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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

EICV₃ THEMATIC REPORT

Economic Activity

August 2012

Foreword

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

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

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

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



Yusuf MURANGWA

Director General

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



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Methodological notes for readers

Urban and rural classification in the EICV3 data

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

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

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

Confidence intervals at the provincial urban/rural level

Readers should be aware that the urban component of the rural provinces is very small, as is the rural component of Kigali City. Estimates presented for these urban and rural domains are consequentially affected by large sampling errors.

Readers are recommended to check carefully the sampling errors presented in the annexes.

The tables below show the unweighted sample sizes at provincial level for urban and rural domains.

EICV3	Urban/rural 2002		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Kigali City	1177	171	1,348
Southern Province	492	3,348	3,840
Western Province	204	3,156	3,360
Northern Province	132	2,268	2,400
Eastern Province	144	3,216	3,360
Total	2,149	12,159	14,308

EICV2	Urban/rural 2002		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Kigali City	954	72	1,026
Southern Province	279	1,428	1,707
Western Province	153	1,500	1,653
Northern Province	135	924	1,059
Eastern Province	99	1,356	1,455
Total	1,620	5,280	6,900

Quintiles and poverty classifications

The results are presented by quintile. Quintiles are developed by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption values, then dividing the population into five equal shares. 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. Those around the poverty line are found in quintile 3.

Consumption is used as a proxy for income, as is usual when estimating poverty. The reader should refer to the report on the Evolution of Poverty in Rwanda from 2000 to 2011 for further information on this topic.

Executive summary

On 7 February 2012, the President of Rwanda officially launched the second phase of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy. A key input into the development of the EDPRS2 is the evidence collected through the EICV3, fieldwork for which was carried out by the NISR between November 2010 and November 2011. The NISR will release a series of 10 reports that explore in depth 10 different topics that are of high importance to the elaboration of EDPRS2.

This report is one of these 10 thematic reports that seek to inform and support the development of the EDPRS2 with data from the EICV3. It focuses on the economic and labour market activity of the Rwandan population.

Population

The population of persons aged 16 years and above has grown from 4,118,000 in the EICV1 of 2000/01 to 5,888,000 in the EICV3 of 2010/11, a growth of almost 1.8 million persons. There is some evidence from the demographic information contained in the EICV and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reports that some people between 20 and 29 have ‘disappeared’ from their age cohorts. This is often found in mobile populations, and the Rwandese population has been found to be very mobile. This report refers to the population aged 16 years and above, which is the legal working age in Rwanda. Child labour for those aged under 16 is dealt with in the separate thematic report on Youth. Employment questions were asked of all individuals aged six and above.

Employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity

Overall employment in Rwanda remains high at over 84% of the population aged 16 years and above. The growth in people in work has kept pace with rapid population growth over the last 10 years.

The biggest change in the employment rates over the last 10 years has been for young people between the ages of 16 and 24. Their employment rate has dropped from 77% to 64%, which reflects a positive trend of increasing educational enrolment.

Employment rates are generally higher in rural areas than urban areas, and are lowest of all in Kigali City. The lower rates reflect the higher unemployment rates in Kigali and the higher levels of economic inactivity.

The formal International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment is those people who work less than one hour per week but are actively seeking work and able to start immediately. In many low-income countries that do not have social safety nets, formal unemployment is quite low because it is rare to be able to afford to do no work at all. We present here statistics for formal unemployment and an estimate for the small number of discouraged workers. We also look at broader measures such as underemployment, which consist of those working parttime, but who would like to work more hours a week.

Both the number of unemployed people and the unemployment rate have fallen between EICV2 and EICV3, despite the growth in the population. Unemployment in the week prior to the survey was 2.4% nationally, and over the year 0.9%.

The proportion of men and women who are unemployed is roughly similar. Unemployment is highest amongst the young, and was twice as high for the 16–24 age group as for the 35–44 age group in the week prior to the survey. It should be noted that the survey took place over a 12-

month period to minimise seasonal effects. Unemployment is also overwhelmingly an urban phenomenon. The current unemployment rate in urban Kigali was 13% and 8.8% in all urban areas, compared to just 1.2% in rural Rwanda.

There does not appear to be a large number of discouraged workers – people who are not seeking work (and therefore not unemployed according to the ILO definition) because they have given up hope of finding a job and dropped out of the labour market, but might consider looking for work, if work was available. Just 2% of the inactive population said they were not looking for work because they had been discouraged by a failure to secure employment, and this fell to 0.4% in the week prior to the survey.

The ‘inactive’ population refers to those people who are not employed and are not looking for work. This group includes a large number of students and some people engaged in domestic duties for their families. There were just over 1 million inactive people over the age of 16 years in Rwanda in the week preceding the survey, and of these 660,000 are students in school, university or other training establishments.

There has been a large increase in the number of students aged 16 years or over in Rwanda since EICV1, which also explains the large increase in the current inactivity rate. This reflects the higher enrolment rates in secondary and tertiary education reported elsewhere in the report.

The rate of inactivity for those who are not students has fallen from 5.5% in EICV1 to 3.6% in EICV3. The main reasons for not being economically active other than study were domestic duties (4.4%), incapacity (5.7%) or old age (5.2%).

Time spent on economic activity and domestic work

Most people in Rwanda work in more than one job, particularly in rural areas. Overall, 37% of adults had just one job, 42% had two jobs and 21% had three or more over the course of the year. 85% of all working adults worked on their own farm in the previous 12 months and 35% of people did some paid farm work. One-quarter of working persons ran their own small business during the previous 12 months.

Work in Rwanda is highly seasonal, and this is particularly the case for farming. 57% of all jobs are seasonal and this rises to 87% for small-scale farmers. Only those in waged non-farm work and running small businesses said that their jobs were not seasonal.

The median number of hours spent per job in the week prior to the survey was 17 hours. Waged non-farm jobs generally occupied 40 hours per week. Farm jobs whether waged or self-employed occupy people for just 15 hours a week on average. Independent non-farm business owners spend on average 18 hours a week on their business.

Taking all the jobs that people did in the seven days before the survey we can start to understand underemployment. People whose main job is a waged job work on average 45 hours per week in all of their jobs (though this type of job holder is the least likely to be involved in more than one job). Those who work in small businesses as owners work 36 hours a week. Those who work as independent farmers work just 24 hours per week in all jobs, and waged farm workers work just 29 hours. People working on farms are the most likely to be working in more than one job at a time.

Setting a definition of underemployment at 35 hours a week or less, two-thirds of Rwandese adults can be defined as underemployed. Those working in farm jobs are the most likely to be underemployed (but it should be remembered that farm workers must spend more time on

gathering fodder for animals, fetching water and firewood, and marketing produce, which is not here counted with economic activity).

Only in Kigali does a significant percentage of the population work more than 35 hours a week. This is related to the higher than average proportion of jobs in Kigali that are non-farm paid work.

Men worked seven hours more than women on average, but this is more than compensated for by the additional domestic duties undertaken by women. Summing domestic and working activities, men spent 40 hours working per week and women 51 hours a week.

On average, men spent nine hours per week on domestic duties, while women spent 27 hours. Of all the duties, foraging for fodder was the most time consuming for both sexes, while cooking took 14 hours per week for working women.

Small-scale farmers spend the most time on domestic activities, at 22 hours altogether. Even those in paid non-farm work spend 10 hours on average on domestic tasks. The additional time that farmers spend on domestic duties brings their average working week to 45 hours, compared with 58 hours for the waged non-farmer. The national average for all working persons is 47 hours.

Formal and informal sector employment

This section looks at the distribution of Rwandan businesses between the formal and informal sectors, comparing data from the EICV with data from the 2011 Establishment Census.

The EICV3 found 479,000 people who said that they were self-employed in their main job and ran their own non-agricultural business, compared with the Establishment Census which found only 123,526 business and government establishments, employing 281,946 persons. This difference is primarily due to the EICV including smaller, informal 'firms', largely without employees or premises. However, the EICV3 found many more household-based micro-enterprises than those which formed the respondent's main job, which are reported on in section 5.2.

Two indicators are used to show the level of formality of a firm – whether it is registered with various government agencies and whether it keeps accounts. We also show the distribution of firms by the number of employees, as companies with fewer than five workers are often classified as informal.

In general, businesses with employees are more likely to be registered for VAT, with the administrative district or sector, and/or with the Private Sector Foundation, and to maintain accounts, although this pattern does not hold across all sizes and registration type. 11.5% of small business owners (where it is the worker's main job) have registered their business for VAT. Both the EICV3 and the census find that around 8–9% of businesses maintain accounts. Firms in Kigali are more than twice as likely to maintain accounts as firms in other provinces.

There were 1.27 million micro-enterprises (non-farm) reported in the EICV3 over the 12-month period of the survey. Almost one-quarter had been in operation for less than a year, and only 40% had been operating for four years or more. 6% were registered with the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA), 26% with local authorities and 6% kept accounts. The micro-enterprises were highly seasonal with just over half operating all year round.

70% of the enterprises were sole traders, and another quarter employed between one and three people. Just under half of employees were family members.

Farm and non-farm employment

The majority of Rwandese (62%) work in their main job on their own farm, but this is changing fast. In the 10 years between EICV1 and EICV3, waged employment on farms grew by 14% per year, waged employment in non-farm establishments grew by 12% per year, and non-farm self-employment grew by 14% per year. Farm self-employment by contrast stagnated and remained at a similar level of around 3 million people despite rapid population growth. During the period from 2005/06 to 2010/11, the growth rates for non-farm waged jobs remained constant, but the growth rates for waged farm work slowed to 7% while the growth rate for those working in their own independent businesses also slowed to 7%.

Women (72%) are much more likely than men (50%) to have their main job on their own farm (self-employed). Men by contrast are more than three times more likely than women to have their main job in the waged non-farm sector.

Employment by industry

Of the 1.4 million (net) new people working between EICV1 and EICV3, the largest absolute increase in net new jobs has come from agriculture (430,000), followed by trade (337,000), and government (127,000). The largest percentage increases have come in mining (22% per year), construction (22% per year), and tourism (21% per year), all of which show an increase from a low base.

There has been growth in all industrial sectors, and growth accelerated between EICV2 and EICV3. In all, there are now around 660,000 more people working in Rwanda than five years ago and 80% of these have been absorbed into the non-agricultural sector. It is important to note that growth in agriculture has come not from the independent farming sector, but from paid agricultural work. Those working in paid agriculture are amongst the poorest in the country.

Occupation

Over the 10-year period from 2000/01 to 2010/11, the fastest growth in occupations has come from drivers and machine operators, semi-skilled operatives, office clerks and commercial sales workers. The occupational categories, as with industry, are dominated by agricultural workers (73%).

Casual employment

The official definition of casual employment in Rwanda is based on the length of contract an employee has, but the EICV does not contain any data on contract length. The survey does contain some indicators that are suggestive of the degree of formality of an employment contract, which are the frequency with which workers are paid and the level of benefits which they receive.

Half of all employees in Rwanda are paid on a daily basis, which sets a lower bound estimate for the number of casual workers. Far fewer than half of all workers receive employee benefits such as health benefits (14.5%), paid vacation (14.5%) or pensions (18.5%), indicating that the number of casual employees may actually be much higher than is indicated by daily pay. Female workers and those engaged in farming are the most likely to be daily paid casual workers. Professionals and office workers are the least likely to be paid on a daily rate.

Poverty status and economic activity

Workers whose main job is on a farm are much more likely to be poor than those with a main job not on a farm. Poverty is 61% for those working for a wage on a farm and 46% for those working on their own farm, compared to just 22% working for a wage in another sector or 23% working on their own business. The poorest people in the workforce are paid farm workers – and this is a category of worker that has grown by almost 360,000 since 2000/01 and is still growing (although the rate has slowed in the last five years). Those who are own-account or waged non-farm workers are the most prosperous.

Education

The majority of Rwandese have no qualifications (69%). Employment rates are the lowest for those who do have qualifications from secondary school, many of whom are still studying and many of whom are unemployed and searching for work.

The vast majority of people working in agriculture are unqualified, and those in waged farm work the least of all. The most qualified are those working for a wage in the non-farm sector, where most graduates are concentrated. Self-employed non-farm workers tend to be better educated than their farming colleagues, but have largely finished education by primary school.

Migration

This section looks at all members of the population. Some 1.15 million people of all ages moved in the last five years, which is 10.7% of the population. Males were slightly more likely to move than females, and the age group most likely to move were 15 to 34 year olds. Migration for work reasons is accelerating, as is the total number of people who are moving. Kigali is the main destination for those moving for work, and Eastern Province for those moving because of land shortages. Kigali sends the most people to other areas, closely followed by the Southern Province, which is the poorest province.

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Abbreviations

DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
HH	Household
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
RRA	Rwanda Revenue Authority
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme

1 Employment

1.1 Introduction and demography

The population of persons aged 16 years and above has grown from 3,684,000¹ persons in the EICV1 of 2000/01 to 5,888,000 in the EICV3 of 2010/11, which translates into a growth of some 2.2 million persons. However, there is some evidence from the demographic information contained in the EICV and DHS surveys that some young persons have disappeared from their age cohorts. This is not unusual for populations with a highly mobile labour force as is the case in Rwanda.

This report refers to the population aged 16 years and above, as 16 years is the legal working age in Rwanda. Child labour for those aged under 16 is dealt with in the thematic report on Youth. Employment questions were asked of all individuals aged six years and above but only data for those aged 16 years and above appear in this report.

1.2 Employment rates

Overall current employment rates in Rwanda remains high at over 84% of the resident population aged 16 years and above. The growth of people in work has kept pace with rapid population growth over the last 10 years. It should be noted that the survey collected data about all the jobs people did over a 12-month period, as well as about those they did in the last seven days. We refer to the former as usual economic activity and to the latter as current economic activity – both are presented in the table below for clarity. The most appropriate reference period has been selected in the remainder of the report.

Unemployment tends to be higher in the current reference period than the usual, as people experience short periods of unemployment or resume educational activities after holiday work. Conversely, economic activity will be higher in the longer usual reference period.

Table 1.1 Population and usual economic activity rate changes

	Usual employment (12-month reference period)			Current employment (seven-day reference period)
	EICV1	EICV2	EICV3	EICV3
Employed	3,571	4,299	4,960	4,763
Unemployed	59	81	46	115
Student	261	513	667	660
Other inactive	227	222	215	349
Employment rate (%)	86.7	84.0	84.2	80.9
Persons aged 16+ years (000s)	4,118	5,116	5,888	5,888

Source: All adults EICV1,2,3

¹ The figure quoted in the Main Indicators Report wrongly reported persons aged six years and above. This is a revision to include those aged 16 years and above only.

The biggest change in employment rate over the last 10 years has been for young people between the ages of 16 and 24. Their current employment rate has dropped from 77% to 60%, which reflects a positive trend of increasing educational enrolment. In the last five years, the activity rate for this age group has dropped by 6%.

Table 1.2 Current employment rate by sex and age

	Usual employment (12-month reference period)			Current employment (seven-day reference period)
	EICV1	EICV2	EICV3	EICV3
All Rwanda	86.7	84.0	84.2	80.9
Male	85.4	82.6	83.1	79.6
Female	87.8	85.3	85.2	82.0
16–24 years	77.1	70.0	63.7	59.2
25–34 years	93.3	93.6	95.5	91.7
35–44 years	95.8	95.7	97.1	94.4
45–54 years	95.1	94.9	95.8	93.7
55–64 years	91.6	91.9	95.4	93.2
65+ years	76.7	77.1	80.3	79.5
Persons aged 16+ years (000s)	4,118	5,116	5,888	5,888

Base: All persons 16 years and above Source: EICV1,2,3

Employment rates are generally higher in rural areas than urban areas, and are lowest of all in Kigali City. The lower rates reflect the higher unemployment rates in Kigali and the higher levels of economic inactivity.

Table 1.3 Usual employment rate by province

	Usual employment (12-month reference period)						Current employment (seven-day reference period)	
	EICV1		EICV2		EICV3		EICV3	
Urban/Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
All Rwanda	71.1	90.0	74.2	86.2	77.3	85.6	71.7	82.7
Kigali City	63.3	92.4	70.6	83.9	74.7	85.0	67.3	81.3
Southern Province	80.7	89.1	81.5	84.5	81.0	85.1	76.3	81.9
Western Province	74.3	90.7	75.5	86.1	78.5	84.2	78.6	81.0
Northern Province	75.9	91.5	70.1	87.4	82.4	88.3	78.6	85.4
Eastern Province	88.1	88.3	81.1	87.1	82.9	85.4	79.5	83.0

Base: Persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV1,2,3

2 Unemployment

The formal ILO definition of unemployment is those people who work less than one hour per week but are actively seeking work² and are able to start immediately. In many low-income countries that do not have social safety nets, formal unemployment is quite low because it is rare to be able to afford to do no work at all. We present here statistics for formal unemployment and an estimate of discouraged workers. We also spend more time in Section 4 looking at broader measures such as *underemployment*, which consist of those working parttime, perhaps in the informal sector, who would like to work more hours a week.

