



Republic
of Rwanda

7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY REPORT



EICV7 2023-24

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY Thematic Report



7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY REPORT

EICV7 | ECONOMIC ACTIVITY Thematic Report

Published in 2025



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Copyright © 2025 National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).
ISBN: 978-99977-43-14-5

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) Report is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) based on data collected in 2023–2024.

For additional information, please contact:

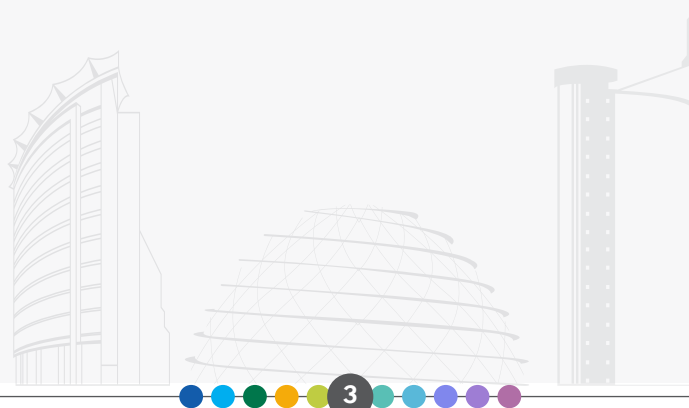
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)
P.O. Box: 6139 Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: +250 788 383103 | Hotline: 4321
Email: info@statistics.gov.rw | Website: www.statistics.gov.rw

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) (2025) Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7)
Report: NISR

Table Contents

Figures and Table	4
Acronyms	6
Foreword	7
Acknowledgements	8
Important technical notes for data users	9
<i>Sampling</i>	9
<i>Data collection operations and quality assurance</i>	10
<i>Important changes in EICV7</i>	10
<i>Triangulation with other sources of data</i>	11
<i>Rounding of estimates</i>	11
<i>Consumption quintiles</i>	11
<i>Background to the EICV7</i>	12
Executive summary	12
1 Introduction	15
2 Population	16
2.1 <i>Age structure of the population</i>	16
2.2 <i>Working age population</i>	18
3 Main usually work.	21
3.1 <i>Workforce to population ratio</i>	21
3.2 <i>Characteristics of workers in their main work</i>	24
4 Child work and child labor	35
4.1 <i>Working children</i>	36
4.2 <i>Child labor</i>	39
Annexes	44
A. <i>Tables</i>	44
B. <i>EICV7 Technical Team</i>	56



Figures and Table

Figure 2. 1: Demographic dependency ratio and working poverty rate by province.....	17
Figure 2. 2: World and regional demographic dependency ratio	17
Figure 2. 3: Evolution of working age population (,000s).....	18
Table 2. 1: Distribution of working age population by age group and school enrollment (EICV7)	19
Table 2. 2: Distribution of working age population by level of education, according to sex (EICV5 and EICV7)	19
Table 2. 3: Distribution of working age population by area of residence and province, according to sex (EICV5 and EICV7).	20
Figure 3. 1: Workforce to population ratio and working poverty rate by area of residence and province.	22
Table 3. 1: Workforce to population ratio by sex and age group (EICV7).	22
Figure 3. 2: Workforce to population ratio by level of education attained (EICV7).	23
Figure 3. 3: Economic dependency ratio by area of residence (EICV7).	24
Figure 3. 4: Distribution of workers in usual main work by area of residence, EICV5 and EICV7.....	24
Figure 3. 5: Distribution of workers by province in EICV7.....	25
Figure 3. 6: Distribution of workers by sex (%)	25
Figure 3. 7: Distribution of workers by attained level of education (EICV7).....	26
Figure 3. 8: Distribution of workers in main work by status in their work (EICV7)	26
Figure 3. 9: Distribution of workers by institutional sector	27
Table 3. 2: Median monthly income from paid work by job status of paid workers.	28
Table 3. 3: Distribution of workers by consumption quintiles, according to status in the work (EICV7).	29
Table 3. 4: Average weekly actual hours worked in all economic activities by main economic sector.....	29
Table 3. 5: Distribution of workers by main occupation, according to area of residence and sex (EIC5 and EICV7).	30
Table 3. 6: Distribution of workers in by main usual occupation, according to consumption quintiles (EICV5 and EICV7).	31
Figure 3. 10: Working poverty rate by main occupation (EICV7).....	31
Table 3. 8: Distribution of workers by economic activity of the main job, according to area of residence and sex (EICV7).	32
Table 3. 9: Distribution of workers by broad sector of economic activity in usually main work, according to consumption quintile (EICV5 and EICV7).	33
Figure 3. 11: Working poverty rate by broad economic activities (EICV7).....	33
Table 3. 10: Distribution of workers by broad economic activity, according to level of education attained (EICV5 and EICV7).....	34
Figure 4. 1: Working rate of children by age group (EICV7).	36
Table 4. 1: Child work rate by sex, areas of residence and Province (EICV7).	36
Table 4. 2: Distribution of working children by working hour interval, according to age group and sex (EICV7)	37
Table 4. 3: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to age group and sex (EICV7).	37
Table 4. 4: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to working hours and sex (EICV7).....	38
Table 4. 5: Distribution of working children by broad sector of economic activity according to age group (EICV7).....	38
Table 4. 6: Distribution of working children by consumption quintiles, according to broad economic activity (EICV7)...	39
Table 4. 7: Mean usual hours of work per week by consumption quintiles and broad sector of economic activity (EICV7).	39
Figure 4. 2: Child labour rate by age group, sex and studying status.....	40
Figure 4. 3: Child labour rate by Province and area of residence.	40
Figure 4. 4: Child labour rate by consumption quintiles (EICV7).	41
Figure 4. 5: distribution of child labour by relationship of child laborer to the household head (HH) (EICV7).	41

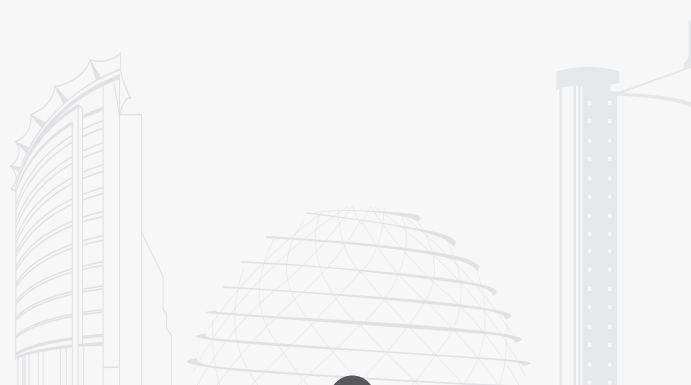


Figure 4. 6: Distribution of children involved in child labour by age group and sex.	42
Table 4. 8: Distribution of children engaged in child labour by economic activity, according to studying status and sex (EICV7).	42
Table 4. 9: Distribution of children engaged in child labour by relationship with HH and age group (EICV7).	43
A. 1: Working age population by District and sex (EICV7).	44
A. 2: Working age population by District and sex (EICV5)	45
A. 3: Workforce to population ratio by District (EICV7)	46
A. 4: Workforce to population ratio by District (EICV5)	47
A. 5: Distribution of workers by district, according to attained level of education (EICV7). (,000s).....	48
A. 6: Distribution of workers by district, according to attained level of education (EICV5). (,000s).....	49
A. 7: Distribution of workers by economic activity, according to level of education attained (EICV7). (,000s)	50
A. 8: Distribution of workers by economic activity, according to level of education attained. (EICV5) (,000s)	51
A. 9: Average usually worked hours in all jobs by district and sex (EICV5).	52
A. 10: Average usually worked hours in all jobs over a week by district and sex (EICV7).	53
A. 11: Confidence interval estimates of proportion of workers in off-farm jobs by domain of analysis (EICV7).	54
A. 12: Confidence interval estimates of proportion of workers in off-farm jobs by domain of analysis (EICV5).	55



Acronyms

CERAI	: Centres d'Enseignement Rural et Artisanal Intégré
CERAR	: Centre d'Education Rurale et Artisanale au Rwanda
EDPRS	: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	: Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
SRPHC	: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
RWF	: Rwandan Francs
ICLS	: International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	: International Labour Organization
MINECOFIN	: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NISR	: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
MIFOTRA	: Ministry of Public Service and Labour
NST	: National Strategy for Transformation
NST2	: The Second National Strategy for Transformation
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
UK	: United Kingdom
UN	: United Nations
INES	: Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur De Ruhengeri
PSU	: Primary Sampling Unity



Foreword

The Government of Rwanda requires timely and accurate information to monitor progress on poverty reduction. The country's strategies and targets for poverty reduction are outlined in key policy frameworks, including the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Vision 2050.

The 2023/24 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) is the seventh in a series of surveys that began in 2000/01. It also marks a break from previous rounds, as the methodology for data collection, processing, and poverty measurement was substantially revised to align with emerging best practices. Consequently, the poverty rates from this survey round mark the beginning of a new series.

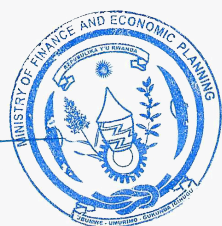
This report focuses on poverty, presenting the main findings related and offering a detailed profile of the poor—an essential step in the ongoing efforts to identify vulnerable populations and address the challenge of eliminating poverty.

Companion reports provide in-depth analysis on thematic areas including education, utilities and amenities, economic activities, agriculture, gender, youth, and multidimensional (as opposed to solely monetary) poverty

The EICV7 survey revealed that 27.4% of the population was living in poverty in 2023/24. Modelling shows that if the same methodology had been applied in 2016/17, the poverty rate at that time would have been 39.8%. This represents a reduction in poverty of just over twelve percentage points over seven years. This is a significant drop in poverty, but it is also clear that much remains to be done in order to eliminate poverty.

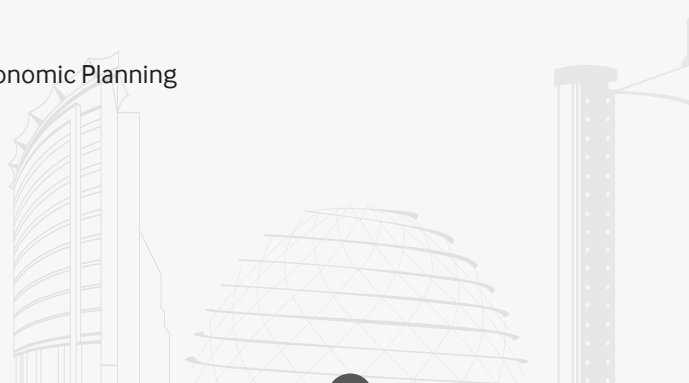
I extend my sincere thanks to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for their excellent work on EICV7, and for the diligence, integrity, and professionalism that they demonstrated throughout the process of collecting, analyzing, and reporting the data for this report. I am also deeply grateful to the many collaborators ranging from the thousands of households who patiently answered the long survey questionnaire, to those who provided financial and technical assistance – whose inputs were essential to the successful production of this important report.

I encourage all stakeholders—government agencies, researchers, development partners, and the public—to utilize the findings of the EICV7 effectively to drive impactful actions that improve the lives of Rwandans.



Yusuf MURANGWA

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning



Acknowledgements

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) was conducted from October 2023 to October 2024, building upon the strong foundation of previous EICV surveys. Designed to provide timely and updated statistics, EICV7 supports the monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs related to poverty and wellbeing.

The protocols used to survey households and the methodology applied to measure consumption and poverty were significantly revised for EICV7 to align with evolving best practices. While the updated methodology is more robust, caution is advised when comparing the EICV7 results with those of previous EICV surveys, especially on poverty estimates. The NISR typically conducts an EICV survey every three years, a frequency made possible by the strong collaboration of our stakeholders and their support, as they share our commitment to evidence-based decision making and planning processes grounded in reliable, valid, and regular statistics.

We sincerely thank the thousands of households that participated in EICV7 for their willingness to provide data is the foundation of this report. The insights gained will play a key role in shaping policies and programs aimed at improving the living conditions of all Rwandans.

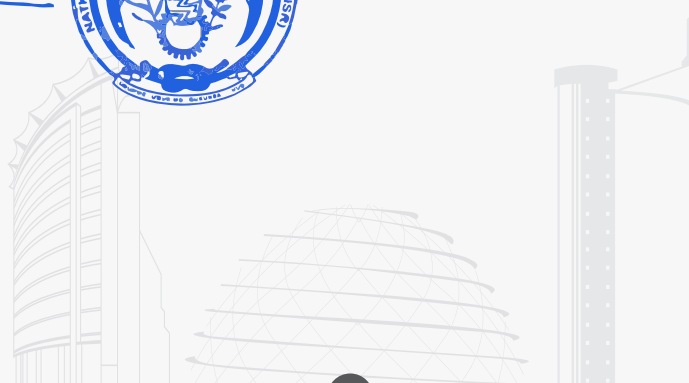
We extend our sincere gratitude to the Government of Rwanda for its strong commitment to the development of statistics in the country. Special thanks go to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, as well as other government ministries and agencies, for their support and facilitation throughout the survey process. We are particularly thankful to our development partners for their vital financial and technical support. Our special appreciation goes to the World Bank team, especially Juan Carlos Parra, Christian Camilo Gomez Canon, and Nobuo Yoshida for their technical inputs during the EICV7 implementation.

We also appreciate the support of national and international experts, whose technical contributions enhanced the quality of data analysis and reporting. The EICV7 management team deserves special recognition for their dedication and effective coordination throughout the planning, data collection, and analysis phases of the survey.

Finally, we are truly grateful to the field teams and data processing staff for their professionalism and resilience during this survey round. The implementation of this survey required the efforts of approximately 240 people, including field workers, data quality monitors, IT personnel, cartographers, analysts and report designers. Their commitment was instrumental in ensuring the production of high-quality data and reports. Additionally, we acknowledge the invaluable support provided by the administrative and finance department of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), which ensured the smooth execution of this exercise.



MURENZI Ivan
Director General, NISR



Important technical notes for data users

The Seventh Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7) was conducted from October 2023 to October 2024, building upon the strong foundation of previous EICV surveys. Since 2010, an EICV has normally been conducted every three years, but the EICV6 was interrupted by the Covid19 pandemic, leading to a gap in the survey series. Consequently, through different EICV7 reports, the comparisons of different indicators will primarily focus on EICV5, which was undertaken in 2016-17, and is the most recent fully completed survey prior to EICV7.

Sampling

The EICV7 has two main components: a large cross-sectional sample of nationally-representative households, and a Vision Umurenge Program (VUP) survey of households receiving VUP benefits. The EICV7 data collection was covered in a period of 12 months (October 2023 to October 2024). In order to represent the seasonality in the income and consumption data, the data collection was divided into nine nationally-representative cycles for the fieldwork.

The NISR developed a Master Sample of primary sampling units (PSUs) based on the data from the 2022 Rwanda Census of Population and Housing, which was designed to provide samples for various national household surveys during the intercensal period, including the EICV. Samples were drawn from each of the country's thirty districts ("strata"). Within each stratum, the Master Sample PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), using the number of households enumerated in the Census as the measure of size for each Enumeration Area (EA).

In order to determine the sample size for the EICV7, NISR examined the EICV5 data to compute the sampling errors and 95% confidence intervals for the estimates of the poverty rate at the district level. Although the level of precision of the EICV5 results at the district level was fairly reasonable, NISR decided to increase the sample size slightly and adjust the sample design for the EICV7 to provide an improved level of precision for the district-level results. Concerning the three districts of Kigali, the sample of 72 EAs per district, and 54 EAs in districts outside the city of Kigali, were selected from the master sample for the first sampling stage. Overall, a sample of 1,674 EAs was distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months.

Within each district, the sample EAs were allocated to the urban and rural strata in proportion to the total number of households in the Census frame. For each sampled cluster, a comprehensive listing operation of all households in the EA was conducted to update the household count in the Master Sample.

At the second sampling stage, nine households per sample EA for all districts were selected. In order to distribute the sample interviews and facilitate the logistics during the data collection period over the 12-months, the sample EAs were divided into nine cycles of about 40 days each. To further facilitate the enumeration of two sample EAs by a team, three sub-cycles of 12 days each were created from every cycle. For the team to be able to rest and reach the sample EAs assigned to the next sub-cycle, one day off was given among every sub-cycle and two days among cycles.

In each district of Kigali, eight sample EAs were enumerated in each cycle while six were enumerated in districts outside of Kigali. With the aim to ensure high response rates, a random selection of three households was added to the nine-existing households, for the provision of replacement where need be. The response rate was more than 99% at the end of the survey.

The VUP Survey, conducted alongside EICV7, targeted households who benefitted from any of the seven VUP components. The sampling frame was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database. A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with EAs of beneficiaries as PSUs, and nine households sampled per EA. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each EA. Adjustments were made for smaller components to ensure adequate representation.

Data collection operations and quality assurance

The comprehensive EICV7 operations involved careful planning, training, and execution to ensure the data collected was of high quality. In July 2023 throughout the pilot survey in the preliminary phase, 15 experienced enumerators were trained for two-weeks. Following the training, the enumerators conducted a two-week field test to refine tools and methodologies. The overall training of enumerators, which lasted one month (August to September 2023), was followed by two weeks of practical exercises to simulate real scenarios in the assigned districts before the main data collection.

During the training sessions, a number of enumerators were equipped with skills to measure non-standard units. Each team of enumerators had one enumerator who was in charge of collecting information from local markets and restaurants. NISR used the collected information regarding non-standard units to convert consumed non-standard unit items by the household into standard units. The information obtained from the local restaurants has also been used to value the food calories consumed outside the home.

Another key component of EICV7 was the extension of price data collection to cover the urban and rural areas of all the 30 districts of the country. For this purpose, a team of 17 price data collectors was trained and deployed in the field during 12 months from October 2023 to October 2024 to supplement the usual Consumer Price Index (CPI) team.

