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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

EICV₃ THEMATIC REPORT

Youth

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Foreword

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

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

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

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



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We appreciate the valuable support provided by administrative and financial departments of the NISR. Their interventions allowed this survey data analysis to be carried out smoothly and under good conditions.

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 (000s)
	Urban (000s)	Rural (000s)	
Kigali City	1,177	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 (000s)
	Urban (000s)	Rural (000s)	
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, and 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 (EDPRS2). 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 October 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 situation and main policy areas of interest around the youth of Rwanda.

In Rwanda the 'youth' are defined as those aged between 14 and 35 years of age. In this report we have stuck as closely as possible to this age category, and throughout the report the word 'youth' is used synonymously with the 14–35 age group. We have also presented data for four sub-groups as below:

- 14–19 years
- 20–24 years
- 25–29 years
- 30–35 years

The main priority of the MYICT is around job creation and self-employment for young people in Rwanda. This report thus focuses on the educational and employment situation of young people. It also looks at the health situation and the geographical mobility of young people, two other key factors in determining productivity and access to employment, as well as considering throughout the cross-cutting role that gender plays in the relevant outcomes.

Demography

There are a total of 4,159,000 people between the ages of 14 and 35 in Rwanda. This is an increase from 3,715,000 young people aged 14 to 35 in 2005/06 (EICV2).

Overall, 14–35 year olds make up 39% of the total population of Rwanda of all ages. The largest age group within the youth are the 14–19 year olds, reflecting the age pyramid shown in Figure 2.1. This group comprises 14% of the total population (all ages). The 30–35 age group comprises 7% of the total population.

The sex ratio of youths in Rwanda is close to 50:50 between the ages of 14–19 but diverges through the older age groups. In the 30–35 age group males make up just 46% of the group and females 54%.

Education

The majority of youths aged 14–35 in Rwanda have either never been to school or not yet completed primary (62.2%). 31.5% have completed primary school, and just 4.9% have completed post-primary, vocational, secondary, or higher education.

Overall, 80% of the population aged 14–35 years old know how to read and write. This varies from 68.7% for those in the lowest quintile to 89.8% for those in the highest quintile.

Of all Rwandans aged 14–35 years old who have completed primary school, just 2.7% are attending or have attended technical or vocational school. The overwhelming majority (97.2%) of primary school graduates go on to attend secondary school, and very few attend both secondary and vocational school. The oldest age group from 30 to 35 years old are the most likely to have attended technical or vocational school, at 27.4%.

Overall, just 7% of Rwandans aged 14–35 years old are confident about using a computer. The number is highest in Kigali (22%) and amongst the wealthiest quintile (19%).

Employment and economic activity

Overall, the employment and economic activity rates for people aged 14–35 are lower than for all working age people (16 years+) because many, especially in the 14–19 age category, are still students. The overall employment rate for youth is 70.2%; of the others not working 26.3% are students. For 14–19 year olds, the proportion of students rises to 59% and the employment rate is just 37%. Employment rates for 25–35 year olds are more than 94%.

Youth unemployment rates are generally low in Rwanda. This is because unemployment according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition is generally very low in countries without extensive social safety nets. To be classified as unemployed, someone must be working less than one hour per week and also actively looking for work. A more informative indicator in countries such as Rwanda is *underemployment*, which looks at people working less than fulltime but who would like to be working more hours if work was available.

The median hours worked by Rwandan youth is 28 hours per week. The mean is slightly higher at 32.3. Males work more hours than females by either measure and across all age groups, although females carry out more domestic duties than their male counterparts.

Looking at the distribution of hours worked in more detail, it is apparent that overall 65% of Rwandans aged 14–35 work less than 35 hours per week, and therefore might be considered *underemployed*. 15% work less than 10 hours per week, and 17% work for 51 hours or more per week.

In addition to carrying out economic activities, the average youth spends 19 hours a week on domestic duties. Female youths spend much longer on domestic tasks than males, although boys aged 14 to 19 years spend 14 hours a week compared with 17 hours for girls, but as they age the males do less (averaging eight hours in adulthood), while the tasks for girls grow, averaging 22 hours by the time they reach 25 years.

Health and fertility

As well as education, health is also crucial for people's wellbeing and for their productivity in the labour force. The percentage of people reporting illnesses in a two-week period generally increases with age in Rwanda, from just 10% for 14–19 year olds up to 20% for 30–35 year olds. The average rate for Rwandans of all ages is 17.6%.

Fertility rates are highest for women in the 25–29 year old category. Fertility rates for all age groups have been falling since 2005.

Migration

Internal migration between districts is a potentially positive force for the labour market as it allows people to go where the jobs are and seek out the best opportunities. On average, young people are more likely to migrate either internally or to another country than the rest of the population; 16% of 14–35 year olds have moved in the last five years, compared to 11% of all Rwandans. The rate is highest for the 25–29 year old age group. Males and females move at similar rates overall.

Overall, 14–35 year olds make up around half of all migrants. Young people are more likely to have moved internally for work than the rest of the population. The main reason for moving for most people is for family. Moving for family is most important for the youngest age groups, and for 14–19 year olds it makes up 69% of all migrants. Females are also more likely than men to move for family reasons, while males are twice as likely to move for work as females.

People who have moved within the last five years are more likely to have moved for work than people who moved previously. Much of the movement before the last five years was people returning home or moving because of disasters; both of these reasons are much less relevant in the last five years. The number of people moving for studies has also increased substantially in the last five years.

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Abbreviations

EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey)
HH	Household
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MYICT	Ministry of Youth, Information and Communication Technology
NISR	National Institute of Statistics Rwanda
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
RDHS	Rwandan Demographic and Health Survey
RWF	Rwandan Franc

1 Introduction

The main priority of the Ministry of Youth, Information and Communication Technology (MYICT) is around job creation and self-employment for young people in Rwanda. This report thus focuses on the educational and employment situation of young people. It also looks at the health situation and the geographical mobility of young people, two other key factors in determining productivity and access to employment, as well as considering throughout the cross-cutting role that gender plays in the relevant outcomes.

1.1 Definitions

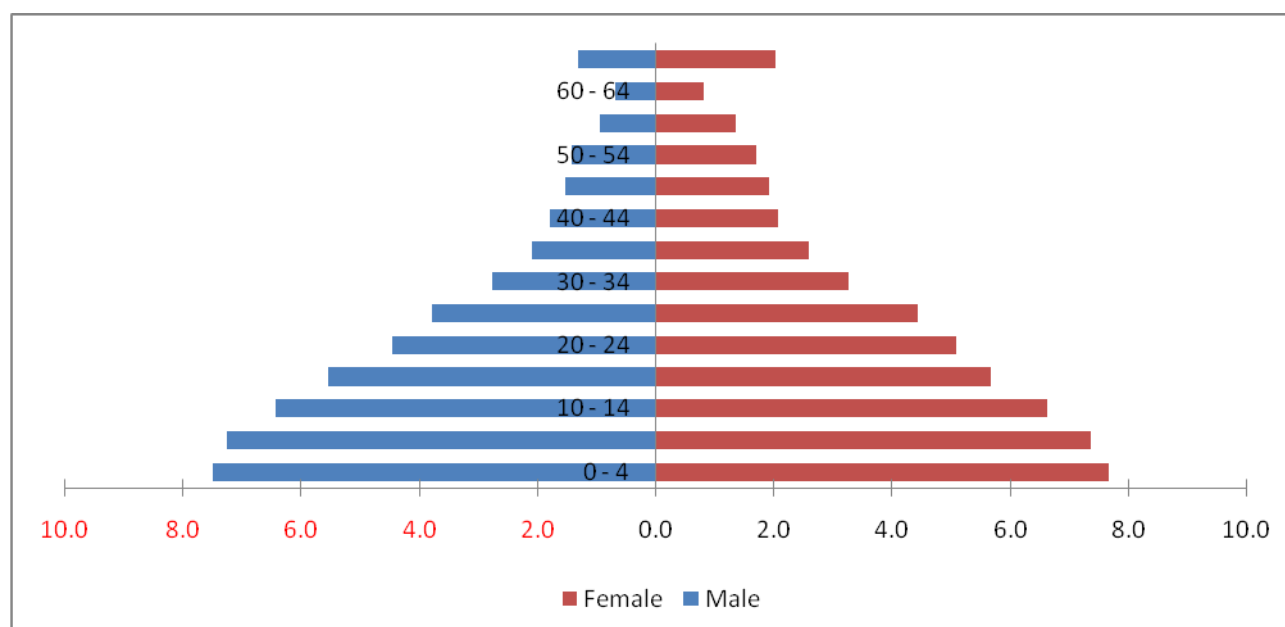
In Rwanda the ‘youth’ are defined as those aged between 14 and 35 years of age. In this report we have stuck as closely as possible to this age category and throughout the report the word ‘youth’ is used synonymously with the 14–35 age group. We also present data for the following four sub-groups:

- 14–19 years
- 20–24 years
- 25–29 years
- 30–35 years

2 Demography

There are a total of 4,159,000 people between the ages of 14 and 35 in Rwanda. This is an increase from 3,715,000 young people aged 14 to 35 in 2005/06 (EICV2).

Figure 2.1 Percentage distribution of population by age groups and sex, EICV3



Source: EICV3 Main Indicators report

Overall, 14–35 year olds make up 39% of the total population of Rwanda of all ages. The largest age group within the youth are the 14–19 year olds, reflecting the age pyramid shown above. This group comprises 14% of the total population (all ages). The 30–35 year old age group comprise 7% of the total population.

Table 2.1 Youth population, EICV3

	Male (000s)	Female (000s)	Total (000s)	As % of total population
14–19 years	740	751	1,491	14%
20–24 years	479	547	1,026	10%
25–29 years	408	477	885	8%
30–35 years	344	413	757	7%
Total 14–35 years	1,971	2,188	4,159	39%
Total population: All ages	5,105	5,657	10,762	100%

Source: EICV3

The proportion of the youth in the population has remained steady since EICV2. There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of the youngest age groups 14–24 in the population.

Table 2.2 Youth population, EICV2

	Male (000s)	Female (000s)	Total (000s)	As % of total population
14–19 years	710	738	1,449	15%
20–24 years	475	527	1,002	11%
25–29 years	312	375	687	7%
30–35 years	253	325	578	6%
Total 14–35 years	1,751	1,965	3,715	39%
Total population: All ages	4,503	4,988	9,491	100%

Source: EICV2

The sex ratio of youths in Rwanda is close to 50:50 between the ages of 14–19 but diverges through the older age groups. In the 30–35 age group, males make up just 46% of the group and females 54%.

Table 2.3 Sex ratio in youth, EICV3

	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (in 000s)
14–19 years	49.6	50.4	1,491
20–24 years	47.1	52.9	1,026
25–29 years	46.1	53.9	885
30–35 years	45.7	54.3	757
Total	47.5	52.5	4,159

Source: EICV3

The provinces with the largest number of youths are Western Province (23.9% of all youths) and Eastern Province (23.6%). Kigali City is the province with the smallest number of youths (11.9%).

Table 2.4 Percentage of youth by province, EICV3

	Kigali City	Southern Province	Western Province	Northern Province	Eastern Province	All Rwanda
14–19 years	9.2	23.1	24.9	18.9	23.9	100.0
20–24 years	13.0	21.0	24.0	19.1	22.9	100.0
25–29 years	13.7	22.1	22.3	18.7	23.2	100.0
30–35 years	13.8	21.8	23.6	16.7	24.1	100.0
Total 14–35	11.9	22.1	23.9	18.5	23.6	100.0
Total 14–35 (000s)	496	920	993	769	980	4,159

Source: EICV3

3 Education

The majority of youths aged 14–35 in Rwanda have either never been to school or not yet completed primary (62.2%). 31.5% have completed primary school, and just 4.9% have completed post-primary, vocational, secondary, or higher education.

