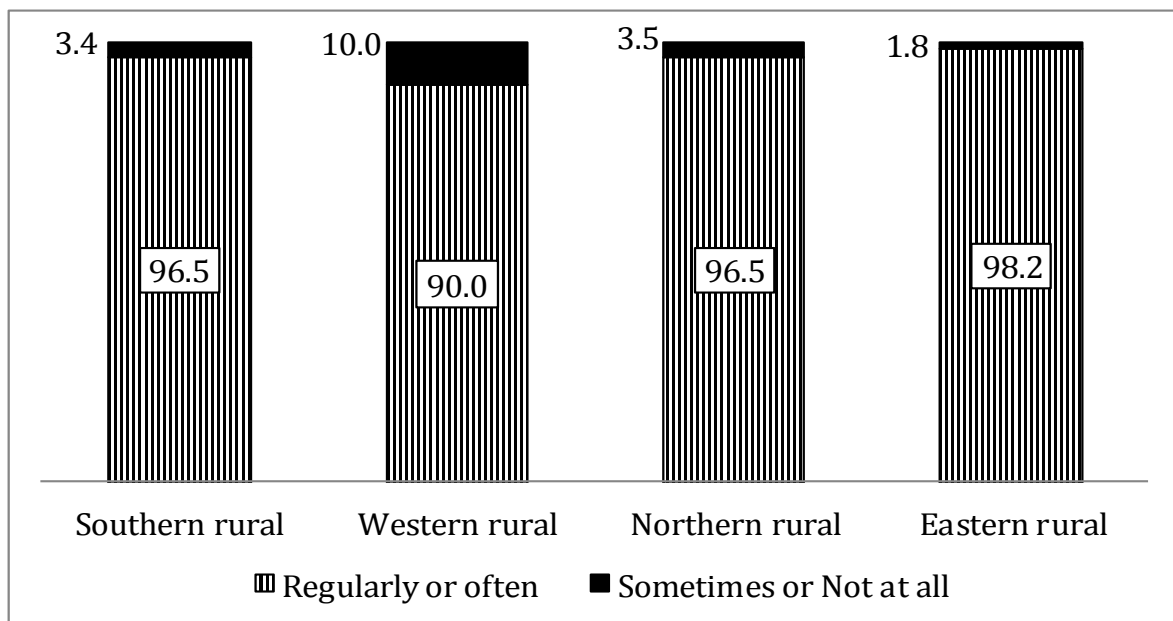
Chapter 5: Transport

This chapter deals with households' perceptions of the transport infrastructure in their communities. The main mode of transportation in Rwanda is by road. 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 also provides information on trend in household ownership of assets used for transportation such as vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles between 2010-11 and 2013-14.

5.1. Household perceptions of transport infrastructure

This focuses on two transport amenities: all-weather roads and public transport stages. Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of households accessing all-weather roads regularly or often increased by three percentage points to 96% in 2013-14 at national level. The lowest usage rate is observed in the Western province, where 9% of households reported use of all-weather roads sometimes or not at all in 2013-14. This is in line with information shown in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5. 1: Usage rates for all-weather roads in rural areas, EICV4



Source: EICV4.

Table 5.1: Usage rates for all-weather road, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	Usage rates for all-weather road					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	81.9	14.3	3.3	0.5	0.0	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	90.7	8.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	100	295
Southern	82.5	14.3	2.4	0.7	0.0	100	597
Western	72.6	18.3	8.0	1.1	0.0	100	559
Northern	86.4	10.3	3.0	0.3	0.0	100	394
Eastern	82.4	15.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	88.3	10.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	100	426
Rural	80.5	15.0	3.8	0.6	0.0	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	77.1	16.3	5.6	0.8	0.1	100	421
Q2	79.6	16.0	3.8	0.6	0.0	100	458
Q3	82.4	14.1	3.2	0.4	0.0	100	489
Q4	82.0	14.2	3.2	0.6	0.0	100	532
Q5	86.4	11.8	1.3	0.4	0.1	100	593

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Usage rates for all-weather road					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	65.7	27.0	5.8	1.4	0.0	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	92.0	7.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	223
Southern	69.3	25.8	4.3	0.6	0.0	100	549
Western	52.1	31.3	13.2	3.5	0.0	100	528
Northern	63.2	28.5	6.3	2.1	0.1	100	411
Eastern	66.4	31.0	2.1	0.4	0.1	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	84.4	15.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100	335
Rural	62.4	29.1	6.7	1.7	0.0	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	58.2	30.2	9.3	2.2	0.0	100	381
Q2	62.4	30.3	5.6	1.7	0.0	100	415
Q3	63.8	28.8	6.3	1.2	0.0	100	448
Q4	67.0	26.0	5.6	1.4	0.1	100	490
Q5	74.3	21.6	3.2	0.9	0.1	100	519

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Figure 5.2 shows that the majority of rural households in Rwanda are within 20 minutes walking distance from an all-weather road. An upward trend is observed in all provinces as shown in Table 5.2. However, the Western province retains the lowest percentage of households accessing all-weather road in less than 20 minutes in both surveys (62% in EICV3 and 76% in EICV4).

Table 5.2: Walking distance to nearest all-weather road, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	Walking distance 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	87.9	9.3	1.8	0.4	0.6	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	97.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	295
Southern	89.1	7.9	1.6	0.6	0.8	100	597
Western	78.6	16.4	3.0	0.9	1.2	100	559
Northern	84.4	12.8	2.1	0.5	0.3	100	394
Eastern	92.6	5.5	1.7	0.1	0.3	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	98.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	426
Rural	85.8	10.8	2.2	0.5	0.7	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	83.1	13.0	2.4	0.5	1.0	100	421
Q2	84.8	11.6	2.5	0.5	0.6	100	458
Q3	87.0	10.4	1.9	0.4	0.4	100	489
Q4	87.9	9.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	100	532
Q5	94.5	4.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	100	593

Source: EICV4. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often.

EICV3	Walking distance 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	79.0	13.4	4.4	1.8	1.5	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	223
Southern	81.1	13.7	3.1	1.5	0.6	100	549
Western	66.0	17.2	8.8	4.6	3.5	100	528
Northern	73.8	19.1	3.9	1.1	2.1	100	411
Eastern	85.8	9.6	3.4	0.7	0.5	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	97.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	335

Rural	75.7	15.4	5.1	2.1	1.7	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	72.2	17.0	6.0	2.5	2.3	100	381
Q2	77.1	15.1	4.4	1.7	1.7	100	415
Q3	78.1	13.9	4.7	2.2	1.2	100	448
Q4	77.9	14.4	4.7	1.6	1.4	100	490
Q5	87.3	8.0	2.5	1.3	0.9	100	519

Source: EICV3. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often. Note: Estimates may differ slightly from what reported in EICV3 Thematic report as HHs that "never use" a service are excluded from the base population in EICV4 and the indicator for EICV3 has been re-calculated using EICV4 Methodology.

Figure 5. 2: Percentage of rural HHs that can walk to an all-weather road in less than 20 minutes

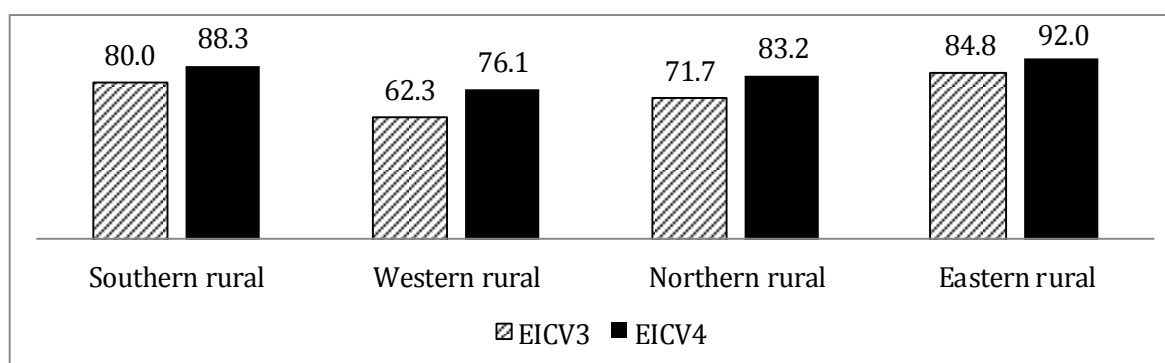


Table 5.3 presents the reasons reported by households for non-frequent or non-use of roads. It is observed that 15% of households do not use all weather roads due to the long distance while 71% stated that they did not need it frequently.

Table 5. 3: Reasons for not using all-weather road, by urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	Reasons for not using all-weather road						Total no. of HHs not using the service (000s)
	Too far	Poor quality of service	Don't know about it	Infrequent need	Other	Total	
All Rwanda	15.4	2.0	10.0	70.8	1.8	100	95
Urban/rural							
Urban	0.0	0.0	19.8	76.5	3.7	100	4
Rural	16.1	2.1	9.6	70.5	1.7	100	91
Quintile							
Q1	14.1	1.3	7.4	74.3	3.0	100	27
Q2	12.9	3.0	10.1	71.7	2.3	100	20
Q3	17.6	3.6	6.8	71.2	0.8	100	17
Q4	16.8	0.9	10.9	71.5	0.0	100	20
Q5	17.1	1.4	20.8	57.7	3.1	100	10

Source: EICV4. Notes: (1) Calculated only on the basis of HHs that did not use the service at all, did not know about it or used it only sometimes (2) 'Infrequent need' has been introduced as an answer choice in EICV4 but not in EICV3.

EICV3	Reasons for not using all-weather road					Total	Total no. of HHs not using the service (000s)
	Too far	Poor quality of service	Don't need it	Other	Don't know about it		
All Rwanda	32.9	2.0	47.5	17.2	0.5	100	163
Urban/rural							
Urban	12.1	0.0	64.4	23.5	0.0	100	2
Rural	33.2	2.0	47.2	17.1	0.5	100	161
Quintile							
Q1	30.6	1.7	51.0	16.1	0.6	100	44
Q2	27.3	3.6	50.7	17.6	0.9	100	30
Q3	40.2	2.1	40.8	16.0	1.0	100	33
Q4	33.3	1.1	46.6	19.0	0.0	100	34
Q5	33.7	1.4	47.3	17.6	0.0	100	22

Source: EICV3. Note: Calculated only on the basis of HHs that did not use the service at all, did not know about it or used it only sometimes.

Concerning user satisfaction, Table 5.4 shows at national level, 77% of households are satisfied with their nearest all-weather road compared to 65% in EICV3, generally, it is clear that the user satisfaction level increased at a rate of twelve percentage points. The highest user satisfaction is observed in the Eastern province (82%) and the lowest is in the Western province (70%) in 2013-14. Regarding perceptions of changes in quality of all-weather roads, 35% of respondents observed an improvement while 59% feel that the quality has remained the same. 6% observed a decline in quality over the past 12 months in 2013-14.

Table 5. 4: User satisfaction with all-weather roads and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	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	76.9	23.1	100	5.9	58.8	35.0	0.3	100	2,479
Province									
Kigali City	72.7	27.3	100	5.1	64.6	30.0	0.3	100	295
Southern	78.5	21.5	100	6.9	54.5	38.5	0.1	100	593
Western	69.8	30.2	100	7.2	59.6	33.0	0.2	100	552
Northern	78.5	21.5	100	6.0	54.7	39.1	0.1	100	393
Eastern	82.5	17.5	100	4.1	62.0	33.4	0.5	100	646
Urban/rural									
Urban	81.1	18.9	100	4.0	62.0	33.5	0.6	100	425
Rural	76.1	23.9	100	6.3	58.2	35.4	0.2	100	2,053
Quintile									
Q1	76.4	23.6	100	4.9	58.6	36.4	0.1	100	417

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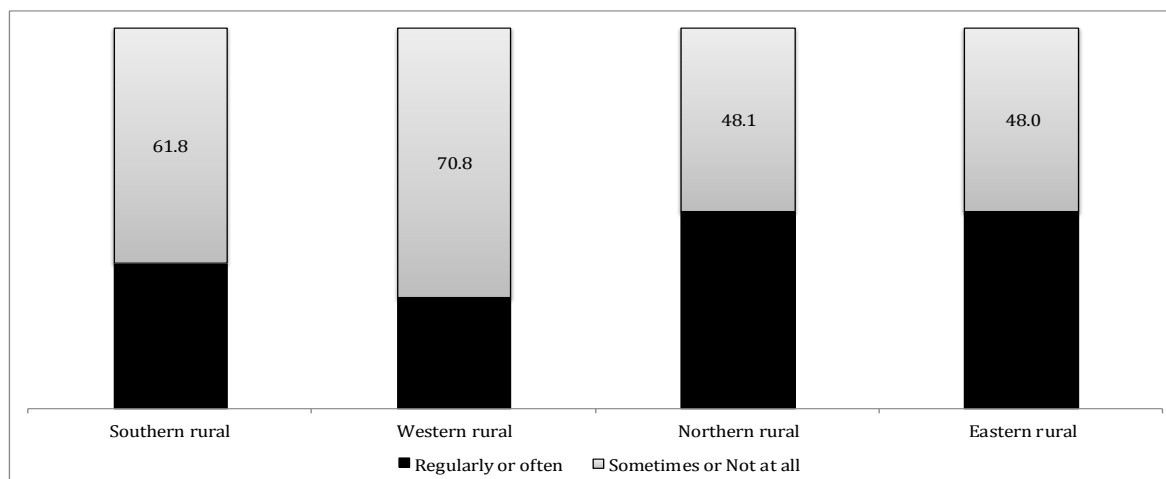
Q2	76.7	23.3	100	6.1	58.0	35.9	0.1	100	455
Q3	75.6	24.4	100	6.4	58.6	34.7	0.2	100	487
Q4	77.3	22.7	100	6.6	58.0	35.2	0.3	100	528
Q5	78.2	21.8	100	5.4	60.6	33.5	0.5	100	591

Base population: Households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often.

EICV3	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	65.0	35.0	100	5.7	59.7	33.6	1.0	100	2,220
Province									
Kigali City	76.5	23.5	100	4.6	65.1	30.2	0.1	100	223
Southern	63.9	36.1	100	6.0	53.0	40.2	0.8	100	546
Western	55.8	44.2	100	6.0	62.1	30.5	1.5	100	509
Northern	63.2	36.8	100	7.0	61.9	29.9	1.2	100	402
Eastern	71.4	28.6	100	4.7	60.5	34.1	0.8	100	539
Urban/rural									
Urban	76.9	23.1	100	3.8	63.0	32.9	0.4	100	335
Rural	62.9	37.1	100	6.1	59.1	33.8	1.1	100	1,885
Quintile									
Q1	61.1	38.9	100	6.0	58.1	34.9	1.1	100	373
Q2	64.7	35.3	100	5.8	58.1	35.3	0.8	100	408
Q3	64.5	35.6	100	6.2	59.0	33.7	1.1	100	442
Q4	64.0	36.0	100	6.0	59.8	33.0	1.2	100	483
Q5	69.5	30.5	100	4.8	62.7	31.8	0.7	100	514

Source: EICV3. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often. Note : (1) Note: Figures differ from the EICV3 Thematic report as HHs that "never use" a service are excluded from the base population in EICV4 and the indicator for EICV3 has been re-calculated using EICV4 Methodology.

Table 5.5 presents data on the usage of public transport stages. 82% of households in urban areas reported using public transport stage regularly or often in 2013-14 compared to 43.5% in rural areas. The highest usage rate of public transport stages was in Kigali city (86%) while the lowest usage rate is observed in the Western province, where 66% of households reported that they use public transport stages sometimes or not at all. This associates with information presented in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5. 3: Usage rates for public transport stages in rural areas, EICV4

Source: EICV4. Note: The summation of % is not added up to 100 due to other percentage occupied by the households that don't know about the service

Table 5. 5: Usage rates for public transport stage, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	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	31.8	18.3	36.5	13.4	0.1	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	69.5	16.2	12.4	1.9	0.1	100	295
Southern	24.9	16.6	41.0	17.5	0.0	100	597
Western	17.4	15.7	44.3	22.5	0.1	100	559
Northern	34.4	19.8	34.9	10.7	0.2	100	394
Eastern	31.7	22.1	37.6	8.6	0.1	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	59.6	22.0	16.3	2.0	0.1	100	426
Rural	26.0	17.5	40.7	15.7	0.1	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	19.4	11.9	41.5	27.2	0.1	100	421
Q2	23.4	15.8	42.5	18.2	0.1	100	458
Q3	28.4	17.1	42.2	12.3	0.0	100	489
Q4	34.0	20.5	36.0	9.5	0.1	100	532
Q5	47.9	23.7	24.1	4.2	0.1	100	593

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	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	24.0	25.8	36.5	13.5	0.2	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	61.4	20.1	14.3	4.2	0.1	100	223

Southern	16.5	26.0	40.2	17.2	0.1	100	549
Western	12.4	19.8	49.7	17.8	0.4	100	528
Northern	21.3	26.0	36.8	15.6	0.3	100	411
Eastern	29.8	33.6	28.8	7.6	0.2	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	50.2	32.6	14.6	2.6	0.0	100	335
Rural	19.5	24.6	40.3	15.4	0.3	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	14.6	17.3	41.8	25.9	0.4	100	381
Q2	17.8	21.5	43.2	17.4	0.3	100	415
Q3	19.7	25.1	42.0	13.1	0.2	100	448
Q4	23.3	29.8	37.0	9.8	0.2	100	490
Q5	40.5	32.4	22.0	5.0	0.2	100	519

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

With regard to walking distance to the nearest public transport stage, Table 5.6 shows that in rural areas only 18% of households walk for less than 20 minutes to a public transport stage compared to 65% in urban areas. The Western and Northern Provinces display the lowest percentage of households having access to a public transport stage in less than 20 minutes (around 17%). Access to a public transport stage in less than 20 minutes is continuously skewed towards the richest quintile in both surveys.

Table 5.6: Walking distance to nearest public transport stage, by province, Urban / rural and quintile

EICV4	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	26.0	24.2	19.6	16.8	13.5	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	56.5	25.8	10.2	5.5	2.0	100	295
Southern	19.7	26.8	21.3	14.8	17.5	100	597
Western	17.1	22.5	18.3	19.4	22.6	100	559
Northern	16.9	24.9	23.7	23.6	10.9	100	394
Eastern	31.1	22.2	20.8	17.3	8.7	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	64.9	30.1	2.8	0.1	2.1	100	426
Rural	18.0	23.0	23.0	20.2	15.8	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	13.6	20.2	19.7	19.2	27.3	100	421
Q2	17.3	22.7	22.4	19.3	18.4	100	458
Q3	19.8	25.5	23.3	19.0	12.3	100	489
Q4	24.9	27.6	20.7	17.3	9.6	100	532
Q5	47.6	24.1	13.1	10.9	4.3	100	593

Source: EICV4. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often.

EICV3	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	22.9	23.6	21.4	18.4	13.7	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	51.8	30.5	9.2	4.2	4.3	100	223
Southern	15.7	24.8	25.7	16.5	17.3	100	549
Western	19.7	18.3	20.3	23.5	18.2	100	528
Northern	20.3	27.1	19.7	17.0	16.0	100	411
Eastern	23.3	22.3	24.4	22.2	7.8	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	64.4	29.9	2.7	0.5	2.6	100	335
Rural	15.7	22.6	24.7	21.5	15.6	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	11.8	19.1	22.5	20.4	26.3	100	381
Q2	14.9	22.9	23.2	21.4	17.6	100	415
Q3	17.3	22.9	25.6	20.9	13.4	100	448
Q4	21.0	26.2	23.3	19.6	9.9	100	490
Q5	44.1	25.8	13.7	11.2	5.2	100	519

Source: EICV3. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often. Note (1) Figures differ from the EICV3 Thematic report as HHs that "never use" a service are excluded from the base population in EICV4 and the indicator for EICV3 has been re-calculated using EICV4 Methodology.

Table 5.7 shows the reasons stated for non use or non frequent use of public transport stage. In urban areas, 88% of households reported that they did not need public transport stages often (infrequent need) and 67% in rural areas reported so.

Table 5.7: Reasons for not using public transport stage, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	Reasons for not using public transport stage					Total	Total no. of HHs not using the service (in 000s)
	Too far	Poor quality of service	Don't know about it	Infrequent need	Other		
All Rwanda	7.5	1.0	17.7	68.4	5.5	100	1,243
Province							
Kigali City	10.5	2.7	9.4	73.5	3.8	100	42
Southern	3.9	0.8	18.9	70.4	5.9	100	349
Western	7.0	0.8	25.0	61.7	5.5	100	373
Northern	13.1	0.8	11.2	71.1	3.8	100	180
Eastern	8.5	1.3	12.1	71.9	6.2	100	299
Urban/rural							
Urban	0.4	1.7	7.7	88.0	2.2	100	78
Rural	8.0	0.9	18.3	67.1	5.7	100	1,165
Quintile							
Q1	8.9	0.3	25.5	58.0	7.3	100	289
Q2	6.7	1.0	19.5	67.1	5.7	100	277
Q3	7.1	1.2	15.0	71.3	5.3	100	266
Q4	7.0	1.2	13.9	73.6	4.4	100	242
Q5	7.8	1.5	10.9	76.0	3.9	100	168

Source: EICV4. Notes: (1) Calculated only on the basis of HHs that did not use the service at all, did not know about

it or used it only sometimes (2) 'Infrequent need' has been introduced as an answer choice in EICV4 but not in EICV3.

EICV3	Reasons for not using public transport stage								Total	Total no. of HHs not using the service (in 000s)
	Too far	Too expensive	Poor quality of service	Too few staff	Lack of equipments	Don't need it	Other	Don't know about it		
All Rwanda	18.8	25.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	50.1	4.3	0.4	100	1,125
Province										
Kigali City	31.4	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	63.7	0.0	0.5	100	41
Southern	20.7	22.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	54.8	1.2	0.4	100	315
Western	17.3	26.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	53.4	1.5	0.3	100	356
Northern	14.3	25.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	42.3	16.5	0.7	100	215
Eastern	20.4	33.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	42.5	1.9	0.1	100	197
Urban/rural										
Urban	7.7	28.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	59.9	3.2	0.6	100	57
Rural	19.4	25.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	49.6	4.4	0.4	100	1,068
Quintile										
Q1	15.1	26.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	51.6	5.9	0.5	100	259
Q2	16.8	25.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	53.3	3.7	0.3	100	251
Q3	19.8	25.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	50.3	3.3	0.1	100	247
Q4	22.1	25.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	46.4	4.0	0.6	100	229
Q5	21.9	23.7	1.1	0.1	0.3	47.7	4.7	0.5	100	140

Source: EICV3. Notes: (1) Calculated only on the basis of HHs that did not use the service at all, did not know about it or used it only sometimes.

Table 5.8 presents data on the user satisfaction levels of households that use public transport stages. Overall, 82% of households are satisfied, which is an increase of ten percentage points to 72% in 2010-11. The level of user satisfaction in urban areas is higher (87%) compared to rural areas (80%).

40% of respondents perceived that the quality of public transport stages has improved, and 56% feel that the quality of public transport stages has remained the same, while only 2.5% perceived a decline in quality over the last 12 months in 2013-14.

Table 5. 8: User satisfaction with public transport stage and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	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	81.6	18.4	100	2.5	56.3	40.1	1.2	100	2,158
Province									
Kigali City	84.7	15.3	100	7.0	56.4	36.2	0.4	100	290
Southern	78.6	21.4	100	1.9	55.9	41.1	1.1	100	493
Western	78.7	21.3	100	2.3	53.0	42.8	1.9	100	433
Northern	85.0	15.0	100	1.2	51.4	46.6	0.9	100	351
Eastern	82.9	17.1	100	1.6	61.9	35.2	1.3	100	591
Urban/rural									
Urban	87.2	12.8	100	5.0	51.6	42.7	0.8	100	418
Rural	80.3	19.7	100	1.9	57.4	39.4	1.3	100	1,740
Quintile									
Q1	81.0	19.0	100	1.5	58.6	38.2	1.7	100	306
Q2	79.8	20.2	100	2.1	55.8	40.5	1.6	100	374
Q3	81.4	18.7	100	2.1	54.5	42.1	1.3	100	429
Q4	82.7	17.3	100	2.1	57.5	39.6	0.8	100	481
Q5	82.5	17.5	100	3.8	55.8	39.6	0.9	100	568

Source: EICV4. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often.

EICV3	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	72.2	27.8	100	2.0	55.9	39.1	3.0	100	1,945
Province									
Kigali City	88.0	12.0	100	1.7	56.6	39.3	2.4	100	214
Southern	65.7	34.3	100	1.3	53.7	41.3	3.6	100	454
Western	64.7	35.3	100	2.6	53.2	41.0	3.2	100	432
Northern	76.0	24.0	100	2.0	58.6	37.0	2.5	100	345
Eastern	75.1	24.9	100	2.4	58.1	36.7	2.9	100	500
Urban/rural									
Urban	87.4	12.6	100	1.4	54.0	43.3	1.3	100	326
Rural	69.1	30.9	100	2.2	56.3	38.2	3.4	100	1,619
Quintile									
Q1	70.0	30.0	100	2.0	55.4	38.5	4.1	100	281
Q2	70.5	29.5	100	2.4	54.2	39.0	4.3	100	342
Q3	70.0	30.0	100	1.7	54.8	40.3	3.2	100	388
Q4	71.1	28.9	100	2.1	56.9	38.6	2.5	100	441
Q5	77.2	22.8	100	2.0	57.4	38.8	1.8	100	492

Source: EICV3. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often. Note: (1) Estimates differ from the EICV3 Thematic report as HHs that "never use" a service are excluded from the base population in EICV4 and the indicator for EICV3 has been re-calculated using EICV4 Methodology.

5.2. Ownership of transportation assets (vehicles bicycles, motorcycles)

This section reports on ownership of transport assets for private not commercial use. Table 5.9 shows that ownership of bicycles, motorcycles and cars in 2013-14 stands at, 16%, 1% and 1% respectively at national level. In Kigali city, the proportion of households owning at least one car has slightly decreased from 6% to 5% in 2013-14. Motorcycles and cars are owned entirely by the richest quintile in both surveys.

Table 5. 9: Ownership of transportation assets (bicycle, motorcycle, vehicles), by province, urban / rural and quintile

EICV4	% of households owning ...			Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	
All Rwanda	15.8	0.9	0.8	2,493
Province				
Kigali City	8.2	1.1	4.9	295
Southern	14.8	0.6	0.3	597
Western	3.8	0.4	0.4	559
Northern	11.2	0.8	0.3	394
Eastern	33.3	1.6	0.1	647
Urban/ rural				
Urban	9.7	1.8	4.5	426
Rural	17.0	0.8	0.0	2,067
Quintile				
Q1	5.0	0.0	0.0	421
Q2	11.6	0.0	0.0	458
Q3	15.8	0.1	0.0	489
Q4	21.4	0.4	0.0	532
Q5	21.5	3.4	3.4	593
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu	20.8	0.9	0.1	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	19.3	1.1	0.0	216
Isolated rural housing	10.1	0.3	0.0	637
Unplanned urban housing	6.8	1.5	3.8	318
Small settlement	8.6	1.3	0.5	55
Modern planned area	14.1	4.4	15.6	40
Sex of head of HH				
Male	18.9	1.2	1.0	1,857
Female	6.5	0.1	0.3	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	% of households owning ...			Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	
All Rwanda	13.4	0.7	0.8	2,253
Province				
Kigali City	4.8	0.6	6.1	223
Southern	10.8	0.6	0.2	549

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Western	2.5	0.4	0.3	528
Northern	9.6	0.7	0.2	411
Eastern	32.9	1.3	0.4	542
Urban/rural				
Urban	8.5	1.9	5.2	335
Rural	14.2	0.5	0.1	1,918
Quintile				
Q1	4.2	0.0	0.0	381
Q2	10.2	0.0	0.0	415
Q3	14.2	0.0	0.1	448
Q4	18.5	0.3	0.1	490
Q5	17.1	2.8	3.5	519
Type of habitat				
Umudugudu	21.1	0.9	0.6	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	12.3	0.3	0.0	249
Isolated rural housing	7.3	0.2	0.1	838
Unplanned urban housing	5.7	1.3	4.3	189
Small settlement	14.3	1.5	1.0	107
Modern planned area	5.7	10.0	29.1	14
Other	34.4	6.3	0.0	12
Sex of head of HH				
Male	16.4	1.0	1.0	1,629
Female	5.3	0.0	0.3	624

Source: EICV3. Base population all households.

Chapter 6: Information and Communication Technology

This chapter discusses the trends in household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) devices (like mobile phones computer, etc). Furthermore, it presents information on distance, usage rates and level of user satisfaction of ICT services while comparing 2010-11 and 2013-14.

6.1. Ownership of ICT devices and internet access

This section presents data at the household level. Ownership in this case refers to at least one member of the household with the ICT device. Therefore, estimates of ICT penetration at household level presented in this chapter may be higher than the penetration at individual level. Table 6.1 shows that 64% of households own at least one mobile phone, and ownership rate in 2013-14 is highest in Kigali (90%) followed by the Eastern Province (67%). The highest proportion of mobile phone owners fall within the richest quintiles in both surveys.

