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**BE COUNTED
BECAUSE YOU COUNT**

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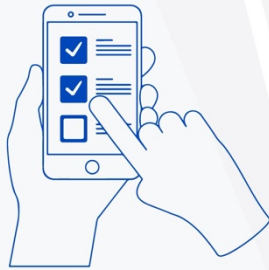
5th
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING

"Be counted because you count - Ibaruze kuko uri uw'agaciro"

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Thematic Report
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING

July, 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
EAC	East African Community
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Integrated Housing Living Conditions Survey
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HQI	Housing Quality Index
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDP	Integrated Development Program
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINICT	Ministry of ICT and Innovation
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoH	Ministry of Health
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST1	National Strategy for Transformation
OGS	Office of Government Spokesperson
RBA	Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
RBC	Rwanda Biomedical Center
RCS	Rwanda Correctional Services
RISA	Rwanda Information Society Authority
RNP	Rwanda National Police
RPHC4	Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
RPHC5	Firth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
RPPA	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNR	Service National de Recensement
UKAID	United Kingdom AID
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
WB	World Bank

FOREWORD

The Government of Rwanda, through the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), conducted the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census in August 2022. The Census results provide updated demographic, social and economic indicators for policy formulation and planning to support the national development agenda. Census results will also help in tracking the implementation of national, regional, continental and global development goals, such as the National Strategy for Transformation (NST), the AU Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back to the year 1978 when the first ever-modern census was implemented. The second, third, and fourth censuses were carried out in 1991, 2002, and 2012 respectively. The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census marks therefore the fifth in the series following the United Nations Recommendations to conduct a census every ten years.
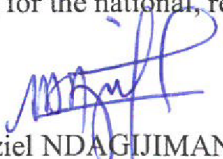
Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

Results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census provide population numbers from national to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socio-economic indicators at both national and district levels. The census remains the only national data collection exercise that can provide the lowest levels of disaggregation to support decentralised decision making across the country.

I would like, therefore, to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders that contributed to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. They include Ministries and other Government institutions, international organizations such as the World Bank (WB), the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), One-UN, UN Women, UNICEF, UNECA, the United Kingdom AID (UKAID), ONS, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the USAID, ENABEL, PARIS 21 and others for their support in diverse ways.

My special thanks go to the local government leaders from the province to the village levels who contributed a lot to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Exceptional gratitude goes also to all enumerators and all field personnel, who collected the information and all respondents for their cooperation and dedication. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) deserves special appreciation for the excellent operational and coordination of all census activities.

I finally recommend that the invaluable information contained in the different thematic reports of the 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census be used as updated evidence for all decision and policy making for the national, regional and global development programs.

Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is one in a series of thematic reports prepared mainly from analysis of the Firth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) data and aiming at improving knowledge on the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Rwanda in 2022, so as to enable a better understanding of development interrelationships. This report focuses on two interrelated topics. On the one hand, it looks at the characteristics of the households and their heads, and on the other hand it looks at the characteristics of their habitat, including population settlement types, housing units, and amenities. The report is organised into 9 main chapters, the first two of which provide the reader with an overview of the Census process and the context leading up to the analysis of the Census data and the production of the report. Chapter 3 reviews the counts and spatial distribution of the private households; Chapter 4 reviews the characteristics of household heads; Chapter 5 reviews the structure of private households; Chapter 6 reviews the type of habitats, occupation arrangements and housing tenure; Chapter 7 reviews the physical characteristics of the main buildings; Chapter 8 reviews accessibility to basic infrastructures and hygienic facilities; and Chapter 9 reviews ownership of households 'assets.

Number and spatial distribution of the households, evolution between 1978 and 2022

According to the RPHC5, Rwanda accommodates a total of 3.31 million private households. About 71% of the private households are located in rural areas. The highest number of private households is observed in the Eastern Province (about 886,132) and the lowest in Kigali City (about 488,868). The average number of private households per district is 110,000. The number of private households in Rwanda has increased by 38% from 2012, it has more than tripled since the first census of 1978. The private households accommodate a population of 13,100,600 out of a 13,246,394 total population of Rwanda. The remaining 145,794 were found in institutional households.

Characteristics of heads of private households

At the national level, 71% of private households are headed by males and 29% by females. The highest percentage of female-headed households (about 32%) is found in the Southern Province. The percentage of both male and female-headed households was found to be constant over time in Rwanda since 2012.

The age of household heads ranges from 12 to 85 and above, with around 42 being the mean age among male heads and around 51 among female heads. About 74% of the private household heads are aged between 25 and 59 while only about 1% are aged between 12 and 19. From age 45 and above, the percentage of female-headed households is higher than male-headed households.

About 73% of household heads are currently married, 12% widowed, about 12% have never been married, about 3% separated and less than 1% are divorced. About 38% of female heads are widowed. The percentage of never-married household heads is almost three times higher in urban areas.

About 23% of household heads have no education, 56% have attended primary school and about 14% and 6% have attended secondary school and university respectively. The percentage of household heads with no education is more than 2 times higher among females compared to males and is closer to double in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

Size, type and structure of private households

About 62% of private households are nuclear households while extended and composite households account for 18% and 7% respectively. One-person households represent 13% of all private households. Extended households are mostly found among female-headed households and in rural areas, composite households are mostly found in urban areas. Likewise, one-person households are more prevalent in urban areas and among female-headed households.

The demographic dependency ratio, at the National level, is 80. Demographic dependency ratio is lower in urban areas than in rural areas. At the provincial level, the highest demographic dependency ratios are observed in the Western Province (about 88) and Eastern Province (about 85), with the lowest being in the City of Kigali (about 57).

The mean size of private households is around four persons. The household size is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. On average, male-headed households are

one person larger than female-headed households. The mean household size decreased slightly from 4.5 persons in 1978 to 4.1 persons in 2022.

Type of habitats, occupation arrangements and housing tenure

About 65% of private households are found in clustered rural settlements (*umudugudu*), 15% in dispersed settlements, about 9% in spontaneous and squatter housing, 7% in modern planned urban housing and 1% in integrated model village. Households classified as part of *umudugudu* are mostly found in rural areas compared to those observed in urban areas. On the other hand, households living in spontaneous and squatter housing are predominantly observed in urban areas comparatively to rural areas (percentage is about 12 times higher).

About 89% of private households are classified as 'house occupied by one private household' while about 10% were classified as 'house occupied by several households'. However, in urban areas, the group 'house occupied by several households' is more prevalent, accounting for about 24% of the households in this area of residence. Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or several households (urupangu) represents about 3% of the private households in urban areas, while storey buildings occupied by one or more households are not very common, even in urban areas (about 1%).

While owner occupation still dominates housing tenure, accounting for about 72% of the private households, it has been falling consistently since 1978. Tenant occupation, currently at 22%, has been on the rise over the last decades principally in rural areas . In urban areas, half of the private households are tenant-occupied.

The 5th RPHC also captures information on dwelling ownership among private households that were not found living in their own housing unity. Almost one out of eight (about 12%) of the private households not living in their own housing unit were found to possess a residential house.
The residential house ownership among private households not living in their own housing units is slightly higher among male-headed households (nearly 14%) than female-headed households (nearly 10%).

Physical characteristics of the main buildings occupied by households

About 93% of the private households are built with walls made of sun-dried bricks with or without cement (about 36% and 31% respectively), or wood/mud with or without cement (about 8% and 18% respectively). Non-durable wall materials (cartoons, sheathing, etc.) are almost inexistent, and other type of wall materials (cement blocks, concrete, timber, etc.) are used by about 7% of the private households in Rwanda.

The great majority of the private households use either iron sheets or local tiles as their main roofing materials. Over time, the use of iron sheets appears to increase against the use of local tiles. Countrywide proportions actually went from about 60% against 39% in 2012 to nearly 74% against 26% in 2022. In urban areas, about 94% of the households use iron sheet roofs, as compared to 66% in rural areas. Local tiles are more prevalent in the Southern Province and the lowest in Kigali City and Eastern Province, while grass roofs have been almost eradicated.

About 91% of all private households have floors built of either earth (about 60%) or concrete (about 31%). In urban areas, about 59% of the households live in dwellings with floors made of cement, as compared to about 20% in rural areas. Households living in dwellings with floors made of earth are more likely to be found in rural areas (about 74%) compared to urban areas (about 28%).

Residential promiscuity relates the size of private households to the number of bed rooms in the dwellings. On average, at the national level, there are around two persons per bedroom across Rwanda's households.

Based on the Housing Quality Index (HQI), the quality of housing is better in urban areas (about 58% ranked higher on the HQI, 7% ranked lower) comparatively to rural areas (about 35% ranked higher on the HQI, 4% ranked lower). Across the different types of habitats, housing quality is better in integrated modern villages (38%-6% first and last categories respectively) than in planned rural settlements called umudugudu (11%-28% first and last categories respectively), but indeed the highest quality of housing is found in modern planned urban settlements (83%-1%). Kigali has the highest quality of housing of all provinces (71%-4% first and last categories respectively) and the western province has the

lowest housing quality (12%-38% first and last categories respectively).

Households' access to water, sanitation, hygienic facilities and energy

About 82% of the households collect their drinking water from improved water sources, among which public taps outside the compound (about 33%) and protected springs/wells (about 28%) are the most common sources. The percentage of households using improved drinking water sources is higher in urban areas (about 96%) than in rural areas (about 77%). Across provinces, the highest percentage of households with access to improved drinking water sources was observed in Kigali City (about 97%) and the lowest in Western Province (about 75%). Access to improved drinking water sources has increased from 51% of all households in 1978 to about 82% in 2022. As of hygienic facilities, about 92% of the private households use improved toilet facility, among which pit latrine with constructed floor slab used by one household (69%) and the one used by several households (20%) are the most commonly used toilet facilities. Although the use of flush toilet is low at national level (about 3%), a significant number of private households use that type of toilet facility in urban areas (about 11%), while the usage is very low in rural areas (less than 1%). Taking into consideration that a household shares toilet facility with members from other households, the data show that 72% of households use unshared improved toilet facility. In rural areas, the use of unshared improved toilet facility is the most common (about 78%) compared to urban areas (about 56%).

About 45% of households use the courtyard for sewage disposal while about 46% of the households use either bush (about 20%), cesspool (about 18%) or sump (about 8%). The percentage of households in rural areas using the courtyard for sewage disposal (about 53%) is more than double of the one observed among urban households (about 24%). The use of modern modes of sewage disposal (sumps, cesspools, and main sewer system) is more common in urban areas (about 59%) than in rural areas (about 20%).
The majority of households use either household compost dumping (about 51%) or household's fields/bushes (about 33%) as their main mode of waste disposal. The use of waste collection companies as main mode of household waste disposal increases among households in urban areas, becoming the most commonly used mode of waste disposal (about 33%), while it is almost inexistent in rural areas (less than 1%).

More than half of the households in Rwanda are connected to national grid (about 53%). In urban areas, about 83% of the households are connected to the national grid compared to 40% in rural areas. The highest percentage of households connected to the national grid (about 89%) was observed in Kigali City while the lowest (about 44%) was observed in the Southern Province.

About 61% of the private households predominantly use electricity as their source of energy for home lighting (this comprises about 47% from Rwanda Energy Group (REG) or other private sources, about 14% from solar energy and less than 1% from generators). This estimate shows a substantial change when compared to the last census results, which estimated an electrification rate of the private households at about 18%. The increase is quite remarkable in rural areas whereby the use of electricity for lighting by private households actually went from about 7% in 2012 to close to 51% in 2022. Flashlight/phone flashlight is the second most used source of home lighting (about 28%). About 8% of the households either use candles (about 3%), firewood (about 4%) or lantern (about 1%) as source of energy for home lighting. The percentage of households using electricity for lighting is higher in urban areas (about 85%) than in rural areas (about 51%). The use of electricity for home lighting has increased tremendously from about 1% in 1978 to about 61% in 2022.

About 93% of the households rely on solid fuels for cooking, which includes firewood (about 76%) and charcoal (about 17%) as primary sources of energy for cooking. However, firewood is almost three times more likely to be used in rural areas (93%) than in urban areas (about 34%), while charcoal is 13 times more likely to be used in urban areas (about 50%) than in rural areas (about 4%). About 5% of the private households uses gas as main source of energy for cooking mostly in urban areas.

In order to reduce the intense consumption of biomass energy, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) is promoting the installation of energy-saving stoves in private households. However, so far only 32% of the private households currently possess these energy-saving stoves. Again firewood and charcoal are alternative sources of energy for cooking mostly used as stated by about 24% and 17% respectively.

Households' ownership of specific assets

Radios and mobile phones are the commonly found Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) devices used in Rwandan households (about 82% and 78% respectively). About 12% own a television and 4% a computer. The percentage of households with ICT devices is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The highest percentages of households with radios and mobile phones are observed in Kigali City.

The percentage of private households with access to the internet was found to be increasing over time from about 7% in 2012 to about 22% in 2022. Homes, offices, and schools are the most commonly used places to access the internet.

About 11% of all households have a bicycle while about 2% have a vehicle or a motorcycle. The percentage of households with vehicles or motorcycles is higher in urban areas (especially Kigali City) than in rural areas. Bicycles are the most commonly transportation-related asset. The highest percentage of households with bicycles is found in the Eastern Province (about 24%).

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

1.1. Context and justification

The history of the Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back in the 1970s. To date, five modern censuses have been successfully conducted in Rwanda: 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.
In line with the United Nations Decennial Census Programme, the 2022 Census is the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) in series.

Since 2000, and following the endorsement of recommendations from major international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been focusing on the long-term Vision 2020 that aims at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. Rwanda pursued the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) on the international scene and currently seeks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Rwanda's Vision 2050. These goals have been implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The measurement of progress in implementing national and international programmes in line with various AU and UN recommendations calls for availability of updated demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform selected indicators at different levels.

The RPHC5 is a reliable and comprehensive source of such data. It was implemented in a way that allows the disaggregation of indicators at the lowest geographical level where it is applicable. The RPHC5 was undertaken to update the national mapping and demographic databases, to provide indicators for monitoring poverty reduction strategies and achievement of national, regional, and international development goals (NST1, Vision 2050, AU Agenda 2063, SDGs, etc.) and to strengthen the technical capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks

As an essential precondition for Census execution, the legislation of its operations was secured by the law No. 53bis/2013 of 28/06/2013 establishing the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and determining its mission, organization and functioning; and law No. 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organization of statistical activities in Rwanda.
In order to ensure focused functioning during the whole period of Census execution, a Census Unit of NISR coordinated the overall implementation of the 2022 RPHC5 with support from other NISR units.

1.3. Objectives of the Census

The overall goal of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC5) is to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the Rwanda population by furnishing the Government and other stakeholders with relevant, reliable, and timely data and information for development planning, policy formulation and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.
Specifically, the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census has been implemented and is well placed to:
- Have increased availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics for evidence-based decisions, policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks at national, sub-national and sectoral levels;
- Have increased knowledge of stakeholders, at all levels, on population characteristics, patterns and trends;
- Have strengthened national capacities in data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization, including geographic information system (GIS).
- Have increased utilization, at all levels, of data and information for designing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes.

1.4. Census phases and Methodology

1.4.1. Census phases

Following the preparatory phase of the Census, which consisted of the production of the project document detailing all activities, schedule and Census budget, the following technical activities were undertaken:

- Census mapping conducted between 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021;
- A Pilot Census conducted between 16-30 September, 2021;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration conducted between 16 - 30 August, 2022;

- Post Enumeration Survey conducted between 16-30 September, 2022; and
- Post-census activities, including analysis and dissemination of census results.

The success of the RPHC5 is widely attributable to the rigorous pre-census planning and robust census enumeration monitoring undertaken by the NISR as well as the remarkable support received from the Government, people of Rwanda and the generous technical and financial assistance from international development partners.

1.4.2. Census Methodology

1.4.2.1. Census mapping

Census mapping was a crucial phase of the 2022 RPHC. The purpose of the census mapping is to divide the whole country into well-delineated enumeration areas that constitute the smallest operational census units to be assigned to each enumerator during the enumeration period.

The mapping used the latest versions of technology including satellite imagery and ArcGIS software to collect and document detailed information about the administrative units of the country, including boundaries, and locations of major social GPS coordinates of housing units and economic infrastructure (schools, health centres, hospitals, markets, administrative offices, etc.). These activities were carried out together with the estimation of the population and were used for delimitation of enumeration areas (EAs) in all villages (Imidugudu) of the country.

The Census mapping operation lasted for about 9 months (from 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021), which enabled the NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (e.g., enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc.) and all logistics for the main field data collection.

Details from the Census mapping also provided guidance for adequate planning of the other census infrastructures and facilities required for field activities.

The outcomes of the Census mapping included the production of a new sampling frame for future surveys and an updated administrative area boundary map for Rwanda. In total, the country was delineated into 24,339 enumeration areas within the current boundaries of administrative units, consisting of five provinces, 30 districts, 416 sectors and 2,148 cells and 14, 436 villages. This allows for easy compilation of census results in these administrative entities.

1.4.2.2. Pilot Census

Prior to the RPHC5, a pilot census was designed for testing the census questionnaires, other census data-collection tools, enumeration time requirements and the state-of-preparedness of the entire field work organisation of the census.

The pilot census was conducted from 16th to 30th September, 2021 on a sample of 600 EAs, including 416 randomly selected EAs across all sectors and 184 purposively selected EAs in the areas bordering neighbouring countries to Rwanda and in remote rural areas in order to test the internet connectivity, data transmission, and the availability of electricity.

The pilot census was initially planned for 16th to 30th August, 2021 just to fall one year before the main census but was postponed for one month to ensure adequate preventive measures against the spread of Covid-19.

The pilot census was a rehearsal for the actual census enumeration during which the various methods and procedures for field organisation and operations as well as the census publicity/awareness campaign, census maps production, field remote monitoring, data transmission and storage, ICT infrastructure, and data analysis were tested.

The lessons learnt from the pilot census exercise were used to revise some census procedures and instruments to ensure a smooth/successful implementation of the actual census enumeration.

1.4.2.3. Questionnaires and manuals

The questionnaires' design for the 2022 RPHC consisted of updating the questionnaires used during the 2012 census coupled with consultations with stakeholders such as planners and policymakers from different sectors, ministries, other government institutions, private sector, and government's stakeholders,… in order to collect their needs in terms of statistical data. After the development of the questionnaires and the instruction manual, the team of analysts developed questionnaire specifications to support and ensure a smooth translation of the paper based
questionnaire into the CAPI questionnaire by the IT and data processing team.

The lessons learnt during the pilot census were used by the NISR to improve and finalise the census
questionnaires, containing 131 variables, as well as to revise the manuals of instructions for all the census functionaries.

The questionnaires used for data collection are presented in Annex of this report. Two different types of questionnaires were administered: one for private households and one for institutional households. The

questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record with few questions.

1.4.2.4. Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

The success of the census is dependent upon the cooperation and participation of the entire populace. It therefore, becomes imperative to sensitize and educate the public on the importance of the census, an objective that was achieved through the implementation of the communication strategy developed for the census. A phased approach was assumed in implementing the communication strategy that includes awareness in different ways and dissemination mechanisms.

Some of the methods used for publicizing the 2022 RPHC are as below:

a. Digital Communication Programme through websites, social media, and mobile platforms;
b. Public Relations, events and mass communication;
c. Traditional Advertising through mass and outdoor media;
d. Community Mobilization (Umuganda).
e. Radios/TVs shows communication on the census calling for the public participation.

Prior to census enumeration, a national publicity and sensitisation campaign was implemented in order to inform the public about the importance and relevance of the census (RPHC5), as well as to seek the active participation, involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities during the census enumeration.

A subtle and targeted publicity and awareness campaign was conducted before the census, which was later intensified and expanded to cover all districts and villages across.

NISR was responsible for organizing and coordinating, as well as preparing and implementing appropriate communication strategies to all communities at both national and district levels. The materials were appropriately packaged and delivered to the districts for the implementation of communication activities. In addition, the NISR coordinated and implemented communication interventions as guided by the communication strategy, and where necessary, by the prevailing conditions at the district level. Census's tasks

force at Province and District levels played an important role in the census public awareness.

The census results published including the population projections attest to the high level of cooperation of the political and administrative authorities and the effective participation of the general public in the entire census enumeration operation and processes.

1.4.2.5. Recruitment and training of field staff

The RPHC5 was conducted by personnel from various institutions: the NISR (the census executing agency), the Rwanda Defence Force through involvement of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, the Rwanda Correctional Services and MINEDUC (Sector Inspectors of education and teachers).

The recruitment of Census functionaries was done by each institution according to the needs (i.e., number and categories of staff needed) of the NISR, except in the case of teachers whose recruitment was done by the NISR in collaboration with administrative authorities at the district and sector levels.

At each stage of census implementation, the necessary induction and mandatory training of NISR staff and census personnel took place. For example, the census mapping phase was preceded by the training of cartographers, while the pilot census and the actual census enumeration were preceded by the training of enumerators, data quality monitors and their supervisors.

About twelve weeks prior to the commencement of actual Census enumeration, cascaded trainings were organised for all categories of census functionaries, namely:
a. Core training for 59 people (exclusively NISR staff);
b. Master training for 200 master trainers (NISR staff expanded to the Data quality monitors/team leaders and special institutions national coordinators;
c. Training of trainers for 1,748 trainers organised in 30 training centres, one centre per district; and
d. Training of 26,536 enumerators in 445 training centres spread across all sectors of the country.

The census training sessions focused on understanding of census questionnaire content, census enumeration processes and the correct completion of census questionnaires, reading and interpretation of census maps, practical role plays, and field practice. All the trainers and trainees were subjected to mandatory qualifying tests which they had to pass before being appointed.

In order to mitigate the risk of declining quality of training at the various cascading trainings, the training content was recorded in audio-visual materials from the studio. The recorded materials were projected in each training centre and were registered in each trainee's telephone for use in case of electricity outage or at home.

Regarding the organization of the training in each centre, four trainers were in charge of the training centre. The training in each of the centres were coordinated at the central level by NISR trainers who moderated all training sessions using CISCO Webex to ensure that all contents were covered and timely management of the cessions.

1.4.2.6. Actual census enumeration

As planned, the actual census enumeration of the population in private and institutional households was conducted across the country from 16th to 30th August 2022, immediately after the Census reference night (the night of 15th to 16th August, 2022). Although data-collection activities were carried out by well-trained enumerators, quality assurance of the Census enumeration was ensured through close supervision at various levels.

The census personnel deployed for the RPHC5 comprised the following personnel:
a. Enumerators and support staff;
b. Sector supervisors;
c. Field monitors/data quality monitors and district team leaders;
d. Field analysts, data analysts; and
e. National coordinators.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the census manual, each personnel ensured the operations of daily census activities within their area of supervision. Enumerators were accountable for the work done on a daily basis to their sector supervisors, who monitored the progress using dashboards and field visits facilitated by two motorcycles hired to facilitate the transport of Sector Supervisors in their daily supervisory activities.

As the dashboard was accessible to all supervisors at different levels of supervision, each supervisor was expected to understand what was going on regarding the data collection and then provide explanations for any identified issues.

A team of 60 data monitors was working at NISR headquarters coordinated by 10 field analysts. They were responsible of the follow up on the progress of data collection through the dashboards in all enumeration areas. They interacted with sector supervisors on a daily basis by identifying the enumeration areas with low completion rates, and then suggesting possible solutions including redeployment of those who completed enumeration in EAs lagging behind. They were also reporting any issue that needed special attention of the coordination team.

The dashboards allowed coordination team to continually monitor the progress of census enumeration in all the 24,399 enumeration areas but also ensuring for quality of the census. The use of dashboards allowed the identification of the enumeration areas with risk of not completing the enumeration on time and where additional resources and support were needed (e.g. enumerators, means of transportation to ensure the completeness.

1.4.2.7. Post-enumeration activities

The post-enumeration activities include the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), data processing, release of results, thematic analysis, and dissemination of census results. The use of technology at all stages of the census enabled the rapid and timely publication of the main indicators report, as well as the tabulations and summary results contained in the thematic reports and other census products.

The PES was conducted from 16th to 30th September 2022, just in one month after the main census enumeration. The aim of the PES was to assess the census coverage/completeness and quality of the census data.
A total of 180 enumeration areas were sampled from all districts of the country. To assess census coverage, PES and census records were matched, a task that was carried out using data science techniques and the Python programming language. Matching is the process of checking whether records from two different data sets relate to the same household and/or person match or not.

In this work, both automatic and clerical matching methods were used.

The census dataset –stabilisation, data-processing, and data-editing processes were completed within two months, after which census data tables for all thematic reports were generated. The final results were subjected to an in-depth analysis across 18 generic themes (one of which is presented in this report) in accordance with the analysis plan developed for each theme. Census monographs for each of the 30 districts will also be produced.

1.4.2.8.   Data quality assessment

An independent quality review (available as an internal report to NISR) was conducted in parallel with the thematic analysis. This investigated the work done prior, during, and after the census enumeration to maximise the level of data quality. The assessment confirmed strong planning and quality assurance throughout the enumeration. Assessment of the key demographic and socio-economic variables also confirmed the good quality of the RPHC5 data in terms of representation of the population.

The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the RPHC5 was implemented with strong quality controls and gives an excellent representation of the population of Rwanda with generally good measurement of its structure, both in terms of spread and demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The high quality of the data with respect to coverage and representation is confirmed by the results of the Post-Enumeration Survey, which measured the net coverage of the household population in the RPHC5 to be around 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.8% while gross over-coverage (erroneous inclusions) was around 0.2%.

The conclusion of excellent representation is also consistent with the plausible growth rate for the population over the intercensal period implied by the national results.
Some quality issues were identified on a few population characteristics. These include age heaping, particularly for ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. However, summary measures from Whipple's index, Myers' index and the UN joint score indicate comparatively some improvement and a reduction in age heaping in the 2022 Census compared

to the 2012 Census. There is also some evidence of under-reporting of infant deaths, and across other ages - hence the use of indirect methods is recommended for estimating mortality indicators.

In conclusion, there were no major quality issues identified in the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census, except for some economic activity variables with low-quality reporting. The evaluation of key demographic and socio-economic variables as well as the triangulation of the data with other sources generally confirm the excellent quality of the RPHC5. Thus, the final database of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census is of high quality.

CHAPTER 2: CONTEXT, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE ANALYSIS

As in previous Rwandan Censuses, data for the RPHC5 were collected at the household level. Two types of households were considered: private households and institutional households. Among others the data collected focus on the spatial distribution of households, the distribution of households by different background characteristics of household heads, and on housing characteristics. This chapter focuses on the context, objectives and methodology of the analysis.

2.1.   Context

Since the beginning of the 20th century, Rwanda has undergone profound social, administrative, political and economic changes that have had a large impact on the society and on housing conditions.

Rwandan society is traditionally favourable to marriage and then to the formation of a nuclear family and procreation. Social relationships have been based more on nuclear, extended families and neighbourhoods. The Rwandan family has always been considered the core of life, the cradle of the future and the pillar of happiness: it is within family that a child is conceived, born, educated and offered to the community for the good of society. This is recognised by the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda. It is also within the family that the first interpersonal relationships are tied and exchanged, comparison and identification opportunities obtained.

Rwandan society is becoming more individualistic, due to the influences of western education and economic hardship. Moreover, the roles of family members have changed, especially in regard to women, who are no longer limited to their traditional roles as wives and mothers and are nowadays required to undertake social and professional roles. Currently there are a large number of educated women who are heading public and private companies, while many others have started businesses and are less dependent upon males, especially in urban areas. Traditionally, the head of the family used to be an adult man. However, following the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi there are now a large number of households headed by women or young people. For instance, according to SNR (2005c), 35% of household heads were female in 2002 compared to 25% in 1991 (SNR, 1994).

In terms of the patterns of human settlements and housing, the country has undergone tremendous changes since colonisation. Before colonisation, the population lived in scattered and untidy settlements. The household was made up of one or several huts encircled with a plant enclosure. In the 1950s, Belgian colonisers initiated the villagisation policy. The first grouped villages were created in the regions surrounding the Rugezi marshland. At the same time, the Belgians started the *Paysannat* system, marked by linear scattered housings along roads in the regions around the Akanyaru valley. The villagisation policy stopped in the mid-1950s because of the political evolution (Twarabamenye, 1991), while the *Paysannat* system continued up to the late 1970s, when it was terminated due to the lack of funds and free land. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) attempted to re-implement *villagisation* through pilot villages in the Gashora and Sake communes, but the programme failed because infrastructure and services were not installed in the newly created villages (Bart, 1993). Simultaneously, new building materials were adopted in these schemes that led to the abandonment of grass and wood as the main building materials. The adoption of new building materials was facilitated by a rate of economic growth that provided enough financial resources to afford modern building materials such as burned bricks, iron sheets, local tiles, etc. Indeed, GDP per capita increased from USD 640 in 2012 to USD 1004 in 2022.

In the meantime, rural agglomerations emerged spontaneously around religious places, schools, health centres, markets, administrative centres, etc. and were developing in a generally haphazard manner. The GoR tried to organise such developments after the mid-1970s, recommending that all services be grouped at one site to allow for the provision of basic services such as drinking water, electricity, sanitation, etc. This was operationalised under a policy called *Plan d'Action*

Communale. However, there were few coercive measures (especially for non-government initiated services) and consequently the programme did not succeed.

The *villagisation* policy was again attempted in 1996 by the GoR with the goal of providing genocide against the Tutsi survivors and returning refugees with shelter. The programme, which was implemented by local and international NGOs, started in the Eastern Province on new land reclaimed from the Mutara Hunting Domain, and on two-thirds of the Akagera National Park. In 2000, the population residing in scattered settlements within the province were asked to move to new village sites. At the same time, in Musanze District in the Northern Province, thousands of people were advised by the GoR to settle in villages in order to be effectively protected by the national army which was fighting rebels from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Based on the success of these operations, the GoR decided that the grouped and planned settlements were to be the only settlement patterns accepted in Rwanda. This was made compulsory with the publication of the law governing land use in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda in 2005. Since then, local governments have been asked to implement this policy, although the results of such implementation vary from one province to another.

The other important change in recent decades is urbanisation. Rwanda's urbanization history is quite recent. Since the colonial and post-independence periods, the Government has promoted "ruralisation" of residents into rural areas. This policy resulted in low urban population growth, uncontrolled spatial expansion with little provision of safe, open, public places, and uncoordinated planning and provision of basic services in urban settlements. Between 1960 and 2012, the urbanization rate increased significantly, going from 2% to 16.5% while the GDP went from USD 1.68 billion to USD 7 billion (Policy Note on Rwanda National Urbanization Policy, UNHSP 2017). The first urban centres in Rwanda were military posts set up by German colonisers. Some of them stagnated or even declined while others such as Musanze, Rubavu, Rusizi and Kigali prospered. During the colonial period, the level of urbanisation remained very low due to administrative restrictions and social and religious beliefs. At the time of the country's independence in 1962, less than 1% of the Rwandan population resided in urban areas. By 2008, following the suppression by the post-1994 GoR of all restrictions on settling in urban areas, the level of urbanisation reached 18%. However, urban development has again taken place

in haphazard manner, leading to huge informal settlements (especially in the City of Kigali). This led the Government to adopt the Human Settlement Policy and National Urban Housing Development schemes in 2004 and 2009 respectively. The two policies aim at improving the living conditions of the population in rural and urban areas. Master plans and local plans for land use have been developed.

Moreover, the GoR through the National Strategy for Transformation, Medium Term Strategy (2018-2024) has been focusing to accelerating the attainment of Rwanda's Vision 2050 ambitions and global commitments. In order to achieve the high-level targets of Economic Transformation and prosperity, water and sanitation sector will contribute to targets of the NST-1 as follow: The sector aims to increase the proportion of population/households accessing improved source of water from 84.8% (EICV4) to 100% and the proportion with improved sanitation services and facilities from 83% (EICV4) to 100% (MININFRA, 2017). The national electrification plan and national Policy's approach on access to electricity stipulate that 100% of the households will have access to electricity by the year 2024. Among these households, 70% will be connected through grid extension while 30% will be connected through off-grid solutions. Moreover, the GoR has been also promoting the human settlement in the country by developing and facilitating decent settlement of Rwandans including relocation of those living in scattered settlements and high-risk zones to Integrated Development Program (IDP) model villages. The idea was born in 2010 with each of 30 districts supposed to have a model village to promote the human settlement. Another factor relevant to this thematic report is that Rwanda has experienced several administrative reforms, especially since the early 1990s. The first administrative reform was the constitution of Kigali Prefecture with three communes (Kimihurura, Kacyiru and Nyarugenge) in 1991. The second was in 1995 with the constitution of Umutara Prefecture, integrating parts taken from Byumba and Kibungo prefectures. The third took place in 2000 with the merging of communes into districts, and the prefectures becoming provinces. Based on this reform, the number of communes fell from 156 to 106 districts and 11 provinces, including Kigali City. The urban areas of respective cities/towns were also enlarged. The last administrative reform occurred in late 2005 and divided the country into four provinces (the Southern, Northern, Eastern, and Western provinces) and City of Kigali. This round of reforms brought the number of districts to 30. These

successive administrative reforms make tracing the evolution of households and housing far from straightforward, especially at the local and district levels.

2.2. Objectives

The overall objective of this report is to provide the number of households in Rwanda and to classify them by type and living conditions, giving a particular emphasis on private households. The report aims at providing evidence of the impact of a number of policies designed to improve the population's living conditions. Where possible, the RPHC5 findings will be compared with results from the previous Censuses conducted in 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022. To this end, the report will:

- Analyse the number and spatial distribution of households and the evolution since 1978;
- Describe the main characteristics of the heads of private households;

- Analyse the size, type, structure, residential promiscuity and housing quality index (HQI) of private households;
- Describe the types of habitat and buildings occupied by private households and the tenure of the households;
- Analyse households' access to improved water sources and basic sanitation, their hygiene practices, national grid connectivity and the types of energy used for lighting and cooking;
- Examine household members' access to the internet as well as households' ownership of specific assets; and
- Analyse the living standards of households.

2.3. Methodology

In this census, the use of traditional paper and pencil techniques has been replaced by the use of computer assisted personal interviewing techniques so as to improve the speed of delivery and quality of the data. For the first time, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique was used as the method of data collection for EICV5 in 2016/17. Since then, CAPI has been continued to be used in various surveys conducted by the

NISR. The 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census is also the first census where the CAPI technique has been used for data collection, including the listing operations. Descriptive statistics were applied to produce tables featuring statistical counts, proportions, means and medians. Maps and graphs were produced to illustrate and highlight the key findings of the report.

2.4. Definition of basic concepts

Household: Household is defined as a socio- economic unit, consisting of individuals who live together

Private household: consists of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. Persons in a private household may or may not be related, or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. Private households can be classified in four types: one-person households, nuclear households, extended households and composite households.

Types of private households:

According to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), there are four types of private households.

- **One-person household:** consists of only one person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining these endeavours with any other person.

- **Nuclear household**: refers to a single family consisting of a married or unmarried couple with or without children, single or both parents with children.

- **Extended household:** defined as a household consisting of persons related to each other and living together but who do not form a nuclear family. For example, a father with child(ren) and

other relative(s) or a married couple with other relative(s)

- **Composite household:** refers to households with persons not related to each other living together ; extended or nuclear family living with non-relatives.

Institutional household: comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC5, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

Head of household: refers to a person recognised as such by other members of the household. Every private household has one and only one household head.

Marital status: personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country and defined in the Census in five categories: *Never married*: an individual who has never been in a union; *Married*: an individual who was in marital union at the moment of the Census, legally or not; *Divorced*: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to legislation; *Separated*: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse and is awaiting the court decision; *Widowed*: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried. The marital status of all usual residents aged 12 and above is enquired about in the Census questionnaire.

Demographic dependency ratio: is measured as the ratio between those typically not in the labour force and the age group typically in the labour force. Using the national definition of working age, it is defined as the sum of persons aged 0 to 15 and elderly people aged 65 and above, divided by the population in the 16 to 64 age group, multiplied by 100. For international comparisons, age groups 0 to 14 and 65 and above are used to identify dependents.

Housing Unit: a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household or more than one household at the time of the Census. The essential features of households are separateness and independence. An enclosure may be considered separate if surrounded by walls, fences, and so forth, and covered by a roof so that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purposes of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals, and protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment.

Structure*:* for Census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for residence purposes. A structure can contain one or more households.

Types of habitat*:* there are six types of habitat for private households: clustered rural settlements (*umudugudu*), Integrated model villages (Grouped and planned rural settlement equipped with development infrastructure like roads, adequate drinking water, electricity, etc and social economic services such as schools, selling points, health posts, etc), old settlements (Grouped settlement occupied by people with the same job, working for the same project, …), dispersed/isolated habitats, Modern planned urban housing (cadastre), and spontaneous settlement and squatter habitats (squatter habitat usually refers to housing build on someone else's land or housing occupied by a person who is not the owner, such type of housing is negligeable in Rwanda).

Housing tenure: refers to legal occupation of the dwelling. Usually, occupancy here is defined as owner, tenant, hire purchase, free lodging, staff housing or refugee/temporary camp settlement.

Room*:* a space in a household enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two metres, of an area large enough to hold a bed for an adult (i.e. at least four square metres).

Bedroom*:* a room equipped with a bed and used for night rest.

Energy-saving stove*:* refers to a unit commonly known as '*Rondereza*' mainly made from clay soil, grass and sand. It is used to restrain the high levels of consumption of fuel wood/charcoal which leads to deforestation.

Sewage disposal*:* refers to the system of collecting waste water. It includes sumps, courtyards, rivulets/trenches/channels, main sewers, and cesspools.

Improved source of water: According to the latest definitions from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene (JMP, 2017), improved sources of drinking water include: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to

neighbour), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water. Contrary to the previous definition of MDGs, packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved water sources according to SDGs definition.

Unimproved source of water: Any other source of drinking water which does not belong to the types of water defined above as improved is classified as unimproved source. This includes the following: unprotected well, Unprotected spring, surface water (river, lake, dam, pond, stream, irrigation channel, etc.).

Beyond the classification of sources of water as improved or unimproved, the SDG monitoring framework for water supply also measures access to basic services and access to safely managed services.

Basic water service: improved source of water which is accessible on premises (within the dwelling, plot or yard) or for which collection time is no more than 30 minutes round trip from the dwelling, including queuing time.

Limited water service: improved source, where collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing time.

Safely managed water service: basic water service with water available when needed (continuously and in a sufficient quantity) and water is free from contamination.

Improved sanitation facility: an improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. According to the latest definitions from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP, 2017), improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets.

Unimproved sanitation facility: unimproved sanitation facilities include the following: flush to open drain, Flush to unknown place, pit latrine without slab/open pit, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, bucket latrine, Open defecation.

Open defecation: disposal of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste.

Basic sanitation service: improved sanitation facility which is private, not shared with other households.

Limited sanitation service: improved sanitation facility which is shared with other households.

Safely managed sanitation service: basic sanitation services meets the following criteria: (1) improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and excreta is buried in a covered pit (safely disposed in situ); (2) improved pit latrines and septic tanks from which excreta is removed by a service provider to treatment plant, which treatment plant is either a wastewater treatment plant providing at least secondary treatment, or a faecal sludge treatment plant that treats both the liquid and solid fractions.

Clean fuels and technologies for lighting: clean fuels and technologies for lighting include electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or biogas lamp.

Clean fuels for cooking: as per the monitoring framework of SDG goal 7, clean fuels for cooking include the following: electricity, solar energy, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas), biogas, ethanol, methanol and liquid fuel.

Solid fuels for cooking: solid materials burned as fuels for cooking, which includes coal as well as solid biomass fuels (wood, animal dung, crop wastes and charcoal).

CHAPTER 3: NUMBER, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND EVOLUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS BETWEEN 1978 AND 2022

The number of private households is dynamic simply because a country's population is also dynamic. The changes take place both in urban and rural areas. The distribution of private households allows for a comparison to be made between administrative units and areas of residence. Data on households provide some patterns that allow the identification of contrasts between urban and rural areas. It is also used for many planning purposes. The analysis in this chapter focuses mainly on the distribution of private households by household types and area of residence.

3.1.   Number and spatial distribution of private households

The 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, reveals that there are about 3.31 million private households in Rwanda. As one would expect, Table 3.1 shows that most of the private households (about 71%) are located in rural areas and that they comprise almost a similar percentage of the total population.

Table 3.1 also shows that the number of private households varies considerably across provinces. The highest number of private households is observed in the Eastern Province (about 886,132) and the lowest in the City of Kigali (about 488,868). In general, a larger share of private households lives in rural areas and represents a larger share of the resident population, the City of Kigali, where about 89% of the 489,000 private households live in urban areas, is an exception to this trend. In other provinces outside the City of Kigali, the highest percentages of private households located in urban areas are observed in the Western (about 22% of

671,000 households) and Eastern Provinces (about 21% of 886,000 households) and the lowest in the Southern Province (about 15% of 760,000 households).

It is important to note that Table 3.1, and indeed, this entire report distinguishes private households inhabited by usual residents and private households including those occupied by temporary residents. The numbers differ slightly. In fact, during the 5th Rwanda PHC enumeration, some of the dwellings were found to be occupied solely by temporary residents. Thought the persons living in such arrangements constitute a private household, these households (about 37,206 nationwide) will be excluded from the final count in order to avoid double counting. The actual number of private households is equal to the number of private households occupied by at least one usual resident.

Table 3.1: Distribution (count) of private households and their resident population by province and area of residence

Province and Area of Residence	Private Households[1] (including those occupied only by visitors)		Private Households with one or more usual residents		Resident population (Private Households)[2]	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Rwanda						
Urban	987,893	29.5%	964,287	29.5%	3,608,527	28.0%
Rural	2,362,056	70.5%	2,348,456	70.5%	9,492,073	72.0%
Total	3,349,949	100.0%	3,312,743	100.0%	13,100,600	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Urban	439,940	88.6%	432,432	88.6%	1,504,798	87.7%
Rural	56,853	11.4%	56,436	11.4%	215,679	12.3%
Total	496,793	100.0%	488,868	100.0%	1,720,477	100.0%
Southern Province						
Urban	111,898	14.6%	108,719	14.6%	416,482	14.4%
Rural	654,193	85.4%	651,454	85.4%	2,547,046	85.6%
Total	766,091	100.0%	760,173	100.0%	2,963,528	100.0%

[1] Numbers presented in this column include private households found to be occupied only by temporary residents or visitors.
[2] The number of population presented in Table 3.1 doesn't include population from institutional households.

Province and Area of Residence	Private Households[1] (including those occupied only by visitors)		Private Households with one or more usual residents		Resident population (Private Households)[2]	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Western Province						
Urban	151,755	22.4%	148,659	22.4%	631,511	22.3%
Rural	525,748	77.6%	522,847	77.6%	2,239,684	77.7%
Total	677,503	100.0%	671,506	100.0%	2,871,195	100.0%
Northern Province						
Urban	91,937	18.0%	88,394	18.0%	345,840	17.5%
Rural	419,935	82.0%	417,670	82.0%	1,678,333	82.5%
Total	511,872	100.0%	506,064	100.0%	2,024,173	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Urban	192,363	21.4%	186,083	21.4%	709,896	20.5%
Rural	705,327	78.6%	700,049	78.6%	2,811,331	79.5%
Total	897,690	100.0%	886,132	100.0%	3,521,227	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 3.2 shows that, the number of private households varies greatly across districts. On average, there are about 110,000 private households per district. Gasabo, Nyagatare and Bugesera are the districts with the highest number of private households (about 249,000 households, 160,000 households and 138,000 households, respectively), while the lowest number of private households is observed in Nyaruguru, Nyabihu and Rutsiro (about 74,000 households, 76,000 households and 87,000 households, respectively).

Table 3.2: Distribution (count) of households and their resident population by province and district

Province and District	Private Households (including those occupied only by visitors)		Private Households with one or more usual residents		Resident population (Private Households)	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Rwanda						
Total	**3,349,949**	**100.0%**	**3,312,743**	**100.0%**	**13,100,600**	**100.0%**
City of Kigali						
Nyarugenge	106,494	21.4%	103,985	21.4%	359,523	21.0%
Gasabo	252,136	50.8%	249,420	50.8%	875,546	50.6%
Kicukiro	138,163	27.8%	135,463	27.8%	485,408	28.4%
Southern Province						
Nyanza	93,616	12.2%	93,007	12.2%	358,285	12.1%
Gisagara	101,771	13.3%	101,145	13.3%	396,181	13.3%
Nyaruguru	74,112	9.7%	73,805	9.7%	317,443	10.7%
Huye	98,291	12.8%	96,037	12.8%	365,741	12.5%
Nyamagabe	92,645	12.1%	92,052	12.1%	367,419	12.3%
Ruhango	95,177	12.4%	94,508	12.4%	358,438	12.1%
Muhanga	93,463	12.2%	93,241	12.2%	349,960	11.8%
Kamonyi	117,016	15.3%	116,378	15.3%	450,061	15.2%
Western Province						
Karongi	92,607	13.7%	91,444	13.7%	372,913	13.0%
Rutsiro	87,350	12.9%	86,802	12.9%	365,096	12.7%
Rubavu	125,085	18.5%	124,080	18.5%	535,825	18.7%
Nyabihu	76,685	11.3%	76,391	11.3%	317,918	11.1%
Ngororero	93,361	13.8%	92,623	13.8%	367,493	12.8%
Rusizi	106,196	15.7%	104,937	15.7%	478,754	16.7%
Nyamasheke	96,219	14.2%	95,229	14.2%	433,196	15.1%
Northern Province						
Rulindo	92,498	18.1%	91,909	18.1%	359,575	17.7%
Gakenke	94,785	18.5%	93,609	18.5%	364,810	18.0%
Musanze	121,796	23.8%	119,387	23.8%	469,415	23.3%
Burera	92,348	18.0%	91,786	18.0%	386,685	19.0%
Gicumbi	110,445	21.6%	109,373	21.6%	443,688	21.9%
Eastern Province						
Rwamagana	123,228	13.7%	121,051	13.7%	462,060	13.2%
Nyagatare	162,722	18.1%	160,435	18.1%	650,838	18.5%

Province and District	Private Households (including those occupied only by visitors)		Private Households with one or more usual residents		Resident population (Private Households)	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Gatsibo	137,174	15.3%	136,208	15.3%	549,737	15.6%
Kayonza	116,631	13.0%	114,186	13.0%	456,230	13.0%
Kirehe	114,920	12.8%	113,886	12.8%	459,566	13.0%
Ngoma	103,886	11.6%	102,589	11.6%	401,257	11.4%
Bugesera	139,129	15.5%	137,777	15.5%	541,539	15.4%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

3.2. Evolution between 1978 and 2012 in the number and spatial distribution of households

As shown in Table 3.3 and Figure 3.1, the number of private households has changed dramatically since 1978; in a nearly 45-year period, the number of private households has increased by more than three times. The increase was particularly marked between 1978 and 1991, between 2002 and 2012 and between 2012 and 2022, with intercensal growth of about 42%, 37% and 38% respectively.

Table 3.3: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the number of private households and intercensal growth rate

Year	Number of private households	Intercensal growth rate (in %)
1978	1,055,950	-
1991	1,502,153	42.30%
2002	1,757,426	16.00%
2012	2,406,176	37.00%
2022	3,312,743	37.68%

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

Figure 3.1: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the number (thousands) of private households
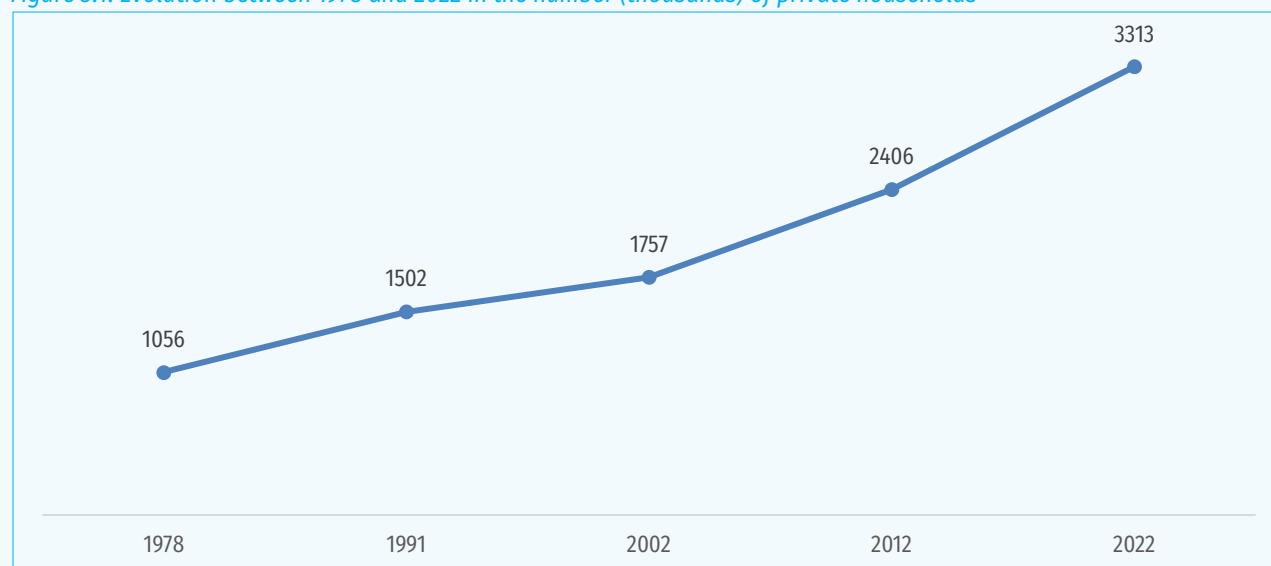
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022

CHAPTER 4: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP RATES BY AGE AND SEX AND BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADS

Demographic and socio-economic data collected at the household level is a useful source of information for policy-makers and planners for strategic planning because changes at this level may have an impact on the country's development. Information on the heads of private households is also important as it can inform about households' living conditions, including the characteristics of households. This chapter focuses on the characteristics of private household heads. It starts by reviewing the distribution of private household heads by sex, age and area of residence and the evolution since 1978 and, then, presents a profile of household heads by selected background characteristics such as marital status, sex, educational level and economic activity status. Particular attention is given to female-headed households, first because they are considered more likely to be vulnerable than their male-headed counterparts but also because their behaviour tend to be different.

4.1.   Distribution of the head of household by sex, age and area of residence

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of private households by sex of the head, province and area of residence. It shows that, about 71% of private households, at the national level, are headed by males and about 29% are headed by females. When areas of residence are considered, the percentage of male-headed households is higher in urban areas (about 74%) than in rural areas (about 70%). At the provincial level, the highest percentage of male-headed households is found in the City of Kigali (about 76%) and the lowest in the Southern Province (about 68%). The predominance of male

headship is, among other factors, related to cultural aspects in the Rwandan society, whereby the husband or the oldest male in the household is considered as the household head irrespective of whether he is the primary source of income in the household, his authority or his fulfilment of other duties usually relevant to the household head. This leaves females to become the heads of households only in particular circumstances, such as widowhood, separation or divorce, mental incapacity, imprisonment, migration of the husband, etc.

Table 4.1: Distribution (% and count) of private households by sex of the household head, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Percentage			Number of Households
	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	
Rwanda				
Urban	73.6%	26.4%	100.0%	964,287
Rural	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%	2,348,456
Total	*71.1%*	*28.9%*	*100.0%*	*3,312,743*
City of Kigali				
Urban	76.3%	23.7%	100.0%	432,432
Rural	73.7%	26.3%	100.0%	56,436
Total	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%	488,868
Southern Province				
Urban	70.4%	29.6%	100.0%	108,719
Rural	67.7%	32.3%	100.0%	651,454
Total	68.1%	31.9%	100.0%	760,173
Western Province				
Urban	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%	148,659
Rural	70.2%	29.8%	100.0%	522,847
Total	70.4%	29.6%	100.0%	671,506
Northern Province				
Urban	72.8%	27.2%	100.0%	88,394
Rural	73.1%	26.9%	100.0%	417,670
Total	73.1%	26.9%	100.0%	506,064

Province and Area of residence	Percentage			Number of Households
	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	
Eastern Province				
Urban	71.5%	28.5%	100.0%	186,083
Rural	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%	700,049
Total	70.4%	29.6%	100.0%	886,132

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 4.1 presents the distribution of private households by female heads and Provinces. It shows that, the highest percentages of female-headed households are found in the Southern Province (about 32%), and in the Eastern and Western Provinces (about 30% in each Province) and the lowest is in the City of Kigali (about 24%). A disaggregation of the data by area of residence reveals that, the percentage of female-headed households is higher in rural areas (about 30%) than in urban areas (about 27%).

Figure 4.1: Percentage of female-headed private households by province and area of residence
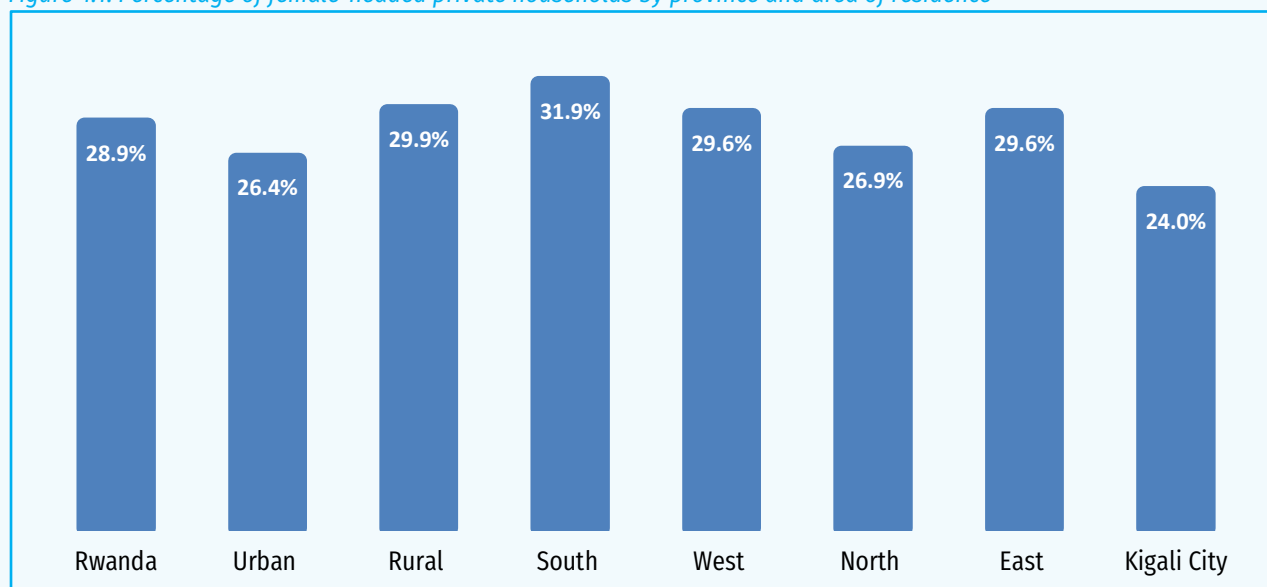
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2, presenting the evolution in the percentage of households headed by females since 1978, shows that the percentage of households headed by females did not change between 1978 and 1991. However, during the period between 1991 and 2002, the percentage of households headed by females increased considerably to reach about one-third of all private households in the country (see Figure 4.2). This evolution is probably related to the impact of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi and its aftermath. The decrease observed in the percentage of female-headed households in the period between 2002 and 2012 might be the beginning of a return to the situation observed in 1978-91. The data shows that, the percentage of households headed by females almost remains unchanged between 2012 and 2022.

Table 4.2: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the percentage of households headed by females

Year	Percentage of households headed by female		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
1978	20.6%	25.4%	25.2%
1991	21.8%	25.2%	25.0%
2002	31.8%	35.8%	35.2%
2012	23.8%	29.8%	28.8%
2022	26.4%	29.9%	28.9%

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

Figure 4.2: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the percentage of households headed by females
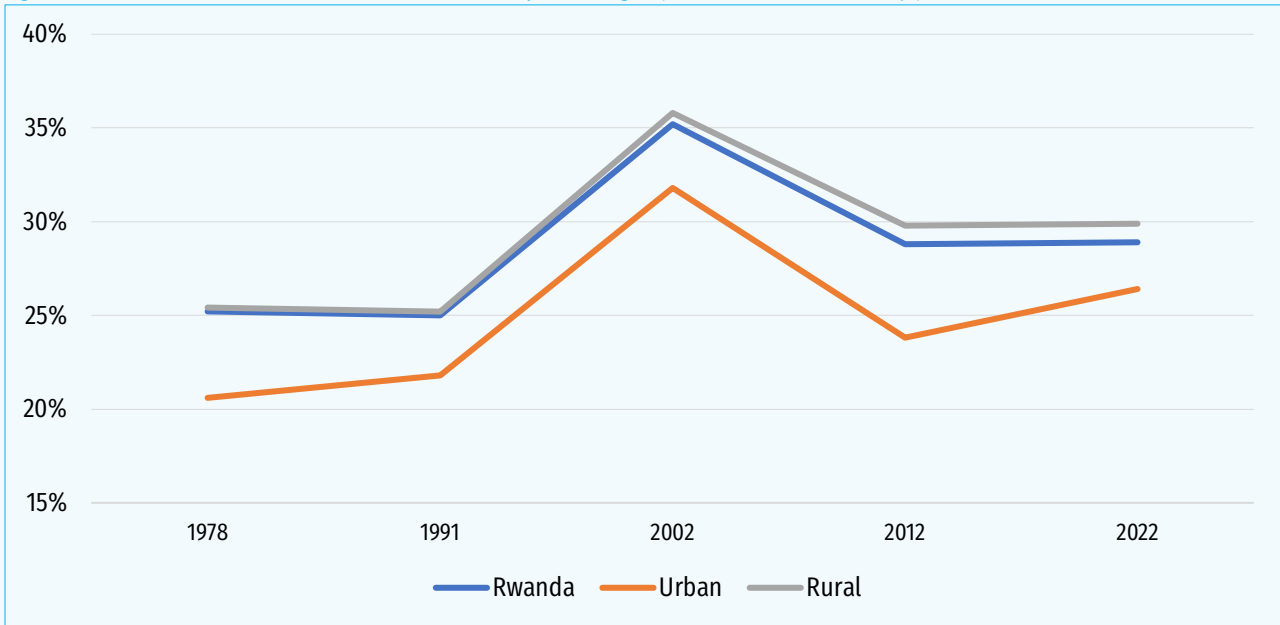
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022

4.2.   Household headship rate by sex, age and area of residence

Figure 4.3 presents household headship rates by age and area of residence. It shows that, in general, private household headship increases along with age. This means that the older the age of an individual, the higher is his or her chance of being a household head. However, when the area of residence is considered, each area displays different characteristics. First, headship rates in urban areas are higher than in rural areas between the ages of 12 and 64, although on average they increase at a relatively similar rate (from 2% to 75% in urban areas and from 1% to 73% in rural areas). Second, between the ages of 65 and 69, headship rate is distributed similarly for both urban and rural areas (about 77%). Then, from 70 years and above they reduce from about 78% to 65% in urban areas. In contrast, headship rates in rural areas increase consistently between the ages of 70 and above (from about 80% to 86%). As a result, from 70 years onwards headship rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Figure 4.3: Household headship rates among private households by age and area of residence
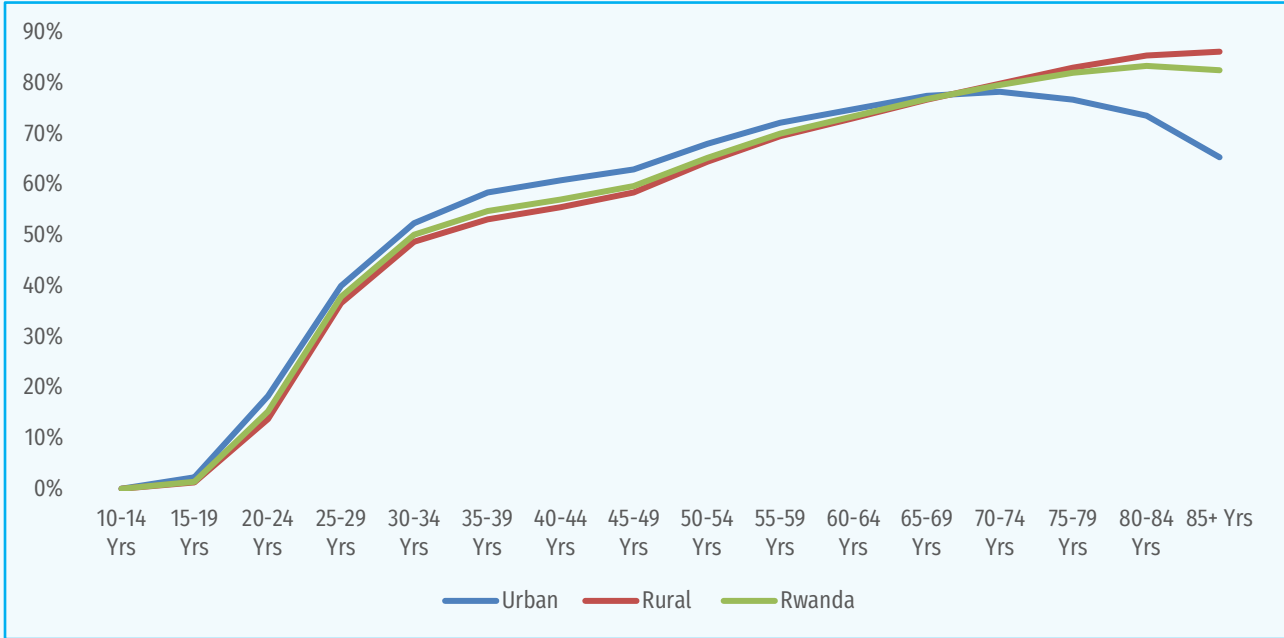
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.1 for more details**.**

Figure 4.4, presenting private household headship rates by age and sex, shows that when sex is considered, headship rates display sharper contrasts than those observed for areas of residence. Headship rates among male-headed households increase faster between the ages of 15 and 39 (increase from about 2% to 92%). Then, they slow down and stabilise. By contrast, headship rates among female-headed households increase at a relatively slower pace among young people (from about 1% at the ages between 15 and 19 to about 18% at 30 to 34). Subsequently, they accelerate thereafter to reach the highest value of about 77% at between the ages of 80 and above.

Figure 4.4: Household headship rates among private households by age and sex
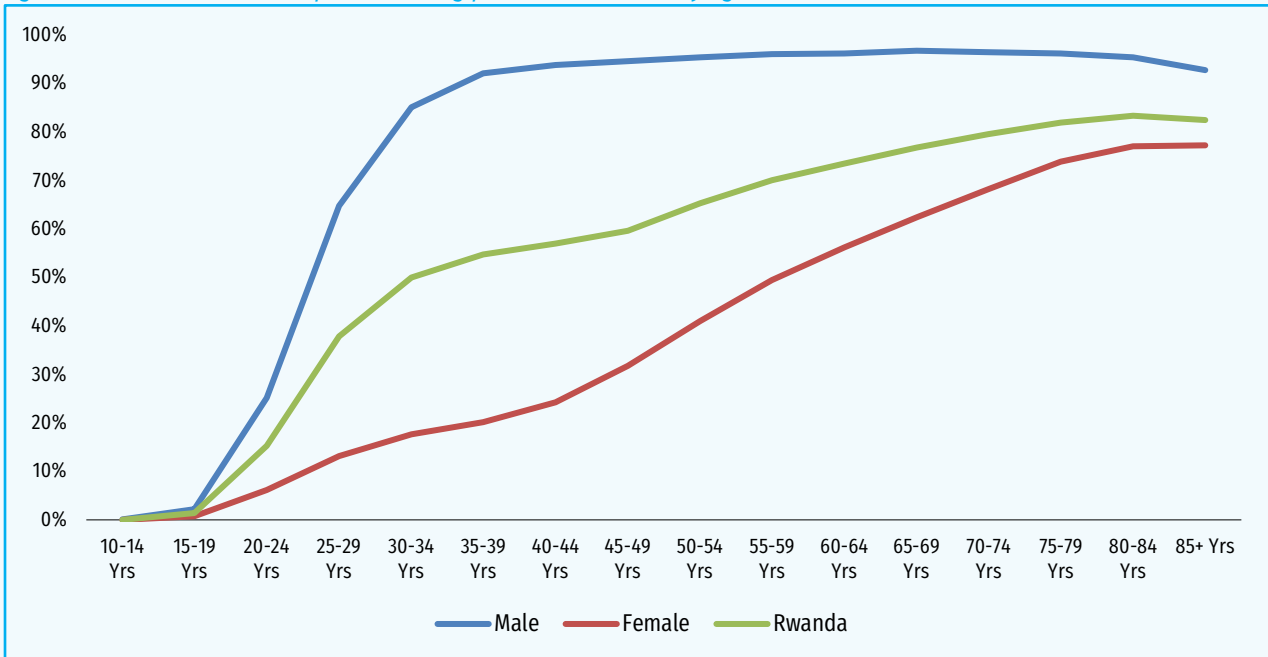
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.1 for more details.

4.3.   Background characteristics of household heads

Figure 4.5 presents the distribution, at the national level, of private household heads by age and sex. It shows that the distribution of male household heads is asymmetric, while that of female household heads is symmetric. As a result, the percentage of male household heads is higher between the ages of 12 and 44 years while that of female household heads is higher from the age of 45 and above. This means that the percentage of households headed by individuals aged 60 and above is also higher among female heads than male heads. Finally, the percentage of

households headed by younger individuals (aged between 12 and 19), at about 1% in each case, is very low. This is to be expected as the legal age of marriage in Rwanda is 21 years, although people below this threshold can be authorised to get married under some particular circumstances. Moreover, young children, especially when they are orphans, are usually hosted in relatives' households until they reach the age of 18, at which age they are considered adults.

Figure 4.5: Distribution of household heads by age and sex
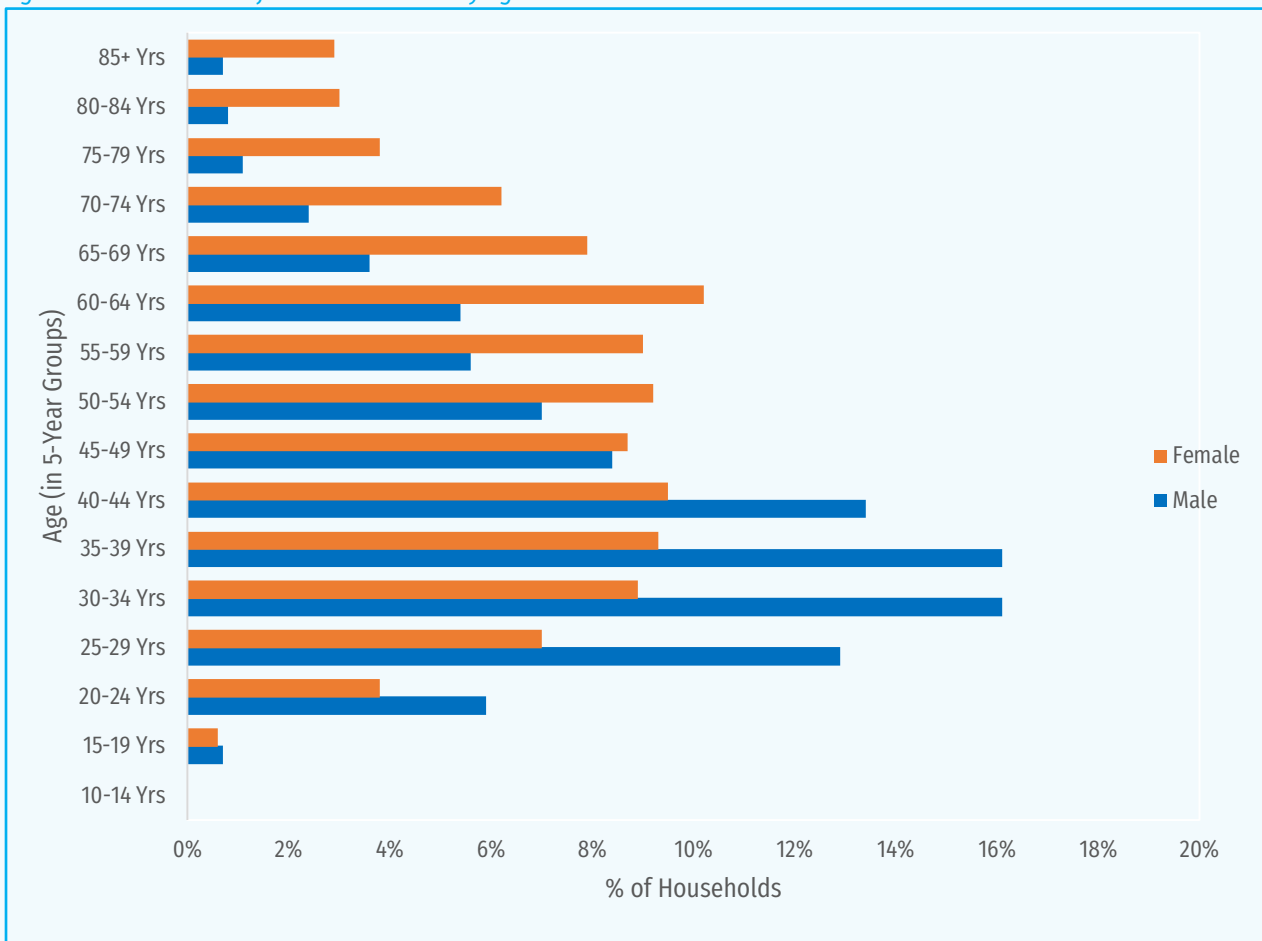
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.3 for more details

Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.7 present the distribution of household heads by age, sex and area of residence. Findings displayed in Figure 4.6 shows that the age–sex distribution of household heads in rural areas is similar to the one observed at the national level, with a higher

percentage of male household heads being found at ages between 12 and 44 and a higher percentage of female household heads found from the age of 45 and above. Again, the percentage of household heads aged 60 and above is higher among female heads.

Figure 4.6: Distribution of household heads by age and sex in rural areas
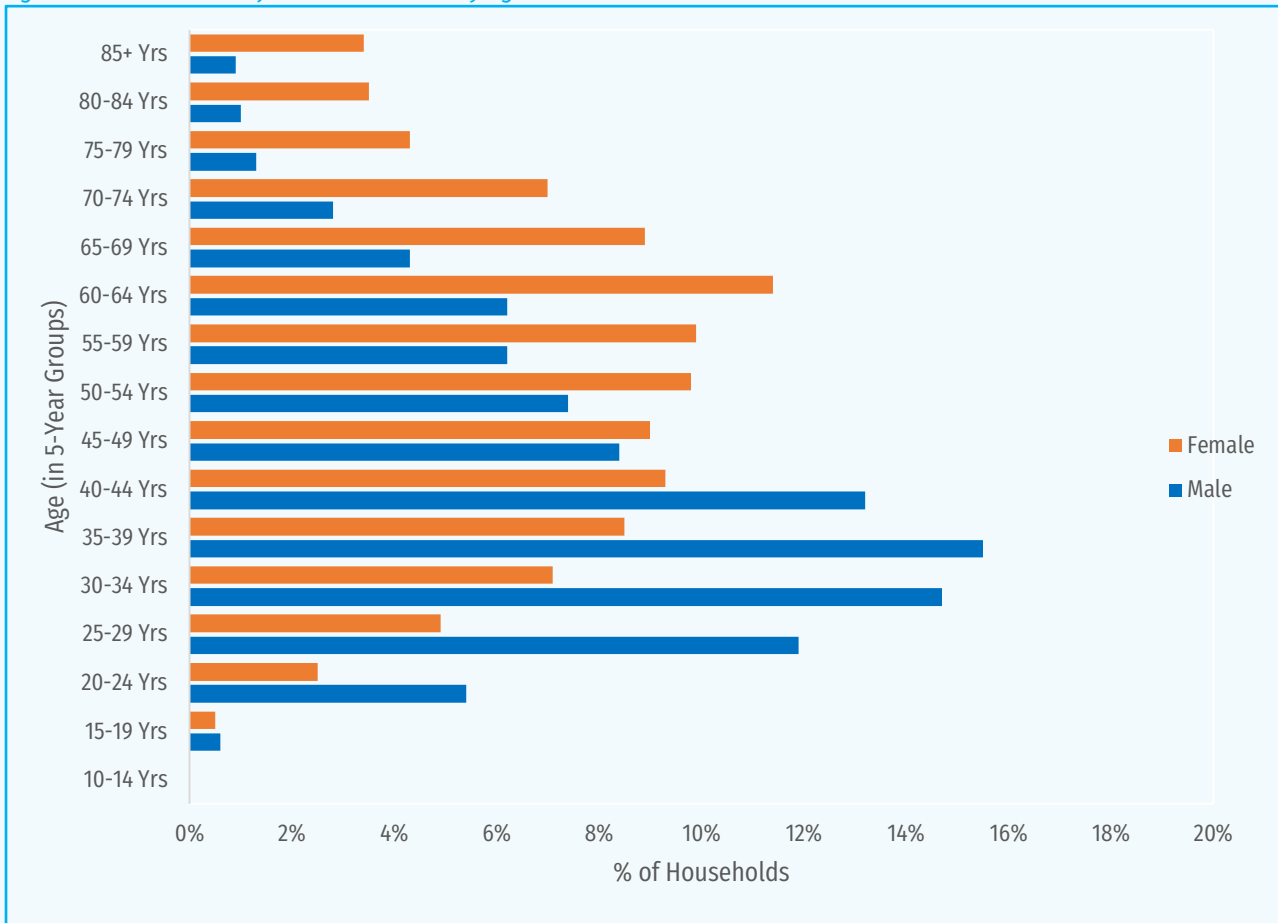
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.3 for details.

Figure 4.7 shows that, in urban areas, while the age–sex distribution of male household heads resembles the one observed at the national level, this is not the case with the distribution of female household heads. This time, it is no longer symmetric and presents a pattern closer to the one observed for male heads. However, the key differences observed before remain: the percentage of male household heads, although less accentuated, remains higher at ages between 25 and 49 years and the percentage of female heads is higher from the age of 50 and above. The percentage of household heads aged 60 and above also remains higher among females (about 11% compared to 3%). In brief, male household heads tend to be younger than female household heads and this is more pronounced in rural areas.

Figure 4.7: Distribution of household heads by age and sex in urban areas
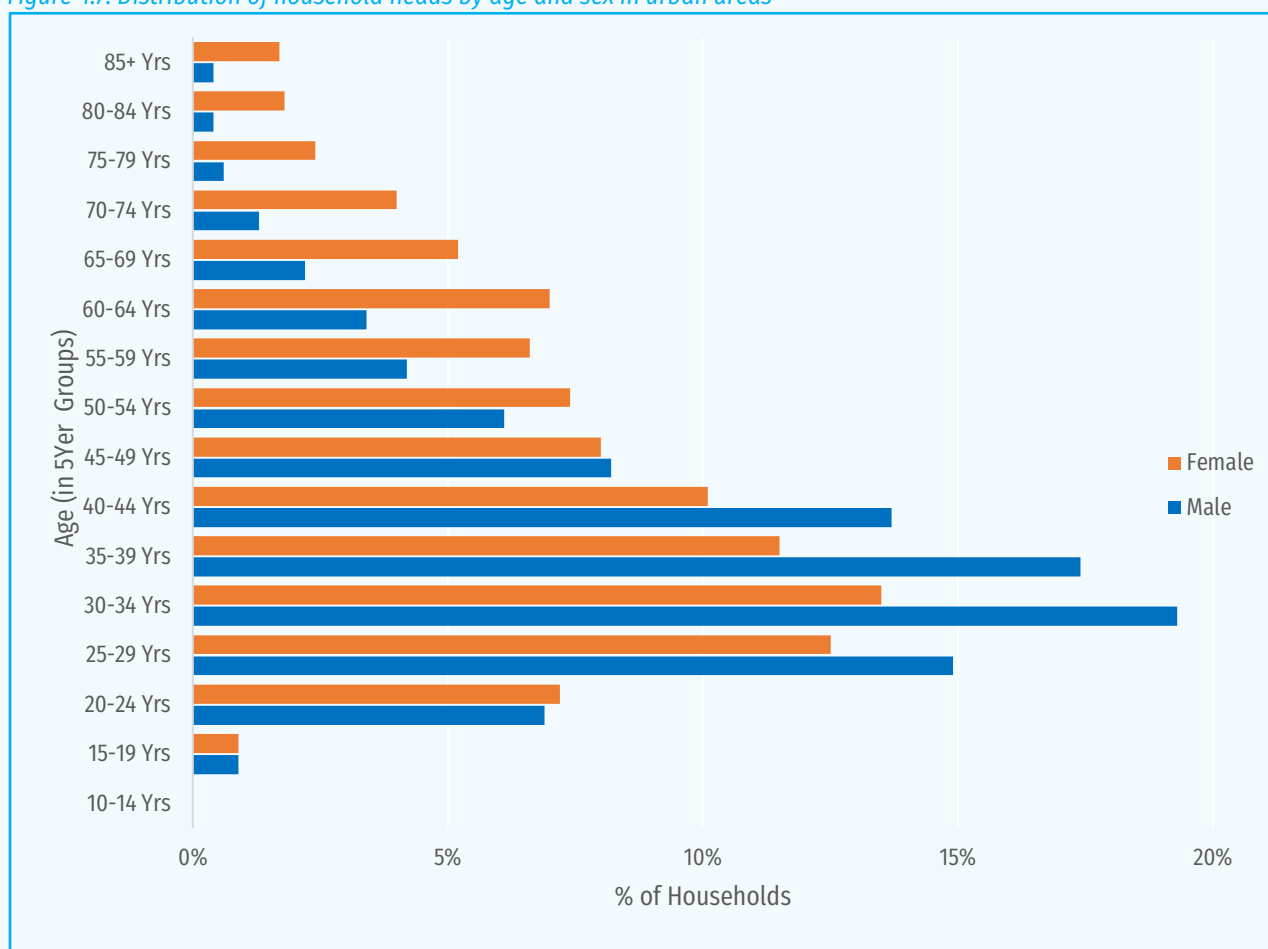
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.3 for more details.

Table 4.3 shows that the mean age of private household heads, at the national level, is 45 years. When the sex is considered the mean age is 42 among males and 51 among females, thus confirming the findings discussed earlier in this section of the report. When the areas of residence are considered, the mean age of household heads for both sexes is higher in rural areas (about 43 for males and about 54 for females) than in urban areas (about 39 for males and 44 for females).

Table 4.3: Mean age of private household heads by sex and area of residence

Area of residence	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Rwanda	**42.0**	**51.1**	**44.6**
Urban	38.9	44.3	40.3
Rural	43.3	53.6	46.4

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 4.4 and Figure 4.8 show that, at the national level, the mean age of male household heads decreased slightly between 1978 and 2012 and then increased in 2022 while the mean age of female household heads increased since 1978. In rural areas, for both sexes, the mean age decreased between 1978 and 1991, and then increased.

Conversely, in urban areas, the mean age of male and female household heads has been decreasing between 1978 and 2012 and then increased in 2022. This evolution in urban areas may be related to the impact of massive rural–urban migration that has channelled young people toward urban areas since the late 1970s.

Table 4.4: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the mean age of private household heads by sex and area of residence

Area of residence	Mean age of household heads									
	Male					Female				
	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022
Rwanda	**41.6**	**40.9**	**40.4**	**40.4**	**42.0**	**48.8**	**46.5**	**43.3**	**50.8**	**51.1**
Urban	41.4	40.6	39.9	36.6	38.9	48.4	48.5	46.2	44.2	44.3
Rural	37.8	36.7	37.4	41.2	43.3	45.2	42.3	44	51.8	53.6

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

Figure 4.8: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the mean age of private household heads at national level
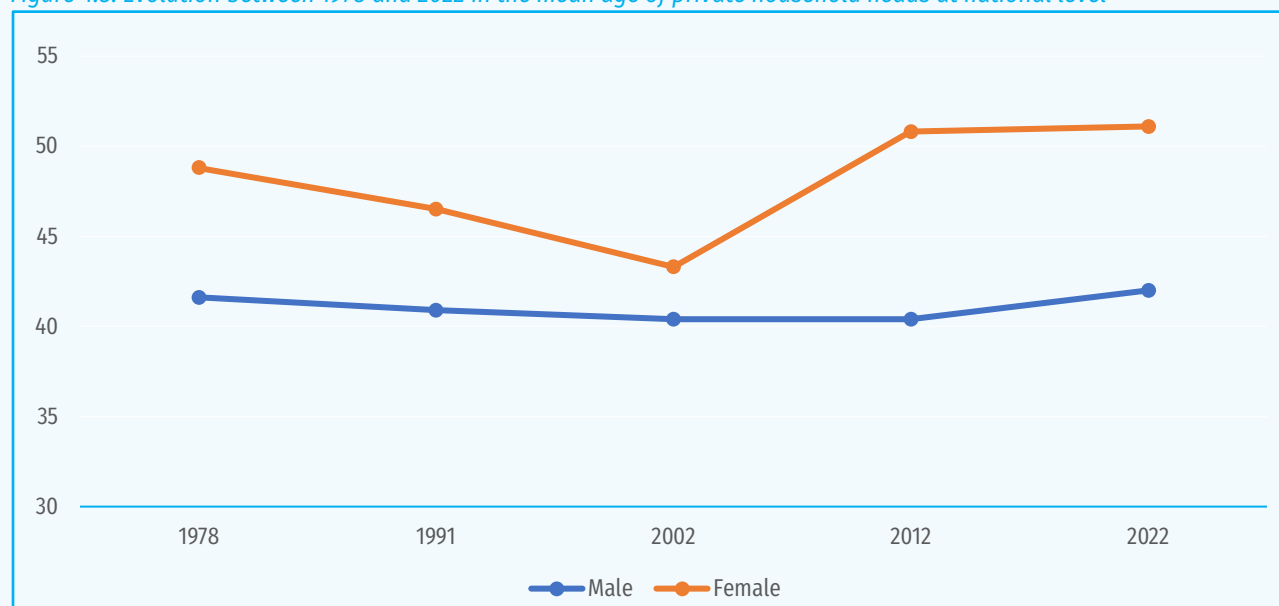
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

Table 4.5 which presents the distribution of household heads by marital status, sex and area of residence, shows that at the national level about 73% of household heads are married, 12% widowed, 12% have never been married and about 4% are separated or divorced. It also shows that the percentage of household heads that have never been married is almost three times higher in urban areas than in rural areas (about 21% and 8% respectively) while the percentage of household headed by widowed heads in rural areas is double of the one observed in urban areas (about 14% and 7% respectively). It is common to find many young urban residents sharing households as well as single adults hosting relatives. While widowhood among household heads is more common in rural areas, this phenomenon affects almost exclusively females.

Across all Rwanda, there are 19 times more female household heads who are widowed than their males while, in urban areas, this is even much higher; the proportion of female household heads who are widowed is more than 24 times higher than their male counterparts. The high prevalence of female household heads that are widowed is a common feature in Rwanda as widowed females hardly ever get remarried. Moreover, the data reveals that, the percentage of currently married heads is higher among male household heads (about 87%) than among their female counterparts (about 38%). When areas of residence are considered, this trend is more pronounced among rural residents than among urban residents (about 75% and 68% respectively).

Table 4.5: Distribution (%) of the private household heads by current marital status by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and current marital status	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Rwanda			
Never married	10.0%	15.4%	11.6%
Currently married	86.9%	37.7%	72.7%
Separated	1.4%	7.9%	3.3%
Widowed	1.5%	37.9%	12.0%
Divorced	0.2%	1.1%	0.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	*2,355,298*	*957,445*	*3,312,743*
Urban			
Never married	19.8%	25.9%	21.4%
Currently married	77.7%	39.5%	67.6%
Separated	1.2%	8.3%	3.1%
Widowed	0.9%	24.4%	7.1%
Divorced	0.3%	1.8%	0.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	*709,665*	*254,622*	*964,287*
Rural			
Never married	5.8%	11.6%	7.5%
Currently married	90.8%	37.0%	74.7%
Separated	1.5%	7.7%	3.4%
Widowed	1.8%	42.7%	14.0%
Divorced	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	*1,645,633*	*702,823*	*2,348,456*

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of private household heads by education and area of residence. It shows that, across all Rwanda, about one-quarter of private household heads have no education, more than half have attended either pre-school or primary school, and that about one-firth attended either lower, upper secondary school or university. When areas of residence are considered, Table 4.6 reveals a clear advantage for urban areas in comparison with rural areas. The percentage of household heads with no education in rural areas is more than double compared to the one observed in urban areas, while the percentage of those who have received either lower, upper secondary or university education reduces four times in rural areas compared with urban areas. Data also shows that, the proportion of female household heads with no education is more than double of the male household heads. On contrary, the percentage of household heads who have lower, upper secondary school and university is higher among the male household heads (about 22%) than their female counterparts (about 13%).

Table 4.6: Distribution (%) of the private household heads by level of education by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and Level of education	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Rwanda			
No Education	16.7%	37.2%	22.6%
Pre-School	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Primary	59.9%	48.0%	56.4%
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%
Lower Secondary	7.1%	4.8%	6.4%
Upper Secondary	7.9%	5.4%	7.2%
Tertiary	6.7%	3.1%	5.7%
Not stated	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

Area of residence and Level of education	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	*2,355,298*	*957,445*	*3,312,743*
Urban			
No Education	8.2%	21.0%	11.6%
Pre-School	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Primary	46.3%	44.3%	45.8%
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Lower Secondary	10.5%	9.5%	10.3%
Upper Secondary	15.6%	13.8%	15.1%
Tertiary	17.3%	9.5%	15.3%
Not stated	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	*709,665*	*254,622*	*964,287*
Rural			
No Education	20.3%	43.1%	27.1%
Pre-School	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Primary	65.7%	49.3%	60.8%
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Lower Secondary	5.6%	3.2%	4.9%
Upper Secondary	4.6%	2.3%	3.9%
Tertiary	2.2%	0.8%	1.7%
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	*1,645,633*	*702,823*	*2,348,456*

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

CHAPTER 5: SIZE, TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

The analysis of the size, type and structure of private households is interesting to policy-makers and social services for various reasons. First, data on the size and composition of households provide an indication of some societal norms, such as those relating to childbearing, kinship among persons in the household, etc. Second, they provide information on households' living conditions. For instance, female-headed households are usually considered to be more vulnerable than male-headed households, while larger households with fewer employed persons tend to be more vulnerable to poverty than smaller households.

This chapter focuses on these topics and is organised into three sections. First, it starts by reviewing the distribution of private households by their size, area of residence and sex of the household head. Second, it reviews the types of private households in the country, highlighting the most common types according to area of residence and sex of the household head. Then, it reviews variation in these types by background characteristics of the household head, such as age, marital status, education and economic activity status. Finally, it reviews the structure of households by addressing topics such as the existence of specific population groups in households.

5.1.   Size of households

The number of individuals constituting a household, commonly referred to as the household size, is a key indicator often associated with the household's living standards. Smaller household size is generally regarded as a common characteristic of less poor households.[3] In Rwanda, the mean size of the private households is 4.1 individuals.

Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2 present the distribution of private households by area of residence and sex of the household head respectively. Figure 5.1 shows that the size of private households in Rwanda ranges between one to over 15 people per household. At the national level, about 12% and 13% of households are constituted by one and two individuals respectively, while the most common size of a household varies between three and five individuals (about 51%). From this point, the percentage of households drops substantially up to nine persons and thereafter, it falls at less than 1%. When the area of residence is considered, the distribution of households by size in rural areas is similar to the one observed at the national level. The percentage of households constituted by one and two individuals is higher in urban areas (17% and 14%), compared to rural areas (10% and 13% respectively). The proportion of households with size ranging between three and seven persons is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Above eight persons the percentage of households decreases gradually from 4% to nearby 0%.

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[3] NIRS (2017), The evolution of poverty in Rwanda from 2016 to 2017: Results from the household surveys (EICV).

Figure 5.1: Distribution (%) of private households by number of resident members (household size) and area of residence
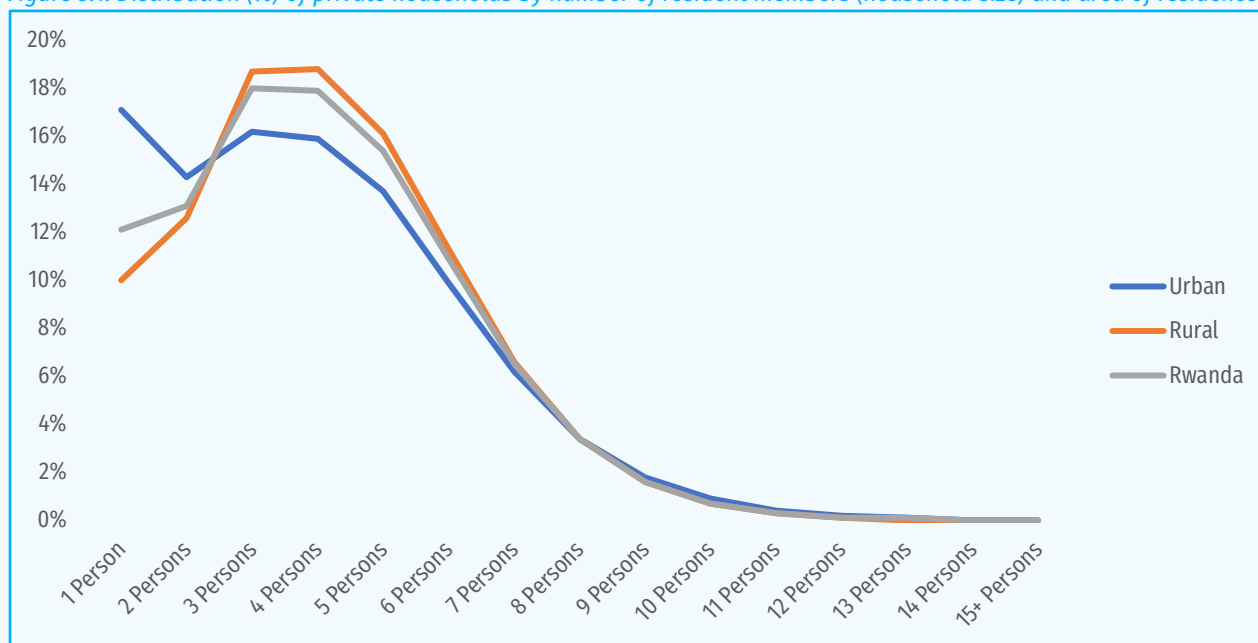
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.4 for more details.

Figure 5.2 shows that the percentage of households with between one and four members is higher among female-headed households, but with more members it subsequently stays consistently below the percentage observed among male-headed households.

Figure 5.2: Distribution (%) of private households by household size and sex of household head
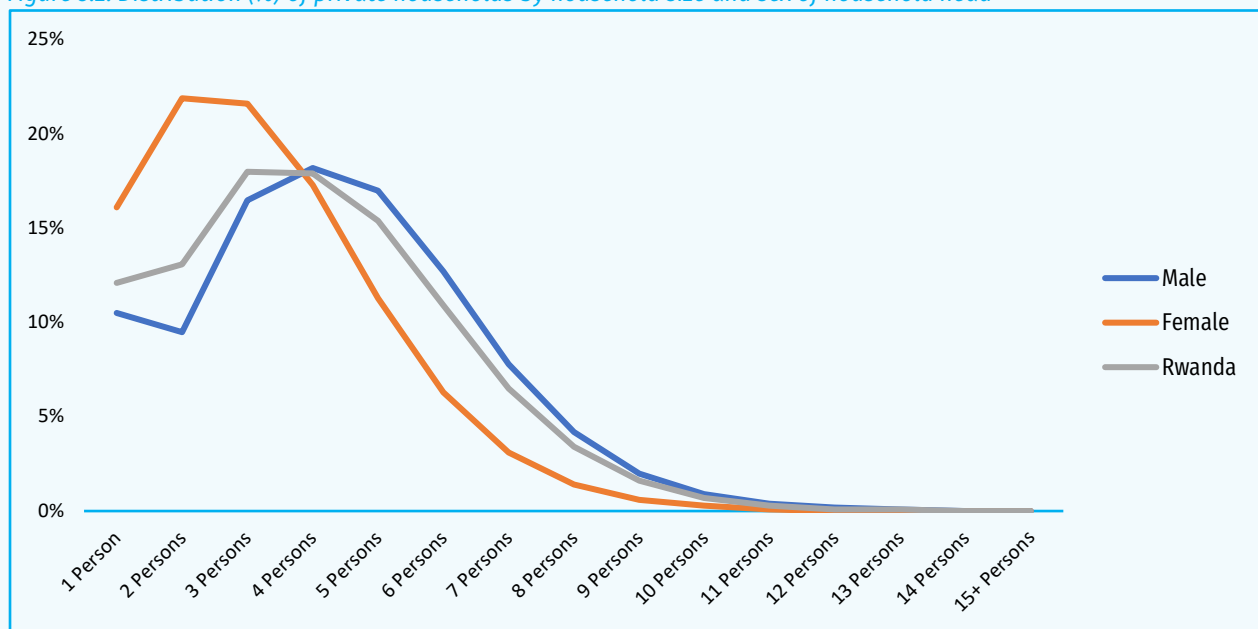
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.4 for more details.

Based on the results presented in Figure 5.3, households tend to be slightly larger in rural areas and among male-headed households. On average, male-headed households are one individual larger than female-headed ones. This may be due to the absence of the spouse in female-headed households, since most of such heads (about 13%) are currently either widowed or divorced and they tend to take up this role at an older age following the absence of their spouses. Figure 5.3, presenting

the mean household size by province and sex of the household head, shows that in all provinces and city of Kigali, the mean size of female headed households is smaller (between 3.3 and 3.5) than the ones male headed (between 3.8 and 4.8) and the size of households male headed is higher than the national mean size (4.1). Among male-headed households the highest values were observed in the Western and Northern provinces (4.8 and 4.5 members per household respectively) and the lowest in the City of Kigali (3.8 members per household).