The number of youths completing primary and secondary education is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, although most young people live in rural areas. Urban dwellers are almost five times more likely to have completed their education post-primary school than rural youth (15% compared with 3%).

Males are slightly more likely to have been to school and completed post-primary or higher education than females, although the gap is not large.

In the wealthiest consumption quintile, 15.5% of young people have post-primary or higher education, compared to just 1% or less in the poorest 60% of the population.

Table 3.1 Population of 14–35 years of age by level of education attained, EICV3

		Educational level attained					Pop.aged14–35 (000s)
		Never been to school	Did not complete primary	Completed primary	Completed post-primary, secondary or higher	Not declared	
Rwanda		7.5	54.7	31.5	4.9	1.4	4,159
Urban/rural	Urban	4.7	37.2	41.6	14.5	2.0	710
	Rural	8.1	58.3	29.5	2.9	1.3	3,449
Province	Kigali City	4.1	34.2	42.7	16.7	2.2	496
	Southern	7.4	57.1	30.8	3.1	1.6	920
	Western	8.8	57.8	28.7	3.7	1.0	993
	Northern	6.9	56.1	32.3	3.4	1.3	769
	Eastern	8.6	58.4	28.8	2.8	1.4	980
Age (in years)	14–19	2.4	64.3	32.0	.1	1.3	1,491
	20–24	6.6	49.7	34.5	5.8	3.3	1,026
	25–29	11.5	54.1	24.1	9.6	.7	885
	30–35	14.1	43.1	35.3	7.4	.1	757
Sex	Male	6.4	55.5	31.2	5.5	1.5	1,971
	Female	8.5	53.9	31.9	4.3	1.4	2,188
Quintile	Q1	11.7	68.7	18.4	.3	1.0	676
	Q2	9.6	64.4	24.5	.6	.8	728
	Q3	7.7	60.9	29.2	1.0	1.2	793
	Q4	6.5	53.9	35.7	2.2	1.7	874
	Q5	4.2	35.5	42.7	15.5	2.1	1,088

Source: EICV3

Overall 80% of the population aged 14–35 years old know how to read and write. This varies from 68.7% for those in the lowest quintile to 89.8% for those in the highest quintile. The youngest age group have a higher literacy rate (85%) than the older age groups (75% for 25–35 year olds), reflecting the expansion of education in recent years. Overall literacy rates are similar for males and females, but there is a stark difference by age: females in the 14–19 year old age group have a much higher literacy rate (88%) than males (80%), but this pattern is reversed for the oldest age group 30–35 years, where males have a literacy rate of 79% and females 72%.

Again the urban youth are much more literate than the rural equivalents, by 10 percentage points. Richer households contain youths where 90% are literate compared with just 69% living in the poorest households.

Table 3.2 Literacy rate (%) among population 14–35 years of age by province, urban/rural, and consumption quintiles, EICV3

		EICV3					
		% of population aged 14–35 who know how to read and write	Population aged 14–35 (000s)	% of male population aged 14 to 35 who know how to read and write	Population aged 14–35 (000s)	% of female population aged 14–35 who know how to read and write	Population aged 14–35 (000s)
Rwanda		80.2	4,159	80.6	1,971	79.8	2,188
Urban/rural	Urban	88.4	710	88.8	339	88.0	372
	Rural	78.5	3,449	78.9	1,633	78.1	1,816
Province	Kigali City	90.0	496	90.5	239	89.5	258
	Southern	76.9	920	75.3	443	78.5	478
	Western	78.9	993	81.1	460	77.1	533
	Northern	81.4	769	81.9	356	81.0	413
	Eastern	78.5	980	79.1	474	77.9	506
Age (in years)	14–19	85.0	1,491	81.8	740	88.1	751
	20–24	81.0	1,026	81.4	479	80.6	547
	25–29	75.4	885	78.5	408	72.7	477
	30–35	75.2	757	79.3	344	71.7	413
Quintile	Q1	68.7	676	69.1	302	68.3	375
	Q2	74.6	728	74.9	331	74.3	398
	Q3	78.9	793	79.4	367	78.5	426
	Q4	82.9	874	82.9	428	82.8	446
	Q5	89.8	1,088	89.3	544	90.3	544

* Literate: Person who can read and write a letter or a simple note. Source: EICV3

Literacy rates have increased overall since 2005/06, from a rate of 76.1%. Furthermore, literacy rates have increased across almost every group, by province, age, consumption quintile, and sex. The largest increase has been seen in the 14–19 years old age category, from 76.6% in 2005/06 to 85% in 2010/11. There has been a slight decrease in the literacy rate for the 25–29 years old age category.

Table 3.3 Literacy rate among population aged 14–35 by province, urban/rural, and consumption quintiles, EICV2

		EICV2					
		% of population aged 14–35 who know how to read and write	Population aged 14–35 (000s)	% of male population aged 14–35 who know how to read and write	Population aged 14–35 (000s)	% of female population aged 14–35 who know how to read and write	Population aged 14–35 (000s)
Rwanda		76.1	3,693	77.1	1,737	75.3	1,956
Urban/rural	Urban	84.9	703	84.6	328	85.2	375
	Rural	74.1	2,989	75.3	1,409	72.9	1,581
Province	Kigali City	87.9	427	87.8	203	88.0	224
	Southern	75.9	922	75.2	429	76.4	493
	Western	74.5	876	76.9	417	72.4	459
	Northern	75.9	642	77.1	294	74.9	348
	Eastern	72.1	826	73.8	393	70.6	432
Age (in years)	14–19	76.6	1,440	74.7	706	78.4	734
	20–24	76.4	993	78.5	470	74.4	523
	25–29	76.4	683	79.4	310	73.8	373
	30–35	74.2	576	78.1	252	71.1	324
Quintile	Q1	63.7	615	66.1	272	61.9	343
	Q2	69.5	670	71.3	302	68.1	368
	Q3	76.0	675	76.1	311	75.9	365
	Q4	79.4	746	80.4	359	78.5	388
	Q5	85.9	985	84.9	493	87.0	492

* Literate: Person who can read and write a letter or a simple note. Source: EICV2

Of all Rwandans aged 14–35 years old who have completed primary school, just 2.7% are attending or have attended technical or vocational school. The overwhelming majority (97.2%) of primary school graduates prefer to attend secondary school, and very few attend both secondary and vocational school. The oldest age group from 30 to 35 years old are the most likely to have attended technical or vocational school, at 27.4%.

Table 3.4 Number of youth in vocational education, EICV3

		% of population aged14–35 who completed primary school and attended Technical/ Vocational Education	Type of school attended after completing primary			Technical/ Vocational education attendance status		Population aged 14– 35 who completed primary school (in 000s)
			Secondary school	Technical/ vocational school	Both secondary and technical/ vocational school	Currently attending	Atten- ded in the past	
Rwanda		2.7	97.2	2.7	.1	2.1	.6	1,110
Urban/rural	Urban	3.8	96.0	3.8	.1	2.5	1.1	125
	Rural	2.4	97.6	2.4	.0	1.9	.4	430
Province	Kigali City	3.4	96.2	3.4	.4	1.9	1.5	84
	Southern	4.3	95.5	4.5	.0	3.3	.9	118
	Western	2.9	97.1	2.9	.0	2.4	.5	132
	Northern	1.3	98.7	1.3	.0	1.2	.0	95
	Eastern	1.4	98.6	1.4	.0	1.3	.1	127
Sex	Male	3.3	96.7	3.3	.0	2.4	.9	265
	Female	2.1	97.7	2.2	.1	1.7	.3	290
Age in Years	14–19	1.5	98.3	1.6	.1	1.3	.1	367
	20–24	3.8	96.1	3.9	.0	2.6	1.2	172
	25–29	14.1	85.9	14.1	.0	11.3	2.8	14
	30–35	27.4	72.6	27.4	.0	20.8	6.6	2
Completed Primary		2.1	97.9	2.1	.1	2.1	.0	550
Completed post- Primary, Secondary or Higher		28.8	71.2	28.8	.0	.0	28.8	2
Quintile	Q1	2.6	97.4	2.6	.0	2.6	.0	45
	Q2	1.3	98.2	1.5	.3	.8	.6	71
	Q3	3.6	96.4	3.6	.0	3.1	.3	96
	Q4	2.2	97.8	2.2	.0	1.6	.4	132
	Q5	3.0	96.9	3.1	.1	2.2	.9	211

Source: EICV3

Overall, just 7% of Rwandans aged 14–35 years old are confident about using a computer. The number is highest in Kigali (22%) and amongst the wealthiest quintile (19%). There is a striking urban and rural difference in computer literacy rates; only 4% of rural youths are confident using a computer.

Table 3.5 Computer literacy rate (%) among population aged 14–35 years by province, urban/rural, sex, age groups, and consumption quintiles

		14–35 years	
		% confident using a computer	Population aged 14–35 (000s)
Rwanda		6.5	4,159
Urban/rural	Urban	18.7	710
	Rural	4.0	3,449
Province	Kigali City	21.5	496
	Southern Province	3.9	920
	Western Province	4.1	993
	Northern Province	6.2	769
	Eastern Province	4.0	980
Sex	Male	8.0	1,971
	Female	5.2	2,188
Age (in Years)	14–19	3.6	1,491
	20–24	9.5	1,026
	25–29	8.4	885
	30–35	5.9	757
Quintile	Q1	0.7	676
	Q2	1.0	728
	Q3	2.0	793
	Q4	3.6	874
	Q5	19.3	1,088

Source: EICV3. Persons aged 14 to 35 years

3.1 Public ICT facilities

A total of 13% of young Rwandans use a public internet service facility ‘sometimes’, ‘often’, or ‘regularly’, while 19% never use a public internet facility and 68% do not even know one exists.¹

People in Kigali are by far the most likely to use internet facilities, and only 15% there are not aware that they exist.

¹ The information on service facility usage is recorded in EICV3 only at the household-level, not the individual level. The estimates presented here rely on the assumption that all household members make similar use of services, and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.6 Usage rates for internet service facilities, EICV3

	Not at all	Sometimes	Often	Regularly	Don't know about service	Total	Number (000s)
Total 14–35 years	19.4	5.5	4.5	2.4	68.2	100.0	4,159
14–19 years	18.5	5.5	4.8	2.2	69.0	100.0	1,491
20–24 years	20.8	7.2	5.0	2.8	64.3	100.0	1,026
25–29 years	18.9	5.1	4.6	2.4	69.0	100.0	885
30–35 years	19.6	4.0	3.2	2.3	70.9	100.0	757
Kigali City	45.3	15.2	13.9	10.6	15.1	100.0	496
Southern Province	12.8	3.1	2.3	0.9	80.9	100.0	920
Western Province	21.5	6.2	3.0	0.9	68.4	100.0	993
Northern Province	14.2	2.9	5.7	1.9	75.3	100.0	769
Eastern Province	14.3	4.4	2.4	1.7	77.2	100.0	980
Male	19.7	6.0	4.6	2.6	67.1	100.0	1,971
Female	19.0	5.2	4.4	2.3	69.1	100.0	2,188

Source: EICV3.Base: Persons aged 14 to 35 years. Note: the information on service facility usage is recorded in EICV3 only at the household-level, not the individual level. The above table assumes that all members of a household make the same use of internet service facilities.

The most common reason given for not using an internet facility is not knowing about it, followed by not needing it. This pattern is reversed in Kigali, where most people who do not use internet facilities know about them but say that they do not need them. Less than 8% of people say that they do not use internet facilities because they are too far away, too expensive, or of poor quality.

