



The Republic of Rwanda



# Rwanda

## Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

[EICV]

2013/2014

Thematic Report



- Economic Activity -



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



# National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

## Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

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

# Thematic report - Economic activity -

March, 2016



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

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## Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Claver Gatete**  
**Minister of Finance and Economic Planning**



## Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Yusuf Murangwa**  
**Director General, NISR**





## **Executive summary**

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

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

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

### **Working age population and economic activity status**

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

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

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

### **Labour force**

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

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

### **Employed population**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Working hours and time related underemployment**

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

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

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

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

## **Unemployed population**

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

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

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

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

## **Inactive population**

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

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

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

## **Child labour**

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

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

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

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

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

FOREWORD.....	I
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	V
LIST OF FIGURES .....	XV
ABBREVIATIONS.....	XVI
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Important technical notes for data users .....	1
<b>CHAPTER 2: WORKING AGE POPULATION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3: LABOUR FORCE .....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1. Spatial distribution of the labour force .....	11
3.2. Labour force participation rate and demographic characteristic.....	12
3.3. Labour force and education .....	13
<b>CHAPTER 4: EMPLOYED POPULATION .....</b>	<b>17</b>
4.1. Employment to population ratio and demographic characteristics .....	17
4.2. Employment and education.....	17
4.3. Employed population and economic activity.....	18
4.4. Employed population and job type.....	20
4.5. Employed population and occupation.....	22
4.6. Employed population and institutional sector.....	24
4.7. Characteristics of salaried employment .....	26
4.8. Informal and formal employment .....	29
<b>CHAPTER 5: WORKING HOURS AND TIME RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>35</b>
5.1. Working hours in each current job .....	35
5.2. Hours spent in all jobs.....	36
5.3. Time related underemployment.....	39
<b>CHAPTER 6: UNEMPLOYED POPULATION .....</b>	<b>43</b>
6.1. Current unemployment and education .....	45
<b>CHAPTER 7: INACTIVE POPULATION .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>CHAPTER 8: CHILD LABOUR.....</b>	<b>55</b>
8.1. Definition of Child labour .....	55
8.2. Operational definition of child labour .....	55
8.3. Economically active children .....	56

8.4. Level of child labour.....	59
ANNEXES.....	61

## List of tables

Table 1. 1: Classification of sample households (unweighted) in the EICV3 survey by 2002 and 2012 urban-rural classifications _____	2
Table 2.1: Distribution of working age population by area of residence and province, according to sex _____	5
Table 2.2: Distribution of working age population by current economic activity status, according to area of residence, province and sex: EICV4 _____	7
Table 2.3: Distribution of working age population by current activity status, according to age group: EICV4 _____	8
Table 2.4: Distribution of working age population by level of education and economic activity status _____	9
Table 3.1: Labour force participation rate by area of residence, province and sex: EICV4 and EICV3 _____	11
Table 3.2: Labour force participation rate by level of education and sex _____	13
Table 3.3: Labour force participation rate by field of education and level of education _____	14
Table 3.4: Distribution of labour force by level of education, according to province _____	14
Table 3.5: Distribution of labour force by level of education, according to sex and area of residence _____	15
Table 3.6: Distribution of labour force by level of education, according to age group and area of residence _____	16
Table 4.1: Current employment to population ratio by Province, area of residence, age group and sex (EICV4) _____	17
Table 4.2: Distribution of employed population by level of education and sex: EICV4 and EICV3 _____	18
Table 4.3: Distribution of current employed population by economic activity, according to area of residence and sex _____	19
Table 4.4: Distribution of current employed population by job type according to area of residence and Province (EICV4) _____	21
Table 4.5: Distribution of occupation by economic activity, according to sex and area of residence _____	23

Table 4.6: Distribution of current employed population by occupation, according to area of residence and province _____	23
Table 4.7: Distribution of current employed population by institutional sector according to area of residence and province (EICV4) _____	24
Table 4.8: Distribution of salaried employees in current main job by type of contract according to sex _____	28
Table 4.9: Distribution of salaried employed by type of contract, according to job type and age group _____	28
Table 4.15: Informal employment rate among employees by province and sex: EICV4 _____	29
Table 4.11: Informal employment rate by economic activity and sex _____	31
Table 4.12: Distribution (%) of employed population by Number of Usual Jobs per Person according to Urban/Rural, Province, and 5-year Age Group: EICV4 _____	32
Table 4.13: Estimate of all jobs carried out during 12 months by job type and sex _____	33
Table 5.1: Mean and median working hours in each job by job type and sex of job holder: EICV4, EICV3 _____	35
Table 5.2: Median working hours in each job, by occupation and sex _____	36
Table 5.3: Median working hours in all jobs, by sex of job holder and current main job status: EICV4 and EICV3 _____	37
Table 5.4: Median working hours in last seven days by province and sex: EICV4 and EICV3 _____	37
Table 5.5: Distribution of employed population by the number of working hours , according to age group _____	38
Table 5.6: Hours spent per week on domestic duties by sex: EICV4 and EICV3 _____	39
Table 5.7: Time related underemployment rate by job type and sex (EICV4) _____	40
Table 5.8: Time related underemployment rate by area of residence and age group (EICV4 and EICV3) _____	40
Table 5.9: Time related underemployment by level of education and sex (EICV4) _____	41
Table 5.10: Time related underemployment rate by occupation and sex _____	42
Table 6.1: Unemployment rate by Province Income quintiles and sex _____	44
Table 6.2: Unemployment rate by age group and sex _____	44
Table 6.3: Unemployment rate by level of education and sex (EICV4 and EICV3). _____	45

