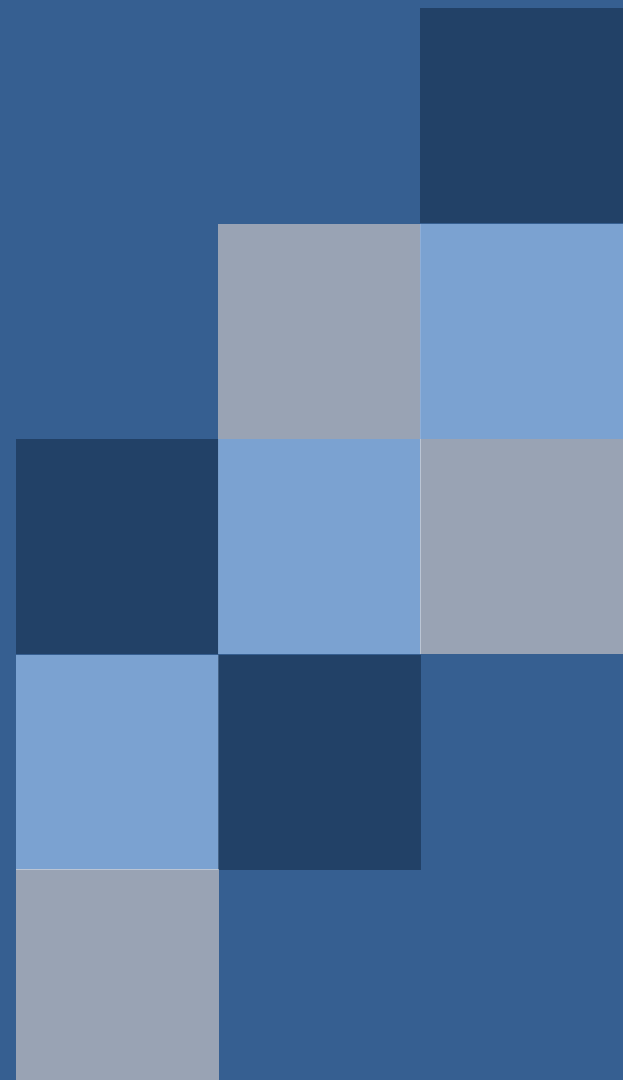THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012

Thematic Report

# Labour force participation

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

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Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

**Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012**

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Thematic Report: **Labour force participation**

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# List of abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| CE/FM | Certificat d'études familiales |
| CTC | Census Technical Committee |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| EDPRS | Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| EICV | Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages (Household Living Conditions Survey) |
| EMA/ENTA | Ecole des Moniteurs Auxiliaire/Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HH | Household |
| ICPD-PoA | International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IPAR | Institute of Policy Analysis and Research |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities |
| LFPR | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MINAFFET | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MINALOC | Ministry of Local Government |
| MINECOFIN | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| MINEDUC | Ministry of Education |
| MTN | Mobile Telecommunication Network |
| NCC | National Census Commission |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NISR | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| PES | Post-Enumeration Survey |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| RPHC4 | Fourth Rwandan Population and Housing Census |
| UN | United Nations |
| USD | United States Dollar |

# FOREWORD

The undertaking of Population Censuses in Rwanda goes back to the year 1978 where the first ever Census was implemented. The second and third censuses were carried out in 1991 and 2002. The 2012 Census marks the Fourth in the series. It is undoubtedly that Census information, particularly if made available on a regular basis, is indispensible for planning, policy development, evaluation and for research purposes.

The final results of the 2012 Census are published in the form of statistical tables and analytical thematic reports. Generally, the results provide population counts down to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socioeconomic indicators at both national and district levels. I recommend that such invaluable information contained in the census results be used as updated benchmarks for all development planning, and in monitoring and evaluation of Rwanda's development goals.

On this occasion, I would like to seize this opportunity to thank His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda for his direct support to the census, the Government of Rwanda and development partners for providing the required resources for conducting the 2012 Census. Special gratitude goes to One UN, the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank (WB), the United Kingdom AID (UKAID-formerly DFID), UN Women and UNICEF.

I would also like to thank all members of the National Census Commission and the Census Technical Committee for their able guidance of the entire Census operation. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) deserves special appreciation for the successful implementation of this huge statistical undertaking and releasing the final results on time.

Special gratitude goes to all respondents, field staff from NISR and other government institutions and international experts for their sincere cooperation and dedication to successfully complete the mission.

**Claver GATETE**
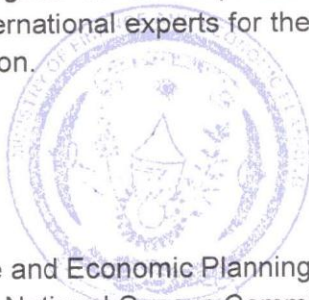
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, and
Chairperson of the National Census Commission

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

# Executive summary

The Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) enumerated a resident population of 10,515,973 people of which 107,822 were living in institutional households and 10,378,021 living in private households. Only the latter were eligible for the questions on economic activity. The official minimum working age in Rwanda is 16 and above. Females were predominant among the working-age population (54%).

Of the entire population aged 16 and above 74% were economically active. The economic activity rate was higher in rural areas (75%) compared to urban areas (68%) and it was higher among males (76%) compared to females (72%).

There were 4,152,682 employed people, representing 71% of all residents aged 16 and above.

Unemployment in Rwanda is an urban phenomenon and affects young people (16-35 years) more than adults. The unemployment rate in urban areas (7.7%) was more than twice as high as the one at the national level (3.4%), whereas it was 2.6% in rural areas. The unemployment rate among active youth (16–35) was 4.0% and 8.7% respectively at the national level and in urban areas, while it was 2.6% and 5.6% among adults (aged 36–65).

The breakdown of the unemployment rate by the highest level of education showed that young persons with secondary and university levels of education are most exposed to unemployment. 13% of active persons with an upper secondary education level were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 10% for those who had attended university.

The level of education of the labour force is still low. 26% of the employed population have never attended school and 61% have attended only primary school. 47% of the unemployed population had a primary school level of education.

The Rwandan labour market is predominated by agriculture (73%).A higher percentage of employed females is employed in agriculture (82%) compared to males (63%) and a higher percentage of employed persons in rural areas is farmers(83%) compared to those in urban areas (21%). Non-agricultural occupations in urban areas were mainly services and sales workers and craft and related trades workers. Except for agricultural and clerical support workers, men predominated in all other occupations.

Concerning employment status, the results showed that the majority of the employed population in Rwanda were self-employed in the agriculture sector (60%), followed by employees (18%) while self-employed out of agriculture represented 8% of the total employed population. The proportion of males who were employees was twice as high as the corresponding figure for females, while the proportion of women contributing to family work was more than double that of men.

The results show that 94% of the employed population were employed by the private sector and the public sector employed 4%. Non-profit organisations employed only 0.5%.In the public sector, six out of 10 employed persons were males.

The analysis of the branches of economic activity reveals that 76% of the employed population were working in the primary sector, 6% in the secondary sector and 16% in the tertiary sector. The fastest growing branches of economic activity between 2002 and 2012 were administration and support services activities (83%), arts, entertainment and recreation (23%), financial and insurance activities (18%) as well as accommodation and food service activities (18%).

The inactive population, which consists of persons, aged 16 and above who are out of the labour force, amounted to 1,545,708. The majority were students (51%), for both men and women, followed by persons looking after the home or family (25%).

The majority of inactive persons had a primary level of education (60%) and 24% of all inactive persons had attended or were still attending lower secondary school.

# Chapter 1: Overview of the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

## 1.1 Context and justification

The history of the Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back to the 1970s. To date, four modern censuses have successfully been conducted in Rwanda, in 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012.

The 2002 Census collected a number of demographic and socio-economic characteristics and indicated a total population of 8,128,553 people. Following the United Nations Decennial Census Program, the 2012 Census is the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4). It indicates that the country now has a total population of 10,515,973 people.

Besides the endorsement of recommendations from major international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been focusing since 2000 on the long-term Vision 2020 that aims at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. This is being implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) for successive five-year periods. The measurement of progress in implementing the EDPRS and the various UN recommendations calls for the availability of demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform the selected indicators at different levels.

The RPHC4 is a reliable and comprehensive source of data, which compared to other official statistics data sources (administrative data, surveys, etc.) allows for disaggregation to the lowest geographical level.

The RPHC4 was undertaken to update the national mapping and demographic databases, to provide indicators for monitoring poverty reduction strategies and achievement of international development goals (MDGs, ICPD-PoA, NEPAD, etc.) and to strengthen the technical capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

A more detailed discussion of the long- and short-term objectives of the Census is presented in Annex A of this report.

## 1.2 Legal and institutional frameworks

As an essential precondition for Census execution, the legalization of its operations was secured by a Presidential Decree officially establishing and determining the administrative organization of the Census. In addition, a Ministerial Order of the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning has set forth the official and statutory requirements for Census activities.

The institutional framework set up for implementing the RPHC4 consists of three main bodies: the National Census Commission (NCC), the Census Technical Committee (CTC) and the decentralized branches of the NCC at province and district levels.

In order to ensure focused functioning during the whole period of Census execution, a

Census Unit was created within the NISR, as an executing unit, and benefiting from other financial, logistical and technical support services from the NISR.

## 1.3 Census phases

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

- Census mapping;
- A Pilot Census;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration; and
- Post-enumeration activities.

Further details on all Census phases can be found in Annex A of this report.

The success of the RPHC4 is attributable largely to the rigorous pre-Census planning and robust Census enumeration monitoring undertaken by the NISR as well as the remarkable support received from the Government and people of Rwanda and the generous technical and financial assistance given by international development partners.

# Chapter 2: Context, objectives and methodology of the analysis

## 2.1 Context

### 2.1.1 National economic context

Rwanda is a landlocked country situated on the border of Central Africa and East Africa, with a total surface area of 26,338 square km. Bordering Rwanda are Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)to the west and Burundi to the south.

After the socio-economic crisis of the war and the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, the GoR adopted a long-term strategic vision known as 'Vision 2020' which aims to move Rwanda from a very poor country to a middle-income country.

Despite the war and the genocide against the Tutsi, with the serious and harmful consequences they had on all sectors of the country, Rwanda's economic growth over the last decades has been remarkable. With a Government that is committed to achieving sustainable economic growth coupled with growth in employment opportunities for its people, Rwanda has made impressive progress in rehabilitating and stabilising its economy to exceed pre-1994 levels. The overall economy is growing at a significant rate. The GDP annual growth rate isan average of 8.2% between 2000 and 2012. Rwanda's GDP per capita has increased from less than USD 200 in 1994 to USD 644 in 2012 (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Evolution of Rwanda's GDP per capita, 1994–2012**
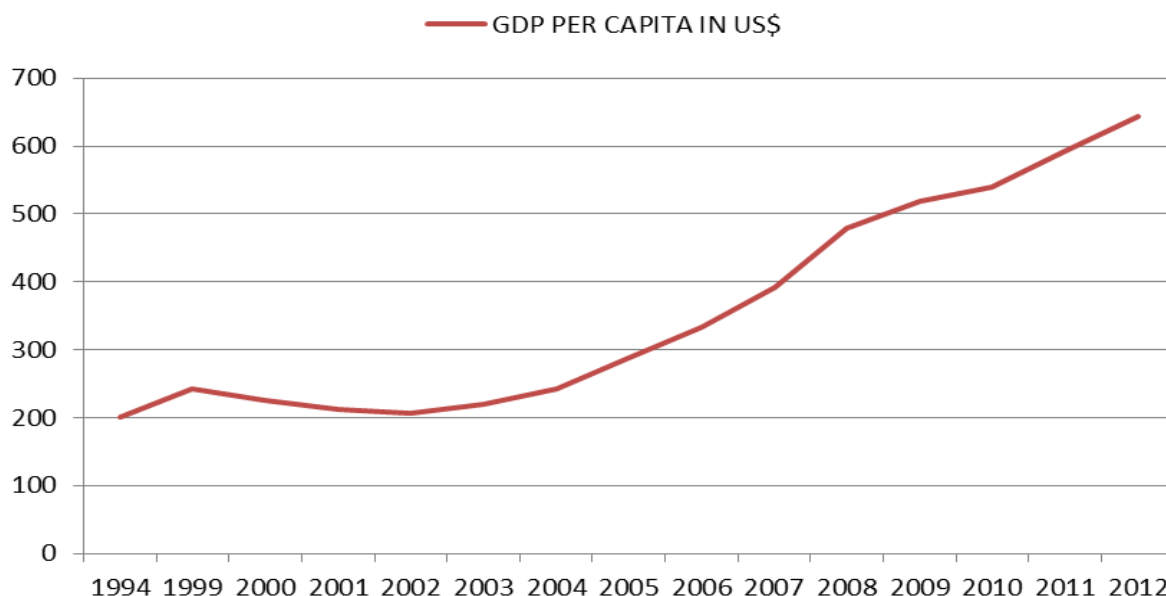


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.

Another sign of Rwanda's economic transformation is that development of the non-agricultural sectors of the economy has clearly begun. So far, this has been dominated by a

proliferation of small-scale business and activities operating on an informal or semi-informal basis. The magnitude of this phenomenon over the past 10years has been large enough to make non-agricultural entrepreneurship and wage employment a major source of new employment and income opportunities and to have quite a significant impact on the structural pattern and pace of economic growth.

According to the 2011 Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV3) results, increases in non-farm wages have been among the major drivers of the poverty rate reduction from 57% in 2005/2006 to 45% in 2010/2011 (IPAR, 2012). This is a substantial reduction of 12% within only a five-year period. The EICV results show that extreme poverty has also been reduced from 40% in 2000/2001 to 36% in 2005/2006 and to 24% in 2010/2011.

## 2.1.2  National employment policy, strategies and legal framework context

Vision 2020 presents the framework and key priorities for Rwanda's development with employment as one of the fundamental pillars. Vision 2020 has been made operational by a series of medium-term national Poverty Reduction and Economic Development Strategies.

The first strategy was the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) finalised in 2001, which covered the period 2002–2006. The PRSP evaluation report shows that social life improvements in the education and health sector were achieved; however, the sector dealing with the production of goods and services saw little change. The PRSP was followed by the EDPRSI, which covered the period 2008–2012. During its implementation, priority was given to accelerating economic growth, creating employment and generating exports.

The evaluation of the EDPRS1showed the achievements, opportunities and challenges, learned lessons, which resulted in the organisation of EDPRS1. The EDPRS1 will cover the period 2013–2018 and it is built around four thematic priority areas: economic transformation, rural development, productivity and youth employment and accountable governance. The 2012 Census data on economic activity contained in this report will inform the implementation of the EDPRS2.

In line with the national strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as the international conventions that Rwanda has ratified, the GoR adopted the National Employment Policy in 2007.

The National Employment Policy places employment promotion at the centre of poverty reduction and sustainable development, and it highlights the following priority areas of intervention: rural sector development, private sector and entrepreneurship development, youth employment promotion, women's employment promotion, employment promotion of vulnerable groups, strengthening of the labour intensive approach in economic and social infrastructure programmes, human resource development and employability, promotion of tripartism and social dialogue, and social security promotion.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Rwanda has also ratified, stipulates that 'everyone has the right to work, to have free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment'. The Rwandan constitution, in Article 37, stipulates that 'Every person has the right to free choice of employment' and that

'Persons with the same competence and ability have a right to equal pay for equal work without discrimination.'

The Rwanda Labour Law, No. 13 of 27/05/2009, stipulates that:

> *"It is prohibited to employ a child in any company, even as apprentice, before the age of sixteen (16).A child aged between sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) may be employed under condition that the rest between two working periods be of a minimum duration of twelve (12) consecutive hours and that the performed job be proportionate to his/her capacity and not be of the nature that can damage his/her health, education and morality."*

Article 9 of the above mentioned law stipulates that 'it shall be forbidden to directly or indirectly subject a worker to gender-based violence or moral harassment within the context of work'*.* Its Article 12 relates to the right to equal opportunities and salaries of all workers regardless of their race, colour, origin, sex, marital status, family responsibility, religion, beliefs, political opinions, social or economic condition, disability and previous, current or future pregnancy.

## 2.2    Background of Rwanda's labour force

### 2.2.1   Active population

During the first Census of 1978, the economically active population included all persons aged seven and above who were employed or seeking a job. The results of that Census showed that out of the total population of 4,831,527, the economically active population numbered 2,666,560,representing crude activity rate of 55%. Unlike the 1978 Census, during the 1991Censusthe minimum age of economic activity was fixed at 10 years. The results of that Census revealed that out of the total population of 7,157,551, the active population amounted to 3,569,436 people, corresponding to a crude activity rate of 50%. According to the 2002 Census, the economic activity was measured among the population aged six and above. In that context the active population was evaluated to number 3,418,078 out of the total population of 8,128,553. The crude activity rate was 42%.

The Survey conducted in 2000/01 (EICV1) showed that the usual activity rate was estimated to 88% and this fell to 86% in 2005/06 according to EICV2. Between 2005/06 and 2010/11 the population in the labour force has kept pace with the growth of the population aged 16 and above. In fact, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) recorded by EICV3 results was 85%, which is not statistically different from the figure found in 2005/06.

#### Employed population

The 1978 Census enumerated 2,647,875 employed persons of a population aged seven and above of 3,620,059. This represents an employment to population ratio of 73%. This percentage sharply decreased to 56% between 1978 and 2002. In fact, the 2002 Census measured the economic activity among the population aged six and above and it found that 3,387,469 of 6,065,433 people were working. This fall may be due to the decrease of

economic activity among children, which decreased from 28% to 13% between the two censuses.

The Rwandan labour supply has been characterised by low levels of education. The results of the first General Population Census conducted in 1978 revealed that 98% of the employed population had only primary-level education or below. The results of the 2002 Census showed that the percentage of the employed population with at least a primary level of education was 93%. According to EICV3, conducted in 2010/11, the level of education among the employed population aged 16 and above was still low; 91% of the employed population had at least primary-level education and only 9%of the employed population had attended secondary school.

The economic activity of the majority of Rwandans is based on agriculture. The 1978 Census showed that 93% of the population aged seven and above was employed in agriculture. Services engaged almost 5% of the employed population and the remainder (2%) were engaged in the extractive or manufacturing industries.

The 2002 Census as well as EICV3 conducted in 2010/11 revealed that the Rwandan economy is slowly shifting from agriculture to other sectors of economic activity. The percentage of the employed population in agriculture decreased from 87% in 2002 to 73% in 2010/11. The percentage of the employed population in secondary sector activities grew from 3% in 2002 to 6% in 2010/11, while the figure for the tertiary sector increased from 10% in 2002 to 20% in 2010/11.

## Unemployed population

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), an unemployed person is someone who during the reference period was simultaneously without work, currently available to work and seeking a job. In Rwanda's 2002 Census, all persons aged six and above who reported that they had not worked during the reference period were considered unemployed. The questionnaire of the RPHC4however includes a series of questions which allow unemployment to be defined using the three criteria mentioned above or a more relaxed definition using the first two criteria.

In many low income countries that do not have advanced social safety nets, unemployment is quite low because it is rare to be able to afford to do no work at all (EICV3, 2010/11). Different censuses as well as household surveys conducted in Rwanda showed that the unemployed rate in Rwanda is low but increasing over time. In fact, the 1978 General Population Census indicated an unemployment rate of 0.5%, which had increased to 0.9% by 2002. According to the EICVs conducted in 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11, the unemployment rate within the seven-day reference period was respectively 1.4%, 1.5% and 2.4%. It is important to mention that EICVs collected data throughout 12-monthperiods and consequently captured the effect of seasonality, while censuses collected data on only 15 days in a particular month, in this case August.

The same studies revealed that unemployment in Rwanda is an urban phenomenon and it tends to be higher among younger persons. In the 2002 Census, the unemployment rate in urban areas was almost 10 times as high as the unemployment rate in rural areas (3.9% vs.

0.4%). The same pattern was observed from EICV3 conducted in 2010/11, where those rates were 8.8% vs. 1.2% respectively in urban and rural areas, and hit 13.1% in the urban area of Kigali City.

### 2.2.2 Inactive population

In the framework of measuring economic activity, the inactive population or population outside the labour force comprises all persons in the population aged 16 and above who during the short reference period of one week were neither employed nor unemployed (ILO). According to the 1978 Census findings, of the population aged seven and above of 3,620,059, 26% were inactive. Students made up a high percentage of the inactive population (49%). The 2002 Census revealed that the inactive population accounted for 44% of the total population aged six and above. As for the 1978 Census, students comprised majority of the inactive population (60%), followed by homemakers (29%).

## 2.3 Objectives

The specific objectives of this analysis are the following:

- Analyse the sizes of the different segments of the working-age population (active and inactive populations) and their evolution since 1978;
- Measure the levels, trends, and spatial variations of indicators of the labour force participation;
- Describe the active population's characteristics such as age–sex structure, spatial distribution and background characteristics;
- Describe the employed population's characteristics such as age–sex structure, spatial distribution and other background characteristics;
- Describe the unemployed population's characteristics such as age–sex structure, spatial distribution and other background characteristics; and
- Describe the inactive population's characteristics such as age–sex structure, spatial distribution and other background characteristics.

## 2.4 Methodology

### 2.4.1 The RPHC4 questionnaire

People's economic activity is among the most important topics of investigation in a Population Census. To measure the economic activities in the RPHC4, among other questions related to other specific topics, 10 questions related to economic activity and labour force participation have been asked of all household members aged at least five.

The first question (P20) was about whether a person has performed any economic activity during the seven days before the Census night. The second question (P21), asking why a person has not worked during the reference period (seven days), was addressed to those who answered 'No' to the first question. The third question (P22) applied to those who responded that the reason they have not worked during the reference period is that they did

not have a job or were contributing family workers. Those persons were asked whether they had performed at least one of activities specified in the given list. The next question (P23) asked if those without jobs, according to the first three questions, were available to start work. The following question (P24) asked whether a person who reported being available in P23 had been looking for a job during the seven days before the Census night. Questions P25 to P28 were asked of those who were employed or those who had ever worked. They covered the following variables: occupation (P25), status in employment (P26), economic activity (P27), and sector of employment (P28) (see Annex B).

## 2.4.2  Definition of key indicators

The key concepts and indicators used to measure economic activity are found in the glossary in Annex C. The formulas used to calculate specific indicators are given in Box 1.

---

**Box 1: Key formulas used to calculate economic activity indicators**

**Labour force participation rate** $= 100 \: X \dfrac{Labour \: force \: (16 \: and \: above)}{Population \: (16 \: and \: above)}$

**Employment rate**: The employment rate measures the level of employment in the labour force of a country. It shows the percentage of the labour force that is employed (ILO).

**Employment rate** $= 100 \: X \dfrac{Employed \: (16 \: and \: above)}{Labour force \: (16 \: and \: above)}$

**Unemployment rate**: The unemployment rate is a measure of imbalance in the labour market. It shows the percentage of the labour force without work (ILO).

**Unemployment rate** $= 100 \: X \dfrac{Unemployed \: (16 \: and \: above)}{Labour force \: (16 \: and \: above)}$

**Inactivity rate**: The inactivity rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is not in the labour force. By definition, the inactivity rate and the LFPR will add up to 100% (ILO).

**Employment to population ratio**: The employment to population ratio measures the performance of the economy in providing employment to its growing population (ILO).

**Employment to population ratio** $= 100 \: X \dfrac{Employed \: (16 \: and \: above)}{Population \: (16 \: and \: above)}$

**Occupational sex segregation index**: The occupational sex segregation index is one of the ILO decent work indicators. It is a commonly used proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation. The index measures the extent to which labour markets separate male and female occupations. This index is given by the following formula:

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left| \frac{nAi}{nA} - \frac{nBi}{nB} \right|$$

Where nAi and nBi are, respectively, the number of men and women in occupational category i and nA and nB are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupational categories. The value of the segregation index D ranges from 0 to1, 0 indicating no segregation and 1 indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons who need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation (*Labour force data analysis: guidelines with African specificities*).

**Economic dependency ratio** is an indicator which gives the numbers of persons unemployed and inactive per 100 employed persons.

**Economic dependency ratio** $= 100 \: X \dfrac{Unemployed + inactives \: (5+) + Children \: aged \: less \: than \: 5}{Employed \: population \: (5+)}$

**Refined activity rate** $= 100 \: X \dfrac{Labour \: force \: (16+)}{Total \: population}$

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### 2.4.3 Limitations

In general the measurement of economic activity through the general population census is limited to a few indicators. The RPHC4– like other population censuses – has not captured some employment characteristics such as working hours, income from work and informal employment. Consequently, some important indicators such as the underemployment rate (which shows the insufficiency of the volume of work among the employed population) could not be computed. It is also worth noting that the information presented in this report is limited to the main activity performed during the reference period (seven days before the Census night)while the working population of Rwanda routinely works in multiple jobs.

The questionnaire has captured information that can be used to measure the unemployed population using either a strict definition or a relaxed definition. However, using the strict definition will tend to underestimate the unemployment rate because the reference period for seeking a job was shortened to seven days before the Census night. In the context of Rwanda, there may be many reasons why persons who have searched for a job one month before the given reference period have not done so during the reference period. Consequently, the relaxed definition which is used in this report excludes the condition of whether or not a person was seeking a job during the reference period of seven days before the Census night. Thus a person will be considered unemployed if he/she did not have any job during the reference period and was available to work (irrespective of whether that person was seeking work or not).