Table 3.7 Reasons for not using internet service facility, EICV3

	Too far	Too expensive	Poor quality	Lack of equipment	Do not need	Other	Don't know about service	Total	Number (000s)
Total 14–35 years	4.2	2.9	0.2	0.1	18.9	0.5	73.2	100.0	3,870
14–19 years	4.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	17.6	0.5	74.2	100.0	1,386
20–24 years	5.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	20.8	0.5	69.7	100.0	946
25–29 years	3.7	2.7	0.2	0.1	18.7	0.3	74.2	100.0	823
30–35 years	2.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	19.3	0.7	75.1	100.0	715
Kigali City	2.5	3.5	0.9	0.7	72.0	0.3	20.0	100.0	375
Southern Province	4.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	8.8	0.2	83.6	100.0	891
Western Province	3.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.5	71.2	100.0	954
Northern Province	4.2	3.2	0.0	0.1	9.4	1.6	81.4	100.0	711
Eastern Province	5.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	12.7	0.0	80.5	100.0	940
Male	4.6	3.1	0.2	0.1	19.1	0.6	72.3	100.0	1,829
Female	3.8	2.7	0.1	0.1	18.7	0.5	74.1	100.0	2,041

Source: EICV3.Base: Persons aged 14 to 35 years that didn't know about the service, or used it sometimes or not at all. Note: the information on service facility usage is recorded in EICV3 only at the household-level, not the individual level. The above table assumes that all members of a household make the same use of internet service facilities.

4 Employment and economic activity

Overall, the employment and economic activity rates for young people (14–35) are lower than for all working age people (16 years+) because many, especially in the 14–19 age category, are still students. The overall employment rate for youth is 70.2%, and most of those who are not active are students (26.3%). For 14–19 year olds, the proportion of students rises to 59% and the employment rate is just 37%. Employment rates for 25–35 year olds are more than 94%.

Male and females between 14 and 19 years old have similar proportions in education (59%), but for the next age category up (20 to 24 year olds) males are much more likely to still be studying (20%) than females (16%).

Table 4.1 Economic activity and unemployment rates, by sex and age groups

	14–19		20–24		25–29		30–35		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Usual economic activity											
Employed	36.8	36.7	77.0	79.3	94.5	94.0	97.4	97.2	69.1	71.2	70.2
Unemployed	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.7	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0
Student	58.7	59.4	20.0	15.9	3.9	2.3	0.3	0.3	27.7	24.9	26.3
Domestic duties	2.4	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.4
Disability or illness	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
No information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	37.2	37.0	78.6	81.1	95.5	95.9	98.1	98.0	70.0	72.4	71.2
Inactive	62.7	62.8	21.3	18.9	4.5	4.1	1.8	2.0	30.0	27.6	28.7
No information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment rate	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.4

Source: EICV3. Persons aged 14 to 35 years

Youth unemployment rates are generally low in Rwanda. This is because unemployment according to the ILO definition is generally very low in countries without extensive social safety nets. To be classified as unemployed someone must be working less than one hour per week and also actively looking for work. A more informative indicator in countries such as Rwanda is *underemployment*, which looks at people working less than fulltime but who would like to be working more hours if work was available.

Unemployment rates according to the ILO definition are only really significant for youths in Kigali. The current (last seven days) unemployment rate for male youth in Kigali is 4.8% and for female youth 10.7%. Youth unemployment rates are less than 1% in all of the other provinces.

Northern Province has the lowest proportion of youths who are students, at just 22% for males and 21% for females. Rates of students are higher in the Southern, Western and Eastern provinces than in Kigali.

The rate of young people whose main activity is domestic duties is significantly higher for females in Kigali (5.7%) than for any other group (all below 2%). Employment rates are higher for females than males in all of the provinces except Kigali, where male employment rates are 71.1% and female rates are 62.5%.

Table 4.2 Economic activity and unemployment rates, by sex and province

	Kigali City		Southern Province		Western Province		Northern Province		Eastern Province		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Employed	71.1	62.5	68.1	69.4	67.2	71.9	75.0	76.9	66.5	72.2	69.1	71.2	70.2
Unemployed	3.6	7.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.0
Student	23.9	23.3	28.6	27.9	30.4	25.8	21.8	20.8	30.8	25.4	27.7	24.9	26.3
Domestic duties	0.6	5.7	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.4
Too aged	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disability or illness	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
No information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	74.7	69.9	68.5	69.6	67.7	72.4	75.8	77.1	66.7	72.4	70.0	72.4	71.2
Inactive	25.2	30.0	31.4	30.4	32.2	27.5	24.2	22.9	33.2	27.6	30.0	27.6	28.7
No information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment rate	4.8	10.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.4

Source: EICV3. Persons aged 14 to 35 years

The median hours worked by Rwandan youth is 28 hours per week. The mean is slightly higher at 32.3. Males work more hours than females by either measure and across all age groups.

Table 4.3 Median and mean hours worked in all jobs in the last seven days, by sex and age group

	Median			Mean		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
14–19 years	28	25	26	32.9	31.6	32.2
20–24 years	35	25	29	38.0	28.4	32.8
25–29 years	34	24	28	37.4	26.5	31.7
30–35 years	34	24	29	38.4	27.5	32.6
All 14–35	33	24	28	37.0	28.1	32.3

Base: Persons aged 14–35 years who were working in seven-day reference period. Source: EICV3

Looking at the distribution of hours worked in more detail, it is apparent that overall 65% of Rwandans aged 14–35 years work less than 35 hours per week, and therefore might be considered *underemployed*. 15% work less than 10 hours per week, and 17% work for 51 hours or more per week.

Table 4.4 Hours worked in last sevendays, by age group

Hours in all jobs	14–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–35 years	All 14–35 years
1–5 hours	9	6	5	4	6
6–10 hours	11	8	8	8	9
11–15 hours	10	9	9	9	9
16–20 hours	1	10	12	10	10
21–25 hours	8	12	1	12	1
26–30 hours	9	11	12	12	11
31–35 hours	7	8	8	8	8
36–40 hours	6	8	9	9	8
41–45 hours	5	5	5	6	5
46–50 hours	4	5	5	6	5
51 or more hours	21	18	16	16	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Base: All adults 14–35 years who worked in the previous sevendays, and gave the numbers of hours worked in all their jobs.

The majority of young people have just one job, but a substantial number have more than one, and by their late 20s the majority of people have more than one job.²

From here we focus just on the *main job* of young people, and analyse the characteristics of that job. Many young people are unpaid family farm workers as their main job, at 38% in total. The next most common categories for main jobs are waged non-farm work (21%), independent farmers (17%), waged farm (11%), and independent non-farm (10%).

² See EICV3 thematic report on economic activity for further detail about multiplicity of jobs.

The main trend across age groups is a large reduction in the number of male unpaid family farm workers, from 41% for 14 to 19 year olds to just 3% for 30 to 35 year olds. By contrast, more than half of females remain as unpaid family farm workers, from when they are 14 to 35. Overall, this means that males have a much higher chance of leaving agriculture as their primary job as they get older than females.

Table 4.5 Work status of youths aged 14 to 35 years, by age group

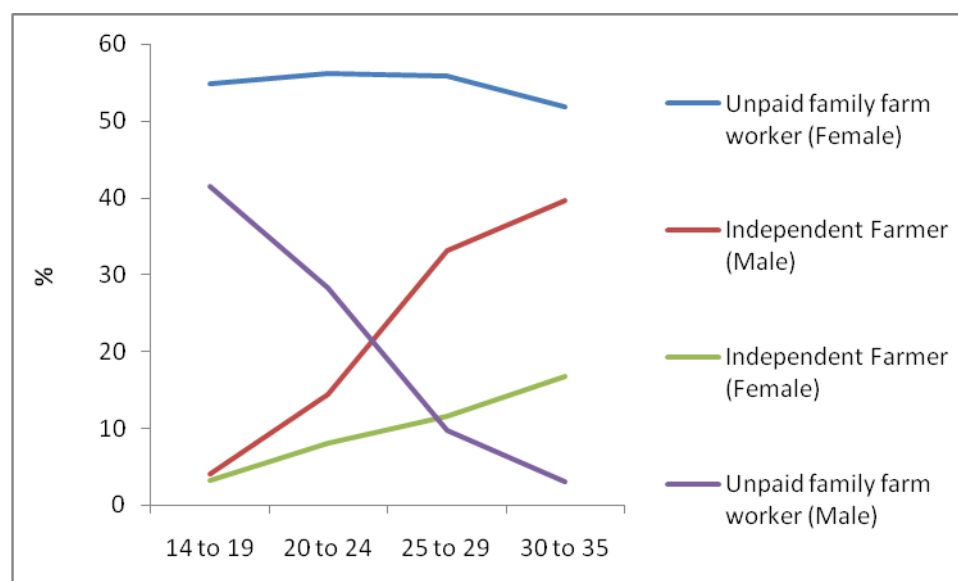
	14–19		20–24		25–29		30–35		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Wage farm	15.1	9.6	12.1	12.0	9.5	10.7	9.6	10.2	11.4	10.7	11.0
Wage non-farm	29.2	21.2	33.2	13.4	33.3	9.7	31.2	7.6	32.0	12.2	21.4
Independent farmer	4.0	3.3	14.4	8.1	33.2	11.6	39.7	16.8	23.9	10.5	16.7
Unpaid family farm worker	41.4	54.9	28.2	56.2	9.7	55.9	3.1	51.9	19.4	54.8	38.3
Independent non-farm	7.2	7.8	10.2	7.9	13.4	9.4	15.6	10.4	11.8	8.9	10.3
Non-farm unpaid worker	1.8	2.0	0.9	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.5	2.4	0.9	2.0	1.5
No information	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of working youth (in 000s)	272	275	369	434	386	448	335	401	1,363	1,558	2,921

Source: EICV3

Table 4.6 Work status of youths aged 14 to 35 years, by province

	Kigali City		Southern Province		Western Province		Northern Province		Eastern Province		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Wage farm	3.6	5.2	11.9	10.8	15.1	14.2	12.2	10.3	10.6	9.8	11.4	10.7	11.0
Wage non-farm	67.0	49.2	25.8	9.0	32.1	8.2	30.4	7.7	20.1	7.1	32.0	12.2	21.4
Independent farmer	5.2	7.2	27.1	8.8	22.2	7.0	22.1	18.8	34.0	9.9	23.9	10.5	16.7
Unpaid family farm worker	1.9	13.9	22.3	64.6	18.6	54.3	25.2	55.3	22.1	63.8	19.4	54.8	38.3
Independent non-farm	18.6	18.4	11.9	4.8	10.2	13.3	9.7	6.6	11.5	6.0	11.8	8.9	10.3
Non-farm unpaid worker	1.7	4.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.6	0.9	2.0	1.5
No information	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3 Person aged 14 to 35 years working in the last 12 months

Figure 4.1 Work status of youths aged 14 to 35 years, by age group

Source: EICV3

In Kigali, 67% of male and 49% of female youths have a non-farm, waged job as their main job. This is higher than any of the other provinces, none of which have more than a third of youths in non-farm wage jobs. Farm jobs are much more common in the four provinces outside of Kigali.

Of the youths working in waged employment, the majority (59%) are in the informal private sector. 21% are in the formal private sector and 15% in the public sector. People in the older age groups are less likely to be in the informal sector and more likely to be in the formal private sector and the public sector. Male youths are more likely than females to be working in the formal private sector.

