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EICV3 THEMATIC REPORT

Patterns of Consumption

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Foreword

The 2010/11 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey, EICV3 (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages), is the third in the series of surveys which started in 2000/01 and is designed to monitor poverty and living conditions. The survey fieldwork commenced in November 2010 and continued for one full year. In 2010/11, for the first time the achieved sample size of 14,308 households in the EICV3 was sufficient to provide estimates which are reliable at the level of the district.

To date, two publications have been issued by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) using EICV3 data: a report with an overview of main indicators and a poverty profile. The present report is one of a series of 10 further documents that each explores in depth a theme from the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) using data from EICV3 and a limited number of other sources. The objective is to provide analysis that will contribute to the understanding of the sector and to support the elaboration of Rwanda's Second EDPRS.

The 10 thematic reports in this series are: (i) Economic Activity; (ii) Utilities and Amenities (water/sanitation/energy/housing/transport/ICT); (iii) Social Protection; (iv) Environment and Natural Resources; (v) Consumption; (vi) Gender; (vii) Youth; (viii) Education; (ix) Agriculture; and (x) Income.

This report also draws on information contained in the Labour Market and Economic Trends in Rwanda report from August 2007, which reported on the EICV2 survey, and the Establishment Census of 2011. The report also includes some text from the Main Indicators Report of the EICV3 and makes some revisions to the data published there as result of deeper analysis of the data.



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Methodological note for readers

Urban and rural classification in the EICV3 data

Although the sampling frame for the EICV3 was based on an updated frame of villages, the urban and rural classification of the villages in the EICV3 data is based on the corresponding geographic designations from the 2002 Rwanda Census of Population and Housing. Since the EICV2 sample design was based on the sampling frame from the 2002 census, this urban/rural classification in the EICV3 data makes it possible to directly compare the urban and rural results from the EICV2 and EICV3 data. However, the urban/rural codes in the EICV3 data do not represent the current status of these villages, so it is important that users understand how to interpret the urban and rural results from the data. For example, since the urban classification was mapped directly from the 2002 geographic structure of Rwanda, the estimated total urban population from the survey data will not represent the expected urban expansion of the population. It is even possible that the estimate of the percentage of the population that is urban from the EICV3 data is slightly less than that from the EICV2 data because of sampling variability.

The initial urban/rural classification of the villages in the EICV3 sampling frame was determined at the level of the old sectors. In the 2002 Rwanda census frame, 1,545 sectors were defined for Rwanda. Under the new geographic structure these were reconfigured into 416 new sectors. Each of the 2002 sectors was classified as either urban or rural, and all the zones de dénombrement within the sector were given the corresponding urban/rural code. A spreadsheet was compiled showing the geographic correspondence between the 2002 sectors and the current sectors. When all the old sectors corresponding to a new sector were either urban or rural, the corresponding classification was assigned to all the villages in this sector. However, in the case of new sectors that are composed of both urban and rural old sectors, the villages were assigned a code of 3 for 'mixed'. The EICV3 sampling frame of villages for each district was ordered by urban, mixed and rural classifications in order to provide implicit stratification and a proportional allocation of the sample to each of these groups. For EICV3, there were 106 sample villages in new sectors classified as mixed, for which it was necessary to have a special cartographic operation to determine the urban/rural classification. The file with the GPS coordinates of each EICV3 sample village was used to pinpoint the exact old sector where the village was located. In this way it was possible to obtain the 2002 urban/rural classification for all the villages in the EICV3 sample.

The NISR is currently updating the urban and rural classification of all villages in preparation for the 2012 Rwanda census. Once these urban/rural codes have been finalised, it will be possible to merge these codes into the EICV3 data file so that the sample can be post-stratified and tabulated by the current urban and rural classification. This will not affect the weights in the survey data, which are based on the probabilities of selection. It is important to tabulate the urban and rural results using the new codes in order to represent the current distribution of the population and their characteristics (for the reference period of EICV3). However, the 2002 urban/rural codes should also be kept in the EICV3 data file for comparing the results to EICV2.

Executive summary

This report analyses patterns of aggregate consumption in Rwanda. It draws on the results of the EICV2 (2005–06) and EICV3 (2010–11) surveys and is meant to inform the consumer price index (CPI) and the national accounts. This report also discusses locations of purchases based on the EICV3 survey.

The main finding from the aggregate consumption analysis is that the share of food consumption derived from own production decreased between 2005–06 and 2010–11. The population now purchases more food in shops and markets. This trend is accelerated by the fact that the diet of the Rwandan population has become more varied: people eat more products such as beef, rice, etc. which are usually purchased and not self-produced. Expenditure on education has also increased, most substantially in Kigali.

National-level patterns

Food accounts for 39% of purchases in 2005–6 and 40% in 2010–11. Households obtained a greater proportion of their food from purchases (as opposed to own consumption) in the later period compared to the earlier one. A wide range of non-food items account for most of the remaining purchases, accounting for 53% of the total in 2005–06 and 47% in 2010–11. Of the other items, only education makes a significant contribution, increasing from 4.6% in 2005–06 to 7.2% in 2010–11.

In both years, Irish potatoes and dry beans are by far the most important food items purchased, followed by beef and food from a restaurant. Local rice, peanut oil and bar drinks are also quite important items purchased in both years; sweet potatoes were important in EICV2 but less so in EICV3. In general, the list of commodities is very similar between the two years.

In 2010–11 the share of food consumption derived from autoconsumption was significantly lower than in 2005–06 (37% compared to 44%) and the diet is more varied.

For non-food expenditure, expenses linked to laundry soap, travel, fuels, clothing, construction, repairs of buildings or vehicles and mobile phone-related expenses are most important.

For both food and non-food purchases, the three dominant sources of purchase are markets, individual service providers and small shops.

Urban/rural patterns

Expenditure patterns differ between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, households spend 36% of total purchases on food, as compared to 42% in rural areas. 5% of aggregate urban purchases go into rent, whereas this is negligible in rural areas. In urban areas, 10% is spent on education (a considerable increase from 5% in EICV2), but this is only 5% in rural areas.

Aggregate urban households spend by far the largest amount of their food purchases on restaurant food. Other relevant urban food purchases go into Irish potatoes and beef. This pattern has not changed over the past five years. In rural areas, restaurant food is unsurprisingly less important, and expenditure on food is made mainly on dry beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beef, rice and drinks. Compared to five years earlier, rural households now spend a larger share of aggregate purchases on beef, and overall less on dry beans, which could suggest a more diversified diet.

In urban areas, 11% of total food consumption comes from own production, whereas the major part is purchased. The proportion of own production has decreased since 2005, from 16%. In rural areas, the share of own production in total food consumption is unsurprisingly much higher; 45% in 2010–11, which is a fall from 53% in 2005–06. This shows that even rural households now purchase a larger share of their consumption, which can be explained in part by a diversified diet (in favour of purchased foods) as well as possibly a higher degree of commercialisation in agriculture.

Turning from food items to non-food items, the aggregate urban part of Rwanda purchases above all airtime (for mobile phones), building repairs, petrol, charcoal and bus fees. This has not changed very much over the past five years, although airtime is becoming more important and now heads the list of the aggregate non-food purchases in urban Rwanda. In rural

Rwanda, however, a few significant changes can be observed over time. Airtime, which was not even among the 20 most important non-food items in 2005–06, now comes second. Fuel has also moved up the list considerably. Further important non-food purchases in rural areas are construction/repairs, laundry soap and minibus fees.

Patterns by province and quintile

In Kigali City, 34% of aggregate consumption is spent on food and this has not changed much since EICV2. The proportion spent on education, however, has increased substantially, from 5% to 11%. The proportion spent on rents in Kigali has also increased. In the remaining provinces outside Kigali, the share of food in total purchases is around 52% in the Southern and Western provinces, and around 42–26% in the Eastern and Northern provinces. Food shares have increased slightly since EICV3 in all provinces, which is in line with the earlier findings about changes in consumption patterns. Education expenditure is around 6–8% in all provinces outside Kigali. Total aggregate spending is lowest in the Northern and Southern provinces (242 and 255 trillion RWF, respectively) and highest in Kigali (557 trillion RWF).