The NISR collected data for the EICV7 using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) with tablets, and the data was transmitted to the server on a daily basis. Data quality was assured through robust mechanisms, including daily inconsistency checks, monitoring key indicators, and regular field supervision. Daily reporting systems facilitated real-time tracking and resolution of issues, while cycle-end reports provided comprehensive updates on the ongoing field activities.

Important changes in EICV7

The EICV7 survey incorporates significant methodological advances to provide a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of poverty in Rwanda. The methodology of poverty measurement used in the previous EICVs was built on EICV1, which was launched 25 years ago, and there was a need to reconsider it and, when necessary, update the methods used to collect and process the data.

Because of the differences in data collection methods and scope between EICV7 and earlier EICV surveys, it is not possible to directly compare the new consumption and poverty variables with those of earlier surveys, although most other socio-economic indicators remain comparable. For consumption and poverty, we used advanced modeling techniques to allow some comparability over time.

Among the more important changes were:

- Fewer visits per household (5 instead of 8 or 11);
- Information on food collected over a seven-day period (instead of 14 or 30 days);
- Separate questions on food acquisition and consumption allows for a true measure of food consumption;
- More-detailed questions on food consumed away from home, and on school meals, allow these to be included in consumption;
- Additional questions to allow for the measurement of gifts and in-kind payments for non-food items;
- A revised, and more realistic, method to compute the use value of durable goods;
- Deflation to the prices of January 2024 uses individual household-level Paasche deflators, rather than the regional-level indexes used in EICV5;
- The adult equivalence scale has been redefined to allow for economies of scale in non-food consumption;
- The poverty line starts with a calorie threshold of 2,400 kcals/adult equivalent/day (instead of 2,500), and values it using the consumption pattern of households in the second quintile (rather than the bottom two quintiles).

Triangulation with other sources of data

The triangulation of EICV7 data with other sources, particularly the 2022 General Population and Housing Census (GPHC) as well as other administrative data, provides an opportunity to validate key findings and ensure consistency across national statistics. However, for some indicators, this process faces challenges in achieving accurate comparability, due to the differences in reference periods and methodological approaches across sources. Therefore, direct comparisons should be done with caution, taking in account that limitation.

Rounding of estimates

Estimates displayed in the tables are generally shown rounded to one decimal place. To improve the readability, estimates referring to the interpretation of results have been rounded to the nearest integer, except for the discussion of relatively small percentages. Moreover, estimates of total population or total number of households are shown in tables expressed in '000's. Due to the rounding, the subpopulation totals (e.g. provinces or age groups) can be marginally different from the total population estimated at the national level.

Consumption quintiles

The results are presented by quintile. Quintiles are developed by sorting the sample of households by the value of annual consumption per adult equivalent, and then dividing the population into five equal shares. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile five, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest level of annual consumption are allocated to the first quintile.



Executive summary

Background to the EICV7

The EICV7 survey, conducted over a period of 12 months between October 2023 and October 2024 using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique as the method of data collection. The EICV7 has two main components: cross-sectional sample of households and VUP Survey among VUP beneficiaries.

The EICV7 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the current household-based population of Rwanda. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are enumeration areas (EAs) defined by the 2022 Rwanda general population and housing census. These EAs were stratified by district, urban, and rural areas and selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) using the number of households as the measure of size. A sample of 1,674 EAs was distributed across nine data collection cycles over 12 months to capture seasonal variability. In the second stage, nine households were systematically sampled within each EA, with provisions for replacements of 3 household per cluster to ensure high response rates. The response rate was more than 99%.

The main objective of the VUP survey is to measure the socioeconomic characteristics of VUP beneficiaries at national level. For the sampling design, the sampling frame was derived from a comprehensive beneficiary database from LODA. A stratified two-stage sampling approach was used, with clusters of beneficiaries as PSUs and nine households sampled per cluster. Stratification was based on the predominant VUP component within each cluster.

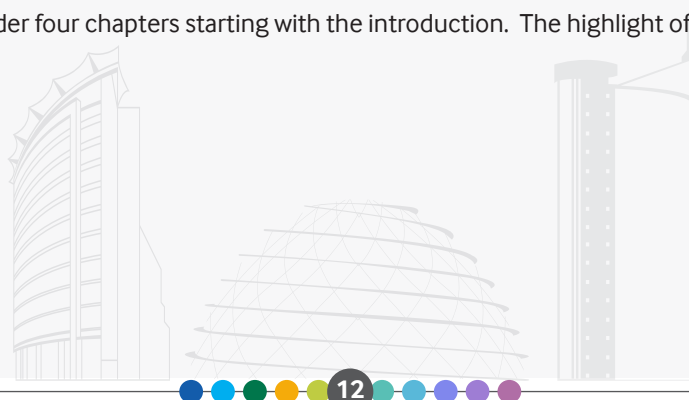
The EICV7 aims to provide timely and updated statistics to facilitate monitoring progress on poverty reduction programmes and evaluation of different policies as stipulated in the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Vision 2050.

This report primarily compares results from EICV7 with those of EICV5 conducted in 2016/17, as the EICV6(2019/20) was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and therefore could not provide comprehensive data. The analysis highlights developments over time and examines patterns across Rwanda's provinces, urban and rural areas and districts where appropriate. Particular emphasis is placed on presenting disaggregated results for men and women, to explore gender-related aspects of key social and economic characteristics of individuals and households in Rwanda.

The present report is one of eleven thematic reports produced from EICV7. It is produced with the objective of providing stakeholders with different indicators related to labor market in Rwanda for the monitoring of progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Vision 2020 and Vision 2050.

The information in the present report focuses on economic activities in short reference period (7 days prior to the interview) and it supplements the quarterly labor force survey which focuses on current labor force in different quarter of the year. The particularity of economic activity report produced through EICV is the linkage of labor market indicators with the poverty status.

The report is organized under four chapters starting with the introduction. The highlight of other chapters is presented below:



Population

The EICV7 estimated around 13.5 million people living in private households. The majority are females who represent 52% of the population.

A look on the age structure of the population revealed that children below working age (0-15 years old) represents 39.5% of the population while young people aged 16 to 30 years old represent 26.9% of the population. The proportion of the population aged 31 years old or above represents 33.6% of the total population.

The analysis of demographic dependency ratio measuring the ratio of the number of dependents (children and old person) to the core working age population (16-64 years old) showed a ratio of 79% which is lower than 86% found in 2022 population census.

City of Kigali was the province with the lowest demographic dependency ratio (59%) while Western Province was the one with the highest demographic dependency ratio (87%).

In EICV7, the estimated working age population (16 years and above) in Rwanda was 8,201,000 composed of 53.5% of females. The majority of working age population lives in rural areas (70.2%).

In EICV7, the working age population increased by around 1,445,000 persons which represent an increase of 21% during the seven years period and 3% annual increase between EICV5 and EICV7.

The bulk of working age population (67%) have primary school or lower as highest attained level of education; however, there has been an improvement as compared to registered proportion in EICV5 where this category represented 82% of working age population.

Main usually job

The number of workers totaled 6,564,000, with female workers accounting for about 52 per cent, which is almost the same as their share in the working age population. Overall workforce to population ratio in Rwanda remains higher at 80%.

The proportion of workers among the working age population in EICV7 was 72.1% in urban area and 83.4% in rural areas. The lowest workforce to population ratio was observed in City of Kigali was 73.0%, it ranges from 78% to 85% in other provinces.

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the largest occupational group (47.4%), followed by elementary occupation (27.1%). Around 56.3% of females are working in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations against 37.7% for men.

The majority of workers in their main work worked in agriculture sector (61.6%). Other economic activity sectors with the high proportion of workers are wholesale and retail trade (9.3%), construction (6.5%), manufacturing (3.5%), Transportation and Storage (3.4%) and households as employers (3.1%).

The analysis of consumption quintile and main broad sector of economic activity of workers reveals that workers engaged in services sector are more likely to live in richer households than workers in agricultural and industry sectors.

Child work and child labor

The proportion of all children aged 6 to 17 who were involved in economic activities according to EICV7 result was 11.2%. The participation of children in economic activity was slightly higher among boys (12.0%) and girls (10.3%). As expected, the level of participation in economic activity was higher among children aged 16 and 17 years old (38.8%) compared to lower age groups. Moreover, the level of economic activity participation was higher amongst children living in rural (12.4%) as compared to children living in urban (7.7%).

Results show that 3.3% of all children were child laborers. Child labor rate was 0.6 percentage point higher among males as compared to females and it was higher in age group 16-17 (10.8%) as compared to lower age groups.

Concerning the area of residence, child labor rate was higher in urban (3.6%) as compared to rural (3.1%). Kigali city and western provinces were those with the highest child labor rates 3.8% and 3.7% respectively. On the other side, the lower rates were found in Southern province and Northern province 2.8% each.

As expected, child labor rate was higher among children who were not studying (20.9%) as compared to those who were studying (1.2%).

The results show that around 36.8% of children engaged in service sector are living in household belonging to the 5th consumption quintiles while the proportion of children engaged in agriculture sector or industry sector living in the same category of household are 6.8% and 6.3% respectively. The detailed analysis of economic sector reveals that most of working children who are engaged in service activity and live in rich households worked for those households as domestic workers.





Introduction

The Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Vision 2050 have the aim of speeding up Rwanda's progress towards becoming an upper-middle income country by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050 as well as creating a better quality of life for all Rwandans.

Reliable and timely data are needed to monitor progress made on different targets and objectives stipulates in those National Strategic documents and the designed programs to implement the priorities towards the National goals.

In line with the above background, The EICV7 was carried out from October 2023 to October 2024. It was a follow-up of a series of EICVs conducted since 2001/2002. EICV has been the main source of labour market indicators till 2014. Due to high demand of labour market statistics and the necessity of monitoring the labour market dynamics, the labor force survey was introduced in Rwanda in 2016; and became the main source of key labour market indicators in Rwanda. The labour force survey was introduced along with international standards concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization as adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians in 2013.

According to these current international standards, work is defined as "Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use". This definition is in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008. Different forms of works are recognized: own-use production work (production of goods and services for own final use); employment (work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit); unpaid trainee work (work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills); volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay); and other forms of work (not defined at this time by the international standards).

The scope of the EICV7 is limited to 4 types of work: Own-use production work; employment, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work. EICV5 considered only two types of work which were employment and own-use production work. It is important to clarify that in the present report, the concept of work shall be used instead of employment.

This report is one of the eleven (11) thematic reports produced using EICV71 data. It focuses on the Economic activity. During the development of the Private Sector Development and Youth Employment Strategy (PSDYES), as well as the National Employment and Skills Strategy (NESS) to implement NST2, some labor related indicators will be utilized from the EICV7.

This report explores a wealth of evidence collected through the EICV7 and complements it with further data sources (e.g. EICV5, 2022 RPHC, Labor force survey and Establishment census) in order to put this new evidence into a meaningful context. It also makes use of the fact that the EICV in its seventh round achieved with a sample size that is sufficient to provide estimates that are reliable at the level of the district.

Following this introductory chapter, this report is subdivided into additional three chapters. The second chapter gives the overview of Rwandan population. The third chapter presents an overview of the characteristics of workers in main work. The fourth chapter shed light on the participation of the children on economic activity and child labor. The annexes provide district-level estimates for selected indicators as well as confidence intervals.



Population

2.1 Age structure of the population

The size and composition of the population is the starting point of the analysis of labor supply. The population constitutes the human capital of the country and defines its potential labor supply.

According to the results, the EICV7 estimated around 13.5 million population living in private households subdivided into 52% of females and 48% of males. The youth population (16-30) is 27% of the total population of Rwanda while children aged between 0 and 15 constitute the bulk of the population of Rwanda (39%). The remaining group is made of persons aged 31 years old or above who represent 34% of the population of Rwanda, of which 14% are old person aged 65 years old or more.

A useful summary measure to analyze the age structure is the demographic dependency ratio. It is a measure showing the ratio of the number of dependents (children and old person) to the core working age population. For this analysis, dependent children are defined as those aged 15 years old or below while old dependents are defined as adult person aged 65-year-old and above. On the other hand, the core working population is defined as the person aged 16 to 64 years old.

Dependency ratio indicate the potential effects of changes in population age structures. By relating the group of the population most likely to be economically dependents (net consumers) to the group most likely to be economically active (net producers), changes in the dependency ratio provide an indication of the potential social support requirements resulting from changes in population age structures. In addition, the ratio highlights the potential dependency burden on workers and indicates the shifts in dependency from a situation in which children are dominant to one in which older persons outnumber children as the demographic transition advances (that is, the transition from high mortality and high fertility to low mortality and low fertility). A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and by older persons who are often economically dependents².

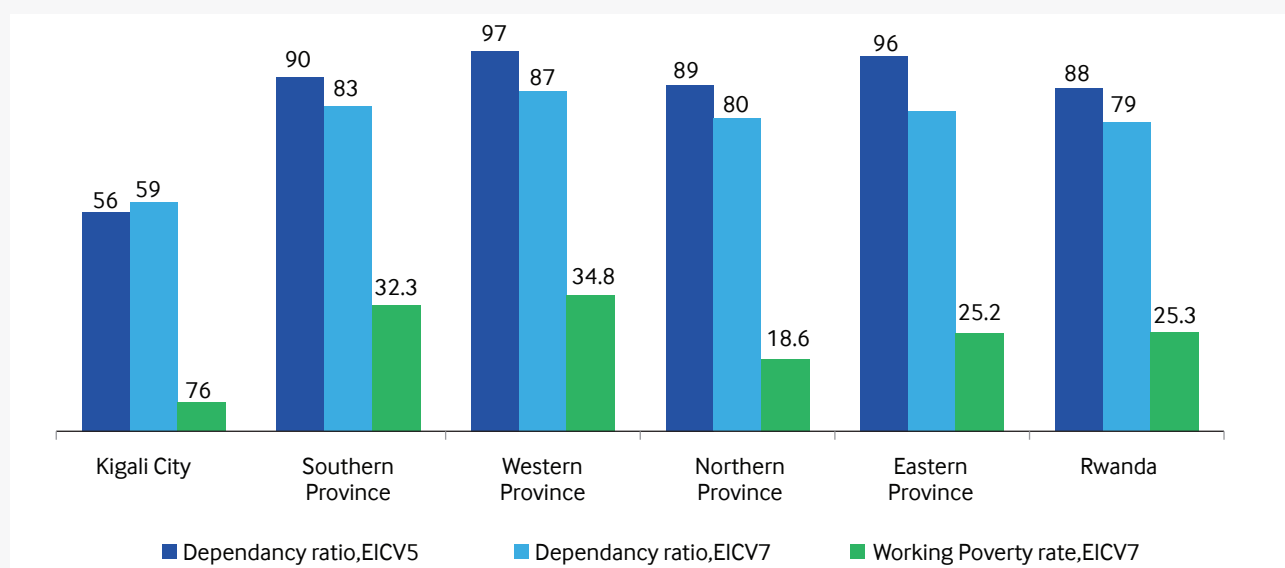
Figure 2.1 below shed the light between the relationship of the demographic dependency ratio expressed in percentage by province and the working poverty rate. The working poverty rate is the proportion of workers living in poor households. It assesses the number of workers who, despite the fact that they are working, live in poverty and so have unacceptable consumption levels. It is thus an indication of the level of well-being and living condition of workers and their families.

The results show that in Rwanda, 100 potential workers provide for 79 dependents persons, which is lower than 86% found from the 2022 general population Census. Western Province is the one with the highest demographic dependency ratio (87) as it also was the case during the 2012 general population census (95.4%) while the lowest demographic dependency ratio was found in City of Kigali (59).

Between EICV5 and EICV7, the demographic dependency ratio was slightly decreased by 9 percentage point at the National level and significantly decreased in Eastern province from 96% to 82%. It was also decreased by 10 percentage point in Western province and by 10 percentage points in western province and decreased by 7 percentage points in southern province, while it increased in City of Kigali.

The analysis of the demographic dependency ratio in respect of working poverty reveals the presence of a strong relationship between the two variables. The working poverty rate seems to be higher in provinces with high demographic dependency ratio and lower in the provinces with low demographic dependency ratio. In EICV7, The highest demographic dependence ratio and working poverty rate was observed in western province (87% and 34.8% respectively) .

Figure 2. 1: Demographic dependency ratio and working poverty rate by province

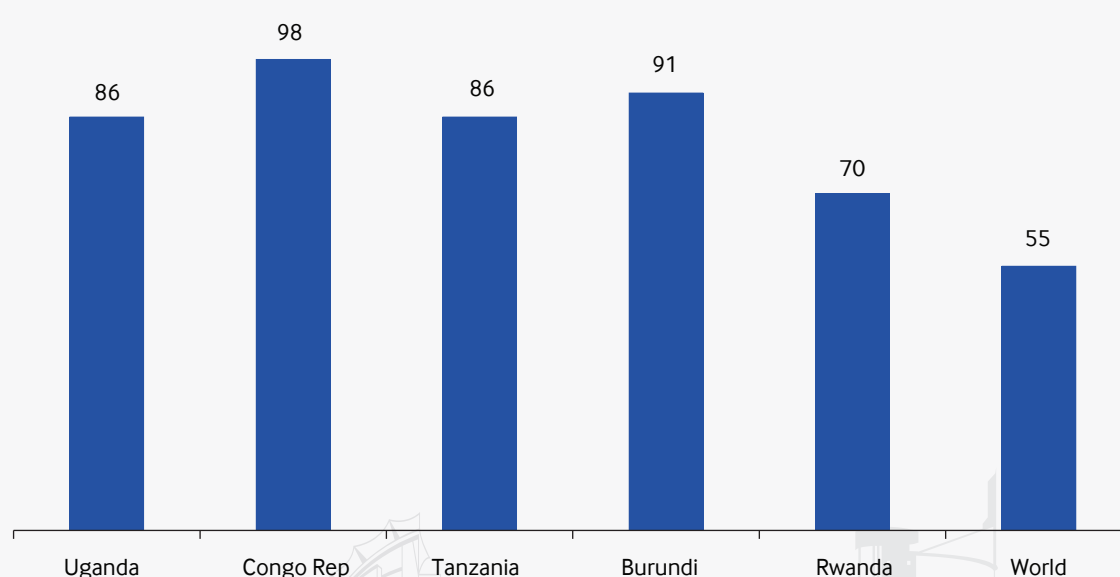


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5, EICV7.