Figure 5.3: Mean household size among private households by province and sex of household head
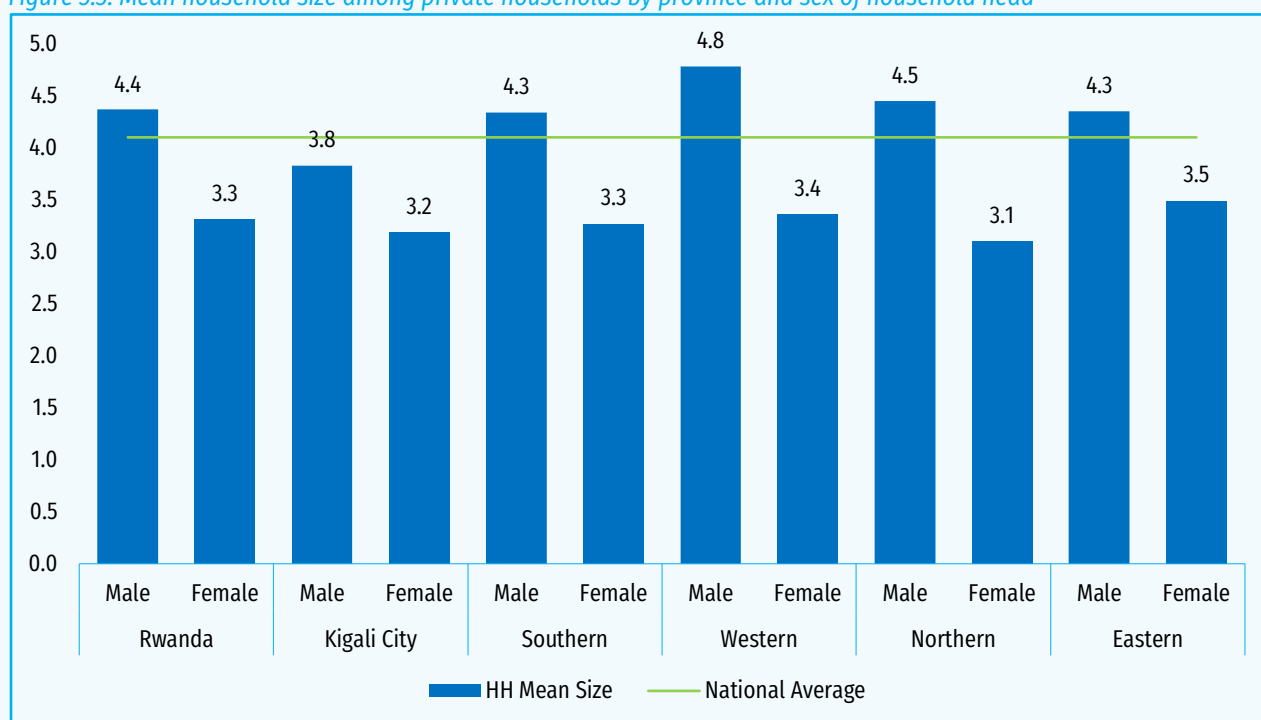
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.5 for more details.

Table 5.1 and Figure 5.4, presenting the evolution of the mean size of households since 1978, shows that, at the national level, the mean size of the household has reduced slightly from 4.5 members per household in 1978 to 4.1 in 2022, although a slight increase was observed from 1978 to 1991.

Table 5. 1: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the mean size of household by area of residence

Area of residence	Household size				
	1978	1991	2002	2012	2022
Rwanda	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.5**	**4.3**	***4.1***
Urban	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.1	*3.9*
Rural	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	*4.1*

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012.

Figure 5.4: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the mean size of household by area of residence
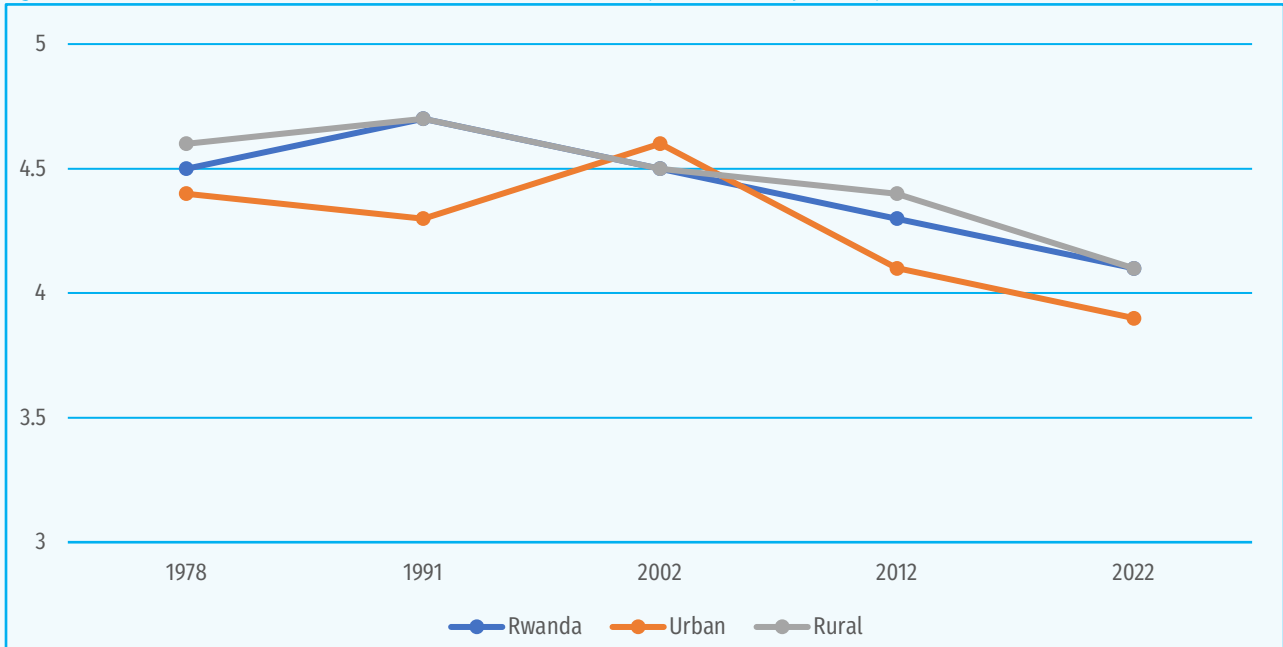
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012.

5.2. Types of private households

Figure 5.5 presents the distribution of the resident population in private households by their relationship to the household head. It shows that, across all over the country, households are mainly composed of the head (about 25%), spouse (about 15%) and their children (about 49%). Other relatives found in households , including the household head's parents, siblings and grandchildren, represent about 8% of the resident population in private households while non-relatives represent just about 2%. However, when the area of residence is considered, the percentage of non-relatives is five times higher in urban households (5%) than in the rural ones (1%). When the sex of the population is considered, apart from being sons or daughters, males are most likely to be household heads (about 23% of the male population) while females tend to be spouses (about 20% of the female population).

Figure 5.5: Distribution (%) of resident population in private households by relationship to household head, area of residence and sex
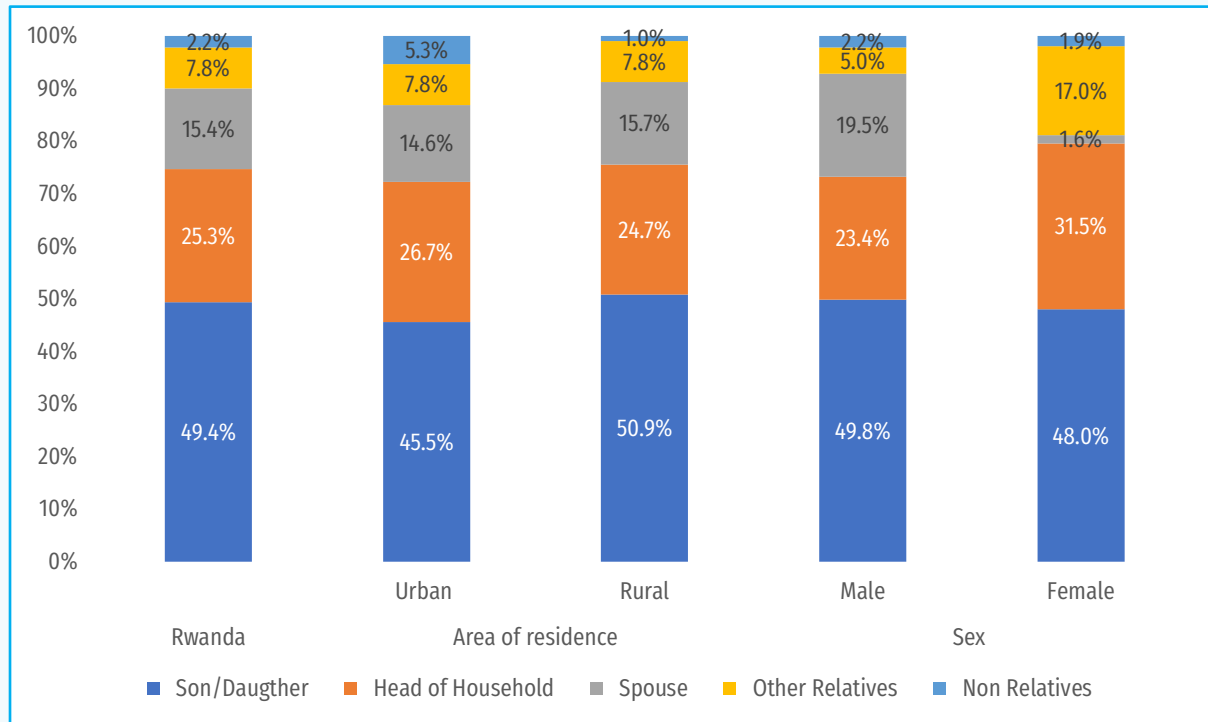
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.8 for more details.

These findings are particularly important, considering that private households are classified according to the relationship of other members to the head of the household into four categories: one-person households, nuclear households, extended households and composite households (see section 2 of this report for further detail on this classification). From this, one can quickly conclude that households in Rwanda are mostly nuclear.

Figure 5.6. presenting the distribution of households by household type, area of residence and sex of the household head, shows that about 62% of private households across all Rwanda are nuclear households. About 18% are extended households while 7% and 13% are composite and one-person households respectively. When the areas of residence are considered, the data reveals that, nuclear households are less frequent in an urban setting than in a rural one. The percentage of nuclear households reduces from about 67% in rural areas to about 50% in urban areas. On the other hand, composite and one-person households are more common in urban areas than rural areas, at almost five and two times respectively. Nuclear households are also less found among female-headed households compared to male households; the percentage of nuclear households reduces from about 68% among male-headed households to 46% among female-headed households. This gap in the percentage of nuclear households is compensated for by a higher percentage of extended households among female-headed households. In fact, the percentage of extended households is more than double among female-headed households (31%) compared to the one observed among male-headed households (13%).

Figure 5.6: Distribution (%) of private households by household type, area of residence and sex of household head
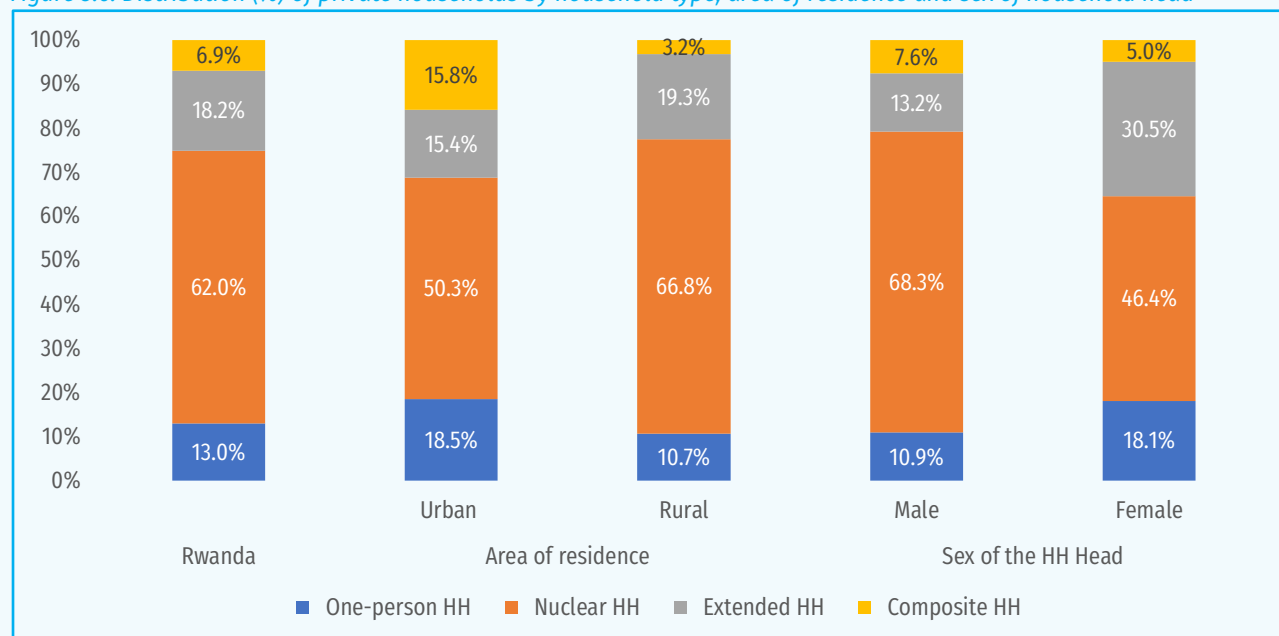
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.9 for more details.

Table 5.2, presenting the distribution of private households by type and province, shows that this distribution follows the patterns observed by area of residence (see Figure 5.6 above). Consequently, City of Kigali, the main urban centre in the country, bears a resemblance to urban characteristics and other provinces the rural characteristics. Hence, while the lowest percentage of nuclear households is found in the City of Kigali (about 44%), the highest percentage of composite households (about 22%) is also found there.

Table 5. 2: Distribution (%) of the private households by household typology/living arrangement by sex of the household head and province

Province and Sex of household head	Percentage					Count
	One-person household	Nuclear household	Extended household	composite household	Total	
Rwanda						
Male Headed HHs	10.9%	68.3%	13.2%	7.6%	100.0%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs	18.1%	46.4%	30.5%	5.0%	100.0%	957,445
Both Sexes	*13.0%*	*62.0%*	*18.2%*	*6.9%*	*100.0%*	*3,312,743*
City of Kigali						
Male Headed HHs	22.1%	44.6%	11.8%	21.6%	100.0%	371,404
Female Headed HHs	23.2%	41.4%	21.5%	14.0%	100.0%	117,464
Both Sexes	*22.3%*	*43.8%*	*14.1%*	*19.7%*	*100.0%*	*488,868*
Southern Province						
Male Headed HHs	10.4%	69.4%	14.3%	5.9%	100.0%	517,719
Female Headed HHs	17.5%	44.8%	33.7%	4.0%	100.0%	242,454
Both Sexes	*12.7%*	*61.5%*	*20.5%*	*5.3%*	*100.0%*	*760,173*
Western Province						
Male Headed HHs	6.0%	76.6%	13.4%	4.0%		472,913
Female Headed HHs	17.2%	48.6%	31.4%	2.8%	100.0%	198,593
Both Sexes	*9.3%*	*68.3%*	*18.7%*	*3.7%*	*100.0%*	*671,506*
Northern Province						
Male Headed HHs	6.0%	78.1%	12.2%	3.7%	100.0%	369,868
Female Headed HHs	21.3%	45.5%	30.2%	3.0%	100.0%	136,196
Both Sexes	*10.1%*	*69.3%*	*17.1%*	*3.5%*	*100.0%*	*506,064*
Eastern Province						
Male Headed HHs	11.3%	69.5%	13.5%	5.8%	100.0%	623,394
Female Headed HHs	15.5%	49.0%	31.1%	4.5%	100.0%	262,738
Both Sexes	*12.5%*	*63.4%*	*18.7%*	*5.4%*	*100.0%*	*886,132*

Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 5.7 through Figure 5.12 display a review of variations in household type across selected household head characteristics, such as age, marital status and education. In some cases the data will be disaggregated further by area of residence and sex of the household head to highlight how key features observed at the national level vary according to these aspects. Figure 5.7, presenting the distribution of private households by household type and age of the household head, shows that nuclear households are the norm when the household head is aged between 20 and 24 years of age (about 55%) and between 55 and 59 (about 52%). Between these two age groups the percentage of nuclear households increases to reach the highest value of about 78% when the household head is aged between 35 and 44. However, it then starts decreasing significantly to reach its lowest levels when the household head is aged between 65 and 69 (about 31%) and 85 and above (about 20%). From the point where the percentage of nuclear households reaches its peak (i.e. when household heads

are aged between 35 and 44 years), households start transitioning to an extended type of living arrangement by taking in other relatives. The percentage of extended households increases around 3 times from about 14% at that point to 48% when household heads are between 70 and 74 years of age, stabilising at around 47% to 41% thereafter. From about the same point referred to before (when household heads are aged between 35 and 44 years), one-person households display a similar pattern. This set-up increases five times from about 7% (when the household heads are aged between 35 and 44) to about 34% (when household heads are 85 and above), suggesting that as the household head gets older his/her likelihood of living alone increases. However, the highest percentages of one-person households were observed among household heads aged between 12 and 14 (about 54%) and between 15 and 19 (about 47%), meaning that almost between one in every two individuals aged between 12 and 19 tend to live alone.

Figure 5.7: Distribution (%) of private households by household type and age of household head
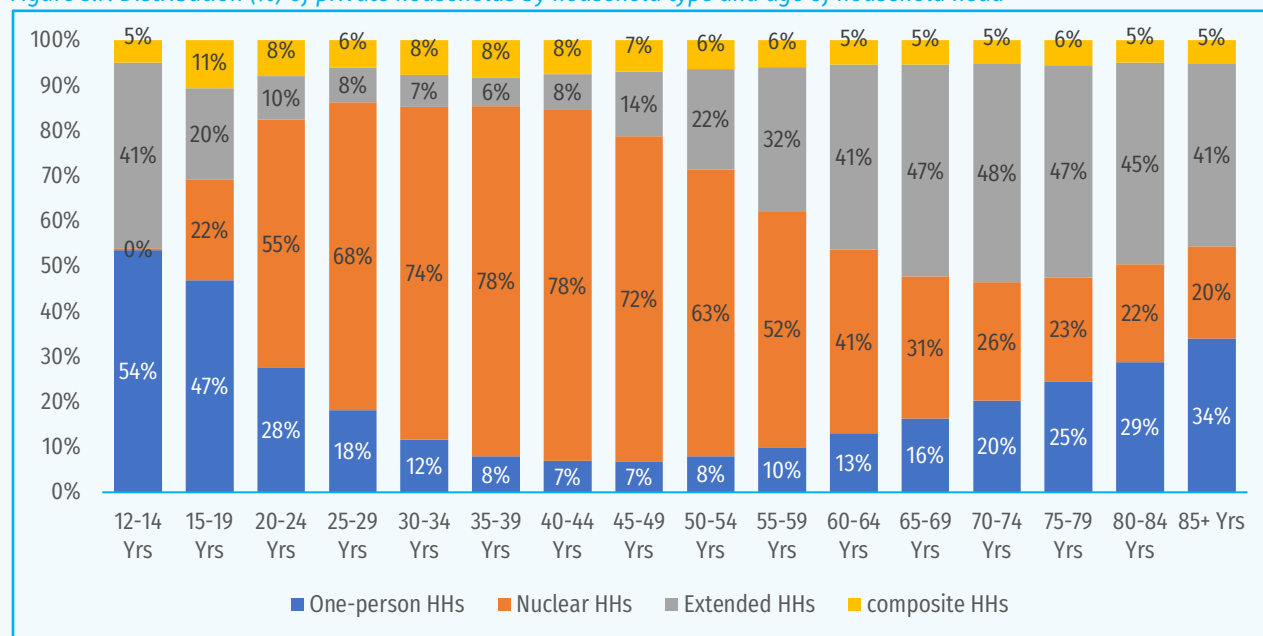
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.10 for more details.

Figure 5.8 presents the distribution of private households by household type and the current marital status of the household head. The figure shows that one-person households are more common among household heads that have never been married than among heads with all other marital statuses. In fact, the percentage of one-person households reduces around 14 times from those that never married (about 55%) to those who are

currently married (about 4%). On the contrary, nuclear households are more common among household heads who are currently married than among heads with other marital statuses, notably those that never married. The percentage of nuclear households reduces about four times from heads currently married (about 75%) to heads that never married (about 19%).

Furthermore, the prevalence of composite households is also relatively higher among households headed by individuals that have never been married or divorced. This means that about one over ten households headed by an individual that has never been married or divorced tends to live with non-relatives. Finally, households headed by people who are widowed are more likely to be

extended than households headed by individuals currently in other marital statuses. Two over five households headed by widowed individuals are classified as extended households, which represents at least double the percentage observed among households headed by individuals with other marital statuses.

Figure 5.8: Distribution (%) of private households by household type and current marital status of household head
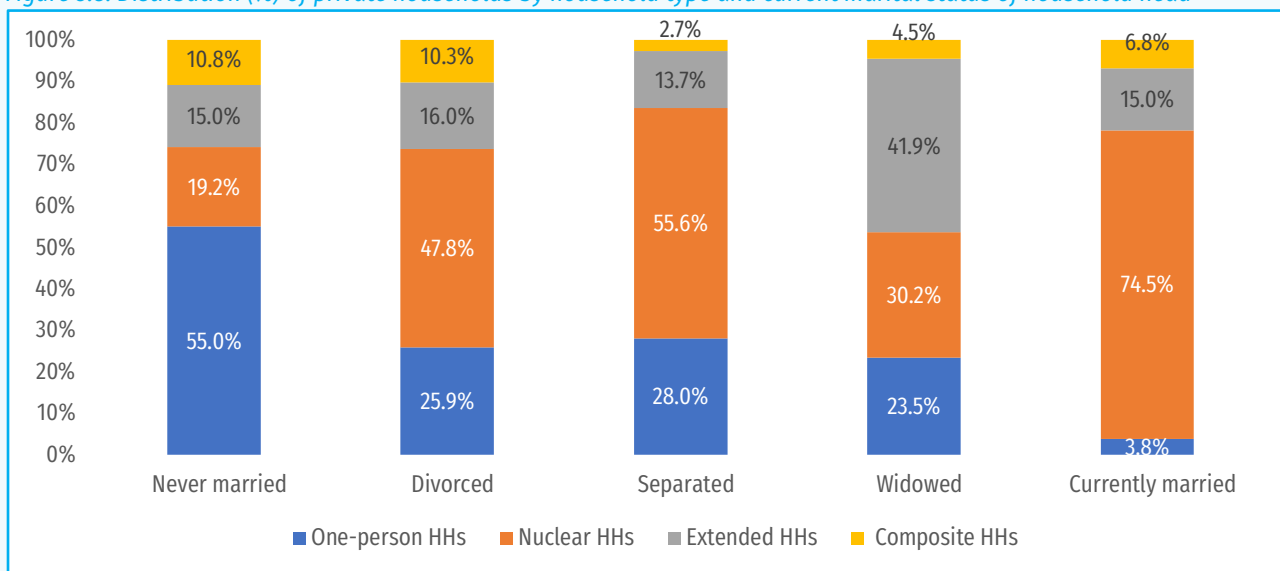
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.13 more details.

Figure 5.9 presents the distribution of private households by household type, current marital status of the household head and area of residence. While it confirms that composite households are more common in urban areas than in rural areas (see also Figure 5.6), it reveals

that for some categories of the private households (such as those headed by individuals currently separated) the percentages are substantially below the national average both in urban and rural areas.

Figure 5.9: Distribution (%) of private households by household type, current marital status of household head and area of residence
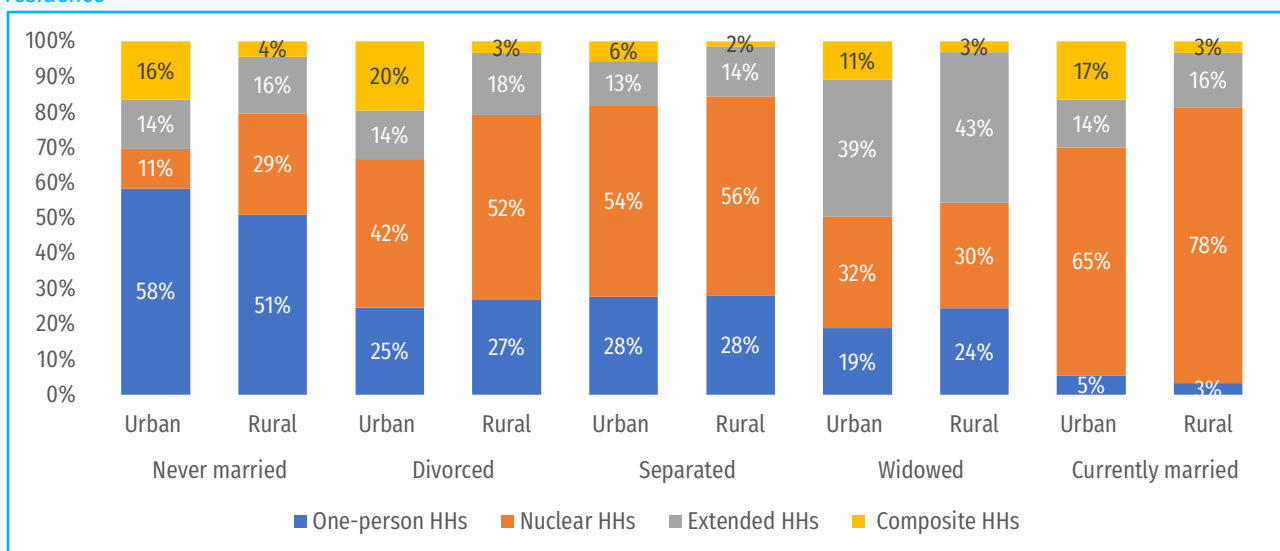
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.14 for more details.

Figure 5.10, presenting a similar analysis by sex of the household head, also confirm that the percentage of extended households is higher among female-headed households than their male counterparts.

Figure 5.10: Distribution (%) of private households by household type, sex and current marital status of household head
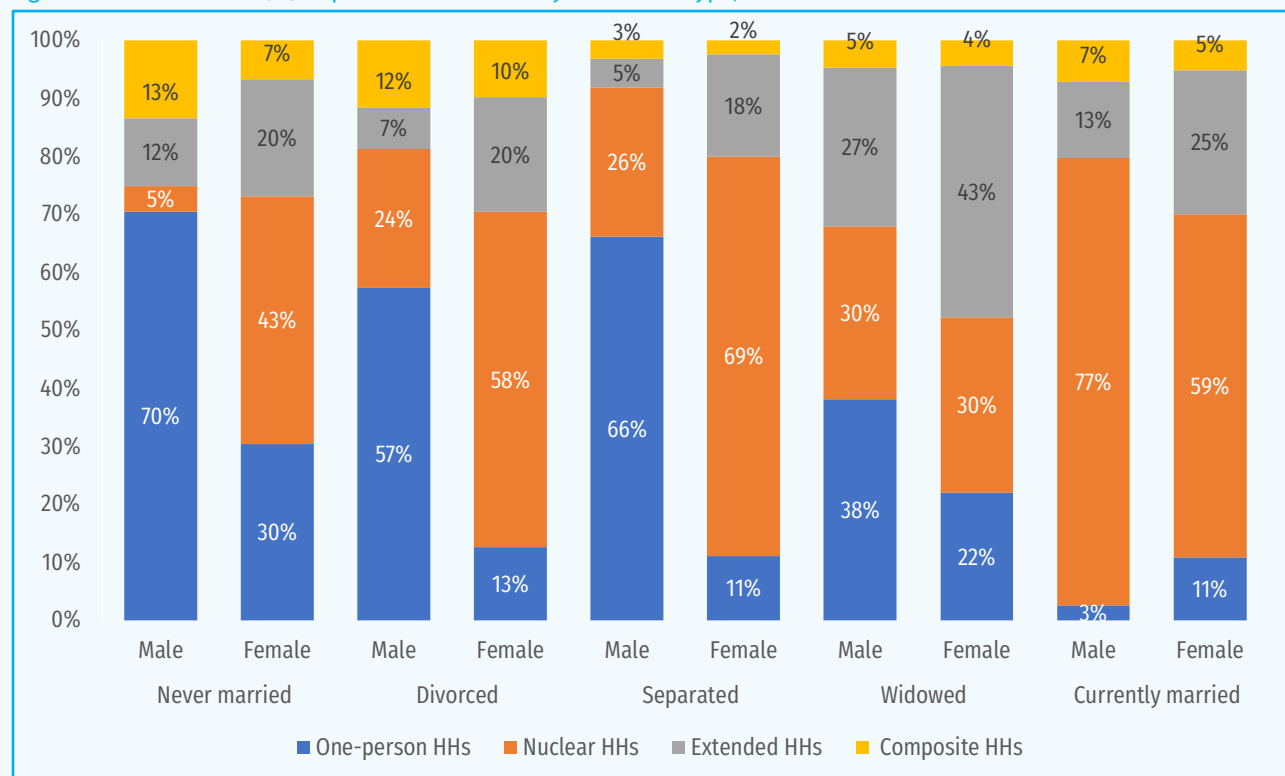
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.13 for more details.

Figure 5.11 and Figure 5.12 present the distribution of private households by household type and education of the household head. Figure 5.12 disaggregates the data further by sex of the household head. The predominance of composite households increases substantially with the level of education of the head while that of nuclear households decreases. The percentage of composite households increases just nine times from households headed by individuals that attended primary school

(about 4%) to households headed by individuals that attended university (about 37%). Conversely, the percentage of nuclear households decreases almost three times from households headed by those that attended primary school to those who attended university. Extended households seem to be particularly prominent among households headed by individuals that never attended school.

Figure 5.11: Distribution (%) of private households by household type and level of education of household head
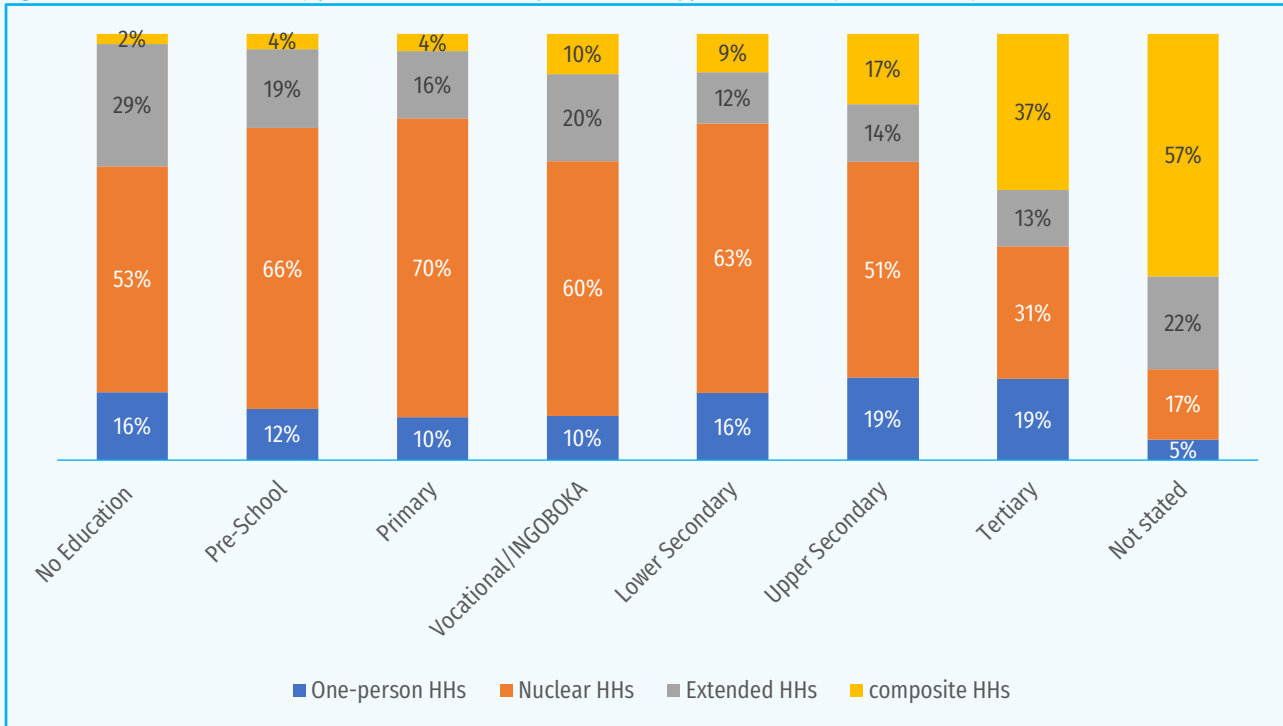
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.11 for more details.

A further disaggregation of the data by sex of the household head indicates that, among households headed by individuals that attended university, composite households are more predominantly both in male and female headed households. This means that, households with heads (either male or female) that attended university, are likely to take non-relatives into their households. On the other hand, extended households are mainly found female-headed compared to male-headed households. For instance, among uneducated household heads extended female-headed households are almost two times higher than the male-headed households (about 40% and 19% respectively), similarly among household heads with university attendance, the percentage of extended households is higher among female headed households (about 18%) than the one observed among male headed households (about 12%). Finally, the percentage of one-person households among heads that attended university is substantially higher among female heads (about 29%) when compared with their male counterparts (about 17%).

Figure 5.12: Distribution (%) of private households by household type, sex and level of education of household head
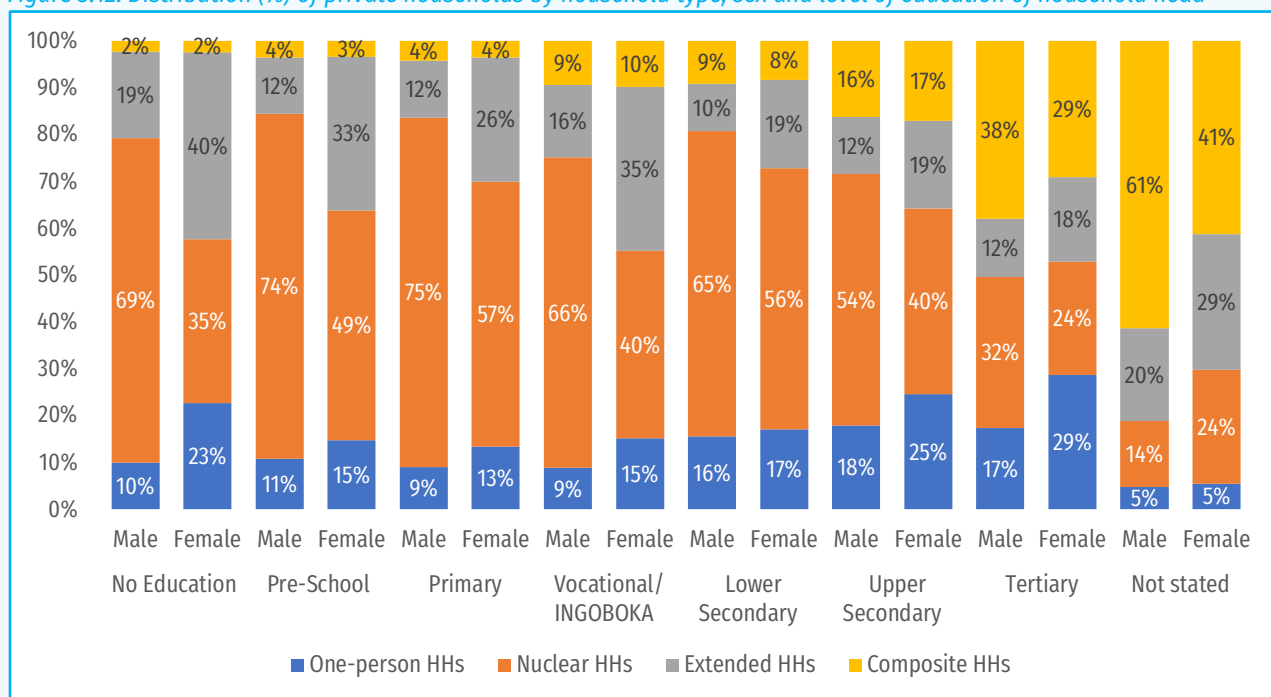
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.11 for more details.

5.3. Structure of private households

This section focuses on the structure of private households by addressing the existence or not of policy-specific target population groups in these households. These groups include, for example, children under one year (target groups for vaccination programmes), between 1-4 years (infant and under-five mortality prevention programmes), children aged between seven and 12 (target groups for primary education), the population aged 15 and above (adult literacy programmes), women aged between 15 and 49 years (target group for reproductive health programmes), etc. This section also reviews the data on the existence of

employed people in private households and further reviews the demographic dependency rate based on these data. Table 5.3 and Table 5.4 present the counts and percentages of private households with members belonging to specific policy-related population groups by area of residence and province respectively. Table 5.3 shows that, at the national level, about 10% of private households have at least one member aged under one while 36% have at least one member aged between one and four. About 42% of private households have at least a member under five years of age while all households have at least a member who is aged 15 or above.

Table 5. 3: Number and percentage of private households with members belonging to specific age groups by area of residence

Households with at least one member in specified age group	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Under 1 Year	97,052	236,814	333,866	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
1-4 Years	321,236	868,818	1,190,054	33.3%	37.0%	35.9%
0-4 Years	382,448	1,020,607	1,403,055	39.7%	43.5%	42.4%
7-12 Years	326,175	1,029,662	1,355,837	33.8%	43.8%	40.9%
15-49 (women) Years	715,116	1,796,003	2,511,119	90.9%	82.0%	84.3%
0-14 Years	592,128	1,699,743	2,291,871	61.4%	72.4%	69.2%
15+ Years	964,153	2,347,938	3,312,091	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
15-64 Years	943,691	2,204,748	3,148,439	97.9%	93.9%	95.0%
65+ Years	78,005	378,197	456,202	8.1%	16.1%	13.8%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 5.4, presenting a similar analysis by province, shows the City of Kigali as standing out from other provinces with the lowest numbers of households with members belonging to almost in all selected age-specific groups, except for the population aged between 15 and 64 and the women aged 15 and 49, for which the proportion observed in the City of Kigali is the highest compared to other age groups observed elsewhere.

Outside the City of Kigali, the highest proportions were observed in the Western (population aged between 1 and 4 years; population aged between 7 and 12 years; and population aged between 0 and 14 years), Southern (population aged 65 years and above) and Eastern provinces (women aged between 15 and 49 years; and population aged between 15 and 64 years).

Table 5. 4: Number and percentage of private households with members belonging to specific age groups by province

Households with at least one member in specified age group	Count					Percentage				
	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province
Under 1 Year	44,820	72,475	73,275	48,393	94,903	9.2%	9.5%	10.9%	9.6%	10.7%
1-4 Years	146,893	264,083	260,263	181,871	336,944	30.0%	34.7%	38.8%	35.9%	38.0%
0-4 Years	175,595	310,372	302,850	216,502	397,736	35.9%	40.8%	45.1%	42.8%	44.9%
7-12 Years	143,146	314,361	306,594	210,404	381,332	29.3%	41.4%	45.7%	41.6%	43.0%
15-49 (women) Years	343,810	555,548	534,680	400,095	676,986	92.9%	80.0%	84.1%	83.5%	84.7%
0-14 Years	269,737	527,485	491,767	361,629	641,253	55.2%	69.4%	73.2%	71.5%	72.4%
15+ Years	488,792	760,043	671,387	505,987	885,882	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
15-64 Years	482,456	712,580	633,343	473,878	846,182	98.7%	93.7%	94.3%	93.6%	95.5%
65+ Years	28,582	127,191	104,258	79,863	116,308	5.8%	16.7%	15.5%	15.8%	13.1%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 5.5 presents the distribution of private households by the number of members aged 16 and above who are currently employed by area of residence and sex of the household head. It shows that the average household in Rwanda has two members who are currently employed (i.e. about 47% of all households). The disaggregation of the data by area of residence and sex of the household head reveals two important aspects. First, the trend observed at the national level is mainly driven by rural areas as the percentage of households with two economically active members in urban areas is substantially lower (about 42%). Second, the percentage of household with two members who are currently employed among male-headed households (about 53%) is more predominant than the one observed among female-headed households (about 30%). These findings are further explained by two other findings discussed earlier in this report. First, nuclear households are the most common household type in the country (about 62%). Second, male-headed households, which constitute about 71% of private households in the country, have heads that are relatively young (about 42 years on average). (see Tables 4.1 and Table 4.4; Figure 5.6).

Table 5. 5: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by the number of their members aged sixteen years and above currently employed by area of residence and sex of the head

Area of residence and Household size	Count			Percentage		
	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Rwanda						
None	146	75	221	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1Person	280,410	440,732	721,142	11.9%	46.1%	21.8%
2Persons	1,254,279	288,966	1,543,245	53.3%	30.2%	46.6%
3Persons	374,171	141,332	515,503	15.9%	14.8%	15.6%
4Persons	244,706	57,428	302,134	10.4%	6.0%	9.1%
5+ Persons	200,656	28,401	229,057	8.5%	3.0%	6.9%
Total	2,354,368	956,934	3,311,302	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Urban						
None	66	26	92	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1Person	134,476	119,128	253,604	19.0%	46.8%	26.3%
2Persons	332,007	71,527	403,534	46.8%	28.1%	41.9%
3Persons	116,273	35,438	151,711	16.4%	13.9%	15.7%
4Persons	63,320	16,686	80,006	8.9%	6.6%	8.3%
5+ Persons	63,285	11,684	74,969	8.9%	4.6%	7.8%
Total	709,427	254,489	963,916	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural						
None	80	49	129	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1Person	145,934	321,604	467,538	8.9%	45.8%	19.9%
2Persons	922,272	217,439	1,139,711	56.1%	31.0%	48.6%
3Persons	257,898	105,894	363,792	15.7%	15.1%	15.5%
4Persons	181,386	40,742	222,128	11.0%	5.8%	9.5%
5+ Persons	137,371	16,717	154,088	8.4%	2.4%	6.6%
Total	1,644,941	702,445	2,347,386	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

5.4. Age Dependency ratio

Table 5.6 shows the age dependency ratio calculated at the level of private households. Age dependency ratio, in the context of Rwanda, is defined as the sum of members aged between 0 and 15 and aged 65 and above, divided by the total number of members aged between 16 and 64 and multiplied by 100. The demographic dependency ratio values can be below, equal to or above 100. A value of 100 indicates that the sum of members aged 0–15 and 65 and above equals the number of members aged 16–64. A value below or above 100 indicates that the sum of members aged 0–15 and 65 and above is, respectively, greater than or less than the number of members aged 16–64.

Table 5.6 shows that, at the national level, the demographic dependency ratio is about 80. In rural areas the ratio is 86 while it is 66 in urban areas. When the sex of the household head is considered, the ratio displays significant distinctions between male- and female-headed households (77 and 91 respectively). At provincial level, the highest demographic dependency ratios are observed in the Western Province (about 88) and Eastern Province (about 85), with the lowest being in the City of Kigali (about 57).

Table 5.6: Age dependency ratio of private households by province, area of residence and sex of the household head

Province and Area of Residence	Number of private households	Age dependency ratio (Member aged 0-15 and 65+ / Members aged 15-64)*100		
		Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both sexes
Rwanda				
Urban	964,287	63.4	74.7	65.8
Rural	2,348,456	82.1	97.9	85.6
Total	3,312,743	76.5	91.2	79.7
City of Kigali				
Urban	432,432	53.0	57.5	53.9
Rural	56,436	81.2	98.1	84.6
Total	488,868	56.0	61.8	57.2
Southern Province				
Urban	108,719	65.5	81.5	69.3
Rural	651,454	80.6	97.0	84.5
Total	760,173	78.3	94.7	82.2
Western Province				
Urban	148,659	78.5	89.0	80.8
Rural	522,847	87.6	96.3	89.5
Total	671,506	85.6	94.6	87.5
Northern Province				
Urban	88,394	67.9	79.4	70.2
Rural	417,670	76.9	90.5	79.5
Total	506,064	75.3	88.4	77.8
Eastern Province				
Urban	186,083	72.4	93.6	77.1
Rural	700,049	82.6	103.7	87.5
Total	886,132	80.4	101.6	85.3

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

CHAPTER 6: TYPES OF HABITAT, OCCUPATION ARRANGEMENTS AND HOUSING TENURE

Access to adequate shelter and basic services in households is an important indicator of the population's living conditions. How promptly these services can be provided is, to a certain extent, related to the way human settlements are structured and how they have evolved over time. To ensure the population's easier access to basic services, the government has been promoting a shift in the habitat structure in Rwanda from traditional rural scattered settlements to other more clustered units, as well as attempting to ensure the provision of adequate housing to vulnerable families. In urban areas, the government has been committed to modernising all urban areas by controlling urban development and limiting the development of squatter settlements. At the same time, the government acknowledges the right to shelter for every citizen. The Census provides a valuable opportunity to assess the effect of public policies in improving housing standards in the country.

This chapter presents the distribution of private households by existing types of habitat in the country, sex of the household head, area of residence and province. It also reviews the type of building private households live in as well as their living arrangements and the type of tenure of households in Rwanda.

6.1.   Type of habitat

In Rwanda, there are six main types of habitat:

i)   **Clustered rural settlements** or grouped rural settlements, also referred to as *Umudugudu* in the national language;

ii)   **Integrated model villages** (Grouped and planned rural settlement equipped with development infrastructure like roads, adequate drinking water, electricity, etc   and social economic services such as schools, selling points, health posts, etc);

iii)   **Old settlement** (Grouped settlement occupied by people with the same job, working for the same project, ...);

iv)   **Dispersed/isolated housing** also referred to as scattered settlements;

v)   **Modern planned urban housing**; and

vi)   **Spontaneous settlement/squatter housing** or **informal settlements** (squatter habitat usually refers to housing build on someone else's land or housing occupied by a person who is not the owner, such type of housing is negligeable in Rwanda).

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of private households by type of habitat, sex of the household head and area of residence. It shows that, out of a total of 3.31 million households in Rwanda, about 2.17 million (or about 65%) are found in umudugudu and about 494,607 (about 15%) are classified as part of dispersed/isolated housing. A third group, representing about 9% of the private households, is classified as spontaneous/squatter housing. The percentage of private households classified as part of umudugudu settlements represents an improvement as compared to the 59% reported by the EICV5 survey (NISR, 2016/17).

Table 6.1 also shows that, the percentage of households in rural areas classified as part of umudugudu is higher (about 75%) than the one observed in urban areas (about 42%). This is the   result of the implementation of the national settlement policy, which was passed in 2000. This policy ruled that the official rural settlement is the planned and grouped settlement and, therefore, all local authorities were instructed to implement the villagisation policy.

Since its adoption, most of the private households that were once settled in scattered settlements have been re-grouped, while a large number of new households were built on village sites identified by the relevant local authority for umudugudu development. On the other hand, the percentage of households in urban areas classified as spontaneous/squatter housing is about 12 times higher the percentage observed in rural areas (about 25% and 2% respectively).

The GoR has been also promoting the human settlement in the country by developing and facilitating decent settlement of Rwandans including relocation of those living in scattered settlements and high-risk zones to Integrated Development Program (IDP) model villages. The idea was emerged in 2010 with each of 30 districts supposed to have a model village to promote the human settlement by providing proper and adequate housing to the most disadvantaged groups and to people living in high-risk rural areas, however, the percentage of households classified as part of integrated model village is still low countrywide (only about 1%).

Table 6.1: Distribution (count and %) of private households by type of habitat by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the Household head and Type of habitat	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	42.3%	74.9%	65.4%	407,605	1,757,848	2,165,453
Integrated Model Village	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	10,530	16,575	27,105
Old settlement	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%	25,545	50,508	76,053
Dispersed/Isolated housing	4.7%	19.1%	14.9%	45,001	449,606	494,607
Modern planned urban housing	23.5%	0.1%	6.9%	226,428	2,397	228,825
Spontaneous/squatter housing	24.6%	2.4%	8.9%	237,448	56,211	293,659
Other type of housing	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	11,687	15,251	26,938
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43	60	103
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	41.0%	75.1%	64.9%	291,034	1,236,480	1,527,514
Integrated Model Village	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	7,415	10,336	17,751
Old settlement	2.6%	2.1%	2.2%	18,675	33,796	52,471
Dispersed/Isolated housing	4.6%	19.1%	14.7%	32,879	314,404	347,283
Modern planned urban housing	24.5%	0.1%	7.5%	174,157	1,826	175,983
Spontaneous/squatter housing	25.0%	2.4%	9.2%	177,331	40,027	217,358
Other type of housing	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	8,139	8,720	16,859
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35	44	79
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	45.8%	74.2%	66.6%	116,571	521,368	637,939
Integrated Model Village	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	3,115	6,239	9,354
Old settlement	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	6,870	16,712	23,582
Dispersed/Isolated housing	4.8%	19.2%	15.4%	12,122	135,202	147,324
Modern planned urban housing	20.5%	0.1%	5.5%	52,271	571	52,842
Spontaneous/squatter housing	23.6%	2.3%	8.0%	60,117	16,184	76,301
Other type of housing	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%	3,548	6,531	10,079
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8	16	24
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	254,622	702,823	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

As already observed in previous censuses and recent studies including RPHC4 and EICV5, the type of habitat pattern in Rwanda varies considerably across provinces. Table 6.2 presents the distribution of private households by type of habitat and province. It shows that the highest percentage of households in clustered settlements (about 87%) and the lowest percentage of households in dispersed/isolated housing (about 7%) are found in the Eastern Province. A similar observation had emerged from the findings of RPHC4 and EICV5. The second highest percentage of households in clustered settlements (about 72%) is found in the Southern Province, but the percentage of households that are still living in dispersed/isolated housing remains quite high in this province (about 20%).

When the Provinces outside the City of Kigali are compared, the Northern and West Provinces have the lowest percentage of households clustered settlements (about 71% in each Province) whereas, the highest percentage of households in dispersed/isolated housing

is found in the Northern Province (about 22%). The similar trend observed at the national level for private households classified as part of integrated model village is also evident across all Provinces (only about 1% of the households found in that type of habitat).

The City of Kigali, being the largest urban centre in the country, registered the highest percentage of modern planned urban housing (about 42%) and spontaneous/squatter housing (about 40%) and the lowest percentage of households in clustered settlements (about 4%).

Table 6.2: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by Type of habitat by Province and Area of residence

Province and Type of habitat	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	42.3%	74.9%	65.4%	407,605	1,757,848	2,165,453
Integrated Model Village	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	10,530	16,575	27,105
Old settlement	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%	25,545	50,508	76,053
Dispersed/Isolated housing	4.7%	19.1%	14.9%	45,001	449,606	494,607
Modern planned urban housing	23.5%	0.1%	6.9%	226,428	2,397	228,825
Spontaneous/squatter housing	24.6%	2.4%	8.9%	237,448	56,211	293,659
Other type of housing	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	11,687	15,251	26,938
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43	60	103
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
City of Kigali						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)		33.1%	3.8%	-	18,681	18,681
Integrated Model Village	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	5,196	441	5,637
Old settlement	3.0%	1.2%	2.8%	12,984	683	13,667
Dispersed/Isolated housing	2.7%	48.6%	8.0%	11,861	27,445	39,306
Modern planned urban housing	47.7%	1.9%	42.4%	206,135	1,086	207,221
Spontaneous/squatter housing	43.7%	13.2%	40.1%	188,763	7,473	196,236
Other type of housing	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%	7,473	626	8,099
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20	1	21
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	432,432	56,436	488,868
Southern Province						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	64.4%	73.6%	72.3%	70,069	479,664	549,733
Integrated Model Village	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1,248	6,094	7,342
Old settlement	2.5%	1.1%	1.3%	2,716	6,846	9,562
Dispersed/Isolated housing	10.1%	21.9%	20.2%	10,928	142,637	153,565
Modern planned urban housing	4.2%	0.1%	0.7%	4,567	436	5,003
Spontaneous/squatter housing	15.4%	1.8%	3.7%	16,706	11,540	28,246
Other type of housing	2.3%	0.6%	0.9%	2,481	4,222	6,703
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	15	19
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	108,719	651,454	760,173
Western Province						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	76.5%	68.8%	70.5%	113,671	359,719	473,390
Integrated Model Village	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1,591	4,592	6,183
Old settlement	3.0%	3.9%	3.7%	4,502	20,338	24,840
Dispersed/Isolated housing	3.8%	22.5%	18.3%	5,620	117,489	123,109
Modern planned urban housing	5.1%	0.0%	1.2%	7,587	166	7,753
Spontaneous/squatter housing	10.2%	3.0%	4.6%	15,224	15,774	30,998
Other type of housing	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%	461	4,752	5,213
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	17	20
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	148,659	522,847	671,506
Northern Province						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	73.9%	69.8%	70.5%	65,288	291,501	356,789
Integrated Model Village	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	569	2,547	3,116
Old settlement	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	3,020	5,452	8,472
Dispersed/Isolated housing	8.2%	25.3%	22.3%	7,279	105,572	112,851
Modern planned urban housing	2.8%	0.1%	0.5%	2,443	253	2,696
Spontaneous/squatter housing	10.8%	2.7%	4.1%	9,525	11,177	20,702
Other type of housing	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	268	1,162	1,430

Province and Type of habitat	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	6	8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88,394	417,670	506,064
Eastern Province						
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	85.2%	86.9%	86.5%	158,577	608,283	766,860
Integrated Model Village	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1,926	2,901	4,827
Old settlement	1.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2,323	17,189	19,512
Dispersed/Isolated housing	5.0%	8.1%	7.4%	9,313	56,463	65,776
Modern planned urban housing	3.1%	0.1%	0.7%	5,696	456	6,152
Spontaneous/squatter housing	3.9%	1.5%	2.0%	7,230	10,247	17,477
Other type of housing	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1,004	4,489	5,493
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14	21	35
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	186,083	700,049	886,132

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 6.1 presents the spatial distribution of private households found in clustered settlements by sector. The shades of the colour vary, with lighter shades indicating lower percentages and darker shades indicating higher percentages. The map shows that the higher proportions of private households in clustered rural settlements are found the Eastern province , the centre and West of the country while the lower percentage is found in the City of Kigali and its immediate surrounding in Rulindo and Gicumbi districts , and the West (Ngororero and Karongi districts) and Ruhango in Southern Province

Figure 6.1: Distribution of private households in clustered settlements by sector
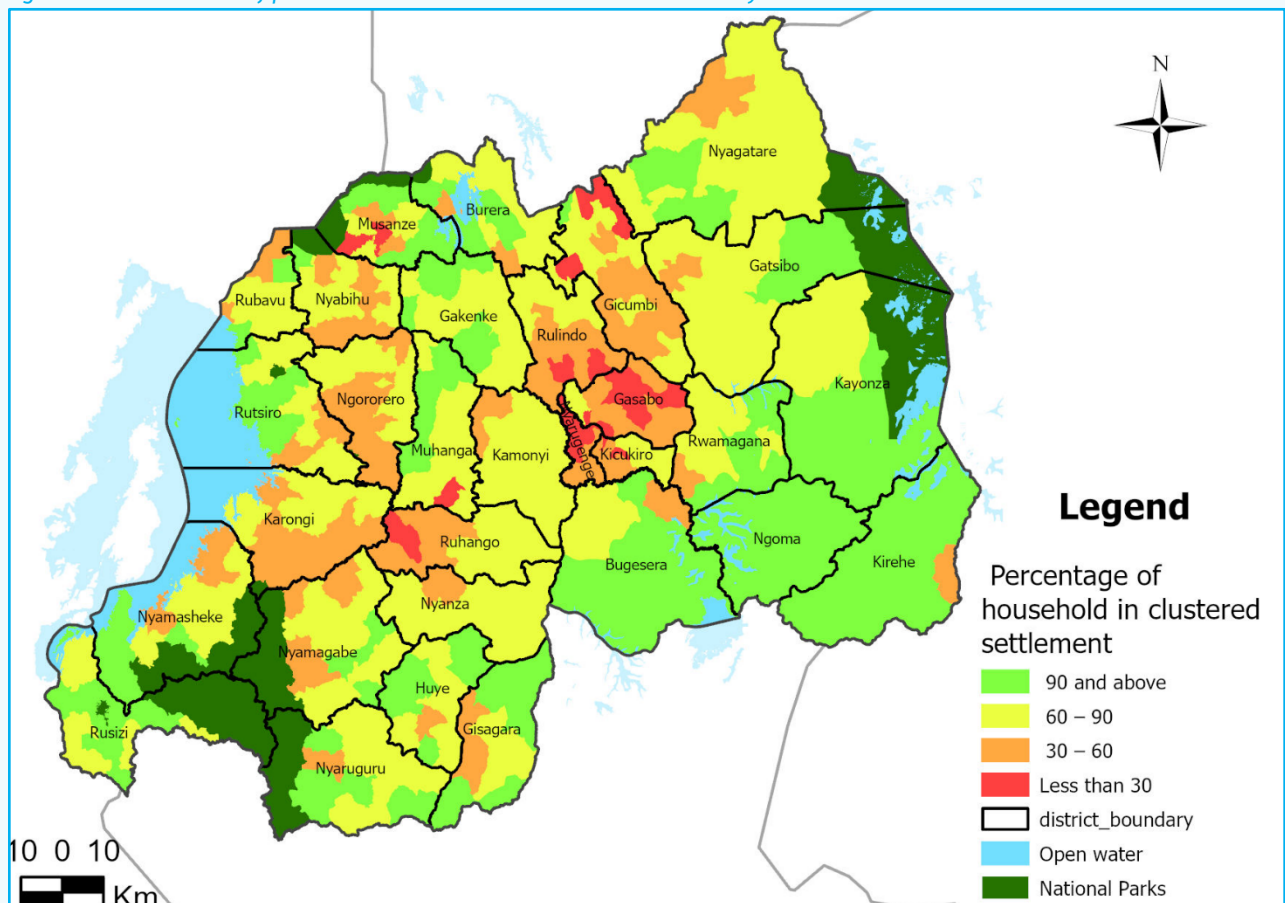
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 6.2 which presents the evolution in the distribution of private households by type of habitat since 2002, shows that the percentage of private households in scattered settlement is decreasing while the percentage of those in clustered settlements ('*umudugudu*') is increasing. As discussed before, this evolution is related

to the implementation of the national settlement policy for providing proper and adequate housing to vulnerable households and households living in high risk zones in the sites identified for umudugudu development. The percentage of households in spontaneous/squatter settlements, which reached about 9% in 2022 is a reflection of rapid ongoing urbanisation.

Figure 6.2: Evolution between 2002 and 2022 (%) in the distribution of private households by type of habitat
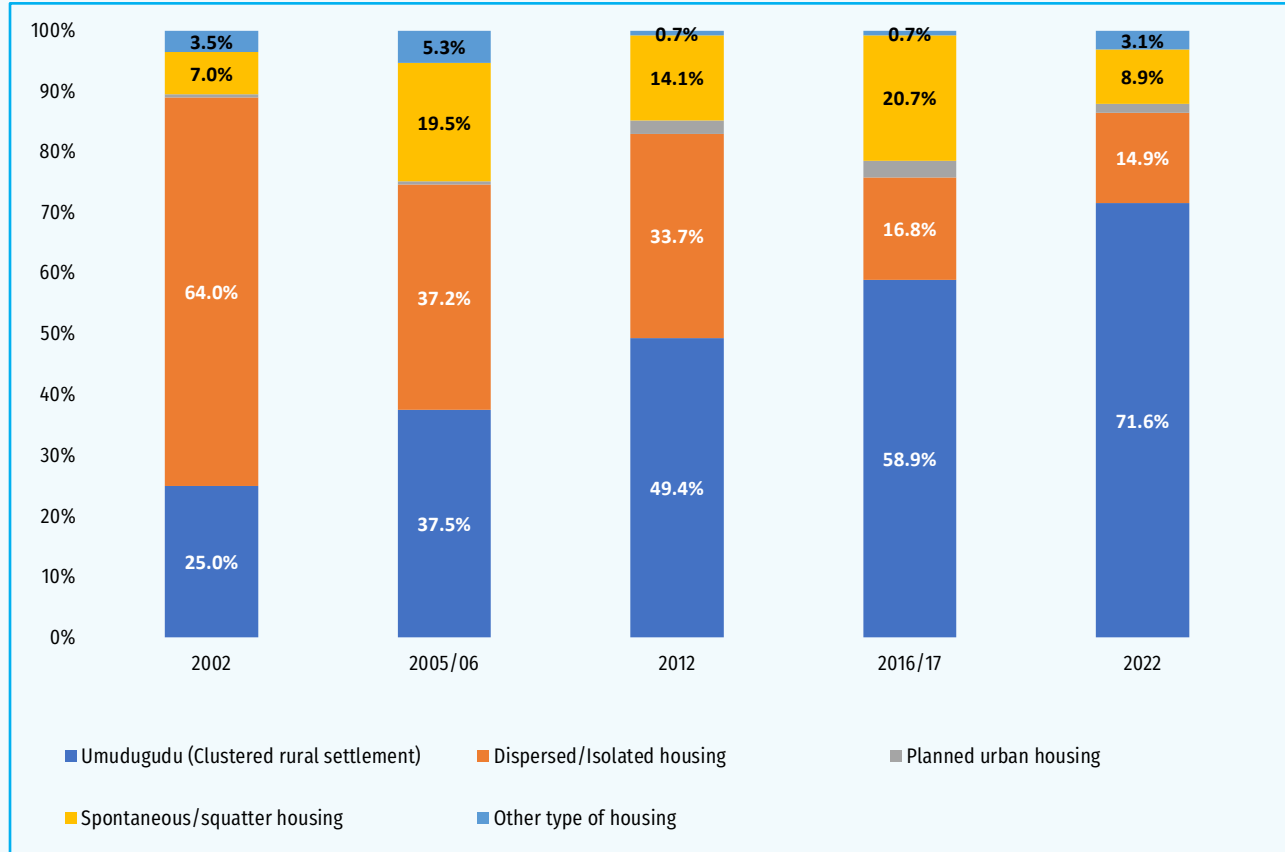
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 2002, 2012 and 2022, EICV 2005/06 and EICV 2016/17. Note: Due to comparability reason, "integrated model village" is included in "Clustered rural settlement" for 5RPHC.

6.2.   Type of building/living arrangement

The RPHC5 classifies all private households into four main types of building:

 i)   House occupied by one household;
 ii)   House occupied by several households;
 iii)   Storey building occupied by one or more households; and
 iv)   Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households.

Table 6.3, presenting the distribution of private households by type of building, sex of the household head and area of residence, shows that across all Rwanda 89% of the 3.31 million private households are each occupied by just one household while about 10% are occupied by several households. The households in the category 'Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or several households' are rare in the country, representing just about 1%. Table 6.3 also shows that about 72% of the households in urban areas are classified as houses occupied by one household while this percentage is about 96% in rural areas. The percentage of private households classified as houses occupied by several households increases substantially in urban areas (about 24%) when compared to the percentage observed in rural areas (about 4%).

Table 6.3: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by type of building by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and Type of building	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
House occupied by one household	72.1%	95.5%	88.7%	695,419	2,243,001	2,938,420
House occupied by several households	24.3%	4.0%	9.9%	234,545	94,345	328,890
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	4,665	652	5,317
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	2.9%	0.3%	1.1%	28,079	7,993	36,072
Other type of building	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1,536	2,405	3,941
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43	60	103
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs						
House occupied by one household	72.5%	96.0%	88.9%	514,230	1,579,518	2,093,748
House occupied by several households	24.0%	3.6%	9.7%	170,157	58,465	228,622
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	3,652	419	4,071
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	2.9%	0.4%	1.1%	20,417	5,856	26,273
Other type of building	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1,174	1,331	2,505
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35	44	79
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs						
House occupied by one household	71.2%	94.4%	88.2%	181,189	663,483	844,672
House occupied by several households	25.3%	5.1%	10.5%	64,388	35,880	100,268
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1,013	233	1,246
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	3.0%	0.3%	1.0%	7,662	2,137	9,799
Other type of building	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	362	1,074	1,436
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8	16	24
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	254,622	702,823	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 6.4 presents the distribution of private households by type of building and province. It confirms that 'houses occupied by one household' is the most common type of building across the country, mainly explained by urban/rural differences. For this reason, the lowest percentage of 'houses occupied by one household' type (61%) was observed in the City of Kigali, the main urban centre, while elsewhere it ranges from 92% (in the Eastern Province) to about 97% (in the Northern Province). Conversely, the highest percentage of households classified as 'house occupied by several households' is found in the City of Kigali (34%), a percentage around five times higher than the second highest (about 7%), which is observed in the Eastern province. Most of the households classified as 'Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or several households' in the country are found in the City of Kigali (about 4% of Kigali's households) and in the Southern and Eastern Provinces (about 1% in each Province).

Table 6.4: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by type of building by province and area of residence

Province and Type of building	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
House occupied by one household	72.1%	95.5%	88.7%	695,419	2,243,001	2,938,420
House occupied by several households	24.3%	4.0%	9.9%	234,545	94,345	328,890
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	4,665	652	5,317
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	2.9%	0.3%	1.1%	28,079	7,993	36,072
Other type of building	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1,536	2,405	3,941
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43	60	103
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
City of Kigali						
House occupied by one household	57.1%	91.2%	61.0%	246,755	51,482	298,237
House occupied by several households	37.3%	8.0%	34.0%	161,480	4,501	165,981
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	3,950	43	3,993
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	4.5%	0.7%	4.0%	19,328	371	19,699
Other type of building	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	899	38	937
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20	1	21
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	432,432	56,436	488,868
Southern Province						
House occupied by one household	83.2%	94.6%	92.9%	90,441	616,042	706,483
House occupied by several households	14.2%	4.7%	6.1%	15,465	30,733	46,198
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	187	272	459
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	2.2%	0.6%	0.8%	2,374	3,783	6,157
Other type of building	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	248	609	857
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	15	19
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	108,719	651,454	760,173
Western Province						
House occupied by one household	83.7%	97.0%	94.0%	124,433	506,980	631,413
House occupied by several households	14.5%	2.8%	5.4%	21,505	14,568	36,073
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	283	109	392
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	1.5%	0.1%	0.4%	2,280	536	2,816
Other type of building	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	155	637	792
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	17	20
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	148,659	522,847	671,506
Northern Province						
House occupied by one household	89.1%	98.2%	96.6%	78,777	410,262	489,039
House occupied by several households	9.4%	1.6%	2.9%	8,286	6,497	14,783
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	67	83	150
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1,185	681	1,866
Other type of building	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	77	141	218
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	6	8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88,394	417,670	506,064
Eastern Province						
House occupied by one household	83.3%	94.0%	91.8%	155,013	658,235	813,248
House occupied by several households	14.9%	5.4%	7.4%	27,809	38,046	65,855

Province and Type of building	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Storey building occupied by one or more households	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	178	145	323
Several buildings in a compound occupied by one or more households	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	2,912	2,622	5,534
Other type of building	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	157	980	1,137
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14	21	35
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	186,083	700,049	886,132

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

6.3.   Housing tenure

In Rwanda, there are six types of legal tenures under which a household can occupy a household. These are:

i)   Owner occupation;
ii)   Tenant occupation;
iii)   Hire purchase;
iv)   Free lodging;
v)   Staff housing; and
vi)   Refuge/temporary camp settlement.

Table 6.5 shows that in Rwanda about 72% of the 3.31 million private households are owned by the households occupying them, while about 22% are occupied by tenants and 4% are free lodging. The analysis by area of residence reveals that, in urban areas, households occupied by tenants (about 50%) are slightly more common than owner-occupied households (about 45%). On the other hand, in rural areas the percentage of owner-occupied households (about 83%) is fairly above the national average while the percentage of tenant-occupied households (about 11%) is about half the national average. The high prevalence of owner-occupied households in rural areas is related to Rwandan culture,

according to which every household head must own his household in order to be highly regarded by the community.

Besides, households in rural areas are built with building materials that are indeed available locally and are therefore generally affordable. On the contrary, construction in urban areas is regulated. Rudimentary building materials are banned and construction works are expensive. The wealthy therefore invest in housing development to generate a rental income. Moreover, urban areas are the preferred destination of in-migrants who then live in rented housing until they can afford to build or purchase their own dwelling (see the RPHC5 thematic report on migration for more analysis in this vein).

When the sex of the household head is considered, it is clear that owner-occupied households are marginally dominant among male-headed households (about 72% among male-headed) compared to 71% among female-headed households. Consistently, the tenant-occupied households slightly dominate among male-headed households (23% among male-headed) compared to 21% among female-headed households.

Table 6.5: Distribution (count and %) of private households by tenure of the household by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and Tenure of the house	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Owner	44.7%	82.7%	71.6%	431,137	1,942,381	2,373,518
Tenant	49.9%	10.9%	22.2%	481,325	255,244	736,569
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1,092	2,049	3,141
Free lodging	3.7%	4.7%	4.4%	35,330	110,115	145,445
Staff housing	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	11,461	16,555	28,016
Temporary camp or settlement	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1,343	16,516	17,859
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2,556	5,535	8,091
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43	61	104
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743

Sex of the household head and Tenure of the house	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Male Headed HHs						
Owner	44.3%	83.8%	71.9%	314,487	1,378,710	1,693,197
Tenant	50.8%	10.9%	22.9%	360,354	178,603	538,957
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	903	1,508	2,411
Free lodging	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%	21,991	63,220	85,211
Staff housing	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%	9,881	12,864	22,745
Temporary camp or settlement	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	313	7,724	8,037
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1,701	2,960	4,661
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35	44	79
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs						
Owner	45.8%	80.2%	71.1%	116,650	563,671	680,321
Tenant	47.5%	10.9%	20.6%	120,971	76,641	197,612
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	189	541	730
Free lodging	5.2%	6.7%	6.3%	13,339	46,895	60,234
Staff housing	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1,580	3,691	5,271
Temporary camp or settlement	0.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1,030	8,792	9,822
Other	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	855	2,575	3,430
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8	17	25
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	254,622	702,823	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 6.6, which shows the distribution of private households by tenure and province, shows that the picture at provincial level follows the pattern observed for area of residence, with the lowest percentage of owner-occupied households (about 34%) found in the City of Kigali, at about half the second lowest (about 72%) that is observed in the Eastern province. The highest percentage of owner-occupied households (about 87%) is observed in the Northern Province. Tenant-occupied households are predominantly found in the City of Kigali at about 61%, the level that is at least three times higher than the percentages observed elsewhere in the country.

Table 6.6: Distribution (count and %)of the private households by tenure of the household by province and area of residence

Province and Tenure of the house	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Owner	44.7%	82.7%	71.6%	431,137	1,942,381	2,373,518
Tenant	49.9%	10.9%	22.2%	481,325	255,244	736,569
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1,092	2,049	3,141
Free lodging	3.7%	4.7%	4.4%	35,330	110,115	145,445
Staff housing	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	11,461	16,555	28,016
Temporary camp or settlement	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1,343	16,516	17,859
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2,556	5,535	8,091
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43	61	104
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
City of Kigali						
Owner	29.1%	72.4%	34.1%	125,661	40,837	166,498
Tenant	66.6%	20.6%	61.3%	288,121	11,612	299,733
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	541	32	573
Free lodging	2.6%	5.6%	2.9%	11,123	3,181	14,304
Staff housing	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	5,780	592	6,372
Temporary camp or settlement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35	5	40
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1,151	176	1,327
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20	1	21

Province and Tenure of the house	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	432,432	56,436	488,868
Southern Province						
Owner	53.1%	81.6%	77.6%	57,741	531,785	589,526
Tenant	38.6%	10.5%	14.5%	41,941	68,626	110,567
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	131	481	612
Free lodging	5.4%	6.5%	6.3%	5,902	42,073	47,975
Staff housing	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	1,261	4,741	6,002
Temporary camp or settlement	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1,299	1,592	2,891
Other	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	440	2,141	2,581
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	15	19
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	108,719	651,454	760,173
Western Province						
Owner	59.8%	86.3%	80.5%	88,859	451,460	540,319
Tenant	34.7%	7.5%	13.5%	51,569	39,323	90,892
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	168	521	689
Free lodging	4.4%	5.1%	4.9%	6,613	26,525	33,138
Staff housing	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1,072	1,714	2,786
Temporary camp or settlement	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	6	2,449	2,455
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	369	838	1,207
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	17	20
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	148,659	522,847	671,506
Northern Province						
Owner	66.3%	90.9%	86.6%	58,643	379,649	438,292
Tenant	29.2%	5.3%	9.5%	25,843	22,308	48,151
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	85	315	400
Free lodging	3.6%	3.2%	3.3%	3,216	13,494	16,710
Staff housing	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	467	1,327	1,794
Temporary camp or settlement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	3	3
Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	138	567	705
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	7	9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88,394	417,670	506,064
Eastern Province						
Owner	53.9%	76.9%	72.1%	100,233	538,650	638,883
Tenant	39.7%	16.2%	21.1%	73,851	113,375	187,226
Hire purchase	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	167	700	867
Free lodging	4.6%	3.5%	3.8%	8,476	24,842	33,318
Staff housing	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	2,881	8,181	11,062
Temporary camp or settlement	0.0%	1.8%	1.4%	3	12,467	12,470
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	458	1,813	2,271
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14	21	35
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	186,083	700,049	886,132

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 6.3 presents the evolution in the distribution of households by housing tenure since 1978. It shows that, at the national level, the percentage of owner-occupied households has been decreasing since 1978. It reduced from about 96% in that year to about 72% in 2022. On the contrary, the percentage of tenant-occupied households has been increasing from about 2% in 1978 to 22% in 2022. This is again related to the urbanisation process taking place in the country.

Figure 6.3: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the distribution of households by housing tenure
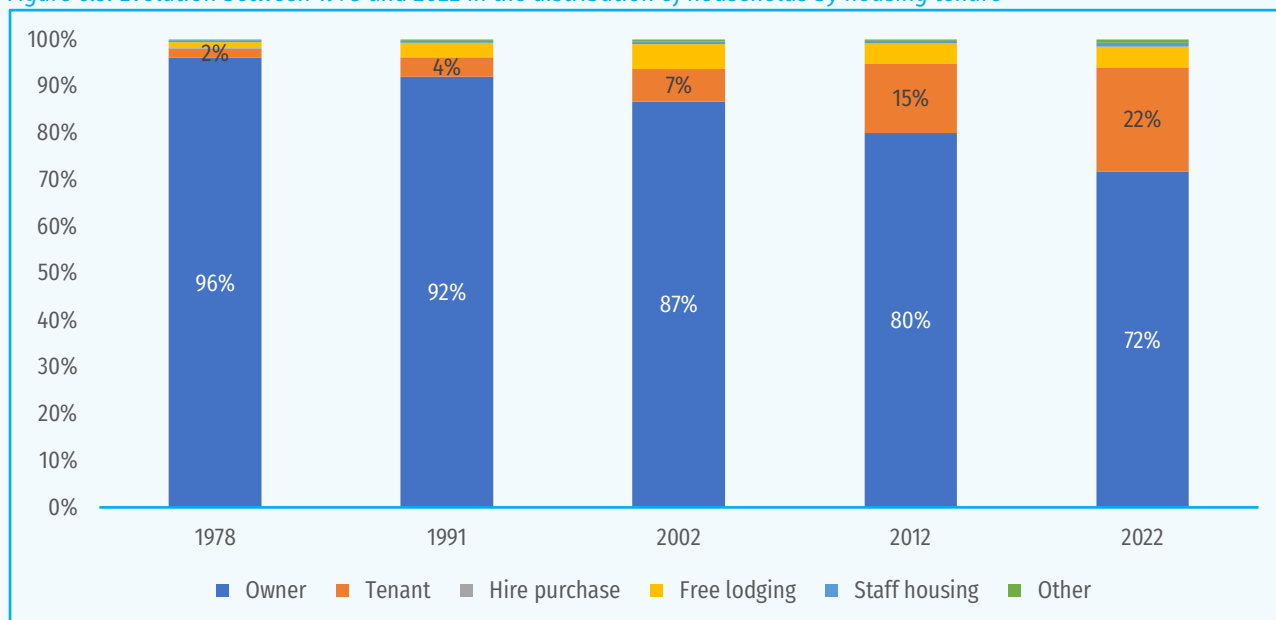
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

The 5th RPHC also provides information on dwelling ownership among private households that were not found living in their housing unity during enumeration just to know whether they own a residential house in the village they were enumerated or elsewhere in Rwanda. Table 6.7 presents the distribution of private households by dwellings ownership for those not living in their houses, sex of the household head and area of residence. It shows that, almost one out of ten of the private households not living in their housing unity (936 thousand households) found to have a residential house (about 12%). The rate of residential house ownership among private households not living in their housing unity in rural areas is slightly higher than in urban areas (about 13% and 12 respectively). When the sex of the household head is considered, the data shows that, residential house ownership among private households not living in their housing unity is more prevalent among male-headed households (about 14%) compared to about 10% among female-headed households.

Table 6.7: Distribution (count and %) of private households by residential house ownership (for HHs not living in their houses) by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and residential house ownership	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	12.2%	12.7%	12.4%	65,081	51,208	116,289
HHs Not owning a residential house	87.8%	87.3%	87.6%	466,934	352,757	819,691
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43	61	104
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	532,058	404,026	936,084
Male Headed HHs						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	13.5%	13.8%	13.6%	53,234	36,736	89,970
HHs Not owning a residential house	86.5%	86.1%	86.3%	341,006	228,635	569,641
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35	44	79
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	394,275	265,415	659,690
Female Headed HHs						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	8.6%	10.4%	9.5%	11,847	14,472	26,319
HHs Not owning a residential house	91.4%	89.5%	90.5%	125,928	124,122	250,050
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8	17	25
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	137,783	138,611	276,394

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 6.8 presents the distribution of the private households by residential house ownership among private households not living in their housing unity, across the provinces. The highest rate of residential house ownership among private households not living in their housing unity was observed in the Eastern Province (about 14%), the second highest rate of residential house ownership among private households not living in their housing unity is found in the City of Kigali (about 12%) and the lowest rate is found in the Southern Province(about 11%).

Table 6.8: Distribution (count and %) of private households by residential house ownership (for households not living in their houses) by Province and area of residence

Province and residential house ownership	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	12.2%	12.7%	12.4%	65,081	51,208	116,289
HHs Not owning a residential house	87.8%	87.3%	87.6%	466,934	352,757	819,691
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43	61	104
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	532,058	404,026	936,084
City of Kigali						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	12.2%	14.7%	12.3%	37,435	2,287	39,722
HHs Not owning a residential house	87.8%	85.3%	87.6%	268,775	13,279	282,054
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20	1	21
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	306,230	15,567	321,797
Southern Province						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	11.9%	10.7%	11.1%	6,064	12,765	18,829
HHs Not owning a residential house	88.1%	89.3%	88.9%	44,779	106,408	151,187
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	15	19
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50,847	119,188	170,035
Western Province						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	11.2%	11.7%	11.5%	6,679	8,291	14,970
HHs Not owning a residential house	88.8%	88.3%	88.5%	52,950	62,558	115,508
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	17	20
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	59,632	70,866	130,498
Northern Province						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	12.7%	13.8%	13.3%	3,773	5,211	8,984
HHs Not owning a residential house	87.3%	86.2%	86.7%	25,891	32,488	58,379
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	7	9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	29,666	37,706	67,372
Eastern Province						
HHs owning a residential house elsewhere	13.0%	14.1%	13.7%	11,130	22,654	33,784
HHs Not owning a residential house	87.0%	85.9%	86.3%	74,539	138,024	212,563
Not state	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14	21	35
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	85,683	160,699	246,382

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

CHAPTER 7: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN BUILDINGS USED BY HOUSEHOLDS

The physical characteristics of the housing unit occupied by the private households may reflect their living conditions. This chapter investigates the current status of the physical characteristics of private households, focusing on the materials used to build the walls, roof and floor of the main building. It starts by presenting the distribution of private households by building materials according to area of residence and provinces and then reviews variations in these characteristics by the highest level of education attended by the household head. Wherever possible, a perspective on the evolution in the distribution of households by these characteristics over time is also offered. The chapter also looks at residential promiscuity. One of the objectives of population and housing censuses is to assess the quality of the housing (UNDESA, 2008, p13). As this chapter addresses the characteristics and quality of housing units, the final section introduces the Housing Quality Index (HQI), which is a measure of the quality of the buildings occupied by the private households in Rwanda.

7.1.   Main material of the walls

Table 7.1 presents the distribution of private households by main building material of the walls, area of residence and sex of the household head. It shows that, across all Rwanda, about 93% of the 3.31 million private households live in housing with walls made of sun-dried bricks with or without cement (about 36% and 31% respectively), or wood/mud with or without cement (about 8% and 18% respectively). Durable building materials, such as cement blocks, concrete, burnt bricks with or without cement, stone with or without cement and timber, are used in the walls construction only by 6% of the households in Rwanda. While sun-dried bricks remain the most prevalent construction material for walls, when the data are disaggregated by area of residence, the percentage is higher in urban areas about 74% (including 57% with cement and 17% without cement) than in rural areas about 65% (including 28% with cement and 37% without cement). Households with walls built of wood/mud remain the second largest group in both areas of residence, the percentage observed in rural about 31% (including 8% with cement and 23% without cement) is around two times higher than the one observed in urban

about 13% (including 7% with cement and 6% without cement).

The sun-dried bricks and wood/mud are the most used because they abound across the whole country and are affordable – sun-dried bricks, for instance, can be produced by anyone and construction using such materials does not require any specific skills. On the other hand, the use of durable building materials is expensive and thus less affordable to the majority of the Rwandan population.

Table 7.1 also reveals that, the percentage of households with wood/mud without cement as walls construction material is relatively higher among female-headed households (about 22%) compared to male-headed households (about 15% among male-headed households). Regarding households with sun-dried brick without cement as walls construction material, the use of that material is a little higher among male-headed households (about 33% among male-headed as compared to 30% among female-headed households).

Table 7.1: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main material of the walls of the household by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and main wall material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Wood with mud and cement	7.1%	7.6%	7.5%	68,648	179,514	248,162
Wood with mud without cement	5.3%	23.3%	18.1%	50,880	547,928	598,808
Sun dried bricks with cement	57.0%	27.8%	36.3%	549,856	652,295	1,202,151
Sun dried bricks without cement	14.8%	37.2%	30.7%	143,186	874,624	1,017,810
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	385	2,003	2,388
Cement blocks	1.8%	0.1%	0.6%	17,053	1,629	18,682
Concrete	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1,862	295	2,157
Stones with cement	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	7,066	4,890	11,956
Stones without cement	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2,943	4,965	7,908
Timber	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	2,462	22,314	24,776
Burnt bricks with cement	7.7%	1.1%	3.0%	73,772	25,589	99,361
Burnt bricks without cement	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	16,564	17,140	33,704
Other type of wall materials	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2,978	7,757	10,735
Not Stated	2.8%	0.3%	1.0%	26,632	7,513	34,145
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs						
Wood with mud and cement	6.8%	7.7%	7.4%	48,183	126,844	175,027
Wood with mud without cement	4.7%	21.9%	16.7%	33,006	361,199	394,205
Sun dried bricks with cement	58.0%	29.6%	38.1%	411,423	486,357	897,780
Sun dried bricks without cement	14.0%	36.7%	29.8%	99,295	603,195	702,490
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	307	1,423	1,730
Cement blocks	1.9%	0.1%	0.6%	13,431	1,116	14,547
Concrete	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1,469	226	1,695
Stones with cement	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	5,324	3,587	8,911
Stones without cement	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2,192	3,503	5,695
Timber	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1,804	16,222	18,026
Burnt bricks with cement	8.3%	1.2%	3.3%	58,691	19,009	77,700
Burnt bricks without cement	1.8%	0.8%	1.1%	12,598	12,458	25,056
Other type of wall materials	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2,386	5,542	7,928
Not Stated	2.8%	0.3%	1.0%	19,556	4,952	24,508
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs						
Wood with mud and cement	8.0%	7.5%	7.6%	20,465	52,670	73,135
Wood with mud without cement	7.0%	26.6%	21.4%	17,874	186,729	204,603
Sun dried bricks with cement	54.4%	23.6%	31.8%	138,433	165,938	304,371
Sun dried bricks without cement	17.2%	38.6%	32.9%	43,891	271,429	315,320
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	78	580	658
Cement blocks	1.4%	0.1%	0.4%	3,622	513	4,135
Concrete	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	393	69	462
Stones with cement	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	1,742	1,303	3,045
Stones without cement	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	751	1,462	2,213
Timber	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	658	6,092	6,750
Burnt bricks with cement	5.9%	0.9%	2.3%	15,081	6,580	21,661
Burnt bricks without cement	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	3,966	4,682	8,648
Other type of wall materials	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	592	2,215	2,807
Not Stated	2.8%	0.4%	1.0%	7,076	2,561	9,637
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	254,622	702,823	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of private households by the main building material of the walls across the provinces. It shows that the percentage of private households with walls built of sun-dried bricks with cement varies across provinces. As expected, the highest percentage of households with walls built of that material is observed in the City of Kigali (about 60%). Percentages outside the City of Kigali ranging from about 27% in each of the following provinces (Western and Northern) to about 36% in the Eastern Province. On the other hand, the highest percentage of households with walls built of sun-dried bricks without cement are observed in the Western Province (about 47%) and the Northern Province (about 44%), with the lowest being in the City of Kigali (about 9%). Durable building materials, such as cement blocks, concrete, burnt bricks with or without cement and stone with or without cement, are mainly found in the City of Kigali (about 12%), outside the City of Kigali the percentage of housing built with such materials ranges from about 3% in the Eastern Province to about 5% in the Western and Northern province

Table 7.2: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by main material of the walls of the household by province and area of residence

Province and main wall material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Wood with mud and cement	7.1%	7.6%	7.5%	68,648	179,514	248,162
Wood with mud without cement	5.3%	23.3%	18.1%	50,880	547,928	598,808
Sun dried bricks with cement	57.0%	27.8%	36.3%	549,856	652,295	1,202,151
Sun dried bricks without cement	14.8%	37.2%	30.7%	143,186	874,624	1,017,810
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	385	2,003	2,388
Cement blocks	1.8%	0.1%	0.6%	17,053	1,629	18,682
Concrete	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1,862	295	2,157
Stones with cement	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	7,066	4,890	11,956
Stones without cement	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2,943	4,965	7,908
Timber	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	2,462	22,314	24,776
Burnt bricks with cement	7.7%	1.1%	3.0%	73,772	25,589	99,361
Burnt bricks without cement	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	16,564	17,140	33,704
Other type of wall materials	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2,978	7,757	10,735
Not Stated	2.8%	0.3%	1.0%	26,632	7,513	34,145
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
City of Kigali						
Wood with mud and cement	9.4%	26.4%	11.4%	40,614	14,881	55,495
Wood with mud without cement	2.0%	29.2%	5.1%	8,581	16,468	25,049
Sun dried bricks with cement	64.1%	27.2%	59.8%	277,140	15,353	292,493
Sun dried bricks without cement	5.1%	13.5%	6.1%	21,991	7,611	29,602
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	156	55	211
Cement blocks	3.3%	0.2%	2.9%	14,160	138	14,298
Concrete	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1,562	5	1,567
Stones with cement	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	3,492	73	3,565
Stones without cement	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	946	31	977
Timber	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	286	22	308
Burnt bricks with cement	7.6%	1.8%	7.0%	33,048	1,016	34,064
Burnt bricks without cement	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	5,096	471	5,567
Other type of wall materials	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	1,417	107	1,524
Not Stated	5.5%	0.4%	4.9%	23,943	205	24,148
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	432,432	56,436	488,868
Southern Province						
Wood with mud and cement	5.5%	11.0%	10.2%	5,966	71,598	77,564
Wood with mud without cement	8.6%	29.7%	26.7%	9,389	193,699	203,088
Sun dried bricks with cement	58.1%	32.1%	35.8%	63,147	209,286	272,433
Sun dried bricks without cement	14.0%	24.5%	23.0%	15,268	159,860	175,128
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29	147	176

Province and main wall material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Cement blocks	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	730	235	965
Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51	46	97
Stones with cement	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	706	677	1,383
Stones without cement	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	469	550	1,019
Timber	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52	25	77
Burnt bricks with cement	8.3%	1.1%	2.1%	9,019	7,205	16,224
Burnt bricks without cement	2.9%	0.7%	1.1%	3,201	4,883	8,084
Other type of wall materials	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	175	763	938
Not Stated	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	517	2,480	2,997
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	108,719	651,454	760,173
Western Province						
Wood with mud and cement	2.8%	1.5%	1.8%	4,108	8,095	12,203
Wood with mud without cement	8.7%	15.9%	14.3%	12,920	83,148	96,068
Sun dried bricks with cement	42.8%	22.2%	26.7%	63,654	115,863	179,517
Sun dried bricks without cement	31.7%	52.0%	47.5%	47,182	271,846	319,028
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	122	617	739
Cement blocks	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	670	161	831
Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57	36	93
Stones with cement	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	651	1,250	1,901
Stones without cement	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	541	1,809	2,350
Timber	1.4%	4.2%	3.6%	2,058	22,173	24,231
Burnt bricks with cement	7.8%	1.3%	2.8%	11,584	6,914	18,498
Burnt bricks without cement	2.4%	1.2%	1.4%	3,569	6,087	9,656
Other type of wall materials	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	485	2,508	2,993
Not Stated	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	1,058	2,340	3,398
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	148,659	522,847	671,506
Northern Province						
Wood with mud and cement	6.5%	5.2%	5.4%	5,723	21,523	27,246
Wood with mud without cement	10.2%	18.9%	17.4%	8,975	78,864	87,839
Sun dried bricks with cement	39.8%	24.0%	26.8%	35,192	100,322	135,514
Sun dried bricks without cement	25.2%	48.2%	44.2%	22,267	201,331	223,598
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	29	450	479
Cement blocks	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	101	312	413
Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44	50	94
Stones with cement	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1,183	1,502	2,685
Stones without cement	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	654	1,874	2,528
Timber	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30	35	65
Burnt bricks with cement	12.3%	1.0%	3.0%	10,895	4,364	15,259
Burnt bricks without cement	2.9%	0.6%	1.0%	2,524	2,497	5,021
Other type of wall materials	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	508	3,070	3,578
Not Stated	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	269	1,476	1,745
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88,394	417,670	506,064
Eastern Province						
Wood with mud and cement	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	12,237	63,417	75,654
Wood with mud without cement	5.9%	25.1%	21.1%	11,015	175,749	186,764
Sun dried bricks with cement	59.5%	30.2%	36.4%	110,723	211,471	322,194
Sun dried bricks without cement	19.6%	33.4%	30.5%	36,478	233,976	270,454
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	49	734	783
Cement blocks	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	1,392	783	2,175
Concrete	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	148	158	306
Stones with cement	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1,034	1,388	2,422
Stones without cement	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	333	701	1,034
Timber	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36	59	95
Burnt bricks with cement	5.0%	0.9%	1.7%	9,226	6,090	15,316

Province and main wall material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Burnt bricks without cement	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	2,174	3,202	5,376
Other type of wall materials	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	393	1,309	1,702
Not Stated	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	845	1,012	1,857
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	186,083	700,049	886,132

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 7.3, presenting the distribution of private households by main building material of the walls and the highest level of education attended by the household head, shows that the household head's level of education is an important factor in explaining the distribution of households by the main material used in the walls of the housing units. It shows that, the percentage of households headed by uneducated individuals living in housing units with walls made of cement blocks or burnt brick with cement is low (about 4% and 6% respectively) while there is a high percentage of uneducated heads who live in housing with walls made of non-durable materials or wood/mud without cement (about 41% and 34%, respectively). Similarly the percentage of household heads with post primary, secondary or university education that live in a housing built of cement blocks or burnt bricks with cement is higher (about 76% and 65% respectively).