Table 6.1: Ownership of ICT devices (Mobile phone, Computer, Radio, TV set, Video/DVD player), by province, urban/rural, quintile and Type of habitat

EICV4	% of households owning ...					Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	TV set	Video / DVD Player	
All Rwanda	59.8	2.5	63.7	9.9	7.4	2,493
Province						
Kigali City	66.9	12.8	90	44.1	34.2	295
Southern	57.9	1.3	54	4.9	3.9	597
Western	52	1.1	58.2	5.9	3.9	559
Northern	61.9	1.2	60.8	4.1	2.1	394
Eastern	63.9	1	67	6.1	4.6	647
Urban/rural						
Urban	67.5	12.2	87.9	41.4	31.5	426
Rural	58.2	0.5	58.6	3.4	2.4	2,067
Quintile						
Q1	37.5	0	38	0.4	0.2	421
Q2	52.1	0	52.2	0.9	0.5	458
Q3	60.2	0.2	61.4	1.9	1.5	489
Q4	66.2	0.4	70.7	6.9	5	532
Q5	75.5	10.2	86.3	33	24.8	593
Type of habitat						
Umudugudu	60.4	0.9	61.3	4.6	3.2	1,227
Unplanned clustered rural housing	57.9	1.2	64.1	7.3	5	216
Isolated rural housing	55.2	0.2	53	1.3	0.9	637
Unplanned urban housing	67.5	11.8	89.9	43.7	34	318
Small settlement	50.3	1.4	66.2	7.1	6.5	55

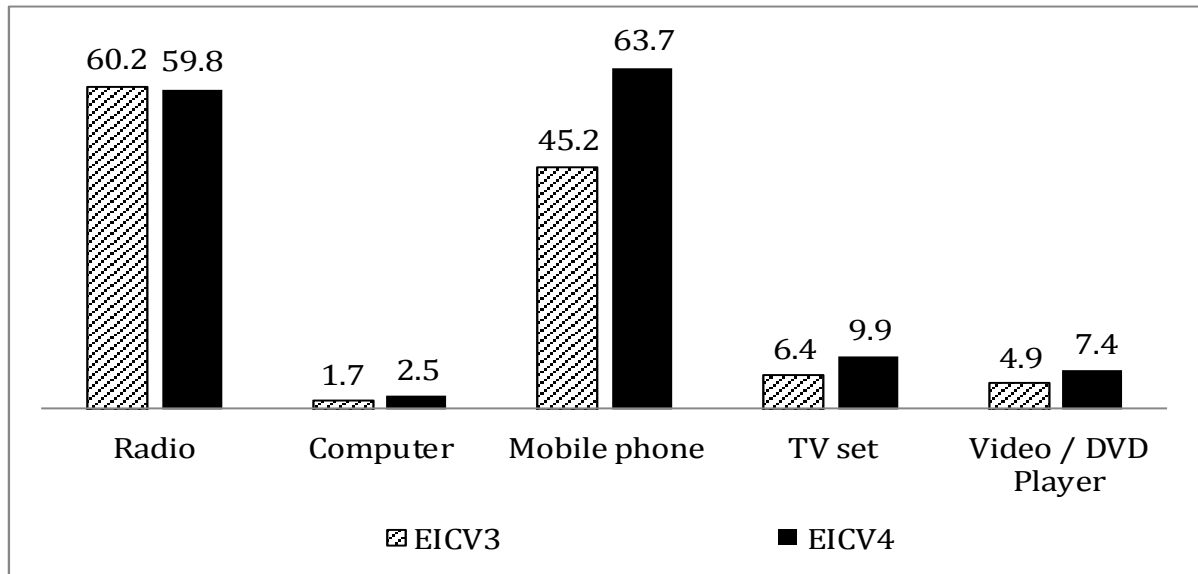
EICV4	% of households owning ...					Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	TV set	Video / DVD Player	
Modern planned area	76.7	25.2	90.4	60.6	40.7	40
Sex of head of HH						
Male	66.1	2.8	68	11.2	8.6	1,857
Female	41.5	1.7	50.9	6.1	3.8	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	% of households owning ...					Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	TV set	Video / DVD Player	
All Rwanda	60.2	1.7	45.2	6.4	4.9	2,253
Province						
Kigali City	57.3	10.5	79.6	35.8	26.4	223
Southern	60.4	0.5	35	2.1	1.5	549
Western	51.7	0.6	40.4	4.1	3.1	528
Northern	63.8	1.4	41.8	4.5	3.9	411
Eastern	66.9	0.5	48.4	2.3	1.7	542
Urban/rural						
Urban	57.3	10.6	79.7	36.4	27.5	335
Rural	60.8	0.1	39.1	1.2	0.9	1,918
Quintile						
Q1	42.9	0	17.6	0.1	0.1	381
Q2	58.1	0	32.2	0.1	0	415
Q3	63.6	0	40.8	0.6	0.2	448
Q4	66.3	0	50.7	1.4	0.9	490
Q5	66	7.3	74.3	25.8	20	519
Type of habitat						
Umudugudu	64.2	0.8	47	3.7	2.8	844
Unplanned clustered rural housing	58.5	0.4	38.4	2	1.5	249
Isolated rural housing	57.8	0.1	34.5	0.5	0.5	838
Unplanned urban housing	55.8	11.8	86.5	45.4	33.4	189
Small settlement	59.3	1.7	49	6.4	4.7	107
Modern planned area	57.6	37.6	94.1	77.4	65.1	14
Other	65.1	0	64.7	9.9	7.5	12
Sex of head of HH						
Male	65.5	2	49	7.6	5.8	1,629
Female	46.5	0.8	35.1	3.4	2.4	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

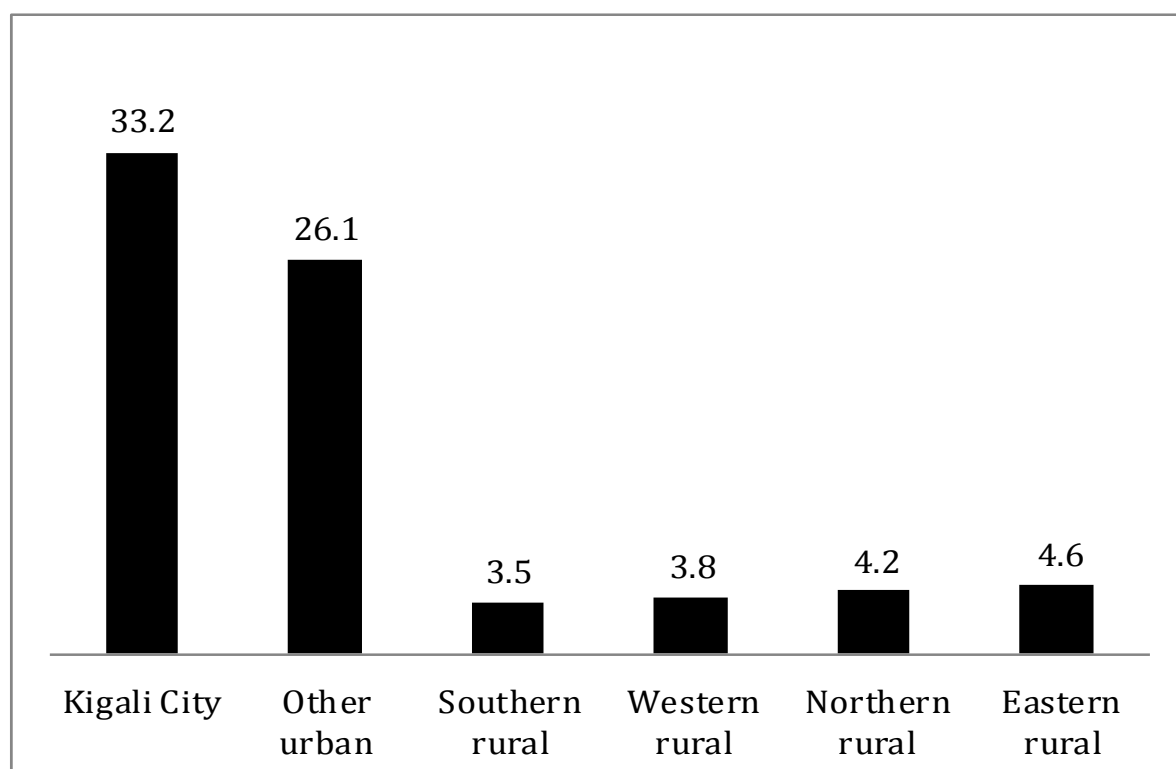
Figure 6.1 which shows trend in ownership of ICT devices between 2010-11 and 2013-14 reveals an increase across all devices except radios which remained the same.

Figure 6. 1: Changes in ownership of ICT devices

Source: EICV4 and EICV3. Base population: all households.

The survey provides also information on private internet access². As shown in Table 6.2 and Figure 6.2 below, 33.5% of urban and 4% of rural households have access to the internet at home. This is mostly predominantly in the highest quintile (30%) while less than 7% among the bottom quintiles can access internet from home. Mobile phones are the most common used modes of accessing internet at home (81%) followed by modems (18%). Only 1% of households access internet at home using wireless in 2013-2014.

² Estimates in Table 6.2 cannot be compared to those reported in EICV3 Thematic report given that, in EICV4 the household was asked to report the main type of internet connectivity used with possibility of reporting only one type whereas, in EICV3 household could report different types of internet connectivity being used. Therefore, EICV4 and EICV3 are not comparable.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage of HHs with internet access at home

Source: EICV4.

Table 6. 2: Percentage of HH with internet access at home, and types of internet connection, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	% of HH with internet access at home	Types of internet connectivity				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Mobile phone	Landline/LAN	Modem	Wireless		
All Rwanda	9.3	81.3	0.3	17.6	0.8	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	33.2	76.4	0.4	21.8	1.3	100	295
Southern	5.6	81.1	0.4	18.0	0.4	100	597
Western	6.0	85.6	0.0	14.4	0.0	100	559
Northern	6.5	81.1	0.6	17.1	1.3	100	394
Eastern	6.5	89.8	0.0	10.2	0.0	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	33.5	75.0	0.4	23.4	1.1	100	426
Rural	4.4	91.3	0.2	8.4	0.2	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	421
Q2	1.1	83.1	0.0	16.9	0.0	100	458
Q3	2.2	90.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	100	489
Q4	6.9	96.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	100	532
Q5	29.8	77.2	0.4	21.4	1.0	100	593

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

6.2. Computer literacy

This section discusses computer literacy in the overall population and usage level of public ICT facilities. Table 6.3 shows that only 7% of the population feels confident about using a computer. In urban areas 23% of the population feel confident about using a computer in 2013-14 compared to 4% in rural areas. Men are more computer literate (9%) than women (6%).

Table 6.3: Computer literacy, by province, urban /rural, gender, age group and quintile

EICV4	Computer literacy		Total	Total no. of persons 10+ years (in 000s)
	Don't know to use computer	Confident to use computer (computer literate)		
All Rwanda	92.9	7.1	100	8,182
Province				
Kigali City	78.3	21.7	100	989
Southern	95.2	4.8	100	1,913
Western	94.8	5.2	100	1,864
Northern	94.2	5.8	100	1,315
Eastern	95.2	4.8	100	2,101
Urban/rural				
Urban	77.0	23.0	100	1,490
Rural	96.5	3.6	100	6,692
Sex				
Male	91.5	8.6	100	3,839
Female	94.2	5.8	100	4,343
Age groups				
10-14	98.7	1.3	100	1,540
15-24	89.1	10.9	100	2,281
25-34	88.2	11.8	100	1,753
35-44	93.1	6.9	100	1,004
45-54	96.3	3.7	100	719
55-64	98.5	1.5	100	501
65+	99.5	0.5	100	384
Quintile				
Q1	98.8	1.2	100	1,500
Q2	98.3	1.7	100	1,561
Q3	97.3	2.7	100	1,600
Q4	95.2	4.8	100	1,659
Q5	77.8	22.2	100	1,863

Source: EICV4. Base population: all persons aged 10 and above. Note: The survey assumes that illiterate persons do not use computers.

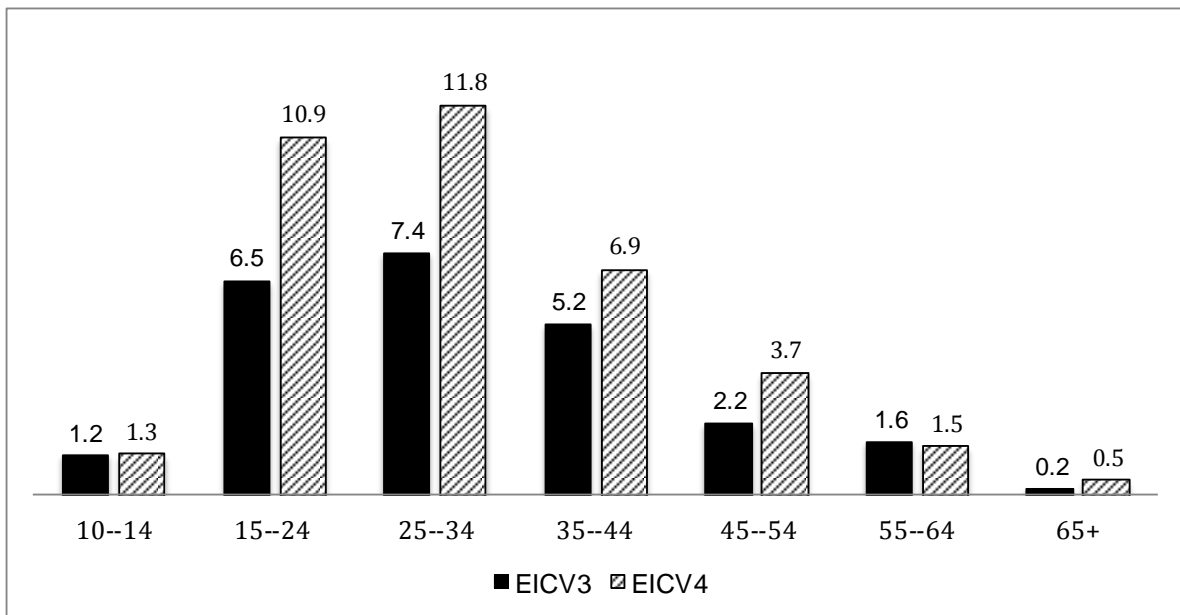
EICV3	Computer literacy ³		Total	Total no. of persons 10+ years (in 000s)
	Don't know to use computer	Confident to use computer (computer literate)		
All Rwanda	95.4	4.6	100	7,560
Province				
Kigali City	81.0	19.0	100	768
Southern	97.7	2.3	100	1,787
Western	97.3	2.7	100	1,794
Northern	95.3	4.7	100	1,422
Eastern	97.6	2.5	100	1,790
Urban/rural				
Urban	81.2	18.8	100	1,240
Rural	98.2	1.8	100	6,320
Sex				
Male	94.2	5.9	100	3,519
Female	96.5	3.5	100	4,041
Age groups				
10-14	98.8	1.2	100	1,404
15-24	93.5	6.5	100	2,232
25-34	92.7	7.4	100	1,534
35-44	94.8	5.2	100	917
45-54	97.8	2.2	100	704
55-64	98.4	1.6	100	409
65+	99.8	0.2	100	361
Quintile				
Q1	99.7	0.3	100	1,398
Q2	99.5	0.5	100	1,427
Q3	98.9	1.2	100	1,458
Q4	97.8	2.3	100	1,542
Q5	83.7	16.3	100	1,735

Source: EICV3. Base population: all persons aged 10 and above. Note: The survey assumes that illiterate persons do not use computers.

In addition, with regard to age group Figure 6.3 shows that the highest computer literacy rates are observed in the age group ranging between 15 and 34.

³ Notes: (1) In EICV4 the base population for this indicator are persons aged 10 and above while for EICV3 were persons aged 6 and above. Therefore, estimates for EICV3 were re-calculated for consistency purpose. (2) For EICV3 estimates, those who never used a computer and those who used a computer before but felt not confident to use it again are combined to form those who are unable to use a computer.

Figure 6.3: Percentage of population (10+) that feels confident about using computer, by age group



Source: EICV4 and EICV3

6.3. Public ICT facilities

This section focuses on usage rates and satisfaction levels with public internet service facilities and phones. Table 6.4 shows that only 2% of Rwandan households use public internet facilities (regularly and often) in 2013-14 compared to 4% in 2010-11. The highest usage rate is found in Kigali (7%) compared to other provinces. A striking finding that emerges from comparing both surveys is that using public internet facilities in urban areas has significantly decreased from 21% in EICV3 to 9% in EICV4. This might be explained by the increased use of private internet sources observed in the previous section.

Table 6. 4: Usage rates for internet service facility, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	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	0.9	1.0	3.4	48.4	46.2	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	4.1	2.6	8.7	73.8	10.8	100	295
Southern	0.8	0.8	2.0	38.9	57.5	100	597
Western	0.4	0.7	3.2	49.1	46.6	100	559
Northern	0.5	1.1	3.3	48.3	46.8	100	394
Eastern	0.2	0.7	2.6	45.1	51.4	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	4.2	4.5	11.1	66.9	13.4	100	426
Rural	0.2	0.3	1.8	44.6	53.0	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.0	0.4	36.4	63.2	100	421
Q2	0.2	0.1	0.7	40.3	58.8	100	458
Q3	0.1	0.3	1.5	47.1	51.0	100	489
Q4	0.7	0.5	2.3	53.6	42.9	100	532
Q5	2.9	3.5	10.3	59.6	23.6	100	593
Sex of head of HH							
Male	1.0	1.0	3.4	50.3	44.4	100	1,857
Female	0.7	1.1	3.5	43.0	51.7	100	636

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	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	1.4	2.7	3.6	16.8	75.5	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	7.9	10.3	12.1	48.6	21.3	100	223
Southern	0.4	1.1	1.8	10.1	86.6	100	549
Western	0.5	2.0	3.9	18.8	74.9	100	528
Northern	1.3	2.9	2.1	12.4	81.4	100	411
Eastern	0.9	1.5	2.9	12.0	82.8	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	7.8	13.5	12.9	38.7	27.2	100	335
Rural	0.3	0.8	2.0	13.0	83.9	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.9	91.7	100	381
Q2	0.2	0.2	0.7	11.0	87.9	100	415
Q3	0.3	0.5	1.7	13.7	83.8	100	448
Q4	0.3	0.8	3.0	19.4	76.5	100	490
Q5	5.5	10.2	10.4	28.3	45.6	100	519
Sex of head of HH							
Male	1.5	2.9	3.7	17.7	74.2	100	1,629
Female	1.2	2.0	3.4	14.5	78.8	100	624

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Table 6.5 provides information on the satisfaction levels among the households that use public internet services. 92% of households are satisfied with their nearest internet services, which is an increase of nine percentage points in 2013-14 compared to 83% in 2010-11. The high satisfaction rate is spread evenly across all regions of the country. 39% of households perceived an improvement in quality of public internet services in 2013-14 and 56% feel that the quality has remained the same.

Table 6.5: User satisfaction with internet service facility and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	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	92.4	7.6	100	1.5	55.6	38.9	4.0	100	133
Province									
Kigali City	96.2	3.8	100	0.4	67.6	27.4	4.6	100	45
Southern	94.5	5.5	100	1.5	53.8	41.7	3.0	100	22
Western	94.0	6.0	100	1.5	33.3	60.3	5.0	100	24
Northern	84.4	15.6	100	2.2	57.2	39.9	0.8	100	20
Eastern	88.0	12.0	100	2.8	55.5	36.0	5.8	100	23
Urban/rural									
Urban	96.1	3.9	100	1.1	60.3	35.2	3.4	100	84
Rural	86.1	13.9	100	2.0	47.5	45.4	5.1	100	49
Quintile									
Q1	91.0	9.0	100	0.0	39.2	51.8	9.0	100	2
Q2	93.1	6.9	100	0.0	47.2	48.6	4.3	100	4
Q3	91.2	8.8	100	0.0	46.3	48.6	5.1	100	9
Q4	93.8	6.2	100	0.9	52.2	42.8	4.1	100	19
Q5	92.3	7.8	100	1.8	57.7	36.7	3.8	100	99

Source: EICV4. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often.

EICV3	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	83.0	17.1	100	1.0	52.9	38.0	8.1	100	174
Province									
Kigali City	82.5	17.5	100	1.5	64.6	25.1	8.8	100	67
Southern	76.5	23.5	100	0.7	37.6	49.2	12.6	100	18
Western	87.1	12.9	100	0.5	43.9	51.2	4.4	100	33
Northern	92.9	7.2	100	1.0	54.6	43.0	1.3	100	26
Eastern	74.5	25.5	100	0.6	44.3	41.2	14.0	100	29
Urban/rural									
Urban	84.7	15.3	100	1.3	58.5	34.8	5.4	100	114
Rural	79.5	20.5	100	0.5	42.1	44.1	13.2	100	59
Quintile									
Q1	76.3	23.7	100	0.0	49.1	24.0	26.9	100	2
Q2	75.6	24.4	100	0.0	53.4	32.6	14.0	100	5

EICV3	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		
Q3	82.4	17.6	100	0.0	35.6	49.4	15.0	100	11
Q4	78.3	21.7	100	0.6	50.5	34.4	14.5	100	20
Q5	84.0	16.0	100	1.2	54.8	37.9	6.1	100	136

Source: EICV3. Base population: households using a particular service sometimes, regularly or often. Note: Figures differ from the EICV3 Thematic report as HHs that "never use" a service are excluded from the base population in EICV4 and the indicator for EICV3 has been re-calculated using EICV4 Methodology.

With reference to the use of public telephones, Table 6.6 shows that the proportion of households using public phones regularly or often reduced from 19% to 6% in 2013-14 at national level. This can be explained by the increased ownership of mobile phones observed in the previous section. Public phones usage rate in urban areas is higher (12%) than those in rural areas (5%) in 2013-14.

Table 6.6: Usage rates for public telephone, by province, urban/rural and quintile

EICV4	Usage rates for public telephone					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	2.9	3.4	6.6	74.6	12.6	100	2,493
Province							
Kigali City	9.6	4.7	3.1	78.9	3.8	100	295
Southern	0.9	0.6	4.4	79.1	15.1	100	597
Western	1.1	2.6	5.3	75.2	15.8	100	559
Northern	5.9	6.1	11.4	68	8.6	100	394
Eastern	1.3	4.4	8.5	72	13.9	100	647
Urban/rural							
Urban	6	6	5.7	78.3	3.9	100	426
Rural	2.2	2.8	6.8	73.8	14.4	100	2,067
Quintile							
Q1	1.5	2	5.3	73.1	18.2	100	421
Q2	2	3.6	6.4	71.9	16	100	458
Q3	2	2.7	7.3	74.9	13.1	100	489
Q4	3.2	3.8	7.7	74.1	11.3	100	532
Q5	4.9	4.4	6.1	77.9	6.7	100	593

Source: EICV4. Base population: all households.

EICV3	Usage rates for public telephone					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	8.4	10.4	22.1	45.9	13.2	100	2,253
Province							
Kigali City	24.3	13.4	20.7	40.7	1.0	100	223
Southern	5.5	8.9	23.2	43.8	18.6	100	549
Western	6.1	9.5	26.4	43.6	14.5	100	528
Northern	8.1	12.1	19.3	44.0	16.4	100	411
Eastern	7.3	10.0	19.6	54.0	9.1	100	542
Urban/rural							
Urban	18.7	18.5	19.8	40.8	2.2	100	335
Rural	6.6	8.9	22.5	46.8	15.1	100	1,918
Quintile							
Q1	4.4	4.8	19.6	51.4	19.7	100	381
Q2	5.8	8.2	23.1	47.7	15.2	100	415
Q3	7.7	9.8	23.4	45.7	13.4	100	448
Q4	8.9	12.3	24.1	43.1	11.6	100	490
Q5	13.6	14.7	20.3	43.3	8.2	100	519

Source: EICV3. Base population: all households.

Annex. A: District disaggregation tables for selected indicators from EICV4 and EICV3