Table 4.7 Youths in waged work by public and private sector, sex and age group

	14–19		20–24		25–29		30–35		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both
Public	1.2	0.2	4.3	5.7	9.8	11.6	15.2	13.2	14.5
Parastatal	1.6	1.2	3.1	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.4
Private, formal	8.6	7.1	17.3	13.1	21.6	13.9	24.3	14.3	20.9
Private, informal	87.6	90.2	74.0	76.2	63.4	69.2	55.2	66.5	59.0
Other	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EICV3 Person aged 14 to 35 years working in the last 12 months

Overall, the majority (67%) of young people work in agriculture in their main job. For males this proportion decreases for older age groups, from 64% for 14–19 year olds to 54% for 30–35 year olds. For females the opposite pattern holds, and the proportion increases for older age groups, from 69% for 14–19 year olds to 79% for 30–35 year olds.

The next largest sector of main employment is trade (11% overall). Construction and transport are growing sectors of employment but only for young males. Males are also more likely to work in government.

Table 4.8 Industry of main job by sex and by age group

Industry of main job	Male				Female				Total				All
	14–19	20–24	25–29	30–35	14–19	20–24	25–29	30–35	14–19	20–24	25–29	30–35	
Inadequately described	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3
A: Agriculture, fishing, forestry	63.9	57.2	54.3	53.8	68.8	76.3	78.3	78.8	66.3	67.5	67.2	67.4	67.2
B: Mining and quarrying	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2
C: Manufacturing	1.9	3.1	3.6	4.4	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5
D: Utilities	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
E: Construction	4.2	6.2	6.9	6.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3
F: Trade	11.2	11.0	12.6	12.0	8.4	8.0	10.8	11.0	9.8	9.4	11.7	11.4	10.6
G: Transport and communications	2.6	5.3	5.4	6.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.4
H: Financial services	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
I: Government	1.0	3.3	6.6	9.3	1.0	2.4	3.6	4.6	1.0	2.8	5.0	6.7	4.1
J: Recreation and tourism	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
K: Other services	10.8	8.6	5.2	3.8	15.3	6.6	2.3	1.7	13.1	7.5	3.6	2.7	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of people 14-35 working (000s)	272	369	386	335	275	434	448	401	548	803	834	736	2,921

Source: EICV3. Persons aged 14 to 35 years working in the last 12 months.

Of people who are in waged or salaried jobs, around half receive payment on a daily basis and 42% on a monthly basis. Young people aged 14–35 years are overall slightly more likely than the rest of the population to receive a monthly salary.

Table 4.9 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		
14–19 years	42.5	2.9	51.9	2.2	0.5	100.0	204
20–24 years	52.4	5.1	40.4	1.8	0.3	100.0	275
25–29 years	50.6	4.5	42.6	2.1	0.2	100.0	254
30–35 years	47.2	4.3	46.9	1.3	0.3	100.0	207
Total 14–35 years	48.6	4.3	44.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	941
Male 14–35 years	46.3	5.5	45.8	2.1	0.3	100.0	588
Female 14–35 years	52.5	2.2	43.4	1.5	0.3	100.0	353
Total 16+	51.1	4.3	42.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,317

* Persons who are usually working in wage/salaried jobs (excluding Vision Umurenge Programme). Source: EICV3

4.1 Poverty in Rwanda

Poverty in Rwanda is measured by household consumption per adult equivalent member. The value of consumption is measured at the household level, and divided by the number of people in the household (with an adjustment for children). As is done in most countries, a line is then set based on what is considered to be required for a basic minimum level of consumption. Below this line people are considered to be in poverty. At one point the average of poverty lines around the world was close to US\$1 per day in purchasing power parity terms, but each country has its own unique poverty line. The poverty line in Rwanda is RWF 64,000 per adult equivalent per year (in January 2001 prices), which corresponds to around RWF 118,000 in January 2011 prices inflated using the overall cost of living index.³

Overall, 38.5% of young people live in households that are below this poverty line, which is slightly below the figure for Rwandans of all ages at 44%. The poverty rate for the youngest age group 14–19 years is in line with the national average of 44%. The rate drops for 20–29 year olds to 33% before rising again for 30–35 year olds to 40%. As poverty rates are estimated at the household level, the rates are the same for males and females in the youngest age group 14–19, but for older age groups they diverge as new households form. Females are more likely to be in poor households than males.

³ For further details, see NISR (2012)

Table 4.10 Proportion of young people below poverty line

	Male	Female	Overall	Total (000s)
14–19 years	44.0	44.0	44.0	1,491
20–24 years	32.7	34.2	33.5	1,026
25–29 years	28.9	36.9	33.2	885
30–35 years	33.9	45.6	40.3	757
Total	36.4	40.3	38.5	4,159

Source: EICV3

The main poverty line is set with food and non-food expenditure. A lower line is also set only including food. People who cannot afford even to buy the minimum amount of food that they need to be healthy are considered to be the extreme poor. The rate of extreme poverty for young people 14–35 years old is the same as for Rwandans of all ages, at 24%. As with the overall poverty rate, the rates of extreme poverty are the same for males and females in the 14–19 year old age group, before dropping lower for males than females in the older age groups from 20–35.

Table 4.11 Proportion of young people in extreme poverty

	Male	Female	Overall	Total (000s)
14–19 years	23.9	23.7	23.8	1,491
20–24 years	15.9	16.5	16.2	1,026
25–29 years	13.2	17.5	15.5	885
30–35 years	15.8	24.7	20.6	757
Total	18.3	20.7	19.6	4,159

Source: EICV3

4.2 Time spent on domestic duties

The survey asked all individuals aged six years and above about the time spent on domestic duties. The average youth spends 19 hours a week on domestic duties, in addition to carrying out economic activities. Strictly speaking, some of the domestic tasks qualify as economic activity according to the ILO, including collecting water, firewood and fodder for animals.

Female youths spend much longer on domestic tasks than males, although boys aged 14 to 19 years spend 14 hours a week compared with 17 hours for girls. However, as they age the males do less, averaging eight hours in adulthood, while the tasks for girls grow to an average of 22 hours by the time they reach 25 years.

In Kigali, male youths do much less work than females; seven hours for men and 27 hours for women. The pattern for women in the rural provinces is similar to Kigali, but for men more time is spent on domestic duties. The biggest task for them is collecting fodder for animals.

Table 4.12 Hours (median) per week spent on domestic tasks, by age group and sex

	Male				Female				Total			
	14–19	20–24	25–29	30–35	14–19	20–24	25–29	30–35	14–19	20–24	25–29	30–35
Number of hours spent in last seven days:	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median
Foraging for firewood	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Carrying/searching for fodder	7	7	7	7	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
Searching for water	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
Spent in market	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cooking	4	5	3	3	7	12	14	14	7	11	14	14
Other household chores	2	2	2	2	4	6	7	7	3	4	5	5
Total hours on all domestic tasks	14	8	8	8	21	26	32	31	17	19	22	22

Source: EICV3

Table 4.13 Hours (median) per week spent on domestic tasks, by province and sex

	Male					Female				
	Province					Province				
	Kigali City	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	Kigali City	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern
Number of hours spent in last seven days:	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median
Foraging for firewood	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3
Carrying/searching for fodder	7	7	7	7	7	4	6	5	4	3
Searching for water	2	3	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	3
Spent in market	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
Cooking	7	4	4	3	4	14	12	14	10	14
Other household chores	2	2	2	2	2	8	4	6	4	7
Total hours on all domestic tasks	7	12	11	9	11	27	28	29	23	28

Source: EICV3

Finally, the relationship to the household head shows some interesting findings. Heads of household spend the least time on domestic duties; on average, they do 11 hours per week on such tasks and cooking and collecting fodder are the most time consuming. In contrast, spouses spend 34 hours per week, with 14 hours spent cooking and seven hours on other duties. Domestic workers do the most hours (49) while other household members spend between 14 and 19 hours per week.

Table 4.14 Hours (median) per week spent on domestic tasks, by relationship to head

	Relation with the head of household											
	HHhead	Spouse	Son or daughter	Step or adopted or foster child	Brother or sister	Grand child of HH head	Parent in law of HH head	Brother or sister in law to HH head	Other relation to HH head	No relation to HH head	Domestic worker	Total
Number of hours spent in last seven days:	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median
Foraging for firewood	2	3	3	4	3	4	.	5	3	3	4	3
Carrying/searching for fodder	7	6	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	7	21	6
Searching for water	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	2	4	3
Spent in market	2	3	3	2	2	2	.	2	2	2	3	3
Cooking	7	14	7	7	7	7	10	7	7	7	25	10
Other household chores	3	7	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	14	4
Total hours on all domestic tasks	11	34	15	17	14	17	19	14	14	15	49	19

5 Health and fertility

As well as education, health is also crucial for people's wellbeing and for their productivity in the labour force. The percentage of people reporting illnesses in a two-week period generally increases with age in Rwanda, from just 10% for 14–19 year olds up to 20% for 30–35 year olds. The average rate for Rwandans of all ages is 17.6%.

Of people who report an illness, around 40% consult a medical practitioner. This is roughly similar across age groups, but with the youngest age group 14–19 being the least likely to consult a medical practitioner.

Table 5.1 Health problems in two weeks preceding survey and consultation of medical practitioners, EICV3

	% reporting illnesses	Population reporting illnesses (000s)	% of those reporting illness who consulted a medical practitioner	Total population (000s)
All Rwanda	17.6	1,898	39.5	10,762
All 14–35 years	14.2	591	40.6	4,159
14–19 years	9.8	146	34.4	1,491
20–24 years	13.7	141	43.4	1,026
25–29 years	17.5	155	41.7	885
30–35 years	19.7	149	42.9	757

Source: EICV3

Of those who consulted a medical practitioner, 65.8% of Rwandans visited a health centre. Young people are slightly more likely to visit a health centre or a hospital than average, and less likely to have visited a medical practitioner at home or a dispensary.

Table 5.2 Type of health facility visited for consultation among population that consulted a health professional/practitioner

	Consultant home	Patient home	Hospital	Pharmacy	Clinic	Dispensary	Health centre	Other	Total	Population who consulted a practitioner (000s)
All Rwanda	5.5	3.2	7.6	3.6	4.5	7.8	65.8	1.9	100	750
All 14–35	2.6	0.7	10.6	3.8	4.9	5.9	70.4	1.0	100	278
14–19 years	2.6	1.1	9.3	5.9	5.0	3.5	71.5	1.1	100	54
20–24 years	2.5	0.4	13.2	3.7	2.2	4.6	72.2	1.1	100	72
25–29 years	2.2	0.7	8.4	3.9	4.6	9.1	70.5	0.6	100	78
30–35 years	3.2	0.6	11.5	2.4	7.7	5.5	67.7	1.3	100	74

Source: EICV3

Fertility rates are highest for women in the 25–29 year old category, but fertility rates for all age groups have been falling since 2005. According to the Rwandan Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS), since 1992 fertility rates have fallen from 6.2 to 4.6.

Table 5.3 Trends in fertility (age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women) and total fertility rates, 1992 RDHS, 2000 RDHS, 2005 RDHS, 2007–08 RDHS, and 2010 RDHS)

Age group	1992 RDHS	2000 RDHS	2005 RDHS	2007–08 RDHS	2010 RDHS
15–19	60	52	42	40	41
20–24	227	240	235	211	195
25–29	294	272	305	272	248
30–34	270	257	273	246	217
Total: All ages	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.5	4.6

Source: RDHS 2010. Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. The RDHS employs women's birth histories to calculate fertility rates. Age groups here do not overlap perfectly with those used in the rest of the report as they are taken from the published RDHS report.

6 Migration

Internal migration between districts is a potentially positive force for the labour market as it allows people to go to where the jobs are and seek out the best opportunities. On average, young people are more likely to migrate either internally or to another country than the rest of the population. 16% of 14–35 year olds have moved in the last five years, compared to 11% of all Rwandans. The rate is highest for the 25–29 age group. Males and females move at similar rates overall.