At the quintile level, consumption patterns show a clear trend with increasing wealth. Food shares decrease steadily with quintile, from 63% in the poorest quintile to 37% in the richest. The patterns of change discussed in this report – i.e. away from own food production and towards purchased food – are least pronounced in the poorest quintile. The food share of the poorest quintile has not changed since EICV2.



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Abbreviations

CPI	Consumer Price Index
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey)
HH	Household
NISR	National Institute of Statistics Rwanda
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
RWF	Rwandan Franc

1 Introduction

The EICV3 is the third in the series of surveys which started in 2000–01 and is designed to monitor poverty and living conditions in Rwanda. Two reports based on EICV3 data were released by the NISR in early 2012: a main indicators report and a report on poverty evolution in Rwanda. Following on from these initial publications, the NISR will release a series of 10 further reports that explore in depth 10 different topics covered by the EICV3.

This report is one of these 10 thematic reports and analyses patterns of aggregate consumption in Rwanda. It draws on the results of the EICV2 (2005–06) and EICV3 (2010–11) surveys, and is meant to inform the consumer price index (CPI) and the national accounts. This report also discusses locations of purchases based on the EICV3 survey.

It is important to recognise the difference between this report and the previous EICV3 poverty report, which analysed poverty based on household consumption levels. The poverty report was based on estimates of consumption defined at the household level; on this basis, we identified poor households as those with insufficient levels of consumption relative to a previously defined poverty line. In contrast, the focus of this report is on consumption at the aggregate, macroeconomic or national level, as well as for the urban and rural subgroups. A detailed discussion of these different approaches is presented in Chapter 2.

Consumption data may be obtained either from purchases or from in-kind sources, chiefly from consumption of own production. Chapter 3 of this report discusses consumption first by broad categories and then by looking in detail at food and non-food purchases. Chapter 4 focuses on total food consumption (including own production), again at the national level, disaggregating by food commodity category. Chapter 5 then presents data on where households made their purchases of selected consumption items (for the EICV3 survey only; this information is not available for EICV2). Chapter 6 adds further detail by analysing consumption patterns for urban and rural populations separately. Chapter 7 analyses overall consumption patterns at the province and quintiles levels.

The primary objective of the aggregate consumption estimates discussed in this report is to provide data that can be used for estimating the national accounts and weights for the CPI. However, it is important to note that in order to inform the national accounts and the CPI, detailed information on all the various consumption items is required. Given that more than 300 food and non-food items were recorded in the EICV3 survey, it is not practical to report the full lists in this report. Instead, this report will summarise the key findings and discuss the most important commodities. The full tables containing detailed information about all 300+ commodities have been made available to the NISR and can also be requested from the authors. These contain full data at the national, urban/rural, province and quintile levels.

2 National - and household-level estimates of consumption

The estimation of poverty levels based on consumption relies on a specific definition of consumption. The aim is to estimate consumption based on both purchases and consumption made in kind, among which consumption of own production is particularly important. Purchases of large and exceptional items, in particular durable goods, are excluded from this calculation; instead, a 'use value' for durables owned by the household is included, while the purchases of the durable goods are excluded.¹

The focus in this report, however, is on total purchases or total consumption of goods so there is no reason to exclude any items of consumption. Hence, purchases of durable goods are included here. In other respects the definition of consumption is similar to that previously defined for the poverty analysis.

¹This is because durable goods are only purchased occasionally by households; their inclusion in a household-level consumption measure could distort comparisons between households in that they would report very high consumption levels for households that just happened to purchase a durable good in the year in question.

3 Patterns of purchases of consumption goods at the national level

To begin with, we focus on purchases of consumption items by broad consumption categories such as food, education, etc. Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 report values of consumption, in nominal values, by broad consumption category for the EICV2 and EICV3 surveys, reporting totals at the national level as well as the share of consumption spent on each category.

Food accounts for 39% of purchases in 2005–6 and 40% in 2010–11. This small increase reflects the fact that households obtained a greater proportion of their food from purchases (as opposed to own consumption) in the later period compared to the earlier one. This is also discussed further in Chapter 4 below.

A wide range of non-food items account for most of the rest of purchases, accounting for 53% of the total in 2005–06 and 47% in 2010–11.

Of the other items, only education makes a significant contribution, one which increases from 4.6% in 2005–06 to 7.2% in 2010–11. Increased attendance rates may partly account for this. The remaining items, including expenditure on housing (which is chiefly an urban phenomenon), are very small.

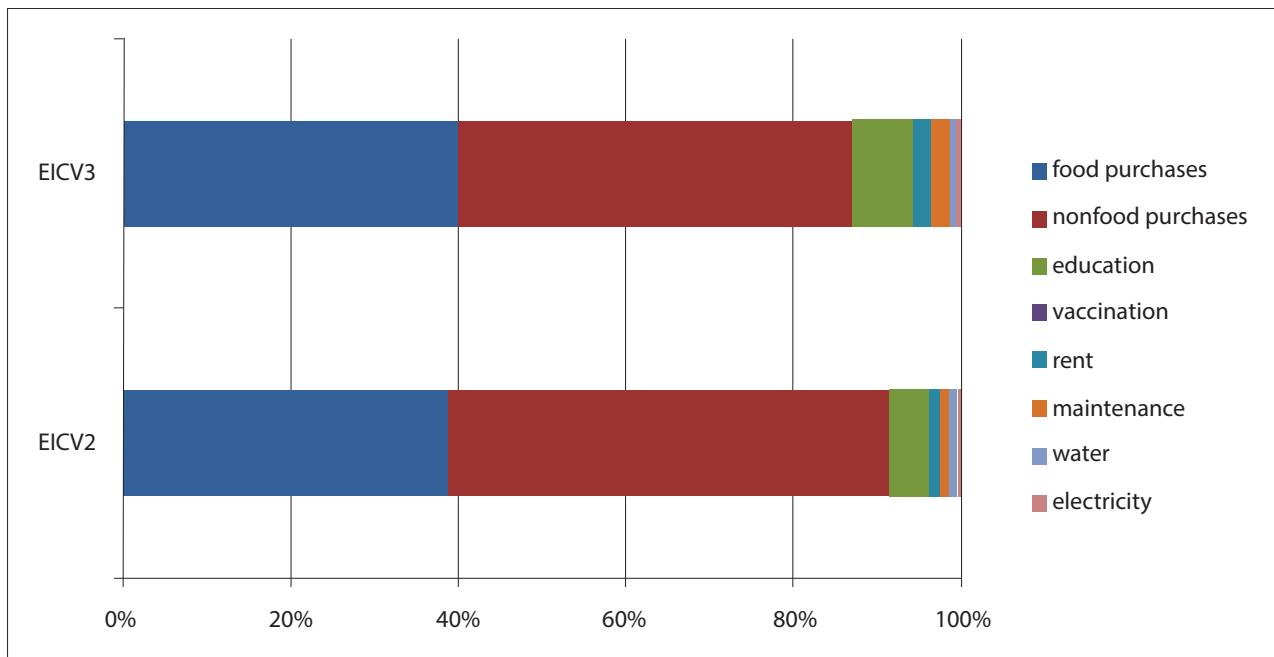
Table 3.1 Total purchases of consumption categories at the national level

	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	362,000	38.9%	753,000	39.9%
Non-food purchases	488,600	52.5%	889,000	47.1%
Education	42,800	4.6%	135,000	7.2%
Vaccination	37	0.0%	13	0.0%
Rent	12,800	1.4%	41,200	2.2%
Maintenance	11,500	1.2%	41,800	2.2%
Water	7,410	0.8%	15,500	0.8%
Electricity	4,860	0.5%	10,700	0.6%
Total purchases	930,007	100.0%	1,886,213	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3. Note: Includes purchases of durable goods; it excludes all imputations included in the consumption measure defined at the household level. All RWF estimates in nominal values.