Table 6.4: Distribution of unemployed population by the length of unemployment, according to unemployment status and sex _____	47
Table 6.5: Distribution of unemployed population by level of education, according to area of residence and sex _____	47
Table 6.6: Distribution of unemployed population by age group according to poverty status	48
Table 6.7: Youth not in education and not in paid or profit employment rate by province, area of residence, age group and sex (EICV4) _____	48
Table 8.1: Distribution of children (6-17) by current working Status, according to sex, age group and area of residence _____	56
Table 8.2: Distribution of working children by number of working hours, according to sex and age group _____	57
Table 8.3: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to sex and age group _____	57
Table 8.4: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to sex and number of worked hours _____	58
Table 8.5: Distribution of working children by economic activity and age group _____	58
Table 8.6: Distribution of children by child labour/activity status _____	59
Table A. 1: Some labour market indicators by district (EICV4) _____	61
Table A. 2: Some labour market indicators by district (EICV3) _____	62
Table A. 3: Distribution of current employed population by type of job (EICV4) _____	63
Table A. 4: Working age population by district and sex (EICV4) _____	64
Table A. 5: Working age population by district and sex (EICV3) _____	65
Table A. 6: Working age population by current economic activity status and district (EICV4) _____	66
Table A. 7: Working age population by current economic activity status and district (EICV3) _____	67
Table A. 8: Labour force by highest level of education attended and district (EICV4) _____	68
Table A. 9: Labour force by highest level of education attended and district (EICV3) _____	69
Table A. 10: Distribution of employed population by highest level of education attended, according to economic activity. _____	70



Table A. 11: Distribution of employed population by highest level of education attended, according to occupation.	71
Table A. 12: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the survey by job type and district (EICV4)	72
Table A. 13: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the survey by job type and district (EICV3)	73
Table A. 14: Total number of jobs carried out during 7 days prior to the survey by job type and district (EICV4)	74
Table A. 15: Total number of jobs carried out during 7 days prior to the survey by job type and district (EICV3)	75
Table A. 16: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the survey by economic activity sector and district (EICV4)	76
Table A. 17: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the survey by economic activity sector and district (EICV3)	77
Table A. 18: Youth not in education and not in paid or profit employment rate by district and sex (EICV4).	78
Table A. 19: Youth not in education and not in paid or profit employment rate by district and sex (EICV3).	79
Table A. 20: Average usually worked hours by District and sex (EICV4)	80
Table A. 21: Average usually worked hours by District and sex (EICV3)	81
Table A. 22: Distribution of employed population by worked hours per week and district (EICV4)	82
Table A. 23: Distribution of employed population by worked hours per week and district (EICV3)	83
Table A. 24: Percentage of current employed population with a current work status of wage non-farm by domain	84
Table A. 25: Percentage of current employed population with a current work status of independent farmers by domain	84

## List of figures

Figure 2. 1: Evolution of working age population by current economic activity status.....	6
Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex and age group.....	12
Figure 3. 2: Labour force participation rate by age group in 2010/11 and 2013/14.....	13
Figure 4. 1: Evolution of employment by broad branch of economic activity .....	19
Figure 4. 2: Share of women currently employed in wage non-farm by province during EICV3 and EICV4 .....	22
Figure 4. 3: Distribution of current employed population by job type in private sector .....	25
Figure 4. 4: Distribution of current employed population by sex, according to institutional sector.....	26
Figure 4. 5: Distribution of salaried population by job type, according to Province (EICV4)..	27
Figure 4. 6: Distribution of salaried population by job type, according to Province (EICV3)..	27
Figure 4. 7: Distribution of Net Increase of Total Recorded Jobs between EICV3 and EICV4 by Job Type .....	33
Figure 6. 1: Unemployment rate by sex and area of residence .....	43