Table 6.1 Migration in last five years (internal and other country)

EICV3	Migrants (000s)	Population (000s)	Migrants as % of population
All Rwanda	1,151	10,762	11%
14–19 years	182	1,491	12%
20–24 years	194	1,026	19%
25–29 years	174	885	20%
30–35 years	113	757	15%
Male 14–35 years	315	1,971	16%
Female 14–35 years	349	2,188	16%
All 14–35 years	663	4,159	16%

Source: EICV3

Overall, 14–35 year olds make up around half of all migrants. Young people are more likely to have moved internally for work than the rest of the population. The main reason for moving for most people is for family reasons. Moving for family reasons is most important for the youngest age groups; for 14–19 year olds it makes up 69% of all migrants. Females are also more likely than men to move for family. Males are twice as likely to move for work as females.

Lack of land is a further reason that older youths give, and 11% of 30 to 35 year olds moved to find land.

Table 6.2 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	2,204
14–19 years	19.6	68.9	3.9	1.6	0.5	4.5	1.1	100	294
20–24 years	27.5	52.3	6.3	1.4	1.9	8.6	2.0	100	292
25–29 years	32.5	49.5	3.8	1.0	5.7	5.5	2.0	100	301
30–35 years	29.8	47.8	1.9	1.5	11.2	3.4	4.3	100	248
Male 14–35	38.0	42.9	4.0	1.1	5	6.3	2.6	100	541
Female 14–35	17.5	65.7	4.1	1.6	4.2	4.9	2.0	100	593
All 14–35 years	27.3	54.8	4.1	1.4	4.6	5.6	2.3	100	1,135

Source: EICV3

People who have moved within the last five years are more likely to have moved for work than people who moved previously. Much of the movement before the last five years was people

returning home or moving because of disasters; both of these reasons are much less relevant in the last five years. The number of people moving for studies has also increased substantially in the last five years.

Table 6.3 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	1,063
14–19 years	33.4	58.3	6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	100	168
20–24 years	38.3	48.1	8.5	0.1	2.3	0.4	2.4	100	182
25–29 years	39.7	45.3	4.1	0.3	7.8	0.5	2.5	100	165
30–35 years	34.4	41	1.6	0.6	15.5	0.7	6.2	100	105
Male 14–35	49.3	35.7	5.4	0.3	5.6	0.6	3.1	100	290
Female 14–35	25.5	60.6	5.5	0.2	5.4	0.5	2.2	100	330
All 14–35 years	36.7	48.9	5.5	0.2	5.5	0.6	2.6	100	620

Source: EICV3

References

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

Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2010, NISR

Annex A District disaggregation tables for youth population, EICV3

A.1 Youth population by district, EICV3

		14–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–35 years	Non-youth	Total population
All Rwanda	(000s)	1,491	1,026	885	757	6,603	10,762
	(%)	13.9	9.5	8.2	7.0	61.4	100.0
Nyarugenge	(000s)	41	36	35	28	143	282
	(%)	14.4	12.7	12.5	9.9	50.5	100.0
Gasabo	(000s)	61	59	46	45	264	476
	(%)	12.9	12.5	9.7	9.5	55.4	100.0
Kicukiro	(000s)	35	38	40	32	156	301
	(%)	11.6	12.7	13.2	10.5	52.0	100.0
Nyanza	(000s)	40	26	23	18	200	307
	(%)	13.1	8.4	7.5	5.8	65.1	100.0
Gisagara	(000s)	45	28	27	27	211	337
	(%)	13.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	62.7	100.0
Nyaruguru	(000s)	48	26	22	18	190	304
	(%)	15.9	8.4	7.3	5.8	62.6	100.0
Huye	(000s)	42	31	24	21	201	319
	(%)	13.2	9.7	7.5	6.5	63.2	100.0
Nyamagabe	(000s)	47	27	24	18	214	330
	(%)	14.1	8.3	7.2	5.4	64.9	100.0
Ruhango	(000s)	39	26	28	19	193	304
	(%)	12.8	8.5	9.1	6.2	63.4	100.0
Muhanga	(000s)	39	26	22	24	186	297
	(%)	13.3	8.8	7.3	8.0	62.6	100.0
Kamonyi	(000s)	44	26	26	22	211	329
	(%)	13.4	8.0	7.8	6.8	64.0	100.0
Karongi	(000s)	53	33	24	23	221	354
	(%)	15.1	9.2	6.7	6.5	62.5	100.0
Rutsiro	(000s)	41	27	29	26	203	326
	(%)	12.5	8.4	8.9	8.1	62.1	100.0
Rubavu	(000s)	58	41	33	32	259	423
	(%)	13.7	9.8	7.7	7.5	61.3	100.0
Nyabihu	(000s)	50	37	22	21	199	331
	(%)	15.3	11.3	6.6	6.5	60.4	100.0
Ngororero	(000s)	43	30	29	24	216	341
	(%)	12.5	8.7	8.6	6.9	63.3	100.0
Rusizi	(000s)	68	43	27	26	254	417
	(%)	16.2	10.3	6.4	6.1	60.9	100.0
Nyamasheke	(000s)	58	35	34	27	240	393
	(%)	14.8	8.9	8.7	6.8	60.9	100.0

Rulindo	(000s)	40	24	22	23	184	294
	(%)	13.5	8.3	7.6	7.9	62.7	100.0
Gakenke	(000s)	40	32	36	27	210	345
	(%)	11.7	9.3	10.4	7.7	60.9	100.0
Musanze	(000s)	58	40	39	26	253	416
	(%)	13.9	9.6	9.5	6.2	60.8	100.0
Burera	(000s)	53	34	21	21	225	354
	(%)	14.9	9.5	6.1	5.9	63.6	100.0
Gicumbi	(000s)	91	66	46	30	340	572
	(%)	15.8	11.6	8.0	5.2	59.4	100.0
Rwamagana	(000s)	44	33	23	26	193	318
	(%)	13.7	10.2	7.3	8.1	60.6	100.0
Nyagatare	(000s)	59	36	30	28	270	424
	(%)	14.0	8.6	7.1	6.6	63.7	100.0
Gatsibo	(000s)	68	44	40	30	310	491
	(%)	13.9	8.9	8.1	6.0	63.1	100.0
Kayanza	(000s)	46	30	27	24	205	332
	(%)	13.9	9.1	8.0	7.1	61.9	100.0
Kirehe	(000s)	44	32	30	20	203	329
	(%)	13.4	9.6	9.1	6.2	61.8	100.0
Ngoma	(000s)	43	29	25	25	201	323
	(%)	13.4	8.8	7.7	7.7	62.4	100.0
Bugesera	(000s)	52	32	32	30	245	391
	(%)	13.4	8.1	8.1	7.7	62.7	100.0

Source: EICV3

A.2 Youth population by district, Male, EICV3

		14–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–35 years	Non-youth	Total population
All Rwanda	(000s)	740	479	408	344	3,134	5,105
	(%)	14.5	9.4	8.0	6.8	61.4	100.0
Nyarugenge	(000s)	16	16	18	16	69	135
	(%)	12.0	11.8	13.4	12.0	50.8	100.0
Gasabo	(000s)	27	28	23	23	130	231
	(%)	11.7	12.1	9.9	10.1	56.3	100.0
Kicukiro	(000s)	15	19	21	16	79	151
	(%)	10.1	12.5	14.3	10.8	52.4	100.0
Nyanza	(000s)	20	14	12	6	92	145
	(%)	13.5	9.7	8.4	4.5	63.9	100.0
Gisagara	(000s)	23	14	13	12	100	162
	(%)	14.4	8.5	7.9	7.3	62.0	100.0
Nyaruguru	(000s)	26	13	11	8	87	144
	(%)	17.8	8.9	7.4	5.5	60.4	100.0
Huye	(000s)	20	15	11	10	92	147
	(%)	13.4	10.1	7.8	6.6	62.1	100.0
Nyamagabe	(000s)	23	14	10	9	101	156
	(%)	14.7	8.7	6.4	5.7	64.5	100.0
Ruhango	(000s)	19	13	13	8	88	141
	(%)	13.7	9.1	9.4	5.5	62.3	100.0
Muhanga	(000s)	19	13	9	10	87	137
	(%)	13.6	9.3	6.5	7.0	63.7	100.0
Kamonyi	(000s)	22	14	11	11	100	159
	(%)	13.9	8.9	7.1	6.9	63.4	100.0
Karongi	(000s)	27	17	10	10	101	165
	(%)	16.3	10.1	6.2	5.8	61.6	100.0
Rutsiro	(000s)	22	12	11	12	98	155
	(%)	14.1	7.5	7.4	7.8	63.3	100.0
Rubavu	(000s)	29	17	14	15	119	194
	(%)	15.1	9.0	7.1	7.7	61.1	100.0
Nyabihu	(000s)	25	17	10	9	96	157
	(%)	16.2	10.6	6.5	6.0	60.8	100.0
Ngororero	(000s)	20	14	12	11	106	163
	(%)	12.0	8.6	7.6	6.6	65.3	100.0
Rusizi	(000s)	34	21	12	11	120	198
	(%)	17.3	10.5	6.0	5.5	60.7	100.0
Nyamasheke	(000s)	29	13	15	11	108	177
	(%)	16.1	7.3	8.7	6.4	61.4	100.0
Rulindo	(000s)	17	10	10	10	92	139
	(%)	12.1	7.3	7.0	7.1	66.6	100.0

Gakenke	(000s)	20	15	15	11	99	160
	(%)	12.4	9.4	9.3	7.1	61.8	100.0
Musanze	(000s)	28	19	16	13	115	191
	(%)	14.7	9.9	8.6	6.6	60.2	100.0
Burera	(000s)	27	16	10	9	104	167
	(%)	16.2	9.8	5.9	5.7	62.5	100.0
Gicumbi	(000s)	42	29	25	14	164	274
	(%)	15.2	10.7	9.1	5.1	59.9	100.0
Rwamagana	(000s)	22	18	11	12	89	152
	(%)	14.6	12.2	7.2	7.9	58.2	100.0
Nyagatare	(000s)	33	17	12	12	135	209
	(%)	15.7	8.3	5.6	5.8	64.5	100.0
Gatsibo	(000s)	39	18	19	12	148	236
	(%)	16.4	7.7	8.1	5.2	62.6	100.0
Kayonza	(000s)	23	13	13	11	98	158
	(%)	14.7	8.5	8.2	6.7	62.1	100.0
Kirehe	(000s)	24	15	14	8	100	162
	(%)	15.0	9.3	8.5	5.2	62.0	100.0
Ngoma	(000s)	24	13	10	12	93	152
	(%)	15.5	8.5	6.7	8.0	61.3	100.0
Bugesera	(000s)	26	13	16	12	123	190
	(%)	13.8	7.1	8.4	6.2	64.6	100.0