For the first two of the above categories (food and non-food purchases), the EICV collects data on exactly which food and non-food items were purchased. The following tables give more detailed information about these two categories, first about food and then about non-food purchases.

Figure 3.1 Shares of total purchases of consumption items at the national level



Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

As seen in the table and figure above, by far the two biggest categories of consumption purchases are expenditure on food and non-food commodities. We therefore examine these in more detail. The 20 most purchased food items in Rwanda in 2005–06 and 2010–11 are reported in Table 3.2 below. These 20 items account for 69% of food purchases in 2005–06 and 67% in 2010–11.

In both years, Irish potatoes and dry beans are by far the most important items purchased, followed by beef and food from a restaurant. Local rice, peanut oil and bar drinks are also quite important items purchased in both years; sweet potatoes were important in EICV2 but less so in EICV3. In general, the list of commodities is very similar between the two years.

Table 3.2 **Twentymost important items of food purchases**

EICV2				EICV3			
Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of:		Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of:	
		Food purchases	All purchases			Food purchases	All purchases
Dry beans	36,500	10.0%	4.3%	Irish potato	57,100	7.6%	3.3%
Irish potato	29,500	8.1%	3.5%	Dry beans	53,400	7.1%	3.1%
Beef	14,200	3.9%	1.7%	Beef meat	37,300	5.0%	2.2%
Restaurant food	14,200	3.9%	1.7%	Restaurant food	35,200	4.7%	2.0%
Sweet potato	13,600	3.7%	1.6%	Bar drinks	29,000	3.9%	1.7%
Shelled local rice	13,300	3.7%	1.6%	Peanut oil	28,700	3.8%	1.7%
Bar drinks	12,000	3.3%	1.4%	Local rice	27,800	3.7%	1.6%
Cassava (flour)	11,900	3.3%	1.4%	Corn (flour)	24,100	3.2%	1.4%
Sugar (local)	11,800	3.2%	1.4%	Imported rice	23,200	3.1%	1.3%
Peanut oil	11,300	3.1%	1.3%	Banana (cooking)	21,900	2.9%	1.3%
Corn (flour)	10,700	2.9%	1.3%	Tomato	21,600	2.9%	1.2%
Banana – cooking	10,500	2.9%	1.2%	Cassava (flour)	21,500	2.9%	1.2%
Local sorghum beer	9,120	2.5%	1.1%	Sugar (local)	21,100	2.8%	1.2%
Tomato	9,040	2.5%	1.1%	Sweet potato	19,000	2.5%	1.1%
Commercial beer	9,000	2.5%	1.1%	Commercial beer	16,100	2.1%	0.9%
Palm oil	8,360	2.3%	1.0%	Sorghum juice	15,400	2.0%	0.9%
Salt	7,870	2.2%	0.9%	Fresh milk	14,600	1.9%	0.8%
Imported rice	6,800	1.9%	0.8%	Bread	13,500	1.8%	0.8%
Sorghum	6,440	1.8%	0.8%	Palm oil	13,300	1.8%	0.8%
Sorghum juice	6,180	1.7%	0.7%	Local banana beer	12,700	1.7%	0.7%
(..)				(..)			
Total of the above		69.4%		Total of the above		67.3%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

The equivalent information for non-food purchases is reported in Table 3.3. This gives the detailed items of the category summarised as 'non-food' in the first table. Here there are some differences between the 20 largest items in the respective surveys. Unfortunately, however, this is mainly because the miscellaneous category dominates in EICV2, although this indicates that the selection of non-food items included in the EICV3 questionnaire has improved substantially compared to EICV2 and is now more comprehensive. That said, in both cases expenses linked to laundry soap, travel, fuels, clothing, construction, repairs of buildings or vehicles and mobile phone-related expenses are important.

Table 3.3 **Twentymost important items of non-food purchases**

EICV2				EICV3			
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of: Non-food purchases	All purchases		Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of: Non-food purchases	All purchases
Other non-food	113,000	23.2%	13.3%	Building repair	56,900	5.8%	3.3%
Construction	43,600	8.9%	5.1%	Airtime (mobile)	53,400	5.5%	3.1%
Minibus	23,100	4.7%	2.7%	Others non-food	29,600	3.0%	1.7%
Inter-urban travel	15,500	3.2%	1.8%	Petrol (fuel)	29,300	3.0%	1.7%
Vehicle repair	13,600	2.8%	1.6%	Minibus	28,800	2.9%	1.7%
Laundry soap	12,600	2.6%	1.5%	Laundry soap	25,400	2.6%	1.5%
Charcoal (cooking)	11,500	2.4%	1.4%	Local travel	24,700	2.5%	1.4%
Building repairs	11,400	2.3%	1.3%	Bus	23,800	2.4%	1.4%
Airtime (mobile)	11,000	2.3%	1.3%	Charcoal	21,100	2.2%	1.2%
Hair products	9,340	1.9%	1.1%	Motorcycle/Bike	19,400	2.0%	1.1%
Kerosene	9,100	1.9%	1.1%	Children's clothes	16,900	1.7%	1.0%
Petrol (fuel)	8,470	1.7%	1.0%	Men's garments	16,100	1.6%	0.9%
Wrap-around cloth	8,190	1.7%	1.0%	Building repair	16,000	1.6%	0.9%
Men's garments	8,100	1.7%	1.0%	Vehicle spare parts	15,400	1.6%	0.9%
Children's cloth	7,280	1.5%	0.9%	Beauty/cosmetics	14,500	1.5%	0.8%
Wages for HH help	7,260	1.5%	0.9%	Wrap-around cloth	13,900	1.4%	0.8%
Rwandatel/MTN	6,430	1.3%	0.8%	Wages for HH help	13,300	1.4%	0.8%
Women's garments	6,120	1.3%	0.7%	Men's footwear	12,400	1.3%	0.7%
Repair of m'cycle	5,960	1.2%	0.7%	Women's garments	12,000	1.2%	0.7%
International travel	5,420	1.1%	0.6%	Wood (cooking)	10,500	1.1%	0.6%
(...)				(...)			
Total of the above		69.1%		Total of the above		46.4%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

4 Estimating food consumption at the national level

The previous discussion related to consumption items acquired through purchasing, which in the case of non-food commodities is the predominant means of acquiring goods. However, in the case of food consumption a substantial amount of consumption may be sourced from own production, especially in rural areas. This section focuses on total food consumption, including purchases and own production. This information is likely to be particularly relevant for the purposes of estimating national accounts.

The 20 most important food items in terms of consumption are reported for the two years in Table 4.1. The 20 largest products account for 69% of food consumption in 2005–06 and 67% in 2010–11. In general, the lists for the two years include mostly the same items. In particular, the top five commodities, which account for nearly 40% of food consumption in 2005–06 and 34% in 2010–11, are the same in each case, even if the ranking differs marginally: dry beans, sweet potato, Irish potato, cooking banana and cassava flour.

In 2010–11 the share of consumption derived from autoconsumption was significantly lower than in 2005–06 (37% compared to 44%) and the Rwandan diet has become more varied. This is in line with the earlier finding that people now spend a higher proportion of their income on food purchases (because they produce less of it themselves). The more diverse diet can explain part of this trend: people simply eat more products such as beef, restaurant food, etc., which are usually purchased and not self-produced.

The table below also provides information on which food items are usually purchased and which are self-produced. Sweet potato, cooking banana, cassava, maize and fresh beans are obtained predominantly from own production and significant proportions of dry beans, Irish potatoes and local beers are also supplied from own production. There are also quite a few exclusively purchased items in these lists, including food from restaurants, peanut oil, sugar and imported rice or predominantly purchased commodities such as beef, local rice and tomatoes.

