Republic
of Rwanda

7Th

**INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD
LIVING CONDITIONS
SURVEY REPORT**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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EICV7 | **GENDER**

Thematic Report

2025

7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY REPORT

EICV7 | GENDER
Thematic Report

Published in 2025

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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List of Abbreviations

- EICV : Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey)

- GAR: Gross Attendance Ratio

- GPI: Gender Parity Index

- HH: Household

- SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

- N. A: Not Applicable

- NAR: Net Attendance Rate

- NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

- MIGEPROF: Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion

- NST2: Second National Strategy for Transformation

- RWF: Rwandan Francs
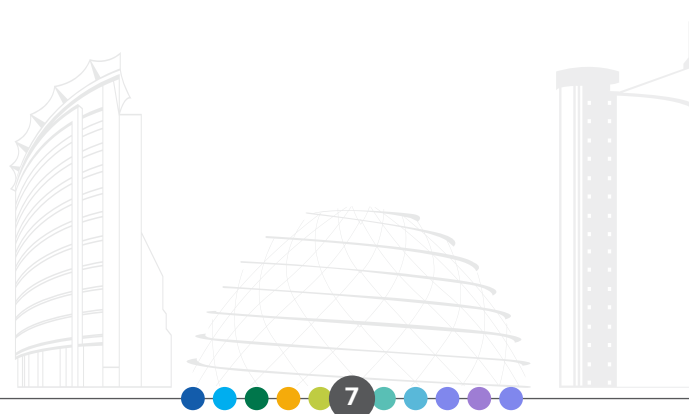
Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yusuf MURANGWA

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
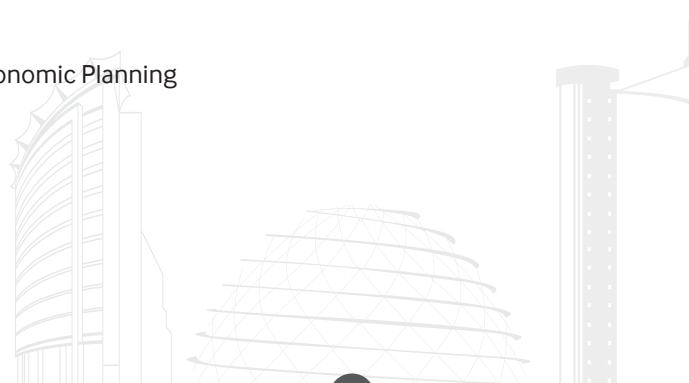
Acknowledgements

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) was conducted from October 2023 to October 2024, building upon the strong foundation of previous EICV surveys. Designed to provide timely and updated statistics, EICV7 supports the monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs related to poverty and wellbeing.

The protocols used to survey households and the methodology applied to measure consumption and poverty were significantly revised for EICV7 to align with evolving best practices. While the updated methodology is more robust, caution is advised when comparing the EICV7 results with those of previous EICV surveys, especially on poverty estimates. The NISR typically conducts an EICV survey every three years, a frequency made possible by the strong collaboration of our stakeholders and their support, as they share our commitment to evidence-based decision making and planning processes grounded in reliable, valid, and regular statistics.

We sincerely thank the thousands of households that participated in EICV7 for their willingness to provide data is the foundation of this report. The insights gained will play a key role in shaping policies and programs aimed at improving the living conditions of all Rwandans.

We extend our sincere gratitude to the Government of Rwanda for its strong commitment to the development of statistics in the country. Special thanks go to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, as well as other government ministries and agencies, for their support and facilitation throughout the survey process. We are particularly thankful to our development partners for their vital financial and technical support. Our special appreciation goes to the World Bank team, especially Juan Carlos Parra, Christian Camilo Gomez Canon, and Nobuo Yoshida for their technical inputs during the EICV7 implementation.

We also appreciate the support of national and international experts, whose technical contributions enhanced the quality of data analysis and reporting. The EICV7 management team deserves special recognition for their dedication and effective coordination throughout the planning, data collection, and analysis phases of the survey.

Finally, we are truly grateful to the field teams and data processing staff for their professionalism and resilience during this survey round. The implementation of this survey required the efforts of approximately 240 people, including field workers, data quality monitors, IT personnel, cartographers, analysts and report designers. Their commitment was instrumental in ensuring the production of high-quality data and reports. Additionally, we acknowledge the invaluable support provided by the administrative and finance department of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), which ensured the smooth execution of this exercise.

MURENZI Ivan

Director General, NISR

Important technical notes for data users

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

Sampling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data collection operations and quality assurance

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

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

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

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

Important changes in EICV7

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

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

Among the more important changes were:

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

Triangulation with other sources of data

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

Rounding of estimates

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

Consumption quintiles

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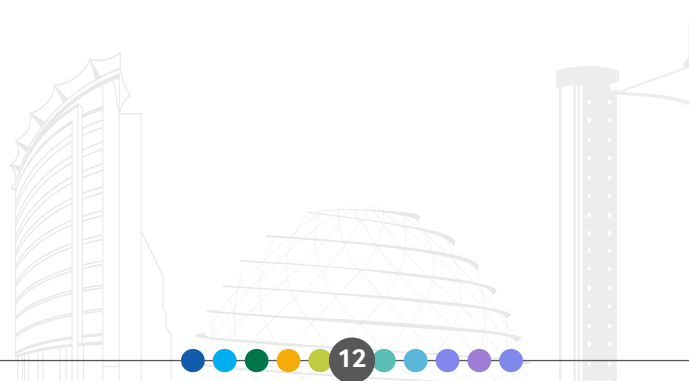
Executive summary

Background to the EICV7 and the EICV series

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

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

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

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

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

Household's headship

The findings from EICV7 (2023/24) reveal that 26% of households were headed by females while 4% of households were headed by females in the absence of a male head (De facto female-headed households). Female household heads were found to be significantly older than male household heads with approximately 39% of female household heads being over 60 years old, compared to 16.5% of male heads in the same age group. Conversely, 3.8% of female heads were under 25 years old compared to 4.8% of male heads.

Poverty incidence of male /female-headed households

Considering poverty status, the data from EICV7 shows that 30.2% of female-headed households are classified as poor compared to 26.6% of male-headed households in 2023/24.
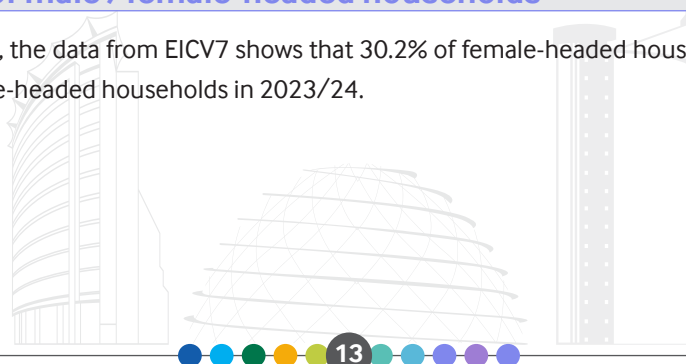
Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities

The housing characteristics and conditions of female-headed households are almost similar to those of male-headed households, except for the main floor material and the main source of lighting. A higher percentage of female-headed households (64%) use beaten earth as the main floor material compared to male-headed households (56.5%). Conversely, a greater percentage of male-headed households rely on electricity as their main source of lighting (52%) compared to 44.5% of female-headed households. The use of firewood as the main source of lighting has decreased over time. Among female-headed households, the proportion decreased by 4.6 percentage points from 7.1% in 2016/17 to 2.5% in 2023/24. Similarly, male-headed households that used firewood as the main source of lighting have decreased by 1.7 percentage point from 2.4% to 0.7% during the same period. Additionally, the proportion of female-headed households that use improved drinking water sources has increased from 87% to 89% between 2016/17 and 2023/24 compared to male-headed households which increased from 88% to 90%.

Economic activity

In 2023/24, approximately 80% of all working-age persons were worked. Females were 78% compared to 83% among males. Findings from the EICV7 reveal that about 56% of females work in agriculture-related occupations compared to only 38% among working males. The majority of female workers are classified as Own-account workers (46%) while males are predominantly employees (49%).

Health Conditions

In 2023/24, the disability rate among Rwandan males and females aged 5 and above was approximately the same at 2%. Regarding health insurance, about 86% of the female population reported being insured, showing a slight difference compared to males (85%).

Education and training

The level of school attendance of children is the primary indicator of a population's access to education and indirectly, its socio-economic development.

The findings indicate that the net attendance rate (NAR) of females at the primary school level was slightly higher than that of males (94% compared to 92% respectively) while the gross attendance ratio (GAR) of females was lower than for males (138% compared to 141% respectively).

Furthermore, data reveals that 74% of the female population aged 15 years and above are literate (able to read and write) in at least one language compared to 78% of males. In addition, according to EICV7, a person is considered "computer literate" if he/she expresses confidence in using a computer. In Rwanda, only 11% of females aged 15 years and above are computer literate compared to 15% of males of the same age group. The findings further indicate the same gender imbalance among the age group 15-24 years, with females continuing to demonstrate lower rate (15%) compared to their male counterparts (16.5%).

Definition of Key Gender Concepts

- **Gender**: Gender refers to socially constructed differences in attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to the social interactions and relations between women and men. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in roles and responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken and access to and control over resources, as well as in decision-making opportunities.

- **Gender analysis:** Gender analysis is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect women, men, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts, Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.

- **Sex disaggregated statistics**: Sex-disaggregated statistics are data collected and tabulated separately for women and for men. They allow for the measurement of differences between women and men in various social and economic dimensions and are one of the requirements for obtaining gender statistics.

- **Gender equality**: Gender equality means equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for women and men, girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men are the Same but that woman's and men's opportunities, rights and responsibilities do not depend upon whether they are born female or male.

- **Gender equity**: The fair and just distribution of all means of opportunities and resources between women and men.

- **Gender gap:** It is the disparities between socioeconomic characteristics of males and females. Pro-male gender gap is the gap that favors males; pro-female gender gap is the gap that favors females.

- **Gender gaps:** This is a status whereby as a result of customary practices, religious biases, social assumption, myths or taboos, one gender is discriminated against to such an extent that it is prevented from getting its fair share of resources or services.

- **Gender mainstreaming:** Gender mainstreaming (general) is defined as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels.

- **De facto female-headed households:** Households temporarily headed by females due to the absence of the male heads for a certain period of time.

- **Informal Unions/Marriages:** Are couples married monogamously without legal certificates or couples living together without legal certificates.

- **Gender parity index:** This is a social-economic index designed to measure the relative access to education of male and female pupils or students. It is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education.
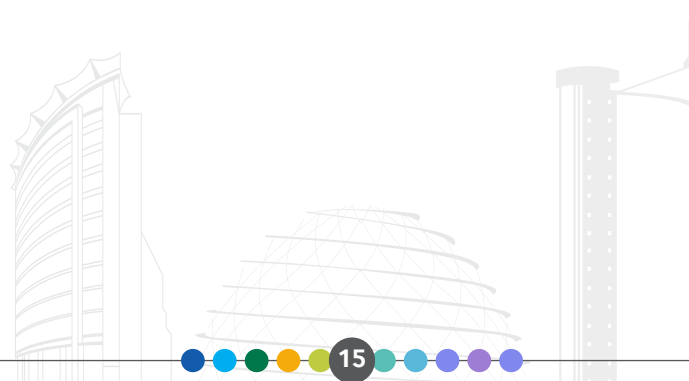
Introduction

Rwanda has achieved commendable progress towards promoting gender equality in various domains, including political participation, health, education, etc. Gender equality is both a human right and an indispensable component for sustainable development and hence one of cross-cutting areas in key national development frameworks/documents notably the Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), Vision 2050, and from regional development frameworks such as AU Agenda 2063; EAC Vision 2050 as well as international frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In order to sustain progress in promoting gender equality and address the remaining gender gaps, surveys such as EICV7 play a pivotal role. By collecting gender-disaggregated data, these surveys provide critical insights into the differential participation of males and females in the development of the country as well as their equitable access to opportunities. The Gender report at hand constitutes one of nine thematic reports derived from EICV7, which include:

1.   Youth,

2.   Economic Activity,

3.   Utilities and amenities,

4.   Education,

5.   Gender,

6.   Agriculture,

7.   Multidimensional Poverty Index,

8.   VUP, and

9.   Multidimensional Child Poverty.

The Gender report focuses on household and individual characteristics according to gender and household headship.

The data presented here, were collected through the EICV7 fieldwork, which was carried out by the NISR between October 2023 and October 2024. EICV7 provides key input into the evaluation of the development programmes such as NST2, SDGs, Vision 2050, AU Agenda and EAC Vision 2050.

This report is structured as follows: Following the methodological notes provided in the preliminary pages, chapters 2 and 3 describe the population according to their demographic characteristics and poverty incidence. Chapters 4 and 5 present information on the household characteristics and their economic activities. Finally, chapters 6 and 7 describe the health conditions of household heads and their education characteristics.

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

Demographic Characteristics

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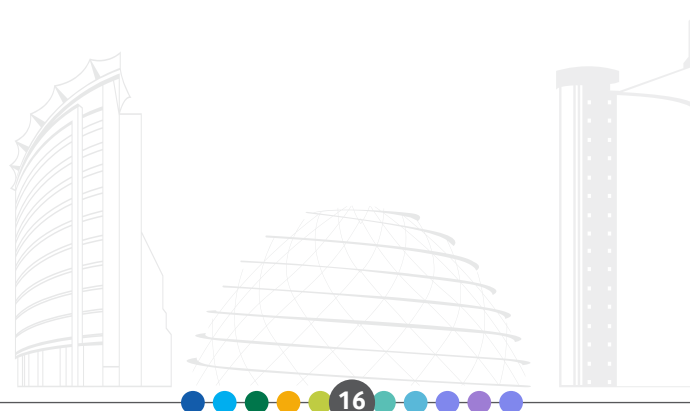
This chapter analyses the demographic differences between female and male in terms of size and evolution of their respective population.