## 2.4.4 Labour force framework

```
                    TOTAL POPULATION: 10,515,973


POPULATION LIVING IN INSTITUTIONAL HH:        POPULATION LIVING IN
                                               PRIVATE HH


        POPULATION AGED16+: 5,846,266          POPULATION BELOW 16:4,531,755


   WORKED IN 7DAYS          NOT WORKED


                    TEMPORARILY          DID NOT HAVE
                    ABSENT FROM JOB      JOB/ENTERPRISE


                              AVAILABLE                    NOT AVAILABLE
                              TOWORK                       TOWORK


   EMPLOYED:        UNEMPLOYED:                            INACTIVE:


              LABOUR FORCE: 4,300,558
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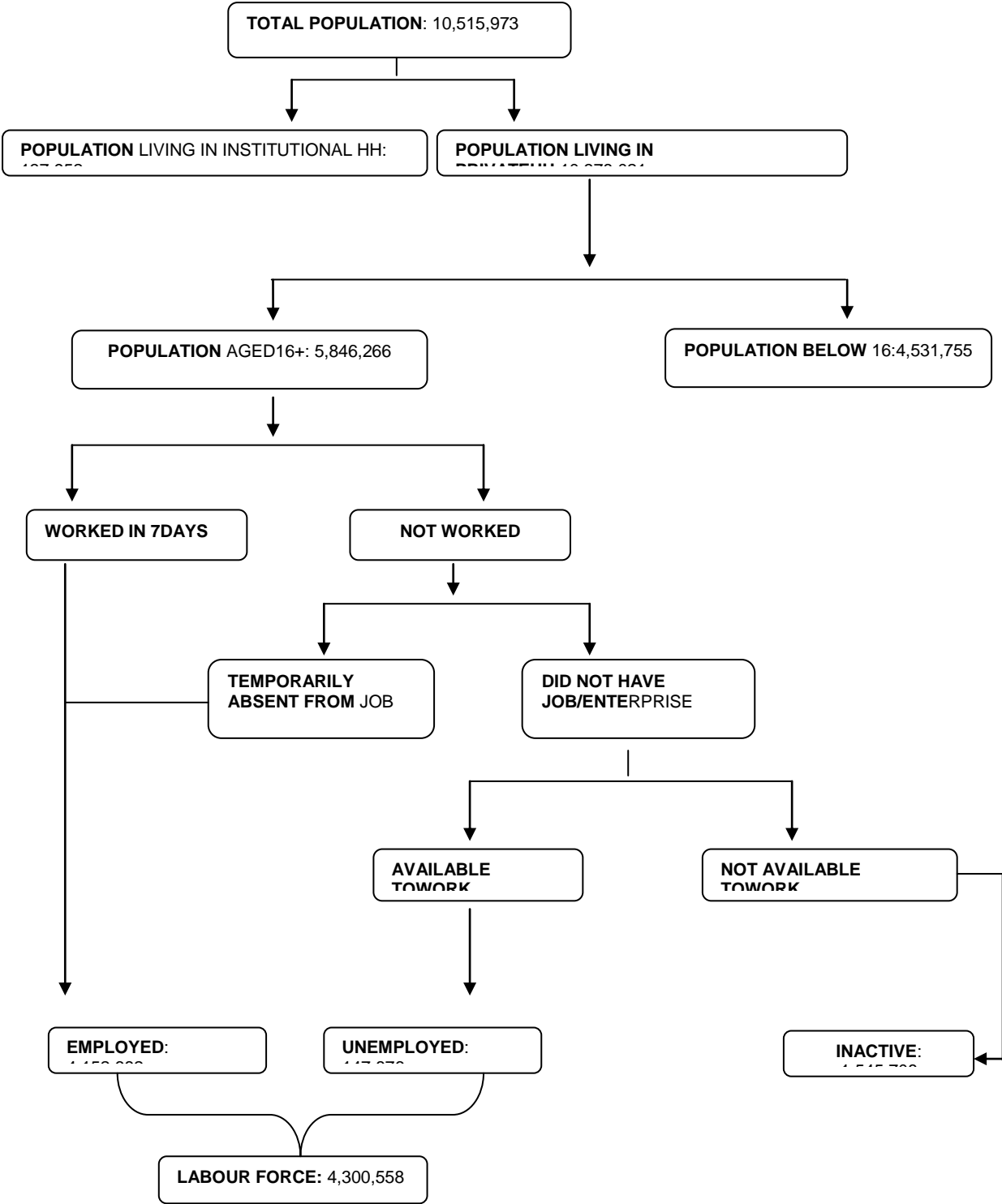
# Chapter 3: Size and composition of the working-age population and labour force participation

The population constitutes the human capital of the nation and determines its potential labour supply. On the one hand, the working population is a factor of production and its capacity in terms of skill level and aptitude contributes to the productivity of the economy of the country. On the other hand, the population is made up of social groups of particular concern and meeting their needs is a major challenge faced by decision-makers, public and private institutions and society itself.[1]

The objective of this chapter is to present the size and composition of the population in terms of economic activity status, its evolution from 1978, and the level of labour force participation.

The RHPC4 conducted in August 2012 enumerated 10,515,973 resident persons, of whom137,952 were living in institutional households and 10,378,021 in private households. Questions related to economic activity were addressed to all residents living in private households aged at least five while those living in institutional households during the Census or those younger than five years were not asked these specific questions. Persons residing in institutional households are therefore excluded in the below analysis.

## 3.1    Size and composition of the active and inactive populations

During the seven days (reference period) prior to the 2012 Census night, all persons aged five and above who had performed any economic activity or who were temporarily absent from their job were classified as employed, while those who were not working and available to work were classified as unemployed. Those two categories form the active population while the inactive population refers to those aged five years and above who were at the same time not working and not available to work.

Table 1below shows the counts of active and inactive persons among the population aged five and above by province and sex.

---

[1]African Development Bank (2012), p. 52.

**Table 1: Distribution of the resident population aged 5 and above by economic activity status, sex and province**

| Status and sex | Province | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rwanda | Kigali City | Southern | Western | Northern | Eastern |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Male | 4,200,934 | 492,575 | 1,018,033 | 960,892 | 693,817 | 1,035,617 |
| Female | 4,646,038 | 466,701 | 1,161,003 | 1,105,136 | 785,781 | 1,127,417 |
| Total | 8,846,972 | 959,276 | 2,179,036 | 2,066,028 | 1,479,598 | 2,163,034 |
| **Active** | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,098,958 | 287,412 | 486,076 | 455,642 | 354,566 | 515,262 |
| Female | 2,289,253 | 208,702 | 561,169 | 543,649 | 413,290 | 562,443 |
| Total | 4,388,211 | 496,114 | 1,047,245 | 999,291 | 767,856 | 1,077,705 |
| **Inactive** | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,101,976 | 205,163 | 531,957 | 505,250 | 339,251 | 520,355 |
| Female | 2,356,785 | 257,999 | 599,834 | 561,487 | 372,491 | 564,974 |
| Total | 4,458,761 | 463,162 | 1,131,791 | 1,066,737 | 711,742 | 1,085,329 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Even though the economic activity was measured from the age of five, the results presented in this report are mainly produced based on the population aged at least 16, the official working age in Rwanda. The economic activity characteristics of the population aged below 16 were analysed in a specific thematic report on 'Socio-economic characteristics of children'.

According to the results presented in Figure 2, the share of employed population in the working-age population (16 +) was 71% while the proportion of students was 13%. Details on the active population (employed + unemployed) are found in Chapter 4, whereas the detail description of inactive population (students, retired, old age, looking after family) are discussed in in Chapter 5.

**Figure 2: Distribution of working-age population (16 +) by activity status**
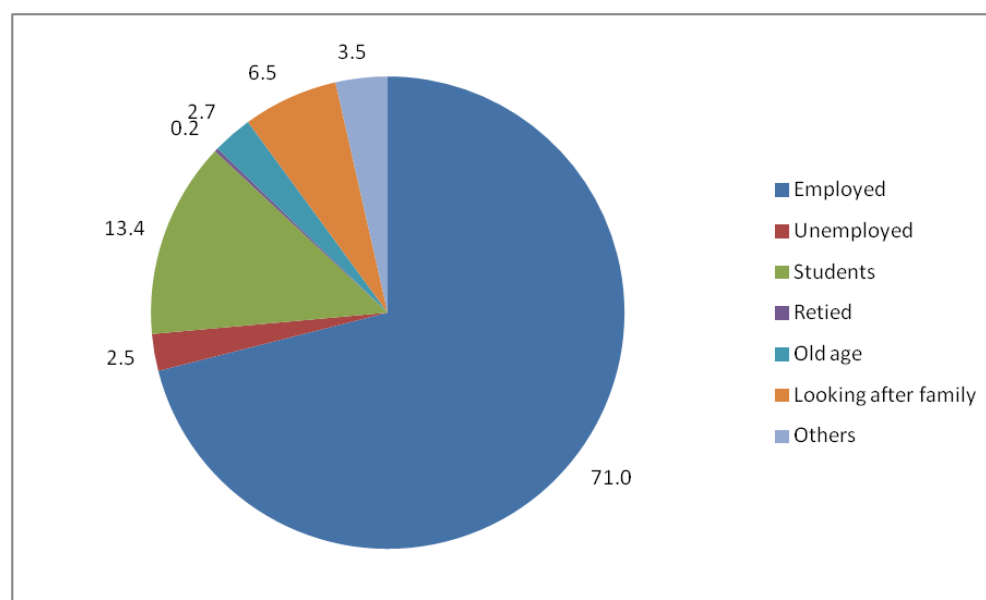


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 2 shows the count of the active and inactive population aged 16 and above by sex and province. The RPHC4 counted 4,300,558 active and 1,545,708 inactive persons, summing

up to a total working-age population of 5,846,266. Females were predominant among the working-age population as well as among the active and inactive populations.

**Table 2: Distribution of the resident population aged 16 and above by economic activity status, sex and province**

| Status and sex | Province | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rwanda | Kigali City | Southern | Western | Northern | Eastern |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,716,688 | 371,038 | 649,967 | 597,886 | 439,711 | 658,086 |
| Female | 3,129,578 | 340,826 | 788,415 | 732,724 | 522,137 | 745,476 |
| Total | 5,846,266 | 711,864 | 1,438,382 | 1,330,610 | 961,848 | 1,403,562 |
| **Active** | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,055,109 | 284,660 | 476,564 | 443,974 | 345,896 | 504,015 |
| Female | 2,245,449 | 203,874 | 552,691 | 532,224 | 404,895 | 551,765 |
| Total | 4,300,558 | 488,534 | 1,029,255 | 976,198 | 750,791 | 1,055,780 |
| **Inactive** | | | | | | |
| Male | 661,579 | 86,378 | 173,403 | 153,912 | 93,815 | 154,071 |
| Female | 884,129 | 136,952 | 235,724 | 200,500 | 117,242 | 193,711 |
| Total | 1,545,708 | 223,330 | 409,127 | 354,412 | 211,057 | 347,782 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The results presented in Table 2 also show that the Southern Province was the largest in terms of the working-age population as well as the inactive population, while Kigali City was the smallest in both the working population and active population.

It is also worth noting that in all other provinces, except Kigali City, the number of working-age females was higher than the number of working-age males. The percentage of working-age males in Kigali represented 52%.

Table 3 shows that Rwanda's population is dominated by the population aged 16 years and above which represented 56% in 2012. The comparison with the 2002 Census reveals a rise of 3 percentage points between the two censuses. The share of the working-age population in Kigali city (64%) is higher than in other provinces which range from 55% to 57%. The share of working-age females amongst all females is higher than for males in all provinces, except in Kigali**.**

**Table 3: Share of the working-age population in the total population by sex and Province**

| Province | Total population | | | Working-age population(16+) | | | Share of working-age population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Rwanda | 4,964,554 | 5,413,467 | 10,378,021 | 2,716,688 | 3,129,578 | 5,846,266 | 54.7 | 57.8 | 56.3 |
| Kigali City | 569,944 | 544,690 | 1,114,634 | 371,038 | 340,826 | 711,864 | 65.1 | 62.6 | 63.9 |
| South | 1,202,054 | 1,345,792 | 2,547,846 | 649,967 | 788,415 | 1,438,382 | 54.1 | 58.6 | 56.5 |
| West | 1,146,334 | 1,292,021 | 2,438,355 | 597,886 | 732,724 | 1,330,610 | 52.2 | 56.7 | 54.6 |
| North | 807,973 | 900,714 | 1,708,687 | 439,711 | 522,137 | 961,848 | 54.4 | 58.0 | 56.3 |
| East | 1,238,249 | 1,330,250 | 2,568,499 | 658,086 | 745,476 | 1,403,562 | 53.1 | 56.0 | 54.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 3.2 Evolution of working-age population and active population from 1978 to 2012

Figure 3 shows the evolution of the working-age population (16+) and active population from 1978 to 2012. The working age population has increased consistently over time while a slight decrease in the active population can be observed between 1991 and 2002. Between 2002 and 2012, however, the increase in the active population had almost the same pace as that in the working-age population (16+). The annual growth of the population aged 16 years and above was 3.0% while the one for the active population was 2.9%. The gap between the working-age population and active population, which represents the inactive population, was broadening with the time. This pattern may be explained by the increasing number of students in secondary schools and universities. The share of students amongst the inactive population rose from 37% in 2002 to 51% in 2012.

**Figure 3: Evolution of working-age population and active population from 1978 to 2012**
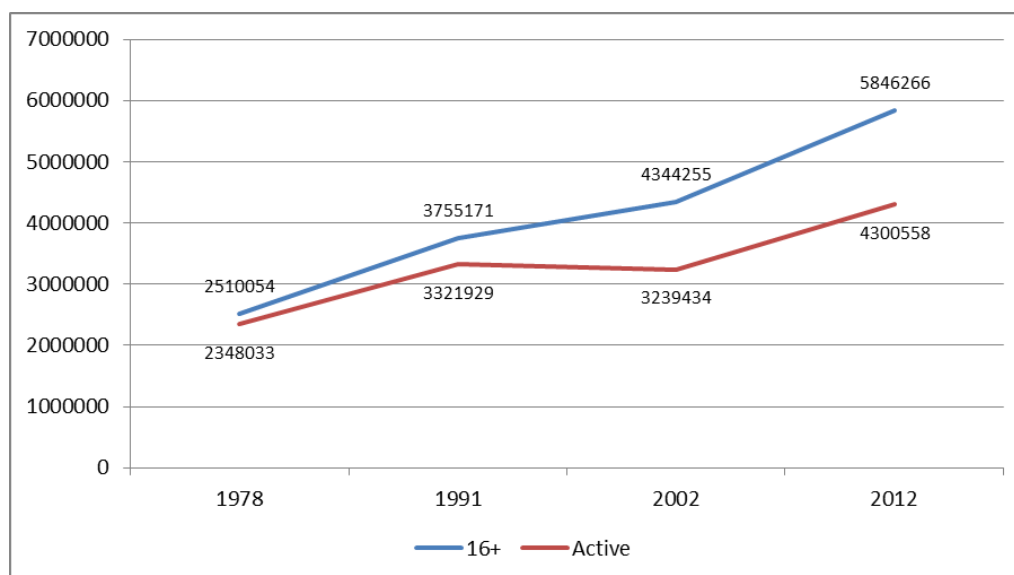


Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012. Notes: (1) The population of the 1991 Population Census as presented in Figure 3 is aged 15 and above instead of 16 and above.

## 3.3 Refined activity rate

The refined activity rate is the labour force aged 16 years and above expressed as a percentage of the total population. As shown in Table 4 below the refined activity rate

calculated based on the active population aged 16 and above was 41% at the national level and it is almost the same for men and women.

**Table 4: Refined activity rate based on the active population aged 16 and above by sex**

| Population | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 4,964,554 | 5,413,467 | 10,378,021 |
| Active population aged 16+ | 2,055,109 | 2,245,449 | 4,300,588 |
| Refined activity rate | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.4 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 4 shows the evolution of the refined activity rate between 1978 and 2012. The refined activity rate slightly decreased between 1978 and 1991 and sharply decreased from 46% to 40% between 1991 and 2002. As some of those young people, born after 1994, already started to enter the labour market in 2012, they contributed to the increase of the refined activity rate.

**Figure 4: Evolution of the refined activity rate, 1978–2012**
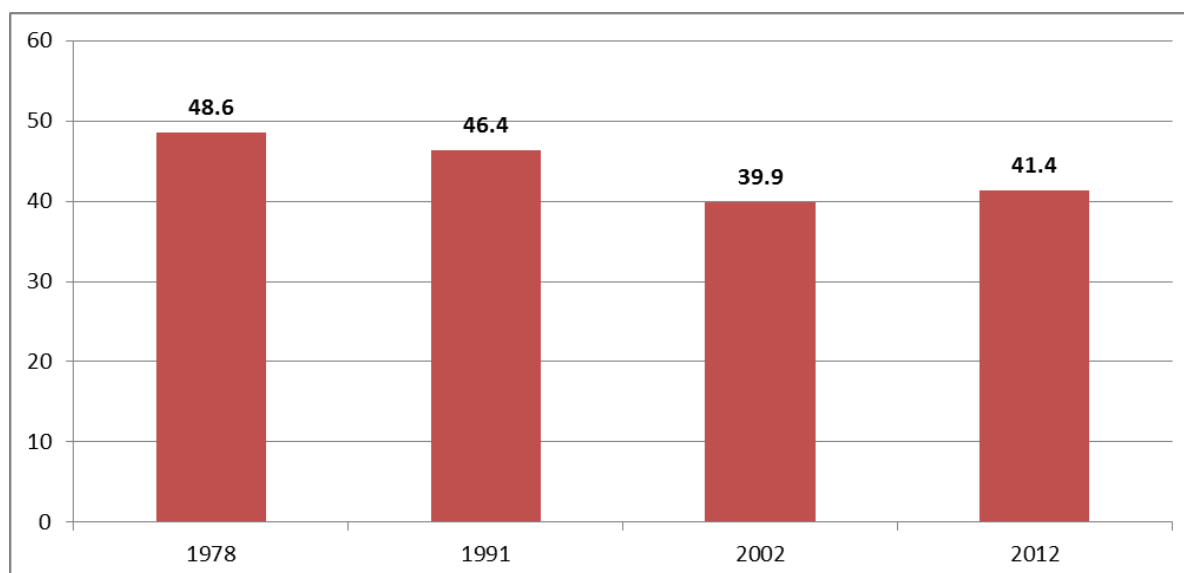


Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012.

## 3.4   Economic dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is defined as the number of inactive and unemployed persons for 100 employed persons. To compute it, the inactive persons must also include the persons under the specific age for which the economic activity was measured.

The economic dependency ratio calculated based on the employed population aged five and above, was 145 at the national level; this means that 100 employed persons supported 145 inactive and unemployed persons. The Southern Province was the one with the highest economic dependency ratio while the lowest dependency ratio was reported in the Northern Province as shown in Figure 5.

**Figure 5: Economic dependency ratio by province**
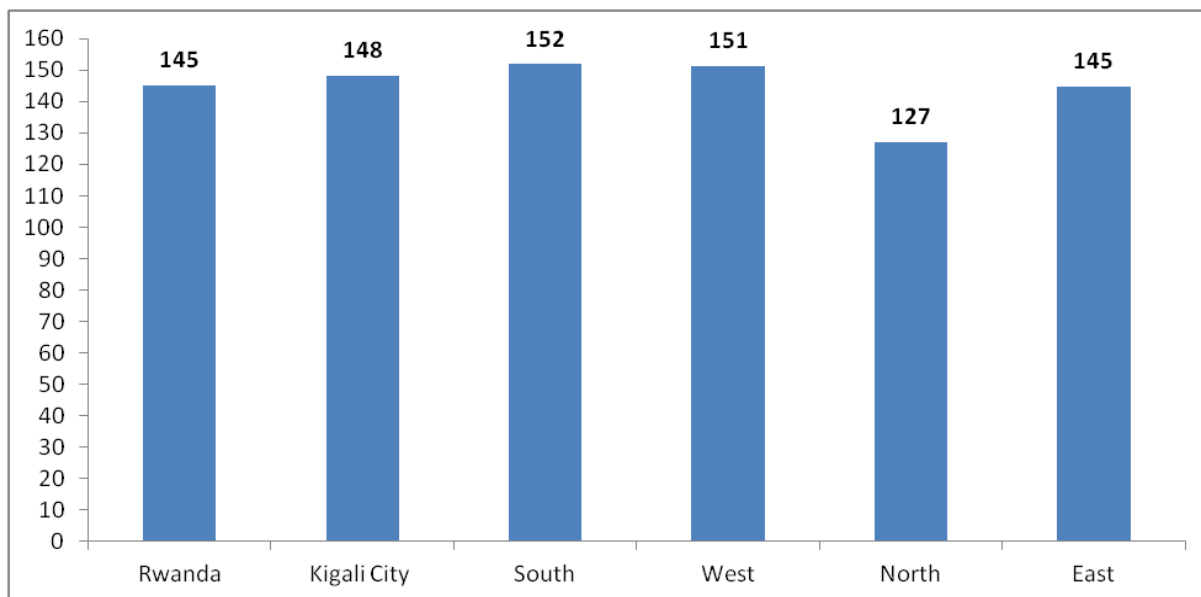


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

If calculated based only on the employed population aged 16 and above, the economic dependency ratio increases from 145 to 150 at the national level and it fluctuates from 132 in the Northern Province to 157 in the Western Province.

The below comparison of the economic dependency ratio across different censuses was based on the employed population aged 16 years and above. Figure 6 shows that there has been a rise of the dependency ratio between 1978 and 2002 while a drop of 3 percentage points was observed between 2002 and 2012. That decline may be attributable to the different Government programs aiming the promotion of employment and poverty reduction such as Vision 2020 Umurenge, Hanga Umurimo etc. In addition the Government has implemented measures to encourage national as well as foreign investors to conduct their business in Rwanda. This may also have been the source of new jobs which contributed to the decrease of the dependency ratio between the last two censuses.

**Figure 6: Evolution of economic dependency ratio from 1978 to 2012**
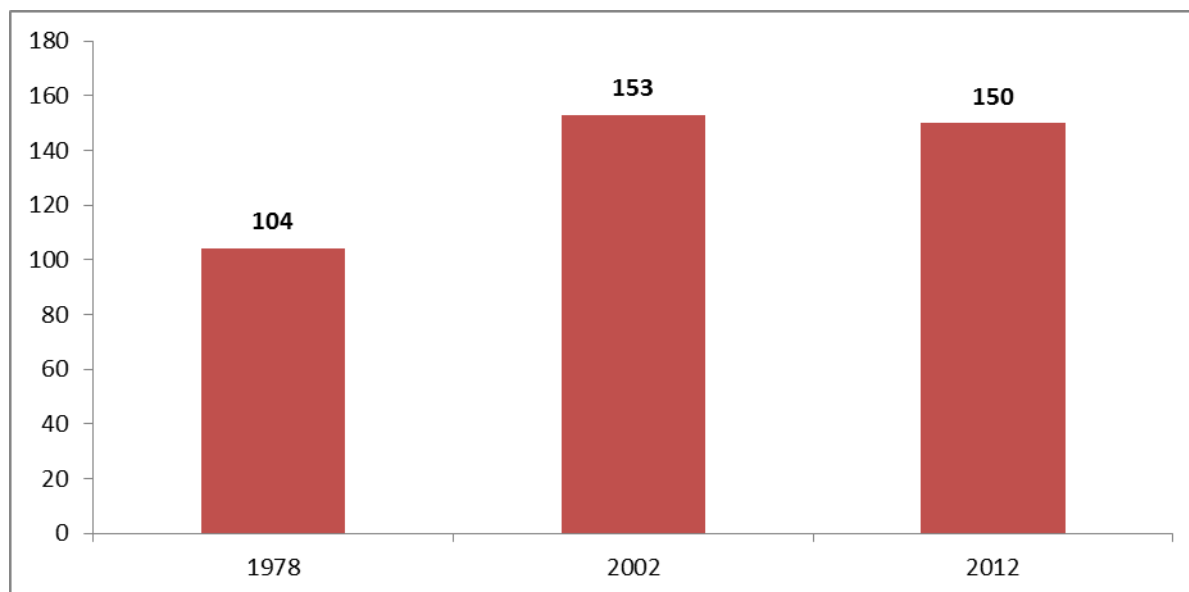


Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012.

Figure 7 below shows the economic dependency ratio by sector. The darkest red colour shows the highest dependency ratio. The highest dependency ratio is concentrated in the different districts of the Southern Province such as Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru and Huye; in the Western Province, high ratios were found in some sectors of Rubavu and Nyabihu Districts. The dependency ratio was also high in different sectors of Bugesera and Nyagatare Districts in the Eastern Province as well as in some sectors of Nyarugenge, Gasabo, Kicukiro and Rulindo districts.

Details on the number of employed, unemployed and inactive populations by sex and administrative sector are presented in Table 61 in Annex E.

**Figure 7: Economic dependency ratio by sector**
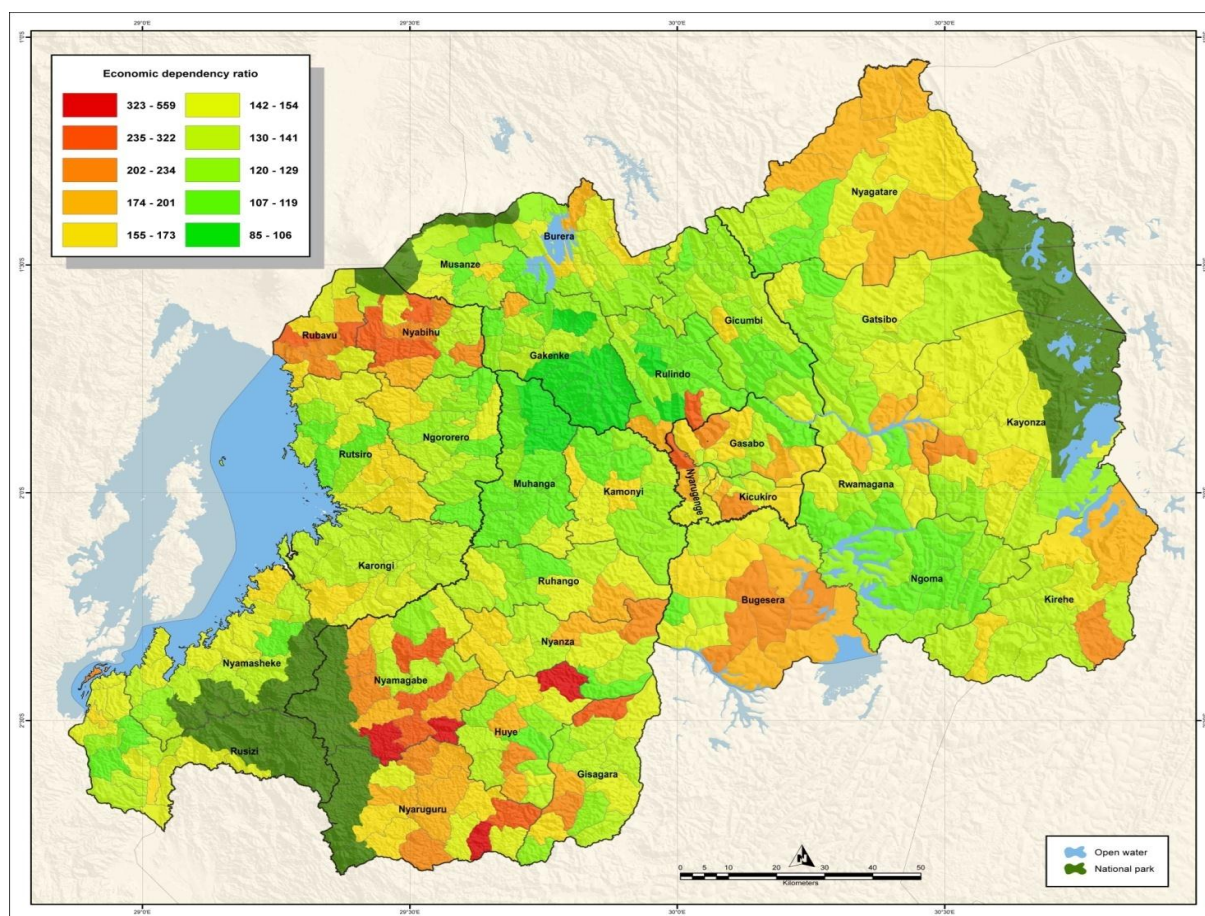


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 3.5 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio, and unemployment rate

The data collected during the RPHC4 allowed the computation of important indicators related to economic activity. In the present section the analysis is focused on the following indicators: labour force participation rate (LFPR), employment to population ratio and unemployment rate. The definition of each of these indicators is presented in Annex C.

The information in the tables, graphs and maps in this section is computed based on the population aged at least 16, the legal minimum age for economic activity in Rwanda. All indicators mentioned above were analysed in respect of social demographic characteristics as well as spatial distribution.

### 3.5.1 Labour force participation by age group and sex

The LFPR reflects the extent to which a country's working-age population is economically active while the employment to population ratio shows the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. Table 5 below shows an LFPR of 74% at the national level, while the employment to population ratio was 71%.

The LFPR and employment to population ratio were the highest among the adult population (aged 36–65) and lowest among the oldest population (65+ years old). The high rates among elderly persons, especially in rural areas, indicate the characteristics of an agriculture based economy where everybody is obliged to work in order to survive, and that the populations in rural areas stay in the labour market longer than those living in urban areas. The levels of both indicators were higher in the rural areas (75% and 72%) compared to urban areas (68% and 54%).

The low rates in urban areas may be attributed to the high level of school attendance among the working-age population.

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed. Unemployed persons are defined in this analysis as those who, during the seven days before the Census night, were without work and at the same time available to work. This constitutes the more relaxed definition of unemployment, which disregards the condition of seeking work over a specific reference period.

The results in Table 5 reveal that, unemployment rate in Rwanda were 3.4% in 2012. The unemployment rate is an urban phenomenon and it is severe among the youth population. It was 7.7% in urban areas, more than twice as high as the national unemployment rate and three times as high as the level in rural areas (2.6%). The unemployment rate among females was more than double that of males in urban areas countrywide.

Concerning the unemployment rate according to age groups, 8.7% of the 16–35 age group in urban areas were unemployed and unemployment rate was higher among females belonging to the same age group (12.7%).

**Table 5: LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate by age group, area of residence and sex**

| Age group and area of residence | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | |
| 16–35 | 70.7 | 68.1 | 69.3 | 68.4 | 64.7 | 66.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| 36–65 | 90.4 | 84.3 | 87.0 | 88.4 | 81.9 | 84.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| 65+ | 49.9 | 41.8 | 44.9 | 48.8 | 40.7 | 43.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | |
| 16–35 | 71.1 | 58.7 | 65.0 | 67.1 | 51.2 | 59.4 | 5.6 | 12.7 | 8.7 |
| 36–65 | 90.0 | 73.0 | 81.7 | 86.5 | 67.4 | 77.2 | 3.9 | 7.7 | 5.6 |
| 65+ | 37.9 | 22.6 | 28.1 | 36.3 | 21.6 | 26.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | |
| 16–35 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 68.8 | 68.0 | 68.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| 36–65 | 90.5 | 85.9 | 87.9 | 88.8 | 83.9 | 86.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 65+ | 51.0 | 43.8 | 46.6 | 50.0 | 42.8 | 45.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The LFPR is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working-age population (active + inactive) expressed in percentage terms (ILO). The LFPR is calculated for the population aged 16 and above. (2) Employment to population ratio = $100\ X\ \frac{Employed\ (16\ and\ above)}{Population\ (16\ and\ above)}$. (3) The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of unemployed to the labour force, expressed in percentage terms. The unemployment rate is calculated for the population aged 16 and above.

Figure 8 below shows the labour force participation rate by age-group and sex. The labour force participation rate curve shows that the age at which most young people are in the labour force is between 20 and 24, while the age at which most old people are out of the labour force is between 70 and 74 for females and between 75 and 79 for males.

It also shows that for both sexes, the LFPR was low (36%) in the lower age group (16–19) as some young people are still at school. It increased with age and reached a peak in the 35–39 age groups. Almost 90% of the population stays in the labour force between the ages of 30 and 49 years. At the age 50, a noticeable decline starts and the LFPR becomes lower than 70% at the age 65 as parts of the population get older and retire.

Forth lower age groups there is no difference between the LFPR for males and females. The discrepancy begins at age 25, with a higher proportion of males, and this trend continues across all further age groups. The magnitude of disparities is 6.5 percentage points on average.
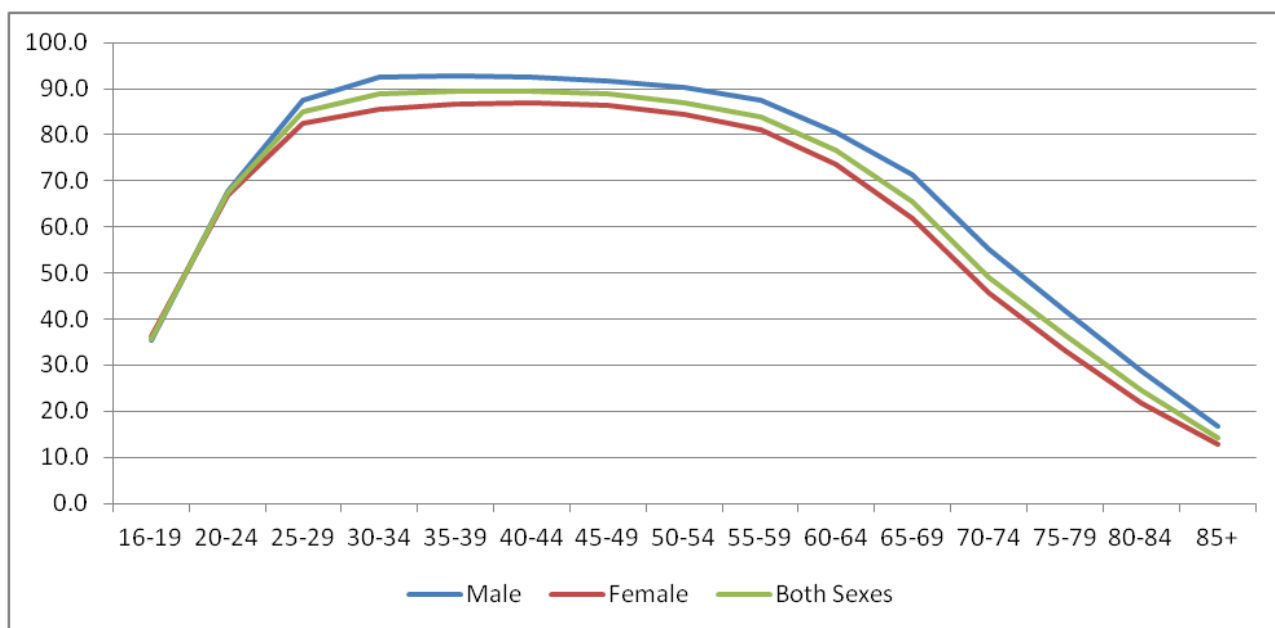
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.5.2  Labour force participation by area of residence and sex

The results presented in Table 6 below reveal that the LFPR and employment to population ratio were the highest in the Northern Province (78% and 77%). The lowest levels of both indicators were observed in Kigali City. The levels of both the LFPR and employment to population ratio were higher among males compared to females across all provinces. However, gender disparities were more marked in urban areas compared to rural areas. Among all provinces, Kigali City was the one with the highest gender disparity in both indicators, with figure for males being 17 and 21 percentage points higher, respectively, for the LFPR and employment to population ratio.

The difference between Kigali City and other provinces in the unemployment rate is remarkable. While the unemployment rate in Kigali City was 9%, in other provinces it fluctuated between 2% in the Northern Province and 3% in the Southern Province. As at the national level, the unemployment rate was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas in all provinces. The unemployment rate was higher among females than among males in all provinces regardless of the area of residence.

**Table 6: LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate by province, area of residence and sex**

| Province and area of residence | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to pop ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | | Active population aged 16+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 711,410 |
| Rural | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3,589,148 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4,300,558 |
| **Kigali City** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77.4 | 59.5 | 69.0 | 72.4 | 49.6 | 61.7 | 6.5 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 384,155 |
| Rural | 73.9 | 61.0 | 67.2 | 71.1 | 56.7 | 63.7 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 104,379 |
| Total | 76.7 | 59.8 | 68.6 | 72.2 | 51.3 | 62.2 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 9.4 | 488,534 |
| **Southern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.7 | 65.1 | 69.8 | 72.1 | 60.8 | 66.3 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 89,728 |
| Rural | 73.2 | 70.6 | 71.7 | 71.2 | 68.1 | 69.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 939,527 |
| Total | 73.3 | 70.1 | 71.6 | 71.3 | 67.5 | 69.2 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 1,029,255 |
| **Western Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.7 | 56.0 | 61.6 | 64.9 | 52.0 | 58.2 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 101,920 |
| Rural | 75.3 | 74.9 | 75.0 | 73.6 | 72.9 | 73.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 874,278 |
| Total | 74.3 | 72.6 | 73.4 | 72.5 | 70.4 | 71.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 976,198 |
| **Northern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.7 | 68.9 | 71.6 | 73.0 | 66.4 | 69.5 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 61,565 |
| Rural | 79.1 | 78.4 | 78.7 | 77.8 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 689,226 |
| Total | 78.7 | 77.5 | 78.1 | 77.3 | 76.0 | 76.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 750,791 |
| **Eastern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.5 | 63.4 | 68.9 | 72.6 | 60.3 | 66.4 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 74,042 |
| Rural | 76.8 | 74.8 | 75.7 | 75.2 | 72.7 | 73.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 981,738 |
| Total | 76.6 | 74.0 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1,055,780 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) The LFPR is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working-age population (active + inactive) expressed in percentage terms (ILO). The LFPR is calculated for the population aged 16 and above. (2) Employment to population ratio = $100 \ X \ \frac{Employed \ (16 \ and \ above)}{Population \ (16 \ and \ above)}$.(3) The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of unemployed to the labour force, expressed in percentage terms. The unemployment rate is calculated for the population aged 16 and above.

### 3.5.3  Labour force participation and marital status

Table 7 below presents the LFPR, the employment to population ratio and unemployment rate by sex and marital status. The LFPR and the employment to population ratio were highest among married people (87% and 84% respectively) and they were lowest among the never married, possibly because they were young and still in education (55% and 53% respectively). The same pattern is observed in urban areas as well as in rural areas. Except for never married people, where the LFPR in urban areas was slightly higher than the one in rural areas, for other statuses the rates were higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. While the highest LFPR was observed among married males, for females the highest rate was observed among those separated from their husbands.

The highest unemployment rate was observed among the never married population as youths form the majority of this population. That rate was 5% at the national level and it reached 9% in the urban areas. It is also important to note that the unemployment rate for

those separated from their spouses reached 9% in urban areas. Some differences related to gender were observed among the married population and these were more significant in urban areas.

**Table 7: LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate by current marital status, area of residence and sex (aged 16 and above)**

| Area of residence and marital status | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | | Active population aged 16+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 57.0 | 53.0 | 55.1 | 54.5 | 50.4 | 52.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 1,174,348 |
| Married | 89.9 | 83.3 | 86.5 | 88.0 | 79.9 | 83.8 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2,714,811 |
| Separated | 86.3 | 84.1 | 84.5 | 83.3 | 80.9 | 81.3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 29,513 |
| Widowed | 61.5 | 68.1 | 67.5 | 60.0 | 66.2 | 65.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 292,949 |
| Divorced | 83.1 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 80.7 | 80.3 | 80.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 86,538 |
| Not stated | 77.5 | 67.2 | 69.8 | 75.5 | 64.4 | 67.2 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2,399 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4,300,558 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 62.4 | 50.8 | 57.5 | 57.8 | 45.4 | 52.5 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 283,491 |
| Married | 90.5 | 69.5 | 80.0 | 87.6 | 61.0 | 74.2 | 3.2 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 380,426 |
| Separated | 86.9 | 76.3 | 78.8 | 82.2 | 68.7 | 71.9 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 4,294 |
| Widowed | 59.5 | 55.4 | 55.8 | 56.4 | 51.7 | 52.1 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 27,798 |
| Divorced | 85.1 | 75.6 | 77.9 | 80.7 | 69.0 | 71.8 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 15,038 |
| Not started | 77.1 | 57.9 | 63.6 | 74.1 | 53.4 | 59.5 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 363 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 711,410 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 55.2 | 53.6 | 54.4 | 53.5 | 51.7 | 52.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 890,857 |
| Married | 89.8 | 85.6 | 87.6 | 88.1 | 83.2 | 85.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2,334,385 |
| Separated | 86.2 | 85.4 | 85.5 | 83.6 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 25,219 |
| Widowed | 61.9 | 69.7 | 69.1 | 60.6 | 68.1 | 67.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 265,151 |
| Not stated | 82.5 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 80.7 | 82.8 | 82.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 71,500 |
| Divorced | 77.6 | 69.0 | 71.0 | 75.8 | 66.4 | 68.7 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2,036 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3,589,148 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.5.4  Labour force participation and level of education

Table 8 below shows the LFPR, the employment to population ratio of the working-age population by the highest level of education, and area of residence and sex. The LFPR and the employment to population ratio were higher among the population with no education or a low level of education compared to the figures for those who had at least secondary level education. In fact, the LFPR was higher than 70% for the population with no education or whose studies had not reached secondary education while it was 64% for those who had attended university, 54% for those with upper secondary level education and 34% for those with lower secondary level education.

The low level of LFPR and employment to population ratio among the population with a high level of education may have been caused by students who were still attending schools, and were therefore economically inactive. In urban as well as rural areas the same situation appears; however, lower rates were observed among the educated population living in rural areas compared to those in the same category living in urban areas.

**Table 8: LFPR, employment to population ratio, employment rate and unemployment rate by level of education, area of residence and sex (aged 16 and above)**

| Area of residence and level of education | Labor force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Active population aged 16+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 82.7 | 75.4 | 78.0 | 81.1 | 73.4 | 76.2 | 1,083,900 |
| Pre-primary | 72.9 | 70.0 | 71.4 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 68.6 | 10,469 |
| Primary | 82.8 | 79.4 | 81.0 | 81.1 | 76.8 | 78.9 | 2,613,288 |
| Post-primary | 92.3 | 83.5 | 88.0 | 90.3 | 80.5 | 85.5 | 62,241 |
| Lower secondary | 37.7 | 31.0 | 34.3 | 36.3 | 28.5 | 32.3 | 191,920 |
| Upper secondary | 56.8 | 50.9 | 54.0 | 51.1 | 42.1 | 46.8 | 194,198 |
| University | 65.8 | 60.6 | 63.7 | 60.5 | 52.3 | 57.2 | 115,996 |
| Not stated | 66.0 | 60.4 | 63.0 | 63.3 | 56.9 | 59.9 | 28,546 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 4,300,558 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 80.1 | 59.7 | 67.4 | 77.6 | 56.3 | 64.4 | 73,705 |
| Pre-primary | 71.3 | 59.6 | 65.3 | 68.2 | 53.8 | 60.8 | 1,781 |
| Primary | 85.5 | 69.4 | 77.7 | 82.7 | 63.5 | 73.5 | 354,335 |
| Post-primary | 92.3 | 72.9 | 83.0 | 88.9 | 66.9 | 78.3 | 12,632 |
| Lower secondary | 54.0 | 40.4 | 47.3 | 51.2 | 34.8 | 43.1 | 73,772 |
| Upper secondary | 65.2 | 54.8 | 60.2 | 58.7 | 43.2 | 51.3 | 98,794 |
| University | 72.3 | 64.2 | 68.9 | 66.1 | 54.6 | 61.2 | 89,678 |
| Not stated | 69.7 | 55.5 | 62.7 | 66.1 | 49.9 | 58.2 | 6,713 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 711,410 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 83.0 | 76.7 | 79.0 | 81.4 | 74.8 | 77.2 | 1,010,195 |
| Pre-primary | 73.2 | 72.3 | 72.7 | 71.1 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 8,688 |
| Primary | 82.3 | 80.9 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 78.8 | 79.7 | 2,258,953 |
| Post-primary | 92.3 | 86.3 | 89.4 | 90.6 | 84.1 | 87.4 | 49,609 |
| Lower secondary | 31.2 | 27.4 | 29.3 | 30.3 | 26.2 | 28.2 | 118,148 |
| Upper secondary | 49.9 | 47.5 | 48.7 | 44.9 | 41.1 | 43.1 | 95,404 |
| University | 51.6 | 49.3 | 50.8 | 48.2 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 26,318 |
| Not stated | 64.7 | 61.7 | 63.1 | 62.4 | 58.8 | 60.4 | 21,833 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 3,589,148 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The analysis of unemployment by the highest level of education as presented in Table 9 reveals that the highest unemployment rates were found among those with at least upper secondary school-level of education (12%).

There was a significant difference in the unemployment rate by level of education across the areas of residence. While the unemployment rate for the population with at least upper secondary education in urban areas was 13%, the corresponding rate in rural areas was 11%. For those who had attended up to lower secondary school, the figure was 6% in urban and 2% in rural areas

**Table 9: Unemployment rate by the highest level of education and area of residence**

| Area of residence and level of education | Employed | Unemployed | Labour force | Unemployment rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rwanda** | | | | |
| No education | 1,057,967 | 25,933 | 1,083,900 | 2.4 |
| Lower secondary and below | 2,794,963 | 82,955 | 2,877,918 | 2.9 |
| Upper secondary and university | 272,621 | 37,573 | 310,194 | 12.1 |
| Not stated | 27131 | 1,415 | 28,546 | 5.0 |
| Total | 4,152,682 | 147,876 | 4,300,558 | 3.4 |
| **Urban** | | | | |
| No education | 70,376 | 3,329 | 73,705 | 4.5 |
| Lower secondary and below | 415,860 | 26,660 | 442,520 | 6.0 |
| Upper secondary and university | 163,855 | 24,617 | 188,472 | 13.1 |
| Not stated | 6226 | 487 | 6,713 | 7.3 |
| Total | 656,317 | 55,093 | 711,410 | 7.7 |
| **Rural** | | | | |
| No education | 987,591 | 22,604 | 1,010,195 | 2.2 |
| Lower secondary and below | 2,379,103 | 56,295 | 2,435,398 | 2.3 |
| Upper secondary and university | 108,766 | 12,956 | 121,722 | 10.6 |
| Not stated | 20905 | 928 | 21,833 | 4.3 |
| Total | 3,496,365 | 92,783 | 3,589,148 | 2.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Across all levels of education, women have less success in accessing jobs than men. The unemployment rate among females was higher than the unemployment rate among males. The greatest disparities among males and females were observed at the upper secondary and university levels. The differences in these education categories were 7 and 6 percentage points, respectively (Figure 9). It is worth noting that in urban areas, the unemployment rate among females reached 21% for the upper secondary level and 15% for the university level.

**Figure 9: Unemployment rate by the highest level of education and sex**
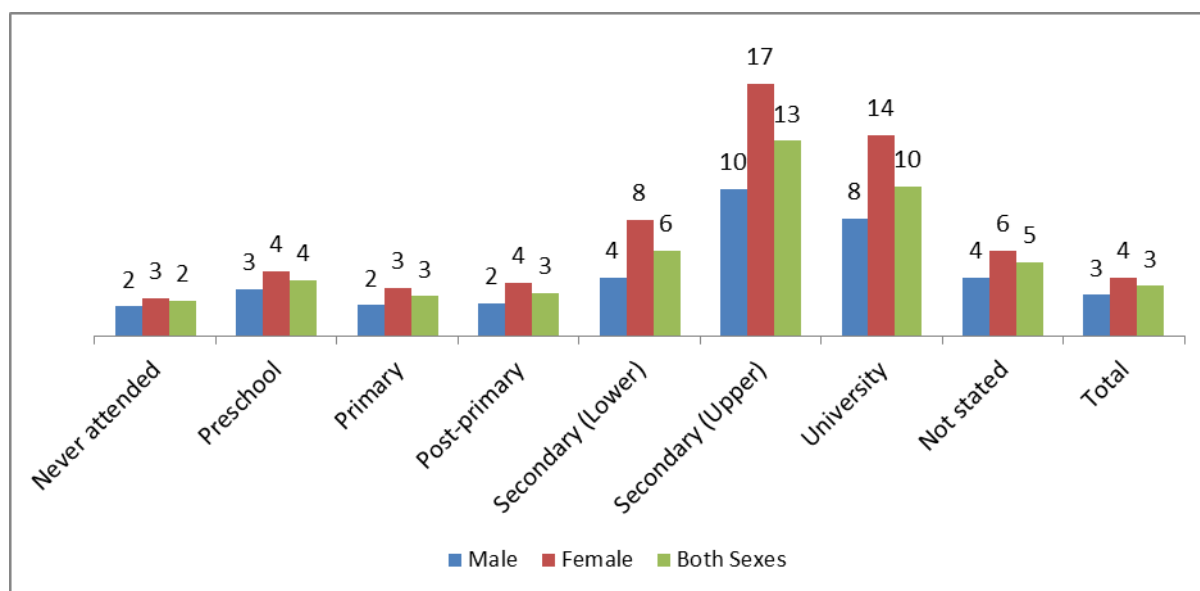


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.5.5 Labour force participation and highest degree obtained

Table 10 presents the LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate in respect of the highest degree obtained, area of residence and sex. The results show that

according to the RHPC4 more than 90% of the population with at least a Bachelor's degree were active. Low LFPR levels were found among the holders of Bacc/diplomas (two or three years of university) and A2/D6/D7, whose rates were respectively 59% and 68%. These low rates indicate that a significant number of these persons may still be at school.

At the national level, the employment to population ratio was the highest among PhD holders (91%) as well as in urban areas (92%); in the rural areas, the highest employment to population ratio was found among Bachelor's degree holders. The lowest employment to population ratios were observed among Bacc/Diploma holders in both urban (55%) and rural (50%) areas as well as at the national level (53%). At the national level and in urban areas, the employment to population ratio was higher for males compared to females for all categories of the highest degree obtained, and the differences were more accentuated in urban areas among the population with an A2 certificate or less.

The highest unemployment rates were observed among the holders of A2/D6/D7 at the national level (14%) and in both urban (16%) and rural (12%) areas. It is worth noting that the unemployment rates for Bacc/diploma and Bachelor's degree holders were higher than 10% at the national level and in urban areas. In general the unemployment rate was higher among females compared to males with striking differences among A2/D6/D7 holders living in urban areas, where the unemployment rate for females (21%) was almost twice as high as the unemployment rate for males (11%).

**Table 10: LFPR, employment to population ratio, and unemployment rate by highest degree obtained, area of residence and sex (aged 16 and above)**

| Area of residence and highest degree obtained | Labor force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | | Active population aged 16+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Male** | **Female** | **Both Sexes** | **Male** | **Female** | **Both Sexes** | **Male** | **Female** | **Both Sexes** | |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 75.8 | 71.9 | 73.7 | 74.1 | 69.5 | 71.6 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3,986,174 |
| CE/FM | 92.8 | 83.1 | 88.1 | 90.4 | 79.8 | 85.3 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 31,048 |
| EMA/ENTA | 76.4 | 68.8 | 72.9 | 74 | 64.2 | 69.5 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 1,491 |
| A3/D4/D5 | 77 | 68.8 | 73.8 | 73.5 | 63.1 | 69.5 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 6,290 |
| A2/D6/D7 | 69.3 | 67.2 | 68.3 | 61.8 | 55.5 | 58.9 | 10.9 | 17.4 | 13.9 | 182,539 |
| Bacc/Diploma | 60.2 | 57.7 | 59.2 | 55.1 | 50.2 | 53.1 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 10.3 | 21,936 |
| Bachelor's | 91.7 | 88.9 | 90.6 | 84.3 | 75.8 | 81.1 | 8.1 | 14.6 | 10.5 | 61,152 |
| Master's | 93.3 | 90.3 | 92.5 | 90.1 | 84.5 | 88.6 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 7,600 |
| PhD | 93.4 | 94 | 93.5 | 91 | 89.4 | 90.7 | 2.7 | 5 | 3.1 | 1,276 |
| Not stated | 16.6 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 25.4 | 33.7 | 29.7 | 1,052 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71 | 2.8 | 4 | 3.4 | 4,300,558 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 74.5 | 58.8 | 66.6 | 71.8 | 53.4 | 62.5 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 529,850 |
| CE/FM | 92.6 | 73.8 | 83.8 | 88.8 | 68 | 79 | 4.1 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 8,524 |
| EMA/ENTA | 78.9 | 58.3 | 69.1 | 76.5 | 51.3 | 64.5 | 3.1 | 11.9 | 6.6 | 544 |
| A3/D4/D5 | 79.7 | 63.8 | 72.9 | 75.7 | 56.5 | 67.5 | 5.1 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 3,574 |
| A2/D6/D7 | 70 | 62.8 | 66.6 | 62.2 | 49.7 | 56.2 | 11.2 | 20.9 | 15.5 | 94,011 |
| Bacc/Diploma | 64 | 59.2 | 61.8 | 57.8 | 50.7 | 54.6 | 9.6 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 15,599 |
| Bachelor's | 92.3 | 89 | 91 | 84.8 | 75.6 | 81.1 | 8.1 | 15 | 10.8 | 50,587 |
| Master's | 94.1 | 90.6 | 93.1 | 91.1 | 84.9 | 89.4 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 4 | 7,273 |
| PhD | 94.1 | 95 | 94.3 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 91.5 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1,204 |
| Not stated | 25.8 | 15.3 | 20 | 22 | 12.1 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 20.6 | 17.2 | 244 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 711,410 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 76 | 74 | 74.9 | 74.5 | 72 | 73.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3,456,324 |
| CE/FM | 92.8 | 86.7 | 89.8 | 91.1 | 84.5 | 87.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 22,524 |

| Area of residence and highest degree obtained | Labor force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | | Active population aged 16+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | |
| EMA/ENTA | 74.9 | 75.6 | 75.2 | 72.4 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 947 |
| A3/D4/D5 | 73.7 | 77.5 | 75 | 70.9 | 74.4 | 72.1 | 3.8 | 4 | 3.9 | 2,716 |
| A2/D6/D7 | 68.6 | 72.4 | 70.3 | 61.3 | 62.5 | 61.8 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 12.1 | 88,528 |
| Bacc/Diploma | 53.8 | 53.4 | 53.7 | 50.5 | 48.6 | 49.9 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 7 | 6,337 |
| Bachelor's | 89.3 | 87.9 | 88.9 | 82.1 | 77.3 | 80.7 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 10,565 |
| Master's | 79.1 | 82.4 | 79.8 | 72.9 | 76.5 | 73.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 327 |
| PhD | 83.1 | 81.3 | 82.8 | 80.3 | 68.8 | 78.2 | 3.4 | 15.4 | 5.6 | 72 |
| Not stated | 14.6 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 29.5 | 36.8 | 33.4 | 808 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3,589,148 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.5.6  Labour force participation and nationality

Table 11shows the LFPR, employment to population ratio, and unemployment rate of the population aged 16 and above by nationality, area of residence and sex. Resident foreigners represented only 0.8% of the total resident population. The findings showed that the highest LFPRs for foreigners were found among Kenyans (90%), persons from the Americas (89%), Burundians (87%) and Ugandans (86%).

The Employment to population ratio for males was higher than the one for females, especially among foreigners. The results showed that 86% of Americans who were living in Rwanda during the Census were working, while for the population from East African Community countries other than Rwanda, 85% of Kenyans, 85% of Burundians, 83% of Ugandans and 67% of Tanzanians were employed.

As for unemployment, the highest unemployment rate was reported among those with DRC nationality (10%); however, it is important to note that many DR Congolese resided in refugee camps and were therefore administered the Census questionnaire for institutional households, which did not include questions on economic activity. The next highest unemployment rates among foreigners were found among Tanzanians (6%) and nationals of other African countries other than East African Community countries and the DRC (6%). For all nationalities the unemployment rate was higher among females compared to males.

**Table 11: LFPR, employment to population ratio, employment rate and unemployment rate by nationality, area of residence and sex**

| Area of residence and nationality | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | | Active population aged 16+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | |
| Rwanda only | 75.6 | 71.8 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.9 | 71.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4,266,744 |
| Rwanda and other | 72.1 | 62.0 | 67.2 | 68.2 | 56.5 | 62.4 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 10,552 |
| Burundi | 90.9 | 77.8 | 86.6 | 89.6 | 74.2 | 84.5 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 8,837 |
| Tanzania | 77.8 | 60.6 | 71.5 | 75.7 | 52.3 | 67.1 | 2.7 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 423 |
| Kenya | 94.9 | 78.2 | 89.5 | 93.3 | 67.8 | 85.1 | 1.7 | 13.3 | 5.0 | 1,044 |
| Uganda | 91.7 | 75.9 | 86.3 | 89.6 | 70.2 | 83.0 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 2,748 |
| DRC | 78.1 | 52.4 | 67.1 | 74.6 | 42.2 | 60.7 | 4.5 | 19.5 | 9.5 | 4,019 |
| Other African country | 87.7 | 58.0 | 77.5 | 85.1 | 50.0 | 73.1 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 5.7 | 593 |
| Europe | 86.1 | 80.4 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 77.7 | 81.9 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 610 |
| Americas | 92.3 | 86.9 | 89.4 | 88.2 | 84.5 | 86.2 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 421 |
| Asia | 93.7 | 62.9 | 83.1 | 92.5 | 56.2 | 80.0 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 3.7 | 1,228 |
| Oceania | 60.0 | 71.4 | 64.7 | 60.0 | 71.4 | 64.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Not stated | 58.1 | 66.4 | 62.6 | 57.4 | 64.5 | 61.2 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3,328 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4,300,558 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 3.5.7 Labour force participation and disability

Table 12 shows the LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate by disability status, area of residence and sex. As expected, the LFPR and employment to population ratio were higher among the population without disability compared to the population with disability. The disparity between women and men was much higher among persons with disabilities. In fact, for persons without disabilities the LFPR was 77% for males and 73% for females, while it was 60% and 52% respectively for males and females with disabilities.

The unemployment rates as presented in Table 12 reveal that the difference between active persons with disabilities and those without disabilities in terms of job opportunities is small.

Regardless of the disability status the unemployment rate is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas and women living in urban areas are much more exposed to unemployment regardless of their disability status.

**Table 12: LFPR, employment to population ratio, employment rate and unemployment rate by disability status, area of residence and sex (aged 16 and above)**

| Area of residence and disability status | Labor force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | | Active population aged 16+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 60.0 | 51.8 | 55.7 | 57.8 | 49.4 | 53.4 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 210,617 |
| Without disabilities | 76.8 | 73.1 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 70.2 | 72.3 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4,089,941 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4,300,558 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 61.1 | 41.9 | 52.2 | 56.9 | 36.8 | 47.6 | 6.9 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 20,542 |
| Without disabilities | 75.7 | 61.6 | 68.8 | 71.9 | 54.7 | 63.5 | 5.0 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 690,868 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 711,410 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 59.8 | 52.8 | 56.1 | 57.9 | 50.6 | 54.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 190,075 |
| Without disabilities | 77.0 | 75.4 | 76.2 | 75.4 | 73.3 | 74.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3,399,073 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3,589,148 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 10 below shows the evolution of the LFPR from 1978 to 2012. Between 2002 and 2012 the working age population grew at almost the same pace as the active population, which was not the case before 2002. The LFPR decreased by 5 percentage points between 1978 and 1991 and 14 percentage points between 1991 and 2002, while the decline between 2002 and 2012 was small (1 percentage point).

**Figure 10: Evolution of labour force participation rate from 1978 to 2012**
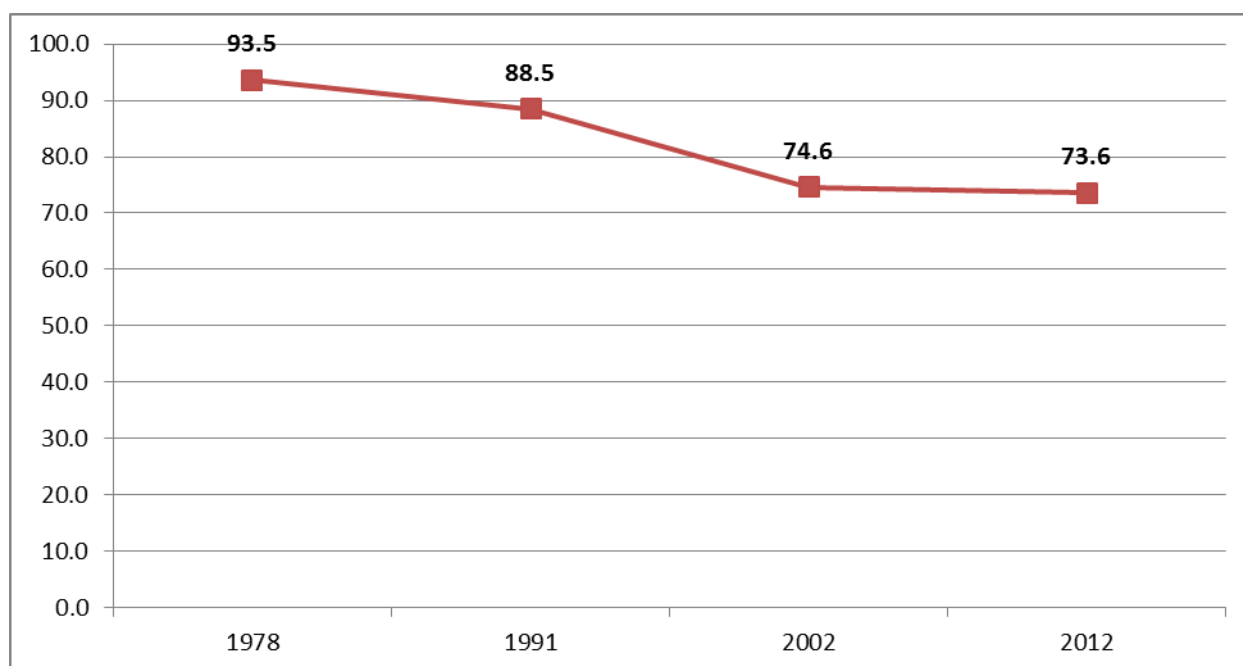


Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Censuses 1978, 1991, 2002, and 2012.

# Chapter 4: Characteristics of the active population

## 4.1 Description and evolution of the active population

The aim of this chapter is to give a detailed description of the active population as well as the analysis of its two subsets in terms employed and unemployed of their spatial distribution, age–sex distribution and their distribution according to other social demographic characteristics such as level of education, nationality, etc. The employed population is also analysed in respect of some labour market characteristics such as occupation, branch of economic activity, status in employment, etc.

### 4.1.1 Distribution of the active population by employment status

The active population consists of the population aged 16 and above who were employed or unemployed during the reference period of seven days before the 2012 General Population and Housing Census night (15 August 2012).

The enumerated total active population was 4,300,558. The share of the employed population was 96.6% while 3.4% of the active population were unemployed (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Composition of the active population**
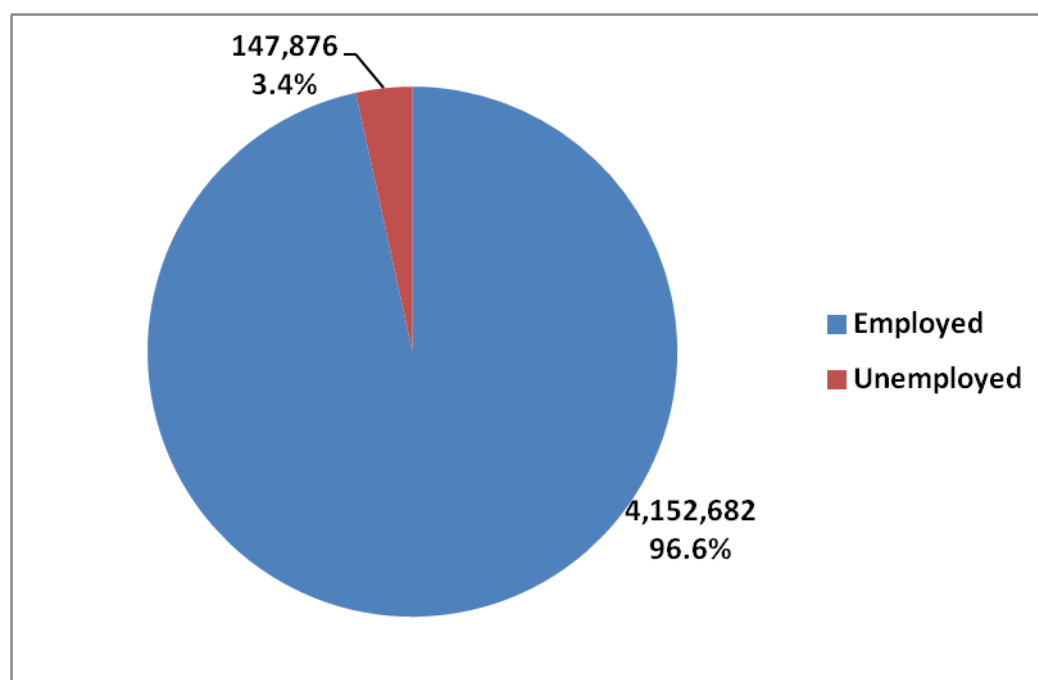


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 4.1.2 Distribution of the active population by sex

Figure 12 below shows the distribution of the active population by sex and province. The proportion of active females was higher than the one of males at the national level as well as in all provinces except Kigali. At the national level; females represented 52% of the active

population. Across the provinces, the share of females fluctuated between 52% and 55% while in Kigali it was only 42%.

**Figure 12: Distribution of the active population by sex and province**
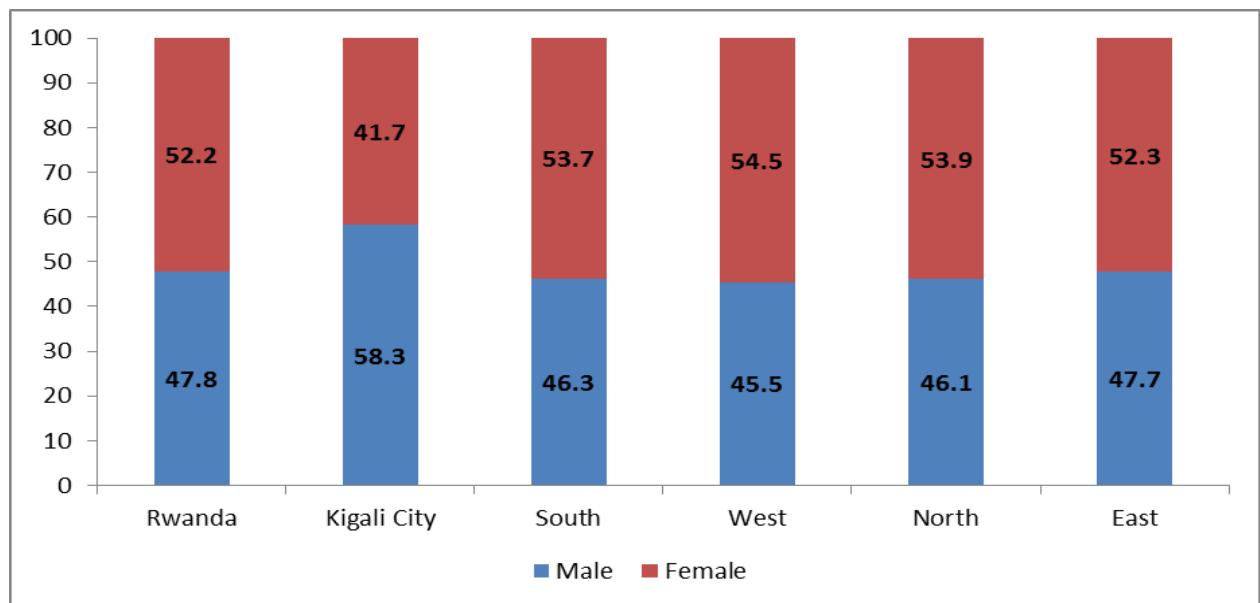


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 4.1.3  Evolution of the active population between 1978 and 2012