Table 4.1 Twenty most important items of total food consumption (purchases and own production)

	EICV2				EICV3		
	Consumption (in million RWF)	Share from own production	Percentage of all food consumption		Consumption (in million RWF)	Share from own production	Percentage of all food consumption
Dry beans	72,700	49.8%	11.2%	Dry beans	118,000	54.7%	9.8%
Sweet potato	63,500	78.6%	9.8%	Irish potato	100,000	43.2%	8.3%
Irish potato	50,600	41.7%	7.8%	Sweet potato	83,700	77.4%	7.0%
Banana – cooking	43,700	76.0%	6.7%	Banana – cooking	65,500	66.6%	5.5%
Cassava (flour)	26,100	54.4%	4.0%	Cassava (flour)	40,500	46.9%	3.4%
Fresh bean	19,300	98.5%	3.0%	Beef meat	37,400	0.2%	3.1%
Local sorghum beer	16,600	45.0%	2.6%	Restaurant food	35,200	0.0%	2.9%
Shelled local rice	15,300	13.0%	2.4%	Local rice	31,700	12.4%	2.6%
Corn (flour)	14,600	26.8%	2.3%	Corn (flour)	30,700	21.6%	2.6%
Beef	14,300	0.4%	2.2%	Bar drinks	29,000	0.0%	2.4%
Restaurant food	14,200	0.0%	2.2%	Peanut oil	28,700	0.0%	2.4%
Cassava (root)	14,200	71.9%	2.2%	Cassava (root)	26,800	74.6%	2.2%
Bar drinks	12,000	0.0%	1.9%	Fresh milk	25,000	41.6%	2.1%
Sugar (local)	11,800	0.0%	1.8%	Fresh bean	24,400	95.9%	2.0%
Sorghum juice	11,300	45.5%	1.8%	Tomato	23,600	8.3%	2.0%
Peanut oil	11,300	0.0%	1.7%	Imported rice	23,200	0.0%	1.9%
Tomato	10,700	15.7%	1.7%	Local banana beer	21,600	41.2%	1.8%
Sorghum (flour)	9,930	58.8%	1.5%	Sorghum juice	21,300	27.5%	1.8%
Maize	9,620	87.9%	1.5%	Maize (fresh)	21,200	86.3%	1.8%
Fresh milk	9,040	42.4%	1.4%	Sugar (local)	21,100	0.0%	1.8%
(...)				(...)			
All food consumption	648,000	43.8%		All food consumption	1,200,000	37.2%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3. Note: Food consumption includes purchases and own production.

5 Place of purchase of consumption items

The EICV3 survey also collected information on the place of purchase of consumption items, covering both food and non-food commodities, although this information was not collected for EICV2 and so cannot be analysed comparatively. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 report the distribution of the place of purchase for different food and non-food items respectively, based on the patterns of spending of all households that purchased the corresponding item.²

Table 5.1 Place of purchase of important food commodities

Place of purchase	Local rice	Dry maize	Irish potato	Sweet potato	Cassava (root)	Cassava (flour)
Small shop	52.4	5.5	26.5	6.1	2.8	0.7
Supermarket	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food shop	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Market	10.5	29.7	51.5	51.0	46.0	22.7
Mobile seller	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.1
Health service	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.7
Individual service provider	36.1	62.2	19.3	39.8	46.7	74.3
Other	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
Don't know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3

In general, the predominant places of food purchases are markets and individual service providers, followed by small shops. All other sources are very small or negligible. The source differs a bit from one commodity to another; markets are the predominant place of purchase for Irish and sweet potatoes, but individual service providers are the most important sources of cassava flour and dry maize and local shops important for rice.

For non-food commodities, the table focuses on fuel, charcoal and different items of clothing. The same three sources of purchase dominate: markets, individual service providers and small shops. For fuel and charcoal almost all purchases are made from individual sellers and purchases of garments are predominantly made in the market.

Table 5.2 Place of purchase of important non-food commodities

Place of purchase	Petrol (fuel)	Charcoal	Fabric (men)	Fabric (women)	Wrap-around cloth	Men's garments	Women's garments	Children's garments
Small shop	0.2	4.6	37.2	28.6	23.0	8.4	6.8	5.6
Supermarket	0.0	0.0	9.8	13.3	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2
Food shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Market	0.1	7.6	50.0	55.4	72.6	87.4	90.0	92.3
Mobile seller	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.7
Health service	1.6	2.5	2.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Individual service provider	97.8	82.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3.

²When interpreting these findings it is important to note that in some outlets purchases are likely to be much larger (e.g. supermarkets) than others (such as small shops and markets).

6 Urban and rural analysis

The above analysis was focused on characteristics of consumption at the national level. This chapter discusses the patterns by urban and rural areas, using the same structure as above. The urban/rural disaggregation was chosen because there are generally more differences between urban and rural areas than between provinces and quintiles.

Table 6.1 shows the total purchases of consumption items by broad categories, this time for urban and rural areas separately. In urban areas, households spend 36% of total purchases on food, as compared to 42% in rural areas. The share of all purchases spent on food increased over time in urban areas, but remained almost unchanged in rural areas.

Expenditure patterns also differ considerably for rent and education. In urban areas, 5% of aggregate purchases go into rent, whereas this is negligible in rural areas. In urban areas, 10% is spent on education (a considerable increase from 5% in EICV2), but this is only 5% in rural areas.

Table 6.1 Total purchases of consumption categories, in urban and rural areas

Urban	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	140,000	33.9%	246,000	35.7%
Non-food purchases	225,400	54.5%	311,100	45.1%
Education	21,100	5.1%	69,900	10.1%
Vaccination	17	0.0%	10	0.0%
Rent	11,500	2.8%	30,900	4.5%
Maintenance	5,750	1.4%	16,300	2.4%
Water	5,340	1.3%	7,600	1.1%
Electricity	4,240	1.0%	7,670	1.1%
Total	413,347	100.0%	689,480	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Rural	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	222,000	43.1%	507,000	42.4%
Non-food purchases	261,700	50.8%	576,500	48.2%
Education	21,700	4.2%	65,100	5.4%
Vaccination	20	0.0%	3	0.0%
Rent	1,340	0.3%	10,200	0.9%
Maintenance	5,740	1.1%	25,500	2.1%
Water	2,080	0.4%	7,880	0.7%
Electricity	616	0.1%	3,010	0.3%
Total	515,196	100.0%	1,195,193	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

For the first two of the above categories (food and non-food purchases), the EICV collects data on exactly which food and non-food items were purchased. The following tables give more detailed information about these two categories, first about food and then about non-food.

As previously done at the national level, the data allow us to look at the 20 most important food items which were purchased. Table 6.2 shows these items, together with the shares they constitute of all food purchases as well as of all purchases.

This shows that aggregate urban households spend by far the largest amount of their purchases on restaurant food. Other relevant urban food purchases go into Irish potatoes and beef. This pattern has not changed over the past five years.

In rural areas, restaurant food is unsurprisingly less important, and expenditure on food is made mainly on dry beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beef, rice and drinks. Compared to five years earlier, rural households now spend a larger share of aggregate purchases on beef and overall less on dry beans, which could suggest a more diversified diet.