Both the overall number of unemployed people and the unemployment rate have fallen between EICV2 and EICV3, despite the growth in the adult population of almost 1.8 million in the previous 10 years. Consequently, the active labour force has grown by 660,000 workers in the last five years and by almost 1.4million people in the previous 10 years.

The proportion of men and women who are unemployed is roughly similar. Unemployment is highest amongst the young and is twice as high for the 16–24 age group as for the 35–44 age group. With the exception of the 16- to 24-year-old age group, unemployment rates have fallen over the past five years. This age group has grown by 246,000 people in the last five years.

Table 2.1 Current unemployment rate by sex and age

	Unemployment (12-month reference period)			Unemployment (seven-day reference period)
	EICV1	EICV2	EICV3	EICV3
All Rwanda	1.6	1.9	0.9	2.4
Male	1.3	1.6	0.8	2.4
Female	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.4
16–24 years	2.4	2.4	1.7	3.5
25–34 years	2.2	2.6	1.2	3.1
35–44 years	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.7
45–54 years	0.8	1.2	0.2	1.3
55–64 years	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.9
65+ years	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1
Persons aged 16+ years unemployed (000s)	59	81	46	115
Persons aged 16+ years economically active (000s)	3,629	4,381	5,006	4,878
All persons aged 16+ years (000s)	4,118	5,116	5,888	5,888

Base: All persons aged 16 years and above. Source: EICV1,2,3

² Note that this *does not* include discouraged workers who would be seeking work if there was work available. In Rwanda, this group is very small – see section 3.1 below.

Unemployment is overwhelmingly an urban phenomenon. The unemployment rate in urban Kigali is 13%, compared to just 1.2% in rural Rwanda. In the urban areas of Northern Province, unemployment rates reached 11.8% in EICV2 and even in the poorer Southern Province rates were over 8%, but these have now decreased to between 3% and 4%. The small sample sizes and the change in the urban/rural classification of enumeration areas between the two surveys may be part of the explanation.

Table 2.2 Unemployment rate by province

	Usual unemployment (12-month reference period)						Current unemployment (seven-day reference period)	
	EICV1		EICV2		EICV3		EICV3	
Urban/Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
All Rwanda	9.3	0.2	7.7	0.7	4.5	0.3	8.8	1.2
Kigali City	15.1	0.0	10.4	0.0	7.1	0.3	13.1	2.0
Southern Province	*	0.2	*	1.0	*	0.2	*	0.7
Western Province	*	0.5	*	0.9	*	0.4	*	1.8
Northern Province	*	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.4	*	1.7
Eastern Province	*	0.1	*	0.6	*	0.2	*	0.6

Base: Persons aged 16+ years in labour force. Source: EICV1,2,3

*Sample size too small for reliable estimates

3 Economic inactivity

The ‘inactive’ population refers to those people who are not employed and are not looking for work. This group includes a large number of students and some people engaged in domestic duties for their families. There are just over 1million inactive people in Rwanda who are over the age of 16 and of these 660,000 werestudents in school, university, or other training establishments in the week before the survey.

There has been a large increase in the number of students aged 16 years or over in Rwanda since EICV1, which also explains the large increase in the current inactivity rate. This reflects the higher enrolment rates in secondary and tertiary education reported elsewhere in the report. The rate for those who are not students has remained constant.

Table 3.1 Economic inactivity rates over a 10-year period

	Inactivity (12-month reference period)			Inactivity (seven-day reference period)
	EICV1	EICV2	EICV3	EICV3
Total number of inactive persons 16+ years (000s)	489	735	882	1,010
- of which students	261	513	667	660
- of which other	227	222	215	327
- of which discouraged workers (only for seven-day reference period)	-	-	-	22
Number of persons aged 16+ years (000s)	4,118	5,116	5,888	5,888
% Inactive	11.9	14.4	15.0	17.1
% Students	6.3	10.0	11.3	11.2
% Other	5.5	4.3	3.6	5.6
% Discouraged workers (only for seven-day reference period)				0.4

Base: All persons 16 years and above. Source: EICV1,2,3

Men are slightly more likely to be inactive than women, which is due to them being more likely to be in school or tertiary education. The inactivity rate for the 16–24 group is 39% in the last seven days, which drops to less than 6% for all age groups until the over 65s where it rises again to 20% due to age and infirmity (although even inactivity rates for the elderly have fallen over the last 10 years).

Table 3.2 Percentage economically inactive by sex and age

	Inactivity (12-month reference period)			Inactivity (seven-day reference period)
	EICV1	EICV2	EICV3	EICV3
All Rwanda	11.9	14.4	15.0	17.1
Male	13.5	16.0	16.3	18.5
Female	10.6	13.0	13.9	16.0
16–24 years	21.0	28.3	35.2	38.6
25–34 years	4.7	3.9	3.3	5.4
35–44 years	3.5	3.2	2.4	3.9
45–54 years	4.1	4.0	4.0	5.1
55–64 years	8.0	7.4	4.5	5.9
65+ years	22.9	22.3	19.7	20.4
Number of persons aged 16+ years (000s)	4,118	5,116	5,888	5,888

Base: All persons 16 years inactive in the seven-day reference period. Source: EICV1, 2, 3

Table 3.3 Inactive population, by reason for not working in the previous seven days

EICV3	Inactive 16+ years (000s)	%
Student	660	65.4
Domestic duties	159	15.8
No work available	20	2.0
Dismissed or terminated	2	0.2
Other	164	16.3
Missing information	3	0.3
Inactive 16+ years (000s)	1,010	100.0

Base: All persons 16 years inactive in the seven-day reference period. Source: EICV3

The most common reason for being inactive was studies: 65% of the inactive were studying, which amounts to around 660,000 people aged 16 years or more, even though students who had carried out one hour or more of work in the previous seven days were classified as working. Other major reasons for not being economically active were domestic duties (16%). 2.1% said no work was available and 0.2% had been dismissed. 13% of men aged 16 years and above are students, compared to 10% of women.

Table 3.4 Percentage of the population who were students and inactive, by sex

	% Students (12-month reference period)			% Students (seven-day reference period)
	EICV1	EICV2	EICV3	EICV3
All Rwanda	6.3	10.0	11.3	11.2
Male	7.4	11.3	12.4	12.6
Female	5.5	9.0	10.4	10.0

Base: Persons aged 16+ years and inactive in the reference period. Source: EICV1,2,3

Table 3.5 Percentage of the population who were students and inactive, by province

	% students (12-month reference period)						% students (seven-day reference period)	
	EICV1		EICV2		EICV3		EICV3	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Urban/Rural								
All Rwanda	10.0	5.6	13.6	9.3	13.7	10.9	13.9	10.7
Kigali City	12.1	4.8	15.4	10.1	13.7	10.0	14.2	9.9
Southern Province	7.8	5.6	10.7	10.0	13.4	10.7	13.3	11.1
Western Province	8.7	5.1	14.0	9.6	14.8	12.5	14.7	11.8
Northern Province	7.8	4.8	12.1	8.4	12.2	8.1	12.5	8.8
Eastern Province	5.1	7.1	11.1	8.7	14.6	11.6	13.7	10.8

Base: Persons aged 16+ years and inactive in the reference period. Source: EICV1,2,3

Students 16 years and above are now much more common in rural areas than was the case 10 years ago. Rates have almost doubled in rural areas, and have also risen dramatically in the urban areas of the four rural provinces, almost catching up with Kigali.

Table 3.6 Current economic inactivity by province, urban and rural

	Inactivity (12-month reference period)						Inactivity (seven-day reference period)	
	EICV1		EICV2		EICV3		EICV3	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Urban/Rural								
All Rwanda	21.7	9.8	19.6	13.2	19.1	14.2	21.5	16.3
Kigali City	25.5	7.6	21.2	16.1	19.6	14.8	22.5	17.1
Southern Province	17.1	10.7	16.2	14.6	18.3	14.8	21.3	17.5
Western Province	20.2	8.8	19.9	13.1	20.2	15.5	19.0	17.6
Northern Province	22.2	8.4	21.9	12.4	16.7	11.4	18.3	13.1
Eastern Province	11.1	11.6	15.6	12.4	16.7	14.5	19.5	16.5

Base: Persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV1,2,3

There are similar proportions of inactive people across the provinces, but a slightly higher rate across urban areas (19.5%) than rural areas (16.5%). Over the 10-year period, inactivity rates have harmonised across the provinces with urban rates having fallen a little, matched by rises in rural areas. This is consistent with the rises in school/college enrolment among 16 to 24 year olds.

3.1 Discouraged workers

There does not appear to be a large number of discouraged workers in the country – these are people who are not seeking work (and therefore not unemployed according to the ILO definition) because they have given up hope of finding a job and dropped out of the labour market, but might consider looking for work, if work was available. Just 0.2% of the inactive population said that they were not looking for work because they had been discouraged by a failure to secure employment. The unemployment rate if raised by the discouraged workers reaches 2.5% of the economically active population aged 16 years or above.

Table 3.7 Discouraged workers

EICV3	Discouraged workers 16+ years (000s)	%
Satisfied with current situation	5	23.7
Occupied with domestic duties	3	11.8
Discouraged by failure to secure employment	2	7.9
Family reasons	2	7.8
Too old to work	4	17.5
Retired	1	2.5
Studies	4	16.4
Sickness or incapacitation	2	7.7
Other reasons	1	4.7
Discouraged workers 16+ years (000s)	22	100.0

Base: Adults who were not looking because no work available or who had been dismissed from their previous employment. Source: EICV3

4 Multiple working and time spent on economic activities and domestic work

‘Underemployment’ is defined as people working parttime but who would like to be working fulltime.³ Hours worked as employees, self-employment, or as an unpaid family worker are included in this section, and the hours are totalled for all jobs in which people worked in the week before they were enumerated. Domestic activities such as gathering firewood, fodder for animals and water are not included in the formal definition of economic activity, but are included in a separate section in this report as they equate to traditional household activities. Readers should note that these activities are significant in Rwanda and, when added to the more formal working day, time spent on domestic tasks changes the picture considerably.

There is no international standard for the number of hours per week which constitute working fulltime, and different countries use different numbers. We present here the average number of hours per week for Rwandan workers.

4.1 Working patterns in the previous 12 months

The EICV3 found 5,888,000 people aged 16 years and over, 84.2% of whom worked in the previous 12 months, giving a usually employed estimate of 4,960,000. More recently, 4,763,000 worked in the seven days preceding the survey.

Most people in Rwanda work in more than one job, particularly in rural areas. Overall, 37% of adults had just one job, 42% had two jobs and 21% had three or more over the course of the year. This is particularly the case for those involved in farming activities.

Table 4.1 Number of jobs per person over the previous 12 months – EICV3

Number of jobs per person	Urban	Rural	Total
One	57.60%	33.80%	37.30%
Two	29.80%	43.90%	41.90%
Three or more	12.60%	22.30%	20.90%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%

All persons aged 16 years and above who worked in the previous 12 months.

This section will illustrate the extent to which multiple job working is a function of underemployment in jobs and look at time spent in work and in domestic activities which have an impact on economic activity.

The survey also asked whether people did any certain activities at all over the previous 12 months. This is a catch-all question to determine any incidence of work in any of these categories. It is distinct from the main job, which is discussed below, and, given the multiple economic activities

³ILO definition.

which are characteristic of the Rwandese people and the land constraints under which farming takes place, it indicates the extent to which adults are supplementing their main jobs with farming and small business activities. The categories were as follows:

- Cultivated own farm;
- Paid agricultural activity;
- Worked for salary or wages in non-farm;
- Run a non-farm business; and/or
- Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP) Public Works Programme.

The results show a diversity of work patterns, with some 85% of all working adults cultivating their own farm in the previous 12 months and 35% of people doing paid farm work.

One-quarter of working persons were running a small business during the previous 12 months – defined as having ‘run or operated a non-farm business for cash or profit for him/herself like a small shop or other income-generating activity.’

4.2 Current economic activity: working in the previous seven days

Information on working hours was collected for the previous seven days, and so this section will therefore explore underemployment in the current reference period, which is the seven-day period immediately prior to enumeration. The survey extended across a full 12 months, so the impact of seasonality on the results is minimised. It should be noted that some jobs reported in Table 4.1 are seasonal and fewer jobs are reported in the current reference period of seven days than in the long reference period of 12 months.

Work in Rwanda is highly seasonal, and this is particularly the case for farming. 57% of all jobs are seasonal and this rises to 87% for small-scale farmers. Only those in waged non-farm work and running small businesses said that their jobs were not seasonal.

Table 4.2 Seasonality of current jobs by work type

	Seasonality with the activity		Total
	Yes	No	
Wage farm	47.7%	52.3%	100.0%
Wage non-farm	5.7%	94.3%	100.0%
Small-scale farmer	86.9%	13.1%	100.0%
Independent non-farm	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%
Other and n.i	6.6%	93.4%	100.0%
Total	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%

Base: All persons aged 16 years and above who worked in the previous seven days.

This is even more obvious when the occupation of all the jobs that people do is examined. Over 90% of people in office-based occupations said their jobs were not seasonal. The converse applies to farming occupations, where 78% of jobs were reported as being seasonal.

Table 4.3 Seasonality in jobs by occupation (grouped)

Occupation in all jobs	Seasonality with the activity		Total
	Yes	No	
Professionals	4.9%	95.1%	100.0%
Senior officials and managers	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
Office clerks	2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
Commercial and sales	6.1%	93.9%	100.0%
Skilled service sector	2.2%	97.8%	100.0%
Agricultural and fishery workers	78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
Semi-skilled operatives	10.6%	89.4%	100.0%
Drivers and machine operators	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%
Unskilled labourers	8.2%	91.8%	100.0%
Missing information	5.4%	94.6%	100.0%
All	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%

Base: All persons aged 16 years and above who worked in the previous seven days

4.3 Multiplicity of jobs

For persons 16 years or over who worked at least one hour in their jobs, there were in the week before the survey some 6,065,000 individual jobs which the 4,763,000 employed people worked in.

Around half the current working population had just one job and the remainder had two or more. The number of jobs held varies according to whether people are in urban or rural areas and by province. 74% of people in Kigali had just one job, compared with just under 50% for all the rural provinces. In the previous seven days, people who had more than one job mainly restricted themselves to two jobs, although over the course of the year individuals had more jobs, with 21% having three or more (see section 4.1). This suggests considerable seasonality in the jobs people do. Females were slightly less likely to do multiple jobs than males (see Table 4.5).

Table 4.4 Number of jobs held in the last seven days, by province

No. jobs per person	Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Total
One	74.4%	49.1%	47.5%	47.6%	47.0%	49.9%
Two	23.1%	42.7%	42.4%	43.7%	43.6%	41.5%
Three	2.3%	7.4%	8.6%	7.8%	8.2%	7.6%
Four	0.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%
Five		0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total jobs in previous seven days	482	1,456	1,444	1,194	1,488	6,065

Base: All jobs worked in the seven days prior to the survey.

Table 4.5 Number of jobs held in the last seven days, by sex

No. jobs per person	Male	Female	Total	Number jobs '000s
One	47.4%	52.2%	49.9%	3,028
Two	41.5%	41.5%	41.5%	2,516
Three	9.5%	5.9%	7.6%	458
Four	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	52
Five	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	10
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	6,065

Base: All jobs carried out by persons aged 16 years and above in the seven days before the survey.

Table 4.6 Number of jobs in the last seven days by type of job

No. jobs per person	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scale farmer	Independent non-farm	Other and n.i	Total
One	26.7%	63.0%	56.1%	35.3%	31.0%	49.9%
Two	62.4%	28.1%	37.8%	49.4%	52.7%	41.5%
Three	9.7%	7.3%	5.5%	13.3%	13.5%	7.6%
Four	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.7%	2.6%	0.9%
Five	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All jobs(000s)	843	975	3,332	801	113	6,065
% all jobs	13.9%	16.1%	54.9%	13.2%	1.9%	100.0%

Base: All jobs carried out by persons aged 16 years and above in the seven days before the survey.

Of all the jobs in which adults were employed in the previous seven days, 55% were in small-scale agriculture, and a further 14% in paid farm work. It is the paid farm jobs which are the most likely to be carried out by multiple job workers, a job type that has grown in number over the last 10 years and that is thought to be an indicator of pressures on land from the growing economically active population.

Those in non-farm waged jobs are least likely to be carrying out secondary jobs. Independent non-farm jobs are the most likely to be carried out by people with three or more jobs, suggesting a pattern of small trading in multiple occupations.