2.1. Demographic information

According to EICV7, the population of Rwanda is estimated at 13.5 million, representing an increase of 1.7 million since EICV5, which recorded a population of 11.8 million. Females comprise 52% of the total population compared to 48% of males.

Table 2. 1: Population structure (%), by sex and Area of residence, (EICV5, EICV7)

	EICV5				EICV7			
	Sex			Estimated Total population(000s)	Sex			Estimated Total population(000s)
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Area of residence								
All Rwanda	48.0	52.0	100	11,893	47.9	52.1	100	13,549
Urban	9.1	9.4	18.4	2,194	13.7	14.7	28.4	3,841
Rural	38.9	42.6	81.6	9,699	34.2	37.4	71.6	9,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

2.2. Households headship

In demography, a household head is defined as the person who is responsible for the household, either through formal designation or through acknowledgment by other members of the household.

2.2.1 Male/Female headed households

In Rwanda, the man is culturally considered as the head of the household, but the recent law No. 71/2024 of 26/06/2024 governing persons and family establishes that spouses (female and male) jointly provide management of the household including moral and material support to the household as well as its maintenance.

Table 2.2 presents the differences between females and males in terms of household headship. The 2023/24 data indicate that approximately 26% of total households were permanently headed by females compared to 25% reported in 2016/17 due to the fact that women live longer than men and probably also the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, which left more widows than widowers. Contrary to the case of females where their headship is always linked with the absence of a husband, the majority of male-headed households includes those where both the husband and wife are present. There is also a small percentage of males who are headed households widowed or divorced men (Table 2.3).

2.2.2 Hidden or de facto female-headed households

In addition to 26% of the households that are headed by females, there are other households found to be temporarily headed by females due to the absence of male heads for a certain time. These households were referred as *de facto female-headed households.*

Overall, table 2.2 shows that 4% of households were temporarily headed by females whose husbands were absent for long a period of time (six months and above).

Table 2. 2: Sex of the household heads by province, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto Female-headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Province					
City of Kigali	73.4	24.3	2.3	100.0	493
Southern Province	67.1	29.1	3.9	100.0	748
Western Province	68.9	26.3	4.8	100.0	663
Northern Province	71.3	24.4	4.2	100.0	507
Eastern Province	70.2	25.6	4.3	100.0	880
Total	69.9	26.2	4.0	100.0	3,290
EICV5	Male-headed	Female-headed	De facto Female-headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Province					
City of Kigali	73.8	21.0	5.2	100	410
Southern Province	65.3	28.0	6.7	100	626
Western Province	68.7	24.7	6.7	100	574
Northern Province	68.4	24.0	7.5	100	422
Eastern Province	68.5	25.5	6.0	100	677
Total	68.6	25.0	6.4	100	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV5

2.3. Characteristics of male/ female household heads

Figure 2.1 shows that, in general, female household heads are significantly older than their male counterparts. In 2023/24, about 39% of female household heads were aged 60 years and above, compared to 16.5% of male household heads in the same age group. Conversely, 3.8% of female household heads were under 25 years old, compared to 4.8% of male household heads in 2023/24.

Figure 2. 1: Age profile of Household heads (%of each category), EICV7
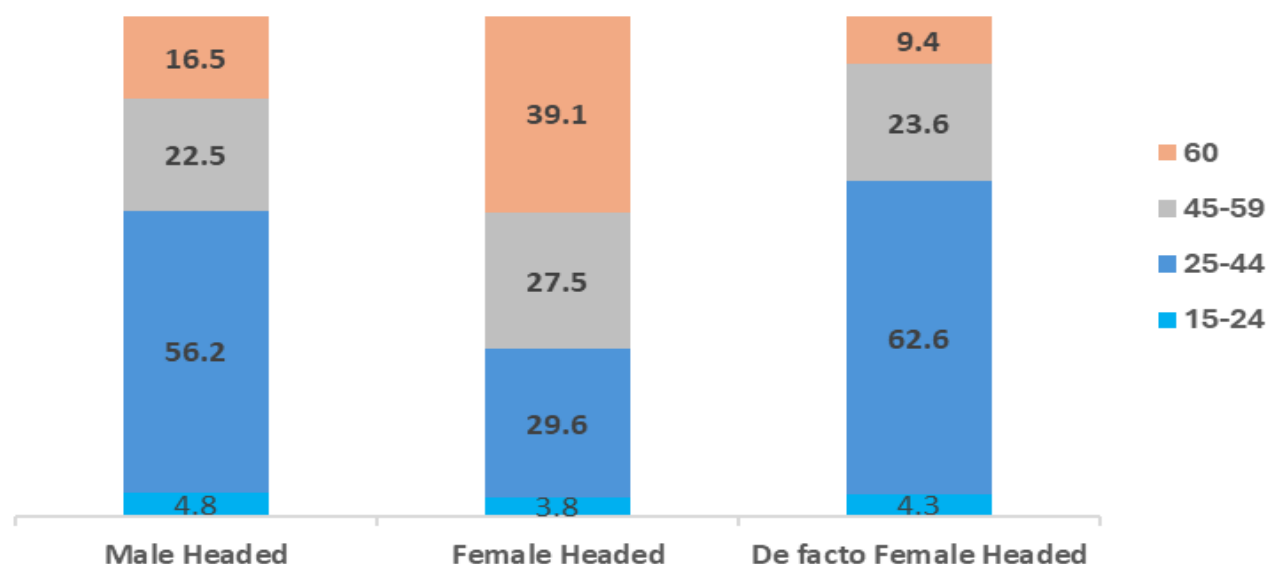
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 2.3 shows that regarding the marital status of female household heads, 51% of them are widows compared to only 1.9% of male household heads: widowed men are remarried at higher rate and shorter period than widowed women. The same applies to divorced males and females. 22% of female heads are separated from their husbands compared to 2.5% of male household heads.

Table 2. 3: Marital status of household heads, (EICV7, EICV5)

Marital status	EICV5			EICV7		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	De facto Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	De facto Female Headed
Married monogamously with legal certificate	59.7	1.8	63.5	57.9	2.4	64.9
Married monogamously without legal certificate/ Living together	26.4	1.7	30.5	28.7	2.6	28.7
Married polygamously	2.2	2.0	6.0	2.1	2.7	6.3
Divorced	0.2	1.4		0.3	1.9	
Separated	1.7	15.0		2.5	22.2	
Single	7.7	15.3		6.8	16.9	
Widow or widower	2.0	62.7		1.9	51.3	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Despite the continued effort to encourage couples to formalize their marriages, findings from EICV7 reveal that there are still many couples that continue to cohabit informally despite the consequences for women's rights and for the family in general.

Data in Table 2.4 indicates the percentage of couples living in informal unions/marriages in relation to the total number of couples by area of residence.

The highest percentage was observed in the Eastern Province at 45%, followed by the City of Kigali at 41%, compared to the 36 % at country level. The Northern Province reported the smallest percentage of couples in informal unions representing 29% of all couples.

Table 2. 4: Percentage of household in informal unions by urban/rural and Province, (EICV7, EICV5)

Area of residence	EICV5		EICV7	
	Households in informal unions	Total Household in unions (000s)	Households in informal unions	Total Household in unions (000s)
All Rwanda	33.6	1,852	35.8	2,235
Urban	38.1	326	40.4	624
Rural	32.6	1526	34.0	1,611
Province				
City of Kigali	42.0	246	41.1	298
Southern Province	27.5	420	30.1	482
Western Province	29.1	416	30.9	470
Northern Province	26.5	311	29.2	368
Eastern Province	43.4	460	45.3	617

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

The study further presents the proportion of couples living in a polygamous union, defined as marital arrangements where men report having multiple wives. Existing studies identifies polygamy as one of the main causes contributing to land disputes and a challenge to women's access to household property (Bayisenge, Höjer and Espling, 2014; MIGEPROFE 2005; MINITERE, DFID, & HTSPE 2007).

In Rwanda, ubuharike (de jure polygamy) was a common family structure practiced by 30% of the population during the pre-colonial period (Koff 1997). Currently, ubuharike is practiced at a low degree in some areas and is generally being replaced by ubushoreke (concubinage/new forms of polygamy or de facto polygamy). Both ubuharike and ubushoreke are illegal in Rwanda, as the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda officially recognizes only a monogamous marriage between a man and a woman (Article 17). The Law No.59/2008 on prevention and punishment of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and the New Penal Code of 2012, Article 244-249, clearly state the penalties for people convicted of either ubuharike or ubushoreke.

Despite the legal provisions discouraging this practice, the findings from EICV7 (Table 2.5) indicate that the proportion of 3.6% of all the couples country-wide live in polygamous unions. Considering the status per province, the Western province has the highest percentage representing 5.1% and the City of Kigali has 2.1% being the smallest percentage.

Table 2. 5: Percentage of households in polygamous by area of residence and province, (EICV7, EICV5)

Area of residence	EICV5		EICV7	
	HH in polygamous union	Total Household in unions (000s)	HH in polygamous union	Total Household in unions (000s)
All Rwanda	3.5	1852	3.6	2,235
Urban	2.5	326	3.2	624
Rural	3.8	1,526	3.8	1,611
Province				
City of Kigali	1.7	246	2.1	298
Southern Province	2.8	420	2.5	482
Western Province	5.5	416	5.1	470
Northern Province	3.3	311	4.1	368
Eastern Province	3.6	460	3.8	617

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Poverty profile by sex of head of households

3

This chapter analyses the differences between females and males in terms of poverty rate related to consumption of their households.

3.1 Poverty levels by sex of household head

The study's findings show a higher prevalence of poverty among female-headed households. In 2023/24, 30.2% of female-headed households were classified as poor, while male-headed households stood at 26.6% (Table 3.1).

Figure 3. 1: Poverty levels by sex of the household head (EICV7)
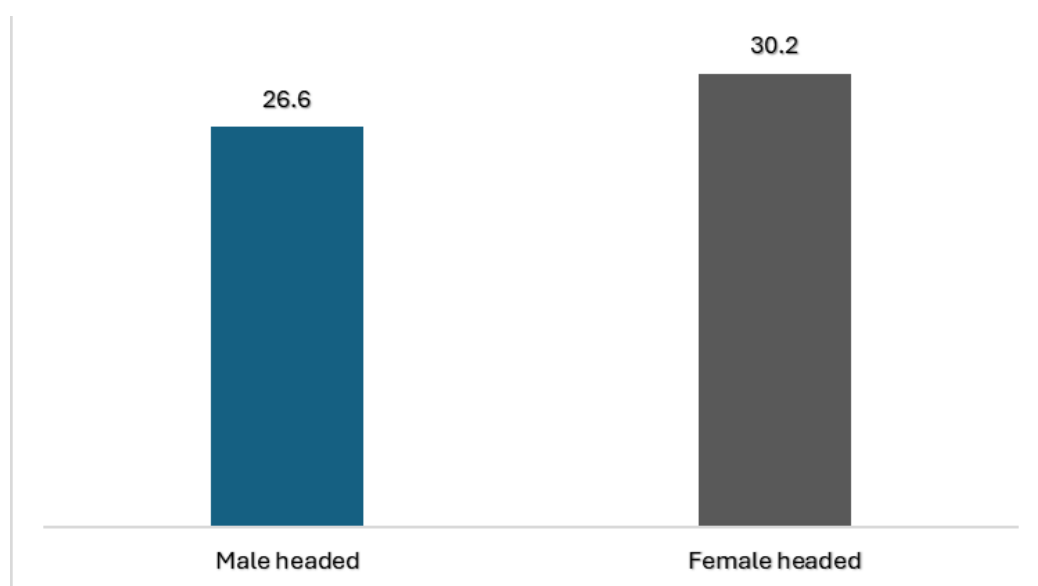
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 3. 1: Poverty levels by sex of the household head (EICV7)

	Welfare Categories			
	Severaly Poor	Moderately poor	Non Poor	Total
All Household	5.4	21.9	72.6	100
Male headed	5.3	21.4	73.4	100
Female headed	6.1	24.1	69.8	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Housing characteristics and access to services and facilities

4
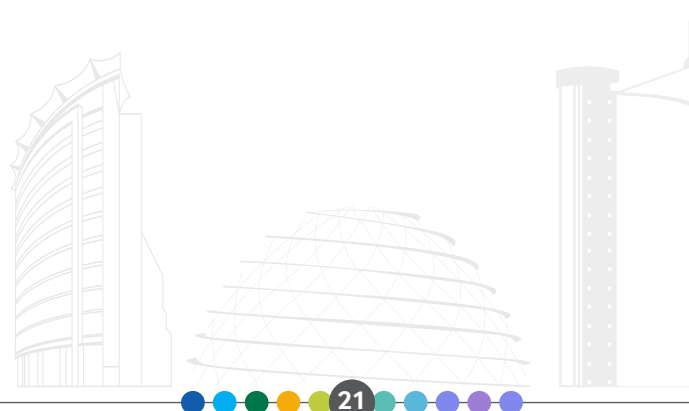
This chapter analyses gender disparities in household living conditions comparing female-headed and male-headed households.

4.1.   Housing characteristics

The characteristics of male and female-headed households by type of habitat as shown in Table 4.1 indicate that 67% of female-headed households and 68% of male-headed households reside in Imidugudu. Compared to EICV5, data reveals an increase of 7 percentage points for female-headed households and 10 percentage points increase for male-headed households since 2016/2017 reference period.