Table A. 1: Main drinking water source/ access to improved drinking water, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% use improved	Improved drinking water source						Unimproved/other drinking water source					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Protected spring	Public standpipe	Piped into dwelling / yard	Borehole	Protecte d well	Rain water	Surface water	Unprotecte d spring	Unprotect ed well	Tank truck	Other		
Rwanda	84.8	38.3	34.0	8.1	3.2	0.9	0.2	5.3	6.7	0.9	0.1	2.3	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	92.5	10.0	38.2	40.6	3.2	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	100	73
Gasabo	85.6	13.8	40.8	30.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.7	0.4	0.0	8.5	100	147
Kicukiro	74.7	3.0	22.9	46.5	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.9	22.2	100	76
Nyanza	89.6	64.3	14.5	5.1	1.7	3.9	0.0	2.0	6.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	100	77
Gisagara	92.9	65.4	26.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	3.3	0.6	0.0	2.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	73.8	35.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.5	23.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	100	61
Huye	96.0	57.3	27.8	9.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyamagabe	79.9	64.1	13.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	11.6	2.2	0.0	1.7	100	73
Ruhango	80.0	63.7	5.6	3.2	4.3	3.2	0.0	10.9	5.2	2.5	0.0	1.4	100	77
Muhanga	89.0	62.2	14.6	10.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.4	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	73
Kamonyi	82.2	53.7	26.7	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.8	9.5	1.4	0.0	1.1	100	79
Karongi	82.8	47.5	26.9	5.5	2.6	0.0	0.2	5.1	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	100	75
Rutsiro	77.5	53.4	21.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	6.7	13.9	0.7	0.0	1.2	100	73
Rubavu	98.4	8.9	75.2	10.1	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	100	92
Nyabihu	86.2	53.5	30.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	11.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	64
Ngororero	81.2	69.4	9.7	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	16.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	81
Rusizi	83.9	23.5	45.0	8.5	6.3	0.6	0.0	4.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	100	89
Nyamasheke	79.9	57.2	19.5	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	15.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	100	86
Rulindo	94.7	62.2	29.1	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	69
Gakenke	84.5	62.9	20.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	11.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	80
Musanze	95.3	23.3	60.6	9.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	100	86
Burera	88.0	41.7	41.8	1.4	0.2	2.7	0.2	4.9	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	90.6	63.6	25.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	93.7	36.7	42.8	12.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	4.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	100	85
Nyagatare	72.5	4.6	44.6	3.8	17.9	1.3	0.4	16.5	5.1	3.3	0.0	2.5	100	113
Gatsibo	74.3	30.6	29.0	2.6	10.6	1.2	0.4	16.3	5.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	100	105
Kayonza	88.2	18.3	55.5	4.1	9.9	0.2	0.3	9.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100	86
Kirehe	87.1	19.6	62.0	1.1	2.9	1.5	0.0	3.0	8.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	100	84
Ngoma	84.4	29.2	48.5	1.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	69.5	9.7	36.3	5.6	16.0	1.7	0.2	20.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	8.4	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	% use improved	Improved drinking water source						Unimproved/other drinking water source					Total	Total no. of HHs in (000s)
		Protected spring	Public standpipe	Piped into dwelling / yard	Borehole	Protected well	Rain water	Surface water	Unprotected spring	Unprotected well	Tank truck	Other		
Rwanda	74.2	38.1	25.7	5.8	1.8	2.3	0.4	11.6	10.6	2.3	0.0	1.4	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	94.0	1.8	47.0	39.5	3.9	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.0	3.0	100	60
Gasabo	84.7	16.7	36.9	24.1	2.2	4.8	0.0	6.5	7.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	69.0	7.3	20.7	39.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.2	100	64
Nyanza	82.1	62.3	15.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.0	15.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67
Gisagara	82.1	61.8	17.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	9.9	6.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	66.1	44.4	14.7	0.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.7	21.5	5.5	0.2	0.0	100	61
Huye	91.1	63.7	17.0	6.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.5	3.1	2.0	0.0	0.4	100	70
Nyamagabe	68.4	50.9	8.5	2.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	9.9	17.4	3.7	0.0	0.6	100	71
Ruhango	58.7	46.5	6.0	0.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	21.7	17.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	84.4	64.7	11.6	4.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	4.6	9.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	65.9	43.0	14.9	0.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	16.3	11.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	100	72
Karongi	74.7	51.7	13.0	1.6	3.1	5.3	0.0	10.3	14.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	77
Rutsiro	59.9	50.3	9.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	9.6	28.3	0.7	0.0	1.6	100	69
Rubavu	93.4	14.8	59.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	6.6	5.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyabihu	79.6	52.5	25.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	5.1	11.4	2.9	0.0	1.1	100	68
Ngororero	63.8	54.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	30.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	72.8	27.4	30.8	6.1	4.1	4.4	0.0	4.4	20.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	100	78
Nyamashoke	72.6	40.1	28.6	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.5	23.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	100	80
Rulindo	74.6	59.7	14.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.8	16.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	74.6	57.3	15.8	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.1	15.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	100	76
Musanze	74.0	13.8	53.3	6.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	20.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	87
Burera	76.8	44.1	31.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	12.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	71
Gicumbi	89.4	58.9	17.3	9.0	0.4	2.5	1.3	2.6	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	100	113
Rwamagana	82.0	28.4	44.9	6.1	0.0	2.4	0.2	11.9	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.7	100	68
Nyagatare	42.3	2.2	18.1	3.1	15.4	3.4	0.2	40.6	5.1	5.4	0.0	6.6	100	84
Gatsibo	72.3	33.8	32.7	0.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	12.1	7.0	8.3	0.4	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	72.0	26.8	37.1	1.6	5.8	0.8	0.0	22.1	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100	70
Kirehe	61.5	33.7	27.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	16.9	17.3	3.8	0.0	0.5	100	72
Ngoma	67.6	40.7	21.8	1.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	28.1	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	70.6	4.7	56.2	2.6	5.5	1.6	0.0	24.6	1.2	2.5	0.0	1.2	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 2: Time to improved water source, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Mean time to improved water source (Min.)	Time to improved water source (Minutes)								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 00s)
		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	11.2	8.1	17.0	32.9	14.8	6.6	1.3	15.2	4.2	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	7.2	40.6	13.3	25.4	6.6	2.7	1.4	7.5	2.5	100	73
Gasabo	9.5	30.0	13.7	21.1	8.5	5.3	1.5	14.4	5.5	100	147
Kicukiro	5.8	46.5	9.7	11.3	2.8	2.8	0.3	25.3	1.4	100	76
Nyanza	11.4	5.1	12.3	39.7	20.8	5.4	1.5	10.4	4.8	100	77
Gisagara	15.2	0.7	17.5	27.7	26.1	16.6	2.4	7.1	2.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	8.9	0.0	24.5	26.8	9.7	4.1	0.2	26.2	8.5	100	61
Huye	8.6	9.8	25.4	38.9	15.3	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.8	100	79
Nyamagabe	9.5	2.6	18.7	39.1	15.5	3.5	0.2	20.1	0.4	100	73
Ruhango	11.4	3.2	7.1	41.9	20.2	4.4	0.2	20.0	2.9	100	77
Muhanga	9.4	10.8	16.4	41.9	15.1	3.4	0.6	11.0	0.8	100	73
Kamonyi	10.4	1.5	21.6	38.3	11.0	6.3	1.2	17.8	2.4	100	79
Karongi	10.2	5.6	22.0	32.2	14.7	6.6	1.0	17.2	0.8	100	75
Rutsiro	11.6	1.5	13.6	37.5	12.8	6.6	1.2	22.5	4.3	100	73
Rubavu	8.5	10.1	31.2	36.4	12.6	5.8	0.0	1.6	2.2	100	92
Nyabihu	10.6	0.9	24.8	33.6	14.7	5.0	1.7	13.8	5.6	100	64
Ngororero	10.5	1.9	11.7	45.4	15.4	5.2	0.4	18.8	1.2	100	81
Rusizi	9.9	8.5	17.6	31.0	7.7	2.9	1.9	16.1	14.4	100	89
Nyamasheke	12.2	2.9	10.6	39.5	16.3	7.7	0.9	20.1	1.8	100	86
Rulindo	15.8	2.5	14.3	35.6	22.8	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.7	100	69
Gakenke	12.0	0.8	15.3	39.0	21.0	7.4	0.9	15.5	0.2	100	80
Musanze	7.5	10.0	24.0	43.9	11.8	1.8	0.0	4.7	3.9	100	86
Burera	12.8	1.4	13.1	39.7	25.1	7.6	1.1	12.0	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	14.8	1.1	10.4	37.5	25.4	10.8	2.1	9.4	3.5	100	86
Rwamagana	13.9	12.6	9.8	25.9	18.8	8.3	0.4	6.3	17.8	100	85
Nyagatare	14.4	3.8	10.1	30.8	14.0	6.9	2.5	27.5	4.5	100	113
Gatsibo	15.7	2.6	6.8	31.3	18.2	10.2	2.4	25.7	2.8	100	105
Kayonza	12.3	4.1	28.2	24.5	8.2	10.1	2.8	11.8	10.4	100	86
Kirehe	10.1	1.1	33.5	28.0	10.4	9.3	1.4	12.9	3.4	100	84
Ngoma	8.8	1.6	32.4	29.1	11.9	3.9	0.2	15.6	5.3	100	81
Bugesera	13.6	5.6	10.1	26.4	14.5	8.9	1.1	30.5	2.9	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Mean time to improved water source (Min.)	Time to improved water source (Minutes)								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Water piped into dwelling /yard	0-4 min	5-14 min	15-29 min	30-59 min	60+ min	Unimproved Source	Frequency of use not Known		
All Rwanda	14.4	5.8	10.2	28.7	16.6	10.0	2.1	25.8	0.7	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	10.0	39.5	15.8	18.9	6.0	10.9	2.1	6.0	0.9	100	60
Gasabo	11.7	24.1	13.3	27.2	10.6	6.5	2.7	15.3	0.4	100	99
Kicukiro	8.8	39.3	4.5	12.9	4.6	6.3	0.0	31.1	1.4	100	64
Nyanza	13.5	1.9	9.5	36.9	22.9	8.4	1.3	17.9	1.4	100	67
Gisagara	21.6	0.0	4.7	22.7	27.8	19.7	5.1	17.9	2.1	100	74
Nyaruguru	13.9	0.7	7.4	30.9	18.5	7.6	1.0	33.9	0.0	100	61
Huye	14.5	6.7	9.1	34.2	27.9	11.3	0.7	9.0	1.3	100	70
Nyamagabe	15.6	2.5	6.6	27.4	16.1	14.9	0.9	31.6	0.2	100	71
Ruhango	12.2	0.9	9.9	29.0	11.9	6.7	0.5	41.3	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	9.7	4.3	14.9	43.2	18.5	3.1	0.5	15.6	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	15.8	0.2	7.0	30.4	14.4	11.2	1.8	34.1	1.0	100	72
Karongi	13.8	1.6	11.4	33.6	17.8	7.3	2.1	25.3	0.9	100	77
Rutsiro	16.8	0.2	6.6	23.9	16.8	9.1	2.7	40.1	0.7	100	69
Rubavu	12.2	12.4	13.9	37.8	15.7	6.6	2.7	6.6	4.3	100	82
Nyabihu	12.0	0.1	14.0	37.5	21.2	6.5	0.0	20.4	0.4	100	68
Ngororero	14.4	0.0	5.6	30.2	18.3	8.0	1.5	36.3	0.2	100	74
Rusizi	10.6	6.1	17.1	30.9	11.2	5.4	1.3	27.2	0.9	100	78
Nyamasheke	11.9	3.3	8.0	37.4	15.8	7.4	0.6	27.4	0.0	100	80
Rulindo	14.7	0.2	12.1	28.3	20.3	12.9	1.0	25.4	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	15.0	0.6	7.5	33.4	20.7	11.3	1.1	25.4	0.0	100	76
Musanze	9.7	6.5	17.0	27.9	17.3	4.8	0.4	26.0	0.2	100	87
Burera	17.9	0.4	6.7	28.9	19.9	18.0	2.9	23.2	0.0	100	71
Gicumbi	20.5	9.0	5.0	25.5	21.8	21.7	5.7	10.6	0.9	100	113
Rwamagana	14.6	6.1	9.6	31.0	20.5	11.9	2.2	18.0	0.8	100	68
Nyagatare	16.8	3.1	7.3	12.6	10.0	7.1	1.9	57.7	0.4	100	84
Gatsibo	14.2	0.7	13.5	29.4	18.7	8.1	1.8	27.7	0.2	100	100
Kayonza	15.1	1.6	9.7	33.6	14.8	9.1	2.8	28.0	0.5	100	70
Kirehe	25.5	0.2	7.2	16.9	11.2	16.1	9.7	38.5	0.4	100	72
Ngoma	15.6	1.4	13.1	27.3	11.3	10.1	3.6	32.4	0.9	100	68
Bugesera	13.7	2.6	16.2	24.8	14.9	9.7	2.1	29.4	0.4	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 3: User satisfaction with main drinking water source and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
All Rwanda	55.3	44.8	100	9.3	53.7	18.9	18.1	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	52.1	48.0	100	3.9	71.1	2.8	22.3	100	73
Gasabo	42.1	58.0	100	7.7	49.3	13.5	29.6	100	147
Kicukiro	40.3	59.7	100	5.0	34.2	12.0	48.8	100	76
Nyanza	62.5	37.5	100	14.9	59.1	18.9	7.2	100	77
Gisagara	66.8	33.3	100	12.7	48.9	31.9	6.5	100	79
Nyaruguru	45.0	55.0	100	7.3	40.1	21.7	31.0	100	61
Huye	67.2	32.8	100	4.9	61.8	19.8	13.6	100	79
Nyamagabe	55.5	44.5	100	11.6	48.7	22.8	16.9	100	73
Ruhango	36.3	63.7	100	5.0	61.3	11.0	22.8	100	77
Muhanga	66.5	33.5	100	9.5	71.3	3.7	15.4	100	73
Kamonyi	57.8	42.2	100	12.2	64.1	15.1	8.6	100	79
Karongi	62.6	37.4	100	9.7	52.3	25.8	12.3	100	75
Rutsiro	49.3	50.7	100	11.9	59.2	8.0	21.0	100	73
Rubavu	77.5	22.5	100	4.5	47.4	37.2	10.9	100	92
Nyabihu	50.0	50.0	100	17.0	50.0	19.0	14.1	100	64
Ngororero	65.0	35.0	100	14.2	48.6	24.4	12.8	100	81
Rusizi	44.1	55.9	100	12.0	31.1	24.2	32.8	100	89
Nyamasheke	47.0	53.0	100	9.2	61.9	10.2	18.7	100	86
Rulindo	74.2	25.8	100	10.5	77.2	7.6	4.7	100	69
Gakenke	65.4	34.6	100	6.6	50.8	29.6	13.0	100	80
Musanze	61.1	38.9	100	8.4	60.3	19.4	11.9	100	86
Burera	66.1	34.0	100	4.4	42.5	51.0	2.1	100	74
Gicumbi	62.8	37.2	100	6.6	70.7	15.4	7.4	100	86
Rwamagana	51.6	48.4	100	4.6	46.2	15.0	34.2	100	85
Nyagatare	50.0	50.0	100	6.6	33.5	33.7	26.2	100	113
Gatsibo	39.9	60.1	100	11.4	67.7	4.3	16.6	100	105
Kayonza	49.9	50.1	100	14.1	48.4	14.4	23.1	100	86
Kirehe	67.9	32.1	100	4.7	53.2	31.3	10.8	100	84
Ngoma	65.1	34.9	100	7.1	66.2	9.4	17.2	100	81
Bugesera	34.6	65.5	100	21.0	47.4	13.6	18.1	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Satisfaction		Total	Service Quality change , last 12 months				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Satisfied	Not satisfied		Declining	Same	Improving	Don't know		
Rwanda	53.9	46.1	100	8.3	67.6	21.8	2.3	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	77.1	23.0	100	0.7	86.2	7.9	5.2	100	60
Gasabo	63.4	36.6	100	6.3	53.1	32.7	8.0	100	99
Kicukiro	53.0	47.0	100	6.0	78.2	9.6	6.2	100	64
Nyanza	64.2	35.8	100	11.2	40.9	46.7	1.2	100	67
Gisagara	61.9	38.1	100	20.2	36.7	41.6	1.5	100	74
Nyaruguru	45.5	54.5	100	4.4	73.5	21.7	0.5	100	61
Huye	58.0	42.0	100	11.2	67.7	16.9	4.2	100	70
Nyamagabe	44.1	55.9	100	14.1	66.6	18.6	0.7	100	71
Ruhango	44.9	55.1	100	9.1	74.4	15.6	1.0	100	71
Muhanga	59.5	40.5	100	9.0	81.9	8.0	1.2	100	63
Kamonyi	38.9	61.1	100	3.3	63.2	31.0	2.5	100	72
Karongi	47.0	53.0	100	21.3	50.9	21.6	6.2	100	77
Rutsiro	39.3	60.7	100	11.9	72.0	12.6	3.6	100	69
Rubavu	76.4	23.6	100	3.1	55.1	36.3	5.5	100	82
Nyabihu	56.3	43.7	100	8.2	73.0	18.4	0.5	100	68
Ngororero	52.2	47.9	100	12.6	71.8	14.7	0.9	100	74
Rusizi	61.3	38.7	100	3.0	65.9	30.8	0.4	100	78
Nyamasheke	39.9	60.2	100	6.6	82.1	11.0	0.3	100	80
Rulindo	54.8	45.3	100	11.1	70.4	18.3	0.2	100	63
Gakenke	56.1	44.0	100	9.8	53.2	37.1	0.0	100	76
Musanze	47.2	52.8	100	1.2	83.5	15.4	0.0	100	87
Burera	48.7	51.3	100	15.5	66.0	16.6	1.9	100	71
Gicumbi	62.8	37.2	100	6.8	79.6	13.2	0.4	100	113
Rwamagana	61.7	38.3	100	5.4	71.0	19.5	4.1	100	68
Nyagatare	39.6	60.5	100	2.3	86.1	8.6	3.1	100	84
Gatsibo	48.8	51.2	100	9.9	58.7	28.9	2.6	100	100
Kayonza	47.7	52.3	100	6.8	63.1	29.8	0.4	100	70
Kirehe	52.3	47.8	100	3.9	65.5	29.2	1.3	100	72
Ngoma	55.3	44.7	100	8.1	71.9	18.2	1.8	100	68
Bugesera	57.2	42.8	100	9.6	70.4	17.4	2.7	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 4: Reasons for not using drinking water declared as nearest source, by district - EICV4

EICV4	% not using drinking water declared as nearest source	Reasons for not using drinking water declared as nearest source						Total	Total no. of HHs declaring not to use the nearest drinking water source (in 000s)
		Too expensive	Not safe	Difficult terrain	Too far	Does not function	Other		
All Rwanda	16.6	16.4	2.8	3.2	37.0	37.6	3.0	100	415
Nyarugenge	13.8	0.0	4.6	1.8	2.8	87.3	3.6	100	10
Gasabo	10.2	12.0	12.2	7.0	67.2	1.7	0.0	100	15
Kicukiro	2.1	52.1	0.0	0.0	21.2	14.6	12.1	100	2
Nyanza	10.7	29.8	7.8	0.0	41.6	16.9	3.9	100	8
Gisagara	8.7	45.6	0.0	0.0	52.3	2.1	0.0	100	7
Nyaruguru	29.5	15.9	0.6	0.0	71.6	11.1	0.7	100	18
Huye	6.8	48.7	3.3	3.0	36.0	5.7	3.3	100	5
Nyamagabe	18.7	10.2	3.3	12.3	73.1	0.0	1.1	100	14
Ruhango	22.1	15.1	3.9	2.9	61.3	15.1	1.8	100	17
Muhanga	11.1	4.0	0.0	14.7	56.1	25.3	0.0	100	8
Kamonyi	14.1	13.5	2.8	3.0	38.4	23.4	18.9	100	11
Karongi	14.2	10.4	5.6	2.7	75.1	4.7	1.5	100	11
Rutsiro	21.2	5.9	2.0	4.8	62.3	22.0	3.0	100	15
Rubavu	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0
Nyabihu	16.2	20.8	5.6	10.6	21.9	26.9	14.3	100	10
Ngororero	20.1	0.0	2.9	11.5	66.9	18.8	0.0	100	16
Rusizi	29.1	12.1	5.2	0.7	33.1	48.9	0.0	100	26
Nyamasheke	20.8	10.9	5.5	3.7	52.9	26.2	1.0	100	18
Rulindo	5.8	52.1	3.6	15.8	21.2	7.2	0.0	100	4
Gakenke	12.8	0.0	3.3	3.3	88.5	4.9	0.0	100	10
Musanze	13.9	40.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	44.0	10.6	100	12
Burera	3.1	19.7	11.3	0.0	62.5	6.5	0.0	100	2
Gicumbi	12.3	36.6	0.0	1.7	29.7	31.9	0.0	100	11
Rwamagana	25.7	17.4	0.0	0.0	23.2	49.4	10.0	100	22
Nyagatare	23.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	78.7	1.6	100	27
Gatsibo	25.0	10.2	4.7	0.8	12.6	71.7	0.0	100	26
Kayonza	24.8	9.3	0.0	7.3	28.0	49.5	6.0	100	21
Kirehe	13.2	36.6	1.0	0.0	37.2	23.6	1.6	100	11
Ngoma	26.7	45.7	0.8	1.6	16.4	34.0	1.7	100	22
Bugesera	37.6	8.6	1.7	0.5	7.6	79.4	2.1	100	35

Source: EICV4.

Table A. 5: Sanitation type used/access to improved sanitation, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% use improved type	% use improved type ,not shared with other HHs	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
			Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet facility		
Rwanda	83.4	63.5	1.8	81.6	13.5	0.0	3.2	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	89.9	32.2	7.2	82.7	8.9	0.0	1.2	100	73
Gasabo	94.0	48.2	6.3	87.7	4.7	0.0	1.3	100	147
Kicukiro	94.9	40.1	14.0	80.9	4.9	0.0	0.2	100	76
Nyanza	80.9	65.2	1.2	79.8	16.9	0.0	2.2	100	77
Gisagara	61.8	49.1	0.3	61.5	27.6	0.0	10.6	100	79
Nyaruguru	70.7	59.3	0.3	70.4	23.9	0.0	5.4	100	61
Huye	71.7	53.0	3.5	68.3	28.1	0.0	0.2	100	79
Nyamagabe	83.7	68.5	0.4	83.3	9.4	0.0	6.9	100	73
Ruhango	31.5	26.2	0.2	31.3	63.8	0.0	4.7	100	77
Muhanga	79.7	64.2	2.2	77.5	18.8	0.0	1.5	100	73
Kamonyi	76.9	63.6	0.8	76.1	18.1	0.0	5.0	100	79
Karongi	77.4	64.9	0.8	76.6	17.8	0.0	4.8	100	75
Rutsiro	83.4	72.8	0.8	82.6	8.1	0.0	8.5	100	73
Rubavu	91.9	56.2	2.6	89.3	3.4	0.0	4.7	100	92
Nyabihu	72.2	54.0	0.0	72.2	16.3	0.9	10.6	100	64
Ngororero	84.7	71.6	0.6	84.1	14.1	0.0	1.2	100	81
Rusizi	90.5	73.0	1.9	88.5	6.6	0.0	3.0	100	89
Nyamasheke	92.5	82.0	0.2	92.3	4.0	0.0	3.5	100	86
Rulindo	81.3	73.4	0.2	81.1	16.0	0.0	2.7	100	69
Gakenke	92.1	84.1	0.2	91.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	100	80
Musanze	84.2	64.0	2.2	82.0	14.1	0.0	1.8	100	86
Burera	81.2	69.5	0.7	80.5	12.8	0.0	6.1	100	74
Gicumbi	89.7	82.4	0.4	89.3	5.5	0.0	4.8	100	86
Rwamagana	97.8	77.3	0.6	97.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	95.1	76.2	0.7	94.4	1.7	0.0	3.2	100	113
Gatsibo	86.3	71.8	0.4	85.9	13.2	0.0	0.5	100	105
Kayonza	91.7	66.6	0.3	91.4	7.6	0.0	0.6	100	86
Kirehe	90.4	73.4	0.6	89.8	8.8	0.0	0.8	100	84
Ngoma	77.1	62.0	0.2	76.8	21.9	0.0	1.0	100	81
Bugesera	78.9	56.8	1.0	77.8	18.3	0.0	2.8	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	% of use of improved sanitation	Improved sanitation		Unimproved sanitation			Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Flush toilet	Pit latrine with solid slab	Pit latrine without slab	Other	No toilet facilities		
Rwanda	74.5	1.7	72.8	19.4	0.0	6.1	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	92.1	7.1	84.9	6.9	0.3	0.8	100	60
Gasabo	74.3	7.1	67.2	23.6	0.0	2.1	100	99
Kicukiro	89.0	10.5	78.5	9.8	0.0	1.3	100	64
Nyanza	88.6	0.8	87.8	6.5	0.0	5.0	100	67
Gisagara	44.4	0.2	44.2	47.1	0.0	8.5	100	74
Nyaruguru	51.2	0.2	51.0	44.3	0.0	4.6	100	61
Huye	54.7	2.8	51.9	40.4	0.0	4.9	100	70
Nyamagabe	70.2	0.0	70.2	19.7	0.0	10.0	100	71
Ruhango	72.9	0.6	72.3	19.8	0.0	7.3	100	71
Muhanga	76.0	0.5	75.5	22.3	0.0	1.8	100	63
Kamonyi	72.3	0.0	72.3	23.4	0.0	4.2	100	72
Karongi	76.6	0.1	76.4	15.4	0.0	8.1	100	77
Rutsiro	63.4	1.3	62.0	24.8	0.3	11.6	100	69
Rubavu	80.1	2.3	77.8	4.1	0.2	15.6	100	82
Nyabihu	70.5	1.8	68.7	20.7	0.0	8.9	100	68
Ngororero	90.2	0.0	90.2	5.4	0.0	4.4	100	74
Rusizi	85.1	1.6	83.5	12.6	0.0	2.3	100	78
Nyamasheke	85.9	0.2	85.7	7.5	0.0	6.7	100	80
Rulindo	82.6	0.0	82.6	14.3	0.0	3.1	100	63
Gakenke	86.2	0.5	85.7	8.9	0.0	5.0	100	76
Musanze	51.7	3.2	48.5	39.7	0.0	8.5	100	87
Burera	78.4	0.2	78.2	17.2	0.0	4.4	100	71
Gicumbi	76.0	4.2	71.8	13.0	0.2	10.8	100	113
Rwamagana	62.0	1.1	60.8	35.2	0.0	2.8	100	68
Nyagatare	92.8	0.8	91.9	2.6	0.0	4.6	100	84
Gatsibo	67.4	0.0	67.4	29.6	0.0	3.0	100	100
Kayonza	66.3	0.3	66.0	27.8	0.0	5.9	100	70
Kirehe	75.2	0.2	75.0	16.2	0.0	8.6	100	72
Ngoma	78.7	1.1	77.6	14.3	0.0	7.1	100	68
Bugesera	80.5	0.7	79.8	11.4	0.2	7.9	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 6: Primary fuel used for lighting, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Primary fuel used for lighting								Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil Lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries	Solar panel	Other		
Rwanda	19.8	5.0	5.5	7.4	13.2	44.2	1.7	3.2	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	75.7	3.0	0.0	11.5	3.8	2.7	0.3	3.1	100	73
Gasabo	68.3	2.0	0.5	11.2	1.6	15.9	0.2	0.4	100	147
Kicukiro	80.6	1.8	0.0	9.7	2.0	3.8	0.0	2.1	100	76
Nyanza	10.9	13.1	2.2	1.7	10.8	58.1	2.5	0.8	100	77
Gisagara	0.9	3.5	13.2	3.4	11.1	66.5	1.4	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	2.9	1.8	25.8	5.1	4.5	55.3	2.5	2.0	100	61
Huye	17.2	1.7	5.5	10.0	22.3	39.6	3.1	0.6	100	79
Nyamagabe	5.9	2.5	16.0	5.8	3.0	61.7	4.4	0.6	100	73
Ruhango	8.9	6.2	2.7	1.2	26.2	53.2	0.4	1.1	100	77
Muhanga	17.5	3.6	3.2	2.3	23.1	49.3	0.8	0.4	100	73
Kamonyi	8.9	10.1	0.5	4.4	26.1	39.1	2.1	8.9	100	79
Karongi	9.3	3.9	9.4	4.8	4.2	58.7	7.3	2.4	100	75
Rutsiro	7.3	4.3	13.9	5.1	2.2	62.6	3.8	0.8	100	73
Rubavu	27.7	4.0	5.5	17.0	12.3	31.6	0.0	1.9	100	92
Nyabihu	10.4	6.2	13.0	9.7	9.6	44.5	0.4	6.1	100	64
Ngororero	5.2	3.5	14.9	4.9	10.7	59.2	0.2	1.2	100	81
Rusizi	28.6	16.9	5.2	3.9	6.1	34.8	2.8	1.7	100	89
Nyamasheke	9.4	10.1	13.9	5.3	8.4	40.8	6.4	5.8	100	86
Rulindo	9.0	2.9	2.2	18.0	3.4	23.7	2.0	38.7	100	69
Gakenke	4.6	1.8	4.2	3.4	7.7	73.9	1.8	2.5	100	80
Musanze	23.6	3.9	7.7	12.5	6.7	41.7	0.2	3.7	100	86
Burera	10.0	5.3	10.4	5.5	7.5	59.4	0.6	1.3	100	74
Gicumbi	4.0	3.5	4.2	9.5	3.6	71.5	2.6	1.1	100	86
Rwamagana	26.7	7.6	0.4	6.5	21.7	31.1	1.7	4.3	100	85
Nyagatare	19.9	5.8	0.5	7.7	5.0	59.3	0.9	1.0	100	113
Gatsibo	13.4	6.3	2.5	9.2	6.5	59.5	0.5	2.2	100	105
Kayonza	17.1	4.0	0.2	5.7	36.5	31.7	1.6	3.3	100	86
Kirehe	8.4	4.3	0.2	5.5	44.4	36.2	0.6	0.4	100	84
Ngoma	6.8	3.2	1.5	2.4	61.2	22.1	0.6	2.1	100	81
Bugesera	13.7	3.4	1.7	12.8	9.4	53.4	1.1	4.4	100	94

