



The Republic of Rwanda



Rwanda

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

[EICV]

2013/2014

Thematic Report



- Economic Activity -

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

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

Thematic report - Economic activity -

March, 2016



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

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Claver Gatete
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR



Executive summary

On 7th February 2012 the president of Rwanda launched the second phase of the Economic Development and Poverty reduction Strategy (EDPRS2). A key input in EDPRS2 is the evidence collected through EICV4 field work for which was carried out by NISR between October 2013 and October 2014.

This report is one of these 7 thematic reports that seek to inform and support the development of the EDPRS2 with data from the EICV4. It focuses on the economic and labour market activities of the Rwandan population.

This report is organized under eight chapters and the highlights of each chapter are presented below:

Working age population and economic activity status

In 2013/2014 the working population (16 years and above) in Rwanda was 6,400,000 composed of 3,430,000 females (54%) and 2,970,000 males (46%). The majority of working age population (82%) lives in rural areas and only one fifth of them live in urban areas.

The working age population increased by 512,000 people during the three years period, between EICV3 and EICV4.

The growth of the working age population substantially impacted the trend of the labour force especially the employed population.

Labour force

In 2013/14 the labour force of Rwanda consisted of 5,590,000 people. The labour force participation rate, which reflects the extent to which a country's working age population is economically active was 87.4%, and it was lower in urban areas (79%) compared to rural areas (89%). In comparison with EICV3 the labour force participation rate increased by 4%.

The level of education of Rwandan labour force is low. While 62% of the labour force has not completed the primary school level, only 3% have attended the university level of education.

Employed population

Employment totaled 5,479,000 people, with female workers accounting for about 53.5%, which is the same as their share in the working age population.

Overall employment in Rwanda remains high at 85% of the working age population. The growth in employment has kept pace with the working age population. The current employment to population ratio increased by 4% between EICV3 and EICV4.

The level of employment is higher in rural areas (83%) than urban areas (72%), and it is the lowest in Kigali city (70%) compared to other provinces. The lower level of employment reflects the higher level of unemployment rates and inactivity rates.

The majority of employed population is independent farmers (55%) followed by employees in non-agriculture jobs (21%).

The agriculture sector employed the majority of workers (68%). However, it is worth noting that workers in the agriculture sector decreased by 4% compared to previous EICV, (72% recorded in the previous EICV). Some other sectors with a high number of workers are: whole sales and retail trade (10%) and construction (5%).

During the survey, 1,773,000 people were recorded as salaried or waged employees with 37% of them employed in farming activities. The majority of salaried/waged workers were daily workers (65%) followed by permanent workers (28%) and the remaining are temporary, casual and seasonal workers.

A subsequent number of jobs carried out by salaried/waged workers are informal (87%). This means that their holders are not entitled to social security contributions or are not benefiting the paid annual leave or don't receive a paid sick leave.

Most people in Rwanda hold more than one job, particularly in rural areas. Overall 41% of employed population had two jobs and 17% had 3 jobs or more within the 12 months before the survey. By adding up all jobs that were available in the economy in the 12 months prior to the survey, it was found that 9,935,000 jobs were carried out. A comparison with the figure found in EICV3 gives an increase in total jobs recorded between EICV4 and EICV3 of about 530,000, equivalent to the increase rate of 5.6%.

Working hours and time related underemployment

The median number of hours spent per job in the week prior to the survey was 17 hours while the median number of hours spent in all jobs per week was 30 hours. The time spent in agriculture activities either for wage or done by independent farmers is 18 and 20 hours per week respectively.

Concerning the time related underemployment, an underemployed person was defined as a person who, during the reference period was employed but worked less than 35 hours per week, while the person wanted and was available to increase the working time.

In Rwanda, 31% fall within the category of underemployed people in 2013/14. People working for wage in farming activities are the most underemployed (41%), followed by independent farmers (38%).

It was found that the time related underemployment decrease as the level of education increase. It is higher than 30% among employed population who have not completed at least the primary level of education, while it is 11% for those who attended the university level of education

Unemployed population

The overall unemployment rate in Rwanda is low and has not changed between EICV3 and EICV4 (around 2%).

Unemployment is predominant in urban areas and affects young people (16-30 years) more than adults. The unemployment rate in urban areas (9%) was slightly above four times the one at the national level (2%), whereas it was 0.6% in rural areas. The unemployment rate among active youth (16–30) was 3.3% at the national level and reaches 12% in urban areas.

As Kigali city is dominated by urban areas, its unemployment rate (11%) is by far higher than the unemployment rates at national and provincial levels.. The situation in Kigali becomes worse when the gender aspect is considered: The unemployment rate among females (16%) is more than twice higher that of males' (6.5%).

The breakdown of the unemployment rate by the level of education attended showed that unemployment rate lies at about 14% for individuals who have completed University education and at about 11% for individuals with secondary level of education, falling progressively with lower levels of education. Regardless of the level of education or the area of residence, unemployment rate tends to be higher among females compared to males. That difference becomes clear among holders of secondary level of education living urban areas, where the unemployment rate among females is more than the double of the males' (27% and 13% respectively). Concerning the length of unemployment, 44.5% of unemployed population reported that they have spent one year or more looking for a job. Unemployed people who have never worked before are more exposed to long periods of unemployment compared to those who have once worked.

Inactive population

According to EICV4 results, 13% of the population aged 16 year or above were inactive. The highest proportion of inactive population was in the age range of 16-24 as the substantial share of that population is still in school.

The majority of inactive population were students (59%) followed by those who were reported as too old or too young (10%).

Some reasons of inactivity are most predominant in urban areas while others are predominant in rural areas. Results highlight domestic duties as the reason of inactivity for 11% of the population living in urban areas, and 5% of the population living in rural areas. In the same vein, reasons such as no work available and discouraged seekers were more predominant in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Child labour

The proportion of all children aged 6 to 17 who were involved in economic activities is 13%. The level of participation is the same among boys and girls. As expected, the level of participation in economic activity is higher among children aged 16 and 17 years old (51%) compared to lower age groups. Finally, the level of economic activity participation is higher among children living in rural areas (14%) as compared to children living in urban areas (10%).

Results shows that 5.5% of all children were child laborers, 2% of them were working in hazardous conditions. Child labour rate is 1% point higher among females compared to males and it is higher in age group 16-17(9%).

With regard to area of residence, child labour is higher in rural areas (6%) compared to urban areas(4%).The Western and Northern provinces hold the highest child labour rates (8% compared to other provinces).

Furthermore, results show that child labour rate reveals to be high among children who do not attend school (12%) compared to those who are enrolled in schools (4%).

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Abbreviations

EDPRS: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

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

ILO: International Labour Organisation

MINECOFIN: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

VUP: Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme

Chapter 1: Introduction

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

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

This report is one of the seven (7) thematic reports. It focuses on the Economic activity. During the development of employment sector strategic plan for EDPRS2, key labour related indicators were integrated in the EICV4.

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

Following some short methodological notes in the following section, chapters 2 of this report presents the evolution and characteristics of working age population, Chapter 3 give information on labour force, chapter 4 gives details on employment, chapter 5 discusses working hours and underemployment, chapter 6 presents information on unemployment, chapter 7 talks about inactivity, and finally, chapter 8 gives a light on economic activity of children and child labour. The annexes provide district-level estimates for selected indicators as well as confidence intervals.

1.1. Important technical notes for data users

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. 1: Classification of sample households (unweighted) in the EICV3 survey by 2002 and 2012 urban-rural classifications

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

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

Rounding of estimates

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

Consumption quintiles

Throughout the report results are also disaggregated by consumption quintiles. Quintiles are constructed by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption

values, and dividing the population into five equal groups. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile 5, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest levels of annual consumption are allocated to quintile 1. The poorest households and their members are found in quintile 1 and the richest are found in quintile 5.¹

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

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

Chapter 2: Working age population

2.1. Spatial distribution of working age population

The working age population in Rwanda relate to all people aged 16 years and above. In 2013/2014 the working age population was 6,400,000 people that included f 3,430,000 females (54%). The majority of working age population lives in rural areas (82%) and only one fifth of them are live in urban areas. The Eastern Province registers the highest proportion of working age population (25%); twice higher than the working population in Kigali city (13%).

Table 2.1: Distribution of working age population by area of residence and province, according to sex

| Area of residence/Province | Percent | | | Count | | |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Rwanda | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2,970 | 3,430 | 6,400 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.7 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 586 | 631 | 1,217 |
| Rural | 80.3 | 81.6 | 81.0 | 2,384 | 2,799 | 5,183 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 13.5 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 400 | 423 | 822 |
| Southern | 23.1 | 23.8 | 23.5 | 687 | 815 | 1,502 |
| Western | 22.1 | 22.9 | 22.5 | 655 | 786 | 1,441 |
| Northern | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 467 | 544 | 1,011 |
| Eastern | 25.6 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 762 | 863 | 1,624 |

Source: EICV4

2.2. Working age population and economic activity status

Figure 2.1 shows the evolution of the working age population as well as its components from EICV1 (2000/01) to EICV4 (2013/14). According to the results, the working age population progressively increased since (2000/01). In (2013/14) that population consisted of 6, 4 million while it was 5.8 million in 2010 and 5.1 million in 2005. The employed population increased almost at the same pace as the working population. It increased from 4,8 million in 2010/11 to 5,5 million in 2013/14. The increase of employed population is more remarkable between 2010/11 and 2013/14 compared to 2005 and 2010.

Figure 2. 1: Evolution of working age population by current economic activity status

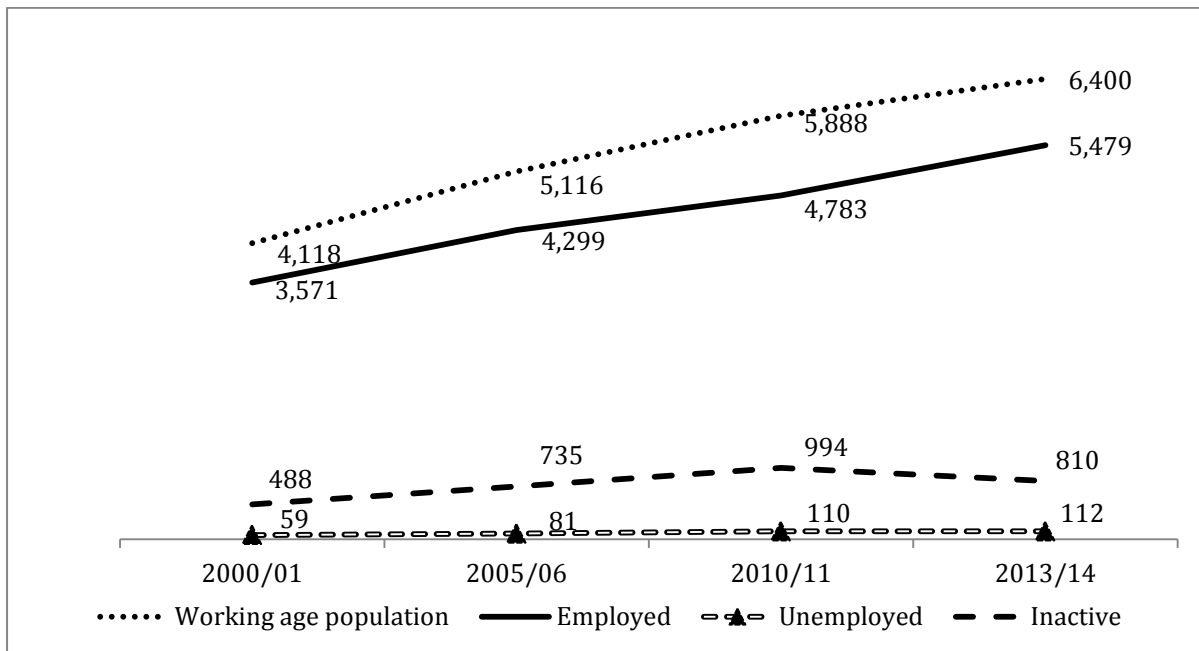


Table 2.2 shows the distribution of working age population by current economic activity status in EICV4 and EICV3.

About 86% of all working age population reported that they had a job in the 7 days preceding the EICV4 survey. Only about 2% were unemployed, while about 13% were economically inactive. The proportion of the population that is currently employed is smaller in urban than in rural areas, and current economic inactivity in urban areas almost doubles economic inactivity in rural areas.

Similarly, the lowest proportion of employed population was reported in Kigali city (71%) compared to other provinces where the proportion ranges from 87% to 90%.

The proportion of unemployed and inactive population was high in Kigali compared to other provinces.

Table 2.2: Distribution of working age population by current economic activity status, according to area of residence, province and sex

| | Current economic activity status | | | Total | Population aged 16+ (000) |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | | |
| EICV4 | | | | | |
| All Rwanda | 85.6 | 1.7 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 6,400 |
| Urban/rural | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.8 | 6.8 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 1,217 |
| Rural | 88.8 | 0.6 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 5,183 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Kigali | 70.5 | 8.7 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 822 |
| South | 86.6 | 0.5 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 1,502 |
| Western | 88.0 | 0.9 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 1,441 |
| Northern | 90.0 | 0.6 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 1,011 |
| Eastern | 87.4 | 0.9 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 1,624 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 85.8 | 1.4 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 2,970 |
| Female | 85.5 | 2.1 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 3,430 |
| EICV3 | | | | | |
| All Rwanda | 81.2 | 1.9 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 5,888 |
| Urban/rural | | | | | |
| Urban | 69.4 | 7.1 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 994 |
| Rural | 83.6 | 0.8 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 4,894 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Kigali | 69.8 | 8.7 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 640 |
| South | 81.5 | 0.8 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 1,394 |
| Western | 81.1 | 1.4 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 1,390 |
| Northern | 85.3 | 1.5 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 1,086 |
| Eastern | 83.2 | 0.5 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 1,379 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 79.9 | 1.8 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 2,690 |
| Female | 82.3 | 1.9 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 3,197 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of working age population by current economic activity status and according to age groups. Results show that people aged between 35-39 years are largely employed. Economic inactivity prevails largely within the youngest age group (40%) as many of them are still studying. Unemployment is high among those aged 20 to 29 compared to other age groups.

Table 2.3: Distribution of working age population by current activity status, according to age group: EICV4

| | Current economic activity status | | | Total | Population aged 16+ (000) |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | | |
| EICV4 | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 85.6 | 1.7 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 6,400 |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 58.8 | 1.3 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 961 |
| 20-24 | 78.4 | 3.3 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 1,080 |
| 25-29 | 92.1 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 910 |
| 30-34 | 96.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 842 |
| 35-39 | 97.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 557 |
| 40-44 | 95.9 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 446 |
| 45-49 | 95.7 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 357 |
| 50-54 | 96.4 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 362 |
| 55-59 | 93.5 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 297 |
| 60-64 | 90.9 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| 65+ | 76.9 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Young/adults | | | | | |
| 16-30 | 77.5 | 2.6 | 19.8 | 100 | 3,152 |
| 31+ | 93.5 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 100 | 3,248 |
| EICV3 | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 81.2 | 1.9 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 5888 |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 43.6 | 1.0 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 936 |
| 20-24 | 74.4 | 3.2 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 1,026 |
| 25-29 | 90.2 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 885 |
| 30-34 | 94.4 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 648 |
| 35-39 | 94.9 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 504 |
| 40-44 | 94.4 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 414 |
| 45-49 | 94.8 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 369 |
| 50-54 | 93.0 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 335 |
| 55-59 | 94.1 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 249 |
| 60-64 | 92.5 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 160 |
| 65+ | 79.8 | 0.1 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 361 |
| Youth/Adults | | | | | |
| 16-30 | 70.6 | 2.5 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 3,019 |
| 31+ | 92.5 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 2,868 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 2.4 present the distribution of working age population by economic activity and according to the level of education. Results suggest that employment level is high among lowly educated people (Between 91% and 93%) compared to relatively highly educated

people (Between 59 and 70%). Also, the level of unemployment and inactivity reveals to be high within the highly educated population.

Table 2.4: Distribution of working age population by level of education and economic activity status

| Level of education: EICV4 | Currently employed | Currently unemployed | Currently inactive | Total | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Rwanda | 85.6 | 1.7 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 6,400 |
| Never attended | 90.9 | 0.2 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 1,059 |
| Primary not completed | 92.4 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 2,712 |
| Primary | 91.1 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 1,210 |
| Post primary | 92.8 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Lower secondary | 58.9 | 2.6 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 590 |
| Upper secondary | 60.0 | 7.6 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 502 |
| University | 69.9 | 11.6 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 193 |

Source: EICV4

Chapter 3: Labour force

The labour force of a country is the sum of employed and unemployed population. The Labour force participation rate (LFPR) is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It reflects the extent to which a country's working age population is economically active. It is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms.

This chapter explores aspects related to spatial distribution of the labour force, labour force and education, as well as labour force participation rate and demographic characteristics.

3.1. Spatial distribution of the labour force

Table 3.1 presents the labour force participation rate by area of residence, province and sex. In 2013/14 the labour force participation rate was 87.4 and it was lower in urban areas (79%) compared to rural areas (89%). It was also lower in Kigali at (79%) compared to other provinces (87% to 88%). While a close analysis does not reveal any labour force difference between males and females at national level, a significant difference appears when area of residence is considered. For example, labour force participation rate in urban areas is 82% for males and 76% for females. In Kigali it is 84% for males and 75% for females.

Overall, the LFPR increased from 83% in 2010/11 to 87% in 2013/14 due to increased numbers of both males and females in labour force in rural areas (84% to 89%).

Table 3.1: Labour force participation rate by area of residence, province and sex: EICV4 and EICV3

| | EICV3 | | | EICV4 | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Sex | | Total | Sex | | Total |
| | Male | Female | | Male | Female | |
| Rwanda | 81.8 | 84.2 | 83.1 | 87.2 | 87.5 | 87.4 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.5 | 76.4 | 78.8 | 81.6 | 76.1 | 78.7 |
| Rural | 81.8 | 85.7 | 83.9 | 88.5 | 90.1 | 89.4 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 82.7 | 74.8 | 78.6 | 83.8 | 75.1 | 79.3 |
| Southern Province | 80.2 | 83.9 | 82.2 | 85.5 | 88.6 | 87.2 |
| Western Province | 79.4 | 85.1 | 82.5 | 87.5 | 90 | 88.9 |
| Northern Province | 85.8 | 87.8 | 86.9 | 90.1 | 91 | 90.6 |
| Eastern Province | 82.1 | 85.1 | 83.7 | 88.3 | 88.2 | 88.3 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

3.2. Labour force participation rate and demographic characteristic

Figure 3.1 shows the labour force participation rate (RFPR) by age group and sex. The level of labour force is low within the lowest age group (16-19) as a substantial number of those young people are still in school. For both sexes, the curve increases at younger ages as young people leave school and enter the labour market, reaches a peak in the age group 30-34 years (98%), before decreasing slightly as people get old and get out of labour market. The level of labour force among men and women is the same till age 44, after which the labour force participation rate for femals becomes slightly higher than that of males. This implies that males get out of labour force earlier than females. The comparison between EICV3 and EICV4 reveals that, at the national level, the LFPR in EICV4 was slightly higher than the one in EICV3 (87% and 83% respectively) and in all age groups up to 55 years (figure 3.2). The remarkable difference appears among the youngest age group (16-19 years) where the LFPR increased by 16%.

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex and age group

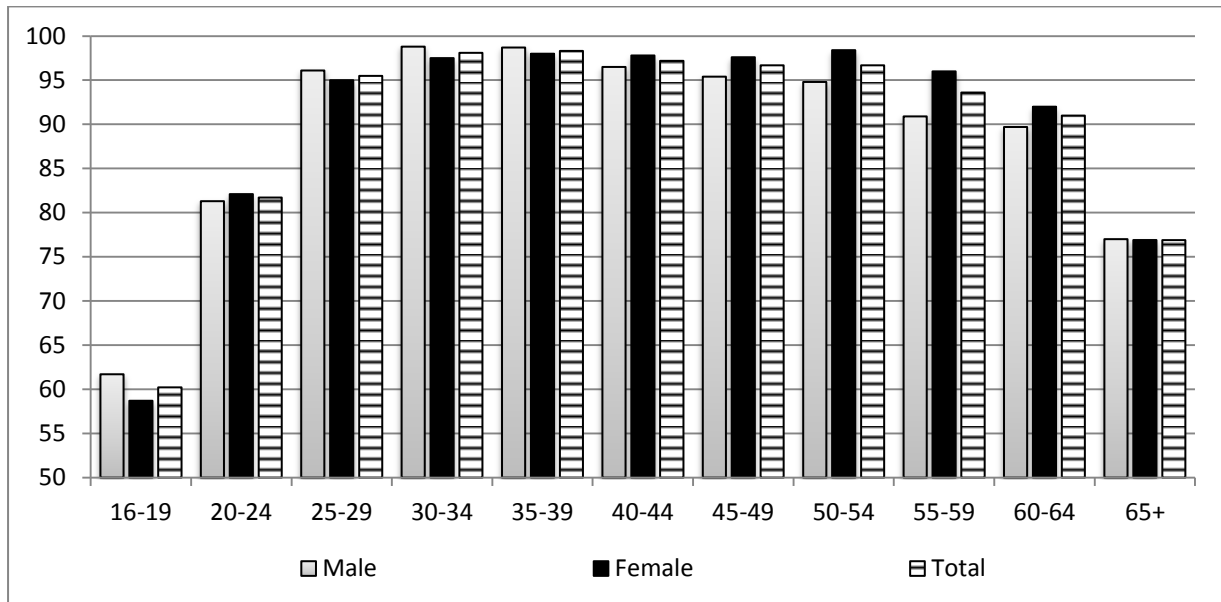
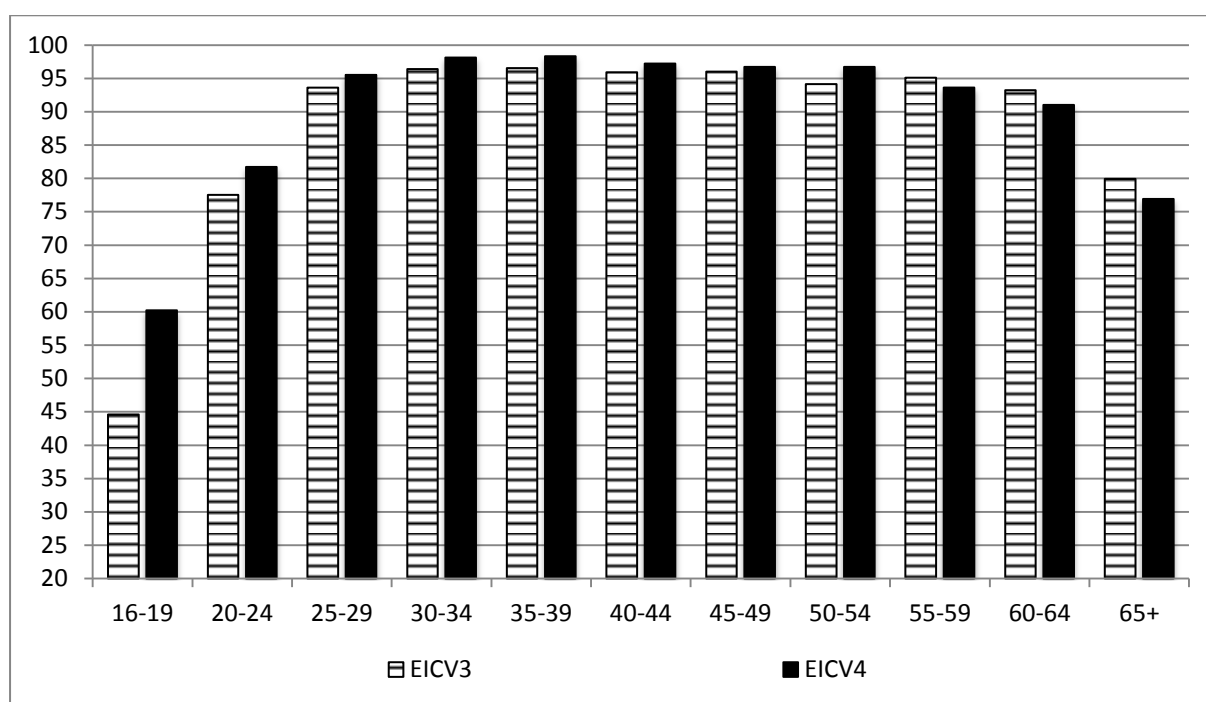


Figure 3. 2: Labour force participation rate by age group in 2010/11 and 2013/14

3.3. Labour force and education

Table 3.2 shows the labour force participation rate by level of education and sex. In general, the LFPR is high among the population who has a low level of education compared to those with high levels of education. The lowest proportion of those in labour force is among holders of lower secondary education level (61%), followed by holders of upper secondary education level (67%). While the labour force participation rate among the population with low level of education was slightly higher for female compared to males, the reverse trend appears when high levels of education are considered. Labour force participation is high among highly educated males compared to highly educated females.