Table 4.7 Number of jobs in the last seven days by five-year age group of job holder

No. of jobs	Five-year age group											Total
	16–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	56–60	61–65	65+	
One	58.1%	51.2%	47.8%	46.3%	45.3%	46.6%	44.5%	45.9%	54.4%	52.5%	70.1%	49.9%
Two	35.2%	39.6%	42.4%	44.1%	45.2%	43.7%	46.3%	45.9%	38.8%	42.0%	28.0%	41.5%
Three	5.7%	7.9%	8.4%	8.3%	8.5%	9.5%	8.1%	6.9%	6.3%	5.3%	1.9%	7.6%
Four	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%		0.9%
Five	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			0.5%					0.2%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Base: All jobs carried out by persons aged 16 years and above in the seven days before the survey.

Multiple jobs are less common for younger people, and the incidence increases with maturity, before falling away again at retirement age.

4.4 Hours worked in each current job

The median number of hours spent per job in the week prior to the survey was 17 hours.⁴ Waged non-farm jobs generally occupied 40 hours each per week, but farm jobs both waged and unwaged were on average occupying people for just 15 hours a week. The independent non-farm business proprietor spends on average 18 hours a week on his/her business.

Table 4.8 Average hours worked in each job, by sex of job holder and job type

	Male		Female		Total	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Wage farm	22.0	18.0	16.3	13.0	18.8	15.0
Wage non-farm	38.2	40.0	44.1	45.0	39.7	40.0
Small-scale farmer	16.5	14.0	17.4	16.0	17.0	15.0
Independent non-farm	29.3	24.0	22.0	15.0	25.8	18.0
Other and n.i	23.4	16.0	18.7	11.0	20.1	12.0
Total	24.7	18.0	19.7	16.0	22.1	17.0

Base: All jobs carried out by persons aged 16 years and above in the seven days before the survey.

Males worked more hours in each job (18) than females (16), but the pattern varies by job type. Women worked more hours than men as small-scale farmers and in paid non-farm work, reflecting the long hours worked by those in the paid domestic and service sectors (see Table 4.9 below).

Table 4.9 Hours worked in each job, by occupational group and sex

Occupation – Grouped	Male	Female	Total
	Median	Median	Median
Professionals	39	40	40
Senior officials and managers	*	*	*
Office clerks	46	46	46
Commercial and sales	24	16	19
Skilled service sector	60	63	60
Agricultural and fishery workers	15	15	15
Semi-skilled operatives	27	12	24
Drivers and machine operators	32	8	27
Unskilled labourers	20	24	20
Total	18	16	17

* Sample size too small for reliable data

Base: All jobs worked by adults aged 16 or more in the seven days previous to the survey.

Looking at hours worked by occupation, only office-based jobs, professionals and skilled service workers are working more than 40 hours a week in their job, while agriculture and fishery workers worked on average 15 hours in each job.

⁴ Mean hours are greater than median hours, suggesting that many people work fewer hours but a small number work many hours.

4.5 Hours worked in all jobs

Taking all the jobs that people did in the seven days before the survey, we can start to understand underemployment. The table below is a conceptually difficult table to read as it classifies the type of job by the number of hours the individual worked in all his or her jobs. These other jobs could be in other sectors.

Those who are working in waged jobs on average work 45 hours per week in all their jobs, remembering that this type of job holder is the least likely to be involved in multiple job working. Those who are working in small businesses as owners work 36 hours a week, while those who work as independent farmers work just 24 hours and waged farm workers work just 29 hours. People working on farms are the most likely to be working in multiple jobs.

Setting a definition of underemployment at 35 hours a week or less, it can be seen that those working in farm jobs are most likely to be underemployed. However, for farm workers further components must be considered: work which is done to gather fodder for animals, to fetch water and firewood and to market produce. This will be explored in section 4.9.

To take the analysis further we now need to move away from analysis by job to analysis by person, and their usual main jobs.

Table 4.10 Hours spent in the previous seven days working in all jobs, by job type

	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
	Median	Median	Median
Wage farm	30	28	29
Wage non-farm	45	48	45
Small-scale farmer	26	23	24
Independent non-farm	40	31	36
Other and n.i	37	30	32
Total	32	25	29

Base: All persons aged 16 years and above who worked in the previous seven days.

Table 4.11 Number of jobs in past seven days by usual work status in main job

	Usual work status					
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scalefarmer	Independent non-farm	Other and n.i	Total
1	55.7%	78.2%	68.8%	57.5%	61.8%	67.9%
2	39.6%	18.8%	28.0%	34.7%	33.5%	28.3%
3	4.1%	2.6%	3.0%	7.0%	4.0%	3.4%
4	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%
5	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Base: All those 16 years and above, working more than 0 hours in the previous seven days.

The number of jobs each person does in the current seven days varies by job type. Again, those whose usual job is as a waged farm worker work in more individual jobs than workers in other types of job, and those whose main job is as the proprietor of a small business are almost as likely to do multiple jobs.

4.6 Hours worked and poverty status

Hours worked are also compared with household consumption quintile and poverty status of the household. Being in the highest quintile is strongly associated with working 40 hours a week, which is likely to be associated with working in non-farm paid work. This is supported by evidence that the growing middle class in Africa is driven by full-time work in non-farm sectors.⁵

For all job types the higher household consumption quintiles show higher average working hours in the past seven days (see Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 Median hours worked by consumption quintile, poverty status and job type

Consumption quintile	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Small-scalefarmer	Independent non-farm	Other and n.i	Total
	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median
Quintile 1	24	34	22	31	29	24
Quintile 2	27	39	23	35	40	24
Quintile 3	28	38	23	36	27	25
Quintile 4	29	42	23	37	37	26
Quintile 5	37	54	24	49	41	40
Total	27	48	23	40	36	27
Poverty status	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median
Extremely poor	24	35	22	30	31	24
Poor	27	39	23	36	32	24
Non-poor	30	50	23	42	37	30
Total	27	48	23	40	36	27

.Base: All adults 16 years and above who worked in the previous seven days.

⁵Banerjee, Abhijit, and Duflo(2008). "What Is Middle Class about the Middle Classes around the World?" Journal of Economic Perspectives, 22(2): 3–28.

4.7 Underemployment

Moving to the person level, for adults aged 16 years and above there are 4,763,000 people who declared themselves as working for at least one hour in the last seven days. All but 4% of these gave the number of hours they worked in each job. 68% of adults worked for 35 hours or fewer, with 32% working more than 35 hours. If a definition for underemployment of working fewer than 35 hours is used then some two-thirds of Rwandese adults can be defined as underemployed. Just under a quarter of those in employment work less than 16 hours per week.

Table 4.13 Hours worked in last seven days, by age group

Hours in all jobs	Age group 16 to 29	Age group 30 to 49	Age group 50 to 64	Age group Over 65	All
1 to 5 hours	5.8%	4.4%	7.0%	13.6%	5.9%
6 to 10 hours	8.3%	7.8%	9.8%	15.4%	8.7%
11 to 15 hours	9.2%	9.5%	10.5%	16.3%	9.9%
16 to 20 hours	10.5%	10.8%	11.8%	16.1%	11.1%
21 to 25 hours	11.0%	11.9%	14.7%	12.0%	11.9%
26 to 30 hours	11.0%	12.7%	13.4%	9.9%	12.0%
31 to 35 hours	8.2%	8.7%	9.0%	5.1%	8.3%
36 to 40 hours	8.0%	9.0%	8.0%	4.1%	8.2%
41 to 45 hours	5.2%	5.8%	4.3%	2.4%	5.1%
46 to 50 hours	4.7%	5.0%	4.1%	1.6%	4.6%
51 or more hours	18.1%	14.5%	7.6%	3.4%	14.4%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%

Base: All adults 16 years and above who worked in the previous seven days, and gave the numbers of hours worked in all their jobs.

Table 4.14 Hours worked in last seven days, by province

Time spent in all jobs in last seven days	Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Total
1 to 5 hours	2.9%	7.0%	5.9%	5.9%	5.8%	5.9%
6 to 10 hours	5.4%	8.9%	8.8%	9.8%	8.9%	8.7%
11 to 15 hours	5.1%	11.0%	9.3%	10.8%	10.5%	9.9%
16 to 20 hours	5.2%	13.2%	9.5%	12.0%	12.2%	11.1%
21 to 25 hours	5.4%	13.9%	11.7%	12.3%	12.4%	11.9%
26 to 30 hours	6.1%	13.5%	11.2%	12.2%	13.3%	12.0%
31 to 35 hours	4.1%	7.9%	9.3%	8.7%	9.2%	8.3%
36 to 40 hours	6.3%	8.0%	9.4%	7.5%	8.5%	8.2%
41 to 45 hours	6.3%	4.2%	6.0%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%
46 to 50 hours	7.8%	3.7%	5.6%	3.9%	3.7%	4.6%
51 or more hours	45.5%	8.9%	13.3%	12.0%	10.6%	14.4%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Base: All adults 16 years and above who worked in the previous seven days, and gave the numbers of hours worked in all their jobs.

Only in Kigali is a significant percentage of people working more than 35 hours a week. This is related to the higher than average proportion of jobs in Kigali that are non-farm paid work.

Table 4.15 Hours worked in last seven days by usual main job type and gender

Hours worked in all current jobs	Male	Female	Total
	Median	Median	Median
Wage farm	30	24	27
Wage non-farm	46	49	48
Small-scale farmer	24	22	23
Independent non-farm	44	35	40
Other and n.i	42	31	36
Total	31	24	27

Base: All persons aged 16 years and above who worked in the previous seven days.

On average, people worked for 27 hours a week in 2010/11 in all their jobs. Men worked seven hours more than women on average. Those whose main job over the year was as a small-scale farmer worked only 23 hours a week, while waged non-farmers at the other extreme worked 48 hours in all their jobs. Farm workers seemed to be the most underemployed of all the groups.

Table 4.16 Hours worked in last seven days by province and gender

Hours worked in all current jobs	Male	Female	Total
	Median	Median	Median
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
Total	31	24	27

Again we see that only in Kigali City do people work on average more than 35 hours a week and this average is raised by the high proportion of non-farm paid work in the city. Southern Province shows the fewest hours worked, which corresponds with higher poverty rates in this province.

4.8 Hours worked by sector for waged or salaried employees

Not only does employment type have an impact on hours worked, but the industries and sectors in which people work are also important. The industrial groups in which workers are most likely to work more than 35 hours per week are transport (60%), government (62%), and financial services (57%). Almost two-thirds of skilled service sector workers work for 46 or more hours per week. At the other extreme, only 8% of workers whose main occupation is agriculture work more than 35 hours per week (table not shown).

Table 4.17 Average total number of hours worked in all jobs by employees, by sector

Sector of work	Male	Female	Total
	Median	Median	Median
Public	48	44	45
Parastatal	45	48	47
Private, formal	50	45	48
Private, informal non-farm	42	60	46
Private, informal farm	30	24	26
Total	41	32	39

Base: All persons 16 years and above who were working in the previous seven days, in paid work.

For those in paid work, the different types of formal sector employment (public, parastatal, and private) demanded similar numbers of hours. The informal non-farm sector also demanded 46 hours of work. Informal farm work is lower with just 26 hours per week, but this categorisation of informal is given by the respondent and does not necessarily conform to the definitions given elsewhere in this report.

4.9 Domestic work

All persons were asked how many hours they spent on domestic duties. Fetching water, fodder and firewood are officially economic activity according to the ILO. On average, men spent nine hours per week on domestic duties, while women spent 27 hours. Of all the duties, foraging for fodder was the most time consuming for both sexes, while cooking took 14 hours per week for working women. Women spend on average three times as much time on domestic duties than men.

Table 4.18 Hours spent per week on domestic duties by sex

Domestic work	Male		Female		All	
	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours	Yes	Median hours
Foraging firewood	26.8%	2	51.0%	3	40.0%	3
Fodder searching	49.0%	7	55.0%	6	52.3%	7
Water fetching	35.7%	2	58.7%	2	48.3%	2
Going to the market	26.3%	3	53.2%	3	41.0%	3
Cooking	19.0%	4	93.7%	14	59.7%	12
Other household chores	36.4%	2	90.9%	5	66.1%	4
All hours on domestic work		9		27		20
Hours worked in all current jobs		31		24		27
All Hours domestic and work for profit or pay		40		51		47

Base: All working persons 16 years and over.

Summing domestic and working activities, men spent 40 hours working per week and women 51 hours a week. The additional domestic duties undertaken by women more than compensate for the fewer working hours they spend on work for profit or pay. The domestic activities of non-working persons will be explored further in the thematic reports on Youth and Gender.

Exploring by job type we can see that those who are small-scale farmers in their main job spend the most time on domestic activities. Fodder searching and cooking are most time-demanding, and all domestic chores account for 22 hours altogether. Even those in paid non-farm work spend 10 hours on average on domestic tasks, although the additional time that farmers spend on domestic duties brings their average working week to 45 hours, compared with 58 hours for the waged non-farmer. The national average for all working persons is 47 hours.

Table 4.19 Hours spent on domestic work by job type in usual main job

	Wage farm		Wage non-farm		Small-scale farmer		Independent non-farm		Other and n.i		Total	
	Yes	Median Hours	Yes	Median Hours	Yes	Median Hours	Yes	Median Hours	Yes	Median Hours	Yes	Median Hours
Foraging firewood	49.1%	3	13.9%	3	49.0%	3	20.2%	3	29.3%	3	40.0%	3
Fodder searching	44.8%	6	21.7%	5	65.2%	7	33.3%	4	35.3%	7	52.3%	7
Water fetching	58.2%	2	31.0%	2	53.5%	2	35.6%	2	43.2%	2	48.3%	2
Going to the market	42.7%	3	28.5%	2	43.0%	3	47.4%	3	42.5%	2	41.0%	3
Cooking	61.8%	10	35.8%	10	67.8%	12	46.6%	10	64.5%	14	59.7%	12
Other household chores	69.8%	3	50.4%	3	71.1%	4	57.2%	4	72.0%	6	66.1%	4
All domestic chores		19		10		22		13		22		20
Hours worked in all current jobs		27		48		23		40		36		27
All hours		46		58		45		53		58		47

Base: All adults aged 16 years and over.

5 Formal and informalsector – usual employment

This section looks at the distribution of Rwandan businesses between the formal and informal sectors. We compare data from the EICV3 with data from the 2011 Establishment Census, using data from both to illustrate the findings. The reader should be aware that the EICV3 includes details of all businesses run by households, and some households may run one, several or no businesses.

The NISR conducted a census in 2011 of all government and business establishments in Rwanda, in collaboration with MINICOM, MIFOTRA, and the Private Sector Foundation. This is a census of establishments rather than households, and relies on enumerators being able to identify businesses either because they have premises or by inquiring amongst the community. The EICV3 household survey is likely to identify many more micro-businesses which may be hidden in households.

The key difference between the EICV3 survey and the Establishment Census is that the census does not count the smallest most informal enterprises. The census actually explicitly excludes street vendors, taxis and motor drivers, roads and building construction sites, temporary booths, and closed stores of establishment without workers. The census was conducted by mapping out each town and village, with enumerators walking door to door to record every visible establishment one by one.

The EICV3 found 479,000 people who said that they were self-employed in their main job and ran their own non-agricultural business. These people ran some 1,267,000 small businesses altogether. The Establishment Census found only 123,526 business and government establishments, employing 281,946 persons. As mentioned above, this difference is primarily due to the EICV including smaller, no employee, informal household-based 'firms', which are largely without employees or premises and can operate for quite limited periods of time.

This next section refers to the one enterprise which was the main usual job of the person, rather than all the enterprises run. Tables about all the small businesses are to be found in section 5.2.

5.1 Formal sector definitions – registration with the authorities of main business

This section describes the main job of the individual, which is the definition closest to the business census. Two indicators are used to show the level of formality of a firm – whether it is registered with various government agencies and whether it keeps accounts. We also show the distribution of firms by the number of employees, as companies with fewer than five workers are often classified as informal. The picture for all 1.27 million individual enterprises is shown separately.

Table 5.1 Percentage of businesses registered with authorities and maintaining accounts, by province

EICV3	Registered with RRA	Registered with administrative district/sector	Registered with Private Sector Federation	Maintains accounts	Neither	Total number of persons (000s)*
All Rwanda	11.5	39.1	4.3	9.4	53.0	479
Kigali City	17.4	43.4	5.8	21.0	41.6	97
Southern Province	8.2	38.9	3.2	7.6	56.2	85
Western Province	6.4	27.3	4.1	4.0	66.2	133
Northern Province	19.1	40.7	5.1	10.0	51.2	75
Eastern Province	9.4	50.8	3.5	5.8	44.1	89

* Persons aged 16+ years whose usual main job is running a non-farm business. Source: EICV3

The EICV3 asks whether businesses are registered with the RRA, with the Private Sector Federation, or with the district/sector. The census asks for a wider range of registration. In the survey, 39% of these main enterprises of the self-employed were registered with the administrative local authorities and 11.5% registered with the RRA.