Table 4. 1: Type of habitat by sex of the household head (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Type of habitat					
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	67.9	66.9	73.9	67.9	2,233
Integrated Model Village	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	24
Dispersed/Isolated housing	15.2	16.9	12.0	15.6	512
Modern planned urban area	6.6	5.7	7.1	6.3	209
Spontaneous/informal/unplanned housing	9.7	9.5	5.8	9.5	312
Total	100	100	100	100	3,290
EICV5	**Male-Headed**	**Female-Headed**	**De facto Female-Headed**	**Total**	**Total number of HHs (000s)**
Type of habitat					
Umudugudu	58.2	60.1	61.9	58.9	1,595
Unplanned clustered rural housing	6.6	6.7	5.5	6.5	177
Isolated rural housing	16.3	17.9	18.5	16.8	455
Unplanned urban	15.1	12.5	11.3	14.2	385
Small settlement	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7	20
Modern planned area	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.8	77
Total	100	100	100	100	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

As shown in Table 4.2, the rate of own occupier is slightly higher among male-headed households (73%) compared to female-headed households (70%). However, in 2023/24, the number of female-headed households owning dwellings provided free of charge (9%) is higher than the number of male-headed households (4%) with free of charge dwellings. It should also be noted that 20% of female-headed households are living in rented accommodation compared to 22% of male-headed households. Compared to EICV5, the percentage of households owning their dwellings has decreased by 3 percentage points for male headed households and 6 percentage points for female headed households.

Table 4. 2: Current occupancy status, by sex of the household head, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Current occupancy					
Owner-occupier	73.0	69.9	76.4	72.4	2,381
Tenancy (renting)	22.0	20.2	18.9	21.3	702
Dwelling provided by employer	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	13
Dwelling provided free of charge	4.4	9.2	3.6	5.6	184
Temporary settlement	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	8
Other	0.0	0.1		0.0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	3,290

EICV5	Male- Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Current occupancy					
Owner-occupier	76.3	76.2	80.1	76.5	2,073
Tenancy (renting)	17.9	14.1	13.9	16.7	451
Dwelling provided by employer	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	12
Dwelling provided free of charge	5.1	9.0	5.5	6.0	163
Temporary camp	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	5
Other	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	4
Total	100	100	100	100	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

As shown in Table 4.3, the percentage of male-headed households using metal sheets as main roofing materials is slightly higher compared to the female-headed households (77% against 74%). Regarding the change since the last EICV5, male-headed households using metal roofing sheets increased by 9 percentage points and by 7 percentage points for female-headed households

Table 4. 3: Main roofing material, by sex of the household head, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Roofing material					
Metal sheets	76.6	73.7	75.9	75.8	2,494
Local clay tiles	23.2	26.3	23.9	24.1	792
Concrete	0.0			0.0	1
Plastic or plywood			0.2	0.0	0
Industrial tiles	0.1	0.0		0.1	2
Other	0.0	0.0		0.0	1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3,290
EICV5	**Male-Headed**	**Female-Headed**	**De facto Female-Headed**	**Total**	**Total number of HHs (000s)**
Roofing material					
Thatch or leaves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal sheets	67.9	66.4	64.2	67.3	1,823
Clay tiles	32.0	33.4	35.6	32.6	882
Concrete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plastic or plywood	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0
Industrial tiles	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

According to EICV7, the main material for wall construction in Rwanda is Mud bricks with cement (42%), whereas in EICV5, the main material was mud bricks without cement (35%). Regarding the change since EICV5, it is noted that mud bricks with cement increased by 23 percentage points for male-headed households and by 8 percentage points for female-headed households.

Table 4. 4: Main construction material of exterior wall by sex of the household head, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Construction material					
Mud bricks without cement	26.8	31.6	25.6	28.0	921
Mud bricks with cement	44.4	36.1	47.3	42.4	1,394
Tree trunks with mud without cement	15.0	18.5	13.4	15.9	522
Tree trunks with mud and cement	7.6	8.8	7.6	7.9	259
Burnt bricks without cement	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	30
Burnt bricks with cement	3.9	2.7	3.7	3.6	118
Cement blocks	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	23
Stones	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	8
Wooden planks	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	10

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Other type of wall materials	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	5
Total	100	100	100	100	3,290
EICV5	**Male-Headed**	**Female-Headed**	**De facto Female-Headed**	**Total**	**Total number of HHs (000s)**
Construction material					
Mud bricks	35.1	36.0	36.3	35.4	959
Tree trunks with mud	31.9	25.3	32	30.3	820
Mud bricks covered with cement	21.7	27.7	19.6	23.1	625
Tree trunks with mud and cement	6.6	7.2	5.6	6.7	181
Oven fired bricks	2.8	2.0	4.3	2.7	74
Wooden planks	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	22
Cement bricks	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	11
Other	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	18
Total	100	100	100	100	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

Table 4.5 indicates that beaten earth and cement constitute the main flooring materials for construction for both male and female-headed households in Rwanda. These two main materials combined represent approximately 93% of male-headed households and 95% of female-headed households. In comparison to EICV5 data, the two main flooring construction materials together account for 94.1% for male-headed households and 94.4% for female-headed households. This indicates a slight decrease in the use of these materials among male-headed households, while the proportion for female-headed households has remained relatively unchanged.

Table 4. 5: Main floor material, by sex of household head, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Main floor material					
Beaten earth	56.5	63.8	53.5	58.3	1,918
Hardened dung	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	55
Cement	36.1	30.8	38.8	34.9	1,148
Bricks	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	24
Tiles	4.6	3.1	6.2	4.3	141
Other type of floor materials	0.2	0.1		0.1	4
Total	100	100	100	100	3,290
EICV5	**Male-Headed**	**Female-Headed**	**De facto Female-Headed**	**Total**	**Total number of HHs (000s)**
Main floor material					
Beaten earth	67.1	72.0	64.5	68.2	1,846
Hardened dung	2.6	3.2	3.9	2.9	78
Cement	27.0	22.4	27.2	25.8	699
Bricks	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.2	33
Other	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	52
Total	100	100	100	100	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

4.2. Access to services, infrastructure and amenities

As Rwanda's population depend on fuels as an energy source, firewood remains an essential day-to-day environmental resource that sustains daily household to maintain their living standards.

However the use of firewood contributes to air pollution and related problems, which can endanger human health, particularly for women, who typically bear responsibility for cooking activities within domestic tasks.

The 2023/24 findings presented in Table 4.6 reveal that 79% of female-headed households rely on firewood as their primary cooking fuel, compared to 74% of male-headed households. Conversely, charcoal is more used among male-headed households (19.5%) relative to female-headed households (16%). Comparing these data with the EICV5, the

use of firewood decreased by 6 percentage points for female-headed households and by 4 percentage points for male-headed households.

Table 4. 6: Main type of cooking fuel by sex of household head, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Type of cooking fuel					
Firewood	74.0	78.9	68.8	75.0	2,453
Charcoal	19.5	15.9	25.5	18.8	616
Crop waste	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.6	20
Gas or biogas	5.9	4.2	5.3	5.4	177
Other type of cooking fuel	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	4
Total	100	100	100	100	3,271
EICV 5	**Male-Headed**	**Female-Headed**	**De facto Female-Headed**	**Total**	**Total number of HHs (000s)**
Type of cooking fuel					
Firewood	78.2	84.7	78.9	79.9	2,163
Charcoal	18.8	13.0	19.5	17.4	472
Crop waste	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	17
Gas or biogas	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	31
Other	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	26
Total	100	100	100	100	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

As illustrated in Table 4.7, the percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased over the last six years. Electricity use as a source of lighting among female-headed households has increased by 24.5 percentage points from 20% in 2016/17 to 44.5% in 2023/24 compared to male-headed households which increased by 23 percentage points from 29% to 52% in the same period.

In 2023/24, the percentage of female-headed households using firewood for lighting was limited with 2.5% of female-headed households and 0.7% of male-headed households. It should be noted that the most improvement occurred in the use of solar power, highlighting the strong impact of government effort to promote solar power use and expand electricity access for the population. Solar power utilization increased from 4.5% to 21% among female-headed households while for male-headed households, it has increased from 8.5% to 23% over six years.

Table 4. 7: Main source of lighting by sex of household head, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Source of lighting					
Electricity from REG or other private distributor	51.6	44.5	56.5	50.0	1,644
Solar power	22.8	20.7	19.2	22.1	726
Rechargeable Lantern/Rechargeable Batteries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Flashlight (Rechargeable or not) /Phone	23.1	30.4	22.4	25.0	822
Batteries and Bulb	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	16
Candle	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	30
Oil lamp	0.1	0.0		0.1	2
Traditional Lantern	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	7
Firewood	0.7	2.5	0.6	1.2	38
Other sources of home lighting	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	3
Total	100	100	100	100	3,290
EICV5	**Male-Headed**	**Female-Headed**	**De facto Female- Headed**	**Total**	**Total number of HHs (000s)**
Source of lighting					
Electricity distributor	29.2	20.3	31.4	27.1	734
Oil Lamp	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.4	39
Firewood	2.4	7.1	3.9	3.7	100
Candle	6.0	6.6	5.6	6.1	167
Lantern	3.3	4.4	3.1	3.5	96

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Batteries/Torch	6.6	6.5	5.9	6.5	177
Rechargeable batteries	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	6
Torch/Phone	41.8	48.1	41.7	43.4	1,175
Solar panel	8.5	4.5	6.2	7.3	199
Other	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	17
Total	100	100	100	100	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

Overall, the percentage of households with access to internet at home has increased by 13 percentage points, rising from 17% in 2016/17 to 30% in 2023/24. This is also the case for female-headed households which experienced an increase of 9 percentage points, from 13% in 2016/17 to 22% in 2023/24, while male-headed households demonstrated a 14 percentage points increase from 18% in 2016/17 to 32% in 2023/24 (Table 4.8).

Figure 4. 1: Households with internet access at home, (EICV5, EICV7)
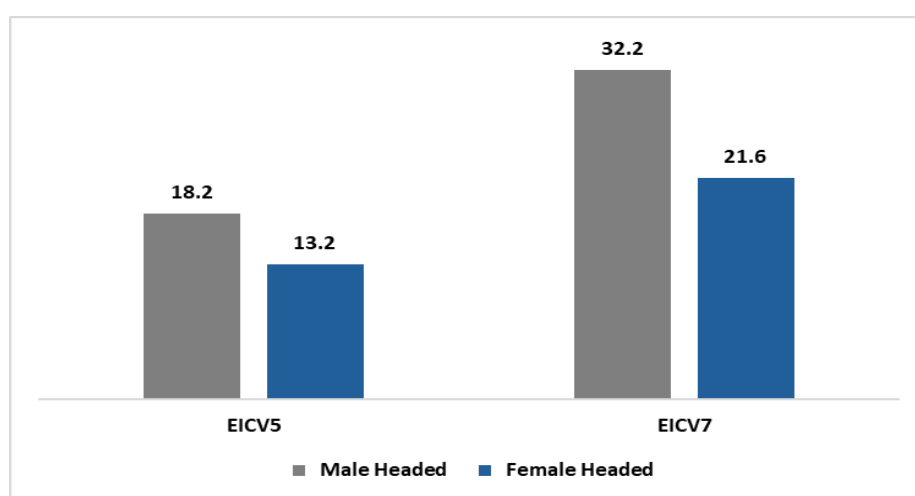
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table 4. 8: Households with internet access at home, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	% of HH with internet access at home	Total number of HHs (000s)
Rwanda	29.8	3,290
Household's heads		
Male-Headed	32.2	2,258
Female-Headed	21.6	861
De facto Female-Headed	39.0	171
EICV5	**% of HH with internet access at home**	**Total number of HHs (000s)**
Rwanda	17.2	2,708
Household's heads		
Male-Headed	18.2	1,858
Female-Headed	13.2	677
De facto Female-Headed	22.5	174

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

The findings revealed that access to improved drinking water sources has slightly increased for both female and male-headed households in the past six years. As presented in Table 4.9, the proportion of female-headed households that use improved drinking water sources increased from 87% to 89% between 2016/17 and 2023/24 compared to male-headed households which demonstrated growth from 88% to 90% during the same period.

Results indicate that the percentage of both female and male-headed households using unimproved and other drinking water sources has decreased within the period of the two surveys (EICV5 and EICV7). The findings further reveal that, 49% of female-headed households have access to piped water within the compound/dwelling yard or outside as well as 51% of male-headed households. When access to protected spring or well is included, 83% of female-headed households and 82.5% of male-headed households at the national level have access to improved water.

Table 4. 9: Improved drinking water source, Unimproved & other drinking water sources by sex of household head (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
% of Households use improved drinking water source	89.6	89.3	92.5	89.7
Type of drinking water sources				
Bottled water	4.1	2.7	6.0	3.8
Piped into dwelling/yard/compound	12.7	10.4	17.0	12.3
Piped to neighbor HH	5.0	5.6	3.7	5.1
Public Standpipe	33.7	32.7	32.6	33.4
Borehole	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.8
Protected Spring	30.6	33.3	30.1	31.2
Protected Well	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5
Rain Water	0.4	0.5	-	0.4
Tanker Truck	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Type of Unimproved & other drinking water source				
Unprotected Spring	6.3	6.8	5.7	6.4
Unprotected Well	0.3	0.2		0.2
River/Stream/Lake/Pond/Surface water	3.7	3.5	1.8	3.6
Other source of drinking water	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

EICV5	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female-Headed	Total
% of Households use improved drinking water source	87.6	86.6	88.7	87.4
Type of Improved drinking water source				
Protected spring	37.6	41.1	35.2	38.3
Public standpipe	35.5	34.6	37.6	35.4
Piped into dwelling/yard	10.1	7.3	10.9	9.4
Borehole	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.0
Protected well	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2
Rain water	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Tanker trunk	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Type of Unimproved & other drinking water source				
Surface water	4.2	5.2	3.4	4.4
Unprotected spring	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.5
Unprotected well	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

Data from Table 4.10 show that 92% of female-headed households are using improved sanitation facility compared to 95% of male-headed households. However, it should be noted that 1.4% of female-headed households have no toilet compared to 0.7% of male-headed households. Comparing the results with EICV5, there has been an increase of 11 percentage points for female-headed households using an improved sanitation facility, and 7 percentage points for male-headed households.