Table 3.2: Labour force participation rate by level of education and sex

| Level of education (EICV4) | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Never attended | 90.0 | 91.6 | 91.1 |
| Primary not completed | 92.5 | 94.0 | 93.3 |
| Primary completed | 91.8 | 92.1 | 91.9 |
| Post primary | 93.3 | 93.9 | 93.6 |
| Lower secondary | 63.5 | 59.5 | 61.4 |
| Upper secondary | 69.1 | 66.1 | 67.6 |
| University | 83.6 | 76.7 | 80.9 |
| Total | 87.0 | 87.8 | 87.5 |

Source: EICV4

Table 3.3 shows the labor force participation rate by field and level of education of the population who reached at least the post primary level of education. Considering educational field, Science tends to be the field of study with the lowest proportion of the working age population who is in labour force compared to other fields of education. The highest proportion is found within the population who has education as their field of study (94%). As long as the level of education is concerned, results suggest that university graduates in science have the lowest labour force participation rate (64%).

Table 3.3: Labour force participation rate by field of education and level of education

| Field of education | Post primary and secondary | University | Total |
|--|----------------------------|------------|-------|
| Education | 94.9 | 90.9 | 93.9 |
| Humanity and art | 89.4 | 82.5 | 87.3 |
| Social Science, business and law | 86.0 | 84.8 | 85.3 |
| Science | 84.2 | 64.0 | 78.2 |
| Engineering, manufacturing and construct | 91.3 | 80.0 | 88.2 |
| Agriculture | 94.3 | 81.8 | 88.9 |
| Health and welfare | 91.3 | 89.7 | 90.4 |
| Services | 92.0 | 94.2 | 92.9 |
| Total | 88.4 | 81.7 | 85.6 |

Source: EICV4

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of labour force by level of education according to province. Overall, the structure of the level of education of the labour force is equally distributed in all provinces. However, the proportion of the labour force with high level of education is higher in Kigali (12% for university level) compared to the other provinces (between 1.4% and 1.9%).

Table 3.4: Distribution of labour force by level of education, according to province

| Level of education | Province | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| | Kigali City | Southern | Western | Northern | Eastern | |
| Never attended | 6.2 | 18.7 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 17.3 |
| Primary not completed | 31.8 | 45.8 | 48.6 | 43.8 | 48.6 | 45.2 |
| Primary completed | 19.9 | 22.8 | 16.9 | 22.3 | 18.3 | 19.9 |
| Post primary | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Lower secondary | 11.6 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Upper secondary | 13.9 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.1 |
| University | 12.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

According to Table 3.5 the majority (62%) of the Rwandan labour force has not completed the primary school level of education. The proportion of the labour force who attended at least the upper secondary school is 9% at the national level, 28% in urban areas and 5% in rural areas. The proportion of the labour force that has a high level of education (at least lower secondary) is slightly higher among males (18%) compared to the proportion of the same category among females (13%).

Table 3.5: Distribution of labour force by level of education, according to sex and area of residence

| Level of education | | Sex | | Total |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| Rwanda | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Never attended | 12.7 | 21.2 | 17.3 |
| | Primary not completed | 46.2 | 44.3 | 45.2 |
| | Primary completed | 20.8 | 19.1 | 19.9 |
| | Post primary | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| | Lower secondary | 7.1 | 6.0 | 6.5 |
| | Upper secondary | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| | University | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Urban | Never attended | 5.8 | 9.5 | 7.7 |
| | Primary not completed | 29.6 | 32.2 | 30.9 |
| | Primary completed | 18.7 | 18.1 | 18.4 |
| | Post primary | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| | Lower secondary | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| | Upper secondary | 15.7 | 15.0 | 15.4 |
| | University | 15.0 | 10.2 | 12.6 |
| Rural | Never attended | 14.2 | 23.4 | 19.2 |
| | Primary not completed | 50.0 | 46.6 | 48.2 |
| | Primary completed | 21.3 | 19.3 | 20.2 |
| | Post primary | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| | Lower secondary | 6.2 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| | Upper secondary | 4.8 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| | University | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |

According to results presented in table 3.6, the low level of Rwandan labour force is a common problem for adults and young people. For both categories six out of ten people have not completed primary school and only 12% of young people in labour force attended at least upper secondary school level.

Table 3.6: Distribution of labour force by level of education, according to age group and area of residence

| | Level of education | Age | | Total |
|--------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 16-30 | 31+ | |
| Rwanda | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Never attended | 6.1 | 26.5 | 17.3 |
| | Primary not completed | 52.8 | 38.9 | 45.2 |
| | Primary completed | 17.1 | 22.2 | 19.9 |
| | Post primary | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| | Lower secondary | 10.8 | 2.9 | 6.5 |
| | Upper secondary | 9.0 | 3.6 | 6.1 |
| | University | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Urban | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Never attended | 3.9 | 11.7 | 7.7 |
| | Primary not completed | 35.6 | 25.8 | 30.9 |
| | Primary completed | 15.7 | 21.3 | 18.4 |
| | Post primary | 2.2 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| | Lower secondary | 13.4 | 8.5 | 11.0 |
| | Upper secondary | 17.9 | 12.6 | 15.4 |
| | University | 11.3 | 14.1 | 12.6 |
| Rural | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Never attended | 6.6 | 29.1 | 19.2 |
| | Primary not completed | 57.1 | 41.2 | 48.2 |
| | Primary completed | 17.4 | 22.4 | 20.2 |
| | Post primary | 0.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| | Lower secondary | 10.2 | 1.9 | 5.6 |
| | Upper secondary | 6.9 | 2.1 | 4.2 |
| | University | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |

Chapter 4: Employed population

4.1. Employment to population ratio and demographic characteristics

The level of employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the ratio of employment to the working age population is an important indicator of the ability of the economy to provide employment to its growing population. A decline in the employment-population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of decline in total employment.

Table 4.1 presents the current employment to population ratio by province, area of residence and sex. Employment level in Rwanda increased from 81.2% in 2010/11 to 85.6% in 2013/14. Except in Kigali city where the ratio of employed males is 15% higher than the ration of employed females, in other provinces as well as at the national level there is almost no difference in the level of employment for both sexes. The results also show that the level of employment is lower in urban areas compared to rural areas. The same trend appears among young people compared to adults in 2013/14.

Table 4.1: Current employment to population ratio by Province, area of residence, age group and sex (EICV4)

| | EICV3 | | | EICV4 | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Sex | | Total | Sex | | Total |
| | Male | Female | | Male | Female | |
| Rwanda | 79.9 | 82.3 | 81.2 | 85.8 | 85.5 | 85.6 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 75.6 | 64.5 | 69.8 | 78.4 | 63.3 | 70.6 |
| Southern Province | 79.1 | 83.4 | 81.5 | 85 | 88 | 86.6 |
| Western Province | 77.9 | 83.7 | 81.1 | 86.7 | 89.2 | 88 |
| Northern Province | 84.3 | 86.2 | 85.3 | 89.5 | 90.5 | 90 |
| Eastern Province | 81.5 | 84.7 | 83.2 | 87.4 | 87.4 | 87.4 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.8 | 68.8 | 72.1 | 77.1 | 67.1 | 71.9 |
| Rural | 80.7 | 84.8 | 83 | 88 | 89.6 | 88.8 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 16-30 | 69.7 | 71.3 | 70.6 | 78.5 | 77.6 | 77.5 |
| 31+ | 91.4 | 93.3 | 92.5 | 93.3 | 93.6 | 93.5 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

4.2. Employment and education

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of employed population by level of education and sex. Results show that the substantial number of employed population in Rwanda has a low level of education. Around 63% of them have not completed primary school level of education while only 2.5% of them reached the university level. It is important to note that the proportion of employed males holders of upper secondary and university levels

of education is higher than the proportion of employed females with the same level of education.

A comparison between two rounds of EICVs shows that the education level of employed population has slightly improved. On one hand, the proportion of employed population who didn't complete primary education (i.e. those who never attended primary school and those whose primary education has not been completed) decreased by 6% from EICV3 to EICV4. On the other hand, the proportion of employed population who attended at least upper secondary school (upper secondary and university) increased by 3% points between EICV3 and EICV4.

Table 4.2: Distribution of employed population by level of education and sex: EICV4 and EICV3

| Level of education | Sex | | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| EICV4 | | | |
| Never attended | 12.9 | 21.7 | 17.6 |
| Primary not completed | 46.7 | 44.9 | 45.7 |
| Primary completed | 21 | 19.4 | 20.1 |
| Post primary | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Lower secondary | 7 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Upper secondary | 6.4 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| University | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | 2,548 | 2,931 | 5,479 |
| EICV3 | | | |
| Never attended | 15.8 | 26.6 | 21.7 |
| Primary not completed | 48.9 | 45.5 | 47.1 |
| Primary completed | 20.5 | 17.7 | 19 |
| Post primary | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Lower secondary | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| Upper secondary | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| University | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | 2,150 | 2,633 | 4,783 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

4.3. Employed population and economic activity

It is often argued that in the course of economic development there is migration of workers from rural to urban areas, from agriculture and other labour-intensive primary activities to industry and then to services. Data on employment by branch of economic activity (ISIC Rev 4)² allow the monitoring of this development and understanding its causes.

²United Nations, *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ISIC-88, Rev. 3,1 and Rev. 4* and correspondence tables <http://unstats.un.org/unsd> (click Methods & Classifications).

Figure 4.1 shows the change since 2010/11 in the division of employed population in the three broad branches of economic activity: Agriculture; Industry and Services. The results show that the share of employment in agriculture has decreased from 73% in 2010/11 to 68% in 2014. Correspondingly, the share of industry has increased from 6% in 2010 to 9% in 2013/14. There has also been an increase of employment in services from 21% in 2010/11 to 24% in 2013/14.

Figure 4. 1: Evolution of employment by broad branch of economic activity

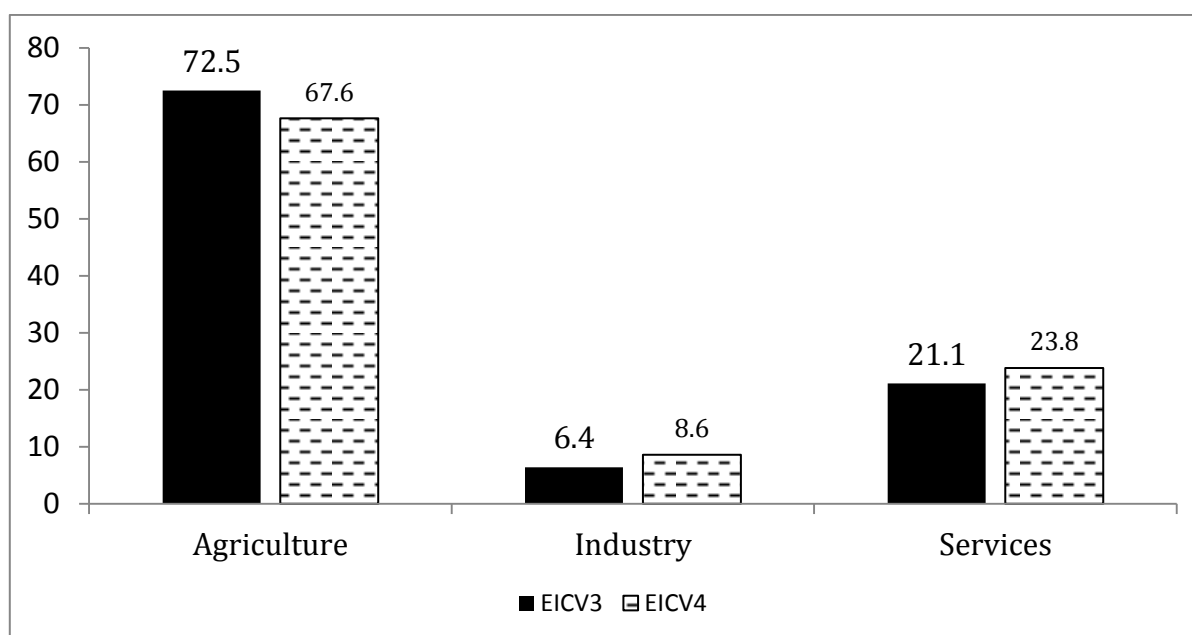


Table 4.3 presents the distribution of employed population by economic activity, according to sex and area of residence. As seen in the previous figure, the majority of employed population work in agriculture sector (68%) followed by whole sale and retail trade (10%) and construction (5%). The economic activity structure in urban areas is different from the one in rural areas. For instance, while agriculture sector employs 76% of all employed population in rural, the corresponding proportion in urban areas is 23%. The reverse situation applies in whole sale and retail trade, where the proportion of employed population in urban is three times higher than the proportion of employed population in the same sector in rural areas. In addition, the distribution according to sex reveals that the proportion of females in agriculture is higher than the males'.

Table 4.3: Distribution of current employed population by economic activity, according to area of residence and sex

| Economic activity: EICV4 | Area of residence | | Sex | | Total | Pop |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|
| | Urban | Rural | Male | Female | | |
| Rwanda | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 5479 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing | 22.6 | 76.2 | 54.4 | 79.1 | 67.6 | 3705 |

| Economic activity: EICV4 | Area of residence | | Sex | | Total | Pop |
|--|-------------------|-------|------|--------|-------|-----|
| | Urban | Rural | Male | Female | | |
| Mining and Quarrying | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 72 |
| Manufacturing | 3.8 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2 | 111 |
| Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning | 0.4 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | 5 |
| Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation S | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | 6 |
| Construction | 8.4 | 4.5 | 9.4 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 279 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair o | 22.6 | 7.8 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 559 |
| Transportation and Storage | 4.9 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 117 |
| Accommodation and Food Service Activity | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 36 |
| Information and Communication | 0.9 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 10 |
| Financial and Insurance Activities | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 18 |
| Real Estate Activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical activity | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 19 |
| Administrative and Support Service A | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1 | 57 |
| Public Administration and Defence, C | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 45 |
| Education | 4.2 | 1.1 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 88 |
| Human Health and Social Work Activity | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 43 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 23 |
| Other Service Activities | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 75 |
| Activities of Households as Employer | 12.3 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 3 | 3.3 | 183 |
| Activities of Extraterritorial Organ | 1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 13 |
| Not stated | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 15 |

Source: EICV4

4.4. Employed population and job type

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of employed population by job type, according to the area of residence and province. More than half of employed population were independent farmers (55%), followed by wage nonfarm (21%). As the analysis of economic activity reveals, wage non-farm workers is predominant in urban areas while independent farmers occupy the highest proportion of employed people in rural areas. The comparison with the previous EICV round reveals that no major changes in the distribution of main current job types have occurred since then.

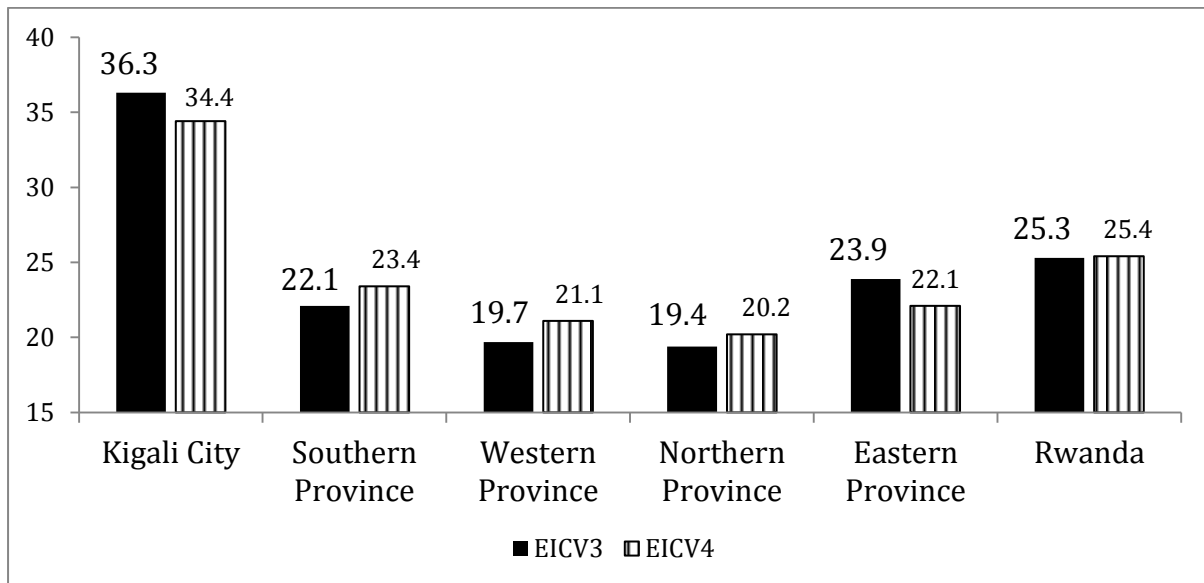
Table 4.4: Distribution of current employed population by job type according to area of residence and Province (EICV4)

| | Wage Farm | Wage Non farm | Independent farmer | Independent non farmer | Unpaid non farmer and others | Total | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| EICV4 | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 12.2 | 20.8 | 54.6 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5,479 |
| Urban/rural | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.9 | 53.3 | 17.7 | 22.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 874 |
| Rural | 13.7 | 14.6 | 61.6 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,604 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 2.8 | 56.3 | 15.3 | 23.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 580 |
| Southern | 12.0 | 17.0 | 60.8 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,301 |
| Western | 13.8 | 19.1 | 54.7 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,268 |
| Northern | 13.5 | 16.2 | 61.0 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 910 |
| Eastern | 13.8 | 14.3 | 60.8 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,420 |
| EICV3 | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 11.9 | 18.7 | 56.5 | 11.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4,783 |
| Urban/rural | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.5 | 52.2 | 16.3 | 24.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 690 |
| Rural | 13.1 | 13.2 | 63.2 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 4,093 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 4.3 | 55.0 | 16.0 | 22.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Southern | 12.3 | 13.7 | 64.1 | 8.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1136 |
| Western | 13.5 | 16.2 | 56.2 | 12.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1127 |
| Northern | 12.5 | 18.3 | 58.8 | 9.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 926 |
| Eastern | 12.2 | 12.4 | 63.4 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1147 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Figure 4.2 shows the proportion of women currently employed in wage non-farm by province. Women occupy one fourth of employed people in wage non-farm jobs and this proportion has been stable between 2010/11 and 2013/14. The proportion of females in wage non-farm in Kigali (36%) is higher than the one in other provinces; however the proportion in Kigali decreased by 2% between the two EICVs

Figure 4. 2: Share of women currently employed in wage non-farm by province during EICV3 and EICV4



4.5. Employed population and occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person employed, irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person. The International Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) classifies occupations in 10 major occupational groups subdivided into 43 sub-major groups, 130 minor groups and 436 unit groups.³ In this report, only 9 major groups are presented as the armed forces were excluded from the scope of this survey.

The survey provides data on the distribution of employed persons by major occupational groups for men and women separately, as well as by urban and rural (Table 4.8). Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the largest occupational group (55%), followed by elementary occupation (24%). These findings agree with figures presented in table 4.5 as the (ISCO-08) classify independent farmer and wage farm separately.

The pattern is almost identical for men and women, although the distribution of occupations is slightly more concentrated among women than men. More than 66% of women are employed in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations against 53% for men. In all remaining occupations, the proportion of males is higher than the females'

An examination of the distribution of occupation according to area of residence shows a high concentration of occupation in rural areas compared to urban areas. Skilled

³ILO, International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-08, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/futisco.pdf>.

agricultural, forestry, and fishery and those involved in elementary occupation occupy 80% of employed people in rural areas while in urban areas, the occupations are distributed among elementary occupation (28%), Service sale workers (26%) and Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery (18%).

Table 4.5: Distribution of occupation by economic activity, according to sex and area of residence

| Occupation | Sex | | Area of residence | | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Urban | Rural | |
| Managers | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 3 | 1.9 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Clerical support workers | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Services and sales workers | 12.5 | 9.9 | 26.3 | 8.2 | 11.1 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery | 42.8 | 66.2 | 18.5 | 62.3 | 55.3 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 6.3 | 1.7 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemble | 2.6 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Elementary occupations | 30 | 18.8 | 28.1 | 23.2 | 24 |
| NS | 1 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | 2,548 | 2,931 | 874 | 4,604 | 5,478 |

Source: EICV4

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of employed population by occupation in each provinces and Kigali city. In all other province, with the exception of Kigali city, more than half of the employed population works as agricultural, forestry, fishery or workers.

Table 4.6: Distribution of current employed population by occupation, according to area of residence and province

| Occupation | Province | | | | | Total |
|---|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| | Kigali C | Southern | Western | Northern | Eastern | |
| Managers | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 6.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Clerical support workers | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Services and sales workers | 25.4 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 11.1 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery | 16.2 | 61.8 | 55.6 | 61.4 | 61.3 | 55.4 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 10.4 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assembler | 5.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Elementary | 29.4 | 23.5 | 26.3 | 23.4 | 20.7 | 24.0 |

| Occupation | Province | | | | | Total |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| | Kigali C | Southern | Western | Northern | Eastern | |
| occupations | | | | | | |
| Not stated | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

4.6. Employed population and institutional sector

Table 4.7 presents the distribution of current employed population by institutional sector according to the residence type and province. Public sector includes all employees who work for government institutions; Private includes all private enterprises regardless of their sizes, businesses owned by individuals, farm where agricultural activities are conducted and household. NGO includes both national and international non-government organizations.

According to the results presented in table 4.7, the private sector employs almost all employed population (97%) while the public sector employs only 3%. The proportion of employed population in the public sector is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Similarly, the proportion of employed population in Kigali city is high compared to other provinces.