Table 7.3: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by main material of the walls of the household, sex and level of education attained by the household head

Sex of the household head and main wall material	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational / INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Both Sexes										
Wood with mud and cement	21.3%	0.1%	59.6%	2.0%	6.7%	6.9%	3.4%	0.1%	100.0%	248,162
Wood with mud without cement	34.2%	0.1%	58.6%	0.9%	3.7%	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	598,808
Sun dried bricks with cement	14.3%	0.1%	54.0%	2.0%	9.0%	12.1%	8.4%	0.1%	100.0%	1,202,151
Sun dried bricks without cement	28.4%	0.1%	61.3%	1.0%	4.9%	3.2%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1,017,810
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	41.1%	0.1%	51.4%	0.5%	4.4%	1.8%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%	2,388
Cement blocks	3.9%	0.1%	19.5%	1.6%	6.8%	17.1%	50.8%	0.2%	100.0%	18,682
Concrete	7.5%	0.1%	17.2%	0.9%	4.5%	12.4%	56.9%	0.4%	100.0%	2,157
Stones with cement	12.2%	0.2%	39.5%	1.4%	8.1%	14.5%	23.9%	0.1%	100.0%	11,956
Stones without cement	22.1%	0.1%	49.4%	1.5%	6.0%	8.6%	12.4%	0.1%	100.0%	7,908
Timber	26.4%	0.1%	63.1%	1.2%	4.0%	3.4%	1.7%	0.0%	100.0%	24,776
Burnt bricks with cement	6.3%	0.1%	28.7%	1.7%	6.9%	16.5%	39.7%	0.2%	100.0%	99,361
Burnt bricks without cement	12.7%	0.1%	46.2%	2.0%	6.8%	12.4%	19.6%	0.2%	100.0%	33,704
Other type of wall materials	24.8%	0.1%	58.4%	1.4%	5.6%	4.6%	5.0%	0.1%	100.0%	10,735
Not Stated	16.9%	0.1%	51.5%	1.4%	8.6%	11.0%	10.1%	0.3%	100.0%	34,145
Total	22.6%	0.1%	56.4%	1.5%	6.4%	7.2%	5.7%	0.1%	100.0%	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs										
Wood with mud and cement	15.8%	0.1%	63.2%	2.0%	7.2%	7.6%	4.0%	0.1%	100.0%	175,027
Wood with mud without cement	26.3%	0.1%	65.0%	0.9%	4.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	394,205
Sun dried bricks with cement	10.6%	0.1%	55.9%	2.0%	9.3%	12.5%	9.5%	0.1%	100.0%	897,780
Sun dried bricks without cement	21.3%	0.1%	66.5%	1.1%	5.8%	3.9%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%	702,490
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	33.7%	0.1%	57.5%	0.5%	5.1%	2.1%	0.8%	0.3%	100.0%	1,730
Cement blocks	2.5%	0.0%	18.6%	1.4%	6.7%	16.3%	54.1%	0.2%	100.0%	14,547
Concrete	6.9%	0.1%	18.0%	1.0%	4.7%	11.3%	57.6%	0.4%	100.0%	1,695

Sex of the household head and main wall material	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational / INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Stones with cement	8.2%	0.1%	40.3%	1.4%	8.1%	14.7%	27.0%	0.1%	100.0%	8,911
Stones without cement	15.3%	0.1%	52.8%	1.4%	6.6%	9.2%	14.5%	0.1%	100.0%	5,695
Timber	20.4%	0.1%	67.6%	1.3%	4.6%	3.9%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	18,026
Burnt bricks with cement	4.2%	0.1%	28.3%	1.6%	6.5%	15.7%	43.5%	0.2%	100.0%	77,700
Burnt bricks without cement	9.0%	0.1%	47.1%	2.1%	6.9%	12.3%	22.4%	0.2%	100.0%	25,056
Other type of wall materials	18.3%	0.2%	62.3%	1.4%	6.5%	5.2%	5.9%	0.2%	100.0%	7,928
Not Stated	13.1%	0.1%	52.7%	1.5%	9.0%	11.8%	11.4%	0.4%	100.0%	24,508
Total	16.7%	0.1%	59.9%	1.5%	7.1%	7.9%	6.7%	0.1%	100.0%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs										
Wood with mud and cement	34.5%	0.1%	50.9%	1.9%	5.4%	5.3%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%	73,135
Wood with mud without cement	49.3%	0.1%	46.3%	0.8%	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	204,603
Sun dried bricks with cement	25.5%	0.2%	48.5%	1.9%	8.0%	10.7%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%	304,371
Sun dried bricks without cement	44.1%	0.1%	49.8%	0.8%	3.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	315,320
All non-durable wall materials(Cartoons, Sheathing, …)	60.6%	0.2%	35.4%	0.5%	2.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	658
Cement blocks	8.9%	0.2%	22.6%	2.0%	7.4%	19.6%	39.1%	0.3%	100.0%	4,135
Concrete	9.7%	0.0%	14.5%	0.6%	3.7%	16.5%	54.5%	0.4%	100.0%	462
Stones with cement	23.8%	0.2%	37.3%	1.4%	8.2%	14.1%	14.8%	0.0%	100.0%	3,045
Stones without cement	39.4%	0.1%	40.5%	1.6%	4.5%	7.0%	6.8%	0.1%	100.0%	2,213
Timber	42.3%	0.1%	51.2%	1.0%	2.6%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	6,750
Burnt bricks with cement	13.8%	0.1%	30.1%	2.0%	8.1%	19.7%	26.1%	0.3%	100.0%	21,661
Burnt bricks without cement	23.3%	0.1%	43.7%	1.9%	6.5%	12.5%	11.6%	0.2%	100.0%	8,648
Other type of wall materials	43.1%	0.1%	47.5%	1.3%	3.1%	2.8%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%	2,807
Not Stated	26.3%	0.2%	48.5%	1.2%	7.5%	9.2%	6.7%	0.3%	100.0%	9,637
Total	37.2%	0.1%	48.0%	1.3%	4.8%	5.4%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 7.1 below presents the evolution in the distribution of households by the main building material of the walls since 1978. It shows that, the percentage of private households with walls built of wood/mud has been enormously reduced (from about 92% in 1978 to 26% in 2022). In the same period, the percentage of households built of sun-dried brick walls registered an increase of 17 times from about 4% of all houses in 1978 to about 68% in 2022. This large expansion in the use of sun-dried bricks in the last three decades is related to, among other factors, the abundance of the raw material (soil) almost throughout the country (with the exception of the lava zone near the volcanoes), the relatively low production cost and the implementation of the villagisation policy.

Figure 7.1: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the distribution of households by the main building material of the walls
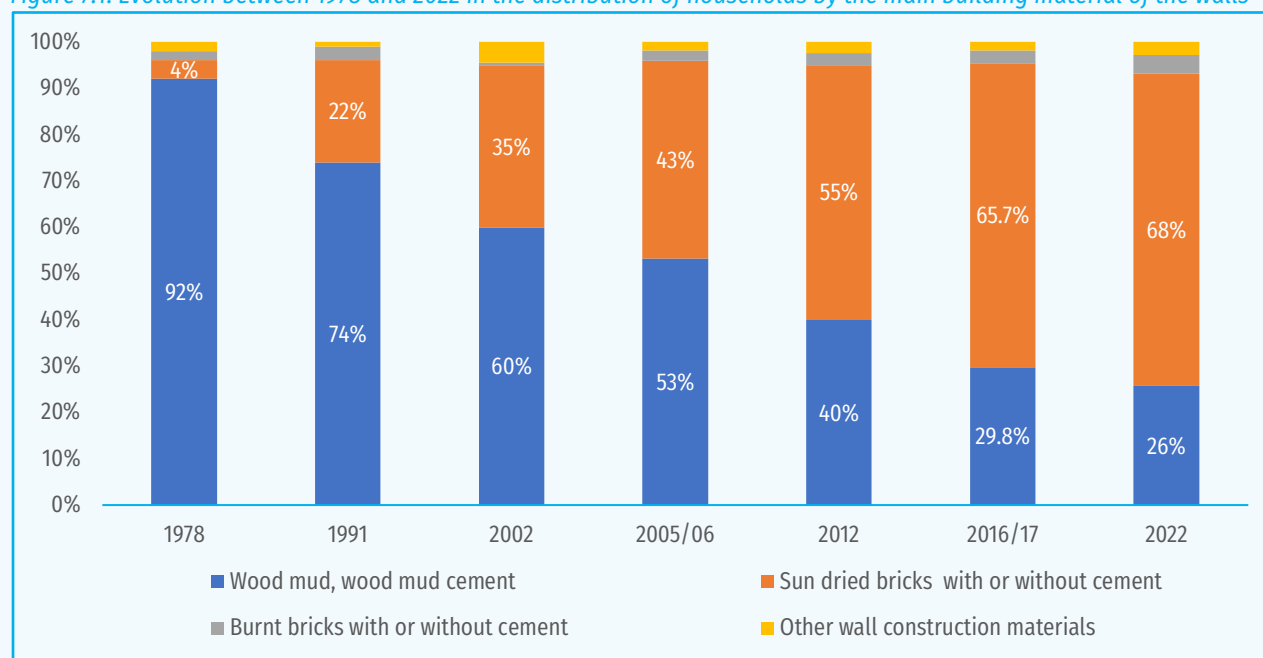
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022, EICV 2005/06 and EICV 2016/17.

7.2.   Main material of the roof

Table 7.4 presents the distribution of the private households by the main material of the roof and area of residence and the sex of the household head. It shows that, across all Rwanda, almost 100% of the 3.31 million private households live in housing units with roof covered with either iron sheets or local tiles (about 74% and 26% respectively). This represents a significant change when compared to the EICV5 results, which estimated these percentages at about 68% and 32% respectively (NISR, EICV-2016/17). Iron sheets are mostly used in urban households (about 94%) than in rural areas (about 66%), while local tiles are more prevalent in rural areas (about 34% compared to 6%).

Table 7.4: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main material of the roof of the main building by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and main roofing material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Iron Sheets	93.9%	65.9%	74.1%	905,703	1,547,756	2,453,459
Local tiles	5.5%	33.9%	25.6%	52,963	795,084	848,047
Industrial tiles	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	3,287	2,444	5,731
Asbestos	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	484	134	618
Concrete	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1,104	65	1,169
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	130	955	1,085
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10	252	262
Other type of roofing materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	413	474	887
Not stated	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	193	1,292	1,485
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs						
Iron Sheets	94.4%	66.4%	74.9%	670,236	1,092,789	1,763,025
Local tiles	4.9%	33.4%	24.8%	35,048	548,898	583,946
Industrial tiles	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	2,553	1,659	4,212
Asbestos	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	384	100	484

Sex of the household head and main roofing material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Concrete	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	878	46	924
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92	747	839
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6	180	186
Other type of roofing materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	332	343	675
Not stated	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	136	871	1,007
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs						
Iron Sheets	92.5%	64.7%	72.1%	235,467	454,967	690,434
Local tiles	7.0%	35.0%	27.6%	17,915	246,186	264,101
Industrial tiles	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	734	785	1,519
Asbestos	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100	34	134
Concrete	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	226	19	245
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38	208	246
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	72	76
Other type of roofing materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81	131	212
Not stated	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	57	421	478
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	254,622	702,823	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 7.5 presents the distribution of households by the main material of the roof and by province. It shows that the highest percentages of households living in housing units covered with iron sheet roofs are found in the City of Kigali and Eastern Province (about 99% in each province) while the lowest (about 39%) is in the Southern Province. On the other hand, the highest percentage of households living in housing units covered with local tiles (about 61%) is found in the Southern Province and the lowest in the City of Kigali and Eastern Province (about 1% in each province). The widespread use of local tiles in the Southern Province is related to the availability of clay in the valleys of this province. The high percentage of households living in housing units covered with iron sheets in other provinces other than Southern Province is related to the implementation of the villagisation policy which privileges iron sheets since there are limited number of clay valleys in these provinces.

Table 7.5: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by main material of the roof of the household by province and area of residence

Province and main roofing material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Iron Sheets	93.9%	65.9%	74.1%	905,703	1,547,756	2,453,459
Local tiles	5.5%	33.9%	25.6%	52,963	795,084	848,047
Industrial tiles	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	3,287	2,444	5,731
Asbestos	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	484	134	618
Concrete	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1,104	65	1,169
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	130	955	1,085
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10	252	262
Other type of roofing materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	413	474	887
Not stated	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	193	1,292	1,485
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
City of Kigali						
Iron Sheets	98.8%	98.5%	98.8%	427,256	55,588	482,844
Local tiles	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	994	790	1,784
Industrial tiles	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	2,561	15	2,576
Asbestos	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	264	2	266

Province and main roofing material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Concrete	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	1,002	20	1,022
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61	9	70
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	2	2
Other type of roofing materials	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	233	5	238
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61	5	66
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	432,432	56,436	488,868
Southern Province						
Iron Sheets	75.7%	32.9%	39.0%	82,338	214,289	296,627
Local tiles	23.7%	66.8%	60.7%	25,755	435,321	461,076
Industrial tiles	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	297	1,094	1,391
Asbestos	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	163	77	240
Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21	6	27
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18	119	137
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	54	56
Other type of roofing materials	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	105	118	223
Not stated	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	20	376	396
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	108,719	651,454	760,173
Western Province						
Iron Sheets	85.7%	51.3%	59.0%	127,425	268,439	395,864
Local tiles	14.0%	48.3%	40.7%	20,859	252,672	273,531
Industrial tiles	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	173	775	948
Asbestos	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24	14	38
Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46	10	56
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33	213	246
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6	131	137
Other type of roofing materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34	119	153
Not stated	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	59	474	533
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	148,659	522,847	671,506
Northern Province						
Iron Sheets	94.2%	76.2%	79.3%	83,233	318,209	401,442
Local tiles	5.6%	23.6%	20.5%	4,991	98,745	103,736
Industrial tiles	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	114	398	512
Asbestos	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13	22	35
Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	11	15
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8	56	64
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	10	12
Other type of roofing materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13	61	74
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16	158	174
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88,394	417,670	506,064
Eastern Province						
Iron Sheets	99.7%	98.7%	98.9%	185,451	691,231	876,682
Local tiles	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	364	7,556	7,920
Industrial tiles	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	142	162	304
Asbestos	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20	19	39
Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31	18	49
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	10	558	568
Grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	55	55
Other type of roofing materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28	171	199

Province and main roofing material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37	279	316
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	186,083	700,049	886,132

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 7.6, presenting the distribution of households by the highest level of education attended by the household head and the main material of the roof, indicates that higher proportions of households headed by individuals either with no education or primary education lives mostly in housing units with non-durable roofing materials or grass (about 95% and 97%, respectively) than in household with concrete or industrial tile roof (about 18% and 50% respectively). On the contrary, the higher proportions of households headed by individuals that attended post-primary, secondary or university education are found living in housing units covered with industrial tile or concrete roof (about 50% and 82% respectively).

Table 7.6: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main material of the roof of the household, sex and level of education attained by the household head

Sex of the household head and main roofing material	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational / INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Both Sexes										
Iron Sheets	20.4%	0.1%	54.5%	1.4%	7.4%	8.9%	7.2%	0.1%	100%	2,453,459
Local tiles	29.0%	0.1%	62.4%	1.5%	3.5%	2.4%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	848,047
Industrial tiles	15.5%	0.1%	34.4%	1.3%	4.2%	9.3%	35.0%	0.2%	100%	5,731
Asbestos	5.5%	0.2%	19.9%	1.5%	8.1%	14.7%	49.7%	0.5%	100%	618
Concrete	3.9%	0.0%	13.9%	0.3%	5.6%	11.6%	64.2%	0.5%	100%	1,169
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	39.4%	0.2%	55.2%	0.3%	3.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	100%	1,085
Grass	42.0%	0.0%	54.6%	1.1%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	100%	262
Other type of roofing materials	35.6%	0.2%	43.7%	0.7%	4.8%	4.3%	10.1%	0.5%	100%	887
Not stated	39.3%	0.0%	49.2%	0.6%	2.4%	1.1%	1.3%	6.2%	100%	1,485
Total	22.6%	0.1%	56.4%	1.5%	6.4%	7.2%	5.7%	0.1%	100%	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs										
Iron Sheets	14.9%	0.1%	57.3%	1.5%	8.1%	9.6%	8.4%	0.1%	100%	1,763,025
Local tiles	22.1%	0.1%	68.0%	1.7%	4.1%	2.8%	1.2%	0.0%	100%	583,946
Industrial tiles	10.4%	0.0%	34.8%	1.4%	4.4%	9.1%	39.7%	0.2%	100%	4,212
Asbestos	3.3%	0.0%	17.8%	0.8%	8.1%	13.8%	55.6%	0.6%	100%	484
Concrete	3.0%	0.0%	14.4%	0.4%	5.8%	10.7%	65.2%	0.4%	100%	924
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	37.8%	0.1%	56.5%	0.1%	3.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	100%	839
Grass	39.2%	0.0%	56.5%	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%	100%	186
Other type of roofing materials	32.9%	0.1%	44.6%	0.7%	5.3%	5.0%	10.7%	0.6%	100%	675
Not stated	34.3%	0.0%	52.6%	0.5%	2.8%	1.3%	1.6%	7.0%	100%	1,007
Total	16.7%	0.1%	59.9%	1.5%	7.1%	7.9%	6.7%	0.1%	100%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs										
Iron Sheets	34.5%	0.2%	47.3%	1.3%	5.8%	6.8%	4.0%	0.0%	100%	690,434
Local tiles	44.4%	0.1%	49.9%	1.3%	2.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	264,101
Industrial tiles	30.0%	0.1%	33.5%	0.9%	3.7%	9.8%	21.8%	0.2%	100%	1,519
Asbestos	13.4%	0.7%	27.6%	3.7%	8.2%	17.9%	28.4%	0.0%	100%	134
Concrete	7.3%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	4.5%	15.1%	60.4%	0.8%	100%	245
All non-durable roofing materials (Cartoons, Sheeting, …)	45.1%	0.4%	50.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	246
Grass	48.7%	0.0%	50.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	76
Other type of roofing materials	44.3%	0.5%	41.0%	0.5%	3.3%	1.9%	8.5%	0.0%	100%	212
Not stated	49.8%	0.0%	41.8%	0.8%	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	4.6%	100%	478
Total	37.2%	0.1%	48.0%	1.3%	4.8%	5.4%	3.1%	0.0%	100%	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 7.2 presents the evolution in the distribution of private households by main material of the roof since 1978. It shows that there has been a tremendous change in the use of building materials for roofing since the first Census. While in 1978, thatch/grass was the most used building material for roofing (about 62%), in 2022 the percentage of households living in housing units covered with thatch/grass has fallen to almost 0.0%. The most

significant falls in the use of thatch/grass roofs took place between 1978 and 1991 (almost three times decrease from 62% to 23%) and between 2005 and 2022 (ten times decrease from 10% to almost 0.0%). On the other hand, iron sheets and local tiles became the most predominant building materials used. In 2012, the percentages of households living in housing units covered with iron sheet and local tile were close (about

60% and 39% respectively). From that point on, however, iron sheets became the single most used material for roofing in Rwanda (about 74%). Iron sheet has been the preferred building material for roof by the GoR and NGOs in the implementation of the villagisation policy and during eradication of thatched housing campaign since 2010.

Figure 7.2: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in use of roof building materials of the main building of the household
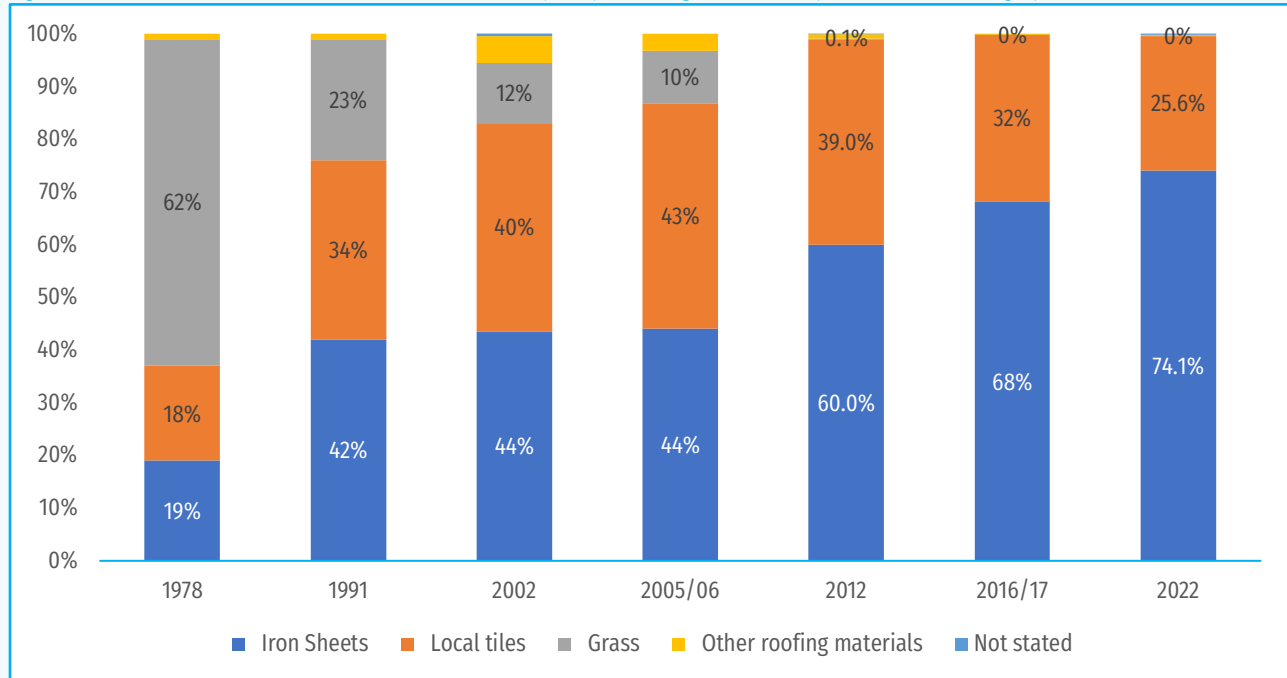
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022, EICV 2005/06 and EICV 2016/17.

7.3.   Main material of the floor

Table 7.7 presents the distribution of private households by type of floor, area of residence and sex of the household head. It shows that, across all Rwanda, about 91% of all private households are living in housing units with floors made of either earth (about 60%) or cement (about 31%). Households which live in housing units with floors built of cement are mostly found in urban areas (about 59%) compared to rural areas (about 20%), whereas households living in housing units with floors built of earth are mostly found in rural areas (about 74%) compared to urban areas (about 28%). When the sex of the household head is considered, the percentage of households living in housing units with earth floor is higher among female-headed households (about 65%) than among male-headed households (59%), whereas

households living in housing units with cement floors are more prevalent among male-headed households (about 33%) than among female-headed households (about 28%).

Even though, the use of clays/granite tiles as flooring material is low at national level (about 3%), when areas of residence are considered, the percentage of households living in housing units with clays/granite tile floors is predominant in urban areas (about 11%) compared to rural areas (about less than1%). The same table indicates that, the percentage of households with clays/granite floors among male-headed households (about 4%) is double the one observed among female-headed households (2%).

Table 7.7: Distribution (count and %) of private households by type of floor of the household, sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and main flooring material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Earth	27.8%	73.7%	60.4%	268,513	1,731,072	1,999,585
Dung hardened	0.5%	4.8%	3.6%	5,166	113,113	118,279
Concrete	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	3,991	3,237	7,228
Stones	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	4,940	12,749	17,689
Burnt bricks	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	3,510	15,722	19,232
Wooden floor	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	528	267	795
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	10.7%	0.2%	3.2%	103,253	4,303	107,556
Cement	59.0%	19.9%	31.2%	568,595	466,235	1,034,830
Other type of floor materials	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1,474	1,095	2,569
Not stated	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4,317	663	4,980
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs						
Earth	26.2%	72.4%	58.5%	185,725	1,192,108	1,377,833
Dung hardened	0.4%	4.7%	3.4%	3,067	76,774	79,841
Concrete	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	3,291	2,475	5,766
Stones	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	3,789	9,784	13,573
Burnt bricks	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	2,536	11,623	14,159
Wooden floor	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	412	190	602
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	11.7%	0.2%	3.7%	83,259	3,530	86,789
Cement	59.6%	21.1%	32.7%	423,091	347,845	770,936
Other type of floor materials	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1,153	794	1,947
Not stated	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	3,342	510	3,852
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs						
Earth	32.5%	76.7%	64.9%	82,788	538,964	621,752
Dung hardened	0.8%	5.2%	4.0%	2,099	36,339	38,438
Concrete	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	700	762	1,462
Stones	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	1,151	2,965	4,116
Burnt bricks	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	974	4,099	5,073
Wooden floor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	116	77	193
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	7.9%	0.1%	2.2%	19,994	773	20,767
Cement	57.1%	16.8%	27.6%	145,504	118,390	263,894
Other type of floor materials	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	321	301	622
Not stated	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	975	153	1,128
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	254,622	702,823	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 7.8, presenting the distribution of private households by type of housing floor and by province, shows that most of the households outside the City of Kigali live in housing units with earth floors. The highest percentages of households living in housing units with earth floors are found in the Northern and Western (about 75% in each province), in the Southern province (about 64%) and the lowest in the City of Kigali (about 19%). In the City of Kigali, about 79% of the households have houses with floors built of cement (about 63%) or clays/granite floor (about 16%). The large use of earth is related to its free availability all over the country. In contrast, cement and clays/granite floor are expensive and limited number of households can afford it.

Table 7.8: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by type of floor of the household by province and area of residence

Province and main flooring material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Earth	27.8%	73.7%	60.4%	268,513	1,731,072	1,999,585
Dung hardened	0.5%	4.8%	3.6%	5,166	113,113	118,279
Concrete	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	3,991	3,237	7,228
Stones	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	4,940	12,749	17,689
Burnt bricks	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	3,510	15,722	19,232
Wooden floor	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	528	267	795
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	10.7%	0.2%	3.2%	103,253	4,303	107,556
Cement	59.0%	19.9%	31.2%	568,595	466,235	1,034,830
Other type of floor materials	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1,474	1,095	2,569
Not stated	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4,317	663	4,980
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743
City of Kigali						
Earth	13.2%	61.7%	18.8%	56,876	34,793	91,669
Dung hardened	0.1%	1.3%	0.2%	276	720	996
Concrete	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	1,922	133	2,055
Stones	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1,059	69	1,128
Burnt bricks	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	638	19	657
Wooden floor	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	409	5	414
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	18.1%	1.2%	16.2%	78,457	692	79,149
Cement	66.7%	35.3%	63.1%	288,358	19,928	308,286
Other type of floor materials	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	834	33	867
Not stated	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	3,603	44	3,647
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	432,432	56,436	488,868
Southern Province						
Earth	31.7%	69.6%	64.2%	34,458	453,548	488,006
Dung hardened	1.4%	6.8%	6.0%	1,573	44,115	45,688
Concrete	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	509	399	908
Stones	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	700	3,476	4,176
Burnt bricks	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2,100	10,423	12,523
Wooden floor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24	16	40
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	6.1%	0.1%	1.0%	6,660	806	7,466
Cement	57.4%	21.2%	26.4%	62,353	138,099	200,452
Other type of floor materials	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	173	409	582
Not stated	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	169	163	332
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	108,719	651,454	760,173
Western Province						
Earth	46.6%	82.5%	74.6%	69,254	431,506	500,760
Dung hardened	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	96	2,628	2,724
Concrete	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	214	303	517
Stones	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	1,699	4,411	6,110
Burnt bricks	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	528	4,140	4,668
Wooden floor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51	209	260
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	3.6%	0.1%	0.9%	5,403	440	5,843
Cement	47.8%	15.1%	22.4%	71,108	78,989	150,097
Other type of floor materials	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	171	149	320
Not stated	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	135	72	207
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	148,659	522,847	671,506
Northern Province						
Earth	44.5%	81.5%	75.1%	39,360	340,510	379,870
Dung hardened	0.1%	1.2%	1.0%	86	5,151	5,237
Concrete	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	448	421	869
Stones	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1,060	3,487	4,547
Burnt bricks	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	92	815	907
Wooden floor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14	18	32
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	4.3%	0.2%	0.9%	3,817	748	4,565
Cement	49.0%	15.9%	21.7%	43,324	66,258	109,582
Other type of floor materials	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	114	153	267
Not stated	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	79	109	188
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88,394	417,670	506,064
Eastern Province						
Earth	36.8%	67.2%	60.9%	68,565	470,715	539,280

Province and main flooring material	Percentage			Count		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Dung hardened	1.7%	8.6%	7.2%	3,135	60,499	63,634
Concrete	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	898	1,981	2,879
Stones	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	422	1,306	1,728
Burnt bricks	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	152	325	477
Wooden floor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30	19	49
Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles	4.8%	0.2%	1.2%	8,916	1,617	10,533
Cement	55.6%	23.3%	30.1%	103,452	162,961	266,413
Other type of floor materials	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	182	351	533
Not stated	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	331	275	606
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	186,083	700,049	886,132

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 7.9 presents the distribution of private households by the highest level of education attended by the household head and the type of floor of the housing units. First, it shows that the percentage of households headed by an uneducated individual increases three times more when one moves from a household living in housing units with floors built of durable materials such as cement or concreate (about 11% for each type) to houses with floor built of less durable materials such as earth and hardened dung (about 30% and 28% respectively). Second, the percentage of households headed by individuals that attended either post-primary, secondary or university education increases up to nine times when one moves from a household living in housing units with earth/sand floor (about 9%) to a household living in houses with floor built with more durable materials such as clays/granite tiles (about 78%).

Table 7.9: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by type of floor of the household by level of education attained by the household head

Sex of the household head and main flooring material	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational/ INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Both Sexes										
Earth	29.5%	0.1%	61.6%	1.0%	4.6%	2.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,999,585
Dung hardened	28.1%	0.1%	63.1%	1.5%	4.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	118,279
Concrete	11.0%	0.4%	45.0%	2.3%	8.2%	13.7%	19.3%	0.1%	100.0%	7,228
Stones	18.7%	0.1%	60.6%	1.9%	7.3%	7.1%	4.3%	0.0%	100.0%	17,689
Burnt bricks	14.9%	0.1%	66.7%	3.3%	5.9%	5.4%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%	19,232
Wooden floor	15.7%	0.3%	32.6%	0.8%	7.2%	10.4%	33.0%	0.1%	100.0%	795
Ceramic/clays/ Granite tiles	2.4%	0.1%	18.8%	1.5%	7.2%	18.5%	51.2%	0.2%	100.0%	109,339
Cement	11.2%	0.1%	49.7%	2.3%	10.2%	15.4%	11.1%	0.1%	100.0%	1,034,830
Other type of floor materials	16.0%	0.3%	51.3%	1.9%	8.3%	10.1%	12.0%	0.1%	100.0%	2,569
Not stated	6.7%	0.2%	35.1%	2.2%	9.0%	17.7%	26.1%	3.0%	100.0%	3,197
Total	22.6%	0.1%	56.4%	1.5%	6.4%	7.2%	5.7%	0.1%	100.0%	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs										
Earth	22.4%	0.1%	67.0%	1.1%	5.4%	3.2%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,377,833
Dung hardened	21.2%	0.1%	68.6%	1.6%	5.2%	2.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	79,841
Concrete	7.7%	0.5%	45.3%	2.4%	8.5%	14.0%	21.7%	0.1%	100.0%	5,766
Stones	14.0%	0.1%	63.1%	1.9%	7.9%	8.0%	5.0%	0.0%	100.0%	13,573
Burnt bricks	11.4%	0.1%	68.8%	3.3%	6.2%	6.1%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	14,159
Wooden floor	12.1%	0.2%	35.0%	1.0%	7.5%	10.5%	33.6%	0.2%	100.0%	602
Ceramic/clays/ Granite tiles	1.6%	0.1%	18.3%	1.5%	6.8%	17.5%	54.0%	0.2%	100.0%	88,180
Cement	8.0%	0.1%	51.0%	2.3%	10.3%	15.7%	12.5%	0.1%	100.0%	770,936
Other type of floor materials	12.8%	0.3%	51.3%	2.1%	8.8%	10.8%	13.7%	0.1%	100.0%	1,947
Not stated	5.1%	0.2%	35.0%	2.4%	8.7%	17.6%	28.1%	3.0%	100.0%	2,461
Total	16.7%	0.1%	59.9%	1.5%	7.1%	7.9%	6.7%	0.1%	100.0%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs										
Earth	45.3%	0.1%	49.5%	0.9%	2.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	621,752
Dung hardened	42.6%	0.1%	51.7%	1.4%	2.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	38,438
Concrete	23.9%	0.1%	43.8%	2.3%	7.3%	12.9%	9.8%	0.1%	100.0%	1,462
Stones	34.2%	0.2%	52.3%	1.7%	5.5%	4.1%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,116

Sex of the household head and main flooring material	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational/ INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Burnt bricks	24.5%	0.1%	60.9%	3.4%	5.1%	3.7%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,073
Wooden floor	26.9%	0.5%	24.9%	0.0%	6.2%	10.4%	31.1%	0.0%	100.0%	193
Ceramic/clays/ Granite tiles	5.8%	0.1%	20.8%	1.8%	8.9%	22.8%	39.6%	0.3%	100.0%	21,159
Cement	20.6%	0.1%	45.7%	2.2%	9.7%	14.5%	7.1%	0.1%	100.0%	263,894
Other type of floor materials	25.9%	0.3%	51.4%	1.4%	6.4%	7.7%	6.8%	0.0%	100.0%	622
Not stated	12.2%	0.1%	35.2%	1.5%	10.1%	18.1%	19.6%	3.3%	100.0%	736
Total	37.2%	0.1%	48.0%	1.3%	4.8%	5.4%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 7.3 presents the evolution in the percentage of households living in housing units with floor built of concrete since 1991. It shows that the percentage of households living in such housing units has increased by 25 % from about 10% in 1991 to about 35% in 2022.

Figure 7.3: Evolution between 1991 and 2022 in use of concrete as floor building materials of the main building of the household
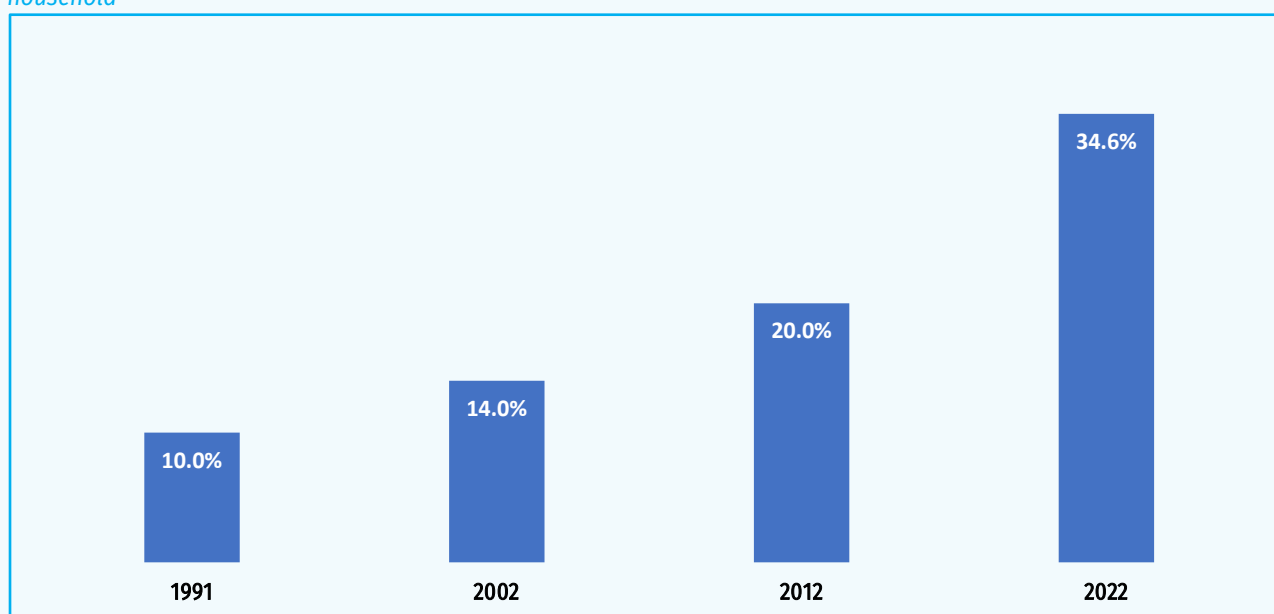
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022. Note: Due to comparability reason, concrete, clays/granite tiles and cement are combined into "Concrete" for 5RPHC.

7.4. Residential promiscuity

Residential promiscuity relates the size of households to the size of the housing units they occupy by dividing the number of members of the household by the number of bedrooms existing in the housing unity. Figure 7.4 presents the mean number of persons per bedroom by area of residence and sex of the household head. It shows that, at the national level, there are 2.1 persons per bedroom, meaning that on average, one bedroom is shared by only two individuals. The number of persons per bedroom varies slightly by area of residence, with the rural areas showing a relatively higher number of persons per bedroom than the urban areas. When the sex of the household head is considered, female-headed households have a lower number of persons per bedroom compared the one observed in male-headed households.

Figure 7.4: Mean number of persons per bedroom (residential promiscuity index) of private households by area of residence and sex of household head
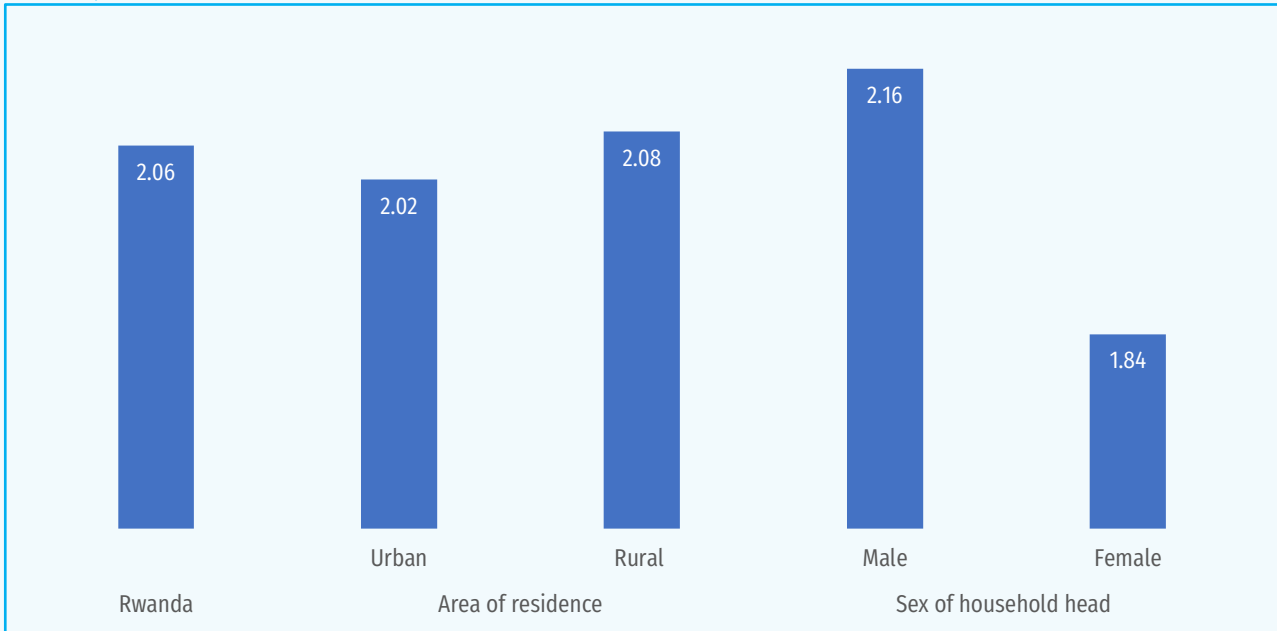
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.7 for more details.

Figure 7.5 presents the mean number of persons per bedroom by province. It shows that it ranges from 1.93 in the Northern province to 2.14 in the Eastern provinces.

Figure 7.5: Mean number of persons per bedroom (residential promiscuity index) of private households by province
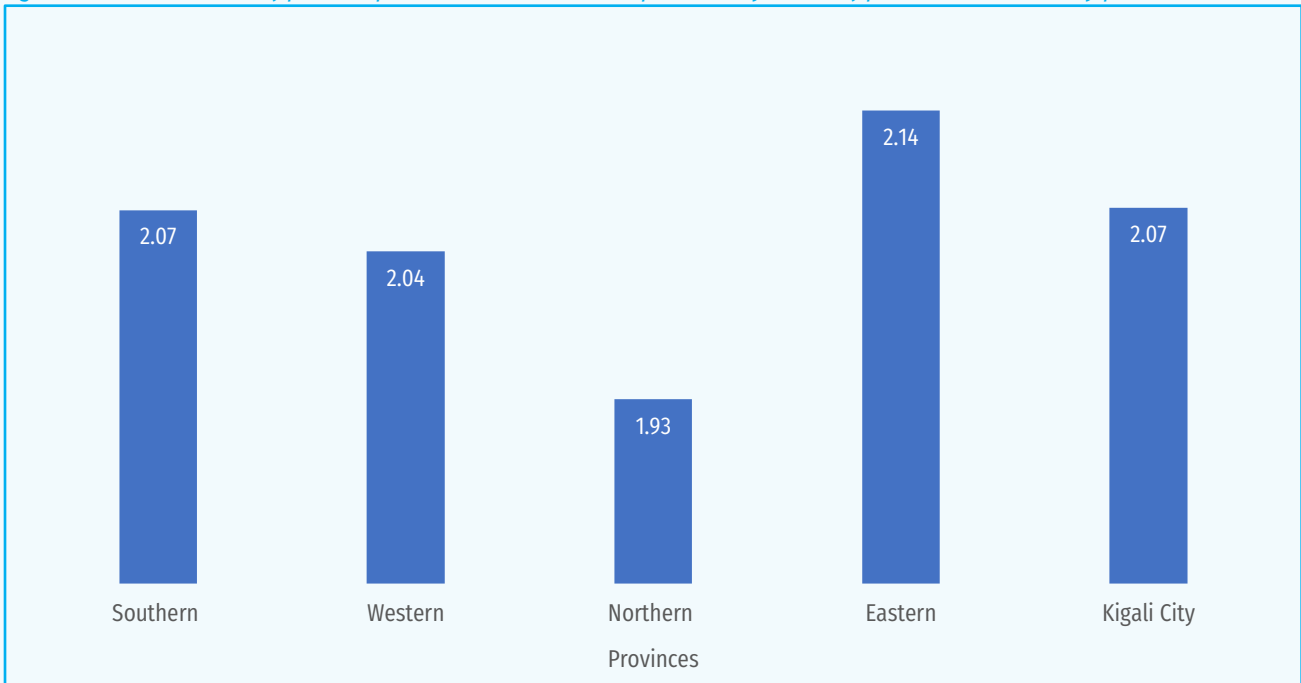
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.7 for more details.

7.5.   The housing quality index (HQI)

The physical and environmental characteristics of the dwellings occupied by private households can actually be summarized in an index which provides a comprehensive measure of the suitability of the living conditions of their members. The index can equally serve as a basis for comparative analysis of housing quality across different population settlements in Rwanda.

A housing quality index was constructed following several recent population and housing censuses including the latest Myanmar Population and Housing Census (2014)[4]. A great number of authors (Behr et Al; World Bank, 2021; Babaola, 2016; Ibem and Alagbe, 2015; Eggers and Moumen, 2013; Jiboye, 2010; etc) have provided methodological background for building and computing a Housing Quality Index using census data. The table below reveals how the physical components of the floor, the roof and the walls of the housing units- but also different amenities including the source of water, the type of sanitation facilities, and the type of fuel used for cooking - were ranked and used to build the housing quality index (HQI) for the private households in Rwanda. Based on the housing quality index obtained from Table 7.10, five categories have been identified as follow: Rank1 (Highest quality), Rank2 (mid-high quality), Rank3 (middle quality), Rank4 (low quality) and Rank5 (poorest quality).

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[4] The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census: Thematic report on housing conditions and household amenities. Census report Volume 4-I. (published in 2017)

Table 7.10: Consolidated housing quality index, 2022 Census

Rank	Structural adequacy			Service adequacy			
	Main material for roofing	Main material for walls	Main material for floor	Main source of drinking water	Main type of toilet facility	Main source of energy for lighting	Main source of energy for cooking
1	• Industrial tiles • Concrete	• Cement blocks • Concrete • Stones with cement • Burnt bricks with cement	• Ceramic/clays /Granite tiles • Cement	• Mineral water	• Flush toilet used by one HH • Flush toilet used by several HHs	• Electricity from REG • Private Mini grid	• Electricity • Solar power
2	• Iron Sheets	• Wood with mud without cement • Sun dried bricks with cement • Stones without cement • Burnt bricks without cement	• Concrete	• Internal pipe-born water • Pipe-born water in compound	• Pit Latrine with constructed slab used by one HH • Pit Latrine with constructed slab used by several HHs	• Standalone solar system • Private Solar Mini grid	• Gas
3	• Local tiles • Asbestos	• Sun dried bricks without cement	• Stones • Burnt bricks • Wooden floor	• Pipe-born water from neighbor HH • Public tap out of the compound • Tube Well /Borehole	• Pit Latrine without constructed slab used by one HH	• Generator	• Biogas
4	• All non-durable roofing materials	• Wood with mud and cement • Timber	• Earth • Dung hardened	• Protected Spring/Well	• Pit Latrine without constructed slab used by several HHs	• Biogas	• Kerosene/ Parafine
5	• Grass	• All non-durable wall materials	• Other • Not stated	• Rainwater	• Other • Not stated	• Batteries • Flashlight/ Phone lighting • Rechargeable battery	• Charcoal
6	• Other • Not stated	• Other • Not stated		• Tanker Truck	• Bush/No toilet	• Candles	• Briquette • Peat
7				• Unprotected Spring/Well • River/Stream/Irrigation Channel • Lake/Pond/ Surface water		• Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp • Firewood • Lantern	• Firewood • Crop waste • Sawdust • Straw/shrub /grass
8				• Other • Not stated		• Other • Not stated	• Animal dung • Other • Do not cook • Not stated

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census Questionnaire.

Adopting the ranking order shown in Table 7.10, the results of the 5th Rwanda PHC shown in Table 7.11 indicate that, at the National level, the quality of housing for most households in Rwanda is ranked 5 (about 27% of the 3.31million households), while 20% of households are living in housing unit whose quality level is ranked 1. The data reveals also that one out five households found in housing unit whose quality level is ranked 1. As expected, households in housing with the highest quality (rank 1) are mostly found in urban areas (about 58% compared to 4% found in rural areas), whereas households living in housing units with the poorest quality (rank 5) are mostly found in rural areas (about 35% compared with 7% found in urban areas). When the sex of the household head is considered, the percentage of households living in housing with the poorest quality (rank 5) is higher among female-headed households (about 32%) than male-headed households (25%), whereas households living in housing with the highest quality (rank 1) are more prevalent among male-headed households (about 22%) than female-headed households (about 16%).

Table 7.11 Distribution (count and %) of private households by Housing Quality Index according to sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and Housing Quality Index	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Rank 1	560,355	102,209	662,564	58.1%	4.4%	20.0%
Rank 2	189,252	411,233	600,485	19.6%	17.5%	18.1%
Rank 3	90,304	553,206	643,510	9.4%	23.6%	19.4%
Rank 4	59,159	454,368	513,527	6.1%	19.3%	15.5%
Rank 5	65,217	827,440	892,657	6.8%	35.2%	26.9%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Rank 1	429,954	78,904	508,858	60.6%	4.8%	21.6%
Rank 2	136,858	306,858	443,716	19.3%	18.6%	18.8%
Rank 3	62,482	399,080	461,562	8.8%	24.3%	19.6%
Rank 4	39,320	312,703	352,023	5.5%	19.0%	14.9%
Rank 5	41,051	548,088	589,139	5.8%	33.3%	25.0%
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
Rank 1	130,401	23,305	153,706	51.2%	3.3%	16.1%
Rank 2	52,394	104,375	156,769	20.6%	14.9%	16.4%
Rank 3	27,822	154,126	181,948	10.9%	21.9%	19.0%
Rank 4	19,839	141,665	161,504	7.8%	20.2%	16.9%
Rank 5	24,166	279,352	303,518	9.5%	39.7%	31.7%
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 7.12 shows the distribution of households according to the quality of housing by province. The predominance of highest quality housing is particularly evident in the City of Kigali, where about 71% of households are living in dwellings ranked 1, while less than 13% of households are living in such dwellings in other Provinces outside the City of Kigali. Conversely, Southern and Western Provinces have the highest percentage (about 38% in each Province) of households living in the lowest quality housing (rank 5) and the lowest percentage of households living in the lowest quality housing in the City of Kigali (about 4%).

Table 7.12: Distribution (count and %) of private households by Housing Quality Index according to Province and area of residence

Province and Housing Quality Index	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Rank 1	560,355	102,209	662,564	58.1%	4.4%	20.0%
Rank 2	189,252	411,233	600,485	19.6%	17.5%	18.1%
Rank 3	90,304	553,206	643,510	9.4%	23.6%	19.4%
Rank 4	59,159	454,368	513,527	6.1%	19.3%	15.5%
Rank 5	65,217	827,440	892,657	6.8%	35.2%	26.9%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Rank 1	339,087	6,629	345,716	78.4%	11.7%	70.7%
Rank 2	61,721	15,847	77,568	14.3%	28.1%	15.9%
Rank 3	16,803	11,088	27,891	3.9%	19.6%	5.7%
Rank 4	8,257	11,203	19,460	1.9%	19.9%	4.0%
Rank 5	6,564	11,669	18,233	1.5%	20.7%	3.7%
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Rank 1	49,776	23,893	73,669	45.8%	3.7%	9.7%
Rank 2	24,257	95,477	119,734	22.3%	14.7%	15.8%
Rank 3	13,422	153,941	167,363	12.3%	23.6%	22.0%
Rank 4	7,631	106,097	113,728	7.0%	16.3%	15.0%
Rank 5	13,633	272,046	285,679	12.5%	41.8%	37.6%
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
Rank 1	61,990	18,838	80,828	41.7%	3.6%	12.0%
Rank 2	35,506	76,280	111,786	23.9%	14.6%	16.6%
Rank 3	22,950	115,857	138,807	15.4%	22.2%	20.7%
Rank 4	11,554	73,492	85,046	7.8%	14.1%	12.7%
Rank 5	16,659	238,380	255,039	11.2%	45.6%	38.0%
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Rank 1	36,717	15,468	52,185	41.5%	3.7%	10.3%
Rank 2	18,849	64,115	82,964	21.3%	15.4%	16.4%
Rank 3	12,581	108,231	120,812	14.2%	25.9%	23.9%
Rank 4	9,656	88,947	98,603	10.9%	21.3%	19.5%
Rank 5	10,591	140,909	151,500	12.0%	33.7%	29.9%
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Rank 1	72,785	37,381	110,166	39.1%	5.3%	12.4%
Rank 2	48,919	159,514	208,433	26.3%	22.8%	23.5%
Rank 3	24,548	164,089	188,637	13.2%	23.4%	21.3%
Rank 4	22,061	174,629	196,690	11.9%	24.9%	22.2%
Rank 5	17,770	164,436	182,206	9.5%	23.5%	20.6%
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

The quality of housing among private households is evaluated against the highest level of education attended by the household head. Table 7.13 shows that, the possibility of living in dwellings with the highest quality increases with the level of education attended by the household head. About 83% of the households that are occupied by individuals headed by households headed who attended university education live in the dwellings

ranked 1 compared to about 5% of the households occupied by individuals headed by households head with no education. As a result, the percentage of households living in the lowest quality housing (rank 5) among households headed by uneducated individuals (about 40%) is more than 20 times higher than among households headed by individuals with university as level of education (about 2%). When the sex and highest level of education of the household head are considered, the percentage of households in housing with the highest quality (rank 1) is higher among households headed by females with university as level of education (about 87%) than among male-headed households with the same education(83%).

Table 7.13: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by Housing Quality Index according to level of education attained by the household head

Sex of the household head and Housing Quality Index	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational/ INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Both Sexes										
Rank 1	4.7%	15.1%	12.7%	26.8%	36.7%	58.9%	83.4%	66.7%	20.0%	662,564
Rank 2	13.9%	19.2%	19.4%	27.2%	22.1%	21.2%	10.9%	14.2%	18.1%	600,485
Rank 3	21.6%	22.3%	21.9%	19.7%	15.8%	9.3%	2.9%	7.2%	19.4%	643,510
Rank 4	19.9%	17.7%	17.2%	10.6%	11.0%	5.0%	1.3%	3.8%	15.5%	513,527
Rank 5	39.8%	25.7%	28.8%	15.6%	14.4%	5.5%	1.5%	8.0%	26.9%	892,657
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs										
Rank 1	4.9%	15.0%	13.0%	27.5%	35.4%	56.3%	82.7%	68.1%	21.6%	508,858
Rank 2	14.1%	20.1%	20.0%	27.5%	22.0%	21.9%	11.5%	13.5%	18.8%	443,716
Rank 3	22.0%	23.3%	22.4%	20.0%	16.4%	10.2%	3.1%	7.2%	19.6%	461,562
Rank 4	19.9%	17.6%	16.9%	10.2%	11.5%	5.6%	1.3%	3.5%	14.9%	352,023
Rank 5	39.1%	24.1%	27.8%	14.8%	14.7%	6.0%	1.4%	7.6%	25.0%	589,139
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs										
Rank 1	4.5%	15.4%	11.8%	24.9%	41.4%	68.4%	87.4%	61.9%	16.1%	153,706
Rank 2	13.7%	17.3%	17.8%	26.4%	22.5%	18.7%	7.6%	16.6%	16.4%	156,769
Rank 3	21.2%	20.2%	20.3%	19.0%	13.7%	6.1%	2.1%	7.0%	19.0%	181,948
Rank 4	19.9%	18.0%	18.0%	11.9%	9.5%	3.0%	1.2%	4.9%	16.9%	161,504
Rank 5	40.7%	29.2%	32.1%	17.8%	13.0%	3.7%	1.7%	9.6%	31.7%	303,518
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

The housing quality among private households is assessed against type of habitat. Table 7.14 shows that, the housing quality patterns differ considerably across types of habitat. For instance, the highest quality housing is mostly predominant in the modern planned urban housing, where 83% of households are living in dwellings ranked 1 compared to the one observed in dispersed or isolated housing, where only about 3% of households are living in such dwellings. Conversely, the percentage of households in dispersed or isolated housing is higher in the lowest housing quality rank 5 (about 47%) than the one found in modern planned urban housing (about 1%).

Households in integrated model village, although not large, proportionately, are scattered among all the housing quality categories but are more prevalent in ranks 1 and 2, where about 72% of the households live in dwellings in these two first categories. The data reveal also that, higher proportion of households living in housing ranked 4 and 5 (18% and 28% respectively) are recorded in planned rural settlement (*umudugudu*) against only 11% of the households living in the dwelling with the highest housing quality (rank1).

Table 7.14: Distribution (count and %) of private households by Housing Quality Index according to type of habitat and area of residence

Type of habitat and Housing Quality Index	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Rank 1	560,355	102,209	662,564	58.1%	4.4%	20.0%
Rank 2	189,252	411,233	600,485	19.6%	17.5%	18.1%
Rank 3	90,304	553,206	643,510	9.4%	23.6%	19.4%
Rank 4	59,159	454,368	513,527	6.1%	19.3%	15.5%
Rank 5	65,217	827,440	892,657	6.8%	35.2%	26.9%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)						
Rank 1	163,689	80,629	244,318	40.2%	4.6%	11.3%
Rank 2	102,888	325,311	428,199	25.2%	18.5%	19.8%
Rank 3	58,400	436,759	495,159	14.3%	24.8%	22.9%
Rank 4	40,320	351,700	392,020	9.9%	20.0%	18.1%
Rank 5	42,308	563,449	605,757	10.4%	32.1%	28.0%
Total	407,605	1,757,848	2,165,453	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Integrated model village						
Rank 1	7,502	2,832	10,334	71.2%	17.1%	38.1%
Rank 2	1,978	7,081	9,059	18.8%	42.7%	33.4%
Rank 3	628	3,539	4,167	6.0%	21.4%	15.4%
Rank 4	250	1,763	2,013	2.4%	10.6%	7.4%
Rank 5	172	1,360	1,532	1.6%	8.2%	5.7%
Total	10,530	16,575	27,105	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Old settlement						
Rank 1	15,299	4,241	19,540	59.9%	8.4%	25.7%
Rank 2	4,406	14,204	18,610	17.2%	28.1%	24.5%
Rank 3	2,329	10,050	12,379	9.1%	19.9%	16.3%
Rank 4	1,362	6,398	7,760	5.3%	12.7%	10.2%
Rank 5	2,149	15,615	17,764	8.4%	30.9%	23.4%
Total	25,545	50,508	76,053	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Dispersed/Isolated housing						
Rank 1	8,037	8,780	16,817	17.9%	2.0%	3.4%
Rank 2	10,805	49,808	60,613	24.0%	11.1%	12.3%
Rank 3	8,236	87,679	95,915	18.3%	19.5%	19.4%
Rank 4	6,999	81,364	88,363	15.6%	18.1%	17.9%
Rank 5	10,924	221,975	232,899	24.3%	49.4%	47.1%
Total	45,001	449,606	494,607	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Modern planned urban housing						
Rank 1	189,006	957	189,963	83.5%	39.9%	83.0%
Rank 2	25,302	849	26,151	11.2%	35.4%	11.4%
Rank 3	7,471	369	7,840	3.3%	15.4%	3.4%
Rank 4	2,849	112	2,961	1.3%	4.7%	1.3%
Rank 5	1,800	110	1,910	0.8%	4.6%	0.8%
Total	226,428	2,397	228,825	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Spontaneous/squatter housing						
Rank 1	169,670	3,150	172,820	71.5%	5.6%	58.9%
Rank 2	41,458	9,938	51,396	17.5%	17.7%	17.5%
Rank 3	12,137	11,192	23,329	5.1%	19.9%	7.9%
Rank 4	6,891	11,186	18,077	2.9%	19.9%	6.2%
Rank 5	7,292	20,745	28,037	3.1%	36.9%	9.5%
Total	237,448	56,211	293,659	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Other type of housing						
Rank 1	7,109	1,560	8,669	60.8%	10.2%	32.2%
Rank 2	2,415	4,042	6,457	20.7%	26.5%	24.0%
Rank 3	1,103	3,618	4,721	9.4%	23.7%	17.5%
Rank 4	488	1,845	2,333	4.2%	12.1%	8.7%
Rank 5	572	4,186	4,758	4.9%	27.4%	17.7%
Total	11,687	15,251	26,938	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Not stated						
Rank 1	43	60	103	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	43	60	103	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

CHAPTER 8: HOUSEHOLDS' ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENIC FACILITIES AND ENERGY

In order to improve social and economic development and public health conditions, Rwanda has committed to improving access to drinking water, sanitation and hygienic facilities among the population by 2024. This is in relation to the attainment of key strategic interventions 47, 69, 70 and 71 of the NST1.To that end, the GoR defined its policy targets to increase by 2024 the access to drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities to 100% from 87% in 2016/17 and 86% in 2016/17 of the population, respectively (NST1). The GoR has also committed to increase the population with access to electricity by scaling it up to all from 34.4% in 2016/17 to 100% by 2024 in collaboration with the private sector to reach off-grid areas and investments in grid expansion (NST1).

This chapter reviews households' current level of access to the above mentioned services across the country. It is organised into two sections. The first section outlines the level of access to improved drinking water sources, use of toilet facilities and main modes of sewage and waste disposal. The second section addresses the households ' level of access to sources of energy for lighting and for cooking, and availability of energy-saving stoves. The GoR has committed to halve the number of households depending on firewood as a source of energy for cooking from about 80% in 2016/17 to 42% by 2024 through various initiatives promoting the use of clean fuels such as cooking gas and biogas (NST1). Wherever possible, the chapter presents a perspective on the progress made by the country on each of these matters by comparing the RPHC5 data with data from previous Censuses and surveys.

8.1. Households' access to water, sanitation and hygiene

Access to safe drinking water is recognized as a human right, and the SDGs have set very ambitious targets for 2030 in the area of access to drinking water. Lack of access to clean and potable water is primarily responsible of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain among the primary causes of child deaths at global level.

While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important. The SDGs targets aim to achieve universal access to basic water services and universal access to safely managed water sources (target 6), which requires universal access to improved sources of water. This is also consistent with Rwanda Vision 2050 which aims to achieve universal access to water by 2024, 55% access of water on premises by 2035, and 99% by 2050.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for water supply and sanitation provides a classification of different types of water supply as improved and unimproved sources of water. As of the latest definitions by the JMP, improved sources of water include the following types of water supply: tap water, protected ground water, rain water, packaged water, delivered water. Surface water and unprotected ground water are considered unimproved.

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea and parasitic infections, it is believed that the incidence of diarrhoeal disease can be reduced by one third[5] if universal access to improved sanitation was achieved.

An improved sanitation is defined as one that prevents human contact with excreta. Likewise sources of water, the WHO/UNICEF JMP provides a classification for improved and unimproved types of toilet facility. According to the JMP, improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Pit latrines are considered improved if they have slabs or if they are ventilated, and unimproved if they have no slab. Basic sanitation service is improved sanitation facility which is private, and limited sanitation service is improved sanitation shared by two or more households. Basic

[5]WHO. Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical diseases. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO press, 2015.

sanitation service can be considered safely-managed depending on how excreta are managed. Open defecation is the disposal faeces in fields, forests, bushes, etc.

8.1.1. Main sources of water

Table 8.1 presents the distribution of private households by main source of water, sex of the household head and area of residence. It shows that across all Rwanda, about 82% of the 3.31million households collect drinking water from improved water sources, among which protected springs/wells (28%) and public taps outside the compound (about 33%) are the most common. However, only about 18% of the private households have access to drinking water on their premises, this includes households using mineral water for drinking as they have been considered as households with access to drinking water piped on premises. It is worth noting that countrywide, about 3% of the private households use mineral water as source of drinking water. When areas of residence are considered, the use of mineral water as source of drinking water for households in urban areas is more predominant (about 8%) as opposed to rural areas where, only less than 1% of the households use mineral water for drinking. Households collecting water from

unimproved water sources use mostly unprotected springs/wells (11%), rivers or lakes/ streams/ ponds/ surface water (about 6%).

The same table shows that, the percentage of households using improved water sources is higher in urban areas (about 96%) than in rural areas (about 77%). Furthermore, as shown in Table 8.1 urban and rural areas rely on various improved sources: while about 62% of the households in urban areas use mostly a public tap outside the compound and pipe-borne water inside the compound (about 32% for each case), in rural areas about 67% of the households use mostly protected springs/wells (about 34%) and public taps outside the compound (about 33%). With reference to the sex of the household head, it appears that, there is a little difference in terms of use of improved drinking water (83% for male against 81% for female). Figure 8.1 provides a summary of the results discussed in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main source of drinking water, sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and main source of drinking water	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Improved Sources						
Mineral water	74,045	8,003	82,048	7.7%	0.3%	2.5%
Internal pipe-born water	14,600	6,168	20,768	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Pipe-born water in the compound	303,701	77,151	380,852	31.5%	3.3%	11.5%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	77,141	41,122	118,263	8.0%	1.8%	3.6%
Public tap out of compound	307,224	767,773	1,074,997	31.9%	32.7%	32.5%
Tube Well/Borehole	21,164	80,016	101,180	2.2%	3.4%	3.1%
Protected Spring/Well	120,695	794,992	915,687	12.5%	33.9%	27.5%
Rain water	5,240	27,075	32,315	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Tanker Truck	362	895	1,257	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total improved	*924,172*	*1,803,195*	*2,727,367*	*95.7%*	*76.7%*	*82.3%*
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	19,574	354,926	374,500	2.0%	15.1%	11.3%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	19,643	187,655	207,298	2.0%	8.0%	6.3%
Other source of drinking water	854	2,617	3,471	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Stated	44	63	107	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total unimproved	*40,115*	*545,261*	*585,376*	*4.3%*	*23.3%*	*17.7%*
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Improved Sources						
Mineral water	59,506	6,166	65,672	8.4%	0.4%	2.8%
Internal pipe-born water	11,387	4,930	16,317	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Pipe-born water in the compound	230,538	59,948	290,486	32.5%	3.6%	12.3%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	56,103	27,944	84,047	7.9%	1.7%	3.6%

Sex of the household head and main source of drinking water	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Public tap out of compound	219,481	539,233	758,714	30.9%	32.8%	32.2%
Tube Well/Borehole	14,944	56,572	71,516	2.1%	3.4%	3.0%
Protected Spring/Well	85,958	551,463	637,421	12.1%	33.5%	27.1%
Rain water	3,757	19,250	23,007	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Tanker Truck	277	631	908	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total improved	*681,951*	*1,266,137*	*1,948,088*	*96.0%*	*76.9%*	*82.7%*
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	13,425	246,171	259,596	1.9%	15.0%	11.0%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	13,672	131,503	145,175	1.9%	8.0%	6.2%
Other source of drinking water	581	1,777	2,358	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Stated	36	45	81	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total unimproved	*27,714*	*379,496*	*407,210*	*3.9%*	*23.1%*	*17.3%*
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
Improved Sources						
Mineral water	14,539	1,837	16,376	5.7%	0.3%	1.7%
Internal pipe-born water	3,213	1,238	4,451	1.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Pipe-born water in the compound	73,163	17,203	90,366	28.7%	2.4%	9.4%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	21,038	13,178	34,216	8.3%	1.9%	3.6%
Public tap out of compound	87,743	228,540	316,283	34.5%	32.5%	33.0%
Tube Well/Borehole	6,220	23,444	29,664	2.4%	3.3%	3.1%
Protected Spring/Well	34,737	243,529	278,266	13.6%	34.7%	29.1%
Rain water	1,483	7,825	9,308	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Tanker Truck	85	264	349	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total improved	*242,221*	*537,058*	*779,279*	*95.1%*	*76.4%*	*81.4%*
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	6,149	108,755	114,904	2.4%	15.5%	12.0%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	5,971	56,152	62,123	2.3%	8.0%	6.5%
Other source of drinking water	273	840	1,113	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Stated	8	18	26	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total unimproved	*12,401*	*165,765*	*178,166*	*4.8%*	*23.6%*	*18.6%*
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 8.1: Distribution (%) of private households by access to improved sources of drinking water, area of residence and sex of the household head
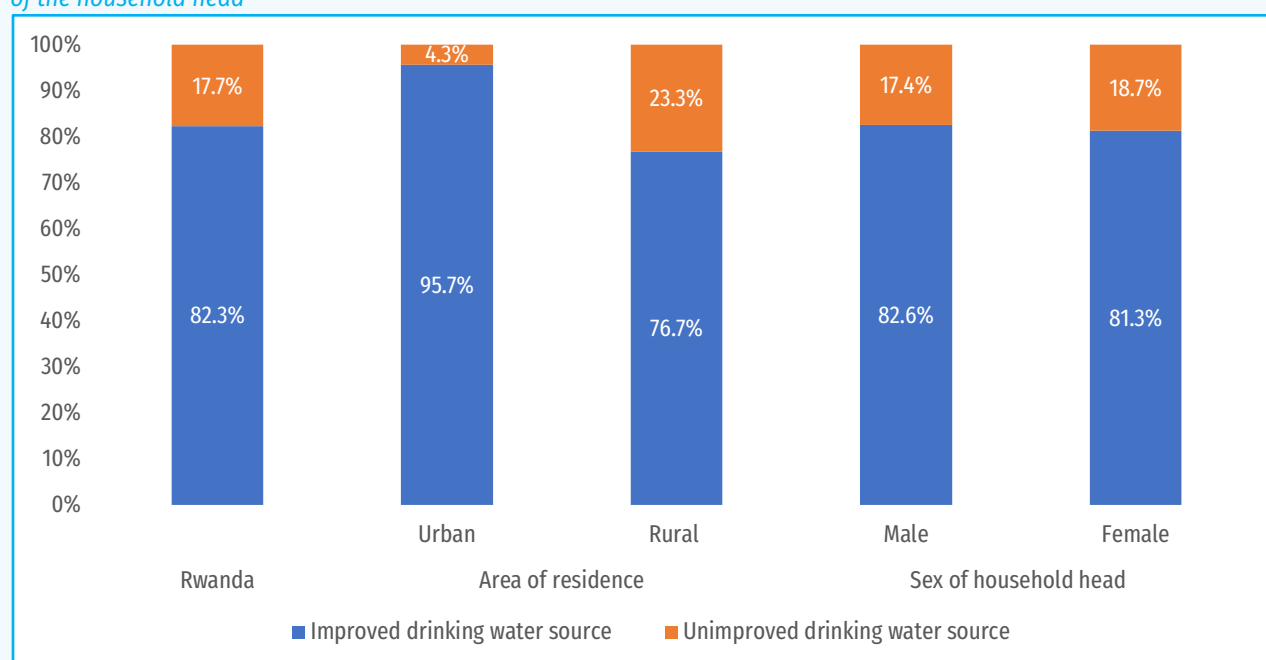
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 8.2 presents the distribution of the private households by main source of drinking water across the provinces. As one would expect, the highest percentage of households using improved drinking water sources (about 97%) was observed in the City of Kigali while the lowest (about 75%) was observed in the Western Province. Consequently, the highest percentage of households using unimproved drinking water sources (about 25%) was found in the Western Province, a percentage that is about eight times higher than the one observed in the City of Kigali.

Figure 8.2: Distribution (%) of private households by access to improved sources of drinking water and province
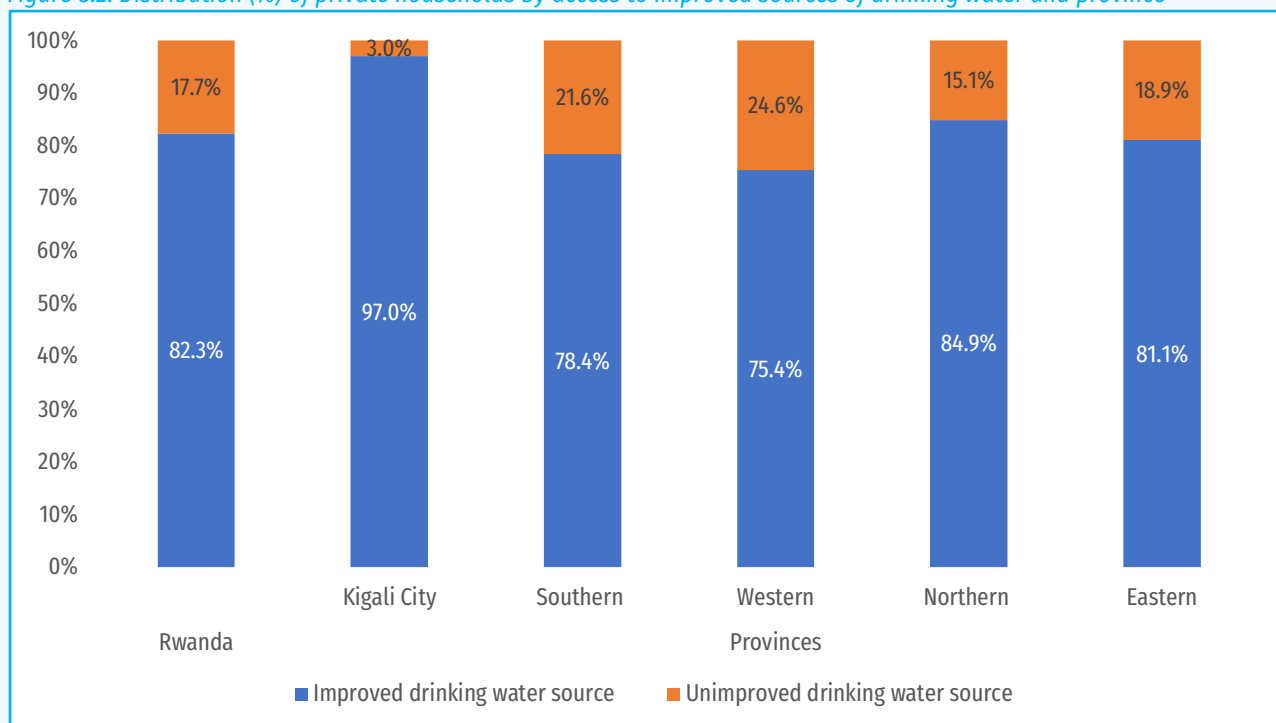
Source:5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 8.3 presents a spatial distribution of private households with access to improved sources of drinking water by sector. This time, the darker the colour the lower the percentage of households with access to improved drinking water sources. It confirms the results that appear in Figure 8.2 by showing darker shades in most of the sectors in the Western Province. Darker shades can also be seen in parts of the Southern and Eastern provinces.

Figure 8.3: Percentage of private households with access to improved drinking water sources by sector
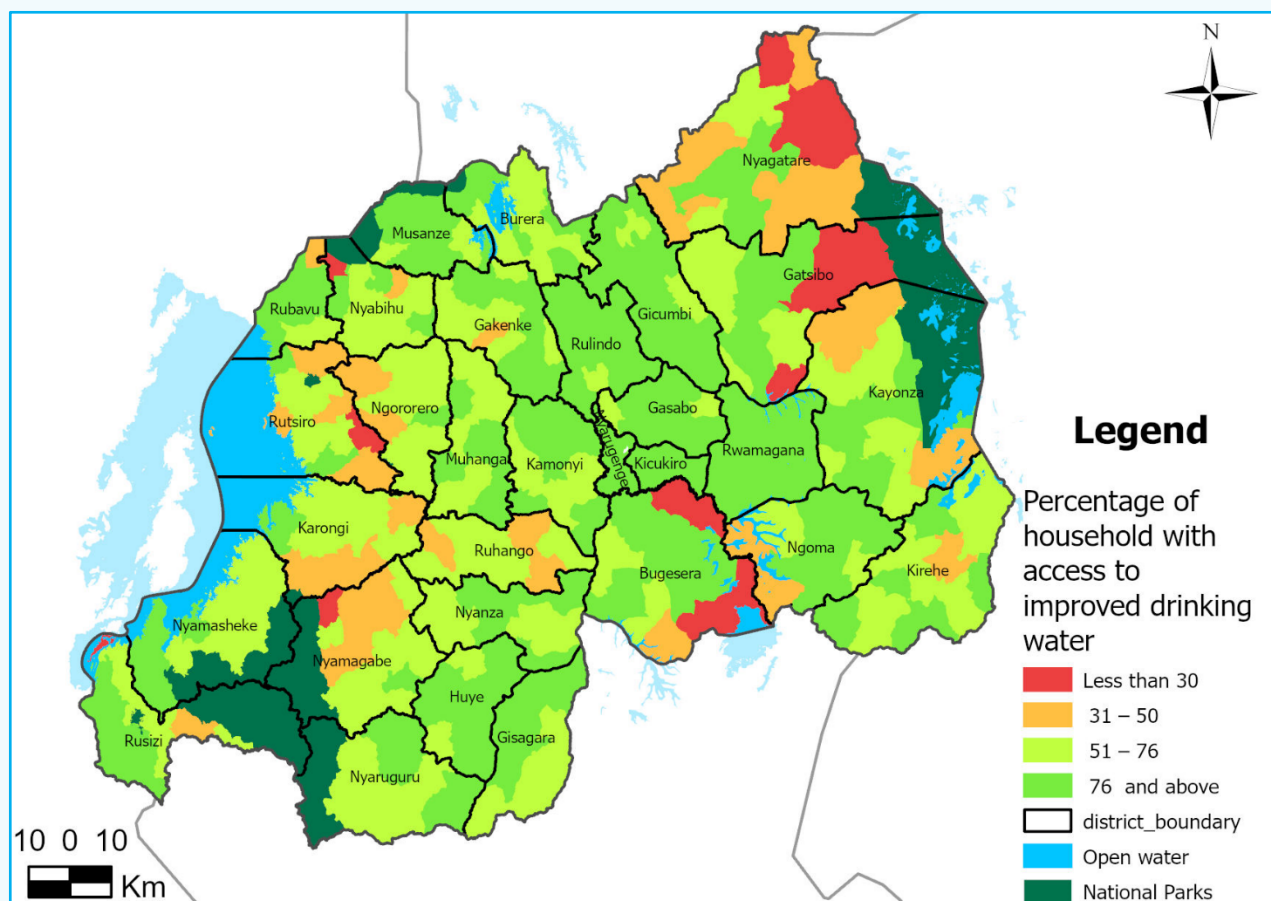
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 8.4 presents the distribution of private households by access to improved sources of drinking water and the highest level of education attended by the household head. It shows that access to improved sources of drinking water increases with the level of education attended by the household head. About 76% of those households that are occupied by individuals headed by households head with no education have access to improved sources of water compared to about 98% of the households occupied by individuals headed by households head with university as level of education. As a result, the percentage of households with access to unimproved drinking water sources among households headed by uneducated individuals (about 24%) is almost 12 times higher than among households headed by individuals with university as level of education (about 2%).

Figure 8.4: Distribution (%) of private households by access to improved sources of drinking water and the highest level of education attended by the household head
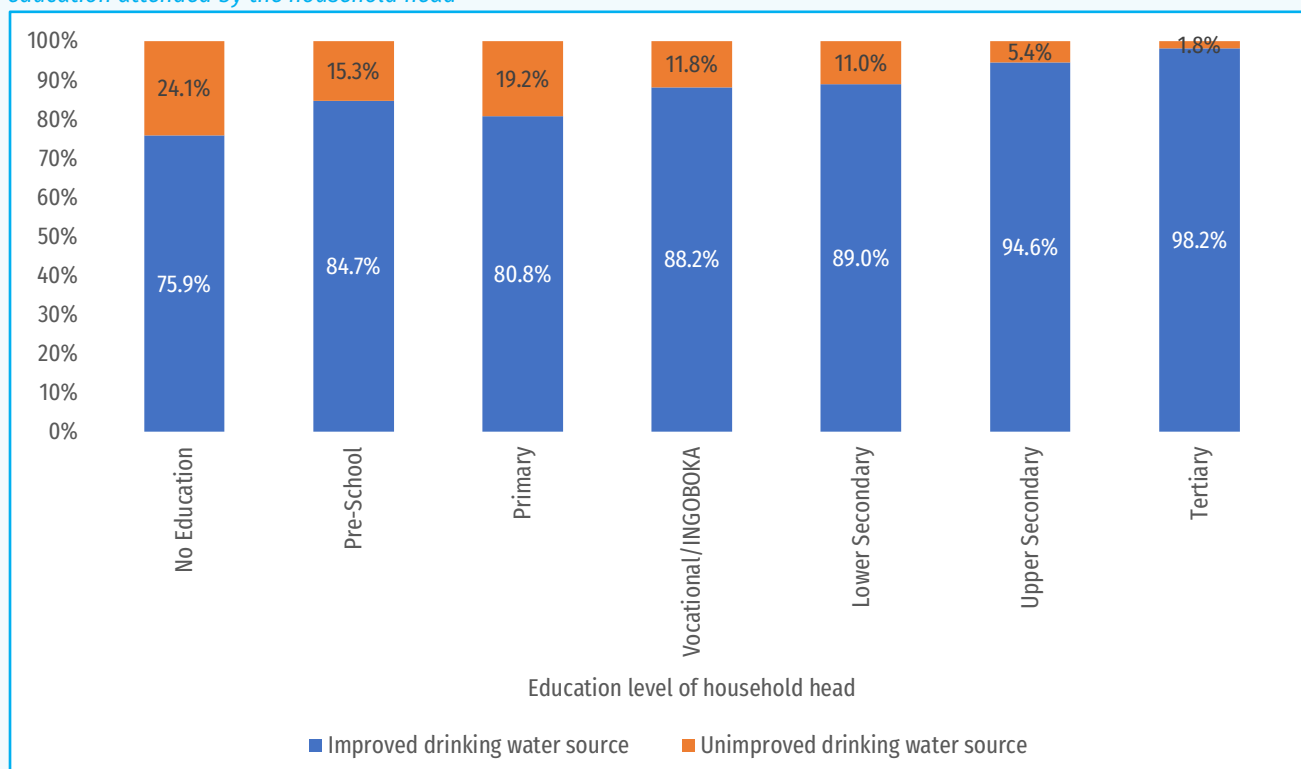
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.22 for more details.

Figure 8.5, presenting the evolution in the distribution of private households by access to improved drinking water sources since 1978, it shows that, the percentage of households with access to improved drinking water sources has been increasing since that year. In 1978, about 51% of private households had access to improved water sources, while in 2022 this percentage had increased to about 82%.

Figure 8.5: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the distribution (%) of private households by access to improved sources of water, 1978–2022
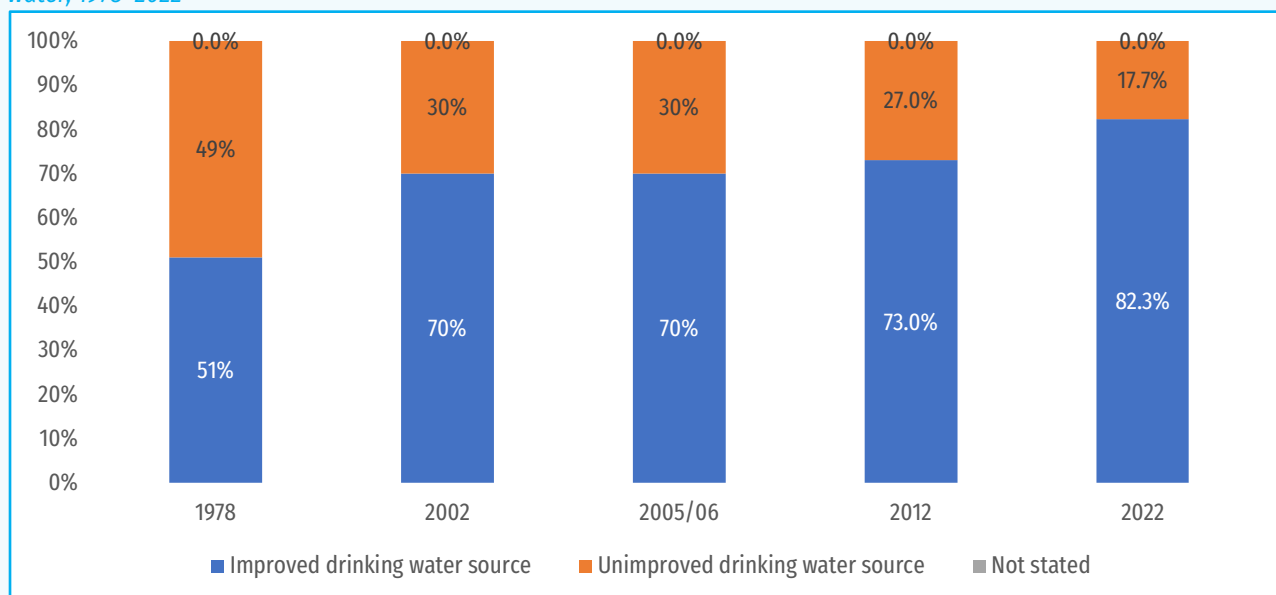
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 2002, 2012 and 2022, EICV 2005/06 and EICV 2016/17.

Table 8.1, Figure 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5 present data on the percentage of households with access to drinking water sources. According to SDGs definition, it can sometimes be useful to calculate indicator for access to drinking water sources at population level rather than households level. However, the differences are of course very minor. The data reveals similar trend at population level, about 82% of the 13.1 million people have access to drinking water sources in Rwanda. The detailed information about access to drinking water sources at population level is displayed in Table C.24.

Beyond access to improved water sources by the populations, which is very important when it comes to the realization of SDG, there are some key indicators of access to water which could not be measured in the 2022 Rwanda PHC. One of the key indicators when it comes to measuring access to water is access to basic service of water supply (SDGs target 6.1). According to the WHO/UNICEF JMP, the indicator measures access by the

households to improved sources, but includes a criterion for the accessibility to the source, which should be accessible on premises (within the dwelling, plot or yard) or collection time should not exceed 30 minutes round trip from the dwelling (including queuing time). Unfortunately, the distance or time necessary for water collection by household members was not collected during the 2022 Rwanda PHC, making it impossible to come up with the SDG indicator of access to basic service of water supply.

Another key indicator is access to safely-managed service of water supply (SDGs target 6.1), which goes further by adding criteria for water being available when needed including during the dry season, and free from contamination. Likewise, information about the time needed for water collection, availability of water when needed and water contamination were not collected during the 2022 Rwanda PHC, and the indicator could not be measured this time.

8.1.2. Types of toilet facilities

Table 8.1 presents the distribution of private households by type of toilet facility, sex of the household head and area of residence. It shows that, at the national level, about 92% of the 3.31 million private households use improved toilet facility, among which pit latrine with constructed floor slab used by one household (69%) and the one used by several households (20%) are the most commonly used toilet facilities. Data reveal that, the use

of flush toilet facility is not common in Rwanda, since it is used only by 3% of private households. Although the use of flush toilet is low at national level, in urban areas a significant number of private households use that type of toilet facility (about 11%), a percentage which is twenty-seven times higher than that observed in rural areas (less than 1%).

Table 8.2: Distribution (count and %) of private households by type of toilet facility by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and type of toilet facility	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Improved toilet facility						
Flush toilet used by one Household	93,783	6,147	99,930	9.7%	0.3%	3.0%
Flush toilet used by several Households	13,412	1,216	14,628	1.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	445,952	1,833,525	2,279,477	46.2%	78.1%	68.8%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	364,740	295,693	660,433	37.8%	12.6%	19.9%
Total improved	*917,887*	*2,136,581*	*3,054,468*	*95.1%*	*91.1%*	*92.1%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	26,814	161,004	187,818	2.8%	6.9%	5.7%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	8,958	26,563	35,521	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Bush	1,562	11,405	12,967	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Other type of toilet	1,864	7,839	9,703	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Not stated	7,202	5,064	12,266	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%
Total unimproved	*46,400*	*211,875*	*258,275*	*4.8%*	*9.0%*	*7.9%*
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Improved toilet facility						
Flush toilet used by one Household	74,824	4,652	79,476	10.5%	0.3%	3.4%

Sex of the household head and type of toilet facility	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Flush toilet used by several Households	9,859	872	10,731	1.4%	0.1%	0.5%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	330,507	1,317,890	1,648,397	46.6%	80.1%	70.0%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	263,230	188,503	451,733	37.1%	11.5%	19.2%
Total improved	*678,420*	*1,511,917*	*2,190,337*	*95.6%*	*92.0%*	*93.1%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	18,004	103,123	121,127	2.5%	6.3%	5.1%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	5,850	15,940	21,790	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Bush	972	6,791	7,763	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Other type of toilet	1,221	4,641	5,862	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Not stated	5,198	3,221	8,419	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%
Total unimproved	*31,245*	*133,716*	*164,961*	*4.3%*	*8.2%*	*6.9%*
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
Improved toilet facility						
Flush toilet used by one Household	18,959	1,495	20,454	7.4%	0.2%	2.1%
Flush toilet used by several Households	3,553	344	3,897	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	115,445	515,635	631,080	45.3%	73.4%	65.9%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	101,510	107,190	208,700	39.9%	15.3%	21.8%
Total improved	*239,467*	*624,664*	*864,131*	*94.0%*	*88.9%*	*90.2%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	8,810	57,881	66,691	3.5%	8.2%	7.0%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	3,108	10,623	13,731	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%
Bush	590	4,614	5,204	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%
Other type of toilet	643	3,198	3,841	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Not stated	2,004	1,843	3,847	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Total unimproved	*15,155*	*78,159*	*93,314*	*6.0%*	*11.2%*	*9.7%*
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 8.6 presents the distribution of private households by access to improved toilet facility, sex of the household head and area of residence and by taking into account whether a household shares toilet facility with members from other households. It shows that at national level, the percentage of households that use improved toilet facility that is not shared with other households is 72%. When the areas of residence are considered, unshared improved toilet facility is the most common in rural areas (about 78% compared to about 56% in urban areas). The high percentage of private households with unshared toilet facility in rural areas is related to the availability of space and less crowding. In urban areas (especially in squatter housing), households often use shared toilet facilities due to lack of space or more households live in buildings or compounds occupied by several households. When the sex of household head is considered, the percentage of private households using unshared improved toilet facility is larger among male-headed households than female-headed ones (about 73% and 68% respectively).

Figure 8.6: Distribution (%) of private households by access to unshared improved toilet facility, area of residence and sex of the household head
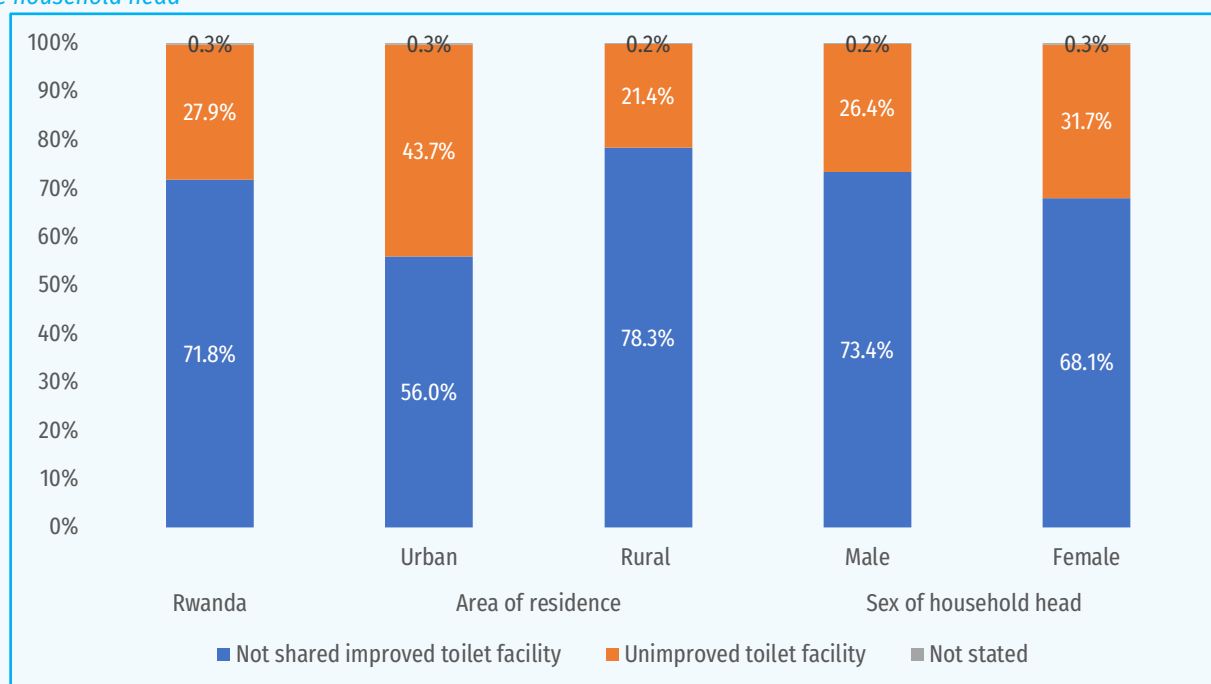
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 8.3 presents the distribution of private households by type of toilet facility and province. As expected, it follows the patterns observed by area of residence, with the City of Kigali displaying a pattern similar to the one observed in urban areas and the other provinces' patterns being very similar to the one observed in rural areas. At provincial level, the highest percentage of households using improved toilet facility is observed in the City of Kigali (about 97%) and Eastern province (about 93%), in the remaining provinces (Western, Northern and Southern), the percentage of households using improved toilet facility falls to about 91% in each province. The use of flash toilet is much higher in the City of Kigali (about 15%) compared to other provinces where, the use of that type of toilet facility is less 3% in each province.

Table 8.3: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by type of toilet facility by province and area of residence

Province and type of toilet facility	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Rwanda						
Improved toilet facility						
Flush toilet used by one Household	93,783	6,147	99,930	9.7%	0.3%	3.0%
Flush toilet used by several Households	13,412	1,216	14,628	1.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	445,952	1,833,525	2,279,477	46.2%	78.1%	68.8%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	364,740	295,693	660,433	37.8%	12.6%	19.9%
Total improved	*917,887*	*2,136,581*	*3,054,468*	*95.1%*	*91.1%*	*92.1%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	26,814	161,004	187,818	2.8%	6.9%	5.7%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	8,958	26,563	35,521	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Bush	1,562	11,405	12,967	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Other type of toilet	1,864	7,839	9,703	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Not stated	7,202	5,064	12,266	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%
Total unimproved	*46,400*	*211,875*	*258,275*	*4.8%*	*9.0%*	*7.9%*
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Improved toilet facility						

Province and type of toilet facility	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Flush toilet used by one Household	64,523	252	64,775	14.9%	0.4%	13.2%
Flush toilet used by several Households	8,647	28	8,675	2.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	127,096	42,977	170,073	29.4%	76.2%	34.8%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	220,478	8,695	229,173	51.0%	15.4%	46.9%
Total improved	*420,744*	*51,952*	*472,696*	*97.3%*	*92.0%*	*96.7%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	3,611	3,405	7,016	0.8%	6.0%	1.4%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	2,541	539	3,080	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%
Bush	180	180	360	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Other type of toilet	479	239	718	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Not stated	4,877	121	4,998	1.1%	0.2%	1.0%
Total unimproved	*11,688*	*4,484*	*16,172*	*2.6%*	*7.9%*	*3.2%*
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Improved toilet facility						
Flush toilet used by one Household	8,156	1,300	9,456	7.5%	0.2%	1.2%
Flush toilet used by several Households	689	246	935	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	63,568	500,005	563,573	58.5%	76.8%	74.1%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	30,555	86,956	117,511	28.1%	13.3%	15.5%
Total improved	*102,968*	*588,507*	*691,475*	*94.7%*	*90.3%*	*90.9%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	4,036	47,833	51,869	3.7%	7.3%	6.8%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1,082	8,778	9,860	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%
Bush	193	3,200	3,393	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Other type of toilet	209	2,224	2,433	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Not stated	231	912	1,143	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total unimproved	*5,751*	*62,947*	*68,698*	*5.3%*	*9.5%*	*9.0%*
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
Improved toilet facility						
Flush toilet used by one Household	8,824	2,181	11,005	5.9%	0.4%	1.6%
Flush toilet used by several Households	2,425	355	2,780	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	84,648	403,906	488,554	56.9%	77.3%	72.8%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	40,913	65,034	105,947	27.5%	12.4%	15.8%
Total improved	*136,810*	*471,476*	*608,286*	*91.9%*	*90.2%*	*90.6%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	6,954	37,508	44,462	4.7%	7.2%	6.6%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	2,532	7,305	9,837	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%
Bush	642	3,170	3,812	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Other type of toilet	528	1,570	2,098	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Not stated	1,193	1,818	3,011	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Total unimproved	*11,849*	*51,371*	*63,220*	*8.0%*	*9.8%*	*9.4%*
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Improved toilet facility						
Flush toilet used by one Household	5,105	1,146	6,251	5.8%	0.3%	1.2%
Flush toilet used by several Households	941	259	1,200	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	53,603	342,210	395,813	60.6%	81.9%	78.2%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	20,547	35,399	55,946	23.2%	8.5%	11.1%
Total improved	*80,196*	*379,014*	*459,210*	*90.7%*	*90.8%*	*90.7%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	6,012	31,059	37,071	6.8%	7.4%	7.3%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1,316	3,961	5,277	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%

Province and type of toilet facility	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Bush	221	1,597	1,818	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Other type of toilet	206	1,153	1,359	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Not stated	443	886	1,329	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Total unimproved	*8,198*	*38,656*	*46,854*	*9.3%*	*9.2%*	*9.3%*
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Improved toilet facility						
Flush toilet used by one Household	7,175	1,268	8,443	3.9%	0.2%	1.0%
Flush toilet used by several Households	710	328	1,038	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	117,037	544,427	661,464	62.9%	77.8%	74.6%
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	52,247	99,609	151,856	28.1%	14.2%	17.1%
Total improved	*177,169*	*645,632*	*822,801*	*95.3%*	*92.2%*	*92.8%*
Unimproved toilet facility						
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	6,201	41,199	47,400	3.3%	5.9%	5.3%
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	1,487	5,980	7,467	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Bush	326	3,258	3,584	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Other type of toilet	442	2,653	3,095	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Not stated	458	1,327	1,785	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total unimproved	*8,914*	*54,417*	*63,331*	*4.7%*	*7.9%*	*7.0%*
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 8.7 presents the distribution of private households by access to improved toilet facility and province of residence. The result in this figure also takes into consideration that a household shares toilet facility with members from other households. It shows that at provincial level, the percentage of households that use unshared improved toilet facility follows the pattern observed for area of residence, with the lowest percentage (about 48%) found in the City of Kigali, the second lowest (about 74%) is observed in the western province. The highest percentage of households that use unshared improved toilet facility (about 79%) is observed in the Northern Province. The low percentage of private households with unshared toilet facility in the City of Kigali is related to the lack of space or over-crowding of the households.