Figure 13 below shows the evolution of the active population aged 16 and above between 1978 and 2012. The active population increased from 2,347,033 to 3,321,929 between 1978 and 1991. Between 1991 and 2002 the active population decreased to 3,239,434 before increasing again to 4,300,558 between 2002 and 2012. The reasons for the decrease observed between the 1991 and 2002 censuses are the war and the genocide against the Tutsi, which happened in Rwanda during the 1990–1994 period. The figure also shows that males were more affected than females.

**Figure 13: Evolution of the active population aged 16 and above, 1978–2012**
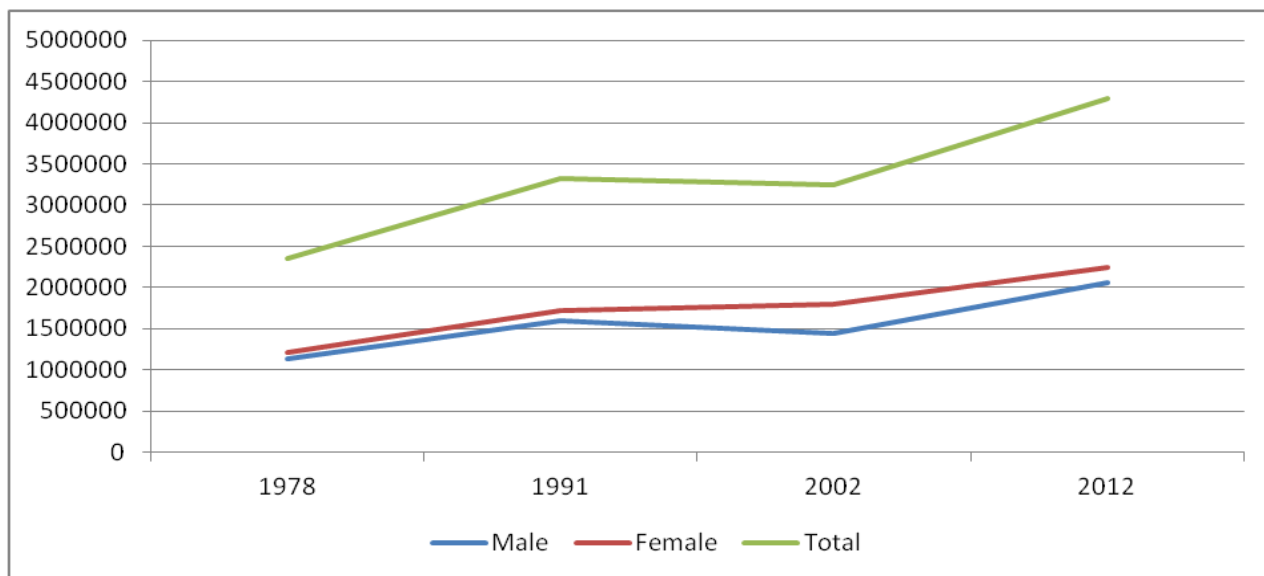


Source: 1978, 1991, 2002 and 2012 Rwandan Population and Housing Censuses. Notes: The active population of the 1991 Population Census as presented in Figure 13 is aged 15 and above instead of 16 and above.

## 4.2 Employed population

### 4.2.1 Spatial distribution, age–sex structure and background characteristics of the currently employed population

The findings of the 2012 Census as presented in Table 13 below showed that of 4,152,682 employed persons aged 16 and above, 2,154,670 were females (52%). The highest percentage of the employed population was in rural areas (84%). The employed population in urban areas was dominated by males, while the employed population in rural areas was dominated by females.

**Table 13: Distribution (number and percentage) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by area of residence, province and sex**

| Province and area of residence | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Area of residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 379,063 | 277,254 | 656,317 | 19.0 | 12.9 | 15.8 |
| Rural | 1,618,949 | 1,877,416 | 3,496,365 | 81.0 | 87.1 | 84.2 |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 267,742 | 174,758 | 442,500 | 13.4 | 8.1 | 10.7 |
| Southern | 463,521 | 532,072 | 995,593 | 23.2 | 24.7 | 24.0 |
| Western | 433,284 | 515,954 | 949,238 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 22.9 |
| Northern | 339,972 | 396,662 | 736,634 | 17.0 | 18.4 | 17.7 |
| Eastern | 493,493 | 535,224 | 1,028,717 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.8 |
| **Rwanda** | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

As for the province of residence, the Eastern Province represented one-fourth of the total employed population, followed by the Southern Province with 24%. Kigali City represented only 11% of the total employed population in Rwanda. Table 13 shows that the distribution of employed persons by sex in Kigali City was different from the distribution in other provinces. In all other provinces females made up a larger percentage of employed persons than males; the situation in Kigali City was the opposite, whereby 60% of employed persons were males against 40% females.

The age–sex distribution of the employed population of Rwanda as presented in Figure 14 reveals that the highest percentage of the working population during the Census was aged between 25 and 29 for both males and females: 18% for males and 17% for females. The age–sex distribution of the employed population shows that the resident employed population was dominated by young persons. Almost half (49%) of the employed population was aged between 20 and 34 years old.(Table 41and Table 42 in Annex D).

Even though some people of advanced age (85 and above) were found to still be working, the proportion of older persons in the working population was low. Persons aged 65+ represented only 3% of all employed persons. The proportion of older working persons tends to be higher among older women than among older men.

**Figure 14: Age–sex distribution (%) of the currently employed population (Rwanda)**
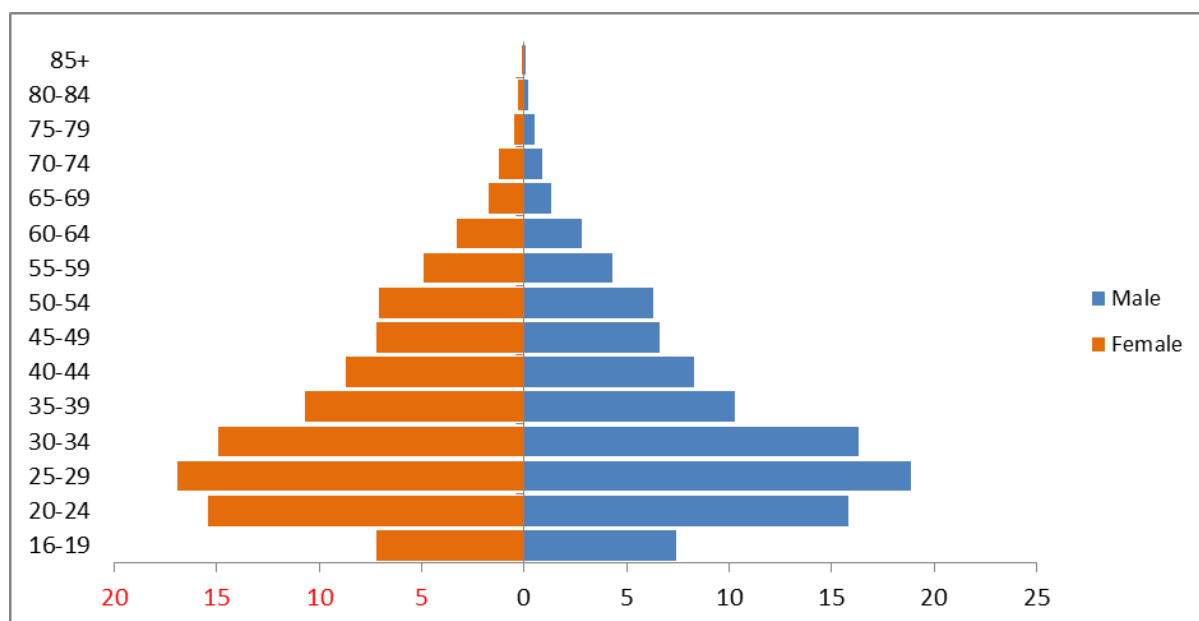


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The fact that the working population of Rwanda is young is also proved by the mean and median age of the employed population as presented in Figure 15 below. It shows that the mean age of the employed population at national level was 35.6 years and respectively 32.6 and 36.2 in urban and rural areas, while the median age was 32 at national level and respectively 32.6 and 33.0 in urban and rural areas. The difference between the mean age and median age in rural areas indicates that most of older working persons were concentrated in rural areas rather than urban areas.

**Figure 15: Mean and median age of the employed population aged 16 and above**
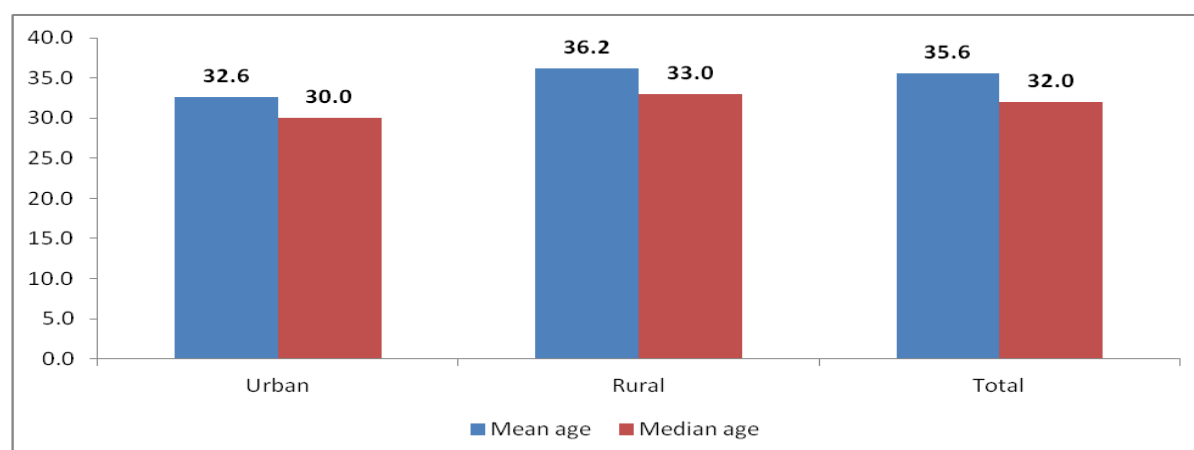


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 14 presents the distribution of the employed population aged 16 and above by the highest level of education attended and sex. The results show that the level of education of the employed population in Rwanda is still low. The highest level of education of 87% of the employed population was primary or no education and only 3% had attended university.

The level of education among employed men was higher than the level of education among employed women. According to the results, 89% of employed women had not gone beyond primary-level studies at the time of the Census and that percentage among employed males was 85%. Furthermore, the percentage of employed males with university-level education was almost twice as high as the percentage among females: respectively 3.3% and 1.8% for males and females.

Even though the level of education of the employed population is low, there has been some improvement over the time. Looking at previous censuses' results, the percentage of the employed population with primary school education or less decreased from 98% in 1978 to 93% in 2002 and to 87% in 2012; and the percentage of the employed population with a level of education beyond primary school increased from 5% in 1991 to 13% in 2012.

The comparison of the levels of education of the employed population according to the area of residence shows that the structure of the labour market in rural and urban areas is different. While the percentage of the employed population whose highest level of education was beyond primary school was 37% in urban areas, it was only 8% in rural areas. This may be due to the difference in the type of jobs between the two areas of residence.(Table 44 in Annex D).

**Table 14: Distribution (number and percentage) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by level of education and sex**

| Level of education | Number | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| Never attended | 407,740 | 650,227 | 1,057,967 | 20.4 | 30.2 | 25.5 |
| Pre-primary | 4,865 | 5,206 | 10,071 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Primary | 1,276,640 | 1,266,934 | 2,543,574 | 63.9 | 58.8 | 61.3 |
| Post-primary | 32,477 | 27,972 | 60,449 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Lower secondary | 100,504 | 80,365 | 180,869 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Upper secondary | 96,194 | 72,255 | 168,449 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| University | 66,177 | 37,995 | 104,172 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Not stated | 13,415 | 13,716 | 27,131 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Total | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 15 shows the distribution of the employed population aged 16 and above by the highest degree obtained and sex. 93% of the employed population did not have any degree, 4% had a secondary degree and only 2% had a university degree. Like Table 14, Table 15 shows that employed males were more highly educated than employed females. On the one hand, 95% of employed females were without any degree, while that proportion was 92% amongst employed males. On the other hand, employed females who had a university degree represented 1% of all employed females while the share of the same category amongst males was 2%.

**Table 15: Distribution (number and percentage) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by highest degree obtained and sex**

| Highest degree obtained | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| None | 1,834,226 | 2,040,142 | 3,874,368 | 91.8 | 94.7 | 93.3 |
| CE/FM | 16,412 | 13,659 | 30,071 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| EMA/ENTA | 812 | 609 | 1,421 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| A3/D4/D5 | 3,848 | 2,072 | 5,920 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| A2/D6/D7 | 88,556 | 68,695 | 157,251 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Bacc/Diploma | 12,056 | 7,616 | 19,672 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Bachelor's | 35,305 | 19,416 | 54,721 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Master's | 5,388 | 1,893 | 7,281 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| PhD | 1,027 | 210 | 1,237 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 382 | 358 | 740 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 16 presents the distribution of the employed population aged 16 and above by nationality and sex. The results show that almost all of the employed population had Rwandan nationality (99.2%), and 0.2% who had dual nationality. The remaining percentage was divided among different nationalities. Among non-Rwandans, Burundians predominated with 8,628 employed persons, followed by DRC nationals with 3,637 and then Ugandans with 2,643. As mentioned above, the findings for DRC nationals need to be interpreted with caution as many residents DR Congolese are refugees and were not administered the questions on economic activity. Among the East African Community countries, Tanzania has the lowest number of employed persons in Rwanda. Looking at the employed persons from outside Africa, Asia was the continent with the highest number of employed persons in Rwanda (1,182) while Oceania had the fewest, with only 11 persons.

Unlike the Rwandese, where the number of employed females was slightly higher than that of employed males, the number of employed males was far higher than that of employed females for other nationalities. Only 30% of foreign workers were women.

**Table 16: Distribution (number) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by sex, area of residence and nationality**

| Nationality | Count | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| Rwanda only | 1,977,693 | 2,142,869 | 4,120,562 |
| Rwanda and other | 5,474 | 4,339 | 9,813 |
| Burundi | 6,114 | 2,514 | 8,628 |
| Tanzania | 283 | 114 | 397 |
| Kenya | 737 | 255 | 992 |
| Uganda | 1,879 | 764 | 2,643 |
| DRC | 2,550 | 1,087 | 3,637 |
| Other African country | 428 | 131 | 559 |
| Europe | 366 | 230 | 596 |
| America | 194 | 212 | 406 |
| Asia | 896 | 286 | 1,182 |
| Oceania | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Not stated | 1,392 | 1,864 | 3,256 |
| Total | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 17 presents the number and percentage of the employed population by disability status. 5% of the employed population suffered from a disability at the time of the census operations. More males with disabilities (5.2% of employed males) than females (4.5%) were represented in the employed population. A higher percentage of persons with disabilities were observed among the employed in rural areas than was the case in urban areas.

**Table 17: Distribution (number and percentage) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by sex, area of residence and disability status**

| Area of residence and disability status | Count | | | Percentage | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 104,626 | 97,119 | 201,745 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| Without disabilities | 1,893,386 | 2,057,551 | 3,950,937 | 94.8 | 95.5 | 95.1 |
| Total | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 12,010 | 6,700 | 18,710 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Without disabilities | 367,053 | 270,554 | 637,607 | 96.8 | 97.6 | 97.1 |
| Total | 379,063 | 277,254 | 656,317 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 92,616 | 90,419 | 183,035 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Without disabilities | 1,526,333 | 1,786,997 | 3,313,330 | 94.3 | 95.2 | 94.8 |
| Total | 1,618,949 | 1,877,416 | 3,496,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

During the Census a question on language of literacy was asked. The head of the household was asked a question about the languages each member aged at least three years old is able to read, to write and to understand. The findings from that question were analysed among employed population aged 16 and above and the results are presented in Table 18 below. In this table, the focus was put only on the official languages of Rwanda, and combinations with "other" languages were re-grouped (for example, if language of literacy was stated to be "Kinyarwanda and other", the respondent was considered as literate in "Kinyarwanda only". The same applies to the example of "English, French and other" which was re-grouped to "English and French". For the full distribution see Table 45in Annex D).

The results show that 55% of the employed population in Rwanda could write and read Kinyarwanda only. The percentage of the employed population that was not able to either read or write any language was 33%. This applied to a larger share of females (38% of employed females) compared to males (27%). As far as the employed population with literacy in multiple languages is concerned, the results show that 5% used Kinyarwanda, English and French, 4% used Kinyarwanda and French while 2% were literate in Kinyarwanda and English. Multiple languages are more common among those who live in urban areas than among those in rural areas. In fact, those who use all three languages made up 10% of the urban employed population compared with just 2% in the rural areas. Similarly, the percentage of the employed population who are literate in both Kinyarwanda and French was 9% in the urban areas while it was 3% in the rural areas (Table 45 in Annex D).

**Table 18: Distribution (number and percentage) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by language(s) of literacy and sex**

| Language(s) of literacy | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| None | 547,379 | 814,066 | 1,361,445 | 27.4 | 37.8 | 32.8 |
| Kinyarwanda only | 1,153,905 | 1,127,667 | 2,281,572 | 57.8 | 52.3 | 54.9 |
| English only | 6,427 | 3,975 | 10,402 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| French only | 4,126 | 2,984 | 7,110 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kinyarwanda and English | 49,894 | 35,054 | 84,948 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Kinyarwanda and French | 98,120 | 76,631 | 174,751 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| English and French | 2,251 | 1,298 | 3,549 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinyarwanda, English and French | 124,251 | 79,620 | 203,871 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 4.9 |
| Other only | 2,563 | 1,524 | 4,087 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 9,096 | 11,851 | 20,947 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Total | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 4.2.2 Main occupation

Table 19 shows the distribution of the employed population by occupation according to sex. The results show that the predominant occupation in Rwanda during the RPHC4 was agricultural forestry and fishery work, which accounted for 73% of the employed population. The other occupations with high prevalence were service and sales workers (9%), craft and related trades workers (6%) and elementary occupations (5%). As expected, the occupational structure is different in urban areas compared to rural areas. While 83% of the employed population was involved in agriculture in the rural areas, that percentage was only 21% in urban areas (Table 19).Employment occupations for males and females were dominated by agriculture, representing 82% of employed females compared to 63% of employed males. This pattern is also observed in urban as well as in rural areas (Table 46 in Annex D).

**Table 19: Distribution (numbers and percentages) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by main occupation and sex**

| Main occupation | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Managers | 10,589 | 5,442 | 16,031 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 59,647 | 46,023 | 105,670 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 21,431 | 12,840 | 34,271 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Clerical support workers | 7,227 | 8,021 | 15,248 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 202,993 | 159,694 | 362,687 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 8.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 1,248,004 | 1,772,323 | 3,020,327 | 62.5 | 82.3 | 72.7 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 200,511 | 41,121 | 241,632 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 5.8 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 68,650 | 2,117 | 70,767 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 136,918 | 70,709 | 207,627 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 5.0 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 42,042 | 36,380 | 78,422 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Total: Rwanda | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Males have a more diverse occupational structure than females. In all categories other than agricultural and clerical support workers, the proportion of males was higher than the proportion of females. Females are largely restricted to agriculture and services and sales work, a kind of possible occupational segregation.

The occupational segregation index is a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation. The index measures the extent to which labour markets separate male and female occupations. The value of the occupational segregation index ranges from 0 to1, 0 indicating no segregation and 1 indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons who need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation.

The occupational segregation index was 0.20 at the national level and differences based on sex in occupations are remarkable in urban areas compared to rural areas (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Occupational segregation index by area of residence**
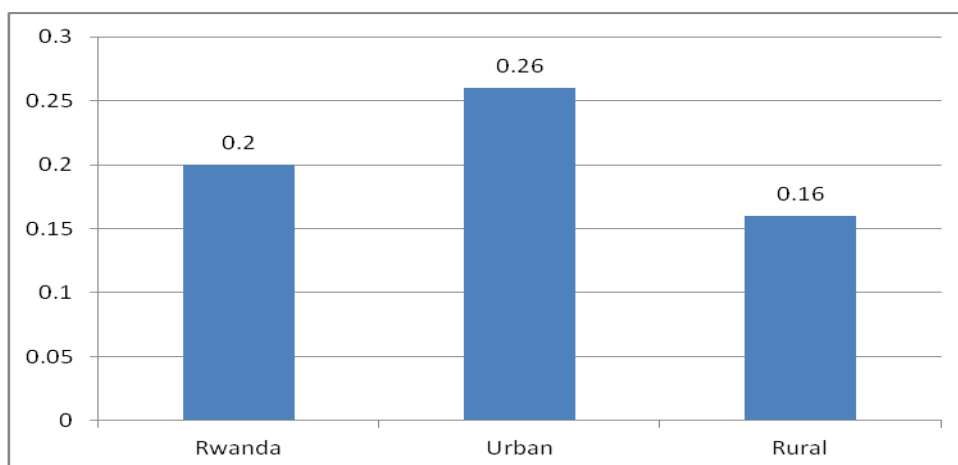


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The evolution of agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, as presented in Figure 17 below, shows that there has been a shift from agricultural occupations to non-agricultural occupations over 30 years. Those aged 15 and above who were involved in non-agricultural work in 1978 represented 8% of the employed population. In 2002, that percentagewas12% among the employed population aged 16 and above; it kept growing and reached 27% in 2012. The percentage of males engaged outside of agriculture was higher than the percentage of females across the period and the shifting from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations was faster among males compared to females.

**Figure 17: Evolution of agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, 1978–2012**



Source: Rwanda 4th Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)
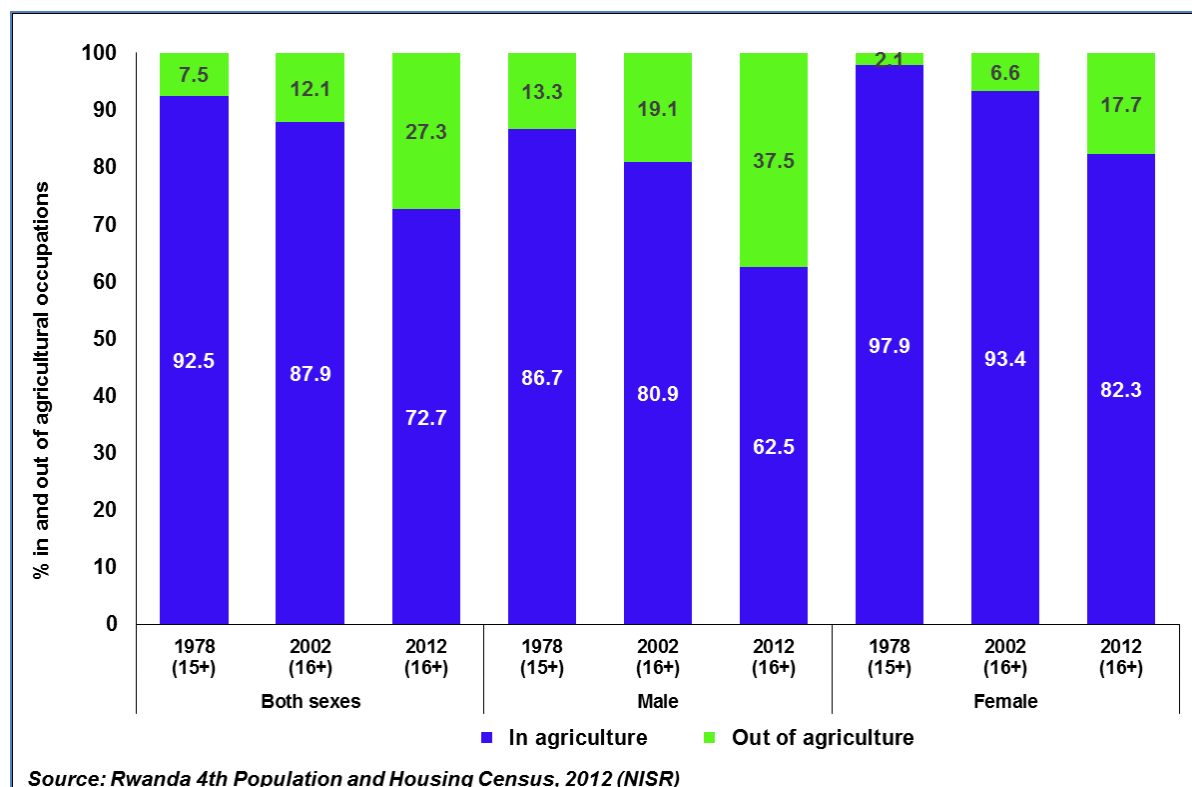
Table 20 shows the distribution of the employed population aged 16 and above by their main occupation and the highest level of educational attendance. As expected the occupations which require high level skills were occupied by more educated people. The distribution shows that 72% of employed people with university education were managers (11%), professionals (48%) or technicians and associate professionals (13%). On the other hand, people with less education were involved in occupations that demand low levels of education. 87% of the population who had never attended school were working in agriculture and 5% of them in elementary occupations. It is important to note that the higher the education level, the greater the chances of entering an occupation other than agriculture. The results show that the chance of being involved in agriculture decreases from 87% to 76% if the person concerned has some primary education; from 76% to 46% if the level of education increases from primary to lower secondary; and 46% to 2% if the level of education increases from lower secondary to university.

**Table 20: Distribution (%) of the employed population aged 16 and above by occupation and level of education**

| Main occupation | Never attended | Pre-primary | Primary | Post-primary | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Managers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 28.0 | 47.8 | 2.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 13.3 | 0.8 |
| Clerical support workers | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 3.4 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 86.6 | 72.1 | 75.9 | 61.8 | 45.6 | 15.2 | 2.3 | 72.7 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 2.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 18.7 | 14.6 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 5.8 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 5.0 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,057,967 | 10,071 | 2,543,574 | 60,449 | 180,869 | 168,449 | 104,172 | 4,125,551 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The occupational segregation indexes by the highest level of educational attendance as presented in Figure 18 reveal that the occupational segregation index was higher among the employed population with a post-primary level of education (0.31), followed by those with lower secondary education (0.27). It is interesting to note that the lowest index was found among the population who has ever attended university (0.08) –less than half the index at the national level.

**Figure 18: Occupational segregation index by highest level of educational attendance**
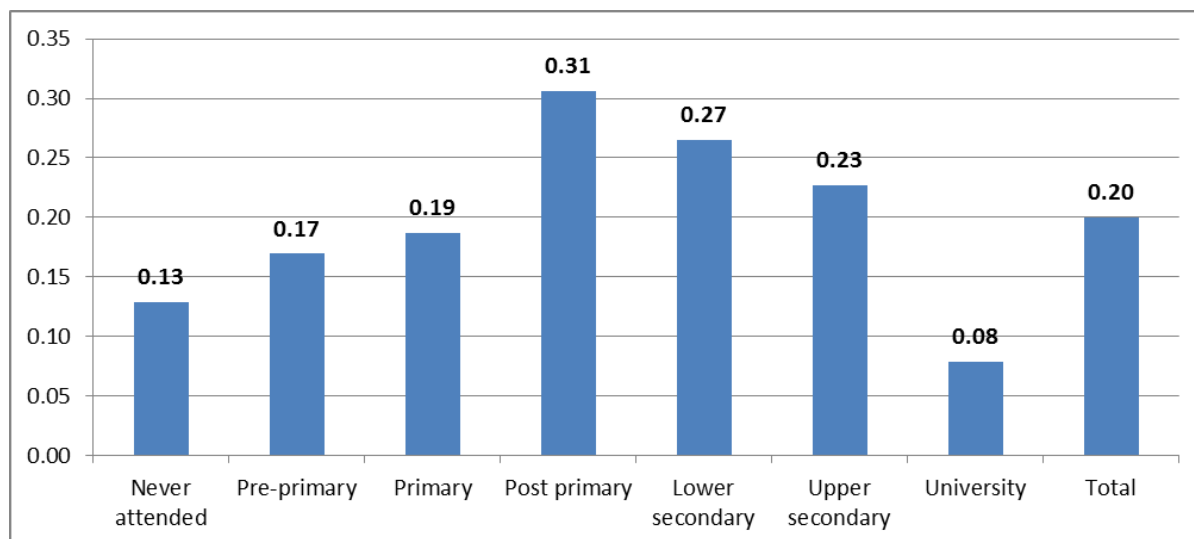


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Occupational sex segregation index: The occupational sex segregation index is commonly used as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupations. The index measures the extent to which labour markets are separated in male and female occupations. The value of the segregation index ranges from 0 to1, 0 indicating no segregation and 1 indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons who need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation (*Labour force data analysis: guidelines with African specificities*).

The information collected during the RPHC4 allowed analysis of the relationship between the occupation and the employment status of the employed population aged 16 and above. The results show that service and sales work was the most common occupation for employees (21%) and self-employed persons not in agriculture (49%). All other remaining categories of employment status were dominated by agricultural occupations.

The analysis of the main occupation, employment status and sex shows the interdependence of these variables. While it was most common for male employees to be craft and related trades workers (22%), for female employees the most highly represented category were services and sales work and agricultural work. The percentage of female employees involved in craft and related trades was only 3.2%. It is interesting to note that the position of professionals was occupied in higher proportions amongst employee females than amongst employee males, 17% and 10%, respectively (Table 46 in Annex D).

**Table 21: Distribution (%) of the employed population aged 16 and above by occupation and employment status**

| Main occupation | Employee | Employer | Self-employed in agriculture | Self-employed in non-agriculture | Contributing family worker | Member of producers' cooperative | Other | Status not stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Managers | 1.8 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 12.5 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 3.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Clerical support workers | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 20.8 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 48.5 | 4.7 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 13.2 | 8.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 15.9 | 39.8 | 99.1 | 1.7 | 90.8 | 43.0 | 47.5 | 35.6 | 72.7 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 15.8 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 1.0 | 15.2 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 5.8 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 5.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 19.6 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 30.9 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 739,338 | 17,809 | 2,500,838 | 343,297 | 384,336 | 13,338 | 5,561 | 148,165 | 4,152,682 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 22 below shows the distribution of the employed population by occupation and institutional sector. The predominant occupations in the public sector were professionals (43%), services and sale workers (11%) and technicians and associate professionals (10%), while the predominant occupation in the private sector was agricultural (77%), followed by services and sales workers(9%). The Rwandan private sector is dominated by small-scale agricultural sector jobs; therefore, it is still weak in offering decent work compared to the public sector.

The three main occupations that demand higher levels of education (managers, professionals, and technicians and associate professionals) were occupied by 60% of the employed population in the public sector while this percentage was only 1% in the private sector. The predominant occupations in non-Governmental organisations were agricultural workers (27%) and professionals (26%).

**Table 22: Distribution (%) of the employed population aged 16 and above by occupation, institutional sector and sex**

| Sex and Main occupation | Both sexes | | | | | Male | | | | | Female | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public | Private | NGO | Not stated | Total | Public | Private | NGO | Not stated | Total | Public | Private | NGO | Not stated | Total |
| Managers | 6.2 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Professionals | 43.1 | 0.7 | 25.5 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 38.1 | 0.9 | 28.7 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 51.0 | 0.6 | 20.4 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 10.2 | 0.4 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 11.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 12.9 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Clerical support workers | 3.2 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 10.9 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 8.1 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 7.4 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 7.1 | 76.6 | 26.8 | 31.6 | 72.7 | 5.4 | 66.5 | 18.5 | 28.1 | 62.5 | 9.7 | 85.8 | 40.2 | 34.3 | 82.3 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 2.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 10.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 6.6 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 8.3 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 52.5 | 1.9 | 12.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 49.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 55.0 | 1.7 |
| Total: Rwanda | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The situation described above is also clearly displayed in Figure 19, which shows the distribution of the employed population by institutional sector, according to occupation. It is clear that the private sector dominates in low skill level occupations while the public sector dominates the occupations that require higher levels of education.

**Figure 19: Distribution of the employed population aged 16 and above by institutional sector and occupation**
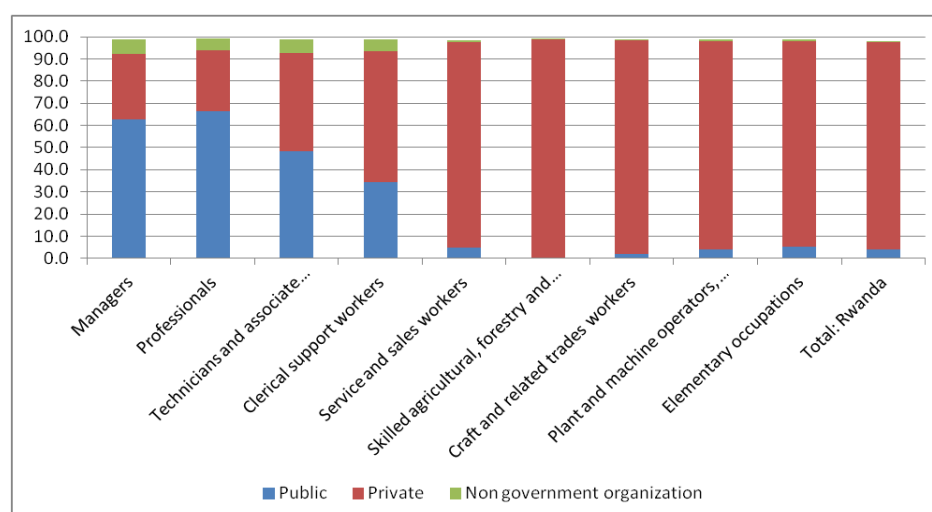


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The distribution of the employed population by occupation, sex and institutional sector shows the interdependence between the three variables. While 51% of females employed by the public sector were professionals, that percentage was only 38% amongst males. On the other hand the proportion of males engaged as "service and sale works" in Public Sector (15%) was higher than females engaged in the same occupation (5%). In addition the proportion of males employed in craft and related workers in private sector were 11% whereas that proportion is 2% amongst females. Furthermore, most of females employed by NGOs are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (40%) while the highest proportion of males in NGOs is professionals (28%) (Table 48 in Annex D).

## 4.2.3 Employment status

Figure 20 shows the distribution of the employed population aged 16 and above by employment status according to sex. As expected the majority of the employed population in Rwanda were self-employed in the agriculture sector (62%), followed by employees (19%).

The disaggregation of the employed population by employment status in their main job and sex reveals a relationship between employment status and sex. The percentage of the male employed population was more than twice as high as the percentage for the employed female population (26% and 12%). In contrast, the percentage of contributing family worker among employed females was twice as high as that of males. Similar differences were observed for those self-employed in non-agricultural occupations, where the percentages among the male and female employed populations were respectively 12% and 6%.

**Figure 20: Distribution of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by employment status and sex**
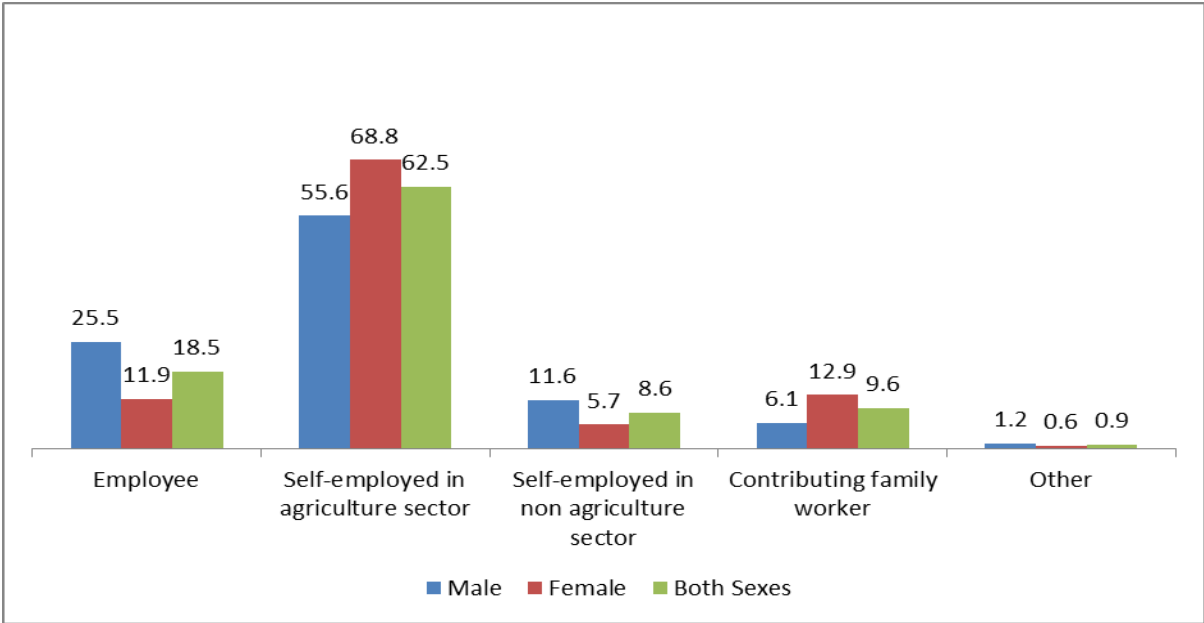


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 21 shows that the labour market structure according to employment status was different in urban areas compared to rural areas. The share of employees and self-employed

persons in the non-agricultural sector was higher in urban areas while the share of self-employed persons in agriculture together with contributing family workers was higher in rural areas. In both urban and rural areas, males are more prevalent in more decent employment status (employee and self-employed in non-agriculture job) compared to females.

**Figure 21: Distribution of the employed population aged 16 and above by employment status, area of residence and sex**
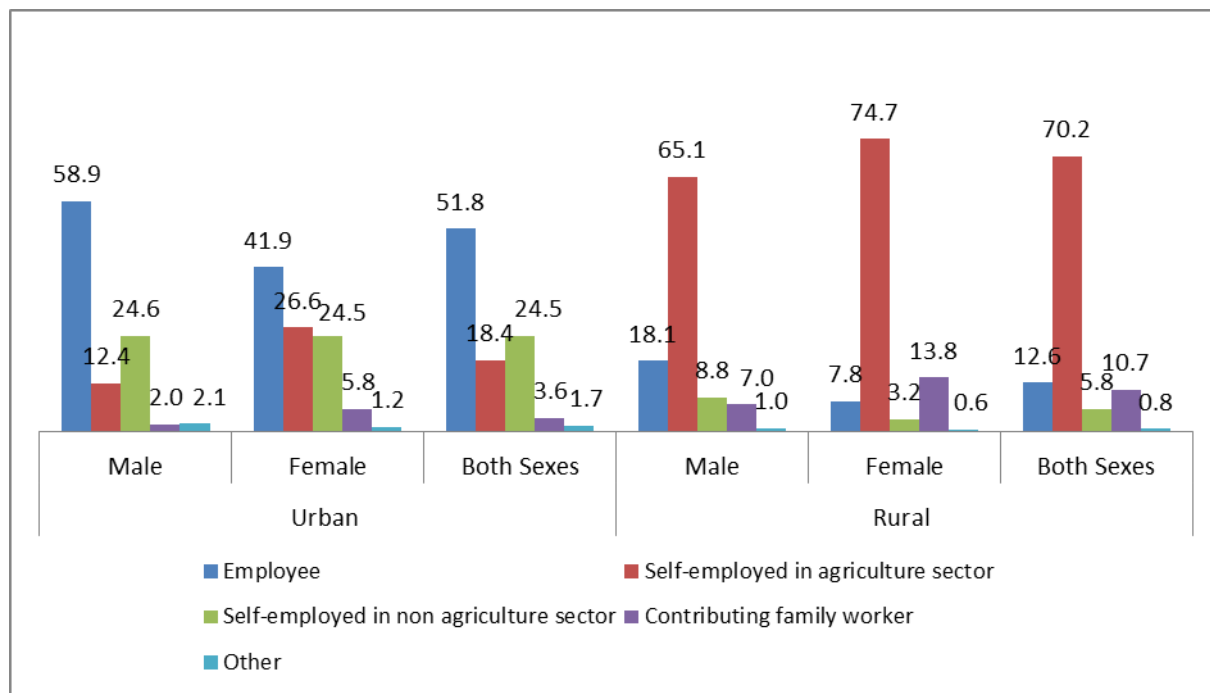


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 4.2.4  Institutional sector of employment

Table 23 shows the distribution of the employed population aged 16 and above by institutional sector, sex and area of residence. The results show that at the time of the RPHC4, 94% of the employed population were working in the private sector while the public sector employed 4%. Non-profit organisations employed only 1%.

The private sector remained the largest sector in both urban and rural areas, accounting for 84% and 95% of the employed population aged 16 and above respectively. In urban areas the public sector percentage of the employed population was 11%, which was much higher than the figure in rural areas (3%).

The results show that among both sexes the majority of employees were working in the private sector, with the percentage among females a little bit higher than the percentage among males (95% and 93%), However, in the public sector, six out of 10 employed persons were males.

**Table 23: Distribution (number and percentage) of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by institutional sector of employment, sex and area of residence**

| Area of residence and institutional sector of employment | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Public | 99,452 | 63,482 | 162,934 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Private | 1,848,133 | 2,035,328 | 3,883,461 | 92.5 | 94.5 | 93.5 |
| Non-profit institution | 13,583 | 8,470 | 22,053 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Not stated | 36,844 | 47,390 | 84,234 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Total | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| Public | 44,443 | 27,407 | 71,850 | 11.7 | 9.9 | 10.9 |
| Private | 316,423 | 231,588 | 548,011 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 83.5 |
| Non-profit institution | 6,005 | 3,406 | 9,411 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Not stated | 12,192 | 14,853 | 27,045 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| Total | 379,063 | 277,254 | 656,317 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| Public | 55,009 | 36,075 | 91,084 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Private | 1,531,710 | 1,803,740 | 3,335,450 | 94.6 | 96.1 | 95.4 |
| Non-profit institution | 7,578 | 5,064 | 12,642 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Not stated | 24,652 | 32,537 | 57,189 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Total | 1,618,949 | 1,877,416 | 3,496,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 4.2.5 Branch of economic activity

The branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked in his or her main job during the seven days before the Census night. The tables were produced using the 21 broad categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) version 4. In this section, 21 categories were aggregated into three categories known as activity sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary). The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry and fishing as well as mining and quarrying. The secondary sector includes manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; and construction. The tertiary sector includes all the remaining categories.

The analysis of the branch of economic activity reveals that 76% of the employed population were working in the primary sector, 6% in the secondary sector and 16% in the tertiary sector as shown in Figure 26. The predominant branch of economic activity in the primary sector was agriculture, which employed 75% of the employed population. In the secondary sector the predominant branches of economic activities were construction (3.4% of the employed population) and manufacturing (2.7%). The predominant branch of economic activity in the tertiary sector was wholesale and retail trade (Table 43in Annex D).

The comparison of the 2012 Census with the previous 2002 Census as presented in Figure 22 shows that there has been a shift from primary jobs to the secondary and tertiary sectors. The primary sector's percentage of total jobs decreased by 12 percentage points, while, the percentage of the population employed by the secondary and tertiary sectors increased between 2002 and 2012.

**Figure 22: Distribution of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by main activity sector in 2002 and 2012**
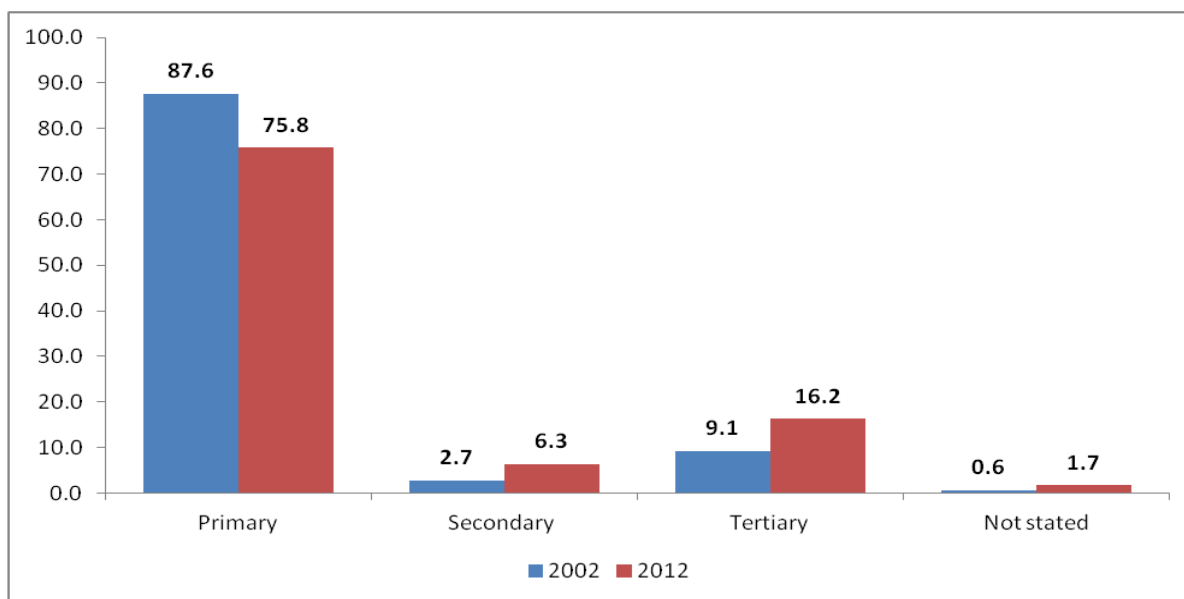


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The RPHC4 enumerated 954,875 employed people who were engaged in other sectors than agriculture. This represents 23% of all employed persons. Out of then on-agriculture sectors, those which employed an important number of workers were wholesale and retail trade (22%), construction (15%), manufacturing (12%) and households (11%). Employed females were predominant in some sectors such as wholesale and retail trade (29% of employed females), households (20% of employed females) while in others such as construction, transportation and storage their participation compared to males was very low.

**Table 24: Distribution (number and percentage) of employed population involved in economic activities other than agriculture by industry and sex**

| Industry | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 118,734 | 87,217 | 205,951 | 18.1 | 29.1 | 21.6 |
| Construction | 131,155 | 11,631 | 142,786 | 20.0 | 3.9 | 15.0 |
| Manufacturing | 72,947 | 37,592 | 110,539 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 11.6 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 48,483 | 58,757 | 107,240 | 7.4 | 19.6 | 11.2 |
| Transportation and storage | 80,444 | 2,753 | 83,197 | 12.3 | 0.9 | 8.7 |
| Education | 39,844 | 31,695 | 71,539 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 7.5 |
| Public administration and defense | 30,336 | 9,239 | 39,575 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 4.1 |
| Other service activities | 27,326 | 9,270 | 36,596 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 21,115 | 13,139 | 34,254 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| Human health and social work activities | 13,484 | 15,929 | 29,413 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 3.1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 19,649 | 5,227 | 24,876 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Mining and quarrying | 16,801 | 1,370 | 18,171 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 9,018 | 4,011 | 13,029 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 7,560 | 5,330 | 12,890 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Information and communication | 4,240 | 1,485 | 5,725 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 5,020 | 613 | 5,633 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 3,220 | 2,032 | 5,252 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 2,995 | 2,061 | 5,056 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,541 | 463 | 3,004 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Real estate activities | 118 | 31 | 149 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 655,030 | 299,845 | 954,875 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

There are differences in the structure of the urban and rural industries. The agriculture sector in rural areas was four times as large, in terms of the share of the employed population, as the agriculture sector in urban areas. All other sectors were larger in urban areas compared to rural areas (Figure 23).

**Figure 23: Distribution of the currently employed population aged 16 and above by the predominant branches of economic activities and areas of residence**
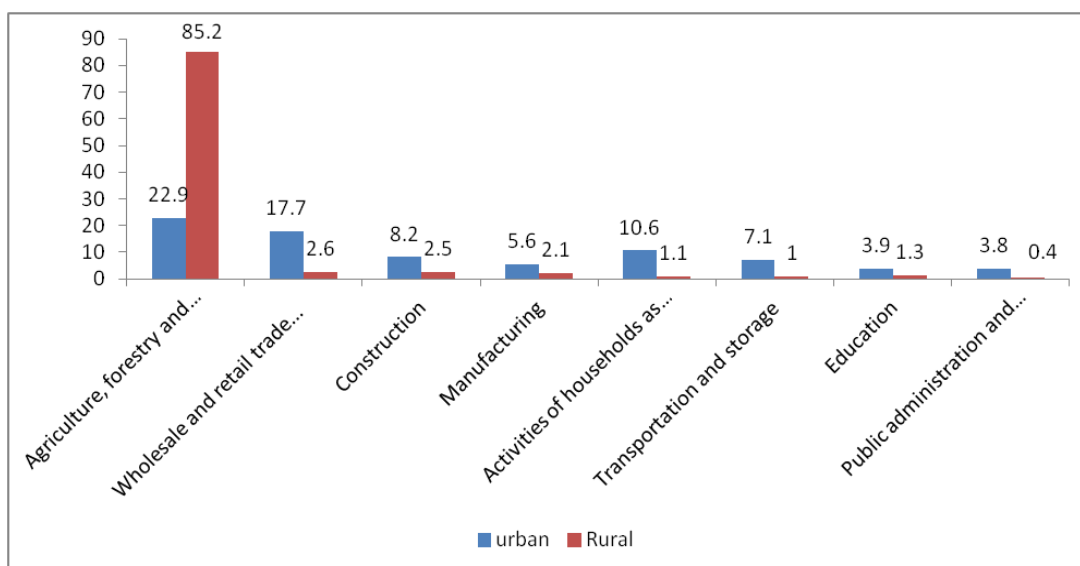


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The distribution of the employed population by the branches of economic activities according to the highest level of education shows that the branch of economic activity and the level of education are interrelated. Except for employed persons who had attended university, the predominant branch of economic activities was agriculture, forestry and fishing. However, the predominance decreases with higher levels of education. In fact, it decreased from 90% among employed persons who had never attended the school to 47% among those with lower secondary level education and to 3% among those who had attended university.

Looking at the branches of economic activities other than agriculture, those with primary education or below were most frequently employed in the wholesale and retail trade, and with the household as the employer. Among those whose highest level of education was post-primary education, the common branches of economic activity were construction (11%), wholesale and retail trade (7%) and manufacturing (7%). For those with lower secondary education as the highest level of education, wholesale and retail trade (12%) and construction (7%) predominated. Among those with upper secondary education as the highest level of education the most frequently recorded employment categories were education (22%) and the wholesale and retail trade (15%). Finally, for those whose highest level of education was university, the predominant branches of economic activities were education (25%), public administration and defence (15%) and human health and social work activities (12%) (Table 50: in Annex D).

Table 25 shows that there were 868,783 new jobs between the two censuses of 2002 and 2012. This corresponds to an annual increase of 2.4%. The largest annual percentage increase was observed in administration and support services activities (83%), arts, entertainment and recreation (23%), financial and insurance activities (18%) as well as accommodation and food service activities (18%). On the other hand, the highest absolute increase in net new jobs was observed in agriculture (305,480), wholesale and retail trade (116,711), construction (99,718), and manufacturing (42,983).

**Table 25: Evolution of the economic activity sectors among the population aged 16 and above from 2002 to 2012**

| Industry | 2012 | 2002 | Increase | Growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administrative and support service activities | 24,876 | 60 | 24,816 | 82.7 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 5,252 | 691 | 4,561 | 22.5 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 12,890 | 2,398 | 10,492 | 18.3 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 34,254 | 6,725 | 27,529 | 17.7 |
| Information and communication | 5,725 | 1,617 | 4,108 | 13.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 18,171 | 5,185 | 12,986 | 13.4 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 5,633 | 1,646 | 3,987 | 13.1 |
| Construction | 142,786 | 43,008 | 99,778 | 12.7 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 3,004 | 1,105 | 1,899 | 10.5 |
| Transportation and storage | 83,197 | 30,799 | 52,398 | 10.4 |
| Manufacturing | 110,539 | 42,983 | 67,556 | 9.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 205,951 | 89,240 | 116,711 | 8.7 |
| Other service activities | 36,596 | 16,156 | 20,440 | 8.5 |
| Human health and social work activities | 29,413 | 15,084 | 14,329 | 6.9 |
| Education | 71,539 | 39,937 | 31,602 | 6.0 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 107,240 | 62,644 | 44,596 | 5.5 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 13,029 | 8,246 | 4,783 | 4.7 |
| Public administration and defence | 39,575 | 28,172 | 11,403 | 3.5 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 5,056 | 3,740 | 1,316 | 3.1 |
| Industry not stated | 69,631 | 61,000 | 8,631 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 3,128,176 | 2,822,696 | 305,480 | 1.0 |
| Real estate activities | 149 | 677 | -528 | -14.0 |
| Total: Rwanda | 4,152,682 | 3,283,809 | 868,873 | 2.4 |

Source: Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2002 and 2012.

The distribution of the employed population by the branches of economic activities and employment status, as presented in Table 51 in Annex D, reveals that the branches accounting for the most employees were agriculture (27%) and construction (13%). The same branches of economic activities were responsible for the highest percentages of employers, respectively 43% and 15%. Those self-employed outside of the agricultural sector were mostly predominant in wholesale and retail trade (43%) and manufacturing (17%). Contributing family workers were predominant in agriculture (92%), while members of cooperatives were mostly working in agriculture (47%) and manufacturing (12%).

## 4.3    Unemployed population

### 4.3.1  Size and composition of the unemployed population

The RPHC4 enumerated 147,876 unemployed people and the majority of them were not looking for a job during the seven days before the Census night, followed by those who were looking for a job for the first time and lastly those who had worked before and were looking for a new job (Figure 24).

**Figure 24: Distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by unemployment status**
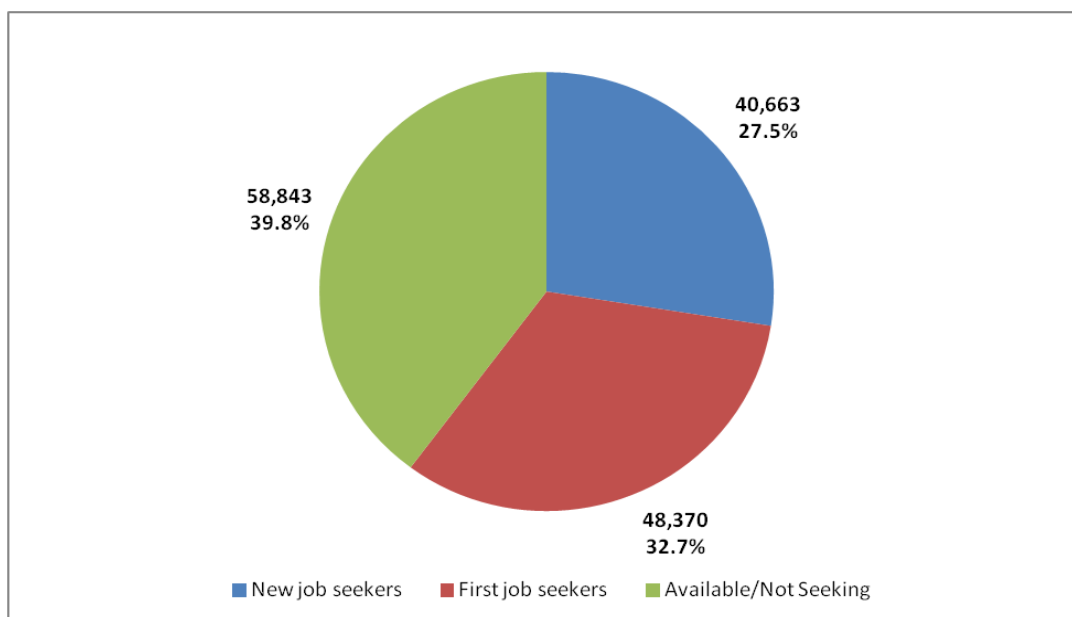


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The distribution of the unemployed population by sex shows that the majority of the unemployed population were females. The results show that six out of 10 unemployed persons were females (Figure 25).

**Figure 25: Distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by sex**
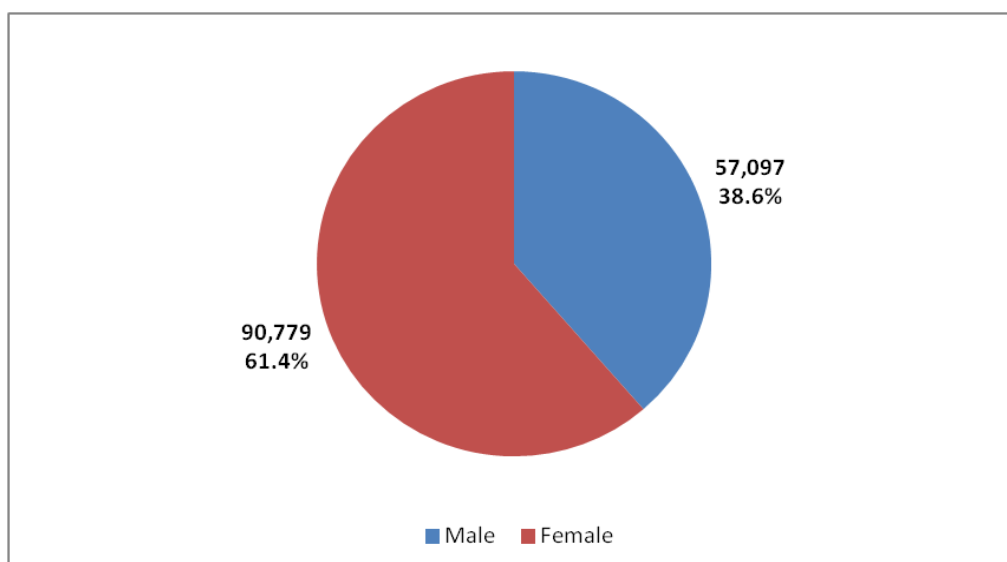


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

### 4.3.2 Spatial distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above

The distribution of the unemployed population by province as presented in Figure 26 shows that Kigali City was the province with the highest percentage of unemployed persons in Rwanda (31%) and the lowest percentage was found in the Northern Province (10%). The

Eastern Province had more new job seekers than any other province (28% of the country). Kigali City and the Southern Province accounted for the highest percentages of first job seekers and those who were not seeking a job respectively.

**Figure 26: Distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by province and unemployment status**



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The distribution of the unemployed population by area of residence in Figure 27 shows that 63 out of 100 unemployed persons live in rural areas. This is obvious because a great number of working-age persons live in rural rather than urban areas (82% and 18% respectively).

**Figure 27: Distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by area of residence**
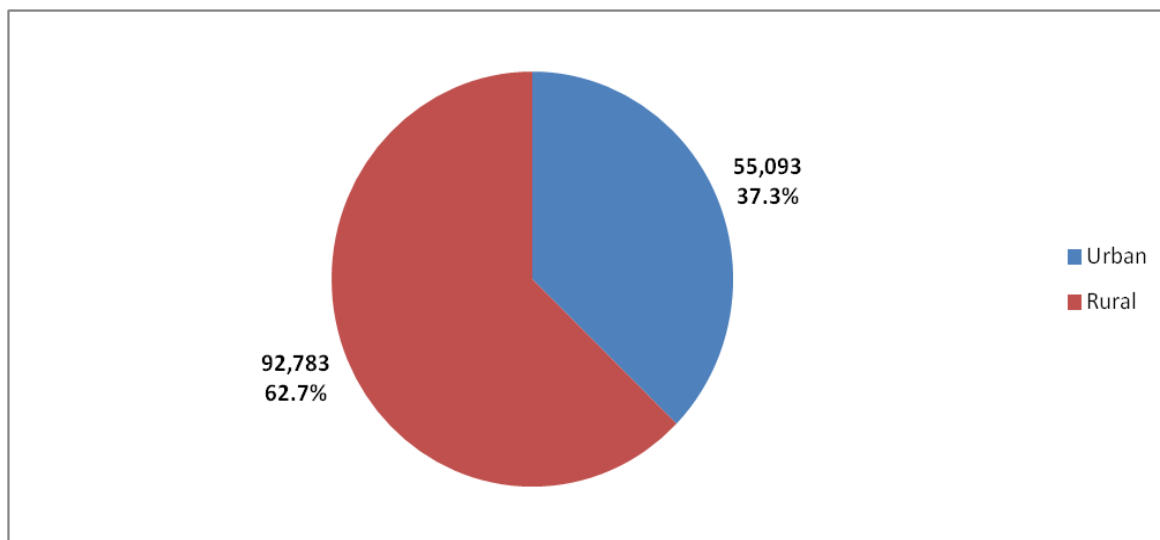


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The results in Figure 28 reveal that the status of the unemployed population is related to the area of residence. While the highest proportion of first job-seekers was reported amongst the unemployed population in urban areas (44%), most of the unemployed population in rural areas were new-job seekers (35%).

**Figure 28: Distribution of unemployed population by unemployment status, sex and area of residence**
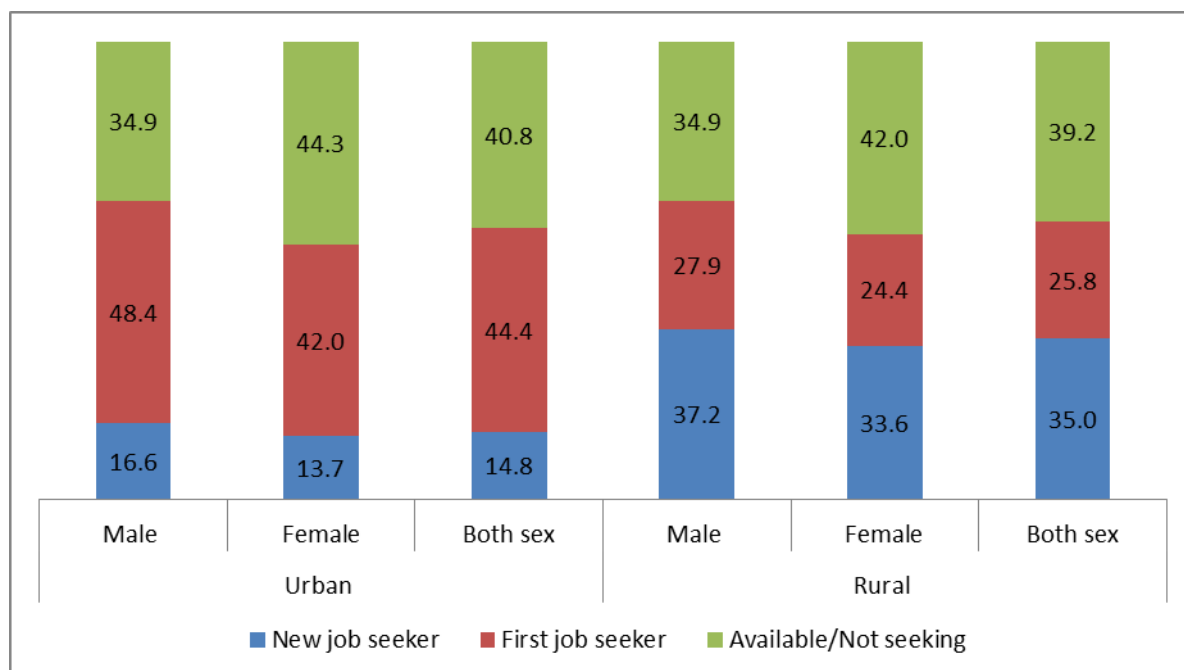
### 4.3.3 Age–sex structure and background characteristics of the unemployed population

Figure 29 shows the age–sex distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above. Young people aged between 20 and 29 make up most of the unemployed. Part of this of course is due to an age effect (given that the Rwandan population is generally young) but also because this age group is most likely to be still at school, but available to work, or they have just finished school and are looking for their first jobs.

**Figure 29: Age–sex distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above**
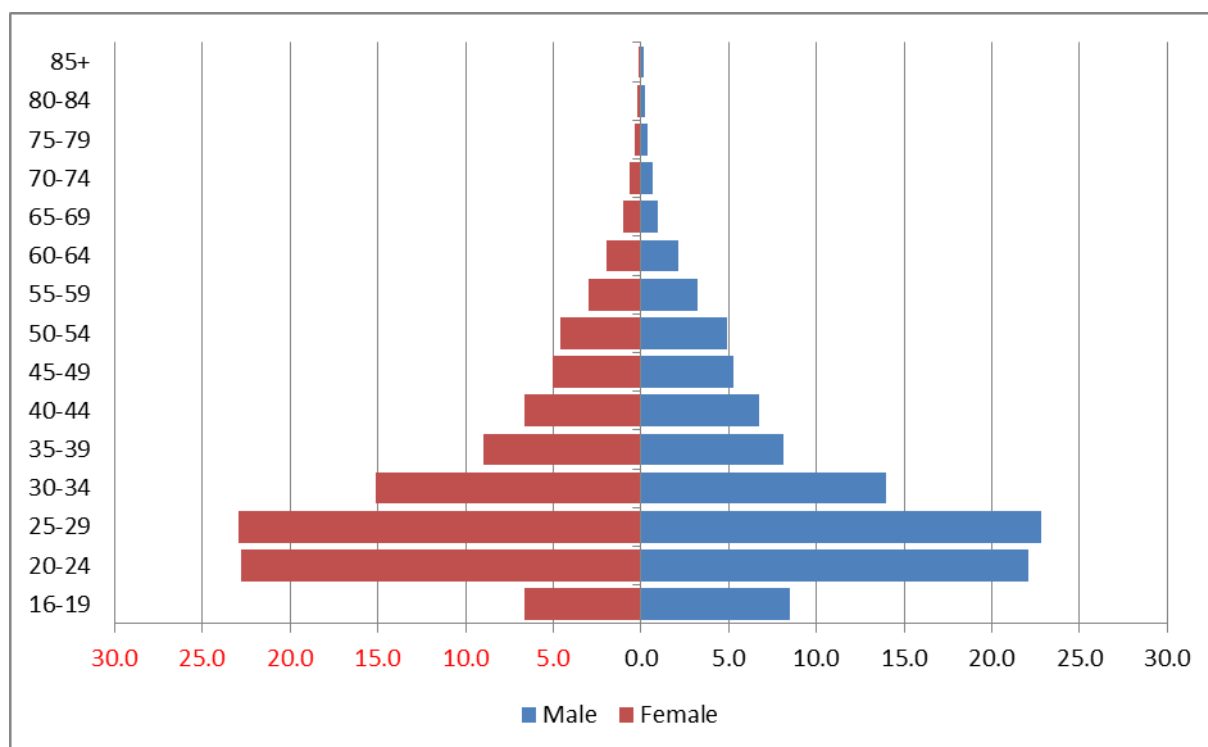


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 26 again reveals a strong age dynamic among the different categories of unemployed. 54% of unemployed who had previously been employed were below 35, while among those seeking a job for the first time 77% were below 35 and among those unemployed but not seeking a job during the seven days before the Census night this is true of 69%.

**Table 26: Age distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above**

| Age group | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16-19 | 2,730 | 2,871 | 5,264 | 10,865 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 7.3 |
| 20-24 | 5,850 | 13,938 | 13,541 | 33,329 | 14.4 | 28.8 | 23.0 | 22.5 |
| 25-29 | 7,366 | 13,338 | 13,138 | 33,842 | 18.1 | 27.6 | 22.3 | 22.9 |
| 30-34 | 6,194 | 6,904 | 8,601 | 21,699 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.7 |
| 35-39 | 4,229 | 3,523 | 5,069 | 12,821 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 8.7 |