Table 4. 10: Households using improved sanitation, by type of sanitation used, by sex of household head, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	De facto Female- Headed	Total
% of Households using improved sanitation	95.2	91.9	95.6	94.3
% of Households using improved type of sanitation, but not shared with other Households	74.7	65.1	79.8	72.4
Types of improved sanitation Used				
Flush toilet	3.6	2.2	3.9	3.3
Composting toilet	0.0	-	-	0.0
Ventilated improved pit latrine	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.6
Pit latrine with solid slab	88.9	87.4	88.4	88.5
Type of Unimproved sanitation				
Pit latrine without slab	4.1	6.7	2.9	4.7
Other type of toilet	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
No toilet facility	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100
EICV5	**Male-Headed**	**Female-Headed**	**Female-Headed**	**Total**
% of Households using improved sanitation	88.3	80.6	85.8	86.2
% of Households using improved type of sanitation, but not shared with other Households	68.7	59.1	67.8	66.2
Type of Improved sanitation				
Flush toilet	1.9	1.5	3.1	1.9
Pit latrine with solid slab	86.3	79.1	82.7	84.3
Type of Unimproved sanitation				
Pit latrine without solid slab	8.8	12.4	10.5	9.8
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
No toilet whatsoever	2.8	6.8	3.6	3.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

4.3. Ownership of ICT tools by households

Regarding the ownership of ICT tools (Table 4.11), the findings indicate that radio remains the most commonly owned ICT tool among both female and male-headed households. Despite being the predominant ICT tool, female-headed households report 76% of ownership compared to 89% for male-headed households.

Basic phones constitute the second most common device with 74.5% among female-headed households and 88% their male counterparts. Smartphone follow, with ownership rate of 26% ownership among female-headed households and 37% ownership for male-headed households. With regard to the change since EICV5, there has been an increase of 20 percentage points for female-headed households owning at least one radio between 2016/17 and 2023/24. while for male–headed households, the ownership rate has increased by 12 percentage points.

Table 4. 11: Ownership of household ICT tools by sex of household head (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male Headed	Female Headed	De facto Female Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Household ICT tools					
Radio	89.4	76.3	93.3	86.1	3,290
Basic phone	87.9	74.5	92.9	84.6	3,290
Smart phone	36.7	25.8	49.1	34.3	3,290
TV set	16.6	7.6	22.1	14.4	3,290
Computer	7.8	3.8	9.8	6.9	3,290

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Male Headed	Female Headed	De facto Female Headed	Total	Total number of HHs (000s)
Household ICT tools					
Radio	77.0	56.1	78.8	70.8	2,708
Basic phone	71.2	51.4	76.5	65.5	2,708
Smart phone	-	-	-	-	
TV set	9.0	4.1	11.0	7.6	2,708
Computer	3.5	1.5	7.1	3.0	2,708

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5
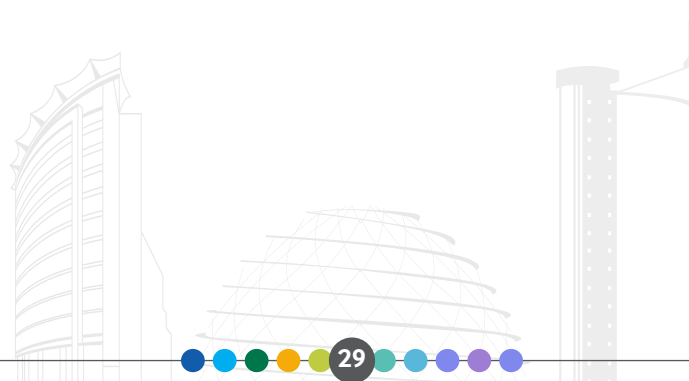
Economic activity

Female economic activity serves as a common measure of gender equality within an economy. In Rwanda, women contribute substantially to national economic development through multiple roles, including:

- Farms,
- Businesses,
- Employees,
- Unpaid domestic and care work

During the survey, Persons aged 6 years and above were asked if they performed different economic activities during the seven days preceding the interview. If a person was identified to be involved in at least one economic activity in the reference period, was asked a number of questions regarding the characteristics of the main work, performed, the main work being the work in which one performs more time(hours) than others.

The current methodology for identifying the main work differs from the one used in previous series of EICV reports. Hence, comparisons with earlier EICVs are not possible.

This chapter's analysis focuses on the main work undertaken during a period of seven days prior to the interview. It is worth mentioning that this chapter covers different types of work including:

- Employment,
- Subsistence farming,
- Volunteer work and
- Unpaid internships

However, the analysis of indicators such as employment, unemployment and underemployment, etc. are excluded from the current EICV report. Instead, these indicators are analyzed in the labor force survey introduced by NISR in 2016.

5.1.   Usual working status

Women make up more than half of the Rwanda workforce, and their earnings are essential to the economic security of families across the nation. Yet, gender equality at work remains elusive. Female's monthly income from employment is much lower (50,627RWF) when compared to male's monthly income which stood at 83,162 RWF (Labor Force Survey, 2023).

According to Table 5.1, the majority of female heads of households (64%) work as Own-account workers (without regular employees) followed by 35% working as employees. Similarly, among male heads of households, Own-account workers (52%) and employees (46%) represent the largest shares of employment.

Table 5. 1: Percentage distribution of household heads by employment status according to sex of household head (EICV7)

EICV7	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Status employment			
Employee	45.9	34.9	44.1
Employer (with regular employees)	1.5	0.9	1.3
Own account worker (without regular employees)	51.9	63.6	53.9
Member of cooperative	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contributing family worker	0.6	0.4	0.5
Non Paid Apprentice/Interne and volunteer	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of Households(000s)	2,173	751	3,026

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

5.2. Economic activity of all adults

The workforce to population ratio measures the proportion of working age population who carried out any economic activity during 7 days prior to the interview.

Table 5.2 shows that 80% of all working age persons were working in 7 days preceding the EICV7 survey. Among the working population, 78% are females while 83% are males. The workforce to population ratio for females was consistently lower than the one for males across both urban and rural areas as well as across all provinces and age groups.

Table 5. 2: Workforce to population ratio by sex, age group and area of residence (EICV7)

EICV7	Workers (last 7 days prior to the interview)		
	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	82.6	77.8	80.0
Area of residence			
Urban	79.3	65.7	72.1
Rural	84.1	82.8	83.4
Province			
City of Kigali	81.8	64.8	73.0
Southern	82.3	81.7	82.0
Western	81.8	79.9	80.8
Northern	86.1	83.8	84.8
Eastern	82.0	76.2	78.9
Total	82.6	77.8	80.0
Age group			
16-24	62.1	56.8	59.3
25-34	93.4	84.9	88.8
35-44	95.0	91.1	93.0
45-54	94.2	93.3	93.7
55-64	90.8	89.2	89.9
65+	78.4	69.7	73.3
Total	82.6	77.8	80.0
Population aged 16+ years (000s)	3,812	4,390	8,201

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Occupation refers to the set of duties or main tasks that one performs in his or her work irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person. This survey provides data on the distribution of working persons across major occupational groups for men and women separately.

Table 5.3 shows that Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the largest occupational group among females (56%) as well as for males (38%) which implies that more females are still in agriculture-related jobs than males.

The second largest occupational category in Rwanda is the elementary occupations comprising 24% of females and 31% of males.

Table 5. 3: Distribution of workers by main occupation according to sex (EICV7, EICV5)

Occupation (EICV7)	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Managers	1.2	0.6	0.9
Professionals	4.4	3.1	3.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.0	0.6	1.3
Clerical support workers	0.9	0.8	0.9
Service and sales workers	10.0	12.0	11.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	37.7	56.3	47.4
Craft and related trades workers	8.8	2.5	5.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	0.2	2.2
Elementary occupations	30.6	23.9	27.1
Total	100	100	100
Count(000s)	3,150	3,415	6,564

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Occupation (EICV5)	Sex		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Managers	0.6	0.1	0.3
Professionals	4.3	2.2	3.2
Technical and associate professionals	1.1	0.2	0.6
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.4	0.3
Services and sales workers	11.9	8.9	10.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery	43.1	62.7	53.6
Craft and related trades workers	4.3	1.3	2.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemble	2.4	0.2	1.2
Elementary occupations	32.2	24.0	27.8
Total	100	100	100
Count(,000s)	2,711	3,114	5,825

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table 5.4 shows the employment status of the working female and male population by area of residence. In Rwanda, Own account worker (46%) is more common among females, while males are predominantly employees (49%). As the analysis of economic activity reveals, the category of employees in urban areas is predominant among males with 64.5% compared to only 50% for females; while in rural areas, Own account worker is slightly higher among females (48.4%) than males (48%).

Table 5. 4: Percentage distribution of working population by status in employment according to area of residence and sex (EICV7)

EICV7	Employment status	Working Population		
		Male	**Female**	**Total**
Rwanda	Employee	48.7	32.0	40.0
	Employer (with regular employees)	1.2	0.8	1.0
	Own account workers (without regular employees)	42.6	46.4	44.6
	Member of cooperatives	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Contributing family worker	7.1	20.6	14.1
	Non-paid apprentice/interne and volunteer/other	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Total	100	100	100
Urban	Employee	64.5	49.6	57.3
	Employer (with regular employees)	2.7	2.1	2.4
	Own account workers(without regular employees)	29.5	40.1	34.6
	Member of cooperatives		0.0	0.0
	Contributing family worker	2.8	7.5	5.0
	Non-paid apprentice/interne and volunteer/other	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Total	100	100	100
Rural	Employee	42.3	26.1	33.7
	Employer (with regular employees)	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Own account workers(without regular employees)	48.0	48.4	48.2
	Member of cooperatives	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Contributing family worker	8.9	24.9	17.4
	Non-paid apprentice/interne and volunteer/other	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Total	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

The vast majority of working females (93%) are in the private sector compared to 91.5% of males, while only 3% of females work in the public sector compared to 6% of males. However, in urban areas, the public sector accounts for 7% and 11% of the female and male working population respectively (Table 5.5).

Table 5. 5: Percentage distribution of working population by institutional sector according to sex and type of residence (EICV7)

EICV7	Institutional sector	Male	Female	Total
Rwanda	Public	5.9	3.3	4.6
	Private	91.5	93.2	92.4
	Household	2.6	3.4	3.1
	Total	100	100	100
Urban	Public	10.9	7.1	9.1
	Private	83.8	81.2	82.6
	Household	5.3	11.7	8.3
	Total	100	100	100
Rural	Public	3.8	2.1	2.9
	Private	94.6	97.2	96.0
	Household	1.6	0.7	1.1
	Total	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 5.6 demonstrates the distribution of workers by broad economic activity, according to the level of education attained by sex. The majority of female workers with no educational level are working in agriculture (89%) compared to only 74% of males with the same educational level.

Notably, the majority of females with university-level education are working in the service sector (89%), a proportion higher than that of males with the same level (81%). As it can be observed in Table 5.6, the higher educational level that females and males have the higher probability of working outside the agriculture sector.

Table 5. 6: Distribution of workers by broad economic activity, according to level of education attained and sex (EICV7)

EICV7		Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
Both sexes	None	83.8	6.9	9.3	100
	Primary not completed	70.3	10.5	19.2	100
	Completed primary	60.6	13.2	26.3	100
	Lower Secondary	45.6	16.1	38.3	100
	Upper secondary	22.5	14.2	63.3	100
	University	5.5	10.5	84.0	100
	Total	61.6	11.4	27.0	100
Male	None	74.4	12.3	13.4	100
	Primary not completed	60.0	16.8	23.2	100
	Completed primary	49.3	19.8	30.9	100
	Lower Secondary	34.7	23.5	41.9	100
	Upper secondary	18.8	20.7	60.5	100
	University	4.8	14.3	80.9	100
	Total	50.7	17.8	31.5	100
Female	None	89.3	3.8	6.9	100
	Primary not completed	80.3	4.4	15.3	100
	Completed primary	70.9	7.1	22.0	100
	Lower Secondary	55.9	9.2	34.9	100
	Upper secondary	26.5	7.2	66.3	100
	University	6.5	4.8	88.7	100
	Total	71.6	5.5	22.9	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 5.7 presents data on mean usual hours worked per week by consumption quintile, broad sector of economic activity and sex. It should be noted that, in general, females spent less time per week as compared to males.

On average, females spent less fewer hours of work per week in all the three broad sectors of economic activity than their male counterparts. When considering workers in the agriculture sector, females spend about 3.3 hours less per week compared to males (35.9 hours per week against 39.2 hours respectively).

In contrast, females involved in the service sector spend on average, about 6.1 hours less per week than their males counterparts (50.4 hours per week against 56.5 hours respectively).

In the industry sector, female spent 4.9 hours less than males (45.2 hours per week against 50.1 hours respectively). This may be due to domestic work which social norms have attributed to females in our society.

It should be noted that, in general, the more female gets richer the more time she spends working in all three broad sectors of economic activity. The same trend applies for males. When making comparison to the 2016/17 EICV5 data, females now spend 0.3 hours more in the service sector work in 2023/24 than they were in 2016/17, while for males, there was an increase of about 3.5 hours per week in the same period.