The comparison of the demographic dependency ratio of Rwanda with the other countries in the region relied on 2023 estimates of the World Bank³ and it is generally lower than the one obtained from EICV surveys. The Rwanda demographic dependency ratio is higher than the world's (55%) and the lowest compared to the one of bordering countries (Figure 2.2).

One of the reasons why the dependency ratio from the EICV surveys is higher than the one obtained from general population censuses and derived population projections may be the exclusion of the population living in institutional households, whose the majority is potential workers, in the scope of household surveys.

Figure 2. 2: World and regional demographic dependency ratio



Source: World Bank (2023)

³ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND>

2.2 Working age population

2.2.1 Age structure of working age population

In Rwanda, working age population is defined as the population aged 16 years or above. According to the resolution concerning work statistics as set up by the 19th International conference of labor statistician in October 2013⁴, no upper limit of working age population should be set to permit the comprehensive coverage of work activities of the adult population.

The results of EICV7 shows that the working age population (16 years old or above) represented 61% of the total population. The proportion of females in the working age population was 54% which is almost the same as their corresponding proportion in the total population (52%).

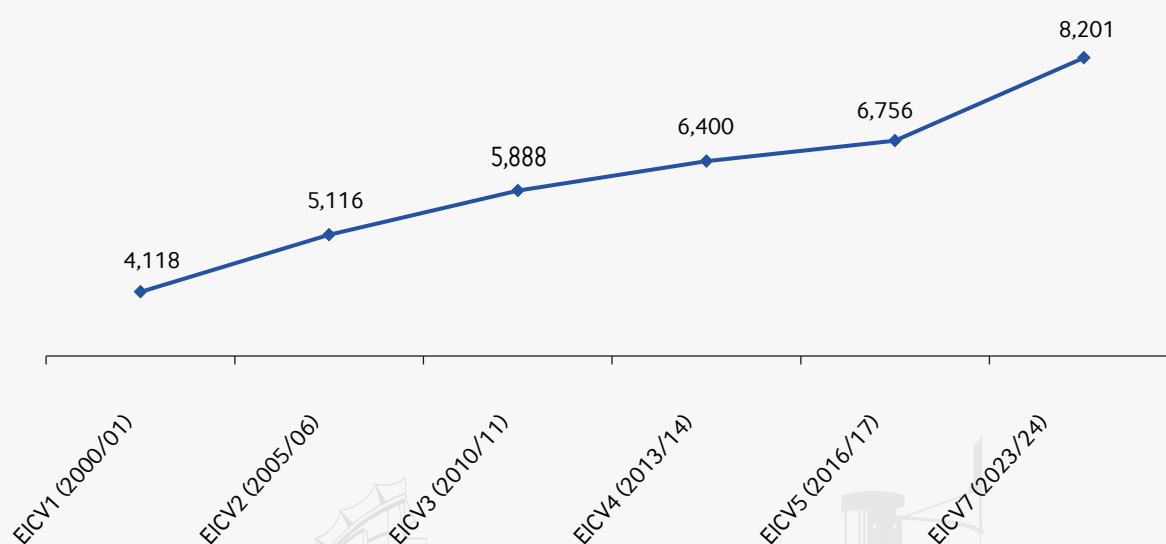
Youth population (16-30 years old) represents 44.4% of working age population while old person (65+) represent 7.8% of working age population. The part in between is the adult persons aged 31 to 64 years old who represent 47.8% of the working age population.

2.2.2 Evolution of working age population

Figure 2.3 below shows the evolution of working age population since EICV1 which was conducted in 2000/01. It is important to note that till 2010, the frequency of EICV was 5 years which changed to 3 years after 2010. The results presented in the figure below shows that the working age population increased by around 1,445,000 persons which represent an increase of 21% during the seven years period and 3% annual increase between EICV5 and EICV7.

The consideration of the evolution of working age population in the years prior to EICV7 reveals that the working age population is changing at the decreasing rate. Between EICV4 and EICV5, the annual increase of working age population was 1.9%, it was 2.8 % between EICV3 and EICV4, it was also 2.9% between EICV2 and EICV3 while between EICV1 and EICV2 it was 4%.

Figure 2. 3: Evolution of working age population (,000s)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV1, EICV2, EICV3, EICV4, EICV5, EICV7

2.2.3 Working age population and education

Some of the population of working age has already transited from school to labor market while others, especially young people are still at school and constitute the potential future labor supply. During the EICV7, around 14.1% of all working age population were still at school. As expected, the majority of those who were at school was young people. According to the results presented in below Table 2. 1, 66.0 % of young people aged 16 to 17 were at school while the proportion of those aged 25 years old and above who were at school represent only 1.4%.

Table 2. 1: Distribution of working age population by age group and school enrollment (EICV7)

Age group	School enrollment		Total
	Studying in the last 12 months	Not studying in the last 12 months	
16-17	66.0	34.0	100
18-20	40.4	59.6	100
21-24	18.4	81.6	100
25+	1.4	98.6	100
Total	14.1	85.9	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 2. 2 presents the distribution of working age population by level of education attainment in EICV5 and EICV7. The majority of working age population did not complete primary school. During EICV7, 40.2 % of working age population reported that they have not completed primary school while 10.6 % have never attended school. The sum of the two categories reveals that 50.8% of working age population was less than primary education level in 2023-2024. The proportion of males with less than primary education (50.3%) was lower than the one of their counterpart females (51.2%).

The proportion of working age population who completed primary school or attained at most lower secondary school was 36.1 % during the EICV7. The corresponding proportion among females was 36.7% higher than the one among males (35.3%). The EICV7 results show that 12% completed at least secondary schools including 3.9% of university graduates. The proportion of males who completed that level of education is almost two percentage point higher than the proportion of females with the same level of education.

The comparison with the results found in EICV5 (2016/17) reveals that there was a slight improvement in the educational structure of working age population in Rwanda during 7 years-period. On one hand, the proportion of working age population who did not complete primary school (including those who never attended school) declined from 57 % in 2016/17 to 51% in EICV7 (2023/24) and the proportion of working age population who completed at least upper secondary school increased from 9.5% to 12% during the same period.

Table 2. 2: Distribution of working age population by level of education, according to sex (EICV5 and EICV7)

Attained level of education	Male		Female		Total	
	EICV 5	EICV 7	EICV 5	EICV 7	EICV 5	EICV 7
Never attended	12.1	8.2	18.9	12.7	15.7	10.6
Primary not completed	42.3	42.1	40.2	38.5	41.2	40.2
Primary completed	26.2	26.7	24.9	27.5	25.5	27.2
Post primary	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Lower secondary	7.4	8.6	6.4	9.2	6.9	8.9
Upper secondary	7	8.2	5.9	7.8	6.4	8.0
University	3.6	4.6	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count(,000s)	3,159	3,812	3,598	4,390	6,756	8,201

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

2.2.4 Spatial distribution of working age population

The Table 2. 3 below presents the spatial distribution (area of residence and province) of working age population according to sex. The presented results show that 70.2 % of working age population in Rwanda were living in rural areas while 29.8 % were living in urban areas. The urban working age population is around 1 percentage point higher than estimated urban population (28.4%). The proportion of males living in urban areas (30.2%) is slightly higher than the proportion of females living in the same area (29.4%).

The distribution of working age population by province shows that Eastern province is the one with the highest number of working age population (26.4%), followed by Southern Province (22.3%) and Western province (20.7%). The proportion of working age population living in City of Kigali was 14.9%.

The distribution of males and females is almost the same in almost all provinces and in Kigali. The same table presents the information on EICV5 findings. From the presented results, the proportion of working age population living in urban areas was increased from 20.6 % to 29.8 % between the two surveys. This increase was mostly contributed by 2.3 percentage point of the increase in working age population of Eastern between the EICV5 and EICV7. The comparison of the proportion of working age population in EICV5 and EICV7 surveys by province reveals a slight drop of the proportions from EICV5 to EICV7 in all provinces and in Kigali except northern and eastern provinces. There was an increase of both males and females of working age in urban areas of Rwanda.

Table 2. 3: Distribution of working age population by area of residence and province, according to sex (EICV5 and EICV7).

Area of residence	Male		Female		Total	
	EICV 5	EICV 7	EICV 5	EICV 7	EICV 5	EICV 7
Urban	21.9	30.2	19.5	29.4	20.6	29.8
Rural	78.1	69.8	80.5	70.6	79.4	70.2
Provinces						
Kigali City	17	15.4	14.7	14.4	15.7	14.9
Southern	22.6	22.3	23.3	22.4	23	22.3
Western	21	20.2	22.1	21.2	21.6	20.7
Northern	15.4	15.4	15.8	15.9	15.6	15.6
Eastern	24	26.8	24.2	26.1	24.1	26.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count(,000s)	3,159	3,812	3,598	4,390	6,756	8,201

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7





Main usually work.

During the survey, Persons aged 6 years and above were asked if they performed different economic activities during 7 days prior to the interview. If a person was identified to be involved in at least one economic activity in the reference period, was asked a number of questions regarding the characteristics of the main work, performed, the main work being the work in which one performs more time(hours) than others.

The current methodology to identify the main work is totally different from the one used in previous series of EICV reports. Hence, we are unable to make comparisons with the previous EICVs. The present chapter presents the main work with respect to individual characteristics of workers as well as the labor market characteristics of the main work itself.

The analysis in the present chapter will focus on the main work in a period of 7 days prior to the interview. It is worth mentioning that this chapter covers different type of work (employment, subsistence farming, volunteer work and unpaid internship). However, the analysis of indicators such as employment, unemployment and underemployment, etc. are no longer part of EICV report. Instead, these indicators are analyzed in the labor force survey introduced by NISR in 2016.

3.1 Workforce to population ratio

The workforce to population ratio measures the proportion of working age population who carried out any economic activity during 7 days prior to the interview.

The workforce to population ratio in Rwanda stands at 80%. It is worth noting that the workforce to population ratio in EICV7 could not be compared to workforce to population ratio found in previous EICVs since the reference periods used are different. In the past, the reference period used to determine if someone engaged in any economic activity was the 12 months leading up to the interview. However, for EICV7, we have shifted to using a reference period of the seven days prior to the interview.

Figure 3. 1 presents the workforce to population ratio and working poverty rate, according to the areas of residence and provinces of respondents.

The proportion of workers among the working age population in EICV7 was higher in rural areas (83.4 %) than in urban areas of Rwanda (72.1%). The low workforce to population ratio in urban areas as compared to rural areas is also reflected in the City of Kigali as compared to other provinces. While the workforce to population ratio in City of Kigali was 73%, it ranges from 78% to 85% in other provinces. Northern province is the one that registered the highest workforce to population ratio.

The working poverty rate is lower in urban areas than in rural areas and lower in Kigali city than in other provinces while the workforce to population ratio is lower in urban areas than in rural areas and lower in the City of Kigali than in other provinces. This indicates the predominance of low-income generating jobs in rural areas than in urban areas, and in others provinces than in the City of Kigali.

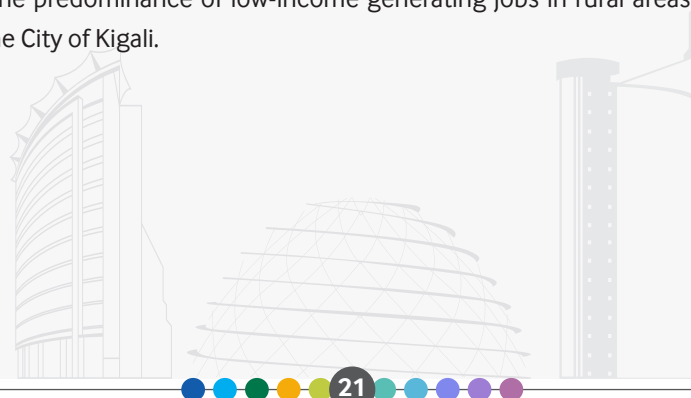
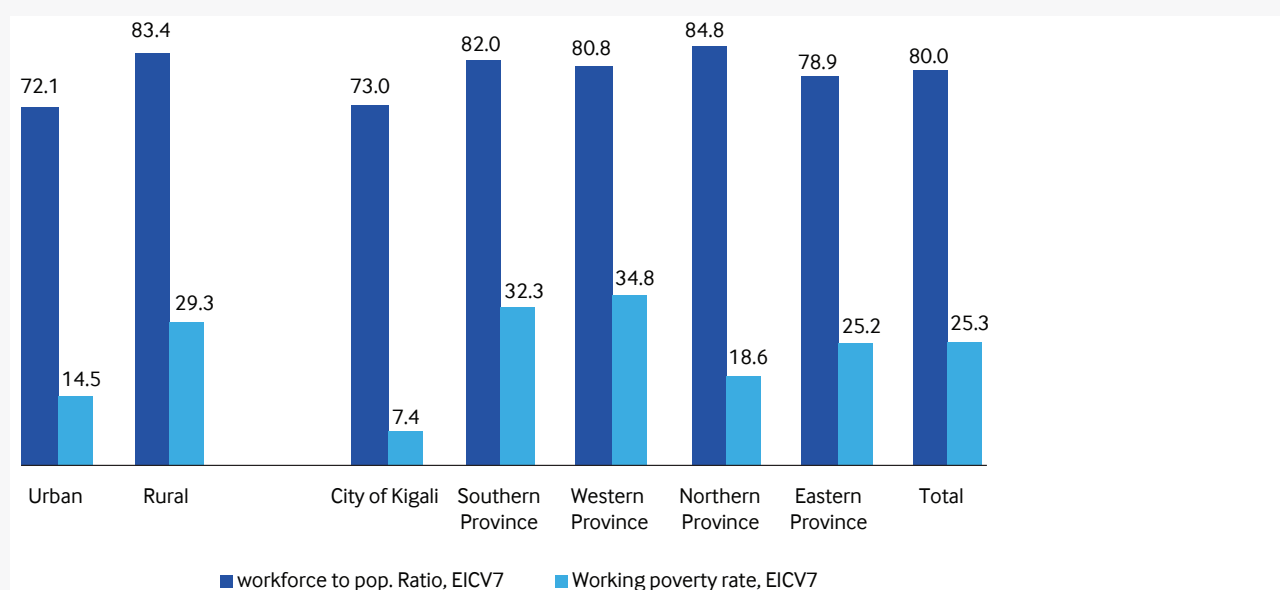


Figure 3. 1: Workforce to population ratio and working poverty rate by area of residence and province.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

The workforce to population ratio is higher (82.6 %) in males than in females (77.8%). The analysis of workforce to population ratio by age group reveals that at low age the workforce to population ratio is low (47.2%) as there is a significant number of working age young who are still at school. The workforce to population ratio increases with age and it reaches a pick between 45 and 49 years old (93.8%) before decreasing. It keeps decreasing slightly till the age of 64, after which a sharp decreasing is apparent as most people are retiring and get out of economic activity.

Due to the presence of low workforce to population ratio in the low age group, it is obvious to have low workforce to population ratio among youth (68%) as compared to adults (89.6%).

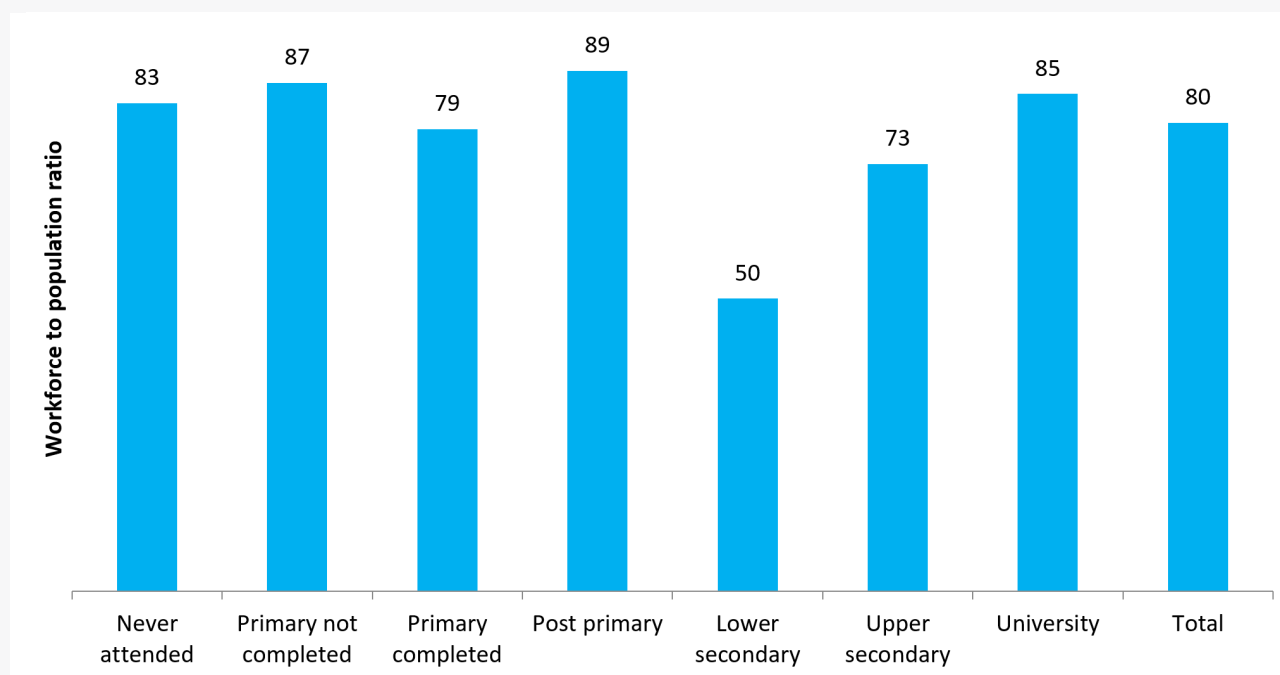
Table 3. 1: Workforce to population ratio by sex and age group (EICV7).