| 40-44 | 3,425 | 2,623 | 3,819 | 9,867 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| 45-49 | 2,893 | 1,783 | 2,891 | 7,567 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| 50-54 | 2,739 | 1,468 | 2,724 | 6,931 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| 55-59 | 1,983 | 874 | 1,686 | 4,543 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| 60-64 | 1,362 | 523 | 1,068 | 2,953 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| 65-69 | 755 | 227 | 505 | 1,487 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 70-74 | 530 | 147 | 304 | 981 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 75-79 | 304 | 80 | 122 | 506 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 80-84 | 175 | 45 | 65 | 285 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 85+ | 128 | 26 | 46 | 200 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 30 below shows that the unemployed in urban areas tended to be younger than those in rural areas. In urban areas, 76% of unemployed persons were under 35, whereas this is only true for 63% of the unemployed in rural areas.

**Figure 30: Distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by age group and area of residence**
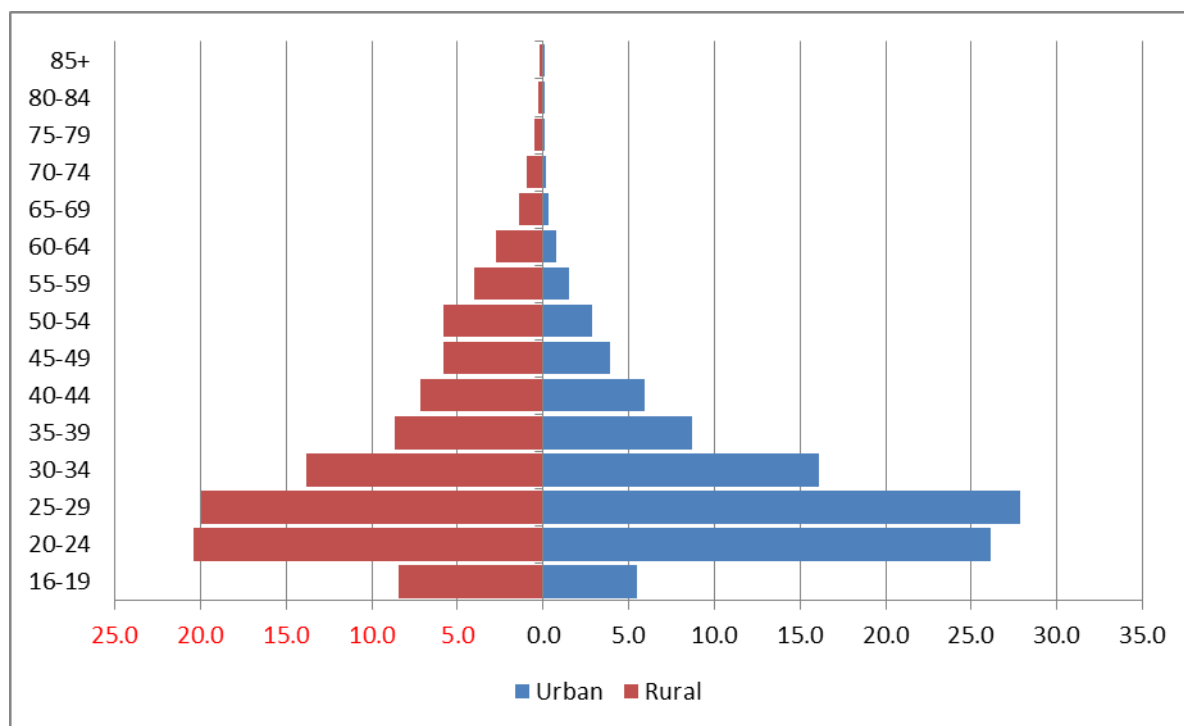


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 27 presents the distribution of the unemployed population by age group, unemployment status and school attendance status. One can imagine situations where the head of the household (who was in most of cases the respondent or the Census questionnaire) might have reported full-time students as available to work.

**Table 27: Distribution (%) of unemployed population by age group, unemployment status and school attendance status**

| School attendance status and current education status and age group | Unemployment status | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | |
| **Currently attending school** | | | | |
| 16-20 | 39.0 | 15.2 | 26.5 | 26.3 |
| 21-25 | 20.4 | 44.8 | 39.9 | 35.9 |
| 26-30 | 13.3 | 25.7 | 20.2 | 20.1 |
| 31-35 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 7.1 |
| 36+ | 18.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 10.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 3,204 | 3,729 | 4,118 | 11,051 |
| **Not currently attending school** | | | | |
| 16-20 | 6.4 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 9.4 |
| 21-25 | 15.3 | 31.0 | 23.3 | 23.6 |
| 26-30 | 19.0 | 24.8 | 21.3 | 21.8 |
| 31-35 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| 36+ | 45.3 | 22.9 | 30.7 | 32.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 37,459 | 44,641 | 54,725 | 136,825 |
| **All unemployed** | | | | |
| 16-20 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 10.6 |
| 21-25 | 15.7 | 32.1 | 24.4 | 24.5 |
| 26-30 | 18.6 | 24.9 | 21.2 | 21.7 |
| 31-35 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12.6 |
| 36+ | 43.2 | 21.7 | 29.1 | 30.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 28 below shows that the highest proportion of the unemployed population has not gone beyond primary school. This proportion was 65% at the national level and it reached 80% in rural areas. More skilled unemployed persons were concentrated in urban areas, where the proportion of those who have attended at least upper secondary school was 45%.Regardless of the unemployment status or the area of residence, primary school is the highest level of education of most unemployed persons. This can indicate inadequate skills to fit new job opportunities. Those with upper secondary levels constitute the next-largest group of first job seekers after those with primary school levels. These persons are mainly young people who just finished their studies and are entering the labour market. In contrast, the majority of unemployed persons who had worked before did not go beyond primary school education.

**Table 28: Distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by the highest level of education, unemployment status and area of residence**

| Area of residence and Level of education | Count | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended/Preschool | 10,717 | 5,369 | 10,245 | 26,331 | 26.4 | 11.1 | 17.4 | 17.8 |
| Primary | 22,131 | 18,026 | 29,557 | 69,714 | 54.4 | 37.3 | 50.2 | 47.1 |
| Lower secondary/Post-primary | 3,224 | 4,316 | 5,303 | 12,843 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| Upper secondary | 2,822 | 14,061 | 8,866 | 25,749 | 6.9 | 29.1 | 15.1 | 17.4 |
| University | 1,282 | 6,170 | 4,372 | 11,824 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 7.4 | 8.0 |
| Not stated | 487 | 428 | 500 | 1,415 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Total | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended/Preschool | 880 | 1090 | 1482 | 3452 | 10.8 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Primary | 3,460 | 7,530 | 8,304 | 19,294 | 42.4 | 30.8 | 36.9 | 35.0 |
| Lower secondary/Post-primary | 1,157 | 2,972 | 3,114 | 7,243 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 13.9 | 13.1 |
| Upper secondary | 1,594 | 7,479 | 5,623 | 14,696 | 19.5 | 30.6 | 25.0 | 26.7 |
| University | 982 | 5,167 | 3,772 | 9,921 | 12.0 | 21.1 | 16.8 | 18.0 |
| Not stated | 88 | 215 | 184 | 487 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Total | 8,161 | 24,453 | 22,479 | 55,093 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended/Preschool | 9,837 | 4,279 | 8,763 | 22,879 | 30.3 | 17.9 | 24.1 | 24.7 |
| Primary | 18,671 | 10,496 | 21,253 | 50,420 | 57.4 | 43.9 | 58.4 | 54.3 |
| Lower secondary/Post-primary | 2,067 | 1,344 | 2,189 | 5,600 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Upper secondary | 1,228 | 6,582 | 3,243 | 11,053 | 3.8 | 27.5 | 8.9 | 11.9 |
| University | 300 | 1,003 | 600 | 1,903 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Not stated | 399 | 213 | 316 | 928 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Total | 32,502 | 23,917 | 36,364 | 92,783 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Figure 31 below shows that most unemployed were females regardless of the highest level of education (and this disparity clearly exceeds the generally higher number of females than males in the population).The greatest disparities were found among the population with a low level of education. This means that the more highly people are educated, the smaller the disparities in unemployment observed between women and men.

**Figure 31: Distribution of the unemployed population by sex and highest level of education attained**
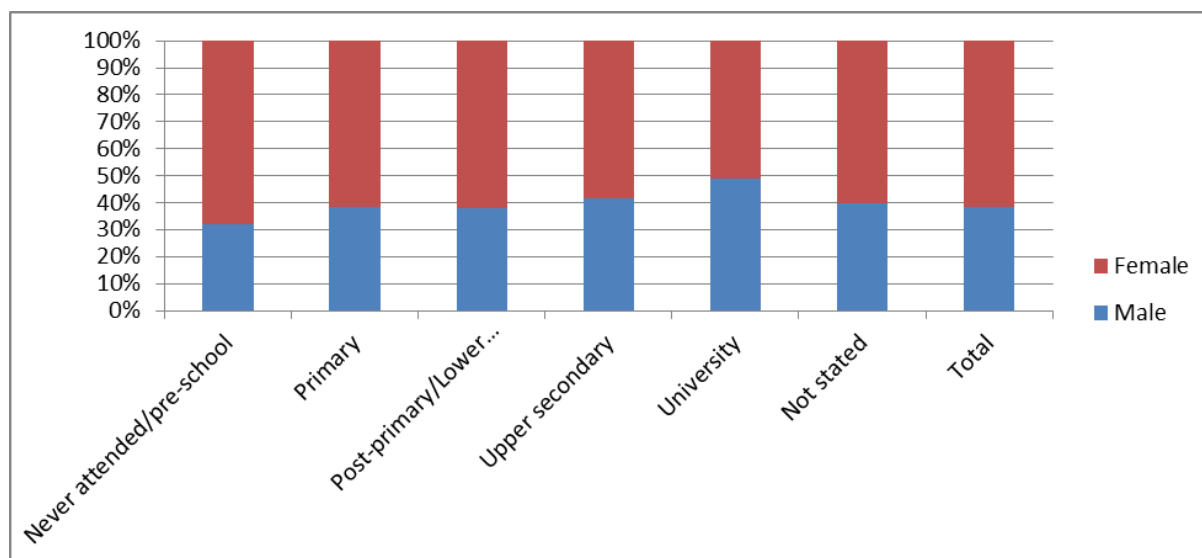


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Looking at the relationship between unemployment and the highest degree/diploma/certificate obtained, Table 29 below shows that the unemployed population was dominated by those who had no degree/certificate regardless of their unemployment status. This category is followed by the holders of secondary school degrees who represented 29% of first-job seekers and 15% of those who were not seeking a job during the reference period. The newcomers to the labour market included 8% who obtained a university degree. This group represented only 4% among those not seeking a job but available to work.

**Table 29: Distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by the highest degree obtained**

| Highest degree obtained | Count | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total |
| None | 36,565 | 28,759 | 46,482 | 111,806 | 89.9 | 59.5 | 79.0 | 75.6 |
| CE/FM | 305 | 288 | 384 | 977 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| EMA/ENTA | 21 | 22 | 27 | 70 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| A3/D4/D5 | 112 | 133 | 125 | 370 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| A2/D6/D7 | 2,489 | 14,150 | 8,649 | 25,288 | 6.1 | 29.3 | 14.7 | 17.1 |
| Bacc /Diploma | 229 | 1,074 | 961 | 2,264 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| University degree | 740 | 3893 | 2156 | 6789 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Not stated | 202 | 51 | 59 | 312 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 30 is about the distribution of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by nationality. The results show that 99% of unemployed people were Rwandese. 58,201 unemployed Rwandans, which represented 40% of the Rwandese unemployed population, were available for work but not seeking a job during the reference period (seven days before the Census night). 47,630 (33%) of them were looking for their first job and 40,351 (28%) of them were looking for a new one.

Among other unemployed foreign nationals, the population from the DRC was the largest, with 382 unemployed persons (but as mentioned above this excludes DRC nationals that were refugees, due to no economic activity questions being administered in institutional households), followed by Burundians and Ugandans with respectively 209 and 105 unemployed persons.

**Table 30: Distribution (count) of the unemployed population aged 16 and above by nationality**

| Area of residence and nationality | Count | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total |
| Rwanda only | 40,351 | 47,630 | 58,201 | 146,182 |
| Rwanda and other | 152 | 322 | 265 | 739 |
| Burundi | 56 | 76 | 77 | 209 |
| Tanzania | 3 | 8 | 15 | 26 |
| Kenya | 5 | 25 | 22 | 52 |
| Uganda | 18 | 53 | 34 | 105 |
| DRC | 44 | 181 | 157 | 382 |
| Other African country | 3 | 18 | 13 | 34 |
| Europe | 2 | 6 | 6 | 14 |
| Americas | 5 | 3 | 7 | 15 |
| Asia | 9 | 18 | 19 | 46 |
| Oceania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not stated | 15 | 30 | 27 | 72 |
| Total | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The results presented in Table 31 below indicate that 8,872 persons with disabilities were unemployed, representing 6% of the unemployed population. The majority of persons with disabilities were either available for work but not looking for a job or were looking for a new job.

**Table 31: Distribution (count and percentage) of the unemployed population aged 16 above by disability status and area of residence**

| Sex, area of residence and disability status | Count | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/ Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/ Not seeking | Total |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 3,027 | 2,236 | 3,609 | 8,872 | 34.1 | 25.2 | 40.7 | 100.0 |
| Without disabilities | 37,636 | 46,134 | 55,234 | 139,004 | 27.1 | 33.2 | 39.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 | 27.5 | 32.7 | 39.8 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 395 | 692 | 745 | 1832 | 21.6 | 37.8 | 40.7 | 100.0 |
| Without disabilities | 7,766 | 23,761 | 21,734 | 53261 | 14.6 | 44.6 | 40.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 8,161 | 24,453 | 22,479 | 55093 | 14.8 | 44.4 | 40.8 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 2,632 | 1,544 | 2,864 | 7,040 | 37.4 | 21.9 | 40.7 | 100.0 |
| Without disabilities | 29,870 | 22,373 | 33,500 | 85,743 | 34.8 | 26.1 | 39.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 32,502 | 23,917 | 36,364 | 92,783 | 35.0 | 25.8 | 39.2 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

# Chapter 5: Characteristics of the inactive population

## 5.1    Composition and spatial distribution of the inactive population

The inactive population which will be analysed in this section consists of the resident persons aged 16 and above who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period. The total number of inactive persons enumerated during the Census was 1,545,708, which represented 26% of the population aged 16 and above. A high proportion (79%) of the inactive population was, unsurprisingly, found in rural areas as most Rwandans live in rural areas. The inactive population is composed of the following categories: students, those looking after their family/home, retired people, elderly people and other inactive people who are not classified. Students constitute the highest proportion among the inactive population at the national level as well as in both urban and rural areas (around 50%).These are followed by those looking after the family/home (24%). The inactivity status is highly related to the sex. While 6 out 10 of inactive males are students, the proportion of students among females is 30%. On the other hand, the proportion of those looking after the family/home is twice as high among females when compared with males. Those differences are observed in both areas of residence; however they are more predominant in urban areas (Table 32)

**Table 32: Distribution of the inactive population aged 16 and above by inactivity status**

| Sex and Status | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rwanda | Urban | Rural | Rwanda | Urban | Rural |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | |
| Looking after family/home | 380,716 | 87,157 | 293,557 | 24.6 | 26.2 | 24.2 |
| Retired | 14,363 | 4,657 | 9,704 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Old age | 159,011 | 18,296 | 140,713 | 10.3 | 5.5 | 11.6 |
| Student | 785,593 | 176,643 | 608,950 | 50.8 | 53.1 | 50.2 |
| Other | 207,244 | 45,907 | 161,335 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 13.3 |
| Total | 1,545,708 | 332,661 | 1,213,047 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Male** | | | | | | |
| Home worker | 99,784 | 13,468 | 86,315 | 15.1 | 10.2 | 16.3 |
| Retired | 6,614 | 2,377 | 4,236 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Old age | 54,794 | 5,546 | 49,247 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 9.3 |
| Student | 402,483 | 88,994 | 313,488 | 60.8 | 67.4 | 59.2 |
| Other | 97,909 | 21,654 | 76,254 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 14.4 |
| Total | 661,579 | 132,038 | 529,541 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Female** | | | | | | |
| Home worker | 281,415 | 73,629 | 207,786 | 31.8 | 36.7 | 30.4 |
| Retired | 7,676 | 2,207 | 5,468 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Old age | 103,747 | 12,840 | 90,906 | 11.7 | 6.4 | 13.3 |
| Student | 383,148 | 87,873 | 295,275 | 43.3 | 43.8 | 43.2 |
| Other | 108,830 | 24,075 | 84,755 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.4 |
| Total | 884,129 | 200,623 | 683,506 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The results shows that the majority of the inactive population were students (51%), followed by those looking after their family/home (25%). The category of 'others', which comprised 13% of the total inactive population, may include young people who were not students. The category of retired persons refers to the persons who had ever held a formal job and who were retired from that job at the time of the Census, while the category 'old age', which

makes up 10%, refers to the older persons who were not receiving pension benefits because of the nature of their previous jobs.

The distribution of the inactive population by sex as presented in Figure 32 shows that women constituted the majority of economically inactive persons (57%).

**Figure 32: Distribution of the inactive population aged 16 and above by sex**
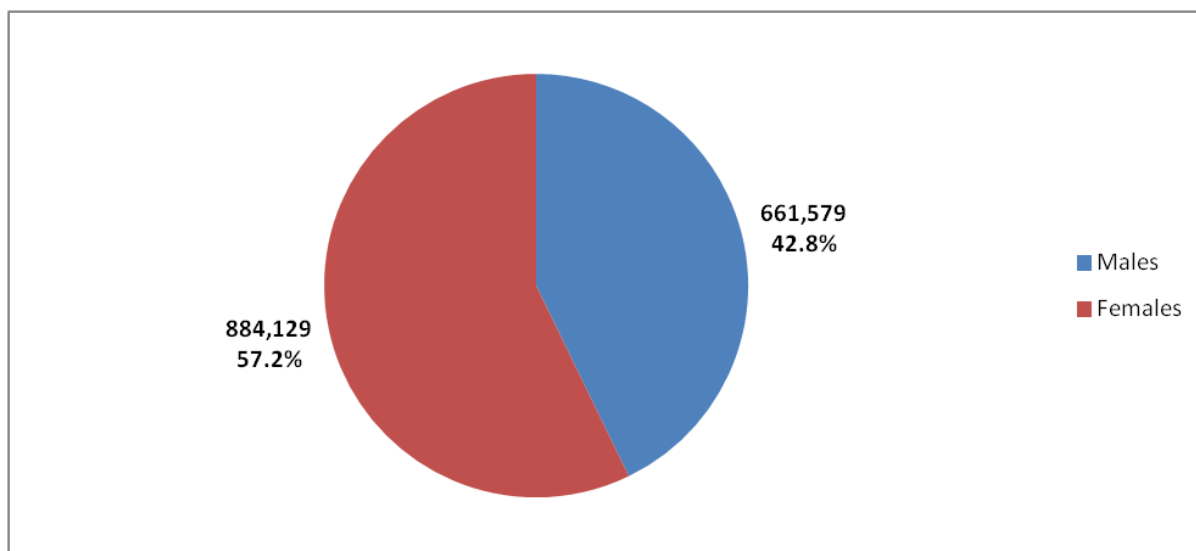


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Among both males and females, the majority of the inactive persons were students; however, there were more male than female students among the inactive population. This situation was also observed in all provinces, but the discrepancy was greatest in Kigali City and smallest in the Northern Province.

Table 33 below shows the distribution of the inactive population aged 16 and above by province according to sex. The Southern Province had the highest percentage of the inactive population followed by the Western Province. The lowest percentages of the inactive population were found in the Northern Province and Kigali City.

**Table 33: Distribution (number and percentage) of the inactive population aged 16 and above by area of residence and province, disaggregated by sex**

| Province and area of residence | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| Kigali City | 86,378 | 136,952 | 223,330 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 14.4 |
| Southern | 173,403 | 235,724 | 409,127 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 26.5 |
| Western | 153,912 | 200,500 | 354,412 | 23.3 | 22.7 | 22.9 |
| Northern | 93,815 | 117,242 | 211,057 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 13.7 |
| Eastern | 154,071 | 193,711 | 347,782 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 22.5 |
| Total | 661,579 | 884,129 | 1,545,708 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

## 5.2 Age–sex structure of the inactive population

The age–sex distribution of the inactive population aged 16 and above as presented in Figure 33 below shows that for those outside the labour force the predominant group

isagedbetween16 and 19as a substantial number of those in this age group are in education. Two age groups (16–19) and (20–24) represented 58% of the entire inactive population. The percentage of the inactive population decreases with age (which is partly an age effect given that the population of Rwanda is generally young). It is important to note that the youngest group (between 16 and 29) was more strongly represented among inactive males than inactive females, while the opposite is true for the older groups aged 30 and above. This may be caused by the domestic responsibilities of females after being married.

The same situation is observed in both urban and rural areas; however, the changes in rural areas occur earlier than in urban areas, for the females in rural areas tend to marry earlier than those in urban areas (Table 58, Table 59 and Table 60 in Annex D).

**Figure 33: Age–sex distribution of the inactive population aged 16 and above**
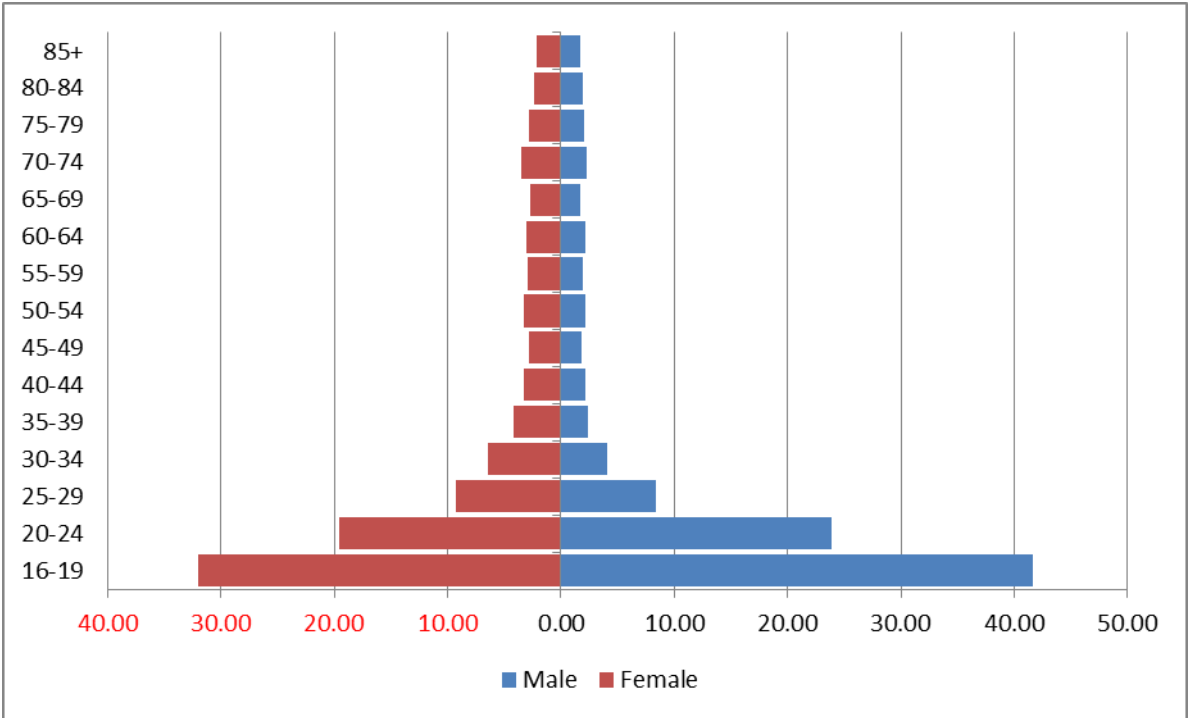


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 34 is about the mean and median age of the inactive population aged 16 and above by sex, province and area of residence. The mean age of the inactive population in Rwanda was 32 while the median age was 22. The mean as well as the median age was higher among females (34 and 24) compared to males (29 and 21). The mean age ranged from 30 in Kigali City to 33 in the Southern Province while the median age ranged from 21 in Northern Province to 24 in Kigali City. Irrespective of the province the mean and median ages were higher among females than males.

**Table 34: Mean and median age of the inactive population aged 16 and above bysex, province and area of residence**

| Province and area of residence | Male | | | Female | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population count | Mean age | Median age | Population count | Mean age | Median age | Population count | Mean age | Median age |
| **Rwanda** | 661,579 | 29.3 | 21.0 | 884,129 | 33.9 | 24.0 | 1,545,708 | 31.9 | 22.0 |
| Urban | 132,038 | 26.9 | 21.0 | 200,623 | 30.9 | 24.0 | 332,661 | 29.3 | 23.0 |
| Rural | 529,541 | 29.9 | 21.0 | 683,506 | 34.8 | 24.0 | 1,213,047 | 32.6 | 22.0 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | |
| Kigali City | 86,378 | 27.4 | 22.0 | 136,952 | 31.2 | 25.0 | 223,330 | 29.8 | 24.0 |
| Southern | 173,403 | 30.3 | 21.0 | 235,724 | 35.4 | 25.0 | 409,127 | 33.2 | 23.0 |
| Western | 153,912 | 29.3 | 20.0 | 200,500 | 34.2 | 23.0 | 354,412 | 32.1 | 22.0 |
| Northern | 93,815 | 29.9 | 20.0 | 117,242 | 34.5 | 22.0 | 211,057 | 32.5 | 21.0 |
| Eastern | 154,071 | 28.7 | 20.0 | 193,711 | 33.3 | 23.0 | 347,782 | 31.3 | 22.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## 5.3    Background characteristics of the inactive population

Table 35 shows that the level of education of 60% of inactive persons was not beyond primary, and that 24% had attended or were still attending lower secondary school.

The distribution of the inactive population by area of residence shows some differences in the structure of that population based on the highest level of education. Inactive persons who had never attended school represented 11% of the inactive population in urban areas and 22% in rural areas. In addition; the percentage of inactive persons with university education was six times higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

**Table 35: Distribution (number and percentage) of the inactive population aged 16 and above by level of education, area of residence and sex**

| Area of residence and Level of education | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Never attended/preschool | 88,714 | 220,452 | 309,166 | 13.4 | 24.9 | 20.0 |
| Primary | 271,649 | 340,768 | 612,417 | 41.1 | 38.5 | 39.6 |
| Post-primary/Lower secondary | 175,329 | 200,404 | 375,733 | 26.5 | 22.7 | 24.3 |
| Upper secondary | 81,265 | 84,331 | 165,596 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 10.7 |
| University | 37,420 | 28,618 | 66,038 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 |
| Not stated | 7,202 | 9,556 | 16,758 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Total | 661,579 | 884,129 | 1,545,708 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| Never attended/preschool | 8,598 | 28,007 | 36,605 | 6.5 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Primary | 34,269 | 67,346 | 101,615 | 26.0 | 33.6 | 30.5 |
| Post-primary/Lower secondary | 37,158 | 47,510 | 84,668 | 28.1 | 23.7 | 25.5 |
| Upper secondary | 29,549 | 35,694 | 65,243 | 22.4 | 17.8 | 19.6 |
| University | 20,804 | 19,738 | 40,542 | 15.8 | 9.8 | 12.2 |
| Not stated | 1,660 | 2,328 | 3,988 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Total | 132,038 | 200,623 | 332,661 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| Never attended/preschool | 80,116 | 192,445 | 272,561 | 15.1 | 28.2 | 22.5 |
| Primary | 237,380 | 273,422 | 510,802 | 44.8 | 40.0 | 42.1 |
| Post-primary/Lower secondary | 138,171 | 152,894 | 291,065 | 26.1 | 22.4 | 24.0 |
| Upper secondary | 51,716 | 48,637 | 100,353 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 8.3 |
| University | 16,616 | 8,880 | 25,496 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 |
| Not stated | 5,542 | 7,228 | 12,770 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Total | 529,541 | 683,506 | 1,213,047 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

Table 36 below presents the distribution of the inactive population by nationality and sex. Almost all inactive persons were Rwandese (99.5%). Among foreign residents, the DRC had the highest number of inactive persons (1,975, again this excludes persons living in refugee camps), followed by Burundi (1,371) and Uganda (437).

**Table 36: Distribution (number) of the inactive population aged 16 and above by nationality, area of residence and sex**

| Area of residence and nationality | Count | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Male** | **Female** | **Both Sexes** |
| Rwanda only | 656,452 | 877,434 | 1,533,886 |
| Rwanda and other | 2,239 | 2,923 | 5,162 |
| Burundi | 619 | 752 | 1,371 |
| Tanzania | 83 | 86 | 169 |
| Kenya | 40 | 82 | 122 |
| Uganda | 175 | 262 | 437 |
| DRC | 749 | 1,226 | 1,975 |
| Other African country | 62 | 110 | 172 |
| Europe | 60 | 58 | 118 |
| Americas | 17 | 33 | 50 |
| Asia | 61 | 189 | 250 |
| Oceania | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Not stated | 1,018 | 972 | 1,990 |
| Total | 661,579 | 884,129 | 1,545,708 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

The distribution of the inactive population aged 16 and above by disability status and sex as presented in Table 37 below reveals that 11% of the inactive population were disabled. The majority of them were living in rural areas; 12% of inactive persons in rural areas were

disabled, compared to 6% in urban areas. The percentages of persons with disabilities among inactive persons were almost the same in both sexes at the national level and in rural areas; and a very small difference was observed in urban areas, where a higher percentage of males in the economically inactive population was disabled.

**Table 37: Distribution (number and percentage) of the inactive population aged 16 and above by disability status and sex**

| Area of residence and disability status | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 72,506 | 94,768 | 167,274 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| Without disabilities | 589,073 | 789,361 | 1,378,434 | 89.0 | 89.3 | 89.2 |
| Total | 661,579 | 884,129 | 1,545,708 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 8,208 | 10,583 | 18,791 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Without disabilities | 123,830 | 190,040 | 313,870 | 93.8 | 94.7 | 94.4 |
| Total | 132,038 | 200,623 | 332,661 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| With disabilities | 64,298 | 84,185 | 148,483 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.2 |
| Without disabilities | 465,243 | 599,321 | 1,064,564 | 87.9 | 87.7 | 87.8 |
| Total | 529,541 | 683,506 | 1,213,047 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

# Conclusion

The analysis of economic activity and labour force participation in Rwanda has focused on the population aged 16 and above to identify different characteristics of the currently active and inactive populations. The structure of both populations showed that 71% of the resident population were employed while 3% of them were unemployed and 26% were inactive.

The active population, which consists of employed and unemployed persons, represented 74% of the population aged 16 and above. Females were predominant in the active population and also constituted the majority of the working-age population.

Even though the employment rate in Rwanda is high (97%), the unemployment rate, which reflects an unbalanced labour market, is growing and is more remarkable among young people who are living in urban areas, especially those who have at least a secondary level of education.

Although the majority of employed persons were females (52%), they were mainly working in the agriculture sector.

Labour force participation in Rwanda increases rapidly with age for young persons, peaks around the age 35-39 and then decreases slowly but steadily with increasing age. The fact that a high number of older people keep working even after they reach the official age for retirement, indicates an economy where a person is obliged to work in order to survive.

The level of education among those currently employed is still weak; only 2% had at least a Bachelor's degree. A similar situation was observed among unemployed persons,65% of whom had not gone beyond primary education. 26% of unemployed persons have attended secondary, and 8% university.

The analysis indicated that the main occupation among the employed population was agriculture (73%) and a greater percentage of females were employed in agriculture (82%) than men (63%). Non-agricultural occupations were mostly present in urban areas and mostly occupied by men.

The analysis of the main occupation and the institutional sector of employment showed that the private sector in Rwanda has to be strengthened. The three most common occupations which require high levels of education (managers, professionals, and technicians and associate professionals) accounted for the majority of employed persons in the public sector (60%) but only 1% in the private sector.

Except for employees and self-employed persons not working in agriculture, who were largely services and sales workers, all other categories of employment were dominated by agriculture.

The relationship between the main occupation and the level of education proved that the occupations which require high level education were occupied by educated people. 72% of employed people with university education were managers, professionals or technicians and associate professionals. On the other hand, people with less education were involved in

occupations that do not require high levels of education. 87% of employed persons who had never attended school were working in agriculture.

Concerning employment status, the results showed that the majority of the employed population in Rwanda were self-employed in agriculture (60%), followed by employees (18%). The percentage of employed males who were employees was twice as high as the corresponding figure for women and the percentage of employed women who were contributing family workers was more than twice as high as the corresponding figure for men.

The private sector employed 94% of employed persons including small-scale famers and the public sector employed only 4%.The analysis of the branches of economic activity revealed that the primary sector employed the majority of the population. However, there had been a significant shift to the non-agricultural sector during the previous 10 years. The percentage of agricultural workers in the employed population decreased from 88%in 2002 to 76% in 2012. The secondary and tertiary sectors grew between 2002 and 2012 and the fastest growing branches of economic activity were accommodation and food service, construction, and transportation and storage.

The majority of the inactive population were students (51%),followed by home workers (25%). However, the student percentage of inactive males (61%) was higher than the figure for inactive females (43%).

The highest level of education for 40% of the inactive population was primary and 24% of all inactive persons had attended or were still attending lower secondary school.

In general, the measurement of economic activity through the RPHC4 is limited to selected indicators which can be measured by a population census. Like other population censuses, it has not captured employment characteristics such as working hours, income from work and informal employment which are usually measured by specific employment surveys. Consequently, some important indicators such as the underemployment rate (which shows the insufficiency of the volume of work among the employed population) could not be computed. It is also worth noting that the information presented in this report is limited to the main activity performed during the reference period (seven days before the Census night) while the working population of Rwanda routinely works in multiple jobs. Moreover, the data on economic activity from the RPHC4 are captured within a short reference fixed period. Thus the seasonality is disregarded while the majority of Rwandans works in agricultural activities which are heavily subject to annual seasons. In the next censuses both short and long reference periods could be used to capture the seasonality effects of the labour force.

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# Annex A  Census objectives, methodology and data quality assessment

## A.1  Objectives of the Census

The long-term objective of the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) is to contribute to:

i.   Improving the level of knowledge on the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Rwanda;
ii.  Enabling a better understanding of population and development interrelationships; and
iii. Reinforcing the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda's(NISR) human and technical capacity.

In the short term, the objectives of the Census are to:

i.    Determine the current size of the population of Rwanda and its spatial distribution among provinces, districts, sectors, cells and villages and among rural and urban areas;
ii.   Determine the present demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics of the population of Rwanda;
iii.  Determine the level, structure and trends in regard to fertility, mortality and migration among the population in order to come up with the natural and overall growth rates of the population of Rwanda;
iv.   Provide indicators to enable advocacy for particular groups of the population such as women, children, youth, the elderly and disabled persons;
v.    Determine the characteristics of households, housing conditions and household welfare in Rwanda to further use this information for a more elaborate poverty mapping of the country;
vi.   Produce national population projections using updated demographic data and other information on population dynamics to enhance future planning;
vii.  Update the relevant databases, providing information right down to the smallest administrative unit in order to enhance the current Government policy on 'village clusters';
viii. Provide clear details of the current statutory boundaries of all administrative units of the country to which appropriate geographical codes can then be assigned;
ix.   Constitute an updated sampling frame for Rwanda and produce maps for each enumeration area for future sample surveys; and
x.    Promote the use of Census data at national and local level in formulating, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

## A.2 Methodology and Census phases

As mentioned in Chapter 1 of this report, following the preparatory phase of the Census which consisted of the production of the project documents, schedule and Census budget, the following technical activities were undertaken.

### A.2.1 Census mapping

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

The Census mapping operation lasted for about a year (from February 2011 to March 2012), which enabled the NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (e.g. enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc.) and the other Census infrastructure and facilities necessary for planning robust field activities. The outcomes of the Census mapping include the production of a new sampling frame for future surveys and an updated administrative area boundary map for Rwanda. In total, the country was delineated into 16,728 enumeration areas within the current boundaries of administrative units, consisting of five provinces, 30 districts and 416 sectors. This allows for the easy compilation of Census results in these administrative entities.

### A.2.2 Pilot Census

Prior to the conducting of theRPHC4, a Pilot Census designed for testing the Census questionnaires, other Census data-collection tools, enumeration time requirements and the state-of-preparedness of the entire field work organisation was carried out. This test was conducted on a sample of 75 enumeration areas throughout all the districts of the country, from 16 to 30 August 2011, exactly one year before the actual Census.

The Pilot Census was a dress rehearsal for the actual Census during which the various methods and procedures for field organisation were tested as well as the Census publicity/awareness campaign, Census map products and data-coding and data-entry equipment.

The lessons learnt from the Pilot Census exercise were used to revise some Census procedures and instruments necessary for a smooth/successful implementation of the actual Census enumeration work.

### A.2.3 Questionnaires and manuals

The first draft of Census questionnaires prepared by the NISR was submitted to the Census Technical Committee (CTC) for review before its approval by the National Census Commission (NCC). The CTC-reviewed Census questionnaires and related manuals were tested during the Pilot Census.

The lessons learnt during the Pilot Census were used by the NISR to improve and finalise the Census questionnaires, containing 77 variables, as well as to revise the manuals of instructions for all Census functionaries accordingly. The revised Census questionnaires and

manuals were again reviewed and approved by the CTC before final approval was granted by the NCC to use the Census questionnaire for the RPHC4.

The questionnaires used to collect data are presented in Annex B of this report. Two different types of questionnaires were administered –one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record.

## A.2.4  Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

Prior to the conducting of Census enumeration a national publicity and sensitisation campaign was implemented in order to inform the public about the importance and relevance of the fourth Rwanda RPHC4, as well as to seek their active participation and the involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities during the Census enumeration period. A subtle and targeted publicity and awareness campaign was conducted before the Pilot Census, which was later intensified and diversified to cover all of the country as the actual Census enumeration period approached.

The active collaboration and participation of Census commissions at both provincial and district levels in campaign activities contributed significantly to the success of the Census enumeration.

The innovative mass-communication mix that was used to inform the public about the Census and, at the same time, to ask for their full participation in the RPHC4, included the following:

(i)   Census Commission meetings;
(ii)  Articles in local newspapers;
(iii) Radio and television programmes;
(iv) Outdoor billboards, banners, publicity spots and press releases; and
(v)  Monthly village community development meetings (*Umuganda*).

The Census results published in this report attest to the high level of cooperation of the political and administrative authorities and the effective participation of the general public in the entire Census enumeration process.

## A.2.5  Recruitment and training of field staff

The RPHC4 was conducted by personnel from various institutions: the NISR (the Census executing agency), MINECOFIN, MINALOC (districts and sectors), MINAFFET, the Rwanda Defence Force, the Rwanda National Police, the Rwanda Correctional Services and MINEDUC (heads of secondary schools and teachers). The recruitment of Census functionaries was done by each institution according to the needs (i.e. number and categories of staff) of the NISR, except in the case of teachers whose recruitment was done by the NISR in collaboration with administrative authorities at the district, sector and cell levels.

At each stage of Census implementation, the necessary induction and mandatory training for NISR staff and Census functionaries took place. For example, the Census mapping phase was preceded by the training of cartographers, while the Pilot Census and the actual Census enumeration were preceded by training of enumerators and their supervisors.

About eight weeks prior to the commencement of actual Census enumeration cascading training was organised for all categories of Census functionaries, namely:

(i) Core master trainers' dialogue;
(ii) Training for 275 master trainers;
(iii) Training for 1,004 trainers organised in five training centres, one centre per province; and
(iv)Training for 24,426 enumerators in 68 training centres spread across all districts of the country.

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

In order to mitigate the risk of declining quality of training at the various cascading training levels, the comprehensive enumerator training was voice-over simulated by core master trainers at a recording studio. The audio recorded training session was mass-recorded on CDs and distributed to all the training classes as a reference source for the trainers.

## A.2.6  Actual Census enumeration

As initially planned, the actual Census enumeration of the population in private and institutional households was conducted across the country from 16 to 30 August to 2012, immediately after the Census reference night.

Although data-collection activities were carried out by well-trained enumerators, quality assurance of the Census enumeration was ensured through close supervision by line managers at various levels. The Census functionaries deployed for the RPHC4 comprised the following personnel:

(i)   Enumerators and support staff;
(ii)  Team supervisors, covering an average of five enumeration areas each;
(iii) Sector controllers;
(iv) Zonal supervisors, covering between two and five administrative sectors;
(v)  District coordinators;
(vi) Province coordinators; and
(vii)National coordinators.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Census Manual, each manager oversaw and ensured the operations of daily Census activities within his/her area of supervision. Enumerators were accountable for the work done on a daily basis to their team leaders, who carried out the verification of completed questionnaires and also resolved to the best of their ability challenges and/or problems encountered.

The team leaders communicated their daily progress achieved to the innovative Census Command and Control Centre (CC&CC) established at the NISR using a SMS (i.e. Short Message Service) system. The CC&CC system was an open source and web-based system that allowed NISR senior management and authorised staff to continually monitor the progress of Census enumeration in all the 16,728 enumeration areas via the internet. These officials were also able to contact each other through a MTN Closed User Group.

Prior to the conducting of Census enumeration, a robust field operations plan with worst case scenarios and risk analyses was established to facilitate hitch-free data collection and supervision of the work. Appropriate logistical support was made available to field staff, such as bicycles, motorcycles, vehicles and other necessary equipment. The mechanism utilised for the distribution of Census material for data collection as well as the repatriation of questionnaires and other materials to NISR headquarters was mainly facilitated by Rwanda Defence Force trucks.

### A.2.7  Post-enumeration activities

The logistical arrangement employed for the repatriation, inventory of Census questionnaires and collating of Census counts was swift and seamless, which enabled the rapid publishing of the Provisional Census Report within 90 days of Census enumeration being concluded. The other post-enumeration activities included: the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES); data coding; data processing; the release of final results; thematic analysis; and the dissemination of Census results.

The PES was conducted from 19 September to 3 October 2012. The aim of the PES was to assess the coverage and quality of Census data gathered during the actual Census. A total of 120 enumeration areas was sampled from across all districts of the country.

The data-coding and data-processing activities were done concurrently and completed within six months. The Census data-cleaning, data-editing and data-stabilisation processes were completed in two months, after which approximately 1,000 basic Census data tables were generated. The final results were subjected to an in-depth analysis across 17 generic themes (one of which is presented in this report) in accordance with the analysis plan developed for each theme. Census monographs for each of the 30 districts will also be produced.

## A.3  Data quality assessment

An independent quality review (available as an internal report to NISR) was conducted in parallel with the thematic analysis. This investigated the work done prior, during, and after enumeration to maximise the data quality. The assessment confirmed the strong planning and quality assurance throughout the enumeration to maximise representation of the population; but also found potentially weaker direct quality assurance during the data processing phase. The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the RPHC4was implemented with strong quality control and gives an excellent representation of the population of Rwanda with generally good measurement of its structure both in terms of spread and demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

The claim of high quality with respect to representation is confirmed by the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), which measured the net-coverage of the household population in the RPHC4 to be over 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.5% while gross over-coverage (erroneous inclusions) was around 0.6%. The conclusion of excellent representation is also consistent with the plausible growth rate for the population over the inter-censal period implied by the national results.

Analysis of the demographic and socio-economic information contained in the final RPHC4 database and triangulation with other data sources also confirm that for most areas, the RPHC4 gives a reliable and comprehensive representation of the population. However, some issues were found with respect to measurement of population characteristics: some possible under-reporting of males (especially at young ages), some age-heaping around the digits 0 and 2 as well as particular irregularities around the ages 2 and 12. Moreover, despite careful testing of the questionnaire with explicit enumerator instructions regarding these sections, there is also evidence of under-reporting of mortality, and to a lesser extent fertility. Indirect estimation may be appropriate in these two thematic areas. However, apart from these issues the analysis of the RPHC4 database supports the assertion of good quality with respect to measurement.

# Annex B    Census questionnaire

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

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

# B.1   Private households: person record

FORM: 001

**REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**

S/N: 0000000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING

NATIONAL CENSUS COMMISSION

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA**
P.O. Box 6139 Kigali. Tel.: (+250)252571035
Fax: (+250)252570705 *E-mail :info@statistics.gov.rw*

**GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**
**16 – 30 AUGUST 2012**

Legal Basis: Presidential decree No, 02/01 of 28/02/2011

**CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE** *(PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)*

## I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY: …………………………………………………………………………………|__|

L02. DISTRICT: …………………………………………………………………………………|__|

L03. SECTOR: ……………………………………………………………………………|__|__|

L04. CELL: …………………………………………………………………………|__|__|

L05. VILLAGE: ……………………………………………………………|__|__|

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA): …………………………………………|__|__|

L07. AREA OF RESIDENCE: (Urban = 1, Rural = 2): …………………………………|__|

L08. BUILDING NUMBER: ……………………………………………………|__|__|__|

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: …………………………………………………|__|__|__|

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD:…………………………………………………| 1 | 0 | 0 |

| L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: | \|__\| / \|__\| |

## II. SECTION S - HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE TO BE FILLED IN AFTER

| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRESENT RESIDENTS (PR) | | | |
| ABSENT RESIDENTS (AR) | | | |
| TOTAL RESIDENTS (PR + AR) | | | |
| VISITORS (VIS) | | | |
| TOTAL ENUMERATED | | | |
| RESIDENTS ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD | | | |

CONTROL SHEET

| ENUMERATOR | TEAM SUPERVISOR |
|---|---|
| Enumeration Date: ……………..………… | Date of Verification: ……………………… |
| Observations: | Observations: |
| Name of Enumerator: …………………………….…… | Name of Team Supervisor: ……………………………….…… |
| Signature: | Signature: |

| CODER | VERIFIER | DATA ENTRY CLERK |
|---|---|---|
| Name :…………………………… Date: ……………………………….. Signature: | Name :…………………………… Date: ……………………………….. Signature: | Name:……………………………… Date: ……………………………….. Signature:          Code: \|__\|__\| |

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