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	Main source of lighting									Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Electricity distributor	Oil Lamp	Firewood	Candle	Lantern	Batteries	Solar panel	Other	Not stated		
All Rwanda	10.8	9.7	8.8	5.9	34.7	28.6	0.3	1.2	0	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	61.6	9.2	1	11.7	13.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	0	100	60
Gasabo	47.3	8.2	1.2	15.2	15.6	10.8	0.2	1.6	0	100	99
Kicukiro	63	12.4	0	9.6	11	3.5	0.2	0.4	0	100	64
Nyanza	2.7	9.7	4.2	2.2	52.6	27.4	0.7	0.7	0	100	67
Gisagara	0.3	4	14.7	2.4	29.4	48.9	0.2	0	0.2	100	74
Nyaruguru	0.7	4.4	43	7.8	14.3	28.6	0.5	0.6	0	100	61
Huye	8	7.5	9.7	5.6	46.7	22.2	0	0.3	0	100	70
Nyamagabe	2.8	7.6	24.9	9.1	19.6	30.6	0	5.5	0	100	71
Ruhango	2.7	10.7	8	1.5	57	19.6	0.4	0.2	0	100	71
Muhanga	5.5	4.9	4.5	1.7	56.8	26.3	0.2	0.2	0	100	63
Kamonyi	3.5	8.2	1.4	1.7	64.1	18.6	0.8	1.5	0	100	72
Karongi	2.8	9.4	27.3	5.4	18.7	33.7	0.4	2.3	0	100	77
Rutsiro	0.4	9.6	12.1	8.9	22.4	44	0.5	2.1	0.2	100	69
Rubavu	21	10.8	5.3	12	22.6	26.8	0	1.5	0	100	82
Nyabihu	10	6.5	15.6	6.6	33.8	26.5	0.3	0.9	0	100	68
Ngororero	0.4	9.9	19.1	2.3	27.5	40.6	0	0.2	0	100	74
Rusizi	13.6	33.2	6.5	3	16.9	24.8	0.6	1.3	0.2	100	78
Nyamasheke	7.7	22.1	13.8	4.2	24.9	25.9	0.4	1.1	0	100	80
Rulindo	2.6	7	5	10.2	23.1	50.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	100	63
Gakenke	1	4.8	9.9	2.1	29.9	52	0.2	0.2	0	100	76
Musanze	14.5	2.1	6.1	5.6	40.7	30.4	0	0.7	0	100	87
Burera	3.2	6	14.2	7	31.8	36.7	0.2	1	0	100	71
Gicumbi	8.9	5.4	9	9.8	27.2	37.2	0.5	2.1	0	100	113
Rwamagana	9.8	18.9	0.4	5.1	44.4	19.3	0.2	2	0	100	68
Nyagatare	11	16.1	2.1	4	25.3	40.7	0.4	0.4	0	100	84
Gatsibo	2.5	6.9	0.9	5.6	41.4	41.7	0.5	0.6	0	100	100
Kayanza	7.5	7.5	2.3	1.7	69.8	10.5	0	0.7	0	100	70
Kirehe	1.4	9	0.9	1.5	64.8	21.9	0.2	0.4	0	100	72
Ngoma	3.4	5.2	1.7	1.3	76.1	11.7	0.4	0.2	0	100	68
Bugesera	4.3	13.8	5.8	7.4	31.9	31.9	0.3	4.6	0	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 7: Primary fuel used for cooking, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Primary fuel used for cooking					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
Rwanda	83.3	15.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	18.3	76.8	0.0	0.4	4.5	100	73
Gasabo	33.4	64.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	100	147
Kicukiro	17.2	77.9	0.0	2.3	2.6	100	76
Nyanza	93.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	77
Gisagara	99.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	98.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	100	61
Huye	85.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	79
Nyamagabe	93.8	3.2	2.6	0.0	0.4	100	73
Ruhango	89.9	3.3	6.3	0.2	0.2	100	77
Muhanga	87.5	11.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	100	73
Kamonyi	94.2	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	79
Karongi	91.2	7.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	100	75
Rutsiro	97.1	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	100	73
Rubavu	65.3	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	92
Nyabihu	88.5	10.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	100	64
Ngororero	97.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	81
Rusizi	84.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	89
Nyamasheke	98.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rulindo	94.6	4.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	100	69
Gakenke	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80
Musanze	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	86
Burera	95.6	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100	74
Gicumbi	97.3	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	100	86
Rwamagana	85.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	85
Nyagatare	83.5	7.3	8.7	0.0	0.5	100	113
Gatsibo	93.2	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	100	105
Kayonza	84.5	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	86
Kirehe	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84
Ngoma	96.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	81
Bugesera	92.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Main type of cooking fuel					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Firewood	Charcoal	Crop waste	Gas or biogas	Other		
All Rwanda	86.3	10.6	2.3	0.1	0.7	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	23.2	70.7	0.2	0.4	5.4	100	60
Gasabo	43.5	53.7	0.0	1.1	1.7	100	99
Kicukiro	20.7	77.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	100	64
Nyanza	96.3	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	100	67
Gisagara	99.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	61
Huye	93.3	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	100	70
Nyamagabe	96.8	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	71
Ruhango	76.4	1.4	21.4	0.2	0.6	100	71
Muhanga	95.8	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.5	100	63
Kamonyi	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	72
Karongi	97.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	77
Rutsiro	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	69
Rubavu	73.9	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	82
Nyabihu	88.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	68
Ngororero	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	91.0	8.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	78
Nyamasheke	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80
Rulindo	86.0	0.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	76
Musanze	88.4	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	100	87
Burera	90.2	1.3	8.1	0.0	0.4	100	71
Gicumbi	90.4	6.1	1.3	0.0	2.2	100	113
Rwamagana	88.4	10.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	100	68
Nyagatare	75.4	7.2	17.1	0.0	0.3	100	84
Gatsibo	94.7	1.4	3.3	0.0	0.6	100	100
Kayonza	92.8	6.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	100	70
Kirehe	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	97.3	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	100	68
Bugesera	96.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 8: Types of habitat (Imidugudu, etc.), by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Proportion of households by type of habitat						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Umudugudu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Unplanned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area		
Rwanda	49.2	8.7	25.6	12.8	2.2	1.6	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	73
Gasabo	4.1	4.4	26.8	62.0	0.2	2.5	100	147
Kicukiro	2.6	0.0	0.3	91.8	0.0	5.3	100	76
Nyanza	31.9	2.7	53.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	100	77
Gisagara	60.9	6.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	82.9	0.9	16.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	61
Huye	63.0	6.0	10.0	9.8	0.5	10.8	100	79
Nyamagabe	66.6	4.0	25.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100	73
Ruhango	13.4	56.3	22.9	7.3	0.0	0.2	100	77
Muhanga	41.9	2.8	42.7	12.2	0.0	0.4	100	73
Kamonyi	50.3	0.8	44.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	100	79
Karongi	44.0	1.9	46.9	6.3	0.9	0.2	100	75
Rutsiro	76.2	3.7	20.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	19.4	16.0	12.8	9.9	37.5	4.5	100	92
Nyabihu	33.5	22.4	33.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	100	64
Ngororero	16.7	3.3	79.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	81
Rusizi	54.9	10.0	23.3	8.2	0.6	3.0	100	89
Nyamasheke	56.0	2.9	34.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rulindo	48.5	2.5	48.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	100	69
Gakenke	69.9	4.5	25.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	80
Musanze	52.3	3.4	24.7	5.6	5.0	9.0	100	86
Burera	3.6	29.5	64.3	2.1	0.5	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	41.8	3.1	53.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	80.1	2.6	11.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	83.3	3.7	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	113
Gatsibo	62.7	25.4	6.3	0.0	1.4	4.2	100	105
Kayanza	58.7	26.3	4.2	10.6	0.0	0.3	100	86
Kirehe	98.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84
Ngoma	89.7	1.0	3.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	77.9	12.9	7.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Type of habitat							Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Umudugudu	Unplanned clustered rural housing	Isolated rural housing	Unplanned urban housing	Small settlement	Modern planned area	Other		
All Rwanda	37.5	11.1	37.2	8.4	4.8	0.6	0.5	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	6.5	0.3	18.0	73.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	100	60
Gasabo	11.2	2.5	36.0	46.9	1.9	1.6	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	3.6	4.4	3.8	76.6	6.3	5.4	0.0	100	64
Nyanza	4.1	1.3	78.2	3.7	12.8	0.0	0.0	100	67
Gisagara	29.6	54.8	13.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	52.9	5.9	40.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	61
Huye	14.2	23.5	52.8	5.6	3.2	0.7	0.0	100	70
Nyamagabe	4.6	4.2	80.2	1.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	100	71
Ruhango	6.3	4.6	79.7	0.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	5.6	11.2	76.7	4.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	30.6	27.1	34.2	0.5	4.5	0.6	2.7	100	72
Karongi	5.8	3.8	88.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Rutsiro	53.5	13.8	29.9	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.0	100	69
Rubavu	40.0	19.9	9.5	5.9	22.1	2.6	0.0	100	82
Nyabihu	20.7	24.1	37.6	0.0	15.8	0.0	1.8	100	68
Ngororero	8.5	1.3	87.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	28.7	52.1	9.7	4.9	4.5	0.2	0.0	100	78
Nyamasheke	22.0	3.5	74.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	80
Rulindo	23.7	3.5	71.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	71.0	1.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	76
Musanze	25.8	1.8	48.4	14.1	7.0	2.9	0.0	100	87
Burera	43.2	25.6	21.2	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100	71
Gicumbi	31.1	5.4	52.9	8.1	0.6	1.6	0.3	100	113
Rwamagana	71.2	4.3	20.1	1.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	100	68
Nyagatare	64.3	11.6	2.6	2.8	8.6	0.5	9.7	100	84
Gatsibo	81.5	0.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	88.7	1.2	2.1	3.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100	70
Kirehe	94.5	2.3	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	97.9	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	67.4	19.1	6.4	1.7	5.2	0.3	0.0	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 9: Types of dwelling, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Proportion of households by type of dwelling					Total	Total no. 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		
Rwanda	90.4	4.6	0.1	2.7	2.2	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	48.5	27.5	0.2	20.3	3.6	100	73
Gasabo	78.8	16.1	0.2	4.4	0.6	100	147
Kicukiro	62.3	1.9	1.2	22.4	12.3	100	76
Nyanza	93.7	3.3	0.0	1.8	1.2	100	77
Gisagara	92.1	7.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	100	79
Nyaruguru	94.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	61
Huye	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyamagabe	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73
Ruhango	81.2	1.5	0.0	4.4	12.9	100	77
Muhanga	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73
Kamonyi	60.7	4.0	0.2	5.6	29.5	100	79
Karongi	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100	75
Rutsiro	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	86.4	11.4	0.0	1.7	0.4	100	92
Nyabihu	96.6	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	100	64
Ngororero	98.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	81
Rusizi	96.1	2.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	100	89
Nyamasheke	98.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	100	86
Rulindo	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	100	69
Gakenke	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80
Musanze	97.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	100	86
Burera	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	89.2	5.4	0.2	5.2	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	89.8	5.2	0.0	2.2	2.7	100	113
Gatsibo	95.5	2.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	100	105
Kayanza	90.3	9.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	86
Kirehe	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	84
Ngoma	97.1	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	86.9	4.2	0.2	6.5	2.1	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Type of dwelling						Total	Total no. 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	Other		
All Rwanda	92.4	3.0	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.0	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	61.3	4.0	0.2	28.3	6.1	0.0	100	60
Gasabo	69.8	8.9	0.2	17.8	3.4	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	63.2	13.7	0.4	18.2	4.5	0.0	100	64
Nyanza	96.2	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	100	67
Gisagara	92.0	7.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	96.9	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	61
Huye	92.5	5.7	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	100	70
Nyamagabe	92.5	2.0	0.0	2.8	2.7	0.0	100	71
Ruhango	82.3	2.9	0.2	4.2	10.5	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	72
Karongi	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	77
Rutsiro	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	69
Rubavu	87.0	7.4	0.0	4.6	0.7	0.2	100	82
Nyabihu	97.3	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	68
Ngororero	83.3	0.4	0.0	3.0	13.4	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	98.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	78
Nyamasheke	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80
Rulindo	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	76
Musanze	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100	87
Burera	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	71
Gicumbi	97.6	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	113
Rwamagana	94.3	3.3	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	100	68
Nyagatare	93.5	3.6	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	100	84
Gatsibo	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	92.4	1.4	0.0	4.6	1.6	0.0	100	70
Kirehe	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	96.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 10: Number of persons per bedroom, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EIVC4	Mean no. of people per bedroom	Number of persons per bedroom Categorization				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Less than 2	2-4 persons	4-6 persons	6 or more persons		
All Rwanda	2.3	33.1	58.4	7.8	0.8	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	2.2	42.5	46.2	8.8	2.5	100	73
Gasabo	2.2	34.4	57.7	7.7	0.2	100	147
Kicukiro	2.2	35.7	55.9	8.0	0.4	100	76
Nyanza	2.4	30.5	55.9	12.2	1.5	100	77
Gisagara	2.1	39.8	54.7	5.0	0.4	100	79
Nyaruguru	2.5	26.5	58.4	13.2	1.9	100	61
Huye	2.3	30.3	60.8	8.5	0.4	100	79
Nyamagabe	2.5	28.7	57.6	12.3	1.4	100	73
Ruhango	2.2	34.1	58.9	6.6	0.4	100	77
Muhanga	2.1	42.5	50.4	5.5	1.7	100	73
Kamonyi	2.2	37.9	55.2	6.5	0.4	100	79
Karongi	2.3	30.4	61.7	7.7	0.2	100	75
Rutsiro	2.4	23.7	68.3	7.9	0.2	100	73
Rubavu	2.5	25.3	64.0	9.2	1.6	100	92
Nyabihu	2.3	30.9	61.7	7.4	0.0	100	64
Ngororero	2.1	37.7	57.5	4.6	0.2	100	81
Rusizi	2.3	30.4	59.5	8.5	1.6	100	89
Nyamasheke	2.3	32.9	58.3	7.9	0.9	100	86
Rulindo	2.2	33.1	62.4	3.9	0.6	100	69
Gakenke	2.1	39.6	55.2	5.1	0.0	100	80
Musanze	1.9	49.2	48.3	2.3	0.2	100	86
Burera	2.3	24.6	68.1	7.1	0.2	100	74
Gicumbi	2.2	36.1	57.2	6.5	0.2	100	86
Rwamagana	2.1	40.8	52.9	5.6	0.7	100	85
Nyagatare	2.5	24.5	64.7	9.7	1.1	100	113
Gatsibo	2.3	34.5	55.3	9.8	0.4	100	105
Kayonza	2.5	23.9	64.0	10.6	1.6	100	86
Kirehe	2.4	27.5	63.1	8.3	1.0	100	84
Ngoma	2.1	42.0	51.3	5.5	1.3	100	81
Bugesera	2.4	24.1	64.4	11.1	0.5	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Mean no. of people per bedroom	Average number of persons per bedroom				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		Less than 2 persons)	2-4 Persons	4-6 Persons	6 or More Persons		
All Rwanda	2.3	35.3	54.6	8.7	1.4	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	2.2	37.3	54.1	6.9	1.8	100	60
Gasabo	2.2	35.6	53.9	9.2	1.3	100	99
Kicukiro	2.2	40.0	48.1	10.7	1.1	100	64
Nyanza	2.4	31.6	54.1	12.5	1.7	100	67
Gisagara	2.3	34.1	55.0	9.5	1.5	100	74
Nyaruguru	2.5	28.9	55.6	12.1	3.4	100	61
Huye	2.3	33.9	55.8	8.9	1.5	100	70
Nyamagabe	2.5	35.3	48.4	12.2	4.2	100	71
Ruhango	2.4	32.6	54.2	11.6	1.6	100	71
Muhanga	2.2	39.7	52.4	7.0	0.9	100	63
Kamonyi	2.2	34.7	57.1	7.4	0.9	100	72
Karongi	2.5	25.5	62.3	10.9	1.3	100	77
Rutsiro	2.4	28.2	62.3	9.1	0.4	100	69
Rubavu	2.4	33.9	55.8	9.1	1.2	100	82
Nyabihu	2.3	29.8	63.4	6.6	0.2	100	68
Ngororero	2.3	31.4	60.5	7.0	1.1	100	74
Rusizi	2.5	28.3	59.3	10.4	2.1	100	78
Nyamasheke	2.2	35.1	58.0	6.1	0.9	100	80
Rulindo	2.2	33.0	60.8	5.9	0.4	100	63
Gakenke	2.3	33.5	57.9	8.1	0.4	100	76
Musanze	1.7	62.4	35.8	1.6	0.2	100	87
Burera	2.0	42.6	53.3	3.4	0.7	100	71
Gicumbi	2.3	31.7	58.8	8.9	0.6	100	113
Rwamagana	2.0	46.6	45.4	7.1	1.0	100	68
Nyagatare	2.8	22.9	57.9	13.2	6.0	100	84
Gatsibo	1.9	51.3	45.6	2.6	0.6	100	100
Kayonza	2.2	43.1	46.0	9.8	1.1	100	70
Kirehe	2.2	35.5	55.2	9.1	0.2	100	72
Ngoma	2.6	24.4	59.8	14.0	1.8	100	68
Bugesera	2.5	28.7	55.5	13.0	2.9	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 11: Percentage of HHs not using the nearest drinking water source and main reason, by district- EICV4

EICV4	% 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	16.6	16.4	2.8	3.2	37.0	37.6	3.0	100	415
Nyarugenge	13.8	0.0	4.6	1.8	2.8	87.3	3.6	100	10
Gasabo	10.2	12.0	12.2	7.0	67.2	1.7	0.0	100	15
Kicukiro	2.1	52.1	0.0	0.0	21.2	14.6	12.1	100	2
Nyanza	10.7	29.8	7.8	0.0	41.6	16.9	3.9	100	8
Gisagara	8.7	45.6	0.0	0.0	52.3	2.1	0.0	100	7
Nyaruguru	29.5	15.9	0.6	0.0	71.6	11.1	0.7	100	18
Huye	6.8	48.7	3.3	3.0	36.0	5.7	3.3	100	5
Nyamagabe	18.7	10.2	3.3	12.3	73.1	0.0	1.1	100	14
Ruhango	22.1	15.1	3.9	2.9	61.3	15.1	1.8	100	17
Muhanga	11.1	4.0	0.0	14.7	56.1	25.3	0.0	100	8
Kamonyi	14.1	13.5	2.8	3.0	38.4	23.4	18.9	100	11
Karongi	14.2	10.4	5.6	2.7	75.1	4.7	1.5	100	11
Rutsiro	21.2	5.9	2.0	4.8	62.3	22.0	3.0	100	15
Rubavu	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0
Nyabihu	16.2	20.8	5.6	10.6	21.9	26.9	14.3	100	10
Ngororero	20.1	0.0	2.9	11.5	66.9	18.8	0.0	100	16
Rusizi	29.1	12.1	5.2	0.7	33.1	48.9	0.0	100	26
Nyamasheke	20.8	10.9	5.5	3.7	52.9	26.2	1.0	100	18
Rulindo	5.8	52.1	3.6	15.8	21.2	7.2	0.0	100	4
Gakenke	12.8	0.0	3.3	3.3	88.5	4.9	0.0	100	10
Musanze	13.9	40.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	44.0	10.6	100	12
Burera	3.1	19.7	11.3	0.0	62.5	6.5	0.0	100	2
Gicumbi	12.3	36.6	0.0	1.7	29.7	31.9	0.0	100	11
Rwamagana	25.7	17.4	0.0	0.0	23.2	49.4	10.0	100	22
Nyagatare	23.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	78.7	1.6	100	27
Gatsibo	25.0	10.2	4.7	0.8	12.6	71.7	0.0	100	26
Kayonza	24.8	9.3	0.0	7.3	28.0	49.5	6.0	100	21
Kirehe	13.2	36.6	1.0	0.0	37.2	23.6	1.6	100	11
Ngoma	26.7	45.7	0.8	1.6	16.4	34.0	1.7	100	22
Bugesera	37.6	8.6	1.7	0.5	7.6	79.4	2.1	100	35

Source: EICV4.

Table A. 12: Floor area, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Mean floor area of dwelling (sqm)	Floor area of dwelling				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		1-24 (m ²)	25-49 (m ²)	50-74(m ²)	75+ (m ²)		
All Rwanda	38.9	21.9	58.3	14.1	5.8	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	44.1	31.1	39.7	14.7	14.5	100	73
Gasabo	44.1	32.8	39.2	13.8	14.2	100	147
Kicukiro	50.7	34.2	30.3	16.2	19.4	100	76
Nyanza	35.5	25.9	60.7	8.6	4.8	100	77
Gisagara	34.8	24.5	62.8	10.9	1.8	100	79
Nyaruguru	39.9	14.1	66.1	17.1	2.7	100	61
Huye	39.8	22.9	57.6	12.8	6.8	100	79
Nyamagabe	38.2	18.4	62.3	16.2	3.2	100	73
Ruhango	37.6	23.5	60.2	12.5	3.8	100	77
Muhanga	40.3	18.6	60.5	15.3	5.6	100	73
Kamonyi	36.6	23.4	63.7	9.1	3.7	100	79
Karongi	42.1	17.9	55.9	20.3	5.9	100	75
Rutsiro	43.6	10.7	60.2	23.7	5.4	100	73
Rubavu	42.8	18.6	57.1	15.8	8.5	100	92
Nyabihu	42.8	11.8	60.0	22.9	5.3	100	64
Ngororero	38.6	17.2	64.7	14.3	3.7	100	81
Rusizi	42.9	19.0	53.9	18.5	8.6	100	89
Nyamasheke	36.1	21.5	63.6	11.0	3.9	100	86
Rulindo	37.2	17.7	65.6	13.6	3.1	100	69
Gakenke	33.3	22.4	67.7	8.9	1.0	100	80
Musanze	43.1	13.0	62.1	16.5	8.5	100	86
Burera	35.9	19.3	64.6	14.2	1.9	100	74
Gicumbi	33.5	18.8	72.6	7.0	1.7	100	86
Rwamagana	38.9	21.7	55.1	17.3	5.9	100	85
Nyagatare	34.4	26.3	61.2	9.0	3.6	100	113
Gatsibo	37.0	19.8	62.4	13.5	4.3	100	105
Kayonza	38.3	22.8	54.0	18.5	4.7	100	86
Kirehe	33.8	26.6	59.9	11.2	2.3	100	84
Ngoma	34.0	28.4	56.2	12.9	2.5	100	81
Bugesera	38.1	19.5	63.5	11.8	5.2	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Mean floor area of dwelling (sqm)	Floor area of dwelling				Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
		1-24 (m ²)	25-49 (m ²)	50-74 (m ²)	75+(m ²)		
All Rwanda	40.0	23.6	56.2	13.2	7.0	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	46.0	33.5	34.2	16.6	15.7	100	60
Gasabo	51.0	25.0	41.4	17.0	16.6	100	99
Kicukiro	61.5	22.0	33.6	17.4	27.1	100	64
Nyanza	34.3	28.4	59.2	9.1	3.4	100	67
Gisagara	34.4	33.6	53.5	7.8	5.1	100	74
Nyaruguru	37.9	19.2	65.5	11.2	4.0	100	61
Huye	38.8	28.3	51.5	12.7	7.5	100	70
Nyamagabe	37.0	23.5	59.4	12.3	4.9	100	71
Ruhango	40.5	22.7	56.2	13.7	7.4	100	71
Muhanga	44.3	16.2	58.6	16.1	9.1	100	63
Kamonyi	42.9	16.9	62.2	13.4	7.4	100	72
Karongi	42.5	12.2	62.1	21.0	4.7	100	77
Rutsiro	45.2	10.0	60.0	22.7	7.2	100	69
Rubavu	43.6	21.9	54.1	14.0	10.0	100	82
Nyabihu	39.5	15.8	63.3	17.0	3.9	100	68
Ngororero	40.3	16.8	59.5	20.6	3.0	100	74
Rusizi	40.6	22.7	56.7	11.3	9.3	100	78
Nyamasheke	39.9	18.7	61.7	13.8	5.8	100	80
Rulindo	35.1	23.6	61.2	13.5	1.7	100	63
Gakenke	31.7	34.1	56.0	8.4	1.5	100	76
Musanze	43.1	12.0	68.1	10.9	8.9	100	87
Burera	34.3	25.2	62.8	9.7	2.4	100	71
Gicumbi	43.7	26.4	53.9	8.6	11.0	100	113
Rwamagana	40.2	21.2	55.9	15.7	7.2	100	68
Nyagatare	33.7	30.8	58.1	9.6	1.5	100	84
Gatsibo	38.0	24.4	56.7	13.1	5.9	100	100
Kayonza	34.0	30.0	54.0	13.5	2.5	100	70
Kirehe	32.5	29.7	60.3	8.6	1.4	100	72
Ngoma	33.4	36.8	48.4	10.6	4.1	100	68
Bugesera	37.7	26.5	56.2	11.0	6.3	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 13: Roofing material of the dwelling, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Proportion of households by house roofing material						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Other		
Rwanda	0.3	61.1	38.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	2,492
Nyarugenge	0.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73
Gasabo	0.4	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	147
Kicukiro	0.0	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	100	75
Nyanza	0.0	33.9	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Gisagara	0.0	8.9	90.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	100	79
Nyaruguru	0.2	13.9	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	61
Huye	0.2	31.1	68.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	79
Nyamagabe	0.0	13.9	85.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100	73
Ruhango	0.0	6.1	93.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	77
Muhanga	0.0	10.3	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73
Kamonyi	0.0	35.3	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79
Karongi	0.2	24.9	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	75
Rutsiro	0.2	5.6	93.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	0.4	72.3	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	92
Nyabihu	0.2	37.2	62.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	64
Ngororero	0.2	6.4	93.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	81
Rusizi	1.4	97.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	89
Nyamasheke	0.2	69.6	29.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	86
Rulindo	0.2	39.9	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	69
Gakenke	0.0	31.4	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80
Musanze	0.2	63.4	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	86
Burera	0.2	67.5	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	0.8	85.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	0.2	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	1.6	96.6	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	113
Gatsibo	0.6	93.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	105
Kayonza	0.0	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	86
Kirehe	0.8	97.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84
Ngoma	0.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	0.7	88.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Type of roofing material						Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Thatch or leaves	Metal sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic or plywood	Other		
All Rwanda	2.2	54.4	42.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	0.0	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	60
Gasabo	3.5	89.8	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	100	99
Kicukiro	0.5	97.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	64
Nyanza	1.4	24.8	72.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	100	67
Gisagara	4.4	10.1	84.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	5.4	7.8	85.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	100	61
Huye	1.7	21.1	76.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	70
Nyamagabe	0.8	13.6	84.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	100	71
Ruhango	0.7	2.5	96.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	0.0	4.5	95.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	0.5	31.9	67.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	72
Karongi	3.0	17.2	79.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Rutsiro	1.9	9.3	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	69
Rubavu	0.9	69.4	26.7	0.0	2.9	0.2	100	82
Nyabihu	0.6	36.6	61.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	100	68
Ngororero	0.6	6.2	92.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	7.1	90.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	100	78
Nyamasheke	6.6	67.5	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80
Rulindo	1.4	35.1	62.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	0.2	19.4	80.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	76
Musanze	2.0	64.2	33.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	100	87
Burera	2.6	50.3	46.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	100	71
Gicumbi	3.0	64.2	32.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	113
Rwamagana	0.3	98.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	68
Nyagatare	2.8	92.5	1.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	100	84
Gatsibo	1.6	92.0	5.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	1.9	93.3	0.9	0.0	3.7	0.2	100	70
Kirehe	2.4	94.6	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	0.6	96.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	4.1	82.8	11.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 14: Wall material of the dwelling, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Proportion of households by 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	36.0	24.2	29.1	6.3	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	6.1	44.9	15.8	26.5	4.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	100	73
Gasabo	8.7	53.4	16.0	13.3	4.9	3.1	0.2	0.4	100	147
Kicukiro	9.2	64.9	3.5	10.9	5.3	6.0	0.0	0.3	100	76
Nyanza	29.9	25.0	34.9	7.6	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	77
Gisagara	10.3	8.1	70.9	10.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	13.0	8.6	71.1	6.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	61
Huye	17.6	22.5	41.9	9.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyamagabe	12.2	4.0	71.3	9.1	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	73
Ruhango	53.5	37.3	7.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Muhanga	59.5	25.7	6.3	0.4	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	73
Kamonyi	37.2	36.8	19.7	5.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	79
Karongi	76.8	16.1	6.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	75
Rutsiro	88.0	8.1	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	53.2	24.4	15.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.4	1.8	100	92
Nyabihu	64.9	18.1	13.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.2	100	64
Ngororero	78.8	15.8	4.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81
Rusizi	15.9	2.0	62.6	4.5	9.9	0.3	4.0	0.7	100	89
Nyamasheke	42.1	12.7	32.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	10.0	0.4	100	86
Rulindo	41.2	24.4	24.3	8.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	69
Gakenke	74.1	17.4	5.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80
Musanze	33.6	13.8	36.0	4.5	5.3	0.4	0.0	6.4	100	86
Burera	40.8	10.3	40.2	4.2	2.2	0.5	0.0	2.0	100	74
Gicumbi	35.7	14.1	44.2	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	86
Rwamagana	17.7	36.3	29.1	14.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	46.5	40.9	10.0	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	113
Gatsibo	28.7	23.6	39.3	5.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	105
Kayonza	25.0	22.1	37.9	12.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	86
Kirehe	37.3	17.9	32.9	10.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	84
Ngoma	11.5	3.5	75.4	8.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	38.6	38.8	16.8	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	94