Using the definition above we can see that some 53% of main job enterprises are unregistered, making 47% formal and 53% informal. This figure varies by province with some 42% unregistered in Kigali and 44% in Eastern Province, rising to 66% in Western Province.

5.1.1 Maintaining accounts

Both the EICV3 and the census found that around 8–9% of businesses maintain accounts. Firms in Kigali are more than twice as likely to maintain accounts as firms in other provinces.

5.1.2 Size of establishment

The census covers establishments which employ a total of 281,946 people. Over half (51.4%) of the employees counted worked at micro-establishments (1–3 employees).

Table 5.2 Number of employed persons of operating establishments, by size and province

Employees	Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	All employed	All establishments
Micro (1–3)	34,000	27,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	145,000	114,329
Small (4–30)	25,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	8,000	68,000	8,548
Medium (31–100)	10,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	25,000	513
Large (100+)	13,000	5,000	18,000	9,000	1,000	45,000	106
N.I							30
All	83,000	51,000	62,000	49,000	37,000	282,000	123,526

Source: 2011 Establishment Census

Table 5.3 Distribution (%) of operating establishments, by size and province

Employees	Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	Total
Micro (1–3)	88.3	93.1	93.7	94	94.7	92.6
Small (4–30)	10.8	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.0	6.9
Medium (31–100)	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Large (100+)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	29,000	24,000	26,000	22,000	23,000	124,000

Source: 2011 Establishment Census

Looking at the distribution of establishments from the census, 92.6% of all establishments are 'micro' (1–3 employees). Kigali had slightly larger sized establishments than the other provinces; over 10% are 'small' (4–30 employees). Kigali also has a slightly larger total number of establishments than the other provinces, but these establishments employ many more people in conformity with the findings about larger size.

The EICV3 survey shows a different distribution of employees to that found in the census: 92% of employees work in micro-enterprises with fewer than three workers, compared with 51% in the census. This reflects the much larger number of solo enterprises identified as a main job in the household survey compared with the census.

Table 5.4 Percentage of businesses registered with authorities and maintaining accounts, by size

EICV3	Number of employees				Total	Total number of persons (000s)
	0 employees	1–3 employees	4–30 employees	31–100 employees		
All Rwanda	65.0	27.4	7.3	0.3	100.0	479
Registered with RRA	38.2	48.8	12.3	0.8	100.0	55
Registered with administrative district/sector	47.7	41.2	10.8	0.3	100.0	187
Registered with Private Sector Federation	58.0	30.6	9.5	1.9	100.0	21
Maintains accounts	38.0	42.6	18.9	0.5	100.0	45
None of above	78.6	16.9	4.3	0.1	100.0	254

Base: Persons aged 16+ years whose usual main job is running a non-farm business. Source: EICV3

65% of businesses which were people's main job (311,000) surveyed in EICV3 had no employees besides the owner and another 27% have between one and three employees (132,000). Using a size definition of the informal sector, the proportion of main job enterprises which is informal is 92%

In general, businesses with employees are more likely to be registered for VAT, with the administrative district or sector and/or with the Private Sector Foundation, and to maintain accounts, although this pattern does not hold across all sizes and registration type.

The tables below compare establishments from the recent Establishment Census of 2011 which paints a similar picture.

Table 5.5 Percentage of operating establishments in the census which are registered at indicated organisations, by province

	Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	Total
Social Security Fund	8.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	2.5	4.5
RRA	21.0	10.2	7.7	6.4	8.5	11.2
Rwanda Development Board	9.8	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.9
Private Sector Federation	4.6	6.4	2.7	5.5	4.1	4.6
Administrative district	70.7	78.8	89.7	77.3	80.3	79.1
Administrative sector	82.9	84.9	93.7	87.3	86.3	87.0

Source: 2011 Establishment Census

Over 90% of establishments did not keep regular accounts, though the figure was slightly lower in Kigali than the other provinces.

Table 5.6 Percentage of Establishment Census businesses maintaining regular accounts

	Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	Total
Maintain	11.4	6.9	7.9	7.6	5.2	8.0
Don't maintain	88.5	93.0	92.1	92.4	94.7	91.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	29,000	24,000	26,000	22,000	23,000	124,000

Source: 2011 Establishment Census

The largest number of businesses in the census was reported in Western Province, followed by Kigali. Eastern Province has the highest percentage of unregistered businesses. This was also the case in the EICV3 where 28% of all these main job establishments were located (see Table 5.1).

5.2 Number of household-based establishments

There were 1.27 million small businesses operating in Rwandan households in the 12-month period over the course of the survey. 97% of these were household businesses. On average, these businesses had been running for five and a half years. However, just over half were less than three years old and almost a quarter had been in existence for less than a year.

Table 5.7 Household establishments by duration of operation

Number of years established	Number ('000)	%
Less than one year	306	24.2
One year	185	14.6
Two years	162	12.8
Three years	108	8.5
Four or more years	505	39.9
Total	1,267	100.0

Base: All household-based enterprises run by adults.

Table 5.8 Registration of household establishments

EICV3	Registered with RRA	Registered with administrative district/sector	Registered with Private Sector Federation	Maintains accounts	Total number of businesses (000s)	%
All Rwanda	5.9	26.1	3.6	5.8	1,267	100.0%
Kigali City	15.1	35.8	6.8	19.0	143	11.3%
Southern Province	3.3	24.9	2.5	4.0	268	21.2%
Western Province	4.2	19.7	3.7	3.7	313	24.7%
Northern Province	8.0	22.1	3.7	6.0	232	18.3%
Eastern Province	4.0	32.3	3.1	3.2	311	24.5%

26% of all establishments were registered with the district or sector administration but only 5.8% kept accounts. Only 2.6% of the establishments were members of cooperatives or associations.

Table 5.9 Household establishments which are part of cooperatives

	Number ('000)	%
Part of association	25	2%
Part of cooperative	30	2.4%
Neither	1,211	95.6%
Total	1,267	100%

Many of these micro-enterprises were seasonal, with just over half (55%) open all year round. As expected, Kigali enterprises were less seasonal than those in rural provinces.

Table 5.10 Seasonality of household establishments

Number of months business operated in year	Number ('000)	%
Less than threemonths	80	8.3
Between threeand 11 months	351	36.5
12 Months	530	55.2
Total	961	100.0

Base: All establishments in the survey open for at least one year.

5.3 Employment in household establishments

70% of all enterprises had no workers other than the proprietor and 25% employed between one and three people, of whom around half were members of the business owners' household.

Table 5.11 Numbers of persons employed

EICV3	Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Total	Number
0 employees	66.1	72.1	72.6	68.5	66.4	69.5	880
1–3 employees	26.4	23.1	20.3	27.2	26.9	24.5	310
4–30 employees	7.4	4.7	6.9	4	6.5	5.9	74
31–100 employees	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,267

Table 5.12 Percentage of employees who are family members

	Number ('000)	%
Not family members	211	54.8%
Family members	174	45.2%
Total	385	100%

6 Growth in farm and non-farm employment – usual employment

The majority of Rwandese (62%) still work on their own farm as their main job, but this is changing fast. While the numbers of people working on their own farms was static, as the working population rose by almost 1.4 million in the 10 years between EICV1 and EICV3, the proportions working on their own farms as their main job fell by 23 percentage points. Waged employment on farms grew by 14% per year in the 10-year period and slowed down in the second part of the period to 6.8% between EICV2 and EICV3. Waged employment in non-farm jobs grew by 12% per year, and showed the same growth rate in both five-year periods. Non-farm self-employment grew by 13% per year, but slowed in the period between EICV2 and 3 to just 6.7%. Farm self-employment by contrast stagnated and remained at a similar level of around 3 million people.

Table 6.1 Percentage of people whose main job is in self-employment and wage employment, on-farm and off-farm

	EICV3	EICV2	EICV1	Total increase from EICV1 to EICV3	% annual increase from EICV1 to EICV3	% annual increase from EICV2 to EICV3
Wage farm	490	352	129	361	14.3	6.8
Wage non-farm	838	468	260	578	12.4	12.4
Independent farmer	3,063	3,065	3,034	29	0.1	0.0
Independent non-farm	479	347	132	347	13.7	6.7
Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i	89	68	16	73	19.0	5.5
All 16+ years usually working	4,960	4,299	3,571	1,389	3.3	2.9
% Wage farm	9.9	8.2	3.6			
% Wage non-farm	16.9	10.9	7.3			
% Independent farmer	61.8	71.3	85.0			
% Independent non-farm	9.7	8.1	3.7			
% Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i	1.8	1.6	0.4			
All 16+ years usually working	100.0	100.0	100.0			

Usual main jobs of persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV1,2,3

Since EICV2, some 660,000 more adults are working in Rwanda and only 138,000 of these were in farming, suggesting that 522,000 more non-farm jobs have been created in the previous five years. Of these non-farm jobs an estimated 370,000 are non-farm waged jobs, while 132,000 are independent small non-farm businesses. It should be pointed out that 72% of working adults are still working on farms in the usual main job, compared with 80% five years ago.

Women (72%) are much more likely than men (50%) to have their main job on their own farm (self-employed). Men by contrast are more than three times more likely than women to have their main job be in the waged non-farm sector.

Table 6.2 Main job by sex and age

EICV3	Usual main job					Total	Total number of persons (000s)*
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i		
All Rwanda	9.9	16.9	61.8	9.7	1.8	100.0	4,960
Male	10.2	27.4	49.4	11.7	1.4	100.0	2,234
Female	9.7	8.3	71.9	8.0	2.1	100.0	2,725
16–24	12.2	23.6	53.3	8.3	2.5	100.0	1,249
25–34	10.1	19.7	56.5	11.7	2.0	100.0	1,465
35–44	9.7	16.8	60.0	11.9	1.6	100.0	891
45–54	9.7	10.8	69.8	8.6	1.1	100.0	674
55–64	7.2	6.8	78.8	6.5	0.8	100.0	390
65+	3.7	2.1	88.7	4.6	0.9	100.0	290

* Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working. Source: EICV3

Over half of workers in Kigali have their main job in non-farm wage employment, much the highest of all the provinces. The Southern and Eastern provinces have the highest proportion of independent farmers, with Western Province having the highest proportion of waged farm workers. Kigali City has the highest number of independent non-farm small business people, followed closely by Western Province.

Table 6.3 Main job by province

EICV3	Usual main job					Total	Total number of persons (000s)*
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i		
All Rwanda	9.9	16.9	61.8	9.7	1.8	100.0	4,960
Kigali City	4.1	52.9	19.2	19.9	4.0	100.0	487
Southern Province	9.8	11.6	70.1	7.3	1.3	100.0	1,178
Western Province	12.5	15.0	59.0	11.5	2.0	100.0	1,164
Northern Province	10.6	15.4	65.3	7.9	0.8	100.0	955
Eastern Province	9.2	10.4	70.9	7.5	2.0	100.0	1,175

* Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working. Source: EICV3

7 Employment by industry – usual employment

Of the 1.4 million new people working between EICV 1 and EICV 3, the largest absolute increase in net new jobs has come from trade (310,000), followed by agriculture (267,000), and government (115,000). The largest percentage increase has come in mining (62% per year), construction (56% per year), and tourism (55% per year), all of which show an increase from a low base.

In the five-year period between EICV2 and EICV3, farm work has increased by 207,000 main jobs, almost one-third of the 661,000 increase, while trade makes up some 22% of the increase and construction 12%. 11% of the growth is from government and administration.

Table 7.1 Industry of main job in past 10 years

	EICV3	EICV2	EICV1	Total increase from EICV1 to EICV3	% annual increase from EICV1 to EICV3	% annual increase from EICV2 to EICV3
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	3,596	3,389	3,166	430	1.3	1.2
Mining and quarrying	48	18	7	42	22.1	21.4
Manufacturing	112	80	30	82	14.0	6.9
Utilities	10	4	4	6	8.8	22.4
Construction	146	66	20	126	22.0	17.4
Trade	444	296	107	337	15.3	8.4
Transport and communications	91	56	26	66	13.6	10.3
Financial services	20	13	15	5	2.8	8.9
Government	211	141	84	127	9.6	8.4
Recreation and tourism	23	9	3	20	21.1	22.2
Other services	205	193	97	109	7.8	1.2
Inadequately described	55	35	12	-	16.0	9.0
All 16+ years usually working	4,960	4,299	3,571	1,389	3.3	2.9

Industry of usual main jobs of persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV1,2,3

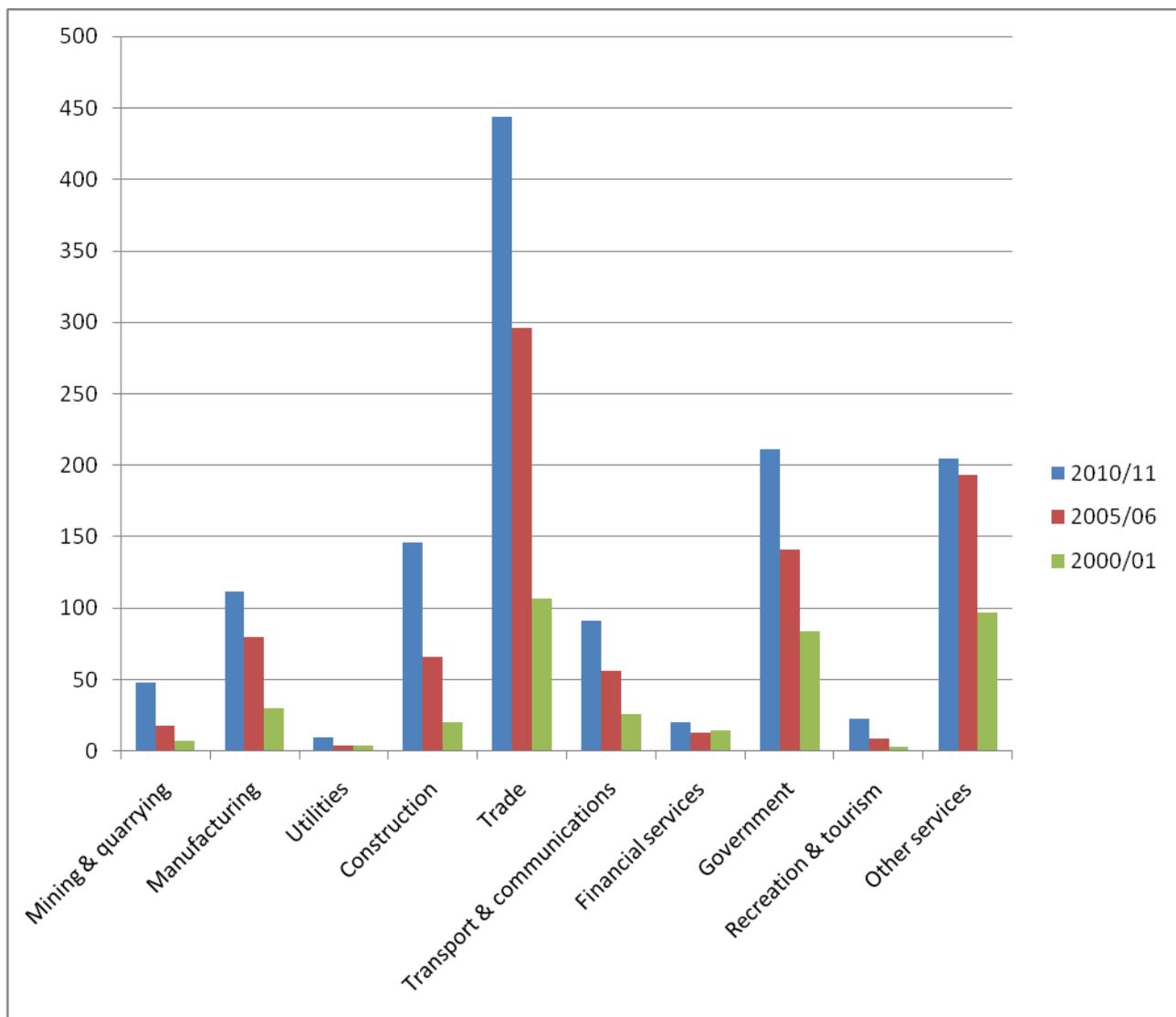
There has been growth in all industrial sectors, and growth has not accelerated between EICV2 and EICV3. There were 728,000 more main jobs between EICV1 and EICV2, and around 661,000 more people working in Rwanda between EICV2 and EICV3. Just under 70% of these have been absorbed into the non-agricultural sector. It is important to note from Table 7.2 below that growth in agriculture has come not from the independent farming sector, but from paid agricultural work. Those working in paid agriculture are amongst the poorest in the country.