Figure 8.7: Distribution (%) of private households by access to unshared improved toilet facility of water and province
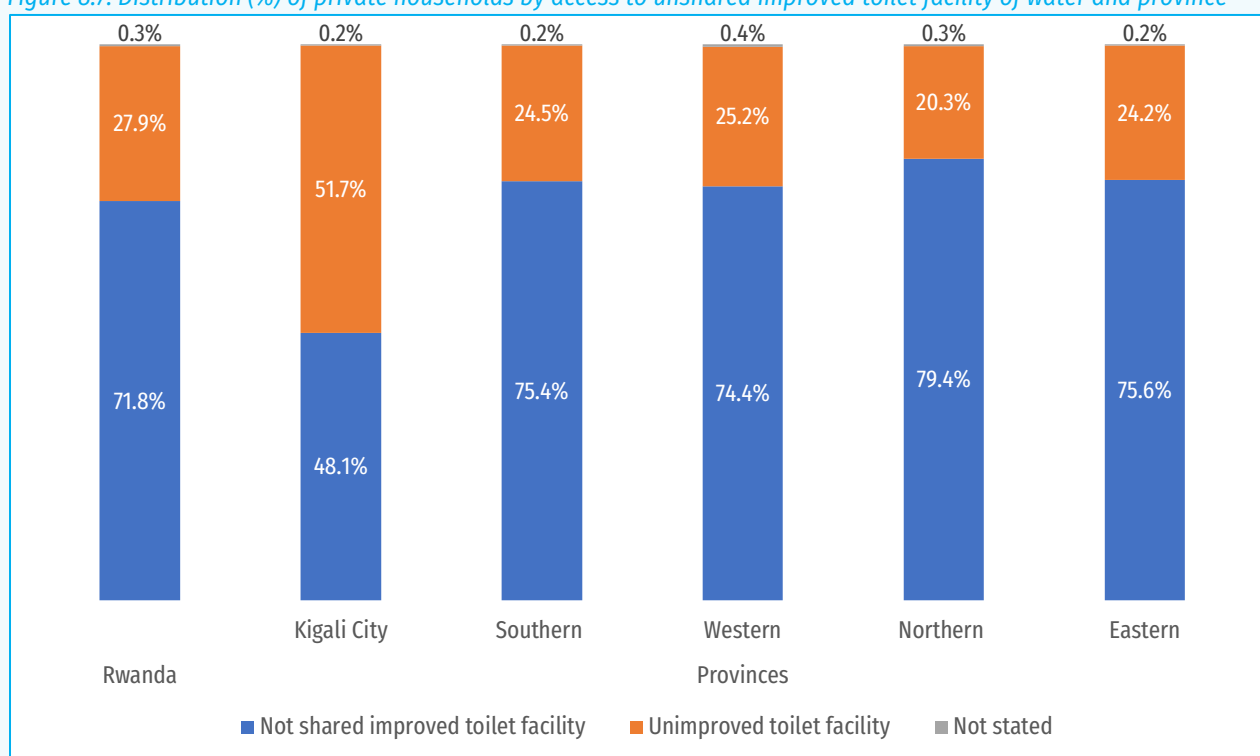
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.19 for more details.

Table 8.4 presents the distribution of private households by the highest level of education attended by the household head and the type of toilet facility used in the household. It shows that, although flush toilets are not common in Rwanda (about 3% of all private households), about 83% of the households using this type of toilet facility (unshared flash toilet) are occupied by individuals headed by households headed who attended post-primary, secondary or university-level education.

Households headed by individuals either with no education or who have not gone beyond primary school are mostly found occupying households using pit latrine without constructed floor slab, either used by one households (about 93%) or by several households (about 89%). These households occupy most of the households that use the bush (about 95%). Therefore, these results show a strong relationship between the education level of the household head and the type of toilet facility used by the members of households they occupy.

Table 8.4: Distribution (%) of the private households by type of toilet facility by level of education of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and type of toilet facility	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational/ INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Both Sexes										
Improved toilet facility										
Flush toilet used by one HH	2.8%	0.1%	13.8%	1.3%	5.6%	17.8%	58.3%	0.3%	100.0%	99,930
Flush toilet used by several HHs	7.4%	0.4%	32.4%	1.5%	10.3%	23.1%	24.6%	0.1%	100.0%	14,628
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	24.0%	0.1%	59.6%	1.6%	5.5%	5.5%	3.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,279,477
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	16.7%	0.1%	51.9%	1.3%	10.6%	12.7%	6.6%	0.1%	100.0%	660,433
Unimproved toilet facility										
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	34.0%	0.1%	58.8%	0.8%	3.8%	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	187,818
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	33.0%	0.1%	56.8%	0.7%	5.2%	3.2%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%	35,521
Bush	43.8%	0.2%	51.4%	0.3%	2.9%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	12,967
Other type of toilet	31.3%	0.1%	59.6%	0.7%	5.0%	2.5%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	9,703
Not stated	21.1%	0.1%	50.5%	1.4%	8.6%	10.3%	7.2%	0.8%	100.0%	12,266
Total	22.6%	0.1%	56.4%	1.5%	6.4%	7.2%	5.7%	0.1%	100.0%	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs										
Improved toilet facility										
Flush toilet used by one HH	1.7%	0.0%	12.8%	1.2%	5.2%	16.8%	62.1%	0.3%	100.0%	79,476
Flush toilet used by several HHs	6.0%	0.4%	32.5%	1.5%	10.5%	22.6%	26.5%	0.1%	100.0%	10,731

Sex of the household head and type of toilet facility	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational/ INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	17.8%	0.1%	63.7%	1.7%	6.2%	6.2%	4.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,648,397
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	11.6%	0.1%	53.9%	1.4%	11.4%	13.9%	7.6%	0.1%	100.0%	451,733
Unimproved toilet facility										
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	26.9%	0.1%	64.2%	0.8%	4.6%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	121,127
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	25.9%	0.1%	61.5%	0.7%	6.3%	4.2%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%	21,790
Bush	37.7%	0.2%	56.0%	0.3%	3.8%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	7,763
Other type of toilet	23.8%	0.1%	64.3%	0.7%	6.5%	3.4%	1.1%	0.1%	100.0%	5,862
Not stated	15.3%	0.1%	52.6%	1.3%	9.3%	11.7%	8.7%	0.9%	100.0%	8,419
Total	16.7%	0.1%	59.9%	1.5%	7.1%	7.9%	6.7%	0.1%	100.0%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs										
Improved toilet facility										
Flush toilet used by one HH	6.8%	0.1%	17.6%	2.0%	7.4%	22.0%	43.8%	0.3%	100.0%	20,454
Flush toilet used by several HHs	11.3%	0.5%	32.4%	1.5%	9.8%	24.7%	19.6%	0.2%	100.0%	3,897
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	40.2%	0.1%	49.1%	1.4%	3.8%	3.7%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%	631,080
Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	27.7%	0.1%	47.5%	1.1%	8.7%	10.2%	4.5%	0.1%	100.0%	208,700
Unimproved toilet facility										
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	46.8%	0.1%	49.0%	0.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	66,691
Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	44.4%	0.2%	49.3%	0.6%	3.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.1%	100.0%	13,731
Bush	52.7%	0.1%	44.5%	0.2%	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,204
Other type of toilet	42.7%	0.1%	52.3%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,841
Not stated	33.7%	0.2%	45.9%	1.6%	7.1%	7.0%	3.8%	0.6%	100.0%	3,847
Total	37.2%	0.1%	48.0%	1.3%	4.8%	5.4%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%	957,445

Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 8.3 and Table 8.4 present data on the percentage of households by type of toilet facility. According to SDG definitions, it can sometimes be useful to calculate indicator for toilet facility at population level rather than household level. However, the differences are not high. The data reveals comparable trend at population level, about 93% and 77% of the 13.1 Million people use improved and unshared improved toilet facilities respectively. The detailed information about the use of toilet facility at population level is presented in Table C.25.

Beyond the type of toilet facility used by household the populations, the SDG indicator for access to basic sanitation service includes a criterion for household not sharing the toilet facility with other households (WHO/UNICEF JMP). Figure 8.6 and Figure 8.7 present the distribution of private households by access to basic sanitation service, which is access to improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households. SDG target 6.2 aims to achieve universal access to safely-managed sanitation services. According to the WHO/UNICEF JMP, safely-managed sanitation incorporates further criteria including the method for emptying the toilet facility and method of excreta disposal and treatment. Unfortunately, this information where not collected during the 2022 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

8.1.3. Modes of sewage disposal

Table 8.5 presents the distribution of households by main mode of sewage disposal, also disaggregating by sex of the household head and area of residence. It shows that across Rwanda, the courtyard is the commonly used mode of sewage disposal (about 45%). About 46% of the households use bush (about 20%), cesspool (about 18%) or sump (about 8%), while a third group accounts for about 10% of the private households that use the following sewage disposal mode: about 6% main sewer,

1%Rivelet/Trench/channels, 1% in street, and 2% other mode of sewage disposal. It is important to note that, the use of courtyard as mode of sewage disposal reduces considerably among households in urban areas. The percentage of households in rural areas using the courtyard for sewage disposal (about 53%) is more than double of the one observed among urban households (about 24%). As expected, the use of modern modes of sewage disposal (sumps, cesspools and main sewer

system) is more common in urban areas (about 59%) than
in rural areas (about 20%).

Table 8.5: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main mode of household sewage disposal by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and main mode of household sewage disposal	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Sump	80,457	176,158	256,615	8.3%	7.5%	7.7%
In the courtyard	232,214	1,253,682	1,485,896	24.1%	53.4%	44.9%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	21,805	7,902	29,707	2.3%	0.3%	0.9%
In the street	8,525	9,960	18,485	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%
Main sewer	73,628	107,227	180,855	7.6%	4.6%	5.5%
Cesspool	409,745	190,545	600,290	42.5%	8.1%	18.1%
Bush	121,594	523,237	644,831	12.6%	22.3%	19.5%
Other mode of sewage disposal	12,841	75,922	88,763	1.3%	3.2%	2.7%
Not Stated	3,478	3,823	7,301	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Sump	59,764	130,264	190,028	8.4%	7.9%	8.1%
In the courtyard	162,420	863,728	1,026,148	22.9%	52.5%	43.6%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	15,425	5,322	20,747	2.2%	0.3%	0.9%
In the street	5,917	6,623	12,540	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%
Main sewer	55,062	78,671	133,733	7.8%	4.8%	5.7%
Cesspool	314,648	145,527	460,175	44.3%	8.8%	19.5%
Bush	85,024	360,617	445,641	12.0%	21.9%	18.9%
Other mode of sewage disposal	8,955	52,429	61,384	1.3%	3.2%	2.6%
Not Stated	2,450	2,452	4,902	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
Sump	20,693	45,894	66,587	8.1%	6.5%	7.0%
In the courtyard	69,794	389,954	459,748	27.4%	55.5%	48.0%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	6,380	2,580	8,960	2.5%	0.4%	0.9%
In the street	2,608	3,337	5,945	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Main sewer	18,566	28,556	47,122	7.3%	4.1%	4.9%
Cesspool	95,097	45,018	140,115	37.3%	6.4%	14.6%
Bush	36,570	162,620	199,190	14.4%	23.1%	20.8%
Other mode of sewage disposal	3,886	23,493	27,379	1.5%	3.3%	2.9%
Not Stated	1,028	1,371	2,399	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 8.6 presents the distribution of private households by the main mode of sewage disposal used by the occupying private households, disaggregating the data by province. It shows that, the use of courtyard for sewage disposal is found across all provinces with varying prevalence. The highest percentages of households using this mode of sewage disposal are found in the Southern and Northern provinces (about 59% and 51% respectively) and the lowest in the City of Kigali (about 17%). When modern modes of sewage disposal such as sumps, cesspools and main sewer system are combined together, the City of Kigali clearly stands out from other provinces. About 67% of the households in this province use sumps (about 7%), cesspools (about 52%) or the main sewer (about 8%). The second highest percentage for these three modes (about 29%) was found in the Western Province (sump – 9%; cesspool – 15% and mains sewer – 5%).

Table 8.6: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main mode of household sewage disposal by province

Province and main mode of household sewage disposal	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Sump	80,457	176,158	256,615	8.3%	7.5%	7.7%
In the courtyard	232,214	1,253,682	1,485,896	24.1%	53.4%	44.9%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	21,805	7,902	29,707	2.3%	0.3%	0.9%
In the street	8,525	9,960	18,485	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%
Main sewer	73,628	107,227	180,855	7.6%	4.6%	5.5%
Cesspool	409,745	190,545	600,290	42.5%	8.1%	18.1%
Bush	121,594	523,237	644,831	12.6%	22.3%	19.5%
Other mode of sewage disposal	12,841	75,922	88,763	1.3%	3.2%	2.7%
Not Stated	3,478	3,823	7,301	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Sump	27,790	6,140	33,930	6.4%	10.9%	6.9%
In the courtyard	58,319	24,779	83,098	13.5%	43.9%	17.0%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	18,182	147	18,329	4.2%	0.3%	3.7%
In the street	3,979	242	4,221	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%
Main sewer	38,265	1,688	39,953	8.8%	3.0%	8.2%
Cesspool	246,582	7,282	253,864	57.0%	12.9%	51.9%
Bush	35,238	14,608	49,846	8.1%	25.9%	10.2%
Other mode of sewage disposal	2,415	1,197	3,612	0.6%	2.1%	0.7%
Not Stated	1,662	353	2,015	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Sump	7,303	40,105	47,408	6.7%	6.2%	6.2%
In the courtyard	41,099	404,910	446,009	37.8%	62.2%	58.7%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	1,250	2,246	3,496	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%
In the street	930	3,235	4,165	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
Main sewer	10,844	44,775	55,619	10.0%	6.9%	7.3%
Cesspool	35,151	39,108	74,259	32.3%	6.0%	9.8%
Bush	10,185	91,793	101,978	9.4%	14.1%	13.4%
Other mode of sewage disposal	1,626	24,250	25,876	1.5%	3.7%	3.4%
Not Stated	331	1,032	1,363	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
Sump	17,346	43,385	60,731	11.7%	8.3%	9.0%
In the courtyard	40,725	244,752	285,477	27.4%	46.8%	42.5%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	1,520	2,536	4,056	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%
In the street	1,623	2,251	3,874	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Main sewer	9,282	23,561	32,843	6.2%	4.5%	4.9%
Cesspool	47,523	53,819	101,342	32.0%	10.3%	15.1%
Bush	27,428	139,668	167,096	18.5%	26.7%	24.9%
Other mode of sewage disposal	2,651	11,700	14,351	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%
Not Stated	561	1,175	1,736	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Sump	10,722	25,439	36,161	12.1%	6.1%	7.1%
In the courtyard	28,604	229,222	257,826	32.4%	54.9%	50.9%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	269	848	1,117	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
In the street	439	844	1,283	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Main sewer	4,552	12,585	17,137	5.1%	3.0%	3.4%
Cesspool	27,362	26,932	54,294	31.0%	6.4%	10.7%
Bush	14,977	110,035	125,012	16.9%	26.3%	24.7%
Other mode of sewage disposal	1,311	11,131	12,442	1.5%	2.7%	2.5%
Not Stated	158	634	792	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Sump	17,296	61,089	78,385	9.3%	8.7%	8.8%
In the courtyard	63,467	350,019	413,486	34.1%	50.0%	46.7%
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	584	2,125	2,709	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
In the street	1,554	3,388	4,942	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Main sewer	10,685	24,618	35,303	5.7%	3.5%	4.0%
Cesspool	53,127	63,404	116,531	28.6%	9.1%	13.2%
Bush	33,766	167,133	200,899	18.1%	23.9%	22.7%
Other mode of sewage disposal	4,838	27,644	32,482	2.6%	3.9%	3.7%
Not Stated	766	629	1,395	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

8.1.4. *Modes of waste disposal*

Table 8.7, presenting the distribution of households by main mode of household waste disposal, provides an overall outline of the use of waste-management facilities by households. Across all Rwanda, about 84% of the households either use household compost dumping (about 51%) or household's fields/bushes (about 33%) as their main mode of waste disposal. Another group, comprising about 15% of the households, uses public compost dumping (about 5%) or the waste collection companies (about 10%). When the areas of residence are considered, the data reveals that the use of waste collection companies as main mode of household waste disposal increases among households in urban areas, becoming the most commonly used mode of waste disposal. It accounts for about 33% of the households in urban areas (compared to less than 1% in rural areas). Nevertheless, household compost dumping still remains very common among households in urban areas (about 32%), while household compost dumping (about 59%) and household's fields/bushes (about 35%) remain the predominant modes of household waste disposal in rural areas.

Table 8.7: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main mode of household waste disposal by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and main mode of household waste disposal	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Public compost dumping	56,536	100,773	157,309	5.9%	4.3%	4.7%
Household compost dumping	312,689	1,382,463	1,695,152	32.4%	58.9%	51.2%
Waste collection companies	321,274	8,496	329,770	33.3%	0.4%	10.0%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	257,527	816,300	1,073,827	26.7%	34.8%	32.4%
Burnt	4,593	7,855	12,448	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	976	787	1,763	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other mode of waste disposal	10,420	31,639	42,059	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Not Stated	272	143	415	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Public compost dumping	40,809	68,676	109,485	5.8%	4.2%	4.6%
Household compost dumping	230,802	1,009,056	1,239,858	32.5%	61.3%	52.6%
Waste collection companies	243,378	5,363	248,741	34.3%	0.3%	10.6%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	182,761	536,276	719,037	25.8%	32.6%	30.5%
Burnt	3,375	5,481	8,856	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	674	514	1,188	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other mode of waste disposal	7,665	20,170	27,835	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Not Stated	201	97	298	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
Public compost dumping	15,727	32,097	47,824	6.2%	4.6%	5.0%
Household compost dumping	81,887	373,407	455,294	32.2%	53.1%	47.6%
Waste collection companies	77,896	3,133	81,029	30.6%	0.4%	8.5%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	74,766	280,024	354,790	29.4%	39.8%	37.1%
Burnt	1,218	2,374	3,592	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	302	273	575	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other mode of waste disposal	2,755	11,469	14,224	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%
Not Stated	71	46	117	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 8.8 presents the distribution of private households by their main mode of waste disposal according to province. It shows that, while household compost dumping is the most predominant mode of waste disposal used outside Kigali (ranging from about 49% in the Western Province to about 67% in the Eastern Province), in the City of Kigali, waste collection companies (about 53%) are the main mode used for waste disposal, although household's fields/bushes and compost dumping are also fairly widely used there (about 25% and 17% respectively). Household's fields/bushes are the second most substantial mode of waste disposal used

outside the City of Kigali, with the percentage of households using such a mode varying from 24% in the Eastern to 39% in the Western Province.

Table 8.8: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by main mode of household waste disposal by province and area of residence

Province and main mode of household waste disposal	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Public compost dumping	56,536	100,773	157,309	5.9%	4.3%	4.7%
Household compost dumping	312,689	1,382,463	1,695,152	32.4%	58.9%	51.2%
Waste collection companies	321,274	8,496	329,770	33.3%	0.4%	10.0%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	257,527	816,300	1,073,827	26.7%	34.8%	32.4%
Burnt	4,593	7,855	12,448	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	976	787	1,763	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other mode of waste disposal	10,420	31,639	42,059	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Not Stated	272	143	415	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Public compost dumping	16,393	1,304	17,697	3.8%	2.3%	3.6%
Household compost dumping	56,299	27,749	84,048	13.0%	49.2%	17.2%
Waste collection companies	258,284	488	258,772	59.7%	0.9%	52.9%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	96,764	26,066	122,830	22.4%	46.2%	25.1%
Burnt	1,240	180	1,420	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	581	14	595	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other mode of waste disposal	2,760	624	3,384	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%
Not Stated	111	11	122	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Public compost dumping	9,236	27,860	37,096	8.5%	4.3%	4.9%
Household compost dumping	48,321	360,867	409,188	44.4%	55.4%	53.8%
Waste collection companies	13,667	2,517	16,184	12.6%	0.4%	2.1%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	35,748	250,174	285,922	32.9%	38.4%	37.6%
Burnt	413	1,473	1,886	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	37	127	164	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other mode of waste disposal	1,270	8,393	9,663	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Not Stated	27	43	70	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
Public compost dumping	16,236	31,326	47,562	10.9%	6.0%	7.1%
Household compost dumping	60,916	270,258	331,174	41.0%	51.7%	49.3%
Waste collection companies	17,273	1,175	18,448	11.6%	0.2%	2.7%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	50,105	210,448	260,553	33.7%	40.3%	38.8%
Burnt	1,401	2,093	3,494	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	224	355	579	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other mode of waste disposal	2,449	7,151	9,600	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Not Stated	55	41	96	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Public compost dumping	5,193	10,611	15,804	5.9%	2.5%	3.1%
Household compost dumping	41,106	234,765	275,871	46.5%	56.2%	54.5%
Waste collection companies	11,946	1,051	12,997	13.5%	0.3%	2.6%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	28,450	164,388	192,838	32.2%	39.4%	38.1%
Burnt	438	1,472	1,910	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	76	119	195	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other mode of waste disposal	1,156	5,248	6,404	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Not Stated	29	16	45	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Public compost dumping	9,478	29,672	39,150	5.1%	4.2%	4.4%
Household compost dumping	106,047	488,824	594,871	57.0%	69.8%	67.1%
Waste collection companies	20,104	3,265	23,369	10.8%	0.5%	2.6%
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	46,460	165,224	211,684	25.0%	23.6%	23.9%
Burnt	1,101	2,637	3,738	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs	58	172	230	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Province and main mode of household waste disposal	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Other mode of waste disposal	2,785	10,223	13,008	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Not Stated	50	32	82	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 8.8 presents the evolution in the percentage of private households using compost dumping as the main mode of waste disposal since 2002. It shows that, this percentage increased faster during the period between 2002 and 2005 (from 46% in 2002 to 56% in 2005) but slightly slowed down in the recent period between 2012 and 2022 at around 57–56%.

Figure 8.8: Evolution between 2002 and 2022 in the percentage of private households using compost dumping as main mode of household waste disposal
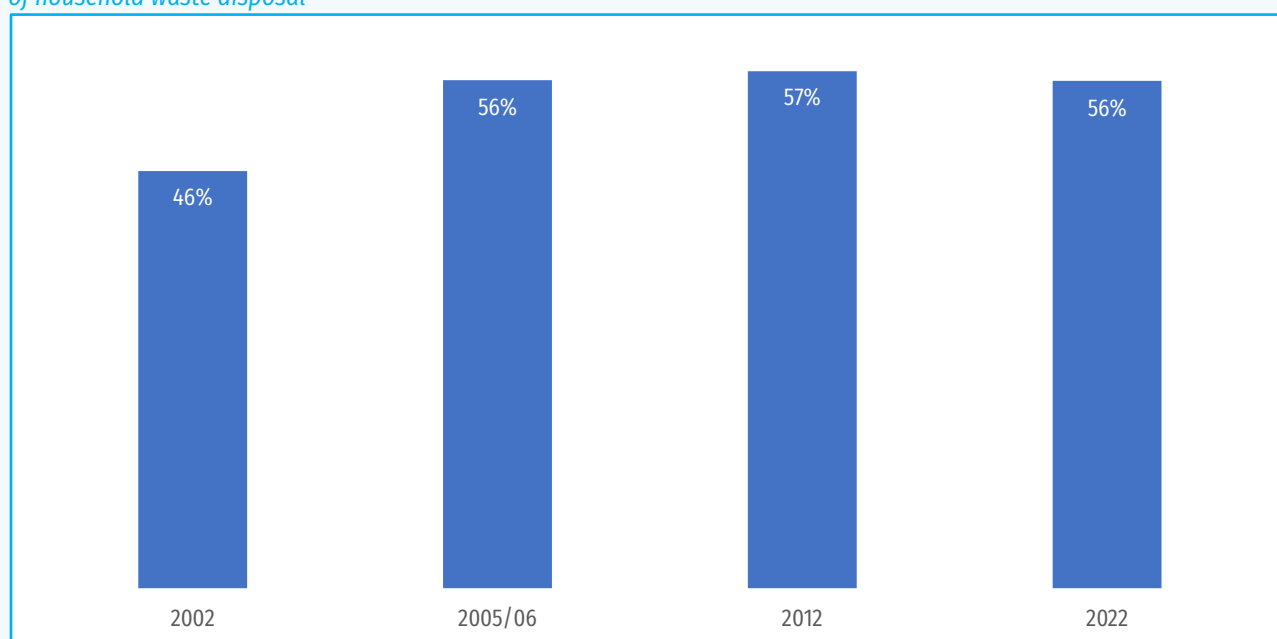
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

8.2.   Sources of energy for lighting and cooking

There is global consensus and growing body of evidence that, access by households to clean energy for cooking, lighting and heating is essential to achieving a range of global priorities including to improve health, environmental protection and equitable economic growth. Goal 7 of the SDGs is aimed at improving access to, affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030. This includes access to electricity and reliance on clean fuel for cooking (target 7.1).
New normative guidance from WHO on indoor air quality highlights the importance of addressing both fuel and technology in order to tackle related issues of public health more efficiently. Clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those which mainly rely on Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG), biogas, and electricity (electric stove, solar cooker). Reliance on solid fuels for cooking is responsible for high levels of indoor air pollution, and is considered harmful to human health as well as environment. Solid fuels often used for cooking include biomass and fossil fuels like wood/charcoal, coil/lignite, animal waste, crop residue, grass, but also plastic waste.

8.2.1.   *National grid connectivity*

Table 8.9 presents the distribution of private households by connectivity to the national grid, sex of the household head and area of residence. It shows that, across all Rwanda more than half of the 3.31 million households are connected to national grid (about 53%). As expected, the percentage of households that are connected to the national grid is higher in urban areas (about 83%) than in rural areas (about 40%). When the sex of household head is considered, the data reveals also that, the percentage of households connected to the national grid is more prevalent among male-headed households (about 55%) compared to about 46% among female-headed households.

Table 8.9: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by connection to the national grid or other private mini grid by Sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and connection to national grid or other private mini grid	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Grid connected Households	799,245	941,071	1,740,316	82.9%	40.1%	52.5%
Not connected Households	164,998	1,407,321	1,572,319	17.1%	59.9%	47.5%
Not stated	44	64	108	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Grid connected Households	600,664	695,284	1,295,948	84.6%	42.3%	55.0%
Not connected Households	108,965	950,303	1,059,268	15.4%	57.7%	45.0%
Not stated	36	46	82	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
Grid connected Households	198,581	245,787	444,368	78.0%	35.0%	46.4%
Not connected Households	56,033	457,018	513,051	22.0%	65.0%	53.6%
Not stated	8	18	26	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 8.10 presents the distribution of the private households by connectivity to the national grid, across provinces. As one would expect, the highest percentage of households connected to the national grid (about 89%) was observed in the City of Kigali while the lowest (about 44%) was observed in the Southern Province where consequently, about 56% of the households are not connected to the national grid, a percentage that is about five times higher than the one observed in the City of Kigali. The second highest percentage of households connected to the national grid (almost half of the households) is observed in the Western Province. Figure 8.9 provides a summary of the results discussed in Table 8.9 and Table 8.10.

Table 8.10: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by connection to the national grid or other private mini grid by Province and area of residence

Province and connection to national grid or other private mini grid	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Grid connected Households	799,245	941,071	1,740,316	82.9%	40.1%	52.5%
Not connected Households	164,998	1,407,321	1,572,319	17.1%	59.9%	47.5%
Not stated	44	64	108	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Grid connected Households	403,666	30,522	434,188	93.3%	54.1%	88.8%
Not connected Households	28,746	25,913	54,659	6.6%	45.9%	11.2%
Not stated	20	1	21	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Grid connected Households	81,867	250,729	332,596	75.3%	38.5%	43.8%
Not connected Households	26,848	400,708	427,556	24.7%	61.5%	56.2%
Not stated	4	17	21	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Province and connection to national grid or other private mini grid	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Western Province						
Grid connected Households	116,921	212,274	329,195	78.7%	40.6%	49.0%
Not connected Households	31,735	310,556	342,291	21.3%	59.4%	51.0%
Not stated	3	17	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Grid connected Households	65,538	159,577	225,115	74.1%	38.2%	44.5%
Not connected Households	22,854	258,085	280,939	25.9%	61.8%	55.5%
Not stated	2	8	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Grid connected Households	131,253	287,969	419,222	70.5%	41.1%	47.3%
Not connected Households	54,815	412,059	466,874	29.5%	58.9%	52.7%
Not stated	15	21	36	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 8.9: Percentage of private households by connection to the national grid or other private mini grid according to the sex of the household head, province and area of residence
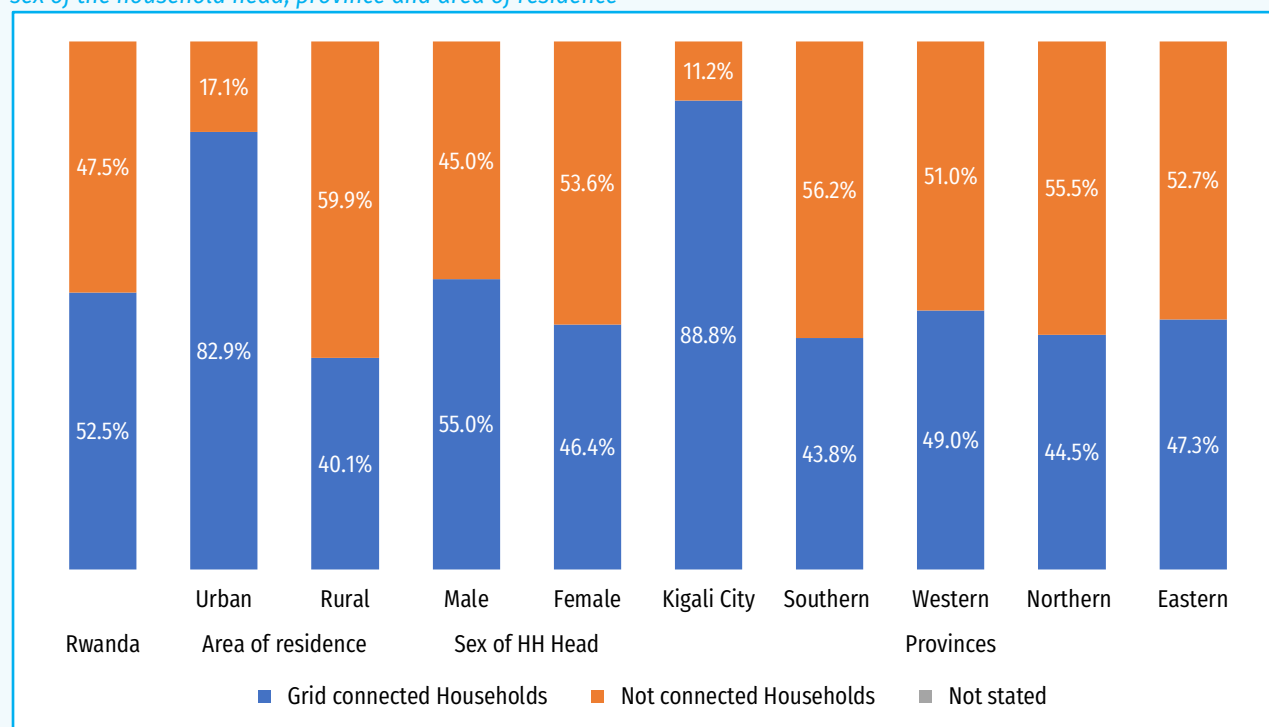
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table 8.9 and Table 8.10 for more details.

8.2.2.   *Sources of energy for lighting*

Table 8.11 presents the distribution of private households by main source of energy for home lighting, sex of the household head and area of residence. It shows that, across all Rwanda, about 61% of the 3.31 million private households predominantly use electricity as their source of home lighting (This comprises about 47% from REG or other private sources, about 14% from solar energy and less than 1% from Generators). This estimate shows a substantial change when compared to the last census results, which estimated an electrification rate of the private households at about 18%. The second most used source of home lighting is flashlight/phone flashlight (about 28%), this may be related to a substantial increase of mobile phone ownership occurred since 2012.

As expected when the area of residence is considered, the percentage of households using electricity as source of energy for home lighting is higher in urban areas (about 85%) than in rural areas (about 51%).Table 8.11 reveals that, the use of electricity for lighting is higher among

male-headed households (at about 64%) than female-headed households (about 54%). About 8% of the households either use candles (about 3%), firewood (about 4%) or lantern (about 1%) as source of energy for home lighting.

Table 8.11: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main source of energy for lighting by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and main source of energy for lighting	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Electricity from REG or other private source	784,983	776,305	1,561,288	81.4%	33.1%	47.1%
Solar power	30,992	429,432	460,424	3.2%	18.3%	13.9%
Generator	16	87	103	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	2,739	11,080	13,819	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Biogas	163	308	471	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	36,763	60,775	97,538	3.8%	2.6%	2.9%
Firewood	8,270	131,468	139,738	0.9%	5.6%	4.2%
Batteries/ Bulb	2,488	35,165	37,653	0.3%	1.5%	1.1%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	88,856	853,294	942,150	9.2%	36.3%	28.4%
Rechargeable Batteries	481	4,105	4,586	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Lantern	6,220	33,175	39,395	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%
Other source of energy for lighting	2,272	13,198	15,470	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Not stated	44	64	108	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Electricity from REG or other private source	590,742	576,625	1,167,367	83.2%	35.0%	49.6%
Solar power	22,182	314,723	336,905	3.1%	19.1%	14.3%
Generator	9	60	69	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	1,695	7,555	9,250	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Biogas	112	211	323	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	24,963	42,225	67,188	3.5%	2.6%	2.9%
Firewood	4,389	73,917	78,306	0.6%	4.5%	3.3%
Batteries/ Bulb	1,614	23,437	25,051	0.2%	1.4%	1.1%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	58,501	574,200	632,701	8.2%	34.9%	26.9%
Rechargeable Batteries	344	2,968	3,312	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Lantern	3,729	21,974	25,703	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%
Other source of energy for lighting	1,349	7,692	9,041	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Not stated	36	46	82	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
Electricity from REG or other private source	194,241	199,680	393,921	76.3%	28.4%	41.1%
Solar power	8,810	114,709	123,519	3.5%	16.3%	12.9%
Generator	7	27	34	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	1,044	3,525	4,569	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Biogas	51	97	148	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	11,800	18,550	30,350	4.6%	2.6%	3.2%
Firewood	3,881	57,551	61,432	1.5%	8.2%	6.4%
Batteries/ Bulb	874	11,728	12,602	0.3%	1.7%	1.3%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	30,355	279,094	309,449	11.9%	39.7%	32.3%
Rechargeable Batteries	137	1,137	1,274	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Lantern	2,491	11,201	13,692	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%
Other source of energy for lighting	923	5,506	6,429	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Not stated	8	18	26	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 8.12 presents the distribution of the private households by main source of energy for lighting and by province. As expected, it follows the patterns observed by area of residence, with the City of Kigali displaying a pattern similar to the one observed in urban areas and the other provinces' patterns being very similar to the

one observed in rural areas. The City of Kigali clearly stands out from other provinces. About 90% of the households in this province use electricity for lighting, this comprises electricity from REG or other private sources (about 88%), solar energy (about 2%) or generators (about less than 1%), in comparison with other provinces, the percentage of private households using electricity ranging from about 54% in the Northern Province to about 58% in the Eastern Province.

Data presented in Table 8.12 also shows that, the flashlight/phone flashlight are the second most used source of energy for lighting outside the City of Kigali, with percentage ranging from about 27% in the Western Province to about 38% in the Southern Province, with less percentage in the City of Kigali (about 6%).

Table 8.12: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by main source of energy for lighting by province and area of residence

Province and main source of energy for lighting	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Electricity from REG or other private source	784,983	776,305	1,561,288	81.4%	33.1%	47.1%
Solar power	30,992	429,432	460,424	3.2%	18.3%	13.9%
Generator	16	87	103	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	2,739	11,080	13,819	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Biogas	163	308	471	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	36,763	60,775	97,538	3.8%	2.6%	2.9%
Firewood	8,270	131,468	139,738	0.9%	5.6%	4.2%
Batteries/ Bulb	2,488	35,165	37,653	0.3%	1.5%	1.1%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	88,856	853,294	942,150	9.2%	36.3%	28.4%
Rechargeable Batteries	481	4,105	4,586	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Lantern	6,220	33,175	39,395	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%
Other source of energy for lighting	2,272	13,198	15,470	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Not stated	44	64	108	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Electricity from REG or other private source	401,753	28,946	430,699	92.9%	51.3%	88.1%
Solar power	3,445	4,146	7,591	0.8%	7.3%	1.6%
Generator	5	2	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	479	240	719	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Biogas	46	11	57	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	13,878	4,963	18,841	3.2%	8.8%	3.9%
Firewood	483	671	1,154	0.1%	1.2%	0.2%
Batteries/ Bulb	190	543	733	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	10,845	16,169	27,014	2.5%	28.7%	5.5%
Rechargeable Batteries	116	66	182	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Lantern	681	487	1,168	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%
Other source of energy for lighting	491	191	682	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Not stated	20	1	21	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Electricity from REG or other private source	78,214	189,133	267,347	71.9%	29.0%	35.2%
Solar power	7,130	143,989	151,119	6.6%	22.1%	19.9%
Generator	3	16	19	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	544	2,088	2,632	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Biogas	14	64	78	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	4,049	11,267	15,316	3.7%	1.7%	2.0%
Firewood	1,323	34,060	35,383	1.2%	5.2%	4.7%
Batteries/ Bulb	398	11,783	12,181	0.4%	1.8%	1.6%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	15,360	247,988	263,348	14.1%	38.1%	34.6%
Rechargeable Batteries	95	1,331	1,426	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Lantern	1,246	5,818	7,064	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Other source of energy for lighting	339	3,900	4,239	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Not stated	4	17	21	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
Electricity from REG or other private source	115,299	190,810	306,109	77.6%	36.5%	45.6%
Solar power	3,413	71,206	74,619	2.3%	13.6%	11.1%

Province and main source of energy for lighting	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Generator	0	10	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	900	2,963	3,863	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Biogas	24	65	89	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	7,282	13,875	21,157	4.9%	2.7%	3.2%
Firewood	3,666	61,885	65,551	2.5%	11.8%	9.8%
Batteries/ Bulb	375	5,216	5,591	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	14,865	164,229	179,094	10.0%	31.4%	26.7%
Rechargeable Batteries	71	974	1,045	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Lantern	2,114	8,112	10,226	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%
Other source of energy for lighting	647	3,485	4,132	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Not stated	3	17	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Electricity from REG or other private source	64,233	133,601	197,834	72.7%	32.0%	39.1%
Solar power	3,075	72,907	75,982	3.5%	17.5%	15.0%
Generator	2	15	17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	176	1,102	1,278	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Biogas	8	46	54	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	4,392	10,769	15,161	5.0%	2.6%	3.0%
Firewood	1,368	24,177	25,545	1.5%	5.8%	5.0%
Batteries/ Bulb	178	3,848	4,026	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	13,960	164,677	178,637	15.8%	39.4%	35.3%
Rechargeable Batteries	55	457	512	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Lantern	703	4,089	4,792	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Other source of energy for lighting	242	1,974	2,216	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Not stated	2	8	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Electricity from REG or other private source	125,484	233,815	359,299	67.4%	33.4%	40.5%
Solar power	13,929	137,184	151,113	7.5%	19.6%	17.1%
Generator	6	44	50	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	640	4,687	5,327	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%
Biogas	71	122	193	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candles	7,162	19,901	27,063	3.8%	2.8%	3.1%
Firewood	1,430	10,675	12,105	0.8%	1.5%	1.4%
Batteries/ Bulb	1,347	13,775	15,122	0.7%	2.0%	1.7%
Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	33,826	260,231	294,057	18.2%	37.2%	33.2%
Rechargeable Batteries	144	1,277	1,421	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Lantern	1,476	14,669	16,145	0.8%	2.1%	1.8%
Other source of energy for lighting	553	3,648	4,201	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Not stated	15	21	36	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 8.10 presents a map showing the percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for home lighting across the sectors of Rwanda. The green colour indicates the households with high percentage of access to electricity. Table 8.10 shows that, the use of electricity for lighting in Rwanda varies from a district to another. The map indicates that more than a half of the private households using electricity for lighting are recorded mostly in the City of Kigali, southern part of the Eastern Province, and along the coast of lake Kivu.

Figure 8.10: Percentage of private households with electricity as main source of energy for lighting by sectors
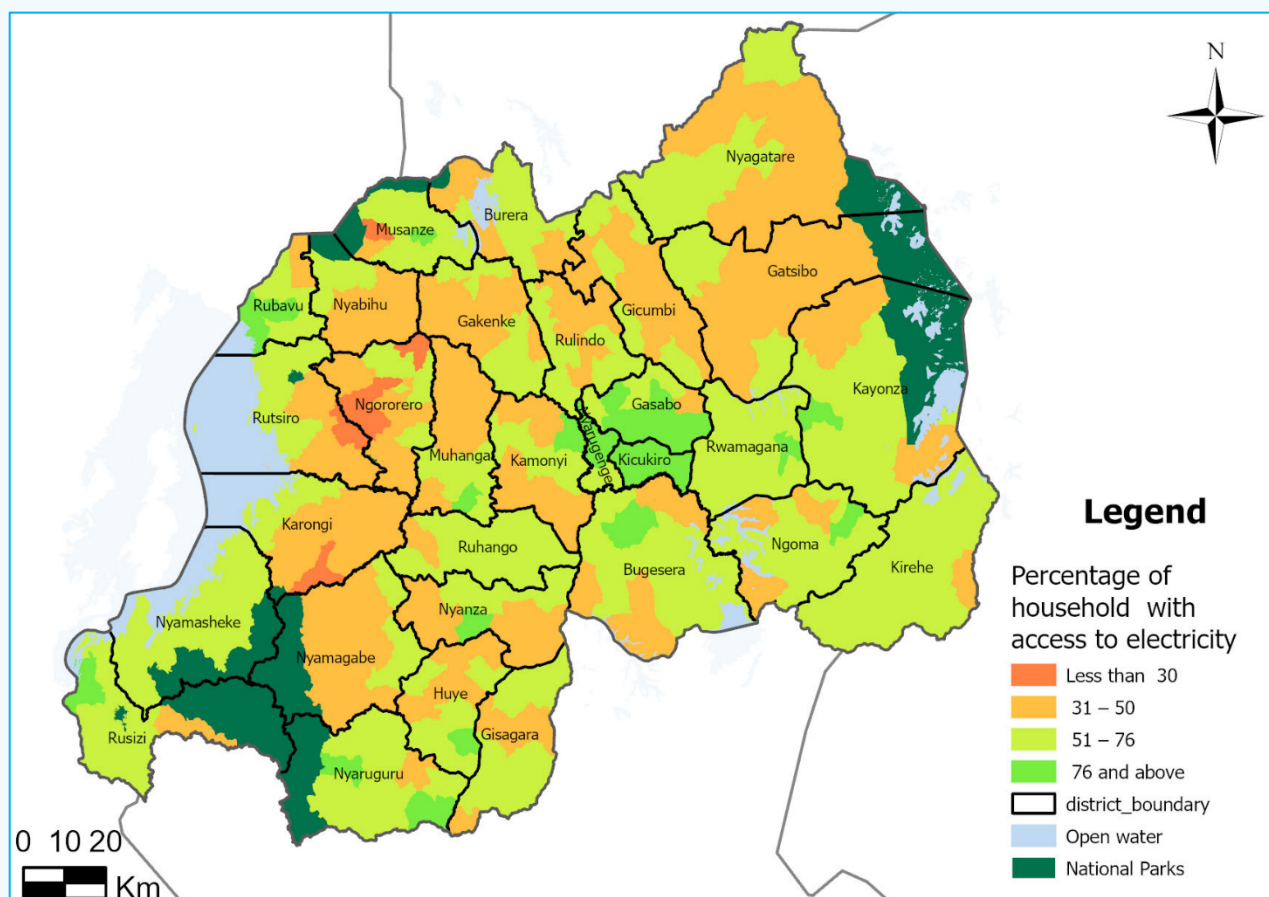
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 8.11 presents the distribution of the private households by type of electricity used by households for lighting across province, area of residence and sex of the household head. It gives a summary of the results discussed in Table 8.11 and Table 8.12 as well as some idea about the use of electricity among private households connected to the national grid when compared with Figure 8.10

Although the data show that, more than half of the households in Rwanda are connected to the national grid (see Figure 8.9), results presented in Figure 8.11 shows that, only 47% of the households use electricity from the national grid countrywide. It thus follows that some households that are connected to the national grid do not

use electricity for lighting (about 5%). When the area of residences are considered, the data clearly reveals that, the rate of not using electricity for the grid connected households is about 7% in rural areas, a percentage which is almost four times higher than the one observed in urban areas (about 2%).

At provincial level, the rate of not using electricity for the grid connected households follows the same pattern observed for area of residence, with the lowest percentage (about 1%) found in Kigali City, the second lowest (about 3%) is observed in the western province. The highest percentage of grid connected households that do not use electricity for lighting (about 9%) is observed in the Southern Province.

Figure 8.11: Percentage of private households by type of electricity used by households according to the sex of the household head, province and area of residence
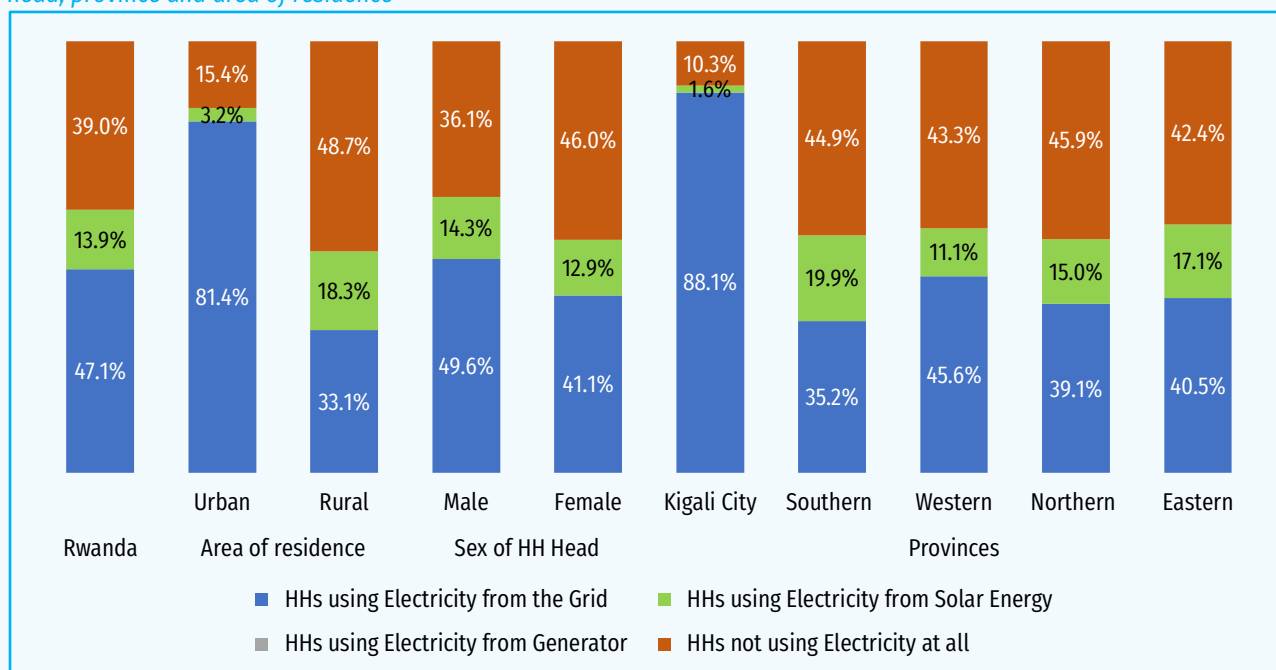
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table 8.11and Table 8.12 for more details.

Figure 8.12 presents the evolution in the percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for home lighting since 1978. It shows that access to electricity for lighting among private households is improving remarkably, increasing from about 1% at the time of the first Census in 1978 to about 18% in 2012 and about 61% in 2022.

Figure 8.12: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the percentage of households using electricity as main source of energy for lighting
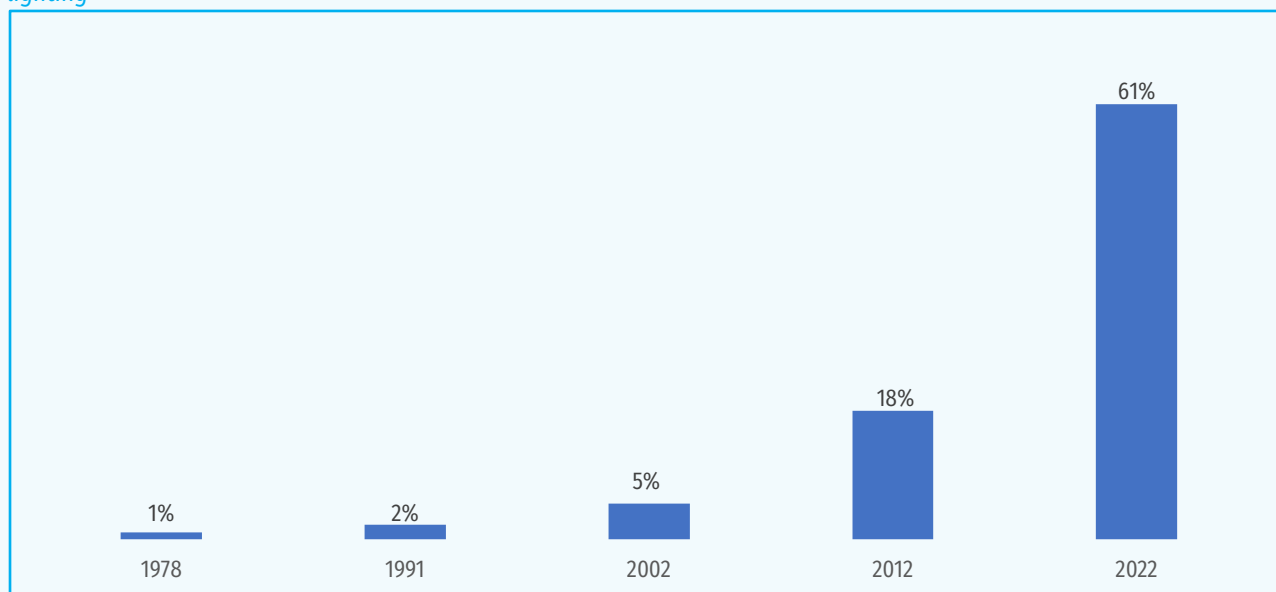
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

8.2.3. Sources of energy for cooking

The 5th Rwanda PHC provides the detailed information on primary and secondary sources of fuel used for cooking in Rwanda. Table 8.13 and Table 8.14 give information about the use of primary sources, while information on the use of secondary sources of energy for cooking as an alternative to the main one is given in Table C.30 and Table C.31. Table 8.13 presents the distribution of private households by main sources of energy for cooking, sex of household head and area of residence. It shows that, across Rwanda, about 93% of the households rely on solid fuels for cooking, which includes firewood (about 76%) and charcoal (about 17%) as primary sources of energy for cooking. A third group, accounting for about 5%, uses gas as main source of energy for cooking. Although gas is used at a lower rate countrywide, when compared with areas of residence, gas is commonly used in urban areas (about 13%) compared to rural areas (about 1%).

Firewood is almost three times more likely to be used in rural areas (93%) than in urban areas (about 34%), while charcoal is 13 times more likely to be used in urban areas (about 50%) than in rural areas (about 4%). Table 8.13 also shows that, the use of gas for cooking is slightly higher among male-headed households than female-headed households (about 5% and 4% respectively). Indeed often, some households would never cook for themselves. Data reveals that, countrywide, about 1% of the total households found to use none of sources of energy for cooking as they never cook.

Table 8.13: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main source of energy for cooking by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and Main source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Firewood	329,422	2,190,867	2,520,289	34.2%	93.3%	76.1%
Charcoal	478,164	94,984	573,148	49.6%	4.0%	17.3%
Gas	129,507	21,265	150,772	13.4%	0.9%	4.6%
Electricity	803	190	993	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	155	87	242	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	138	149	287	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	76	589	665	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	2,884	14,272	17,156	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Animal dung	34	270	304	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	42	285	327	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	10	27	37	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	245	723	968	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	249	1,031	1,280	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never cook	22,513	23,634	46,147	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%
Not Stated	45	83	128	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Firewood	226,129	1,529,126	1,755,255	31.9%	92.9%	74.5%
Charcoal	358,650	71,943	430,593	50.5%	4.4%	18.3%
Gas	101,055	12,737	113,792	14.2%	0.8%	4.8%
Electricity	624	164	788	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	135	74	209	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	111	113	224	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	47	411	458	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	1,923	9,601	11,524	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Animal dung	21	162	183	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	31	190	221	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	8	14	22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	183	519	702	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	173	649	822	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never cook	20,539	19,872	40,411	2.9%	1.2%	1.7%
Not Stated	36	58	94	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
Firewood	103,293	661,741	765,034	40.6%	94.2%	79.9%
Charcoal	119,514	23,041	142,555	46.9%	3.3%	14.9%
Gas	28,452	8,528	36,980	11.2%	1.2%	3.9%
Electricity	179	26	205	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Sex of the household head and Main source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Kerosene/Parafine	20	13	33	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	27	36	63	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	29	178	207	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	961	4,671	5,632	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Animal dung	13	108	121	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	11	95	106	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	2	13	15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	62	204	266	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	76	382	458	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Never cook	1,974	3,762	5,736	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Not Stated	9	25	34	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table 8.14 presents the distribution of private households by main source of energy for cooking by province. It shows that firewood is the most predominant source of energy for cooking outside the City of Kigali, with the percentages of households relying on this energy ranging from about 84% in the Western and Eastern Province (in each province) to about 89% in the Southern Province. Charcoal is the most predominant source of energy for cooking in the City of Kigali, being used by about 58% of the households. Regarding the use of gas, the City of Kigali clearly stands out from other provinces. This indicates that, one out of five households in the City of Kigali uses gas as source of energy for cooking (about 20%), in comparison with other provinces, the percentage of private households using gas ranges from about 1% in the Southern, Western and Northern Provinces (in each province) to about 3% in the Eastern Province.

Table 8.14: Distribution (count and %) of the private households by main source of energy for cooking by province and area of residence

Province and Main source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Firewood	329,422	2,190,867	2,520,289	34.2%	93.3%	76.1%
Charcoal	478,164	94,984	573,148	49.6%	4.0%	17.3%
Gas	129,507	21,265	150,772	13.4%	0.9%	4.6%
Electricity	803	190	993	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	155	87	242	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	138	149	287	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	76	589	665	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	2,884	14,272	17,156	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Animal dung	34	270	304	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	42	285	327	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	10	27	37	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	245	723	968	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	249	1,031	1,280	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never cook	22,513	23,634	46,147	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%
Not Stated	45	83	128	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Firewood	49,219	45,191	94,410	11.4%	80.1%	19.3%
Charcoal	271,871	9,502	281,373	62.9%	16.8%	57.6%
Gas	96,831	783	97,614	22.4%	1.4%	20.0%
Electricity	616	12	628	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Kerosene/Parafine	105	3	108	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	86	2	88	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	12	6	18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	15	20	35	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Animal dung	4	0	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	15	1	16	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	1	0	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	53	8	61	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	59	14	73	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never cook	13,525	893	14,418	3.1%	1.6%	2.9%

Province and Main source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not Stated	20	1	21	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Firewood	53,507	618,959	672,466	49.2%	95.0%	88.5%
Charcoal	45,824	20,785	66,609	42.1%	3.2%	8.8%
Gas	6,815	3,134	9,949	6.3%	0.5%	1.3%
Electricity	50	46	96	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	13	23	36	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	11	45	56	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	20	153	173	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	125	1,392	1,517	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Animal dung	5	82	87	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	5	36	41	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	2	1	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	25	197	222	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	17	169	186	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never cook	2,295	6,410	8,705	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Not Stated	5	22	27	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
Firewood	70,770	492,930	563,700	47.6%	94.3%	83.9%
Charcoal	68,308	24,707	93,015	45.9%	4.7%	13.9%
Gas	7,344	854	8,198	4.9%	0.2%	1.2%
Electricity	51	60	111	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	6	21	27	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	6	17	23	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	7	125	132	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	204	231	435	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Animal dung	5	43	48	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	4	28	32	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	1	5	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	16	148	164	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	46	188	234	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never cook	1,888	3,471	5,359	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%
Not Stated	3	19	22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Firewood	48,429	399,032	447,461	54.8%	95.5%	88.4%
Charcoal	32,266	11,552	43,818	36.5%	2.8%	8.7%
Gas	5,847	1,222	7,069	6.6%	0.3%	1.4%
Electricity	27	32	59	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	6	6	12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	5	25	30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	11	105	116	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	875	2,434	3,309	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Animal dung	2	17	19	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	5	49	54	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	3	6	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	17	153	170	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	15	95	110	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never cook	884	2,930	3,814	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Not Stated	2	12	14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Firewood	107,497	634,755	742,252	57.8%	90.7%	83.8%
Charcoal	59,895	28,438	88,333	32.2%	4.1%	10.0%
Gas	12,670	15,272	27,942	6.8%	2.2%	3.2%
Electricity	59	40	99	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	25	34	59	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	30	60	90	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Province and Main source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Solar Power	26	200	226	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	1,665	10,195	11,860	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%
Animal dung	18	128	146	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	13	171	184	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	3	15	18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	134	217	351	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	112	565	677	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Never cook	3,921	9,930	13,851	2.1%	1.4%	1.6%
Not Stated	15	29	44	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Figure 8.13 presents the evolution in the percentage of private households using solid fuel as the main source of energy for cooking since 1991. It shows that the level has not changed much and that it remains the overwhelmingly dominant source of energy for cooking in Rwanda. Modern sources of energy are not used in cooking for various following reasons: high cost of the sources itself, high cost of cooking equipment and high cost of solar energy units, etc.

Figure 8.13: Evolution between 1991 and 2022 in the percentage of private households using solid fuel as main source of energy for cooking
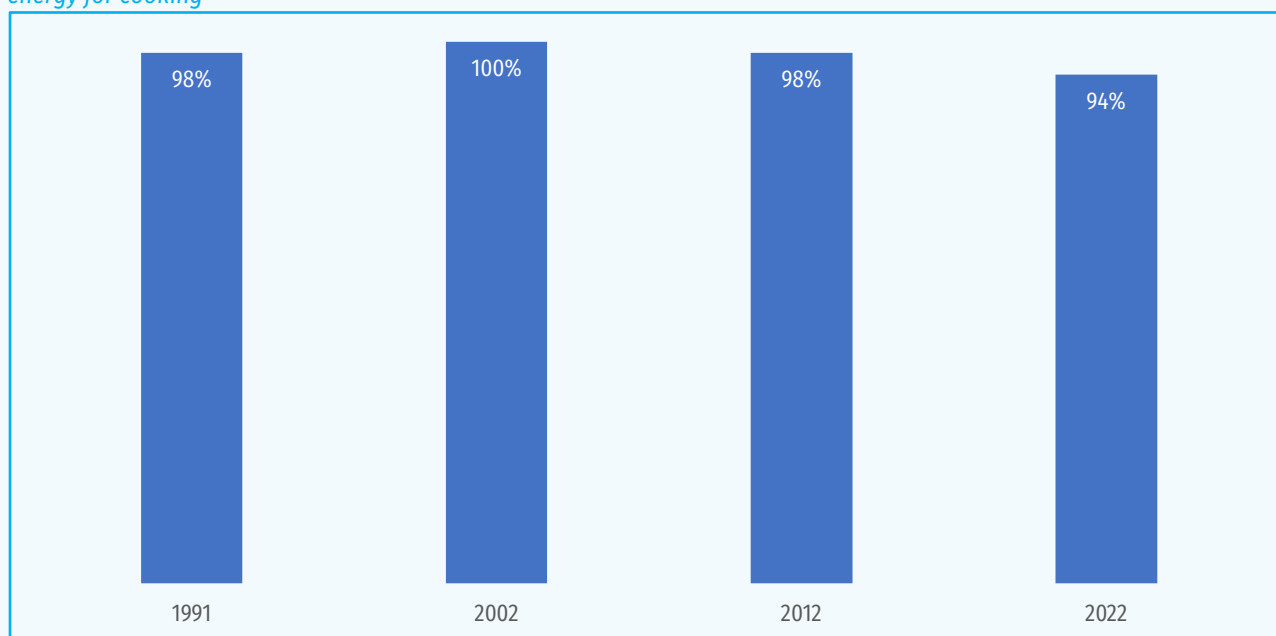
Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

8.2.4.   *Availability of energy-saving stoves in households*

In order to reduce the level of firewood consumption, the GoR has been promoting the installation and use of energy-saving stoves[6] in private households. Figure 8.14 shows that, at the national level, about 32% of the private households using solid cooking fuels, have these energy-saving stoves installed. Energy-saving stoves are more popular in rural areas (about 39%) than in urban areas (about 16%). At the provincial level, the highest percentage of households with an energy-saving stove is found in the Southern Province (about 51%) and the lowest in the City of Kigali (about 7%), although in Kigali most households do already use charcoal instead of firewood.

Figure 8.14: Number and percentage of private households possessing an energy-saving stove by sex of the household head, province and area of residence
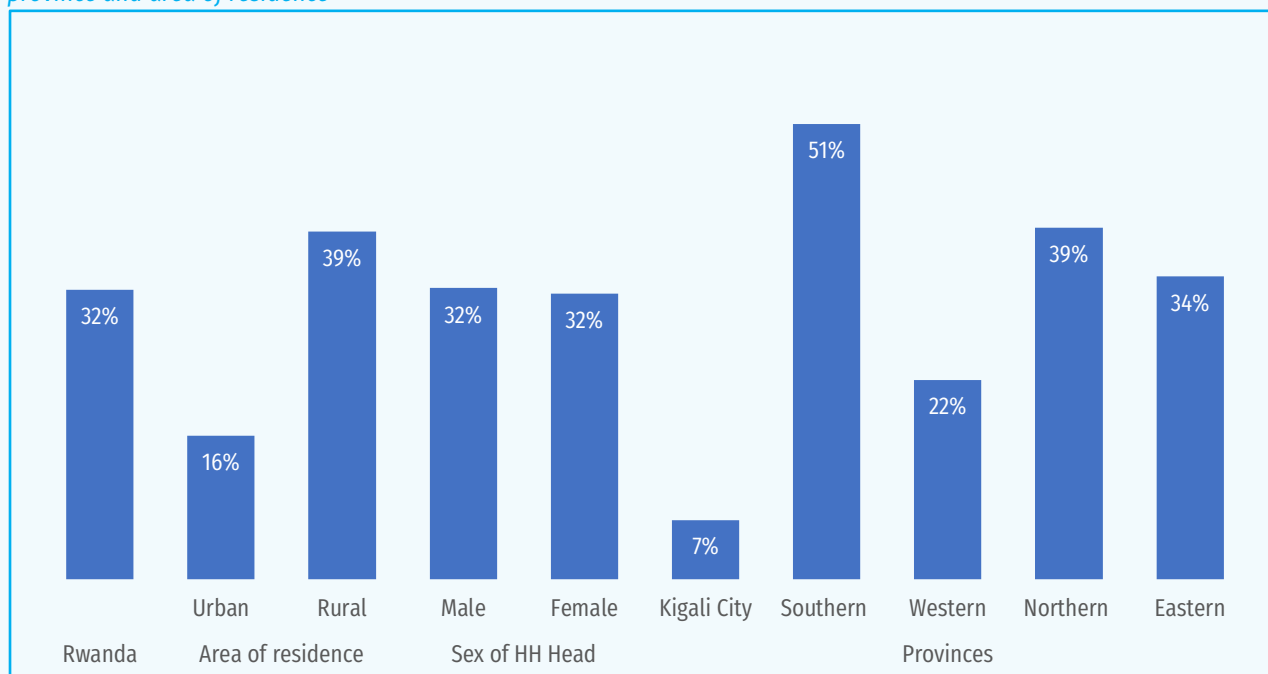
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.26 for more details

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[6] Information about the availability of energy-saving stove was asked only for households reported to use solid cooking fuels (Firewood, Charcoal, crop waste, etc) either as their main or as alternative source of energy for cooking.

CHAPTER 9: HOUSEHOLDS' OWNERSHIP OF SPECIFIC ASSETS

The RPHC5 captured data on specific assets, including on ICT devices (such as radios, televisions, mobile phones or computers) and means of transport (such as bicycles, motorcycles or vehicles, etc.). The analysis of ownership of specific assets is interesting in that as it provides an indication of the population's living conditions, given that the use of these assets is increasingly significant in contemporary societies and plays an active part in the welfare of households. This chapter reviews the data on ownership of these assets.

9.1.   Ownership of ICT devices

Figure 9.1 presents the percentage of private households with radios and those with mobile telephones by area of residence, sex of the household head and province. Across all Rwanda, about 82% of the private households have a radio set. This percentage is higher in urban areas (about 92%) than in rural areas (about 77%), but is substantially higher among households headed by male (about 86%) than among those headed by female ones (about 71%). Across provinces the highest percentage of households with a radio is found in the City of Kigali (about 94%) and the lowest in the Southern Province (about 76%).

Figure 9.1: Percentage of private households with radios and mobile telephones by area of residence, sex of the household head and province
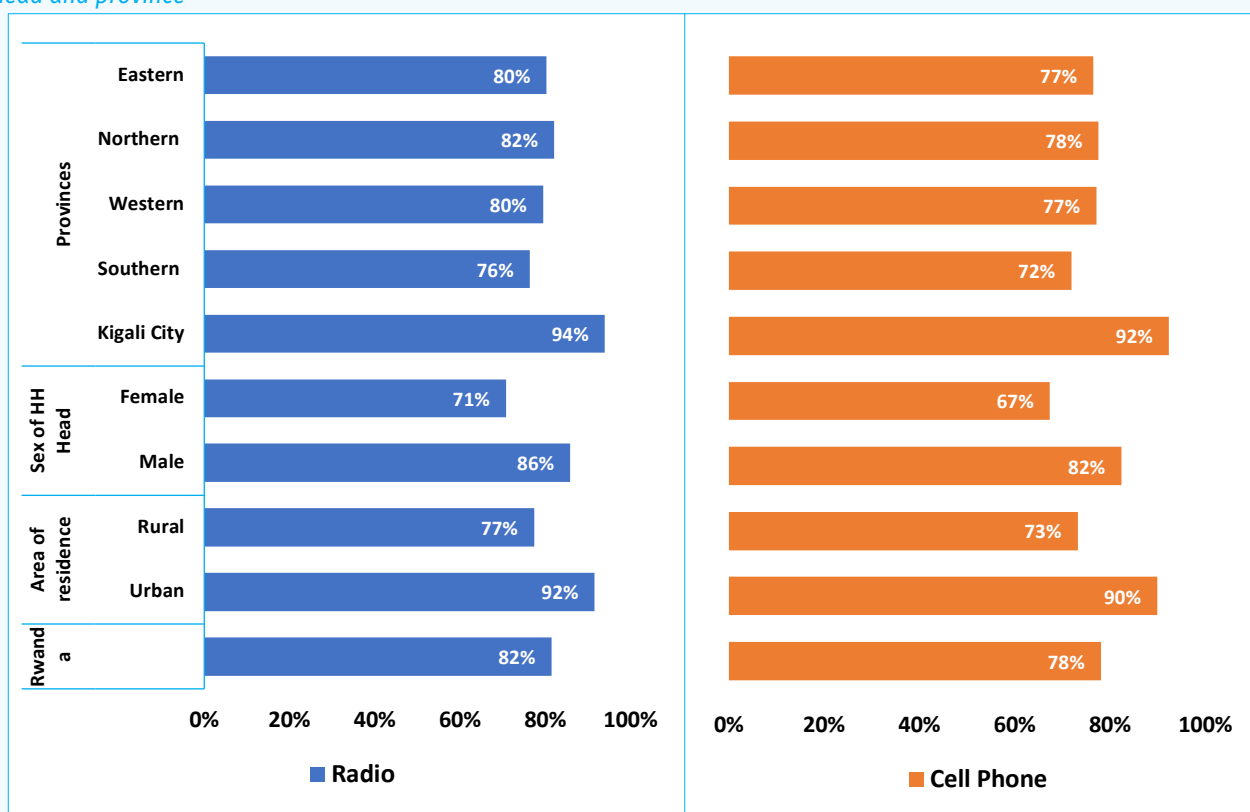
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.27 through Table C.29 for more details

Figure 9.1 also shows that about 78% of households have mobile telephones. This percentage is much higher in urban areas (about 90% of all urban households) compared to rural areas (about 73%) and also higher among households occupied by male-headed households (about 82%) as opposed to households occupied by female-headed households (about 67%). When provinces are considered, the highest percentage (about 92% of all Kigali households) is observed in Kigali and the lowest (about 72%) in the Southern Province, thus realising a substantial difference between these two provinces (20%). Figure 9.2 shows the percentage of private households that own a radio set by sector. The darker the colour on the map, the higher the percentage of households with a radio is. The highest percentage of households that own the radio set are found in the City of Kigali and the surrounding regions toward the Northern and Eastern provinces and other urban areas (90% and above). There are very small areas where the percentage of households owning radio set falls below 70%.

Figure 9.2: Percentage of private households with a radio by sector
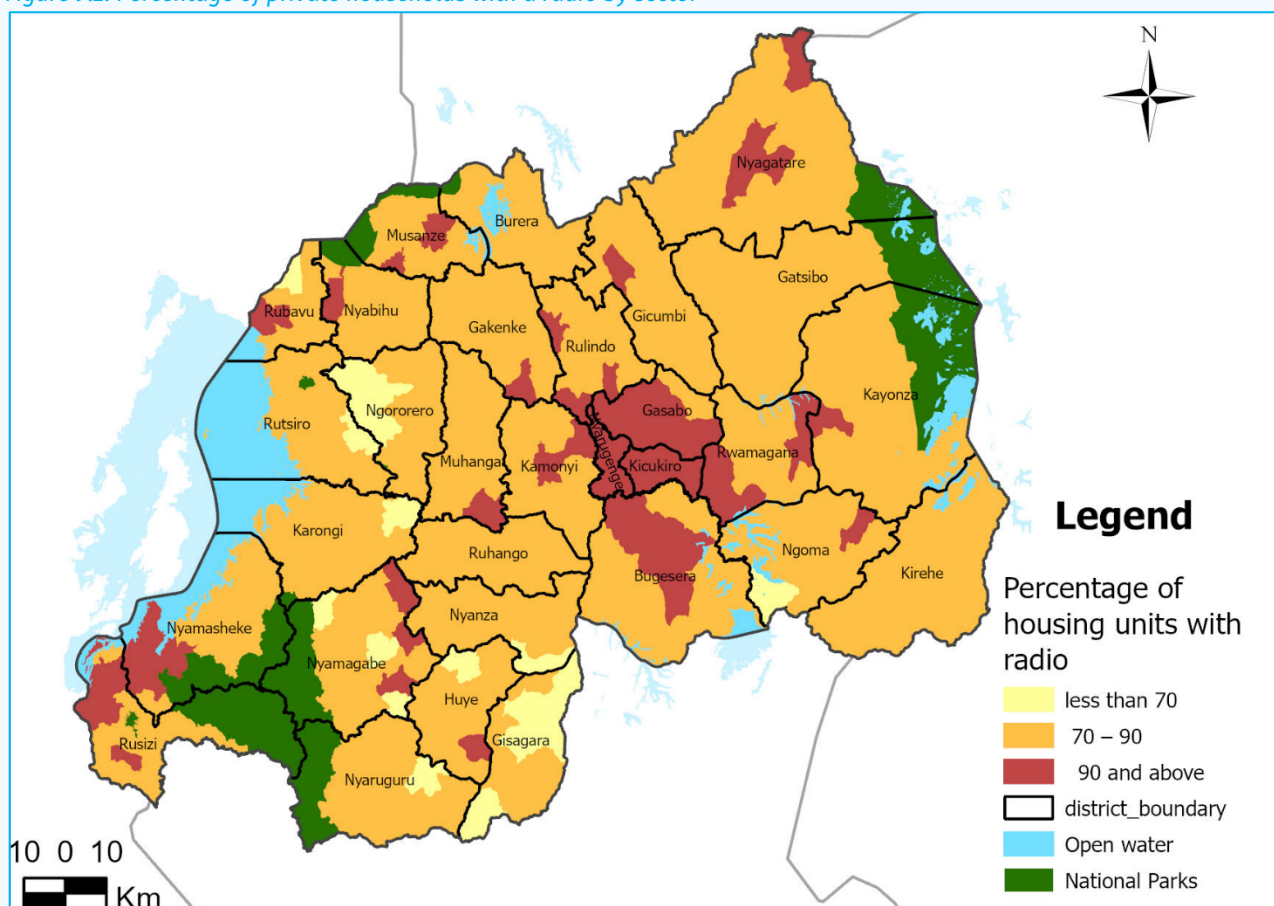
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 9.3 presenting a map with the percentage of private households with mobile phones by sector, offers a similar reading. Darker shades represent sectors with higher proportions of households with mobile phones. Once again, the City of Kigali and the surrounding areas and the Eastern and Northern provinces clearly stand out.

Figure 9.3: Percentage of private households with a mobile phone by sector
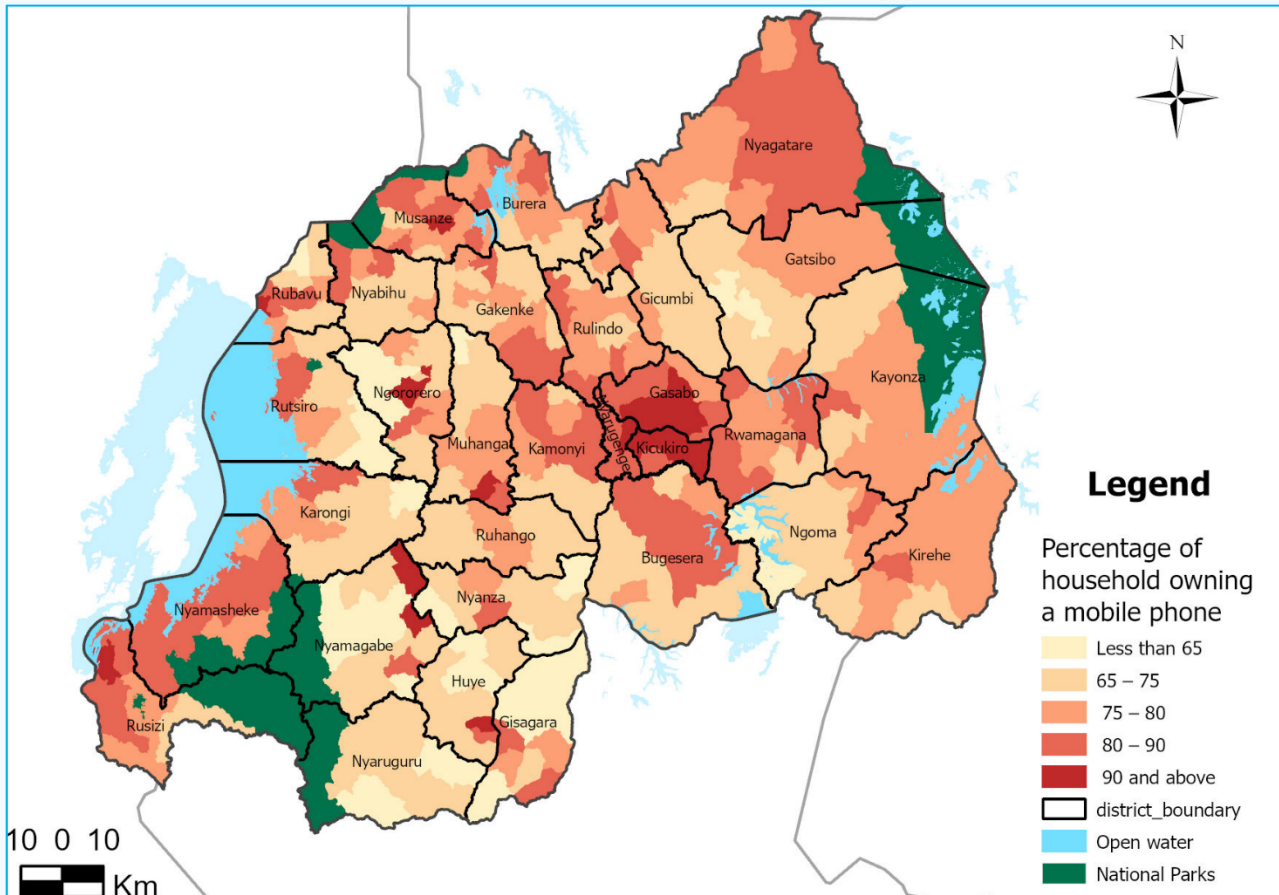
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 9.4 presents the percentage of households with televisions and computers by area of residence, sex of the household head and province. At national level, the percentage of households with televisions is 12% and those with a computer is 4%. The gap between urban and rural is substantial in both cases, reaching a 6-fold difference in the case of televisions (5% and 30% respectively) and 12-fold difference in the case of computers (1% and 12% respectively). Among female- and male-headed households, television and computer ownership is about double (7% and 14% for case of television) and (2% and 5% for the of computer) respectively. When provinces are considered, the gap between the City of Kigali and the rest of other provinces is similar. There are around 5 times more chance of a private household having a television (about 36% in the City of Kigali as opposed to 4% in the Northern, Southern and Western Provinces). When it comes to computer ownership, there are around 8 times more chance of a private household to possess a computer (about 16%) in the City of Kigali as opposed to other provinces (2% in each province).

Figure 9.4: Percentage of private households with, respectively, a television and a computer by area of residence, sex of the household head and province
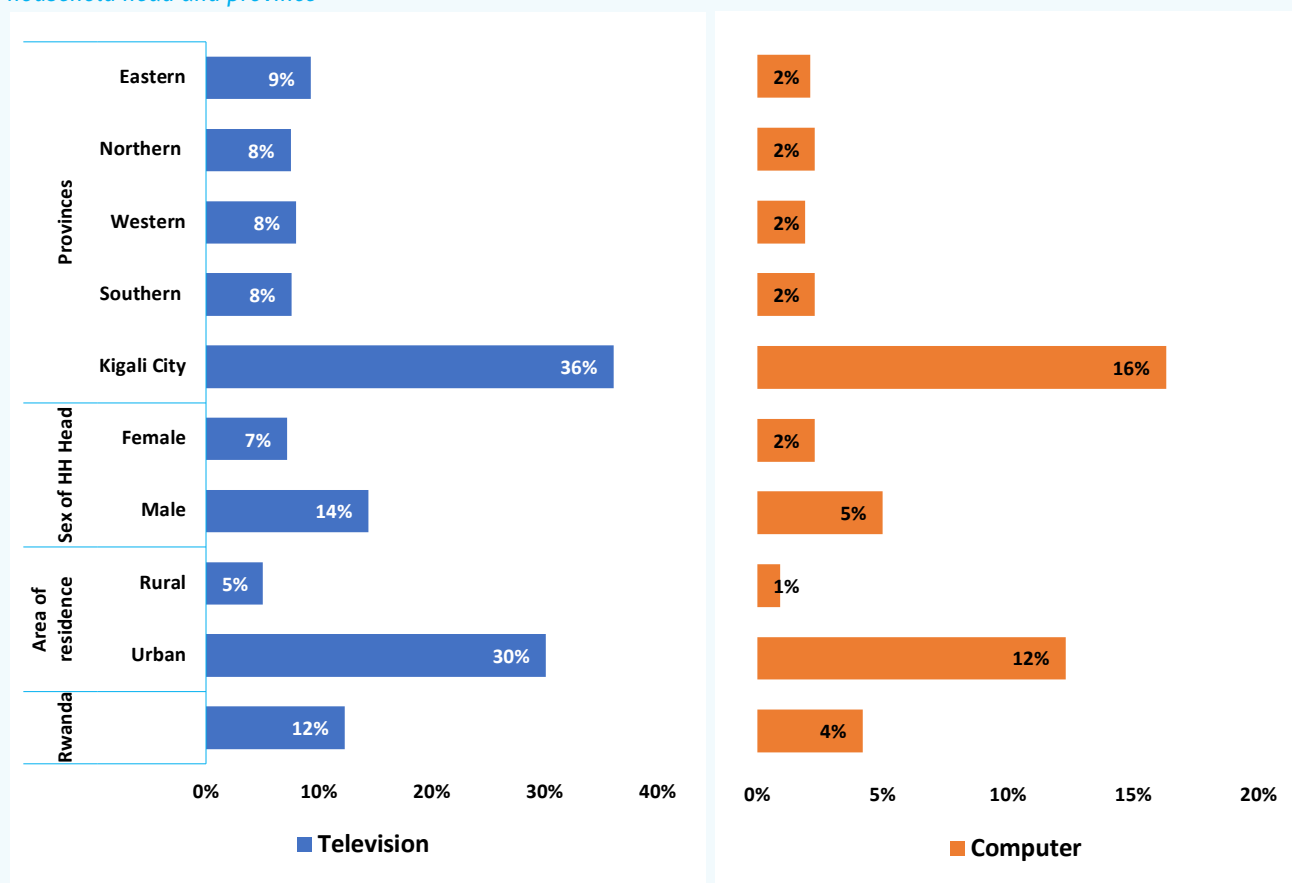
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.27 through Table C.29 for more details.

9.2. Households' access to the internet

Since 2000, Rwanda has been resolutely committed to the development and use of ICT in several domains of both the public and private sectors so as to speed up economic development and transform the country into a competitive and information-rich knowledge-based economy (MINECOFIN, 2018). For this reason, the ICT sector is regarded as a key element in regard to national development. Indicators of the level of penetration of ICT in Rwandan society usually refer to ownership of computers and access to the internet. This section focuses on the latter and is organised into two sub-sections. The first sub-section reviews the level of access to the internet and the second presents the places mostly used by the population to access the internet are considered. In each case the data is analysed against cross-cutting characteristics such as area of residence and sex of the household head.

9.2.1. Prevalence of households with access to the internet

Figure 9.5 presents the percentage of private households whose members have access to the internet by area of residence and sex of the household head. It shows that, at the national level, about 22% of private households have members with access to the internet. As expected, the percentage of private households with access to the internet is higher in urban areas (about 47%) than in rural areas (about 12%). This represents about a 4-fold gap between urban and rural areas. Members from male-headed households are relatively better served than their fellows from female-headed households in regard to access to the internet (about 24% compared to 17%).

Figure 9.5: Percentage of private households with members who have access to the internet by area of residence and sex of household head
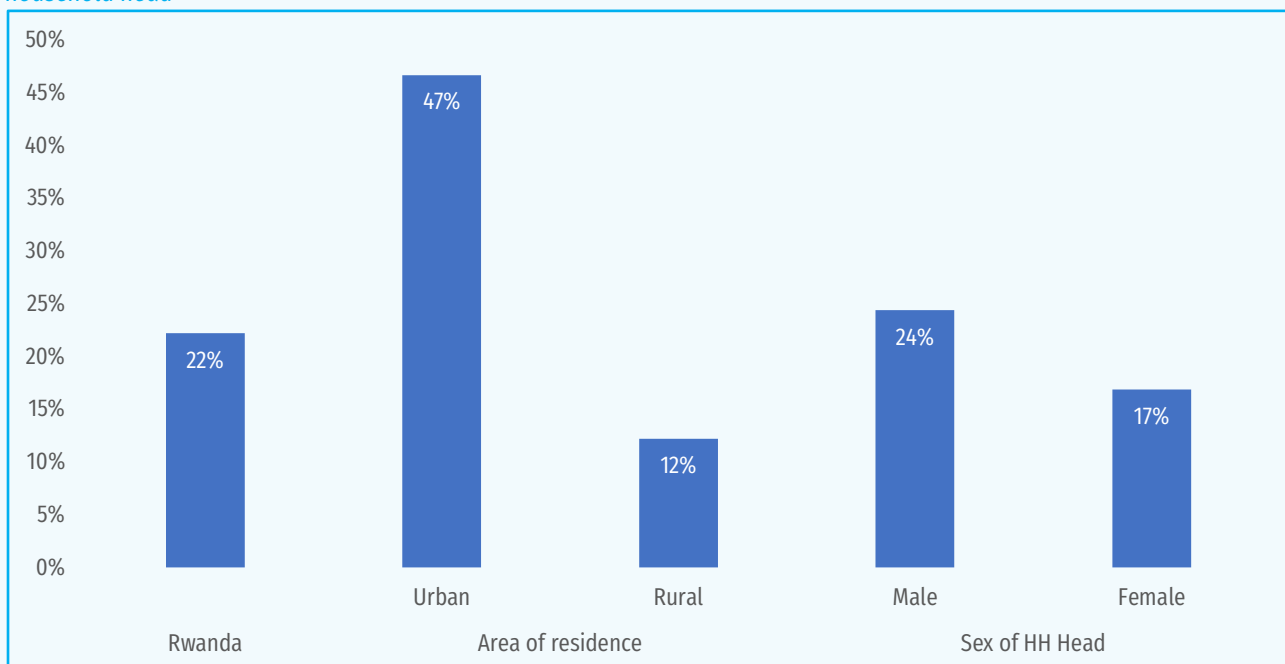
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.15 for more details.

Figure 9.6 presents the percentage of private households with members who have access to the internet by province. It shows that at provincial level, access to the internet varies from one province to another. As expected, the highest percentage of households with members with access to the internet is observed in the City of Kigali, where more than a half of the households have such access (53%). The percentage of households with members having access to the internet outside the City of Kigali ranges between 16% (in Southern province) and 18% (in Eastern province). The gap between the City of Kigali and other provinces is around three-fold.

Figure 9.6: Percentage of private households whose members have access to the internet by province
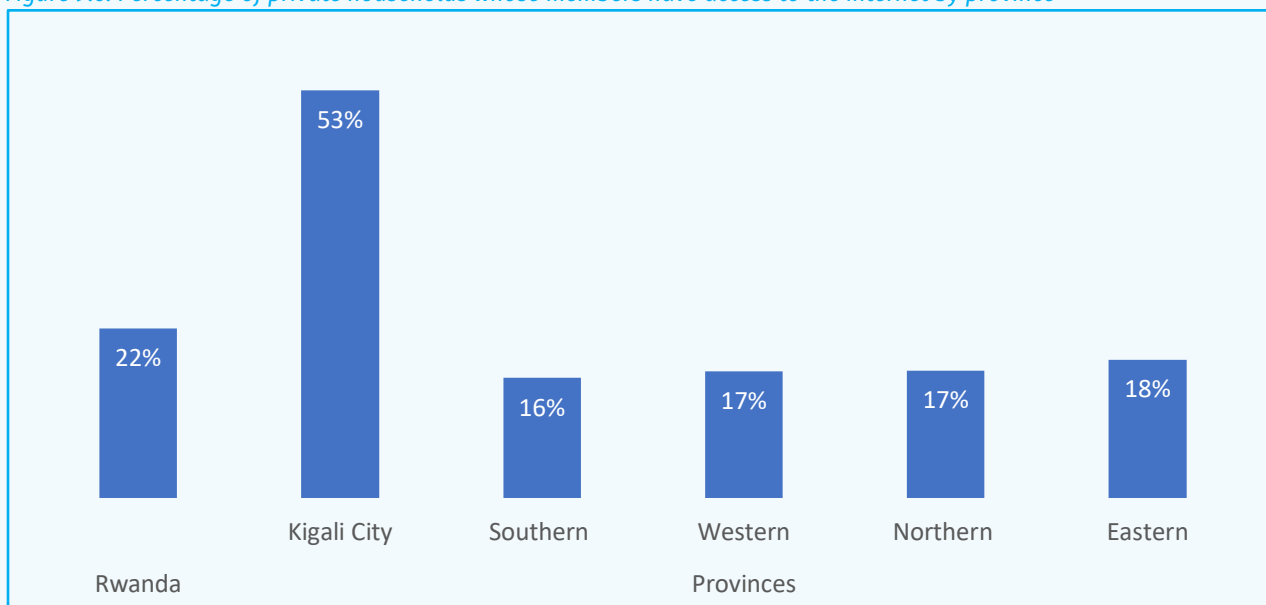
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.15 for more details.

9.2.2.   Places used to access the internet

Figure 9.7 presents the percentage of private households with household heads who have access to the internet from specific places by area of residence. It shows that in urban areas, home, office and school/education place are the most commonly used sites for accessing the internet by household heads (63%, 34% and 2% respectively). The same trend is observed in rural areas as well , where home, office and school/education place are the most predominant   sites for accessing the internet (66, 29% and 3% respectively).

Figure 9.7: Percentage of private households with heads having access to the internet from specific places by area of residence
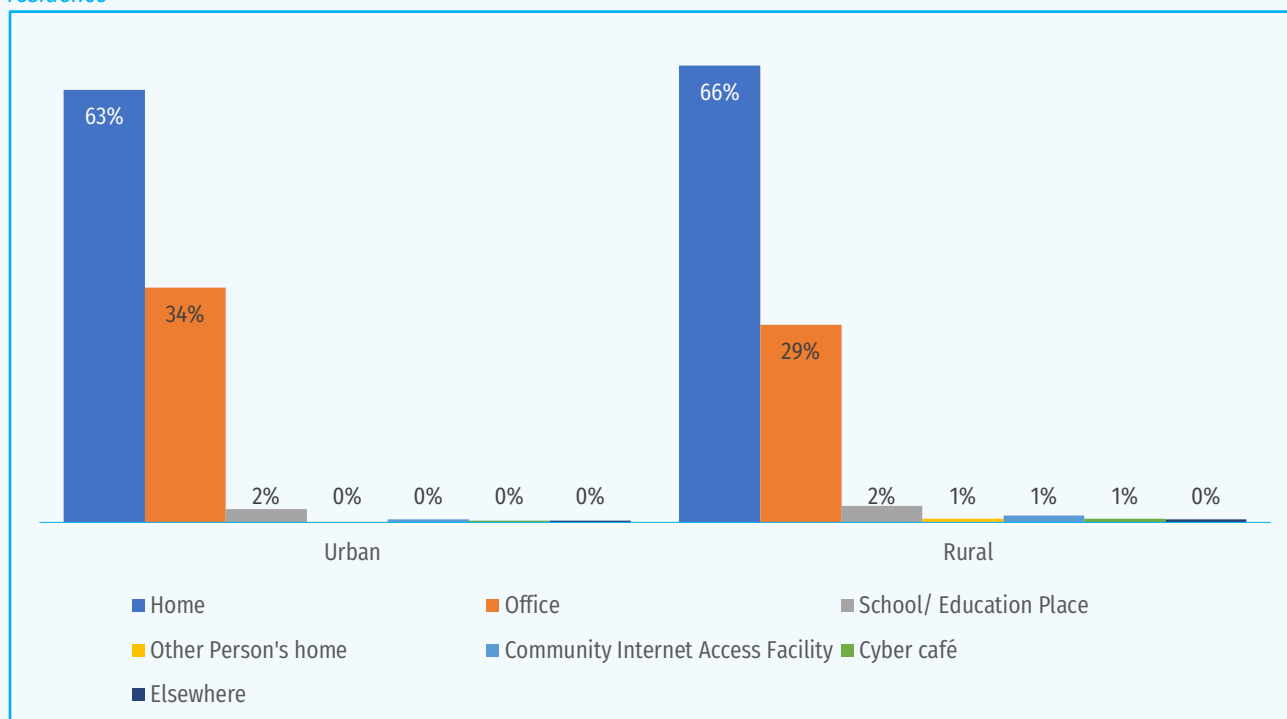
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes: (1) See Table C.16 for more details

Figure 9.8 presents the percentage of private households with household heads who have access to the internet from specific places by sex. It shows that male household heads are more likely to be found accessing the internet from home and office, the same pattern is observed for female household heads.