Table 4.7: Distribution of current employed population by institutional sector according to area of residence and province (EICV4)

| | Institutional sector | | | | Total | Employed Population |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----|------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Public | Private | NGO | Not stated | | |
| EICV4 | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 2.9 | 96.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100 | 5,479 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.9 | 91.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 100 | 874 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 97.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100 | 4,604 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 5.5 | 92.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100 | 580 |
| Southern | 2.8 | 96.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,301 |
| Western | 2.7 | 96.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100 | 1,268 |
| Northern | 2.5 | 97 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100 | 910 |
| Eastern | 2.4 | 97.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100 | 1,420 |
| EICV3 | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 2.4 | 97.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100 | 4,783 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7 | 91.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100 | 690 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 98 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 4,093 |
| Province | | | | | | |

| | Institutional sector | | | | Total | Employed Population |
|-------------|----------------------|---------|-----|------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Public | Private | NGO | Not stated | | |
| Kigali City | 5.8 | 92.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100 | 447 |
| Southern | 1.8 | 97.8 | 0.3 | 0 | 100 | 1,136 |
| Western | 2.4 | 97.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 1,127 |
| Northern | 2.4 | 97.3 | 0.3 | 0 | 100 | 926 |
| Eastern | 1.8 | 97.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,147 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

As the private sector is the largest sector in terms of employed population, it is important to look at the type of job carried out by employed population within the private sector. Figure 4.3 shows that 68% of all employed population by the private sector work in agriculture as independent farmer (56.5%) and wage farm (11.6%). The proportion of wage non-farm and independent non farmer in the private sector is 18.5% and 11.6% respectively.

Figure 4. 3: Distribution of current employed population by job type in private sector

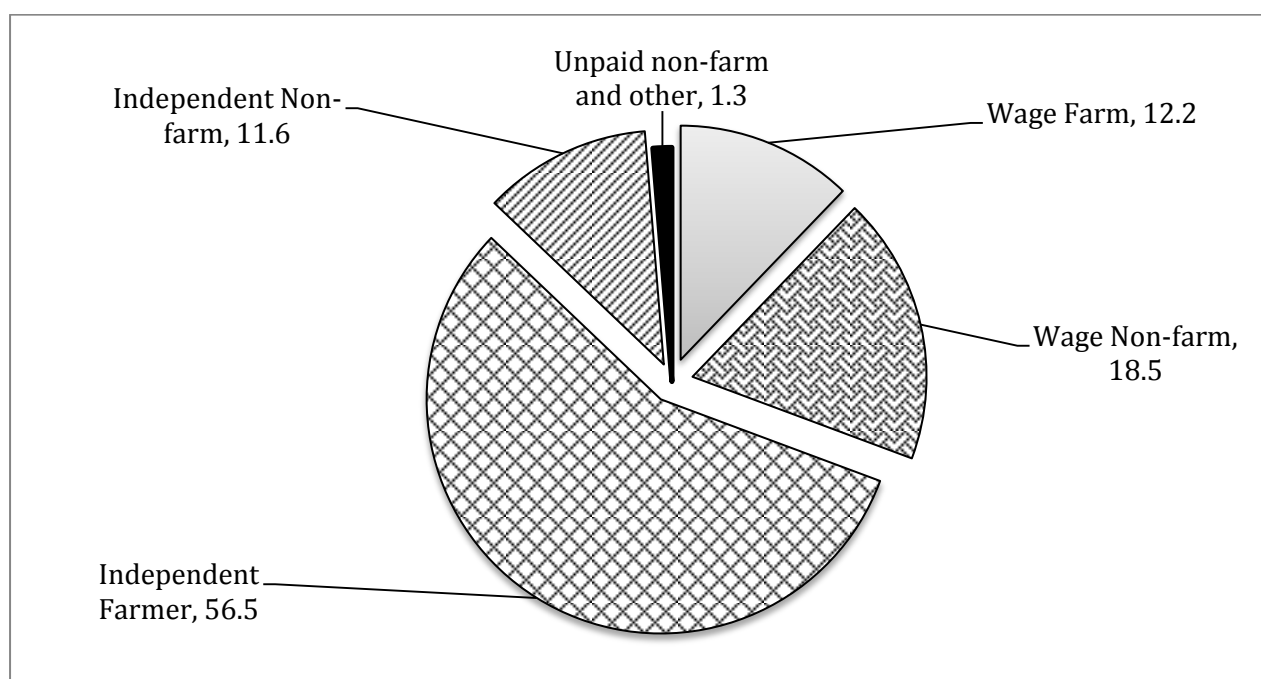
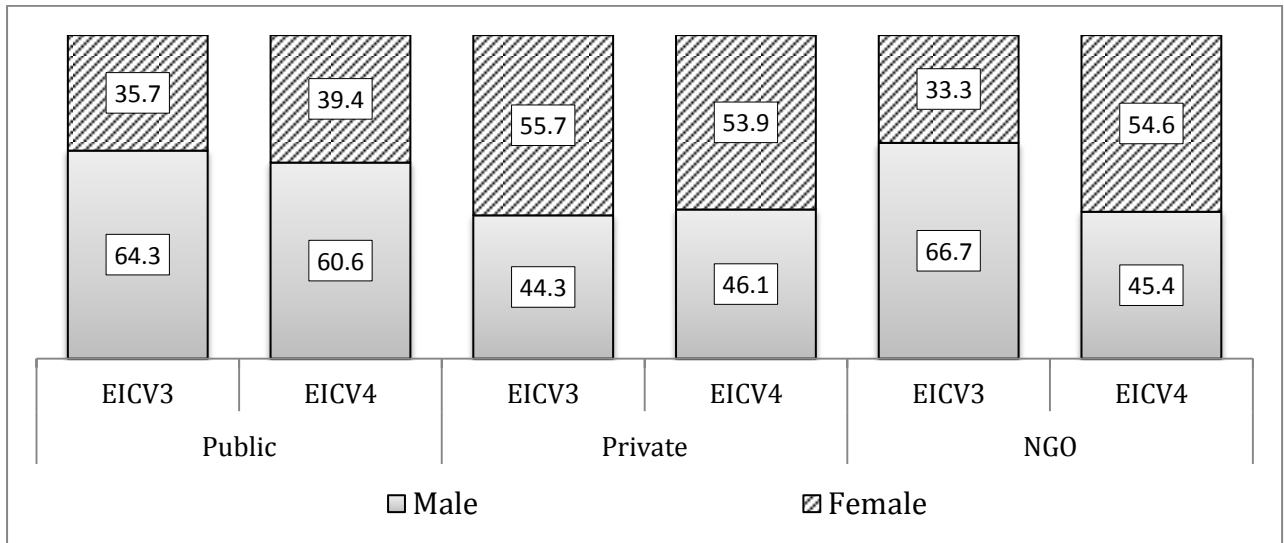


Figure 4.4 sheds light on the distribution of current employed population by sex, according to institutional sector. Females represent 39% of all employees in Public sector, 54% in Private sector and 45.5% in NGO. The high proportion of females compared to males in private sector originates from the fact that the private sector is dominated by agricultural activities in which the proportion females are higher than the males'. Between EICV3 and EICV4, the share of females increased by 20% in NGO.

Figure 4. 4: Distribution of current employed population by sex, according to institutional sector



4.7. Characteristics of salaried employment

It is assumed that employees who work for salaries are more stable in their employments than those in other categories. However their stability depends on a number of factors, which include the type of contract, the social security contribution and so on. This section sheds light on some characteristics of this category of employed population.

In 2013/14, around 1,773 thousands of people were employed as salaried people; and 37% of them were working as salaried farmers; the poorest category among employed population. The proportion of wage farm employees was significantly lower in Kigali city (5%) compared to other provinces.

Figure 4. 5: Distribution of salaried population by job type, according to Province (EICV4)

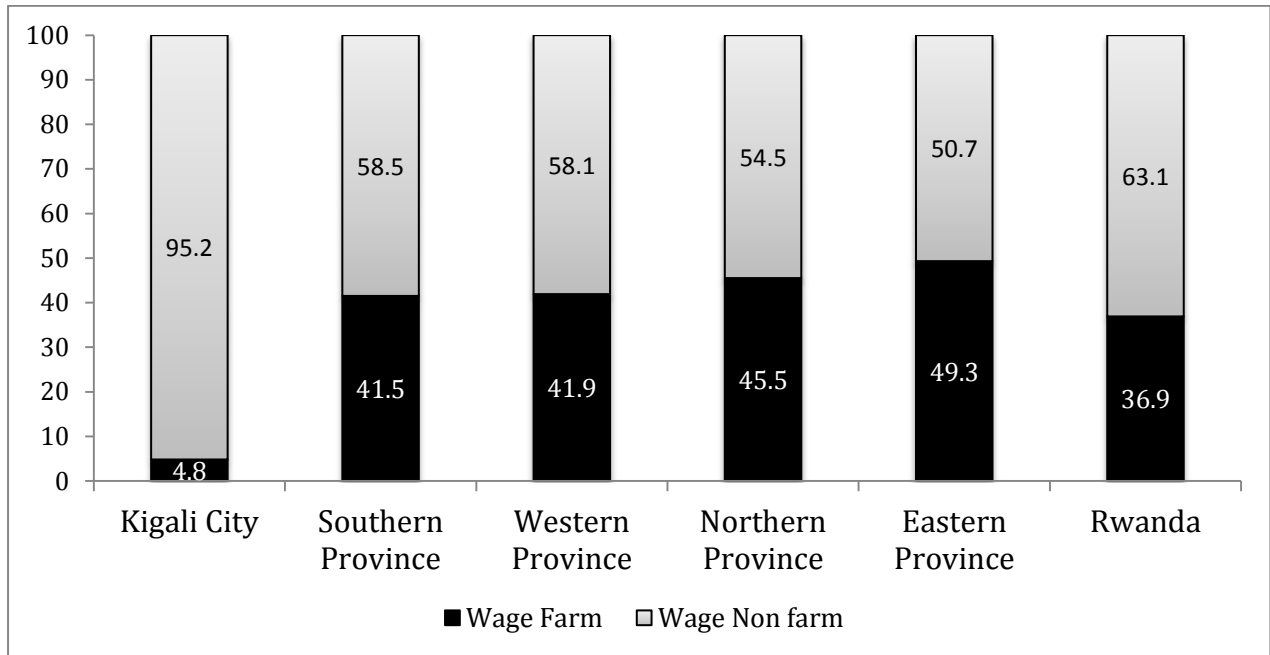


Figure 4. 6: Distribution of salaried population by job type, according to Province (EICV3)

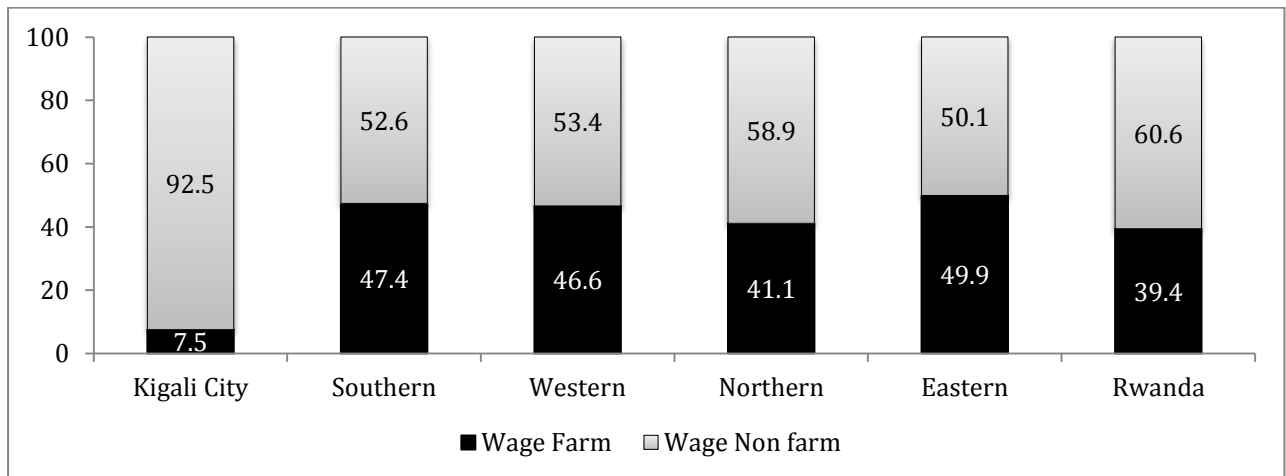


Table 4.8 presents the distribution of salaried employees by type of contract according to job type and sex. Results show that 65% of salaried employees were daily workers followed by permanent workers (28%). The breakdown by job type reveals that 94% of salaried population in farm activities are daily workers while the proportion of the same category among wage non-farm workers is 50%. Results show that permanent-non-farm jobs are in the favor of males as compared to females. Only 36% of salaried females occupy permanent jobs while the percentage of salaried males who are permanent workers is 61%.

Table 4.8: Distribution of salaried employees in current main job by type of contract according to sex

| Job type | Type of contract | Sex | | Total |
|------------------|------------------|------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| Salaried workers | Permanent worker | 28.9 | 27.7 | 28.4 |
| | Temporary worker | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| | Casual worker | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| | Seasonal worker | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| | Daily worker | 64.1 | 67.1 | 65.2 |
| | Other | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Wage farm | Permanent worker | 9.1 | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| | Temporary worker | 1 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| | Casual worker | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Seasonal worker | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| | Daily worker | 88.0 | 98.3 | 93.6 |
| | Other | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Wage non-farm | Permanent worker | 36.1 | 60.8 | 42.4 |
| | Temporary worker | 4.2 | 5.9 | 4.6 |
| | Casual worker | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| | Seasonal worker | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| | Daily worker | 56.1 | 30.4 | 49.5 |
| | Other | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of salaried employed by type of contract, according to type of job and age group. From the results, it is clear that the structure of the type contract for young and adults is the same regardless of the job type.

Table 4.9: Distribution of salaried employed by type of contract, according to job type and age group

| Job type | Type of contract | Age group | | Total |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | | 16-30 | 31+ | |
| Salaried workers | Permanent worker | 30.5 | 25.6 | 28.2 |
| | Temporary worker | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| | Casual worker | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| | Seasonal worker | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| | Daily worker | 63.6 | 68.8 | 66 |
| | Other | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Wage farm | Permanent worker | 6.2 | 2.8 | 4.5 |
| | Temporary worker | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| | Casual worker | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |

| Job type | Type of contract | Age group | | Total |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | | 16-30 | 31+ | |
| | Seasonal worker | 1 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| | Daily worker | 91.6 | 95.7 | 93.7 |
| | Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Wage non-farm | Permanent worker | 42.8 | 41.3 | 42.2 |
| | Temporary worker | 4.1 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| | Casual worker | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Seasonal worker | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| | Daily worker | 49.5 | 50.2 | 49.8 |
| | Other | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

4.8. Informal and formal employment

According to ILO, persons in informal employment comprise (a) Employers and own-account workers employed in their own informal sector enterprises; (b) Members of producers' cooperatives employed in their own informal sector cooperatives; (c) Own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household ; (d) Contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; (e) Employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households.

However, in this section the informal employment will be limited to employees working for salary or wage in farm or non-farm jobs. Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employer does not pay contributions to their social security, or if they do not benefit from paid annual leave or payment for leave not taken, or paid sick leave in case of illness or injury. Informal employment is a job-based concept. It is measured as the number of informal jobs, with persons having more than one such job counted multiple times.

The identification of informal employment was done through three questions about whether an employee benefits social security contribution or paid annual leave or sick leave in any job undertaken during the reference period. Table 4.15 shows that 89% of employees had informal job. The rate of informal employment is high in all provinces with the lowest rate in Kigali city (80%). Informal employment is predominant in rural areas compared to urban areas, and its level is almost the same for both males and females.

Table 4.10: Informal employment rate among employees by province and sex: EICV4

| Area of residence | Province | Sex | | Total |
|-------------------|-------------|------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| EICV4 | | | | |
| Rwanda | Kigali City | 80.2 | 78.5 | 79.6 |

| Area of residence | Province | Sex | | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| | Southern Province | 92.2 | 89.1 | 91.1 |
| | Western Province | 90.5 | 91.2 | 90.8 |
| | Northern Province | 89.3 | 92 | 90.2 |
| | Eastern Province | 89.9 | 91.6 | 90.5 |
| | Total | 88.6 | 88.6 | 88.6 |
| Urban | Kigali City | 77.1 | 75.6 | 76.6 |
| | Southern Province | 75.8 | 68.1 | 72.2 |
| | Western Province | 80.9 | 79.9 | 80.5 |
| | Northern Province | 74.7 | 76.9 | 75.5 |
| | Eastern Province | 74.4 | 77.7 | 75.7 |
| | Total | 77.1 | 75.4 | 76.5 |
| Rural | Kigali City | 92.9 | 96.8 | 94 |
| | Southern Province | 94.6 | 94.4 | 94.5 |
| | Western Province | 92.6 | 93.7 | 93 |
| | Northern Province | 91.5 | 94.2 | 92.5 |
| | Eastern Province | 91.9 | 93.6 | 92.6 |
| | Total | 92.8 | 94 | 93.2 |
| EICV3 | | | | |
| Area of residence | Province | Sex | | Total |
| | | Male | Female | |
| Rwanda | Kigali City | 78.2 | 79 | 78.5 |
| | Southern Province | 93.4 | 90.6 | 92.4 |
| | Western Province | 90.1 | 92.4 | 90.9 |
| | Northern Province | 89 | 92 | 90 |
| | Eastern Province | 92.4 | 93 | 92.7 |
| | Total | 88.9 | 89.5 | 89.1 |
| Urban | Kigali City | 75.3 | 77.2 | 76 |
| | Southern Province | 83.5 | 78.8 | 81.6 |
| | Western Province | 76.2 | 81.6 | 77.9 |
| | Northern Province | 62.9 | 79.2 | 69.3 |
| | Eastern Province | 79.2 | 76 | 78 |
| | Total | 75.2 | 77.9 | 76.3 |
| Rural | Kigali City | 92.4 | 94.8 | 93.1 |
| | Southern Province | 94.7 | 92.4 | 93.9 |
| | Western Province | 92.6 | 93.9 | 93.1 |
| | Northern Province | 92.9 | 94.6 | 93.4 |
| | Eastern Province | 94.2 | 95.7 | 94.8 |
| | Total | 93.5 | 94.1 | 93.7 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 4.11 shows the informal employment rate by economic activity and sex. In most of economic activity sectors, the rate of informal employment is higher than 90%. The sector of economic activity with the lowest informal employment rate is: Education (26%). Other economic activities with low informal employment are human health and social work activities (33%), financial and insurance activities (47.5%). Sex disparities are observed in some economic activities such as Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning, information and communication.

Table 4.11: Informal employment rate by economic activity and sex

| Economic activity | Sex | | Total |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| A: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing | 99.9 | 100 | 99.9 |
| B: Mining and Quarrying | 97.4 | 100 | 97.7 |
| C: Manufacturing | 95.8 | 97.9 | 96.5 |
| D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning | 74.8 | 17.8 | 65.9 |
| E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Se | 85.9 | 100 | 87.8 |
| F: Construction | 99.1 | 99.6 | 99.2 |
| G: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of | 99.2 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| H: Transportation and Storage | 98.8 | 92.8 | 98.4 |
| I: Accommodation and Food Service Activity | 86 | 89.6 | 87.5 |
| J: Information and Communication | 76.8 | 48.6 | 69.1 |
| K: Financial and Insurance Activities | 51.5 | 41.4 | 47.5 |
| L: Real Estate Activities | 100 | | 100 |
| M: Professional, Scientific, and Technician | 73.2 | 76 | 74.2 |
| N: Administrative and Support Service Ac | 58.1 | 95.1 | 66.8 |
| P: Education | 27.9 | 23.9 | 26.2 |
| Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities | 37 | 30.2 | 33.2 |
| R: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 97.6 | 98.7 | 98.2 |
| S: Other Service Activities | 98.2 | 98.9 | 98.4 |
| T: Activities of Households as Employers | 99.4 | 100 | 99.7 |
| U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organization | 45.8 | 46.3 | 46.0 |
| Total | 96.6 | 98.2 | 97.4 |

Source: EICV4

4.9. Multiplicity and number of jobs

Table 4.12 below shows that, over one year, the majority of individuals in Rwanda work in more than one job. In EICV4, about 58% of employed individuals of working age had two or more jobs. In EICV3, this figure was at about 62%. Hence, it seems that between the two survey rounds there was a slight decrease in the proportion of individuals that were employed in more than one job and, equivalently, an increase in the proportion of individuals with just one job.

The tables below also show that having multiple jobs, in particular 3 or more is a phenomenon that is more common in rural areas of Rwanda than in urban areas. In addition, the proportion of individuals with 3 or more jobs is high for middle-aged individuals: around 21% of individuals aged 30 to 39 years fall into this category. Both younger and older employed individuals are less likely to have 3 or more jobs.

Table 4.12: Distribution (%) of employed population by Number of Usual Jobs per Person according to Urban/Rural, Province, and 5-year Age Group: EICV4

| | Number of usual jobs per person | | | | Total | Number of individuals (in 000s) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 or more | Not stated | | |
| EICV4 | | | | | | |
| All Rwanda | 41.9 | 41.2 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 100 | 5,560 |
| Urban/Rural | | | | | | |
| Urban | 65.6 | 26.3 | 8 | 0.2 | 100 | 923 |
| Rural | 37.2 | 44.1 | 18.5 | 0.2 | 100 | 4,636 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 68.8 | 23.6 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 100 | 628 |
| Southern Province | 38.8 | 40.8 | 20.3 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,308 |
| Western Province | 38.8 | 42.1 | 18.8 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,275 |
| Northern Province | 39 | 46.2 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 100 | 917 |
| Eastern Province | 37.5 | 45.2 | 17.2 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,433 |
| Age Group | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 54.6 | 33.2 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 100 | 576 |
| 20-24 | 44 | 38.1 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 873 |
| 25-29 | 37.8 | 42 | 20.1 | 0.1 | 100 | 855 |
| 30-34 | 34.3 | 44.8 | 20.8 | 0.2 | 100 | 821 |
| 35-39 | 33.5 | 45.8 | 20.7 | 0.1 | 100 | 544 |
| 40-44 | 33.7 | 48.3 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 432 |
| 45-49 | 34.7 | 47.5 | 17.7 | 0 | 100 | 344 |
| 50-54 | 38.3 | 46 | 15.5 | 0.2 | 100 | 350 |
| 55-59 | 45.2 | 42.4 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 100 | 279 |
| 60-64 | 53.6 | 37.9 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 100 | 188 |
| Over 65 | 73.1 | 22.2 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 100 | 299 |
| EICV3 | | | | | | |
| All Rwanda | 36.9 | 41.3 | 20.6 | 1.3 | 100 | 5,012 |
| Urban/Rural | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.3 | 28.8 | 10 | 1.9 | 100 | 750 |
| Rural | 32.9 | 43.5 | 22.4 | 1.2 | 100 | 4,262 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 62.3 | 26.9 | 9 | 1.7 | 100 | 493 |
| Southern Province | 36.6 | 41.9 | 20.5 | 1 | 100 | 1,189 |
| Western Province | 31 | 43 | 24.8 | 1.3 | 100 | 1,177 |
| Northern Province | 34.6 | 42.4 | 21.2 | 1.8 | 100 | 970 |
| Eastern Province | 34.3 | 44 | 20.8 | 0.9 | 100 | 1,184 |
| Age Group | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 46.8 | 33 | 16.8 | 3.4 | 100 | 459 |
| 20-24 | 37.4 | 40 | 21 | 1.5 | 100 | 812 |
| 25-29 | 32.5 | 42.1 | 24.8 | 0.6 | 100 | 837 |
| 30-34 | 30.9 | 44.4 | 24.2 | 0.6 | 100 | 634 |
| 35-39 | 29.3 | 45 | 25.2 | 0.5 | 100 | 492 |
| 40-44 | 30.4 | 46.5 | 22.7 | 0.4 | 100 | 402 |
| 45-49 | 32.7 | 45.2 | 21.9 | 0.2 | 100 | 359 |
| 50-54 | 34.1 | 47.3 | 17.7 | 0.9 | 100 | 319 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 55-59 | 42.3 | 40.8 | 15.8 | 1.1 | 100 | 241 |
| 60-64 | 46.6 | 41.8 | 10.7 | 0.9 | 100 | 153 |
| Over 65 | 64.6 | 24.5 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 100 | 305 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 4.13 presents the estimated number of all jobs that all individuals of working age had over the period of 12 months preceding the survey in EICV4 and EICV3. In EICV4, the total number of jobs was estimated to over 9,930,000, while in EICV3 the total number of recorded jobs was 9,400,000. The increase in total jobs recorded between EICV4 and EICV3 was of about 530,000 equivalents to the increase rate of 5.6%.