Source: EICV3

A.3 Youth population by district, Female, EICV3

		14–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–35 years	Non-youth	Total population
All Rwanda	(000s)	751	547	477	413	3,469	5,657
	(%)	13.3	9.7	8.4	7.3	61.3	100.0
Nyarugenge	(000s)	25	20	17	12	74	147
	(%)	16.6	13.5	11.7	8.0	50.2	100.0
Gasabo	(000s)	34	31	24	22	134	246
	(%)	14.0	12.8	9.6	9.0	54.6	100.0
Kicukiro	(000s)	20	19	18	15	77	150
	(%)	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.2	51.6	100.0
Nyanza	(000s)	21	12	11	11	107	162
	(%)	12.8	7.2	6.8	7.0	66.2	100.0
Gisagara	(000s)	21	14	14	15	111	175
	(%)	12.2	8.0	8.2	8.4	63.3	100.0
Nyaruguru	(000s)	23	13	12	10	104	160
	(%)	14.2	8.0	7.2	6.0	64.7	100.0
Huye	(000s)	22	16	12	11	110	172
	(%)	13.0	9.3	7.2	6.4	64.1	100.0
Nyamagabe	(000s)	24	14	14	9	114	174
	(%)	13.6	7.9	8.0	5.2	65.3	100.0
Ruhango	(000s)	20	13	15	11	105	163
	(%)	12.0	8.1	8.9	6.7	64.4	100.0
Muhanga	(000s)	21	13	13	14	99	160
	(%)	13.0	8.4	8.1	8.8	61.7	100.0
Kamonyi	(000s)	22	12	15	11	110	171
	(%)	12.9	7.3	8.6	6.7	64.6	100.0
Karongi	(000s)	27	16	13	14	120	190
	(%)	14.0	8.4	7.1	7.2	63.3	100.0
Rutsiro	(000s)	19	16	18	14	104	171
	(%)	11.1	9.2	10.3	8.4	61.0	100.0
Rubavu	(000s)	29	24	19	17	141	229
	(%)	12.6	10.4	8.3	7.3	61.5	100.0
Nyabihu	(000s)	25	21	11	12	104	173
	(%)	14.5	12.0	6.6	6.9	60.0	100.0
Ngororero	(000s)	23	16	17	13	110	179
	(%)	13.0	8.8	9.6	7.2	61.4	100.0
Rusizi	(000s)	33	22	15	15	134	219
	(%)	15.2	10.2	6.8	6.7	61.2	100.0
Nyamasheke	(000s)	30	22	19	15	131	217
	(%)	13.6	10.1	8.7	7.0	60.5	100.0
Rulindo	(000s)	23	14	13	13	92	155
	(%)	14.7	9.2	8.2	8.6	59.3	100.0

Gakenke	(000s)	20	17	21	15	111	185
	(%)	11.1	9.3	11.3	8.3	60.1	100.0
Musanze	(000s)	30	21	23	13	138	225
	(%)	13.2	9.3	10.3	5.9	61.3	100.0
Burera	(000s)	26	17	12	12	121	187
	(%)	13.7	9.2	6.3	6.2	64.7	100.0
Gicumbi	(000s)	49	37	21	16	175	298
	(%)	16.5	12.4	7.1	5.2	58.9	100.0
Rwamagana	(000s)	22	14	12	14	104	166
	(%)	13.0	8.5	7.4	8.4	62.8	100.0
Nyagatare	(000s)	26	19	18	16	136	215
	(%)	12.3	8.9	8.5	7.4	62.9	100.0
Gatsibo	(000s)	29	26	20	17	163	255
	(%)	11.5	10.1	8.0	6.8	63.7	100.0
Kayonza	(000s)	23	17	14	13	107	174
	(%)	13.2	9.6	7.9	7.5	61.7	100.0
Kirehe	(000s)	20	16	16	12	103	167
	(%)	11.8	9.9	9.6	7.1	61.6	100.0
Ngoma	(000s)	20	16	15	13	108	171
	(%)	11.6	9.2	8.6	7.3	63.4	100.0
Bugesera	(000s)	26	18	16	19	122	201
	(%)	13.0	9.1	7.8	9.2	60.9	100.0

Source: EICV3

Annex B Confidence intervals for selected indicators from EICV3

B.1 Percentage of total young population age 14 to 35 years who have never been to school, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. Observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	7.5	0.21	7.1	7.9	0.028	1.74	26,407
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	4.7	0.43	3.9	5.6	0.090	1.82	4,716
Rural	8.1	0.24	7.6	8.6	0.030	1.76	21,691
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	4.1	0.50	3.1	5.1	0.121	1.99	3,120
Southern	7.4	0.37	6.7	8.1	0.050	1.15	6,476
Western	8.8	0.49	7.8	9.7	0.056	1.92	6,372
Northern	6.9	0.58	5.8	8.1	0.084	2.56	4,364
Eastern	8.6	0.44	7.7	9.5	0.051	1.55	6,075
<i>Age Group</i>							
14 - 19 years	2.4	0.18	2.0	2.7	0.076	1.35	9,470
20 - 24 years	6.6	0.43	5.8	7.5	0.064	1.93	6,440
25 - 29 years	11.5	0.52	10.5	12.6	0.045	1.52	5,632
30 - 35 years	14.1	0.58	13.0	15.3	0.041	1.36	4,865
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	6.4	0.25	5.9	6.9	0.039	1.30	12,547
Female	8.5	0.29	8.0	9.1	0.034	1.50	13,860
<i>Quintile</i>							
Q1	11.7	0.66	10.4	13.0	0.057	1.84	4,265
Q2	9.6	0.50	8.7	10.6	0.051	1.31	4,746
Q3	7.7	0.42	6.9	8.5	0.055	1.27	5,050
Q4	6.5	0.41	5.7	7.3	0.064	1.57	5,573
Q5	4.2	0.28	3.7	4.8	0.067	1.36	6,773
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	4.7	0.84	3.0	6.3	0.179	1.40	1,073
Gasabo	4.7	0.90	2.9	6.4	0.192	2.46	993
Kicukiro	2.7	0.72	1.3	4.2	0.262	1.79	1,054
Nyanza	6.8	0.93	4.9	8.6	0.138	0.94	775
Gisagara	11.2	1.21	8.8	13.6	0.108	1.18	819
Nyaruguru	9.9	1.23	7.5	12.3	0.124	1.22	884
Huye	5.9	0.88	4.2	7.6	0.149	1.05	820
Nyamaqabe	7.7	1.22	5.3	10.1	0.159	1.56	793
Ruhango	7.7	1.04	5.7	9.7	0.136	1.09	752
Muhanga	4.5	0.85	2.8	6.2	0.189	1.20	842
Kamonyi	4.9	0.76	3.5	6.4	0.153	0.92	791
Karongi	7.1	1.32	4.5	9.7	0.186	2.24	850
Rutsiro	11.2	1.54	8.2	14.2	0.137	1.89	868
Rubavu	10.3	1.44	7.5	13.1	0.140	2.35	986
Nyabihu	8.1	0.98	6.2	10.0	0.121	1.07	925
Ngororero	9.5	1.38	6.8	12.2	0.146	1.79	814
Rusizi	7.0	1.07	4.9	9.1	0.153	1.83	1,012
Nyamasheke	8.5	1.19	6.1	10.8	0.140	1.79	917
Rulindo	5.5	0.66	4.2	6.8	0.121	0.59	838
Gakenke	6.5	1.07	4.4	8.6	0.166	1.64	849
Musanze	8.6	1.53	5.6	11.6	0.178	3.11	918
Burera	7.1	1.13	4.9	9.4	0.158	1.58	866
Gicumbi	6.6	1.22	4.2	9.0	0.185	3.58	893

Rwamagana	6.1	0.96	4.3	8.0	0.156	1.28	883
Nyaqatare	8.8	1.23	6.4	11.2	0.139	1.84	889
Gatsibo	8.5	1.08	6.4	10.6	0.127	1.72	869
Kayonza	8.3	1.11	6.1	10.5	0.133	1.31	862
Kirehe	9.1	1.31	6.5	11.7	0.144	1.67	845
Ngoma	8.8	0.90	7.1	10.6	0.102	0.78	866
Bugesera	10.3	1.39	7.6	13.0	0.135	1.94	861

B.2 Percentage of total young population age 14 to 35 years who did not complete primary, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. Observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	54.7	0.55	53.6	55.7	0.010	3.21	26,407
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	37.2	1.18	34.9	39.5	0.032	2.69	4,716
Rural	58.3	0.60	57.1	59.4	0.010	3.26	21,691
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	34.2	1.40	31.5	37.0	0.041	2.77	3,120
Southern	57.1	0.87	55.4	58.8	0.015	1.80	6,476
Western	57.8	1.02	55.8	59.8	0.018	2.73	6,372
Northern	56.1	1.77	52.6	59.5	0.032	6.25	4,364
Eastern	58.4	1.08	56.3	60.6	0.018	3.01	6,075
<i>Age Group</i>							
14 - 19 years	64.3	0.76	62.8	65.8	0.012	2.41	9,470
20 - 24 years	49.7	0.82	48.1	51.3	0.016	1.74	6,440
25 - 29 years	54.1	0.80	52.5	55.7	0.015	1.44	5,632
30 - 35 years	43.1	0.84	41.5	44.8	0.020	1.40	4,865
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	55.5	0.67	54.2	56.8	0.012	2.29	12,547
Female	53.9	0.62	52.7	55.2	0.012	2.18	13,860
<i>Quintile</i>							
Q1	68.7	1.03	66.7	70.8	0.015	2.14	4,265
Q2	64.4	0.75	63.0	65.9	0.012	1.14	4,746
Q3	60.9	0.80	59.3	62.5	0.013	1.36	5,050
Q4	53.9	0.84	52.2	55.5	0.016	1.59	5,573
Q5	35.5	0.84	33.8	37.1	0.024	2.15	6,773
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	33.6	2.10	29.5	37.7	0.063	1.77	1,073
Gasabo	38.7	2.62	33.5	43.8	0.068	3.92	993
Kicukiro	28.4	2.11	24.2	32.5	0.074	2.02	1,054
Nyanza	56.2	3.00	50.3	62.1	0.053	2.49	775
Gisagara	63.1	2.19	58.8	67.4	0.035	1.66	819
Nyaruguru	60.9	2.13	56.7	65.0	0.035	1.38	884
Huye	50.0	2.54	45.0	55.0	0.051	1.94	820
Nyamagabe	59.6	2.12	55.4	63.8	0.036	1.38	793
Ruhango	56.6	2.44	51.8	61.4	0.043	1.73	752
Muhanza	56.7	2.85	51.1	62.3	0.050	2.34	842
Kamunzi	53.2	2.08	49.1	57.3	0.039	1.32	791
Karongi	65.5	2.18	61.2	69.7	0.033	1.79	850
Rutsiro	61.3	2.07	57.2	65.3	0.034	1.42	868
Rubavu	53.1	3.54	46.2	60.1	0.067	5.27	986
Nyabihu	59.6	2.45	54.8	64.4	0.041	2.09	925
Ngororero	63.5	1.86	59.9	67.2	0.029	1.20	814
Rusizi	48.5	2.56	43.5	53.5	0.053	2.73	1,012
Nyamasheke	57.3	2.38	52.6	61.9	0.042	2.27	917
Rulindo	51.6	2.22	47.3	56.0	0.043	1.38	838
Gakenke	50.4	2.17	46.1	54.7	0.043	1.63	849
Musanze	61.7	3.31	55.2	68.2	0.054	4.83	918
Burera	63.2	2.26	58.8	67.7	0.036	1.81	866
Gicumbi	53.6	4.79	44.2	63.0	0.089	13.72	893
Rwamagana	52.5	2.28	48.1	57.0	0.043	1.67	883
Nyagatare	57.5	3.05	51.6	63.5	0.053	3.73	889
Gatsibo	60.0	2.63	54.8	65.1	0.044	3.34	869
Kayanza	60.3	2.80	54.8	65.8	0.046	2.65	862
Kirehe	66.2	2.24	61.8	70.6	0.034	1.80	845
Nqoma	59.3	2.09	55.2	63.4	0.035	1.41	866
Bugesera	53.5	3.50	46.7	60.4	0.065	4.59	861