Table 5. 7: Mean working hours per week by consumption quintiles and broad sector of economic activity and sex (EICV7)

	Quintile	Mean working hours per week (EICV5)			Mean working hours per week (EICV7)		
		Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
All	Q1	29.4	25.0	26.8	41.4	36.1	38.5
	Q2	32.0	25.6	28.4	43.0	36.9	39.8
	Q3	33.8	26.3	29.6	44.7	38.3	41.3
	Q4	37.2	27.3	32.0	48.6	40.1	44.2
	Q5	48.5	40.2	44.5	53.5	47.2	50.5
	Total	37.9	29.3	33.3	46.6	39.7	43.0
Agriculture	Q1	26.5	24.1	25.0	37.7	34.9	36.0
	Q2	27.6	24.7	25.8	38.4	35.8	36.8
	Q3	28.2	24.6	25.9	38.7	36.4	37.4
	Q4	29.0	24.4	26.2	40.6	36.7	38.2
	Q5	31.2	23.5	26.5	43.6	35.4	38.6
	Total	28.4	24.3	25.9	39.2	35.9	37.2
Industry	Q1	35.0	29.6	34.0	47.2	42.1	45.8
	Q2	40.3	35.8	39.7	49.3	42.1	47.6
	Q3	41.2	37.5	40.3	50.1	45.1	48.9
	Q4	40.0	37.7	39.6	51.6	46.7	50.3
	Q5	48.4	43.0	47.3	51.9	48.8	51.1
	Total	42.3	38.4	41.6	50.1	45.2	48.9
Services	Q1	41.4	37.0	39.7	50.8	43.5	47.7
	Q2	44.5	36.1	41.7	53.5	43.7	49.5
	Q3	49.2	42.1	46.8	56.4	46.4	52.2
	Q4	54.0	44.7	50.7	59.1	49.8	55.3
	Q5	56.1	55.2	55.7	57.2	54.0	55.7
	Total	53.0	50.1	51.9	56.5	50.4	53.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Health Conditions

This chapter analyses the differences between women and men in terms of the prevalence of disabilities and access to medical insurance.

6.1.   Disability

Findings reveal that, 2% of the population aged 5 years and above in Rwanda are persons with disability. The disability prevalence is slightly higher among males (2.1%) than females (2%).

This is a vulnerable group of the population that requires special attention and assistance from the entire community. There was a predominance of disability with legs (moving) among both female and male with disabilities

Table 6. 1: Population aged 5 years and above with disability, by sex, (EICV7)

EICV7	Persons with disability			Total population aged 5 years and above (000s)
	Male	Female	Total	
% with disability at National level	2.1	2.0	2.0	11,868
Disability type				
Difficulty in seeing	0.5	0.6	0.6	66
Difficulty in hearing	0.3	0.3	0.3	36
Difficulty in moving	0.7	0.7	0.7	88
Difficulty in remembering or concentrating	0.7	0.6	0.6	73
Difficulty in communicating	0.4	0.2	0.3	35
Difficulty in self-care (such as: washing all over or dressing)	0.4	0.5	0.4	50

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

6.2.   Health insurance

As presented in Table 6.2, 86% of females have health insurance compared to 85% of males. Since EICV5, there has been an increase of nearly 11 percentage points for both females and males. (figure 6.1).

The most common health insurance is the community-based health (Mutuelle de santé) where overwhelming majority of females 93% and 92% for males have this type of health insurance.

Figure 6. 1: Percentage of population with health insurance by sex, (EICV5, EICV7)
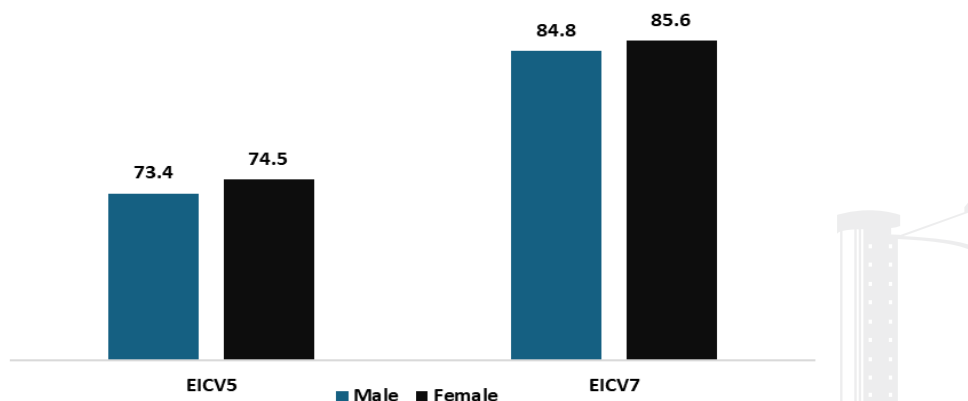
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

Table 6. 2: Percentage of population with health insurance, by type of insurance and by sex, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Population with health insurance			Total population (000s)
	Male	Female	Total	
% with health insurance	84.8	85.6	85.2	13,549
Type of health insurance				
CBHI (Mutuelle de Sante)	91.9	93.1	92.5	10,688
RSSB (former RAMA)	4.9	4.3	4.6	526
Employer	2.0	1.7	1.9	214
Other	1.2	0.9	1.0	120
Total	100	100	100	11,549

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Population with health insurance			Total population (000s)
	Male	Female	Total	
% with health insurance	73.4	74.5	73.9	11,893
Type of insurance				
RAMA	4.6	3.9	4.3	375
Mutual insurance	92.8	94.2	93.5	8,225
Employer	0.2	0.2	0.2	17.0
MMI	1.4	1.1	1.2	108
Other insurance	0.9	0.7	0.8	69.0
Total	100	100	100	8,794

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Education and training

Girls' education is a strategic development priority. Better-educated women tend to be healthier, participate more in the formal labor market, earn higher incomes, have fewer children, marry at a late age, and enable better healthcare and education for their children. All these factors combined can help lift households, communities, and nations out of poverty.

This chapter, therefore, analyses the differences between females and males in terms of education: school attendance, education attainment, literacy and computer skills.

7.1   School attendance at Primary and Secondary

School attendance levels of children serve as a primary indicator of a population's access to education and, indirectly, its socio-economic development.

The Net Attendance Rate (NAR) measures school attendance among children who have reached the official school age. At the primary school level, the Net attendance rate (NAR) is the percentage of the primary school age population (age 6-11 in Rwanda) currently attending primary school.

Table 7.1 indicates that the net attendance rate for females at primary is slightly higher than that of males (94% compared to 92% respectively). According to province, the highest NAR for females is found in the City of Kigali (96.5%) while for males, it is found in the Northern Province (96%). On the other hand, the Eastern Province recorded the lowest NAR for both genders (91% for females and 90% for males). Across consumption quintiles, the highest NAR is observed among children from the richest quintile.

The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) measures the level of participation of children in primary school education regardless of their age divided by the total population aged 6-11 years. Findings in Table 7.1 show that, the overall female GAR is slightly lower than the male rate (138% compared to 141% respectively).

Table 7. 1: Net and gross attendance rates in primary school by urban/rural, province, and consumption quintile, (EICV7)

EICV7	Net attendance rate NAR (%)			Gross attendance ratio GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Rwanda	92.0	93.6	92.8	141.2	138.4	139.8
Area of residence						
Urban	95.4	95.1	95.2	140.1	133.6	136.8
Rural	90.9	93.1	92.0	141.5	140.0	140.8
Province						
City of Kigali	94.0	96.5	95.2	133.7	133.9	133.8
Southern Province	91.0	93.1	92.0	138.5	140.6	139.5
Western Province	91.6	93.4	92.5	144.4	135.6	139.9
Northern Province	96.0	96.3	96.1	146.2	140.5	143.3
Eastern Province	90.1	91.3	90.7	140.9	139.5	140.2
Quintile						
Q1	85.5	89.8	87.6	140.8	139.4	140.1
Q2	92.5	92.6	92.6	147.3	143.8	145.6
Q3	92.6	95.0	93.8	143.1	145.2	144.2
Q4	94.9	95.5	95.2	139.7	131.5	135.4
Q5	97.4	96.3	96.8	131.8	129.4	130.5

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 7.2 presents NAR in secondary school by geographic area and consumption quintile. At the secondary school level, the Net attendance rate (NAR) is the percentage of the secondary school age population (age 12-17 in Rwanda) that attends secondary school. The findings indicate that, across all Rwanda, 38 female students out of 100 are attending secondary school compared to only 29 male students out of 100.

Secondary school attendance is still predominant among females living in urban compared to rural areas (47% against 35% respectively), and the same trend applies to males (43.5% in urban against 24% in rural areas). At the provincial level, City of Kigali continues to possess the highest secondary school attendance for female children aged 12 to 17 years (47% compared to a low rate of 45% among males) while the Eastern Province recorded the least (35% compared to a low rate of 26% among males).

According to the consumption quintiles, the NAR for secondary school is higher among female and male children belonging to the richest consumption quintile, with 55% of females and 55.5% of males attending this educational level. In contrast, only 23.5% of females and 16.5% of males from the poorest consumption quintile attends secondary school.

The GAR measures the level of participation of children in secondary school education irrespective of their age divided by the total population aged 6-11 years.

Findings in Table 7.2 indicate that, overall, the female GAR is higher than that for male (about 53% compared to 43.5% respectively).

Table 7. 2: Net and gross attendance rates in secondary school by urban/rural, province, and consumption quintile (EICV7)

EICV7	Net attendance rate NAR (%)			Gross attendance ratio GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Rwanda	29.1	38.1	33.7	43.5	52.8	48.2
Area of residence						
Urban	43.5	46.6	45.1	61.3	64.6	63.0
Rural	24.4	35.1	29.7	37.7	48.6	43.1
Province						
City of Kigali	44.7	47.0	45.9	62.8	64.3	63.6
Southern Province	25.7	37.9	31.8	39.9	53.2	46.6
Western Province	29.6	39.2	34.3	44.0	53.6	48.7
Northern Province	28.2	36.6	32.5	41.5	52.4	47.0
Eastern Province	26.1	34.8	30.5	39.8	47.6	43.7
Quintile						
Q1	16.5	23.5	19.9	24.2	32.1	28.0
Q2	22.5	32.9	27.7	35.3	44.3	39.8
Q3	27.9	38.8	33.5	44.2	55.5	50.0
Q4	35.9	46.6	41.2	51.7	64.5	58.0
Q5	55.5	54.6	55.0	80.0	75.7	77.6

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table 7.3 includes a third school attendance indicator: the gender parity index (GPI), which is the ratio of the NAR or GAR for females to the NAR or GAR for males. The narrower the gap between the sexes, the closer the index is to 1. The GPI for primary school is 1.02 which means there are 102 females attending primary school to 100 males. The findings also reveal that there are only minimal variations between female and male students attending school at primary according to area of residence and province. This indicates a very low disparity between the sexes. However, there is a greater variation according to the consumption quintile where the inequality is greater in the poorest quintile which has a GPI of 1.05.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary school stands at 1.31, indicating that for every 100 male students there are 131 female students attending secondary school. This disparity is greater in rural areas, where the GPI reaches 1.44 compared to 1.07 in urban areas. The findings also reveal that Southern Province has the highest GPI at 1.47 while Kigali records the lowest at 1.05.

Table 7. 3: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary and secondary school attendance for girls compared to boys by urban/rural, province, age groups and consumption quintile, (EICV7)

EICV7	Net Attendance Rate (NAR)		Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
	Gender Parity Index			
All Rwanda	1.02	1.31	0.98	1.21
Area of residence				
Urban	1.00	1.07	0.95	1.05
Rural	1.02	1.44	0.99	1.29
Province				
City of Kigali	1.03	1.05	1.00	1.02
Southern Province	1.02	1.47	1.01	1.33
Western Province	1.02	1.32	0.94	1.22
Northern Province	1.00	1.30	0.96	1.26
Eastern Province	1.01	1.33	0.99	1.19
Quintile				
Q1	1.05	1.43	0.99	1.33
Q2	1.00	1.46	0.98	1.25
Q3	1.03	1.39	1.01	1.26
Q4	1.01	1.30	0.94	1.25
Q5	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7: Note: Gender Parity Index (GPI)is then calculated by dividing the female Gross Enrolment Ratio by the male Gross Enrolment Ratio for the given level of education.

The official age to begin tertiary education is 18 years. The Results in Figure 7.1 show that 6.1% of females aged 18 to 30 years have ever attended tertiary education compared to 6.5% of males. Regarding the change since EICV5, it is worth noting that, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of females aged 16-30 years attending University, from 3.9% to 6.1% while for males, it has slightly increased from 5% to 6.5%.

Figure 7. 1: Percentage of population aged 18 to 30 years who have ever attended tertiary education by sex, (EICV5, EICV7)
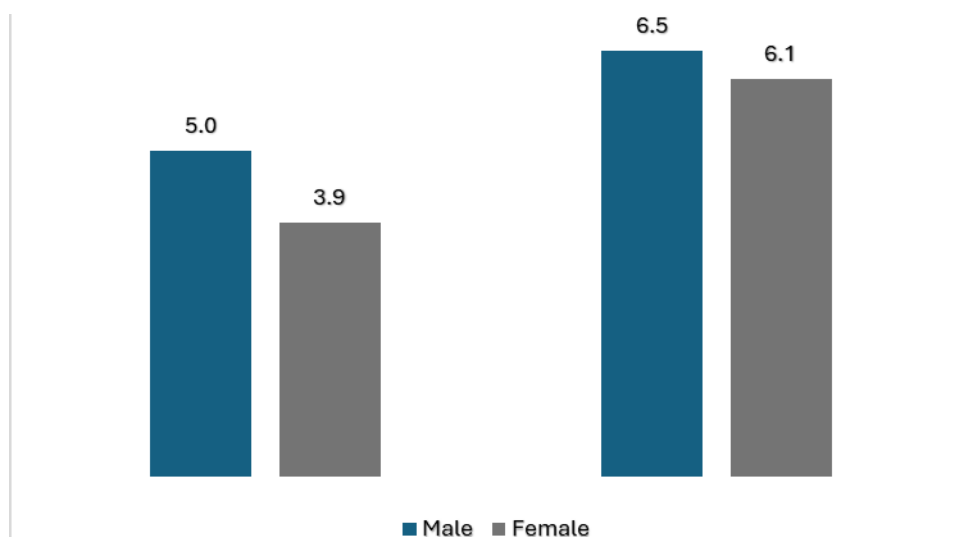
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV7

7.2. Education attendance

Women are more likely than men to have attended a lower educational level.