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	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		
All Rwanda	36.1	18.7	35.2	5.5	2.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	9.6	39.9	19.0	23.8	6.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	60
Gasabo	8.0	46.4	24.0	12.7	5.2	3.5	0.2	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	12.5	65.7	6.3	8.6	4.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	100	64
Nyanza	27.8	19.6	43.6	7.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	100	67
Gisagara	10.2	9.6	70.0	10.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	11.9	7.7	76.2	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	61
Huye	17.1	20.1	46.8	11.5	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	70
Nyamagabe	12.1	3.4	76.7	6.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	71
Ruhango	56.1	32.9	8.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	71
Muhanga	66.1	19.3	7.4	0.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	37.5	35.7	19.4	6.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	72
Karongi	76.8	7.7	15.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Rutsiro	85.4	10.4	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	69
Rubavu	50.8	24.2	12.9	0.4	2.3	0.0	4.7	4.8	100	82
Nyabihu	55.8	14.1	24.6	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.9	100	68
Ngororero	83.9	9.9	5.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	11.6	2.0	67.6	4.7	7.9	0.2	5.5	0.6	100	78
Nyamasheke	37.2	10.9	37.2	2.1	2.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	100	80
Rulindo	41.8	16.2	33.4	5.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	73.7	13.3	9.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	76
Musanze	32.0	10.3	42.6	3.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	100	87
Burera	43.5	4.0	43.8	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	5.3	100	71
Gicumbi	29.2	19.2	42.0	4.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	113
Rwamagana	11.9	19.6	50.6	13.5	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	100	68
Nyagatare	52.2	32.8	10.4	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	84
Gatsibo	25.3	14.5	50.7	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	25.7	14.0	51.4	7.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	70
Kirehe	38.6	7.3	47.3	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100	72
Ngoma	4.7	2.3	83.7	7.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	38.9	27.1	27.0	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 15: Floor material of the dwelling, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Type of flooring material					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Other		
Rwanda	74.0	2.7	21.1	1.2	1.0	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	33.2	0.0	65.0	0.4	1.4	100	73
Gasabo	35.3	0.3	59.4	0.5	4.5	100	147
Kicukiro	22.3	0.0	71.3	0.0	6.4	100	76
Nyanza	83.8	0.4	15.4	0.4	0.0	100	77
Gisagara	84.0	0.4	7.6	6.7	1.4	100	79
Nyaruguru	87.0	2.3	8.8	1.7	0.2	100	61
Huye	70.6	0.2	24.3	4.4	0.4	100	79
Nyamagabe	85.0	2.3	9.9	1.7	1.1	100	73
Ruhango	78.5	0.2	17.8	2.9	0.6	100	77
Muhanga	75.4	0.0	21.4	2.6	0.6	100	73
Kamonyi	76.7	0.0	22.1	0.8	0.4	100	79
Karongi	87.0	0.2	9.8	2.6	0.4	100	75
Rutsiro	87.9	0.2	8.2	3.5	0.2	100	73
Rubavu	74.2	0.0	24.1	0.4	1.3	100	92
Nyabihu	86.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	100	64
Ngororero	87.5	0.2	10.0	1.0	1.2	100	81
Rusizi	84.6	0.8	11.8	1.6	1.1	100	89
Nyamasheke	90.3	0.0	7.1	1.3	1.4	100	86
Rulindo	83.6	0.0	15.6	0.6	0.2	100	69
Gakenke	87.2	0.0	9.6	0.9	2.4	100	80
Musanze	81.2	0.0	17.3	0.4	1.1	100	86
Burera	88.5	0.2	10.0	0.6	0.7	100	74
Gicumbi	89.0	0.7	9.5	0.6	0.2	100	86
Rwamagana	67.8	1.7	30.0	0.4	0.2	100	85
Nyagatare	73.9	4.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	100	113
Gatsibo	73.0	9.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	100	105
Kayonza	58.6	22.4	18.0	0.5	0.5	100	86
Kirehe	80.7	3.6	15.3	0.2	0.2	100	84
Ngoma	62.9	27.3	9.4	0.4	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	77.9	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.2	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Type of flooring material					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Beaten earth	Hardened dung	Cement	Bricks	Other		
All Rwanda	78.4	2.2	17.1	1.6	0.8	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	30.9	0.5	66.0	1.3	1.3	100	60
Gasabo	43.1	0.7	50.3	0.2	5.8	100	99
Kicukiro	25.3	0.0	69.3	0.9	4.5	100	64
Nyanza	83.7	1.3	13.4	1.2	0.4	100	67
Gisagara	84.8	1.0	9.3	4.6	0.2	100	74
Nyaruguru	86.9	3.5	7.4	2.2	0.0	100	61
Huye	72.2	2.4	19.7	5.3	0.4	100	70
Nyamagabe	91.1	0.0	7.8	1.1	0.0	100	71
Ruhango	79.9	0.6	15.3	4.3	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	79.7	0.4	14.4	5.5	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	78.1	0.0	20.6	0.4	0.8	100	72
Karongi	91.4	0.0	6.4	1.9	0.4	100	77
Rutsiro	88.7	0.4	4.1	6.3	0.4	100	69
Rubavu	74.5	0.2	22.1	1.4	1.7	100	82
Nyabihu	89.2	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	100	68
Ngororero	93.8	0.0	4.7	1.3	0.2	100	74
Rusizi	83.0	0.0	12.8	3.0	1.3	100	78
Nyamasheke	86.7	0.0	9.3	2.5	1.4	100	80
Rulindo	86.1	0.2	12.3	1.0	0.4	100	63
Gakenke	91.2	0.0	5.5	1.9	1.4	100	76
Musanze	85.1	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.4	100	87
Burera	93.9	0.0	5.5	0.6	0.0	100	71
Gicumbi	83.5	0.2	15.4	0.0	1.0	100	113
Rwamagana	72.9	5.6	21.0	0.4	0.0	100	68
Nyagatare	76.5	4.7	18.6	0.2	0.0	100	84
Gatsibo	82.0	4.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	81.8	3.8	13.9	0.0	0.4	100	70
Kirehe	76.1	18.3	5.3	0.1	0.2	100	72
Ngoma	72.3	18.1	8.5	0.9	0.2	100	68
Bugesera	81.6	0.2	17.7	0.5	0.0	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 16: Percentage of HHS with rainwater catchment systems, by district – EICV4

EICV4	Total % of HHS with rainwater catchment system	households with type of rainwater catchment system				Total no. of HHS (in 000s)
		Rain water tank	Ditch	Piped away	Other	
All Rwanda	17.4	2.1	13.4	1.8	0.3	2,493
Nyarugenge	22.9	3.1	17.6	2.1	0.0	73
Gasabo	31.8	4.6	25.6	1.5	0.0	147
Kicukiro	53.7	5.5	41.8	6.4	0.0	76
Nyanza	3.6	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.0	77
Gisagara	2.5	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	79
Nyaruguru	3.3	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	61
Huye	13.5	0.2	10.9	2.4	0.0	79
Nyamagabe	6.2	0.4	4.9	0.9	0.0	73
Ruhango	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	77
Muhanga	17.9	0.4	12.3	5.2	0.0	73
Kamonyi	18.1	0.4	12.5	5.1	0.0	79
Karongi	13.6	0.2	9.3	4.1	0.0	75
Rutsiro	24.2	1.3	19.8	3.1	0.0	73
Rubavu	11.8	1.6	8.8	0.8	0.6	92
Nyabihu	35.0	1.0	30.6	0.4	3.2	64
Ngororero	44.6	1.7	37.1	5.8	0.0	81
Rusizi	36.2	3.4	30.3	1.9	0.6	89
Nyamasheke	38.0	0.4	36.9	0.6	0.0	86
Rulindo	21.5	2.4	17.5	1.4	0.2	69
Gakenke	11.1	1.5	9.1	0.4	0.0	80
Musanze	18.0	2.5	14.6	0.8	0.1	86
Burera	8.7	1.8	6.5	0.4	0.0	74
Gicumbi	12.2	5.9	5.9	0.4	0.4	86
Rwamagana	11.5	0.4	9.8	1.2	0.2	85
Nyagatare	9.9	3.1	6.4	0.2	0.8	113
Gatsibo	10.7	2.6	7.5	0.4	0.4	105
Kayonza	10.0	6.6	2.6	0.3	0.5	86
Kirehe	14.3	1.3	7.4	5.6	0.2	84
Ngoma	5.5	1.1	3.5	0.9	0.2	81
Bugesera	5.0	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	94

Source: EICV4.

Table A. 17: Waste management facilities, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Waste management facilities								Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Compost heap	Thrown in bushes / fields	Rubbish collection service	Dumped in river/lake	Publicly managed refuse area	Burnt	Other	Total	
All Rwanda	51.6	40.2	6.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	14.4	24.0	59.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	73
Gasabo	23.1	34.6	39.9	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	100	147
Kicukiro	21.7	29.4	46.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	100	76
Nyanza	51.3	44.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100	77
Gisagara	72.4	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	55.2	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	61
Huye	63.7	33.9	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	100	79
Nyamagabe	51.9	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	100	73
Ruhango	39.3	59.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100	77
Muhanga	44.4	49.9	3.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.4	100	73
Kamonyi	55.0	44.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	79
Karongi	59.6	38.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	100	75
Rutsiro	51.7	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	100	73
Rubavu	28.0	62.4	6.9	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	100	92
Nyabihu	52.5	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	100	64
Ngororero	52.7	46.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	81
Rusizi	65.0	28.3	1.8	0.5	3.3	0.0	1.2	100	89
Nyamasheke	62.6	35.9	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rulindo	61.3	37.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	100	69
Gakenke	49.2	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	80
Musanze	43.3	52.4	3.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	100	86
Burera	44.7	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	61.1	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	56.4	40.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	100	85
Nyagatare	62.7	31.0	1.5	0.2	4.6	0.1	0.0	100	113
Gatsibo	70.0	27.4	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	100	105
Kayonza	68.2	27.7	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100	86
Kirehe	80.9	16.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	100	84
Ngoma	63.9	34.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	34.0	64.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Main method of rubbish disposal							Total	Total no. 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	59.4	31.1	5.0	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	16.9	24.1	56.2	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	60
Gasabo	23.1	39.2	33.4	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	20.0	33.1	44.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	100	64
Nyanza	54.9	40.7	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	100	67
Gisagara	70.0	26.5	0.0	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	59.8	37.4	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100	61
Huye	67.3	27.2	0.6	1.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	100	70
Nyamagabe	59.5	38.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	71
Ruhango	60.3	34.4	0.0	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	72.3	25.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	62.6	30.6	0.0	5.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	72
Karongi	53.6	41.5	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	77
Rutsiro	62.7	31.5	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.4	100	69
Rubavu	30.6	52.1	10.4	1.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	100	82
Nyabihu	52.8	37.3	0.0	7.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	68
Ngororero	56.1	38.5	0.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	71.7	19.8	0.7	1.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	100	78
Nyamasheke	70.6	25.5	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.8	100	80
Rulindo	69.9	28.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	65.6	31.3	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	76
Musanze	57.4	38.9	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	100	87
Burera	72.8	23.8	0.0	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	71
Gicumbi	69.8	22.4	0.8	4.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	113
Rwamagana	73.0	23.2	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	100	68
Nyagatare	69.7	18.7	4.3	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	100	84
Gatsibo	65.4	31.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	66.4	28.1	0.0	4.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	70
Kirehe	79.9	16.6	0.0	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	78.0	17.5	0.0	3.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	49.5	46.2	0.8	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 18: Main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation, by district – EICV4

EICV4	Main reasons causing HHs to change their accommodation									Total	Total no. of HHs changing accommodation (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		
All Rwanda	9.8	1.4	32.9	25.0	6.4	14.8	3.4	3.1	3.1	100	1,863
Nyarugenge	0.0	0.3	21.2	30.4	17.8	11.7	9.6	7.5	1.5	100	62
Gasabo	2.2	0.0	23.2	28.6	19.1	11.0	10.0	2.8	3.1	100	124
Kicukiro	0.5	0.5	11.8	29.2	22.6	14.9	9.0	2.5	9.0	100	65
Nyanza	5.8	1.4	40.8	23.4	6.6	12.5	3.5	2.6	3.5	100	55
Gisagara	37.4	0.7	28.2	11.7	1.9	14.7	0.3	4.2	1.0	100	56
Nyaruguru	26.1	1.1	33.9	21.1	2.1	11.4	0.7	2.9	0.7	100	42
Huye	14.7	0.9	23.6	31.3	7.4	10.0	3.0	6.2	3.0	100	54
Nyamagabe	1.5	1.3	38.8	31.2	3.8	14.0	1.3	2.6	5.6	100	44
Ruhango	0.9	0.3	36.7	28.5	4.1	18.2	4.2	5.0	2.2	100	50
Muhanga	5.8	1.7	41.8	16.4	4.4	18.1	4.0	3.4	4.5	100	45
Kamonyi	2.1	0.0	43.1	22.0	5.9	14.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	100	54
Karongi	4.3	1.7	35.5	26.5	4.7	15.3	4.6	3.1	4.3	100	47
Rutsiro	16.7	1.8	30.5	25.3	4.9	11.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	100	48
Rubavu	0.7	1.1	32.4	35.3	10.2	11.3	3.1	3.9	2.1	100	72
Nyabihu	2.7	5.6	35.6	29.1	3.3	11.2	2.5	3.2	6.8	100	47
Ngororero	2.6	5.4	42.5	19.0	1.0	22.3	1.9	4.5	0.9	100	53
Rusizi	9.5	5.7	36.7	25.3	5.9	10.4	1.9	2.1	2.6	100	68
Nyamasheke	7.2	4.1	37.0	21.0	1.7	21.6	1.7	1.4	4.4	100	64
Rulindo	2.8	1.3	46.9	18.8	2.7	20.5	0.8	3.0	3.2	100	47
Gakenke	23.4	1.5	48.5	10.8	0.3	12.5	0.5	0.9	1.8	100	58
Musanze	8.7	2.7	36.5	18.9	2.4	25.0	1.0	2.7	2.1	100	65
Burera	3.5	3.4	43.2	20.1	1.3	25.2	1.9	0.5	0.8	100	57
Gicumbi	7.3	2.3	60.0	12.4	3.6	10.5	0.6	0.9	2.5	100	64
Rwamagana	8.3	0.0	32.2	31.1	5.0	12.6	3.5	3.3	4.0	100	64
Nyagatare	11.4	0.0	21.9	34.0	6.8	14.6	3.4	3.5	4.4	100	104
Gatsibo	10.9	0.0	40.9	22.6	3.9	15.3	3.3	2.3	0.9	100	81
Kayonza	10.8	0.2	22.5	23.0	6.5	25.2	3.1	5.6	3.1	100	69
Kirehe	10.0	0.5	26.4	38.1	4.2	14.8	0.7	0.9	4.4	100	72
Ngoma	40.9	0.6	18.9	26.4	1.7	6.4	1.2	2.0	1.8	100	58
Bugesera	22.4	0.5	26.2	23.6	6.9	11.7	4.9	1.9	2.1	100	75

Source: EICV4.

Table A. 19: Occupancy status, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	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	80.9	13.5	0.3	5.1	0.2	0.1	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	43.7	50.8	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	100	73
Gasabo	51.6	44.2	0.2	3.7	0.2	0.0	100	147
Kicukiro	44.3	50.3	0.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	100	76
Nyanza	81.4	11.1	0.2	6.6	0.8	0.0	100	77
Gisagara	88.2	3.0	0.0	8.4	0.4	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	86.6	3.5	0.4	8.0	1.6	0.0	100	61
Huye	76.3	12.3	0.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyamagabe	84.0	4.7	0.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	100	73
Ruhango	81.5	8.5	0.4	9.1	0.4	0.0	100	77
Muhanga	82.0	10.6	0.4	6.3	0.4	0.2	100	73
Kamonyi	85.3	10.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100	79
Karongi	84.7	7.6	0.2	7.3	0.2	0.0	100	75
Rutsiro	85.8	5.5	0.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	74.3	19.8	0.3	4.8	0.6	0.2	100	92
Nyabihu	79.1	9.7	0.4	10.0	0.8	0.0	100	64
Ngororero	90.5	4.4	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	100	81
Rusizi	86.5	9.6	0.1	3.5	0.2	0.0	100	89
Nyamasheke	93.2	2.9	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rulindo	89.6	4.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.4	100	69
Gakenke	97.3	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	80
Musanze	88.8	6.3	0.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	100	86
Burera	92.7	3.6	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	94.3	1.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	82.0	14.4	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	77.9	18.4	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	100	113
Gatsibo	85.6	9.6	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.2	100	105
Kayonza	76.9	19.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	0.0	100	86
Kirehe	89.1	10.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	84
Ngoma	93.5	3.6	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.4	100	81
Bugesera	80.1	15.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	0.0	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	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	84.0	9.7	0.4	5.4	0.4	0.1	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	44.6	48.7	0.8	5.5	0.2	0.2	100	60
Gasabo	63.5	30.4	1.0	4.9	0.3	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	43.2	48.7	0.8	7.0	0.0	0.3	100	64
Nyanza	83.4	8.8	0.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	100	67
Gisagara	84.7	3.9	0.0	7.8	3.6	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	86.8	3.0	0.8	8.8	0.6	0.0	100	61
Huye	77.3	8.4	0.7	13.2	0.2	0.2	100	70
Nyamagabe	88.4	2.2	0.0	8.8	0.4	0.2	100	71
Ruhango	80.1	10.8	0.8	8.0	0.2	0.2	100	71
Muhanga	94.2	2.1	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.2	100	63
Kamonyi	85.7	7.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	100	72
Karongi	91.9	3.4	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.2	100	77
Rutsiro	89.6	2.8	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	100	69
Rubavu	77.3	17.0	0.0	5.5	0.2	0.0	100	82
Nyabihu	82.1	9.6	2.0	4.7	0.2	1.4	100	68
Ngororero	94.5	1.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	90.0	6.6	0.2	2.9	0.4	0.0	100	78
Nyamasheke	91.6	4.5	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	100	80
Rulindo	93.1	1.9	0.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	94.6	1.6	0.2	3.4	0.2	0.0	100	76
Musanze	87.0	5.7	0.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	100	87
Burera	93.7	1.5	0.4	2.7	1.7	0.0	100	71
Gicumbi	89.2	3.6	0.0	5.7	1.0	0.6	100	113
Rwamagana	81.5	11.7	1.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	100	68
Nyagatare	82.0	14.0	0.2	3.4	0.2	0.2	100	84
Gatsibo	91.0	6.2	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	84.4	12.9	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	100	70
Kirehe	92.8	4.5	0.2	2.1	0.5	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	93.2	4.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	80.8	9.6	0.0	8.9	0.2	0.5	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 20: For those owning dwelling: owner of dwelling, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	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	40.9	0.9	57.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	2,016
Nyarugenge	55.7	1.8	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	32
Gasabo	55.8	1.2	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	76
Kicukiro	60.6	3.2	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	34
Nyanza	64.2	1.0	33.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	100	63
Gisagara	38.1	0.3	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	70
Nyaruguru	49.6	1.6	48.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	52
Huye	42.4	0.5	56.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	60
Nyamagabe	32.2	0.2	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62
Ruhango	37.3	0.8	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62
Muhanga	37.4	0.3	62.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	60
Kamonyi	33.2	0.0	63.5	0.5	0.2	2.7	100	68
Karongi	44.1	0.7	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	63
Rutsiro	30.8	0.5	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62
Rubavu	36.4	3.3	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	68
Nyabihu	36.4	1.3	61.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	51
Ngororero	27.3	1.3	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	73
Rusizi	42.5	0.2	56.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	100	77
Nyamasheke	43.5	0.9	55.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	80
Rulindo	38.5	1.1	59.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	100	62
Gakenke	26.3	0.0	71.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	100	77
Musanze	37.1	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	77
Burera	26.5	0.4	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	69
Gicumbi	40.5	1.3	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81
Rwamagana	37.6	0.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	70
Nyagatare	42.7	1.2	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88
Gatsibo	37.3	0.3	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	90
Kayonza	44.6	1.8	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	66
Kirehe	61.7	1.7	36.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	75
Ngoma	49.8	0.2	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	75
Bugesera	36.1	1.2	61.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	100	75

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	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	50.7	1.2	47.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	100	1,892
Nyarugenge	79.8	1.9	17.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	100	27
Gasabo	57.8	2.5	36.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	100	63
Kicukiro	59.4	5.2	34.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	100	28
Nyanza	49.7	1.1	49.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	56
Gisagara	52.0	0.8	46.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	100	62
Nyaruguru	42.7	0.5	56.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100	53
Huye	48.4	0.5	50.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	100	54
Nyamagabe	63.0	0.2	36.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	100	63
Ruhango	83.9	1.1	14.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	57
Muhanga	34.2	0.8	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	59
Kamonyi	51.9	1.2	46.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	100	62
Karongi	36.1	0.3	62.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	100	70
Rutsiro	41.5	0.9	56.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	100	62
Rubavu	67.0	1.4	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	63
Nyabihu	51.7	0.0	46.9	0.2	0.0	1.2	100	56
Ngororero	42.0	2.4	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	70
Rusizi	92.0	1.4	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	70
Nyamasheke	34.8	0.7	62.5	1.5	0.0	0.6	100	74
Rulindo	70.8	0.0	28.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	100	58
Gakenke	32.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	72
Musanze	45.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	76
Burera	41.8	1.3	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	67
Gicumbi	39.8	5.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	101
Rwamagana	50.6	1.1	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	55
Nyagatare	27.5	0.3	71.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	69
Gatsibo	40.4	0.2	59.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	91
Kayonza	53.2	1.2	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	59
Kirehe	42.0	1.0	56.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100	66
Ngoma	77.7	1.3	20.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	63
Bugesera	54.4	1.0	43.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	100	65

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 21: Percentage of households owning a refrigerator and Cooker machine, by district - EICV4

EICV4	% of households owning...		Number of HHs (in 000s)
	Refrigerator	Cooker machine	
All Rwanda	1.5	0.5	2,493
Nyarugenge	10.7	2.5	73
Gasabo	7.3	2.5	147
Kicukiro	11.4	4.0	76
Nyanza	0.2	0.0	77
Gisagara	0.0	0.0	79
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.2	61
Huye	0.6	0.0	79
Nyamagabe	0.2	0.4	73
Ruhango	0.4	0.0	77
Muhanga	0.8	0.2	73
Kamonyi	0.2	0.4	79
Karongi	0.0	0.0	75
Rutsiro	0.0	0.5	73
Rubavu	1.9	1.0	92
Nyabihu	0.0	0.0	64
Ngororero	0.2	0.2	81
Rusizi	1.3	0.9	89
Nyamasheke	0.4	0.0	86
Rulindo	0.4	0.4	69
Gakenke	0.0	0.0	80
Musanze	1.6	0.5	86
Burera	0.0	0.4	74
Gicumbi	0.0	0.0	86
Rwamagana	0.4	0.0	85
Nyagatare	1.2	0.0	113
Gatsibo	0.4	0.0	105
Kayonza	0.9	0.5	86
Kirehe	0.2	0.2	84
Ngoma	0.0	0.0	81
Bugesera	0.7	0.2	94

Source: EICV4.

Table A. 22: Usage rates for all-weather roads, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Usage rates for all-weather road					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	81.9	14.3	3.3	0.5	0.0	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	97.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	100	73
Gasabo	84.1	14.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	100	147
Kicukiro	97.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	76
Nyanza	56.8	29.7	8.8	4.5	0.2	100	77
Gisagara	93.7	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	77.5	22.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	61
Huye	93.7	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	100	79
Nyamagabe	93.1	3.3	2.8	0.8	0.0	100	73
Ruhango	75.9	21.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	100	77
Muhanga	79.2	19.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100	73
Kamonyi	88.8	9.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	100	79
Karongi	50.2	37.8	10.6	1.4	0.0	100	75
Rutsiro	73.2	16.6	8.4	1.7	0.0	100	73
Rubavu	91.2	6.5	1.9	0.4	0.0	100	92
Nyabihu	63.2	17.6	16.9	2.3	0.0	100	64
Ngororero	79.6	15.3	4.3	0.8	0.0	100	81
Rusizi	76.3	19.6	3.3	0.8	0.0	100	89
Nyamasheke	68.3	17.2	13.5	0.8	0.2	100	86
Rulindo	81.0	14.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	100	69
Gakenke	96.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	100	80
Musanze	92.7	5.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	100	86
Burera	84.3	10.1	5.4	0.2	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	76.6	20.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	96.4	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	80.4	16.1	2.2	1.1	0.2	100	113
Gatsibo	56.1	42.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	105
Kayonza	84.2	14.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	86
Kirehe	95.2	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	100	84
Ngoma	80.1	16.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	90.6	9.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Usage rates for all-weather road					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	65.7	27.0	5.8	1.4	0.0	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	95.9	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	60
Gasabo	86.2	13.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	64
Nyanza	75.2	21.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	100	67
Gisagara	82.5	16.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	72.6	26.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	61
Huye	73.2	21.9	4.1	0.8	0.0	100	70
Nyamagabe	51.9	36.8	10.3	1.0	0.0	100	71
Ruhango	66.2	23.0	9.8	1.0	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	62.6	32.0	3.8	1.6	0.0	100	63
Kamonyi	70.0	29.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	72
Karongi	19.0	46.6	31.9	2.6	0.0	100	77
Rutsiro	32.9	26.9	22.6	17.6	0.0	100	69
Rubavu	66.6	29.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	100	82
Nyabihu	63.7	31.9	4.1	0.2	0.0	100	68
Ngororero	77.8	15.9	5.1	1.3	0.0	100	74
Rusizi	59.6	37.5	2.7	0.2	0.0	100	78
Nyamasheke	44.3	30.1	22.2	3.5	0.0	100	80
Rulindo	74.3	21.3	3.8	0.6	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	95.0	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.0	100	76
Musanze	82.6	17.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	87
Burera	33.6	46.7	18.2	1.4	0.2	100	71
Gicumbi	39.3	47.4	7.5	5.8	0.2	100	113
Rwamagana	55.2	41.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	100	68
Nyagatare	39.1	52.9	6.1	2.0	0.0	100	84
Gatsibo	55.3	43.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	70.9	28.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	70
Kirehe	80.9	16.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	80.4	19.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	89.3	8.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 23: Walking distance to nearest all-weather road, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Walking distance to the nearest all-weather road					Total	Total no. of 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	87.9	9.3	1.8	0.4	0.6	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	98.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	73
Gasabo	96.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	147
Kicukiro	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	76
Nyanza	81.3	12.0	1.6	0.4	4.7	100	77
Gisagara	97.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	91.4	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	61
Huye	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	79
Nyamagabe	59.5	25.7	9.6	4.4	0.8	100	73
Ruhango	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77
Muhanga	86.9	11.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	73
Kamonyi	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	79
Karongi	81.5	16.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	100	75
Rutsiro	77.2	15.5	4.9	0.6	1.7	100	73
Rubavu	94.0	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	100	92
Nyabihu	61.0	27.5	5.5	3.8	2.3	100	64
Ngororero	63.4	30.4	4.6	0.8	0.8	100	81
Rusizi	91.7	4.8	2.3	0.4	0.8	100	89
Nyamasheke	74.7	20.0	3.7	0.6	1.0	100	86
Rulindo	82.4	15.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	100	69
Gakenke	79.8	17.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	100	80
Musanze	92.0	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	86
Burera	82.8	12.5	3.7	0.8	0.2	100	74
Gicumbi	83.9	12.5	3.0	0.6	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	79.8	12.9	5.5	0.5	1.3	100	113
Gatsibo	91.6	7.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	105
Kayonza	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	86
Kirehe	98.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	84
Ngoma	85.3	11.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	98.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	94

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	Walking distance 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	79.0	13.4	4.4	1.8	1.5	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	60
Gasabo	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	64
Nyanza	61.9	29.2	7.0	1.7	0.2	100	67
Gisagara	90.2	8.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	74
Nyaruguru	75.6	18.7	4.8	0.9	0.0	100	61
Huye	88.8	5.7	1.8	2.9	0.8	100	70
Nyamagabe	70.1	20.4	4.8	3.8	1.0	100	71
Ruhango	87.6	6.3	3.2	2.0	1.0	100	71
Muhanga	85.9	11.7	0.7	0.1	1.6	100	63
Kamonyi	87.4	10.5	1.6	0.4	0.0	100	72
Karongi	61.6	20.2	10.8	4.9	2.6	100	77
Rutsiro	31.1	15.6	20.4	15.3	17.6	100	69
Rubavu	88.1	11.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	100	82
Nyabihu	68.5	24.8	6.0	0.5	0.2	100	68
Ngororero	51.4	32.1	13.2	2.1	1.3	100	74
Rusizi	93.3	5.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	100	78
Nyamasheke	62.5	13.6	10.6	9.8	3.5	100	80
Rulindo	77.8	18.8	1.9	0.9	0.6	100	63
Gakenke	65.6	27.1	6.7	0.2	0.4	100	76
Musanze	87.3	12.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	87
Burera	65.9	23.9	6.2	2.4	1.6	100	71
Gicumbi	71.5	16.3	4.4	1.9	6.0	100	113
Rwamagana	87.3	10.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	100	68
Nyagatare	56.1	25.2	13.9	2.9	2.0	100	84
Gatsibo	86.6	12.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	100	100
Kayonza	96.5	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	100	70
Kirehe	87.6	9.1	3.2	0.2	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	98.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	68

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 24: User satisfaction with all-weather road and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	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	76.9	23.1	100	5.9	58.8	35.0	0.3	100	2,479
Nyarugenge	15.2	84.8	100	2.6	86.9	10.4	0.2	100	73
Gasabo	40.8	59.2	100	7.5	53.7	38.5	0.3	100	146
Kicukiro	12.8	87.2	100	2.9	64.5	32.4	0.2	100	75
Nyanza	20.0	80.0	100	11.9	60.3	27.6	0.2	100	73
Gisagara	14.0	86.0	100	6.0	29.8	64.2	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	25.9	74.1	100	6.2	34.0	59.8	0.0	100	60
Huye	15.7	84.3	100	4.0	46.4	49.6	0.0	100	79
Nyamagabe	14.6	85.4	100	3.6	49.2	47.0	0.2	100	73
Ruhango	33.7	66.3	100	7.6	70.1	22.4	0.0	100	77
Muhanga	31.0	69.0	100	6.7	86.2	7.2	0.0	100	73
Kamonyi	18.4	81.6	100	9.2	58.2	32.2	0.4	100	79
Karongi	29.1	71.0	100	10.5	46.2	42.9	0.4	100	74
Rutsiro	31.0	69.0	100	5.4	76.9	17.7	0.0	100	71
Rubavu	11.2	88.8	100	2.3	59.6	37.9	0.2	100	91
Nyabihu	22.7	77.3	100	6.0	54.6	39.0	0.5	100	62
Ngororero	25.5	74.5	100	10.3	55.9	33.8	0.0	100	80
Rusizi	51.5	48.5	100	10.5	54.7	34.3	0.5	100	88
Nyamasheke	38.5	61.5	100	5.5	69.0	25.5	0.0	100	85
Rulindo	7.1	92.9	100	4.0	81.6	14.3	0.2	100	68
Gakenke	19.3	80.7	100	7.2	37.1	55.7	0.0	100	79
Musanze	38.1	61.9	100	8.1	63.6	28.4	0.0	100	86
Burera	13.8	86.2	100	2.1	28.4	69.6	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	25.0	75.1	100	8.0	63.3	28.3	0.4	100	86
Rwamagana	6.5	93.5	100	2.7	55.7	41.6	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	22.4	77.6	100	3.8	36.8	59.0	0.4	100	111
Gatsibo	40.1	59.9	100	5.6	85.2	8.4	0.8	100	105
Kayonza	6.8	93.2	100	2.3	80.3	16.3	1.1	100	86
Kirehe	1.6	98.4	100	0.8	56.9	41.4	0.9	100	84
Ngoma	20.7	79.3	100	6.9	72.1	21.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	17.8	82.2	100	6.1	50.9	42.8	0.2	100	94