Figure 9.8: Percentage of private households with heads having access to the internet from specific places by sex of the household head
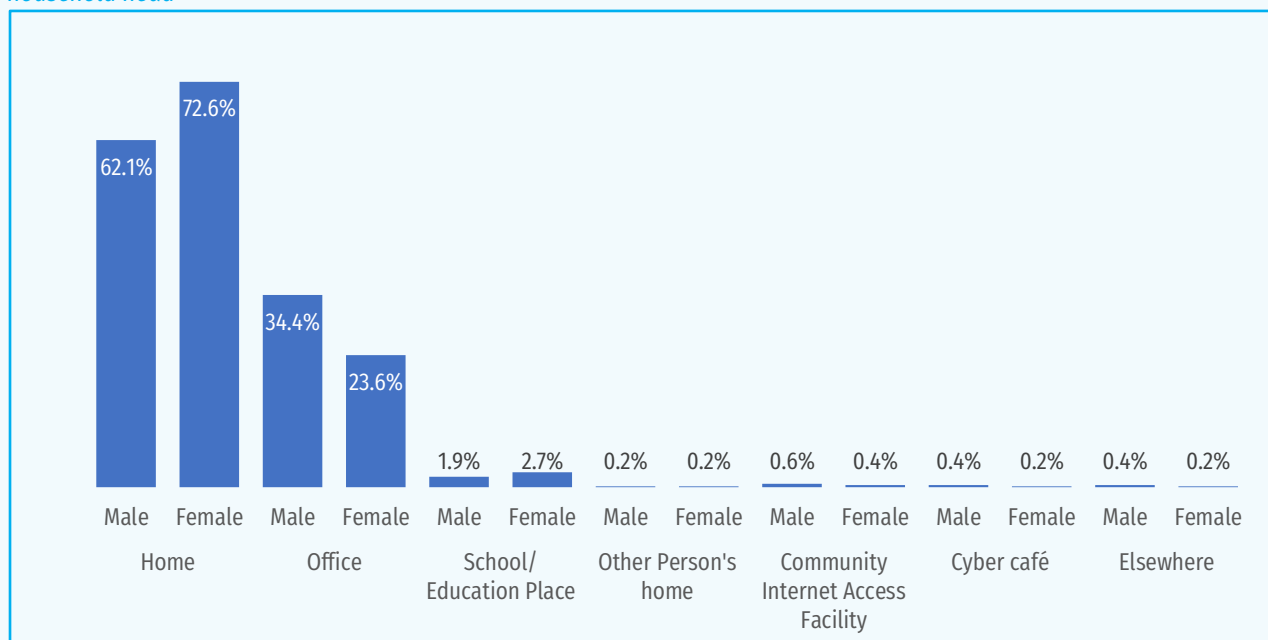
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR). Notes: (1) See Table C.17 for more details.

9.3.   Ownership of means of transport

Figure 9.9 presents the percentage of private households with bicycles by area of residence, sex of the household head and province. It shows that, across all Rwanda, about 11% of private households have bicycles. When area of residence is considered, the data reveal that bicycles are more prevalent as means of transport in rural areas (about 12% of the total rural households) than in urban areas (about 9%). In regard to the sex of the household head, households headed by male are three times more likely to have a bicycle than a female-headed household (about 14% as opposed to about 4%). At provincial level, the Eastern Province clearly stands out as having the highest percentage (about 24%) of its private households with bicycles, the lowest percentage of households with bicycles is found in the Western Province (around 2%).

Figure 9.9: Percentage of private households with a bicycle by area of residence, sex of the household head and province
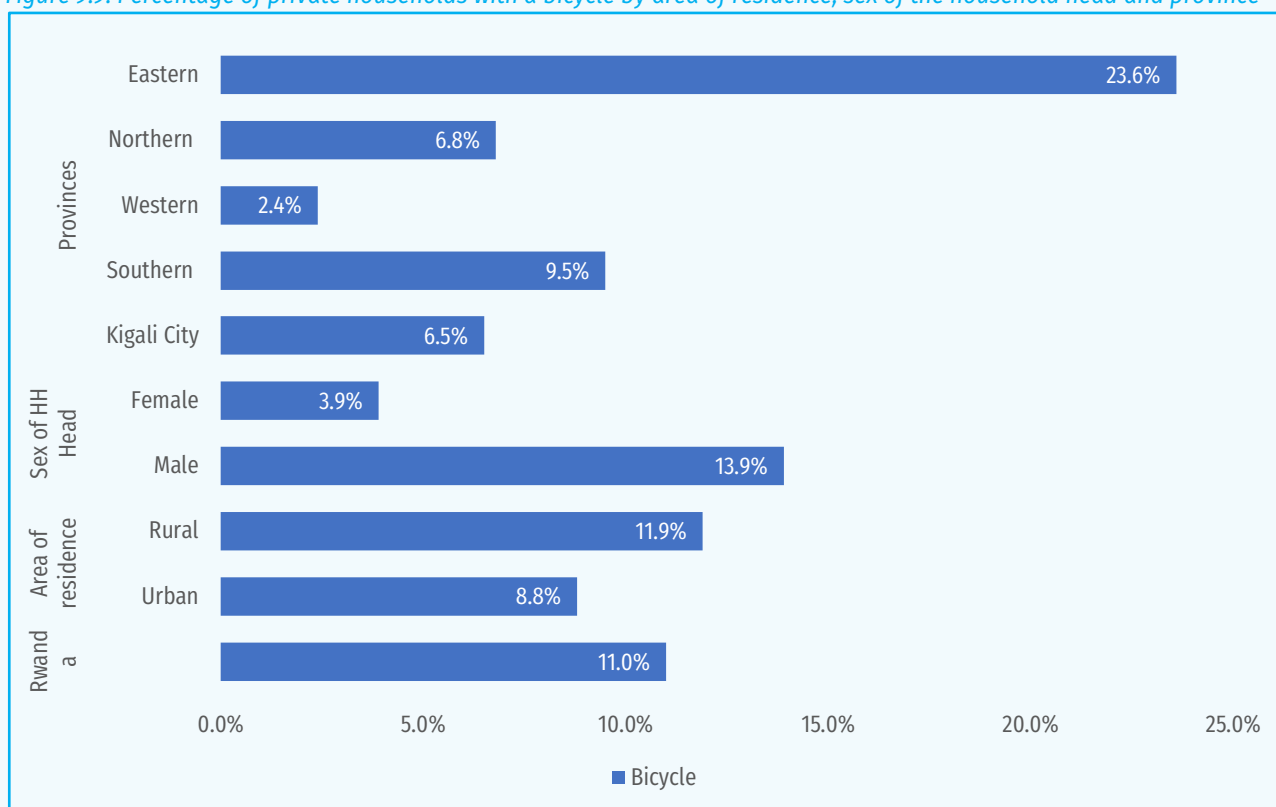
Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.27 through Table C.29 for more details

Figure 9.10 presents the percentage of private households with vehicles and motorcycles by area of residence, sex of the household head and province. It shows that the data reveal many similarities among households' ownership of these assets. First, at the national level the percentage of households with vehicles (about 2%) is similar to the one with motorcycles (again about 2%). Second, across areas of residence, both are predominantly found in urban areas, although vehicles are three times higher to be found in these areas (about 5%) than motorcycles (about 2%). Third, the percentage of households with vehicles among male-headed households is similar to the one with motorcycles (2% for each assert). Finally, in the City of Kigali, the percentage of households with vehicles (about 8%) is more than double of the percentage of households with vehicles observed in all other provinces (3%).

Figure 9.10: Percentage of private households with vehicles and motorcycles, respectively, by area of residence, sex of the household head and province of residence, sex of the household head and province
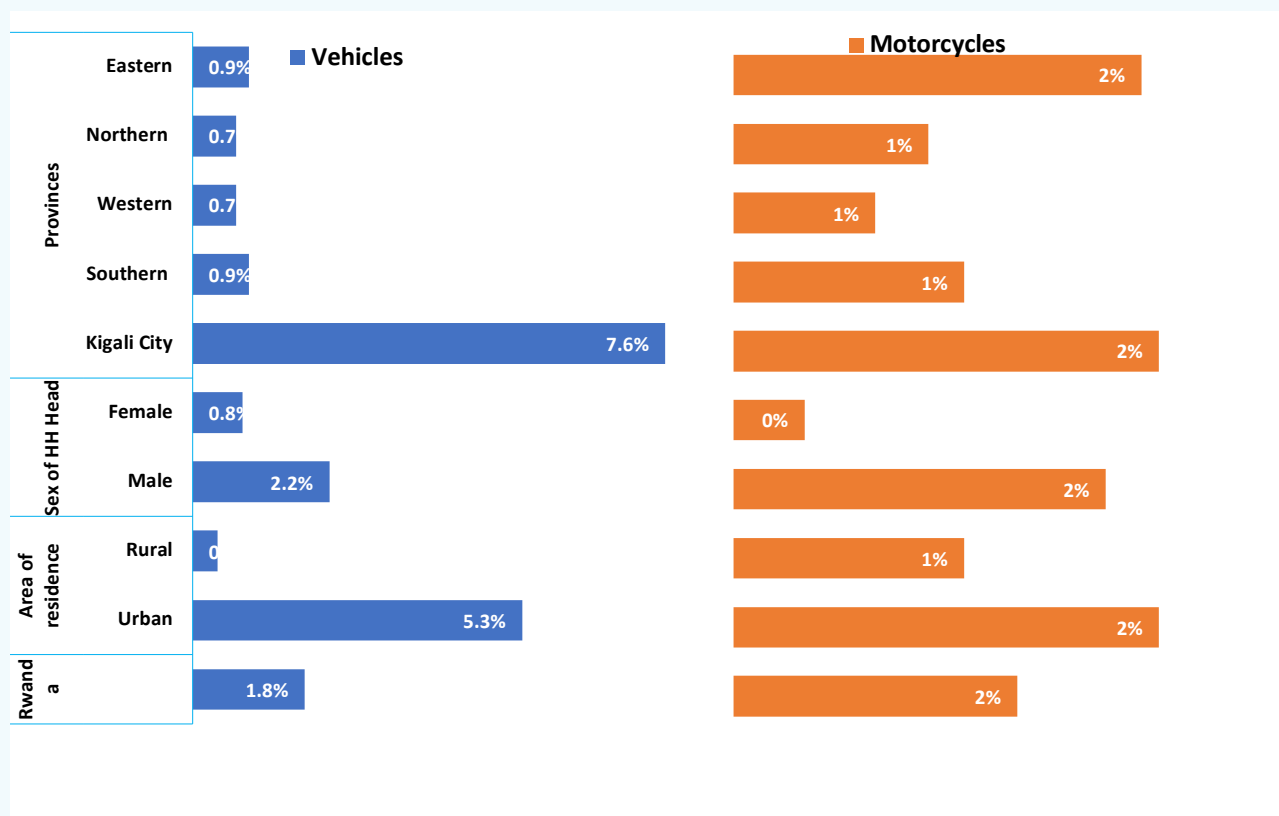
Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) See Table C.27 through Table C.29 for more details

Table 9.1 shows that the percentage of households with communication devices has sharply increased from 1978 to 2022, especially in regard to mobile phones and televisions. The percentage of households with a radio has registered a 3-fold increase from about 27% in 1978 to about 82% in 2022, while that of households with mobile phones increased 39-fold between 2002 and 2022

(from about 2% to78%). These gains are related to factors such as the rise in imports of ICT devices, coupled with the suppression of some taxes on ICT devices by the Government. Although the GoR also suppressed taxes on computers, they remain a prohibitively expensive item for the majority of private households and are not considered a basic tool in everyday life.

Table 9.1: Evolution between 1978 and 2022 in the proportion of private households with specific assets

Year	Household assets						
	Radio	Television	Cell phone	Computer	Vehicles	Motorcycles	Bicycles
1978	27.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	41.9	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	8.6
2012	64.0	7.8	54.1	2.4	1.3	1.2	14.1
2022	81.5%	12.3%	78.1%	4.2%	1.8%	1.6%	11.0%

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2022.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of data from the 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census has revealed the following key findings in regard to the characteristics of the households and housing.

The total number of households has been increasing over time. In 2022, it reached about 3.31 million private households countrywide. About 71% of the private households are located in rural areas.

At the national level, about 71% of the private households are headed by males and 29% by females. The percentage of private households headed by males or females has remained constant since the last census. Female household heads tend to be, on average, older than male household heads; the mean age of female household heads is 51 while for male household heads it is 42. From age 45 and above, the percentage of female-headed households is higher than that of male-headed households. About 73% of household heads are currently married, 12% widowed, 12% have never been married and 4% are separated or divorced. About 23% of household heads have no education, 56% have attended primary school and about 14% and 6% have attended lower or upper secondary school and university respectively.

About 62% of the private households in Rwanda are classified as nuclear households. Extended and composite households make up about 18% and 7% respectively, while one-person households represent about 13% of all private households. The mean size of private households is 4.1 persons and has remained stable since 1978.

The RPHC5 indicates that the implementation of the villagisation policy has been progressing well. In 2012, about 49% of private households lived in clustered rural settlements (umudugudu), while in 2022 this percentage had increased to about 65%. The Census also shows that households living in spontaneous/squatter housing are predominantly observed in urban areas (about 25%) comparatively to rural areas (about 2%).The most common type of building arrangement in Rwanda is a *house occupied by one private household*, which is used by about 89% of the total private households, while storey buildings are uncommon even in urban areas (less

than 1%). Although owner occupation still dominates housing tenure, accounting for about 72% of all private households, it has been falling consistently since 1978 while tenant occupation has been on the rise. The rise of tenant occupation is particularly perceptible in the rural areas.

Sun-dried bricks with or without cement, or wood/mud with or without cement, are the most commonly used building materials for walls, accounting for about 93% of private households in the country. Iron sheets and local tiles are the most commonly used materials for roofing, accounting for about 99% of the households. The use of iron sheets by Rwandan households appears to constantly increase over time, against the use of local tiles. At national level, the use of iron sheets went from 60% to 74% between 2012 and 2022, while the use of local tiles went from about 39% to 26% over the same period of time. Thatched houses have been eradicated across the country. Earth remains the most widely used material for floors, especially in rural areas. At the national level, it accounts for 60% of all private households, Cement is used by 31% of the private households as main material for floor construction. Across all private households, there are two persons on average for one bedroom in a house.

About 82% of the private households have access to drinking water from improved water sources. The percentage of households with access to improved drinking water sources is substantially higher in urban areas (about 96%) than in rural areas (about 77%), while across the provinces the lowest percentage is observed in the Western Province (about 75%) and the highest in Kigali City (about 97%).

About 92% of Rwanda's households have improved toilet facilities, of which about 72% are unshared improved toilet facilities. The use of flush toilets is very limited countrywide, whereby it accounts for only about 3%, even though, in urban areas, about 11% of the private households use that type of toilet facility. About 45% of all households use the courtyard as the main mode for sewage disposal while household compost dumping is the main mode of waste disposal, being used by 51% of all households.

One of the primary objectives of the rural electrification strategy was to "encourage households to access the most appropriate form of electricity based on their income levels and usage patterns, and ensure that as households' energy needs increase in line with economic growth they are able to access technologies aligned with these increased needs" (MININFRA, 2016). Findings from the RPHC5 show that, there has been outstanding progress in line with this objective. In fact, across all Rwanda, about 61% of the private households use electricity as their main source of energy for home lighting, which comprises about 47% from REG or other private sources, 14% from solar energy and less than 1% from generators.

Indeed, access to electricity has significantly improved in Rwanda since 2012, whereby only 18% of the private households used electricity for home lighting. Efforts by the GoR aimed at improving access to electricity by Rwandan private households have produced tangible results, and this is even more visible in the rural areas. In fact, the use of electricity for home lighting in rural areas increased from 7% in 2012 to 51% in 2022.

Further findings concern connectivity to the national electricity grid. While more than half of the private households across Rwanda are connected to the national grid (about 53%), only 47% use electricity for their home lighting. It thus appears that about 5% of the households which are connected to the national grid do not use electricity for lighting or do not use at all, and this observation is even more preponderant in the rural areas. Actually, out of the 40% private households connected to electricity from the grid in rural areas, only 33% use electricity for home lighting. The fact that households would not use electricity for home lighting

despite being connected to the national grid may raise obvious concerns about the functionality or the affordability of the gridline for a minority of the private Rwandan private households, especially in the rural areas of the country. But this observation will need to be investigated further in order to better understand the reasons for some grid-connected households not actually using electricity.

Energy for cooking comes almost exclusively from the use of biomass/solid fuels in rural areas even in urban areas. To alleviate the intense consumption of biomass or solid fuel as source of energy for cooking, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) should put much effort into promoting the use of clean fuel, improved cooking technologies and use of energy-saving stoves in households as across the country, about 93% of the households rely on solid fuels for cooking, which includes firewood (about 76%) and charcoal (about 17%) as primary sources of energy for cooking.

The majority of households in Rwanda own ICT devices such as radios and mobile phones (about 82% and 78% respectively). Ownership of Television and computers is still limited to a few households, three out of twenty-five of the private households in Rwanda own a television and one out of twenty-five owns at least one computer.

About 22% of private households have members with access to the internet.

Bicycles can be found in about 11% of the households, while motorcycles and vehicles can be found in just 3%. As expected, the percentage of households with vehicles and motorcycles is higher in Kigali City than elsewhere in Rwanda (about 8% and 2% respectively).

ANNEX A: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

This annex provides the key pages of the Census questionnaires. The full questionnaires including all cover sheets can be obtained from the NISR.

As mentioned above, two different types of questionnaires were administered, one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record.

A.1. Private household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING		NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

P.O. Box 6139 Kigali   Tel: +250-788383103
Hotline: 4321   E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)

SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

ML01.	PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY:	|__|
ML02.	DISTRICT:	|__||__|
ML03.	SECTOR:	|__|__|
ML04.	CELL:	|__|__|
ML05.	VILLAGE:	|__|__|
ML06.	ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA):	|__|__|
ML07.	AREA OF RESIDENCE (1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :..	|__|
ML08.	BUILDING NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
ML09.	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
ML10.	FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :..	|__|__|__|
ML11.	GPS COORDINATES: Latitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| Longitude: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
ML12.	DISTANCE:	|__|__|__|
ML13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH 2. Institutional HH |____|	

My names is ...., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to talk with the head of the household. In general, the interview will last 30 min. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview, as your responses are very important for the country.

ML14	CONSENT: 1. Interview accepted => **P01A (Start by making a list of HH members)** 2. Interview is not done	|____|
ML15.	THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW: 1.Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building 3.Dwelling destroyed 4.Refused 5.All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration 6. The house is still inhabited by some members of HH	|____|

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)

N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
Serial Number	**1. Resident household members** **INSTRUCTION:** WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL RESIDENT MEMBERS WHO WERE PRESENT OR ABSENT IN THE REFERENCE CENSUS NIGHT: (15-16/08/2022) ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER: 1. Household head 2. Spouse 3. Household head son or daughter 4. Household adoptive child 5. Father/ Mother 6. Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 7. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law 8. Brother/Sister 9. Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11. Other relative 12. House help 13. Non- relative 14. Unknown relationship to household head **2. Visitors** RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL VISITORS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (IF ANY). (Please remember that visitors should be recorded after recording resident members)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
17	
19	
20	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

P01A: Serial Number of the person

P01B: Surname of the person:...

P01C: Other names of the person..

P02: What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household?

01.Household head	08. Brother/Sister
02.Spouse	09. Grand Child
03.Son or daughter	10. Son/Daughter-in-law
04.Adoptive child	11. Other relative
05.Father/ Mother	12. House help
06.Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	13. Non-relative
07.Bother-in-law/Sister-in-law	14. Unknown relationship

P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex?   1.Male
                                   2.Female

P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?
NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS

P05A: In which month was [NAME] born?

P05B: In which year was [NAME] born?
NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN

P06: What is [NAME]'s marital status?
   ALL PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE
1.Married to one wife/husband officially
2.Married to one wife/husband not officially
3.Live in a polygamous union
4.Divorced
5. Separated
6. Never married
7. Widowed

P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?
   1.   **Usual resident**
   2.   **Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON**

P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?
   1.   Yes, slept in this HH (PR)
   2.   No, did not sleep in this HH (AR)

SECTION S: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE

Residence status	Both sexes	Male	Female
Present Resident (PR)			
Absent Resident (AR)			
Total Resident (PR+AR)			
Visitors(VIS)			
Total Enumerated			

ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND AB0VE

P08A: How many spouses does [NAME] have?   => P08C
   (FOR MEN IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)
IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8
IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS UKNOWN WRITE 9

P08B: What is the rank of [NAME] to His Husband?
   (FOR FEMALE IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)
IF THE RANK IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8. IF THE RANK IS UNKOWN WRITE 9

P08C: How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived
   together with his/her partner (AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE)?
   RESERVED FOR ALL PERSONS WHO RESPOND 1,2,3,4,5, AND 7 ON
QUESTION P06   IF THE AGE AT THE FIRST MARRIAGE IS NOT KNOWN, WRITE 99

FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)

P09A: was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad?
1.In Rwanda
2. Abroad   =>P09C

P09B: In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A

SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS

P09C: In which Country was [NAME] born?
(SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously
   in [District]?
- Record 000 if less than 1 year
- Record 888 if the residence has not changed since birth
- If the residence has not changed since birth =>P12A

P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in
   Rwanda or abroad
1.In Rwanda
2.Abroad   =>P11B

P11A: In which District was [NAME] residing previously?
   (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS)
   =>P12A

P11B: In which Country was [NAME] residing previously?
(Select the country among the world countries List)

P12A: Is there any member of this household who does not have
Rwandan Nationality?
1.Yes (Choose all non-Rwandans from the list of Household members
2.No   (Make all Rwandans) => **P13**

P12B: What is [NAME]'s nationality?
CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

P13: What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?

01.Catholic	
02.ADEPR	08.Traditional/Animist
03.Protestant	09. Other religion
04.Adventist	10. No Religion
05.Other Christians	11. Not stated
06.Muslim	99. Do not Know
07. Jehovah witness	

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1.Mutuelle	5. Employer
2.RSSB (former RAMA)	6. Private insurance companies
3.MMI	7. NGOs
4.Schools	8. None 9. Do not know

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P15: In this household, does any member have difficulty seeing?
1.Yes
2.None of the Household members has the difficulty =>**P16**

P15A: Who has difficulty seeing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses?
1. Yes   2. No =>**P15B**

P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing
   glasses?
1. Yes   2. No =>**P16**

P15B: Would you say [NAME] has Some difficulty seeing, a lot of
difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty (To be filled by CAPI if P15AA==2 OR P15AB==2)
1.Some difficulty   2.A lot of difficulty   3.Cannot see at all

120

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P16: In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P17**

P16A: Who has difficulty hearing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
1. Yes   2. No **=>P16B**

P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid?
1. Yes
2. No **=>P17** (After the automatic fill in of modality "No difficulty" by CAPI on P16B)

P16B: Would you say [NAME] has Some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all
0. No difficulty   1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty   3.Cannot hear at all

P17: In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps?
1.Yes   2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P18**

P17A: Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P17B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty   1.Some difficulty
2. A lot of difficulty   3. Cannot walk or climbing steps at all

P18: In this household, does any member has difficulty communicating, for example being understood by others?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P19**

P18A: Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P18B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty   1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty   3.Cannot communicate at all

P19: In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P20**

P19A: Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P19B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No difficulty
1.Some difficulty
2.A lot of difficulty
3.Cannot remember or concentrate at all

P20: In this household, does any member have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P21**

P20A: Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P20B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all
0. No difficulty
1. Some difficulty
2. A lot of difficulty
3. Cannot do at all

P21: In this household, Does any member have short stature?
1.Yes
2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P22**

P21A: Who has a problem of short stature?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P22: In this household, does any member have albinism?
1.Yes   2.None of Household member has the difficulty **=>P23A**

P22A: Who has a difficulty with albinism?
CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEAS OLD

P23A: Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive?
1.Yes
2.No
9.Don't know   **=>P23C**

P23B: Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household?
1.Yes   2.No **=> P23C**

P23BB: Who is [NAME]'s biological mother?
FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER

P23C: Is [NAME]'s biological father alive?
1.Yes
2.No
9.Don't know   **=>P24**

P23D: Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household?
1.Yes 2.No **=>P24**

P23DD: Who is [NAME]'s biological father?
FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER

P24: Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books?
1.Yes **=> P29**
2.No
9.Don't know

QUESTION P25 IS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE 18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE AND THOSE WITH LESS THAN 18 YEARS BUT RESPONDED 2 AND 9 IN QUESTION P24

P25: What is the type of official identification document does [NAME] have?
01.Rwandan Identity Card   09. Refugee ID
02.Foreign Identity Card   10. Rwanda Birth Certificate
03.Rwandan Passport   11. Foreign Birth Certificate
04.Foreign Passport   12. Embassy/ Consular issued Documents
05.Rwandan Nationality Certificate   13. No document
06.Foreign Nationality Certificate   14. Other (specify)
07.Refugee travel document   99. Don't know
08. Proof of registration for refugees

QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25

P25A: Why does [NAME] not have any official identification document?
1. In process looking for it   4. Personal reasons
2. The request got rejected   5. Other reason(specify)
3. Under required age   9. Do not know

P26: What is the Nationality of [NAME]'s Parents?
1. Both are Rwandan
2. One is Rwandan
3. Both are non-Rwandan
9. Don't know
IF P25A=1 or 3 AND P26=1 **=>P29**

P27: Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive?
FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEAS OLD OR MORE
1. Yes Both   3. No
2. Yes, one of them   9. Don't know

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P28: Do Parents of [NAME] have or had legal Residence in Rwanda?

1. Yes Both   3. No
2. Yes, one of them 9. Don't know

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

P29: Has [NAME], previously attended or is currently attending school / ECD?

1. Has previously attended
2. Is currently attending
3. Has never attended **=>P32**

P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?

1. ECD **=>P32**
2. Nursery
3. Primary
4. INGOBOKA /Vocational training
5. Lower secondary   6. Upper secondary   7. Tertiary

P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?   YEARS

WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMLETED YEAR IS UNKOWN

P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

THE QUESTION IS ASKED IF P30A IS 3,4,5,6 ,7

1. Primary school certificate
2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II)
3. EMA/ENTA
4. O' level Certificate
5. A3/D4/D5
6. A2/D6/D7
7. TVET certificate III
8. TVET certificate IV
9. TVET certificate V
10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)
11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs
12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs
13. Post Graduate Diploma
14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs
15. Doctorate(PhD)
16. None   99. Do not know

QUESTIONS P32 -P36 ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages? MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA

1. Kinyarwanda   8. Swahili
2. English   16. Other
4. French   0. None

P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?
(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)

1. Yes, Still Attending
2. Yes, Completed
3. Never attended

INTERNET ACCESS

P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No =>P36A
9. Don't know =>P36A

P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?

1. From Home
2. From work place
3. From School/Place of Education
4. From Another Person's home
5. From Community Internet access facility
6. From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility
7. Other

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP

P36A: Does any member of this household own the mobile phone?

1. Yes   2. =>P37

P36B: Who own the mobile phone among members of the household? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HH MEMBERS

P36C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?

1. Smart phone
2. Ordinary phone with radio
3. Ordinary phone without radio

IF ONE HAS BOTH TYPE, CHOOSE SMART PHONE

EMPLOYMENT: FOR RESIDENTS AGED 16 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P37: During the last 7 days, did [NAME] do at least one of the following even if only for one hour?
-Work for wage or salary, commission or tips
-Work for pay in kind
-Work in own business
-Helped unpaid in a family business or a job of a family member
-Farming for pay in cash or in Kind
-Self-employed in farming/fishing/forestry mainly for market
-As paid internees
     1.Yes **=>P46**   2. No

P38: During the last 7 days, did [NAME] have a paid job or a business from which he/she was temporarily absent and for which he/she expects to return?
     1.Yes   2.No **=>P42**

P39: What was the main reason for which [NAME] was absent from work during the last 7 days?
1. Sick leave due to own illness or injury   **=>P46**
2. Annual leave/ maternity leave
3. Seasonal worker   **=>P42**
4. Business closed due to COVID-19
5. Self or Family in Quarantine
6. Laid off because of COVID-19 while business continued
7. Not able to go to work due to COVID-19 movement restrictions
8. Other

P40: Does [NAME] continue receiving an income from his/her job during absence?
     1.Yes **=>P46**
     2.No   9. Don't know

P41: Was [NAME] planning to go to work for a period less than 3 months?
     1.Yes **=>P46**
     2. No
     9.Don't know

P42: During the last four weeks did [NAME] work in farming, fishing or hunting mainly for own consumption
     1.Yes
     2.No

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

P43: During the last four weeks did [NAME] look for a paid job or tried to start a profit job?
  1.Yes =>P45
  2.No

P44: In the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] find a profit job or was planning to start his/her own business?
  1. Yes
  2. No

P45: If a paid job or business opportunity become available, could [NAME] have started work during the last 7 days or within the next two weeks?
  1.Yes
  2.No =>P50A

P46: What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment?
  READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT
1.Public institution/enterprise
2.Mixed public and private enterprise
3.Private in non-agriculture activities
4.Private in agriculture activities
5.VUP
6.International NGO/International organization"
7.Local NGO/Religious organization
8.Cooperative
9.Household(Domestic workers)

P47: What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]' place of work? (Explain):
....
       P47A. ISIC

P48: What was [NAME]'s main occupation (main duty) during the last 7 days?
Main occupation:...
Example: Teacher in primary school, Vegetable seller, House help, Taxi Driver   **P48A. ISCO**

P49: In this job, is [NAME]' working as…?
  (What is [NAME]'s status in employment?)
   READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT
1.Employee
2.Paid apprentice/Internee
3.Employer (with regular employees)
4.Own account worker (without regular employees)
5.Member of cooperative
6.Contributing family worker
7.Other

P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?
  1.Yes
  2.No =>Next Person

P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had?

P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had?

P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
  TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0

P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
  TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0

P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?
  1.Yes
  2.No =>Next Person

P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)

P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0

P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0

  =>GO TO NEXT PERSON/SECTION H

123

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE OF HABITAT

H01: **What the type of Habitat?**

1.Planned rural settlement
2.Integrated Model Village
3.Old settlement
4.Unplanned clustered rural housing (Dispersed/Isolated housing)"
5.Modern planned urban area
6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing
6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area
8.Other type of housing

TYPE OF BUILDING

H02: **What is the Type of Building?**
1.House occupied by one household
2.House occupied by several households
3.Storey building occupied by one household
4.Storey building occupied by many households
5.Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household
6.Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households"
7.Other

TENURE STATUS

H03: **What is the tenure status of the housing Unit?**
1.Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan) => **H05**
2.Tenant
3.Hire purchase(Having payment contract with the owner) => **H05**
4.Free lodging
5.Staff housing
6.Temporary camp or settlement
7.Other

H04: **Is this Household has its own housing unit in this village or elsewhere?**
    1.Yes   2.No

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF

H05: **What is the main material used for the roof?**
    (In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor)
1.Iron Sheets
2.Local tiles
3.Industrial tiles
4.Asbestos
5.Concrete
6.Cartoons/Sheeting/ all non-durable roofing materials
7.Grass
8. Other

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS

H06: **What is the main material used for the exterior walls?**
1.Wood with mud and cement
2.Wood with mud without cement
3.Sun dried bricks with cement
4.Sun dried bricks without cement
5. All non-durable wall materials (Cartoons/Sheathing)
6.Cement blocks
7.Concrete
8.Stones with cement
9.Stones without cement
10.Timber
11.Burnt bricks with cement
12.Burnt bricks without cement
13.Other

MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR

H07: **What is the main material used for the floor?**

1. Earth	6. Wooden floor
2. Dung hardened	7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles
3. Concrete	8. Cement
4. Stones	9. Other
5. Burnt bricks	

NUMBER OF ROOMS

H08: **How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?**

NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING

H09: How many   rooms are used for sleeping?

H10: **Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls?**
1.Yes
2.No
3.NA

MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

H11: **What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing?**
1.Internal pipe-born water
2.Pipe-born water in the compound
3.Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4.Public tap out of the compound
5.Tube Well /Borehole
6.Protected Spring/Well
7.Unprotected Spring/Well
8.Rain water
9.Tanker Truck
10.River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel "
11.Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12.Other

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

H12: **What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?**
1. Internal pipe-born water
2. Pipe-born water in the compound
3. Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH
4. Public tap out of the compound
5. Tube Well /Borehole
6. Protected Spring/Well
7. Unprotected Spring/Well
8. Rain water
9. Tanker Truck
10. River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel
11. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
12. Mineral water
13. Other

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

H13: "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?"
1. Flush toilet used by one Household
2. Flush toilet used by several Households
3. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH
4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH
5. Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH
6. Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HH
7. Bush
8. Other

MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

H14: Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines?
  1. Yes   2. No

H15: What is the main source of energy that the household uses for lighting?

01. Electricity from REG	08. Candles
02. Private Hydro Mini grid	09. Firewood
03. Standalone solar system	10. Batteries
04. Private Solar Mini Grid	11. flashlight /phone flashlight
05. Generator	12. Rechargeable battery
06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	13. Lantern
07. Biogas	14. Other

ENERGY FOR COOKING

H16: "What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?"
01. Firewood
02. Charcoal
03. Gas
04. Electricity   11. Peat
05. Kerosene/Parafine   12. sawdust
06. Biogas   13. Straw/shrub/grass
07. Solar power   14. Other(specify)
8. Crop waste   15. Do not cook **=>H19**
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette

H17: "Is there any additional source of energy the household uses for cooking?" If Yes; which?
01. Firewood
02. Charcoal
03. Gas
04. Electricity
05. Kerosene/Parafine
06. Biogas
07. Solar power
8. Crop waste
09. Animal dung
10. Briquette
11. Peat
12. sawdust
13. Straw/shrub/grass
14. Other(specify)
15. None

ENERGY SAVING STOVE

H18: Does your HH use a cooking energy saving stove? (Do not ask if H16 and H17 responded 3,4,5,6,7)

1. Yes

2. No

MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL

H19: "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?"

1. Public Composit dumping
2. Household ompost dumping
3. Waste collection companies
4. Thrown in the household's fields or bushes "
5. Burnt
6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs
7. Other

MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL

H20: What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?

1. Sump	5. Main sewer
2. In the courtyard	6. Cesspool
3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels	7. Bush
4. In the street	8. Other

HH ASSETS

H21: Does your household has the following assets in functioning Condition?   1. Yes   2. No

1. Radio		9. Bed	
2. Television		10. Tables	
3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only		11. Sofa	
		12. Computers	
4. Gas/Electrical Cooker		13. Vehicles for household use only	
5. Washing machine		14. Motorcycles for household use only	
6. Microwave		15. Bicycles for household use only	
7. Mattress		16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron	
8. Bench/Chair			

LIVESTOCK

H22: Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog?
  1. Yes   2. No   **=>H23**

H22A: What type of livestock do you have?

Livestock type	SELECT
01. Local breed cows	
02. Exotic breed cows	
03. Cross breed cows	
04. Local goats	
05. Exotic goats	
06. Cross goats	
07. Local sheep	
08. Exotic sheep	
09. Local pigs	
10. Exotic pig	
11. Cross pig	
12. Rabbits	
13. Broiler chicken	
14. Layers chicken	
15. Dual purpose chicken	
16. Local chicken	
17. Duck	
18. Turkey	
19. Other poultry	
20. Camel	
21. Bees hive	
22. Dogs	
23. Others	

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

H22B: "How many (Type of livestock) do you have now and in which district are they located?"

Livestock type	Number	Location/District
01. Local breed cows		
02. Exotic breed cows		
03. Cross breed cows		
04. Local goats		
05.Exotic goats		
06.Cross goats		
07. Local sheep		
08. Exotic sheep		
09. Local pigs		
10. Exotic pig		
11. Cross pig		
12. Rabbits		
13. Broiler chicken		
14. Layers chicken		
15. Dual purpose chicken		
16. Local chicken		
17.Duck		
18.Turkey		
19.Other poultry		
20.Camel		
21.Bees hive		
22.Dogs		
23.Others		

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

H23: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop?
(DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)
1. Yes
2. NO →H28A

H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?
1.In household owned land
2.In rented land (in cash or in kind payment or for free)
3.In both households owned land and in rented land

H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?

01.Maize		12. Yams& Taro	
02.Rice		13. Cooking Banana	
03.Sorghum		14. Dessert Banana	
04.Wheat		15. Banana for Beer	
05.Bean		16. Vegetables	
06.Pea		17. Tea	
07.Groundnut		18. Coffee	
08.Soybean		19. Sugarcane	
09.Cassava		20. Pyrethrum	
10.Sweet potato		21. Flowers	
11.Irish potato		22. Others, specify…	

H25: What type of vegetables that household grew in last 12 months? Ask this question if on question H24 vegetables is in selected crops"

ASK THIS QUESTION IF H24=16			
01.Amaranths		13.Garlic	
02.Tomato		14.Lettuce	
03.Cabbage		15.Broccoli	
04.Onion		16.Spinach	
05.Carrot		17.Celery	
06.Eggplant		18.Leeks	
07.Black eggplant		19.Pumpkin	
08.Sweet pepper		20.Cocumber	
09.Pepper		21.Mushroom	
10.Cauliflower		22.Chayote	
11.French beans		23. Cassava Leaves	
12.beetroot		24.Other vegetables	

H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops

H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops

H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree?
1.Yes   2.No => Go to Section M

H28B: What Type and How many (fruit trees) does your household grow?

	28BA: Type	28BB: How many trees do you have?
1.Avocado		
2.Orange		
3.Papaya		
4.Guava		
5.Lemon		
6.Mango		
7.Mandarin		
8.Jack fruits		
9.Beefheart		
10.Passion fruits		
11.Pineapple		
12.Tree tomato		
13.Watermelon		
14.Strawberry		
15.Other fruit		

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

H22B: "How many (Type of livestock) do you have now and in which district are they located?"

Livestock type	Number	Location/District
01. Local breed cows		
02. Exotic breed cows		
03. Cross breed cows		
04. Local goats		
05. Exotic goats		
06. Cross goats		
07. Local sheep		
08. Exotic sheep		
09. Local pigs		
10. Exotic pig		
11. Cross pig		
12. Rabbits		
13. Broiler chicken		
14. Layers chicken		
15. Dual purpose chicken		
16. Local chicken		
17. Duck		
18. Turkey		
19. Other poultry		
20. Camel		
21. Bees hive		
22. Dogs		
23. Others		

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

H23: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop?
(DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)

1. Yes
2. NO →H28A

H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?

1. In household owned land
2. In rented land (in cash or in kind payment or for free)
3. In both households owned land and in rented land

H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?

01. Maize		12. Yams& Taro	
02. Rice		13. Cooking Banana	
03. Sorghum		14. Dessert Banana	
04. Wheat		15. Banana for Beer	
05. Bean		16. Vegetables	
06. Pea		17. Tea	
07. Groundnut		18. Coffee	
08. Soybean		19. Sugarcane	
09. Cassava		20. Pyrethrum	
10. Sweet potato		21. Flowers	
11. Irish potato		22. Others, specify...	

H25: What type of vegetables that household grew in last 12 months? Ask this question if on question H24 vegetables is in selected crops"

ASK THIS QUESTION IF H24=16

01. Amaranths		13. Garlic	
02. Tomato		14. Lettuce	
03. Cabbage		15. Broccoli	
04. Onion		16. Spinach	
05. Carrot		17. Celery	
06. Eggplant		18. Leeks	
07. Black eggplant		19. Pumpkin	
08. Sweet pepper		20. Cocumber	
09. Pepper		21. Mushroom	
10. Cauliflower		22. Chayote	
11. French beans		23. Cassava Leaves	
12. beetroot		24. Other vegetables	

H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops

H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops

H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree?
1. Yes   2. No => Go to Section M

H28B: What Type and How many (fruit trees) does your household grow?

	28BA: Type	28BB: How many trees do you have?
1. Avocado		
2. Orange		
3. Papaya		
4. Guava		
5. Lemon		
6. Mango		
7. Mandarin		
8. Jack fruits		
9. Beefheart		
10. Passion fruits		
11. Pineapple		
12. Tree tomato		
13. Watermelon		
14. Strawberry		
15. Other fruit		

		SECTION M: MORTALITY								
		M1: Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? 1.Yes 2.No => End of the interview								
		If there was a death in the HH during the 12 months prior to the census night ,Write their Names and ask the following questions								
S/N	M2: Names Write the names of those who died during the last 12 months	M3: SEX 1.Male 2.Female	M4: AGE at Death How old was [NAME] when (he/she) died? IF THE AGE IS 1 YEAR OR ABOVE => M5 (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	M4A:Age at death for infants How many months or days [NAME] had before dying? RECORD THE ANSWER IN MONTHS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 1 TO 11 MONTHS. RECORD THE ANSWER IN DAYS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 0 TO 29 DAYS	M5: Place of death where the death for the [NAME] took place? 1. At community 2. At health facilities	M6: Manner of Death "What is the manner of death of [NAME]? 1.Natural cause/disease 2.Accident 3.Suicide 4. Homicide 9. Don't know IF THE ANSWER IS 2-9 =>Next Person End if no other died person	If the Deceased Person was a female aged 10-49 years, we ask the following questions:			
							M7: "Did [NAME] death occur while Pregnant? 1.Yes => Next Person 2.No	M8: "Did the death Occur during the childbirth? 1.Yes =>Next Person 2.No	M9: "Did the death occur during the 6 weeks' period following the termination of pregnancy? 1: Yes =>Next Person 2: No=>Next Person =>Next Person End if no other died person
1	………	☐	☐☐	☐☐ 1:days 2:months ☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	………	☐	☐☐	☐☐ 1:days 2:months ☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	………	☐	☐☐	☐☐ 1:days 2:months ☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

A.2. Institutional households: person record

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw

GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
16 – 30 AUGUST 2022

Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)

SECTION IL: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD

IL01.	PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY :	|__|
IL02.	DISTRICT:	|__|
IL03.	SECTOR:	|__|__|
IL04 .	CELL:	|__|__|
IL05.	VILLAGE:	|__|__|
IL06 .	ENUMERATION AREA (N0 EA) :	|__|__|
IL07.	AREA OF RESIDENCE(1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :	|__|
IL08.	BUILDING NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
IL09.	INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	|__|__|__|
IL10.	FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :..................	|__|__|__|
IL11.	GPS COORDINATES: Latitude:	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
	Longitude:	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
IL12.	DISTANCE:	|__|__|

IL13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH 2. Institutional	|____|

IL13A. ENUMERATION GROUP NUMBER — \|____\|____\|

My names is ...., I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to have an interview that will last 10 min with you. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview as your responses are very important for the country.

IL14	CONSENT: 1. Interview accepted =>**P01A** 2. Interview is not done	|____|
IL15.	THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW: 1. Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building 3. Dwelling destroyed 4. Refused 5. All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration	|____|

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

FOR ALL RESIDENT IN THE INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD

P01A: Serial Number of the person

P01B : Surname of the person: ………………………………………

P01C: Other names of the Person: ………………………………

P03 : What is [NAME]'s Sex?   1.Male
2.Female

P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday?
Note: Record age in completed years

P05A: In which month [NAME] was born?

P05B: In which year [NAME] was born?
Note: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN

P06 What is [NAME]'s marital status?
  ALL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

1.Married to one wife/husband officially
2.Married to one wife/husband not officially
3.Live in a polygamous union
4.Divorced
5.Separated
6.Never married
7.Widowed

P07A Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?

1.Usual resident
2. Visitor   => GO TO NEXT PERSON

P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?

1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR)
2. No, did not slip in this HH (AR)

P09A Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad?
1. Rwanda
2. Abroad   =>P09C

P09B In which District [NAME] was born? => P10A

(SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)

P09C: In which Country [NAME] was born?
(SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously
    in [District]?
- RECORD 0 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR
- RECORD 888 IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH
- IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH =>P12B

P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in
Rwanda or abroad?
1.Rwanda
2.Foreign Country   =>P11B

P11A In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living
Here? =>P12B
(SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)

P11B: In which Country [NAME] was residing previously?
(SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P12B: What is [NAME's] Nationality ?

CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST

P13 What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation?

01.Catholic
02.Protestant /Pentecost
03. Adventist
04. Other Christians
05.Muslim
06. Jehovah witness
07. Traditional/Animist
08. Other religion
09. No Religion
10. Not stated
99.Do not know

P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1.Mutuelle   5. Employer
2.RSSB (Ex: RAMA)   6. Private insurance companies
3.MMI   7. NGOs
4.Schools   8. None
                     9. Do not know

DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

P15A: Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing?
1.Yes
2. No   => P16A

P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses?
1.Yes
2. No   => P15B

P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing
glasses?
1.Yes
2. No   => P16A

P15B: Would you say [NAME] has some difficulty seeing, a lot of
difficulty or cannot do at all?
0. No, no difficulty   1.Yes   some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot see at all

P16A: Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ?
1.Yes
2. No   => P17A

P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?
1.Yes
2. No   => P16B

P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if
        using hearing aid?
1. Yes
2. No   => P17A

P16B: Would you say [NAME] has some hearing difficulty, a lot of
difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty   1.Yes   some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot hear at all

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

P17A: Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

1.Yes
2. No => P18A

P17B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty   1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot walk or climb steps at all

P18A: Using his/her usual (customary) language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example being understood?

1.Yes
2. No => P19A

P18B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No, No difficulty   1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot communicate at all

P19A: Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?
1.Yes
2.No => P20A

P19B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?

0. No difficulty   1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty   3.Cannot do at all

P20A: Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
1.Yes
2. No => P21A

P20B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?
0. No, no difficulty
1.Yes – some difficulty
2.Yes – a lot of difficulty
3.Cannot do at all

P21A: Does [NAME] have a short stature?
1.Yes
2.No

P22A: Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?
1.Yes
2.No

P29: Has [NAME] ever attended or is currently attending school /ECD?
1.Has ever attended
2.Is currently attending
3.Has never attended =>P32

EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?
1.ECD   =>P32
2.Nursery
3.Primary
4.INGOBOKA /Vocational training
5. Lower secondary
6. Upper secondary
7. Tertiary

P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?
WRITTE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS IS UNKNOWN

P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

1. Primary school certificate
2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II
3. EMA/ENTA
4. O'level Certificate
5. A3/D4/D5
6. A2/D6/D7
7. TVET certificate III
8. TVET certificate IV
9. TVET certificate V
10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)
11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs
12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs
13. Post Graduate Diploma
14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs
15. Doctorate (PhD)
16. None   99. Do not know

QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?

MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA

1. Kinyarwanda   8. Swahili
2. English   16. Other
4. French   0. None

P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?
(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)
1.Yes, Still Attending
2.Yes, Completed
3.Never attended

FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

	NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?
NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS

1.Yes
2.No =>P36A
9. Do not know=>P36A

P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?

1.Yes
2.No   => Next Person

P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had?

P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?
1.From Home
2.From work place
3.From School/Place of Education
4.From Another Person's home
5.From Community Internet access facility
6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility
7.Other

P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had?

P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0

P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0

P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021- 15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?

1.Yes
2.No   => Next Person

P36A: Does [NAME] own a mobile phone?
1. Yes

2. No => P50A IF SHE IS A FEMALE AGED 10YEARS AND ABOVE.
         OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON

NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS

P36 C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?

1.Smart phone
2.Ordinary phone with radio
3.Ordinary phone without radio

IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE

P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)?

P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0

P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive?
TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0
         => GO TO NEXT PERSON

ANNEX B: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanations of indicators.

B.1. Population and demographic characteristics

Resident status: People with resident status are persons who have been living in a place for more than six months where they were enumerated or who have the intention to stay there for more than six months. These individuals represent the population usually living in such places.

Present residents: individuals present in their place of usual residence on the reference night, or

Absent residents: individuals not present in their place of usual residence on the reference night. The person must be absent for a period shorter than or equal to six months.

Visitors: Persons who were not usual residents of the household. They might be absent residents in another place in Rwanda, or non-residents of the country, for example, tourists present at the time of the Census from other countries.

De facto population: A concept that defines enumerated persons on the basis of their actual location at the time of the census (present residents + visitors): Includes all persons physically present in the country or given area at the reference date.

De jure population: A concept that defines enumerated persons on the basis of their usual place of residence at the time of the census. (Present residents + absent residents):

The de jure population includes all usual residents of a given country or area, whether they were physically present in the area at the reference date or not. It also refers to the resident population. Most of the analyses presented in the thematic reports are based on the de jure population.

B.2. Disability

Disability prevalence: This is defined as the percentage of all the people age 5 years and above reported having at least one disability divided by the entire population of persons age 5 years and above.

Disability status: differentiates the population into those with and those without a disability. Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers or environments may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

The following limitations in activity functioning are considered in the RPHC5: seeing, hearing, mobility, cognitive, communication and self-care using Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of questions. In addition, questions of albinism and short stature were added to the questionnaire.

Seeing difficulty
Seeing difficulty describes the various degrees of vision loss. A person is considered to have eyesight or vision disability if he/she has difficulty seeing even if he/she wears eyeglasses or contact lenses.

Hearing difficulty
Hearing difficulty refers to complete deafness or partial hearing in one or both ears, hard of hearing. Those with hearing difficulty can also use a hearing aid.

Mobility difficulty
Physical or mobility difficulty refers to difficulties in moving, i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hand, sitting upright, or standing. This disability restricts one's physical movement, say body movement or paralysis of legs, hands, or the whole body. Persons with this type of disability can use assistive equipment and supportive devices that assist them to move around. For example,

those who use wheelchairs, crutches among other mobility aids.

Cognitive difficulty

Cognitive difficulty affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age groups. They may have difficulty remembering things or concentrating on what he/she is performing. It includes many different functions such as the ability to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts in the mind. It also exhibits problems in comprehending any new ideas or opinions or finding solutions and therefore restrains a person from learning or even coordinating functions/activities.

Self-care difficulty

This refers to difficulties in dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around the home or inside the home. The difficulties may have arisen as a result of other disabilities or impairments. These types of difficulties may be present in most disabilities. It may be more pronounced in mental disabilities and severe physical disabilities.

Communication difficulty

Speech and language disorders refer to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be characterized by an interruption in the flow or rhythm of speech, such as stammering. These delays and disorders range from simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language. Some causes of speech and language disorders include hearing loss, brain injury, learning disability, substance abuse, physical impairments such as cleft lip, deformed lip or palate, and vocal abuse or misuse. Persons with speech disabilities are often not able to communicate well with others.

Short stature

Short stature is a general term used to describe a condition in which a person's height is well below the average height of his or her peers. Short stature typically means that a person's height is below that of the shortest 3 percent to 5 percent of people of the same age and sex.

Albinism

Albinism is a rare, non-contagious, genetically inherited condition occurring in both genders regardless of ethnicity, in all countries of the world. The condition results in a lack of pigmentation in the skin, hair and eyes, causing vulnerability to sun exposure and bright light. Almost all persons with albinism are visually impaired, with the majority being classified as "legally blind. Skin cancer is common amongst a majority of PWA living in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa.

B.3.   Marital status and nuptiality

Information on marital status was collected on the resident population aged 12 and above. The question was formulated as '*what is [name] marital status?*' and, responses were recorded as provided. Seven categories constituted the question on marital status:

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in legally accepted marital union with one partner at the moment of the Census.

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in marital union with one partner, but that was not legally officiated at the moment of the Census.

Live in a polygamous union: An individual is said to be in polygamous union when he is married with more than one spouse. People living in polygamous union in the context of this census were men having more than one wife or wife living in a marital union with such men. A polygamous man may be simultaneously in legal union with one of his wives and in consensual union with another wife or other wives.

Divorced: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to the legislation.

Separated: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without intention to be back in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

Never married: an individual who has never been in a marital union.

Widowed: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried.

The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions. Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

Unofficial monogamy: An individual is said to be monogamous when he or she is married with one spouse and polygamous in the contrary situation (Louis Henry, 1981). In the context of this census, unofficial monogamy refers to the marital union where a man or woman is married unofficially to one spouse.

B.4.   Housing and household characteristics

Housing unit: a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied by a household at the time of the Census. The essential features of households are separateness and independence.

Household: the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. It consists of one or several persons who live in the same dwelling and share meals.

Private household: consists of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. Persons in a private household may or may not be related or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. In order to facilitate analysis of the de jure population (usual residents) across thematic reports, private households were further categorised as follows:

a) Households where there is at least one usual resident in the household (present or absent resident); and
b) Households consisting only of visitors (e.g.: Households found during the Census in their holiday homes, etc.)

Subsequently, and across all thematic reports, any analysis of the characteristics of the private households will refer to the definition in (a) above.

Types of private households:

- **One-person household:** consists only of the head of the household.

- **Nuclear household:** refers to a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into married or unmarried couple, family with children or without children or single parent with children only.

- **Extended household:** people related to each other and living together but who do not form a nuclear family.

- **Composite household:** people not related to each other living together; extended or nuclear family living with non-relatives.

Institutional household: It comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC5, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

Head of household: S/he refers to a person recognised as such by other members of the household. Every private household has one and only one household head.

Structure: According to census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for residence purposes. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units.

Types of habitat: there are six types of habitat for private households: clustered rural settlement (*umudugudu*)/old settlement, Integrated model villages, dispersed/isolated habitat, planned urban housing (cadastre), and spontaneous or squatter habitat (*Akajagari*).

Improved source of water: According to the latest definitions from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene (JMP, 2017), improved sources of drinking water include: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water. Contrary to the previous definition of MDGs, packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker

truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved water sources according to SDGs definition.

Unimproved source of water: Any other source of drinking water which does not belong to the types of water defined above as improved is classified as unimproved source. This includes the following:

unprotected well, Unprotected spring, surface water (river, lake, dam, pond, stream, irrigation channel, etc.).

Housing tenure: refers to legal occupation of the dwelling. Usually, occupancy here is defined as owner, tenant, hire purchase, free lodging, staff housing or refugee/temporary camp settlement.

B.5.   Migration and spatial mobility

Migration: Geographic and spatial mobility involving a relatively permanent change in usual residence between clearly defined political or statistical units. It has associated dimensions of time and space.

Internal Migration: Refers to migration across regional administrative boundaries within a country. Internal migration can be categorized by type (in-migration and out-migration) and directional flow (rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural, and urban-urban).

An in-migrant: Is a person who enters a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area, but within the same country.

An out-migrant: Is a person who departs from a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country.

Lifetime Migration: Is the migration that occurs between birth and the time of the census. Thus, a lifetime migrant is one whose current district of residence is different from his or her district/country of birth, regardless of intervening migration.

Lifetime migrants: As defined in the UN's Manual VI (1970), lifetime migrants are those whose place of birth is not the same as the current place of residence. The number stated in this case is, however, an underestimation of both the number of migrations that the population has experienced and the number of migrants that have occurred during the lifetime of the living population. People who moved from the place of birth to a given place of destination and then returned before the Census date, as well as people who moved but died before the Census date, will not be counted.

Place of birth: According to the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the place of birth is the usual place of residence of the mother at the time of the respondent's birth. This

question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their places of birth and hence have migrated. Sometimes expectant mothers move from rural areas to urban areas for the delivery since maternity services are better in the towns. This kind of movement is short-lived and must not be confused with a migratory one.
Even though the district boundaries have changed over time, the objective is to relate a person's place of birth to the district as now constituted. For districts which have been split by administrative reform, enumerators were asked to find the actual district of birth and give its current name.

Recent Migration: Is the movement in the recent past of persons enumerated during the census, relative to their previous place of residence (5 years or less) prior to census. A recent migrant is one whose current district of residence is different from his or her previous place/district of residence, five years ago or less. Note that if the person was still living in the district, then he/she was not considered as a migrant

Previous place of residence: In the RPHC5 enumerator's manual, the previous place of residence is related to the name of the district in Rwanda in which respondents were living before August 2022. A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason, such as visiting relatives or because of a stay in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, was shown where he or she normally lived before August 2022 (i.e. ignoring the temporary absence). If the person was living in another country before August 2022, the name pertaining to the specific country was used.

Duration of residence: The duration of residence is the length of time an individual has resided in the current district of residence up to the date of the Census. The duration of residence concerns the time lived in a given place/district of residence and not in a particular housing unit. In the enumerator's manual, the instructions are that if the duration is less than one year, it is to be recorded as zero, and if the respondent has lived in the current place of residence since his or her birth then the respondent's age is the duration of residence. In the case of a period which is over one year then the period is recorded in years.

Migration effectiveness: This is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement. The Migration Effectiveness Index "measures the degree of (a)symmetry or (dis)equilibrium in the network interregional migration flows". It is the indicator commonly used to measure net migration as a proportion of gross migration turnover for any territorial/administrative unit. An index of migration effectiveness or effectiveness index is calculated as the ratio of net migration to total in- and out-migration. The range of the index is from zero, when arrivals and departures are equal in number, to one, when migration is entirely one way. A nation's population is redistributed through migration flows and counterflows between its constituent subnational areas, resulting in a geographical pattern of net migration gains or loses which may change from one time period to another.

Migratory efficiency index (MEI): Migration efficiency ratio is simply defined as the ratio of the net number of moves of individuals between areas to the gross number of moves that take place. It is suggested that the ratio of net to gross migration measures the efficiency of migration, such that a low ratio indicates a low efficiency and a high ratio indicates a high efficiency.

The MEI, which ranges from 1 to 100, quantifies the balance between regional flows and counterflows, with low values indicating largely reciprocal exchanges between regions, and high values suggesting strongly directional flows. A number between 0 and 100 where the higher number shows

an efficient mechanism of population redistribution. Measured at multiple geographical scales, MEI values are remarkably stable with scale when computed for 20 regions or more (Rees et al, 2017).

Gross migration: Gross migration is the total flow of migrants across an administrative border, i.e. in-migrants + out-migrants, or in the case of international migration, immigrants + emigrants. Net migration is the difference between the inward and outward flows of migration, i.e. in-migrants – out-migrants or immigrants – emigrants.

Net-Migration: This is the balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to direction of the balance, it may be characterized as net in-migration or net out-migration. Thus, net flow in or out is indicated by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign.

International migration: This is the process by which one changes his place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries into another country.

An emigrant: This is an international migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary

An immigrant: This is an international migrant entering an area from a place outside the country. Immigrants cross national borders during their migration from the perspective of the country in which they enter.

Return Migration: This type of migration occurs when a return migrant (person) moves back to the area where he or she formerly resided.

Migration stocks and flows: The stock of internal/international migrants is the total number of internal/international migrants living in a district/country at a particular point in time, while the flow of internal/international migrants is the number of migrants entering or leaving a district/country over the course of a specific time period (e.g. one year). District/country of birth and citizenship are the main criteria used for categorizing different types of population stocks and flows, with duration of stay providing a further element for statistics on migration flows.

B.6. Education

Early childhood development (ECD): is defined as a comprehensive approach to policies and programs for children from birth to eight years of age, their parents, and caregivers, aimed at protecting the child's rights to develop his or her full cognitive, emotional, social, and physical potential. In Rwanda, this usually refers to the age group 0–6 years.

School attendance and attendance rates: School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or program, public or private.
There is a difference between 'attending school' and being 'enrolled in school'; thus results from censuses and administrative data may differ.

School attendance is complementary to but must be distinguished from 'school enrolment', which typically is obtained from administrative data. A child can be enrolled in school but not necessarily be attending. It is recommended that these concepts be clearly defined so that countries can determine which variable they wish to collect via the census.

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR): attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (6–11) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (12–17) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The GAR for primary schools is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary schools is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official

secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

Gender Parity Index (GPI): ratio of the number or proportion of the female population to the male population for a given indicator. It measures gender equality between girls' and boys' performance in school.

Educational attainment: Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received.

Educational qualifications (level of education): Qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles, and so forth that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study, or private study, whether conferred in the home country or abroad, and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies. The acquisition of an educational qualification, therefore, implies the successful completion of a course of study or training program.
According to national needs, information on qualifications may be collected from persons who have reached a certain minimum age or level of educational attainment. Such information should refer to the title of the highest certificate, diploma, or degree received.

Academic degree obtained: An academic degree is a college or university diploma, often associated with a title and sometimes associated with an academic position, which is usually awarded in recognition of the recipient having either satisfactorily completed a prescribed course of study or having conducted a scholarly endeavor deemed worthy of his or her admission to the degree. The most common degrees awarded today are Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Bachelor's,

Master's, and doctoral (PhD) degrees. Most higher education institutions generally offer certificates and several programs leading to the awarding of a Master of Advanced Studies, which is predominantly known as a Diplôme d'études supérieures specialises under its original French designation. The certificates listed below are some of the certificates currently or previously awarded by the Rwandan education system:

Primary Leaving Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of six years of primary school. This certificate provides access to lower secondary education.

Ordinary 'O' Level Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of lower secondary school. This certificate provides access to senior secondary education.

TVET Certificate I: the duration to get the certificate is 3 to 9 months. There is no further educational prerequisite for enrollment to study at this level other than having reached the age of 16 years. Graduates at this level will have the basic practical skills and competencies required to carry out a specific task in the labor market.

TVET Certificate II: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum age to study at this level is 16 Years and one has completed at least primary six. Graduates at this level will have practical skills and a set of competencies required to carry out different tasks in the labor market or to pursue further learning.

TVET Certificate III: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. To study at this level you must have completed 9Years Basic Education or have an equivalent qualification. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 1 year of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

TVET Certificate IV: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level III. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 2 years of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

TVET Certificate V/ Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (Technical secondary education): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in technical secondary education. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level IV. Graduates at this level will have advanced practical skills and knowledge enabling them to join the labor market or proceed to higher Education.

Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (general secondary education): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in general secondary education.

NB: The Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education and Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 grant access to higher education.

ENTA (Ecole Normale Technique Auxilliaire) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available;

A3/D4/D5 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four, or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.

A2/D6/D7 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

Post-primary education: In the past, this level of education targeted technical skills and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study to enter the labor market. Some disaggregations by highest level attended may group post-primary and secondary education. The

following certificates and/or diplomas were awarded at this level of education:

EMA (Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.

CE/FM (Certificat d'Edute Familiale) – a certificate awarded upon completion of three years of post-primary education. The courses associated with these certificates were exclusive to the female population.

CERAI (Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Integré) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

Tertiary Education: The duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

A diploma and an Advanced Diploma program: are between two and three years in length. Admission requires an upper-secondary qualification like the Certificate of Technical Secondary Education A2. In addition, the HEC defines certificate and diploma qualifications as exit qualifications in incomplete bachelor's programs rather than distinct study programs. Students who complete one year of study (120 credits) before dropping out may receive a Certificate of Higher Education, whereas students who complete 2 years of studies and obtainment of at least 240 credits may be awarded a Diploma and students who completed 2,5 years of studies and obtainment of at least 300 credits may be awarded an Advanced Diploma in Higher Education in Higher Education.

Bacc/diploma: a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.

Bachelor's: a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university. In Rwanda,

the Bachelor's programs are offered for three-five years and each year is split into semesters or trimesters depending on the specifications of the programs.

Master's: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies. In Rwanda, the duration of Masters' Programs varies between eighteen (18) and twenty-four (24) months, except in Medicine, where they last for four years. They are offered by coursework or purely by research.

PhD: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral program, usually lasting between three and four years.

School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education): SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilizing this indicator in international comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or quality as a year or grade completed in another country. SLE represents the expected number of years of schooling that will be completed, including years spent repeating one or more grades.

Literacy: Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a stock phrase that has been memorized. In the 2022 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French, Swahili and Other.

B.7.   Employment/economic activity

The main concepts and definitions used in the census are in line with the international standards on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).[7] They are briefly described below.

Work: work is defined as:
- "Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use" in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
- Work is defined "irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity."
- It excludes "activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation)."

The international standards recognize different forms of work: Own-use production work (production of goods and services for own final use); employment (work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit); unpaid trainee work (work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills); volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay); and other forms of work (not defined at this time by the international standards).

Working age population: The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over.

Employment: Employment is a particular form of work. Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use such as producing agricultural, fishing and gathering products for own-consumption or cleaning, decorating, gardening and maintaining one's own

dwelling or premises, durables and other goods. Persons in employment comprise: (a) employed persons "at work," i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

Status in employment: Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment[8]: Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker

Branches of economic activity: Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. "Enterprise" is a broader concept than "establishment". An enterprise is a legal entity (or group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations.

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person.

Occupational segregation index: It is an indicator that measures the extent to which labour markets are separated into "male" and "female" occupations. The occupational segregation index (D) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation.[9] It is defined by

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[7]**ILO,** *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, **19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.**
[8]**ILO,** *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, **Fifteenth International**

Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, http://laborsta.ilo.org.
[9]**ILO,** *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, **May 2012, pp. 127-130.**

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \left| \frac{n_{Ai}}{n_A} - \frac{n_{Bi}}{n_B} \right|$$

Where n_{Ai} and n_{Bi} are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational i and n_A and n_B are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all

occupations. The value of the index ranges from zero to one, zero indicating no segregation and one indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons that need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation.

B.8. Socio-cultural characteristics

Religion: Religion originates in an attempt to represent and order beliefs, feelings, imaginings and actions that arise in response to direct experience of the sacred and the spiritual (Connelly, 1996). Affiliation to a religion entails adherence to its fundamental beliefs and the frequenting of liturgical services and other duties expected of an active member (Ellway, 2005). Religions commonly are taken to provide general orientation in regard to the way one lives one's life (Fasching et al., 2001). The main religions existing in Rwanda and taken into account during the RPHC5 are the following:

The Catholic Church: The Christian Catholic Church is characterised by an Episcopal hierarchy with the Pope at its head and belief in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition. The authority of the church lies within the hierarchy of the church and the truth is found in the Bible.

ADEPR (Associations des Eglises Pentecostes au Rwanda): ADEPR is the first pentecostal church established in Rwanda. It has born in 1983 as a result of the association of different pentecostal denominations that had been originaly established by Swidish missionaries since 1920 and progressivey expended in diffent parts of Rwanda. ADEPR share the same beliefs as most of protestant churches and its main mission is the expension of Christ centered evanglism.

Islam: Islam was founded in 622 CE by the Prophet Muhammad, in Makkah (also spelled 'Mecca'). The two sacred texts of Islam are the Qur'an, which are the words of Allah 'the One True God' as given to Muhammad, and the Hadith, which is a collection of Muhammad's sayings.

Protestantism: The term *Protestant* was not initially applied to reformers in the sixteenth century but came to be used to describe all groups protesting against the Roman Catholic orthodoxy. Thus, the term *Protestant* is often used as a general term merely to signify Christians

who belong to none of the churches of the Catholic tradition. Most Protestants believe Baptism that is an outward testimony of a prior inward regeneration, usually done after a person confesses Jesus Christ as their saviour and obtains an understanding of the significance of Baptism. Here, there are the churches that are in CEPR(Conseil Protestant du Rwanda)

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: The Seventh-Day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination originating in the mid-nineteenth century in the northeast United States. The Adventist Church among Protestant Christian denominations is the observance of the Sabbath on Saturday, the seventh day.

Other Christian churches: Other Christian churches are Protestant churches that were established in Rwanda after 1994 and do not belong to the CPR(Conseil Protestant du Rwanda).

Jehovah's Witnesses: The religious beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses are in many ways similar to those of mainstream Christians but but they believe that after the resurrection they will live in this world but renewed. Moreover, Jehovah's Witnesses are permitted most forms of medical treatment, but under no circumstances must they ever have a blood transfusion.

Traditionalist/Animist Religion: The term 'animism' is usually applied to any religious belief that recognises spirits or a spirit world as inherent and controlling within the physical world. Some spirits are the souls of deceased ancestors, while others are beings inherent in nature and the spirit realm. For some people the spirits are intermediaries between humans and a higher god.

Other religion: these are religions which are not Christian and which are not Christian and which do not belong to the other religions mentioned above.

Nationality: Under the idea of 'nationality', people construct symbolically a referent of their identity (Brubaker, 1992), which entails a place or territory seen and understood geographically as a space wherein people have something in common.

Nationality means the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country or the legal right to belong to a particular nation whether by birth or naturalisation. Types of nationality are identified as single and dual nationality, the latter of which refers to the state of being a citizen of two countries.

Nationality and citizenship are two terms that are sometimes used interchangeably (Lynn, 2007) and some people even use the two words – 'citizenship and nationality' – as synonyms. However, they differ in many aspects. Simply put, nationality can be applied to the country where an individual was born while citizenship is a legal status, which means that an individual has been registered with the government in a particular country.

ANNEX C: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table C.1: Household headship rates among private households by five-year age-group and by sex and area of residence

Household head's Age-group	Urban			Rural			All Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-4 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5-9 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10-14 Yrs	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
15-19 Yrs	3.4%	1.1%	2.2%	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%	2.2%	0.8%	1.4%
20-24 Yrs	27.8%	9.6%	18.2%	23.8%	4.3%	13.7%	25.1%	6.1%	15.2%
25-29 Yrs	62.5%	18.4%	39.9%	66.0%	10.2%	36.6%	64.7%	13.1%	37.8%
30-34 Yrs	82.8%	21.5%	52.3%	86.4%	15.5%	48.7%	85.1%	17.6%	50.0%
35-39 Yrs	90.0%	23.6%	58.3%	93.0%	18.7%	53.1%	92.0%	20.1%	54.7%
40-44 Yrs	92.0%	26.8%	60.8%	94.5%	23.3%	55.4%	93.7%	24.2%	57.0%
45-49 Yrs	93.0%	32.7%	62.9%	95.3%	31.6%	58.4%	94.6%	31.8%	59.6%
50-54 Yrs	94.1%	41.4%	68.0%	95.8%	40.9%	64.4%	95.3%	41.0%	65.2%
55-59 Yrs	94.7%	50.6%	72.1%	96.4%	49.2%	69.4%	96.0%	49.4%	70.0%
60-64 Yrs	94.5%	58.4%	74.8%	96.4%	55.7%	73.0%	96.1%	56.1%	73.4%
65-69 Yrs	95.2%	64.1%	77.4%	97.0%	61.9%	76.7%	96.7%	62.3%	76.8%
70-74 Yrs	93.9%	67.9%	78.2%	96.9%	68.2%	79.8%	96.4%	68.2%	79.5%
75-79 Yrs	92.5%	68.2%	76.6%	96.9%	75.0%	82.9%	96.1%	73.8%	81.9%
80-84 Yrs	89.4%	65.7%	73.5%	96.4%	79.3%	85.3%	95.3%	77.0%	83.3%
85+ Yrs	81.1%	58.6%	65.3%	94.9%	81.6%	86.1%	92.7%	77.2%	82.4%
Total	40.0%	13.9%	26.7%	36.4%	14.2%	24.7%	37.4%	14.1%	25.3%
Count	1,773,547	1,834,980	3,608,527	4,526,902	4,965,171	9,492,073	6,300,449	6,800,151	13,100,600

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.2: Household headship rates by five-year age-group and by sex and province

Household head's age-group and sex	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
0-4 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5-9 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10-14 Yrs	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
15-19 Yrs	2.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.8%	1.4%
20-24 Yrs	20.3%	11.3%	12.3%	13.9%	17.9%	15.2%
25-29 Yrs	40.7%	34.2%	35.6%	37.0%	40.7%	37.8%
30-34 Yrs	52.9%	47.7%	48.4%	48.6%	51.6%	50.0%
35-39 Yrs	59.2%	53.1%	52.9%	53.0%	56.0%	54.7%
40-44 Yrs	62.8%	56.4%	54.4%	54.2%	57.9%	57.0%
45-49 Yrs	64.2%	58.8%	58.2%	57.0%	60.7%	59.6%
50-54 Yrs	68.7%	64.7%	63.9%	63.9%	66.1%	65.2%
55-59 Yrs	73.3%	70.5%	68.0%	68.6%	70.8%	70.0%
60-64 Yrs	76.5%	74.4%	71.5%	70.8%	74.6%	73.4%
65-69 Yrs	78.3%	78.0%	75.6%	74.3%	78.1%	76.8%
70-74 Yrs	78.5%	80.8%	79.1%	76.8%	80.5%	79.5%
75-79 Yrs	73.8%	83.7%	81.9%	80.5%	82.7%	81.9%
80-84 Yrs	68.5%	85.2%	84.4%	83.8%	83.5%	83.3%
85+ Yrs	59.2%	85.4%	83.8%	87.3%	80.1%	82.4%
Total	*28.4%*	*25.7%*	*23.4%*	*25.0%*	*25.2%*	*25.3%*
Count	*1,720,477*	*2,963,528*	*2,871,195*	*2,024,173*	*3,521,227*	*13,100,600*
Male						
0-4 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5-9 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10-14 Yrs	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
15-19 Yrs	4.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	2.7%	2.2%
20-24 Yrs	30.4%	18.5%	21.1%	24.9%	30.0%	25.1%
25-29 Yrs	61.8%	60.2%	63.5%	67.5%	70.0%	64.7%
30-34 Yrs	81.3%	83.1%	86.2%	88.0%	87.0%	85.1%
35-39 Yrs	88.6%	91.0%	93.4%	94.5%	92.5%	92.0%

Household head's age-group and sex	City of Kigali	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Rwanda
40-44 Yrs	91.1%	93.3%	95.1%	95.9%	93.7%	93.7%
45-49 Yrs	92.2%	94.4%	95.7%	96.8%	94.3%	94.6%
50-54 Yrs	93.2%	95.2%	96.0%	97.4%	94.8%	95.3%
55-59 Yrs	93.9%	96.0%	96.5%	97.7%	95.5%	96.0%
60-64 Yrs	93.8%	96.1%	96.4%	97.9%	95.3%	96.1%
65-69 Yrs	94.7%	96.6%	96.8%	98.3%	96.1%	96.7%
70-74 Yrs	93.7%	96.5%	96.3%	98.1%	95.8%	96.4%
75-79 Yrs	90.7%	96.6%	96.0%	98.0%	95.8%	96.1%
80-84 Yrs	86.1%	96.3%	95.5%	97.4%	94.5%	95.3%
85+ Yrs	77.1%	94.3%	92.9%	95.7%	92.2%	92.7%
Total	42.8%	36.6%	34.8%	38.5%	36.7%	37.4%
Count	868,138	1,413,748	1,360,728	960,596	1,697,239	6,300,449
Female						
0-4 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5-9 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10-14 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
15-19 Yrs	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
20-24 Yrs	10.8%	4.6%	4.5%	3.9%	6.8%	6.1%
25-29 Yrs	19.0%	11.1%	11.0%	9.4%	14.5%	13.1%
30-34 Yrs	21.5%	16.3%	16.1%	13.5%	19.5%	17.6%
35-39 Yrs	23.7%	19.3%	18.5%	16.0%	22.7%	20.1%
40-44 Yrs	26.8%	24.2%	22.6%	20.0%	26.9%	24.2%
45-49 Yrs	32.1%	32.2%	31.3%	28.1%	34.0%	31.8%
50-54 Yrs	40.8%	41.9%	39.8%	38.2%	42.7%	41.0%
55-59 Yrs	51.1%	51.6%	46.5%	46.0%	51.2%	49.4%
60-64 Yrs	60.0%	58.6%	53.4%	50.6%	58.7%	56.1%
65-69 Yrs	64.6%	65.1%	60.2%	56.4%	64.7%	62.3%
70-74 Yrs	67.8%	71.1%	67.4%	62.7%	69.6%	68.2%
75-79 Yrs	64.8%	77.1%	74.0%	70.6%	74.6%	73.8%
80-84 Yrs	60.5%	79.7%	78.8%	76.4%	76.8%	77.0%
85+ Yrs	51.6%	81.0%	79.5%	83.3%	73.4%	77.2%
Total	13.8%	15.6%	13.1%	12.8%	14.4%	14.1%
Count	852,339	1,549,780	1,510,467	1,063,577	1,823,988	6,800,151

Source: 5*th* Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.3: Age-sex distribution (%) of the private household heads by area of residence

5-Year age-group of the Household head	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
12-14 Yrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15-19 Yrs	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
20-24 Yrs	7.0%	7.5%	7.1%	5.4%	2.5%	4.5%	5.9%	3.8%	5.3%
25-29 Yrs	15.2%	13.1%	14.6%	11.9%	4.8%	9.8%	12.9%	7.0%	11.2%
30-34 Yrs	19.5%	14.0%	18.0%	14.7%	7.0%	12.4%	16.1%	8.9%	14.0%
35-39 Yrs	17.6%	11.7%	16.1%	15.4%	8.4%	13.3%	16.1%	9.3%	14.1%
40-44 Yrs	13.8%	10.2%	12.9%	13.2%	9.3%	12.0%	13.4%	9.5%	12.3%
45-49 Yrs	8.1%	7.9%	8.1%	8.5%	9.0%	8.7%	8.4%	8.7%	8.5%
50-54 Yrs	6.0%	7.2%	6.3%	7.4%	9.9%	8.1%	7.0%	9.2%	7.6%
55-59 Yrs	4.1%	6.4%	4.7%	6.2%	9.9%	7.3%	5.6%	9.0%	6.6%
60-64 Yrs	3.2%	6.7%	4.1%	6.3%	11.4%	7.8%	5.4%	10.2%	6.8%
65-69 Yrs	2.0%	5.0%	2.8%	4.3%	9.0%	5.7%	3.6%	7.9%	4.9%
70-74 Yrs	1.2%	3.8%	1.9%	2.9%	7.0%	4.1%	2.4%	6.2%	3.5%
75-79 Yrs	0.6%	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%	4.3%	2.2%	1.1%	3.8%	1.9%
80-84 Yrs	0.4%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	3.5%	1.7%	0.8%	3.0%	1.4%
85+ Yrs	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	3.4%	1.6%	0.7%	2.9%	1.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	709,665	254,622	964,287	1,645,633	702,823	2,348,456	2,355,298	957,445	3,312,743

Source: 5*th* Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.4: Distribution (%) of the private households by their size (number of residents members) by area of residence and sex of the head

Size of the Household	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
1 Person	17.1%	17.9%	17.3%	7.6%	15.5%	10.0%	10.5%	16.1%	12.1%
2 Persons	11.9%	21.1%	14.4%	8.4%	22.2%	12.6%	9.5%	21.9%	13.1%
3 Persons	14.5%	20.7%	16.1%	17.4%	21.9%	18.7%	16.5%	21.6%	18.0%
4 Persons	15.6%	16.4%	15.8%	19.3%	17.6%	18.8%	18.2%	17.3%	17.9%
5 Persons	14.6%	10.9%	13.6%	18.0%	11.5%	16.1%	17.0%	11.3%	15.4%
6 Persons	11.1%	6.4%	9.9%	13.4%	6.2%	11.3%	12.7%	6.3%	10.9%
7 Persons	7.1%	3.4%	6.1%	8.2%	3.0%	6.6%	7.8%	3.1%	6.5%
8 Persons	4.0%	1.7%	3.4%	4.3%	1.3%	3.4%	4.2%	1.4%	3.4%
9 Persons	2.1%	0.8%	1.8%	2.0%	0.5%	1.6%	2.0%	0.6%	1.6%
10 Persons	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%
11 Persons	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
12 Persons	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
13 Persons	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
14 Persons	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15+ Persons	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	*709,665*	*254,622*	*964,287*	*1,645,633*	*702,823*	*2,348,456*	*2,355,298*	*957,445*	*3,312,743*

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.5: Min, max, mean and median size of the private household by sex of the head and province

Area of residence and Sex of household head	Min	Max	Mean	Median
Rwanda				
Male Headed HHs	1.0	37.0	4.4	4.0
Female Headed HHs	1.0	37.0	3.3	3.0
Both Sexes	1.0	37.0	4.1	4.0
Urban				
Male Headed HHs	1.0	37.0	4.1	4.0
Female Headed HHs	1.0	37.0	3.3	3.0
Both Sexes	1.0	37.0	3.9	4.0
Rural				
Male Headed HHs	1.0	28.0	4.5	4.0
Female Headed HHs	1.0	21.0	3.3	3.0
Both Sexes	1.0	28.0	4.1	4.0

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.6: Mean size of the private household by sex of the head and province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Rwanda			
Urban	4.1	3.3	3.9
Rural	4.5	3.3	4.1
Total	4.4	3.3	4.1
City of Kigali			
Urban	3.8	3.2	3.6
Rural	4.2	3.3	3.9
Total	3.8	3.2	3.7
Southern Province			
Urban	4.2	3.5	4.0
Rural	4.4	3.2	4.0
Total	4.3	3.3	4.0
Western Province			
Urban	4.7	3.6	4.4
Rural	4.8	3.3	4.4
Total	4.8	3.4	4.4
Northern Province			
Urban	4.3	3.2	4.0
Rural	4.5	3.1	4.1
Total	4.5	3.1	4.1
Eastern Province			
Urban	4.2	3.4	4.0
Rural	4.4	3.5	4.1
Total	4.3	3.5	4.1

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.7: Average number of person per bedroom (Residential promiscuity index) of the private household by sex of the head and province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Rwanda			
Urban	2.1	1.9	2.0
Rural	2.2	1.8	2.1
Total	2.2	1.8	2.1
City of Kigali			
Urban	2.1	2.0	2.1
Rural	2.1	1.9	2.1
Total	2.1	2.0	2.1
Southern Province			
Urban	2.0	1.9	1.9
Rural	2.2	1.8	2.1
Total	2.2	1.8	2.1
Western Province			
Urban	2.1	1.8	2.0
Rural	2.2	1.7	2.0
Total	2.2	1.7	2.0
Northern Province			
Urban	1.9	1.6	1.8
Rural	2.1	1.6	2.0
Total	2.1	1.6	1.9
Eastern Province			
Urban	2.1	1.9	2.0
Rural	2.3	2.0	2.2
Total	2.2	1.9	2.1

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.8: Distribution (%) of the resident population in private households by relationship to head of household by sex and area of residence

Area of residence and relationship to the head of household	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Rwanda			
Son/Daughter	49.8%	48.0%	49.4%
Head of Household	23.4%	31.5%	25.3%
Spouse	19.5%	1.6%	15.4%
Other Relatives	5.0%	17.0%	7.8%
Non Relatives	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%
Total	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
Count	*10,063,468*	*3,037,132*	*13,100,600*
Urban			
Son/Daughter	45.0%	47.3%	45.5%
Head of Household	25.3%	31.6%	26.7%
Spouse	18.3%	1.9%	14.6%
Other Relatives	5.7%	15.0%	7.8%
Non Relatives	5.6%	4.2%	5.3%
Total	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
Count	*2,802,955*	*805,572*	*3,608,527*
Rural			
Son/Daughter	51.7%	48.2%	50.9%
Head of Household	22.7%	31.5%	24.7%
Spouse	20.0%	1.5%	15.7%
Other Relatives	4.7%	17.7%	7.8%
Non Relatives	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Total	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
Count	*7,260,513*	*2,231,560*	*9,492,073*

Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.9: Distribution (Count and %) of the private households by household typology/living arrangement by sex of the household head and area of residence

Private household typology/Living arrangement	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Both Sexes
Number of HHs									
One-person household	127,836	50,894	178,730	128,549	122,563	251,112	256,385	173,457	429,842
Nuclear household	370,537	114,638	485,175	1,239,078	329,497	1,568,575	1,609,615	444,135	2,053,750
Extended household	86,911	61,337	148,248	223,028	230,803	453,831	309,939	292,140	602,079
composite household	124,381	27,753	152,134	54,978	19,960	74,938	179,359	47,713	227,072
Total	*709,665*	*254,622*	*964,287*	*1,645,633*	*702,823*	*2,348,456*	*2,355,298*	*957,445*	*3,312,743*
Percentage of HHs									
One-person household	18.0%	20.0%	18.5%	7.8%	17.4%	10.7%	10.9%	18.1%	13.0%
Nuclear household	52.2%	45.0%	50.3%	75.3%	46.9%	66.8%	68.3%	46.4%	62.0%
Extended household	12.2%	24.1%	15.4%	13.6%	32.8%	19.3%	13.2%	30.5%	18.2%
composite household	17.5%	10.9%	15.8%	3.3%	2.8%	3.2%	7.6%	5.0%	6.9%
Total	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*

Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.10: Distribution (%) of the private households by their typology/living arrangement by sex and age-group of the head

Age-group of the Household head	Male Headed HHs						Female Headed HHs						Both sexes					
	One-person HH	Nuclear HH	Extended HH	Composite HH	Total	Count	One-person HH	Nuclear HH	Extended HH	Composite HH	Total	Count	One-person HH	Nuclear HH	Extended HH	Composite HH	Total	Count
12-14 Yrs	60.3%	0.0%	34.9%	4.8%	100%	436	43.9%	1.0%	49.8%	5.2%	100%	305	53.6%	0.4%	41.0%	5.0%	100%	741
15-19 Yrs	51.2%	19.6%	16.8%	12.4%	100%	16,034	34.5%	29.6%	29.9%	6.0%	100%	5,688	46.9%	22.2%	20.2%	10.7%	100%	21,722
20-24 Yrs	26.9%	57.4%	7.9%	7.8%	100%	138,082	30.3%	45.1%	16.1%	8.5%	100%	36,418	27.6%	54.8%	9.6%	8.0%	100%	174,500
25-29 Yrs	17.4%	70.1%	6.6%	5.9%	100%	302,916	21.6%	59.7%	11.8%	6.9%	100%	66,999	18.2%	68.2%	7.6%	6.1%	100%	369,915
30-34 Yrs	11.6%	73.7%	6.7%	8.0%	100%	380,091	11.8%	73.0%	9.0%	6.1%	100%	84,842	11.7%	73.5%	7.1%	7.7%	100%	464,933
35-39 Yrs	8.0%	76.9%	6.1%	9.0%	100%	379,372	7.4%	79.9%	8.0%	4.7%	100%	89,195	7.9%	77.5%	6.4%	8.2%	100%	468,567
40-44 Yrs	7.1%	77.6%	6.8%	8.6%	100%	315,131	6.4%	77.5%	12.3%	3.8%	100%	91,282	6.9%	77.5%	8.0%	7.5%	100%	406,413
45-49 Yrs	6.7%	74.0%	10.9%	8.4%	100%	197,151	7.6%	66.7%	22.1%	3.7%	100%	83,762	6.9%	71.8%	14.3%	7.0%	100%	280,913
50-54 Yrs	6.6%	69.1%	16.8%	7.5%	100%	164,497	10.7%	52.5%	32.4%	4.4%	100%	87,868	8.0%	63.3%	22.2%	6.4%	100%	252,365
55-59 Yrs	6.7%	62.3%	24.2%	6.8%	100%	131,531	15.1%	36.7%	43.3%	4.9%	100%	85,913	10.0%	52.2%	31.8%	6.0%	100%	217,444
60-64 Yrs	7.2%	54.0%	33.0%	5.8%	100%	126,302	20.5%	23.5%	51.1%	4.9%	100%	97,436	13.0%	40.7%	40.9%	5.4%	100%	223,738
65-69 Yrs	7.7%	46.3%	40.3%	5.8%	100%	85,707	26.0%	14.6%	54.4%	5.0%	100%	75,637	16.3%	31.4%	46.9%	5.4%	100%	161,344
70-74 Yrs	8.9%	42.8%	42.5%	5.8%	100%	55,940	31.1%	10.6%	53.5%	4.8%	100%	58,983	20.3%	26.2%	48.2%	5.3%	100%	114,923
75-79 Yrs	10.1%	41.7%	41.9%	6.4%	100%	26,574	35.2%	9.0%	51.0%	4.8%	100%	36,277	24.6%	22.8%	47.1%	5.5%	100%	62,851
80-84 Yrs	12.0%	41.4%	40.6%	6.1%	100%	18,826	39.8%	8.7%	47.2%	4.3%	100%	28,767	28.8%	21.6%	44.6%	5.0%	100%	47,593
85+ Yrs	15.9%	39.8%	37.8%	6.5%	100%	16,708	44.8%	8.8%	42.0%	4.3%	100%	28,073	34.0%	20.4%	40.5%	5.1%	100%	44,781
Total	**10.9%**	**68.3%**	**13.2%**	**7.6%**	**100%**	**2,355,298**	**18.1%**	**46.4%**	**30.5%**	**5.0%**	**100%**	**957,445**	**13.0%**	**62.0%**	**18.2%**	**6.9%**	**100%**	**3,312,743**

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.11: Distribution (%) of the private households by their typology/living arrangement by sex and level of education of the head

Sex of the household head and Level of education	Percentage					Count
	One-person household	Nuclear household	Extended household	composite household	Total	
Male Headed HHs						
No Education	9.9%	69.3%	18.5%	2.3%	100.0%	392,400
Pre-School	10.7%	73.6%	12.0%	3.6%	100.0%	2,990
Primary	9.0%	74.6%	12.2%	4.2%	100.0%	1,410,083
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	8.8%	66.3%	15.5%	9.4%	100.0%	36,254
Lower Secondary	15.5%	65.2%	10.1%	9.2%	100.0%	166,868
Upper Secondary	17.9%	53.6%	12.1%	16.3%	100.0%	186,765
Tertiary	17.3%	32.3%	12.4%	38.0%	100.0%	158,607
Not stated	4.7%	14.2%	19.8%	61.4%	100.0%	1,331
Total	10.9%	68.3%	13.2%	7.6%	100.0%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs						
No Education	22.6%	35.1%	39.9%	2.4%	100.0%	356,627
Pre-School	14.7%	49.1%	32.8%	3.4%	100.0%	1,348
Primary	13.4%	56.6%	26.4%	3.6%	100.0%	459,569
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	15.1%	40.1%	35.0%	9.8%	100.0%	12,364
Lower Secondary	17.1%	55.7%	18.9%	8.3%	100.0%	46,435
Upper Secondary	24.6%	39.5%	18.8%	17.0%	100.0%	51,307
Tertiary	28.6%	24.3%	18.0%	29.1%	100.0%	29,409
Not stated	5.4%	24.4%	29.0%	41.2%	100.0%	386
Total	18.1%	46.4%	30.5%	5.0%	100.0%	957,445
Both sexes						
No Education	15.9%	53.0%	28.7%	2.4%	100.0%	749,027
Pre-School	12.0%	66.0%	18.5%	3.6%	100.0%	4,338
Primary	10.1%	70.1%	15.7%	4.1%	100.0%	1,869,652
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	10.4%	59.6%	20.4%	9.5%	100.0%	48,618
Lower Secondary	15.8%	63.1%	12.0%	9.0%	100.0%	213,303
Upper Secondary	19.4%	50.6%	13.6%	16.5%	100.0%	238,072
Tertiary	19.1%	31.1%	13.3%	36.6%	100.0%	188,016
Not stated	4.8%	16.5%	21.8%	56.8%	100.0%	1,717
Total	13.0%	62.0%	18.2%	6.9%	100.0%	3,312,743

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.12: Distribution (%) of the private households by their typology/living arrangement by area of residence and level of education of the head

Area of residence and Level of education	Percentage					Count
	One-person household	Nuclear household	Extended household	composite household	Total	
Urban						
No Education	18.0%	51.4%	25.7%	4.9%	100.0%	111,555
Pre-School	18.2%	57.9%	16.8%	7.2%	100.0%	1,139
Primary	16.1%	60.9%	14.3%	8.7%	100.0%	441,239
Vocational/INGOBOKA	14.7%	50.8%	18.9%	15.6%	100.0%	17,162
Lower Secondary	22.2%	50.5%	13.1%	14.3%	100.0%	98,927
Upper Secondary	22.9%	42.2%	14.1%	20.8%	100.0%	146,077
Tertiary	19.9%	26.0%	13.1%	41.0%	100.0%	147,080
Not stated	3.1%	11.2%	20.8%	64.9%	100.0%	1,108
Total	18.5%	50.3%	15.4%	15.8%	100.0%	964,287
Rural						
No Education	15.6%	53.3%	29.2%	1.9%	100.0%	637,472
Pre-School	9.8%	68.9%	19.1%	2.3%	100.0%	3,199
Primary	8.2%	73.0%	16.1%	2.7%	100.0%	1,428,413
Vocational/INGOBOKA	8.1%	64.5%	21.3%	6.1%	100.0%	31,456
Lower Secondary	10.4%	74.0%	11.1%	4.5%	100.0%	114,376
Upper Secondary	13.8%	63.9%	12.7%	9.6%	100.0%	91,995
Tertiary	15.9%	49.3%	14.1%	20.7%	100.0%	40,936
Not stated	8.0%	26.1%	23.6%	42.2%	100.0%	609
Total	10.7%	66.8%	19.3%	3.2%	100.0%	2,348,456
Rwanda						
No Education	15.9%	53.0%	28.7%	2.4%	100.0%	749,027
Pre-School	12.0%	66.0%	18.5%	3.6%	100.0%	4,338
Primary	10.1%	70.1%	15.7%	4.1%	100.0%	1,869,652
Vocational/INGOBOKA	10.4%	59.6%	20.4%	9.5%	100.0%	48,618
Lower Secondary	15.8%	63.1%	12.0%	9.0%	100.0%	213,303
Upper Secondary	19.4%	50.6%	13.6%	16.5%	100.0%	238,072
Tertiary	19.1%	31.1%	13.3%	36.6%	100.0%	188,016
Not stated	4.8%	16.5%	21.8%	56.8%	100.0%	1,717
Total	13.0%	62.0%	18.2%	6.9%	100.0%	3,312,743

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.13: Distribution (%) of the private households by their typology/living arrangement by sex and current marital status of the head

Sex of the household head and current marital status	Percentage					Count
	One-person household	Nuclear household	Extended household	composite household	Total	
Male Headed HHs						
Never married	70.4%	4.5%	11.7%	13.4%	100.0%	235,375
Currently married	2.6%	77.2%	13.2%	7.1%	100.0%	2,046,220
Separated	66.1%	25.8%	4.9%	3.2%	100.0%	33,363
Widowed	38.1%	29.8%	27.4%	4.7%	100.0%	35,737
Divorced	57.3%	24.0%	7.1%	11.6%	100.0%	4,603
Total	10.9%	68.3%	13.2%	7.6%	100.0%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs						
Never married	30.4%	42.7%	20.2%	6.7%	100.0%	147,874
Currently married	10.8%	59.1%	24.8%	5.2%	100.0%	360,691
Separated	11.1%	68.8%	17.7%	2.4%	100.0%	75,484
Widowed	22.0%	30.2%	43.3%	4.4%	100.0%	362,516
Divorced	12.6%	57.8%	19.8%	9.8%	100.0%	10,880
Total	18.1%	46.4%	30.5%	5.0%	100.0%	957,445
Both sexes						
Never married	55.0%	19.2%	15.0%	10.8%	100.0%	383,249
Currently married	3.8%	74.5%	15.0%	6.8%	100.0%	2,406,911
Separated	28.0%	55.6%	13.7%	2.7%	100.0%	108,847
Widowed	23.5%	30.2%	41.9%	4.5%	100.0%	398,253
Divorced	25.9%	47.8%	16.0%	10.3%	100.0%	15,483
Total	13.0%	62.0%	18.2%	6.9%	100.0%	3,312,743