Table 6.2 Twentymost important items of food purchases, in urban and rural areas

URBAN							
EICV2				EICV3			
Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of:		Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of:	
		Food purchases	All purchases			Food purchases	All purchases
Restaurant food	11,300	8.1%	3.1%	Restaurant food	20,400	8.3%	3.0%
Irish Potato	10,900	7.8%	3.0%	Irish Potato	16,100	6.5%	2.3%
Beef	8,110	5.8%	2.2%	Beef meat	15,800	6.4%	2.3%
Sugar (local)	6,460	4.6%	1.8%	Imported rice	12,800	5.2%	1.9%
Dry beans	6,330	4.5%	1.7%	Peanut oil	9,890	4.0%	1.4%
Shelled local rice	5,860	4.2%	1.6%	Sugar (local)	9,170	3.7%	1.3%
Peanut oil	5,460	3.9%	1.5%	Dry beans	9,130	3.7%	1.3%
Imported rice	4,980	3.6%	1.4%	Fresh milk	8,300	3.4%	1.2%
Bar drinks	4,760	3.4%	1.3%	Bread	8,040	3.3%	1.2%
Cassava (flour)	4,710	3.4%	1.3%	Bar drinks	7,950	3.2%	1.2%
Commercial beer	4,130	2.9%	1.1%	Local rice	7,860	3.2%	1.1%
Bread	4,030	2.9%	1.1%	Commercial beer	7,590	3.1%	1.1%
Banana – cooking	4,030	2.9%	1.1%	Tomato	7,210	2.9%	1.1%
Fresh milk	3,960	2.8%	1.1%	Corn (flour)	6,720	2.7%	1.0%
Tomato	3,960	2.8%	1.1%	Banana – cooking	6,550	2.7%	1.0%
Carbonated soft drinks	3,520	2.5%	1.0%	Cassava (flour)	6,390	2.6%	0.9%
Corn (flour)	3,450	2.5%	0.9%	Carbonated soft drinks	5,750	2.3%	0.8%
Sweet potato	1,970	1.4%	0.5%	Groundnut flour	3,200	1.3%	0.5%
Groundnut flour	1,640	1.2%	0.5%	Cakes/Chapatti	3,000	1.2%	0.4%
White fish	1,570	1.1%	0.4%	Tomato concentrate	2,970	1.2%	0.4%
(..)				(..)			
Total of the above		72.1%		Total of the above		71.1%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

RURAL							
EICV2				EICV3			
Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of:		Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of:	
		Food purchases	All purchases			Food purchases	All purchases
Dry beans	30,200	13.5%	6.2%	Dry beans	44,200	8.7%	4.3%
Irish Potato	18,600	8.3%	3.8%	Irish Potato	41,100	8.1%	4.0%
Sweet potato	11,600	5.2%	2.4%	Beef meat	21,600	4.3%	2.1%
Local sorghum beer	7,790	3.5%	1.6%	Bar drinks	21,100	4.2%	2.0%
Shelled local rice	7,440	3.3%	1.5%	Local rice	19,900	3.9%	1.9%
Corn (flour)	7,290	3.3%	1.5%	Peanut oil	18,800	3.7%	1.8%
Bar drinks	7,260	3.2%	1.5%	Corn (flour)	17,300	3.4%	1.7%
Cassava (flour)	7,230	3.2%	1.5%	Sweet potato	16,500	3.3%	1.6%
Palm oil	7,040	3.1%	1.4%	Banana – cooking	15,300	3.0%	1.5%
Salt	6,560	2.9%	1.3%	Cassava (flour)	15,100	3.0%	1.5%
Banana – cooking	6,460	2.9%	1.3%	Restaurant food	14,800	2.9%	1.4%
Beef	6,120	2.7%	1.3%	Tomato	14,400	2.8%	1.4%
Sorghum	5,910	2.6%	1.2%	Sorghum juice	14,400	2.8%	1.4%
Peanut oil	5,800	2.6%	1.2%	Sugar (local)	12,000	2.4%	1.2%
Sugar (local)	5,370	2.4%	1.1%	Palm oil	11,700	2.3%	1.1%
Sorghum juice	5,320	2.4%	1.1%	Local banana beer	11,300	2.2%	1.1%
Tomato	5,080	2.3%	1.0%	Imported rice	10,500	2.1%	1.0%
Commercial beer	4,870	2.2%	1.0%	Salt	10,200	2.0%	1.0%
White fish	4,210	1.9%	0.9%	Cakes/ Chapatti/			
Ma	8,660	1.7%	0.8%				
Local sorghum beer	3,500	1.6%	0.7%	Commercial beer	8,530	1.7%	0.8%
(...)				(...)			
Total of the above		73.1%		Total of the above		68.5%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Turning from food items to non-food items (and thereby providing further detail about what exactly is in the broader category 'non-food'), Table 6.3 presents the 20 most important food items which were purchased by urban and rural households. As in earlier tables, comparisons are limited because the miscellaneous category dominates the data for EICV2.

The aggregate urban part of Rwanda purchases above all airtime, building repairs, petrol, charcoal and bus fees. This has not changed very much over the past five years, although airtime is becoming more important and now heads the list of the aggregate non-food purchases in urban Rwanda.

In rural Rwanda, however, a few significant changes can be observed over time. Airtime, which was not even among the 20 most important non-food items in 2005–06, now comes second. Fuel also moved up the list considerably. Further important non-food purchases in rural areas are construction/repairs, laundry soap and minibus fees.

Table 6.3 Twenty most important items of non-food purchases, in urban and rural areas

URBAN							
EICV2				EICV3			
Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of: Non-food purchases	All purchases	Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of: Non-food purchases	All purchases
Other non-food	40,800	18.1%	11.1%	Airtime (mobile)	24,800	5.6%	3.6%
Construction cost	17,600	7.8%	4.8%	Building repair	23,700	5.3%	3.4%
Minibus	13,300	5.9%	3.6%	Petrol (fuel)	21,000	4.7%	3.0%
Charcoal (cooking)	10,200	4.5%	2.8%	Charcoal (cooking)	14,900	3.4%	2.2%
Airtime (mobile)	8,740	3.9%	2.4%	Bus	13,400	3.0%	1.9%
Inter-urban travel	8,440	3.7%	2.3%	Spare parts	12,100	2.7%	1.8%
Petrol (fuel)	7,150	3.2%	2.0%	Minibus	11,300	2.6%	1.6%
Building repairs	6,470	2.9%	1.8%	Local travel	9,730	2.2%	1.4%
Vehicle repair	5,750	2.5%	1.6%	Wages for HH help	8,620	1.9%	1.3%
International travel	4,920	2.2%	1.3%	Other non-food	8,290	1.9%	1.2%
Wages for HH help	4,440	2.0%	1.2%	Building repair	7,430	1.7%	1.1%
Rwandatel/MTN	4,210	1.9%	1.1%	Motorcycle/Bike	7,380	1.7%	1.1%
Laundry soap	3,690	1.6%	1.0%	International travel	6,540	1.5%	0.9%
Motorcycle or bike	3,390	1.5%	0.9%	Laundry soap	6,200	1.4%	0.9%
Women's haircuts	3,240	1.4%	0.9%	Men's garments	6,020	1.4%	0.9%
Men's garments	3,210	1.4%	0.9%	Vehicle repair	5,330	1.2%	0.8%
Hair products	3,210	1.4%	0.9%	Children's garments	5,080	1.1%	0.7%
Other medicines	2,560	1.1%	0.7%	Men's footwear	4,480	1.0%	0.7%
Children's garments	2,520	1.1%	0.7%	Women's haircuts	4,410	1.0%	0.6%
Kerosene	2,260	1.0%	0.6%	Women's garments	4,380	1.0%	0.6%
(..)				(..)			
Total of the above		69.1%		Total of the above		46.3%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