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	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	65.0	35.0	100	5.7	59.7	33.6	1.0	100	2,220
Nyarugenge	87.8	12.2	100	2.6	84.5	12.9	0.0	100	60
Gasabo	75.3	24.7	100	4.6	50.1	45.0	0.3	100	99
Kicukiro	68.0	32.1	100	6.4	70.4	23.3	0.0	100	64
Nyanza	88.9	11.1	100	2.1	13.7	83.5	0.8	100	67
Gisagara	82.3	17.7	100	5.4	30.2	64.2	0.2	100	74
Nyaruguru	52.8	47.2	100	3.9	61.1	34.3	0.7	100	61
Huye	72.2	27.8	100	9.9	66.8	21.2	2.0	100	69
Nyamagabe	48.2	51.9	100	10.7	51.8	35.8	1.8	100	71
Ruhango	79.3	20.7	100	3.8	58.2	37.4	0.6	100	70
Muhanga	68.0	32.1	100	8.2	72.2	19.4	0.2	100	62
Kamonyi	20.1	79.9	100	3.7	71.9	24.0	0.3	100	72
Karongi	49.4	50.6	100	13.5	53.6	27.7	5.2	100	75
Rutsiro	48.8	51.2	100	1.4	67.2	30.5	1.0	100	57
Rubavu	86.6	13.4	100	1.7	49.2	47.5	1.6	100	81
Nyabihu	51.1	48.9	100	8.4	71.6	19.4	0.6	100	68
Ngororero	70.5	29.5	100	4.6	58.8	35.3	1.3	100	73
Rusizi	66.1	33.9	100	1.6	56.9	41.6	0.0	100	78
Nyamasheke	14.5	85.5	100	10.3	79.8	9.4	0.6	100	78
Rulindo	61.7	38.4	100	10.7	53.7	35.4	0.2	100	62
Gakenke	58.0	42.0	100	16.4	32.1	51.1	0.4	100	76
Musanze	56.3	43.7	100	1.0	83.1	16.0	0.0	100	87
Burera	67.5	32.5	100	8.0	61.0	28.9	2.2	100	70
Gicumbi	70.7	29.3	100	2.5	71.3	23.5	2.8	100	106
Rwamagana	68.5	31.5	100	6.9	64.7	27.0	1.4	100	68
Nyagatare	76.8	23.2	100	3.3	71.3	22.7	2.7	100	82
Gatsibo	59.0	41.0	100	4.9	69.7	25.4	0.0	100	100
Kayonza	70.6	29.4	100	3.1	42.4	54.6	0.0	100	70
Kirehe	85.2	14.8	100	4.6	45.6	48.9	0.9	100	72
Ngoma	74.8	25.2	100	7.7	55.0	37.3	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	69.2	30.8	100	2.7	67.9	29.0	0.4	100	79

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 25: Usage rates for public transport stage, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	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	31.8	18.3	36.5	13.4	0.1	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	77.9	5.6	15.4	0.7	0.3	100	73
Gasabo	62.8	23.2	11.3	2.7	0.0	100	147
Kicukiro	74.4	12.7	11.6	1.3	0.0	100	76
Nyanza	14.0	25.2	46.5	14.3	0.0	100	77
Gisagara	4.7	7.0	41.2	47.1	0.0	100	79
Nyaruguru	16.6	17.5	47.8	18.2	0.0	100	61
Huye	49.4	11.2	26.0	13.5	0.0	100	79
Nyamagabe	70.5	4.9	11.8	12.8	0.0	100	73
Ruhango	4.6	14.7	65.0	15.7	0.0	100	77
Muhanga	15.7	31.0	43.6	9.7	0.0	100	73
Kamonyi	23.9	21.8	46.8	7.5	0.0	100	79
Karongi	8.4	10.0	57.6	24.0	0.0	100	75
Rutsiro	17.4	8.1	34.4	39.9	0.2	100	73
Rubavu	19.9	31.2	43.5	5.5	0.0	100	92
Nyabihu	16.9	18.4	55.6	9.0	0.0	100	64
Ngororero	41.3	12.2	26.0	20.5	0.0	100	81
Rusizi	5.6	16.1	51.8	26.3	0.2	100	89
Nyamasheke	12.9	11.5	43.2	32.4	0.0	100	86
Rulindo	16.6	17.7	58.7	6.7	0.2	100	69
Gakenke	40.1	16.5	33.3	10.1	0.0	100	80
Musanze	43.7	25.2	23.3	7.0	0.8	100	86
Burera	54.3	12.8	20.8	12.1	0.0	100	74
Gicumbi	16.7	24.9	41.2	17.2	0.0	100	86
Rwamagana	72.2	12.5	13.1	2.2	0.0	100	85
Nyagatare	25.4	27.4	32.3	14.7	0.2	100	113
Gatsibo	31.3	23.6	27.3	17.9	0.0	100	105
Kayonza	9.0	20.8	67.3	2.9	0.0	100	86
Kirehe	23.7	18.5	48.6	9.0	0.2	100	84
Ngoma	48.9	19.1	30.9	1.0	0.0	100	81
Bugesera	16.0	29.6	46.1	8.3	0.0	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	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	24.0	25.8	36.5	13.5	0.2	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	82.7	8.2	7.5	1.5	0.2	100	60
Gasabo	40.4	26.1	25.9	7.7	0.0	100	99
Kicukiro	74.1	22.0	2.7	1.3	0.0	100	64
Nyanza	64.6	22.3	6.8	6.4	0.0	100	67
Gisagara	0.7	13.8	43.8	41.5	0.2	100	74
Nyaruguru	21.2	40.9	26.1	11.6	0.2	100	61
Huye	9.2	45.7	37.5	7.7	0.0	100	70
Nyamagabe	5.4	17.8	46.3	30.5	0.0	100	71
Ruhango	1.5	8.6	72.9	17.1	0.0	100	71
Muhanga	1.3	19.9	63.2	15.5	0.2	100	63
Kamonyi	29.9	41.3	23.9	4.9	0.0	100	72
Karongi	2.1	12.7	51.4	33.5	0.4	100	77
Rutsiro	7.9	17.1	41.7	32.9	0.5	100	69
Rubavu	7.1	43.9	44.3	4.7	0.0	100	82
Nyabihu	15.5	26.6	49.9	8.1	0.0	100	68
Ngororero	46.6	13.8	26.4	12.7	0.5	100	74
Rusizi	2.8	11.8	70.4	15.1	0.0	100	78
Nyamasheke	6.3	11.8	61.7	19.0	1.2	100	80
Rulindo	13.1	11.9	62.3	12.7	0.0	100	63
Gakenke	65.4	6.1	19.7	8.7	0.0	100	76
Musanze	10.1	51.3	31.0	7.6	0.0	100	87
Burera	2.5	19.1	56.1	21.3	1.0	100	71
Gicumbi	16.3	32.1	26.4	24.5	0.6	100	113
Rwamagana	34.8	29.4	32.2	3.6	0.0	100	68
Nyagatare	16.1	39.8	35.2	8.9	0.0	100	84
Gatsibo	67.7	4.7	16.3	11.1	0.2	100	100
Kayonza	15.2	73.1	8.8	3.0	0.0	100	70
Kirehe	39.4	34.8	23.6	2.2	0.0	100	72
Ngoma	15.3	35.7	35.4	13.7	0.0	100	68
Bugesera	9.2	29.6	51.2	8.8	1.2	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 26: Walking distance to nearest public transport stage, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Walking distance to the nearest public transport stage					Total	Total no. of 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	26.0	24.2	19.6	16.8	13.5	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	68.4	18.5	9.7	2.4	1.1	100	73
Gasabo	47.0	27.3	14.2	8.9	2.7	100	147
Kicukiro	63.6	30.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	100	76
Nyanza	19.6	25.7	23.2	17.2	14.3	100	77
Gisagara	10.6	12.1	18.3	11.9	47.1	100	79
Nyaruguru	20.2	32.2	17.4	12.0	18.2	100	61
Huye	34.2	34.5	13.1	4.7	13.5	100	79
Nyamagabe	9.7	20.7	24.8	32.0	12.8	100	73
Ruhango	19.2	28.0	17.7	19.5	15.7	100	77
Muhanga	21.6	34.2	22.9	11.6	9.7	100	73
Kamonyi	22.0	28.0	32.1	10.3	7.5	100	79
Karongi	13.6	26.5	18.7	17.1	24.0	100	75
Rutsiro	14.4	14.2	11.5	19.8	40.1	100	73
Rubavu	21.2	33.3	20.5	19.3	5.7	100	92
Nyabihu	26.5	28.8	20.3	15.4	9.0	100	64
Ngororero	9.6	12.8	21.9	35.2	20.5	100	81
Rusizi	19.5	21.8	17.9	14.4	26.5	100	89
Nyamasheke	15.7	19.8	17.1	14.9	32.4	100	86
Rulindo	15.1	17.5	21.9	38.7	6.9	100	69
Gakenke	7.1	25.8	27.0	30.0	10.1	100	80
Musanze	31.2	35.0	21.0	5.1	7.8	100	86
Burera	20.3	25.9	24.0	17.7	12.1	100	74
Gicumbi	10.1	18.8	24.9	29.1	17.2	100	86
Rwamagana	28.4	39.9	18.8	10.7	2.2	100	85
Nyagatare	35.0	23.6	14.3	12.3	14.9	100	113
Gatsibo	19.9	13.2	22.4	26.6	17.9	100	105
Kayonza	39.5	12.9	21.7	23.1	2.9	100	86
Kirehe	34.8	22.0	19.2	14.9	9.2	100	84
Ngoma	37.5	23.5	26.0	12.0	1.0	100	81
Bugesera	24.6	22.0	24.7	20.4	8.3	100	94

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	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	22.9	23.6	21.4	18.4	13.7	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	61.9	28.6	6.6	1.3	1.7	100	60
Gasabo	47.8	25.0	11.9	7.5	7.9	100	99
Kicukiro	48.5	40.8	7.5	1.9	1.3	100	64
Nyanza	23.6	29.8	24.8	15.5	6.4	100	67
Gisagara	8.0	13.3	16.8	20.1	41.8	100	74
Nyaruguru	22.2	28.5	28.2	9.2	11.8	100	61
Huye	26.3	31.0	24.8	10.2	7.7	100	70
Nyamagabe	6.8	6.7	30.2	25.8	30.5	100	71
Ruhango	8.0	24.7	29.8	20.4	17.1	100	71
Muhanga	11.9	30.0	23.9	18.5	15.7	100	63
Kamonyi	20.6	35.8	27.4	11.4	4.9	100	72
Karongi	14.3	13.2	14.1	24.5	33.9	100	77
Rutsiro	6.8	11.0	21.8	27.1	33.3	100	69
Rubavu	24.6	29.8	20.7	20.2	4.7	100	82
Nyabihu	30.6	20.6	24.5	16.3	8.1	100	68
Ngororero	11.6	14.1	23.4	37.7	13.2	100	74
Rusizi	28.5	22.7	18.3	15.4	15.1	100	78
Nyamasheke	20.5	15.4	19.9	24.0	20.2	100	80
Rulindo	8.8	23.3	23.0	32.2	12.7	100	63
Gakenke	7.9	23.7	33.7	26.0	8.7	100	76
Musanze	40.8	35.1	15.0	1.5	7.6	100	87
Burera	16.7	33.5	17.4	10.2	22.3	100	71
Gicumbi	21.6	21.3	13.4	18.6	25.1	100	113
Rwamagana	25.5	27.9	25.8	17.3	3.6	100	68
Nyagatare	29.1	20.6	25.5	15.9	8.9	100	84
Gatsibo	13.8	25.3	24.6	25.0	11.2	100	100
Kayonza	30.6	20.0	22.5	23.9	3.0	100	70
Kirehe	18.6	17.1	26.1	35.9	2.2	100	72
Ngoma	38.3	22.5	19.7	5.8	13.7	100	68
Bugesera	12.6	21.8	26.1	29.6	10.0	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 27: User satisfaction with public transport stage and perceptions of changes in quality over last 12 months, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	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	81.7	18.4	100	2.5	56.3	40.1	1.2	100	2,158
Nyarugenge	4.1	95.9	100	2.0	89.7	8.4	0.0	100	72
Gasabo	17.2	82.8	100	6.3	46.6	46.7	0.4	100	143
Kicukiro	22.3	77.7	100	13.0	42.9	43.2	0.9	100	75
Nyanza	13.5	86.5	100	4.9	47.9	46.6	0.7	100	66
Gisagara	9.8	90.2	100	3.2	33.6	62.9	0.3	100	42
Nyaruguru	34.0	66.0	100	3.0	53.8	43.0	0.3	100	50
Huye	3.6	96.4	100	0.2	41.7	57.4	0.7	100	68
Nyamagabe	19.6	80.4	100	0.9	55.8	42.4	1.0	100	64
Ruhango	60.7	39.3	100	1.5	58.4	37.9	2.2	100	64
Muhanga	21.6	78.4	100	1.4	89.3	9.1	0.2	100	66
Kamonyi	9.9	90.1	100	1.0	58.4	38.0	2.6	100	73
Karongi	19.3	80.7	100	6.0	34.1	56.3	3.5	100	57
Rutsiro	49.5	50.5	100	6.5	79.4	14.1	0.0	100	44
Rubavu	10.6	89.4	100	1.2	52.2	45.0	1.5	100	86
Nyabihu	12.7	87.3	100	2.3	59.7	35.4	2.6	100	58
Ngororero	7.7	92.3	100	0.0	39.3	57.8	2.9	100	64
Rusizi	28.1	71.9	100	0.6	46.8	51.3	1.3	100	66
Nyamasheke	34.4	65.7	100	1.5	68.3	29.0	1.2	100	58
Rulindo	16.1	84.0	100	0.4	89.1	10.2	0.2	100	64
Gakenke	8.0	92.0	100	2.7	23.1	73.5	0.7	100	71
Musanze	10.0	90.0	100	0.8	52.0	46.7	0.5	100	80
Burera	15.1	84.9	100	0.0	26.2	73.8	0.0	100	65
Gicumbi	26.5	73.5	100	1.8	68.3	27.0	2.8	100	71
Rwamagana	9.0	91.0	100	0.4	50.8	48.6	0.2	100	83
Nyagatare	31.3	68.7	100	1.4	47.4	49.4	1.8	100	96
Gatsibo	29.1	70.9	100	2.1	84.3	12.6	1.0	100	86
Kayonza	7.2	92.8	100	0.6	82.8	14.2	2.3	100	83
Kirehe	9.1	90.9	100	0.9	54.2	42.2	2.7	100	76
Ngoma	24.5	75.6	100	4.8	81.9	13.1	0.2	100	80
Bugesera	7.2	92.8	100	1.1	34.5	63.5	0.9	100	86

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	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	72.2	27.8	100	2.0	55.9	39.1	3.0	100	1,945
Nyarugenge	91.5	8.5	100	0.7	70.7	28.4	0.3	100	59
Gasabo	82.0	18.0	100	2.1	51.0	41.9	5.1	100	92
Kicukiro	93.3	6.7	100	2.3	51.5	45.6	0.6	100	63
Nyanza	84.3	15.7	100	2.3	13.7	83.0	1.0	100	63
Gisagara	93.7	6.3	100	0.3	24.9	72.6	2.2	100	43
Nyaruguru	50.0	50.0	100	0.5	65.3	33.0	1.3	100	54
Huye	82.7	17.3	100	0.4	61.3	31.2	7.0	100	65
Nyamagabe	64.7	35.3	100	1.8	50.6	42.6	4.9	100	50
Ruhango	76.3	23.7	100	3.1	53.1	34.3	9.5	100	59
Muhanga	77.6	22.4	100	1.6	67.6	28.3	2.5	100	53
Kamonyi	9.6	90.4	100	0.4	84.4	14.8	0.5	100	68
Karongi	75.4	24.6	100	4.1	21.6	64.4	9.9	100	51
Rutsiro	47.8	52.2	100	1.7	59.6	37.1	1.6	100	46
Rubavu	78.5	21.6	100	2.9	51.1	43.1	2.9	100	78
Nyabihu	50.6	49.4	100	3.1	57.8	35.1	4.0	100	63
Ngororero	85.4	14.6	100	1.5	42.5	52.2	3.9	100	64
Rusizi	86.6	13.4	100	1.0	50.8	48.0	0.3	100	66
Nyamasheke	22.3	77.7	100	3.7	85.1	10.2	1.0	100	64
Rulindo	74.4	25.7	100	1.4	63.1	34.8	0.7	100	55
Gakenke	79.0	21.0	100	1.4	20.2	74.2	4.3	100	70
Musanze	80.0	20.0	100	0.6	67.6	31.2	0.6	100	81
Burera	73.1	26.9	100	5.8	52.6	37.5	4.1	100	55
Gicumbi	72.9	27.1	100	1.8	82.7	12.8	2.7	100	85
Rwamagana	75.3	24.7	100	3.5	64.1	27.0	5.4	100	66
Nyagatare	72.5	27.5	100	2.1	72.6	22.2	3.1	100	76
Gatsibo	63.1	36.9	100	2.0	53.3	42.1	2.6	100	89
Kayonza	66.8	33.2	100	0.9	51.0	47.1	1.0	100	68
Kirehe	89.8	10.2	100	1.3	52.2	44.5	2.1	100	70
Ngoma	80.8	19.2	100	5.1	61.3	33.4	0.3	100	59
Bugesera	81.1	18.9	100	2.2	53.1	39.2	5.5	100	72

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 28: Reasons for not using public transport stage, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Reasons for not using public transport stage					Total	Total no. of HHs not using the service (in 000s)
	Too far	Poor quality of service	Don't know about it	Infrequent need	Other		
All Rwanda	7.5	1.0	17.7	68.4	5.5	100	1,243
Nyarugenge	9.9	2.5	4.9	81.4	1.3	100	12
Gasabo	14.1	0.0	15.7	65.9	4.3	100	21
Kicukiro	3.7	8.8	1.4	80.2	5.9	100	10
Nyanza	5.9	0.7	21.8	69.2	2.4	100	47
Gisagara	2.8	0.4	40.2	46.5	10.1	100	70
Nyaruguru	2.6	1.1	11.6	72.2	12.4	100	40
Huye	3.2	1.9	11.6	80.7	2.6	100	31
Nyamagabe	8.2	0.8	28.5	46.6	15.9	100	18
Ruhango	4.5	1.3	3.6	88.3	2.4	100	62
Muhanga	2.3	0.0	14.3	78.9	4.5	100	39
Kamonyi	4.3	0.4	15.6	78.3	1.5	100	43
Karongi	6.4	1.3	26.5	61.6	4.2	100	61
Rutsiro	11.3	2.7	35.8	32.9	17.3	100	54
Rubavu	2.4	0.0	11.2	84.2	2.2	100	45
Nyabihu	5.9	0.0	7.1	83.9	3.2	100	41
Ngororero	13.8	0.0	36.3	47.3	2.6	100	38
Rusizi	6.8	0.8	19.9	69.1	3.4	100	70
Nyamasheke	4.1	0.3	34.6	56.6	4.4	100	65
Rulindo	21.7	0.0	8.4	69.5	0.3	100	45
Gakenke	6.8	2.5	5.4	73.6	11.8	100	34
Musanze	1.2	0.0	14.9	76.8	7.1	100	26
Burera	28.9	1.3	22.9	45.0	1.9	100	24
Gicumbi	8.2	0.7	9.9	80.5	0.8	100	50
Rwamagana	1.2	3.6	15.5	76.0	3.6	100	13
Nyagatare	6.5	1.8	27.1	54.0	10.6	100	53
Gatsibo	14.3	4.8	23.0	55.0	2.9	100	47
Kayonza	5.9	0.0	0.3	93.5	0.3	100	60
Kirehe	4.9	0.0	0.6	73.7	20.8	100	48
Ngoma	11.7	0.6	1.3	85.1	1.3	100	26
Bugesera	11.6	0.0	15.8	71.4	1.1	100	51

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	Reasons for not using public transport stage								Total	Total no. of HHs not using the service (in 000s)
	Too far	Too expensive	Poor quality of service	Too few staff	Lack of equipments	Don't need it	Other	Don't know about it		
All Rwanda	18.8	25.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	50.1	4.3	0.4	100	1,125
Nyarugenge	53.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	100	5
Gasabo	29.1	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	66.6	0.0	0.7	100	33
Kicukiro	14.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	0.0	0.0	100	3
Nyanza	40.5	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	100	9
Gisagara	11.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	1.7	0.5	100	63
Nyaruguru	8.2	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.6	2.8	100	23
Huye	34.9	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	3.8	0.0	100	32
Nyamagabe	31.7	28.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	37.6	0.6	0.0	100	55
Ruhango	10.3	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	1.2	0.4	100	64
Muhanga	6.5	11.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	80.9	0.9	0.0	100	50
Kamonyi	69.7	11.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	100	21
Karongi	12.2	10.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	75.8	0.7	0.6	100	65
Rutsiro	23.5	20.9	5.8	0.3	0.3	45.4	3.4	0.6	100	51
Rubavu	29.6	40.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	26.8	2.1	0.3	100	40
Nyabihu	8.4	87.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	100	40
Ngororero	26.3	46.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	24.3	1.1	1.1	100	29
Rusizi	14.0	10.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	74.9	0.3	0.0	100	66
Nyamasheke	15.0	7.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	74.9	2.6	0.0	100	65
Rulindo	16.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	1.9	0.3	100	47
Gakenke	23.6	52.6	5.0	0.0	0.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	100	22
Musanze	9.6	83.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.1	100	34
Burera	5.1	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	84.6	2.7	1.4	100	55
Gicumbi	20.6	13.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	57.5	0.3	100	58
Rwamagana	33.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	1.9	0.6	100	24
Nyagatare	25.0	48.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	19.7	2.5	0.0	100	37
Gatsibo	18.7	45.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	4.6	0.0	100	27
Kayonza	46.1	19.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	26.0	3.2	0.0	100	8
Kirehe	32.8	58.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.6	0.0	100	19
Ngoma	6.3	29.9	1.3	0.0	1.4	60.8	0.0	0.4	100	33
Bugesera	12.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	67.3	0.8	0.0	100	48

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 29: Ownership of transportation assets (bicycle, motorcycle, vehicles), by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% of households owning ...			Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	
All Rwanda	15.8	0.9	0.8	2,493
Nyarugenge	3.9	0.7	2.5	73
Gasabo	9.4	0.7	4.2	147
Kicukiro	10.0	2.3	8.5	76
Nyanza	18.4	0.9	0.0	77
Gisagara	20.4	0.2	0.0	79
Nyaruguru	10.0	0.4	0.0	61
Huye	17.6	1.2	0.2	79
Nyamagabe	7.6	1.0	0.4	73
Ruhango	17.6	0.4	0.4	77
Muhanga	10.7	0.4	0.8	73
Kamonyi	14.5	0.4	0.4	79
Karongi	2.3	0.4	0.2	75
Rutsiro	3.6	0.2	0.0	73
Rubavu	6.6	0.6	1.1	92
Nyabihu	3.9	0.0	0.0	64
Ngororero	2.7	0.7	0.0	81
Rusizi	5.9	0.3	1.1	89
Nyamasheke	0.8	0.6	0.0	86
Rulindo	10.1	2.1	0.0	69
Gakenke	8.2	0.3	0.0	80
Musanze	10.6	0.4	0.8	86
Burera	9.9	0.6	0.0	74
Gicumbi	16.4	0.6	0.4	86
Rwamagana	34.1	2.9	0.0	85
Nyagatare	37.1	3.0	0.2	113
Gatsibo	25.9	1.2	0.2	105
Kayonza	34.7	0.9	0.3	86
Kirehe	29.6	0.8	0.0	84
Ngoma	29.5	0.2	0.0	81
Bugesera	41.4	1.9	0.2	94

Source: EICV4.

EICV3	% of households owning ...			Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	
All Rwanda	13.4	0.7	0.8	2,253
Nyarugenge	1.2	0.2	7.5	60
Gasabo	6.4	0.8	5.3	99
Kicukiro	5.5	0.6	6.1	64
Nyanza	11.4	0.3	0.0	67
Gisagara	21.3	0.0	0.0	74
Nyaruguru	4.7	0.7	0.0	61
Huye	12.5	1.2	0.4	70
Nyamagabe	5.8	0.6	0.0	71
Ruhango	12.3	0.5	0.0	71
Muhanga	7.4	0.5	0.7	63
Kamonyi	9.5	0.7	0.3	72
Karongi	1.2	0.4	0.1	77
Rutsiro	2.6	0.4	0.0	69
Rubavu	3.9	0.7	0.9	82
Nyabihu	1.8	0.2	0.0	68
Ngororero	3.3	0.2	0.0	74
Rusizi	3.3	0.2	0.5	78
Nyamasheke	1.3	0.5	0.2	80
Rulindo	12.8	0.4	0.0	63
Gakenke	6.3	0.2	0.0	76
Musanze	9.2	0.1	0.8	87
Burera	8.4	0.0	0.0	71
Gicumbi	11.1	1.9	0.0	113
Rwamagana	30.9	2.0	0.5	68
Nyagatare	44.7	2.8	0.6	84
Gatsibo	28.0	1.8	0.6	100
Kayonza	27.8	0.4	0.5	70
Kirehe	29.3	0.5	0.0	72
Ngoma	26.1	0.5	0.1	68
Bugesera	42.1	0.5	0.3	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 30: Ownership of ICT devices (mobile phone, computer, radio, TV set & Video/DVD player), by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	% of households owning ICT devices by district					Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	TV set	Video / DVD Player	
All Rwanda	59.8	2.5	63.7	9.9	7.4	2,493
Nyarugenge	67.0	12.3	91.4	48.9	37.2	73
Gasabo	66.3	10.7	87.0	36.1	27.2	147
Kicukiro	67.7	17.3	94.4	54.8	45.0	76
Nyanza	59.4	1.4	54.3	5.5	4.9	77
Gisagara	56.3	0.0	40.6	0.0	0.0	79
Nyaruguru	54.8	0.4	45.5	0.9	0.2	61
Huye	58.7	3.3	57.6	10.7	8.6	79
Nyamagabe	54.8	1.1	46.6	2.8	2.8	73
Ruhango	54.3	0.6	57.2	4.3	2.8	77
Muhanga	64.0	3.1	64.3	8.9	8.0	73
Kamonyi	60.2	0.6	64.6	5.3	3.1	79
Karongi	52.2	0.6	53.7	4.0	3.0	75
Rutsiro	52.2	1.1	50.2	2.2	1.8	73
Rubavu	48.9	1.6	67.8	11.9	8.1	92
Nyabihu	50.8	0.6	64.1	2.8	1.7	64
Ngororero	53.6	2.0	49.3	3.6	2.3	81
Rusizi	58.2	1.5	64.4	10.9	7.0	89
Nyamasheke	47.7	0.4	56.4	3.3	2.1	86
Rulindo	62.6	1.5	63.9	5.3	3.8	69
Gakenke	65.8	0.2	60.0	1.0	0.2	80
Musanze	61.8	3.2	67.4	9.8	5.1	86
Burera	57.8	0.6	60.1	1.7	0.6	74
Gicumbi	61.2	0.4	52.8	2.1	0.9	86
Rwamagana	74.0	1.2	75.2	12.2	6.6	85
Nyagatare	64.6	0.9	67.9	6.7	5.8	113
Gatsibo	63.9	0.6	58.6	6.0	5.4	105
Kayonza	63.9	1.5	72.3	6.6	6.2	86
Kirehe	58.8	0.2	68.3	3.1	2.6	84
Ngoma	61.5	1.0	60.5	2.2	1.4	81
Bugesera	60.4	1.7	67.4	5.5	3.6	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	% of households owning ...					Total no. of HHs(in 000s)
	Radio	Computer	Mobile phone	TV set	Video / DVD Player	
All Rwanda	60.2	1.7	45.2	6.4	4.9	2,253
Nyarugenge	54.0	11.9	80.7	39.8	25.8	60
Gasabo	57.5	9.8	75.5	27.1	21.1	99
Kicukiro	60.0	10.4	85.0	45.5	35.5	64
Nyanza	58.8	0.3	39.1	1.8	1.5	67
Gisagara	59.3	0.0	26.1	0.7	0.5	74
Nyaruguru	58.3	0.2	29.9	0.3	0.3	61
Huye	62.2	1.8	37.5	4.9	4.2	70
Nyamagabe	55.9	0.2	23.4	1.6	0.8	71
Ruhango	63.3	0.0	33.6	1.7	1.0	71
Muhanga	64.0	1.4	45.8	4.3	2.7	63
Kamonyi	61.7	0.5	45.3	2.0	1.2	72
Karongi	48.3	0.3	30.9	1.0	0.5	77
Rutsiro	51.8	0.0	34.6	0.4	0.0	69
Rubavu	45.9	2.7	47.4	12.1	9.4	82
Nyabihu	54.8	0.4	42.1	2.7	2.0	68
Ngororero	55.8	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.2	74
Rusizi	54.0	0.6	48.8	8.3	6.6	78
Nyamasheke	52.3	0.3	45.4	2.8	2.1	80
Rulindo	67.9	0.2	43.1	1.5	1.5	63
Gakenke	65.2	0.2	41.1	1.0	0.8	76
Musanze	59.4	1.9	48.6	6.7	5.3	87
Burera	66.3	0.4	38.9	1.0	0.6	71
Gicumbi	62.3	3.2	38.3	9.2	8.3	113
Rwamagana	69.0	1.3	58.0	4.2	2.7	68
Nyagatare	69.5	0.6	53.3	3.4	2.1	84
Gatsibo	65.4	0.2	42.5	0.9	0.7	100
Kayonza	65.0	0.3	50.1	3.9	3.2	70
Kirehe	63.3	0.0	42.7	0.6	0.4	72
Ngoma	69.0	0.6	45.0	2.4	2.1	68
Bugesera	67.3	0.7	49.0	1.5	1.3	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 31: Computer literacy, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Don't know to use computer	Confident to use computer (i.e. computer literate)	Total	Total no. of persons 10+ Years (in 000s)
All Rwanda	92.9	7.1	100	8,182
Nyarugenge	80.0	20.0	100	246
Gasabo	78.9	21.1	100	480
Kicukiro	75.7	24.3	100	263
Nyanza	94.6	5.4	100	242
Gisagara	98.1	2.0	100	244
Nyaruguru	97.0	3.0	100	206
Huye	93.4	6.6	100	261
Nyamagabe	95.7	4.3	100	242
Ruhango	95.8	4.2	100	247
Muhanga	91.4	8.6	100	227
Kamonyi	95.9	4.1	100	245
Karongi	95.2	4.8	100	248
Rutsiro	97.5	2.5	100	236
Rubavu	90.8	9.2	100	310
Nyabihu	94.6	5.4	100	212
Ngororero	96.8	3.3	100	256
Rusizi	93.5	6.5	100	313
Nyamasheke	96.3	3.7	100	289
Rulindo	95.0	5.0	100	227
Gakenke	94.5	5.6	100	257
Musanze	92.5	7.6	100	286
Burera	94.3	5.7	100	252
Gicumbi	94.9	5.1	100	293
Rwamagana	94.9	5.1	100	271
Nyagatare	95.7	4.3	100	388
Gatsibo	96.1	3.9	100	330
Kayonza	94.5	5.6	100	279
Kirehe	96.6	3.4	100	274
Ngoma	96.9	3.1	100	266
Bugesera	91.6	8.4	100	293