| N° | Name and First Name (P01) | Relationship to the Head of Household (P02) | Sex (P03) | Age at last birthday (P05) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. **Resident household members**<br><br>Write the names of all resident members who were present or absent during the census night: (15-16/08/2012) according to the following order :<br>- The Head of the Household ;<br>- Unmarried resident children of the head of the household whose mothers /fathers are not resident in the same household beginning with the eldest ;<br>-The first Spouse, followed by her unmarried children resident in the household beginning with the eldest ;<br>-The second, third, … .Spouses, followed by their unmarried children resident in the household beginning with the eldest;<br>- Married resident children of the head of the household followed by their resident spouses and children;<br>- Children unrelated to the head being brought up within the household;<br>- Other resident persons who are related either to the head of the household or to his spouse or spouses;<br>- Other resident persons who are unrelated either to the head of the household or to his spouse or spouses;<br>- Names of all other residents who did not spend the census night within the household;<br>**2. Visitors**<br>Record the names of all visitors who spent the census night within the household (if any). | *What is [NAME]'s Relationship to the head of the household?*<br><br>*Circle the code corresponding to the response options found at the bottom of the page, depending on the declaration of the respondent.* | *What is [NAME]'s Sex?*<br><br>*Circle the number which matches the response given.* | *How old was [NAME] at his/ her Last Birthday?*<br><br>*If respondent do not know the exact age; Use the historical calendar provided to estimate his/her age.* |
| 1 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 2 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 3 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 4 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 5 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 6 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 7 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 8 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 9 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 10 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 11 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |
| 12 | | 1. HH  3. SD  5. FM  7. GC  9. NR<br>2. SP  4. UC  6. BS  8. OR | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|_\|_\|_\| |

**Relationship to the head**

1. HH: Head of Household
2. SP: Spouse
3. SD: Son/Daughter
4. UC: Unrelated child

6. BS: Brother/ Sister
7. GC: Grand child
8. OR: Non Relative
9. NR: Other relative

# SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

## FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

**P01** – Serial Number of the person ☐☐

NAME: _____

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

1. Head of Household

**P03** – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male     2. Female

**P04** – In what month and year was [NAME] born?

Month: _____ ☐☐     Year: ☐☐☐☐

**P05** – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?

Record age in completed years ☐☐☐

**P06** – What is residence status of [NAME]?

1. Present Resident – PR
2. Absent Resident - AR
3. Visitor – VIS

## FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

**P07** – Where [NAME] was born?

Province: _____

District: _____ ☐☐☐

Foreign Country: _____

**P08** – What is [NAME]'s Nationality?

1st Nationality: _____

2nd Nationality: _____ ☐☐☐

Foreigner: _____

(Record the name of the country)

**P09** – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province: _____

District: _____ ☐☐☐

Foreign Country: _____

**P10** – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District?

Record 000 if less than 1 year; Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth ☐☐☐

**P11** – What is [NAME]'s Religion?

1. Catholic   4. Muslim        7. No Religion
2. Protestant 5. Jehovah Witness 8. Other……………
3. Adventist  6. Tradit/Animist

**P12** – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes?

| Type of disability (D) | Causes (C) |
|---|---|
| 1. Seeing | 1. Congenital |
| 2. Hearing | 2. Disease/Illness |
| 3. Speaking | 3. Injury/Accident |
| 4. Walking/Climbing | 4. War/Mines |
| 5. Learning/Concentrating | 5. Genocide |
| 6. Other………………… | 6. Not Known |
|  | 7. Other…………… |

If None (Write 0 in first D) → Go to P13

D C  D C  D C  D C  D C  D C
☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

**P13** – What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1. Mutuelle  2. RAMA 3. MMI  4. FARG
5. Insurance Cie  6. School 7. NGO 8. Employer
9. None  10. Other………………

## FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

**P14** – Parental survivorship and residence

**P14a** – Is [NAME]'s natural mother alive? — 1. Yes 2. No  3. Don't know

**P14b** – If yes, does [NAME]'s natural mother live in this household? — 1. Yes 2. No

**P14c** – Is [NAME]'s natural father alive? — 1. Yes 2. No  3. Don't know

**P14d** – If yes, does [NAME]'s natural father live in this household? — 1. Yes 2. No

**P15** – Was [NAME]'s birth registered?

1. Yes     2. No     3. Don't know

## FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

**P16** – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kinyarwanda | 1 | Record the SUM of the codes circled |
| French | 2 | |
| English | 4 | ☐☐ |
| Other | 8 | |
| None | 0 | |

**P17** – Has [NAME] ever attended school?

1. Has never attended → Go to P20
2. Has ever attended
3. Is currently attending school

**P18a** – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended?

| | Level | | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preschool | 0 | Secondary | 3 |
| Primary | 1 | University | 4 |
| Post Primary | 2 | | |

**P18b** – How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?

| Level | Years Completed |
|---|---|
| Preschool | 0 1 2 3 |
| Primary | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| Post primary | 0 1 2 3 |
| Secondary | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |
| University | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+ |

**P19** – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

0. None
1. CE/FM
2. EMA/ENTA
3. A3/D4/D5
4. A2/D6/D7
5. A1: Bacc/Diploma
6. A0: Bachelor
7. MA: Master
8. PhD: Doctorate

## FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

**P20** – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)?

1. Yes → Go to P25
2. No

**P21** – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/8/12)?

0. Home worker
1. Non-worker (Never worked)
2. Non-worker (Ever worked)
3. On leave, but has job → Go to P25
4. Retired
5. Old age    → Go to P23
6. Student
7. Other: ………………………….

**P22** – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?

1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing
2. Production
3. Services/Selling    → Go to P25
4. House worker at someone's house
5. Home worker at own house
6. None

## [FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE AVAILABLE TO WORK]

**P23** – Is [NAME] available to work?

1. Yes     2. No → Go to P29

**P24** – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (08-14/08/2012)?

0. No
1. Yes, 1st job  } → Go to P29
2. Yes, new job

## FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

**P25** – What was [NAME]'s main occupation (type of work) during the last 7 days preceding the census night or during the last time he/she worked?

_____ ☐☐☐☐

**P26** – What is [NAME]'s status in employment?

1. Employee        5. Producers' cooperative member
2. Employer
3. Self-employed   6. Other
4. Contributing family worker

**P27** – What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]'s place of work?

_____ ☐☐☐☐

**P28** – What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment?

1. Public      3. Non-profit institution
2. Private     4. Household

## FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

**P29** – What is [NAME]'s marital status?

1. Never married  3. Separated 5. Divorced
2. Married        4. Widowed

If never married and FEMALE → P33

If Widowed or Divorced → P32

If never married and MALE → Next Person

**P30** – How many spouses [NAME] have? (For men only)

Current number of spouses: ☐

**P31** – What is the rank of [NAME] to the spouse?     (For women only)

Current rank as spouse: ☐

**P32** – How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with partner?

Age at first marriage : ☐☐

## FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

**P33** – How many live births [NAME] has ever had?

If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person

Male ☐☐     Female ☐☐

**P34** – Among those children, how many are still alive?

Male ☐☐     Female ☐☐

**P35** – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15/08/2011 to 15/08/2012)?

Male ☐     Female ☐

**P36** – Among those children, how many are still alive?

Male ☐     Female ☐

# SECTION P – CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

## FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

**P01** – Serial Number of the person

NAME: _____

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

2. Spouse     6. Brother/Sister
3. Son/Daughter     7. Grandchild
4. Unrelated Child     8. Other Relative
5. Father/Mother     9. Non Relative

**P03** – Is [NAME] male or female?

1. Male     2. Female

**P04** – In what month and year was [NAME] born?

Month:_____     Year:

**P05** – How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?

Record age in completed years

**P06** – What is residence status of [NAME]?

1. Present Resident – PR
2. Absent Resident - AR
3. Visitor – VIS

## FOR USUAL RESIDENTS

**P07** – Where [NAME] was born?

Province: _____
District: _____
Foreign Country: _____

**P08** – What is [NAME]'s Nationality?

1st Nationality: _____
2nd Nationality: _____
Foreigner:_____
(Record the name of the country)

**P09** – Where was [NAME] residing previously?

Province: _____
District: _____
Foreign Country: _____

**P10** – How long has [NAME] been living continuously in this District?

Record 000 if less than 1 year;
Record 999 if the residence has not changed since birth

**P11** – What is [NAME]'s Religion?

1. Catholic   4. Muslim   7. No Religion
2. Protestant   5. Jehovah Witness   8. Other…….....…...
3. Adventist   6. Tradit/Animist

**P12** – Does [NAME] have any difficulty or problem as listed below? If yes, what were the causes?

| Type of disability (D) | Causes (C) |
|---|---|
| 1. Seeing | 1. Congenital |
| 2. Hearing | 2. Disease/Illness |
| 3. Speaking | 3. Injury/Accident |
| 4. Walking/Climbing | 4. War/Mines |
| 5. Learning/Concentrating | 5. Genocide |
| 6. Other………………… | 6. Not Known |
| | 7. Other…………… |

If None (*Write 0 in first D* → P13)

| D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C | D | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

**P13** – What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?

1. Mutuelle   2. RAMA   3. MMI   4. FARG
5. Insurance Cie   6. School   7. NGO   8. Employer
9. None   10. Other…………………………………

## FOR RESIDENTS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

**P14** – Parental survivorship and residence

**P14a** - Is [NAME]'s natural mother alive?   1. Yes   2. No   3. Don't know

**P14b** - If yes, does [NAME]'s natural mother live in this household?   1. Yes   2. No

**P14c** - Is [NAME]'s natural father alive?   1. Yes   2. No   3. Don't know

**P14d** - If yes, does [NAME]'s natural father live in this household?   1. Yes   2. No

**P15** – Was [NAME]'s birth registered?   1. Yes   2. No   3. Don't know

## FOR RESIDENTS AGED 3 YEARS or OLDER

**P16** – Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in the following languages?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kinyarwanda | 1 | Record the SUM of the codes circled |
| French | 2 | |
| English | 4 | |
| Other | 8 | |
| None | 0 | |

**P17** – Has [NAME] ever attended school?

1. Has never attended → *Go to P20*
2. Has ever attended
3. Is currently attending school

**P18a** – What is the highest level of education [NAME] attended?

| | Level | | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preschool | 0 | Secondary | 3 |
| Primary | 1 | University | 4 |
| Post Primary | 2 | | |

**P18b** – How many years of school did [NAME] complete at that level?

| Level | Years Completed |
|---|---|
| Preschool | 0 1 2 3 |
| Primary | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| Post primary | 0 1 2 3 |
| Secondary | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |
| University | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+ |

**P19** – What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?

0. None
1. CE/FM
2. EMA/ENTA
3. A3/D4/D5
4. A2/D6/D7
5. A1: Bacc/Diploma
6. A0: Bachelor
7. MA: Master
8. PhD: Doctorate

## FOR RESIDENTS AGED 5 YEARS or OLDER

**P20** – Aside from his/her own housework, did [NAME] work at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the census night (8-14/08/2012)?

1. Yes → *Go to P25*
2. No

**P21** – Why [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?

0. Home worker
1. Non-worker (Never worked)
2. Non-worker (Ever worked)
3. On leave, but has job → P25
4. Retired
5. Oldness
6. Student → *Go to P23*
7. Other: …………………………….

**P22** – Did [NAME] do one of the following activities during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?

1. Farming/Rearing animals/Fishing
2. Production → *Go to P25*
3. Services/Selling
4. House worker at someone's house
5. Home worker at own house
6. None

## P23 – Is [NAME] available to work?

1. Yes   2. No → *Go to P29*

**P24** – Has [NAME] been seeking for work during the last 7 days (8-14/08/2012)?

0. No
1. Yes, 1st job    } *Go to P29*
2. Yes, new job

## FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY WORKING or HAVE EVER WORKED

**P25** – What was [NAME]'s main occupation (type of work) during the last 7 days preceding the census night or during the last time he/she worked?

_____

**P26** – What is [NAME]'s status in employment?

1. Employee
2. Employer
3. Self-employed
4. Contributing family worker
5. Producers' cooperative member
6. Other

**P27** – What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]'s place of work?

_____

**P28** – What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment?

1. Public
2. Private
3. Non-profit institution
4. Household

## FOR RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

**P29** – What is [NAME]'s marital status?

1. Never married   3. Separated   5. Divorced
2. Married   4. Widowed

*If never married and FEMALE* → *P33*

*If Widowed or Divorced* → *P32*

*If never married and MALE* → *Next Person*

**P30** – How many spouses [NAME] have? *(For men only)*

Current number of spouses:

**P31** – What is the rank of [NAME] to the spouse? *(For women only)*

Current rank as spouse:

**P32** – How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with partner?

Age at first marriage :

## FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 12 YEARS or OLDER

**P33** – How many live births [NAME] has ever had?

*If none, write 00 for each sex and proceed to the next person*

Male     Female

**P34** – Among those children, how many are still alive?

Male     Female

**P35** – How many live births has [NAME] had during the last 12 months (from 15 August 2011 to 15 August 2012)?

Male     Female

**P36** – Among those children, how many are still alive?

Male     Female

## B.2 Private households: household record and mortality record

### SECTION H: HOUSING UNITS CHARACTERISTICS

**H01 – TYPE OF HABITAT**
1. Umudugudu (clustered rural settlement)
2. Old settlement
3. Dispersed/Isolated housing
4. Planned urban housing
5. Spontaneous/Squatter housing
6. Other type of housing

**H02 – TYPE OF BUILDING**
1. House occupied by one household
2. House occupied by several households
3. Storey building occupied by one or more households
4. Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households
5. Other type of building

**H03 – TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNIT**
1. Owner
2. Tenant
3. Hire purchase
4. Free lodging
5. Staff housing
6. Refuge/Temporary camp settlement
7. Other:......................

**H04 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF**
What is the main material used for the roof?
*(In case of a storey building, consider the roof of the last floor)*
1. Iron Sheets
2. Local Tiles
3. Industrial Tiles
4. Asbestos
5. Concrete
6. Cartoons/Sheathing
7. Grass
8. Other material

**H05 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS**
What is the main material used for the walls?
1. Wood/Mud
2. Wood/Cemented mud
3. Sun dried bricks
4. Plastic Sheathing/Cardboard
5. Cement blocks/Concrete
6. Stone
7. Timber
8. Burnt bricks
9. Other

**H06 – MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR**
What is the main material used for the floor?
1. Earth/Sand
2. Concrete
3. Stone
4. Burn bricks
5. Timber
6. Other

**H07 – NUMBER OF ROOMS**
How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?

**H08 – NUMBER OF BED ROOMS**
How many of these rooms are used for sleeping?

**H09 – NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS**
How many persons usually sleep in the housing unit?

**H10 – MAIN SOURCE OF WATER**
What is the main source of water supply for members of the household?
1. Internal pipe-born water
2. Pipe-born water in the compound
3. Public tap out of the compound
4. Protected Spring/Well
5. Unprotected Spring/Well
6. Rain water
7. River
8. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water
9. Other

**H11 – TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY**
What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?
1. Flush toilet/Water Closet (WC) system
2. Private pit latrine
3. Public pit latrine
4. Bush
5. Other

**H12 – MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING**
What is the main source of energy the household uses for lighting?
1. Electricity by EWSA
2. Hydro-electric or other private source
3. Solar power
4. Generator
5. Kerosene lamp
6. Paraffin
7. Biogas
8. Candle
9. Firewood
10. Other

**H13 – MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING**
What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?
1. Electricity
2. Gas
3. Biogas
4. Kerosene
5. Firewood
6. Charcoal
7. Grass/Leaves
8. Other

**H14 – ENERGY SAVING STOVE**
Do you have an energy saving stove in this house?
1. Yes, and it is used
2. Yes, but it is not used
3. No

**H15 – MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL**
What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?
1. Compost dumping
2. Private dust bins
3. Public refuse dumps
4. In the bush
5. On the farms
6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter
7. Other

**H16 – MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL**
What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household?
1. Sump
2. In the courtyard
3. Rivulet/Trench/Channels
4. In the street
5. Main sewer
6. Cesspool
7. Bush
8. Other

**H17- H25 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS**
How many does the household have of the following assets in functioning condition?

| | |
|---|---|
| H17 – Radio | |
| H18 – Television | |
| H19 – Telephone (fixed line) | |
| H20 – Cell phone | |
| H21 – Refrigerator/ Freezer | |
| H22 – Computer | |
| H23 – Vehicles | |
| H24 – Motorcycles | |
| H25 – Bicycles | |

**H26 – INTERNET ACCESS:** Does any member of this household have access to Internet?
1. Yes    2. No → Go to H28-H34

**H27 – Where do you access Internet?**

| From Home | 1 | Record the SUM of the codes circled |
|---|---|---|
| From Office / School | 2 | |
| From Cyber Cafe | 4 | |
| Other | 8 | |

**H28-H34 – How many cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry/fowl and rabbits do you have in this household?**

| | |
|---|---|
| H28a – Local breed cow | |
| H28b – Cross breed cow | |
| H28c – Exotic breed cow | |
| H29 – Goats | |
| H30 – Sheep | |
| H31 – Pigs | |
| H32 – Rabbits | |
| H33 – Poultry | |
| H34 – Other poultry | |

**H35 – During the last 12 months (15/08/2011 – 15/08/2012), has any member of this household done agriculture activity or rented his land?**
1. Yes, in his own land
2. Yes, in land he rented
3. No, he/she has rented it out
4. No, he/she has not rented it
5. No, without land

### SECTION M: MORTALITY

Please record information on deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months. Do not forget the children.

**M1 – Is there any member of the household who died during the last 12 months (15/08/2011-15/08/2012)?**
1. Yes    2. No → End of the interview

**M2 – Specify the sex, age and cause of death.**

| Death No. | Sex 1. Male 2. Female | Age at death (Record 000 if less than 1 year) | Cause 1. Accident 2. Murder 3. Violence 4. Suicide 5. Injury 6. Illness *If 1-5 and Next Person →* | If death of Woman aged 12-49, ... | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Did the death occur while pregnant? 1.Yes 2.No | Did the death occur during childbirth? 1.Yes 2.No | Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy was terminated? 1.Yes 2.No |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

## B.3 Institutional households: person record

**GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**
**16 – 30 AUGUST 2012**

*Legal Basis: Presidential decree No, 02/01 of 28/02/2011*

**CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE** *(INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)*

### I. SECTION L - LOCALIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

L01. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY: ...................................................................................................|___|

L02. DISTRICT: ...........................................................................................................................|___|

L03. SECTOR: .........................................................................................................................|___|___|

L04. CELL: ...............................................................................................................................|___|___|

L05. VILLAGE: .........................................................................................................................|___|___|

L06. ENUMERATION AREA (N° EA): .........................................................................................|___|___|___|

L07. AREA OF RESIDENCE: (Urban = 1, Rural = 2): ...............................................................|___|

L08. BUILDING NUMBER: .....................................................................................................|___|___|___|

L09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ................................................................................................|___|___|___|

L10. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD:.................................................................................................| 2 |___|___|

L11. NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED IN THIS HOUSEHOLD:    |___| / |___|

### II. SECTION S - HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE TO BE FILLED IN AFTER

|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRESENT RESIDENTS (PR) |  |  |  |
| ABSENT RESIDENTS (AR) |  |  |  |
| TOTAL RESIDENTS (PR + AR) |  |  |  |
| VISITORS (VIS) |  |  |  |
| TOTAL ENUMERATED |  |  |  |
| RESIDENTS ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD |  |  |  |

CONTROL SHEET

| ENUMERATOR | TEAM SUPERVISOR |
|---|---|
| Enumeration Date: ...............…............... | Date of Verification: ........................... |
| Observations: | Observations: |
| Name of Enumerator: …………………………….. | Name of Team Supervisor: ……………………………….. |
| Signature: | Signature: |

| CODER | VERIFIER | DATA ENTRY CLERK |
|---|---|---|
| Name :………………………………. Date: ............................................. Signature: | Name :………………………. Date: ............................................. Signature: | Name:…………………………………. Date: ............................................. Signature:          Code: |___|___| |

| N° | Name and First Name | Is [NAME] male or female? | In what month and year was [NAME] born? | How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday? | What is residence status of [NAME]? | Where [NAME] was born? (Province and District or Country) | What is [NAME]'s Nationality? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **P01** | **P03** | **P04** | **P05** | **P06** | **P07** | **P08** |
| 1 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 2 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 3 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 4 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 5 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 6 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 7 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 8 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 9 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 10 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 11 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 12 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 13 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 14 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |
| 15 | | 1. Male<br>2. Female | \|__\|/ \|__\|__\|__\| | \|__\|__\| | 1. Present Resident<br>2. Absent Resident<br>3. Visitor | ............... ...........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\|__\| | ............... ........<br>............... ...<br>\|__\|__\| |

**SECTION P - CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION**

| | QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | FOR MEMBERS AGED 3 YEARS or ABOVE | | | MEMBERS AGED 12 YEARS or ABOVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Where was [NAME] Residing previously? (District and Province or Country) | Does [NAME] have any disability? If yes, what were the causes? If None *(Write 0 in D and Go to P17)* | Has [NAME] ever attended preschool, school or literacy program? *If P17 = 1 Go to P29* | What is highest level of school or literacy program [NAME] attended? | How many years of school did [NAME] complete at that level? | What is [NAME]'s marital status? |
| | P09 | P12 | P17 | P18a | P18b | P29 |
| 1 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 2 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 3 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 4 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 5 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 6 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 7 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 8 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 9 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 10 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 11 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 12 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 13 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 14 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |
| 15 | | D C D C D C D C D C | 1. Has never attended  2. Has ever attended  3. Is currently attended | \|__\| | \|__\| | 1. Never married  2. Married  3. Separated  4. Widowed  5. Divorced |

**P12: Type of disability (D)**
1. Seeing
2. Hearing
3. Speaking
4. Walking/Climbing
5. Learning/Concentrating
6. Other

**Causes (C)**
1. Congenital
2. Disease/Illness
3. Injury/Accidents
4. War/Mines
5. Genocide
6. Not known
7. Other

**P18a: Level**
0. Preschool
1. Primary
2. Post-primary
3. Secondary
4. University

**P18b Year completed**
0 1 2 3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
0 1 2 3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+

# Annex C    Glossary of key terms and definitions

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC4). Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanation of indicators.

## C.1    Population and demographic characteristics

**Residents:** persons who have lived for more than six months in the place where they were enumerated or who intended to live for more than six months in that place. They represent the population usually living in a place. Residents could be:

- **Present residents:** present in their place of usual residence on the reference night; or
- **Absent residents:** not present in their place of usual residence on the reference night. The person must be absent for a period shorter than or equal to six months.

**Visitors**: persons who were not usual residents of the household. They might be residents in another place in Rwanda, and thus absent residents in that place, or non-residents of the country, for example tourists present at the moment of the Census.

**De facto population** (present residents + visitors): includes all persons physically present in the country or area at the reference date.

**De jure population** (present residents + absent residents): includes all usual residents of the given country or area, whether or not they were physically present in the area at the reference date. The de jure population is also referred to as the (usual) resident population. Most of the analysis presented in these thematic reports is based on the de jure population.

**Demographic dependency ratio**: is measured as the ratio between those typically not in the labour force and the age group typically in the labour force. Using the national definition of working age, it is defined as the sum of persons aged 0 to 15 and elderly people aged 60 and above, divided by the population in the 16 to 59 age group, multiplied by 100. For international comparisons, age groups 0 to 14 and 65 and above are used to identify dependents.

**Median age of a population:** the median age is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

**Population growth rate**: the increase (or decrease) in the number of persons in the population during a certain period of time, expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period. The average annual growth rates for all ages as well as for particular age groups are calculated on the assumption that growth is continuous.

**Population pyramid**: graphically displays a population's age and sex composition. Horizontal bars present the numbers (or percentages) of males and females in each age

group or at each individual age. The sum of all the age/sex groups in the population pyramid equals the total population.

**Sex:** refers to the classification of people as male or female, based on biological and physiological characteristics such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs.

**Gender:** a social and cultural construct, which values men's and women's (and girls' and boys') attributes differently. Accordingly, it assigns socially acceptable and often stereotypical roles and responsibilities to men and women. Gender-based roles and other attributes, therefore, change over time and vary with different cultural contexts. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). This concept is also useful in analysing how commonly shared practices legitimise discrepancies between sexes.

**Sex ratio:** the number of males per 100 females in the population. A sex ratio of 100 would imply that there are as many males as females.

**Disability status:** characterises the population into those with and without a disability. The 'International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health' defines disability as 'an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).' The following limitations in activity functioning are considered in the RPHC4: seeing, hearing, speaking, walking/climbing, learning/concentrating and another type of difficulty/disability.

**Total fertility rate (TFR):** refers to the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period during their lifetime if they were subject to experiencing the ASFRs of a given period. It is calculated by summing the ASFRs and multiplying the sum by the width of the age interval. The indirect estimate of TFR for Rwanda is obtained by applying the Arriaga (ARFE2) method after adjusting the ASFRs using the El Badry correction procedure.

**Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR):** refers to the number of births to women in a specific age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The ASFR is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women.

**Mean age at childbearing:** the mean age of mothers at the time of the birth of their children if women were subject throughout their lives to the ASFRs observed in a given year.

**Parity**: the number of children born alive to a woman. Zero parity women are those with no live births and single parity refers to those women who have one child and so on.

**Nuptiality:** refers to marriage as a population phenomenon, including the rate at which it occurs, the characteristics of people united in marriage, and the dissolution of such unions (through divorce, separation, widowhood, and annulment). The question on marital status was formulated as follows: 'what is [name]'s marital status?'Men in marital union were further asked the type of union, whether it is a monogamous or a polygamous union, and the age at first union. Women in union were asked about their rank as spouse and their age at first union.

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

**Monogamous:** is defined as having one spouse. This indicator is only calculated for currently married or separated males aged 12 and above living in private households.

**Polygamous:** is defined as having more than one spouse. This indicator is only calculated for currently married or separated males aged 12 and above living in private households.

## C.2 Housing and household characteristics

**Housing unit**: a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household or one not intended for habitation but occupied by a household at the time of the Census. The essential features of housing units are separateness and independence.

**Household**: the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. One household occupies a single housing unit.

**Private household:** consists of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. Persons in a private household may or may not be related, or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. In order to facilitate analysis of the de jure population (usual residents) across thematic reports, private households were further categorised as follows:

a) Households where there is at least one usual resident in the household (present or absent resident); and
b) Households consisting only of visitors (e.g. households found during the Census in their holiday homes, etc.)

Subsequently, and across all thematic reports, any analysis of the characteristics of 'private households' will refer to the definition in (a) above, whereas analysis of 'private housing units' will refer to households under both (a) and (b).

**Types of private households:**

- **One-person household:** consists only of the head of the household.
- **Nuclear household:** refers to a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into married couple, family with children or without children or single parent with children only.
- **Extended household:** people related to each other and living together but who do not form a nuclear family.

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

**Institutional household:** comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC4, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

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

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

**Types of habitat***: there are five types of habitat for private households: clustered rural settlement (*umudugudu*)/old settlement, dispersed/isolated habitat, planned urban housing (cadastre), and spontaneous or squatter habitat(*Akajagari*).

**Sources of drinking water***: have been split into improved and unimproved sources. Improved sources include internal pipe-borne water, pipe-borne water in the compound, and public tap outside the compound, protected spring/well, and rain water. These categorisations are based on the definition developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (NISR, n.d.) in 2010. Unimproved sources include unprotected springs/wells, rivers and lakes/streams/ponds/surface water.

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

## C.3 Migration and spatial mobility

**Lifetime migrant:** is a person whose place of residence at birth (district) differs from the place of current residence (district). The number stated in this case is, however, an underestimation of the extent of migration that has occurred during the lifetime of the population. People who moved from their place of birth to a given destination and then returned before the Census date as well as people who moved but died before the Census date will not be counted. Figures at the provincial level have been aggregated from the district level, i.e. they do not necessarily mean that the person has moved between provinces.

**International lifetime migrant:** is, in the context of the thematic analysis of the RPHC4, defined as a person whose country of birth is not Rwanda (i.e. foreign born).

**Recent migrant**: is a person who moved to his/her current district of residence five years or less prior to the Census.

**International recent migrant:** is a person who was previously living abroad and has been living in Rwanda for five years or less.

**Internal migration**: human movement within the borders of a country usually measured across regional, district or municipality boundaries resulting in a change of usual place of residence. For the thematic report on migration, the district will be the geographic partition to be considered.

**Net migration**: refers to the total number of in-migrants to a geographical area (e.g. district, province or country) minus the number of out-migrants over a specified period. Net migration is presented in terms of net lifetime migration as well as net recent migration.

**Migration effectiveness:** is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. It is meant to display the magnitude of the effective addition (or loss) through migration to the overall gross movement.

## C.4   Education

**Education system (Rwanda) and degrees/certificates:** the education system in Rwanda is organised in four levels:

- **Pre-primary education:** is organised in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six.
- **Primary education:** lasts for six years and the official age at this level is seven to 12.
- **Secondary education:** lasts for six years and the official age for this level is 13 to 18. It is composed of lower secondary (the first three years – often referred to as TroncCommun) and upper secondary (the second three years). The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:
    - i) **ENTA:** (*EcoleNormale Technique Auxiliaire)* – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
    - ii) **A3/D4/D5**: certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
    - iii) **A2/D6/D7**: certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of Secondary School.

    Previously, **post-primary education** constituted an alternative to lower secondary school that targeted specialised fields of study and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study, to either: i) enter upper secondary level or ii) enter the labour market. Some disaggregations by highest level attended may group post-primary and secondary education. The following certificates and/or diplomas were awarded at this level of education:
    - i) **EMA** (*Ecole des MoniteursAuxiliaire*): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.
    - ii) **CE/FM**(*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Integré/Certificatd'EtudeFamiliale*)*:* a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

- **Tertiary education:** the duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:
    - i) **Bacc/diploma**: a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.
    - ii) **Bachelors**: a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university.
    - iii) **Master's**: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies.
    - iv) **PhD**: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral programme, usually lasting between three and four years.

**Highest level of education attended:** current or previous attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at pre-school, primary, post-primary, secondary, university level – or none.

**Net Attendance Ratio (NAR):** attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population.

**Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)**: total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population.

**Gender Parity Index (GPI)**: ratio of number or proportion of female population to male population for a given indicator. It measures gender equality between girls' and boys' performance in school.

**School life expectancy (SLE) (primary to tertiary education)**: total number of years of formal education that a person of a given age can expect to receive in terms of future education. SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of he or she attending school at any particular future age is equal to the current attendance ratio at that age.

**Literacy:** the ability to both read and write with understanding (self-reported). A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a ritual phrase that has been memorised. Literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French and Other.

## C.5  Employment/economic activity

**Reference period for economic activity:** A short reference period was used to measure economic activity in this Census. The reference period was fixed as the seven days before the Census night (15 August 2012) and it was the same for all interviewees.

**Priority rules:** The economic activity status of employment will take precedence over all other economic activity statuses. For those who are not in employment, the activity status of unemployment will take precedence over the status of not being economically active. This means that in classifying the population according to the labour force framework, the following steps are applied sequentially:

First, identify persons who were employed among all those in the population above the minimum working age (16 and above). Next, from among the rest of the working-age population, identify those who were unemployed; then of the residual group in the population, including those below the minimum working age, determine those outside the labour force or inactive.

**Working age:** even though the minimum working age specified in the labour law of Rwanda is 16, the 2012 RPHC collected data on the economic activities of persons aged five and above. The official retirement age is 60, but there is no upper limit to the working age in the Rwandan context. Employment indicators are computed for the resident population aged 16 and above, except for the analysis of children in employment.

**Employed population:** refers to persons who worked at least one hour in the seven-day period before the Census night, or who were temporarily absent from a job, or who were engaged in productive activities during the reference period, including: farming/rearing animals/fishing; production; services/selling; and domestic work at someone else's house.

**Unemployed population**: refers to persons who, during the seven-day period before the Census night, were without work but available for work. This constitutes the 'relaxed' definition of unemployment, as the condition of *seeking* work during the reference period is not taken into consideration.

**Fist job seeker:** refers to unemployed person who has never worked before.

**New job seeker:** refers to unemployed person who lost his/her previous job

**Economically active population/labour force:** refers to the sum of the employed and unemployed populations.

**Inactive population**: refers to persons who during the seven-day period before the Census night were without work and not available for work. These include persons looking after the house/family, students, people who have retired and persons who consider themselves too old to work.

**Labour force participation rate (LFPR)**: defined as the ratio of the active population to the sum of the active and inactive population, expressed in percentage terms. Persons whose economic activity status has not been stated are excluded from the calculation of the LFPR.

**Unemployment rate:** defined as the ratio of unemployed to the labour force, expressed in percentage terms. **Status in employment:** the status in employment was classified during the Fourth Rwandan General Population and Housing Census, into the following categories: *employees* are persons working in paid (wage/salary, in-kind) employment job; *employers* are persons on own account or with one or a few partners in a self-employed job who

engage one or more employees on a continuous basis; *self-employed* are persons on own account or with one or a few partners in a self-employed job not engaging any employee on a continuous basis; *contributing family workers* are persons working without pay in any activity operated by a household member; *members of producers' cooperatives* are persons working in a cooperative producing goods and services, in a self-employed job, not engaging any employee on a continuous basis. *Other*: All other persons not falling into any of the above categories

**Main industry and main occupation:** the classifications of the main branch of economic activity are based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), version 4 and the classifications of the main occupation are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), version 4.

**Economic dependency ratio:** is measured as the ratio between economically dependent persons (sum of unemployed, inactive, and children aged five and under) and employed persons, multiplied by 100. An economic dependency ratio of 100 would imply that one employed person has to support one economically dependent person.

**Crude activity rate**: The number of active population expressed as a percentage of the total population.

**Refined activity rate**: The number of active population aged 16 years and above expressed as the percentage of the total population.

## C.6   Socio-cultural characteristics

**Religion**: the following nine response options were offered to measure religious affiliation in Rwanda: Catholic, Protestant, Adventist, Jehovah's Witness, other Christian religion, Muslim, traditionalist/animist, other religion and no religious affiliation

**Nationality:** nationality means the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country or the legal right of belonging to a particular nation whether by birth or naturalisation. Types of nationality are identified as single and dual nationality, which refers to the state of being a citizen of two countries. Article 7 of the Constitution of Rwanda specifies that persons of Rwandan origin, along with their descendants, have the right to acquire Rwandan nationality on demand. The same article provides allowance for dual nationality.

# Annex D    Supplementary tables

**Table 38: Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio, employment rate and unemployment rate by age-group, area of residence and sex (16 years and above)**

| 5-year age-group (Years) and Area of residence | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Employment rate | | | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 35.5 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 34.4 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 96.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| 20-24 | 67.6 | 67.0 | 67.3 | 65.0 | 63.1 | 64.0 | 96.2 | 94.1 | 95.1 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| 25-29 | 87.6 | 82.4 | 84.9 | 84.7 | 77.9 | 81.2 | 96.7 | 94.6 | 95.6 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| 30-34 | 92.4 | 85.6 | 88.9 | 90.2 | 82.1 | 86.0 | 97.6 | 95.9 | 96.7 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| 35-39 | 92.9 | 86.6 | 89.5 | 90.9 | 83.7 | 86.9 | 97.8 | 96.6 | 97.1 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| 40-44 | 92.5 | 86.9 | 89.4 | 90.4 | 84.2 | 87.0 | 97.7 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| 45-49 | 91.8 | 86.4 | 88.8 | 89.8 | 83.9 | 86.5 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| 50-54 | 90.3 | 84.4 | 87.0 | 88.4 | 82.2 | 84.9 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| 55-59 | 87.5 | 81.1 | 83.8 | 85.6 | 79.1 | 81.9 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 60-64 | 80.5 | 73.6 | 76.5 | 78.8 | 71.8 | 74.8 | 97.9 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 65-69 | 71.3 | 62.0 | 65.6 | 69.8 | 60.5 | 64.1 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 70-74 | 55.1 | 45.6 | 49.1 | 54.0 | 44.5 | 48.0 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 75-79 | 41.7 | 33.2 | 36.4 | 40.9 | 32.3 | 35.6 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 80-84 | 28.6 | 21.8 | 24.5 | 27.9 | 21.1 | 23.8 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| 85+ | 16.8 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 97.2 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 31.8 | 35.3 | 33.7 | 30.1 | 33.1 | 31.7 | 94.5 | 93.7 | 94.1 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| 20-24 | 64.2 | 53.9 | 59.1 | 59.5 | 45.4 | 52.5 | 92.6 | 84.3 | 88.8 | 7.4 | 15.7 | 11.2 |