RURAL							
EICV2				EICV3			
Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of:		Commodity	Total spending (in million RWF)	Share of:	
		Non-food purchases	All purchases			Non-food purchases	All purchases
Other non-food	72,300	27.6%	14.9%	Building repairs	33,200	6.2%	3.2%
Construction cost	26,000	9.9%	5.4%	Airtime (mobile)	28,500	5.4%	2.7%
Minibus	9,890	3.8%	2.0%	Others non-food	21,300	4.0%	2.1%
Laundry soap	8,910	3.4%	1.8%	Laundry soap	19,200	3.6%	1.9%
Vehicle repair	7,900	3.0%	1.6%	Minibus	17,500	3.3%	1.7%
Inter-urban travel	7,080	2.7%	1.5%	Local travel	15,000	2.8%	1.4%
Kerosene	6,840	2.6%	1.4%	Motorcycle/Bike	12,000	2.3%	1.2%
Hair products	6,130	2.3%	1.3%	Children's garments	11,900	2.2%	1.1%
Wrap-around cloth	6,050	2.3%	1.2%	Wrap-around cloth	11,100	2.1%	1.1%
Building repairs	4,950	1.9%	1.0%	Beauty/cosmetics	10,700	2.0%	1.0%
Repair of m'cycle	4,940	1.9%	1.0%	Bus	10,500	2.0%	1.0%
Men's garments	4,900	1.9%	1.0%	Men's garments	10,100	1.9%	1.0%
Children's garments	4,760	1.8%	1.0%	Wood (cooking)	8,910	1.7%	0.9%
Women's garments	4,250	1.6%	0.9%	Building repair	8,550	1.6%	0.8%
Hospitalisation	3,260	1.2%	0.7%	Petrol (Fuel)	8,260	1.6%	0.8%
Batteries	3,230	1.2%	0.7%	Men's footwear	7,970	1.5%	0.8%
Men's footwear	2,970	1.1%	0.6%	Spare parts	7,760	1.5%	0.8%
Wages for HH help	2,810	1.1%	0.6%	Women's garments	7,600	1.4%	0.7%
Wood (cooking)	2,750	1.1%	0.6%	Children's footwear	6,890	1.3%	0.7%
Shoe brush	2,440	0.9%	0.5%	Health insurance	6,890	1.3%	0.7%
(..)				(..)			
Total of the above		73.4%		Total of the above		49.7%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

The previous urban/rural analysis focused on consumption items acquired through purchasing. In the case of non-food commodities, this is the predominant means of acquiring goods. However, in the case of food consumption a substantial amount of consumption is sourced from own production, especially in rural areas. Table 6.4 presents data on total food consumption, including both purchases and own production.

This shows that, in urban areas, 11% of total food consumption comes from own production, whereas the major part is purchased. The proportion of own production has decreased since 2005, from 16%. Even when taking into account all food consumption, restaurant food still constitutes the largest single item in aggregate urban food consumption, followed by Irish potatoes, beef and dry beans.

Major food items that are partly self-produced in urban areas are dry beans, cooking bananas and sweet potatoes.

In rural areas, the share of own production in total food consumption is unsurprisingly much higher; it is at 45% in 2010–11, decreasing from 53% in 2005–06. This shows that even rural households now purchase a larger share of their consumption, which can be explained in part by a diversified diet (in favour of purchased foods) as well as possibly a higher degree of commercialisation in agriculture. The change in diets can be observed in the table below. Products that are more commonly purchased than self-produced (e.g. rice and beef) now feature higher up in the list of important food consumption items.

Table 6.4 Twenty most important items of total food consumption (purchases and own production), in urban and rural areas

URBAN							
Food	EICV2			Percentage of all food consumption	EICV3		
	Consumption (in million RWF)	Share from own production	Percentage of all food consumption		Consumption (in million RWF)	Share from own production	Percentage of all food consumption
Irish potato	11,585	5.9%	6.9%	Restaurant food	20,400	0.0%	7.4%
Restaurant food	11,300	0.0%	6.8%	Irish potato	17,400	7.8%	6.3%
Dry beans	10,150	37.6%	6.1%	Beef meat	15,800	0.3%	5.7%
Beef	8,120	0.1%	4.9%	Dry beans	14,100	35.3%	5.1%
Banana – cooking	6,680	39.7%	4.0%	Imported rice	12,800	0.0%	4.6%
Cassava (flour)	6,590	28.5%	3.9%	Fresh milk	9,910	16.2%	3.6%
Sugar (local)	6,460	0.0%	3.9%	Peanut oil	9,890	0.0%	3.6%
Shelled local rice	5,865	0.1%	3.5%	Banana – cooking	9,820	33.3%	3.6%
Sweet potato	5,860	66.4%	3.5%	Sugar (local)	9,170	0.0%	3.3%
Peanut oil	5,460	0.0%	3.3%	Bread	8,040	0.0%	2.9%
Imported rice	4,980	0.0%	3.0%	Local rice	7,960	1.2%	2.9%
Fresh milk	4,785	17.2%	2.9%	Bar drinks	7,950	0.0%	2.9%
Bar drinks	4,760	0.0%	2.8%	Cassava (flour)	7,730	17.3%	2.8%
Tomato	4,318	8.3%	2.6%	Commercial beer	7,590	0.0%	2.7%
Commercial beer	4,130	0.0%	2.5%	Tomato	7,450	3.2%	2.7%
Bread	4,030	0.0%	2.4%	Corn (flour)	6,990	3.8%	2.5%
Corn (flour)	3,737	7.7%	2.2%	Carbonated soft drinks	5,750	0.0%	2.1%
Carbonated soft drinks	3,520	0.0%	2.1%	Sweet potato	5,640	55.9%	2.0%
Local sorghum beer	2,500	46.8%	1.5%	Groundnut flour	3,330	3.9%	1.2%
Fresh bean	2,024	90.4%	1.2%	Cakes/Chapatti	3,000	0.0%	1.1%
(...)				(...)			
All food consumption	167,400	16.4%		All food consumption	276,074	10.8%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3. Note: Food consumption includes purchases and own production.

RURAL							
EICV2				EICV3			
	Consumption (in million RWF)	Share from own production	Percentage of all food consumption		Consumption (in million RWF)	Share from own production	Percentage of all food consumption
Dry beans	62,600	51.8%	13.0%	Dry beans	104,000	57.3%	11.2%
Sweet potato	57,600	79.9%	12.0%	Irish potato	82,900	50.5%	9.0%
Irish potato	39,000	52.3%	8.1%	Sweet potato	78,100	78.9%	8.4%
Banana – cooking	37,060	82.6%	7.7%	Banana – cooking	55,700	72.5%	6.0%
Cassava (flour)	19,630	63.2%	4.1%	Cassava (flour)	32,800	54.0%	3.5%
Fresh bean	17,294	99.5%	3.6%	Cassava (root)	24,400	76.6%	2.6%
Local sorghum beer	14,080	44.7%	2.9%	Local rice	23,800	16.1%	2.6%
Cassava (root)	12,250	73.6%	2.5%	Corn (flour)	23,700	26.9%	2.6%
Corn (flour)	10,920	33.2%	2.3%	Fresh bean	22,500	97.3%	2.4%
Sorghum juice	9,890	46.2%	2.1%	Beef meat	21,600	0.1%	2.3%
Shelled local rice	9,410	20.9%	2.0%	Bar drinks	21,100	0.0%	2.3%
Maize	8,714	89.4%	1.8%	Sorghum juice	20,100	28.2%	2.2%
Sorghum (flour)	8,120	62.4%	1.7%	Local banana beer	19,800	42.8%	2.1%
Bar drinks	7,260	0.0%	1.5%	Maize (fresh)	19,300	87.6%	2.1%
Palm oil	7,040	0.0%	1.5%	Peanut oil	18,800	0.0%	2.0%
Sorghum	6,774	12.8%	1.4%	Tomato	16,100	10.7%	1.7%
Salt	6,560	0.0%	1.4%	Fresh milk	15,100	58.0%	1.6%
Tomato	6,400	20.6%	1.3%	Restaurant food	14,800	0.0%	1.6%
Banana – beer	6,330	78.0%	1.3%	Tarot/ amateke	13,800	77.5%	1.5%
Beef	6,173	0.9%	1.3%	Sugar (local)	12,000	0.0%	1.3%
(..)				(..)			
All food consumption	481,000	53.4%		All food consumption	924,487	45.1%	

Source: EICV2 and EICV3. Note: Food consumption includes purchases and own production.