## **Abbreviations**

EDPRS: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

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

ILO: International Labour Organisation

MINECOFIN: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

VUP: Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme





## Chapter 1: Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.1. Important technical notes for data users

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Rounding of estimates**

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

### **Consumption quintiles**

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

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

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

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





## Chapter 2: Working age population

### 2.1. Spatial distribution of working age population

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

### 2.2. Working age population and economic activity status

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

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

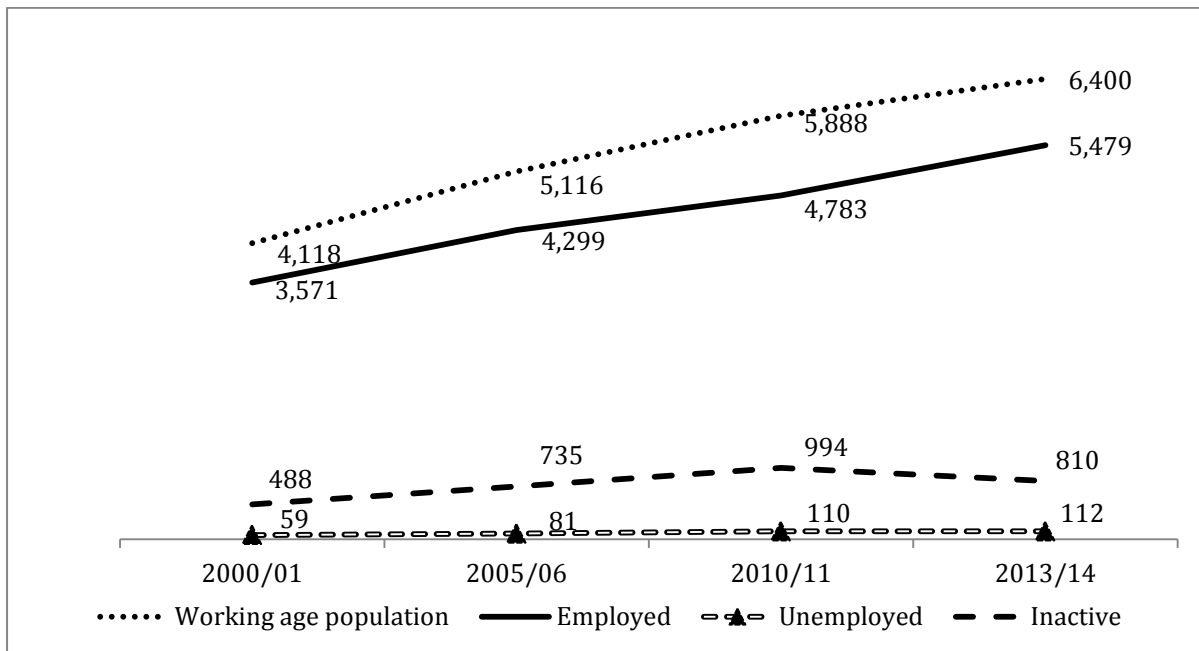


Table 2.2 shows the distribution of working age population by current economic activity status in EICV4 and EICV3.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV4