| 25-29 | 84.6 | 69.7 | 77.7 | 79.5 | 59.3 | 70.2 | 94.0 | 85.1 | 90.3 | 6.0 | 14.9 | 9.7 |
| 30-34 | 91.9 | 75.7 | 84.5 | 88.2 | 67.4 | 78.8 | 96.1 | 89.1 | 93.2 | 3.9 | 10.9 | 6.8 |
| 35-39 | 93.1 | 77.5 | 85.7 | 89.8 | 70.6 | 80.7 | 96.4 | 91.1 | 94.1 | 3.6 | 8.9 | 5.9 |
| 40-44 | 92.8 | 77.9 | 85.8 | 89.3 | 71.5 | 81.0 | 96.2 | 91.8 | 94.3 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 5.7 |
| 45-49 | 91.4 | 76.2 | 84.1 | 87.6 | 70.4 | 79.4 | 95.9 | 92.4 | 94.4 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 5.6 |
| 50-54 | 89.3 | 70.0 | 79.6 | 85.4 | 65.4 | 75.4 | 95.6 | 93.4 | 94.6 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 5.4 |
| 55-59 | 82.1 | 62.3 | 71.6 | 78.4 | 58.7 | 68.0 | 95.5 | 94.2 | 94.9 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| 60-64 | 69.4 | 51.0 | 59.2 | 66.4 | 48.6 | 56.6 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 65-69 | 55.8 | 36.1 | 43.8 | 53.4 | 34.7 | 42.0 | 95.8 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 70-74 | 39.8 | 23.8 | 29.5 | 38.2 | 22.8 | 28.2 | 96.0 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| 75-79 | 26.0 | 17.3 | 20.4 | 25.0 | 16.5 | 19.5 | 96.3 | 95.3 | 95.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 80-84 | 18.9 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 18.2 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 96.3 | 92.4 | 94.2 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 5.8 |
| 85+ | 14.8 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 93.2 | 91.0 | 92.0 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 94.9 | 88.9 | 92.3 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| 20-24 | 68.5 | 70.5 | 69.5 | 66.5 | 67.7 | 67.1 | 97.1 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| 25-29 | 88.6 | 85.6 | 87.0 | 86.3 | 82.6 | 84.4 | 97.5 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| 30-34 | 92.6 | 87.8 | 90.0 | 90.8 | 85.3 | 87.8 | 98.1 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 35-39 | 92.9 | 88.4 | 90.4 | 91.2 | 86.2 | 88.4 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| 40-44 | 92.4 | 88.4 | 90.1 | 90.6 | 86.3 | 88.2 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 45-49 | 91.9 | 87.8 | 89.5 | 90.2 | 85.7 | 87.6 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 50-54 | 90.5 | 86.0 | 87.9 | 88.8 | 84.0 | 86.1 | 98.2 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 55-59 | 88.1 | 83.0 | 85.2 | 86.5 | 81.2 | 83.4 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| 60-64 | 81.7 | 75.8 | 78.3 | 80.2 | 74.1 | 76.7 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 65-69 | 72.9 | 64.8 | 67.9 | 71.6 | 63.3 | 66.4 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 70-74 | 56.5 | 47.8 | 51.0 | 55.5 | 46.7 | 50.0 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 75-79 | 43.2 | 34.9 | 38.1 | 42.4 | 34.0 | 37.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 80-84 | 29.4 | 23.0 | 25.6 | 28.7 | 22.4 | 24.9 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 85+ | 17.0 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 96.0 | 96.5 | 96.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |

**Table 39: Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio, employment rate and unemployment rate by level of education, area of residence and sex (16 years and above)**

| Area of residence and Level of education | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Employment rate | | | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 82.7 | 75.4 | 78.0 | 81.1 | 73.4 | 76.2 | 98.0 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Preschool | 72.9 | 70.0 | 71.4 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 68.6 | 96.8 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Primary | 82.8 | 79.4 | 81.0 | 81.1 | 76.8 | 78.9 | 97.9 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Post-primary | 92.3 | 83.5 | 88.0 | 90.3 | 80.5 | 85.5 | 97.8 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| Secondary (Lower) | 37.7 | 31.0 | 34.3 | 36.3 | 28.5 | 32.3 | 96.0 | 92.1 | 94.2 | 4.0 | 7.9 | 5.8 |
| Secondary (Upper) | 56.8 | 50.9 | 54.0 | 51.1 | 42.1 | 46.8 | 90.0 | 82.8 | 86.7 | 10.0 | 17.2 | 13.3 |
| University | 65.8 | 60.6 | 63.7 | 60.5 | 52.3 | 57.2 | 92.0 | 86.3 | 89.8 | 8.0 | 13.7 | 10.2 |
| Not stated | 66.0 | 60.4 | 63.0 | 63.3 | 56.9 | 59.9 | 96.0 | 94.2 | 95.0 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 97.2 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 80.1 | 59.7 | 67.4 | 77.6 | 56.3 | 64.4 | 96.9 | 94.3 | 95.5 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| Preschool | 71.3 | 59.6 | 65.3 | 68.2 | 53.8 | 60.8 | 95.6 | 90.3 | 93.1 | 4.4 | 9.7 | 6.9 |
| Primary | 85.5 | 69.4 | 77.7 | 82.7 | 63.5 | 73.5 | 96.8 | 91.6 | 94.6 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 5.4 |
| Post-primary | 92.3 | 72.9 | 83.0 | 88.9 | 66.9 | 78.3 | 96.3 | 91.8 | 94.4 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 5.6 |
| Secondary (Lower) | 54.0 | 40.4 | 47.3 | 51.2 | 34.8 | 43.1 | 94.8 | 86.1 | 91.1 | 5.2 | 13.9 | 8.9 |
| Secondary (Upper) | 65.2 | 54.8 | 60.2 | 58.7 | 43.2 | 51.3 | 90.0 | 78.9 | 85.1 | 10.0 | 21.1 | 14.9 |
| University | 72.3 | 64.2 | 68.9 | 66.1 | 54.6 | 61.2 | 91.5 | 85.0 | 88.9 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 11.1 |
| Not stated | 69.7 | 55.5 | 62.7 | 66.1 | 49.9 | 58.2 | 94.9 | 89.9 | 92.7 | 5.1 | 10.1 | 7.3 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 94.9 | 88.9 | 92.3 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 83.0 | 76.7 | 79.0 | 81.4 | 74.8 | 77.2 | 98.1 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Preschool | 73.2 | 72.3 | 72.7 | 71.1 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Primary | 82.3 | 80.9 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 78.8 | 79.7 | 98.2 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Post-primary | 92.3 | 86.3 | 89.4 | 90.6 | 84.1 | 87.4 | 98.2 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Secondary (Lower) | 31.2 | 27.4 | 29.3 | 30.3 | 26.2 | 28.2 | 96.9 | 95.4 | 96.2 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Secondary (Upper) | 49.9 | 47.5 | 48.7 | 44.9 | 41.1 | 43.1 | 90.0 | 86.6 | 88.4 | 10.0 | 13.4 | 11.6 |
| University | 51.6 | 49.3 | 50.8 | 48.2 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 93.4 | 91.4 | 92.8 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 7.2 |
| Not stated | 64.7 | 61.7 | 63.1 | 62.4 | 58.8 | 60.4 | 96.3 | 95.2 | 95.7 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 40: Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio, employment rate and unemployment rate by age-group, sex and area of residence**

| 5-year age-group (Years) and Area of residence | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Employment rate | | | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 35.5 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 34.4 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 96.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| 20-24 | 67.6 | 67.0 | 67.3 | 65.0 | 63.1 | 64.0 | 96.2 | 94.1 | 95.1 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| 25-29 | 87.6 | 82.4 | 84.9 | 84.7 | 77.9 | 81.2 | 96.7 | 94.6 | 95.6 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| 30-34 | 92.4 | 85.6 | 88.9 | 90.2 | 82.1 | 86.0 | 97.6 | 95.9 | 96.7 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| 35-39 | 92.9 | 86.6 | 89.5 | 90.9 | 83.7 | 86.9 | 97.8 | 96.6 | 97.1 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| 40-44 | 92.5 | 86.9 | 89.4 | 90.4 | 84.2 | 87.0 | 97.7 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| 45-49 | 91.8 | 86.4 | 88.8 | 89.8 | 83.9 | 86.5 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| 50-54 | 90.3 | 84.4 | 87.0 | 88.4 | 82.2 | 84.9 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| 55-59 | 87.5 | 81.1 | 83.8 | 85.6 | 79.1 | 81.9 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 60-64 | 80.5 | 73.6 | 76.5 | 78.8 | 71.8 | 74.8 | 97.9 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 65-69 | 71.3 | 62.0 | 65.6 | 69.8 | 60.5 | 64.1 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 70-74 | 55.1 | 45.6 | 49.1 | 54.0 | 44.5 | 48.0 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 75-79 | 41.7 | 33.2 | 36.4 | 40.9 | 32.3 | 35.6 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 80-84 | 28.6 | 21.8 | 24.5 | 27.9 | 21.1 | 23.8 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| 85+ | 16.8 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 97.2 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 31.8 | 35.3 | 33.7 | 30.1 | 33.1 | 31.7 | 94.5 | 93.7 | 94.1 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| 20-24 | 64.2 | 53.9 | 59.1 | 59.5 | 45.4 | 52.5 | 92.6 | 84.3 | 88.8 | 7.4 | 15.7 | 11.2 |
| 25-29 | 84.6 | 69.7 | 77.7 | 79.5 | 59.3 | 70.2 | 94.0 | 85.1 | 90.3 | 6.0 | 14.9 | 9.7 |
| 30-34 | 91.9 | 75.7 | 84.5 | 88.2 | 67.4 | 78.8 | 96.1 | 89.1 | 93.2 | 3.9 | 10.9 | 6.8 |
| 35-39 | 93.1 | 77.5 | 85.7 | 89.8 | 70.6 | 80.7 | 96.4 | 91.1 | 94.1 | 3.6 | 8.9 | 5.9 |
| 40-44 | 92.8 | 77.9 | 85.8 | 89.3 | 71.5 | 81.0 | 96.2 | 91.8 | 94.3 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 5.7 |
| 45-49 | 91.4 | 76.2 | 84.1 | 87.6 | 70.4 | 79.4 | 95.9 | 92.4 | 94.4 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 5.6 |
| 50-54 | 89.3 | 70.0 | 79.6 | 85.4 | 65.4 | 75.4 | 95.6 | 93.4 | 94.6 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 5.4 |
| 55-59 | 82.1 | 62.3 | 71.6 | 78.4 | 58.7 | 68.0 | 95.5 | 94.2 | 94.9 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| 60-64 | 69.4 | 51.0 | 59.2 | 66.4 | 48.6 | 56.6 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 65-69 | 55.8 | 36.1 | 43.8 | 53.4 | 34.7 | 42.0 | 95.8 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 70-74 | 39.8 | 23.8 | 29.5 | 38.2 | 22.8 | 28.2 | 96.0 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| 75-79 | 26.0 | 17.3 | 20.4 | 25.0 | 16.5 | 19.5 | 96.3 | 95.3 | 95.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 80-84 | 18.9 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 18.2 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 96.3 | 92.4 | 94.2 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 5.8 |
| 85+ | 14.8 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 93.2 | 91.0 | 92.0 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 94.9 | 88.9 | 92.3 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| 20-24 | 68.5 | 70.5 | 69.5 | 66.5 | 67.7 | 67.1 | 97.1 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| 25-29 | 88.6 | 85.6 | 87.0 | 86.3 | 82.6 | 84.4 | 97.5 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| 30-34 | 92.6 | 87.8 | 90.0 | 90.8 | 85.3 | 87.8 | 98.1 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 35-39 | 92.9 | 88.4 | 90.4 | 91.2 | 86.2 | 88.4 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| 40-44 | 92.4 | 88.4 | 90.1 | 90.6 | 86.3 | 88.2 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 45-49 | 91.9 | 87.8 | 89.5 | 90.2 | 85.7 | 87.6 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 50-54 | 90.5 | 86.0 | 87.9 | 88.8 | 84.0 | 86.1 | 98.2 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 55-59 | 88.1 | 83.0 | 85.2 | 86.5 | 81.2 | 83.4 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| 60-64 | 81.7 | 75.8 | 78.3 | 80.2 | 74.1 | 76.7 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 65-69 | 72.9 | 64.8 | 67.9 | 71.6 | 63.3 | 66.4 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 70-74 | 56.5 | 47.8 | 51.0 | 55.5 | 46.7 | 50.0 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 75-79 | 43.2 | 34.9 | 38.1 | 42.4 | 34.0 | 37.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 80-84 | 29.4 | 23.0 | 25.6 | 28.7 | 22.4 | 24.9 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 85+ | 17.0 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 96.0 | 96.5 | 96.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 41: Age-sex distribution (count and %) of the currently employed population aged 16 years and above (urban)**

| 5-year age-group (Years) | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| 16-19 | 21,301 | 26,954 | 48,255 | 5.6 | 9.7 | 7.4 |
| 20-24 | 64,980 | 49,393 | 114,373 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 17.4 |
| 25-29 | 87,204 | 55,875 | 143,079 | 23.0 | 20.2 | 21.8 |
| 30-34 | 74,867 | 47,380 | 122,247 | 19.8 | 17.1 | 18.6 |
| 35-39 | 44,939 | 31,871 | 76,810 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.7 |
| 40-44 | 31,936 | 22,469 | 54,405 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.3 |
| 45-49 | 20,949 | 15,484 | 36,433 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| 50-54 | 15,586 | 12,025 | 27,611 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| 55-59 | 8,541 | 7,224 | 15,765 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 60-64 | 4,803 | 4,344 | 9,147 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| 65-69 | 2,011 | 2,057 | 4,068 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 70-74 | 1,068 | 1,173 | 2,241 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 75-79 | 491 | 589 | 1,080 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 80-84 | 236 | 255 | 491 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 85+ | 151 | 161 | 312 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 379,063 | 277,254 | 656,317 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 42: Age-sex distribution (count and %) of the currently employed population aged 16 years and above (rural)**

| 5-year age-group (Years) | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| 16-19 | 125,688 | 127,241 | 252,929 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| 20-24 | 251,224 | 281,797 | 533,021 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.2 |
| 25-29 | 290,426 | 309,301 | 599,727 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 17.2 |
| 30-34 | 250,195 | 273,372 | 523,567 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| 35-39 | 160,232 | 198,173 | 358,405 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| 40-44 | 133,095 | 165,332 | 298,427 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| 45-49 | 111,030 | 138,739 | 249,769 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| 50-54 | 110,682 | 139,927 | 250,609 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| 55-59 | 77,315 | 98,330 | 175,645 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 60-64 | 51,955 | 66,772 | 118,727 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| 65-69 | 24,675 | 35,436 | 60,111 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| 70-74 | 17,053 | 23,931 | 40,984 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 75-79 | 8,727 | 11,192 | 19,919 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 80-84 | 4,669 | 5,377 | 10,046 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 85+ | 1,983 | 2,496 | 4,479 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 1,618,949 | 1,877,416 | 3,496,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 43: Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio, employment rate and unemployment rate by nationality, area of residence and sex (16 years and above)**

| Area of residence and Nationality | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to population ratio | | | Employment rate | | | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda only | 75.6 | 71.8 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.9 | 71.0 | 97.2 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Rwanda and other | 72.1 | 62.0 | 67.2 | 68.2 | 56.5 | 62.4 | 94.5 | 91.1 | 93.0 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 7.0 |
| Burundi | 90.9 | 77.8 | 86.6 | 89.6 | 74.2 | 84.5 | 98.6 | 95.4 | 97.6 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 2.4 |
| Tanzania | 77.8 | 60.6 | 71.5 | 75.7 | 52.3 | 67.1 | 97.3 | 86.4 | 93.9 | 2.7 | 13.6 | 6.1 |
| Kenya | 94.9 | 78.2 | 89.5 | 93.3 | 67.8 | 85.1 | 98.3 | 86.7 | 95.0 | 1.7 | 13.3 | 5.0 |
| Uganda | 91.7 | 75.9 | 86.3 | 89.6 | 70.2 | 83.0 | 97.8 | 92.5 | 96.2 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 3.8 |
| DRC | 78.1 | 52.4 | 67.1 | 74.6 | 42.2 | 60.7 | 95.5 | 80.5 | 90.5 | 4.5 | 19.5 | 9.5 |
| Other African Country | 87.7 | 58.0 | 77.5 | 85.1 | 50.0 | 73.1 | 97.1 | 86.2 | 94.3 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 5.7 |
| Europe | 86.1 | 80.4 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 77.7 | 81.9 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 97.7 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| America | 92.3 | 86.9 | 89.4 | 88.2 | 84.5 | 86.2 | 95.6 | 97.2 | 96.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| Asia | 93.7 | 62.9 | 83.1 | 92.5 | 56.2 | 80.0 | 98.7 | 89.4 | 96.3 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 3.7 |
| Oceania | 60.0 | 71.4 | 64.7 | 60.0 | 71.4 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 58.1 | 66.4 | 62.6 | 57.4 | 64.5 | 61.2 | 98.8 | 97.1 | 97.8 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Total | 75.6 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 97.2 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda only | 75.0 | 60.9 | 68.0 | 71.1 | 54.1 | 62.7 | 94.9 | 88.9 | 92.2 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.8 |
| Rwanda and other | 74.8 | 58.6 | 67.6 | 69.7 | 49.9 | 60.9 | 93.2 | 85.1 | 90.1 | 6.8 | 14.9 | 9.9 |
| Burundi | 89.6 | 65.1 | 83.0 | 87.8 | 56.0 | 79.3 | 98.0 | 86.1 | 95.5 | 2.0 | 13.9 | 4.5 |
| Tanzania | 88.5 | 61.2 | 79.9 | 86.6 | 49.6 | 74.9 | 97.8 | 81.1 | 93.8 | 2.2 | 18.9 | 6.2 |
| Kenya | 94.9 | 78.0 | 89.4 | 93.2 | 67.4 | 84.8 | 98.2 | 86.4 | 94.8 | 1.8 | 13.6 | 5.2 |
| Uganda | 93.8 | 78.7 | 89.1 | 91.6 | 71.9 | 85.4 | 97.6 | 91.3 | 95.9 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 4.1 |
| DRC | 78.1 | 49.9 | 66.4 | 74.2 | 38.6 | 59.5 | 95.1 | 77.3 | 89.6 | 4.9 | 22.7 | 10.4 |
| Other African Country | 87.6 | 56.5 | 77.6 | 84.9 | 46.9 | 72.7 | 96.9 | 83.1 | 93.7 | 3.1 | 16.9 | 6.3 |
| Europe | 86.4 | 81.6 | 84.4 | 85.2 | 78.7 | 82.6 | 98.6 | 96.5 | 97.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| America | 91.9 | 84.7 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 82.3 | 85.0 | 95.6 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| Asia | 94.7 | 60.5 | 83.8 | 93.3 | 52.2 | 80.2 | 98.5 | 86.3 | 95.7 | 1.5 | 13.7 | 4.3 |
| Oceania | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 58.6 | 63.9 | 61.5 | 57.5 | 61.6 | 59.8 | 98.1 | 96.5 | 97.2 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| Total | 75.2 | 60.9 | 68.1 | 71.3 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 94.9 | 88.9 | 92.3 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda only | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.8 | 72.8 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Rwanda and other | 69.4 | 64.4 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 61.2 | 63.8 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 95.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Burundi | 91.4 | 80.7 | 87.6 | 90.3 | 78.5 | 86.1 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 98.3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Tanzania | 52.7 | 59.8 | 56.0 | 50.0 | 55.7 | 52.6 | 94.9 | 93.1 | 94.0 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Kenya | 96.6 | 87.5 | 94.6 | 96.6 | 87.5 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Uganda | 80.2 | 68.0 | 74.6 | 79.0 | 65.5 | 72.8 | 98.5 | 96.4 | 97.6 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 2.4 |
| DRC | 78.1 | 62.7 | 70.2 | 76.8 | 57.1 | 66.8 | 98.4 | 91.1 | 95.1 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 4.9 |
| Other African Country | 88.1 | 64.2 | 76.8 | 86.4 | 62.3 | 75.0 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Europe | 80.0 | 57.1 | 70.6 | 75.0 | 57.1 | 67.6 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 4.2 |
| America | 95.5 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 90.9 | 93.8 | 92.9 | 95.2 | 97.8 | 97.0 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Asia | 87.7 | 70.5 | 79.6 | 87.7 | 68.9 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.0 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | | 100.0 | 100.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 57.8 | 67.5 | 63.1 | 57.3 | 65.8 | 61.9 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Total | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 71.7 | 72.8 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 44: Distribution (count and %) of the currently employed population aged 16 years and above by level of education by sex and area of residence**

| Area of residence and Level of education | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 407,740 | 650,227 | 1,057,967 | 20.4 | 30.2 | 25.5 |
| Preschool | 4,865 | 5,206 | 10,071 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Primary | 1,276,640 | 1,266,934 | 2,543,574 | 63.9 | 58.8 | 61.3 |
| Post-primary | 32,477 | 27,972 | 60,449 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Lower secondary | 100,504 | 80,365 | 180,869 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Upper secondary | 96,194 | 72,255 | 168,449 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| University | 66,177 | 37,995 | 104,172 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Not stated | 13,415 | 13,716 | 27,131 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Total | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 32,032 | 38,344 | 70,376 | 8.5 | 13.8 | 10.7 |
| Preschool | 904 | 754 | 1,658 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Primary | 195,275 | 139,766 | 335,041 | 51.5 | 50.4 | 51.0 |
| Post-primary | 7,021 | 4,903 | 11,924 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Lower secondary | 40,624 | 26,613 | 67,237 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 10.2 |
| Upper secondary | 49,931 | 34,167 | 84,098 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 12.8 |
| University | 49,659 | 30,098 | 79,757 | 13.1 | 10.9 | 12.2 |
| Not stated | 3,617 | 2,609 | 6,226 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Total | 379,063 | 277,254 | 656,317 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 375,708 | 611,883 | 987,591 | 23.2 | 32.6 | 28.2 |
| Preschool | 3,961 | 4,452 | 8,413 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Primary | 1,081,365 | 1,127,168 | 2,208,533 | 66.8 | 60.0 | 63.2 |
| Post-primary | 25,456 | 23,069 | 48,525 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Lower secondary | 59,880 | 53,752 | 113,632 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Upper secondary | 46,263 | 38,088 | 84,351 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| University | 16,518 | 7,897 | 24,415 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Not stated | 9,798 | 11,107 | 20,905 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Total | 1,618,949 | 1,877,416 | 3,496,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 45: Distribution (count and %) of the currently employed population aged 16 years and above by language(s) of literacy by sex and area of residence**

| Area of residence and Language(s) of literacy | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| None | 547,379 | 814,066 | 1,361,445 | 27.4 | 37.8 | 32.8 |
| Kinyarwanda | 1,126,661 | 1,117,851 | 2,244,512 | 56.4 | 51.9 | 54.0 |
| French | 2,121 | 1,903 | 4,024 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinya & French | 81,643 | 69,179 | 150,822 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| English | 1,444 | 1,186 | 2,630 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinya &English | 38,714 | 31,282 | 69,996 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| French &English | 1,227 | 928 | 2,155 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kinya, French &English | 81,205 | 64,959 | 146,164 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Other | 2,563 | 1,524 | 4,087 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinya &Other | 27,244 | 9,816 | 37,060 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| French & Other | 2,005 | 1,081 | 3,086 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinya, French &Other | 16,477 | 7,452 | 23,929 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| English & Other | 4,983 | 2,789 | 7,772 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kinya, English &Other | 11,180 | 3,772 | 14,952 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| French,English &Other | 1,024 | 370 | 1,394 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinya, French, English & Other | 43,046 | 14,661 | 57,707 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Not stated | 9,096 | 11,851 | 20,947 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Total | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| None | 41,832 | 47,850 | 89,682 | 11.0 | 17.3 | 13.7 |
| Kinyarwanda | 186,037 | 138,480 | 324,517 | 49.1 | 49.9 | 49.4 |
| French | 560 | 384 | 944 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinya & French | 22,651 | 19,857 | 42,508 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| English | 903 | 613 | 1,516 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kinya &English | 14,320 | 9,330 | 23,650 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| French &English | 540 | 312 | 852 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinya, French &English | 37,743 | 29,736 | 67,479 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| Other | 1,019 | 652 | 1,671 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Kinya&Other | 14,461 | 5,997 | 20,458 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| French &Other | 1,299 | 534 | 1,833 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Kinya, French &Other | 11,235 | 5,473 | 16,708 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| English &Other | 2,917 | 1,043 | 3,960 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Kinya, English &Other | 8,604 | 3,053 | 11,657 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| French,English&Other | 874 | 314 | 1,188 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kinya, French, English &Other | 31,426 | 11,186 | 42,612 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 6.5 |
| Not stated | 2,642 | 2,440 | 5,082 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Total | 379,063 | 277,254 | 656,317 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| None | 505,547 | 766,216 | 1,271,763 | 31.2 | 40.8 | 36.4 |
| Kinyarwanda | 940,624 | 979,371 | 1,919,995 | 58.1 | 52.2 | 54.9 |
| French | 1,561 | 1,519 | 3,080 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinya& French | 58,992 | 49,322 | 108,314 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| English | 541 | 573 | 1,114 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinya&English | 24,394 | 21,952 | 46,346 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| French &English | 687 | 616 | 1,303 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinya, French &English | 43,462 | 35,223 | 78,685 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Other | 1,544 | 872 | 2,416 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kinya&Other | 12,783 | 3,819 | 16,602 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| French &Other | 706 | 547 | 1,253 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinya, French &Other | 5,242 | 1,979 | 7,221 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English &Other | 2,066 | 1,746 | 3,812 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kinya, English &Other | 2,576 | 719 | 3,295 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| French,English&Other | 150 | 56 | 206 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinya, French, English &Other | 11,620 | 3,475 | 15,095 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Not stated | 6,454 | 9,411 | 15,865 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 1,618,949 | 1,877,416 | 3,496,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## Table 46: Distribution (count and %) of the currently employed population aged 16 years and above by main occupation by sex and Area of residence

| Area of residence and Main occupation | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Managers | 10,589 | 5,442 | 16,031 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 59,647 | 46,023 | 105,670 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 21,431 | 12,840 | 34,271 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Clerical support workers | 7,227 | 8,021 | 15,248 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 202,993 | 159,694 | 362,687 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 8.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 1,248,004 | 1,772,323 | 3,020,327 | 62.5 | 82.3 | 72.7 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 200,511 | 41,121 | 241,632 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 5.8 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 68,650 | 2,117 | 70,767 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 136,918 | 70,709 | 207,627 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 5.0 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 42,042 | 36,380 | 78,422 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Total: Rwanda | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| Managers | 7,419 | 3,985 | 11,404 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Professionals | 30,099 | 22,919 | 53,018 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 14,048 | 7,692 | 21,740 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Clerical support workers | 5,374 | 6,336 | 11,710 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Service and sales workers | 104,605 | 106,770 | 211,375 | 27.6 | 38.5 | 32.2 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 53,231 | 83,055 | 136,286 | 14.0 | 30.0 | 20.8 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 74,260 | 15,227 | 89,487 | 19.6 | 5.5 | 13.6 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 37,042 | 879 | 37,921 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 5.8 |
| Elementary occupations | 36,735 | 17,426 | 54,161 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 8.3 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 16,250 | 12,965 | 29,215 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Total: Urban | 379,063 | 277,254 | 656,317 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| Managers | 3,170 | 1,457 | 4,627 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Professionals | 29,548 | 23,104 | 52,652 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 7,383 | 5,148 | 12,531 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 1,853 | 1,685 | 3,538 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Service and sales workers | 98,388 | 52,924 | 151,312 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 1,194,773 | 1,689,268 | 2,884,041 | 73.8 | 90.0 | 82.5 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 126,251 | 25,894 | 152,145 | 7.8 | 1.4 | 4.4 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 31,608 | 1,238 | 32,846 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Elementary occupations | 100,183 | 53,283 | 153,466 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 25,792 | 23,415 | 49,207 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Total: Rural | 1,618,949 | 1,877,416 | 3,496,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 47: Distribution of employed population aged 16 years and above (count) by occupation, status in employment, status in employment and area of residence**

| Area of residence and Main occupation | Employee | Employer | Self employed in agriculture | Self employed in non-agriculture | Contributing family worker | Member of producers' cooperative | Other | Status not Stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 13,231 | 723 | 36 | 961 | 52 | 53 | 32 | 943 | 16,031 |
| Professionals | 92,142 | 848 | 166 | 5,980 | 276 | 516 | 404 | 5,338 | 105,670 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 25,424 | 487 | 246 | 5,465 | 124 | 244 | 240 | 2,041 | 34,271 |
| Clerical support workers | 12,758 | 144 | 19 | 1,027 | 41 | 166 | 42 | 1,051 | 15,248 |
| Service and sales workers | 153,658 | 2,147 | 843 | 166,472 | 18,141 | 1,391 | 491 | 19,544 | 362,687 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 117,816 | 7,095 | 2,479,487 | 5,947 | 348,898 | 5,739 | 2,642 | 52,703 | 3,020,327 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 117,097 | 3,529 | 789 | 103,036 | 3,815 | 2,029 | 576 | 10,761 | 241,632 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 42,214 | 858 | 99 | 22,977 | 468 | 960 | 120 | 3,071 | 70,767 |
| Elementary occupations | 145,208 | 1,500 | 13,034 | 27,065 | 10,939 | 2,014 | 901 | 6,966 | 207,627 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 19,790 | 478 | 6,119 | 4,367 | 1,582 | 226 | 113 | 45,747 | 78,422 |
| Total: Rwanda | 739,338 | 17,809 | 2,500,838 | 343,297 | 384,336 | 13,338 | 5,561 | 148,165 | 4,152,682 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 8,730 | 558 | 25 | 611 | 26 | 38 | 22 | 579 | 10,589 |
| Professionals | 50,940 | 604 | 84 | 4,316 | 131 | 296 | 300 | 2,976 | 59,647 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 14,659 | 384 | 112 | 4,582 | 78 | 190 | 164 | 1,262 | 21,431 |
| Clerical support workers | 5,921 | 95 | 12 | 588 | 22 | 96 | 24 | 469 | 7,227 |
| Service and sales workers | 94,026 | 1,392 | 416 | 88,455 | 7,181 | 999 | 281 | 10,243 | 202,993 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 57,724 | 3,202 | 1,058,433 | 2,876 | 100,702 | 3,141 | 1,154 | 20,772 | 1,248,004 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 109,130 | 3,245 | 628 | 74,752 | 2,170 | 1,252 | 523 | 8,811 | 200,511 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 40,898 | 830 | 73 | 22,437 | 430 | 908 | 113 | 2,961 | 68,650 |
| Elementary occupations | 93,025 | 1,068 | 7,332 | 22,648 | 5,763 | 1,618 | 543 | 4,921 | 136,918 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 16,147 | 336 | 2,681 | 2,816 | 624 | 147 | 70 | 19,221 | 42,042 |
| Total: Male | 491,200 | 11,714 | 1,069,796 | 224,081 | 117,127 | 8,685 | 3,194 | 72,215 | 1,998,012 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 4,501 | 165 | 11 | 350 | 26 | 15 | 10 | 364 | 5,442 |
| Professionals | 41,202 | 244 | 82 | 1,664 | 145 | 220 | 104 | 2,362 | 46,023 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 10,765 | 103 | 134 | 883 | 46 | 54 | 76 | 779 | 12,840 |
| Clerical support workers | 6,837 | 49 | 7 | 439 | 19 | 70 | 18 | 582 | 8,021 |
| Service and sales workers | 59,632 | 755 | 427 | 78,017 | 10,960 | 392 | 210 | 9,301 | 159,694 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 60,092 | 3,893 | 1,421,054 | 3,071 | 248,196 | 2,598 | 1,488 | 31,931 | 1,772,323 |

| Area of residence and Main occupation | Employee | Employer | Self employed in agriculture | Self employed in non-agriculture | Contributing family worker | Member of producers' cooperative | Other | Status not Stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Craft and related trades workers | 7,967 | 284 | 161 | 28,284 | 1,645 | 777 | 53 | 1,950 | 41,121 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 1,316 | 28 | 26 | 540 | 38 | 52 | 7 | 110 | 2,117 |
| Elementary occupations | 52,183 | 432 | 5,702 | 4,417 | 5,176 | 396 | 358 | 2,045 | 70,709 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 3,643 | 142 | 3,438 | 1,551 | 958 | 79 | 43 | 26,526 | 36,380 |
| Total: Female | 248,138 | 6,095 | 1,431,042 | 119,216 | 267,209 | 4,653 | 2,367 | 75,950 | 2,154,670 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## Table 48: Distribution of employed population aged 16 years and above (count and %) by occupation, institutional sector and sex

| Sex and Main occupation | Public | | Private | | Non Government organization | | Not stated | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 10,042 | 6.2 | 4,739 | 0.1 | 1,084 | 4.9 | 166 | 0.2 | 16,031 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 70,201 | 43.1 | 28,929 | 0.7 | 5,627 | 25.5 | 913 | 1.1 | 105,670 | 2.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 16,588 | 10.2 | 15,199 | 0.4 | 2,099 | 9.5 | 385 | 0.5 | 34,271 | 0.8 |
| Clerical support workers | 5,269 | 3.2 | 8,975 | 0.2 | 820 | 3.7 | 184 | 0.2 | 15,248 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 17,791 | 10.9 | 336,431 | 8.7 | 2,405 | 10.9 | 6,060 | 7.2 | 362,687 | 8.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 11,517 | 7.1 | 2,976,263 | 76.6 | 5,912 | 26.8 | 26,635 | 31.6 | 3,020,327 | 72.7 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 4,524 | 2.8 | 233,070 | 6.0 | 1,360 | 6.2 | 2,678 | 3.2 | 241,632 | 5.8 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 2,716 | 1.7 | 66,579 | 1.7 | 654 | 3.0 | 818 | 1.0 | 70,767 | 1.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 10,754 | 6.6 | 193,134 | 5.0 | 1,585 | 7.2 | 2,154 | 2.6 | 207,627 | 5.0 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 13,532 | 8.3 | 20,142 | 0.5 | 507 | 2.3 | 44,241 | 52.5 | 78,422 | 1.9 |
| Total: Rwanda | 162,934 | 100.0 | 3,883,461 | 100.0 | 22,053 | 100.0 | 84,234 | 100.0 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 6,619 | 6.7 | 3,210 | 0.2 | 665 | 4.9 | 95 | 0.3 | 10,589 | 0.5 |
| Professionals | 37,845 | 38.1 | 17,396 | 0.9 | 3,903 | 28.7 | 503 | 1.4 | 59,647 | 3.0 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 8,416 | 8.5 | 11,251 | 0.6 | 1,502 | 11.1 | 262 | 0.7 | 21,431 | 1.1 |
| Clerical support workers | 2,288 | 2.3 | 4,505 | 0.2 | 341 | 2.5 | 93 | 0.3 | 7,227 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 14,386 | 14.5 | 183,992 | 10.0 | 1,618 | 11.9 | 2,997 | 8.1 | 202,993 | 10.2 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 5,338 | 5.4 | 1,229,785 | 66.5 | 2,510 | 18.5 | 10,371 | 28.1 | 1,248,004 | 62.5 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 3,935 | 4.0 | 193,385 | 10.5 | 1,092 | 8.0 | 2,099 | 5.7 | 200,511 | 10.0 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 2,585 | 2.6 | 64,647 | 3.5 | 636 | 4.7 | 782 | 2.1 | 68,650 | 3.4 |

| Sex and Main occupation | Public | | Private | | Non Government organization | | Not stated | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary occupations | 5,915 | 5.9 | 128,567 | 7.0 | 978 | 7.2 | 1,458 | 4.0 | 136,918 | 6.9 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 12,125 | 12.2 | 11,395 | 0.6 | 338 | 2.5 | 18,184 | 49.4 | 42,042 | 2.1 |
| Total: Male | 99,452 | 100.0 | 1,848,133 | 100.0 | 13,583 | 100.0 | 36,844 | 100.0 | 1,998,012 | 100.0 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 3,423 | 5.4 | 1,529 | 0.1 | 419 | 4.9 | 71 | 0.1 | 5,442 | 0.3 |
| Professionals | 32,356 | 51.0 | 11,533 | 0.6 | 1,724 | 20.4 | 410 | 0.9 | 46,023 | 2.1 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 8,172 | 12.9 | 3,948 | 0.2 | 597 | 7.0 | 123 | 0.3 | 12,840 | 0.6 |
| Clerical support workers | 2,981 | 4.7 | 4,470 | 0.2 | 479 | 5.7 | 91 | 0.2 | 8,021 | 0.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 3,405 | 5.4 | 152,439 | 7.5 | 787 | 9.3 | 3,063 | 6.5 | 159,694 | 7.4 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 6,179 | 9.7 | 1,746,478 | 85.8 | 3,402 | 40.2 | 16,264 | 34.3 | 1,772,323 | 82.3 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 589 | 0.9 | 39,685 | 1.9 | 268 | 3.2 | 579 | 1.2 | 41,121 | 1.9 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 131 | 0.2 | 1,932 | 0.1 | 18 | 0.2 | 36 | 0.1 | 2,117 | 0.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 4,839 | 7.6 | 64,567 | 3.2 | 607 | 7.2 | 696 | 1.5 | 70,709 | 3.3 |
| Other/occupation not stated | 1,407 | 2.2 | 8,747 | 0.4 | 169 | 2.0 | 26,057 | 55.0 | 36,380 | 1.7 |
| Total: Female | 63,482 | 100.0 | 2,035,328 | 100.0 | 8,470 | 100.0 | 47,390 | 100.0 | 2,154,670 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 49: Distribution (count and %) of the currently employed population aged 16 years and above by main Industry by sex and area of residence**

| Area of residence and Industry | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Male** | **Female** | **Both Sexes** | **Male** | **Female** | **Both Sexes** |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1,309,495 | 1,818,681 | 3,128,176 | 65.5 | 84.4 | 75.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | 16,801 | 1,370 | 18,171 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 72,947 | 37,592 | 110,539 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 5,020 | 613 | 5,633 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,541 | 463 | 3,004 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 131,155 | 11,631 | 142,786 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 3.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 118,734 | 87,217 | 205,951 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Transportation and storage | 80,444 | 2,753 | 83,197 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 21,115 | 13,139 | 34,254 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Information and communication | 4,240 | 1,485 | 5,725 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 7,560 | 5,330 | 12,890 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Real estate activities | 118 | 31 | 149 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 9,018 | 4,011 | 13,029 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 19,649 | 5,227 | 24,876 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Public administration and defence | 30,336 | 9,239 | 39,575 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Education | 39,844 | 31,695 | 71,539 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Human health and social work activities | 13,484 | 15,929 | 29,413 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |

| Area of residence and Industry | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 3,220 | 2,032 | 5,252 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other service activities | 27,326 | 9,270 | 36,596 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 48,483 | 58,757 | 107,240 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 2,995 | 2,061 | 5,056 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Industry not stated | 33,487 | 36,144 | 69,631 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Total: Rwanda | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 61,353 | 88,742 | 150,095 | 16.2 | 32.0 | 22.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,408 | 257 | 1,665 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 22,358 | 14,096 | 36,454 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 3,473 | 480 | 3,953 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 1,284 | 232 | 1,516 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 48,865 | 5,183 | 54,048 | 12.9 | 1.9 | 8.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 61,366 | 54,987 | 116,353 | 16.2 | 19.8 | 17.7 |
| Transportation and storage | 44,949 | 1,603 | 46,552 | 11.9 | 0.6 | 7.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 10,128 | 8,026 | 18,154 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Information and communication | 3,615 | 1,355 | 4,970 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 5,509 | 4,161 | 9,670 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Real estate activities | 89 | 23 | 112 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 6,421 | 2,887 | 9,308 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 11,628 | 3,226 | 14,854 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| Public administration and defence | 18,379 | 6,438 | 24,817 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| Education | 14,028 | 11,787 | 25,815 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Human health and social work activities | 7,100 | 9,598 | 16,698 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2,294 | 925 | 3,219 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Other service activities | 12,822 | 6,595 | 19,417 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 27,990 | 41,386 | 69,376 | 7.4 | 14.9 | 10.6 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 2,557 | 1,806 | 4,363 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Industry not stated | 11,447 | 13,461 | 24,908 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| Total: Urban | 379,063 | 277,254 | 656,317 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1,248,142 | 1,729,939 | 2,978,081 | 77.1 | 92.1 | 85.2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 15,393 | 1,113 | 16,506 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 50,589 | 23,496 | 74,085 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1,547 | 133 | 1,680 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 1,257 | 231 | 1,488 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 82,290 | 6,448 | 88,738 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 57,368 | 32,230 | 89,598 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Transportation and storage | 35,495 | 1,150 | 36,645 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 10,987 | 5,113 | 16,100 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Information and communication | 625 | 130 | 755 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 2,051 | 1,169 | 3,220 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

| Area of residence and Industry | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| Real estate activities | 29 | 8 | 37 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2,597 | 1,124 | 3,721 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 8,021 | 2,001 | 10,022 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Public administration and defence | 11,957 | 2,801 | 14,758 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Education | 25,816 | 19,908 | 45,724 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Human health and social work activities | 6,384 | 6,331 | 12,715 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 926 | 1,107 | 2,033 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other service activities | 14,504 | 2,675 | 17,179 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 20,493 | 17,371 | 37,864 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 438 | 255 | 693 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Industry not stated | 22,040 | 22,683 | 44,723 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Total: Rural | 1,618,949 | 1,877,416 | 3,496,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 50: Distribution of employed population aged 16 years and above by economic activity, level of education and sex**

| Industry | Never attended | Pre-primary | Primary | Post primary | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 954,203 | 7,559 | 1,994,248 | 38,028 | 85,313 | 27,471 | 3,355 |