Figures in Table 7.4 show that, while men attended primary school level than women (62.5% compared to 59%), this trend reverses at the secondary level where females account for 20.5% compared to 18% for males. However, at the University level, male attendance slightly exceeds female attendance (4% against 3%). About 11% of females aged 3 years and above have never been to school, compared to 8% of males. In urban areas, 7% of females have never attended school compared to 6% of males, while in rural areas 12% of females aged 3 years and above have never been to school compared to 9% of males.

Table 7. 4: Distribution of population aged 3 and above by level of education attended by area of residence and sex (EICV7)

Level of Education	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	8.2	10.7	9.5	5.7	6.7	6.2	9.2	12.3	10.8
ECD	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.9	2.0
Nursery	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.3
Primary	62.5	59.0	60.7	50.6	49.0	49.8	67.3	62.9	65.0
Lower secondary	10.0	11.8	11.0	12.9	14.4	13.7	8.8	10.8	9.9
Upper secondary	8.1	8.7	8.4	14.4	15.2	14.8	5.6	6.1	5.8
University	4.0	3.1	3.5	10.1	8.6	9.3	1.5	0.9	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV

7.3. Literacy and computer skills

This section compares the literacy rates of women and men, defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and above who can both read and write a simple statement related to their everyday life.

The findings in Table 7.5 show that in Rwanda, about 74% of the female population aged 15 years and above can read and write in at least one language, compared to 78% of males. In all provinces, males have higher literacy rates than females, and the same trend applies to the consumption quintile.

The literacy rate is generally higher in urban areas (86% for females and 88% for males) than in rural areas (69% for females and 74% for males), as expected. The literacy rate for the female population aged 15-24 years is higher than that of their male counterparts (91% compared to 84.5%). It should be noted that, across all the characteristics, area of residence, province or consumption quintile, the literacy rate of females is higher than that of males.

With regards to the change since EICV5, in general, the literacy rate has slightly increased for both female and male population aged 15 years and above, as well as for the 15-24 age group.

Table 7. 5: Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 and above, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15-24 years			Population aged 15 - 24 years (000s)	Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15+ years			Population aged 15+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
All Rwanda	84.5	90.7	87.7	2,841	78.4	73.6	75.8	8,524
Area of residence								
Urban	90.5	93.9	92.3	861	88.4	85.6	86.9	2,520
Rural	82.2	89.2	85.7	1,980	74.1	68.6	71.1	6,004
Province								
City of Kigali	91.9	95.9	94.1	416	91.5	89.8	90.6	1,250
Southern Province	81.9	89.9	85.9	611	73.5	70.9	72.1	1,908

EICV7	Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15-24 years			Population aged 15 - 24 years (000s)	Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15+ years			Population aged 15+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Western Province	84.5	90.6	87.7	604	76.7	69.7	72.9	1,772
Northern Province	85.9	93.0	89.6	433	78.4	73.0	75.4	1,333
Eastern Province	82.2	87.0	84.7	777	76.3	70.5	73.2	2,260
Quintile								
Q1	75.3	84.0	79.5	588	64.5	60.8	62.5	1,595
Q2	83.5	87.7	85.6	555	71.8	67.9	69.7	1,627
Q3	84.4	91.9	88.3	570	77.4	73.1	75.1	1,696
Q4	89.0	93.0	91.1	523	82.7	75.7	79.0	1,725
Q5	92.1	95.8	94.2	605	92.5	87.9	90.0	1,881

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Literacy Rate (%) for population aged 15-24 years			Population aged 15 - 24 years (000s)	Literacy rate (%) for population aged 15+ years			Population aged 15+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
All Rwanda	84.3	88.5	86.5	2,302	77.5	69.4	73.2	7,028
Area of residence								
Urban	91.6	92.4	92.0	512	90.6	83.2	86.9	1,428
Rural	82.3	87.4	84.9	1,790	73.9	66.1	69.7	5,599
Province								
City of Kigali	90.5	92.6	91.6	378	89.6	85.6	87.6	1,093
Southern Province	82.2	89.0	85.6	505	73.0	67.6	70.1	1,615
Western Province	83.1	85.5	84.4	513	74.8	64.1	69.0	1,519
Northern Province	84.7	90.6	87.7	361	76.7	67.9	72.0	1,097
Eastern Province	83.0	86.6	84.9	545	76.3	67.1	71.4	1,704
Quintile								
Q1	75.4	78.7	77.1	384	63.3	56.0	59.2	1,171
Q2	80.5	85.8	83.3	394	70.5	63.9	66.9	1,260
Q3	85.0	88.8	87.0	441	75.5	68.6	71.8	1,362
Q4	86.0	91.8	88.9	478	80.2	71.4	75.6	1,473
Q5	90.7	93.7	92.3	604	89.7	82.4	86.1	1,762

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

According to EICV7, a person is considered "computer literate" if he/she expresses confidence in using a computer.

Table 7.6 presents computer literacy rates from 2016/17 and 2023/24 between females and males aged 15 to 24 and those aged 15 and above by geographic location, sex and socio-economic characteristics. The findings show that, only 11% of females aged 15 years and above are computer literate compared to 15% males in the same group. The results further indicate the same gender imbalance in computer literacy for the age group 15-24 years, females still lag behind compared to their male counterparts (15% compared to 16.5%).

The use of computer is more common among urban residents, particularly in City of Kigali and in the highest consumption quintiles. According to EICV7 results, the computer literacy rate among females aged 15 years and above is lower in urban areas compared to their male counterparts (23% against 32% respectively) while in rural areas the rate is slightly lower (5% for females against 8% for males). This gender disparity persists among 15-24 years old across all provinces and consumption quintiles, with males consistently outperforming females in computer literacy.

With regards to change since EICV5, the computer literacy rate among females aged 15 years and above has increased by 4 percentage points from 7% to 11% while for males it has increased from 11% to 15%.

Table 7.6: Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 and above, according to urban/rural, province, consumption quintile and sex, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years			Population aged 15-24 years (000s)	Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years			Population aged 15+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
All Rwanda	16.5	14.7	15.6	2,841	15.3	10.6	12.8	8,524
Area of residence								
Urban	31.3	24.9	27.8	861	32.2	23.4	27.5	2,520
Rural	10.7	9.9	10.3	1,980	8.1	5.3	6.6	6,004
Province								
City of Kigali	35.0	29.6	32.0	416	35.9	28.0	31.8	1,250
Southern Province	12.6	11.2	11.9	611	10.5	7.2	8.7	1,908
Western Province	15.8	13.7	14.7	604	13.0	8.7	10.6	1,772
Northern Province	11.8	10.4	11.1	433	10.8	7.5	9.0	1,333
Eastern Province	13.6	12.1	12.9	777	11.9	7.6	9.6	2,260
Quintile								
Q1	5.2	4.6	4.9	588	3.1	1.9	2.5	1,595
Q2	7.5	6.0	6.8	555	5.1	2.9	3.9	1,627
Q3	13.4	10.6	11.9	570	7.9	5.2	6.4	1,696
Q4	20.0	18.2	19.1	523	14.2	9.6	11.7	1,725
Q5	39.1	30.9	34.4	605	41.7	30.7	35.9	1,881

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years			Population aged 15 - 24 years (000s)	Computer literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years			Population aged 15+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
All Rwanda	11.4	9.7	10.5	2,302	10.9	7.2	8.9	7,028
Area of residence								
Urban	29.4	21.0	24.9	512	30.5	21.6	26	1,428
Rural	6.4	6.3	6.3	1,790	5.5	3.8	4.6	5,599
Province								
City of Kigali	26.8	21.0	23.7	378	27.0	21.5	24.3	1,093
Southern Province	7.2	8.2	7.7	505	6.8	5.2	5.9	1,615
Western Province	9.8	6.5	8.1	513	8.4	4.3	6.2	1,519
Northern Province	9.7	8.1	8.9	361	9.2	5.6	7.3	1,097
Eastern Province	7.3	7.1	7.2	545	6.7	4.2	5.4	1,704
Quintile								
Q1	1.9	1.3	1.5	384	1.2	0.5	0.8	1,171
Q2	4.1	2.9	3.5	394	2.3	1.2	1.7	1,260
Q3	5.9	4.7	5.3	441	3.4	2.1	2.7	1,362
Q4	9.6	9.5	9.5	478	7.1	4.8	5.9	1,473
Q5	27.7	23.2	25.3	604	30.3	23.3	26.8	1,762

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Annexes

Annex A: District tables for selected indicators

Table A. 1: Number of females per 100 males, by district, (EICV7, EICV5)

	EICV5	EICV7
All Rwanda	108	109
District		
Nyarugenge	101	103
Gasabo	99	106
Kicukiro	101	98
Nyanza	108	107
Gisagara	114	112
Nyaruguru	116	107
Huye	110	113
Nyamagabe	104	110
Ruhango	108	115
Muhanga	110	114
Kamonyi	105	102
Karongi	104	110
Rutsiro	109	110
Rubavu	108	109
Nyabihu	109	118
Ngororero	120	125
Rusizi	102	111
Nyamasheke	115	109
Rulindo	105	102
Gakenke	107	115
Musanze	120	114
Burera	114	114
Gicumbi	111	107
Rwamagana	103	110
Nyagatare	110	111
Gatsibo	106	110
Kayonza	110	105
Kirehe	110	104
Ngoma	116	111
Bugesera	112	106

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5 & EICV 7
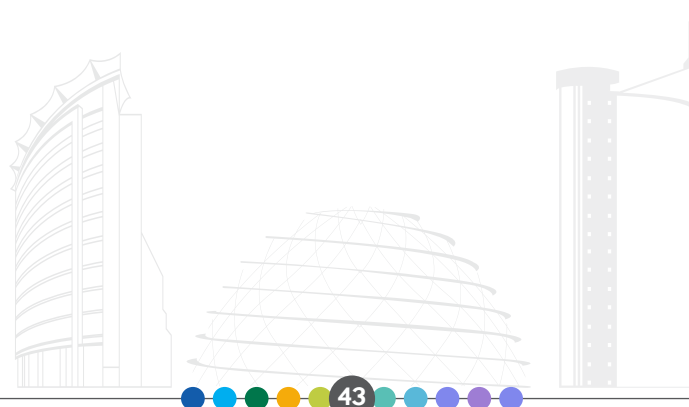
Table A. 2: Sex of the Household-heads by district, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Male Headed	Female Headed	De facto Female Headed	Total	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	69.9	26.2	4.0	100	3,290
District					
Nyarugenge	73.0	25.2	1.8	100	107
Gasabo	71.9	25.5	2.6	100	252
Kicukiro	76.6	21.4	2.0	100	134
Nyanza	66.4	29.7	4.0	100	92
Gisagara	65.0	33.8	1.2	100	98
Nyaruguru	71.3	24.5	4.2	100	74
Huye	64.6	31.5	3.9	100	94
Nyamagabe	68.0	28.4	3.7	100	91
Ruhango	61.6	32.0	6.5	100	92
Muhanga	69.1	26.0	4.8	100	92
Kamonyi	70.8	26.0	3.2	100	115
Karongi	72.8	23.6	3.7	100	88
Rutsiro	71.3	24.8	4.0	100	84
Rubavu	70.7	24.4	5.0	100	124
Nyabihu	65.0	29.0	6.0	100	76
Ngororero	61.6	32.4	6.0	100	90
Rusizi	70.9	23.9	5.2	100	105
Nyamasheke	68.7	27.5	3.7	100	97
Rulindo	72.7	23.7	3.6	100	91
Gakenke	70.6	24.8	4.5	100	94
Musanze	70.8	25.3	3.9	100	120
Burera	69.4	24.2	6.4	100	91
Gicumbi	72.9	24.0	3.0	100	110
Rwamagana	67.2	23.3	9.6	100	127
Nyagatare	70.5	25.7	3.8	100	155
Gatsibo	72.0	23.8	4.2	100	129
Kayonza	69.3	25.4	5.3	100	122
Kirehe	72.0	26.3	1.7	100	106
Ngoma	67.0	30.8	2.2	100	102
Bugesera	72.4	25.0	2.6	100	138

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	EICV7 Gender Thematic Report De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of households (000s)
All Rwanda	68.6	25.0	6.4	100	2,708
District					
Nyarugenge	72.4	22.6	5.0	100	81
Gasabo	73.7	22.1	4.3	100	230
Kicukiro	75.2	17.3	7.5	100	98
Nyanza	67.0	28.1	4.9	100	79
Gisagara	60.1	33.5	6.4	100	82
Nyaruguru	68.3	25.3	6.4	100	64
Huye	59.7	31.6	8.8	100	82
Nyamagabe	69.5	25.3	5.2	100	77
Ruhango	63.9	28.2	8.0	100	71
Muhanga	65.9	26.9	7.2	100	78
Kamonyi	68.7	24.6	6.6	100	93
Karongi	68.4	23.7	7.9	100	78
Rutsiro	75.5	20.7	3.8	100	73
Rubavu	70.1	23.1	6.8	100	96
Nyabihu	66.5	26.7	6.8	100	67
Ngororero	60.7	27.5	11.9	100	82
Rusizi	72.1	22.7	5.1	100	95
Nyamasheke	67.0	28.7	4.3	100	83
Rulindo	68.1	27.6	4.3	100	78
Gakenke	67.7	23.9	8.3	100	84

EICV5	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	EICV7 Gender Thematic Report De facto Female-Headed	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Musanze	70.0	20.5	9.4	100	91
Burera	61.8	26.3	11.9	100	82
Gicumbi	73.9	22.5	3.6	100	88
Rwamagana	66.4	27.4	6.2	100	89
Nyagatare	71.1	24.1	4.9	100	132
Gatsibo	71.6	25.1	3.3	100	108
Kayonza	62.6	26.2	11.2	100	83
Kirehe	68.5	25.3	6.2	100	87
Ngoma	66.2	27.8	6.0	100	83
Bugesera	70.6	23.7	5.7	100	95