Table 7.2 Growth in type of job (000s of persons)

	EICV3	EICV2	EICV1
Wage farm	490	352	129
Wage non-farm	838	468	260
Independent farmer	3,063	3,065	3,034
Independent non-farm	479	347	132
Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i	89	68	16
All working 16+ years	4,960	4,299	3,571

Main jobs of those working and aged 16 and above.

Figure 7.1 Growth in non-farm jobs (000s), 2000/01–2010/11



There is a strong gender dimension to work. 81% of women work in agriculture compared with 61% of men. On the other hand, 6.1% of men work in government, compared with just 2.8% of women.

Taking the age distribution of workers by industry it is apparent that older workers are disproportionately found in agriculture, while the youngest age group is over-represented in other services. Even so, almost 66% of 16 to 24 year olds are working in agriculture.

Table 7.3 Industry of main job, by sex and age

EICV3	All Rwanda	Sex		Age group					
		Male	Female	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	72.5	61.4	81.6	66.9	67.3	70.5	80.1	86.2	93.0
Mining and quarrying	1.0	2.0	0.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.2
Manufacturing	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.0
Utilities	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Construction	2.9	5.9	0.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.0	0.3
Trade	8.9	10.1	8.0	9.4	11.4	10.2	6.9	4.1	2.0
Transport and communications	1.8	3.9	0.2	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.1
Financial services	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Government	4.3	6.1	2.8	2.3	5.7	6.5	4.2	2.5	0.8
Recreation and tourism	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8
Other services	4.1	5.1	3.4	9.7	3.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.0
Inadequately described	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All 16+ years usually working (000s)	4,960	2,234	2,725	1,249	1,465	891	674	390	290

Industry of usual main jobs of persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV3

Table 7.4 Industry of main job, by location

EICV3	All Rwanda	Province				
		Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	72.5	23.9	80.4	73.0	76.3	81.2
Mining and quarrying	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.2	0.6
Manufacturing	2.3	5.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.8
Utilities	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Construction	2.9	6.4	2.0	3.1	3.4	2.0
Trade	8.9	19.9	6.1	11.3	7.0	6.4
Transport and communications	1.8	6.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2
Financial services	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Government	4.3	12.4	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.3
Recreation and tourism	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Other services	4.1	18.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1
Inadequately described	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All 16+ years usually working (000s)	4,960	487	1,178	1,164	955	1,175

Industry of usual main jobs of persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV3

Industry has a strong regional dimension. As might be expected, Kigali has a relatively low proportion engaged in agriculture (24%) and a high proportion working in trade (20%), services (19%), and government (12%).

In the rural provinces between 70 and 80% are engaged in agriculture in their main jobs, with Western Province having the highest proportion trading (11%) and Northern Province the highest proportion quarrying (2%).

8 Occupation – usual employment

8.1 Changes in the last 10 years

Looking at the changes over the 10-year period from EICV1 to EICV3 by occupation, the faster growth in percentage terms has come from drivers and machine operators, semi-skilled operatives and commercial and sales workers, although together these only comprise about 17% of the working population.

Table 8.1 Main usual occupation

	EICV3	EICV2	EICV1	Total increase from EICV1 to EICV3	% annual increase from EICV1 to EICV3	% annual increase from EICV2 to EICV3
Professionals	133	85	68	65	6.9	9.2
Senior officials and managers	5	4	1	4	13.5	7.9
Office clerks	45	25	24	20	6.3	12.1
Commercial and sales	374	253	97	276	14.4	8.1
Skilled service sector	266	237	101	165	10.2	2.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	3,601	3,418	3,163	439	1.3	1.1
Semi-skilled operatives	365	210	89	276	15.2	11.7
Drivers and machine operators	126	23	15	111	23.6	40.2*
Unskilled labourers	16	44	12	4	2.8	-18.5*
Missing information	29	-	-	-	-	-
All 16+ years usually working	4,960	4,299	3,571	1,389	3.3	2.9

Base: Occupation of usual main jobs of persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV1,2,3

*Changes in coding between the surveys make this comparison unreliable for unskilled workers.

Table 8.2 Main occupation by sex and age

EICV3	All Rwanda	Sex		Age group					
		Male	Female	16–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+
Professionals	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.4	4.0	3.5	2.9	1.2	0.6
Senior officials and managers	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Office clerks	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
Commercial and sales	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.3	9.6	9.2	6.0	3.6	2.0
Skilled service sector	5.4	7.0	4.0	10.6	4.9	4.3	2.3	1.6	0.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	72.6	61.3	81.9	67.0	67.6	70.6	80.1	86.5	92.7
Semi-skilled operatives	7.4	12.9	2.8	8.1	8.1	8.2	6.4	5.2	3.0
Drivers and machine operators	2.6	5.2	0.3	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.1
Unskilled labourers	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Missing information	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All 16+ years usually working (000s)	4,960	2,234	2,725	1,249	1,465	891	674	390	290

Occupation of usual main jobs of persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV3

As with industry, females are largely employed in agriculture (82%). About the same proportions of males and females work in sales. Looking at age groups, older workers tend to be more

concentrated in agricultural occupations and younger workers in more skilled non-farming occupations.

Table 8.3 Main occupation, by location

EICV3	Province					
	All Rwanda	Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province
Professionals	2.7	7.8	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.1
Senior officials and managers	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Office clerks	0.9	4.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Commercial and sales	7.5	16.8	4.9	9.7	5.8	5.6
Skilled service sector	5.4	22.3	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.1
Agricultural and fishery workers	72.6	24.7	80.5	73.2	76.5	80.8
Semi-skilled operatives	7.4	14.4	5.7	7.0	8.1	5.9
Drivers and machine operators	2.6	6.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.5
Unskilled labourers	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Missing information	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All 16+ years usually working (000s)	4,960	487	1,178	1,164	955	1,175

Occupation of usual main jobs of persons aged 16+ years. Source: EICV3

Looking at occupation by province, we see that Southern Province is the most agricultural and Kigali the least.

9 Casual employment – usual employment

The official definition of casual employment in Rwanda is based on the length of contract an employee has, but the EICV does not contain any data on contract length. Nevertheless, the survey does contain indicators that are suggestive of the degree of formality of an employment contract: the frequency with which workers are paid and the level of benefits they receive.

Half of all employees in Rwanda are paid on a daily basis, which sets a lower estimate for the number of casual workers. However, far fewer workers receive employee benefits such as health benefits (14.5%), paid vacation (14.5%) or pensions (18.5%), indicating that the number of casual employees may actually be much higher than is indicated by daily pay, and could be as high as 80%.

Table 9.1 Casual employment (workers paid on daily basis, workers without health benefits, workers without paid vacation, workers without pension)

Time unit of last take-home pay/benefit	EICV3
Daily	51.1
Weekly	4.3
Monthly	42.3
Yearly	1.9
Missing information	0.4
Total	100.0
% with medical coverage	14.0
% with retirement pension	14.0
% with paid leave	17.8
All 16+ years usually working in wage/salaried jobs*	1,317

* Excludes VUP scheme. Source: EICV1,2,3

Women are more likely than men to be paid on a daily rather than monthly basis. Older workers are more likely than younger workers to be paid daily. This reflects the concentration of older and female workers in agricultural work.

Table 9.2 Frequency of payment, by sex and age

EICV3	Time unit of last take-home pay					Total	Total number of persons (000s)*
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Missing information		
All Rwanda	51.1	4.3	42.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,317
Male	47.6	5.5	44.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	833
Female	57.1	2.3	38.6	1.7	0.4	100.0	484
16–24	48.6	4.2	45.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	445
25–34	49.0	4.5	44.6	1.8	0.2	100.0	432
35–44	52.3	4.1	41.4	2.1	0.1	100.0	234
45–54	58.9	4.5	33.1	2.4	1.1	100.0	137
55–64	58.5	4.1	35.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	53
65+	66.5	4.5	25.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	16

* Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working in wage/salaried jobs (excluding VUP scheme). Source: EICV3

There is a sharp split between employees working on farms and off farms in terms of payment frequency: 82% of farm workers are paid on a daily basis, compared to only 33% of off-farm workers. Over 90% of professionals, managers, and office clerks are paid monthly. Casual work is concentrated in the agricultural and semi-skilled and unskilled sectors.

Table 9.3 Frequency of payment of employees, by sector and occupation

EICV3	Time unit of last take-home pay					Total	Total number of persons (000s)*
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Missing information		
All Rwanda	51.1	4.3	42.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,317
Farm	82.2	2.8	12.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	479
Non-farm	33.3	5.2	59.6	1.7	0.4	100.0	838
Professionals	6.1	2.3	90.0	0.4	1.2	100.0	114
Senior officials and managers	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Office clerks	8.2	0.8	90.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	42
Commercial and sales	18.0	6.2	71.4	4.1	0.3	100.0	38
Skilled service sector	9.3	1.1	88.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	242
Agricultural and fishery workers	78.1	3.1	15.9	2.4	0.4	100.0	521
Semi-skilled operatives	67.0	10.0	20.7	2.1	0.2	100.0	250
Drivers and machine operators	57.5	6.9	32.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	93
Unskilled labourers	50.5	7.6	41.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Missing information	6.3	5.8	87.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3

* Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working in wage/salaried jobs (excluding VUP scheme). Source: EICV3

10 Poverty status and economic activity – usual employment

Workers whose main job is on a farm are much more likely to be poor than those with a main job not on a farm. Poverty is 62% for those working for a wage on a farm, and 46% for those working on their own farm, compared to just 22% working for a wage in another sector or 23% running their own business. The poorest people in the workforce are paid farm workers – and this is a category of worker that has grown by almost 361,000 since 2000/01 and is still growing. Those who are non-farm workers (own-account or waged) are the most prosperous.

Table 10.1 Poverty status by main job (EICV3)

EICV3	Poverty status			Total	Total number of persons (000s)*
	Extremely poor	Poor	Non-poor		
All Rwanda	21.1	19.8	59.1	100.0	4,960
Wage farm	38.1	23.7	38.2	100.0	490
Wage non-farm	11.4	10.9	77.8	100.0	838
Independent farmer	22.9	22.9	54.3	100.0	3,063
Independent non-farm	10.4	13.3	76.3	100.0	479
Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i	15.3	10.4	74.3	100.0	89

* Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working. Source: EICV3

Table 10.2 Poverty status by sector of those in waged work

EICV3	Poverty status			Total	Total number of persons (000s)
	Extreme	Poor	Non-poor		
All Rwanda	21.2	15.5	63.3	100.0	1,317
Public	3.4	4.4	92.3	100.0	120
Parastatal	8.9	12.8	78.3	100.0	45
Private, formal	11.0	8.5	80.6	100.0	214
Private, informal	26.8	18.9	54.2	100.0	916
NGO local	*	*	*	100.0	7
International	*	*	*	100.0	10
Other/don't know	*	*	*	100.0	5

* Sample too small for reliable data

Base: Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working in wage/salaried jobs (excluding VUP scheme). Source: EICV3

There is a stark contrast between the sectors, with 92% of public workers not poor, 78% of parastatal workers not poor, and 80% of private formal sector worker (self-defined formality). Only 54% of informal sector workers are not poor and many of these will be waged farm workers. Correspondingly, poverty is lowest in the public sector (8%) and highest in the informal sector (45%) where most people work. The private formal sector (19%) has a much lower poverty rate than the informal sector.

A key feature of formality is frequency of payment for those who are paid a wage, and this is clear in the poverty figures. Of those who are paid daily, 54% are poor, compared to just 14% of those who are paid monthly.

Table 10.3 Poverty status by frequency of payment (of those in waged employment) (EICV3)

EICV3	Poverty status			Total	Total number of persons (000s)*
	Extremely	Poor	Non-poor		
All Rwanda	21.2	15.5	63.3	100.0	1,317
Daily	32.1	21.8	46.1	100.0	673
Weekly	19.9	21.3	58.9	100.0	57
Monthly	7.6	6.8	85.6	100.0	558
Yearly	32.3	26.3	41.4	100.0	25
Missing information	16.8	19.0	64.2	100.0	5

* Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working in wage/salaried jobs (excluding VUP scheme). Source: EICV3

Table 10.4 Poverty status by industry of main job (EICV3)

EICV3	Poverty status			Total	Total number of persons (000s)*
	Extremely	Poor	Non-poor		
All Rwanda	21.1	19.8	59.1	100.0	4,960
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	24.9	22.9	52.2	100.0	3,596
Mining and quarrying	28.7	18.8	52.5	100.0	48
Manufacturing	16.3	13.8	70.0	100.0	112
Utilities	2.7	15.2	82.2	100.0	10
Construction	16.8	17.7	65.5	100.0	146
Trade	10.6	12.5	77.0	100.0	444
Transport and communications	8.9	7.9	83.2	100.0	91
Financial services	4.2	4.5	91.3	100.0	20
Government	5.2	5.9	89.0	100.0	211
Recreation and tourism	18.1	10.1	71.8	100.0	23
Other services	5.9	8.6	85.6	100.0	205
Inadequately described	20.1	17.4	62.5	100.0	55

* Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working. Source: EICV3

Across everyone working as their main job in agriculture, the poverty rate is 48%. Poverty is lowest for those working in financial services (9%) and government (11%), but these are relatively small categories of employment.

11 Education

The rapid expansion in education enrolment in recent years in Rwanda means that there are many people over the age of 16 who are still completing their schooling. This means that the employment rates for people with primary and secondary qualifications are lower than average, as many are still studying for a further qualification.

Employment rates are lowest for those with Secondary Junior qualifications, of whom 67% are economically inactive (mostly students). Employment rates are also lower than average for people with primary qualifications (73%). Employment rates are low for those with Secondary Senior qualifications but this group also has a very high unemployment rate of 15%. Secondary school graduates have aspirations for formal sector jobs and a key policy challenge will be providing the conditions for formal sector job creation.

Table 11.1 Current economic activity by highest qualification (seven-day reference period)

EICV3	% Employment rate	% Unemployment rate	% Inactivity rate	All persons aged 16+ years (000s)
Never attended	90.8	0.8	8.5	1,143
Attended, but no qualification	86.5	1.6	12.1	2,635
Primary	73.2	2.8	24.6	1,426
Secondary Junior	30.9	8.0	66.5	268
Secondary Senior	70.4	14.8	17.3	200
Vocational	90.2	3.5	6.5	104
Higher education	76.4	5.7	19.0	102
Unknown	-	-	-	9
All persons aged 16+ years	80.9	2.4	17.2	5,888

Employment rate: % of persons aged 16+ years

Unemployment rate: % of economically active aged 16+ years

Inactivity rate: % of persons aged 16+ years

Low employment rates are also concentrated amongst the young. People aged over 35 years have consistently high employment rates, regardless of their qualifications. The 25–34 age group has generally high employment rates, with the exception of those with secondary school or higher education qualifications who may still be studying.

Table 11.2 Current employment rate (seven-day reference period, by age group and highest qualification)

EICV3	Highest level of education achieved							% Employment rate
	Never attended	Attended, but no qualification	Primary	Secondary Junior	Secondary Senior	Vocational	Higher Education	
16–24 years	89.4	74.2	43.3	14.4	49.9	-	-	59.2
25–34 years	94.9	95.5	92.0	64.8	77.3	92.3	67.3	91.7
35–44 years	95.1	95.1	94.1	88.4	91.9	92.9	94.8	94.4
45–54 years	94.7	93.6	93.3	-	-	89.3	-	93.7
55–64 years	93.4	94.1	90.7	-	-	-	-	93.2
65+ years	77.9	84.2	72.7	-	-	-	-	79.4
All persons aged 16+ years	90.7	86.5	73.2	30.8	70.4	90.2	76.4	80.9

Base: All persons aged 16+ years (7-day reference period)

11.1 Qualifications by type of work

The vast majority of people working in agriculture are unqualified, and those in waged farm work the least of all. The most qualified are those working for a wage in the non-farm sector, where most graduates are concentrated. Self-employed non-farm workers tend to be better educated than their farming colleagues, but have largely finished their education by primary school.

Table 11.3 Type of usual main job by highest qualification (12-month reference period)

EICV3	Highest level of education achieved								Total	Persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Never attended	Attended, but no qualification	Primary	Secondary Junior	Secondary Senior	Vocational	Higher Education	Unknown		
Wage farm	29.4	55.1	14.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100	490
Wage non-farm	8.2	39.7	23.6	4.4	12.6	3.7	7.7	0.2	100	838
Independent farmer	25.3	49.4	21.5	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	100	3,063
Independent non-farm	12.1	43.5	31.5	3.2	3.6	3.9	2.2	0.1	100	479
Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i.	12.0	45.8	26.0	5.5	6.5	2.1	1.6	0.5	100	89
All Rwanda	21.3	47.7	22.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	4,960

Base: All persons aged 16+ years usually working (12-month reference period)

By sector, as expected government, financial services, and the utilities sectors have the most qualified workers and agriculture the least qualified, along with mining. About half of the workforce in the services and trade industries have no qualification at all.