## Chapter 3: Labour force

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

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

### 3.1. Spatial distribution of the labour force

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

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

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

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

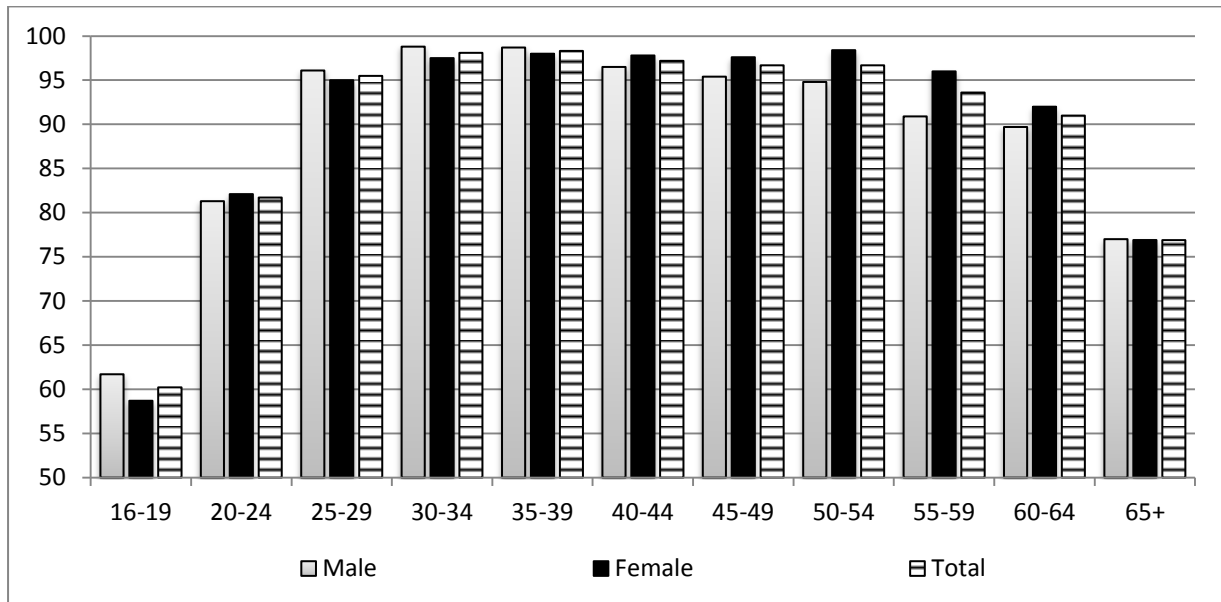
Source: EICV3 and EICV4

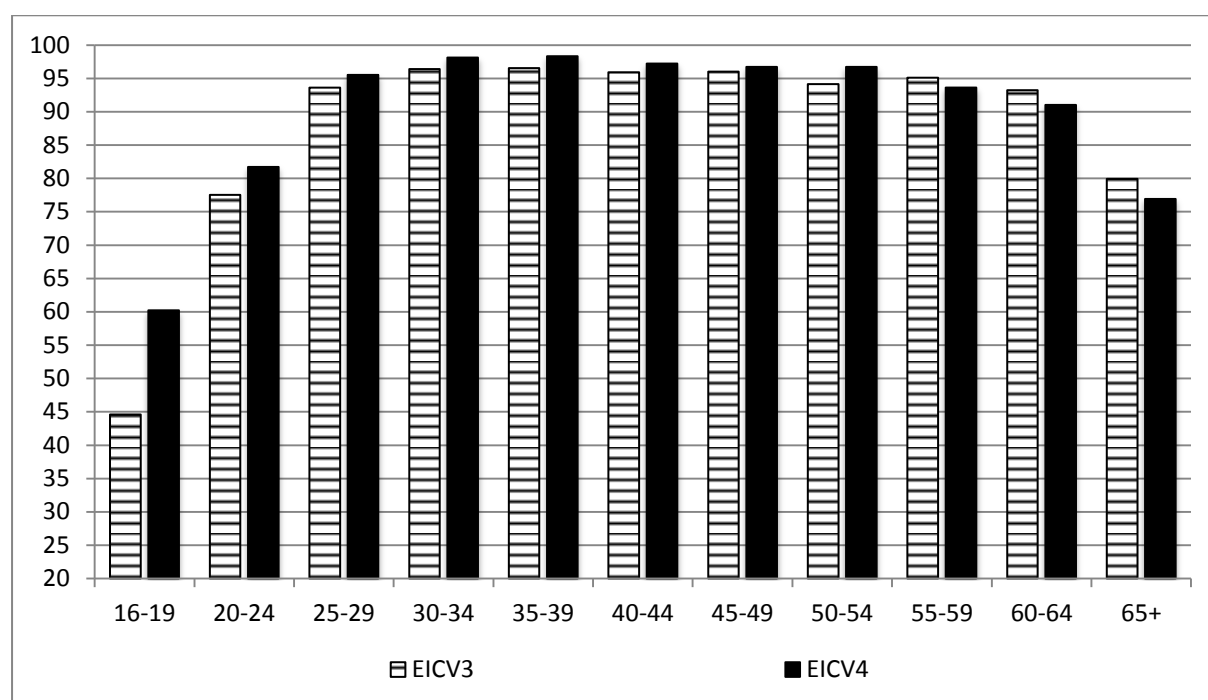


### 3.2. Labour force participation rate and demographic characteristic

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

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



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

### 3.3. Labour force and education

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Chapter 4: Employed population

### 4.1. Employment to population ratio and demographic characteristics

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

### 4.2. Employment and education

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

### 4.3. Employed population and economic activity

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

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

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

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

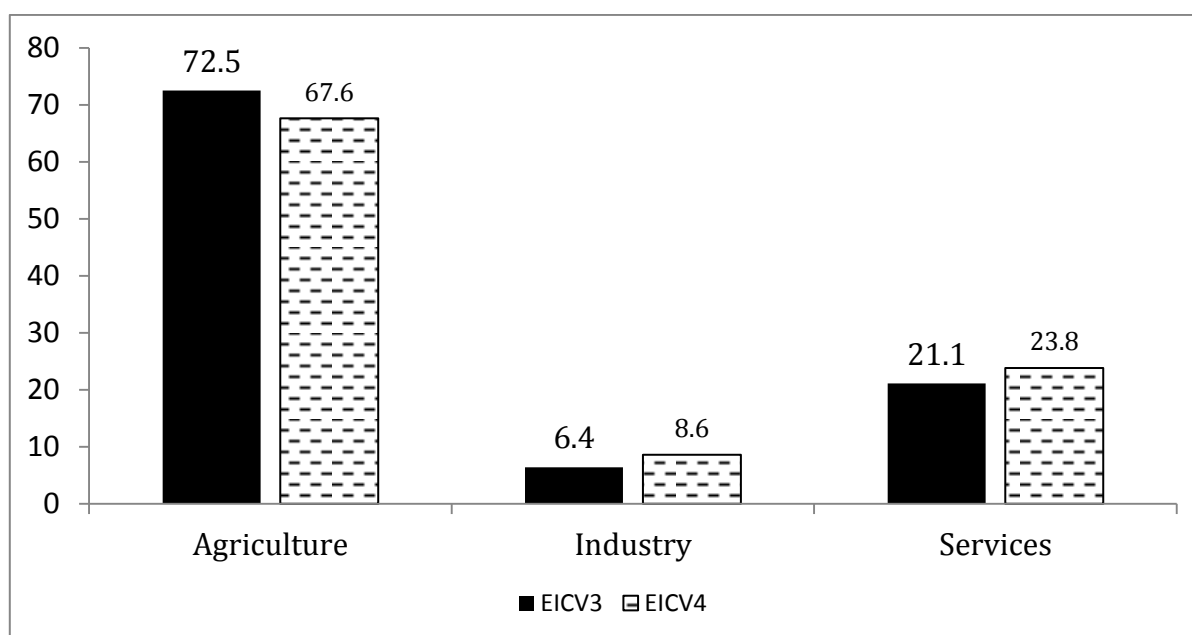


Table 4.3 presents the distribution of employed population by economic activity, according to sex and area of residence. As seen in the previous figure, the majority of employed population work in agriculture sector (68%) followed by whole sale and retail trade (10%) and construction (5%). The economic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