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table A. 3: Percentage of Households in informal Unions, by district (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Percentage of households in informal unions	EICV7	Percentage of households in informal unions
Nyarugenge	50.4	Ngororero	34.8
Gasabo	37.4	Rusizi	18.0
Kicukiro	41.2	Nyamasheke	15.4
Nyanza	35.3	Rulindo	20.3
Gisagara	35.7	Gakenke	19.9
Nyaruguru	31.8	Musanze	38.2
Huye	33.2	Burera	38.1
Nyamagabe	29.7	Gicumbi	26.8
Ruhango	29.8	Rwamagana	49.0
Muhanga	15.9	Nyagatare	50.5
Kamonyi	30.4	Gatsibo	48.1
Karongi	16.1	Kayonza	42.7
Rutsiro	27.8	Kirehe	37.3
Rubavu	52.0	Ngoma	44.1
Nyabihu	51.7	Bugesera	41.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Percentage of households in informal unions
District	
Nyarugenge	49.9
Gasabo	42.4
Kicukiro	34.9
Nyanza	29.4
Gisagara	32.1
Nyaruguru	31.5
Huye	29.1
Nyamagabe	26.2
Ruhango	24.8
Muhanga	17.1
Kamonyi	30.2
Karongi	17.7
Rutsiro	30.6
Rubavu	45.6
Nyabihu	49.2
Ngororero	31.5
Rusizi	17.4
Nyamasheke	14
Rulindo	18
Gakenke	14.9
Musanze	41.6
Burera	34.8
Gicumbi	20.7
Rwamagana	43.3
Nyagatare	52.1

EICV5	Percentage of households in informal unions
Gatsibo	41.5
Kayonza	47.6
Kirehe	37.6
Ngoma	35.1
Bugesera	42.6

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table A. 4: Percentage of individuals (6+) that have ever attended school by sex and District, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	% ever attended school			Population aged 6+ years (000s)
	Male	Female	Total	
All Rwanda	93.6	90.3	91.9	11,535
District				
Nyarugenge	97.6	95.6	96.6	337
Gasabo	96.9	95.8	96.3	823
Kicukiro	98.1	96.8	97.4	428
Nyanza	91.5	86.8	89.1	311
Gisagara	90.9	89.1	90.0	336
Nyaruguru	93.7	88.9	91.2	287
Huye	92.1	90.8	91.4	319
Nyamagabe	91.0	85.7	88.2	311
Ruhango	94.8	90.2	92.3	305
Muhanga	92.1	89.8	90.8	299
Kamonyi	93.7	91.7	92.7	414
Karongi	95.1	91.4	93.2	317
Rutsiro	90.2	86.7	88.4	309
Rubavu	94.5	90.8	92.6	463
Nyabihu	93.4	87.4	90.1	272
Ngororero	88.9	86.7	87.7	302
Rusizi	95.5	91.3	93.3	422
Nyamasheke	93.7	90.2	91.8	379
Rulindo	94.0	91.1	92.5	318
Gakenke	92.9	90.5	91.6	322
Musanze	95.9	91.0	93.3	430
Burera	93.1	86.7	89.6	328
Gicumbi	92.9	87.1	89.9	407
Rwamagana	92.1	91.6	91.8	433
Nyagatare	89.8	88.8	89.3	567
Gatsibo	92.8	90.9	91.8	464
Kayonza	92.5	88.7	90.5	439
Kirehe	94.1	86.7	90.3	367
Ngoma	91.8	88.3	89.9	348
Bugesera	94.9	92.8	93.8	481

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

All Rwanda	89.5	85.1	87.2	9,901
District				
Nyarugenge	93.3	92.0	92.7	269
Gasabo	95.6	89.9	92.8	754
Kicukiro	95.9	94.1	95.0	353
Nyanza	89.5	84.4	86.8	272
Gisagara	82.6	84.2	83.5	288
Nyaruguru	85.7	79.4	82.3	251
Huye	88.7	85.2	86.9	291
Nyamagabe	88.5	82.4	85.3	294
Ruhango	90.2	89.3	89.7	264
Muhanga	90.0	87.0	88.4	291
Kamonyi	91.1	89.9	90.5	351
Karongi	89.2	83.6	86.3	305
Rutsiro	84.3	78.7	81.4	279

All Rwanda	89.5	85.1	87.2	9,901
District				
Rubavu	86.7	81.7	84.1	363
Nyabihu	91.2	82.5	86.5	255
Ngororero	85.3	82.9	84.0	306
Rusizi	90.1	86.9	88.5	381
Nyamasheke	90.3	85.0	87.4	324
Rulindo	90.9	84.5	87.5	276
Gakenke	88.9	85.7	87.2	302
Musanze	91.0	86.6	88.6	339
Burera	89.4	80.1	84.4	289
Gicumbi	88.2	83.3	85.6	330
Rwamagana	88.8	87.7	88.2	303
Nyagatare	88.0	82.1	84.9	498
Gatsibo	87.0	82.9	84.9	410
Kayonza	88.3	83.4	85.8	310
Kirehe	90.5	84.9	87.5	324
Ngoma	88.5	83.8	85.9	296
Bugesera	87.5	82.4	84.8	334

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table A. 5: Net and gross attendance rates in primary school by District, (EICV7)

EICV7	Net Attendance Rates, NAR (%)			Gross Attendance Rates, GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Rwanda	92.0	93.6	92.8	141.2	138.4	139.8
District						
Nyarugenge	93.1	94.6	93.9	130.4	124.1	127.1
Gasabo	94.0	96.9	95.4	132.9	138.4	135.5
Kicukiro	94.7	97.4	96.0	138.9	133.6	136.3
Nyanza	84.5	93.7	89.2	138.0	131.6	134.7
Gisagara	93.3	90.6	92.0	129.9	132.5	131.1
Nyaruguru	92.9	93.9	93.4	155.6	153.5	154.5
Huye	88.0	93.7	90.9	140.9	138.5	139.7
Nyamagabe	91.2	92.6	91.8	138.1	158.5	147.8
Ruhango	89.7	95.2	92.5	135.9	133.7	134.8
Muhanga	95.4	94.1	94.8	125.7	140.9	132.6
Kamonyi	91.9	91.7	91.8	144.2	138.9	141.6
Karongi	95.1	94.2	94.7	148.0	142.1	145.1
Rutsiro	88.7	92.5	90.6	141.0	141.6	141.3
Rubavu	88.1	92.3	90.2	137.0	132.4	134.8
Nyabihu	96.6	96.0	96.2	151.0	143.5	147.0
Ngororero	88.2	91.8	90.0	131.7	135.2	133.5
Rusizi	91.6	91.2	91.4	154.4	120.6	135.6
Nyamasheke	94.8	96.8	95.8	149.1	141.0	145.1
Rulindo	94.1	94.6	94.3	126.6	136.2	131.0
Gakenke	97.8	95.7	96.6	147.8	133.7	140.2
Musanze	95.9	97.3	96.6	148.8	146.2	147.5
Burera	96.8	95.5	96.1	160.2	143.1	151.2
Gicumbi	95.8	98.0	96.8	148.5	141.7	145.3
Rwamagana	90.3	94.6	92.5	135.4	146.6	141.1
Nyagatare	89.4	88.8	89.1	145.3	144.0	144.6
Gatsibo	85.5	90.6	88.2	146.1	133.3	139.3
Kayonza	86.7	91.9	89.2	137.2	138.6	137.8
Kirehe	96.4	94.0	95.3	141.3	132.2	136.9
Ngoma	88.3	87.1	87.6	142.5	131.8	136.9
Bugesera	94.0	93.0	93.5	139.1	145.7	142.2

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A. 6: Net and Gross Attendance Rate in secondary school, by District, (EICV7)

EICV7	Net Attendance Rate, NAR (%)			Gross Attendance Rates, GAR (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Rwanda	29.1	38.1	33.7	43.5	52.8	48.2
District						
Nyarugenge	41.3	47.4	44.3	52.3	65.0	58.6
Gasabo	39.4	44.6	42.3	60.6	60.6	60.6
Kicukiro	55.8	52.4	54.2	73.9	72.3	73.2
Nyanza	22.5	40.6	30.5	34.9	49.3	41.2
Gisagara	24.0	31.2	27.4	31.5	45.3	38.0
Nyaruguru	20.5	35.1	27.9	35.3	51.9	43.7
Huye	28.4	42.9	35.7	43.7	55.2	49.5
Nyamagabe	23.2	28.4	26.1	45.2	46.1	45.7
Ruhango	31.7	49.5	40.7	48.0	67.6	57.9
Muhanga	34.0	42.5	38.9	45.0	61.6	54.5
Kamonyi	24.7	34.9	29.6	40.7	50.2	45.3
Karongi	32.2	40.6	36.5	46.6	56.7	51.8
Rutsiro	23.2	31.9	27.2	31.8	37.2	34.3
Rubavu	30.9	34.9	32.8	47.1	47.0	47.1
Nyabihu	26.1	39.3	33.2	43.3	53.7	49.0
Ngororero	23.2	36.1	30.2	34.5	48.4	42.1
Rusizi	31.8	43.1	36.9	44.2	61.1	51.9
Nyamasheke	35.8	47.2	41.5	56.0	68.2	62.1
Rulindo	28.6	33.6	31.1	37.4	47.3	42.5
Gakenke	28.0	35.4	31.7	41.6	45.9	43.8
Musanze	35.8	38.2	37.0	50.3	52.9	51.6
Burera	25.5	37.9	32.0	50.7	60.8	56.0
Gicumbi	21.8	37.0	29.3	28.2	53.7	40.8
Rwamagana	31.0	30.7	30.8	39.9	44.8	42.5
Nyagatare	23.7	32.0	27.9	38.0	42.9	40.4
Gatsibo	26.2	36.4	31.3	46.9	47.3	47.1
Kayonza	23.0	40.0	31.6	36.7	54.1	45.6
Kirehe	30.2	35.5	32.6	44.0	51.4	47.3
Ngoma	19.9	34.2	27.1	28.0	47.0	37.6
Bugesera	29.2	35.3	32.5	43.2	47.7	45.6

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

Table A. 7: Percentage of population with health insurance, by district, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	% of population with health insurance		
	Male	Female	Total
District			
All Rwanda	84.8	85.6	85.2
Nyarugenge	81.3	82.2	81.8
Gasabo	86.5	86.0	86.3
Kicukiro	82.2	81.7	82.0
Nyanza	82.5	81.6	82.0
Gisagara	83.0	86.9	85.0
Nyaruguru	89.8	90.3	90.1
Huye	80.8	84.5	82.8
Nyamagabe	85.4	86.2	85.8
Ruhango	83.0	84.5	83.8
Muhanga	89.2	90.3	89.8
Kamonyi	80.0	81.1	80.6
Karongi	84.3	85.8	85.1
Rutsiro	82.3	82.1	82.2
Rubavu	78.8	79.9	79.4
Nyabihu	87.6	87.3	87.4
Ngororero	87.3	88.0	87.7

EICV7	% of population with health insurance		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Rusizi	77.3	78.7	78.0
Nyamasheke	83.4	84.4	83.9
Rulindo	90.6	90.3	90.4
Gakenke	96.8	95.9	96.3
Musanze	89.5	88.5	88.9
Burera	93.1	92.9	93.0
Gicumbi	91.4	90.2	90.8
Rwamagana	82.7	82.2	82.5
Nyagatare	78.9	83.3	81.2
Gatsibo	83.4	85.1	84.3
Kayonza	81.2	84.6	82.9
Kirehe	88.9	89.9	89.4
Ngoma	89.2	90.3	89.8
Bugesera	84.1	83.2	83.6

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV7 & EICV 5

EICV5	% of population with health insurance		
	Male	Female	Total
District Name			
All Rwanda	73.4	74.5	73.9
Nyarugenge	76.7	80.9	78.8
Gasabo	77.0	77.9	77.5
Kicukiro	72.3	75.3	73.8
Nyanza	59.6	60.5	60.0
Gisagara	70.2	71.6	70.9
Nyaruguru	65.8	68.0	67.0
Huye	64.9	68.4	66.7
Nyamagabe	63.3	67.3	65.4
Ruhango	70.4	73.0	71.8
Muhanga	75.4	75.7	75.5
Kamonyi	72.8	72.1	72.5
Karongi	66.8	68.7	67.8
Rutsiro	73.9	73.7	73.8
Rubavu	66.6	67.7	67.2
Nyabihu	73.2	70.7	71.9
Ngororero	67.6	69.7	68.7
Rusizi	73.1	72.8	73.0
Nyamasheke	82.4	84.5	83.5
Rulindo	73.3	76.9	75.1
Gakenke	83.8	85.6	84.7
Musanze	85.2	86.2	85.7
Burera	81.0	82.3	81.7
Gicumbi	90.0	89.7	89.8
Rwamagana	68.7	71.8	70.3
Nyagatare	61.8	63.7	62.8
Gatsibo	76.8	78.3	77.6
Kayonza	71.4	69.2	70.3
Kirehe	82.9	81.3	82.1
Ngoma	74.7	75.4	75.1
Bugesera	75.8	71.7	73.6

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Annex B: 95% confidence intervals for selected indicators