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Computer literacy		Total	Total no. of persons 10+ years (in 000s)
	Don't know to use computer	Confident to use computer (computer literate)		
All Rwanda	95.4	4.6	100	7,560
Nyarugenge	80.1	19.9	100	208
Gasabo	84.2	15.8	100	339
Kicukiro	77.0	23.0	100	221
Nyanza	98.4	1.6	100	215
Gisagara	98.5	1.5	100	231
Nyaruguru	98.8	1.2	100	215
Huye	95.3	4.7	100	229
Nyamagabe	98.1	1.9	100	233
Ruhango	99.1	0.9	100	215
Muhanga	96.3	3.8	100	214
Kamonyi	97.2	2.8	100	235
Karongi	98.5	1.6	100	251
Rutsiro	99.2	0.8	100	222
Rubavu	92.8	7.2	100	276
Nyabihu	97.8	2.2	100	230
Ngororero	98.6	1.4	100	233
Rusizi	96.5	3.5	100	304
Nyamasheke	98.8	1.3	100	276
Rulindo	98.2	1.8	100	209
Gakenke	97.5	2.5	100	241
Musanze	94.6	5.4	100	293
Burera	96.9	3.1	100	251
Gicumbi	92.1	7.9	100	428
Rwamagana	95.3	4.7	100	224
Nyagatare	98.2	1.8	100	288
Gatsibo	98.5	1.5	100	337
Kayonza	98.0	2.0	100	226
Kirehe	98.3	1.7	100	228
Ngoma	97.8	2.2	100	222
Bugesera	96.3	3.7	100	264

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 32: Usage rates for internet service facility, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	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	0.9	1.0	3.4	48.4	46.2	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	6.0	1.5	15.3	70.6	6.6	100	73
Gasabo	3.2	2.5	5.1	73.8	15.4	100	147
Kicukiro	4.1	3.8	9.3	76.8	6.1	100	76
Nyanza	0.6	1.4	1.4	73.4	23.2	100	77
Gisagara	0.0	0.2	1.0	27.9	70.9	100	79
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.4	3.2	17.1	79.3	100	61
Huye	3.1	1.1	2.4	45.0	48.4	100	79
Nyamagabe	1.0	0.2	1.6	33.5	63.6	100	73
Ruhango	0.0	0.2	2.3	36.0	61.5	100	77
Muhanga	1.9	2.9	3.2	24.3	67.7	100	73
Kamonyi	0.0	0.2	1.0	48.3	50.5	100	79
Karongi	0.0	0.3	3.4	33.8	62.6	100	75
Rutsiro	0.0	0.0	0.4	36.9	62.7	100	73
Rubavu	1.1	2.9	5.7	87.4	3.0	100	92
Nyabihu	0.0	0.4	2.4	58.7	38.5	100	64
Ngororero	0.4	0.2	1.7	38.2	59.6	100	81
Rusizi	0.5	0.4	7.1	58.6	33.4	100	89
Nyamasheke	0.2	0.2	1.1	25.2	73.3	100	86
Rulindo	0.2	0.6	2.1	58.1	39.1	100	69
Gakenke	0.2	0.5	2.0	42.8	54.5	100	80
Musanze	0.3	2.3	7.0	44.1	46.2	100	86
Burera	1.5	1.1	3.9	63.8	29.8	100	74
Gicumbi	0.2	1.1	1.5	36.3	61.0	100	86
Rwamagana	0.0	1.2	2.0	58.1	38.8	100	85
Nyagatare	0.1	0.2	2.2	39.9	57.5	100	113
Gatsibo	0.6	0.6	1.6	43.4	53.8	100	105
Kayonza	0.4	1.1	4.1	44.1	50.3	100	86
Kirehe	0.3	0.0	1.5	70.4	27.9	100	84
Ngoma	0.2	0.4	2.1	32.5	64.8	100	81
Bugesera	0.0	1.5	4.4	30.8	63.3	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	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	1.4	2.7	3.6	16.8	75.5	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	16.6	8.8	11.5	52.8	10.4	100	60
Gasabo	4.4	9.7	11.2	41.4	33.3	100	99
Kicukiro	5.1	12.5	14.0	55.7	12.7	100	64
Nyanza	2.0	0.5	0.5	14.6	82.5	100	67
Gisagara	0.3	0.2	1.4	5.8	92.4	100	74
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.4	1.2	9.3	89.0	100	61
Huye	0.6	4.6	4.5	15.0	75.3	100	70
Nyamagabe	0.2	0.6	3.3	9.1	86.8	100	71
Ruhango	0.0	0.4	1.5	10.3	87.8	100	71
Muhanga	0.0	1.4	1.7	11.3	85.7	100	63
Kamonyi	0.2	1.1	0.2	5.7	92.9	100	72
Karongi	0.0	0.2	1.9	11.5	86.4	100	77
Rutsiro	0.7	0.1	0.9	21.9	76.4	100	69
Rubavu	2.0	7.5	10.3	42.9	37.2	100	82
Nyabihu	0.3	2.5	2.8	8.9	85.5	100	68
Ngororero	0.4	0.7	0.6	9.2	89.1	100	74
Rusizi	0.0	1.9	9.4	24.8	63.9	100	78
Nyamasheke	0.0	0.6	0.2	10.0	89.2	100	80
Rulindo	0.2	1.7	1.5	23.0	73.5	100	63
Gakenke	1.3	0.2	1.1	5.3	92.2	100	76
Musanze	1.3	6.2	3.9	15.0	73.6	100	87
Burera	0.0	0.7	1.7	5.3	92.3	100	71
Gicumbi	2.6	4.3	1.8	13.7	77.6	100	113
Rwamagana	0.7	2.9	4.1	10.5	81.8	100	68
Nyagatare	0.8	1.5	3.1	14.9	79.6	100	84
Gatsibo	2.6	0.0	1.4	5.5	90.5	100	100
Kayonza	0.2	3.1	1.8	14.9	80.0	100	70
Kirehe	0.9	0.6	2.2	12.8	83.5	100	72
Ngoma	0.1	0.7	2.7	9.9	86.7	100	68
Bugesera	0.3	2.2	5.1	16.5	75.9	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Table A. 33: Usage rates for public telephone, by district (EICV4, EICV3)

EICV4	Usage rates for public telephone					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	2.9	3.4	6.6	74.6	12.6	100	2,493
Nyarugenge	4.7	0.2	8.2	77.1	9.9	100	73
Gasabo	16.6	9.3	1.9	69.9	2.3	100	147
Kicukiro	0.6	0.0	0.5	98.2	0.7	100	76
Nyanza	0.0	1.2	2.4	93.8	2.6	100	77
Gisagara	0.4	0.8	3.1	60.1	35.7	100	79
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.6	10.2	49.8	39.3	100	61
Huye	0.0	0.0	2.7	91.0	6.3	100	79
Nyamagabe	3.8	0.0	1.3	81.6	13.4	100	73
Ruhango	0.0	0.0	2.1	90.9	7.1	100	77
Muhanga	1.7	0.5	3.9	78.0	15.9	100	73
Kamonyi	1.3	1.6	10.4	81.4	5.4	100	79
Karongi	4.3	9.0	10.7	59.8	16.3	100	75
Rutsiro	0.6	0.2	3.7	76.7	18.8	100	73
Rubavu	1.0	3.7	5.5	88.8	1.0	100	92
Nyabihu	1.0	3.7	9.9	83.1	2.4	100	64
Ngororero	0.7	0.6	2.5	72.5	23.7	100	81
Rusizi	0.4	1.8	5.7	85.1	7.0	100	89
Nyamasheke	0.2	0.0	0.3	59.2	40.3	100	86
Rulindo	13.8	6.7	13.8	49.3	16.4	100	69
Gakenke	1.1	1.2	11.8	79.0	7.0	100	80
Musanze	6.1	15.0	12.8	56.8	9.4	100	86
Burera	2.1	2.7	14.5	75.7	5.1	100	74
Gicumbi	7.3	4.0	4.9	77.6	6.2	100	86
Rwamagana	0.4	2.2	3.5	85.2	8.8	100	85
Nyagatare	0.2	2.3	5.5	84.7	7.3	100	113
Gatsibo	4.9	10.3	6.9	73.7	4.2	100	105
Kayonza	0.4	3.5	17.3	64.2	14.6	100	86
Kirehe	0.4	0.4	14.6	79.5	5.0	100	84
Ngoma	0.2	0.0	1.4	58.2	40.2	100	81
Bugesera	1.7	10.1	11.1	55.0	22.0	100	94

Source: EICV4.

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EICV3	Usage rates for public telephone					Total	Total no. of HHs (in 000s)
	Regularly	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know about this service		
All Rwanda	8.4	10.4	22.1	45.9	13.2	100	2,253
Nyarugenge	21.7	8.3	21.9	47.8	0.4	100	60
Gasabo	36.5	15.9	19.4	26.9	1.3	100	99
Kicukiro	7.9	14.2	21.4	55.3	1.1	100	64
Nyanza	26.7	17.1	14.6	33.1	8.5	100	67
Gisagara	0.0	3.0	16.4	35.9	44.8	100	74
Nyaruguru	0.8	10.5	30.4	32.1	26.2	100	61
Huye	1.1	14.2	30.1	42.1	12.6	100	70
Nyamagabe	2.0	5.1	20.5	56.0	16.4	100	71
Ruhango	0.3	4.0	41.4	47.4	7.0	100	71
Muhanga	1.0	4.4	20.1	63.2	11.3	100	63
Kamonyi	12.0	13.6	13.1	40.9	20.4	100	72
Karongi	0.1	1.9	24.9	42.1	30.9	100	77
Rutsiro	5.4	15.4	14.3	53.8	11.1	100	69
Rubavu	8.8	24.2	27.5	38.6	0.9	100	82
Nyabihu	8.0	11.5	39.4	36.9	4.2	100	68
Ngororero	19.8	6.3	25.0	42.9	6.0	100	74
Rusizi	0.0	2.6	31.6	53.8	12.1	100	78
Nyamasheke	1.3	4.8	22.0	37.6	34.4	100	80
Rulindo	1.2	1.7	27.9	56.9	12.3	100	63
Gakenke	28.3	8.1	21.6	34.5	7.4	100	76
Musanze	6.1	27.7	21.1	26.0	19.1	100	87
Burera	4.5	8.3	17.5	45.2	24.6	100	71
Gicumbi	2.1	11.0	12.9	56.3	17.7	100	113
Rwamagana	4.6	12.6	29.2	41.2	12.4	100	68
Nyagatare	5.2	12.2	21.9	55.4	5.3	100	84
Gatsibo	18.0	1.5	13.5	62.1	4.9	100	100
Kayonza	1.3	11.9	7.9	70.9	7.9	100	70
Kirehe	15.3	17.8	16.4	42.9	7.6	100	72
Ngoma	1.3	7.6	18.5	65.4	7.3	100	68
Bugesera	1.5	9.5	30.9	38.4	19.6	100	80

Source: EICV3.

Annex B: Confidence Intervals for selected indicators, EICV4**Table B. 1: Percentage of HH whose main water source is improved, EICV4**

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	84.8	0.7	83.5	86.1	14,419
Kigali City	84.5	1.8	80.9	88.1	1,363
Southern	85.8	1.1	83.7	87.9	3,865
Western	84.5	1.2	82.2	86.9	3,383
Northern	90.6	1.1	88.4	92.8	2,420
Eastern	80.6	1.8	77.1	84.1	3,388
Other urban	95.4	1.2	93.1	97.7	1,220
Southern rural	85.2	1.1	82.9	87.4	3,541
Western rural	83.0	1.4	80.3	85.6	2,947
Northern rural	89.9	1.2	87.5	92.3	2,228
Eastern rural	79.3	1.9	75.5	83.0	3,120
Urban	90.0	1.2	87.6	92.4	2,275
Rural	83.7	0.8	82.2	85.2	12,144
Q1	81.2	1.2	78.9	83.6	2,453
Q2	81.7	1.0	79.7	83.7	2,696
Q3	84.0	0.9	82.3	85.8	2,859
Q4	85.8	0.9	84.1	87.5	3,089
Q5	89.4	0.8	87.8	91.0	3,322
Nyarugenge	92.5	3.0	86.5	98.5	451
Gasabo	85.6	2.9	79.9	91.2	458
Kicukiro	74.7	3.3	68.1	81.2	454
Nyanza	89.6	1.6	86.3	92.8	483
Gisagara	92.9	2.1	88.7	97.0	488
Nyaruguru	73.8	5.0	64.0	83.6	488
Huye	96.0	1.7	92.6	99.3	480
Nyamagabe	79.9	3.9	72.2	87.7	483
Ruhango	80.0	3.7	72.8	87.2	480
Muhanga	89.0	1.8	85.4	92.6	481
Kamonyi	82.2	3.6	75.1	89.3	482
Karongi	82.8	2.4	78.0	87.5	483
Rutsiro	77.5	3.8	70.0	85.0	482
Rubavu	98.4	0.8	96.8	99.9	480
Nyabihu	86.2	3.5	79.3	93.1	483
Ngororero	81.2	3.6	74.0	88.3	487
Rusizi	83.9	3.7	76.7	91.2	487
Nyamasheke	79.9	3.2	73.5	86.3	481
Rulindo	94.7	1.2	92.2	97.1	484
Gakenke	84.5	2.8	79.0	90.0	482
Musanze	95.3	1.5	92.4	98.3	485
Burera	88.0	3.5	81.1	94.8	483
Gicumbi	90.6	2.8	85.1	96.1	486
Rwamagana	93.7	2.7	88.5	99.0	484
Nyagatare	72.5	5.4	61.9	83.2	484
Gatsibo	74.3	5.3	63.9	84.7	483
Kayonza	88.2	4.0	80.3	96.2	484
Kirehe	87.1	4.2	78.9	95.3	483
Ngoma	84.4	4.3	75.9	92.8	483
Bugesera	69.5	5.1	59.6	79.5	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 2: Percentage of population whose main water source is improved, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	85.0	0.7	83.6	86.3	66,083
Kigali City	86.0	1.7	82.7	89.2	6,158
Southern	85.3	1.2	83.0	87.6	17,211
Western	85.0	1.2	82.7	87.3	15,959
Northern	90.6	1.2	88.2	93.0	11,071
Eastern	80.9	1.8	77.3	84.5	15,684
Other urban	95.4	1.3	92.9	97.9	5,741
Southern rural	84.6	1.2	82.2	86.9	15,747
Western rural	83.5	1.3	80.8	86.1	13,856
Northern rural	89.7	1.3	87.1	92.4	10,153
Eastern rural	79.5	2.0	75.7	83.4	14,428
Urban	90.8	1.1	88.6	93.1	10,586
Rural	83.7	0.8	82.2	85.3	55,497
Q1	81.2	1.3	78.8	83.7	13,139
Q2	82.0	1.0	80.0	84.1	13,251
Q3	84.6	0.9	82.8	86.4	13,189
Q4	85.7	0.9	83.9	87.5	13,104
Q5	90.9	0.7	89.4	92.3	13,398
Nyarugenge	93.3	2.6	88.1	98.5	2,029
Gasabo	87.8	2.5	82.9	92.8	2,023
Kicukiro	75.6	3.4	68.9	82.3	2,106
Nyanza	88.5	2.0	84.6	92.3	2,164
Gisagara	92.5	2.4	87.8	97.2	2,131
Nyaruguru	71.5	5.2	61.3	81.7	2,335
Huye	96.3	1.7	93.0	99.6	2,150
Nyamagabe	80.5	4.3	72.2	88.9	2,208
Ruhango	80.3	3.6	73.2	87.3	2,142
Muhanga	88.0	2.1	83.8	92.2	2,011
Kamonyi	82.4	3.7	75.1	89.7	2,070
Karongi	82.4	2.6	77.4	87.4	2,214
Rutsiro	78.1	3.8	70.7	85.5	2,210
Rubavu	98.0	0.9	96.3	99.8	2,380
Nyabihu	86.1	3.7	78.8	93.3	2,256
Ngororero	81.8	3.4	75.1	88.5	2,171
Rusizi	85.2	3.6	78.1	92.3	2,426
Nyamasheke	79.9	3.3	73.5	86.3	2,302
Rulindo	95.3	1.1	93.1	97.5	2,174
Gakenke	85.3	3.0	79.3	91.2	2,145
Musanze	96.2	1.3	93.6	98.8	2,226
Burera	85.9	3.8	78.4	93.3	2,287
Gicumbi	90.2	3.2	84.0	96.4	2,239
Rwamagana	93.8	2.7	88.5	99.0	2,208
Nyagatare	73.7	5.4	63.1	84.4	2,306
Gatsibo	73.6	5.3	63.2	84.1	2,190
Kayonza	87.8	4.1	79.6	95.9	2,276
Kirehe	86.8	4.6	77.7	95.8	2,194
Ngoma	84.6	4.5	75.9	93.4	2,282
Bugesera	71.0	5.2	60.8	81.1	2,228

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 3: Mean distance (meters) to nearest improved drinking water source, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	530.1	10.9	508.7	551.5	9,427
Kigali City	228.2	31.9	165.5	290.9	1,011
Southern	636.2	21.5	594.1	678.4	2,475
Western	526.1	20.0	486.7	565.4	2,388
Northern	604.3	22.3	560.6	648.0	1,820
Eastern	542.5	27.8	488.0	597.0	1,733
Other urban	210.5	16.1	178.8	242.1	977
Southern rural	690.1	21.0	648.9	731.2	2,233
Western rural	590.3	20.9	549.3	631.3	2,016
Northern rural	639.3	23.3	593.5	685.1	1,654
Eastern rural	578.1	29.9	519.4	636.8	1,536
Urban	155.2	12.2	131.3	179.2	1,801
Rural	627.3	12.0	603.7	650.9	7,626
Q1	645.3	17.3	611.4	679.2	1,504
Q2	616.9	16.3	584.9	649.0	1,644
Q3	611.3	15.9	580.1	642.4	1,773
Q4	556.2	15.6	525.6	586.9	2,016
Q5	333.8	14.0	306.3	361.4	2,489
Nyarugenge	197.0	45.7	107.3	286.8	351
Gasabo	285.0	56.8	173.5	396.4	343
Kicukiro	144.1	35.8	73.9	214.3	317
Nyanza	602.4	42.5	519.0	685.7	331
Gisagara	884.2	78.3	730.7	1037.8	348
Nyaruguru	600.5	54.7	493.1	707.8	231
Huye	536.9	61.6	416.0	657.9	364
Nyamagabe	615.6	58.3	501.3	729.9	299
Ruhango	696.3	52.4	593.5	799.1	266
Muhanga	491.0	43.3	406.0	576.0	386
Kamonyi	677.9	47.7	584.3	771.5	250
Karongi	676.8	50.6	577.4	776.1	333
Rutsiro	490.2	44.9	402.1	578.2	320
Rubavu	412.8	55.3	304.3	521.2	464
Nyabihu	496.4	44.2	409.7	583.0	337
Ngororero	558.1	41.5	476.7	639.4	355
Rusizi	378.7	52.0	276.6	480.9	279
Nyamashoke	735.0	54.5	628.1	841.9	300
Rulindo	627.9	44.6	540.4	715.3	374
Gakenke	520.2	40.2	441.3	599.0	365
Musanze	404.8	37.9	330.4	479.2	338
Burera	857.8	70.8	718.9	996.7	392
Gicumbi	610.5	40.5	531.1	689.8	351
Rwamagana	592.6	80.8	434.1	751.0	277
Nyagatare	449.6	54.5	342.6	556.6	232
Gatsibo	430.7	45.2	342.0	519.4	220
Kayonza	490.6	96.0	302.3	678.9	216
Kirehe	567.1	57.7	453.8	680.4	349
Ngoma	600.8	102.4	400.0	801.6	253
Bugesera	711.1	85.0	544.3	877.9	186

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 4: Mean time (minutes) to improved water source, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	11.2	0.2	10.8	11.7	11,013
Kigali City	8.1	0.9	6.3	9.9	813
Southern	10.8	0.3	10.1	11.4	3,073
Western	10.4	0.4	9.7	11.2	2,611
Northern	12.5	0.5	11.5	13.5	2,099
Eastern	12.7	0.6	11.5	14.0	2,417
Other urban	5.9	0.4	5.2	6.7	876
Southern rural	11.2	0.4	10.5	11.9	2,866
Western rural	11.2	0.4	10.4	12.0	2,284
Northern rural	12.9	0.5	11.9	14.0	1,951
Eastern rural	13.2	0.7	11.9	14.5	2,223
Urban	5.3	0.3	4.7	5.9	1,448
Rural	12.2	0.3	11.7	12.7	9,565
Q1	12.3	0.4	11.6	13.0	1,910
Q2	12.1	0.3	11.5	12.8	2,095
Q3	11.9	0.3	11.2	12.5	2,269
Q4	11.2	0.3	10.6	11.9	2,421
Q5	8.9	0.3	8.3	9.6	2,318
Nyarugenge	7.2	1.9	3.5	11.0	324
Gasabo	9.5	1.3	6.8	12.1	290
Kicukiro	5.8	1.5	2.8	8.8	199
Nyanza	11.4	0.8	9.8	13.0	404
Gisagara	15.2	1.4	12.5	17.9	443
Nyaruguru	8.9	1.1	6.8	11.0	315
Huye	8.6	0.8	7.0	10.2	408
Nyamagabe	9.5	0.8	7.9	11.0	375
Ruhango	11.4	0.6	10.1	12.7	360
Muhanga	9.4	0.6	8.2	10.5	385
Kamonyi	10.4	1.0	8.5	12.3	383
Karongi	10.2	0.8	8.7	11.7	395
Rutsiro	11.6	1.1	9.4	13.9	352
Rubavu	8.5	1.0	6.6	10.4	418
Nyabihu	10.6	1.1	8.4	12.8	385
Ngororero	10.5	0.6	9.3	11.6	391
Rusizi	9.9	1.6	6.8	13.0	303
Nyamasheke	12.2	0.6	11.0	13.5	367
Rulindo	15.8	1.3	13.3	18.3	446
Gakenke	12.0	0.8	10.3	13.6	401
Musanze	7.5	0.6	6.2	8.7	409
Burera	12.8	1.0	10.8	14.9	421
Gicumbi	14.8	1.6	11.8	17.9	422
Rwamagana	13.9	1.6	10.7	17.1	320
Nyagatare	14.4	1.9	10.7	18.1	314
Gatsibo	15.7	1.4	12.9	18.6	332
Kayonza	12.3	2.1	8.1	16.5	363
Kirehe	10.1	1.6	7.1	13.2	401
Ngoma	8.8	1.2	6.4	11.2	376
Bugesera	13.6	1.5	10.6	16.5	311