| Mining and quarrying | 3,613 | 31 | 12,548 | 226 | 731 | 636 | 287 |
| Manufacturing | 16,140 | 239 | 68,894 | 4,142 | 12,205 | 5,841 | 2,087 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 103 | 6 | 1,170 | 136 | 740 | 2,336 | 1,084 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 185 | 5 | 1,306 | 143 | 424 | 577 | 338 |
| Construction | 15,919 | 385 | 93,657 | 6,865 | 12,551 | 9,424 | 2,755 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 19,615 | 521 | 124,903 | 4,020 | 22,252 | 25,185 | 7,746 |
| Transportation and storage | 7,559 | 211 | 54,400 | 1,524 | 10,215 | 6,962 | 1,594 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 3,063 | 71 | 18,213 | 680 | 4,414 | 5,763 | 1,750 |
| Information and communication | 86 | 0 | 1,125 | 38 | 429 | 1,312 | 2,678 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 104 | 10 | 1,475 | 111 | 617 | 2,893 | 7,546 |
| Real estate activities | 10 | 0 | 67 | 3 | 10 | 31 | 27 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 398 | 18 | 2,514 | 138 | 815 | 3,071 | 5,945 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 2,409 | 67 | 13,119 | 630 | 2,915 | 4,207 | 1,308 |
| Public administration and defence | 693 | 35 | 8,126 | 625 | 3,691 | 10,248 | 15,814 |
| Education | 824 | 39 | 4,411 | 465 | 1,820 | 37,511 | 25,847 |
| Human health and social work activities | 610 | 24 | 4,028 | 667 | 1,703 | 9,365 | 12,724 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 697 | 14 | 1,920 | 97 | 589 | 1,148 | 737 |
| Other service activities | 3,015 | 84 | 19,240 | 736 | 4,752 | 4,881 | 3,543 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 13,678 | 483 | 79,588 | 322 | 9,542 | 2,348 | 296 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 49 | 1 | 373 | 62 | 232 | 978 | 3,304 |
| Industry not stated | 14,994 | 268 | 38,249 | 791 | 4,909 | 6,261 | 3,407 |
| Total: Rwanda | 1,057,967 | 10,071 | 2,543,574 | 60,449 | 180,869 | 168,449 | 104,172 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 340,378 | 3,264 | 887,890 | 15,895 | 38,226 | 14,286 | 2,147 |
| Mining and quarrying | 3,307 | 29 | 11,752 | 214 | 649 | 525 | 231 |
| Manufacturing | 11,050 | 155 | 46,305 | 2,598 | 6,578 | 4,123 | 1,521 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 91 | 5 | 1,078 | 133 | 704 | 2,129 | 824 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 143 | 4 | 1,102 | 134 | 377 | 498 | 261 |
| Construction | 13,904 | 357 | 86,303 | 6,689 | 11,695 | 8,688 | 2,379 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 9,699 | 286 | 77,183 | 2,064 | 11,736 | 12,418 | 4,393 |
| Transportation and storage | 7,051 | 208 | 53,297 | 1,500 | 10,027 | 6,493 | 1,158 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 2,042 | 51 | 12,497 | 353 | 2,126 | 2,873 | 1,006 |
| Information and communication | 67 | 0 | 947 | 30 | 329 | 872 | 1,954 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 82 | 5 | 1,174 | 80 | 411 | 1,445 | 4,280 |

| Industry | Never attended | Pre-primary | Primary | Post primary | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Real estate activities | 9 | 0 | 63 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 14 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 223 | 14 | 1,918 | 111 | 628 | 2,083 | 3,947 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,631 | 53 | 10,699 | 483 | 2,376 | 3,272 | 956 |
| Public administration and defence | 557 | 30 | 7,382 | 565 | 3,209 | 7,534 | 10,801 |
| Education | 629 | 23 | 3,244 | 240 | 979 | 17,182 | 17,192 |
| Human health and social work activities | 334 | 13 | 2,664 | 247 | 764 | 3,244 | 6,083 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 260 | 8 | 1,058 | 50 | 410 | 908 | 489 |
| Other service activities | 2,422 | 59 | 15,330 | 528 | 2,937 | 3,263 | 2,530 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 7,121 | 177 | 35,912 | 115 | 3,822 | 811 | 106 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 37 | 0 | 262 | 37 | 157 | 520 | 1,943 |
| Industry not stated | 6,703 | 124 | 18,580 | 410 | 2,355 | 3,006 | 1,962 |
| Total: Male | 407,740 | 4,865 | 1,276,640 | 32,477 | 100,504 | 96,194 | 66,177 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 613,825 | 4,295 | 1,106,358 | 22,133 | 47,087 | 13,185 | 1,208 |
| Mining and quarrying | 306 | 2 | 796 | 12 | 82 | 111 | 56 |
| Manufacturing | 5,090 | 84 | 22,589 | 1,544 | 5,627 | 1,718 | 566 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 12 | 1 | 92 | 3 | 36 | 207 | 260 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 42 | 1 | 204 | 9 | 47 | 79 | 77 |
| Construction | 2,015 | 28 | 7,354 | 176 | 856 | 736 | 376 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 9,916 | 235 | 47,720 | 1,956 | 10,516 | 12,767 | 3,353 |
| Transportation and storage | 508 | 3 | 1,103 | 24 | 188 | 469 | 436 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 1,021 | 20 | 5,716 | 327 | 2,288 | 2,890 | 744 |
| Information and communication | 19 | 0 | 178 | 8 | 100 | 440 | 724 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 22 | 5 | 301 | 31 | 206 | 1,448 | 3,266 |
| Real estate activities | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 13 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 175 | 4 | 596 | 27 | 187 | 988 | 1,998 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 778 | 14 | 2,420 | 147 | 539 | 935 | 352 |
| Public administration and defence | 136 | 5 | 744 | 60 | 482 | 2,714 | 5,013 |
| Education | 195 | 16 | 1,167 | 225 | 841 | 20,329 | 8,655 |
| Human health and social work activities | 276 | 11 | 1,364 | 420 | 939 | 6,121 | 6,641 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 437 | 6 | 862 | 47 | 179 | 240 | 248 |
| Other service activities | 593 | 25 | 3,910 | 208 | 1,815 | 1,618 | 1,013 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 6,557 | 306 | 43,676 | 207 | 5,720 | 1,537 | 190 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 12 | 1 | 111 | 25 | 75 | 458 | 1,361 |
| Industry not stated | 8,291 | 144 | 19,669 | 381 | 2,554 | 3,255 | 1,445 |
| Total: Female | 650,227 | 5,206 | 1,266,934 | 27,972 | 80,365 | 72,255 | 37,995 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

## Table 51: Distribution of employed population aged 16 years and above (count) by economic activity, status in employment and sex

| Sex and Industry | Employee | Employer | Self employed in agriculture | Self employed out of agriculture | Contributing family worker | Member of producers' cooperative | Other | Not Stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 200,887 | 7,595 | 2,500,838 | 0 | 354,537 | 6,217 | 3,246 | 54,856 | 3,128,176 |
| Mining and quarrying | 13,325 | 287 | 0 | 3,231 | 141 | 685 | 35 | 467 | 18,171 |
| Manufacturing | 43,455 | 1,158 | 0 | 57,170 | 2,353 | 1,598 | 180 | 4,625 | 110,539 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 4,074 | 63 | 0 | 1,125 | 19 | 21 | 8 | 323 | 5,633 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,234 | 61 | 0 | 475 | 21 | 29 | 8 | 176 | 3,004 |
| Construction | 96,581 | 2,650 | 0 | 34,914 | 1,402 | 265 | 429 | 6,545 | 142,786 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 41,637 | 1,275 | 0 | 147,933 | 3,828 | 828 | 233 | 10,217 | 205,951 |
| Transportation and storage | 40,501 | 789 | 0 | 35,559 | 704 | 1,355 | 190 | 4,099 | 83,197 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 16,881 | 408 | 0 | 14,660 | 542 | 165 | 39 | 1,559 | 34,254 |
| Information and communication | 4,012 | 90 | 0 | 1,148 | 27 | 17 | 22 | 409 | 5,725 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 10,487 | 156 | 0 | 1,020 | 38 | 286 | 38 | 865 | 12,890 |
| Real estate activities | 54 | 3 | 0 | 78 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 149 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 7,274 | 170 | 0 | 4,484 | 73 | 132 | 16 | 880 | 13,029 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 20,294 | 338 | 0 | 1,794 | 162 | 417 | 54 | 1,817 | 24,876 |
| Public administration and defence | 35,796 | 315 | 0 | 706 | 164 | 68 | 48 | 2,478 | 39,575 |
| Education | 66,306 | 499 | 0 | 1,562 | 186 | 114 | 40 | 2,832 | 71,539 |
| Human health and social work activities | 25,604 | 215 | 0 | 1,648 | 97 | 111 | 80 | 1,658 | 29,413 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2,162 | 60 | 0 | 2,415 | 83 | 199 | 23 | 310 | 5,252 |
| Other service activities | 15,998 | 488 | 0 | 16,944 | 368 | 326 | 463 | 2,009 | 36,596 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 76,739 | 380 | 0 | 6,147 | 17,382 | 45 | 164 | 6,383 | 107,240 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 4,264 | 138 | 0 | 198 | 15 | 30 | 24 | 387 | 5,056 |
| Industry not stated | 10,773 | 671 | 0 | 10,086 | 2,192 | 428 | 220 | 45,261 | 69,631 |
| Total: Rwanda | 739,338 | 17,809 | 2,500,838 | 343,297 | 384,336 | 13,338 | 5,561 | 148,165 | 4,152,682 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 105,016 | 3,592 | 1,069,796 | 0 | 104,017 | 3,411 | 1,478 | 22,185 | 1,309,495 |
| Mining and quarrying | 12,397 | 269 | 0 | 2,934 | 113 | 642 | 34 | 412 | 16,801 |
| Manufacturing | 34,971 | 931 | 0 | 32,086 | 984 | 983 | 138 | 2,854 | 72,947 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 3,556 | 59 | 0 | 1,075 | 18 | 19 | 7 | 286 | 5,020 |

| Sex and Industry | Employee | Employer | Self employed in agriculture | Self employed out of agriculture | Contributing family worker | Member of producers' cooperative | Other | Not Stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 1,872 | 52 | 0 | 432 | 15 | 23 | 4 | 143 | 2,541 |
| Construction | 88,409 | 2,494 | 0 | 32,548 | 1,123 | 232 | 405 | 5,944 | 131,155 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 30,706 | 858 | 0 | 79,577 | 1,398 | 559 | 146 | 5,490 | 118,734 |
| Transportation and storage | 38,787 | 755 | 0 | 34,854 | 648 | 1,307 | 174 | 3,919 | 80,444 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 10,868 | 265 | 0 | 8,720 | 231 | 116 | 21 | 894 | 21,115 |
| Information and communication | 2,893 | 76 | 0 | 922 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 300 | 4,240 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 5,961 | 110 | 0 | 781 | 26 | 198 | 25 | 459 | 7,560 |
| Real estate activities | 34 | 3 | 0 | 69 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 118 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4,641 | 128 | 0 | 3,538 | 40 | 63 | 11 | 597 | 9,018 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 16,111 | 274 | 0 | 1,328 | 119 | 307 | 42 | 1,468 | 19,649 |
| Public administration and defence | 27,444 | 256 | 0 | 583 | 119 | 52 | 34 | 1,848 | 30,336 |
| Education | 36,822 | 346 | 0 | 971 | 84 | 75 | 20 | 1,526 | 39,844 |
| Human health and social work activities | 11,505 | 137 | 0 | 1,010 | 43 | 62 | 34 | 693 | 13,484 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,553 | 42 | 0 | 1,295 | 17 | 87 | 20 | 206 | 3,220 |
| Other service activities | 11,636 | 360 | 0 | 13,167 | 218 | 192 | 371 | 1,382 | 27,326 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 36,316 | 196 | 0 | 2,356 | 6,831 | 29 | 71 | 2,684 | 48,483 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 2,515 | 104 | 0 | 132 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 211 | 2,995 |
| Industry not stated | 7,187 | 407 | 0 | 5,703 | 1,060 | 298 | 126 | 18,706 | 33,487 |
| Total: Male | 491,200 | 11,714 | 1,069,796 | 224,081 | 117,127 | 8,685 | 3,194 | 72,215 | 1,998,012 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 95,871 | 4,003 | 1,431,042 | 0 | 250,520 | 2,806 | 1,768 | 32,671 | 1,818,681 |
| Mining and quarrying | 928 | 18 | 0 | 297 | 28 | 43 | 1 | 55 | 1,370 |
| Manufacturing | 8,484 | 227 | 0 | 25,084 | 1,369 | 615 | 42 | 1,771 | 37,592 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 518 | 4 | 0 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 37 | 613 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 362 | 9 | 0 | 43 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 33 | 463 |
| Construction | 8,172 | 156 | 0 | 2,366 | 279 | 33 | 24 | 601 | 11,631 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 10,931 | 417 | 0 | 68,356 | 2,430 | 269 | 87 | 4,727 | 87,217 |
| Transportation and storage | 1,714 | 34 | 0 | 705 | 56 | 48 | 16 | 180 | 2,753 |

| Sex and Industry | Employee | Employer | Self employed in agriculture | Self employed out of agriculture | Contributing family worker | Member of producers' cooperative | Other | Not Stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accommodation and food service activities | 6,013 | 143 | 0 | 5,940 | 311 | 49 | 18 | 665 | 13,139 |
| Information and communication | 1,119 | 14 | 0 | 226 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 109 | 1,485 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 4,526 | 46 | 0 | 239 | 12 | 88 | 13 | 406 | 5,330 |
| Real estate activities | 20 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2,633 | 42 | 0 | 946 | 33 | 69 | 5 | 283 | 4,011 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 4,183 | 64 | 0 | 466 | 43 | 110 | 12 | 349 | 5,227 |
| Public administration and defence | 8,352 | 59 | 0 | 123 | 45 | 16 | 14 | 630 | 9,239 |
| Education | 29,484 | 153 | 0 | 591 | 102 | 39 | 20 | 1,306 | 31,695 |
| Human health and social work activities | 14,099 | 78 | 0 | 638 | 54 | 49 | 46 | 965 | 15,929 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 609 | 18 | 0 | 1,120 | 66 | 112 | 3 | 104 | 2,032 |
| Other service activities | 4,362 | 128 | 0 | 3,777 | 150 | 134 | 92 | 627 | 9,270 |
| Activities of households as employers; producing for own use | 40,423 | 184 | 0 | 3,791 | 10,551 | 16 | 93 | 3,699 | 58,757 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations/bodies | 1,749 | 34 | 0 | 66 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 176 | 2,061 |
| Industry not stated | 3,586 | 264 | 0 | 4,383 | 1,132 | 130 | 94 | 26,555 | 36,144 |
| Total: Female | 248,138 | 6,095 | 1,431,042 | 119,216 | 267,209 | 4,653 | 2,367 | 75,950 | 2,154,670 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 52: Age-sex distribution (count and %) of the unemployed population aged 16 years and above (national)**

| Sex and 5-year age group | Count | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/ Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/ Not seeking | Total |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 2,730 | 2,871 | 5,264 | 10,865 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 7.3 |
| 20-24 | 5,850 | 13,938 | 13,541 | 33,329 | 14.4 | 28.8 | 23.0 | 22.5 |
| 25-29 | 7,366 | 13,338 | 13,138 | 33,842 | 18.1 | 27.6 | 22.3 | 22.9 |
| 30-34 | 6,194 | 6,904 | 8,601 | 21,699 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.7 |
| 35-39 | 4,229 | 3,523 | 5,069 | 12,821 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 8.7 |
| 40-44 | 3,425 | 2,623 | 3,819 | 9,867 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| 45-49 | 2,893 | 1,783 | 2,891 | 7,567 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| 50-54 | 2,739 | 1,468 | 2,724 | 6,931 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| 55-59 | 1,983 | 874 | 1,686 | 4,543 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| 60-64 | 1,362 | 523 | 1,068 | 2,953 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| 65-69 | 755 | 227 | 505 | 1,487 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 70-74 | 530 | 147 | 304 | 981 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 75-79 | 304 | 80 | 122 | 506 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 80-84 | 175 | 45 | 65 | 285 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 85+ | 128 | 26 | 46 | 200 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 1,232 | 1,333 | 2,275 | 4,840 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 11.4 | 8.5 |
| 20-24 | 2,340 | 5,662 | 4,613 | 12,615 | 13.7 | 28.1 | 23.2 | 22.1 |
| 25-29 | 3,131 | 5,618 | 4,272 | 13,021 | 18.4 | 27.9 | 21.4 | 22.8 |
| 30-34 | 2,655 | 2,736 | 2,565 | 7,956 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 13.9 |
| 35-39 | 1,746 | 1,377 | 1,533 | 4,656 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| 40-44 | 1,475 | 1,085 | 1,275 | 3,835 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| 45-49 | 1,208 | 794 | 1,017 | 3,019 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| 50-54 | 1,143 | 669 | 968 | 2,780 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| 55-59 | 810 | 390 | 644 | 1,844 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| 60-64 | 556 | 238 | 401 | 1,195 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| 65-69 | 289 | 92 | 174 | 555 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 70-74 | 207 | 62 | 100 | 369 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 75-79 | 123 | 34 | 40 | 197 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 80-84 | 76 | 20 | 26 | 122 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 85+ | 66 | 10 | 17 | 93 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 17,057 | 20,120 | 19,920 | 57,097 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 1,498 | 1,538 | 2,989 | 6,025 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 6.6 |
| 20-24 | 3,510 | 8,276 | 8,928 | 20,714 | 14.9 | 29.3 | 22.9 | 22.8 |
| 25-29 | 4,235 | 7,720 | 8,866 | 20,821 | 17.9 | 27.3 | 22.8 | 22.9 |
| 30-34 | 3,539 | 4,168 | 6,036 | 13,743 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 15.1 |
| 35-39 | 2,483 | 2,146 | 3,536 | 8,165 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| 40-44 | 1,950 | 1,538 | 2,544 | 6,032 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| 45-49 | 1,685 | 989 | 1,874 | 4,548 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| 50-54 | 1,596 | 799 | 1,756 | 4,151 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 55-59 | 1,173 | 484 | 1,042 | 2,699 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| 60-64 | 806 | 285 | 667 | 1,758 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 65-69 | 466 | 135 | 331 | 932 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 70-74 | 323 | 85 | 204 | 612 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 75-79 | 181 | 46 | 82 | 309 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 80-84 | 99 | 25 | 39 | 163 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 85+ | 62 | 16 | 29 | 107 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 23,606 | 28,250 | 38,923 | 90,779 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 53: Age-sex distribution (count and %) of the unemployed population aged 16 years and above (urban)**

| Sex and 5-year age-group | Count | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 403 | 1,149 | 1,484 | 3,036 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| 20-24 | 1,330 | 7,066 | 5,993 | 14,389 | 16.3 | 28.9 | 26.7 | 26.1 |
| 25-29 | 1,796 | 7,447 | 6,104 | 15,347 | 22.0 | 30.5 | 27.2 | 27.9 |
| 30-34 | 1,437 | 3,903 | 3,530 | 8,870 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 16.1 |
| 35-39 | 959 | 1,941 | 1,900 | 4,800 | 11.8 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.7 |
| 40-44 | 711 | 1,257 | 1,291 | 3,259 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| 45-49 | 536 | 774 | 861 | 2,171 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 50-54 | 423 | 501 | 639 | 1,563 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 55-59 | 248 | 238 | 359 | 845 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 60-64 | 143 | 118 | 172 | 433 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 65-69 | 76 | 30 | 68 | 174 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 70-74 | 51 | 14 | 36 | 101 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 75-79 | 25 | 7 | 16 | 48 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 80-84 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 30 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 85+ | 5 | 5 | 17 | 27 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 8,161 | 24,453 | 22,479 | 55,093 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 176 | 484 | 569 | 1,229 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 6.0 |
| 20-24 | 481 | 2,741 | 1,947 | 5,169 | 14.2 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 25.4 |
| 25-29 | 726 | 2,985 | 1,864 | 5,575 | 21.4 | 30.3 | 26.2 | 27.4 |
| 30-34 | 595 | 1,516 | 967 | 3,078 | 17.6 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 15.1 |
| 35-39 | 403 | 742 | 530 | 1,675 | 11.9 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 8.2 |
| 40-44 | 318 | 526 | 403 | 1,247 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| 45-49 | 232 | 358 | 304 | 894 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| 50-54 | 210 | 269 | 230 | 709 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| 55-59 | 109 | 136 | 158 | 403 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| 60-64 | 62 | 69 | 82 | 213 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 65-69 | 36 | 22 | 31 | 89 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 70-74 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 45 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 75-79 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 80-84 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 85+ | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 3,390 | 9,864 | 7,111 | 20,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 227 | 665 | 915 | 1,807 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| 20-24 | 849 | 4,325 | 4,046 | 9,220 | 17.8 | 29.6 | 26.3 | 26.5 |
| 25-29 | 1,070 | 4,462 | 4,240 | 9,772 | 22.4 | 30.6 | 27.6 | 28.1 |
| 30-34 | 842 | 2,387 | 2,563 | 5,792 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| 35-39 | 556 | 1,199 | 1,370 | 3,125 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| 40-44 | 393 | 731 | 888 | 2,012 | 8.2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| 45-49 | 304 | 416 | 557 | 1,277 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| 50-54 | 213 | 232 | 409 | 854 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| 55-59 | 139 | 102 | 201 | 442 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 60-64 | 81 | 49 | 90 | 220 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 65-69 | 40 | 8 | 37 | 85 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 70-74 | 28 | 5 | 23 | 56 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 75-79 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 29 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 80-84 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 85+ | 1 | 3 | 12 | 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 4,771 | 14,589 | 15,368 | 34,728 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 54: Age-sex distribution (count and %) of the unemployed population aged 16 years and above (rural)**

| Sex and 5-year age-group | Count | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 2,327 | 1,722 | 3,780 | 7,829 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 8.4 |
| 20-24 | 4,520 | 6,872 | 7,548 | 18,940 | 13.9 | 28.7 | 20.8 | 20.4 |
| 25-29 | 5,570 | 5,891 | 7,034 | 18,495 | 17.1 | 24.6 | 19.3 | 19.9 |
| 30-34 | 4,757 | 3,001 | 5,071 | 12,829 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 13.8 |
| 35-39 | 3,270 | 1,582 | 3,169 | 8,021 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| 40-44 | 2,714 | 1,366 | 2,528 | 6,608 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| 45-49 | 2,357 | 1,009 | 2,030 | 5,396 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| 50-54 | 2,316 | 967 | 2,085 | 5,368 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 55-59 | 1,735 | 636 | 1,327 | 3,698 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| 60-64 | 1,219 | 405 | 896 | 2,520 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| 65-69 | 679 | 197 | 437 | 1,313 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| 70-74 | 479 | 133 | 268 | 880 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 75-79 | 279 | 73 | 106 | 458 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 80-84 | 157 | 42 | 56 | 255 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 85+ | 123 | 21 | 29 | 173 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 32,502 | 23,917 | 36,364 | 92,783 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 1,056 | 849 | 1,706 | 3,611 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 9.8 |
| 20-24 | 1,859 | 2,921 | 2,666 | 7,446 | 13.6 | 28.5 | 20.8 | 20.3 |
| 25-29 | 2,405 | 2,633 | 2,408 | 7,446 | 17.6 | 25.7 | 18.8 | 20.3 |
| 30-34 | 2,060 | 1,220 | 1,598 | 4,878 | 15.1 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 13.3 |
| 35-39 | 1,343 | 635 | 1,003 | 2,981 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| 40-44 | 1,157 | 559 | 872 | 2,588 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| 45-49 | 976 | 436 | 713 | 2,125 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| 50-54 | 933 | 400 | 738 | 2,071 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| 55-59 | 701 | 254 | 486 | 1,441 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 60-64 | 494 | 169 | 319 | 982 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| 65-69 | 253 | 70 | 143 | 466 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| 70-74 | 184 | 53 | 87 | 324 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 75-79 | 111 | 30 | 37 | 178 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 80-84 | 73 | 19 | 21 | 113 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 85+ | 62 | 8 | 12 | 82 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 13,667 | 10,256 | 12,809 | 36,732 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 1,271 | 873 | 2,074 | 4,218 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 7.5 |
| 20-24 | 2,661 | 3,951 | 4,882 | 11,494 | 14.1 | 28.9 | 20.7 | 20.5 |
| 25-29 | 3,165 | 3,258 | 4,626 | 11,049 | 16.8 | 23.8 | 19.6 | 19.7 |
| 30-34 | 2,697 | 1,781 | 3,473 | 7,951 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 14.2 |
| 35-39 | 1,927 | 947 | 2,166 | 5,040 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
| 40-44 | 1,557 | 807 | 1,656 | 4,020 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| 45-49 | 1,381 | 573 | 1,317 | 3,271 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| 50-54 | 1,383 | 567 | 1,347 | 3,297 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| 55-59 | 1,034 | 382 | 841 | 2,257 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| 60-64 | 725 | 236 | 577 | 1,538 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| 65-69 | 426 | 127 | 294 | 847 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| 70-74 | 295 | 80 | 181 | 556 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| 75-79 | 168 | 43 | 69 | 280 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 80-84 | 84 | 23 | 35 | 142 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 85+ | 61 | 13 | 17 | 91 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 18,835 | 13,661 | 23,555 | 56,051 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 55: Distribution (count and %) of the unemployed population aged 16 years and above by level of education and area of residence**

| Area of residence and Level of education | Count | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 10,542 | 5,265 | 10,126 | 25,933 | 25.9 | 10.9 | 17.2 | 17.5 |
| Preschool | 175 | 104 | 119 | 398 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Primary | 22,131 | 18,026 | 29,557 | 69,714 | 54.4 | 37.3 | 50.2 | 47.1 |
| Post-primary | 616 | 471 | 705 | 1,792 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Lower secondary | 2,608 | 3,845 | 4,598 | 11,051 | 6.4 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| Upper secondary | 2,822 | 14,061 | 8,866 | 25,749 | 6.9 | 29.1 | 15.1 | 17.4 |
| University | 1,282 | 6,170 | 4,372 | 11,824 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 7.4 | 8.0 |
| Not stated | 487 | 428 | 500 | 1,415 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Total | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 845 | 1,041 | 1,443 | 3,329 | 10.4 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Preschool | 35 | 49 | 39 | 123 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Primary | 3,460 | 7,530 | 8,304 | 19,294 | 42.4 | 30.8 | 36.9 | 35.0 |
| Post-primary | 165 | 269 | 274 | 708 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Lower secondary | 992 | 2,703 | 2,840 | 6,535 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 11.9 |
| Upper secondary | 1,594 | 7,479 | 5,623 | 14,696 | 19.5 | 30.6 | 25 | 26.7 |
| University | 982 | 5,167 | 3,772 | 9,921 | 12 | 21.1 | 16.8 | 18.0 |
| Not stated | 88 | 215 | 184 | 487 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Total | 8,161 | 24,453 | 22,479 | 55,093 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | |
| Never attended | 9,697 | 4,224 | 8,683 | 22,604 | 29.8 | 17.7 | 23.9 | 24.4 |
| Preschool | 140 | 55 | 80 | 275 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Primary | 18,671 | 10,496 | 21,253 | 50,420 | 57.4 | 43.9 | 58.4 | 54.3 |
| Post-primary | 451 | 202 | 431 | 1,084 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Lower secondary | 1,616 | 1,142 | 1,758 | 4,516 | 5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Upper secondary | 1,228 | 6,582 | 3,243 | 11,053 | 3.8 | 27.5 | 8.9 | 11.9 |
| University | 300 | 1,003 | 600 | 1,903 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Not stated | 399 | 213 | 316 | 928 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Total | 32,502 | 23,917 | 36,364 | 92,783 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 56: Distribution (count and %) of the unemployed population aged 16 years and above by highest degree obtained by sex and area of residence**

| Highest degree obtained | Count | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/ Not seeking | Total | New job seeker | First job seeker | Available/Not seeking | Total |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | |
| None | 36,565 | 28,759 | 46,482 | 111,806 | 89.9 | 59.5 | 79.0 | 75.6 |
| CE/FM | 305 | 288 | 384 | 977 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| EMA/ENTA | 21 | 22 | 27 | 70 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| A3/D4/D5 | 112 | 133 | 125 | 370 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| A2/D6/D7 | 2,489 | 14,150 | 8,649 | 25,288 | 6.1 | 29.3 | 14.7 | 17.1 |
| Bacc/Diploma | 229 | 1,074 | 961 | 2,264 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| University degree | 740 | 3893 | 2156 | 6789 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Not stated | 202 | 51 | 59 | 312 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 40,663 | 48,370 | 58,843 | 147,876 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | |
| None | 5,750 | 12,395 | 13,925 | 32,070 | 70.5 | 50.7 | 61.9 | 58.2 |
| CE/FM | 101 | 197 | 188 | 486 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| EMA/ENTA | 4 | 15 | 17 | 36 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| A3/D4/D5 | 75 | 100 | 90 | 265 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| A2/D6/D7 | 1,443 | 7,593 | 5,552 | 14,588 | 17.7 | 31.1 | 24.7 | 26.5 |
| Bacc/Diploma | 154 | 852 | 813 | 1,819 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Univesty graduates | 618 | 3,289 | 1,880 | 5,787 | 7.6 | 13.5 | 8.4 | 10.5 |
| Not stated | 16 | 12 | 14 | 42 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 8,161 | 24,453 | 22,479 | 55,093 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | |
| None | 30,815 | 16,364 | 32,557 | 79,736 | 94.8 | 68.4 | 89.5 | 85.9 |
| CE/FM | 204 | 91 | 196 | 491 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| EMA/ENTA | 17 | 7 | 10 | 34 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| A3/D4/D5 | 37 | 33 | 35 | 105 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| A2/D6/D7 | 1,046 | 6,557 | 3,097 | 10,700 | 3.2 | 27.4 | 8.5 | 11.5 |
| Bacc/Diploma | 75 | 222 | 148 | 445 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Univesty graduates | 122 | 604 | 276 | 1,002 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Not stated | 186 | 39 | 45 | 270 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Total | 32,502 | 23,917 | 36,364 | 92,783 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 57: Composition of the inactive population aged 16 years and above (%)bysex and province**

| Inactivity status and sex | Province | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rwanda | Kigali City | South | West | North | East |
| **Male** | | | | | | |
| Looking after family/home | 15.1 | 15.2 | 21.7 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 14.5 |
| Retired | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Old age | 8.3 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 7.9 |
| Student | 60.8 | 61.3 | 55.6 | 63.9 | 63.6 | 61.8 |
| Other | 14.8 | 17.9 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 13.3 | 15.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 661,579 | 86,378 | 173,403 | 153,912 | 93,815 | 154,071 |
| **Female** | | | | | | |
| Looking after family/home | 31.8 | 44.2 | 35.6 | 25.1 | 23.0 | 30.7 |
| Retired | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Old age | 11.8 | 5.2 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 11.2 |
| Student | 43.3 | 37.5 | 40.5 | 46.1 | 49.8 | 44.1 |
| Other | 12.3 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 13.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 884,129 | 136,952 | 235,724 | 200,500 | 117,242 | 193,711 |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | |
| Looking after family/home | 24.6 | 33 | 29.7 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 23.5 |
| Retired | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Old age | 10.3 | 4.6 | 10.7 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 9.7 |
| Student | 50.8 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 53.8 | 55.9 | 52.0 |
| Other | 13.4 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 14.5 | 12.2 | 14.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Count | 1,545,708 | 223,330 | 409,127 | 354,412 | 211,057 | 347,782 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 58: Age-sex distribution (count and %) of the inactive population aged 16 years and above (national)**

| 5-year age-group (Years) | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| 16-19 | 276,038 | 282,772 | 558,810 | 41.7 | 32.0 | 36.2 |
| 20-24 | 157,902 | 173,145 | 331,047 | 23.9 | 19.6 | 21.4 |
| 25-29 | 55,378 | 82,631 | 138,009 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| 30-34 | 27,413 | 56,225 | 83,638 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| 35-39 | 15,978 | 36,739 | 52,717 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| 40-44 | 13,725 | 29,166 | 42,891 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| 45-49 | 12,041 | 25,060 | 37,101 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 50-54 | 13,794 | 28,809 | 42,603 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| 55-59 | 12,541 | 25,213 | 37,754 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| 60-64 | 14,039 | 26,150 | 40,189 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| 65-69 | 10,988 | 23,508 | 34,496 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| 70-74 | 15,044 | 30,720 | 45,764 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| 75-79 | 13,143 | 24,368 | 37,511 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 80-84 | 12,533 | 20,841 | 33,374 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 85+ | 11,022 | 18,782 | 29,804 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Total | 661,579 | 884,129 | 1,545,708 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 59: Age-sex distribution (count and %) of the inactive population aged 16 years and above (urban)**

| 5-year age-group (Years) | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| 16-19 | 48,282 | 52,726 | 101,008 | 36.6 | 26.3 | 30.4 |
| 20-24 | 39,038 | 50,158 | 89,196 | 29.6 | 25.0 | 26.8 |
| 25-29 | 16,866 | 28,528 | 45,394 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 13.6 |
| 30-34 | 6,897 | 17,107 | 24,004 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 7.2 |
| 35-39 | 3,428 | 10,177 | 13,605 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 |
| 40-44 | 2,584 | 6,942 | 9,526 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| 45-49 | 2,059 | 5,243 | 7,302 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| 50-54 | 1,951 | 5,516 | 7,467 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| 55-59 | 1,944 | 4,643 | 6,587 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| 60-64 | 2,212 | 4,379 | 6,591 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| 65-69 | 1,663 | 3,786 | 5,449 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| 70-74 | 1,680 | 3,926 | 5,606 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| 75-79 | 1,454 | 2,952 | 4,406 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 80-84 | 1,051 | 2,338 | 3,389 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 85+ | 929 | 2,202 | 3,131 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Total | 132,038 | 200,623 | 332,661 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table 60: Age-sex distribution (count and %) of the inactive population aged 16 years and above (rural)**

| 5-year age-group (Years) | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| 16-19 | 227,756 | 230,046 | 457,802 | 43 | 33.7 | 37.7 |
| 20-24 | 118,864 | 122,987 | 241,851 | 22.4 | 18 | 19.9 |
| 25-29 | 38,512 | 54,103 | 92,615 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.6 |
| 30-34 | 20,516 | 39,118 | 59,634 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| 35-39 | 12,550 | 26,562 | 39,112 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| 40-44 | 11,141 | 22,224 | 33,365 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| 45-49 | 9,982 | 19,817 | 29,799 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| 50-54 | 11,843 | 23,293 | 35,136 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| 55-59 | 10,597 | 20,570 | 31,167 | 2 | 3 | 2.6 |
| 60-64 | 11,827 | 21,771 | 33,598 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| 65-69 | 9,325 | 19,722 | 29,047 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| 70-74 | 13,364 | 26,794 | 40,158 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| 75-79 | 11,689 | 21,416 | 33,105 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| 80-84 | 11,482 | 18,503 | 29,985 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| 85+ | 10,093 | 16,580 | 26,673 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Total | 529,541 | 683,506 | 1,213,047 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table: Distribution of the resident population aged 16-64 years by economic activity status, sex and province**

| Status and sex | Province | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rwanda | Kigali City | Southern | Western | Northern | Eastern |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,591,558 | 364,424 | 616,470 | 569,000 | 414,958 | 626,706 |
| Female | 2,926,569 | 329,289 | 730,234 | 684,198 | 482,274 | 700,574 |
| Total | 5,518,127 | 693,713 | 1,346,704 | 1,253,198 | 897,232 | 1,327,280 |
| **Active** | | | | | | |
| Male | 1,992,709 | 282,133 | 460,508 | 431,008 | 332,525 | 486,535 |
| Female | 2,160,659 | 201,453 | 529,106 | 513,339 | 385,246 | 531,515 |
| Total | 4,153,368 | 483,586 | 989,614 | 944,347 | 717,771 | 1,018,050 |
| **Inactive** | | | | | | |
| Male | 598,849 | 82,291 | 155,962 | 137,992 | 82,433 | 140,171 |
| Female | 765,910 | 127,836 | 201,128 | 170,859 | 97,028 | 169,059 |
| Total | 1,364,759 | 210,127 | 357,090 | 308,851 | 179,461 | 309,230 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table: LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate by province, area of residence and sex**

| Province and area of residence | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to pop ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | | Active population aged 16-64 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| **Rwanda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.9 | 62.4 | 69.3 | 72.1 | 55.4 | 63.9 | 5.1 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 702,838 |
| Rural | 77.1 | 76.1 | 76.6 | 75.4 | 73.9 | 74.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3,450,530 |
| Total | 76.9 | 73.8 | 75.3 | 74.7 | 70.8 | 72.7 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4,153,368 |
| **Kigali City** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 78.0 | 60.8 | 70.0 | 73.0 | 50.7 | 62.6 | 6.5 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 382,146 |
| Rural | 74.9 | 62.5 | 68.6 | 72.1 | 58.0 | 64.9 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 101,440 |
| Total | 77.4 | 61.2 | 69.7 | 72.8 | 52.4 | 63.1 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 9.5 | 483,586 |
| **Southern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.5 | 67.0 | 71.2 | 72.9 | 62.5 | 67.6 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 87,869 |
| Rural | 74.6 | 73.0 | 73.7 | 72.6 | 70.4 | 71.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 901,745 |
| Total | 74.7 | 72.5 | 73.5 | 72.6 | 69.7 | 71.1 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 989,614 |
| **Western Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.7 | 57.7 | 63.1 | 65.9 | 53.6 | 59.6 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 100,346 |
| Rural | 76.9 | 77.4 | 77.1 | 75.2 | 75.3 | 75.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 844,001 |
| Total | 75.7 | 75.0 | 75.4 | 73.9 | 72.7 | 73.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 944,347 |
| **Northern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.6 | 70.4 | 72.9 | 73.9 | 67.9 | 70.8 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 59,954 |
| Rural | 80.6 | 80.8 | 80.7 | 79.3 | 79.3 | 79.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 657,817 |
| Total | 80.1 | 79.9 | 80.0 | 78.8 | 78.3 | 78.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 717,771 |
| **Eastern Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.6 | 65.4 | 70.5 | 73.6 | 62.1 | 67.9 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 72,523 |
| Rural | 77.8 | 76.7 | 77.2 | 76.2 | 74.5 | 75.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 945,527 |
| Total | 77.6 | 75.9 | 76.7 | 76.0 | 73.6 | 74.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1,018,050 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

**Table : Working-age population, economic activity status, LFPR, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate by KLIM age group and sex**

| Age group | Total population | | | Active | | | Inactive | | | Labour force participation rate | | | Employment to pop ratio | | | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 15+ | 2,829,945 | 3,248,296 | 6,078,241 | 2,070,219 | 2,261,952 | 4,332,171 | 759,726 | 986,344 | 1,746,070 | 73.2 | 69.6 | 71.3 | 71.1 | 66.8 | 68.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| 15-64 | 2,704,815 | 3,045,287 | 5,750,102 | 2,007,819 | 2,177,162 | 4,184,981 | 696,996 | 868,125 | 1,565,121 | 74.2 | 71.5 | 72.8 | 72.1 | 68.6 | 70.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| 25-54 | 1,504,737 | 1,726,038 | 3,230,775 | 1,366,408 | 1,467,408 | 2,833,816 | 138,329 | 258,630 | 396,959 | 90.8 | 85.0 | 87.7 | 88.5 | 81.7 | 84.8 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| 15-24 | 1,027,845 | 1,086,759 | 2,114,604 | 495,758 | 528,627 | 1,024,385 | 532,087 | 558,132 | 1,090,219 | 48.2 | 48.6 | 48.4 | 46.5 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| 25-34 | 806,460 | 859,348 | 1,665,808 | 723,669 | 720,492 | 1,444,161 | 82,791 | 138,856 | 221,647 | 89.7 | 83.8 | 86.7 | 87.1 | 79.8 | 83.4 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| 35-54 | 698,277 | 866,690 | 1,564,967 | 642,739 | 746,916 | 1,389,655 | 55,538 | 119,774 | 175,312 | 92.0 | 86.2 | 88.8 | 90.0 | 83.5 | 86.4 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| 55-64 | 172,233 | 232,490 | 404,723 | 145,653 | 181,127 | 326,780 | 26,580 | 51,363 | 77,943 | 84.6 | 77.9 | 80.7 | 82.8 | 76.0 | 78.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 65+ | 125,130 | 203,009 | 328,139 | 62,400 | 84,790 | 147,190 | 62,730 | 118,219 | 180,949 | 49.9 | 41.8 | 44.9 | 48.8 | 40.7 | 43.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.

# Annex E    Sector-level tables

**Table 61: Count of the resident population aged 16 years and above by economic activity status, sex and sector of residence**

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| **Rwanda** | 1,998,012 | 2,154,670 | 4,152,682 | 57,097 | 90,779 | 147,876 | 661,579 | 884,129 | 1,545,708 | 5,846,266 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nyarugenge** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gitega | 7,343 | 4,564 | 11,907 | 527 | 792 | 1,319 | 2,484 | 3,440 | 5,924 | 19,150 |
| Kanyinya | 3,824 | 2,217 | 6,041 | 107 | 170 | 277 | 2,367 | 4,005 | 6,372 | 12,690 |
| Kigali | 6,615 | 3,939 | 10,554 | 398 | 692 | 1,090 | 2,323 | 3,997 | 6,320 | 17,964 |
| Kimisagara | 12,316 | 7,252 | 19,568 | 647 | 1,089 | 1,736 | 3,089 | 5,232 | 8,321 | 29,625 |
| Mageregere | 4,677 | 4,635 | 9,312 | 254 | 391 | 645 | 1,234 | 1,816 | 3,050 | 13,007 |
| Muhima | 7,956 | 4,239 | 12,195 | 662 | 881 | 1,543 | 2,101 | 3,125 | 5,226 | 18,964 |
| Nyakabanda | 6,159 | 3,869 | 10,028 | 405 | 759 | 1,164 | 2,172 | 3,263 | 5,435 | 16,627 |
| Nyamirambo | 8,927 | 6,145 | 15,072 | 721 | 1,257 | 1,978 | 3,464 | 5,378 | 8,842 | 25,892 |
| Nyarugenge | 5,306 | 2,894 | 8,200 | 516 | 623 | 1,139 | 2,355 | 2,932 | 5,287 | 14,626 |
| Rwezamenyo | 4,229 | 2,776 | 7,005 | 384 | 559 | 943 | 1,651 | 2,313 | 3,964 | 11,912 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gasabo** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bumbogo | 8,428 | 6,654 | 15,082 | 183 | 420 | 603 | 1,681 | 3,234 | 4,915 | 20,600 |
| Gatsata | 10,275 | 5,589 | 15,864 | 411 | 977 | 1,388 | 2,481 | 4,466 | 6,947 | 24,199 |
| Gikomero | 3,601 | 3,885 | 7,486 | 40 | 58 | 98 | 681 | 821 | 1,502 | 9,086 |
| Gisozi | 11,835 | 6,017 | 17,852 | 840 | 1,567 | 2,407 | 3,095 | 5,628 | 8,723 | 28,982 |
| Jabana | 6,296 | 4,423 | 10,719 | 269 | 459 | 728 | 3,203 | 5,194 | 8,397 | 19,844 |
| Jali | 4,886 | 4,570 | 9,456 | 232 | 385 | 617 | 1,880 | 2,990 | 4,870 | 14,943 |
| Kacyiru | 9,461 | 5,901 | 15,362 | 596 | 961 | 1,557 | 3,188 | 4,512 | 7,700 | 24,619 |
| Kimihurura | 5,600 | 2,985 | 8,585 | 515 | 850 | 1,365 | 1,620 | 2,336 | 3,956 | 13,906 |
| Kimironko | 14,213 | 9,645 | 23,858 | 1,035 | 1,711 | 2,746 | 4,583 | 6,202 | 10,785 | 37,389 |
| Kinyinya | 14,791 | 7,193 | 21,984 | 918 | 2,009 | 2,927 | 3,309 | 7,318 | 10,627 | 35,538 |
| Ndera | 8,812 | 5,586 | 14,398 | 480 | 769 | 1,249 | 3,191 | 5,602 | 8,793 | 24,440 |
| Nduba | 5,069 | 4,565 | 9,634 | 223 | 339 | 562 | 1,644 | 2,694 | 4,338 | 14,534 |
| Remera | 11,963 | 6,655 | 18,618 | 708 | 1,377 | 2,085 | 3,310 | 5,044 | 8,354 | 29,057 |
| Rusororo | 7,584 | 5,803 | 13,387 | 383 | 648 | 1,031 | 2,571 | 3,928 | 6,499 | 20,917 |
| Rutunga | 3,770 | 4,419 | 8,189 | 27 | 56 | 83 | 768 | 881 | 1,649 | 9,921 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Kicukiro** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahanga | 5,146 | 3,083 | 8,229 | 373 | 611 | 984 | 2,503 | 4,194 | 6,697 | 15,910 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Gatenga | 11,116 | 6,318 | 17,434 | 851 | 1,376 | 2,227 | 3,953 | 6,698 | 10,651 | 30,312 |
| Gikondo | 4,141 | 2,612 | 6,753 | 454 | 681 | 1,135 | 1,505 | 2,063 | 3,568 | 11,456 |
| Kagarama | 3,455 | 2,281 | 5,736 | 205 | 438 | 643 | 1,148 | 1,608 | 2,756 | 9,135 |
| Kanombe | 10,674 | 7,324 | 17,998 | 826 | 1,502 | 2,328 | 3,433 | 5,476 | 8,909 | 29,235 |
| Kicukiro | 4,267 | 2,751 | 7,018 | 276 | 462 | 738 | 1,489 | 2,090 | 3,579 | 11,335 |
| Kigarama | 9,882 | 6,101 | 15,983 | 851 | 1,350 | 2,201 | 3,884 | 5,794 | 9,678 | 27,862 |
| Masaka | 8,639 | 6,344 | 14,983 | 392 | 750 | 1,142 | 2,575 | 4,748 | 7,323 | 23,448 |