B.3 Percentage of total young population age 14 to 35 years who completed primary, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. Observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	31.5	0.44	30.7	32.4	0.014	2.42	26,407
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	41.6	0.95	39.7	43.4	0.023	1.67	4,716
Rural	29.5	0.50	28.5	30.4	0.017	2.62	21,691
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	42.7	1.08	40.6	44.8	0.025	1.51	3,120
Southern	30.8	0.76	29.3	32.3	0.025	1.61	6,476
Western	28.7	0.82	27.1	30.3	0.028	2.07	6,372
Northern	32.3	1.37	29.6	35.0	0.042	4.23	4,364
Eastern	28.8	0.93	26.9	30.6	0.032	2.64	6,075
<i>Age Group</i>							
14 - 19 years	32.0	0.74	30.5	33.4	0.023	2.41	9,470
20 - 24 years	34.5	0.75	33.1	36.0	0.022	1.65	6,440
25 - 29 years	24.1	0.70	22.7	25.5	0.029	1.52	5,632
30 - 35 years	35.3	0.81	33.7	36.9	0.023	1.38	4,865
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	31.2	0.57	30.0	32.3	0.018	1.89	12,547
Female	31.9	0.54	30.8	32.9	0.017	1.85	13,860
<i>Quintile</i>							
Q1	18.4	1.05	16.3	20.4	0.057	3.20	4,265
Q2	24.5	0.74	23.1	26.0	0.030	1.36	4,746
Q3	29.2	0.77	27.7	30.7	0.026	1.45	5,050
Q4	35.7	0.79	34.2	37.3	0.022	1.51	5,573
Q5	42.7	0.73	41.3	44.2	0.017	1.53	6,773
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	41.4	1.69	38.1	44.7	0.041	1.05	1,073
Gasabo	41.3	1.89	37.6	45.0	0.046	1.99	993
Kicukiro	46.1	1.83	42.5	49.7	0.040	1.24	1,054
Nyanza	31.8	2.35	27.2	36.4	0.074	1.74	775
Gisagara	22.8	2.11	18.7	26.9	0.092	2.03	819
Nyaruguru	24.8	2.02	20.8	28.7	0.081	1.58	884
Huye	36.7	1.98	32.8	40.5	0.054	1.26	820
Nyamagabe	28.6	2.19	24.3	32.9	0.077	1.74	793
Ruhango	32.1	2.39	27.4	36.7	0.074	1.86	752
Muhanza	33.9	2.25	29.5	38.3	0.066	1.60	842
Kamukwi	36.7	1.86	33.0	40.3	0.051	1.13	791
Karongi	24.8	1.73	21.4	28.2	0.070	1.36	850
Rutsiro	23.5	1.88	19.9	27.2	0.080	1.55	868
Rubavu	27.6	2.61	22.5	32.8	0.094	3.55	986
Nyabihu	27.7	2.01	23.7	31.6	0.073	1.70	925
Ngororero	24.3	1.85	20.7	28.0	0.076	1.49	814
Rusizi	39.0	2.27	34.5	43.4	0.058	2.25	1,012
Nyamasheke	30.9	2.01	26.9	34.8	0.065	1.86	917
Rulindo	39.6	2.17	35.4	43.9	0.055	1.38	838
Gakenke	37.5	2.25	33.1	41.9	0.060	1.86	849
Musanze	25.9	2.92	20.2	31.6	0.113	4.62	918
Burera	25.2	2.01	21.2	29.1	0.080	1.77	866
Gicumbi	34.3	3.37	27.7	40.9	0.098	7.48	893
Rwamagana	35.7	1.90	32.0	39.4	0.053	1.26	883
Nyagatare	29.5	2.76	24.1	34.9	0.094	3.60	889
Gatsibo	28.1	2.17	23.8	32.3	0.077	2.70	869
Kayanza	27.0	2.34	22.4	31.6	0.087	2.25	862
Kirehe	21.4	1.97	17.5	25.3	0.092	1.86	845
Nqoma	29.2	2.28	24.8	33.7	0.078	1.95	866
Bugesera	30.4	2.98	24.5	36.2	0.098	3.92	861

B.4 Percentage of total young population age 14 to 35 years who completed post-primary, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. Observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	4.9	0.25	4.4	5.3	0.051	3.59	26,407
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	14.5	0.92	12.7	16.3	0.063	3.09	4,716
Rural	2.9	0.23	2.4	3.3	0.079	4.05	21,691
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	16.7	1.12	14.5	18.9	0.067	2.88	3,120
Southern	3.1	0.39	2.4	3.9	0.125	2.95	6,476
Western	3.7	0.47	2.8	4.6	0.128	4.01	6,372
Northern	3.4	0.66	2.1	4.7	0.195	6.53	4,364
Eastern	2.8	0.38	2.1	3.6	0.135	3.33	6,075
<i>Age Group</i>							
14 - 19 years	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.2	0.270	0.89	9,470
20 - 24 years	5.8	0.37	5.1	6.5	0.063	1.61	6,440
25 - 29 years	9.6	0.64	8.3	10.8	0.067	2.69	5,632
30 - 35 years	7.4	0.53	6.4	8.4	0.071	1.96	4,865
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	5.5	0.29	4.9	6.0	0.054	2.12	12,547
Female	4.3	0.28	3.8	4.9	0.065	2.64	13,860
<i>Quintile</i>							
Q1	0.3	0.09	0.1	0.5	0.298	1.13	4,265
Q2	0.6	0.12	0.4	0.8	0.197	1.07	4,746
Q3	1.0	0.14	0.7	1.3	0.140	1.02	5,050
Q4	2.2	0.21	1.8	2.6	0.095	1.16	5,573
Q5	15.5	0.66	14.2	16.7	0.043	2.31	6,773
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	18.0	2.16	13.7	22.2	0.120	2.83	1,073
Gasabo	13.8	1.88	10.1	17.5	0.136	4.04	993
Kicukiro	19.7	1.72	16.3	23.1	0.087	1.72	1,054
Nyanza	3.6	1.35	0.9	6.2	0.376	3.60	775
Gisagara	0.9	0.40	0.2	1.7	0.427	1.40	819
Nyaruguru	2.8	0.70	1.4	4.1	0.252	1.31	884
Huye	6.0	1.56	2.9	9.0	0.262	3.26	820
Nyamagabe	2.9	1.02	0.9	4.9	0.356	2.77	793
Ruhango	2.1	0.56	1.0	3.2	0.273	1.12	752
Muhanga	4.0	1.67	0.7	7.3	0.416	5.13	842
Kamoni	3.0	0.89	1.3	4.8	0.294	2.04	791
Karongi	2.0	0.71	0.6	3.4	0.352	2.17	850
Rutsiro	2.9	0.73	1.5	4.4	0.249	1.49	868
Rubavu	7.2	2.12	3.0	11.4	0.295	7.06	986
Nyabihu	3.1	0.73	1.6	4.5	0.239	1.51	925
Ngororero	2.3	0.66	1.0	3.6	0.288	1.55	814
Rusizi	4.6	1.11	2.4	6.8	0.242	2.95	1,012
Nyamasheke	2.7	0.95	0.8	4.6	0.351	3.38	917
Rulindo	1.8	0.50	0.8	2.8	0.276	0.99	838
Gakenke	3.2	0.78	1.7	4.8	0.241	1.67	849
Musanze	3.2	1.12	1.0	5.4	0.348	4.19	918
Burera	3.3	0.79	1.7	4.8	0.244	1.65	866
Gicumbi	4.3	1.81	0.8	7.9	0.418	11.73	893
Rwamagana	4.2	1.25	1.8	6.7	0.297	3.12	883
Nyagatare	2.9	1.27	0.4	5.4	0.437	5.60	889
Gatsibo	2.9	1.08	0.8	5.0	0.375	4.80	869
Kayanza	3.1	0.96	1.2	5.0	0.307	2.45	862
Kirehe	1.8	0.46	0.9	2.7	0.256	0.97	845
Nqoma	1.8	0.62	0.6	3.0	0.343	1.67	866
Bugesera	3.0	0.84	1.3	4.6	0.281	2.27	861

B.5 Literacy rate for young male population age 14 to 35 years, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. Observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	80.6	0.44	79.7	81.4	0.005	1.57	12,547
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	88.8	0.84	87.2	90.5	0.009	1.54	2,256
Rural	78.9	0.51	77.9	79.9	0.006	1.61	10,291
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	90.5	1.09	88.4	92.6	0.012	2.11	1,507
Southern	75.3	0.81	73.7	76.9	0.011	1.00	3,105
Western	81.1	0.90	79.3	82.8	0.011	1.55	2,963
Northern	81.9	1.17	79.6	84.2	0.014	2.11	2,035
Eastern	79.1	0.93	77.2	80.9	0.012	1.58	2,937
<i>Age Group</i>							
14 - 19 years	81.8	0.67	80.5	83.1	0.008	1.41	4,698
20 - 24 years	81.4	0.77	79.9	82.9	0.009	1.20	3,033
25 - 29 years	78.5	0.92	76.7	80.3	0.012	1.32	2,595
30 - 35 years	79.3	0.97	77.4	81.2	0.012	1.25	2,221
<i>Quintile</i>							
Q1	69.1	1.21	66.8	71.5	0.017	1.32	1,893
Q2	74.9	1.03	72.9	76.9	0.014	1.19	2,159
Q3	79.4	0.95	77.5	81.3	0.012	1.29	2,367
Q4	82.9	0.82	81.3	84.5	0.010	1.29	2,717
Q5	89.3	0.66	88.0	90.6	0.007	1.59	3,411
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	90.0	1.67	86.8	93.3	0.019	1.32	515
Gasabo	89.2	2.00	85.3	93.2	0.022	2.68	467
Kicukiro	92.8	1.71	89.4	96.1	0.018	2.00	525
Nyanza	75.3	2.09	71.2	79.4	0.028	0.78	373
Gisagara	65.4	2.72	60.1	70.7	0.042	1.29	398
Nyaruguru	79.2	1.99	75.3	83.2	0.025	0.88	446
Huye	76.9	2.29	72.4	81.4	0.030	1.06	387
Nyamagabe	77.8	2.11	73.7	81.9	0.027	0.91	379
Ruhango	71.9	2.20	67.6	76.2	0.031	0.82	356
Muhanga	79.9	2.18	75.6	84.2	0.027	0.94	379
Kamonyi	77.0	2.33	72.4	81.5	0.030	1.14	387
Karongi	81.2	2.26	76.8	85.7	0.028	1.36	402
Rutsiro	77.6	2.14	73.4	81.8	0.028	0.96	399
Rubavu	81.5	2.67	76.3	86.8	0.033	2.29	461
Nyabihu	78.6	2.35	74.0	83.3	0.030	1.30	442
Ngororero	77.8	2.78	72.4	83.3	0.036	1.61	366
Rusizi	88.1	1.83	84.5	91.7	0.021	1.59	485
Nyamasheke	80.2	2.42	75.4	84.9	0.030	1.60	408
Rulindo	82.0	2.50	77.1	86.9	0.030	1.26	355
Gakenke	80.6	2.23	76.2	84.9	0.028	1.25	385
Musanze	79.9	2.28	75.4	84.4	0.029	1.57	432
Burera	85.2	1.88	81.5	88.9	0.022	1.13	422
Gicumbi	82.1	2.82	76.6	87.6	0.034	3.81	441
Rwamagana	83.8	1.61	80.7	87.0	0.019	0.78	445
Nyagatare	77.2	2.84	71.7	82.8	0.037	2.18	430
Gatsibo	73.7	2.73	68.4	79.1	0.037	2.17	419
Kavonza	78.3	1.99	74.4	82.2	0.025	0.90	410
Kirehe	80.5	2.57	75.5	85.6	0.032	1.66	411
Ngoma	80.9	2.33	76.3	85.5	0.029	1.32	418
Bugesera	81.3	2.08	77.2	85.4	0.026	1.23	404