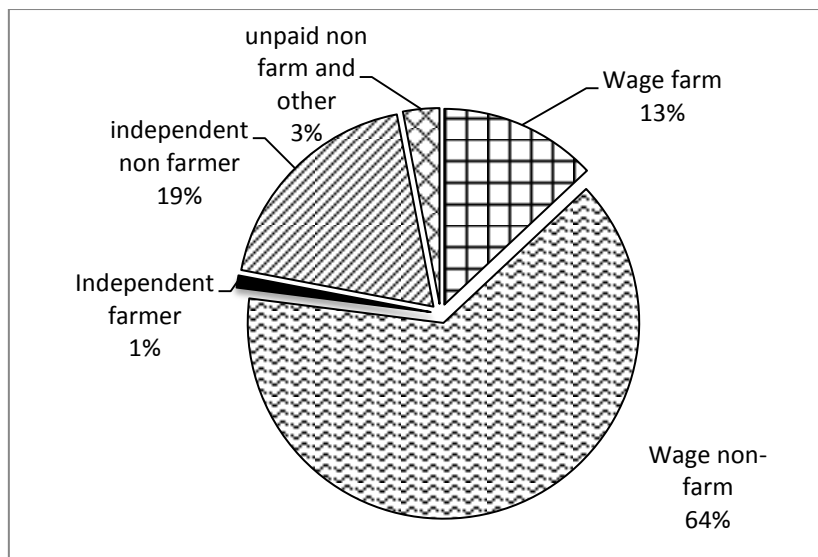
Table 4.13: Estimate of all jobs carried out during 12 months by job type and sex

| Job type | EICV4 | | | EICV3 | | | Net change |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| Wage Farm | 806 | 1,098 | 1,904 | 759 | 1,075 | 1,834 | 3.8 |
| Wage Non-farm | 1,468 | 501 | 1,970 | 1,228 | 403 | 1,631 | 20.8 |
| Independent farmers | 1,928 | 2,611 | 4,539 | 1,907 | 2,625 | 4,533 | 0.1 |
| Independent non-farmers | 661 | 678 | 1,339 | 603 | 637 | 1,241 | 7.9 |
| Unpaid non-farm | 54 | 130 | 184 | 54 | 117 | 171 | 7.6 |
| Total | 4,916 | 5,019 | 9,935 | 4,551 | 4,859 | 9,409 | 5.6 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

It is important to note that a very large part of this change was due to an increase in wage non-farm jobs. Figure 4.7 below shows that about 64% of the increase was due to an increase of jobs in this job type category, which corresponds to a net increase of about 340,000.

Figure 4. 7: Distribution of Net Increase of Total Recorded Jobs between EICV3 and EICV4 by Job Type



Source: EICV3 and EICV4: Base: All jobs in the roster for individuals aged 16 years and above

Chapter 5: Working hours and time related underemployment

The international standards on the measurement of working time recognizes several concepts of hours of work serving different purposes including hours usually worked and hours actually worked. In this chapter the focus will be put on hours actually worked during one week reference period.

Working hours are the time spent on a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and services during a specified reference period. They include the direct hours when the person is engaged in the activities, as well as the related hours such as waiting time, on-call, and resting time, coffee break, prayer, etc. They exclude annual leave, public holidays, sick leave and other leave, as well as commuting time between work and home, longer breaks such as meal breaks and educational activities, even if authorized by the employer.

5.1. Working hours in each current job

During the survey, all jobs which had been carried out by an individual were identified and the question on number of hours actually spent on each job during the seven days before the interview was asked. Table 5.1 shows the mean and median hours spend in each job. The mean and median number of hours spend in each job in the week prior to the survey was 26 and 21 respectively. Wage non-farm jobs was the type of job in which individual spend a lot of hours (40 hours/week) compared to other type of jobs. On average farm jobs both waged and unwaged kept their holders busy for around 20 hours. In general, males worked for more hours than females although females engaged in wage non-farm were spending more time in that activity compared to males in 2013/14. The comparison with the EICV3 reveals that the median working hours per week in each job increased by 4 hours from 2010/11 to 2013/11.

Table 5.1: Mean and median working hours in each job by job type and sex of job holder: EICV4, EICV3

| | Mean | | | Median | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Job type, EICV4 | | | | | | |
| Wage Farm | 25 | 19.7 | 22.0 | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| Wage Non-farm | 40 | 42.1 | 40.5 | 40 | 42 | 40 |
| Independent Farmer | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 18 | 20 | 20 |
| Independent Non-farm | 34.4 | 24.6 | 29.6 | 30 | 18 | 22 |
| Unpaid non-farm and other | 18.8 | 24.3 | 22.7 | 12 | 16 | 15 |
| Total | 28.7 | 22.9 | 25.7 | 24 | 20 | 21 |
| Job type, EICV3 | | | | | | |
| Wage Farm | 21.3 | 16 | 18.4 | 16 | 14 | 15 |
| Wage Non-farm | 35.7 | 40.7 | 37 | 34 | 40 | 36 |
| Independent Farmer | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Independent Non-farm | 29.3 | 23.9 | 26.8 | 23 | 16 | 20 |
| Unpaid non-farm and | 25.5 | 23.1 | 23.9 | 18 | 16 | 16 |

| | Mean | | | Median | | |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| other | | | | | | |
| Total | 25.1 | 19.9 | 22.3 | 18 | 16 | 17 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 5.2 presents the mean number of working hours in each job during the reference period by occupation and sex of holder. In general employed population in occupation which is highly demanding in terms of skills spent more time compared to occupations which require low level of skills. The median working hours used by plan machine operators and assemblers per week (52) was higher than that of other occupations. Consideration of the gender aspect; reflects a huge difference between hours spent by males and females engaged as plan machine operators and assemblers: 56 hours and 16 hours respectively.

Table 5.2: Median working hours in each job, by occupation and sex

| Occupation - EICV4 | Sex | | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Managers | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Professionals | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 35 | 45 | 40 |
| Clerical support workers | 48 | 45 | 45 |
| Services and sales workers | 36 | 20 | 28 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fish | 18 | 20 | 20 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 30 | 15 | 25 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assembler | 56 | 16 | 52 |
| Elementary occupations | 27 | 20 | 24 |
| Total | 24 | 20 | 21 |

Source: EICV4

5.2. Hours spent in all jobs

The number of hours spent in all jobs per individual is obtained by adding up all hours an individual has spent in all jobs he/she carried out during seven days before the survey. Differently to the table 5.1 where the mean hours were computed based on each job, this section deals with the number of hours spent by an individual in all jobs. Table 5.3 shows the median number of hours spent in all jobs combined by sex and current main job status.

On average, employed people spent 30 hours per week in all jobs they carried out. Males spend more hours in their jobs compared to females (35 and 28 respectively). Employed people with waged non-farm as their main jobs spent 48 hours in all their jobs. Those who work as independent non-farmer in their main jobs, spend 42 hours in all jobs and the independent farmer spent only 24 hours in all jobs per a week in 2013/2014.

Results in table 5.3 show that the median hours spent in all jobs increased by three hours from 27 hours in 2010/11 to 30 hours in 2013/14.

Table 5.3: Median working hours in all jobs, by sex of job holder and current main job status: EICV4 and EICV3

| Job type | Sex | | Total |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | |
| EICV3 | | | |
| Wage Farm | 32 | 30 | 30 |
| Wage Non-farm | 48 | 49 | 48 |
| Independent Farmer | 25 | 24 | 24 |
| Independent Non-farm | 48 | 36 | 42 |
| Unpaid non-farm and other | 35 | 36 | 36 |
| Total | 35 | 28 | 30 |
| EICV4 | | | |
| Wage Farm | 30 | 27 | 29 |
| Wage Non-farm | 46 | 50 | 48 |
| Independent Farmer | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Independent Non-farm | 43 | 33 | 39 |
| Unpaid non-farm and other | 40 | 32 | 35 |
| Total | 31 | 24 | 27 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Employed people living in Kigali spent longer time working compared to employed people living in other provinces. In Kigali city, the median number of hours spent in all jobs was 48, while it was 28 in the Southern Province and 30 in the remaining provinces. In Kigali males worked 10 hours more compared to females in 2013/14 (see table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Median working hours in last seven days by province and sex: EICV4 and EICV3

| Province | Sex | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | |
| EICV4 | | | |
| Kigali City | 50 | 40 | 48 |
| Southern Province | 30 | 25 | 28 |
| Western Province | 34 | 28 | 30 |
| Northern Province | 34 | 30 | 30 |
| Eastern Province | 30 | 25 | 30 |
| Total | 35 | 28 | 30 |
| EICV3 | | | |
| Kigali City | 52 | 42 | 48 |
| Southern Province | 29 | 22 | 24 |
| Western Province | 32 | 25 | 28 |
| Northern Province | 30 | 23 | 25 |
| Eastern Province | 30 | 24 | 26 |

| Province | Sex | | Total |
|----------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Rwanda | 31 | 24 | 27 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 5.5 shows the distribution of employed population by working hours according to age group. Results show that 61% of all employed population work 35 or less hours a week. Another notable finding is that the number of working hours decreases as the age of employed population increase. While the percentage of those who work for less than 35 hours a week is 55 for age group 24-55, the proportion become 61% and 85% for the age groups 55-64 and 65 or more respectively.

Table 5.5: Distribution of employed population by the number of working hours, according to age group

| Hours in all jobs | Age group | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | |
| EICV4 | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 4.2 |
| 6-10 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 13.7 | 7.9 |
| 11-15 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 8.4 |
| 16-20 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 15.3 | 10.3 |
| 21-25 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 11.0 |
| 26-30 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 14.1 | 13.0 |
| 31-35 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 6.1 |
| 36-40 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 10.2 |
| 41-45 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| 46-50 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 5.7 |
| 51+ | 19.5 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 17.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| EICV3 | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 6.0 |
| 6-10 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 15.4 | 8.8 |
| 11-15 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 9.9 |
| 16-20 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 16.1 | 11.1 |
| 21-25 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| 26-30 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 11.9 |
| 31-35 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 8.3 |
| 36-40 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 8.2 |
| 41-45 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 5.1 |
| 46-50 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| 51+ | 19.6 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 14.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

All people aged 16 years and above were asked how many hours they spent on domestic duties. Table 5.6 below shows the mean hours spent on those domestic duties by all persons aged 16 years and above. While females spent 25 hours per week on domestic duties, males spent 8 hours only; three times lower than females'. Searching for fodder or grazing were the most time consuming activities for males (44% spent 7 hours per week) while cooking was the most time consuming activity for females (76% spent 10 hours per week).

Summing up all hours spent on both domestic and economic activities, males spent 43 hours per week and females spent 53 hours per week in 2013/14.

Table 5.6: Hours spent per week on domestic duties by sex: EICV4 and EICV3

| Domestic work | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--|------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | % | Mean hour | % | Mean hour | % | Mean hour |
| EICV4 | | | | | | |
| Fetch water for the household | 50.3 | 2 | 62.6 | 2 | 56.8 | 2 |
| Forage for firewood | 29.5 | 2 | 43.2 | 3 | 36.7 | 3 |
| Searching for fodder or grazing | 43.9 | 7 | 43.7 | 4 | 43.8 | 5 |
| Go to the market for the household for shopping | 22.3 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 33.8 | 2 |
| Cook for the household | 22.6 | 3 | 76.2 | 10 | 50.9 | 8 |
| Other household chores | 37.1 | 2 | 78.4 | 3 | 58.9 | 3 |
| All hours on domestic work | | 8 | | 25 | | 18 |
| working hours in all current jobs | | 35 | | 28 | | 30 |
| All working hours | | 43 | | 53 | | 48 |
| EICV3 | | | | | | |
| Fetch water for the household | 37.1 | 2 | 56.1 | 2 | 47.4 | 2 |
| Forage for firewood for the household | 25.3 | 2 | 45.2 | 3 | 36.1 | 3 |
| Search for fodder or grazing for the household's animals | 45.4 | 7 | 48.4 | 6 | 47 | 7 |
| Go to the market for the household | 22.2 | 3 | 47.5 | 3 | 36 | 3 |
| Cook for the household | 19.4 | 4 | 88.5 | 13 | 64.3 | 11 |
| Other household chores | 37.7 | 2 | 86.6 | 5 | 56.9 | 4 |
| All hours on domestic works | | 12 | | 27 | | 23 |
| working hours in all current jobs | | 31 | | 24 | | 27 |
| All working hours | | 43 | | 51 | | 50 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

5.3. Time related underemployment

Persons in time-related underemployment are those who during the reference period were employed but wanted and were available to increase their working time and

worked fewer hours than a specified time threshold during the reference period (Less than 35 hours in the context of Rwanda).

A high time related underemployment rate suggests an inadequate use of the economy's human resources. On one hand, it reveals an excess labour capacity as people are willing to work for more hours but are unable to do so. On the other hand, underemployment rate reveals the poor quality of jobs.

Table 5.7 shows the rate of underemployment by job type and sex. In Rwanda 31% were in time-related underemployment in 2013/14. People working for wage in farming activities seem to be the most underemployed (41%), followed by independent farmers (38%).

Even though the time related underemployment rate is high, it has been decreased by 7% between 2011 and 2014.

Table 5.7: Time related underemployment rate by job type and sex (EICV4)

| Job type | Sex | | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| EICV4 | | | |
| Wage Farm | 39.8 | 41.5 | 40.7 |
| Wage Non-farm | 17.5 | 11.7 | 16.0 |
| Independent Farmer | 42.9 | 35.4 | 38.1 |
| Independent Non-farm | 18.6 | 22.1 | 20.2 |
| Unpaid non-farm and other | 22.7 | 20.8 | 21.2 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Total | 30.3 | 31.7 | 31.0 |
| EICV3 | | | |
| Wage Farm | 40.1 | 46.8 | 43.7 |
| Wage Non-farm | 20.7 | 14.8 | 19.2 |
| Independent Farmer | 50.1 | 40.3 | 43.6 |
| Independent Non-farm | 22.4 | 30.0 | 25.8 |
| Unpaid non-farm and other | 23.3 | 29.8 | 27.5 |
| Total | 35.7 | 37.7 | 36.8 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 5.8 shows the time related underemployment by age group and area of residence. The time related underemployment is more predominant among employed people living in rural areas (34%) compared to those living in urban areas (18%), and among young people (36%) compared to adults (27%) in 2013/14.

Table 5.8: Time related underemployment rate by area of residence and age group (EICV4 and EICV3)

| Age group | Area of residence | | Total |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| EICV4 | | | |
| 16-19 | 14.7 | 36.3 | 33.1 |
| 20-24 | 19.6 | 41.1 | 37.2 |
| 25-29 | 19.1 | 40.4 | 36.2 |

| Age group | Area of residence | | Total |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| 30-34 | 18.1 | 37.3 | 33.8 |
| 35-39 | 17.9 | 33.3 | 30.5 |
| 40-44 | 19.3 | 32.2 | 30.0 |
| 45-49 | 20.2 | 32.5 | 30.9 |
| 50-54 | 18.3 | 28.6 | 27.4 |
| 55-59 | 13.2 | 24.2 | 23.0 |
| 60-64 | 21.2 | 17.8 | 18.1 |
| 65+ | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| | | | |
| 16-30 | 18.6 | 39.6 | 35.8 |
| 31+ | 17.7 | 28.8 | 27.2 |
| Total | 18.1 | 33.5 | 31.0 |
| EICV3 | | | |
| 16-19 | 11.8 | 43.8 | 39.1 |
| 20-24 | 21.7 | 47.8 | 43.9 |
| 25-29 | 27.2 | 46.1 | 43.0 |
| 30-34 | 24.0 | 43.4 | 40.0 |
| 35-39 | 21.4 | 42.3 | 38.7 |
| 40-44 | 21.0 | 40.1 | 37.1 |
| 45-49 | 27.8 | 36.7 | 35.5 |
| 50-54 | 27.1 | 32.3 | 31.8 |
| 55-59 | 21.7 | 27.5 | 27.1 |
| 60-64 | 17.1 | 18.9 | 18.7 |
| 65+ | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| 16-30 | 22.2 | 46.1 | 42.3 |
| 31+ | 22.5 | 33.8 | 32.3 |
| Total | 22.4 | 39.2 | 36.8 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 5.9 reveals that the time related underemployment decreases as the level of education increases. It is higher than 30% among employed people who have not completed at least the primary level of education, while it is 11% for holders of university education in 2013/14.

Table 5.9: Time related underemployment by level of education and sex (EICV4)

| Level of education | Sex | | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| EICV4 | | | |
| Never attended | 31.8 | 25.6 | 27.7 |
| Primary not completed | 33.7 | 35.4 | 34.6 |
| Primary completed | 29.9 | 34.1 | 32.1 |
| Post primary | 24.7 | 34.0 | 28.7 |
| Lower secondary | 24.8 | 31.9 | 28.3 |
| Upper secondary | 22.1 | 21.0 | 21.6 |
| University | 12.7 | 8.6 | 11.2 |
| Total | 30.3 | 31.7 | 31.0 |
| EICV3 | | | |

| Level of education | Sex | | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Never attended | 34.1 | 28.7 | 30.5 |
| Primary not completed | 39.1 | 43 | 41.1 |
| Primary | 36.4 | 40.7 | 38.6 |
| Post primary | 31.3 | 38.5 | 34.6 |
| Lower secondary | 29.2 | 35.1 | 31.9 |
| Upper secondary | 23.8 | 29.3 | 26.3 |
| University | 13.5 | 14.6 | 13.9 |
| Total | 35.7 | 37.7 | 36.8 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Table 5.10 shows that farmers as well as employed people in elementary occupations are more vulnerable to time related underemployment. Low rates of unemployment are found in the occupations that require a high level of skills such as managers (4%), clerical support workers (9%) and Professionals (10%). In some occupations, females are more exposed to underemployment than males, and in others males are more exposed than females in 2013/14.

Table 5.10: Time related underemployment rate by occupation and sex

| Occupation | Sex | | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Managers | 2.6 | 7.0 | 3.7 |
| Professionals | 13.4 | 6.2 | 10.4 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 18.2 | 12.9 | 16.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 16.3 | 1.4 | 8.6 |
| Services and sales workers | 14.3 | 19.0 | 16.6 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fish | 41.5 | 34.7 | 37.1 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 21.0 | 25.5 | 22.1 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assembler | 8.6 | 24.5 | 9.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 28.7 | 32.5 | 30.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.5 |
| Total | 30.3 | 31.7 | 31.0 |

Source: EICV4

Chapter 6: Unemployed population

The Unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force who are unemployed. Figure 6.1 presents the unemployment rate by areas of residence and sex for both EICV3 and EICV4.

Overall, unemployment rates have not changed much in Rwanda. In both EICV3 and EICV4 the estimate lies at around 2%. However, when disaggregating these figures, some changes become apparent: For example, unemployment decreased for males from about 2.2% in EICV3 to about 1.6% in EICV4.

It is important to recall that, employment comprises any jobs that an individual has had for at least one hour in the 7 days preceding the interview. This includes most informal, unpaid, or farm work that respondents might have carried out, for example on the family farm. The difference between urban and rural rates of current unemployment reflects the role farm-related work plays in rural areas. In urban areas, unemployment rate is estimated at 9%, over 10 times higher than in rural areas. This imbalance in the labour market in urban areas affects females more than males. In urban areas, the unemployment rate for females was 12% in 2013/14 and it is increasing with time according to the comparison with EICV3 (11%); while the unemployment rate among males was 6% in urban areas in 2013/14.

Figure 6. 1: Unemployment rate by sex and area of residence

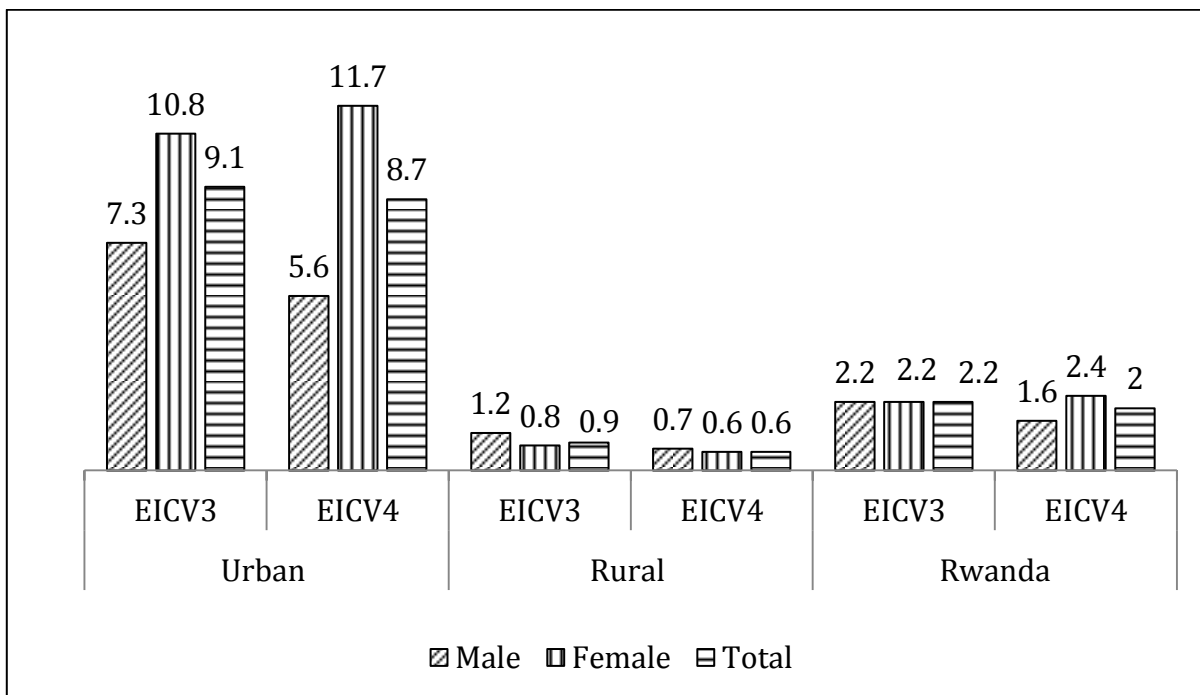


Table 6.1 shows the unemployment rate by province and sex. As Kigali city is dominated by urban areas, its unemployment rate (11%) is by far higher than the national unemployment rate as well as the one for other provinces. With reference to

unemployment and sex, results point out that, in Kigali, the females' unemployment rate (16%) is slightly above the double of the males (6.5%).

The analysis of unemployment and income quintiles shows that unemployed people are most likely to live in households with higher income.

Table 6.1: Unemployment rate by Province Income quintiles and sex

| Province | Sex | | Total |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Kigali City | 6.5 | 15.7 | 11.0 |
| Southern Province | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Western Province | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Northern Province | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Eastern Province | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Total | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Income quintiles | | | |
| Q1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Q2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Q3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Q4 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Q5 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 4.7 |
| Total | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 |

Source: EICV4

Table 6.2 shows the unemployment rate by age group, sex and area of residence. Results show that unemployment rate is higher among young people compared to adults, particularly young females living in urban areas for whom the unemployment rate reaches 15%.