Sex and age of workers	Workforce to population ratio
Sex	
Male	82.6
Female	77.8
Age group	
16-19	47.2
20-24	71.8
25-29	86.8
30-34	90.9
35-39	92.3
40-44	93.7
45-49	93.8
50-54	93.6
55-59	91.0
60-64	88.8
65+	73.3
Young/Adults	
Young	68.0
Adult	89.6
Total	80.0

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

The analysis of workforce to population ratio by level of education reveals that ratios were slightly higher among workers with low level of education as compared to those who are relatively highly educated. The proportion of working age population below primary school level that had worked during the reference period was around 87% while the proportion of those with a lower secondary school level was around 50% and the one for upper secondary school graduates was 73%. The proportion of university graduates who carried out any economic activity during 7 days prior to the survey was 85%; higher than the proportion of workers who completed upper level of education.

Figure 3. 2: Workforce to population ratio by level of education attained (EICV7).



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

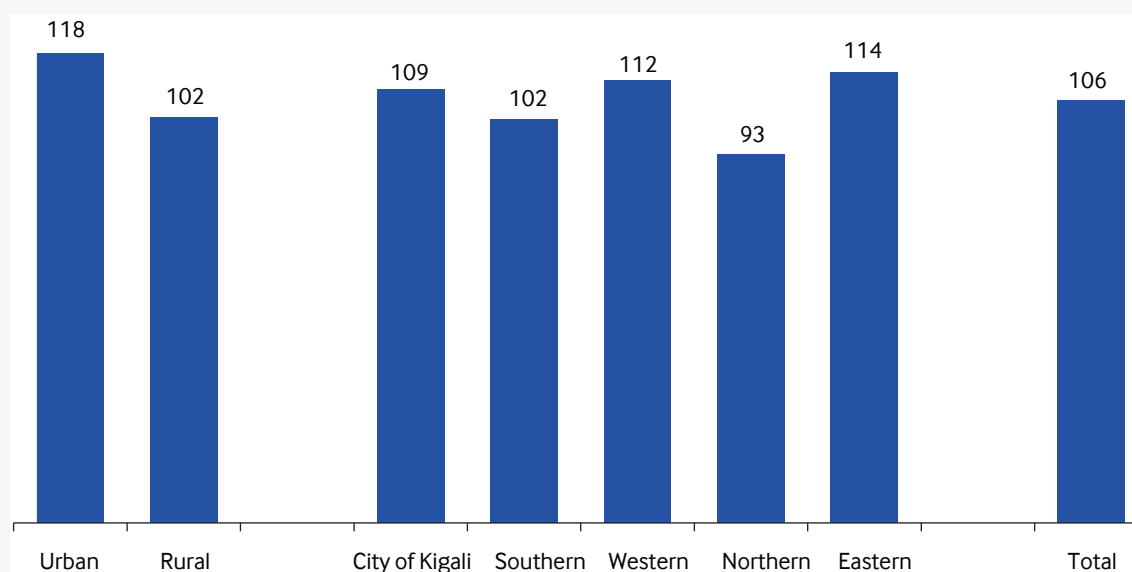
The low level of workforce to population ratio among middle and high skilled working age population is in most case influenced by the enrollment in schools of a substantial number of young people. The workforce to population ratio calculated for the population who was not studying during the survey revealed that 83% of lower secondary school graduates carried out an economic activity during the reference period while the ratio was 80% among upper secondary schools graduates and 86% for university graduates.

The demographic dependency ratio analyzed in the previous chapter ignore the fact that all people aged 65+ are not necessarily dependent and that many of those in working age are actually not working. The economic dependency ratio is an alternative measure which has been developed. It measures the ratio of the population who are not working to the working population. In the present calculation, working children below official working age are considered as not working.

Figure 3. 3 reveals that the economic dependency ratio from EICV7 was 106. This means that 100 workers have the responsibility to provide for 106 persons who are not working. It is important to note that this figure cannot be directly compared to those from previous EICVs, as the reference period for capturing worker shifted from the last 12 months to the last 7 days before the interview.

The economic dependency ratio is higher in urban (118%) as compared to rural areas (102%). The Northern province is the only province with ratio below 100% while Eastern province is the one with the highest economic dependency ratio (114%) followed by Western province (112%).

Figure 3. 3: Economic dependency ratio by area of residence (EICV7).



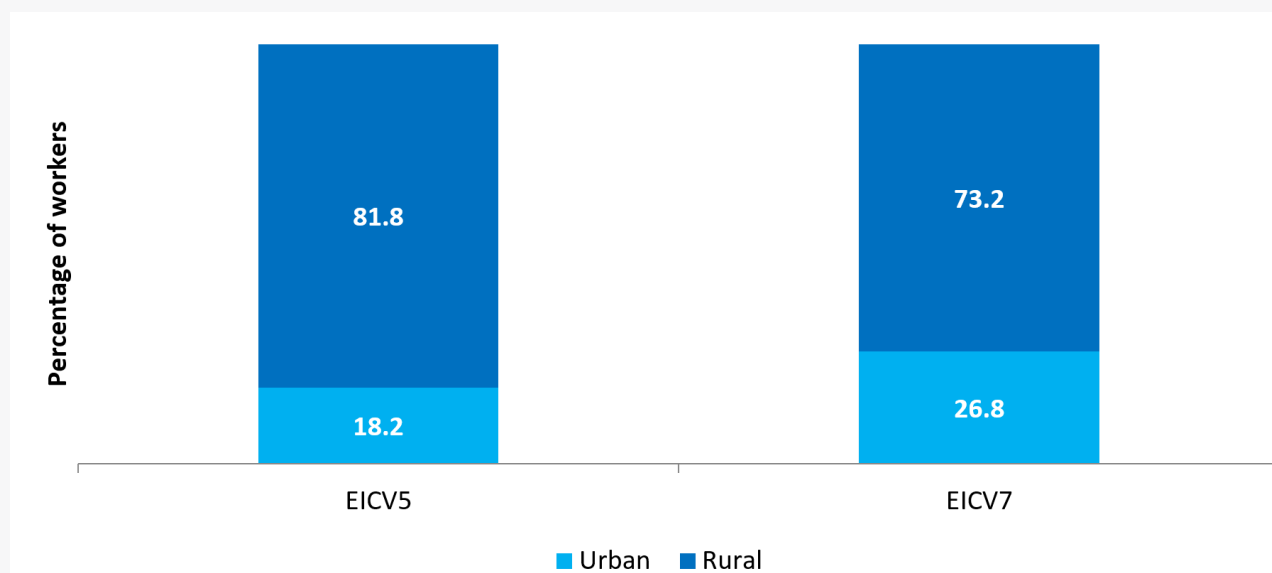
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2 Characteristics of workers in their main work

3.2.1 Geographical distribution of workers

As expected, the majority of workers are living in rural areas. According to the EICV7 results in Figure 3.4, 73.2% of workers were living in rural areas and only 26.8% were living in urban areas. The proportion of workers living in urban areas has increased by 8.6 percentage point from 18.2% obtained in EICV5 to 26.8% in EICV7.

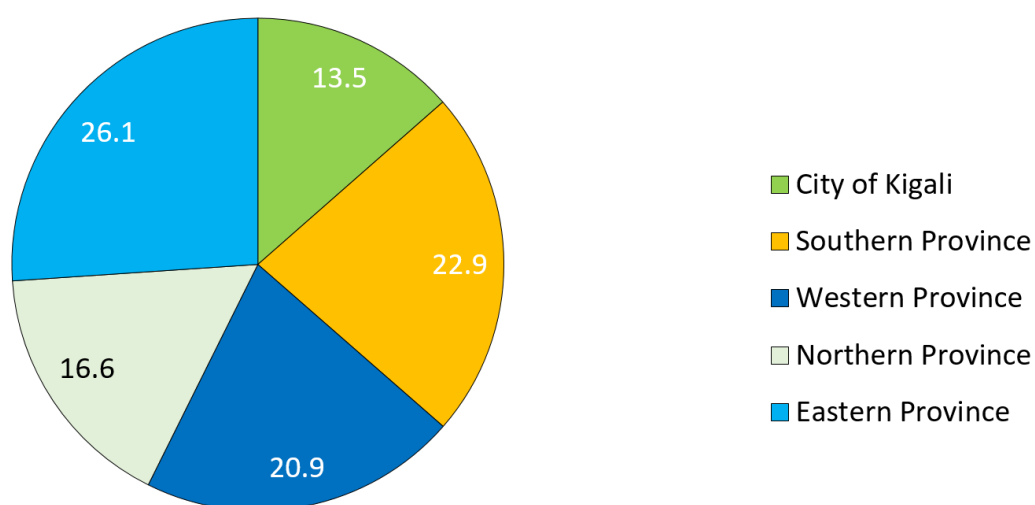
Figure 3. 4: Distribution of workers in usual main work by area of residence, EICV5 and EICV7.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

The distribution of workers by province as presented in the Figure 3. 5 below shows that during EICV7, 13.5% of workers was living in the City of Kigali while the proportion of workers in eastern province was 26.1%.

Figure 3. 5: Distribution of workers by province in EICV7

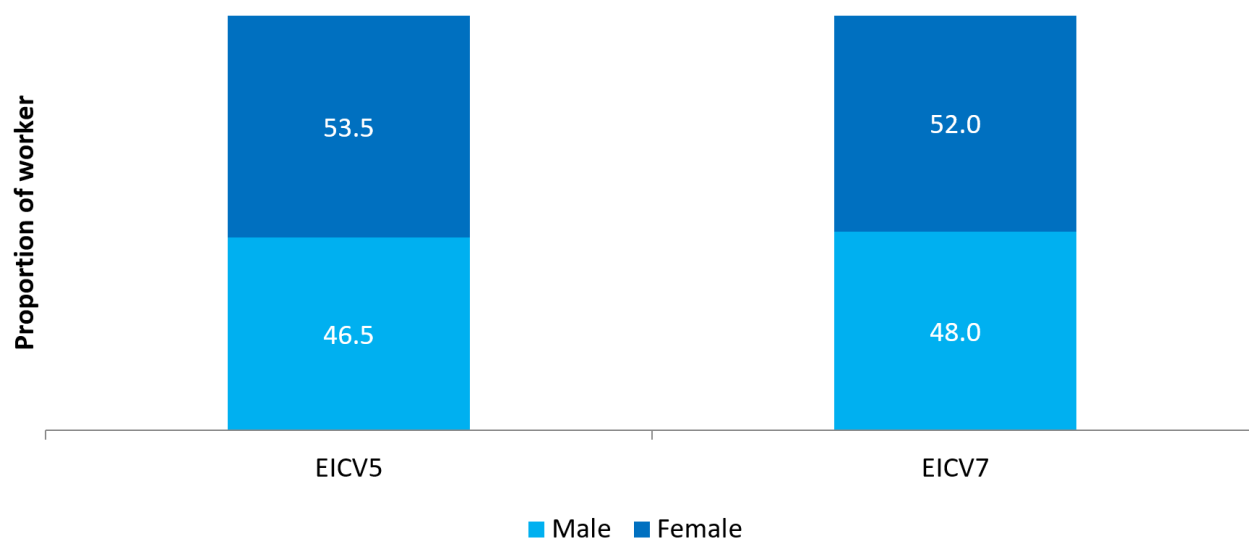


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2.2 Demographic and social characteristics of workers

Figure 3. 6 presents the distribution of workers in main work by sex. The proportion of females who were working during EICV7 was 52% and it was slightly lower than the one found in EICV5, On the other side the proportion of males who were working in EICV7 was 48% slightly higher than the one for EICV5.

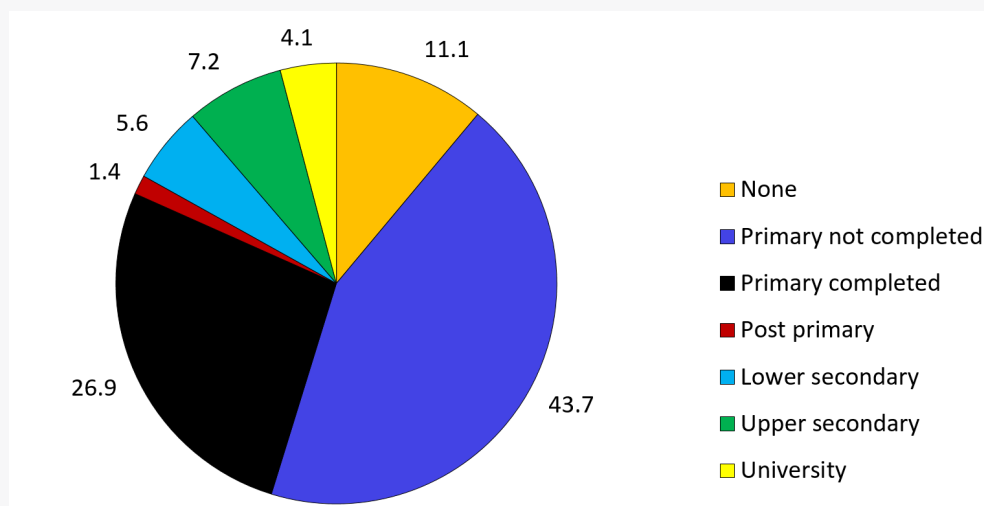
Figure 3. 6: Distribution of workers by sex (%)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Figure 3.7 presents the distribution of workers by attained level of education. The majority of workers in Rwanda have low level of education. 54.8% of workers in Rwanda did not complete at least primary school education and only 11.3% completed at least secondary school education and around 4.1% of workers in Rwanda did attain university.

Figure 3. 7: Distribution of workers by attained level of education (EICV7).

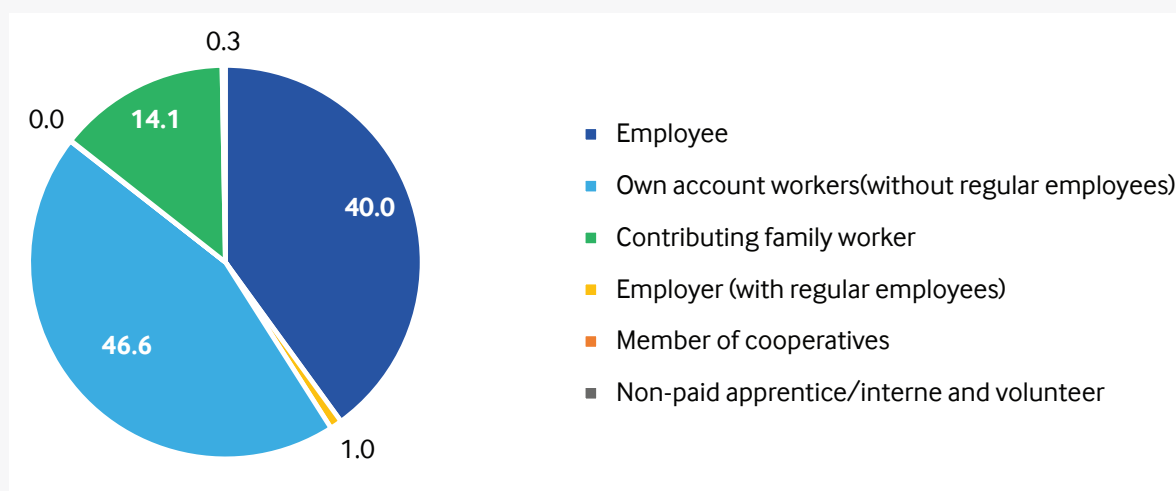


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2.3 Workers by status in work

Figure 3.8 presents the distribution of workers by status in the work performed. The figure shows that the highest percentage of workers are own account workers (without regular employees) with 44.6 % this category includes person who operates his or her economic enterprise, or engages independently in a profession or trade, people involved in subsistence agriculture without hiring regular employees have also been included in own account workers, followed by employees(40.0%), contributing family workers(14.1%), employers(1%), non-paid apprentice/interne and volunteers(0.3%) and then member of cooperative (0.05%).

Figure 3. 8: Distribution of workers in main work by status in their work (EICV7)

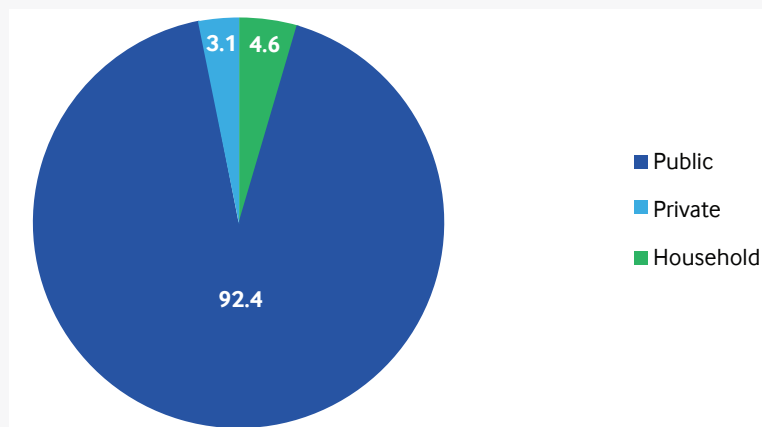


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2.4: Workers by institutional sector

The distribution of workers by institutional sector reveals that the vast majority of workers were in private sector (92.4%) followed by public sector and household which employs 4.6 % and 3.1% respectively. The private sector includes private in non-agriculture activities, private in agriculture activities, VUP, International organizations (NGOs), Local NGOs and religious organizations and cooperative.

Figure 3. 9: Distribution of workers by institutional sector



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2.5 The median monthly income of paid Workers in different categories.

According to the results presented in the Table 3. 2 below, the median income for paid workers was 43,333 RWF in EICV7 while it was 39,000 RWF in EICV5.

Paid works are more lucrative in urban areas than in rural areas and in City of Kigali than in other provinces. The median income from work performed in rural areas (35,000 RWF) is almost two times lower than the one in urban areas. About the provinces, the median income from work ranges from 36,000 RWF to 40,000 RWF in four provinces while in Kigali the median income is 100,000 RWF.