B.6 Literacy rate for young female population age 14 to 35 years, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. Observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	79.8	0.46	78.9	80.7	0.006	1.82	13,860
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	88.0	0.87	86.3	89.7	0.010	1.69	2,460
Rural	78.1	0.53	77.1	79.1	0.007	1.90	11,400
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	89.5	0.93	87.7	91.3	0.010	1.51	1,613
Southern	78.5	0.84	76.8	80.1	0.011	1.28	3,371
Western	77.1	1.03	75.1	79.1	0.013	2.05	3,409
Northern	81.0	1.24	78.6	83.5	0.015	2.65	2,329
Eastern	77.9	0.90	76.1	79.7	0.012	1.53	3,138
<i>Age Group</i>							
14 - 19 years	88.1	0.55	87.0	89.2	0.006	1.40	4,772
20 - 24 years	80.6	0.76	79.1	82.1	0.009	1.30	3,407
25 - 29 years	72.7	0.90	71.0	74.5	0.012	1.25	3,037
30 - 35 years	71.7	0.96	69.9	73.6	0.013	1.20	2,644
<i>Quintile</i>							
Q1	68.3	1.42	65.5	71.1	0.021	2.23	2,372
Q2	74.3	1.28	71.8	76.8	0.017	2.19	2,587
Q3	78.5	0.87	76.8	80.2	0.011	1.22	2,683
Q4	82.8	0.78	81.3	84.4	0.009	1.23	2,856
Q5	90.3	0.64	89.0	91.5	0.007	1.64	3,362
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	88.9	1.57	85.8	92.0	0.018	1.17	558
Gasabo	88.3	1.62	85.1	91.4	0.018	1.81	526
Kicukiro	92.0	1.43	89.2	94.8	0.016	1.28	529
Nyanza	78.4	2.52	73.4	83.3	0.032	1.31	402
Gisagara	65.1	2.36	60.5	69.7	0.036	1.00	421
Nyaruguru	74.8	2.87	69.2	80.4	0.038	1.58	438
Huye	79.7	2.22	75.3	84.0	0.028	1.20	433
Nyamagabe	77.7	2.64	72.5	82.9	0.034	1.55	414
Ruhango	79.0	2.21	74.7	83.4	0.028	1.10	396
Muhanga	86.5	1.39	83.8	89.2	0.016	0.64	463
Kamonyi	87.3	2.57	82.3	92.3	0.029	2.29	404
Karongi	83.4	2.59	78.3	88.5	0.031	2.15	448
Rutsiro	71.9	3.03	65.9	77.8	0.042	1.93	469
Rubavu	71.9	3.41	65.2	78.6	0.047	3.24	525
Nyabihu	79.0	1.97	75.2	82.9	0.025	1.03	483
Noororero	73.3	2.76	67.9	78.7	0.038	1.72	448
Rusizi	79.9	2.38	75.2	84.6	0.030	1.92	527
Nyamasheke	80.2	2.11	76.1	84.3	0.026	1.53	509
Rulindo	84.0	2.24	79.6	88.4	0.027	1.51	483
Gakenke	81.6	2.15	77.4	85.8	0.026	1.44	464
Musanze	74.9	2.63	69.7	80.0	0.035	2.05	486
Burera	77.2	2.38	72.5	81.9	0.031	1.36	444
Gicumbi	85.7	2.79	80.2	91.1	0.033	4.94	452
Rwamagana	82.7	2.03	78.7	86.6	0.025	1.14	438
Nyagatare	76.7	2.90	71.0	82.4	0.038	2.39	459
Gatsibo	75.8	2.01	71.9	79.8	0.027	1.31	450
Kayanza	75.4	2.33	70.8	79.9	0.031	1.24	452
Kirehe	74.6	2.16	70.4	78.8	0.029	1.00	434
Ngoma	78.8	2.29	74.4	83.3	0.029	1.25	448
Bugesera	81.9	2.28	77.4	86.3	0.028	1.74	457

B.7 Percentage of young male population age 14 to 35 years who are economically active, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. Observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	70.0	0.56	68.9	71.1	0.008	1.89	12,547
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	72.0	1.10	69.9	74.2	0.015	1.30	2,256
Rural	69.5	0.64	68.3	70.8	0.009	2.02	10,291
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	74.7	1.36	72.0	77.4	0.018	1.50	1,507
Southern	68.5	0.93	66.7	70.4	0.014	1.15	3,105
Western	67.7	1.03	65.7	69.8	0.015	1.43	2,963
Northern	75.8	1.85	72.1	79.4	0.024	4.27	2,035
Eastern	66.7	1.19	64.4	69.0	0.018	1.92	2,937
<i>Age Group</i>							
14 - 19 years	37.2	0.90	35.4	38.9	0.024	1.64	4,698
20 - 24 years	78.6	0.92	76.8	80.4	0.012	1.55	3,033
25 - 29 years	95.5	0.48	94.5	96.4	0.005	1.39	2,595
30 - 35 years	98.1	0.29	97.6	98.7	0.003	1.01	2,221
<i>Quintile</i>							
Q1	64.9	1.21	62.6	67.3	0.019	1.24	1,893
Q2	69.0	1.15	66.7	71.2	0.017	1.30	2,159
Q3	70.5	1.03	68.5	72.5	0.015	1.20	2,367
Q4	70.6	1.03	68.6	72.6	0.015	1.40	2,717
Q5	72.4	1.24	70.0	74.9	0.017	2.68	3,411
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	76.1	2.14	71.9	80.3	0.028	1.07	515
Gasabo	73.6	2.35	68.9	78.2	0.032	1.84	467
Kicukiro	75.1	2.40	70.3	79.8	0.032	1.41	525
Nyanza	64.3	2.59	59.2	69.4	0.040	0.98	373
Gisagara	69.5	2.10	65.4	73.7	0.030	0.82	398
Nyaruguru	67.1	2.92	61.4	72.9	0.044	1.41	446
Huye	68.8	3.13	62.7	75.0	0.045	1.63	387
Nyamagabe	68.7	2.79	63.2	74.1	0.041	1.28	379
Ruhango	79.5	2.05	75.5	83.5	0.026	0.88	356
Muhanga	70.1	2.49	65.2	75.0	0.036	0.94	379
Kamonyi	60.9	2.76	55.5	66.3	0.045	1.19	387
Karongi	63.4	3.80	56.0	70.9	0.060	2.53	402
Rutsiro	71.3	2.77	65.8	76.7	0.039	1.37	399
Rubavu	64.9	2.29	60.4	69.3	0.035	1.11	461
Nyabihu	63.9	2.57	58.8	68.9	0.040	1.13	442
Ngororero	84.8	1.92	81.1	88.6	0.023	1.04	366
Rusizi	58.8	2.87	53.2	64.5	0.049	1.70	485
Nyamasheke	71.6	2.57	66.5	76.6	0.036	1.41	408
Rulindo	76.3	2.88	70.6	81.9	0.038	1.36	355
Gakenke	77.2	2.17	72.9	81.5	0.028	1.05	385
Musanze	68.8	1.95	65.0	72.6	0.028	0.86	432
Burera	87.5	1.94	83.7	91.3	0.022	1.38	422
Gicumbi	72.9	5.19	62.7	83.0	0.071	9.59	441
Rwamagana	72.2	2.11	68.0	76.3	0.029	0.90	445
Nyagatare	61.3	3.22	55.0	67.6	0.053	2.07	430
Gatsibo	61.2	3.40	54.5	67.8	0.056	2.75	419
Kayanza	67.2	2.70	61.9	72.5	0.040	1.27	410
Kirehe	68.8	2.60	63.7	73.9	0.038	1.24	411
Nqoma	69.3	2.68	64.1	74.6	0.039	1.27	418
Bugesera	70.0	3.08	64.0	76.1	0.044	1.95	404

B.8 Percentage of young female population age 14 to 35 years who are economically active, by domain

Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. Observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rwanda	72.4	0.53	71.3	73.4	0.007	1.98	13,860
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	68.7	1.24	66.2	71.1	0.018	1.70	2,460
Rural	73.1	0.59	72.0	74.3	0.008	2.08	11,400
<i>Province</i>							
Kigali City	69.9	1.57	66.8	73.0	0.022	1.93	1,613
Southern	69.6	0.88	67.9	71.3	0.013	1.11	3,371
Western	72.4	0.95	70.6	74.3	0.013	1.55	3,409
Northern	77.1	1.91	73.4	80.8	0.025	5.42	2,329
Eastern	72.4	0.99	70.4	74.3	0.014	1.59	3,138
<i>Age Group</i>							
14 - 19 years	37.0	0.83	35.4	38.7	0.022	1.41	4,772
20 - 24 years	81.1	0.91	79.3	82.9	0.011	1.90	3,407
25 - 29 years	95.9	0.51	94.9	96.9	0.005	2.03	3,037
30 - 35 years	98.0	0.31	97.4	98.6	0.003	1.27	2,644
<i>Quintile</i>							
Q1	73.5	0.99	71.6	75.5	0.014	1.21	2,372
Q2	74.0	0.91	72.3	75.8	0.012	1.09	2,587
Q3	75.0	1.01	73.0	77.0	0.013	1.47	2,683
Q4	73.2	0.91	71.5	75.0	0.012	1.20	2,856
Q5	67.7	1.35	65.0	70.3	0.020	2.90	3,362
<i>District</i>							
Nyarugenge	65.6	2.40	60.9	70.3	0.037	1.20	558
Gasabo	72.1	2.91	66.4	77.8	0.040	2.99	526
Kicukiro	70.9	2.24	66.5	75.3	0.032	1.13	529
Nyanza	68.3	2.83	62.7	73.8	0.041	1.29	402
Gisagara	73.1	2.76	67.7	78.6	0.038	1.59	421
Nyaruguru	70.3	2.48	65.5	75.2	0.035	1.07	438
Huye	63.2	1.96	59.4	67.1	0.031	0.65	433
Nyamagabe	70.4	2.40	65.7	75.1	0.034	1.06	414
Ruhango	76.7	2.52	71.8	81.7	0.033	1.32	396
Muhanga	71.2	1.96	67.3	75.0	0.028	0.73	463
Kamonyi	63.6	2.71	58.2	68.9	0.043	1.22	404
Karongi	67.6	2.55	62.5	72.6	0.038	1.32	448
Rutsiro	78.2	2.45	73.4	83.0	0.031	1.50	469
Rubavu	72.1	2.64	66.9	77.3	0.037	1.95	525
Nyabihu	68.3	2.94	62.5	74.0	0.043	1.76	483
Ngororero	83.9	2.36	79.2	88.5	0.028	1.81	448
Rusizi	63.8	2.60	58.7	68.9	0.041	1.59	527
Nyamasheke	75.1	2.06	71.1	79.2	0.027	1.24	509
Rulindo	74.7	2.46	69.8	79.5	0.033	1.29	483
Gakenke	79.8	2.02	75.9	83.8	0.025	1.19	464
Musanze	72.8	2.75	67.4	78.2	0.038	2.12	486
Burera	90.4	1.65	87.2	93.7	0.018	1.33	444
Gicumbi	72.5	5.11	62.5	82.6	0.070	10.26	452
Rwamagana	67.4	2.12	63.2	71.5	0.031	0.81	438
Nyagatare	71.5	3.10	65.4	77.6	0.043	2.40	459
Gatsibo	71.9	2.63	66.7	77.0	0.037	2.03	450
Kayanza	72.9	2.72	67.6	78.3	0.037	1.59	452
Kirehe	74.3	2.60	69.2	79.4	0.035	1.44	434
Nqoma	76.7	2.08	72.6	80.7	0.027	0.96	448
Bugesera	72.4	2.41	67.7	77.1	0.033	1.45	457