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

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



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

Source: EICV4

#### 4.4. Employed population and job type

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

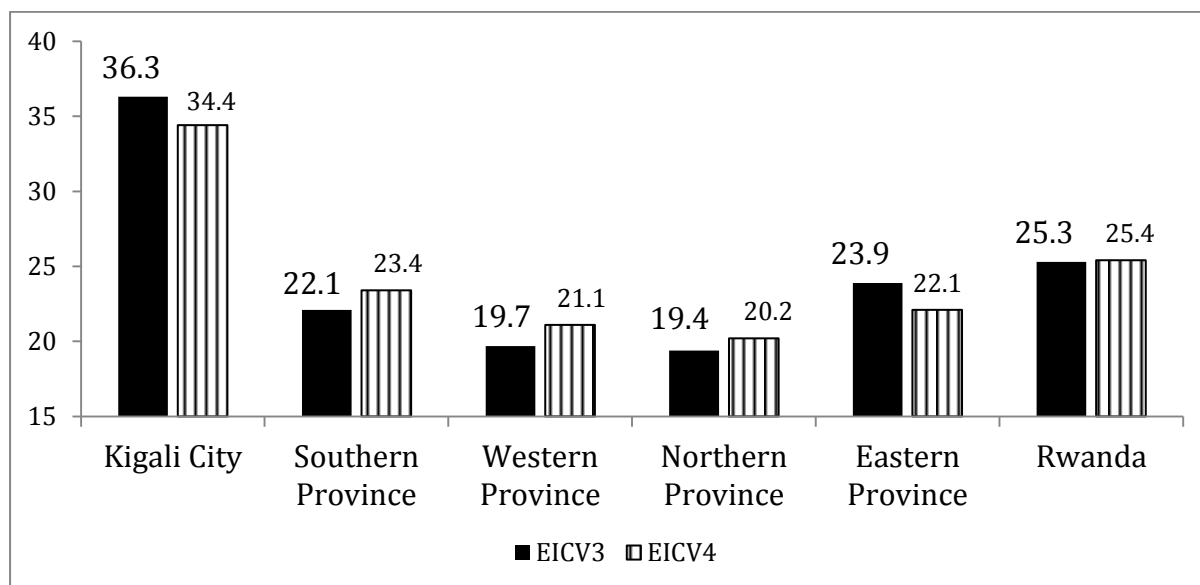
**Table 4.4: Distribution of current employed population by job type according to area of residence and Province (EICV4)**

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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



#### 4.5. Employed population and occupation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Occupation	Province					Total
	Kigali C	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	
occupations						
Not stated	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV4