Table 11.4 Industry of usual main job by highest qualification (12-month reference period)

EICV3	Highest level of education achieved								Total	Persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Never attended	Attended, but no qualification	Primary	Secondary Junior	Secondary Senior	Vocational	Higher Education	Unknown		
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	25.7	50.4	20.4	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.1	100	3,596
Mining and quarrying	14.8	58.3	23.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	48
Manufacturing	11.6	40.2	32.8	2.4	4.4	6.1	2.2	0.4	100	112
Utilities	6.7	34.0	17.0	5.2	18.4	11.0	7.8	0.0	100	10
Construction	11.1	46.0	29.5	4.2	2.7	5.7	0.8	0.1	100	146
Trade	11.4	45.4	28.9	4.2	5.4	2.9	1.8	0.1	100	444
Transport and communications	5.4	40.8	34.1	4.7	7.7	3.9	3.2	0.2	100	91
Financial services	4.5	17.0	12.9	5.4	23.1	5.5	31.6	0.0	100	20
Government	3.0	14.5	17.1	5.5	32.4	4.5	23.0	0.1	100	211
Recreation and tourism	16.8	35.1	19.6	5.9	9.8	5.5	7.4	0.0	100	23
Other services	9.6	51.3	27.8	4.0	3.5	2.3	1.0	0.4	100	205
Inadequately described	17.7	47.0	21.7	3.2	5.9	1.7	2.9	0.0	100	55
All Rwanda	21.3	47.7	22.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	4,960

Base: All persons aged 16+ years usually working (12-month reference period)

Of waged employees, education levels are lowest in the informal sector (this includes both farm and non-farm workers) and much higher in the formal private sector and public sector.

Table 11.5 Sector by highest qualification

EICV3	Highest level of education achieved								Total	Persons aged 16+ years (000s)*
	Never attended	Attended but no qualification	Primary	Secondary Junior	Secondary Senior	Vocational	Higher Education	Unknown		
Public	2.6	9.7	14.1	4.5	40.8	4.4	23.9	0.1	100	120
Parastatal	6.4	29.4	19.1	6.4	19.6	4.4	14.0	0.8	100	45
Private, formal	6.9	33.7	25.7	5.5	14.2	4.9	8.9	0.2	100	214
Private, informal	20.5	54.0	19.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.1	100	916
Local NGO/International/Other/Don't know	5.9	28.2	14.0	8.9	10.0	3.9	27.7	1.4	100	23
All Rwanda	15.9	45.4	20.1	3.0	8.1	2.5	4.9	0.2	100	1,317

* Persons aged 16+ years who are usually working in wage/salaried jobs (excluding VUP scheme)

Occupations with the highest qualifications are senior officials and managers, professionals, and office clerks. The majority of all other workers have no qualifications.

Table 11.6 Occupation by highest qualification

EICV3	Highest level of education achieved								Total	Persons aged 16+ years (000s)
	Never attended	Attended, but no qualification	Primary	Secondary Junior	Secondary Senior	Vocational	Higher Education	Unknown		
Professionals	1.4	6.8	7.2	4.2	46.7	4.5	29.1	0.0	100	133
Senior officials and managers	0.0	0.0	3.7	9.8	25.7	2.8	58.1	0.0	100	5
Office clerks	2.0	5.7	11.9	5.8	34.6	2.5	37.2	0.4	100	45
Commercial and sales	10.6	43.6	31.0	4.2	5.3	3.2	2.1	0.0	100	374
Skilled service sector	8.1	48.3	29.6	5.0	4.4	2.3	1.9	0.4	100	266
Agricultural and fishery workers	25.7	50.4	20.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	100	3,601
Semi-skilled operatives	12.2	45.6	29.7	3.6	2.7	5.6	0.4	0.1	100	365
Drivers and machine operators	10.4	48.2	28.8	3.9	4.1	3.7	0.7	0.1	100	126
Unskilled labourers	20.1	49.8	19.7	1.4	4.2	3.2	0.0	1.7	100	16
Missing information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	29
All Rwanda	21.3	47.7	22.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.6	0.2	100	4,960

Base: All persons aged 16+ years usually working (12-month reference period)

12 Migration

Some 1.15 million people of all ages moved in the last five years, representing 10.7% of the population. Males were slightly more likely to move than females, and the age group most likely to move were 15 to 34 year olds.

Table 12.1 Migration in last five years (both internal and other country)

EICV3	Migrants (000s)	Population (000s)	Migrants as % of population
All Rwanda	1,151	10,762	10.7
Male	572	5,105	11.2
Female	580	5,657	10.2
0–4 years	84	1,630	5.2
5–14 years	263	2,975	8.8
15–24 years	349	2,232	15.6
25–34 years	270	1,534	17.6
35–44 years	102	917	11.1
45–54 years	47	704	6.7
55–64 years	25	409	6.2
65+ years	11	361	3.1

Base: All population

Some 3.3 million of the 10.7 million people of Rwanda have moved at some stage of their lives, two-thirds of them within the country and one-third from another country.

Table 12.2 People who have ever moved

EICV3	Migrants (000s)	% of total
Internal	2,204	67.0
Other country	1,083	32.9
Total	3,289	100

Base: All population

For both sexes, the main reason for moving was for family reasons. Around 30% of males moved for work but for females this was just 11%. The majority of those moving for work were 15 to 35 years of age, and overall younger adults were much more likely to move.

Table 12.3 People who have ever moved internally, by sex, age, and reason

EICV3	Reason for ever moving – internal migrants							Total	Migrants (000s)
	Work	Family	Studies	Disasters	Lack of land	Return home	Other		
All Rwanda	20.0	58.1	2.7	2.1	8.2	6.2	2.8	100.0	2,204
Male	30.2	46.8	2.7	1.8	9.2	6.1	3.3	100.0	1,042
Female	11.0	68.2	2.7	2.3	7.3	6.2	2.4	100.0	1,163
0–4 years	0.1	97.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	77
5–14 years	0.9	93.8	2.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	100.0	341
15–24 years	25.1	58.4	5.2	1.6	1.3	7.0	1.6	100.0	541
25–34 years	31.6	48.8	3.0	1.3	7.7	4.6	3.0	100.0	513
35–44 years	25.0	45.1	1.3	2.7	15.1	7.7	3.1	100.0	308
45–54 years	18.6	41.1	0.7	5.0	18.4	10.8	5.5	100.0	222
55–64 years	15.5	42.3	0.2	3.9	21.7	11.1	5.3	100.0	112
65+ years	6.1	45.3	0.0	5.2	23.9	14.5	5.0	100.0	91

Base: persons aged 16 years or more

In the previous five years, moving for work was more important, both for males and females. Moreover, older people are also moving for work with 32% of migrants of 35 to 44 years moving for work.

Table 12.4 People who have moved internally in the last five years, by sex, age, and reason

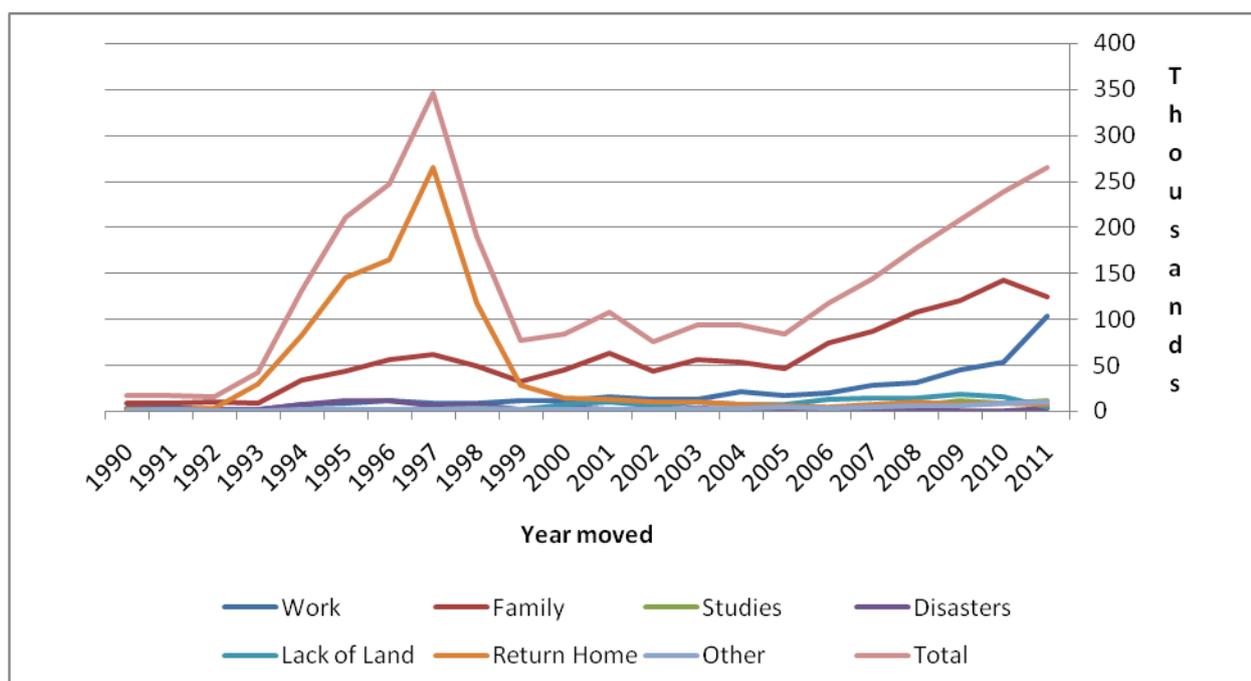
EICV3	Reason for moving in last five years – internal migrants							Total	Migrants (000s)
	Work	Family	Studies	Disasters	Lack of land	Return home	Other		
All Rwanda	25.3	58.7	4.1	0.4	7.6	0.6	3.3	100.0	1,063
Male	34.1	49.4	3.9	0.4	7.9	0.6	3.9	100.0	522
Female	16.8	67.7	4.2	0.5	7.4	0.6	2.8	100.0	540
0–4 years	0.1	97.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	77
5–14 years	1.3	92.5	4.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	237
15–24 years	38.0	50.9	7.2	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.7	100.0	325
25–34 years	38.0	43.8	3.2	0.4	10.2	0.6	3.9	100.0	255
35–44 years	32.2	36.0	1.4	0.7	23.8	0.8	5.1	100.0	93
45–54 years	20.2	28.1	0.8	1.9	37.4	0.7	10.8	100.0	43
55–64 years	26.6	17.3	0.0	1.2	39.0	2.5	13.5	100.0	23
65+ years	3.9	31.8	0.0	2.7	26.4	7.8	27.4	100.0	10

Table 12.5 below shows that moving for work reasons is accelerating, with 39.2% of migrants of all ages moving for work in the previous 12 months and the numbers migrating also increasing year on year. Rwanda has a very mobile labour force, with 264,000 people moving during the previous year and 39% of these moving for work. The reader should also be aware that any accompanying family would have answered that they moved for family reasons.

Table 12.5 People who have ever moved internally, by sex, age, and reason

EICV3	Reason for ever moving – internal and international migrants							Total	Migrants (000s)
	Work	Family	Studies	Disasters	Lack of land	Return home	Other		
All Rwanda	14.4	44.0	1.9	2.1	5.6	29.9	2.0	100.0	3,289
In previous year	39.2	47.0	4.4	0.8	2.0	2.8	3.7	100.0	264
Oneyear ago	22.6	59.4	3.9	0.0	6.9	3.6	3.6	100.0	239
Twoyears ago	21.5	57.4	5.5	0.1	9.0	3.5	3.0	100.0	208
Three years ago	17.5	60.7	3.6	1.4	8.1	5.5	3.2	100.0	177
Fouryears ago	19.0	59.2	3.4	0.1	10.3	5.2	2.7	100.0	145
Fiveyears ago	16.3	62.8	2.0	1.6	10.6	4.0	2.7	100.0	118
Sixyears ago	20.2	55.7	2.9	1.0	9.2	5.9	5.1	100.0	84
Sevenyears ago	22.9	55.8	1.8	0.8	7.8	7.8	3.0	100.0	94
Eightyears ago	14.1	59.4	0.6	3.1	10.5	10.3	2.0	100.0	95
Nineyears ago	15.7	57.2	1.5	2.1	8.0	13.2	2.4	100.0	76
10 years ago	14.4	58.9	1.7	1.4	9.7	12.0	1.8	100.0	108
More than 10 years ago	6.8	31.6	0.5	3.3	3.5	53.2	1.0	100.0	1678
Missing information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Figure 12.1 Number of people migrating within Rwanda, by reason (1990–2011)



Eastern Province is the largest recipient of migrants (398,000), many of whom have moved there due to a lack of land in their home district and the availability of land in Eastern Province. Kigali is the main recipient of migrants who state that their main reason for moving was for work (269,000). Overall, moving for work is the second main reason given for moving district, following moving for family reasons.

Table 12.6 Number of migrants by reason, by destination province (last five years)

EICV3	Reason for moving in last fiveyears – internal migrants							Migrants (000s)
	Work	Family	Studies	Disasters	Lack of land	Return home	Other	
All Rwanda	269	623	43	5	81	6	35	1,063
Kigali City	109	127	19	1	2	0	4	262
Southern Province	42	118	5	1	6	2	7	181
Western Province	44	71	8	0	2	1	7	133
Northern Province	28	49	6	0	1	0	5	88
Eastern Province	46	258	5	3	71	2	13	398

Kigali is the largest source of migrants to other districts, but each of the provinces has sent more than 174,000 internal migrants over the last five years.

Table 12.7 Number of migrants by reason, by origin province (last five years)

EICV3	Reason for moving in last fiveyears – internal migrants							Migrants (000s)
	Work	Family	Studies	Disasters	Lack of land	Return home	Other	
All Rwanda	269	623	43	5	81	6	35	1,063
Kigali City	74	193	10	0	13	1	9	300
Southern Province	71	117	10	0	10	1	6	215
Western Province	56	110	11	1	13	0	6	197
Northern Province	30	104	3	1	32	1	5	174
Eastern Province	39	100	9	3	13	3	10	176

Figure 12.2 Destination of all internal migrants in past five years

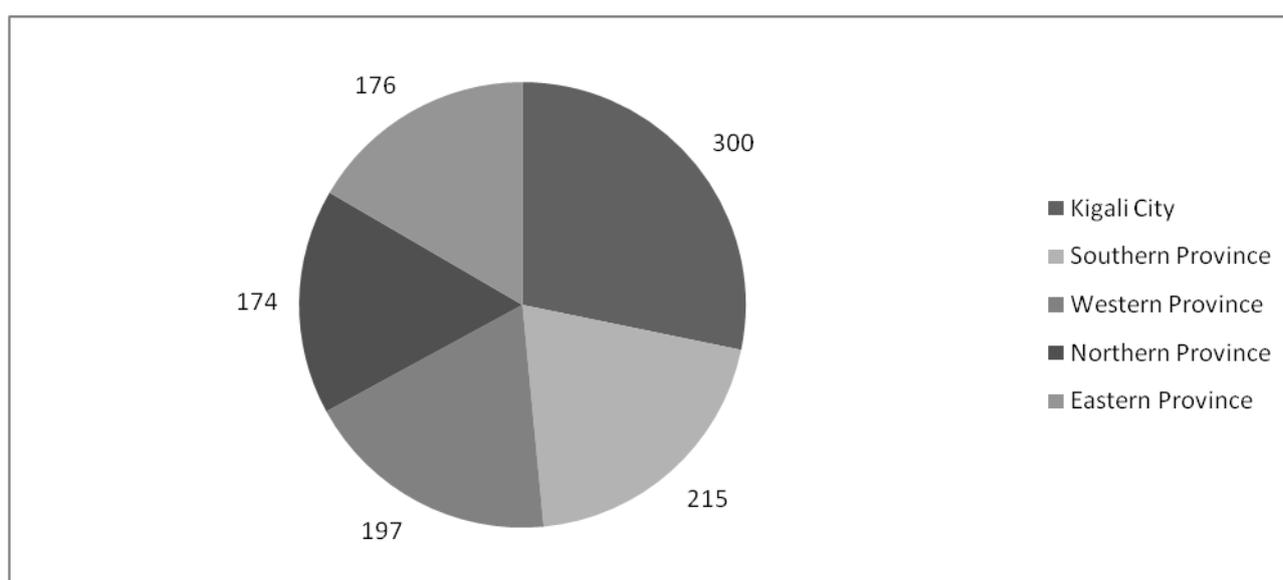
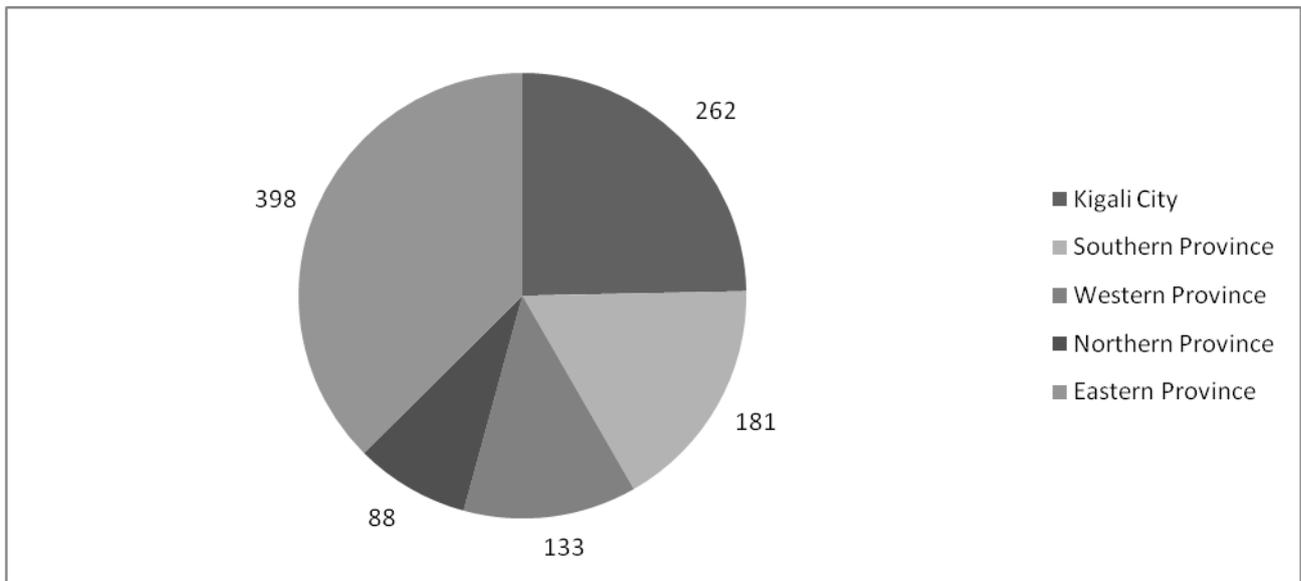