Differences in income from work across provinces and areas of residence may be influenced by different factors such as the type of predominant occupations, predominant economic activity, and number of working hours supplied etc.

According to the results presented in the table below, the median income for males engaged in paid work (52,000 RWF) is higher than the median income for females (31,200 RWF). The observed gap in EICV7 has slightly decreased as compared to the gap that was observed in EICV5.

The median income from work for paid workers increased in all 10 years interval age group expect for 16-24 where it decreased from 31,200 RWF observed in EICV5 to 30,333 RWF observed in EICV7. The highest increase was observed in 45-54 age group, in which it increased from 31,200 RWF in EICV5 to 52,000 RWF in EICV7.

The median income form work for paid workers is higher among adults than young persons as observed in both EICV5 and EICV7.

The analysis of income with level of education attained reveals the presence of the return to education which is far higher for university graduates compared to other levels of education. The median income from work increased from 26,000 RWF for those who have never been at school to 80,000 RWF for those with post primary education. The median income for lower secondary which is 60,000 RWF is lower than the one for the holders of post primary level of education. This fluctuation may be attributed to the effect of higher experience for holders of post primary level whose the majority are graduates from post primary vocational school such as CERAI or CERAR – that no longer exist – as compared to the one of lower secondary graduates.

For university graduates, the median income is 280,000 RWF which is more than two times as higher as the one for upper secondary graduates and more than 10 times as higher as the one for those without any level of education.

As expected, workers living in richer households are subjected to higher income than those living in poor households. It is higher (104,000 RWF) among people in quintile 5 and lower (30,000 RWF) among people in quintile 1.

Table 3. 2: Median monthly income from paid work by job status of paid workers.

Desegregations	EICV5	EICV7
Area of residence		
Urban	70,000	78,000
Rural	26,000	35,000
Province		
Kigali City	78,000	100,000
Southern Province	30,000	37,500
Western Province	26,000	39,000
Northern Province	30,000	40,000
Eastern Province	23,000	36,400
Sex		
Male	46,800	52,000
Female	23,400	31,200
10 years interval		
16-24	31,200	30,333
25-34	44,000	52,000
35-44	39,000	52,000
45-54	31,200	52,000
55-64	20,800	39,000
65+	20,800	26,000
Young/Adult categories		
Young	37,000	39,000
Adult	39,000	52,000
Level of education attained		
None	19,000	26,000
Primary not completed	26,000	32,000
Primary completed	39,000	43,333
Post primary	78,000	80,000
Lower secondary	64,333	60,000
Upper secondary	70,000	100,000
University	220,000	280,000
Consumption		
Quintile1	18,200	30,000
Quintile2	23,400	32,000
Quintile3	26,000	39,000
Quintile4	40,000	52,000
Quintile5	78,000	104,000
Total	39,000	43,333

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2.6 Workers by consumption quintiles, according to status in the work (EICV7).

Work is a significant factor in helping people escape poverty. Table 3.3 illustrates the distribution of workers across consumption quintiles. The data shows that the highest percentage of workers (21.1%) are in quintile 5, while the lowest percentage (18.3%) are in quintile 1. Additionally, the table indicates that around 69.7% of employers are in quintile 5, compared to only 3.3% in quintile 1. This suggests that the majority of workers are concentrated in higher consumption quintiles than the lower ones.

Table 3. 3: Distribution of workers by consumption quintiles, according to status in the work (EICV7).

Consumption quintile	Employee	Employer (with regular employees)	Own account worker (without regular employees)	Member of cooperative	Contributing family worker	Non Paid Apprentice/Interne and volunteer	Total
Q1	22.1	3.3	14.8	13.1	19.4	8.0	18.3
Q2	18.3	6.9	19.4	18.7	25.1	13.4	19.6
Q3	16.3	7.3	23.0	26.6	25.1	13.2	20.4
Q4	16.4	12.8	24.5	19.1	21.0	23.9	20.6
Q5	27.0	69.7	18.4	22.4	9.4	41.5	21.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2.7 Weekly hours worked in all economic activities

The table 3.4 presents the average weekly actual hours worked in all economic activities across main economic sector disaggregated by residence area, province, sex, level of education attained. The findings indicate that the average number of hours actually worked per week is 35.9. Notably, individuals residing in urban areas of Rwanda work on average of 43.6 hours per week, compared to 33.1 hours for those in rural areas.

The average weekly hours worked are highest in Kigali City (48.0 hours) relative to other provinces. Additionally, the data reveals that men work more hours on average (39.8 hours) than women (32.2 hours). Young people also tend to work more hours per week compared to adults.

The analysis further shows that the number of actual hours worked per week increases with higher levels of education. Average weekly hours was 45.2 for those who attained university while it was 29.8 for those who never attended school.

Table 3. 4: Average weekly actual hours worked in all economic activities by main economic sector.

Desegregations	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
Residence area				
Urban	27.6	40.2	51.1	43.6
Rural	29.6	39.1	46.5	33.1
Province				
Kigali City	28.6	42.3	53.7	48.0
Southern Province	30.2	39.4	47.6	34.3
Western Province	28.9	37.8	43.5	33.3
Northern Province	30.5	39.3	47.6	35.0
Eastern Province	28.4	38.6	49.1	33.6
Sex				
Male	32.1	40.5	51.8	39.8
Female	27.5	36.8	45.7	32.2
10 years interval				
16-24	26.6	38.2	50.3	35.2
25-34	30.1	41.9	49.9	39.1
35-44	31.8	39.8	49.3	37.6
45-54	31.4	41.8	47.3	35.9
55-64	30.3	33.0	43.2	32.1
Young/adult categories				
Young	27.6	40.3	50.2	36.9
Adult	30.2	39.1	48.2	35.3
Level of education attained				
Never attended	28.1	35.1	41.0	29.8
Primary not completed	30.1	38.9	48.7	34.6
Primary completed	29.3	39.2	51.7	36.5
Post Primary	30.6	40.5	49.5	36.7
lower secondary	25.7	39.1	50.7	37.4
Upper secondary	29.4	44.2	49.5	44.2
University	31.4	47.7	45.8	45.2
Total	29.4	39.6	49.2	35.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2.8 Main occupation of workers

Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person, irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in work of the person.

The survey provides data on the distribution of working persons by major occupational groups for men and women separately as well as by urban and rural (Table 3.5). Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the largest occupational group (47.4 %), followed by elementary occupation (27.1 %), Services and sales workers (11.1 %).

The pattern is almost identical for men and women, although the distribution of occupations is slightly more diversified among male than among females. Around 56.3% of females are employed in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations against 37.7 % for men.

The examination of the distribution of occupation according to area of residence shows a high diversity of occupation in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers and those involved in elementary occupation occupy 84.9% of workers living in rural areas while in urban areas, the occupations are distributed among elementary occupation (29.5%), service sale workers (21.6%) , skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery (16.6%), and craft and related trade workers (10.5%), professionals (8.2%).

The comparison with findings from EICV5 shows that the proportion of workers in agricultural occupation decreased by 7 percentage point from 54% to 47%. The decrease in the proportions of workers in agricultural jobs happened at almost the same pace among males and females. Dissimilarly, the proportion of workers in elementary occupations remained almost the same from EICV5 to EICV7 in national context.

Table 3. 5: Distribution of workers by main occupation, according to area of residence and sex (EIC5 and EICV7).

Occupation	Urban		Rural		Male		Female		Total	
	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7
Managers	1	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9
Professionals	8.8	8.2	1.9	2.1	4.3	4.4	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.8
Technical and associate professionals	2.3	3.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	2	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.3
Clerical support workers	1.4	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.9
Services and sales workers	27	21.6	6.6	7.2	11.9	10	8.9	12	10.3	11.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	16.7	16.6	61.8	58.7	43.1	37.7	62.7	56.3	53.6	47.4
Craft and related trades workers	6.3	10.5	1.9	3.7	4.3	8.8	1.3	2.5	2.7	5.5
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3.6	5	0.7	1.1	2.4	4.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.2
Elementary occupations	32.7	29.5	26.7	26.2	32.2	30.6	24	23.9	27.8	27.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count(,000s)	1,063	1,760	4,763	4,804	2,711	3,150	3,114	3,415	5,825	6,564

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7

The analysis of occupations in main usually work and consumption quintiles reveals that workers in agricultural forestry and fishery as well as those in elementary occupations are more likely to live in poor households than workers in other occupations. Those two groups of occupations have higher proportions of workers in the poorest quintile (27.7% for elementary occupation and 18.4% for agricultural occupations) compared to the proportions of workers in other occupations in the same quintile; and their proportion in the wealthier quintiles are significantly lower compared to the proportions of other occupations.

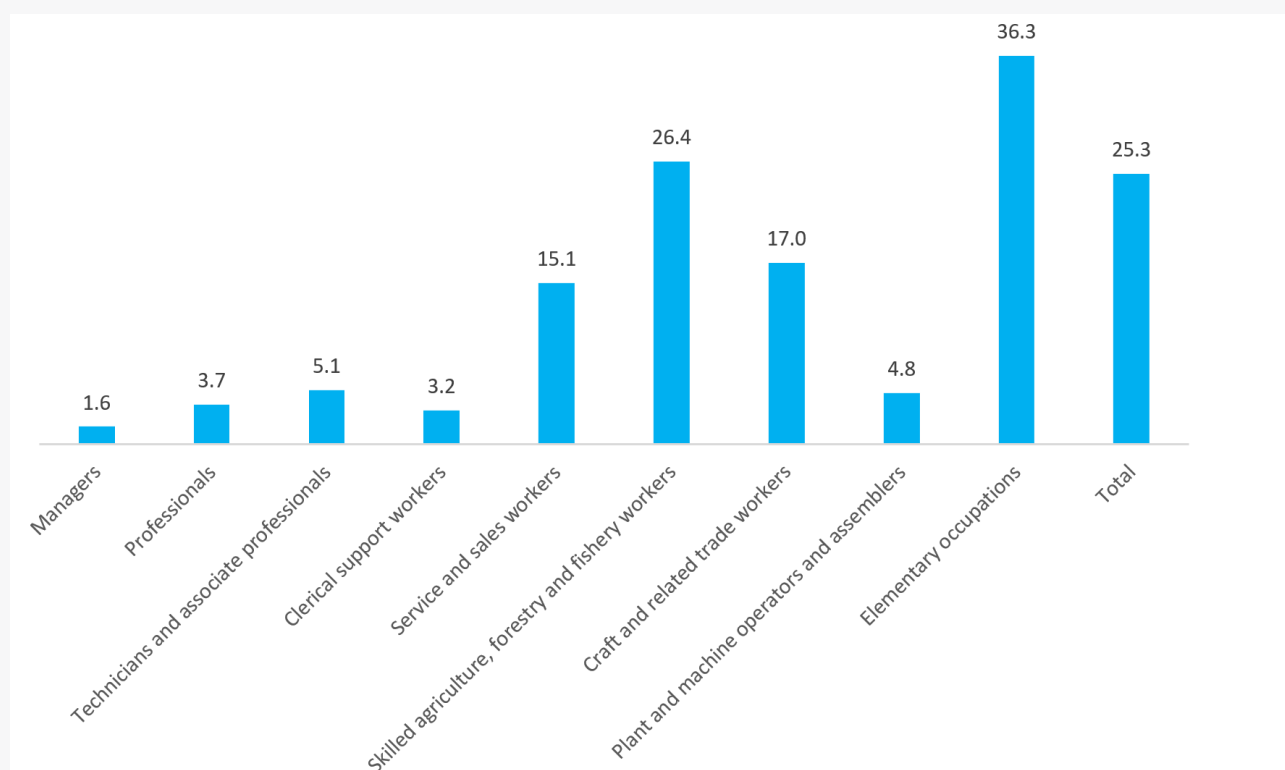
Table 3. 6: Distribution of workers in by main usual occupation, according to consumption quintiles (EICV5 and EICV7).

Occupation at individual and main usual job level	Consumption quintiles										Total
	Quintile1		Quintile2		Quintile3		Quintile4		Quintile5		
	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	
Managers	0	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.1	2.7	4.6	13.1	92.9	82.6	100
Professionals	0.3	2.6	1.9	3.1	3.3	5.5	12.3	17.5	82.2	71.3	100
Technical and associate professionals	0.5	3.6	6	5.1	3.4	6.8	11.7	17.2	78.4	67.3	100
Clerical support workers	0	1.8	3.2	2.7	1.8	4.8	3.7	16.6	91.2	74.1	100
Services and sales workers	7.4	10.0	9.5	13.3	14.5	17.6	21.1	23.1	47.4	36.0	100
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	15.5	18.4	20.3	23.1	23.6	24.4	25.2	23.0	15.4	11.0	100
Craft and related trades workers	10.3	12.2	14.6	14.7	15.5	20.8	21.1	23.0	38.5	29.3	100
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.1	3.5	6	7.1	7.1	12.0	21.4	26.4	63.4	51.1	100
Elementary occupations	26.5	27.7	21.8	22.2	18.3	18.8	14.9	15.4	18.5	15.8	100
Total	16.8	18.3	18.5	19.6	19.9	20.4	21.1	20.6	23.8	21.1	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Figure 3.10 presents the working poverty rate by main occupation of workers for EICV7. The working poverty rate remained the highest at 36.3% among workers engaged in elementary occupations followed by 26.4% among skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers, on the other side, the lowest working poverty rate was observed among managers (1.6%). The working poverty rate is lower also among clerical support workers (3.2%) and among professionals (3.7%). The overall observation is that the working poverty rate is lower within occupations which requires higher skill level.

Figure 3. 10: Working poverty rate by main occupation (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

3.2.9 Workers and main economic activity

Table 3. 8 presents the distribution of workers by main economic activity, according to sex and area of residence. The majority of workers in their main job worked in agriculture sector (61.6%). Other economic activity sectors with the high proportion of workers are wholesale and retail trade (9.3%), construction (6.5%), Manufacturing (3.5%), Transportation and Storage (3.4%), and Activities of Households as Employers (3.1%).

The economic activity structure in urban is different from the one in rural. For instance, while agriculture sector employs 75.7% of all workers in rural areas, the corresponding proportion in urban areas is 23.2%. The reverse situation applies in wholesale and retail trade where the proportion of workers in urban is around three times higher than the proportion of workers in the same sector living in rural areas.

The distribution according to sex reveals that the proportion of females in agriculture (71.6%) is higher than the one for males (50.7%) employed by the same sector.

Table 3. 8: Distribution of workers by economic activity of the main job, according to area of residence and sex (EICV7).

Industry at individual and main usual job	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	23.2	75.7	50.7	71.6	61.6
B: Mining and Quarrying	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.1
C: Manufacturing	5.9	2.6	4.3	2.8	3.5
D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning Supply	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Services	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
F: Construction	11.4	4.7	11.2	2.2	6.5
G: Wholesale and Retail trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	18.5	5.9	8.9	9.7	9.3
H: Transportation and Storage	6.8	2.1	6.7	0.3	3.4
I: Accommodation and Food Services Activities	4.0	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.1
J: Information and Communication	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
K: Financial and Insurance Activities	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
L: Real Estate Activities	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
N: Administrative and Support Activities	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.1
O: Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	4.1	0.9	2.8	0.8	1.7
P: Education	3.9	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
R: Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
S: Other Service Activities	3.3	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.6
T: Activities of Households as Employers	8.4	1.1	2.6	3.5	3.1
U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Count	1,760	4,804	3,150	3,415	6,564

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

The analysis of consumption quintiles and main broad economic activities of workers as presented in the Table 3. 9 reveals that workers engaged in services sector are more likely to live in richer households than workers in agricultural and industry sectors. The results show that 47.9% of workers engaged in service sector belong to the fifth quintile while the proportions of workers in agriculture and industry in the same quintile are 9.4% and 21.0% respectively.

Wealth conditions for workers who are more likely to be poor (quintile 1 and quintile 2) have been slightly improved across all sectors (Agriculture, industry and services) between EICV5 and EICV7. According to the results in the Table 3. 9, the proportion of workers in industry sector who were classified in the first quintile in EICV5 increased by 5.6 percentage point in EICV7 and their proportion who were classified in fifth quintile decreased by 8 percentage point between EICV5 and EICV7.

Table 3. 9: Distribution of workers by broad sector of economic activity in usually main work, according to consumption quintile (EICV5 and EICV7).

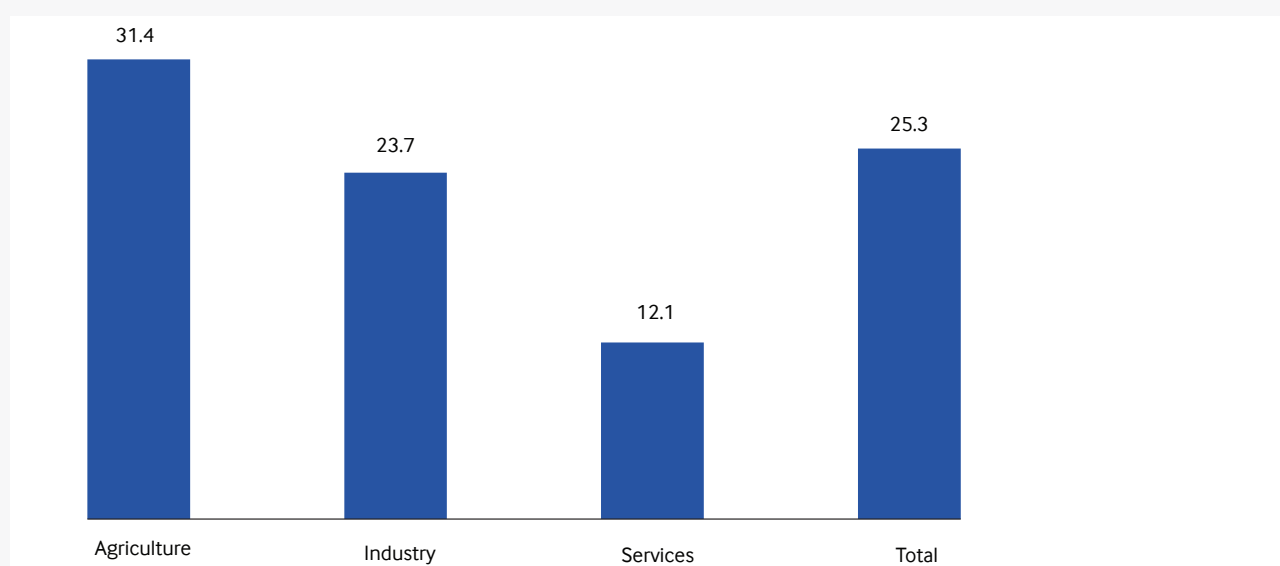
Consumption quintiles	Broad economic activity sectors						Total	
	Agriculture		Industry		Services			
	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7
Quintile1	20.6	22.8	11.4	17.0	6.8	8.4	16.8	18.3
Quintile2	21.8	24.0	16.8	18.5	9	10.2	18.5	19.6
Quintile3	22.6	23.3	19.3	21.9	11.5	13.1	19.9	20.4
Quintile4	22	20.5	23.5	21.6	17.5	20.4	21.1	20.6
Quintile5	13	9.4	29	21.0	55.1	47.9	23.8	21.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.