#### 4.6. Employed population and institutional sector

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

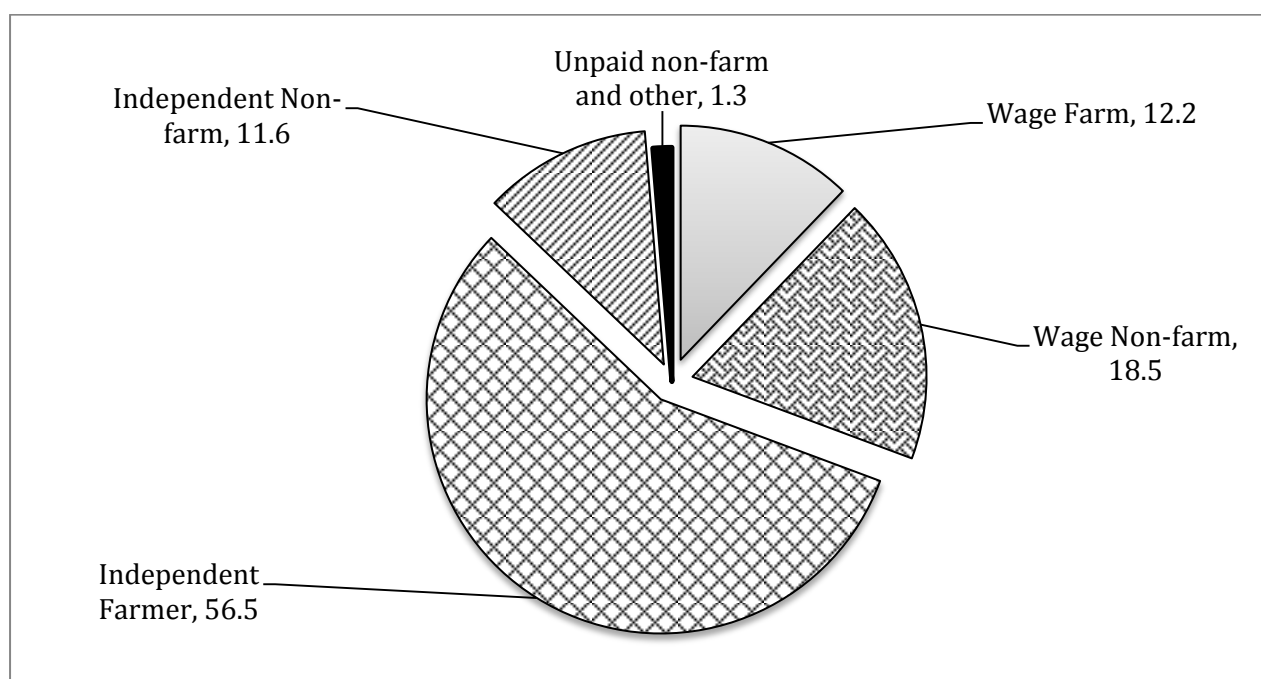
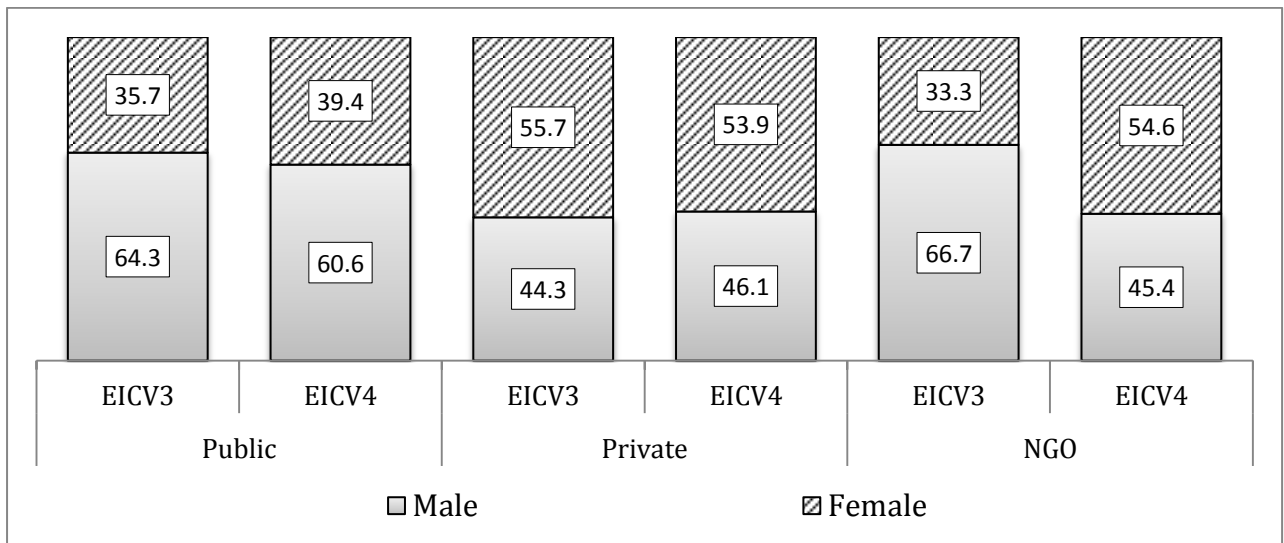


Figure 4.4 sheds light on the distribution of current employed population by sex, according to institutional sector. Females represent 39% of all employees in Public sector, 54% in Private sector and 45.5% in NGO. The high proportion of females compared to males in private sector originates from the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