Figure 12.3 Origin of all internal migrants in past five years



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Annex A Economic activity by district

Table A.1 Economic activity rates by district

EICV3		Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Inactivity rate	Active population 16+ years (000s)	All population 16+ years (000s)
	All Rwanda	80.9	2.4	17.1	4,878	5,888
Kigali City	Nyarugenge	65.3	12.9	25.0	130	173
	Gasabo	72.2	9.5	20.3	223	280
	Kicukiro	68.7	13.1	20.9	147	186
Southern Province	Nyanza	79.5	0.9	19.8	134	167
	Gisagara	85.4	0.3	14.4	157	184
	Nyaruguru	83.1	0.2	16.8	133	160
	Huye	78.7	1.5	20.1	145	181
	Nyamagabe	81.9	0.5	17.6	147	178
	Ruhango	78.6	2.9	19.0	138	170
	Muhanga	83.0	1.0	16.1	140	167
	Kamonyi	79.3	0.8	20.1	148	185
Western Province	Karongi	82.6	1.0	16.6	164	196
	Rutsiro	84.3	0.6	15.2	144	170
	Rubavu	76.1	5.0	19.9	171	213
	Nyabihu	78.4	2.7	19.4	143	177
	Ngororero	87.9	0.5	11.6	161	182
	Rusizi	77.4	2.1	20.9	186	235
	Nyamasheke	80.7	0.9	18.5	175	215
Northern Province	Rulindo	87.0	0.4	12.7	140	160
	Gakenke	89.1	0.7	10.2	174	193
	Musanze	82.5	2.0	15.8	190	225
	Burera	82.6	5.6	12.4	163	186
	Gicumbi	84.7	1.0	14.5	274	321
Eastern Province	Rwamagana	80.2	1.1	18.9	144	178
	Nyagatare	82.9	1.4	16.0	178	212
	Gatsibo	82.9	0.3	16.8	215	258
	Kayonza	81.0	0.6	18.5	144	177
	Kirehe	86.0	0.5	13.5	151	175
	Ngoma	85.2	0.2	14.6	149	174
	Bugesera	81.8	0.6	17.7	168	204

Table A.2 Employment, unemployment, and inactivity rates

EICV3	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Inactivity rate	Active population 16+ years (000s)	All population 16+ years (000s)	
All Rwanda	84.2	0.9	15.0	5,006	5,888	
Kigali City	Nyarugenge	71.3	9.0	21.7	136	173
	Gasabo	78.0	5.3	17.7	231	280
	Kicukiro	77.9	4.7	18.3	152	186
Southern Province	Nyanza	82.2	0.4	17.4	138	167
	Gisagara	86.9	0.2	12.9	160	184
	Nyaruguru	84.6	0.0	15.4	136	160
	Huye	80.2	0.6	19.3	146	181
	Nyamagabe	86.3	0.2	13.5	154	178
	Ruhango	88.0	0.3	11.8	150	170
	Muhanga	86.4	0.3	13.4	145	167
Western Province	Kamonyi	81.8	0.0	18.2	151	185
	Karongi	83.3	0.4	16.4	164	196
	Rutsiro	86.3	0.0	13.7	147	170
	Rubavu	79.6	2.0	18.7	173	213
	Nyabihu	82.0	0.1	17.9	146	177
	Ngororero	92.7	0.0	7.3	169	182
	Rusizi	77.9	0.6	21.6	184	235
Northern Province	Nyamasheke	86.7	0.0	13.3	187	215
	Rulindo	88.5	0.1	11.5	142	160
	Gakenke	89.1	0.4	10.6	173	193
	Musanze	84.7	0.4	15.0	191	225
	Burera	93.9	0.2	5.9	175	186
Eastern Province	Gicumbi	85.9	0.7	13.5	278	321
	Rwamagana	83.9	0.3	15.8	150	178
	Nyagatare	84.8	0.2	15.0	180	212
	Gatsibo	84.3	0.1	15.7	218	258
	Kayonza	85.7	0.0	14.3	152	177
	Kirehe	87.2	0.2	12.6	153	175
	Ngoma	86.1	0.0	13.9	150	174
Bugesera	85.4	0.3	14.4	175	204	

Table A.3 Average number of hours worked per week in all jobs, last seven days

Province	District	1 to 5 hours	6 to 15 hours	16 to 25 hours	26 to 35 hours	36 to 45 hours	46 or more hours	Total
Kigali City	Nyarugenge	2.4%	7.8%	10.2%	9.6%	14.2%	55.9%	100.0%
	Gasabo	3.0%	12.6%	12.6%	13.1%	12.0%	46.6%	100.0%
	Kicukiro	3.3%	9.3%	7.6%	5.9%	12.0%	61.9%	100.0%
Southern	Nyanza	9.5%	22.4%	25.4%	22.5%	11.3%	8.9%	100.0%
	Gisagara	4.7%	22.9%	33.7%	19.2%	9.7%	9.8%	100.0%
	Nyaruguru	8.0%	20.6%	26.9%	19.4%	11.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	Huye	5.9%	16.6%	24.0%	23.0%	13.3%	17.3%	100.0%
	Nyamagabe	5.4%	16.7%	25.2%	25.0%	15.9%	11.9%	100.0%
	Ruhango	8.5%	18.4%	22.8%	22.4%	14.3%	13.6%	100.0%
	Muhanga	7.3%	19.9%	29.4%	20.7%	9.3%	13.4%	100.0%
	Kamonyi	6.9%	21.7%	28.1%	18.9%	11.8%	12.6%	100.0%
Western	Karongi	4.7%	18.1%	26.2%	20.3%	14.2%	16.3%	100.0%
	Rutsiro	5.9%	20.6%	21.2%	21.9%	16.0%	14.4%	100.0%
	Rubavu	5.3%	17.2%	14.4%	18.6%	15.9%	28.7%	100.0%
	Nyabihu	5.1%	17.9%	20.1%	21.4%	16.1%	19.3%	100.0%
	Ngororero	6.8%	18.2%	24.2%	20.4%	13.8%	16.6%	100.0%
	Rusizi	3.6%	14.8%	19.4%	22.1%	18.4%	21.7%	100.0%
	Nyamasheke	9.7%	20.2%	22.8%	18.6%	13.9%	14.8%	100.0%
Northern	Rulindo	5.0%	17.0%	26.1%	24.7%	12.2%	14.9%	100.0%
	Gakenke	5.6%	20.2%	28.8%	24.4%	11.2%	9.9%	100.0%
	Musanze	4.7%	19.5%	21.8%	19.0%	15.1%	20.0%	100.0%
	Burera	8.2%	24.5%	18.5%	19.6%	13.0%	16.1%	100.0%
	Gicumbi	6.1%	21.5%	25.5%	18.5%	11.1%	17.4%	100.0%
Eastern	Rwamagana	6.1%	15.9%	25.0%	19.5%	15.9%	17.6%	100.0%
	Nyagatare	3.9%	18.0%	23.5%	23.6%	14.3%	16.6%	100.0%
	Gatsibo	4.7%	22.7%	28.1%	25.0%	10.1%	9.5%	100.0%
	Kayonza	8.2%	21.9%	25.5%	21.3%	11.3%	11.8%	100.0%
	Kirehe	5.7%	20.8%	24.7%	25.7%	13.2%	9.9%	100.0%
	Ngoma	6.5%	16.8%	24.4%	22.0%	14.8%	15.5%	100.0%
	Bugesera	6.2%	18.2%	20.5%	19.3%	15.2%	20.6%	100.0%
	Total		5.9%	18.6%	23.0%	20.3%	13.3%	18.9%

Base: All persons over 16 years working in the current reference period.

Table A.4 Farm and off-farm employment, usual main job

EICV3		Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmer	Independent non-farm	Unpaid non-farm, other and n.i.	Total	All 16+ years usually working (000s)
All Rwanda		9.9	16.9	61.8	9.7	1.8	100.0	4,960
Kigali City	Nyarugenge	2.7	53.0	14.3	25.2	4.8	100.0	123
	Gasabo	5.1	47.9	25.3	17.9	3.9	100.0	219
	Kicukiro	3.7	60.5	14.1	18.2	3.5	100.0	145
Southern Province	Nyanza	10.9	11.0	71.4	6.2	0.7	100.0	138
	Gisagara	15.5	6.9	70.5	5.9	1.2	100.0	160
	Nyaruguru	9.3	10.7	71.6	6.3	2.0	100.0	136
	Huye	8.7	16.8	66.3	7.3	0.9	100.0	145
	Nyamagabe	12.5	13.3	64.3	8.8	1.1	100.0	154
	Ruhango	11.7	7.6	70.9	7.6	2.3	100.0	150
	Muhanga	3.8	12.8	74.5	7.8	1.1	100.0	145
	Kamonyi	5.6	13.7	71.6	7.9	1.1	100.0	151
Western Province	Karongi	11.5	9.2	73.7	4.4	1.1	100.0	164
	Rutsiro	14.1	13.1	62.7	8.0	2.0	100.0	147
	Rubavu	11.1	23.9	37.8	23.8	3.4	100.0	170
	Nyabihu	22.7	10.9	51.2	13.4	1.9	100.0	145
	Ngororero	9.0	11.3	71.4	7.0	1.2	100.0	169
	Rusizi	7.1	16.4	60.0	14.0	2.5	100.0	183
	Nyamasheke	14.0	18.9	56.1	9.1	1.8	100.0	187
Northern Province	Rulindo	15.2	15.8	61.9	6.0	1.1	100.0	142
	Gakenke	6.6	11.2	75.1	6.7	0.4	100.0	172
	Musanze	9.8	21.6	57.4	10.7	0.5	100.0	191
	Burera	14.3	10.9	64.9	8.7	1.2	100.0	175
	Gicumbi	8.9	16.5	66.6	7.2	0.8	100.0	276
Eastern Province	Rwamagana	6.5	12.9	68.1	9.8	2.7	100.0	149
	Nyagatare	13.2	10.1	66.5	7.4	2.7	100.0	180
	Gatsibo	12.3	8.9	72.2	5.7	0.9	100.0	217
	Kayonza	6.4	10.7	71.1	9.3	2.6	100.0	152
	Kirehe	8.5	7.0	77.3	5.6	1.6	100.0	153
	Ngoma	6.9	9.3	73.5	8.3	2.0	100.0	150
	Bugesera	8.4	13.8	68.5	7.5	1.9	100.0	174

Table A.5 Public and private sector employment in wage/salaried work

EICV3		Public	Parastatal	Private, formal	Private, informal	Other/Don't know	Total	All 16+ years usually working in wage/salaried jobs (excluding VUP scheme) (000s)
All Rwanda		9.1	3.4	16.2	69.5	1.7	100.0	1,317
Kigali City	Nyarugenge	11.5	4.9	35.3	45.5	2.8	100.0	68
	Gasabo	10.6	3.1	25.8	57.4	3.2	100.0	115
	Kicukiro	8.6	6.4	27.9	53.5	3.6	100.0	93
Southern Province	Nyanza	7.5	3.5	11.0	76.9	1.0	100.0	30
	Gisagara	5.2	0.9	5.1	88.4	0.4	100.0	35
	Nyaruguru	7.8	2.8	20.4	66.7	2.4	100.0	26
	Huye	11.9	4.7	15.8	64.8	2.9	100.0	37
	Nyamagabe	7.2	1.8	13.4	77.3	0.4	100.0	40
	Ruhango	3.7	1.9	8.9	85.0	0.5	100.0	28
	Muhanga	8.4	2.3	17.4	71.9	0.0	100.0	23
	Kamonyi	12.1	0.9	14.6	71.5	0.9	100.0	29
Western Province	Karongi	8.0	16.8	11.1	64.2	0.0	100.0	33
	Rutsiro	11.3	3.5	11.7	70.6	2.9	100.0	39
	Rubavu	9.6	2.9	10.2	76.2	1.2	100.0	59
	Nyabihu	7.8	1.6	8.3	82.2	0.0	100.0	48
	Ngororero	11.3	2.2	13.8	71.8	0.9	100.0	34
	Rusizi	9.7	2.7	20.9	64.3	2.4	100.0	43
	Nyamasheke	7.8	5.7	11.2	74.1	1.2	100.0	61
Northern Province	Rulindo	3.2	1.5	28.0	66.1	1.2	100.0	43
	Gakenke	16.8	0.0	14.9	67.7	0.5	100.0	30
	Musanze	10.7	1.0	10.7	76.6	0.9	100.0	59
	Burera	8.3	2.1	15.7	73.3	0.7	100.0	44
	Gicumbi	6.7	3.4	17.7	70.9	1.3	100.0	70
Eastern Province	Rwamagana	15.0	2.2	10.3	69.4	3.2	100.0	29
	Nyagatare	6.5	3.7	8.3	81.0	0.6	100.0	42
	Gatsibo	8.4	2.4	4.9	81.7	2.5	100.0	46
	Kayonza	9.7	2.6	14.9	71.0	1.8	100.0	26
	Kirehe	6.9	6.6	7.7	77.0	1.9	100.0	24
	Ngoma	14.7	1.2	9.0	75.1	0.0	100.0	24
	Bugesera	8.0	4.0	10.4	73.1	4.4	100.0	38

Table A.6 Number of people migrating for work

EICV3		Number of people migrating for work 16+ years (000s) – ARRIVING	Number of people migrating for work 16+ years (000s) – LEAVING	All Population 16+ years (000s)
All Rwanda		260	260	5,888
Kigali City	Nyarugenge	28	24	173
	Gasabo	41	30	280
	Kicukiro	37	20	186
Southern Province	Nyanza	8	8	167
	Gisagara	2	8	184
	Nyaruguru	2	6	160
	Huye	9	10	181
	Nyamagabe	3	6	178
	Ruhango	7	8	170
	Muhanga	4	13	167
	Kamonyi	7	10	185
Western Province	Karongi	5	11	196
	Rutsiro	6	5	170
	Rubavu	8	9	213
	Nyabihu	4	5	177
	Ngororero	6	8	182
	Rusizi	6	8	235
	Nyamasheke	9	10	215
Northern Province	Rulindo	3	8	160
	Gakenke	3	10	193
	Musanze	7	6	225
	Burera	3	2	186
	Gicumbi	12	3	321
Eastern Province	Rwamagana	12	6	178
	Nyagatare	6	6	212
	Gatsibo	6	7	258
	Kayonza	6	5	177
	Kirehe	2	5	175
	Ngoma	5	4	174
	Bugesera	7	5	204