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.14: Distribution (%) of the private households by their typology/living arrangement by area of residence and current marital status of the head

Area of residence and current marital status	Percentage					Count
	One-person household	Nuclear household	Extended household	composite household	Total	
Urban						
Never married	58.4%	11.2%	14.0%	16.4%	100.0%	206,410
Currently married	5.4%	64.6%	13.5%	16.5%	100.0%	652,193
Separated	27.7%	54.1%	12.6%	5.6%	100.0%	30,044
Widowed	18.8%	31.5%	38.8%	10.9%	100.0%	68,878
Divorced	24.7%	42.0%	13.9%	19.5%	100.0%	6,762
Total	18.5%	50.3%	15.4%	15.8%	100.0%	964,287
Rural						
Never married	51.0%	28.6%	16.2%	4.3%	100.0%	176,839
Currently married	3.2%	78.1%	15.5%	3.2%	100.0%	1,754,718
Separated	28.1%	56.2%	14.1%	1.5%	100.0%	78,803
Widowed	24.4%	29.9%	42.6%	3.1%	100.0%	329,375
Divorced	26.8%	52.3%	17.6%	3.3%	100.0%	8,721
Total	10.7%	66.8%	19.3%	3.2%	100.0%	2,348,456
Rwanda						
Never married	55.0%	19.2%	15.0%	10.8%	100.0%	383,249
Currently married	3.8%	74.5%	15.0%	6.8%	100.0%	2,406,911
Separated	28.0%	55.6%	13.7%	2.7%	100.0%	108,847
Widowed	23.5%	30.2%	41.9%	4.5%	100.0%	398,253
Divorced	25.9%	47.8%	16.0%	10.3%	100.0%	15,483
Total	13.0%	62.0%	18.2%	6.9%	100.0%	3,312,743

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.15: Number and percentage of private households whose members have access to internet by sex of the household head, province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male Headed HHs		Female Headed HHs		Both Sexes	
	Number of HHs whose members have access to internet	% of HHs whose members have access to internet	Number of HHs whose members have access to internet	% of HHs whose members have access to internet	Number of HHs whose members have access to internet	% of HHs whose members have access to internet
Rwanda						
Urban	351,491	49.5%	98,852	38.8%	450,343	46.7%
Rural	223,255	13.6%	63,362	9.0%	286,617	12.2%
Total	*574,746*	*24.4%*	*162,214*	*16.9%*	*736,960*	*22.2%*
City of Kigali						
Urban	196,264	59.5%	54,211	52.8%	250,475	57.9%
Rural	8,712	20.9%	1,940	13.1%	10,652	18.9%
Total	*204,976*	*55.2%*	*56,151*	*47.8%*	*261,127*	*53.4%*
Southern Province						
Urban	35,807	46.8%	10,416	32.4%	46,223	42.5%
Rural	55,444	12.6%	17,845	8.5%	73,289	11.3%
Total	91,251	17.6%	28,261	11.7%	119,512	15.7%
Western Province						
Urban	41,197	38.9%	11,412	26.6%	52,609	35.4%
Rural	46,965	12.8%	12,134	7.8%	59,099	11.3%
Total	*88,162*	*18.6%*	*23,546*	*11.9%*	*111,708*	*16.6%*
Northern Province						
Urban	26,482	41.1%	7,446	31.0%	33,928	38.4%
Rural	40,862	13.4%	9,531	8.5%	50,393	12.1%
Total	67,344	18.2%	16,977	12.5%	84,321	16.7%
Eastern Province						
Urban	51,741	38.9%	15,367	29.0%	67,108	36.1%
Rural	71,272	14.5%	21,912	10.4%	93,184	13.3%
Total	*123,013*	*19.7%*	*37,279*	*14.2%*	*160,292*	*18.1%*

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.16: Distribution (count and %) of private households with heads having access to internet from specific places by Province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Percentage									Count
	From Home	From office	From School/ Place of Education	From Another Person's home	From Community internet access facility	Cybercafé/ Commercial internet Access facility	Elsew here	Not stated	Total	
Rwanda										
Urban	63.0%	34.1%	1.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	369,433
Rural	66.2%	28.8%	2.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	149,559
Total	63.9%	32.6%	2.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	518,992
City of Kigali										
Urban	64.5%	32.9%	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	216,003
Rural	68.8%	29.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	7,019
Total	64.6%	32.8%	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	223,022
Southern Province										
Urban	57.0%	40.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	36,400
Rural	63.6%	31.6%	2.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	35,099
Total	60.2%	36.1%	2.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	71,499
Western Province										
Urban	66.2%	30.9%	1.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	38,216
Rural	65.5%	29.0%	2.8%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	29,366
Total	65.9%	30.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	67,582
Northern Province										
Urban	56.9%	38.5%	3.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	26,481
Rural	58.8%	35.2%	3.1%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	26,122
Total	57.9%	36.9%	3.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	52,603
Eastern Province										
Urban	61.8%	34.6%	2.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	52,333
Rural	71.6%	23.5%	2.2%	0.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	51,953
Total	66.7%	29.1%	2.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	104,286

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.17: Distribution (count and %) of private households with heads having access to internet from specific places by Province and Sex of the household head

Province and Sex of the household head	Percentage									Count
	From Home	From office	From School/ Place of Education	From Another Person's home	From Community Internet access facility	Cybercafé/Commercial Internet Access facility	Elsewhere	Not stated	Total	
Rwanda										
Male Headed HHs	62.1%	34.4%	1.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	429,999
Female Headed HHs	72.6%	23.6%	2.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	88,993
Both Sexes	63.9%	32.6%	2.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	518,992
City of Kigali										
Male Headed HHs	62.4%	35.1%	1.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	180,055
Female Headed HHs	73.7%	23.0%	2.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	42,967
Both Sexes	64.6%	32.8%	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	223,022
Southern Province										
Male Headed HHs	58.5%	37.8%	1.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	59,745
Female Headed HHs	68.8%	27.3%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	11,754
Both Sexes	60.2%	36.1%	2.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	71,499
Western Province										
Male Headed HHs	64.8%	31.2%	2.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	58,371
Female Headed HHs	72.7%	23.4%	2.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	9,211
Both Sexes	65.9%	30.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	67,582
Northern Province										
Male Headed HHs	56.3%	38.4%	3.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	45,118
Female Headed HHs	67.2%	27.7%	3.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	7,485
Both Sexes	57.9%	36.9%	3.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	52,603
Eastern Province										
Male Headed HHs	65.0%	30.8%	2.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	86,710
Female Headed HHs	74.8%	20.8%	2.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	17,576
Both Sexes	66.7%	29.1%	2.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	104,286

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.18: Distribution (count and %) of private households by Household with members using unshared improved toilet by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and use of unshared improved toilet facility	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
HH using unshared improved toilet	540,008	1,839,672	2,379,680	56.0%	78.3%	71.8%
HH using other types of toilet	421,020	503,720	924,740	43.7%	21.4%	27.9%
Not stated	3,259	5,064	8,323	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
HH using unshared improved toilet	405,536	1,322,542	1,728,078	57.1%	80.4%	73.4%
HH using other types of toilet	301,834	319,870	621,704	42.5%	19.4%	26.4%
Not stated	2,295	3,221	5,516	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	709,665	1,645,633	2,355,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						
HH using unshared improved toilet	134,472	517,130	651,602	52.8%	73.6%	68.1%
HH using other types of toilet	119,186	183,850	303,036	46.8%	26.2%	31.7%
Not stated	964	1,843	2,807	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Total	254,622	702,823	957,445	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.19: Distribution (count and %) of private households by Household with members using unshared improved toilet by Province and area of residence

Province and use of unshared improved toilet facility	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
HH using unshared improved toilet	540,008	1,839,672	2,379,680	56.0%	78.3%	71.8%
HH using other types of toilet	421,020	503,720	924,740	43.7%	21.4%	27.9%
Not stated	3,259	5,064	8,323	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
HH using unshared improved toilet	191,892	43,229	235,121	44.4%	76.6%	48.1%
HH using other types of toilet	239,606	13,086	252,692	55.4%	23.2%	51.7%
Not stated	934	121	1,055	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
HH using unshared improved toilet	71,724	501,305	573,029	66.0%	77.0%	75.4%
HH using other types of toilet	36,764	149,237	186,001	33.8%	22.9%	24.5%
Not stated	231	912	1,143	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
HH using unshared improved toilet	93,472	406,087	499,559	62.9%	77.7%	74.4%
HH using other types of toilet	53,994	114,942	168,936	36.3%	22.0%	25.2%
Not stated	1,193	1,818	3,011	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
HH using unshared improved toilet	58,708	343,356	402,064	66.4%	82.2%	79.4%
HH using other types of toilet	29,243	73,428	102,671	33.1%	17.6%	20.3%
Not stated	443	886	1,329	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
HH using unshared improved toilet	124,212	545,695	669,907	66.8%	78.0%	75.6%
HH using other types of toilet	61,413	153,027	214,440	33.0%	21.9%	24.2%
Not stated	458	1,327	1,785	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.20: Distribution (count and %) of private households by Household with members using unshared improved toilet by level of education attained by the household head

Sex of the household head and use of unshared improved toilet facility	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational/ INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Both Sexes										
HH using unshared improved toilet	23.20%	0.10%	57.70%	1.60%	5.50%	6.10%	5.80%	0.00%	100.00%	2,379,407
HH using other types of toilet	21.20%	0.10%	53.20%	1.20%	8.80%	10.10%	5.30%	0.10%	100.00%	921,070
Not stated	21.10%	0.10%	50.50%	1.40%	8.60%	10.30%	7.20%	0.80%	100.00%	12,266
Total	22.60%	0.10%	56.40%	1.50%	6.40%	7.20%	5.70%	0.10%	100.00%	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs										
HH using unshared improved toilet	17.10%	0.10%	61.30%	1.60%	6.10%	6.70%	6.90%	0.00%	100.00%	1,727,873
HH using other types of toilet	15.40%	0.10%	55.90%	1.30%	9.70%	11.20%	6.20%	0.10%	100.00%	619,006
Not stated	15.30%	0.10%	52.60%	1.30%	9.30%	11.70%	8.70%	0.90%	100.00%	8,419
Total	16.70%	0.10%	59.90%	1.50%	7.10%	7.90%	6.70%	0.10%	100.00%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs										
HH using unshared improved toilet	39.20%	0.10%	48.10%	1.40%	3.90%	4.30%	2.90%	0.00%	100.00%	651,534
HH using other types of toilet	33.10%	0.10%	47.70%	1.00%	6.90%	7.70%	3.40%	0.00%	100.00%	302,064
Not stated	33.70%	0.20%	45.90%	1.60%	7.10%	7.00%	3.80%	0.60%	100.00%	3,847
Total	37.20%	0.10%	48.00%	1.30%	4.80%	5.40%	3.10%	0.00%	100.00%	957,445

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.21: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main source of drinking water by level of education and sex of the household head

Sex of the household head and main source of drinking water	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational/ INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Both Sexes										
Improved Sources										
Mineral water	3.1%	0.0%	16.0%	1.3%	6.9%	19.9%	52.7%	0.2%	100%	82,048
Internal pipe-born water	8.5%	0.1%	27.9%	1.4%	5.7%	14.7%	41.3%	0.4%	100%	20,768
Pipe-born water in the compound	6.3%	0.1%	37.5%	2.4%	10.8%	20.6%	22.0%	0.2%	100%	380,852
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	16.0%	0.2%	54.5%	1.7%	10.3%	12.0%	5.2%	0.1%	100%	118,263
Public tap out of compound	23.0%	0.1%	59.1%	1.3%	7.1%	6.7%	2.5%	0.0%	100%	1,074,997
Tube Well/Borehole	26.4%	0.2%	60.0%	1.0%	6.2%	4.7%	1.5%	0.0%	100%	101,180
Protected Spring/Well	26.0%	0.1%	62.2%	1.6%	4.8%	3.8%	1.5%	0.0%	100%	915,687
Rain water	27.7%	0.2%	55.2%	0.8%	7.3%	6.5%	2.3%	0.0%	100%	32,315
Tanker Truck	27.4%	0.1%	58.6%	1.0%	5.2%	4.5%	3.2%	0.1%	100%	1,257
Unimproved Sources										
Unprotected Spring/Well	31.0%	0.1%	61.5%	1.0%	3.8%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	374,500
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	30.7%	0.1%	60.9%	0.9%	4.4%	2.4%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	207,298
Other source of drinking water	35.4%	0.2%	54.7%	0.8%	5.4%	2.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	3,471
Not Stated	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	3.7%	86.0%	100%	107
Total	22.6%	0.1%	56.4%	1.5%	6.4%	7.2%	5.7%	0.1%	100%	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs										
Improved Sources										
Mineral water	2.2%	0.0%	15.6%	1.2%	6.6%	18.7%	55.5%	0.2%	100%	65,672
Internal pipe-born water	6.4%	0.1%	28.7%	1.4%	5.7%	14.0%	43.5%	0.3%	100%	16,317
Pipe-born water in the compound	4.3%	0.1%	38.1%	2.4%	10.7%	20.2%	24.1%	0.2%	100%	290,486
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	11.0%	0.2%	56.5%	1.8%	11.0%	13.3%	6.1%	0.1%	100%	84,047
Public tap out of compound	16.7%	0.1%	63.2%	1.4%	7.9%	7.6%	3.1%	0.0%	100%	758,714
Tube Well/Borehole	20.8%	0.1%	63.7%	1.1%	6.9%	5.4%	1.9%	0.0%	100%	71,516
Protected Spring/Well	19.6%	0.1%	66.8%	1.7%	5.5%	4.4%	1.8%	0.0%	100%	637,421
Rain water	19.7%	0.2%	59.9%	0.8%	8.5%	7.9%	2.9%	0.0%	100%	23,007
Tanker Truck	22.1%	0.0%	63.1%	0.9%	5.4%	4.5%	3.9%	0.1%	100%	908
Unimproved Sources										
Unprotected Spring/Well	23.7%	0.1%	67.4%	1.1%	4.5%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	259,596
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	24.3%	0.1%	65.8%	1.0%	5.1%	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	145,175
Other source of drinking water	28.1%	0.3%	60.3%	0.8%	6.3%	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	2,358
Not Stated	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	3.7%	86.4%	100%	81
Total	16.7%	0.1%	59.9%	1.5%	7.1%	7.9%	6.7%	0.1%	100%	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs										
Improved Sources										
Mineral water	6.7%	0.1%	17.2%	1.4%	8.1%	24.8%	41.6%	0.2%	100%	16,376

Sex of the household head and main source of drinking water	Percentage									Count
	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	Vocational/ INGOBOKA	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda	
Internal pipe-born water	16.2%	0.2%	25.1%	1.7%	5.9%	17.5%	33.0%	0.5%	100%	4,451
Pipe-born water in the compound	12.6%	0.1%	35.8%	2.6%	11.4%	22.0%	15.3%	0.2%	100%	90,366
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	28.1%	0.2%	49.7%	1.6%	8.5%	8.9%	3.1%	0.0%	100%	34,216
Public tap out of compound	38.2%	0.2%	49.4%	1.2%	5.3%	4.5%	1.2%	0.0%	100%	316,283
Tube Well/Borehole	39.8%	0.2%	51.1%	0.8%	4.5%	2.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	29,664
Protected Spring/Well	40.7%	0.1%	51.7%	1.3%	3.2%	2.3%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	278,266
Rain water	47.7%	0.2%	43.3%	0.6%	4.1%	3.1%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	9,308
Tanker Truck	41.3%	0.3%	47.0%	1.1%	4.6%	4.3%	1.4%	0.0%	100%	349
Unimproved Sources										
Unprotected Spring/Well	47.4%	0.1%	48.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	114,904
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	45.6%	0.1%	49.4%	0.8%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	62,123
Other source of drinking water	51.0%	0.1%	42.6%	0.8%	3.4%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	100%	1,113
Not Stated	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	84.6%	100%	26
Total	37.2%	0.1%	48.0%	1.3%	4.8%	5.4%	3.1%	0.0%	100%	957,445

Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.22: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main source of drinking water by level of education and sex of the household head

Sex of the household head and main source of drinking water	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	INGOBOKA/ Vocational	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda
Both Sexes									
Improved Sources									
Mineral water	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	2.1%	2.6%	6.9%	23.0%	7.6%	2.5%
Internal pipe-born water	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	4.6%	4.5%	0.6%
Pipe-born water in the compound	3.2%	8.6%	7.6%	19.1%	19.4%	33.0%	44.6%	35.5%	11.5%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	2.5%	4.6%	3.4%	4.2%	5.7%	6.0%	3.3%	5.4%	3.6%
Public tap out of compound	33.0%	37.2%	34.0%	29.6%	36.0%	30.2%	14.3%	22.9%	32.5%
Tube Well/Borehole	3.6%	3.7%	3.2%	2.2%	2.9%	2.0%	0.8%	1.3%	3.1%
Protected Spring/Well	31.8%	27.9%	30.5%	29.8%	20.6%	14.4%	7.2%	11.5%	27.6%
Rain water	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%
Tanker Truck	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Unimproved Sources									
Unprotected Spring/Well	15.5%	10.9%	12.3%	7.8%	6.7%	3.2%	1.1%	3.4%	11.3%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	8.5%	4.2%	6.7%	3.9%	4.2%	2.1%	0.7%	1.9%	6.3%
Other source of drinking water	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	749,027	4,338	1,869,652	48,618	213,303	238,072	188,016	1,717	3,312,743
Male Headed HHs									
Improved Sources									
Mineral water	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	2.2%	2.6%	6.6%	23.0%	7.7%	2.8%
Internal pipe-born water	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	4.5%	4.1%	0.7%
Pipe-born water in the compound	3.2%	8.2%	7.8%	19.2%	18.6%	31.4%	44.2%	35.4%	12.3%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	2.4%	4.8%	3.4%	4.2%	5.6%	6.0%	3.2%	6.4%	3.6%
Public tap out of compound	32.2%	37.0%	34.0%	29.4%	36.0%	30.9%	14.6%	22.5%	32.2%
Tube Well/Borehole	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	2.2%	2.9%	2.1%	0.9%	1.5%	3.0%
Protected Spring/Well	31.8%	28.7%	30.2%	29.8%	21.0%	15.0%	7.4%	11.1%	27.1%
Rain water	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%
Tanker Truck	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Unimproved Sources									
Unprotected Spring/Well	15.7%	11.1%	12.4%	7.8%	7.0%	3.6%	1.1%	3.2%	11.0%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	9.0%	3.9%	6.8%	3.9%	4.5%	2.3%	0.7%	2.3%	6.2%
Other source of drinking water	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Not Stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	392,400	2,990	1,410,083	36,254	166,868	186,765	158,607	1,331	2,355,298
Female Headed HHs									
Improved Sources									

Sex of the household head and main source of drinking water	No Education	Pre-School	Primary	INGOBOKA/ Vocational	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Not stated	Rwanda
Mineral water	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	1.9%	2.8%	7.9%	23.1%	7.5%	1.7%
Internal pipe-born water	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	5.0%	6.0%	0.5%
Pipe-born water in the compound	3.2%	9.6%	7.0%	18.8%	22.2%	38.8%	47.1%	35.8%	9.4%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	2.7%	3.9%	3.7%	4.3%	6.3%	5.9%	3.6%	2.1%	3.6%
Public tap out of compound	33.9%	37.6%	34.0%	30.2%	36.2%	27.8%	12.6%	24.4%	33.0%
Tube Well/Borehole	3.3%	4.2%	3.3%	2.0%	2.9%	1.7%	0.6%	0.5%	3.1%
Protected Spring/Well	31.7%	26.2%	31.3%	29.9%	19.3%	12.4%	6.1%	13.0%	29.1%
Rain water	1.2%	1.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%
Tanker Truck	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unimproved Sources									
Unprotected Spring/Well	15.3%	10.2%	12.1%	8.0%	5.3%	2.0%	0.9%	3.9%	12.0%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	7.9%	5.0%	6.7%	3.8%	3.5%	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	6.5%
Other source of drinking water	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Not Stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Count	**356,627**	**1,348**	**459,569**	**12,364**	**46,435**	**51,307**	**29,409**	**386**	**957,445**

Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.23: Distribution (count and %) of private households by main source of drinking water by Province and area of residence

Province and main source of drinking water	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Improved Sources						
Mineral water	73,882	8,003	81,885	7.7%	0.3%	2.5%
Internal pipe-born water	14,600	6,168	20,768	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Pipe-born water in the compound	303,701	77,151	380,852	31.5%	3.3%	11.5%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	77,141	41,122	118,263	8.0%	1.8%	3.6%
Public tap out of compound	307,224	767,773	1,074,997	31.9%	32.7%	32.5%
Tube Well/Borehole	21,164	80,016	101,180	2.2%	3.4%	3.1%
Protected Spring/Well	119,597	794,992	914,589	12.4%	33.9%	27.6%
Rain water	5,224	27,075	32,299	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Tanker Truck	378	895	1,273	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	20,672	354,926	375,598	2.1%	15.1%	11.3%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	19,755	187,655	207,410	2.0%	8.0%	6.3%
Other source of drinking water	905	2,617	3,522	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Stated	44	63	107	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	964,287	2,348,456	3,312,743	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Improved Sources						
Mineral water	53,021	358	53,379	12.3%	0.6%	10.9%
Internal pipe-born water	10,236	96	10,332	2.4%	0.2%	2.1%
Pipe-born water in the compound	162,777	2,417	165,194	37.6%	4.3%	33.8%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	50,732	1,303	52,035	11.7%	2.3%	10.6%
Public tap out of compound	105,985	23,725	129,710	24.5%	42.0%	26.5%
Tube Well/Borehole	3,101	1,516	4,617	0.7%	2.7%	0.9%
Protected Spring/Well	39,178	18,853	58,031	9.1%	33.4%	11.9%
Rain water	655	436	1,091	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%
Tanker Truck	262	28	290	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	4,225	5,968	10,193	1.0%	10.6%	2.1%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	2,105	1,703	3,808	0.5%	3.0%	0.8%
Other source of drinking water	135	32	167	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Not Stated	20	1	21	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	432,432	56,436	488,868	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Improved Sources						

Province and main source of drinking water	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Mineral water	5,700	991	6,691	5.2%	0.2%	0.9%
Internal pipe-born water	1,004	870	1,874	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Pipe-born water in the compound	34,484	22,371	56,855	31.7%	3.4%	7.5%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	4,703	9,531	14,234	4.3%	1.5%	1.9%
Public tap out of compound	18,498	122,288	140,786	17.0%	18.8%	18.5%
Tube Well/Borehole	3,062	15,816	18,878	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%
Protected Spring/Well	34,216	320,561	354,777	31.5%	49.2%	46.7%
Rain water	156	1,565	1,721	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Tanker Truck	17	253	270	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	5,141	118,252	123,393	4.7%	18.2%	16.2%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	1,674	38,517	40,191	1.5%	5.9%	5.3%
Other source of drinking water	60	423	483	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Stated	4	16	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	108,719	651,454	760,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
Improved Sources						
Mineral water	2,900	405	3,305	2.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Internal pipe-born water	1,778	3,327	5,105	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%
Pipe-born water in the compound	42,776	18,916	61,692	28.8%	3.6%	9.2%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	8,006	9,582	17,588	5.4%	1.8%	2.6%
Public tap out of compound	70,641	143,547	214,188	47.5%	27.5%	31.9%
Tube Well/Borehole	154	4,239	4,393	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Protected Spring/Well	13,993	169,049	183,042	9.4%	32.3%	27.3%
Rain water	1,138	15,880	17,018	0.8%	3.0%	2.5%
Tanker Truck	29	197	226	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	5,193	124,996	130,189	3.5%	23.9%	19.4%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	1,880	32,324	34,204	1.3%	6.2%	5.1%
Other source of drinking water	168	368	536	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Stated	3	17	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	148,659	522,847	671,506	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Improved Sources						
Mineral water	2,159	365	2,524	2.4%	0.1%	0.5%
Internal pipe-born water	785	692	1,477	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Pipe-born water in the compound	27,648	12,988	40,636	31.3%	3.1%	8.0%

Province and main source of drinking water	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	3,273	4,945	8,218	3.7%	1.2%	1.6%
Public tap out of compound	39,660	171,823	211,483	44.9%	41.1%	41.8%
Tube Well/Borehole	187	513	700	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Protected Spring/Well	8,172	152,194	160,366	9.2%	36.4%	31.7%
Rain water	468	3,923	4,391	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Tanker Truck	16	68	84	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	2,862	55,657	58,519	3.2%	13.3%	11.6%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	3,094	14,217	17,311	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%
Other source of drinking water	68	277	345	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Stated	2	8	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	88,394	417,670	506,064	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Improved Sources						
Mineral water	10,102	5,884	15,986	5.4%	0.8%	1.8%
Internal pipe-born water	797	1,183	1,980	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Pipe-born water in the compound	36,016	20,459	56,475	19.4%	2.9%	6.4%
Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	10,427	15,761	26,188	5.6%	2.3%	3.0%
Public tap out of compound	72,440	306,390	378,830	38.9%	43.8%	42.8%
Tube Well/Borehole	14,660	57,932	72,592	7.9%	8.3%	8.2%
Protected Spring/Well	24,038	134,335	158,373	12.9%	19.2%	17.9%
Rain water	2,807	5,271	8,078	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Tanker Truck	54	349	403	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unimproved Sources						
Unprotected Spring/Well	3,251	50,053	53,304	1.7%	7.1%	6.0%
River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	11,002	100,894	111,896	5.9%	14.4%	12.6%
Other source of drinking water	474	1,517	1,991	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Not Stated	15	21	36	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	186,083	700,049	886,132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.24: Distribution (count and %) of the Population in private households by main source of drinking water according to area of residence, Province, Housing Quality Index, Level of education and Sex of the household head

Area of residence, Province, Education and Sex of the household head	Distribution of population by main type of drinking water source													Total	Population using improved drinking water source	Total population[10]
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources						
	Mineral water	Internal pipe born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well/ Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring / Well	River/ Lake/ Pond/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated			
Area of residence																
Rwanda	**2.6%**	**0.7%**	**11.3%**	**3.0%**	**32.3%**	**3.1%**	**28.0%**	**1.0%**	**0.0%**	**11.6%**	**6.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**100%**	**82.0%**	**13,100,600**
Urban	8.4%	1.7%	31.4%	6.9%	31.6%	2.3%	12.8%	0.6%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	95.7%	3,608,527
Rural	0.4%	0.3%	3.6%	1.6%	32.5%	3.5%	33.8%	1.2%	0.0%	15.2%	8.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	76.8%	9,492,073
Province																
City of Kigali	12.6%	2.4%	33.4%	9.5%	25.6%	0.9%	12.6%	0.2%	0.1%	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	97.3%	1,720,477
Southern Province	1.0%	0.3%	7.7%	1.6%	18.3%	2.4%	46.8%	0.2%	0.0%	16.3%	5.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	78.3%	2,963,528
Western Province	0.5%	0.8%	9.6%	2.3%	31.9%	0.8%	27.3%	2.5%	0.0%	19.2%	5.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	75.7%	2,871,195
Northern Province	0.5%	0.3%	8.3%	1.4%	41.5%	0.1%	31.9%	0.9%	0.0%	11.5%	3.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	85.0%	2,024,173
Eastern Province	1.9%	0.2%	6.5%	2.6%	42.3%	8.4%	18.1%	0.9%	0.0%	6.0%	12.7%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	81.0%	3,521,227
Education of HH Head																
No Education	0.3%	0.2%	3.2%	2.5%	33.0%	3.6%	31.8%	1.2%	0.0%	15.5%	8.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	75.9%	749,027
Pre-School	0.6%	0.5%	8.6%	4.6%	37.2%	3.7%	27.9%	1.7%	0.0%	10.9%	4.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	84.7%	4,338
Primary	0.7%	0.3%	7.6%	3.4%	34.0%	3.2%	30.5%	1.0%	0.0%	12.3%	6.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	80.8%	1,869,652
Vocational/ INGOBOKA	2.1%	0.6%	19.1%	4.2%	29.6%	2.2%	29.8%	0.5%	0.0%	7.8%	3.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	88.2%	48,618
Lower Secondary	2.6%	0.6%	19.4%	5.7%	36.0%	2.9%	20.6%	1.1%	0.0%	6.7%	4.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	89.0%	213,303
Upper Secondary	6.9%	1.3%	33.0%	6.0%	30.2%	2.0%	14.4%	0.9%	0.0%	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	94.6%	238,072
Tertiary	23.0%	4.6%	44.6%	3.3%	14.3%	0.8%	7.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	98.2%	188,016
Not stated	7.6%	4.5%	35.5%	5.4%	22.9%	1.3%	11.5%	0.5%	0.1%	3.4%	1.9%	0.1%	5.4%	100%	89.3%	1,717
Sex of HH Head																
Male Headed HHs	2.8%	0.7%	11.9%	3.0%	31.9%	3.1%	27.7%	1.0%	0.0%	11.5%	6.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	82.1%	10,063,468
Female Headed HHs	1.7%	0.5%	9.2%	3.2%	33.6%	3.3%	28.9%	1.0%	0.0%	11.9%	6.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	81.4%	3,037,132
Housing Quality Index																
Rank 1	13.6%	2.9%	50.1%	5.8%	20.3%	0.8%	6.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	99.9%	2,381,161
Rank 2	0.4%	0.6%	9.1%	4.9%	52.8%	5.0%	25.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	99.1%	2,536,959

[10] The number of population presented in Table C.24 doesn't include population from institutional households.

Area of residence, Province, Education and Sex of the household head	Distribution of population by main type of drinking water source													Total	Population using improved drinking water source	Total population[10]
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources						
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well/ Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring / Well	River/ Lake/ Pond/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated			
Rank 3	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%	2.4%	41.1%	4.1%	44.2%	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	94.5%	2,720,536
Rank 4	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	2.2%	41.4%	5.6%	26.5%	0.8%	0.0%	14.2%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	77.2%	2,028,946
Rank 5	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	13.1%	1.1%	33.2%	1.5%	0.1%	33.9%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	49.8%	3,432,998

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.25: Distribution (count and %) of the Population in private households by main type of toilet facility according to area of residence, Province, Housing Quality Index, Level of education and Sex of the household head

Area of residence, Province, Education and Sex of the household head	Distribution of population by main type of toilet facility									Total	Population using improved toilet facility	Population using unshared improved toilet facility	Total population[11]
	Improved toilet facility				Unimproved toilet facility								
	Flush toilet used by one HH	Flush toilet used by several HHs	Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	Bush	Other type of toilet	Not stated				
Area of residence													
Rwanda	**3.4%**	**0.3%**	**73.5%**	**15.5%**	**5.5%**	**0.9%**	**0.3%**	**0.2%**	**0.4%**	**100.0%**	**92.7%**	**76.9%**	**13,100,600**
Urban	11.5%	1.1%	53.2%	29.4%	3.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%	95.3%	64.8%	3,608,527
Rural	0.3%	0.0%	81.3%	10.2%	6.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	91.8%	81.5%	9,492,073
Province													
City of Kigali	16.6%	1.5%	41.0%	37.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%	96.9%	57.6%	1,720,477
Southern Province	1.4%	0.1%	78.1%	12.2%	6.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	91.8%	79.5%	2,963,528
Western Province	1.7%	0.3%	76.3%	12.9%	6.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	100.0%	91.2%	78.0%	2,871,195
Northern Province	1.4%	0.2%	81.2%	8.8%	6.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%	91.5%	82.5%	2,024,173
Eastern Province	1.1%	0.1%	79.0%	13.3%	5.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%	93.5%	80.1%	3,521,227
Education of HH Head													
No Education	0.4%	0.1%	73.2%	14.7%	8.5%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	100.0%	88.4%	73.5%	749,027
Pre-School	1.4%	1.3%	70.2%	19.5%	5.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	100.0%	92.3%	71.6%	4,338
Primary	0.7%	0.3%	72.7%	18.3%	5.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%	92.0%	73.4%	1,869,652
INGOBOKA/ Vocational	2.8%	0.5%	74.7%	18.1%	3.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	100.0%	96.0%	77.5%	48,618
Lower Secondary	2.6%	0.7%	58.9%	32.7%	3.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	100.0%	94.9%	61.5%	213,303
Upper Secondary	7.5%	1.4%	53.0%	35.3%	1.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	100.0%	97.3%	60.5%	238,072
Tertiary	31.0%	1.9%	42.6%	23.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%	98.7%	73.6%	188,016
Not stated	16.5%	1.1%	37.8%	35.3%	2.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	5.8%	100.0%	90.7%	54.3%	1,717
Sex of HH Head													
Male Headed HHs	3.7%	0.3%	75.2%	14.3%	5.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%	93.5%	78.9%	10,063,468
Female Headed HHs	2.3%	0.3%	68.1%	19.5%	7.1%	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	100.0%	90.2%	70.4%	3,037,132
Housing Quality Index													
Rank 1	18.3%	1.7%	47.1%	32.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%	99.3%	65.4%	2,381,161
Rank 2	0.3%	0.1%	80.2%	16.7%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	100.0%	97.3%	80.5%	2,536,959
Rank 3	0.0%	0.0%	83.8%	10.1%	4.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%	93.9%	83.8%	2,720,536

[11] The number of population presented in Table C.25 doesn't include population from institutional households.

Area of residence, Province, Education and Sex of the household head	Distribution of population by main type of toilet facility									Total	Population using improved toilet facility	Population using unshared improved toilet facility	Total population[11]
	Improved toilet facility				Unimproved toilet facility								
	Flush toilet used by one HH	Flush toilet used by several HHs	Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	Bush	Other type of toilet	Not stated				
Rank 4	0.0%	0.0%	82.5%	10.9%	5.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%	93.4%	82.5%	2,028,946
Rank 5	0.0%	0.0%	73.5%	10.0%	13.0%	2.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	100.0%	83.5%	73.5%	3,432,998

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.26: Distribution (count & %) of private households possessing a saving energy cooking stove by Sex of the HH head, Province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Male Headed HHs		Female Headed HHs		Both Sexes	
	Number of HHs using saving energy cooking stove	% of HHs using saving energy cooking stove	Number of HHs using saving energy cooking stove	% of HHs using saving energy cooking stove	Number of HHs using saving energy cooking stove	% of HHs using saving energy cooking stove
Rwanda						
Urban	110,558	16.1%	39,722	15.8%	150,280	16.0%
Rural	638,029	39.3%	262,438	37.5%	900,467	38.7%
Total	748,587	32.4%	302,160	31.8%	1,050,747	32.2%
City of Kigali						
Urban	19,772	6.3%	5,052	5.0%	24,824	6.0%
Rural	4,892	12.0%	1,531	10.4%	6,423	11.6%
Total	24,664	6.9%	6,583	5.7%	31,247	6.6%
Southern Province						
Urban	21,524	28.9%	9,275	29.0%	30,799	29.0%
Rural	236,950	54.4%	113,222	54.1%	350,172	54.3%
Total	258,474	50.7%	122,497	50.8%	380,971	50.7%
Western Province						
Urban	16,615	16.0%	5,712	13.4%	22,327	15.2%
Rural	91,784	25.2%	33,860	21.8%	125,644	24.2%
Total	108,399	23.1%	39,572	20.0%	147,971	22.2%
Northern Province						
Urban	16,381	25.8%	5,581	23.4%	21,962	25.1%
Rural	129,120	42.6%	45,395	40.7%	174,515	42.1%
Total	145,501	39.7%	50,976	37.6%	196,477	39.1%
Eastern Province						
Urban	36,266	28.0%	14,102	26.8%	50,368	27.7%
Rural	175,283	36.4%	68,430	32.8%	243,713	35.3%
Total	211,549	34.6%	82,532	31.6%	294,081	33.7%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.27: Number and percentage of private households possessing specific assets and their corresponding resident population by sex of household head

Households assets and sex of household head	Household			Population		
	Total number of households	Number of households having asset	% of households having the asset	Total population	Population of the households having the asset	% of the population living in households having asset
Both sexes						
Radio	3,312,743	2,701,377	81.5%	13,100,600	9,764,436	74.5%
TV	3,312,743	408,500	12.3%	13,100,600	1,964,468	15.0%
Computer	3,312,743	139,735	4.2%	13,100,600	609,169	4.6%
Cell Phone	3,312,743	2,586,651	78.1%	13,100,600	8,081,992	61.7%
Smart Phone	3,312,743	689,829	20.8%	13,100,600	2,328,797	17.8%
Refrigerator/Freezer	3,312,743	89,828	2.7%	13,100,600	429,021	3.3%
Electric/Gas cooker	3,312,743	303,630	9.2%	13,100,600	1,138,992	8.7%
Washing machine	3,312,743	17,700	0.5%	13,100,600	72,737	0.6%
Microwave	3,312,743	32,440	1.0%	13,100,600	148,707	1.1%
Vehicles	3,312,743	59,521	1.8%	13,100,600	312,221	2.4%
Motorcycles	3,312,743	53,078	1.6%	13,100,600	267,496	2.0%
Bicycles	3,312,743	363,877	11.0%	13,100,600	1,721,664	13.1%
Male						
Radio	2,355,298	2,023,334	85.9%	10,063,468	7,798,374	77.5%
TV	2,355,298	339,660	14.4%	10,063,468	1,694,261	16.8%
Computer	2,355,298	117,486	5.0%	10,063,468	529,788	5.3%
Cell Phone	2,355,298	1,941,725	82.4%	10,063,468	6,347,068	63.1%
Smart Phone	2,355,298	540,083	22.9%	10,063,468	1,882,093	18.7%
Refrigerator/Freezer	2,355,298	72,951	3.1%	10,063,468	366,935	3.6%
Electric/Gas cooker	2,355,298	235,350	10.0%	10,063,468	921,754	9.2%
Washing machine	2,355,298	14,185	0.6%	10,063,468	61,559	0.6%
Microwave	2,355,298	26,393	1.1%	10,063,468	127,519	1.3%
Vehicles	2,355,298	52,084	2.2%	10,063,468	282,861	2.8%
Motorcycles	2,355,298	49,616	2.1%	10,063,468	253,931	2.5%
Bicycles	2,355,298	326,642	13.9%	10,063,468	1,565,658	15.6%
Female						
Radio	957,445	678,043	70.8%	3,037,132	1,966,062	64.7%
TV	957,445	68,840	7.2%	3,037,132	270,207	8.9%
Computer	957,445	22,249	2.3%	3,037,132	79,381	2.6%
Cell Phone	957,445	644,926	67.4%	3,037,132	1,734,924	57.1%
Smart Phone	957,445	149,746	15.6%	3,037,132	446,704	14.7%
Refrigerator/Freezer	957,445	16,877	1.8%	3,037,132	62,086	2.0%
Electric/Gas cooker	957,445	68,280	7.1%	3,037,132	217,238	7.2%

Households assets and sex of household head	Household			Population		
	Total number of households	Number of households having asset	% of households having the asset	Total population	Population of the households having the asset	% of the population living in households having asset
Washing machine	957,445	3,515	0.4%	3,037,132	11,178	0.4%
Microwave	957,445	6,047	0.6%	3,037,132	21,188	0.7%
Vehicles	957,445	7,437	0.8%	3,037,132	29,360	1.0%
Motorcycles	957,445	3,462	0.4%	3,037,132	13,565	0.4%
Bicycles	957,445	37,235	3.9%	3,037,132	156,006	5.1%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.28: Number and percentage of private households possessing specific assets and their corresponding resident population by sex of household head

Households assets and sex of household head	Household			Population		
	Total number of households	Number of households having asset	% of households having the asset	Total population	Population of the households having the asset	% of the population living in households having asset
Rwanda						
Radio	3,312,743	2,701,377	81.5%	13,100,600	9,764,436	74.5%
TV	3,312,743	408,500	12.3%	13,100,600	1,964,468	15.0%
Computer	3,312,743	139,735	4.2%	13,100,600	609,169	4.6%
Cell Phone	3,312,743	2,586,651	78.1%	13,100,600	8,081,992	61.7%
Smart Phone	3,312,743	689,829	20.8%	13,100,600	2,328,797	17.8%
Refrigerator/Freezer	3,312,743	89,828	2.7%	13,100,600	429,021	3.3%
Electric/Gas cooker	3,312,743	303,630	9.2%	13,100,600	1,138,992	8.7%
Washing machine	3,312,743	17,700	0.5%	13,100,600	72,737	0.6%
Microwave	3,312,743	32,440	1.0%	13,100,600	148,707	1.1%
Vehicles	3,312,743	59,521	1.8%	13,100,600	312,221	2.4%
Motorcycles	3,312,743	53,078	1.6%	13,100,600	267,496	2.0%
Bicycles	3,312,743	363,877	11.0%	13,100,600	1,721,664	13.1%
Urban						
Radio	964,287	883,622	91.6%	3,608,527	3,016,893	83.6%
TV	964,287	290,223	30.1%	3,608,527	1,365,020	37.8%
Computer	964,287	118,611	12.3%	3,608,527	516,994	14.3%
Cell Phone	964,287	866,825	89.9%	3,608,527	2,504,165	69.4%
Smart Phone	964,287	437,642	45.4%	3,608,527	1,390,606	38.5%
Refrigerator/Freezer	964,287	79,595	8.3%	3,608,527	381,574	10.6%
Electric/Gas cooker	964,287	254,657	26.4%	3,608,527	944,608	26.2%
Washing machine	964,287	13,153	1.4%	3,608,527	52,877	1.5%
Microwave	964,287	26,912	2.8%	3,608,527	124,133	3.4%
Vehicles	964,287	50,636	5.3%	3,608,527	270,289	7.5%
Motorcycles	964,287	23,557	2.4%	3,608,527	111,665	3.1%
Bicycles	964,287	85,826	8.9%	3,608,527	396,718	11.0%
Rural						
Radio	2,348,456	1,817,755	77.4%	9,492,073	6,747,543	71.1%
TV	2,348,456	118,277	5.0%	9,492,073	599,448	6.3%
Computer	2,348,456	21,124	0.9%	9,492,073	92,175	1.0%
Cell Phone	2,348,456	1,719,826	73.2%	9,492,073	5,577,827	58.8%
Smart Phone	2,348,456	252,187	10.7%	9,492,073	938,191	9.9%
Refrigerator/Freezer	2,348,456	10,233	0.4%	9,492,073	47,447	0.5%
Electric/Gas cooker	2,348,456	48,973	2.1%	9,492,073	194,384	2.0%

Households assets and sex of household head	Household			Population		
	Total number of households	Number of households having asset	% of households having the asset	Total population	Population of the households having the asset	% of the population living in households having asset
Washing machine	2,348,456	4,547	0.2%	9,492,073	19,860	0.2%
Microwave	2,348,456	5,528	0.2%	9,492,073	24,574	0.3%
Vehicles	2,348,456	8,885	0.4%	9,492,073	41,932	0.4%
Motorcycles	2,348,456	29,521	1.3%	9,492,073	155,831	1.6%
Bicycles	2,348,456	278,051	11.8%	9,492,073	1,324,946	14.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.29: Percentage of private households possessing specific assets by province and area of residence

Province and Area of residence	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (At least one)													
	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Radio[12]	Television	Vehicle	Refrigerator /Freezer	Washing machine	Electric/ Gas cooker	Mattress	Microwave	Motorcycle	Bicycles	Electrical /Charcoal Iron
Rwanda														
Urban	89.9%	45.4%	12.3%	91.6%	30.1%	5.3%	8.3%	1.4%	26.4%	87.5%	2.8%	2.4%	8.9%	32.1%
Rural	73.2%	10.7%	0.9%	77.4%	5.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	2.1%	63.1%	0.2%	1.3%	11.8%	7.3%
Total	*78.1%*	*20.8%*	*4.2%*	*81.5%*	*12.3%*	*1.8%*	*2.7%*	*0.5%*	*9.2%*	*70.2%*	*1.0%*	*1.6%*	*11.0%*	*14.5%*
City of Kigali														
Urban	93.9%	56.3%	18.2%	95.3%	39.1%	8.5%	13.7%	2.3%	38.5%	93.0%	4.9%	2.4%	5.9%	40.0%
Rural	80.9%	18.0%	2.0%	84.4%	12.9%	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%	5.0%	78.5%	0.4%	2.0%	11.3%	13.5%
Total	*92.4%*	*51.9%*	*16.3%*	*94.0%*	*36.1%*	*7.6%*	*12.3%*	*2.0%*	*34.7%*	*91.3%*	*4.4%*	*2.4%*	*6.5%*	*37.0%*
Southern Province														
Urban	86.6%	41.5%	10.7%	89.0%	27.0%	3.9%	5.5%	0.7%	19.7%	84.0%	1.5%	2.8%	8.1%	31.8%
Rural	69.4%	9.6%	0.8%	74.3%	4.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.5%	58.3%	0.2%	1.1%	9.8%	7.2%
Total	*71.9%*	*14.1%*	*2.3%*	*76.4%*	*7.6%*	*0.9%*	*1.1%*	*0.3%*	*4.1%*	*62.0%*	*0.4%*	*1.3%*	*9.5%*	*10.7%*
Western Province														
Urban	86.1%	34.8%	5.8%	87.6%	21.3%	2.0%	3.1%	0.5%	12.3%	80.4%	0.9%	1.5%	4.6%	24.0%
Rural	74.6%	10.4%	0.7%	77.3%	4.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	58.8%	0.2%	0.6%	1.8%	7.2%
Total	*77.1%*	*15.8%*	*1.9%*	*79.5%*	*8.0%*	*0.7%*	*1.0%*	*0.3%*	*3.4%*	*63.6%*	*0.4%*	*0.8%*	*2.4%*	*10.9%*
Northern Province														
Urban	87.4%	37.4%	8.7%	89.8%	22.8%	2.3%	3.0%	0.7%	17.8%	83.8%	1.0%	1.8%	7.1%	24.1%
Rural	75.6%	10.6%	1.0%	80.5%	4.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.4%	65.0%	0.2%	1.0%	6.8%	5.6%
Total	*77.6%*	*15.3%*	*2.3%*	*82.1%*	*7.5%*	*0.7%*	*0.8%*	*0.3%*	*4.2%*	*68.3%*	*0.4%*	*1.1%*	*6.8%*	*8.8%*
Eastern Province														
Urban	86.6%	34.6%	6.5%	88.8%	21.4%	2.5%	3.7%	0.6%	17.5%	84.5%	1.0%	3.4%	20.7%	24.2%
Rural	73.8%	11.6%	0.9%	78.0%	6.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	3.6%	68.4%	0.3%	2.0%	24.3%	7.9%
Total	*76.5%*	*16.4%*	*2.1%*	*80.3%*	*9.3%*	*0.9%*	*1.2%*	*0.3%*	*6.6%*	*71.8%*	*0.4%*	*2.3%*	*23.6%*	*11.3%*

Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

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[12] Radio from mobile phones are also included.

Table C.30: Distribution (count & %) of private households by secondary source of energy for cooking by sex of the household head and area of residence

Sex of the household head and secondary source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Both Sexes						
Firewood	203,499	574,675	778,174	21.6%	24.7%	23.8%
Charcoal	244,829	320,702	565,531	26.0%	13.8%	17.3%
Gas	103,253	14,548	117,801	11.0%	0.6%	3.6%
Electricity	3,171	327	3,498	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Kerosene/Parafine	268	131	399	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	222	730	952	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	72	443	515	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	5,264	48,953	54,217	0.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Animal dung	119	1,792	1,911	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Briquette	165	1,125	1,290	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	16	59	75	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	581	2,867	3,448	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other cooking fuel	488	3,038	3,526	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
No Secondary cooking fuel	379,780	1,355,345	1,735,125	40.3%	58.3%	53.1%
Not Stated	2	4	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	941,729	2,324,739	3,266,468	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male Headed HHs						
Firewood	146,997	395,612	542,609	21.3%	24.3%	23.4%
Charcoal	180,353	238,318	418,671	26.2%	14.7%	18.1%
Gas	81,862	11,612	93,474	11.9%	0.7%	4.0%
Electricity	2,513	281	2,794	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Kerosene/Parafine	216	102	318	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	170	601	771	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	47	290	337	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	3,654	33,937	37,591	0.5%	2.1%	1.6%
Animal dung	78	1,215	1,293	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Briquette	113	765	878	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	13	39	52	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	431	2,099	2,530	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other cooking fuel	335	2,010	2,345	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
No Secondary cooking fuel	272,306	938,818	1,211,124	39.5%	57.7%	52.3%
Not Stated	2	4	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	689,090	1,625,703	2,314,793	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Female Headed HHs						

Sex of the household head and secondary source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda
Firewood	56,502	179,063	235,565	22.4%	25.6%	24.8%
Charcoal	64,476	82,384	146,860	25.5%	11.8%	15.4%
Gas	21,391	2,936	24,327	8.5%	0.4%	2.6%
Electricity	658	46	704	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Kerosene/Parafine	52	29	81	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	52	129	181	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	25	153	178	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	1,610	15,016	16,626	0.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Animal dung	41	577	618	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Briquette	52	360	412	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Peat	3	20	23	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	150	768	918	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other cooking fuel	153	1,028	1,181	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
No Secondary cooking fuel	107,474	416,527	524,001	42.5%	59.6%	55.1%
Total	252,639	699,036	951,675	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C.31: Distribution (count and %) of private households by secondary source of energy for cooking by Province and area of residence

Province and secondary source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rwanda						
Firewood	203,499	574,675	778,174	21.6%	24.7%	23.8%
Charcoal	244,829	320,702	565,531	26.0%	13.8%	17.3%
Gas	103,253	14,548	117,801	11.0%	0.6%	3.6%
Electricity	3,171	327	3,498	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Kerosene/Parafine	268	131	399	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	222	730	952	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	72	443	515	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	5,264	48,953	54,217	0.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Animal dung	119	1,792	1,911	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Briquette	165	1,125	1,290	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	16	59	75	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	581	2,867	3,448	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other cooking fuel	488	3,038	3,526	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
No Secondary cooking fuel	379,780	1,355,345	1,735,125	40.3%	58.3%	53.1%
Not Stated	2	4	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	941,729	2,324,739	3,266,468	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
City of Kigali						
Firewood	76,157	9,138	85,295	18.2%	16.5%	18.0%
Charcoal	100,510	16,863	117,373	24.0%	30.4%	24.7%
Gas	60,397	1,344	61,741	14.4%	2.4%	13.0%
Electricity	2,681	14	2,695	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Kerosene/Parafine	173	12	185	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	69	10	79	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	31	6	37	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	31	141	172	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Animal dung	10	3	13	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	42	4	46	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	7	0	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	85	16	101	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other cooking fuel	101	36	137	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
No Secondary cooking fuel	178,593	27,955	206,548	42.6%	50.3%	43.5%
Total	418,887	55,542	474,429	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southern Province						
Firewood	25,704	150,696	176,400	24.2%	23.4%	23.5%

Province and secondary source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Charcoal	25,023	67,237	92,260	23.5%	10.4%	12.3%
Gas	11,167	3,380	14,547	10.5%	0.5%	1.9%
Electricity	140	93	233	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	22	38	60	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	26	268	294	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	9	141	150	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	619	10,346	10,965	0.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Animal dung	21	531	552	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Briquette	32	242	274	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	3	12	15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	68	836	904	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other cooking fuel	36	741	777	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
No Secondary cooking fuel	43,547	410,459	454,006	40.9%	63.6%	60.4%
Not Stated	2	2	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	106,419	645,022	751,441	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Western Province						
Firewood	37,176	106,850	144,026	25.3%	20.6%	21.6%
Charcoal	42,330	91,962	134,292	28.8%	17.7%	20.2%
Gas	8,857	1,870	10,727	6.0%	0.4%	1.6%
Electricity	164	64	228	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	14	13	27	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	26	62	88	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	7	60	67	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	469	2,832	3,301	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Animal dung	11	148	159	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	12	153	165	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peat	1	5	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	58	635	693	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Other cooking fuel	94	496	590	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
No Secondary cooking fuel	57,549	314,207	371,756	39.2%	60.5%	55.8%
Total	146,768	519,357	666,125	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Province						
Firewood	22,455	125,906	148,361	25.7%	30.4%	29.5%
Charcoal	27,221	52,652	79,873	31.1%	12.7%	15.9%
Gas	7,669	2,288	9,957	8.8%	0.6%	2.0%
Electricity	66	56	122	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	9	16	25	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Province and secondary source of energy for cooking	Count			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Biogas	28	170	198	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	8	108	116	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	1,309	10,470	11,779	1.5%	2.5%	2.3%
Animal dung	15	102	117	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Briquette	14	229	243	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Peat	0	12	12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	55	471	526	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other cooking fuel	44	571	615	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
No Secondary cooking fuel	28,615	221,677	250,292	32.7%	53.5%	49.8%
Total	87,508	414,728	502,236	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Province						
Firewood	42,007	182,085	224,092	23.1%	26.4%	25.7%
Charcoal	49,745	91,988	141,733	27.3%	13.3%	16.2%
Gas	15,163	5,666	20,829	8.3%	0.8%	2.4%
Electricity	120	100	220	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerosene/Parafine	50	52	102	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biogas	73	220	293	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solar Power	17	128	145	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crop waste	2,836	25,164	28,000	1.6%	3.6%	3.2%
Animal dung	62	1,008	1,070	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Briquette	65	497	562	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Peat	5	30	35	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sawdust	315	909	1,224	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other cooking fuel	213	1,194	1,407	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
No Secondary cooking fuel	71,476	381,047	452,523	39.2%	55.2%	51.9%
Not Stated	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	182,147	690,090	872,237	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

ANNEX C1: SECTOR-LEVEL TABLES

Table C1.1: Distribution (%) of private households by type of habitat and sector of residence

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Rwanda	**70.8%**	**0.8%**	**2.3%**	**14.9%**	**1.5%**	**8.9%**	**0.8%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	**3,312,743**
Nyarugenge										
Gitega	14.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	84.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,239
Kanyinya	19.1%	0.5%	0.3%	32.0%	2.6%	43.0%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%	8,655
Kigali	16.5%	1.4%	0.1%	28.9%	17.8%	35.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	17,911
Kimisagara	21.8%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%	74.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	16,434
Mageregere	45.2%	1.7%	5.8%	29.6%	0.3%	16.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	12,466
Muhima	16.1%	1.1%	3.4%	0.1%	0.7%	78.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,801
Nyakabanda	25.2%	0.6%	4.6%	0.0%	1.4%	67.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	8,484
Nyamirambo	40.8%	0.1%	3.5%	0.5%	3.8%	46.7%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%	15,502
Nyarugenge	45.0%	2.1%	4.0%	0.0%	1.4%	47.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,170
Rwezamenyo	17.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	7.6%	74.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,323
Total	26.6%	0.9%	2.3%	11.3%	4.6%	53.2%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	103,985
Gasabo										
Bumbogo	24.2%	0.7%	0.4%	10.7%	4.1%	58.9%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	30,892
Gatsata	15.3%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	80.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	14,197
Gikomero	7.5%	2.2%	2.8%	85.8%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,792
Gisozi	52.4%	0.6%	6.7%	0.1%	3.8%	35.2%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%	22,899
Jabana	32.8%	0.8%	2.0%	33.6%	4.4%	23.2%	3.2%	0.0%	100.0%	16,621
Jali	65.5%	1.2%	1.7%	16.0%	4.3%	10.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	10,832
Kacyiru	22.1%	0.2%	2.2%	0.3%	6.0%	68.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	8,918
Kimihurura	17.9%	0.1%	1.5%	0.2%	20.8%	58.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,352
Kimironko	58.7%	0.9%	3.4%	0.1%	15.4%	19.9%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	17,612
Kinyinya	44.0%	2.3%	3.8%	0.7%	2.1%	46.3%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	36,610
Ndera	53.9%	0.5%	3.7%	5.5%	2.3%	31.6%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%	28,286
Nduba	20.9%	0.0%	0.3%	20.3%	1.4%	56.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	17,795
Remera	31.1%	1.3%	1.4%	0.2%	7.9%	55.0%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%	12,347
Rusororo	51.7%	0.7%	4.5%	14.6%	2.9%	23.3%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%	16,650
Rutunga	40.5%	0.4%	0.9%	51.3%	0.0%	4.8%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,617
Total	39.1%	1.0%	2.7%	10.2%	4.4%	41.1%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	249,420
Kicukiro										

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Gahanga	36.0%	0.8%	3.8%	1.1%	6.6%	49.3%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%	22,883
Gatenga	57.8%	0.5%	5.8%	1.3%	5.6%	26.3%	2.8%	0.0%	100.0%	19,073
Gikondo	14.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	7.9%	75.1%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,618
Kagarama	19.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	45.0%	24.3%	10.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,404
Kanombe	62.7%	2.8%	2.4%	0.3%	8.5%	19.1%	4.1%	0.0%	100.0%	19,939
Kicukiro	51.7%	0.2%	5.9%	0.0%	1.3%	40.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,497
Kigarama	53.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	1.5%	42.2%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	17,691
Masaka	63.3%	2.3%	4.0%	6.5%	12.0%	10.0%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%	21,341
Niboye	59.9%	3.4%	3.9%	0.1%	21.4%	10.5%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	7,579
Nyarugunga	68.6%	1.6%	4.5%	0.1%	11.5%	11.4%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%	12,438
Total	53.0%	1.6%	3.4%	1.5%	9.6%	28.4%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%	135,463
Nyanza										
Busasamana	60.1%	0.4%	1.0%	20.9%	3.5%	12.9%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%	13,585
Busoro	79.2%	0.8%	0.3%	14.8%	0.0%	4.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	10,088
Cyabakamyi	66.1%	0.8%	0.7%	30.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,247
Kibilizi	70.6%	0.7%	2.2%	24.4%	0.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	10,291
Kigoma	74.7%	0.2%	0.5%	23.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10,566
Mukingo	50.8%	0.7%	2.9%	44.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	10,131
Muyira	76.6%	0.6%	1.2%	17.8%	0.0%	2.0%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%	10,876
Ntyazo	78.7%	0.3%	0.7%	15.7%	0.0%	4.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	8,519
Nyagisozi	78.4%	0.2%	0.1%	20.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	7,214
Rwabicuma	75.4%	0.5%	0.3%	21.8%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,490
Total	70.3%	0.5%	1.1%	23.3%	0.6%	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	93,007
Gisagara										
Gikonko	96.0%	1.0%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,201
Gishubi	93.3%	0.7%	0.2%	4.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,805
Kansi	42.5%	1.1%	13.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,883
Kibirizi	40.1%	0.3%	0.7%	53.6%	0.3%	3.4%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%	8,623
Kigembe	97.3%	0.1%	0.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,842
Mamba	89.7%	2.0%	1.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	11,224
Muganza	83.8%	0.8%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	9,182
Mugombwa	69.8%	0.2%	0.1%	12.0%	0.0%	0.1%	17.9%	0.0%	100.0%	8,693
Mukindo	93.6%	2.1%	0.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,055
Musha	94.2%	1.0%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,411
Ndora	82.0%	1.1%	0.1%	14.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	7,872

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Nyanza	97.3%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,058
Save	31.6%	2.6%	1.5%	62.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	8,296
Total	77.3%	1.1%	1.2%	17.7%	0.1%	0.8%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%	101,145
Nyaruguru										
Busanze	85.3%	0.5%	0.1%	11.5%	0.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	6,741
Cyahinda	87.0%	0.7%	1.2%	8.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%	5,495
Kibeho	67.5%	1.1%	1.7%	22.7%	0.4%	5.2%	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,329
Kivu	95.0%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,403
Mata	77.6%	4.1%	2.4%	13.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,923
Muganza	44.2%	0.1%	0.1%	54.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,821
Munini	90.7%	4.3%	0.1%	4.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,499
Ngera	87.2%	1.4%	0.4%	10.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,003
Ngoma	93.3%	0.1%	0.1%	6.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,952
Nyabimata	95.4%	0.2%	0.3%	2.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,293
Nyagisozi	96.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,640
Ruheru	88.2%	3.3%	0.4%	7.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	6,104
Ruramba	76.1%	0.1%	1.7%	21.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,325
Rusenge	75.5%	1.0%	0.5%	22.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	6,277
Total	82.7%	1.2%	0.7%	13.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	73,805
Huye										
Gishamvu	88.3%	1.9%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,743
Huye	49.8%	0.8%	0.1%	42.1%	0.1%	7.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	7,437
Karama	83.1%	1.5%	0.0%	15.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,452
Kigoma	91.1%	0.1%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,647
Kinazi	92.0%	1.1%	0.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,551
Maraba	91.2%	2.7%	0.7%	4.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,906
Mbazi	72.6%	1.1%	3.0%	16.8%	1.3%	4.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	9,375
Mukura	84.4%	1.7%	0.1%	10.9%	0.1%	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,992
Ngoma	70.6%	5.4%	6.2%	9.7%	5.0%	2.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,542
Ruhashya	87.0%	2.2%	0.8%	8.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	6,494
Rusatira	96.1%	0.3%	1.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	7,934
Rwaniro	79.9%	4.4%	0.2%	13.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	6,036
Simbi	91.4%	0.4%	0.1%	7.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,051
Tumba	77.2%	0.4%	0.6%	6.5%	1.9%	11.4%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	9,877
Total	82.0%	1.6%	1.0%	11.6%	0.6%	2.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	96,037

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Nyamagabe										
Buruhukiro	58.4%	0.0%	1.2%	38.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,817
Cyanika	78.3%	1.3%	1.8%	18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,853
Gasaka	64.0%	0.1%	0.8%	16.4%	1.1%	1.7%	15.9%	0.0%	100.0%	9,098
Gatare	75.5%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,461
Kaduha	67.5%	0.6%	0.4%	26.2%	0.1%	3.6%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,963
Kamegeri	91.6%	0.0%	0.1%	7.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,743
Kibirizi	89.9%	0.1%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,513
Kibumbwe	74.5%	1.0%	0.1%	22.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,534
Kitabi	68.7%	0.1%	0.6%	29.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	6,600
Mbazi	94.7%	0.1%	1.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,284
Mugano	55.6%	0.9%	0.3%	41.1%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,250
Musange	74.8%	0.4%	1.6%	22.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5,317
Musebeya	78.3%	0.0%	0.8%	20.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,115
Mushubi	66.8%	0.1%	0.5%	30.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,571
Nkomane	55.6%	0.2%	1.7%	33.3%	0.0%	7.4%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,545
Tare	73.0%	0.8%	0.0%	24.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,093
Uwinkingi	35.8%	0.0%	0.0%	63.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,295
Total	69.2%	0.4%	0.7%	26.2%	0.1%	1.5%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%	92,052
Ruhango										
Bweramana	50.9%	1.6%	2.6%	41.7%	0.0%	2.8%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	8,444
Byimana	57.5%	0.1%	1.3%	37.7%	0.0%	3.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	10,607
Kabagali	55.1%	0.4%	1.2%	37.4%	0.0%	5.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,803
Kinazi	77.2%	0.4%	0.7%	19.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	13,073
Kinihira	29.4%	0.4%	4.9%	64.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,994
Mbuye	72.3%	1.6%	1.9%	21.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	11,791
Mwendo	37.8%	0.3%	2.8%	51.3%	0.0%	7.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	6,744
Ntongwe	80.4%	0.8%	1.1%	16.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	9,588
Ruhango	62.2%	0.4%	5.9%	25.7%	0.2%	5.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	20,464
Total	61.2%	0.7%	2.8%	31.6%	0.1%	3.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	94,508
Muhanga										
Cyeza	78.5%	2.8%	0.5%	13.2%	0.0%	4.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	8,956
Kabacuzi	65.5%	0.1%	0.4%	31.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	7,641
Kibangu	94.6%	0.4%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,274
Kiyumba	69.3%	0.6%	4.2%	24.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	6,709

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Muhanga	73.2%	1.6%	3.7%	19.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	7,413
Mushishiro	92.2%	0.4%	0.3%	5.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,465
Nyabinoni	82.5%	0.1%	0.2%	16.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	4,332
Nyamabuye	21.1%	0.1%	1.4%	9.3%	0.7%	66.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	16,424
Nyarusange	67.4%	2.4%	1.2%	26.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%	7,212
Rongi	89.6%	1.5%	0.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	8,012
Rugendabari	90.0%	1.4%	0.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	4,772
Shyogwe	67.7%	2.6%	2.0%	9.5%	4.8%	12.7%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	11,031
Total	67.5%	1.2%	1.3%	14.3%	0.7%	14.3%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	93,241
Kamonyi										
Gacurabwenge	70.3%	1.2%	0.3%	25.3%	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	9,537
Karama	69.7%	0.3%	0.2%	26.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5,317
Kayenzi	58.5%	0.1%	0.3%	40.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,587
Kayumbu	58.4%	0.7%	0.9%	36.9%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,574
Mugina	72.2%	0.3%	0.7%	22.5%	0.0%	3.2%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	11,759
Musambira	74.8%	3.0%	1.1%	19.0%	0.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	10,901
Ngamba	66.6%	1.1%	2.1%	25.6%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,291
Nyamiyaga	74.5%	1.4%	1.0%	20.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	11,594
Nyarubaka	74.9%	1.3%	3.4%	18.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	7,362
Rugarika	73.5%	0.9%	0.2%	22.0%	0.5%	2.3%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	15,597
Rukoma	78.0%	0.4%	0.3%	18.7%	0.0%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	10,216
Runda	63.2%	1.5%	3.5%	12.9%	14.4%	3.1%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	18,643
Total	70.3%	1.1%	1.3%	21.9%	2.4%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	116,378
Karongi										
Bwishyura	40.6%	1.6%	3.1%	34.3%	1.4%	18.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	10,294
Gashari	53.8%	0.2%	0.7%	43.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,248
Gishyita	78.9%	0.8%	1.2%	16.6%	0.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,931
Gitesi	65.3%	2.5%	0.9%	30.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,802
Mubuga	71.5%	1.7%	0.9%	23.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,823
Murambi	50.5%	2.1%	2.4%	42.2%	0.0%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5,755
Murundi	68.3%	0.7%	0.2%	28.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	7,046
Mutuntu	38.3%	1.1%	0.7%	58.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,010
Rubengera	77.7%	0.3%	3.7%	17.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	10,349
Rugabano	65.1%	4.5%	1.2%	26.7%	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	8,285
Ruganda	37.3%	1.2%	0.0%	58.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%	4,707

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Rwankuba	39.8%	0.6%	0.6%	26.4%	0.0%	3.7%	28.9%	0.0%	100.0%	8,399
Twumba	46.5%	0.6%	0.7%	47.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	6,795
Total	56.9%	1.4%	1.4%	33.2%	0.2%	3.6%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%	91,444
Rutsiro										
Boneza	90.7%	0.1%	0.1%	8.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,875
Gihango	92.1%	0.2%	0.3%	6.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	6,683
Kigeyo	85.6%	2.7%	5.5%	5.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,841
Kivumu	93.7%	0.5%	1.4%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,153
Manihira	83.0%	0.1%	1.3%	12.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,703
Mukura	73.8%	0.1%	2.1%	23.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	9,144
Murunda	67.4%	0.0%	0.2%	32.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,473
Musasa	95.7%	1.2%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	6,383
Mushonyi	93.6%	0.3%	0.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,926
Mushubati	41.7%	0.9%	13.1%	39.4%	0.1%	3.6%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,624
Nyabirasi	86.4%	0.8%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	7,427
Ruhango	91.8%	0.1%	0.1%	6.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	7,085
Rusebeya	57.0%	0.4%	1.1%	35.1%	0.0%	5.3%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,485
Total	80.5%	0.5%	2.2%	15.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	86,802
Rubavu										
Bugeshi	53.7%	0.1%	36.4%	9.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,853
Busasamana	36.9%	0.7%	3.4%	7.7%	0.1%	51.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	9,158
Cyanzarwe	88.7%	0.0%	6.9%	2.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	8,505
Gisenyi	46.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	45.0%	6.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	13,229
Kanama	62.4%	0.2%	7.2%	9.3%	0.0%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8,496
Kanzenze	70.5%	0.2%	3.5%	11.9%	1.4%	12.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,299
Mudende	87.5%	3.0%	2.1%	7.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,460
Nyakiriba	61.7%	0.3%	10.9%	7.4%	2.3%	16.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	9,525
Nyamyumba	91.9%	0.2%	3.7%	3.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10,892
Nyundo	76.6%	0.5%	8.2%	11.5%	0.4%	0.8%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%	9,468
Rubavu	80.3%	0.3%	2.9%	0.8%	1.4%	14.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	18,486
Rugerero	82.0%	0.3%	4.6%	0.4%	0.7%	12.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	15,709
Total	70.7%	0.5%	6.7%	4.9%	5.4%	11.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	124,080
Nyabihu										
Bigogwe	65.2%	0.2%	27.0%	1.1%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,797
Jenda	52.9%	0.6%	24.6%	8.3%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10,352

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Jomba	49.4%	0.6%	3.0%	37.9%	0.5%	8.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,266
Kabatwa	96.0%	0.1%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,046
Karago	73.4%	0.0%	13.3%	6.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,287
Kintobo	35.3%	0.2%	37.7%	13.1%	0.0%	13.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,672
Mukamira	63.0%	3.6%	9.1%	21.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,947
Muringa	58.7%	0.1%	19.9%	18.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,343
Rambura	63.3%	2.5%	10.1%	20.1%	0.0%	3.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	6,954
Rugera	75.6%	0.2%	0.5%	23.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,372
Rurembo	40.1%	0.0%	9.3%	45.8%	0.0%	4.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,817
Shyira	64.9%	1.4%	1.4%	31.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,538
Total	61.8%	0.9%	13.6%	18.1%	0.0%	5.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	76,391
Ngororero										
Bwira	43.3%	0.5%	1.1%	50.3%	0.0%	4.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	5,121
Gatumba	77.9%	0.0%	0.3%	19.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%	6,572
Hindiro	68.4%	0.1%	2.2%	27.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	6,480
Kabaya	75.9%	2.2%	1.2%	16.6%	0.0%	3.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	8,739
Kageyo	48.2%	2.2%	1.1%	40.3%	0.0%	5.7%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%	6,560
Kavumu	52.5%	0.1%	9.0%	36.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	8,038
Matyazo	52.3%	0.6%	0.5%	45.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,870
Muhanda	67.7%	1.4%	3.2%	24.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,701
Muhororo	64.6%	0.4%	0.3%	30.3%	0.0%	4.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,757
Ndaro	51.9%	0.8%	0.1%	43.7%	0.0%	1.6%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%	6,351
Ngororero	75.5%	0.7%	2.1%	18.4%	0.3%	2.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	10,269
Nyange	59.3%	0.4%	0.6%	34.8%	0.0%	4.1%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%	6,484
Sovu	35.8%	0.6%	1.2%	58.2%	0.0%	1.8%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%	7,681
Total	60.4%	0.8%	1.9%	33.3%	0.1%	2.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	92,623
Rusizi										
Bugarama	93.1%	2.8%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	9,152
Butare	95.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,485
Bweyeye	86.2%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,602
Gashonga	66.0%	1.5%	0.9%	30.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,191
Giheke	75.3%	3.8%	1.0%	17.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,697
Gihundwe	69.3%	0.3%	1.0%	14.5%	6.1%	8.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	8,877
Gikundamvura	87.4%	2.1%	0.4%	4.9%	0.0%	5.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,823
Gitambi	87.8%	2.4%	0.3%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,445

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Kamembe	63.6%	0.8%	1.8%	0.6%	2.9%	30.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,667
Muganza	93.0%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,364
Mururu	98.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,516
Nkanka	76.6%	0.1%	0.0%	19.1%	0.0%	4.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,148
Nkombo	90.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,408
Nkungu	94.5%	0.5%	0.1%	4.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,951
Nyakabuye	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,382
Nyakarenzo	97.3%	1.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,122
Nzahaha	78.6%	2.5%	0.7%	14.1%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,428
Rwimbogo	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,679
Total	85.4%	1.1%	0.7%	7.4%	0.7%	4.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	104,937
Nyamasheke										
Bushekeri	77.3%	3.4%	1.2%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	6,290
Bushenge	95.3%	0.8%	0.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,862
Cyato	87.5%	0.1%	0.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,912
Gihombo	30.2%	0.1%	2.1%	64.7%	0.0%	2.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,751
Kagano	53.0%	0.0%	0.1%	46.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,821
Kanjongo	61.9%	2.9%	0.4%	32.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	9,087
Karambi	74.8%	5.4%	0.5%	17.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,752
Karengera	98.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	6,963
Kirimbi	54.1%	0.0%	0.5%	43.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	5,659
Macuba	63.1%	0.2%	0.5%	32.2%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,345
Mahembe	63.8%	1.0%	1.0%	30.4%	0.2%	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,725
Nyabitekeri	98.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,216
Rangiro	96.3%	0.1%	0.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,967
Ruharambuga	92.6%	3.5%	0.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,021
Shangi	98.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,858
Total	74.5%	1.3%	0.5%	22.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	95,229
Rulindo										
Base	68.9%	0.2%	0.2%	30.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,236
Burega	46.8%	0.1%	2.1%	50.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,722
Bushoki	68.4%	2.8%	0.4%	26.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,932
Buyoga	61.2%	0.7%	0.8%	34.3%	0.0%	0.9%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,340
Cyinzuzi	29.2%	1.4%	1.2%	57.1%	0.0%	10.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,999
Cyungo	87.1%	0.3%	0.0%	9.9%	0.0%	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,793

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Kinihira	65.7%	3.8%	0.5%	24.2%	0.0%	3.7%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,360
Kisaro	71.0%	0.2%	0.1%	27.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,846
Masoro	17.8%	1.4%	2.5%	70.9%	0.9%	6.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	6,922
Mbogo	54.4%	0.1%	2.0%	42.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,868
Murambi	44.8%	0.2%	0.0%	54.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	6,831
Ngoma	20.2%	0.0%	0.3%	78.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	3,246
Ntarabana	42.0%	0.9%	1.8%	52.7%	0.4%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,366
Rukozo	83.4%	0.1%	0.0%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,268
Rusiga	57.0%	1.1%	0.4%	40.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,460
Shyorongi	45.4%	1.4%	1.6%	28.2%	2.1%	21.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	11,445
Tumba	52.8%	0.0%	0.2%	46.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,275
Total	52.8%	0.9%	0.9%	40.2%	0.4%	4.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	91,909
Gakenke										
Busengo	96.9%	0.2%	0.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,343
Coko	93.6%	0.1%	0.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,598
Cyabingo	92.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,824
Gakenke	81.7%	0.7%	0.6%	15.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	6,384
Gashenyi	59.8%	3.2%	0.2%	36.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,884
Janja	89.8%	0.0%	0.2%	9.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,937
Kamubuga	93.3%	0.1%	0.6%	5.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,694
Karambo	82.6%	1.0%	1.1%	15.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,622
Kivuruga	93.2%	0.2%	0.5%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,841
Mataba	86.9%	0.9%	0.2%	11.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,085
Minazi	92.2%	0.1%	0.1%	7.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,615
Mugunga	94.4%	0.9%	0.1%	2.5%	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,210
Muhondo	72.8%	0.0%	0.1%	26.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,580
Muyongwe	72.6%	0.1%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,190
Muzo	85.9%	0.3%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,537
Nemba	81.8%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,365
Ruli	87.9%	0.8%	0.1%	10.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	6,251
Rusasa	87.2%	0.1%	0.3%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,738
Rushashi	84.9%	0.1%	0.3%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,911
Total	85.5%	0.5%	0.3%	13.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	93,609
Musanze										
Busogo	77.5%	0.1%	4.4%	7.8%	2.5%	7.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,940

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Cyuve	84.6%	0.5%	1.0%	1.7%	7.0%	5.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	15,444
Gacaca	93.4%	1.0%	3.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,384
Gashaki	94.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,460
Gataraga	25.5%	1.0%	8.6%	52.0%	0.0%	12.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,333
Kimonyi	23.2%	0.1%	0.6%	19.7%	0.0%	56.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,629
Kinigi	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8,201
Muhoza	79.0%	1.0%	5.7%	2.0%	2.4%	9.0%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	16,900
Muko	53.0%	0.2%	21.1%	24.8%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,937
Musanze	58.9%	0.1%	3.4%	2.4%	1.6%	33.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	12,335
Nkotsi	92.0%	0.2%	0.3%	6.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,556
Nyange	97.2%	0.1%	2.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8,174
Remera	93.0%	2.5%	0.3%	3.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,953
Rwaza	92.7%	1.4%	1.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,044
Shingiro	81.2%	0.2%	5.3%	11.6%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,097
Total	76.4%	0.7%	4.0%	7.7%	1.6%	9.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	119,387
Burera										
Bungwe	78.7%	0.2%	12.6%	8.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,956
Butaro	81.3%	1.0%	4.2%	11.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	8,727
Cyanika	89.6%	0.3%	3.1%	6.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	10,238
Cyeru	80.6%	0.1%	1.7%	17.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,559
Gahunga	99.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,652
Gatebe	88.5%	0.0%	1.0%	7.3%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,675
Gitovu	99.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,751
Kagogo	85.2%	1.2%	1.7%	7.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,290
Kinoni	52.8%	0.2%	4.2%	40.8%	0.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,653
Kinyababa	67.3%	2.4%	5.2%	24.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	5,453
Kivuye	88.8%	0.0%	0.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,117
Nemba	55.1%	0.3%	1.2%	40.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,271
Rugarama	88.5%	1.7%	0.8%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,365
Rugengabari	90.6%	0.4%	0.1%	6.6%	0.0%	2.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,032
Ruhunde	82.1%	0.6%	0.4%	16.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,076
Rusarabuye	97.7%	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,870
Rwerere	97.3%	0.1%	0.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,101
Total	83.9%	0.6%	2.2%	12.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	91,786
Gicumbi										

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Bukure	76.0%	0.5%	0.4%	20.2%	0.0%	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,774
Bwisige	68.4%	0.3%	0.5%	29.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,328
Byumba	61.9%	1.5%	2.1%	28.4%	2.2%	3.7%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	10,762
Cyumba	77.2%	0.0%	0.6%	10.6%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,203
Giti	75.9%	1.1%	0.1%	22.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,164
Kageyo	42.1%	0.1%	0.3%	51.3%	2.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,994
Kaniga	27.5%	0.1%	1.3%	64.6%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,003
Manyagiro	61.0%	0.1%	0.7%	35.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,479
Miyove	73.9%	0.0%	0.2%	25.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,138
Mukarange	61.7%	0.1%	0.0%	37.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,431
Muko	52.5%	0.0%	0.5%	33.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%	5,054
Mutete	43.6%	0.1%	0.6%	49.8%	0.0%	4.2%	1.7%	0.0%	100.0%	6,990
Nyamiyaga	74.4%	0.1%	0.1%	24.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,056
Nyankenke	13.7%	0.1%	0.0%	86.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,846
Rubaya	91.6%	1.8%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,954
Rukomo	45.0%	0.0%	0.2%	52.4%	0.0%	2.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,921
Rushaki	14.2%	0.1%	0.0%	76.9%	0.0%	8.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,644
Rutare	54.8%	0.3%	0.2%	34.4%	0.0%	9.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	6,904
Ruvune	50.6%	0.3%	0.3%	43.4%	0.0%	4.8%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5,583
Rwamiko	48.0%	0.4%	0.8%	46.7%	0.0%	1.2%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%	3,623
Shangasha	51.1%	0.4%	0.1%	46.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,522
Total	54.8%	0.4%	0.5%	39.6%	0.3%	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	109,373
Rwamagana										
Fumbwe	78.0%	0.5%	0.5%	20.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8,389
Gahengeri	67.9%	0.4%	0.7%	26.1%	0.0%	3.8%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%	9,119
Gishali	96.4%	0.4%	0.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,933
Karenge	89.9%	2.6%	1.4%	5.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,518
Kigabiro	89.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.9%	4.4%	3.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	13,059
Muhazi	89.1%	2.8%	0.3%	3.7%	0.5%	3.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	8,999
Munyaga	94.6%	0.3%	0.4%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,570
Munyiginya	89.2%	0.5%	0.3%	9.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,263
Musha	76.6%	0.1%	1.2%	18.2%	0.0%	0.8%	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,906
Muyumbu	73.4%	0.6%	1.7%	12.5%	7.7%	3.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	15,020
Mwulire	90.3%	0.1%	0.1%	7.5%	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	8,700
Nyakaliro	59.1%	0.6%	3.7%	23.5%	4.3%	8.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	9,677

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Nzige	89.7%	0.1%	0.7%	8.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,033
Rubona	90.7%	0.2%	0.9%	6.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	7,865
Total	82.8%	0.7%	0.9%	10.9%	1.9%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	121,051
Nyagatare										
Gatunda	96.3%	0.2%	0.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	9,140
Karama	97.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	8,262
Karangazi	71.5%	0.2%	3.7%	18.9%	0.1%	5.0%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	23,195
Katabagemu	94.8%	0.1%	0.4%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	10,819
Kiyombe	84.7%	0.1%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,820
Matimba	84.4%	0.2%	1.5%	12.8%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,113
Mimuri	96.8%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	9,196
Mukama	86.6%	0.2%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,709
Musheri	82.4%	0.1%	1.9%	14.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	8,532
Nyagatare	87.2%	0.6%	2.3%	5.5%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	20,739
Rukomo	93.9%	0.0%	0.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10,916
Rwempasha	53.8%	0.4%	5.1%	26.9%	0.0%	11.5%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%	9,139
Rwimiyaga	84.2%	0.5%	2.1%	11.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	19,261
Tabagwe	83.0%	0.7%	1.0%	11.3%	0.1%	3.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	12,594
Total	84.4%	0.3%	1.7%	10.5%	0.3%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	160,435
Gatsibo										
Gasange	75.8%	0.1%	0.2%	23.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,843
Gatsibo	59.4%	0.4%	0.2%	18.0%	0.0%	5.6%	16.4%	0.0%	100.0%	9,521
Gitoki	69.9%	0.1%	2.3%	20.3%	0.0%	5.7%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%	10,846
Kabarore	78.8%	1.2%	2.0%	12.7%	0.0%	5.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	17,334
Kageyo	78.7%	0.2%	2.3%	13.6%	0.0%	5.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,294
Kiramuruzi	84.1%	0.4%	0.3%	11.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	10,194
Kiziguro	87.5%	1.5%	0.9%	9.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	9,993
Muhura	66.5%	0.3%	1.4%	30.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	8,362
Murambi	80.4%	0.1%	0.3%	15.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	9,225
Ngarama	84.6%	1.3%	0.6%	10.9%	0.0%	2.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	9,714
Nyagihanga	88.4%	0.2%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,531
Remera	85.0%	0.2%	0.4%	13.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,077
Rugarama	89.5%	0.1%	1.1%	7.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	12,486
Rwimbogo	93.0%	0.1%	0.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	11,788
Total	80.5%	0.5%	1.0%	13.8%	0.1%	2.6%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%	136,208

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Kayonza										
Gahini	77.4%	0.4%	1.8%	15.1%	0.1%	1.9%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%	11,150
Kabare	99.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10,087
Kabarondo	98.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	9,758
Mukarange	90.8%	0.9%	0.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	14,669
Murama	99.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,908
Murundi	84.7%	0.1%	0.7%	13.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	14,070
Mwiri	92.3%	1.0%	0.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,810
Ndego	95.8%	0.2%	0.0%	2.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,964
Nyamirama	96.6%	0.2%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	9,694
Rukara	84.4%	0.2%	2.9%	10.4%	0.5%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	9,334
Ruramira	97.8%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,495
Rwinkwavu	98.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	9,247
Total	91.8%	0.4%	0.7%	5.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	114,186
Kirehe										
Gahara	97.7%	0.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	11,038
Gatore	98.4%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,856
Kigarama	98.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	9,423
Kigina	97.3%	1.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8,911
Kirehe	94.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	3.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,621
Mahama	40.5%	0.1%	56.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%	18,892
Mpanga	97.0%	1.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	9,840
Musaza	98.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,603
Mushikiri	96.5%	0.2%	0.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8,244
Nasho	95.0%	1.8%	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8,400
Nyamugari	97.7%	0.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	10,540
Nyarubuye	99.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,518
Total	87.8%	0.4%	9.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	113,886
Ngoma										
Gashanda	99.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	5,060
Jarama	96.6%	0.2%	0.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,753
Karembo	99.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,481
Kazo	90.3%	0.6%	0.1%	7.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,271
Kibungo	95.6%	2.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	7,750
Mugesera	96.6%	0.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,456

District and Sectors	Percentage									Count
	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing	Not stated	Total	
Murama	98.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	6,964
Mutenderi	96.1%	0.7%	0.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,437
Remera	97.1%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,265
Rukira	97.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,489
Rukumberi	96.3%	1.1%	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	9,990
Rurenge	97.9%	0.2%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,472
Sake	96.5%	0.2%	0.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,180
Zaza	92.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,021
Total	96.3%	0.5%	0.2%	2.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	102,589
Bugesera										
Gashora	98.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	8,393
Juru	46.1%	0.9%	6.5%	24.6%	0.0%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8,508
Kamabuye	96.4%	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,917
Mareba	92.4%	0.2%	2.3%	4.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	7,219
Mayange	94.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	13,321
Musenyi	89.5%	0.1%	0.5%	6.7%	0.0%	2.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	9,975
Mwogo	97.1%	1.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,846
Ngeruka	92.7%	0.4%	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%	3.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,801
Ntarama	62.9%	0.9%	2.8%	15.8%	8.6%	7.6%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	12,536
Nyamata	75.8%	1.4%	1.7%	5.9%	5.7%	9.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	21,503
Nyarugenge	99.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,339
Rilima	90.6%	0.4%	3.5%	2.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	7,207
Ruhuha	97.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7,166
Rweru	92.5%	3.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,953
Shyara	90.8%	0.1%	0.1%	7.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,093
Total	85.6%	1.0%	1.6%	5.4%	1.7%	4.2%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	137,777

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C1.2: Distribution (%) of private households by main source of drinking water and sector of residence

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Rwanda	*2.5%*	*0.6%*	*11.5%*	*3.6%*	*32.5%*	*3.1%*	*27.6%*	*1.0%*	*0.0%*	*11.3%*	*6.3%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*3,312,743*
Nyarugenge															
Gitega	9.5%	1.0%	51.0%	6.6%	29.5%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,239
Kanyinya	1.6%	0.4%	20.2%	10.5%	49.5%	1.8%	8.6%	0.7%	0.0%	4.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,655
Kigali	2.5%	2.1%	21.0%	10.9%	53.1%	2.6%	6.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	17,911
Kimisagara	4.8%	1.2%	47.0%	11.6%	34.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	16,434
Mageregere	1.5%	0.6%	12.3%	4.6%	70.8%	1.8%	7.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	12,466
Muhima	19.3%	2.1%	43.1%	8.0%	25.2%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,801
Nyakabanda	13.9%	1.9%	49.8%	8.8%	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,484
Nyamirambo	12.6%	1.8%	47.4%	11.0%	18.3%	1.1%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	15,502
Nyarugenge	19.0%	3.4%	58.4%	4.6%	13.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,170
Rwezamenyo	22.0%	2.1%	64.7%	2.9%	7.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,323
Total	*8.4%*	*1.6%*	*37.8%*	*8.9%*	*37.0%*	*1.0%*	*4.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.7%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*103,985*
Gasabo															
Bumbogo	4.0%	0.6%	19.3%	15.6%	29.6%	0.3%	26.2%	0.3%	0.0%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	30,892
Gatsata	6.2%	0.3%	34.6%	15.3%	30.1%	0.4%	11.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	14,197
Gikomero	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	39.6%	0.1%	32.1%	2.2%	0.0%	18.7%	5.8%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	4,792
Gisozi	10.9%	2.6%	52.1%	13.0%	16.1%	0.3%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	22,899
Jabana	6.4%	0.5%	12.8%	3.3%	29.7%	0.2%	40.2%	1.8%	0.3%	4.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	16,621
Jali	5.5%	1.0%	15.7%	4.7%	21.4%	0.2%	30.5%	0.3%	0.1%	12.8%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,832
Kacyiru	21.4%	5.4%	51.9%	5.3%	11.4%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,918
Kimihurura	21.7%	4.3%	43.0%	10.8%	13.5%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,352
Kimironko	26.5%	8.1%	38.7%	7.1%	14.8%	0.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	17,612
Kinyinya	6.9%	2.7%	40.3%	6.6%	29.2%	0.2%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	36,610
Ndera	4.7%	1.1%	36.1%	14.0%	21.9%	1.0%	16.0%	0.4%	0.1%	3.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	28,286
Nduba	2.7%	0.1%	4.8%	2.5%	27.9%	0.1%	50.2%	0.7%	0.2%	9.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	17,795
Remera	16.9%	4.8%	41.4%	9.7%	23.0%	0.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	12,347
Rusororo	8.8%	0.9%	27.1%	5.5%	27.8%	2.3%	21.5%	0.4%	0.0%	5.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	16,650
Rutunga	0.1%	0.1%	1.9%	0.8%	41.4%	2.2%	40.9%	0.4%	0.0%	9.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,617
Total	*8.8%*	*2.1%*	*30.5%*	*8.9%*	*25.0%*	*0.5%*	*19.2%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*3.5%*	*1.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*249,420*
Kicukiro															
Gahanga	5.1%	0.7%	20.9%	26.2%	35.4%	2.7%	6.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	22,883
Gatenga	12.6%	1.9%	37.4%	24.8%	14.0%	0.2%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	19,073
Gikondo	22.4%	3.4%	43.3%	15.0%	10.8%	0.4%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,618
Kagarama	33.5%	7.9%	32.8%	10.2%	10.6%	0.3%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,404
Kanombe	17.7%	4.3%	36.9%	10.7%	23.9%	1.9%	3.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	19,939
Kicukiro	20.6%	4.2%	53.5%	6.2%	5.2%	0.9%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,497

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Kigarama	15.8%	1.6%	46.2%	15.2%	18.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	17,691
Masaka	11.5%	1.1%	31.3%	9.0%	38.0%	5.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	21,341
Niboye	35.0%	4.1%	45.8%	5.5%	2.4%	0.1%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,579
Nyarugunga	32.3%	3.7%	49.5%	8.7%	4.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	12,438
Total	*16.8%*	*2.6%*	*36.9%*	*15.1%*	*21.4%*	*1.7%*	*4.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.5%*	*0.6%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*135,463*
Nyanza															
Busasamana	4.1%	0.3%	25.8%	3.4%	4.7%	1.7%	47.4%	0.1%	0.0%	10.4%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	13,585
Busoro	0.1%	0.1%	2.2%	1.6%	38.9%	0.2%	39.2%	0.3%	0.0%	9.9%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,088
Cyabakamyi	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	4.9%	1.2%	57.1%	0.3%	0.0%	29.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,247
Kibilizi	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	15.9%	4.7%	56.6%	0.1%	0.0%	10.8%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,291
Kigoma	0.2%	0.1%	5.1%	1.5%	21.6%	1.9%	56.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	4.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	10,566
Mukingo	0.3%	0.1%	2.9%	0.7%	11.0%	1.0%	65.5%	0.3%	0.0%	14.7%	3.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	10,131
Muyira	0.1%	0.1%	1.7%	0.4%	19.8%	3.9%	47.1%	0.3%	0.1%	16.6%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,876
Ntyazo	0.1%	0.0%	2.1%	6.8%	14.0%	1.2%	56.9%	0.0%	0.1%	9.6%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,519
Nyagisozi	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%	1.7%	9.8%	0.2%	46.8%	0.4%	0.1%	25.8%	13.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,214
Rwabicuma	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.2%	7.3%	0.1%	67.4%	0.2%	0.0%	19.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,490
Total	*0.7%*	*0.1%*	*5.6%*	*1.8%*	*15.4%*	*1.8%*	*53.2%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*14.2%*	*6.9%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*93,007*
Gisagara															
Gikonko	0.0%	0.1%	4.7%	3.6%	34.2%	0.1%	42.3%	0.1%	0.0%	13.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,201
Gishubi	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	2.1%	16.2%	0.0%	56.8%	0.1%	0.0%	23.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,805
Kansi	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%	0.3%	19.0%	0.1%	61.4%	0.5%	0.0%	13.9%	2.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,883
Kibirizi	0.1%	0.2%	8.7%	2.0%	14.3%	0.0%	64.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,623
Kigembe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.1%	0.1%	63.8%	0.2%	0.0%	30.2%	3.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,842
Mamba	0.1%	0.3%	4.6%	3.4%	43.5%	0.1%	32.1%	0.3%	0.0%	11.9%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	11,224
Muganza	0.0%	0.2%	2.6%	2.2%	23.8%	0.1%	42.6%	0.1%	0.0%	25.5%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,182
Mugombwa	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	32.4%	0.1%	38.0%	0.1%	0.0%	26.9%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,693
Mukindo	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	7.0%	0.0%	50.5%	0.3%	0.0%	40.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,055
Musha	0.1%	0.1%	3.8%	0.5%	7.6%	0.0%	73.1%	0.1%	0.0%	14.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,411
Ndora	0.2%	0.1%	6.3%	0.7%	11.2%	0.4%	62.7%	0.1%	0.0%	16.6%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,872
Nyanza	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	70.7%	0.1%	0.0%	25.6%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,058
Save	0.2%	0.2%	9.6%	1.0%	14.6%	0.1%	64.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,296
Total	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*3.6%*	*1.4%*	*19.1%*	*0.1%*	*53.9%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*19.8%*	*1.8%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*101,145*
Nyaruguru															
Busanze	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.0%	28.4%	0.0%	35.8%	0.3%	0.0%	24.8%	6.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,741
Cyahinda	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.2%	5.4%	0.0%	55.4%	0.1%	0.0%	33.8%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,495
Kibeho	0.2%	0.3%	14.8%	1.6%	51.9%	0.0%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,329
Kivu	0.0%	0.2%	2.2%	1.0%	35.3%	0.0%	28.3%	0.1%	0.1%	26.2%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,403
Mata	0.2%	0.4%	4.3%	0.9%	59.2%	0.1%	15.1%	0.2%	0.1%	13.2%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,923