Note: Agriculture sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry; Industry includes Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage and waste management, and Construction; Services cover the remaining branches of economic activity.

The figure 3.11 below shows that the working poverty rate was higher among workers involved in agriculture sector (31.4%), it was 23.7% among workers in industry sector and it was lower among workers in services sector (12.1%).

Figure 3. 11: Working poverty rate by broad economic activities (EICV7)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 3.10 presents the distribution of workers by broad economic activity, according to the level of education attained. The results show that the majority of university graduates were working in services activities (84%). In the same way, the majority of upper secondary graduates were also engaged in services activities (63.3). Almost a half of lower secondary graduates were working in agriculture (45.6%) and 38.3% of them in services, predominantly in activity of household as employer of domestic workers and passenger land transport. Almost 60.8% of those who completed primary and 70.3% of those who did not complete primary level of education were working in agricultural sector.

The comparison with EICV5 findings reveals that overall, there was a decrease of 8.2 percentage points in agriculture sector, an increase of 3.9 percentage points in industry sector and an increase of 4.4 in services sector respectively between EICV5 and EICV7. The table below shows also that there was an increase in industry sector for all level of education attained between EICV5 and EICV7

Table 3. 10: Distribution of workers by broad economic activity, according to level of education attained (EICV5 and EICV7).

Level of education attained	Broad economic activities						Total	Count (,000s)	
	Agriculture		Industry		Services			EICV5	EICV7
	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7	EICV5	EICV7			
None	86.5	83.8	3.7	6.9	9.9	9.3	100	966	729
Primary Not completed	75.7	70.3	6.9	10.5	17.4	19.2	100	2,546	2,866
Primary	68.8	60.8	8.7	12.7	22.5	26.5	100	1,471	1,766
Post primary	57.2	57.4	19	21.1	23.8	21.5	100	76	93
Lower secondary	51.1	45.6	11.4	16.1	37.6	38.3	100	262	368
Upper secondary	31.2	22.5	11.9	14.2	56.9	63.3	100	331	474
University	7.9	5.5	8.3	10.5	83.8	84.0	100	173	268
Total	69.8	61.6	7.5	11.4	22.6	27.0	100	5,825	6,564

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV5 & EICV7.





Child work and child labor

In many countries, children below the legal working age are engaged in economic activity, earning money in a variety of casual or informal jobs or helping without pay in family enterprises. Not all work performed by children is however child labor. According to the international standards concerning statistics of child labor adopted by the 18th ICLS in 20085, the term child labor refers to the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation and relevant ILO conventions and recommendations.

According to the Ministerial order No 02/MIFOTRA/23 of 01/08/2023 on child employment in Rwanda, its article 38 highlights the list of prohibited works for a child and the article 39 shows the list of light works authorized for a child. Light works are performed in daily hours that may not exceed six hours per day, and a child performs light work under supervision of an adult person.

List of prohibited works for a child below 18 years includes: (1) to be a domestic workers, (2) to perform the work of slaughtering the animals, (3) to melt metals, (4) to extract mines and quarries, (5) to teach swimming, (6) to process and polish stones, (7) excavation work, (8) demolition work, (9) work of burning using clay oven; (10) fishing, (11) to act in movies that may psychologically affect a child, (12) film projection, (13) forest harvesting, (14) lift of heavy loads which are beyond a child physical capacity, (15) to work as guard or watchman, (16) to work in bars, (17) to sell alcoholic beverages and (18) to work in areas where chemical products are used.

While the list of light works for a child aged between 13 and 15 includes: (1) to help parents to receive customers in family shops or elsewhere in business except in bars, (2) to assist in other small businesses, (3) to assist parents in light household activities, (4) to assist in hair weaving, (5) to assist in work of hair cut styling, (6) to assist in artistic works. The Ministerial Order also indicates that a child is allowed to perform any other light work of the following nature:

- Work that cannot have a detrimental effect on child's health and child development;
- Work that cannot have a detrimental effect on child's education;
- Work that cannot have a detrimental effect on vocational training approved by the Government.

During the survey, questions on economic activities were also asked to children living in ordinary household aged 6 to 17.

These questions allow the estimation of child work and child labor. According to the international Standard concerning statistics on child labor, the employment work includes all children engaged in any activity falling within the production boundary of the system of National Account for at least one hour during the reference period.

In this analysis the age cut off will follow the Ministerial order above mentioned. All children below 18 years old who, during 7 days prior to the interview, were engaged in any economic activity such as farming for pay, farming activities for household consumptions, non-farm paid activities or unpaid family works for at least one hour, will be considered as working children regardless of the number of hours, economic activity or the occupation they were engaged in.

Children engaged in child labour which is a subset of child work are identified according to the Ministerial order No 02/MIFOTRA/23 of 01/08/2023 through its list of prohibited works for a child below 18 years, children aged between 13 and 15 years in light work who work excessive hours than hours provided by the mentioned Ministerial order and the children aged between 6 and 12 years engaged in any economic activity except own use production.

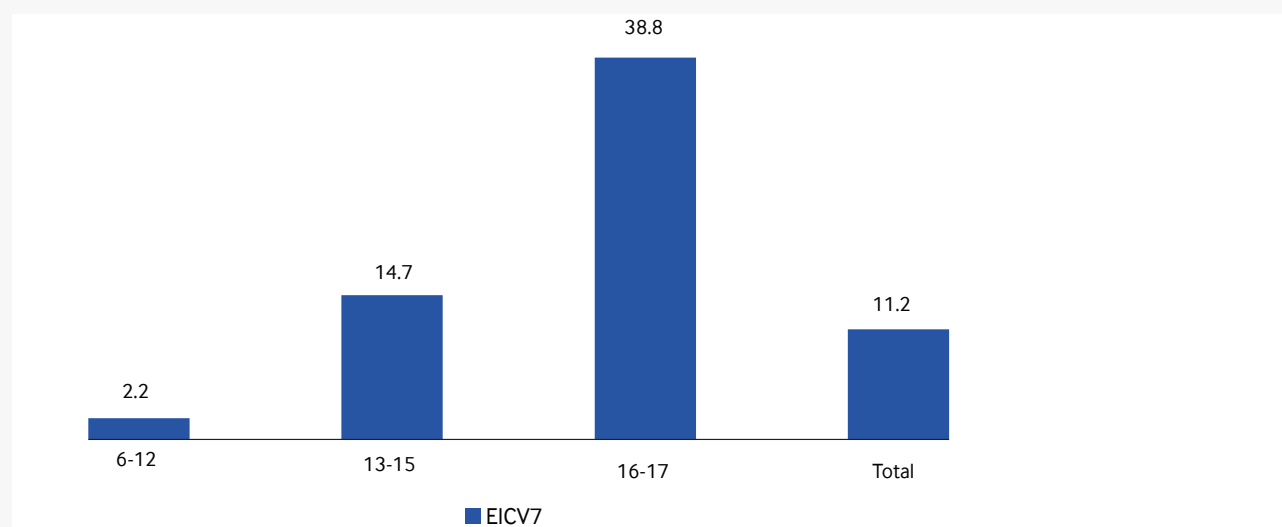
Based on the above operational definition of child work and child labor, the findings from EICV7 were analyzed below starting with child work and then child labor.

4.1 Working children

Since the reference period for identifying individuals engaged in any type of work changed from the last 12 months prior to the interview (EICV5) to the last seven days before the interview (EICV7), and the ministerial orders we had referred to in EICV5 (ministerial guidelines N° 02 of 10th May 2016) is different from the one we referred to in EICV7 (the Ministerial order N° 02/MIFOTRA/23 of 01/08/2023) full comparisons are not possible.

EICV7 estimated 3,990,000 children in age group 6 to 17 years old representing 29% of all population. 11.2 % of children aged 6 to 17 years old were engaged in different economic activities during the survey. As expected, we observed that the rate of children engaged in economic activity was higher 38.8% in age group 16-17. It was 14.7% among children in 13-15, and lowest 2.2% among children aged 6-12.

Figure 4. 1: Working rate of children by age group (EICV7).



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 4.1 shows that The participation rate of male children in economic activity was slightly higher (12.0%) than the participation among female which stand at 10.3%. The proportion of children who were working is higher in rural areas (12.4%) as compared to urban areas (7.7%).

The highest Child work rate was recorded in the western province (14.1%), while the lowest was in Kigali City (6.2%).

Table 4. 1: Child work rate by sex, areas of residence and Province (EICV7).

	Child work rate	Working children (000's)
Sex		
Male	12.0	240
Female	10.3	207
Urban/rural		
Urban	7.7	77
Rural	12.4	369
Province		
Kigali City	6.2	28
Southern Province	9.5	86
Western Province	14.1	128
Northern Province	11.3	70
Eastern Province	12.0	136
Total	11.2	446

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of working children by the number of worked hours, according to sex and age group. The majority of working children (51.1%) work less than 20 hours per week, while 36.3% work more than 30 hours per week. According to the results, the quantity of working hours per week is not much related to the sex of children. The number of working hours is highly related to the age of children. The number of working hours per week is increasing as the age of a child increasing. On one hand, 76.4% of children aged 6-12 work 20 hours or less per week and only 15.2% of them work 30 hours or more per week. On the other hand, 40.1% of children aged 16-17 work 20 hours or less per week while 46.7% of working children aged 16-17 work 30 hours or more per week.

Table 4. 2: Distribution of working children by working hour interval, according to age group and sex (EICV7)

Sex/Working hours interval	Age group of children			
	6-12	13-15	16-17	Total
Both				
1-14	67.3	48.2	27.6	38.7
15-20	9.1	13.6	12.5	12.4
21-29	8.3	12.7	13.3	12.5
30-45	11.2	16.4	25.6	21.0
46+	4.0	9.1	21.1	15.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Male				
1-14	66.1	46.9	27.0	38.0
15-20	10.6	13.2	10.6	11.4
21-29	8.2	13.5	13.3	12.7
30-45	11.2	17.5	26.4	21.8
46+	4.0	8.8	22.7	16.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Female				
1-14	69.1	49.6	28.4	39.4
15-20	6.9	13.9	14.6	13.6
21-29	8.6	11.8	13.3	12.3
30-45	11.2	15.3	24.6	20.2
46+	4.1	9.4	19.2	14.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of working children by whether they were studying during 12 months prior to the interview or not, according to sex and age group. The majority of working children combine work and studies (54.3%). The proportion of boys and girls who combine work and studies is almost the same: 53.9% for boys and 54.7% for girls. The proportion of children who were combining studying and work decrease as the age increase because at a certain age children are getting out of compulsory studies.

Table 4. 3: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to age group and sex (EICV7).

Sex/ Studying status	Age group of children			
	6-12	13-15	16-17	Total
Both				
Studying	92.6	68.9	38.5	54.3
Not studying	7.4	31.1	61.5	45.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Male				
Studying	92.7	67.4	38.1	53.9
Not studying	7.3	32.6	61.9	46.1

Sex/ Studying status	Age group of children			
	6-12	13-15	16-17	Total
Total	100	100	100	100
Female				
Studying	92.5	70.5	39.0	54.7
Not studying	7.5	29.5	61.0	45.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 4. 4 presents the distribution of working children by studying status, according to sex and number of worked hours. It is clear that there is a strong relationship between the number of worked hours and studying status. Children who are combining studies and work are more likely to work fewer hours than those who are not studying. According to the results, 80.3% of children who are working 14 hours or less are studying while 81.6% of those who work 46 hours or more are not studying.

Table 4. 4: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to working hours and sex (EICV7).

Working hours interval	Total			Male			Female		
	Studying	Not studying	Total	Studying	Not studying	Total	Studying	Not studying	Total
1-14	80.3	19.7	100	79.6	20.4	100	81.1	18.9	100
15-20	55.3	44.7	100	59.9	40.1	100	50.8	49.2	100
21-29	47.1	52.9	100	48.4	51.6	100	45.5	54.5	100
30-45	36.4	63.6	100	32.9	67.1	100	40.8	59.2	100
46+	18.4	81.6	100	22.0	78.0	100	13.8	86.2	100
Total	54.3	45.7	100	53.9	46.1	100	54.7	45.3	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 4. 5 presents the distribution of working children by broad economic activity, according to age group. The bulk of working children was engaged in Agricultural activities (72.6%) followed by working children involved in service sector (21.4%) then only 6.1% of working children are in industry sector.

For all age groups, the majority of working children are engaged in agriculture sector, but their proportion decreases as the age increases. Differently to the situation in services sector where the proportion of working children engaged in that sector increases with the age groups. The proportion of children engaged in service sector increase from 14.1% in age group 6-12 to 18.6% in age group 13-15 and to 24.4% in age group 16-17. The results also shows that in industry sector, the proportion of working children increases with the age groups, it was 1.5% in age group 6-12, 5.4% in 13-15 and 7.4% in age group 16-17.

Table 4. 5: Distribution of working children by broad sector of economic activity according to age group (EICV7).

Broad sector of economic activity	Children age category			
	6-12	13-15	16-17	Total
Agriculture	84.4	76.0	68.2	72.6
Industry	1.5	5.4	7.4	6.1
Services	14.1	18.6	24.4	21.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 4. 6 presents the distribution of working children by consumption quintiles, according to the economic activity sector. The results show that working children engaged in service sector are more likely to live in the household with high level of consumption. The results show that around 36.8% of children engaged in service sector are living in household belonging to the 5th consumption quintiles while the proportion of children engaged in agriculture sector or industry sector living in the same category of household are 6.8% and 6.3% respectively.

Table 4. 6: Distribution of working children by consumption quintiles, according to broad economic activity (EICV7).

Consumption quintile	Broad sector of economic activity			
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
Q1	25.4	28.8	16.8	23.8
Q2	24.7	25.8	11.2	21.9
Q3	27.1	22.9	13.4	23.9
Q4	16.0	16.3	21.8	17.3
Q5	6.8	6.3	36.8	13.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 4. 7 shows the average number of usual weekly working hours by working children by consumption quintiles and broad sector of economic activity. In general, working children spend 28.8 hours in economic activity during the week. The average number of weekly hours spent in economic activity by children varies according to broad sector of economic activity. Children engaged in agriculture work 23.4 hours per week on average, those in industry sector work 38.1 hours per week, while those engaged in service sector spend 44.6 hours per week on average. The average number of hours spent by working children living in richest 20% of households, is much higher (44.7 hours) than the average of working children living in other households. A striking result is that the average weekly hours spent by children living in those households when they are engaged in service activities is 55.8 hours per week.

Table 4. 7: Mean usual hours of work per week by consumption quintiles and broad sector of economic activity (EICV7).

Consumption quintile	Sector of activity			
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
Q1	24.9	37.2	31.5	26.8
Q2	23.0	35.2	32.5	24.9
Q3	21.7	38.0	39.7	24.8
Q4	22.7	43.2	45.3	29.9
Q5	27.4	41.5	55.8	44.7
Total	23.4	38.1	44.6	28.8

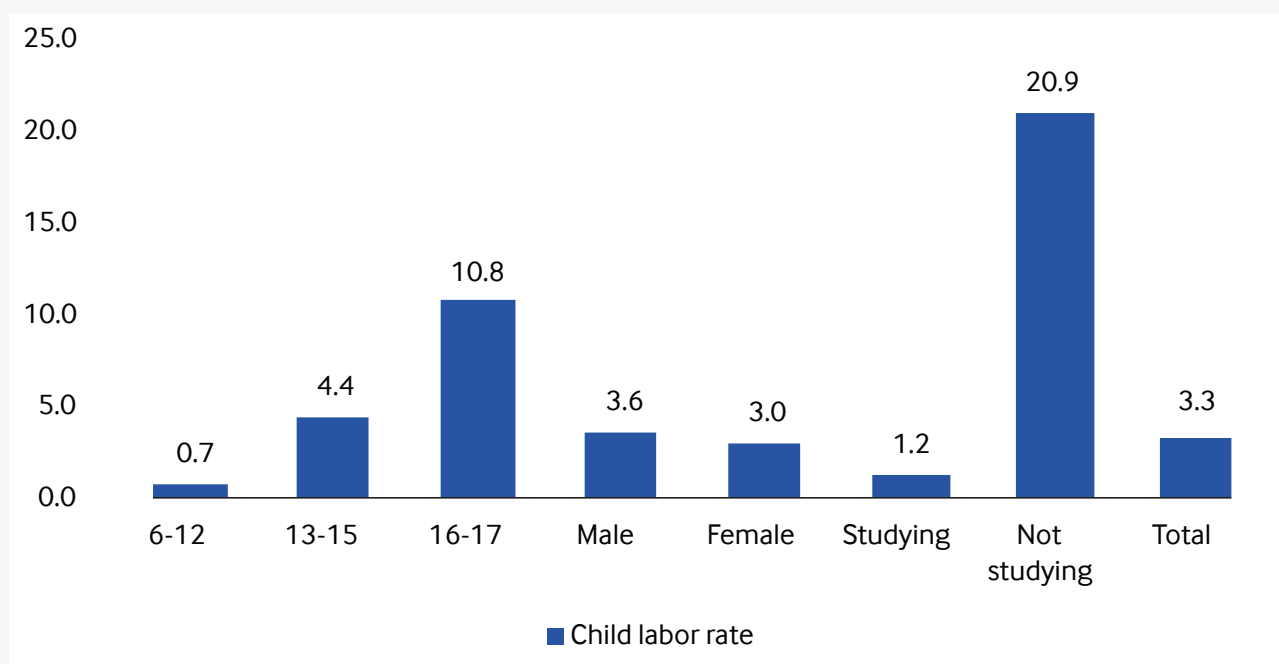
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

4.2 Child labor

Figure 4. 2 below presents the levels of child labor by age group, sex and studying status. At the national level, the rate of child labor in Rwanda was 3.3% in 2023/24. The rate increases as the age of a children increases. At the age group 6-12, it was 0.7% while it was 4.4% in age group 13-15 and 10.8% in age group 16-17. Child labor rate was also higher among boys (3.6%) than girls (3.0%). The analysis of child labor rate with the education status reveals that the child labor rate is more than 17 times as much among children who are not studying as compared to those who are studying.