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

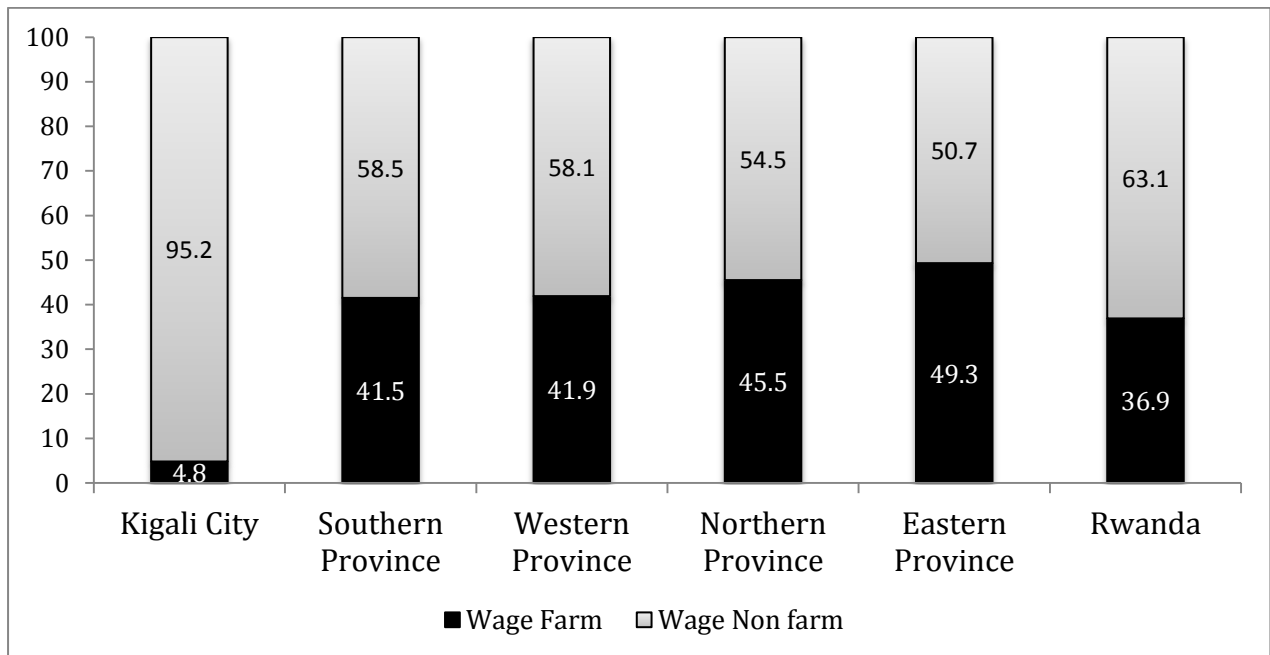


#### 4.7. Characteristics of salaried employment

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

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

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



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

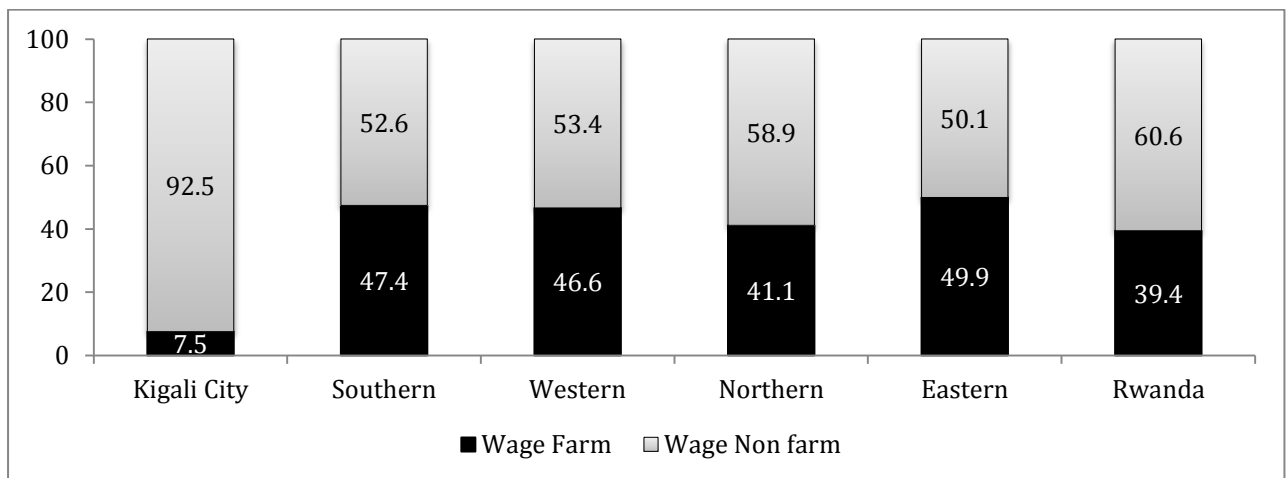


Table 4.8 presents the distribution of salaried employees by type of contract according to job type and sex. Results show that 65% of salaried employees were daily workers followed by permanent workers (28%). The breakdown by job type reveals that 94% of salaried population in farm activities are daily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



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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

#### 4.8. Informal and formal employment

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

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

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

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

Area of residence	Province	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
<b>EICV4</b>				
<b>Rwanda</b>	Kigali City	80.2	78.5	79.6

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

**Table 4.11: Informal employment rate by economic activity and sex**

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

Source: EICV4

#### 4.9. Multiplicity and number of jobs

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

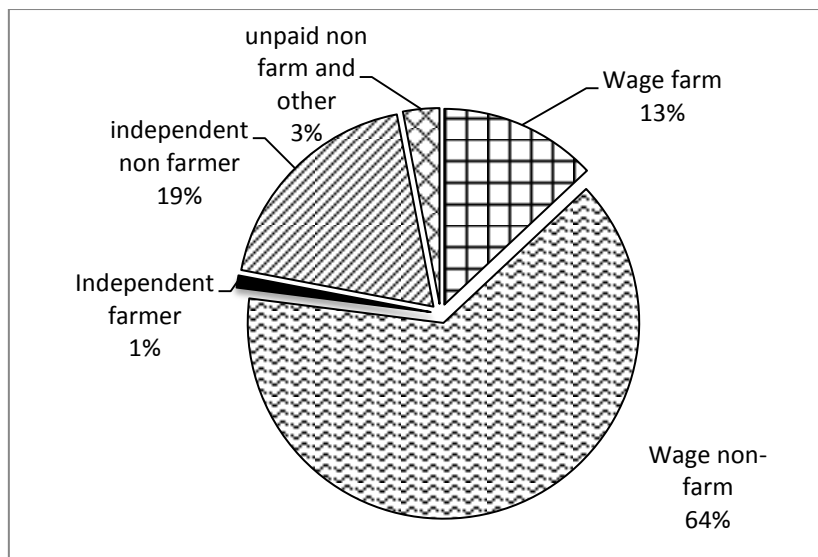
**Table 4.13: Estimate of all jobs carried out during 12 months by job type and sex**