Table 6.2: Unemployment rate by age group and sex

| Area of residence | Age group | Sex | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| Rwanda | 16-24 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| | 25-34 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| | 35-44 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| | 45-54 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| | 55-64 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | 65+ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| | | | | |
| | 16-35 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| | 16-30 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| | Total | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Urban | 16-24 | 6.8 | 15.7 | 11.6 |
| | 25-34 | 6.8 | 15.0 | 10.6 |

| Area of residence | Age group | Sex | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| | 35-44 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 5.5 |
| | 45-54 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 4.8 |
| | 55-64 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| | 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | |
| | 16-35 | 6.6 | 15 | 10.8 |
| | 16-30 | 7.3 | 16.5 | 12.0 |
| | Total | 5.6 | 11.7 | 8.7 |
| Rural | 16-24 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| | 25-34 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| | 35-44 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| | 45-54 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| | 55-64 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 65+ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| | | | | |
| | 16-35 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| | 16-30 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| | Total | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

Source: EICV4

6.1. Current unemployment and education

Table 6.3 present the unemployment rate by highest level of education attended, sex and area of residence. Results show that the differences in unemployment rates across levels of education attended is high. Unemployment rate lies at about 14% for individuals who have attended University education and about 11% for individuals with secondary level of education, falling progressively with lower levels of education. Regardless of the level of education or the area of residence, unemployment rate is higher among females compared to males. The difference is remarkable among holders of secondary level of education living urban areas where the unemployment rate among females is 27%; almost twice higher than the males' (13%).

Table 6.3: Unemployment rate by level of education and sex (EICV4 and EICV3).

| | Level of education | Sex | | Total | Sex | | Total |
|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | |
| | | EICV3 | | | | EICV4 | |
| Rwanda | Never attended | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | Primary not completed | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| | Primary completed | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 |

| | Level of education | Sex | | Total | Sex | | Total |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | |
| | | EICV3 | | | EICV4 | | |
| | Post primary | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 2 | 1 |
| | Lower secondary | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 6 | 4.3 |
| | Upper secondary | 11.1 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 7.6 | 15.2 | 11.3 |
| | University | 5.3 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 12.5 | 17.1 | 14.3 |
| | Total | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2 |
| Urban | Never attended | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0 | 4 | 2.5 |
| | Primary not completed | 5 | 8.7 | 7 | 2.1 | 7.4 | 4.9 |
| | Primary completed | 7 | 11.4 | 9 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 4 |
| | Post primary | 8.3 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 0 | 6.3 | 2.9 |
| | Lower secondary | 9.2 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 15 | 9.6 |
| | Upper secondary | 14.6 | 26.5 | 20.2 | 12.5 | 26.6 | 19.4 |
| | University | 5.9 | 11.3 | 8.2 | 14.6 | 19.1 | 16.5 |
| | Total | 7.3 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 5.6 | 11.7 | 8.7 |
| Rural | Never attended | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| | Primary not completed | 1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Primary completed | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Post primary | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.2 |
| | Lower secondary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| | Upper secondary | 7.2 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| | University | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 7 |
| | Total | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

The results presented in Table 6.4 reveal that 44.5% of unemployed population has spent one year or more looking for a job. Unemployed people who never worked before are more exposed to longer periods of unemployment. The proportion of unemployed people who have spent one year and more among the never worked unemployed is 52% while that proportion among those who have worked before is 40%. The length of unemployment for males and females is almost the same.

Table 6.4: Distribution of unemployed population by the length of unemployment, according to unemployment status and sex

| Length of unemployment | Worked before | | Sex | | Total |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Yes | No | Male | Female | |
| Less than 1 month | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| 1-6 months | 43.1 | 36.4 | 42.2 | 39.4 | 40.4 |
| 7-11 months | 13.0 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 10.4 |
| 12-23 months | 16.5 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 16.3 | 17.1 |
| 24-35 months | 12.6 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 12.7 | 14.3 |
| 36 months | 10.2 | 17.3 | 7.5 | 16.0 | 13.1 |
| 36+ months | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

Table 6.5 presents the distribution of unemployed population by level of education, according to the area of residence and sex. Unemployed population in Rwanda is dominated by holders of secondary level of education with 34% of all unemployed people; followed by those who have not completed the primary education (22%). The proportion of holders of university education who are unemployed is 20% at the national level, and it is higher in urban areas (24%) compared to rural areas (9%). Results show that at the low level of education, the rate of unemployment is high among females compared to males. With regard to the university level of education however, a reverse trend appears. The males' unemployment rate (30%) is twice higher than the females' (15%).

Table 6.5: Distribution of unemployed population by level of education, according to area of residence and sex

| Level of education | Rwanda | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Never attended | 0.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Primary not completed | 16.0 | 21.6 | 19.6 | 11.3 | 20.3 | 17.4 | 25.1 | 26.5 | 25.8 |
| Primary completed | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 12.7 | 6.5 | 9.5 |
| Post primary | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Lower secondary | 11.8 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 14.4 | 12.2 | 19.8 | 18.2 | 19.0 |
| Upper secondary | 32.9 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 35.3 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 28.3 | 40.2 | 34.4 |
| University | 29.9 | 14.6 | 20.2 | 39.6 | 16.7 | 24.0 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 9.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | 41 | 71 | 112 | 27 | 56 | 83 | 14 | 15 | 29 |

Source: EICV4

Table 6.6 shows the distribution of unemployed population by poverty status according to age group and sex. 78% of unemployed people live in non-poor households, 7% in poor households and 5% in extremely poor households.

Table 6.6: Distribution of unemployed population by age group according to poverty status

| | Poverty status | | | Total | |
|------------------|----------------|------|----------|-------|-----|
| | Extreme | Poor | Not poor | | |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 5.5 | 10.2 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 48 |
| 25-34 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 46 |
| 35-44 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 12 |
| 45-54 | 11.1 | 3.9 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 5 |
| 55-64 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 76.1 | 100.0 | 0.6 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.1 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 7.30 | 6.0 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Female | 3.50 | 8.3 | 88.3 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Total | 4.9 | 7.4 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 112 |

Source: EICV4

Table 6.7 presents the rate of youth neither in education nor in employment (NEET). NEET is defined as the proportion of youth who are neither in employment nor in education. The employment here excludes independent farmers and it included wage farm, wage non farms, independent non farmers and unpaid non farmers. Results show that the NEET was 38% at the national level in 2013/14. It was lower in Kigali city (19%) compared to other provinces, and lower in urban areas (17%) compared to rural areas (38.5%). This shows that it is more difficult to access a paid or a profit job for youth living in rural areas compared to those living in urban areas. The disaggregation of NEET by age group reveals that it increases with age. The NEET is 19% for the lowest age group while it reaches 45% for age group 25-30. Results show that the NEET is higher among females (43%) compared to males (23.5).

The comparison with the results of the previous EICV shows that the NEET decreased by 2% from 36% in 2010/11 to 34% in 2013/14.

Table 6.7: Percentage of youth not in education nor in paid or profit employment by province, area of residence, age group and sex (EICV4)

| Province | Sex | | Total |
|--------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| EICV4 | | | |
| Kigali City | 8.5 | 28.2 | 18.9 |
| Southern Province | 25.3 | 44.9 | 35.3 |
| Western Province | 23.0 | 41.3 | 32.9 |
| Northern Province | 27.0 | 50.2 | 39.0 |
| Eastern Province | 29.0 | 47.6 | 38.5 |
| Area of residence | | | |
| Urban | 8.0 | 24.6 | 16.7 |

| Province | Sex | | Total |
|--------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| EICV4 | | | |
| Rural | 27.9 | 48.4 | 38.5 |
| Age group | | | |
| 16-19 | 16.9 | 21.8 | 19.4 |
| 20-24 | 23.1 | 45.1 | 34.6 |
| 25-30 | 29.9 | 58.7 | 45.2 |
| Total | 23.5 | 43.0 | 33.7 |
| EICV3 | | | |
| Kigali City | 9.9 | 28.9 | 20.0 |
| Southern Province | 31.0 | 47.5 | 39.5 |
| Western Province | 25.3 | 41.6 | 34.1 |
| Northern Province | 25.5 | 49.8 | 38.5 |
| Eastern Province | 30.5 | 50.1 | 40.7 |
| Area of residence | | | |
| Urban | 10.0 | 24.2 | 17.6 |
| Rural | 29.6 | 49.8 | 40.2 |
| Age group | | | |
| 16-19 | 15.4 | 20.5 | 18.0 |
| 20-24 | 26.7 | 47.6 | 37.9 |
| 25-30 | 35.1 | 62.3 | 49.7 |
| Total | 25.9 | 44.7 | 35.9 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

Chapter 7: Inactive population

Inactive population is defined as persons aged sixteen years old and above who were not in labour force during the survey. Table 7.1 presents the inactivity rate by age group and sex. Inactivity rate is defined as the proportion of working age population who is inactive. Results show that 13% of the population aged 16 year or above were inactive. The highest proportion of inactive people was in the age group 16-24 as the substantial share of that population is still in schools.

Table 7. 1: Inactivity rate by age group and sex

| Age group | Sex | | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| 16-24 | 28 | 28.8 | 28.4 |
| 25-34 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| 35-44 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| 45-54 | 4.9 | 2 | 3.3 |
| 55-64 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 7.4 |
| 65+ | 23 | 23.1 | 23.1 |
| Total | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.6 |

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

A person may be out of labour force or inactive due to diverse reasons. Table 7.2 presents the distribution of inactive population by reasons, according to sex. The majority of inactive population were students (59%) followed by those reported as too old or too young (10%)

Table 7. 2: Distribution of inactive population by inactivity status and sex

| Inactivity status | Percentage | | | Count | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Students | 62.6 | 55.8 | 59.0 | 238,628 | 238,355 | 476,982 |
| Domestic duties | 3.2 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 12,166 | 41,615 | 53,781 |
| No work available | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2,300 | 7,340 | 9,640 |
| Discouraged seekers | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 303 | 4,047 | 4,350 |
| Future starters | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2,096 | 10,434 | 12,530 |
| Retired/Too old/Too young | 7.5 | 12.7 | 10.2 | 28,538 | 54,045 | 82,583 |
| Sickness/disability | 8.5 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 32,414 | 44,460 | 76,874 |
| Others | 10.9 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 41,571 | 8,204 | 49,774 |
| Not stated | 6.0 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 22,982 | 18,513 | 41,496 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 380,998 | 427,012 | 808,010 |

Source: EICV4

Some reasons of inactivity are most predominant in urban areas while others are predominant in rural areas. According to the results in Table 7.3, domestic duties was the reason of inactivity for 11% of the population living in urban areas, while for the

population living in rural areas it was 5%. Similarly,, the reasons such as no work available and discouraged seekers were more predominant in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Table 7. 3: Distribution of inactive population by inactivity status according to the area of residence.

| Inactivity status | Area of residence | | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Students | 61.3 | 58.0 | 59.0 |
| Domestic duties | 11.1 | 4.6 | 6.7 |
| No work available | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Discouraged seekers | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Future starters | 3.3 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Retired/Too old/Too young | 7.6 | 11.4 | 10.2 |
| Sickness/disability | 7.5 | 10.5 | 9.5 |
| Others | 3.5 | 7.4 | 6.2 |
| Not stated | 1.6 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: EICV4

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of inactive population by reason of inactivity, according to the level of education. Except for those who have never been at school, the main reason for other inactive population is studies; the proportion reaches 87% for holders of university level of education. For those who have never been at school the main reason of inactivity was retirement, old age or too young (48%), followed by sickness or disability (31%).

Table 7. 4: Distribution of inactive population by reason of inactivity, according to the level of education

| Inactivity status | Level of education | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------|
| | Never attended | Primary not completed | Primary completed | Post primary | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University | |
| Student | 0.0 | 39.5 | 48.6 | 56.2 | 82.6 | 82.7 | 86.9 | 59.0 |
| Domestic duties | 3.0 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 6.7 |
| No work available | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| Discouraged seekers | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 0.5 |
| Future starters | 0.5 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Retired/Too old/Too young | 48.3 | 12.7 | 5.4 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 10.2 |
| Sickness/disability | 30.5 | 16.9 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 9.5 |
| Others | 13.4 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 14.3 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 6.2 |
| Not stated | 4.0 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 5.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

Table 7.5 presents the distribution of inactive population by reason of inactivity, according to age group. Results show that the reason of inactivity and age are highly correlated. The main reason of inactivity for young people is mainly studies and domestic duties while for adults, the main reasons are retirement/old age and sickness/disability. 3% of the population in age group 25-44 reported that they are no longer at the labour market due to discouragement in looking for a job.

Table 7. 5: Distribution of inactive population by reason of inactivity, according to age group

| Reason of inactivity | Age group | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | |
| Student | 78.3 | 39.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.0 |
| Domestic duties | 6.4 | 16.0 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 6.7 |
| No work available | 0.8 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Discouraged seekers | 0.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Future starters | 1.0 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Retired/Too old/Too young | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 10.1 | 68.2 | 10.2 |
| Sickness/disability | 2.5 | 18.1 | 38.8 | 32.6 | 40.2 | 23.5 | 9.5 |
| Others | 1.5 | 7.7 | 34.1 | 50.7 | 34.5 | 4.7 | 6.2 |
| Not stated | 6.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 5.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

Chapter 8: Child labour

8.1. Definition of Child labour

According to ILO (International Labour Organization) the term “**child labour**” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;
- Interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

However, the “**child labour**” expression encompasses a dual situation; therefore, a clear difference must be made between “**child work**” and “**child labour**”.

While **Child labour** is “work” that harms children’s wellbeing and hinders their education, development and future livelihoods, “**Child work**” refers to a positive participation of children in an economic activity, which is not detrimental to their health or mental and physical development; on the contrary, it is a beneficial work, which strengthens or encourages the child development. It allows a normal schooling and does not impede the child from doing leisure activities or resting. It also provides them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays.

8.2. Operational definition of child labour

In this report we have broken down child employment into three mutually exclusive categories: a- Children working in hazardous conditions; b- Child labor and c- Children in employment but not child labor. The operational definition of each category is as follows:

- a- Children working in hazardous conditions includes:
- 1- Children (6-17) working 40 hours and above per week
 - 2- Children (6-17) working less than 40 hours per week in the following economic activities: Mining and quarrying; Processing of meat; Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits; manufacturing of wines; manufacturing of malt liquors; Manufacturing of tobacco product; Construction; and activities of households as employers
 - 3- Children (6-17) working in the occupations of Protective services workers and Fishery workers, hunters and trappers.

b- Child labor includes:

- 1- Children aged 5-13 working in non-hazardous conditions
- 2- Children aged 14-15 working in non-hazardous conditions for more than 14 hours per week

c- Children in employment but not child labor includes:

- 1- Children aged 14-15 working in non-hazardous conditions for 14 hours per week or less
- 2- Children aged (16-17) working in non-hazardous conditions

8.3. Economically active children

Table 8.1 presents the distribution of children (6-17) by current working status according to sex, age group and area of residence. 13% of all children were involved in economic activities. The level of participation is the same among male and female children. , the level of participation in economic activity is higher among children aged 16 and 17 years old (51%) compared to lower age groups. Finally, the level of economic activity participation is higher among children living in rural areas (14%) compared to children living in urban areas (10%).

Table 8.1: Distribution of children (6-17) by current working Status, according to sex, age group and area of residence

| | % | | | Count | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| | Working | Not working | Total | Working | Not working | Total |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.7 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 242,588 | 1,529,921 | 1,772,509 |
| Female | 13.1 | 86.9 | 100.0 | 241,156 | 1,594,852 | 1,836,008 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 6-9 | 0.8 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 10,689 | 1,330,272 | 1,340,961 |
| 10-15 | 12.4 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 219,755 | 1,554,756 | 1,774,511 |
| 16-17 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 100.0 | 253,300 | 239,745 | 493,045 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.9 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 55,103 | 502,606 | 557,709 |
| Rural | 14.1 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 428,641 | 2,622,167 | 3,050,808 |
| | 13.4 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 483,744 | 3,124,773 | 3,608,517 |

Table 8.2 presents the distribution of working children by the number of working hours, according to sex and age group. The majority of working children (68%) work for less than 29 hours per week, while 17% of them work for more than 40 hours per week.

According to the results, the quantity of working hours per week is not much related to the sex of children. The number of working hours is highly related to the age of children. The number of working hour per week increases as the age of a child increases. On one hand, 81 % of children aged 6-9 work for less than 14 hours per day and only 1.8% of them work for more than 28 hours. On the other hand, only 28% of children aged 16-17 work for less than 14 hours per week while 42% of them work for more than 28 hours per week.

Table 8.2: Distribution of working children by number of working hours, according to sex and age group

| Sex | Worked hours | age groups | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 6-9 | 10-15 | 16-17 | Total |
| Total | Less than 14 | 81.4 | 50.5 | 28.0 | 39.3 |
| | 14-28 | 16.8 | 26.7 | 30.5 | 28.5 |
| | 29-40 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 20.3 | 14.9 |
| | 41+ | 1.8 | 13.6 | 21.2 | 17.4 |
| Male | Less than 14 | 80.8 | 48.4 | 28.0 | 38.5 |
| | 14-28 | 19.2 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 27.9 |
| | 29-40 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 20.6 | 15.2 |
| | 41+ | 0.0 | 14.4 | 22.6 | 18.4 |
| Female | Less than 14 | 82.2 | 52.6 | 27.9 | 40.0 |
| | 14-28 | 13.2 | 26.1 | 32.1 | 29.1 |
| | 29-40 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 20.0 | 14.5 |
| | 41+ | 4.6 | 12.8 | 19.9 | 16.4 |

Source: EICV4

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of working children by whether they are studying or not, according to sex and age group. The majority of working children combine work and studies (59%). Combination working and studying is more common to girls (61%) than boys (57%). The proportion of children who combine studying and working decreases as the children's age increases, because at a certain age, children get out of compulsory studies.

Table 8.3: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to sex and age group

| Sex | Studying status | Age group | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 6-9 | 10-15 | 16-17 | Total |
| Total | Not studying | 12.0 | 27.1 | 54.8 | 41.3 |
| | Studying | 88.0 | 72.9 | 45.2 | 58.7 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Male | Not studding | 10.4 | 31.7 | 54.8 | 43.2 |
| | Studying | 89.6 | 68.3 | 45.2 | 56.8 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | Not studying | 14.2 | 22.6 | 54.8 | 39.3 |
| | Studying | 85.8 | 77.4 | 45.2 | 60.7 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

Table 8.4 presents the distribution of working children by studying status, according to sex and number of working hours. It is clear there is a strong relationship between the

number of working hours and studying status. Children who study work for few hours while those who do not study work for many hours. 77% of children who work for less than 14 hours study while 74% of those who work for more than 41 hours do not study.

Table 8.4: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to sex and number of worked hours

| Sex | Studying status | Working hours | | | | Total |
|--------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Less than 14 | 14-28 | 29-40 | 41+ | |
| Total | Not studying | 22.8 | 37.0 | 59.0 | 73.9 | 41.1 |
| | Studying | 77.2 | 63.0 | 41.0 | 26.1 | 58.9 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Male | Not studying | 24.5 | 37.0 | 60.7 | 76.0 | 43.0 |
| | Studying | 75.5 | 63.0 | 39.3 | 24.0 | 57.0 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | Not studying | 21.2 | 37.0 | 57.2 | 71.6 | 39.3 |
| | Studying | 78.8 | 63.0 | 42.8 | 28.4 | 60.7 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

Table 8.5 is about the distribution of working children by economic activities according to age group. The majority of working children is involved in agricultural activities(70%), followed by Activities of Households as Employers (14%), and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle and motor cycles (8%).

Table 8.5: Distribution of working children by economic activity and age group

| Economic activity | Age group for children | | | Total |
|--|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 6-9 | 10-15 | 16-17 | |
| A: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing | 71.1 | 73.4 | 66.9 | 69.9 |
| B: Mining and Quarrying | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| C: Manufacturing | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning Supply | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| F: Construction | 23.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| G: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and | 2.9 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 7.7 |
| H: Transportation and Storage | 0.0 | .8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| I: Accommodation and Food Service Activities | 0.0 | .4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| N: Administrative and Support Service Activities | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | .0 |
| O: Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| P: Education | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| R: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| S: Other Service Activities | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| T: Activities of Households as Employers, Undifferentiated G | 1.7 | 10.9 | 16.7 | 13.8 |
| U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

8.4. Level of child labour

Table 8.6 presents the child labour and child work rates, according to different aggregates such as: sex, age group, area of residence, province and studying status. As presented in the table below, child labour has two components: Child labourer in hazardous conditions and child labour out of hazardous conditions. Child labour rate is given by the sum of rates of the two components. Results show that 5.5% of all children were child labourers with 2% of them involved in hazardous conditions. Child labour rate is 1% higher among females compared to males and it is higher in age group 16-17(9%) compared to lower age groups (8% for 10-15 and 0.2% for 6-9).

Concerning the area of residence, child labour is higher in rural areas (6%) compared to urban areas (4%). The Western and Northern provinces are those with the higher child labour rates compared to other provinces.

Child labour rate is higher among children who are not enrolled in school (12%) compared to those who study (4%).