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Total count |
| | Improved Sources | | | | | | | | | Unimproved Sources | | | | | |
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Muganza	0.0%	0.1%	2.7%	0.6%	17.5%	0.0%	42.9%	0.5%	0.4%	31.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,821
Munini	0.2%	1.3%	4.2%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	35.5%	0.0%	0.0%	30.5%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,499
Ngera	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	38.8%	0.0%	47.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,003
Ngoma	0.1%	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%	7.2%	0.1%	74.3%	1.2%	0.0%	14.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,952
Nyabimata	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	20.5%	0.2%	37.0%	0.2%	0.1%	29.8%	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,293
Nyagisozi	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	1.3%	18.1%	0.1%	58.8%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,640
Ruheru	0.0%	0.3%	2.6%	1.6%	18.7%	0.1%	34.1%	0.4%	0.0%	31.5%	9.6%	1.2%	0.0%	100%	6,104
Ruramba	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	0.8%	52.5%	0.0%	23.9%	0.1%	0.0%	15.5%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,325
Rusenge	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	0.3%	16.3%	0.1%	41.9%	0.1%	0.1%	30.6%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,277
Total	*0.1%*	*0.2%*	*3.3%*	*0.8%*	*27.3%*	*0.1%*	*40.1%*	*0.3%*	*0.1%*	*22.8%*	*4.9%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*73,805*
Huye															
Gishamvu	0.0%	0.2%	4.9%	0.5%	52.3%	0.1%	30.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,743
Huye	1.0%	0.3%	15.9%	3.0%	28.1%	0.0%	40.6%	0.1%	0.1%	8.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,437
Karama	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.9%	26.5%	0.0%	39.4%	0.3%	0.0%	22.9%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,452
Kigoma	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	2.5%	44.2%	0.1%	37.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,647
Kinazi	0.2%	0.1%	6.2%	1.7%	20.9%	0.2%	59.5%	0.2%	0.0%	8.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,551
Maraba	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	1.7%	50.7%	0.1%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,906
Mbazi	1.2%	0.4%	9.2%	1.0%	33.0%	0.1%	46.1%	0.1%	0.0%	8.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,375
Mukura	1.3%	0.3%	13.9%	1.3%	32.7%	0.0%	47.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,992
Ngoma	9.7%	3.0%	45.2%	4.2%	14.5%	0.0%	20.9%	0.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,542
Ruhashya	0.2%	0.2%	5.9%	0.4%	18.2%	0.1%	64.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,494
Rusatira	0.7%	0.2%	4.8%	3.2%	26.5%	0.0%	53.3%	0.2%	0.0%	8.7%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,934
Rwaniro	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	70.6%	0.2%	0.0%	23.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,036
Simbi	0.0%	0.1%	2.8%	0.6%	15.2%	0.0%	67.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,051
Tumba	4.8%	1.1%	39.5%	2.6%	25.2%	0.1%	22.8%	0.3%	0.1%	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,877
Total	*1.4%*	*0.4%*	*12.5%*	*1.8%*	*27.6%*	*0.1%*	*44.6%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*9.9%*	*1.5%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*96,037*
Nyamagabe															
Buruhukiro	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%	2.8%	11.6%	0.1%	28.6%	0.2%	0.0%	42.5%	11.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,817
Cyanika	0.1%	0.1%	4.8%	0.9%	10.0%	0.1%	57.3%	1.4%	0.0%	21.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,853
Gasaka	1.9%	0.4%	26.9%	2.3%	27.2%	0.1%	27.3%	0.1%	0.0%	12.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,098
Gatare	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	21.9%	0.1%	36.0%	0.2%	0.0%	32.8%	7.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	4,461
Kaduha	0.2%	0.3%	6.9%	3.2%	11.6%	0.0%	24.4%	0.6%	0.1%	33.8%	18.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,963
Kamegeri	0.0%	0.2%	5.0%	2.5%	36.1%	0.1%	26.4%	0.1%	0.2%	22.3%	7.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	3,743
Kibirizi	0.0%	0.1%	4.5%	2.2%	18.4%	0.5%	41.3%	0.4%	0.0%	26.5%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,513
Kibumbwe	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%	0.5%	25.9%	0.0%	29.2%	0.3%	0.2%	31.4%	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,534
Kitabi	0.0%	0.6%	3.7%	2.9%	5.5%	0.0%	49.6%	0.3%	0.0%	30.3%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,600
Mbazi	0.1%	0.2%	2.3%	0.6%	8.2%	0.0%	51.2%	0.2%	0.0%	30.5%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,284
Mugano	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	1.7%	17.3%	0.1%	27.7%	0.9%	0.1%	38.5%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,250

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Musange	0.1%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	16.5%	0.0%	42.8%	0.3%	0.0%	29.6%	7.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,317
Musebeya	0.1%	0.1%	3.1%	3.1%	6.8%	0.0%	24.6%	0.2%	0.1%	39.7%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,115
Mushubi	0.1%	0.1%	3.0%	1.1%	16.6%	0.0%	30.7%	0.2%	0.1%	36.6%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,571
Nkomane	0.1%	0.2%	1.3%	2.8%	10.1%	0.2%	17.3%	0.5%	0.1%	46.7%	20.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,545
Tare	0.3%	0.2%	7.4%	2.2%	5.9%	0.0%	38.7%	0.4%	0.0%	32.6%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,093
Uwinkingi	0.0%	0.1%	3.4%	1.4%	7.5%	0.1%	44.3%	0.1%	0.1%	35.1%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,295
Total	*0.3%*	*0.2%*	*5.8%*	*2.0%*	*14.7%*	*0.1%*	*35.5%*	*0.4%*	*0.1%*	*31.1%*	*9.9%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*92,052*
Ruhango															
Bweramana	0.2%	0.8%	5.0%	1.2%	5.6%	20.1%	50.1%	0.2%	0.0%	13.7%	3.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,444
Byimana	0.4%	0.1%	10.7%	1.5%	8.7%	8.6%	56.5%	0.1%	0.0%	8.9%	4.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	10,607
Kabagali	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	0.2%	6.8%	0.0%	59.8%	0.1%	0.0%	28.4%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,803
Kinazi	0.4%	0.1%	4.8%	6.5%	24.7%	21.3%	23.3%	0.1%	0.1%	12.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	13,073
Kinihira	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	4.9%	0.1%	49.8%	0.6%	0.0%	35.5%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,994
Mbuye	0.7%	0.1%	1.7%	1.3%	12.6%	12.9%	35.2%	0.4%	0.1%	14.9%	20.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	11,791
Mwendo	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	8.5%	0.8%	65.1%	0.1%	0.0%	16.9%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,744
Ntongwe	0.2%	0.0%	2.0%	0.8%	23.2%	15.0%	18.4%	0.1%	0.2%	15.9%	24.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,588
Ruhango	0.6%	0.3%	16.5%	2.9%	13.5%	23.2%	30.4%	0.7%	0.0%	7.8%	3.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	20,464
Total	*0.4%*	*0.2%*	*6.6%*	*2.2%*	*13.2%*	*13.9%*	*39.5%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*14.9%*	*8.6%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*94,508*
Muhanga															
Cyeza	1.3%	0.1%	6.2%	0.7%	6.2%	2.6%	73.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	3.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,956
Kabacuzi	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%	9.2%	0.0%	68.8%	0.2%	0.0%	15.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,641
Kibangu	0.1%	0.5%	8.0%	3.8%	26.2%	0.1%	52.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,274
Kiyumba	0.1%	0.0%	6.6%	2.6%	8.7%	0.0%	62.5%	0.6%	0.0%	16.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,709
Muhanga	0.3%	0.3%	6.7%	1.0%	12.9%	0.1%	60.2%	0.3%	0.0%	16.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,413
Mushishiro	0.0%	0.1%	4.9%	1.5%	11.9%	0.5%	63.4%	0.1%	0.0%	16.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,465
Nyabinoni	0.1%	0.3%	2.9%	1.2%	32.6%	0.0%	26.7%	0.2%	0.2%	12.9%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,332
Nyamabuye	7.0%	0.6%	38.1%	3.3%	2.7%	0.0%	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	16,424
Nyarusange	0.1%	0.1%	2.8%	2.0%	8.6%	0.8%	56.8%	0.2%	0.0%	19.5%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,212
Rongi	0.0%	0.1%	2.1%	2.2%	18.9%	0.2%	51.8%	0.9%	0.0%	13.9%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,012
Rugendabari	0.0%	0.3%	6.4%	1.1%	20.9%	0.0%	48.1%	0.1%	0.0%	21.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,772
Shyogwe	5.9%	0.4%	20.4%	2.1%	4.3%	0.4%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	11,031
Total	*2.1%*	*0.3%*	*12.6%*	*2.0%*	*11.0%*	*0.4%*	*56.2%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*11.4%*	*3.8%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*93,241*
Kamonyi															
Gacurabwenge	1.5%	0.2%	10.2%	1.6%	14.1%	1.4%	61.3%	0.1%	0.0%	8.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,537
Karama	0.2%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%	16.9%	0.4%	63.4%	0.1%	0.1%	8.5%	6.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,317
Kayenzi	0.1%	0.1%	4.2%	0.9%	23.4%	0.1%	57.8%	0.1%	0.0%	8.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,587
Kayumbu	0.2%	0.0%	2.4%	1.0%	14.1%	0.1%	59.8%	0.1%	0.0%	15.8%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,574
Mugina	0.5%	0.1%	5.2%	2.1%	17.4%	3.9%	55.8%	0.1%	0.0%	10.5%	4.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	11,759

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Musambira	0.4%	0.1%	4.2%	2.0%	18.2%	4.6%	52.1%	0.2%	0.0%	12.1%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,901
Ngamba	0.1%	0.1%	1.8%	0.5%	63.1%	0.3%	22.2%	0.1%	0.0%	9.2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,291
Nyamiyaga	0.4%	0.0%	2.4%	1.4%	8.3%	4.8%	60.6%	0.6%	0.0%	11.8%	9.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	11,594
Nyarubaka	0.7%	0.1%	4.2%	3.7%	18.2%	0.3%	52.8%	0.4%	0.1%	7.7%	11.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,362
Rugarika	2.8%	0.1%	5.3%	1.4%	4.4%	6.1%	64.9%	0.4%	0.1%	9.7%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	15,597
Rukoma	0.5%	0.2%	7.5%	3.1%	53.4%	0.0%	24.4%	0.1%	0.0%	8.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,216
Runda	6.0%	1.9%	28.9%	7.1%	24.6%	3.9%	19.0%	0.1%	0.0%	4.3%	3.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	18,643
Total	*1.7%*	*0.4%*	*8.8%*	*2.6%*	*20.8%*	*2.9%*	*48.1%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*9.1%*	*5.3%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*116,378*
Karongi															
Bwishyura	1.9%	1.1%	27.0%	8.1%	24.7%	0.1%	8.3%	0.5%	0.0%	10.3%	17.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	10,294
Gashari	0.0%	0.3%	5.7%	2.2%	13.3%	0.0%	34.9%	0.3%	0.1%	27.6%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,248
Gishyita	0.0%	0.8%	7.7%	3.8%	50.0%	0.2%	22.3%	0.2%	0.0%	9.2%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,931
Gitesi	0.1%	0.4%	5.3%	2.7%	34.3%	0.1%	15.5%	0.1%	0.2%	25.8%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,802
Mubuga	0.3%	0.5%	7.5%	3.7%	28.9%	0.2%	39.2%	0.2%	0.1%	13.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,823
Murambi	0.0%	0.4%	4.3%	0.7%	12.5%	0.3%	47.1%	0.3%	0.0%	29.1%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,755
Murundi	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.9%	9.9%	0.0%	34.4%	0.4%	0.1%	41.9%	10.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,046
Mutuntu	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	16.7%	0.2%	22.6%	0.6%	0.1%	40.4%	18.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,010
Rubengera	0.6%	0.5%	20.2%	10.2%	21.5%	0.1%	21.9%	0.2%	0.2%	10.6%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,349
Rugabano	0.1%	1.8%	2.1%	0.8%	23.9%	0.4%	31.2%	0.4%	0.0%	33.2%	6.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,285
Ruganda	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%	0.2%	10.2%	0.1%	34.2%	0.4%	0.3%	34.2%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,707
Rwankuba	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%	40.5%	0.2%	26.8%	1.2%	0.0%	21.3%	7.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,399
Twumba	0.0%	0.5%	2.2%	1.1%	11.4%	0.9%	36.8%	0.5%	0.1%	38.9%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,795
Total	*0.4%*	*0.6%*	*8.0%*	*3.3%*	*23.5%*	*0.2%*	*27.4%*	*0.4%*	*0.1%*	*24.6%*	*11.5%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*91,444*
Rutsiro															
Boneza	0.8%	1.1%	3.7%	1.8%	8.5%	0.8%	33.8%	0.3%	0.0%	39.4%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,875
Gihango	0.6%	0.9%	7.8%	2.8%	32.8%	0.1%	23.9%	0.2%	0.0%	23.4%	7.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,683
Kigeyo	0.0%	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	17.8%	0.0%	47.2%	0.4%	0.0%	26.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,841
Kivumu	0.2%	1.8%	3.9%	3.3%	38.9%	0.1%	34.9%	0.2%	0.0%	14.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,153
Manihira	0.0%	0.2%	2.0%	0.8%	25.1%	0.0%	29.0%	0.3%	0.2%	35.9%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,703
Mukura	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.3%	17.1%	0.0%	27.9%	0.3%	0.2%	29.8%	23.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	9,144
Murunda	0.0%	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%	21.3%	0.0%	28.0%	0.2%	0.0%	37.2%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,473
Musasa	0.2%	1.1%	3.8%	1.1%	8.0%	0.0%	47.9%	0.1%	0.0%	33.7%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,383
Mushonyi	0.6%	7.4%	3.0%	6.1%	16.3%	0.0%	40.1%	0.2%	0.0%	22.9%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,926
Mushubati	0.0%	0.8%	6.5%	3.1%	42.2%	0.0%	25.3%	0.1%	0.1%	14.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,624
Nyabirasi	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	13.1%	0.0%	37.2%	0.6%	0.0%	44.5%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,427
Ruhango	0.0%	2.1%	4.9%	2.3%	17.6%	0.0%	31.9%	0.2%	0.0%	34.5%	6.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,085
Rusebeya	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	10.2%	0.0%	24.3%	0.2%	0.0%	58.1%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,485
Total	*0.2%*	*1.4%*	*3.2%*	*1.9%*	*21.2%*	*0.1%*	*33.0%*	*0.2%*	*0.1%*	*31.3%*	*7.5%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*86,802*

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Rubavu															
Bugeshi	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	35.6%	0.0%	0.0%	63.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,853
Busasamana	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	97.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,158
Cyanzarwe	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	97.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,505
Gisenyi	10.0%	3.7%	72.9%	2.1%	11.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	13,229
Kanama	0.1%	0.3%	7.2%	1.1%	47.5%	0.0%	19.9%	2.1%	0.0%	18.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,496
Kanzenze	0.1%	0.1%	4.2%	3.3%	87.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,299
Mudende	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	2.6%	81.5%	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,460
Nyakiriba	0.2%	0.4%	22.1%	1.0%	63.0%	0.1%	3.2%	0.7%	0.0%	4.1%	5.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	9,525
Nyamyumba	0.6%	0.8%	12.8%	5.0%	37.9%	0.2%	25.8%	0.3%	0.0%	14.9%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	10,892
Nyundo	0.7%	0.1%	8.1%	2.2%	23.4%	0.1%	39.9%	1.3%	0.0%	23.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,468
Rubavu	1.9%	0.5%	19.5%	2.0%	75.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	18,486
Rugerero	0.6%	0.7%	24.1%	1.9%	64.7%	0.1%	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.7%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	15,709
Total	*1.6%*	*0.7%*	*18.0%*	*1.9%*	*58.5%*	*0.1%*	*7.3%*	*5.4%*	*0.0%*	*5.1%*	*1.3%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*124,080*
Nyabihu															
Bigogwe	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%	2.6%	68.1%	0.1%	6.0%	19.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,797
Jenda	0.1%	0.1%	2.3%	1.1%	20.8%	0.1%	36.5%	17.1%	0.0%	20.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,352
Jomba	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.6%	23.2%	0.0%	44.3%	0.1%	0.1%	18.0%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,266
Kabatwa	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.1%	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,046
Karago	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	14.3%	0.1%	58.2%	0.3%	0.2%	17.4%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,287
Kintobo	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	18.1%	0.1%	30.5%	0.6%	0.1%	36.1%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,672
Mukamira	0.1%	0.2%	8.8%	1.3%	47.8%	0.1%	23.6%	5.1%	0.0%	10.9%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,947
Muringa	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	10.1%	0.1%	57.0%	0.3%	0.1%	28.4%	3.2%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,343
Rambura	0.1%	0.2%	2.2%	2.2%	24.7%	0.6%	42.4%	1.1%	0.0%	21.5%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,954
Rugera	0.1%	0.6%	4.3%	3.0%	32.7%	0.1%	27.8%	0.3%	0.0%	20.4%	10.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,372
Rurembo	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	32.5%	0.0%	37.0%	0.4%	0.0%	26.0%	2.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,817
Shyira	0.3%	0.5%	5.9%	1.6%	47.5%	0.1%	22.3%	0.1%	0.0%	15.6%	5.5%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	5,538
Total	*0.1%*	*0.2%*	*2.8%*	*1.2%*	*30.1%*	*0.1%*	*31.9%*	*11.5%*	*0.0%*	*17.1%*	*4.8%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*76,391*
Ngororero															
Bwira	0.0%	0.4%	2.3%	0.9%	18.0%	0.1%	50.7%	0.3%	0.0%	25.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,121
Gatumba	0.2%	0.1%	5.6%	0.7%	26.7%	0.0%	43.7%	0.2%	0.0%	21.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,572
Hindiro	0.0%	0.6%	5.2%	1.8%	13.4%	0.0%	49.0%	0.5%	0.0%	26.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,480
Kabaya	0.1%	0.3%	6.1%	0.7%	18.4%	0.0%	48.3%	0.2%	0.0%	21.1%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,739
Kageyo	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	13.0%	0.0%	54.4%	0.2%	0.0%	24.6%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,560
Kavumu	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	14.2%	0.1%	46.4%	0.5%	0.0%	25.8%	12.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,038
Matyazo	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	30.0%	0.0%	38.6%	1.1%	0.0%	17.2%	10.4%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	6,870
Muhanda	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	17.3%	0.2%	33.9%	0.6%	0.0%	39.2%	7.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,701
Muhororo	0.0%	0.1%	2.7%	1.0%	31.9%	0.1%	54.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,757

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Ndaro	0.0%	0.1%	3.1%	2.0%	29.5%	0.1%	35.8%	0.2%	0.0%	27.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,351
Ngororero	0.3%	0.1%	4.6%	1.5%	21.4%	0.0%	47.9%	0.3%	0.0%	21.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,269
Nyange	0.1%	0.6%	4.5%	1.2%	23.6%	0.0%	41.0%	0.4%	0.0%	27.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,484
Sovu	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.4%	8.0%	0.0%	27.7%	0.3%	0.0%	40.0%	20.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,681
Total	*0.1%*	*0.2%*	*3.0%*	*1.1%*	*20.1%*	*0.1%*	*43.7%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*25.4%*	*5.9%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*92,623*
Rusizi															
Bugarama	0.3%	0.4%	20.6%	17.8%	57.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,152
Butare	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	6.2%	0.0%	28.7%	2.1%	0.0%	59.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,485
Bweyeye	0.0%	0.2%	4.4%	1.6%	36.9%	0.0%	14.7%	0.3%	0.1%	38.7%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,602
Gashonga	0.0%	0.9%	9.9%	2.3%	42.7%	0.3%	29.2%	0.9%	0.0%	13.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,191
Giheke	0.2%	1.0%	6.7%	0.9%	16.7%	0.1%	49.7%	0.6%	0.0%	23.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,697
Gihundwe	1.9%	1.1%	38.0%	7.6%	12.3%	2.5%	24.7%	0.4%	0.0%	7.3%	3.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	8,877
Gikundamvura	0.0%	0.2%	1.9%	7.9%	50.3%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	24.2%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,823
Gitambi	0.0%	0.6%	6.8%	3.8%	51.7%	0.1%	21.3%	0.3%	0.0%	13.2%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,445
Kamembe	5.2%	1.7%	55.5%	4.8%	8.1%	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%	0.1%	5.9%	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,667
Muganza	0.4%	1.7%	17.8%	8.2%	65.9%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,364
Mururu	0.3%	1.6%	17.8%	8.5%	35.7%	0.1%	20.3%	0.2%	0.0%	14.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,516
Nkanka	0.0%	0.4%	2.4%	2.0%	11.1%	11.5%	57.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,148
Nkombo	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	11.6%	82.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	3,408
Nkungu	0.0%	0.3%	3.7%	1.3%	18.2%	0.0%	41.5%	0.3%	0.0%	32.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,951
Nyakabuye	0.0%	0.2%	6.1%	2.5%	26.7%	0.0%	32.8%	0.2%	0.0%	29.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,382
Nyakarenzo	0.0%	0.7%	8.9%	2.1%	36.3%	0.0%	31.4%	0.2%	0.0%	17.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,122
Nzahaha	0.0%	0.6%	15.6%	8.0%	51.5%	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,428
Rwimbogo	0.1%	1.8%	20.2%	5.9%	40.7%	1.2%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,679
Total	*0.6%*	*0.8%*	*15.8%*	*5.7%*	*33.3%*	*3.4%*	*22.0%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*15.5%*	*2.3%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*104,937*
Nyamasheke															
Bushekeri	0.4%	0.5%	11.3%	3.3%	23.9%	0.1%	28.1%	0.1%	0.0%	27.8%	4.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,290
Bushenge	0.2%	1.9%	12.3%	5.1%	53.1%	0.4%	18.8%	0.1%	0.0%	7.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,862
Cyato	0.0%	0.9%	2.7%	1.2%	17.8%	1.6%	37.2%	0.1%	0.0%	32.7%	5.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,912
Gihombo	0.0%	0.2%	1.8%	1.0%	26.0%	0.1%	31.4%	0.5%	0.0%	32.1%	6.2%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	6,751
Kagano	0.2%	1.3%	15.8%	4.4%	32.8%	1.0%	22.6%	0.1%	0.0%	17.3%	4.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	8,821
Kanjongo	0.2%	1.8%	16.7%	5.2%	16.0%	0.0%	30.1%	0.3%	0.1%	21.8%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,087
Karambi	0.0%	5.3%	5.5%	2.1%	23.2%	0.0%	33.4%	0.4%	0.0%	29.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,752
Karengera	0.0%	0.7%	5.0%	1.6%	28.7%	0.1%	47.2%	0.1%	0.1%	16.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,963
Kirimbi	0.0%	0.4%	6.2%	1.4%	20.1%	0.0%	39.9%	0.2%	0.0%	27.1%	4.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,659
Macuba	0.0%	1.4%	5.1%	0.7%	15.5%	0.1%	39.7%	2.0%	0.0%	33.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,345
Mahembe	0.0%	0.7%	3.4%	2.0%	22.2%	0.1%	32.5%	0.1%	0.0%	36.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,725
Nyabitekeri	0.1%	1.1%	1.6%	2.3%	27.9%	0.0%	48.2%	0.2%	0.0%	7.1%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,216

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Rangiro	0.1%	0.3%	4.9%	1.8%	39.1%	0.1%	28.0%	0.1%	0.0%	20.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,967
Ruharambuga	0.0%	0.8%	10.3%	2.3%	20.3%	0.0%	49.0%	0.1%	0.0%	15.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,021
Shangi	0.0%	2.0%	13.2%	7.9%	41.6%	0.0%	22.9%	0.2%	0.0%	7.6%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,858
Total	*0.1%*	*1.3%*	*8.2%*	*2.9%*	*26.3%*	*0.3%*	*34.0%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*22.3%*	*4.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*95,229*
Rulindo															
Base	0.1%	0.0%	8.3%	1.4%	37.5%	0.1%	34.6%	0.8%	0.0%	15.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,236
Burega	0.1%	0.1%	1.2%	1.1%	52.5%	0.2%	29.9%	1.8%	0.0%	8.4%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,722
Bushoki	0.4%	0.2%	12.3%	3.0%	24.5%	0.1%	44.6%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,932
Buyoga	0.0%	0.1%	3.5%	2.6%	34.0%	0.1%	41.5%	0.1%	0.0%	14.5%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,340
Cyinzuzi	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%	0.3%	39.0%	0.0%	38.0%	0.1%	0.0%	16.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,999
Cyungo	0.0%	0.1%	4.9%	1.0%	35.1%	0.1%	38.1%	0.1%	0.0%	20.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,793
Kinihira	0.1%	0.2%	6.7%	0.8%	19.7%	0.1%	58.3%	0.1%	0.0%	13.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,360
Kisaro	0.1%	0.1%	2.4%	0.7%	25.0%	0.1%	52.0%	2.0%	0.0%	16.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,846
Masoro	0.5%	0.4%	4.3%	1.2%	49.3%	0.2%	35.2%	0.3%	0.0%	7.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,922
Mbogo	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.7%	31.1%	0.0%	47.1%	0.2%	0.0%	13.2%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,868
Murambi	0.8%	0.1%	4.3%	2.3%	59.3%	0.2%	28.0%	0.1%	0.0%	4.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,831
Ngoma	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	25.6%	0.0%	49.2%	0.5%	0.1%	15.6%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,246
Ntarabana	0.6%	0.1%	4.6%	2.0%	54.1%	0.0%	32.0%	0.3%	0.0%	5.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,366
Rukozo	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.7%	24.2%	0.0%	62.3%	0.4%	0.0%	7.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,268
Rusiga	0.1%	0.8%	3.4%	1.0%	43.9%	0.0%	29.9%	0.2%	0.0%	12.4%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,460
Shyorongi	2.4%	0.6%	13.8%	4.1%	47.4%	0.1%	17.6%	0.2%	0.0%	8.4%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	11,445
Tumba	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.6%	21.6%	0.0%	58.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,275
Total	*0.5%*	*0.2%*	*6.0%*	*1.7%*	*38.2%*	*0.1%*	*39.0%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*11.5%*	*2.4%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*91,909*
Gakenke															
Busengo	0.0%	0.9%	2.6%	0.8%	18.7%	0.1%	55.0%	0.3%	0.0%	20.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,343
Coko	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	39.4%	0.0%	41.7%	0.3%	0.0%	17.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,598
Cyabingo	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.2%	8.5%	0.1%	68.1%	0.1%	0.0%	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,824
Gakenke	0.0%	0.1%	10.4%	1.1%	19.2%	0.1%	45.6%	0.1%	0.0%	22.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,384
Gashenyi	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.9%	17.9%	0.0%	60.4%	0.1%	0.0%	16.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,884
Janja	0.0%	0.3%	4.5%	0.6%	27.9%	0.1%	41.3%	0.1%	0.0%	20.8%	4.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	3,937
Kamubuga	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.5%	29.9%	0.0%	36.7%	0.3%	0.0%	29.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,694
Karambo	0.0%	0.4%	3.2%	1.0%	44.6%	0.1%	43.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,622
Kivuruga	0.0%	0.2%	2.8%	0.7%	55.7%	0.1%	26.3%	0.2%	0.0%	11.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,841
Mataba	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	14.0%	0.1%	34.8%	0.4%	0.0%	43.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,085
Minazi	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	10.1%	0.1%	55.6%	1.8%	0.0%	31.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,615
Mugunga	0.1%	0.8%	3.1%	0.8%	30.0%	0.1%	27.6%	2.3%	0.0%	29.3%	5.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,210
Muhondo	0.0%	0.3%	8.0%	2.7%	36.5%	0.1%	43.2%	0.3%	0.0%	8.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,580
Muyongwe	0.1%	0.1%	8.3%	6.3%	32.6%	0.0%	26.1%	0.1%	0.0%	19.8%	6.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,190

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Muzo	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	23.6%	0.0%	28.5%	0.6%	0.0%	34.5%	11.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,537
Nemba	0.1%	0.3%	7.7%	1.5%	41.7%	0.1%	29.6%	0.2%	0.0%	16.7%	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,365
Ruli	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%	0.4%	65.3%	0.1%	24.9%	0.1%	0.0%	6.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,251
Rusasa	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	9.6%	0.0%	58.6%	0.2%	0.0%	27.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,738
Rushashi	0.1%	0.1%	4.7%	1.0%	18.4%	0.0%	56.4%	0.1%	0.0%	18.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,911
Total	*0.0%*	*0.2%*	*3.6%*	*1.0%*	*28.9%*	*0.1%*	*42.2%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*20.8%*	*2.7%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*93,609*
Musanze															
Busogo	0.4%	0.2%	13.9%	2.2%	69.4%	0.1%	10.9%	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,940
Cyuve	2.8%	0.5%	32.3%	3.3%	60.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	15,444
Gacaca	0.2%	0.2%	6.5%	0.8%	24.4%	0.1%	40.5%	0.6%	0.1%	18.2%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,384
Gashaki	0.0%	0.4%	5.4%	0.7%	17.9%	0.1%	63.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	3,460
Gataraga	0.1%	0.1%	3.9%	1.2%	51.6%	0.2%	8.3%	7.1%	0.1%	6.6%	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,333
Kimonyi	0.9%	0.7%	15.7%	2.8%	66.5%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,629
Kinigi	0.1%	1.7%	12.7%	3.5%	75.2%	0.0%	0.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,201
Muhoza	4.8%	1.8%	52.6%	2.6%	24.8%	0.7%	6.9%	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	16,900
Muko	0.0%	0.3%	14.9%	2.4%	74.0%	0.3%	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	3.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,937
Musanze	1.1%	0.5%	20.2%	1.9%	73.7%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	12,335
Nkotsi	0.3%	0.3%	12.8%	3.9%	51.8%	0.4%	14.4%	0.1%	0.0%	10.2%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,556
Nyange	0.0%	0.1%	12.0%	2.7%	77.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,174
Remera	0.0%	0.4%	2.3%	0.3%	4.8%	0.1%	69.0%	0.1%	0.0%	20.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,953
Rwaza	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	11.9%	0.1%	70.7%	0.1%	0.0%	14.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,044
Shingiro	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%	1.3%	74.4%	0.1%	5.3%	1.7%	0.0%	5.7%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,097
Total	*1.3%*	*0.6%*	*19.3%*	*2.2%*	*52.2%*	*0.3%*	*14.0%*	*0.9%*	*0.0%*	*4.8%*	*4.3%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*119,387*
Burera															
Bungwe	0.0%	0.1%	5.4%	1.6%	39.4%	0.0%	39.9%	0.8%	0.0%	10.5%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	100%	3,956
Butaro	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%	31.0%	0.1%	35.9%	0.8%	0.1%	25.5%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,727
Cyanika	0.1%	0.1%	3.9%	4.6%	78.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,238
Cyeru	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	23.2%	0.0%	59.5%	0.2%	0.0%	14.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	3,559
Gahunga	0.0%	0.1%	4.2%	3.1%	88.5%	0.1%	2.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,652
Gatebe	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%	0.5%	9.8%	0.0%	45.9%	1.8%	0.0%	35.7%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,675
Gitovu	0.1%	0.5%	3.0%	1.3%	10.8%	0.1%	53.9%	0.5%	0.0%	16.5%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	2,751
Kagogo	0.1%	0.0%	4.4%	1.3%	62.4%	0.1%	13.2%	0.7%	0.0%	4.3%	13.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,290
Kinoni	0.0%	0.3%	7.8%	3.0%	36.5%	0.0%	15.9%	1.2%	0.0%	15.8%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,653
Kinyababa	0.0%	0.2%	2.0%	0.6%	29.6%	0.1%	32.5%	0.2%	0.1%	21.3%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,453
Kivuye	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	1.6%	30.5%	0.7%	49.8%	1.7%	0.0%	11.3%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%	100%	4,117
Nemba	0.0%	0.6%	3.4%	2.1%	36.7%	0.1%	32.9%	0.3%	0.0%	18.6%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,271
Rugarama	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	88.8%	0.0%	0.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,365
Rugengabari	0.0%	0.2%	2.3%	0.6%	3.9%	0.0%	68.1%	0.5%	0.0%	22.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,032

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Ruhunde	0.0%	0.1%	2.9%	0.4%	44.7%	0.1%	40.2%	0.1%	0.0%	11.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,076
Rusarabuye	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%	1.1%	40.4%	0.1%	28.2%	0.1%	0.0%	18.6%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,870
Rwerere	0.1%	0.7%	4.5%	0.8%	20.2%	0.1%	45.1%	0.7%	0.0%	16.9%	10.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,101
Total	*0.0%*	*0.2%*	*3.2%*	*1.6%*	*44.3%*	*0.1%*	*29.2%*	*2.2%*	*0.0%*	*13.5%*	*5.5%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*91,786*
Gicumbi															
Bukure	0.2%	0.2%	3.9%	1.1%	74.8%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,774
Bwisige	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	67.9%	0.0%	16.6%	0.2%	0.0%	8.5%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,328
Byumba	2.9%	0.3%	29.8%	6.6%	15.9%	0.1%	39.3%	0.1%	0.0%	4.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,762
Cyumba	0.1%	0.2%	4.0%	0.3%	56.8%	0.0%	32.3%	0.1%	0.0%	4.5%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,203
Giti	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	66.5%	0.1%	15.9%	0.1%	0.0%	9.1%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,164
Kageyo	0.4%	0.1%	11.6%	2.0%	27.9%	0.0%	50.6%	0.1%	0.0%	6.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,994
Kaniga	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	50.9%	0.1%	33.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,003
Manyagiro	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	46.0%	0.0%	35.5%	2.2%	0.0%	14.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,479
Miyove	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%	1.8%	46.6%	0.0%	38.8%	0.2%	0.0%	8.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,138
Mukarange	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	39.7%	1.1%	33.8%	0.8%	0.0%	23.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,431
Muko	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	39.0%	0.1%	52.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,054
Mutete	0.6%	0.1%	4.9%	2.5%	29.9%	0.0%	47.6%	0.3%	0.0%	11.6%	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,990
Nyamiyaga	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	26.8%	0.0%	58.6%	0.2%	0.0%	10.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,056
Nyankenke	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%	29.0%	0.0%	55.4%	0.4%	0.0%	12.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,846
Rubaya	0.1%	0.2%	2.7%	0.3%	36.2%	0.6%	46.8%	1.3%	0.0%	11.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	2,954
Rukomo	0.5%	0.1%	2.5%	0.8%	26.5%	0.0%	55.9%	0.5%	0.0%	9.2%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,921
Rushaki	0.3%	0.1%	2.3%	0.7%	42.1%	0.1%	34.9%	2.4%	0.0%	12.1%	5.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	3,644
Rutare	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.6%	46.4%	0.1%	44.0%	0.5%	0.0%	5.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,904
Ruvune	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	47.0%	0.0%	24.5%	0.2%	0.1%	19.9%	6.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,583
Rwamiko	0.3%	0.2%	4.5%	4.3%	67.5%	0.7%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	3,623
Shangasha	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	66.7%	0.0%	22.4%	1.1%	0.0%	5.8%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,522
Total	*0.4%*	*0.1%*	*5.3%*	*1.5%*	*42.3%*	*0.1%*	*38.0%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*9.5%*	*2.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*109,373*
Rwamagana															
Fumbwe	2.7%	0.1%	6.3%	1.1%	46.6%	0.2%	34.4%	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	8,389
Gahengeri	0.6%	0.1%	2.2%	0.3%	46.3%	2.8%	30.5%	0.3%	0.0%	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,119
Gishali	2.7%	0.5%	13.6%	4.9%	10.5%	1.9%	55.7%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	8.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,933
Karenge	1.2%	0.1%	31.6%	17.0%	18.5%	0.1%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	20.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	7,518
Kigabiro	5.8%	0.2%	29.3%	4.4%	32.3%	1.3%	25.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	13,059
Muhazi	3.1%	0.1%	18.8%	2.4%	43.8%	0.4%	26.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	3.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,999
Munyaga	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.3%	57.8%	1.0%	37.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,570
Munyiginya	1.4%	0.2%	4.2%	4.3%	26.5%	0.3%	47.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.7%	10.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,263
Musha	1.2%	0.1%	2.8%	0.7%	15.2%	0.0%	65.0%	0.1%	0.0%	5.6%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,906
Muyumbu	3.9%	0.4%	14.3%	7.8%	32.2%	5.0%	27.2%	0.2%	0.1%	5.9%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	15,020

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Mwulire	1.6%	0.2%	9.3%	4.6%	47.5%	0.4%	30.9%	0.1%	0.0%	4.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,700
Nyakaliro	1.3%	0.3%	21.2%	10.0%	55.5%	0.5%	6.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	3.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	9,677
Nzige	0.2%	0.1%	12.2%	14.4%	29.3%	0.1%	23.4%	0.2%	0.0%	7.6%	12.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,033
Rubona	0.2%	0.1%	2.1%	0.4%	41.3%	0.1%	46.5%	0.1%	0.0%	2.4%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,865
Total	*2.2%*	*0.2%*	*13.4%*	*5.2%*	*36.0%*	*1.3%*	*32.0%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*3.6%*	*5.8%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*121,051*
Nyagatare															
Gatunda	0.1%	0.7%	7.2%	2.6%	67.6%	2.2%	7.5%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,140
Karama	0.1%	0.6%	2.6%	1.6%	32.7%	29.2%	11.0%	0.2%	0.1%	5.3%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,262
Karangazi	3.7%	0.1%	1.5%	1.5%	23.1%	33.2%	9.2%	3.8%	0.0%	8.3%	13.7%	1.8%	0.0%	100%	23,195
Katabagemu	0.6%	0.6%	2.5%	1.9%	69.9%	4.5%	3.4%	1.6%	0.1%	5.4%	9.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	10,819
Kiyombe	0.1%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	26.3%	4.4%	24.0%	0.4%	0.1%	20.0%	22.2%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	4,820
Matimba	3.4%	0.2%	4.3%	1.3%	39.9%	13.1%	1.2%	3.0%	0.1%	1.1%	32.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	7,113
Mimuri	0.1%	0.5%	2.3%	0.4%	48.3%	15.0%	14.2%	0.4%	0.1%	4.1%	14.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	9,196
Mukama	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	4.5%	30.0%	5.6%	13.8%	2.6%	0.1%	8.9%	33.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,709
Musheri	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%	2.1%	8.5%	25.3%	5.5%	16.4%	0.0%	14.8%	25.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,532
Nyagatare	3.8%	0.6%	18.0%	4.1%	55.4%	5.4%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	2.1%	6.6%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	20,739
Rukomo	0.4%	0.4%	8.6%	2.4%	81.4%	0.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,916
Rwempasha	0.7%	0.2%	4.6%	4.9%	40.6%	23.5%	1.7%	2.2%	0.0%	1.7%	19.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	9,139
Rwimiyaga	2.6%	0.1%	0.3%	1.3%	3.6%	51.8%	4.8%	12.9%	0.1%	4.4%	16.8%	1.3%	0.0%	100%	19,261
Tabagwe	0.3%	0.2%	1.7%	0.5%	20.7%	32.5%	12.6%	0.3%	0.0%	12.6%	17.5%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	12,594
Total	*1.7%*	*0.3%*	*4.7%*	*2.1%*	*37.7%*	*20.7%*	*7.0%*	*3.7%*	*0.1%*	*6.0%*	*15.3%*	*0.7%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*160,435*
Gatsibo															
Gasange	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	49.7%	4.6%	12.3%	0.1%	0.0%	4.9%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,843
Gatsibo	0.2%	0.2%	4.9%	1.8%	48.6%	1.1%	17.5%	0.2%	0.1%	11.1%	14.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	9,521
Gitoki	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	46.8%	0.5%	40.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,846
Kabarore	1.6%	0.2%	5.0%	0.8%	61.1%	1.6%	18.4%	0.8%	0.0%	5.8%	4.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	17,334
Kageyo	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	39.5%	0.0%	31.5%	0.1%	0.0%	15.5%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,294
Kiramuruzi	5.3%	0.1%	2.3%	0.9%	17.1%	18.5%	6.7%	0.4%	0.1%	6.9%	41.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	10,194
Kiziguro	1.1%	0.1%	2.8%	0.7%	37.1%	6.9%	31.1%	0.6%	0.1%	7.2%	12.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	9,993
Muhura	0.5%	0.1%	1.8%	1.2%	62.6%	0.2%	21.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,362
Murambi	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%	56.6%	4.5%	25.3%	1.2%	0.0%	3.9%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,225
Ngarama	0.9%	0.2%	5.5%	0.5%	17.1%	10.8%	32.9%	0.2%	0.0%	18.6%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,714
Nyagihanga	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	38.5%	1.8%	31.4%	0.5%	0.0%	14.4%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,531
Remera	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	1.9%	55.9%	2.2%	23.9%	1.2%	0.0%	5.0%	8.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,077
Rugarama	0.4%	0.2%	2.8%	0.6%	39.9%	11.3%	24.9%	0.2%	0.0%	7.5%	12.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	12,486
Rwimbogo	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	2.2%	41.1%	28.2%	0.4%	0.0%	10.9%	14.0%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	11,788
Total	*1.0%*	*0.1%*	*2.4%*	*0.8%*	*40.7%*	*8.3%*	*24.7%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*8.7%*	*12.8%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*136,208*
Kayonza															

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Gahini	1.1%	0.1%	5.3%	2.8%	53.3%	9.2%	8.1%	0.7%	0.1%	4.5%	14.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	11,150
Kabare	0.1%	0.3%	3.9%	12.1%	46.6%	1.1%	10.9%	0.8%	0.0%	17.2%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	10,087
Kabarondo	1.2%	0.1%	14.9%	6.9%	32.1%	5.0%	33.0%	0.4%	0.0%	5.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,758
Mukarange	4.6%	0.5%	19.7%	4.0%	57.0%	1.7%	7.3%	0.1%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	14,669
Murama	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	1.4%	64.2%	3.3%	23.2%	0.2%	0.0%	4.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,908
Murundi	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	25.2%	28.7%	21.0%	1.1%	0.0%	4.9%	15.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	14,070
Mwiri	0.4%	0.2%	2.4%	2.5%	78.6%	7.4%	3.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	5.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,810
Ndego	3.6%	0.1%	1.7%	3.7%	29.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.7%	57.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,964
Nyamirama	0.3%	0.3%	4.0%	0.9%	59.2%	0.1%	27.0%	0.1%	0.0%	4.5%	3.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	9,694
Rukara	3.4%	0.1%	4.4%	2.2%	63.7%	1.2%	2.6%	0.6%	0.0%	4.8%	16.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	9,334
Ruramira	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	19.3%	4.0%	52.1%	0.9%	0.0%	9.7%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,495
Rwinkwavu	0.5%	0.4%	4.9%	6.7%	47.9%	31.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,247
Total	*1.6%*	*0.2%*	*6.2%*	*3.8%*	*48.5%*	*8.8%*	*14.9%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*5.2%*	*10.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*114,186*
Kirehe															
Gahara	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	41.9%	5.1%	36.4%	0.2%	0.0%	13.0%	3.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	11,038
Gatore	0.3%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	62.6%	6.4%	7.5%	0.6%	0.0%	18.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,856
Kigarama	0.1%	0.2%	2.0%	2.8%	79.0%	0.7%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,423
Kigina	1.2%	0.1%	6.3%	1.1%	41.8%	8.5%	16.1%	0.1%	0.1%	19.8%	5.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,911
Kirehe	2.0%	0.1%	6.2%	0.6%	52.7%	0.2%	17.5%	0.1%	0.0%	7.0%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,621
Mahama	0.0%	0.1%	2.2%	0.7%	96.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	18,892
Mpanga	0.1%	0.6%	4.8%	2.8%	35.8%	3.8%	23.9%	0.1%	0.1%	18.0%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	9,840
Musaza	0.1%	0.4%	1.2%	2.1%	62.0%	2.6%	8.2%	0.2%	0.0%	15.1%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,603
Mushikiri	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	44.0%	4.9%	28.6%	0.1%	0.1%	9.2%	12.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,244
Nasho	0.1%	0.5%	13.2%	9.3%	46.8%	6.7%	8.0%	0.1%	0.0%	8.5%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,400
Nyamugari	2.3%	0.3%	4.3%	2.7%	47.8%	3.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	3.6%	33.5%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	10,540
Nyarubuye	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	23.4%	6.9%	29.5%	0.1%	0.1%	22.0%	17.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,518
Total	*0.5%*	*0.2%*	*3.5%*	*1.8%*	*57.1%*	*3.8%*	*13.7%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*10.1%*	*9.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*113,886*
Ngoma															
Gashanda	0.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	51.4%	0.1%	44.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,060
Jarama	1.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	34.5%	21.2%	13.1%	0.2%	0.0%	12.7%	16.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,753
Karembo	0.1%	0.1%	6.0%	1.7%	45.5%	0.1%	39.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	3.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,481
Kazo	0.4%	0.1%	5.9%	2.2%	49.2%	9.4%	25.6%	0.2%	0.0%	4.2%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,271
Kibungo	2.9%	0.6%	25.9%	3.9%	61.5%	0.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,750
Mugesera	0.2%	0.1%	2.2%	0.5%	48.4%	0.1%	23.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,456
Murama	0.2%	0.1%	1.3%	0.7%	38.6%	14.0%	31.0%	0.3%	0.0%	11.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,964
Mutenderi	0.2%	0.3%	3.2%	0.5%	77.3%	0.0%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,437
Remera	1.0%	0.2%	14.2%	8.9%	50.5%	3.0%	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	2.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,265
Rukira	0.3%	0.1%	6.9%	2.4%	57.2%	0.0%	18.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	7.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,489

District and Sectors	Percentage													Total	Total count
	Improved Sources									Unimproved Sources					
	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/ Well	Rain water	Tanker Truck	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/ Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other source of drinking water	Not Stated		
Rukumberi	2.0%	0.1%	2.2%	2.8%	36.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	56.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	9,990
Rurenge	0.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.6%	51.4%	4.3%	31.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,472
Sake	0.2%	0.1%	4.0%	1.2%	34.7%	0.1%	43.3%	0.1%	0.0%	5.3%	10.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,180
Zaza	0.1%	0.2%	3.7%	2.0%	42.1%	5.5%	27.5%	0.7%	0.0%	6.2%	11.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	7,021
Total	*0.7%*	*0.2%*	*5.9%*	*2.1%*	*48.1%*	*4.3%*	*22.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*5.0%*	*11.4%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*102,589*
Bugesera															
Gashora	1.0%	0.1%	10.2%	4.0%	74.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,393
Juru	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%	26.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	1.6%	59.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,508
Kamabuye	1.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.5%	26.6%	5.2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.2%	3.1%	59.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5,917
Mareba	1.0%	0.1%	5.7%	3.6%	33.1%	0.5%	37.4%	0.1%	0.0%	3.1%	15.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,219
Mayange	1.5%	0.5%	17.8%	7.7%	67.2%	0.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	13,321
Musenyi	0.6%	0.1%	2.4%	1.4%	38.5%	10.1%	19.4%	0.2%	0.1%	11.6%	15.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	9,975
Mwogo	10.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	10.1%	14.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	0.6%	59.0%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	7,846
Ngeruka	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	3.4%	32.0%	8.6%	16.2%	0.1%	0.0%	8.4%	29.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,801
Ntarama	9.0%	0.7%	12.0%	10.6%	42.8%	1.4%	3.2%	1.5%	0.0%	4.7%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	12,536
Nyamata	8.2%	1.0%	22.3%	6.9%	25.5%	7.1%	23.8%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	21,503
Nyarugenge	0.1%	0.3%	4.4%	1.8%	54.0%	0.7%	28.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	6,339
Rilima	4.1%	0.2%	7.4%	7.5%	70.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,207
Ruhuha	1.4%	0.1%	15.9%	14.2%	19.6%	0.1%	44.9%	0.1%	0.0%	2.5%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,166
Rweru	8.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%	15.4%	4.1%	0.7%	1.3%	0.3%	0.1%	67.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,953
Shyara	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	1.6%	13.8%	2.2%	46.6%	0.1%	0.0%	19.1%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,093
Total	*4.4%*	*0.3%*	*9.0%*	*5.0%*	*36.0%*	*5.7%*	*14.1%*	*0.4%*	*0.1%*	*3.6%*	*21.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*137,777*

Source: 5ᵗʰ Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C1.3: Distribution (%) of private households by main source of energy for lighting and sector of residence

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Rwanda	*61.0%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*2.9%*	*4.2%*	*1.1%*	*28.4%*	*0.1%*	*1.2%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*3,312,743*
Nyarugenge													
Gitega	98.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,239
Kanyinya	84.8%	0.2%	0.0%	5.6%	0.5%	0.2%	8.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,655
Kigali	90.9%	0.1%	0.0%	5.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	17,911
Kimisagara	98.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	16,434
Mageregere	75.4%	0.2%	0.0%	7.0%	0.5%	0.4%	15.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	12,466
Muhima	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,801
Nyakabanda	97.7%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8,484
Nyamirambo	96.3%	0.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	15,502
Nyarugenge	98.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,170
Rwezamenyo	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	4,323
Total	*92.9%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*3.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*3.5%*	*0.0%*	*0.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*103,985*
Gasabo													
Bumbogo	81.5%	0.1%	0.0%	6.9%	0.5%	0.3%	10.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	30,892
Gatsata	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	14,197
Gikomero	44.8%	0.4%	0.0%	5.1%	0.6%	1.5%	46.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,792
Gisozi	96.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	22,899
Jabana	81.6%	0.2%	0.0%	8.4%	0.2%	0.1%	8.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	16,621
Jali	75.4%	0.4%	0.0%	8.0%	1.6%	0.5%	13.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	10,832
Kacyiru	97.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,918
Kimihurura	97.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,352
Kimironko	98.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	17,612
Kinyinya	95.9%	0.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	36,610
Ndera	83.8%	0.2%	0.0%	6.6%	0.4%	0.1%	8.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	28,286
Nduba	72.7%	0.2%	0.0%	9.1%	0.6%	0.8%	15.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	17,795
Remera	98.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	12,347
Rusororo	77.5%	0.2%	0.1%	5.9%	0.7%	0.3%	14.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	16,650
Rutunga	50.7%	1.2%	0.0%	4.3%	1.0%	0.3%	41.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,617
Total	*86.5%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*4.6%*	*0.3%*	*0.2%*	*7.6%*	*0.0%*	*0.3%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*249,420*
Kicukiro													

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[13] The reported electricity comprises the one from REG or other private sources, Solar Energy and Generators.

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Gahanga	88.0%	0.3%	0.0%	6.3%	0.2%	0.1%	4.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	22,883
Gatenga	96.2%	0.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	19,073
Gikondo	98.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,618
Kagarama	96.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,404
Kanombe	93.5%	0.1%	0.0%	3.6%	0.1%	0.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	19,939
Kicukiro	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,497
Kigarama	96.7%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	17,691
Masaka	82.8%	0.2%	0.0%	4.7%	0.3%	0.4%	10.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	21,341
Niboye	99.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	7,579
Nyarugunga	98.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	12,438
Total	*92.9%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*3.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*3.2%*	*0.0%*	*0.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*135,463*
Nyanza													
Busasamana	77.4%	0.8%	0.0%	2.8%	1.5%	0.5%	14.4%	0.1%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	13,585
Busoro	50.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	2.6%	3.6%	41.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	10,088
Cyabakamyi	48.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	4.5%	1.2%	43.5%	0.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	6,247
Kibilizi	40.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	0.8%	54.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	10,291
Kigoma	55.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	2.0%	2.9%	37.6%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	10,566
Mukingo	54.5%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%	38.5%	0.1%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	10,131
Muyira	45.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	2.2%	2.1%	48.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	10,876
Ntyazo	37.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	2.7%	3.9%	53.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	8,519
Nyagisozi	43.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	4.5%	2.0%	47.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,214
Rwabicuma	49.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%	3.8%	2.2%	39.6%	0.2%	1.8%	1.2%	0.0%	100%	5,490
Total	*51.7%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*1.1%*	*2.5%*	*2.0%*	*40.6%*	*0.2%*	*1.0%*	*0.6%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*93,007*
Gisagara													
Gikonko	54.4%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%	0.6%	37.4%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	7,201
Gishubi	44.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	6.9%	1.1%	46.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	7,805
Kansi	61.9%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.6%	0.5%	32.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,883
Kibirizi	55.4%	0.7%	0.0%	3.2%	2.6%	1.3%	35.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,623
Kigembe	57.7%	0.4%	0.0%	2.1%	8.3%	0.7%	29.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,842
Mamba	52.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	3.2%	3.2%	40.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	11,224
Muganza	53.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	3.3%	3.4%	37.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	9,182
Mugombwa	50.4%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	2.8%	2.8%	39.4%	0.3%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	100%	8,693
Mukindo	62.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	2.3%	2.8%	30.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	8,055
Musha	52.4%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	3.5%	0.9%	41.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,411
Ndora	44.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	5.8%	3.4%	43.8%	0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	7,872

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Nyanza	49.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	15.4%	1.5%	30.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	5,058
Save	48.1%	0.3%	0.0%	6.9%	4.2%	0.6%	37.8%	0.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	8,296
Total	*52.6%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*1.8%*	*4.5%*	*1.9%*	*37.5%*	*0.1%*	*0.6%*	*0.7%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*101,145*
Nyaruguru													
Busanze	60.6%	0.2%	0.0%	1.9%	16.0%	0.7%	18.9%	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	6,741
Cyahinda	71.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	9.2%	0.4%	17.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,495
Kibeho	62.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	10.7%	0.3%	22.0%	0.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	6,329
Kivu	71.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	9.8%	0.2%	13.7%	2.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	4,403
Mata	54.1%	0.3%	0.1%	3.1%	8.1%	0.6%	32.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	3,923
Muganza	77.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	8.3%	0.2%	9.7%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%	0.0%	100%	4,821
Munini	59.8%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	10.3%	0.2%	25.5%	0.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%	100%	4,499
Ngera	58.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%	8.4%	1.4%	28.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,003
Ngoma	80.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	6.1%	0.2%	11.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,952
Nyabimata	75.4%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%	10.5%	0.2%	10.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	4,293
Nyagisozi	81.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	5.4%	0.5%	10.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	4,640
Ruheru	74.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%	9.6%	0.9%	12.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,104
Ruramba	51.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.8%	16.5%	0.6%	27.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	4,325
Rusenge	46.6%	0.3%	0.0%	2.2%	15.2%	0.7%	31.7%	0.1%	2.0%	1.2%	0.0%	100%	6,277
Total	*65.8%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*1.8%*	*10.4%*	*0.5%*	*19.6%*	*0.2%*	*0.7%*	*0.8%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*73,805*
Huye													
Gishamvu	60.2%	0.3%	0.1%	4.8%	6.3%	0.7%	26.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	3,743
Huye	66.0%	1.0%	0.0%	4.6%	3.9%	0.5%	20.5%	0.0%	3.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,437
Karama	55.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%	10.0%	1.3%	28.6%	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	100%	4,452
Kigoma	54.9%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	4.6%	2.2%	34.1%	0.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	6,647
Kinazi	45.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	4.0%	6.0%	40.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	8,551
Maraba	46.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	5.4%	3.7%	39.3%	0.1%	3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,906
Mbazi	53.9%	1.4%	0.0%	6.2%	4.4%	1.4%	30.0%	0.3%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	9,375
Mukura	64.1%	0.4%	0.0%	5.4%	5.2%	0.5%	22.6%	0.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,992
Ngoma	89.8%	0.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.7%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,542
Ruhashya	41.7%	0.4%	0.0%	3.1%	4.5%	1.3%	47.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	6,494
Rusatira	50.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	3.4%	0.8%	41.9%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	7,934
Rwaniro	33.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	4.2%	3.7%	55.9%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	6,036
Simbi	40.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	3.0%	3.5%	50.8%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,051
Tumba	82.1%	1.0%	0.1%	5.5%	2.0%	0.1%	7.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	9,877
Total	*56.4%*	*0.6%*	*0.0%*	*3.2%*	*4.1%*	*1.9%*	*31.6%*	*0.1%*	*1.5%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*96,037*

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Nyamagabe													
Buruhukiro	37.5%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	21.2%	1.6%	36.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,817
Cyanika	54.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	4.3%	1.6%	37.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,853
Gasaka	67.6%	0.4%	0.0%	6.0%	2.6%	0.9%	20.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	9,098
Gatare	32.3%	0.2%	0.0%	2.5%	17.6%	4.6%	41.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	4,461
Kaduha	44.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	9.5%	0.2%	44.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,963
Kamegeri	37.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.8%	11.7%	1.9%	43.8%	0.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	3,743
Kibirizi	37.9%	0.5%	0.0%	3.8%	13.5%	2.4%	39.9%	0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,513
Kibumbwe	42.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	13.6%	0.9%	40.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	3,534
Kitabi	36.9%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%	24.0%	0.6%	34.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,600
Mbazi	74.7%	0.2%	0.0%	2.4%	0.7%	1.0%	20.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	3,284
Mugano	47.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	8.9%	0.8%	41.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,250
Musange	65.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	1.3%	31.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,317
Musebeya	41.7%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	14.7%	1.3%	38.4%	0.1%	0.4%	1.8%	0.0%	100%	5,115
Mushubi	47.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	8.8%	4.6%	36.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	3,571
Nkomane	31.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	16.4%	1.7%	47.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	4,545
Tare	46.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.2%	18.6%	0.8%	29.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	6,093
Uwinkingi	39.7%	0.2%	0.0%	2.3%	21.7%	0.5%	34.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,295
Total	*46.7%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*2.2%*	*12.4%*	*1.4%*	*35.6%*	*0.3%*	*0.6%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*92,052*
Ruhango													
Bweramana	61.6%	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%	1.6%	0.6%	31.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	8,444
Byimana	65.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	27.0%	0.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	10,607
Kabagali	54.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	5.1%	1.4%	36.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,803
Kinazi	52.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	3.5%	1.9%	39.0%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	13,073
Kinihira	47.1%	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	3.8%	2.5%	43.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,994
Mbuye	54.4%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	2.1%	3.0%	37.7%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	11,791
Mwendo	56.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	0.9%	39.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,744
Ntongwe	54.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	1.7%	2.5%	38.8%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	9,588
Ruhango	67.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	1.6%	0.8%	25.3%	0.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	20,464
Total	*58.6%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*1.3%*	*2.4%*	*1.7%*	*34.0%*	*0.1%*	*1.0%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*94,508*
Muhanga													
Cyeza	58.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	35.7%	0.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,956
Kabacuzi	48.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	46.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,641
Kibangu	47.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	4.3%	3.5%	42.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,274
Kiyumba	41.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	2.8%	51.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	6,709

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Muhanga	57.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	3.4%	35.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	7,413
Mushishiro	56.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	2.3%	1.1%	38.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,465
Nyabinoni	31.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	9.3%	1.8%	55.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	4,332
Nyamabuye	86.6%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	8.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	16,424
Nyarusange	42.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	5.2%	4.0%	46.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	7,212
Rongi	33.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	3.9%	1.3%	59.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	8,012
Rugendabari	49.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	3.4%	0.5%	44.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,772
Shyogwe	72.7%	0.5%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%	1.0%	20.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	11,031
Total	*57.2%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*1.4%*	*2.2%*	*1.6%*	*35.8%*	*0.2%*	*0.9%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*93,241*
Kamonyi													
Gacurabwenge	63.8%	0.4%	0.0%	3.1%	0.6%	1.3%	28.9%	0.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	9,537
Karama	57.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	37.6%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,317
Kayenzi	47.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	3.2%	44.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	6,587
Kayumbu	51.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	46.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,574
Mugina	35.2%	0.3%	0.0%	3.4%	2.0%	2.5%	53.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	100%	11,759
Musambira	48.4%	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	2.8%	43.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	10,901
Ngamba	39.8%	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	55.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,291
Nyamiyaga	38.4%	0.2%	0.0%	2.4%	1.1%	2.9%	53.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	11,594
Nyarubaka	49.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	45.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	7,362
Rugarika	63.4%	0.2%	0.0%	4.4%	0.9%	1.0%	29.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	15,597
Rukoma	47.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	1.0%	45.9%	0.4%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	10,216
Runda	76.9%	0.6%	0.0%	6.2%	0.5%	0.2%	13.4%	0.1%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	18,643
Total	*54.0%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*3.0%*	*0.9%*	*1.5%*	*38.2%*	*0.3%*	*1.1%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*116,378*
Karongi													
Bwishyura	68.5%	0.4%	0.0%	3.8%	2.2%	0.4%	22.6%	0.1%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	10,294
Gashari	48.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%	6.9%	3.1%	38.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	5,248
Gishyita	62.9%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	3.2%	0.6%	30.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,931
Gitesi	48.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%	7.1%	3.3%	36.9%	0.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%	100%	6,802
Mubuga	59.1%	0.4%	0.1%	2.2%	4.4%	2.0%	28.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,823
Murambi	43.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	9.1%	2.5%	38.4%	0.1%	2.5%	2.3%	0.0%	100%	5,755
Murundi	32.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	10.7%	1.1%	53.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	7,046
Mutuntu	28.8%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	20.4%	2.7%	44.8%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	6,010
Rubengera	66.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	2.9%	0.7%	26.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	10,349
Rugabano	48.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	6.5%	3.1%	40.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	8,285
Ruganda	44.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	9.5%	3.2%	41.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	4,707

District and Sectors	Percentage												Total count
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Rwankuba	39.2%	0.3%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	0.9%	47.2%	0.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	100%	8,399
Twumba	46.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%	11.1%	0.4%	38.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,795
Total	*50.3%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*1.9%*	*7.1%*	*1.7%*	*36.6%*	*0.2%*	*0.9%*	*0.8%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*91,444*
Rutsiro													
Boneza	69.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.3%	6.4%	0.3%	19.5%	0.3%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,875
Gihango	61.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%	9.5%	0.4%	25.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,683
Kigeyo	55.4%	0.2%	0.0%	2.3%	15.5%	0.2%	24.1%	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,841
Kivumu	64.0%	0.4%	0.0%	5.4%	14.5%	0.2%	13.6%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,153
Manihira	37.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	13.4%	4.2%	43.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	4,703
Mukura	33.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	13.3%	2.2%	50.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	9,144
Murunda	41.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	13.8%	0.6%	41.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,473
Musasa	53.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	11.5%	0.3%	31.5%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	6,383
Mushonyi	58.6%	0.4%	0.0%	1.9%	14.2%	0.4%	22.6%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,926
Mushubati	49.9%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	8.7%	1.1%	36.1%	0.1%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%	100%	7,624
Nyabirasi	60.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.8%	16.4%	0.2%	19.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	7,427
Ruhango	39.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	20.4%	0.1%	36.0%	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	100%	7,085
Rusebeya	29.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	21.5%	1.1%	45.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,485
Total	*50.2%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*1.8%*	*13.8%*	*0.8%*	*31.4%*	*0.2%*	*0.8%*	*0.6%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*86,802*
Rubavu													
Bugeshi	42.4%	0.3%	0.0%	10.7%	11.6%	0.5%	32.5%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	7,853
Busasamana	53.3%	0.1%	0.0%	8.8%	13.1%	1.2%	21.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	9,158
Cyanzarwe	64.1%	0.4%	0.0%	8.1%	7.9%	0.1%	16.7%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,505
Gisenyi	97.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	13,229
Kanama	61.7%	0.6%	0.1%	5.7%	12.0%	0.4%	17.3%	0.1%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,496
Kanzenze	61.8%	0.4%	0.1%	8.0%	5.0%	0.2%	21.7%	0.1%	1.9%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	5,299
Mudende	38.6%	0.1%	0.1%	8.9%	13.3%	0.2%	35.2%	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	0.0%	100%	7,460
Nyakiriba	77.2%	0.3%	0.0%	4.1%	7.8%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	9,525
Nyamyumba	80.3%	0.3%	0.0%	7.9%	3.5%	0.2%	6.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	10,892
Nyundo	57.9%	0.3%	0.0%	6.1%	14.1%	0.1%	19.4%	0.1%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	9,468
Rubavu	85.8%	0.7%	0.0%	6.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	18,486
Rugerero	84.0%	0.5%	0.0%	7.7%	2.2%	0.1%	3.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	15,709
Total	*71.4%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*6.7%*	*6.5%*	*0.2%*	*12.7%*	*0.0%*	*1.5%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*124,080*
Nyabihu													
Bigogwe	61.4%	0.7%	0.0%	7.1%	5.1%	0.3%	22.3%	0.1%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	7,797
Jenda	56.8%	0.8%	0.0%	6.0%	7.8%	0.4%	26.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	10,352

District and Sectors	Percentage												Total count
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Jomba	31.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	29.4%	0.1%	36.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,266
Kabatwa	59.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.4%	6.1%	0.7%	26.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,046
Karago	33.9%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%	20.5%	0.1%	40.3%	0.1%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,287
Kintobo	41.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	20.2%	0.4%	34.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	3,672
Mukamira	60.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.5%	6.9%	0.4%	27.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	7,947
Muringa	37.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	28.1%	0.1%	31.8%	0.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,343
Rambura	37.4%	0.2%	0.0%	2.1%	21.8%	0.5%	35.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	6,954
Rugera	48.9%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	11.0%	0.2%	35.8%	0.1%	1.8%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	6,372
Rurembo	34.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%	21.6%	0.2%	41.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,817
Shyira	43.9%	1.1%	0.0%	1.8%	14.1%	1.0%	34.1%	1.0%	2.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,538
Total	*47.0%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*3.0%*	*14.9%*	*0.4%*	*32.0%*	*0.1%*	*1.6%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*76,391*
Ngororero													
Bwira	39.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	9.0%	1.4%	47.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,121
Gatumba	55.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%	6.6%	0.3%	33.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,572
Hindiro	52.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	19.7%	0.8%	22.3%	0.1%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	100%	6,480
Kabaya	53.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	21.1%	0.0%	22.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,739
Kageyo	44.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	7.6%	0.6%	43.7%	0.3%	2.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,560
Kavumu	27.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	26.3%	1.8%	42.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	8,038
Matyazo	26.8%	0.9%	0.1%	1.8%	19.3%	0.9%	46.7%	0.4%	2.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,870
Muhanda	31.4%	0.2%	0.0%	2.8%	29.5%	0.1%	35.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,701
Muhororo	43.4%	0.6%	0.0%	2.0%	6.8%	1.2%	43.5%	0.2%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,757
Ndaro	34.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	8.4%	4.2%	50.7%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	6,351
Ngororero	53.3%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	7.8%	1.1%	31.5%	0.1%	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	10,269
Nyange	41.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	5.2%	1.3%	48.2%	0.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%	100%	6,484
Sovu	19.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	28.3%	1.3%	49.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	7,681
Total	*40.4%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*1.3%*	*15.6%*	*1.1%*	*39.0%*	*0.2%*	*1.3%*	*0.6%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*92,623*
Rusizi													
Bugarama	71.7%	0.8%	0.0%	4.2%	2.0%	2.0%	16.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	9,152
Butare	39.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	31.4%	1.3%	25.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,485
Bweyeye	46.4%	0.5%	0.0%	2.6%	24.4%	2.9%	21.1%	0.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	3,602
Gashonga	58.8%	1.4%	0.0%	3.5%	3.8%	1.2%	26.3%	0.3%	2.9%	1.7%	0.0%	100%	6,191
Giheke	65.1%	1.9%	0.0%	3.4%	2.4%	0.2%	23.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	4,697
Gihundwe	83.5%	1.8%	0.0%	3.1%	1.0%	0.2%	7.5%	0.1%	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	8,877
Gikundamvura	60.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	7.2%	2.4%	23.7%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100%	4,823
Gitambi	54.9%	1.0%	0.0%	3.9%	5.8%	1.0%	30.4%	0.1%	2.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,445

District and Sectors	Percentage												Total count
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Kamembe	92.9%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	7,667
Muganza	75.7%	0.3%	0.0%	5.1%	1.8%	0.3%	13.5%	0.1%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%	100%	7,364
Mururu	76.4%	1.8%	0.0%	5.5%	1.0%	0.8%	11.2%	0.0%	2.9%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,516
Nkanka	58.1%	2.5%	0.0%	1.8%	3.6%	1.3%	27.4%	0.2%	4.6%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	4,148
Nkombo	68.9%	0.9%	0.0%	1.9%	3.3%	0.8%	22.4%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	3,408
Nkungu	62.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%	6.3%	1.4%	25.7%	0.0%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,951
Nyakabuye	65.9%	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	1.1%	22.9%	0.1%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,382
Nyakarenzo	65.4%	0.7%	0.0%	2.5%	2.7%	0.3%	26.3%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,122
Nzahaha	61.3%	1.7%	0.0%	4.7%	5.0%	1.0%	23.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	6,428
Rwimbogo	67.9%	1.5%	0.0%	4.1%	4.0%	1.0%	16.8%	0.2%	4.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,679
Total	*67.3%*	*1.1%*	*0.0%*	*3.2%*	*5.4%*	*1.0%*	*19.1%*	*0.1%*	*2.1%*	*0.7%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*104,937*
Nyamasheke													
Bushekeri	59.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.2%	9.9%	0.5%	24.1%	0.2%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	6,290
Bushenge	68.3%	0.8%	0.0%	2.6%	2.0%	0.2%	22.6%	0.1%	2.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	4,862
Cyato	57.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	15.5%	0.3%	23.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,912
Gihombo	50.3%	0.4%	0.0%	4.1%	8.3%	0.5%	32.8%	0.3%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	6,751
Kagano	62.9%	0.9%	0.0%	3.9%	7.7%	0.2%	20.4%	0.1%	3.2%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	8,821
Kanjongo	64.8%	1.1%	0.0%	4.0%	8.7%	0.4%	17.7%	0.2%	2.7%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	9,087
Karambi	59.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	7.8%	2.0%	26.4%	0.1%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	6,752
Karengera	65.5%	1.2%	0.0%	1.3%	7.1%	0.3%	19.0%	0.2%	4.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,963
Kirimbi	54.3%	0.3%	0.0%	4.5%	8.1%	1.4%	27.8%	0.2%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	5,659
Macuba	64.6%	0.8%	0.0%	3.4%	8.1%	0.6%	19.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	7,345
Mahembe	55.7%	1.3%	0.0%	2.4%	9.7%	1.4%	26.1%	0.5%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	4,725
Nyabitekeri	63.2%	1.4%	0.0%	2.0%	3.2%	1.2%	25.5%	0.3%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	6,216
Rangiro	60.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%	13.3%	0.5%	22.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	3,967
Ruharambuga	68.2%	1.0%	0.0%	3.3%	4.0%	0.2%	20.1%	0.0%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,021
Shangi	66.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.8%	4.8%	1.2%	21.5%	0.1%	3.1%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	5,858
Total	*61.5%*	*0.9%*	*0.0%*	*2.8%*	*7.8%*	*0.7%*	*23.0%*	*0.2%*	*2.4%*	*0.7%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*95,229*
Rulindo													
Base	54.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.4%	3.9%	0.3%	36.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,236
Burega	58.1%	0.2%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%	0.2%	33.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	3,722
Bushoki	66.3%	0.4%	0.0%	2.3%	2.6%	0.1%	27.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,932
Buyoga	49.7%	0.4%	0.0%	2.9%	4.0%	0.9%	40.0%	0.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,340
Cyinzuzi	48.8%	0.3%	0.0%	3.2%	2.8%	0.9%	42.3%	0.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	3,999
Cyungo	47.1%	0.2%	0.0%	2.3%	7.4%	0.1%	41.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	3,793

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Kinihira	43.8%	0.5%	0.0%	3.4%	6.8%	0.3%	44.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	4,360
Kisaro	39.8%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	4.6%	1.1%	51.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,846
Masoro	57.4%	0.2%	0.2%	7.9%	1.0%	0.9%	31.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,922
Mbogo	56.9%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	2.6%	1.2%	36.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,868
Murambi	62.0%	0.3%	0.0%	7.9%	0.5%	0.8%	26.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	6,831
Ngoma	49.6%	0.5%	0.0%	3.5%	1.6%	1.2%	40.5%	0.2%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	3,246
Ntarabana	55.3%	0.2%	0.1%	5.3%	1.5%	1.9%	34.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,366
Rukozo	44.6%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	5.7%	1.7%	45.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,268
Rusiga	50.2%	0.3%	0.0%	2.5%	0.6%	2.1%	43.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	3,460
Shyorongi	69.3%	0.2%	0.0%	5.6%	0.5%	0.6%	22.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	11,445
Tumba	47.8%	0.1%	0.0%	3.0%	5.5%	0.3%	42.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,275
Total	*54.7%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*4.0%*	*2.9%*	*0.8%*	*36.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.9%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*91,909*
Gakenke													
Busengo	45.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	10.6%	0.8%	40.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,343
Coko	51.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	3.1%	4.3%	39.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,598
Cyabingo	52.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	3.3%	0.1%	40.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,824
Gakenke	49.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	4.6%	1.0%	41.1%	0.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	6,384
Gashenyi	49.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.1%	4.0%	0.2%	44.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,884
Janja	31.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	14.0%	0.8%	50.1%	0.3%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	3,937
Kamubuga	57.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	10.6%	0.4%	29.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,694
Karambo	48.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	3.0%	2.5%	43.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	3,622
Kivuruga	63.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	5.3%	0.4%	27.4%	0.1%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	4,841
Mataba	32.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%	14.2%	0.3%	50.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	4,085
Minazi	49.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	3.6%	3.2%	41.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	3,615
Mugunga	49.4%	0.8%	0.0%	2.2%	11.0%	1.7%	31.8%	0.2%	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,210
Muhondo	67.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	29.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,580
Muyongwe	46.5%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	3.2%	1.1%	46.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,190
Muzo	32.3%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	15.6%	0.6%	49.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,537
Nemba	43.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	7.9%	0.4%	44.1%	0.1%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%	100%	4,365
Ruli	65.5%	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	1.9%	29.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	6,251
Rusasa	40.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	11.9%	1.7%	40.0%	0.1%	2.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,738
Rushashi	55.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	4.3%	0.7%	36.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,911
Total	*49.7%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*1.2%*	*6.9%*	*1.1%*	*39.2%*	*0.1%*	*1.1%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*93,609*
Musanze													
Busogo	72.3%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%	4.8%	0.0%	17.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	6,940

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Cyuve	67.6%	0.1%	0.0%	7.9%	1.9%	0.3%	21.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	15,444
Gacaca	66.1%	0.2%	0.1%	4.0%	4.3%	0.4%	23.8%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	7,384
Gashaki	74.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.9%	0.3%	19.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	3,460
Gataraga	38.2%	0.4%	0.0%	4.1%	10.7%	0.1%	44.7%	0.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,333
Kimonyi	59.5%	0.3%	0.0%	2.8%	3.2%	0.2%	31.8%	0.1%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,629
Kinigi	53.6%	0.2%	0.0%	4.6%	5.4%	0.2%	35.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	8,201
Muhoza	88.0%	0.3%	0.0%	5.3%	0.5%	0.2%	4.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	16,900
Muko	65.8%	0.2%	0.0%	6.1%	4.3%	0.3%	21.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	6,937
Musanze	54.7%	0.1%	0.0%	6.9%	5.7%	0.2%	31.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	12,335
Nkotsi	59.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	5.2%	0.2%	32.7%	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	4,556
Nyange	52.0%	0.1%	0.0%	5.0%	7.1%	0.4%	34.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	8,174
Remera	72.7%	0.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.3%	0.2%	21.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	4,953
Rwaza	58.2%	0.4%	0.0%	2.4%	3.0%	0.4%	33.4%	0.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	6,044
Shingiro	29.1%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%	12.0%	0.4%	53.7%	0.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	6,097
Total	*62.9%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*4.7%*	*4.5%*	*0.2%*	*26.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.9%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*119,387*
Burera													
Bungwe	52.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	6.8%	0.1%	38.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	3,956
Butaro	64.7%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	8.7%	0.7%	23.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,727
Cyanika	44.6%	0.5%	0.0%	2.7%	1.9%	0.2%	46.1%	0.1%	3.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	10,238
Cyeru	54.5%	0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	11.2%	0.1%	31.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	3,559
Gahunga	39.2%	0.2%	0.0%	2.7%	9.2%	0.1%	45.8%	0.1%	1.3%	1.5%	0.0%	100%	6,652
Gatebe	41.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	8.6%	0.5%	46.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,675
Gitovu	46.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	14.6%	0.3%	33.6%	0.1%	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	100%	2,751
Kagogo	49.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	3.8%	0.5%	43.8%	0.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,290
Kinoni	67.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	2.3%	0.0%	27.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	4,653
Kinyababa	59.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	9.5%	0.1%	28.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,453
Kivuye	69.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	7.2%	0.1%	21.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	4,117
Nemba	53.7%	0.1%	0.0%	2.5%	9.9%	1.1%	31.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,271
Rugarama	46.9%	0.3%	0.0%	3.5%	3.4%	0.4%	43.4%	0.1%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	6,365
Rugengabari	41.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	17.0%	1.0%	37.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,032
Ruhunde	40.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	5.0%	1.0%	49.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,076
Rusarabuye	70.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	9.5%	0.5%	16.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	4,870
Rwerere	59.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	11.9%	0.3%	25.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,101
Total	*52.7%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*1.8%*	*7.7%*	*0.4%*	*35.4%*	*0.1%*	*1.3%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*91,786*
Gicumbi													

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Bukure	52.9%	0.2%	0.0%	3.0%	0.7%	2.8%	39.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,774
Bwisige	42.8%	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%	5.6%	1.1%	47.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,328
Byumba	64.3%	0.3%	0.0%	5.6%	4.2%	0.2%	24.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	10,762
Cyumba	54.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.9%	4.8%	0.4%	36.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,203
Giti	46.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%	3.5%	44.7%	0.1%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,164
Kageyo	42.8%	0.2%	0.0%	5.7%	5.4%	1.3%	42.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,994
Kaniga	63.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	6.8%	0.6%	25.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,003
Manyagiro	43.6%	0.1%	0.0%	2.8%	5.3%	2.5%	44.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	5,479
Miyove	40.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.0%	1.2%	54.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,138
Mukarange	46.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	4.4%	1.3%	44.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,431
Muko	47.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	47.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,054
Mutete	51.1%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%	2.7%	0.5%	40.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,990
Nyamiyaga	48.2%	0.1%	0.0%	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%	45.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,056
Nyankenke	49.6%	0.2%	0.0%	2.0%	3.2%	2.6%	40.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	5,846
Rubaya	50.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	10.7%	0.9%	33.4%	0.1%	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%	100%	2,954
Rukomo	40.6%	0.1%	0.0%	4.3%	5.6%	1.3%	46.5%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,921
Rushaki	52.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	2.1%	0.9%	41.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	3,644
Rutare	44.5%	0.3%	0.0%	2.5%	1.3%	1.8%	48.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	6,904
Ruvune	43.1%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%	3.5%	1.7%	46.9%	0.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	100%	5,583
Rwamiko	54.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	41.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	3,623
Shangasha	44.4%	1.0%	0.0%	4.0%	7.6%	1.3%	40.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,522
Total	*49.1%*	*0.2%*	*0.0%*	*2.9%*	*3.7%*	*1.4%*	*41.3%*	*0.1%*	*0.7%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*109,373*
Rwamagana													
Fumbwe	64.9%	0.2%	0.0%	4.6%	0.7%	1.5%	27.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,389
Gahengeri	60.4%	0.4%	0.0%	5.0%	0.7%	0.2%	31.8%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	9,119
Gishali	67.7%	0.5%	0.0%	5.2%	0.9%	1.2%	21.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	8,933
Karenge	72.4%	0.3%	0.0%	3.1%	0.7%	1.2%	21.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	7,518
Kigabiro	79.7%	0.5%	0.1%	4.8%	0.6%	0.1%	13.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	13,059
Muhazi	72.4%	0.7%	0.0%	4.6%	0.6%	1.3%	18.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	8,999
Munyaga	63.9%	0.5%	0.0%	3.8%	1.4%	1.4%	27.8%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	5,570
Munyiginya	63.3%	0.2%	0.0%	4.2%	1.0%	1.9%	28.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,263
Musha	55.8%	0.5%	0.0%	3.8%	0.9%	1.3%	37.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,906
Muyumbu	75.9%	0.5%	0.0%	6.7%	0.5%	0.1%	15.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	15,020
Mwulire	66.4%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%	0.8%	0.9%	26.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,700
Nyakaliro	71.6%	0.4%	0.0%	4.6%	0.9%	0.9%	19.6%	0.2%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	9,677

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Nzige	56.2%	0.6%	0.0%	3.3%	1.2%	0.8%	35.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	5,033
Rubona	53.1%	0.3%	0.0%	3.4%	1.2%	0.5%	39.3%	0.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	7,865
Total	*67.6%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*4.6%*	*0.8%*	*0.8%*	*24.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.9%*	*0.5%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*121,051*
Nyagatare													
Gatunda	58.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	35.2%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	9,140
Karama	62.5%	0.2%	0.0%	2.5%	1.7%	1.5%	30.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,262
Karangazi	46.4%	0.3%	0.2%	3.0%	1.2%	5.0%	41.9%	0.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	23,195
Katabagemu	44.7%	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	47.7%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	10,819
Kiyombe	52.6%	0.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.0%	40.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	4,820
Matimba	68.6%	0.7%	0.0%	3.5%	0.8%	1.1%	23.8%	0.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	7,113
Mimuri	60.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%	1.1%	1.2%	32.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	9,196
Mukama	58.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	36.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	6,709
Musheri	53.1%	0.4%	0.0%	3.3%	2.4%	2.5%	35.9%	0.1%	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,532
Nyagatare	63.8%	0.3%	0.0%	3.1%	1.1%	1.6%	29.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	20,739
Rukomo	63.9%	0.3%	0.0%	3.2%	1.0%	2.9%	27.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	10,916
Rwempasha	47.6%	0.4%	0.0%	3.3%	1.1%	2.2%	43.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	9,139
Rwimiyaga	48.7%	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%	1.8%	2.4%	42.2%	0.1%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	19,261
Tabagwe	47.6%	0.3%	0.0%	2.8%	1.8%	1.8%	43.4%	0.1%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	12,594
Total	*54.5%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*2.7%*	*1.5%*	*2.3%*	*37.0%*	*0.1%*	*1.2%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*160,435*
Gatsibo													
Gasange	46.5%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.9%	1.1%	48.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	4,843
Gatsibo	54.8%	0.3%	0.0%	4.3%	1.1%	0.7%	36.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	9,521
Gitoki	46.9%	0.6%	0.0%	3.3%	1.5%	1.4%	44.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	10,846
Kabarore	46.9%	0.4%	0.0%	2.7%	1.1%	3.7%	43.0%	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	17,334
Kageyo	42.6%	0.4%	0.0%	3.1%	1.9%	2.4%	47.5%	0.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	6,294
Kiramuruzi	57.1%	0.4%	0.0%	5.2%	1.0%	3.0%	31.2%	0.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	10,194
Kiziguro	59.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.4%	0.9%	2.9%	31.2%	0.1%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	9,993
Muhura	47.4%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%	1.1%	2.5%	44.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,362
Murambi	36.7%	0.5%	0.0%	3.0%	1.0%	3.2%	54.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	9,225
Ngarama	52.5%	0.1%	0.1%	3.7%	1.7%	1.1%	38.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	100%	9,714
Nyagihanga	53.4%	0.4%	0.0%	3.4%	1.7%	1.3%	38.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,531
Remera	43.9%	0.3%	0.1%	2.6%	1.0%	6.2%	44.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	8,077
Rugarama	50.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.5%	1.4%	3.0%	39.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	12,486
Rwimbogo	43.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%	47.9%	0.2%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	11,788
Total	*48.8%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*3.2%*	*1.3%*	*2.6%*	*41.8%*	*0.2%*	*1.2%*	*0.6%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*136,208*

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Kayonza													
Gahini	56.8%	0.5%	0.0%	4.3%	3.0%	2.0%	31.6%	0.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	11,150
Kabare	50.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.8%	36.5%	0.2%	6.8%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	10,087
Kabarondo	62.3%	1.5%	0.0%	2.5%	1.2%	0.6%	26.6%	0.2%	4.9%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	9,758
Mukarange	78.1%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%	0.7%	0.2%	14.7%	0.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	14,669
Murama	64.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%	27.1%	0.2%	2.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	5,908
Murundi	47.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	2.1%	4.4%	41.6%	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	14,070
Mwiri	51.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	40.3%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	8,810
Ndego	37.6%	0.9%	0.0%	3.1%	2.6%	1.5%	51.2%	0.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	5,964
Nyamirama	64.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.4%	0.8%	0.2%	23.5%	0.1%	6.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	9,694
Rukara	58.6%	0.9%	0.1%	3.3%	1.0%	1.8%	31.5%	0.1%	2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	9,334
Ruramira	50.6%	1.7%	0.0%	2.5%	1.1%	0.6%	40.2%	0.1%	3.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,495
Rwinkwavu	59.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%	0.7%	34.8%	0.2%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	9,247
Total	*57.9%*	*0.9%*	*0.0%*	*2.7%*	*1.4%*	*1.5%*	*32.1%*	*0.2%*	*2.8%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*114,186*
Kirehe													
Gahara	70.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	4.1%	0.6%	21.6%	0.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	11,038
Gatore	63.9%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%	1.7%	0.9%	25.4%	0.1%	5.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	7,856
Kigarama	54.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	36.9%	0.1%	3.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	9,423
Kigina	63.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%	27.5%	0.1%	3.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,911
Kirehe	60.8%	2.5%	0.0%	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%	23.9%	0.2%	7.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	7,621
Mahama	36.4%	0.7%	0.0%	6.6%	0.7%	1.9%	50.5%	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	18,892
Mpanga	56.8%	0.8%	0.1%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	36.3%	0.2%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	9,840
Musaza	69.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%	2.2%	23.2%	0.1%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	7,603
Mushikiri	64.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	25.9%	0.1%	4.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	8,244
Nasho	55.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	1.7%	36.3%	0.2%	3.5%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,400
Nyamugari	53.9%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7%	1.7%	1.0%	37.1%	0.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	10,540
Nyarubuye	61.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	33.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	5,518
Total	*57.1%*	*0.9%*	*0.0%*	*2.4%*	*1.4%*	*1.3%*	*33.3%*	*0.3%*	*2.9%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*113,886*
Ngoma													
Gashanda	53.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%	1.5%	3.1%	34.3%	0.1%	4.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	5,060
Jarama	45.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%	2.8%	3.9%	43.5%	0.4%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	7,753
Karembo	59.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.2%	34.0%	0.1%	3.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	4,481
Kazo	52.9%	1.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.8%	2.1%	33.7%	0.2%	6.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,271
Kibungo	81.8%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%	10.3%	0.1%	3.5%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	7,750
Mugesera	47.4%	1.3%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.9%	41.3%	0.1%	4.1%	0.8%	0.0%	100%	7,456

| District and Sectors | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Electricity[13]	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Batteries /Bulb	Flashlight/ Phone Flashlight	Rechargeable Batteries	Lantern	Other source of energy for lighting	Not stated	Total	
Murama	74.1%	2.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%	16.0%	0.2%	4.0%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	6,964
Mutenderi	54.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	37.6%	0.2%	3.7%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	6,437
Remera	66.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.0%	0.8%	1.7%	22.0%	0.2%	3.6%	1.0%	0.0%	100%	8,265
Rukira	74.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	15.7%	0.1%	4.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,489
Rukumberi	50.4%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%	1.3%	1.3%	42.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	9,990
Rurenge	49.6%	1.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.9%	1.2%	36.4%	0.1%	7.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,472
Sake	51.4%	0.8%	0.0%	2.2%	1.3%	2.5%	37.5%	0.1%	3.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100%	7,180
Zaza	57.5%	1.3%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.3%	28.9%	0.1%	6.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	7,021
Total	*58.3%*	*1.4%*	*0.0%*	*1.8%*	*1.1%*	*1.5%*	*31.1%*	*0.1%*	*4.1%*	*0.6%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*102,589*
Bugesera													
Gashora	64.0%	0.1%	0.0%	4.4%	2.8%	0.1%	27.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,393
Juru	49.1%	0.2%	0.0%	4.2%	1.3%	0.7%	43.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,508
Kamabuye	49.0%	0.2%	0.0%	2.7%	4.8%	1.9%	40.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100%	5,917
Mareba	51.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.9%	3.4%	3.8%	38.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	7,219
Mayange	72.9%	0.3%	0.0%	4.1%	0.7%	0.7%	20.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100%	13,321
Musenyi	53.4%	0.2%	0.0%	3.1%	2.2%	4.4%	35.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	100%	9,975
Mwogo	46.4%	0.1%	0.0%	7.0%	1.1%	1.9%	42.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,846
Ngeruka	49.4%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	3.7%	3.8%	40.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	8,801
Ntarama	63.8%	0.3%	0.1%	5.8%	0.9%	0.7%	27.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	100%	12,536
Nyamata	79.3%	0.3%	0.0%	4.7%	0.6%	0.4%	13.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	21,503
Nyarugenge	49.6%	1.4%	0.0%	2.9%	3.4%	1.9%	39.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	6,339
Rilima	65.8%	0.2%	0.0%	4.6%	2.4%	0.6%	25.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100%	7,207
Ruhuha	61.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	33.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	7,166
Rweru	59.3%	0.1%	0.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	31.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100%	8,953
Shyara	48.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	3.4%	0.2%	45.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	100%	4,093
Total	*60.8%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*3.8%*	*2.0%*	*1.5%*	*30.5%*	*0.1%*	*0.6%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*100%*	*137,777*

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C1.4: Percentage (%) of private households possessing specific assets by sector of residence

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Rwanda	*81.5%*	*12.3%*	*78.1%*	*20.8%*	*4.2%*	*11.0%*	*1.6%*	*1.8%*	*3,312,743*
Nyarugenge									
Gitega	97.6%	39.5%	96.7%	68.0%	15.1%	1.7%	1.2%	2.2%	8,239
Kanyinya	91.0%	21.9%	89.0%	29.6%	3.4%	7.2%	1.5%	1.3%	8,655
Kigali	90.8%	25.7%	88.5%	33.5%	5.7%	3.5%	1.8%	2.8%	17,911
Kimisagara	95.6%	40.3%	94.3%	55.0%	9.9%	1.7%	1.5%	2.6%	16,434
Mageregere	88.1%	21.2%	85.4%	26.2%	3.7%	8.1%	3.3%	1.5%	12,466
Muhima	97.3%	45.4%	96.5%	72.4%	23.5%	2.5%	1.7%	6.1%	6,801
Nyakabanda	96.9%	48.4%	96.4%	66.3%	19.5%	2.7%	1.9%	7.0%	8,484
Nyamirambo	96.2%	44.8%	95.5%	61.1%	19.2%	4.3%	2.3%	7.9%	15,502
Nyarugenge	97.7%	48.3%	97.2%	74.8%	27.6%	3.8%	1.7%	8.4%	5,170
Rwezamenyo	98.5%	61.3%	97.4%	83.7%	29.4%	3.4%	1.9%	10.4%	4,323
Total	*94.2%*	*36.8%*	*92.8%*	*51.9%*	*13.1%*	*3.9%*	*1.9%*	*4.3%*	*103,985*
Gasabo									
Bumbogo	92.3%	26.7%	90.6%	38.1%	7.2%	7.5%	2.7%	3.5%	30,892
Gatsata	95.3%	36.0%	93.4%	50.0%	8.2%	2.7%	1.2%	2.9%	14,197
Gikomero	79.9%	6.4%	75.7%	12.5%	1.2%	16.1%	2.1%	0.4%	4,792
Gisozi	95.9%	40.2%	94.0%	59.9%	20.2%	3.3%	2.1%	8.1%	22,899
Jabana	91.5%	31.2%	89.3%	40.7%	11.0%	5.6%	2.6%	5.8%	16,621
Jali	89.5%	25.2%	86.9%	32.9%	6.8%	6.8%	2.4%	3.7%	10,832
Kacyiru	97.7%	50.7%	96.5%	77.5%	34.6%	4.2%	2.1%	12.8%	8,918
Kimihurura	97.3%	41.7%	96.6%	71.9%	29.4%	5.9%	2.3%	12.1%	5,352
Kimironko	97.3%	51.8%	95.9%	74.5%	38.2%	7.0%	2.7%	22.5%	17,612
Kinyinya	94.9%	36.3%	93.2%	52.2%	13.5%	5.9%	2.5%	6.3%	36,610
Ndera	92.4%	24.1%	90.9%	40.6%	9.1%	8.3%	2.5%	4.1%	28,286
Nduba	89.5%	25.1%	86.8%	32.3%	5.2%	9.4%	2.4%	2.2%	17,795
Remera	97.3%	41.0%	96.9%	67.6%	25.6%	4.2%	1.7%	10.9%	12,347
Rusororo	90.9%	28.0%	89.0%	42.2%	11.8%	10.0%	2.3%	5.7%	16,650
Rutunga	81.3%	7.3%	76.2%	12.5%	1.3%	16.0%	2.3%	0.7%	5,617
Total	*93.2%*	*32.6%*	*91.3%*	*48.0%*	*14.3%*	*6.9%*	*2.3%*	*6.7%*	*249,420*
Kicukiro									
Gahanga	91.9%	27.6%	89.7%	37.8%	8.4%	8.0%	3.4%	4.5%	22,883
Gatenga	96.1%	40.0%	95.0%	59.5%	18.4%	4.1%	2.5%	8.2%	19,073
Gikondo	98.0%	52.6%	96.6%	73.5%	30.4%	4.4%	2.0%	13.7%	4,618
Kagarama	98.2%	57.1%	97.6%	73.8%	45.0%	9.4%	2.9%	32.5%	5,404
Kanombe	95.6%	43.0%	94.6%	58.7%	23.1%	7.5%	2.7%	12.9%	19,939