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 5: Percentage of HH with improved sanitation, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	83.4	0.4	82.6	84.1	14,419
Kigali City	93.2	1.1	91.1	95.4	1,363
Southern	69.5	1.0	67.5	71.4	3,865
Western	85.4	0.7	84.0	86.8	3,383
Northern	85.9	0.9	84.1	87.7	2,420
Eastern	88.4	0.7	87.0	89.7	3,388
Other urban	90.1	1.3	87.5	92.7	1,220
Southern rural	68.1	1.0	66.1	70.2	3,541
Western rural	84.7	0.8	83.1	86.3	2,947
Northern rural	85.3	1.0	83.5	87.2	2,228
Eastern rural	87.7	0.7	86.3	89.2	3,120
Urban	93.5	0.8	92.0	95.0	2,275
Rural	81.3	0.5	80.4	82.2	12,144
Q1	73.6	1.0	71.6	75.5	2,453
Q2	77.1	0.9	75.4	78.9	2,696
Q3	83.0	0.7	81.6	84.4	2,859
Q4	85.5	0.7	84.1	86.9	3,089
Q5	93.5	0.5	92.6	94.4	3,321
Nyarugenge	89.9	2.4	85.2	94.6	451
Gasabo	94.0	1.7	90.7	97.3	458
Kicukiro	94.9	1.4	92.1	97.7	454
Nyanza	80.9	2.0	77.0	84.8	483
Gisagara	61.8	3.3	55.2	68.3	488
Nyaruguru	70.7	2.7	65.5	76.0	488
Huye	71.7	3.3	65.4	78.1	480
Nyamagabe	83.7	1.8	80.3	87.2	483
Ruhango	31.5	3.3	25.1	37.9	480
Muhanga	79.7	2.7	74.4	85.0	481
Kamonyi	76.9	2.5	72.0	81.8	482
Karongi	77.4	2.1	73.3	81.4	483
Rutsiro	83.4	2.1	79.3	87.5	482
Rubavu	91.9	1.4	89.1	94.7	480
Nyabihu	72.2	2.3	67.8	76.6	483
Ngororero	84.7	2.0	80.9	88.6	487
Rusizi	90.5	1.9	86.8	94.1	487
Nyamasheke	92.5	1.6	89.4	95.6	481
Rulindo	81.3	2.1	77.2	85.4	484
Gakenke	92.1	1.5	89.1	95.1	482
Musanze	84.2	2.4	79.4	89.0	485
Burera	81.2	2.3	76.7	85.7	483
Gicumbi	89.7	1.6	86.6	92.8	486
Rwamagana	97.8	0.8	96.3	99.4	484
Nyagatare	95.0	1.1	92.8	97.3	484
Gatsibo	86.3	2.0	82.4	90.2	483
Kayonza	91.7	1.8	88.2	95.3	484
Kirehe	90.4	1.6	87.2	93.6	483
Ngoma	77.1	2.2	72.8	81.3	483
Bugesera	78.9	2.5	74.0	83.7	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 6: Percentage of HH using electricity distributor as primary source of lighting, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	19.8	0.7	18.4	21.3	14,419
Kigali City	73.3	2.8	67.8	78.7	1,363
Southern	9.3	1.1	7.0	11.5	3,865
Western	14.7	1.4	12.0	17.4	3,383
Northern	10.4	1.3	7.9	12.9	2,420
Eastern	15.3	1.6	12.1	18.6	3,388
Other urban	54.2	3.0	48.4	60.1	1,220
Southern rural	4.8	0.7	3.5	6.1	3,541
Western rural	9.1	1.1	6.9	11.2	2,947
Northern rural	6.5	0.9	4.7	8.3	2,228
Eastern rural	11.8	1.6	8.8	14.9	3,120
Urban	71.8	1.9	68.2	75.5	2,275
Rural	9.1	0.6	7.9	10.3	12,144
Q1	2.9	0.4	2.1	3.7	2,453
Q2	5.9	0.6	4.8	7.1	2,696
Q3	9.5	0.7	8.0	10.9	2,859
Q4	17.8	1.0	15.9	19.7	3,089
Q5	52.8	1.4	50.1	55.6	3,321
Nyarugenge	75.7	4.2	67.3	84.0	451
Gasabo	68.3	4.9	58.7	77.8	458
Kicukiro	80.6	3.7	73.3	88.0	454
Nyanza	10.9	3.5	4.0	17.7	483
Gisagara	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.9	488
Nyaruguru	2.9	1.1	0.7	5.1	488
Huye	17.2	4.7	8.1	26.4	480
Nyamagabe	5.9	2.2	1.5	10.3	483
Ruhango	8.9	2.9	3.2	14.5	480
Muhanga	17.5	5.0	7.6	27.4	481
Kamonyi	8.9	2.3	4.5	13.3	482
Karongi	9.3	3.2	3.0	15.6	483
Rutsiro	7.3	2.2	3.0	11.6	482
Rubavu	27.7	5.0	17.9	37.5	480
Nyabihu	10.4	2.8	4.9	16.0	483
Ngororero	5.2	2.3	0.8	9.7	487
Rusizi	28.6	5.0	18.7	38.5	487
Nyamasheke	9.4	2.6	4.3	14.4	481
Rulindo	9.0	2.0	5.1	12.8	484
Gakenke	4.6	2.2	0.2	9.0	482
Musanze	23.6	4.5	14.9	32.4	485
Burera	10.0	2.9	4.3	15.6	483
Gicumbi	4.0	1.3	1.4	6.6	486
Rwamagana	26.7	7.6	11.9	41.5	484
Nyagatare	19.8	3.9	12.1	27.6	484
Gatsibo	13.4	3.4	6.7	20.2	483
Kayonza	17.1	3.3	10.6	23.5	484
Kirehe	8.4	2.4	3.7	13.2	483
Ngoma	6.8	2.4	2.0	11.6	483
Bugesera	13.7	4.2	5.4	22.0	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 7: Percentage of HH using firewood as primary source of cooking fuel, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	83.3	0.6	82.0	84.5	14,419
Kigali City	25.6	3.1	19.4	31.7	1,363
Southern	92.6	1.0	90.7	94.6	3,865
Western	88.3	1.3	85.8	90.9	3,383
Northern	94.4	1.1	92.3	96.5	2,420
Eastern	89.9	1.0	87.8	91.9	3,388
Other urban	50.8	3.2	44.6	57.1	1,220
Southern rural	96.6	0.5	95.6	97.6	3,541
Western rural	95.2	0.7	93.9	96.6	2,947
Northern rural	97.5	0.5	96.6	98.3	2,228
Eastern rural	92.8	0.8	91.2	94.3	3,120
Urban	29.3	2.2	25.0	33.5	2,275
Rural	94.4	0.4	93.6	95.2	12,144
Q1	96.3	0.6	95.2	97.5	2,453
Q2	94.9	0.5	93.9	96.0	2,696
Q3	92.9	0.6	91.7	94.1	2,859
Q4	86.0	0.9	84.2	87.7	3,089
Q5	54.8	1.3	52.2	57.4	3,321
Nyarugenge	18.3	4.7	9.2	27.4	451
Gasabo	33.4	5.6	22.5	44.3	458
Kicukiro	17.2	4.1	9.2	25.2	454
Nyanza	93.2	2.7	87.8	98.5	483
Gisagara	99.2	0.4	98.4	100.1	488
Nyaruguru	98.5	0.7	97.2	99.8	488
Huye	85.8	4.2	77.5	94.1	480
Nyamagabe	93.8	1.7	90.4	97.2	483
Ruhango	89.9	2.5	85.0	94.9	480
Muhanga	87.5	4.7	78.3	96.7	481
Kamonyi	94.2	2.2	89.9	98.5	482
Karongi	91.2	2.9	85.6	96.8	483
Rutsiro	97.1	1.2	94.8	99.5	482
Rubavu	65.3	6.0	53.5	77.2	480
Nyabihu	88.5	2.8	83.0	94.0	483
Ngororero	97.2	1.1	95.1	99.2	487
Rusizi	84.3	3.8	76.9	91.7	487
Nyamasheke	98.7	0.9	96.9	100.6	481
Rulindo	94.6	1.8	91.1	98.0	484
Gakenke	99.2	0.5	98.1	100.2	482
Musanze	86.0	4.3	77.6	94.4	485
Burera	95.6	1.6	92.4	98.7	483
Gicumbi	97.3	0.9	95.6	99.0	486
Rwamagana	85.0	3.6	77.9	92.0	484
Nyagatare	83.5	2.8	77.9	89.0	484
Gatsibo	93.2	2.4	88.4	98.0	483
Kayonza	84.5	3.5	77.5	91.4	484
Kirehe	95.8	1.3	93.2	98.4	483
Ngoma	96.4	1.3	93.8	98.9	483
Bugesera	92.2	2.6	87.1	97.4	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 8: Percentage of HH using charcoal as primary source of cooking fuel, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	15.2	0.6	14.0	16.4	14,419
Kigali City	70.8	3.0	64.8	76.7	1,363
Southern	5.8	0.9	4.0	7.6	3,865
Western	11.1	1.3	8.6	13.5	3,383
Northern	5.1	1.0	3.1	7.2	2,420
Eastern	8.1	0.9	6.3	10.0	3,388
Other urban	47.2	3.1	41.1	53.4	1,220
Southern rural	2.0	0.4	1.3	2.7	3,541
Western rural	4.3	0.7	3.0	5.6	2,947
Northern rural	2.1	0.4	1.3	2.9	2,228
Eastern rural	5.2	0.7	3.9	6.6	3,120
Urban	67.4	2.1	63.3	71.6	2,275
Rural	4.4	0.4	3.6	5.1	12,144
Q1	1.9	0.3	1.3	2.5	2,453
Q2	3.9	0.5	2.9	4.8	2,696
Q3	6.3	0.6	5.2	7.4	2,859
Q4	13.3	0.9	11.6	15.0	3,089
Q5	42.3	1.3	39.8	44.9	3,321
Nyarugenge	76.8	4.4	68.3	85.4	451
Gasabo	64.1	5.4	53.4	74.7	458
Kicukiro	77.9	4.0	70.1	85.7	454
Nyanza	6.6	2.7	1.3	12.0	483
Gisagara	0.5	0.4	-0.2	1.3	488
Nyaruguru	0.8	0.5	-0.1	1.8	488
Huye	14.0	4.1	5.9	22.1	480
Nyamagabe	3.2	1.3	0.7	5.8	483
Ruhango	3.3	1.5	0.4	6.3	480
Muhanga	11.5	4.4	2.9	20.0	481
Kamonyi	5.4	2.2	1.1	9.6	482
Karongi	7.5	2.6	2.5	12.6	483
Rutsiro	2.2	1.1	0.1	4.4	482
Rubavu	34.4	6.0	22.7	46.2	480
Nyabihu	10.9	2.8	5.4	16.4	483
Ngororero	2.6	1.0	0.6	4.7	487
Rusizi	14.9	3.6	7.8	22.0	487
Nyamasheke	0.8	0.8	-0.8	2.5	481
Rulindo	4.7	1.6	1.6	7.8	484
Gakenke	0.8	0.5	-0.2	1.9	482
Musanze	14.0	4.3	5.6	22.4	485
Burera	4.0	1.4	1.2	6.8	483
Gicumbi	1.5	0.7	0.1	2.9	486
Rwamagana	14.3	3.4	7.5	21.0	484
Nyagatare	7.3	2.0	3.5	11.2	484
Gatsibo	6.0	2.3	1.6	10.5	483
Kayonza	14.8	3.3	8.3	21.3	484
Kirehe	4.2	1.3	1.6	6.8	483
Ngoma	3.2	1.3	0.8	5.7	483
Bugesera	7.6	2.6	2.5	12.6	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 9: Percentage of HH residing in Imidugudu, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	49.2	0.8	47.6	50.9	14,419
Kigali City	2.7	1.3	0.1	5.3	1,363
Southern	50.5	1.5	47.6	53.5	3,865
Western	42.6	1.9	38.9	46.3	3,383
Northern	43.8	1.9	40.0	47.5	2,420
Eastern	78.3	1.8	74.7	81.8	3,388
Other urban	31.5	3.9	23.9	39.1	1,220
Southern rural	53.7	1.4	50.9	56.5	3,541
Western rural	44.9	2.0	41.0	48.8	2,947
Northern rural	43.7	1.9	40.0	47.4	2,228
Eastern rural	81.2	1.7	77.8	84.6	3,120
Urban	17.1	2.3	12.7	21.5	2,275
Rural	55.8	0.9	54.0	57.7	12,144
Q1	52.6	1.4	49.9	55.4	2,453
Q2	53.0	1.2	50.6	55.4	2,696
Q3	52.9	1.2	50.6	55.3	2,859
Q4	49.6	1.2	47.3	51.9	3,089
Q5	40.4	1.4	37.6	43.3	3,321
Nyarugenge	0.0	—	—	—	451
Gasabo	4.1	2.4	-0.6	8.8	458
Kicukiro	2.6	2.1	-1.5	6.7	454
Nyanza	31.9	4.0	24.1	39.7	483
Gisagara	60.9	4.8	51.4	70.3	488
Nyaruguru	82.9	2.5	78.0	87.9	488
Huye	62.9	5.8	51.6	74.3	480
Nyamagabe	66.6	4.4	58.0	75.2	483
Ruhango	13.4	2.6	8.2	18.6	480
Muhanga	41.9	4.3	33.5	50.3	481
Kamonyi	50.3	3.9	42.7	57.9	482
Karongi	44.0	4.1	36.0	52.0	483
Rutsiro	76.2	3.4	69.6	82.8	482
Rubavu	19.4	6.2	7.2	31.6	480
Nyabihu	33.5	5.3	23.1	44.0	483
Ngororero	16.7	3.0	10.7	22.6	487
Rusizi	54.9	5.4	44.3	65.5	487
Nyamasheke	55.9	5.0	46.1	65.7	481
Rulindo	48.5	3.8	41.1	56.0	484
Gakenke	69.9	3.4	63.3	76.5	482
Musanze	52.3	5.5	41.4	63.1	485
Burera	3.6	1.8	0.0	7.2	483
Gicumbi	41.8	4.9	32.2	51.5	486
Rwamagana	80.1	4.8	70.8	89.5	484
Nyagatare	83.3	5.1	73.4	93.2	484
Gatsibo	62.7	5.2	52.4	73.0	483
Kayonza	58.7	7.0	45.0	72.4	484
Kirehe	98.5	0.9	96.6	100.3	483
Ngoma	89.7	3.5	82.8	96.6	483
Bugesera	77.9	4.1	69.9	85.9	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 10: Percentage of HH with thatch roof, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	14,414
Kigali City	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.4	1,358
Southern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,865
Western	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	3,383
Northern	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	2,420
Eastern	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	3,388
Other urban	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1,220
Southern rural	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,541
Western rural	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	2,947
Northern rural	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	2,228
Eastern rural	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	3,120
Urban	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2,271
Rural	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	12,143
Q1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2,452
Q2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	2,696
Q3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	2,858
Q4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	3,089
Q5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	3,318
Nyarugenge	0.0	—	—	—	452
Gasabo	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.8	458
Kicukiro	0.0	—	—	—	448
Nyanza	0.0	—	—	—	483
Gisagara	0.0	—	—	—	488
Nyaruguru	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	488
Huye	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	480
Nyamagabe	0.0	—	—	—	483
Ruhango	0.0	—	—	—	480
Muhanga	0.0	—	—	—	481
Kamonyi	0.0	—	—	—	482
Karongi	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.5	483
Rutsiro	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.7	482
Rubavu	0.4	0.4	-0.4	1.2	480
Nyabihu	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	483
Ngororero	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	487
Rusizi	1.4	0.7	0.0	2.8	487
Nyamasheke	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	481
Rulindo	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	484
Gakenke	0.0	—	—	—	482
Musanze	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	485
Burera	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	483
Gicumbi	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	486
Rwamagana	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	484
Nyagatare	1.6	0.7	0.2	2.9	484
Gatsibo	0.6	0.3	-0.1	1.3	483
Kayonza	0.0	—	—	—	484
Kirehe	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	483
Ngoma	0.0	—	—	—	483
Bugesera	0.7	0.4	-0.1	1.5	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 11: Percentage of HH owning bicycle, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	15.8	0.4	15.0	16.5	14,419
Kigali City	8.2	1.1	6.0	10.4	1,363
Southern	14.8	0.7	13.5	16.1	3,865
Western	3.8	0.4	3.0	4.5	3,383
Northern	11.2	0.8	9.6	12.7	2,420
Eastern	33.3	1.1	31.2	35.4	3,388
Other urban	14.3	1.2	11.9	16.7	1,220
Southern rural	15.1	0.7	13.7	16.6	3,541
Western rural	3.1	0.4	2.4	3.8	2,947
Northern rural	11.0	0.8	9.4	12.6	2,228
Eastern rural	33.8	1.1	31.6	36.1	3,120
Urban	9.7	0.8	8.1	11.3	2,275
Rural	17.0	0.5	16.1	17.9	12,144
Q1	5.0	0.5	4.0	5.9	2,453
Q2	11.6	0.7	10.2	13.0	2,696
Q3	15.8	0.8	14.2	17.4	2,859
Q4	21.4	0.8	19.8	23.0	3,089
Q5	21.5	0.9	19.8	23.2	3,321
Nyarugenge	3.9	1.3	1.4	6.5	451
Gasabo	9.4	1.9	5.7	13.1	458
Kicukiro	10.0	2.1	6.0	14.1	454
Nyanza	18.4	1.9	14.5	22.2	483
Gisagara	20.4	1.8	16.8	24.0	488
Nyaruguru	10.0	1.7	6.7	13.3	488
Huye	17.6	1.7	14.2	21.0	480
Nyamagabe	7.6	1.0	5.7	9.5	483
Ruhango	17.6	1.8	14.0	21.1	480
Muhanga	10.7	2.5	5.8	15.5	481
Kamonyi	14.5	2.4	9.7	19.2	482
Karongi	2.3	0.7	0.9	3.6	483
Rutsiro	3.6	1.0	1.7	5.5	482
Rubavu	6.6	1.1	4.5	8.7	480
Nyabihu	3.9	0.9	2.1	5.7	483
Ngororero	2.6	0.7	1.3	4.0	487
Rusizi	5.9	1.4	3.1	8.7	487
Nyamasheke	0.8	0.7	-0.5	2.1	481
Rulindo	10.1	1.7	6.8	13.4	484
Gakenke	8.2	1.8	4.8	11.7	482
Musanze	10.6	1.6	7.4	13.7	485
Burera	9.9	1.6	6.7	13.1	483
Gicumbi	16.4	2.0	12.5	20.2	486
Rwamagana	34.1	3.4	27.4	40.8	484
Nyagatare	37.1	3.1	31.0	43.2	484
Gatsibo	25.9	2.7	20.5	31.3	483
Kayonza	34.7	2.5	29.8	39.5	484
Kirehe	29.5	2.4	24.9	34.2	483
Ngoma	29.5	2.7	24.1	34.8	483
Bugesera	41.4	2.7	36.2	46.6	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 12: Percentage of HH owning motorcycle (for private use only), EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.1	14,419
Kigali City	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.8	1,363
Southern	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	3,865
Western	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	3,383
Northern	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	2,420
Eastern	1.6	0.2	1.2	2.1	3,388
Other urban	2.3	0.5	1.3	3.3	1,220
Southern rural	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	3,541
Western rural	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	2,947
Northern rural	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	2,228
Eastern rural	1.4	0.2	0.9	1.8	3,120
Urban	1.8	0.3	1.1	2.4	2,275
Rural	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	12,144
Q1	0.0	—	—	—	2,453
Q2	0.0	—	—	—	2,696
Q3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	2,859
Q4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	3,089
Q5	3.4	0.4	2.7	4.1	3,321
Nyarugenge	0.7	0.4	-0.1	1.6	451
Gasabo	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.4	458
Kicukiro	2.3	1.1	0.1	4.4	454
Nyanza	0.9	0.5	-0.2	2.0	483
Gisagara	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	488
Nyaruguru	0.4	0.4	-0.4	1.3	488
Huye	1.2	0.6	0.1	2.3	480
Nyamagabe	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.1	483
Ruhango	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	480
Muhanga	0.4	0.3	-0.1	1.0	481
Kamonyi	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	482
Karongi	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	483
Rutsiro	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.5	482
Rubavu	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.3	480
Nyabihu	0.0	—	—	—	483
Ngororero	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.4	487
Rusizi	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.7	487
Nyamasheke	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.3	481
Rulindo	2.1	0.6	0.9	3.4	484
Gakenke	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.8	482
Musanze	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	485
Burera	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.3	483
Gicumbi	0.6	0.3	-0.1	1.3	486
Rwamagana	2.9	0.8	1.3	4.5	484
Nyagatare	3.0	0.8	1.5	4.5	484
Gatsibo	1.2	0.6	0.1	2.4	483
Kayonza	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.9	484
Kirehe	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	483
Ngoma	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	483
Bugesera	1.9	0.8	0.4	3.5	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 13: Percentage of HH owning car (for private use only), EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.0	14,419
Kigali City	4.9	0.8	3.3	6.5	1,363
Southern	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	3,865
Western	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	3,383
Northern	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	2,420
Eastern	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	3,388
Other urban	2.4	0.6	1.3	3.6	1,220
Southern rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,541
Western rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,947
Northern rural	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,228
Eastern rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,120
Urban	4.5	0.6	3.3	5.8	2,275
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	12,144
Q1	0.0	—	—	—	2,453
Q2	0.0	—	—	—	2,696
Q3	0.0	—	—	—	2,859
Q4	0.0	—	—	—	3,089
Q5	3.4	0.4	2.5	4.2	3,321
Nyarugenge	2.5	0.8	1.0	4.0	451
Gasabo	4.2	1.3	1.6	6.8	458
Kicukiro	8.5	1.7	5.2	11.9	454
Nyanza	0.0	—	—	—	483
Gisagara	0.0	—	—	—	488
Nyaruguru	0.0	—	—	—	488
Huye	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	480
Nyamagabe	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	483
Ruhango	0.4	0.4	-0.4	1.2	480
Muhanga	0.8	0.6	-0.3	2.0	481
Kamonyi	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	482
Karongi	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.5	483
Rutsiro	0.0	—	—	—	482
Rubavu	1.1	1.0	-0.8	3.0	480
Nyabihu	0.0	—	—	—	483
Ngororero	0.0	—	—	—	487
Rusizi	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.1	487
Nyamasheke	0.0	—	—	—	481
Rulindo	0.0	—	—	—	484
Gakenke	0.0	—	—	—	482
Musanze	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	485
Burera	0.0	—	—	—	483
Gicumbi	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	486
Rwamagana	0.0	—	—	—	484
Nyagatare	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	484
Gatsibo	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	483
Kayonza	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.9	484
Kirehe	0.0	—	—	—	483
Ngoma	0.0	—	—	—	483
Bugesera	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 14: Percentage of HH owning mobile phone, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	63.6	0.5	62.6	64.7	14,419
Kigali City	90.0	1.1	87.7	92.2	1,363
Southern	54.0	1.0	52.0	56.0	3,865
Western	58.2	1.1	56.0	60.4	3,383
Northern	60.8	1.2	58.3	63.2	2,420
Eastern	67.0	1.1	64.8	69.1	3,388
Other urban	80.9	1.5	78.0	83.9	1,220
Southern rural	51.5	1.0	49.5	53.4	3,541
Western rural	55.5	1.2	53.2	57.8	2,947
Northern rural	58.8	1.2	56.4	61.2	2,228
Eastern rural	65.3	1.1	63.1	67.5	3,120
Urban	87.9	1.0	86.1	89.8	2,275
Rural	58.6	0.6	57.5	59.8	12,144
Q1	38.0	1.1	35.9	40.0	2,453
Q2	52.2	1.0	50.1	54.2	2,696
Q3	61.4	1.0	59.5	63.3	2,859
Q4	70.7	0.9	69.0	72.4	3,089
Q5	86.3	0.7	84.9	87.6	3,321
Nyarugenge	91.4	2.0	87.5	95.3	451
Gasabo	87.0	2.0	83.1	91.0	458
Kicukiro	94.3	1.3	91.9	96.8	454
Nyanza	54.3	3.4	47.6	60.9	483
Gisagara	40.6	2.5	35.7	45.6	488
Nyaruguru	45.5	2.6	40.5	50.6	488
Huye	57.6	3.3	51.2	64.0	480
Nyamagabe	46.6	3.0	40.6	52.5	483
Ruhango	57.2	2.3	52.6	61.8	480
Muhanga	64.3	3.1	58.2	70.3	481
Kamonyi	64.6	2.2	60.2	69.0	482
Karongi	53.7	2.9	47.9	59.4	483
Rutsiro	50.2	2.1	46.1	54.2	482
Rubavu	67.8	2.9	62.1	73.4	480
Nyabihu	64.1	2.7	58.7	69.5	483
Ngororero	49.3	3.0	43.5	55.2	487
Rusizi	64.3	3.5	57.5	71.2	487
Nyamasheke	56.4	3.1	50.3	62.4	481
Rulindo	63.9	2.8	58.3	69.4	484
Gakenke	59.9	2.5	55.0	64.9	482
Musanze	67.4	2.8	62.0	72.9	485
Burera	60.1	2.8	54.6	65.7	483
Gicumbi	52.8	3.0	47.0	58.6	486
Rwamagana	75.2	3.3	68.7	81.7	484
Nyagatare	67.9	2.3	63.4	72.4	484
Gatsibo	58.6	3.1	52.4	64.7	483
Kayonza	72.3	2.7	67.1	77.5	484
Kirehe	68.3	2.9	62.6	74.0	483
Ngoma	60.5	2.8	55.0	66.1	483
Bugesera	67.4	3.0	61.6	73.2	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 15: Percentage of HH owning radio, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	59.8	0.5	58.8	60.8	14,419
Kigali City	66.9	1.4	64.0	69.7	1,363
Southern	57.9	0.9	56.0	59.7	3,865
Western	52.0	1.1	49.9	54.1	3,383
Northern	61.9	1.2	59.5	64.2	2,420
Eastern	63.9	1.1	61.8	65.9	3,388
Other urban	67.2	1.7	63.8	70.6	1,220
Southern rural	57.1	1.0	55.1	59.0	3,541
Western rural	51.0	1.1	48.8	53.3	2,947
Northern rural	60.7	1.2	58.3	63.1	2,228
Eastern rural	62.8	1.1	60.6	65.0	3,120
Urban	67.5	1.2	65.1	70.0	2,275
Rural	58.2	0.5	57.1	59.3	12,144
Q1	37.5	1.0	35.6	39.5	2,453
Q2	52.1	1.1	50.0	54.1	2,696
Q3	60.2	1.0	58.3	62.1	2,859
Q4	66.2	0.9	64.4	67.9	3,089
Q5	75.5	0.8	73.9	77.1	3,321
Nyarugenge	67.0	2.2	62.8	71.3	451
Gasabo	66.3	2.5	61.5	71.2	458
Kicukiro	67.7	2.1	63.7	71.7	454
Nyanza	59.4	3.0	53.5	65.3	483
Gisagara	56.3	2.6	51.2	61.4	488
Nyaruguru	54.8	2.7	49.5	60.1	488
Huye	58.7	2.6	53.6	63.9	480
Nyamagabe	54.8	2.5	50.0	59.7	483
Ruhango	54.3	2.6	49.3	59.3	480
Muhanga	63.9	2.5	59.1	68.8	481
Kamonyi	60.2	2.6	55.0	65.3	482
Karongi	52.2	2.7	46.9	57.5	483
Rutsiro	52.2	2.5	47.2	57.2	482
Rubavu	48.9	2.4	44.1	53.7	480
Nyabihu	50.8	2.5	45.9	55.6	483
Ngororero	53.5	3.0	47.7	59.4	487
Rusizi	58.2	3.6	51.1	65.2	487
Nyamasheke	47.7	2.3	43.3	52.2	481
Rulindo	62.6	2.4	57.9	67.2	484
Gakenke	65.8	2.3	61.3	70.3	482
Musanze	61.7	3.1	55.7	67.8	485
Burera	57.8	2.8	52.3	63.4	483
Gicumbi	61.2	2.5	56.2	66.2	486
Rwamagana	74.0	3.4	67.4	80.6	484
Nyagatare	64.5	2.6	59.5	69.6	484
Gatsibo	63.9	2.4	59.1	68.6	483
Kayonza	63.9	2.6	58.8	68.9	484
Kirehe	58.7	2.6	53.7	63.8	483
Ngoma	61.5	2.6	56.5	66.5	483
Bugesera	60.4	2.7	55.1	65.8	487

Source: EICV4.

Table B. 16: Percentage of HH owning TV set, EICV4

EICV4	Estimate	Standard error	Lower	Upper	Unweighted count
All Rwanda	9.9	0.4	9.1	10.8	14,419
Kigali City	44.1	2.2	39.8	48.4	1,363
Southern	4.9	0.7	3.5	6.2	3,865
Western	5.9	0.7	4.4	7.3	3,383
Northern	4.1	0.7	2.6	5.5	2,420
Eastern	6.1	0.9	4.4	7.8	3,388
Other urban	27.1	2.2	22.8	31.5	1,220
Southern rural	2.2	0.3	1.6	2.9	3,541
Western rural	3.4	0.5	2.4	4.5	2,947
Northern rural	1.9	0.3	1.2	2.5	2,228
Eastern rural	4.2	0.8	2.7	5.7	3,120
Urban	41.4	1.6	38.2	44.7	2,275
Rural	3.4	0.3	2.8	4.0	12,144
Q1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	2,453
Q2	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	2,696
Q3	1.9	0.3	1.3	2.5	2,859
Q4	6.9	0.5	5.8	7.9	3,089
Q5	33.0	1.2	30.6	35.3	3,321
Nyarugenge	48.9	4.1	40.9	56.9	451
Gasabo	36.1	3.4	29.5	42.8	458
Kicukiro	54.8	3.6	47.7	61.8	454
Nyanza	5.5	1.9	1.8	9.1	483
Gisagara	0.0	—	—	—	488
Nyaruguru	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	488
Huye	10.7	3.1	4.6	16.7	480
Nyamagabe	2.8	1.2	0.5	5.1	483
Ruhango	4.3	1.8	0.7	7.8	480
Muhanga	8.9	3.2	2.6	15.1	481
Kamonyi	5.3	1.2	2.9	7.7	482
Karongi	4.0	1.4	1.2	6.8	483
Rutsiro	2.2	0.8	0.6	3.8	482
Rubavu	11.9	2.9	6.3	17.5	480
Nyabihu	2.8	1.1	0.7	4.9	483
Ngororero	3.6	1.6	0.5	6.7	487
Rusizi	10.9	2.6	5.8	15.9	487
Nyamashoke	3.3	1.3	0.7	5.9	481
Rulindo	5.3	1.4	2.5	8.1	484
Gakenke	1.0	0.7	-0.3	2.4	482
Musanze	9.8	2.9	4.0	15.5	485
Burera	1.7	0.6	0.5	2.8	483
Gicumbi	2.1	0.9	0.4	3.9	486
Rwamagana	12.2	4.2	3.9	20.5	484
Nyagatare	6.7	1.7	3.4	9.9	484
Gatsibo	6.0	2.2	1.6	10.3	483
Kayonza	6.6	1.7	3.3	10.0	484
Kirehe	3.0	1.0	1.2	4.9	483
Ngoma	2.2	1.0	0.2	4.2	483
Bugesera	5.5	2.1	1.5	9.6	487

Source: EICV4.

EICV4 Staff

EICV4 National Coordination

Yusuf Murangwa

EICV4 Technical Coordination

Dominique Habimana

EICV4 Field Coordination

Juvenal Munyarugerero

EICV4 Utilities and amenities analysis

- Claude NZABONIMPA, Statistician -NISR

EICV4 data processing

- Mario Vaisman
- Juste Nitiema

EICV4 Proof reading, designing and copy-editing

- Jean Claude NYIRIMANZI
- Ruben MUHAYITETO
- Denise UWAMARIYA
- Dr. Anne Marie KAGWESIGYE

EICV4 – Fieldwork Supervision

- Mugabo Jean
- Kamana Roger
- Mwizerwa Nicolas
- Nzabonimpa Jean Claude
- Segahwege Astrid
- Serugendo Jean Baptiste

EICV4 Staff - Centre Zone

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

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