Table 8.6: Distribution of children by child labour/activity status

| | Child labour | | Child work but not labourer | Not working | Total children aged 6-17 | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Children working in hazardous conditions | Child labourer, not hazardous | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.9 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 86.9 | 100.0 | 1,773,720 |
| Female | 1.3 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 88.3 | 100.0 | 1,836,325 |
| Total | 2.1 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 3,610,045 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 6-9 | .2 | .5 | 0.0 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 1,342,092 |
| 10-15 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 1,774,782 |
| 16-17 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 493,172 |
| Total | 2.1 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 3,610,045 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.7 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 557,903 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 3,052,142 |
| Total | 2.1 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 3,610,045 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 352,880 |
| Southern Province | 1.9 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 841,731 |
| Western Province | 2.6 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 82.9 | 100.0 | 845,840 |
| Northern Province | 2.0 | 6.0 | 9.4 | 82.6 | 100.0 | 599,845 |
| Eastern Province | 1.6 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 969,750 |
| Total | 2.1 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 3,610,045 |
| Studying status | | | | | | |
| Not studying | 8.1 | 4.4 | 20.5 | 67.0 | 100.0 | 523,091 |
| Studying | 1.1 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 3,086,955 |

| | Child labour | | Child work but not labourer | Not working | Total children aged 6-17 | |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | Children working in hazardous conditions | Child labourer, not hazardous | | | | |
| Total | 2.1 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 3,610,045 |

Source: EICV4

Annexes

Table A. 1: Some labour market indicators by district (EICV4)

| District | Employment to Population ratio | Unemployment rate | Inactivity rate | Time related Underemployment rate | Labour force | Working age population (16+) |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Nyarugenge | 66.6 | 12.9 | 23.5 | 17.4 | 157,855 | 206,253 |
| Gasabo | 73.3 | 9.8 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 320,569 | 394,609 |
| Kicukiro | 69.2 | 11.4 | 21.7 | 16.1 | 172,926 | 221,381 |
| Nyanza | 86.0 | 0.7 | 13.4 | 42.4 | 164,429 | 189,917 |
| Gisagara | 88.4 | 0.3 | 11.4 | 47.8 | 172,268 | 194,354 |
| Nyaruguru | 86.1 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 31.4 | 135,944 | 157,678 |
| Huye | 84.4 | 1.8 | 14 | 21.6 | 175,394 | 204,034 |
| Nyamagabe | 88.6 | 0.3 | 11 | 28.3 | 165,907 | 186,639 |
| Ruhango | 83.1 | 0.5 | 16.4 | 34.1 | 159,446 | 190,782 |
| Muhanga | 88.2 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 31.8 | 161,467 | 181,206 |
| Kamonyi | 88.2 | 0.1 | 11.8 | 33.1 | 173,879 | 197,060 |
| Karongi | 89.3 | 1.0 | 9.8 | 28.4 | 173,423 | 192,322 |
| Rutsiro | 86.4 | 0.4 | 13.3 | 42.8 | 156,533 | 180,538 |
| Rubavu | 81.6 | 2.8 | 16.1 | 32.8 | 195,845 | 233,507 |
| Nyabihu | 86.6 | 0.4 | 13.1 | 36.8 | 138,741 | 159,643 |
| Ngororero | 90.0 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 28.7 | 179,627 | 198,267 |
| Rusizi | 88.4 | 1.3 | 10.4 | 36.3 | 219,919 | 245,403 |
| Nyamasheke | 93.7 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 27.8 | 217,094 | 231,376 |
| Rulindo | 89.3 | 0.5 | 10.2 | 28.4 | 158,546 | 176,616 |
| Gakenke | 90.2 | 0.1 | 9.7 | 34.8 | 181,012 | 200,425 |
| Musanze | 82.4 | 2.2 | 15.8 | 29.2 | 188,226 | 223,494 |
| Burera | 94.5 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 26.6 | 178,269 | 188,424 |
| Gicumbi | 94.3 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 31.2 | 209,588 | 221,851 |
| Rwamagana | 85.3 | 0.9 | 14 | 34.7 | 187,426 | 217,872 |
| Nyagatare | 86.7 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 35.1 | 253,300 | 289,127 |
| Gatsibo | 87.4 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 30.8 | 229,236 | 259,623 |
| Kayonza | 90.4 | 0.9 | 8.8 | 30.2 | 197,028 | 215,965 |
| Kirehe | 88.7 | 0.7 | 10.7 | 40.7 | 186,745 | 209,146 |
| Ngoma | 86.3 | 0.6 | 13.2 | 46.9 | 177,493 | 204,487 |
| Bugesera | 87.4 | 1.5 | 11.3 | 26.7 | 202,263 | 227,915 |
| Rwanda | 85.6 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 31.6 | 5,590,399 | 6,399,916 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 2: Some labour market indicators by district (EICV3)

| DISTRICT | Employment to Population ratio | Unemployment rate | Inactivity rate | Time related underemployment rate | Labour force | Working age population (16+) |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Nyarugenge | 65.7 | 12.6 | 24.8 | 11.7 | 130,176 | 173,185 |
| Gasabo | 72.8 | 9.1 | 19.9 | 25.8 | 224,517 | 280,258 |
| Kicukiro | 69.2 | 12.8 | 20.6 | 15 | 147,876 | 186,228 |
| Nyanza | 79.8 | 0.9 | 19.5 | 33.6 | 134,706 | 167,414 |
| Gisagara | 85.8 | 0.1 | 14.1 | 61 | 157,870 | 183,746 |
| Nyaruguru | 83.3 | 0.2 | 16.6 | 36.1 | 133,841 | 160,410 |
| Huye | 78.8 | 1.5 | 20.0 | 26.4 | 145,072 | 181,306 |
| Nyamagabe | 82.2 | 0.5 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 147,413 | 178,480 |
| Ruhango | 78.9 | 2.7 | 18.9 | 45 | 138,300 | 170,466 |
| Muhanga | 83.6 | 0.9 | 15.6 | 36 | 141,304 | 167,489 |
| Kamonyi | 79.4 | 0.8 | 19.9 | 42.8 | 147,971 | 184,762 |
| Karongi | 82.5 | 1.0 | 16.6 | 40.5 | 163,609 | 196,263 |
| Rutsiro | 84.7 | 0.6 | 14.8 | 21.7 | 145,167 | 170,333 |
| Rubavu | 76.6 | 4.6 | 19.7 | 44 | 171,091 | 213,092 |
| Nyabihu | 78.7 | 2.3 | 19.4 | 51.4 | 142,913 | 177,393 |
| Ngororero | 88.2 | 0.4 | 11.4 | 22.9 | 161,597 | 182,460 |
| Rusizi | 77.7 | 1.9 | 20.8 | 42.5 | 185,878 | 234,684 |
| Nyamasheke | 81.2 | 0.8 | 18.2 | 52.3 | 176,198 | 215,344 |
| Rulindo | 87.6 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 39.6 | 140,411 | 159,999 |
| Gakenke | 89.0 | 0.7 | 10.3 | 34.8 | 173,436 | 193,334 |
| Musanze | 82.8 | 1.9 | 15.6 | 47.3 | 190,051 | 225,058 |
| Burera | 83.1 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 50.5 | 163,938 | 186,270 |
| Gicumbi | 85.0 | 0.9 | 14.2 | 43.5 | 275,318 | 320,964 |
| Rwamagana | 80.9 | 1.0 | 18.3 | 40 | 145,480 | 178,062 |
| Nyagatare | 83.1 | 1.4 | 15.7 | 54 | 178,972 | 212,269 |
| Gatsibo | 83.2 | 0.2 | 16.6 | 15 | 215,216 | 257,957 |
| Kayonza | 81.5 | 0.6 | 18.0 | 39.3 | 144,849 | 176,751 |
| Kirehe | 86.6 | 0.4 | 13.0 | 57.1 | 152,269 | 175,094 |
| Ngoma | 85.4 | 0.1 | 14.5 | 25.2 | 148,775 | 174,017 |
| Bugesera | 82.2 | 0.5 | 17.4 | 25.3 | 168,895 | 204,423 |
| Rwanda | 81.2 | 2.2 | 16.9 | 36.8 | 4,893,108 | 5,887,514 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 3: Distribution of current employed population by type of job (EICV4)

| District | Type of job | | | | | Total |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Wage Farm | Wage Non-farm | Independent farmer | Independent non-farmers | Unpaid non farmer | |
| Nyarugenge | 1.7 | 55.2 | 10.1 | 29.3 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Gasabo | 3.8 | 53.3 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Kicukiro | 1.9 | 62.8 | 9.5 | 22.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Nyanza | 13.9 | 15.6 | 62.7 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Gisagara | 15.0 | 8.4 | 70.2 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Nyaruguru | 12.0 | 15.3 | 60.5 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| Huye | 10.9 | 22.9 | 53.7 | 11.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Nyamagabe | 14.6 | 17.1 | 56.5 | 10.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Ruhango | 13.9 | 13.7 | 62.5 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Muhanga | 5.7 | 25.6 | 59.0 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Kamonyi | 10.1 | 17.1 | 61.6 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Karongi | 11.0 | 16.4 | 63.8 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Rutsiro | 11.2 | 16.6 | 60.3 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Rubavu | 17.2 | 28.0 | 33.0 | 20.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Nyabihu | 23.8 | 18.8 | 44.0 | 12.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Ngororero | 11.6 | 15.6 | 63.3 | 8.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Rusizi | 10.0 | 20.6 | 54.3 | 12.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Nyamasheke | 14.0 | 16.6 | 63.0 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Rulindo | 10.8 | 20.1 | 61.3 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Gakenke | 9.6 | 10.3 | 71.8 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Musanze | 15.0 | 25.8 | 45.4 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Burera | 16.9 | 14.4 | 59.9 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Gicumbi | 14.6 | 11.3 | 66.1 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Rwamagana | 10.9 | 18.7 | 57.3 | 11.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Nyagatare | 19.9 | 12.7 | 57.5 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| Gatsibo | 13.6 | 12.9 | 63.7 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Kayonza | 15.3 | 17.1 | 55.9 | 11.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Kirehe | 11.7 | 11.9 | 67.4 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Ngoma | 11.8 | 10.4 | 68.7 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Bugesera | 11.5 | 16.5 | 56.7 | 13.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Rwanda | 12.2 | 20.8 | 54.6 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 4: Working age population by district and sex (EICV4)

| DISTRICT | Sex | | Total |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Nyarugenge | 104,551 | 101,703 | 206,253 |
| Gasabo | 192,739 | 201,870 | 394,609 |
| Kicukiro | 102,350 | 119,031 | 221,381 |
| Nyanza | 87,481 | 102,436 | 189,917 |
| Gisagara | 89,018 | 105,336 | 194,354 |
| Nyaruguru | 72,948 | 84,730 | 157,678 |
| Huye | 93,990 | 110,044 | 204,034 |
| Nyamagabe | 86,656 | 99,984 | 186,639 |
| Ruhango | 87,274 | 103,508 | 190,782 |
| Muhanga | 82,122 | 99,084 | 181,206 |
| Kamonyi | 87,651 | 109,409 | 197,060 |
| Karongi | 86,470 | 105,852 | 192,322 |
| Rutsiro | 80,771 | 99,767 | 180,538 |
| Rubavu | 110,005 | 123,503 | 233,507 |
| Nyabihu | 73,125 | 86,517 | 159,643 |
| Ngororero | 89,078 | 109,190 | 198,267 |
| Rusizi | 114,835 | 130,568 | 245,403 |
| Nyamasheke | 100,828 | 130,547 | 231,376 |
| Rulindo | 78,987 | 97,630 | 176,616 |
| Gakenke | 91,030 | 109,394 | 200,425 |
| Musanze | 102,894 | 120,600 | 223,494 |
| Burera | 88,711 | 99,713 | 188,424 |
| Gicumbi | 105,296 | 116,555 | 221,851 |
| Rwamagana | 94,525 | 123,347 | 217,872 |
| Nyagatare | 142,378 | 146,750 | 289,127 |
| Gatsibo | 120,703 | 138,920 | 259,623 |
| Kayonza | 104,235 | 111,730 | 215,965 |
| Kirehe | 99,519 | 109,627 | 209,146 |
| Ngoma | 93,577 | 110,911 | 204,487 |
| Bugesera | 106,635 | 121,280 | 227,915 |
| Rwanda | 2,970,380 | 3,429,536 | 6,399,916 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 5: Working age population by district and sex (EICV3)

| DISTRICT | Sex | | Total |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Nyarugenge | 83,157 | 90,028 | 173,185 |
| Gasabo | 130,653 | 149,604 | 280,258 |
| Kicukiro | 92,869 | 93,359 | 186,228 |
| Nyanza | 74,991 | 92,422 | 167,414 |
| Gisagara | 84,424 | 99,322 | 183,746 |
| Nyaruguru | 75,567 | 84,843 | 160,410 |
| Huye | 79,698 | 101,608 | 181,306 |
| Nyamagabe | 81,809 | 96,672 | 178,480 |
| Ruhango | 75,192 | 95,274 | 170,466 |
| Muhanga | 74,159 | 93,330 | 167,489 |
| Kamonyi | 83,765 | 100,997 | 184,762 |
| Karongi | 88,844 | 107,419 | 196,263 |
| Rutsiro | 77,623 | 92,710 | 170,333 |
| Rubavu | 95,490 | 117,602 | 213,092 |
| Nyabihu | 81,224 | 96,169 | 177,393 |
| Ngororero | 83,128 | 99,333 | 182,460 |
| Rusizi | 108,641 | 126,043 | 234,684 |
| Nyamasheke | 90,969 | 124,376 | 215,344 |
| Rulindo | 70,068 | 89,932 | 159,999 |
| Gakenke | 87,154 | 106,180 | 193,334 |
| Musanze | 99,633 | 125,425 | 225,058 |
| Burera | 87,760 | 98,510 | 186,270 |
| Gicumbi | 146,308 | 174,656 | 320,964 |
| Rwamagana | 85,321 | 92,741 | 178,062 |
| Nyagatare | 99,375 | 112,894 | 212,269 |
| Gatsibo | 116,361 | 141,596 | 257,957 |
| Kayonza | 81,362 | 95,389 | 176,751 |
| Kirehe | 80,683 | 94,411 | 175,094 |
| Ngoma | 79,175 | 94,842 | 174,017 |
| Bugesera | 94,769 | 109,654 | 204,423 |
| Rwanda | 2,690,172 | 3,197,342 | 5,887,514 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 6: Working age population by current economic activity status and district (EICV4)

| DISTRICTS | Current Economic activity status | | | | Total |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | Not stated | |
| Nyarugenge | 137,427 | 20,429 | 48,398 | 0 | 206,253 |
| Gasabo | 289,308 | 31,261 | 73,373 | 667 | 394,609 |
| Kicukiro | 153,234 | 19,692 | 48,093 | 362 | 221,381 |
| Nyanza | 163,343 | 1,086 | 25,488 | 0 | 189,917 |
| Gisagara | 171,835 | 432 | 22,086 | 0 | 194,354 |
| Nyaruguru | 135,807 | 137 | 21,608 | 127 | 157,678 |
| Huye | 172,244 | 3,150 | 28,641 | 0 | 204,034 |
| Nyamagabe | 165,442 | 465 | 20,571 | 161 | 186,639 |
| Ruhango | 158,623 | 824 | 31,336 | 0 | 190,782 |
| Muhanga | 159,881 | 1,586 | 19,739 | 0 | 181,206 |
| Kamonyi | 173,718 | 161 | 23,181 | 0 | 197,060 |
| Karongi | 171,659 | 1,763 | 18,899 | 0 | 192,322 |
| Rutsiro | 155,922 | 611 | 24,005 | 0 | 180,538 |
| Rubavu | 190,457 | 5,388 | 37,663 | 0 | 233,507 |
| Nyabihu | 138,239 | 502 | 20,901 | 0 | 159,643 |
| Ngororero | 178,392 | 1,235 | 18,640 | 0 | 198,267 |
| Rusizi | 217,058 | 2,861 | 25,484 | 0 | 245,403 |
| Nyamasheke | 216,729 | 365 | 14,282 | 0 | 231,376 |
| Rulindo | 157,727 | 819 | 18,070 | 0 | 176,616 |
| Gakenke | 180,846 | 166 | 19,413 | 0 | 200,425 |
| Musanze | 184,165 | 4,061 | 35,268 | 0 | 223,494 |
| Burera | 178,119 | 150 | 10,155 | 0 | 188,424 |
| Gicumbi | 209,098 | 489 | 12,073 | 190 | 221,851 |
| Rwamagana | 185,769 | 1,657 | 30,446 | 0 | 217,872 |
| Nyagatare | 250,647 | 2,653 | 35,828 | 0 | 289,127 |
| Gatsibo | 226,864 | 2,372 | 30,387 | 0 | 259,623 |
| Kayonza | 195,303 | 1,726 | 18,937 | 0 | 215,965 |
| Kirehe | 185,451 | 1,294 | 22,401 | 0 | 209,146 |
| Ngoma | 176,385 | 1,109 | 26,994 | 0 | 204,487 |
| Bugesera | 199,146 | 3,117 | 25,651 | 0 | 227,915 |
| Rwanda | 5,478,838 | 111,561 | 808,010 | 1,506 | 6,399,916 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 7: Working age population by current economic activity status and district (EICV3)

| DISTRICT | Current Economic activity status | | | Total |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | |
| Nyarugenge | 113,759 | 16,417 | 43,009 | 173,185 |
| Gasabo | 203,983 | 20,534 | 55,741 | 280,258 |
| Kicukiro | 128,907 | 18,969 | 38,352 | 186,228 |
| Nyanza | 133,526 | 1,179 | 32,708 | 167,414 |
| Gisagara | 157,683 | 186 | 25,876 | 183,746 |
| Nyaruguru | 133,619 | 222 | 26,569 | 160,410 |
| Huye | 142,932 | 2,140 | 36,234 | 181,306 |
| Nyamagabe | 146,632 | 781 | 31,068 | 178,480 |
| Ruhango | 134,541 | 3,759 | 32,166 | 170,466 |
| Muhanga | 140,060 | 1,244 | 26,185 | 167,489 |
| Kamonyi | 146,778 | 1,193 | 36,792 | 184,762 |
| Karongi | 161,895 | 1,714 | 32,654 | 196,263 |
| Rutsiro | 144,275 | 892 | 25,166 | 170,333 |
| Rubavu | 163,248 | 7,843 | 42,001 | 213,092 |
| Nyabihu | 139,613 | 3,300 | 34,480 | 177,393 |
| Ngororero | 160,873 | 724 | 20,863 | 182,460 |
| Rusizi | 182,362 | 3,516 | 48,806 | 234,684 |
| Nyamasheke | 174,781 | 1,417 | 39,147 | 215,344 |
| Rulindo | 140,151 | 260 | 19,588 | 159,999 |
| Gakenke | 172,150 | 1,287 | 19,898 | 193,334 |
| Musanze | 186,410 | 3,642 | 35,007 | 225,058 |
| Burera | 154,736 | 9,201 | 22,333 | 186,270 |
| Gicumbi | 272,939 | 2,380 | 45,646 | 320,964 |
| Rwamagana | 144,074 | 1,406 | 32,582 | 178,062 |
| Nyagatare | 176,475 | 2,498 | 33,296 | 212,269 |
| Gatsibo | 214,679 | 537 | 42,741 | 257,957 |
| Kayonza | 143,969 | 880 | 31,902 | 176,751 |
| Kirehe | 151,623 | 646 | 22,825 | 175,094 |
| Ngoma | 148,583 | 192 | 25,242 | 174,017 |
| Bugesera | 167,992 | 903 | 35,528 | 204,423 |
| Rwanda | 4,783,246 | 109,862 | 994,405 | 5,887,514 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 8: Labour force by highest level of education attended and district (EICV4)

| DISTRICT | Highest level of education attended | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Never attended | Primary not completed | Primary completed | Post primary | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University | Not stated | |
| Nyarugenge | 8,983 | 41,337 | 39,878 | 5,494 | 19,876 | 23,923 | 18,364 | 0 | 157,855 |
| Gasabo | 22,802 | 119,512 | 51,933 | 14,895 | 35,587 | 41,795 | 34,045 | 0 | 320,569 |
| Kicukiro | 8,329 | 46,195 | 37,840 | 8,494 | 20,035 | 25,123 | 26,909 | 0 | 172,926 |
| Nyanza | 31,136 | 74,049 | 36,828 | 2,870 | 8,367 | 7,342 | 3,838 | 0 | 164,429 |
| Gisagara | 37,396 | 86,986 | 35,912 | 2,783 | 6,017 | 2,733 | 263 | 178 | 172,268 |
| Nyaruguru | 32,938 | 63,814 | 21,687 | 4,045 | 6,656 | 5,952 | 852 | 0 | 135,944 |
| Huye | 27,236 | 74,675 | 42,849 | 5,385 | 10,141 | 9,255 | 5,851 | 0 | 175,394 |
| Nyamagabe | 32,443 | 77,078 | 33,045 | 5,510 | 8,374 | 7,128 | 2,330 | 0 | 165,907 |
| Ruhango | 31,710 | 68,288 | 42,147 | 4,641 | 6,164 | 4,160 | 2,338 | 0 | 159,446 |
| Muhanga | 23,461 | 72,532 | 39,905 | 5,996 | 5,852 | 9,322 | 4,400 | 0 | 161,467 |
| Kamonyi | 28,961 | 81,714 | 46,381 | 4,482 | 5,445 | 5,893 | 1,004 | 0 | 173,879 |
| Karongi | 27,097 | 88,192 | 27,488 | 4,807 | 11,470 | 12,016 | 2,352 | 0 | 173,423 |
| Rutsiro | 39,633 | 75,918 | 29,780 | 882 | 4,989 | 4,102 | 1,229 | 0 | 156,533 |
| Rubavu | 41,051 | 87,510 | 27,896 | 2,413 | 13,952 | 16,383 | 6,640 | 0 | 195,845 |
| Nyabihu | 30,111 | 65,267 | 20,517 | 1,363 | 10,535 | 8,755 | 2,194 | 0 | 138,741 |
| Ngororero | 43,233 | 84,288 | 32,584 | 1,999 | 8,168 | 6,333 | 3,024 | 0 | 179,627 |
| Rusizi | 32,905 | 103,715 | 45,729 | 4,574 | 14,207 | 14,794 | 3,994 | 0 | 219,919 |
| Nyamasheke | 31,454 | 118,007 | 33,047 | 2,292 | 16,405 | 14,446 | 1,444 | 0 | 217,094 |
| Rulindo | 31,693 | 61,272 | 39,843 | 3,731 | 11,559 | 8,062 | 2,386 | 0 | 158,546 |
| Gakenke | 26,774 | 73,874 | 52,999 | 3,853 | 14,962 | 6,211 | 2,338 | 0 | 181,012 |
| Musanze | 26,796 | 100,353 | 27,803 | 1,968 | 11,939 | 12,385 | 6,982 | 0 | 188,226 |
| Burera | 37,301 | 82,572 | 29,892 | 2,044 | 11,512 | 11,727 | 3,221 | 0 | 178,269 |
| Gicumbi | 44,556 | 83,113 | 53,252 | 3,205 | 13,614 | 9,518 | 2,330 | 0 | 209,588 |
| Rwamagana | 28,592 | 80,814 | 50,118 | 5,656 | 10,535 | 9,133 | 2,578 | 0 | 187,426 |
| Nyagatare | 52,616 | 120,467 | 43,484 | 2,875 | 17,178 | 12,639 | 4,040 | 0 | 253,300 |
| Gatsibo | 42,963 | 109,263 | 47,645 | 6,475 | 12,583 | 8,022 | 2,283 | 0 | 229,236 |
| Kayonza | 31,958 | 103,940 | 25,463 | 3,410 | 17,438 | 11,721 | 3,098 | 0 | 197,028 |
| Kirehe | 40,301 | 87,924 | 31,482 | 3,018 | 12,429 | 9,600 | 1,991 | 0 | 186,745 |
| Ngoma | 36,725 | 93,987 | 29,113 | 2,104 | 7,594 | 6,561 | 1,408 | 0 | 177,493 |
| Bugesera | 33,829 | 100,657 | 35,608 | 3,936 | 9,232 | 14,903 | 4,099 | 0 | 202,263 |
| Rwanda | 964,986 | 2,527,312 | 1,112,148 | 125,201 | 362,813 | 339,937 | 157,823 | 178 | 5,590,399 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 9: Labour force by highest level of education attended and district (EICV3)