As previously seen at the national level, Table 6.5 presents data on the primary place of purchase for selected food items. When urban households purchase rice, maize, potatoes or cassava, they do so mainly in shops or markets or from individual sellers. In rural areas, patterns are similar, although marketplaces have a slightly higher importance and small shops slightly less.

Table 6.5 Place of purchase of important food commodities, in urban and rural areas

URBAN						
Place of purchase	Local rice	Dry maize	Irish Potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Cassava (root)	Cassava (flour)
Small shop	53.3	10.3	54.0	25.5	13.9	0.4
Supermarket	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Food shop	0.3	0.6	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.0
Market	9.7	16.0	36.4	47.5	47.6	11.6
Mobile seller	0.0	2.7	0.8	1.2	6.5	0.1
Health service	0.1	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Individual service provider	35.2	65.5	6.1	23.3	29.6	86.6
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
Don't know	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3.

RURAL						
Place of purchase	Local rice	Dry maize	Irish Potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Cassava (root)	Cassava (flour)
Small shop						
	52.3	4.7	21.8	2.7	0.9	0.8
Supermarket	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food shop	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Market	10.6	32.0	54.1	51.6	45.7	24.7
Mobile seller	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
Health service	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7
Individual service provider	36.2	61.6	21.6	42.7	49.7	72.2
Other	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.2
Don't know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3.

Table 6.6 presents data on the place of purchase for selected non-food items. Again the patterns are similar for urban and rural dwellers, with the exception of charcoal, which is purchased almost exclusively from individual sellers in rural areas whereas vending places are more diversified in the cities.

Table 6.6 Place of purchase of important non-food commodities, in urban and rural areas

URBAN								
Place of purchase	Petrol (fuel)	Charcoal	Fabric (male)	Fabric (female)	Wrap-around cloth	Men's garm-ents	Women's garments	Children's garments
Small shop	0.1	25.1	28.2	22.7	15.4	6.3	4.8	3.5
Supermarket	0.0	0.1	33.7	41.0	15.6	10.1	7.6	6.0
Food shop	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Market	0.1	22.4	34.7	32.4	65.3	76.1	78.4	86.4
Mobile seller	0.0	5.0	0.6	1.8	3.3	7.1	9.0	3.9
Health service	6.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Individual service provider	92.4	35.9	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3.

RURAL								
Place of purchase	Petrol (fuel)	Charcoal	Fabric (male)	Fabric (female)	Wrap-around cloth	Men's garm-ents	Women's garments	Children's garments
Small shop	0.2	1.1	38.6	30.2	24.0	8.8	7.1	5.9
Supermarket	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.8	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
Food shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Market	0.1	5.1	52.5	61.6	73.6	89.6	91.9	93.2
Mobile seller	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
Health service	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Individual service provider	98.7	90.5	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3.

7 Province and quintile analysis

Having analysed both the national and urban/rural patterns of consumption, it is also possible to disaggregate the data by province and by quintile. Due to the amount of tables necessary for such level of detail, only the broad consumption category summary tables are presented in this report.³

Table 7.1 shows consumption categories by province. In Kigali, 34% of aggregate consumption is spent on food, and this has not changed much since EICV2. The proportion spent on education, however, has increased substantially, from 5% to 11%. Moreover, the proportion spent on rents in Kigali has also increased.

In the remaining provinces outside Kigali, the share of food in total purchases is around 52% in the Southern and Western provinces and around 42–46% in the Eastern and Northern provinces. Food shares have increased slightly since EICV3 in all provinces, which is in line with the earlier findings about changes in consumption patterns. Education expenditure is around 6–8% in all provinces outside Kigali.

Total aggregate spending is lowest in the Northern and Southern provinces (242 and 255 trillion RWF, respectively) and highest in Kigali (557 trillion RWF).

Table 7.1 Total purchases of consumption categories, by province

Kigali	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	102,000	32.8%	188,000	33.8%
Non-food purchases	170,600	54.9%	256,300	46.0%
Education	16,400	5.3%	58,400	10.5%
Vaccination	16	0.0%	11	0.0%
Rent	8,950	2.9%	28,400	5.1%
Maintenance	4,510	1.5%	13,100	2.4%
Water	4,430	1.4%	6,230	1.1%
Electricity	3,650	1.2%	6,580	1.2%
Total	310,556	100.0%	557,021	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Southern Province	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	72,800	44.3%	132,000	51.7%
Non-food purchases	79,700	48.5%	97,000	38.0%
Education	7,800	4.7%	16,600	6.5%
Vaccination	6	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rent	1,890	1.1%	2,570	1.0%
Maintenance	1,370	0.8%	5,330	2.1%
Water	465	0.3%	1,180	0.5%
Electricity	430	0.3%	637	0.2%
Total	164,461	100.0%	255,318	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

³Detailed food and non-food item-level tables for both the province and quintile level are provided in the full tables mentioned in the introduction.

Western Province	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	73,200	42.0%	172,000	53.4%
Non-food purchases	89,700	51.5%	115,900	36.0%
Education	6,920	4.0%	20,100	6.2%
Vaccination	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rent	866	0.5%	3,830	1.2%
Maintenance	2,360	1.4%	7,130	2.2%
Water	701	0.4%	1,580	0.5%
Electricity	335	0.2%	1,360	0.4%
Total	174,085	100.0%	321,900	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Northern Province	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	46,000	45.3%	111,000	45.8%
Non-food purchases	49,800	49.1%	101,700	42.0%
Education	4,080	4.0%	18,600	7.7%
Vaccination	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rent	258	0.3%	2,520	1.0%
Maintenance	913	0.9%	5,510	2.3%
Water	383	0.4%	1,790	0.7%
Electricity	74	0.1%	1,190	0.5%
Total	101,510	100.0%	242,310	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Eastern Province	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	68,300	38.1%	150,000	42.3%
Non-food purchases	98,200	54.8%	163,400	46.0%
Education	7,610	4.2%	21,300	6.0%
Vaccination	10	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rent	849	0.5%	3,840	1.1%
Maintenance	2,330	1.3%	10,700	3.0%
Water	1,440	0.8%	4,690	1.3%
Electricity	366	0.2%	904	0.3%
Total	179,105	100.0%	354,835	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

At the quintile level, consumption patterns show a clear trend with increasing wealth. As shown in Table 7.2, food shares decrease steadily with quintile, from 63% in the poorest quintile to 37% in the richest. The patterns of change discussed in this report – i.e. away from own food production and towards purchased food – are least pronounced in the poorest quintile. The food share of the poorest quintile has not changed since EICV2.