Table B. 1: % of male-headed households, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		Unweighted count
			Lower	Upper	
All Rwanda	69.9	0.4	69.1	70.7	15,054
Urban/rural					
Urban	71.1	0.8	69.6	72.6	3,994
Rural	69.3	0.5	68.4	70.3	11,060
Province					
City of Kigali	73.4	1.1	71.2	75.6	1,938
Southern	67.1	0.8	65.5	68.7	3,885
Western	68.9	0.9	67.2	70.6	3,400
Northern	71.3	1.0	69.4	73.3	2,430
Eastern	70.2	0.8	68.6	71.7	3,401
District					
Nyarugenge	73.0	1.9	69.2	76.8	647
Gasabo	71.9	1.8	68.3	75.5	644
Kicukiro	76.6	1.7	73.3	79.9	647
Nyanza	66.4	2.4	61.7	71.0	486
Gisagara	65.0	2.1	60.9	69.2	486
Nyaruguru	71.3	2.2	66.9	75.6	486
Huye	64.6	2.3	60.1	69.2	485
Nyamagabe	68.0	2.1	63.8	72.1	486
Ruhango	61.6	2.3	57.0	66.1	486
Muhanga	69.1	2.3	64.7	73.6	486
Kamonyi	70.8	2.5	65.9	75.6	484
Karongi	72.8	2.2	68.5	77.0	486
Rutsiro	71.3	2.1	67.1	75.4	486
Rubavu	70.7	1.7	67.3	74.0	485
Nyabihu	65.0	2.4	60.2	69.8	486
Ngororero	61.6	2.4	57.0	66.3	485
Rusizi	70.9	2.7	65.5	76.2	486
Nyamasheke	68.7	2.5	63.9	73.6	486
Rulindo	72.7	2.1	68.5	76.9	486
Gakenke	70.6	1.6	67.4	73.9	486
Musanze	70.8	2.4	66.2	75.4	486
Burera	69.4	2.1	65.2	73.6	486
Gicumbi	72.9	2.4	68.2	77.7	486
Rwamagana	67.2	2.0	63.2	71.1	486
Nyagatare	70.5	2.0	66.6	74.4	486
Gatsibo	72.0	2.2	67.7	76.4	486
Kayonza	69.3	2.0	65.4	73.2	485
Kirehe	72.0	2.3	67.5	76.5	486
Ngoma	67.0	2.4	62.2	71.8	486
Bugesera	72.4	1.8	68.8	76.0	486

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		Unweighted count
			Lower	Upper	
All Rwanda	68.6	0.5	67.7	69.5	14,580
Urban/rural					
Urban	71.3	1.3	68.9	73.8	2,526
Rural	67.9	0.5	67.0	68.9	12,054
Province					
City of Kigali	73.8	1.6	70.7	76.8	1,620
Southern Province	65.3	0.8	63.8	66.9	3,840
Western Province	68.7	0.9	67.0	70.4	3,360
Northern Province	68.4	1.0	66.5	70.4	2,400
Eastern Province	68.5	0.9	66.8	70.3	3,360
District					
Nyarugenge	72.4	2.2	68.0	76.7	540
Gasabo	73.7	2.5	68.7	78.6	540
Kicukiro	75.2	2.0	71.3	79.1	540
Nyanza	67.0	2.3	62.6	71.4	480
Gisagara	60.1	2.5	55.1	65.1	480
Nyaruguru	68.3	2.5	63.5	73.1	480
Huye	59.7	2.0	55.9	63.5	480
Nyamagabe	69.5	2.0	65.5	73.5	480
Ruhango	63.9	2.3	59.4	68.3	480
Muhanga	65.9	2.3	61.4	70.3	480
Kamonyi	68.7	1.9	65.1	72.4	480
Karongi	68.4	2.1	64.2	72.6	480
Rutsiro	75.5	2.1	71.4	79.7	480
Rubavu	70.1	2.2	65.7	74.4	480
Nyabihu	66.5	2.0	62.5	70.4	480
Ngororero	60.7	2.1	56.5	64.8	480
Rusizi	72.1	2.7	66.8	77.4	480
Nyamasheke	67.0	2.2	62.6	71.4	480
Rulindo	68.1	2.3	63.7	72.5	480
Gakenke	67.7	2.2	63.4	72.1	480
Musanze	70.0	2.1	65.9	74.2	480
Burera	61.8	2.3	57.3	66.4	480
Gicumbi	73.9	2.4	69.3	78.6	480
Rwamagana	66.4	2.4	61.8	71.1	480
Nyagatare	71.1	2.2	66.7	75.4	480
Gatsibo	71.6	2.4	66.9	76.4	480
Kayonza	62.6	2.4	57.9	67.3	480
Kirehe	68.5	2.0	64.5	72.5	480
Ngoma	66.2	2.2	61.8	70.6	480
Bugesera	70.6	2.5	65.6	75.5	480

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table B. 2: % of Female-headed households, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		Unweighted count
			Lower	Upper	
All Rwanda	26.2	0.4	25.4	26.9	15,054
Urban/rural					
Urban	24.4	0.8	22.9	26.0	3,994
Rural	26.9	0.4	26.0	27.7	11,060
Province					
City of Kigali	24.3	1.1	22.2	26.5	1,938
Southern	29.1	0.8	27.5	30.6	3,885
Western	26.3	0.8	24.7	27.9	3,400
Northern	24.4	0.9	22.6	26.3	2,430
Eastern	25.6	0.8	24.1	27.1	3,401
District					
Nyarugenge	25.2	1.9	21.5	28.9	647
Gasabo	25.5	1.8	22.0	29.1	644
Kicukiro	21.4	1.7	18.1	24.7	647
Nyanza	29.7	2.1	25.5	33.9	486
Gisagara	33.8	2.1	29.7	37.8	486
Nyaruguru	24.5	2.1	20.3	28.7	486
Huye	31.5	2.3	27.0	36.0	485
Nyamagabe	28.4	2.0	24.4	32.4	486
Ruhango	32.0	2.5	27.1	36.8	486
Muhanga	26.0	2.1	22.0	30.1	486
Kamonyi	26.0	2.3	21.5	30.6	484
Karongi	23.6	2.1	19.5	27.6	486
Rutsiro	24.8	2.1	20.7	28.9	486
Rubavu	24.4	1.8	20.9	27.8	485
Nyabihu	29.0	2.1	24.8	33.1	486
Ngororero	32.4	2.1	28.3	36.5	485
Rusizi	23.9	2.5	19.1	28.7	486
Nyamasheke	27.5	2.3	23.1	31.9	486
Rulindo	23.7	2.1	19.6	27.7	486
Gakenke	24.8	1.7	21.5	28.2	486
Musanze	25.3	2.2	21.0	29.6	486
Burera	24.2	2.0	20.3	28.2	486
Gicumbi	24.0	2.3	19.5	28.6	486
Rwamagana	23.3	1.7	20.0	26.6	486
Nyagatare	25.7	1.8	22.1	29.3	486
Gatsibo	23.8	2.0	19.8	27.8	486
Kayonza	25.4	2.1	21.2	29.6	485
Kirehe	26.3	2.3	21.6	30.9	486
Ngoma	30.8	2.3	26.4	35.2	486
Bugesera	25.0	2.0	21.0	29.0	486

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		Unweighted count
			Lower	Upper	
All Rwanda	25.0	0.4	24.2	25.8	14,580
Urban/rural					
Urban	22.1	1.2	19.8	24.4	2,526
Rural	25.7	0.4	24.8	26.5	12,054
Province					
City of Kigali	21.0	1.5	18.1	23.9	1,620
Southern Province	28.0	0.8	26.5	29.5	3,840
Western Province	24.7	0.8	23.1	26.2	3,360
Northern Province	24.0	0.9	22.3	25.8	2,400
Eastern Province	25.5	0.8	23.9	27.1	3,360
District					
Nyarugenge	22.6	2.1	18.5	26.8	540
Gasabo	22.1	2.4	17.3	26.8	540
Kicukiro	17.3	1.9	13.6	21.1	540
Nyanza	28.1	2.4	23.5	32.8	480
Gisagara	33.5	2.8	28.0	38.9	480
Nyaruguru	25.3	2.1	21.3	29.4	480
Huye	31.6	2.0	27.6	35.5	480
Nyamagabe	25.3	2.0	21.4	29.2	480
Ruhango	28.2	1.8	24.7	31.6	480
Muhanga	26.9	2.3	22.4	31.5	480
Kamonyi	24.6	1.8	21.1	28.2	480
Karongi	23.7	1.7	20.4	27.0	480
Rutsiro	20.7	2.1	16.5	24.8	480
Rubavu	23.1	2.4	18.3	27.9	480
Nyabihu	26.7	2.2	22.5	31.0	480
Ngororero	27.5	1.8	23.9	31.0	480
Rusizi	22.7	2.1	18.6	26.9	480
Nyamasheke	28.7	2.2	24.4	32.9	480
Rulindo	27.6	2.1	23.5	31.7	480
Gakenke	23.9	2.1	19.9	28.0	480
Musanze	20.5	1.7	17.1	23.9	480
Burera	26.3	2.0	22.4	30.2	480
Gicumbi	22.5	2.1	18.4	26.6	480
Rwamagana	27.4	2.1	23.4	31.5	480
Nyagatare	24.1	2.3	19.6	28.6	480
Gatsibo	25.1	2.1	20.9	29.2	480
Kayonza	26.2	2.2	22.0	30.5	480
Kirehe	25.3	1.8	21.7	28.9	480
Ngoma	27.8	1.6	24.6	31.1	480
Bugesera	23.7	2.5	18.9	28.5	480

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Table B. 3: % of De facto female-headed households, (EICV7, EICV5)

EICV7	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		Unweighted count
			Lower	Upper	
All Rwanda	4.0	0.2	3.7	4.3	15,054
Urban/rural					
Urban	4.4	0.3	3.8	5.1	3,994
Rural	3.8	0.2	3.4	4.1	11,060
Province					
City of Kigali	2.3	0.4	1.5	3.0	1,938
Southern	3.9	0.3	3.3	4.5	3,885
Western	4.8	0.4	4.1	5.5	3,400
Northern	4.2	0.4	3.4	5.0	2,430
Eastern	4.3	0.4	3.6	5.0	3,401
District					
Nyarugenge	1.8	0.6	0.6	3.1	647
Gasabo	2.6	0.6	1.4	3.8	644
Kicukiro	2.0	0.6	0.9	3.1	647
Nyanza	4.0	0.8	2.4	5.5	486
Gisagara	1.2	0.6	0.1	2.3	486
Nyaruguru	4.2	0.8	2.6	5.9	486
Huye	3.9	0.9	2.2	5.5	485
Nyamagabe	3.7	1.0	1.8	5.5	486
Ruhango	6.5	1.1	4.3	8.6	486
Muhanga	4.8	0.8	3.2	6.5	486
Kamonyi	3.2	0.8	1.7	4.8	484
Karongi	3.7	0.8	2.1	5.2	486
Rutsiro	4.0	0.8	2.4	5.5	486
Rubavu	5.0	1.0	3.0	6.9	485
Nyabihu	6.0	1.1	3.8	8.2	486
Ngororero	6.0	1.2	3.7	8.3	485
Rusizi	5.2	0.9	3.4	7.0	486
Nyamasheke	3.7	1.0	1.8	5.6	486
Rulindo	3.6	0.8	2.1	5.1	486
Gakenke	4.5	1.0	2.6	6.4	486
Musanze	3.9	1.0	2.0	5.9	486
Burera	6.4	1.2	4.1	8.7	486
Gicumbi	3.0	0.7	1.6	4.4	486
Rwamagana	9.6	1.3	7.1	12.0	486
Nyagatare	3.8	1.0	1.9	5.7	486
Gatsibo	4.2	0.8	2.6	5.7	486
Kayonza	5.3	1.0	3.3	7.3	485
Kirehe	1.7	0.6	0.6	2.9	486
Ngoma	2.2	0.7	0.9	3.5	486
Bugesera	2.6	0.8	1.1	4.1	486

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV7

EICV5	Estimate (%)	Standard error	Confidence interval		Unweighted count
			Lower	Upper	
All Rwanda	6.4	0.2	6.0	6.9	14,580
Urban/rural					
Urban	6.6	0.7	5.3	7.8	2,526
Rural	6.4	0.3	5.9	6.9	12,054
Province					
City of Kigali	5.2	0.7	3.9	6.5	1,620
Southern Province	6.7	0.4	5.8	7.5	3,840
Western Province	6.7	0.5	5.7	7.7	3,360
Northern Province	7.5	0.6	6.4	8.7	2,400
Eastern Province	6.0	0.5	5.1	6.9	3,360
District					
Nyarugenge	5.0	1.0	3.0	7.0	540
Gasabo	4.3	1.0	2.2	6.3	540
Kicukiro	7.5	1.1	5.4	9.5	540
Nyanza	4.9	1.1	2.6	7.1	480
Gisagara	6.4	1.0	4.5	8.3	480
Nyaruguru	6.4	1.1	4.3	8.4	480
Huye	8.8	1.9	5.1	12.4	480
Nyamagabe	5.2	1.1	3.0	7.4	480
Ruhango	8.0	1.4	5.2	10.7	480
Muhanga	7.2	1.2	4.9	9.4	480
Kamonyi	6.6	1.0	4.7	8.6	480
Karongi	7.9	1.2	5.5	10.3	480
Rutsiro	3.8	0.8	2.2	5.4	480
Rubavu	6.8	1.4	4.1	9.6	480
Nyabihu	6.8	1.5	3.9	9.7	480
Ngororero	11.9	1.5	8.9	14.9	480
Rusizi	5.1	1.4	2.3	8.0	480
Nyamasheke	4.3	1.2	2.1	6.6	480
Rulindo	4.3	1.0	2.4	6.3	480
Gakenke	8.3	1.4	5.6	11.1	480
Musanze	9.4	1.4	6.8	12.1	480
Burera	11.9	1.7	8.5	15.3	480
Gicumbi	3.6	0.9	1.8	5.3	480
Rwamagana	6.2	1.3	3.7	8.6	480
Nyagatare	4.9	1.0	3.0	6.7	480
Gatsibo	3.3	0.8	1.7	4.9	480
Kayonza	11.2	2.0	7.3	15.0	480
Kirehe	6.2	1.1	4.1	8.3	480
Ngoma	6.0	1.3	3.4	8.5	480
Bugesera	5.7	1.2	3.4	8.1	480

Source: National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, EICV5

Annex C: EICV7 Technical Team

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EICV7
2025

GENDER
Thematic Report