| Niboye | 6,836 | 4,747 | 11,583 | 493 | 726 | 1,219 | 2,299 | 3,330 | 5,629 | 18,431 |
| Nyarugunga | 9,650 | 6,777 | 16,427 | 716 | 1,421 | 2,137 | 3,144 | 4,600 | 7,744 | 26,308 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nyanza** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busasamana | 8,815 | 8,868 | 17,683 | 241 | 411 | 652 | 2,835 | 3,757 | 6,592 | 24,927 |
| Busoro | 5,090 | 5,119 | 10,209 | 197 | 300 | 497 | 3,378 | 4,546 | 7,924 | 18,630 |
| Cyabakamyi | 3,792 | 4,706 | 8,498 | 88 | 80 | 168 | 1,735 | 2,252 | 3,987 | 12,653 |
| Kibilizi | 6,107 | 7,443 | 13,550 | 121 | 271 | 392 | 1,730 | 1,847 | 3,577 | 17,519 |
| Kigoma | 5,910 | 6,052 | 11,962 | 192 | 257 | 449 | 2,758 | 4,142 | 6,900 | 19,311 |
| Mukingo | 8,364 | 9,841 | 18,205 | 154 | 296 | 450 | 2,577 | 3,384 | 5,961 | 24,616 |
| Muyira | 6,499 | 7,522 | 14,021 | 175 | 361 | 536 | 1,847 | 2,763 | 4,610 | 19,167 |
| Ntyazo | 5,555 | 6,682 | 12,237 | 55 | 91 | 146 | 980 | 1,036 | 2,016 | 14,399 |
| Nyagisozi | 4,524 | 5,016 | 9,540 | 81 | 115 | 196 | 2,033 | 2,657 | 4,690 | 14,426 |
| Rwabicuma | 3,394 | 3,855 | 7,249 | 167 | 275 | 442 | 1,010 | 1,499 | 2,509 | 10,200 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gisagara** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gikonko | 3,217 | 3,326 | 6,543 | 267 | 305 | 572 | 2,150 | 3,368 | 5,518 | 12,633 |
| Gishubi | 4,497 | 5,787 | 10,284 | 78 | 126 | 204 | 1,038 | 1,334 | 2,372 | 12,860 |
| Kansi | 2,474 | 3,198 | 5,672 | 85 | 156 | 241 | 1,734 | 2,661 | 4,395 | 10,308 |
| Kibirizi | 4,090 | 5,206 | 9,296 | 162 | 224 | 386 | 2,120 | 3,175 | 5,295 | 14,977 |
| Kigembe | 3,533 | 4,326 | 7,859 | 75 | 108 | 183 | 1,366 | 1,899 | 3,265 | 11,307 |
| Mamba | 6,383 | 7,641 | 14,024 | 138 | 219 | 357 | 1,840 | 2,199 | 4,039 | 18,420 |
| Muganza | 5,117 | 6,514 | 11,631 | 68 | 145 | 213 | 1,649 | 2,164 | 3,813 | 15,657 |
| Mugombwa | 4,215 | 5,609 | 9,824 | 48 | 110 | 158 | 1,222 | 1,482 | 2,704 | 12,686 |
| Mukindo | 5,112 | 6,188 | 11,300 | 202 | 313 | 515 | 1,303 | 1,617 | 2,920 | 14,735 |
| Musha | 4,674 | 5,515 | 10,189 | 167 | 311 | 478 | 1,157 | 1,622 | 2,779 | 13,446 |
| Ndora | 4,298 | 5,600 | 9,898 | 64 | 119 | 183 | 1,206 | 1,677 | 2,883 | 12,964 |
| Nyanza | 3,609 | 4,579 | 8,188 | 85 | 99 | 184 | 879 | 995 | 1,874 | 10,246 |
| Save | 5,456 | 6,729 | 12,185 | 110 | 175 | 285 | 1,797 | 2,421 | 4,218 | 16,688 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nyaruguru** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busanze | 3,875 | 4,378 | 8,253 | 109 | 98 | 207 | 2,488 | 3,184 | 5,672 | 14,132 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Cyahinda | 3,782 | 4,688 | 8,470 | 52 | 76 | 128 | 1,237 | 1,403 | 2,640 | 11,238 |
| Kibeho | 3,381 | 4,027 | 7,408 | 94 | 143 | 237 | 1,779 | 2,278 | 4,057 | 11,702 |
| Kivu | 3,092 | 3,889 | 6,981 | 72 | 108 | 180 | 1,072 | 1,048 | 2,120 | 9,281 |
| Mata | 2,258 | 2,593 | 4,851 | 84 | 126 | 210 | 1,082 | 1,484 | 2,566 | 7,627 |
| Muganza | 2,997 | 3,687 | 6,684 | 158 | 273 | 431 | 1,347 | 1,596 | 2,943 | 10,058 |
| Munini | 2,416 | 2,879 | 5,295 | 47 | 63 | 110 | 1,242 | 1,685 | 2,927 | 8,332 |
| Ngera | 2,589 | 3,196 | 5,785 | 42 | 58 | 100 | 2,908 | 3,929 | 6,837 | 12,722 |
| Ngoma | 4,282 | 4,758 | 9,040 | 105 | 225 | 330 | 1,267 | 1,781 | 3,048 | 12,418 |
| Nyabimata | 2,728 | 3,755 | 6,483 | 21 | 35 | 56 | 1,127 | 1,116 | 2,243 | 8,782 |
| Nyagisozi | 1,826 | 1,556 | 3,382 | 158 | 176 | 334 | 2,542 | 3,683 | 6,225 | 9,941 |
| Ruheru | 5,543 | 7,343 | 12,886 | 101 | 91 | 192 | 2,313 | 2,165 | 4,478 | 17,556 |
| Ruramba | 2,630 | 2,664 | 5,294 | 72 | 81 | 153 | 1,575 | 2,394 | 3,969 | 9,416 |
| Rusenge | 4,113 | 4,890 | 9,003 | 152 | 347 | 499 | 1,587 | 2,134 | 3,721 | 13,223 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Huye** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gishamvu | 1,960 | 2,558 | 4,518 | 55 | 29 | 84 | 1,230 | 1,640 | 2,870 | 7,472 |
| Huye | 3,272 | 3,277 | 6,549 | 86 | 174 | 260 | 2,445 | 3,779 | 6,224 | 13,033 |
| Karama | 2,873 | 3,942 | 6,815 | 80 | 135 | 215 | 992 | 1,130 | 2,122 | 9,152 |
| Kigoma | 4,855 | 5,858 | 10,713 | 45 | 69 | 114 | 1,453 | 1,888 | 3,341 | 14,168 |
| Kinazi | 2,456 | 2,103 | 4,559 | 192 | 214 | 406 | 3,555 | 5,655 | 9,210 | 14,175 |
| Maraba | 4,889 | 5,748 | 10,637 | 40 | 49 | 89 | 1,483 | 1,872 | 3,355 | 14,081 |
| Mbazi | 6,259 | 7,730 | 13,989 | 187 | 240 | 427 | 1,726 | 2,344 | 4,070 | 18,486 |
| Mukura | 3,748 | 4,791 | 8,539 | 101 | 157 | 258 | 1,099 | 1,514 | 2,613 | 11,410 |
| Ngoma | 4,553 | 3,736 | 8,289 | 192 | 270 | 462 | 1,531 | 2,214 | 3,745 | 12,496 |
| Ruhashya | 4,402 | 5,334 | 9,736 | 118 | 219 | 337 | 1,364 | 1,631 | 2,995 | 13,068 |
| Rusatira | 4,605 | 5,475 | 10,080 | 210 | 389 | 599 | 1,628 | 2,202 | 3,830 | 14,509 |
| Rwaniro | 3,417 | 4,252 | 7,669 | 297 | 412 | 709 | 1,549 | 2,055 | 3,604 | 11,982 |
| Simbi | 3,639 | 4,101 | 7,740 | 116 | 209 | 325 | 1,976 | 2,843 | 4,819 | 12,884 |
| Tumba | 6,626 | 5,652 | 12,278 | 301 | 498 | 799 | 2,551 | 4,026 | 6,577 | 19,654 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nyamagabe** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buruhukiro | 3,571 | 3,738 | 7,309 | 279 | 436 | 715 | 1,868 | 2,697 | 4,565 | 12,589 |
| Cyanika | 4,070 | 4,428 | 8,498 | 76 | 106 | 182 | 1,847 | 2,952 | 4,799 | 13,479 |
| Gasaka | 4,625 | 4,738 | 9,363 | 184 | 257 | 441 | 2,181 | 3,321 | 5,502 | 15,306 |
| Gatare | 2,148 | 2,356 | 4,504 | 152 | 212 | 364 | 1,627 | 2,218 | 3,845 | 8,713 |
| Kaduha | 2,578 | 3,078 | 5,656 | 94 | 134 | 228 | 2,397 | 3,170 | 5,567 | 11,451 |
| Kamegeri | 1,287 | 1,306 | 2,593 | 296 | 354 | 650 | 1,786 | 2,618 | 4,404 | 7,647 |
| Kibirizi | 2,556 | 2,436 | 4,992 | 332 | 367 | 699 | 2,473 | 3,640 | 6,113 | 11,804 |
| Kibumbwe | 2,222 | 2,998 | 5,220 | 43 | 76 | 119 | 700 | 836 | 1,536 | 6,875 |
| Kitabi | 2,149 | 1,643 | 3,792 | 197 | 172 | 369 | 3,814 | 5,685 | 9,499 | 13,660 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Mbazi | 2,265 | 2,674 | 4,939 | 30 | 49 | 79 | 765 | 958 | 1,723 | 6,741 |
| Mugano | 3,536 | 4,409 | 7,945 | 20 | 29 | 49 | 1,035 | 1,017 | 2,052 | 10,046 |
| Musange | 3,283 | 4,132 | 7,415 | 102 | 169 | 271 | 1,303 | 1,429 | 2,732 | 10,418 |
| Musebeya | 3,368 | 4,115 | 7,483 | 70 | 100 | 170 | 1,214 | 1,621 | 2,835 | 10,488 |
| Mushubi | 2,243 | 2,839 | 5,082 | 49 | 86 | 135 | 831 | 1,231 | 2,062 | 7,279 |
| Nkomane | 2,553 | 3,024 | 5,577 | 180 | 354 | 534 | 1,413 | 1,785 | 3,198 | 9,309 |
| Tare | 3,106 | 3,342 | 6,448 | 137 | 242 | 379 | 2,212 | 3,294 | 5,506 | 12,333 |
| Uwinkingi | 3,747 | 4,388 | 8,135 | 204 | 267 | 471 | 1,814 | 2,401 | 4,215 | 12,821 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Ruhango** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bweramana | 5,853 | 6,639 | 12,492 | 94 | 138 | 232 | 1,903 | 2,349 | 4,252 | 16,976 |
| Byimana | 7,122 | 8,259 | 15,381 | 140 | 245 | 385 | 1,924 | 2,349 | 4,273 | 20,039 |
| Kabagali | 4,399 | 5,646 | 10,045 | 70 | 144 | 214 | 1,449 | 1,634 | 3,083 | 13,342 |
| Kinazi | 8,350 | 9,119 | 17,469 | 219 | 247 | 466 | 2,386 | 3,363 | 5,749 | 23,684 |
| Kinihira | 4,538 | 5,375 | 9,913 | 154 | 267 | 421 | 1,680 | 2,277 | 3,957 | 14,291 |
| Mbuye | 7,896 | 9,194 | 17,090 | 251 | 394 | 645 | 2,276 | 2,944 | 5,220 | 22,955 |
| Mwendo | 5,526 | 6,015 | 11,541 | 74 | 155 | 229 | 1,527 | 2,045 | 3,572 | 15,342 |
| Ntongwe | 5,062 | 5,936 | 10,998 | 303 | 453 | 756 | 2,403 | 3,399 | 5,802 | 17,556 |
| Ruhango | 12,758 | 13,258 | 26,016 | 596 | 943 | 1,539 | 4,246 | 6,020 | 10,266 | 37,821 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Muhanga** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyeza | 6,178 | 7,544 | 13,722 | 42 | 76 | 118 | 1,627 | 2,239 | 3,866 | 17,706 |
| Kabacuzi | 5,517 | 6,483 | 12,000 | 58 | 77 | 135 | 1,173 | 1,692 | 2,865 | 15,000 |
| Kibangu | 4,049 | 5,074 | 9,123 | 28 | 38 | 66 | 972 | 1,101 | 2,073 | 11,262 |
| Kiyumba | 4,979 | 5,962 | 10,941 | 51 | 79 | 130 | 1,031 | 1,321 | 2,352 | 13,423 |
| Muhanga | 5,354 | 6,651 | 12,005 | 54 | 91 | 145 | 1,037 | 1,281 | 2,318 | 14,468 |
| Mushishiro | 3,982 | 5,045 | 9,027 | 37 | 66 | 103 | 1,027 | 1,343 | 2,370 | 11,500 |
| Nyabinoni | 3,447 | 4,408 | 7,855 | 17 | 44 | 61 | 616 | 727 | 1,343 | 9,259 |
| Nyamabuye | 9,799 | 9,093 | 18,892 | 454 | 845 | 1,299 | 2,752 | 4,243 | 6,995 | 27,186 |
| Nyarusange | 5,321 | 6,567 | 11,888 | 47 | 118 | 165 | 1,114 | 1,515 | 2,629 | 14,682 |
| Rongi | 6,024 | 7,436 | 13,460 | 53 | 61 | 114 | 1,046 | 1,110 | 2,156 | 15,730 |
| Rugendabari | 3,385 | 4,196 | 7,581 | 67 | 87 | 154 | 935 | 1,111 | 2,046 | 9,781 |
| Shyogwe | 7,787 | 7,930 | 15,717 | 156 | 348 | 504 | 2,552 | 4,147 | 6,699 | 22,920 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Kamonyi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gacurabwenge | 5,093 | 5,446 | 10,539 | 198 | 386 | 584 | 2,041 | 3,059 | 5,100 | 16,223 |
| Karama | 3,890 | 4,746 | 8,636 | 24 | 46 | 70 | 941 | 1,151 | 2,092 | 10,798 |
| Kayenzi | 5,123 | 5,685 | 10,808 | 43 | 64 | 107 | 1,236 | 1,608 | 2,844 | 13,759 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Kayumbu | 2,858 | 3,059 | 5,917 | 75 | 74 | 149 | 1,250 | 1,862 | 3,112 | 9,178 |
| Mugina | 7,912 | 9,002 | 16,914 | 105 | 237 | 342 | 1,844 | 2,327 | 4,171 | 21,427 |
| Musambira | 6,291 | 7,134 | 13,425 | 182 | 370 | 552 | 2,428 | 3,375 | 5,803 | 19,780 |
| Ngamba | 3,011 | 3,341 | 6,352 | 64 | 67 | 131 | 867 | 1,179 | 2,046 | 8,529 |
| Nyamiyaga | 7,656 | 9,163 | 16,819 | 184 | 349 | 533 | 1,766 | 2,313 | 4,079 | 21,431 |
| Nyarubaka | 4,698 | 5,157 | 9,855 | 83 | 149 | 232 | 1,686 | 2,568 | 4,254 | 14,341 |
| Rugarika | 7,372 | 8,129 | 15,501 | 96 | 214 | 310 | 1,768 | 2,445 | 4,213 | 20,024 |
| Rukoma | 7,445 | 8,527 | 15,972 | 92 | 120 | 212 | 1,929 | 2,475 | 4,404 | 20,588 |
| Runda | 7,748 | 7,027 | 14,775 | 180 | 386 | 566 | 2,199 | 3,109 | 5,308 | 20,649 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Karongi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwishyura | 6,470 | 6,821 | 13,291 | 131 | 222 | 353 | 1,831 | 2,572 | 4,403 | 18,047 |
| Gashari | 3,681 | 4,737 | 8,418 | 52 | 83 | 135 | 1,265 | 1,500 | 2,765 | 11,318 |
| Gishyita | 3,732 | 4,424 | 8,156 | 59 | 96 | 155 | 1,235 | 1,456 | 2,691 | 11,002 |
| Gitesi | 4,640 | 5,648 | 10,288 | 56 | 108 | 164 | 1,406 | 1,691 | 3,097 | 13,549 |
| Mubuga | 3,361 | 4,344 | 7,705 | 37 | 61 | 98 | 1,035 | 1,080 | 2,115 | 9,918 |
| Murambi | 4,027 | 4,973 | 9,000 | 76 | 107 | 183 | 1,328 | 1,806 | 3,134 | 12,317 |
| Murundi | 4,820 | 6,194 | 11,014 | 108 | 164 | 272 | 1,550 | 1,903 | 3,453 | 14,739 |
| Mutuntu | 4,062 | 5,257 | 9,319 | 68 | 87 | 155 | 1,586 | 1,882 | 3,468 | 12,942 |
| Rubengera | 6,110 | 7,588 | 13,698 | 130 | 188 | 318 | 1,953 | 2,313 | 4,266 | 18,282 |
| Rugabano | 5,953 | 7,454 | 13,407 | 67 | 125 | 192 | 1,858 | 2,370 | 4,228 | 17,827 |
| Ruganda | 3,121 | 3,999 | 7,120 | 56 | 68 | 124 | 1,258 | 1,367 | 2,625 | 9,869 |
| Rwankuba | 4,140 | 5,294 | 9,434 | 39 | 57 | 96 | 1,145 | 1,312 | 2,457 | 11,987 |
| Twumba | 4,072 | 4,852 | 8,924 | 115 | 262 | 377 | 1,888 | 2,769 | 4,657 | 13,958 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Rutsiro** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boneza | 4,161 | 5,012 | 9,173 | 37 | 62 | 99 | 1,250 | 1,249 | 2,499 | 11,771 |
| Gihango | 4,254 | 5,213 | 9,467 | 60 | 120 | 180 | 1,228 | 1,603 | 2,831 | 12,478 |
| Kigeyo | 4,777 | 5,789 | 10,566 | 59 | 76 | 135 | 1,352 | 1,463 | 2,815 | 13,516 |
| Kivumu | 5,943 | 7,281 | 13,224 | 106 | 167 | 273 | 1,967 | 2,064 | 4,031 | 17,528 |
| Manihira | 2,746 | 3,335 | 6,081 | 82 | 149 | 231 | 943 | 1,196 | 2,139 | 8,451 |
| Mukura | 5,456 | 7,039 | 12,495 | 323 | 414 | 737 | 1,931 | 2,518 | 4,449 | 17,681 |
| Murunda | 3,628 | 4,526 | 8,154 | 70 | 122 | 192 | 656 | 780 | 1,436 | 9,782 |
| Musasa | 4,767 | 5,727 | 10,494 | 23 | 45 | 68 | 1,028 | 1,097 | 2,125 | 12,687 |
| Mushonyi | 4,786 | 5,981 | 10,767 | 59 | 74 | 133 | 1,099 | 1,183 | 2,282 | 13,182 |
| Mushubati | 4,604 | 5,449 | 10,053 | 106 | 204 | 310 | 1,511 | 1,998 | 3,509 | 13,872 |
| Nyabirasi | 5,064 | 6,454 | 11,518 | 86 | 130 | 216 | 1,540 | 1,878 | 3,418 | 15,152 |
| Ruhango | 4,990 | 6,518 | 11,508 | 228 | 310 | 538 | 1,462 | 1,718 | 3,180 | 15,226 |
| Rusebeya | 3,691 | 4,603 | 8,294 | 117 | 171 | 288 | 1,169 | 1,577 | 2,746 | 11,328 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| **Rubavu** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bugeshi | 5,070 | 6,498 | 11,568 | 95 | 124 | 219 | 1,720 | 1,748 | 3,468 | 15,255 |
| Busasamana | 5,411 | 6,455 | 11,866 | 91 | 167 | 258 | 1,430 | 2,298 | 3,728 | 15,852 |
| Cyanzarwe | 4,948 | 5,719 | 10,667 | 236 | 410 | 646 | 1,398 | 2,127 | 3,525 | 14,838 |
| Gisenyi | 9,566 | 6,405 | 15,971 | 833 | 1,154 | 1,987 | 6,483 | 8,884 | 15,367 | 33,325 |
| Kanama | 5,198 | 6,147 | 11,345 | 76 | 196 | 272 | 1,391 | 1,911 | 3,302 | 14,919 |
| Kanzenze | 2,794 | 2,649 | 5,443 | 102 | 157 | 259 | 1,628 | 2,957 | 4,585 | 10,287 |
| Mudende | 3,852 | 4,479 | 8,331 | 137 | 165 | 302 | 2,043 | 2,812 | 4,855 | 13,488 |
| Nyakiriba | 3,914 | 3,868 | 7,782 | 150 | 251 | 401 | 2,064 | 3,150 | 5,214 | 13,397 |
| Nyamyumba | 6,635 | 7,264 | 13,899 | 180 | 260 | 440 | 2,514 | 3,034 | 5,548 | 19,887 |
| Nyundo | 4,776 | 4,729 | 9,505 | 378 | 571 | 949 | 2,233 | 3,598 | 5,831 | 16,285 |
| Rubavu | 6,522 | 5,051 | 11,573 | 388 | 589 | 977 | 3,340 | 5,886 | 9,226 | 21,776 |
| Rugerero | 6,758 | 6,110 | 12,868 | 190 | 287 | 477 | 3,500 | 5,454 | 8,954 | 22,299 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nyabihu** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bigogwe | 3,963 | 4,289 | 8,252 | 175 | 187 | 362 | 3,510 | 4,791 | 8,301 | 16,915 |
| Jenda | 6,139 | 7,519 | 13,658 | 62 | 70 | 132 | 2,006 | 2,382 | 4,388 | 18,178 |
| Jomba | 3,840 | 5,049 | 8,889 | 50 | 53 | 103 | 1,044 | 1,355 | 2,399 | 11,391 |
| Kabatwa | 3,446 | 4,323 | 7,769 | 34 | 50 | 84 | 1,057 | 1,023 | 2,080 | 9,933 |
| Karago | 3,733 | 3,978 | 7,711 | 139 | 220 | 359 | 2,212 | 3,581 | 5,793 | 13,863 |
| Kintobo | 2,344 | 2,256 | 4,600 | 67 | 139 | 206 | 1,306 | 2,372 | 3,678 | 8,484 |
| Mukamira | 3,814 | 4,104 | 7,918 | 211 | 329 | 540 | 2,930 | 4,377 | 7,307 | 15,765 |
| Muringa | 3,573 | 4,048 | 7,621 | 120 | 196 | 316 | 1,423 | 2,361 | 3,784 | 11,721 |
| Rambura | 3,859 | 2,991 | 6,850 | 171 | 218 | 389 | 2,739 | 5,252 | 7,991 | 15,230 |
| Rugera | 4,494 | 5,703 | 10,197 | 70 | 94 | 164 | 1,172 | 1,332 | 2,504 | 12,865 |
| Rurembo | 4,315 | 5,349 | 9,664 | 75 | 133 | 208 | 1,169 | 1,451 | 2,620 | 12,492 |
| Shyira | 3,093 | 3,169 | 6,262 | 232 | 327 | 559 | 1,497 | 2,394 | 3,891 | 10,712 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Ngororero** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwira | 3,323 | 4,426 | 7,749 | 48 | 54 | 102 | 947 | 1,098 | 2,045 | 9,896 |
| Gatumba | 4,637 | 5,688 | 10,325 | 68 | 131 | 199 | 1,199 | 1,641 | 2,840 | 13,364 |
| Hindiro | 4,777 | 5,857 | 10,634 | 78 | 139 | 217 | 1,121 | 1,500 | 2,621 | 13,472 |
| Kabaya | 6,414 | 7,806 | 14,220 | 205 | 433 | 638 | 1,695 | 2,185 | 3,880 | 18,738 |
| Kageyo | 4,402 | 5,497 | 9,899 | 112 | 191 | 303 | 878 | 1,284 | 2,162 | 12,364 |
| Kavumu | 5,264 | 6,974 | 12,238 | 93 | 139 | 232 | 1,177 | 1,385 | 2,562 | 15,032 |
| Matyazo | 5,153 | 6,756 | 11,909 | 39 | 40 | 79 | 1,011 | 1,193 | 2,204 | 14,192 |
| Muhanda | 4,465 | 5,630 | 10,095 | 152 | 186 | 338 | 1,511 | 2,325 | 3,836 | 14,269 |
| Muhororo | 4,276 | 5,417 | 9,693 | 29 | 77 | 106 | 816 | 947 | 1,763 | 11,562 |
| Ndaro | 4,325 | 5,759 | 10,084 | 41 | 57 | 98 | 1,042 | 1,245 | 2,287 | 12,469 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Ngororero | 6,273 | 7,419 | 13,692 | 96 | 196 | 292 | 1,989 | 3,051 | 5,040 | 19,024 |
| Nyange | 4,207 | 5,729 | 9,936 | 44 | 57 | 101 | 1,095 | 1,228 | 2,323 | 12,360 |
| Sovu | 4,764 | 6,321 | 11,085 | 42 | 78 | 120 | 1,109 | 1,297 | 2,406 | 13,611 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Rusizi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bugarama | 5,613 | 6,271 | 11,884 | 104 | 125 | 229 | 1,621 | 1,946 | 3,567 | 15,680 |
| Butare | 3,527 | 4,521 | 8,048 | 86 | 99 | 185 | 1,352 | 1,356 | 2,708 | 10,941 |
| Bweyeye | 2,334 | 2,888 | 5,222 | 31 | 39 | 70 | 861 | 846 | 1,707 | 6,999 |
| Gashonga | 4,606 | 5,807 | 10,413 | 45 | 92 | 137 | 1,385 | 1,501 | 2,886 | 13,436 |
| Giheke | 3,305 | 4,613 | 7,918 | 62 | 86 | 148 | 1,441 | 1,827 | 3,268 | 11,334 |
| Gihundwe | 5,091 | 5,547 | 10,638 | 139 | 192 | 331 | 1,997 | 2,473 | 4,470 | 15,439 |
| Gikundamvura | 3,198 | 3,861 | 7,059 | 60 | 101 | 161 | 1,113 | 1,210 | 2,323 | 9,543 |
| Gitambi | 4,364 | 5,095 | 9,459 | 63 | 80 | 143 | 1,509 | 1,806 | 3,315 | 12,917 |
| Kamembe | 4,961 | 3,910 | 8,871 | 164 | 360 | 524 | 2,066 | 2,626 | 4,692 | 14,087 |
| Muganza | 4,871 | 5,222 | 10,093 | 149 | 240 | 389 | 1,670 | 2,005 | 3,675 | 14,157 |
| Mururu | 4,433 | 5,342 | 9,775 | 86 | 119 | 205 | 1,582 | 2,054 | 3,636 | 13,616 |
| Nkanka | 3,083 | 4,346 | 7,429 | 91 | 104 | 195 | 1,221 | 1,534 | 2,755 | 10,379 |
| Nkombo | 2,325 | 2,715 | 5,040 | 208 | 216 | 424 | 1,375 | 1,599 | 2,974 | 8,438 |
| Nkungu | 4,174 | 5,212 | 9,386 | 35 | 47 | 82 | 1,061 | 1,188 | 2,249 | 11,717 |
| Nyakabuye | 5,615 | 6,773 | 12,388 | 157 | 144 | 301 | 1,774 | 2,045 | 3,819 | 16,508 |
| Nyakarenzo | 2,969 | 3,760 | 6,729 | 60 | 75 | 135 | 1,027 | 1,201 | 2,228 | 9,092 |
| Nzahaha | 5,170 | 6,332 | 11,502 | 56 | 71 | 127 | 1,889 | 1,908 | 3,797 | 15,426 |
| Rwimbogo | 3,624 | 4,306 | 7,930 | 46 | 68 | 114 | 1,227 | 1,273 | 2,500 | 10,544 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nyamasheke** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bushekeri | 4,730 | 5,710 | 10,440 | 48 | 105 | 153 | 1,320 | 1,563 | 2,883 | 13,476 |
| Bushenge | 3,831 | 5,448 | 9,279 | 63 | 98 | 161 | 1,298 | 1,537 | 2,835 | 12,275 |
| Cyato | 4,336 | 5,633 | 9,969 | 65 | 140 | 205 | 1,328 | 1,776 | 3,104 | 13,278 |
| Gihombo | 4,162 | 5,380 | 9,542 | 87 | 112 | 199 | 1,848 | 2,003 | 3,851 | 13,592 |
| Kagano | 5,921 | 7,129 | 13,050 | 212 | 281 | 493 | 2,199 | 2,953 | 5,152 | 18,695 |
| Kanjongo | 5,864 | 6,897 | 12,761 | 192 | 305 | 497 | 2,307 | 2,780 | 5,087 | 18,345 |
| Karambi | 5,383 | 6,825 | 12,208 | 58 | 93 | 151 | 1,487 | 1,660 | 3,147 | 15,506 |
| Karengera | 5,705 | 6,782 | 12,487 | 106 | 342 | 448 | 1,751 | 2,185 | 3,936 | 16,871 |
| Kirimbi | 3,897 | 4,787 | 8,684 | 51 | 74 | 125 | 1,495 | 1,905 | 3,400 | 12,209 |
| Macuba | 5,146 | 6,499 | 11,645 | 83 | 158 | 241 | 1,796 | 2,101 | 3,897 | 15,783 |
| Mahembe | 3,096 | 3,935 | 7,031 | 38 | 59 | 97 | 1,046 | 1,214 | 2,260 | 9,388 |
| Nyabitekeri | 4,880 | 6,736 | 11,616 | 122 | 154 | 276 | 2,203 | 2,332 | 4,535 | 16,427 |
| Rangiro | 2,553 | 3,596 | 6,149 | 39 | 48 | 87 | 836 | 1,033 | 1,869 | 8,105 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Ruharambuga | 4,679 | 6,048 | 10,727 | 121 | 135 | 256 | 1,411 | 1,694 | 3,105 | 14,088 |
| Shangi | 4,445 | 6,085 | 10,530 | 104 | 111 | 215 | 1,543 | 2,112 | 3,655 | 14,400 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Rulindo** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base | 3,182 | 4,031 | 7,213 | 50 | 61 | 111 | 1,099 | 1,472 | 2,571 | 9,895 |
| Burega | 2,672 | 3,256 | 5,928 | 24 | 28 | 52 | 691 | 783 | 1,474 | 7,454 |
| Bushoki | 4,099 | 4,704 | 8,803 | 44 | 50 | 94 | 1,067 | 1,647 | 2,714 | 11,611 |
| Buyoga | 4,522 | 5,615 | 10,137 | 42 | 51 | 93 | 1,084 | 1,258 | 2,342 | 12,572 |
| Cyinzuzi | 2,870 | 3,534 | 6,404 | 32 | 51 | 83 | 631 | 841 | 1,472 | 7,959 |
| Cyungo | 2,744 | 3,195 | 5,939 | 28 | 35 | 63 | 676 | 971 | 1,647 | 7,649 |
| Kinihira | 3,177 | 3,822 | 6,999 | 44 | 39 | 83 | 731 | 928 | 1,659 | 8,741 |
| Kisaro | 4,088 | 5,057 | 9,145 | 46 | 69 | 115 | 908 | 1,077 | 1,985 | 11,245 |
| Masoro | 4,371 | 4,528 | 8,899 | 86 | 86 | 172 | 1,272 | 1,830 | 3,102 | 12,173 |
| Mbogo | 3,403 | 3,991 | 7,394 | 35 | 81 | 116 | 845 | 1,180 | 2,025 | 9,535 |
| Murambi | 2,806 | 2,165 | 4,971 | 127 | 189 | 316 | 1,796 | 3,315 | 5,111 | 10,398 |
| Ngoma | 2,350 | 2,902 | 5,252 | 33 | 55 | 88 | 460 | 538 | 998 | 6,338 |
| Ntarabana | 3,957 | 4,325 | 8,282 | 89 | 190 | 279 | 770 | 1,033 | 1,803 | 10,364 |
| Rukozo | 3,203 | 3,763 | 6,966 | 55 | 73 | 128 | 699 | 863 | 1,562 | 8,656 |
| Rusiga | 2,302 | 2,707 | 5,009 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 532 | 799 | 1,331 | 6,371 |
| Shyorongi | 4,063 | 4,222 | 8,285 | 141 | 235 | 376 | 2,237 | 3,055 | 5,292 | 13,953 |
| Tumba | 4,184 | 5,023 | 9,207 | 41 | 45 | 86 | 956 | 1,143 | 2,099 | 11,392 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gakenke** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busengo | 3,901 | 4,593 | 8,494 | 141 | 224 | 365 | 1,082 | 1,404 | 2,486 | 11,345 |
| Coko | 3,840 | 4,408 | 8,248 | 22 | 29 | 51 | 693 | 825 | 1,518 | 9,817 |
| Cyabingo | 2,805 | 2,964 | 5,769 | 158 | 146 | 304 | 1,572 | 2,421 | 3,993 | 10,066 |
| Gakenke | 4,441 | 5,054 | 9,495 | 142 | 188 | 330 | 1,408 | 1,873 | 3,281 | 13,106 |
| Gashenyi | 3,953 | 4,828 | 8,781 | 49 | 91 | 140 | 1,181 | 1,501 | 2,682 | 11,603 |
| Janja | 2,993 | 3,757 | 6,750 | 35 | 24 | 59 | 848 | 1,024 | 1,872 | 8,681 |
| Kamubuga | 3,895 | 5,080 | 8,975 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 1,013 | 998 | 2,011 | 11,017 |
| Karambo | 2,683 | 3,544 | 6,227 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 411 | 471 | 882 | 7,137 |
| Kivuruga | 3,766 | 4,610 | 8,376 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 831 | 974 | 1,805 | 10,239 |
| Mataba | 3,044 | 3,845 | 6,889 | 19 | 42 | 61 | 608 | 568 | 1,176 | 8,126 |
| Minazi | 3,031 | 3,601 | 6,632 | 20 | 29 | 49 | 580 | 723 | 1,303 | 7,984 |
| Mugunga | 3,910 | 4,700 | 8,610 | 29 | 30 | 59 | 893 | 1,059 | 1,952 | 10,621 |
| Muhondo | 4,872 | 5,559 | 10,431 | 21 | 37 | 58 | 775 | 1,030 | 1,805 | 12,294 |
| Muyongwe | 3,514 | 4,030 | 7,544 | 65 | 88 | 153 | 545 | 780 | 1,325 | 9,022 |
| Muzo | 3,919 | 4,915 | 8,834 | 79 | 103 | 182 | 1,276 | 1,479 | 2,755 | 11,771 |
| Nemba | 3,425 | 4,031 | 7,456 | 20 | 55 | 75 | 680 | 824 | 1,504 | 9,035 |
| Ruli | 4,727 | 5,021 | 9,748 | 38 | 30 | 68 | 816 | 974 | 1,790 | 11,606 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Rusasa | 3,770 | 4,650 | 8,420 | 16 | 30 | 46 | 762 | 860 | 1,622 | 10,088 |
| Rushashi | 4,072 | 4,868 | 8,940 | 27 | 39 | 66 | 767 | 861 | 1,628 | 10,634 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Musanze** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busogo | 3,856 | 4,540 | 8,396 | 65 | 108 | 173 | 1,351 | 1,694 | 3,045 | 11,614 |
| Cyuve | 7,500 | 8,442 | 15,942 | 137 | 248 | 385 | 2,238 | 3,192 | 5,430 | 21,757 |
| Gacaca | 4,948 | 5,688 | 10,636 | 56 | 55 | 111 | 1,056 | 1,413 | 2,469 | 13,216 |
| Gashaki | 3,021 | 3,407 | 6,428 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 580 | 736 | 1,316 | 7,765 |
| Gataraga | 3,998 | 4,988 | 8,986 | 84 | 132 | 216 | 1,331 | 1,597 | 2,928 | 12,130 |
| Kimonyi | 2,987 | 3,928 | 6,915 | 58 | 71 | 129 | 847 | 888 | 1,735 | 8,779 |
| Kinigi | 4,888 | 6,303 | 11,191 | 252 | 311 | 563 | 1,508 | 1,617 | 3,125 | 14,879 |
| Muhoza | 10,325 | 9,208 | 19,533 | 254 | 431 | 685 | 4,087 | 6,152 | 10,239 | 30,457 |
| Muko | 3,884 | 4,457 | 8,341 | 42 | 93 | 135 | 1,070 | 1,490 | 2,560 | 11,036 |
| Musanze | 6,169 | 7,568 | 13,737 | 78 | 161 | 239 | 1,791 | 2,217 | 4,008 | 17,984 |
| Nkotsi | 2,641 | 3,394 | 6,035 | 72 | 112 | 184 | 669 | 899 | 1,568 | 7,787 |
| Nyange | 5,547 | 6,973 | 12,520 | 74 | 114 | 188 | 1,219 | 1,403 | 2,622 | 15,330 |
| Remera | 4,277 | 4,753 | 9,030 | 36 | 51 | 87 | 1,063 | 1,255 | 2,318 | 11,435 |
| Rwaza | 4,263 | 4,572 | 8,835 | 103 | 200 | 303 | 1,268 | 1,892 | 3,160 | 12,298 |
| Shingiro | 3,854 | 4,905 | 8,759 | 102 | 136 | 238 | 1,160 | 1,342 | 2,502 | 11,499 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Burera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bungwe | 2,871 | 3,434 | 6,305 | 61 | 56 | 117 | 890 | 861 | 1,751 | 8,173 |
| Butaro | 5,619 | 6,810 | 12,429 | 212 | 250 | 462 | 1,868 | 1,875 | 3,743 | 16,634 |
| Cyanika | 7,571 | 8,375 | 15,946 | 124 | 162 | 286 | 1,642 | 1,943 | 3,585 | 19,817 |
| Cyeru | 2,369 | 2,667 | 5,036 | 69 | 136 | 205 | 791 | 1,017 | 1,808 | 7,049 |
| Gahunga | 5,023 | 5,733 | 10,756 | 80 | 118 | 198 | 1,142 | 1,408 | 2,550 | 13,504 |
| Gatebe | 3,182 | 3,933 | 7,115 | 58 | 77 | 135 | 767 | 757 | 1,524 | 8,774 |
| Gitovu | 1,741 | 2,136 | 3,877 | 26 | 20 | 46 | 863 | 873 | 1,736 | 5,659 |
| Kagogo | 3,927 | 4,353 | 8,280 | 37 | 54 | 91 | 895 | 1,042 | 1,937 | 10,308 |
| Kinoni | 3,455 | 4,005 | 7,460 | 30 | 37 | 67 | 1,089 | 1,209 | 2,298 | 9,825 |
| Kinyababa | 3,348 | 4,021 | 7,369 | 44 | 56 | 100 | 1,708 | 1,876 | 3,584 | 11,053 |
| Kivuye | 2,619 | 3,112 | 5,731 | 81 | 89 | 170 | 1,102 | 1,230 | 2,332 | 8,233 |
| Nemba | 3,484 | 4,467 | 7,951 | 39 | 48 | 87 | 864 | 1,006 | 1,870 | 9,908 |
| Rugarama | 4,597 | 4,941 | 9,538 | 71 | 83 | 154 | 1,445 | 1,738 | 3,183 | 12,875 |
| Rugengabari | 3,682 | 4,412 | 8,094 | 37 | 62 | 99 | 881 | 1,022 | 1,903 | 10,096 |
| Ruhunde | 3,244 | 4,288 | 7,532 | 58 | 48 | 106 | 753 | 695 | 1,448 | 9,086 |
| Rusarabuye | 3,409 | 4,101 | 7,510 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 983 | 998 | 1,981 | 9,586 |
| Rwerere | 3,404 | 4,411 | 7,815 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 1,081 | 1,105 | 2,186 | 10,071 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| **Gicumbi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bukure | 3,432 | 3,624 | 7,056 | 63 | 133 | 196 | 983 | 1,201 | 2,184 | 9,436 |
| Bwisige | 3,056 | 3,482 | 6,538 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 871 | 991 | 1,862 | 8,446 |
| Byumba | 7,169 | 7,826 | 14,995 | 190 | 268 | 458 | 2,283 | 3,212 | 5,495 | 20,948 |
| Cyumba | 3,023 | 3,584 | 6,607 | 37 | 47 | 84 | 728 | 763 | 1,491 | 8,182 |
| Giti | 3,021 | 3,475 | 6,496 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 628 | 719 | 1,347 | 7,876 |
| Kageyo | 3,124 | 3,441 | 6,565 | 112 | 117 | 229 | 1,419 | 1,913 | 3,332 | 10,126 |
| Kaniga | 3,012 | 3,505 | 6,517 | 18 | 27 | 45 | 952 | 1,119 | 2,071 | 8,633 |
| Manyagiro | 3,818 | 4,638 | 8,456 | 48 | 70 | 118 | 937 | 1,016 | 1,953 | 10,527 |
| Miyove | 3,081 | 3,776 | 6,857 | 58 | 99 | 157 | 845 | 1,174 | 2,019 | 9,033 |
| Mukarange | 3,251 | 3,859 | 7,110 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 1,001 | 1,005 | 2,006 | 9,165 |
| Muko | 3,653 | 4,298 | 7,951 | 27 | 42 | 69 | 764 | 947 | 1,711 | 9,731 |
| Mutete | 4,440 | 5,351 | 9,791 | 61 | 93 | 154 | 1,350 | 1,733 | 3,083 | 13,028 |
| Nyamiyaga | 3,700 | 4,507 | 8,207 | 20 | 24 | 44 | 724 | 873 | 1,597 | 9,848 |
| Nyankenke | 3,760 | 4,693 | 8,453 | 111 | 121 | 232 | 1,073 | 1,416 | 2,489 | 11,174 |
| Rubaya | 1,942 | 2,223 | 4,165 | 67 | 101 | 168 | 718 | 752 | 1,470 | 5,803 |
| Rukomo | 5,019 | 5,821 | 10,840 | 42 | 40 | 82 | 1,342 | 1,566 | 2,908 | 13,830 |
| Rushaki | 2,589 | 2,845 | 5,434 | 33 | 57 | 90 | 681 | 836 | 1,517 | 7,041 |
| Rutare | 4,948 | 5,512 | 10,460 | 43 | 109 | 152 | 1,028 | 1,551 | 2,579 | 13,191 |
| Ruvune | 3,678 | 4,215 | 7,893 | 478 | 562 | 1,040 | 825 | 913 | 1,738 | 10,671 |
| Rwamiko | 2,715 | 3,085 | 5,800 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 618 | 702 | 1,320 | 7,152 |
| Shangasha | 3,284 | 3,679 | 6,963 | 30 | 35 | 65 | 848 | 1,016 | 1,864 | 8,892 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Rwamagana** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fumbwe | 4,314 | 4,570 | 8,884 | 85 | 122 | 207 | 1,214 | 1,659 | 2,873 | 11,964 |
| Gahengeri | 4,637 | 4,757 | 9,394 | 117 | 211 | 328 | 1,423 | 1,908 | 3,331 | 13,053 |
| Gishali | 4,767 | 5,584 | 10,351 | 48 | 114 | 162 | 1,097 | 1,227 | 2,324 | 12,837 |
| Karenge | 5,089 | 5,394 | 10,483 | 81 | 131 | 212 | 1,140 | 1,372 | 2,512 | 13,207 |
| Kigabiro | 7,012 | 5,816 | 12,828 | 196 | 350 | 546 | 2,332 | 3,867 | 6,199 | 19,573 |
| Muhazi | 4,320 | 4,131 | 8,451 | 248 | 426 | 674 | 1,957 | 3,184 | 5,141 | 14,266 |
| Munyaga | 2,969 | 3,658 | 6,627 | 54 | 88 | 142 | 1,042 | 1,415 | 2,457 | 9,226 |
| Munyiginya | 3,061 | 3,676 | 6,737 | 82 | 100 | 182 | 966 | 1,280 | 2,246 | 9,165 |
| Musha | 3,849 | 3,599 | 7,448 | 124 | 126 | 250 | 1,476 | 2,445 | 3,921 | 11,619 |
| Muyumbu | 5,040 | 4,622 | 9,662 | 135 | 253 | 388 | 1,575 | 2,298 | 3,873 | 13,923 |
| Mwulire | 4,217 | 4,776 | 8,993 | 126 | 203 | 329 | 1,224 | 1,533 | 2,757 | 12,079 |
| Nyakaliro | 4,477 | 4,689 | 9,166 | 73 | 164 | 237 | 946 | 1,119 | 2,065 | 11,468 |
| Nzige | 3,192 | 3,588 | 6,780 | 46 | 59 | 105 | 792 | 1,139 | 1,931 | 8,816 |
| Rubona | 5,032 | 5,910 | 10,942 | 54 | 101 | 155 | 1,159 | 1,398 | 2,557 | 13,654 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nyagatare** | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Gatunda | 5,549 | 6,386 | 11,935 | 85 | 119 | 204 | 1,542 | 1,686 | 3,228 | 15,367 |
| Karama | 5,104 | 6,157 | 11,261 | 61 | 90 | 151 | 1,625 | 1,719 | 3,344 | 14,756 |
| Karangazi | 10,495 | 9,240 | 19,735 | 150 | 172 | 322 | 3,924 | 5,799 | 9,723 | 29,780 |
| Katabagemu | 6,112 | 6,577 | 12,689 | 197 | 247 | 444 | 2,081 | 2,477 | 4,558 | 17,691 |
| Kiyombe | 3,300 | 3,940 | 7,240 | 36 | 48 | 84 | 1,122 | 1,216 | 2,338 | 9,662 |
| Matimba | 4,343 | 3,877 | 8,220 | 80 | 119 | 199 | 1,954 | 2,474 | 4,428 | 12,847 |
| Mimuri | 5,738 | 6,420 | 12,158 | 74 | 152 | 226 | 1,188 | 1,422 | 2,610 | 14,994 |
| Mukama | 4,449 | 5,305 | 9,754 | 48 | 26 | 74 | 1,087 | 1,010 | 2,097 | 11,925 |
| Musheri | 5,480 | 5,620 | 11,100 | 173 | 441 | 614 | 2,124 | 2,362 | 4,486 | 16,200 |
| Nyagatare | 10,823 | 10,013 | 20,836 | 193 | 296 | 489 | 3,080 | 3,967 | 7,047 | 28,372 |
| Rukomo | 7,241 | 8,109 | 15,350 | 80 | 123 | 203 | 1,474 | 1,505 | 2,979 | 18,532 |
| Rwempasha | 3,764 | 3,021 | 6,785 | 65 | 77 | 142 | 1,828 | 2,467 | 4,295 | 11,222 |
| Rwimiyaga | 10,806 | 10,417 | 21,223 | 291 | 400 | 691 | 3,457 | 3,968 | 7,425 | 29,339 |
| Tabagwe | 5,593 | 6,079 | 11,672 | 79 | 75 | 154 | 2,647 | 3,189 | 5,836 | 17,662 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gatsibo** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gasange | 3,514 | 4,001 | 7,515 | 46 | 67 | 113 | 781 | 858 | 1,639 | 9,267 |
| Gatsibo | 5,202 | 5,906 | 11,108 | 70 | 130 | 200 | 1,393 | 1,630 | 3,023 | 14,331 |
| Gitoki | 6,343 | 7,526 | 13,869 | 63 | 72 | 135 | 1,670 | 1,868 | 3,538 | 17,542 |
| Kabarore | 9,518 | 10,384 | 19,902 | 125 | 160 | 285 | 2,696 | 3,081 | 5,777 | 25,964 |
| Kageyo | 4,372 | 5,115 | 9,487 | 158 | 210 | 368 | 890 | 897 | 1,787 | 11,642 |
| Kiramuruzi | 5,204 | 5,144 | 10,348 | 91 | 112 | 203 | 2,791 | 4,303 | 7,094 | 17,645 |
| Kiziguro | 5,577 | 6,085 | 11,662 | 66 | 107 | 173 | 2,064 | 2,855 | 4,919 | 16,754 |
| Muhura | 6,016 | 6,840 | 12,856 | 67 | 64 | 131 | 1,241 | 1,490 | 2,731 | 15,718 |
| Murambi | 5,788 | 6,997 | 12,785 | 36 | 96 | 132 | 1,311 | 1,555 | 2,866 | 15,783 |
| Ngarama | 6,208 | 7,353 | 13,561 | 32 | 49 | 81 | 1,291 | 1,355 | 2,646 | 16,288 |
| Nyagihanga | 4,549 | 5,051 | 9,600 | 72 | 91 | 163 | 1,716 | 2,040 | 3,756 | 13,519 |
| Remera | 4,916 | 5,884 | 10,800 | 63 | 130 | 193 | 1,412 | 1,589 | 3,001 | 13,994 |
| Rugarama | 6,931 | 7,765 | 14,696 | 80 | 102 | 182 | 2,356 | 2,975 | 5,331 | 20,209 |
| Rwimbogo | 7,020 | 7,624 | 14,644 | 91 | 77 | 168 | 1,951 | 2,133 | 4,084 | 18,896 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Kayonza** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahini | 6,053 | 6,639 | 12,692 | 134 | 128 | 262 | 2,097 | 2,459 | 4,556 | 17,510 |
| Kabare | 6,625 | 7,810 | 14,435 | 79 | 230 | 309 | 1,802 | 1,795 | 3,597 | 18,341 |
| Kabarondo | 6,468 | 7,110 | 13,578 | 68 | 90 | 158 | 1,446 | 1,825 | 3,271 | 17,007 |
| Mukarange | 7,418 | 6,022 | 13,440 | 251 | 350 | 601 | 3,811 | 6,231 | 10,042 | 24,083 |
| Murama | 3,757 | 4,164 | 7,921 | 115 | 165 | 280 | 1,128 | 1,457 | 2,585 | 10,786 |
| Murundi | 7,017 | 7,485 | 14,502 | 113 | 185 | 298 | 1,940 | 2,013 | 3,953 | 18,753 |
| Mwiri | 4,312 | 4,688 | 9,000 | 68 | 110 | 178 | 1,295 | 1,380 | 2,675 | 11,853 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Ndego | 3,896 | 4,209 | 8,105 | 99 | 186 | 285 | 788 | 812 | 1,600 | 9,990 |
| Nyamirama | 5,545 | 6,420 | 11,965 | 74 | 84 | 158 | 1,810 | 2,375 | 4,185 | 16,308 |
| Rukara | 5,607 | 6,427 | 12,034 | 81 | 160 | 241 | 2,053 | 2,597 | 4,650 | 16,925 |
| Ruramira | 3,240 | 4,114 | 7,354 | 48 | 53 | 101 | 879 | 978 | 1,857 | 9,312 |
| Rwinkwavu | 5,321 | 5,569 | 10,890 | 205 | 313 | 518 | 1,777 | 2,140 | 3,917 | 15,325 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Kirehe** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gahara | 7,600 | 8,852 | 16,452 | 74 | 143 | 217 | 1,955 | 2,465 | 4,420 | 21,089 |
| Gatore | 4,745 | 5,315 | 10,060 | 232 | 323 | 555 | 1,745 | 2,300 | 4,045 | 14,660 |
| Kigarama | 6,049 | 7,147 | 13,196 | 115 | 175 | 290 | 1,525 | 1,692 | 3,217 | 16,703 |
| Kigina | 5,416 | 5,641 | 11,057 | 47 | 91 | 138 | 1,691 | 1,981 | 3,672 | 14,867 |
| Kirehe | 4,614 | 5,346 | 9,960 | 99 | 130 | 229 | 1,531 | 1,648 | 3,179 | 13,368 |
| Mahama | 4,655 | 5,264 | 9,919 | 116 | 171 | 287 | 1,142 | 1,219 | 2,361 | 12,567 |
| Mpanga | 5,298 | 5,869 | 11,167 | 287 | 452 | 739 | 2,273 | 2,635 | 4,908 | 16,814 |
| Musaza | 4,994 | 5,710 | 10,704 | 114 | 165 | 279 | 1,448 | 1,531 | 2,979 | 13,962 |
| Mushikiri | 5,424 | 6,103 | 11,527 | 141 | 212 | 353 | 1,721 | 1,951 | 3,672 | 15,552 |
| Nasho | 4,622 | 5,167 | 9,789 | 183 | 233 | 416 | 1,898 | 2,196 | 4,094 | 14,299 |
| Nyamugari | 5,615 | 5,602 | 11,217 | 374 | 588 | 962 | 3,300 | 4,265 | 7,565 | 19,744 |
| Nyarubuye | 3,743 | 4,131 | 7,874 | 79 | 123 | 202 | 1,178 | 1,458 | 2,636 | 10,712 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Ngoma** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gashanda | 3,457 | 4,218 | 7,675 | 21 | 34 | 55 | 651 | 700 | 1,351 | 9,081 |
| Jarama | 4,670 | 5,906 | 10,576 | 47 | 85 | 132 | 993 | 865 | 1,858 | 12,566 |
| Karembo | 3,141 | 3,736 | 6,877 | 10 | 32 | 42 | 618 | 713 | 1,331 | 8,250 |
| Kazo | 5,690 | 6,477 | 12,167 | 40 | 86 | 126 | 1,352 | 1,727 | 3,079 | 15,372 |
| Kibungo | 5,673 | 5,557 | 11,230 | 101 | 136 | 237 | 1,693 | 2,384 | 4,077 | 15,544 |
| Mugesera | 5,264 | 6,602 | 11,866 | 39 | 59 | 98 | 972 | 1,005 | 1,977 | 13,941 |
| Murama | 4,667 | 5,632 | 10,299 | 42 | 42 | 84 | 1,160 | 1,304 | 2,464 | 12,847 |
| Mutenderi | 4,316 | 4,925 | 9,241 | 39 | 90 | 129 | 1,038 | 1,250 | 2,288 | 11,658 |
| Remera | 5,590 | 6,243 | 11,833 | 41 | 74 | 115 | 1,369 | 1,772 | 3,141 | 15,089 |
| Rukira | 4,970 | 5,520 | 10,490 | 53 | 78 | 131 | 1,706 | 2,224 | 3,930 | 14,551 |
| Rukumberi | 5,634 | 6,792 | 12,426 | 49 | 91 | 140 | 1,286 | 1,491 | 2,777 | 15,343 |
| Rurenge | 5,774 | 7,035 | 12,809 | 44 | 58 | 102 | 1,177 | 1,343 | 2,520 | 15,431 |
| Sake | 4,746 | 6,021 | 10,767 | 15 | 29 | 44 | 884 | 969 | 1,853 | 12,664 |
| Zaza | 4,495 | 5,552 | 10,047 | 58 | 110 | 168 | 1,097 | 1,416 | 2,513 | 12,728 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Bugesera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gashora | 3,480 | 3,394 | 6,874 | 173 | 374 | 547 | 1,913 | 2,477 | 4,390 | 11,811 |
| Juru | 4,828 | 5,095 | 9,923 | 65 | 125 | 190 | 1,241 | 1,570 | 2,811 | 12,924 |
| Kamabuye | 3,257 | 3,646 | 6,903 | 165 | 213 | 378 | 1,875 | 2,310 | 4,185 | 11,466 |

| Sector of residence | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Total count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | |
| Mareba | 4,302 | 5,075 | 9,377 | 144 | 235 | 379 | 1,092 | 1,440 | 2,532 | 12,288 |
| Mayange | 4,766 | 3,989 | 8,755 | 431 | 600 | 1,031 | 2,434 | 3,781 | 6,215 | 16,001 |
| Musenyi | 5,367 | 5,781 | 11,148 | 288 | 570 | 858 | 1,705 | 2,290 | 3,995 | 16,001 |
| Mwogo | 3,516 | 3,352 | 6,868 | 47 | 73 | 120 | 1,143 | 1,691 | 2,834 | 9,822 |
| Ngeruka | 4,674 | 4,867 | 9,541 | 238 | 351 | 589 | 2,557 | 3,485 | 6,042 | 16,172 |
| Ntarama | 3,861 | 3,510 | 7,371 | 110 | 140 | 250 | 1,075 | 1,513 | 2,588 | 10,209 |
| Nyamata | 7,129 | 5,531 | 12,660 | 290 | 505 | 795 | 2,963 | 4,140 | 7,103 | 20,558 |
| Nyarugenge | 3,707 | 4,487 | 8,194 | 106 | 182 | 288 | 1,146 | 1,304 | 2,450 | 10,932 |
| Rilima | 4,576 | 4,498 | 9,074 | 166 | 372 | 538 | 1,915 | 2,811 | 4,726 | 14,338 |
| Ruhuha | 4,326 | 4,794 | 9,120 | 120 | 195 | 315 | 1,411 | 1,746 | 3,157 | 12,592 |
| Rweru | 4,849 | 5,259 | 10,108 | 213 | 392 | 605 | 1,780 | 2,264 | 4,044 | 14,757 |
| Shyara | 2,803 | 3,320 | 6,123 | 30 | 50 | 80 | 553 | 589 | 1,142 | 7,345 |

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) 'Not stated' column refers to persons from institutional households which were not administered the questions on economic activity.

# PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FOURTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2012

## National Census Commission

**Chairperson:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Claver GATETE | Minister of Finance and Economic Planning |
| John RWANGOMBWA | Former Minister of Finance and Economic Planning |

**Vice Chairperson:**

| | |
|---|---|
| James MUSONI | Minister of Local Government |

**Secretary:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yusuf MURANGWA | Director General of NISR |
| Dr. Diane KARUSISI | Former Acting Director General of NISR |

## Members of the National Census Commission

| | |
|---|---|
| Venantia TUGIREYEZU | Minister in the Office of the President |
| Stella Ford MUGABO | Minister of Cabinet Affairs |
| James KABAREBE | Minister of Defense |
| Sheikh Mussa HARERIMANA | Minister of Internal Security |
| Louise MUSHIKIWABO | Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation |
| Dr. Vincent BIRUTA | Minister of Education |
| Dr. Mathias HAREBAMUNGU | Minister of State in charge of Primary and Secondary Education |
| Dr. Agnes BINAGWAHO | Minister of Health |
| Odda GASINZIGWA | Minister in Prime Minister's Office in charge of Gender and Family Promotion |
| Jean Philbert NSENGIMANA | Minister of Youth and ICT |
| Prof. Silas LWAKABAMBA | Minister of Infrastructure |
| Albert NSENGIYUMVA | Former Minister of Infrastructure |
| Anastase MUREKEZI | Minister of Public Service and Labour |
| Stanislas KAMANZI | Minister of Natural Resources |
| Willy RUKUNDO | Former Acting Director General of ORINFOR |
| Arthur ASIIMWE | Director General of RBA |
| Hannington NAMARA | CEO of the Private Sector Federation |
| Robert BAYIGAMBA | Former CEO of the Private Sector Federation |

## National Technical Committee

**Chairperson:**
  Leonard MINEGA RUGWABIZA               Former Director of National Development Planning and Research in MINECOFIN
**Vice Chairperson:**
  Egide RUGAMBA                          Director General of Planning in MINALOC
**Secretary:**
  Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA                 Census Coordinator of the RPHC4

## Members of the National Technical Committee

Dr. Agnes NTIBANYURWA                    Assistant Representative of UNFPA in charge of Population and Development
Esther MUTAMBA                           Director General of Rwanda Housing Authority
Anna MUGABO                              Director General of Labour and Employment
Dr. Erasme RWANAMIZA                     Director General of Education
Innocent MUSABYIMANA                     Director of Planning in MINIRENA
Jeanne d'Arc UMULISA                     Director of Planning and M&E in MIGEPROF
Parfait UWARIRAYE                        Director of Planning in MINISANTE
Redempter BATETE MUKUNZI                 Director of Youth Employment and Program Coordination
Antonio MUTORO                           Former Executive Director of IPAR-Rwanda

**Branches of the National Census Commission**

**Members of the Branches of the NCC at Province Level (Governors of Provinces)**

**Kigali City:**
Fidele NDAYISABA, Mayor

**Sothern Province:**
Alphonse MUNYENTWARI, Governor

**Western Province:**
Celestin KABAHIZI, Former Governor
Caritas MUKANDASIRA, Governor

**Northern Province:**
Aime BOSENIBAMWE, Governor

**Eastern Province:**
Odette UWAMARIYA, Governor

## Members of the Branches of the NCC at District Level (Mayors of Districts)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solange MUKASONGA | Nyarugenge District | Gedeon RUBONEKA | Ngororero District |
| Willy NDIZEYE | Gasabo District | Oscar NZEYIMANA | Rusizi District |
| Paul Jules NDAMAGE | Kicukiro District | Jean Baptiste HABYARIMANA | Nyamasheke District |
| Abdallah MURENZI | Nyanza District | Justus KANGWAGYE | Rulindo District |
| Leandres KAREKAZI | Gisagara District | Deogratias NZAMWITA | Gakenke District |
| Francois HABITEGEKO | Nyaruguru District | Winifrida MPEBYEMUNGU | Musanze District |
| Eugene MUZUKA KAYIRANGA | Huye District | Samuel SEMBAGARE | Burera District |
| Philbert MUGISHA | Nyamagabe District | Alexandre MVUYEKURE | Gicumbi District |
| Francois Xavier MBABAZI | Ruhango District | Nehemie UWIMANA | Rwamagana District |
| Yvonne MTAKWASUKU | Muhanga District | Fred SABITI ATUHE | Nyagatare District |
| Jacques RUTSINGA | Kamonyi District | Ambrose RUBONEZA | Gatsibo District |
| Bernard KAYUMBA | Karongi District | John MUGABO | Kayonza District |
| Gaspard BYUKUSENGE | Rutsiro District | Protais MURAYIRE | Kirehe District |
| Sheikh Hassan BAHAME | Rubavu District | Aphrodice NAMBAJE | Ngoma District |
| Abdoulatif TWAHIRWA | Nyabihu District | Louis RWAGAJU | Bugesera District |

**National Directors**
Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General of NISR
Dr. Diane KARUSISI, Former Acting Director General of NISR

**Census Technical Director**
Willy  MPABUKA GASAFARI

**Census National Coordinator**
Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA

**Census Field Operations**

**Census National Coordinators**

| | |
|---|---|
| Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Major-General Jacques MUSEMAKWELI | Rwanda Defence Force |
| Eric KAYIRANGA | Rwanda National Police |
| Alex MUGISHA | Rwanda Correctional Services |

**Census Province Coordinators**

| | |
|---|---|
| Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO | Kigali City |
| Baudouin RUTERANA | Southern Province |
| Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI | Western Province |
| Francois SEKAMONDO | Northern Province |
| Astrid SEGAHWEGE | Eastern Province |

## Census District Coordinators

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jean Nepo. RWABUKUMBA | Nyarugenge District | Patrick NSHIMIYIMANA | Rusizi District |
| Franck Mine | Gasabo District | Jean BIZIMANA | Nyamasheke District |
| Jean Paul RUSHAKU | Kicukiro District | Issa MUSABEMUNGU | Rulindo District |
| Francois ABALIKUMWE | Nyanza District | Clement BIZIMUNGU | Gakenke District |
| Evelyne KANYONGA | Gisagara District | Beatrice UWAYEZU | Musanze District |
| Etienne KWIZERA | Nyaruguru District | Esther MAHUKU | Burera District |
| Juvenal NTAMBARA | Huye District | Vital HABINSHUTI | Gicumbi District |
| Albert KARERA | Nyamagabe District | Ephrem RUKUNDO | Rwamagana District |
| Annonciata MUKABAGIRE | Ruhango District | Dominique M. KANOBANA | Nyagatare District |
| Francois KABAYIZA | Muhanga District | Nicolas MWIZERWA | Nyagatare District |
| Andre KAJABIKA | Kamonyi District | David MASENGEHO | Gatsibo District |
| Jean Baptiste SERUGENDO | Karongi District | Venuste NKURUNZIZA | Kayonza District |
| Jean Marc MUKUNDABANTU | Rutsiro District | Basile NJAMAHORO | Kirehe District |
| Jean MUGABO | Rubavu District | Dominique MICOMYIZA | Ngoma District |
| Immaculee MUKANGENDO | Nyabihu District | Eugene UWIRAGIYE | Ngoma District |
| Olivier MBANGUTSE | Ngororero District | Florence UWIMBABAZI | Bugesera District |
| Wellars MUDASHIMA | Rusizi District | | |

## Zone and Sector Controllers and Enumerators

### Zone Controllers:
127 (mostly Districts Education Officers and Headmasters of some Secondary Schools)

### Sector Controllers:
451 (mostly Sector Education Officers)

### Enumerators:
24,005 (mostly Primary School Teachers)

## Cartography and Data Processing

**Programmer:**
  Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT

**Assistant Programmers:**
  Didier UYIZEYE
  Donath NKUNDIMANA
  Massoud HARERIMANA

**Coders:**
  Number = 308

**Data Entry Clerks:**
  Number = 308

**Cartography:**
  Florent BIGIRIMANA
  Olivier MBANGUTSE
  Clement BIZIMUNGU
  Albert KARERA
  James RWAGASANA

**Archiving:**
  Eric RUSA
  Pierre Claver KABANDANA

## Administration and Finance

| Name | Title |
|------|-------|
| Odette MBABAZI | Deputy Director General in charge of Corporate Services in NISR |
| Didier GAKUBA | Former Director of Finance in NISR |
| Liberal SEBULIKOKO | Former Coordinator of Basket Fund |
| Jean Pierre UWINEZA | Former Acting Director of Finance in NISR |
| Andre GASHUGI | Director of Administration in NISR |
| Silas MUNYEMANA | Director of Finance in NISR |
| Jerome UWIBAMBE | Accountant in NISR |
| Alicia INGABIRE | Accountant in NISR |
| Jocelyne UWAMAHORO | HR Manager of Permanent Staff in NISR |
| Esperance UWIMANA | Former HR Manager of Temporary Staff in NISR |
| Nina RURANGIRWA | HR Manager of Temporary Staff in NISR |
| Maureen TWAHIRWA | Former Public Relations Officer |
| Yolande KABEGA | Former Public Relations Officer |
| Antoinette HABINSHUTI | Planning Officer |
| Theodore RUGANZU | Former Planning Officer |
| Jean Paul NDISANZE | Planning Officer |
| Hassan YAHYA | Coordinator of Basket Fund |
| Eric BUGINGO | Procurement Officer |
| Alphonse SHUMBUSHO | Procurement Officer |
| Gerald YEMUKAMA | Procurement Officer |
| Nadine BABYEYI | Administrative Assistant |
| Elias DUSENGE | Messenger |
| Sita KAZIMBAYA | Messenger |

**Census Data Analysis**

**National Data Analysts**

| | |
|---|---|
| Jean RUGARAMA | Population Size and Spatial Distribution |
| Dieudonne MUHOZA | Marital Status and Nuptiality |
| Beatrice UWAYEZU | Fertility |
| Willy MPABUKA GASAFARI | Mortality |
| Dr. Bosco BINENWA | Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Population |
| Pierre Claver RUTAYISIRE | Migration and Spatial Mobility |
| Prof. Emmanuel TWARABAMENYE | Characteristics of Housing and Households |
| James BYIRINGIRO | Labour Force |
| Charles RURANGA | Measurement and Mapping of Non-Monetary Poverty |
| Annonciata MUKABAGIRE | Education |
| Dominique M.KANOBANA | Gender |
| Apolline MUKANYONGA | Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Disability |
| Jules RUBYUTSA | Socio-Economic Status of Children |
| Venant HABARUGIRA | Socio-Economic Status of Youth |
| Michel NDAKIZE | Socio-Economic Status of Elderly |
| Prosper NKAKA MUTIJIMA | Population Projections |

**International Technical Support**

**National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR):**

Dr. Mohamed ABULATA

**United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):**
Dr, Bolaji TAIWO, Chief Technical Adviser
Dr. Mady BIAYE, Regional Technical Adviser
Jean Marc HIE, International Data Processing Expert
Dr. Macoumba THIAM, International Census Analyst
Dr. Ben MWASI, International GIS Expert

**Oxford Policy Management (OPM):**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mary STRODE | Ludovico CARRARO |
| Felix SCHMIEDING | Juste NITIEMA |
| Cora MEZGER Jean Michel | Prof. James BROWN |
| DURR | Wine LANGERAAR |
| Gilberto RIBEIRO | Stephi SPRINGHAM |
| Philippe N. GAFISHI | Sophia KAMARUDEEN |
| Prof. Sabu PADMADAS | Paul JASPER |
| | Johnson FIFI |

**NISR MANAGEMENT TEAM**

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General
Odette MBABAZI, Deputy Director General/CS
Andre GASHUGI, Director of Administration
Jean Pierre UWINEZA, Director of Finance
Willy GASAFARI, Director of Census
Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Census Field Expert
Prosper MUTIJIMA, Census Coordinator
Augustin TWAGIRUMUKIZA, Director of ICT
Sebastien MANZI, Director of Economic Statistics
Dominique HABIMANA, Director of Statistical Methods, Research and Publications
Antoinette HABINSHUTI, Planning Officer
Jean Paul NDISANZE, Planning Officer