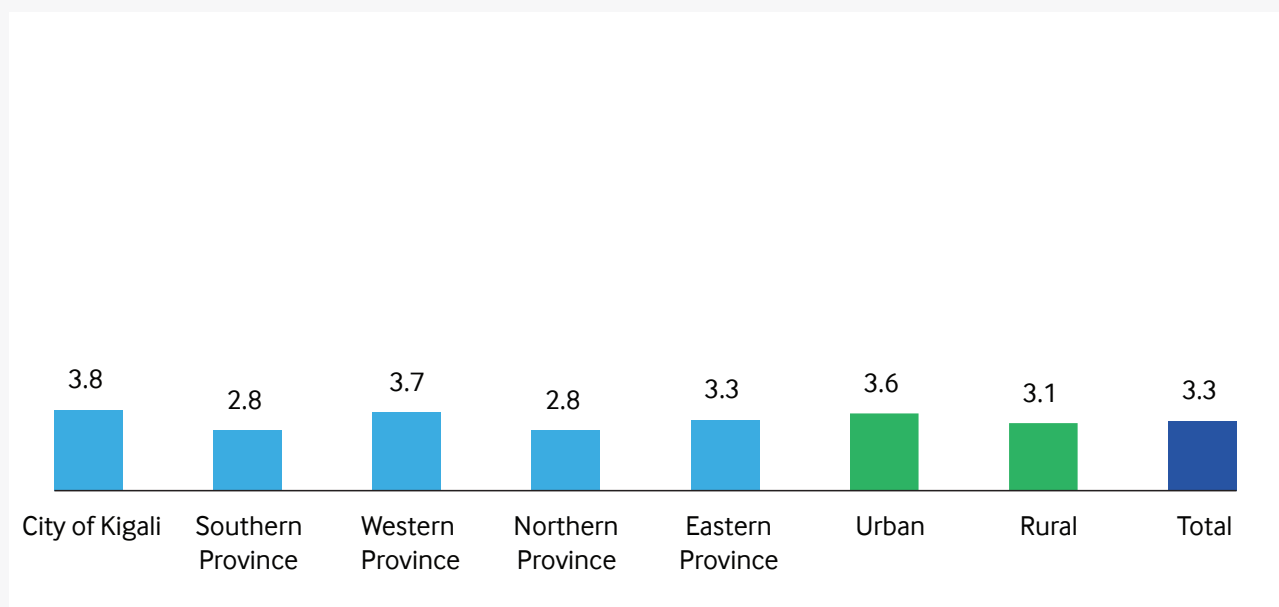
Figure 4. 2: Child labour rate by age group, sex and studying status.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

The analysis of child labor rate by province as presented in Figure 4. 3 shows that City of Kigali was the one with the highest child labor rate (3.8%) and Western province (3.7%). Southern province and northern province were the ones with the lowest rate of child labor (2.8% for each). The proportion of children who were involved in child labor was slightly higher in urban areas (3.6%) as compared to rural areas (3.1%).

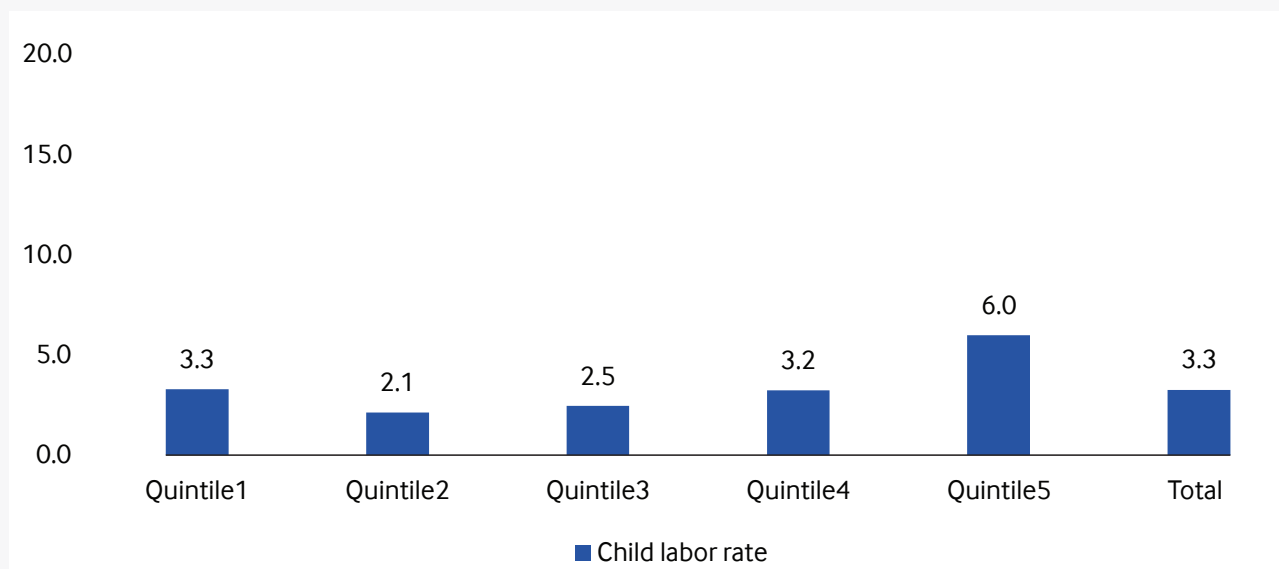
Figure 4. 3: Child labour rate by Province and area of residence.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

The Figure 4.4 revealed also that children living in wealthier households are more exposed to child labor than those living in bad off households. The results shows that the child labor rate among children living in households belonging to fifth quintile was around 6.0%, around 2 times the child labour rate among children living in the households in lower consumption quintiles.

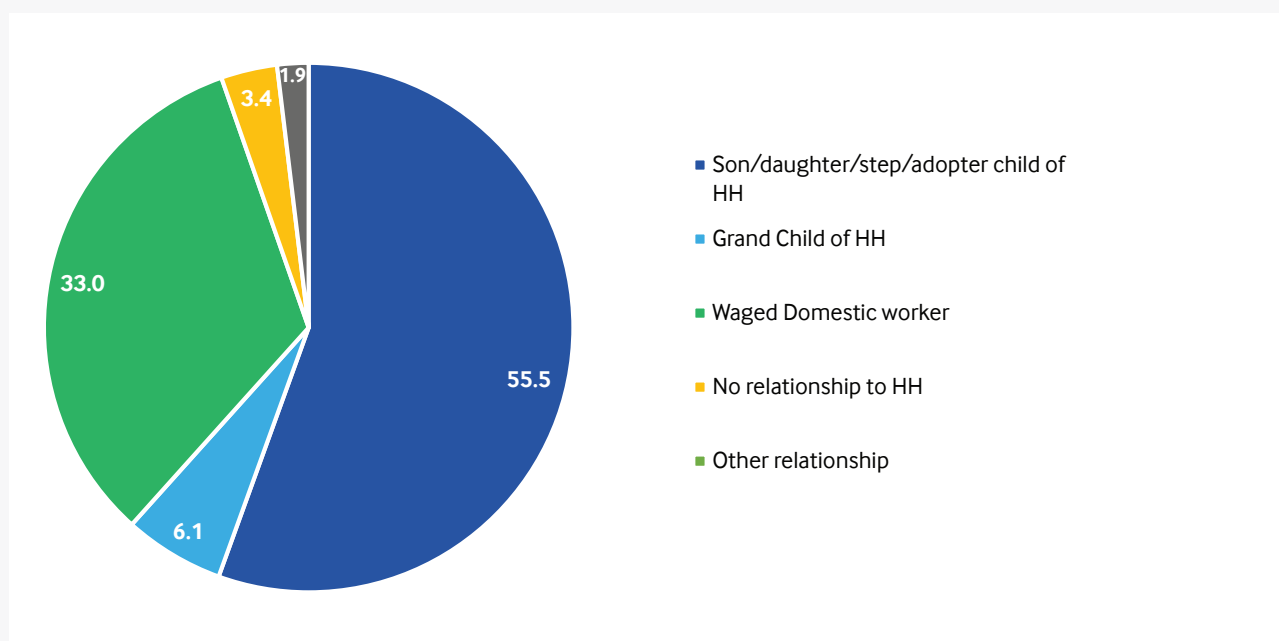
Figure 4. 4: Child labour rate by consumption quintiles (EICV7).



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

A look on Figure 4.5 which presents the distribution of child labour by the relationship of child laborer and the head of the household reveals that more than a half (55.5%) of child laborers were son/daughter/step/adopter child of Household followed by waged domestic workers (33.0%). There is a need to raise awareness about child labor and its impact on the development of the children since some of the parents are not even aware of child labor and its bad effects to their children.

Figure 4. 5: distribution of child labour by relationship of child laborer to the household head (HH) (EICV7).

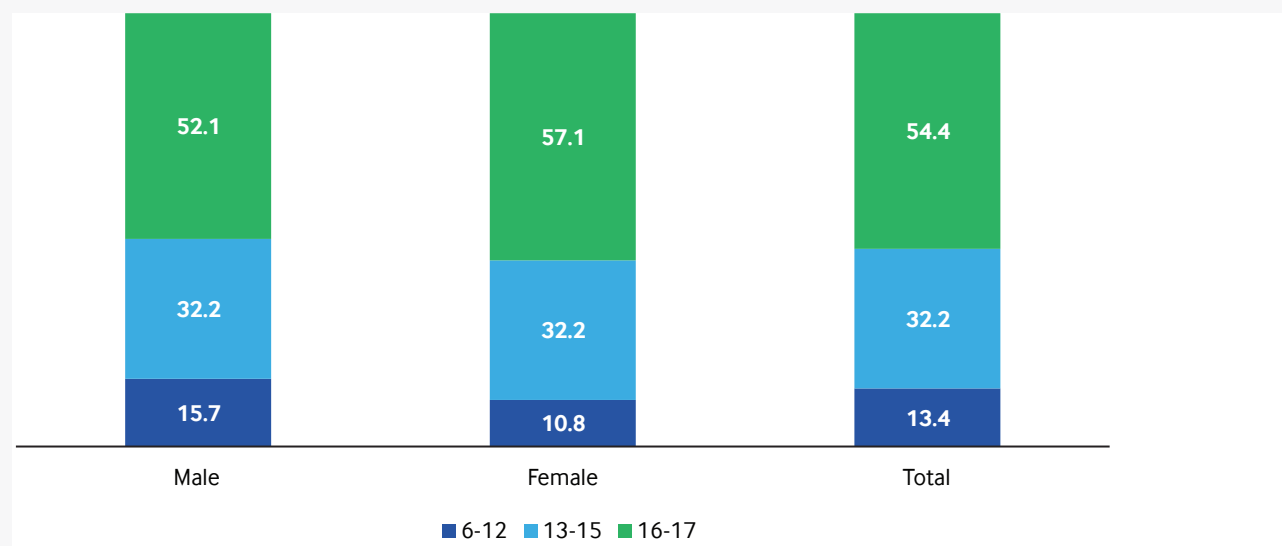


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Figure 4. 6 presents the distribution of child laborers by age group, according to sex of child laborer. The proportion of children who were involved in child labor is higher in age group 16-17 (54.4%) and it decreases with age group to 32.2% (13-15) and 13.4 % among children in age group 6-12 years old.

The distribution of child laborers in age group 16-17 is higher for females (57.1%) than males(52.1%) of the same age group, but the situation reversed in age group 6-12 where the child laborers is higher for males (15.7%) compared to females (10.8%) of the same age group.

Figure 4. 6: Distribution of children involved in child labour by age group and sex.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

Table 4. 8 presents the distribution of child laborers by broad sector of economic activity, according to studying status and sex. The bulk of child laborer were engaged in service sector (47.4%) followed by those engaged in agriculture sector (37.5%) then industry (15.1%). The big proportion of child laborers who were studying was involved in agriculture activity (49.3%) while the big proportion of those who were not studying was involved in services (56.3%). We observe the same pattern among males and females.

Table 4. 8: Distribution of children engaged in child labour by economic activity, according to studying status and sex (EICV7).

Sex/Studying status	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	Total(000s)
Both					
Studying	49.3	20.2	30.5	100	45
Not studying	31.3	12.4	56.3	100	86
Total	37.5	15.1	47.4	100	130
Male					
Studying	46.1	24.7	29.2	100	26
Not studying	32.4	17.7	49.9	100	45
Total	37.4	20.3	42.3	100	71
Female					
Studying	53.7	14.0	32.3	100	19
Not studying	30.2	6.5	63.3	100	41
Total	37.6	8.9	53.5	100	59

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

The results in Table 4. 9 below highlight the relationship between child laborers and head of households, according to the age group. A half of child laborers (55.5%) were children of heads of household and 33.0% of child laborers were domestic workers.

The results also show that more waged domestic worker are in higher age group and decreases in low age group, 45.1% for age group 16-17, 24.1% for age group 13-15 and 5.4% for age group 6-12.

Table 4. 9: Distribution of children engaged in child labour by relationship with HH and age group (EICV7).

Relationship with HH	6-12	13-15	16-17	Total	Total (000s)
Son/daughter/step/adopter child of HH	72.0	60.4	48.6	55.5	72.3
Grand Child of HH	18.9	5.6	3.3	6.1	8.0
Waged Domestic worker	5.4	24.1	45.1	33.0	42.9
No relationship to HH	2.7	8.0	0.9	3.4	4.5
Other relationship	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	130

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



Annexes

A. Tables

A. 1: Working age population by District and sex (EICV7).

District	Sex		Total(,000s)
	Male (,000s)	Female (,000s)	
Nyarugenge	126	130	256
Gasabo	292	330	622
Kicukiro	169	171	340
Nyanza	105	115	220
Gisagara	100	127	226
Nyaruguru	92	103	195
Huye	105	122	227
Nyamagabe	103	121	224
Ruhango	99	117	216
Muhanga	99	125	224
Kamonyi	147	154	301
Karongi	102	119	222
Rutsiro	95	116	211
Rubavu	151	172	323
Nyabihu	82	106	188
Ngororero	86	120	206
Rusizi	138	159	297
Nyamasheke	114	138	253
Rulindo	105	120	226
Gakenke	107	125	232
Musanze	136	170	306
Burera	102	126	228
Gicumbi	135	156	291
Rwamagana	145	161	307
Nyagatare	189	203	392
Gatsibo	151	173	325
Kayanza	144	163	306
Kirehe	123	135	258
Ngoma	109	137	247
Bugesera	159	174	332
Total	3,812	4,390	8,201

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

A. 2: Working age population by District and sex (EICV5)

District	Sex		Total (,000s)
	Male (,000s)	Female (,000s)	
Nyarugenge	102	106	208
Gasabo	297	287	583
Kicukiro	137	136	273
Nyanza	86	96	182
Gisagara	87	107	194
Nyaruguru	73	90	163
Huye	90	110	200
Nyamagabe	94	105	198
Ruhango	79	95	175
Muhanga	92	109	201
Kamonyi	114	126	240
Karongi	94	106	200
Rutsiro	86	99	185
Rubavu	114	129	243
Nyabihu	72	91	162
Ngororero	87	112	200
Rusizi	117	134	250
Nyamasheke	94	123	217
Rulindo	93	104	197
Gakenke	93	110	203
Musanze	105	124	229
Burera	90	106	196
Gicumbi	104	123	227
Rwamagana	99	110	209
Nyagatare	155	173	329
Gatsibo	127	142	269
Kayonza	96	108	204
Kirehe	96	116	211
Ngoma	87	104	191
Bugesera	100	118	218
Total	3,159	3,598	6,756

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 3: Workforce to population ratio by District (EICV7)

District	Workforce to population ratio	Proportion of working age population who did not work	Total
Nyarugenge	73.1	26.9	100
Gasabo	74.0	26.0	100
Kicukiro	71.0	29.0	100
Nyanza	77.3	22.7	100
Gisagara	87.4	12.6	100
Nyaruguru	89.3	10.7	100
Huye	82.3	17.7	100
Nyamagabe	82.8	17.2	100
Ruhango	85.0	15.0	100
Muhanga	80.4	19.6	100
Kamonyi	74.7	25.3	100
Karongi	85.3	14.7	100
Rutsiro	89.3	10.7	100
Rubavu	70.7	29.3	100
Nyabihu	84.1	15.9	100
Ngororero	87.7	12.3	100
Rusizi	77.2	22.8	100
Nyamasheke	78.7	21.3	100
Rulindo	86.6	13.4	100
Gakenke	89.9	10.1	100
Musanze	80.8	19.2	100
Burera	79.6	20.4	100
Gicumbi	87.9	12.1	100
Rwamagana	76.6	23.4	100
Nyagatare	72.8	27.2	100
Gatsibo	77.4	22.6	100
Kayanza	77.5	22.5	100
Kirehe	85.5	14.5	100
Ngoma	87.6	12.4	100
Bugesera	79.7	20.3	100
Total	80.0	20.0	100