Table 7.2 Total purchases of consumption categories, by quintile

Quintile 1	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	22,200	62.7%	47,400	62.9%
Non-food purchases	11,380	32.1%	22,930	30.4%
Education	1,330	3.8%	3,420	4.5%
Vaccination	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rent	148	0.4%	490	0.7%
Maintenance	219	0.6%	705	0.9%
Water	146	0.4%	392	0.5%
Electricity	0	0.0%	28	0.0%
Total	35,427	100.0%	75,365	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Quintile 2	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	33,100	56.0%	69,700	57.8%
Non-food purchases	22,240	37.6%	41,690	34.6%
Education	2,880	4.9%	6,050	5.0%
Vaccination	6	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rent	217	0.4%	913	0.8%
Maintenance	418	0.7%	1,450	1.2%
Water	229	0.4%	796	0.7%
Electricity	10	0.0%	55	0.0%
Total	59,100	100.0%	120,654	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Quintile 3	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	45,500	51.7%	98,100	55.1%
Non-food purchases	36,420	41.4%	65,200	36.6%
Education	4,420	5.0%	8,910	5.0%
Vaccination	5	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rent	284	0.3%	1,560	0.9%
Maintenance	986	1.1%	2,890	1.6%
Water	347	0.4%	1,340	0.8%
Electricity	14	0.0%	159	0.1%
Total	87,976	100.0%	178,160	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Quintile 4	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	64,900	46.3%	143,000	51.6%
Non-food purchases	64,470	46.0%	107,500	38.8%
Education	7,150	5.1%	15,600	5.6%
Vaccination	7	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rent	735	0.5%	2,910	1.1%
Maintenance	1,910	1.4%	4,710	1.7%
Water	857	0.6%	2,650	1.0%
Electricity	55	0.0%	635	0.2%
Total	140,084	100.0%	277,006	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

Quintile 5	EICV2		EICV3	
	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares	Total spending (in million RWF)	Shares
Food purchases	196,000	32.3%	395,000	36.6%
Non-food purchases	354,100	58.3%	496,900	46.0%
Education	27,000	4.4%	101,000	9.3%
Vaccination	15	0.0%	10	0.0%
Rent	11,400	1.9%	35,300	3.3%
Maintenance	7,950	1.3%	32,000	3.0%
Water	5,830	1.0%	10,300	1.0%
Electricity	4,780	0.8%	9,800	0.9%
Total	607,075	100.0%	1,080,310	100.0%

Source: EICV2 and EICV3.

8 Conclusion

The main purpose of this report is to understand the patterns of aggregate consumption in Rwanda and how these are changing. It thereby provides information which is of relevance for both the CPLand for the national accounts.

The main finding from the aggregate consumption analysis is that the share of food consumption derived from own production has decreased between 2005–06 and 2010–11. Consequently, the population purchases more food in shops and markets. This trend is accelerated by the fact that the diet of the Rwandan population has become more varied: people eat more products such as beef, rice, etc., which are usually purchased and not self-produced.

An important development in non-food purchases is the share of airtime for mobile phones. Both in urban and rural areas airtime now ranks among the top two non-food expenditures, whereas it was not even among the 20 most important non-food items for rural households back in 2005–06.

Expenditure on education has also increased, most substantially in Kigali.

Overall, the aggregate consumption pattern of the Rwandan population is undergoing changes that reflect the economic and technological development of the country, as also observed in other socio-economic indicators as well as the decline in poverty over the past five years.

References

NISR (2012), The Evolution of Poverty in Rwanda from 2000 to 2011: Results from the Household Surveys (EICV)

Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2010, NISR

Annex A District-level table for total purchases of consumption items (in million RWF and %), EICV3

		Food purchases	Non-food purchases	Education	Vaccination	Rent	Maintenance	Water	Electricity	Total
Nyarugenge	Total spending	58,500	73,400	12,500	3	9,990	3,330	1,720	1,780	161,223
	Share	36.3	45.5	7.8	0.0	6.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	100.0
Gasabo	Total spending	75,000	105,200	25,300	1	8,410	3,890	2,210	2,780	222,791
	Share	33.7	47.2	11.4	0.0	3.8	1.7	1.0	1.2	100.0
Kicukiro	Total spending	54,500	77,500	20,600	6	10,000	5,860	2,290	2,030	172,786
	Share	31.5	44.9	11.9	0.0	5.8	3.4	1.3	1.2	100.0
Nyanza	Total spending	15,700	12,040	1,200	0	208	1,010	148	64	30,370
	Share	51.7	39.6	4.0	0.0	0.7	3.3	0.5	0.2	100.0
Gisagara	Total spending	14,800	10,880	1,010	0	103	456	137	7	27,393
	Share	54.0	39.7	3.7	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
Nyaruguru	Total spending	14,700	9,050	1,650	0	85	372	60	5	25,922
	Share	56.7	34.9	6.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Huye	Total spending	22,700	17,740	4,620	0	942	542	282	225	47,051
	Share	48.2	37.7	9.8	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	100.0
Nyamagabe	Total spending	14,800	8,500	1,530	0	126	219	51	36	25,261
	Share	58.6	33.6	6.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0
Ruhango	Total spending	12,700	162,740	1,590	0	275	884	95	52	178,336
	Share	7.1	91.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Muhanga	Total spending	16,900	14,150	3,010	0	255	1,170	98	173	35,756
	Share	47.3	39.6	8.4	0.0	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.5	100.0
Kamonyi	Total spending	19,900	14,820	1,950	0	579	681	314	74	38,318
	Share	51.9	38.7	5.1	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.2	100.0
Karongi	Total spending	16,100	11,380	1,390	0	201	892	44	56	30,064
	Share	53.6	37.9	4.6	0.0	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
Rutsiro	Total spending	18,100	10,320	1,340	0	49	681	34	7	30,531
	Share	59.3	33.8	4.4	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Rubavu	Total spending	45,900	34,280	6,070	0	2,640	2,290	956	664	92,800
	Share	49.5	36.9	6.5	0.0	2.8	2.5	1.0	0.7	100.0
Nyabihu	Total spending	24,500	16,580	2,610	0	204	700	146	147	44,887
	Share	54.6	36.9	5.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
Ngororero	Total spending	15,900	10,590	1,830	0	56	331	7	1	28,715
	Share	55.4	36.9	6.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

		Food purchases	Non-food purchases	Education	Vaccination	Rent	Maintenance	Water	Electricity	Total
Rusizi	Total spending	31,600	19,640	4,630	0	485	1,230	263	306	58,154
	Share	54.3	33.8	8.0	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.5	100.0
Nyamashoke	Total spending	19,400	13,090	2,260	0	197	1,010	133	177	36,267
	Share	53.5	36.1	6.2	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.5	100.0
Rulindo	Total spending	14,400	11,050	1,290	0	64	438	92	31	27,364
	Share	52.6	40.4	4.7	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	100.0
Gakenke	Total spending	13,400	9,810	2,120	0	71	540	17	26	25,984
	Share	51.6	37.8	8.2	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Musanze	Total spending	37,500	34,220	4,070	0	1,240	2,070	585	408	80,093
	Share	46.8	42.7	5.1	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.7	0.5	100.0
Burera	Total spending	15,400	14,030	2,600	0	99	591	272	64	33,056
	Share	46.6	42.4	7.9	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.2	100.0
Gicumbi	Total spending	30,600	32,720	8,560	0	1,050	1,880	827	667	76,304
	Share	40.1	42.9	11.2	0.0	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.9	100.0
Rwamagana	Total spending	24,700	26,480	3,540	1	489	2,090	765	228	58,293
	Share	42.4	45.4	6.1	0.0	0.8	3.6	1.3	0.4	100.0
Nyagatare	Total spending	23,300	36,430	4,450	0	984	1,480	913	246	67,803
	Share	34.4	53.7	6.6	0.0	1.5	2.2	1.3	0.4	100.0
Gatsibo	Total spending	24,500	23,230	3,860	0	397	1,810	471	89	54,357
	Share	45.1	42.7	7.1	0.0	0.7	3.3	0.9	0.2	100.0
Kayonza	Total spending	21,200	19,680	2,390	0	710	902	758	125	45,765
	Share	46.3	43.0	5.2	0.0	1.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	100.0
Kirehe	Total spending	16,000	17,460	2,170	0	216	848	406	47	37,147
	Share	43.1	47.0	5.8	0.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.1	100.0
Ngoma	Total spending	16,500	16,290	2,040	0	293	1,460	384	82	37,049
	Share	44.5	44.0	5.5	0.0	0.8	3.9	1.0	0.2	100.0
Bugesera	Total spending	23,900	23,890	2,830	0	750	2,140	993	87	54,590
	Share	43.8	43.8	5.2	0.0	1.4	3.9	1.8	0.2	100.0
Total	Total spending	753,000	889,000	135,000	13	41,200	41,800	15,500	10,700	1,886,213
	Share	39.9	47.1	7.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.6	100.0

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