| DISTRICT | Highest level of education attended | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Never attended | Primary not completed | Primary completed | Post primary | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University | Not stated | |
| Nyarugenge | 12,318 | 38,377 | 30,989 | 4,469 | 11,049 | 19,779 | 13,195 | 0 | 130,176 |
| Gasabo | 23,930 | 77,742 | 48,461 | 14,205 | 15,169 | 23,901 | 20,970 | 139 | 224,517 |
| Kicukiro | 8,379 | 39,986 | 34,425 | 11,362 | 13,436 | 20,761 | 19,526 | 0 | 147,876 |
| Nyanza | 31,182 | 63,770 | 28,310 | 2,176 | 4,055 | 4,415 | 797 | 0 | 134,706 |
| Gisagara | 41,780 | 80,004 | 25,034 | 4,895 | 4,324 | 1,676 | 0 | 156 | 157,870 |
| Nyaruguru | 39,655 | 64,312 | 19,236 | 2,429 | 3,615 | 4,059 | 413 | 121 | 133,841 |
| Huye | 28,135 | 64,915 | 34,035 | 5,369 | 3,544 | 4,720 | 4,354 | 0 | 145,072 |
| Nyamagabe | 41,618 | 63,292 | 29,539 | 4,292 | 4,007 | 3,813 | 733 | 119 | 147,413 |
| Ruhango | 28,645 | 66,979 | 29,948 | 5,899 | 4,400 | 2,152 | 276 | 0 | 138,300 |
| Muhanga | 25,370 | 70,525 | 32,115 | 5,646 | 3,166 | 3,325 | 1,156 | 0 | 141,304 |
| Kamonyi | 25,612 | 68,186 | 35,406 | 8,909 | 4,383 | 4,258 | 1,076 | 141 | 147,971 |
| Karongi | 38,690 | 87,770 | 24,880 | 4,262 | 4,230 | 3,347 | 431 | 0 | 163,609 |
| Rutsiro | 36,428 | 74,171 | 23,931 | 2,223 | 3,675 | 4,093 | 645 | 0 | 145,167 |
| Rubavu | 38,370 | 84,455 | 23,084 | 4,166 | 6,599 | 7,777 | 6,639 | 0 | 171,091 |
| Nyabihu | 35,042 | 73,685 | 19,362 | 3,325 | 5,244 | 4,831 | 1,425 | 0 | 142,913 |
| Ngororero | 38,266 | 83,518 | 25,169 | 2,563 | 6,785 | 4,378 | 918 | 0 | 161,597 |
| Rusizi | 39,619 | 81,627 | 45,062 | 5,983 | 4,097 | 7,058 | 2,257 | 176 | 185,878 |
| Nyamasheke | 35,888 | 87,861 | 35,701 | 5,035 | 5,327 | 4,982 | 1,244 | 160 | 176,198 |
| Rulindo | 28,750 | 59,512 | 37,670 | 6,029 | 4,656 | 3,098 | 696 | 0 | 140,411 |
| Gakenke | 31,997 | 78,040 | 46,853 | 3,278 | 5,835 | 6,128 | 1,306 | 0 | 173,436 |
| Musanze | 41,424 | 104,075 | 22,458 | 2,225 | 9,998 | 3,717 | 5,996 | 157 | 190,051 |
| Burera | 41,785 | 78,518 | 24,532 | 3,128 | 8,391 | 6,384 | 1,200 | 0 | 163,938 |
| Gicumbi | 68,424 | 112,839 | 56,623 | 5,604 | 13,968 | 10,466 | 7,395 | 0 | 275,318 |
| Rwamagana | 28,467 | 67,224 | 31,033 | 4,457 | 7,578 | 4,553 | 2,169 | 0 | 145,480 |
| Nyagatare | 42,173 | 86,674 | 32,048 | 3,366 | 7,085 | 5,626 | 2,001 | 0 | 178,972 |
| Gatsibo | 56,213 | 104,400 | 36,352 | 5,038 | 6,719 | 5,271 | 1,222 | 0 | 215,216 |
| Kayonza | 36,065 | 75,687 | 19,200 | 2,076 | 6,587 | 4,073 | 1,161 | 0 | 144,849 |
| Kirehe | 35,581 | 85,799 | 22,202 | 2,343 | 3,323 | 2,261 | 639 | 121 | 152,269 |
| Ngoma | 30,054 | 77,062 | 27,118 | 5,139 | 4,436 | 3,203 | 1,762 | 0 | 148,775 |
| Bugesera | 38,412 | 84,215 | 28,372 | 3,766 | 6,673 | 5,625 | 1,649 | 182 | 168,895 |
| Rwanda | 1,048,274 | 2,285,220 | 929,147 | 143,657 | 192,356 | 189,730 | 103,252 | 1,471 | 4,893,108 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 10: Distribution of employed population by highest level of education attended, according to economic activity

| Economic activity | Highest level of education attended | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-------|------|
| | Never attended | Primary not completed | Primary completed | Post primary | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University | Not stated | | |
| A: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing | 21.8 | 48.9 | 19.4 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3677 |
| B: Mining and Quarrying | 16.5 | 52.2 | 20.3 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73 |
| C: Manufacturing | 11.5 | 41.3 | 23.5 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 112 |
| D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditionin | 0.0 | 3.4 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 5.1 | 33.2 | 37.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5 |
| E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation S | 11.0 | 32.1 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 28.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6 |
| F: Construction | 8.9 | 47.3 | 21.7 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 292 |
| G: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles | 9.6 | 42.0 | 25.2 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 562 |
| H: Transportation and Storage | 7.9 | 46.4 | 25.0 | 3.3 | 11.1 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 118 |
| I: Accomodation and Food Service Activi | 4.8 | 31.5 | 19.0 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 19.7 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| J: Information and Communication | 2.0 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 25.7 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10 |
| K: Financial and Insurance Activities | 0.0 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 30.1 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| L: Real Estate Activities | 0.0 | 57.7 | 0.0 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0 |
| M: Professional, Scientific, and Techni | 1.7 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 15.1 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| N: Administrative and Support Service A | 6.4 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 2.1 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| O: Public Administration and Defence, Compulsary social security | 4.0 | 18.6 | 14.7 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 21.2 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| P: Education | 1.1 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 43.3 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Q: Human Health and Social Work Activit | 5.6 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 32.1 | 37.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44 |
| R: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 12.3 | 44.1 | 14.6 | 3.5 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23 |
| S: Other Service Activities | 9.3 | 37.8 | 25.0 | 4.8 | 13.7 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| T: Activities of Households as Employer | 13.3 | 50.4 | 21.1 | 1.3 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 187 |
| U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organ | 0.0 | 13.1 | 16.1 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 17.2 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13 |
| Not stated | 13.7 | 36.6 | 25.4 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 14.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15 |
| Total | 17.6 | 45.7 | 20.1 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5479 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 11: Distribution of employed population by highest level of education attended, according to occupation

| Occupation | Highest level of education attended | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Never attended | Primary not completed | Primary completed | Post primary | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University | Not stated | | |
| Managers | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 70.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20,494 |
| Professionals | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 42.5 | 48.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 133,736 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 0.5 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 26.2 | 46.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32,789 |
| Clerical support workers | 1.3 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 45.3 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18,458 |
| Services and sales workers | 8.7 | 38.6 | 25.1 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 608,688 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fish | 21.2 | 47.5 | 20.5 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,033,076 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 10.3 | 38.7 | 23.0 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 212,661 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assembler | 2.2 | 30.4 | 34.3 | 7.4 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71,150 |
| Elementary occupations | 18.2 | 54.0 | 18.0 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,315,633 |
| Other | 6.2 | 23.5 | 28.9 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 19.7 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32,153 |
| Total | 17.6 | 45.7 | 20.1 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,478,838 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 12: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the survey by job type and district (EICV4)

| District | Type of job | | | | | Total |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Wage Farm | Wage Non-farm | Independent farmer | Independent non-farmers | Unpaid non farmer | |
| Nyarugenge | 5,439 | 96,594 | 25,818 | 52,759 | 5,590 | 186,200 |
| Gasabo | 30,852 | 206,952 | 120,685 | 95,018 | 8,883 | 462,390 |
| Kicukiro | 10,205 | 127,382 | 33,375 | 51,941 | 8,092 | 230,995 |
| Nyanza | 54,443 | 42,713 | 149,400 | 27,536 | 4,730 | 278,822 |
| Gisagara | 80,780 | 31,963 | 165,438 | 29,913 | 3,336 | 311,430 |
| Nyaruguru | 58,559 | 57,215 | 127,748 | 44,750 | 22,833 | 311,104 |
| Huye | 62,248 | 71,941 | 138,470 | 41,658 | 9,996 | 324,313 |
| Nyamagabe | 79,792 | 72,437 | 147,775 | 51,308 | 10,629 | 361,942 |
| Ruhango | 50,847 | 33,063 | 140,711 | 29,120 | 1,376 | 255,118 |
| Muhanga | 38,743 | 78,353 | 137,605 | 32,544 | 3,804 | 291,048 |
| Kamonyi | 49,006 | 59,687 | 164,047 | 41,693 | 5,907 | 320,340 |
| Karongi | 64,863 | 67,216 | 159,612 | 36,876 | 2,491 | 331,059 |
| Rutsiro | 56,544 | 51,857 | 145,226 | 36,787 | 4,642 | 295,055 |
| Rubavu | 68,300 | 70,272 | 124,860 | 59,088 | 3,484 | 326,003 |
| Nyabihu | 79,527 | 56,905 | 117,812 | 43,067 | 3,349 | 300,659 |
| Ngororero | 67,962 | 54,069 | 166,906 | 41,167 | 8,591 | 338,695 |
| Rusizi | 60,621 | 65,393 | 180,751 | 47,984 | 10,881 | 365,631 |
| Nyamasheke | 82,198 | 65,120 | 202,634 | 37,690 | 3,158 | 390,800 |
| Rulindo | 52,669 | 50,961 | 138,304 | 27,192 | 676 | 269,803 |
| Gakenke | 70,209 | 45,470 | 171,970 | 38,355 | 1,827 | 327,830 |
| Musanze | 71,831 | 76,694 | 150,218 | 47,092 | 4,113 | 349,948 |
| Burera | 80,157 | 43,285 | 168,864 | 27,891 | 5,609 | 325,805 |
| Gicumbi | 76,530 | 41,498 | 195,166 | 38,286 | 1,700 | 353,180 |
| Rwamagana | 61,336 | 63,788 | 157,941 | 43,819 | 3,497 | 330,380 |
| Nyagatare | 117,296 | 53,688 | 214,430 | 44,649 | 9,315 | 439,377 |
| Gatsibo | 90,683 | 67,469 | 205,113 | 60,954 | 9,357 | 433,576 |
| Kayonza | 75,018 | 57,859 | 169,495 | 49,887 | 4,674 | 356,933 |
| Kirehe | 67,863 | 41,698 | 171,677 | 41,115 | 4,457 | 326,810 |
| Ngoma | 65,856 | 48,702 | 171,456 | 52,291 | 4,781 | 343,087 |
| Bugesera | 73,443 | 69,370 | 175,652 | 66,349 | 12,025 | 396,839 |
| Rwanda | 1,903,823 | 1,969,612 | 4,539,158 | 1,338,778 | 183,804 | 9,935,175 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 13: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the survey by job type and district (EICV3)

| District | Type of job | | | | | Total |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Wage Farm | Wage Non-farm | Independent farmer | Independent non-farmers | Unpaid non farmer | |
| Nyarugenge | 9,609 | 75,112 | 25,344 | 41,293 | 3,661 | 155,020 |
| Gasabo | 28,947 | 132,823 | 108,945 | 60,319 | 10,514 | 341,549 |
| Kicukiro | 11,767 | 120,312 | 46,388 | 41,484 | 5,016 | 224,966 |
| Nyanza | 49,937 | 30,793 | 127,777 | 25,979 | 2,131 | 236,617 |
| Gisagara | 82,245 | 35,026 | 152,653 | 28,573 | 2,347 | 300,844 |
| Nyaruguru | 58,917 | 45,042 | 125,665 | 41,070 | 9,919 | 280,614 |
| Huye | 57,773 | 47,010 | 125,931 | 26,048 | 2,866 | 259,628 |
| Nyamagabe | 70,817 | 40,957 | 173,763 | 47,891 | 7,529 | 340,956 |
| Ruhango | 68,864 | 44,101 | 162,794 | 38,562 | 4,459 | 318,781 |
| Muhanga | 38,924 | 44,983 | 132,762 | 29,664 | 3,036 | 249,368 |
| Kamonyi | 36,711 | 43,260 | 139,797 | 24,638 | 2,559 | 246,964 |
| Karongi | 75,776 | 38,300 | 165,801 | 26,197 | 6,125 | 312,199 |
| Rutsiro | 68,698 | 53,795 | 151,064 | 30,350 | 3,658 | 307,566 |
| Rubavu | 61,546 | 64,610 | 132,074 | 68,679 | 8,181 | 335,089 |
| Nyabihu | 73,737 | 31,505 | 145,707 | 44,930 | 3,864 | 299,742 |
| Ngororero | 70,698 | 61,906 | 166,911 | 47,308 | 8,393 | 355,216 |
| Rusizi | 54,218 | 44,850 | 158,917 | 44,612 | 4,428 | 307,024 |
| Nyamasheke | 74,774 | 75,321 | 230,026 | 44,736 | 9,984 | 434,841 |
| Rulindo | 53,644 | 38,295 | 151,763 | 21,207 | 3,761 | 268,670 |
| Gakenke | 68,179 | 48,065 | 162,611 | 40,767 | 817 | 320,439 |
| Musanze | 85,960 | 72,279 | 178,001 | 52,648 | 6,165 | 395,054 |
| Burera | 93,909 | 62,757 | 172,187 | 57,843 | 8,326 | 395,023 |
| Gicumbi | 89,440 | 75,965 | 240,171 | 48,679 | 2,390 | 456,645 |
| Rwamagana | 42,124 | 38,165 | 133,483 | 38,371 | 7,593 | 259,737 |
| Nyagatar | 81,328 | 37,722 | 159,139 | 33,522 | 7,326 | 319,038 |
| Gatsibo | 86,472 | 50,717 | 214,846 | 61,702 | 6,112 | 419,849 |
| Kayonza | 52,062 | 35,511 | 135,099 | 46,394 | 10,072 | 279,138 |
| Kirehe | 69,104 | 40,671 | 159,817 | 34,341 | 7,681 | 311,614 |
| Ngoma | 52,620 | 37,169 | 141,739 | 45,393 | 8,388 | 285,309 |
| Bugesera | 65,139 | 63,832 | 206,225 | 47,300 | 3,703 | 386,199 |
| Rwanda | 1,833,943 | 1,630,855 | 4,527,398 | 1,240,500 | 171,004 | 9,403,700 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 14: Total number of jobs carried out during 7 days prior to the survey by job type and district (EICV4)

| District | Type of job | | | | | Total |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Wage Farm | Wage Non-farm | Independent farmer | Independent non-farmers | Unpaid non farmer | |
| Nyarugenge | 5,281 | 86,210 | 25,005 | 49,992 | 5,425 | 171,913 |
| Gasabo | 29,648 | 191,308 | 116,653 | 88,081 | 8,607 | 434,298 |
| Kicukiro | 9,375 | 116,941 | 32,330 | 49,434 | 7,291 | 215,371 |
| Nyanza | 54,443 | 42,407 | 148,384 | 27,355 | 4,730 | 277,320 |
| Gisagara | 80,780 | 31,963 | 164,989 | 29,913 | 3,336 | 310,980 |
| Nyaruguru | 58,559 | 56,921 | 127,514 | 44,432 | 22,833 | 310,259 |
| Huye | 62,089 | 71,023 | 137,988 | 41,658 | 9,996 | 322,754 |
| Nyamagabe | 79,645 | 72,292 | 147,627 | 51,163 | 10,629 | 361,355 |
| Ruhango | 50,847 | 33,063 | 140,250 | 28,819 | 1,376 | 254,356 |
| Muhanga | 38,743 | 77,174 | 137,426 | 32,242 | 3,804 | 289,389 |
| Kamonyi | 49,006 | 58,362 | 163,744 | 41,528 | 5,907 | 318,547 |
| Karongi | 64,863 | 67,096 | 158,977 | 36,876 | 2,491 | 330,303 |
| Rutsiro | 56,544 | 51,698 | 144,901 | 36,787 | 4,642 | 294,571 |
| Rubavu | 68,131 | 69,919 | 124,691 | 58,734 | 3,484 | 324,959 |
| Nyabihu | 78,873 | 56,647 | 117,550 | 43,067 | 3,349 | 299,486 |
| Ngororero | 67,962 | 53,902 | 166,434 | 41,167 | 8,591 | 338,057 |
| Rusizi | 60,434 | 65,024 | 179,699 | 47,687 | 10,881 | 363,725 |
| Nyamasheke | 82,020 | 65,120 | 201,509 | 37,512 | 3,158 | 389,318 |
| Rulindo | 52,669 | 50,696 | 138,171 | 27,192 | 676 | 269,404 |
| Gakenke | 70,029 | 45,122 | 171,970 | 38,355 | 1,827 | 327,302 |
| Musanze | 71,651 | 74,649 | 148,792 | 46,708 | 4,113 | 345,913 |
| Burera | 80,157 | 43,285 | 168,450 | 27,740 | 5,609 | 325,241 |
| Gicumbi | 76,214 | 40,755 | 193,754 | 38,286 | 1,700 | 350,710 |
| Rwamagana | 60,860 | 62,122 | 156,936 | 43,654 | 3,339 | 326,911 |
| Nyagatare | 117,061 | 53,688 | 213,796 | 44,649 | 9,315 | 438,509 |
| Gatsibo | 90,246 | 64,178 | 203,978 | 60,313 | 9,121 | 427,836 |
| Kayonza | 74,544 | 57,114 | 168,562 | 49,887 | 4,674 | 354,782 |
| Kirehe | 67,690 | 41,337 | 169,939 | 41,115 | 4,457 | 324,538 |
| Ngoma | 65,517 | 48,250 | 170,500 | 51,987 | 4,781 | 341,035 |
| Bugesera | 73,233 | 68,556 | 175,449 | 66,349 | 11,620 | 395,206 |
| Rwanda | 1,897,117 | 1,916,821 | 4,515,970 | 1,322,679 | 181,761 | 9,834,349 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 15: Total number of jobs carried out during 7 days prior to the survey by job type and district (EICV3)

| District | Type of job | | | | | Total |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Wage Farm | Wage Non-farm | Independent farmer | Independent non-farmers | Unpaid non farmer | |
| Nyarugenge | 8,782 | 69,833 | 22,511 | 38,414 | 3,127 | 142,669 |
| Gasabo | 28,244 | 124,133 | 100,836 | 58,233 | 10,073 | 321,520 |
| Kicukiro | 10,562 | 107,542 | 39,322 | 36,975 | 4,900 | 199,300 |
| Nyanza | 48,209 | 29,489 | 123,512 | 25,220 | 1,993 | 228,423 |
| Gisagara | 80,932 | 34,489 | 150,269 | 28,414 | 2,347 | 296,451 |
| Nyaruguru | 57,729 | 43,910 | 124,629 | 40,823 | 9,639 | 276,731 |
| Huye | 56,663 | 45,378 | 122,728 | 25,468 | 2,866 | 253,103 |
| Nyamagabe | 67,211 | 38,524 | 168,080 | 45,663 | 7,250 | 326,728 |
| Ruhango | 63,861 | 39,696 | 145,863 | 35,094 | 4,459 | 288,974 |
| Muhanga | 37,821 | 43,292 | 128,719 | 28,753 | 2,751 | 241,336 |
| Kamonyi | 35,689 | 40,678 | 135,228 | 24,137 | 2,559 | 238,291 |
| Karongi | 74,440 | 37,121 | 162,698 | 26,197 | 6,125 | 306,582 |
| Rutsiro | 67,675 | 53,086 | 147,896 | 29,227 | 3,330 | 301,214 |
| Rubavu | 59,145 | 61,933 | 126,675 | 66,639 | 7,455 | 321,846 |
| Nyabihu | 71,710 | 30,512 | 139,503 | 44,109 | 3,758 | 289,592 |
| Ngororero | 67,375 | 58,182 | 159,260 | 45,154 | 8,239 | 338,210 |
| Rusizi | 53,526 | 43,336 | 156,770 | 44,250 | 4,428 | 302,310 |
| Nyamasheke | 70,316 | 69,496 | 217,113 | 42,735 | 9,826 | 409,486 |
| Rulindo | 53,376 | 37,754 | 150,168 | 21,207 | 3,761 | 266,266 |
| Gakenke | 67,860 | 47,574 | 161,296 | 40,450 | 817 | 317,997 |
| Musanze | 83,915 | 70,656 | 173,978 | 51,190 | 6,165 | 385,904 |
| Burera | 85,365 | 56,092 | 152,628 | 54,210 | 7,878 | 356,173 |
| Gicumbi | 87,553 | 73,116 | 227,433 | 48,320 | 2,390 | 438,813 |
| Rwamagana | 41,549 | 36,440 | 129,418 | 37,452 | 7,593 | 252,452 |
| Nyagatare | 79,202 | 36,080 | 156,077 | 33,090 | 7,093 | 311,542 |
| Gatsibo | 84,991 | 49,873 | 212,445 | 60,958 | 6,112 | 414,378 |
| Kayonza | 50,017 | 34,045 | 128,682 | 44,522 | 9,745 | 267,011 |
| Kirehe | 68,299 | 39,631 | 157,585 | 34,100 | 7,512 | 307,127 |
| Ngoma | 52,620 | 36,144 | 140,262 | 44,707 | 8,388 | 282,122 |
| Bugesera | 62,567 | 61,164 | 199,550 | 46,245 | 3,703 | 373,228 |
| Rwanda | 1,777,204 | 1,549,198 | 4,361,135 | 1,201,956 | 166,282 | 9,055,775 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 16: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the survey by economic activity sector and district (EICV4)

| DISTRICT | Sectors of economic activity | | | Total |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | |
| Nyarugenge | 32,919 | 24,727 | 128,554 | 186,200 |
| Gasabo | 161,812 | 77,230 | 223,348 | 462,390 |
| Kicukiro | 45,864 | 33,116 | 152,015 | 230,995 |
| Nyanza | 206,012 | 18,563 | 54,248 | 278,822 |
| Gisagara | 247,083 | 17,701 | 46,645 | 311,430 |
| Nyaruguru | 254,344 | 14,018 | 42,742 | 311,104 |
| Huye | 202,876 | 29,671 | 91,767 | 324,313 |
| Nyamagabe | 217,311 | 27,826 | 116,805 | 361,942 |
| Ruhango | 195,271 | 19,055 | 40,792 | 255,118 |
| Muhanga | 189,583 | 36,553 | 64,913 | 291,048 |
| Kamonyi | 220,348 | 30,528 | 69,465 | 320,340 |
| Karongi | 225,298 | 36,309 | 69,453 | 331,059 |
| Rutsiro | 215,538 | 21,935 | 57,582 | 295,055 |
| Rubavu | 193,752 | 32,769 | 99,481 | 326,003 |
| Nyabihu | 199,018 | 32,389 | 69,252 | 300,659 |
| Ngororero | 237,205 | 29,508 | 71,982 | 338,695 |
| Rusizi | 249,415 | 23,661 | 92,554 | 365,631 |
| Nyamasheke | 290,992 | 43,215 | 56,593 | 390,800 |
| Rulindo | 191,598 | 33,048 | 45,158 | 269,803 |
| Gakenke | 247,434 | 23,870 | 56,527 | 327,830 |
| Musanze | 226,343 | 41,133 | 82,472 | 349,948 |
| Burera | 252,989 | 28,861 | 43,955 | 325,805 |
| Gicumbi | 270,816 | 24,661 | 57,703 | 353,180 |
| Rwamagana | 224,988 | 31,970 | 73,422 | 330,380 |
| Nyagatare | 333,438 | 25,688 | 80,251 | 439,377 |
| Gatsibo | 307,903 | 35,137 | 90,536 | 433,576 |
| Kayonza | 250,072 | 29,068 | 77,793 | 356,933 |
| Kirehe | 243,381 | 24,477 | 58,952 | 326,810 |
| Ngoma | 242,219 | 29,808 | 71,059 | 343,087 |
| Bugesera | 254,018 | 42,557 | 100,264 | 396,839 |
| Rwanda | 6,629,841 | 919,052 | 2,386,282 | 9,935,175 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 17: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the survey by economic activity sector and district (EICV3)