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 4: Workforce to population ratio by District (EICV5)

District	Workforce to population ratio	Proportion of working age population who did not work	Total
Nyarugenge	74.4	25.6	100
Gasabo	80.8	19.2	100
Kicukiro	71.9	28.1	100
Nyanza	89.8	10.2	100
Gisagara	88.6	11.4	100
Nyaruguru	88.9	11.1	100
Huye	83.7	16.3	100
Nyamagabe	91.3	8.7	100
Ruhango	83.1	16.9	100
Muhanga	87.3	12.7	100
Kamonyi	83.5	16.5	100
Karongi	86.4	13.6	100
Rutsiro	91	9	100
Rubavu	78.2	21.8	100
Nyabihu	87.4	12.6	100
Ngororero	94.1	5.9	100
Rusizi	91.9	8.1	100
Nyamashe	85.9	14.1	100
Rulindo	90.7	9.3	100
Gakenke	94.7	5.3	100
Musanze	80.9	19.1	100
Burera	87.1	12.9	100
Gicumbi	86.8	13.2	100
Rwamagana	91.4	8.6	100
Nyagatare	89.3	10.7	100
Gatsibo	87.8	12.2	100
Kayonza	87.8	12.2	100
Kirehe	87.1	12.9	100
Ngoma	88.8	11.2	100
Bugesera	91.6	8.4	100
Total	86.2	13.8	100

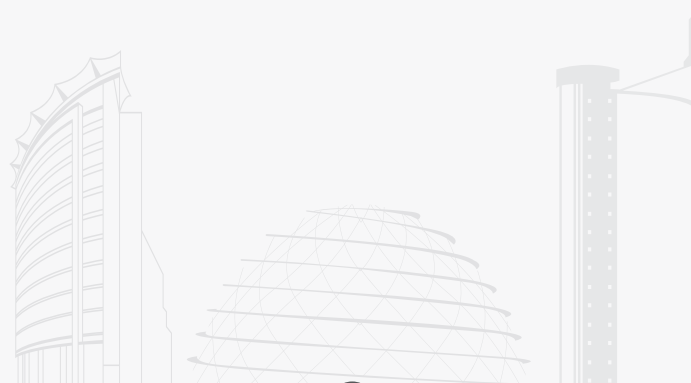
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 5: Distribution of workers by district, according to attained level of education (EICV7). (,000s)

District	Level of education attained							Total
	None	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Post Primary	lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	
Nyarugenge	8	53	54	2	16	35	19	187
Gasabo	20	114	141	11	42	78	54	460
Kicukiro	6	59	66	3	21	39	48	242
Nyanza	25	98	28	2	4	8	5	170
Gisagara	26	102	55	3	7	5	1	198
Nyaruguru	22	91	42	4	9	5	1	174
Huye	23	68	52	6	12	15	12	187
Nyamagabe	32	91	46	1	6	8	2	185
Ruhango	21	89	49	5	10	7	4	183
Muhanga	22	63	62	6	8	12	7	180
Kamonyi	23	107	64	4	9	11	6	225
Karongi	18	82	56	2	11	16	3	189
Rutsiro	29	91	49	1	8	8	1	189
Rubavu	22	112	51	1	12	21	9	229
Nyabihu	22	70	38	2	11	12	3	158
Ngororero	31	76	57	1	7	7	1	181
Rusizi	21	100	69	4	12	15	9	229
Nyamasheke	26	94	50	4	8	13	4	199
Rulindo	19	78	69	3	13	8	5	195
Gakenke	24	102	59	1	8	9	5	209
Musanze	22	100	64	3	21	21	17	247
Burera	25	88	44	2	9	11	3	182
Gicumbi	36	111	70	5	14	12	8	255
Rwamagana	25	89	70	2	20	19	10	235
Nyagatare	41	148	61	2	13	15	5	285
Gatsibo	27	134	57	5	11	14	3	251
Kayonza	31	116	61	4	8	14	5	238
Kirehe	31	104	66	2	8	8	3	221
Ngoma	26	117	46	3	10	9	5	216
Bugesera	23	120	71	2	19	19	11	265
Total	729	2866	1766	93	368	474	268	6,564

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 6: Distribution of workers by district, according to attained level of education (EICV5). (,000s)

District	Level of education attained							Total (000s)
	None	Primary	Post primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	No info	
Nyarugenge	57	46	12	11	17	13	0	155
Gasabo	190	128	26	37	49	42	0	472
Kicukiro	65	47	9	16	26	33	0	196
Nyanza	104	40	7	6	5	2	0	163
Gisagara	123	34	4	2	5	3	0	172
Nyaruguru	92	36	4	4	7	3	0	145
Huye	108	43	2	4	5	4	0	168
Nyamagabe	116	42	6	7	7	3	0	181
Ruhango	87	40	7	4	5	2	0	145
Muhanga	103	43	8	7	9	5	0	175
Kamonyi	105	63	10	8	12	3	0	201
Karongi	110	45	2	4	9	3	0	173
Rutsiro	121	34	2	5	4	1	0	168
Rubavu	120	34	3	12	13	9	0	190
Nyabihu	98	30	3	4	6	1	0	142
Ngororero	131	42	3	6	5	2	0	188
Rusizi	152	54	8	8	5	3	0	230
Nyamasheke	116	47	6	6	9	2	0	187
Rulindo	104	51	5	6	9	3	0	179
Gakenke	112	56	6	9	6	3	0	192
Musanze	111	44	7	8	9	7	0	185
Burera	108	41	5	6	8	3	0	171
Gicumbi	118	55	3	7	10	3	0	197
Rwamagana	110	50	8	12	8	4	0	191
Nyagatare	213	54	5	11	8	3	0	293
Gatsibo	160	51	7	7	9	2	0	236
Kayonza	117	44	3	8	5	2	0	179
Kirehe	130	37	4	6	5	1	0	184
Ngoma	102	49	5	6	6	3	0	170
Bugesera	132	46	3	7	5	5	0	199
Total	3512	1427	181	244	288	173	1	5,825

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 7: Distribution of workers by economic activity, according to level of education attained (EICV7). (,000s)

Economic Activity	Level of education attained							
	Never attended	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Post Primary	lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	Total
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	610	2,016	1,073	53	168	107	15	4,043
B: Mining and Quarrying	6	41	20	1	3	2	1	74
C: Manufacturing	13	82	72	6	23	26	8	230
D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning Supply	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	6
E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Services	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	13
F: Construction	31	172	127	12	32	36	16	427
G: Wholesale and Retail trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	26	225	174	9	48	94	34	610
H: Transportation and Storage	8	90	75	2	20	20	7	221
I: Accommodation and Food Services Activities	5	48	39	2	12	22	8	136
J: Information and Communication	0	1	2	0	2	8	6	20
K: Financial and Insurance Activities	0	3	4	0	3	14	13	37
L: Real Estate Activities	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	8
M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0	2	3	1	2	6	17	30
N: Administrative and Support Activities	6	26	17	1	6	11	5	72
O: Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	1	12	17	1	12	27	43	114
P: Education	3	14	13	1	5	66	52	154
Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities	1	2	3	1	2	7	27	45
R: Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1	4	3	1	3	6	3	20
S: Other Service Activities	7	33	33	1	10	11	7	102
T: Activities of Households as Employers	9	87	83	1	14	5	0	200
U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Total	729	2,866	1,766	93	368	474	268	6,564

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 8: Distribution of workers by economic activity, according to level of education attained. (EICV5) (,000s)

Economic activity	None	Primary	Post primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University	No info	Total
A: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2,761	983	93	125	91	14	1	4,067
B: Mining and Quarrying	34	13	1	2	1	0	0	51
C: Manufacturing	49	42	9	9	8	4	0	122
D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning Supply	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	6
E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Services	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
F: Construction	127	65	20	16	19	9	0	255
G: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	237	135	21	38	48	17	0	496
H: Transportation and Storage	75	41	6	14	12	4	0	151
I: Accommodation and Food Service Activities	8	8	4	4	8	4	0	37
J: Information and Communication	1	3	1	0	3	4	0	12
K: Financial and Insurance Activities	1	2	1	1	4	7	0	15
L: Real Estate Activities	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
M: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	2	4	2	2	4	11	0	26
N: Administrative and Support Service Activities	9	8	1	3	6	4	0	32
O: Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	7	12	3	5	11	18	0	55
P: Education	6	7	4	1	41	40	0	99
Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities	4	5	5	2	11	22	0	48
R: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10	4	1	4	2	1	0	23
S: Other Service Activities	25	22	4	5	8	4	0	67
T: Activities of Households as Employers, Undifferentiated Goods- and Service-Producing Activities	152	67	4	12	7	2	0	244
U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	2	2	1	1	2	6	0	14
Total	3,512	1,427	181	244	288	173	1	5,825

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 9: Average usually worked hours in all jobs by district and sex (EICV5).

District	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Nyarugenge	51	48	50
Gasabo	50	47	49
Kicukiro	51	47	50
Nyanza	32	23	27
Gisagara	33	27	30
Nyaruguru	31	25	28
Huye	38	31	34
Nyamagabe	33	27	29
Ruhango	32	26	29
Muhanga	39	32	35
Kamonyi	35	26	31
Karongi	34	28	31
Rutsiro	28	22	25
Rubavu	42	32	37
Nyabihu	37	26	31
Ngororero	34	27	30
Rusizi	32	23	27
Nyamasheke	31	25	27
Rulindo	36	27	31
Gakenke	31	24	27
Musanze	41	27	34
Burera	33	28	30
Gicumbi	34	27	30
Rwamagana	39	28	33
Nyagatare	36	28	32
Gatsibo	38	27	32
Kayonza	37	28	32
Kirehe	33	26	29
Ngoma	38	27	32
Bugesera	39	31	35
Total	38	29	33

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 10: Average usually worked hours in all jobs over a week by district and sex (EICV7).

District	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Nyarugenge	55	49	53
Gasabo	56	49	53
Kicukiro	54	50	52
Nyanza	49	46	48
Gisagara	44	37	40
Nyaruguru	41	35	38
Huye	47	40	43
Nyamagabe	41	35	38
Ruhango	48	39	43
Muhanga	49	41	45
Kamonyi	41	33	37
Karongi	44	38	41
Rutsiro	41	38	39
Rubavu	42	39	40
Nyabihu	50	47	48
Ngororero	44	38	40
Rusizi	43	35	39
Nyamasheke	42	37	39
Rulindo	47	41	44
Gakenke	43	38	40
Musanze	49	43	46
Burera	42	37	39
Gicumbi	49	45	47
Rwamagana	51	40	46
Nyagatare	47	39	43
Gatsibo	42	34	38
Kayonza	47	38	42
Kirehe	40	34	37
Ngoma	41	34	37
Bugesera	46	38	42
Total	46	40	43
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7			

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7



A. 11: Confidence interval estimates of proportion of workers in off-farm jobs by domain of analysis (EICV7).

Domain	Percentage of wage off- farm workers	Standard error	95percent confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
sex				
Male	34.60	0.50	33.61	35.59
Female	15.02	0.39	14.26	15.79
Residence Area				
Urban	50.13	0.89	48.38	51.88
Rural	14.99	0.33	14.34	15.65
Province				
Kigali City	59.18	1.24	56.75	61.61
Southern Province	18.35	0.61	17.16	19.54
Western Province	20.08	0.62	18.86	21.29
Northern Province	19.27	0.76	17.78	20.76
Eastern Province	18.44	0.70	17.07	19.80
Districts				
Nyarugenge	53.09	1.82	49.52	56.65
Gasabo	59.49	2.01	55.53	63.44
Kicukiro	63.31	2.01	59.36	67.25
Nyanza	15.89	2.00	11.96	19.82
Gisagara	9.12	0.87	7.41	10.83
Nyaruguru	13.01	1.08	10.89	15.13
Huye	26.65	2.00	22.72	30.57
Nyamagabe	11.64	1.26	9.17	14.12
Ruhango	18.01	1.80	14.49	21.53
Muhanga	24.52	1.96	20.67	28.36
Kamonyi	26.44	1.97	22.58	30.30
Karongi	15.62	1.47	12.73	18.50
Rutsiro	15.90	1.35	13.26	18.54
Rubavu	29.06	1.81	25.52	32.61
Nyabihu	19.15	1.53	16.15	22.15
Ngororero	19.01	1.88	15.32	22.70
Rusizi	23.74	1.64	20.52	26.96
Nyamasheke	15.46	1.59	12.34	18.58
Rulindo	20.27	2.16	16.03	24.51
Gakenke	15.49	1.88	11.81	19.18
Musanze	31.02	1.63	27.83	34.22
Burera	11.91	1.25	9.45	14.37
Gicumbi	15.45	1.46	12.57	18.32
Rwamagana	29.76	1.78	26.26	33.26
Nyagatare	14.96	1.39	12.24	17.68
Gatsibo	16.81	1.74	13.40	20.22
Kayanza	16.36	1.63	13.16	19.57
Kirehe	14.09	1.72	10.72	17.46
Ngoma	10.59	1.33	7.97	13.20
Bugesera	25.59	2.66	20.37	30.81
Total	24.42	0.36	23.72	25.11

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

A. 12: Confidence interval estimates of proportion of workers in off-farm jobs by domain of analysis (EICV5).

Domain	Percentage of wage off- farm workers	Standard error	95percent confidence interval	
			Upper	Lower
Sex				
Male	32.10	0.69	30.75	33.45
Female	11.40	0.50	10.42	12.38
Area of residence				
Urban	55.08	1.40	52.34	57.82
Rural	13.43	0.42	12.60	14.26
Province				
City of Kigali	59.30	1.64	56.07	62.52
Southern	14.89	0.85	13.24	16.55
Western	15.61	0.74	14.15	17.06
Nothern	15.19	0.92	13.38	17.00
Eastern	13.55	0.78	12.03	15.08
District				
Nyarugenge	52.87	2.66	47.64	58.09
Gasabo	58.62	2.52	53.68	63.56
Kicukiro	66.00	2.45	61.20	70.80
Nyanza	13.84	2.68	8.58	19.10
Gisagara	10.69	2.21	6.37	15.02
Nyaruguru	13.46	1.47	10.58	16.35
Huye	18.35	2.83	12.79	23.90
Nyamagabe	13.11	2.21	8.78	17.44
Ruhango	11.15	1.77	7.69	14.62
Muhanga	18.07	2.70	12.76	23.37
Kamonyi	19.03	2.37	14.38	23.69
Karongi	14.84	1.97	10.99	18.70
Rutsiro	9.83	1.22	7.45	12.22
Rubavu	28.93	3.10	22.84	35.02
Nyabihu	14.82	1.83	11.23	18.42
Ngororero	11.15	1.44	8.33	13.97
Rusizi	14.68	1.71	11.33	18.02
Nyamasheke	14.17	1.58	11.06	17.28
Rulindo	18.75	2.35	14.15	23.35
Gakenke	12.27	1.71	8.92	15.62
Musanze	22.47	2.95	16.68	28.26
Burera	12.42	1.46	9.56	15.29
Gicumbi	10.37	1.37	7.68	13.06
Rwamagana	18.36	2.32	13.81	22.91
Nyagatare	11.70	1.76	8.24	15.15
Gatsibo	12.23	1.44	9.40	15.06
Kayonza	14.65	2.14	10.46	18.84
Kirehe	9.47	1.44	6.64	12.31
Ngoma	13.01	2.03	9.03	16.99
Bugesera	16.52	2.87	10.89	22.16
Total	21.03	0.54	19.97	22.09

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), EICV7

B: EICV7 Technical Team

National Coordination

- MURENZI Ivan, Director General of NISR
- Ndakize Michel, Ag. Deputy Director General of NISR
- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Kayitesi Claudette, Ag. Director of SMRP unit, NISR
- Nyirimanzi Jean Claude, NISR training Center Manager

National Technical Coordination

- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Muhoza Didier, Poverty Statistics Specialist, NISR

Prices survey National Technical Coordination

- Tuyisenge Methode, Economic Statistics Specialist, NISR

Sampling

- David Megill, International Consultant
- Byiringiro James, Survey Program Manager, NISR
- Muhoza Didier, Poverty Statistics Specialist, NISR

Economic Activity data Analysis, and Report Writing

- UWAMAHORO Pacifique, Labour Force Survey Specialist

National field work Coordination

- Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO, Field Coordination Consultant
- Hakizimana Vedaste, Team Leader Statistician

Regional Data Collection Supervision

- Tuyisenge Methode
- Uwamahoro Pacifique
- Nzabonimpa Jean Claude
- Hakizimana Vedaste
- Muhoza Didier
- Niyomubyeyi Vanessa
- Ntwayingabo Espoir
- Uwitonze Martin
- Neza Nadege
- Habimana Norbert

Data Processing

- Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT
- Sebahire Jean Nepomuscene, Application Admin and Data Processing Officer
- Niyigena Eric, Application Admin and Data Processing Officer
- Ndayishimiye Jean Bosco, Big Data Management Specialist
- Mukanshimiyimana Peruth, Application Admin & Data Processing Officer
- Jean Jacques Faustin Sharangabo, Application Admin & Data Processing Officer

Cartography

- Bizimungu Clement, GIS

Proofreading

- DUSABE Jonathan, MIFOTRA
- NKURUNZIZA Fabrice, INES

Editing

- NEEMA Kalisa Grace

Template Development, Layout Design and Typesetting

- UWAMUNGU Thierry



- 1 Education Thematic report
- 2 Economic Activity Report
- 3 Gender Thematic Report
- 4 Multidimensional Child Poverty Report (MODA)
- 5 Multidimensional Poverty Report (MPI)
- 6 Agriculture Thematic report
- 7 VUP thematic Report
- 8 Utilities and Amenities Report
- 9 Youth Thematic Report
- 10 Poverty Profile Report
- 11 Main Indicators

EICV7

2023-24

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Thematic Report