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Kicukiro	97.8%	46.9%	96.9%	77.4%	31.6%	3.4%	1.6%	10.0%	4,497
Kigarama	96.6%	44.9%	95.7%	64.0%	22.0%	4.4%	2.2%	9.3%	17,691
Masaka	93.8%	32.2%	92.3%	45.1%	13.8%	16.8%	3.4%	7.2%	21,341
Niboye	98.8%	57.5%	98.1%	83.8%	44.5%	7.4%	2.1%	23.6%	7,579
Nyarugunga	98.3%	60.2%	97.0%	80.2%	40.0%	5.2%	2.2%	23.5%	12,438
Total	*95.6%*	*41.9%*	*94.3%*	*58.9%*	*22.5%*	*7.8%*	*2.7%*	*11.7%*	*135,463*
Nyanza									
Busasamana	84.7%	20.7%	81.6%	32.1%	7.2%	8.3%	1.9%	1.9%	13,585
Busoro	70.3%	4.2%	64.8%	9.2%	0.8%	15.6%	1.4%	0.4%	10,088
Cyabakamyi	72.7%	1.8%	66.3%	6.7%	0.5%	3.4%	0.5%	0.3%	6,247
Kibilizi	70.6%	2.5%	65.7%	8.0%	0.5%	16.9%	1.9%	0.3%	10,291
Kigoma	77.0%	6.1%	71.9%	11.0%	0.8%	15.9%	1.1%	0.4%	10,566
Mukingo	80.4%	7.5%	75.1%	12.3%	1.1%	13.5%	0.9%	0.4%	10,131
Muyira	72.8%	4.0%	68.3%	8.4%	0.6%	14.1%	1.2%	0.3%	10,876
Ntyazo	67.7%	3.1%	61.0%	7.2%	0.5%	18.4%	1.6%	0.4%	8,519
Nyagisozi	70.3%	2.5%	62.6%	6.2%	0.6%	7.7%	0.6%	0.2%	7,214
Rwabicuma	71.5%	3.4%	65.5%	8.9%	0.6%	8.8%	0.6%	0.2%	5,490
Total	*74.6%*	*6.5%*	*69.3%*	*12.2%*	*1.6%*	*12.7%*	*1.3%*	*0.6%*	*93,007*
Gisagara									
Gikonko	69.4%	4.3%	60.7%	8.5%	1.0%	17.2%	1.4%	0.4%	7,201
Gishubi	60.7%	1.5%	52.1%	5.1%	0.3%	15.0%	1.1%	0.4%	7,805
Kansi	76.7%	3.7%	77.4%	10.9%	0.9%	18.2%	0.9%	0.3%	5,883
Kibirizi	72.5%	6.0%	83.1%	11.4%	1.0%	16.7%	0.9%	0.4%	8,623
Kigembe	68.5%	2.5%	60.3%	7.5%	0.7%	18.1%	0.8%	0.4%	5,842
Mamba	66.3%	3.5%	58.3%	8.5%	1.1%	21.9%	1.6%	0.6%	11,224
Muganza	74.8%	2.6%	76.1%	6.8%	0.5%	16.9%	1.5%	0.4%	9,182
Mugombwa	75.7%	3.1%	73.0%	13.5%	0.7%	9.8%	1.0%	0.6%	8,693
Mukindo	80.5%	3.3%	82.8%	8.5%	0.7%	12.4%	1.1%	0.4%	8,055
Musha	66.6%	3.8%	57.4%	7.6%	0.9%	16.9%	1.3%	0.5%	7,411
Ndora	65.7%	3.9%	60.5%	11.0%	1.3%	12.3%	0.9%	0.4%	7,872
Nyanza	62.6%	2.6%	56.5%	9.1%	0.8%	10.9%	1.1%	0.5%	5,058
Save	68.1%	7.3%	62.5%	12.7%	2.1%	16.8%	1.1%	0.8%	8,296
Total	*70.0%*	*3.7%*	*66.5%*	*9.4%*	*0.9%*	*15.8%*	*1.2%*	*0.5%*	*101,145*
Nyaruguru									
Busanze	68.8%	2.3%	63.2%	6.4%	0.7%	2.2%	0.9%	0.3%	6,741
Cyahinda	74.4%	2.6%	69.6%	10.2%	0.8%	4.3%	0.8%	0.3%	5,495
Kibeho	78.5%	4.6%	73.3%	15.9%	2.0%	5.6%	1.0%	0.4%	6,329

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Kivu	73.5%	1.7%	70.5%	8.7%	0.7%	2.9%	0.5%	0.2%	4,403
Mata	76.4%	3.7%	72.1%	11.5%	1.3%	6.6%	1.6%	0.4%	3,923
Muganza	73.5%	2.6%	68.5%	9.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	0.2%	4,821
Munini	78.2%	4.0%	73.6%	12.9%	1.2%	3.4%	0.6%	0.3%	4,499
Ngera	69.0%	2.7%	64.0%	8.2%	0.5%	9.2%	0.7%	0.3%	6,003
Ngoma	70.3%	2.8%	65.0%	9.0%	1.0%	5.4%	0.7%	0.4%	5,952
Nyabimata	73.8%	1.5%	69.5%	7.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	4,293
Nyagisozi	75.7%	3.2%	70.0%	10.6%	1.1%	9.3%	1.4%	0.5%	4,640
Ruheru	68.8%	2.4%	63.8%	7.7%	1.0%	2.6%	1.6%	0.6%	6,104
Ruramba	73.3%	2.8%	67.8%	10.8%	0.8%	6.5%	0.9%	0.3%	4,325
Rusenge	66.9%	1.8%	61.1%	7.4%	0.5%	9.0%	0.8%	0.3%	6,277
Total	*72.6%*	*2.8%*	*67.6%*	*9.7%*	*0.9%*	*5.0%*	*0.9%*	*0.3%*	*73,805*
Huye									
Gishamvu	71.3%	3.7%	65.8%	10.6%	0.6%	7.6%	1.0%	0.5%	3,743
Huye	77.7%	11.0%	73.1%	20.2%	2.9%	10.9%	1.4%	0.8%	7,437
Karama	71.0%	2.8%	65.7%	7.9%	0.4%	14.2%	0.6%	0.4%	4,452
Kigoma	72.0%	3.0%	65.0%	9.4%	0.9%	8.7%	1.0%	0.4%	6,647
Kinazi	75.0%	6.2%	70.8%	12.0%	1.3%	12.5%	1.1%	0.4%	8,551
Maraba	76.2%	3.7%	69.9%	9.8%	0.9%	13.4%	1.1%	0.5%	6,906
Mbazi	75.9%	9.4%	71.4%	16.3%	3.1%	14.2%	1.7%	0.9%	9,375
Mukura	72.8%	11.2%	68.5%	21.7%	4.1%	11.2%	2.1%	1.5%	6,992
Ngoma	91.2%	34.6%	89.1%	54.1%	20.1%	11.6%	3.1%	7.8%	5,542
Ruhashya	69.2%	5.4%	63.6%	10.6%	1.7%	12.7%	1.1%	0.4%	6,494
Rusatira	72.5%	7.6%	66.8%	13.3%	2.4%	12.3%	1.5%	0.5%	7,934
Rwaniro	64.9%	1.5%	57.3%	5.2%	0.3%	8.7%	0.5%	0.1%	6,036
Simbi	70.4%	2.3%	62.7%	7.3%	0.7%	16.1%	0.7%	0.2%	6,051
Tumba	85.7%	28.2%	83.0%	43.4%	13.7%	9.1%	2.7%	4.2%	9,877
Total	*75.2%*	*10.0%*	*70.1%*	*18.1%*	*4.1%*	*11.7%*	*1.5%*	*1.4%*	*96,037*
Nyamagabe									
Buruhukiro	70.1%	2.2%	63.9%	6.0%	1.0%	8.0%	1.6%	0.5%	6,817
Cyanika	76.5%	4.0%	69.7%	10.3%	1.1%	8.7%	1.1%	0.3%	6,853
Gasaka	86.7%	13.6%	84.4%	32.2%	5.6%	4.1%	2.0%	1.1%	9,098
Gatare	69.9%	1.6%	62.9%	5.6%	0.6%	3.0%	0.8%	0.3%	4,461
Kaduha	70.4%	3.7%	64.4%	9.7%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%	0.4%	5,963
Kamegeri	65.3%	2.8%	59.4%	7.6%	0.5%	4.2%	0.6%	0.3%	3,743
Kibirizi	74.8%	3.8%	69.3%	10.3%	0.8%	7.1%	1.1%	0.3%	5,513
Kibumbwe	66.3%	1.8%	57.9%	6.1%	0.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.1%	3,534

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Kitabi	74.0%	2.6%	68.2%	8.4%	0.7%	6.1%	0.7%	0.2%	6,600
Mbazi	91.3%	2.9%	96.1%	10.0%	0.5%	8.7%	1.0%	0.2%	3,284
Mugano	71.6%	1.2%	72.1%	4.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	5,250
Musange	88.9%	1.9%	95.2%	8.4%	0.6%	3.4%	0.9%	0.2%	5,317
Musebeya	71.9%	2.3%	63.5%	8.1%	0.5%	5.8%	0.7%	0.3%	5,115
Mushubi	73.5%	2.4%	67.7%	7.5%	0.6%	1.8%	1.4%	0.4%	3,571
Nkomane	68.3%	1.6%	63.8%	5.3%	0.6%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	4,545
Tare	72.9%	5.9%	66.6%	12.1%	2.2%	5.0%	1.2%	0.6%	6,093
Uwinkingi	74.2%	2.4%	67.5%	7.4%	0.3%	7.8%	0.9%	0.2%	6,295
Total	*75.0%*	*3.8%*	*70.5%*	*10.5%*	*1.3%*	*4.9%*	*1.1%*	*0.4%*	*92,052*
Ruhango									
Bweramana	77.4%	7.0%	72.3%	13.7%	1.8%	7.3%	1.3%	0.6%	8,444
Byimana	81.7%	10.7%	76.9%	18.1%	2.5%	11.5%	1.3%	0.5%	10,607
Kabagali	71.5%	3.4%	66.2%	8.0%	0.7%	4.4%	0.6%	0.3%	6,803
Kinazi	71.0%	5.5%	66.9%	9.7%	1.0%	11.8%	1.5%	0.5%	13,073
Kinihira	73.2%	2.8%	68.2%	7.4%	0.4%	3.5%	0.4%	0.1%	6,994
Mbuye	75.0%	4.5%	70.2%	8.2%	0.6%	14.1%	1.7%	0.3%	11,791
Mwendo	76.3%	2.4%	69.7%	7.1%	0.6%	5.4%	0.6%	0.3%	6,744
Ntongwe	71.5%	4.4%	66.7%	8.2%	0.7%	13.3%	1.3%	0.5%	9,588
Ruhango	79.9%	12.3%	76.3%	18.6%	2.9%	9.2%	1.2%	0.7%	20,464
Total	*75.8%*	*6.9%*	*71.2%*	*12.1%*	*1.5%*	*9.6%*	*1.2%*	*0.5%*	*94,508*
Muhanga									
Cyeza	83.2%	9.8%	78.7%	17.6%	2.4%	13.3%	1.9%	1.1%	8,956
Kabacuzi	81.9%	4.1%	76.2%	9.1%	0.7%	4.0%	1.2%	0.2%	7,641
Kibangu	78.6%	2.6%	71.4%	10.4%	0.8%	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%	5,274
Kiyumba	79.9%	3.5%	74.9%	9.1%	0.9%	2.8%	0.9%	0.3%	6,709
Muhanga	83.6%	7.8%	78.7%	12.5%	1.2%	13.5%	0.9%	0.3%	7,413
Mushishiro	80.7%	4.8%	75.6%	11.5%	1.3%	6.1%	1.2%	0.3%	5,465
Nyabinoni	71.3%	1.6%	64.1%	6.0%	0.4%	5.1%	0.6%	0.2%	4,332
Nyamabuye	92.6%	31.3%	90.5%	46.5%	10.0%	6.8%	2.4%	2.8%	16,424
Nyarusange	75.9%	4.0%	70.5%	9.7%	0.7%	6.2%	1.0%	0.2%	7,212
Rongi	76.3%	1.8%	68.9%	5.9%	0.5%	3.8%	1.1%	0.3%	8,012
Rugendabari	80.4%	4.3%	73.8%	10.3%	0.6%	3.5%	1.0%	0.3%	4,772
Shyogwe	87.1%	23.8%	83.9%	33.0%	9.1%	13.0%	2.5%	3.4%	11,031
Total	*82.7%*	*11.7%*	*77.9%*	*19.5%*	*3.6%*	*7.3%*	*1.5%*	*1.2%*	*93,241*
Kamonyi									
Gacurabwenge	86.9%	16.3%	83.9%	25.4%	3.8%	5.1%	1.4%	1.3%	9,537

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Karama	85.9%	6.5%	81.6%	12.1%	1.1%	8.9%	1.7%	0.4%	5,317
Kayenzi	85.1%	7.4%	80.7%	12.9%	1.5%	3.9%	1.8%	0.4%	6,587
Kayumbu	86.0%	4.9%	79.8%	11.5%	0.9%	7.2%	2.4%	0.2%	4,574
Mugina	73.9%	6.2%	70.0%	10.7%	0.9%	11.5%	1.3%	0.4%	11,759
Musambira	82.1%	8.6%	78.6%	16.0%	2.0%	6.7%	1.3%	0.7%	10,901
Ngamba	79.6%	4.4%	74.2%	8.0%	0.8%	9.3%	1.1%	0.6%	4,291
Nyamiyaga	77.7%	5.9%	74.1%	9.4%	0.6%	9.7%	1.1%	0.3%	11,594
Nyarubaka	79.3%	6.6%	73.6%	10.1%	0.6%	13.2%	1.5%	0.3%	7,362
Rugarika	84.0%	16.2%	80.9%	22.5%	3.5%	6.2%	2.7%	1.7%	15,597
Rukoma	83.1%	9.9%	79.7%	15.5%	1.9%	10.9%	2.0%	0.7%	10,216
Runda	90.9%	31.5%	88.8%	42.4%	13.0%	6.2%	2.8%	7.7%	18,643
Total	*83.2%*	*12.9%*	*79.6%*	*19.4%*	*3.6%*	*8.0%*	*1.9%*	*1.9%*	*116,378*
Karongi									
Bwishyura	84.0%	12.5%	82.3%	27.1%	4.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	10,294
Gashari	76.5%	3.1%	72.2%	10.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	5,248
Gishyita	82.8%	7.0%	79.8%	15.3%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	5,931
Gitesi	77.0%	2.0%	72.5%	8.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	6,802
Mubuga	80.3%	5.0%	77.0%	15.1%	1.4%	2.1%	1.1%	0.6%	5,823
Murambi	73.8%	4.2%	69.4%	10.1%	0.8%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	5,755
Murundi	67.6%	1.2%	63.2%	5.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	7,046
Mutuntu	69.8%	1.9%	66.5%	7.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	6,010
Rubengera	83.0%	12.1%	80.2%	23.3%	3.7%	3.3%	1.4%	0.8%	10,349
Rugabano	75.1%	1.7%	69.8%	7.9%	0.7%	2.0%	0.5%	0.3%	8,285
Ruganda	72.6%	1.0%	67.1%	7.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	4,707
Rwankuba	81.0%	2.1%	78.4%	21.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	8,399
Twumba	77.9%	3.4%	74.6%	8.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%	6,795
Total	*77.7%*	*5.0%*	*74.1%*	*14.1%*	*1.6%*	*1.5%*	*0.8%*	*0.5%*	*91,444*
Rutsiro									
Boneza	84.7%	7.6%	82.5%	16.1%	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	0.3%	5,875
Gihango	79.2%	5.3%	76.5%	13.0%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	6,683
Kigeyo	81.7%	5.3%	80.4%	11.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	5,841
Kivumu	77.4%	5.4%	76.0%	10.5%	0.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	8,153
Manihira	73.4%	3.1%	68.8%	7.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	4,703
Mukura	68.6%	2.1%	64.4%	6.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	9,144
Murunda	74.7%	4.0%	70.8%	9.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	5,473
Musasa	80.0%	4.5%	76.8%	10.8%	0.8%	2.3%	0.9%	0.2%	6,383
Mushonyi	82.8%	5.0%	80.8%	10.6%	0.8%	2.3%	0.8%	0.6%	5,926

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Mushubati	76.4%	3.9%	72.8%	10.4%	1.1%	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%	7,624
Nyabirasi	71.4%	1.7%	69.8%	7.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	7,427
Ruhango	74.3%	3.3%	72.1%	11.2%	1.1%	2.9%	0.7%	0.3%	7,085
Rusebeya	65.0%	3.6%	61.3%	5.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	0.4%	6,485
Total	*75.8%*	*4.1%*	*73.0%*	*9.9%*	*0.9%*	*1.6%*	*0.9%*	*0.3%*	*86,802*
Rubavu									
Bugeshi	75.5%	5.3%	74.0%	11.7%	1.1%	6.5%	1.2%	0.3%	7,853
Busasamana	66.4%	5.6%	64.3%	7.2%	0.8%	7.8%	0.7%	0.3%	9,158
Cyanzarwe	69.3%	5.9%	66.9%	7.7%	0.6%	4.5%	0.8%	0.3%	8,505
Gisenyi	97.0%	54.5%	95.4%	72.5%	20.1%	4.7%	2.0%	9.2%	13,229
Kanama	76.8%	7.1%	74.2%	16.4%	1.7%	2.1%	0.8%	0.8%	8,496
Kanzenze	80.6%	5.1%	79.7%	21.0%	2.1%	3.8%	0.8%	0.4%	5,299
Mudende	73.4%	4.1%	71.6%	8.0%	0.4%	3.6%	0.4%	0.3%	7,460
Nyakiriba	83.1%	15.9%	81.7%	30.1%	4.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.9%	9,525
Nyamyumba	81.8%	13.1%	79.5%	19.4%	1.7%	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	10,892
Nyundo	77.6%	9.0%	74.7%	15.8%	2.2%	3.6%	0.9%	0.9%	9,468
Rubavu	87.3%	24.9%	86.1%	30.5%	3.9%	6.4%	1.8%	1.2%	18,486
Rugerero	85.3%	19.6%	83.5%	28.4%	4.2%	3.8%	1.2%	1.3%	15,709
Total	*81.2%*	*17.2%*	*79.3%*	*25.4%*	*4.3%*	*4.4%*	*1.1%*	*1.7%*	*124,080*
Nyabihu									
Bigogwe	83.7%	4.3%	82.8%	23.3%	1.5%	2.6%	0.6%	0.5%	7,797
Jenda	80.4%	5.8%	78.9%	16.2%	1.6%	3.2%	0.6%	0.4%	10,352
Jomba	75.0%	2.2%	73.3%	8.9%	0.9%	2.3%	0.2%	0.2%	5,266
Kabatwa	84.2%	7.2%	82.6%	15.2%	1.0%	3.4%	0.6%	0.3%	5,046
Karago	72.2%	2.4%	69.4%	7.2%	0.6%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%	6,287
Kintobo	75.7%	1.6%	73.7%	9.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.4%	0.4%	3,672
Mukamira	84.6%	9.1%	82.5%	21.6%	2.7%	4.9%	0.8%	0.6%	7,947
Muringa	70.6%	1.3%	69.5%	5.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	5,343
Rambura	77.3%	3.5%	74.0%	11.4%	1.0%	2.0%	0.2%	0.2%	6,954
Rugera	79.4%	3.5%	74.5%	9.3%	0.8%	3.2%	0.5%	0.3%	6,372
Rurembo	71.9%	0.8%	69.5%	6.8%	0.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	5,817
Shyira	78.3%	3.8%	75.9%	11.6%	1.2%	3.7%	0.3%	0.2%	5,538
Total	*78.3%*	*4.1%*	*76.1%*	*13.1%*	*1.2%*	*2.7%*	*0.4%*	*0.3%*	*76,391*
Ngororero									
Bwira	83.1%	1.7%	86.6%	6.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	5,121
Gatumba	82.9%	6.6%	79.6%	13.6%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	6,572
Hindiro	76.9%	2.7%	73.5%	10.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	6,480

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Kabaya	79.7%	4.9%	77.7%	13.7%	1.6%	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	8,739
Kageyo	86.0%	2.4%	95.4%	7.8%	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	6,560
Kavumu	64.3%	1.2%	60.4%	4.9%	0.5%	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%	8,038
Matyazo	75.0%	1.6%	72.5%	7.2%	0.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.2%	6,870
Muhanda	65.1%	1.3%	61.1%	5.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	7,701
Muhororo	80.9%	3.4%	75.6%	9.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	5,757
Ndaro	71.6%	1.5%	66.2%	5.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	6,351
Ngororero	79.0%	6.1%	74.2%	14.0%	1.6%	2.6%	0.6%	0.5%	10,269
Nyange	72.6%	2.9%	68.6%	9.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	6,484
Sovu	61.1%	1.8%	56.9%	4.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	7,681
Total	*74.9%*	*3.1%*	*72.4%*	*8.8%*	*0.8%*	*1.3%*	*0.5%*	*0.3%*	*92,623*
Rusizi									
Bugarama	81.2%	12.4%	79.1%	20.8%	1.6%	12.5%	0.6%	1.0%	9,152
Butare	70.5%	1.5%	68.0%	7.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	5,485
Bweyeye	70.6%	2.3%	68.4%	8.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	3,602
Gashonga	83.9%	6.3%	81.5%	13.7%	1.0%	6.2%	1.1%	0.2%	6,191
Giheke	87.7%	8.8%	85.5%	17.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	4,697
Gihundwe	92.0%	25.0%	90.2%	39.9%	5.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.6%	8,877
Gikundamvura	72.5%	4.1%	69.6%	8.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	4,823
Gitambi	82.0%	7.7%	79.8%	12.7%	0.6%	1.9%	0.7%	0.1%	5,445
Kamembe	93.9%	33.1%	92.7%	52.4%	9.0%	2.1%	1.7%	3.9%	7,667
Muganza	81.2%	14.7%	78.7%	18.5%	2.3%	4.6%	1.0%	0.6%	7,364
Mururu	87.5%	18.8%	85.5%	25.5%	1.3%	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%	6,516
Nkanka	82.3%	6.1%	82.9%	14.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	4,148
Nkombo	83.5%	7.8%	82.8%	15.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	3,408
Nkungu	81.4%	4.7%	77.7%	9.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	4,951
Nyakabuye	80.6%	7.6%	78.4%	13.6%	0.7%	1.9%	1.0%	0.3%	7,382
Nyakarenzo	87.0%	7.4%	85.0%	17.2%	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0.4%	4,122
Nzahaha	81.3%	5.6%	78.8%	11.8%	0.5%	6.9%	0.6%	0.3%	6,428
Rwimbogo	84.9%	10.6%	82.9%	20.5%	1.1%	2.6%	1.0%	0.3%	4,679
Total	*83.1%*	*11.7%*	*81.0%*	*20.0%*	*1.9%*	*3.2%*	*0.9%*	*0.9%*	*104,937*
Nyamasheke									
Bushekeri	86.5%	7.1%	84.8%	16.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	6,290
Bushenge	88.6%	8.2%	86.9%	17.9%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%	4,862
Cyato	81.9%	1.9%	77.3%	8.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	5,912
Gihombo	79.9%	4.6%	78.0%	10.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	6,751
Kagano	83.0%	8.4%	81.2%	17.7%	2.1%	1.5%	0.7%	0.6%	8,821

| District and Sectors | Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one) | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Kanjongo	83.3%	11.5%	81.8%	21.8%	3.3%	1.1%	1.6%	0.7%	9,087
Karambi	84.2%	5.8%	82.5%	11.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%	6,752
Karengera	83.9%	5.3%	80.9%	13.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	6,963
Kirimbi	82.6%	6.0%	80.6%	13.5%	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%	0.3%	5,659
Macuba	83.4%	7.0%	81.7%	14.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%	7,345
Mahembe	82.7%	5.0%	80.2%	11.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.8%	0.4%	4,725
Nyabitekeri	88.4%	6.5%	86.2%	15.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	6,216
Rangiro	81.4%	2.8%	78.2%	10.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%	3,967
Ruharambuga	88.7%	9.7%	86.7%	18.5%	1.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.4%	6,021
Shangi	87.1%	6.2%	85.2%	15.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	5,858
Total	*84.3%*	*6.7%*	*82.1%*	*14.8%*	*1.2%*	*1.1%*	*1.0%*	*0.4%*	*95,229*
Rulindo									
Base	84.0%	6.1%	80.5%	16.6%	2.2%	7.8%	1.3%	0.6%	5,236
Burega	80.0%	3.3%	70.7%	8.6%	1.0%	9.2%	1.2%	0.4%	3,722
Bushoki	88.8%	8.9%	83.7%	21.3%	2.7%	6.2%	0.9%	0.7%	5,932
Buyoga	82.2%	3.7%	75.4%	9.8%	1.4%	9.5%	1.4%	0.3%	6,340
Cyinzuzi	81.4%	4.0%	73.7%	11.0%	0.9%	5.9%	0.9%	0.2%	3,999
Cyungo	77.6%	4.1%	72.7%	9.9%	1.2%	6.0%	0.9%	0.3%	3,793
Kinihira	83.3%	5.6%	78.2%	14.6%	1.8%	6.6%	1.4%	0.6%	4,360
Kisaro	77.3%	3.7%	70.6%	9.0%	1.5%	10.8%	1.6%	0.5%	5,846
Masoro	82.3%	13.1%	76.2%	16.9%	3.0%	6.6%	2.0%	1.0%	6,922
Mbogo	87.6%	5.8%	79.7%	12.0%	1.8%	8.3%	1.0%	0.5%	4,868
Murambi	87.8%	16.0%	83.0%	19.3%	2.3%	6.2%	2.7%	0.8%	6,831
Ngoma	82.8%	4.6%	77.4%	9.1%	0.7%	5.2%	1.0%	0.2%	3,246
Ntarabana	81.4%	10.1%	75.0%	15.0%	2.6%	7.1%	1.4%	0.9%	6,366
Rukozo	78.5%	3.7%	71.9%	9.7%	0.9%	6.9%	1.2%	0.4%	4,268
Rusiga	85.5%	5.2%	78.7%	11.4%	1.5%	5.2%	0.8%	0.6%	3,460
Shyorongi	87.3%	22.7%	84.1%	28.8%	4.8%	7.3%	2.2%	1.9%	11,445
Tumba	84.2%	4.7%	78.3%	13.3%	1.4%	6.7%	1.0%	0.4%	5,275
Total	*83.5%*	*9.0%*	*77.8%*	*15.4%*	*2.2%*	*7.3%*	*1.5%*	*0.7%*	*91,909*
Gakenke									
Busengo	80.4%	1.2%	74.2%	7.8%	0.6%	4.2%	0.7%	32	5,343
Coko	87.1%	5.0%	82.4%	9.5%	0.4%	10.7%	1.4%	0.4%	4,598
Cyabingo	83.4%	2.6%	79.0%	10.6%	0.9%	5.8%	0.3%	0.1%	4,824
Gakenke	84.1%	5.7%	78.5%	16.4%	2.8%	7.8%	1.3%	0.7%	6,384
Gashenyi	80.8%	3.5%	74.3%	10.4%	0.7%	5.4%	0.6%	0.2%	5,884
Janja	80.3%	1.9%	76.4%	9.1%	0.5%	1.9%	0.5%	0.2%	3,937

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Kamubuga	77.8%	2.8%	74.0%	8.4%	0.7%	2.3%	0.8%	0.2%	5,694
Karambo	79.4%	1.5%	71.0%	8.3%	0.5%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%	3,622
Kivuruga	85.3%	2.6%	80.5%	12.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	4,841
Mataba	74.5%	1.5%	69.4%	6.6%	0.7%	3.6%	0.8%	0.4%	4,085
Minazi	83.9%	1.5%	78.7%	7.7%	0.5%	3.0%	0.5%	0.2%	3,615
Mugunga	77.0%	3.0%	74.1%	10.0%	1.2%	5.2%	0.7%	0.2%	5,210
Muhondo	86.4%	6.0%	80.3%	13.2%	1.4%	8.0%	1.4%	0.5%	5,580
Muyongwe	81.4%	3.0%	74.6%	8.9%	0.6%	4.4%	0.6%	0.3%	4,190
Muzo	74.2%	1.9%	69.9%	6.6%	0.6%	3.1%	0.4%	0.2%	5,537
Nemba	79.2%	4.6%	73.4%	12.3%	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	4,365
Ruli	88.8%	12.5%	84.4%	19.9%	2.2%	10.3%	2.9%	0.9%	6,251
Rusasa	75.7%	1.5%	70.2%	6.5%	0.4%	4.0%	0.4%	0.3%	4,738
Rushashi	83.8%	4.3%	78.9%	11.9%	1.3%	7.9%	0.8%	0.4%	4,911
Total	*81.4%*	*3.7%*	*76.2%*	*10.7%*	*1.1%*	*5.1%*	*0.9%*	*0.4%*	*93,609*
Musanze									
Busogo	86.3%	12.8%	84.0%	29.7%	3.9%	3.4%	0.9%	0.9%	6,940
Cyuve	88.2%	23.5%	86.1%	37.5%	9.3%	8.9%	1.4%	2.6%	15,444
Gacaca	82.2%	5.7%	76.7%	11.7%	1.3%	6.0%	0.6%	0.5%	7,384
Gashaki	83.9%	4.1%	78.2%	11.0%	0.6%	2.7%	0.3%	0.4%	3,460
Gataraga	79.9%	5.7%	77.3%	12.8%	1.4%	4.1%	0.5%	0.2%	6,333
Kimonyi	82.1%	10.5%	78.9%	18.5%	3.5%	6.2%	0.8%	0.9%	5,629
Kinigi	84.9%	10.1%	82.9%	18.4%	1.9%	4.7%	0.7%	0.6%	8,201
Muhoza	93.5%	34.6%	91.1%	53.1%	15.9%	6.2%	1.8%	4.3%	16,900
Muko	81.6%	8.2%	76.6%	15.0%	1.9%	8.6%	1.0%	0.4%	6,937
Musanze	83.4%	11.9%	81.5%	23.1%	5.8%	4.5%	0.9%	1.1%	12,335
Nkotsi	79.7%	4.8%	74.5%	12.7%	1.4%	6.0%	0.5%	0.3%	4,556
Nyange	81.8%	6.6%	79.9%	15.5%	1.3%	7.6%	0.7%	0.4%	8,174
Remera	85.0%	3.1%	80.0%	12.6%	0.5%	3.4%	0.2%	0.2%	4,953
Rwaza	82.7%	3.2%	77.9%	8.8%	0.8%	7.4%	0.5%	0.2%	6,044
Shingiro	75.1%	2.8%	72.4%	8.2%	0.8%	2.5%	0.3%	0.2%	6,097
Total	*84.7%*	*13.4%*	*81.6%*	*24.1%*	*5.1%*	*5.9%*	*0.9%*	*1.3%*	*119,387*
Burera									
Bungwe	82.2%	5.6%	79.4%	11.9%	1.1%	9.8%	1.1%	0.5%	3,956
Butaro	83.6%	3.6%	80.7%	12.1%	1.4%	5.0%	1.0%	0.4%	8,727
Cyanika	81.0%	4.8%	79.8%	13.9%	1.3%	4.1%	0.6%	0.3%	10,238
Cyeru	81.1%	4.3%	75.6%	9.9%	1.0%	4.1%	0.6%	0.2%	3,559
Gahunga	77.8%	5.2%	75.5%	11.1%	1.4%	8.9%	0.6%	0.3%	6,652

| District and Sectors | Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one) | | | | | | | | Total count |
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Gatebe	81.2%	3.6%	74.3%	8.7%	0.6%	8.6%	1.1%	0.2%	4,675
Gitovu	80.8%	2.3%	74.8%	9.5%	0.6%	5.5%	0.8%	0.3%	2,751
Kagogo	82.6%	4.3%	80.5%	12.9%	1.1%	6.3%	0.5%	0.2%	5,290
Kinoni	85.2%	6.8%	80.8%	14.6%	1.4%	6.6%	0.5%	0.2%	4,653
Kinyababa	81.7%	3.2%	79.4%	12.3%	0.7%	3.0%	0.6%	0.1%	5,453
Kivuye	84.1%	4.3%	79.5%	12.9%	1.2%	9.0%	1.2%	0.4%	4,117
Nemba	78.7%	3.1%	73.4%	9.0%	1.0%	4.8%	0.7%	0.5%	5,271
Rugarama	80.9%	5.0%	79.2%	14.0%	1.1%	3.5%	0.2%	0.2%	6,365
Rugengabari	76.7%	2.1%	72.0%	8.1%	0.7%	2.1%	0.6%	0.2%	5,032
Ruhunde	78.5%	2.7%	72.3%	6.4%	0.7%	7.9%	1.7%	0.5%	5,076
Rusarabuye	83.4%	3.7%	79.0%	11.4%	1.3%	5.0%	1.1%	0.3%	4,870
Rwerere	82.2%	3.9%	77.7%	9.6%	1.1%	4.5%	1.4%	0.3%	5,101
Total	*81.2%*	*4.1%*	*77.6%*	*11.4%*	*1.1%*	*5.6%*	*0.8%*	*0.3%*	*91,786*
Gicumbi									
Bukure	77.8%	5.0%	73.3%	11.4%	1.0%	17.9%	1.3%	0.5%	4,774
Bwisige	75.8%	2.9%	68.7%	7.1%	0.5%	7.2%	1.2%	0.2%	4,328
Byumba	85.8%	17.6%	82.8%	29.8%	7.0%	7.5%	2.3%	2.0%	10,762
Cyumba	85.9%	7.6%	82.5%	15.6%	1.3%	8.8%	1.2%	0.2%	4,203
Giti	71.4%	3.4%	65.6%	8.0%	0.9%	11.2%	1.7%	0.3%	4,164
Kageyo	77.4%	7.3%	73.6%	15.8%	2.4%	5.6%	1.6%	0.8%	4,994
Kaniga	83.3%	6.5%	79.6%	15.0%	1.5%	8.9%	1.7%	0.4%	4,003
Manyagiro	78.4%	4.0%	72.8%	8.4%	0.7%	10.7%	1.1%	0.3%	5,479
Miyove	77.7%	4.7%	72.2%	9.2%	0.9%	7.5%	1.7%	0.6%	5,138
Mukarange	83.6%	4.0%	78.7%	11.1%	0.8%	10.5%	1.0%	0.2%	4,431
Muko	77.9%	3.3%	72.6%	8.8%	0.8%	14.0%	2.6%	0.2%	5,054
Mutete	81.7%	6.0%	76.9%	14.1%	1.8%	7.4%	1.5%	0.4%	6,990
Nyamiyaga	76.3%	3.0%	68.1%	7.8%	0.7%	14.3%	2.1%	0.4%	5,056
Nyankenke	82.0%	2.5%	75.8%	8.3%	0.6%	11.6%	0.8%	0.5%	5,846
Rubaya	80.6%	4.6%	76.4%	11.2%	0.6%	6.2%	0.7%	0.3%	2,954
Rukomo	75.2%	4.8%	70.1%	11.1%	1.3%	7.8%	1.6%	0.4%	6,921
Rushaki	82.5%	4.7%	77.3%	12.3%	0.9%	11.3%	1.7%	0.3%	3,644
Rutare	78.9%	6.1%	73.8%	12.2%	1.4%	11.1%	1.8%	0.4%	6,904
Ruvune	75.6%	3.1%	68.9%	8.4%	0.9%	11.9%	1.9%	0.4%	5,583
Rwamiko	78.9%	5.9%	71.5%	12.2%	1.4%	14.1%	1.3%	0.4%	3,623
Shangasha	80.5%	4.3%	76.1%	9.5%	0.7%	7.3%	1.0%	0.5%	4,522
Total	*79.6%*	*6.0%*	*74.5%*	*12.7%*	*1.7%*	*10.0%*	*1.6%*	*0.5%*	*109,373*
Rwamagana									

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Fumbwe	84.1%	16.3%	81.4%	23.3%	3.2%	9.4%	2.0%	1.1%	8,389
Gahengeri	82.2%	10.5%	78.7%	17.7%	1.9%	16.5%	2.1%	0.7%	9,119
Gishali	83.4%	12.0%	80.5%	22.6%	3.4%	20.6%	1.5%	1.0%	8,933
Karenge	87.5%	14.2%	83.5%	18.9%	2.1%	37.5%	4.9%	1.0%	7,518
Kigabiro	89.2%	24.4%	86.5%	36.7%	6.4%	11.9%	2.0%	2.1%	13,059
Muhazi	86.6%	18.5%	83.9%	29.5%	3.7%	18.7%	1.0%	1.4%	8,999
Munyaga	72.9%	4.9%	69.2%	9.4%	0.7%	16.4%	1.4%	0.4%	5,570
Munyiginya	82.0%	8.5%	78.2%	15.6%	1.8%	21.0%	1.5%	0.6%	6,263
Musha	79.8%	10.6%	75.8%	16.1%	1.7%	17.5%	1.7%	0.6%	6,906
Muyumbu	89.9%	22.1%	87.6%	29.4%	5.5%	16.9%	2.9%	3.2%	15,020
Mwulire	83.6%	14.0%	79.8%	21.8%	2.6%	16.4%	1.9%	0.8%	8,700
Nyakaliro	88.8%	19.5%	85.0%	23.9%	3.4%	28.0%	5.0%	1.3%	9,677
Nzige	81.3%	8.3%	77.4%	13.0%	0.9%	28.2%	2.1%	0.2%	5,033
Rubona	77.1%	7.5%	72.2%	10.6%	0.9%	25.7%	1.9%	0.3%	7,865
Total	*84.5%*	*15.1%*	*81.1%*	*22.5%*	*3.2%*	*19.6%*	*2.4%*	*1.3%*	*121,051*
Nyagatare									
Gatunda	79.0%	5.9%	75.1%	12.9%	1.8%	23.1%	2.3%	0.4%	9,140
Karama	78.7%	5.4%	75.4%	10.3%	0.8%	21.0%	1.9%	0.4%	8,262
Karangazi	83.7%	10.1%	81.0%	15.7%	1.4%	28.3%	4.3%	0.6%	23,195
Katabagemu	80.0%	5.6%	75.6%	10.6%	0.8%	33.0%	4.2%	0.3%	10,819
Kiyombe	81.8%	2.4%	76.1%	9.9%	0.8%	14.4%	1.4%	0.2%	4,820
Matimba	87.7%	12.3%	85.1%	20.4%	2.2%	27.7%	2.9%	0.8%	7,113
Mimuri	72.7%	5.9%	67.6%	10.5%	1.5%	20.3%	3.0%	0.6%	9,196
Mukama	73.5%	3.4%	68.7%	7.3%	0.7%	17.9%	1.9%	0.3%	6,709
Musheri	80.4%	6.6%	78.0%	12.0%	1.0%	32.5%	3.0%	0.4%	8,532
Nyagatare	86.3%	13.9%	84.3%	27.1%	4.6%	23.9%	4.4%	1.4%	20,739
Rukomo	82.1%	9.3%	78.5%	15.5%	1.9%	29.2%	3.7%	0.7%	10,916
Rwempasha	84.3%	11.7%	82.2%	14.3%	1.1%	30.5%	4.8%	0.5%	9,139
Rwimiyaga	83.5%	8.7%	81.7%	13.6%	0.9%	31.3%	3.7%	0.4%	19,261
Tabagwe	82.0%	6.3%	79.0%	10.8%	1.0%	29.3%	2.5%	0.5%	12,594
Total	*81.9%*	*8.5%*	*78.9%*	*14.9%*	*1.7%*	*26.9%*	*3.4%*	*0.6%*	*160,435*
Gatsibo									
Gasange	75.4%	3.5%	67.7%	8.4%	1.0%	14.3%	2.3%	0.4%	4,843
Gatsibo	79.0%	5.1%	74.9%	21.2%	1.0%	13.6%	1.6%	0.5%	9,521
Gitoki	76.2%	5.4%	70.7%	11.3%	1.1%	23.4%	1.7%	0.4%	10,846
Kabarore	80.6%	8.8%	77.8%	15.9%	1.9%	28.0%	2.4%	0.7%	17,334
Kageyo	71.0%	2.7%	62.7%	6.9%	0.9%	16.1%	2.6%	0.6%	6,294

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District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Kiramuruzi	79.2%	11.6%	75.4%	19.3%	2.3%	20.0%	1.4%	0.7%	10,194
Kiziguro	77.3%	9.5%	73.4%	16.5%	1.9%	17.7%	1.4%	0.4%	9,993
Muhura	74.3%	5.4%	65.7%	10.6%	1.3%	13.8%	2.9%	0.7%	8,362
Murambi	71.6%	3.3%	65.8%	8.0%	0.6%	16.1%	1.0%	0.2%	9,225
Ngarama	74.8%	6.6%	70.0%	13.7%	2.1%	18.1%	2.6%	0.7%	9,714
Nyagihanga	73.5%	3.3%	66.2%	7.5%	0.6%	13.7%	1.7%	0.3%	7,531
Remera	70.9%	4.8%	63.2%	8.8%	0.7%	16.8%	2.1%	0.4%	8,077
Rugarama	77.4%	6.8%	73.1%	13.2%	0.9%	20.3%	1.3%	0.4%	12,486
Rwimbogo	80.2%	5.7%	77.0%	10.6%	0.7%	30.6%	2.0%	0.3%	11,788
Total	*76.5%*	*6.3%*	*71.4%*	*12.9%*	*1.3%*	*19.9%*	*1.9%*	*0.5%*	*136,208*
Kayonza									
Gahini	79.1%	7.3%	76.1%	13.4%	1.5%	22.0%	1.8%	0.7%	11,150
Kabare	80.4%	6.5%	76.4%	10.6%	0.7%	23.6%	1.8%	0.3%	10,087
Kabarondo	82.4%	13.9%	79.6%	24.9%	3.2%	13.6%	1.9%	1.3%	9,758
Mukarange	86.4%	18.1%	83.9%	32.6%	5.4%	15.6%	1.8%	1.7%	14,669
Murama	81.3%	6.1%	76.3%	10.5%	0.8%	16.9%	2.0%	0.5%	5,908
Murundi	75.4%	5.9%	71.2%	8.8%	0.6%	21.7%	2.2%	0.4%	14,070
Mwiri	78.8%	5.3%	75.5%	10.4%	0.9%	25.8%	2.0%	0.4%	8,810
Ndego	79.6%	3.6%	75.9%	8.6%	0.7%	37.6%	1.4%	0.3%	5,964
Nyamirama	78.5%	10.0%	74.6%	16.2%	1.7%	20.0%	1.0%	0.6%	9,694
Rukara	77.5%	8.7%	73.9%	13.8%	1.4%	23.6%	2.0%	0.5%	9,334
Ruramira	72.9%	4.4%	67.6%	8.7%	0.6%	17.9%	0.9%	0.4%	5,495
Rwinkwavu	81.1%	7.0%	77.2%	13.8%	1.1%	29.0%	2.1%	0.4%	9,247
Total	*79.8%*	*8.8%*	*76.2%*	*15.5%*	*1.8%*	*21.8%*	*1.8%*	*0.7%*	*114,186*
Kirehe									
Gahara	77.6%	4.1%	73.5%	8.6%	0.6%	18.3%	1.3%	0.4%	11,038
Gatore	82.9%	6.6%	79.3%	14.8%	1.2%	21.5%	1.9%	0.4%	7,856
Kigarama	77.2%	3.3%	72.3%	8.9%	0.6%	19.3%	1.5%	0.2%	9,423
Kigina	84.2%	10.2%	79.9%	20.2%	2.5%	19.8%	2.0%	0.9%	8,911
Kirehe	84.8%	11.1%	81.9%	22.7%	3.7%	21.5%	2.1%	1.0%	7,621
Mahama	80.4%	2.0%	78.4%	22.2%	0.9%	16.5%	0.9%	0.3%	18,892
Mpanga	79.5%	3.7%	74.9%	9.7%	0.7%	29.2%	2.0%	0.3%	9,840
Musaza	79.3%	4.1%	75.0%	10.8%	0.5%	16.0%	2.6%	0.2%	7,603
Mushikiri	80.7%	6.0%	76.4%	10.1%	0.4%	20.8%	1.5%	0.4%	8,244
Nasho	82.0%	9.1%	78.2%	12.3%	1.0%	28.0%	2.3%	0.4%	8,400
Nyamugari	80.6%	6.4%	76.2%	13.7%	1.2%	29.8%	1.6%	0.7%	10,540
Nyarubuye	81.6%	5.6%	77.9%	12.4%	0.7%	21.5%	1.6%	0.3%	5,518

District and Sectors	Percentage of households owning the specified asserts (at least one)								Total count
	Radio	Television	Mobile Phone	Smart Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Vehicle	
Total	*80.7%*	*5.6%*	*76.9%*	*14.4%*	*1.1%*	*21.5%*	*1.7%*	*0.4%*	*113,886*
Ngoma									
Gashanda	73.4%	3.7%	68.1%	8.9%	0.7%	28.4%	1.9%	0.4%	5,060
Jarama	65.9%	3.7%	60.4%	8.5%	0.6%	33.4%	1.3%	0.5%	7,753
Karembo	77.9%	5.6%	72.2%	11.9%	0.9%	26.2%	1.9%	0.9%	4,481
Kazo	77.8%	6.1%	72.6%	13.8%	1.1%	22.9%	1.6%	0.6%	8,271
Kibungo	87.3%	19.9%	84.2%	32.1%	7.0%	12.5%	2.9%	2.2%	7,750
Mugesera	70.9%	5.3%	66.0%	7.7%	0.4%	39.7%	1.8%	0.4%	7,456
Murama	82.8%	6.4%	77.5%	13.3%	0.5%	20.0%	1.4%	0.4%	6,964
Mutenderi	75.8%	3.6%	71.2%	9.9%	0.8%	23.4%	1.2%	0.5%	6,437
Remera	80.6%	13.6%	76.3%	19.9%	2.9%	14.2%	1.5%	0.9%	8,265
Rukira	83.0%	8.7%	79.1%	15.1%	1.0%	15.9%	1.5%	0.4%	7,489
Rukumberi	69.6%	5.5%	64.3%	7.8%	0.6%	38.2%	1.3%	0.4%	9,990
Rurenge	76.5%	4.3%	71.6%	9.2%	0.5%	18.1%	1.0%	0.3%	8,472
Sake	71.0%	7.0%	66.3%	11.7%	1.0%	27.8%	1.6%	0.4%	7,180
Zaza	75.4%	6.0%	70.2%	10.0%	0.8%	33.5%	1.2%	0.3%	7,021
Total	*76.2%*	*7.3%*	*71.4%*	*13.0%*	*1.4%*	*25.3%*	*1.5%*	*0.6%*	*102,589*
Bugesera									
Gashora	82.9%	8.8%	80.9%	21.6%	2.2%	31.8%	1.7%	0.5%	8,393
Juru	80.7%	6.4%	76.9%	9.8%	0.9%	43.5%	4.1%	0.5%	8,508
Kamabuye	77.5%	4.4%	74.3%	11.7%	0.9%	37.6%	2.0%	0.5%	5,917
Mareba	73.9%	5.8%	69.3%	10.9%	1.2%	28.2%	2.4%	0.4%	7,219
Mayange	88.9%	19.5%	86.9%	29.6%	4.3%	33.4%	3.2%	1.5%	13,321
Musenyi	76.1%	6.1%	71.5%	10.6%	1.2%	27.2%	2.2%	0.4%	9,975
Mwogo	77.0%	9.7%	72.7%	11.1%	1.2%	34.3%	3.3%	0.5%	7,846
Ngeruka	76.2%	3.3%	71.5%	8.9%	0.6%	36.0%	1.6%	0.2%	8,801
Ntarama	84.9%	21.8%	82.4%	31.9%	9.4%	14.0%	1.8%	5.9%	12,536
Nyamata	90.3%	28.9%	88.2%	41.8%	11.9%	19.5%	3.2%	5.4%	21,503
Nyarugenge	71.7%	4.4%	67.3%	10.9%	0.9%	17.2%	1.3%	0.4%	6,339
Rilima	88.4%	14.9%	86.3%	25.9%	2.7%	40.9%	3.2%	1.1%	7,207
Ruhuha	80.4%	11.8%	76.8%	21.1%	2.9%	23.8%	3.5%	1.0%	7,166
Rweru	76.1%	5.8%	72.5%	12.9%	1.2%	37.5%	2.2%	0.5%	8,953
Shyara	69.4%	4.2%	65.1%	7.0%	0.8%	21.3%	2.6%	0.3%	4,093
Total	*81.5%*	*13.1%*	*78.3%*	*21.3%*	*4.0%*	*28.7%*	*2.6%*	*1.9%*	*137,777*

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR).

Table C1.5: Distribution (count and %) of private households by connection to national grid or other Private mini grid and sector of residence

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Rwanda	*52.5%*	*47.5%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*1,740,316*	*1,572,319*	*108*	*3,312,743*
Nyarugenge								
Gitega	98.6%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	8,121	117	1	8,239
Kanyinya	83.4%	16.6%	0.0%	100.0%	7,216	1,438	1	8,655
Kigali	90.8%	9.2%	0.0%	100.0%	16,262	1,649	-	17,911
Kimisagara	98.2%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%	16,140	293	1	16,434
Mageregere	73.9%	26.1%	0.0%	100.0%	9,212	3,254	-	12,466
Muhima	98.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6,664	136	1	6,801
Nyakabanda	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,390	94	-	8,484
Nyamirambo	96.3%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%	14,922	580	-	15,502
Nyarugenge	98.6%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	5,099	70	1	5,170
Rwezamenyo	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,308	15	-	4,323
Total	*92.6%*	*7.4%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*96,334*	*7,646*	*5*	*103,985*
Gasabo								
Bumbogo	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%	24,705	6,186	1	30,892
Gatsata	97.0%	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%	13,770	427	-	14,197
Gikomero	38.4%	61.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,838	2,954	-	4,792
Gisozi	95.9%	4.1%	0.0%	100.0%	21,951	947	1	22,899
Jabana	79.4%	20.6%	0.0%	100.0%	13,193	3,427	1	16,621
Jali	72.6%	27.4%	0.0%	100.0%	7,865	2,967	-	10,832
Kacyiru	97.9%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8,731	186	1	8,918
Kimihurura	97.6%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,226	125	1	5,352
Kimironko	98.4%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%	17,335	276	1	17,612
Kinyinya	95.9%	4.1%	0.0%	100.0%	35,111	1,498	1	36,610
Ndera	82.6%	17.4%	0.0%	100.0%	23,351	4,932	3	28,286
Nduba	70.4%	29.6%	0.0%	100.0%	12,527	5,268	-	17,795
Remera	98.5%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%	12,156	190	1	12,347
Rusororo	75.8%	24.2%	0.0%	100.0%	12,629	4,021	-	16,650
Rutunga	46.4%	53.6%	0.0%	100.0%	2,604	3,013	-	5,617
Total	*85.4%*	*14.6%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*212,992*	*36,417*	*11*	*249,420*
Kicukiro								
Gahanga	87.1%	12.9%	0.0%	100.0%	19,939	2,943	1	22,883
Gatenga	96.1%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%	18,327	746	-	19,073
Gikondo	98.6%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,555	63	-	4,618
Kagarama	96.7%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,223	181	-	5,404

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Kanombe	93.1%	6.9%	0.0%	100.0%	18,564	1,375	-	19,939
Kicukiro	98.7%	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,440	57	-	4,497
Kigarama	96.6%	3.4%	0.0%	100.0%	17,096	594	1	17,691
Masaka	79.5%	20.5%	0.0%	100.0%	16,965	4,376	-	21,341
Niboye	99.2%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	7,519	59	1	7,579
Nyarugunga	98.4%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%	12,234	202	2	12,438
Total	*92.2%*	*7.8%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*124,862*	*10,596*	*5*	*135,463*
Nyanza								
Busasamana	73.6%	26.4%	0.0%	100.0%	9,996	3,589	-	13,585
Busoro	42.7%	57.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,309	5,779	-	10,088
Cyabakamyi	28.4%	71.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,773	4,474	-	6,247
Kibilizi	33.0%	67.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,399	6,892	-	10,291
Kigoma	47.0%	53.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4,970	5,596	-	10,566
Mukingo	45.2%	54.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,579	5,552	-	10,131
Muyira	31.4%	68.6%	0.0%	100.0%	3,419	7,457	-	10,876
Ntyazo	27.3%	72.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,328	6,191	-	8,519
Nyagisozi	27.4%	72.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,977	5,237	-	7,214
Rwabicuma	36.1%	63.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,980	3,510	-	5,490
Total	*41.6%*	*58.4%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*38,730*	*54,277*	*-*	*93,007*
Gisagara								
Gikonko	43.3%	56.7%	0.0%	100.0%	3,120	4,081	-	7,201
Gishubi	36.1%	63.9%	0.0%	100.0%	2,820	4,985	-	7,805
Kansi	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	100.0%	3,359	2,524	-	5,883
Kibirizi	43.7%	56.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,772	4,851	-	8,623
Kigembe	52.0%	48.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,037	2,805	-	5,842
Mamba	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5,111	6,113	-	11,224
Muganza	46.9%	53.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,304	4,878	-	9,182
Mugombwa	41.5%	58.5%	0.0%	100.0%	3,608	5,084	1	8,693
Mukindo	53.1%	46.9%	0.0%	100.0%	4,276	3,779	-	8,055
Musha	39.5%	60.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,924	4,487	-	7,411
Ndora	37.1%	62.9%	0.0%	100.0%	2,924	4,948	-	7,872
Nyanza	43.9%	56.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,220	2,838	-	5,058
Save	44.1%	55.9%	0.0%	100.0%	3,657	4,639	-	8,296
Total	*44.6%*	*55.4%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*45,132*	*56,012*	*1*	*101,145*
Nyaruguru								
Busanze	27.7%	72.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,866	4,875	-	6,741

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Cyahinda	56.9%	43.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,124	2,371	-	5,495
Kibeho	48.8%	51.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,089	3,240	-	6,329
Kivu	43.9%	56.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1,934	2,468	1	4,403
Mata	39.9%	60.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1,566	2,357	-	3,923
Muganza	47.6%	52.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,295	2,526	-	4,821
Munini	50.2%	49.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,258	2,241	-	4,499
Ngera	50.3%	49.7%	0.0%	100.0%	3,021	2,982	-	6,003
Ngoma	53.9%	46.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,210	2,742	-	5,952
Nyabimata	30.7%	69.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,320	2,973	-	4,293
Nyagisozi	52.2%	47.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,422	2,217	1	4,640
Ruheru	30.9%	69.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1,884	4,220	-	6,104
Ruramba	38.1%	61.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,649	2,676	-	4,325
Rusenge	42.0%	58.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2,635	3,642	-	6,277
Total	*43.7%*	*56.3%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*32,273*	*41,530*	*2*	*73,805*
Huye								
Gishamvu	48.9%	51.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1,829	1,914	-	3,743
Huye	60.7%	39.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,511	2,925	1	7,437
Karama	42.6%	57.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1,897	2,555	-	4,452
Kigoma	35.7%	64.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,374	4,273	-	6,647
Kinazi	34.5%	65.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,949	5,602	-	8,551
Maraba	31.9%	68.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,201	4,705	-	6,906
Mbazi	47.7%	52.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,470	4,905	-	9,375
Mukura	63.4%	36.6%	0.0%	100.0%	4,430	2,562	-	6,992
Ngoma	89.4%	10.6%	0.0%	100.0%	4,953	589	-	5,542
Ruhashya	24.4%	75.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,587	4,907	-	6,494
Rusatira	45.3%	54.7%	0.0%	100.0%	3,591	4,343	-	7,934
Rwaniro	14.1%	85.9%	0.0%	100.0%	853	5,183	-	6,036
Simbi	24.8%	75.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,503	4,548	-	6,051
Tumba	80.9%	19.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,995	1,882	-	9,877
Total	*47.0%*	*53.0%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*45,143*	*50,893*	*1*	*96,037*
Nyamagabe								
Buruhukiro	20.3%	79.7%	0.0%	100.0%	1,384	5,433	-	6,817
Cyanika	39.5%	60.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,706	4,147	-	6,853
Gasaka	58.8%	41.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,349	3,749	-	9,098
Gatare	14.2%	85.8%	0.0%	100.0%	632	3,829	-	4,461
Kaduha	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,004	3,959	-	5,963

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Kamegeri	24.4%	75.6%	0.0%	100.0%	914	2,829	-	3,743
Kibirizi	27.0%	73.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1,491	4,022	-	5,513
Kibumbwe	21.7%	78.3%	0.0%	100.0%	767	2,767	-	3,534
Kitabi	32.8%	67.2%	0.0%	100.0%	2,164	4,436	-	6,600
Mbazi	59.1%	40.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,942	1,342	-	3,284
Mugano	24.4%	75.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,279	3,969	2	5,250
Musange	34.5%	65.5%	0.0%	100.0%	1,833	3,483	1	5,317
Musebeya	26.7%	73.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,367	3,748	-	5,115
Mushubi	26.1%	73.9%	0.0%	100.0%	933	2,638	-	3,571
Nkomane	14.9%	85.1%	0.0%	100.0%	677	3,868	-	4,545
Tare	35.5%	64.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,162	3,931	-	6,093
Uwinkingi	24.2%	75.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,524	4,771	-	6,295
Total	*31.6%*	*68.4%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*29,128*	*62,921*	*3*	*92,052*
Ruhango								
Bweramana	48.8%	51.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,120	4,324	-	8,444
Byimana	55.2%	44.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,857	4,750	-	10,607
Kabagali	46.5%	53.5%	0.0%	100.0%	3,162	3,641	-	6,803
Kinazi	48.3%	51.7%	0.0%	100.0%	6,320	6,753	-	13,073
Kinihira	32.6%	67.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,279	4,715	-	6,994
Mbuye	47.1%	52.9%	0.0%	100.0%	5,556	6,234	1	11,791
Mwendo	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2,024	4,720	-	6,744
Ntongwe	52.3%	47.7%	0.0%	100.0%	5,017	4,571	-	9,588
Ruhango	65.1%	34.9%	0.0%	100.0%	13,321	7,143	-	20,464
Total	*50.4%*	*49.6%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*47,656*	*46,851*	*1*	*94,508*
Muhanga								
Cyeza	49.8%	50.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,463	4,493	-	8,956
Kabacuzi	36.8%	63.2%	0.0%	100.0%	2,809	4,831	1	7,641
Kibangu	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%	1,754	3,520	-	5,274
Kiyumba	26.4%	73.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,769	4,940	-	6,709
Muhanga	43.7%	56.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,238	4,175	-	7,413
Mushishiro	35.7%	64.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,952	3,513	-	5,465
Nyabinoni	9.0%	91.0%	0.0%	100.0%	388	3,944	-	4,332
Nyamabuye	85.3%	14.7%	0.0%	100.0%	14,014	2,409	1	16,424
Nyarusange	29.8%	70.2%	0.0%	100.0%	2,148	5,064	-	7,212
Rongi	22.7%	77.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,815	6,197	-	8,012
Rugendabari	33.2%	66.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,584	3,188	-	4,772

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Shyogwe	70.2%	29.8%	0.0%	100.0%	7,746	3,284	1	11,031
Total	*46.8%*	*53.2%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*43,680*	*49,558*	*3*	*93,241*
Kamonyi								
Gacurabwenge	54.8%	45.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,226	4,310	1	9,537
Karama	42.1%	57.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,240	3,075	2	5,317
Kayenzi	36.5%	63.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,403	4,184	-	6,587
Kayumbu	31.2%	68.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,429	3,145	-	4,574
Mugina	27.8%	72.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,271	8,488	-	11,759
Musambira	37.0%	62.9%	0.0%	100.0%	4,036	6,862	3	10,901
Ngamba	25.5%	74.5%	0.0%	100.0%	1,095	3,196	-	4,291
Nyamiyaga	26.8%	73.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,111	8,483	-	11,594
Nyarubaka	35.4%	64.6%	0.0%	100.0%	2,605	4,756	1	7,362
Rugarika	53.7%	46.3%	0.0%	100.0%	8,382	7,214	1	15,597
Rukoma	36.2%	63.8%	0.0%	100.0%	3,696	6,520	-	10,216
Runda	71.7%	28.3%	0.0%	100.0%	13,360	5,281	2	18,643
Total	*43.7%*	*56.3%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*50,854*	*65,514*	*10*	*116,378*
Karongi								
Bwishyura	62.7%	37.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,452	3,841	1	10,294
Gashari	24.2%	75.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,271	3,977	-	5,248
Gishyita	57.9%	42.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,433	2,498	-	5,931
Gitesi	35.7%	64.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,427	4,375	-	6,802
Mubuga	50.6%	49.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,948	2,874	1	5,823
Murambi	29.4%	70.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,693	4,062	-	5,755
Murundi	11.8%	88.2%	0.0%	100.0%	829	6,216	1	7,046
Mutuntu	7.5%	92.5%	0.0%	100.0%	453	5,557	-	6,010
Rubengera	60.5%	39.5%	0.0%	100.0%	6,260	4,089	-	10,349
Rugabano	27.1%	72.9%	0.0%	100.0%	2,242	6,043	-	8,285
Ruganda	16.6%	83.4%	0.0%	100.0%	783	3,924	-	4,707
Rwankuba	20.8%	79.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,746	6,653	-	8,399
Twumba	32.2%	67.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,186	4,609	-	6,795
Total	*35.8%*	*64.2%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*32,723*	*58,718*	*3*	*91,444*
Rutsiro								
Boneza	65.2%	34.8%	0.0%	100.0%	3,828	2,045	2	5,875
Gihango	57.7%	42.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,853	2,830	-	6,683
Kigeyo	51.2%	48.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,993	2,848	-	5,841
Kivumu	62.6%	37.4%	0.0%	100.0%	5,100	3,053	-	8,153

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Manihira	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1,365	3,337	1	4,703
Mukura	22.8%	77.2%	0.0%	100.0%	2,081	7,063	-	9,144
Murunda	37.2%	62.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,037	3,435	1	5,473
Musasa	43.7%	56.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,788	3,595	-	6,383
Mushonyi	55.8%	44.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,304	2,622	-	5,926
Mushubati	41.9%	58.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,198	4,426	-	7,624
Nyabirasi	60.2%	39.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,474	2,953	-	7,427
Ruhango	33.0%	67.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2,335	4,750	-	7,085
Rusebeya	23.7%	76.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,535	4,950	-	6,485
Total	*44.8%*	*55.2%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*38,891*	*47,907*	*4*	*86,802*
Rubavu								
Bugeshi	36.3%	63.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,850	5,002	1	7,853
Busasamana	53.4%	46.6%	0.0%	100.0%	4,894	4,264	-	9,158
Cyanzarwe	62.3%	37.7%	0.0%	100.0%	5,295	3,210	-	8,505
Gisenyi	97.7%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%	12,923	306	-	13,229
Kanama	53.2%	46.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,520	3,975	1	8,496
Kanzenze	56.6%	43.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,997	2,302	-	5,299
Mudende	32.4%	67.6%	0.0%	100.0%	2,414	5,046	-	7,460
Nyakiriba	76.8%	23.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,319	2,205	1	9,525
Nyamyumba	80.2%	19.8%	0.0%	100.0%	8,732	2,160	-	10,892
Nyundo	54.4%	45.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,153	4,313	2	9,468
Rubavu	85.6%	14.4%	0.0%	100.0%	15,819	2,667	-	18,486
Rugerero	83.9%	16.1%	0.0%	100.0%	13,173	2,536	-	15,709
Total	*69.4%*	*30.6%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*86,089*	*37,986*	*5*	*124,080*
Nyabihu								
Bigogwe	58.2%	41.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,541	3,256	-	7,797
Jenda	53.8%	46.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,570	4,782	-	10,352
Jomba	27.9%	72.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1,471	3,794	1	5,266
Kabatwa	57.6%	42.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,908	2,138	-	5,046
Karago	24.0%	76.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1,507	4,780	-	6,287
Kintobo	36.8%	63.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,351	2,321	-	3,672
Mukamira	56.6%	43.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,500	3,447	-	7,947
Muringa	33.8%	66.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,807	3,536	-	5,343
Rambura	27.7%	72.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,925	5,029	-	6,954
Rugera	41.3%	58.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,632	3,740	-	6,372
Rurembo	19.3%	80.7%	0.0%	100.0%	1,125	4,692	-	5,817

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Shyira	39.1%	60.9%	0.0%	100.0%	2,166	3,372	-	5,538
Total	*41.2%*	*58.8%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*31,503*	*44,887*	*1*	*76,391*
Ngororero								
Bwira	24.7%	75.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,267	3,854	-	5,121
Gatumba	43.9%	56.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,882	3,690	-	6,572
Hindiro	47.4%	52.6%	0.0%	100.0%	3,070	3,409	1	6,480
Kabaya	50.9%	49.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,452	4,287	-	8,739
Kageyo	26.3%	73.7%	0.0%	100.0%	1,723	4,837	-	6,560
Kavumu	22.9%	77.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1,844	6,193	1	8,038
Matyazo	13.8%	86.2%	0.0%	100.0%	951	5,919	-	6,870
Muhanda	26.4%	73.6%	0.0%	100.0%	2,033	5,667	1	7,701
Muhororo	24.7%	75.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,423	4,334	-	5,757
Ndaro	24.6%	75.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1,563	4,788	-	6,351
Ngororero	47.3%	52.7%	0.0%	100.0%	4,854	5,415	-	10,269
Nyange	29.1%	70.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,887	4,597	-	6,484
Sovu	13.7%	86.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,051	6,630	-	7,681
Total	*31.3%*	*68.7%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*29,000*	*63,620*	*3*	*92,623*
Rusizi								
Bugarama	69.1%	30.9%	0.0%	100.0%	6,325	2,827	-	9,152
Butare	35.2%	64.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,930	3,555	-	5,485
Bweyeye	39.6%	60.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1,425	2,177	-	3,602
Gashonga	42.2%	57.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,613	3,578	-	6,191
Giheke	51.3%	48.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,409	2,288	-	4,697
Gihundwe	79.9%	20.1%	0.0%	100.0%	7,092	1,785	-	8,877
Gikundamvura	54.8%	45.2%	0.0%	100.0%	2,642	2,181	-	4,823
Gitambi	47.5%	52.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,585	2,860	-	5,445
Kamembe	92.5%	7.5%	0.0%	100.0%	7,095	572	-	7,667
Muganza	74.2%	25.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,464	1,900	-	7,364
Mururu	73.9%	26.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,813	1,703	-	6,516
Nkanka	47.9%	52.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1,988	2,160	-	4,148
Nkombo	68.0%	32.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2,319	1,089	-	3,408
Nkungu	52.6%	47.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,602	2,349	-	4,951
Nyakabuye	62.2%	37.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,590	2,789	3	7,382
Nyakarenzo	52.7%	47.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,172	1,950	-	4,122
Nzahaha	49.7%	50.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,197	3,231	-	6,428
Rwimbogo	64.7%	35.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,029	1,650	-	4,679

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Total	*61.3%*	*38.7%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*64,290*	*40,644*	*3*	*104,937*
Nyamasheke								
Bushekeri	44.2%	55.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,781	3,508	1	6,290
Bushenge	50.9%	49.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,475	2,387	-	4,862
Cyato	36.2%	63.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,138	3,774	-	5,912
Gihombo	33.5%	66.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,259	4,492	-	6,751
Kagano	54.6%	45.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,813	4,008	-	8,821
Kanjongo	57.8%	42.2%	0.0%	100.0%	5,248	3,839	-	9,087
Karambi	47.8%	52.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,227	3,525	-	6,752
Karengera	60.6%	39.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,220	2,743	-	6,963
Kirimbi	39.2%	60.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,220	3,439	-	5,659
Macuba	56.2%	43.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,125	3,220	-	7,345
Mahembe	42.7%	57.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,017	2,708	-	4,725
Nyabitekeri	52.6%	47.4%	0.0%	100.0%	3,272	2,944	-	6,216
Rangiro	32.8%	67.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,301	2,666	-	3,967
Ruharambuga	55.2%	44.8%	0.0%	100.0%	3,326	2,695	-	6,021
Shangi	55.9%	44.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,277	2,581	-	5,858
Total	*49.0%*	*51.0%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*46,699*	*48,529*	*1*	*95,229*
Rulindo								
Base	43.3%	56.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,268	2,967	1	5,236
Burega	33.6%	66.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1,249	2,472	1	3,722
Bushoki	54.6%	45.4%	0.0%	100.0%	3,238	2,694	-	5,932
Buyoga	28.1%	71.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,779	4,561	-	6,340
Cyinzuzi	18.0%	82.0%	0.0%	100.0%	720	3,279	-	3,999
Cyungo	39.0%	61.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1,478	2,315	-	3,793
Kinihira	32.8%	67.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,432	2,928	-	4,360
Kisaro	27.5%	72.5%	0.0%	100.0%	1,606	4,240	-	5,846
Masoro	45.7%	54.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,164	3,758	-	6,922
Mbogo	33.8%	66.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,645	3,223	-	4,868
Murambi	46.0%	54.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,142	3,689	-	6,831
Ngoma	26.0%	74.0%	0.0%	100.0%	843	2,403	-	3,246
Ntarabana	40.2%	59.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,560	3,806	-	6,366
Rukozo	33.2%	66.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,417	2,851	-	4,268
Rusiga	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	100.0%	921	2,539	-	3,460
Shyorongi	58.1%	41.9%	0.0%	100.0%	6,655	4,790	-	11,445
Tumba	31.6%	68.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1,665	3,610	-	5,275

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Total	*38.9%*	*61.1%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*35,782*	*56,125*	*2*	*91,909*
Gakenke								
Busengo	22.6%	77.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1,207	4,136	-	5,343
Coko	32.9%	67.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1,511	3,087	-	4,598
Cyabingo	46.4%	53.6%	0.0%	100.0%	2,238	2,586	-	4,824
Gakenke	32.9%	67.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,098	4,286	-	6,384
Gashenyi	29.1%	70.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,712	4,172	-	5,884
Janja	20.1%	79.9%	0.0%	100.0%	791	3,146	-	3,937
Kamubuga	50.2%	49.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,861	2,833	-	5,694
Karambo	26.9%	73.1%	0.0%	100.0%	976	2,646	-	3,622
Kivuruga	49.1%	50.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,379	2,461	1	4,841
Mataba	19.5%	80.5%	0.0%	100.0%	795	3,290	-	4,085
Minazi	22.5%	77.5%	0.0%	100.0%	813	2,802	-	3,615
Mugunga	34.2%	65.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,781	3,429	-	5,210
Muhondo	50.5%	49.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,816	2,764	-	5,580
Muyongwe	29.8%	70.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,250	2,940	-	4,190
Muzo	18.7%	81.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,033	4,504	-	5,537
Nemba	34.7%	65.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,515	2,850	-	4,365
Ruli	56.5%	43.5%	0.0%	100.0%	3,531	2,720	-	6,251
Rusasa	21.9%	78.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1,038	3,700	-	4,738
Rushashi	34.9%	65.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1,716	3,195	-	4,911
Total	*34.2%*	*65.7%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*32,061*	*61,547*	*1*	*93,609*
Musanze								
Busogo	70.9%	29.1%	0.0%	100.0%	4,922	2,017	1	6,940
Cyuve	61.7%	38.3%	0.0%	100.0%	9,525	5,919	-	15,444
Gacaca	64.6%	35.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,771	2,613	-	7,384
Gashaki	72.4%	27.6%	0.0%	100.0%	2,506	954	-	3,460
Gataraga	37.1%	62.9%	0.0%	100.0%	2,349	3,984	-	6,333
Kimonyi	55.0%	45.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,095	2,534	-	5,629
Kinigi	52.2%	47.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,281	3,920	-	8,201
Muhoza	87.7%	12.3%	0.0%	100.0%	14,819	2,079	2	16,900
Muko	62.7%	37.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,351	2,586	-	6,937
Musanze	53.1%	46.9%	0.0%	100.0%	6,554	5,781	-	12,335
Nkotsi	53.3%	46.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,430	2,126	-	4,556
Nyange	48.5%	51.5%	0.0%	100.0%	3,964	4,210	-	8,174
Remera	69.6%	30.4%	0.0%	100.0%	3,445	1,508	-	4,953

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Rwaza	53.6%	46.4%	0.0%	100.0%	3,237	2,807	-	6,044
Shingiro	26.1%	73.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,590	4,507	-	6,097
Total	*60.2%*	*39.8%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*71,839*	*47,545*	*3*	*119,387*
Burera								
Bungwe	45.4%	54.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,795	2,161	-	3,956
Butaro	61.6%	38.4%	0.0%	100.0%	5,372	3,355	-	8,727
Cyanika	43.8%	56.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,482	5,756	-	10,238
Cyeru	50.8%	49.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,809	1,750	-	3,559
Gahunga	37.7%	62.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,505	4,146	1	6,652
Gatebe	32.8%	67.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,533	3,142	-	4,675
Gitovu	30.9%	69.1%	0.0%	100.0%	850	1,901	-	2,751
Kagogo	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,405	2,885	-	5,290
Kinoni	64.9%	35.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,019	1,634	-	4,653
Kinyababa	55.1%	44.9%	0.0%	100.0%	3,003	2,450	-	5,453
Kivuye	68.1%	31.9%	0.0%	100.0%	2,802	1,315	-	4,117
Nemba	45.6%	54.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,405	2,866	-	5,271
Rugarama	46.3%	53.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,949	3,416	-	6,365
Rugengabari	38.3%	61.7%	0.0%	100.0%	1,927	3,105	-	5,032
Ruhunde	32.4%	67.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,644	3,432	-	5,076
Rusarabuye	66.2%	33.8%	0.0%	100.0%	3,222	1,648	-	4,870
Rwerere	57.9%	42.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,955	2,145	1	5,101
Total	*48.7%*	*51.3%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*44,677*	*47,107*	*2*	*91,786*
Gicumbi								
Bukure	37.7%	62.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,801	2,973	-	4,774
Bwisige	27.2%	72.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,178	3,150	-	4,328
Byumba	59.2%	40.8%	0.0%	100.0%	6,366	4,396	-	10,762
Cyumba	48.3%	51.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,031	2,172	-	4,203
Giti	35.4%	64.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,473	2,691	-	4,164
Kageyo	32.7%	67.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,633	3,361	-	4,994
Kaniga	62.7%	37.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,509	1,494	-	4,003
Manyagiro	34.2%	65.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,876	3,603	-	5,479
Miyove	36.2%	63.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,860	3,278	-	5,138
Mukarange	37.3%	62.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,654	2,776	1	4,431
Muko	35.3%	64.7%	0.0%	100.0%	1,786	3,268	-	5,054
Mutete	36.5%	63.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,554	4,435	1	6,990
Nyamiyaga	27.5%	72.5%	0.0%	100.0%	1,388	3,668	-	5,056

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Nyankenke	29.3%	70.7%	0.0%	100.0%	1,715	4,131	-	5,846
Rubaya	40.7%	59.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,202	1,752	-	2,954
Rukomo	31.6%	68.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,190	4,731	-	6,921
Rushaki	42.5%	57.5%	0.0%	100.0%	1,547	2,097	-	3,644
Rutare	28.7%	71.3%	0.0%	100.0%	1,978	4,926	-	6,904
Ruvune	27.1%	72.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,515	4,068	-	5,583
Rwamiko	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1,050	2,573	-	3,623
Shangasha	32.1%	67.9%	0.0%	100.0%	1,450	3,072	-	4,522
Total	*37.3%*	*62.7%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*40,756*	*68,615*	*2*	*109,373*
Rwamagana								
Fumbwe	56.5%	43.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,743	3,645	1	8,389
Gahengeri	44.8%	55.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,083	5,035	1	9,119
Gishali	61.0%	39.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5,446	3,483	4	8,933
Karenge	55.8%	44.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,197	3,321	-	7,518
Kigabiro	77.0%	23.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10,056	3,000	3	13,059
Muhazi	68.6%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%	6,170	2,827	2	8,999
Munyaga	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%	3,482	2,088	-	5,570
Munyiginya	55.3%	44.7%	0.0%	100.0%	3,466	2,797	-	6,263
Musha	48.4%	51.6%	0.0%	100.0%	3,343	3,563	-	6,906
Muyumbu	67.7%	32.3%	0.0%	100.0%	10,167	4,852	1	15,020
Mwulire	59.1%	40.9%	0.0%	100.0%	5,144	3,556	-	8,700
Nyakaliro	60.4%	39.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,841	3,834	2	9,677
Nzige	47.9%	52.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,409	2,624	-	5,033
Rubona	43.2%	56.8%	0.0%	100.0%	3,398	4,466	1	7,865
Total	*59.4%*	*40.6%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*71,945*	*49,091*	*15*	*121,051*
Nyagatare								
Gatunda	55.2%	44.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,048	4,092	-	9,140
Karama	58.2%	41.7%	0.0%	100.0%	4,812	3,449	1	8,262
Karangazi	29.8%	70.2%	0.0%	100.0%	6,912	16,282	1	23,195
Katabagemu	34.1%	65.9%	0.0%	100.0%	3,684	7,133	2	10,819
Kiyombe	38.8%	61.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1,868	2,952	-	4,820
Matimba	52.9%	47.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,764	3,348	1	7,113
Mimuri	54.3%	45.7%	0.0%	100.0%	4,991	4,204	1	9,196
Mukama	57.2%	42.8%	0.0%	100.0%	3,837	2,872	-	6,709
Musheri	43.6%	56.4%	0.0%	100.0%	3,721	4,811	-	8,532
Nyagatare	58.4%	41.6%	0.0%	100.0%	12,109	8,628	2	20,739

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Rukomo	60.8%	39.2%	0.0%	100.0%	6,635	4,280	1	10,916
Rwempasha	26.2%	73.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,398	6,741	-	9,139
Rwimiyaga	30.7%	69.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,915	13,345	1	19,261
Tabagwe	34.8%	65.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,389	8,205	-	12,594
Total	*43.7%*	*56.3%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*70,083*	*90,342*	*10*	*160,435*
Gatsibo								
Gasange	34.6%	65.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1,677	3,166	-	4,843
Gatsibo	31.3%	68.7%	0.0%	100.0%	2,980	6,541	-	9,521
Gitoki	30.4%	69.6%	0.0%	100.0%	3,298	7,548	-	10,846
Kabarore	34.6%	65.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6,002	11,327	5	17,334
Kageyo	21.4%	78.6%	0.0%	100.0%	1,346	4,947	1	6,294
Kiramuruzi	49.5%	50.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5,049	5,145	-	10,194
Kiziguro	50.1%	49.9%	0.0%	100.0%	5,010	4,983	-	9,993
Muhura	39.8%	60.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,328	5,034	-	8,362
Murambi	28.0%	72.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2,581	6,644	-	9,225
Ngarama	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3,888	5,826	-	9,714
Nyagihanga	39.7%	60.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,993	4,538	-	7,531
Remera	29.6%	70.4%	0.0%	100.0%	2,390	5,687	-	8,077
Rugarama	37.3%	62.7%	0.0%	100.0%	4,652	7,834	-	12,486
Rwimbogo	27.4%	72.6%	0.0%	100.0%	3,229	8,558	1	11,788
Total	*35.6%*	*64.4%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*48,423*	*87,778*	*7*	*136,208*
Kayonza								
Gahini	49.2%	50.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,481	5,669	-	11,150
Kabare	20.8%	79.1%	0.0%	100.0%	2,103	7,982	2	10,087
Kabarondo	50.2%	49.8%	0.0%	100.0%	4,899	4,859	-	9,758
Mukarange	74.6%	25.4%	0.0%	100.0%	10,942	3,727	-	14,669
Murama	49.8%	50.2%	0.0%	100.0%	2,945	2,963	-	5,908
Murundi	31.6%	68.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,452	9,618	-	14,070
Mwiri	37.8%	62.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,326	5,484	-	8,810
Ndego	12.6%	87.4%	0.0%	100.0%	754	5,210	-	5,964
Nyamirama	58.1%	41.9%	0.0%	100.0%	5,629	4,065	-	9,694
Rukara	52.8%	47.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,925	4,409	-	9,334
Ruramira	39.2%	60.8%	0.0%	100.0%	2,152	3,343	-	5,495
Rwinkwavu	46.8%	53.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,332	4,915	-	9,247
Total	*45.5%*	*54.5%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*51,940*	*62,244*	*2*	*114,186*
Kirehe								

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Gahara	71.2%	28.8%	0.0%	100.0%	7,861	3,177	-	11,038
Gatore	53.8%	46.2%	0.0%	100.0%	4,224	3,632	-	7,856
Kigarama	40.2%	59.8%	0.0%	100.0%	3,789	5,634	-	9,423
Kigina	52.1%	47.9%	0.0%	100.0%	4,639	4,272	-	8,911
Kirehe	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%	100.0%	3,500	4,121	-	7,621
Mahama	27.2%	72.8%	0.0%	100.0%	5,135	13,757	-	18,892
Mpanga	50.4%	49.6%	0.0%	100.0%	4,963	4,877	-	9,840
Musaza	60.4%	39.6%	0.0%	100.0%	4,589	3,014	-	7,603
Mushikiri	51.3%	48.7%	0.0%	100.0%	4,226	4,018	-	8,244
Nasho	38.6%	61.4%	0.0%	100.0%	3,240	5,160	-	8,400
Nyamugari	46.6%	53.4%	0.0%	100.0%	4,913	5,627	-	10,540
Nyarubuye	54.0%	46.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2,982	2,536	-	5,518
Total	47.5%	52.5%	0.0%	100.0%	54,061	59,825	-	113,886
Ngoma								
Gashanda	35.6%	64.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1,803	3,257	-	5,060
Jarama	34.0%	66.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2,633	5,120	-	7,753
Karembo	49.7%	50.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,229	2,252	-	4,481
Kazo	31.0%	69.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2,563	5,708	-	8,271
Kibungo	76.5%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5,929	1,821	-	7,750
Mugesera	25.5%	74.5%	0.0%	100.0%	1,903	5,553	-	7,456
Murama	57.5%	42.5%	0.0%	100.0%	4,001	2,963	-	6,964
Mutenderi	42.7%	57.3%	0.0%	100.0%	2,749	3,688	-	6,437
Remera	61.4%	38.6%	0.0%	100.0%	5,072	3,193	-	8,265
Rukira	69.5%	30.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5,206	2,283	-	7,489
Rukumberi	33.7%	66.3%	0.0%	100.0%	3,371	6,619	-	9,990
Rurenge	34.5%	65.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,921	5,551	-	8,472
Sake	40.1%	59.9%	0.0%	100.0%	2,876	4,304	-	7,180
Zaza	43.3%	56.7%	0.0%	100.0%	3,037	3,984	-	7,021
Total	*45.1%*	*54.9%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*46,293*	*56,296*	*-*	*102,589*
Bugesera								
Gashora	62.3%	37.7%	0.0%	100.0%	5,231	3,162	-	8,393
Juru	27.5%	72.5%	0.0%	100.0%	2,342	6,166	-	8,508
Kamabuye	46.4%	53.6%	0.0%	100.0%	2,746	3,171	-	5,917
Mareba	48.1%	51.9%	0.0%	100.0%	3,472	3,747	-	7,219
Mayange	68.5%	31.5%	0.0%	100.0%	9,125	4,196	-	13,321
Musenyi	42.0%	57.9%	0.0%	100.0%	4,194	5,780	1	9,975

District and Sectors	Percentage				Count			
	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total	Grid connected Households	Not connected Households	Not stated	Total
Mwogo	43.5%	56.5%	0.0%	100.0%	3,413	4,433	-	7,846
Ngeruka	39.8%	60.2%	0.0%	100.0%	3,501	5,300	-	8,801
Ntarama	60.4%	39.6%	0.0%	100.0%	7,576	4,960	-	12,536
Nyamata	75.7%	24.3%	0.0%	100.0%	16,279	5,223	1	21,503
Nyarugenge	45.1%	54.9%	0.0%	100.0%	2,859	3,480	-	6,339
Rilima	61.4%	38.6%	0.0%	100.0%	4,427	2,780	-	7,207
Ruhuha	58.7%	41.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4,206	2,960	-	7,166
Rweru	58.7%	41.3%	0.0%	100.0%	5,255	3,698	-	8,953
Shyara	45.2%	54.8%	0.0%	100.0%	1,851	2,242	-	4,093
Total	*55.5%*	*44.5%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*76,477*	*61,298*	*2*	*137,777*

Source: 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

ANNEX D: PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2022

A. National Census Task Force

Institutions

Office of the President of the Republic of Rwanda
Office of the Prime Minister
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Ministry of Local Government
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Health
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Ministry of Education
Ministry of ICT & Innovation
Ministry of Public Service and Labour
Ministry of Infrastructure

Rwanda Information Society Authority
Office of Government Spokesperson
Rwanda National Police
Rwanda correctional Service
Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
Rwanda Education Board
National Examination and School Inspection Authority
Rwanda Biomedical Centre
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

Branches of the National Census, Census Task Force

Members of the task Force at Province and the City of Kigali

Office of the Lord Mayor, City of Kigali
Office of the Governor, Southern Province
Office of the Governor, Western Province
Office of the Governor, Northern Province
Office of the Governor, Eastern Province
Representatives of all Religious Confessions

Members of the Branches of the Census Task Force at District Level

Office of the District of Nyarugenge
Office of the District of Gasabo
Office of the District of Kicukiro
Office of the District of Nyanza
Office of the District of Gisagara
Office of the District of Nyaruguru
Office of the District of Huye
Office of the District of Nyamagabe
Office of the District of Ruhango
Office of the District of Muhanga
Office of the District of Kamonyi
Office of the District of Karongi
Office of the District of Rutsiro
Office of the District of Rubavu
Office of the District of Nyabihu

Office of the District of Ngororero
Office of the District of Rusizi
Office of the District of Nyamasheke
Office of the District of Rulindo
Office of the District of Gakenke
Office of the District of Musanze
Office of the District of Burera
Office of the District of Gicumbi
Office of the District of Rwamagana
Office of the District of Nyagatare
Office of the District of Gatsibo
Office of the District of Kayonza
District of Office of the Ngoma
Office of the District of Bugesera

B. Census Technical Team

National Directors
Murangwa Yusuf, Director General of NISR
Murenzi Ivan, Deputy Director General of NISR

National Census Technical Director
Habarugira Venant, Director of Census Unit, NISR

Census National Coordinators
Habarugira Venant
Byiringiro James
Mutijima Prosper
Bigirimana Florent
Ndakize Michel
Munyarugerero Juvenal

Census National Field Coordinators

Habarugira Venant	NISR	Lt Col Rusizana Deo	RDF
Byiringiro James	NISR	CSP Rubayiza Venant	RNP
Mutijima Prosper	NISR	SP Habinshuti Emmanuel	RCS
Bigirimana Florent	NISR	Karagire Gonzague	MINEMA
Ndakize Michel	NISR		
Munyarugerero Juvenal	NISR		
Lt Col Ndikuriyo Jean Paul	RDF	CIP Habineza Hamiss	RCS
Maj Rugema Ntazinda	RDF	CIP B Karemera	RCS
Capt Mugemanyi Faustin	RDF	CIP Mukambarushimana Irene	RCS
Lt Muteteri Sophie	RDF	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	RCS
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
CIP Nzeyimana Florent	RNP	Murangasabwe Emma Marie	MINEMA
CIP Nayihiki Elam	RNP	Mbabazi Emmanuel	MINEMA
AIP Tuyishime Emmanuel	RNP	Uwamurera Odette	MINEMA
		Musoni Jean Damascene	MINEMA

Field Analysts
Mazimpaka Jean Claude
Karera Albert
Hakizimana Celestin
Habimana Norbert
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Kabera Jean Luc
Segahwege Astrid
Ndizeye Job
Ntawiha Athanasie
Munderere Theophile
Nshimiyimana Patrick
Uwimbabazi Denyse

Post Enumeration Survey
Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Uwimana Therese
Muhoza Didier
Uwimbabazi Denise
Harerimana Massoud
Nshimiyimana Clement
Uwamahoro Sandrine
Iranzi Orodha
Hagenimana Jean damascene
Ntagengerwa Bonus

Gaga Rukorera Didier
Mugenzi Gilbert
Nahimana Samuel
Akingeneye Seraphine
Ntambara Juvenal
Kambogo Francois
Ayingeneye Seraphine
Bosco Ndayiragije
Patrick Niyongira

Census District Team Leaders
30 (1 per District)

District Data Quality Monitors (60)
60 (2 per District)

Sector Data Quality Monitors
1,277 (416 Sector Education Inspectors, 416 primary school teachers, and 445 youths)

Enumerators
26,437 (Primary School Teachers + Youth)

Special Groups Supervisors: 32
Special Groups Enumerators: 289

Data Processing, Cartography and ICT Infrastructures

Programmer:
Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:
Nkundimana Donath
Mukanshimiye Peruth
Ndayishimiye Bosco
Niyongira Patrick
Twibaze Joel
Nkurunziza JMV

Cartography:
Bigirimana Florent
Bizimungu Clement
Mbangutse Olivier
Karera Albert
Niyitegeka Beatha
Ntawiha Athanasie
Kiconco Jovia
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Ndazigaruye Alfred
Munderere Théophile
Irambona Eddy Mercus

Archiving:
Kabandana Pierre Claver

ICT Infrastructures :
Sharangabo Jean Jacques
Ndayiragije Bosco
Muvara Joseph
Nkamicaniye Gaetan
Niyonshuti Levi
Nshimiyimana Clement

Census Data Analysis

National Data Analysts

Imanishimwe Valentine	Population size, structure& spatial distribution
Nilingiyimana Faustin	Marital status & nuptiality
Uwayezu Beatrice	Fertility
Kanyonga Ingabire Evelyne	Mortality
Mukazitoni Madeleine	Social cultural characteristics of the population
Serugendo Jean Baptiste	Migration and spatial mobility
Nzabonimpa Jean Claude	Characteristics of housing and households
Uwamahoro Pacifique	Economic Activity
Abalikumwe Francois	Measurement& mapping of non-monetary poverty
Uwitonze Martin	Education
Tuyisenge Methode	Gender status
Rukundo Ephrem	Socio-economic status of persons with disabilities
Bizimana Venuste	Socio-economic status of children
Ngomituje Xavier	Socio-economic status of youth
Didas Uwamahoro	Socio-economic status of aged people
Buramba Eric	Agriculture
Habarugira Venant	Population Projections
Nyabyenda Emmanuel Christian &Tuyisenge Methode	Compilation of the Main Indicators

Technical Support

International Consultants for Data processing
Juste Nitiema, Data Processing Expert
Peter WEKESA NYONGESA, Data processing expert
Arij Decker, Data processing expert
Enkhbayar, Data processing expert

International Consultants for thematic analysis
Dr. Macoumba Thiam
Dr. Sunday Adedini Adepoju
Dr. Ghislain Mbep Fomekong
Dr. Anne Akoya Khasakhala
Mr. Ben Obonyo Jarabi
Dr. George Odipo
Mr. Robert C.B. Buluma
Dr. Alfred Agwanda Otieno

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):
Mungai Mercy
Kantengwa Kathy
Harindimana Florien

Census Communication Team
Habarugira Venant
Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Tugirimana Jean Paul
Segahwege Astride
Serugendo Jean Baptiste
Mutijima Prosper
Munyarugerero Juvenal
Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin
Umuhoza Wa Shema Daniella
Neza Nadege

Corporate Services

Nkusi David	Head of Corporate Services	Gasana Patrick	Logistics Officer
Ingabire Alice	Ag. Director of HR and Admin.	Nzayisenga Cyrile	Logistics Officer
Museruka David	SPIU coordinator	Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant
Munyemana Silas	Director of Finance	Muhima Jadot	Accountant
Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant	Sibomana Diane	Accountant
Uwizeye Richard	Financial specialist	Dusenge Elias	Office Messenger
Munezero Nadia	Planning office	Uwamahoro Console	Secretary/Finance Unit
Mupende Emmanuel	M& E specialist	Shumbusho Alphonse	Procurement Specialist
Tuyisenge Alice	HR Officer	Nkurunziza Godfrey	Procurement Officer
Ntwali Abdul	HR Officer	Nshuti Henry	Procurement Support Staff
Kazimbaya Sita	Office Messenger	Umuhoza Nahayo Anaise	Procurement Support Staff
Ndungutse Emmanuel	Printing and Distribution Officer	Tuyisenge Yasin	Logistics Support Staff
Babyeyi Nadine	Ag. Head of Central Secretariat	Riziki Emma	Finance Support Staff
Uwimpuhwe Claire	SPIU Secretary	Iradukunda Pascasie	Finance Support Staff
Rutijanwa Felecite	Administrative Assistant/DG Office	Uwimana Thacienne	HR Support Staff
Umwari Angelique	Administrative Assistant/DDG Office	Musonerwa Claver	HR Support Staff
Murebwayire Theodette	Logistics Officer	Umutoni Alice	Secretary Census Unit

Proofreading of thematic reports

Name	Institution	Name	Institution
Rugarama Nsengiyumva Jean	MoH	Nyampundu Benita	MINEDUC
Habimana Jean Pierre	MINIYOUTH	Ndaruhutse Jean Bosco	MINICOFIN
Munana Jean de Dieu	MINIYOUTH	Ntirampeba Sylvere	MIFOTRA
Nyabanimba Emmanuel	DGIE	Prof. Muhoza Diedonne	UR-CBE
Kyazze Edward	MININFRA	Mr Rizinde Theogene	UR-CBE
Ngayaboshya Silas	MIGEPROF	Dr Ndemezo Ethienne	UR-CBE
Muhire Jean Baptiste	MIGEPROF	Dr Ngaruye Innocent	UR-CST
Umutoni Glorieuse	NCPD	Dr Rizinjirabake Fabien	UR-CST
Cyemezo Henry	NCDA	Dr Mugemangango Cyprien	UR-CST
Dushimeyezu Bertrand	MINAGRI	Ms Uwihangana Consolee	UR-CASS
Uwamahoro Didas	BRD	Mr Habineza Jean Paul	UR-CASS
Hategekimana Samson	WASAC	Prof. Twarabamenye Emmanuel	Independent
Rugira Esdras	EDCL	Munyemana Emmanuel	UNICEF
Murindwa Prosper	MINALOC	Dr Kantengwa Kathy	UNFPA

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