| DISTRICT | Sectors of economic activity | | | | Total |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Not stated | |
| Nyarugenge | 35,893 | 22,231 | 96,207 | 688 | 155,020 |
| Gasabo | 146,056 | 40,206 | 155,049 | 237 | 341,549 |
| Kicukiro | 61,233 | 34,634 | 128,831 | 268 | 224,966 |
| Nyanza | 175,590 | 18,637 | 42,509 | 135 | 236,872 |
| Gisagara | 236,589 | 19,994 | 43,746 | 516 | 300,844 |
| Nyaruguru | 186,254 | 27,747 | 65,814 | 1,144 | 280,959 |
| Huye | 185,508 | 22,305 | 51,938 | 0 | 259,751 |
| Nyamagabe | 250,518 | 45,373 | 45,662 | 0 | 341,554 |
| Ruhango | 231,924 | 36,796 | 48,877 | 1,184 | 318,781 |
| Muhanga | 173,870 | 22,294 | 52,992 | 361 | 249,517 |
| Kamonyi | 181,058 | 25,632 | 40,274 | 0 | 246,964 |
| Karongi | 250,112 | 14,510 | 47,556 | 303 | 312,481 |
| Rutsiro | 224,772 | 31,930 | 49,833 | 1,031 | 307,566 |
| Rubavu | 203,928 | 34,887 | 95,928 | 347 | 335,089 |
| Nyabihu | 220,586 | 22,197 | 54,446 | 2,514 | 299,742 |
| Ngororero | 249,317 | 48,726 | 56,395 | 624 | 355,063 |
| Rusizi | 220,407 | 16,430 | 69,864 | 658 | 307,358 |
| Nyamasheke | 314,392 | 35,285 | 84,560 | 1,568 | 435,804 |
| Rulindo | 214,036 | 23,450 | 30,795 | 514 | 268,795 |
| Gakenke | 235,977 | 23,166 | 47,417 | 14,046 | 320,606 |
| Musanze | 269,029 | 51,345 | 74,600 | 426 | 395,399 |
| Burera | 289,222 | 32,566 | 72,909 | 570 | 395,266 |
| Gicumbi | 336,074 | 38,104 | 81,106 | 1,533 | 456,816 |
| Rwamagana | 179,979 | 20,974 | 56,236 | 2,429 | 259,617 |
| Nyagatare | 238,707 | 24,060 | 55,701 | 571 | 319,038 |
| Gatsibo | 307,353 | 19,925 | 92,392 | 180 | 419,849 |
| Kayonza | 195,954 | 18,580 | 64,756 | 136 | 279,427 |
| Kirehe | 252,444 | 7,704 | 51,297 | 0 | 311,445 |
| Ngoma | 201,035 | 18,446 | 63,927 | 1,901 | 285,309 |
| Bugesera | 277,815 | 50,915 | 55,521 | 2,350 | 386,601 |
| Rwanda | 6,545,631 | 849,047 | 1,977,138 | 36,231 | 9,408,048 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 18: Youth not in education and not in paid or profit employment rate by district and sex (EICV4)

| DISTRICT | SEX | | Total |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Nyarugenge | 8.2 | 32.7 | 20.8 |
| Gasabo | 8.7 | 27.3 | 18.3 |
| Kicukiro | 8.4 | 25.8 | 17.9 |
| Nyanza | 32.4 | 46.0 | 39.2 |
| Gisagara | 36.0 | 53.9 | 44.8 |
| Nyaruguru | 22.6 | 43.4 | 33.5 |
| Huye | 21.2 | 41.3 | 31.3 |
| Nyamagabe | 23.7 | 40.3 | 32.3 |
| Ruhango | 21.1 | 41.9 | 31.7 |
| Muhanga | 20.4 | 49.5 | 35.2 |
| Kamonyi | 23.7 | 42.9 | 33.8 |
| Karongi | 27.4 | 43.1 | 35.9 |
| Rutsiro | 28.2 | 52.1 | 41.1 |
| Rubavu | 15.1 | 25.8 | 20.8 |
| Nyabihu | 23.2 | 32.1 | 28.0 |
| Ngororero | 28.0 | 55.2 | 43.3 |
| Rusizi | 22.7 | 41.8 | 32.4 |
| Nyamasheke | 20.3 | 43.3 | 33.4 |
| Rulindo | 27.6 | 47.3 | 37.8 |
| Gakenke | 39.9 | 63.1 | 52.3 |
| Musanze | 17.2 | 40.6 | 29.2 |
| Burera | 24.9 | 43.3 | 34.2 |
| Gicumbi | 27.9 | 56.8 | 42.6 |
| Rwamagana | 26.8 | 42.8 | 36.0 |
| Nyagatare | 25.8 | 42.5 | 33.6 |
| Gatsibo | 34.8 | 53.7 | 44.5 |
| Kayonza | 23.0 | 46.4 | 34.4 |
| Kirehe | 33.0 | 50.7 | 41.7 |
| Ngoma | 36.8 | 52.6 | 45.3 |
| Bugesera | 24.2 | 44.8 | 35.1 |
| Rwanda | 23.5 | 43.0 | 33.7 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 19: Youth not in education and not in paid or profit employment rate by district and sex (EICV3)

| DISTRICT | SEX | | Total |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Nyarugenge | 11.4 | 31.3 | 22 |
| Gasabo | 10.9 | 28.5 | 20.5 |
| Kicukiro | 7.3 | 27 | 17.3 |
| Nyanza | 31.8 | 50.5 | 41 |
| Gisagara | 37.1 | 50.2 | 43.8 |
| Nyaruguru | 26.3 | 48.2 | 36.9 |
| Huye | 26.2 | 39.2 | 33 |
| Nyamagabe | 35.5 | 46 | 41.1 |
| Ruhango | 35.4 | 50.3 | 43.1 |
| Muhanga | 27.1 | 49.8 | 39.2 |
| Kamonyi | 28.7 | 46.7 | 38 |
| Karongi | 35.5 | 48.2 | 42 |
| Rutsiro | 25.1 | 52.5 | 40.1 |
| Rubavu | 16.5 | 28.9 | 23.4 |
| Nyabihu | 26.6 | 35.9 | 31.4 |
| Ngororero | 30.9 | 57.2 | 45.2 |
| Rusizi | 21.3 | 35.5 | 28.7 |
| Nyamasheke | 24.3 | 40 | 33.5 |
| Rulindo | 22.8 | 52.3 | 39.8 |
| Gakenke | 28.9 | 57.5 | 44.4 |
| Musanze | 25.2 | 43.2 | 35.1 |
| Burera | 24.7 | 53.8 | 39.5 |
| Gicumbi | 25.1 | 46.8 | 36.5 |
| Rwamagana | 22.9 | 40.5 | 31.2 |
| Nyagatare | 23.4 | 42.2 | 33.5 |
| Gatsibo | 39.8 | 50.6 | 45.5 |
| Kayonza | 27.7 | 53.7 | 41.6 |
| Kirehe | 39.4 | 58.9 | 49.4 |
| Ngoma | 29 | 56.6 | 43.3 |
| Bugesera | 28.9 | 48.9 | 39.6 |
| Rwanda | 25.9 | 44.7 | 35.9 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 20: Average usually worked hours by District and sex (EICV4)

| DISTRICT | Sex | | Total |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Nyarugenge | 52.8 | 44.6 | 49.3 |
| Gasabo | 48.7 | 39.3 | 44.3 |
| Kicukiro | 53.5 | 47.6 | 50.7 |
| Nyanza | 36.1 | 27.6 | 31.5 |
| Gisagara | 29.6 | 24.1 | 26.6 |
| Nyaruguru | 32.8 | 28.5 | 30.5 |
| Huye | 39.5 | 32.0 | 35.3 |
| Nyamagabe | 34.2 | 27.4 | 30.5 |
| Ruhango | 34.8 | 26.5 | 30.2 |
| Muhanga | 34.4 | 25.5 | 29.6 |
| Kamonyi | 36.4 | 25.4 | 30.3 |
| Karongi | 37.6 | 31.4 | 34.1 |
| Rutsiro | 34.2 | 26.2 | 29.6 |
| Rubavu | 39.7 | 33.5 | 36.5 |
| Nyabihu | 41.1 | 31.2 | 35.7 |
| Ngororero | 35.1 | 28.8 | 31.6 |
| Rusizi | 39.7 | 30.5 | 34.8 |
| Nyamasheke | 35.4 | 27.6 | 30.9 |
| Rulindo | 40.1 | 30.6 | 34.7 |
| Gakenke | 34.6 | 29.9 | 32.0 |
| Musanze | 42.6 | 33.3 | 37.6 |
| Burera | 37.5 | 30.7 | 33.9 |
| Gicumbi | 29.8 | 24.9 | 27.2 |
| Rwamagana | 34.8 | 26.6 | 30.3 |
| Nyagatare | 36.4 | 30.9 | 33.6 |
| Gatsibo | 33.5 | 26.0 | 29.6 |
| Kayonza | 44.1 | 31.8 | 37.7 |
| Kirehe | 32.4 | 26.3 | 29.1 |
| Ngoma | 30.3 | 24.6 | 27.2 |
| Bugesera | 38.2 | 30.1 | 33.9 |
| Rwanda | 38.0 | 29.9 | 33.7 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 21: Average usually worked hours by District and sex (EICV3)

| DISTRICT | Sex | | Total |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Nyarugenge | 54.4 | 45.4 | 50.4 |
| Gasabo | 50.5 | 40.5 | 45.5 |
| Kicukiro | 58.7 | 48.4 | 54.0 |
| Nyanza | 31.0 | 19.8 | 24.7 |
| Gisagara | 28.7 | 21.9 | 25.0 |
| Nyaruguru | 31.4 | 23.0 | 26.8 |
| Huye | 36.7 | 27.4 | 31.4 |
| Nyamagabe | 31.4 | 26.5 | 28.7 |
| Ruhango | 33.6 | 23.9 | 28.1 |
| Muhanga | 32.6 | 23.3 | 27.3 |
| Kamonyi | 32.0 | 21.5 | 26.2 |
| Karongi | 33.1 | 26.8 | 29.4 |
| Rutsiro | 34.6 | 24.7 | 29.0 |
| Rubavu | 40.6 | 31.2 | 35.4 |
| Nyabihu | 34.9 | 27.2 | 30.6 |
| Ngororero | 33.1 | 26.0 | 29.2 |
| Rusizi | 39.2 | 28.5 | 33.3 |
| Nyamasheke | 32.5 | 25.5 | 28.5 |
| Rulindo | 33.9 | 24.6 | 28.7 |
| Gakenke | 30.2 | 22.7 | 26.0 |
| Musanze | 37.0 | 25.1 | 30.5 |
| Burera | 30.3 | 25.6 | 27.8 |
| Gicumbi | 32.6 | 28.6 | 30.4 |
| Rwamagana | 36.0 | 25.5 | 30.5 |
| Nyagatare | 34.3 | 27.8 | 30.9 |
| Gatsibo | 30.5 | 22.9 | 26.3 |
| Kayonza | 30.8 | 21.9 | 26.1 |
| Kirehe | 30.0 | 23.6 | 26.5 |
| Ngoma | 35.4 | 26.2 | 30.3 |
| Bugesera | 37.3 | 26.5 | 31.6 |
| Rwanda | 35.7 | 26.8 | 30.8 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 22: Distribution of employed population by worked hours per week and district (EICV4)

| DISTRICT | Worked hours per week | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 1-5 | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | 21-25 | 26-30 | 31-35 | 36-40 | 41-45 | 46-50 | 51+ | |
| Nyarugenge | 2.6 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 45.2 | 100.0 |
| Gasabo | 4.1 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 38.8 | 100.0 |
| Kicukiro | 1.7 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 3.3 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 45.9 | 100.0 |
| Nyanza | 4.2 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 19.6 | 4.6 | 9.7 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 13.1 | 100.0 |
| Gisagara | 5.8 | 7.4 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 16.9 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 100.0 |
| Nyaruguru | 5.4 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 13.2 | 10.0 | 15.6 | 6.3 | 10.6 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| Huye | 3.3 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 16.7 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| Nyamagabe | 5.6 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 100.0 |
| Ruhango | 4.4 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 15.6 | 13.0 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 12.5 | 100.0 |
| Muhanga | 6.9 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| Kamonyi | 5.4 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 12.7 | 100.0 |
| Karongi | 3.3 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 15.3 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 |
| Rutsiro | 5.2 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 100.0 |
| Rubavu | 3.0 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 22.8 | 100.0 |
| Nyabihu | 4.1 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| Ngororero | 4.3 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 5.8 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 12.5 | 100.0 |
| Rusizi | 3.6 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 11.4 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 20.6 | 100.0 |
| Nyamasheke | 4.4 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Rulindo | 2.2 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 6.4 | 18.5 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 15.5 | 100.0 |
| Gakenke | 2.5 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 15.7 | 8.2 | 16.0 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| Musanze | 3.6 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 12.6 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 21.1 | 100.0 |
| Burera | 2.3 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 7.6 | 14.1 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 14.5 | 100.0 |
| Gicumbi | 4.4 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 17.3 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| Rwamagana | 4.3 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 15.2 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Nyagatare | 4.9 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 5.3 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 17.8 | 100.0 |
| Gatsibo | 5.1 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| Kayonza | 4.2 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 24.6 | 100.0 |
| Kirehe | 6.1 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 16.7 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 11.6 | 100.0 |
| Ngoma | 5.5 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 8.1 | 100.0 |
| Bugesera | 3.9 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 13.1 | 5.2 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 17.4 | 100.0 |
| Rwanda | 4.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 6.1 | 10.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 17.5 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 23: Distribution of employed population by worked hours per week and district (EICV3)

| DISTRICT | Worked hours per week | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 1-5 | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | 21-25 | 26-30 | 31-35 | 36-40 | 41-45 | 46-50 | 51+ | |
| Nyarugenge | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 47.2 | 100.0 |
| Gasabo | 3.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 39.5 | 100.0 |
| Kicukiro | 3.4 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 52.9 | 100.0 |
| Nyanza | 9.7 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 16.7 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 100.0 |
| Gisagara | 5.1 | 8.4 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 17.6 | 13.1 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| Nyaruguru | 8.2 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| Huye | 5.9 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 15.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 100.0 |
| Nyamagabe | 5.4 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 100.0 |
| Ruhango | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 100.0 |
| Muhanga | 7.5 | 8.1 | 11.6 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 13.1 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| Kamonyi | 6.9 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 15.3 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 8.2 | 100.0 |
| Karongi | 4.7 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Rutsiro | 6.0 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 13.3 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 10.5 | 100.0 |
| Rubavu | 5.5 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 21.5 | 100.0 |
| Nyabihu | 5.1 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 100.0 |
| Ngororero | 6.8 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 10.6 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 |
| Rusizi | 3.7 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 14.8 | 100.0 |
| Nyamasheke | 9.8 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 10.2 | 100.0 |
| Rulindo | 5.2 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 11.2 | 100.0 |
| Gakenke | 5.6 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| Musanze | 4.6 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| Burera | 8.3 | 13.7 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 11.4 | 100.0 |
| Gicumbi | 6.2 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 |
| Rwamagana | 6.2 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 13.1 | 100.0 |
| Nyagatare | 4.0 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 12.8 | 100.0 |
| Gatsibo | 4.8 | 9.7 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 100.0 |
| Kayonza | 8.7 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 9.6 | 100.0 |
| Kirehe | 5.7 | 8.2 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| Ngoma | 6.5 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 11.8 | 100.0 |
| Bugesera | 6.4 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 15.2 | 100.0 |
| Rwanda | 6.0 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 |

Source: EICV3

Table A. 24: Percentage of current employed population with a current work status of wage non-farm by domain

| Domain | Estimate (%) | Standard error | 95% confidence interval | | CV (%) | Design effect |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 33.2 | 0.6 | [32.1 | 34.4] | 1.8 | 2.33 |
| Female | 9.9 | 0.4 | [9.2 | 10.7] | 3.99 | 2.91 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.3 | 1.44 | [50.5 | 56.1] | 2.7 | 4.14 |
| Rural | 14.6 | 0.35 | [14.0 | 15.3] | 2.38 | 2.54 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali C | 56.3 | 2.06 | [52.2 | 60.2] | 3.66 | 5.7 |
| Southern | 17 | 0.82 | [15.4 | 18.6] | 4.85 | 3.56 |
| Western | 19.1 | 0.82 | [17.5 | 20.7] | 4.28 | 3.11 |
| Northern | 16.2 | 0.83 | [14.6 | 17.9] | 5.14 | 2.64 |
| Eastern | 14.3 | 0.76 | [12.8 | 15.8] | 5.34 | 3.85 |
| District | | | | | | |
| Nyarugen | 55.23 | 2.68 | [49.9 | 60.4] | 4.84 | 2.29 |
| Gasabo | 53.31 | 3.69 | [46.0 | 60.4] | 6.92 | 9.03 |
| Kicukiro | 62.76 | 2.54 | [57.6 | 67.5] | 4.04 | 2.4 |
| Nyanza | 15.58 | 2.86 | [10.7 | 22.0] | 18.39 | 5.8 |
| Gisagara | 8.393 | 1.43 | [5.97 | 11.6] | 17.07 | 2.64 |
| Nyarugur | 15.34 | 1.37 | [12.8 | 18.2] | 8.94 | 1.12 |
| Huye | 22.89 | 3.22 | [17.1 | 29.8] | 14.07 | 5.81 |
| Nyamagab | 17.13 | 2.01 | [13.5 | 21.4] | 11.71 | 2.71 |
| Ruhango | 13.67 | 2.03 | [10.1 | 18.1] | 14.87 | 3.08 |
| Muhanga | 25.61 | 2.8 | [20.5 | 31.4] | 10.92 | 3.67 |
| Kamonyi | 17.12 | 1.73 | [13.9 | 20.7] | 10.11 | 2.07 |
| Karongi | 16.42 | 2.03 | [12.8 | 20.8] | 12.35 | 2.84 |
| Rutsiro | 16.63 | 1.56 | [13.7 | 19.9] | 9.36 | 1.55 |
| Rubavu | 27.99 | 2.97 | [22.5 | 34.1] | 10.6 | 4.69 |
| Nyabihu | 18.8 | 1.91 | [15.3 | 22.8] | 10.16 | 1.9 |
| Ngororero | 15.63 | 1.99 | [12.1 | 19.9] | 12.74 | 3.06 |
| Rusizi | 20.61 | 2.66 | [15.8 | 26.3] | 12.92 | 5.35 |
| Nyamashe | 16.65 | 1.21 | [14.4 | 19.1] | 7.24 | 1.3 |
| Rulindo | 20.09 | 2.02 | [16.4 | 24.3] | 10.06 | 2.3 |
| Gakenke | 10.32 | 1.09 | [8.36 | 12.6] | 10.6 | 1.33 |
| Musanze | 25.78 | 2.84 | [20.6 | 31.7] | 11.04 | 4.43 |
| Burera | 14.37 | 1.77 | [11.2 | 18.1] | 12.28 | 2.59 |
| Gicumbi | 11.28 | 1.05 | [9.38 | 13.5] | 9.29 | 1.29 |
| Rwamagan | 18.71 | 2.44 | [14.3 | 23.9] | 13.04 | 4.16 |
| Nyagatar | 12.67 | 1.68 | [9.71 | 16.3] | 13.29 | 3.69 |
| Gatsibo | 12.9 | 1.95 | [9.53 | 17.2] | 15.1 | 4.36 |
| Kayonza | 17.07 | 2.23 | [13.1 | 21.9] | 13.09 | 3.97 |
| Kirehe | 11.87 | 1.55 | [9.14 | 15.2] | 13.07 | 2.42 |
| Ngoma | 10.39 | 1.61 | [7.63 | 13.9] | 15.46 | 2.76 |
| Bugesera | 16.51 | 2.47 | [12.2 | 21.9] | 14.93 | 5.04 |
| Total | 20.79 | 0.43 | [19.95 | 21.64] | 2.07 | 3.51 |

Source: EICV4

Table A. 25: Percentage of current employed population with a current work status of independent farmers by domain

| Domain | Estimate (%) | Standard error | 95% confidence interval | | CV (%) | Design effect |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 41.3 | 0.61 | [40.1 | 42.5] | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Female | 66.2 | 0.58 | [65.1 | 67.3] | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.7 | 1.36 | [15.2 | 20.6] | 7.67 | 7.67 |
| Rural | 61.6 | 0.52 | [60.6 | 62.6] | 0.84 | 0.84 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 15.3 | 1.87 | [12.0 | 19.3] | 12.19 | 12.19 |
| Southern | 60.8 | 1.06 | [58.7 | 62.9] | 1.74 | 1.74 |
| Western | 54.7 | 1.15 | [52.5 | 57.0] | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Northern | 61.0 | 0.99 | [59.0 | 62.9] | 1.62 | 1.62 |
| Eastern | 60.8 | 1.05 | [58.7 | 62.8] | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| District | | | | | | |
| Nyarugenge | 10.1 | 2.72 | [5.9 | 16.9] | 26.83 | 26.83 |
| Gasabo | 20.9 | 3.28 | [15.2 | 28.0] | 15.73 | 15.73 |
| Kicukiro | 9.5 | 2.29 | [5.8 | 15.0] | 24.22 | 24.22 |
| Nyanza | 62.7 | 3.01 | [56.6 | 68.4] | 4.81 | 4.81 |
| Gisagara | 70.2 | 2.41 | [65.3 | 74.7] | 3.43 | 3.43 |
| Nyarugur | 60.5 | 2.68 | [55.2 | 65.7] | 4.43 | 4.43 |
| Huye | 53.7 | 3.72 | [46.3 | 60.8] | 6.93 | 6.93 |
| Nyamagabe | 56.5 | 3.08 | [50.4 | 62.4] | 5.46 | 5.46 |
| Ruhango | 62.5 | 2.61 | [57.3 | 67.5] | 4.17 | 4.17 |
| Muhanga | 59.0 | 3.48 | [52.0 | 65.6] | 5.91 | 5.91 |
| Kamonyi | 61.6 | 2.37 | [56.8 | 66.1] | 3.85 | 3.85 |
| Karongi | 63.8 | 2.9 | [58.0 | 69.3] | 4.54 | 4.54 |
| Rutsiro | 60.3 | 2.68 | [54.9 | 65.4] | 4.44 | 4.44 |
| Rubavu | 33.0 | 3.38 | [26.8 | 39.9] | 10.22 | 10.22 |
| Nyabihu | 44.0 | 3.23 | [37.8 | 50.4] | 7.35 | 7.35 |
| Ngororero | 63.3 | 2.53 | [58.2 | 68.1] | 4.01 | 4.01 |
| Rusizi | 54.3 | 3.81 | [46.8 | 61.7] | 7.02 | 7.02 |
| Nyamasheke | 63.0 | 2.19 | [58.6 | 67.1] | 3.48 | 3.48 |
| Rulindo | 61.3 | 2.28 | [56.8 | 65.7] | 3.71 | 3.71 |
| Gakenke | 71.8 | 1.64 | [68.4 | 74.9] | 2.28 | 2.28 |
| Musanze | 45.4 | 2.91 | [39.8 | 51.2] | 6.41 | 6.41 |
| Burera | 59.9 | 2.18 | [55.5 | 64.1] | 3.65 | 3.65 |
| Gicumbi | 66.1 | 1.77 | [62.5 | 69.5] | 2.68 | 2.68 |
| Rwamagana | 57.3 | 2.92 | [51.5 | 62.9] | 5.11 | 5.11 |
| Nyagatar | 57.5 | 2.61 | [52.3 | 62.5] | 4.54 | 4.54 |
| Gatsibo | 63.7 | 2.73 | [58.2 | 68.9] | 4.29 | 4.29 |
| Kayonza | 55.9 | 2.44 | [51.0 | 60.6] | 4.36 | 4.36 |
| Kirehe | 67.4 | 2.36 | [62.6 | 71.8] | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Ngoma | 68.7 | 2.06 | [64.5 | 72.6] | 2.99 | 2.99 |
| Bugesera | 56.7 | 3.52 | [49.7 | 63.5] | 6.21 | 6.21 |
| Total | 54.6 | 0.53 | [53.6 | 55.6] | 0.97 | 0.97 |

Source: EICV4

EICV4 Staff

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EICV4 Technical Coordination

Dominique Habimana

EICV4 Field Coordination

Juvenal Munyarugerero

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- Denise UWAMARIYA

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

EICV4 Staff - Centre Zone

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

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