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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



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



## Chapter 5: Working hours and time related underemployment

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

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

### 5.1. Working hours in each current job

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

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

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



	Mean			Median		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
other						
<b>Total</b>	25.1	19.9	22.3	18	16	17

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

## 5.2. Hours spent in all jobs

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

Province	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Rwanda	31	24	27

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

### 5.3. Time related underemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

**Table 5.10: Time related underemployment rate by occupation and sex**

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

Source: EICV4

## Chapter 6: Unemployed population

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

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

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

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

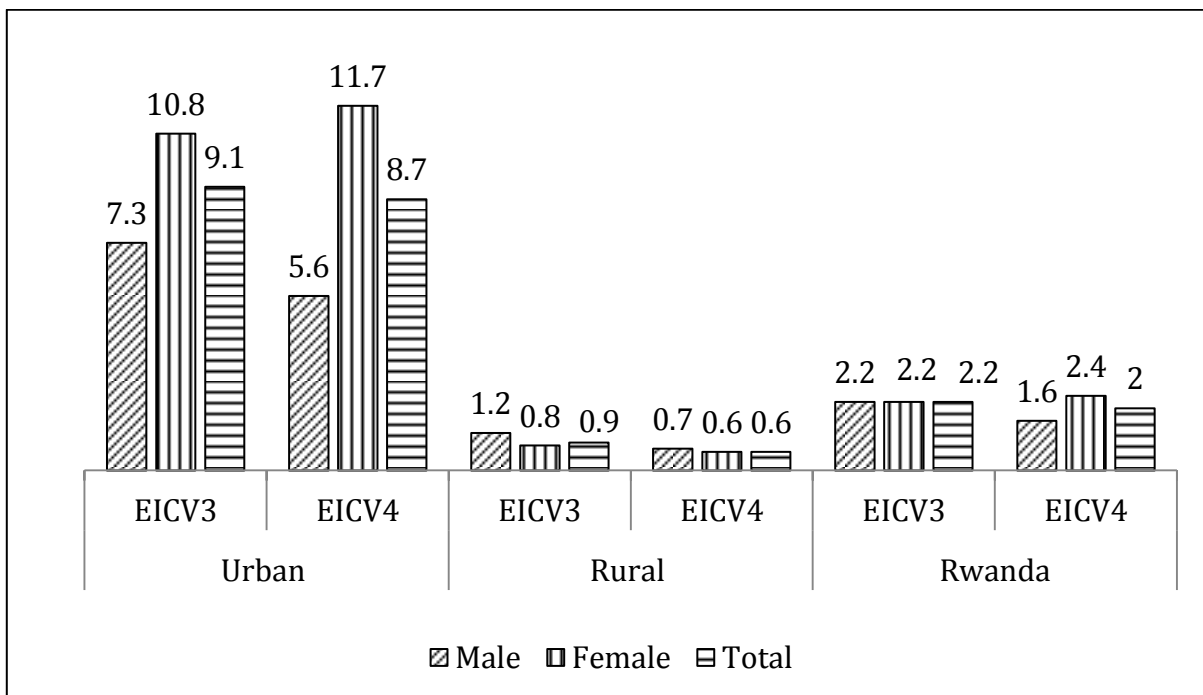


Table 6.1 shows the unemployment rate by province and sex. As Kigali city is dominated by urban areas, its unemployment rate (11%) is by far higher than the national unemployment rate as well as the one for other provinces. With reference to



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

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

**Table 6.1: Unemployment rate by Province Income quintiles and sex**

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

Source: EICV4

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

**Table 6.2: Unemployment rate by age group and sex**

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

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

Source: EICV4

### 6.1. Current unemployment and education

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4



## Chapter 7: Inactive population

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

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

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

Source: EICV3 and EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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



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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4



## Chapter 8: Child labour

### 8.1. Definition of Child labour

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

It refers to work that:

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

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

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

### 8.2. Operational definition of child labour

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

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

b- Child labor includes:

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

c- Children in employment but not child labor includes:

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

### 8.3. Economically active children

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

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

Source: EICV4

#### 8.4. Level of child labour

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

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

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

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

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



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

Source: EICV4

## Annexes

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3



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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3



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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3

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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV3



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

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

Source: EICV4

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

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

Source: EICV4



## **EICV4 Staff**

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- Mwizerwa Nicolas
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- Segahwege Astrid
- Serugendo Jean Baptiste

## EICV4 Staff - Centre Zone

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

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