Annex B Confidence intervals for selected indicators

Table B.1 Percentage of current working population 16 years and older with a usual work status of wage non-farm, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	16.9	0.44	16.0	17.8	0.026	4.35	31,529
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	27.4	0.61	26.2	28.6	0.022	2.72	14,242
Female	8.3	0.44	7.5	9.2	0.053	4.47	17,287
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	44.4	1.68	41.1	47.7	0.038	5.32	4,810
Rural	12.2	0.43	11.3	13.0	0.035	4.68	26,719
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	52.9	2.05	48.9	56.9	0.039	5.25	3,006
Southern	11.6	0.64	10.3	12.8	0.056	3.04	8,268
Western	15.0	0.74	13.6	16.5	0.049	3.18	7,403
Northern	15.4	1.28	12.9	18.0	0.083	7.70	5,530
Eastern	10.4	0.75	8.9	11.8	0.072	4.53	7,322
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	53.0	3.59	46.0	60.1	0.068	4.09	944
Gasabo	47.9	3.62	40.8	55.0	0.076	7.33	1,013
Kicukiro	60.5	3.03	54.5	66.4	0.050	3.55	1,049
Nyanza	11.0	2.19	6.7	15.3	0.200	4.35	991
Gisagara	6.9	1.04	4.8	8.9	0.151	1.73	1,039
Nyaruguru	10.7	1.09	8.6	12.9	0.102	1.08	1,063
Huye	16.8	2.76	11.4	22.2	0.164	5.08	1,005
Nyamagabe	13.3	1.69	10.0	16.6	0.127	2.44	1,045
Ruhango	7.6	1.16	5.3	9.9	0.154	1.86	1,013
Muhanga	12.8	1.81	9.3	16.4	0.141	2.72	1,102
Kamonyi	13.7	2.07	9.7	17.8	0.150	3.48	1,010
Karongi	9.2	1.32	6.6	11.8	0.144	2.18	1,010
Rutsiro	13.1	1.40	10.4	15.9	0.107	1.61	1,030
Rubavu	23.9	3.14	17.7	30.0	0.132	5.89	1,004
Nyabihu	10.9	1.31	8.3	13.5	0.120	1.65	1,018
Ngororero	11.3	0.96	9.4	13.2	0.085	0.99	1,095
Rusizi	16.4	2.49	11.5	21.3	0.152	5.28	1,129
Nyamasheke	18.9	1.63	15.8	22.1	0.086	2.06	1,117
Rulindo	15.8	2.08	11.7	19.9	0.132	2.96	1,082
Gakenke	11.2	1.48	8.3	14.1	0.132	2.44	1,081
Musanze	21.6	2.57	16.6	26.7	0.119	4.76	1,066
Burera	10.9	1.43	8.1	13.7	0.132	2.37	1,175
Gicumbi	16.5	3.54	9.6	23.5	0.214	16.03	1,126
Rwamagana	12.9	1.98	9.0	16.8	0.153	3.33	1,066
Nyagatare	10.1	1.86	6.5	13.8	0.184	4.37	1,030
Gatsibo	8.9	1.51	5.9	11.9	0.170	3.92	1,048
Kayonza	10.7	1.56	7.7	13.8	0.146	2.47	1,035
Kirehe	7.0	1.65	3.8	10.3	0.234	4.06	1,026
Ngoma	9.3	1.67	6.0	12.6	0.179	3.15	1,063
Bugesera	13.8	2.90	8.1	19.5	0.210	7.90	1,054

Table B.2 Percentage of current working population 16 years and older with a usual work status of independent farmer, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	30.8	0.36	30.1	31.6	0.012	1.91	31,529
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	37.7	0.60	36.5	38.9	0.016	2.16	14,242
Female	25.2	0.50	24.3	26.2	0.020	2.31	17,287
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	16.2	1.03	14.2	18.2	0.064	3.67	4,810
Rural	33.4	0.39	32.6	34.1	0.012	1.85	26,719
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	11.5	1.13	9.2	13.7	0.099	3.92	3,006
Southern	34.8	0.53	33.8	35.9	0.015	0.92	8,268
Western	27.4	0.68	26.1	28.8	0.025	1.71	7,403
Northern	34.8	1.17	32.5	37.1	0.034	3.70	5,530
Eastern	35.0	0.56	33.9	36.1	0.016	1.04	7,322
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	9.2	2.21	4.8	13.5	0.242	4.65	944
Gasabo	14.2	2.01	10.3	18.2	0.141	4.64	1,013
Kicukiro	9.2	1.41	6.5	12.0	0.153	2.20	1,049
Nyanza	37.3	1.48	34.3	40.2	0.040	0.83	991
Gisagara	33.3	1.11	31.2	35.5	0.033	0.57	1,039
Nyaruguru	33.0	1.30	30.5	35.6	0.039	0.66	1,063
Huye	31.4	1.81	27.9	35.0	0.058	1.41	1,005
Nyamagabe	34.3	1.63	31.1	37.5	0.048	1.17	1,045
Ruhango	39.4	1.46	36.5	42.2	0.037	0.85	1,013
Muhanga	34.5	1.53	31.5	37.5	0.045	0.96	1,102
Kamonyi	35.6	1.51	32.7	38.6	0.042	0.96	1,010
Karongi	33.9	2.37	29.3	38.6	0.070	2.62	1,010
Rutsiro	27.9	1.53	24.9	30.9	0.055	1.09	1,030
Rubavu	19.1	2.03	15.1	23.1	0.106	2.90	1,004
Nyabihu	25.2	2.24	20.9	29.6	0.089	2.47	1,018
Ngororero	32.1	1.28	29.6	34.6	0.040	0.82	1,095
Rusizi	27.6	1.98	23.7	31.5	0.072	2.29	1,129
Nyamasheke	26.3	1.59	23.2	29.5	0.060	1.55	1,117
Rulindo	25.6	1.64	22.4	28.8	0.064	1.28	1,082
Gakenke	35.9	1.17	33.6	38.2	0.033	0.65	1,081
Musanze	26.3	1.63	23.2	29.5	0.062	1.66	1,066
Burera	27.8	1.42	25.0	30.6	0.051	1.12	1,175
Gicumbi	49.3	4.59	40.3	58.3	0.093	14.87	1,126
Rwamagana	33.4	1.56	30.3	36.5	0.047	1.05	1,066
Nyagatare	33.4	1.43	30.6	36.2	0.043	1.06	1,030
Gatsibo	35.0	1.25	32.6	37.5	0.036	0.95	1,048
Kayonza	32.6	1.38	29.9	35.3	0.042	0.84	1,035
Kirehe	36.8	1.22	34.4	39.2	0.033	0.62	1,026
Ngoma	34.8	1.44	31.9	37.6	0.041	0.87	1,063
Bugesera	38.8	2.04	34.8	42.8	0.053	1.95	1,054

Table B.3 Percentage of current working population 16 years and older with a usual work status of unpaid family worker on farm, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	30.9	0.38	30.2	31.6	0.012	2.12	31,529
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	11.7	0.33	11.1	12.4	0.028	1.49	14,242
Female	46.6	0.59	45.4	47.8	0.013	2.48	17,287
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	12.2	0.93	10.4	14.0	0.076	3.74	4,810
Rural	34.1	0.41	33.3	34.9	0.012	2.07	26,719
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	7.7	1.03	5.7	9.7	0.134	4.68	3,006
Southern	35.2	0.63	34.0	36.5	0.018	1.33	8,268
Western	31.5	0.74	30.1	33.0	0.023	1.87	7,403
Northern	30.4	1.12	28.2	32.6	0.037	3.62	5,530
Eastern	35.9	0.69	34.6	37.3	0.019	1.54	7,322
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	5.1	1.66	1.9	8.4	0.324	4.47	944
Gasabo	11.0	1.87	7.4	14.7	0.170	4.99	1,013
Kicukiro	4.9	1.50	1.9	7.8	0.308	4.49	1,049
Nyanza	34.1	1.96	30.3	38.0	0.057	1.50	991
Gisagara	37.2	1.40	34.4	39.9	0.038	0.86	1,039
Nyaruguru	38.6	1.33	36.0	41.2	0.035	0.65	1,063
Huye	34.9	2.17	30.6	39.1	0.062	1.92	1,005
Nyamagabe	30.0	1.74	26.6	33.4	0.058	1.41	1,045
Ruhango	31.5	1.84	27.9	35.1	0.058	1.51	1,013
Muhanga	40.0	1.84	36.4	43.6	0.046	1.30	1,102
Kamonyi	36.0	1.92	32.2	39.7	0.053	1.55	1,010
Karongi	39.8	1.63	36.6	43.0	0.041	1.17	1,010
Rutsiro	34.8	1.42	32.0	37.6	0.041	0.84	1,030
Rubavu	18.7	2.06	14.6	22.7	0.111	3.05	1,004
Nyabihu	25.9	1.99	22.0	29.8	0.077	1.91	1,018
Ngororero	39.3	1.16	37.0	41.6	0.029	0.61	1,095
Rusizi	32.4	2.35	27.8	37.0	0.073	2.95	1,129
Nyamasheke	29.7	1.61	26.6	32.9	0.054	1.47	1,117
Rulindo	36.4	1.60	33.2	39.5	0.044	1.00	1,082
Gakenke	39.2	1.43	36.4	42.0	0.037	0.95	1,081
Musanze	31.1	2.32	26.5	35.6	0.075	3.06	1,066
Burera	37.1	1.57	34.0	40.2	0.042	1.18	1,175
Gicumbi	17.3	2.21	13.0	21.6	0.128	6.00	1,126
Rwamagana	34.7	1.97	30.9	38.6	0.057	1.63	1,066
Nyagatare	33.1	2.27	28.7	37.6	0.069	2.69	1,030
Gatsibo	37.2	1.44	34.4	40.0	0.039	1.24	1,048
Kayonza	38.5	1.85	34.9	42.1	0.048	1.40	1,035
Kirehe	40.5	1.39	37.7	43.2	0.034	0.79	1,026
Ngoma	38.8	1.46	35.9	41.6	0.038	0.86	1,063
Bugesera	29.7	1.79	26.2	33.2	0.060	1.71	1,054

Table B.4 Percentage of current working population 16 years and older with a usual work status of independent non-farmer, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	9.7	0.30	9.1	10.2	0.031	3.18	31,529
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	11.7	0.38	10.9	12.4	0.032	1.97	14,242
Female	8.0	0.33	7.4	8.7	0.041	2.51	17,287
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	18.6	0.81	17.1	20.2	0.043	2.01	4,810
Rural	8.1	0.31	7.5	8.7	0.039	3.55	26,719
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	19.8	0.84	18.2	21.5	0.042	1.38	3,006
Southern	7.2	0.33	6.6	7.9	0.046	1.25	8,268
Western	11.5	0.62	10.2	12.7	0.054	2.78	7,403
Northern	7.9	1.03	5.9	9.9	0.130	8.87	5,530
Eastern	7.5	0.48	6.6	8.5	0.064	2.51	7,322
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	25.2	1.94	21.4	29.0	0.077	1.58	944
Gasabo	17.9	1.24	15.5	20.3	0.069	1.47	1,013
Kicukiro	18.2	1.38	15.5	20.9	0.076	1.18	1,049
Nyanza	6.2	0.82	4.6	7.8	0.133	1.02	991
Gisagara	5.9	0.70	4.6	7.3	0.119	0.91	1,039
Nyaruguru	6.3	0.80	4.8	7.9	0.126	0.93	1,063
Huye	7.3	0.99	5.4	9.3	0.135	1.34	1,005
Nyamagabe	8.8	0.96	6.9	10.7	0.109	1.13	1,045
Ruhango	7.6	1.11	5.4	9.8	0.147	1.70	1,013
Muhanga	7.8	1.16	5.5	10.0	0.150	1.74	1,102
Kamonyi	7.9	0.93	6.1	9.8	0.116	1.13	1,010
Karongi	4.4	1.07	2.4	6.5	0.240	2.80	1,010
Rutsiro	8.0	1.11	5.8	10.2	0.139	1.58	1,030
Rubavu	23.8	1.90	20.1	27.5	0.080	2.17	1,004
Nyabihu	13.4	1.89	9.7	17.1	0.141	2.87	1,018
Ngororero	7.0	1.05	5.0	9.1	0.150	1.83	1,095
Rusizi	14.0	2.02	10.0	17.9	0.144	3.96	1,129
Nyamasheke	9.1	0.96	7.3	11.0	0.105	1.32	1,117
Rulindo	6.0	0.64	4.7	7.2	0.106	0.65	1,082
Gakenke	6.7	0.97	4.8	8.7	0.144	1.66	1,081
Musanze	10.7	1.89	6.9	14.4	0.178	4.59	1,066
Burera	8.7	1.11	6.5	10.9	0.127	1.72	1,175
Gicumbi	7.2	3.19	0.9	13.5	0.444	26.97	1,126
Rwamagana	9.8	1.86	6.2	13.5	0.189	3.72	1,066
Nyagatare	7.4	1.15	5.2	9.7	0.156	2.23	1,030
Gatsibo	5.7	1.27	3.2	8.2	0.224	4.20	1,048
Kayonza	9.3	1.31	6.7	11.9	0.142	1.99	1,035
Kirehe	5.6	0.74	4.2	7.1	0.131	1.01	1,026
Ngoma	8.3	0.93	6.5	10.1	0.112	1.10	1,063
Bugesera	7.5	1.03	5.5	9.5	0.138	1.72	1,054

Table B.5 Percentage of current working population 16 years and older with a usual work status of non-farm family unpaid worker, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard error	95% confidence interval		CV	Design effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	1.3	0.07	1.1	1.4	0.058	1.36	31,529
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	0.9	0.09	0.8	1.1	0.099	1.33	14,242
Female	1.6	0.11	1.3	1.8	0.070	1.34	17,287
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	2.4	0.26	1.8	2.9	0.110	1.36	4,810
Rural	1.1	0.07	1.0	1.2	0.067	1.36	26,719
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	2.6	0.32	2.0	3.3	0.123	1.26	3,006
Southern	1.0	0.13	0.7	1.2	0.131	1.26	8,268
Western	1.5	0.15	1.2	1.8	0.105	1.23	7,403
Northern	0.4	0.08	0.3	0.6	0.200	1.02	5,530
Eastern	1.6	0.18	1.2	1.9	0.114	1.57	7,322
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	2.8	0.57	1.6	3.9	0.208	0.96	944
Gasabo	2.5	0.52	1.5	3.5	0.208	1.56	1,013
Kicukiro	2.7	0.55	1.6	3.8	0.207	1.09	1,049
Nyanza	0.4	0.20	0.0	0.8	0.480	0.87	991
Gisagara	1.0	0.42	0.2	1.8	0.414	1.79	1,039
Nyaruguru	1.7	0.42	0.9	2.6	0.243	0.91	1,063
Huye	0.5	0.21	0.1	1.0	0.384	0.76	1,005
Nyamagabe	1.0	0.41	0.2	1.8	0.421	1.71	1,045
Ruhango	1.2	0.40	0.4	2.0	0.329	1.28	1,013
Muhanga	0.9	0.38	0.1	1.6	0.430	1.53	1,102
Kamonyi	0.9	0.29	0.4	1.5	0.315	0.89	1,010
Karongi	1.0	0.33	0.3	1.6	0.344	1.21	1,010
Rutsiro	1.4	0.32	0.7	2.0	0.239	0.74	1,030
Rubavu	2.9	0.52	1.9	4.0	0.176	1.02	1,004
Nyabihu	1.2	0.41	0.4	2.1	0.334	1.30	1,018
Ngororero	0.7	0.28	0.2	1.3	0.376	1.14	1,095
Rusizi	1.7	0.37	1.0	2.4	0.216	0.95	1,129
Nyamasheke	1.3	0.47	0.4	2.2	0.367	2.09	1,117
Rulindo	0.7	0.27	0.2	1.3	0.371	0.91	1,082
Gakenke	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0			1,081
Musanze	0.3	0.20	-0.1	0.7	0.615	1.49	1,066
Burera	1.1	0.28	0.6	1.7	0.248	0.79	1,175
Gicumbi	0.1	0.09	-0.1	0.3	0.736	1.17	1,126
Rwamagana	1.7	0.43	0.8	2.5	0.261	1.10	1,066
Nyagatare	2.1	0.61	0.9	3.3	0.290	2.07	1,030
Gatsibo	0.8	0.33	0.2	1.4	0.409	1.88	1,048
Kayonza	2.3	0.42	1.5	3.1	0.182	0.75	1,035
Kirehe	1.4	0.40	0.7	2.2	0.275	1.09	1,026
Ngoma	1.6	0.46	0.7	2.5	0.285	1.27	1,063
Bugesera	1.3	0.59	0.2	2.5	0.442	2.97	1,054